### A UNIVERSAL

# CRITICAL AND PRONOUNCING

# DICTIONARY

OF

## THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

INCLUDING SCIENTIFIC TERMS.

COMPILED FROM THE MATERIALS OF

## NOAH WEBSTER, LL.D.

BY

### JOSEPH E. WORCESTER.

NEW EDITION, TO WHICH ARE ADDED

WALKER'S KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION OF CLASSICAL AND SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES,

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED;

A PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES;

AND AN

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

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MDCCCT XIV.

## PREFÁCE.

In the Introduction to this Dictionary will be found remarks on orthography, orthography, etymology, grammar, archaisms, provincialisms, Americanisms, and other points of philology and lexicography; together with explanations of the principles adopted in the preparation of the work. Observations are also prefixed to the enlarged edition of Walker's "Key," and the Pronouncing Vocabulary of Modern Geographical Names. To the introductory pages of these several divisions of the volume, the reader is referred for various explanations and remarks, which it is not thought necessary here to repeat.

In respect to etymology, the general rule which has been followed is, to give the etymons of such words as are derived from foreign languages, especially the Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, German, Danish, and Swedish. The Anglo-Saxon being the mother tongue of the English, and the greater part of English words of frequent occurrence being derived from that language, the etymology of these is, for the most part, omitted.

Much attention has been bestowed on words of various, doubtful, or diented pronunciation, and the authorities for the different modes are ted; so that this Dictionary will show the reader in what manner words are pronounced by the principal English orthoëpists. to this class of words, Walker says, "The only method of knowing extent of custom in these cases, seems to be an inspection of those charies which professedly treat of pronunciation. We have now so many works of this kind, that the general current of custom, with respect to the sound of words, may be collected from them with almost as much certainty as the general sense of words from Johnson. An exhibition of the opinions of orthoëpists about the sound of words, always appeared to me a very rational method of determining what is called custom. This method I have adopted." The method thus countenanced by Walker has been pursued, in this Dictionary, much further than he had the means of doing it, inasmuch as many of the works now quoted as the principal authorities, have been published since his time

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About twenty years since, the Compiler edited "Johnson's Dictionary, as improved by Todd, and abridged by Chalmers, with Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary combined;" and while executing that task, formed the plan of his small work, entitled, "A Comparative Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary of the English Language;" but, before completing this, he was induced to undertake an octavo abridgment of Dr. Webster's "American Dictionary of the English Language." These tasks of editing and abridging were performed in accordance with certain principles and rules laid down for his guidance; for the selection of words, therefore, or for any want of consistency, the Editor is responsible only to a very limited extent.

In the preparation of his "Comprehensive Dictionary," the Compiler adopted the practice of recording all the English words which, though met with in respectable authors, were not found in Todd's edition of Johnson's Dictionary. These proving more numerous than he at first anticipated, and, his collection having accumulated to a very considerable mass, he determined to prepare a new and larger dictionary, which should contain as complete a vocabulary of the language as was possible.

The Dictionary of Johnson, as corrected and enlarged by Todd, and Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, have been made, in some degree, the basis of the present work; but the words found in those dictionaries have been revised with much labour and care, especially in relation to their etymology and definition; and those which relate to the arts and sciences have been defined entirely anew. Words found in Todd's Johnson, which are in common use, and with regard to the correctness and use of which there can be no doubt, are, for the most part, left without any cited authority; but for such words as are obsolete, antiquated, rare, provincial, local, or disputable, the authorities are retained, and a great number of new ones introduced.

To the words given in Todd's Johnson, nearly 27,000 have been added, for all of which authorities are given, except in the case of a few, such as the participial adjectives amusing, entertaining, established, &c., where they would be useless. All the verbs of common occurrence, both regular and irregular, are conjugated; and the preterites and perfect participles of the irregular verbs are inserted separately in their alphabetical places. But of the regular verbs, the present and perfect participles ending in ing and ed are not inserted as separate articles, for had this been done, it would have added upwards of ten thousand words, and have increased the size of the volume, without materially enhancing its value.

To the words now added to the vocabulary, and not found in Todd's Johnson, an asterisk has been prefixed; and it will be seen that, on many of the pages, more than half the words are of this description. The technical terms have generally been taken from the best written scientific works, or from dictionaries and cyclopædias; e. g. Brande's "Dictionary of Science,

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Literature, and Art;" Ure's "Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines;" Crabb's "Technological Dictionary;" Falconer's "Marine Dictionary;" Dunglison's "Medical Dictionary;" Loudon's "Encyclopædias;" the "Penny Cyclopædia;" and many others, of which the titles are adduced in the Catalogue of Lexicographical Works prefixed to the present volume. The Rev. Dr. William Allen, late President of Bowdoin College, having collected several thousand words not found in any dictionary, favored the Compiler with the use of his manuscript, which afforded between fourteen and fifteen hundred additions.—The authorities cited are mostly English, and have generally been chosen in preference to American authors of equal respectability.

A dictionary which is designed to be a complete glossary to all English books now read, must contain many words which are obsolete, and many which are low or unworthy of being countenanced. But the Compiler has deemed it advisable to insert even words of questionable propriety, if they were found in respectable works, believing that it will be satisfactory to many readers to be able to see by what writer they have been used.

Much care has been taken to note such words as are technical, foreign, obsolete or antiquated, local or provincial, low or exceptionable. The grammatical forms and inflections have been given more fully than in any other English dictionary; and brief critical notes on the orthography, pronunciation, grammatical form and construction, and the peculiar, technical, local, and provincial uses of words, are adjoined wherever necessary. The limits of the work would not admit of as much verbal criticism as would be necessary to settle the relative merits of every doubtful word. The object has been to give the greatest quantity of useful matter in the most condensed form, and to specify, as far as practicable, authorities in doubtful or disputed cases.

It may not, perhaps, by some be thought desirable to increase the number of English dictionaries already before the public; but the Compiler, encouraged by the favorable reception of his former work, undertook the preparation of the present in the hope that he might be able to give it some peculiar advantages which would render it acceptable. Though not without experience in labor of this sort, he was not, when he formed the design, sufficiently impressed with the arduousness of his undertaking, but of this he has since had abundant occasion to be sensible. No amount of labour or knowledge can render an English dictionary faultless; and the present is doubtless susceptible of improvement. But he submits it to an impartial public, in the hope that it will not be adjudged entirely destitute of merit, either in plan or execution.

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# INTRODUCTION.

## I.—PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION.

### KEY TO THE SOUNDS OF THE MARKED LETTERS.

#### VOWELS.

Examples.	Examples.
1 A long FATE, LACE, AID, PAIN, PLAYER.	1 o long Note, foal, tow, sore.
2. A short FAT, MAN, LAD, CARRY.	2. ŏ short
3. A long before R FARE, RARE, PAIR, BEAR.	3. ô long and close Môve, PRôve, Fôôd, sôôn
4. Ä Italian or grave. FAR, FÄTHER, PÄRT, ÄRM, CÄLM.	4. ö broad, ike broad å Nör, förm, sört, öught.
5. A intermediate FAST, BRANCH, GRASP, GRASS.	5. Ö like short Ü SÖN, DÖNE, CÖME, MÖNEY.
6. A broad Fâll, Hâll, Hâul, Wâlk, Wârm.	6. Q obscure ACTOR, CONFESS, FELONY.
7. A obscure LIAR, PALACE, RIVAL, ABBACY.	
	1. U long TÜBE, TÜNE, SÜIT, PÜRE.
1. Ē long MĒTE, SĒAL, FĒAR, KĒĒP.	2. V short
2. Ĕ short MĔT, MĒN, SĒLL, FĒRRY.	3. 0 middle or obtuse BOLL, FOLL, POLL, POSH.
3. É like à HÊIR, THÊRE, WHÊRE.	4. U short and obtuse FÜR, TÜRN, MÜRMUR, HÜRT.
4. E short and obtuse. HER, HERD, FERN, FERVID.	5. Tilke & in môve Rûle, Rûde, TRÛE.
5. E obscure BRIER, FUEL, CELERY.	6. U obscure SULPHUR, MURMUR, DEPUTY
1. I long PĪNE, FĪLE, FĪND, MĪLD, FĪRE.	1. Ÿ long TŸPE, STŸLE, LŸRE.
2. Y short PIN, FILL, MISS, MIRROR.	2. Y short SYLVAN, SYMBOL, CRYSTAL.
3. 1 like long E MACHINE, POLICE, MIEN, MARINE.	3. Y short and obtuse MYRRH, MYRTLE.
4. Y short and obtuse. Fir, sir, bird, virtue.	4. Y obscure TRULY, ENVY, MARTYR.
5. 1 obscure ELIXIE, BUIN, LOGIC, ABILITY.	
ÖI and ÖŸ	. Böil, töil, böř, töř.
ö0 and ö♥	

#### CONSONANTS.

EW like long U. . . . . . . FEW, NEW, DEW.

Examples.	Examples.
C, c, soft, like S AÇID, PLAÇID.	CEAN OCEAN. OPTICIAN.
Ø, Ç,hard, like R FLACCID, SCRPTIC.	
CH, ch, hard, like K CHARACTER, CHASM.	COMMERCIAL.  SIAL   . like SHAL   CONTROVERSIAL.
CH, ch, soft, like SH CHAISE, CHEVALIER.	SIAL . Like SHAL CONTROVERSIAL.
CH (unmarked) like TSH CHARM, CHURCH.	TIAL) (PARTIAL, MARTIAL
G, E, . hard GET, GIVE, SIFT.	CEOUS) (FARINACEOUS.
G, g, . soft, like J GENDER, GIANT.	CEOUS Like SHUS
\$, \$, soft, like Z MUŞE, CHOOŞE.	TIOUS SERTENTIOUS.  GEOUS Hike Jus
¥ soft or flat, like GZ EXAMPLE, EXIST.	GEOUS COURAGEOUS.
TH, th, soft or flat This, THER, THEN.	GIOUS } RELIGIOUS.
TH, th, (unmarked,) sharp THIN, THINK, PITH.	Qu (unmarked) like KW QUEEN, QUESTION
TION ) ( NATION, NOTION.	WH do like HW WHEN, WHILE.
TION   (NATION, NOTION. SION   PENSION, MISSION.	PH do like F PHANTOM, SERAPH
sion . Me zhun Confusion, vision.	

#### REMARKS ON THE KEY.

- 1. The words which are used in the preceding Key, as examples for illustrating the several sounds, exhibit accurately, when pronounced by correct speakers, the different sounds of the respective letters. Some distinctions are here made which are not found in most other systems of notation; they are, however, not intended to introduce any new sounds, but merely to discriminate such as are now heard from all who speak the language with propriety.
- 2. When the marks of pronunciation are affixed to words in their proper orthography, in this Dictionary, without respelling them, the vowels which are not marked are silent: thus a in beat, hear; e in able, give, harden; i in pain, heifer; o in mason, famous; u in furlough; and w in follow, are not sounded.
- 3. The system of notation which is here used, while it makes a very exact discrimination of the different sounds of the letters, will be readily understood and easily applied to practice; and it will also be much more easily remembered, than a system in which the vowels are marked with figures. By applying the marks to the letters of the words in their proper orthography, the necessity of respelling most of them has been avoided; and in this way much space has been saved, while the pronunciation is fixed with as much exactness as if the spelling of every word had been repeated.
- 4. It is an advantage of this method of notation, that it distinguishes the syllables which receive a secondary accent, or are pronounced with a distinct sound of the vowels, from those which are but slightly or indistinctly sounded. A great part of the words of the English language that have more than two syllables, have more than one syllable in some degree accented, or pronounced more distinctly than the rest; yet this difference in distinctness is not made apparent by the usual modes of marking the words. In this notation, the vowels in the syllables which have either the primary or secondary accent, have a mark placed over them denoting a distinct sound; while those which are more feebly uttered have a dot placed under them. Take, for example, the following words, which are thus noted: sun'shine, pa'per, an'ec-dote, .ăr-a-văn', lit'er-al, măn-i-fes-ta'tion, in-di-vis-ibil'i-ty. In these words, it will be readily perceived, that all the vowels which have a mark placed over them have a distinct sound, or are more or less accented, while those which have a

- dot under them are but slightly or indistinctly sounded; and that the pronunciation is as clearly represented to the eye in their proper orthography, as it is, in other methods of notation, by respelling the words.
- 5. There are many cases in which the vowels are pronounced with so slight a degree of distinctness, that it may be a matter of indifference whether they are marked with the distinct or indistinct sound; as, for example, the last syllable of the words consonant, diffident, feebleness, and obvious, might, with nearly equal propriety, have the vowels marked with a short or an indistinct sound.

#### SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS.

- 6. The first, or long, sound of each of the vowels marked thus,  $\tilde{a}$ ,  $\tilde{e}$ ,  $\tilde{i}$ ,  $\tilde{o}$ ,  $\tilde{u}$ , is styled its alphabetic or name sound, being the sound which is heard in naming the letter. The sound of the letter y, when used as a vowel, is the same as that of i; but as a vowel, it begins no properly English word.
- 7. The long sound of the vowels is generally indicated, in monosyllables, by a silent e at the end of the word, preceded by a single consonant, as in fate, mete, pine, note, tube, type. The following words, however, are exceptions; namely, have, are, and bade, the preterit of to bid. The vowels have regularly the long sound if final in an accented syllable, as in ba'sis, le'gal, tri'al, sono'rous, cu'bic, ty'rant.
- 8. The second, or short, sound of the vowels us generally indicated, in monosyllables, by the absence of mute e at the end of the word, as in fat, met, pin, not, tub, hyp. It is also the usual sound of a vowel in an accented syllable which ends with a consonant, as in aban'don, atten'tive, exhib'it, lacon'ic, reluc'tant, lyr'ical.
- 9. The fourth sound of the vowels, a, e, i, o, and u, and the third sound of y, (called, with respect to e, i, u, and y, short and obtuse,) marked thus,  $\ddot{a}$ ,  $\ddot{e}$ ,  $\ddot{i}$ ,  $\ddot{o}$ ,  $\ddot{u}$ ,  $\ddot{y}$ , is the short sound of these several vowels, when, in a monosyllable or in an accented syllable, they are succeeded by r final, or by r followed by some other consonant; as, far, hard; her, herd; fir, firkin; nor, north; fur, burden; myrrh, myrtle. Some orthoëpists make no distinction between the sound indicated by this mark and the proper short sound of these vowels; others make a distinction in relation to a part of them only. The vowels having this mark are pronounced with as short a sound as they

readily receive when thus situated. The peculiar character of this sound, which distinguishes it from the proper short sound of the vowels, is caused by the letter r; and this letter, thus situated, has an analogous influence on the sound of all the vowels. The difference between the sound of the vowels when thus situated, and their proper short sound, will be readily perceived by the following examples; as, man, marrow; mar, märt; - měn, měrry; hêr, mërchant; - fin, mirror; fir, mirth; — not, borrow; nor, border; tun, hurry; fur, hurdle. There is little or no difference in the sounds of the vowels e, i, u, and y, when under this mark; as, her, fir, für, myrrh; but their proper short sounds are widely different when followed by r, as well as by other consonants, as in merry, mirror, hurry. - See remarks on the sound of the letter R, page xviii.

10. Vowels marked with the dot or period underneath, thus, q, e, i, q, u, y, are found only in syllables which are not accented, and over which the organs of speech pass slightly and hastily in pronouncing the words in which they are found. This mark is employed rather to indicate a slight stress of voice, than to note any particular quality of sound. If the syllables on which the primary and secondary accents fall, are uttered with a proper stress of voice, these comparatively indistinct syllables will naturally be pronounced right. In a majority of cases, this mark may be regarded as indicating an indistinct short sound of the vowels; as in tenable, mental, travel, peril, idol, forum, carry; but in many cases it indicates a slight or unaccented long sound, as in carbonate, sulphate, ebony, follower, educate, regulate, congratulate. The letter u, in the last three words, is pronounced like yu, slightly articulated. The vowels with this mark have, in some situations, particularly in the last syllable of words ending with r, no perceptible difference of sound; as in friar, speaker, nadir, actor, sulphur, zephyr.

#### A

11. The third sound of the letter a, marked thus, a, is its long sound qualified by being followed by the letter r; as in care, fare, pare. The diphthong ai, followed by r, has precisely the same sound, as in fair, pair; so also, in some cases, has the diphthong ea, as in bear, pear. There is obviously a difference in the sound of a in these words, as they are pronounced by good speakers, and its sound in pain and fate. There is the same difference between the sound of a in the word pair, and its sound in the word

payer, one who pays; also in the word prayer, a petition, and in the word prayer, one who prays.

12. The fifth sound of a, marked thus, a, is an intermediate sound of this letter, between its short sound, as in fat, man, and its Italian sound, as in far, father. With respect to the class of words, which, in this Dictionary, have this mark, there is much diversity among orthoëpists. Most of these words, by Nares, Jones, and Perry, are marked with the Italian sound, as in far and father; but Walker and Jameson mark them, or most of them, with the short sound, as a in fat, man; Fulton and Knight mark them as being intermediate between the short and the-Italian sound; and Smart, though he gives a in most of these words the short mark, says, in relation to it, "There is, in many words, a disposition to broadness in the vowel not quite in unison with the mode of indication, as may be perceived in an unaffected pronunciation of grass, graft, command. This broadness is a decided vulgarism when it identifies the sound with a. The exact sound lies between the one indicated and the vulgar corruption."

The following words belong to this class. -

T ue tono	wing words	belong to this class.—		
advance	cast	ghastly	pass	
advantage	castle	glance	passive	
after	chaff	glass	past	
aghast	chandler	graff	pasture	
alexander	chance	graft	pastor	
alabaster	class	grant	pılaster	
alas	clasp	grasp	plaster	
amass	contrast	grass	prance	
answer	craft	haft	quaff	
ask	dance	hasp	rafter	
ant	dastard	jasper	rasp	
asp	draff	lance	repast	
8.65	draft	lanch	romance	
bask	disaster	lass	salamander	
basket	draught	last	sample	
bastard	enchant	mask	shaft	
blanch	enhance	mass	slander	
blast	ensample	mast	slant -	
bombast	example	mastiff	staff"	
branch	fast	mischance	task 👙 ٭	
brass	flask	nasty	trance	
cask	gasp	pant	vast 🔧 🖟	
casket	gantlet	paragraph	waft '	

#### \ E.

13. The letter e has, in several words, the same sound as a in fare; as in heir, there, where; but were is properly pronounced wer. In clerk and sergeant, it has, according to most orthoepists, the sound of a in dark and margin.—
See Clerk and Sergeant.

14. When e precedes l or n in an unaccented final syllable, in some words it has an indistinct short sound, and in some it is entirely suppressed. It is sounded in flannel, travel, vessel, chicken, sudden, woollen, &c.; and it is suppressed in drivel, grovel, hearken, heaven, &c.

15. The letter e is generally suppressed in the preterits of verbs, and in participles ending in ed, when the e is not preceded by d or t; as, feared, praised, admired, tossed, suppressed, pronounced feard, praised, admird, tost, suppress.

I.

16. The long sound of the letter i is heard not only in monosyllables ending with a mute e, as in file, time, &c., but also in the word pint, and in the words child, mild, wild; also in bind, blind, find, hind, kind, mind, rind, &c.

17. There is a class of words, mostly derived from the French and Italian languages, in which i retains the sound of long e; as, ambergris, antique, bombazine, brazil, capivi, capuchin, caprice, chagrin, chevaux-de-frise, critique, frize, gabardine, haberdine, quarantine, ravine, routine, fascune, fatigue, intrigue, invalid, machine, magazine, marine, palanquin, pique, police, recitative, mandarine, tabourine, tambourine, tontine, transmarine, ultramarine, verdigris. In the word shire, i commonly has the same sound; and some also give it the same in oblige and oblique.— See Oblige and Oblique.

18. In words which terminate in ile and ine, with the accent on the penultimate syllable, the i in the final syllable is generally short; as, fertile, hostile, adamantine, intestine, &c. The following are exceptions: edile, exile, gentile, pentile, feline, ferine, confine, and a few others. Also when the accent is on the antepenult, words ending in ile generally have the i short; as, juvenile, puerile, &c.; but it is long in chamomile, reconcile, eolipile, infantile.

19. With respect to words ending in ine, and having the accent on the antepenultimate, there is much uncertainty as to the quantity of i; and in relation to a number of such words there is much disagreement among orthoepists; yet the general rule inclines to the long sound of i in the termination of this class of words. In the following words, i, in the last syllable, is generally pronounced long: adulterine, almadine, armentine, asinine, belluine, bizantine, brigantine, cannabine, colubrine, columbine, celandine, concubine, countermine, coralline, crystalline, eglantine, legatine, leonine, metalline, muscadine, porcupine, saccharrie, sapphirine, saturnine, serpentine, tur-

pentine, uterine, vespertine, viperine, vituline .--In the following words, i, in the last syllable, is short: discipline, feminine, genuine, heroine, hyaline, jessamine, libertine, masculine, medicinc, nectarine, palatine. With respect to alkaline, aquiline, as well as some others, the orthoëpists, as well as usage, are divided. In the termination ine of a class of chemical words, the i is short; as, fluorine, iodine, nepheline, &c. In the termination ite, the i is sometimes short, as in respite, granite, favorite, infinite, &c.; and sometimes long, as in expedite, appetite, satellite, &c. In a class of gentile nouns, and appellatives, formed from proper names, it is long; as, Hivite, Wicliffite; also, generally, in names of minerals; as, augite, steatite, tremolite.

20. When i ends an initial syllable without the accent, and the succeeding syllable begins with a consonant, the i is generally short or indistinct, as if written e, as in civility, divinc, finance; but the exceptions to this rule are numerous, among which are biquadrate, chirography, biography, divaricate, librarian, primeval, tribunal, vitality, and many others, in which the i is pronounced long. There is also a considerable number of words with regard to which there is a diversity, in relation to the pronunciation of the i, among orthoëpists and in usage; as, dilate, diverge, virago, &c.

0.

21. There is a class of words ending in f, ft, ss, st, and th, in which o is marked with the short sound in most pronouncing dictionaries, though some orthoëpists give it the sound of broad a, as in fall. Mr. Nares gives the sound of broad a to o in the following words: off, often, offer, coffee, scoff, aloft, loft, soft, cross, loss, toss, cost, frost, lost, tost, broth, cloth, froth, cough, and trough. To these some others might, with equal propriety, be added; as, offspring, dross, gloss, moss, moth, wroth. Mr. Smart remarks, "that before ss, st, and th, the letter o is frequently sounded dw; as in moss, gloss, &c., lost, cost, &c., broth, cloth, &c. practice is analogous to the broad utterance which the letter a [short] is liable to receive before certain consonants; [see A, page xi.;] and the same remarks will apply in the present case, as to the one referred to, namely, that, though the broad sound is vulgar, there is an affectation in a palpable effort to avoid it in words where its use seems at one time to have been general. In such cases, a medium between the extremes is the practice of the best

speakers." The sound of o is also somewhat prolonged in gone and begone, and in some words ending in ng; as, long, prong, song, strong, thong, throng, wrong.

22. There are a few words in which o has the same sound as u in bull, or as oo in good; namely, bosom, wolf, woman, Wolsey, Wolverhampton. It has the sound of short u in done, son, &c.; and the sound of ü (as in hurt) in word, work, worth, &c.

23. In many words ending in on, the sound of o is suppressed, as in bacon, pardon, weapon, reason, cotton, &c.

#### U.

24. With respect to the manner of designating the sound of the vowel u when it comes immediately after the accent, as in the words educate, nature, natural, &c., there is much diversity among orthoëpists. By Walker, the pronunciation of EDUCATE is thus noted - ěďjú-kát; by Sheridan, Jones, Enfield, Fulton, and Jameson, thus - ěď ū-kāt; and by Perry, Knowles, Smart, and Reid, thus - ěd'u-kāt. by Walker, thus - na'chūr; by Sheridan and Jones, thus - nd'chur; by Perry, Enfield, and Reid, thus - nā'tur; by Jameson and Knowles thus - nāt'yūr; by Smart, thus - nā'tūr, or nā'-NATURAL, by Walker and Jones, thus - năt'chù-răl; by Sheridan, thus - năt'chùr-ăl; by Fulton, Enfield, and Jameson, thus - năt'ūral; by Perry and Reid, thus - nat'u-ral; by Knowles, thus — nat'yur-al; by Smart, thus năt'chô-răl. There is a pretty large class of words with respect to which there is a similar diversity in the manner in which the pronunciation of u and tu is noted by the different orthoëpists; but the difference is greater in appearance than in reality. The u thus situated may properly be regarded as having the slight sound of long u; and the sound may be noted by yu, slightly articulated. - Walker remarks, with respect to the pronunciation of nature, "There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word as if written nater, which cannot be too carefully avoided. Some critics have contended that it ought to be pronounced as if written nate-yure; but this pronunciation comes so near to that here adopted [nd'chūr], as scarcely to be distinguishable from it."

#### Y.

25. Y, at the end of a word, preceded by a consonant, is commonly pronounced short and indistinct, like indistinct e; as, policy, palpably,

lately, colony, &c. — The exceptions are monosyllables; as, by, cry, dry, fly, fry, sty, wry, with their compounds, awry, hereby, whereby, &c.; also verbs ending in fy; as, fortify, magnify, testify, &c.; also, ally, occupy, and prophesy.

## SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS AND TRIPHTHONGS.

26. A diphthong is the union of two vowels, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice; as, oi in voice, ou in sound.

27. A triphthong is the union of three vowels, pronounced in like manner; as, ieu in adieu, ieu in view.

28. A proper diphthong is one in which both vowels are sounded; as, oi in voice, ou in found.

#### PROPER DIPHTHONGS.

```
ca in ocean; io in nation; ua in assuage; eu "feud; oi "voice; ue "desuetude; ew "jewel; ou "sound; ui "languid. ia "poniard; ow "now; ie "spaniel; oy "boy;
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The diphthongs which begin with e or i, namely, ea, eu, ew, ia, ie, and io, differ from the rest; and they may, as Walker says, "not improperly be called semi-consonant diphthongs;" being pronounced as if y consonant was substituted in place of e or i; as, ocyan, ponyard, questyon.

29. An improper diphthong has only one of the vowels sounded; as, ea in hear, oa in coal

#### IMPROPER DIPHTHONGS.

```
morae in Casar; ea in beat; ie in friend;
ai..., "pain; ee "seed; oa "boat;
ao ... "gaol; ei "either; oe "casophagus,
au ... "haul; eo "people; oo "soon;
aw ... "law; ey "they; ow "crow.
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#### Æ.

30. This is a Latin diphthong, and is always long in Latin. In English, it is used only in words of Latin origin or formation; as, aqua vitae, minutiae, asthetics; and it is sometimes long, as in paan, and sometimes short, as in Dad'alus.

#### AI.

31. The usual sound of this diphthong is the same as long a; as in pail, pain, pronounced like pale, pane. The following are the principal exceptions. It has the sound of short e in said, says, and saith, and in again and against; that

of short a in plaid and raillery; that of long i in aisle; and in a final unaccented syllable, it has the obscure sound of the indistinct short i, as in fountain, mountain, curtain.

#### AO.

32. This diphthong occurs only in the word gaol, pronounced, as well as very often written, jail.

#### AU

33 The common sound of this diphthong is the same as that of broad a, or aw, caul and haul being pronounced exactly like call and hall. But when these letters are followed by n and another consonant, the sound is changed, in a number of words, to that of the Italian a in far and father; as, by most of the orthoëpists, in the following words: aunt, craunch, daunt, flaunt, gaunt, gauntlet, haunch, haunt, jaunt, jaundice, laundress, laundry, maund, paunch, saunter, staunch. Some orthoëpists pronounce a part of these words with the sound of broad a, as most of them do the word vaunt. In the words laugh and draught, this diphthong has likewise the sound of a in far; in gauge, the sound of long a, (as in page;) in hautboy, the sound of long o; and in cauliflower, laudanum, and laurel, it is commonly pronounced with the sound of short o; as, col'iflower, &c.

#### AW.

34. This diphthong has the sound of broad a, bawl and ball being pronounced exactly alike.

#### AY.

35. This diphthong has the sound of long a, as in pay, hay, &c.; except in quay, which is pronounced ke; and in Sunday, Monday, &c., the last syllable is pronounced as if written Sundy, Mondy.

#### EA.

36. The regular sound of this diphthong is that of long e; as in beal, hear, pronounced like beet, here; but there are many words in which it has the sound of short e; as, head, dead, ready, &c. In a few words it has the sound of long a; as in break, steak, great, bear, bearer, forbear, forsicear, pear, swear, tear, wear. In some words it has the sound of a in far; as in heart, hearten, hearty, hearth, hearken; and, when unaccented, it has only an obscure sound, as in vengeance, sergeant.

#### EAU.

37. This triphthong is used only in words derived from the French. In beauty it has the

sound of long u; but its regular sound is that of long o, as in beau, bureau, flambeau, &c.

#### EE.

38. This diphthong is almost always pronounced like long e; the principal exceptions are been, (bin,) and breeches, (britches.) The poetical contractions e'er and ne'er, for ever and never, are pronounced as if written air and nair.

#### EI.

39. This diphthong has most commonly the sound of long a, as in deign, eight, feign, feint, freight, heinous, inveigh, neight, neighbor, veil, weight, heir, their, &c. But there are many exceptions. It has the sound of long e in ceil, ceiling, conceit, conceive, deceit, deceive, inveigle, perceive, receipt, receive, seize, seizin, seignior seigniory, seine; commonly also in either, neither, and leisure. (See Either, Neither, and Leisure.) It has the sound of long i in height and sleight; of short e in heifer and nonpareil; and, in an unaccented syllable, an indistinct sound of i, as in counterfeit, foreign, foreigner, forfeit, forfeiture, sovereign, sovereignty, surfeit.

#### EO.

40. This diphthong is pronounced like long o in yeoman, and like long e in people; like short e in jeopard, jeopardy, leopard, feoffee, feoffer, feoffement; like broad o (as in nor) in georgic; like long u in feod, feodal, feodary, (which are written also feud, feudal, and feudary;) and, when unaccented, it has the indistinct sound of u, o, or i, as in bludgeon, curmudgeon, dudgeon, dungeon, gudgeon, habergeon, luncheon, puncheon, truncheon, surgeon, sturgeon, scutcheon, escutcheon, pigeon, widgeon.

#### EU.

41. This diphthong is always sounded like long u, as in feud, deuce.

#### EW.

42. This diphthong is almost always sounded like long u, or eu, as in few, hew, new; but if r precedes it, it takes the sound of oo, or of u in rule, as in brew, crew, drew. In the words shew and strew, (written also show and strow,) this diphthong has the sound of long o, as it also has in the verb to sew, and commonly also in the word sewer, a drain. — See Sewea.

#### EY.

43. This diphthong has the sound of long

a, as in bey, dey, grey, hey, prey, they, whey, convey, obey, purvey, survey, eyre, eyry. In key and ley, it has the sound of long e; and, when unaccented, it has the slight sound of e, as in galley, valley, &cc.

#### IA.

44. This diphthong, in the terminations ial, ian, and iard, is often united in one syllable, the i being sounded like y; as, Christian, filial, poniard, pronounced as if written Christ'yan, fil'yal, pon'yard. In some words it has the obscure sound of indistinct short i, as in carriage, marriage, parliament.

#### IE.

45. The regular sound of this diphthong is that of long e, as in chief, fief, fiend, grenadier, grief, grieve, lief, liege, thief, &c. It has the sound of long i in die, hie, lie, pie, vie, &c.; and the sound of short e in friend.

#### OA.

46. The regular sound of this diphthong is that of long o, as in boat, coat, coal, foal, loaf, moat, &c.; but in broad, abroad, and groat, it has the sound of broad a.

#### Œ.

47. This diphthong is derived from the Greek and Latin, and it is retained in but very few words used in English. It is found in assafectida, where it is pronounced like short e. and in adema, asophagus, antaci, also often in factus, often written fetus,) in which it has the sound of long e.

#### ŒU.

48. This triphthong is found only in the word manauvre, and it has the sound of oo in moon, or of u in rule.

#### OI and OY.

49. The sound of these diphthongs is the same; and it is noted in this Dictionary, as it is in that of Walker and in other Dictionaries, by the sound of broad o, (as in nor.) and short i. Although this is the manner in which Walker marks these letters in his Dictionary, yet in his "Principles," he says, "The general, and almost universal, sound of this diphthong is that of a in water (the same as o in nor) and the first e in metre." Perhaps a better mode of representing the sound of this diphthong would be to mark the i and the y with a dot under them, to de-

note the obscure sound, or by the use of an e with the same mark; as, boil or boel, boy or boe. Some orthoepists mark both letters short. There is no disagreement with respect to the sound itself, but merely with regard to the mode of representing it.

#### 00.

50. The regular sound of this diphthong is heard in moon, food, stoop; and it is the same as that of single o in move, prove.

51. This diphthong has a shorter sound (the same as the sound of u in bull, or of single o in wolf) in the following words: book, brook, cook, crook, foot, good, hood, hook, look, shook, stood, understood, withstood, wood, and wool; and also, according to some orthoëpists, in rook and soot. Walker says, that "foot, good, hood, stood, understood, withstood, wood, and wool, are the only words where this diphthong has this middle sound." But the rest of the words above enumerated are pronounced with the same sound of this diphthong by other orthoëpists, as well as by common usage. Smart says, that the pronunciation assigned by Walker to book (bik) "is a decided provincialism."

52. This diphthong has the sound of long o in door and floor; and of short u in blood and flood.

#### OU.

53. This is the most irregular diphthong in the language. Its most common or regular sound is that in which both letters are sounded, as in bound, sound, cloud, loud, our, shout, south, &c.

54. This diphthong has the sound of short u in country, cousin, couple, accouple, double, trouble, southern, courage, encourage, flourish, nourish, nourishment, enough, chough, rough, tough, touch, touchy, young, youngster, &c. It has the sound of o in move, or oo in moon, in accoutre, ag group, group, croup, bouge, amour, paramour, bouse, bousy, capouch, cartouch, rouge, soup, surtout, tour, contour, detour, tourney, tournament, through, uncouth, you, your, youth, and also in various other words derived from the French. It has the sound of long o in court, accourt, courtier, course, concourse, recourse, discourse, source, resource, four, fourth, pour, though, although, dough, mould, moult, mourn, shoulder, smoulder, poult, poultice, poultry, soul. It has the sound of broad a, as in ball, or of o, as in nor, in bought, brought, fought, ought, nought, sought, besought, thought, wrought. It has the sound of u in bull, or of oo in good, in could, should, would. It has the sound of short e, or, according to some orthoëpists, of broad a, in cough and trough, rhyming with off and scoff.

#### ow.

- 55. The regular sound of this diphthong, the same as the regular sound of ou, is heard in how, now, down, town, tower, &c. It has the sound of long o in below, bestow, blow, crow, flow, flown, grow, grown, growth, glow, know, known, owe, own, owner, show, snow, sown, strow, throw, thrown; also in the following words, in some of their senses: bow, low, lower, mow, shower, sow.
- 56. When this diphthong forms a final or unaccented syllable, it has the slight sound of long o, as in borrow, follow, follower.

#### UA.

57. When both the letters of this diphthong are sounded, they have the power of wa, as in equal, language, persuade. In some words the u is silent, as in guard, guardian, guarantee, piquant; and in victuals and victualling, both the letters are silent.

#### UE

58. When these letters are united in a diphthong, and are both sounded, they have the power of we, as in consuetude, desuetude, mansuetude, conquest. In some words the u is silent, as in guerdon, guess, guest. When this diphthong is final, the e is in many words silent, as in due, hue, pursue, value, &c.; and in some words both letters are silent, as in league, fatigue, harangue, tongue, antique, oblique, decalogue, demagogue, dialogue, &c.

#### TIT

59. These letters, when united in a diphthong, and both sounded, have the power of wi, as in anguish, languid, vanquish. In some words the u is silent, as in guide, guile, build, guinea; and in others the i is silent, as in juice, pursuit, fuil, &cc.

#### SOUNDS OF THE CONSONANTS.

- 60. The consonants are divided into mutes and semi-vowels. The mutes cannot be sounded at all without the aid of a vowel. They are b, d, k, p, t, and c and g hard.
- 61. The semi-vowels have an imperfect sound of themselves. They are f, l, m, n, r, s, v, x, z, and c and g soft.

- 62. The four semi-vowels, *l*, *m*, *n*, and *r*, are also called *liquids*, because they readily unite with other consonants, flowing, as it were, into their sounds.
- 63. The following consonants are styled dentals, namely, d, j, s, t,  $^{\circ}z$ , and g soft, being pronounced chiefly by the aid of the teeth; d, g, j, k, l, n, and q, are called palatals, from the use made of the palate in pronouncing them; b, p, f, v, and m, are called labials, being pronounced chiefly by the lips; m, n, and the digraph ng, are called nasals, being sounded through the nose; and k, q, c and g hard, are called gutturals, being sounded by the throat.

#### B

64. B, preceded by m in the same syllable, is generally silent; as, lamb, limb, comb, dumb, &c.; but succumb is an exception. It is silent also before t in the same syllable, as in debt, doubt, redoubt, &c.

#### C.

- 65. This letter is hard, and sounds like k, before a, o, and u; and it is soft, and sounds like s, before e, i, and y; except in sceptic and scirrhus and their derivatives, in which it is hard, like k.
- 66. When c comes after the accent, and is followed by ea, ia, io, or eous, it takes, like s and t, the sound of sh; as, ocean, social, tenacious, cetaceous. In the words discern, sacrifice, suffice, and sice, and several words derived from discern, sacrifice, and suffice, c has the sound of z.

#### CH.

- 67. The regular English sound of this digraph is the same as that of tch, or tsh, as in chair, child, rich, church. When ch follows l or n, as in belch, bench, filch, Walker, Jameson, and Fulton, designate the sound by sh, as belsh, bensh, filsh; but other orthoëpists, Sheridan, Perry, Jones, Knowles, and Smart, give to ch, thus situated, the same sound as in rich.
- 68. In words derived from the ancient languages, ch is generally hard, like k, as in ache, alchemy, anarch, anarchy, anchor, anchoret, cachexy, catechism, chalcography, chalybeate, chameleon, chamomile, chuos, character, chasm, chely, chemistry, chimera, chirography, chiromancy, choler, chorus, chord, chorography, chyle, chyme, cockleary, conch, distich, echo, echinus, epoch, eunuch, hemistich, hierarch, hierarchy, machinal, machination, mechanic, mechanism, monarch, monarchical, orchestra, orchestre, pentateuch, scheme, schesis, scholar, school, stomach, stomachic, &c.

The exceptions are charity, chart, and charter. Ch is hard in all words in which it is followed by l or r; as, chlorosis, Christian.

69. When arch, signifying chief, begins a word from the Greek language, and is followed by a vowel, it is pronounced ark, as in archangel, architect, archive, archipelago, archetype, archiepiscopal, archidiaconal, architrave, archaism, archaology; but when arch is prefixed to an English word, it is pronounced so as to rhyme with murch; as, archbishop, archduke, arch-fiend. In drachm, schism, and yacht, ch is silent.

#### D.

70. The termination ed, assumed by the preterit and participle, in some words takes the sound of d added to the preceding syllable; as, healed, sealed, pronounced heald, seald; and in some it takes the sound of t, added in the same manner; as, distressed, mixel, pronounced distrest, mixt. Some words, which, when used as participles, are pronounced in one syllable, are, when used as adjectives, pronounced in two; as, learned, blessed, winged.

#### F.

71. This letter has a uniform sound, except in the preposition of, in which it has the sound of v.

#### G.

- 72. G, like c, has two sounds, one hard and the other soft. It is hard before a, o, and u. The only exception is gaol, which is commonly written, as well as pronounced, jail.
- 73. G, before e, i, and y, is sometimes hard and sometimes soft. It is generally soft before words derived from the Greek, Latin, and French, and hard before words from the Saxon; and these last, being much the smaller number of the words of this sort, may be regarded as exceptions.
- 74. It is hard before e in gear, geck, geese, geld, gelt, gelding, get, gewgaw, shagged, snagged, cragged, ragged, sragged, dogged, rugged, dagger, stagger, swagger, trigger, dogger, pettifogger, tiger, anger, eager, auger, finger, linger, conger, longer, stronger, younger, longest, strongest, youngest; before i, in gibber, gibberish, gibbous, gibcat, giddy, gift, gig, giggle, giggler, gild gill, gimlet, gimp, gird, girdle, girt, girt, girth, gizzard, begin, give, forgive, biggin, piggin, noggin, druggist, woggish, hoggish, sluggish, rigging, digging, &c.; before y, in boggy, buggy, doggy, craggy, foggy, dreggy, jaggy, knaggy, muggy, quaggy, scraggy, shaggy, snaggy, swaggy, woggy.

75. The g in longer, (the comparative of long,) stronger, younger, longest, strongest, and youngest, must articulate the e; and these words are pronounced as if written with gg. Thus longer, the comparative of long, is pronounced long'ger; and longer, one who longs, long'er.

#### GH.

76. In this digraph, at the beginning of a word, the h is silent, as in ghost, ghastly, gherkin; at the end of words, both letters are commonly silent, as in high, nigh, sigh, thigh, neigh, weigh, inveigh, sleigh, bough, dough, though, although, plough, furlough, through, thorough. In some words this digraph has the sound of f, as in cnough, rough, tough, trough, cough, chough, laugh, laughter; in some, the sound of k, as in hough, shough, lough. In clough and slough, it is sometimes silent, and sometimes has the sound of f.

#### GHT.

77. In this termination the letters gh are always silent; as, fight, right, height, &c.; except in draught, which is pronounced, and in some of its senses usually written, draft.

#### H.

78. This letter is a note of aspiration, and it is silent at the beginning of a number of words; as, heir, heiress, honor, honesty, honorable, herb, herbage, hostler, hour, &c. In hospital, humble, humor, humorous, and humorsome, according to some oithoëpists it is silent, and according to others it is sounded. It is always silent after r, as in theum, rhelorie, rhapsody, &c.

#### K.

79. This letter has the same sound as chard, and is always silent before n, as in knee, kneel, know, &c.

#### L

80. L is silent in many words; as in calf, half, chalk, talk, balm, calm, would, could, should, &c.

#### M.

81. M always preserves its sound, except in accompt, accomptant, and comptroller; more commonly written account, accountant, and controller.

#### N.,

82. N has two sounds, one simple and pure, as in man, not; the other compound and mixed, as in hang, thank, banquet, anxious; the three

last being pronounced as if written thangk, bang'quet, angk'shus.

83. N is mute when it ends a syllable and is preceded by l or m, as in kiln, hymn, limn, column, audumn, solemn, condemn, contemn, &c.

Ρ.

84. P is silent before s and t at the beginning of words, as in psalm, psalter, ptisan.

#### PH.

85. This digraph generally has the sound of f, as in physic, philosophy, &c. In nephew and Stephen, it has the sound of v; and in diphthong, triphthong, naphtha, &c., the h is silent.

#### Q

86. Q is always followed by u, and the digraph qu has commonly the sound of kw, as in queen, quill, quart; but, in many words derived from the French, it has the sound of k, as in coquet, etiquette, masquerade, &c.

# R. 87. The letter r has a jarring or trilling

effect on the tongue, and it is never silent. It has a peculiar influence on both the long and the short sound of the vowels. It has the effect, under certain circumstances, to change the short sound of a, as in man, into its Italian sound, as in far, and the short sound of o, as in not, into its broad sound, like broad a, as in nor; and it has a corresponding effect on the short sound of the other vowels. - (See pages x and xi.) - When r is preceded by a long vowel, it has sometimes the effect of confounding the syllables. Thus the monosyllables hire, more, roar, sore, and flour, are pronounced precisely like the dissyllables higher, mower, rower, sower, and flower. 88. There is a difference of opinion among orthoëpists respecting the letter r. Johnson says, that "it has one constant sound in English;" and the same view of it is maintained by Kenrick, Sheridan, Perry, Jones, Jameson, and Knowles. Walker, on the contrary, says, "There is a distinction in the sound of this letter scarcely ever noticed by any of our writers on the subject, which is, in my opinion, of no small importance; and that is, the rough and the smooth r." The following is the view given by Smart: "R is a decided consonant when it begins a syllable with or without another consonant, as in ray, pray; and also when it ends a syllable, if it should be so circumstanced that, ending one, it also begins the

next, as in arid, tarry, peril, berry, spiril, florid, hurry. Here the r has the same effect on the previous vowel that any other consonant would have; that is to say, it stops, or renders the vowel essentially short. But, under other circumstances, final r is not a decided consonant; and therefore the syllables ar, cr, ir, or, ur, are not coincident, as to the vowel sound in each, with at, et, it, ot, ut; neither do the vowel sounds in fare, mere, ire, ore, ure, poor, our, quite identify with those in fate, mete, ide, ode, cube, pool, owl."

#### S.

89. The regular or genuine sound of s is its sharp, sibilant, or hissing sound, like c soft, as in son, this. It has also a flat or soft sound, (called by some its vocal sound,) the same as that of the letter z, as in wise, his.

90. S has always its sharp, hissing sound at the beginning of words, as son, safe; also at the end of words when they terminate in as, except the words as, has, was, whereas, and the plural of nouns ending ea, as seas, pleas; in all words ending in ss, as less, express; in all words ending in is, except the monosyllables is and his; in all words ending in us and ous, as genius, famous; in all words when preceded, in the same syllable, by either of the mutes k, p, t, or by f, as locks, hats, caps, muffs.

91. S final has the sound of z when it immediately follows any consonant, except the mutes k, p, t, the semi-vowel f, and th aspirated, as in ribs, heads, hens; also when it forms an additional syllable with e before it, in the plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs, as in churches, boxes, prices; likewise in some verbs ending in se, to distinguish them from nouns and adjectives of the same form, as abuse, use, close, diffuse, as distinguished from the nouns and adjectives abuse, use, close, diffuse. But it is impossible to give rules which will enable one to see, in all cases, how s is to be pronounced, whether with its sharp, hissing sound, or its flat or soft sound, like z.

92. S aspirated, or sounding like sh of zh.—
S takes the sound of sh in words ending in sion, preceded by a consonant, as in diversion, expulsion, dimension, passion, mission, &c.; also in the following words: censure, tensure, tonsure, sensual, fissure, scissure, pressure, compressure, impressure, sure, assure, insure, nauseale, nauseous, exosseous, sugar, sumach.

93. S has the sound of zh in the termination sion, preceded by a vower as in evasion, cohe-

sion, decision, explosion, contusion, &c.; also in a number of words in which s is preceded by an accented vowel, and followed by the termination ure, as in measure, pleasure, displeasure, treasure, rasure, closure, disclosure, enclosure, exposure, composure, incisure, leisure; also in several words ending in sier; as, crosier, cosier, osier, hosier, rosier, brasier, grasier; also in ambrosia, ambrosial, elysium, elysian.

#### T.

94. T, like s and c, is aspirated when it comes immediately after the accent, and is followed by the vowels ia, ie, or io, taking the sound, in these cases, of sh, as in partial, patient, nation, partition, &c.

#### TH.

95. This digraph has two sounds; one, hard, sharp, or aspirate, as in thin, think, earth, breath, &c.; the other, flat, soft, or vocal, as in this, the, then, breathe, &c.

96. At the beginning of words, this digraph is generally sharp, as in thin, thorn. The exceptions are the following words, with their compounds; the, this, that, thou, thee, thy, thine, their, theirs, them, these, those, there, therefore, then, thence, thither, though, thus. At the end of words it is generally sharp, as in death, breath, &c.; but at the end of some verbs it is flat, as to smooth, to mouth; also in the following, which are written with a final e: to bathe, to bequeathe, to breathe, to clothe, to loathe, to sheathe, to soothe, to sweathe.

97. In some nouns, it is sharp in the singular, as in bath, path; and flat in the plural, as baths, paths. In some words the h is silent, as in Thomas, thyme.

#### w.

98. W, at the beginning of words, is a consonant. It is always silent before r; as, write, wren, wrist, &c.

#### WH.

99. This digraph is sounded as it would naturally be if the order of the letters were reversed, thus, hw; as, when, while, whip, pronounced hwen, hwile, hwip. In some words the w is silent; as, who, whole, &c.

#### X.

100. The regular sound of x is its sharp sound, like ks; as, excellence, execute, expect, tax.

101. It has a flat or soft sound, like gz, when the next syllable following begins with an accounted vowel, as in exalt, example, exert, execu-

tor; also in some words derived from primitives which have the sound of gz in them; as, exaltation, exemplary.

102. At the beginning of words, it has the sound of z, as in Xenophon, xylography.

103. X is aspirated, and takes the sound of ksh, in some words, when the accent immediately precedes it; as, fluxion, complexion, anxious, luxury:

#### $\mathbf{Z}$

104. This letter has the same sound as flat or soft s. It is aspirated, taking the sound of zh, in a few words; as, brazier, glazier, grazier, vizier, azure, razure, seizure.

#### ACCENT.

105. All the words in the English language of more than one syllable, have one accented syllable; and most polysyllabic words have not only a syllable with the primary accent, but also one with a secondary accent.

106. It is the general tendency of the language to place the accent on the first syllable of dissyllables, and on the antepenultimate of polysyllables. The exceptions, however, are so numerous, that this is not to be regarded as a rule, but only as a general tendency of the language. With respect to verbs of two syllables, the tendency is to place the accent on the second syllable.

107. A large part of the words of the English language, especially of the polysyllables, are derived from the Latin and Greek languages; and, with respect to the accent of such words, these languages have great influence; though, in relation to many of them, the analogy of the English prevails over that of the original language.

108. Words which are adopted from the Latin language into the English without any change of orthography, generally retain the Latin accent, especially if they are terms of the arts and sciences, or words somewhat removed from common usage. The following words have the accent on the penultimate syllable, both in Latin and English: abdomen, acumen, asylum, bitumen, curator, decorum, delator, dictator, horizon, spectator, testator.

109. Some words which have the accent on the penult in Latin, are conformed to the English analogy, and have the accent on the antepenult; as, auditor, character, creatrix, orator, minister, plethora, senator, sinister.

110. Monosyllables are generally marked, in

pronouncing dictionaries, with the distinct sounds of the vowels, as they are pronounced when uttered distinctly; but, in reading and speaking, a great part of them, especially the particles, as a, an, the, and, at, of, in, on, &c., are generally uttered so as to give only an indistinct or obscure sound to the vowels.

111. Simple words of two syllables have only one syllable accented, except the word amen, which, Walker says, "is the only word in the language which has necessarily two consecutive accents." There are, however, many compound words of two syllables which have both syllables more or less accented; as, backslide, downfull, highway, lighthouse, sometimes, waylay, windmill, &c.

112. Many words of three and four syllables have only one accented syllable; as, sensible, penalty, reliance, occurrence, republic, admirable, agreeable, celebrity, congenial, chalybeate, &c. But some have a secondary accent almost as strong as the primary; as, advertise, artisan, partisan, complaisant, caravan, countermand, reprimand, contraband, commodore, reprehend, navigator, regulator, detrimental, judicature, caricature, animadvert, &c.

113. Almost all words of more than four sylables have both a primary and a secondary accent; and some words of seven or eight syllables have one primary and two secondary accents; as, indivisibility, incomprehensibility.

114. The following list of dissyllables, when used as nouns or adjectives, have the accent on the first syllable; and when used as verbs, on the second:—

Nouns or Adjectives,	Verbs.	Nouns or Adjectives.	Verbs.
Ab'ject	abject/	Con'serve	conserve
Ab'sent	absent'	Con'sort	consort'
Ah'stract	abstract'	Con'test	contest!
Ac'cent	accent/	Con'tract	contract/
Af/fix	affix'	Con'trast	contrast!
Aug/ment	augment'	Con'vent	convent!
Bom'bard	bombard'	Con'verse	converse
Cem'ent	cement'	Con'vert	convert'
Col/league	collengue'	Con'vict	convict'
Col/lect	collect/	Con'voy	convoy'
Com/pact	compact'	Des'ert	desert!
Com'plot	complot/	Dis'count	discount'
Com/pound	compound/	Des'cant	descant/
Com'press	compress'	Di/gest	digest'
Con'cert '	concert/	Es'cort	escort/
Con'erete	concrete/	Es'say .	essay/ '
Con/duct	conduct!	Ex/port	export/
Con'fine	confine!	Extract	extract/
Con'flict	conflict'	Ex'ile	exile' '

	Nouns or Adjectives.	Ferbs.	Nouns c <del>r</del> Adjectives.	Verba.
	Fer/ment	ferment/	Pres'ent	present
	Fore/taste	foretaste'	Prod/uce	produce
	Fre'quent	requent'	Project	project/
	Im/port	mport/	Prog'ress	progress
	Im'press	ımpress'	Pro/test	protest'
	In'cense	ncense!	Reb'el	rebel'
-	ln'erease	increase'	Rec'ord	record'
	In'lay	inlay'	Ref'use	refuse'
į	In'sult	insult/	Sub'ject	subject!
	Ob/ject	object/	Sur/vey	survey/
į	Per'fume	perfume/	Tor'ment	torment/
	Per'mit	permit <sup>/</sup>	Traj'ect	traject'
	Pre/fix	prefix'	Trans/fer	transfer'
	Prel'ude	prelude/	Trans/port	transport
	Prem' o	premise'	Un'dress	undress!
I	Pres'age	presage'	Up'start	upstart'

115. Of the words in the above table, cement, complot, essay, increase, perfume, permit, survey, and undress, when used as nouns, are often pronounced with the accent on the second syllable.—See these words in the Dictionary.—See also the words Contents, Detail, and Retail, which are more or less conformed to this analogy, with respect to the accent.

116. The following trisyllables, when nouns, are accented on the first syllable; and when verbs, on the third:—

Nouns.	Verbs.
Coun'tercharge	countercharge
Coun'tercharm	countercharm
Coun'tercheck	countercheck'
Coun'termand	countermand'
Coun'termarch	countermarch
Coun'termine	countermine/
Coun'terpoise	counterpoise'
Coun'tersign	countersign/
In/terchange	interchange!
In'terdict	interdict/
O'vercharge	overcharge'
O'verflow	overflow/
O'vermatch	overmatch/
O'verthrow	overthrow/
Rep'rimand	reprimand'

117. A similar analogy has influence in changing the accent of many other words, which are used as verbs, and also as nouns or adjectives. Thus, counterbalance and overbalance, when nouns, have the accent on the first syllable, and when verbs, on the third; and attribute, as a noun, is accented on the first syllable, and as a verb, on the second. A class of words with the termination ate, have the distinct sound of long a, when used as verbs, and

ACCENT XXI

the indistinct or obscure sound of  $\alpha$ , when used as nouns or adjectives; of this class are deliberate, intimate, mediate, moderate, &c. The word interest, when used as a verb, is pronounced with a more distinct sound of short e, in the last syllable, than when used as a noun. The verb to prophesy has the full sound of long y; and the noun prophecy, the obscure sound of y or e. So the whole class of verbs ending in fy are pronounced with the distinct sound of long y.

118. There is a difference in the pronunciation of the following words, when used as nouns or adjectives, and when used as verbs. This difference is somewhat analogous to the change of accent in the preceding lists of words.

Nouns.	Verbs.	Nouns.	Verbs.
Abuse	abuşe	Grease '	grease
Advice	advișe	House	houşe
Close	close	Mouse	mouşe ·
Device	devişe	Prophecy	prophesy
Diffuse	diffuşe	Rise	rișe
Excuse	excuşe	Use	ușe

119. All words ending in sion and tion have the accent on the penultimate syllable; as, dissension, declaration, meditation, &c.

120. Words ending in ia, iac, ial, ian, eous, and ious, have the accent on the preceding syllable; as, rega'lia, demo'niac, impe'rial, merid'ian, sponta'neous, melo'dious. If c, g, s, t, or x, precedes the vowels e or i, in these terminations, these vowels are generally blended with the vowel or vowels which follow, being pronounced in one syllable; as, beneficial, magician, farina'ceous, loqua'cious, dissen'sious, coura'geous, conta'gious, conten'tious. The only exception to this rule, in relation to placing the accent, is the word elegiac, which is commonly pronounced elegiac, though some pronounce it, in accordance with the rule, ele'giac. — See Elegiac.

121. Words ending in acal and ical have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable; as, heli-acal, alphabetical, fanatical, geographical, poetical, &c. In words of this termination, the vowels in the accented syllables, if followed by a consonant, are short, except u, which is long; as, cultical, musical, scorbuitical.

122. Words ending in ic have the accent on the penultimate syllable; as, algebra'ic, metal'lic, epidem'ic, scientif'ic, harmon'ic, paralyt'ic. If a consonant immediately precedes the i, the vowels in the accented syllable are short, except the vowel u, which is long if it is followed by a single consonant; as, cheru'bic, scorbu'tic, sulphu'ric, tellu'ric, &cc.; but if u is followed by

two consonants, it is sometimes short; as, fus'tic, rus'tic; and sometimes long; as, ru'bric, lu'bric. The following words, which are exceptions to this rule, have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable: ar'senic, (as a noun,) arith'metic, bish'opric, cath'olic, chol'eric, ephem'eric, her'etic, lu'natic, pol'itic, rhet'oric, and tur'meric. The following words, according to some orthocpists, are conformed to the rule, and according to others, they are exceptions to it: elimacteric, empiric, phlegmatic, splenctic.— See these words in the Dictionary.

123. Words of three or more syllables, ending in eal, have their accent on the antepenultimate syllable; as, bo'real, corpo'real, incorpo'real, cu'neal, empyr'eal, ethe'real, fune'real, homoge'neal, heteroge'neal, lac'teal, lin'eal, or'deal, subterra'neal; except hymene'al, which has the penultimate accent.

124. Of words ending in ean, the following, being conformed to the English analogy, have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable: ceru'lean, hyperbo'rean, hercu'lean, mediterra'nean, subterra'nean, tarta'rean; but the following are pronounced by the principal orthoepists, in accordance with the best usage, with the accent on the penultimate: adamante'an, Atlante'an, colosse'an, empyre'an, epicure'an, Europe'an, hymene'an, pygme'an. With regard to European, Walker remarks as follows: "This word, according to the analogy of our own language, ought certainly to have the accent on the second syllable; and this is the pronunciation which unlettered speakers constantly adopt; but the learned, ashamed of the analogies of their own tongue, always place the accent on the third syllable, because Europæus has the penultimate long, and is therefore accented in Latin. Epicurean has the accent on the same syllable, by the same rule; while herculean and cerulean submit to English analogy, and have their accent on the second syllable, because their penultimate in Latin is short."

125. Words ending in tude, efy, ify, and ity, have their accent on the antepenultumate; as, for titude, rariefy, diver sify, liberal ity, impurity, variety, insensibil ity.

126. Words of three or more syllables ending in ulous, inous, erous, and orous, have the accent on the antepenultimate; as, scil'ulous, volu'minous, vocif'erous, carniv'orous; except cano'rous and sono'rous, which have the accent on the penultimate.

127. Words of three or more syllables ending in ative have the accent on the antepenultimate,

or on the preceding syllable; as, rel'ative, appellative, commu'nicative, spec'ulative. The only exception is creative.

128. Words ending in tive, preceded by a consonant, have the accent on the penultimate; as, attractive, invective, presumptive; except adjective and substantive.

### ORTHOËPY AND ORTHOËPISTS.

129. The pronunciation of the English language, like that of all living languages, is in a great measure arbitrary. It is exposed to the caprices of fashion and taste. It is liable to change from one age to another; and it varies, more or less, not only in the different and distantly separated countries in which it is spoken, but also in the different divisions and districts of the same country. No two speakers or orthoëpists, though inhabitants of the same place, would be likely to agree in the pronunciation of all its words. The standard of pronunciation is not the authority of any dictionary, or of any orthoëpist; but it is the present usage of literary and well-bred society.

130. The question may be asked, Where is this standard to be sought,—this usage to be ascertained? To this it may be answered, that London is the great metropolis of English literature; and that it has an incomparably greater influence than any other city in giving law, in relation to style and pronunciation, to the many millions who write and speak the language. The English orthoöpists naturally refer to the usage of the best society in London as their principal standard; but the usage of good society in that city is not uniform, and no two orthoöpists would perfectly agree with each other in attempting to exhibit it.

131. It may be further asked, How far is it proper for the people of the United States to be guided, in their pronunciation, by the usage of London? To this it may be answered, that it is advisable for American writers and speakers to conform substantially to the best models, wherever they may be found; and so long as London holds its rank as the great metropolis of the literature of the English language, so long it must have a predominating influence with respect to writing and speaking it. If the influence of the usage of London were discarded, where should we seek for a usage that would be generally acknowledged as entitled to higher authority?

There is no one city in the United States which holds a corresponding rank, as a centre of intelligence and fashion, - no one which is the central and undisputed metropolis of Anglo-American literature, as London is of English The pronunciation in the United literature. States is, indeed, now substantially conformed to the usage of London. The works of the English orthoëpists, who have regarded the usage of London as their standard, have been as generally circulated and used in this country, as they have been in England; and there is, undoubtedly, a more general conformity to London usage in pronunciation throughout the United States, than there is throughout Great Britain. 132. Although it is not to be questioned, that,

with respect to the many millions who speak tho English language, the usage of London is entitled to far more weight than that of any other city, yet this is not the only thing to be observed. The usage of the best society in the place or district in which one resides, is not to be disregarded. If our pronunciation is agreeable to the analogy of the language, and conformed to the practice of the best society with which we have intercourse, we may have no sufficient reason to change it, though it should deviate, more or less, from the existing usage of London. A proper pronunciation is, indeed, a desirable accomplishment, and is indicative of a correct taste and a good education; still it ought to be remembered, that, in speech as in manners, he who is the most precise is often the least pleasing, and that rusticity is more excusable than affectation.

133. "For pronunciation," says Dr. Johnson, "the best general rule is to consider those as the most elegant speakers who deviate least from the written words." There are many words of which the pronunciation in England is, at present, better conformed to the spelling than it was formerly; and the principle of conformity between the manner of writing and speaking the language, has been carrisomewhat farther in the United States than in England. This is a principle which seems worthy of being encouraged, rather than checked.

134. Much ingenuity and labor have been employed by various orthoëpists, in their efforts to settle the pronunciation of the language; and different systems of notation for designating the sounds of the letters have been adopted. But it has been found difficult to form such a system as will correctly represent all the various sounds of the letters, and not be liable to mislead; and,

if such a system were formed, it would be a difficult and delicate matter to make a correct application of it to all cases. The language, as it respects pronunciation, has many irregularities, which cannot be subjected to any general rules; and with regard to the pronunciation of particular words, the instances are numerous in relation to which there is a disagreement among the best orthoëpists.

135. In the preparation of this work, Pronunciation has been made a special object, and has received particular attention. A prominent feature in the plan consists in the exhibition of authorities respecting words of various, doubtful, or disputed pronunciation; and this work is so constructed as to exhibit, with respect to all this class of words, for which a pronuncing dictionary is chiefly wanted, the modes in which they are pronounced by all the most eminent English orthoëpists. The number of primitive words respecting which the authorities are presented, amounts to upwards of two thousand; and, in addition to these, this process also

Sheridan. Walker, A-bIl'1-ty a-bil'e-te ă-bĭl'ÿ-tÿ ă-bĭl'ē-tē ŭv′ęr-ąj Ăv′er-age ăv/ē-rāje av'ŭr-ĭdie De-lib'er-ate, v. de-lib'er-at dē-līb'ē-rāte dē-līb'ĕr-āte De-lib'er-ate, a. de-lib'er-at da-lib/e-ret dē-līb'ĕr-āte Ed/u-cate ĕd'yu-kāt ĕd'ū-kāte ĕd'jū-kāte Feat'ure fēt'yur fē'tshŭr fē'tshūre Im-pět/u-oŭs im-pět'yų-ŭs ĭm-nět/tū-ŭs ĭm-pětsh'ū-ŭs In'ter-ëst, v. In'ter-ëst Yn'tĕr-ĕst In'ter-ost In'ter-est, n. Yn'tăr-ĕst Yn'ter-est In'ter-est In'ti-mate, v. ĭn'te-mat ĭn'tÿ-mate ĭn'tē-māte In'ti-mate, a. ĭn'te-mat In'tÿ-mět In'te-mat Mod'er-ate. v. möd/er-ät möd/der-äte mŏd'dĕr-āte Mod'er-ate, a. mŏd'er-at mŏd'dĕr-ĕt mŏd'dĕr-ăt Năt'u-ral năt/yụ-rại năt/tshăr-Al năt/tahū\_răl Nāt'ure nāt/yur nä/tshur nā'tshūre Q-bē'dj-ĕnt q-bë'dq-ënt ō-bē'dzhĕnt ō-bē'jē-ĕnt Virt'u-ous virt/yu-ŭs věr'tshū-ŭs věr'tshū-ŭs

137. In relation to all the words here exhibited, these orthoëpists agree with respect to two of the most important points in the pronunciation of words, namely, the syllable on which the accent is to be placed, and the quantity of the vowel in the accented syllable. Though with regard to the mode of representing the pronunciation of most of the above words, there is considerable diversity, yet it is doubtless true that the pronunciation intended to be expressed differs, in reality, much less than it would seem to do; and that, in numerous instances, these orthoëpists agreed much better in their practice, than in their mode of indicating it.

138. There is an obvious difference in the quantity and stress of voice with which the last syllables of the words deliberate, intimate, and

determines the pronunciation of a large number of derivatives. As the pronunciation of these words is regulated by usage, and as there is a great diversity, with regard to them, both among good speakers and professed orthoëpists, the exhibition of the different authorities seems to be the most satisfactory method of treating them.

136. The following Table exhibits the manner in which the pronunciation of a number of words is represented by Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Jameson, Knowles, and Smart, together with the mode adopted in this work. These several orthoëpists have each his own peculiar system of notation; but as their different methods of marking the letters cannot be here exhibited without much inconvenience, and without causing great confusion to the reader, their respective modes, with regard to the respelling of the words, are presented; and instead of their marks on the vowels, those employed in this work are substituted, indicating, in all cases, the same sounds of the letters.

6,	,		
Jones.	Jameson.	Knowles.	Smart.
a-bil'y-ty	ă-bĭl'ē-tē	ä-bĭl'ĭt-ö	ă-bĭl∕ō-tē
av'er-edzh	ăv'ĕr-āje	ăv'er-ĕj	av'ĕr-āje
dē-lĭb'ĕr-āte	dē-lĭb'ĕr-ūte	de-lib'er-at'	dē-līb'ĕr-āte
dë-lib'ër-ët	dē-līb'ĕr-ūte	dē-lĭb'ĕr āt'	dē-lìb'ĕr-āte
ĕd'ū-kāte	ĕd'ū-kāte	ĕd'u-kāt'	ĕd'u-kāte
fē'tshūre	fēte'yĕr	fēt'yŭr	fēt/ch'oor
ĭm-pětsh/ū-ŭs	ĭm-pĕt/ū-ŭs	ĭm-pĕt'u-ŭs	ĭm-pět'ā-ŭs
ĭn'tĕr-ĕst	ĭn'tĕr-ĕst	In'tĕr-ĕst	In'ter-est
ĭn'tĕr-ĕst	In'tĕr-ĕst	ĭn'tĕr-ĕst	In'ter-est
ĭn'tÿ-māte	ĭn'tē-māte	ĭn'tĭm-āt'	In'të-müt
In'ty-mět	In'të-mäte	Yn'tYm-ĕt	ĭn′tē-māt
mŏd′dĕr-āte	mŏd′dĕr-āte	mŏd'ĕr-āt'	mŏd′ĕr-āt
möd/dĕr-ĕt	mŏd′dĕr-ūte	mŏd'ĕr <b>-ĕt</b>	mŏd′ĕr-ūt
năt'tshū-rŭl	năt'ü-răl	năt'yŭr-ăl	năt'ch'oo-ral
nā/tshŭr	nāte/yŭr	nāt'yŭr	nā/ch'oor
ō-bē'dÿ-ĕnt	ō-bē'dē-ĕnt	ō-bēd'yĕnt	ō-bē/de-ĕnt
vĕr'tshū-ŭs	vĭr'tū-ŭs	věr'tu-ŭs	věr/ch'00-ŭs

moderate, are pronounced, when verbs and when adjectives. All the above orthoëpists mark the along in the last syllable of all these words when used as verbs; Jameson and Smart also mark it long in all of them when adjectives; Walker shortens the a in the adjectives intimate and moderate; Sheridan and Jones change the a in all these words, when adjectives, into short e, as Knowles also does in the words intimate and moderate. But there seems to be no advantage in changing the letter in such cases. It is but slightly pronounced, and has not the distinct sound of either short e, or short or long a; and, with respect to most of the instances in which the vowels in this Dictionary have a dot placed under them, they are so slightly pronounced, that to mark them with a distinct sound, either long

or short, would tend rather to mislead, than to assist in pronouncing them. If the syllables on which the primary and secondary accents fall, are correctly pronounced, the comparatively indistinct syllables will naturally be pronounced right.

139. In giving the authorities for pronunciation in this Dictionary, neither the respelling nor the notation of the orthoëpists cited has been generally exhibited, as it was necessary to reduce them all to one system. Their precise difference is not always presented with exactness; yet the cases of failure are not important. The different editions of the authors used as authorities differ in various instances; and it is sometimes impossible to ascertain whether the intention of the writer has not been frustrated by an error of the press.

140. Two modes of pronouncing a word are. in many instances, given in this work, besides the forms included within the brackets; and alternatives of this sort would have been presented in other cases, if different modes had not been cited from respectable authorities. The reader will feel perfectly authorized to adopt such a form as he may choose, whether it is exhibited within the brackets or out of them; and every one will probably, in some cases, prefer a mode found only within the brackets. The compiler has not intended, in any case, to give his own sanction to a form which is not supported either by usage, authority, or analogy. He has, however, in some instances, in deference to the weight of authorities, given the preference to a mode, which, in the exercise of his own judgment, independent of the authorities, he would not have preferred; for it would be unreasonable for him to make a conformity to his own taste, or to the result of his own limited observation, a law to those who may differ from him, and yet agree with perhaps the more common usage. But,

though it has not been his design to make innovations, or to encourage provincial or American peculiarities, yet he has not always given the preference to the mode of pronunciation which is supported by the greatest weight of the authorities cited; and, where orthocpists are divided, he has generally been inclined to countenance that mode which is most conformable to analogy or to orthography.

141. The English authorities most frequently cited in this volume are Sheridan, Walker, Perry, Jones, Enfield, Fulton and Knight, Jameson, Knowles, Smart, and Reid, all of whom are authors of Pronouncing Dictionaries. In addition to these, various other English lexicographers and orthoëpists are frequently brought forward, as Bailey, Johnson, Kenrick, Ash, Dyche, Barclay, Entick, Scott, Nares, Rees, Maunder, Crabb, and several others; besides the distinguished American lexicographer, Dr. Webster.

142. The different English orthorpists, who are made use of as authorities, are entitled to very different degrees of respect. There is no one of them who has obtained a higher and more widely-extended reputation than Walker; and no one appears to have bestowed longer and more patient attention in studying the analogies of the language, and in ascertaining the best usage. But there has been considerable change since his time; and some, who have succeeded him, have corrected some of his mistakes, and made improvements on his system; and they may, in many cases, be considered better guides as to the present usage than Walker.

143. Of the successors of Walker, Mr. Smart appears to have given the most careful and discriminating attention to the subject; and he may therefore be regarded as the best single authority for present usage. — For further notices of English orthocpists, see page lxv.

### II. - ORTHOGRAPHY.

#### REMARKS ON ORTHOGRAPHY.

- 1. THE orthography of the English language has been undergoing continual changes from the time of its first formation to the present day; nor is there any reason to suppose that this habit of change will cease, while the language continues to be spoken. If we look into books printed in the reign of Queen Anne, we meet with many words having an orthography different from that in which they are now found. If we carry our observation back as far as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, we find the difference in orthography greatly increased; and when, in our retrospective examination, we reach the age of Chaucer and Wicliffe, we find many words, which, though they are words now actually in use, are so disguised in their orthographical form, and are of so odd and uncouth an appearance, that they can hardly be recognized.
- 2. The early productions of English literature which are still much read, such as the works of Bacon, Hooker, Shakspeare, and the common version of the Bible, appear now in an orthography very different from that in which they were at first printed. The first four verses of the 32d chapter of Deuteronomy, in the first edition of the common version of the Bible, printed in 1611, stand thus: "Giue care, O yee heauens, and I will speake; And heare, O earth, the words of my mouth. My doctrine shall drop us the rame: my speach shall distill as the deaw, as the smal raine vpon the tender herbe, and as the showres vpon the grasse. Because I wil publish the Name of the Lord; ascribe yee greatnesse vnto our God. He is the rocke, his worke is perfect: for all his wayes are ludgement. A God of trueth, and without iniquity, just and right is he." In these few lines, which may be taken as a specimen of the whole, there are twenty-seven instances in which the words appear in an orthography different from that in which they are now printed. It is not uncommon to find the same word spelled in more ways than one on the same page, as is generally the case with works even of the

most distinguished writers, printed in the early ages of English literature.

- 3. It is incumbent on a lexicographer, in adjusting the orthography of the language, to have regard to etymology, analogy, and the best usage of his time; and if we examine the early English dictionaries, we shall find that the orthography is conformed to the general usage of the age in which they were published. unsettled state of orthography has, long been regarded as a reproach to the language. It is an evil, however, which is unavoidable, and to which all living languages are more or less subject. It has arisen from the want of some fixed standard, not varying like usage; but such a standard it is in vain to seek. Some ingenious men have attempted to introduce a uniformity, and establish an invariable standard; but these attempts have been attended with little success.
- 4. Johnson says, in his Preface, "In adjusting the orthography, which has been to this time unsettled and fortuitous, I found it necessary to distinguish those irregularities that are inherent in our tongue, and perhaps coëval with it, from others which the ignorance or negligence of later writers has produced. Every language has its anomalies, which, though inconvenient, and in themselves once unnecessary, must be tolerated among the imperfections of human things, and which require only to be registered, that they may not be increased, and ascertained, that they may not be confounded: but every language has likewise its improprieties and absurdities, which it is the duty of the lexicographer to correct and proscribe."
- 5. The Dictionary of Johnson was first published in 1755; and with reference to it, Mr. Nares, in his "Elements of Orthoëpy," published in 1784, remarks, "The English Dictionary appeared; and, as the weight of truth and reason is irresistible, its authority has nearly fixed the external form of our language; and from its decisions few appeals have yet been made." It may be readily admitted that no other work ever

had so great an influence on the English language as this; yet it is not possible that the work of any man, or of any body of men, should so fix the external form of the language, as to put a stop to further alterations. Johnson justly says, "No dictionary of a living language ever can be perfect, since, while it is hastening to publication, some words are budding, and some are falling away." And he also remarks, "The orthography which I recommend is still controvertible." It is undoubtedly true that there never was before, during any century since the first formation of the English language, so great an influx of new words into it, as there has been since the first appearance of Johnson's Dictionary. Various other changes have taken place. Some words, then obsolete, have been revived; some, then in use, have fallen away; to some new significations have been attached; and many have changed their orthography.

- 6. In adjusting the orthography of this Dictionary, much care has been taken; in doing it, attention has been paid to etymology, analogy, and usage; and in cases in which good usage is divided, etymology and analogy have been consulted in deciding disputable points. But no innovation has been made with respect to invariable and settled usage.
- 7. Two of the most noted diversities, with regard to orthography, are found in the two classes of words ending in ic or ick, and in or or our; as, music, public, or musick, publick; favor, honor, or favour, honour. Johnson, in accordance with the general, though not invariable usage of his age, wrote these words with the k and u.
- 8. The use of the k, in this class of words, was laid aside by many writers before the time of Johnson; and it is omitted in Martin's Dictionary, the first edition of which was published in 1749. Martin says, in his Preface, "In this respect [orthography] our dictionaries most certainly want a reformation; for they all retain the old way of writing technical words with the redundant final k after c; as, logick, rhetorick, musick, &c., which later writers have justly discarded, and more neatly write logic, rhetoric, music, &c.; and accordingly they here stand in that form through this Dictionary."
- 9. In the class of words referred to, the k is still retained in the recent editions of Johnson's Dictionary; also in the dictionaries of Sheridan, Walker, Jameson, and Richardson; but in most of the other English dictionaries which have seen published since that of Johnson, it is omit-

ted; and Walker, although he retains it in his Dictionary, condemns the use of it, and observes, that "the omission of it is too general to be counteracted even by the authority of Johnson." The general usage is now so strongly in favor of its omission, that it is high time that it should be excluded from the dictionaries. It is, however, retained in monosyllables; as, stick, brick, lock; and in some dissyllables ending in ock; as, hillock, hemlock, &c. The verbs to frolic, to mimic, to physic, and to traffic, are written without a final k in the present tense; but on assuming another syllable, in forming the past tense and participles, the k must be used to keep the c hard; as, trafficked, trafficking.

- 10. The question respecting the letter u, in words ending in or or our, as, favor, honor, or favour, honour, is attended with much more difficulty. Most of the words of this class are originally from the Latin, and are regarded as coming into the English through the French, having the termination in that language of eur; as, faveur, honneur; and this is the reason assigned by Johnson for retaining the u. But he is far from being consistent in applying the principle; for, with respect to the class of words which have the termination or in Latin, and eur in French, he gives many of them with the u, and many of them without it.
- 11. The following words are found in Johnson's Dictionary with the u in the last syllable:—

	<b>C</b>	
ambassadour	fervour	possesso <b>ur</b>
anteriour	flavour	rancour
arbour	fulgour	rigour
ardour	governour	rumour
armour	harbour	savour
behaviour	honour	saviour
candour	horrour	splendour
clamour	humour	successour
clangour	inferiour	succour
cognisour	intercessour	superiour
colour	interiour	tabour
demeanour	labour	tenour
disfavour	marcour	terrour
dishonour	misbehaviour	tremour
dolour	misdemeanour	tumour
emperour	neighbour	valour
enamour	odour .	vapour
endeavour	oratour	vigour
errour	ostentatour	warriour
favour	parlour	

12. The following words are found in Johnson's Dictionary without the u in the last syllable immediately before r:—

actor director inspector predecessor antecessor doctor languor professor auditor lentor protector editor author elector liquor rector captor equator manor sculptor censor executor mirror sectator collector exterior motor sector conductor factor pastor stupor confessor fautor tailor posterior creditor inquisitor preceptor tutor

13. The same principle will apply to the orthography of the last syllable of most of the words in the two lists; and the inconsistency will be obvious by merely comparing the words anteriour and interiour, which are written by Johnson with the u, with posterior and exterior, which are written without it. In some of the recent forms and abridgments of Johnson's Dictionary, the u is omitted in a part of the words in which he inserted it. Some of the English dictionaries, which have been published since the first publication of Johnson's, scrupulously follow him generally in retaining the u; yet they omit it in the words in which he omitted it. Several of the English dictionaries omit it in all these words, except most of the dissyllables in the first of the above lists, and the following words, which are not derived from the Latin: behaviour, demeanour, misdemeanour, endeavour, and enamour, and their derivatives, disfavour, dishonour, favourable, honourable, &c. If we turn from the dictionaries to inquire what is the general usage of those who write the language, we shall find it in a very unsettled state. In the United States, it is the prevailing, though by no means the universal, practice to exclude the u from all this class of words. "In England," says Mr. Smart, (1836,) "such is not the practice of the day, although some years ago there was a great tendency towards it. The following, indeed, are inclined to the Latin termination, and some of them so decidedly, that to write them with our would incur the opinion of great singularity, if not of fault: error, emperor, governor, warrior, superior, horror, tremor, dolor, tumor, tenor, clanger, fulger, savor." To these he might have added a number of others found in the first of the above lists, with equal propriety; yet, in England, it is the prevailing practice to retain the u in most of the dissyllables in the first list, and also in such of the other words as are not derived from the Latin. The eye is offended at seeing a word spelled in a manner to which it is unaccustomed; and the eyes of most readers would now be offended at seeing emperour, inferiour, oratour, possessour, successour, and errour, written with the u; and those of many are offended by seeing favor, honor, and savior, written without it. It is difficult to fix the limit for a partial omission; and the rule, which entirely excludes the u from this class of words, and which is in accordance with the prevailing usage in the United States, is the most convenient, if not the most unexceptionable method.

#### RULES OF ORTHOGRAPHY.

14. Verbs of one syllable, ending with a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, (as plan,) and verbs of two or more syllables, ending in the same manner, and having the accent on the last syllable, (as regret,) double the final consonant of the verb, on assuming an additional syllable; as, plan, planned; regret, regretted;—but, if a diphthong precedes the last consonant, (as join,) or the accent is not on the last syllable, (as suffer,) the consonant is not doubled; as, join, joined; suffer, suffered.

15. There is an exception to the last clause of the above rule, with respect to most of the verbs ending in the letter l, which, on assuming an additional syllable, are allowed, by general usage, to double the l, though the accent is not on the last syllable; as, travel, travelling, travelled, traveller; libel, libelling, libelled, libeller, libellous; duel, duelling, dueller, duellist. But the derivatives of parallel are written without doubling the final l; as, paralleled, unparalleled.

16. The following list comprises the verbs ending in l, which, without having the accent on the last syllable, yet commonly double the final l:—

apparel dishevel handsel model rival bevel drivel hatchel panel rowel bowel imperil parcel shovel duel cancel embowel jewel pencil shrivel snivel carol enamel kennel peril tassel empanel label pistol cavil channel equal level pommel. trammel quarrel travel libel chisel gambol counsel gravel marshal ravel tunnel revel unravel cudgel grovel marvel

17. The derivatives of these verbs are spelled, in the Dictionaries of Perry and Webster, with a single l; and this mode is also more or less favored by the lexicographers Ash and Walker, by Bishop Lowth, and by some other scholars; and it evidently better accords with the analogy of the language; though the prevailing usage is to double the l.

18. The verb to bias commonly doubles the s on assuming an additional syllable; as, biassing biassed, biasser. The verb to kidnap, on assuming another syllable, always doubles the p; and the word worship also, according to general usage, does so; as, kidnapping, kidnapped, kidnapper; worshipping, worshipped, worshipper.

10. There is some diversity in usage, with respect to several other verbs ending in p, and also with respect to several ending in t, which, although the accent is not on the last syllable, are sometimes allowed to double the last consonant, when another syllable is added. But the more correct and regular mode is, to write them without doubling the final consonant, in the following manner:—

Benefit benefited benefiting Buffet buffeted buffeting Closet closeted closeting Develop developed developing Discomfit discomfited discomfiting Envelop enveloped enveloping Fillio filliped filliping Gallop galloped galloping Gossip gossiped gossiping Limit limited limiting Profit profited profiting Rivet riveted riveting Scallop scalloped scalloping Wallop walloped walloping

20. There is a class of words, ending in he, as centre, metre, &c., which are often written center, meter, &c.; but the former mode, which is followed in this Dictionary, is agreeable to the prevailing usage, and is supported by most of the English lexicographers.

21. There is a diversity with respect to the use of the letters s and z in a number of verbs ending in ise or ize; but the following rule is observed in this Dictionary: — When the word is a derivative of the French prendre, the termination is ise, as surprise, enterprise; but verbs derived from Greek verbs ending in  $\iota\zeta\omega$ , and others formed after the same analogy, are written with the termination ize; as, agonize, characterize, patronize.

22. Derivative adjectives ending in able are written without an e before a; as, blamable, morable, not blamcable, moveable; except those of which the primative word ends in ce or ge; in such the e is retained to soften the preceding consonant; as, peaceable, changeable.

23. Compound words formed by prefixing a word or syllable to a monosyllable ending in all, retain the double l; as, appall, befall, bethrall,

downfall, forestall, fuzzball, headstall, install, in thrall, laystall, miscall, overfull, recall, saveall, thurbstall, waterfall, windfall. — Withal, therewithal, and wherewithal, end with a single l.

24. A class of other compound words retain the final double *l* which is found in the simple words; as, bridewell, foretell, downhill, uphill, molehill, watermill, windmill, handmill.

## WORDS CF DOUBTFUL OR VARIOUS ORTHOGRAPHY:

25. Very few of the words which belong to the several classes referred to in the above remarks, are comprised in the following Vocabulary; but, with the exception of these classes, this Vocabulary contains nearly all the English words with regard to which a diversity of orthography is, at present, often met with.

26. The orthography found in the left-hand column of the Vocabulary is deemed to be well authorized; but with respect to the authority of that which stands on the right hand, there is a great diversity. In some cases, this is nearly or quite as well authorized as that on the left hand; but in some instances, it has only a feeble support, and is rarely inet with.

27. In some cases, words are so variously affected by etymology, analogy, lexicographical authority, and general usage, that it is difficult to determine what orthography is best supported. This is the fact with respect to the words abridgment or abridgement, bass or base, (in music,) chintz or chints, connection or connexion, controller or comptroller, contemporary or cotemporary, despatch or dispatch, dexterous or dextrous, diocese or diocess, divest or devest, ducky or dutchy, guarantee or guaranty, hinderance or hindrance, holiday or holyday, jail or gaol, judgment or judgement, marquis or marquess, loadstone or lodestone, loadstar or lodestar, meagre or meager, naught or nought, preterit or preterite, pumpkin or pompion, recognizance or recognisance, sceptic or skeptic, strew or strow, thresh or thrash paive or wave, (to put off,) woe or wo, yelk or yolk, and various others. - See the following words in the Dictionary: Desparch, Guarantee, Judg-MENT, SCEPTIC, SOLIPED, SOOTHE, and TRAV-ELLER.

28. There is a class of words which have, in their derivation, a twofold origin, from the Latin and the French languages, and are indifferently written with the first syllable en or

in, the former being derived from the French, and the latter from the Latin. With respect to some of these, it is difficult to determine which form is best supported by usage. This is the fact in relation to the words enclose or inclose, inquire or enquire, insure or ensure, and several others. A few of these words, respecting which the two forms are about equally authorized, are placed in the left-hand column in each mode, and stand in a corresponding manner in the Dictionary; but those which are not repeated under the two initial letters E and I, stand, with the orthography which is most approved, in the lefthand column. There is a class of chemical terms, (most of which have been recently introduced into the language,) which have the termination ine or in; as, chlorine, iodine, olivine; or chlorin, iodin, olivin. They are often seen in scientific works in both forms; but in this Dictionary the final e is retained in this class of

29. There are some words, of which the present established orthography is at variance with the most approved dictionaries. This is true with respect to the words chemistry, chemist, icindeer, scythe, caste, in the sense of a class or thice, and forte, denoting a strong side, or that in which one excels. The orthography of these words which is here countenanced, though different from that best supported by the diction-

aries, is the one which is now established by general usage.

- 30. Although the orthography of the word show as here exhibited, is uniformly supported by the best dictionaries, and also best corresponds to its pronunciation, yet the other form, shew, maintains its ground by a usage quite as common with the best authors. See Snow, in the Dictionary.
- 31. With respect to the word mosquito or musquito, which appears in such a variety of forms, the spelling here preferred, though little supported by the dictionaries, is used in works of science. The form mosquito is the orthography of the Spanish and Portuguese languages, from which the word is derived, and the one commonly made use of with respect to various geographical places to which the term is applied.
- 32. The two different modes of spelling a few of the words in the Vocabulary, are in established usage, and one is to be preferred to the other according to the sense in which the word is used; as, for example, the orthography of flour instead of flower, though not recognized by Johnson, is now well established, when the word is used to denote the edible part of corn; also the orthography of dye instead of die, in the sense of color, or to linge with color, is in common and good use; yet the forms flower and die are unquestioned, when the words are used in other senses.

#### A VOCABULARY

OF

#### WORDS OF DOUBTFUL OR VARIOUS ORTHOGRAPHY.

A.		Advowce	Avowee	Agriculturist	Agriculturalist
		Advowson	Advowzen	Aide-de-camp	Aid-de-camp
		Adze	Adz, Addice	Aisle, (church,)	Isle
Abatis	Abbatis	Ædile; sce	Edile	Alchemical	Alchymical
Abbey	Abby	Ænigma; see	Enigma	Alchemist	Alchymist
Abreuvoir	Abbreuvoir	Æolian; scc	Eolian	Alchemy ,	Alchymy
Abridgment	Abridgement	Æolic; see	Eolic	Alcoran	Alkoran, Koran
Accessor	Accessary	Æolipile; sce	Eolipile	Alexipharmic	Alexipharmac
Account	Accomptant	Aerie	Ayry, Eyry	Alkahest	Alcahest
Ache	Ake	Æsthetic	Esthetic	Alkalı ·	Alcalı
Achieve	Atchieve	Æsthetics	Esthetics	Allege	Alledge
Addible	Addable	Ætiology; sec	Etiology	Allocution	Adlocution
Adipocere	Adipocire	Affector	Affecter	Alloy	Allay
Adjudgment	Adjudgement	Affeer	Affear, Affere	Almanac	Almanack
Admittible	Admittable	Affiliate	Adfiliate	Almonry	Almry, Ambry
Adscititious	Ascititious	Affiliation	$\Lambda$ dfiliation	Alnager {	Alnagar, Aulna-
Adulteress	Adultress	Afraid	Affraid	Amager {	ger
Advoutry	Avoutry	Aghast	Agast	Alum	Allum

XXX		ORTHO	GRAPHY.		
Amassment	Amasment	Auburn	Alburn	Biestings	§ Beastings
Ambassador	Embassador	Auger	Augre	Diesungs	Beestings
Ambergris	Ambergrise	Aught	Ought	Bigoted	Bigotted
•	Ames-ace	Autocracy	Autocrasy	Bilge	Bulge
Amercement	Amerciament	Avoirdupois	Averdupois	Billiards	Balliards
Amiability	Amability	Awkward	Aukward	Billingsgate	Bilingsgate
Amice	Amess	Awn	Ane	Binnacle	§ Binacle
Amortise	Amortize	Axe	Ax		{ Bittacle
Ananas	Anana			Bistre	Bister
Anapest	Anapæst	]	В.	Bivouac	Biovac
Anapestic	Anapæstie			Bizantine	Byzantine
Ancestral	Ancestrel	Baccalaureate	Baccalaureat	Blanch	Blench
Ancient	Antient	Bachelor	Batchelor	Blende, Min.	Blend
Ancientry	Anchentry	Bade, from Bid,		Blithely	Blithly
Andiron	Handiron	Balance	Ballance	Blitheness	Blithness
Anele	Ancal	Baldrick	Bawdrick	Blithesome	Blithsome
Anemone	Anemony	Balk	Baulk	Bloomary	Blomary
	Angeiography		Bauk	Bodice	Boddice
	Angeiology	Ballister	Balister	Boil, a tumor,	
	Angeiotomy	Baluster	Banister	Bolt	Boult
•	Ancle	Bandanna	Bandana	Bombard	Bumbard
- Table	Antichamber	Bandore	Pandore	Bombast	Bumbast
	Antilope	Bandrol	Bannerol	Bombazette	Bombazet
	Antemetic	Banian {	Bannian	Bombazine	Bombasin
•	Apostacy	( )	Banyan		( Bombasine
-	Apostume	Banns	Bans	Bourgeois	Burgeois
Apothegm	Apophthegm	Barbecue	Barbacue	Bourn	Borne
120	Appal	Barberry	Berberry	Bourse	Burse
Appalment	Appalement	Bark	Barque	Bouse	Boose
	Appenage	Barouche	Barouch	Bousy	Boosy
Appraise	Apprize	Baryta	Baryte	Bowsprit	Boltsprit
Appraisement	Apprizement	Basin	Bason	Brazen	Brasen
Appraiser	Apprizer	Bass, in music,		Brazier	Brasier
Appurtenance	Appertenance	Bass-viol	Base-viol	Brazil	Brasil
Apricot	Apricock	Bastinado	Bastinade	Breakman	Brakeman
	Arbitrement	Bateau	Batteau	Breathe, v.	Breath
	Archeological	Bathe, v	Bath	Brief	Breve
	Archaiological	Battledoor	Battledore	Brier	Briar
	Archeology	Bawble	Bauble	Brokerage	S Brokage
(	Archaiology		Bazar		d Brocage
	Archdutchess	Beadle	Beadel	Bronze	Bronz
	Orchil	Beaver Befall	Bever	Brooch	Broach, Broche
, ,	Arnatto Annotta	Behoove	Befal Behove	Brunette	Brunet
	Annotta	Bellflower		Bryony	Briony
4 *	Arqueous Arack		Belflower	Buccaneer	Buccanier .
	Artizan	Belligerent Bellman	Belligerant Belman	Buffalo	Buffaloe
	Arvil	Bellmetal	Belmetal	Buhrstone	Burrstone Humblebee
	Asbestus	Bellwether	Belwether	Bumblebee	
-		Benumb	Benum Benum	Bunn	Bun.
	Ascendancy Askaunce	Bequeathe	_	Burden Burdensome	Burthen Burthensome
	Askaunce Askaunt	· . •	Bequeath Burgamet		
	Askuunt Askue	Bergamot	Burgamot Birth	Burganet	Burgonet
	Askue Asafœtida	Berth, in a ship Bestrew	Bestrow	Burin	Burine
	Assise	Betel	Bestrow Betle	Burlesque	Burlesk
	Assiser	Bevel	Bevil	Burr	Bur
	Asswage	Bezant	Byzant	Burse Buzz	Bourse Buz
	Atheneum	Bicorn	Bicorne		
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	C.	Cauliflower	Colliflower	Cloff Clothe	Clough
~	77 1 1	Causeway, or	Causey	1	Cloathe
Cabob	Kabob	Cavazion	Cavation	Clothes	Cloaths
Cacique	Cazique	Caviare	Caviar	Cluck	Clock
Cæsura	Cesura, Cesure	Caw	Kaw		Glister
Cag, or	Keg	Cedilla	Cerilla.		Glyster
Caiman, or	Cayman	Ceiling	Cieling	Cobbler	Cobler
Calcareous	Calcarious	Celt	Kelt	Cocon	Cacao
Caldron	Cauldron	Celtic	Keltic	Coddle	Codie
Calendar	Kalendar	Centiped	Centipede	Cœliac	Celiac
Calends	Kalends	Centre	Center	Coif	Quoif
Caliber, or	Calibre	Chalcedony	Calcedony	Coiffure	Quoiffure
Calipers	Callipers	i Chaidron .	Chalder	Coke	Coak
Caliph	Calif, Kaliph	l	Chauldron	Colander	Cullender
Calk	Caulk	Chalice	Calice	Colic	Cholic
Calligraphy	Caligraphy	Chameleon	Cameleon	College	Colledge
Calotte	Callot	Chamois	Shamois	Colliery	Coalery
Caloyer	Kaloyer	Champaign	Champain	Colter	Coulter
Caltrop	Calthrop	Champerty	Champarty	Comfrey	Cumfrey
Calyx	Calix	Chant	Chaunt	Commandery	Commandry
Cameo	Camaieu	Chap	Chop	Commissariat	Commissariate
Camlet	§ Camblet	Char, or	Chare	Compatible	Competible
	Camelet	0, 0,	Chore	Complete	Compleat
Camomile	Chamomile	Chase	Chace	Concordat	Concordate
Camphor	Camphire	Chastely	Chastly	Confectionery	Confectionary
Canal ?	Candle	Chasteness	Chastness	Confidant, n.	Confident
Cannel 5	(Kennel	Check	Cheque	Congcalable	Congelable
Cannoncer	Cannonier	Checker	Chequer	Connection	Connexion
Canoe	Canoa	Cheer	Chear	Connective	Connexive
	Cantiliver	Chemical	Chymical	Consecrator	Consecrater
Cantilever	Cantaliver	Chemist	Chymist	Contemporary	Cotemporary
	Canteliver	Chamistan	(Chymistry	Contra-dance	Country-dance
Canvas, cloth	Canvass		Chimistry		Controul
Capriole	Cabriole	Chestnut.	Chesnut	Control	Comptrol
Carabine	Carbine	Chiliahedron	Chiliaedron	Controllable	Controulable
Carabineer	Carbineer	Chillness	Chilness	Controller	Comptroller
Carat	Caract, Carrat	Chintz	Chints	Conversable	Conversible
a	(Caravansera	Choir	Q-ure	Cony	Coney
Caravansary	Caravanserai	Choke	Choak	Cony-burrow	Coney-borough
Caraway	Carraway	Choose	Chuse	Coomb, 4 bushel	
Carcass	Carcase	Chorister	Quirister	Copier	Copyer
	( Carnelion	Chyle	Chile	Coping	Copping
Carnelian	Cornelian	Chylifactive	Chilifactive	Copse	Coppice
Carolytic	Carolitic	Cider	Cyder, Sider	Coquette, n.	Coquet
Cartel	Chartel	Cigar	Segar	Corbel	Corbeil
Cartridge	Cartrage	Oigu:	Cimitar	Cordovan	Cordwain "
Cassada }	Casava		<b>a</b> .	Correlative	Corclative
Cassava }	Cassavi	Cimeter	Scimetar Scimetar	Cosev	Cosy, Cozev
Cassimere	Kerseymere	Scymitar	Scimitar	Cot	Cott
	· ·	,	Simitar	Cotillon	Cotilion
Cassiowary	Cassowary Cast	Cion : ess	Scion	Counsellor, or	Councillor
Caste, a class Castellan	Castellain	Cion; see	Cypher		Corant
		Cipher	• •	LICOUTABL 2	Couranto
Castlery	Castelery Casteril	Clam, v.	Clamm Clarionet	l	Courtezan
Castrel		Clarinet		Courtesan	Curtsy
Catchpoll	Catchpole	Clew	Clue Clench	Courtesy Covin	Covine
Catchup	Catsup	Clinch	-	Covincus	Covenous
Catherine	Catharine Katharine	Cloak Clodpoli	Cloke Clodpole	Cozen	Cosen

Cozenage	Cosenage	Desert, n.	Desart	Dunghill	Dunghil
Craunch	Cranch	Desolater	Desolator	Duress	Duresse
Crawfish	Crayfish	Despatch, er	Dispatch	Dye, color,	Die
Creak, v.	Creek	Dessert, n.	Desert	Dyeing, colorin	gDying
Crier	Cryer	Detecter	Detector	" "	<b>.</b>
Croslet	(rosslet	Detersion	Detortion	1	E.
Crowd	Croud	Detractor	Detracter		12.
Crowsfoot	Crowfoot	Develop	Develope	Eavesdropper	Evesdropper
Cruse, crust,	Cruise	Development	Developement	Eccentric	Excentric
Crum	Crumb	Devest, or	Divest	Economics	Œconomics
Crusade	Cloisade	Dexterous	Dextrous	77.	Ecstacy
Crystal	Chiystal	Diadrom	Diadrome	Ecstasy	Extasy
Cucurbit	Cucurbite	Dimiesia	Dieresia	Ecstatic	Extatic
Cue	Queue	Diamboa	Darribea	Ecumenical	Œcumenical
Cuerpo	Querpo	Dike, or	$\mathbf{D}_{\mathcal{I}}\mathbf{k}\mathbf{e}$	Ed.le	Ædile
Cuisse	Caish	Dinie	D: me	Eke	Eek
Cuneiform	Cumform	Diocese	Diocesa	Embalm	Imbalm
Cum	Cuppel	Disburden	Disbuithen	Embank, or	Imbank
Cupel	Coppel	Discount	Discompt	Embankment	Imbankment
Curb	Kerb	Disfranchise	Diffranchise	Embargo	Liibargo
Curtain	Courtine	Disfranchise-	Diffianchise-	Embark	Imbark
Cutlass	Cutlas	ment	ment	Embarkation	Embarcation
Cyclopædia	Cyclopedia	Dishab He	Leshabine	Embase	Imbase
Cyst	Cist	Dis.nthral.	∫ Disenthrall	Embassy	$oldsymbol{\Lambda}$ mbassy
Cysted	Cisted	277	₹ Disarthral	Umbed, or	Imbed
Czar	Tzar, Tsar	Disk, or	D 50	Embedded, or	${f Imbedded}$
		Disputch. or	De patch	Embezzle	1mbezzle
	D.	Disseize	Diseise	Embezzlement	Imbezzleinent
		Disseizin	D. sers.n	Emblazon	${f I}$ mblaz ${f m}$
Dactyl	Dactyle	Disseizor	Dissersor	Embody	<u>I</u> mbody
Daily	Dayly	Dissolvable	Dissolvible	Embolden	Imbolden
Daisied	Dazied	Distention	Distension	Emborder	Imborder
Damaskeen, z		Distramor	Distrainer	Limbosk	Imbosk
Damson	Damascene	Diversely	D.versly	Embosom, or	Imbosom
Dandruff	Dandriff'	Divest, or	Devest	Emboss	Imboss
Danegeld	Dangelt	Docket	Daquet	Embowel	Imbowel
Darn	Dearn	Doctoress	Dectress	Embower	Imbower
Daub	Dawb	}	Dod gredron	Empale	Impale
Debarkation	Debarcation	Domicile	Domicil	1	Empannel
Debonair	Debonusir		k Domesday-book	Empanel	Impanel
Decoy	Duckoy	Dory, Dorce	Dorey	l	Impannel
Decrepit	Decreptd	Dote	Dost	Empoison	Ітроіьоп
Defence Defier	Defense	Doubloon	Doublon	Empoverish, or	. •
Deflection	Defyer Defenser	Dowry	Dowery	Empower	lmpower
Deflour	Deflexion	Downfill	Downfal D	Empress	Emperess
Delft	Deflower	Drachin, or	Dram	Encage, or	Incage
Delphine	Delf, Delph	) Diagonian .	Orogoman	Encema .	Encienta
Deltoid	Delphin Deltoide	l	Orungerman	Enchant	Inchant
15		Draught, or	Draft Dall 4	Enchase	Inchase
Demesne	Demean ·	Driblet Drier	Dubblet	Encircle	Incircle
Demarcation	Demarkation		Dryer	Enclose, or	Inclose
Democrat	Democrate	Drought	Drouth	Enclosure, or	Inclosure
Denizen	Denison	Dryly	Drily	Encroach	Increach
Dependant, n.	Dependent	Dryness Duchess	Driness Dutchess	Encumber	Incumber
Dependence	Dependance	Duchy		Encumbrance	Incumbrance
Dependent, a.	Dependant	Dulness	Dutchy Dullness	Encyclopædia	Encyclopedia
Deposit	Deposite	Dungeon	Donjon Donjon	Endamage Endear	Indamage
	- op 25.00	~ unig (01)	Donjon (	imacar	Lidear

Endict; see	Indict	Esthetics, or	Æsthetics (	Flugelman	Flugleman
Endite; see	Indite	Estoppel	Estopel		Flock
Endorse; ses	Indorse	Etiology	Ætiology	Fluke {	Flowk
Endow	Indow	Exactor	Exacter	Fœtus	Fetus
Endue	Indue	Expense	Expence	Forestall	Forestal
Enfeeble	Infeeble	Exsanguious	Exanguious	Foretell	Foretel
Enfeoff	Infeoff	Exsect	Exect	Forray	Foray
Enfranchise	Infranchise	Exsiccate	Exiccate	Forte, strong }	Fort
Engender	Ingender	Exsiccation	Exiccation	side, .	2 0.0
Engorge	Ingorge	Exsiccative	Exiccative	Fosse	Foss
Engrain	Ingrain	Exsuccous	Exuccous	Foundery, or	Foundr <b>y</b>
Enhance	Inhance	Extrinsical	Extrinsecal	Franc, coin,	Frank
Enigma.	Ænigma	Exudation	Exaudation	Frenetic	Phrenetic
Enjoin	Injoin	Exude	Exsude	Frenzy	Phrensy
Enlard	Inlard	Eyry, or	Acric, Ayry	Frieze	Frize
Enlarge	Inlarge			Frigate	Frigat
Enlighten	Inlighten		F'.	Frit	Fritt
Enlist	Inlist			Frizzle	Frizle
Enlumine	Inlumine	Fæces	Feces		Frumentacious
Enquire, <i>or</i>	Inquire	Fagot	Faggot	i riumento «	Furmenty
Enquiry, or	Inquiry	Fairy	Faery		Furmety
Enroll	§ Enrol	Fakir	Faquir	Frustum	Frustrum
	(Inrol	Falchion	Faulchion	Fuel	Fewel
Enrolment	Inrolment	Falcon	Faulcon	Fugleman, or	Flugelmar
Enshrine	Inshrine	Fantasy	Phantasy	Fulfil	Fulfill
Engnare, or	Insnare	Farther, or	Further	Fulfilment	Fulfillmen
Ensure, or	Insure	Farthest, or	Furthest	Fulness	Fullness
Entail	Intail	Farthingale	Fardingale	Furlough	Furlow
Entangle	Intangle	Fecal	Fæcal	Further, or	Farther
Enterprise	Enterprize	Fellness	Felness	Furthest, or	Farthest
Enthrone	Inthrone	Felly	Felloe	Fusce	Fusil
Enthymem	Enthymeme	Felon	Fellon		
Entice	Intice	Felspar	Feldspar		G.
Entire	Intire	Ferrule }	Ferrel	Gabardino	Gaberdine
Entirety	Entierty		( Verrel Feod	Garrish	Garish
Entitle	{ Intitle { Intitule	Feud Feudal	Feodal	Galiot	Galliot
17 4 b		1		Galoche	Golocho
Entomb	Intomb	Feudality	Feodality Feodatory	Gamut	Gammut
Entrance	Intrance	Feudatory Feuillemorte	Fueillemorte	Gangue, in ore	
Entrap	Intrap Intreat	Fie	Fy	Gantlet	Gantelope
Entreat Envelop, v.	Envelope	Fie	Filigrane	Gaol	Jail
Envelopment		Filigree	Filagree	Garreteer	Garretteer
Eolopile Eolopile	Æolopile	Tingree	Fillagree	Gauge	Gage
Epaulet	Epaulette		Filibeg	Gauger	Gager
Epigraph	Epigraphe	Fillibeg	Philibeg	Gault	Golt
Equerry	Equery	Filly	Filley	Gauntlet, glove	
Equiangular	Equangular	Finery, a forge	•	Gayety	Gaiety
Equivoke	Equivoque		( Firmaun	Gayly	Gaily
Eremite	Heremite	l k'irman	Phirman	Gazelle	Gazel
Escalade	Scalade	Fizgig	Fishgig	Gear	Geer
	(Shallot	Flageolet	Flagelet	Gelatine	Gelatin
Eschalot.	Shalote	Fleam	Phleme	Gelly; see	<b>J</b> ell <b>y</b>
	( Escritoir	Fletz	Flætz	Genet	Ginnet
Escritoire	Scrutoire	Fleur-de-lis	Flower-de-luce	* (	Jennet
Escutcheon	Scutcheon	Flier	Flyer	Gerfalcon	Gyrfalcon
Espouse, v.	Spouse	Flotage	Floatage	Germ	Germe
Estafette	Estafet	Flour, meal,	Flower	Ghastly	Gastly
				c	

XXXIV		•			
Ghibelline	Gibelline	1	EL.	Hoot	Whoot
Ghill, ravine,	Gill	•	L4.	Horde	Hord
Gibberish	Geberish	Haggard	Hagard .	Hornblen <b>de</b>	Hornble <b>nd</b>
Gibe	Gybe, Jibe	Haggess	Haggis	Hostler	Ostler
Giglot	Giglet	Ha-ha	Haw-haw	Household	Houshold
Gimlet	Gimblet -	Hake	Haick	Housewife	Huswife
Gimmal	Jymold	Halberd	Halbert	Howlet	Houlet
Gingle; see	Junglo	Hale, healthy,	Hail	Hub	Hob
Girasole	(dirasol	Halibut	Holibut	Hydrangea	Hydrangia
Girth	Girt, Garth	Halliards	Halyards	Hypothenuse	Hypotenuse
Glave	Glaive	Halloo	Hollo, Holloa		
Glazier	Glasier	Hame, or	Haum .		I.
Glede	Glead	Handicraftsman	Handcraftsman		<b>4.</b>
Gloar	Glour	Hards	Hurds	Icicle	Isicle
Gloze	Glose	Harebell	Hairbell	lllness	Ilness
Glue	Glew	Harebrained	Hairbrained	Imbank	Embank
Gluey	Gluy	Harem	Haram	Imbitter	Embitter
Gnarled	Knarled	Harier	Harrier	Imbody, or	Embody
Good-by	Good-hyn	Harslet	Haslet	Imborder	Emborder
Gore	Goar		Hetchel	Imbosom	Embosom
Gormand	Gourmand		Heckle	Imbound	Embound
Gormandize	Gourmandize	Haul, to drag,	Hale	Imbox	Embox
Governante	Governant	Haum	Halm, Hawm	Imbrue	Embrue
Graft	Graff	Haunch	Hanch	Impair	Empair
Grandam Grandam	Granam	Haust, congh,	Hoast	Impanel	Empanel
	r Grandaughter	Hautboy	Hoboy	Imparlance	Emparlance
Granite	Granit	Hawser	Halser	Impassion	Empassion
Grasshopper	Grashopper	Hazel	Hazle	Implead	Emplead
Gray, or	Grey	Headache	Headach	Imposthume	Impostume
aray, or	Greece	Hearse	Herse	Impoverish, or	Empoverish
Greeze, a step,	Grice	Heartache	Heartach	Incage	Encage
	Grise	Height	Hight	Incase	Encase
Grenade	Granade	Heighten	Highten	Inclasp	Enclasp
Grenadier	Granadier	Heinous	Hainous	Inclose, or	Enclose
Greyhound	Grayhound	Hemistich	Hemistick	Inclosure, or	Enclosure
Griffin	Combon	Hemorrhoids	Emeroids	Increase	Encrease
Griffon	Gryphon	Herpetology	Erpetology	Incrust	Encrust
Grizzled	Grisled	Hexahedron	Hexaedron	Indefeasible	Indefeisi <b>ble</b>
Grocer	Grosser	Hibernate	Hybernate	Indelible	Indeleble
Gragrem	Gregeram	Hibernation	Hybernation	Indict	Endict
Grogram	d Grogran	Hiccough, or	Hickup	Indictment	Endictment
Grotesque	Grotesk	Hinderance	Hindrance	Indite	Endite
Groundsill	Groundsel	Hip, v.	Нур	Inditer	Enditer
Group	Groupe	Hippocras	Hippocrass	Indocile	Indocil
Guarantee	Guarant <b>y</b>	Hoarhound	Horehound	Indorsable	Endorsable
Guild, or	Gild	Hodge-podge	Hotch-potch	Indorse	Endorse
Guilder, or	Gilder	Hoiden	Hoyden	Indorsement	Endorsement
Guillotine	Guillotin	Holiday, or	Holyday	Indorser	Endorser
Gulf	Gulph	Hollo }	Holloa	Inferable	Inferible
Gunwale	Gunnel	Halloo )	Hollow	Inferrible	) 
Gurnet	Gournet	Holster	Holdster	Inflection	Inflexion
Gypsy	<b>Gypsey</b>	Hominy	{ Homony	Infold	Enfold
	( Gipsey		( Hommony	Infoliate	Enfoliate
Gyre	Gire	Hone	Hoane	INOTAIL	Ingrafi
Gyve	Give	Honeyed	Honied		Engraft Engraftment
		Hoop, or	Whoop	Ingraftment	Engrain
		Hosping-	Whooping-	Ingrain	Engulf
		cough, or	cough	lngulf	Sugar.

Innuendo	Inuendo		K.	Maize	Maiz
Inquire, or	Enquire	<b>7</b>	77 N O N	1	Maladministra
Inquirer, or	Enquirer	Kale	Kail, Cail	tration, or	• •
Inquiry, or	Enquiry	Kamsin	Khamsin	Malecontent	Malcontent
Insnare, or	Ensnare	Kayles	Keels	Malefeasance	Malfeasance
Instalment	Installment	Keelhaul	Keelhale	Malepractice	Malpractice
Instil	Instill	Keelson	Kelson	Maletreat	Maltreat
Instructor	Instructer	Keg, or	Cag	Malkin	Maukin
Insurance	Ensurance	Kerseymere, o		Mall	Maul
Insure	Ensure	Khan	Kan, Kann	Mallinders	Mallenders
Insurer	Ensurer	Knapsack	Snapsack	, ,	Malanders
Interlace	Enterlace	Knarled, or	Gnarled	Mameluke	Mamaluke
Interplead	Enterplead	Knell	Knel	Mandarin	Mandarine
Interpleader	Enterpleader			Mandatary	Mandatory
Inthrall	[Inthrel	1	L.	Manifestable	Manifestible
T	Enthrall	Y - al-a-	T	Manikin	Mannikin
Intrinsical	Intrinsecal	Lackey	Laquey	Manœuvre	Maneuver
Intrust	Entrust	Lacquer	Lacker	Mantle, or	Mantel
Intwine	Entwine	Lair	Lare	Marque, license	·
Inure	Enure	Lance	Launce	Marquee	Markee
Inurement	Enurement	Landscape	L andskip	Marquiss, er	Marquess
Invalid, n.	Invalide	Landsman	Landmen	i warshai 2	Marshall
Inveigle	Envergle	Lantern	Lanthorn	1	Mareschal
Inventor	Inventer	Lanyard	Laniard	Marten, or	Martin
Inwheel	Enwheel	Launch	Lanch	Martingale	Martingal
Inwrap, or	Enwrap	Laundress	Landress	Mask	Masque
Inwreathe	Inwreath	Laureate	Laureat	Maslin }	Mastlin
Isle	lle	Lavender	Lavendar	1	Mislin
		Lea, a plain,	Lee, Ley, Lay	Mastic	Mastich
	J.	Leach, or	Leech, Letch	Matins	Mattins
		Leaven	Leven	I MULLICESS 2	Matress
Jacobin	Jacobine	Leger	Ledger	1 -	Mattrass
Jag	Jagg	Lettuce	Lettice	Meagre	Meager
Jagghery	Jagary	License	Licence	Mediæval	Medieval
Jail, or	Gaol	Lickerish	Liquorish	Meliorate	Ameliorate
Jailer, or	Gaoler	Licorice	Liquorice	Menagerie	Menagery
Jalap	Jalop	Lief	Lieve, Leef	Merchandise	Merchandize
Jamb, n.	Jam, Jaum	Lilac	Lilach	Mere, a pool,	Meer
Janizary	Janissary	Lily	Lilly	Metre	Meter
Jasmine	Jessamine	Linguiform	Lingueform	Mew	Meaw
Jaunt	Jant	Litharge	Litherage	Mewl	Meawl
Jaunty	Janty	Llama, animal,		Mileage	Milage
Jelly	Gelly	Loadstar	Lodestar	Milleped	Millepede
Jenneting	{ Geniting	Loadstone	Lodestone	Millrea	Millree, Milrea
_	\ Juneating	Loath, a.	Loth	Miscall	Miscal
Jettee, Jetty	Jetta, Jutty	Loathe, v.	Lothe	Misle	Mistle
Jewelry, or	Jewellery	Lode, a vein,	Load	Muzzle	
Jiffy	Giffy	Lodgement	Lodgment	Misspell	Mispell
Jingle	Gingle	Lower	Lour	Misspend	Mispend
Jointress	Jointuress	Luke	Leuke	Missy	Misy
Jole, or	Jowl	Lustring, or	Lutestring	IVIISTIATOA Z	Misletoe
Jonquille	Jonquil	Lye, from ashes	,Lie, Ley	-	Misseltoe
Joust, n.	Just			Mitre	Miter
Judgment	Judgement		M.	Mizzen	Mizen
Julep	Julap		3.6	Moccason {	Moccasin
Junket, or	Juncate	Maggoty	Maggotty		Maggason Machastani
Justle, er	Jostle		Mayhem	Mocha-stone	Mocho-stone Modillon
	!	•	Maihem	Modillion	MOUITOR

Molesses Moneyed Moneyed Moneyed Mongrel Mongrel Mongrel Mongrel Mongrel Mungred Outragous Outragious Counce, Otto, Otter Piony, or Pony of Plane Picard Plane Mungred Outragous Outragious Placed Plane, and Moreak Moreak Moreak Moreak Moreak Moreak Moreak Moreak Mosqueto Mosqueto Mosqueto Mosqueto Mosqueto Muscheto Muscheto Musqueto Mungqueto Mungqueto Mungqueto Musqueto Panel Panel Panel Polybedron P		( Malaunau	Osier	Ozier	Pimento	Piments
Moneyed Monjerd Mongrel Mondo, or Mode Mode Mode Mode Moresk Moron Murrion Murrion Murrion Mortgager Mortgager Mosque Mosek	Molasses	Melasses Melasses				•
Mongrei   Mongrei   Mongrei   Mongrei   Mongrei   Mongrei   Moresque   Moresque   Moresque   Mosk   Mosque   Mosk   Mosque   Palette, and Musque   Pandre, or Musque   Pandre, or Musque   Pandre, or Musque   Pandre, or Musque   Pandre   Pandre   Pandre   Polyhedral   Polyedral   Polyhedral   Polyhedral   Polyhedral   Polyhedral   Polyhedral   Polyhedral   Polyhedral   Polyhedral   Polyhedral   Polyedral   Polyhedral   Po	Managad		1			
Mood, or Moresque   Moresk   Morion   Murrino   Murrino   Mortgager   Mosque   Musque   Musque   Musque   Musque   Musque   Palett, and Musque   Paner   Paner   Paner   Polyhedra   Polyanthus   Polyanthus   Polyanthus   Polyanthus   Polyanthus   Polyanthus   Polyanthus   Polyanthus   Polyhedra			1	_ ·	• • •	•
Moresque Morion Murrion Mortgager Mosque   Mosque Mosque Mosque Mosque Mosque Mosque Mosque Mosque Mosque Mosque Mosque Mosque Mosque Mosque Mosque Mosque Mosque Musquito Muschetto Musquito Muschetto Musquito Musque Palette, and Musque Palette, and Musque Palette, and Musque Palette, and Musque Pandore, or Pandore Polyhedral Polyhedra			· -	<del>_</del>	_	
Morton Mortgageor Mosque Mosquetoe Mosquetoe Mosquetoe Mosquetoe Mosquetoe Mosquetoe Musquito Muscheto Musqueto Palett, Pallet Poltoro Polyanthus Polyhedron Polyhedron Polyhedron Polyhedron Polyhedron Polyhedrol Polyderal Polyd						Plain-sailing
Mortgager Mosque Mosk Moscheto Moscheto Mosquetoe Mosquetoe Mosquetoe Mosquetoe Mosquetoe Mosquetoe Mosquetoe Mosquetoe Mosqueto Moscheto Mosquetoe Musqueto Musqueto Musqueto Musqueto Musqueto Musqueto Musqueto Musquetoe Musqueto Musquetoe Musquito Mulin Mulin Mulin Mulin Mulin Mullin Murher Murther Mu						
Mosqueto   Moscheto   Mosqueto   Mosqueto   Mosqueto   Mosqueto   Mosqueto   Mosqueto   Mosqueto   Mosqueto   Muscheto   Muscheto   Packet   Paquet   Plumber   Plummer   Plummer   Plummer   Plumber   Plum		_	0,00	-,		Plyers
Moschetto   Mosquetce   Mosquetce   Mosquetce   Mosquetce   Mosquetce   Mosquetce   Mosquetce   Mosquetce   Mosquetce   Muschetto   Muschetto   Painim   Paquet   Plumiped   P		0 0		p	Plough	•
Mosqueto   Mosqueto   Mosqueto   Mosqueto   Mosqueto   Muscheto   Painim   Paquet   Plumiped   Poise   Poitron   Polyanthos   Polyant	2.20squo			••	, ,	Plowman
Mosquito Mosquetto Musquito Muscheto Musquito Musqueto Musle Mulin Mullin Mullin Mullin Mullin Mullin Mullin Mulliped Paralyzb Parpoose Pappoose Pa	•	1	١	C Pasha	1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Plowshare
Mosquito Muschetto Musqueto Musqueto Musqueto Musqueto Musqueto Musqueto Musqueto Musqueto Musqueto Musquito Mold Mulch Murch		1	Pacha	₹		Plummer
Musquito   Muscheto   Muscheto   Musqueto   Panne   Panne   Polyhedral   Polyhedral   Polyhedron   Polydedron			Packet		Plumiped	Plumipedo
Musquito Musqueto Muslo Mulin Mulin Mulin Mullin Murder Murderous Murderous Murderous Murderous Murky Mussel Muscle, and Mussel Mustache M	Mosquito	1	Painim	-	Pluviameter	Pluviometer
Musketoe   Musqueto   Pandore, or   Bandore   Poltroon   Polyanthos   Polyactro   Polyac		₹ '	Palette, and	•	Poise	Poize
Musqueto   Musqueto   Musqueto   Musqueto   Musqueto   Musquitto   Panel   Pannel   Polyhedral   Ponton, and   Ponton   Postilian		1 1 1	1	·	Poltroon	Poltron
Mould Mosquitto Mould Mold Mulch Mulsh Mulch Mulsh Mullin Mullin Mullin Mullin Multiped Multipede Mummery Mommery Murder Murther Murderous Murtherous Murthine Myrthine Muscle, and Muscache No.  Nall Nawl Pennee Nankeen Nankin Penniless Naught Nought Negotiate Nect, a., clear, Neat Nib Neb Penny, or Penside Noticiate Noviciate Novitiate Noviciate Novitiate Noviciate Novitiate Noviciate Nouslance Nobless		t i	1	_	Polyanthus	Polyanthos .
Mould Mold Mold Mulsh Mulsh Mulsh Mulein Mullin Mullin Mullin Mullin Paralyze Paralyse Parpoose Pontoon, and Ponton Ponton Multiped Multipede Paralyze Paralyse Pontoon, and Ponton Pont		1 -	1 -	Pannel	Polyhedral	Polyedral
Mould Mulch Mulsh Mullein Mullin Paralyze Paralyse Multiped Multipede Mummery Mommery Paral Parrel Murder Murther Parsnip Parsnip Portress Murderous Murtherous Parrol Murky Mirky Murkine Mussel Mussel, and Mussel Mustache  N.  Peddler Peddler Partise, v. Peddler Peddrer Premise Premise Pedar Preterite, Probate Probate Nought Nought Pentahedral Pentaedral Probate Probate Probate Not, a., clear, Neat Pentahedral Pentaedral Probate Probate Prophane Nowlicate Noviciate		1	Pansy	Pancy	Polyhedron	Polyedron
Mullein Mullin Mullin Paralyze Paralyse Pony Poney Multiped Multiped Parol, a. Parole Pony Poney Murder Murther Paral Parrel Parrel Parral Parrel Murderous Murtherous Partisan Partizan Postilion P	Mould		1		Pommel	Pummel
Mullein         Mulliped         Paralyze		Mulsh	Pappoose	(	Pontoon, and	Ponton
Multiped Multipede Mummery Mommery Parral Parrel Porpoise Porpose Murder Murther Parral Parrel Parrel Porpoise Porpose Porters Postilion Postillion Postillion Postillion Postato Postage Parrol Patrol Patrol Potato Postillion Postillion Postillion Postillion Postillion Postillion Postillion Postillion Postillion Postato Postage Practice Presence Prisonbase Prisonbase Prisonbase Prisonbase Prisonbase Probate Pr	Mullein	Mullin	Paralyze		1 _ '	Poney
Mummery Murther Murther Parsnip Parsnep Postilion Postilion Potato Potatoo Potato Potatoo Potatoo Potato Potatoo Potat	Multiped	Multipede	Parol, a.	•	Pouncies	( Porpus
Murder Murther Murther Murtherous Murthy Murky Murky Murthine Myrnine Muscle, and Mussel Mustache Moustache  N. Peddler Perior Premise	<b>-</b>	•		Parrel	rorpoise	Porpess
Murthorous Murky Murhine Myrhine Mustache Moustache  Nall Nawl Nankeen Nankin Negotiate Negotiate Nothes Nobless Nombles Numbles Numbles Novitiate Novitiate Novitiate Novitiate Novitiate Novitiate Nozle Nozle, Nozle Nozle, Nosle Nusance  Oc.  Oblique Oblike Otache Otache Otachedron Octachedron Octachedron Octachedron Offense	•	•	Parsnip	Parsnep	Portress	Porteress
Murrhine Myrrhine Muscle, and Mussel Mustache Moustache Moustache Moustache Paver Pavior Premunire Premunire Premise Pretence Preterit P	Murderous	Murtherous	Partisan	•	Postilion	<b>Postillion</b>
Murrhine Myrrhine Muscle, and Mussel Mustache Mustache Mustache Moustache  Mustache Moustache  Paver  Peddler  Peddler  Peddler  Peddler  Peddler  Peddler  Pedler  Peddler  Pedler  Permise  Premise  Pretence  Pretor  Premise  Pretor  Premise  Pretore  Premise  Pretore  Pretor  Premise  Pretore  Pretor  Premise  Pretore  Pretor  Premise  Pretore  Premise  Pretore  Premise  Pretore  Pretor  Pretor  Premise  Pretore  Pretor  Premise  Pretore  Pretor  Premise  Pretore  Pretor  Pretor  Premise  Pretore  Pretor  Presionace  Probat  Probat	Murky	Mirky	Badwal .	( Patroll	Potato	Potatoe
Mustache Moustache  Noustache Noustache  Noustache Noustache Peep Peddar Pretense Presonbars Probate Probat Probate Proba	Murrhine	Myrrhine	Patroi	{ Patrole	Pottage	Potage
Number   Peddler   Peddler   Premise   Pretence   Pretence	Muscle, and	Mussel	P	( Pavier	Practise, v.	Practice
Nall Nawl Peep Piep Piep Preterite, Preterit Pretor Protor Probate Probate Prophane Pentahedron Pentahedron Pentahedron Pentahedron Pentahedron Protocter Pr	Mustache	Moustache	raver	{ Pavior	Præmunire	Premunire
Nall Nawl Peep Piep Preterite, Pretense Preterite, Pretor Prestor Prostor Prison Probate Pro			Paddler	( Pedler	Premise	Premiss
Nall Nawl Peep Piep Prison Preterite, Preterit Pretor Prestor Nankeen Nankin Naught Nought Pentahedral Pentahedral Probate Probate Probate Probate Probate Probate Profane Prophane Protector Protector Protecter Profane Protector Protecter Profane Protector Protecter Profane Prophane Prophane Prophane Prophane Protector Protecter Protec		N	reduier	{ Pedlar	Pretence	Pretense
Nankeen Nankin Naught Nought Negotiate Negociate Net, a., clear, Neat Nobless Noblesse Novitiate Noviciate Nozle Nozzle, Nosle Nuisance Nuisance Octahedron Octaedron Octaedron Octaedron Octaedron Offence Of		14.	Peep	Piep	Preterite,	Preterit
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Net, a., clear, Neat Nib Neb Nobless Noblesse Nombles Numbles Novitiate Noviciate Nuisance Nusance  Octaedron Octaedron Octaedron Octaedron Offence Offense Offence Of	Naught	Nought	Pentahedral	Pentaedral	Probate	Probat
Nib Neb Peony, or Piony Nobless Noblesse Perch Pearch Nowitiate Noviciate Nozile Noise Nusance Phantom Phenomenon Phenomenon Phillibeg; see Philter Philter Philter Phenomics; see Economics Commics; see Economics Offense Of	Negotiate	Negociate	Pentahedron	Pentaedron	Profane	Prophane
Nobless Noblesse Numbles Numbles Numbles Numbles Novitiate Noviciate Nozle Nozle, Nosle Nuisance Nusance Phantasm Fantasm Phenomenon Phenomenon Phial, or Philibeg; see Fillibeg Octahedron Octaedron Caconomics; see Economics Offense Offuscate Obfuscate Obfuscate Obgio Oglio Picturesque Picket Piquet Opaque Opake Orach Orache Picked Pikelomenon Pillowbear Pillowbere Pillowbere Pillowbere Pillowbere Ship Ship Pumpkin Shi	Net, a., clear	, Neat	Pentile	Pantile	Protector	Protecter
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Phenomenon Phænomenon Phial, or Vial Philibeg; see Fillibeg Philter Philtre Purslain Purslane Phœnix Phenix Phemix Phenix Phimisc Tisic Pygmean Picked Piked Pygmy Pigmy Picket Piquet Olio Oglio Picturesque Picturesk Omer Homer Pie Pye Opaque Opake Piebald Orach Orache  Phenomenon Phænomenon Purblind Poreblind Purlin Purline Purs Purslane Pursy Pursy Putrify Putrefy Putrify Pygmean Pigmean Pigmean Pigmy Picturesk Pie Pye Q.	Nozle	Nozzle, Nosle	Phantasm	Fantasm	Puny, and	Puisne
O.  Phial, or Vial Purlin Purline Philibeg; see Fillibeg Philter Philtre Purslain Pursy Pursy Phenix Phenix Pursy Putrefy Putrify Picked Piked Pygmy Pigmy Picket Piquet Pygmy Pigmy Picket Picturesk Picket Picturesk Picket Picturesk Picket Pye Opaque Opake Pichald Pyebald Orach Orache Pillowbear Pillowbere	Nuisance	Nusance	Phantom	Fantom	Pupilary	
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Opaque Opake Piebald Pyebald Orach Orache Pillowbear Pillowbere Quarantine Quarantan		•	•	-	1	
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O	0	D. 1			~
Quartet	Quartett	Rider	Ryder	Searce	Sarce
Quatercousin	Catercousin	Rinse	Rince	Secretaryship	Secretariship
Quay, a mole,	Key	Risk	Risque	Seethe	Seeth
0-1	Quinsey	Riveted	Rivetted		Signior
Quinsy	{ Quinzy Squinansy	Robbins	Robins		Signor
		Rodomontade	Rhodomontade	Seine, a net,	Sein
Quintain	Quintin	Roquelaure	Roquelo		Seen
Quintal	Kental, Kentle	Rotatory, or	Rotary	Seizin	Seisin
Quitter	Quittor	Route, course,	Rout	Sellenders	Sellanders
		Rummage	Romage	Sentinel	Centinel
	R.	Runnet, or	Rennet Rie	Sentry }	Sentery
	(Racoon	Rye	Tele		Centry Cecchin
Raccoon	Rackoon	}		Comin	Chequin
D =:11 = #==			S.	Sequin	Zechin
Raillery	Rallery Ransome	Sabinaiam as	Sabaisin	Saumant an	Serjeant
Ransom		Sabianism, or		Sergeant, or	•
Rarefy	Rarify Rasberry	Sag, or	Swag Saik	Sergeantry, or Sess, or	Serjeantry Cess
Raspberry Ratafia	Ratifia, Ratafee	Sainfoin	Saintfoin	1	Cesspool
Ratan	Rattan	Salic	Salique	Sesspool, or Sevennight	Sennight
Raven, prey,	Ravin	Sandarach	Sandarae	Shad	Chad
Raze	Rase	Sandiver	Sandever	Shard	Sherd
Razure	Rasure	Sarcenet	Sarsenet	Shark, or	Shirk
Real, coin,	Rial	Sat	Sate	Shawm	Shalm
Rearward	Rereward	Satchel	Sachel	Sheathe	Sheath
Recall	Recal	Satinet	Satinett	Sheer, pure,	Shear
Recognizable	Recognisable	Savin	Savine, Sabine	1	Sheikh
Recognizance		Savior	Saviour	Sheik	Sheick
Recognize	Recognise		Escalade	Shemitic, or	Semitic
Recognizee	Recognisee	i Scalage	Scalado	Sherbet	Scherbet
Recognizor	Recognisor	Scallop	Scollop	Sherry	Sherris
Recompense	Recompence	Scath	Scathe	Shorling	Shoreling
Reconnoitre	Reconnoiter	Scenery	Scenary	Show	Shew
Redoubt	Redout	Sceptic	Skeptic	Showbread	Shewbread
Redoubtable	Redoutable	Sceptical	Skeptical	Shrillness	Shrilness
Referable	•	Scepticism	Skepticism	Shroud	Shrowd
Referrible	Referible	Schist	Shist	Shuttlecock	Shittlecock
Reflection	Reflexion	Schistose	Shistose	Shyly	Shily
Reflective	Reflexive	Sciagraphy, or	Sciography	Shyness	Shiness
Reglet	Riglet	Sciomachy, or		Sienite	Syenite
•	( Raindeer	Scion	Cion	Silicious, or	Siliceous
Reindeer	Ranedeer	Scirrhosity	Skirrhosity	Sill	Cill
Relic	Relique	Scirrhous	Skirrhous	Simar	Chimere
Renard, or	Reynard	Scirrhus	Schirrhus	Nimar.	Cymar
Rennet, or	Runnet	Schinas	& Skirrhus	Siphon	Syphon
Replier	Replyer		(Cissors	Sirloin, or	Surloin
Reposit	Reposite	Scissors	Cizars	Sirocco	Scirocco
Resistance	Resistence		C Scissars		Syrup
Respite	Respit	Sconce	Skonce		{ Sirop
Restiff, or	Restive	Scotfree	Shotfree	Sit, to incubate	
Restiffness	§ Restifness	Screen	Skreen	Site	Scite
	Restiveness	Scrofula	Scrophula	Sizar	Sizer
Retch, to vom	it, Reach	Scymitar; see	Cimeter	Size	Cize, Cise
Reverie, or	Revery		Sithe	Skate	Scate Star
Rhomb	Rhumb	1	Sythe	Skein	Skam
	(Riband	Seamstress	Sempstress	Skeptic; see	Sceptic Skillful
Ribbon	Ribband	1	Semstress	Skilful	
	Ribbin	Sear	Sere	Skulk	Sculk

Skull	Scull	Sulky	Sulkey	1 Thyme	Thime
Slake, to quen	ch,Slack	Sulphuretted	Sulphureted	Ticking, or	Ticken
Sleight, z.	Slight	Sumach	Sumac	Tidbit	Titbit
Sley, a roed,	Slay, Slaie	~	Shumac	Tie	Tye
Sluice	Sluce, Sluse	Suretyship	Suretiship	Tier, a row,	Tire
Slyly	Slily	Surloin, or	Sirloin	Tierce	Terce
Slyness	Sliness	Surname	Sirname	Tiger	Tyger
Smallness	Smalness	Surprise	Surprize	Tincal	Tinkal
Smirk	Smerk	Surreptitious	Subreptitious	Tint	Teint
Smooth, v.	Smoothe	Survivor	Surviver	Tiny	Tyny
Soap	Sope	Survivorship	Survivership	Tippler	Tipler
Socage	Soccage	Swag, or	Sag	Tithe	Tythe
Socle	Zocle	Swale	Sweale	Toilet	Toilette
Solan	Soland	Sward	Sord	Toll, to allure,	
~	( Solund	Swath	Swarth	Tollbooth	Tolbooth
Solder	Soder	Sweepstakes	Sweepstake	Ton, or	Tun
Soldier	Souldier	Swop, or	Swap	Tonnage	Tunnage
Soliped	Solipede	1 Sycamore 2	Sicamore	Tormentor	Tormenter
Solitaire	Solitair	4	Sycamine	Touchy, or	Techy
Solvable	Solvible	Sylvan	Silvan	Tourmaline Trance	Tourmalin Transc
Somerset	Somersault	Synonyme, or	Synonym	1	Transe
Summerset)	-	Syphilis	Siphilis	Tranquillity	Tranquility
Sonneteer	Sonnetteer	Systematize	Systemize	Tranquillize Transferable	Tranquilize Transferrible
Soothe	Sooth	1			Transferrible
Sorrel	Sorel	1	Г.	Tree-nail	Trunnel
Souse	Sowse	Tabard	Taberd	Trellis	Trellice
Spa Spiekasi	Spaw	1		Trentals	Trigintals
Spicknel	Spignel	llanety ?	Taffeta		Trigintale
Spinach	Spinage	Taffrail	Taffata	Trestle	Trussel
Spinel	Spinelle Spinell		Tafferel	Trevet, or	Trivet
Splice	Splise	Taillage	Tallage Talk	Trousers	Trowsers
Sponge	Spunge		Talck	Trucklebed, or	
Spongy	Spungy	Tallness	Talness	Turkey	Turky
Spright	Sprite	Talmud	Thalmud	Turnip	Turnep
Sprightful	Spriteful	1 4111144	Tambarine	Turnsole	Turnsol
Spunk	Sponk	Tambourine }	Tambourin		Turquois
Spurt, or	Spirt	1 4	Tamborin	Turkois	Turquoise
Staddle	Stadle	1	Tarpawling		(Tutanag
Stanch	Staunch	Tarpauling }	Tarpaulin	Tutenag	Tutenague
Stationery, n.	Stationary	Tartan	Tartane		Twiddle
Steadfast	Stedfast	Tassel	Tossel	Tweedle	1
Steelyard	Stillyard		Tawney	Tyro	Tiro
Sterile	Steril	T	Teaze	-3	
Stillness	Stilness	I .	Tassel		**
Stockade	Stoccade		Tazel	,	U.
Strait	Streight, n.	i	Tarrier	Umbles	Humbles
Strap, or	Strop	Tether	Tedder	Unbias	Unbiass
Strengthener	Strengthner		Tetrastick	Unbiased .	Unbiassed
Strew	} Straw	_	Texturist	Unbigoted	Unbigotted
Strow	5 ~ m a w	Township	Textuarist	Unroll	Unrol
Stupefy	Stupify		Textuist	Until	Untill
Style	Stile		Theodolet		
Subtile, thin,	Subtle		Thralldom	•	٧.
Subtle, sly,	Subtile	Thrash, or	Thresh	,	٠.
Subtract	Substract	Threshold	Threshhold	Vaivode ) (	Waiwode
Subtraction	Substraction	Throe, a pang,	Throw	Vayvode } {	Waywode
Spitor	Suiter .	Thyine, wood,	Thine	Vales	Vails

V. dse	Vallise	1	v.	With, n.	Withe
Vat, a vessel,	Fat			Withal	Withall
Vaudevil	Vaudeville	Wagon	Waggon	Wizard	Wizzard
Vavasor	S Vavasour	Waif	Waist		Wisard
1414501	₹ Valvasor	Waive, to defer,	Wave	Woe	Wo
Veil, cover,	Vail	Wale	Wenl	Wondrous	Wonderous
Vender, or	Vendor	Walrus	Walruss	Woodhirs	Woodbind
Veneer	Fineer	Warranter, or	Warrantor	Woodchuck	Woodchuk
Venomous	Venemous	Waul	Wawl	Woollen	$\mathbf{W}$ oolen
Verdigris	√ Verdigrise	Wear, v.	Ware	Wreathe, v.	Wreath
Actuilin	{ Verdigrease	Weasand {	Wesand	Wreck	Wrack
Vermilion	( Vermillion	Weasand {	Wezand	Wriggle	Riggle
vermillon	{ Virmilion	Welsh	Welch		
Vermin	Vermine	Whang	Wang		Y.
Verst	( Berst	Whelk	Welk		*•
verst	Werst	Whippletree	Whiffletree	Yawl	Yaul
Vertebre, or	Vertebra	Whippoorwill	Whippowill	Yearn	Yern
Vervain	Vervane	Whiskey	Whisky	Yeast	Yest
Vial, or	Phial	Whitleather	Whiteleather	Yelk, or	Yolk
Vice, a screw,	Vise	Whoop	Ноор	Yerk	Yark
Vicious	Vitious	Whooping.	Waanin gaan ah	Yew	Eugh
Villanous	Villainous	cough	Hoopingcough		
Villany	Villainy	Widgeon	Wigeon	İ	Z.
Visitor	Visiter	Wilful	Willful		24.
Visor	Vizor	Windlass 8	Windlace		( Zaffir
Vitiate	Viciate	A III III II II II	Windlas	Zaffre	₹Zaffar
	( Vizir	Wintry	Wintery	1	Zaffer
Vizier	Visier	Wiry	Wiery	Zechin; ses	Sequin
Volcano	Vulcano	Witchelm	Weechelm	Zinc	Zink

# III. -- ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

In this Dictionary care has been taken to give all the irregular grammatical forms of words. All the verbs of the language which are often met with, whether regular or irregular, are conjugated; the plural forms of irregular nouns are exhibited; and occasional observations are made in relation to the grammatical construction and use of words.

It is not deemed expedient to give here any general system or outline of grammar; but the design is merely to furnish, on various topics of practical grammar, some notices and remarks, which could not properly be introduced into the body of the Dictionary, and which may facilitate the use of the work.

The parts of speech in the English language are commonly reckoned nine, or, if the partiticiple is considered a distinct part of speech, ten; namely, the Article, Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, and Interjection.

# THE ARTICLE.

The article is a word prefixed to nouns to point them out, or to limit their signification. The articles are a, or an, and the; as, a book, an apple, the man. — For the use of the articles, see A, An, and The, in the Dictionary.

# THE NOUN.

A noun, or substantive, is the name of any thing that exists, or of which we have any idea. Proper nouns are the names of individuals, whether persons or things; as, Alexander, America, London. Common nouns are the names of genera or classes. English common nouns are the appellatives or substantives of the English language, or are such as are contained in dictionaries of the language.

English nouns are mostly formed by affixing to the radical parts of words the terminations

an, ance, ant, ar, ard, art, ary, eer, ent, er, icr ist, ive, or, ster, ate, ee, ite, acy, age, ancy, ence, ency, head, hood, ion, ity, ism, ment, mony, ness, on, ry, ship, t, th, tude, ty, ure, y, dom, cule, cle, el, il, et, in, ine, kin, let, ling, ock, ule.

Nouns have three cases, nominative, possessive, and objective; three genders, masculine, feminine, and neuter; and two numbers, singular and plural.

The plural number is generally formed by adding s to the singular; as, book, books; dow. doves. But if the singular ends in s, ss, sh, ch soft, or x, the plural is formed by the addition of es; as, rebus, rebuses; mass, masses; lash, lashes; church, churches; fox, foxes. If the singular ends in ch hard, the plural is formed by adding s only; as, monarch, monarchs. If the singular ends in o, preceded by another vowel, the plural is formed by the addition of s; as, folio, folios; cameo, cameos; bamboo, bamboos; embryo, embryos; but if the final o is preceded by a consonant, the plural is commonly formed by adding es; as, cargo, cargoes; hero, heroes. The following nouns, however, canto, cento, grotto, junto, portico, rotundo, salvo, solo, tyro, duodecimo, octavo, quarto, and some others derived from foreign languages, and hardly Anglicized, as albino, domino, &c., commonly have their plural formed by the addition of s only to the singular; as, canto, cantos. But there are some, respecting which usage is not uniform. We sometimes see the plural of duodecimo, octavo, and quarto, written with the addition of es, thus, duodecimoes, octavoes, quartoes; and we also sometimes see the plural of volcano written volcanos.

There is a class of nouns, forming the names of various arts and sciences, which have a plural termination in ics, but have no singular termination; as, ethics, mathematics, mechanics, metaphysics, mnemonics, politics, &c. All nouns of this class are generally considered by grammarians as properly plural; though we sometimes see them, or some of them, joined to verbs in the singular number by respectable writers.

Nouns of the singular number ending in y preceded by a consonant, form their plurals by changing y into ies; as, lady, ladies; body, bodies; but those ending in y preceded by a vowel, form their plurals regularly, by the addition of s only to the singular; as, valley, valleys; attorney, attorneys, &c. These plurals are sometimes erroneously written vallies, attornies, &c.

There is a class of nouns ending in f, or fe, viz., beef, calf, elf, half, knife, leaf, life, loaf, self, sheaf, shelf, wife, wolf, which form their plurals by changing f, or fe, into ves; as, beeves, calves, &c. The word wharf, according to the prevailing American usage, is conformed to this class, having for its plural wharves; though, according to English usage, the plural is wharfs.—Staff commonly has staves in the plural; but other nouns ending in ff, and also in f, except those above enumerated, form their plurals regularly, by adding f to the singular; as, f muff; f muffs; f proof, f proofs, &c.

There is a considerable number of words derived from the Greek and Latin languages, which are often used in English, and are more or less Anglicized, and of which the Greek and Latin plurals are sometimes used, and sometimes plurals formed according to the analogy of the English language. Of this class are encomium, memorandum, medium, radius, dogma, of which the Latin plurals are encomia, memoranda, media, radii, dogmata; the English, encomiums, memorandums, mediums, radiuses, dogmas. The two plurals are generally given, in this Dictionary, under such words as admit the use of both.

There are some words which have the plural form, but which are used in both the singular and the plural number, or respecting the number of which there is a want of agreement among grammarians. Of this class are alms, bellows, gallows, means, news, and pains.—See these words in the Dictionary.

Nouns formed by the addition of ful (from the adjective full) to another word, as mouthful, spoonful, are regarded as indivisible compounds, and form their plurals in a regular manner by the addition of s; as, mouthfuls, spoonfuls. But some compound nouns, which have the parts of which they are compounded connected by hyphens, have the plural termination affixed to the first part; as, aide-de-camp, aides-de-camp; cousin-german, cousins-german; court-martial, courts-martial; father-in-law, fathers-in-law.

# THE PRONOUN.

The different kinds of pronouns are specified in the notice of the word Pronoun, in the Dictionary, where they are also severally noticed.

# THE ADJECTIVE

An adjective is a word added to a noun to express its quality, or limit its meaning; as, a good man; a green field; three apples.

A great part of the adjectives of the English language are formed by affixing to the radical parts of words the terminations ac, al, an, ar, ary, en, ic, ical, id, ile, ine, ory, ate, ful, ose, ous, some, y, ish, like, ly, ive, able, ible, uble, less.

Most adjectives have two variations from the simple or positive form of the word, called degrees of comparison, namely, the comparative and superlative.

In words of one syllable the comparative is commonly formed by adding r or er to the positive; as, wise, wiser; soft, softer; and the superlative, by adding st or est; as, wise, wisest; soft, softest.

Adjectives of more than one syllable are commonly compared by prefixing more and most to the positive; as, useful, more useful, most useful.—The termination ish, annexed to the positive, denotes a diminution of the quality; as black, blackish.

Several adjectives form their degrees of comparison in an irregular manner. These are good, bad, little, many, much, near, late, and old.—See these words in the Dictionary.

# THE VERB.

A verb is a part of speech which signifies to be, to do, or to suffer; or it is a word by means of which something is affirmed respecting some person or thing; as, 1 am; you hear; he is instructed.

The person or thing respecting which any thing is affirmed, is called the *subject*. A verb in the infinitive mode is not connected with any subject, and no affirmation can be made by it.

Verbs are divided into active or transitive, and neuter or intransitive. In this Dictionary, as well as in most other modern English dictionaries, verbs to which v. a. is annexed are active, or transitive, verbs; and those to which v. n. is annexed are neuter, or intransitive, verbs.

An active, or transitive, verb expresses an action passing from an agent or actor to some

object acted upon; and it requires the addition of an object to complete the sense; as, "The master teaches the pupil," or "The master teaches him." Here pupil and him denote objects acted upon, and are in the objective case, governed by the active or transitive verb teach.

A neuter, or intransitive, verb expresses neither action nor passion, but being or state of being; and it does not require the addition of an object to complete the sense; as, "He is;" "The sun shines." - There is a class of verbs which are generally ranked among neuter verbs, and which denote action confined to the subject, without any object acted upon; as, "I run;" "He walks." These are, by some grammarians, styled active-intransitive verbs, in distinction from active-transitive verbs.

A passive verb is formed by associating the perfect participle of an active verb with some tense of the verb to be; and it implies an object acted upon, and an agent by which it is acted upon; as, "Cæsar was slain by Brutus."

A regular verb is one which forms its imperfect tense and perfect participle by adding d or ed to the present; as, love, loved; call, called.

An irregular verb is one which does not form its imperfect tense and perfect participle by adding d or ed to the present; as, present write, imperfect wrote, perfect participle written.

All the verbs of the English language, which are often used, whether regular or irregular, are carefully conjugated, where they severally occur, in this Dictionary. It is, therefore, not deemed necessary to insert here a table of irregular verbs.

Auxiliary verbs, called also helping verbs, are those by means of which English verbs are principally conjugated. They are do, be, have, must, may, can, shall, will, with their inflections. Might, could, should, and would, which are regarded as the imperfect or past tenses of man, can, shall, and will, commonly imply past time; yet they are sometimes used in the conditional present and future tenses.

Many verbs are formed by affixing, to the radical parts of words, ate, en, fy, ish, ise, ize.

# THE CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

The conjugation of a verb is the regular combination and arrangement of its several numters, persons, moods, and tenses.

The conjugation of an active verb is styled the active voice, and that of a passive verb, the PASSIVE VOICE.

The auxiliary and the active verb To Have is conjugated in the following manner:-

# TO HAVE.

# Indicative Mood.

#### PRESENT TENSE.

Singular. 1st Person, I have.

Plural. 1. We have.

2d Person, Thou hast. 3d Person, He, she, or 3. They have.

2. Ye or you have.

it, hath or has.

#### IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1. I had. 2. Thou hadst. 1. We had. 2. Ye or you had.

3. He, &c. had. 3. They had.

# PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural 1. We have had.

1. I have had. 2. Thou hast had.

2. Ye or you have had.

3. He has had.

3. They have had.

#### PLUPERFECT TENSE.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.

Plural

1. I had had. 2. Thou hadst had. 1. We had had. 2. Ye or you had had.

# 3. He had had.

# 3. They had had.

Singular.

Plural.

1. I shall or will have. 2. Thou shalt or wilt

1. We shall or will have. 2. Ye or you shall or will

have. 3. He shall or will have.

have. 3. They shall or will have.

### SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.

Plural

1. I shall have had. 2. Thou wilt have had. 1. We shall have had. 2. Ye or you will have had.

3. He will have had.

3. They will have had.

# Imperative Mood.

Singular.

Plural.

1. Let me have. 2. Have thou, or do thou

1. Let us have. 2. Have ye, or do ye or you have.

3. Let him have.

3. Let them have.

# Potential Mood.

Mayst and mightst were formerly, and they are still by some, written mayest and mightest. The second persons singular couldst, shouldst, and wouldst, were formerly written couldest. shouldest, and wouldest.

# PRESENT TENSE.

Singular. 1. I may or can have. Phyral.

1. We may or can have. 2. Thou mayst or canst 2. Ye or you may or can

3. He may or can have

3. They may or can have.

#### IMPERFECT TERSE.

#### Singular. Phural.

# 1 I might, could, would, or should have.

- 1. We might, could, would, or should have
- 2 Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have.
- 2. Ye or you might, could, would. or should have.
- 3. He might, could, would, or should have.
- 3. They might, could, would, should have.

#### PERFECT TENSE.

### Singular.

#### Plural.

- 1. I may or can have had. 1. We may or can have had.
- 2. Thou mayst or canst 2. Ye or you may or can have had. have had.
- 3. He may or can have 3. They may or can have had. had.

#### PLUPERFECT TENSE.

# Singular.

#### Plural.

- 1. I might, could, would, or should have had.
- 1. We might, could, would, or should have had.
- 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have had.
- 2. Ye or you might, could, would, or should have had.
- 3. He might, could, would, or ahould have had.
- 3. They might, could, would, or should have had.

Plural.

# Subjunctive Mood.

### PRESENT TENSE.

	Singular.		
1.	If I have.	1.	If we l
~		_	

2. If thou have. 2. If ye or you have. 3. If they have.

8. If he have.

It is very common to vary the terminations of verbs in the subjunctive mood in the same manner as in the indicative; as, "If thou lovest, if he loves;" instead of "If thou love, if he love." So also, "If I am, if thou art, if he is; if we are," &c. "If I was, if thou wast, if he was;" instead of "If I be." &c.

The remaining tenses of the subjunctive mood are, in general, similar to the correspondent tenses of the indicative mood.

# Infinitive Mood.

Present, To have. Perfect, To have had.

# Participles.

Present or Active, Having. Perfect or Passive, Had. Compound Perfect, Having had.

The auxiliary and the neuter verb To Be is conjugated as follows: -

# TO BE.

# Indicative Mood.

## PRESENT TENSE.

Sincular. Pheral 1. I am. 1. We are.

2. Thou art. 2. Ye or you are. 3. He, she, or it is. 3. They are.

#### IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular. Plural. 1. We were. 1. I was. 2. Thou wast. 2. Ye or you were. 3. They were. 3. He was.

# PERFECT TENSE.

### Singular. Phyral.

1. I have been. 1. We have been. 2. Thou hast been. 2. Ye or you have been.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

#### 3. He hath or has been. 3. They have been.

Plural. Singular, 1. I had been. 1. We had been.

2. Thou hadst been. 2. Ye or you had been. 3. He had been. 3. They had been.

# FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

#### Singular. Plural.

1. I shall or will be. 1. We shall or will be. 2. Thou shalt or wilt be. 2. Ye or you shall or will be.

3. He shall or will be. 3. They shall or will be.

# SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

Singular. Plural. 1. I shall have been 1. We shall have been. 2. Thou wilt have been. 2. Ye or you will have been. 3. He will have been. 3. They will have been.

# Imperative Mood.

Plural. Singular.

1. Let us be. 1. Let me be. 2. Be thou, or do thou 2. Be ye or you, or do ye or you be. 3. Let him be. 3. Let them be.

# Potential Mood. PRESENT TENSE.

Phyral. Singular. 1. We may or can be. 1. I may or can be. 2. Ye or you may or can be. 2. Thou mayst or canst be. 3. They may or can be. 3. He may or can be.

### IMPERFECT TENSE.

# Singular.

1. I might, could, would, or should be.

Plural. 1. We might, could. would, or should be. 2. Ye or you might, could,

2. Thou mightst, couldst, would, or should be. wouldst, or shouldst

3. He might, could, would, or should be.

3. They might, could, would, or should be.

#### PERFECT TENSE.

# Singular. Plural. 1. I may or can have 1. We may or can have

been.

2. Thou mayst or canst 2. Ye or you may or can

have been. have been.

3. He may or can have 5. They may or can have been.

#### PLUPERFECT TENSE.

# Singular. Plural.

1. I might, could, would, 1. We might, could, or should have been. would, or should have been.

2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst could, would, or have been.

2. Ye or you might, could, would, or should have been.

3. He might, could, would, or should would, or should have been.

# Subjunctive Mood.

# PRESENT TENSE.

 Singular.
 Plural.

 1. If I be.
 1. If we be.

 2. If thou be.
 2. If ye or you be.

 3. If he be.
 3. If they be.

# IMPERFECT TENSE. Singular. Plural.

1. If I were. 1. If we were.

2. If thou wert.
2. If ye or you were.

3. If he were. 3. If they were.

The remaining tenses of this mood are, in general, similar to the correspondent tenses of the indicative mood.

# Infinitive Mood.

Present, To be. Perfect, To have been.

# Participles.

Present, Being. Perfect, Been.
Compound Perfect, Having been.

# CONJUGATION OF REGULAR VERBS.

# ACTIVE.

A regular active verb is conjugated in the following manner:—

# TO LOVE.

# Indicative Mood.

# PRESENT TERSE.

Plural.

Singular.

1. I love.
2. Thou lovest.
2. Ye or you love.

3. He, she, or it, loveth 3. They love.

#### IMPERFECT TENSE.

 Singular.
 Plural.

 1. I loved.
 1 We loved.

 2. Thou lovedst.
 2. Ye or you loved.

3. He loved. 3. They loved.

## PERFECT TERSE.

Singular. Plural.

1. I have loved. 1. We have loved.

2. Thou hast loved. 2. Ye or you have loved.

3. He hath or has loved. 3. They have loved.

# PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular. Plural.

1. 1 had loved.

2. Thou hadst loved.

2. Ye or you had loved.

3. He had loved. 3. They had loved.

# FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

Singular. Plural.

I shall or will love.
 Thou shalt or will or will love.
 Ye or you shall or will love.

3. He shall or will love. 3. They shall or will love.

# SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.

1. I shall have loved.
2. Thou wilt have loved.
3. He will have loved.

Singular.

1. We shall have loved.
2. Ye or you will have loved.
3. They will have loved.

# Imperative Mood.

Singular. Plural.

1. Let me love. 1. Let us love.

Love thou, or do thou love.
 Love ye or you, or do ye love.

3. Let him love. 3. Let them love.

# Potential Mood.

# PRESENT TENSE.

Singular. Plural.

1. I may or can love. 1. We may or can love.

 Thou mayst or canst 2. Ye or you may or can love. love.

3. He may or can love. 3. They may or can love.

# IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular. Plural.

I might, could, would,
 We might, could, or should love.
 would, or should love.

 Thou mightst, couldst, 2. Ye or you might, wouldst, or shouldst could, would, or love. should love.

He might, could, S. They might, could, would, or should love.

### PERFECT TENSE.

Singular. Phural.

1. I may or can have 1. We may or can have

loved.

2. Thou mayst or canst 2. Ye or you may or can have loved.

5. He may or can have 5. They may or can have loved.

# PLUPERFECT TENSE.

#### Singular. Plural.

- 1. 1 might, could, would, 1. We might, could. or should have loved. would, or should have loved.
- 2 Thou mightst, couldst, 2. Ye or you might, could, wouldst, or shouldst would, or should have loved. have loved.
- 3. He might, could, would, 3. They might, could. or should have loved. would, or should have loved.

# Subjunctive Mood.

# PRESENT TENSE.

Singular. Plural.

- 1. If I love. 1. If we love.
- 2. If thou love. 2. If ye or you love. 3. If he love. 3. If they love.
- The remaining tenses of this mood are, in

general, similar to the correspondent tenses of the indicative mood.

# Infinitive Mood.

Present, To love. Perfect, To have loved.

# Participles.

Present, Loving. Perfect, Loved. Compound Perfect, Having loved.

# PASSIVE.

Verbs passive are called regular when they form their perfect participle by the addition of d or ed to the verb; as, from the verb to love is formed the passive, I am loved, I was loved, I shall be loved. &c.

A passive verb is conjugated by adding the perfect participle to the auxiliary verb to be, through all its changes of number, person, mood, and tense, in the following manner: -

# TO BE LOVED.

# Indicative Mood.

# PRESENT TENSE.

Plemal

Singular.

1. I am loved. 1. We are loved.

2. Thou art loved. 2. Ye or you are loved.

3. He is loved. 3. They are loved.

### IMPERFECT TENSE.

Plural. Singular. 1. We were loved. 1. I was loved. 2 Thou wast loved. 2. Ye or you were loved.

3. He was loved. 3. They were loved.

# PERFECT TENSE.

Singular. Plural. 1. I have been loved. 1. We have been loved. 2. Thou hast been loved. 2. Ye or you have been loved.

3. He hath or has been 3. They have been loved. loved.

#### PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular. Plural. 1. We had been loved. 1. I had been loved.

2. Thou hadst been loved. 2. Ye or you had been loved.

3. He had been loved. 3. They had been loved.

#### FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

Singular. Physal. 1. I shall or will be loved. 1. We shall or will be

loved. 2. Thou shalt or wilt be 2. Ye or you shall or will

loved. be loved.

3. He shall or will be 3. They shall or will be loved. loved.

# SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

Singular. Plural.

1. We shall have been 1. I shall have been loved. loved.

2. Thou wilt have been 2. Ye or you will have been loved. loved.

3. He will have been 3. They will have been loved. loved.

# Imperative Mood.

Singular. Planal

1. Let me be loved. 1. Let us be loved. 2. Be ye or you loved, or 2. Be thou loved, or do thou be loved. do ye be loved.

3. Let him be loved. 3. Let them be loved.

# Potential Mood.

# PRESENT TENSE.

Singular. Plural. 1. I may or can be loved. 1. We may or can be loved.

2. Thou mayst or canst 2. Ye or you may or can be loved. be loved.

3. He may or can be 3. They may or can be loved. loved.

# IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular. Phyral.

1. We might, could. 1. I might, could, would, would, or should be or should be loved. be loved.

2. Ye or you might, could, 2 Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst would, or should be loved. be loved.

3. They might, could, 3. He might, could, would, would, or should be or should be loved. loved.

# PERFECT TENSE.

Singular. Plural. 1. We may or can have 1. I may or can have been been loved. loved. 2. Ye or you may or can

2. Thou mayst or canst have been loved. have been loved.

3. They may or can have 3. He may or can have been loved been loved.

#### PLUPERFECT TENSE.

# Singular.

- 1 1 might, could, would, or should have been loved.
- Phou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have been loved.
- He might, could, would, or should have been loved.
- Plural.

  1. We might, could, would, or should have been loved.
- Ye or you might, could, would, or should have been loved.
- They might, could, would, or should have been loved.

# Subjunctive Mood.

# PRESENT TENSE.

# Singular.

- Plural.

  1. If we be loved.
- If I be loved.
   If thou be loved.
- 2. If ye or you be loved.
- S. If he be loved.
- 3. If they be loved.

# IMPERFECT TENSE.

# Singular.

- Plural.
- If I were loved.
- 1. If we were loved.
- If thou wert loved.
   If he were loved.
- If ye or you were loved.
   If they were loved.
- The remaining tenses of this mood are, in general, similar to the correspondent tenses of the indicative mood.

# Infinitive Mood.

Present. To be loved. Perfect, To have been loved.

# Participles.

Present, Being loved. Perfect, Been loved.

Compound Perfect, Having been loved.

# THE PARTICIPLE.

The participle is, by some grammarians, considered as a distinct part of speech, and by others it is regarded only as a form of the verb. It is derived from the verb, and partakes of the signification and properties of the verb. It is an adjective form of the verb, and, like an adjective, belongs to a noun; and it signifies doing, being, or suffering, without affirming any thing. It becomes a noun by prefixing to it the definite article the.—There are three participles: the present, ending in ing, as moving; the perfect, past, or passive, ending (if the verb is regular) in ed, as moved; and the compound perfect, as having moved.

The participle in ing, though properly and generally active, is sometimes used in a passive sense; as, "Forty and six years was this temple in building." John ii. — "The nation

had cried out loudly against the crime while it was committing." Bolingbroke. — "My Lives are reprinting." Johnson. - Within a few years, a strange and awkward neologism has been introduced, by which the present passive participle is substituted, in such cases as the above, for the participle in ing; and in the above examples, instead of "in building," "was committing," and "are reprinting," the modern innovators would say, "in being built," "was being committed," " are being reprinted." This new form has been used by some respectable writers. The following are instances of it: "For those who are being educated in our seminaries." R. Southey. - "It was being uttered." Coleridge. -"The foundation was being laid." Brit. Critic. - "It [rervuneros] signifies properly, though in uncouth English, one who is being beaten." Abp. Whately. - " The bridge is being built, and other phrases of the like kind, have pained the eye." D. Booth. - This phrase "in uncouth English" has been censured by many, and defended by some. The Eclectic Review remarks, "That a need of this phrase, or an equivalent one, is felt, is sufficiently proved by the extent to which it is used by educated persons and respectable writers."

# THE ADVERB.

An adverb is a word added to a verb, an adjective, and sometimes to another adverb, to express some quality or circumstance respecting it; as, "He writes well;" "A truly excellent scholar;" "He speaks very correctly." A great many adverbs are formed from adjectives by the addition of ly, or by changing e to y; as, wise, wisely; noble, nobly.

# THE PREPOSITION.

Prepositions show the relations between words, and are generally placed before nouns and pronouns in the objective case.

There are many nouns, adjectives, verbs, and participles, which are followed by their appropriate prepositions; and there are instances in which it is a matter of some difficulty to determine what preposition is most suitable to be used. The following list comprises a considerable number of words, with the proper preposition subjoined.

# A List of Words with the proper Prepositions annexed.

# A.

Abandoned to. Abate of. Abhorrence of. Abhorrent to, from. Abide in, at, with. Abominable to. Abound in, with. Abridge of, from. Absent from. Abstain from. Abstinence from. Abut on, upon. Accede to. Acceptable to. Access to. Accessory to. Accommodate to. Accord, v. n. with ; v. a. Accordance with. Account of, for, to. Accountable to a person; for a thing. Accuse of. Acquaint with. Acquaintance with. Acquiesce in. Acquit of. Adapted to. Add to. Address to. Adequate to. Adhere to. Adjacent to. Adjourn to. Adjudge to. Adjust to. Admonish of. Admission (access) to; (entrance) into. Admit of. Advantage over. Advise of, to. Advocate for. Affection for. Affinity to, with, betrosen. Agree with a person; to things proposed; upon things or conditions. Agreeable to.

Alienate from. Allude to. Alteration in. Ambitious of, to. Amenable to. Analogous to. Analogy to, between. Angry with a person; at a thing. Annex to. Animadvert on, upon. Answer for, to. Antecedent to. Antipathy to, against. Anxious about. Apologize for. Apology for. Appeal to Appertain to. Applicable to. Apply to. Apprehensive of. Appropriate to. Approve of. Argue with, against. Array with, in. Arrive at. Ask of a person; for or after a person or thing. Aspire to. Assent to. Assimilate to. Associate with. Assure of. Atone for. Attached to. Attain to. Attend to. Attentive to. Averse to, from. Aversion to, from.

# В.

Ballot for.
Banish from.
Bare of.
Bargain for.
Bear up, upon, with.
Beguile of.
Believe in, on.
Belong to.
Bereave of.

Bestow on, upon.
Betray to a person;
into a thing.
Betroth to.
Bigoted to.
Bind to, in, up, upon.
Blame for.
Blush at.
Boast of.
Border on, upon.
Brag of.

# C. Call on, upon, at, for;

- on a person; at a

house.

Capable of. Care for, to. Careful of, for. Careless of, about Carp at. Catch at, up. Caution against. Certify of. Change for, with. Charge on or against a person; with a thing. Clear of. Coalesce with. Coincide with Commune with. Commit to. Communicate to, with. Compare to, in respect to quality; with, by way of illustration. Compelled to. Compliance with. Comply with. Composed of. Concede to. Conceive of. Concerned at, for. Concur with, in, on, to. Condemn to. Condescend to. Conduce to. Confer on, upon. Confide in. Conform to. Congenial to, with. Congratulate on, upon.

Connect with.

Conscious of. Consecrate to. Consent to. Consign to. Gonsist of, in, with. Consistent with. Consonant to. Consult with. Contend with, against Contest with. Contiguous to. Contrast with. Contrary to. Conversant in, with, about. Convert to, into. Convict of. Convince of. Copy from, after. Correspond to, with. Correspondence to, with. Correspondent to. Covenant with, for. Cure of.

# D.

Dash against, upon. Deal in, by, with. Debar of, from. Decide on, upon. Defend against, from Deficient in. Defraud of. Demand of. Denounce against a person; on a thing. Depend on, upon. Dependent on, upon. Deprive of. Derogate from. Derogation from, to. Derogatory to. Descended from. Deserving of. Desirous of. Desist from. Despair of. Despoil of. Destined to. Destitute of. Detach from. Detract from.

Deviate from Devolve on, upon. Devote to. Dictate to. Die of a disease; by the sword or famine; for another. Differ with a person in opinion; from a person or thing in some quality. Different from. Difficulty in. Diminish from. Diminution of. Disabled from. Disagree with, to. Disagreeable to. Disappointed of a thing not obtained; in a thing obtained. Disapprove of. Discourage from. Discouragement to. Disengaged from. Disgusted at, with. Dislike to. Dismission from. Disparagement to. Dispense with. Dispose of, to, for. Dispossess of. Dispute with. Disqualify for, from. Dissatisfied with. Dissent from. Distinct from. Distinguish from, between. Distrustful of. Divested of. Divide between two; among many. Dote on. Doubt of, about. Dwell in, at, on.

# E.

Eager in, for, after.
Embark in, for.
Embellished with
Emerge from.
Employ in, on, upon,
about.
Emulous of.
Enamored of.
Encounter with.

Encouragement to. Encroach on, upon Endeared to. Endeavor after. Endowed with. Endued with. Engage in, with, for. Enjoin on, upon. Enter on, upon, into. Entrance on, upon, into. Envious of, at. Equal to, with. Equivalent to. Espouse to. Estimated at. Estranged from. Exception from, to, against. Excluded from. Exclusive of. Expelled from. Expert in, at. Exposed to. Expressive of.

# F.

Fall under. Familiar to, with. Fawn on, upon. Fearful of. Feed on, upon Fight with, against, for. Filled with. Fond of. Fondness for. Foreign to, from. Founded on or upon a basis; in truth. Free from. Friendly to. Frown at, upon. Fruitful in, of. Full of.

# G.

Give to.
Glad of, at.
Glance at, upon.
Glow with.
Grapple with.
Grateful to a person,
for a favor.
Grieve at, for.
Guard against.

# H.

Hanker after. Happen to, on. Healed of. Hinder from. Hiss at. Hold in, of, on.

Immersion in.

Impervious to.

Inaccessible to.

Incapable of.

Impose on, upon.

Impatient at, for.

Impenetrable by, to.

# I.

Incentive to. Incorporate into, with. Inconsistent with. Inculcate on, upon. Independent of, on. Indulge with, in. Indulgent to. Influence over, with, on. Inform of, about, concerning. Initiate into, in. Initiation into. Inquire of, after. Inroad into. Insensible to, of. Inseparable from. Insinuate into. Insist on, upon. Inspection into, over. Instruct in. Insult over. Intent on, upon. Interfere with. Intermeddle with. Intervene between. Intimate with. Introduce into, in. Intrude on, upon, into. Inured to. Invested with. Irritated against or by a person; at or by a thing.

# J.

Jealous of. Jeer at. Join with, to.

# K.

Knock ut, on. Known to.

# L

Laden with.
Land at.
Laugh at.
Lean on, upon, against
Level with.
Liberal to, of.
Liken to.
Live in, at, with, upon
Loaded with.
Long for, after.
Lord over.

# M.

Made of.
Marry to, with.
Meddle with.
Mediate between.
Meditate on, upon.
Meet, v. with.
Militate against.
Mingle with.
Minster to.
Mistrustful of.
Mix with.

# N.

Necessary to, for. Need of. Neglectful of. Negotiate with.

# О.

Obedient to.
Object to, against.
Observant of.
Observation of.
Obtrude on, upon
Obvious to.
Offend against.
Offensive to.
Operate on.
Opposite to.

# P.

Partake of. Partial to.

Partiality to, for. Participate in, of. Patient with, of. Pay for. Peculiar to. Penetrate into. Persevere in. Pertain to. Pitch upon, on. Play on, upon, with. Pleasant to. Pleased with. Plunge into. Possessed of. Pray for, with. Predisposed to. Prefer to, before, above. Preferable to. Preference to, over, above, before. Prefix to. Prejudice against. Prepare for. Preserve from Preside over. Press on, upon. Presume on, upon. Pretend to. Prevail on, upon, with, (to persuade) over, (to overagainst, come.) Prevent from. Prey on, upon. Prior to. Productive of. Profit by. Profitable to. Prone to. Pronounce against a person; on a thing. Propose to. Protect others from,

ourselves against.

Protest against.
Proud of.
Provide with, for,
against.
Purge of, from, away.

# Q.

Quarrel with.
Quarter on, upon.
Questioned on, upon,
by.

# R.

Reckon on, upon, with. Recline on, upon. Reconcile to, with. Recover from. Reduce to, under. Reflect on, upon. Refrain from. Regard for, to. Rejoice at, in. Relate to. Release from. Relieve from. Relish for, of. Rely on, upon. Remain in, at Remark on, upon. Remit to. Remove from. Repent of. Replete with. Reproached for. Resemblance to, bctween. Resolve on, upon. Rest in, at, on, upon. Restore to. Restrain from, of. Retire from. Return to. Rich in.

Rid of.
Rob of.
Rove about, over.
Rub against.
Rule over.
Rush against, on, upon.

# S.

Satiate with. Saturate with. Save from. Seek for, after, to. Seize on, upon. Send to, for. Sensible of. Sick of. Significant of. Similar to. Sink into, in, beneath. Sit on, upon, in. Skilful in, at. Smile at, on, upon. Snap at. Snatch at. Sneer at. Solicitous about, for Sorry for. Stay in, at, with. Stick to, by. Strip of. Strive with, against. Subject to. Submissive to. Submit to. Substitute for. Subtract from. Suitable to, for. Surprised at. Suspected of, by. Swerve from. Sympathize with.

# T.

Taste of a thing possessed; for a thing desired or relished.
Tax with, for.
Tend to, towards.
Thankful for.
Think on, upon, of, about.
Touch at, on, upon.
Transmit to.
Troublesome to.
True to.
Trust in, to.

# U.

Unison with.
Unite with, to.
Useful for, to.

# V

Value on, upon.
Vest in a person, with
a thing.
Void of.

# W.

Wait on, upon.
Want of
Weary of.
Weep at, for.
Witness of.
Worthy of.

# Y.

Yield to.

# IV.—ORIGIN, FORMATION, AND ETYMOLOGY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

- 1. The earliest authentic event recorded in the history of Britain, was the landing of Julius Cæsar on the eastern shore, fifty-five years before the Christian era. The country was then inhabited by the Britons, a Celtic race, who continued to hold possession of it till the middle of the fifth century. Of their language, styled the Celtic, or, with reference to Britain, he British, few traces now exist in England, except in geographical names, as those of some owns, mountains, rivers, lakes, &c.; but the remains of it are to be found in the Gaelic of the Scottish Highlands, in the Welsh, the Erse or Irish, and the Manks language, in the Isle of Man.
- 2. About the middle of the fifth century, the Saxons from Lower Germany invaded the island; and, before many years elapsed, they established their authority over the most of that part of it which is now called England; and the Britons were driven into Wales. From a leading branch of the Saxons, called Angles, the country received its name of England, and the new language was denominated from them the Anglo-Saxon; often also called simply the Naxon. At the time of their invasion, the Saxons were an illiterate people; but they afterwards cultivated learning to some extent; and among their principal writers were Gildas, Cædmon, Ælfric, Bede, and King Alfred.
- 3. The Anglo-Saxon dynasty, after having continued about six hundred years, was terminated, in 1066, by the invasion of William, Duke of Normandy, commonly called the Conqueror. The Norman French now became the language of the court and the upper classes, while the Saxon continued to be the only speech of the common people or peasantry. In the course of time, these two languages were blended into one, and became the basis of the present English. "The Saxon power," Dr. Bosworth remarks, "ceased when William the Conqueror ascended the throne, but not the language; for Anglo-Saxon,

- after rejecting or changing many of its inflections, continued to be spoken by the old inhab itants till the time of Henry III., A. D. 1258. What was written after this period has generally so great a resemblance to our present language, that it may evidently be called English." The following is the statement of Hippisley, a late English writer: " Although neither the origin nor subsequent progress of English can be assigned to any specified dates, yet, for the sake of perspicuity, we may (as in the case of general history) establish arbitrary and conventional divisions. Thus we say, generally speaking, that about 1150 may be dated the decline of pure Saxon; about 1250 the commencement of English; and that the century between these two dates was occupied by a kind of semi-Saxon language."
- 4. After the Norman conquest, the Saxon laws were continued in force, and were translated into Norman French. "The proceedings," as stated by Blackstone, (Commentaries, Book III. chap. 21,) "were all written, as indeed all public procéedings were, in Norman or law French, and even the arguments of the counsel and the decisions of the court were in the same barbarous dialect. This continued till the reign of Edward III., who, having employed his arms successfully in subduing the crown of France, thought it unbecoming the dignity of the victors to use any longer the language of a vanquished country. By a statute, therefore, passed in the 36th year of his reign [1362,] it was enacted, that, for the future, all pleas should be pleaded, shown, defended, answered, debated, and judged, in the English tongue, but be entered and enrolled in Latin." This is the date of the triumph of the English language over the French in the English courts of law.
- 5. In the fourteenth century flourished Chaucer, the great early English poet; also Sir John Mandeville, the traveller, and John Wicliffe, the reformer, both distinguished as early English

prose writers. But the times, long after the age of Chaucer, continued barbarous, and, till after the invention of printing and the revival of learning, few writers appeared to cultivate and improve the language, or to enrich it with valuable works. It was in the sixteenth century, during the reign of the Tudor family, that the language assumed, substantially, the external form in which it is now found, and became enriched by many productions which still form a part of its standard literature.

- 6. The Saxon or Anglo-Saxon language, which is a branch of the Teutonic, the language of the Teutones, a people who inhabited a large part of central Europe, while the Celts overspread the west, is the parent language of the English. Some of the other north European languages, of the great Teutonic or Gotho-Teutonic family, which have contributed to enrich the English tongue, are the Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, and Icelandic, of the Scandinavian branch, and the German and Dutch, of the Germanic branch. The south European languages which have furnished the largest contributions, are the Greek, Latin, and French; especially the Latin, through the medium of the French or Norman French; also the Italian, the Spanish, and various other languages, have afforded more or less.
- 7. The Anglo-Saxon is the language to which the English owes its general form and structure, all the particles on which its syntax depends, all its pronouns and conjunctions; nearly all its prepositions, most of its monosyllables, and, indeed, all the words that are most frequently repeated on the same page.
- 8. The predominance of Anglo-Saxon will readily be seen by analyzing a passage in any common English writer. Of the sixty-six words which are comprised in the Lord's prayer, there are only five that are not Anglo-Saxon. Mr. Sharon Turner, in his "History of the Anglo-Saxons," has adduced from popular English writers sixteen extracts, in which he has discriminated, by Italics, the words which are Anglo-Saxon from those of foreign origin. Two of his extracts are here quoted, and also the results of the comparisons of all of them are given. The words which are not Anglo-Saxon are in Italics in the following extracts:—
- 9. "And they made ready the present against Joseph came at noon; for they heard that they should eat bread there. And when Joseph came home, they brought him the present which was in their hand into the house, and bowed them-

selves to him to the earth. And he asked them of their welfare, and said, Is your father well, the old man of whom ye spake? Is he yet alive? And they answered. Thy servant our father is in good health, he is yet alive. And they bowed down their heads, and made obcisance. And he lift up his eyes, and saw his brother Benjamin, his mother's son, and said, Is this your younger brother, of whom ye spake unto me? And he said, God be gracious unto thee, my son."— Gen. xliii. 25—29.

- 10. "Of genius, that power which constitutes a poet; that quality without which judgment is cold and knowledge is inert; that energy which collects, combines, amplifies, and animates; the superiority must, with some hesitation, be allowed to Dryden. It is not to be inferred, that of this poetical vigor Pope had only a little, because Dryden had more; for every other writer since Milton must give place to Pope; and even of Dryden it must be said, that if he has brighter paragraphs, he has not better poems."

   Johnson.
- 11. In the following table, the figures in the left-hand column show the whole number of words in the above two, and also in the fourteen other, extracts or passages from popular English writers; and those in the right-hand column, the number of words in each, which are not Saxon.

ic not curon	Words.	Not Saxon
Genesis,	130	5
John xi. 32-36,	74	2
Shakspeare,	81	13
Milton,	90	16
Cowley,	76	10
Thomson,	78	14
Addison,	79	15
Spenser,	72	14
Locke,	94	20
Pope,	84	<b>2</b> 8
Young,	96	21
Swift,	87	9
Robertson,	114	34
Hume,		
Gibbon,		
Johnson,		
Total	, 15 <b>22</b>	<b>2</b> 91

12. Of the total number of words in these sixteen passages, the proportion not Saxon is somewhat less than one fifth. It is to be observed, that, in this computation, every repetition of a word is counted. In the verses quoted from Genesis, the word and, for example, is repeated, and therefore counted, twelve times.

13. In the first chapter of the common version of St. John's Gospel, there are one thousand and three words, of which, excepting fifty-three proper names, there are only fifty-five that are not Anglo-Saxon. In this chapter the particle the occurs sixty-eight times; and, sixty-one times; of, thirty-nine times; that, nineteen times; unto, fifteen times; to, thirteen times. Of the three personal pronouns, I, thou, and he, including their oblique forms, those of the first person occur thirty-three times; those of the second, thirty times; those of the third, eighty times. The verb to be, in its different inflections, occurs forty-six times. All these words, of so frequent occurrence, are Anglo-Saxon. There is, perhaps, no book in the English language in which Anglo-Saxon words more abound than in the common version of the Bible. Works which treat of the common affairs of life, have the greatest proportion of such words, and scientific works, the least.

14. "If we look not merely at the number of the words which the Anglo-Saxon has contributed to the English, but to the kinds of words, as well as to the share it has had in its formation and development, we shall at once see that there is no comparison between the importance of this and that of any other element. English grammar is almost exclusively occupied with what is of Anglo-Saxon origin. Our chief peculiarities of structure and of idiom are essentially Anglo-Saxon; while almost all the classes of words, which it is the office of grammar to investigate, are derived from that language. And though these peculiarities of structure may occupy little space, and these words be very few compared with those to be found in Johnson's Dictionary, they enter most vitally into the constitution of the language, and bear a most important part in shaping and determining its character. Thus what few inflections we have are all Anglo-Saxon. The English genitive, the general modes of forming the plural of nouns, and the terminations by which we express the comparative and superlative of adjectives, er and est; the inflections of the pronouns; of the second and third persons, present and imperfect, of the verbs; of the preterits and participles of the verbs, whether regular or irregular; and the most frequent termination of our adverbs (ly), are all Anglo-Saxon. The nouns, too, derived from Latin and Greek, receive the Anglo-Saxon terminations of the genitive and the plural, while the preterits and participles of verbs, derived from the same sources, take Anglo-Saxon inflec-

tions. As to the parts of speech, those which occur most frequently, and are individually of most importance, are almost wholly Anglo-Saxon. Such are our articles and definitives generally; as, an, the, this, that, these, those, many, few, some, one, none; the adjectives whose comparatives and superlatives are irregularly formed, and which are, in every language, among the most ancient, comprehensive in meaning, and extensively used; the separate words more and most, by which we as often express the forms of comparison as by distinct terminations; all our pronouns, personal, possessive, and interrogative; nearly every one of our so-called irregular verbs, including all the auxiliaries, have, be, shall, will, may, can, must, by which we express the force of the principal varieties of mood and tense; all the adverbs most frequently employed, and the prepositions and conjunctions almost without exception." . . . . . "The English language consists of about 38,000 words. This includes, of course, not only radical words, but all derivatives, except the preterits and participles of verbs; to which must be added some terms, which, though set down in the dictionaries, are either obsolete, or have never ceased to be considered foreign. Of these about 23,000, or nearly five eighths, are of Anglo-Saxon origin. . . . . In Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Lexicon, there are from 25,000 to 28,000 words, counting, of course, compound words as well as roots. Supposing one fifth of these obsolete, there would remain nearly the numbers already stated." - Edinburgh Review, vol. lxx.

15. "The peculiar structure of the English language is far from having been investigated, as yet, with that degree of attention and accuracy that it deserves. Among other things, we do not find that any grammarian has been at the pains to take a full comparative view of its two great component parts; by which we mean, on the one hand, those words that are derived from the Saxon, Danish, and other northern languages, and, on the other hand, those from the Greek, Latin, French, and other idioms of the south of Europe. These two sets of vocables are so dissimilar from each other, that they appear, at first view, incapable of being amalgamated together, so as to form an harmonious whole; yet who is there that can read, feel, and understand, and does not admire the sublime harmony which Milton, Drydem Pope, Shakspeare, Bolingbroke, and the other immortal poets and prose writers of Great Britain,

have produced ou; of those discordant elements? To analyze, therefore, those elements, from which have resulted such inconceivable effects, is well worth the trouble of the grammarian and philologer; and the interesting discoveries to which such an inquiry will lead, will amply repay their learned labors. - As far as we have been able to judge from a superficial investigation of the subject, we are apt to believe that the English words of northern derivation are to those derived from the ancient, as well as the modern languages of Southern Europe, in the proportion of something more than three, but not quite as much as four, to one, As the southern words are, in general, polysyllabic, and make a conspicuous figure wherever they occur, many are apt to think their number greater than on examination it really appears to be." - P. S. Duponceau.

16. The number of words belonging to the English language has never been accurately ascertained, and it is difficult to ascertain it with exactness; for it is difficult to form and apply the rules for computing the number. The number which is stated in the preceding extract from the Edinburgh Review, is thirtyeight thousand, which is considerably less than the number found in Johnson's Dictionary, as it was left by him. Of the great number of words which have been introduced into the language, in the various sciences, since the first publication of Johnson's Dictionary, very few are of Anglo-Saxon origin. By adopting so restricted a mode of computing the number of English words, as to exclude all compound and obsolete words, and all words introduced by the arts and sciences within the past century, and thus to reduce the number to 38,000, the proportion of Anglo-Saxon words would probably not be far from that above stated; that is, five eighths. The computation of Mr. Duponceau of the proportion between the two classes of English words, those of northern and those of southern derivation, must have been formed, not by analyzing the vocabulary of an English dictionary, but by examining the words as they occur on the pages of English books; and, as Anglo-Saxon words are much more frequently repeated than those of a different origin, there may be no material inconsistency between his computation and that of the Edinburgh Review.

17. The following are the principal Anglo-Suxon prefixes, namely, a, be, em, en, fore, im, mis, out, over, un, and under; as, ahead, be-

friend, embody, enable, forebode, imbosom, misdeed, outdo, overact, unbind, unlike, undergo.

18. Some of the common Anglo-Saxon terminations are the following, namely, er, ful, less, ly, ness, ship; as, writer, mindful, helpless, justly, goodness, partnership.

19. The contributions of the Latin language to the English, are next, in importance and. amount, to those of the Anglo-Saxon; and these contributions came chiefly through the medium of the French, or Norman French, in consequence of the Norman conquest. It has been stated by some philologists, that the English language is indebted to the Latin for the greater part of its vocabulary. This, however, is a greatly exaggerated statement; yet the contributions from that language are great and important, and they enter extensively into the formation and etymology of English words. The Latin has furnished a large portion of the abstract and general terms, especially in the departments of theology, moral and political philosophy, and all the moral sciences; also a great part of the terms used in polite literature, and the language of polite life. A great part of the military terms in English, come directly from the French.

20. The following are Latin prefixes: a, ab, abs, from; as, avert, abjure, abstract; - ad, a, ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at, to; as, adduce, accede, affix, &c.; - ante, before; as, antecedent; - circum, about; as, circumjacent; - con, co, cog, col, com, cor, together, with; as, conform, coëval, collect, &c.; - contra, against; as, contradict; - de, down, from; as, deface, degrade; - dis, asunder; as, disarm; - c, ex, out of; as, eject, exclude; - extra, beyond; as, extrajudicial; - in, ig, il, im, ir, (when prefixed to a verb,) in; as, indue; (when prefixed to an adjective,) not; as, invisible; - inter, between; as, intermix; - intro, within; as, introduce; - ob, oc, of, op, for, in the way of; as, object, occur; - per, through; as, pervade; - post, after; as, postscript; - pre, before; as, precede; - preter, beyond; as, preternatural; - pro, for, forward; as, proconsul; - re, back, again; as, return, rebuild; - retro, backward; as, retrospect; - se, aside; as, secede; - sine, without; as, sinecure; -sub, suc, suf, sug, sup, sus, under, after; as, subdean, suffice, suggest, supplant, suspect; super, above; as, superabound, supernatural; trans, beyond; as, transcend; - ultra, beyond; as, ultramarine.

21. The following derminations are derived from the Latin or French: able, ible, cle, ile, us

al, ian, an, ant, ent, fy, lar, ity, or, ous, tion, en, en,  $(\delta \nu_i)$  as, endemic; — epi,  $(\delta \pi \iota_i)$  upon; as, tive, tude, ture.

22. To the Greek, the English language is indebted for most of the terms in physical science, and, indeed, for a great part of the terms employed in all the arts and sciences.

23. The following are Greek prefixes: a, (a,) without; as, acephalous;—ana,  $(\dot{a}\nu\dot{a},)$  through, again; as, anagram;—anti,  $(\dot{a}\nu\dot{a},)$  against; as, antichristian;—apo,  $(\dot{a}n\dot{a},)$  from; as, apostate;—cata,  $(\varkappa a\tau \dot{a},)$  down, from side to side; as, catalogue;—dia,  $(\delta \iota \dot{a},)$  through; as, diagonal;—

en. em,  $(\delta \nu_i)$  as, endemic; — epi,  $(\delta \pi i_i)$  upon; as, epidemic; — hyper,  $(\delta \pi \ell \rho_i)$  above; as, hypercritic; — hype,  $(\delta \pi \delta_i)$  under; as, hypocrite; — meta,  $(\mu \epsilon \tau \delta_i)$  beyond; as, metaphysics; — para,  $(\pi \alpha \rho \delta_i)$  by the side of, near; as, parallel; — peri,  $(\pi \epsilon \rho l_i)$  about; as, perimeter; — syn, sy, syl, sym,  $(\sigma \delta \nu_i)$  together, with; as, synonymous, syllogism.

24. The following terminations are from the Greek: ic and ical, from the Greek ικος and Latin icus; logy, from λόγος; graphy, from γράφω; ize, from ιζω.

# V.—ARCHAISMS, PROVINCIALISMS, AND AMERICANISMS.

- 1. THE English language, from the time of its first formation, has been subject to continual changes. Old words have been, from time to time, falling away, and new ones have been formed and brought into use. A large part of the words found in the early productions of English literature, such as those of Peter Langtoft, Robert of Gloucester, Robert Langland, (the reputed author of "Piers Ploughman,") Gower, Chaucer, Wichffe, and Mandeville, are now obsolete; and in order to understand these works, further assistance is necessary than is afforded by modern dictionaries and grammars. few of the English writers who preceded the reign of Elizabeth, are now much read; and the obsolete words which their works contain may properly be consigned to glossaries accompanying the works, or to dictionaries of archaic words.
- 2. Several of these early productions have been published with glossaries attached to them, as the Chronicles of Peter Langtoft and Robert of Gloucester, by Hearne; and the works of Chaucer, by Tyrrwhit. Glossaries have also been appended to Spenser and Shakspeare. Some works of a more general nature, relating to obsolete or archaic words, have, not long since, appeared; as "Nares's Glossary or Collection of Words, Phrases, &c., found in Shakspeare and his Contemporaries," and Toone's "Glossary and Etymological Dictionary of Obsolete and Uncommon Words." Jamieson's "Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language" also contains numerous archaic, as well as provincial, words. Boucher's "Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words" (designed to be n large work in 4to.) was commenced in 1832; but only two numbers of it have been published. The publication, in a series of numbers, of Halliwell's "Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, and Obsolete Phrases, Proverbs, and Ancient Customs, from the 14th Century," was commenced in 1844, and promises to embrace

as great a number of words as are found in a dictionary of modern English.

- 3. The early bilingual dictionaries, such as the English and Latin, and English and French, contain many obsolete words; and this is the fact with respect to many of the English dictionaries, as those of Bailey. Johnson, Ash, Richardson, and others. Johnson says, he "fixed Sidney's work [Sir Philip Sidney, who died in 1586] for the boundary, beyond which he made few excursions." Johnson's Dictionary, however, as he left it, contains many obsolete words, a considerable portion of which were taken from Bailey's Dictionary, though of such words he did not take near all that are found in Bailey. Of the words added by Mr. Todd, a much larger proportion are obsolete than of those admitted by Johnson; and of Todd's additional words, particularly in his second edition, there are many which are of merely local or provincial use, and some of them are unworthy of being inserted in a general dictionary of the
- 4. A dictionary of the English language, in order to be complete, must contain all the words, whether obsolete or not, found in books which are much read, such, for example, as the common version of the Scriptures, and the works of Shakspeare and of Milton; though there are many words in these works which are now obsolete, and many which, though not obsolete, are used in an obsolete sense, that needs explanation.
- 5. William Caxton, who first introduced printing into England, in his Preface to a Translation of Virgil's Eneid, printed in 1490, speaking of the innovations then made in the English language, and the differences of the language in the different parts of the kingdom, says, that he "toke an olde boke and redde therein, and certaynly the Englishe was so rude and brood, that he coulde not wele understande it."...." And certaynly," he says, "our language now used

varyeth ferre from that which was used and spoken when I was born. For we English men ben borne under the domynacyon of the mone, which is never stedfaste, but ever waverynge, wexyng one season, and waneth and discreaseth another season; and that comyne Englisshe that is spoken one shyre varyeth from another, insomuche, that in my dayes happened, that certayn merchauntes were in a shipp in Tamyse; for to have sailed over the see into Zelande, and for lacke of wynde they tarved atte Forland, and went to lande for to refreshe them; and one of them, named Sheffelde, a mercer, came into an hows, and axed for mete, and specyally he axed for egges, and the goode wyf answerde, that she coude speke no Frenshe. And the marchaunt was angry, for he also coude speke no Frenshe, but wolde have hadde egges, and she understode him not. And then at laste another sayd, that he wolde have eyren; then the goode wyf sayd, that she understode him well. Loo what sholde a man in thyse days now wryte, egges or eyren? Certaynly it is hard to playse every man, by cause of dyversyte and chaunge of langage; for in these days every man, that is in ony reputacyon in his countre, will utter his communicacyon and matters in such manners and termes, that fewe men shall understonde them; and som honest and grete clerkes have been wyth me, and desired me to wryte the moste curyous termes that I coude find. And thus between playn, rude, and curious, I stand abashed. But in my judgmente, the comyn termes that be dayli used, ben lighter to be understonde than the olde auncyent Englisshe."

6. England abounds in provincialisms and local dialects; and in some districts of the country, the peculiarities of the language are so great, that the speech of the common people can be but imperfectly understood by those who are unacquainted with their peculiar dialect. These peculiarities, or archaisms, are of great antiquity, and, as stated by Forby, "are all, in substance, remnants and derivatives of the language of past ages, which were, at some time or other, in common use, though in long process of time they have become only locally used and understood."

7. Of the local dialects, one of the most noted is the Craven Dialect, which is spoken in the deanery of Craven, a district of upwards of thirty miles in length and nearly as many in breadth, situated in the northern part of the

west-riding of the county of York. Mr. Carr, the author of the "Craven Dialect and Glossary," maintains that it was "the language of crowned heads, of the court, and of the most eminent English historians, divines, and poets, of former ages." These provincialisms now form, to a great extent, the colloquial language of the lower classes; and many of them are found in the early productions of English literature; but in books of modern origin, they are seen chiefly in glossaries.

8. The Edinburgh Review [vol. lxxix, 1844] contains the following statement.

"The number of provincial words that have hitherto been arrested by local glossaries, stand as follows:—

Shropshire, 1,993	Sussex, 371
Devonshire and	Essex, 589
Cornwall, 878	Wiltshire, 592
Devonshire,	Hallamshire, 1,568
(North,) 1,146	
Exmoor, 370	North Country, . 3,750
Herefordshire, 822	Cheshire, 903
Lancashire, 1,932	Metropolitan
Suffolk, 2,400	(Grose & Pegge)3,500
Norfolk, 2,500	
Somersetshire, 1,204	Total, 30,687

9. "Admitting that several of the foregoing are synonymous, superfluous, or common to each county, there are, nevertheless, many of them which, although alike orthographically, are vastly dissimilar in signification. Making these allowances, they amount to a little more than 20,000; or, according to the number of English counties hitherto illustrated, at the average ratio of 1,478 to a county. Calculating the twentysix unpublished in the same ratio, they will furnish 38,428 additional provincialisms, forming, in the aggregate, 59,000 words in the colloquial tongue of the lower classes, which can, for the chief part, produce proofs of legitimate origin; about the same number, in short, of authorized words that are admitted into Todd's edition of Johnson's Dictionary. Besides these and the private compilations made by individuals, in the course of their miscellaneous reading, there are some very copious early English Vocabularies lying in manuscript in the cathedral libraries of Durham, Winchester, and Canterbury, in the British Museum, King's College, and other depositories, deserving collection; as well as rare lexicographical volumes, which issued from the press in the infancy of typography."

10. A list of the English provincial glossaries

which contain the words above enumerated, may be seen on page lxxi. A considerable number of these provincialisms are to be found in Ash's English Dictionary, and also among the additions of Mr. Todd to Johnson's Dictionary. But, as they are not found in the classical or in the popular literature of England, and are rarely seen in print, except in the glossaries in which they have been collected, they have little claim to a place in a general dictionary of the language. Were education universally diffused throughout the country, and the children accustomed to use the same or similar elementary books of instruction, most of these provincialisms would soon be disused and forgotten.

11. The English language as it is spoken and written in the United States, differs somewhat from the language as written and spoken in any part of England; and it differs also, more or less, in the different States; but there is nothing here at all to be compared with the local dialects of England. The greater uniformity of language which exists in this country, is to be attributed to the frequent removals of the inhabitants from one place to another, their free intercourse with each other, and to the fact that elementary education is much more generally diffused among the middle and lower classes here, than in England. The Americans have formed their language more from books, and less from oral speech, than the English; and they are more in the habit of having recourse to a dictionary for instruction respecting the pronunciation and use of words.

12. The settlement of this country was commenced, upwards of two centuries ago, chiefly by emigrations from different parts of Great Britain. The emigrants brought with them not only the common language of the country in the state in which it then existed, but also more or less of the local peculiarities; and in this way some of the English provincialisms have been widely diffused in the United States, and have been regarded as of American origin. The changes in the language, which have taken place within the last two centuries, have not been precisely the same on the two sides of the Atlantic; yet the difference is much less than might reasonably have been expected; and it is doubtless a fact, that, among the great mass of the people throughout England, the deviations from what is there deemed the correct standard of speaking and writing the language, are much

greater than among the mass of the people of the United States.

13. The Americans have formed some new words; to some old ones they have affixed new significations; they have retained some which have become obsolete in England; some English provincialisms they have brought into common use; and there are many neologisms, consisting in part of new words, and in part of old words with new significations, in use both in England and in the United States, with regard to which it is difficult to determine in which country they originated.

14. A great part of the differences with respect to the language of the educated classes in the United States and in England, grow out of the different institutions and the different circumstances and employments of the people of the two countries. There is a considerable number of words which owe their origin to American institutions, social relations, and occupations, and which are properly used by Americans, but which Englishmen have no occasion to employ," except in speaking of American affairs. On the other hand, there is a still greater number of words which relate to the civil and religious institutions and social relations of Great Britain, and which are never used in the United States, except with reference to that country. Such differences as these have a legitimate origin, and may be regarded as proper, and not as corruptions of the language. But there are many neologisms, or new words, some of American, and still more of recent English origin, which are entitled to little countenance. A considerable number of such have been noticed in this Dictionary; but many have been passed by as plants suffered to remain and die in their native soil, being regarded as not worth transplanting.

15. Among the words which owe their origin or peculiar use to American institutions, are the following: congress, congressional, president, presidential, senate, senatorial, gubernatorial, state, territory, town, general court, general assembly, selectmen, message, &c. 'The words executive and judiciary are often used in the United States as nouns, but not often in England. 'The words electioneer and electioneering, which are much used here, are also used, in some degree, in England, though the more common terms used there, in the same sense, are canvass and canvassing, which are rarely used in this manner in the United States. The word caucus is of undisputed American origin.

Among the American ecclesiastical terms may be noted association, associational, consociation, consociational, to approbate, to result, &c.

16. Among the terms relating to the political and civil institutions of England, rarely used in this country, except with reference to England, may be enumerated the following: parliament. parliamentary, prorogue, prorogation, hustings, exchequer, postman, tubman, sergeant-at-law, assize, excise, bailiff, lords, commons, peerage, baronetage, knightage, &c.: among the ecclesiastical terms, establishment, conformity, non-conformity, dissenters, dean, deanery, archdeacon, archdeaconry, prebend, prebendary, canon, canonry, vicar, vicarage, curate, curacy, dignity, dignified, benefice, beneficed, advovson, commendam, donative, preferment, impropriation, impropriator, &c. Among the many neologisms which may claim the undisputed honor of English origin, are constituency, boroughmonger, squirarchy, shopocracy, conservatism, radicalism, liberalism, chartism, Anglicanism, high-churchism, dissenterism, volunta-Projem &c.

17. There is a difference between the two countries in relation to the terms employed to designate their respective literary institutions, and also with respect to the technical terms used in their universities and colleges. The following English university terms, for example, are not at all used here in the same sense: act, wrangler, optime, bursar, commoner, sizar, pensioner, servitor, batteller, foundationer; and the following American terms do not appear to be used in the same sense in England, namely, commencement, senior, junior, sophomore, freshman, salutatory, beneficiary.

18. Some words, more or less in use, are regarded as of Indian origin; as, calumet, chocolate, hominy, moccason, mush, papoose, potato, powwow, quahaug, sachen, sagamore, samp, succotash, squash, squaw, tobacco, tomato, tomahawk, wampum, wigwam, Yankee.

19. Of the English provincialisms which are

often used in the United States, may be enumerated, to wilt, to slump, to rile or to roil, slumpy, slosh, slush, sloshy, slushy, rily or roily, spunk, spunky, spry, squirm, squiggle, quackle, shote, &c.

20. There is a considerable number of words the propriety of which has been disputed, but which are now often used both in the United States and in England. Such are the following: to advocate, to base, to demoralize, to derange, to expatriate, to locate, to obligate, to test, to veto, prayerful, prayerless, profanity, unwell, &c. The following words, which are more or less used in the United States, are little used in England: to approbate, to belittle, to clapboard, to eventuate, to jeopardize, to loan; sundown, boatable, freshet, sled, sleigh, clapboard, shingle, prairie, snag, sawyer, vendue, sparse, bindery or bookbindery, lot, as a building lot, a house lot, a wood lot.

21. The following words have senses affixed to them in the United States different from the senses in which they are commonly used in England: baggage, balance, clever, cob, corn, creek, fall, lumber, merchant, quite, spell, stage, store; also the verbs to improve, to notify, to girdle, to guess, to expect, &c.

22. There are some words which both English and American recent writers have used in a new sense; as, to realize, to solemnize, to transpire; obnoxious, temper, &c. Many of the neologisms which have been stigmatized as American innovations or corruptions, have been sanctioned by the use of English authors. The adjective lengthy, and the verb to progress, with the accent on the last syllable, are reputed to be of American origin; but, though they may probably have originated here, yet they seem to have been adopted in England; and comparatively higher authorities may be adduced in support of their use from English, than from American, writers. - See the words LENGTHY PROGRESS, CLEVER, &c., in the Dictionary.

# VI.-HISTORY OF ENGLISH LEXICOGRAPHY.

- 1. Lexicography is a branch of literature which appears to have been but little cultivated in ancient times. It is doubtful whether the ancient Greeks and Romans ever wrote what would be properly called dictionaries of their respective languages. No such works written by them are now extant; nor is there positive evidence that any such ever existed. terms lexicon and dictionarium were not in use during the classic period of the Greek and Roman languages; but they are of comparatively modern introduction. Varro, who died 27 B. C., wrote a work entitled "De Lingud Latind," which consisted of twenty-four books, of which only six, and these much mutilated, are now extant. One of the books contained a sort of glossary of Latin terms. Apollonius of Alexandria, commonly supposed to have lived in the time of Augustus, though some suppose him to have been much later, wrote a sort of glossary to Homer.
- 2. "The oldest extant Greek lexicographer," says the Penny Cyclopædia, "is Apollonius the Sophist, a contemporary of Augustus. work, entitled Λέξεις 'Ομηρικαί, or 'Homeric Words,' though much interpolated, is very useful. All the other original Greek lexicons and glossaries we have, such as the 'Onomasticon' 'or Collection of Synonymes) of Julius Pollux, the lexicons of Suidas, Harpocration, and Hesychius, and the 'Etymologicon Magnum,' sometimes attributed to Marcus Musurus, although of the authors of some of them the exact age is disputed, were undoubtedly compiled subsequent, and most of them probably long subsequent to the commencement of the Christian era. It is supposed, indeed, that they were founded upon older compilations of the same kind; but of the form of those lost works we know nothing. It may be reasonably doubted if either the Greeks or Romans were in the habit of making use of dictionaries in studying a foreign language or dialect, as has been the general practice in modern times."

- 3 The following is a brief notice of a few of the earliest lexicographical works that are now extant.—Julius Pollux, a native of Naucratis, in Egypt, and a teacher of rhetoric at Athens, in the early part of the third century of the Christian era, was the author of the "Onomasticon," a Greek Vocabulary, divided into ten books. It contains a vast variety of synonymous words and phrases, arranged under general heads, but not alphabetically, and it partakes more of the nature of an encyclopædia, than of a dictionary. The first edition of it was printed at Venice in 1502.
- 4. Hesychius of Alexandria, by some stated to have lived as early as the third, and by others not before the fifth or sixth century, was the author of a Greek lexicon or glossary, consisting of short explanations of uncommon Greek words and technical terms. The first edition of it was printed at Venice in 1513.
- 5. Valerius Harpocration, a Greek rhetorician of Alexandria, wrote a work entitled "Lexicon Decem Oratorum," ("Lexicon to the Ten Orators,") which contains an account of many of the persons and facts mentioned in the orations of the ten principal orators of Athens. "We have," says the Penny Cyclopædia, "no particulars of his life, nor of the time in which he lived." Mr. Watt styles him "an Alexandrian rhetorician of the fourth century," and entitles his work "Lexicon in decem Rhetores." It was first printed at Venice in 1503.
- 6. Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, who died in 891, was the author of the Δεξεων Συναγωγη, a Greek glossary or lexicon, an edition of which, edited by Hermann, was published at Leipsic in 1808; and another, edited by Porson, was published in London in 1822.
- 7. Suidas, whose age and country are not ascertained, but who is supposed to have lived between 900 and 1025 A. D., was the author of a Greek Lexicon, styled by some an "Historical and Geographical Dictionary," also an "Encyclopædia." It comprises the names of men and places, as well as the words which properly

belong to a dictionary. The first edition was printed at Milan in 1499.

- 8. John Balbus, or Balbi, or John of Genoa, (being a Genoese,) who died in 1298, was the author of the "Catholicon," a Latin dictionary containing between seven hundred and eight hundred pages folio; first printed at Mentz, in 1460, by Gutenberg. "Although this work," says Watt, "contains many errors, it has the singularity of being the first Latin dictionary after the destruction of the language."
- 9. Johannes Crestonus (Placentinus, a native of Piacenza, was the author of the "Lexicon Græco-Latinum," the first Greek and Latin dictionary extant. The first edition, supposed to have been printed at Milan, is without date. The earliest edition, with a date, was printed at Vicenza in 1483.
- 10. Calepin, or Calepino, a native of Calepio, near Bergamo, in Italy, who died in 1510, was the author of the "Dictionarium," a Latin dictionary, one of the earliest works of the kind, first printed at Reggio in 1502. It went through many editions, and received such additions as made it almost a new work. Facciolati, assisted by his pupil Egidio Forcellini, prepared and published a new edition in 1731. "It was," as is stated by the Penny Cyclopædia, "in the course of his joint labors with Facciolati, that Forcellini conceived the plan of a totally new Latin dictionary, which, after more than thirty years' assiduous application, he brought to light under the title of 'Totius Latinitatis Lexicon,' four volumes folio, Padua, 1771. This work has superseded all other Latin dictionaries." enlarged edition of this work, edited by James Bailey, was published in London in 1828; and it also formed the principal basis of the "Lexicon of the Latin Language," edited by F. P. Leverett, and first published at Boston in 1836. - " Cornucopia," " Breviloguus Vocabularius," and "Gemma Vocabulorum atque Medulla," are titles of other early lexicographical works on the Latin language.
- 11. The earliest lexicographical labors in England were performed near the end of the fifteenth century; and their object was to facilitate the study of the Latin language. The title of the earliest work of the kind published in that country, as given in Dr. Dibdin's "Typographical Antiquities," was as follows: "Promptorius Puerorum. Promptorium Partudorum, swe Clericorum. Medulla Grammatice." It was first printed by Richard Pynson, in 1499, in folio. Edition's of it were printed by Wynkyn de Worde,

- in 1510, 1512, 1516, and 1528. "Richard Fraun ces, a preaching or black friar," as is stated by William Herbert, the typographical antiquary "was the author of this first English and Latin dictionary, in which are many old English words nowhere else explained." "This book," says Dr. Dibdin, "is printed in double columns; the English before the Latin; the nouns first, under each letter of the alphabet, the verbs, adverbs, &c., after them; both nouns and verbs are declined very particularly. The work was intended, as the commencement of the account of the third edition of it specifies, as a companion to the 'Ortus Vocabulorum,' in Latin and English."
- 12. In 1500 (the next year after the first publication of the work above noticed) was printed by Wynkyn de Worde the first edition of the work bearing the following title, as stated in Dr. Dibdin's "Typographical Antiquities:" - " Ortus Vocabulorum: alphabetico ordine fere omnia quæ in Catholico breviloguo Cornucopia Gemma Vocabulorum atque Medulla Grammatices ponuntur cum perpulcris Additoribus Ascens. et vernaculæ Linguæ Anglicanæ expositionem continens." This is the first edition of the first Latin and English dictionary, - "a work," says Dibdin, "of considerable importance to grammatical antiquaries, and the parent production of our popular Latin and English Dictionary by Ainsworth." Subsequent editions were printed in 1508, 1509, 1514, 1516, and 1518.
- 13. The next lexicographical work, and the first entitled a dictionary, (dictionarium,) that was published in England, was the "Dictionarium" (Latin and English) of Sir Thomas Elyot, who was a distinguished scholar in the reign of Henry VIII., a friend of Sir Thomas More, and the author of various works. It was first published in 1538; and the dates of other editions which appeared before the author's death. in 1546, are as follows; 1541, 1542, and 1545. The title of the edition of 1542, as given by Ames, is "Bibliotheca Eliotæ, Eliotis Librarie." It was dedicated to Henry VIII.; and the following is an extract from the dedication: - "To the moste excellent prince, and our moste redoubted souerayne lorde Kinge Henry the VIII., Supreme head in erthe immediately vnder Christe, of the Churche of Englande. . . . . About a yere passed, J beganne a Dictionarie, declaring latine by englishe. whyles J was printyng, and vneth the half deale performed, your hyghnes being informed therof, by the reportes of gentyll maister Antony Denny, for his wysedome and diligence worthily

tallyd by your hyghnesse into your privic champer, and of Wyllyam Tildisley, keper of your gracis lybrarie, and after mooste specially by the recommendation of the most honourable lorde Crumwell, lorde prime seale, &c., conceyued of my labours a good expectation, and declarying your moste noble and beneuolent nature, in fauouryng them that wyll be well occupied, your hyghnesse, in the presence of dyuers of your noble men, commendynge myne enterprise, affirmed, that if J wolde emestely trauayle therin, your highnes, as well with excellent counsaile, as with suche bokes as your grace had, and J lacked, wolde therin ayde me. Wherfore incontinent J caused the printer to cesse, and beginninge at the letter M, where J lefte, J passed forth to the last letter with a more diligent study. And that done, J eftesones returned to my fyrst letter, and with a semblable diligence performed the remnant; - and under your gracious governance, your highnesse being myn onely mayster, - hauynge fynished for this tyme this symple Dictionarie, wherin, J dare affirme, may be found a thousand mo latine wordes, than were together in any one Dictionarie publyshed in this royalme at the tyme when J fyrste began to write this commentarie, which is almost two yeres passed. - Gyuynge to your maiestie mooste hartye thankes, as to the chiefe author thereof, by whose gracious meanes menne, beinge studious, may vnderstande better the latine tunge in syxe monethes, than they mought haue doone afore in thre yeres, withoute perfyte instructours, whyche are not many, and suche as be, are not easy to come by: the cause J nede not reherse, sens J ones declared it in my booke called the 'Gouernour,' which about VIII yeres passed J dydde dedicate vnto your hvghnesse."

14. "This is a work," says Dr. Dibdin, "of considerable ability, and deservedly held in high estimation, as one of the earliest and best attempts in the promotion of lexicographical literature." After the death of Sir Thomas Elyot, his Dictionary was corrected and enlarged repeatedly by Thomas Cooper, "Schole maister of Maudlens in Oxforde," afterwards bishop of Lincoln; and in the edition of 1563, the title was changed to "Thesaurus utriusque Lingua Latina et Britannica;" Cooper having, according to Anthony Wood, "augmented and enriched it with 33,000 words and phrases."

15. After the appearance of some smaller Latin and English dictionaries, the "Alvearie, or Triple Dictionarie, in English, Latin, and

French," by John Baret, a scholar of Cambridge, was published in 1573; and to the second edition, published in 1580, he added the Greek, and entitled it the "Alvearie, or Quadruple Dictionarie." In his address "To the Reader," he gives a singular account of the manner in which the "Alvearie" was formed, from which the following extract is given:—

16. "About eighteene yeeres agone, having pupils at Cambridge, studious of the Latin tongue, I vsed them often to write epistles and themes togither, and daily to translate some peece of English into Latin, for the more speedy and easie atteining of the same. And after we had a little begunne, perceyuing what great trouble it was to come running to mee for euery word they missed, (knowing then of no other Dictionarie to helpe us, but Sir Thomas Eliots Librarie, which was come out a little before,) I appoynted them certaine leaves of the same booke euery day, to write the English before the Latin, and likewise to gather a number of fine phrases out of Cicero, Terence, Casar Livie, &c. and to set them under severall Tytles, for the more ready finding them againe a their neede. Thus within a yeare or two they had gathered togither a great volume, which (for the apt similitude betweene the good scholers and the diligent bees in gathering their wax and hony into their hiue) I called then their Aluearie, both for a memoriall by whom it was made, and also by this name to incourage other to the like diligence, for that they should not see their worthy prayse for the same unworthily drowned Not long after, divers of our in obligion. friendes borrowing this our worke which we had thus contriued and wrought onely for our own private vse, often and many wayes mooued mee to put it in print for the common profit of others, and the publike propagation of the Latin tongue; or else to suffer them to get it printed at their proper costes and charges. But I both unwilling, and halfe ashamed to have our rude notes come abrode under the view of so many learned eves. &c. . . . at length coming to London, . . . . . there came unto mee a printer shewing mee Hulats Dictionarie (which before I neuer sawe) and tolde me he intended to print it out of hand, augmented with our notes also if I woulde. But this bargaine went not forward with him for divers causes. . . . . Now therefore (gentle reader) looke not to finde in this booke, every thing whatsoever thou wouldest seeke for, as though all thinges were here so perfect that nothing lacked, or were possible to

be added hereunto. But if thou mayst onely here finde the most wordes that thou needest, or at the least so many as no other Dictionarie yet extant or made hath the like: take then, I say, in good part this our simple Alucarie in the mean time, and give God the praise that first moved mee to set my pupils on worke thereabout, and so mercifully also hath strengthened vs (thus as it is) at length to atchieue and finish the same."

17. The Latin and English dictionary of Dr. John Rider (an Oxford scholar, and afterwards bishop of Kıllaloe) was published in 1589. His additions, as he states, "amount to 4,000 words more than any one dictionarie now extant affords;" and, in his Preface, he says, "No one dictionarie, as yet extant, hath the English before the Latine, with a full index of all such Latine words as are in any common dictionarie." Rider's Dictionary was subsequently enlarged, first by Francis Holyoke, and afterwards by his son Thomas Holyoke. Latin and English dictionaries of Gouldman, Coles, and Littleton, which appeared within a few years of each other, passed through various editions, - that of Coles, as many as eighteen; but they were all superseded by the Latin and English Dictionary of Robert Ainsworth, which was first published in 1736, in one volume 4to. The second edition, edited by Patrick, appeared in 1746, in two volumes 4to. In 1752, it was published in two volumes folio; in 1773, "a new edition with great additions and amendments," by Dr. Thomas Morell, appeared; and an improved edition, edited by Dr. Carey, was published, in 1816, in one volume 4to. "There have been," as stated by Lowndes, "abridgments of this work by Young, Thomas, Morell, and Jamieson."

18. Of the early English lexicographers, the object of whose labors was to facilitate the study of foreign modern languages, may be mentioned Percivale, the author of a "Spanish and English Dictionary," Cotgrave, author of a "French and English Dictionary," (with the English part by Sherwood,) and also Minsheu, author of the "Guide anto the Tongues," first published in 1617, in eleven languages, — the English, British or Welsh, Low Dutch, High Dutch, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. A new edition was published in 1627, in nine languages, but with a considerable increase in the number of radical words. "In this," says Sir John Hawkins, "the author undertakes to give the etymologies or derivations of the greater part of the words therein contained; but, as they amount, at the most, to no

more than 14,173, the work must be deemed not sufficiently copious."

19. The object of the first lexicographical labors in England was to facilitate the study of the Latin language, afterwards that of the Greek, and also of foreign modern languages; and it was in these bilingual dictionaries, such as Latin and English, and French and English, that the common English words were first collected. The early dictionaries, which were designed for mere English readers, were very limited and meagre productions, their chief object being to explain what were styled the "hard words" of the language. Two of the earliest of these works were those of Bullokar and Cockeram. The former, the "English Expositor," by Dr. John Bullokar, was first published in 1616. It passed through many editions; and the title of the edition printed at Cambridge, in England, in 1688, is as follows: "An English Expositour, or Compleat Dictionary; teaching the Interpretation of the hardest Words and most useful Terms of Art used in our Language; first set forth by J. B., Dr. of Physick, and now the eighth time revised, corrected, and very much augmented." It is a little volume, 18mo., and contains only 5,080 words.

20. The English Dictionary of Blount, often written Blunt, was a larger work than any other of the kind that preceded it; and it was soon followed by a still more considerable one, that of Edward Phillips, the nephew and pupil of Milton. The title of Phillips's dictionary is "The New World of English Words, or a General Dictionary, containing the Interpretations of such hard Words as are derived from other Languages, whether Hebrew, Arabick, Syriack, Greek, Latin, Italian, French, Spanish, British, Dutch, Saxon, &c., their Etymologies and perfect Definitions." Sir John Hawkins says of this work, "'The New World of Words,' which, as it is much more copious than that of Blount, and contains a great quantity of matter, must be looked on as the basis of English lexicography." Though Phillips is entitled to the credit of having advanced the progress of English lexicography, yet his "World" is hardly deserving of being regarded as its "basis." The first edition is a small folio, of only three hundred pages, containing only about 13,000 words. Of these words, a large proportion are such as do not properly belong to a dictionary of the English language, but rather to an encyclopædia. consisting of geographical and other proper names; and it contains but few words of genume English growth; but the subsequent editions of the work were very much enlarged.

21. Phillips gives a list of the names of thirtyfour "learned gentlemen and artists who contributed their assistance." He quotes from another author the following remark: "A dictionary for the English tongue would require an encyclopedie of knowledge, and the concurrence of many learned heads." "Such an encyclopedy," he says, "I present the reader with; . . . . . a volume which the so many years' industry of myself and others hath brought to such perfection." In the publisher's advertisement of the work, it is thus characterized: "The so long expected work, The New World of English Words, or a General Dictionary, containing the terms, etymologies, definitions, and perfect interpretations of the proper significations of hard English words throughout the arts and sciences, liberal or mechanic, as also other subjects that are useful, or appertain to the language of our nation; to which is added the signification of proper names, mythology and poetical fictions, historical relations, geographical descriptions of the countries and cities of the world, especially of these three nations, wherein their chiefest antiquities, battles, and other most memorable passages, are mentioned: a work very necessary for strangers, as well as our own countrymen, - for all persons that would rightly understand what they discourse, write, or read." After the death of the author, the sixth edition, edited by John Kersey, was published in 1706, "revised, corrected, and improved, with the addition of near 20,000 words from the best authors."

22. Phillips's Dictionary was followed by those of Coles and Kersey, which, though they were printed in a much smaller form, contained many more of the common words of the language. Dr. Watts, in his "Art of Reading and Writing English," published in 1720, thus notices the work of Kersey: "The best dictionary that I know for this purpose [spelling] is entitled 'A New English Dictionary,' &c., by J. K. The second edition, 1713, in small octavo."

23. After Kersey's, and soon after 1720, appeared the celebrated Dictionary of Nathan Bailey, which was the first English dictionary in which an attempt was made to give a complete collection of the words of the language. Mr. Watt, in his "Bibliotheca Britannica," thus notices this work: "Bailey's English Dictionary, printed in 1728, (fourth edition,) was long the only one in use, and still continues a favorite with many readers. It was afterwards enlarged

into two volumes 8vo., and some years after printed in folio, with additions in the mathematical part by G. Gordon, in the botanical by Philip Miller, and in the etymological by T. Lediard the whole revised [1755] by Dr. Joseph Nicot Scott, a physician. The octavo [24th edition] was revised by Dr. Harwood, 1782."

24. A part of the long title of the first volume of the edition of 1728 is as follows: "An Universal Etymological English Dictionary; comprehending the Derivations of the Generality of Words in the English Tongue, either Ancient or Modern, from the Ancient British, Saxon, Danish, Norman and Modern French, Teutonic, Dutch, Spanish, Italian; as also from the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Languages, each in their proper Characters; and also a clear Explication of all difficult Words derived from any of the aforesaid Languages; . . . . . containing many thousand Words more than either Harris, Phillips, Kersey, or any English Dictionary before extant." The second volume was first published in 1727, as a supplement to the first; and it consists of two parts: - "I. An Additional Collection of some Thousands of Words not in the former Volume. II. An Orthographical Dictionary, showing both the Orthography and Orthoëpia of the English Tongue."

25. In his Preface to the first volume, Bailey says, "As for the etymological part, or those words from foreign languages, whence the English words were derived, I think I am the first who has attempted it in English, except what Mr. Blunt has done in his 'Glossography,' which is but a very small part, and those of a Latin derivation chiefly, besides a small extract of Dr. Skinner's 'Etymologicon.'" In his Introduction to the second volume, he remarks, "I have placed an accent over that syllable on which a particular stress or force of sound is to be laid by the voice in pronouncing." This appears to be the first instance in which any such aid to pronunciation was furnished in an English dictionary. The parts of speech were not noted in this nor in any previous English dictionary.

26. This lexicographer, who was a school-master at Stepney, was the author of several other works, among which were the "Dictionarrium Domesticum, or a Household Dictionary," and "An Introduction to the English Tongue;" and he was the editor of several classical authors for the use of schools. He died, as it is stated in the "Gentleman's Magazine," in 1742. The following remarks are extracted from the Encyclopædia Perthensis:" "It is somewhat

surprising that, though this work [Bailey's Dictionary] is universally known, having gone through at least twenty-six editions since the first edition, dedicated in Latin to Frederick Prince of Wales, and his royal sisters, (his majesty's [George III.] father and aunts,) was published, yet no account whatever has hitherto been given of the learned and laborious author, who excelled Dr. Johnson himself, in industry at least, by introducing a far greater number of words, in his small work of one volume 8vo., than the Doctor has inserted in both his volumes folio. We have searched in vain for an account of this learned lexicographer." --In reference to the above comparison of the number of words found in the dictionaries of Bailey and Johnson, it may be remarked, that Johnson omitted many words that are in Bailey's Dictionary, because they were not in use, but he inserted many not found in it. He speaks of "the deficiencies of dictionaries," with respect to the number of words, and says, he "has much augmented the vocabulary."

27. Dyche's Dictionary, a work in one volume 8vo., "originally begun by the Rev. Thomas Dyche, and finished by William Pardon," has had an extensive circulation in England. The seventh edition was published in 1752, and the sixteenth in 1777. This statement seems hardly consistent with the remark of Watt, above quoted, that Bailey's Dictionary "was long the only one in use."

28. Benjamin Martin, an ingenious man, and the author of several publications on scientific and philosophical subjects, published a dictionary of considerable merit. The first edition was printed in 1749; the second, in 1754.

29. In 1747, Dr. Johnson published a "Plan for a Dictionary of the English Language," addressed to the Earl of Chesterfield; and soon afterwards he made a contract with some eminent London booksellers for performing the labor of preparing the work, for the sum of £1,575.

30. The following account of his method of proceeding is given by Sir John Hawkins: "He had, for the purpose of carrying on this arduous work, and being near the printers employed in it, taken a handsome house in Gough Square, and fitted up a room in it with desks and other accommodations for amanuenses, whom, to the number of five or six, he kept constantly under his eye. An interleaved copy of Bailey's Dictionary in folio, he made the repository of the several articles, and these he collected by incessant reading the best authors in our language,

in the practice whereof his method was to score with a black-lead pencil the words by him selected, and give them over to his assistants to insert in their places. The books he used for this purpose were what he had in his own collection, a copious but a miserably ragged one, and all such as he could borrow; which latter, if ever they came back to those that lent them, were so defaced as to be scarce worth owning; and yet some of his friends were glad to receive and entertain them as curiosities."

31. Johnson completed his task, after seven years' arduous labor, in 1755; and it is justly regarded as one of the greatest literary achievements ever performed by any man, within the same space of time. In a notice of the work in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for April, 1755, just after its publication, the following language is used: "Let not any one attempt to withhold the honor which is due to him who alone has effected, in seven years, what the joint labor of forty academicians could not produce in a neighboring nation in less than half a century."

32. The publication of this Dictionary formed a greater era in the history of the language than that of any other work. No other dictionary has had so much influence in fixing the external form of the language, and ascertaining and settling the meaning and proper use of words. Johnson was the first to introduce into English lexicography the method of illustrating the different significations of words by examples from the best writers; and his Dictionary, from the time of its first publication, has been, far more than any other, regarded as a standard for the language. It has formed substantially the basis of many smaller works, and, as Walker remarks, it "has been deemed lawful plunder by every subsequent lexicographer."

33. The next year after the publication of his Dictionary, Johnson prepared the octave abridgment; and he revised the large work for the edition of 1773, without, however, making great additions or alterations. Supplements to it, by Mason, Seager, and Jodrell, have been published in a separate form.

34. In 1814, an edition of Johnson's Dictionary, with numerous corrections, and with the addition of about 14,000 words, by the Rev. Henry John Todd, was published; and, in 1827 there was a second edition, with the addition of about one thousand more words, by Mr. Todd. The words added by Mr. Todd, in his first edition, were mostly derived from the early English writers; and a considerable part of

them are obsolete; and of those added in his second edition, a large proportion are provincial or local words, some of them hardly worthy of a place in a dictionary of the English language.

35. The merits of Johnson's Dictionary have been by some exaggerated, and by others underrated. But though many defects have been pointed out, yet no one of his countrymen has yet produced a work that has superseded it. It would be unreasonable to expect, from the labor of seven years, a work for which "a whole life would be insufficient." If it had been perfectly adapted to the language at the time of its first publication, it would be very defective now. Many changes have taken place in the language within the last century, and there has been a vast influx of new words from the various departments of the arts and sciences. In relation to these matters this Dictionary was not designed to treat largely; and the scientific terms which it contains generally need to be defined anew, and a great many new ones need to be added; but in these departments Mr. Todd made few improvements or additions.

36. The "Penny Cyclopædia" speaks of the work as follows: "Johnson's Dictionary has been accounted the standard work of its class since its appearance in 1755; but, although it was a great achievement for an individual, and its definitions, in particular, afford remarkable evidence of its author's ingenuity and command of expression, it is, in many respects, as far as possible from being what a dictionary should be. Its etymological part (as Horne Tooke has long ago shown) is little better than so much rubbish; and it is characterized throughout by a total want of method and philosophical views. Some valuable matter has been added by the Rev. Mr. Todd; but the philosophical character of the work has received no improvement in his hands."

37. Since the first publication of Johnson's Dictionary, many other English dictionaries, of various degrees of merit, have appeared in England, the titles, dates, and names of the authors of which may be seen in the following Catalogue; but they cannot, all of them, be here particularly noticed. The most considerable of these works is Mr. Richardson's "New Dictionary of the English Language," published in 1838. 'This is an elaborate work, which indicates an extensive and laborious research into the early and almost forgotten productions of English literature; and it is highly valuable and interesting

to one who is desirous of studying the history of the English language, though it is little adapted to popular use for the common purposes of a dictionary.

38. The greatest and most important work on English lexicography, that has appeared since the first publication of Johnson's Dictionary, is the production of the American writer, Noah Webster, LL. D., entitled "An American Dictionary of the English Language;" the first edition of which was published in 1828; in two volumes 4to. It is a work of great learning and research, comprising a much more full vocabulary of the language than Johnson's Dictionary, and containing many and great improvements with respect both to the etymology and definitions of words; but the taste and judgment of the author are not generally esteemed equal to his industry and erudition.

# ENGLISH ORTHOËPISTS.

39. But little attention was bestowed upon orthoëpy, by English lexicographers, till after the first publication of Johnson's Dictionary. Since that time, many dictionaries have been published in which the pronunciation of the language has been made the principal object. One of the first works of this sort was the Dictionary of Dr. Kenrick, in a large quarto volume, published in 1772. This was followed, in 1775, by Perry's "Royal Standard English Dictionary," a small work, which had an extensive circulation. both in Great Britain and in the United States. "The Synonymous, Etymological, and Pronouncing English Dictionary," a much larger work, by the same author, in royal octavo, was published in 1805. - This latter is the work of Perry which is referred to by the abbreviation P, in this Dictionary.

40. In 1780, Thomas Sheridan, a native of Ireland, who had been an actor of some note upon the stage, and was a distinguished lecturer on elocution in London, at Oxford, Cambridge, and elsewhere, published his "Complete Dictionary of the English Language, both with Regard to Sound and Meaning, one main Object of which is to establish a plain and permanent Standard of Pronunciation." This work commanded much more attention, as a pronouncing dictionary, than any other of the kind that preceded it.

41. In 1784, the Rev. Robert Nares, afterwards archdeacon of Stafford, and one of the

first editors of the "British Critic," published the "Elements of Orthoëpy, containing a distinct View of the whole Analogy of the English Language, so far as it relates to Pronunciation, Accent, and Quantity." This is a judicious and valuable work, though not in the form of a dictionary.

42. In 1791 appeared the first edition of the celebrated Dictionary of John Walker, entitled "A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary and Expositor of the English Language; in which not only the Meaning of every Word is clearly explained, and the Sound of every Syllable distinctly shown, but where Words are subject to different Pronunciations, the Authorities of our best Pronouncing Dictionaries are fully exhibited, the Reasons for each are at large displayed, and the preferable Pronunciation is pointed out; - to which are prefixed Principles of English Pronunciation." The author had previously published a valuable work, entitled "A Rhyming Dictionary; in which the whole Language is arranged according to its Terminations." And he afterwards, in 1798, published his "Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names."

43. In the preparation of his Dictionary, Walker made pronunciation his leading object; and for this it is chiefly valued. His design was, as he expresses it, "principally to give a kind of history of pronunciation, and to register its present state." His Dictionary has been very extensively circulated both in Great Britain and the United States. "It has been," as the Penny Cyclopædia states, "eminently successful, having gone through between twenty and thurty editions, and having superseded all other previous works of the same nature." Walker was long a distinguished teacher of elecution in London, was a careful observer, and favorably situated to become acquainted with the best usage. No other Englishman, probably, ever gave a longer, more laborious, and thorough attention to the subject of orthoepy than he, and no other ever obtained so high and widely extended a reputation as an orthoëpist.\* In modern English literature, Walker holds a similar rank, as an orthoëpist, to that of Johnson as a lexicographer. Their labors have been, in several dictionaries, blended together; and their names are, in a manner, proverbially associated with each other, as being each the first in his respective department, — Johnson for the authority and signification of words, and Walker for their pronunciation.

44. Since the first appearance of Walker's Dictionary, various other pronouncing dictionaries have been published in England, the majority of them smaller works, designed especially for the use of schools. In pronunciation, fashion is changeable, as well as in other things; and though Walker may be esteemed the best guide for ascertaining what was the pronunciation of the language at the beginning of the present century, yet a considerable change has taken place since his time, and on this account, some of the more recent orthoëpists may, in some cases at least, be looked upon as better guides, in relation to present usage, than Walker.

45. Of the dictionaries which have been published in London since the first appearance of Walker's, the one which evinces much the most investigation of the subject of orthoepy, is that of Mr. B. H. Smart, entitled "A New Critical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language, adapted to the present State of Literature and Science," published in 1836. same work, reduced in size, entitled "Smart's Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language epitomized," was published in 1840. To the title of this Dictionary is prefixed "Walker Remodelled;" though it is more of an original work than most English dictionaries; and the author has introduced, as he states, "some twenty thousand words not found in Walker." "With changes," he remarks, "that extended to every part of the Dictionary, it is plain that the altered work was mine, not Walker's. title 'Walker Remodelled,' which the proprietors chose to give it, had, in fact, no other foundation than the original purpose for which they had engaged me."

merit, and who had given lessons in the art to young Burke. . . . . Mr. Burke, one day, in the vicinity of the House of Commons, introduced him to a nobleman, accidentally passing, with the following characteristic exordium: 'Here, my Lord Berkeley, is Mr. Walker, whom not to knew, by name at lesst, would argue a want of knewledge of the harmonies, cadences, and proprieties of our language.'"

<sup>&</sup>quot;Walker's employment, as a teacher of elocution, was among the higher classes and best educated people of England. The following testimony to his merit, from the eminent statesman and orator Edmund Burke, is found in "Prior's Life of Burke." One of the persons who particularly solicited Mr. Burker's exertions on this occasion was Mr., or (as he was commonly termed) Elocution Walker, anthor of the 'Pronouncing Dictionary,' and other works of

46. The following remarks are extracted from Mr. Smart's Preface: "Walker's Dictionary, in reality a transcript of Johnson's, with the addition of the current pronunciation affixed to each word, and the omission of the etymologies and authorities, supplied for many years all that was demanded in a dictionary of its kind. But the fifty or sixty years which have elapsed since its first publication, have produced changes in science, in opinions, in habits of thought, greater, perhaps, than any similar space of time in any past age has witnessed; changes that have materially affected our language, and rendered all dictionaries in some degree obsolete, that fairly reflected its extent and application only forty years ago. The proprietors of Walker's Dictionary, finding it would slide entirely out of use unless it were adapted to the present day, engaged me, as a teacher of elocution, known in London since Walker's decease, to make the necessary changes. They believed that they imposed no greater task upon me than the insertion of new words, and the revision throughout of Walker's pronunciation; but I soon found.

that, with any chance of success, much greater innovations must be attempted. . . . . Disposed, on general points, to think entirely with my predecessor, I have not had any very extensive occasion for differing from him in particulars; but some occasions have occurred, as might be expected, from the distance between his day and mine. In short, I pretend to reflect the oral usage of English, such as it is at present, among the sensible and well-educated in the British metropolis. . . . . . I am a Londoner, have lived nearly all my life in London, and have been able to observe the usage of all classes. As a teacher of the English language and literature, I have been admitted into some of the first families of the kingdom; as one partial to books, I have come much into contact with bookish men; while, as a public reader and lecturer, I have been obliged to fashion my own pronunciation to the taste of the day. Thus prepared, I may not unwarrantably believe that my opinion may have some value with those who seek the opinion of another to regulate their pronunciation." - See p. xxii.

# A CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH DICTIONARIES.

The first part of the following Catalogue comprises not only dictionaries of English words, or of the English language, but also many bilingual dictionaries; that is, dictionaries containing a vocabulary not only of the English but also of some other languages, ancient or modern, as English and Latin, English and French, &c.,—dictionaries which were written for the purpose of facilitating the study of ancient languages and of foreign modern languages. All the earlier lexicographical labors in England were spent on works of this sort. No attempt has been made to exhibit here a complete list of these bilingual dictionaries, except in the earlier part of the period embraced in the Catalogue.

Within a century past, a great many dictionaries have been published in England, and a considerable number also in the United States, for the purpose of facilitating the study of several ancient, and of numerous modern languages. A few of these, that are particularly connected with English literature, are included in the following Catalogue; but the most of them are entirely omitted.

There are many points relating to English lexicography that are not easily ascertained. Many of the dictionaries have had their titles changed from those which were given them in the first edition; many of them have been much altered by the labor of subsequent editors; with respect to some, it is not easy to ascertain the date of the first edition; and some have undoubtedly been published which have passed into oblivion, and are now entirely unknown.

It is not easy to form an unexceptionable classification of dictionaries; and there are some respecting which it is difficult to determine to what class they most properly belong. The list of the dictionaries of the various arts and sciences, contained in the following Catalogue, is not complete. The object has been to insert all the most important ones; though there are, doubtless, some that are omitted more important than some that are inserted. Dictionaries of facts, comprising biography, geography, history, mythology, &c., also most of the glossaries to individual authors, are intentionally omitted.

# 1. English Dictionaries of Words.

Author.	Title.	Date
RICHARD FRA	AURCES Promptorius Puerorum. Promptorium Parvulorum, sive Cles	ri-
	corum. Medulla Grammatice	1499
(Anonymous)	Ortus Vocabulorum	1500
SIR THOMAS	ELYOT Dictionarium (Latin and English)	1538
	Bibliotheca Eliotis Librarie	
WILLIAM SAI	LESBURY Dictionarie Englishe and Welshe	1547
RICHARD HU	LOET Abecedarium Anglico-Latinum pro Tyrunculis	1552
JOHN VERON	Dictionariolum Puerorum	1552
JOHN WITHAL	LS A Little Dictionarie for Children (Latin and English)	1559
	A Shorte Dictionarie for Yonge Beginners (A new edition	n) 1568
HENRY SUTTO	mThe Brefe Dyxcyonary	1562
THOMAS COOP	PER Thesaurus Lingus Romans et Britannics cum Dictionario Histo	r-
	ico et Poetico (Elyot's Dictionarium or Bibliotheca, enlarged).	
(Anonymous)	Dictionarie, French and English	
JOHN HIGGINS	s	r.
	and enlarged	
LEWIS EVANS	A Shorte Dictionarie, most profitable for Yonge Beginners	
	An Alvearie, or Triple Dictionarie, in English, Latin, and French	
WILLIAM BUL	LLOKAR Booke at Large for the Amendment of Orthographic for English	eh
	Speech	
RODOLPH WA	ADDINGTONDictionarie in Latine and English, newly corrected and enlarge	I
	(Veron's Dictionariolum, enlarged)	1584
THOMAS THOM	MASDictionarium Latino-Anglicanum	1588
JOHN RIDER.	Dictionarie in Latine and English	1580
RICHARD PER	CIVALEDictionarie in Spanish and English	1500
JOHN FLORIO.		z
	and English Tongues	
JOHN MINSHES	UPercivale's Dictionarie, in Spanish and English, enlarged an	1000
	amplified	1500
FRANCIS HOTE	FORERider's Latin and English Dictionary, corrected and augmented	1606
RANDER COTA	GRAVE A Dictionarie of the French and English Tongues	1611
JOHN BULLOK	ARAn English Expositour of Hard Words	1616
IONE MINERE	vGuide into the Tongues:—English, British or Welsh, Lo	
	Dutch, High Dutch, French, Italian, Spanish, Portugues	•
	Latin, Greek, and Hebrew	
Hwww Coors	ERAMAn English Dictionarie, or an Interpreter of Hard Words	1690
Robert Sure	woodA Dictionarie, English and French (aznezed to Cotgrave's French	
MALE DELE	and English Dictionary)	1690
WITTIAM WAS	LEERThe Taste of English and Latin Phraseology, or a Dictionary	100X
***************************************	Fredish and I stir. Idiona.	1022
THOMAS BYOTH	English and Latin Idioms	1000
LEGIZO DECO	used in our refined English Tongue	1050
Parten Part	LIPSThe New World of English Words, or a General Dictionary, cor	1000
DOWARD I MIL	taining the Interpretations of such Hard Words as are derive	1-
	from other I anguerous of such hard words as are denye	4050
I.vaa Wawaa	from other Languages	1008
AMED HOWEL		
Cupieropusp	tionary	1660
JMAISTOPHER	was Diedonarium minus, a Compendious Dictionary, English-Lati	n
Parane Gove	and Latin-English	1662
ARUIS GUUL	DEAN A Latin and English, and English and Latin Dictionary	1664
Laure Planers	(4th edition, with many thousand words added by Dr. Scattergood	s) 1678
PAREN MOWEL	L Cotgrave's French and English Dictionary revised	1672
ECHAS MOLY	ORE An English and Latin, and Latin and English Dictionary (French	ie .
Barran . 29 . L .	Holyoke's Rider's Dictionary, enlarged)	1677
SLIPHA UOLES	An English and Latin, and Latin and English Dictionary	1677

Author:	Title.	Date.
ELISHA COLESAr	English Dictionary, explaining the difficult Terms that are	
	used in Divinity, Husbandry, Physick, Philosophy, Law, Navi-	
	gation, Mathematics, and other Arts and Sciences	1677
GUY MIRGE.	New Dictionary, French and English; with another, English	10.
	and French	1477
Anam Lawer whom A	Latin and English, and English and Latin Dictionary	10//
Witten Green	Dutch and English, and english and Listin Dictionary	10/0
Anna Dames	Dutch and English Dictionary	1691
ABEL DOTER	yal Dictionary; French and English, and English and French.	1699
J. JONESPr	actical Phonography, or the New Art of rightly Spelling and	
	Writing Words by the Sound thereof	1701
(Anonymous)	ossographia Anglicana Nova, or a Dictionary interpreting such	
	Hard Words, of whatever Language, as are at present used in	
	the English Tongue	1707
Jour KersetA	General English Dictionary, comprehending a Brief but Em-	
	phatical and Clear Explication of all Sorts of Difficult Words.	
	that derive their Origin from other Ancient and Modern Lan-	
	guages	1708
NATHAN BAILTY	Universal Etymological English Dictionary, comprehending	1.00
CIALDAN DALBAITHING	the Derivations of the Generality of Words in the English	
		1800
T. II. manne	Tongue, either Ancient or Modern	1720
J. DAWRINSCO	cker's [Edward] English Dictionary, Enlarged and Altered.	
	(Cocket died in 1677)	1724
	New General English Dictionary, peculiarly calculated for	
WILLIAM PARDON 5	the Use and Improvement of such as are unacquainted with	
	the Learned Languages (7th edition)	1752
B. N. DEFORA	Compleat English Dictionary, containing the True Meaning of	
	all the Words in the English Language	1735
Robert Ainsworth Ar	English and Latin Dictionary	1736
	New English Dictionary, containing a large and almost com-	
(	plete Collection of English Words	1737
RESTAUR MARTINA	New Universal English Dictionary	
	e Royal British Grammar and Vocabulary, being an entire Di-	
DANIAL PARKUIIIIIIII	gestion of the English Language into its proper Parts of	
		1854
	Speech	
	iley's Dictionary, Enlarged and Revised (folio edition)	1756
SAMUEL JOHNSONA	Dictionary of the English Language, in which the Words are	
	deduced from their Originals, and illustrated in their different	
	Significations by Examples from the best Writers	1755
Tì	e Dictionary of the English Language, abridged	1756
	New English Dictionary	
	New Vocabulary, or Grammar of the True Pronunciation of the	
	English Language, in the Form of a Dictionary	1759
JOSEPH BARRETTIA	Dictionary of the English and Italian Languages	1760
	e Royal English Dictionary, or Treasury of the English Lan-	-
DARIEL FERRISO	guage	1761
MT	Busses and Smilling Dictions	1764
WILLIAM JOHNSTONA	Pronouncing and Spelling Dictionary	1764
JOHN ENTICEA	Spelling Dictionary of the English Language	1704
JAMES ELPHINSTONTh	e Principles of the English Language digested	1/00
J. SEALLYTh	e London Spelling Dictionary	1771
FREDERICE BARLOW Th	e Complete English Dictionary	1772
WILLIAM KENNICKA	New Dictionary of the English Language	1773
JAMES BARGEAY	Complete and Universal English Dictionary	1774
JOHN ASST	he New and Complete Dictionary of the English Language	1775
Witten Pane	se Royal Standard English Dictionary	1775
TO SEE STANDING THE TAXABLE TA	Rhyming Dictionary	1775
TORN WALKER	Dictionary of the English and Spanish Languages	1778
JOSEPH BARETTIA	ENGLIGHTLY OF ME EMPIREM BUT PROBLETS	1779
(Anonymous)	Pocket Dictionary, or Complete Expository	

Author.	Title.	Date
THOMAS SHERIDANA	Complete Dictionary of the English Language, both with Re-	•
	gard to Sound and Meaning, one Main Object of which is to	)
	establish a Plain and Permanent Standard of Pronunciation	
Edward HarwoodBa	iley's Dictionary, Enlarged and Corrected (24th edition, 8vo.)	1782
George Wm. LemonA	Derivative Dictionary of the English Language	.1783
	ements of Orthoepy, containing a Distinct View of the Whole	
	Analogy of the English Language	.1784
WILLIAM FRY A	New Vocabulary of the most Difficult Words of the English	
	Language	
GEORGE PICARD A	Grammatical Dictionary	.1790
	Spelling, Pronouncing, and Explanatory Dictionary of the	
	English Language(A new and improved edition)	
JOHN WALKER A	Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, and Expositor of the English	
	Language	
(Anonymous) A ]	Dictionary of the English Language, both with Regard to Sound	
	and Meaning	
STEPHEN JONESA	General Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary of the Eng-	
	lish Language	
George Mason A S	Supplement to Johnson's English Dictionary	
	General Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary of the Eng-	
	lish Language	.1802
	Synonymous, Etymological, and Pronouncing English Dic-	
	tionary	
	e Union Dictionary, containing all that is truly useful in the	
	Dictionaries of Johnson, Sheridan, and Walker(2d edition)	1806
	Philological and Synonymical Dictionary of the English Lan-	
	guage (First Part only published)	.1806
WILLIAM ENFIELDA	General Pronouncing Dictionary	. 1807
	school Dictionary of the English Language (2d edition)	
	ractical Grammar of English Pronunciation	
	ridan's Dictionary, corrected and improved	
	nson's Dictionary of the English Language, with Numerous	
	Corrections, and with the Addition of Several Thousand	
	Words	
JOHN SEAGER A S	Supplement to Johnson's Dictionary	.1819
	lology on the English Language (Supplement to Johnson's	
	Dictionary)	1820
	lew Pronouncing English Dictionary(about)	
	nson's Dictionary, as corrected and enlarged by Todd,	
	.bridged	
	nson's Dictionary in Miniature	
	ker's Dictionary, arranged for the Use of Schools	
THOMAS REESTod	d's Johnson's Dictionary in Miniature	1826
R. S. Jameson A D	ictionary of the English Language, by Johnson and Walker,	
	with the Pronunciation greatly simplified, on an entire new	
	Plan	1827
	ker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, Corrected and En-	
	arged	.1830
SAMUEL MAUNDERA N	ew and Enlarged Dictionary of the English Language	.1830
	complete Dictionary of the English and German, and the Ger-	
	nan and English Languages	1830
	Etymological Dictionary of the English Language	
	Analytical Dictionary of the English Language	
	ronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary of the English Lan-	
	ruage	1835
	ew Critical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language	
	"Walker Remodelled"	1826

Author. Title. Date. (Anonymous)
(Anonymous) A New and Enlarged Dictionary of the English Language 1836
formal and a series and
CHARLES RICHARDSON A New Dictionary of the English Language
J. Rowbotham A New Derivative and Etymological Dictionary
CHARLES RICHARDSON A New Dictionary of the English Language, abridged from the
Quarto Edition of the Author1839
B. H. SMARTSmart's Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language, epit-
• omized1840
ALEXANDER REID A Dictionary of the English Language
(James Gilbert, publisher) A New, Universal, Etymological, and Pronouncing Dictionary of
the English Language(In Parts Part I.) 1845
O American Distinguish of the English Language
2. American Dictionaries of the English Language.
JOHNSON and Elliot A School Dictionary
NOAH WEBSTER A Compendious Dictionary of the English Language
BURGISS ALLISON A New Critical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language 1813
JOHN PICKERING A Vocabulary, or Collection of Words and Phrases which have
been supposed to be peculiar to the United States
NOAH WEBSTER A Dictionary of the English Language, for the Use of Common
Schools1817
RICHARD WIGGINS The New York Expositor
J. E. WORCESTERJohnson's English Dictionary, as improved by Todd and abridged
by Chalmers, with Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary combined .1827
LYMAN COBBAn Abridgment of Walker's Dictionary
NOAH WEBSTERAn American Dictionary of the English Language1828
An American Dictionary of the English Language, abridged from
the Quarto Edition1829
Schools and the Counting-House
A Dictionary for Primary Schools
A Dictionary of the English Language, abridged from the Ameri-
Isassian Edition
can Dictionary. — University Edition
WILLIAM GRIMSHAWThe Ladies' Lexicon and Parlour Companion
WILLIAM W. TURNER The School Dictionary
J. E. WORCESTER A Comprehensive, Pronouncing, and Explanatory Dictionary of
the English Language1830
An Elementary Dictionary, for Common Schools
WILLIAM BOWLESAn Explanatory and Phonographic Pronouncing Dictionary of
the English Language1845
**** *********************************
3. English Glossaries.
JOHN RAY A Collection of English Words not generally used
(Anonymous) A Dictionary of the Terms of the Canting Crew
JOSIAH RELPH A Miscellany of Poems in the Cumberland Dialect, with a
Glossary
(Anonymous)Exmoor Scolding, with a Glossary — [Devonshire]
(Anonymous)Exmoor occiding, with a Glossary - [Devoising]
Francis Grose A Glossary of Provincial and Local Words
(Anonymous) A Glossary of Lancashire Words and Phrases
FRANCIS GROSE A Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue, or of Buckish Slang, &c1796
R. Polwhele A Cornish-English Vocabulary
ROBERT WILLAW A List of Words at present used in the Mountainous District of
the West-Riding of Yorkshire
SAMPET Progression Appendix of the English Language, with a Supplement to
Grose's Provincial Glossary

Author.	Title.	Liste
WHITE KENNET, (BISHOP) A	Glossary to explain the Original, the Acceptation, and Obso	<b>)</b>
	leteness, of Words and Phrases(Reprinted	
ROBERT NARESA	Glossary of the Words and Phrases of Shakspeare and hi	#
	Contemporaries,	
	ffolk Words and Phrases	
WILLIAM CARRHo	ore Momenta Cravense, or the Craven Dialect, to which is an	
	nexed a Glossary	:.1824
	Glossary of North Country Words	
	e Sportsman's Slang, a Dictionary of Terms used in the Turf	-
	Ring, &c.	
	e Dialect of the West of England, particularly Somersetshire.	
	Glossary of some Words used in Cheshire	,
	Anderson's Ballads in the Cumberland Dialect, with a Glossar	
	e Dialect of Craven, with a Copious Glossary (2d edition	
	m Bobbin's Lancashire Dialect,e Hallamshire Glossary	
	e Vocabulary of East Anglia (Norfolk and Suffolk)	
	Glossary and Etymological Dictionary of Obsolete and Uncom-	
WILLIAM TOURE	mon Words	
losson Harmen and Io. S. Ro	ucher's [Jonathan] Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words	
	Glossary of Devonshire Words	
	General Dictionary of Provincialisms	
	Glossary of the Essex Dialect	
John PhillipsA	Glossary of the Devonshire Dialect	. 1839
(Anonymous)A	Glossary of the Provincial Words of Herefordshire	. 1839
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(Anonymous)The	e Westmoreland and Cumberland Dialects, with a Glossary	.1839
	Blossary of the Yorkshire Dialect	
TOWN V ARRENAN A	Glossery of Provincial Words in Use in Wiltshire	1849
Come Oneman Harry (A	Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, and Obsolete	•
<b>\</b>	rarases, rroverss, and Ancient Odsonis from the Fourteenth	I.
WELL	Century (In Parts Part I.)	1845
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4. Dictiona	ries and Glossaries of the Scottish Dialect.	
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	ervations on the Scottish Dialect	
JAMES BEATTIESco	tticisms arranged in Alphabetical Order ,	.1787
	tticisms and Vulgar Anglicisms	
JOHN JAMIESONAn	Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language	.1808
An	Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language, abridged.	.1813
	plement to the Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Lan-	
1	guage	.1825
	5. Etymological Dictionaries,	
g	A Post of T	
	mologicon Lingue Anglicane	
	guarum Veterum Septentrionalium Thesaurus Grammati-	
Farmer Invest	o-criticus et Archæologicus	1735
	mologicon Anglicanumsarium Suio-Gothicum	
	ictionary of the Norman or Old French Language	
	mologican Universale, or Universal Etymological Dictioners	

# 6. Saxon and Anglo-Saxon Dictionaries.

Author	Tall.	Date.
WILLIAM SOMNER	Dictionarium Saxonico-Latino-Anglicum	
	ocabularium Anglo-Saxonicum	
	Dictionarium Saxonico et Gothico-Latinum	
J. BOSWORTHA	Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language	
	7. English Synonymes.	
	1. Dag teste Synonymes.	
HESTER LYNCH PIOZZIB	ritish Synonymy; or An Attempt to regulate the	Choice of
	Words in Familiar Conversation	
WILLIAM TAYLORE	nglish Synonymes Discriminated	1813
GEORGE CRABBE	nglish Synonymes Explained	1816
8. :	Theological and Biblical Dictionaries.	
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D'Oyly and Colson C	almet's Dictionary of the Bible, translated from the	French1732
John BrownA	Dictionary of the Bible	1769
CHARLES TAYLORA	New Edition of Calmet, with Fragments	1801
EDWARD ROBINSONT	'aylor's Edition of Calmet, revised, with Additions	1832
	Theological Dictionary	
	Theological, Biblical, and Ecclesiastical Dictionary	
	he Biblical Cyclopædia, or Dictionary of the Holy S	
	n Encyclopædia of Biblical Literature	
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	0 7 . 7	
	9. Law Dictionaries.	
John CowellA	Law Dictionary; or the Interpreter of Words and	Terms used
	in either Common or Statute Laws	
THOMAS BLOUNTA	Law Dictionary and Glossary of Obscure Words ar	
	Ancient Law, Records, &c	
GILES JACOBA	New Law Dictionary	
	New and Complete Law Dictionary	
	New Law Dictionary	
	The Law Dictionary	
	New Law Dictionary	
	Law Dictionary, adapted to the Constitution and I	
TORK DOUTER	United States, and of the several States	
	Office States, and of the several States	
10	NATIONAL AND	
10.	Military and Marine Dictionaries.	
CHARLES JAMES A	New and Enlarged Military Dictionary	1802
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E. S. N. CAMPRELL A	Dictionary of Military Science	new edition) 1844
WILLIAM FALCONERA	Marine Dictionary (A New Edition, by Dr. William Bu	urney, 1815) 1769
	*	
	11. Medical Dictionaries.	
John Quincy	exicon Physico-Medicum, a New Medical Dictionary	,
	Medicinal Dictionary, including Physic, Surgery	
	Chemistry, Botany, &c	
JOHN RANDOW	New Medicinal Dictionary	
ROBERT HOOPER	Compendious Medical Dictionary	1798
SOUBSEL LIUUFAR	Tompondous medical productary	

# SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

#### SIGNS.

- Annexed to words added by the Compiler of this Dictionary; the other words being found in Todd's Johnson's Dicterary.
- † . . . Prefixed to words, or meanings of words, that are obsolete or antiquated.
- Y... Prefixed to two or more words that come under the same principle of pronunciation.
- [R.] . Denotes "rarely used."
- Words printed in *Italics* are words which belong to foreign languages, and are not properly Anglicized.

#### GRAMMAR.

a.	81	tar	ıdı	,	fc	r		Adjective
ad.								Adverb
con								Conjunction
Ĺ.								Imperfect Tense.

interj. . . . . . Interjection.

n. . . . . . . Noun.

p. . . . . . Participle.
pp. . . . . Participles.

p. a. . . . . . . Participial Adjective.

pl. . . . . Plural.
prep. . . . . Preposition.
pron. . . . Pronoun.
sing. . . . . Singular.

v. a. . . . . . Verb Active. v. n. . . . . . Verb Neuter.

## PRONUNCIATION.

F. . . . . . . Fulton and Knight.

Ja. . . . . . . Jameson.

K. . . . . . . . Knowles.

8m. . . . . . . . Smart.

R. . . . . . . . Reid.

Wb. . . . . . Webster.

### ETYMOLOGY.

Ar. sr stands for Arabic.

D. . . . . . Dutch.
Dan. . . . . Danish.

Eng. . . . . . . English, or England.

Fr. . . . French.
Ger. . . . German.
Goth. . . . Gothic.
Gr. . . . Greek.

Heb. . . . . . Hebrew.
Icel. . . . . Icelandic.
It. . . . . Italian.

L. . . . . . . . Latin.

M. Goth. . . . . . Mosso-Gothic.

Per. . . . . . . Persian.

Port. . . . . . Portuguese Sax . . . . . . Saxon.
Scot. . . . Scotch.

Sp. . . . . . . Spanish.

Su. Goth. . . . Suio-Gothic or Norse.

Sw. . . . . Swedish. Turk. . . . . . Turkish

## ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Agric. stands for Agriculture. Anat. . . . . . . Anatomy. Ant..... Antiquities. Arch. . . . . . Architecture Arith. . . . . . . Arithmetic. Astrol. . . . . . Astrology. Astron. . . . . Astronomy. Bot. . . . . . . Botany. Car. . . . . . . Carpentry. Chem. . . . . . Chemistry. Chron. . . . . . Chronology. Com..... Commerce. Conch. . . . . . Conchology. Elec. . . . . . . Electricity Ent. . . . . . . Entomology. Fort.... Fortification. Geog. . . . . . . Geography. Gool. . . . . . . Geology. Geom. . . . . . . Geometry Gram. . . . . . . Grammar. Her. . . . . . . Heraldry. Hort. . . . . . . Horticulture. Ich. . . . . . Ichthyology Law. . . . . . Law. Logic. . . . . Logic. Math. . . . . . . Mathematics. Mech. . . . . . Mechanics Med.... . Medicine. Met. . . . . . . Metaphysics Meteor. . . . . . Meteorology Md. . . . . . Military Affairs. Min. . . . . . . . Mineralogy. Mus.... Music. Myth. . . . . . . Mythology. Naut. . . . . . Nautical or Marine Affairs. Opt. . . . . . Optics. Ornith. . . . . Ornithology. Persp. . . . . . Perspective. Phren. . . . . . Phrenology. Rhet. . . . . . Rhetoric. Surg. . . . . . Surgery.

### SUCH OF THE AUTHORITIES AS ARE ABBREVIATED.

Theol. . . . . . Theology.

Zot'L . . . . . Zoology.

Brit. Crit. stands for British Critic. Ch. Ob. . . . . . . Christian Observer. Ec. Rev. . . . . . Eclectic Review. Ed. Rev. . . . . . . Edinburgh Review. Ency. . . . . . . Encyclopedia. Farm. Ency. . . . . . Farmer's Encyclopædia. For. Qu. Rev. . . . . Foreign Quarterly Review. Gent. Mag. . . . . . Gentleman's Magazine. Month. Rev. . . . . . Monthly Review. N. A. Rev..... North American Review. P. Cyc. . . . . . . . Penny Cyclopædia. P. Mag. . . . . . Penny Magazine. Phil. Mag. . . . . . . Philosophical Magazine. Phil. Trans. . . . . . Philosophical Transactions. Qu. Rev. . . . . . . Quarterly Review. Bat. Mag. . . . . . . Saturday Magazine. Shak. . . . . . . . . Shakspeare. W. Ency. . . . . . . Webster's Ency. Dom. Econ

West. Rev. . . . . . Westminster Review.

MEER REYAZUTH ALLI. HYDERABAD. 3++++++++++++++++++

# DICTIONARY

OF THE

# ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

#### ABA

A (pronounced \(\tilde{a}\) as a letter, but \(\tilde{a}\) as a word.) The first letter of the alphabet, and a vowel, any; one; some. It is an article set before nouns of the singular number; as, a man, a tree. It is also prefixed to few and many; and in these cases it implies one whole number.

— Before words beginning with a vowel, or a vowel, sound, it takes the letter n after it, for the sake of euphony, as, an ox, an hour. (See the word An.)—\(\tilde{A}\) is placed before a participle or participlation, and is considered as a contraction of at or on, as, To go a hunting, To come a beging.—\(\tilde{A}\), in many words from the Greek beging.—\(\tilde{A}\), in many words from the Greek language, is a pre\(\tilde{A}\) or fixwaye, n. A Dutch liquid measure. Crabb. \(\tilde{A}\)-RON'[-C,\* (a-ron'/k) a. Same as Aaromeal. Read. \(\tilde{A}\)-RON'[-CAL, (g-ron'/c-ka]) a. Relating to Aaron, or to his priestlood.

priesthood.

AB, a prefix, of Latin origin, signifies from. — At the beginning of the names of English places, it generally shows that they have some relation to an abbey; as, Abingdon.

Gibson.

#B,\* n. The 5th month of the ancient Hebrew or Syrian year, coinciding with our August. P. Cyc.

#B'A-CA,\* n. A sort of hemp or flax prepared from an Indian plant. Crabb.

#B-A-CIS'CUS,\* n. [L.] (Arch.) Any flat member; the square compartment of a Mosaic pavement. Brande.

#B'A-CIST, n. One who casts accounts; a calculator. [R.]

A-BACK', ad. [†Backwards. Spensor.] (Waul.) Noting the situation of the sails when they are pressed against the masts.

†A-BACK', n. [abacus, L.] A flat, square stone, or a square surface.

surface.

†XB'A-CÖT, n. The cap of state once used by English kings. Brande.

J-BAC'TOR, n. [L.] (Law) One who steals cattle in herds.

B'A-C'B, n. [L.] pl. XB'A-C'I. A counting-table; a Roman game.—(Arch.) The upper part or crowning member of the capital of a column.

XB'A-DA, \*n. (Zwol.) A two-horned animal of Asia and Africa. Crabb.

AB'A-DA,\* n. (Zool.) A two-horned animal of Asia and Alrica. Crabb.

1-BAD'DON,\* n. Satan; destroyer; destruction. Millon.

A-BAPT', ad. (Naul.) Towards the stern of a ship; aft.

A-BAPT', ad. (Naul.) Towards the stern of a ship; aft.

A-BAPT', ad. (Naul.) Towards the stern of a ship; aft.

A-BAL'IEN-ATE, (sb-āl'yen-āl) v. a. [abalteno, L.] [i. Abaltenaten, L.] [i. Abaltenaten, abp. Sandys.

A-BAL'IEN-A'TION, (sb-āl-enath) n. (Law) Act of abaltenating; allenation. Balsy.

A-BANDON, v. a. [abandonner, Fr.] [i. Abandoned, pp.

A-BANDON, v. a. [abandonner, Fr.] [i. Abandoned, pp.

ABANDONING, ABANDONED.] To give up, resign, or quit; to desert; to forsake; to leave; to relinquish, to expose.

-Abandon over. To give up to.

(A-BAN'DON, n. A forsaker; a relinquishment. Ld. Kames.

A-BAN'DONED, (a-bān'dynd), p. a. Given up; forsaken; profligate; corrupted in the highest degree.

A-BAN'DON-EF.\* a. (Lew) One to whom something is alandoned. Price.

A-MA'NONEE. a. One who abandons or porsakes.

A-EXN'DON-ER, n. One who abandons or forsakes. A-BXN'DON-ING, n. A leaving or forsaking.

ABB

A-BXN'DON-MENT, n. Act of abandoning; dereliction; relinquishment of possession, claim, or right.
A-BXN'DUN,\* n. (Law) Any thing sequestered or proscribed.

AB'A-NET,\* or AB'NET,\* n. A girdle worn by Jewish priests. Crabb.

A-BĂN'GA,\* n. (Bot.) A species of palm-tree. Crabb. †ĂB-AN-NI''TION, (ăb-an-nĭsh'un) n. [abannitio, L.] A ban-

†AB-AN-NI'(TION, (ab-an-nish'un) n. [abanntio, L.] A bannshment. Bailey.

A-BAP-TIS'TON,\* or A-BAP-TIS'TA,\* n. (Surgery) The
perforating part of a trephine; a kind of trepain. Crabb.

A-BAR-E, v. a. To make bare, uncover, or disclose. Bailey.

AB-AR-TIC-U-LA'TION, n. (Anat.) That species of articulation that has manifest motion. Bailey. [R.]

A-BASE', \* n. A weight used in Persia for pearls, equal to
34 grains. Crabb.

A-BASE', v. a. [abaisser, Fr.] [i. ABASED; pp. ABASING,
ABASED.] To cast down; to depress; to bring low; to
humble.

humble

ABABEL A. Cast advir, to depress, to sing tor, to humble.

A-BASED', (a-bāst') a. Lowered.— (Her.) Used of the wings of engles, when the top looks downwards towards the point of the shield; or when the wings are shut.

A-BASE'MENT, n. Act of abasing, humiliation, state of being brought low.

A-BASH', v. a. [1. ABASHED; pp. ABASHING, ABASHED.]

To put to confusion; to make ashamed. It generally implies a sudden impression of shame, in a bad sense.

A-BASH'MENT, n. State of being ashamed; confusion. Ellis.

A-BASH'NG, \* n. The act of bringing low. Bacon.

A-BAS'SI, \* n. A Persian silver coin, nearly equal in value to a shilling sterling. Crabb.

A-BAT'A-BLE, \* a. (Law) That may be abated Dane.

B-A-A-TA-MENT, \* n. (Law) An entry by interposition. Tomans.

BATE', v. a. [abattre, Fr.] [i. abated; pp. abating, abated.] To lessen; to diminish.—(Law) To defest;

to put an end to; to quash.

A-BATE', v. n. To grow less; to decrease.

A-BĀTE'MENT, n. Act of abating; the thing or sum abated; the sum or quantity taken away, a discount or allow-ance. — (Law) The act of quashing or destroying a plain-

tiff's writ or plaint; removal of a nussance.

A-BAT'ER, n. The person or thing that abstes.

B'A-T'S, (8b'a-tis, or \$b-a-te') 18b'a-tis, Ja. K. ND; 3-bat-te', Sm.] n. [Fr.] (Md.) An intrenchment formed by trees felled and laid together.

XB'A-TISED,\* (8b'a-tizd) p. a. Provided with an abatis.

On Rem.

Qu. Rev.

A-BA/TOR, n. (Law) One who abates; one who enters on land, after the death of the possessor, before the legal heir.

BBATTOIR,\* (8b-at-twör') n. [Fr.] A large public slaughter-house for cattle. P. Cyc.

†XB'A-TÜRE, n. Any thing diminished. Bailey.

†XB'A-TÜRE, n. Grass trodden down by a stag. Bailey.

ABB, (8b) n. The yarn on a weaver's warp. Chambers.

ABB/3A, n. A Syriac word, which signifies father.

ABB/3A, n., pl. XB'BA-CiBS. The rights, privileges, of possessions of an abbot. Byilifs. The rights, privileges, of possessions of an abbot. Byilifs.

BB-BA/TLA, (ab-ba/shal) a. Relating to an abboy.

BB/BR,\* n. [Fr.] An abbot; an ecclesiastical title, denoting an ecclesiastic who has no assigned duty or digality. Hums.

2

AB'BEY, (th'be) s. [abbatia, L.] pl. XB'BEYS. A monastery under the superintendence of an abbot; a convent; sory under the superimendence of an about; a convent; a house adjoining or near a monastery or convent; a church attached to a convent.

AB'BEY-LAND,\* n. (Law) An estate in ancient tenure annexed to an abbey. Blackstone.

AB'BEY-LOB-RER, n. A slothful loiterer in an abbey.

AB'BOT, n. [abbas, low L.] The chief of a convent or abbey. ABBOT, M. [aboas, low L.] The enter of a convent of above, abboy.

AB'BOT-SHIP, M. The state or office of an abbot.

AB-BREUVOIR, (ab-ru-wwör') M. [Fr.] See ABREUVOIR.

AB-BREVI-ATE, [ab-breve-at, W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm., ab-brevyat, S. E.; ab-breve-at, W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm., ab-breviated; [l. AB-BREVIATED, pp. ABBREVIATED.] To short-breve-atments. BREVIATED; PD. ABBREVIATING, ABBREVIATED.] TO SHORTen by contraction of parts, to abridge; to cut short.

† AB-BRE-VI-ATE, n. An abridgment. Sir T. Elyot.

AB-BRE-VI-ATION, n. Act of abbreviating, contraction, the initial letter or letters of a word; as, N. for north.

AB BRE-VI-ATOR, [gb-bre-ve-ator, Ja. K. Sm. Wb., abbre-ve-af-or IV. J. F.; it l-tre-ve-tor, S.; ab-bre-ve-ator, P.] n. One who abbreviates. AB-BRÉ'VI-A-TO-RY, a. That abbreviates or shortens.
AB-BRÉ'VI-A-TÜRE, n. A mark used for shortening; a compendium or abridgment. Bp. Taylor XB'BY, n. See ABBRT. Ä, B, C, (ä-bë-së') n. The alphabet; a little elementary book. Shak. XB'DALS,\* n. pl. A funatical sect in Persia. Crabb. AB-DE-LA'VI,\* n. (Bot.) Au Egyptian plant, like a melon. Ash. DE-RITE,\* n. An inhabitant of Abdera. Ash. AB'DEST,\* n. A Mahometan rite of ablution. Put. AB'DI-CANT,\* n. One who abdicates. Smart. AB'DJ-CÄNT,\* n. One who abdicates. Smart.
AB'DJ-CÄNT, a. Abdicating; renouncing; used with of.
AB'DJ-CÄTE, v. a. [abdico, L.] [i. abdicated; pp. abdicating, abdicated.] To renounce, as an office or dignity; to resign; to give up or deprive of a right.
AB-DJ-CÄ'TION, n. Act of abdicating; renunciation of an office or dignity by its holder; resignation.
AB'DJ-CÄ-TIVE, [ab'de-kā-tīy, W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; ab-dīk'a-tīy, S. E. P.] a. Causing or implying an abdication. Bailey.
[AB'DJ-TVE, a. That has the power of hiding. Bailey.
AB-DJ-TO'BJ-TM,\* n. [L.] (Law) An abdictory or hiding-place. Cowell. AB-DJ-TO'El-MM,\* m. [L.] (Law) An abditory or hiding-place. Cowell.

AB-DO'MEN, [ab-do'men, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; ab-do'men, g. w. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; ab-do'men, or ab'do-men, p. ab'do-men, or ab-do'men, Wb.]

m. [L.] pl. L. AB-DOM'I-NA; Eng. AB-DO'MENS. The lower venter or belly, containing the stomach, intestines, liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, &c.

AB-DOM'I-NAL, a. Relating to the abdomen.

AB-DOM'I-NAL,\* m.; pl. AB-DOM'I-NALS. (Zool.) One of an order of fishes, which have ventral fins under the abdomen, behind the pectorals. Brande. It is often used in the Latin form, Abdominales.

AB-DOW-IN-OS'CO-PY,\* m. (Med.) An examination of the abdomen with a view to detect disense; gastroscopy. Scudamore. Scudamore.

AR-DOM'IN-OUS, a. Abdominal; large-bellied.

AB-DUCEO; v. a. [abduco, L.] [i. ABDUCED; pp. ABDUCING, ABDUCED.] To draw to a different part; to separate.

AB-DU'CENTA, a. (dnal.) Drawing away; pulling back.

AB-DUC'TION, n. Act of abducing or drawing apart; a form of argument.—(Law) Act of taking away a woman or any person by force or fraud.

AB-DUC'TOR, n. [L.] (dnal.) A muscle that draws back a part of the body. part of the body.

†A-BEAR', (\*bār') v. a. To bear; to behave. Spenser.

A-BEAR', (\*bār') v. t. Low) Behavior. Blackstone. [R.]

Ä-BE-CE-DĀ'BI-AN,\* a. A teacher or learner of the alphabet.

A-BE-CE-DĀ'BI-AN,\* a. Relating to or containing the alphabet. Seager.

A-BE-CE'DA-RY, [ā-bọ-B'dṣ-re, K. Wb. Ash; ā'bọ-ce-dṣ-re, Johnson, Rickardson.] a. Belonging to the alphabet.

A-BED', ad. In bed.

A-BELE',\* a. (Bot.) The white poplar; the Dutch beech.

P. Cyc. A'BEL-MÖSK,\* n. (Bot.) A species of hibiscus or mallow. X'BEL-MÖSE,\* n. (Bot.) A species of hibiscus or mallow. P. Cyc.

A-BER'DR-VINE,\* n. (Ornith.) The European siskin; a small green or yellow finch. Brande.

1/AB-ER'R, v. n. To wander; to err. Robinson.

AB-ER'RANCY, n. A deviation from right; error. Glasville,

AB-ER'RANCY, n. Same as aberrance. Brown. [R.]

1/AB-ER'RANCY, a. Deviating from the right way. Belley.

AB-ER-RANTION, n. Deviation from the right way. Belley.

AB-ER-RANTION, n. Deviation from the right way. of Control of the spectator and the light which brings the impression of the star to his eye.

1/AB-ER'RING, p. a. Going astray. Sir T. Brown. AB-ER'RING, p. a. Going astray. Sir T. Brown.

†XB-R-RÜN'CLTE, v. a. To pull up by the roots. Bailey.

A-BET', v. a. [i. ABETTED; pp. ABETTING, ABETTED.] To push forward another; to support, aid, or help.—(Lew)
To encourage; to set on; to instigate, as to a crime.

†A-BET', n. The act of abetting or assisting. Chancer.

†A-BET'TER, n. One who abets; abettor. Dryden.

A-BET'TOR, n. (Law) One who abets, or gives aid or encouragement; an accessory; used in a bad sense.

†XB-E-VXC-U-A'TION,\*n. (Med.) A partial evacuation. Crabb.

A-BEY'ANCE, (a-bā'qans) n. (Law) Reversion.—Lands are in abeyance which are in expectation, remembrance, and contemplation of law, though not yet vested.

A-BEY'ANT, \*(a-bā'qans) a. (Law) Being in abeyance. Qu. A-BEY'ANT,\* (a-ba'ant) a. (Law) Being in abeyance. Qu. Rev.

Rev.

† AB'GRE-GATE, v. a. To lead out of the flock. Bailey.

† AB-GRE-GATION, n. A separation from the flock. Bailey.

† AB-HOR', v. a. [abhorred, L.] [t. ABHORRD; pp. ABHORRED;

RING, ABHORRED] To hate with acrimony; to cherish

strong dislike to; to detest; to loathe.

AB-HOR'RENCE, n. Act of abhorring; detestation.

AB-HOR'RENCE, n. Same as abhorrence; odious; contrary to; foreign; inconsistent with.

AB-HOR'RENT-LY, ad. In an abhorrent manner.

AB-HOR'REN, n. One who abhors. Donna.

AB-HOR'REN, n. One who abhors. Donna.

AB-HOR'RING, n. Object or feeling of abhorrence. Donna.

AB-HOR'RING, n. Object or feeling of abhorrence. AB-HOR'RING, n. The first month of the Hebrew year, more generally known by the Chaldean name of Nsan. Branda.

AB-ID'DANCE, n. The act of abiding; abode; stay. Month.

Rev. [R.] A-BI'DANCE,\* n. The act of abiding; abode; stay. Month. Rev. [B.]
A-BIDE', v. n. [1. ABODE; pp. ABIDING, ABODE.] To stay in a place; to dwell; to remain; to endure.
A-BIDE', v. a. To wait for; to bear, support, endure, or suffer A-BIDE', v. a. To wait for; to bear, support, endure, or suffer A-BID'ING, \* D. Continuance; stay; residence.
A-BID'ING, n. (AbiD'S waiting-maid. Prior.
† A-BIL'I-MENN, n. Ability. Ford. See HABILIMENT.
A-BIL'I-MENN, n. Ability. Ford. See HABILIMENT.
A-BIL'I-Y, n. [AbiDité, F.] pl. A-BIL'I-TES. Power to do any thing; mental power; capacity; talent; faculty.
AB IN-TES'TATE, a. [ab, from, and intestatus, L.] (Law) Inheriting from one who died without making a will.
KB'IECT, a. [abjectus, L.] Mean; worthless; base; despicable. picable, a. A man without hope. Psalm xxxv.
†AB-JECT', v. a. [abyeto, L.] To throw or cast away; to cast down. Spenser.
AB-JEC'[CD-NESS, n. The state of an abject. Boyle.
AB-JEC'[CD-NESS, n. The state of an abject. Boyle.
AB-JEC'-LY, ad. Meanly; basely. Trus. Andron.
AB'JECT-NESS, z. Abjection; meanness
†AB-JU'D|-CAT-Ep. p. a. To give away by judgment. Ash.
†AB-JU'D|-CAT-Ep. p. a. Given by judgment to another.
AB-JU-D|-CA'TION, n. Rejection. C. J. Foz.
†AB-JU-B-CA'TION, n. Rejection. C. J. Foz.
†AB-JU-RA'TION, n. The act of abjuring; a solemn recontation of opinion; a renunciation of a country by oath.
AB-JURE', v. a. [abjuro, L.] [1. ABJURED; pp. ABJURING,
ABJURED.] To cast off or renounce upon oath; to retract or recant selemnly; to abandon or quit a country. picable. tract or recant solemnly; to abandon or quit a country.

†AB-JÜRE', v. n. To abjure the country. Burnet.

†AB-JÜRE'MENT, n. Abjuration. J. Hall. AB-JŪR'EH, n. One who abjures or recants.
†AB-LAC'TATE, v a. [ablacto, L.] To wean from the breast. Bailey.

AB-LAC-TA'TION, n. A weaning of an animal; a method of grafting †AB-LA/QUE-ATE,\* v. a. To lay bare, as the roots of trees Maunder Maunder.

B-LA-QUE-A'TION, n. [ablaqueatie, L.] The act of opening the ground about the roots of trees. Evelyn.

AB-LA'TION, n. [ablatte, L.] Act of taking away. Bp.
Taylor. [k.]

BB'LA-TIVE, a. That takes away:—a term noting the sixth case of Latin nouns.

A-BLAZE',\* ad. In a blaze; on fire. Millman.

A'RLE. (3b) a. Haying strong faculties great strangth. A-BLAZE',\* ad. In a blaze; on fire. Millman.

A'BLE, (a'bl) a. Having strong faculties, great strength, knowledge, riches, or other powers of mind, body, or fortune; strong; skilful; sufficient.

[A'BLE, (a'bl) v. a. To enable. B Jonson.

A-BLE-BOD'|ED, (a'bl-böd'd|d) a. Strong of body.

[AB'LE-GATE, v. a. [ablego, L.] To send abroad on some legation. Bailey

[AB-LE-GL'TION, n. Act of sending abroad. Bailey.

AB'LER,\* or AB'LET,\* n. A small fresh-water fish; the bleak. Ash. (Local)

A'BLE-NESS, n. State of being able; ability. Sheldon.

AB'LER-SY, n. [aShapia, Gr.] Want of sight; blindness Bailey. † XB'LI-GATE, v. a. [abligo, L.] To tie up from. Bailey.

† AB-LI-GÄ'TION,\* n. Act of tying up from. Smart.
† AB-LI-GU-RI''TION. n. [abligaritio, L.] Excess. Bailey.
† AB'LO-CATE, v. a. [abloco, L.] To let out to hire. Bailey.
† AB-LODE', v. n. [abloco, L.] To differ. Bailey.
† AB-LUDE', v. n. [abloco, L.] To differ. Bp. Hail.
AB'LU-ENT, a. [ablucos, from abloo, L.] That washes clean; cleansing. Bailey. A-BÔVE', (a-būv') prep. To or in a higher place; higher than; more than; too proud for; too high for; beyond. A-BÔVE', (a-būv') ad. Overhead; in the regions of henven.—(Law) Upper; uppermost; as, "The court above," i. e. a superior court.
A-BÔVE'-ALL, (a-būv'all) ad. In the first place; chiefly. A-BÔVE'-BÔARD, ad. In open sight, without artifice. A-BÔVE'-DECK, (a-būv'slt-qd) a. Cited before Addison. A-BÔVE'-DECK, (a-būv'dēk) a. Upon deck; without artifice. Smart. cleansing, Bailey,

AB'LU-ENT,\* n. (Med.) A cleansing medicine. Crabb.

AB-LU-TON, n. Act of cleansing or washing; water used
in washing; purification; a religious ceremony of washfice. Smart.
A-BÖVE'-GRÖÜND, a. Alive; not in the ground or grave.
A-BÖVE'-MEN-TIQNED, (g-büv'-men-shund) a. Abovein washing; purification; a religious ceremony of washing to bathing the body.

AB-LU'YI-ON,\* n. [abiavium, L.] Act of washing or carrying away by water; a flood. Dought.

A'BLY, (a'ble) ad. In an able manner; with ability.

tAB'NE-GATE, v. a. [abiago, L.] To deny. De Loime.

AB'NE-GATE, v. a. [abiago, L.] To deny. De Loime.

AB'NE-GA-TIVON, n. Denial; renunciation. Hammond.

AB'NE-GA-TIVE,\* a. Denial; renunciation. Hammond.

AB'NE-GA-TON, n. One who denies or renounces. Sandys.

AB'NO-DATE,\* v. a. To cut off the knots of trees. Ash.

|AB'NO-DATE,\* v. a. To cut off the knots of trees. Ash.

|AB-NO-DATE,\* v. a. [abiadato, L.] The act of cutting off knots of trees. Bailey.

AB-NO-R'MAL,\* a. Courtary to rule; irregular. Brande. A-BÖYE'-SAID, \* (a-buy'-söd) a. Mentioned before. H. Mors ABP. Abbreviation for Archbishop; which see. AB-RA-CA-DAB'RA, n. A charm against agues. [A cabalistical word.] A-BRADE', v. a. [abrado, L.] [i. ABRADED; pp. ABRADING, ABRADED.] To wear away from other parts; to rub off; ABRADED.] To wear away from other parts; to rub off; to crumble down. Hale.

A-BRA-HXM']C.\* a. Belonging to Abraham. Ash.

A-BRA-HA-MIT'I-CAL,\* a. Belating to Abraham. Qu. Rev.

A'BRA-HAM-MAN,\* n. An impostor who asks alms under pretence of lunacy. D'Israeli.

IA-BRAID, v. a. To rouse; to awake.

AB-RA'MIS,\* n. (Ich.) A species of fish without spine or barbel. Brande.

A-BRAN'EHI-A,\* n. pl. (Zool.) An order of annuls, or amallad, having no branching; as the level. Roberts. †AB-NQ-DĀ/TIQN, n. [abnodato, L.] The act of cutting off knots of trees. Bailey.

AB-NOR/MAL,\* a. Contrary to rule; irregular. Brande.
†AB-NOR/MI-TY, n. Irregulariy; deformity. Bailey.
†AB-NOR/MI-TY, n. Irregulariy; deformity. Bailey.
†AB-NOR/MOUS, a. Irregular; misshapen. Bailey.
†AB-NOR/MOUS, a. Irregular; misshapen. Bailey.
†AB-BOR/NOE, (a-bord) ad. (Naul.) in a ship; within a ship; on board; in a state of collision.

A-BŌARD', prep. On board; in; with. Spenser.
†A-BŌDE', No. Hobitation; dwelling; residence, stay.

A-BŌDE', n. Habitation; dwelling; residence, stay.

A-BŌDE', v. a. To foreshow. Shak. See BODE.

†A-BŌDE', v. a. To bode, to forebode. Shak.

†A-BŌDE', v. a. To bode, to forebode. Shak.

†A-BŌDE'MENT, a. Act of boding; presago. Shak.

A-BŌD'ING, a. Prognostication. Bp. Bull.
†AB-Q-LĒTE', a. [abolus, L.] [i. ABOLISHED; pp. ABOLISHED, TO annul; to make void; to put an end to; to destroy.

A-BŌL'SH-Ç-BLE, a. That may be abolished. Cotgrave.

A-BŌL'SH-ER, n. One who abolishes.

A-BOL'SH-KENT, n. The act of abolishing; abolition.

Howker. 4.-BRAN' \$H1-A; n. pt. (2004.) An order of animals, or ancilidae, having no branchine; as the leech. Roberts.

4.-BRAN' \$EH1-AN; n. One of the abranchia. Brande.

4.-BRAN' \$10N, (ab-rā'zhun) n. The act of abrading or rubbing off, attrition, friction.

4.-BRAN' \$AS,\* n. (Ent.) A genus of lepidopterous insects. Brande. Brande.

A-BREAST', (a-brest') ad. Side by side. Shak.

†AB-RE-NÜN-CJ-Ā'TION, n. Act of renouncing. Mede.

†AB-REP'TION, n. [abripuo, L.] A carrying away. Hallywell.

ABREUVOIR,\* (ab-ry-wvór') n. [F.] A watering place.

Boyer. (Masoury) A joint between stones to be filled up

with moster. Batter. Boyer. (Masonry) A Joint between stones to be filled up with mortar. Britton.

AB'R-CÖCK, n. Drayton. See Apricor.

A-BRIDGE', (8-brij') v. a. [abréger, Fr.] [i. Abridged; pp. Abridged; pp. Abridged; To make shorter in words, still keeping the substance, to epitomize, to reduce; to contract, to diminish; to deprive of; to cut off from.

A-BRIDGED',\* (8-brijd') p. a. Made shorter; reduced in Hooker.

Ah-Q-LI'ITIQN, (āb-q-lish'un) n. The act of abolishing; state of being abolished; destruction; annihilation.

KB-Q-LI''TIQN-ISM,\* (āb-q-lish'un-Izm) n. The principles and mensures of the abolitionists. Martineau. (Modern.)

KB-Q-LI''ITIQN-IST, n. One who attempts to abolish something, especially slavery. Ec. Rev.

A-BO'MA,\* n. (Zool.) A species of large serpent; a boa. quantity.

A-BRIDG'ER, n. One who abridges; a shortener.

A-BRIDG'MENT, n. Act of abridging; contraction of a larger work into a smaller one; a compend; a summary; an epitome; diminution. See Judoment.

A-BRÖACH', v. a. To tap, to set abroach. Chancer.

A-BRÖACH', (a-brōch') ad. In a posture to run out, spoken of vessels; in a state to be diffused. Shak. A-BOM',-NA-BLE-A, Aspectes of large sespent; a boa. Proye.

31-0-MA'SUM,\* n. (Anal.) The fourth stomach of a ruminating animal. Crabb.

A-BOM',-NA-BLE, a. [abominabulis, L.] That is to be abominated; hateful, detestable; odious; unclean.

A-BOM',-NA-BLE-NESS, n. Hatefulness, odiousness.

A-BOM',-NATE, v. a. [L. ABOMINATED; p. ABOMINATING, ABOMINATED.] To hate utterly, to detest with strong aversion or disapprobation; to abbor.

A-BOM',-NA'TION, n. Hatred; detestation; pollution; defilement; hateful or shameful vice.

A-BOM', prep. Above. Brockett. (Yorkshirs and North of England.)

YA-BOBO', n. [abord, Fr.] Address; approach. Chesterfield.

A-BOBO', v. a. To approach; to come near to. Digby.

KB-O-RIG',-NAL, a. Relating to the origin, or to the aborigines, primitive; pristing. Cuc. A-BRÖACH'MENT,\* n. (Law) The act of forestalling the market. Cossell.

A-BROAD', (s-brawd') v. n. To extend; to issue. Leaver.

A-BROAD', (s-brawd') v. n. To extend; to issue. Leaver.

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AB'RO-GATE, v. a. [abroga, L.] [1. abboates; pp. abboates; pp. abboating, abroaded. J. L. aboates; pp. abboating, abroaded. J. [1. abboates; pp. abboating, abroaded. J. To repeal, to annul.

AB'RO-GATE, v. a. [abroga, L.] [1. abboates; pp. abboating, abroaded. J. J. J. Abboates, a. To brook; to bear; to endure. Shak.

AB-ROT'O-NUM,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) The southern-wood; a plant. Crabb.

AB-ROT', a. Broken; craggy; rough; steep; blunt; sud-A-BROACH'MENT, \* n. (Law) The act of forestalling the KB-O-BIG'\_I-NAL, a. Relating to the origin, or to the abortigines, primitive; pristine.

AB-O-BIG'\_I-NAL,\*n. One of the aborigines, or first inhabitants of a country. J. Rogers.

BB-O-BIG'I-NES, (ab-o-ti]-nEz) n. pl. [L.] The earliest or primitive inhabitants of a country.

A-BORT', v. n. [aborto, L.] To bring forth before the time; to miscarry. Ld. Herbert.

A-BORT', n. An abortion. Burton.

A-BOR'TION, n. The act of bringing forth what is yet imperfect; product of such a birth; miscarriage.

A-BOR'TIVE, n. That which is born before the due time; something that causes abortion. Skak.

A-BOR'TIVE, a. Brought forth before the due time; imma-AB-RUPT', a. Broken; craggy; rough; steep; blunt; sudden, without the customary or proper preparatives.
AB-RUPT', v. a. [† To disturb; to interrupt. Brown.] To break off. Conybearc. A-BOR'TIVE, a. Brought forth before the due time; imma-

AB-RUPT', v. a. [† To disturb; to interrupt. Brown.] To break off. Conpbeare.

AB-RUP'TION, a. Violent and sudden separation.

AB-RUP'TION, a. Violent and sudden separation.

AB-RUPT'NESS, n. State of being abrupt; an abrupt manner; suddenness, roughness.

AB'RUS, \*n. (Bot.) A West induan tree, with papillonaceous flowers. Necklaces for children are often formed of its seeds. Brands.

AB'SCESS, n. [abscessus, L.] pl. XB'SCESS-ES. (Med.) An infimmatory or purulent tumor.

AB-SCIND', (ab-Sind') v. a. To cut off. Johnson.

AB'SCISS, n.; pl. XB'SCISS-ES. (Med.) A seguession of the second of the second off. Some a straight line by an ordinate to a curve; a line cut off. Sm.; ab-Sish'un) [ab-Sizh'un, W. J. F. Ja. K Sm.; ab-Sish'un, S. P.] n. [abscisso, L.] Act of cutting off; state of being cut off.

AB-SCOND', v. n. [i. ABSCONDED; pp. ABSCONDING, ASCONDED, 7 n. a. [abscondo, L.] To conceal. Hencyt.

[AB-SCOND', v. a. [abscondo, L.] To conceal. Hencyt. A-BOR'TIVE, a. Brought furth before the due time; immature; causing failure; untimely; not coming to maturity; failing.

A-BOR'TIVE-LY, ad. As an abortion; immaturely.

A-BOR'TIVE-NESS, m. The state of abortion.

A-BORT'NENT, m. An untimely birth. Bacon.

A-BOUND', v. m. [abunds, L.] [i. ABOUNDED; pp. ABOUNDING, ABOUNDED.] To have in great plenty; to be in great plenty.

A-BOUND'ING, m. Increase; prevalence. South.

A-BOUT', prep. Round; surrounding; encircling; near to; not far from; concerning; with regard to; relating to.

A-BOUT', ad. Circularly; nearly; here and there; upon or to the point; round; the longest way. MÎRN, SÎR; MÔVE, NÖR, SỐN; BÚLL, BÜR, RÜLE.—Ç, \$, \$, \$, \$, soft; \$\mathcal{E}\$, \$\mathcal{B}\$, \$\mathcal{G}\$, \$\mathcal{B}\$ as \$Z\$; \$\mathcal{G}\$ as \$\mathcal{G}Z\$; \$\mathcal{G}\$ as \$\mathcal{G}\$.

XE/STRXCT, [kb/strkkt, S. P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; kb-strkkt', W See Abstractly.] a. Separated from something else; existing in the mind only; not concrete; independent of others, and not to be altered by time or circumstances; refined; pure.

Ze/STRXCT, [kb/strkkt, S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm. Wb.] n. A smaller quantity containing the virtue or power of a greater; an epitome; an abridgment.

AB-STRXCT'ED. P. a. Separated; refined; abstruse.

AB-STRXCT'ED. NESS, n. State of being abstracted. Baxtor.

AB-STRXCT'ED. One who abstracts.

AB-STRXCT'TION, n. Act of abstracting; state of being abstracted; separation; absence of mind; inattention.

| AB-STRAC-TI''TIQUS,\* a. Abstracted or drawn from vessels without fermentation. Ash.

B-STRAC-TIV. a. Having the power of abstracting. AB-SCOND'ER, n. One who absconds.

AB'SENCE, n. [absentia, L., absence, Fr.] The state of being absent, opposed to presence; carelessness; inattention.

AB'SENT, a. [absens, L.] Not present, careless; inattentive; absent or abstracted in mind.

AB-SENT', v. a. [1. ABSENTED; pp. ABSENTING, ABSENTED.] tive; absent or abstracted in mind.

AB-SENT, v. a. [1. ABENTED; pp. ABSENTING, ABSENTED.]

To withdraw; to forbear to come into presence.

†AB'SENT, n. One who is not present. Bp. Morton.

†AB SEN-TEE', n. One absent from his station or country, a landed proprietor who resides at a distance from his sestate.

AB-SEN-TEE'[sm, \* n. State of being absent, the state or condition of such as reside at a distance from thour real easter. On Rem. cestate. Qu. Rov.

AB-SENT'ER, n. One who is absent from his place.

AB-SENT'MENT, n. The state of being absent. Barrow.

AB-SIN'THI-AN, a. Of the nature of wormwood. sels without fermentation. Ash.

AB-STR & C'TIVE. 4. Having the power of abstracting.

AB-STR & C'TIVE. 14, ad. In an abstractive manner.

AB'STR & CT-1Y, [gb-strakt'le, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sa.;

ab'strakt-1e, Wb.] ad. In an abstract manner. 27 Consistency requires that the adverb abstractly, and the substantive abstractness, should receive the same accent as the adjective abstract, from which they are derived; though most orthoëpists are inconsistent in their mode of accenting them. AB-SIN'THI-AT-ED, p. a. Impregnated with wormwood. \*\*Raley. \*\*AB-SIN' THI-TES,\*\*n. [L.] (Med.) Wine impregnated with wormwood. Crabb.

\*\*AB-SIN' THI-TEN,\* (ab-Sin' the-um) n. [L.] Wormwood. (AB-SIN' THI-TEN, (ab-Sin', v. n. [absisto, L.] To stand off, to leave off. Badey.

AB'SO-LUTE, a. [absolutus, L.] Clear from other things, independent of any thing else; positive; complete, apindependent of any thing else; positive; complete, applied as well to persons as things; unconditional, as an absolute promise; not relative, as absolute space; not limited, as absolute power or government; not grammatically dependent, as the case absolute.

AB'SQ-LUTE-LY, ad. In an absolute manner; completely.

AB'SQ-LUTE-NESS, n. State of being absolute.

AB-SQ-LUTENESS, n. Act of absolving; acquittal, a remission; a ceremony of declaring a repentant sinner absolved from guilt.

AB'SQ-LU-TISM,\* n. Absolute government. of accenting them. AB'STRACT-NESS, n. Quality of being abstract. See As-\*TRACTLY.

\*AB-STRICT'ED, p. a. [abstrictus, L.] Unbound. Bailey.

\*AB-STRINGE', (ab-striny') v. a. To unbind. Bailey.

\*AB-STRIDE', v. a. [abstrucus, L.] To thrust away. Bailey.

\*AB-STRIDE', a. [abstrucus, L.] Remote from conception, apprehension, or view, obscure; not plain; difficult.

\*AB-STRIDE'/Y, va. In an abstruse manner, obscurely.

\*AB-STRID'S-[Y, pa. In an abstruse manner, obscurely.

\*AB-STRID'S-[Y, pa. Abstrusencess. Brown.

\*AB-STRID'S-[Y, pa. Abstrusencess. Brown.

\*AB-SUMP'TION, n. Destruction. Bp. Gauden.

\*AB-SUMP'TION, n. Destruction. Bp. Gauden.

\*AB-SUMP'TION, n. [abstruction. STRACTLY. solved from guilt.

\*\*Ms'SO-LŪ-TīSN,\*\* n. Absolute government; the principles of despotism; despotism. \*\*Brande. Predestination. \*\*As.\*\*

\*\*Ms'SO-LŪ-TīST,\*\* n. An advocate for despotism. \*\*Fo. Qu. Rev. AB-SOL'U-TO-RY, a. Ba-SOL'U-TC, W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm., \*\*ab'so-lū-to-rc, S. P. Wb.] a. That absolves.

\*\*AB-SOL'V-TO-RY, a. Relating to pardon, forgiving. \*\*AB-SOL'V-EY, (ab-Zōlv') v. a. [absolvo, L.] [i. absolved, pp. absolving. \*\*AB-SOLVEC, (ab-Zōlv') v. a. [absolvo, L.] [i. absolved, pp. absolving. absolved.] To clear, to acquit; to free from guilt, or from an engagement.

\*\*AB-SOLV'ER, n. One who absolves.

\*\*AB-SOLV'ER, n. [Law.] A decree of absolution. Str. W. Scotl. sistent. AB-SURD'I-TY, n. The quality of being absurd; that which is absurd; unreasonablenes AB-SURD'LY, ad. In an absurd manner.
AB-SURD'NESS, n. The quality of being absurd.
A-B-UNA,\* n. The high priest or sole bishop of the Abyssinian church. Ass. -BUN'DANCE, n. [abondance, Fr.] State of being abun-W. Scott. 77. Scott. 1M'80-NANT, a. Contrary to reason; absonous. Quarles. 1M'80-NATE, \* v. a. (Law) To avoid; to detest. Ash. 1M'80-NOUS, a. [absonus, L.] Absurd, contrary to reason; unnusical. Fotherby. dant, great plenty, exuberance.
A-BUN DANT, a. [abundans, L.] Plentuul; exuberant; fully stored. ly stored.

A-BÜN'A-NT-LY, ad. In plenty; exuberantly.

A-BÜS'A-BLE, a. That may be abused. Dr. H. Mors.

†A-BÜS'A-BLE, a. Abuse. Wm. Whatley.

A-BÜSE', (s-būz') v. a. [abutor, abusus, L.] [L. ABUSED; 7p.

ABUSING, ABUSED.] To make an ill use of, to violate, to

defile; to impose upon, to revile; to vilify, to reproach.

A-BÜSE', (\*-būs') n. Ill use; the opposite of good use; a corrupt practice; unjust censure; rude reproach; contume
ly: seducement. unnusical foliation (A. Basorbeo, L.] [I. Absorbed; pp. Absorbening, Absorbed.] To imbibe, to swallow up, to suck up. Absorbe-A-Bil'1-Ty,\* n. Quality of being absorbable. Knowles. AB-SORB'A-BLE,\* a. That may be absorbed. Knowles.
AB-SORB'ENT, n. A medicine that dries up humors; any thing that absorbs or dries up. thing that absorbs or dres up.

AB-SORB'ENT, a. That absorbs moisture, &c.

†ÄB-SOR-B!''TION, (&b-sor-bish'un) n. Absorption. Brown.

†AB-SORPT', p. Absorbed; swallowed up. Pope.

AB-SORPT'TION, (ab-sor'pshun) n. Act of absorbing, sucking up, or imbibing; state of being absorbed.

AB-SORP'TIVE, \* a. Having the power to imbibe. Smart.

ABS'QUE HOO, \* [L.] (Law) Without this or that, words of exception formerly made use of in a traverse. Crabb.

AB-STĀIN', n. n. [abstineo, L.] [L. ABSTAINED, pp. ABSTAINING, ABSTAINED.] To keep from, to forbear; to refrain one's self.

\*ABSTAIN', n. a. To binder. Millon. rupt practice; unjust censure; rute reproach; continuely; seducement.

†A-BUSE'FUL, a. Abusive. Bp. Barlow.

A-BUS'SE, (a-būz'er) n. One who abuses or uses ill.

†A-BU'SION, (a-bū'zhun) n. Ill use or usage. Spenser.

A-BU'SION, (a-bū'zhun) a. Buse; containing abuse; reproachful; reviling. proachful; reviling.

A-BC/styz-Ly, ad. In an abusive manner; reproachfully.

A-BC/styz-Ly, ad. In an abusive manner; reproachfully.

A-BC/styz-Ly, ad. In an abusive manner; million.

A-BC/styz-Nzss, n. Quality of being abusive. Millon.

ABUTTED.] (Law & Arch.) To be at the end or border; to end at, to border upon; to meet; with upon. Shak.

(27-Johnson pronounces this word obsolete; but it is still in use, particularly as a technical word.

A-BC/T-LON,\* n. (Bot.) The yellow mallows; a species of hibiscus. Crabb.

A-BC/T-MENT. n. (Arch.) That which receives the end of. refrain one's self.

†AB-STĀIN', v. a. To hinder. Milton.

AB-STĀIN', v. a. To hinder. Milton.

AB-STĀIN', v. a. To hinder. Milton.

very temperate; sober; abstinent.

AB-STĒM;—OUS-LY, ad. With abstinence; temperately.

AB-STĒM;—OUS-NĒSS, a. Quality of being abstemious.

†AB-STĒM;—OUS-NĒSS, a. Quality of being abstemious.

†AB-STĒM;—OUS-NĒSS, a. Quality of being abstemious.

†AB-STĒM;—OUS-NĒSS, a. Quality of being abstemious.

AB-STĒM;—OUS-NĒSS, a. Quality of cleansing. Burton.

AB-STĒM;—SIVE, n. A. Cleanser; to purify. Brown.

†AB-STĒM;—SIVE, n. A. Cleanser; Sir W. Petty.

AB-STĒM;—SIVE, a. Having the quality of cleansing. Pope.

†B-STĒM;—SIVE-NĒSS, a. Quality of being abstersive.

Boyle. A-BU'T-LON,\* n. (Bot.) The yellow mallows; a species of hibiscus. Crabb.

A-BÜT'MENT, n. (Arch.) That which receives the end of, or gives support to, or borders upon, any thing; a mass of masonry at the end of a bridge.

A-BUT'TAL, n. (Law) The butting or boundary of land.
A-BUT'TER, n. He or that which abuts. R. Morse.

A-BU'N TER, n. He or that which abuts. R. Morse.

A-BY'N a. To endure; to pay dearly, to suffer for. Shak.

A-BYS'MAL, a. Belonging to an abyss. Coles. [R.]

A-BYSM, (9-bly'N) n. [abysms, old Fr.] A-BYSS, Shak.

A-BYSM, (9-bly'N) n. [abysms, L.] pl. A-BYSS, Shak.

A-BYSM, 4L, a. Belonging to an abyss. Coles. [R.]

KA-BYSSA, a. A. Relating to or like an abyss. Wm. Law.

KO, KE, or KEE, being initials in the names of places, as a deton, signify an oak, from the Saxon ac, an oak. Gibson.

A-CA'CA-LIS,\* n. (Bot.) A shrub and flower. Crabb.

B-CA'CI-AS. A drug brought from Egypt. (Bot.) A genus of plants of the pea tribe; a troe called the locust; s flowering shrub; rose scale.

KC-D-EME' n. [academia, L.] An academy. Shak. Boyle. Boyle.

B'STI-NENCE, n. [abstinentia, L.] Forbearance of necessary food, or of any thing; fasting.

An'STI-NENCEY, n. Same as abstinence. Hammond.

B'STI-NENT, a. Using abstinence; abstemnous.

AB'STI-NENT-LY, ad. With abstinence. Donne.

1AB-STORT'ED, a. [abstortus, L.] Forced away by violence. Railer.

†AB-STORTEN, a. [abstractus, L.] [i. ABSTRACTED; pp. ABSTRACTING, ABSTRACTED.] To take one thing from another; to separate, as ideas; to reduce.

†XC-A-DE'MI-AL, a. Academical. &C-A-DE'MI-AN, a. A scholar or member of an academy, [a.,] &C-A-DEM'JC, a. A student of a university or academy; an academical or Platonic philosopher.

academical or Platonic philosopher.

Xc.A.DEM'IC, a. Relating to an academy or university.

Xc.A.DEM'I-CALL, a. Belonging to an academy.

Ac-A.DEM'I-CALLY, ad. In an academical manner.

A-CAD-E-MI''CIAN, (a-kid-e-mish'an) n. A member of an academy; a man of science or literature.

A-CXD'E-MISM, n. The academical philosophy. Baxter.

A-CXD'E-MISM, n. The academical philosophy. Baxter.

TA-CXD'E-MISM, n. A member of an academy, an academical philosopher. Baxter.

fA-CAD'E-Mist, n. A member of an academy, an academical philosopher. Baxter.

\$\( \text{A-CAD'E-Miy}, n. \] [a-k\( \text{ad'e-me}, P. J. F. E. Ja, K. Sm. \) \( \text{Wh}: \) a-k\( \text{ad'e-me}, or \( \text{ak'a-d\( \text{am-e}, S. W. \)]} \) A society of learned men associated for the promotion of some art or science; Plato's school of philosophy, a university, a grammar school; a place of education; a seminary.

inary.

A CA'DI-A-LÎTE,\* n. (Min.) A silicious mineral found in Nova Scotia; red chabazite. Alger.

AC'A-JÛU,\* n. (Bot.) The cashew-nut tree. Crabb.

AC-A-LÊ'PHE,\* n. pl. [L.] (Zool.) A class of animals; acatephans. P. Cyc. See ACALEPHAN.

KC-A-LÊ'PHNN,\* n., pl. KC-A-LÊ'PHANS. (Zool.) One of a class of invertebrate aquatic and marine animals, having the property of irritating and inflaming the skin when touched, as the sea-nettle, jelly-fish, &c. Braude. Xc-A-NI/CEOUS,\* (äk-q-nā/shus) a. Prickly, like a thistle. Maunder.

Maunder. \$\tilde{A}^C \tilde{A}^N \tilde{TH}^{1}(E - \mathbb{E}\_{-} \pi\_{n}, \pi\_{n}, \pi\_{n}). \ (Bot.) A genus of plants. P. Cyc. \$\tilde{A}^C \tilde{A}^N \tilde{TH}^{1}(E \tilde{U} \pi\_{n}, \pi\_{n}, \pi\_{n}). \ (Bot.) A genus of plants. P. Cyc. \$\tilde{A}^{\tilde{U}} \tilde{TH}^{\tilde{U}} \tilde{\tilde{U}} \ \tilde{\tilde{U}}^{\tilde{U}} \ \ \tilde{\tilde{U}

DES. (Ent.) A species of cimex. Encyc.

A-CAN'THICE,\* n. (Bot.) A vegetable juice. Crab.

A-CAN'THICE,\* n. (Bot.) A vegetable juice. Shop.

A-CAN'THICE,\* n. (Ent.) (Look) A genus of rodent animals.

A-CAN'THI-ON,\* n. [Gr.] (Zool.) A genus of rodent animals.

mals. P. Cyc.

A. CM' I [Gr.] (Zool.) A genus of rodent animals. P. Cyc.

A. CAN' I I I I S. n. [Gr.] (Bot.) The groundsel, a plant, a bird. A.s.

J-CAN THO-DES,\* n. pl. A genus of fossil fishes. Agassa: A-CAN THO-PHIS,\* n. (Zool.) A genus of venomous ser-

pents. P. Cyc. AC-AN-THOP-TE-RYG'I-OUS,\* a. (Ich.) Having prickly fins. Ash.

ASA.
AC-AN-THÜ'RUS,\* n. (Ich.) A genus of fishes. P. Cyc.
AC-CAN'THUS, n. [L.] pl. L. A-CAN'THÏ, Eng. A-CAN'THUS-ES. (Bot.) A spiny herbaceous plant, with punatifid leaves, and large whitish flowers, hear's-foot or
bear's-breech. —(Arch.) An ornament which resembles
the leaves of the plant, used in the capitals of the Co-

the leaves of the plant, used in the capitals of the Cornthina and composite orders.

A-CAN'ZI-I,\* n. pl. The Turkish light-horse. Crabb.

A-CAN'ZI-I,\* n. (Bot.) The long pepper-plant. Crabb.

A-CAN'I-DES,\* n. pl. (Ent.) A genus of spider-like animals, or insects; inites, acail. P. Cyc.

Kc'A-Rôs,\* n. (Bot.) The wild inyrtle. Crabb.

AC'A-Rôs,\* n. (L.) pl. AC'A-RÎ (Ent.) A genus of insects, a inite. P. Cyc.

A-CAT-A-LEC'T[C, n. [dκαταληκτικός, Gr.] (Rhet.) A verse which has the complete number of syllables, without defect or excess.

fact or excess.

A-CXT-A-LEC'T|C,\* a. Not halting short; complete. Ash.

A-CXT-A-LEP'S|-A, n. [ἀκαταληψία, Gr.] Acatalopsy. Whitlock.

Frautock.

A-CAT-A-LEP'SY,\* n. Incomprehensibility. Smart.

A-CAT-A-LEP'TIC,\* a. Incomprehensible. Smart.

A-CAT-B-R, n. A provider of provisions. Chaucer.

A-CATES', n. p'. Victuals, viands. Spenser. See CATES.

A-CÂU'LINE,\* A-CÂU'LOUS,\* A-CÂU'LOUS,\* A-CÂU'LIS,\* π. [a & καυλυς.] (Bot.) A plant having no stem.

AC-CEDE', v. n. [accedo, L.] [i. ACCEDED; pp. ACCEDING, ACCEDED.] To be added to; to come to; to come over; to assent

AC-CEL'ER-ATE, v. a. [accelero, L.] [i. ACCELERATED; pp. ACCELERATING, ACCELERATED.] To hasten, to quicken the motion of.

AC-CEL'ER-AT-ED,\* p. a. Hastened. — (Mech.) Accelerated motion is that in which the velocity of a moving body is continually increased. Grier.

AC-CEL'ER-AT-ING, \* p. a. Causing acceleration; hasten-

ing. AC-CEL-EB-A'TION, m. Act of accelerating; increase of

AC-CEL-ER-A'TION, n. Act of accelerating; increase of motion; a hastoning.

AC-CEL'ER-A-TIVE, a. Increasing motion.

AC-CEN-DI-BLL'1-Ty,\* n. Inflammability. Ed. Rev.

AC-CEN-DI-BLL'1-Ty,\* n. Inflammability. Ed. Rev.

AC-CEN'DI-BLL'1-Ty,\* n. Inflammability. Ed. Rev.

AC-CEN'DI-BLL'1-Ty,\* n. Inflammability. Locke.

AC-CEN'DI-BLC'1-Ty,\* n. Increasing indiamed. Smart.

AC-CEN'DI-BLC,\* o. The act of kindling. Locke.

AC-CEN'DI-BLC secontus, L.) The modulation of the voice in speaking; a stress of voice on a certain syllable; a mark on a syllable to direct the modulation of the voice.

AC-CENT', v. a. [i. ACCENTED; pp. ACCENTING, ACCENTED.] To pronounce or utter with accent; to express, write, or note the accent.
AC-CENT'ED,\* p. a. Pronounced with the accent; having

the accent.

AC-CENT'OR, \* n. (Music) One who sings the highest part. Crabb.

AC-CENT'U-AL, (&k-sent'yu-al) a. Relating to accent.
AC-CENT'U-ATE, v. a. [1. ACCENTUATED; pp. ACCENTUATIO, ACCENTUATED.] To place the accent properly;

to accent. Bailey.

AC-CENT-U-A'TION, n. The act of placing the accent. AC-CEPT, v. a. (accepts, l.) [I. ACCEPTED; pp. ACCEPT-ING, ACCEPTED.] To take, to receive kindly, to admit; to agree to; sometimes used with of, as, "Accept of my hearty wishes," Addison.

nearty wisnes." Addison.

AC-CEPT-A-BLI\_1-Ty, n. Quality of being acceptable.

||AC-CEPT'A-BLE\_| [sk-sēp'ts-bl, P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb. Johnson, Jsh. Dyche, Barclay, iki-sep-ts-bl, S. W. J. E. F.] a

Sure to be accepted or well roceived; welcome; grateful, pleasing. 3°, "Within these twenty years, this word has shifted its accent from the second to the first syllable. There are now few polite speakers who do not pronounce increase how now point speakers wou do not pronounce it ac'coptable; and it is much to be regretted that this pronunciation is become so general." Walker. Such was the fact, as stated by Walker, near the end of the last century. But the accent of the words acceptable and com mendable has, in a great measure, been shifted back again from the first to the second syllable, and they are so accented by several of the latest English orthoepists. See COMMENDABLE.

AC-CEPT'A-BLE-NESS, n. The quality of being acceptable.
AC-CEPT'A-BLE, ad. In an acceptable manner.
AC-CEPT'ANCE, n. Act of accepting; reception with approbation; acceptation, meaning.—(Com.) The subscribing of a bill, the bill itself when subscribed.

AC-CEP-TA'TION, n. Reception , acceptance , the meaning of a word.

AC-CEPT'ER, n. One who accepts.

†AC-CEPT-I-LĀ'TION, n. [acceptulatio, I.] (Civil Law) The remission of a debt by a creditor without payment. Cot-

AC-CEP'TION, n. Acceptation. Hammond.

†AC-CEP'TION, n. Acceptation. Hammond.
†AC-CEP'TIVE, a. Rendy to necept. B. Jonson.
AC-CEPTIVE, a. Rendy to necept. B. Jonson.
AC-CEPTIVE, s. N. (Law) One who accepts a bill of exchange, &c. Bowver.
AC-CEP'TRIESS, n. A female who necepts. S. Olwer. [R.]
AC-CESS', or AC'CESS, [ak-s6s', W. P. J. F. Sm., ak'ses, S. E. K.; šk'sēs, or ak-ses', Ja. n. [accessus or accesson J. Approach, increase, addition, admission, external passage or entrance, a corridor.
|AC'CES-SA-RI-IV, ad. In the manner of an accessary.

See Accessory.

||XC'CES-SA-RY, n. An accomplice. See Accessory.
Ac-cEs-SI-Bill'I-TY,\* n. Quality of being accessible. I. Taylor.

I aysor.
AC-CES'SI-BLE, a. That may be approached, approachable.
AC-CES'SION, (ak-sésh'un) n. Enlargement; augmentation, act of coming to, or joining to, approach.
AC-CES'SION-AL,\* (ak-sésh'un-al) a. Additional. Ed. Rev.
AC-CES-SO'EI-AL,\* a. Belonging to an accessory. Smart.
||XC'CES-SO-RI-LY, ad. In the manner of an accessory.

AC'CES-SO-RI-FESS,\* n. The quality of being accessory.

||XC'OES-SO-RY, [ak'ses-so-re, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; ak-ses'so-re, Ash.] a. Contributing to a crime, joined to another thing; additional.

||KC'CES-SO-RY, n. [accessorius, L.] (Law) One who is guilty of a crime, not principally, but by participation, an accomplice.—An accessory before the fact is one who,

an accomplice.—An accessory before the fact is one who, being absent when the crime was committed, yet counselled or commanded another to commit it.

Ac-CES'SUS,\* n. [L.] A climbing machine; a mode of electing a pope, called, in English, an election by acclaimation. Crabb.

KOC. CASO.

ACCI-DENCE, m. A little book containing the accidents or first rudiments of grammar.

ACCI-DENT, m. The happening of an event without the design of the agent; casualty; chance; a property or quality of any being that is not essential to it.—(Gram.)

pl. The properties and qualities of the parts of speech.

AC-CI-DEN'TAL, n. A property non-essential. Pcarson.

(Mus.) A flat or sharp prefixed to the notes in a movement

AC-CI-DEN'TAL, a. Having the quality of an accident, not designed or plauned; non-essential; casual, fortuitous AC-CI-DEN-TAL'I-TY,\* n. The quality of being accidental Coleridge.

AC-CI-DEN'TAL-LY, ad. In an accidental manner; casually. AC-CI-DEN'TAL-NESS, n. Quality of being accidental.

[AC-C]-DEN'T]-A-RY, (&k-sp-den'she-a-re) a. Belonging to accidents or accidence. Bp. Morton. AC-CI-PEN'SER,\* n. (Ich.) A genus of fishes; the sturgeon.

P. Cyc.
\*Ac-clp'i-Ent, n. [acoppens, L.] A receiver. Bailey.
dc-clp'i-TER,\* n. [L.] A hawk; a fish, the milvius.

AC-CIP'I-TRINE, \* a. Relating to the hawk. Maunder. Ac-OIP-J-TRIN'I-A, \* z. (Bot.) The herb hawk-weed. Dr.

AC-CIP!TRA-RY,\* n. A catcher of birds of prey. Drake.
†AC-CIP!, v. a. To call, to cite; to summon. Shak.
†AC-CLAIM', v. n. [acclame, L.] To applaud. Bp. Hall.
AC-CLAIM', n. A shout of praise; acclamation. Milton. [R.]

TAC'CLA-MATE, v. a. To applaud. Waterhous

C-CLA-MA'TION, m. A shout of applause; applause; unanimous and immediate election, viva voca.

imous and immédiate election, viva vocá.

AC-CLIMAT-TO-RY, a. Pertaining to acclamation.

AC-CLIMATE,\* or AC'CLI-MATE,\* v. a. [L. ACCLIMATED, pp. ACCLIMATING, ACCLIMATED.]

To inure or adapt to a climate; to acclimate to acclimation. Coleradge.

AC-CLI-MATE-MENT,\* n. Acclimation. Coleradge. [R.]

&C-CLI-MAT-I-MENT,\* n. Act of acclimating; act of making or of becoming inured to a climate. Farm. Encyc.

AC-CLI-MAT-I-ZA'TION,\* n. Act of inuring to a climate.

Qu. Rev. [R.]

&C-CLI'MA-TIZE,\* v. a. [L. ACCLIMATIZED; pp. ACCLI-MATIZING, ACCLIMATIZED.]

To inure or adapt to a climatic or adapt to a climatic property of the collimation of the climatic property of the cli

G-CLI'MA-TIZE, \* v. a. [i. ACCLIMATIZED; pp. ACCLI-MATIZING, ACCLIMATIZED.] To inure or adapt to a cli-mate different from what is natural, to acclimate. Brande. AC-CLI'MA-TURE, \* m. State of being inured to a climate.

AC-CLIVMA-TÜRE,\* m. State of being inured to a climate. Caldwell. [R.]
†AC-CLIVE, a. Rising. Aubrey.
AC-CLIVI-TY, m. Steepness reckoned upwards, the ascent of a hill is the acciunty, the descent the declivity.
AC-CLIV'OUS, [sk-kliv'us, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; sk-kliv'us, P.] a. Rising with a slope.
†AC-CLÖV', v. a. To stuff full; to cloy. See Cloy.
†AC-CÜL', v. a. To bustle; to coil. Spenser. See Coil.
†AC-CÜL', v. a. To embrace round the neck. Surrey.
AC'CO-LA,\* m. [L.] A delicate fish found at Malta.—(Law)
A husbandman: a borderer. Whokaw.

A husbandman; a borderer. Whishaw.

\*\*C-CO-LADE',\* or XC-CO-LADE',\* [ak-q-lād', K. R. Wb.:
\*\*ak-q-lād', Sm.] n. [Fr.] A blow on the neck or shoulder,
or an embrace, a ceremony formerly used in conferring or an embrace, a ceremony formerly used in conferring knighthood. Hallam.

(XC'CO-LENT, n. [accolens, L.] A borderer. Bailey. AC-COM'MO-DA-BLE, a. That may be fitted. Watts. [R.] †AC-COM'MO-DA-BLE-NESS, n. State of being accommodoble

DATED; pp. ACCOMMODATING, ACCOMMODATED.] To supply with conveniences of any kind, to adapt; to fit, to

ply with conveniences of any kind, to adapt; to m; so adjust; to suit; to serve.

AC-COM'MO-DĀTE, v. n. To be conformable. Brown.

AC-COM'MO-DĀTE, v. n. Suitable, fit. Ray. [R.]

AC-COM'MO-DĀTE-D,\* p. a. Suipplied; adapted, suitable.

AC-COM'MO-DĀTE-LY, ad. Suitably; fitly. More. [R.]

AC-COM'MO-DĀT-NESS, n. Fitness. Hallywell. [R.]

AC-COM'MO-DĀT-ING,\* p. a. Affording accommodation, Automated to chiles.

disposed to oblige. disposed to oblige.

AC-COM-MO-DĀ/TION, n. State of being accommodated; provision of conveniences, adaptation; fitness; reconciliation; adjustment:—pl. conveniences; lodgings.

AC-COM-MO-DĀ/TION-BILL,\* n. (Com.) A bill of exchange given as an accommodation instead of money. Crabb.

AC-COM/MO-DĀ-TIVE,\* a. Tending to accommodate. Recd-

AC-COM'MQ-DA-TOR, n. One who accommodates.

AC-COM'PA-NJ-BERT, n. One who accompanies.

AC-COM'PA-NJ-BERT, n. That which accompanies.

- (Mu-sic) An instrumental part added to the composition by

way of embellishment

way of embeliamment.
\$Ac-COMPA\_NIST,\* m. (Music) One who performs an accompanying part. Crabb.
\$Ac-COMPA\_NIST,\* m. (Music) One who performs an accompanying part. Crabb.
\$C-COMPA\_NIST,\* m. (Music) v. a. [accompagner, Fr.] [i. Accompanier, pp. Accompanying, Accompanied.]
To be with another as a companion; to join with; to go

AC-COM'PA-NY, v. n. To associate with; to cohabit.
AC-COM'PLICE, n. An associate, usually in an ill sense;
an abettor. — (Law) One of several concerned in a felony

or crime

AC-COM'PLICE-SHIP,\* n. State of being an accomplice.

AC-COMPLICE-SHIP, "a. State of being an accomplice. H. Taylor. [R.]

KC-COM-PLIG'I-TY, \* a. The character or act of an accomplice. Qu. Rev. [R.]

AC-COMPLISH, v. a. [accomplir, Fr., from complee, L.]

[i. accomplished; pp. accomplining, accomplished. To complete; to execute fully; to fulfil; to obtain; to adorn, or furnish.

AC-COM'PLISH-A-BLE, a. Capable of accomplishment,

AC-COM'PLISHED, (sk-kom'plisht) [sk-kom'plisht, J. F.]

R. Sm.; ak-köm'pljah-ed, S. W. P. Ja. 37 Shoridan, Walker, &c., pronounce -plahed, in unaccomplished, as one syllable.] p. a. Complete in some qualification, ef-

one sylanie. J. p. a. Competer agant.

AC-COM'PLISH-ER, n. One who accomplishes. Mure.

AC-COM'PLISH-MENT, n. Act of accomplishing; state of being accomplished; completion; full performance; utnament of mind or body, attanment.

AC-COMPT', (ak-kôdint') n. [compter and compte, anciently accompter, Fr.] An account. See Account.

AC-COMPT', BLE, (ak-kôdin'ta-bi) a. Accountable. Beaum.

& Fl.

-COMPT'ANT, (ak-kdûn'tant) n. A reckoner; computer.

South. 3.7-Accompt and accomptant are technical, or ure often used when the words are officially applied, as, Accomptant-General, an officer in the English Court of Chancery; but in other cases they are generally written account and accountant.

AC-COMPT'ING-DAY, (ak-köunt'ing-da) n. Day of reckonmg. Denham.

AC-CORD', v. a. [accorder, Fr.] [a. accorded; pp. according, accorded.] To make agree, to compose; to grant.

AC-CORD', v. n. To agree; to suit one with another. Shak. (Scotland.) Used impersonally; us, "as accorda" or "as accords of law," i. e. conformable to law. Jamieson.

Ac-coke, a. A compact; agreement, a satisfaction agreed upon; union; harmony; consent. — Own accord, voluntary motion.

AC-CÖRD'ANCLY. A In assistant, helper, favorer. Cotgrave.

AC-CORD', AR, A. An assistant, neiper, tavofer, Corprace, AC-CORD', ING, \*P. a. A greeing; harmonizing, as, "according voice." Shak.
AC-CORD', ING-LY, ad. Agreeably; conformably.
AC-CORD', ING-TO, prep. In accordance with, agreeably to.
AC-CORD', ING-TO, \*P. a. (Mas.) A modern musical instrument, the sound of which is produced by the valuation of metallic surprass occasioned by a current of far reading from tallic springs, occasioned by a current of air rushing from a bellows, where it is accumulated, through valves attached to the keys, and which are opened by the fingers of the musician. Francis.

AC-COR'PO-RATE, v. a. [ad and corpus, L.] To incorporate. Milton

Milton.
AC-CÖST', v. a. [accoster, Fr.] [i. accosted; pp. accosting, accosted.] To speak to first, to address. †AC-CÖST', v. n. To adjoin. Spenser.
AC-CÖST', v. n. To adjoin. Spenser.
AC-CÖST'ED, p. a. Easy of access; familiar. Howell.
AC-CÖST'ED, p. a. Addressed. — (Her.) Side by side.
AC-CÖST'ED, p. a. Addressed. — (Her.) Side by side.
AC-CÖST'ED, p. a. Addressed. — (Her.) Side by side.
ACCOUCHEURY, (āk-kôs-hūr') [āk-kô-shār', Ja.; āk-kô-shār, K.; āk-kôs-hūr'), [ak-kô-shār', Ja.; āk-kô-shār', Smart.
ACCOUCHEUSE,\* (āk-kô-shōz') n. [Fr.] A midwife.
Smart.

AC-COONT', n. [accompt, old Fr.] A computation; estima-tion, advantage; regard, sake; narrative, relation, ex-planation.—(Com.) Account current, a running account, and the statement of the mercantile transactions of one person with another, drawn out in the form of debtor and creditor.

AC-COUNT', v. a. [i. ACCOUNTED; pp. ACCOUNTING, ACCOUNTED.] To esteem; to think; to hold in opinion, to reckon; to compute.

Ac-COONT', v. n. To reckon; to give an account; to appear as the medium by which any thing may be explained.
Ac-COONT-A-NIL'1-TY,\* n. State of being accountable; accountableness. R. Hall.

AC-COUNT/A-BLE, a. Liable to account; responsible.
AC-COUNT/A-BLE, a. Liable to account; responsible.
AC-COUNT/A-BLE-NESS, n. State of being accountable.
†AC-COUNT/ANT, n. Accountable to. Shak.
AC-COUNT/ANT, n. One skilled or employed in accounts.
AC-COUNT/ANT, n. One skilled or employed in accounts.
AC-COUNT/ANT-GN-YER-AL, \*n. The principal or responsible accountant in a public office, or in a mercantile or banking blues or compensure. banking house or company; an officer in the English Court of Chancery. Brande. See Accomptant-General. Ac-COONT'ANT-SHIP,\* n. The office of an accountant. Crabb.

Crabb.
AC-CÖUNT'-BOOK, (-bûk) n. A book containing accounts.
AC-CÖUNT', NG, n. The act of reckoning up accounts.
AC-CÖUNT', NG, n. The act of reckoning up accounts.
AC-COUNT', LE, (sk-kūp'pl) v. a. [accoupter, Fr.] [s accounting, accounting.] To join; to link together; to coupte.
AC-COUNT', to coupte.
AC-COUNT', LE-MENT, (sk-kūp'pl-ment) n. A junction. [s.]
AC-COUNT', v. a. To entertain with courtship; to court.
Breaser.

AC-COUTRE, (sk-k0'tyr) v. c. [decoutrer, Fr.] [t. ACCOUTRED; pp. ACCOUTRED, ACCOUTRED.] To dress; to TRED; pp. equip.

AC CÔU'TRE-MENT, (sk-kô'tur-ment) n. Dress; equipage; trappings; ornaments. Skak.

†AC-CÖY', v. a. [accoiser, old Fr.] To quiet; to soothe; to caress. Spenser.

A-CEPH'A-LZN,\* n. pl. (Zool.) Same as acephala. Kirby.

A-CEPH'A-LZ, n. pl. [axiqaloc; Gr.] Levellers, who acknowledge no head; a sect of Christian heretics so called the careful properties of th AC-ORED'IT, v. a. [accreditor, old Fr.; accrede, L.] [i. Accreditor] pp. Accreditor, Accredited. To countenance; to procure honor or credit for. Burks. AC-ORED-I-TA'TION, n. Act of accrediting; that which gives credit. R. Cumberland.
AC-ORED'IT-ED,\* p. a. Intrusted; confidential.
AC-ORES'CENCE,\* n. Act of growing to; increase. Coleridge. [R.]
AC-ORES'CENT, a. [accresco, L.] Increasing. Shuckford.
AC-ORES'CENT, a. [accresco, L.] Increasing Shuckford.
AC-ORES'CENT, a. [accresco, L.] increasing of the original duration, which a note gains by having a dot placed at the right of it. Brande.
AC-ORES'TION. n. Act of growing to another: increase. Anowheeles in the second of the second for the second of t A-CEPH 3-Bools, Windle A. A. CER VATE, v. a. [acero, L.] To heap up. Scott. A.-CER VATE, v. a. [acero, L.] To heap up. Scott. A.-CER VATE, v. a. [acero, L.] To heap up. Scott. A.-CER VATE, v. a. To make sour. Bailey.

A-CER BI-TÜDE, \* n. Sourness; acerbity. Smart.

A-CER BI-TÜDE, \* n. Sourness; acerbity. Smart.

A-CER BI-TY, n. A rough, sour taste; severity.

A-CER BI-TY, n. A rough. Sharp; pointed, like a needle or pine leaf. Loudon.

A-CER WATE, v. a. [acervo, L.] To heap up. Scott.

A-CES BI-TY, n. A clidity; acesseency. Shak.

A-CES CEN-CY, n. [acesco, L.] Tendency to sourness; acidity. right of it. Brande.

AC-CRÉ/TION, n. Act of growing to another; increase.
AC-CRÉ/TIVE, a. Growing; increasing by growth.
AC-CRIM-I-NA/TION, n. Accusation; reproach.
AC-CROACH, (ak-krôch) v. a. [accroacher, Fr.] [i. accusation; pp. accroaching, accroacher.] To gripe; to draw away by degrees. Blackstone. [R.]

AC-CRÖACH/MENT, n. Act of accroaching. Bailey.
AC-CRÜE/, (ak-krâ') v. n. [accru, from accroitre, Fr.] [i. accusus; pp. accsuing, accusus.] To accede to; to be added to; to append to.—(Com.) To arise, as profits; to follow, as loss. follow, as loss.

AC-CRU'MENT, n. Addition; increase. Bp. Taylor. [R.]

AC-CU-BA'TION, n. [accubo, L.] The posture of leaning at ity. Jones.
A-C.Es'CENT, (a-sös'cnt) a. Tending to sourness or acidity.
AC-E-TAB'U-LUM,\* n. [L.] A vinegar cruet; a cup. Crabb.
AC'E-TATE,\* [ise'q-tat, K. Sm. Crabb, Maunder, Danglison; a-sö'tat, P. Cyc.] n. (Chem.) A salt formed from a combination of acetic acid with an alkaline, earthy, metallic, or vegetable base. P. Cyc.
A-CET'LELG'ITON \* n. The set of acetifying. Visc.
Brands. meals. Brown. †AC-CUMB', v. n. [accumbo, L.] To recline or ite at the table. †AC-CUM', v. n. [accumbo, L.] To recline or lie at the table, Badey.

AC-CUM'BEN-CY, n. State of being accumbent.

AC-CUM'BENT, a. Leaning; lying against. Arbuthnot.

†AC-CUM'BENT, n. One placed at a dinner-table. Bp. Hall.

AC-CUMU-LATE, v. a. [accumulo, L.] [L. ACCUMULATED; pp. ACCUMULATED, c. accumulateD.] To heap, as one thing upon another; to pile up; to amass; to collect.

AC-CUMU-LATE, n. n. To increase. Goldsmith.

AC-CUMU-LATE, a. Heaped; accumulated. Bacon.

AC-CU-MU-LATE, a. Heaped; accumulated. Bacon.

AC-CU-MU-LATE, a. Heaped; accumulating; that which is accumulated. Increase. A-CLIAN, a. (Chem.) Having the properties of vinegar. Brande.

A-CET-I-FI-CA'TION,\* n. The act of acetifying. Ure.

A-CET-I-FI-CA'TION,\* n. The act of acetifying. Ure.

A-CET-I-FI,\* v. a. [i. acetiffie]; pp. acetiffing. Acetiffie].

To make acid or sour; to acetify. Ure.

XC-E-TIM'E-TER,\* n. An instrument or apparatus for measuring the strength of vinegar and acids. Ure.

XC-E-TIM'E-TER,\* n. (Chem.) The art of measuring the strength of acetous acid and a base. P. Cyc.

XC-E-TONE,\* n. (Chem.) A salt formed of acetous acid and a base. P. Cyc.

XC-E-TONE,\* n. (Chem.) Pyroacetic spirit. Ure.

XC-E-TOS'I-TY, n. The state of being sour. Bailey.

XC-E-TOS'I-TY, n. The state of being sour. Bailey.

A-C-E-TOS'I-TY, n. The state of being sour. Boyle.

A-C-HE'AN,\* (a-ke'an) a. Relating to Achana or Achæa.

Mitford.

A-C-HE'AN,\* (a-ke'an) a. Relating to Achana or Achæa. AC-CU-MU-LA-TVF, G. Act of accumulating; that which is accumulated; increase.

AC-CU'MU-LA-TVF, a. That accumulates.

AC-CU'MU-LA-TVF, m. One who accumulates.

AC-CU'MU-LA-TQR, n. One who accumulates.

XC'CU-RA-CV, n. [accurate, L.] State of being accurate; correctness; exactness. COUPLINGS, a. Free from error; correct; exact.

XC'CU-RATE-LY, ad. Exactly, without error.

XC'CU-RATE-NESS, n. Accuracy, exactness. Newton.

AC-CURSED. To doom to misery; to curse. ACHE, (āk) n.; pl. ACHES. A continued pain.
ACHE, (āk) v. n. [1. ACHED; pp. ACHING, ACHED.] To
be in pain. CURSED.] To doom to misery; to curse. AC-CURSED., 2. a. (ak-kurst', p.; ak-kurs'ed, a.) Cursed; execrable; hateful.

AC-CURSED., a. Blamable; that may be accused. Brown. AC-CU'\$A-BLE, a. Blamable; that may be accused. Brown. AC-CU-\$A'TION, n. Act of accusing; that of which one is accused; a charge made in a legal form; blame, censure. AC-CU'\$A-TIVE, a. Accusing.—(Gram.) Noting a case in which the force of the active verb terminates; objective. which the force of the active verb terminates; objective, AC-CU'SA-TIVE, \*n. The fourth case of Latin nouns. Harris. AC-CU'SA-TIVE-LY, ad. As the accusative case. AC-CU-SA-TÖ'RI-AL.\* a. Accusatory. Ec. Rev. [R.] AC-CU-SA-TÖ'RI-AL-LY,\* ad. By way of accusation. Ec. Rev. [R.] AC-CU'SA-TO-RY, a. Containing an accusation. Ayliffe. fac-CUSE', \*n. Accusation. Shak. AC-CUSE', \*n. Accusation. Shak. AC-CUSE', \*(ak-kūz') v. a. [accuso, L.] [i. accuso; pp. accusing, accused; to arraign; to blame; to censure. AC-CUSED', \*(ak-kūzd') p. a. Charge with a crime or an offence; to impeach; to arraign; to blame; to censure. AC-CUSED', \*(ak-kūzd') p. a. Charged with a crime; censured. P. Cyc.

XEH-E-RÜ'ŞIAN,\* a. Relating to Acherusia. Appleton.

A-CHIĒV'A-BLE, (a-chēv'a-bl) a. That may be done. Bar-A-CHIEV'ANCE, (a-chē'vans) n. Achievement. Sir T. Elyol. [R.]
A-CHIĒVE', (a-chēv') v. a. [achever, Fr.] [i. achieved ; pp.
achieving, achieved.] To perform; to finish; to gain.
A-CHIĒVE'MENT, w. Act of achieving; performance; a
great exploit; a deed; a feat; an escutcheon, or ensign armorial armormi.

A-CHIEV'ER, (s-chē'vur) n. One who achieves. Shak.

AgH-IL-LĒ'A,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of plants; milfoil. P. Cyc.

AgH-ING (ā'king) n. Pain; uneasmess. South.

AgH'-RITE,\* n. (Mm.) A silinate of copper. Phillips.

XgH-LA-MTD'g-OUS,\* a. (Bot.) Having neither calyn nor

corolla. Brande. AC-CUSED',\* (ak-küzd') p. a. Charged with a crime; censured.
AC-CUS'ER. m. One who accuses. Sherwood.
AC-CUS'ER-ESS, m. She who accuses. Sherwood.
AC-CUS'ING,\* p. a. Bringing accusation; censuring.
AC-CUS'TOM, v. a. [accountmer, Fr.] [i. accustomer.] pp.
accustoming, accustomer.] To make customary or habitual; to habituate; to inure. Millom.
AC-CUS'TOM, v. m. To cohabit. Millom.
AC-CUS'TOM, v. To cohabit. Millom.
AC-CUS'TOM, a. Custom. Millom.
AC-CUS'TOM, a. BLE, a. Customary. Hale.
AC-CUS'TOM, a. BLE, a. Customary. Factley.
AC-CUS'TOM, a. BLE, a. Customary. Factley.
AC-CUS'TOM, a. BLE, a. Customary. Factley.
AC-CUS'TOM, a. B. Customary.
AC-CUSTOMARY.
AC-CUS sured. AEH-LXM'Y-DOUS,\* a. (Bot.) Having no calyx or corolla. ACH'MITE,\* n. (Min.) A crystallized, silicious minerai. ABH MILE, 'm. (vain.) A species of the herpes. 
A' g π (κ, (k') k') n. [L.] (Med.) A species of the herpes. 
A β H κ κ.\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of tropical plants. P. Cyc. 
A β H κ κ.\* n. [L.] (δ t.) A genus of tropical plants. P. Cyc. 
A β H κ κ.\* n. [L.] (δ t.) A genus of tropical plants. P. Cyc. 
incling telescopes which prevent optical aberration arising from the various colors of light. -енко-ма-түү'і-тұ,\* n. State of being achromatic. Phil. Mag. A-EHBO'MA-TISM,\* n. The destruction of the primary colora which accompany the image of an object seen through a prism or lens; want of color. Brands.

A-OIO V-LA,\* s. [L.] (Bot.) A plant, the chervil.—(Ich. A fish. Crabb.

Bee ACEPHALAN.

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&-CIO'U-LAE,\* a. Slender, sharp-pointed, and rather stiff, as a prickle. Brande.

as a prickle. Brande.

\$A\_C(C\_V\_LATE,\* a. (Bot.) Needle-shaped. P. Cyc.

\$C\_ID, (\$\frac{1}{2}\) a. [scidus, L.] Sour; sharp to the taste.

\$C\_ID, (\$\frac{1}{2}\) a. (Chem.) A substance sour and sharp to
the taste, that changes vegetable blue colors to red, and,
by combining with an alkali, forms a salt.

\$C\_ID\_IT\_\$E\_OUS,\* a. (Chem.) Containing or producing
acid Reseals.

acid. Brande

†AC'ID-IST, a. One who maintains the doctrine of acids Dr. Slave

Dr. Stare.
A.-ClD'<sub>1-T</sub>y, a. Quality of being acid; sourness.
AC'<sub>1</sub>D-NESS, (ás'<sub>1</sub>d-nès) a. Quality of being acid.
A-ClD'<sub>1-L</sub>AS, (3-s'id'u-lè) a. pl. [L.] Medicinal springs impregnated with carbonic acid. Quacy.
A-ClD'<sub>1</sub>U-LÄTE, v. a. [L. ACIDULATED; pp. ACIDULATING, ACIDULATED.] To tinge with acids in a slight degree.
A-Librah.

AC'1-DULE,\* n. (Chem.) A salt that has an excess of acid.

Frames.

A-CID'U-LOUS, a. Somewhat acid; sourish. Burke.

A-CID'U-LOUS, a. Somewhat acid; sourish. Burke.

KO-I-NA'CEOUS,\* (is-q-na'shys) a. Full of kernels. Maunder.

KO-I-NA'C'I-FORM.\* a. (Bot.) Scymitar-shaped. P. Cyc.

A-CIN'P-FORM.\* a. Having the form of grapes. Smart.

KC-I-NOSS.\* a. [L.] (Bot.) A bunch of succulent berries, as grapes. P. Cyc.

ACUNGSY.\* n. A demonstration of surgical operations; a description of surgical instruments. Monthly Rev.

KCK'ER, n. A ripple on the surface of the water; a curl; fine mould. Craven Dialect. [Local, Eng.]

AC-KNÖW', (sk-nō') v. a. [agnosco, L.] To acknowledge, to confess. B. Jonson.

AO-KNÖWL'EDGE, (sk-nōl'cj) v. a. [1. ACKNOWLEDGED, pp. ACKNOWLEDGED, ACKNOWLEDGED.] To own the knowledge of; to own in a particular character, to rec-

pp. ACKNOWLEDGING, ACKNOWLEDGING, knowledge of; to own in a particular character, to recognize, to avow, to grant, to confess. Ac-knowl'Edged,\* (ak-nol'cid) p. a. Avowed; con-

fessed.

AC-KNOWL'EDG-ER, n. One who acknowledges. Iz. Walton

Walton.

ΛC-KNÖWL/EDG-ING, (ak-nöl'e] ing) a. Grateful.

ΛC-KNÖWL/EDG-MENT, (ak-nöl'e]-mēnt) n. Act of acknowledging; confession; recognition; gratitude, expression of gratitude. See JUDGMENT.

ΧC/ΜΕ, n. [ἀκμή, Gr.] pl. ΧC/ΜΕς. The height, the summit; highest point; crisis.

ΧC/ΜΕΣ, \*\*n. (Μω.) A mineral containing silicia, iron, and
soda. Dana.

Λ(ΝΣ \*\*α. (Μω.) A small numble or tubevile on the face.

AC'NE,\* n, (Med.) A small pimple or tubercle on the face.

Dunglison.

A-coll', a, Cold. "Poor Tom's acold," Shak, A-coll',-FY,\* n. (Med.) The doctrine of remedies, or the materia medica. Brande.

-COL'O-THIST, n. [ἀκολουθίω, Gr.] (Romish church) One whose office is to prepare the elements for the offices, to light the church, &c. Aylife. AC'O-LYTE, n. Same as acolothyst. Brevint.

AC'O-NITE, n. [dx6vitov, Gr.] The herb wolf's-bane; a

A-CONTR-Xs,\* n. (Zool.) A genus of serpents. P. Cyc., fA-Cob', ad. At the top; high up. B. Jonson.
A'CORN, (K'korn) n. The seed or fruit of the oak.
A'CORN, v. n. To pick up and feed on acorns. Cheshire

Glossar

Glossary. A'CORN-BAR'NA-CLE,\* n. A species of barnacle. Kirby. A'CORN-BAR'NA-CLE,\* n. A species of barnacle. Kirby. A'CORNED, (a'kornd) a. Fed with acorns. Shak.—(Her.) Having acorns, as an oak-tree with acorns on it.
A'CORN-SHELL,\* n. The shell of the acorn.—(Zoil) A

A COPAN-SHELL, \*\* n. The spen of the acorn. — (2014) A multivalve crustacean. Goldsmith.

AC'Q-RÜS, \*\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A plant with sword-shaped leaves and aromatic stems, found in the meadows of England. Brands.

A-OOT-Y-LE'DON, \*\* ar AC-Q-TYL'E-DON, \*\* [ā-kōt-q-16'don, Brands.]

Brande, Wb.; šk-o-tile-dön, Saudamore,] n. [d and κοτυ-ληδών.] (Bot.) A plant whose seed has no distinct cot-yledons. Brands. See Cotyledon.

A-COT-Y-LED'O-NOUS,\* a. (Bot.) Having no cotyledons.

P. Cys. -cö0'mg-Teg,\* z. An instrument to measure hearing.

A-CÖÜS'TIC, a. [dκουστικός, Gr.] Relating to hearing. A-CÖÜS'TI-CAL, a. Relating to acoustics or hearing. Fas adau.

A-coos'rics, m. pl. The science of hearing or of sound; theory of sounds; medicines or instruments to help the hearing.

AC-QUAINT', (sk-kwänt') v. a. [accointer, Fr.] [i. AC-QUAINTED; pp. ACQUAINTING, ACQUAINTED.] To make familiar with; to inform.

†AC-QUAINT'A-BLE, a. Easy to be acquainted with. Chas-

AC-QUAINT'ANCE, n.; pl. AC-QUAINT'ANCE, or AC-QUAINT'AN-CES. Familiarity; knowledge of, intimacy, fellowship; a person or persons with whom we are acquainted.

AC-QUAINT'ANCE-SHIP, \* n. State of being acquainted.

CA. 06.

†AC-QUAINT'ANT, n. A person with whom one is acquainted. It. Walton.

AC-QUAINT'ED, a. Familiar; well known.

AC-QUAINT'ED-NESS,\* n. State of being acquainted. Dr. J. Pye Smith.

†AC-QUEST', n. Acquisition; the thing gained. Bacon.

J. Pye Smith.

AC-QUI-ESCE', (āk-kwg-ēs') v. n. [acquiesco, L.] [i. AC-QUI-ESCE', (āk-kwg-ēs') v. n. [acquiesco, L.] [i. AC-QUI-ESCE, QUI-ESCE, QUI-ESCE, (āk-kwg-ēs') v. n. [acquiesco, L.] [i. AC-QUI-ES'CENCE, (āk-kwg-ēs') n. State of acquiescing; a silent appearance of content; compliance, assent. AC-QUI-ES'CEN-CY, n. Same as acquiescence. Smart. AC-QUI-ES'CEN-ESCE, Easy; submitting. Johnson.

AC-QUI-ET, v. a. [acquieto, low L.] To render quiet. Sur A. Shrivu.

A. Shirley. AC-QUIR-A-BIL'I-TY,\* n. Quality of being acquirable. Pa-

AC-QUĪR'A-BLE, a. That may be acquired; obtainable.
AC-QUĪRE', v. a. [acquiro, L.] [t. acquired, pp. ac-quiring, acquired.] To gain by one's labor or effort;

to come to, to obtain.

AC-QUIRED', (ak-kwird') [ak-kwird', J. K. Sm., ak-kwir'-ed, S. W.] p. a. Gained by one's self, obtained.

AC-QUIRE'MENT, n. That which is acquired, acquisition.

AC-QUIRENG, m. Acquirement. Manatem.

AC-QUI'RY, n. One who acquires.

AC-QUI'RY, n. Acquirement. Naunton.

†AC-QUI'RY, n. Acquirement. Barrow.

†AC'QUI-SI'RY, n. Acquirement. Barrow.

AC-QUI-SI'TION, (ak-we-zish'un) n. Act of acquiring;

that which is acquired, acquirement.

AC-QUIS'-TIVE, a. That is acquired. Wotton.

AC-QUIS'-TIVE-LY, ad. By acquisition. Lully.

[R.]

AC-QUIS'-TIVE-LY, ad. By acquisition. Lully.

[R.]

AC-QUIS'-TIVE-NESS, n. (Phren.) The love of acquiring property or possession. Combe.

AC-QUIS'-TOR,\* n. One who makes acquisition. Richardson. [R.]

AC-QUIS'I-TOR, n. One who makes acquisition. Recarrson. [R.]

†AC-QUIST', n. [acquistum, low L.] Same as acquest. Milton. AC-QUIT', (ak-kwit') v. a. [acquitter, Fr.] [L. Acquitter, pp. Acquittino, Acquitted.] To set free, to clear from a charge, imputation, accusation, &c.; to discharge. AC-QUIT'MENT, n. Acquittal. South. AC-QUIT'TAL, n. Act of acquitting.—(Law) A deliverance from a charge or accusation of an offence, a judicial discharge a verdet of not multi-

charge, a verdict of not guilty.

†Ac-Quit'TANCE, v. a. To acquit. Shak.

Ac-Quit'TANCE, n. A discharge from a debt; a receipt; a

AC-QUIT'TANCE, n. A discharge from a debt; a receipt; a written discharge from an engagement or debt. †A-CRĀSE', nr †Δ-CRĀSE', v. a. To craze. Grafton. †AC'RĀ-SY, n. [ἀκρασία, Gr.] Excess, irregularity. Cornisk. Å'CRE, (ἀ'kyr) n. A piece of land forty rods long and four broad; 160 square perches or rods; or 4840 square yards; or 43,560 square fect. λ'CRE-AβE,\* (α'kgr-āj) n. The number of acres in a piece of land, measurement by the acre. Ed. Rev. λ'CRE-QL(a'kyrd) p. a. Possessing acres. Pope. λ'CRE-DĀLE,\* (α'kyr-dā) n. Land in a common field, different parts of which are held by different proprietors. Brockett. [Local. Eng.]

Brockett. [Local, Eng.]
AC'RID, a. [acer, L.] Hot and biting, or rough to the taste.

bitter.

A-CRID'I-AN,\* n. (Ent.) An orthopterous insect. Brande.
A-CRID'I-TY,\* \ n. Quality of being acrid; a sharp, bitter
AC'R\_ID-NESS,\* \ biting taste. P. Cyc.
AC-R\_I-MO'N\_I-OUS, a. Full of acrimony; corrosive; severe.
AC-R\_I-MO'N\_I-OUS-NESS, n. Quality of being acrimonious,
AC'R\_I-MO'N\_I-OUS-NESS, n. Quality of being acrimonious,
AC'R\_I-MO'N\_I-OUS-NESS, n. Quality of being acrimonious,
bitterness, severity; applied to plants, or to the temper of
nersons. persons.

-CRIT'I-CAL, \* a. (Med.) Having no crisis. Dunglison.

A-CRIT-FOAL, a. (wee.) naving no crisss. Lunguson. AC'RI-TOLE, m. An earld taste. Grew. †AC'RI-TY, m. Sharpness, engerness. Bacom. AC-RO-A-MAT'IC. AC-RO-A-MAT'I-CAL, to deep learning; abstruse; escterical.

terical.

AC-RO-A-MXT'JCS,\* n. pl. Same as acroatics. Smart.

AC-RO-AT'JC,\* a. Relating to acroatics; acromatic. Encyc.

AC-RO-AT'JCS, n. pl. [acpoariză, Gr.] Aristotic's lectures on the more subtile parts of philosophy, to which none but intimate disciples were admitted.

Mo-RO-GHÖR'DUS,\* n. (Zool.) A genus of serpents. P. Cyc. | XC'RO-GEN,\* n. (Bot.) A cryptogamous plant, as a fern, | Brande. &c.

CCRÖG'RA-PHY,\* n. The art of producing blocks in relief, for the purpose of printing from, along with type, and thus to supersede wood-engraving, invented by M. Schönthus to superseue wood-engraving, invented by M. Schonberg. Francis. A-CRO'M<sub>1</sub>-AL, \*a. Relating to the acromion. Dunglison. A-CRO'M<sub>2</sub>-ON, \*a. [Gr.] pl. A-CRO'M<sub>1</sub>-A. (Anat.) The upper process of the shoulder-blade. A-CRO'N'Y-CAL, \*a. [āκρο and νόξ, Gr.] Opposite to the sun, or rising when the sun sets, and setting when the

sun rises, as a star; opposed to cosmical.

Λ-CRON'Υ-CAL-LY, ad. At the acronycal time. Dryden.

β-CROP'O-LIS,\* n. [Gr.] An upper town, or citadel, as of Athens. P. Cyc.

Κο'(Ν-O-FIRE, n. [ά,ρρς and σπείρα, Gr.] A shoot or sprout from the end of seeds when germinating, or of barley then citally in the control of seeds when germinating, or of barley

ACRO-SPIRE, n. [a. pag and streeps, ut.] A shoot of sprout from the end of seeds when germinating, or of barley when malted, plumule. 
ACROSS/RED, (&K/ro-spird) p. a. Having sprouts. 
A-CROSS', prep. & ad. Athwart, crosswise, laid over. 
A-CROSS'TIC, n. [krop and ar (xos, Cr.] A poem in which the first letters of the lines spell some name. 
A-CROS'TIC, a. Relating to acrostics. Dryden. 
A-CROS'TIC, AL, \*a. Relating to an acrostic. Smart. 
A-CROS'TI-CAL,\*a. Relating to an acrostic. 
ACRO-TER, n. [akpor, Gr.] (dr.ch.) A little pedestal. See ACROTERIUM. 
ACRO-TE'R, n. [akpor, Gr.] (dr.ch.) A nextremity of the body, as the end of a finger. Crabb. 
AC-RO-TE'M' [-ON,\*n. (Med.) A species of wart. Crabb. 
ACT, v. n. [ago, actum, L.] [1. acted, pp. acting, actum, L.] acted, pp. acting, actum, L.] acted of a finger. 
ACT, v. a. To perform, to imitate; to practise; to felgn. 
ACT, v. A deed, exploit, performance; something done; a part of a play, or division of a drama; an exercise performed by a student at a public seminary or university, a statute. statute.

statute.

\$\$Ac-Tx^i/a^\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants. Prout.

\$\$Ac-Tx^i/a^\* n. (Zool.) A genus of animals belonging to the sea-nettles, the animal flower. P. Cyc.

\$\$XCT'/ING, n. Action, performance of an assumed part.

\$\$XCT'/ING, \*p. a. Performing service, duty, or labor.—\$\$Acting governor, &c., one who performs the duties of governor, though not elected to the office.

\$\$Ac-Tin'o-Cri'NITE, \*n. (Gool.) An extinct animal of the encirnite genus. Brande.

encrinite genus. Brunde.

entrinite genus. Brunde.

AC-TIN'O-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A variety of hornblende, a mineral of a green color. Brande.

AC-TIN-O-LIT'|C,\* a. Relating to actinolite. Ure.

AC-TIN-O-LIT'|C,\* a. Relating to actinolite. Ure.

AC-TIN-O-M'E-TER,\* n. (Opt.) An instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's rays. Herschel.

AC'TIN-OTE,\* n. (Min.) A radiated mineral. Hamilton.

AC'TIN, (ák'shun) n. State of acting, a deed; operation, a battle, engagement; share, stock; gesture, gesticulation, accommodation of the countenance, voice, and gesture, to the matter spoken.—(Law) A legal process or suit.—Real action, an action for the recovery of real property.—Personal action, an action of contract or tort, or local and transitory.—Criminal action, a prosecution for a crime.

A C'HION-A-BLE, a. (Law) That admits an action. Howell. XC'TION-A-BLE, ad. In a minner subject to a process of law. XC'TION-A-RY, a. One who has a share in actions or AC'TION-INT, stocks, as in France. † AC'TION-TĀK'ING, a. Littgious. Shak. XC'TION-TĀK'ING, a. Littgious. Shak. XC'TION-THRĒĀT'EN-ER, (Kir'shun-thrĕt'tn-ur) n. One accustomed to threaten actions at law. Harmar.

†AC-TJ-TA'TION, n. [actito, L.] Action quick and frequent.

| ACTIVATE, v. a. To make active. Bacon. |
| XCTIVATE, v. a. To make active. Bacon. |
| XCTIVE, (ak'tiv) a. [activus, L.] That acts, opposed to passive; busy; engaged in action; practical; nimble; agile, quick, not passive.—(Gram.) A verb active, or transitive, expresses action passing from an agent or active sume abact.

transitio, expresses action passing from an agent or actor to some object.

AC'TIVE LY, ad. In an active manner; busily; nimbly.

AC'TIVE-NESS, a. Quality of being active; quickness.

AC-TIVI-TY, n. State or quality of being active; the virtue or faculty of acting, nimbleness.

ACT'LYSS, a. Without spirit; insipid. Southern.

ACT OF FAITH.\* See Auto da Fr.

AC'TOR, n. One who acts, especially on the stage or in a

ACTU-AL, n. One who acts, especially on the stage or in a play; a stage-player.

ACTU-SL, (akt'yu-al) a. Really in act; real; certain; effective; positive; not merely in speculation or pretence.

ACTU-AL'-TY, n. The state of being actual. Cheyna.

ACTU-AL-IZE, \*v. a. To render actual or real. Coloridge.

ACTU-AL-LY, (akt'yu-al-q) ad. Positively; in act; really.

ACT'U-AL-NESS, n. The quality of being actual.

ACT'U-A-RY, n. [actuarius, L.] A registrar or clerk of a court or society; the managing officer of an insurance company or corporation; register.

†ACT'U-ATE, (akt'yu-āt) v. a. [u. actuated; pp. actuating, actuated] To put into action; to move; to influence.

fluence.

ACT-U-Ā'TION, n. Operation. Pearson. [R.]
†ĀCT-U-ĀSE', a. That has powers of action. Bailey.

ACT-U-ŌSE', a. Power or state of action. H. More.

AC'U-ĀTE, v. a. [acue, L.] To sharpen. Harvey. [R.]
†ĀC'U-ĀTE, a. Sharpened; pointed. Ashmole.

†ĀC-Ū'I-ṬION, \* n. The act of sharpening. Crabb.

†Ā-CŪ'I-ṬION, \* n. The act of sharpening. Crabb.

A-CŪ'I-Ṭ-ĀTE, \* v. a. Having a point or sting; prickly.

A-Ū'I-Ṭ-ĀTE, \* v. a. To form to a point; to sharpen

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A-Ū'I-Ṭ-ĀTE, \* n. (Ent.) A hymenonterous insact. Records.

A-CU'LE-ATE,\* n. (Ent.) A hymenopterous insect. Brande. A-CU'LE-AT-ED,\* a. Having prickly points; aculeate.

Pennant.

A-cU'LE-OUS,\* a. (Bot.) Having points or prickles. Brown.

A-cU'LE-US,\* n. [L.] pl. A-cU'LE-I. (Bot. & Zool.) A
prickle; a spine. Crabb.

A-cU'MEN, n. [L.] A sharp point; figuratively, quickness
of perception; acuteness; discernment.

A-cU'MI-NITE, a. To rise like a cone:—v. a. To whet
or sharpen. Millon.

A-CU'MI-NATE, a. (Bot.) Tapering to the point, but flat; pointed; sharp.

A-CUMI-NATE, a. (Bot.) Tapering to the point, but fint; pointed; sharp.

A-CUMI-NAT-ED, p. a. Sharp-pointed. Brown.

A-CU-MI-NAT-ION, n. The act of sharpening; a point.

A-CU-MI-NAT-ION, n. The act of sharpening; a point.

A-CU-PLNCT'URE; n. (Mad.) A method of bleeding by many small punctures. Crubb.

A-CUTE', (g-kalt') a. [acutus, L.] Sharp, ending in a point; ingenious, penetrating; keen, shrewd; vigorous; sharp in taste, high and shrill in sound.—Acute disease, any disease which terminates in a short time; opposed to chronical.—Acute accent, that which raises or sharpens the voice; opposed to grave.—Acute angle, an angle less than 90 degrees; not obtuse.

A-CÜTE', v. a. To render the accent acute. Walker. [R.]

A-CÜTE'YESS, n. Quality of being acute, sharpness; quickness of the intellect; printration.

A-CÜTE'NESS, n. Quality of being acute, sharpness; quickness of the office of the protration.

A-CÜTE'NESS, n. Quality of being acute, sharpness; quickness of the intellect; printration.

A-CÜTE'NESS, n. Caulity of being acute, sharpness; quickness of the intellect; printration.

A-CÜTE'NESS, n. Caulity of being acute, sharpness; quickness of the intellect; printration.

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A-CÜTE'NESS, n. Caulity of being acute, sharpness; quickness of the intellect; printration.

cnanged for the letter that begins the word to which it is prefixed, as, ac-cetle, af-fix, ag-gress, al-diteration.

†AD-ACF, n. a. [adigo, L.] To drive, to compel. Fotherby.

\*AD-AGE, (Ad'a) n. [adagium, L.] A maxim, a proverb.

†AD-A'G, l-AL, (ad-ā']e-al) a. Proverbial. Barrow.

\*AD-A'G, l-AL, (ad-ā']e-al) a. Proverbial. A slow time: — ad. slowly. Dr. Wharton.

\*AD'A-M'N, n. [Heb.] The first man, the progenitor of the human race. Calmet.

\*AD'A-M'NT, n. [adamse L.] A vory head stone about the discount of the slowly and the slowly head stone about the discount of the human race.

AD'A-MANT, n. [adamas, L.] A very hard stone; the diamond; loadstone.
AD-A-MAN-TE'AN, a. Hard as adamant; adamantine. Mil-

AD-A-MXN'TINE, a. Made of adamant; resembling adamant; very hard.
A-DXM'IC,\* a. Relating to Adam. Southey.
AD'AM-ITE, n. An ancient heretic.

AD-AM-IT'IC, a. Like an Adamite. Bp. Taylor.
AD'AM'S-AP'PLE, (ad'amz-ap'pl) n. A prominent part of

the throat.

ÄD'AM'S-NĒĒ'DLE,\* n. A tropical tree; the yucca. Loudon. ÄD-AN-SŌ'N-A,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of plants; the baobab. P. Cyc. XD'A-PIS,\* n.

AD'A-PIS,\* n. (Zool.) The hyrax, or cony of Scripturo Gesner. An extinct pachyderinations quadruped. Curver A-DÄFT', v. a. [adpto, L.] [L. ADAFIED, pp. ADAFIEN ADAFIED.] To fit; to adjust; to suit.
A-DÄFT-A-BIL'1-TY, n. The capability of adaption.
A-DÄFT'A-BIL'1-TY, n. The capability of adaption.
A-DÄFT'A-BIL'B-L, a. That may be adapted.
XD-AP-TA'TION, n. Act of fitting or adapting; suitableness; harmony; fitness.
A-DÄFT'ZD, p. a. Having adaptation or fitness; suitable.
A-DÄFT'ZD-NESS,\* n. State of being adapted. Suluman.
A-DÄFT'ZD-NESS,\* n. State of being adapted. Agings tube, open at both ends, used to connect a retort with its (Zool.) The hyrax, or cony of Scripture

Â-DAPT'ER,\*n. He or that which adapts. — (Chem.) A glass tube, open at both ends, used to connect a retort with its receiver, when the neck of the former is too short; called also adopter. Francis.
A-DAPT'IN, n. The act of fitting. Swift. [R.]
A-DAPT'IYE,\*a. Tending to adapt; suitable. Coleridge. [R.]
A-DAPT'IY,\*ad. In a convenient manner. Prior.
A-DAPT'RYSS, n. Quality of being adapted. Bp. Newton.
AD-AP-TÖ'RI-AL,\*a. Tending to adapt or fit; suitable.
Mudis.

Mudic.  $\bar{A}'DAR$ , \* n. The twelfth month of the Jewish sacred year, and the sixth month of the civil year. Calmet.

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#D AR-BIT'RI-UM,\* [L.] At pleasure or discretion. A-DAR'ME,\* a. [Sp.] A small Spanish weight, the sixteenth part of an ounce troy. Neuman. AD'A-TAIS,\* a A clear, fine, Bengal muslin. Crabb. † A-DAUNT', (a-dant') v. s. To daunt. Skelton. See DAUNT. † A-DAW', v. a. To daunt; to keep under; to subject. Spenser.

A-DAW', v. n. To be daunted. Spenser.

A-DAW'LET,\* n. (Law) An East Indian word, denoting a court of civil or criminal justice. Hamilton.

A-DAYS', (s-daz') ad. On days. Gower.— In use in composition.—Now-a-days. A-DAYS', (8-Gaz') as. On may...
position — Now-a-days.

#D CAP-TAN'DUM,\* [L.] In order to attract or captivate.

#AD-COR'PO-RATE, v. a. To incorporate. Bailey.

#ADD, (3d) v. a. [addo, L.] [L. ADDED; pp. ADDING, ADDED.]

To join; to subjoin; to increase by addition.

#AD'DA,\* n. (Zool.) A species of small lizard. P. Cyc.

#AD'DAX,\* n. (Zool.) A species of ruminating animal. P. Cyc.

AD-DEC'I-MATE, v. a. To decimate. Bailey.

AD-DEEM', v. a. To award; to sentence. Daniel.

AD-DEEM'DA. Something added

of to be added; an addition; an appendix. of to be ducie; an aduction; an appendix.

ND'DER, n. Venomous reptile; a serpent; a viper.

ND'DER-FLI, n. A species of fly; the dragon-fly. Scott.

ND'DER-GEM, n. A species of charm. Pennant.

ND'DER-GEM, n. A species of plant. AD'DER-STÖNE,\* n. A stone or bead used by the Druids as AD DER-STONE, "A. A stone or beau used by the Drillos as an amulet. Brocket.

AD DER'S-TÖNGUE, (&d'durz-tüng) R. An herb. Miller.

AD DER'S-WOET, (&d'durz-würt) R. An herb. snakeweed.

AD DI-BLL'1-TY, R. Possibility of being added.

AD DI-BLE, a. That may be added. Locke.

AD DI-E. R. A cutting iron tool, now written adze. See Adze. Mozon. ADEL. MOZEL, (additt') a. Addicted. Homikes.
AD-DICT', v. a. [addice, L.] [t. ADDICTED; pp. ADDICTING, ADDICTED.] To devote; to dedicate; to devote one's self to; to habituate. AD-DICT'ED,\* p. a. Devoted to; accustomed; habituated.
AD-DICT'ED-MESS, n. The quality of being addicted.
AD-DICT'ED-MESS, n. Act of devoting; habit. Shak.
AD-DICT'A-MENT, n. [additamentum, L.] [ad-dit'a-ment, W.
P. F. Ja. K. Sm.; idd'e-ta-ment, S. J. E.] n. Addition, or thing added Recon [B] thing added. Bacon. [R.] AD-DI''TION, (ad-dish'un) n. The act of adding one thing to AD-DITTION, (ad-dish'un-al) a. The act of adding one thing to another; the thing added; accession; increase. — (Arth.) A rule for adding numbers together. — (Law) The title given to a man's name besides his Christian and surname. AD-DITTION-AL, (ad-dish'un-al) a. That is added. AD-DITTION-AL, (ad-dish'un-al) a. Something added. AD-DI''TION-AL-LY, (ad-dish'un-al-le) ad. In addition to. †AD-DI''TION-A-RY, (ad-dish'un-a-re) a. Additional. Her-AD'DI-TIVE,\* a. That is to be or may be added. Brande. AD'DI-TO-RY, a. Having the quality of adding. Arbuth-Potter. AD D-10-E; a Having the quanty of adding. Arotto-not. [R.]
AD'DLE, [&d'dl] a. Barren; empty; unfruitful; originally applied to such eggs as produce nothing.
AD'DLE, (&d'dl) v. a. To make addle. Brown.
†AD'DLE, (&d'dl) v. s. To grow; to earn or produce. Tusser, a. The dry lees of wine. Ash.

AD'DLE,\* a. The dry lees of wine. Ash.

AD'DLE,\* (&d'dld) a. Putrid; rotten; confused. Comper.

AD'DLE-HEAD'ED. (&d'dl-hēd'ed) a. Having addle

AD'DLE-HEAD'ED. (&d'dl-hēd'ed) brains. Dryden.

ADD'LINGS, s. pl. (&d'dl-hēd'ed) brains. Dryden.

ADD'LINGS, s. pl. Earnings, wages for labor. Brockett.

[Local, Eng.]

AD-DÖGM', v. a. To adjudge. Spenser. See Doom.

AD-DÖRES', v. a. ([L. addlessed back to back.)

AD-DEESS', v. a. [L. addlessed brack to back.]

AD-DEESS', v. a. [L. addlessed brack to direct; to speak or apply to another by words; to court.

AD-DEESS', n. [adresse, Fr.] Verbal application; petition; a discourse written or spoken; an oration; a speech; manner of addressing, or speaking, or writing to another; courtship; skill; dexterity; direction of a letter; name, title, and residence of a person.

AD-DEESS', n. a. [adduco, L.] [t. addless. Burke.

AD-DBESS', z. a. [adduco, L.] [t. addless. Mallet.

AD-DÜCEN', v. a. [adduco, L.] [t. addless. Mallet.

AD-DÜCEN', a. (Anat.) A word applied to such muscles as bring or draw together the parts of the body to which they are annexed.

AD-DÜC'ER,\* n. One who adduces. Coleridge.

AD-DÜC'ER,\* a. That may be brought forward.

AD-DÜC'TIVE, a. That fetches, or brings down.

AD-DÜC'TIVE, a. That fetches, or brings down. Tusser.

AD'DLE,\* n. The dry lees of wine. Ash.

ADJ

†AD-DÜLCE', v. a. [dulcis, L.] To sweeten. Bacon.
APD BB,\* n. An Egyptian weight less than a pound. Crabb.
A-DEC'A-TIST,\* n. One who is not decimated, or who refuses to pay tithes. Crabb. [R.]
AD-E-LAN-TÄ'DO, [sk-]-lan-tä'do, Ja. K.; šd-q-lan-tā'do;
Sm.] n. [Sp.] A high officer in Spain.
†AD'E-LING, n. A word of honor among the Angles, properly appertaining to the king's children. Cowol.
AD'E-LITE,\* n. A sort of Spanish conjurer. Ed. Encyc.
A-DEM'TION, n. [admo, ademptum, L.] (Law) Act of taking away, as of a legacy. Whiskav.
AD-E-NÖG'RA-PHY, n. [ādmov and γράφω, Gr.] (Anat.) A description of the glands.
AD'E-NÖG'RA-PHY, n. [ādmov and γράφω, Gr.] (Anat.) A description of the glands.
AD'E-NÖSE,\*
AD'E-NÖSE,\*
AD'E-NÖSE,\*
AD-E-NÖLO-β',\* n. A treatise on the glands. Scott.
AD-E-NÖL'O-B',\* n. A dissection of the glands. Scott.
AD-E-NÖL'O-M',\* n. A dissection of the glands. Dunglison.
AD'E-PS'\*, n. [L.] Animal oil or fat. Farm. Encyc.
AD'E-PT', n. One who is completely versed in any art.
A-DEPT', n. One who is completely versed in any art.
A-DEPT', n. One who is completely versed in any art.
A-DEPT', n. Sufficiency; state of being adequate.
Snart.

†AD'E-Quart\*, n. Sufficiency; state of being adequate.
\*\*Snart\*. †AD'E-QUATE, r. a. [adaquo, L.] To resemble exactly Shelford. † AD'E-QUĀTE, c. a. [adaquo, L.] To resemble exactly Shelford.

AD'E-QUĀTE, a. Equal to; proportionate; sufficient.

AD'E-QUĀTE-LY, ad. In an adequate manner. South.

AD'E-QUĀTE-NĒSS, n. The state of being adequate.

† AD-E-QUĀTE-NĒSS, n. The state of being adequate.

† AD-E-QUĀTEION, n. A dequateness. Bp. Barlow.

AD-BL-1-ĀTEON, n. A. Affiliated. See AFFILIATE.

AD-HĒRE', v. n. [adhareo, L.] [1. ADHERED; pp. ADHERED; v. n. [adhareo, L.]] [1. ADHERED; pp. ADHERENG, p. State or quality of adhering; tenacity; constancy; attachment, adherent, adhering; tenacity; constancy; attachment, adherence. Bp. Taylor

AD-HĒRENCY, n. One who adheres; a follower, a parti-an.

AD-HĒRENCY, n. The act or state of adhering or sticking to something, adherence.

AD-HĒSIVE, a. Sticking; tenacious. Thomson.

AD-HĒSIVE, a. Sticking; tenacious. Thomson. AD-HiB'[T, v. a. [adhibeo, L.] To apply; to use. Forbes. [R.]
| XD-Hi-B'['TiOn, (ad-he-bish'un) n. Application. Whitaker.
| AD HOM'[-NEM,\* [L.] (Logue) Applied to an argument
| drawn from the acknowledged principles of the person to whom it is addressed. Watts. †AD-HÖR-TĀ'TION, n. [adkortatio, L.] Exhortation AD-HÖR'TA-TO-RY,\* a. Admonitory; giving advice. Apb. AD-I-AN'TUM,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants. Crabb. †AD-I-APH'Q-RA-CY, n. Indifference. Dut. †AD-I-APH'Q-RIST,\* n. One who is moderate or neutral. † AD-I-APH'O-ROUS, a. [ιδιάψορος, Gr.] Neutral; indifferent. Bp. Taylor. †XD-J-XPH'Q-RY, (ad-e-af'q-re) n. Neutrality; indifference. †XD-J-XPH'O-RY, (åd-e-āl'o-re) n. Neutramy; mamoreneo. Bailey.

A-DIEŪ', (a-dū') ad. [d Dien, Fr.] Farewell.

A-DIEŪ',\* n. A farewell; act of taking leave. Couper.

AD IN-P-N-T TUN,\* [L.] to infinity; without end.

AD IN-QUI-RĒN'DUM,\* [L.] (Law) A judicial writ commanding inquiry to be made. Crabb.

AD IN-TER-IM,\* [L.] In the interim; meanwhile.

AD-I-PĞC'E-RĀTE,\* v. a. To convert into adipocere. Smart.

AD'I-PO-CĒRE',\* n. [L. adeps, fat, and cera, wax.] An oily or waxy substance, formed from the decomposition of the soft parts of human or animal bodies, in moist situations or under water. Brande

XD-I-PĞC'E-ROÜS,\* a. Relating to adipocere. Brit. Al. or under water. France.

AD-I-PO/E-ROUS,\* a. Relating to adipocers. Brit. AL.

AD'I-PO-CIRE',\* n. See ADIFOCERE. P. Cyc.

AD-I-POES,\* a. Fat; consisting of fat. P. Cyc.

†AD'I-POUS, a. [actiposus, L.] Fat; of the nature of fat. | AD-Prous, as [and property of the property o 10. Bailey.

†\$D-JA'CENCE,\* s. Proximity; nearness. Bacon.

AD-JA'CEN-CY, n. [adjaceo, L.] State of being adjacent AD-JA'CENT, a. Lying near or close; adjoining. AD-JA'CENT. n. That which lies next to anothe

AD-JECT', v. a. [adjicio, adjectum, L.] To add to. Leland. [R.]

ADM 11 AD-MIN'18-TER,\* v. n. To contribute; to perform the duties of an administrator. Spectator.

AD-MIN'18-TRA-BLE, a. Capable of administration.
†AD-MIN'18-TRA-TE, v. a. To administer. Woodward.

AD-MIN-18-TRA-TION, n. Act of administering; management, especially of public affairs; the executive office or executive part of government.—(Law) The rights and duties of an administrator of the estate or property of a person who died intestate, or of a minor, lunatic, &c.

AD-MIN'18-TRA-TIVE, a. That administers.

AD-MIN-18-TRA-TIVE, n. One who administers; one who administers on the property or estate of a person dving AD-JEC'TION, n. Act of adjecting; addition. B. Jonson. AD-JEC-TI'TIOUS, (ad-jek-tish'us) a. Added. Maundrell. AD'JEC-TI-VAL,\* a. Belonging to or like an adjective. AD-JEC-T!'/TIOUS, (ad-jek-tisn'us) a. Added. Naumarea.

AD'JEC-TI-VAL,\* a. Belonging to or like an adjective.

Prof. Latham.

AD'JEC-TIVE, (ad'jek-tiv) n. (Gram.) A word or part of speech added, or fit to be added, to a noun or substantive, to express its quality, or some circumstance respecting it, as, "a good man."

AD'JEC-TIVED,\* (ad'jek-tivd) p. a. Formed into an adjective. Roseorth.

AD-JOIN', a. [adjoindre, Fr.] [i. ADJOINED; pp. ADJOINING, ADJOINED.] To join to; to unite to.

AD-JOIN', v. n. To be contiguous to. Dryden.

† ND-JOIN', NT, a. Contiguous to. Carea.

AD-JOIN', NT, a. Contiguous to. Carea.

AD-JOIN', (ad-juri') v. a. [gaymrar, Fr.] [i. ADJOURNED; pp. ADJOURN'ING, \*p. a. Close to; near to; contiguous.

AD-JOUN', (ad-juri') v. a. [gaymrar, Fr.] [i. ADJOURNED; pp. ADJOURN'ING, ADJOURNED.] To put off to another day, to defer, to postpone; to prorogue.

AD-JOUR'MENT, n. Act of adjourning; postponement; a putting off till another day; delay.

AD-JUDE', v. a. [adjuger, Fr.] [i. ADJUDGED; pp. ADJUDGING, ADJUDGED; To give by a judicial sentence; to decree, to sentence; to judge.

AD-JUD-GATE, v. a. [adjudco, L.] [i. ADJUDGATED; pp. ADJUDICATING, ADJUDICATED; To sentence; to adjudge. Badey.

AD-JUD-GATE, v. A. Act of adjudging; sentence. administers on the property or estate of a person dying auministers on the property of seather of a person dying intestate.

AD-MIN-IS-TRA/TQB-SHIP, n. Office of administrator.

AD-MIN-IS-TRA/TRIX, n. A woman who administers.

AD-MI-RA-BIL-I-TY, n. Admirableness. Baley.

AD'MI-RA-BILE, a. [admirabilis, L.] Worthy of being ad mired, wonderful; very superior; excellent.

AD'MI-RA-BILE, n. A drink or liquor made of peaches, plums, sugar, water, and spirit. W. Encyc.

AD'MI-RA-BILE, n. East, n. Quality of being admirable.

AD'MI-RA-BILY, ad. In an admirable manner.

AD'MI-RAL, n. [amiral, Fr.] A high naval officer, who has the same power and authority over the maritime forces of a state that a general has over its land forces; the chief commander of a fleet; a ship that carries the admiral; a great ship. — Admiral of the fleet, the highest officer under the admiralty of Great Britain. — Vice-admiral, an officer next in rank to the admiral. — Rear-admiral, an officer next in rank to the vice-admiral. — Rear-admiral, an officer next in rank to the vice-admiral. A beautiful shell; a volute. Scott. intestate. ADJUDICATINA, ADJUDICATED, judge. Balley.
ADJUD-DJ-CA'TION, n. Act of adjudging; sentence.
ADJUD-DJ-CA'TON, n. One who adjudicates. Ec. Rev.
†AD'JU-GATE, v. a. [adjugo, L.] To yoke to. Bailey.
†AD'JU-MENT, n. [adjumentum, L.] Help; support. Waterluta. Scott. XD'MJ-RAL-SHYP, s. The office or power of an admiral.
XD'MJ-RAL-TY, n. [amirauté, Fr.] The power or officers appointed for the administration of naval affairs; a board house. AD'JUNCT, m. [adjunctum, L.] A person or thing joined to another; an addition.
AD'JUNCT, a. United with; adjoined. Shak.
AD-JUNCTION, m. Act of adjoining; the thing joined.
AD-JUNCTIVE, m. He or that which joins; a thing joined.
AD-JUNCTIVE, a. Tending to join. of naval commissioners; a jurisdiction which takes cog-nizance of naval or of marine affairs. nizance of naval or of marine affairs. †AD-MIR\*/ANCE,\* n. Admiration. Spenser.

\*\*XD-MI-R\*/\*\*\* 10N, n. [admiratio, L.] The act of admiring; wonder; surprise; amazement.

†\*XD'MI-RA-TIVE, n. The point of exclamation or admiration, marked thus [!] Cotgrave.

\*\*AD-MIR\*[, v. a. [admiror, L.] [L. ADMIRED; pp. ADMIRING.

\*\*ADMIRED.] To regard with wonder or with love; to es-AD-JUNC'TIVE, n. He or that which joins; a thing joined. AD-JUNC'TIVE, a. Tending to join.
AD-JUNC'TIVE, ad. Tending to join.
AD-JUNCT'LY, ad. Consequently; in connection with.
AD-JURA'TION, n. Act of adjuring or charging another solemnly by word or oath, the form of oath.
AD-JURE', (ad-jūr') v. a. [adjuro, L.] [A ADJURED; pp. ADJURINO, ADJURED.] To impose an oath upon another; to charge solemnly or earnestly.
AD-JÜR'FR, n. One who adjures or exacts an oath.
AD-JÜR'FR, n. One who adjures or exacts an oath.
AD-JÜR'FR, n. One who adjures or exacts an oath.
AD-JÜR'FA-BLE, #a. Capable of being adjusted. Rees. [R.]
AD-JÜR'FA-BLE, #a. Capable of being adjusted. Rees. [R.]
AD-JÜR'FR, n. One who adjusts. Dr. Wharton.
AD-JÜR'FYE, \*a. Tending to adjust. Maunder.
AD-JÜR'FW, \*a. Tending to adjust. Maunder.
AD-JÜR'FW, \*a. Tending to adjust. State of being adjusted; settlement; regulation.
AD-JÜR'TN-CY, n. The office of an adjutant; skilful arrangement. Burke.
AD'U-TANT, n. [adjuto, L.] A military officer, whose AD-MIRED, to regard with wonder or with love; to esteem or prize highly AD-MIRE, v. n. To wonder. Ray, AD-MIRED, \* (\$d-mird') p. a. Held in admiration; highly esteemed. AD-MiR'ER, n. One who admires, a lover.
AD-MiR'ING-LY, ad. With admiration. Shak.
AD-Mis-si-Bil'i-Ty,\* n. Quality of being admissible. Ec. rangement. Burke.

KD'JU-TANT, n. [adjuto, L.] A military officer, whose duty it is to assist the major of a regiment, formerly called aud-major; an assistant.—A gigantic crane. P. Cyc.

LD'JU-TANT-ÇEN'ER-AL,\* n. (ML.) A staff officer, who assists a general with his counsel and personal service,

AD-Mis's;-BLE, a. That may be admitted; allowable. AD-Mis's;-BLY, ad. In a manner which may be admitted. AD-Mis'sion, (ad-mish'un) n. Act of admitting, state of being admitted; admittance; introduction; the allow-AD-MIT', v. a. [admitto, L.] [i. Admitte; pp. Admitting, AD-MIT', v. a. [admitto, L.] [i. Admitte; pp. Admitting, AD-MIT', v. a. [admitto, L.] [i. Admitte; pp. Admitting, ADMITTED.] To suffer to enter; to suffer to enter upon

an office, to allow, as an argument or position; to grant.
AD-MIT'TANCE, n. The act of admitting; permission to enter; admission; the power or right of entering; concession of a position.

admixtion; mixture

AD-MÓN'ISH, v. a. [admoneo, L.] [i. Admonished; pp.
Admonishino, Admonished.] To warn of a fault; to
reprove gently; to advise; to counsel; to inform.

AD-MÓN'ISH-RE, n. One who admonishes. Drydon.

AD-MÓN'ISH-MENT, n. Admonition. Shak.

KD-MON'ITION, (id-mo-nish'un) n. Act of admonishing reprinand; hint of a fault or duty; reproof.

KD-MON'ITION-ER, (id-mo-nish'un-er) n. A dispenser of admonition. Hooker. [R.]

AD-MÓN'I-TUPE, a. That admonishes; monitory. Barrow.

AD-MÓN'I-TOR, n. An admonisher. Hobbes. [R.]

AD-MÓN'I-TOR, n. An admonisher, Hobbes.

AD-MÓN'I-TOR, n. Admonishing; monitory. Hooker.

[AD-MÓN'I-TOR, n. Admonisher, Hobbes.]

Brown.

†AD-MUR-MU-RA'TION, [admurmure, L.] A murmuring to

†AD-MUR-MU-M-TION, [community, L.] A maintain another. Bailey.

AD-NAS'CENT, a. [cdnascens, L.] Growing upon. Evelyn.

AD'NATE, a. [cdnates, L.] (Bot.) Growing to any thing by the whole length.

AD'NOUN,\* a. An adjective; a word added to a noun. Ash.

A-DO', a. Trouble; difficulty; bustle; tumult.

Cowell.

AD-MEN-SU-RA'TION, m. Mensuration. Bailey.

[AD-ME'T|-ATE, (ad-m5'she-āt) v. a. To measure. Dict.

[AD-MIN']-CLE, m. [admisiculum, L.] Help; support. Bailey.—(Scotch Law). A writing or deed used for evidence.

[AD-MIN']-TLE, v. a. [admisiculum, L.] [f. Administererd].

pp. Administerer. a. [admisiculum, L.] [f. Administererd].

pp. Administerer. a. Daministerer. L.] To give; to supply; to dispense; to tender; to manage; to act as minister, agent, or administrator; to take legal charge of, as regards the estate of a person dying without having made a will. a will.

mîen, sir; môve, nör, són; bûll, bûr, rûle. — ç, ç, ç, ş, soft; £, &, ç, ğ, kard, \$ as Z; \$ as gr;— Fhis

an assistant of the General of the Jesuits. Brande.

an assistant of the General of the Jesuits. Drame.

† AD-JU'TOR, n. A helper. Bailey.

† AD-JU'TORY, a. That helps. Bailey.

† AD-JU'TORY, a. That helps. Bailey.

|| AD-JU'TORY, a. The who helps. Bailey.

|| XD'JU-VXNT, [&d'ju-v&nt, S. W. F. Ja. K. Sm.; ad-ju'-v&nt, J. E. Wb.] a. [adjuvans, L.] Helpful, useful. vant, J

|| XD'JU-VXNT, n. An assistant. Sir H. Yelverton .-A medicine or substance that assists and promotes the operation of others.

AD LIB |-vATE, v. a. To help. Bailey.
AD LIB |-vDM,\* [L.] At discretion; at pleasure.
AD-MAR'GIN-ĀTE,\* v. a. To note or write on the margin. Colerudge. [R.] AD-MEAS'URE,\* (ad-mezh'ur) v. c. To measure by a stand-

ard. Ash. [R.]
AD-MEAS'URE-MENT, (ad-mezh'ur-ment) n. Result of measuring; adjustment of proportions; measurement.

AD-MIT'TER, n. One who admits. Bp. Hall.

AD-MITTER, n. One who admits. Bp. Hall.
AD-MITTI-BLE, a. Admissible. Harrison, [R.]
AD-MIX', v. a. [admisceo, L.] [i. ADMIXED, pp. ADMIXING,
ADMIXED.] To mingle with; to mix. [R.]
AD-MIX'TION, (ad-mixt'yun) n. The mingling of one body
with another. Bacon.
AD-MIX'URE, (ad-mixt'yur) n. That which is formed by
admixtion; mixture.
AD-MIX'USE n. a. [admong. L.] [i. ADMONIANED: Th.
AD-MIX'USE n. a. [admong. L.] [i. ADMONIANED: Th.]

ADU twenty-five.

AD-O-LES'CENT.\* c. Relating to adolescence; youthful. Couper. TAD-O-NI/TION,\* n. Union. Boyle. See Adunation. A-DÖN/IC,\* a. Relating to Adonis; denoting a kind of verse. Crabb.
A-DÖ/N/S,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of plants. Crabb.
A-DÖORS', (e-dörz') ad. At doors; at the door. Beaum. & A-DÖPT', v. a. [adopto, L.] [i. ADOPTED; pp. ADOPTING,
ADOPTED.] To make a son or child of one who was not
so by birth; to take or assume as one's own.
A-DÖPT'ED.\* n. a. Taken as one's own son or child: adso by birth; to take or assume as one's own.

A-DOPT'ED, \*p. a. Taken as one's own son or child; admitted to fellowship.

A-DOPT'ED-LY, ad. By means of adoption. Shak.

A-DOPT'ER, n. One who adopts; a vessel with two necks placed between a retort and a receiver; adapter.

A-DOP'TION, n. Act of adopting; state of being adopted;

affiliation.

A-DÖP'TIVE, a. That adopts or is adopted; not native. J'DOR,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A name for spelt. Crabb. A-DÖR-A-BLI'I-TY,\* n. Quality of being adorable. Colo-

A-DÖR'A-BLE, a. That is to be adored; worthy of adoration; divine.
A-DÖR'A-BLE-NESS, n. Quality of being adorable.

A-DŌR'A-BLY, ad. In a manner worthy of adoration. AD-Q-RA'TION, n. Divine worship; homage.

AD-ORE', v. a. [adoro, L.] [t. ADORED; pp. ADORING, ADORED.] To worship with external homage; to reverence; to honor; to love intensely.

†A-DŌRE'MENT, n. Adoration. Brown.

A-DÖRYER, n. One who adores; a worshipper.
A-DÖRN', v. a. [adorno, L.] [i. Adornes; pp. Adorning, Adorned.] To dress with ornaments; to decorate, to A-DORN', TO dress with orn ornament; to embellish. [A-DÖRN', n. Ornament. Spenser. [A-DORN', a. Adorned. Multon.

A-DORN', a. Adorned. June. A-DORN'ING, n. Ornsment. More. 1 Peter.

A-DORN'ING, a. Ornament, embellishment. Raleigh. A.DÖRN'MKRT, n. Ornament; embellishment. Raleigh. A.D-ÖS-Cy-LÄ/TION,\* n. The joining or inserting of one plant into another. Crabb.
A-DÖWN', (a-döün') ad. Down; on the ground. Spenser.
A-DÖWN', (a-döün') prep. Down; towards the ground.

Dryde AD QUOD DAM'NUM,\* [L.] (Law) A writ to inquire whether a grant will be attended with injury to any one.

AD'RA-GANT,\* n. Gum tragacanth. Brande. †A-DREAD', (a-dred') ad. In a state of frar. Sidney. AD REF-E-REN'DUM,\* [L.] To be further considered. Scudamore.

A-DRIFT', ad. Floating at random. Milton. AD-RO-GA'TION,\* n. (Civil Law) The adoption of a child.

AD-RO-GATION, \*n. (Civil Law) The anoption of a child. Bowier.

A-DRÖIT', a. [Fr.] Dexterous; active; skilful.

A-DRÖIT'LY, ad. In an adroit manner; dexterously.

A-DRÖIT'NESS, n. Dexterity; activity. Horne.

A-DRÖI, (a-dri') ad. Athirst; thirsty. Burton.

A-DRÖI, Til'TIOUS, (ad.-e-tish'us) a. [adscitus, L.] Taken to complete something; supplemental; additional.

AD-SCI-TI'TIOUS-LY,\* ad. In an adscittious manner.

Watson.

Watson.
AD-STRIC'TION, n. [adstrictus, L.] Act of binding.
AD-U-LA's<sub>1-A,\*</sub> n. (Min.) An ornamental stone; the moonstone; a variety of felspar. P. (yc.
La'U-LA'E,\* v. a. To show feigned devotion to; to flatter.
Writer's Assistant. [R.]
AD-U-LA'TION, [&d-dy-la'shun, S. J. Ja.; &d-ly-la'shun, W.;
&d-y-la'shun, E.] n. [adulato, L.] Flattery; high compliment. Shak.

AD'U-LA-TOR, n. A flatterer. Bailey.

AD'U-LÀ-TOR, a. A flatterer. Bailey.

AD'U-LÀ-TOR, a. Flattering; full of compliments.

AD'U-LÀ-TORS, a. She that flatters. Huloet.

A-DULT', a. [adultus, L.] Grown up; arrived at manhood.

A-DULT', a. A person grown up, or full grown. — (Common Law) A person of full age. — (Cwil Law) A boy who has attained the age of fourteen, or a girl of twelve, years.

A-DULT'ED, p. a. Completely grown. Huwell.

A-DULTER, v. n. [adultero, L.] To commit adultery; to pollute. B. Joneson.

A-DULTER-ATE, o. n. [i. adulterates. Bailey. [R.]

A-DULTER-ATE, v. n. [i. adulterates; Pailey. [R.]

A-DULTER-ATE, v. n. [i. adulterates proposed propose

ture; corrupted.
A-DUL'TEE-ATE-LY, ad. In an adulterate manner.
A-DUL'TEE-ATE-NESS, n. Quality of being adulterate.

A-DUL-TER-A'TION, m. Act of adulterating; state of being

A-DU-TER-ER, n. A person guilty of adultery.

A-DU-TER-ER, n. A person guilty of adultery.

A-DU-TER-ES, n. A woman who commits adultery.

A-DU-TER-ER, n. A woman who commits adultery.

A-DU-TER-INE, [a-di]/ter-In, S. W. J. Ja. Sm.; a-dii/ter-In, S. DU-TER-INE, [a-di]/ter-In, S. DU-TER-INE, a. Of an adulterous intercourse. Bp. Ed. J.

†A-DUL'TEE-IZE, v. n. To commit adultery. Milton. A-DUL'TEE-OUS, a. Gullty of or tainted by adultery; spu

A-DUL'TER-OUS-LY, ad. In an adulterous manner.
A-DUL'TE-RY, n. Violation of the bed of a married person.
—(Law) Criminal intercourse between two persons, of

— (Law) Oriminal intercourse between two present, we whom one or both are married.

A-DULT'NESS, n. State of being adult. Basley. [R.]

AD-UM'BRANT, a. Giving a slight resemblance.

AD-UM'BRATT, v. a. [adumbro, L.] [t. and mbrated; pp

ADUMBRATING, ADUMBRATED.] To shadow out, or represent fourth.

sent faintly.

AD-UM-BRĀ/TION, n. A faint sketch; a shadow.

†AD-U-NĀ/TION, n. [aduno, L.] State of being united.

A-DUN'CI-TY, n. Crookedness. Arbuthnot.
A-DUN'COUS, (3-dung'kys) a. Crooked; hooked. Derham.
†A-DUNQUE', a. [aduncus, L.] Crooked, bending inwards

Bacon.

A-DÜST', v. n. [aduro, L.] To burn up. Bacon.

A-DÜST', a. [adustus, L.] (Med.) Burnt up; scorched; parched. Quancy. [R.]

A-DÜST'ED, a. Burnt; scorched; dried with fire. Milton.

†A-DÜST'I-BLE, a. That may be burnt up. Bailey.

A-DÜST'ION, (8-düst'yun) n. Act of burning up or drying

AD VA-LO'REM,\* [L.] (Com.) To the value. — An ad va lorem duty is one that is levied according to the value of

the goods. Brande.

AD-VANCE', v. a. [avancer, Fr.] [i. ADVANCED; pp. ADVANCED, abvanced; to heighten, to agrandize, to preferment; to improve; to heighten, to agrandize, to

promote; to allege; to adduce, to assign; to pay before hand.

AD-VANCE', v. n. To go forward , to proceed , to make im-

provement. AD-VANCE', n. Act of advancing or coming forward; progress; progression; improvement.—(Com.) Anticipation time, money paid before it is due.

10-VANCE!, a. Being in front; advanced; as, "advance guard." Crabb.

AD-VANCED',\* (ad-vanst') p. a. Promoted; come forward;

AD-VANCED, (advants / p. a. 1 tolinota, tolinota, having made progress; proceeded far.
AD-VANCE'MENT, n. Act of advancing, state of being advanced; that which is advanced, progress; prefer-

advanced; that which is advanced, progress; preferment, improvement, pronotion.
AD-VÄN'CER, n. One who advances. Bacon.
AD-VÄN'CING, \* p. a. Going forward, making progress.
AD-VÄN'CIVE, \* a. Tending to advance. Smart. [R.]
AD-VÄN'TA, EE, n. [avantage, Fr.] Superiority, convenience; favorable circumstances, gain; profit, benefit.
AD-VÄN'TA, EE, v. a. [i. ADVANTAGED; pp. ADVANTAGING, ADVANTAGED, To benefit, to promote. Shah.
AD-VÄN'TA, EE, -BLE, a. Profitable. Sir. J. Haynoard.
AD-VÄN'TA, EED, (ad-vän'tājd) a. Possessed of advantages. Glanville.

Glannille

AD-VAN'TAGE-GROUND, n. Ground that gives superi-

ority.

AD-VAN-TÄ/GEOUS, (Xd-van-tä/jus) a. [avantageux, Fr.]

Affording advantages; beneficial; profitable, useful.

AD-VAN-TÄ/GEOUS-LY, ad. In an advantageous manner.

AD-VAN-TÄ/GEOUS-NESS, n. Profitableness; usefulness.

†AD-VEC-TI/'ITIOUS, a. Brought, carried. Coles.

AD-VENEY, v. n. [advenue, L.] To accede, to come to. Aylige.

†AD-VENT, n. [adventus, L.] A coming; appropriately, the coming of Christ; a season of devotion during the four weeks before Christmas.

†AD-VENTINE, a. [advenue, adventum. L.] Adventitions

†AD-VEN'TINE, a. [advento, adventum, L.] Adventitious. Bacon

AD-VEN-TY"TIOUS, (ad-ven-tish'us) a. Accidental; incidental; supervenient; not essentially inherent; additional.

AD-VEN-TI"TIOUS-LY, (ad-ven-tish'us-le) ad. Accident-

ally.
†AD-VEN'TIVE, \*\*. The thing or person that comes from

without. Bacon.
†AD-VEN/TIVE, a. Adventitious. Bacon

†AD-VEN'TIVE, a. Adventitious. Bacon.
†AD-VEN'TRY, n. An enterprise; an adventure. B. Jonson.
AD-VENT'U-AL, a. Relating to the season of advent.
AD-VENT'URE, (ad-vent'yur) n. [Fr.] An accident; a chance; a hazard; an enterprise in which something is at hazard; a thing or sum sent to sea.

AD-VENT'URE, v. v. [i. ADVENTURED; pp. ADVENTURING, ADVENTURED.] To try the chance; to dare; to venture.

AD-VENT URE, v. a. To try the chance of; to dare.
AD-VENT'URE-FOL, a. Adventurous. Bentham. [R.]
AD-VENT'UR-ER, n. One who adventures.
AD-VENT'URE-SOME, a. Venturesome. [R.]
AD-VENT'URE-SOME-RESS, n. Adventureusness. Bailey.
AD-VENT'U-ROUS, a. Inclined to adventures; bold; daring, courageous, venturesome; dangerous.
AD-VENT'U-ROUS-LY, ad. Boldly, daringly. Shak.
AD-VENT'U-ROUS-NESS, n. Quality of being adventurous. TOUSE, n. [adverbium, L.] A word joined to a verb, adjective, or other adverb, to express some circumstance, quality, degree, or manner of its signification.

AD-VER'BI-\$LI, a., Relating to or having the quality or AD-VER'BI-AL, a. Relating to or having the quality or structure of an adverb.

AD-VER'BI-AL-LY, ad. In the manner of an adverb.

†AD-VER'SA-BLE, a. Contrary to; opposite to. Bailey.

AD-VER-SA'RI-A, n. pl. [L.] A common-place book; an account or note book; a journal.

XD'VER-SA-BY, n. [adversarius, L.] An opponent; enemy; anteropis. antagonist. Muggins.

RDVER-SA-RY, a. Opposite to; adverse; hostile. Bp. King.

AD-VER'SA-TIVE, a. (Gram.) Expressing opposition or contrariety; as, but is an adversative adverb.

AD-VER'SA-TIVE,\* n. An adversative word. Harris. AD-VER'SA-TIVE,\* n. An adversative word. Harris. KD'VERSE, a. [adversus, L.] Acting with contrary direc-tions; calamitous; afflictive, turned against. — (Bot.) 'Turning the under surface to the sun, as leaves. {AD-VERSE', v. a. To oppose. Gaver. AD'VERSE-NESS, n. Opposition. Bp. Morton. AD-VER'S-TY, n. Affliction; calamity; misfortune. AD-VER'T, v. n. [adverto, L.] [t. AURETED., pp. AD-VERTING, ADVERTED.] To observe; to attend to; to regard. regard.

AD-VERT', v. a. To regard, to advise. Morc.
AD-VER'TENCE, m. Attention to, consideration; heedAD-VER'TEN-CY, fulness; regard.
AD-VER'TENT, a. Attentive, heedful. Hale.

AD-VER-TIST!, or ADVER-TISE, [8d-ver-tiz!, S. W. P. J.

F. Ja. K. R. Wb.; adver-tiz., Sm.] v. a. [avertir, Fr.]

ADVERTISED. TD. ADVERTISING, ADVERTISED.] To [i. ADVERTISED, pp. ADVERTISING, ADVERTISED.] To announce, to publish, to proclaim, to inform, to give public notice by means of an advertisement in a newspublic notice by means of an advertisement in a newspaper. 327 According to Smart, the primary and secondary accents of advertise "have now changed places." AD-VER-TISE-MENT, | [ad-ver'tz-ment, P. Ja. Sm. R. Wb. XD-VER-TISE/MENT, | Ash.; ad-ver'tz-ment, or ad-vertiz/ment, S. W. J. F. K.] n. Act of advertising; announcement, intelligence, information, notice of any nouncement, intelligence, information, notice of any thing published in a newspaper, legal notification.

3.7 "This word, if use would permit, should have its primary accent on the first syllable, and a secondary accent, lengthening the i, on the third." Smart.—"We frequently hear advertisement taxed with the grossest irregularity for having the accent on a different syllable from advertise." Walker.—In the United States, it is a very common practice to pronounce it with the accent on the same syllable as in advertises: a newspaper.

D-VER-Tis SER. n. One who advertises: a newspaper. on the same syllable as in advertise.

AD-VER-TIS', ER, n. One who advertises; a newspaper.

AD-VER-TIS', ING, p. a. Giving intelligence.

†AD-VES'PER-ATE, v. n. To draw towards evening. Bailey.

AD-VICE', n. [avis, Fr.] Counsel, instruction; consultation.—(Com.) Intelligence; information.

AD-VICE'-BÖAT, (ad-VIs'-böt) n. A small vessel employed to convey intelligence.

†AD-VIS'|L-ATE, v. a. [advigulo, L.] To watch diligently. Bailey.

AD-VIS'A-BLE, a. Fit to be advised; expedient; prudent, AD-VIS'A-BLE-NESS, n. The quality of being advisable.

AD-VISE', v. a. [aviser, Fr.] [i. Advised; pp. Advising, Advised] To counsel; to give advice to, to give information. information. AD-Vise', v. n. To consult; to consider; to deliberate.
ADVISED, (ad-vi'zed, or ad-vized') [ad-vi'zed, S. W. J. F.
Ja.; ad-vize', K. Sm.] p. a. Acting or performed with deliberation. AD-Vis/ED-LY, ad. Soberly; heedfully. Ascham. AD-Vis/ED-NESS, n. Deliberation. Sanderson. AD-VisE/MENT, n. Counsel; advice; prudence. Spensor. AD-VISE M. N.T., n. Counsel; advice; prudence. Spenser. [Antiquated.]
AD-VIS'ZR. n. One who advises.
AD-VIS'ZR.SHIP,\* n. The office of an adviser. Ch. Ob. [R.]
AD-VIS'JNG, n. Counsel, advice. Shak.
fAD-VIS'SO, n. [adviso, low L.] Advice; consideration. Whitlock Whiteck.
AD-VI'SO-RY,\* a. Giving advice; counselling. Dr. A. Reed.
AD'VO-CĀ-CY, n. Act of pleading; vindication; defence.
AD'VO-CĀTE, v. a. [advoce, L.] [i. ADVCATED; pp. ADVOCATING, ADVCCATED.] To plead the cause of; to support. Milton. To defend; to vindicate. Burks.
AD'VO-CĀTE, v. n. To act as an advocate. Dawbeny,

another; a counsel or counsellor; a vindicator; an inter-cessor; a defender. — Judge Advocate, a lawyer or officer who manages a prosecution in a court-martial. — Lord Ad-vocate, the principal crown officer in Scotland, who prosecutes crimes before the court of justiciary; attorneygeneral.

AD'VO-CATE-SHIP, n. The office of an advocate. B. Jonson.
†ÄD'VO-CAT-ESS, n. A female advocate. Bp. Taylor.

AD-VO-CAT-ESS, n. A female advocate. Bp. Taylor.

AD-VO-CAT-INN, n. Act of pleading; defence. Shak.
†ÄD-VO-LU'TION, n. Act of rolling to something. Bailey.
†ÄD-VÖÖ'TRESS, n. An adulterer. Bale.
†ÄD-VÖÖ'TRESS, n. An adultererss. Bacon.
†ÄD-VÖÖ'TREY, n. Adulterous. Bale.
†ÄD-VÖÖ'TRY, n. Adultery. Bacon.

AD-VÖÖ'E, n. One who has the right of advowson.

AD-VÖÖ'SON, n. (Law) The patronage of a church; the right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benegeneral. ÀD-VÖW'SON, n. (Law) The patronage of a church; the right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice.—(Scotland) A parsonage.

AD-VÖV'ER,\* | n. The chief magistrate of one of the Swiss A-VÖV'ER,\* | cantons. Bosts.

X'DY,\* n. (Bot.) A species of palm-tree. Crabb.

A-DV'TUR,\* n. [L.] pl. A-DV'TLA, (Arch.) The interior of a temple; the chancel or altar end of a church. Britton.

ADZE, n. A cutting fron tool; addice:—also written adz.
AE, or E. A dipthong in the Latin language, which seems not properly to have any place in the English. Johnson. A. Civi i. vm,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of parasitic plants. P. Cyo A. Dile, n. See Edile. A. Dile, n. (Min.) A species of mineral. Æ/GI-LÖPS, ( $\bar{c}'$ je-löps) n. [ $ai\gamma(\lambda\omega\psi$ , Gr.] — (Med.) An abscess or fistula in the corner of the eye. — (Bet.) A genus of plants Æ'gis, (ē'jis) n. [L.] A shield.— (Med.) An affection of the eye. † 在G'L'OGUE, (Eg'l'ISg) n. An ecloque. Spenser. 在-GOPH'O-NY, n. A peculiar sound observed in using the stethoscope. Scudamore. M-GOPH (V-N.), "A possible stethoscope, Sculamore, stethoscope, Sculamore, ME-GYP-TFA-CÖM, (8-Jip-tl'a-kŭm) n. [L.] (Med.) A detersive ontment of honey, verdigris, and vinegar. Quincy, EL, or EAL, in compound names, signifies all, or altogether. So Melwin 18 a complete conqueror. Gibson.

ALIF implies assistance. So Elfon is vectorous, and Elfondary agreement. Gibson. ALL's implies assistance. So Express is vectorous, and ALL-wold an auxiliary governor. Gibsend., P. Cyc. Brande, Wb.;
ENEID, \* (e-no'id, or ō'ne-id) [s'ne-id, P. Cyc. Brande, Wb.;
e-no'id, Sm. Ash] The Latin heroto poem of Virgil, of
which Æneas is the hero. Dryden.
R-NiG'Ma, n. See Enroma, and tst derivatives.
A-0'(1-1-An, \* (5-0'19-an) a. Belonging to Æolus, or the wind. Ash. #2-0'LI-AN-HÄRP,\*n. A stringed instrument played on by a current of wind issuing through a crevice or hole. Francis. Æ-ÖL'IC,\* a. Belonging to Æolia. Encyc.  $A.-OL'_1$ -PILE, n. See Eolipile.  $A' \in R$ , n. [L.] Air:—used in various compounds. Ains-A'E-RATE, \* v. a. To supply or fill with carbonic acid or with air. Ure. with air. with air. Ure.

A.E.RĀ/TION,\* n. Act of aerating; exposure to the atmospheric air. Roget.

A.E/RI-AL, a. [abrius, L.] Belonging to the air; inhabiting the air; placed in air; high; elevated.

AĒ/RIE, (ē/re, or ā/e-re) [ē/re, W. Ja. K. Sm.; ā/e-re, J. F. Wb.; ā/re, S.] n. [aire, Fr.] A nest or broad of hawks or other birds of prey; eyry. Shak.

A/E-RI-FÖRM, [ā/e-re-förm, J.; ār/e-förm, Ja. K. Sm.] a. Having the form of air; resembling air; gaseous.

A/E-RO-DY-NAM/[cs,\* n. pl. The science which treats of the motion of the air, and of the mechanical effects of the air in motion. Brande. air in motion. Brande. λ.Ε. R.Ο G'A.-PHY, [5.-e-rog'ra-fe, J.; ār-ōg'ra-fe, Ja. K. Sm.]
n. [άλρ and γράφω, Gr.] A description of the air or atmosphere, its nature, properties, &c.
λ.Ε. R.Ο.-Lītz,\* n. A meteoric stone falling from the atphere, its nature, properties, &c. X-R-R-\(\text{LTBL}\)\* n. A meteoric stone falling from the atmosphere. Brande. X'\(\text{F-RO-LITH}\)\* n. Same as aerolite. Arago.

A-\(\text{L-RO-LIO}\)'-CAL\,\* a. Relating to aerology. Knowles.

A-\(\text{L-RO-LIO}\)-GY\, \(\text{i.e.}\)-rology one versed in aerology. Knowles.

A-\(\text{L-RO-LIO}\)-GY\, \(\text{i.e.}\)-rology. SM. J. F.; \(\text{ar-Ollog-log}\), Ja. K. Sm. n. (dh\(\text{and}\)\) λόγος, Gr.] The doctrine of the air.

A'\(\text{L-RO-RAN-CY}\), \(\text{i.e-rolog}\)-rope. W. J. F.; \(\text{i-r'o-min-se}\), Ja. K. Sm.] n. [dh\(\text{p}\) and μωντεία, Gr.] Divination by the air. Cotterne. Cotgrans.

A.E. RÖM'E.TER, n. A machine for weighing the air.

A.E. ROM'E.TER, n. A measuring or containing air. Loudon.

A.E. ROM'E.TRY, [ā.e. röm'e.tre, S. W. J. F.; ār-bm'e.tre,

Ja. K. Sm.] n. The art of measuring the air. Francis.

X'E. RO-NĀUT, [ā'e-ro-nāut) [ā'e-ro-nāut, W. J. F.; ā'ro-nāut, Ja. K. Sm.] n. [ā'pa and ναύτης, Gr.] One who sails through the air in a balloon.

A.E. RO-NĀUT'(c,\* a. Relating to abronautics. P. Cyc.

AFFEC'TION-ATE-LY, ad. In an affectionate manner.

AFFEC'TION-ATE-NESS, a., Fondness; tenderness.

AFFEC'TION-ATE-NES Enduation.

En-GIN'E-OÜS,\* (Er-p-j'In'e-üs) a. Rusty, having the rust of copper, or verdigns. Chambers.

E-RÜ'AI-NOÜS,\* a. Same as arugineous. Crabb.

E-RÜ'GÖ,\* (e-rü'gö) n. [L.] The rust of copper; verdigris. Crabb.

#S-THET'IC,\* (es-thet'!k)

#Es-THET'I-CAL,\* (es-thet'e-kal)

#Es-T derived from a contemplation of the works of nature and art; the science which treats of the beautiful in nature and art. Francs.

ÆS-TI-VÄ'TION.\* (&s-te-vä'tion) n. (Bot.) The arrangement of the parts of a flower before they expand. P. Cyc.

Ä-E-THE-ÖG'A-MOUS,\* a. (Bot.) Same as criptogamous.

Æ'THI-OPS-Min'ER-AL. (G'the-OPS-min'er-al) n. (Mod.) A powder formed of mercury and sulphur.

Æ'THEI-O-SCÖPE,\* (G'the-O-Sköp) n. An instrument, invented by Sir John Leslie, for measuring the relative degrees of cold produced by the pulsations from a clear sky.

Æ-THÜESA\* (a.thālsa) n. (Pot.) A convert alarge. grees of cold produced by the pulsations from a ciear sky. Brande.

EET-160/5A,\* (e-thū'sa) n. (Bot.) A genus of plants. P. Cyc.

EET-160/-GY,\* n. See Eviology.

EET-160/-GY,\* n. See Eviology.

EE-TT TĒS, n. sing. & pl. [acrds, Gr.] (Min.) Eagle-stone; a kind of ore.

A-FRARO', (a-Frid') a. Frighted; afraid. Spenser. Johnson says it is obsolete; but it is still a provincial word in Englard. Forby. And also used by the vulgar. Todd.

A'FER, n. [L.] The south-west wind. Milton.

A'FER, n. (Gunca) An ounce weight of gold. Crabb.

AFFR, BLI(-TY, n. Quality of being affable; civility.

KF'RA-BLE, a. [afabblis, L.] Easy of manners; courteous; civil; complaisant; mild.

AF'FA-BLE, A. in an affable manner; courteously.

AF'RA-BLOS, [affabrus, S. W. J. Ja. K.; sf-fa'brus, Sm.]

a. [afabre, L.] Skilfully made. Bailey. [R.]

AFFIS-LINTION, n. [afabulation, Fr.] The moral of a fable. Bailey. fable. Bailey. AF-FAIR', n. [affaire, Fr.] Business; something to be transacted; matter; concern; an engagement; a rencounter. — Public affairs, matters relating to government; politics.

†AF-FAM'|SH, v.a. [affamer, Fr.] To starve. Spenser.
†AF-FAM'|SH-MENT, n. Starving. Bp. Hall.
†AF-FEAR', (af-fer') v.a. To frighten. Spenser.
AF-FEAR', v.a. (Law) To confirm. Shak. See Affeer.
AF-FECT', n. Affection; passion; sensation. Bacon.
AF-FECT', v.a. [afficio, affectum, L.] [i. AFFECTED; pp.
AFFECTING, AFFECTED.] †To be fond of; to love. Hooker.] To act upon; to move the passions; to aim at; to make a show or pretence of; to imitate unnaturally.
†AF-FEC'TAT-ED, a. Far-fetched; affected. Barret.
AF-FEC'TAT-TD, n. The art or quality of assuming a manner or character not one's own; insincerity; an artificial show; false pretence; artifice. politica manner or character not one's own; insincerity; an articial show; false pretence; artifice.

AF-FECT'ED, p. a. Moved; touched with affection; full of affectation; formal; artificial; assumed; feigned.
AF-FECT'ED-LY, ad. In an affected manner; feignedly
AF-FECT'ED-NESS, n. The quality of being affected.
AF-FECT'EL-NESS, n. The quality of being affected.
AF-FECT'ING, p. a. Moving, or tending to move, the passions; moving; exciting; pathetic.
AF-FECT'ING, p. a. Moving, or tending to move, the passions; moving; exciting; pathetic.
AF-FECT'ING-LY, ad. In an affecting manner.
AF-FECT'ING, n. [State of being affected; sympathy.
SA2L] Passion; love; kindness; tenderness; good-will; state of the mind.
AF-FECT'ION-ATE, a. Full of affection; warm: zealous:

AF-FEC'TION-ATE, a. Full of affection; warm; zealous;

†AF-FEC'TION-AT-ED, a. Disposed; inclined. Locks.

fond : tender.

| AF-FI-DA'/URE, n. Mutual contract. Bailey. | AF-FI-DA'/URE, n. Mutual contract. Bailey. | AF-FI-DA'/URE, n. [afidavit, low L.] (Law) An eath, in writing, sworn to before some person who has authority to administer it. AF-FIED', (af-fid') p. a. Joined by contract; affianced. SAGE.

AF-FILE!, v. a. [affler, Fr.] To polish. Chaucer.

AF-FIL'I-ATE, \* v. a. [i. AFFILIATE); pp. AFFILIATING
AFFILIATE,] To adopt as one's child; to establish the
sonship or paternity of; to associate or unite with. Qu Ren. AF-FIL-I-X'TION, n. [ad and filius, L.] Adoption; act of taking a son. AF'FI-NAGE n. [affinage, Fr.] The art of refining metals AFFINED, (af-fin'ed, or af-find') a. [affinis, L.] Joined by affinity. Shak. F-FIN'I-TA-TIVE-LY,\* ad. By means of affinity. Phil. AF-FIN'I-TA-TIVE-LI; two to make the first two new compound. — Elective affinity is where one body is formed by the decomposition of another. AF-FIRM', v. a. [afirmo, L.] [i. AFFIRMED; pp. AFFIRMING, AFFIRMED.] To declare positively, to aver; to asseverate; to ratify or approve; to confirm.
AF-FYRM', v. n. To declare or assert positively: opposed to to deny.

AF-Firm'A-BLE, a. That may be affirmed. Hale.

AF-Firm'A-BLY, ad. In a way capable of affirmation.

AF-Firm'ANCE, n. Confirmation; declaration. Bacon.

AF-Firm'ANC, n. One who affirms; one who makes affirmation; instead of an oath. mation instead of an oath. AF-FIR-MA'TION, n. The act of affirming; thing affirmed. XF-FIR-MA'TION, n. The act of affirming; thing affirmed.
—(Law) A solemn declaration, answering to an oath.
AF-Firm'A-Tive, a. That affirms or may be affirmed; declaring a fact to be true; positive.—Affirmative, or positive, sign, the sign of addition; thus, [+].
AF-Firm'A-Tive-T, ad. In an affirmative manner. Brown.
AF-FIRM'ER, n. One who affirms.
AF-FIRM'ER, to a. [afficy, afficum, L.] [i. AFFIRED; pp. AF-FIRM'S, AFFIRED.] To unite to the end; to subjoin; to annex. XF'FIX, [af'iks, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; af-fiks', P.] n. (Grammar) Something affixed or united to the end of a word. AF-FIX'10N, (af-fik'shun) n. Act of affixing. Bp. Hall. [R.]
AF-FIXT'URE,\* n. That which is affixed. Knowles.
AF-FLL'I10N, n. [affic, affiatum, L.] Act of breathing upon. AF-PLA'TION, n. [afflo, afflatum, L.] Act of breathing upon. Bailey.

AF-PLA'TUS, n. [L.] Breath; divine inspiration. Whuby AF-PLICTY, v. a. [affleto, L.] [i. AFFLICTED; pp. AF-FLICTY, or v. a. [affleto, L.] [i. AFFLICTED; pp. AF-FLICTY, and pain; to grieve; to torment.—[Affleyo, L. † To throw; to overthrow. Millon.]

AF-FLICT'ED, p. a. Visited with affliction, pain, or sorrow; grieved.

AF-FLICT'ED-NESS, n. State of being afflicted.

AF-FLICT'ED, n. One who afflicts. Hulost.

AF-FLICT'ED, a. Causing affliction; grievous; painful. ful.
AF-FLICT'ING-LY, ad. In an afflicting manner.
AF-FLIC'TION, n. State of being afflicted; calamity; cause of pain or sorrow; sorrow; sorrow; srief.
AF-FLIC'TIVE, a. Causing affliction; painful; tormenting.
AF-FLIC'TIVE-LY, ad. Painfully. Brown.
AF-FLIC-FNCE, n. Exuberance of riches; plenty; wealth.
AF'FLU-FNCE, n. Same as affuence.

IF FLU-ENT, a. [affinens, L.] Flowing to; exuberant; opulent; abundant; wealthy.
IF FLU-ENT, \* a. A stream or river that flows into another river. P. Cyc. Tivet. F. Cyc.

AF'FLU-ENT-LY, ad. In an affluent manner.

AF'FLU-ENT-NESS, n. State of being affluent. Bailey.

AF'FLUX, (&ffluks) n. [affluxus, L.] Act of flowing to; affluence AF-FLUX/10N, (of-fluk/shun) n. The act of flowing to. KF/FOR-AGE,\* n. (French Law) A duty paid, in France, to the lord of a district for the privilege of selling wine, &c., within his seigniory. Crabb.

†AF-FO'C|-A-MENT,\* n. (Law) A fort; a stronghold.

Whishaw. AF-FÖRD', v. a. [afforer, Fr.] [L. AFFORDED; pp. AF-FORDING, AFFORDED.] To yield or produce; to grant or confer, to be able to sell, support, manage, pay, or do without †AF-FÖRD'MENT, n. A grant, donation. Lord. AF-FOR/EST, v. a. [afforestare, L.] To turn ground into forest. Sr J. Davies. AF-FÖR-ES-TA'TION, n. Act of turning ground into for-est. Hale. AF-FRAN'CHISE, v. a. [affranchir, Fr.] To make free; to enfranchis entranchise.
AF-FRAY-CHISE-MENT, n. Enfranchisement. [R.]
†AF-PRAY-, v. n. To strike; to make a blow. Spenser.
†AF-PRAY-, v. a. To strike down. Spenser.
AF-FRAY-, (af-fri-) n. A quarrel, disturbance; tumult.—
(Law) A fight between two or more persons in a public nlace place.
'AF-FRAY', v. a. [effrayer, Fr.] To fright; to terrify. Spenser. To put one in doubt. Huloet.
'AF-FRAY'MENT, n. Same as affray. Spenser.
'AF-FRAIGHY',\* (af-frat') v. a. To hire a ship for freight. †AF-FREIGHT'MENT,\* (af-frat'ment) n. (Law) The freight †AF-FREIGHT men - , voor of a ship. Crabb.
†AF-FREI', n. Furious onset; immediate attack. Spenser.
†AF-FRIC'TION, n. [affrictio, L.] Act of rubbing one thing on another. Boyle. AF-FRĪGHT'ER, (af-frīt'er) n. One who frightens. †ΛF-FRĪGHT'FÜL, (af-frīt'fūl) a. Frightful. Hall. †ΛF-FRĪGHT'MENT, (af-frīt'ment) n. Fear; terror. Bar-AF-FRÖNT', (sf-frünt') v. a. [affronter, Fr.] [i. Affronted; pp. Affronting, Affronted.] [† To meet face to face. Shak.] To insult; to offend, to irritate, to make AF-FRÖNT', (af-frunt') n. Open insult; contumely; outrage.

KF-FRON-TĒĒ',\* a. (Her.) Placed front to front. Ash.

AF-FRONT'ER, (af-frunt'er) n. One who affronts.

AF-FRONT'ING, (af-frunt'ng) p. a. Contumelous. Watts.

AF-FRONT'IVE, (af-frunt'ny) a. Causing affront. Ash.

†AF-FRONT'IVE-NESS, n. The quality that gives affront. Ach to join.

[AFFY], [affY] v. n. To put confidence in. B. Jonson.

KF'GHAN,\* n. A native of Afghanistan. Earnshav.

KF'GHAN,\* a. Belonging to Afghanistan. Earnshav.

A-FIELD', (a-fèld') ad. To the field, in the field. Milton.

A-FIEXT', ad. & a. On fire; burning. Gower.

A-FLAT', ad. Level with the ground. Bacon.

A-FLOAT', (a-fôt') ad. In a floating state. Skak.

A-FOOT', (a-fût') ad. On foot; in action; in motion. Skak.

A-FORE, prep. Before; nearer in place; sconer. [R.]

A-FORE ad. In time peat; in front; before. Skak. [Antiquated, and superseded by before.]

A-FORE GO-ING, a. Going before. Lily. [R.]

A-FORE GO-ING, a. Going before. Lily.

A-FORE GO-ING, a. Going before. Lily.

A-FORE MEN-TIONED, (-Bund) a. Mentioned before. Addison. to ioin. discn.

A-FÖRE/NÄMED, (a-för'nämd) a. Named before.

A-FÖRE/SAID, (a-för'söd) a. Said or named before.

A-FÖRE/THOUGHT,\* (a-för'shäwt) a. (Law) Prepense;
premeditated; as, "malice ajrosthought." Whishaw.

A-FÖRE/Time, ad. In time past. Isaah.

A-FÖRE-Tj Ö'Rİ,\* (ā-för-she-b'rī) With stronger reason.

A-FERID', a. Struck with fear; terrified; fearful.

A-FRESH', ad. Anew; again. Knolles.

XF'RIC, a. Belonging to Africa; African. Milton.
AF'RIC, n. The country of Africa. Shak.
AF'RI-CAN, (M'fir-kan) a. Belonging to Africa.
AF'RI-CAN, n. A native of Africa; a kind of marigold.
AF'RI-CAN-ISM,\* n. A word or phrase peculiar to Africa. A.FRONT', (a-frunt') ad. In front. Shak.
AFT, ad. (Naut.) Abaft; astern; behind; as, "fore and aft." aft."

AFITER, prep. Following in time or place; in pursuit of; behind; according to; about; in imitation of.

AFITER, ad. In succeeding time; afterward.

AFITER, a. Succeeding; subsequent; as, "after editions."

Coloridge. 37 This word is sometimes used in a separate form as an adjective, and often in composition, of which several examples follow.

AFITER-AC-CEP-TAITION, n. A sense not at first admitted. Druden. ted. Dryden.
AF'TER-AC-C'ONT', n. Future reckoning.
AF'TER-AC-T', n. An act subsequent to another.
AF'TER-AC'TION,\* n. A subsequent action or conduct. AF'TER-AGE, z. ; pl. AF'TER-A-GES. Succeeding time or age. Milton.

AF'TER-ÂLL', ad. When all has been taken into the view, in fine; in conclusion; upon the whole. Attribury.

AFTER-AP-PLI-OL'TION, n. A subsequent application.

AFTER-AT-TACK', n. An attack made afterwards. AF'TER-AT-TÄCK', n. An attack made afterwards.
AF'TER-BÄND, n. A future band or chain. Milton.
†AF'TER-BEAR', ING, n. A subsequent bearing or product.
AF'TER-BYRTH, n. (Med.) The secundine; the placenta.
AF'TER-CXL-CU-LÄ'TION,\* n. A subsequent calculation. AFTER-CLAP, n. A subsequent unexpected event. Spenser. AFTER-CLAP, n. A subsequent, unexpected event. Spenser. AFTER-CLAP, n. A subsequent comfort. B. Jonson. AFTER-COM/DRCT, n. A subsequent comfort. B. Jonson. AFTER-COM/DRCT, n. Subsequent behavior. Sherbock. AFTER-COM/TRACT,\* n. A subsequent engagement. Mul-KPTER-CON-VIC'TION, n. Future conviction. South.
AF'TER-CÖST, n. A subsequent expense or cost.
AF'TER-CÖURSE, n. Future course. Brown.
AF'TER-CRÖP, n. A second crop, or harvest of the same year. AF'TER-DAY, (af'ter-dā) n. A future day. Congreve. AF'TER-DIN'NER, n. The hour just after dinner. Shak. †AF'TER-EAT'AGE, n. An after or second crop, as of <sup>†</sup>AF'TER-EAT APE, management of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the prop Loudon.

AF'TER-GU'AED,\* n. (Naut.) The seamen stationed on the poop and quarter-deck of vessels. Crabb.

AF'TER-HÖPE, n. Future hope. B. Jonson.

AF'TER-HÖDES, (tifter-öurz) n. pl. Succeeding hours.

Shak. Shak.
AF'TER-IG'NO-RANCE, n. Subsequent ignorance.
AF'TER-INGS, n. pl. The last milk taken from a cow;
strokings. Grose. [Provincial in England.]
AF'TER-[N-QUÏ'RY, n. A subsequent inquiry. Shak.
AF'TER-KING, n. A succeeding king. Shackford.
AF'TER-LING\*, n. A subsequent law or statute. Milton.
AF'TER-LIFE, n. Remainder of life; a life after this. AFTER-LIFE, n. Remainder of life; a life after this. AFTER-LIVER, n. One who lives in succeeding times. AFTER-LIVING, n. Future days, Beaum. 4 FL. AFTER-LÖVE, (After-lüv) n. Second or later love. Shak. AFTER-MATH, n. The second crop of grass mown in autumn; called also after-grass, latter-math, eddish, roven, or rowett; and when left long on the ground, it is called fogg in some places. P. Cyc. AFTER-MED-1-TAITION,\* n. Subsequent meditation. Million. AF'TER-MÖST, a. superl. Hindmost. Hawkesworth. AF'TER-NÖÖN, n. The time from the meridian to the evening.
AF'TER-NOON,\* a. Relating to the latter part of the day. Congreve.
AF'TER-NOUR'ISH-MENT, n. Future nourishment. Peri-AF'TER-PAINS, (af'ter-panz) n. pl. The pains after child-birth. AF'TER-PÄRT, n. The latter part. Locke. AF'TER-PÄST'URE,\* n. Pasture after the grass is mowed. AF'TER-PIECE, (af'ter-pes) n. A farce, or any smaller entertainment, after the play. R. Camberland.
AF'TER-PRXO'TICE,\* n. Subsequent practice. Dryden.
AF'TER-PRÔSP, n. Posterior evidence or proof. Wotton.
AF'TER-BEC'KON-ING, n. An account given afterwards.

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ACIL

AF'TER-RE-PENT'ANCE, n. Future repentance. South.
AF'TER-RE-PENT'ANCE, n. A subsequent report. South.
AF'TER-ROTTENNESS, n. Future rottenness. South.
AF'TER-ROTTENNESS, n. Future rottenness. South.
AF'TER-SONG, n. A subsequent song or ode. Congreve.
AF'TER-STATE, n. A future state. Glanville.
AF TER-STING, n. A subsequent sting. Ld. Hervey.
AF'TER-STER, n. The time after supper. Shak.
AF'TER-SUP'FER, n. The time after supper. Shak.
AF'TER-THOUGHT, (Af'ter-thawt) n. Reflection after the act; a later thought. Dryden.
AF'TER-THOUGHT, (Af'ter-thawt) n. Reflection after the act; a later thought. Dryden.
AF'TER-WAED, (Af'ter-wyrd) ad. In succeeding time.
AF'TER-WAED, (Af'ter-wyrd) "Sometimes written afterwards, but less properly." Johnson. "To the terminations in ward, as, inward, forward, tward, an added s begins to obtain even in classical books." Milford.
AF'TER-WIE, a. Wise afterward or too late. Addison.
AF'TER-WIE, a. Wise afterward or too late. Addison.
AF'TER-WIT, n. Contrivance too late. J'Estrange.
AF'TER-WIT, n. Contrivance too late. J'Estrange.
AF'TER-WIT, n. Sonting of the state of the provocation seems past. Shak.
AF'TER-WRIT'ER, (Af'ter-Att) n. Anger when the provocation seems past. Shak.
AFT'ER-WRIT'ER, (Af'ter-Tit'er) n. A succeeding writer.
Shukkford.
AFT'ER-MRIT'ER, (Af'ter-Tit'er) n. A succeeding writer.
Shukkford. AGE-EN-FEE'BLED,\* (-bld) a. Enfeebled by age. Potter. AGE-HÖN'ORED,\* (aj-on'urd) a. Honored on account of age. Potter.

(A-SEN', ad. Again. Dryden. See Again.

A'SEN-Cy. n. Action; performance; office of an agent; operation; management. eration; management.
[A'GEND, n. [agendum, L.] See AGENDUM. Bp. Andrews.
A'GEND, n. [agendum, L.] See AGENDUM. Bp. Andrews.
A'GEND, a. [agend. L.] pl. A-GEN'DA. A memorandum
book:—pl. Things to be done.
A'GENT, a. [agend. L.] That acts; acting. Bacon.
A'GENT, n. An actor; a substitute; a deputy; a factor;
that which has the power of operating.
A'GEN-FAILP, n. The office of an agent. Beaum. § Fl.
AGE'WÖRN,\*a. Worn or wasted by age. Jodrell.
\$AG-GE-LA'TION, (ad-ig-la'shun) n. Concretion into ice
Brown. Brown.

†AG-GEN-ER-I/TION, (ad-jön-ner-ä/shun) n. The state of growing to another body. Brown.

†AG-GER-KR, (äd/jur) n. [L.] A fortress, or trench. Hearne.

†AG-GER-ATE, (äd/jer-āt) v. a. To heap up. Bailey.

†AG-GER-ÖSE', (äd-jer-ōs') a. Full of heaps. Bailey.

AG-GLÖM'ER-ĀTE, v. a. [agglomero, L.] [i. AGGLOMERATION, AGGLOMERATIO. To gather up in a ball, as thread; to gather together. Young.

AG-GLÖM'ER-ĀTE, v. n. To grow into one mass. Thomson.

AG-GLÖM-ER-Ä'TION, n. Act of agglomerating.

AG-GLÜ'Tj-NÄNT, n. (Med.) A uniting and healing medicine. AFT [WARD, ad. (Naut.) Aftermost; hindmost.

A'GA, (&'ga, or &'ga) [\bar{a}'ga, S. F. J. Ja. Sm.; \bar{a}'ga, P. K.] n.

The title of a Turkish high officer at court or in the army.

A-GAIN', (a-\bar{a}'\bar{a}') ad. [\bar{a}-\bar{e}'\bar{a}', S. W. J. E. F. Sm. K.; \bar{a}-\bar{a}'\bar{a}',

Ja.] A second time; once more; in return, noting reac-AG-GLU'TI-NXNT, a. Uniting parts together. Gray. AG-GLU'TI-NATE, v. a. [i. agglutinated; pp. agglutinating, agglutinated; To unite one part to another. Harvey. tion A-GAINST', (a-genst') [a-genst', S. W. J. E. F. K. Sm.; a-genst', Ja.] prep. In opposition to; contrary; in contradiction to, opposite to; to the hurt of another; in province for other. Harvey.

AG-GLÜ-T-NĀ'TION, n. Union; cohesson. Howell.

AG-GLÜ-T-NĀ-TIVE, a. Tending to agglutinate or unite.

†AG-GRĀCE', n. a. To fuvor. Spenser.

†AG-GRĀCE', n. Kindness; favor. Spenser.

†AG-GRĀN-DI-ZĀ'TION, n. Aggrandizement. Waterhouse.

KG'GRĀN-DIZE, v. a. [aggrandr, Fr.] [1. AGGRANDIZED;

pp. AGGRANDIZE, v. a. [aggrandry; to enlarge; to exalt.

KG'GRĀN-DĪZE, v. n. To become greater, to increase.

Hall. vision for. † \-GAIN'WARD, (a-Zen'ward) ad. Hitherward. Gower. † \G'A-LXX-Y, (ag'a-lak-se) n. [Gr.] Want of milk. Badey. \G'AL-LOEH,\* or \A-GXL'LO-EHUN,\* n. (Bot.) Aloes wood. Crabb. wood. Crass. A-QAL MAN, n. (Law) The impression or image of any thing on a seal. Tomins.

A-QAL-MAXT/Q-LITE,\* n. (Min.) The mineral which the Chinese carve into images. Brands. Hall. Mall.

AG'GRAN-DIZE-MENT, or AG-GRXN'DIZE-MENT, [äg'ran-diz-ment, S. W. J. F. Sm. R.; sp-grän'diz-ment, Ja.

W. h. äg'ran-diz-ment, or ag-grän'diz-ment, P.] n. State
of being aggrandized, exaltation.

AG'GRAN-DIZ-ER, n. One who aggrandizes.

†AG-GRÄTE', v. a. To please; to treat with civility. Spen-Chinese carve into images. Brande.

AG'A-MA,\* n. (Zool.) A genus of reptiles belonging to the order of saurians. P. Cyr.

AG'A-MI,\* n. (Ornuth.) A species of pheasant or crane, sometimes called the gold-breasted trumpeter. P. Cyc.

KG'A-MST, n. A person unmarried. Coles.

KG'A-MOUS,\* a. Denoting the agama or inzard. Brande.

KG'A-MOUS,\* a. (Bot.) Having no visible flowers or sexual organs; cryptogamic. Brande.

AG'A-MOUS,\* n. pl. [L.; dyánn, Gr.] Love feasts, or feasts of charity, common among the primitive Christians. Milner. †AG'GRA-VA-BLE, a. Making worse; aggravating. Dr. H. AG'GRA-VĀTE, v. a. [aggravo, L.] [i. AGGRAVATED; pp. AGGRAVATING, AGGRAVATED.] To make worse; to exasperate, to enhance in guilt or evil; to provoke. AG'GRA-VĀT-ED,\* p. a. Rendered less tolerable; made of charity, common among the primitive Christians. Muncr.

A-GAPE', [s-güp', W. J. F.; s-güp', P. Ja. Sm.] Staring with eagerness. Multon. See Gape.

KG'A-PHITE,\* n. (Mm.) The turquoise stone. Phillips.

KG'A-RIC, n. [agaricism, L.] A genus of fungi comprehending many hundred species; a mushroom; a drug used in physic and in dyeing.

KG-A-RIC',-I-A,\* n. A mushroom madrepore; a genus of coral madrepores. P. Cyc.

A-GAR',-CUS,\* n. [agaricism, L.] (Bol.) A generic name of mushrooms collectively. P. Cyc.

A-GART', a. Struck with terror. Multon. See Aghast.

A-GART', a. Cut with terror. Multon. See Aghast.

A-GART', a. Con the way; s-going. Bresser. [Local, Eng.]

KG'ATE, n. [agate, Fr.] (Min.) A silicious, ornamental stone used in jeweiry and for some purposes in the arts; sometimes called Scotch pebble.

KG'ATE-RING,\* n. (Bol.) The dammar or kawrie pine. P. Cyc. worse. NOISC. VAT-JNG,\* p. a. Causing aggravation; provoking, XG-GRA-VX/TION, n. Act of aggravating; state of being aggravated; provocation; something which increases an offence. Offere. GATE, a. Formed by the collection of parts.

AG'GRE-GATE, a. The sum or result of parts collected.—

(Mm.) A rock composed of two or more simple minerals.

AG'GRE-GATE, v. a. [aggrego, L.] [i. AGGREGATED; pp.

AGGREGATING, AGGREGATED.] To collect together; to uccumulate. Multon. Commune: January.

AG'GRE-GATE-LY, ad. Collectively. Chesterfield.

AG-GRE-GĀ/TION, n. Collection; accumulation.

AG'GRE-GĀ-TIVE, a. Taken together. Spelman.

AG'GRE-GĀ-TOR, n. [L.] One who collects materials. AG'ATE-RING, \* π. A ring embellished with agate. Stak.

KG'ATES, \* π. (Bot.) The dammar or kawrie pine. P.

Cyc.

KG'A-TIZE, \* v. a. [i. AGATIZED: pp. AGATIZING, AGA
TIZED.] To change into agate. Peck.

KG'A-TY, (ag's-te) a. Of the nature of agate. Woodward.

A-G-A'VF, \* π. (ayauts, Gr.] (Bot.) A genus of American

plants resembling aloes; the great American aloe. Branda.

A-G-A'ZED', (a-g\(\bar{g}\) zo A. To strike with amazement. Spensor.

A-G-A'ZED', (a-g\(\bar{g}\) zo A. To strike with amazement. Spensor.

A-G-A'ZED', (a-g\(\bar{g}\) zo A. Struck with amazement. Shak.

A'G-E, (a) n. [Fr.] Any period of time; a definite period; as succession or generation of men; the time in which one

lived; a hundred years; a century; maturity; decline of

li\(\bar{g}\) io dage. —(Law) The period at which individuals

are qualified to undertake certain duties and offices. A

male at fourteen years is said to be at years of discretion,

and may consent to marriage, and choose a guardian, &c.

A female at twelve is at years of discretion or maturity,

and may consent to marriage; at fourteen, is at years of

legal discretion, and may choose a guardian. At twenty
one, both male and female are of full age, and at their

own disposal. Bowner.

A'G\(\bar{g}\), (a'jed) a. Old; stricken in years. Hooker.

† X'G\(\bar{g}\), D-V, ad. After the manner of an aged person. Hu
loct. Burton.

AG-GRESS', v. n. [aggredior, aggressum, L.] [i. AG-GRESSD; pp. AGGRESSINO, AGGRESSED.] To commit the first act of violence. Prior.

AG-GRESS', v. a. To attack. Qu. Rev. [R.]

†AG-GRESS', n. [aggressus, low L.] Aggression. Hale.

AG-GRESSION, (aggressus, low L.) Aggression. Hale.

AG-GRES'SION, (aggressus, low L.) Aggression. Hale.

AG-GRES'SIVE, a. Making the first act of injury; an attack; an invasion.

AG-GRES'SIVE, a. Making the first attack; beginning a quarrel; offensive. Sir Walter Scott.

AG-GRES'SIVE-NESS,\* n. The quality of being aggressive Rickwood. Blacksoond. AG-GRESS'OR, n. One who commences hostility. AG-GRIEV'ANCE, n. Injury. Beaum. & FL. See GRIEV ANCE AG GRIEVE G-GRIEVE', v. a. [i. AGGRIEVED , pp. AGGRIEVING, AGGRIEVED.] To give sorrow; to vex; to harass; to injure. †AG-GEIEVE', v. n. To grieve. Mir. for Magistrates. AG-GEIEVED',\* (ag-grāvd') p. a. Afflicted; grieved; in-

fured

AG-GROUP', (ag-grop') v. a. [i. AGGROUPED; pp. AG-GROUPING, AGGROUPED.] To bring together into one figure; to group; a term in painting. Drydon.

A GHÄST', (a-gāst') a. Struck with horror; amazed. Milton. \$\( \beta' \) | LE. (\beta' \) | \( \beta' \) | a. [agulis, L.] Nimble; rendy; active. Shak. \$\( \beta' \) | LE-RESS, (\beta' \) | \( \beta'  \) | \( \beta

profit made by agisting. Blackstone. An embankment, earth heaped up.

A-GISTOR, n. An officer of the king of England's forest.

AG'|T-A-BlE, a. That may be agitated. Battey. [R.]

AF'|T-ATE, v. a. [agtto, L.] [L. AGITATED, pp. AGITATING, AGITATED.] To put in motion; to disturb; to stir; to discuss, to contrive, to revolve.

AF-I-TA'TION, n. Act of agitating; state of being agitated; motion either of body or mind, discussion; deliberation.

AF-I-TA'TO, R. [It.] (Mane) Denoting a rapid and broken style of performing. Crabb.

AF'|T-TA-TOR, n. One who causes agitation.—(Eng. Hist.) A person chosen by the army, in 1647, to watch over its interests.

AG'LET, n. [asguillette, Fr.] A tag of a point carved into the shape of little images; a pendant at the ends of the chives of flowers.

AG'LET-HEAD'ED,\* a. Pointed with a tag at the head.

†AG'MāIL, a. [agmen, L.] Belonging to a troop. Balley. AG'NāIL, n. A disease of the nails, a whitlow. AG'NĀTE, a. [agnatus, L.] Akin from the father's side; allied to

MG/NATE,\* n. One connected by the father's side or by males. Bouver.

males. Bouver.

AG-NXT'IC, a. Related or akin by descent from the father.

Blackstone.

AG-NA'TION, n. Descent by the father's side, or from the same father in a direct male line, alliance. †AG-NI'TION, n. [agnito, L.] Arknowledgment. Pearson. †AG-NI'TI', v. a. [agnitor, Fr.] To acknowledge. Shak. MG-NO'MEN,\* n. [L.] A name derived, among the Romans, from some illustrous action or remarkable event, and given to a new control of the new testing and given to a new control of the new testing and given to a new control of the new testing and given to a new control of the new testing and given to a new testing and given to a new testing and given to a new testing and given to a new testing and given to a new testing and given the new testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing and given testing a and given to a person, although he might already have a prenomen, nomen, and cognomen; as, Africanus was the agnomen of the two Scipios. Brande. AG-NOM'I-NATE, v. a. [agnomino, L.] To name. Locrine.

[R.] AG-NOM-J-NA'TION, n. Allusion of one word to another,

AG-NOM-I-NA'TION, n. Allusion of one word to another, by sound, an additional name. Camden. KG'NON, n. A species of drugon-fly. Brande.

AG-NO-THĒ RI-ŪM,\* n. (Geol.) An extinct fossil animal, allied to the dog, but as large as a lion. Roberts.

AG'NVS, n. [L.] A lamb.—(Romush Church) The image of a lamb representing our Savior. Brennt.

AG'NVS (ZN'TVS, n. [L.] The chaste-tree. Dryden.

A-GÖ', ad. In time past, since; past, as, "long ago."

A-GÖ', ad. In a state of desire. [A low word.]

A-GÖ', p.\* n. [Gr.] The drift, current, or force of any thing in progress; a little channel. Crabb.

A-GÖ', p. a. In the act of going, in action. Dryden.

(AG'ON, n. [Gr.] The contest for the prize. Abp. Sancroft.

AG'O-NABEH,\* n. [Ayωνάρχης, Gr.] A master of revels.

Bloan.

Blount Hloun.

† Λ-GŎNE', (8-gōn') ad. Ago; past. B. Jonson.

\*\*AG'O-NISM, π. [α'γωνισμα, Gr.] Contention for a prize.

Batey. [R.]

AG C-NIST, n. A contender for prizes. Bailey. [R.]

† Λ-GO-NISTAREH,\* π. One who took the charge, in ancient times of exversing completants. Contents of exversing completants.

†AG-Q-NIS'TABEH,\* n. One who took the charge, in ancient times, of exercising combatants. Crabb.
†AG-Q-NIS'TER,\* n. A prize-fighter, agonistes. Maunder.
&G-Q-NIS'TER,\* n. [Gr.] A prize-fighter; one that contends at a public solemnity for a prize. Millon.
&G-Q-NIS'TIC, a. Agonistical. Hammond.
&G-Q-NIS'TI-CAL-U, a. Relating to prize-fighting. Bp. Bull.
&G-Q-NIS'TI-CAL-U, a.d. In an agonistical manner.
&G-Q-NIS'TICO,\* n. pl. The art or theory of prize-fighting. Gu. Ren.

Qu. Rev. a. [dyωνίζω, Gr.] [i. aconized; pp. aco-nizing, aconized.] To afflict with agony. Feltham. λG'O-NIZE, v. π. To feel agony; to be in excessive pain.

Pope.

AG-O-NIZ'ING-LY, ad. In the most painfully feeling man-

† XG'O NO-THĒTE, π. [dyωνοθέτης, Gr.] A judge of masteries in activity. Bailey.

MG-Q-NQ-THET IC, a. Presiding at public games. Bailey.

 $XG'O-NUS.*\pi.$  (Ich.) A genus of fishes. P. Cyc. XG'O-NY,  $\pi.$  [ $i\gamma \dot{\nu}\nu$ , Gr.] The pangs of death, violent pain; anguish:—distinctively, of Christ in the garden. †A-GOOD', (a-gûd') ad. In enriest; not fictitiously. Skak. A-GOU'II, (a-gô'tg)  $\pi.$  (Zool.) A genus of rodent animals. †A-GRACE',  $\sigma.$  a. See Aggraca. †A-GRAM'MA-TIST,  $\pi.$  [d and  $\gamma\rho\dot{\alpha}\mu\mu\alpha$ , Gr.] An illiterate man. Railer

man. Bailey. A-GRA'RI-AN, a. -GRĀ'RI-AN, a. [agrarius, L.] Relating to fields or grounds; agrestic. — Agrarian law, a law for the distribution of lands among plebeians, soldiers, or all the citi-

botton of initial among piecetans, softeness of an the extracens. Crabb.

A-GRA'R<sub>1</sub>-AN,\*n. An advocate of agrarian principles or laws. Qu. Rev.

A-GRA'R<sub>1</sub>-AN-1SM,\* n. The distribution of land or other property among the people. Ser J. Mackintosh.

A-GRA'R<sub>1</sub>-AN-1ZE,\* v. a. To distribute among the people

A-GREE', v. n. [agréer, Fr.] [i. AGREED; pp. AGREENS, AGREED.] To think or act in unison, to be in concord; to grant; to yield to; to settle amicably; to concur; to suit with.

†A-GREE', v. a. To reconcile. Spenser.

†A-GREÉ', v. a. To reconcile. Spenser.
A-GREÉ', v. a. To reconcile. Spenser.
A-GREÉ'-A-BIL';-TY, n. Agreeableness. Chaucer.
A-GREÉ'-A-BLE, a. Suntable to; consistent with; accordant; concordant; conformable; pleasing.
A-GREÉ'-A-BLE-NESS, n. Quality of being agreeable.
A-GREÉ'-A-BLY, ad. In accordance with, pleasingly.
A-GREÉ'-ING-NESS, n. Consistence; suitableness. [R.]
A-GREÉ'-ING-NESS, n. Consistence; suitableness. [R.]
A-GREÉ'-ING-NESS, n. Consistence; suitableness. [R.]
A-GREÉ'-ING-NESS, n. Consistence; suitableness. [R.]
A-GREÉ'-ING-NESS, n. Consistence; suitableness. [R.]
A-GREÉ'-ING-NESS, n. Consistence; suitableness. [R.]
A-GREÉ'-ING-NESS, n. Consistence; suitableness. [R.]
A-GREÉ'-ING-NESS, n. Consistence; suitableness. [R.]
A-GRES'-ING-NESS, n. Consisten

ground. Bailey. A-GRIC'O-LIST,\* n. An agriculturist; a husbandman.

A-GRIC'Q-LIST,\* n. An agriculturist; a husbanuman. Dodaley.

&G'RI-CÜLT'Q-R, n. An agriculturist; a farmer. Farm. Ency &G-RI-CÜLT'Q-RAL\_A. Relating to agriculture. Smith. &G-RI-CÜLT'U-RAL\_A.T.,\* n. Agriculturist. Thacher. [R.] &G'RI-CÜLT-URE, (ag'rI-KÜL-YUY) n. [agricultura, L.] The art or science of cultivating the earth, tillage; husbandry &G-RI-CÜLT'U-RISM, n. The science of agriculture. [R.] &G-RI-CÜLT'U-RIST, n. One versed in agriculture, a farmer.

AG'RI-MO-NY, n. [agrimonia, L.] A spriggy plant; a genus of plants.

†A-GRISE', v. n. To shiver for fear, or through pity. Chaucer. †A-GRISE', v. a. To affright, to terrify; to disfigure. Speacer. Ä'GRŎM,\* n. (Med.) A disease of the tongue in ludia.

A-GRÖN'O-MY,\* n. Cultivation; agriculture. Brande.
AG-ROS-TEM'MA,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of plants. Crabb.
A-GRÖS'TIS,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of grasses, bent-grass.

AG ROS-TOG'RA-PHY,\* n. A description of grasses. Dr.

AG-ROS-TOL'O-GY,\* n. That part of botany that relates to

A-GROÛND', ad. On the ground; stranded; obstructed:—
applied to a ship when it rests on the ground so as to be immovable.

A'GUE, (a'gu) n. An intermittent fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot:—a swelling or inflammation from taking

the ague. Millon.

A'GÜED, (a'gūd) a. Struck with an ague. Shak. [R.]

A'GÜED, (a'gūd) a. Harovysm of the ague. Shak.

A'GÜE-FRÖÖF, (a'gū-prôf) a. Proof aginst agues. Shak.

A'GÜE-PRÖÖF, (a'gū-prôf) a. Proof aginst agues. Shak.

A-GÜEP'R, v. a. [aguerrar, Fr.] To inure to the hard ships of war. Lyttleton.

ships of war. Lyttleton.

X'GUE-SPELL, n. A charm for the ague. Gay.

X'GUE-SPELL, n. A Struck as with an ague. Havyt.

X'GUE-SPELL, n. A name sometimes given to sassafras.

A'GUE-TREE, n. A name sometimes given to sassafras.

A-GUIL/A-NEID', n. [d gui Pan neuf, Fr.] A ceremony

of the ancient Gauls, on the first day of the year, gather
ing misletoe, and repeating, A gui Pan neuf, Crabb.

A-GUISE', (a-Etz') v. a. To dress. Spenser. See Guise.

A-GUISE', (a-Etz') v. a. To dress. Spenser. See Guise.

A'GU-ISH-NESS, n. Quality of resembling an ague.

A'GUI-N-NESS, n. Got.) An osmundaceous plant. Brande.

XI, (a) inter). Sometimes noting dislike, contempt, or ex
ultation; but most frequently compassion and complaint.

When followed by that, it expresses vehement desire.

AIR/j-NESS, \*\*. Quality of being airy; open ress; exposure to air; lightness; gayety; levity.
AIR/ING, \*\*. A short excursion to enjoy the free air.
AIR/LESS, \*\*. Wanting communication with the free air.
AIR/LING, \*\*. A thoughtless. gay person. \*\*B. Joneon.
AIR/-PIPE, \*\* \*\*. A pipe used to draw foul air out of a ship's hold Jone \*\*. A-HX', A-HX'! taterj. Noting triumph and contempt. Ps. | A-HEAD', (1-hed') ad. (Naut.) Farther onward; onward; in advanc in anyance,
'A-HESHT', (a-hit') ad. Aloft; on high. Shak.
'A-HESH', (b-hi') ad. On high. Shak.
A-HOLD', ad. (Naut.) To lay a ship shold, is to bring her
to lie as near the wind as she can, in order to get her out
to sea. Shak. hold. Crabb. AIR!—PLANT, \* n. A plant which possesses the power of living a considerable time suspended in the air. P. Cyc. AIR!—POSE, n. An instrument for weighing air. AIR!—POMP, n. A philosophical instrument for removing the air out of a vessel. A-HOU'AI, (a-hô'a) n. A poisonous plant of the genus cerbera.
A-HOY', interj. (Naul.) Noting a call, holla.
A-HOY', a. Hungry. Shak. The expletive an is thus prefixed to hunger in an-hungered. Matthews.
A-HU'sAL,\*n. (Chem.) The sulphur of arsenic. Crabb.
AID, (ād) v. a. [asder, Fr.] [. AIDED, pp. AIDING, AIDED.]
To help; to ussist, to support.
AID, n. Help, support, a helper.—(Law) A subsidy; pecuniary tribute paid by a feudal vassal. Blackstone.
AID'A-DE, n. Help; support; aid. Shak.
AID'A-DE-CAMP, (ād'e-kāwng') [ād'e-kāwng', W. Ja.; ād'e-kōng', E. K. Sm.; ād'e-kāmp, Wb.] n. [Fr.] pl.
AIDES-DE-CAMP, A military officer appointed to attend a general officer, to receive and carry his orders. cerbers. the air out of wessel.

AIR'-SHĀFT, n. A passage for the air into mines. Ray.

AIR'-SHĀFA, [Arc, (ár'stìr-ing) a. Putting air in motion.

AIR'-THEAT'EN-ING, (ár'thir'stir-ing) a. Threatening the air; lofty. Mir. for Magnetrates.

AIR'-TiellT, (ár'tit) a. Impervious to air. Francis.

AIR'-VES-SEL,\* n. A receptacle of air; a duct in plants.

Ray. Rav. Alta'Y, (ár'e) a. Relating to or composed of air: surrounded with air; high in air; thin; unsubstantial; wanting reality; light; gay; sprighty.

Alta'Y-PLY'[NG, a. Flying like air. Thomson.

Alta'Y-PLGHT, (ár'e-fit) a. Light as air. Milton.

Alsl.D., (11) n. [alte, Fr.] A walk in a church; a wing of the choir in a church. Addison.

Alsl.D., \*(1'led, or 11d) a. Furnished with aisles. Byron.

Alt., n. A small island in a river. Skinner. A little island planted with osiers. Brande.

Al-Zôōx', \* n. [airoon, L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants houseleek. Crabb.

Al-Zō'UM, \* n. (Bot.) An aquatic evergreen. Smart.

AJ'W-TAGE, n. [Fr.] A tube or pipe by which water is discharged to or from water-wheels and other hydraulic englines. Y, (ar'e) a. Relating to or composed of air : surrounded AIDES-DE-CAMP. A military officer appointed to attend a general officer, to receive and carry his orders.

AID'RR, n. One who aids; abettor; a helper.

AID'IRG,\* p. a. Affording aid; assisting; helping.

AID'LESS, (ad'les) a. Helpless, unsupported. Stak.

AID'MA-JOR,\* n. The former title of the adjutant of a regiment. Booth.

AI'GRE, (a'gur) n. The flowing of the sea; eagre. [Provincial, Eng.] See Eagre.

AI'GRET, (a'gret) n. [aigrette, Fr.] An Oriental ornament for the head. Tweadell. The egret, or heron. See Egret. EGRET. EGRET.

Al-GRETTE',\* n. [Fr.] A tust of feathers. Loudon.

Al-GUIL-LETTE',\* (a-gc)-let') n. [Fr.] (Md.) A point, a tagged point, an agulet. C. Gratuel.

Al'GU-LET, (a'gu-let) n. [aguilette, Fr.] A point of gold at the end of fringes; a tagged point, an aglet. See gnices.

A-KAN'TJ-CŌNE,\* n. (Min.) A term sometimes applied to epidote. Cleaveland,

KKE, n. m. To feel a pain. Shak. See Ache.

A-KE'Nj-UM,\* n. (Bot.) A seed-vessel, a spermidium. ACLET.

AIK'RÂW,\* n. (Bot.) A species of lichen or moss. Smart.

AIK, v. a. [L. ALLED; pp. ALLING, ALLED.] To give puin; to pain; to trouble; to affect in any manner.

AIL, v. n. 'To feel pain; to be in pain or trouble. Smart. when the hands are on the hips, and the elbows arched A-Kin', a. Related to, allied to by blood or by nature; kin; kindred. LK.]
All., n. A disense; pain; illness, Pope.
All.'ING, p. a. Sickly; full of complaints.
All.'MENT, n. Pain, disense. Granville.
Alm, (am) v. n. [L. AIMED; pp. AIMING, AIMED.] To endeavor to strike with a missile weapon; to direct toward, kindrea.
AL. An Arabic prefix to many words; as, al-coran, al-cove, al-chemy, al-embic, al-manac.
AL'A-BAS-TFR, m. [άλάβαστρον, Gr.] A white stone used for ornamental purposes. It is of two kinds, one of which is a carbonate of lime, the other a sulphate of lime or ris a cardonate of line, the other a suppare of line or gypsum; and to this the term is now generally applied.

AL-A-BAS-TER, a. Made of alabaster. Addison.

AL-A-BAS-TER-AN,\* a. Relating to or like alabaster. Maunder. [R.]

AL-A-BAS'TRUM,\* n. [L.] An alabaster box of ointment. to point. to point.

AIM, p. a. To direct, as a missile weapon. Dryden.

AIM, n. The direction of a missile weapon; intention; design; purpose; a scheme. [Guess. Spenser.]

AIM'RR, (a'mer) n. One who aims. Wood.

AIM'ING, \* n. The act of taking aim; purpose. South.

AIM'LESS, (ām'les) a. Without aim or object. May.

AIR, (âr) n. [aer, L.; air, Fr] The fluid which we breathe, and which surrounds the globe, esteemed by ancient philosophers a simple element, but found by modern chemists to consist of two simple substances or gases, oxygen Ash Ash.
A-LXCK', (a-läk') interj. Alas; noting sorrow. Shak.
A-LXCK', A-DÄY, interj. Alas the day, noting sorrow.
fA-LXCR', a-DÄY, interj. Alas the day, noting sorrow.
fA-LXC'R, -OS-LY, ad. Cheerfull; Gov. Tongus.
fA-LXC'R, -OS-NESS, a. Briskness, liveliness. Hammond.
A-LXC'R, -TY, n. [alacritas, L.] Cheerfulness; sprightliness; iveliness, gayety, readiness. Hooker.
A-LXD'IN-IST,\* n. A free-thinker among the Mahometans.
Crabh and 79, or 20 and 80; the atmosphere; any aeriform fluid; gentle wind; seent; vapor; blast, pestilential vapor, the open weather, utterance, publication; melody; a tune; a song; attitude, manner, look, or appearance of the person; an affected manner or gesture.

AIR, (Ar) b. a. [L. AIRED, pp. AIRING, AIRED.] To expose to the air; to gratify, by enjoying the open air; to warm by the fire. Crabb. LA FRANÇAISE,\* (a-la-fran-saz') [Fr.] After the French fashion.

XL'A-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A species of diopside. Phillips.

XL'A-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A species of diopside. Phillips.

K. ] n. The lowest note but one in three septenaries of by the fire.

AIR'-BAL-Lôôn', n. A machine filled with air. See BAL-LOOM AIR'-BLÖD-DER, n. A bladder or vesicle filled with air. AIR'-BLÖWN,\* (ar'blön) a. Wasted or blown by the wind.

K.] n. The lowest note but one in three septemaries of the gamut or scale of music.
XL-A-MŌDE', ad. & a. [Fr.] Fashionably or fashionable; in nor according to the fashion. Arbuthnot.
AL-A-MŌDE', n. A thin, silk stuff. Whitlock.
†AL'A-MŌTH, n. A Hebrew musical instrument. Ash.
A-LAND', ad. At or on land; on dry ground. Dryden.
A L'ANGLAISE, \* (A-läng-gläz') [Fr.] After the English feathon or manner. Jodrell. AIR'-BORN, a. Born of the air. Congreve. AIR'-BRAV-ING, p. a. Defying the winds. Shak, AIR'-BRED,\* a. Produced from or in the air. Potter. fashion or manner. -LXn'TINE,\* n. An amylaceous substance extracted from

ARE-BUILT, (ar/bit) a. Built in the air. Pope.

AIR'-CELL,\* n. A cavity in the stem or leaf of a plant; a membranous receptacle communicating with the lungs of A-LAN'TINE, \*n. An amylaceous substance extracted from the root of the angelica archangelica. Brands.
A-LARM', n. [elarme, Fr.] A cry of danger; a sudden terror; a turnult or disturbance.
A-LARM', t. a. [elarmer, Fr.] it. ALARMED; pp. ALARMING, ALARMED.] To call to arms; to surprise with fear; to terrify; to disturb.
A-LARM'-BELL, n. A bell that is rung to give alarm. Milton.
A-LARM'-GON, \* n. A gun fired as a signal of alarm. Williams. birds. Brande

IR'-CUR'RENT, \* n. A stream or current of air. Goldsmith. †Ale'-Deâwn, a. Drawn or painted in air. Shak. Ale'-EM-Beaced, (ar'em-brast) a. Encompassed by air.

AIE'-EM-BRĀCED, (Ar'em-brāst) a. Encompassed by air. Sandys. Ps. civ.
AIB'EN,\* n. A Tartar liquor made of cow's milk. Booth.
AIR'ER, n. One who airs or exposes to the air.
AIR'-FÖRMED, \* (Ar'förmd) a. Formed from the air. Jodrell.
AIR'-GUN, n. A gun in which air is used, instead of powder, to propel a ball.
AIR'-HÖLE, (Ar'höl) n. A hole to admit air.
AIR'-HÖLE, (ar'höl) n. a hole to admit air.
AIR'-LY,\* ad. in an airy manner; gayly. Sterne. Williams

Multams.

A-LÄRM'ING, p. a. Causing alarm; terrifying.

A-LÄRM'ING-LY, ad. In an alarming manner.

A-LÄRM'IST, a. One who excites an alarm.

A-LÄRM'IST, b. Oper appointed for a body of men to appear at in case of an alarm.

A-LÄRM'-WATCH, (\$ lärm'wöch) n. A watch that strikes the hour by regular movement. Herbert.
A-LÄRUM, [\$-lā'rum, P. Ja.; \$-lā'rum, F. Sm.; \$-lā'rum, K.] n. An alarm; an alarm clock. Shak.
A-LAS', naterj. [hélas, Fr.] Noting lamentation, pity, or con-

cern.
A.I.AS' SHE DAY, interj. Ah, unhappy day! Shak.
A.I.AS' SHE WHILE, interj. Ah, unhappy time! Spenser.
†A.I.ATE', ad. Lately, not long since. Hawes.
A.IATE', \*a. [alatus, I.] (Bot. & Anat.) Bordered by a leafy or membraneous expansion. Brande.

Z.L.T.R.R.\* [L.] From the side.—The cardinal legates a laters were the pope's assistants and counsellors in ordinary. Hamilton.

dinary, Hamilton.

LL-A-TER'NUS, n. (Bot.) Evergreen privet. Evelyn.

LL-B, n. (Blum, L.) A vestment worn by Catholic priests.

AL'9A,\* n. (LL.) A surplice, or white sacerdotal vest, an ulb. Whishaw.

AL-BĀ'N-AN,\* n. A native of Albania. P. Cyc. AL-BĀ'N-AN,\* a. Relating to Albania. Qu. Rec. AL-BĀ'N-RUS,\* n. (Bot.) A flower-bud. P. Cyc. ĀL'BĀ'TRŌSS, n. (Ornuth.) A genus of large web-footed

AL'BE-LACOS, hirds.

[AL-BE', ad. Although; albeit. Spenser.

AL-BE'|T, ad. Although, notwithstanding. Spenser. [Antiquated.]

tiquated.]

XL'Bl-CÖRE, n. A sea-fish. Davors.

XL'Bl-Fj-CÂ'TIQN, n. Act of making white. Chaucer.

XL-Bl-Fj-CÂ'TIQN, n. Act of making white. Chaucer.

XL-Bl-Fi-CÂ'TIQN, n. A sect of Christians that first appeared in the twelfth century, and so called from Albi, in Upper Languedoc, France.

XL'BlN,\* n. (Miss.) A variety of apophylite. Phillips.

AL-BlN,\* n. (Miss.) A variety of apophylite. Phillips.

AL-BlN,\* n. (Miss.) A variety of apophylite. Phillips.

AL-BlNO,\* or AL-BlNO,\* n. [Port. & Sp.] pl. AL-BlNOS, or AL-BlNOS. A person of preternatural whiteness of skin and hair; a white negro. P. Cyc.

XL'BlTE,\* n. (Miss.) A species of felspar. Cleaveland.

XL-BU-GlN'E-OUS, a. [albugo, L.] Resembling the white of an egg. Brown.

AL-BU-Gin-Y-Ous, a. [along  $v_0$ , L.] Resembling the white of an egg. Brown. [AL-BU-Gin-Ous,\* a. Albugineous. Brown. [AL-BU-Go,  $v_0$ ] [L.] pl. AL-BU-Gi-F-NES. (Med.) A white speck in the eye, a disease in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteness. AL-BU-M,  $v_0$ . [L.] pl. XL-BU-MS. A book for the insertion

of autographs, short literary compositions, &c.

Al-BU'ME-AN,\* a. Relating to an album. C. Lamb.

Al-BU'ME-AN,\* n. [L.] A peculiar substance found in the white of an egg, and in the blood, must ies, bones, &c., of animals; a substance found in vegetables, particularly in a substance of the white of an egg, and in the blood, must ies, bones, &c., of animals; a substance found in vegetables, particularly in a substance of the white of an egg. Albumbto of an egg. some seeds, the white of an egg. P. Cyc.

AL-BU'MI-NOSE,\* a. Same as albuminous, Smith.

AL-BU'MIN-OUS,\* a. Relating to or containing albumen.

P. Cuc.

AL'BURN, a. See AUBURN.

âl'Bu'RN, a. See AUBURN.

AL-BU'R'NOUS, \*a. Relating to alburnum. Loudon.

AL-BU'R'NUM, \* n. [L.] (Bot.) The softer and whiter part of wood, next to the inner bark, called sap-wood. P. Cyc.

L'(2, \* n. (Ornith.) A genus of anserine birds. Brande.

AL-CADE', \* n. [alcalde, Sp.] A Spanish justice of the pence; a judge. Encyc.

LL'(2, HEST, n. [Ar.] See ALKAHEST.

AL-CA'|C, n. A kind of verse used by the poet Alcœus, consisting of two dactyls and two trochees.

AL-CA'|C, a. Noting the measure of the verse of Alcœus.

Warton.

Warton.

AL-CAID', n. [alcayde, Sp.] A governor of a castle; a keeper of a jail; a juiler. Newman. See Alcade.

AL-CAN'NA, n. An Egyptian plant used in dyeing. Brown.

AL-CAR-RAZA, \* n. [Sp.] A large earthen vessel for cooling water. W. Encyc.

AL-CE'DO,\* n. (Ornuth.) A genus of birds; king-fisher.

Brande.

Brande.

AL-PHEM'1-CAL-A, a. Relating to alchemy.

AL-PHEM'1-CAL-LY, ad. In the manner of an alchemist.

AL'EHE-MIST, n. One who is versed in alchemy. Shak.

AL-PHE-MIST, r. One, a. Acting like an alchemist. Burje.

AL'PHE-MIZE, v. a. To transmute. Lovelace, [R.]

AL'PHE-MY, n. [χημεια, Gr.; alchimia, Fr.] The science of chemistry, as practised in former times; or the pretended art of the transmutation of metals, or of making gold and silver; occule chemistry; a mixed metal.

AL'PHY-MY, n. Now commonly written alchemy.

AL'CO-HOL, n. [Ar.] Highly rectified or pure spirit; the chemical name of ardent spirit; spirits of wine:—formerly, an impalpable powder.

cnemical name of ardent spirit; spirits of wine:—formerly, an impalpable powder.

\*\*XI'CO-HO-I.KTE, \*\*a. (Chem.) A sait in which alcohol appears to replace the water crystallization. \*Brande.\*\*

\*\*XL-CO-HÖL';C, \*\* a. Relating to or containing alcohol. \*Brande.\*\*

LL-CO-HÖL-I-ZÄ/TION, n. The act of rectifying spirits.
LL-CO-HÖL-IZE, [ši/ko-ho-fiz, W. P. F. Ja, K. Sm.; şi-kö-ho-liz, S. J.] v. a. To make an alcohol; to rectify spirits.

XL-CO-HÖM'E-TER,\* n. An instrument to ascertain the quantity of spirit of alcohol in vinous liquids. Scudamore. XL'CO-RAN, [a]'ko-rān, S. W. P. J. F. E. Ja. Sm. R.; al-kö'-ran, K.—"Orientalists, in general, pronounce this word šl-ko-rān'." Sm.] n. [al and koran, Ar.] The Mahometan bible, or the book written and left by Mahomet, and containing the doctrines and precepts of his religion.
XL-CO-RAN'IC,\* a. Relating to the Alcoran, or to Mahometan bible.

AL-CO-RAN'15." a Relating to the Alcoran.

AL-CO-RAN'15H, a. Relating to the Alcoran.

AL-CO-RAN'15H, n. One who adheres strictly to the letter of the Alcoran. Crabb.

of the Alcoran. Crabb.
AL-GÖVE', [al-köv', S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.: 81'köv,
Wb.] n. [alcoba, Sp.] A recess in a chamber, or place for
a bed; a recess in a library; an arbor in a garden.
XL'CY-ON.\* n. (Ent.) A species of insect. Kirby.
XL'CY-ON.\* n. See Halcyon. Brands.
XL-CY-ON. 10.\* a. Relating to submarine plants. Crabb.

AL-CY-ON'IC, \* a. Relating to submarine plants. Craob.
XL-CY-ON'I-FÖERM, \* a. Having the form of a submarine
plant. P. Cyc.
XL'CY-O-NITE, \* n. (Min.) A fruit-like, spongiform flint
fossil, found in chaik formations. Brande.

AL-CY-O'NI-UM, \* n. [L.] A genus of marine polypes.

AL-DA-BA'RAN,\* n. A star in the constellation of Taurus. Crabb.

AL'DER, n. A small tree growing in wet ground; the alnus of botanists.

AL-DER-LIEV'EST, a. super. Most beloved. Shak. AL'DER-MAN, n.; pl. AL'DER-MEN. [† A senator or governor;] a magistrate or member of a town or city corporation.

AL-DER-MAN'IC, \* a. Relating to or becoming an alderman. Fd. Rev.

†AL-DER-MAN'I-TY, n. The society of aldermen. Under

AL'DER-MAN-LIKE, a. Like an alderman. Shelton.
ÂL'DER-MAN-LY, a. Like an alderman. Swift.
ÂL'DER-MAN-RY,\* n. The office or quality of an alderman. Ed. Ren.

La. Nov. A. Made of alder. May.
AL'DERN, a. Made of alder. May.
AL'DINE, \*a. (Bibliography) Noting editions of books
which proceeded from the press of Aldus Manutius of
Venuce. Dibdin.

which proceeded from the press of Aldus Manutus of Venuce. Dibdin.

ALE, n. A fermented malt liquor, or a liquor obtained by the infusion of malt and hops by fermentation.

A-LEAK',\* ad. In a leaking state. Hale.

XI'F-A-TO-RY,\* a. (Civil Law) Noting a contract of which the effects depend on an uncertain event. Bouvier.

ALE-BENCH, n. A bench in or at an ale-house. Homilies. ALE'BER-RY, n. A beverage made by boiling ale with spice and sugar, and sops of bread. Beaumont.

ALE'-BREW-ER, (al'bru-er) n. One who brews ale. Mor-

ALE'-BREW-ER, (al Mary, ... An officer whose business it is to inspect the measures of public houses. ALE'OST, n. A plant; the costmary. A-LEC-TO-ROM'AN-CY, n. Same as alectryomancy. A-LEC-TRY-O-M'A-EHY,\* n. Cock-fighting. Bailey. [R.] A-LEC'TRY-O-M'AN-CY, n. [άλεκτρυών and μάντις, Gr.] Divination by a cock. Bailey. Divination by a cock. Bailey. A-LĒĒ',\* ad. (Naut.) The position of the helm when pushed

down to the lee-side. Crabb.

aown to the see-sine. c-roos.
ALE'-EED, a. Fed with ale. Stafford.
AL'E-EED, a. Sour ale; a kind of acld made of ale.
†AL'E-GER, a. Gay; cheerful; sprightly. Bacon.
†A-LEGGE', v. a. [alteger, old Fr.] To lessen; to assuage.

cient Germans. Bosworth.  $\Lambda$ -LEM'BIC,  $\pi$ . [al,  $\Lambda$ r., and  $\tilde{a}\mu\beta\iota\xi$ , Gr.] A chemical vessel used in distillation, of various forms; a still.  $\Lambda$ -LEM'BRÖTH,\*  $\pi$ . Salt of wisdom; a term applied by the old chemists to a salt composed of ammonia, muriatic acid, and the oxide of mercury. Brands.  $\Lambda$ -LE'-MEAS'URE,\* (āl-mēzh' $\mu$ r)  $\pi$ . A liquid measure for

ale. Ash.

ale. Ash.

A-LERT', (s-length') ad. At full length. Chaucer.

A-LERT', a. 'alerte, Fr.] Being on guard, or on the look
out; watchful; lively; brisk; smart.— On the alert, on
guard; on the look-out.

A-LERT', Res. s.. Watchfulness; sprightliness; pertness.

ALEC-BTÄKE, n. A maypole or stake set up before an ale-

ALE'-TÄST-ER, n. An officer who inspects ale or beer. Cowell.
ALE'-VXT, n. A tub or vessel in which ale is fermented. ALE'-VAT, a. A tub or vessel in which ale is fermented †A-LEW', (al-18') a. A shout; loud call; halloo. Spenser.

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ÄLE'-WASHED, (äl'wösht) a. Steeped in ale. Shak. ÄLE'Wife, n.; pl. ÄLE'Wives. A woman that keeps an ale-house. Swift. An American fish smaller than a shud.

L'EX-N-DER, (àl'eg-zàn-der) n. A plant, a garden vege-table, now generally superseded by celery. L'EX-N-DER'S-FOOT, n. The name of an herb. L-EX-LN'DRI-AN,\* a. Belonging to Alexander or Alexan-

ALEX-ANDRI-AN, \* a. Beinging to Account of the Action for Cyc.

ALEX-AN'DRINE, \*\*. A kind of verse first used in a poem called Alexander, consisting of twelve syllables.

ALEX-AN'DRINE, a. Including twelve syllables, as a verse or line. Warton.

AL-EX-XN'DRITE,\* n. (Min.) A species of chrysoberyl.

Philling.

Framps.

A-LEX-J-PHAR'MIC,\* n. (Mcd.) An antidote against poison. Bryant. Written also alexipharmac.

A-LEX-J-PHAR'MIC, a. [αλεξέω and φάρματοι, Gr.] Same as alexipharmical

accuparmical.

A-LEX-I-PHAR'MI-CAL, a. Counteracting poison.

A-LEX-I-TER'IC, \ a. [dλεξέω, Gr.] That drives away

A-LEX-I-TER'IC, \* a. pl. (Med.) Preservatives against infection or poison. Brande.

LIKET \* A. A. Asidron or furnage. Tembers.

tection or poison. Brande.

AL'FET,\* n. A caldron or furnace. Tomlins.

AL'GA, n. [L.] pl. AL'GA. (Bot.) A tribe of plants, comprising seaweeds, lavers, and some fresh-water plants.

AL-GA-RÖ'BA,\* n. [Ar.] (Bot.) A tree bearing pods containing a mutritious powder, supposed by some to have been the locusts on which St. John fed in the wilderness.

AL'GA-RÖTH,\* n. (Med.) A substance containing antimony; formerly used in medicine. Dunglison.

ÂL'GATES, ad. On any terms, every wny. Fairfaz.

ÂL'GA-TRĀNE,\* n. (Chem.) A sort of pitch or bitumen.

Crabb.

XL-GA-ZEL',\* n. (Zool.) A beautiful species of antelope. P. Cuc

AL'GE-BRA, n. [It. & Sp., from Arabic.] A kind of arithmetic, or the science of computing abstract quantities by means of signs or symbols, an important branch of the mathematical sciences.

XL-βΕ-ΒΚΑ/IC, a. Relating to algebra; containing op-XL-βΕ-ΒΚΑ/I-CAL, erations of algebra.

mathematical sciences.

\*\*AL-\$E-BRA'[-C, A. Relating to algebra; containing op-\*
\*\*AL-\$E-BRA'[-C, A. ]. erations of algebra. \*\*Maunder.\*\*
\*\*AL-\$E-BRA'[-C, A. ]. erations of algebra. \*\*Maunder.\*\*
\*\*AL-\$E-BRA'[-ST, n. One who is versed in algebra. \*\*Maunder.\*\*
\*\*AL-\$E-BRA'[-ST, n. One who is versed in algebra. \*\*AL-\$E-BRA'[-ST, n. One who is versed in algebra. \*\*AL-\$E-BRA'[-ST, n. One who is versed in algebra. \*\*AL-\$E-BRA'[-ST, n. One who is versed in algebra. \*\*AL-\$E-BRA'[-ST, n. One who is visually. \*\*Dr. Shaw. \*\*[AL-\$E-BRA'[-ST, n. Chillness. ]. Cold; chill. \*\*Baley. \*\*[AL-\$ID-NESS.]. \*\*] \*\*A. Chillness. , cold. \*\*Baley. \*\*[AL-\$ID-NESS.]. \*\*] \*\*AL-\$ID-NESS.]. \*\*[AL-\$ID-NESS.]. \*\*[AL-\$ID

AL.-I-A'CEOUS,\* (al.-9-a'snus) a. Having the properties of garlic. Francis.

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who, to prove himself innocent of an offence or crime, alleges that he was elsewhere, or at another place, at the time when the act was committed.

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LALIEN-A-BIL'1-TY, n. (Law) State of being alienable.

Smart.

AL'IEN-A-BLE, (āl'yen-a-bl) a. Capable of being alienated. AL'IEN-A-BE,\* n. (Law) The condition or state of an alien.

Lause.
Al'IEN-ATE, (āl'yen-āt) [āl'yen-āt, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.;
ăl'e-en-āt, P. Kenrick.] v. a. [i. alienated; pp. alienating, alienated.] To transfer property to another; to withdraw the affections from, to estrange.

Ll'IEN-ATE, (āl'yen-st) a. Withdrawn from; alienated.

Swift.

AL'IEN-ATE, (āl'yen-at) n. A stranger, an alien. Staple.

ton. [R.]
AL-IRN-A'TION, (āl-yen-ā'shun) n. Act of alienating; state of being alienated; a transfer; estrangement; mental derangement. — (Law) The act of parting with property, par-

rangement. — (Loss) In a cit of paring with property, particularly real property.

\*\*L/IEN-A-TOR, (al/yen-a-tor) n. One who alternates.

\*\*L-IENE',\*\* (al-yen-b') v. a. (Loss) To convey property to another, to alienate. \*\*Blackstone.\*\*

\*\*L-IEN-EE',\*\* (al-yen-b') n. (Loss) One to whom a transfer of property is made. \*\*Blackstone.\*\*

\*\*L/IEN-IEM,\*\* n. The state of being an alien. \*\*N. Y. Stat
\*\*TEN-IEM,\*\* n. The state of being an alien. \*\*N. Y. Stat
\*\*TEN-IEM,\*\* n. The state of being an alien. \*\*N. Y. Stat
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ALI'EN'SM,\* n. The state of being an alien. N. Y. Statutes. [R.]

AL-IEN-ÖR',\* (āl-yen-ðr') n. (Law) One who transfers property to another. Blackstone.

A-LIEL', ad. On my life. Shak.

A-LIF'ER-OS, a. [ala and fere, L.] Having wings. Bailey.

A'-LIG'ER-OS, a. [alager, L.] Having wings. Crabb.

A-LIGE', v. a. See Alegge.

A-LIGHTED. To come down and stop; to fall upon, to light. Druden.

ALIGHTED.] To come down and stop; to ian upon, we hight. Dryden.

A-Like', ad. & a. With resemblance, without difference.

A-Like'-mind'ed, a. Having the same mind.

AL'I-MENT, n. [almentam, L.] Nourishment, nutrition; food; things necessary for the support of life.

AL-I-MENT'AL, a. That nourishes. Millon.

AL-I-MENT'AL-LIY, ad. So as to serve for nourishment.

XL-I-MENT'A-RI-NESS, n. Quality of being alimentary.

John M. H. A. R.Y., a. Belonging to aliment, nourishing.— Alimentary canal, a tube or cavity in an animal body, into which nutriment is taken to be digested.

AL-I-MEN-TA'TION, n. Act of nourishing; state of being nourished. Bacon. AL-I-MEN'TIVE-NESS,\* n. (Phren.) The organ of appetite

for food. Combe.

Lt.-I-MÖ'NI-O'BS, a. That nourishes. Harvey. [R.]

Lt.-I-MÖ'NI-O'BS, a. That nourishes. Harvey. [R.]

Lt.-I-MO'NY, n. [alumonia, L.] (Law) An allowance to which a married woman is entitled, upon separation from

which a married woman is entitled, upon separation from her husband.

\*\*XL'I-PED,\*\* a. Wing-footed, swift of foot. A.h.

\*\*XL'I-PED,\*\* a. Wing-footed, swift of foot. A.h.

\*\*XL'I-QUXNT, G.I'c-kwant [al'c-kwant, S. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.,

\*\*al'c-kwont, W. K.] a. [aliquants, L.] Aliquant parts of a number are such as will never make up the number ex actly; as, 3 is an aliquant part of 10, thrice 3 being 9,

four times 3 making 12.

AL'1-QUÖT, (al'e-kwöt) a. [aliquot, L.] Aliquot parts of any number are such as will exactly measure it without

any number are such as will exactly measure at without any remainder, as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12.

XL-J-SA'D-DER,\* n. A plant used as a salad and potherb. Written also Alexander. W. Encyc.

XL'19-A. Resembling ale. Mortiner.

XL'1-TRÜNK,\* n. (Zool.) The second and third segments of the trunk or thorax of an insect, called by Roget mesothorax and metathorax. Krby.

XL'1-TÜRE, n. [alitura, L.] Nourishment. Bailey.

ALIZARINE,\* n. A peculiar coloring principle obtained from madder. Brande.

XL'KA-HEST, n. The pretended universal solvent of the

AL'KA-HEST, n. The pretended universal solvent of the alchemists.

AL-KA-HES/TIC,\* a. Belonging to alkahest. Ash.

AL-KA-LES/CEN-CY,\* n. A tendency to become alkaline.

Branac.

AL-KA-LES/CENT, a. Partaking of the properties of alkali.

LL'KA-LI, or AL/KA-LI, [al/ka-lc, S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.,

al/ka-li, Ja. K. Wb.] n. [al and kali, Ar.] pl. AL/KA-LIFES.

(Chem.) A substance that has a caustic taste, volatilizable

by heat, capable of combining with and destroying the acidity of acids, soluble in water, and capable of converting vegetable blues into green, potash, soda, ammo-

acidity of acids, soudie in the green, potash, soda, ammonia, &c.

AL-KAI/I-FI-A-BLE,\* a. That may be alkalified. Qu. John. AL-KAI/I-FI-A-BLE,\* a. (Chem.) To change to alkali. Smart. AL-KAI/I-FI-NOUS,\* a. Generating alkali. Smart. AL-KAI/IS/E-NOUS,\* a. Generating alkali. Smart. AL-KAI/IS/E-NOUS,\* a. Generating alkali. Smart. AL-KAI/IN-INE, or XL/KA-LINE, a. (Rivka-Im, N. J. E. F. Sm.; Kivka-Im, S. P. Ja. K.) a. Having the qualities of alkali. AL-KA-LINI-TY,\* n. The quality of an alkali. P. Cyc. AL-KAI/I-OUS, a. Having the quality of alkali. Kinner. AL-KAI/I-ZATE, v. a. To make bodies alkaline. AL-KAI/I-ZATE, v. a. To make bodies alkaline. AL-KAI/I-ZATE, v. a. To make bodies alkaline. AL-KAI/I-ZATE, a. Impregnated with alkali. Boyle. AL-KAI-I-ZATION, n. Impregnation with alkali. AL/KA-LOID,\* n. (Chem.) A substance analogous to an alkaline base of vegetable origin, and generally possessed of great medicinal activity; any vegetable principle which has alkaline properties. Brande. AL/KA-LOID,\* n. Relating to or containing alkali. Brande. AL/KA-LOID,\* n. A fruit or berry called winter-cherry.

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AL-KER'MES, n. [Arab.] A confection containing kermes
          berries.

LI_RO-RXN,* n. See Alcoran.

LLI_a. The whole of; every one of: every part of.

LLI_a. The whole of; every one of: every part of.

LLI_a. The whole, every thing.—All is much used in composition; but, in most instances, it is merely arbitrary, as appears in the following compounds.

LLI_A-BAN'DONED, (Al-b-bin'dund) a. Deserted by all ALL_A-BHORRED', (Al-b-bin'dund) a. Deserted by all ALL_A-BHORRED', (Al-b-bin'dund) a. Deserted by all ALL-A-D-MIR'ING, a. Advised by all.

ALL-A-D-MIR'ING, a. Advised by all.

ALL-A-P-PRÔVED', a. Approved by all. More.

ALL-A-TON'ING, a. Atoning for all. Drysden.

LLI_BEAR'ING, (Al-bar'ing) a. That bears every thing.

ALL-BEAR'ING, (Al-bar'ing) a. That bears every thing.

ALL-BEAR'ING, a. That binds all. Shak.

ALL-BLAST'ING, a. That binds all. Shak.

ALL-CHĒĒR'ING, a. Cheering all. Shak.

ALL-CHĒĒR'ING, a. Commiding all. Raleigh.

ALL-COM-PLY'ING, a. Commiding all. Raleigh.

ALL-COM-PLY'ING, a. Commiding all. Raleigh.

ALL-COM-PLY'ING, a. Commiding all crashaw.

LL-COM-PLY'ING, a. Comprehending all things.

Dr. Allen.

Dr. Allen.

LLL-COM-RE-HĒN'SIVI, a. Comprehending all things.
                     AL'RO-RAN, * n. See AICORAN.
                                     Dr. Allen.
                  ALL-COM-PRE-HEN'SIVE, a. Comprehending all things.
                CHARDHE.

ALL-CON-CEAL/ING, a. That conceals all things.

ALL-CON-CEAL/ING, (al-kong'ker-ing) a. That subdues every thing. Milton.

ALL-Con'scious,* (-kon'shus) a. Conscious of every
     every thing. Millon.

All-con'scious,* (-kön'shus) a. Conscious of every thing. Popa.

All-con-strain', ing, a. That restrains all.

All-con-strain', ing, a. That consumes every thing.

All-cre-tail, ing, a. That consumes every thing.

All-cre-tail, ing, a. That dares every thing.

All-des-tail, ing, a. Designing all things. Cuoper.

All-des-troi', ing, a. Designing all things.

All-des-troi', ing, a. Designing all things.

All-des-troi', ing, a. Designing all things.

All-des-troi', a. That east up every thing.

All-des-co', 'graing, a. Discourse all things.

Bowring.

All-des-co', 'graing, a. Discourse all things.

All-des-co', 'graing, a. Discourse all things.

All-des-co', 'graing, a. Discourse thing. More.

All-des-tail, a. That dispenses all things.

All-des-tail, ing, a. Fortedling all things.

All-des-tail, ing, a. Fortedling all things.

All-des-tail, a. Word drowsy. Brown.

All-el-(deen, a. Most cloquent. Pope.

All-en-brain', a. Most cloquent. Pope.

All-en-brain', a. Embracing all things.

All-en-light'en-ling, a. Embracing all things.

C. Cotton.

Ziven all ged'. a. Greatly enraged. J. Hall.
  ALL-EN-LIGHT'EN-ING, a. Enhightening all things. C. Cotton.

ALL-EN-RÄGED', a. Greatly enraged. J. Hall.

ALL-ELAM'ING, a. Flaming in every direction.

ALL-FÖÖLS-DÄY', n. The first of April, so named from the custom of making fools on that day. Speciaor.

ALL-FÖURS', (Al-förz') n. A low game at cards, played by two; the all-four are high, low, Jack, and the game, — the arms used together with the legs on the ground.

ALL-GOOD', (Al-gūd') n. A being of unlimited goodness; used also as an ady, supremely good. Druden.

ALL-GUID'(ING, (Al-gūd')ng) a. Guiding all things.

ALL-HÄLL', n. a. To salute. Shak.

ALL-HÄLL', v. a. To salute. Shak.

ALL-HALL', OWN, (Al-häl'loy) of November.

ALL-HALL', LOW-MAS, n. All-hallowtide. Bourne.

ALL-HALL', LOW-TDE, (Al-häl'loy-Ud) n. All-saints-day;

November 1st, or the time near it. Bacon.
All-saints-day. State.
All-saints-day. State.
All-Hall'Low-Tide. (al-hal'lo-tid) n. All-saints-day
November 1st, or the time near it. Bacon.
All-Hall', n. A name of several plants; woundwort.
All-Hall', n. A. hame of several plants; woundwort.
All-Hall', n. A. hame of several plants; woundwort.
All-Hall', n. A. Assisting all things. Sciden.
All-Hid', n. A. Assisting all things. Skak.
All-Hid', n. A. Perfectly holy. Bowring.
All-Hid', n. A. Hurting all things. Skak.
All-Hid', n. A. Hurting all things. Skak.
All-Hid', n. A. Idolizing every thing. Crashaw.
All-I'M', Tāt-ng, a. Idolizing every thing. Crashaw.
All-I'M', Tāt-ng, a. Indiring every thing. More.
All-I'M-Fake', a. Highly impressive. Bowering.
All-I'N-Fake', a. Highly impressive. Bowering.
All-I'N-Fake', a. Interpreting all things.
All-I'N-Fake', a. That judges all. Rowe.
All-Enow', n. C. a. That judges all. Rowe.
All-Li'Crenbed, (al-no', ng) a. Omniscient; all-wise.
All-Li'Crenbed, (al-l'gens) a. Licensed to every thing.
All-I'N, a. Of infinite love. More.
All-Make', no, a. That created all; omnific. Dryden.
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ALL-MATUR'ING, a. That matures all things Dryden.
ALL-MER'C|-FOL,* a. Perfect in mercy. Ch. Ob.
ALL-MUR'DER-ING, a. Completely destructive.
ALL-OBE'D|-ENT, a. Absolutely obedient. Crashaw.
ALL-OBE'D|-ENT, a. Absolutely obedient obedience.
ALL-OB-IV'I-OUS, a. Causing entire forgetfulness.
ALL-OB-SCUR'ING, (Al-OB'ING) a. Paying entire obedience.
ALL-PEN'S-TRAT-ING, a. Pervading all things.
ALL-PEN'E-TRAT-ING, a. Pervading all things.
ALL-PER'FECT-NESS, n. Complete perfection. More.
ALL-PER'FECT-NESS, n. Complete perfection. More.
ALL-PEN'EFET-NESS, n. Complete perfection. More.
ALL-PRAISED', (Al-PRZd') a. Praised by all.
ALL-RAISED', (Al-PRZd') a. Praised by all.
ALL-RAISED', (Al-PRZd') a. Praised by all.
ALL-SAINTS-DAY', (Al-Saints-dā') n. The 1st of November.
the day on which there is a general celebration of the
saints.
         suints.

$\L_{\text{SNO}/\text{Ti-FF-ING}}$, a. That sanctifies the whole. $West.$

$\lambda_{\text{L-SANO}/\text{FNG}}$, a. Saving all things. $Siden.$

$\lambda_{\text{L-SEARCH'|NG}}$, a. That searches all things. $Dryden.$

$\lambda_{\text{L-SEF-ING}}$, a. That slees or beholds every thing. $Dryden.$

$\lambda_{\text{L-SEF-ING}}$, a. That sleakes all things. $Shak.$

$\lambda_{\text{L-SHONED'}}$, (al.-sh\daund') a. Shunned by all. $Shak.$

$\lambda_{\text{L-SUP-MS'SYVE}}$, a. Perfectly submissive. $Bowring.$

$\lambda_{\text{L-SUP-FI'/\text{CIENT'}}$, (al.-sh\daund') a. Shiftient for all $\lambda_{\text{L-SUP-FI''\text{CIENT'}}$, (al.-sh\daund') a. Sufficient for all $\lambda_{\text{L-SUP-FI''\text{CIENT'}}$, (al.-sh\daund') a. Surveying all things. $\lambda_{\text{L-SUP-FI''\text{CIENT'}}$, (al.-sh\daund') and all things. $\lambda_{\text{L-SUP-TANO'}}$, a. That divulges all things. $\lambda_{\text{L-TELL'ING}}$, a. Everywhere trumphant.
            ALL-TELL'ING, a. I not divuiges an inings. Smac.
ALL-TRIVMPH-ING, a. Everywhere triumphant.
ALL-WATCHED', (al-wöcht') a. Watched throughout.
ALL-WISE', a. Possessed of infinite wisdom. South.
ALL-WIT'TED, a. Possessing every kind of wit B. Jonson
ALI-WOR'SHIPPED, (al-wur'shipt) a. Adored by ill.
XL'LA-BITE,* n. (Min.) A magnesian mineral, diallogithings.
         Phillips.

A'L'LAIL* n. [Ar.] The Arabic name of the Supreme Being, which, through the Alcoran, has found its way into all the languages of the Mahometan nations. P. Cyc.

L'LAN-ITL,* n. (Min.) A silico-terriferous oxide from Greenland. Brande.

AL-LXN'TO'ID,* or XL-LAN-TO'ID',* n. (Anat.) Same us allantois. Danglissin.

Al-LXN'TO'IS,* or XL-LAN-TO'IS', n. [dλλανταειόης, Gr.] (Anat.) A thin membraneous sac situated between the aminon and chorion of the fetus.
         AL-LAY LOIS,

(Anat.) At him membraneous sac situated between suc-
amnion and chorion of the fetus.

AL-LĀY'RĀTE, v. n. [alla'ro, L.] To bark. Stubbes.

AL-LĀY', v. a. [i. ALLAYED, pp. ALLAYING, ALLAYED.] To
soothe, to assuage, to soften, to quiet; to pacify, to re-
press:—to debase a metal. See ALLOY.

†AL-LĀY',* v. n. To abate, to subside; to grow calm. Shak.

AL-LĀY', n. [aloi, Fr.] See ALLOY.

AL-LĀY', n. [aloi, Fr.] See ALLOY.

AL-LĀY'MENT, n. That which allays. Slak.

†AL-LĀY'MENT, n. That which allays. Slak.
         †AL-LÄY'MENT, n. That which allays. Shak.
†AL-LECT', v. a. [allecto, allicio, L.] To entice. Hulost's
    Dict.
†XL-LEC-TX'TION, n. Allurement, enticement. Coles.
AL-LEC'TIVE, n. Allurement. Sir T. Elyct.
†AL-LEC'TIVE, a. Alluring. Chaucer.
AL-LE-GA'TION, n. Act of alleging; thing alleged; affirmation, declaration, an excuse, a plea.
AL-LEGE', (al lĕj') v. a. [allego, L.] [1. ALLEGED; pp. AL LEGING, ALLEGED.] To affirm, to declare; to maintain, to advance, to adduce; to plead as an excuse, or produce as an argument.
       as an argument.

AL-LEGGE'A-BLE, a. That may be alleged. Browne.
†\L-LEGGE'MENT, n. Allegation. Bp. Sanderson.

AL-LEH'ER, (3|-16|'cr) n. One who alleges. Boyle.

AL-LEH'GLNCE, (3|-16|'ans) n. [allegrance, Fr.] The obedience which a citizen or subject owes to the government
AL-LE-GARLE, (al-e-)ans) n. [aucgrance, Fr.] The obe-
dience which a citizen or subject owes to the government or sovereign; loyalty, 
AL-LE-GÖR'-[C, a. Partaking of or like an allegory. 
AL-LE-GÖR'-[CAL, a. Being in the form of or like an allegory; 
typical; figurative. 
AL-LE-GÖR'-[CAL-LY, ad. After an allegorical manner 
AL-LE-GÖR'-[CAL-LY, ad. After an allegorical 
AL-LE-GO-RIZE, v. a. [L. ALLEGORIZE: pp. ALLEGORIZING, 
ALLEGORIZE, v. a. [L. ALLEGORIZE: pp. ALLEGORIZING, 
ALLEGORIZE, v. a. To make use of allegory. Fulke. 
AL'LE-GO-RIZE, v. a. To make use of allegory. Fulke. 
AL'LE-GO-RY, n. [AANyopia, Gr.] A figurative representation, in which the words, signs, or forms signify something beyond their literal and obvious meaning; a symbolical writing or representation; a fable; a type. 
AL-LE-GRET TO,* ad. [IL] (Mus.) Denoting a time less quick than allegor. Crabb.

AL-LE-GRO, [al-le'gro, S. W. J. E. F. K. Sm.; al-la'gro,
    AL-LE'GRO, [al-le'gro, S. W. J. E. F. K. Sm.; al-la'gro,
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- R.] ad. [IL.] (M.s.) Denoting a sprightly motion. It originally means gay, as in Milton.

  3.L.L.E.-L.D'J.H., (â.l-q-la'ysh) interj. & n. [Heb.] Praise ye Jeliovsh, or, Praise God; a song of thanksgiving.— Most commonly written Halleligish.

  3.L.L.E.-MADE', [âl-e-mānd', Ja. Sm.; šl-q-mānd', K.] n.

  [Fr.; allemanna, barb. L.] A brisk German dance.— (Mus.)

A slow air.

AL-LE-MAN'NIC,\* a. P. Cyc. See ALEMANNIC.
AL-LE'RI-ON,\* n. (Her.) A small bird, painted with wings,
but without beak or feet. Crabb.

but without beak or feet. Crabb.

ALLE-FEÜRE', n. (Com.) A brass Swedish coin worth 2/d. English. Crabb.

AL-LE'Y-ĀTE, v. a. [allevo, L.] [i. ALLEVIATED; pp. ALLEVIATED, to allay.

AL-LE'Y-ĀTE, v. a. [allevo, L.] [i. ALLEVIATED; pp. ALLEVIATED, To make light, to ease; to soften; to allay.

AL-LE-Y-ĀTING, p. a. Affording allevintion; relieving.

AL-LE-Y-ĀTIVE, n. Something mitigating. [R].

AL-LE-Y-ĀTIVE, n. Something mitigating. [R].

AL-LE-Y-ĀTIVE, n. AL'LE-YB. [all v, Fr.] A walk in a garden, &c.; a passage, in a town, narrower than a street. rtreet.

Street.

XL-1;-A'CEOUS,\* (ăi-e-ā'shus) a. Having the smell or nature of garlic or onions. Brande.

AL-1;-A'CEOUS,\* (ăi-e-ā'shus) a. Having the smell or nature of garlic or onions. Brande.

AL-1;-ANCE, n. [alliance, Fr.] State of being allied; a confederacy; a league; affinity, relation by marriage or by kindred; the persons allied.— (Politics) A league between two or more friendly powers.

AL-Li'ANCE, v. a. To ally. Cadworth.

AL-Li'ANT, n. An ally. Wotton.

AL-Li'CIEN-CY, (si-lish'en-se) n. [allicio, L.] Magnetism; attraction. Glanville.

AL-LiED',\* (si-lish'en) n. An attractor. Robinson.

AL-LIED',\* (si-lish') p. a. United by kindred or alliance; confederated.

confederated.

contendrates, v. a. [alligo, L.] To tie one thing to another; to unite. Hala. [R.] X-L-1-GATE, v. a. Act of tying together.—(Arith.) A rule that teaches the solution of questions concerning the compounding or mixing together of different ungredients, or ingredients of different qualities or values.

Al'Li-6.-TOR, n. [allagarto, Port.] (Zool.) A large American reptile, resembling the Egyptian crocodile; a species of crocodile having a wide, obtuse muzzle, and u\_equal teeth.

Medi. X. V.1-6 A-TOR-PEAR, \* n. (Bot.) A West India fruit. Crabb. † Δ.V.1-6 A-TÜRE, n. A link or ligature. Badey. Δ.L.Lion'mEnt, \* (al-lin'ment) n. [alignement, Fr.] The act of reducing to a right line or a level. Tanner.

Ret of Fedding to Aright mile of a level. I Indies.

R. L'I-J-Örli,\* n. (Astron.) A star in the tail of the Great
Bear. Crabb.

A.-l.1''s[07], (al-l'zh'un) n. [alludo, allusum, L.] The act
of striking one thing against another, collision. Woodward. [R.]

AL-LIT-ER-M'TION, n. [ad and litera, L.] The repetition of
the same latter chieffy at the beauting of different words.

the same letter, chiefly at the beginning of different words. AL-LIT'ER-A-TIVE, a. Relating to alliteration. AL-LIT'ER-A-TIVE-NESS,\* n. Quality of being alliterative.

AL-LIT'ER-A-TOR,\* n. One who uses alliteration. Con-

\*\*Molecular Country of the English exchequer; a certification of an article in reckoning to the the English exchequer; a certification of the English exchequer; a certification of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account. — (Law) The allowance of an account in the English exchequer; a certification of the English exchequer; a certification of the English exchequer; a certification of the English exchequer; a certification of the English exchequer; a certification of the English exchequer; a certification of the English exchequer; a certification of the English exchequer; a certification of the English exchequer; a certification of the English exchequer; a certification of the English exchequer; a certification of the English exchequer. cate of an allowance of accounts by a master, on taxation

AL-LQ-CA'TUR,\* 2. (Law) The allowance of a writ. Bow

AL-LOCH'RO-ITE, \* n. (Min.) A massive mineral allied to

AL-LOCA: AV-ILL, \*\* a. (min.) A massive mineral allied to the garnet. Brands.

AL-LO-O'D'TION, \*\*. [allocutto, L.] Act of speaking to another. Wheeler. [R.]

AL-LO'D|-AL, \*\* a. [allodialis, barb. L.] (Law) Not feudal; independent.

AL-LO'D|-AL-LY, \*\* ad. In an allodial manner. A. Smith.

AL-LO'D|-AL-LY, \*\* ad. In an allodial manner. A. Smith.

AL-LO'D<sub>1</sub>-AL-LY, a.d. in an allodal mouner. A. smth. AL-LO'D<sub>1</sub>-Sm, n. (Low) Land held by an individual in his own absolute right, free from all feudal obligation. AL-LONGE', (3l-lun')', [3l-lun']', S. W. J. Ja. Sm., 3l-lonj', P. K.] n. [allonge, Fr.] A pass or thrust with a rapier, in fencing; a lunge; a long rein, when a horse is trotted in the hand!

the hand.

AL-LÖNGE',\* v. n. [allonger, Fr.] To make a pass or thrust
with a rapier; to lunge. Smart.

AL-LÖÖ', v. a. To set on. Philips. To halloo. See Halloo.

AL-LOÖ', v. a. To set on. Media. To halloo see Halloo.

AL-LOO', v. a. (Med.) Noting the ordinary method of
medical practice. Dunglison.

medical practice. Dungitism.

LI-LO-PATH'I-CAL-LY, ad. In accordance with allopathy.

AL-LÖP'A-THIST,\* n. One who adheres to allopathy. Ells. AL-LÖP'A-THY,\* n. (Med.) Ordinary medical practice, as opposed to homesopathy. Dunglison.

- AL'LO-PHANE,\* n. (Min.) An argulaceous mineral. Dana. †XL'LO-QUY, n. [alloquium, L.] Address; conversation.
- [AL-LO-QUY, n. [conversed, pp. Allotting, Allotted.] To distribute, n. [c. Allotting, pp. Allotting, allotted.] Al-Lottment, n. Act of allotting, that which is allotted; distribution by lot, part; share.—Allotnent system, (Engagement of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of t distribution by lot, part; share. — Allotment system, (England,) The allotting to every poor family in a parish a piece of ground to be cultivated with the spade.

piece of ground to be cultivated with the spade.

†AL-LÖT'TE-RY, n. Allotment. Shak.

AL-LÖW', v. a. [allouer, Fr.] [i. ALLOWED; pp. ALLOWING,

ALLOWED.] To admit; to permit, to grant; to yield, to

pay to; to give to, to make abatement.

AL-LÖW'A-BLE, a. That may be allowed; admissible.

AL-LÖW'A-BLE, a. That may be allowed; admissible.

AL-LÖW'A-BLY, ad. With claim of allowance. Lowth.

AL-LÖW'ANCE, n. That which is allowed, admission;

sanction, license; permission; a settled rate; salary;

abatement.

AL-LÖW'ANCE, v. a. [i. ALLOWNCED, vp. ALLOWNCEN.

AL-LÖW'ANGE,\* v. a. [i. ALLOWANGED, pp. ALLOWANGING, ALLOWANGED, To put upon allowance; to limit in the supply of food, &c. Snart.

AL-LOW'AR, w. One who allows or approves.

AL-LOW'AR, w. pl. AL-LOV'S.' The baser metal which is mixed with a finer one; a debased substance, the evil which is mixed with a finer one; a debased substance, the view of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of th is mixed with good. - Formerly written allay.

L-LOY',\* v. a. [1. ALLOYED; pp. ALLOYING, ALLOYED.] To reduce the purity of a metal by mixing it with one of less value; to corrupt or reduce in purity. Ure. - Formerly

wanter allay. A.L.LOY'AGE, \*n. The act of alloying; alloy. Smart. ALLS, n. pl. All one's goods. [A vulgarism.] ALL'SPICE, n. The dried, inmature berry of the myrtus presents; called also Jamaca pepper.

\*ALLUBES'CEN-CY, n. [allubescentia, L.] Willingness.

Bail AL-LUDE', v. n. [alludo, L.] [L. ALLUDED; pp. ALLUDING, ALLUDED.] To make or have some reference to a thing;

ALLUDED. I to make or have some reference to a thing; to hint at; to instinuate.

AL-LU'Mi-NAE, v. a. To color; to embellish. Ash. [R.]

AL-LU'Mi-NOR, n. [allumer, Fr.] One who colors, decorates, or paints upon paper or parchment, a limner.

Concel.

AL-LÜRE', v. a. [leurrer, Fr.] [L ALLURED; pp. ALLURING, ALLURED.] To entice, to decoy; to attract, to lure. †AL-LÜRE', n. Something set up to entice; a lure. AL-LÜRE'MENT, n. That which allures; enticement; temptation of pleasure.

tation of pleasure.

AL-LüR'ER, n. One who allures. Dryden.

AL-LüR'NRG, n. The power to allure. Beaum. & FL.

AL-LüR'NRG, n. The finding to allure; enticing.

AL-LüR'NRG-LY, ad. Enticingly.

AL-LüR'NRG-NESS, n. Quality of being alluring.

AL-LüR'NRG-NESS, n. Quality of leading; a reference to something supposed to be already known, a hint. a hint.

AL-LU'SIVE, a. Making allusion; hinting. AL-LU'SIVE-LY, ad. In an allusive manner. Hammond. AL-LU'SIVE-NESS, n. The quality of being allusive. More.

AL-LÜV-AL, a. Relating to alluvium, carried by water and lodged.

AL-LU'VI-ON, n. [alluvio, L.; alluvion, Fr.] Alluvial land. See ALLUVIUM.

See ALLUVIUM.

†AL-LÜ'V-O'BS, a. Alluvial. Bailey. See ALLUVIAL.

#L-LÜ'V-Ö'M,\* n. [L.] pl. AL-LÜ'V-A. (Geol.) An accumulation of sand, earth, gravel, &c., brought down by the currents of rivers, which, when spread out to any extent, forms what is called alluvial land. P. Cyc.

AL-LŸ, (sl-IY) v. a. [allier, Fr.] [L. ALLIED, pp. ALLVING, ALLIED.] To unite by kindred, friendship, or confederacy; to make a relation or connection between two things.

things.
AL-LY', (31-11') n.; pl. AL-LIES'. One that is allied: — pl.
States that have entered into a league for mutual defence.

States that have entered into a league for mutual defence. Temple.

AL-M',\* v. n. To be closely united. Hume.

AL-M',\* v. n. To be closely united. Hume.

AL-M',\* AL'ME,\* or AL'MEH,\* n. In the East, a dancing girl, one whose employment is to amuse company by dancing and singing. P. Cyc.

AL-MA-CAN'TAR, n. [Ar.] A small circle of the sphere parallel to the horroon. [R.]

LL-MA-CAN'TAR'S-STĀFF, n. An instrument used to take observations of the sun, when it rises and sets.

AL'MA-DY,\* n. A vessel, in the East Indies, in the form of a weaver's shuttle; an African bark canoe. Crabb.

AL-M'AP-DY,\* n. (Min.) A fine, deep-red orire. Smart.

AL'MA MA'TER,\* [L.] Benign or fostering mother; a term applied to the university or college where one was educated. Ency.

cated. Ency.

cauen. Ency.

AL'MA-NAO, n. [almanach, Fr. & Sp., from Ar.] An annual publication, giving the civil divisions of the year, the times of the various astronomical phenomena, &c.; an annual register with a calendar; a calendar.— Nautecal

Almanac, an almanac for seamen, containing a copious account of astronomical phenomena at sea.

AL'MA-NAC-MA'KER, n. A maker of almanacs. Gayton.

AL'MA-NINE, n. almanadina, it. [Min.] An inferior kind of ruby; a precious garnet. Phillips.

AL-ME'NA, n. [Sp.] An East Indian weight of about two pounds. Neuman.

AL'ME-RY, n. (Arch.) A niche or cupboard let into the substance of a wall; the same as locker. Frances.

AL-MIGH'TI-NESS, (Al-mI'to-nes) n. Omnipotence; an attribute of God.

tribute of God.

Al-Migh'Ty, (al-mi'te) a. Of unlimited power; omnipotent. Genesus.

tent. Genesia.

A.\_MigH'TY, (al-mi'te) n. The Omnipotent; God.

| Al.M'NER,\* n. Same as almoner. Balley. See Almoner.

| Al.M'NER,\* n. Same as almoner. Balley. See Almoner.

| Al.MOND, (a'mund) [ H. D. F. K. Sm. Ja.; al'-mund, P.] n. [amade, Fr.] The nut, seed, or fruit of the almond-tree: -pl. (Anal.) Two round glands on the sides of the basis of the tongue; the tonsuls.

| | Al.MOND-FUR-NACE, (a'mund-fur-nis) | n. A kind of fur-fining, called also the sweep.

| | Al.MOND-SHÄPED',\* (a'man-fur-nis) | a. Shaped like an almond. P. Cyc.

XL'MON-RY, n. The place where the almoner resides, or where the alms are distributed.

where the aims are distributed.

\$\( \L\) \( \text{MoST}, \la! \) \( \text{MoS say, 'This alms is useful.' The Anglo-Saxon form was almesse. Hence the word alms is, in respect to its original form, singular, in respect to its meaning, either singular or plural.' Prof. Latham.

ALMS'-BÄS-KET, (almz'hūs-ket) m. The basket in which provisions are put to be given away. B. Jonson.

XLMS'DEDD, (almz'död) m. An act of chority. Acts ix.

ALMS'DRINK, \*(amz'drink) m. "A phrase among good fellows," says Warburton, "to signify that liquor of another's share which his companion drinks to ease him."

†ALMS'-FÖLK, (ämz'fök) n. pl. Persons supporting others by alms. Strupe

ALMS'-Giv-EE, (amz'giv-et) n. One who gives alms. Bacon. ALMS'-Giv-ing, \* (amz'giv-ing) n. The act of giving alms. Conybeare

ALMS'HÖÜSE, (amz'hoûs) n. A house devoted to the reception and support of the poor; a poor-house. Hooker.

XLMS/MXN, (amz/man) n. A man who lives upon alms.

Shak. He who gives alms. Homilies, b. 2.

ALMS'-PEO'PLE, (amz'pē'pl) n. pl. Members of an almshouse

AL'MUG-TREE, n. A tree of an unknown kind, mentioned in Scripture. 1 Kings x.

AL'NAGE, n. [aulnage, or aunage, Fr.] Ell-measure; measure by the ell. Blount.

AL'NA-GER, n. A measurer by the ell; an English officer, who used to inspect the assize of woollen cloth: — writ-

who used to inspect the assize of woollen cloth:—written also alnagar and aulaager. Blount. † \$\frac{1}{2}\Lambda \cdot \text{Manager}\$ and aulaager. Blount. † \$\frac{1}{2}\Lambda \cdot \text{Manager}\$ are cake of wax, with the wick in the midst, to burn a long time. Bacon. \$\frac{1}{2}\Lambda \cdot \text{Manager}\$ are Great festival after the harvest. \$Crabb. \$\frac{1}{2}\Lambda \cdot \text{C}\text{G}\text{F}\$, and \$d\lambda \text{\ell}\eta, \text{G}\text{F}\$. A tree or species of wood used in the East for perfurnes, \$\pi\_{\text{S}} \text{gaus of succulent plants.—(Med.) A resinous substance or drug formed from the juice of a species of the plant.—The plural of this word, in \$Latan, \$\lambda L'\circ \mathbb{E}\text{g}\$, is of three syllables.

bles.

AL-O-ĒT'[c, ] a. Relating to, obtained from, or consistAL-O-ĒT'[-CAL, ] ing of aloes.

AL-O-ĒT'[-CAL, ] ing of aloes.

AL-O-G-ĀT'[-CAL, ] ing of aloes.

AL-O-G-ĀT'[-CAL, ] ing of the body.

AL-O-G-ĀT, n. [alogis, old Fr.] Unreasonableness; absurdity.

Bailey.

AL-O-B-ĀT, a. Without another, or withou. company; single; only; solitary. only; solitary.

†A-LONE'LY, a. Only. Hulost.

A-LONE', ad. Merely; singly. Groor.

†A-LONE', sad. At length, through any space lengthwise; onward.—All along, throughout.—Along with, in com pany with.

A-LÖNG', \* prep. By the side of; near to. Hiley. A-LÖNG'-SHÖRE, \* ad. (Naut.) Being along or near the coast

Falconer.

A-Löng'-Side, ad. (Naut.) By the side of the ship.

A-Löng'-Side, ad. (Naut.) By the side of the ship.

A-Löng's, ad. Along; through the length. Knolles.

A-Löbf', ad. At a distance; far apart.

A-Löbf', say. State of being aloof. Coloridge. [R.]

ALO-PE-CÜRUS,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of grasses of the foxtail kind. Farm. Ency.

AL'O-PE-CY,\* n. (Med.) The fox-evil, or scurf, a disease which causes the hair to fall off. Bally.

A-Lödd', (s-lö') ad. In plow place. Dryden.

ALP, n. A mountain; that which is mountainous or durable, like the Alps. Millon.

AL-PKO',\* n. A species of Peruvian sheep; llama. Farm.

AL-PAC'A, \* n. A species of Peruvian sheep; llama. Farm. Encu.

AL'PHA, n. [Gr.] The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A, therefore used to signify the first.

AL'PHA-BET, n. [ $\delta\lambda\phi a$  and  $\beta\eta\tau a$ , Gr.] The letters of a language

guage.
XL'PHA-BET, v. a. To range in the order of the alphabet.
XL-PHA-BE-TA'RI-AN, n. An A B C scholar. Sancroft.
XL-PHA-BET'[C, ] a. Relating to or in the order of the
XL-PHA-BET'[-CAL-Ly, ad. In an alphabetical manner.

AL-PHE'NIC, \* n. (Med.) White barley sugar; sugar candy.

DunglisonAL-PHON's IN, \* n. (Surg.) A surgical instrument used for extracting balls from wounds. Brande.
AL-PHON'S INE, \* a. Relating to Alphonso, king of Leon, or

his astronomical tables. Ed. Ency.

L'PINE, \*n. A peculiar kind of strawberry. Mawe.

L'PINE, or AL'PINE, [il'pin, W. P. Sm.; al'pin, E. Ja. K.]

a. [Alpinus, L.] Relating to or resembling the Alps; high.

AL QUI-FOU,\* (al'ke-fò) n. (Min.) A sort of mineral lead ore. Crabb.

ore. Crabb.

AL-READ'Y, (Al-red'de) ad. Now, at this time, or at some time past; before the time expected.

†ALS, ad. Also; likewise. Spenser.

AL-SA'CIAN,\* (al-sā'shan) a. Relating to Alsace. Ency.

AL SEGNO,\* (al-sān'yō) n. [it.] (Mus.) A notice to the performer that he must recommence. Brande.

performer time the must recommence. Branac.
L'(s)NE,\* n. (Bot.) A plant, called also chickweed. Grabb.
L'(s), cony. Noting addition or conjunction. Crombic.
L'L', a. & n. (Mus.) High; a term applied to the high
notes of the scale. See Alro.
L-TA'(C,\* or Al-TA'(AN,\* a. Relating to the mountains

of Altai in Asia. Ency.

\$\hat{\Lambda}L'\tag{TAR}, n. [altare, L.] A place or sort of pedestal on which sacrifices were offered; the table in churches where the

communion is administered. communion is administered.
AL'TAR-AGE, n. [altaragum, L.] (Law) An emolument arising from oblations to the altar. Aylife.
AL'TAR-CLOTH, n. A cloth thrown over the altar.
AL-TAR-PIECE, n. A painting placed over the altar.
AL'TAR-Wise, ad. In the manner of an altar. Howell.
AL'TER, v. a. [altere, Fr., from alter, L.] [1. ALTERED, pp.
ALTERING, ALTERED.] To change; to make otherwise, to

vary.

\$\( \text{A}\) vary.

\$\text{A}\'\text{Ter}, \nu, \nu. \text{To suffer change}; \text{ to become otherwise.} \\

\$\text{A}\'\text{Ter}, \text{A-BIL}', \text{That may be altered.} \\

\$\text{A}\'\text{Ter}, \text{A-BLE}, \text{a}. \text{That may be altered.} \\

\$\text{A}\'\text{Ter}, \text{A-BLE}, \text{a}. \text{In an alterable manner.} \\

\$\text{A}\'\text{Ter}, \text{A-BLE}, \text{a}. \text{In an alterable manner.} \\

\$\text{A}\'\text{Ter}, \text{A-MT}, \text{a}. \text{Producing change.} \text{Bacon.} \\

\$\text{A}\'\text{Ter}, \text{A-MT}, \text{a}. \text{Producing change.} \text{Bacon.} \\

\$\text{A}\'\text{Ter}, \text{A-TIVE}, \text{a}. \text{(Med.)} \text{ Producing change.} \\

\$\text{A}\'\text{Ter}, \text{A-TIVE}, \text{a}. \text{(Med.)} \text{ A medicine which cures disease by slow and imperceptible degrees.} \\

\$\text{A}\'\text{Ter}, \text{CATE}, \nu. \text{a}. \text{[altercor}, \text{L}.] \text{[a altercated; pp. altercating, altercated.]} \text{To wrangle; to contend with.} \end{area.} with

XL-TER-CA'TION, [äl-ter-kä'shun, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; âl-ter-kä'shun, P.] n. Debate; controversy; wran-

gie; contest. AL-TER'[-TY,\* n. State of being another or different. Colo-ridge. [R.] ridge. [R.]
†ALTERN', a. [alternus, L.] Acting by turns; reciprocal.

†AL-TER'NA-CY, m. Action performed by turns
†AL-TER'NAL, a. Alternative. Sherwood.
†AL-TER'NAL-LY, ad. By turns. May.

AL-TER'NATE, a. Following in order or by turns, being || by turns; one after another, reciprocal.
AL-TER NATE, m. What happens alternately; vicissitude

From.

|| L.TER'NATE, or XL'TER-NATE, [al-ter'nāt, W. P. F. K.
Sm., Bl'ter-nāt, E. Wb., &l-ter-nāt, Ja.] v. a. [alternare,
It.] [i. ALTERNATED; pp. ALTERNATINO, ALTERNATED.]
To perform alternately; to change reciprocally.

|| AL-TER'NATE, v. n. To succeed by turns. Hallom.
AL-TER'NATE-NESS, n. Quality of being alternate. Bailey.
|| KL'TER-NATI-NGSS, n. Succeeding or changing by turns.

AL-TER-NAT-ING, \* p. a. Succeeding or changing by turns.
AL-TER-NAT-ING, \* p. a. fucceeding or changing by turns.
AL-TER-NATION, n. Act of alternating, reciprocal succession, reciprocation, alternate performance.
AL-TER-NA-TIVE, n. The choice given of two things; ex-

AL-TER'NA-TIYE, n. The choice given of two things, expedient; resource.
AL-TER'NA-TIVE, a. Implying alternation. Hakenoil.
AL-TER'NA-TIVE-LY, ad. By turns, reciprocally. Aylife.
AL-TER'NA-TYE-RESS, n. Reciprocation. Baley.
fAL-TER'NA-TY, n. Reciprocal succession. Brown.
AL-THE'A, or AL-THE'A, n. [1/Matin, Gr.] pl. L. AL-THE'A, Eng. AL-THE'AS. (Bot.) A beautiful flowering plant or shrub, the marsh-mallow.
AL-THOUGH', (Al-tho') cony. Grant that; however; though.
See Though.

See Тно**сси**,

| XL'TI-GRADE, a. Rising on high. Bailey. | AL-TIL'O-QUENCE, n. Pompous language Bailey. | AL-TIL'O-QUENT,\* a. Pompous in language. Bailey AL-TIM'E-TER,\* n. An instrument for taking altitudes.

Smart. AL-TIM'E-TRY, n. [altimetria, L.] Art of measuring alti-

tudes. AL'TIN,\* n. A small Russian coin, value about three cents.

AL-TIS'O-NANT, a. [altesonus, L.] High-sounding. Evelyn.
†AL-TIS'O-NOIS, a. [altesonus, L.] High-sounding. Bailey.
\$L-TIS'S; Sj.MÖ,\* [1]. (Mus.) Highest; the superlative of alto, high. P. Cyc.

AL'TI-TÜDE, n. [allutudo, L.] Height of place; elevation, highest point.— (Astron.) The angle of elevation of a celestial object, or the angle of the visual ray with the ho-

AL TI-TU-DI-NA'RI-AN, \* a. Having altitude , aspiring. Cole-

all matters. Bouvier.

AL-TO-GETH'ER, ad. Completely; without restriction; conjunctly.

AL'TO Rî-LIE'VO, n. [It.] High relief, a mode of sculpture representing figures standing either entirely or nearly detached from the background.

ALTO  $K^{\dagger}O - L\lambda$ , \* [It.] (Mus.) The tenor of the great chorus in the full parts. Crabb.

ALTO  $K^{\dagger}O - L\lambda$ , \* [It.] (Mus.) The small tenor of the violation ÄI

Crabb

lin. Crabo.

L'U-DEL, (al'yu-del) n. (Chem.) An earthen tube or vessel without a bottom, used in sublimations.

L'U-LA,\* (al'yu-la) n. (Ormila.) The group of feathers attached to the joint of the carpus, as in the snipe. Brande.

L'UM, n. [alumen, L.] A mineral or earthy sait, of an acid taste. It is a sulphate of alumina, combined usually with

taste. It is a sulphate of alumina, combined usually with a sulphate of potash. 
LL'UMED, (&l'umd) a. Mixed with alum, Barret.

LL'UMED, (&l'umd) a. Mixed with alum, Barret.

A-LU'MEN, \*n. (Chem.) Alum, a genus of salts. Lyell.

A-LU'MIN, \*n. (Chem.) A kind of earth; the earthy oxide of aluminum:—called, also, argul, or argillaceous earth. P. Cyc.

A-LU'MINATE, \*n. (Min.) An earthy combination of alumina. Beande.

mina. Brande.

AL'U-Mine, n. Same as alumina. Crabb. A-LU'Min-ite, n. (Min.) Native subsulphate of alumina. Brande.

A-LU'M|-NOUS, a. Relating to alum. Brown. A-LU'M|-NUM,\* n. (Chem.) The metallic base of alumina.

Brands.
AL'UM-ISI, a. Having the nature of alum.
A-LDM'NVS,\* n. [L.] pl. A-LDM'NI. A pupil; a fosterchild:—a graduate of a college or university. Amsworth.
AL-U-MC-CAL'CITE, \* n. (Mm.) A sliticious mineral. Philips.
AL'UM-SLATE,\* n. (Mm.) A kind of clay-slate. Crabb.
AL'UM-STONE, n. A stone or calx used in surgery.
AL'UM-WA-TEE,\* n. Water impregnated with alum. Ash.
AL'U-NIE,\* n. (Mm.) The alum-stone. Philips.
AL-U-TĀ'CEOUS,\* (-shus) a. Being of a pale-brown color.
Brands.

†AL-U-TA'TION, n. [aluta, L.] The tanning of leather. Bailey.
AL'VE-A-RY, n. [aivearium, I.] A beehive. Barret.
AL'VE-AT ED, \* a. Formed or vaulted like a beehive.

AL-ve'o-LAR,\* or XL've-ō-LAR,\* [al-ve'o-lar, K. Dungli-son, Brande; ši'vo-ō-lar, Sm. Wb.] Full of sockets or pits. Brande.

AL-VE'Q-LA-RY, \* or AL'VE-Q-LA-RY, \* a. Same as alvee

AL-VE'Q-LG-E1; VI AL 'FQ-VA-E;

lar. Loudos.

AL-VE'Q-LĀTE,\* or XL'VE-Q-LĀTE,\* [al-vē'Q-lāt, K
Brande; ši've-Q-lāt, Wb. Crabb.] a. (Bot.) Formed like a
honeycomb. Crabb.

AL-VE'Q-LīTE,\* 2. (Min.) A fossil zoophyte, allied to cor-

AL-vE'Q-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A fossil zoophyte, allied to corallines. Brands.

AL-vE'Q-LUS,\* n. [L.] pl. AL-vE'Q-LL A small cavity, channel, hole, or socket. Buckland.

L'VyIN;\* [81/vin, 8m.; kl'vin, K.] a. Relating to the sbdomen, lower belly, or intestines. Dunglison.

L'WĀY,\* ad. At all times, always. Job.

L'WĀYS, (Al'wāz) ad. At all times, during life; perpetually; constantly.

A. M. Artum magister, or master of arts; ants meridiem, i. e. before twelve o'clock at noon.

M. v. The first person singular of the verb to be. See Br.

AM, v. The first person singular of the verb to be. See Br. XM-A-BiL'i-Ty, n. [amabilitas, L.] Loveliness. Bp. Taylor. See AMIABILITY.

See AMIABILITY.

AM-A-DET'TŌ, n. A sort of pear. Skinner.

AM'A-DINE,\* n. A substance produced from wheat and potato starch. P. Cyc.

AM'A-DŎT, n. A sort of pear. Johnson.

AM-A-DŌU',\* n. German under, an inflammable substance used for tinder or touchwood. P. Cyc.

AMINIO AMINIO START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START START ST

used for tinder or touchwood. P. Cyc.

A-MÄIN', ad. With vehemence; violently. Shak.—(Naut.)
By yielding or letting go.

A-MÄL'GAM, n. [amalgame, Fr.] (Chem.) A combination of
mercury with other metals, any mixture.

A-MÄL'GA-MAA, n. Same as amalgam. B. Jonson.

A-MÄL'GA-MATE, v. a. [i. amalgama. B. Jonson.

Ing. amalgamate]. To combine mercury with other
metals; to mix different things.

A-MÄL'GA-MĀTE, v. n. To unite by amalgamation. Smart.

A-MÄL-GA-MĀTION, n. Act of amalgamating, state of being amalgamated, unixture.

A-MÄL'GAME, v. n. To mix by amalgamation. Chaucer.

[A-MÄL'GAME, v. n. To mix by amalgamation. Chaucer.

[A-MÄND', v. a. [amando, L.] To send one away. Cochcram.

†Am'An-DĀ'Tion, n. Sending on a message. A-mān'i-Tine,\* n. The poisonous principle of some fungl.

A-MAN-U-En'sis, n. [L.] pl. A-MAN-U-En'ses. A person who writes what another dictates. Warton.

AM'A-RANTH, n. [amaranthus, L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; a plant, of which the flower long retains its color. (Poetry) An imaginary flower, which never fades:—a color inchning to purple. XM-A-RXN'THINE, a. Consisting of amaranths; unfading

Pope.

rope.

†A-MÄR'J-TÜDE, n. [amarutudo, L.] Bitterness. Harvey

†A-MÄR'J-LËNCE, n. Bitterness. Bailey.

†A-MÄR'U-LËNT, a. Bitter. Bailey.

\*A-MAR'U-LËNT, n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of bulbous plants.

Loudon.

A-MASS', v. a. [amasser, Fr.] [1. AMASSED; pp. AMASSING, AMASSED.] To collect together; to heap up; to add one thing to another.

†A-MASS', n. [amas, Fr.] An assemblage; a mass. Wotton. A-MASS'MENT, n. A heap, an accumulation. †A-MATE', v. n. To accompany; to terrify; to perplex.

XM-A-TEÜR', (ăm-a-tūr') [ăm-a-tūr', P. Ja. K.; ăm-a-tūr', W.; ăm-a-tòr', F.; ăm'a-tūr, E.; ăm-a-tūr', Sm.] n. [Fr.]
One versed in or a lover of any particular pursuit, art, or science, but not a professor.

AM-A-TEUR'SHIP,\* s. The character or quality of an ama-

teur. Ed. Rev. AM'A-TIVE-NESS,\* n. (Phren.) The amstory principle, or

the propensity to love. Combe. †AM-A-TOR/CU-LIST, n. [amatorculus, L.] An insignificant

lover. Balley.

XM-A-Tō/RI-AL, a. Relating to love; amatory. Warten.

XM-A-Tō/RI-AN,\* a. Relating to love; amatory. John-

son. [R.]
†AM-A-TÖ'RJ-Oös, a. Relating to love. Muton.
AM'A-TO-RY, a. [amatorus, L.] Relating to love; causing

love

love.

ΔE-AU-RÖ'SIS, n. [dμαθρωσις, Gr.] (Med.) Gutta serena; dimness of sight.

A-MAUSITE, \*\*n. (Mun.) A species of felspar. Phillips.

Â-MAX'-MIS AD MIN'I-MA,\* [I..] (Logu) From the greatest things to the least. Hamilton.

greatest things to the least. Hamilton.

A-MAZE', v. a. [L. AMAZED; pp. AMAZING, AMAZED.] To confuse with terror or wonder; to astonish; to perplex.

14-MAZE', n. Astonishment; confusion. Millon.

A-MAZ'ED-NESS, n. Amazement. Skat.

A-MAZE'MENT, n. State of being amazed; wonder; externs fear; extensisher.

A-MAZE'MENT, n. State of being amazea; wonder; extreme fear; extreme dea; extonishment.
A-MAZ'ING, p. a. Wonderful; astonishing. Addison.
A-MAZ'ING-1p.; ad. Wonderfully. Watts.
AM'A-ZON, n. [a and µ i\chi\_0; G.G.] One of the Amazons, a race of women famous for valor, who inhabited Caucasus, so

AMB 25 called from their cutting off their right breast to use their | called from their cutting off their right breast to use their weapons better. A warlike woman; a virage.

\*\*M\*\*-\$A^-ZO'NI-AN, a. Warlike; relating to the Annazons.

\*\*M\*\*-\*A'-ZON-LIKE, a. Resembling an Annazon. Bp. Hall.

\*\*AM-B'A'FÉS, n. pl. [L.] Turnings and circumfocutions in speech; a circuit of words. Swift.

\*\*AM-B'A'FES, n. Circumfocutory; tedious. Ch. Ob. [R.]

\*\*AM-B'A-AIM,\*\*\* a. Bame as ambaginous. Scott. [R.]

\*\*AM'BA-AIM,\*\*\* a. Bot.) An Indian tree and fruit. Crabb.

\*\*AM'BA-RIE,\*\*\* n. (India) An oblong seat furnished with a canopy and curtains, to be placed on an elephant's back for the accommodation of riders. Sir J. Mackintosh.

\*\*AM'BA-RY,\*\*\* n. (Bot.) An East Indian plant; the hibiscus. Hamilton. Hamilton Hamilton.

KM-BAS-BADE', n. [ambassads, Fr.] Emhassy. Shak.

AM-BAS'8A-DOR, n. [ambassadsur, Fr.] A person sent on public business from one sovereign power to another; one of the highest order of foreign ministers.

AM-BAS-8A-DO'RI-AL,\* a. Belonging to an ambassador. Ec. Rec. [R.]

AM-BAS'8A-DRESS, n. The wife of an ambassador. AM-BAS-ADRESS, n. The wife of an ambassador. fAM'BAS-BABE, n. An embassy. Bee Enuassace. Bacon. fAM'BAS-SA, pe. An embassy. Howell.

AM'BBE, n. [ambar, Ar.] A carbonaceous mineral, highly electrical, generally transparent, and of light yellow color, found in beds of lignite, and obtained mostly from the shores of the Baltic, near the coast of Prussia; supposed to be an antediluvial resin; chiefly used as an article of ornament, and in the manufacture of varnish.

AM'BER, a. Consisting of amber. Shak.

AM'BER, v. a. To scent with amber. Beaum. § Fl.

AM'BER-DROF'PING, a. Dropping amber. Multon.

AM'BER-DROF'PING, a. Dropping amber. Multon.

AM'BER-BRIS, (am'ber-gres) n. [ambor, and gris, Fr.] A substance of animal origin, found, principally, in warm climates, floating on the sea, or thrown upon the coasts. It is fragrant, of a graysh color, used both as a perfume and is fragrant, of a grayish color, used both as a perfume and a cordial. a cordial.

XM'BER-SEED, n. Musk-seed. It resembles millet.

XM'BER-TEEE, n. A shrub having small evergreen leaves, which emit, when bruised, a very fragrant odor.

XM'BER-WEED'ING, a. Distilling amber. Crashan.

AM-BI-DEX'TER, n. [L.] One who uses both hands alike, the left as well as the right, one that plays or acts on both sides.—(Law) One who takes money of the parties for giving his verdict as a juror. Tombns.

XM-BI-DEX-TER'I-TY, n. State of being ambidextrous; double dealing. double dealing.

AM-BI-DEX'TROUS, a. Having equal use of both hands, acting on both sides, double dealing.

AM-BI-DEX'TROUS-NESS, n. Ambidexterity. Bailey.

AM-BI-BEX'TROUS-NESS, n. Ambidexterity. Bailey.

AM'BI-BT, a. [ambiens, L.] Surrounding. Milton.

AM'BI-GŪ, n. [Fr.] A medley of dishes. King.

AM-BI-GŪ', TY, n. State of being ambiguous, equivocal ness; doubtfulness of meaning.

AM-BIG'U-OUS, (am big'yu-üs) a. [ambiguus, L.] Doubtful; having two meanings; equivocal, uncertainty.

AM-BIG'U-OUS-NESS, n. Uncertainty of meaning.

AM-BI-LĒ'VOUS, \* a. Left-handed on both sides. Smart.

†AM-BIL'O-GY, [ambo, L., and Aoyof, Gr.] Ambiguous talk.

Bailey. double dealing. †AM.BIL'O-GY, [amoo, L., and Aoyos, S., James, Balley.
†AM.BIL'O-QUOUS, (am-bil'o-kwiis) a. Using ambiguous expressions. Bauley.
†AM.BIL'O-QUO, n. Use of doubtful expressions. Bauley.
\*AM.BIL'O-QUY, n. Use of doubtful expressions. Bauley.
\*AM.BIL'TION, (am-bish'un) n. [ambuo, L.] Eager desire of superiority, preferment, honor, or power; emulation:—commonly used in an ill sense.

AM.BIL'TION-LESS, 2. Free from ambition. Pollok. [R.]

AM.BIL'TIONS, (am-bish'us) a. Possessed of or actuated by ambition; desirous of superiority, emulous; aspiring; eager. AM-BI"TIOUS-LY, (am-bish'us-le) ad. In an ambitious AM-BI''TIOUS-NESS, n. The quality of being ambitious manner.

AM-BI''TIOUS-NESS, n. The quality of being ambitious. fam'B<sub>1</sub>-TUD<sub>2</sub>, n. Compass; circuit. Batley.

Am'B<sub>1</sub>-TUD<sub>3</sub>, n. [L.] A going round; a circuit; circumference; a space round a building.—(Bot.) The encompassing border of a leaf. Brande.

AM'BLE, (am'bl) v. n. [amblor, Fr.] [i. Ambled; pp. Amblung, Ambled.] To move upon an amble; to move between a walk and a trut. BLING, MRIED.] To move upon an amble; to move between a walk and a trot.

AM'BLE, (am'bl) n. A movement in which a horse moves both his legs on one side at the same time; a pace.

AM'BLER, n. He or that which ambles. Brande.

AM'BLING,\*n. a. Moving with an amble. Smart.

AM'BLING,\*n. a. Moving with an amble. Smart.

AM'BLING-LY, ad. With an ambling movement.

AM'BLY-GON,\*n. An obtuse-angled triangle. Bailey.

AM'BLY-GON-ITE,\*n. (Min.) A crystallized mineral. Philips. Spenser.

A-MEND', v. a. [emendo, L.; amender, Fr.] [i. AMENDED; pp. AMENDING, AMENDED.] TO COFFECT; to make better; to correct that which was wrong; to reform the life.

A-MEND', v. n. To grow better; to improve. Sidney.

A-MEND'A-TO-RY, \*a. That amends or corrects. Hale.

AMENDE, (3-mand') [s-mönd', P.; 3-möngd', Sm.; 3

lips.

XM'BO, n.  $[\tilde{a}\mu\beta\omega\nu,$  Gr.] A reading desk, or pulpit. Sir G Wheeler. Mheeder.

Am-Bo's-Nesz', n. sing. & pl. A native or natives of Amboyna. Ency.

Am'Brr.-In,\* n. (Chem.) The fatty matter of ambergris, convertible by nitric acid into ambreic acid. Brande.

Am-Bro's-A. (am-bro'zho-\*) [am-bro'zho-\*, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; am-bro'sho, S.; am-bro'zho, K.; am-bro'zho, Sm. pm-bro'zho, Wb.] n. [L.; d''sporia, Gr.] (Myth.) The food of the god, as nectar was the drink, the use of which conferred unmortuity.—(Bot.) A fragrant plant or shrub.

Am-Bro's-AL, (am-bro'zho-\*)a. Relating to or partaking of ambrosia; fragrant; delicious

Am-Bro's-AL, (am-bro'zho-\*)a. Relating to or partaking of ambrosia; smbrosial. Dryden.—(Mus.) Noting a chant composed by St. Ambrose.

Am'Bro's-AN, (am'bro) n. A place where the almoner lives, or alins are distributed. See Almonay.—A place where utensils for house-keeping are kept; a pantry.

AmBr-ACE', (am-ās') [amz-ās', W. J. F. Ja. R.; āmz'ās', S.; āmz'ās, P. Sm.; amz'ās, K.] n. A double ace; two aces thrown up by dice at once. Shak.

Am'Bu-LATIN, \*a. Moving from place to place. Booth. [R.]

Am'Bu-LATIVE, n. [ambulo, L.] To move about. Gover

Am'Bu-LATIVE, a. Walking. Sherwood.

Am'Bu-LATIVE, a. Walking. Sherwood.

Am'Bu-LA-TOR, \*n. One who walks about.—(Ent.) An insect.—(Ornath.) A walking bird. Smart.

Am'Bu-LA-TOR, \*n. One who walks about.—(Ent.) An insect.—(Ornath.) A walking the power of walking; walking on moving about; formed for walking; movable.

Am'Bu-LA-TOR, n. A cloister, gallery, or alley for walking in My-LA-TOR, n. A bloody wart on a horse's body. AM-BOY-NESE', n. sing. & pl. A native or natives of Aming in. Warton. M'BU-RY, n. A bloody wart on a horse's body.

XM-BU-CADE', n. [embuscade, Fr.] A private station in which men lie to surprise others; a snare laid for an enwhich men lie to surprise others; a share rate for emy; ambush.

AM-BUS-CÂDE',\* v. a. To lie in wait for. Smart. [R.]
†AM-BUS-CÂ'DOED, (am-bus-câ'dôd) a. Privately posted.

AM'BUSH, n. [embleche, Fr.] A post where soldiers or nesussins are concealed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy, an ambuscade, the act of surprising another by lying in wait; the state of being posted privately, in order to surprise. order to surprise. order to surprise.

AM'BOSH, v. a. To place in ambush. Sir T. Herbert.

AM'BOSH,\* v. n. To lie insidiously concealed. Pope. [R.,

AM'BOSHED, (am'būshit) a. Placed in ambush. Drydes,

†AM'BOSH-MENT, n. Ambush; surprise. Spenser.

†AM-BOST, a. [ambusts, L.] Burnt. Badey.

AM-BUSTION, (am-būst'yun) n. (Med.) A burn or scale COCKETAM.

KM-E-BEFAN,\* a. Answering alternately. J. Warton

J-MEER!,\* J-MIR',\* n. [Ar.] A nobleman. Hamilton.

KM'EL, n. [cinailtor, cmail, Fr.] Enamel. See Enamel.

KM'EL-CORN,\* n. A species of corn used for starch. Smart.

||A-MEL'10-EA-BLE,\* a. That may be ameliorated. New

Jan. Day. Ann. Reg.

[A-ME I/O-RĀTE, (a-mēl/yo-rāt) [a-mē/le-o-rāt, P. J. Ja.;
a-mēl/yo-rūt, Sm.] v. a. [améliorer, Fr.] [i. ameliorated.)
pp. amelioratino, ameliorated.] To improve; to make better; to meliorate. See Meliorate.

[A-mĒl-i-o-rā/Tion, (a-mēl-yo-rā/shūn) n. Improvement. ||A-MEL/10-RA-TOR,\* (a-mel/yo-ra-tur) n. One who ameliorates. Ed. Rev. rates. Ed. Rev.

[AM ELLED, (sin'eld) a. Enamelled. Chapman.

[A'MEN', [ā-mēn', S. P. J. E. Ja. K. R.; ā'mēn', W. F. Sm.—
In singing, it is commouly pronounced a'mēn', Jac. [Heb.].

So be it; verily; a term used in devotions, meaning, at
the end of a prayer, so be at at the end of a creed, so it s. 3.7 "This is the only word in the language that has no-cessarily two consecutive accents." Walker. A numbe of compound words are to be excepted; as, back-slide strong-hold, way-lay, &c.

X'MEN', n. The term itself. "These things saith the Amen" New. A-ME-NA-BiL'i-TY,\* n. The state of being amenable; amenableness. Coleridge.
A-ME'NA-BLE, a. Liable to be called to account; liable to punishment; responsible.
A-ME'NA-BLE-NESS,\* n. State of being amenable. J. Pye Smith †AM'E-NAGE, v. a. [amener, Fr.] To direct or manage by force. Spenser. †XM'E-NANCE, n. [amener, Fr.] Conduct; behavior; mien.

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AMI

mand', K.] n. [Fr.] A fine, by which recompense is made for the fault committed; amends.—Amends honorable, (Law) A penalty imposed by way of diagrace; a spe-

acie, (Law) A penalty imposed by way of disgrace; a species of infamous punishment, formerly inflicted on crimenals guilty of an offence against public decency or morality.

A-MEND'FR. a. One who amends. Barret.

A-MEND'FDL, a. Full of improvement. Beaum. & FL.

A-MEND'MENT, a. Act of correcting. Bp. Taylor.

A-MEND'MENT, a. Act of amending; improvement; change for the better; reformation of life; recovery of health.

(Law) A correction of an error in the process; an alteration in a bill. tion in a bill.

A-MENDS', (a-mëndz') n. sing. & pl., and used with a singular or plural verb. (Corrupted from amends, Fr.] Recompense, compensation. Shak.

-MEN'I-TY, [a-men'e-te, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. R.] n. [amæn-ta, L.] Pleasantness; agreeableness of situation, place, or manners.

or manners.

J. MEN'SA ET THO'RO,\* [L.] (Law) From bed and board, a separation or divorce which does not absolutely dissolve the marriage. Hamilton.

MH.YN-TĀ'CEOUS, (im-q-n-tā'shys) a. [amentatus, L.] (Bot.)

Hanging as by a thread; bearing catkins or chaffy scales.

J.-MEN'TYM,\* n. [L.] pl. A-MEN'TA. (Bot.) The catkin; the male inflorescence of the hazel, &c. P. Cyc.

1A-MENCT, v. a. [merit, Fr.] I. AMERCED; pp. AMERCING, AMERCED.] To punish with a pecuniary penalty or fine, at discretion: to fine: to mulct.

AMERCED.] To punish with a pecuniary penalty or fine, at discretion; to fine; to mulct. A-MERCE'A-BLE, a. Liable to amercement. Hale. A-MERCE'MENT, n. (Law) A pecuniary punishment, penalty, or fine, imposed on an offender, at the discretion of the judge or court. Punishment or loss. A-MER'C.P.R. n. One who amerces. A-MER'C.P.A-MEN'T., (s-mer'sin-g-ment) n. (Law) A penalty or fine. Selden. See AMERCEMENT.
A-MER'LCAN. n. A patyer of America. Millen.

A-MER'I-CAN, n. A native of America. Müton.
A-MER'I-CAN, a. Relating to America. Sir T. Herbert.
A-MER'I-CAN-ISM,\* n. A word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to

America. Witherspoon.

A-MER/j-CAN-IZE,\* v. a. To render American; to natural-

ize in America. Jackson.

AMES-ACE, (āmz-ās') n. Two aces on two dice. See Ames-

ACE.

A.M.ESS, n. A priest's vestment. Bailey. See Amicr.

A.M.ET-4-BÖ'LI-AN,\* n. (Ent.) An insect that does not undergo any metamorphosis. Kirby.

A.M.E-THÖD'I-QAL, a. Out of method; Irregular. Bailey.

I.M.ETH'Q-DIST, n. An irregular physician; a quack. Whitlock

tock. AM's-TH'8ST, n.  $[\dot{a}\mu i\theta \nu \sigma \tau \sigma_{S}, Gr.]$  (M:n.) A precious stone, of two varieties, one, the oriental amethyst, which is a variety of the adamantine spar or corundum, the other is the common amethyst, which is a variety of quartz, of a violet or purplish-violet color. — (Her.) Purple in a nobleman's coat of arms.

AM-E-TH'8'TINE, a. Resembling an amethyst. AM-HAR'[C,\* n. The vernacular language of Abyssinia. P.

A.MID', { prep. In the midst of, mingled with; among. A.MIDST', { DINE,\* n. The soluble part of starch. Brande.

A-MIDST', {\*\*\*p\*\* An include of a line in language of the parade. Am'!-DiRE, \*\* a. The soluble part of starch. Brande. A-MID'sHIPS, \*\* ad. (Naut.) In the middle of a ship; between the stem and the stern. Falconer. A-MISS', ad. Wrong; faultily; improperly; criminally. (A-MISS', ad. Wrong; fault); improper. Dryden. [A-MISS's10\*, (2-MISh'yn) n. [amissio, L.] Loss. Mora.

†A-MIT', v. a. To lose; to dismiss. Brown.

AM'|-TY, n. [amutd, Fr.] Friendship; concord; good-wifl

†AM'MI-RAL, n. Fuller. Admiral. See Admiral.

AM'MO-PHRYSE, \*n. (Min.) A soft stone, used to strew
over writing paper. Crabb.

AM'MO-DYTE, \*n. (Zool.) A venomous serpent. Crabb.

AM-MO'N|-A, n. (Chem.) A gaseous substance, of pungent
smell and acrid taste, consisting of azote and hydrogen;
volstile alkali. volatile alkali.

AM-mo'Nj-Kc, n. A gum resin; the name of two drugs, gum ammonaac, a concrete juice brought from the East; and sal ammoniac, a compound of muriatic acid and ammonia, nonlicity acid the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sa

popularly called hartshorn.

AM-MO-NI'A-CAL, a. Having the properties of ammonia or ammonia

AM'MO-NITE,\* n. (Geol.) An extinct and numerous order of molluscous animals, curved like a coiled snake, vul garly called the snake-stone. Lycil. Am-mo'Ni-Um,\* n. (Chom.) The metallic base of ammonia.

Davy

ry stores, powder, balls, shells, &c.

XM-MU-NI''TION-BREAD, (am-mu-ulsh'un-bred) n. Bread

for armies or garrisons.

AM-NE' SI-A,\* n. [Gr.] (Med.) Loss of memory. Dr. Dunglison. Am'nes-τγ, n. [dμνηστία, Gr.] An act of general pardon

or freedom from penalty granted to those guilty of some crime

AM-NIC'Q-LIST, n. [amnicola, L.] One inhabiting near a

river. Bailey.

† M. M. | Grant | The membrane that surrounds the fetus in the womb.

AM' N. Pos. n. (Bol.) A thin, gelatinous covering of the embryo of a seed. Brande.

XM-N.-OT'[C, \*a. (Chem.) Obtained from the amnios. Brande.

XM-O-BE'AN, \*a. See AMERICAN.

XM-O-BE'AN,\* a. See AMERRAN.

[XM-O-LI''TION, (Am-o-lish'un) n A removal. Bp. Wurd.

A-MŌ'MyM, n. [L.] (Bot.) A graus of plants bearing aromatic seeds, and affording cardamom.

A-MŌRG', (a-mūng') | prep. Mingled with; conjoined A-MŌRGST', (a-mūngst') | with.

AM'O-RET, n. [amoretto, It.] A lover; a person enamored.

Gaylon. [R.]

[XM-O-RETTE, (am-o-rēt') | n. An amorous woman, love-time-o-retter | knots. Chaucer. A petty amour. Walsh.

+XM'O-RIST, n. A lover; a gallant. Stafford.

AMO-Riva, n. A lover; a gallant. Stafford.

A-MORN', INGS, ad. In the mornings. Beaum. & Fl.

AMO-RO'SA, n. [It.] A wanton, a courtesan. Str. T. Her-

bert. [R.]

AM-O-RŌ'SŌ,\* a. [It.] (Mus.) Tender; affectionate; winning. Warren.

ning. Warren.
Am-O-RÖ'sö, n. [It.] A man enamored. Gayton. [R.]

XM'O-ROBS, a. [amor, L.] Full of love; belonging to love; inclined to love, enamored, loving; fond.

XM'O-ROBS-LY, ad. In an amorous manner, fondly.

XM'O-ROBS-RESS, n. The quality of being amorous.

Λ-Μόκ/PHOUS, a. [a and μορφή, Gr.] Having no regular form. fλ-Moκ/PHY, n. [a and μορφή, Gr.] Departure from established form. Swyft.

A-Mόκ/PLA,\* n. [Gr.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; bastard indigo. Crabb.

A-MOR'PLA,\* n. [Gr.] (Bot.) A genus of piants; casuru indigo. Crab.

A-MORT', ad. [d la mort, Fr.] Lifeless. Shak.

A-MORT', se. or A-MORT', ze. [a-mor', z., W. P. F. Ja. Sm.; a-mor', z., E. E. Wb.] v. a. (Law) To transfer to mortmain, to alten lands or tenements to a corporation, of which is a continuation of the continuation. Bacon.

the law contemplates no decease or termination. Bacon.

A-MÖR-TI-ZĀ/TION, n. (Law) The right or act of transfer ring lands in mortman. Aylife.

A-MÖR'TIZE-MENT, n. [amortissement, Fr.] Amortization.

Barley

-MO'TION, (3-mo'shun) n. [amotio, L.] (Law) Removal. Blackstone

Blackstone.

A-MÓONT', v. n. [monter, Fr.] [L. AMOUNTED; pp. AMOUNTED 1103, AMOUNTED.] To rise to in the accumulative quantity; to compose in the whole.

A-MÓONT', n. The sum total; the aggregate.

A-MÓONT', n. Example 110, and 111 sense.

Iove intrigue; generally in an ill sense.

A-MÓVAL, n. Total removal. Evelyn.

A-MÓVE, v. a. [amoure, L.] (Law) To remove from a post or station. Hale. To remove; to move. Spenser.

KM'PE-LITE,\* n. (Min.) Canal-coal; a species of black earth regarded as medicinal. Crabb.

AM'PER, n. A tumor, with inflammation. Gross. [Local. AM'PER, s. A tumor, with inflammation. Gross. [Local,

Eng.]

XM'PER-SAND,\* n. [and per se and.] The claracter [& ]
representing the conjunction and. Nares.

- mal having the faculty of living both in water and on land. Kurby. AM-PHIB-1-Q-LOG'I-CAL,\* a. Relating to amphibiology.
- AM-PHIB-I-OL'Q-GY, \* n. A treatise on amphibious animals.

Knowles.

M.-PHB'/-OUS, (sm-ftb'e-us) a. [āµφί and βίως, Gr.] Having the faculty of living in two elements, as in air and water; of a mixed nature.

M.-PHB'/-OUS-NESS, π. Quality of being amphibious.

M.-PHB'/-UM, π. [L.] pl. AM-PHB'/-A. (Zool.) The class of animals which live both on land and in water;

class of animals which live both on land and in water; amphibian. See Amphibian.

\*\*Mm\*PHI-BÖL\*\*\*, \*\*n. (Min.) Hornblende. Brande.

\*\*Mm-PHI-BÖL\*\*\*, \*\*a. Relating to amphibole or amphiboly; doubtful. Hamilton.

doubtful. Hamilton, AM-PHiP(-O-LITE, \*n. (Min.) A species of mineral; a petrification of an amphibious animal. Hamilton. AM-PHiB-O-LÖβ']-CAL, a. Doubtful; ambiguous. Burton. AM-PHiB-O-LÖβ']-CAL-LY, ad. Doubtfully; ambiguously. XM-PHJ-BÖL'O-GY, n. [ἀμψιβυλογία, Gr.] Discourse of uncertain meaning; ambiguity; equivocation. AM-PHIB'O-LOUS, a. [ἀμψί and βάλλω, Gr.] Tossed from

one to another.

one to another.
†AM-PHIG-O-LY, n. Ambiguous discourse. B. Jonson.
AM'PHI-BRXCH,\* n. (Rhet.) A foot of three syllables, the
middle one long, the other two short. Snart.
AM-PHIG-MA-C-HYS,\* n. Same as amphibrach. Crabb.
AM-PHIC-TY-ON'IC,\* a. Relating to the amphictyons. P. Cyc.
AM-PHIC-TY-ONS,\* n. pl. Members of the celebrated council of ancient Greece. Milford.
XM-PHI-DES'MA,\* n. (Conch.) A genus of marine bivalve
shells. P. Cyc.

P. Cyc

shells. P. Cyc.

AM-PHIG'A-MOUS,\* a. (Bot.) Having no traces of sexual organs. Brande.

AM-PHIG'O-GY, n. [dμφ and λόγος, Gr.] Equivocation; ambiguity. Dict.

AM-PHIM'A-CUR,\* n. (Rhet.) A poetic foot of three syllables, a short one in the middle, and the others long. Crabb.

AM'PHI-P'OD,\* n. (Zool.) One of the third order of crustaceans in Latreille's arrangement. Brande.

She-PHIP'O-DA,\* n. pl. (Zool.) A genus of crustaceans. See Amphipod. P. Cyc.

AM-PHIP'O-DOIS,\* a. Belonging to the amphipods. P. Cyc.

AM-PHIP'RO-STŸLE,\* n. (Arch.) A temple having a portice or porch in the rear as well as in the front, but without columns at the sides. Brande.

or join in the real as were as in the front, but without columns at the sides. Brande.

M-PHIS-B-E'NA, n. [L.] (Zool.) A genus of serpents, whose bodies, from one end to the other, are of nearly a uniform size.

MM-PHI'S'CI-I, (am-fish'e-i) n. pl. [ἀμφίσκιοι, Gr.] Inhabitants of the torrid zone, who have their shadows turned to the north one part of the year, and to the south the

other part.

ΔM-PH<sub>1</sub>-THE'A-TRE, (am-fc-the'g-tur) n. [dμφιθέατρον, Gr.]

A double theatre, or one of an elliptical figure, a building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats, rising one above another, round about

with rows of seats, rising one gove another, round about its area; used for public shows, such as combats.

AM-PHI-THE-AT'RICA,\* a. Amphitheatrical. Ency.

AM-PHI-THE-AT'RI-CAL, a. Relating to an amphitheatrical form. Observer.

AM-PHJ-TRÎ'TE,\* n. (Zool.) A genus of marine animals.

AM-PILIATION. A. (2001) In genus of manne animate recovered upon itself, as an embryo. Brande.

AM-PHOD'S-LITE.\* n. (Min.) A light-red mineral. Dana.

AM'PHO-RA.\* n. [L.] A jug or vessel with a double ear or spout; a vase with two handles. Frances.

KM'PLE. a. [amplus, L., ample, Fr.] Large; wide; extended; great in bulk, liberal; diffusive, not contracted.

KM'PLE-RESS, n. State of being ample. South. [R.]

KM-PLE-X-TION, n. An embrace. Bp. Hall.

AM-PLE-X-TION, n. Enlargement.—(Law) A deferring of judgment till the cause is further examined. Whishavo, fAM-PLI-V-CATE, a. [amplifo, L.] To amplify. Baley.

AM-PLI-F-CATE, a. a. [amplifo, L.] To amplify Baley.

AM-PLI-F-CATE, a. a. [amplifo, L.] To amplify Baley.

AM-PLI-F-CATE, a. a. [amplifo, L.] To amplify Baley.

AM-PLI-F-CATE, a. a. [amplifo, L.] To amplify Baley.

AM-PLI-F-CATE, a. a. [amplifo, L.] To amplify Baley.

exaggeration; the lengthening of a discourse by an enumeration of minute circumstances.

XM\*PLI-FI-RR, n. One who amplifies or enlarges.

XM\*PLI-FI, v. a. [L. AMPLIFIED; pp. AMPLIFYING, AMFLIFIED, To enlarge; to extend; to exaggerate; to speak or write diffusely.

XM\*PLI-FI, v. n. To speak largely in many words.

XM\*PLI-FIDE, n. State of being ample; extent; largeness; copiousness; abundance.—(Astron.) The angular distance of a celestial body from the east point when it rises, or from the west point when it sets.—(Gum.) The range of a gun. of a gun.

AM'PLY, ad. Largely; liberally; copiously. Dryden

AM-Pfil'LA,\* n. [L.] A flagon; a jug; a vessel; a blad-

AM-PUL-LA'CEOUS,\* (-shus) a. Shaped like a bottle or blad-

XM-PUL-LA'CEOUS,\* (-8nus) a Shaped like a notice of charder. Kirdy. P.4.\* n. (Conch.) A genus of fresh water spiral, univalve shells. P. Cyc.

XM'PU-TĀTE, v. a. [smputo, L.] [i. AMPUTATED; pp. AMFU TATH, AMPUTATED.] To cut off, as a limb or brunch. AM-PU-TĀTION, m. Act of amputating.— (Surg.) The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body. A.MCck', \* or A.MOck', \* n. An East India term for slaughter.— To run amuck, to run frantic about the streets.

\*\*M'U-LET, n. [amulette, Fr.] Something worn about the person, and supposed to have the effect of protecting the wearer against disease or other evil; a charm.

†\*M-U-LET'[C,\* a. Belonging to an amulet. Ash.

†\*A-M-U-CSS'|-TY, n. [amurca, L.] The quality of lees or mother. Badey.

A-MUR/COUS,\* a. Full of dregs or lees; foul. Ash. [R.] A-mUS/A-BLE,\* a. Capable of being amused. Ser J. Mack-

thiosh.

A-Müsel, (a-müz') v. a. [amuser, Fr.] [t. amused; pp.
amusfng, amused.] To entertain with tranquility; to divert; to beguile, to draw on from time to time; to keep in expectation.

A-Müsel', n. To muse, or meditate. Les.
A-Müsel'MRNT, n. That which amuses; entertainment, diversion, sport.

A-Müs'ek, (a-mü'zer) n. One who amuses.

A-Müs'ing, \* p. a. Affording amusement; entertaining; diverting.

verting.

verting.
A-MUS'ING-LY, ad. In an amusing manner.
A-MUS'SIYE, a. Affording amusement; diverting.
A-MUSIYE-LY, ad. In an amusive manner. Chandler.
A-MUSIYE-LY, ac. [amygdala, L.] Relating to or made of almonds

A-MYG'DA-LATE,\* n. (Med.) An emulsion of almonds

A-MYG'DA-LINE, [a-mYg'da-lYn, W. P. K. Sm.; a-mYg'da-lIn, S. Ja.] a. Resembling almonds.

A-MYG'DA-LITE,\* n. (Bot.) A plant of the sponge kind

Crahh. A-MYG'DA-LÖYD,\* n. (Min.) A variety of the trap rock, containing nodules, agutes, &c., embedded like almonds

in a cake. Lucll. -MYG-DA-LOYD'AL, \* a. Relating to amygdaloid. Knowles.

A-M-Y-LA'CEOUS, \* (am-e-la'shus) a. Being of the nature of, or containing, starch. Loudon.

\*Am'Y-LINE, \*n. A farinaceous substance. Smart.

\*Am'Y-LUM, \*\* [L.] A-MYL'E-ÖN, or XM'Y-LINE, n. Starch of wheat. Dungtison.

An. The same with the article a, and used instead of it when the next word begins with a vowel sound. The article a must be used before all words beginning with a consonant and a consonant sound, as, a man, a unut, a oneness; and the article an must be used before all words beginand the article an must be used before all words beginning with a vowel, except such as begin with the sound of u long, or a consonant sound, before words beginning with h mute, as, an hour, an heir, &c.; and before words where the h is not mute, if the accent is on the second syllable, as, "an heroic action," "an historical account," &c. See A.

†AN, conj. If.—This word is used by Shakspeare, and other old authors, in the sense of if but it is now no longer thus used. Coote.

\$\frac{2}{3}\text{YA}\_0 \text{(duit Gr. | A nefix in words of Greek crisis.} \text{ in words of Greek crisis.}

onger thus used. Cooks.

A'MA, [dvá, Gr.] A prefix, in words of Greek origin, implying repetition, upward motion, inversion, distribution, parallelism, or proportion.—In the first of these senses, it often stands by itself in the prescriptions of physicians.

A'va, n. A termination of the neuter plural form in Latin, annexed to the names of authors, or eminent persons, to denote a collection of their memorable sayings, as, Johnsoniana

XNA-BAP'TISM, n. The doctrine of Anabaptists. Featley. XNA-BAP'TIST. n. [ $d\nu\dot{a}$  and  $\beta a\pi\tau(2\omega, \text{Gr.}]$  One who holds that those who have been baptized in infancy, should be rebaptized.

XN-À-BAP-TIS'TIC, a. Anabaptistical. Bull. XN-À-BAP-TIS'TI-CAL, a. Relating to the Anabaptists. Mil-

ton.

† XN-A-BXP'TIS-TRY, n. The sect of the Anabaptists. Pagitt.

† XN-A-BXP'TIZE, v. a. To rebaptize. Whitlock.

\*\*A''-B-BX,\*\* n. (Ich.) A genus of fishes. Brande.

AN-A-BRO'SIS,\*\* n. [Gr.] (Med.) A corrosion; a wasting

awny. Crabb.

An-A-CAMP'TIC, a. [dνακ. μπτω, Gr.] Reflecting, or reflected. [R.]

AN-A-CAMP'TICS, n. pl. The science of the reflection of

AN-A-CAMP TICS, n. pt. 1 ne science of the renection of sound, particularly echnes: -catoptrics.

AN-A-CAR'DI-UM,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) The cassa, cajou, or cashew-tree; a genus of plants. Crabb.

AN-A-CA-THIR'SIS,\* n. [Gr.] (Mod.) A purgation of the lungs by expectoration. Crabb.

XN-A-CA-THAR'TIC, n. (Med.) Medicine that works up-

XN-A-CA-THANT 10, π wards. Quancy.

7.4-A-CA THAN'TIC.\* a. Purging upwards. Smart.

8.N-A-CA THAN'TIC.\* a. Purging upwards. Smart.

8.N-A-CB PH-A-LA'(O-N'N, [8n-9-a6f-p-16'0-aix, Ja. Sm. Ash; in-9-aff-p-10-d'aps, K. Johnson, Crabb.] π. [ἀνακεφαλαίωσες, Gr.] (Rhet.) A summing up; recapitalition.

N-A-CH'O-RET, β. (ἀναγωρητής, Gr.] An anchoret; a N-LEH'O-RET, β. (ἀναγωρητής, Gr.] An anchoret; at N-LEH'O-RET, β. (ἀναγωρητής, Gr.) An anchoret; anchoret.

2. ΔΝ-Δ-ΕΗ-C-RET'I-CAL, α. Relating to a hermit. Bp. Tay-

AN-A-EHRÖN'IC,\* a. Containing anachronism. Coloridge.

[R.]

A. A.E. PRO-NISM, π. [dvá and χρόνος, Gr.] An error in computing time, or in chronology, made by placing an event earlier or later than it really happened.

AN-XEII-RO-NIS'TIC, a. Containing an anachronism. War-

W.A.-CLXS'TICS, n. pl. [dvá and κλάω, Gr.] The science or doctrine of refracted light; dioptrics.
d.A.-ρ.CE-NO'SIS, n. [dνακνινωσις, Gr.] (Rhet.) A figure by which the speaker applies to his opponent for his opinion upon the point in debate.

AN-A-CQ-LÜ'THÖN,\* n. [ἀνακόλουθον, Gr.] (Rhet.) Tho want of sequence in a sentence. Brande.

AN-A-CÖN'DA,\* n. (Zool.) A large Asiatic serpent, a species of the boa. Crabb.

ANACREANIZIO.

A-NAC-RE-ON'TIC, n. A little poem or ode in praise of love

A-NAC-RE-ON-TIC, N. A little poem of our in plane of love and wine; so called from Anacreon.

A-NAC-RE-ON-TIC, \* a. Relating to Anacreon; noting a kind of verse or measure, annatory. Gent. Mag.

AN'A-DEME, π. [ἀνάδημα, Gr.] A crown of flowers. Dray-

AN-A-DI-PLO'SIS, n. [dvaδίπλωσις, Gr.] (Rhet.) Reduplication; a repetition, at the beginning of a verse, of the

cation; a repetition, at the beginning of a verse, of the last word in the preceding.

A-NAD/PO-MOOIS, \*A. Relating to the classes of fish that pass, at certain seasons, from the sea into rivers. Ash.

AN'A-GLYPH, (an'A-gilf) >n. [ava and > \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) Crabb.

†XN-A-GO-GET'I-CAL, a. [ἀναγωγή, Gr.] Mysterious, su-

perhuman Badey.

An-A-GOG'|-CAL, a. Mysterious; mystical, religiously ex-

All-A-G βacon.

AN-A-G ββ' | CAL-LY, ad. Mysteriously.

AN-A-G ββ' | | CS, n. pl. Mystical or allegorical interpretations. L. Addison.

L. Adduson.

λ''.4-6'.5'.5'.7',\* n. Same as anagoge. Hommond.

λ''.4-6'.5'.7',\* n. [aνά and γομμα, Gr.] An inversion or redistribution of the letters of a word or sentence; as, Romainto amor; Pilate's question, "Quid est veritas?" into Est or qui adest.

AN'A-GRAM,\* v. a. To transpose, as the letters of a name.

Warburton. [R.]

XN-A-GRAM-MXT' [C,\* a. Relating to anagrams, anagrammatical. Swift.

XN-A-GRAM-MXT'I-CAL, a. Forming an anagram. Camden. AN-A-GRAM-MAT'I-CAL-LY, ad. In the manner of an anagram.

AN-A-GRAM'MA-TISM, n. The act of making anagrams

Ä.A.-G.R.M.'MA.-TISM, n. The act of making anagrams.
K.N.-G.R.M.'MA.-TIST, n. A maker of anagrams. Gamage.
Ä.N.-A.-G.R.M.'MA.-TIZE, v. n. To make anagrams. Herbert.
Ä.N.-A.-G.R.X.PH, n. An inventory; a commentary. Crabb. [R.]
Ä.NAL, n. R. Relating to or placed below the tail. Krob.
A.-NAL'CIME, n. (Man.) A variety of zeolyte. Lyell.
M.-A.-LEC'TA, n. [R.] pl. J.N.-A.-LEC'TA. A servant in a Roman house, whose duty it was to collect scraps after a meal. Brands.
A.N-A.-LEC'TA, n. pl. [L.] Fragments; refuse: — collections of extracts or small pieces from different authors, analocis. Crabb.

analects. Crabb.

AN-A-LEC'TIC,\* a. Collected together; relating to collec-Hall.

tions. Hall.

AN'A-LECTS, n. pl. Things gathered together; collections or fragments of authors; select pieces.

AN-A-LEM'NA, n. [L.] (Astron.) The projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian:—a tabular mark, usually in the shape of the figure B, on an artificial terrestrial globe, to notify the sun's declination on any day in the year. Francis.

AN-A-LEP'SI-A,\* n. (Med.) See Analersis and Analers.

AN-A-LEP'SI-A,\* n. [Gr.] (Med.) Recovery of strength; a species of epilepsy; analepsy Dunglison.

XN'A-LEP-sy,\* n. (Med.) A species of epileptic attack.

AN-A-LEP'TIC, a. [dvaληπτικός, Gr.] (Med.) Comforting .

AN-A-LEP'TIC,\* n. (Med.) A restorative medicine or diet.

†A-NXL'O-GAL, a. Analogous; having relations. AN-A-LÖG'I-CAL, a. Implying or containing analogy; anal

ogous.

ÄN-A-LÖG'|-CAL-LY, ad. In an analogous manner. Potter

ÄN-A-LÖG'|-CAL-NESS, m. Quality of being analogical.

Ä-NAL'O-Gism, m. An argument from the cause to the ef-

fect.

fect.

A-NXL'O-GIZE, v. a. To explain by way of analogy. Cheyne.

A-NXL'O-GON,\* n. Something analogous. Coleradge. [R.]

A-NXL'O-GOS, a. Having analogy; analogical; similar.

A-NXL'O-GOS-Lγ, ad. In an analogous manner. Skelton.

AN'A-LÔGUE,\* (ān'q-lòg) n. A thing analogous or corresponding to another thing. Kirby.

A-NXL'O-GY, n. [ἀναλο) (u., Gr.] Proportion or parallelism between things which are in some respects different, relation or similarity between different things in certain respects; similatude of ratios.—(Gram.) Similarity of infection, or viricible of inconnectation. &c... outposed to flection, or principle of pronunciation, &c., opposed to

anomaly.

A-NALI'4-SIS, n. [āνάλυσις, Gr.] pl. A-NALI'4-SES. (Logic, Chem. and Geom.) A resolution of any thing, whether an object of the senses or of the intellect, into its first elements or component parts: — opposed to synthesis. AN'A-LYST, n. One who analyzes. Bp. Berkelev.

AN-A-LYT'I'C, a. Relating to analysis, analytical. B. Jonson. AN-A-LYT'I'C-AL, a. Relating to or containing analysis; performed by analysis.

AN-A-LYT'I'CAL-LY, ad. By means of analysis. Milton.

AN-A-LYT'ICS, n. pl. The science of analysis. Milton.

AN-A-LYZ'A-BLL,\* a. That may be analyzed. Phil. Mag.

AN'A-LYZE, n. a. [ἀναλύω, Gr.] [L. ANALYZED, pp. ANALLY-ING, ANALYZED, TO resolve a compound into its first principles or elementagy parts, to solve or resolve by

principles or elementary parts, to solve or resolve by analysis.

analysis.

AN'A-IVZ-TR, n. He or that which analyzes', analyst.

AN-AM-NĒ'SIS,\* n. [Gr.] (Rhet.) A remembrance or enumeration of things. Crabb.

† XN-AM-NĒS'TIC,\* a. Helpful to the memory Ash.

AN-A-MOR-PHO'SIS, or AN-A-MOR'PHO-SIS, [an-a-morfo'sis, S. W. J. E. F. K.; ān-a-mor'fo-sis, P. Ja. Sm. Wb.]

n. [aνā and μοσφάο, Gr.] (Perspect.) A distorted representation of an object, so contrived as to appear symmetrical, or an exact representation, from a certain point of view.

or an exact representation, from a certain point of view. A-NA'NAS, [a-na'nas, S. W. P. E. K. Sm. R., a-na'nas, W. b.]

n. The plant that produces the pine-apple, the pine-apple.
A-NA'NAS, [wild.] n. The same as pengum.
N-A-NA'SA,\*n. (Bot.) The pine-apple; ananas P. Cyc.
AN-AN'DEOUS,\* a. (Bot.) Destitute of stamens, female

Brande

AN-AN'GU-LAR, \* a. Having no angle. Good.

AN'A-PEST, n. [ἀνάπαιστ 'ς, Gr.] (Rhet.) A metrical foot, containing two short syllables and one long one, a dacty!

AN-A-PES'TIC, n. The anapestic measure. Bentley.

AN-A-PES'TIC, A. Relating to the anapest. Bentley.
AN-A-PES'TI-CAL, \* a. Relating to the anapest. Bentley.

AN-A-PES'T-CAL-LY,\* ad. In an anapestic manner. Ch. Ob. A-NAPH'O-RA, π. [ἀναφορά, Gr.] (Rhet.) A repetition of words or phrases at the commencement of sentences or verses.

AN-A-PLE-ROT'IC, a. [dvaπληοδω, Gr.] Filling up. Bailey. TAN'AREH, n. An author of confusion, anarchist. Milton. A-N'AR'EIIJC, a. Without rule, anarchical. Burke. A-NAR'EIIJC, a. Confused; without rule or government.

Honell

Howell.

N'AR-EHISM, π. Anarchy. Ser E. Dering.

AN'AR-EHIST, π. An author or promoter of anarchy.

AN'AR-EHIST, π. An author or promoter of anarchy.

AN'AR-EHIST, π. (dνοργία, Gr.) Want of government; a state without magistracy or government; confusion.

A-NAR'HI-CAS,\*π. (Zool.) The wolf-fish or sen-wolf. Crabb.

A-NAR'THROUS,\* α. (Ent.) Naked; having neither wings nor legg, as some insects. Ec. Rev.

A'NAS,\* π. [L.] (Ornith.) The duck; a genus of birds. P. Che.

Cvc.

AN-A-SÄR'CA, n. [ἀνά and σάρξ, Gr.] (Med.) A dropsy of the whole body

An-A-SAR'COUS, a. Relating to an anasarca. Wiseman. A-NAS-TO-MAT', c., a. [aνὰ and στόμα, Gr.] (Med.) Removing obstructions.
A-NAS-TO-MXT'/C.\* n. (Med.) A medicine that opens the

A-NAS-TO-MAT'[C.\* n. (Med.) A medicine that opens the pores or removes obstructions. Chambers.

A-NAS-TO-MIZE,\* v. n. (Het.) To grow together, as two parts which meet from different directions. P. Cyc.

A-NAS-TO-MO'S<sub>T</sub>, n. (Gr.) pl. A-NAS-TO-MO'SES, (Med.)

A communication of vessels of the body with each other.

A-NAS-TO-MO'T<sub>[C.\*</sub> n. (Med.) An aperient medicine; anastomatic. Dunglison.

- A NAS'TRO-PHE, n. [ἀναστροφή, Gr.] (Rhet.) A species of inversion or departure from the usual order of suc-

or inversion or departure from the usual order of succession in words.

Δ-NATH'Ε-ΜΑ, π. [dνάθεμα, Gr.] pl. Δ-NATH'Ε-ΜΑS. A curse pronounced by ecclessatical authority, excommunication; curse; a person who is anathematized.

Δ-NATH Ε-ΜΑΤ'Ι-CAL-LY, ad. In an anathemat.

Δ-NATH-Ε-ΜΑΤ'Ι-CAL-LY, ad. In an anathematical manner.

Δ-NATH'Ε-ΜΑΤ-Ι-ΖΑ΄ΤΙΟΝ, π. An extreme cursing. Cot-

grave. A-NXTH'E-MA-TĪZE, [a-nāth'e-ma-tīz, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm., R. Wb., ān-a-thēm'a-tīz, P. Johnson.] v. a. [1. ANATHEMA-TO SUBMITIZING. ANATHEMATIZED.] TO VISIT TIZED, pp. ANATHEMATIZING, ANATHEMATIZED.] TO VISIT

with an anathema, to pronounce accursed.

A-NATH'C-MA-TIZ-UR, n. One who anathematizes.

KN'A-THEME,\* n. Anathema angleized. Sheldon. [R.]

XN'A-TIF'ER-OUS, a. [anas and fero, L.] Producing ducks.

A-NAT'Q-Cişm, n. [anatocismus, L.] Interest upon interest,

usury. [R.]

AN-4-TÖM'|-CAL-Ly, ad. In an anatomical manner. Brown.

A-NA-TÖM'|-CAL-Ly, ad. In an anatomical manner. Brown.

A-NAT'O-MIST, n. One versed or skilled in anatomy.

A-NATO-MIZE, v. a. To dissect a body, to lay open.

A-NATO-MIZE, v. a. To dissect a body, to lay open.

A-NATO-MY, n. [avaronia, Gr.] A knowledge of the internal structure of the human body, the art of dissecting animal bodies, a skeleton. — Comparative anatomy is the science which teaches a knowledge of the differences in the structure and organization of the classes, orders, and secure of the whole animal knowledge. species of the whole animal kingdom. P. Cyc.

AN-A-TRIP-SOL'Q-GY,\* n. (Med.) A treatise on friction. Dunglison.

AN'A-TRON, n. The scum of melted glass, natron.
AN'BU-RY, n. A sort of fly, club-root, as found on turnips or cabbages, occasioned by an insect; a kind of wen or tumor in an animal.

M'CES-TAR, an [antecassor, L.] One from whom a person descends genealogically; a for father, a progenitor.

An-Ces-Tarl, an. \*a. Relating to ancestors. Wm. Roberts.

An'CES-TRAL, [an'ses-tral, S. W. P. I. F. K. Sm. R., anse'stral, Ja. Wb. Ash.] a. Relating to or resembling ancestors. cestors.

AN'CLS-TREL, a. Same as ancestral. Hale.
AN'CES-TRESS,\* n. A female ancestor. H. Martarau.
AN'CES-TRY, n. Lineage; a series of ancestors, the honor
of descent; birth.

of descent; birth. †An'circh-Trey, a. Properly ancientry. Shak. Anem'; Lodds, \*n. (Bot.) A genus of plants. Crabb. Anem'; Lodds, \*n. (Bot.) A genus of plants. Crabb. Anem'; R. (angk'ur) n. [anchora, L.] A heavy iron, with two barbed irons, to fasten in the ground, and hold a ship, that which confers stability or security; ten gallons of brandy.—(Arch.) Part of an echnus; an ornament in the form of the fluke of an anchor, or arrow-load

nead.

ANEH'OR, (ăngk'ur) v. n. [L. ANCHORED; pp. ANCHORING, ANCHORED.] To cast anchor, to stop at.

ANEH'OR, (àngk'ur) v. a. To place at anchor; to fix on. †ANEH'OR, (àngk'ur) n. For anchoret, a recluse. Shab.

ANCH'OR-A-BLE, (àngk'ur-a-bl) a. Fit for anchorage. Herbert.

bert.

NEH'OR-AGE, (ángk'ur-a)) n. Ground to anchor on; the anchors of a ship, the duty paid for anchoring in a port.

NEH'ORED, (ángk'kurd) p. a. Held by the anchor; shaped like an anchor, forked.

NEH'O-RESS, (ángk'o-rēt) n. A female recluse. Fairfaz.

NEH'O-RET, (ángk'o-rēt) n. [ἀναγωρητής, Gr.] A recluse; a hermit; one who retires from the world from religious

ANEH-O-RET'I-CAL, \* a. Relating to an anchoret or hermit.

ANEH'OR-HOLD, n. The hold of the anchor; security.
ANEH'O-Rīte, (angk'o-rit) n. An anchoret. Pope.
ANEH'OR-SMITH, (angk'ur-smith) n. One who makes an-

AN-CHO'VY, n. [anchova, Sp.] A little sea-fish, used for

No.CHÖ'VY-PEAR,\* n. (Bot.) A West India fruit. Crabb.

ANGH-Y-LÖ'SIS,\* n. [Gr.] (Med.) A stiff, immovable, or
bent foint. Brands.

oent joint. Dragge.
[An'CiEN-Cy, (ān'shēn-sē) n. Antiquity. Jura Cleri.
An'CiENT, (an'shēnt) [ān'shēnt, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.;
an'shēnt, P.—See Angel.] a. [antiquis, L.; ancien, Fr.]
Old; not modern; that has been of long duration; past,

An'CIENT, (an'shent) n. An old man, a man of former times.—The ancients are those of times long since past,

as opposed to the moderns. as opposed to the moderns.

'AN'CIENT. (ān'shent) n. A flag or streamer of a ship.

Shak. The bearer of a flag, now called an energy. Shak.

AN'CIENT-LY, (an'shent-le) ad. In old times. Sainey.

AN-CIENT-RY, (ān-shent-ne) n. Antiquity. Bale.

AN-CIENT-RY, (ān'shent-re) n. The honor of ancient lin-

†An'CIEN-TY, (En'shen-to) n. Age; antiquity. Martin.
AN-CFLE, n. [L.] The shield of Mars; the sacred shield
of the Romans. Potter.

AN'CIL-LA-RY, a. [aucillaris, L.] Subservient, as a hand-maid. Blackstons.

AN-CIP'1-TAL,\* a. (Bot.) Having two opposite edges or angles. Brands.

AN-CIP'I-TOUS,\* a. (Bot.) Having two opposite thin edges. Brande.

AN'CLE, n. See ANKLE.

ANCOME, (ang'kum) n. A small ulcerous swelling, formed unexpectedly. Boucker. [North of England.]. Anco'NES,\* n. pl. [L.] (Arch.) The consoles or ornaments cut on the keystones of arches, or on the sides of

door-cases. Brande.

XN'CO-NY, n. (Iron works) A bloom wrought into the figure
of a flat iron bar. Chambers.

AN'CY-LUS,\* n. (Conch.) A shell; the fresh-water limpet. P. Cuc.

AND, corp. [and, Sax.] A particle implying addition, by which sentences or terms are joined.

[XM/DA-BA-T]SM, n. [andabata, L.] Uncertainty. Shelford.

AN-DA-LU/SITE,\* n. (Min.) A hard, infusible mineral, re-

sembling felspar. Brande.

AN-DAN'TE, a. [It.] (Mus.) Noting an exact or distinct movement in playing.

[N-DAN-Ti' NO, \* a. [It.] (Mus.) Gentle; tender; slower than and ante. Crubb.
N-D] RA, \* n. (Bot.) A tree of Brazil:—a bat. Crubb. AN-DAN-TÎ NO

AND'I-RON, (and'I-ura) n. An iron at each end of a fire-grate, in which the spit turns; an iron to lay wood upon in a fireplace.

AN'DRE-Q-LITE, \* n. (Min.) Another name for harmotome.

An Drog' γ-nal. a. Having two sexes; hermaphroditical An-Drog' γ-nal-Ly, ad. In the form of hermaphrodites. An-Drog' γ-nal-Ly, ad and γυνή, Gr.] An bermaphrodite.

An-DROG'Y-NOUS,\* a. (Bot. and Anat.) Having the organs of both sexes. Brande.

of both sexes. Brands.
AN-DROG'Y-NOS, n. [L.] pl. AN-DROG'Y-NI. An hermaphrodite.

XN'DROID,\* n. An automaton like man; an androides. Smart

Nn-DRÖ!'DES,\* n. An automaton in the form of man, which, by means of springs, walks, liandles, talks, &c., like a man, an automaton. Crabb.

which, by means of springs, walks, handles, talks, &c., like a man, an automaton. Crubb.

A.N.-DRÖM'E-DA,\* n. [Gr.] (Astron.) A constellation in the northern hemisphere. — (Bot.) A genus of plants. Crubb.

XN'DRÖN,\* n. A passage between two houses. France.

XN-DRO-PET'A-LOÜS,\* a. (Bot.) Noting double flowers which are produced by the conversion of the stances into petale as the garden requested.

into petals, as the garden ranunculus. Brande. AN-DROT'O-MY, n. [ανήρ and τεμνω, Gr.] Dissection of human bodies.

man bodies,

AN'DROUS,\* a. (Bot.) Denoting the male sex. P. Cyc.

ANE, n. See Awn.

†A-NEAL', v. a. See ANELE.

A'NEAR', prep. Near. Bp. Atterbury.

AN'EC-DO-TAL,\* a. Relating to or containing anecdotes.

Gent. Mag. Gent. Mag.

Ariec-Dor'ic, n. [ $d\nu \delta \kappa \delta \sigma r \sigma \nu$ , Gr.] [ $\uparrow An$  unpublished history. Prior.] A blographical fragment, incident, or fact; a minute passage of private life.

XNEC-DOT'IC,  $^*$  a. Relating to anecdotes; anecdotical.

Chambers.

Chancers.

XN-EC-DÖT';-CAL, a. Relating to anecdotes. Bolingbroke.

XN'EC-DÖ-T;sT,\* n. One who deals in anecdotes. Ch. Ob.

†A-NĒLE', (a-nēl') a. a. To give extreme unction. Shak.

XN-E-LEC'TRÖDE,\* n. (Elec.) The positive pole of a gal-

XN-E-LEC'TRODE, n. (Exc.) The positive pole of a garante battery. Francis.

A-NEL'LI-DAN, n. (Ent.) An earthworm. Brande. See ANELLIDES and ANNELLIDAN.
A-NEL'I-PES, n. p. [anellus, L.] (Ent.) A class of articulate animals; earthworms. Brande.

XN-E-MÖG/RA-PHY, n. [ανεμος and γράφω, Gr.] A description of the winds.

tion of the winds.

MN-Ξ-NOM'Ξ-ΤΕR, n. [ἄνεμος and μέτρον, Gr.] An instrument to measure the force and velocity of the wind. A-NEM'O-NE, [z-něm'o-ne, S. W. P. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; šn. e-mô'ne, Dungiusn.] n. [ἀνεμώνη, Gr.] A genus of plants, the wind-flower.

XN-Ξ-MO'N, A.\* n. (Chem.) An acrid, crystallizable substance, obtained from some species of anemone. Branda.

stance, obtained from some species of anemone. Braise, A-NEM'O-NY, \*n. Same as anemone. Richardson. A.-NEM'O-SCÔPE, [a-něm'o-skōp, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; kn'-e-mos-kōp, S.; àn-e-mō'skōp, E.; àn-e-mōs'ko-pe, K.].

\*\*A. [āveµo; and aκόπο; Gr.] A machine that shows the course or direction of the wind; a weather-vane. A.-NENT, prep. Concerning; about; over against. [A Scotticism.]

XN'EU-RISM, n. [dνευρύνω, Gr.] (Med.) A tumor, formed by the morbid dilatation of an artery. XN-EU-RIS'MAL,\* a. Relating to aneurism. Dunglison.

ANG

A-NEW', (a-nū') ad. Over again, in a new manner; newly.
A-NEWST', or A-NEÜST', (a-nūst') ad. Nearly; almost.
|Local, Eng.]
AN-FRACT'U-OSE, a. [anfractus, L.] Full of windings, breaks, or turns, mazy. Loudom.
|AN-FRACT-U-OSE, a. [anfractus, L.] Full of windings and l'AN-FRACT-U-OSS, a. Winding; anfractuose. Ray.
|AN-FRACT'U-OSS, a. Winding; anfractuose. Ray.
|AN-FRACT'U-OS, a. Danglison. See Angiocarty.
|AN-GRI-OG'RA-PHY,\* n. Dunglison. See Angiocarty.
|AN-GRI-OG'RA-PHY,\* n. Dunglison. See Angiocarty.
|AN-GRI-OG'RA-PHY,\* n. Dunglison. See Angiocarty.
|AN-GRI-OT'O-MY,\* n. Dunglison. See Angiocarty.
|AN

AN'GEL, (an'jel) a. Resembling angels; angelical. Shak. AN'GEL-AGE, n. The existence or state of angels. Beaum. & FL

φ FL.

AN'βΕL-BED,\* n. An open bed without posts. Crabb.

AN'βΕL-ET,\* n. An English gold coin equal to half an angel. P. Cyc.

AN'βΕL-FISH,\* n. The monk-fish; a voracious fish. Hill.

AN-βΕL'[c, a. Relating to or partaking of the nature of angels; angelica; like an angel.

AN-βΕL'|-CA, n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; a biennial plant.

AN-GEL'I-CAL, a. Belonging to or partaking of the nature

AN-GEL'|-CAL, a. Belonging to or partaking of the nature of angels; angelic.

AN-GEL'|-CAL-LY, ad. In an angelical manner.

AN-GEL'|-CAL-LY, ad. Resemblance of angels.

AN'GEL-LIKE, a. Resemblance of sangels.

AN'GEL-LOT, n. A musical instrument, somewhat resembling a lute; a gold coin, the value of half an angel, a kind of cheese. See ANGLET.

AN'GEL-SHOT, n. Chain-shot, a cannon bullet cut in two, and the halves joined together by a chain.

AN'BEL-WA'TER,\* n. A mixture of rose, orange-flower, and myrtle-water, perfumed with musk and ambergris.

Brande.

ĀN'SEL-WINGED, (ān'jel-wingd) a. Winged like an angel. ĀN'SEL-WOR-SHIP, (ān'jel-wur-ship) n. The worshipping

AN'EL-WOR-SHIP, (an'fel-wur-ship) n. The worshipping of angels. Trapp.

AN'EER, (ang'gur) n. Discomposure of the mind upon receipt of an injury; sudden or violent passion, wrath; ire; resentment; smart of a sore.

AN'EER, v. a. To make angry or painful. Bacon. [R.]

AN'EER-LY, ad. Now written angrily. Shak.

[AN'EER-NESS, n. The state of being angry.

AN-EFNA,\* n. [L.] (Mod.) A disease in the throat; a quinsy. Crabb.

quinsy. Crabb.

AN-FINA PEC'TO-RIS,\* n. [L.] (Med.) A dangerous
disease, usually connected with the ossification or other
morbid affection of the heart; characterized by a sudden
attack of severe pain in the lower part of the chest. P.

An-μj-Q-CAR'POUS,\* a. (Bot.) Having seeds enclosed in a pericarp. P. Cyc.

Kn-gl-Ge'ng.-PHy, n. [αγγεῖον and γράφω, Gr.] A description of the vessels in the human body.

An-gl-Ge'ng.-PHy, n. [άγγεῖον and λόρος, Gr.] The doctrine of, or a treatuse of, the vessels of the human body.

An-gl-Q-MON-Q-spEn'mOUS, a. [άγγεῖον, μόνος, and σπέρμα, Gr.] (Bot.) Having but one single seed in the seedpod.

AN-GI-Q-SPER'MOUS, \* a. (Bot.) Having the seed enclosed.

Lea.

N-G]-Os'PO-ROUS,\* a. (Bot.) Having spores enclosed in a hollow shell or bag, as certain fungl. Brands.

N-G]-Or'O-My, n. [ayytor and rturo, Gr.] The dissection of the vessels of the human body.

N'GLA-RITE,\* n. (Min.) A phosphate of iron. Dana.

N'GLA-RITE,\* n. (Min.) A phosphate of iron. Dana.

N'GLA-RITE,\* n. (Min.) A phosphate of iron. Dana.

ince of planes to each other, which meet together at a point called the vertex or angular point; the point where two lines meet; a corner; an instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook.—Angle of repose, the utmost inclination at which a carriage will stand at rest on a railroad. on a railroad.

An'GLE, (ang'gl) v. n. [i. angled; pp. angling, angled.]
To fish with a rod and hook. Shak. AN'GLE, (ang'gl) v. a. To entice; to try to gain. Sidney.

AN'GLED, (Ang'gld) p. a. Having angles. B. Jonson.
AN'GLER, n. One who fishes with an angle.
AN'GLE-RÖD, n. A stick to which the line and hook are hung.

nung.
Xn'GLES, (äng'glz) n. pl. [Angli, L.] A people of Germany;
an ancient nume for the English.
Xn'GLE-SITE,\* n. (Mn.) A sulphate of lead. Dana.
Xn'GLI-CXN, a. English. Fell.
Xn'GLI-CXN, n. A member of the church of England.

Rurke

AN'GLI-CAN-ISM,\* n. The principles of, or adherence to, the established church of England; partiality to England. Ec. Ren.

AN-GLIC'1-FY, \*v. a. To make English; to anglicize. Month.

Mag. [R.]

An'GLI-CISM, n. An English idiom or phrase. Milton

Mag. [R.]

M'GLI-CISM, m. An English idiom or phrase. Milton.

AN'GLI-CISM, m. An English idiom or phrase. Milton.

AN'GLI-CIZE, v. a. [i. ANGLICIZED; pp. ANGLICIZING, ANOLICIZED.] To make or change to English.

AN'GLINE, m. The art of fishing with a rod.

AN'GLO-DA-NISH, a. Relating to the English Danes. Wotton

AN'GLO-BAX-ON, n. An English Norman. Wotton

AN'GLO-SAX-ON, a. Relating to the Anglo-Saxons.

AN'GLO-SAX-ON, a. Relating to the Anglo-Saxons.

AN'GLO-SAX-ON, a. Relating to the Anglo-Saxons.

AN'GO-BX. A. Relating to the Anglo-Saxons.

AN'GO-BX, a. Relating to the Anglo-Saxons.

AN'GO-BX, m. [angor, L.] Intense pain. Harvey.

AN'GO-BX, (angor, L.] Intense pain. Harvey.

AN'GRY, (ang'gre) a. Exotted by anger; provoked, wrath

ful; choleric; painful; inflamed; smarting.

ANG-BX'NA,\* or ANG-SA'VA,\* n. (Bot.) An East Indian tree

from which issues a gum resembling dragon's blood. Crabb.

AN-GUL'LLA,\* n. [L.] (Ich.) The eel, the sand-eel. Crabb.

AN-GUL'LL-FÖRM, (angwil'e-förm) a. [anguila and for
ma, L.] Formed like the eel, and without scales.

AN'GUISH, ((ang'gwish) n. [angoisse, Fr.] Acute suffering of

mind; severe mental pain or suffering.

Tample.

XN'GUISHED, ((ang'gwish) v. a. To afflict with anguish.

Temple.
XN'GUSHED, (äng'gwisht) p. a. Selzed with anguish.
XN'GUSHED, (äng'gwisht) p. a. Selzed with anguish.
XN'GU-LAR, a. Having angles or corners.
XN-GU-LAR-I-Y, a. The quality of being angular. More
XN'GU-LAR-NESS, n. Quality of being angular.
XN'GU-LAR-NESS, n. Guality of being angular.
XN'GU-LAR-NESS, n. An instrument for measuring exa. Angularity : cornered form. Bailey.

AN-GU-LOM F-FR," R. An instrument for inclusioning ternal angles. Francis.

†AN-GU-LOS'I-TY, a. Angularity; cornered form. BaitAN'GU-LOUS, a. Hooked; angular. Glanville.

†AN-GUST', a. [angustus, L.] Narrow; strait. Burton.

AN-GUS'TATE, a. Diminishing in breadth. Brande.

AN-GUS-TAI, a. Diminishing in readth.

AN-GUS-TA'TION, n. Act of making narrow. Wieenan

AN-GUS'TI-CLAVE, n. [angusticlavius, L.] A robe worn

by ancient Roman knights. Knowles.

by ancient Roman Ringhts. Resolves.

An-GBS-I-DEN,\* m. A species of mastodon. Reserts.

An-HE-LA'TION, m. [ankelo, L.] Act of panting. Cockeram.

†AN-HE-LÖSE', a. Out of breath. Baley.

An-HI'MA,\* m. (Ornik). An aquatic bird of Brazil. Crabb.

AN'HI'MA-P. L'ELE,\* m. (Min.) An anhydrous sulphate of lime.

AN'HY-DROUS,\* a. Destitute of water. Brande.

AN 11-DOGS, a. Destitue of water. Brande.

†AN'1-ENT-ED, a. [ancantir, Fr.] Frustrated; brought to nothing. Chaucer. — (Law) Made null. Bouvier.

†A-NIGHT', 9-nit') ad. In the night. Chaucer.

AN'IL. n. One of the plants that yield indigo; a species of indigo.

AN'ILE, N. One of the manufacture of a 'n'Il', K.] a. Weak or dotting from age; like an old woman. W. Scott.
AN'ILE-NESS, n. [anditas, L.] Anility. Bailey.
A-NIL'1-TY, n. State of being an old woman; dotage.

Sterne.

†XN'1-MA-BLE, a. That may receive animation. Bailey.

†XN-1-MAD-VER'SAL, n. Power of perceiving. More.

\*X-1-MAD-VER'SION, n. Act of animadverting; power of perceiving or noticing; perception; censure; reproof; punishment. Glawville.

†XN-1-MAD-VER'SIVE. a. Able to perceive. Glanville.

†XN-1-MAD-VER'SIVE-NESS, n. Power of animadverting. Bailey.

AN-I-MAD-VERT', v. n. [animadverto, L.] [i. ANIMADVERT-ED; pp. ANIMADVERTING, ANIMADVERTED.] To censure; to turn the mind to with an intent to notice.

AN-I-MAD-VERT'ER, n. One who animadverts.

AN'I-MAL, n. [animal, L.] A living, organized, material body; a creature having animal life; or a living, sensitive, locomotive creature; commonly restricted to irrational creatures.—Animals are divided into four classes, vertex vertex to the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of the common of

rational creatures.—Animals are divided into four class-es: vertebrated, moliuscous, articulated, and radiated. XN'-MAL, a. That belongs to animals; sentient. Watts. XN-I-MAL/CU-LANS, a. Relating to or resembling animal-XN-I-MAL/CU-LINS, cules. Qu. Rev. XN-I-MAL/CU-LINS, a. Very small or minute animal, visible or invisible to the nuked eye. Ray.

XN-I-MXL'CU-LYST, \* n. One versed in the science of ani-

malcules. Kath.

A.N.-F.M.L.I.O.V.-LOM,\*n. [L.] pl. XN-I-M.L.I.O.V.-LA. An animalcule.

3.7 The word animalcula, which is sometimes used, is a barbarism. Smart.

the urtica marina. Gent. Mag.

N'I-MAL-FLOW'ER,\* n. The sea-anemone or sea-nettle; the urtica marina. Gent. Mag.

NN'I-MAL-ISH,\* a. Resembling or like an animal. Cud-

worth. [R.]
XN/1-MAL-ISM,\* n. Animal nature; sensuality. Dwight. [R.] AN-1-MAI-1-T, n. Animal existence or nature. Locke.
AN-1-MAI-1-ZA'TION,\* n. A transformation into an animal or into an animal body. Scudamore.
AN'1-MAI-1ZE,\* v. a. To give animal nature or life to.

Warburton.

Warburton.

X^I-mal-Mäg'net'sm.\* n. See Magnetism.

{XN'-Mal-Mäg'net'sm.\* n. The quality of an animal. Bailey.

XN'-Mate, v. a. [animo, L.] [L. animated; pp. animating, animated.] To quicken; to make alive; to give life or power to; to encourage.

XN'I-MATE, a. Alive, possessing animal life. Bacon.

XN'I-MÄT-ED, p. a. Lively; vigorous; having animal life. Karl-Mate-Ness, n. The state of being animated. Balon.

ley.

AN'I-MĀT-JNG,\* p. a. Giving life; enlivening: cheering.

AN'I-MĀT-JNG,\* n. Act of animating, state of being animated; vivacity; life; spirit.

KN'I-MĀ-TIVE, a. Having the power of giving life.

AN'I-MĀ-TOE, n. He or that which gives life.

AN'I-MĒ,\* or GŪM AN'I-MĒ,\* n. [animē, Fr.] A resin, of a pale brown, or yellow color, which exudes from the courbaril of Cayenne. Ure.

AN-IME',\* a. (Her.) Denoting a color of the eyes of an animal different from that of the animal. Crabb.

XN'I-MYNE,\* n. An olly fluid extracted from animal oils by distillation, and oddrous like hartshorn. Frances.

AN',-MINE, \* n. An only fluid extracted from animal one by distillation, and odorous like hartshorn. Francis.

[AN-]-MÖSE', a. [animeuz, Fr.] Full of spirit, hot. Bailey.

[AN-]-MÖSE'NESS, n. Spirit, heat. Duct.

AN-]-MÖS',-TY, n. [amimositas, L.] Active enmity; passionate hatred, malignity.

AN'-MÖS,\* n. [L.] pl. XN'-MĪ. Mind; intention; purpose. Ou. Rev.

may -musy - n. [1...] pi. An' t-mt. Mina; intention; purpose. Qu. Rev. Xn'1-δn,\* n. (Chem.) A substance which, in electro-chemical decomposition, is evolved from its combination at the surface, by which the electricity enters the electrolyte.

An'|SE, n. [anisum, L.] A species of apium, or parsley, with large, sweet-scented seeds. Miler.

N'|SE-SEED,\* n. The seed of the anise; an extract from it used as a cordial or medicine. Smart.

t used as a cordial or medicine. Smart.

#N-J-SETTE',\* n. [Fr.] A French liquor made by distilling anise, fennel, and coriander seed with brandy, and sweetening the product. Brande.

NNK'RR, n. [ancker, D.] A Dutch liquid measure, equal to 101 gallons English wine measure McCulloch. See Anchor.

ANK'LE-HT.,\* n. (Mm.) A carbonate of lime. Dana.

N'KLE, n. The joint which joins the foot to the leg.

N'KLE-BÖNE, n. The bone of the ankle.

AN'KLED, (ank'kld) a. Relating to or having ankles.

KN'KLE-DĒP,\* a. So deep as to reach to the ankle. Coupper.

KN'KLE,T,\* n. A ring or ornament for the ankle. P. Muskay.

XN'LACE,\* n. A short sword; a dagger; a wood-knife.

AN'LACE.\* n. A short sword; a dagger; a wood-knife. Prov. Byron.

N'AL-IST, n. A writer of annals. Milton.

N'NAL-IZE, v. a. To record according to years. Sheldon.

N'NALS, n. pl. [annales, L.] The events of history digested in series according to years; a book of history digested by successive years.

N'NATS, n. pl. [annales, L.] A year's income of a living, or the first fruits accruing to the new incumbent.

AN-NEAL', v. a. [i. ANNEALED; pp. ANNEALING, ANNEALED.]

To temper glass or metals by heat, or to change them from a state of brittleness to toughness.

AN-NEAL'ING, n. The art of tempering glass, tile, iron, steel, &c.

AN-NEAL/ING, n. The art of tempering glass, the, iron, steel, &c.

AN-NEC/TANT,\* a. Connecting; annexing. Ann. Phil.

AN-NEL/I.-DA,\* n. pl. [L.] Same as annellidans. P. Cyc.

AN-NEL/I.-DA,\* n. (Ent.) One of a class of soft, vermiform animals, which appear to be divided into little rings,
or have annular folds. Krby.

AN-NEX/, v. a. [annecto, annexum, L.] [i. Annexed; pp. AnKEXING, ANNEXED.] To unite to at the end; to unite a
smaller thing to a greater; to subjoin; to affix; to attach.
†AN-NEX/A-RY, n. Addition. Sir E. Sandys.

AN-NEX-A-TION, n. Act of annexing; conjunction; addition.

tion.

AN.MEX'ION, (\$n-nök'shun) m. Annexation. Rogers. [R.]

AN-NEX'MENT, m. Act of annexing; thing annexed. Shak.

AN-N'H;-LA-BLE, a. That may be annihilated. Clarke.

AN-N'H;-LATE, v. a. [ad and shkhum, L.] [i. annihilated;

pp. annihilating, annihilated.] To reduce to nothing;

to destroy; to annul.

AN NI/HI-LATE, a. Annihilated. Swift. [R.]
AN-NI-HI-LA'TION, m. Act of annihilating, or of reducing
to nothing; state of being annihilated; destruction.
AN-NI/HI-LA-TOR,\* n. One who annihilates. Congreve.
[XN-NI-VER'SA-RI-LY, ad. Annually. Bp. Hall.
AN-NI-VER'SA-RY, n. [anniorsarus, L.] A day celebrated
as it returns in the course of the year; an annual celebra-

tion.

tion.
XN-NI-VER'SA-RY, a. Annual; yearly. Ray.
†XN'NI-VER'SE, n. Anniversaty. Dryden.
AN'NO DOM'f-NI, (An'no-dôm'g-nI) [L.] In the year of
our Lord; commonly abbreviated to A. D.
AN'NO-DÔN,\* n. (Conch.) A genus of bivalves, including
the fresh-water muscle. Brande.
†AN-NÔ'SANCE, n. (Law) A nuisance. Blount.
AN'NO-LIS, n. An American animal, like a lizard.
AN-NÔM-I-NĀ'TION, n. [annominatio, L.] Alliteration; a
nun. Turnbutt.

pun. Tyrubutt.
An' No Mön' Di,\* [L.] In the year of the world.
An' No Mön' Di,\* [L.] Lannoto, L.] [L. annotated; pp. annotating, annotated.] To make annotations, notes, of comments.

Comments.

XN-NO-TA'TION, n. A note; comment; explanation.

XN-NO-TA'TION-IST, n. An annotator. Worthington.

XN'NO-TA-TOR, n. A writer of notes or comments.

AN-NO'TA-TO-RY, a. Relating to or containing annotations. Qu. Rev.

AN-NOT'TO, \*a. Relating to or containing annotations. Qu. Rev.

AN-NOT'TO, \*n. A dry, hard paste, obtained from the seeds of the tree bia orelians; used in dyeing, and for coloring cheese. Ure. — Written also arnotto.

AN-NOONCE', v. a. [annunce, L.] [i. announced; pp. announcing, announced; to publish; to pronounce.

AN-NOONCE', me, to publish; to pronounce.

AN-NOONCE', no. a. (announced; a declaration.

AN-NOONCER, n. One who announces; a declarer.

AN-NOONCER, a. One who announces; a declarer.

AN-NOONCER, a. One who announces; a declarer.

AN-NOONCER, a. One who announces; a declarer.

AN-NOONCER, n. One who announces; a declarer.

AN-NOONCER, n. One who announces; a declarer.

AN-NOONCER, n. One who announces; to tease; to incommode; to vex. to vex

to vex. 'An-Nö'', n. Injury; molestation. Shak. An-Nö'', n. Injury; molestation. Shak. An-Nö''AnCE, n. Act of annoying; that which annoys; state of being annoyed; trouble. An-Nö'Fer, n. One who annoys. Chaucer. An-Nö'Flug, \*p. a. Molesting, vexing, troublesome. †An-Nö'Plug, \*p. a. Molesting, vexing, troublesome. †An-Nö'Plug, \*a. Troublesome. Chaucer. Xn'Nu-Al. a. [annus, L.; annuel, Fr.] Yearly; that is reckoned by the year; that lasts only a year. Xn'Nu-Al. \*a. A brigary publication issued once a year.

yearly; that is reckoned by the year; that lasts only a year.

\*\*N'N\_AL,\*\*\* n. A literary publication issued once a year.

\*\*Ec. Rev. — (Bot.) An annual plant. Bailey.

\*\*AN'NU\_AL\_IST,\*\* n. An editor of, or a writer for, an annual publication. C. Lamb. [R.]

\*\*XN'NU\_AL\_IY, ad. Yearly; every year. Brown.

†\*XN'NU\_AL\_IY, ad. Yearly; every year. Brown.

†\*XN'NU\_AL\_IY, ad. Yearly; every year. Brown.

†\*XN'NU\_AL\_IY, ad. Annual. John Hall.

AN.NU!\_ITANIT, n. Consuité, Fr.] A rent or sum receivable vearly for a term of years; a yearly rent or allowance.

yearly for a term of years; a yearly rent or allowance.
AN-NUL, v. a. [annuller, Fr.] [i. annulled; pr. annulling, annulled.] To make void; to abolish; to nullify; to abrogate; to repeal; to revoke; to destroy; to reduce to nothing.

AN'NU-LAR, a. [annulaire, Fr.] Having the form of a ring. An'NU-LAR-LY,\* ad. In the manner of a ring. Ash. XN'NU-LAR-LY,\* a. Having the form of a ring. Ray. XN'NU-LARE,\* a. Having the form of a ring. Brande. XN'NU-LATED,\* a. Having rings; annulate. Smart.

AN-NU-LA'TION,\* n. State of being annular or annulate.

N'NU-LET, n. [annulus, L.] A little ring. — (Her.) A charge distinguishing the fifth son. — (Arch.) A small, square moulding which crowns or accompanies a larger; a fil-

let; a list.

AN-NUL/MENT, n. The act of annulling.

ÄN-NU-LÖ/SAN,\* n. (Zool.) A species of invertebrate ani-

mal. Kirby.

AN-NU-LÖSE',\* a. Having rings or the form of a ring. Ro-

get. AN'NU-LUS,\* n. [L.] pl. XN'NU-LI. A ring. — (Bot.) A col-

AN-NU-LUS, T. [L.] DI. AN'NU-LU. ATUR.—(DEL) A COllar of a run, or something encircling. Brands.

AN-NU'ME-RATE, v. a. [annumero, L.] To add to a former number. Wollaston. [R.]

AN-NU-ME-RE-RA'TION,\*n. Addition to a former number.

Brown.
An-nun'ci-Ate, (an-nun'she-at) v. a. [annuncio, L.] [i. AN-NON'CI-ATE, (an-nan'sne-st) o. d. [ansunca, L.] It.
ansunciated; pp. annunciating, annunciated.] To
bring tidings of, to announce. Bp. Hall.
An-Nun-ci-A'TION, (an-nun-she-s'shun) n. Act of an
nouncing; proclamation; a name given to the day (March
25) celebrated in memory of the angel's sulutation of the

ZO) cereorate in meanty of the announces. Crabb.
An-NDN'C1-A-TOR,\* n. One who announces. Crabb.
An-NDN'C1-A-TO-Ry.\* (9n-ndn'she-s-to-re) a. h.
known; giving public notice. Alexander Knoz.

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A.NÕ'A,* n. (Zool.) A ruminating animal. P. Cyc.
AN'ODE,* n. (Elec.) The way in which electricity enters
substances through which it passes, or the positive pole
of a guivanic battery; opposed to cathode. Brande.
AN'O-DENE, n. [d and ôdorn, Gr.] A medicine which as-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       able. Byron.

ANT, n. A genus of insects; an emmet; a pismire.

A'N'T,* (ant) A vulgar contraction for am not, are not, and is not. Smart
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       is not. Smarr

IAN'T, Kin! A contraction for an it, i. e. if it.

AN'TA,* n. [L.] pl. XN'TAE. (Arch.) A pilaster or square
projection attached to a wall, a post or cheek of a door,
door-post, jamb, &c. Brande.

XNT-XC'1D,* n. (Med.) A medicine to remove acidity; anti-
acid Rende.
         suages pain.
  Sugges pain.

A'O-D'NE, a. Assuaging or relieving pain. Burke.

A-NÖINT', v. a. [omdre, out, Fr.] [LANGINTED; pp. ANGINT-ING, ANGINTED]. To tub over with unctuous matter, to
ing, anointed.] To tub over with unctuous matter; to smear, to consecrate by unction.

A-Nölny'gd,*p. a. Rubbed over with unctuous matter; consecrated by unction.

A-nointy'rg, n. One who anoints. Grey.

A-nointy'ng, n. Anointment. Hakewil.

A-nointy'ng, n. Anointment. Hakewil.

A-nointy'ng, n. (Zool.) A genus of saurian reptiles. P. Cyc.

1A-NÖM.E-ÖM'g-RY,* n. A dissimilar atomology. Cud-

north.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                acid. Brande.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         AN-TXG'O-NISM, n. Contest; opposition. Taylor.
AN-TXG'O-NISM, n. One who contends against; an opponent.—(Anat.) A muscle which counteracts another. Ar-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 buthnot.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      AN-TAG-O-NIST,*a. Contending against; opposite. Ec. Ron.
AN-TAG-O-NIS'7IC, a. Contending against; acting in opposition; opposition; opposite. B. Jonson.
AN-TAG-O-NIS'TI-GAL,*a. Contending; antagonistic. Bu-
          morth
  XN'O-MXL,* #
                                                                        An anomalous verb or word. Greek Gram
  A-NOM'A-LI-PEU, * n. An anomalous footed fowl or ani-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         AN-TXG'O-NĪZE, v.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     a. & n. To contend against. [R.]
         mal. Smart.
mal. Smart.

A-NOM'A-LISM, n. Anomaly; irregularity. Paley.

A-NOM-A-LIS'TIC,* a. Irregular; anomalistical. Brande.

A-NOM-A-LIS'TICAL, a. (Astron.) Noting the interval of time in which the earth completes a revolution with respect to any point in its ecliptic:—irregular.

A-NOM-A-LIS'TI-CAL-LY,* ad. Irregularly. Ash.

A-NOM'A-LITE,* n. (Min.) An irregular mineral. Smart.

A-NOM'A-LOBS, a. Deviating from rule; irregular.

A-NOM'A-LOBS, a. d. Irregularly. Brown.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         AN-TAGO-NY, n. [dvri and dywvia, Gr.] Contest; opposition. Milton.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         AN-TAL'GIC, a. [avri and alyos, Gr.] (Med.) That softens
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                pain.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       pan.
AN-TXL/RGC,*n. (Med.) A medicine to relieve pan. Brands.
ÄNT-XL/RA-LI,* or ÄNT-XL/RA-LĪ,*n. (Chem.) A substance
that counteracts an alkali. P. Cyc.
ANT-A-NA-CLÄ/SIS, n. [Gr.] (Rhet.) A figure by which
that which is spoken in one sense is turned to another or
contravt warse.
 A-NOM'A-LOUS. A. Deviating from rule; fregular', A-NOM'A-LOUS.-L', ad. Irregularly. Brown. A-NOM'A-L'Y. π. [dνομαλοι, Gr.] Irregularity; deviation from rule.—(dstron.) The angular distance of a planet from its perihelion, as seen from the sun. A-NO'M-A, π. (Zool.) A genus of testacean vermes; the bowl-shell. Brande.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  contrary sense
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       contrary sense.

ANT.A.PA.-GO'F.F.* n. [Gr.] (Rhet.) Recrimination; an answer to a charge by a counter charge. Crabb.

ANT.A.PHRO-DIS'I-K.O.* (clarit-ek.b) n. (Med.) A medicine to quell amorous desires. Brands.

ANT-A.PHRO-DIT'IC, a. [αντί and 'Αφροδίτη, Gr.] Good against the venereal disease.

ANT-AP-O-PLEC'TIC, a. Good against apoplexy.

ANT-ARC'TIC, a. [αντί and ἄρκτος, Gr.] Relating to the south note: composite to arctic.
  XN'O-MĪTE, * n. A fossil shell of the genus anomia. Knowles.

Д-NŎM-Q-BHŎM'BOYD, * n. (Міл.) An irregular spar or crys-
 † XN'O-MY, π. [d priv. and νόμος, Gr.] A breach of law. Bramhall.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         south pole; opposite to arctic.

ANT-AR-THRIT'IC, a. [αντί and ἀρθρῖτις, Gr.] Good against
 A.NON', ad. Quickly; soon. Shak. — Ever and anon; now and then. Milton.
A.NO'N', S.* n. (Bot.) A plant; the restharrow. Crabb.
A.NON-Y-MOS'1-TY,* n. State of being anonymous. Met.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 the gout.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         ANT-ASTH-MAT'IC, (ant-ast-mat'ik) a. Good against the
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 asthma

    A-NON-Y-MOS'1-TY,* n. State of being anonymous. Met. Mag. [s.]
    A-NÖN'Y-MOÖS, a. [d priv. and δνομα, Gr.] Wanting a name, nameless, not having the name of the author. A-NÖN'Y-MOÖS-LY, ad. Without a name. Suoft.
    A-NÖN'Y-MOÖS-NESS,* n. State of being anonymous. Colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the colomber of the col
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         ANT-A-TROPH'IC,* n. (Med.) A medicine to cure atrophy
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       Dunglison, (Ant'bar) n. An animal that feeds on ants. Ray. An'TE, [L.] A Latin preposition signifying before; sometimes employed to refer to something that precedes, and frequently used in composition, as, anteduwian, before
          rulge.
ridge.

#N-O-PLO-THE #RJ-ÜM,* n. [ἀνοπλος, unarmed, and θηοίου, beast.] (Geol.) An extinct herbivorous animal, belonging to the order of pachydermata, shaped like a pig. Lyell.

KN'O-REX-Y, n. [ἀνορηξία, Gr.] Want of appetite.

A-NOR'MAL;* z. Irregular; contrary to rule. P. Cyc.

A-NOR'MI-I-X,* n. [ά and όσμη, Gr.] (Med.) A loss of the sense of smelling. Dr. Black.

AN-ÖSH'ER, a. Not the same, one more; any; not one's self; different.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 the flood.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          XN'TE-XCT, n. A preceding act. Bailey. [R.]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         ANT'EAT-ER,* n.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             An insect that feeds upon ants. Maunder.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       ANTIGAT-ER,* n. An insect that feeds upon ants. Maunaer. †AN-TE-E-DA'NE-OES, a. Going before. Barrow. †AN-TE-ED', n. n. [ants and cedo, L.] To precede. Hale. AN-TE-EB DENCE, n. A going before, precedence. Hale. AN-TE-EB/DENCE, n. Act of going before. Fatherby. [R.] AN-TE-EB/DENT, a. Going before, preceding; prior in point
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       AN-TE-CE'DENT, a. usuage word, of space, opposed to subsequent.

AN-TE-CE'DENT, n. That which goes before; the first of a ratio.—(Gram.) The noun to
          self : different.
 self; different.

†AN-ÖH'ER-GAINES, a. Of another kind. Sydney.

†AN-ÖH'ER-GAINES, a. Of another sort. Bp. Sanderson.

AN-ÖH'ER-GUESS, (an-üth'or-ĕes) a. Of a different kind.

Arbutanot. [Colloqual or vulgar.]

†A-NOUGH', (s-nŭf') A-NoW'. See Enough, Enow.

†AN'SAT-ED, [ansatus, L.] a. Having handles.

AN'SER-N. [L.] (Ornath.) A genus of birds; the goose;

a star. Crabb.

***XISE-LINE*** a. Roluting to or like a reces. B. Chr.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 two terms composing a ratio.—(Gram.) The noun to which the relative refers.—(Logic) The first member of
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 a hypothetical proposition.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       XN-TE-CE'DENT-LY, ad. In an antecedent manner.

AN-TE-CE'SOR, n. [L.] One who goes before; the principal.—(Law) One who possessed the land before the
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         present possessor.

AN'TE-CHÂM-BER, n. The chamber or room before or lead-
  AN'SER-INE, * a. Relating to or like a goose. P. Cyc
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       ing into the principal apartment.

AN'TE-CHAP-EL, n. That part of the chapel through which
the passage is to the choir or body of it.
AN'SER-INE,* a. Relating to or like a goose. P. Cyc.
†XN'SLAIGHT, (án'skit) n. An onshunkth. Engum. & Fl.
AN'SWER, (án'ser) v. n. [1. answered; pp. answering,
answered.] To speak in return; to reply, to be accountable for; to correspond to, to suit; to bear the expected
proportion; to be correlative or sufficient, to appear as to
a call.— To answer for, to guarantee, to secure.
An'swer, (án'ser) v. a. To speak in return to a question;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          AN-TE-CUR'SOR, n. [L.] One who runs before; a precur-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       sor. Baley. 2. a. [ante and do, datum, L.] [i. Antedated; pp. Antedation, antedated.] To date earlier than the real time; to date beforehand.
 AN'SWER, (an'ser) v. a. 10 speak in roturn to a question; to reply to; to give an answer to; to be equivalent to; to satisfy.

An'swer, (an'ser) n. That which is said in return to a question, demand, or position; a response; a reply; a confutation.—(Law) A confutation of a charge; a defence in writing made by a defendant to a charge.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       reat time; to date beforenand.

**X'TE-DT-TE, n. A previous date. Donne.

**XN-TE-DJ-LU'V]-AN, a. [ante and diluvium, L.] Existing before the deluge or flood.

**XN-TE-DJ-LU'V]-AN, n. One who lived before the flood.

| *\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \f
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 occurs.
 answer is given to a demand or question; a reply to an answer or remonstrance; and a rejoinder to a reply.

An'ewe.R.-B.E. ("aver.g-bl) ... Admitting an answer; accountable; responsible; suitable; correspondent; pro-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       MA'TE-LOPE, n. A genus of ruminating animals or mam-
mals, belonging to the hollow-horned family, resembling
the deer and the goat; a gazelle.
XN-TE-LUCAN, a. [antelucanus, L.] Before daylight. Bp.
accountable; responsible; suitable; correspondent; proportionate, equal.

An'swgr.-A-Blenges, n. Quality of being answerable.

An'swgr.-A-Bly, (An'ser-a-ble) ad. In proportion; suitably.

An'swgr.-A-Bly, (an'ser-a-ble) ad. In proportion; suitably.

An'swgr.-A-Bly, (an'ser-a-ble) ad. In proportion;

An'swgr.-Ing, * p. a. Furnishing an answer; correspond-
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An'awre-Jöb'brr, (an'ser-jöb'ber) n. One who makes a trade of writing answers. Swift.

Haul.

N-TE-ME-RID'I-AN, a. Before noon.

NNT-E-MET'IC, a. [durl and ημίω, Gr.] See Antiemetic.

NN-TE-MED'ARE, a. [dute and mundus, L.] Before the creation of the world.

N'TE-NI-CENE',\* a. Anterior to the council of Nice.

AN-TEN'NA, " n. [L.] pl. AN-TEN'NE. (Ent.) A sort of

horn, or horn-like process, or movable, tubular organ, on the head of certain insects; a tentacle; a feeler. Brande. Bn-TEN-Nif-JER-OBS.\* a. Producing antenne. Kirby.

NN-TE-NUM-BER, n. A number preceding another. Bacon.

NN-TE-NUM-ITAL.\* a. Before marriage. Reid.

AN-TE-PX6-MUNT, n. (Arch.) An ornamented jamb of a AN-THROP-O-LOG'I-CAL, \* a. Relating to anthropology AN-THEO-POL'O-GIST,\* n. One versed in anthropology AN-THEO-PÖL'O-GY, π. [ἄνθρωπος and λόγος, Gr.] A discourse on man, the human race, or human nature; human physiology.

AN-THRO-PÖM'AN-CY,\* s. Divination by the inspection of door. Francis AN-TE-PAS'EHAL, a. [ante and pascha, L.] Before Easter. AN'TE-PAST, z. [ante and pastum, L.] A foretaste; antici-AN-THRO-POM'AN-CY,\* n. Divination by the inspection of a human body. Diaglison.

XN-THRO-POM'E-TRY,\* n. The measurement of the human body. Diaglison.

XN-THRO-PO-MOR'PH'ISM,\* n. A representation of the human form; the doctrine that the Deity exists in human form. P. Cyc.

XN-THRO-PO-MOR'PH'IST,\* n. An anthropomorphite. P. Cyc.

XN-THRO-PO-MOR'PH'ITE,\* n. Elekting to anthropomorphism. Glavaulle.

XN-THRO-PO-MOR'PH'ITE,\* n. Intellegation of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control o pation. N-TE-PE-NULT', n. [antepenultima, L.] The last syllable AN-TR-PE-NUL'TI-MA,\* n. [L.] (Rhet.) Same as antepenult. Brande. \*\*MAL Branae.

\*\*AN-TE-PE-NUL'TI-MĀTE,\* n. Same as antepenult. Crabb.

AN-TE-PE-NUL'TI-MĀTE,\* a. (Rhet.) Relating to the last syllable but two. Walker. N-THRÖ-PO-MÖR'PHĪTE, n. [dνθρωπόμορφος, Gr.] One who believes that God has a human form. More. ANT-EP-I-LEP'TIC, a. [dvri and ἐπίληψις, Gr.] Good against epilepsy. Browns.

†XN'TE-PÔNE, v. a. [antepono, L.] To set before. Bailey. AN-THRO-PO-MOR-PHIT'I-CAL, \* a. Belonging to anthro-ANTE-PORT, n. An outer port, gate, or door. Todd.

ANTE-PO-SI'ITION,\* n. An anterior position. Ash.

ANTE-PO-SI'ITION,\* n. An anterior position. Ash.

ANTE-PRE-DIC/A-MENT, n. [anterpredicamentum, L.] (Logic)

An introduction to the categories; a question requiring pomorphism. Ash. [R.] An-Thro-po-mor/phit-ism,\* n. The belief that God ex AN-THRO-PO-MORPHIT-18M," π. I no benief that God exists in human form. Wordsworth.

AN-THRÔ-PO-MORPHOUS,\* a. Formed like man. Lyell.

AN-THRO-POP'A-THISM, \*n. Same as anthropopathy. Ec. Rev.

AN-THRO-POP'A-THY, π. [αθμωπος and πάθυς, Gr.] Human passion or affection. discussion before entering on the main subject.

AN-TĒ'RI-QR, a. [anterior, L.] Going before; former; prior in point of time; opposed to posterior.

AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TE-BI-OR'I-TY, n. Priority; precedence. Pope.
AN-TE-BI-OR-LY,\* ad. In an anterior manner. Goldsmith.
AN-TE-ROOM, n. A room leading to a principal apartment. "AN-THRO-POPH'A-FI, n. pl. [L.] [ἄνθρωπος and φάγω, Gr.] Man-caters; cannibals. Shak. ΑΝ-ΤΗΚΟ-PO-PHAG'I-CAL,\* a. Relating to cannibalism. Williams. [R.]

XN-THRO-POPH-A-GYN'I-AN,\* n. A cannibal. Shak. [R.]

XN-THRO-POPH'A-GOUS,\* a. Feeding on human flesh Shak Shak.

AN TES, (Kn'tEz) n. pl. [L.] (Arch.) Square pillars on each side of the doors of temples, &c. See Anta.

AN-TES'TA-TÜRE,\*n. (Fort.) A small intrenchment. Crabb.

ÄN-TE-STÖM'AEH. (Ente-stüm'ak) n. A cavity which leads into the stomach. Ray. Knowles. XN-THRQ-PÖPH'A-GY, n. Cannibalism. Brown.
AN-THRQ-PÖS'Q-PHY, n. [ἄνθρωπος and σοψία, Gr.] Knowledge of the nature of man. This the summer. Ray.

\*AN-TE-TEM\*PLE, n. Now called the nave in a church.

†AN'TE-VERT, v. a. [anteverto, L.] To prevent. Bp. Hall.

AN-THE LI-A,\* n. (Astron.) A species of halo round the edge of the nature of man.

An-THROF'YL-LIFE,\* n. (Mm.) A petrifaction of the human body, or a part of it. Crabb.

AN'THUS,\* n. [L.] (Orath.) A genus of birds. P. Cye.

ANT-HYP-NÖT'[c, a. Counteracting sleep.

ANT-HYP-O-EHON'DBI-XC, a. Good against hypochondria.

AN-THY-POFH'O-RA, n. [a/bwnodypa, Gr.] (Rhet.) A figure whereby the objections of an adversary are brought forward in order to be answered. sun. Scudamore. AN-THEL-MIN'TIC, a. [αντί and ελμινθος, Gr.] That kills WORMS AN-THEL-MIN'TICS,\* n. pl. (Med.) Medicines to destroy AN-THEL-MIN' A 100, works. P. Coc.

AN'THEM, n. [ανθυρνος, Gr.] (Mus.) A composition set to verses from the Psalms, or other portions of Scripture or the Littry, and employed in public worship; a divine forward, in order to be answered.

ANT-HYS-TER/IC, a. Good against hysterics.

AN'TI, [drrl, Gr.] A Greek preposition, much used in comn.N' x1, [avrl, Gr.] A Greek preposition, much used in composition, and signifying opposed to, contrary to, or in place of; as, antimonarchical, opposed to monarchy.

AN-TI-AC/ID, n. An alkaline absorbent; a medicine to remove acidity. Arbuthnot. song of hymn.

M'HE-M'S, n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; camomile.

AN'THEM-Wiss, ad. In the manner of an anthem.

AN'THER,\*n. [ανθηρά, Gr.] (Bot.) The case or part of the flower containing pollen, or male part of a flower. P. AN-TI-A-PHRÖ-DI-SI'A-CAL,\* a. Checking sexual desire. Loudon. X'THER-AL.\* a. (Bot.) Relating to anthers. Smart.
XN'THER-DUST,\* n. The dust of anthers; pollen. Lyell.
XN-THE-RIF'ER-OUS,\* a. (Bot.) Producing or relating to AN-TI-AP-Q-PLEC'TIC,\* a. (Med.) A remedy for apoplexy Dunglison Dunglison.

N.T.1-A-PÖS'TLE, n. One contrary to the apostles. Potter.

N.T.1-KR,\* n. A Javanese poison. Brande.

J.N.T.1-A'RJS,\* n. (Bot.) The upas-tree. P. Cyc.

N.T.1-AR-Min'1AN, (Kn-te-Ar-min'yan) n. One who opposes the Arminians or Arminianism. Bp. Barlow.

N.T.1-AR-THEIT'1Cs, n. pl. Medicines to assuage the gout.

N.T.1-ASTH-MXT'1C,\* (Kn-ti-ast-mat'ik) a. Good against asthme. anthers. P. Cyc. An'THE-ROID,\* a. (Bot.) Resembling an anther. Brande. AN-THE-ROID,\* a. (Bot.) (Bot.) The period when flowers expand. Brands.

ANT-HILL, n. A little hillock formed by and howers

ANT-HILL, DCK, n. Same as ant-hill. Addrson.

ANT-HÖ'B;-AN,\* n. (Ent.) A bestle that feeds on blossoms. asthma. Ash.

AN-TI-ASTH-MXT'[C,\* (ăn-ti-ast-măt'ik) n. (Med.) A remedy for asthma. Dunglusn.

AN-TI-AT-TRI"TION,\* n. A compound applied to machinery to prevent the effects of friction. Brands.

AN-TI-BA-SHI"JS.\* n. [L.] (Rhet.) A poetical foot consisting of two long syllables and one short one. Crabb.

AN-TI-BA-SIL'I-CAN,\* a. Opposed to royal state. Smart.

AN'TIC, a. [antaques] L., old.] Odd; ridiculously wild; funtastic. Shak.

AN'TIC, a. One who plays entires a hufferning shape. Kirby. AN-THO-LÖβ']-CAL, a. Relating to an anthology. AN-THO-LÖβ']-CAL, a. Relating to an anthology. AN-THÖL'O-GY, n. (aνθηλαγία, Gr.) A collection of flow-ers, of poems, or of elegant extracts from authors. AN-THÖL'Y-SIS, n. (Bot.) A change of flowers from their usual state to some other, as leaves, branches, &c. Brande. AN-THQ-MX'N-A,\* n. An extravagant fondness for flowers. Dr. Black An'THO-NY'S Fire', (an'to-niz-fir') n. The erysipelas. An'THO-RISM,\* n. (Rhet.) A definition opposite to that of XN'TIC, n. One who plays antics; a buffoon; a trick; buffoonery. Shak. Odd appearance. Spenser A fanciful XN'THO-RISM,\* n. (Rhet.) A definition opposite to that of an opponent. Smort.

AN THOS,\* n. [Gr.] (Bot.) A flower; rosemary. Crabb.

AN-THO-SID'R-RITE, n. (Min.) A mineral composed chiefly of silica and iron. Dans.

XN-THOX-XN'THUK,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of grasses. P. Cyc.

XN'THRA-OITE,\* n. [λθβαξ, Gr.] A species of hard, mineral coal, which burns without flame or smoke: mineral carbon. It is difficult to ignite, but burns with intense that \*Exemple.\* representation in the arts. Francis.
†AN'TIC, v. a. To make antic. Stat.
AN-TI-CA-EMEC'TIC, a. (Med.) Good for a bad constitution
AN-TI-CA-EMEC'TICS,\* x. pl. (Med.) Remedies for cachexy. AN-TI-CAN'CER-OUS,\* a. (Med.) Opposed to cancer. Dus--TI-CAR-NIV'Q-ROUS,\* a. Opposed to eating flesh. Qu. A V'THRA-CITE, \* a. Applied to a hard kind of coal. Phillips.
AN-THRA-CIT' 1C, \* a. Relating to or containing anthracite. N.-T.-CA-TAR/BHAL,\* \* (Med.) A remedy for catarrh.
Dunglison.
AN-T.-CAUS'TIC,\* \* (Med.) A remedy against a burning De la Beche. De la Becke.

\$N-THR\_A-GO-THE' BI-UM,\* n. [Äνθραξ and Βηρίον, Gr.]

(Geol.) An extinct quadruped. Lyell.

\$N'THRAX, n. [Äνθραξ, Gr.] (Med.) A scab or blotch; a

carbuncle; coal; carbon. Quincy.

AN-THROPH'YL-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A siliceous mineral. Dana.

AN-THROPH'YL-LITE,\* n. animal having a tongue like

that of man. Knewles.

\$N-THRO-PG'R\_+PH,\* n. A description of different races

or families of men. Brands. fever. Crabb. AN'TI-CHAM-BER,\* n. [antichambre, Fr.] See Antecham-BER AN'TI-CHRIST, m. The great enemy to Christianity. 1 John. AN-TI-CHRIST'IAN, (an-to-krist'yan) s. Opposite to Chris-

tianity.

horn, or horn-like process, or movable, tubular organ, on the head of certain insects; a tentacle; a feeler. Brande. Bn-TEN-Nif-JER-OBS.\* a. Producing antenne. Kirby.

NN-TE-NUM-BER, n. A number preceding another. Bacon.

NN-TE-NUM-ITAL.\* a. Before marriage. Reid.

AN-TE-PX6-MUNT, n. (Arch.) An ornamented jamb of a AN-THROP-O-LOG'I-CAL, \* a. Relating to anthropology AN-THEO-POL'O-GIST,\* n. One versed in anthropology AN-THEO-PÖL'O-GY, π. [ἄνθρωπος and λόγος, Gr.] A discourse on man, the human race, or human nature; human physiology.

AN-THRO-PÖM'AN-CY,\* s. Divination by the inspection of door. Francis AN-TE-PAS'EHAL, a. [ante and pascha, L.] Before Easter. AN'TE-PAST, z. [ante and pastum, L.] A foretaste; antici-AN-THRO-POM'AN-CY,\* n. Divination by the inspection of a human body. Diaglison.

XN-THRO-POM'E-TRY,\* n. The measurement of the human body. Diaglison.

XN-THRO-PO-MOR'PH'ISM,\* n. A representation of the human form; the doctrine that the Deity exists in human form. P. Cyc.

XN-THRO-PO-MOR'PH'IST,\* n. An anthropomorphite. P. Cyc.

XN-THRO-PO-MOR'PH'ITE,\* n. Elekting to anthropomorphism. Glavaulle.

XN-THRO-PO-MOR'PH'ITE,\* n. Intellegation of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control o pation. N-TE-PE-NULT', n. [antepenultima, L.] The last syllable AN-TR-PE-NUL'TI-MA,\* n. [L.] (Rhet.) Same as antepenult. Brande. \*\*MAL Branae.

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†XN'TE-PÔNE, v. a. [antepono, L.] To set before. Bailey. AN-THRO-PO-MOR-PHIT'I-CAL, \* a. Belonging to anthro-ANTE-PORT, n. An outer port, gate, or door. Todd.

ANTE-PO-SI'ITION,\* n. An anterior position. Ash.

ANTE-PO-SI'ITION,\* n. An anterior position. Ash.

ANTE-PRE-DIC/A-MENT, n. [anterpredicamentum, L.] (Logic)

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AN-THRÔ-PO-MORPHOUS,\* a. Formed like man. Lyell.

AN-THRO-POP'A-THISM, \*n. Same as anthropopathy. Ec. Rev.

AN-THRO-POP'A-THY, π. [αθμωπος and πάθυς, Gr.] Human passion or affection. discussion before entering on the main subject.

AN-TĒ'RI-QR, a. [anterior, L.] Going before; former; prior in point of time; opposed to posterior.

AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TĒ LI-QR, AN-TE-BI-OR'I-TY, n. Priority; precedence. Pope.
AN-TE-BI-OR-LY,\* ad. In an anterior manner. Goldsmith.
AN-TE-ROOM, n. A room leading to a principal apartment. "AN-THRO-POPH'A-FI, n. pl. [L.] [ἄνθρωπος and φάγω, Gr.] Man-caters; cannibals. Shak. ΑΝ-ΤΗΚΟ-PO-PHAG'I-CAL,\* a. Relating to cannibalism. Williams. [R.]

XN-THRO-POPH-A-GYN'I-AN,\* n. A cannibal. Shak. [R.]

XN-THRO-POPH'A-GOUS,\* a. Feeding on human flesh Shak Shak.

AN TES, (Kn'tEz) n. pl. [L.] (Arch.) Square pillars on each side of the doors of temples, &c. See Anta.

AN-TES'TA-TÜRE,\*n. (Fort.) A small intrenchment. Crabb.

ÄN-TE-STÖM'AEH. (Ente-stüm'ak) n. A cavity which leads into the stomach. Ray. Knowles. XN-THRQ-PÖPH'A-GY, n. Cannibalism. Brown.
AN-THRQ-PÖS'Q-PHY, n. [ἄνθρωπος and σοψία, Gr.] Knowledge of the nature of man. This the summer. Ray.

\*AN-TE-TEM\*PLE, n. Now called the nave in a church.

†AN'TE-VERT, v. a. [anteverto, L.] To prevent. Bp. Hall.

AN-THE LI-A,\* n. (Astron.) A species of halo round the edge of the nature of man.

An-THROF'YL-LIFE,\* n. (Mm.) A petrifaction of the human body, or a part of it. Crabb.

AN'THUS,\* n. [L.] (Orath.) A genus of birds. P. Cye.

ANT-HYP-NÖT'[c, a. Counteracting sleep.

ANT-HYP-O-EHON'DBI-XC, a. Good against hypochondria.

AN-THY-POFH'O-RA, n. [a/bwnodypa, Gr.] (Rhet.) A figure whereby the objections of an adversary are brought forward in order to be answered. sun. Scudamore. AN-THEL-MIN'TIC, a. [αντί and ελμινθος, Gr.] That kills WORMS AN-THEL-MIN'TICS,\* n. pl. (Med.) Medicines to destroy AN-THEL-MIN' A 100, works. P. Coc.

AN'THEM, n. [ανθυρνος, Gr.] (Mus.) A composition set to verses from the Psalms, or other portions of Scripture or the Littry, and employed in public worship; a divine forward, in order to be answered.

ANT-HYS-TER/IC, a. Good against hysterics.

AN'TI, [drrl, Gr.] A Greek preposition, much used in comn.N' x1, [avrl, Gr.] A Greek preposition, much used in composition, and signifying opposed to, contrary to, or in place of; as, antimonarchical, opposed to monarchy.

AN-TI-AC/ID, n. An alkaline absorbent; a medicine to remove acidity. Arbuthnot. song on hymn.

M'HE-M'S, n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; camomile.

AN'THEM-Wiss, ad. In the manner of an anthem.

AN'THER,\*n. [ανθηρά, Gr.] (Bot.) The case or part of the flower containing pollen, or male part of a flower. P. AN-TI-A-PHRÖ-DI-SI'A-CAL,\* a. Checking sexual desire. Loudon. X'THER-AL.\* a. (Bot.) Relating to anthers. Smart.
XN'THER-DUST,\* n. The dust of anthers; pollen. Lyell.
XN-THE-RIF'ER-OUS,\* a. (Bot.) Producing or relating to AN-TI-AP-Q-PLEC'TIC,\* a. (Med.) A remedy for apoplexy Dunglison Dunglison.

N.T.1-A-PÖS'TLE, n. One contrary to the apostles. Potter.

N.T.1-KR,\* n. A Javanese poison. Brande.

J.N.T.1-A'RJS,\* n. (Bot.) The upas-tree. P. Cyc.

N.T.1-AR-Min'1AN, (Kn-te-Ar-min'yan) n. One who opposes the Arminians or Arminianism. Bp. Barlow.

N.T.1-AR-THEIT'1Cs, n. pl. Medicines to assuage the gout.

N.T.1-ASTH-MXT'1C,\* (Kn-ti-ast-mat'ik) a. Good against asthme. anthers. P. Cyc. An'THE-ROID,\* a. (Bot.) Resembling an anther. Brande. AN-THE-ROID,\* a. (Bot.) (Bot.) The period when flowers expand. Brands.

ANT-HILL, n. A little hillock formed by and howers

ANT-HILL, DCK, n. Same as ant-hill. Addrson.

ANT-HÖ'B;-AN,\* n. (Ent.) A bestle that feeds on blossoms. asthma. Ash.

AN-TI-ASTH-MXT'[C,\* (ăn-ti-ast-măt'ik) n. (Med.) A remedy for asthma. Dunglusn.

AN-TI-AT-TRI"TION,\* n. A compound applied to machinery to prevent the effects of friction. Brands.

AN-TI-BA-SHI"JS.\* n. [L.] (Rhet.) A poetical foot consisting of two long syllables and one short one. Crabb.

AN-TI-BA-SIL'I-CAN,\* a. Opposed to royal state. Smart.

AN'TIC, a. [antaques] L., old.] Odd; ridiculously wild; funtastic. Shak.

AN'TIC, a. One who plays entires a hufferning shape. Kirby. AN-THO-LÖβ']-CAL, a. Relating to an anthology. AN-THO-LÖβ']-CAL, a. Relating to an anthology. AN-THÖL'O-GY, n. (aνθηλαγία, Gr.) A collection of flow-ers, of poems, or of elegant extracts from authors. AN-THÖL'Y-SIS, n. (Bot.) A change of flowers from their usual state to some other, as leaves, branches, &c. Brande. AN-THQ-MX'N-A,\* n. An extravagant fondness for flowers. Dr. Black An'THO-NY'S Fire', (an'to-niz-fir') n. The erysipelas. An'THO-RISM,\* n. (Rhet.) A definition opposite to that of XN'TIC, n. One who plays antics; a buffoon; a trick; buffoonery. Shak. Odd appearance. Spenser A fanciful XN'THO-RISM,\* n. (Rhet.) A definition opposite to that of an opponent. Smort.

AN THOS,\* n. [Gr.] (Bot.) A flower; rosemary. Crabb.

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AN-THRO-POP'A-THY, π. [αθμωπος and πάθυς, Gr.] Human passion or affection. discussion before entering on the main subject.

AN-TĒ'RI-QR, a. [anterior, L.] Going before; former; prior in point of time; opposed to posterior.

AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR A AN-TE-BI-OR'I-TY, n. Priority; precedence. Pope. AN-TE-BI-OR-LY, \* ad. In an anterior manner. Goldsmith. AN-TE-ROOM, n. A room leading to a principal apartment. "AN-THRO-POPH'A-FI, n. pl. [L.] [ἄνθρωπος and φάγω, Gr.] Man-caters; cannibals. Shak. ΑΝ-ΤΗΚΟ-PO-PHAG'I-CAL,\* a. Relating to cannibalism. Williams. [R.]

XN-THRO-POPH-A-GYN'I-AN,\* n. A cannibal. Shak. [R.]

XN-THRO-POPH'A-GOUS,\* a. Feeding on human flesh Shak Shak.

AN TES, (Kn'tEz) n. pl. [L.] (Arch.) Square pillars on each side of the doors of temples, &c. See Anta.

AN-TES'TA-TÜRE,\*n. (Fort.) A small intrenchment. Crabb.

ÄN-TE-STÖM'AEH. (Ente-stüm'ak) n. A cavity which leads into the stomach. Ray. Knowles. XN-THRQ-PÖPH'A-GY, n. Cannibalism. Brown.
AN-THRQ-PÖS'Q-PHY, n. [ἄνθρωπος and σοψία, Gr.] Knowledge of the nature of man. This the summer. Ray.

\*AN-TE-TEM\*PLE, n. Now called the nave in a church.

†AN'TE-VERT, v. a. [anteverto, L.] To prevent. Bp. Hall.

AN-THE LI-A,\* n. (Astron.) A species of halo round the edge of the nature of man.

An-THROF'YL-LIFE,\* n. (Mm.) A petrifaction of the human body, or a part of it. Crabb.

AN'THUS,\* n. [L.] (Orath.) A genus of birds. P. Cye.

ANT-HYP-NÖT'[c, a. Counteracting sleep.

ANT-HYP-O-EHON'DBI-XC, a. Good against hypochondria.

AN-THY-POFH'O-RA, n. [a/bwnodypa, Gr.] (Rhet.) A figure whereby the objections of an adversary are brought forward in order to be answered. sun. Scudamore. AN-THEL-MIN'TIC, a. [αντί and ελμινθος, Gr.] That kills WORMS AN-THEL-MIN'TICS,\* n. pl. (Med.) Medicines to destroy AN-THEL-MIN' A 100, works. P. Coc.

AN'THEM, n. [ανθυρνος, Gr.] (Mus.) A composition set to verses from the Psalms, or other portions of Scripture or the Littry, and employed in public worship; a divine forward, in order to be answered.

ANT-HYS-TER/IC, a. Good against hysterics.

AN'TI, [drrl, Gr.] A Greek preposition, much used in comn.N' x1, [avrl, Gr.] A Greek preposition, much used in composition, and signifying opposed to, contrary to, or in place of; as, antimonarchical, opposed to monarchy.

AN-TI-AC/ID, n. An alkaline absorbent; a medicine to remove acidity. Arbuthnot. song on hymn.

M'HE-M'S, n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; camomile.

AN'THEM-Wiss, ad. In the manner of an anthem.

AN'THER,\*n. [ανθηρά, Gr.] (Bot.) The case or part of the flower containing pollen, or male part of a flower. P. AN-TI-A-PHRÖ-DI-SI'A-CAL,\* a. Checking sexual desire. Loudon. X'THER-AL.\* a. (Bot.) Relating to anthers. Smart.
XN'THER-DUST,\* n. The dust of anthers; pollen. Lyell.
XN-THE-RIF'ER-OUS,\* a. (Bot.) Producing or relating to AN-TI-AP-Q-PLEC'TIC,\* a. (Med.) A remedy for apoplexy Dunglison Dunglison.

N.T.1-A-PÖS'TLE, n. One contrary to the apostles. Potter.

N.T.1-KR,\* n. A Javanese poison. Brande.

J.N.T.1-A'RJS,\* n. (Bot.) The upas-tree. P. Cyc.

N.T.1-AR-Min'1AN, (Kn-te-Ar-min'yan) n. One who opposes the Arminians or Arminianism. Bp. Barlow.

N.T.1-AR-THEIT'1Cs, n. pl. Medicines to assuage the gout.

N.T.1-ASTH-MXT'1C,\* (Kn-ti-ast-mat'ik) a. Good against asthme. anthers. P. Cyc. An'THE-ROID,\* a. (Bot.) Resembling an anther. Brande. AN-THE-ROID,\* a. (Bot.) (Bot.) The period when flowers expand. Brands.

ANT-HILL, n. A little hillock formed by and howers

ANT-HILL, DCK, n. Same as ant-hill. Addrson.

ANT-HÖ'B;-AN,\* n. (Ent.) A bestle that feeds on blossoms. asthma. Ash.

AN-TI-ASTH-MXT'[C,\* (ăn-ti-ast-măt'ik) n. (Med.) A remedy for asthma. Dunglusn.

AN-TI-AT-TRI"TION,\* n. A compound applied to machinery to prevent the effects of friction. Brands.

AN-TI-BA-SHI"JS.\* n. [L.] (Rhet.) A poetical foot consisting of two long syllables and one short one. Crabb.

AN-TI-BA-SIL'I-CAN,\* a. Opposed to royal state. Smart.

AN'TIC, a. [antaques] L., old.] Odd; ridiculously wild; funtastic. Shak.

AN'TIC, a. One who plays entires a hufferning shape. Kirby. AN-THO-LÖβ']-CAL, a. Relating to an anthology. AN-THO-LÖβ']-CAL, a. Relating to an anthology. AN-THÖL'O-GY, n. (aνθηλαγία, Gr.) A collection of flow-ers, of poems, or of elegant extracts from authors. AN-THÖL'Y-SIS, n. (Bot.) A change of flowers from their usual state to some other, as leaves, branches, &c. Brande. AN-THQ-MX'N-A,\* n. An extravagant fondness for flowers. Dr. Black An'THO-NY'S Fire', (an'to-niz-fir') n. The erysipelas. An'THO-RISM,\* n. (Rhet.) A definition opposite to that of XN'TIC, n. One who plays antics; a buffoon; a trick; buffoonery. Shak. Odd appearance. Spenser A fanciful XN'THO-RISM,\* n. (Rhet.) A definition opposite to that of an opponent. Smort.

AN THOS,\* n. [Gr.] (Bot.) A flower; rosemary. Crabb.

AN-THO-SID'R-RITE, n. (Min.) A mineral composed chiefly of silica and iron. Dans.

XN-THOX-XN'THUK,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of grasses. P. Cyc.

XN'THRA-OITE,\* n. [λθβαξ, Gr.] A species of hard, mineral coal, which burns without flame or smoke: mineral carbon. It is difficult to ignite, but burns with intense that \*Exemple.\* representation in the arts. Francis.
†AN'TIC, v. a. To make antic. Stat.
AN-TI-CA-EMEC'TIC, a. (Med.) Good for a bad constitution
AN-TI-CA-EMEC'TICS,\* x. pl. (Med.) Remedies for cachexy. AN-TI-CAN'CER-OUS,\* a. (Med.) Opposed to cancer. Dus--TI-CAR-NIV'Q-ROUS,\* a. Opposed to eating flesh. Qu. A V'THRA-CITE, \* a. Applied to a hard kind of coal. Phillips.
AN-THRA-CIT' 1C, \* a. Relating to or containing anthracite. N.-T.-CA-TAR/BHAL,\* \* (Med.) A remedy for catarrh.
Dunglison.
AN-T.-CAUS'TIC,\* \* (Med.) A remedy against a burning De la Beche. De la Becke.

\$N-THR\_A-GO-THE' BI-UM,\* n. [Äνθραξ and Βηρίον, Gr.]

(Geol.) An extinct quadruped. Lyell.

\$N'THRAX, n. [Äνθραξ, Gr.] (Med.) A scab or blotch; a

carbuncle; coal; carbon. Quincy.

AN-THROPH'YL-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A siliceous mineral. Dana.

AN-THROPH'YL-LITE,\* n. animal having a tongue like

that of man. Knewles.

\$N-THRO-PG'R\_+PH,\* n. A description of different races

or families of men. Brands. fever. Crabb. AN'TI-CHAM-BER,\* n. [antichambre, Fr.] See Antecham-BER AN'TI-CHRIST, m. The great enemy to Christianity. 1 John. AN-TI-CHRIST'IAN, (an-to-krist'yan) s. Opposite to Chris-

tianity.

horn, or horn-like process, or movable, tubular organ, on the head of certain insects; a tentacle; a feeler. Brande. Bn-TEN-Nif-JER-OBS.\* a. Producing antenne. Kirby.

NN-TE-NUM-BER, n. A number preceding another. Bacon.

NN-TE-NUM-ITAL.\* a. Before marriage. Reid.

AN-TE-PX6-MUNT, n. (Arch.) An ornamented jamb of a AN-THROP-O-LOG'I-CAL, \* a. Relating to anthropology AN-THEO-POL'O-GIST,\* n. One versed in anthropology AN-THEO-PÖL'O-GY, π. [ἄνθρωπος and λόγος, Gr.] A discourse on man, the human race, or human nature; human physiology.

AN-THRO-PÖM'AN-CY,\* s. Divination by the inspection of door. Francis AN-TE-PAS'EHAL, a. [ante and pascha, L.] Before Easter. AN'TE-PAST, z. [ante and pastum, L.] A foretaste; antici-AN-THRO-POM'AN-CY,\* n. Divination by the inspection of a human body. Diaglison.

XN-THRO-POM'E-TRY,\* n. The measurement of the human body. Diaglison.

XN-THRO-PO-MOR'PH'ISM,\* n. A representation of the human form; the doctrine that the Deity exists in human form. P. Cyc.

XN-THRO-PO-MOR'PH'IST,\* n. An anthropomorphite. P. Cyc.

XN-THRO-PO-MOR'PH'ITE,\* n. Elekting to anthropomorphism. Glavaulle.

XN-THRO-PO-MOR'PH'ITE,\* n. Intellegation of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control o pation. N-TE-PE-NULT', n. [antepenultima, L.] The last syllable AN-TR-PE-NUL'TI-MA,\* n. [L.] (Rhet.) Same as antepenult. Brande. \*\*MAL Branae.

\*\*AN-TE-PE-NUL'TI-MĀTE,\* n. Same as antepenult. Crabb.

AN-TE-PE-NUL'TI-MĀTE,\* a. (Rhet.) Relating to the last syllable but two. Walker. N-THRÖ-PO-MÖR'PHĪTE, n. [dνθρωπόμορφος, Gr.] One who believes that God has a human form. More. ANT-EP-I-LEP'TIC, a. [dvri and ἐπίληψις, Gr.] Good against epilepsy. Browns.

†XN'TE-PÔNE, v. a. [antepono, L.] To set before. Bailey. AN-THRO-PO-MOR-PHIT'I-CAL, \* a. Belonging to anthro-ANTE-PORT, n. An outer port, gate, or door. Todd.

ANTE-PO-SI'ITION,\* n. An anterior position. Ash.

ANTE-PO-SI'ITION,\* n. An anterior position. Ash.

ANTE-PRE-DIC/A-MENT, n. [anterpredicamentum, L.] (Logic)

An introduction to the categories; a question requiring pomorphism. Ash. [R.] An-Thro-po-mor/phit-ism,\* n. The belief that God ex AN-THRO-PO-MORPHIT-18M," π. I no benief that God exists in human form. Wordsworth.

AN-THRÔ-PO-MORPHOUS,\* a. Formed like man. Lyell.

AN-THRO-POP'A-THISM, \*n. Same as anthropopathy. Ec. Rev.

AN-THRO-POP'A-THY, π. [αθμωπος and πάθυς, Gr.] Human passion or affection. discussion before entering on the main subject.

AN-TĒ'RI-QR, a. [anterior, L.] Going before; former; prior in point of time; opposed to posterior.

AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR AN TĒ NI-QR A AN-TE-BI-OR'I-TY, n. Priority; precedence. Pope. AN-TE-BI-OR-LY, \* ad. In an anterior manner. Goldsmith. AN-TE-ROOM, n. A room leading to a principal apartment. "AN-THRO-POPH'A-FI, n. pl. [L.] [ἄνθρωπος and φάγω, Gr.] Man-caters; cannibals. Shak. ΑΝ-ΤΗΚΟ-PO-PHAG'I-CAL,\* a. Relating to cannibalism. Williams. [R.]

XN-THRO-POPH-A-GYN'I-AN,\* n. A cannibal. Shak. [R.]

XN-THRO-POPH'A-GOUS,\* a. Feeding on human flesh Shak Shak.

AN TES, (Kn'tEz) n. pl. [L.] (Arch.) Square pillars on each side of the doors of temples, &c. See Anta.

AN-TES'TA-TÜRE,\*n. (Fort.) A small intrenchment. Crabb.

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AN-THRQ-PÖS'Q-PHY, n. [ἄνθρωπος and σοψία, Gr.] Knowledge of the nature of man. This the summer. Ray.

\*AN-TE-TEM\*PLE, n. Now called the nave in a church.

†AN'TE-VERT, v. a. [anteverto, L.] To prevent. Bp. Hall.

AN-THE LI-A,\* n. (Astron.) A species of halo round the edge of the nature of man.

An-THROF'YL-LIFE,\* n. (Mm.) A petrifaction of the human body, or a part of it. Crabb.

AN'THUS,\* n. [L.] (Orath.) A genus of birds. P. Cye.

ANT-HYP-NÖT'[c, a. Counteracting sleep.

ANT-HYP-O-EHON'DBI-XC, a. Good against hypochondria.

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AN'TI, [drrl, Gr.] A Greek preposition, much used in comn.N' x1, [avrl, Gr.] A Greek preposition, much used in composition, and signifying opposed to, contrary to, or in place of; as, antimonarchical, opposed to monarchy.

AN-TI-AC/ID, n. An alkaline absorbent; a medicine to remove acidity. Arbuthnot. song on hymn.

M'HE-M'S, n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; camomile.

AN'THEM-Wiss, ad. In the manner of an anthem.

AN'THER,\*n. [ανθηρά, Gr.] (Bot.) The case or part of the flower containing pollen, or male part of a flower. P. AN-TI-A-PHRÖ-DI-SI'A-CAL,\* a. Checking sexual desire. Loudon. X'THER-AL.\* a. (Bot.) Relating to anthers. Smart.
XN'THER-DUST,\* n. The dust of anthers; pollen. Lyell.
XN-THE-RIF'ER-OUS,\* a. (Bot.) Producing or relating to AN-TI-AP-Q-PLEC'TIC,\* a. (Med.) A remedy for apoplexy Dunglison Dunglison.

N.T.1-A-PÖS'TLE, n. One contrary to the apostles. Potter.

N.T.1-KR,\* n. A Javanese poison. Brande.

J.N.T.1-A'RJS,\* n. (Bot.) The upas-tree. P. Cyc.

N.T.1-AR-Min'1AN, (Kn-te-Ar-min'yan) n. One who opposes the Arminians or Arminianism. Bp. Barlow.

N.T.1-AR-THEIT'1Cs, n. pl. Medicines to assuage the gout.

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AN'TIC, a. [antaques] L., old.] Odd; ridiculously wild; funtastic. Shak.

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AN THOS,\* n. [Gr.] (Bot.) A flower; rosemary. Crabb.

AN-THO-SID'R-RITE, n. (Min.) A mineral composed chiefly of silica and iron. Dans.

XN-THOX-XN'THUK,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of grasses. P. Cyc.

XN'THRA-OITE,\* n. [λθβαξ, Gr.] A species of hard, mineral coal, which burns without flame or smoke: mineral carbon. It is difficult to ignite, but burns with intense that \*Exemple.\* representation in the arts. Francis.
†AN'TIC, v. a. To make antic. Stat.
AN-TI-CA-EMEC'TIC, a. (Med.) Good for a bad constitution
AN-TI-CA-EMEC'TICS,\* x. pl. (Med.) Remedies for cachexy. AN-TI-CAN'CER-OUS,\* a. (Med.) Opposed to cancer. Dus--TI-CAR-NIV'Q-ROUS,\* a. Opposed to eating flesh. Qu. A V'THRA-CITE, \* a. Applied to a hard kind of coal. Phillips.
AN-THRA-CIT' 1C, \* a. Relating to or containing anthracite. N.-T.-CA-TAR/BHAL,\* \* (Med.) A remedy for catarrh.
Dunglison.
AN-T.-CAUS'TIC,\* \* (Med.) A remedy against a burning De la Beche. De la Becke.

\$N-THR\_A-GO-THE' BI-UM,\* n. [Äνθραξ and Βηρίον, Gr.]

(Geol.) An extinct quadruped. Lyell.

\$N'THRAX, n. [Äνθραξ, Gr.] (Med.) A scab or blotch; a

carbuncle; coal; carbon. Quincy.

AN-THROPH'YL-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A siliceous mineral. Dana.

AN-THROPH'YL-LITE,\* n. animal having a tongue like

that of man. Knewles.

\$N-THRO-PG'R\_+PH,\* n. A description of different races

or families of men. Brands. fever. Crabb. AN'TI-CHAM-BER,\* n. [antichambre, Fr.] See Antecham-BER AN'TI-CHRIST, m. The great enemy to Christianity. 1 John. AN-TI-CHRIST'IAN, (an-to-krist'yan) s. Opposite to Chris-

tianity.

#P-Q-DIN' [B, n. [L.] Demonstration. Sir G. Buck.
AP'Q-DÖN,\* n. (Zool.) An animal without feet. Kirby.
A-P'D' (y-SI3, n. [dródoots, Gr.] (Rhet.) The latter part of a period; the application of a similitude.
A-P'DD-Y-TĒ' RF-DM, n. [L.; dποδυτήριον, Gr.] A dressingroom; a room for undressing at baths.

†AP-Q-BE'(NN, n. Apogee. Fairfuz.
AP-Q-BE'(NN, n. [L.; dπόγαιον, Gr.] (Astron.) Same as apogee. Badey.
AP'Q-BE, n. [hπ6 and γñ, Gr.] (Astron.) A point in the apparent orbits of the sun and moon, in which they are at the greatest distance from the earth.— It is opposed to perigee.

to periges.

Δ-Pόρ-Γ-4-TÜRA, π. [It.] (Mus.) See Approagratura.

Δ-Pόρ-Γ-4-TÜRA, π. Mediterranean fish. Knowles.

Δ-P'(0-6-RXPH, π. [dπόγραφον, Gr.] A copy, not an auto-

grapp.
AF'Q-LEP-sy,\* n. (Med.) An obstruction of the blood. Scott.
A-FÖL-LI-NĀ'BI-AN, n. One of the sect of Apollinaris of
A-FÖL-LI-NĀ'RIST, | Laodicea, who held peculiar notions about the nature of Christ.

A-POL'LY-ON,\* n. The destroyer; a name of the devil. Revelation

A-FÖL-O-BET'IC, a. Relating to or containing apolo-A-FÖL-O-BET'I-CAL, gy; said in defence or excuse. A-FÖL-O-BET'I-CAL-LY, ad. In the way of defence or apology. apology.

Λ-PŎL-Q-GET'ICS,\* n. pl. (TheoL) A systematic defence; a

philosophical or systematic arrangement or exhibition of the evidences of Christianity. P. Cyc.

A-PÖL'O-GIST, n. One who makes an apology. Bp. Bull.

A-PÖL'O-GIZE, v. n. [L. AFOLOGIZED; pp. AFOLOGIZING, AFOLOGIZED.] To make excuse or apology; to plead in favor of.

favor of.
 A-PÖL'O-GIZ-ER, n. One who apologizes. Hanmer.
 AP'O-LÖGUE, (ἄρ'ο-lög) n. [ἀπόλογος, Gr.] A fabulous story or fiction conveying a moral truth; a fable.
 XP'O-LÖG-UER, (ἄρ'ο-lög-er) n. A fabler. Burton.
 Δ-PÖL'O-GY, n. [ἀππλογία, Gr.] Primarily, a defence:—commonly, an excuse, a plea.
 XP-O-ME-COM'E-TRY, n. [ἀπό and μῆκος, Gr.] The art of measuring things at a distance. Kersey.
 XP-O-ME-LW-KOM'E-MENY n. (ἐπκ) A description of the

AP-Q-NEU-ROG'RA-PHY,\* n. (Anat.) A description of the aponeuroses. Dunglison.

nponeuroses. Dunguson.

ΛP-Q-NEU-RÖL'Q-5'',\* n. (Anat.) The anatomy of the aponeuroses. Dunguson.

ΔP-Q-NEU-RÖ'SES, n. [dπό and νεῦρον, Gr.] pl. ΧΡ-Q-NEU-RÖ'SES, (Med.) The extension of a nerve, tendon,

or chord. AP-Q-NEU-ROT'IC,\* a. (Anal.) Relating to the aponeuro-

ses. Dungtison.

AP-O-NEU-RÖT'O-MY,\* n. (Anat.) Dissection of the apo-

AP-O-NE!-ROT'O-MY,\* n. (Anal.) Dissection of the aponeuroses. Dungluson.
AP-O-PEMP'TIC,\* a. Denoting a song, among the ancients, addressed to a stranger on his leaving a place. Knowles. A-PÖPH'A-SIS, n. [d $\pi$ 6 $\phi$ 6 $\sigma$ 6 $\tau$ 6, Gr.] pl. A-PÖPH'A-SES. (Rhot.) A figure by which the orator seems to waive what the would plamly insinuate.
[AP-O-PHLEG'MA-TIC, or AP-O-PHLEG-MXT'IC, [MPO-FB'g'Mg-Tik, S. W. P. Ja. K.; ap-O-fleg-māt'ik, S. M. S.] n. [d $\pi$ 0 and  $\phi$ 8 $\phi$ 8 $\tau$ 1, [Mod.) A medicine for drawing away phlegm.

(sino and φλέ; μα, Gr.] (steel.) A medicine for diamong away phlegm.

|| ĀP-Q-PHLĒG'MA-TYC,\* a. Drawing away phlegm. Smart.

ΑP-Q-PHLĒG'MA-TYC,\* a. Drawing away phlegm.

ΑP-Q-PHLĒG'MA-TYC,\* a. medicine to draw away phlegm.

ΑP-Q-PHLĒG'MA-TYC,\* a. (Med.) Any remedy which causes an evacuation of humor. Quincy.

ΑΡ'QPH-THĒGM, (δρ'q-thēm) n. [dπφφε; μα, Gr.] A short, sententious speech or saying; a valuable maxim. Browne.

See APOTHEGM.

AP-OPH'THEG-MAT'I-CAL, a. See Apothegmatical.
A-POPH'Y-GE, n. [άπηφυγή, Gr.] (Arch.) That part of a column where it begins to spring out of its base; the

scape or spring of a column.

A-POPH'YL-LITE, \*n. (Min.) A crystallized mineral. P. Cyc.

A-POPH'Y-SiS, n. (dπόφυσις, Gr.) (Anat.) A protuberance
or process of a bone. — (Bot.) The enlarged base of the theca of some mosses.

theca or some mosses.

AP-O-PLEC/TIC, a. One seized with an apoplexy.

AP-O-PLEC/TIC, } a. Relating to or affected by an apoAP-O-PLEC/TI-C-LL, } piecy.

AP-O-PLEXEX, a. Apoplexy. Dryden.

AP-O-PLEXED, (ap-o-pleast) a. Seized with an apoplexy.

Shot.

AP'Q-PLEX-Y, π. [dποπληξία, Gr.] (Med.) A disorder which suddenly surprises the brain, and takes away all sense and motion.

and motion.

\*A-PO'R-A, π. [dτοοία, Gr.] (Rket.) A figure when the speaker is in doubt what to do or where to begin. Smith.

#P-O-R-REG'A, (\$P-Oτ-₹'s) π. [dπόβροια, Gr.] (Med.) A defluxion of humors, vapors, and effluxio.

\*AP-O-SEP'E-Din,\* π. (Chem.) A peculiar crystallized substance obtained from putrid cheese. Brande.

#P-O-F-O-PE'SIS, (\$-PōS-Φ-O-PĒ'SIS) π. [dποσιώπησις, Gr.] (Rket.) A form of speech by which the speaker,

from strong feeling, suppresses or omits a word or part of his speech.

from strong feeling, suppresses or omits a word or part of his speech.

A-POS"TALE, a. [Acortárs, Gr.] One who has renounced his principles:— used in an ill sense.

A-POS"TALE, a. [Acortárs, Gr.] One who has renounced his principles:— used in an ill sense.

A-POS"TALE, a. False; traitorous. Spenser.

A-POS"TALE, a. To apostatize. Montags.

AP-OS-TXI-OAL, a. After the manner of an apostate. Sandys.

[R.]

A-POS"TA-TIZE, v. n. [i. AFOSTATIZED; Pp. AFOSTATIZING, AFOSTATIZED, To forsake one's principles or profession.

A-POS-TX-MATE, v. n. To become an aposteme. Milton.

A-POS-TX-MATE, v. n. The formation of an aposteme. APOS-TX-MATON, n. The formation of an aposteme. XP'O-STEME, [By'O-stem, S. W. J. La. Sm.; s-pös'töm, P.]

R. [andornµa, Gr.] An abosces; an imposthume.

A POS-TX-RI-O'RI,\* [L.] (Logic) From the latter:— a term used in a method of reasoning when the cause is proved by the effect. Crabb.

term used in a method of reasoning when the cause is proved by the effect. Crabb.

A-FòS'TILL,\* n. A marginal note to a book. Brands.

A-FòS'TIL, (a-PòS's) n. [dπόστολικ, Gr.] Literally, a person sent by another:—appropriately, one of the Twelve deputed by Christ.

A-FòS'TLE-SHIP, (a-PòS's]-shYp) n. The office of an apos-

A-POS'TO-LATE, n. Apostleship; office of an apostle. Killıngbeck.

impleck.

AP-OS-TÖL'<sub>IC</sub>, a. Relating to or taught by the aposAP-OS-TÖL'<sub>I-CAL</sub>, ties; existing in the time of the apostles. — Apostolic fathers, the writers of the Christian church, who lived in the apostolic age, or were, in any part of their lives, contemporary with the apostles.

AP-OS-TÖL'<sub>I-CAL-LY</sub>, ad. In the manner of the apostles.

AP-OS-TÖL'<sub>I-CAL-NESS</sub>, n. Quality of being apostolical.

AP-OS-TÖL'<sub>I-CAL-NESS</sub>, n. The quality of being apostolical.

J. Morrason, [E.]

J. Morison. [R.] A-POS-TO-LYC'I-TY,\* n. (Theol.) The quality of being apostolical. Faber.

AP-08-TÖL/108, n. pl. A sect of itinerant Anabaptists.
Fulke

Full:

A.PÖS'TRO-PHE, n. [dποστροφή, Gr.] (Rhet.) A figure of speech by which the orator or writer suddenly changes his discourse, and addresses, in the second person, some person or thing present or absent.—(Gram.) The mark (') showing that a word is contracted, or the sign of the recesses it is seen. possessive case.

AP-OS-TRÖPH'IC, a. Relating to an apostrophe.

A-PÖS'TRQ-PHÏZE, v. a. [1. APOSTROPHIZED; pp. APOSTRO-PHIZING, APOSTROPHIZED.] To address by an apostrophe.

AP'OS-TÜME, n. See Aposteme. †A-PÖT'E-LESM,\* n. The event of a disease; the casting of a nativity. Ash.

AP-O-THE OA, n. [apotheca, L.] An apothecary's shop. Sir W. Petty.—(Ancient Arch.) A storehouse for oil, wine, Rrande

&c. Brande.

A-PōTH-F-CA-RY, n. A keeper of a medicine shop; a dispenser of medicines; a compounder of medicines.

AP-O-THE-CP-MK,\* n.; pl. AP-O-THE-CP-A. (Bot.) The shield or mass of reproductive matter in a lichen. P. Cyc.

XP'O-THEGM, (By'o-thŏm) n. A sententious or remarkable saying of some distinguished person; a valuable maxim. Walton. — Originally and properly written apophthogm;

rauon. — Originally and property written apopting m; now commonly apothegm.

XP-Q-THEG-MXT'J-CAL, a. Relating to an apothegm.

XP-Q-THEG'MA-TIST, n. One who deals in apothegms.

AP-O-THEG'MA-TIST, n. One who deals in apotnegms. Pops.

AP-O-THEG'MA-TIZE, v. n. To utter apothegms. Paley.

AP-O-THEG'MA-TIZE, v. n. To utter apothegms. Paley.

AP-O-THEG'Sis, [ap-o-the'0-esis, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. ap-o-the-0-sis, to about the poles; defication.

AP-O-THE'O-SIZE, \* v. a. To delfy. Month. Rev. [R.]

A-POTH'Z-SIZE, \* v. a. To delfy. Month. Rev. [R.]

A-POTH'Z-SIZE, \* v. a. To delfy. Month. Rev. [R.]

A-POTH'Z-SIZE, \* v. a. To delfy. Month. Rev. [R.]

A-POTH'Z-SIZE, \* v. a. To delfy. Month. Rev. [R.]

A-POTH'Z-SIZE, \* v. a. To delfy. Month. Rev. [R.]

A-POTH'Z-SIZE, \* v. a. To delfy. Month. Rev. [R.]

A-POTH'Z-SIZE, \* v. a. To delfy. Month. Rev. [R.]

A-POTH'Z-SIZE, \* v. a. To delfy. Month. Rev. [R.]

A-POTH'Z-SIZE, \* v. a. To delfy. Month. Rev. [R.]

A-POTH'Z-SIZE, \* v. a. To delfy. Month. Rev. [R.]

A-POTH'Z-ME, R. [dnorthuo. Gr.] (Math.) The remainder of or difference between two incommensurable quantities. — (Mus.) The part remaining of an entire tone after a great

(Mus.) The part remaining of an entire tone after a great tone has been taken from it.

tone has been taken from it.

AP'O-ZEM, n. [dré and ζίω, Gr.] (Med.) A decoction from herbs. Wissman.

AP-O-ZEM'-CAL, a. Like a decoction. Whitaker.

†AP-PAIR', v. a. To impair. Sir T. Elyot.

†AP-PAIR', v. n. To degenerate. Morahiy of Every Man.

XP-PALA'-CHI-AN, a. Denoting a chain of mountains in the United States, called also the Allegham mountains.

the United States, Called also the Milegramy mountains. P. Cyc.
AF-FALL', v. a. [appalir, Fr.] [t appalled; pp. appalled ind, appalled.] To frighten; to terrify; to depress.
AF-FAL', v. n. [palled, L.] To be dismayed. Lydgate.
AF-FAL'MENT, n. Impression of fear. Bacon.

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XPPA-NAGE, n. [espanagium, low L.] (Leso) Lands set apart by princes for the maintenance of their younger children. Bean.

2P-PA-RA'TUS, n.; pl. XP-PA-RA'TUS, or XP-PA-RA'TUS-ES. [L.] Furniture, instruments, or means for the acomplishment of some purpose or business; equipage. (37 Murray, Smart, and some other grammarians, regard apparatus as both singular and plural; but the regular plural form is sometimes used; as, "critical apparatus-as." P. Cuc.

es." P. Cyc.
AP-PXR'EL, a. [appareil, Fr.] Dress; vesture; external habiliments.

biliments.
AP-PAR'EL, v. a. [i. APPARELLED; pp. APPARELLING, APPARELLED.] To dress; to clothe; to deck.
†AP-PAR'ENCE, n. [Fr.] Appearance. Caesses.
†AP-PAR'ENCE, a. Such as appears to the eye; plain; indubitable, seeming; visible, open; evident; certain; not
presumptive.— The hear appearent is the immediate heir to
the crown, in distinction from the hear presumptive.— Apparent time, true time, or the time or hour as indicated by
the sun's passage over the meridian:— opposed to mean
time.

time.

AP-PAR'ENT, n. For heir apparent. Skak.

AP-PAR'ENT-Ly, ad. Evidently; seemingly. Skak.

AP-PAR'ENT-KESS, n. The quality of being apparent.

AP-PAR'ITTION, (ap-pe-rish'un) n. Appearance; vasibility; the thing appearing; a preternatural appearance; a ghost; a spectre.—(Astron.) The visibility of some luminary, appearance of the constitution of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of opposed to occultation.

P-PXR'|-TOR, s. [appare, L.] (Law) Formerly, an officer of any court of judicature, now, the messenger of an ecclesiastical court.

† AP-PAY', v. a. [appayer, old Fr.] To satisfy; to content.

† \P-PEACH', v. a. [apescher, old Fr.] To accuse; to impeach. Spenser.

† AP-PEACH'ER, n. An accuser. Sherwood.

APPEALED. To transfer a cause from one to another; to refer to another or superior judge or tribunal, to call another as witness.

AP-PEAL', v. a. [† To charge with a crime. Shak.] To transfer to another.

AP-PEAL', w. A removal of a cause from an inferior court to a superior court, or to a superior tribunal; a call upon

The control of a cause from an interior court to a superior court, or to a superior trounal; a call upon a witness; an accusation: — a criminal prosecution.

AP-PEAL'ANT, (ap-pël'sni) m. Appealer; appellant. Shak.

P-PEAL'ER, m. One who appeals: [f An accusor. Foz.]

AP-PEAR', n. m. [appareo, L.] L. APPEARED, pp. APPEARING, APPEARI', n. M. [appareo, L.]

AP-PEAR', n. Appearance. Fletcher.

AP-PEAR', n. Appearance. Fletcher.

AP-PEAR'ANCE, n. The act of appearing; that which appears or is visible; mien; air; semblance; not reality; pretence; show; apparition; probability.

AP-PEAR'ER, m. One who appears. Brown.

AP-PEAR'A-BLE, a. That may be appeased; reconcilable.

AP-PEAR', n. The act of appearing. Speaser.

AP-PEAR', n. The act of appearing. Speaser.

AP-PEAR', n. To calm; to quiet; to pacify; to reconcile; to still.

AP-PEAR', m. Act of appearing. Hayward.

oncile; to still.

AP-PEASE'MENT, m. Act of appeasing. Hayward.

AP-PEASE'MENT, m. One who appeases or pacifies.

AP-PEAS'VE, m. One who appeases or pacifies.

AP-PEL'ANCY, m. Appeal; capability of appeal. [R.]

AP-PEL'LANCY, m. Appeal appeals; a person or party
by whom an appeal is made:—opposed to respondent.

AP-PEL'LANT, a. Appealing. Const. and Canons Eccl.

AP-PEL'LATE, a. (Law) Relating to appeals; as, "appellate
jurnsdiction." Blackstone. Created on appeal Burke.

XP-PEL-LA'TION, m. The name by which any thing is
called; title.

called; title. AP-PEL/LA-TIVE, m. AP-PEL'LA-TIVE, R. A common name, as opposed to a proper one; an appellation; a title. AP-PEL'LA-TIVE, a. (Green.) Common; usual; applied to name:—opposed to proper. Bp. Bull.
AP-PEL'LA-TIVE-LY, ad. In the manner of nouns appellative.

AP-PEL'LA-TIVE-NESS,\* n. Quality of being appellative.

AP-PEL'LA-TO-EY, a. That contains an appeal. .fy-

AP-PEL'LA-TO-EY, a. That contains an appeal. dyigfs. [R.]. [kp-c]-E', S. W. P. Ja. Sm.; sp-p5l's, E.] a.
AP-PEL-LEE', In-call in a cause on which an appeal has been
made, who is not the appellant.
AP-PEL'LOR, or AP-PEL-LOR', [sp-p6l'lor, Ja. K. Sm.;
ip-p6l'lor', Wb.] a. (Low) One who makes an appeal; an
appellant. Whishaw. 37 When appellor and appelles are
used in opposition to each other, they are commonly accented on the last syllable.

AP'PEN-AGE,\* s. (Low) A child's part or portion. Tomlies See APPARAGE

AP-PEND', v. a. [appendo, L.] [t. APPENDED; pp. APPEND-ING, APPENDED.] To hang to; to add to something. AP-PEND'AGE, m. Something added, attached to, or an-

nexed.

†AP-PEND'ANCE, m. Something annexed. Bp. Hall.

†AP-PEND'ANT, a. Hanging to; belonging to, annexed.

AP-PEND'ANT, a. Hanging to; belonging to, annexed.

AP-PEND'ANT, m. An accidental or adventitious part. Hala.

(Law) An inheritance belonging to another inheritance.

†AP-PEND'EN-CY, m. That which is annexed. Spelman.

†AP-PEND'EN-CY, m. That which is annexed. Spelman.

†AP-PEND-I-CA'TION, m. Appendage. Hale.

AP-PEN'DI-CLE,\* m. A small appendage. Smart.

AP-PEN'DI-C', LATE,\* a. (Bob.) Having some kind of appendages. P. Oyc.

AP-PEN'DIX, m.; pl. AP-PEN'DI-CES, or AP-PEN'DIX-ES.

Something appended; an adjunct or concomitant; a supplement to a literary work.

AP-PEN'SE',\* a. Being hung up, as a hat on a pin. Loudon.

†AP-PEN-CEIVE', v. m. [appercever, Fr.] To perceive.

Chaucer.

Chancer.
XP-PER-CEIV'ING, n. Perception. Chancer.
KP-PER-CEP'TION, n. That degree of perception which reflects upon itself, consciousness. Reid.
AP-PER'IL, n. Danger. Shak.

[AP-PER'IL, n. Dunger. Smar. XP-PER-TAIN', v. n. [appartenir, Fr.] [i. APPERTAINED; pp. APPERTAINING, APPERTAINED.] To belong to us of right or by nature, to relate to. 

[XP-PER-TAIN'MENT, n. That which appertains. Shak. AP-PER'TE-NANCE, n. An adjunct. Brown. See Appura

AP-PER'TE-NANCE, v. a. To have as an adjunct. Carew. AP-PER'TI-NENT, a. Belonging to. Shak.

[AP-PER'TI-NENT, a. Belonging to. Snak.
AP'PE-TENCE, } n. Any thing pertaining. Shak.
AP'PE-TENCE, } n. [appetence, old Fr.] Carnal desire; seuAP'PE-TENT, s. [appetens, L.] Very desirous. Sir G. Buck.
AP'PE-TENT, s. (appetens, L.) Very desirous. Sir G. Buck.
AP-PE-TI-BIL'1-TY, n. Quality of being desirable. Bram-"

AP'PE-TI-BLB, a. [appetibilis, L.] Desirable. Brown.
AP'PE-TITE, n. [appetibilis, L.] Natural desire, desire of
sensual pleasure, relish for food; keenness of stomach, AP'PE-TITE, v. a. To desire. Ser T. Elyot.

AP-PE-TI"TION, (ap-pe-tish'un) n. [appetitio, L.] Desire. Hammond.

Hammond.

†AP-PE-TI-TIOUS, a. Paintable; desirable Todd.

†AP-PE-TI-TIOUS, a. That desires. Hale.

AP'PE-TI-ZE,\* v. a. To create an appetite. Sir W. Scott. [R.]

AP'PE-TI-ZER,\* n. He or that which upp tizes. Byron.

AP'PI-AN,\* a. Relating to Applius, denoting a way from ancient Rome to Brundusium. Ency.

AP-PLAUD', v. a. [applaudo, L.] [i. APPLAUDED; pp. AP-PLAUDING, APPLAUDED] To praise by clapping the hand; to praise highly: to extol.

to praise highly; to extol.

AP-PLAUD'EB, n. One who applauds. Burton.

AP-PLAUSE', n. Act of applauding, a shout of approbation;

loud praise; encomium.

AP-PLAU'sive, a. Applauding. Ser R. Fansham.

AP'PLE, (äp'pl) n. The fruit of the apple-tree; the pupil of

the eye

AP'PLE, (äp'pl) v. z. To form like an apple. Marshall. AP'PLE-DUMP-LING,\* z. A dumpling made of apples. Child

AP'PLE-GRAFT, n. A scion or graft of an apple-tree. APPLE-GRAFT, m. A scion or grait of an apple-tree. APPLE-HAR-VEST, m. The time of gathering apples. APPLE-JÖHN, n. See John-Affle. APPLE-PÎLE,\* n. A pie made of apples. Ash. APPLE-SÂUCE, m. Sauce made of apples. Parks. APPLE-TART, n. A tart made of apples. Shak. XPPLE-TREE, n. A tree which produces apples. XPPLE-WO-MAN, (-wûm-un) n. A woman who sells apples.

AP'PLE-WO-MAN, (-wum-un) n. A woman who sells applies.

XP'PLE-Y'ABLE, n. An orchard.

AP-PLI'A-BLE, a. That may be applied. Hooker.

AP-PLI'A-BLE, a. Act of applying; application. Shak.

AP-PLI-CA-BLE, n. That may be applied is suitable.

XP'PLI-CA-BLE, n. That may be applied: suitable.

XP'PLI-CA-BLE-NESS, n. Fitness to be applied. Boyle.

AP'PLI-CA-BLE, ad. So as to be properly applied.

XP'PLI-CANT, n. One who applies; a petitioner.

XP'PLI-CANT, n. One who applies; a petitioner.

XP'PLI-CANT, n. One who applies; a petitioner.

KP'PLI-CATE, n. An ordinate in conic sections; that which is applied.

ARP-PLI-CATE, v. a. To apply to. Pearson.

AP-PLI-CA'TION, n. Act of applying; state of being applied solicitation; enteraty; assidity; industry; intense study AP'PLI-CA-TIVE, a. That applies. Brankall.

AP'PLI-CA-TO-EP,-LY, ad. With application. Bp. Wikina.

AP'PLI-CA-TO-EY, a. Including application. Bp. Wikina.

AP'PLI-CA-TO-EY, a. Including application. Bp. Wikina.

AP'PLI-CD-TY, ad. In a manner which may be applied.

AP-PLI'EE, n. One who applies. Montagu.

[AP-PLI'EE, n. Application. Marston.

AP-PLF', v. a. [esplice, L.] [4 AFPLIED; pp. APPLYING, APPLIED.] To put to; to lay upon; to use; to have recourse to; to address to; to suit to; to devote; to busy.
AP-PLF', v. n. To suit; to agree; to fit.
APPCGGIATURA,\* (ap-pd]-q-td're) n. [it.] (Afus.) A note of embellishment or expression. P. Cyc.
AP-PÖINT', v. a. [appenter. Fr.] [i. AFPCINTED; pp. APPCINTING, AFPCINTED.] To fix; to estite; to establish by authority or decree; to furnish; to equip; to direct.
AP-PÖINT', v. n. To decree. 2 Sam. xvi.
AP-PÖINT', b. E.; \*a. That may be appointed. Knowles.
AP-PÖINT', D., \*p. a. Bettled; established; equipped; furnished.

nished.

AP-PÓINT'ED,\* p. a. Settled; established; equipped; furnished.
AP PÖINT-ES!,\* n. One who receives an appointment; a foot-seldier. Sect.
AP-PÖINT'ER, n. One who appoints. Gregory.
AP-PÖINT'MENT, n. Act of appointing; state of being appointed; stipulation; decree; direction; order; equipment, an allowance paid.
† P-PÖRT'ER, n. (apporter, Fr.] A bringer in. Hale.
AP-PÖR'TION, v. a. [apportionner, Fr.] [1. APPORTIONED; pp. APPORTIONING, ARPORTIONED.] To set out or divide in just proportions; to distribute.
† P-PÖR'TION-ATE-NESS, n. Just proportion. Hammond.
AP-RÖR'TION-ATE-NESS, n. Just proportion. Cotgrave.
AP-PÖR'TION-ATE-NESS, n. Just proportions. Cotgrave.
AP-PÖR'TION-MENT, n. Act of apportioning; that which is apportioned; act of dividing a rent, &cc., into parts.
† AP-PÖSE', v. a. [apposer, Fr.; appono, L.] To put questions to; to apply; to pose. Bacon.
AP'PO-SITE-LY, (Ap'O-ZITA) A. Proper; suitable; well applied.
AP'PO-SITE-LY, (Ap'O-ZITA) a. Proper; fit, suitable; well applied.
AP'PO-SITE-NESS, n. Fitness; suitableness. Hale.
AP-POS'TIVE, a. Applicable. Knatchbull. [R.]
AP-POS'TIVE, a. Applicable. Knatchbull. [R.]
AP-POS'TIVE, a. Applicable. Knatchbull. [R.]
AP-POS'TIVE, a. Applicable. Knatchbull. [R.]
AP-POS'TIVE, a. Applicable. Appraising. 
AP-PS'I-TIVE, a. Applicable. Knatchell. [R.]
AP-PRÄISE', (ap-präz') v. a. [pretium, L., apprecier, Fr.] [i.
APPRAISED; pp. APPRAISING, APPRAISED.] To set a price
upon; to estimate the value of; to value. Blackstone.
307 This word is commonly pronounced, and often written, apprize; and it was formerly so written by good
English authors, as Lord Bacon, Bp. Hall, &c. Dr. Webster spells it apprize; but the English dictionaries uniformly have greater; though Todd 25 retries the word formly have appraise; though Todd, after giving the word appraisement, adds, "Formerly and rightly, apprixement." P-PRÄISE'MENT, n. Act of appraising; valuation. Black-

AP-PRĀIS'ER, n. One who sets a price, or appraises. † XP-PRE-CĀ'TION, n. [apprecer, L.] Earnest prayer. Bp.

tAP'PRE-CA-TQ-RY, a. Praying or wishing any good. Bp. Hall.

Hall.
AP-PRE'CI-A-BLE,\* (3p-pre'she-a-bl) a. Capable of being appreciated or valued. Walker.
AP-PRE'CI-ATE, (3p-pre'she-at) v. a. [apprecier, Fr.] [t. APPRECIATED, pp. APPRECIATER, APPRECIATED.] To estimate justly; to value.
AP-PRE-HEND', v. a. [apprecead, L.] [t. APPREHENDED; pp. APPREHENDING, APPREHENDED.] To lay hold on by authority; to seize in order for trial; to conceive by the nind, to think on with fear.
AP-PRE-HEND', v. z. To think; to suppose; to imagine. Atterbury.

AP-PRE-HEND', v. n. 10 came, we represe, where Microbury.
AP-PRE-HEN'SI-BLE, a. That may be apprehended.
AP-PRE-HEN'SI-BLE, a. That may be apprehended.
AP-PRE-HEN'SI-ON, n. Act of apprehending; seizure for trial; conception; fear; suspicion.
AP-PRE-HEN'SIVE-LY, a. Quick to understand; fearful.
AP-PRE-HEN'SIVE-LY, a. In an apprehensive manner.
AP-PRE-HEN'SIVE-NESS, n. The being apprehensive.
AP-PRE-HEN'SIVE-NESS, n. The being apprehensive.
AP-PRE-M'TICE, (sp-pren'tis) n. [apprenti, Fr.] A person hound by indenture, for a certain time, to perform services for a master, receiving in return instruction in his trade or occupation. occupation.

TO A MESSEN, receiving in return instruction in its trace or occupation.

AP-PREN'TICE, v. a. [i apprentice; pp. apprenticing, apprenticen.] To bind or put out as an apprentice.

AP-PREN'TICE-FEE,\* n. A pecuniary sum paid to the master of an apprentice. Blackstone.

[AP-PREN'TICE-HOOD, (-hdd) n. Apprenticeship. Stak.

AP-PREN'TICE-SHIP, n. The state or term of being an apprentice. Digby.

[AP-PREN'TISAGE, n. Apprenticeship. Bacon.

AP-PRIZE', v. a. [appris, Fr.] [i apprentice, pp. apprenting, APPRIZE', v. a. To set a price upon it o appraise. Bp. Hall.

[AP-PRIZE'MENT,\* n. Act of apprizing; valuation; appraisement. Bacon. See Apprentice and Apprenticent. Bacon. See Apprentice and Apprenticent. Bacon. See Apprentice and Apprenticent. Bacon. See Apprentice Bp. Hall.

AP-PRIZE'E,\* n. One who apprizes. Bp. Hall.

AP-PRIZE'E,\* n. One who apprizes. Bp. Hall.

AP-PRIZE'E,\* pp. APPROACHING, APPROACHED ] To draw or come near; to approximate.

AP-PRÔACH', v. a. To bring or come near to. Temple. AP-PRÔACH', w. Act of drawing near; access.—(Fort.) A trench or covered way by which a fortress may be ap

proceed.
AP-PRÖACH'\$-BLE, c. Accessible. Johnson.
AP-PRÖACH'\$E, n. One who approaches. Sack.
AP-PRÖACH'[NG,\* p. c. Coming near to; approximating.
AP-PRÖACH'\ZES,\* c. That cannot be approached. Ste-

AP-PRÖAGH'IESS,\* a. That cannot be approached. Stators.

(AP-PROAGH'MERT, n. Act of coming near. Brown.

AF'PRO BATE, a. [approved, L.] [† Approved. Sir T. Elyot.]

(Social Law) Approved; accepted. Tomlins.

KP'PRO-BATE,\* v. a. To try; to allow; to commend; to approve. "The cause of this battle every man did allow and approbate." Hall, Howry VII.

This word, once in use in England, has long been distured. It is, however, used by the American clergy as a sort of technical term, in the sense of to license, or to give approbation to preach. Pickering.

KP-PRO-BA'TION, n. The act of approving; state of being approved; commendation; support.

KP'PRO-BA-TIVE, [kp'pro-bā-tiv, K. Sm. R. Wb. Todd; sp-pro'ba-tiv, Ja.] a. Approving. Cotgrava.

KP'PRO-BA-TOR, n. [L.] One who approves. Evelyn. [R.]

KP'PRO-BA-TOR, n. [L.] One who approves. Evelyn. [R.]

KP'PRO-BA-TOR, n. [L.] One who approves. Evelyn. [R.]

AP-PROMPY', v. a. To excite; to quicken. Bacen.

†AP-PROMPY', v. a. To excite; to quicken. Bacen.

†AP-PROMPY', v. a. To excite; to quicken. Bacen.

†AP-PROPI'R'Q-A'EXT, v. a. (approper, L.) To hasten. Bailey.

†AP-PROPIN'Qu'A'EX, v. n. (appropringud, L.) To draw nigh unto. Bailey.

unto. Bailey.
[XP-PRO-PIN-QUI'TION, n. Act of approaching. Bp. Hall.
[XP-PRO-PIN-QUI'TION, n. Act of approach. Budi-

†AP-PRO-PIN-QUA'TION, m. Act or approaching. Bp. Hadi.
AP-PRO-PINQUE', (Sep-pro-Pink') v. a. To approach. Hudibras. [A ludicrous word.]
AP-PRÖ'PRI-ABLE, a. That may be appropriated.
AP-PRÖ'PRI-ABLE, v. a. [approprio, low L.] [L. APPROFILATED; pp. APPROFILATING, APPROFILATIO.] To consign to
some use; to set apart; to take as one's own.—(Law) To

some use; to set apart; to take as one's own.—(Low) to alienate a benefice.

AP-PRÖ/PRI-ATE, a. Peculiar; fit; adapted to; suitable. †AP-PRÖ/PRI-ATE, r. Peculiarity. Boyle.
AP-PRÖ/PRI-ATE-T, ad. In an appropriate manner.
AP-PRÖ/PRI-ATE-TESS, n. Quality of being appropriate.
AP-PRÖ-PRI-ATION, n. Act of appropriating; any tining appropriated; consignment.—(Law) A severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the use of some religious house, or deen and chanter, histopric, or college, Cowel.

dean and chapter, bishopric, or college. Covel.

AP-PRÖ'PRI-A-TVE,\* a. Making appropriation. Ec. Rev.

AP-PRÖ'PRI-Ä-TOR, n. One who appropriates.—(Liw) One possessed of an appropriate benefice. Aylife.

XP-PRO-PRI'E-TA-RY, n. A lay possessor of the profits of a benefice. Surface.

benefice. Speiman.

AP-PRÔV'A-BLE, a. Meriting approbation; laudable.

AP-PRÔV'A-BLE-NESS,\* m. State of being approvable. Browne.

Browne.
AP-PRÔV'AL, n. Approbation; commendation. Temple.
†AP-PRÔV'ANCE, n. Approbation. Spenser.
AP-PRÔVE', v. a. [approbe, L.; approver, Fr.] [i. AF-PRÔVE', v. a. [approbe, L.; approver, Fr.] [i. AF-PRÔVE', pp. AFPROVING, AFPROVED] TO like; to express liking to; to commend; to make worthy.—(Los) To increase the profits of; to improve.
AP-PRÔVE'D, \*(approbation. Hayward.]—(Los) Improvement; profits of lands. Blackstone.
AP-PRÔVE'R, n. One who approves.—(Los) One who, being

-PRÔV'ER, n. One who approves. - (Law) One who, being

n--rover, n. one who approves.—(Loss) One who, being indicted, confesses the fact, and accuses his accomplices. AP-PRÔV', NG,\* p. a. Affording approbation; justifying. †AP-PRÔX', MANT, a. Approaching. Sir E. Dering. AP-PRÔX', MATE, a. [ad and prozimus, L.] Near to; approaching. Broome.

AP-PROXI-MATE, a. [as and proximits, L.] Near to; approaching. Browns.
AP-PRÖXI-MATE, v. a. [i. Approximated; pp. Approximation, approximation.] To cause to come near, to bring near. Barrow.
AP-PRÖXI-MATE, v. a. To come near. Burks.
AP-PRÖXI-MATE, v., a.d. By approximation. Sharpe.
AP-PRÖXI-MATELY,\* ad. By approximating; a drawing near; approach.—(Math.) A continual approach, nearer still, and nearer, to the quantity sought, but not expected to be found; an approach to equality.
AP-PRÖXI-MA-TIVE,\* a. Near to; approaching. Ed. Rev.
AP-PRÖXI-MA-TIVE,\* a. Near to; approximation. Wm. Jacob.
AP-PRÖXI-MA-TIVE,\* b. W. J. E. F. J.a.; ap-poils\*, P. E. Sm.
R. Wb.] n. [appulous, L.] The act of striking against.—
(Astron.) The approach of two luminaries to a conjunction.
AP-PUL'SIVE,\* a. Striking against. Smart.
AP-PUL'SIVE-LY,\* ad. In an appulsive manner. Dr. Allen.
AP-PUR'TE-NANCE, n. [appartenance, Fr.] (Law) That which appertains; something belonging; an adjunct.

AP-PUR'TE-NANT, a. (Law) Joined to. Blackstone. †AP'RI-CATE, v. n. [apricor, L.] To bank in the sun. Rey. †A-PEIG'I-TY, n. Sunshine. Bailey.

A'RAB, or AB'AB, [ā'rab, K. Ash; ar'ab, Earnshaw.] n. A native of Arabia. A PRICOT, s. A stone fruit resembling a peach.
A'PRIL, s. [Apriles, L.] The fourth month of the year.
A'PRIL-FOOL, s. One imposed upon on the first of April. R'A-BESQUE, (ár'a-bēsk) a. [arabseque, Fr.] Relating to the Arabs, and applied to fancy ornaments of foliage, plants, &c. Hay.

X'PR]L-F&&L-DAY, n. The first day of April.

A PRI-O'RI.\* [L.] (Logic) From the former:—a term used in a method of reasoning when the effect is proved by the prants, &c.

Ri'A-BEQUE, (Ri'a-bösk) n. [† The Arabic language.

Guthrie.] A capricious or heterogeneous species of ornament or flower-work. P. Cyc.

A-R'S-B-AN, a. Relating to Arabia. Sir T. Herbert.

A-R'S-AN, a. Relating to Arabia; nn Arab. Isaaak xiii.

Ri'A-BIO, a. Relating to Arabia; Arabian.

KR'A-BIO, a. Relating to Arabia. Yarabian.

A-RB'S-CAL, a. Arabian; Arabic. Shelton.

A-RB'S-CAL, a. Arabian; Arabic. Shelton.

A-RB'S-CAL, a. Arabian; Arabic. Shelton. cause. Campbell.

Xi PRON, (ā'purn) [ā'purn, W. P. J. F. K.; ā'prun, S. E. Ja.;
ā'prun; — ā'purn, colloqually, Sm.] n. A cloth hung before, to keep the other dress clean; a cover worn over the lap in a chaise; the fit skin covering the belly of a goose; a piece of lead covering the touchhole of a great sun. cause. Campbell. gun.

A'PRONED, (ā'purnd) a. Wearing an apron. Pope.

A'PRON-MAN, (ā'purn-man) ». A workman; an artificer. bort.

Re'A-Birn,\* n. (Chem.) The principle which forms the base
of all gums. Francis.

RE'A-Birn,\* n. An Arabic word, phrase, or idiom. Ash.

RE'A-Birn,\* n. An eversed in Arabic literature. Russles.

RE'A-BLE, a. [erabih, L.] Fit for the plough or tilinge.

AR'A-Bry, n. The country of Arabia. Milton. [Poetical.]

A-RA'CEOUS,\* (s-Ta'shus) a. (Bot.) Noting a genus of acrid
endogens. Brands.

A-RAEH,\* n. See Arrach. ||A'PRON-STRING,\* (a'purn-string) a. The string of an apron. Sarage.

A.P.RO.POS', (ap-ro-pol') ad. [à propes, Fr.] Opportunely.

A.P.RO.POS', (ap-ro-pol') ad. [à propes, Fr.] Opportunely.

A.P.SIS, z. [d\u03c4\u03c4; Gr.] pl. A.P'S.F.D.Es, or A.P'S.E.S. (Astron.)

Two points of the orbit of a planet, at the greatest and least distance from the sun and the earth; a concave wall endogens. Brands.

A.R.EH',\* n. See Arrach.

A.R.ZeH',\* n. The earth-nut; a kind of pulse. P. Cyc.

A.R.ZeH'N,-DA,\* n. pl. (Ent.) A class of small animals, including spiders, mites, and scorpions. P. Cyc.

A.R.ZeH'N,-DAN,\* n. (Ent.) One of the urachnids; a spider.—(Geol.) A fossil spider or scorpion. Buckland.

A.R.ZeH'NÖID,\* n. (Anat.) A tunic of the vivrous humor of the eye; a thin, transpurent membrane between the pia mater and dura mater. Brands.

A.R.ZeH'NÖID,\* a. (Anat. & Bot.) Relating to an arachnoid; resembling a suider's web. P. Cuc. or niche.
APT, a. [aptus, L.] Fit; having a tendency to; inclined to; ready; quick; qualified for.

| APT, v. a. [apto, L.] To suit; to adapt; to fit. B. Jonson.
| APT'APLE, a. Accommodable. Skerwood.
| APTATE, v. a. To make fit. Bailey.
| APTATE, w. An insect. Smart. See APTERAN.
| APTATE, A., \*\*. pl. (Ent.) A class of wingless insects. Crabb.
| See APTERA, \*\*. pl. (Ent.) A class of wingless insects. or niche. See AFTERAN.

AP'TE-RAL,\* a. (Arch.) Not having wings or columns. P. noid; resembling a spider's web. P. Cyc.

AR-ACH-NOI'DES, n. pl. [ἀράχνη and είδος, Gr.] (Anat.) Cyc. AP'TE-RAN,\* n. (Ent.) One of a class of insects without APTERAN,\* n. (Ent.) One of a class of insects without wings. Brands.

APTERAN,\* n. (Ornik). A large bird of New Zealand, almost destitute of wings, and valued for its feathers. Shaw. APTEROS,\* a. Fitted to; apteral; not having wings or membranous expansions. Krby.

APTEROS,\* a. Fit.] Fittees; tendency; disposition. [APTI-TODE, n. [Fr.] Fittees; tendency; disposition. [APTI-TODE, n. [Fr.] Fittees; tendency; disposition. [APTI-TODE, NAL-LY,\* ad. Suitably, ifily. Baxter. APTI-Y, ad. Properly; pertinently, readily, acutely. APTI-NESS, n. Fitness: suitableness; disposition to any thing; quickness of apprehension; tendency, aptitude. APTI-NESS, n. [a and πτωσι; Gr.] (Gram.) A noun not declined with cases.

APTO-NESS, n. [L.] The martinet; a constellation. Crabb. AP-Y-REY-Y. n. (Med.) Intermission of a fever. Crabb. AP-Y-REX-Y. n. (Med.) Intermission of a fever. Crabb. AP-Y-ROSS, n. [L.] Water:—almost Anglicized, in some compounds, as aqua-voita.

API-Y-ROSS, n. [L.] Water:—almost Anglicized, in some compounds, as aqua-voita.

API-Y-ROSS, n. [L.] Nitric acid.

API-Y-REY-POR-TIS, [a'kwa-Gr'its, S. P. Ja. K. Sm.; kk-wa-for'its, W. J. F. R.] n. [L.] Nitric acid.

API-Y-RE-POR-TIS, [a'kwa-Gr'its, S. P. Ja. K. Sm.; kk-wa-for'its, W. J. F. R.] n. [L.] Nitric acid.

API-Y-RE-POR-TIS, [a'kwa-Gr'its, S. P. Ja K. Sm.; kk-wa-for'its, M. J. F. R.] n. [L.] Nitric acid.

API-Y-RE-POR-TIS, [a'kwa-Gr'its, S. P. Ja K. Sm.; kk-wa-for'its, N. J. F. R.] n. [L.] Nitric acid.

API-Y-RE-POR-TIS, [a'kwa-Gr'its, S. P. Ja K. Sm.; kk-wa-for'its, N. J. F. R.] n. [L.] Nitric acid.

API-Y-RE-POR-TIS, [a'kwa-Gr'its, S. P. Ja K. Sm.; kk-wa-for'its, N. J. F. R.] n. [L.] Nitric acid.

API-Y-RE-POR-TIS, [a'kwa-Gr'its, S. P. Ja K. Sm.; kk-wa-for'its, S. P. Ja K. Sm.; kk See ARACHNOID. Wings. Brands. AR-AEH-NÖL'O-Gist, \*n. One versed in arachnology. Kirhy. AR-AEH-NÖL'O-Gy, \*n. The science of the arachnida. Kirby.

ARAIONEE, (ar-ān'yā) n. [Fr.] A spider.—(Fort.) A branch, return, or gallery of a mine. Bailey.

†A-RĀISE', (a-tāz') v. a. To raise. Shak.

KR-A-MĀ'AN,\* a. Relating to Aram, or the Chaldees. P.

AR-A-NĒ'DAN,\* n. (Ent.) A species of spider. Kirby.

AR-Ā-NĒ'DAN,\* a. [aranea, L.] Resembling a cobweb.

A-RĀ'NĒ-OÜS, a. [aranea, L.] Resembling a cobweb.

A-RĀN'GŌ,\* n. A species of bead made of rough cornelian.

MCAlloch. Kirby. Mc Culloch. A-RĀ'TION, n. [aratio, L.] Act of ploughing. Covoley. [R.] †AR'A-TO-RY, a. That contributes to tillage. Bailey. Ā-RĀ'U-CĀ'RI-A,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of gigantic firs. P †Ar'A-TO-RY, a. That contributes to tillage. Bailey.
A-RAU-GA'RI-A,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of gigantic firs. P
Cyc.
Ar'BA-List, n. A crossbow. Camden. See Arcubalist.
Ar'Ba-List-RR, n. A crossbow-man. Speed. [R.]
Ar'Bi-TER, n. [L.] One appointed to decide a point in dispute; an arbitrator; a judge.
†Ar'Bi-TER, n. a. To judge. Helos.
Ar'Bi-TER, n. [Ar'bi-stra-bi) a. Arbitrary; depending upon the will; determinable. Bp. Hall.
†Ar'Bi-TERA-EL-Y, ad. In an arbitrary manner.
Ar-Bi-TERA-EI-Y, ad. In an arbitrary manner.
Ar'Bi-TERA-EI-Y, ad. In an arbitrary manner.
Ar'Bi-TERA-EI-V, ad. Albitrarily. Glanvule.
Ar'Bi-TERA'El-OUS-LY, ad. Albitrarily. Glanvule.
Ar'Bi-TERA'ER, n. a. Gound by no rule or law; depending on the will; despotic; absolute; voluntary.
Ar'Bi-TERATE, n. a. To give judgment. South.
Ar'Bi-TERATE, n. Act of arbitrating.—(Law) The in vestigation and determination of a cause by an unofficial person, or by persons mutually chosen by the contending parties, arbitrament.
Ar-Bi-TERA'TION, R. a. (Law) A solemn obligation to submit to an award. Blackstone.
Ar'Bi-TERA-TO, n. An umpire; a judge.—(Law) A person chosen by parties at variance to determine a matter Bryant.
-QUAT'I-CAL, a. Same as aquatic. Evelyn. A-quixTi-Cal., a. Same as aquata. Evolyn.

†AQ'uA-Tint, a. Inhabiting the water. Browns.

†A'QUA-Tint,\* n. Same as aqua-santa. Brands.

†A'QUA-Tint,\* n. [L. § Il.] A species of engraving resembling in effect a drawing la India ink. P. Cyc.

†A'QUA-TOF-FA'NA,\* n. A poisonous fluid. P. Cyc.

†A'QUA-VFTE, n. [L.] Brandy, or spirit of wine. Shak.

AQ'UZ-DÜCT, [ak'we-dikt, W.J. F. Ja. Sm. R.; k'kwe-dikt,

S. P. K.] n. [aquaductus, L.] An artificial channel for
water. AR'BI-TRA-TOR, n. An umpire; a judge.—(Law) A person chosen by parties at variance to determine a matter water.

A-QUE-TY, n. Wateriness. B. Jonson.

A'QUE-OUS, (&'kwe-us) a. Containing water; watery.

A'QUE-OUS-TRESS, n. Quality of being squeous.

A'QUI-ONE, a. Having the form of water. Kirby.

A'QUI-LA,\* (kk'we-ls) n. [L.] pl. AQUILA. An eagle; a constellation. Orabl.

A-QUI-LE F. A,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of plants; the columbine. P. Cyc.

A'QUIL-LINE, (kk'we-line or kk'we-line fibb'we-line fib. in dispute. AR-BI-TRA'TRIX, n. A female judge. Sherwood. AR-BIT'RE-MENT, n. Decision, determination; award. See ARPITRAMENT. AR'BI-TREES, n. A female arbiter. Milton.
AR'BOR, n. [arbor, L., a tree.] A place covered with branches of trees; a bower:—the axis or spindle on une. F. Cyc.

AQ'UI-LINE, (kk'wo-lin, or kk'wo-lin) [kk'wo-lin, S. J. F.

Ja, kk'wo-lin, W. P. Sm.; kk'wo-lin, or kk'wo-lin, K.]

a, [aquiluns, L.] Resembling an eagle; hooked, as an engle's beak. which a wheel turns.

†AR'BO-RA-RY, a. Belonging to a tree. Balley.

†AR'BO-RA-TOR, w. A planter of trees. Evelyn. AR'BORED,\* (W'byrd) a. Furnished with an arbor. Pellek. AR-BO'BR-OBS, a. Belonging to or growing on trees. AR-BO-RES'CENT, a. Growing like a tree; dendritic. Es-Aq'vi-Lön, (ák'we-lön) n. [aquile, L.] The north wind. †A-QUÖSE', (2-kwös') a. [aqua, L.] Watery. Bailey. A-QUÖs':-TY, (2-kwös'ç-tç) n. Wateriness. Bailey. A. R. stands for anno regm; that is, the year of the reign. eign. AR'RO-RÈT, n. [arbor, L.] A small tree or shrub. Milson. AR-BO-RÈ'TUM,\* n. [L.] pl. L. AR-BO-RÈ'TA; Eng. Ar-

A, E, I, S, C, T, long: X, E, I, S, C, Y, short; 4, \$, \$, 1, \$, \$, \$, soscure.—Farz, Far, Fart, Fall; Heir, Hürf

BO-BE'TUMS. A place where trees grow; a plantation of trees or shrubs. Loudon.

\*\*AR-BO-BI-OLLT'U-RAL,\*\* a. Relating to trees. Howell.

\*\*RENBO-BI-OULT'U-RAL,\*\* a. Relating to arboriculture. Loudon.

\*\*RENBO-BI-OULT'U-RAL,\*\* a. Relating to arboriculture. Loudon.

\*\*RENBO-BI-OULT'U-RAL,\*\* a. Relating to arboriculture. Loudon.

R-BO-R-CULT'URE, \* s. The art of cultivating trees and

RE-BO-RI-CULT'U-RIST,\* s. One who practises arboriculture. Loudon

ture. Louden.

REBOE-18T, n. One who makes trees his study. Howell.

REBOE-18T, n. One who makes trees. Milton.

REBOE-VINE, n. A species of bind-weed.

REBOE-VINE, n. A species of bind-weed.

REBOE-VINE, n. L. | Gob. An evergreen tree. Crabb.

REBOE-CLE, (RI'bus-al) n. [arbuscula, L.] A little tree or shrub.

AR-BÜS'TIVE,\* a. Covered with shrubs. Smart.

AR-BUS TUM, \* n. [L.] An orchard, hopyard, or vineyard. Crabb.

AR'BUTE, n. [arbutus, L.] A genus of evergreen trees; the strawberry-tree

strawberry-tree.

AR.BÜTPE-N, a. Belating to the arbute. Evelyn.

ARC, m. [arcus, L., arc, Fr.] A segment of a circle; any part of a curve line; an arch.

ARCA, m. (Zool.) A Linnean genus of vermes. Brande.

AR-CADE', m. [Fr.] (Arch.) A series of arches crowned with a roof or ceiling, with a walk or passage underneath; a small arch within a building.

ARCADENT & Furnished with an arcade. P. Mag.

a smar arch within a bunding.
AR-CAP'ED,\* a. Furnished with an arcade. P. Mag.
AR-CAP'DI-AN, a. Relating to Arcadia. Milton.
AR'CA-DY, n. The country of Arcadia. Milton.
PAR-CANE, a. [arcanus, L.] Secret, mysterious. Bp.
Borkeley

AR-CA'NUM, n. [L.] pl. AR-CA'NA. A secret; particularly,

a secret tecipe or reinedy. Sugl.

A.B.-CLS'THI-DA,\* n. (Bot.) A small cone whose scales become succulent, and form a deshy ball. Brands.

ARCH, n. (arcus, L., arc, Fr.) pl. ARCH/ES. Part of a circle or ellipse, an arc; a concave or hollow structure supported by the pure surper.

cle or ellipse, an arc; a concave or hollow structure sup-ported by its own curve; the sky, or vault of heaven.

KRCH, v. a. [1. ARCHED; pp. ARCHING, ARCHED.] To form or shape as an arch; to build arches, to form into arches.

KRCH, a. [1pyos, Gr.] Chief; of the first class. Shak. Wag-gish, mirthful, shrowd. Swoft.

KRCH, in composition, signifies chief, or of the first class; as, archangel, archbishop.

KRCH-A-BOM-I-NA'TION,\* n. A chief abomination. E. Ev-

AR-CHE-OG'RA-PHY,\* n. A writing or treatise on antiqui-

ty. Lines. XR-CHE-O-LÖ'GI-AN,\* n. An archwologist. J. Murray. XR-CHE-O-LÖ'GI-AN,\* n. An archwology. J. Murray. XR-CHE-O-LÖ'GI-O-LL'\* a. Relating to archwology. Ash. XR-CHE-ÖL'O-GIST,\* n. One versed in archwology. Sea-

XR.CH M-OL'O-OY, n. [doyaros and hoyos, Gr.] Learning in, or knowledge of, ancient things, a discourse on antiquity; antiquities.

AR-CHA 10, a. Old; ancient; gone or growing out of use.

Damson

AR-CHÂ'I-CAL.\* a. Same as archaic. Hunter. AR'EHA-ISM, n. [iρχαισμός, Gr.] An ancient phrase or id-

AR(HA-18M, m. | 4ρχαισμος, Gr. ] Am ancient phrase of section. Watts.

ARCH-ĀN'ĢĒL, m. One of the highest order of angels:—a plant called dead nettle.

ARCH-A-γ-ĢĒL'[α. a. Belonging to archangels. Milton.

ARCH-A-PON'TLE, (arch-a-pōs'sl) n. Chief apostle. Trapp.

ARCH-B-ĀR'CH]-TĒCT, m. The highest architect. Sylvester.

ARCH-B-ĀR'CON, (arch-bō'kn) n. Chief place of prospect.

ARCH-B-ĀR'CON, (arch-bō'kn) n. Chief place of prospect.

ARCH-B-ĀR'CON, carch-bō'kn) service containing several dioces.\*a, a bishop of the first class, who superintends the conduct of other bishops. his suffragans; a met-

tends the conduct of other bishops, his suffragans; a metropolitan. ARCH-BISH OP-RIC, n. The state, jurisdiction, or province

of an archbishop.

of an archbishop.

Arch-Botch're, a. Chief mender. [Ironical.] Bp. Curbet. Arch-Byr-Foon', a. The chief buffoon. Scott. Arch-Byr-Foon', a. The chief buffoon. Scott. Arch-Build'er, (arch-bild'er) a. Chief builder. Harmar. Arch-Butl'ler, a. The chief. butler:—formerly an officer of the German empire. Ash.

Arch-Chim'ber-Lain, a. Formerly a high officer of the German empire. Ash.

Arch-Chin'cel-Lor, a. A great officer, who formerly presided over the secretaries of a court. Ash.

Arch-Chint'er, a. The chief chanter.

Arch-Ehem'ic, a. Of the highest chemic power. Milton. Arch-Con-Spir', -Tor, a. A principal conspirator. Manadrell.

ARCH-CRIT'IC, n. The chief critic. Tr. of Beccalini.

RRCH-DEA'CON, (Urch-de'kn) n. [archidiaconus, L.] A substitute for a bishop, or one who supplies the bishop's place

ARCH-DEA/CON-RY, (Arch-de/kn-re) z. The office, jurisdic-tion, or residence of an archdescon. ARCH-DEA/CON-SHIP, z. The office of an archdescon.

Mag. XRCH-DI-VINE', R. A principal theologian. Buston ARCH-DRO'1D, \* n. The chief of the Druids. Ash. Palanging to an archduke. Gut.

XECH-DUCAL, a. Belonging to an archduke. Guthric. XECH-DUCH'ESS, m. The wife of an archduke; the daughter of the emperor of Austria.

ARCH-DUCH'Y,\* n. The territory of an archduke or archduchess. Butter.

duchess. Butler.

RECH-DÜKE', n. A title given to some sovereign princes, as of Austria. Carese.

RECH-DÜKE'DOM, n. The territory of an archduke.

RECH-DÜ, (Erch'ed, or Ercht) [Erch'ed, S. W. Ja. E.; Ercht, Sm. K.] a. Having the form of an arch. Shak.

ET This word is collequially pronounced arch.

RECH-EN'E-MY, n. A chief enemy. Milton.

RECH-ER, n. [archer, Fr.] One who shoots with a bow. Shak.

ARCH'ER-Ess, n. She that shoots with a bow. Funshews. ARCH'E-RY, n. The skill or practice of an archer; the use of the bow

of the bow.

RRCH'ES-COURT, (arch'ez-kōrt) n. An ecclesiastical court belonging to the archivshop of Canterbury, so called from Bow Church, or St. Mary-le-box, or de arcubus, in London, where it was anciently held.

RR-CHE-TYPAL, a. Original. Norris.

RR-CHE-TYPE, n. [archetypum, L.] The original of which any copy or resemblance is made.

RR-CHE-TYP'1-CAL,\* a. Relating to an archetype. War-burden.

\*\*ARCH-EUNUEH,\* n. The chief of the eunuchs. Ash. \*\*ARCH-EUNUEH,\* n. (Alchemy) According to Paracelsus, the primum mobile, or original principle in nature pervading

primum mobile, or original principle in nature pervading all things. Crabb.

Arch-fell'on, n. The chief of felons. Milton.

Arch-fell'on, chief priest. Ser T. Herbert.

Arch-flamen, n. Chief priest. Ser T. Herbert.

Arch-flamen, n. Chief priest. Ser T. Herbert.

Arch-flamen, n. The principal flatterer. Bacon.

Arch-fold'ser, n. The principal of chief friend. Arbuthnot

Arch-fold'ser-or, n. The chief governor.

Arch-felf's-sy, n. The greatest heresy. Buller.

Arch-her's-cric, n. Chief heretic. Pearson.

Arch-fle's-or, in. A great bytocrite. Fuller.

ARCH-HEM'S-TIC, n. Uniet nerette. Pearson.
ARCH-HEM'O-CRITT, n. A great hypecrite. Fuller
AR-E-HI'A-TER, [gr-K1'g-tyr, K. Toud, Manader, Rr-kg-K'ter,
Ash, Crabb). n. [garchatre, Fr.] A clinef physician, or a
physician to a sovereign.
AR'E-HI-CAL, a. [doxiros, Gr.] Chief; primary. Hallywell.
AR-E-HI-DI-XC'O-NAL, a. Belonging to an archdeacon. Wot-

ton.

RR-EHI-E-PIS'CO-PA-CY, n. The state of an archibishop.

RR-EHI-E-PIS'CO-PAL, (Ar-ke-e-pis'ko-pai) a. [archiepuscopus, L.] Belonging to an archibishop. Be Hall.

RR-EHI-E-PIS'CO-PATE,\* n. The office or jurisdiction of

AR-EH-E-FIS'CO-FATE,\* n. The office of jurisdiction of an archbishop; an archbishopric. Ck. Ob. AR-CHIG'RA-PHER,\* n. The head secretary. Dr. Black. AR'CHIL\*, or XR'EHIL\*, [archil, Sm.; àr'kil, Wb., àr'chil, or isr'kil, K.] n. A species of lichen, a violet-red paste used in dyeing; orchil. Ure. XR-EH-LO-G'EH-AN, \* n. Relating to Archilochus, or a kind of verse named from him. Crabb. XR-EH-MX'DEITE, n. A Syriac word for monk or abbot. Crabb.

ARCH'ING,\* p. a. Having the form of an arch; vaulted. Popc.

AR-EHI-PE-LXG'IC,\* a. Relating to an archipelago. Ed.

Keep.
Keep.
Keep.
R.-EHI-PEL'A-GŌ,\* [är-ke-pēl'g-gō, W. J. E. F. K. Sm.;
ārch-e-pēl'g-gō, Earnshaze.
n. A sea which abounds in small islands; the modern name of the Ægear Sea. P. Cys.
KR'EHI-TECT, n. [archisectus, L.] A professor of the art of building, a chief or master builder; a contriver or

AR-CHI-TEC'TIVE, a. Used in architecture. Derham.
AR-CHI-TEC-TÖN'IC, a. Skilled in architecture. Boyle.
†AR-CHI-TEC-TÖN'I-CAL, n. That which forms or builds any thing. Fotherby.

AR-CHI-TEC-TON'I-CAL', a. Relating to architecture.

AR/CHI-TEC-TOR, s. A builder. Austin.

AR/OHI-TEC-TRESS, n. She who builds. Wotten.

† AR-β-HI-TEC-TRESS, m. She who builds. Wotton.

AR-β-HI-TECT-V-RAL, a. Relating to architecture. Warton.

AR-β-HI-TECT-V-RAL, a. Relating to architecture. Warton.

AR-β-HI-TECT-VE, m. [dp/k], Gr., and trabs.

AR-β-HI-TRAYE, m. [dp/k], Gr., and trabs.

Lale (Arch.) The chief beam, or that part of a column which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature.

entablature.

AR-OHIVAL,\* a. Relating to archives. Gent. Mag.

AR-OHIVAL,\* a. Relating to archives, Fr.] pl. ARFHIVES,

[ar'kivz, S. W. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; kr'kevz, J.; kr'chevz,

or ar'kevz, P.] A repository of ancient or public records

of a state or community; the records themselves: — rarely used in the singular.

RE'EH-Vist,\* \*\*. A keeper of archives. Ress's Cyc.

AR'SHI-VÖLT,\* n. (Arch.) The ornamented band of mouldings round the voussoirs or arch stones of an arch, which terminates horizontally upon the impost. Brande. ARCH'LIKE, a. Built like an arch. Young.

ARCH'LÜTE,\* n. (Mus.) A large lute, or double-stringed theorbo, formerly used by the Italians for bass. P. Cyc.

theoreo, formerly used by the hands for bass. r. Cys. RROHL's, 4d. Shrewdily; jocosely. There. RECH-MA-G-1"(σιΑΝ, (Rrch-ma-Jish'an)», Chief magician. RROH-MA-G-1"(σιΑΝ, (Rrch-ma-Jish'an)», Chief magician. RRCH'NESS, π. Shrewdness; sly humor. Dr. Warton. AR/SHON, π. [Σρχων, Gr.] The chief magistrate of ancient Athens.

AR'SHON, s. [47\conv. Cr.] The office of archon. Mittord.
ARCH-PAS'TOR, s. "The office of archon. Mittord.
ARCH-PAS'TOR, s. "The Shepherd and Bishop of our souls." Barrow.
ARCH-PIL/LAR, s. The main pillar. Harmar.
ARCH-PO-XT, s. The principal poet by repute. Pope.
ARCH-PO-1-T!'CIAN, (Arch-pol-4-Vah'an) s. Chief politician.

ARCH-PREL'ATE, s. Chief prelate. Hooker. ARCH-PRES'SY-TER, s. Chief presbyter. Aylife. ARCH-PRES'EY-TER-Y, s. The absolute dominion of pres

ARCH-PRES'HY-TER-Y, M. Ine associate dominion of pres-bytery. Milton.

ARCH-PRIEST', (&rch-prēst') m. Chief priestes. Holdsworth.

ARCH-PRIEST'ESS, \* m. A chief priestess. Holdsworth.

ARCH-PRIMATE, m. The primate over other primates; as
the archbishop of Canterbury over the archbishop of York.

the archbishop of Canterbury over the archbishop of York.

RECH-PROPM'ET, n. Chief prophet. Wardon.

RECH-PROTM'ES-TANT, n. A principal Protestant.

RECH-PROTM'ES-TANT, n. A principal Protestant.

RECH-BEB'EL, n. A principal rebel. Milton.

RECH-BEB'EL, n. A principal rebel. Milton.

RECH-BEB'E, n. A principal or chief saint. Drayton.

RECH-BEB'E, n. A principal or chief saint. Drayton.

RECH-BEB'E, n. A stone forming an arch. Lyell.

RECH-BEBL'TOR, n. A distinguished trautor. Hakevill.

RECH-TREAS'UR-ER, (arch-trezh'ur-er) n. High treasurer

Grathric.

ARCH-TY'RANT, M. The principal tyrant. Bp. Hall

ARCH-VIL'LAIN, a. An extraordinary villain. Shak.
ARCH-VIL'LAIN-y, a. Great villany. Beaum. & Fl.
ARCH-WAY,\* a. An entrance or passage under an arch. Twoeddell.

I wedgett. RECH-WIFE', n. A wife of a person of high rank. Chaucer. RECH-WIFE, ad. In the form of an arch. Aptife. RECH-WORE, C-würk) n. Formation of arches. Jodrell. ARCH'Y, a. Resembling or having arches; arching. Todd.

[R.] Bow-bearing. Bailey. KR'CO-GRENH, R. Continuent for drawing a circular are without the use of a central point. France.

KRC-TA'TION, R. [arcto, L.] Confinement; constipation.

Bailey.

a. [arcticus, L.] Northern; lying under the Arc-Bear.— Arctic carcle, one of the less circles, 23; de-ARC'TIC. grees from the north pole, and forming the southern limit of the frigid zone.

RRC-TO-STAPH'Y-LÖS,\*n. (Bot.) A genus of plants. P. Cyc. ARC-TO'RVS,\*n. [L.] (Astron.) A star of the first magnitude. Crabs.

nitude. Crabb.

RI'CU-A-TILE, a. Bent; inflected. Bailey.

AR'CU-A-TILE, a. Bent; inflected. Bailey.

RE-CU-A-TILE, a. Bent; inflected. Bailey.

RE-CU-A-TILE, a. Bent; inflected. Bailey.

KR'CU-A-TILE, a. The curvature of an arch. Bailey.

RR'CU-B-A-LiBr, a. The curvature of an arch. Bailey.

RR'CU-B-LiBr, a. Greubalizid, L.] A crossbow; an engine to throw stones.

RE-CU-BA-LiB'TER, [är-ku-bāl'is-ter, S. W. P.; är'ku-bāl-is-ter, J.a.; är-ku-bā-lis'ter, E. Sm. Wb.] n. A crossbow-man.

p=vvv, va.; ar-ky-de-lif'tor, K. Sm. Wb.] n. A crossbow-man.

ARD [Sax.] signifies natural disposition; as, "Goddard," a divine temper; "Researd," a sincere temper; "Bernard," filial affection. Gibon.

dir'DE-A,\*a. [L.] (Ornith.) The heron; a genus of birds.

P. Ope.

Ak'DE-A,\*a. [L.] (Ornith.) The heron; a genus of birds.

P. Ope.

Ak'DE-A,\*a. [ardene, L.] Having ardor; hot; burning; fery; vehement; eager.

Ak'DENT.-LY, ad. In an ardent manner; eagerly.

Ak'DENT-LY, ad. In an ardent manner; eagerly.

Ak'DENT-LY, a. Height; difficulty. Beiley.

Ak'DU-OUS-LY,\*a. The quality of being ardent. Sherwood.

Ak'DU-OUS-LY,\*a. Height; difficulty. Beiley.

Ak'DU-OUS-LY,\*a. I Lofty; hard to climb or execute; difficult.

Ak'DU-OUS-LY,\*a. In an arduces manner. Shark.

ARE. [L.] R. F. P. J. J. J. A. S. Sm. Wb.] The indicative mode, present tense, plural number, of the verb to-bs.

See Br...

ARE. (Sri') [11.] (Mus.) A la mi re, one of the eight notes

A-RE, (I-ra') [lt.] (Mus.) A la mi re, one of the eight notes of the scale. Shak.

of the scale. Stat.

I'RR-4, m. [L.] pl. I'RR-45. The surface or superficial content; any open or flat surface contained between any

†A-READ', or A-REED', v. c. To advise; to direct. Spensor &-RE'CA,\* n. (Bot.) The betel-nut tree; a species of paim

P. Cyc.
A-REEK', ad. In a reeking condition. Swift.
A-REEK', ad. In a reeking condition. Swift.
A-R-FXO'TION, s. [artfacte, L.] Act of growing dry

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ARE-FF, v. a. To dry. Bacon. [R.] A-RE'NA, n. [L., sand.] pl. L. A-RE'NÆ. Eng A-RE'NAS. A space covered with sand for the exhibition of combais. as in an amphitheatre; level ground or space, as for combatants

AR-E-NA'CEOUS, (ar-e-na'shus) a. Sandy. Browns. AR-E-NA'RI-OUS,\* a. Relating to or partaking of sand. Loudon

ÄR-E-NÄ'TION, m. A sort of dry sand bath. Bailey. Δ-REN'DA-LITE,\* n. (Mm.) Another name for epidote.

AR'ENG,\* n. (Bot.) One of the palms that produce sago.

P. CyG.
A. R.P.N.-LYT'; C, \* a. Relating to sandstone. Smart.
A.R.P.NOSE', a. Sandy. Bailey. [R.]
†A.REN', LOUS, a. Full of sand; gravelly. Bailey.
A.RE'o-L4, \* [s-16'o-ls, K. dsh, Brande, Maunder; it'o-0-ls
Crabb; it-o-0'ls, \* M.b.] n. [L.] (Anat.) The colored circle
which surrounds the nipple of the breast. Crabb.

A-RE'O-LAR,\* a. Relating to or like an areola. Lawrence. À-RE'O-LÀTE,\* a. Having small spaces or areolations. Brande.

XR-E-Q-LA'TION,\* n. A small space bounded by something

R.E.-U.LA'TIVA; The State space of different in color, texture, &c. Brande.
-RE-OM'E-TER, n. [aréomère, Fr.] An instrument to measure the density or specific gravity of liquids or

fluids.

A-RE-OM'S-TRY,\* \*\*. The art of measuring the specific gravity of fluids. Francis.

A-RE-OP'A-GIST,\* \*\*. A member of the Areopagus. P. Mag. A-RE-OP'A-GITZ,\* \*\*. A judge in the court of Areopagus.

A-RE-OP-A-GIT'[C,\* a. Relating to the Areopagus. Knowles.

A-RE-OP'A-GUS,\* \*\*. [\*Aρετόπαγος, Gr.] The highest court of judicature at ancient Athens, held on Mars' Hill.

[\*A-RE-OT'[C,\* a. Efficacious in opening the porce. Balley.

\*A-RE-OT'[C,\* a.\* \*\* L.]. (Bat.) A cenus of judins. a flower.

AR-E-THÜ 8A,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants, a flower. Ed. Encyc.

† XB-E-TÖL'O-GY, n. [dρετή and λέγω, Gr.] The doctrine of virtue; a discourse concerning virtue. Dict.

REF-WED'SON-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A species of hornblende.

AR'GAL, n. Hard lees or tartar in wine vessels. Bailey. †XR'GAL,\* ad. A corruption of the Latin ergo; therefore.

Shak.

R'GAND,\* a. Applied to a large kind of lamp, (so named from its inventor,) having a circular wick so constructed as to admit a greater quantity of air to the flame than can be done in the common way. P. Cyc.

R.F.R.\*MO'NE,\* n. [Gr.] (Bot.) A small genus of poppies P. Cyc.

REGENT, n. [argentum, L.] (Her.) One of the metals employed in blazonry; white or silver color in conts of arms

R'GENT. a. Made of silver: bright like silver. Millon.

proyect in mazonry; with consider color in coats of arms RFGENT, a. Made of silver; bright like silver. Milton. AR-GENTAL,\* a. Consisting of silver. Cleaveland. AR-GENTATE,\* n. (Chem.). A combination of argentic acid with some other substance. Brande. XR-GENTAITION, n. An overlaying with silver. Ballow [p. 1]

[R.]

tey. [E.] AR GENT-HÖRNED, (är'jent-hörnd) a. Silver-horned. AR-GEN'TJC,\* a. Relating to or obtained from silver. Ure. AR-GEN-TIFER-OUS,\* a. Producing silver. Maunder. [XR'GEN-TINE, [är'jen-tin, Ja. K. Wb.; är'jen-tin, Sn.; är-jen'tin, Ask.] a. Belating to or like silver; sounding like

silver.

silver.

||XR'GEN-TINE,\* n. (Min.) Nacreous carbonate of lime, so called from its silvery lustre. Brands.

|XR'GEN-TRY, n. Materials of silver. Howell.

|XR'GIL, n. | argilla, L. | (Min.) Potter's clay; argillaceous earth; alumina. [clayey.

| RE-GIL-LA'CEOUS, (N-Jji-la'shus) a. Containing clay; carth; alumina.

Re-GIL-LACEOUS, (Rr-Jil-IE/shus) a. Containing clay;

RR-GIL-LIF/ER-OUS,\* a. Producing clay. Smart.

RR-GIL-LIF/ER-OUS,\* a. (Min.) A species of clay-slate. Crabb.

RR-GIL-LIF/IC,\* a. Relating to arglitic. Smart.

AR-GIL-LIF/IC,\* a. Relating to arglitic. Smart.

AR-GIL-LIF/IC,\* a. Relating to arglitic. Smart.

AR-GIL/LQ-AR-R-NACCEOUS,\* (-shus) a. Containing clay and smand. De la Beobs.

AR-GIL/LQ-CAI-CA/RE-OUS,\* a. Containing clay and lime.

XR'GIL-LO-CXL'CITE,\* n. (Min.) A species of calcareous

AB-GIL'LO-FER-RU'GIN-OUS, \* a. Containing clay and iron. De la Becke.

AE'QIL-LQ-MU'RITE,\* n. Magnesia obtained from salt.

Anousce.

A. GLI/LOUS, [sr-jil'us, S. W. P. Ja. E.; ar'jil-ds, Sm.] a.

Consisting of clay. Brown.

A. Go., The ship in which Jason sailed to Colchis in search of the golden fleece; a ship; a constellation. Mitford.

Rr'GÖL,\* s. Tartar of wine; an acidulous, concrete salt, which is deposited by wine, and used by dyers as a mordant. P. Cyc.

LE'GO-NAUT,\* s. One of the companions of Jason, in the ship Argo, in the voyage to Colchis. Mittord. A shell-fish.

AR-GQ-NAU'T4,\* n. [L.] (Conch.) A genus of shell-fish.

Crass.

R.-GO-NAU'TIC.\* a. Belating to the Argonauts. Ency.

R. GO-SY, R. [Argo, the name of Jason's ship.] A largo merchant vessel; a carack. Skak.

R. GU-S-BLE, \* a. That may be argued; admitting argument. Ed. Rev.

ARGUE, (Argu) v. n. [argue, L.] [i. ARGUED; pp. ARGUING, ARGUED.] To use or apply arguments; to reason; to dispute. ARGUE, v. a. To prove by argument; to debate; to reason

GU-ER, s. One who argues.

KR'GU-FR, M. One who argues.
KR'GU-F',\*\* e. m. To import; to have weight as an argument.
Forby. [Provincial.] — v. a. To argue. [Vulgar.]
AR'GU-ING, m. A reasoning; argument.
KR'GU-MENT, m. A reason alleged; a syllogism; a reason; proof; a process of reasoning; a plea; the subject of any discourse; the contents of any work; a controversy; a disputation. — (Astron.) The angle or quantity on which a series of numbers in a table depends.
KR'GU-MENT, v. m. To reason; to discourse. Gover.
KR-GU-MENT, J. m. To reason; to discourse.
The MENT'A-BLE,\*a. Admitting of argument. Dr. Th. Chalmers. [R.]

AR-OU MEN' A-BLE, "A. Auniting of arguments. Dr. Ta. Chalmers. [R.]

XR-GU-MENT'AIT, a. Relating to arguments. Pope.

XR-GU-MENT'A'TION, m. A process of reasoning.

XR-GU-MENT'A-TIVE, a. Consisting of argument; reasoning.

XR-GU-MENT'A-TIVE-LY, ad. In an argumentative manner.

XR-GU-MENT'A-TIVE-NESS,\* n. State of being argumenta-

tive. Dr. Allen.

IIV. Dr. Juen.

XR'GU-MRT-IZE, v. n. To debate. Mannyngham.

AR'OUS,\* n. [L.] A watchful person, so named from the chied Argus, who had a hundred eyes. Smart.

XR'GUS-SHELL,\* n. (Conch.) A beautiful porcelain shell. 11.11

Hill.

AR-GUTE', a. [argutus, L.] Subtle; witty; shrill. Barrow.

R-GUTE'NESS, n. Wittiness; acuteness. Dryden.

N'R-A, n. [IL.] (Mus.) An air, song, or tune.

R'R-AN, n. One of the followers of Arius, who denied the equality of the Father and Son, but taught that Christ was the reacted forested hour.

was the greatest of created beings. X'R.-AN. a. Belonging to Arius or Arianism. Trapp.

X'R.-AN-1SM, z. The doctrines of Arius. Leslie.

X'R.-AN-1ZE, v. z. To admit the tenets of Arianism. Worth-

ington

A'R|-AN-IZE,\* v. a. To render conformable to Arianism. Ch. Ob.

AR', D. a. [aridus, L.] Dry; parched with heat.
AR', DXs, a. A kind of East Induataffeta. Ash.
A-RIO(1-TY, z. Dryness; want of moisture.
A'RI-Es, z. [L.] The Ram; the first vernal sign; one of

A'R.F.F., n. [L.] The Ram; the first vernal sign; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

† Kr'|-E-TATE, [\$r'e-e-tāt, S. P. K. Sm. Ash; s-ri'e-tāt, W. Johnson.] v. n. [areto, L.] To butt like a ram. Badey.

\*\*R-I-E-TĀ'TION, n. Act of butting; act of using the battering-ram; percussion. Bacon. [R.]

\*\*R-I-E-T'TA, n. [It.] (Mus.) A short air, song, or tune.

A-RIGHT', (a-rit') ad. Rightly; without fault.

\*\*Kr'|L.\*\*, n. [Bot.) A peculiar wrapper of some seeds. P. Cyc.

\*\*Kr'|L.\*\*, a. (Bot.) Relating to or formed like an aril.

Loudon.

In-I-OD'E-E,\* n. pl. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants. P. Cyc. AR-I-Q-LA'TIQN, n. [harolus, L.] Soothsaying. Browns. See HARIOLATION.

AR-J-O'SO, (Ar-e-o'so) [It.] (Mus.) In the style of an air;

AR-I-O'SO, (AI-Q-O'SO) [11.] (Name.) AN INCOME.
gryly.

(-Rise', v. n. [i. Arobe; pp. Arising, Arisen.] To mount upward; to get up; to come into view; to ascend; to rise; to revive from death; to proceed from.

G-RIS'TA,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) The beard or awn of grasses or of corn. P. Oyo.

AR'IS-TARCH,\* n. A good man in power. Sir W. Scott. A severe critic. Exosples.

[AR'IS-TARCH; n. [Aptoro; and dpxħ, Gr.] A body of good men in power. Harrington.

ARIS'TATE,\* a. (Bot.) Bearded, as the glumes of barley. London.

A-RIS'TATE, a. (Bot.) Bearded, as the glumes of barley. Loudon.

R-IS-TE'A, a. (Bot.) A genus of plants. Crabb.

R-IS-TE'A, a. (Bot.) A genus of plants. Crabb.

RE-IS-TOC'RA-OY, m. [dayrors and sparto, Gr.] A form of government which places the supreme power in the nobles or principal persons of a state or town; the noblity; gentry.

A-RIS'TO-ORAT, or AR'IS-TO-ORAT, [R-IS-Io-krit', W.P.; Kr'is-to-krit', Ja. Sm. R.; Kr'is-to-krit, or a-ris'to-krit, X.; Kr'is-to-krit, X.; Kr'is-to

AR-IS-TO-CRAT'I-CAL-LY, ed. In an aristocratical main

ner. XE-15-TO-CRXT'I-CAL-WESS, m. An aristocratical state. AR-15-TOO'RA-TIZE,\* v. c. To render aristocratic.

AR-IS-TÖO'RA-TEZE,\* v. a. To render aristocratic. egs. Rev. [R.]

†ÄR-IS-TÖO'RA-TY, n. Same as aristocracy. Burton.

g-RIS-TO-LO'SEI-A,\* n. (Bot.) A plant; the Virginia snakeroot. P. Cyc.

KR-IS-TO-FHAN'IO,\* a. Relating to Aristothenes. Beck.

KR-IS-TO-TE-LI-AN, n. A follower of Aristotle. Sandys.

ÄR-IS-TO-TE-LI-AN, n. A follower of Aristotle. Sandys.

AR-IS-TO-TE-LI-ANSIN,\* n. The doctrine or philosophy of Aristotle. Coloridge.

AR-IS-TO-TE-LI-ANSIN,\* a. The doctrine or with the coloridge.

AR-IS-TO-TE-LI-ANSIN,\* n. A follower of Aristotle. Warton.

AR-IS-TO-TE-LI-ANSIN,\* n. (B-rith'man-eq. S. W. Ja.; u.'(th-man-eq.)

A-B-19-12D-12O, a. Reparing to Armode. Waron. ABA-13-14-12D-12O, a. Reparing to Armode. Waron. β. W. Ja.; at'(th-mān-se, W.b.] n. [άριθμός and μαντεία, Gr.] n. Divination by numbers. Bailey.

A-RITH'MR-TIC, n. [άριθμός and μετρέω, Gr.] The science of numbers, or that part of mathematics which treats of the properties of numbers.

RITH-METILLAL A. Relating or according to antiboxic.

AR-ITH-MET'|-CAL, a. Relating or according to arithmetic. XR-ITH-MET'|-CAL-LY, ad. In an arithmetical manner. A-RITH-ME-Ti''CIAN, (8-Tith-me-tish'an) n. One versed in arithmetic.

arithmetic.

ARK, n. [arca, L.] A chest or close vessel; the repository of the israelitish covenant; a close, large vessel or ship; usually applied to that in which Noah and his family were preserved:—a large raft, or rudely-formed boat.

[U.S.]

[U. S.] XRM'ITE,\* a. Relating to the ark. Bryant. XRLES,\* n. pl. Earnest money given to servants. Jameson. XRM, n. [armus, L.] The limb which reaches from the hand to the shoulder; any thing formed like an arm; the bough ARM, n. [armus, L.] The limb which reaches from the hand to the shoulder; any thing formed like an arm; the bough of a tree; an inlet of water from the sea; power; might; a bow or weapon.—(ML). A branch of military service, as cavalry or artillery. See Arms.

RRM, e. a. [armo, L.] [i. armed; pp. arming, armed.] To furnish with arms or means of defence; to fortify; to provide against.

XRM, v. n. To take arms. Shak.

AR-MA/DA, n. [Sp.] A fleet; a naval or military armament; specially applied to a fleet sent by Spain against England in 1558.

AR-MA-DIL'LA, n. [Sp.] A small fleet; a squadron. An. AR-MA-DIL'LŌ, n.; pl. AR-MA-DIL'LŌS. [Sp.] (Zool.) A quadruped with a bony shell; a genus of mammals belonging to the order of edentate. P. Cyc.

XR'MA-MENT, n. [armamentum, L.] A force equipped for war, naval or military.

XR-MA-MENT'A-RY, n. An armory. Bailey.

XR'MA, n. A confection to restore appetite in horses.

Balley.

XR'MA-TÜRE, n. Armor, offensive weapons. Ray. A piece or pieces of soft iron used to connect the poles of a magnet. Francis. XRM'-CHAIR,\* n. An elbow-chair. See Armed-Chair. Todd

ARMED, (armd) p. a. Furnished with arms. — (Her.) Applied to heasts and birds when their teeth, horns, &c., are of a different color from the rest. XRMED'-CHAIR, (armd'char) n. A chair with arms; an el-

bow-chair.

AR-ME'NI-AN, a. Relating to Armenia. — Armenian bole, a kind of earth, used as an absorbent, from Armenia, and called also Bole Armeniac. — Armenian stone, a mineral, of a greenish-blue color, like the lapis lazuli, used as a purgative.

AR-ME'NI-AN,\* n. A native of Armenia. P. Cyc. †AR-MEN'TAL a. [armentalis, L.] Belonging to a herd of

cattle. Bailey.

cattle. Balley.

[Ar'MEN-TINE, [ar'men-tin, S. W.; ar-men'tin, Sm. Ash.]

a. Belonging to a herd of cattle. Balley.

[AR-MEN-TORE, a. Abounding with cattle. Balley.

[AR-MEN-TORE, a. Abounding with cattle. Balley.

[ARM'FOLL, n.; pl. Arm'fOLL, As much as the arm can hold.

[ARM'HOLL, n. The cavity under the shoulder; arm-put:—

a hole in a garment for the arm.

AR-MIF'ER-OUS, \* a. Bearing arms. Blount. [R.]

AR'MI-GER,\* n. [L.] An armor-bearer; a knight or an esquire. Crabb.

AR-MIC'ER-OUS, a. [armiger, L.] Bearing arms. Balley.

AR-MIC'LA,\* n. [L.] A bracelet for the wrist or arm. P.

Cve.

Cyc.

Cyc.

R. MIL-LA-RY, [is'me-la-re, S. W. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; ar-mil'a-re, F.] a. [armila, L.] Belonging to or resembling a bracelet. See Carillary.

R. MIL-LAT-ED, a. Having bracelets. Bailey.

R. Mill-LAT-ED, a. Having bracelets. Bailey.

R. Millos, m. pl. (Mast.) Cloths hung about the outside of the ship's upper works, fore and at, and before the cubbridge heads.

R. Milly M. (gr.min'yan) R. A follower of James Armin-

cuporage nears.

As-Min'i An, (ar-min'yan) s. A follower of James Arminius, who differed, on several points, from Calvinism Ar-min'i An, (ar-min'yan) a. Relating to Arminius.

As-Min'i An-lish, (ar-min'yan-izm) s. The system of doctrines of Arminius.

AR-MIP'O-TENCE, R. Power in war. Bailey. [R.] AR-MIP'O TENT, a. Powerful in arms. Shak. [R.] AR-MIS'O NANT,\* a. Rustling with armor. Ash. AR-Mis'O-NOUS, a. [armisonus, L.] Rustling with armor. Relloy.

Re'MB-Tice, a. [armistitium, L., armistics, Fr.] A cessation from arms; a suspension of hostilities; a truce.

REM'LESS, a Without an arm; without weapons.

ARM'LET, a. A little arm; armor for the arm; a bracelet.

AB-MCO'N|-AC, a. See AMMONIAC.

RE'MCO, B. Defensive arms. Shat.

RE'MCO-BEAR'EE, a. One who carries the armor of another. other.

REMORER, m. One who makes or fits with armor.

ARMORER, a. Belonging to the arms or warlike ensigns of a lamily; heraldic.

ARMORIC, a. Relating to Armorica; Armorican. Milton.

ARMORICAN, a. Relating to Armorica, or Basse Bretagne, now Brittany, in France. Warton.

KRMORIST, n. A person skilled in heraldry. Bailey.

ARMORIST, n. A person skilled in heraldry. Bailey.

ARMORY, m. [armarism, L.] A place in which arms and armor are kept; armor or arms; ensigns armorial. Spensor.—A manufactory of arms. U.S.

KRMO-ZEEN'. m. A thick, plain, black silk. W. Ency.

ARM'PIT, m. The hollow place or cavity under the arm or shoulder; axilla. ARM'PIT, n. The nonow place of value, and the shoulder; axiila.

ARMS, n. pl. [orma, L.] (the singular, orm, rarely used.)

Weapons of offence and defence; a state of war.—(Her.)

The ensigns armorial of a family.

ARM'-SEAPED,\* (-shapt) a. Shaped like an arm. Decan-ARM's'-REACH, (armz'rech) m. The extent of the stretch of the arm. of the arm.

\*\*E\*MY, \*\*\*I armée, Fr.] A collection of armed men under a general or military commander; a host; a great number. AR-MAT'TO, \*\*\*a. See Annorro.

\*\*R'NAUT'\*\* \*\*\*a. An artive of Albania; an Albanian. \*\*Murray. AR-NOT'TO, \*\*\*a. An inspissated extract from the fruit of the bize orcilena, used in dyeing silks, called also annotto.

\*\*A-ROTMT', \*\*ster\*\*. See Anovar.

\*\*A-ROTMT, \*\*\*a. I apωμα, Gr.] (Bot.) The principle of odor in plants; a pleasant odor; the spicy quality of a thing.

\*\*A-ROTMT, \*\*A. [Gr.] (Min.) A precious stone, in color and smell resembling myrth. Crabb.

\*\*R-O-MAT'IC, \*\*a. Containing aroma; spicy: fragrant. AR-O-MAT'[C, a. Containing aroma; spicy; fragrant.

AR-O-MAT'[-CAL, a. Spicy, fragrant; aromatic.

AR-O-MAT'[CS, m. pl. Fragrant spices and herbs; confects. IECIS.
AR-O-MAT-J-ZĀ/TION, m. The mingling of aromatic spices with any medicine. Holland. [B.]
[AR-O-MA-TIZE, or A-RŌ'MA-TIZE, [ar'o-ma-tiz, S. W. E. K. R.; a-rōm'a-tiz, P.; a-rō'ma-tiz, Ja. Sm.] v. a. [1. ARO-MATIZED] pp. AROMATIZING, AROMATIZED.] To seent with spices; to seent. Brown. MATIZED; pp. AROMATIZENG, AROMATIZED; To scent with spices; to scent. Brown.

[ARCO-MA-TI-ZER, A. He or that which aromatizes. A-ROMMA-TI-ZER, S. He or that which aromatic. Smart. A-ROMMA-TOUS, a. Containing aroma, aromatic. Smart. A-ROMMA-TOUS, a. Containing aroma, aromatic. Smart. A-ROMMA-TOUS, a. In a circle; on every side. A-ROMMA-, prep. About; encircling; near to. Dryden. A-ROMMA-, prep. About; encircling; near to. Dryden. A-ROMMA-, prep. About; pp. AROUSENG, AROUSED.] To wake from sleep; to excite; to raise up; to rouse. A-ROMMA-(9-76) ad. In a row; in order. Shak. A-ROMMA-(9-76) ad. In a row ARPENT, \* ("r'pang') n. [Fr.] A French acre. Ency.
AR'PEN-TA-TOR, \* n. (Law) A measurer or surveyor of land. Bowner.

AB'QUĀT-ĒD,\* a. Shaped like a bow; arcuste. E. James.

AB-QUĒ-BUS-ĀDĒ', (ār-kwe-bus-ād') n. [Fr.] (Mod.) An aromatic spirituous lotion applied to strains and bruises.

AB'QUĒ-BŪĒ, [ār'kwe-būš, S. W. P. J. F. J. A. K. R.; ixt'-kwe-būž, Sm.] n. A sort of hand gun used by infantry before the invention of the musket; a fusee.

AB-QUĒ-BŪS-IĒR', (ār kwe-būs-ār') n. A soldier armed with an arquebuse. Knolles.

AB'QUĒ-TĒR- n. (Mr.) A silver ampleam. Berkhim. with an arquebuse. Knolies.

Kn'QUE-ITE,\* a. (Min.) A silver amalgam. Borthior.

KR1, (Rr) a. A mark made by a flesh-wound; a cicatrice.

Raja. [Used in the north of England.]

† Mn'R. a. garka, or arra, L. ] A pledge. Anderson.

dR-RA-OZIOJ-A; (Kr-kkisho-a) n. (Bot.) A genus of umbelliferous plants. P. Cyc.

KR-RA-OZIN'NER,\* a. A native of Arracan. Euroshove.

AR-RACK', a. A plant. See Onact.

AR-RACK', a. A plant. See Onact.

AR-RACK', and in Tartary, from mare's milk.

AR-RACK'-PUNCH, a. A liquor containing arrack.

AR-RACK'-PUNCH, a. A liquor containing arrack.

AR-RACK'-RUNCH, a. sing. & pl. A native or natives of Arragon. Ed. Rev.

\*\*XE/RA-GON-ITE,\* a. (Min.) A species of carbonate of lime. Lyell.

AR-RAIGN', (gr-ren') v. a. [arraigner, Fr.] [i. arraigner; pp. arraigner of justice; to accuse.

AR-RAIGN'MENT, (gr-ren') ment of arraigning. (far-ren') ment of a court of arraigning. (far-ren') ment of a court of a co The ranking or setting forth of a jury or inquest, the body of jurors.

AR-RAY', (ay-rā')v. a. [i. arrayed; pp. arraying, arrayed.]

To put in order; to dress; to adorn; to deck, to set in order, as a jury.

AR-RAY', ER, (ar-rā'er) n. One who arrays; an officer who saw the soldiers duly appointed in their armor. Cowel.

AR-REAR', (ay-rā'') ad. [arraye, Fr.] Behind. Spenser.

AR-REAR', n. That which remains unpaid; the rear.

AR-REAR', AGE, n. A sum or part remaining to be paid after it has become due; arrear.

[AR-REAR', AGE, n. The same with arrear. Dict.

[AR-RECT', v. a. To raise up; to erect. Switton.

AR-RECT', a. [arrectus, L.] Erected; erect. Swift.

[AR-REN-TA'TION, n. [arrendare, low L.] (Law) The licensing of an owner of lands, in a forest, to enclose them. Bailey.

[AR-RECTION,\* n. The act of taking away. Bp. Hall. censing of an owner of lands, in a lorest, to enclose them. Bailey.

† AR-REP'TION, \* n. The act of taking away. Bp. Hall.

† KR-REP-TI'TIOUS, (&r-rep-tish'ys) a. [arreptus, L.] Snatched away; crept in privily, mad. Howell.

AR-REST', n. [arrester, Fr.] (Law) A seizure or apprehension, commonly for debt, under a legal process.— A mangy humor in a horse.

AR-REST', v. a. [a ARRESTED; pp. ARRESTING, ARRESTED.]

To stop; to stay, to obstruct.— (Law) To seize for debt under a legal process.

AR-REST'ER,\* or AR-REST'OR,\* n. One who arrests. Bouvier.

AR-REST'MENT,\* n. (Sootch Law) An arrest. Crabb.

† AR-RET', or a-To', so asjan; to allot. Spenser.

AR-RET', (sr-ret', or sr-ra',) [sr-rat', Ja. Sm.; sr-ra', P.; sr-rat', or sr-ra', K.] [Fr.] n. A decree; a decision of a sovereign court.

† AR-RET'TED, a. Arraigned; arrested. Concel.

\* ARRHEUMATIC.\*, & Made of one piece of leather without a seam: applied to a kind of shoe. Dr. Black.

\* ARRHEUMATIC.\*, & Larra-mat'(c) a. (Med.) Free from rheumatism. Dunglison. matism. Dunglison. †AR-RIDE', v. a. [arrideo, L.] To laugh at; to please well. B. Jonson.
AR-RIERE', (Br-tër') n. [Fr.] The last body of an army.
AR-RIERE'-BAN, n. A general proclamation of the king of
France. Sir H. Sheere.
AR-RIERE'-FIEF, n. A fee dependent on a superior one.
†AR-RIERE'-FIEF, n. A fief dependent on another. Ash.
AR-RIERE'-VAS'SAL, n. The vassal of a vassal. Treoux.
AR'RIS,\* n. (Arch.) The edge of two surfaces meeting each
other. or line of concourse of two planes. Brande. other, or line of concourse of two planes. Brande. †AR-RI'/SION, (ar-rizh'un) n. [arruno, L.] A smiling upon. AR-RI'VAL, a. Act of arriving; a coming to a place. AR-RIVE', v. n. [arriver, Fr.] [L. ARRIVED; pp. ARRIVING,
ARRIVED.] To come to any place; to reach any point; to ARIVED. To come to any place; to reach any point; to gain any thing; to happen.

†AR-RIVE!, v. a. To reach. Stak.

†AR-RIVE!, v. a. To reach. Stak.

†AR-RIVE!, v. a. To reach. Stak.

†AR-RIVE!, v. a. [So.] A Spanish weight of 25.36 lbs.; n

Portuguese weight of 32.38 lbs.; — A Spanish measure of
3.52 gallons, or 32 pints. P. Cyc.

†AR-RODE, v. a. [arrodo, L.] To gnaw or nibble. Bailey.

AR'RO-GANCE, n. Assumption of too much importance, haughtiness; insolence of bearing; presumption.

AR'RO-GANCE, N. Same as arrogance. Browne.

AR'RO-GANT, A. Possessed of arrogance; assuming too much; supercitious; haughty; proud.

AR'RO-GANT-LY, ad. In an arrogant manner. Drydon.

AR'RO-GANT-RESS, n. Arrogance. Bailey. [R.]

AR'RO-GANT-RESS, n. Arrogance. Bailey. [R.]

AR'RO-GANT-ROGATE, D' Colaim proudly or vainly; to sasume.

AB-RO-GA'TION, n. Act of arrogating; proud assumption.

Mors. (Civil Law) Adoption. Brawies.

AR'RO-GA-TIVE, a. Claiming in an unjust manner. Mors.

ART AB'RÔW, (ár'rō) n. A pointed weapon shot from a bow.
AB'ROW-GRISS, n. (Bot.) A plant having leaves resembling the head of an arrow. Crabb.
AB'ROW-HEAD, s. The head of an arrow:—a water
plant: its leaves resemble the head of an arrow.

plant: Its leaves resemble the nead of an allow.

Al'ROW-HEAD'ED's a. Wedge-shaped, or cuneiform; as

arrow-hadded characters or letters. P. Cyc.

Al'ROW-ROÔT,\* n. A root from which starch is made; a

farinaceous substance prepared from the roots of certain plants. P. Cvc.

AR'ROW-SHAPED,\* (-shapt) a. Shaped like an arrow.
J. E. Smith.

J. E. Smith.

AR'ROW-Y, (Kr'ro-e) a. Consisting of or like arrows.

JR-ROW-Y, (Kr'ro-e) a. Consisting of or like arrows.

JR-RO'RA,\* n. (Law) One day's work at the plough which the tenant was obliged to give his lord. Crabb.

KR'KHYTH-MY,\* s. Wint of rhythm. Beck.

KRSE, (Ars) n. The buttocks; the posteriors.

KRSE-FOOT, (Kr'sf'dt) n. A kind of water-fowl. Bailey.

KR'SE-NAL, n. [arcenale, It.] A magazine of military stores; a manufactory of military or naval engines.

AR-SE'NI-ATE,\* n. (Chem.) A neutral salt formed by the union of arsenic acid with a base. Crabb.

ARSENIC, (Ar'se-nik, or ars'nik) [Krs'nik, S. W. J. F. K.; Kr'se-nik, Ja. Sm.] n. [apotoliky.] A soft, brittle, peculiar metal, of a steel-gray color, which is a volent corrosive metal, of a steel-gray color, which is a violent corrosive

AR-SEN'IC,\* a. Relating to or containing arsenic. ous acid contains less oxygen than arsenic acid. P. Cyc.

ous acid contains less oxygen than areene acid. P. Cyc. AB.-SEN',-CAL, a. Containing or relating to arsenic. AR-SEN',-CATE,\*v. a. To combine with arsenic acid. Smart. AR-SEN',-COB,\*a. Containing arsenic. Brande. XR'SENITE,\*n. (Chem.) A neutral salt formed by the union of arsenious acid with a base. P. Cyc.

AR-SE-NÎ(U-RET,\* n. A combination of arsenic with a metallic or other base. Francis.

tanic or other base. Francis.

KRSE'SMART, n. A plant; polygonum, in botany.

AR'SJS,\* n. [Gr.] (Mus.) The raising of the hand, as applied to the beating of time; as thesis is the falling. Crabb.—(Rhet.) The portion of time employed in a stronger operation of force to produce a rhythm. Beck.

KR'SON, [Xr'sun, J.A. K. Sm.; Xr'sn, Wb.] n. [arson, old Fr.]

(Law) The act of voluntarily and maliclously burning

the house of another.

the house of another.

RRT, n. [ars, L., art, Fr.] The application of knowledge or power to effect a desired purpose; practical skill; a science; a trade; artfulness; cunning.— The ancients divided the arts into the *liberal arts*, which were seven in number, viz., grammar, logic or dialectics, rhetoric, music, arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy; and the service arts, which comprised the mechanical arts, which were practised by slaves. The moderns divide the arts into the figuratic appears. into the fine arts, as poetry, music, architecture, painting, sculpture, &c.; and the useful or mechanical arts.

RRT AND PART,\* (Scotch Law) The act of contriving and

ART AND PART,\* (Scotch Law) The act of contriving and participating in crime. P. Cyc. 3R.-TEN'NA,\* n. (Ornith.) An aquatic web-footed bird. Crabb. AR-TE'RIAC,\* n. (Med.) A medicine for diseases of the windpipe. Dunghison.
AR-TE'RI-AL, a. Relating to an artery. Blackmore. AR-TE-RI-AL-I-ZA'TION,\* n. The transformation of the venous blood and chyle into arterial blood by respiration; formation of blood. Dunglison.
AR-TE-RI-G'RA-PHY,\* n. (Jant.) A description of the ar-

AR-TE-RI-OG'RA-PHY,\* n. (Anat.) A description of the ar-

AR-TE-RI-OG'RA-PHY,\* n. (Anal.) A description of the atteries. Dunglison.
AR-TE-RI-OL'O-GY,\* n. A treatise on the arteries. Dunglison.
AR-TE-RI-OT'O-MY, n. The opening of an artery.
AR'TE-RY, n. [arteria, L.] One of the cylindrical tubes or ramifications of the sorta, which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.
AR-TE'SIAN,\* (ar-te'zhan) a. Relating to Artois in France.
— An artessan well is a perpendicular perforation or boring into the around, deen enough to reach a subterranean into the ground, deep enough to reach a subterranean body of water, of which the sources are higher than the place where the perforation is made, — producing a constant flow or stream of water, rising above the surface.

stant flow or stream of water, rising above the surface. P. Cyc.

RET'FOL. a. Full of art; performed with art; cunning.

RET'FOL-LY, ad. With art; cunningly; skilfully.

RET'FOL-LY, ad. With art; cunningly; skilfully.

RETHEN-LY, ad. Quality of being arful; cunning.

AR-THEN-TIC, a. Edating to the arthritis or gout;

AR-THEN-TIC, a. Souty.

AR-THEN-TIC, (gr.thri'tis) [gr.thri'tis, Ja.; gr.thrit'is, P.;

RETHEN-D'IN'IC,\* a. (Adal.) A species of articulation. Crabb.

AR-THEO-D'IN'IC,\* a. (Mad.) A rheumatic or other painful affection of the joints. Brande.

RETIC, a. [aprin65, Gr.] Northern. Browne. See Arctic.

RETIC, a. [aprin65, Gr.] Northern. Browne. See histic, but having large scaly heads, like the cone of the pine-tree.—Jerusalem articlocks, a plant which has a root resembling a potato.

tree, — Jerusalem articolog, a plant which has a root re-sembling a potato.

RE'T,-CLE, (kr'te-kl) s. [articulus, L.] A part of speech, as a, s., the:—A single clause of an account; a particular item; point of time:—pl. Terms; atipulations.

AS

AB/TI-OLE, v. a. [i. ABTICLED; pp. ABTICLING, ABTICLED.]
To draw up in or bind by articles.
AB/TI-OLE, v. n. To stipulate. Donne.
AB-TIC'U-LAR-Ly, ad. Belonging to an article, or to the joints.
AB-TIC'U-LAR-Ly, ad. By articles or by joints. Hubes.
AB-TIC'U-LAR-Ly, ad. Having articulations, joints, or articles; articulated; jointed, distinct; divided into articles.
AB-TIC'U-LARLE, v. a. [a. articulators); pp. articulating, articulations, to form words; to speak as a man; to make towns; to form words; to speak as a man; to make towns; to treat; to joint; to form in articles.
AB-TIC'U-LARLE, v. n. To speak distinctly.—(Zool.) Having articulations; composed of movable pieces fitted into each other, as the joints of the skeletons of the third great division of animals, according to Cuvier. P. Cyc.
AR-TIC'U-LARLE-NESS, n. Quality of being articulate. Ask.
AR-TIC-U-LAYTEN-SES, n. Act of articulating; distinct uterance; a consonant.—(Anat.) A juncture or joint of bones.—(Bot.) A knot or joint.
AR-TIC-U-LA-TOR, n. One who articulates. Boswell.
AR-TIC-U-LA-TOR, n. foreigness imposture. Strangern; decent: duffirity finesses: imposture.

XR'TI-FICE, n. [arthcum, L.] Trick; fraud; cunning; de-ceit; duplicity; finesse; imposture; stratagem; art. AR-TIF'I-CER, n. A mechanic; manufacturer; contriver.

CORI; auplicity; interse; imposture; statagem; and
AR-TIF-JCER, n. A mechanic; manufacturer; contriver.

ÄR-TI-FI'/CIAL, (är-tọ-fish'al) a. Made by art; not natural; fictitious; not genuine; artful.

ÄR-TI-FI'/CIAL, (är-tọ-fish'al) n. The production of art.
Sir W. Petty. [R.]

ÄR-TI-FI-CI-ĀL'-TY, (är-tọ-fish-ọ-ăl'-ţ-tọ) n. Appearance of

AR-TI-FI"CIAL-IZE, \* v. a. To render artificial. Month.

Rec. [8.]

AR-TI-FI''CIAL-LY, (&r-to-fish'sl-le) ad. Artfully; by art.

AR-TI-FI''CIAL-NESS, (år-ti-fish'sl-nes) s. Artfulness

†XR-T-F!''CIOUS, (är-t-fish'us) a. Artificial. †XR'T|-Līze, v. a. To form with art. Bolingbroke. AR-TIL'LEE-IST,\* n. One who manages artillery; one

AR-TIL'LER-Y, n. Cartillerie, Fr.] Weapons of war; ord-nance; gunnery; large ordnance, as cannon, howitzers, mortars, rockets, &c., with their carriages, ammunition, and apparatus; also the troops appointed for their man-

agement.

R. TI-SAN, or AR-TI-SAN', [ar'te-zan, P. J. K. Sm. R. Wb.;
ar-te-zan', S. W. F. Ja.] n. [Fr.] One who practises a
mechanic art; a mechanic; a handicraftsnan.

AR'TIST, n. [artiste, Fr.] One who practises one of the fine

AR'TIST-GÖD,\* n. A pagan deity employed in mechanism.

Pope.
AR-Tis/Tic,\* \ a. Relating to the arts, or to the fine arts;
AR-Tis/TicAL,\* \ relating to an artist. Qu. Rev.
AR-Tis/TicAL-Liy,\* ad. In an artistical manner. Qu. Rev.
†XRT/IZE, v. a. To form with art. Floria.
ART/LESS, a. Free from art; simple; unaffected; sincere;
unskifful; void of fraud.

XRT'LESS. a. Free from art; simple; unaffected; sincere; unakaiful; void of fraud.

ART'LESS-LY, ad. In an artless manner; naturally.

ART'LESS-LSS, n. Want of art; simplicity.

XR-TO-CAR'PE-OUS,\* a. Relating to bread-fruit. P. Cyc. AR-TO-CAR'PE-OUS,\* a. Relating to bread-fruit. P. Cyc. AR-TO-CAR'PE-OUS,\* n. [Δρτος and κάρνος.] Bread-fruit, or the bread-fruit tree. P. Cyc.

(ARTS'MAN, n. A man skilled in arts. Bacon.

ART'SPUN,\* a. Spun or made by art. Savage.

A'RUM,\* n. (Bol.) A genus of plants; the cuckoo-pink. Crabb.

XR-UN-DS'LI-AN,\* a. Belonging to Arundel, or to a collection of Grecian marbles, illustrative of the history of Athens, &c., and presented to the University of Oxford, by the Earl of Arundel. Early.

XR-UN-DI-NI'CE-OUS, \* a. Producing reeds or canes. Blownt.

A-EUN-DI-NI'CE-OUS, \* a. Producing reeds or canes. Blownt.

A-EUN-DI-NI'CE-OUS, \* a. Abounding with reeds. Balley.

ARUN-DI-NI'CE-OUS, \* a. Abounding with reeds. Balley.

ARUN-DI-NI'E-OUS, a. Abounding with reeds. Balley.

A-RUN'DO,\* n. [L.] (Bat.) A genus of plants; a reed. Crabb.

A-RUS'PI-CY, (s-rüs'pis) n. A soothsayer. Bp. Story. [R.]

entrails of victims. Butler.

\*\*R'V\$L, n. A funeral. — Aroel-bread, or arvel-supper, bread or supper given at a funeral. Brockett. [North of England.]

\*\*AR-V\*IO'O-LA,\* n. [L.] (Zool.) A genus of rodent animals of the family of the rat and mouse. Brande.

\*\*R\*IV's-NÖID,\* a. (Anat.) Shaped like a ladle. Dunglison.

\*\*As, n. [L.] The Roman pound, consisting of twelve ounces. Blackstone.

Allocations.

Als, (az) conf. In the same or like manner; in the manner that; that, in a consequential sense.—ad. Similarly; equally; like to; in respect that; while; for example. As has sometimes the form of a relative pronoun, equivalent to whe or which; as, "Help such as need help." "Pro-

wide such things as are needed."—As  $t_i$ , in the manner that it would be if.—As to, with respect to.—As well as, equally with.—As though, as if.—As it were, a qualifying phrase, used to soften expressions which might otherwise seem harsh.

The naxen kind is often tabled manages, and is some times manufactured into cloth; and it was anciently used to preserve the ashes of bodies burnt on funeral piles. As-BESTOUS,\* a. Same as arbestic. Ed. Encyc. As'CA-RIS, z. [Gr.] pl. As-CAR'I-DES. A small intestinal

worm. Quescy.

AS-CEND', v. n. [secondo, L.] [i. ascended; pp. ascending, ascended.] To move upwards; to rise; to mount; to stand higher.

stand higher.

As-CEND', (as-send') n. a. To climb up. Barrow.

As-CEND', ABLE, a. That muy be ascended.

As-CEND', ABLE, a. That muy be ascended.

As-CEND', ANT, n. Superiority; height; elevation; the person having influence.—(Astol.) The degree of the ecliptic, which, rising at a person's nativity, was supposed to influence has fate.—(Law) One of such relations as have gone before, reckoned upwards; an ancestor.

As-CEND', ANT, a. Superior; predominant; above the horizon; making ascent; rising.

As-CEND', DEN-CY, n. Influence; power; authority; superiority.

ority.

As-CEN'SION, (as-sen'shyn) n. Act of ascending, the visible rising of Christ to heaven, celebrated on Ascension-Day, i. e. the last Thursday but one before Whit-Sunday.

—(Astron). Right ascension of a star, the arc of the equator intercepted between the first of Aries, and the point of the equator which comes to the meridan at the same instant with the star. — Oblique ascension of a star, the arc of the equator intercepted between the vernal equinor and their point of the aquator which comes to the horizon and their point of the aquator which comes to the horizon. and that point of the equator which comes to the horizon at the same time with the star.

at the same time with the star.

AS-CEN'SION-AL, a. Relating to ascension or ascent; rising up. Gent. Mag.

AS-CEN'SION-DAY, n. Holy Thursday. See Ascension. †

AS-CEN'SION-DAY, n. Holy Thursday. See Ascension. †

AS-CENT', n. The act of rising; way of rising; elevation; rise; an eminence.

AS-CER-TAIN', v. a. [ascertamer, Fr.] [i. ascentained; pp. ascentaining, ascentained.] To make certain; to establish; to make confident.

AS-CER-TAIN'ABLE, a. That may be ascertained.

AS-CER-TAIN'ABLE, a. That may be ascertained.

AS-CER-TAIN'ER, n. One who ascertains. Ash.

AS-CER-TAIN'ERT, n. Act of ascertaining, a rule. Swift.

AS-CER-TAIN'ERT, n. Act of ascertaining, a rule. Swift.

AS-CER-TAIN'ERT, n. Act of ascertaining, a rule. Swift.

AS-CER-TAIN'ERT, n. Act of ascertaining, a rule.

and ACESCENT.

and ΛΟΣΒΟΣΕΝΥ. AB-CĒT'[c, a. [dσκητικός.] Belating to ascetics; austere and contemplative; employed in devotion and mortification. AB-CĒT'[c, a. One devoted to a solitary, austere, and con-templative life; a hermit. AB-CĒT'[-CIŞM, π. The state and practice of ascetics. War-

burton

ASCIAN, (ash'yan) x.; pl. ASCIANS. Such inhabitants of the globe, as, at certain seasons of the year, have no shad-ows at noon; ascii. Brands. AS-CID'I-4,\* x. pl. (Zool.) A genus of molluscous animals.

P. Cyc.
As-clip'-An, \* n. (Ent.) A species of insect or invertebrate animals. Kirby.
As-clip'-Unix, \* n. (Bot.) A hollow leaf like a water vessel.

P. Cyc.

As' cj-I, (ash'e-I) n. pl. [L.] [a and oniá.] Anglicized to

AS-C? ΤΕς, π. [L.] [ἄσκης.] (Med.) A collection of serous fluid in the abdomen; a kind of dropsy.

As-Cir'ic, A. Dropsical. Wiseman. As-Cir'i-CAL, a. Dropsical. Wiseman. As-Ci-ri"TiOus, a. [ascittius, L.] Supplemental. See Ap-

As-CLE'P-ID,\* n. A verse composed of four feet. Ash. As-CLE'P-Is,\* n. [L.] (Bst.) A genus of plants, of several species, mostly perennials and shrubs; swallow-wort. Crabb.

wort. Crabb.
As-CEIPA-BLE, a. That may be ascribed.
As-CEIEE', c. a. (ascribe, L.) [i. ascribed; pp. ascribing, ascribens.] To attribute to as a cause, or as a quality; to

As-CRIP-TION, n. Act of ascribing; thing ascribed.
†As-CRIP-TI'TIOUS, (as-krip-tish'us) a. That is ascribed.
Farinden.

A'sp-f.\* s. pl. (Bot.) The cases in which the spores of lichens are inclosed. P. Cyc.
ASH, s. A tree useful for timber, of several varieties; the wood of the ash.

wood of the ssh.

ASH,\*a. Eleting to or resembling the ash. Ency

†A-SHAME!, v. a. To make ashamed; to shame. Barrow.

ASHAMED, (s.-shāmd', or z-shā'mod) [a-shā'mod, S. W.f.

F. Ja.; a-shāmd', E. K. Sm. R.] a. Touched with shame

A-SHĀM'\$D-LY, ad. Bashfully. Halost.

ASH'cōL-OR,\*a. The color of ashes, the color of the bark

or leaves of the ash-tree. Pennant.

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ASH'COL-QR," a. The color of sames, the color of the mark or leaves of the sab-tree, Pennant.

XSH'CÒL-QRED, (sabl'khl-yrd) a. Colored between brown and gray, like the bark of an ash-n branch.

A-SHELF', ad. (Naut.) On a shelf, or rock Massinger.

XSH'E-RY,\* a. A manufactory of pot or pearl ashes. Williams.

XSH'E-RY,\* a. A manufactory of pot or pearl ashes. Williams.

XSH'E-RY,\* a. Mranufactory of pot or pearl ashes. Williams.

XSH'E-RY,\* a. The combustion of any thing, the remains of the human body.

XSH'-FIE, a. The low fire used in chemical operations.

XSH'-FIE, a. The oak-fly. Complete Angler.

XSH'-HÖLE,\* a. A place for ashes; a hole in a furnace which receives the ashes to be taken away. Orabb.

XSH'LER,\* a. A facing made of squared stones. P. Cyc.

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XSH'LER,\* a. A facing made of squared stones. P. Cyc.

XSH'LER,\* a. A facing made of squared stones. P. Cyc.

Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.

asnes on the nead.

ASH'WEED, n. An herb.

ASH'Y, (šah'ę) a. Ash-colored; turned into ashes. Millon.

ASH'Y, (šah'ę) a. Ash-colored; turned into ashes. Millon.

ASHA, (āsh'ṣan) a. Relating to Asia; Asiatic.

ASHA, (āsh'ṣan) a. Relating to Asia; Asiatic.

ASHAT'[C, (ā-she-at'ık) n. A native of Asia.

ASHAT'[C, (ā-she-at'ık) n. A native of Asia.

A-S|AT'|C, (a-she-at'|k) n. A native of Asia.

A-S|AT'|C, (a-she-at'|k) n. A native of Asia.

A-S|AT'|C, (a, (a-she-at')k) n. A native of Asia.

A-S|AT'|C, (a, (a-she-at')k) n. A native fashion, style, idlom, or nanner. Wardon.

A-Side', ad. To one side; away from those present.

†Xs'|-N-RY, a. Belonging to an ass. Balley.

Xs'|-N-RY, a. Belonging to or resembling an ass.

Xs|-D, a(she-3) n. (Ornulh.) The horned owl. Crabb.

ASK, (ask) v. a. [t. Asked, pp. Asking, asked.] To request; to solicit; to entreat; to beg; to petition; to demand; to question, to inquire; to require; to claim, as a price.

ASK, v. n. To petition; to make inquiry.

ASK, n. A water newt. See Asked.

A-SKANCE', ad. Sideways; obliquely; askant.

A-SKANCE', ad. Sideways; obliquely; sideways. Dryden.

ASK'RE, n. One who asks. — A water newt, written also ask.

A-KRE', (s-skü') ad. Awry, aside; with contempt.

ASK'RO, p. a. Making a request; demanding; demanded.

ASK'RO, p. a. Making a request; demanding; demanded.

ASK'RO, p. a. The making of a request; a petition. Bp.

Taylor.

Taylor.

A.SLAKE', v. a. To remit; to mitigate. Spencer.

AS-LA'LI,\* n. The Turkish name for a Dutch dollar. Crabb

A-SLANT', ad. In a slanting manner; obliquely. Shak.

A-SLEEP', ad. In a state of sleep. Bacon.

A-SLEEP', ad. With declivity, obliquely. Bacon.

†A-SLOB', ad. With declivity, obliquely. Bacon.

†A-SLOB', ad. With declivity, obliquely. Bacon.

Black.

Black. Taylor.

AS-MO-NR'AN,\* a. Relating to Asmonæus, the father or ancestor of a race of Jewish sovereigns. P. Cyc. A-SōAK',\* a. Soaking in water; in a state of soaking. Holdsworth.

A-SOAK', \*\* d. SORKING IN WART; IN SHEET OF STRANGE, A-SO'MA-TOUS, [2-80'm2-tüs, Ja. Sm. Wh.: 2-80m'2-tüs, P. K.] a. [a and αῶμα.] Incorporeal; without a body Bailey. [R.]
ASP, m. [aspis, L.] A poisonous serpent of Egypt and Libya. ASP, m. See Aspan.
ASPAL'A-THUS, m. [L.] A plant called the rose of Jerusalem; the wood of a prickly tree.
AS-PAR-A-GIN, \*m. (Chem.) A vegetable principle found in the juice of asparagus, the mallow, &c. Francis.
AS-PAR'A-6-US, \*m. (dománayos, ] An esculent garden plant.
(C) Formerly this word was, both in England and the United States, very commonly pronounced sparrosegrass; and it is still so pronounced by some persons, but chiefly by those who are not well educated. See Cucumsus.
AS-PECT, \*m. [aspectus, L.] Look; countenance; appearance; view; position; relation; disposition of a planet to other planets.

2.7 This word, which is now uniformly pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, had its accent, two centuries ago, on the second.

nounced with the accent on the first syllable, had its accent, two centuries ago, on the second.

†As-PECT', v. a. To behold. Temple.
†As-PECT', v. a. To the the the transple seen. Raleigh.
†As'PECT-ED, a. Having an aspect. B. Jonson.
†As-PEC'TION, R. Beholding; view. Breen.

As'PEN, R. A species of poplar, the leaves of which always tremble; sometimes called an asp. Mortimer.

As-axa's, n., a. [assassin, Fr.] One who kills, or attempts to kill, by violence and treachery or secret assault; assassinator. As'PRN, a. Belonging to, made of, or resembling an aspen !! AS'PER, s. A small Turkish copper coin. ASPERS, R. A. SIMIN INTEREST COPPER COMP.

[ASPERS, G. [L.] ROUgh; rugged. Bacon

[ASPERS-ATE, v. G. [aspero, L.] [I. ASPERATED; pp. ASPER
ATING, ASPERATED. TO FOUGHOUT to make rough. Boyle.

[ASPERS-A'TION, R. Act of making rough. Bailey.

ASPERS-EOIRE, (Sa-por-jwor') n. [asperosir, Fr.] A holy

water-sprinkle. Weston.

A very College of [Coll.] A convent of shall dish. B. Col.

A very College of [Coll.] A convent of shall dish. B. Col. AS-PER-1-17, no inevention of competences; sharpness.

(As'PER-1-17, ad. Roughly; sharply. Sir T. Elyot.

A-PER'MOUS.\* a (Bot.) Destitute of seed. Brande.

[AS-PER-NA'TION, n. [aspernatio, L.] Neglect; disregard. As-Persed, (as/per-as) a. Rough. Boyle.
As-Persed, v. a. [aspergo, L.] [i. Aspersed; pp. Aspersing,
Aspersed.] To sprinkle; to bespatter with consure; to ASPERSED.] To sprinkle; to bespatter with censure; to vilify, to stander, to calumniate.

AS-PERS'ER, n. One who asperses.

AS-PER'SION, n. Act of aspersing; calumny.

AS-PHALP',\* n. The same as asphaltum. Dr. V. Mott.

AS-PHALP',\* n. (Min.) A bituminous stone found in several countries of Europe, particularly in Germany and Prussia; used as a cement. Francis.

AS-PHALP'TIC, (as-fäl'tik) a. Bituminous.

AS-PHALP'TICE,\* n. (Bot.) A kind of trefoil. Crabb.

AS-PHALP'TOS, n. [Ξαφαλτος.] Same as asphaltum. See As-PHALP'TOS, n. [Ξαφαλτος.] Same as asphaltum. PHALTUM PHALTUM., n. [L.] A bituminous substance, solid, dry, combustible, and commonly britle; found especially on the Lacus Asylatutes, or Dead Sea.

AS'PHO-DEL, n. [kino-asphodelus, L.] A genus of plants; ASPHY-DEL, n. [ano-aspacaeus, 12] A genus of plants; the day-lily.

As-PHÜ'RE-LÄTE,\* n. (Min.) A semi-metallic fossil. Crabb.

As-PHYX'Y,\* n. (Med.) An apparent privation of pulse. Crabb.

ÄS'PIC, n. A piece of ordnance.—A serpent. See Ass.

[As-PiR'ANT, or ÄS'PI-EÄNT, [as-Pir'ant, K. Sm. R. Todd.

Wb.; & "op-"nit, or as-Pir'ant, Ja.] n. [Fr.] An aspirer; an ambitious candidate. ||As-PIR'ANT,\* a. That aspires; aspiring. Southey. RAS-PI-RATE, v. a. [assiratus, L.] [L. APPRATED; pp. ASPI-RATINO, ASPIBATED.] To breathe upon; to pronounce or mark with the aspirate, or a full breath. AS'PI-RATE, v. n. To be pronounced with full breath. Dryden. AS'PJ-RATE, a. Pronounced with the aspirate or full breath. As'PI-RATE, n. A mark to denote an aspirated pronunciation; one of a class of consonants; a rough breathing. As'PI-RAT-ZD,\*p. a. Pronounced with the aspirate; rough-AS-PI-RA'TION, n. [aspiratio, L.] Act of aspiring; a breathing after; an ardent wish; the pronunciation of a vowel with full breath. AB-PIRE', v. n. [aspiro, L.] [i. ASFIRED; pp. ASFIRING, AS-PIRED.] To desire with eagerness; to pant after; to FIRED.] To desire with eagerness; to pant after; to rise; to tower.

As-Pire', v. a. To aspire to. Donne.

As-Pire', v. a. To aspire to. Donne.

As-Pire', v. a. To aspire to. Donne.

As-Pire', v. a. To who aspires. Milton.

As-Pir', N. a. Eager desire of something great.

As-Pir', N. a. Attempting to rise; ambitious.

As-Pir', N. a. Attempting manner.

As-Pir', N. a. Lasportatio, L.] (Law) A carrying away of goods. Blackstone.

As-PRE', DO, \* n. (Zool.) A genus of fishes. P. Cyc.

As-RE', (s.-skwirt) ad. Obliquely; not in a right line.

Ass, n. [assues, L.] pl. Ass'zs. A domestic animal of burden; a stupid fellow. Skak.

As-SA-FCET': DA, (&s-p-68'/9-ds) n. A gum restin obtained SS-SA-FERT (1-DA, (\$5-9-f8t/9-da) n. A gum resin obtained from the roots of a plant found in Persia, of very offensive smell; used in medicine as a stimulant and antispasmodic. spassinguite.

As-SAII, (ss-sa'e) [It.] (Mus.) Denoting increase, as allegro, quick; allegro assai, very quick:—adagio, slow; adagio assai, very slow. Crabb.

As-SAIL', v. a. [assaillir, It.] [i. ASSAILED; pp. ASSAILING, ASSAILED.] To fall upon; to attack with argument.

ASSAILL', AND a "That may be assailed on attack of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sai to attack with argument.

As-SAIL'A-BLE, a. That may be assailed or attacked.

As-SAIL'A-BLE, a. That may be assailed or attacked.

As-SAIL'ART, a. One who assails or attack.

As-SAIL'ER, a. One who assails or attacks.

As'SA-RON,\* a. A Hebrew measure; an omer. Crabb.

†As-SAIL', v. a. (Leso) An offence committed in the forest, by plucking up trees by the roots. Cowel.

†As-SAIL', v. a. To commit an assait; to grub up. Ashmole.

sassinator.

†As-Sa's';-N.v. a. To murder. Stillingset.

†As-Sa's';-Nā-Cy, n. The act of assassinating Hammond.

†As-Sa's';-Nā-Cy, n. The act of assassinating Hammond.

†As-Sa's';-NāTE, n. An assassin. Drydon. Murder. Pops.

As-Sa's';-NāTE, n. a. [assassiner, Fr.]. [i. assassinatrap

pp. assassinating, assassinated.] To murder by sur

prise, by secret assault, or by lying in wait.

As-Sa's';-NāTE, n. n. One who assassinating; secret murder.

As-Sa's';-NāTON, n. Act of assassinating; secret murder.

†As-Sa's';-NōTON, n. Consultor, Fr.] Rossting. Browne.

As-Sa'ULT', n. [assault, Fr.] An open attempt to carry a

fortified post or fortress; attack; storm, — opposed to sap

or siggs; hostile violence; invasion. — (Law) A violent

kind of injury done to a man's person.

As-Sa'ULT', v. a. [i. Assaulted; pp. assaulting, Assault-AS-SAULT, v. a. [i. ASSAULTE]; pp. ASSAULTING, ASSAULT-ED.] To attack; to fall upon with violence. AS-SAULT'A-BLE, a. Capable of assault. Williams. AS-SAULT'FE, z. One who assaults. Sidney. AS-SAULT'ING,\* z. The act of making an assault. Richard-As-say', (as-sa') n. [essai, Fr.] Examination; trial; at-tempt; trial of a metal.—(Law) Examination of weights and measures by the proper officers.

As-sāy', (as-sā') v. a. [2. Assaved; pp. Assaving, Assaved.]

To make trial of; to try; to ascertain the purity or alloy AS-SAY', (as-sa') v. n. To try; to endeavor.
As-SAY', (as-sa') v. n. To try; to endeavor.
As-SAY', (as-sa') v. n. To try; to endeavor.
As-SAY'=RAU', and the who assays metals, &c.
As-SAY'=R, n. One who assays metals, &c.
As-SAY'ING,\* n. (Metallurgy) The act of ascertaining the purity of the precious metals.—(Mus.) A flourishing previous to the performance. Crabb.
Ass'DEIV-ER, n. [asseclat.] A dependant. Sheldon.
As-SE-CLE, n. [asseclat.] A dependant. Sheldon.
AS-SE-CURANCE, n. Assurance. Sheldon.
AS-SE-CURANCE, n. Assurance. Sheldon.
AS-SE-CURANCE, n. Assurance; freedom from doubt.
Bp. Hall.
ASSE-CURE', v. a. [assecuro, low L.] To make one sure Bullokar. †AS-SE-CU'TION, n. [assequor, assecutum, L.] Acquirement. Aylife.
As-sem'blage, n. [Fr.] A collection of individuals; a AS-SEM'BLAGE, n. [Fr.] A collection of individuals; a company; a mass; an assembly.

[AS-SEM'BLANCE, n. [Fr.] Representation. Shak.

AS-SEM'BLANCE, n. [Fr.] Representation. Shak.

AS-SEM'BLE, (n.-Sem'bl) v. a. [assembler, Fr.] [L. ASSEM-BLED; To bring together; to collect; to call together; to convene.

AS-SEM'BLED, \*(n.-Sem'bl) v. n. To meet together.

AS-SEM'BLED, \*(n.-Sem'bl) p. a. Collected together.

AS-SEM'BLER, n. One who assembles. Hammand.

AS-SEM'BLY, n. [assembles, Fr.] A company met together; a meeting; a political body, a legislative body, or an ecclesiastical body collected together.

AS-SEM'BLY-RÔOM, n. A room for company.

AS-SEM'SLY-RÔOM, n. A from for company.

AS-SENT', n. [assensus, L.] Act of agreeing to any thing; consent.

AS-SENT', v. n. [i. ASSENTED; pp. ASSENTING, ASSENTED.] AS-SENT', v. n. [i. Assented; pp. Assenting, Assented.]
To concede, or agree to; to acquiesce; to consent.
AS-SEN-TA'TION, n. Compliance out of flattery. Bp. Hall. AS-SEN-TÄ/TION, n. Compliance out of flattery. Bp. Hall.
[R.]

[AS-SEN-TÄ/TOR, n. A flatterer; a follower. Sir T. Elyet.

[AS-SEN-TÄ/TOR, n. One who assents. Sir T. Herbert.

AS-SEN/TERT, n. One who assents. Sir T. Herbert.

AS-SEN/TINT, \*(as-sen'shent) a Yielding assent. Qu. Rev.

AS-SEN'TING-LY, ad. By way of assent. Hulost.

AS-SEN'TING-LY, ad. By way of assent. Hulost.

AS-SEN'TIVE, \*a. Giving assent; complying. Savage.

[AS-SEN'TIVE, a. Consent. Brown.

AS-SERT, v. a. [asserv, L.] [t. Asserve); pp. Asserving

AS-SERT, v. a. [asserv, L.] [t. Asserve); pp. Asserving

AS-SER'TON, n. Act of asserting; that which is asserted

affirmation; position advanced.

[AS-SER'TOYE, a. Positive; dogmatical. Gleaville.

[AS-SER'TOYE, t. One who asserts; maintainer.

AS-SER'TOYE, v. a. [asservio, L.] To serve. Bailey.

AS-SER'TO, a. Affirmaling; supporting. Bp. Hall.

[AS-SER'TO, a. Cassesver, old Fr.] [t. Asserse); pp. Assersing, assersed.

AS-SES', v. a. [asservio, L.] To serve. Bailey.

AS-SES', v. a. [asserven, L.] To serve. Bailey.

AS-SES', v. a. [asserven, L.] To serve. Bailey.

AS-SES', v. a. [asserven, L.] Princely Pelican.

AS-SES'S, BLE, a. That may be assessed.

AS-SES'S, BLE, a. That may be assessed.

AS-SES'S, BLE, a. That may be assessed. †As-sže'sion, (as-sžeh'un) n. A sitting down by. Bailey. As-sže'sion-a-zy, (as-sžeh'un-a-ro) a. Pertaining to as-sessors. Carso.

40 ASS As-siss'ment, m. Act of assessing; the sum assessed or &S.ESS'MENT, n. Act of assessing; the sum assessed or levied on property.

AS-EESS'OR, n. [assessor, L.] One who sits by another as an assistant in council.—(Law) One appointed to assesse persons or property for taxation:—a person appointed to advise and direct the decision of a judge.

AS'SETS, [as'sets, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. R. Sm. R.; sa-sets', W.b.] n. pl. [asset, Fr.] (Law) Funds, or goods and cluttels appropriated for the discharge of debts, legacies, &c. tAs-SEV'ER. ATE, v. a. [assevero, L.] [a. assevera, &c. alay.

AS-SEVERATING, ASSEVERATED] TO assert or affirm with great solemnity; to aver; to affirm.

AS-SEV-ER. ATTION, n. Solemn affirmation or assertion.

ASS'HEAD, (as'hed) n. A blockhead. Rale.

AS'SI-DENT,\* a. [assidens, L.] (Med.) That accompanies or attends; concomitant; applied to symptoms of a discase. Smart. or attends; concomman, appearance case. Smart.
†As-SiD'U-ATE, a. Daily: assiduous. King Charles I.
As-SiD'U-ATE, a. Daily: assiduous. King Charles I.
As-SiD'U-Ots, (as-d'yu-ds) a. [assiduous, L.] Applying constantly; very diligent; constant.
As-SiD'U-OUS-LY, (as-sid'yu-us-le) ad. Diligently; con-As-SID'U-OUS-LY, (as-sid'yu-us-te) aa Dungenny, watantly,
As-SID'U-OUS-NESS, m. Assiduity; diligence.
†As-SIE'N'ZO, m. [Sp.] A contract between the king of
Spain and other European powers for furnishing the
Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves. Burke.
As-SiGN', (as-sin') v. a. [assigno, L.] [L. AssiGNEY; pp.
ASSIGNING, ASSIGNED.] To mark out; to appropriate; to
fix the quantity or value.—(Law) To make over a right
to another, as to assign an estate or other property, to
appoint as a deputy. to another, as to assign an estate or other property, to appoint, as a deputy.

\$8-8ign', (\$9-8in') n. One to whom property is assigned; an assignee.

\$8-8ign', \$8-8in', \$8-8in', \$-10', \$2. That may be assigned.

\$8-8ig-NAT', (\$8-9in', \$4-9in', \$6-9in', \$7:]. A sort of paper money in France, issued during the revolution. Burke.

\$8-8ign-Ri'Tion, n. Act of assigning; assignment:—an appointment to meet, used generally of love appointments.

\$8-8ign-Ri', (\$8-9-9-16') n. One to whom any right or property is assigned; one who is appointed by another to do any act. any act.
As-SiGN'ER, (as-Sin'er) n. One who assigns.
As-SiGN'MENT, (as-Sin'ment) n. Act of assigning; thing assigned; act of alienating, or transferring to another of some right, title, or property.

Ls-SiGN-Oz',\*(as-s-nor') n. (Law) One who makes an assignment; correlative of assignee. Whishaw.
As-SiM-I-LA-BiU'-TY,\* n. The quality of being assimilable.
Colerning. [N] A8-8IM:-I-LA-BIL':-TY,\* n. The quality of being assimilable. Coleradge. [R.]
A8-8IM':-LA-BLE, a. That may be assimilated. Browne. [R.]
A8-8IM':-LATE, v. n. [assimilo, L.] [i. assimilated; pp.
assimilating, assimilated.] To grow or become similar, A8-8IM':-LATE, v. a. To bring to a likeness; to make similar; to turn to its own substance by digestion.
†A8-8IM':-LATE-RESS, n. Likeness. Bailey.
A8-8IM:-LATE-RESS, n. Act of assimilating; state of being assimilated: a function of nutrition. assimilated; a function of nutrition.

†As-Sim'i-LA-Tive, a. Having the power of assimilating.

Hakepull. NAS-SIM'I-LA-TIVE, a. Having the power of assimilating. Hakewill.

AS-SIM'I-LA-TO-RY,\* a. Tending to assimilate. Roget.
[AS-SIM'U-LATE, v. a. [assimulo, L.] To feign. Bailey.
[AS-SIM'U-LATE, v. a. [assimulo, L.] To feign. Bailey.
[AS-SIM'U-LATE, v. a. [assimulo, L.] To feign. Bailey.
[AS-SIM'G-RY, a. (Social law) A juror. Whakev.
[AS-SIST', v. a. To help, to aid; to relieve (to succor.
[AS-SIST', v. a. To help, Melson. [R.]
[AS-SIST', v. a. To help, Melson. [R.]
[AS-SIST', NT. g. Helping; aiding; suufliary.
[AS-SIST', NT. g. Helping; aiding; suufliary.
[AS-SIST', NT. g. A. assistant; a helper.
[AS-SIST', NT. g. A. assistant; a helper.
[AS-SIST', [assiss, Fr.] (Explich Law) A court of judicature held twice a year in every county, in which causes are traed by a judge and jury:—an ordinance or statute to determine the weight, or fix the price of bread, ale, &c.
[AS-SIZT', v. a. To fix a rate of weight or price. Gower.
[AS-SIZT', x. An officer who has the care of weights and measures.—(Scotland) A juryman:—often spelt assisor.
[ASS'LIKE, a. Resembling an ass. School. AS-SIZ'ER, m. An officer who has the care of weights and measures. — (Seelisma) A juryman: — often spelt assisor. Ass'Like, a. Resembling an ass. Sidney. [As-SO'KER, v. a. To keep sober. Gower. As-SO'CI-A-BLE, (as-SO'she-a-bl) a. That may be associated; sociable; companionable. Cotyrese. As-SO'CI-ĀTE, (as-SO'she-at) v. a. [associo, L.] [i. associated; pp. associatino, associated.] To unite with; to adopt as a friend; to accompany. As-SO'CI-ATE, (as-SO'she-at) a. Confederate; united with; conjoined; acting with, as, "an associate judge." As-SO'CI-ATE, (as-SO'she-at) m. A partner; a confederate; a companion; an associate, not presiding, judge.

As-so'ci-Ate, v. n. To unite with another. Thomses. As-so'ci-At-xp,\* (as-so'she-at-ed) p. a. Confederated; As-85'C;-AT-ED,\* (as-85'she-Et-ed) p. a. Confederated; united together.
As-8-C-C;-A'TiON, (as-85-she-E'shun) n. Union; confederacy; partnership; connection; apposition; an assembly of persons; a political society, a number or body of clergymen associated.—Association of ideas is that connection between certain deas which causes them to succeed each other, involuntarily, in the mind. Crabb.
As-8-C-C;-A'TiON-AL,\* a. Relating to an association of clergymen. Dusph. [A word sometimes used in the United States.]
As-SOCI-A-TIVE.\* (as-85'she-s-tiv) a. Tending to associate Štates.]
As-SÖ'C-A-TIVE, \*(as-sö'she-s-tiv) a. Tending to associate or unite. Coleriage. [R.]
As-SÖ'C-A-TOR, (as-sö'she-s-tor) n. A confederate. Dryden. fàs-Sö'Li, v. a. [as-soilor, old Fr.] To solve; to release or set free; to absolve; to soil. Bp. Taylor. fàs-Sö'L'/MENT,\* n. The act of assoiling. Speed. As-SÖ'L'ZIE,\* v. a. (Scotch Law) To acquit or free from an accusation. Dr. Jameson.
As'SO-NANCE, n. [Fr.] A jingle or imperfect rhyme; resemblance of sound. Brande.
Xs'SO-NANT, a. Having a resemblance in sound. semblance of sound. Branae.

As'(So-NANT,\* a. Having a resemblance in sound.

As'(So-NANT,\* n. [asonante, Sp.] (In Spanish verse) A resemblance of sound, differing from rhyme. P. Cyc. The last word in a verse whose accented vowel is the same as that of the last word in the verse preceding; as, "milones, azotes." Neuman. anotes." Neuman. [assono, L.] To sound. Cockeram. AS-SORT', v. a. [assortr, Fr.] [L. ASSORTED., pp. ASSORTING, ASSORTED.] To furnish with all sorts, to arrange in classes. ASSORT', v. v. a. To agree or associate with, to consort. Smart. As sort'ment, n. Act of assorting; class; a quantity as-As sort'Ment, n. Act of assorting; class; a quantity assorted or properly selected.

†As-Söt', v. a. [assoter, Fr.] To infatuate. Spenser.

As-Süäge', (as-swāj') v. a. [assoager, old Fr.] [a. assuager; pp. assuader) appease; to soften, to allay; to soothe; to ease.

As-Suäge', (as-swāj') v. n. To abate. Gen. viii.

As-Süäge'ment, n. Mitigation; abatement. Spenser. [R.]

As-Süäg'ement, n. One who assuages.

As-Suäg'ing,\*p. a. Tending to assuage; mitigating.

As-Süäg'ing,\*p. a. Tending to assuage; mitigating.

Pope.

†As-Süb'iyec, (as-swä'syv) a. Softening; mitigating.

Pope.

†As-Süb'iyec, (as-swä'syv) a. Softening; mitigating. †AS-SUB'JECT, v. a. [Lessengue..., ...]

†AS-SUE-FAC'TION, (4s-swe-fäk'shun) n. [assugfacie, L.]

The act of accustoming to any thing. Browne.

AS'SUE-TDDE, (&s'swe-tūd) n. Use; custom. Bacon. [R.]

AS-SUME', v.a. [assumo, L.] [I. ASSUMED, pp. ASSUMING,
ASSUMED.] To take; to take upon one's self, to arrogate; to take for granted without proof, to appropriate.

As-sūme', n. n. To be arrogant. Burnet. As-süme', v. a. To be arrogant. Burnet. †As-sü'ment, n. [assumentum, I..] A patch. Lewis. As-süm'er, n. One who assumes. South. As-Sum', k., n. One who assumes. South.
As-Sum', R., p. a. Arrogant; haughty; overbearing.
As-Sum', ING, n. Presumption. B. Jonson.
As-Sum', Ing.
As-Sum', Ing.
As-Sum', Ing.
As-Sum', I. [L.] (Law) A voluntary
promise, made by word, whereby a man takes upon him
to perform or pay any thing to another.—An action of assumpsit is one of anomalous character, having the form of
test and the obstrates of contract. sumpsit is one of anomalous character, having the form of tort and the substance of contract. Brande.
†AS-SUMPT', (2s-sumt') v. a. To raise up. Sheldon.
†AS-SUMPT', n. That which is assumed. Chilingworth.
AS-SUMPT', n. That sim'shun n. Act of assuming; thing assumed; supposition.—A festival of the Catholic church, celebrated on the 15th of August, for the alleged minculous ascent of the Virgin Mary into heaven.—(Logic)
The minor proposition of a syllogism.
AS-SUMP'TIVE, (2s-sum'tiv) a. That is assumed.
AS-SUMP'TIVE-LY,\* (3s-sum'tiv-le) ad. By assumption. Dr. Allen. Allen Allen.
A-8-GR', Nace, (a-shôr'ans) n. Act of assuring; state of being assured; certain expectation; freedom from doubt; firmness; confidence; persuasion; impudence; want of modesty; ground of confidence; spirit, intrepidity.— (Theol.) Security with respect to a future state, or accept ance with God.—Security to make good a loss; insurance. See Insurance. AS-SURE', (3-shur') v. a. [assurer, Fr.] [i. Assured; pp. Assured; assured.] To make sure or safe, to give confi-ASSURING, ASSURED.] To make sure or safe, to give confidence by promise; to secure to; to make secure; to insure, ASSURED, (a-shūr'ed, or s-shūr'd') p. a. Certain; indubitable; not doubting, confident; insured.
AS-50E/ED-LY, (a-shūr'ed-le) ad. Certainly. Shak.
AS-50E/ED-NESS, (a-shūr'ed-nes) n. Certainly.
AS-50E/ER-NESS, (a-shūr'ed-nes) n. Certainly.
AS-50E/ER-NESS, (a-shūr'er) n. One who assures.
AS-TAC'CHAN,\* n. (Zool.) A crustacean; astacus. P. Cyc.
AS-TAC'Q-LITE,\* n. (Geol.) The fossii remains of a long-tailed or lobster-like crustacean. P. Oyc.

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#S'TA-CUS,\* m. [I.] (Zool.) A genus of crustaceous ani-As'TA-0'B,\* n. [1.] (Zool.) A genus of crustaceous animals. P. Cyc.
As-TXT'\$c,\* a. Being without polarity, applied to a peculiarly-constructed magnetic needle. Francis.
As'TE-18M,\* n. (Rac.) A pleasant trope; a kind of delicate fromy. Crabb.
As'TEM,\* n. [1... a star.] (Bot.) A genus of plants having a radiated flower; the starwort. P. Cyc.
As-TE's;-A,\* n. (Min.) The bastard opal; a sort of gem. Crabb. As-TE'RI-As,\* s. (Zool.) A genus of radiated animals. P. Cyc.
As-TER-AT-ED,\* a. Radiated, as a star. Smart.
As-TER-ISE, s. [dστςρίσκος, Gr.] A little star, [thus, \*]
used in printing, and directing to a note in the margin or
at the bottom of the page.— In MSS., it denotes an omission, sometimes addition, or something remarkable.

\*\*Cornelism.\*\* In [dστερίσμα, Gr.] (Astron.) A constellation sion, sometimes addition, or something remarkable.

1s'TER-ISM, n. [iστέρισμ :, Gr.] (Astron.) A constellation
of stars:—an asternsk. Dryden. See Asterisk.

1s'TER-ITE,\* n. [asteries, L.] The star-stone; a kind of
glittering opat:—called also astroite and astrice. Smart.

1s-TE-R'TEs, n. [L.] See Asterite.

1s-TE-R'TEs, n. (L.) See Asterite.

1s-TE-ROID,\* n. (Astron.) A small planet; a term applied
to the four newly-discovered planets, Ceres, Pallas, Juno,
and Vesta. P. Cyc.

1s-TE-ROID' 1s.\* a. Relating to an asteroid. Smart.

1s-TE-ROID' 1s.\* a. Relating to an asteroid. Smart.

1s-TE-ROPH' YL-LITE,\* n. (Geol.) An extinct fossil plant.

Roberts.

AST

AS'TER-Q-PŌDE,\* n. (Min.) A gem; asteropodium. Smart. AS-TER-Q-PŌ'DĮ-ŬM,\* n. (Min.) A sort of gem; a fossil. †A-sTERT', v. a. To terrify; to startle. Spenser. As-THEN'1C, a. [a and σθένος.] Feeble; marked by great

debility. As-THE-NOL'O-GY, n. A description of weakness or de-

bility. Dility.

Astri-Ma, (ist'ms) n. [āσθμα.] (Med.) A disease, the leading symptom of which is a difficulty of breathing, accompanied with cough and expectoration.

Astri-Mix'i.c. (ast-mat'ık) n. One troubled with an asth-

ma. Arbuthnot.

ASTH-MAT'[C, (sst-mat'[k]) a. Relating to or afflict-ASTH-MAT'[-CAL, (sst-mat'[c-kg])] ed with an asthma.

ASTH-MAT'[-CAL-LY,\* ed. In an asthmatical manner. Reck-

† A.S-TIP U-LATE, v. n. [astipular, L.] To stipulate. Bp. Hall. † A.S-TIP-U-LA'TION, n. Stipulation. Bp. Hall. A-STIP',\* a. Stirring; active. Duksns.

Roberts.

A-STIR; \* a. Sufring; active. Diesers.
†As-TōR!; v. a. To terrify; to astonish. Chaucer.
†As-TōN'[-ED-NESS, z. State of being astonished. Barret.
As-TōN'[SH, v. a. [estonner, Fr.] [i. astonished]; pp. astonishino, astonished.] To ainaze; to impress with wonder or terror; to surprise.
As-TōN'[SH-ING, z. Tonding to astonish; amazing.
As-TōN'[SH-ING, z. d.] In a surprising manner. Fleet.

As-TON'ISH-ING-LY, ad. In a surprising manner. Fleet-

\*\*\*As-Tôn-jsh-jng-n\(\text{Ess}\), \*\*\*. Quality to excite astonishment. As-Tôn-jsh-m\(\text{Rs}\), \*\*\*. Amazement; confusion of mind through fear or wonder; terror fas-Ton'y, v. a. To terrify; to astonish. \*\*Spensor As-To\(0.00\), v. a. [estoner, Fr.] [1. astounded; pp. astounded, astounded.] To strike with wonder or terror; to astonish. \*\*Millon.\*\*

[As-To\(0.00\), v. a. To shake; to strike terror. \*\*Thomson. As-To\(0.00\), v. a. Causing astonishment. As-To\(0.00\), ind, \*\* p. a. Causing astonishment. As-To\(0.00\), ind, \*\* v. To\(0.00\), as track of astounding. \*\*C. Lamb. [R.] A-STR\(0.00\), \*\*TR\(0.00\), \*\*TR\(0.00\), \*\*TR\(0.00\), \*\*TR\(0.00\), \*\*\* [Jordan of astonishment. \*\*Col. Astounding. \*\*C. Lamb. [R.] A-STR\(0.00\), \*\*\* [L.] The goddess of justice; the sign Virgo. \*\*Annworth. - (Zol.) A genus of polypifers. \*\*P. Cyc. As'TR\(0.00\), \*\*\* [darp\(a\)\) apoly. [(Arch.) A small moulding whose profile is semicircular, serving as an ornament at the tops and bottoms of columns.

the tops and bottoms of columns.

As-TRAG'A-LUS,\* n. [L.] The ankle-bone. — (Bot.) A genus of leguminous plants. P. Cyc.

As'TEAL, a. Relating to the stars; starry. — Astral lamp, a large, standing, parlor lamp, having a ground concave glass

glass.

A-STRAY' (a-stra') ad. Out of the right way. Spenser.

A-STRAY' (a-stra') ad. Out of the right way. Spenser.

A-STRAY' (a-straige, L. To contract by applications; to restrict. Arbuthnot. [2.]

TA-TRIC'T, a. [astraige, L. Bound; compendious. Weever.

A-STRIC'TION, n. A contraction; a binding. Bacon.

†A-STRIC'TO-RY, a. Astringent; apt to bind. Bailey.

A-STRIDE', ad. With the legs wide apart. Boyle.

†A-STRIDE', ad. With the legs wide apart. Boyle.

†A-STRIDE', ad. [astriger, L.] Earing stars. Bailey.

A-STRIG'E-ROUS, a. [astriger, L.] Carrying stars. Bailey.

A-STRIGE', v. a. [astringo, L.] [i. ASTRINGED; pp. A-TRINGING, ASTRINGED.] To press by contraction; to draw together. Bacon.

A-STRIM'GEN-CY, n. The power of binding or contracting:

As-TRIN'GEN-CY, z. The power of binding or contracting; power of giving firmness.

As-TRIN'QENT, a. Binding; contracting; opposed to las-

As-TRIN'GENT, n. An astringent medicine. Bacon. As-TRIN'GENT-LY,\* ad. In an astringent manner. Rick-

ardson.

As-TRO-OΛ'RY-ÜM,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of palms. P. Cye
As-TROG'NO-SY,\* n. The science of the stars. Francis.
As-TROG'RA-PHY, n. [άστρον and γράφω.] A description
of the stars. [R.]
As'TRO-1TE, n. [astroite, Fr.] A stone sparkling like a
star, star-stone or star-shell. Wardon,
As'TRO-LABE, n. [Fr.] An instrument formerly used for
taking altitudes or observations of the stars at sea, now
superseded by the quadrant:—a particular projection of
the sphere. the sphere.

†AS-TEČL'A-TEY,\* n. The worship of the stars. Cudworth. As-TEČL'O-GER, n. [astrologus, L.] One who is versed in, or who practises, astrology.

or who practises, astrology.

1AS-TRO-LOGICAL,

AS-TRO-LOGICAL,

a. Relating to or partaking of astrol
AS-TRO-LOGICAL,

ogy.

AS-TRO-LOGICAL,

a. Relating to or partaking of astrol
AS-TROLOGICAL,

ogy.

AS-TROLOGICAL,

a. In an astrological manner.

AS-TROLOGICAL,

LI The science of the stars:

— appropriately, the pretended science or art of fortelling future events by means of the appearance or aspect

of the heavens, and the position of the heavenly bodies.

It is founded on the supposed influence of the heavenly

bodies on sublunary and human affairs.

AS-TRONO-ARR, m. One versed in astronomy. Bacon.

AS-TRONOMIC.

A. Belonging to astronomy.

AS-TRO-NOM'IC, {a. Belonging to astronomy.
AS-TRO-NOM'I-CAL, }, ad. In an astronomical manner.
†AS-TRO-NOM'I-CAL-LY, ad. In an astronomical manner. morth

worth.
As-πεδη'(O-MIZE, v. n. To study astronomy. Browns.
As-πεδη'(O-MIX, n. [dστρονομία.] The science of the heavenly bodies, including their magnitudes, distances, motions, changes, and the laws by which they are directed.
As'TRO-SCOFE, n. (Astron.) An ancient astronomical instrument, consisting of two cones, on which the constellations were depicted. Francis.

†As-πεδs'(O-ΣΥ, n. [άστημ and σκοπέω.] Observation of the stars. Scott.

the stars. Scott.

AS'TEO-THE-ÖL'O-GY, n. Theology founded on the observation of the celestial bodies. Derham.

Servation of the celestial bodies, Derham.

A-STBÜT', ad. In a strutting or swelling manner. Comper.

A-STBÜT', v. a. To stun. Mirror for Magistrates.

ASTUR,\* n. (Ornath.) A genus of hawks. P. Cyc.

AS-TÜTE', a. [astutus, L.] Cunning; penetrating; acute; shrewd. Sir M. Sandys.

AS-TÜTE'NESS,\* n. Craft; cunning; subtlety. Mannder.

A-SÜN'DER, ad. Apart; separately. Spenser.

A-SÜLUM, (s-si'lum) n. [L.] pl. L. A-SF'LA; Eng. A-SF'

LUMS. A sanctuary; a refuge; a place of refuge for cruainals; a place of refreat and security; a charitable institution, as for the blind, deaf and dumb, lunatics, &c.

A-SYM'MT-TRAL, a. Wanting symmetry. More. [R.]

Boule. [R.]

Boyle. [B.]
†A-SΥM'ME-TROUS,\* a. Asymmetrical. Barrow.
A-SΥM'ME-TRY, n. [α and συμμετρία.] Want of symmetry

XS'YMP-TŌTE, (fis'|m-tōt) [is'|m-tōt, W. Ja. Sm. R.; q-sim'-tōt, S. K. Ash.] n.; pl. Xs'YMP-TŌTES. [a, σύν, and πτόω.] (Geom.) A right line which continually approaches nearer

(Geom.) A right line which continually approaches nearer and nearer to accurve, without ever meeting it.

AS-YMP-TÖT'[0,\* a. Same as asymptotical. Badey.

AS-YMP-TÖT'[-CAL, (ás-im-töt'e-kā) a. Relating to asymptotics; approaching, but never meeting. Barrow.

A-SYN'DE-TÖN, n.; pl. 4-8'N'DE-TA. [arcivicrov.]

(Rhot.) The omission of conjunctions in a speech; as, "Veni, vid., vic."

AT, prep. Denoting presence, or nearness; near to; in; by; on; with; coincident with; in the state of; towards.

—At all, in any manner; in any degree. —At first, in the first place. —At last, in the last place. —At once, all together; in the same instant.

AT'A-BAL, n. A kind of tabor used by the Moors. Dryden.

XT'A-BAL, n. A kind of tabor used by the Moors. Dryden.
A-TXC'A-MÎTE,\* n. (Mîn.) An oxymuriate of copper. Dana.
AT-A-GHAN',\* n. A small Turkish sabre; a dagger. M. J

Quin.

A.A.MAS'CŌ,\* n. (Bot.) A species of amaryllis. Crabb.
†A.T.A.RAS'T-A, n. [drapata.] Same as atarazy. Glasville.
†A.T.A.RAX-Y, n. Calmness of mind; tranquillity.
†A.T'A.R.Y, n. [drafta.] Disturbance; confusion. Hallywell.
A.T'CHE,\* n. The smallest Turkish coin, of the value of two thirds of a farthing. Crabb.
A.TE, (8t, or 8t) [8t, S. F. Ja. K. R.; 8t, Sm.] i. from eat.
See Eat. \$2^{-1}.A, in ate, many, and any, has been shortened into 2." Smart.
A'TE,\* n. [Gr.] (Myth.) The personification of revenge, punishment, or fatality. Brands.

50 ATT A'TO

るドルエルス \* n. pl. (Zool.) A genus of American monkeys. P. Cyc.
A-TEL'LAN, s. A satirical or licentious drama. Burton.

A-TEL'LAN, n. A satirical or licentious drama. Burton.
A-TEL'LAN, a. Relating to the dramas at Atella.
A-TEL'LAN, a. Relating to the dramas at Atella.
A-TEN-FO,\* [IL] [Mss.) Signifying that after any change of motion, the original movement is to be restored. P. Cyc.
A-TEL'-A-NA'S,\* n. (Zool.) A genus of long-tailed crustaceans. P. Cyc.
A-TEL-A-NA'SIAN, (ath-a-nā'shan) [sth-a-nā'shc-an, Ja.; ath-a-nā'shc-an, Ja.; ath-a-nā'shc-an, R.] n. A follower of Athanasius, or a believer in his creed. Waterland.
A-TH-A-NA'SIAN, a. Relating to Athanasius, a bishop of Alexandria in the fourth century, the reputed author of the creed which bears his name, and which is an explicit avowal of the doctrine of the Trinity, against Arlanism.
A-TH-I-SM, n. The denial or disbelief of a God.
A'THE-ISM, n. The denial or disbelief of a God.
A'THE-IST, n. [divos.] One who denies the existence of God.

God.
A'THE-IST, a. Atheistical; denying God. Millon.
A-THE-IS'T|C, a. Relating or adhering to atheism; implous.
A-THE-IS'T|-C, a. Relating or adhering to atheism.
A-THE-IS'T|-C, a.L., a. Relating or atheistical manner.
A-THE-IS'T|-C, a.L., a.d. In an atheistical manner.
A-THE-IS'T|-C, a.T. To talk like an unbeliever. Cudworth.
A'THE-IZ-ER, a. One who atheizes. Cudworth.
ATH'EL, ATH'EL-ING, A'DEL, and E'THEL, from adel,
Germ. noble. Chisc.

ATH'EL, ATH'EL-ING, A'DEL, and E'THEL, from adel, Germ., noble. Gibson.

ITH-E-NE'UM\* n. [L.] pl. L. ATHENEA; Eng. ATHENEMS: as an Anglicized word, it is often spelt atheneum, atheneums. A public addition at Athens, dedicated to Minerva, and frequented by philosophers, poets, rhetoricians, &c.:—in modern times, a public semmary or gymnasium; also, a public library with a reading-room. Crabb.

†ATH-E-Q-LO'GI-AN, n. The opposite to a theologian. Hay-

A-THE-OL'O-GY,\* a. The doctrine of atheism. Cudworth. 1/THE-ODS, a. Atheistic; godless. Milton. ATH'EB-IRE,\* a. (Zool.) A fish very full of bones. Crabb. ATH-E-RO'MA, a. [αθέρωμα.] (Med.) A species of tumor

ATH-R-RO'MA, n. [αθέρωμα.] (Med.) A species of tumor or wen. Sharp.
ATH-R-ROM'A-TOUS, a. Relating to an atheroma. Wiseman. A-THERST', a. Wanting drink; thirsty.
ATH-LE'TE,\* n. pl. [L.] Athletes; contenders at games for victory; wrestlers; combatants; champions. Crabb.
ATH'LETE, [āth'išt, Ja. R. Todd; şth-išt', Sm.] n.; pl. XTH'-LĒTES. [αθλητάς.] A contender for victory; a wrestler. Talonus.

Delays.
ATH-LET'[C, a. Belonging to wrestling or muscular exercise; strong of body; robust; vigorous.
ATH-LET'[-C[SM,\* z. Muscular strength. Maunder. [R.]
A-THWART', prep. Acrose; transverse to; through.
A-THWART', ad. In a vexatious manner; wrong.
A-TLLT', ad. In the manner of a tilter. Shak. In a tilted posture, as of a barrel raised behind. Spectator.
ATLLN'TA,\* z. (Zool.) A genus of molluscous animals. P. Cuc.

AT-LAN-TE'AN, a. [atlanteus, L.] Resembling Atlas; gi-gantic. Milton.

gantic. \*\*suces.\*\*
ATLEN\*\*TES,\*\* n. pl. [L.] Images of men bearing up pillars or supporting a building. \*\*Orabb.\*\*
AT-LEN\*\*Ito, a. Relating to the ocean called \*\*slastic, lying between the eastern and western continents; relating to

AT-LAN'TI-DES,\* n. pl. [L.] Another name for the Pleiades. Crabb.

AT'LAS, z. [L.] pl. XT'LAS-ES. A collection or volume of geographical maps or charts, a large, square folio; a sup-porter of a building; a kind of silk; a large kind of drawing paper.—(Anat.) The uppermost of the cervical

AT-MOM'E-TER,\* π. [α μ'ς and μέτρον.] An instrument for ascertaining the rate of evaporation from a humid surface. Brands

surface. Brands.

AT'MOS-PHÉRÉ, (At'MOS-fèr) m. [ἄτμος and σφαῖρα; atmoγλère, Fr.] The body of air, or assemblage of aëriform
vapors, which surrounds the earth; air.—(Elect.) A modium conceived to be diffused over the surface of electric
bodies, and to extend to some distance from them.

AT-MOS-PHÉR'|-Q-L, a. Relating to the atmosphere. P. Cyc.
AT-MOS-PHÉR'|-Q-L, a. Rolating to the atmosphere; consisting of the atmosphere.

sisting of the atmosphere.

\$\text{AT}/QM, \times. [\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text{args}\_{\text

XT'OM-IST, n. One who holds the atomic philosoph /. Lea XT'OM-IZE,\* v. n. To speculate respecting atoms. Co

Tr'OR-LIKE, a. Resembling atoms. Browns.

AT-OR-OL'O-GY,\* s. The doctrine of atoms. Cudworth.

AT'OR-WORLD,\* s. A world composed of atoms. Young

AT'ON-WORLD,\* s. A world composed of atoms. Young 'AT'O-MY, n. An atom; an abbreviation of anatomy, meaning a meagre person. Skak.

A-TONE', v. n. [from at one.] [i. ATONED; pp. ATONING ATONED, [f To agree; to be at one. Skak.] To stand as an equivalent for something; to answer for. Dryden.

A-TONE', v. n. To reduce to concord, to explate. Pope. 'A-TONE', ad. At one; together. Spensor.

A-TONE'MENT, s. [f Agreement. concord. Skak.] Become

†AT-TŌNE', jan. At one; together, speasor.
A-TŌNE'MENT, n. [† Agreement; concord. Shak.] Reconciliation; explation. Milton.
A-TŌN'ER, n. One who atones.
A-TŌN'IC, a. Wanting tone or tension; relaxed.
A-TŌN'IC, n. (Gram.) A word that has no accent. Ash.
A-TŌN'NG, \*p. a. Making atonement; explating.
ATO'NN, n. [atonis, Fr.] (Med.) Want of tone or tension Dunglison.
A-TŌP', ad. On the top. Milton.
A-TŌP', ad. On the top. Milton.

A-TÖP', ad. On the top. Milton. †AT-RA-BJ-LAIRE',\* a. [Fr.] Melancholy; atrabiliary. Warhurton.

T-RA-BI-LA'RI-AN, s. [atrabilis, L.] Melancholy; full of bile

bile. Arbuthnot.

AT-RA-BI-LA'RI-OUS, a. Melancholic; full of bile. Quincy.

AT-RA-BI-LA'RI-OUS, a. Melancholy. [R.]

AT-RA-BIL'14-RY,\* a. Melancholy; attabilious. Denglison.

AT-RA-MEN-TA'(EDUS,\* (-shus) a. Black as ink. Derkam.

AT-RA-MEN'TAL, a. [atramentum, L.] Inky. Brown.

AT-RA-MEN'TAL, a. [atramentum, L.] Inky. Brown.

AT-RA-MEN'TAU, a. Inky; black. Swyl.

A'T-RA-MEN'TOUS, a. Inky; black. Swyl.

A'T-RA-MEN'TOUS, a. [ater, L.] Tinged with a black color.

Whitaker.

Whataker.

A'TRI-UM,\* n. [L.] pl. A'TRI-A. A court before a house, and sometimes a churchyard. Crabb.

A-TRÖ'CIOUS, (\$-trö'shus) a. [atrox, L.] Wicked in a high degree; enormous; flagitious; heinous.

A-TRÖ'CIOUS-LY, (\$-trō'shus-le) ad. In an atrocious mannar.

A-TRO'CIOUS-NESS, (a-tro'shus-nes) n. Atrocity

A-TRO'CIOUS-NESS, (a-tro'snus-nes) n. Atrocity. A-TRO'-1-Υ, n. Hortible wickedness; enormity. AT'RO-PA,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of plants. Crabb. AT'RO-PHγ, n. [drpoφia.] (Med.) A consumption or wasting away for want of nourishment. Milton. A-TRO'P:-A,\* n. (Chem.) A vegetable alkali. P. Cyc. AT-TRO'CA,\* n. [It.] (Mus.) A direction which denotes that the next movement is to follow immediately without

any pause. P. Cyc.

AT-TACH', v. a. [attacher, Fr.] [i. ATTACHED; pp. ATTACHED, To arrest; to seize or take in a judicial manner; to lay hold on as by authority; to gain over; to fix to one's interest.

nx to one's interest.

fATTACH',\* n. Attachment. Pope.

ATTACH',\* s. Attachment. Pope.

ATTACH',\* s. Attachment.

fr.] A person attached to, or dependent on, another person, or a legation, or company; an adherent. Mackintosh.

ATTACHED',\* (at-tacht') p. a. United by affection; seized; laid hold of.

AT-TAGH'ERNT, w. Act of attaching; state of being attached; union of affection; adherence; fidelity; regard.

—(Law) An apprehension by virtue of a precept, differing from an arrest, inasmuch as it lays hold of the goods

ing from an arrest, inasmuch as it lays hold of the goods as well as the person.

AT-TACK, v. a. [attaquer, Fr.] [i. ATTACKED; pp. ATTACK-ING, ATTACKED.] To assault; to assail; to impugn.

AT-TACK, n. An assault; an onset; invasion.

AT-TACK, r. An assault; an onset; invasion.

AT-TAIN, v. a. [attaquer, Er.] atteinder, Fr.] [i. ATTAINED pp. ATTAINING, ATTAINED.] To gain; to obtain; to over take; to reach.

AT-TAIN', v. n. To come to a certain state; to arrive at.

AT-TAIN', v. n. Attainment. Glanville.

AT-TAIN-A-BIL';-TY,\* n. State of being attainable. Coloridge.

AT-TAIN'A-BLE, a. That may be attained.
AT-TAIN'A-BLE-NESS, n. Quality of being attainable.
AT-TAIN'A-BLE-NESS, n. Quality of being attainable.
AT-TAIN'DEE, n. [attainder, old Fr.] (Lew) The stain or corruption of blood from being condemned for a capital orime; conviction of a crime.
AT-TAIN'MENT, n. That which is attained; act of attaining a containting.

AT-TAIN'MENT, n. That which is attained; act of attaining; acquisition.
AT-TAINT', v. a. [i ATTAINTED; pp. ATTAINTING, ATTAINT ED.] To taint; to corrupt; to disgrace. — (Lew) To find guilty of a crime, especially of felony or treason.
AT-TAINT', a. Convicted; attainted. Sadler. [2.]
AT-TAINT', n. [† Any thing injurious, as illness. Shak.]
A taint. — (Lew) A writ against a jury for false judgment.
AT-TAINT'ED,\* p. a. Convicted of a crime; diagraced.
AT-TAINT'MENT, n. State of being attainted. Askmole.

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AT-TINT'UBE. (at-lint'yur) n. A stain; an impediment; legal censure. Skak.
†AT-TÄM'-NÄTE, v. a. [attamino, L.] To corrupt. Colse.

AT-TAR,\* (af Rosse,) n. An essential oil, obtained in India from the petals of the rosa contfolia and sempervivens; called also otto of roses. P. Cyc.

\*AT-TÄRE', v. a. To taste. Mirror for Magistrates.

AT-TEM'FER, v. a. [attempero, L.] [i. ATTEMFERED; pp.
ATTEMFERINO, ATTEMPERED.] To mind; to dilute; to soften; to mix in just proportions; to fit to; to temper.

\*AT-TEM'FER-ANCE, n. Temperance. Chaucer.

\*AT-TEM'FER-ANCE, v. a. To attemper. Hammond.

†AT-TEM'FER-MET, v. a. To attemper. Hammond.

†AT-TEM'FER-MET, v. a. At of attempering. Dr. Chalmers.

AT-TEMFT, (at-tömt') v. a. [attentor, Fr.] [i. ATTEMFTED, pp. ATTEMFTING, ATTEMFTED.] To try, to essay; to endeavor; to make experiment or trial of.

AT-TEMFT', (at-tömt') v. n. To make an attack or a trial.

AT-TEMFT', (at-tömt') v. n. To make an attack or a trial.

AT-TEMFT', (at-tömt') v. n. To make an attack or a trial.

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AT-TEMFT', (at-tömt') v. n. To make an attack or a trial.

AT-TEMFT', (at-tömt') v. n. One who attempts. AT-TAINT'URE, (at-tant'yur) n. A stain; an impediment; ed. Sack.
AT-TEMPT'ER, (st-tömt'er) n. One who attempts.
AT-TEMP', v. a. [attendo, L.] [i. ATTENDED; pp. ATTENDING, ATTENDED.] To wait on; to accompany; to he preent with, upon a summons; to expect; to remain to; to await. await.
AT-TEND', v. z. To yield attention; to stay; to be within reach or call; to wait, as compelled by authority.
AT-TEND'ANCE, z. Act of attending or waiting on; service; the persons waiting, a train; attention; expectation.
AT-TEND'ANT, z. Accompanying as subordinate.
AT-TEND'ANT, z. One who attends, a concomitant; one of a train; suitor or agent; one that is present.—(Law) of a train; sultor or agent; one that is present.—(Law)
One who owes a duty to another.
AT-PEND'ER, n. One who attends; an attendant.
AT-PEND'ING, \* p. a. Giving attendance; waiting on.
fAT-TENT, a. Intent; attentive. 2 Chron. vii.
AT-TEN'TATES, n. pl. (Law) Proceedings pending a sult,
after an inhibition is decreed. Apidis.
AT-TEN'TION, n. Act of attending; heed; regard; a
steady exertion or application of the mind.
AT-TEN'TIVE, a. Paying attention; heedful.
AT-TEN'TIVE.A' ad. In an attentive manner.
AT-TEN'TIVE.A' ES, n. Quality of being attentive.
AT-TEN'U-XNT, a. Diluting; making thin.
AT-TEN'U-XNT, \* m. (Med.) Medicine to dilute the blood.
Brande. AT-TEN'U-ĀTE, (\$t-tēn'yu-āt) v. a. [attermo, L.] [t. AT-TENUATED; pp. ATTERUATING, ATTERUATED.] To make thin or slender; to lessen.

AT-TEN'U-ĀTE, a. Made thin; made slender; diluted.
AT-TEN'U-ĀTE, a. (Bot.) Gradually tapering to a point, without becoming flat. P. Cyc. without becoming flat. P. Cyc.
AT-TEN-V-Ä-TION, n. Act of attenuating; a thinning.
AT-TEN-V-Ä-TION, n. Act of attenuating; a thinning.
AT-TEN-V-Ä-TION, n. Act of attenuating; a thinning.
AT-TER-Ä-TI, v. a. To wear away, as by the sea. Smart.
AT-TEST', v. a. The act of wearing away, or the formation, of land by the wearing of the sea. Smart.
AT-TEST', v. a. [attestor, L.] [i. ATTESTED, pp. ATTESTING, ATTESTED.] To give proof of; to certify; to bear witness; to call to witness.
AT-TEST', v. Witness. Shal. [p.] AT-TEST', n. Witness. Shak. [R.]

AT-TES-TA'TION, n. Act of attesting; testimony.

AT-TES'TVE, \*a. Giving attestation; attesting. Month. Rev.

AT-TES'TOR, n. One who attests. Spenser.

AT'TIC, a. Belonging to Attlea or Athens; pure; classical; cleans. Mitton. Belonging to the upper story of a building ing.

AT'TiC, n. A native of Attica. Bentley.— (Arch.) The upper story of a building; a garret.— Attic Base, a peculiar kind of base, resembling the composite base.

AT'Ti-Cat. q. (Atticus, L.) Relating to Attica; Attic.

AT'Ti-Cism, n. An Attic idiom or phrase.

AT'Ti-Cism, n. (Arrinkica.) To use an Atticism. Bentley.

T-Tinge', v. a. (attingo, L.) To touch lightly. Colos.

AT-Tire', v. a. [i attired; pp. Attiring, Attired.] To dress: to array. dress; to array.

AT-TIRE', s. Clothes; the head-dress; decoration; the horns of a buck or stag.

AT-TIRED', (at-Lird') p. a. Furnished with attire; dressed.

—(Her.) Attired is used in speaking of the horns of a — (Her.) Attired is used in speaking of the norms of a buck or stag.

AT-Tile'Re, n. One who attires; a dresser.

AT-Tile'Re, n. A dressing; the head-dress. Sidney.
[AT-Tile'Ine, (et.4'i) v. a. To entitle. Groor.

AT'I-TODE, n. [attitude, Fr.] Posture; the gesture and position of a figure. In which the action or sentiment of the person is represented. the action or sentiment of the person is represented. AT-Ti-TO'Di-Nat., e. Relating to attitude or posture. Smart.

AT-Ti-TO'Di-Na'Zi-Relating to attitude or dattitudes. Galt.

AT-Ti-TO'Di-Na'Zi-Relating to attitude attitudes. Galt.

AT-Ti-TO'Di-Na'Zi-Relating to attitude attitudes. Galt.

AT-Ti-TO'Di-Na'Zi-Relating to attitude attitudes.

AT-TÖL'I.ENT, a. [attollors, L.] That lifts up. Derkam.
AT-TÖNE', v. n. See Atons.
AT-TORN', (qt-türn') v. a. [attorner, old Fr.] To transfer
the service of a vassal. Sadler. [R.]
AT-TORN', (qt-türn') v. n. (Laso) To acknowledge a new
possessor of property, and accept tenancy under him. Blackstons.
AT-70B'NEY, (st.tür'no) n.; pl. AT-70B'NEYS. One who acts for another; a proxy. — Attorney, or Attorney at law, one legally qualified to prosecute and defend actions in courts of law; a solicitor; a lawyer.

[AT-70B'NEY, (st.tür'no) v. a. To perform by proxy; to employ as a proxy. Shak.
AT-70B'NEY-QEN'ER-AL,\* n. A prosecuting officer of government; a ministerial officer, who acts for the government by which he is appointed, as an attorney does for his employer. Romilly. his employer. Romilly.

AT-TOR'NEY-GEN'ER-AL-SHIP,\* n. The office of attorney-general. Month. Rev. AT-TOR'NEY-SHIP, (at-tür'ne-ship) n. The office of an at-AT-TOR'NEY-SHIP, (at-titr'ne-ship) n. The office of an attorney. Stak.

AT-TORN'MENT, (at-titrn'ment) n. (Law) A yielding of the tenant to a new lord. Covel.

AT-TEXCT', v. a. [attraho, attractum, L.] [i. ATTRACTED, pp. ATTRACTING, ATTRACTED.] To draw to; to bring together, to unite, to entice; to allure.

†AT-TEXCT', n. Attraction. Hudbras.

AT-TEXCT-4-BL'1-TY, n. Capability of being attracted.

Str W. Jones. Sir W. Jones. AT-TRAC'TI-CAL, a. Having power to attract. Ray. AT-TRACT/ING-LY, ad. In an attracting manner.
AT-TRAC/TION, A. Act of attracting; that which attracts; allurement; fascination; tendency of bodies to approach one another and adhere together; the power, principle, or tendency in bodies to unite, distinguished into the attraction of gravity, or gravitation, and the attraction of cohemics. sion.
AT-TRXC'TIVE, a. Having power to draw; inviting.
AT-TRXC'TIVE, n. That which draws or incites. Herbert.
AT-TRXC'TIVE-IV, ad. With the power of attracting.
AT-TRXC'TIVE-NESS, n. Quality of being attractive.
AT-TRAC'TOR, n. He or that which attracts.
AT-TRAHENT, [&'Te-hēnt, S. W. P. Ja. K. Sm.; at-trā'-hent, W.b.] n. That which attracts. Glawville,
AT-TRAF, v. a. To clothe; to dress. Spesser.
†AT-TRAFC-TĀ'TION, n. [attractato, L.] Frequent handling. Bailey.
AT-TRIB'U-TA-BLE, a. That may be attributed; imputable.
AT-TRIB'UTE, v. a. [attribuo, L.] [i. attributed; pp. attributing, attributed.] To set down to; to ascribe; to AT'TRI-BUTE, s. A thing attributed or belonging to any one; property; quality; a perfection or excellence belonging to the Deity. ing to the Deity.

AT-RI-BUTION, n. Act of attributing; attribute.

AT-RIB'U-TIVE, a. That attributes. Skak.

AT-RIB'U-TIVE, n. A thing attribute. Harris.

AT-RIB'L-Y, a. [attribus, L.] [Sorry. Abp. Usher.] Ground or worn by rubbing. Milton.

AT-RIPE'NESS, n. State of being attrite or much worn.

AT-RIP'TION, (at-trish'un) n. [attribo, L.] Act of wearing; state of being worn.—(Theol.) Such a grief for sin as arises only from fear, distinguished from contribution.

Re. Hall. as arises only from fear, distinguished from contrition. Bp. Hall.

A.T.TÜNE', v. a. [i. ATTINED; pp. ATTINING, ATTINED.]

To make musical; to adjust to another sound; to tune.

†A.TWĒEN', (a-twān') ad. In twain; asunder. Shak.

†A.TWĒEN', ad. or prep. Between. Spenser.

A.TWİST',\* a. Awry; distorted. Seager. [a.]

†A.TWİXT', (a-twikat') prep. Betwixt. Spenser

†A.TWÖ, (a-tb') ad. Into two. Chaucer.

AT'-4,\* n. (Zool.) A genus of crustaceous animals. P. Cyc. A TYL LÖS,\* n. (Zool.) A genus of crustaceous animals.
P. Cyc.
A-TYP IC,\* a. (Med.) Having no type; irregular. Dungli-AUBAINE,\* (o-ban') n. [Fr.] (French Law) A prerogative by which the kings of France formerly claimed the propby which the Kings of France formerly claimed the property of a stranger who died in their kingdom, not having been naturalized. P. Cyc.

20'BER-GINE, n. [Fr.] An annual plant, used for food Gent. Mag. Great. Jung. 187, \* n. [auborgiste, Fr.] An innkoeper. Smollett. [B.] & Ku'burn, a. Of a tan color; reddish brown. & C.-CHE'NI-A, \* n. (Zool.) A genus of ruminating animals. Auc'Tion, (awk'shun) n. [auctic, L.] A public sale of property to the highest bidder; the place of such sale things sold at auction.

Auc'rion, v. a. To sell by auction. [R.] Auc'rion-4-Ry, a. Belonging to an auction. Dryden Auc-rion-EER', a. One who sells by auction.

ZUC-TION-EER', \* v. s. To sell by auction. Comper. [R.] ZUC'TION-ROOM, \* z. A room where an auction is held. †ÂUC'TIVE, s. Of an increasing quality. Bailey. AU'.-U:-B4,\* s. (Bet.) A Japanese evergreen plant or shrub. P. Cyc. †Au-cu-pa'Tion, n. [aucupatio, L.] Fowling; bird-catch-†\$U-c-U-r-X-TION, n. [aucupatio, L.] Fowling; bird-catching. Bailey.

\$U-DA'CIOUS, (Aw-dz'shus) a. [audaz, L.] Daring; confident; impudent; bold, commonly in a bad sense.

\$U-DA'CIOUS-LY, (Aw-dz'shus-re) ad. Boldly; impudently.

\$U-DA'CI-YF, (Aw-dz'shus-re) n. Impudence.

\$U-DA'CI-YF, (Aw-dz'shus-re) n. Unpudence.

\$U-D-A'CI-YF, (Aw-dz'shus-re) n. Quality of being audacious; impudence; intrepidity, boldness.

\$U-D-RIL'1-YY, \* n. Audibleness. Journal of Science. [R.]

\$U'D-BLE, a. [audiblis, L.] That may be heard; perceptible by the ear.

\$U'D-BLE, n. The object of hearing. More. [R.] tible by the ear.

AU'D\_BLE, n. The object of hearing. More. [R.]

AU'D\_BLE.NESS, n. Quality of being audible.

AU'D\_BLY, ad. In an audible manner.

AU'D\_BLY, ad. In an audible manner.

AU'D\_BLY, ad. In an audible manner.

AU'D\_BLY, ad. In an audible manner.

AU'D\_BLY, ad. In an audible manner.

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AU'D\_BLY, ad. In an audible manner.

AU'D\_BLY, ad. In an audible manner.

AU'D\_BLY, ad. In an audible manner.

AU'D\_BLY, ters by a sovereign or authority.
||ÂU'D|-ENCE-CHAM'BER, m. The place of reception for a solemn meeting.

||Au'|D|-ENCE-COURT, n. A court belonging to the archibishop of Canterbury. Burn.

AU-D|-EN'DO ET TER-M|-NAN'DO,\* [L.] (Law) A writ or commission to certain persons for appeasing and punishing any insurrection or great riot. Whishaw. AU'Di-ENT, s. A hearr. Skelten.
AU'DI-TO, s. The settling of accounts by examining docu-AU'DIT, n. ments and hearing parties concerned, a final account.

20'DIT, v. 4. [L ADDITED; pp. AUDITING, AUDITED.] To settle by an audit; to examine and settle or adjust, as accounts. AU'DIT, v. n. To sum up. Arbutanot. Au'DIT-Höüse, n. An appendance to most cathedrals, for the transaction of affairs belonging to them. Sir G. Wheler.

†ÂU-DI'TION, (âw-dIsh'yn) m. A hearing. Bailey.
†ÂU'DI-TIVE, a. Having the power of hearing. Cotgrave.

AU'DI-TOE, m. A hearer; one who audits, a person appointed to settle or audit an account.

AU'DI-TOE-SHIP, m. The office of an auditor. Johnson.

AU'DI-TOE-SI, a. Relating to the sense of hearing; having the power of hearing.

BU'DI-TOE-N, m. A m. sudience: an assembly of heaven: a Crabb. the power of nearing.
20'D\_FO\_EY, n. An audience; an assembly of hearers; a
place in which auditors are used to assemble.
20'D\_FZESS, n. A woman or female who hears. Milton.
20'D\_FZESS, n. A woman or female who hears. Milton.
20'D\_FZESS, n. A fool, or silly fellow. Burton.
20'D\_FZESS, n. A fool, or silly fellow. Burton.
20'D\_FZESS, n. A fool, or silly fellow. Burton. Qu. Rev. Qu. Rev.

2U-BE'AN,\* [au-js'an, Sm.; an'jo-an, Ash.] a. Belonging to Augeas; full of dirt or filth. Tooks.

2U'SER, n. An iron instrument for boring holes.

2U'SER-HÖLE, n. A hole made by an auger. Saak.

2UGHT, (awt) n. Any thing. Saak.

2UGHTE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral of a dark green or black color, found in volcanic rocks. Lyell.

2UG-MENT', v. a. [augmenter, Fr.] [i. Augmented; pp. Augmenting, augmented.] To make larger; to enlarge; to increase: to multiply. sion. AUGMENTING, AUGMENTED.] To make larger; to enlarge; to increase; to multiply.

2UG-MENT', v. n. To grow larger. Sidney.

2UG-MENT', s. Increase; state of increase.

2UG-MENT'A-BLE, d. Capable of being augmented.

2UG-MENT'A-BLE, o. Capable of being augmented.

2UG-MENT-A-TYTION, v. Act of augmenting; increase.—

(Her.) An especial mark of honor, borne either as an estatebasen especial mark of cutcheon or a canton.

UG-MEN-TA'TION-COURT, n. A court erected by Henry VIII. for the increase of the revenues of his crown, by the suppression of monasteries. Warton.

AUG-MEN'TA-TIVE, a. Tending to increase.

AUG-MEN'TA-TIVE,\* m. A word formed to express greatness. Latham. AUG-MENT'ER, z. One who augments. Johnson. AUGRE, (1w'gur) n. See AUGRE.

AU'GUR, n. [augur, L.] One who pretends to predict by omens, as the flight of birds; a soothsayer. omens, as the dight of birds; a sootheayer.
20'40'LB, v.a. [i. AUGURED; pp. AUGURING, AUGURED.] To
guess; to predict or conjecture from signs. Skak.
20'40'LB, v.a. To foretell. B. Jonson.
20'40'LBL; a. Relating to augury; foretelling. Bryant.
20'40'LBL; a. To judge by augury. Werbarton. [E.]
210'40'LBL; a. The practice of augury. Browns.
20'40'LBL; a. An augur; a sootheayer. Skak.
20'40'LBL; a. An augur; an augury. Browns.
20'40'LBL; a. An augur; an augury. Battey.
21'40'-40'LB, v.a. To practise augury. Battey.
20'40'-40'LB, v.a. The office of an augur. Bacon.

AUS 52 AU'GU-EY, m. Prognostication by omens; an omen; a sign a prediction.

AU'GUST, m. [Augustus, L.] The eighth month of the year so named in honor of Augustus Cessar.

AU-GUST', a. Great; grand; majestic; awful.

AU-GUST', a. Great; grand; majestic; awful.

AU-GUST', a. Belating to Augustus; literary. Compbell.

AU-GUST'INES, m. pl. An order of monks, so named from St. Augustine; called also Austin Friers. Milner.

AU-GUST'NESS, m. Elevation of look; dignity.

AUK, m. A sea-bird. Pennant.

AUK, m. A sea-bird. Pennant.

AUK'WAED, a. See Aweward.

AU-LA'R-AN, m. [aul, L.] A member of a hall, as distinguished from a member of a college, at Oxford, in England.

AU-LA'R-AN,\*a. Relating to a hall. Smart. Innd.
AU-LA'N-AN.\* a. Relating to a hall. Smart.
AU-LD, a. Old. Shak. [Scotch.]
AULD LANG SPNE,\* [Scotch.] A phrase used to express
days long since past. Burns.
AU-LET'[C, a. [av\)Ms.] Belonging to pipes. Bailey. [R.]
AU'LIC, a. [aultus, L.] Belonging to the court.—Autic
Connact, the personal council of the emperor of the late German empire. AULN, (Awn) n. [aulne, Fr.] A French measure of length; AULN, (Awn) n. [aulne, Fr.] A French measure of length; an ell.

AUL'NA-GER,\* (aw'naj) n. Measurement by the ell. Smart.

AUL'NA-GER,\* (aw'na-jer) n. A measurer of cloth; alnager. Blackstone.

AUM'REY, n. See Ambry.

AUM'REY, n. See Ambry.

AUNT, (ant) n. [ante, old Fr.] A father or mother's sister.

AUNT, (ant) n. [ante, old Fr.] A father or mother's sister.

AUNT, (RR), n. An old word for adventure.

AURA,\* n. [L.] pl. AURE. A gentle gale or breath of air.

— (Med.) A vapor; an exhalation of fine particles from a body. — (Ornith.) A species of raven. Crabb.

AU'RAL,\* a. Pertaining to the air. Mussader.

AU'RATE, n. A sort of pear.

AU'RATE,\* n. (Chem.) A combination of puric acid and an alkali. France.

AU'RE-ATE,\* a. Containing gold; surated. Southey.

AU-RE'LI-A, n. [L.] The state of an insect, commonly called the chrysalts or pupa. P. Cyc.

AU-RE'LI-A,\* a. Felating to or like an aurelia. Ash.

AU-RE'LI-A,\* a. [L.] A circle of rays; a crown of glory.

Crabb. AU'RIC,\* a. (Chem.) Relating to or partaking of gold. P. Cyc. AU-RJ-CHAL'CITE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral containing copper and zinc. Dana. and line. Data.

AU'El-CLE, (aw're-kl) n. [auricula, L.] The external ear; also one of the two venous chambers or appendages of the heart, resembling the external ear.

AU-ElC'U-LA, n.; pl. AU-ElC'U-LAS. (Bot.) A flower; a species of primrose. species of printose. Au-Ric'l-1-AR, a. Relating to the ear; conveyed by hear-ing; traditional; within the sense of hearing; secret, being conveyed only to the ear, as, "auricular confes-sion." Au-RIC'U-LAR-LY, ad. In an auricular manner. AU-RIC'U-LATE, a. (Bot.) Like the ear; having two lobes, like ears, at the base. P. Cyc.

BU-RIC'R-O'B, a. (Butyler, L.) Producing gold.

AU-RIC'RA,\* n. [L.] pl. AURIGE. A charioteer. —(Astron.)

The Wagoner, or Charioteer, a constellation. Crabb.

AU-RICAL,\* a. Belonging to a chariot or carriage. Bul-Au-RI-GA'TION, n. [auriga, L.] Act of driving carriages. Bailey. [R.] AU-RIG'RA-PHY,\* n. A writing, or the art of writing, with gold. Maunder. gold. Mander.
AU-RI-PREYG'I-ATE,\* a. Embroidered with gold. Southey.
AU-RI-PIG-MEN'TUM, n. See Ordinert.
AU'RI-ROLLP,\* n. An instrument to clean the earn. Smart.
AU'RI-ROLLP,\* n. [auris, L.] A surgeon for disorders in the ear.
AU'RI-ED,\* a. Having ears; formed like an ear. Hull.
AU-RO'RA, n. [L.] pl. L. AURORE; Eng. AURORAS. The
goddess that opens the gates of day; daybreak; the morning; the dawning light before sunrise; a species of crow's
foot: a luminous meteor. See Aurora Romalis. Ing; the dawning light before sunrise; a species of crow's foot; a luminous meteor. See Aurona Bornalis. 20-Rô'RA BO-RF-A'LIS, n. [L.] Northern daybreak, so called because it usually appears at or near the north, and presents a light somewhat resembling that which precedes sunrise; called also northern lights, polar lights, or streamers.—Aurora Australis, the same phonomenon seen towards the south pole.
20-Rô'RAL,\* a. Belating to the aurora or surora borealis. Phil. Mag.
20-RO-REL'LU-RITE,\* n. (Min.) An ore of tellurium, containing gold and silver. Dana.
210'RUM FULLINANS, n. [L.] A preparation made by dissolving gold in aqua-regia, and precipitating it with eatt of tarter. Quincy.
210-CUL-TA'TON, n. [ausculto, L.] A listening to.—(Mod.) salt of tartar. Quincy.

AUS-CUL-TA'TION, n. [ausculto, L.] A listening to. — (Med.)

AUT 53 A method of distinguishing diseases by listening to sounds | AU-TO-CRAT'IC,\* a. Relating to an autocracy; absolute. through a tube, or stethoscope.

Aus/cul-TA-TOR,\* n. (Med.) One who practises ausculta-AU-TO-CRAT'I-CAL, a. Relating to an autocracy. AU-TO-CRAT'I-CAL L.Y.\* ad. In the manner of an autocrat. Month. Rev. tion. Month. sec. Aus-Club, Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall of the Mandall omens, such as used to be drawn from birds; favorable appearances; protection; influence appearances; protection; influence appearances; av.sp!''CIAL, (3w.spish'ai) a. Relating to prognostics. Au.sp!''CIOUS, (2w.spish'us) a. Having omens of success; prosperous; favorable; propicious; lucky; happy, AU.sp!''CIOUS-LY, (3w.spish'us-le) ad. Prosperously. AU.sp!''CIOUS-LY, (3w.spish'us-le) ad. Prosperously. AU.sp!'CIOUS-NESS, (3w.spish'us-le) ad. Prosperity. AU.sp!'EICIOUS-NESS, (3w.spish'us-le) ad. Prosperity. AU.spish'us-le) aligidy; severely. Shak. AU.spish'us-le), and Spish'us-le), and spish'us-le), and spish'us-le), and spish'us-le), and spish'us-le), and spish'us-le). To tend towards the south. Browns. AU-TO-GRA-TRIK, \* R. Saine as aucorarice. Smart.
AU-TO-GRA-TRIK, \* R. The office of an autorat. Ch. Ob.
AU-TO-DA FE, \* (au-to-da-fa') [Sp.; properly AU-TO DE FE,
act of fauth, in.; pl. ATOS DA FE. A sentence given by
the inquisition for burning a heretic. Brande.
† AU-TO-GRAPH, R. [sutographe, Fr.] A person's own handworth-market. writing, fau-ToG'sA-FHAL, a. Autographical. Bennet. Au-To-GRAPH'IC, a. Relating to an autograph; autographical. Gent. Mag. ical. Gent. Mag.

Au-TO-GRAPH';-OAL, a. Belonging to an autograph.

Au-TO-GRAPH';-OAL, a. Belonging to an autograph.

Au-TO-GRAPH', v. A person's own hand-writing, in opposition to a copy; autograph. Knoz.

Au-TOM',-A-TOM', a. Mame as automatic. Todd. [R.]

Au-TOM',-A-TAL, a. Same as automatic. Todd. [R.]

Au-TOM',-TAL, a. Same as automatic. Todd. [R.]

Au-TOM',-TAL, a. Belonging to an automaton; produced by machinery. Urc.—(Mod.) Acting of itself; spontaneous.

Au-TO-MAT',-OAL, a. Belonging to an automaton.

Au-TO-MAT',-OAL, a. Belonging to an automaton.

Au-TOM',-TOM, a. [aὐτόματον.] pl. Gr. Âu-TOM'A-TA; Eng. Âu-TOM',-TOM', a. TOM', a. TOM in good use. A machine so constructed as to imitate the actions of men or animals. f\( \text{f}\)\( \text{f}\)\( \text{A'-TOM'}\), a. Automatical. Browns. south, Browns. SOURD. Browns.

Aus'rri-An,\* n. A native of Austria. Cozc.

Aus'rri-An,\* a. Relating to Austria. Butler.

†Aus'rrine, a. Southern; austral. Butley.

Aus'rro-Axa-Cy,\* n. Divination by the winds. Dunglison.

Au'rra-Ohy, n. A government by one; self-sufficiency. Milton.

AU-THEN'TIC, a. [authenticus, L.] Resting on proper authority; properly attested; true; real; genuine.

AU-THEN'TI-CAL, a. Having authenticity; authentic.

AU-THEN'TI-CAL-N, ad. In an authentic manner. Browne.

AU-THEN'TI-CAL-NESS, n. Quality of being authentic.

BU-THEN'TI-CAL-NESS, v. a. [LAUTHENTICATED; pp. AUTHENTICATED.]

TO prove authentic; to prove by authority. Warton.

RU-THEN-TI-CA'TO(N,\* s. Act of authenticating; a proper or legal attestation. Gladstone.

SULTHEN-TICL'LTV. s. The quality of being authentic, or †AU-TOM'A-TOUS, A. Automatical. Browns.
AU-TO-NŌ'ME-A,\* n. (Zool.) A genus of crustaceans. P. Cyc.
†AU-TO-NŌ'MI-AN,\* n. One who practises autonomy. Baz-†AU-TÖN'O-MY, n. [aurovoµ(a.] The living according to one's own law or miad. Bailey.
AU-TÖP'SIC,\* } a. Seen with one's own eyes; autoptical. or legal attestation. Gladstone.

AU-THEN-TIC/I-TY, n. The quality of being authentic, or of resting on proper authority; genuineness.

AU-THEN-TIC-I-TY, ad. Authentically. Bp. Barlow.

AU-THEN-TIC-INESS, n. Authenticity. Stillingsheet.

AU-THEN-TIC-ISS, n. Authenticity. Stillingsheet.

AU-THEN-TIC-ISS, n. Authenticity. Stillingsheet.

AU-THEN-TIC-ISS, n. Authenticity. Stillingsheet.

Bounter of Susctor, L.; auteur, Fr.] The first beginner or mover; the efficient; the first writer of any thing; a writer of a literary or scientific work, a writer.

AU-THOR. v. a. To occasion; to effect. Beaum. & Fl.

AU-THOR-Ess, n. A female author. Pope. British Critic.—

3-This word is now well established. Heretofore author was commonly applied to writers of both seees; and one's own law or miad. Batey.

\$U-\tilde{\tilde{To}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde{A}} \tilde{\tilde Browne. †ÂU-TO-SCHĒD-J-XS'TJ-CAL, (âu-to-skēd-c-ās'te-kal) a [ab τός and σχεδιαστικό,.] Hasty; slight. Dean Martin, ÂU-TO-THĒ'IŞM,\* n. The doctrine of the self-existence of was commonly applied to writers of both sexes; and God. Maunder. [R.] some still so use it. AU-THO'S1-AL, \* a. Relating to an author. Ed. Rev. [R.] AU'THOR-ISM, \* n. Authorship; quality of an author. Anna Seward. [R.] Author: [R.]

Author: [-TA-Tive, c. Having due authority; exercising authority; commanding; magssterial; dictatorial. Authority; commanding; magssterial; dictatorial. Authoritalive. TA-Tive. Ly, cd. In an authoritative manner. Authoritality. TA-Tive. Ress, x. Quality of being authoritative. tive. Bailey.
AU-THOR'1-TY, n. [auctorites, L.] Legal or genuine power; influence; power; rule; support, testmony; credibility; a citation of some act or decision; a precedent. AU'THOR-I-ZA-BLE, \*a. That may be authorized. Hammond. AU-THOR-I-ZĀ'TION, n. Act of authorizing; establishment by authority. Hale.

by authority. The Authorized; pp. authorizing, authorized. To give authority; to make legal; to establish by authority; to give credit. Au'thorized, to give credit. Au'thorized, p. a. Having authority; sup-

THOR-LESS, 4. Without an author. Sir E. Sackville AUTHOR-LESS, 4. Without an author. or L. Sackuse. AUTHOR-LY, 4. Belonging to an author. Cooper. [R.] AUTHOR-SHIP, n. State or quality of an author. AU-TO-BI-OG'RR-PHEE, \* n. One who writes his own life. Srr E. Brydges.
AU-TO-BI-O-GRAPH/IC, \* a. Same as autobiographical. Dr.

AU-TO-BI-O GRÄPH'I-CAL, \* a. Relating to autobiography. Ed. Rev. AU-TO-BI-OG'RA-PHIST, \* n. Same as autobiographer. Month.

Rev.

Rev.

2U-TO-B;-Og'RA-PHY,\* n. [sōτό; and biography.] The life of a person written by himself; the act of writing one's own history. Breasds.

2U-TO-Bi-Pi-Obs, a. Noting fruit consisting only of pericarp, without any additional organ. Brands.

2U-TO-BH-THON,\* n. [aὐτόχθων.] One who is supposed to have sprung from the soil itself on which he lives. Smart.

2U-TO-BH-THO-NE,\* a. Abortginal; original. Ed. Rev.

2U-TO-BH-THO-NES,\* n. pl. [L.] The abortgines or first inhabitants of a country. Ash.

2U-TO-BH-ST. [aŭrveparvie.] Government residing

\*\*MINISTRATES OF A COUNTY, ASA.

\*\*MU-TÖC/RA-SY, s. [abroxparxia.] Government residing in or exercised by a single person; self-derived power.

\*\*LU/TO-CRXT,\*\* s. An absolute sovereign or ruler. Qs. Rev.

ported.

Rev.

God. Maunder. [R.]

RU'TUMN, (aw'tum) n. [autumnus, L.] The season of the year between summer and winter, comprising, astronomically, from the autumnal equinox, about the 23d of September, to the winter solstice, about the 23d of September, — Autumn popularly comprises, in England, August, September, and October; in the United States, September, October, and November.

RU-TOM'NAL, a. Belonging to autumn. Donne.

RU-TOM'NAL, a. Belonging to autumn. Bonne.

RU-TOM'NAL, a. Plant that flowers in autumn. Smart.

†AU-TOM'NI-TY, n. The season of autumn. Bp. Hall.

†AUX-E'SIS, n. [L.] (Rhet.) Amplification. Smith.

†AUX-E'I(C, a. Increasing; amplifying. Hutchinson.

AUX-IL'IAR, (awg-zil'yar) a. [auxilium, L.] Assisting. Pope.

See AUXILIARY.

See AUXILIARY † ÂUX-IL'IAR, (Awg-zil'yar) a. Helper. Glover. See Auxil-

AUX-IL/IAR-LY,\* ad. By means of aid or help. Coleridge. AUX-IL/IA-RY, (Awg-Zil/ya-re) a. Assisting; helping. — (Gram.) Auxiliary Verb, a word that assists in the conjugation of other verbs.

ÂUX-IL'IA-RY, (awg-zil'ya-re) n. A helper; an assistant;

AUX-IL-1A-RY, (Awg-2II'y3-rg) n. A helper; an assistant; a confederate. — pl. Foreign troops employed in war. † AUX-IL-1-Ā'TION, (Awg-2II-0-ā'shun) n. Help. Bailey. † AUX-IL-1-Ā-TO-RY, a. Assisting. Sir E. Sandys. A-VĀIL', (a-Vāl') v. a. [valor, Fr.] [i. availen; pp. availing. Availled. To profit; to promote; to benefit. A-VĀIL', (a-Vāl') v. n. To be of use. Dryden. A-VĀIL', n. Profit; advantage; benefit. Locks. A-VĀIL', n. Profit; advantage; benefit. Locks.

ton. [R.]
-VAIL'A-BLE, a. That may be used with success or advantage; valid; profitable; powerful; useful.
-VAIL'A-BLE-NESS, n. Power to promote an end; legal

force.
A.VAIL'A-BLY, ad. Powerfully; legally; validly.
[A-VAIL'MENT, n. Usefulness; avail. Bailey.
Ar'A-L'NYCHE'\* [äv-ş-länsh', K.; äv'ş-löngsh, Sm.] n.
[Fr.] A vast body of anow, ice, &c., sliding down a mountain. Lyell.
[A-VAILE', v. a. (avaler, Fr.] To let fall; to depress. Spenser
[A-VAILE', v. n. To sink. Spenser.
[A-VANT', n. The front of an army. Gower.
AVANT-COURIER, (s-väng'-kö'rēr) [z-vöng'kö-rēr, Ja.; ş-vöng'kör'yā', K.; äv'öng-kör'ör, Sm.] n. [Fr.] A messen-

Mîrn, sîr; Môve, nör, sôn; Bûll, Bür, Rûle.—Ç, Ç, Ç, É, soft; Ø, &, Ç, Ĕ, kard; Ş ce Z; Ţ ce gz;—This

ger who is despatched before to notify the approach of others.
A-VANT'-GUÄRD, (a-vänt'gärd, or a-väng'gärd) [s-vănt'-gärd, W. P. J. F.; a-väunt'gärd, S.; a-väung'gärd, Ja.; a-vöng'gärd, K. Sm.] z. [Fr.] The van, the first body

\*\*Nong'gard, K. Sm.] n. [Fr.] The van, the first bouy of an army.

A-VA'N'U-RINE,\* n. A beautiful quartz stone, having grains of gold dust or mica interspersed. W. Ency.

K'A-RICE, n. [avarta, L.] Insutable desire of gain or property; cupidity, penuriousness; covetousness.

A'-A-RICIOUS, (Ay-A-Ith)'(s) a. Having an insatiable love of gain; penurious; miserly, sordid; covetous.

X'-A-RICIOUS-LY, (Ay-a-Ith)'(s)-Qi (Covetously.

X'-A-RICIOUS-NESS, (ay-q-rish'(s)-nes) n. Covetousness.

†X' A-ROUS, a. Covetous; avaricious. Gover.

A'-XAST, inter. (Naul.) Hold; stop! enough!

A'-A-TA'R', \* n. [ay-q-tar', Sm. Wb.; q-va'tar, K. Maunder, Campbell. In Hindoo mythology, an incarnation of a deity. P. Cyc.

X'-A-TA'R, \* n. An incarnation of the deity; avatar.

Malcom.

†A-VAUNCE'MENT, n. Advancement. Bale. A-VAUNT', interj. Hence! begone! Shak. †A-VAUNT', (a-Vant') v. a. To boast; to vaunt. Abp.

A-vaunt', v. n. To come before, to advance. Spenser.

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[A-VAUNT'RY,
A'FE, (ā've) x. [ave, L.] The first part of the salutation, used by the Roman Catholies, to the Virgin Mary, an abbreviation of the Ā've Ma-rl'a, or Ā've Mā'ry,
A-vEL', v. a. [avello, L.] To pull away. Browne.
AV-E-NA'CEOUS,\* (av-e-na'shys) a. Belonging to or like

oats. Ash.

AV'EN-AGE, n. (Law) A quantity of oats paid as a rent.

Conel.

A-VENGE', (a-V8nj') v. a. [venger, Fr.] [1. AVENGED; pp.
AVENGING, AVENGED.] To take vengennee for without
malice; to revenge; to punish.

1.-VENGE', (a-Ven)') n. Revenge. Spenser.

1.-VENGE', (a-Ven)') n. Revenge Spenser.

1.-VENGE', (a-Ven)'. n. Revengeful. E.c. Rev. [R.]

1.-VENGE', MENT, n. Act of avenging. Spenser.

1.-VENGE', MENT, n. Act of avenging. Spenser.

1.-VENGER, n. One who avenges. Dryden.

1.-VENGER, n. [avenor, old Fr.] An officer of the king of
England's stable, who provided oats for his horses.

Birch.

AV'ENS, n. The herb bennet, a perennial plant.

† \-VENT'URE, n. [aventure, Fr.] (Law) A mischance, causing a man's death, without felony; properly, adventure. Cowel.

Causing a man's ueath, without telony; properly, abereture. Comet.

XV'E-NOE, (av'e-nd) n. [avenue, Fr.] A way by which a place may be entered; an alley of trees before a house, an entrance; a broad walk.

A-VER', v. a. [awerer, Fr.] [i. Averred; pp. Averring.

XV'ER-AGE, n. [awerer, m.].] A mean proportion; a medium of any given quantities; a contribution to a general loss. — General awerage. (Law) Whatever damage or loss is incurred by any part of a ship or carge for the preservation of the rest; a small duty paid to the master of a ship, for his care of goods over and above the freight.

XV'ER-AGE, v. a. [i. Averreded; pp. Averreding, average.] To fix a mean of uneven or different quantities; to make equal; to proportion.

XV'ER-AGE, v. n. To exist in or form a medial quantity.

Grant.

Grant

XV'ER-AGE, \* a. Being of a mean proportion or quality.

Coloradge, a. (Law) A rent paid in corn. Whishaw, Avier-Rent, a. Affirmation; declaration. - (Law) An offer of the defendant to justify or make good an exception, or of either party, in pleading, to prove what he

asserts.

A.VER'NAT, n. A sort of grape.

A.VER'NIAN, a. Relating to the lake Avernus. Booth.

X'VER-PEN-NY, n. (Eng. Low) Money paid towards the
king of England's carriages, by rent from land, instead
of service by beasts in kind.

A.VER'RIHO-A,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of plants belonging to
the wood-sorrel tribe. P. Cyc.

X.VER.RIMO'ATE. n. a. [Somerungs. L.] To poot up. Hudi-

AV-ER-RUN'CATE, v. a. [avorrunco, L.] To root up. Hudi-

†AV-ER-RUN-CĀ'TION, n. Act of rooting up. Robinson. AV-ER-RUN-CĀ'TOR, \* n. A pruning instrument, having two blades fixed at the end of a rod, acting like scissors.

Loudon.

XV-BR-SI'TION, z. Hatred; abhorrence. South. [R.]

\$\times\text{VERSE'}, a. [aversus, L.] Disinclined to; unwilling; reluctant; mailing; act avorable.

\$\times\text{VERSE'} LY, ad. Unwillingly; with aversion.

\$\times\text{A-VERSE'} NESS, z. Unwillingless; disinclination.

A-VER'SION, (a-ver'shun) n. Repugnance; antipathy; ha tred, dislike; cause of aversion.

†A-VER'SIVE,\*a. Averse; turning away. Daniel.
A-VERT', v. a. [averto l.] [i averted; pp. averting, averted.] To turn aside or away; to cause to dislike;

AVERTED.] To turn aside or away; to cause to dislike; to put by.

A-VERT', v. n. To turn away. Thomson.

A-VERT'ER, n. He or that which averts. Burton.

A-VERT'ER, n. He or that which averts. Burton.

A-VERT'ER, n. (Zool.) A genus of bivalves. P. Cyc.

A'VI-A-RY, n. [zool.) A genus of bivalves. P. Cyc.

A'VID'1-OB., n. (Zool.) A genus of bivalves. P. Cyc.

A'VID'1-OB., a. Eager; greedy. Smart.

A-VID'1-OB.-IV, ad. Eagerly; greedily. Bale.

A-VID'1-OB.-IV, ad. Eagerly; greedily. Bale.

A-VID'1-TY, n. Greediness, eagerness; strong desire.

A-VILE', v. a. [awlur, Fr.] To depreciate. B. Jonson.

A VIN'CV-LO MATRI-MO'NJ-I,\* [L.] (Law) "From the bonds of matrimony," a form of divorce. Hamilton.

A-VISE', v. n. [awiser, Fr.] To consider, See Avizz. Spensor.

A-VISE', n. [awis, Fr.] Advise; intelligence. B. Jonson.

A-VISE'MENT, n. [Fr.] Advisement. B. Jonson.

A-VISE'MENT, n. [Fr.] Advisement. B. Jonson.

A-VIZE', v. a. [awita, L.] Left by ancestors, ancient.

Baley.

A-VIZE', v. a. To counsel, to consider, to advise. Spensor.

 $\dagger A$ -vize', v. a. To counsel, to consider, to advise. Spenser. A r- $\phi$ - $cA'D\bar{\phi}$ , n. [Sp.] A tree found in the West Indies.

Miller. †AV'Q-CATE, v. a. [avoco, L.] To call off; to remove.

Lord Herbert. XV-Q-CA'TION, n. Act of calling aside; business that calls

XV-Q-CĀ/TIQN, n. Act of calling aside; business that calls aside; occasional business, occupation; employment. th. Voc/A-TIYE, n. Dehortation; dissuasion. Barrow. A-VOID', v. a. [vuider, Fr.] [t. AVOIDED, pp. AVOIDING, AVOIDED.] To shun, to escape; to clude, to endeavor to shun; to evacuate; to vacate, to annul. A-VOID', v. n. To retire; to become void. Ayliffe. A-VOID'A-BLE, a. That may be avoided or shunned. Boyle, A-VOID'A-BLE, a. That may be avoided or shunned. Boyle, The course by which any thing is carried off. — (Law) The act of becoming vacant by death, cession, deprivation, &c., the condition of a benefice when void of an incumbent. incumbent.

Incumbent.
A-VOID'ER, n. One who avoids.
A-VOID'ERS, a. Inevit ible. Dryden.
XV-OJR-DU-POIS', (AV-Cr-du-POIZ') n. & a. [avoir du poids,
Fr.] A weight, of which a pound contains 16 ounces,
and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as 17 to 14.
†A-VÖKL', v. a. [avoic, I.] To call back. Cockerum.
XV-O-LA'TION, n. [avolo, I.] Flight, escape. Glanville. [R.]
XV'O-SĒT,\* n. (Ornith.) A species of palmiped bird. P. Cyc.
A-VOCCH', v. a. [anouer, Fr.] [I. AVOUCHED, pp. AVOUCHING, AVOUCHED.] To affirm, to maintain, to vouch to
vindicate.

\*A VOCCHED.] To elegation: testimony. Shak.

A-vooch', n. Declaration; testimony. Shak.
A-vooch', a. That may be avouched. Sherwood. [R.]
A-vooch', a. One who avouches.
A-vooch', a. Declaration. Shak.

A-vouch'ment, n. Declaration. Shak.

†A-vôûch'MĒNT, n. Declaration. Shok.
A-voû', v. a. [avourc, Fr.] [i. avowed; pp. Alowing,
Avowed.] To declare openly, to affirm.
†A-voŵ' n. Determination, vow. Gower.
A-vòŵ'A-BLE, a. That may be avowed. Donne.
†A-vòŵ'A-BLE, \* ad In an avowable manner. Daniel.
A-vòŵ'A-BLY, \* ad In an avowable manner. Daniel.
A-vòŵ'A-NT, \* n. (Law) On\* who makes an avowry, or avows or justifies a plea. Blackstone.
A-voŵ'DD-LY, ad. In an open manner Clarendon.
A-voŵ'DD-LY, ad. In an open manner Clarendon.
A-voŵ'DD-LY, ad. In an open manner Clarendon.
One to whom the right of advowson of any church belongs. See Abvowede. longs. See Advower. A-vow'er, n. One who avows or justifies. Dryden.

-VOW'RY, n. (Law) A justification advanced in pleading by one who has taken a distress in his own right when sued in replevin.

†A.vów'sal, n. A confession. Dict. †A.vów'try, n. Bailey. See Advowtry. A.vítsed', (3-vělst') p. a. [avulsus, L.] Plucked away. Sheustone

A-VÎL'SION, (a-vül'shun) n. Act of taking suddenly away.

A-WÂIT', v. a. [L. awaited; pp. awaiting, awaited.] To
be in reserve for, to expect, to attend. Milton,

†A-WĀIT', n. Ambush; a waylaying. Spenser.

†A-WĀIT', v. a. [L. awoke or awaked; pp. awaking,
awoke or awaked.] To rouse out of sleep; to raise from
toppor, to put into new action; to wake. Shak.

A-WĀKE', a. Not asleep, in a vigilant state.

A-WĀKE', Not asleep, in a vigilant state.

A-WĀKEN, (a-WĀKN) v. a. &n. [L. awakened; pp. awakening, awakened.] To awake; to wake. Pope.

A-WĀK'EN-ĶR, (a-WĀKn-qr). He or that which awakens.

A-WĀK'EN-KG, (a-WĀKn-qr). He or that which awakens.

A-WĀK'EN-ING, (a-WĀKn-qr). He or that which awakens.

A-WĀK'EN-ING, \*D. a. Rousing from sleep; alarming.

A-WĀRD', v. a. [L. awarded; pp. awarding, awarded.]

To adjudge; to determine; to sentence. A-VUL'SION, (a-vul'shun) n. Act of taking suddenly away

A.-WARD', v. n. To judgo; to decree. Pope.
A.-WARD', v. The judgment of an arbitrator or arbitrators; determination; sentence.
A.-WARD'FE, n. One who awards.
A.-WARE' a. Vigilant; apprized; informed of.
† \.-WARE', v. n. To beware. Par. Lost.
† \.-WARN', v. a. To caution; to warn. Spenser.
A.-WAY'; (n.-wā') ad. In a state of absence; at a distance, aside; off, with absence. —Away with, sometimes used as having the nature of a verb; as, "I cannot away with," I cannot endure, "Away with such a fellow," (Acts.) take away. cast away. I cannot endure, "Away with such a fellow," (Acts.) take away, cast away.

A. WAY'WARD, ad. away; aside. Gower.

AWE, (AW) n. Reverential fear, reverence, dread.

AWE, (AW) v. a. [I. AWED, pp. AWING, AWED.] To strike with reverence or fear. Bacon.

A. WEA'RY, (a-Wê're) a. Weary; tired. Shak.

†A. WEA'RY, (a-Wê're) a. Weary; tired. Shak.

AWE'-COM-MAND'ING, a. Striking with awe. Gray.

AWE'-COM-PEL'LING,\* a. Enforcing awe. Crabb.

AWE'-STRÜCK, a. Impressed with awe. Milton.

AW'FUL, a. That strikes with awe; venerable, dreadful; fearful. fearful. AW'FOL-EYED, (Aw'ful-id) a. Having eyes exciting awe. ÂW/FÛL-Ly, ad. In an awful manner. ÂW/FÛL-NESS, n. The quality of being awful. †A-WHĂPE', (a-hwāp') v. a. To strike; to confound. Spenser.

A-WHEĒLS', (a-hwēlz') ad. On wheels. B. Jonson.

A-WHILE', (a-hwll') ad. Some time; for a time. Shak.

A-WHILT', (a-hwll') ad. A jot; a tittle.. Bp. Hall.

\[ \frac{1}{2}\text{WK}, a. Odd; out of order. L'Estrange.

\] \[ \frac{1}{2}\text{WK}, \text{WARD}, a. Inelegant; impolite; wanting skill, politeness, or ease, unhandy; clumsy.

\[ \frac{1}{2}\text{WK}, \text{WARD-LY}, ad. In an awkward manner.

\[ \frac{1}{2}\text{WK}, \text{WARD-LY}, ad. In an awkward manner.

\[ \frac{1}{2}\text{WK}, \text{WARD-LY}, ad. In an awkward manner.

\[ \frac{1}{2}\text{WK}, \text{WARD-LY}, ad. In an awkward manner.

\[ \frac{1}{2}\text{WK}, \text{WRD-NESS}, a. Quality of being awkward.

\[ \frac{1}{2}\text{WK}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text{RE}, \text AW'LESS, a. Wanting awe or reverence. Shak.

AWL'-SHAPED,\* (-shapt) a. Shaped like an awl. Smith.

AWL'WORT,\* (Al'wurt) n. (Bot.) A plant with awl-shaped leaves, Smart. NAME, or AWM, n. A Dutch measure; aam. See AAM. AWME, or AWM, n. The beard or bristles of grasses and grain, a rista. AWN, ING, n. A cover spread over a boat, or any place without a roof, for shade, a temporary covering of cloth for out a foot, for shade, a temporary covering of cloth for plants, &c.

2wN'LESS,\* a. Having no awn or beard. Smart.

A-WōKE', t. & p. from Awake. See Awake.

†A-Work', (a-wurk') ad. At work. Shak.

A-Work', (a,-ri') ad. &c. Not in a straight direction; asquint; unevenly; perversely, distorted, askance, crooked. XX-A-YĀ'CAT,\* n. A species of Mexican fly. Crabb. AXE, (aks) n. An iron instrument, with a sharp edge, for AXE, (aks) n. An iron instrument, with a sharp edge, for hewing and chopping.

AXE, \* v. a. The old English verb for ask. "Or if he axe a fish." Wicklife. It is still in use, in various parts of England, among the common people. Forby, Brockett, &c. It is also heard in some parts of the United States.

AXE'HEAD, n. The head of an axe. 2 Kings vi. 5.

XXE'STORE, \* n. (Min.) A subspecies of nephrite. Crabb.

AX'I-AL-I-Y, \* a. Relating to or resembling an axis. Prout.

AX'I-AL-I-Y, \* ad. According to or in a line with the axis. Prout. Trout.

AX-IF'ER-OUS,\* a. (Bot.) Noting plants which consist exclusively of an axis, as lichens, fungi, &c. Brando.

AX'I-FORM,\* a. Having the form of an axe. Smart.

AX-IL'LA, n. [L.] pl. AX-IL'LA. The arm-pit.—(Bot.)

The angle formed by the separation of a leaf from its

stem. P. Cyc. †XZ'YME, (äz'im) n. [azyme, Fr.] Unleavened bread. Bible. AZ'Y-MOUS,\* a. [azymus, L.] Unleavened. Smart.

XX'1L-LAR, a. Axillary. Bailey. See Axillary.

XX'IL-LA-RY, [kk'z]l-la-re, W. Sm. Wb.; \$k-zl'l'la-re, S. P.

—See Capillary. a. Belonging to the axilla.

XX'IN-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral commonly crystallized and of vireous lustre. P. Cyc.

XX-IN'O-MAN-CY,\* n. Divination by an axe. Crabb.

XX'IOM, (kks'yum) [kk'shyum, S. W.; kk'she-lim, F. Ja.; kk'se-lim, J. Sm.; kks'yum, K.] n. [aliopa.] A self-evident truth or proposition; an established principle, a maxim. a maxim. XX-1-O-MXT'IC,\* (ik-she-q-mit'ik) a. Axiomatical. Ec. Rev. XX-1-Q-MXT'1-CAL, a. Relating to or consisting of axioms. XX-1-Q-MXT'1-CAL-LY,\* ad. By the use of axioms. Dr Allen. Allen.

XX'1S, n. [axis, L.] pl. XX'ES. The line, real or imaginary, that passes through any body on which it may be supposed to revolve.—(Bot.) The root or stem, or both together. P. Cyc.

XX'LE, (kk'sl)

XX'LE-TREE, (kk'sl-trē) | n. A piece of timber, or bar of XX'LE-TREE, (kk'sl-trē) | iron, fitted into the holes or naves of wheels, round which they turn.

XX'LED,\* (kx'd) a. Furnished with an axle. Warton.

XX'O-LOTL,\* n. (Zool.) A genus of reptiles. P. Cyc.

XY, or XYE, (ke) ad. Yes, certainly. This word is commonly written aye.

XYE,\* (ke) n.; pl. AYES, (kez) An affirmative: one who monly written aye. XYE, (4ez) An affirmative; one who votes in the affirmative; as, "The ayes have it." Hatsell. XYE, (3) ad. Always; for ever. Spensor.

XYE-AYE,\* (3e/3e) n. (Zool.) A singular nocturnal quad ruped of Madagascar, so named from its peculiar cry. Brande Brande.
†ÄY'GRĒĒN, (ā'grēn) n. Houseleek. Dict.
ÄYLE,\* n. (Law) A kind of writ. Blackstone.
ÄY MĒ, untery. Implying dejection; same as ah me. Milton.
ÄY'BY, (ā're) n. The nest of the hawk. See Eyny.

A-ZĀ'LĒ-A,\* n.; pl. AZALEAS. (Bot.) A genus of plants or shrubs having beautiful flowers, an American honeyor shrubs naving beautiful nowers, an Almerican accepts suckle. P. Cyc.

ZZ'E-RÖLE, n. [azerole, Fr.] The three-grained, or Neapolitan, media-tree.

ZZ'I-MÜTH, n. [Ar.] (Astron.) The arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian and the vertical circle, passing though a star or other calculated body, or the approximation. passing through a star or other celestal body; or the angle made at the zenth by the meridan and the vertical circle in which the body is situated.—Azimuth circle, overtical circle, a great circle of the sphere passing through the zenth, and intersecting the horizon at right angles.— Azimuth compass, a compass used at sea for finding the horizontal distance of the sun or a star from the magnetic morizontal distance of the sun or a sair from the infigureue meridian. — Azimuth dial, a dial of which the style is perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.  $XZ'\bar{O}TE, ^{\mu}[AZ'\bar{O}t, Sn. R. Wb. Maunder, P. Cyc.; a-zōt', K.]$   $n. [a and <math>\{\omega, \bar{n}, \}]$  (Chem.) A kind of gas which is fatal to animal life; called also autrigen. It is one of the constituents of common air. P. Cyc. stituents of common air. P. Cyc.

A-ZÖTH'\* n. (Alch.) A universal remedy. Crabb.

A-ZÖTH',\* n. (Alch.) A universal remedy. Crabb.

A-ZÖTH',\* n. (Chem.) A salt containing azote. Mackintosk.

XZ'O-TĪZE,\* n. a. To impregnate with azote. Ure.

[X'ZURE, (ā'zhur or āzh'ur) (ā'zhur, S. E. F. K. R.; ā'zhūr,

W. Ja.; āzh'ur, J. Wb., ā'zhōr, Sm.; āz'ur, P.] a. [azur,

Fr.] Sky-blue; faint blue.—(Her.) Blue. Sidney.

[X'ZURE,\* n. [azur, Fr.] Sky-blue.—(Her.) One of the
colors or tinctures employed in blazonry. Brande.

[X'ZURE, v. a. To color any thing blue. Elyot's Duct.

X'ZURED, (ā'zhurd or āzh'urd,) a. Colored blue. Shak.

XZ'V-RĪCE,\* n. (Mm.) A mineral; the lazulite. P. Cyc.

||†X'ZURN, (ā'zhurn or āzh'urn,) a. Of a bright blue color.

Milton.

\*\*XZ'WRE, (āz'im) n. [azyme, Fr.] Unleavened bread. Bible.

## B.

B, the second letter, and first consonant, of the English alphabet, is a mute and a labal, being pronounced by the aid of the lips.—As an abbreviation, it generally stands for baccalaurous, or backelor; as, B. A., B. D., B. L.

BAA, (ba) n. The cry of a sheep. Shak.
BAA, (ba) v. n. [balo, L.] To cry like a sheep. Sidney.
BA', L,\* n. (Ant.) The principal delty of the ancient Cananites, Phonicians, &c.; an ancient idol representing the sun. Calmet.

BA'ARD,\* n. (Naut.) A sort of sea-vessel or transport-ship.

BAB'BLE, (bab'bl) v. n. [1. BABBLED; pp. BABBLING, BAB- ]]

BLED.] To prattle like a child; to talk idly, thoughtlessly, BLED.] To prattle like a child; to talk idly, thoughtlessly, or much; to prate; to tell secrets.

BAB'BLE, v. a. To prate; to tell. Harmar. [R.]

BAB'BLE, w. [Idle talk, senseless prattle. Shak.

BAB'BLE.MENT, n. Senseless prate. Millon.

BAB'BLE.MENT, n. Senseless prate. Millon.

BAB'BLE.MENT, n. Senseless prate. Millon.

BAB'BLE.MENT, n. Senseless prate. Julian.

BAB'BLE.A. An infant; a young child; a baby.

BA'BEL, n. [Heb.] Disorder, tunuit. Bacama. 4 Fl.

BA'BEL, n. [Heb.] Disorder, tunuit. Bacama. 4 Fl.

BA'BE, RY, n. Finery to please a babe. Staney.

BAB-I-A'NA,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of Cape plants, having beautiful flowers, yellow, purple, or red. P. Cyc.

BAB'HL-LARD,\* n. (Ornith.) A small frugivorous preserine

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bird: called also the white-breasted fauvette and nettlecresper. Brande.
BAB'ING-TON-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A crystallized silicious min-

BAB'ING-TONTE,\* n. (Min.) A crystallized sinclous mineral. Dana.

(BA'B|SH, a. Childish, babyish. Ascham.

(BA'B|SH-LY, ad. Childish, Abp. Usher.

BA-BOON', n. [baboum, Fr.] A genus of quadrumana; a large kind of monkey; an ape.

BA'BY, [ba'be, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; vulgarly, bab'e, W. Sm.] n. An infant, a young child, a babe; a doll.

BA'BY, a. Like a baby; small. Shak.

BA'BY, v. a. To treat one like a baby. Young. [R.]

BA'BY, v. a. To treat one like a baby. Young. fa.]

features. Cowper.

BA'BY-HOOD, (ha'be-hûd) n. Infancy; childhood.

BA'BY-HOOSE, n. A place for children's dolls and play-

things.

things.

BA'BY-1SH, a. Childish. Bale.

BA'BY-1SM,\* n. The state or quality of a baby. Booth. [R.]

BAB'Y-1.6'N1-A'N,\* a. Relating to Babylon or Babylonia, disorderly. P. Cyc.

BAB-Y-1.6N'1C,\* a. Relating to Babylon; Babylonical. Fo. Qu. Rev.

BAB-Y-1.6N'1-CAL, a. Babylonian; disorderly. Harrington.

BAB-Y-1.6'N|SH,\* a. Relating to Babylon; Babylonian. Dr. Rianev.

Blancy.
BAB'Y-LON-ITE,\* n. The arrow-shaped, Babylonish char-

The arrow-shaped, Buylonish Character. Scudamore.

†BA'By-SHIP, n. Infancy. Minsheu.

BAC,\* n. A tub or vat for cooling wort or liquids, a sort of ferry-boat. Crabb.

BXC,\* n. No,\* n. (Med.) An antidote, an hepatic medicine.

Crahh.

Crabb.

BAC'CA,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A berry; a fruit having seeds. P. Cyc.

BAC-CA-LÂU'RE-ATE,\* n. [baccalaureus, L.] The degree
of a bachelor, the first or lowest academical degree in a
university or college. Branke.

BAC'CĀTE,\* a. (Bot.) Covered with soft flesh; baccated.

P. Cyc.

EXC'CA-TED, a. [baccatus, L.] Having berries, beset with pearls, baccate. Bailey.

EXC'CĂ-TED, a. [baccatus, L.] Having berries, beset with pearls, baccate. Bailey.

BλC'EHΛ-NλL, (bắk's-nal) a. [bacchanalia, L.] Drunken, reveiling. Crowley.

BλC'LHΛ-NλL, n. Λ devotec to Bacchus, a drunkard.

BlC-CHΛ-NλL, n. Λ devotec to Bacchus, a drunkard.

BlC-CHΛ-NλL, n. Λ devotec to Bacchus, a drunkard.

BλC-CHΛ-NλL-NΛ, [bak-g-nλ]lo-an, S. W. P. J. Ja.; băk-g-nλ]lyan, F. K.] n. Λ drunkard.

BλC-CHΛ-NλL-NΛ, a. Relating to revelry. A. Smith.

BλC-CHΛ-NλL-NΛ, n. pl. The drunken feasts of Bacchus.

BλC-CHΛ-NλL-NΛ, n. [Fr.] A bacchand, a reveller.

BλC-CHΛ-NT, n. [Fr.] A female bacchanal.

BλC-CHΛ-NT-F, \* n. pl. [L.] The priests of Bacchus. Jancson.

BXC/EHIC, [a. Relating to the feasts of Bacchus, jo-BXC/EHI-CAL, v.ul, drunken. Spenser.

BXC-EHĪ-VS,\* n. [δωκχείος.] pl. BAC-EHĪ-Ī. (Rhet.) A poetic foot, having one short and two long syllables; as, "&-mā-vI." Crabb.

"a-ma-vi." Crave.

BXC'EHUS-BŌLE, (bxk'us-bŏl) n. A flower. Mortimer.

BAC-CIF'E-ROIS, (bak-sif'e-rūs) a. [bacca and fero, L.]

Bearing berries.

BAC-CIV'O-ROUS, (bak-siv'o-rus) a. Feeding on berries.

Bailey.

Bacty'E-LOR, n. An unmarried man; a man who takes his first degree in the liberal arts, in law or divinity; a knight of the lowest order.

PXCH'E-LOR-ISM,\* n. The state of a bachelor. Const. Mag.

FXCH'E-LOR'S-BUT'TON,\* n. A plant and flower, the

EACH'E-LORS-BIF 10s, s. A pant and nower, the campion. Ash,

BKCH'E-LORSHIP, s. The state of a bachelor.

BA-CIL'LUS,\* n. [L.] A staff, a stick.—(Bot.) The cotyledon of the hyacinth. Link.

PKCK, n. The hinder part of the body in man, and the up-

rACK, m. The linner part of the body in man, and the upper part in animals; the spine, the outer part of the hand; the rear; the hinder part of a thing, opposed to the front; the part out of sight; the thick part of any tool, opposed to the edge; a large rafter of a roof, a vat. EXCK, ad. To the place from which one came, backward, behind , towards things past ; again ; in return ; a second

time.

time.

Bick, v. a. [i. backed; pp. backing, backed.] To mount on the back of a horse; to place upon the back; to maintain, to justify; to second; to move back; to prepare by gluing, as the back of a book.

Bick,\* a. Being behind, out of sight, or passed by. Smart. Bick,\* a. Being behind, out of sight, or passed by. Smart. Bick,\* a. A part of the harness which, going over the back of a horse, keeps up the shafts of the carriage; hack-chain.—(Law) A counter-bond. Boucker's Gloss.

[Sectland.]

BACK'BAR,\* n. A bar in the chimney to hang a vessel on.
BACK'BAR,\* n. a. [i. Backbit; pp. Backbiting, Backbitter, p. a. [i. backbit; pp. backbiting, Backbitter, pp. backbither.]

BXCK'BIT-ER, n. One who backbites, a secret detractor

BACK'BIT-ER, n. One who backbites, n secret detractor
BACK'BIT-ING, n. Secret detraction.
BACK'BIT-ING, p. a. Calumnuting secretly Ash.
BACK'BIT-ING, p. a. Calumnuting secretly Ash.
BACK'BIT-ING, p. a. Calumnuting secretly Ash.
BACK'BIT-TEN, (bāk'bīt-in) p. from Backbite. See Backbite.
BACK'GNE, n. The bone of the back; the spine.
tBACK'GNE, n. (Law) A having on the back. Cowel.
BACK'CNE, n. (Law) A having on the back. Cowel.
BACK'DŌOR, (bāk'dōr) n. A chain that passes over the cart saddle of a horse to support the shafts. Bach.
BACK'DŌOR, (bāk'dōr) n. A door behind a building.
BACK'DŌOR, (bāk'dōr) n. A door behind a building.
BACK'DŌ, (bāk'dōr) n. To put back, to retard. Bathurst.[R.]
BACK'EN,\*(bāk'kn)v.a. To put back, to retard. Bathurst.[R.]
BACK'EN,\* n. He or that which backs. — (Arch.) A narrow slate laid on the back of a broad, square-headed slate, where the slates begin to diminish in width. Brande.
BACK'FIL-LING,\* n. The act of restoring to its place earth which has been removed; the earth so restored. Tanner.
BACK'FIL-LING,\* n. The bact of restoring to its place earth which has been removed; the earth so restored. Tanner.
BACK'FIL-LING, bak'frènd) n. An enemy in secret. South.
BACK'GACNO, n. A game played with dice by two p. r. sons, on a table divided into two parts, having twelve black and twelve white spaces.
BACK'GROON, \* n. The part behind, opposed to the front, the part of a picture that is not most prominent to the eye.

the part of a picture that is not most prominent to the eye.

BACK'-LEAN-ING,\* a. Inclining towards the hinder part.

Savage.

BXCK'-LIGHT,\* (bak'It) n. A light reflected on the hinder

BACK'PAINT-ING,\* n. (Paint.) The method of painting mezzotunto prints pasted on glass, with oil colors. Cabb. BXCK-PAR-LOR,\* n. A parlor in the rear. Johnson. BXCK-PILCE, n. The armor which covers the back. BXCK-PLATE,\* n. A plate on the hinder part of armor.

BXCK'RXG,\* n. A kind of German wine. Mason. BACK'RENT,\* n. A rent paid subsequently to reaping.

Loudon.

Ioudon.

IBXCK'RE-TÜRN, n. Repeated return. Shak.

BXCK'RÖÖM, n. A room behind or in the rear.

IBXCK'SĒT, p. a. Set upon in the rear. Anderson.

BXCK'SĪDE, n. The hinder part of any thing, rear.

BXCK-SLĪDE', [bāk-tīd', W. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb., bāk'slīd,

S. P. R. P. r. n. [i. Backslidt, pp. Backsliding, Backslīdder of backslid.] To fall off, to apostatize, to degenerate, to revolt.
XCK-SLID'ER, n. One who backslides, an apostate.

BACK-SLID'ING, n. Apostasy, transgression.
BACK-SLID'ING, \* p. a. Apostatizing, revolting. Fuller.
BACK'STAFF, n. An instrument used, before the invention

of the quadrant and sextant, for taking the sun's altitude

BACK'STAIRS, (bák'stárz) n. pl. The private stairs in the house, Bacon.

Nouse. Hacon.

BXCR'STAY,\* n. (Printing) A leather strap used to check the carriage of a printing-press. Brande.

BXCR'STAY,\* n. pl. (Naut.) Ropes for strengthening and sustaining the top-masts of a ship.

SUSTAINING USE OF MARKS OF A S. A. SWORD WITH ONE SHARP edge; a rustic sword, or a stick with a basket handle. BACK'-TRICK,\* n. A mode of attacking behind. Shak. BACK'-WARD, ad. With the back forward, towards the back or the past, regressively, from a better to a worse state;

ast , in time past.

past, in time past.

BXCK'WARD, a. Unwilling, sluggish, dull, behind in progress, not forward, late.

BXCK'WARD, n. The state past. Shak.

BXCK'WARD, v. a. To keep back, to hinder. Hammand.

BXCK'WARD-LY, ad. Unwillingly, perversely. Shak.

BXCK'WARD-KES, n. State of being backward.

BXCK'WARDS, ad. Same as backward. Newton.

BACK'WASHED,\* (bik'wosht) a. Cleansed from the oil after combing, as wool. Ash.

BXCK'WA-TER,\* n. A current of water from the inland

which clears off the deposit of sand and sait left by the action of the sea, water in a stream which, in consequence of some obstruction below, flows back up the stream. Hunter.

MOODS-MAN,\* (bak'wûdz-man) n.; pl. BXCK'-WOODS-MEN. An inhabitant of a newly-settled country, particularly the western part of the United States. Month Rec. BACK'WOODS-MAN.\*

BACK'WOUND, v. a. To wound behind the back. Shak BKCK'WOUND, v. a. To wound behind the back. Shak.
BKCK'YARD,\* n. A yard behind a house, &c. Blomefidd.
BK'CON, (bā'kn) n. [bacon, old Fr.] The flesh of a hog
salted, smoked, and dried.— To save one's bacon, to escape unhurt; to avoid loss. Prior.

BĀ'CON-FED,\* (bā'kn-fēd) a. Fed on bacon. Shak.
BA-CÔ'N;-AN,\* a. Relating to Lord Bacon or his philosophy. Ency.

BKC'U-LĪTE,\* n. (Geol.) A genus of fossil tetrabranchiate
cephalopods, resembling ammonites. Brande.

BKC-U-LŌM'Z-TEY, n. [baculus, L., and utrpov, Gr.] The art
of measuring distances by baculi or staves. Bailey. [E.]

bul. See Bid. BX DGE, (big) n. A mark or cognizance worn; a token by which one is known; a mark of distinction.

BXDGE, v. a. To mark as with a badge. Shak.

BXDGE [ESS, a. Having no badge. Bp. Hall.

BXDGE [ESS, a. Cool.) A carnivorous quadruped that burrows in the ground.—(Law) One licensed to buy victuals in one place to be sold in another, a carrier; a porter.

BXDGE [ESS, v. a. To confound; to persecute, to tease. Lockhart.

hart BADQ'ER-LEGGED, (baj'er-legd) a. Having legs of an un-

BADO ER-LEGGED, (B.) (7-1-egu) a. Having legs of an unequal length. L'Estrange.

BAD'1-QEM,\* n. Same as badageon. Scudamore.

BA-DI'EON.\* (bg-di)'un [bg-di)'un, K. Sm.; băd-q-je'on,
Wb.] n. [Fr.] (drech.) A mixture, as of plaster and free-stone, to fill little holes in the material on which a sculpstone, to fill little holes in the material on which a sculptor or other artist has to work:—a preparation for coloring houses, consisting of powdered stone, sawdust, slaked lime, alum, &c. Francis.

BAD-I-NAGE', (bad-e-nazh') n. [Fr.] Light or playful discourse, raillery; foolish talk. Chesterfield.

BAD'I'S-RIE, [ba-fin'e-rē) n. [Fr.] Nonsense. Shenstone.
BAD'IS-TER,\* n. (Ent.) A genus of the order of colcoptera.

BXD'LY, ad. In a bad manner. Shak. BXD'NCSS, n. State of being bad. Shak.

BAF FILE, (baff) v. a. [brfler, Fr.] [L. BAFFLED; pp. BAFFLED, a. a. [brfler, Fr.] [L. BAFFLED; pp. BAFFLED, b. a. [brfler, Fr.] [L. BAFFLED] To elude, to confound, to frustrate; to balk, to disgrace.

BAFFLE, v. n. To practise deceit. Barrow. [R.]

BAFFLE, n. A. defeat. South, [R.]

BAFFLE, n. One who baffles.

BAF'FLE, n. A defeat. South. [R.]
BAF'FLER, n. One who baffles.
BAG, n. A sack or pouch; part of an animal containing particular juices, an udder, an ornamental purse of silk tied to men's hair.—(Com.) A determinate quantity of goods, as, a bag of cotton.

BAG, v. a. [L. BAGGED; pp. BAGGING, BAGGED.] To put into a bag, to load with a bag, to swell:—to hook up and gather grain. Loudon.

BAG, v. a. To swell like a full bag. Chayer.

BAG, v. n. To swell like a full bag. Chaucer.

BAG-A-TELLE', (bag-a-tel') n. [Fr.] A trifle; a toy. Howel.

BAG'GAGE, n. [bagage, Fr.] The furniture of an army, goods to be carried away, articles or matters carried by a traveller; luggage:—a worthless woman; a flirt.

†BKG'G-15ER,\* n. One who carries the Laggage. Raleigh.
BKG'G|NG,\* n. Materials for bags, the act of putting into
bags:—a mode of reaping corn or pulse with a hook. Brande

BXG'NET,\* n. An interwoven net for catching fish. Travis.

BXG V10, (ban'yō) n. [bagno, It.] pl. BAGNIOS (băn'yōz) A bathing-house, a brothel.

BXG V1PE, n. A musical wind instrument, consisting of a

leathern bag and pipes. Chambers.

BĂG PĪP-UR, n. One who plays on a bagpipe. Shak.

BĂG PĪP-UR, n. One who plays on a bagpipe. Shak.

BA-GURTTE', (ba-get') n. [Fr.] A little round moulding.

BA-HAR',\* n. An Oriental measure equal to three piculs. Malcom.

 $B\bar{A}^{I}HIR,*$  n. (Ant.) The most ancient of the rabbinical books. Ash. †Bāigner, Fr.] To drench, to soak.

BAI'KAL-ĪTE,\* n. (Min.) A magnesian epidote from Lake Baikal. Brande.

BAIL, (bal) n. [baller, Fr.] (Law) A release of a prisoner on security for his appearance in court, the person or persons who give security, the sum given for security, surety. Whishaw.—The handle of a pail, bucket, &c. Forby.—A division between stalls. Loudon.

BAIL, v. a. [L. BAILED, pp. BAILING, BAILED.] To release or give security for the release of a prisoner, to give bail, to admit to bail.

or give security for the release of a prisoner, to give bail, to admit to bail.

BÄIL'A-BLE, a. That may be bailed. B. Jonson.

BÄIL'A-BLE, a. That may be bailed. B. Jonson.

BÄIL-E'\*, a. (Law) The person to whom goods are bailed, or delivered under a bailment. Blackstone.

BAI'LIE,\* (bâ'le) n. (Scolland) An alderman; a magistrate who is second in rank in a royal burgh. Jameson.

BAIL'IF, (bâ'lif) n. [baili, Fr.] A subordinate officer or deputy, in England, appointed by a sheriff, whose business it is to execute arrests; an under-steward of a manor.

BÄIL'/EVICK, n. The jurusdiction of a bailiff or sheriff.

BÄIL'MENT, n. (Law) The delivery of goods in trust; a contract resulting from the delivery of goods in trust; BAIL'OR,\* or BÄIL-ÖR,\* n. (Law) One who bails or delivers goods in trust. Blackstone. Trust who halls or delivers goods in trust. Blackstone. Trust who halls or delivers goods in trust. Blackstone. Trust who halls or delivers goods in trust. Blackstone. Trust who halls or delivers goods in trust. Blackstone. Trust who halls or delivers goods in trust. Blackstone. Trust who halls or delivers goods in trust. Blackstone. Trust who halls or delivers goods in trust. Blackstone. Trust who halls or delivers goods in trust. Blackstone. Trust who halls or delivers. Wickliffe.

BÄIL'-PIECE,\* n. (Law) The hall bove, or to the action. Smart. BÄIL'Y, n. Contraction for bailiff or bailistick. Wickliffe.

BXD, a. [comp. worse; sup. worser.] Ill; not good; vicious; unfortunate, hurtful.

BXDE, (bád) [bád, S. W. J. F. K. Sm. R.; būd, E.] i. from bul. See Bid.

BAPRAM,\* n. A Mahometan feast instituted in imitation of the Christian church, and following the fast of Ramadan. Brands. fast of Ramadan. Brands.

†BAIR/MAN,\* n. (Law) A poor insolvent debtor left bare and naked. Whishaw.

and naked. Whishaw.

BAIRN, or BARN, n. A child.—[Scotland and North of England:—In Shakspeare, bearn.]

BĀIT, (bāt) v. a. [t. baitsd; pp. baiting, baited.] To put . meat upon a hook to tempt fish, to give food for refreshment on a journey; to feed, as a horse.

BĀIT, v. a. [baite, Fr.] To attack with violence, to harass Santer.

ass. Spenser. BAIT, v. n. To stop for refreshment; to flap the wings; to

flutter. Shak.

Mc Culloch.

BAIT, n. Any substance for food; meat or food to allure fish, a lure, a temptation; refreshment on a journey; oats or provender for a horse, &c.

BAIT'ING,\* n. The act of furnishing a batt, refreshment.

BAIZE, (baz) n. A kind of coarse, open, woollen stuff.

BĀKE, v. a. [L. BAKED : pp BAKING, BAKED or BAKEN.— Baken is seldom used.] To heat, dry, or harden by heat

Baken is seldom used.] To heat, dry, or harden by heat or fire, to cook in an oven. Bake, n. To do the work of baking, to be heated or baked; to become hard or crusty.

Baked, to become hard or crusty.

Baked, to become hard or crusty.

Baked, bakt a. Hardened with heat, cooked in an oven. Baked, baked, bakt/möts) n. Meats dressed in the oven. Bake'-Mēats, n. Baked meats. Genessa.

Bak'ken, (ba'kn) p. from Bake. 1 Kings. See Bake.

Ba'ker, on. One who bakes bread, &c.

Ba'ker-foot, (ba'ker-fūt) n. A distorted foot. Bp. Taylor.

Ba'ker-Egged, ba'ker-fūt) n. A distorted foot baking. Smart.

Bak'ker,\* n. A bakehouse, a house for baking. Smart.

Bak'ing,\* n. The act of hardening with heat, the employment of a baker, the quantity of bread, &c., baked at once. Ash.

at once. Ash. BAL'A-CHONG,\* n. A substance consisting of pounded or bruised fish, and used in the East as a condiment to rice

BALLAINA,\* n. [L.] (Zool.) The Greenland whale. Brande.
BXL'ANCE, n. [bulance, Fr.] One of the powers in me-chanics, a machine for weighing substances, a pair of channes, a machine for weighing substances, a pair of scales, the act of comparing two things, the overplus of weight, that which is wanting to make two parts of an account even, equipoise, as, "balance of power."—
[The remainder or rest of any thing, as of an edition, of an evening, &c. Pickering. U. S. Corrupt or colloqual.] (Astron.) The sign Libra.—Balance of trade, (Com.) the difference between the commercial exports and imports of two countries.—Balance, or balance-wirel of a watch, that which regulates the notion and which appears the that which regulates its motion, and which answers the purpose of the pendulum to a clock.

purpose of the pendulum to a clock.

BĂL/ANCE, v. a. [I. BALANCED; pp. BALANCING, BALANCED.] To weigh in a balance, to counterpoise, to regulate, as weight or an account; to make equal.

BXL/ANCE, v. n. To hesitate, to fluctuate. Locks.

BXL/ANCE, FISH, \*n. The hammer-headed shark. Hull.

BAL/ANCER, n. One who balances.

Băl'An-Cing, n. Act of poising, equilibrium.
Băl'A-Nīte,\* n. (Zool.) A species of barnacle. Kirby.
Băl'As Rû'By, n. [balais, Fr.] A rose-red variety of spi-

nel. P. Cyc.

BA-LAUS' TA,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A kind of fruit having a leathery rind. Brande.

BA-LÂUS'TINE,\* n. The flower of the wild pomegranate. Crabb.

BALLAUS'TINE,\* n. The flower of the wild pomegranate. Crabb.

†BAL-BU'CI-NATE, (h.1-bu'she-at) v. n. [babutu, L.] Same as babucante. Baley.

BAL-CÖ'NIED, (bal-kö'nid) a. Having balconies. R. North. BAL'CO-Ny, or BAL-CÖ'NY, [bal-kö'ne, S. W. P. J. E. F. . hal-kö'ne, or ba'[ko-ne, Ja. R.; bal'ko-ne, K. Sm. Wb. P. Cyc. T' The accent has shifted from the second to the first syllable within these twenty years." Sm. (1836).] n. [balcon, Fr.] A frame or projecting gallery in front of a window or opening of a house.

BALD, a. Wanting hair, without the natural or usual corning, unadorned; inelegant, mean; naked.

BAL'DA-EHIN, [bal'da-kin, Sm.; bal'da-chin, K.] [balda-chin, I.] n. A silk canopy, an architectural canopy.

BALD'BUZ-ZARD,\* n. A bird that feeds on fish; the fishing-hawk. Booth.

BAL'DER-DASH, v. a. To mix or adulterate liquors. [R.] BALD'LYBR-DASH, v. a. To mix or adulterate liquors. [R.] BALD'LY, ad. In a bald manner; nakedly, meanly.

BALD'MON-Y, (bald'mun-e) n. A plant; gentian.

BALD'NESS, n. State of being bald; want of hair or ornament; inclegance.

BALD'PĀTE, n. Destitute of hair; bald. Dryden.

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BALD'PAT-ED, a. Having a bald head. Shak.
BAL'DEIG, m. [baudrier, Fr.] A girdle used by warriors in feudal times, the zodiac. Spenser.
BALE, m. [bale, Fr.] A bundle, as of goods; ten reams of paper.—(Scatland) A signal fire; a bonfire.—Bale goods, goods or merchandise done up in bales.
BALE, v. a. [L BALED; pp. BALING, BALED.] To make up into a bale or bundle:—to lave out; to empty.

\*\*PRINE.\*\* a. Misery calamity. Sanser,

INTO 8 bale or dundle:—to lave out; to empty.

†BALE, \* Misery, calamity. Spenser.

†BALE, \* a. Baleful, permicious. King.

BALE, \* A. Baleful, permicious. King.

BALE, \* A. Baleful, permicious. King.

BALE, \* BALE, \* The substance called whalebone. Hamilton.

BALE, \* A. Full of misery sorrow, or muschef. Support. BXI

BALL'FOL, a. Full of misery, sorrow, or mischief. Spenser.
BALL'FOL-LY, ad. Sorrowfully; injuriously.
BALL'FOL-LY, ad. Sorrowfully; injuriously.
BALL'FOL-MESS,\* n. The state of being baleful. Spenser.
BAL'IS-TER, n. [balista, L.] A crossbow. Blount. See

BALLISTER.

BA-LIS'TES,\* n. pl. (Ich.) An extensive genus of fishes.
BÂLK, (bûk) n. A long piece of timber, a great beam; a
piece of whole fir; drawn timber; a ridge of land left

unploughed between furrows; a disappointment.

BALK, (bak) v. a. [L. BALKED; pp. BALKING, BALKED.] To disappoint; to frustrate; to defeat; to heap, as on a ridge. Skak.

†Bâlk, (blk) v. m. To turn aside; to deal in cross-purposes.

BALK'ER, (bak'er) n. One who balks:—one who watches the shoals of herring and gives notice of their course to fishermen

BALL, a. Any thing made in a round form; a round sub-stance or mass; a round thing to play with, a globe, a bullet; a cushion used for inking by printers. — An enter-

BXL'LAD, z. [ballade, Fr.] A song; a small, light poem; a short, lyric tale in verse.

short, lyric tale in verse.

Sh'L'AD, v. a. To make or sing ballads. Shak. [R.]

BLL'LAD, v. a. To write ballads. B. Jorson.

BLL'LAD-ER, m. A maker or singer of ballads. Overbury.

BLL'LAD-FARCE, n. A musical drama. Sir J. Hawkins.

BLL'LAD-IST, n. A writer or singer of ballads. Qu. Rec.

BLL'LAD-MÖNG'ER, n. One who writes ballads. Shak.

BLL'LAD-MÖNG'ER, (bal'ad-müng-ger) n. A trader in ballads. Shak.

lads. Shak

iads. Shak.

BAL'LAD-OP'B-BA,\* n. A burlesque opera. Johnson.

BAL'LAD-RY, n. The subject or style of ballads. B. Jonson.

BAL'LAD-SING'FR, n. One who sings ballads. Gay.

BAL'LAD-SING'FR, \*n. The act of singing ballads. Garrick.

BAL'LAD-STYLE, n. Air or manner of a ballad. Warton.

BAL'LAD-TÜNE, n. The tune of a ballad. Warton.

BAL'LAD-WRIT'ER, (-1'ter) n. A composer of ballads.

BAL'LA-RAG, v. a. To threaten; to bullyrag. Warton. [Vulgar.]

gar.]
BXL/LAST, z. [ballaste, D.] Weight or heavy matter put at the bottom of a ship to keep it steady, that which keeps

steady.

steady.

BAL'LAST, v. a. To make or keep steady, as by ballast.

BAL'LAST, v. a. To make or keep steady, as by ballast.

BAL'LAST-AGE, \* n. (Law) A duty paid for taking up ballast from the bottom of a port. Bourser.

BAL'LAST-NG, \* n. The covering of roads; the filling in of earth or stone above, below, and between the stone blocks and sleepers upon railroads. Tanner.

BAL-LA-TED, p. a. Sung in a ballad. J. Webster. [R.]

BAL-LA-TÖÖN', \* n. A luggage-boat used in Russia, &c. (Yah).

Crabb.

CTavo.

IBAL'LA-TRY, n. A jig; a song. Milton.

BALL'-COCK,\* n. A hollow sphere, or ball of metal, attached to the end of a lever, which turns the stop-cock of a cistern pipe, and regulates the supply of water. Brande.

bXL'LET, (bál-la', or bál'let) [bál-la', J. Sm.; bál'lā, or bál'-let, K.; bál'let, E. W.] s. [ballet, Fr.] A mimic dance, or a dramatic story told in metrical action, accompanied by music.

by music.

BAL'LETTE,\* n. A ballet. Walker. See Ballet.

BAL'L1-AGE,\* n. A duty payable to the city of London for the goods and merchandise of aliens. Crabb.

BAL'L1RBB, (bál'yardz) n. See Billians.

BAL-L1B'TA,\* n. [L.] An ancient warlike machine for the company stones and other missile weapons. Crabb.

BAL'LIS-TER, [bál's-ter, Ja. K. Todd; ba-lis'ter, Sm. Wb.]

n. [balluta, L.] A warlike engine; a crossbow. See n. Louis

BALLIS'TIC,\* a. Relating to missile engines:—noting a sort of pendulum or instrument for measuring the force or velocity of cannon and musket balls. Brande.

BAL-Lis'Tics,\* n. pl. The art or science of throwing mis-sile weapons by means of engines. Crabb.

on a pillar: - a large, hollow ball, or immense bag, gen-

erally of silk, filled with a gas which causes it to ascend,

erally of silk, filled with a gas which causes it to ascend, and sail or pass in the air.

BAL-LÖÖN/E-RY,\* n. The management of balloons. Qu. Rec.

BAL-LÖÖN/ISC,\* n. The art of making and managing balloons; aeronautics. Qu. Rev.

BAL-LÖÖN/IST,\* n. One who constructs or manages balloons. Exp.

BAL-Lôôn'[ST,\* n. One who constants.

BAL-Lôôn'[ST,\* n. In this ball, or any thing else mons. Knoz.

BAL-Lot, n. [ballotte, Fr.] A little ball, or any thing else which is used in giving a secret vote, a secret method of voting at elections; a vote; act of voting.

BAL-Lot, n. n. [L BALLOTED; pp. BALLOTING, BALLOTED.]

To vote or to choose by ballot. Wotton.

BAL-Lot-A'Tion, n. Act of voting by ballot. Wotton.

BAL-Lot-Bax,\* n. A box used in balloting. Qu. Rev.

BAL-Lot-Ea,\* n. One who ballots or votes by ballot. Qu. Rev.

BXL'LOT-ING,\* n. The act of voting by ballot. Gent. Mag. BXL'LOT-IST,\* n. An advocate for the use of the ballot.

BALI'LOT-IST,\* n. An advocate for the use of the ballot. Qu. Rev.

BALL'RÔOM,\* n. A room for assemblies or balls. More.

BALL'RÔOM,\* n. [baume, Fr.] A plant, a shrub, an herb, the sap or juice of a shrub; balsam, an ontment, any thing that mutgates pain.

BALM, (bain) v. a. To anoint with balm; to soothe. Shak. [BALM']-Fix, (bäm'e-fi) v. a. To render balmy. Cheyne.

BALM']-Fix, (bäm'e-fi) v. a. To render balmy. Cheyne.

BALM']-Fix, (bäm'e-fi) v. a. To render balmy. Cheyne.

BALM']-Fix, (bäm'e-fi) v. a. To render balmy. Cheyne.

BALM']-Fix [Mary of the more fill val) v. The juice drawn.

BALM';-LY," (bam';-ly) aa. In a balmy of soothing manner.
Coleriage,
BALM OF GYL'EAD, (bam ov gil'yad) n. The juice drawn
from the balsam-tree. Calmet. A plant or tree. Miller.
BALM';, (bam';-) a. Having the qualities of balm, soothing; fragrant; odoriferous; muttgating.
BALM';-BREATH';NG,\* a. Fragrant, odoriferous. Thomson.
BAL'NE-AL, a. [balneum, L.] Belonging to a bath. Howell. [R.]
BBL'NE-A-RY, n. A bathing-room. Brown.
BBL'NE-A-RY, a. Belonging to a bath. Coles.
BBL'NE-A-TO, N. The act of bathing. Brown.
BBL'NE-A-TO, RY, a. Belonging to a bath. Coles.
BBL'NE-DM, n. [L] A bath. (Chem.) A vessel. Bentley.
BL'O-TADE, or BLL'O-TADE, [bal']-tad, Sm.; bal'o-tad,
Ja. Wb.] n. [Fr.] The leap of a horse performed between
two pillars. Farrier's Dict.
BAL'SAM, n. An unctuous, aromatic, healing substance, a
vegetable juice or resinous substance; a plant; a shrub

vegetable juice or resinous substance; a plant; a shrub

or tree.

†BAL'SAM, v. a. To render balsamic; to soiten. Hacker. †BAL-SAM-A'TION, n. Act of impregnating with balsam. BAL-SAM'IC, n. That which has the qualities of balsam. Berkeley.

BAL-SAM'IC,

Ball-8AM'|C, } a. Having the qualities of balsam. At BAL-8AM'|C, L, } buthnot.

BAL-8AM'|-CAL\_L, \* buthnot.

BAL-8AM-1F-(ZR-OUS, \* a. Producing balsam. Smith.

BÄL-8AM-0-DEN'DRON, \* n. (Bot.) A genus of Oriental trees, having a powerful balsamic juice. P. Cyc.

BAL-8AM-OUC, \* a. Containing balsam; balsamic. Sterne.

FBAL'8AM-OUC, \*a. Containing balsam; balsamic. Sterne. BAL'8AM-SWEAT'ING, a. That yields balsam. Crashaw. BAL'U8-TER, n. [balustre, Fr.] A small column or pilaster, one of the supporters of a rail to a flight of stairs, or the front of a gallery. — Corruptly written banster. BAL'U8-TERED, (băl'uş-tçrd) p. a. Having balusters. BAL'U8-TRĀDE, n. [Fr.] A range of balusters for a guard,

protection, or support in porches, starcases, balconies, &c.

BAM, BEAM, being initials in the name of any place, usual

ly imply it to have been woody, from the Saxon beam.

Gibson.

Gibson.

BKM.\* n. A cheat; an imposition. Smart. [A cant word.]

BKM.\* n. A cheat; an imposition. Smart. [A cant word.]

BKM.\* n. A cheat; an imposition. Smart. [A cant word.]

BKM.\* n. A cheat; an imposition of plants or arborescent grasses, with hollow, jointed stems, and a hard, wood texture, growing sometimes to the height of 150 feet; — a cane-colored porcelain biscuit.

BKM.\* n. A cheat; biscuit of plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the

BAM-BOO',\* v. a. To punish or strike with a bamboo, to bastinado. Wright.

BAM-BOO'ZLE, v. a. To deceive; to impose on; to confound. Arbuthnot. [Vulgar.]

BAM-BOO'ZLE, n. A tricking fellow. Arbuthnot.

BAM-BOO'ZLE, n. A tricking fellow. Arbuthnot.

BAM-BOO'ZLE, n. A tricking fellow. Arbuthnot.

BAM-LITE,\* n. (Mm.) A translucent mineral. Dana.

BAN, n. A curse; excommunication; interdiction; a suspension of privileges; a public notice. See Banns.

BAN, v. a. To curse. Hooker. To forbid. Bulwer.

BAN, v. a. To curse. Spenser.

BANA'NA, or BA-NA'NA, [bg-nā'na, S. W. J. E. Sm.; bg-na'na, N. a. J. E. Sm.; bg-na'na, N. a. J. E. Sm.; bg-na'na, N. a. To curse. Spenser.

BAN'CAL,\* n. An East Indian weight of 16 ounces and above. Crabb.

BAN'CAL,\* n. An East Indian weight of 16 ounces and above. Crabb.

BAN'CAL,\* n. The herb christopher. Ash.

BAN'CO,\* n. [It.] A bank; applied particularly to the bank of Venice.— It is used adjectively to denote money of the bank, as distinguished from current money. Crabb.—(Law) A meeting or sitting of all the Judges. See Bank.

BAND, n. Something that binds; a bandage; a te, any means of union or connection, something worn about the neck; any thing bound round another; a company of

BAP BAN

coldiers; a company of persons joined together, as musicians.—(Arch.) A flat, low, square member or moulding, a face or fascia.

ing, a face or facts.

BNND, r. a. [L BANDED; pp. BANDING, BANDED.] To unite together. to bind with a band. — (Her.) To bind with a band of different color from the charge.

BNND, v. n. To associate; to unite. Mitton.

BNND'AGE, n. Something that binds; a fillet; a piece of linen or cloth for binding up a wounded limb, &c.

BNND'AGE,\* v. a. To bind with a fillet or bandage. Gold-

BNN-DXN'NA,\* a. Noting a kind of silk handkerchief, or a style of calico printing, in which white or brightly-colored spots are produced upon a red or darkly-colored

oren spots are produced upon a red or darkly-colored tround. Urc.

Pind'Bóx, n. A slight box used for bands, bonnets, &c.

BANDEAU, \* (băn'dō) n. [Fr.] pl. BANDEAUX, (băn'dōz) A
filirt or head-band. Surenne.

BINDE-REI,\* a. A kind of magistrate in Switzerland.

Chestricher. \*\*A. A kind of magistrate in Switzerland.

Chestricher. \*\*A. A kind of magistrate in Switzerland.

Chesterfield.

Cresterfield.

BXn'D<sub>1</sub>-CôUT,\* n. (Zool.) A genus of marsupial mammalians, of Australia. P. Cyc.

BXn'D<sub>1</sub>T, n. [bandito, It.] pl. BXn'D<sub>1</sub>Ts. An outlaw; a robber. Milton.

robber. Milton.

NN-DIT'I,\* (bān-dīt'e), n. pl. A band of outlaws, robbers, or ruffins. 30 The word banditti, the plural of banditto, is sometimes used as a numerical plural; as, "among pirates and other banditth." Yet it is more commonly used as a collective noun; as, "a fierce banditti," Comper; "a military banditti." Sir J. Mackintosh.—It is derived from the Italian participle bandito, banished or

BAN-DIT'TŌ, n. [bandito, It.] pl. BXN-DIT'TJ. A man outhwed; a robber. Shak. Banditto is not now in use. See Banditti. tBAN-DIT'TO, n.

BAN'DLE, n. An Irish measure of two feet. Crabb.
BAND'LET,\* n. Same as bandelet; an amulet. Francis.
BAN'DÖG, n. [a corruption of band-dog.] A dog chained or

BĂN'DÕG, n. [a corruption of band-dog.] A dog chained or bound, n fierce dog. Skak.
BĂN-DQ-LĒĒR', n.; pl. BĂN-DQ-LĒĒRS'. A little case or cases containing musket-charges, appended to the band formerly hung over the shoulders of musketcers.
BÄN'DQN, n. [Fr.] Disposal; license. Chaucer.
BÄN'DQN, n. [Fr.] Disposal; license. Chaucer.
BÄN'DQR', n. [navdovāa.] A musical instrument resembling a lute. Musheu. See Pandore.
BÄND'RÕL, n. [banderolle, Fr.] A little flag or streamer; bannerol.

bannerol

BAND'STRING, n. The string appendant to the band

BANDY, n. A. club turned round or bent at the end for struking a ball at play; the play itself.

BAN'DY, v. a. [.. BANDIED; pp. BANDYING, BANDIED.] To heat to and fro; to toss; to exchange; to agitate.

BAN'DY, v. n. To contend, as at some game, in beating to

and fro.

BÄN'DY-LEG, n. A crooked leg. Swift.
BÄN'DY-LEGGED, (ban'de-lögd) a. Having crooked legs.
BÄNE, n. Poison, that which destroys, ruin; a disease of

BANE, n. Poison, that which destroys, ruin; a disease of sheep, the rot.

BANE, n. a. To poison. Shak.

BANE/BER-RY, n. A berry and shrub of several species; the attem. Farm. Ency.

BANE/OL, a. Poisonous; injurious; destructive. B. Jonson.

BANE/VORT, (bān'with) n. Deadly nightshade.

BANE/VORT, (bān'with) n. Deadly nightshade.

BANE, v. a. [a. banged; pp. banging, banged.] To beat; to thump; to handle roughly. Shak.

BANG, n. A blow, a thump. Shak. [Vulgar.] An intoxicating or narcotic plant and drug in India. Hamilton.

See Bangus.

See BANGUE.

BENG'ING a. Huge; large of its kind. Forby. [Low.] †BENG'ING, a. To waste by little and little. Burton. BENGIE, n. A. Oriental ornamental ring for the wrist or ankle. Malcom.

BAN'GLE-EAR,\* n. An imperfectly formed ear of a horse Farm. Encu.

BAN'GLE-EARED, \* (ban'gl-erd) a. Flap-eared. like a spaniel. Crabb

BANGUE, \* (bang) or Bang, \* n. An East Indian plant, of a

BÄNGUE,\* (LÄNG) or BÄNG,\* n. An East Indian plant, of a hot, narcotic, and intoxicating quality. Crabb.

[[BÄN-1ÄN', (bän-yän') [bän-yän', S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; bän'-e-än, P.; bän'yän', R.] n. A Hindoo belonging to one of the tribes that abstain from animal food; a morning-gown; an East Indian fg.tree; the burt-tree.

[[BÄN-1Än',\* (bän-yän') a. (Nauk.) Noting days when seamen have no meat served out to them. Crabb.

BÄN'[Sh. v. a. [bāmxīn', Fr.] [i. sanished pp. sanishing, sanished.] To condemn to leave one's own country; to exile; the drive away.

BÄN'[Sh-RENT, n. The act of banishing; exile. Shak.

BÄN'[Sh-MENT, n. The act of banishing; exile. Shak.

BXn'18-TER, n. A wooden railing enclosing stairs, &c. A corruption of balaster, which see.
BXnK, n. The earth arising on each side of a water; any henp piled up; a place where money is deposited, an establishment for the custody and issue of money, the company of persons managing a bank.—A kind of table tablishment for the custody and Issue of money, the company of persons managing a bank. — A kind of table used by printers. — (Law) A seat of judgment; a meeting of all the judges, or such as may form a quorum; as, "the court sit in bank," or in bane, or baneo. Bowner. BANK, v. a. [i. BANKED; pp. BANKING, BANKED.] To enclose with banks: — to lay up money in a bank. BANK-BILL, n. A note for money issued by a banking company; a bank-note. Swyft.

BANK-ER, n. One who keeps a bank: — a stone bench on which masons cut and square their work. — (Naut) A vessel employed in the cod fishery on the banks of Newfoundland.

foundland.

vesser eminyout in the container, where the server of bankers. Qu. Rev. BANK'ER-LESS,\* a. Destitute of bankers. Qu. Rev. BANK'ER-LESS,\* a. Destitute of bankers. Qu. Rev. BANK'ER-LESS,\* a. The management of banks of earth. Ash. BANK'NG,\* n. The management of banks of money. Ency. BANK'-NOTE,\* n. A promissory note issued by a banking company; a bank-bill. Roberts.

BANK'-NOTE,\* n. A promissory note issued by a banking company; a bank-bill. Roberts.

BANK'-NOTE,\* n. A bankrupt. Shak.

BANK'-ROTE,\* n. A bankrupt. Shak.

BANK'-ROTE,\* n. A trader or man unable to pay his debts; one who is subjected to the law of bankruptcy.

BANK'-ROTE, a. To break. Beaum. F. Fl.

BANK'-COTE,\* o. To break. Beaum. F. Fl.

BANK'-COTE,\* o. To break act of bankruptcy is an act that makes a man legally a bankrupt; a commission of bankruptcy is a warrant granted in consequence of an act of

ruptcy is a warrant granted in consequence of an act of bankruptcy

uankruptcy.

B\NK'R\D'T-L\M\,\* n. (Law) A law by which a bankrupt, upon surrendering all his property to commissioners, for the benefit of his creditors, is discharged from the further payment of his debts, and all hability to arrest for them.

BANK'SI-A,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of Australian plants. P. Cyc. BANK'-STÖCK, n. Stock or money in a bank.
BAN'NER, n. A piece of drapery attached to the upper part

of a pole or staff, a fing, a standard, a streamer.

BXN'NERED, (ban'nerd) p. a. Displaying banners.

BXN'NERET, n. A knight made in the field of battle:—a

dignity now nearly or quite extinct. BXN'NER-OL, n. [banderolle, Fr.] A little flag; a bandrol.

See BANDROL.

BAN'QUET, (băng'kwet) n. [Fr.] A feast; a grand enter-

tainment.

RANQUET, v. a. To treat with feasts. Shak.

BANQUET, v. n. To feast; to give a feast. Shak.

BANQUET-ER, n. A feaster; he that makes feasts.

BANQUET-HOOSE, (m. A house where banquets are

BANQUET-ING, n. Feasting. 1 Pet.

BANQUET-ING, n. Feasting. 1 Pet.

BANQUETTE, (bang-ket!) n. [Fr.] A foot bank, behind a

parapet, for the sodiers to mount upon when they fire.

BANSHEL, n. A kind of Irish fury. See Benshie.

BAN'STI-CLE, (ban'stik-kl) n. The fish stickleback.

BAN'STI-CLE, (ban'stik-kl) n. The fish stickleback is the stickleback.

BAN'STI-CLE, v. a. [badaner, Fr.] [i. BANTERED, pp. BANTER
BNTER, v. a. [badaner, Fr.] [i. BANTERED, pp. BANTER-

icentified simines. Craos.

BNN/TER, v. a. [badmer, Fr.] [i. Bantered, pp. Bantering, pn. ind. partered, pp. Bantering, pn. Light ridicule; a rally; raillery. Watts.
BNN/TER, n. Light ridicule; a rally; raillery. Watts.
BNN/TER-ER, n. One who banters. L'Estrange.
BNN/TER-ING,\* n. The act of making a banter; raillery

Swift

BXN-YLING, n. A little child. Prior.
BXN-YXN' \* n. A kind of Indian fig, a very large tree:
also written banan and bannian. Brande. See Banian.

miso written cantan and cantana. Dramae. Gee Danias. BFO-BIA; n. (Bot.) The adansonia, a very large African tree. P. Cyc.
BYPH'O-MET,\* n. An imaginary idol or symbol which the Templars were accused of employing in their rites.

Brande

BAP-TI"SI-A,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of plants; wild indigo Hamilton.

BXP/TISM, n. A Christian rite or sacrament performed by ablution or sprinkling, and a form of words

annuon or springing, and a form of words.

BAP-TIS MAL, a. Pertaining to baptism.

BAP-TIS MAL-LIX,\* ad. In a baptismal manner. Quin.

BAP'TIST, n. One who baptizes. Matt. iii. One of a denomination of Christians who deny the validity of infant

baptism, and maintain the necessity of immersion.

XP/TIS-TER-Y, n. A place where baptism is administered,
or the part of a church containing the baptismal font.

BAR

BAP-TIS'TI-CAL, a. Relating to baptism. Bp. Bramhall.
BAP-TIS'TI-CAL-LY,\* ad. In a baptistical manner. Dr. Allen.
BAP-TIZ'A-BLE,\* a. That may be baptized. N. E. Elders.
BAP-TIZI'A-TION,\* a. The act of baptizing. Bp. Hall.
BAP-TIZE', v. a. [βαπτίζω] [I. BAFTIZED, pp. BAFTIZING,
BAPTIZED]. To immerse in water; to administer baptism
to; to sprinkle with water, to christen. Millon.
BAP-TIZED',\* (bap-tizd') p. a. Having received baptism; christened.

christened.

christened.

BAP-TiZ'RR, n. One who baptizes or christens.

BAR, n. [barre, Fr.] A long piece of wood or metal; something laid across a passage to hinder entrance, a bolt; obstruction; a gate, a rock or bank of sand at the entrance of a harbor; an enclosed place in a tavern where inquors are dispensed:—a portion of the crust or hoof of a horse; also a portion of the upper part of the mouth of a horse.—(Law) A peremptory exception against a demand or plea; a place in courts of law where lawyers plead, also where criminals stand; the body of lawyers.

—(Muc.) The line, or space marked off by the line, which includes one beat of time.

BAR, v. a. [1, BARED; pp. BARRING, BARRED.] To fasten

BAR, v. a. [L. BARRED; pp. BARRING, BARRED.] To fasten with a bar; to hinder; to prevent; to shut out, to exclude from use or claim, to prohibit, to except. —(Law) To hinder; to obstruct; to cut off or destroy, as an action or claim.

BKR-A-LIP'TON,\* n. (Logic) An imperfect syllogism. Crabb. BA-RXIZ'.\* n. A Turkish name for a letter patent given

BARATZ!,\*\*\*. A Turkish name for a letter patent given by the suitant ot the grand patriarch, the bishops, &c. Crabb.
BARB, n. [barba, L.] Any thing that grows in the place of, or resembling, a beard; a tuft of hair, a spine; the points that stand backward in an arrow; horse-armor; a Barbary horse; a pigeon.
BARB, v. a. [1. barbarb.] pp. barbing, barbed.] [† To shave.

books.

BAR'BA-CAN, n. A fortification before the walls of a town, a watchtower; an outer work of a castle, &c.; written also barbican. See Barbican.

BAR-BA'DI-AN,\* n. A native or inhabitant of Barbadoes. Ed. Ren.

Ed. Rec.

BAR-BÄ'Rj-AN, n. [barbarus, L.] A man uncivilized, a brutal or cruel person. [† A foreigner. Shak.]

BAR-BÄ'Rj-AN, a. Bavage; uncivilized; brutal.

BAR-BÄ'RjC, a. Foreign, far-fetched, uncivilized.

BAR'BA-Rism, n. Ignorance of arts, brutality, cruelty; incivility.—(Rhet.) An offence against purity of style or language, by the use of uncouth, antiquated, or improper words.

BAR-BAR'I-TY, M. Savageness; cruelty, barbarism.

BAR'BAR-IZE, v. a. To reduce to barbarism.

BAR'BAR-IZE, v. n. To commit a barbarism. Milton.

BAR'BAR-OUS, a. Unacquainted with the arts, uncivilized;

savage; cruel; contrary to the rules of speech.

BAR BAR-OÜS-LY, ad. In a barbarous manner.

BAR BAR-OÜS-NESS, m. State of being barbarous.

BAR BAR-OÜS-NESS, m. State of being barbarous.

BAR BAR-TELLE, \*\* a. A small kind of bat. Brande.

BAR BAR-TELLE, \*\* a. A small kind of bat. Brande.

BAR BAR-TELLE, \*\* a. (Bot.) Covered with long hairs, like beard.

BAR'BĀTE,\* a. (Bot.) Covered with long hairs, like beard. P. Cyc.

BÄR'BĀT-ED, [bär-bāt'ed, Ja. K. Maunder; bū'bāt-ed, Sm. R. Wb.] a. Jagged with points, bearded. Warton.

BÄR'BE-CŪE, v. A. [i. BARBECUED; pp. BARBECUING, BARBECUED.] To dress whole, as a hog, an ox, &c.

BAR'BE-CŪE, n. A hog dressed whole.

BABBED, (bār'bi) n. [barbet, Fr.] A coarse river fish:—superfinous fiesh in the mouth of a horse.

BÄR'BEE, n. One whose occupation it is to shave.

BÄR'BEE, n. a. To shave: to dress out. Shak.

BAR'BER, m. One whose occupation it is to shave.

BAR'BER, v. a. To shave; to dress out. Shak.

BAR'BER-Ess, n. A woman barber. Minshew.

BAR'BER-Ess, n. A woman barber. Minshew.

BAR'BER-BY, m. [berbers, L.] A shrub and its acid fruit.

BAR'BER-SUR'GEON, n. One who, in former times, practised both shaving and surgery.

BARBES, \* or BAR'BLES, \* n. pl. A disease incident to horses and cattle when they have excrescences under the topsyle. Crabb.

horses and cattle when they have excrescences under the tongue. Crabb.

BÄR'BET,\* \*\*. A species of dog, having long, curly hair; a poodle dog; a species of bird having a hairy or tufted beak; a small worm. Crabb.

BAR'B|-CAN,\* \*\*. [barbicanam, L.] A watchtower for the purpose of descrying the enemy:—an opening to shoot out at:—the outer work or defence of a castle, or the fort at the entrance of a bridge. Brande.

BÄR'B|-CAN-AGE,\* \*\*. Money paid to support a barbican.

BAR'BI TON,\* n. (Mus.) An ancient instrument somewhat

EAR'S I LON, "R. (Mus.) An ancient instrument somewhat resembling a lyre. Brande.

BZR'BC-LA, 2. [L.] (Bot.) A finely divided, beard-like aper to the peristome of some mosses. Brande.

BZR'BULE, 2. A little barb. Booth.

BZR'O\_ABOLLE, 2. [Fr.] The boat-song of the Venetian gondoliers. Brande.

BARD, n. A poet; a Celtic minstrel: - trapping of a horse.

Spenser.

BARD/ED, p. a. Caparisoned. Holinshed.
BARD/ED, a. Relating to bards or poets. Warton.
BARD/ISH, a. Written by bards, bardic. Selden.
BARD/ISM,\* n. The character or quality of a bard. Elton. [R]
BARD/LING,\* n. An inferior bard. Cunningham.
BARE, a. Wanting clothes or covering; naked; uncovered; unadorned; poor; indigent, mere.
BARE. v. a. [L. BARED; pp. BARING, BARED.] To strip; to

ered; unadorned; poor; indigent, mere.
BARE, a. a. [L. BARED; pp. BARING, BARED.] To strip; to
uncover. Spenser.
[BARE, i. from Bear; now bore. See Bear.
BARE, m. The part of an image or statue which represents
bare flesh. Francs.
BARE/BONE, n. A very lean person. Shak.
BARE/BONE, n. A very lean person. Shak.
BARE/BORE, (bár/bönd) p. a. Having the bones bare. Shak.
Shameless; bold.
RABE/BAELD-LIV. (bár/fast.le) ad. Shamelessiv.

Shameless; bold.
BARE/FACED-LY, (bar/fast-le) ad. Shamelessly.
BARE/FACED-NESS, (bar/fast-nes) n. Effrontery.
BARE/FOOT, (bar/filt) a. Having the feet uncovered.
BARE/FOOT, (bar/filt) ad. With the feet bare.
BARE/FOOT-ED, (bar/filt) ad. With out shoes. Sidney.
BARE/GAWN, (bar/filt) a. Eaten bare. Shak.
BARE/HXND-ED,\* a. Having the hands bare. Buller.
BARE/HXND-ED,\* a. Having the head bare.

BARE/HEAD-ED, (bar/hed-ed) a. Having the head bare; uncovered out of respect.

BARE/HEAD-ED-NESS, m. State of being bareheaded. Bp

Hall.

BÅRE'LEGGED, (bår'lēgd) p. a. Having the legs bare.

BÅRE'LY, ad. Nakedly; poorly; merely. Hooker.

BÅRE'NĒCKED, (bår'nēkt) p. a. Having the neck bare.

BÅRE'NĒSS, n. Nakedness, leanness; poverty.

BÅRE'PICKED, (bår'pīkt) p. a. Picked to the bone. Shak.

BÅRE'KIBBED, (bår'pīkt) p. a. Lean. Shak.

BĀRE'WŌRN,\* a. Worn bare, naked of turf. Goldsmith.

BĀR'-FĒĒ,\* n. (Law) A fee of twenty pence which English

prisoners, acquitted of felony, pay to the nailer. Crabb. prisoners, acquitted of felony, pay to the jailer. Crabb. BAR/FOL, a. See BARRFUL.

BAR'FOL, a. See Barrul.

BAR'GAIN, (bat'gin) n. A verbal agreement, a contract; covenant; the thing bought or sold; stipulation.

BAR'GAIN, (bat'gin) v. n. [L. BARGAINED, pp. BARGAINING, pARGAINED]. To make a contract; to agree.

BAR-GAIN-EE!, n. One who accepts a barguin.

BAR'GAIN-ER, n. The person who makes a bargain.

BAR'GAIN-ING,\* n. The act of making bargains. A. Smith.

BAR-GAIN-ING,\* n. The act of making bargains. A. Smith.

BAR-GAIN-OR!,\* n. (Low) One who sells to or contracts with another, called the bargaine. Whishaw.

BARGE, n. [barge, Fr.] A boat or vessel of state or pleasure, a flat-bottomed boat for burden.

BARGE'COURSE,\* n. (Arch.) That part of the tiling of a roof which projects over the gable end of a building. P. Cyc.

BARGE'MAN, n.; pl. BARGE'MEN. The manager of a barge.

which projects over the game and of a bulling. P. Cyr.
BÄRGE'MÄN, n.; pl. BÄRGE'MËN. The manager of a barge.
BARGE'MÄS-TER, n. The owner of a barge. Blackstone.
BARGER, n. A manager of a barge, bargeman. Carew.
BARGÖWN,\* n. The gown or dress of a lawyer. Butler.
BA-RIL'LA,\* n. A plant cultivated in Spain for its ashes
and the alkali procured from it.—(Chem.) The name

given in commerce to the impure carbonate of soda imported from Spain and the Levant. Brande.

ported from Spain and the Levant. Brande.

BAR'RIL-LET,\* n. [Fr.] The barrel of a watch, the funnel of a sucking-pump. Crabb.

BAR'I-RON,\* (bar'I-yrn) n. Iron in bars. Ash.

BA-RIT'O-NO,\* n. [It.] (Mus.) A low pitch of voice. Crabb.

BĀ'R\_I-UM,\* n. (Chem.) The metallic base of baryta. Brande.

BARK, n. [barck, Dan.] The rind or covering of a tree, the
medicine called Peruvian bark:—a ship having a guff topsail instead of the square mizzen topsail.

sail instead of the square mizzen topsail.

BARK, v. a. [5. BARKD, pp. BARKNG, BARKED.] To strip off
the bark; to peel. [To enclose. Donne.]

BARK, v. n. To make the noise of a dog, to clamor.

BARK'-BARED, (bark'bard) a. Stripped of the bark.

BARK'-BED, \*n. A hot-bed formed of tanner's bark. Booth.

BARK'BOND, \*p. a. Straitened by the bark. Farm. Ency.

BARK'EEP-ER, \*n. One who tends the bar of an inn. Somermlle

BARK'ER, n. He or that which barks.

BARK-E-RY, \* a. A tanhouse or place where bark is kept Booth.

BARK'ING, \* p. a. Making the noise of a dog; divesting of

BARK, BG,\* n. The noise of a dog; act of taking off the bark. Ask.
BARK'LESS,\* a. Being destitute of bark. Drayton.
BARK'LÖSE,\* n.; pl. BARK'LÏCE. A minute insect that infests trees. Farm. Ency.

infests trees. Farm. Ency.

BÄRK'MAN,\* n. One who belongs to a bark. Hackluyt.

BÄRK'PIT,\* n. A tanpit, or pit for steeping or tanning leather. Booth.

BARK'Y, a. Consisting of or like bark. Shak.

BARL'E'R<sub>1</sub>-A,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of East Indian plants.

P. Cyc.

Bäll: Ley, (bar'le) n. A kind of grain or bread-corn, of which malt is commonly made.

BAR'LEY-BIRD,\* n. A name of the siskin. Pennant.

BER'LEY-BRAKE, n. A rural play or game.
BER'LEY-BRÖTH. n. Broth made of barley: — a low word for strong beer. Shak.

BÄR'LEY-CÄKE,\* n. Cake made of barley. Pope.

BÄR'LEY-CÖRN, n. A kernel of barley; a third part of an

Tickell.

BAR'LEY-SICK,\* a. Intoxicated. [A cant word up. BAR'LEY-SICK,\* a. Intoxicated. [A cant word up. BAR'LEY-SICK,\* a. Intoxicated. [A cant word used in

BAR'LEY-SIGA, (bar'ie-shûg'gr) n. Sugar boiled till it is brittle, formerly with a decoction of barley.

BAR'LEY-WA'TER,\* n. A decoction of pearl barley, a drink used in slow fevers. Crabb.

BARM, n. A fermenting substance; foam or froth of beer or other fermenting liquor, used as a leaven; yeast.

BAR'MÄID,\* n. A maid or woman who tends a bar. Gold-

amith.

BAR'MY, a. Containing barm. Dryden.

BAR'MY, a. Containing barm. Dryden.
BARN, a. A building for containing hay, grain, and other produce of a farm, and also for stabling cattle.
BARN, v. a. To lay up in a barn. Shak.
BARN,\* n. A child. [Provincial in England.] See BAIRN.
BAR'NA-BEE,\* n. An insect, the lady-bird. Booth.
BAR'NA-CLE, (bar'na-kl) n. A shell-fish, or shell adhering to substances under sea-water, a bird like a goose, fabled to grow on trees.—pl. an instrument for holding a horse by the nose. by the nose

by the nose.

BARN'-DÖOR, (birn'dör) n. The door of a barn. Milton.

BARN'-DÖOR,\* a. Living near the door of a barn, as, barn-door fowls. Coleradge.

BARN'FÖL,\* n. As much as a barn will hold. Hall.

BARN'ARD,\* n. A yard adjacent to a barn. Booth.
BARN'ARD,\* n. Myard adjacent to a barn. Booth.
BARN'ARD,FOWL,\* n. The common hen. Booth.
BAR'O-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A carbonate of baryta. Scudamore.
BARO-CROM'E-TER,\* n. An instrument for measuring the length and weight of a new-born infant. Dunglacon.

BA-RÖM'L-TER, n. [ $\beta \acute{a}_{10}$ 05 and  $\mu \acute{e}\tau \rho o \nu$ .] An instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. Its chief use is to determine the actual or probable changes

of the weather.

BKR-O-MET'R|C,\* a. Same as barometrical. Francis.

BKR-O-MET'R|C,\* L-LY,\* ad. By means of a barometer.

P. Cyc. BAR'O-METZ,\* n. (Bot.) A prostrate, hairy stem of a fern. It is a singular vegetable production, of which, under the name of the Scythian lamb, many fabulous stories are told.

BNR'ON, n. [Fr. 4 Sp.] A degree of nobility next to a viscount, being the lowest in the English house of peers:—

count, being the lowest in the English house of peers:—
the title of the judges of the English exchequer.—(Law)
A husband, opposed to feme.—Baron of beef. See Sirloin.
Bir'on-age, n. The peerage; the dignity of a baron; the
estate which gives title to a baron.
Bir'on-Ess, n. A haron's wife or lady.
Bir'o-net, n. The next title below a baron, and the lowest which is hereditary in England.
Bir'o-net-age,\* n. The state or body of baronets. Gent.
Mag.

Mag.

BAR'O-NET-CY,\* n. The dignity of a baronet. Booth.
BA-RÖ'Nj-AL, a. Relating to a baron or barony. Warton.
BAR'O-NY, n. The lordship, honor, or fee of a baron.

BAR'O-SCOPE, n. [βάρος and σκοπέω.] A barometer; a

weather-glass.

BXR-0-8CÓP'-CAL,\* a. Belonging to a baroscope. Boyle.

BXR-0-8EL'E-NĪTE,\* n. (Min.) A sulphate of baryta.

Cleaveland

Cleaveland.

BA-RÖUCHE,\* (ba-rôsh') n. A four-wheeled open carriage; a coach without a roof. Ed. Ency.

BKR-ÖU-CHET',\* n. A small kind of barouche, or a four-wheeled open carriage, with a head. W. Ency.

BKRQUE,\* (bark) n. [Fr.] See Bark.

BKRR,\* n. A Portuguese measure of length, less than a yard.

Hamilton.

BAR'RACKN, n. [Fr.] A strong, thick kind of camlet.
BAR'RACK, n. A building to lodge soldiers in ; a cabin , a hut.
BAR'RACK-MAS-TER, n. The superintendent of soldiers'

lodgings. Swift.

BXR'RAGE,\* n. A linen stuff with worsted flowers. Crabb.

†BXR-RA-GOU'IN,\* n. [Fr.] Barbarous law language.

1BXR-RA-GOU'IN,\* n. [Fr.] Barbarous law language. One-bury.

BXB'RAS,\* n. The resin which exudes from wounds made in the bark of fir-trees. Brands.

BXB'RA-TOR, n. (Law) One guilty of barratry.

BXB'RA-TOR, n. (Law) Foul practice, as the moving and maintaining of suts in disturbance of the peace, &c. — (Scotland) Bribery in a judge. — (Rome) The obtaining of benefices. — (Com.) An act or offence of a master of a ship, or of the mariners, by which the owners or insurers are defrauded.

BXB'REL n. A round wooden cask or vessel; a particular

BXE'REL, n. A round wooden cask or vessel; a particular || BXE'Y-TONE,\* a. Noting a low pitch of voice, or a grave,

measure, as 32 gallons of ale, and 36 of beer; any thing round and hollow, as the barrel of a gun; a cylinder. BXR'EEL, v. a. To put into a barrel. Spensor.

BXR'RELLED, \* (bar'reld) a. Having a large belly.

BXR'RELLED, \* (bar'reld) a. Furnished with or put in a barrel.

barrel. Ash.

barrel. Ash.

BAR'BEN, a. Not prolific; not productive; sterile; unfruit ful; not coplous; unmeaning; uninventive.

BAR'BEN,\* n.; pl. BAR'RENS. A tract of unproductive land:—a term applied, in the western parts of the United States, to tracts of land of a mixed character, partly prairies and partly covered with stunted or dwarfish trees.

— The Pine Barrens of the Southern States are lands covered with pine timber, Fins.

BAR'REN-FLOW'ERED,\* a. Having flowers without fruit.

BXR'REN-I-VY,\* n. Creeping ivy, that does not flower. Booth.

BNA'REN-LY, ad. With barrenness; unfruitfully.
BNR'REN-NESS, m. Quality of being barren, sterility; want of offspring, unfruitfulness; want of invention; and

ity.

BÄR-REN-SPIR'IT-ED, a. Of a poor spirit. Shak.

BÄR'REN-WORT, (bär'ren-würt) n. A plant.

¡BARR'FÜL, a. Füll of obstructions. Shak.

BÄR-R-ÖADE', n. [Fr.] A fortification hastily made of trees, earth, &c.; a bar, an obstruction.

BÄR-R-CĀDE', v. a. [t. BARRICADED; pp. BARRICADING, BARRICADED] To stop up; to fortify.

BÄR-RI-CĀ'DŌ, n. [barrucada, Sp.] A fortification. Bacon. See BARRICADE.

See BARRICADE.

See Barricade.

BÅR-RI-CÅ/DÖ, v. a. To fortify; to barricade. Milton.

BÅR/RI-ER, (bär're-er) [bär're-er, W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.-bär'yer, S. E.: — Pope, in one instance, by poetic license, pronounces it ba-rēr'.] n. [barridre, Fr.] A barricade; a fortification, a piece of wood-work intended to defend the entrance of a passage or intrenchment; an obstruction; a stop, a boundary.

BAR'RING-ÖÜT, n. Act of excluding or shutting out a person from a place, a boyish sport. Swift.

BXR'RIS,\* n. (Zool.) A large baboon of the Guinea coast.

Brande.

BXR'RIS-TER, n. An advocate admitted to plead at the bar in the English courts of law and equity; an advocate, a counsellor at law.

counsellor at law.

BÅR/RÖw, n. [barrot, or berrotte, old Fr.] A carriago moved by the hand:—a hillock or mound of earth:—a hop, properly, a gelded hog.

BÅR/RV,-LET,\* n. (Her.) The fourth part of a bar. Crabb.

BÅR/RV,\* n. (Her.) A field divided by horizontal lines into four or more parts. Crabb.

BÅR/SHÖE,\* n. A particular kind of horseshoe. Farm. Ency.

BÅR/SHÖT, n. Two half bullets joined together by a bar.

BÅR/SOW-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral resembling scapolite.

Dana. Dana

BAR'TER, v. n. [barater, Fr.] [1. BARTERED; pp. BARTER-ING, BARTERED.] To truffic by exchanging commodities.

BAR'TER, v. a. To give in exchange. Shak.
BAR'TER, n. Trafficking by exchange of commodities.—
(Arth.) A rule by which the values of commodities of different kinds are compared.

ferent kinds are compared.

BAR'TE-RR, n. One who barters.

BAR'TE-RY, n. Exchange of commodities; barter. Camden.

BARTH,\* n. A warm, enclosed place or pasture for calves, lambs, &c. Farm. Ency. [Prov. Eng.]

BAR-THÖL'O-ME W-TIDE, (bar-thöl'o-mü-tid) n. The term near St. Bartholomew's day. Shak.

BAR-TI-ZÄN',\* n. A small projecting turret. Francis.

BAR'TON, (bar'tin) n. (Law) The demesne lands of a manor; the manor-house and outhouses. Hubels.

the manor-house and outhouses. Huloet.

the manor-noise and outnoises. Tunion.
BA'RTR,M, n. A plant; pellitory.
BA'RTR,M, n. A plant; pellitory.
BA'RTR,M, n. An East Indian measure equal to 54 or 58 pounds of pepper. Crabb.
BA-RY'TA,\* n. [ba-rl'ta, K. Sm. R. Prande; băr'e-ta, Wb.]
n. [βαρῶς.] (Mm.) An oxide of barium; a ponderous, simple, alkaline earth, of a gray color, not easily fused.

Brande.

BA-RŸTE',\* n. (Min.) Same as baryta. Scudamore. BA-RŸTĒS, n. (Min.) A simple earth; baryta. P. Cyc. See

BA-RŸT'IC, \* a. Containing or relating to baryta. Brands. BA-RŸ'TQ-CXL'CĪTE, \* n. (Min.) A carbonate of baryta.

Brooks.

BA-RY'TO-CE-LES'TINE,\* n. (Min.) A sulphate of strontian

BA-RY TO-CE-LES TINE, \* n. (Min.) A sulphate of strontan and baryta. Dana.

BXRY-TÖN, \* n. (Mus.) An instrument of music now disused. P. Cyc.

BXRY-TÖNE, \* n. [δαρός and τόνος.] A male voice, running neither so low as a bass voice nor so high as a tenor — (Greek Pracedy) A word not accented on the last syllometry of the control of the process of sulphare with the heart space of ble, and therefore not finishing with the sharp tone of such a word.

deep sound, applied to a verb having a grave accent.

Walker.

BA'SAL,\* a. Relating to the base or bottom. P. Cyc.

BA'SAL,\* (b. a. Relating to the base or bottom. P. Cyc.

n. A grayish-black mineral or stone, trap-rock; a porcelain imitating the mineral.

BA-SALTES, n. [L.] sng. & pl. Basalt. Pennant.
BA-SALTES, n. [L.] sng. & pl. Basalt. Pennant.
BA-SALT [C.] [ba-sal'tik, Ja. Sm. R.; ba-sal'tik, K. Davis;
ba-SAL'TI-FORM, \* a. Having the form of basalt. Maunder.
BA-SAL'TINE, \* n. (Min.) Basaltic hornblende; a column of basalt. Snow. of basalt. Sinart.
BAS'A-NITE.\* n. (Min.) A variety of silicious slate or black

pasper, sometimes used as a touchstone to try the purity of gold, called also the Lydian stone. Brande. BSA'C,PAET, n. [bassnet, Fr.] A light, basm-shaped helmet, worn in England in the 14th century. Brande.

met, worn in England in the 14th century. Brande. Bang, a. [bas, Fr.] Mean; of mean spirit, low in station, place, position, origin, quality, or character; illegitimate.—Applied to metals, of little value.—Applied to sounds, deep, grave. See Bass.

Bang, n. [basis, L.] The bottom or foundation of any thing, the pedestal of a statue, pillar, or column; basis; the broad part of any body, as the bottom of a cone, or the foot of a pillar.—(Chem.) An ingredient of a compound, usually applied to alkalies, earths, and metals, in their relations to access and salies; a metallic oxide.

pound, usually applied to alkalies, earths, and metals, in their relations to acids and salts; a metallic oxide. BANE,\* r. a. [baser, Fr.] [i. BANED, pp. BANING, BANED.] To place on a basis, to lay the base of, to found. Bp. Blomfield; Brd. Cride.
BANE, r. a. To degrade; to abase. Bacon.
BANE, Coorn, a. Of illegitimate or low birth. Fuller.
tBANE'-CÖURT, (hās'kōrt) n. A lower court. Shak.
BANE'-LESS, a. Without foundation. Shak.
BANE'-L'AA,\* n. An East Indian plant cultivated instead of spinach. Brande.
BANE'LY, ad. In a base or unworthy manner.

BASE/LY, ad. In a base or unworthy manner.

BASE/MENT, m. The lowest story of a building, a story of a house below, or partly below, the level of the street,

of a nouse below, or party below, the level of the street, the ground floor.

BASE'-MIND'ED, a. Mean-spirited. Camden.

BASE'-MIND'ED-NESS, n. Meanness of spirit.

BASE'NESS, n. State of being base; meanness, vileness.

BASE'-SPIR'IT-ED,\* a. Having a base spirit; low, vile. Barter.

Batter.
BĀSE'STRĪNG, R. The lowest note. Shak.
BĀSE'-VĪ'OL, R. See BASE-VIOL.
(BĀSH, D. R. To be ashamed. Bale.
BA-SHĀW', R. A title of honor among the Turks, a viceroy;
a pacha. See PACHA.
RYSUI'ND S. Medont. WENDING CONFIDENCE OF HER PACHA.

a pacha. See Pacha.
BSM'FOL, a. Modest; wanting confidence; shy; having rustic shyness; coy.
B&BM'FOL-LY, ad. Modestly; in a coy or shy manner.
BXSM'FOL-LY, ad. Modestly; in a coy or shy manner.
BXSM'FOL-NESS, \*a. Outward modesty; rustic shyness.
BXSM'LESS, \*a. Shameless. Mason. [R.]
BX5'[L, (baz'|l) \*a. The angle to which the edge of a tool is ground; a fragrant plant, or kitchen herb, of different varieties. [The skin of a sheep tanned; bawsin. Farm. Ency.]

BXs'I-LA.EY,\* \( \) the base, noting an artery of the brain.

BA-SILICO, or BXS'IL-IC, n. A large hall. See Basilica, and Basilicon.

BA-SIL'IC, A. Belonging to a basilica or basilican RA-SIL'I-CAL, A. Regulation RA-SIL'I-CAS. A regulation RA-SIL'I-CAS.

BA-SIL']-CAR, π. [βασιλική.] pl. BA-SIL']-CAS. A regal or large hall; a magnificent church, the chief or middle vein of the arm.

vein of the arm.

BA-SIL'-I-CON, n. An ointment of great virtur. Quincy.

BAS':I-LISK, n. [βασιλίσκος.] (Antaq.) A fabulous scrpent;
a species of cannon.—(Zool.) A saurian reptile.

BA'SIN, (ba'sn) n. [bassn, Fr.] A small vessel to hold

water; a small pond; any hollow place; a dock for repairing ships; the space of country drained by a river

BA'SIN-ED, (ba'snd) a. Enclosed in a basin. Young.

(BAS'-NET, s. Spenser. See Bascingt.

BA'SIN-BALTER, s. (abset) a. Having the form of a basin.

BA'SIN-SHAPED,\* (-shapt) a. Having the form of a basin.

Cyc.

Bi'sis, n. [bans, L.] pl. Bi'sēs. The base; foundation; that on which any thing is raised; groundwork. — (Rhet.)

The smallest trochaic rhythm.

By-sis'o-LUTE,\* a. (Bot.) Prolonged at the base, below the point of origin, as some leaves. Brande.

the point of origin, as some leaves. Brande.

BASK, v. a. [LBASKED, pp. BASKED.] To warm by laying out in the sun or heat. Milton.

BASK, v. n. To lie in the sun or warmth. Dryden.

BASK/KT, n. A vessel made of twigs, rushes, or other flexible materials interwoven.—(Arch.) Part of the

BANKET.\* v. a. To put or place in a basket. Comper.

BANKET.\* v. a. To put or place in a basket. Comper.

BANKET-Hill, n. A bill of a weapon which covers the

BÅS'KET-HILT'ED, a. Having a basket-hilt.

BÅS'KET-WO'MAN, (-wûm'yn) n. A woman who plies at markets with a basket.

BĀS'KIRC-WO'MAN, (-wûm'yn) n. A woman who plies at markets with a basket.

BĀSK'JUR,\* (n. The net of lying or standing in the sun.

BĀSQUE,\* (bāsk) a. Relating to Biscay, or the language of the natives of Biscay. Bosworth.

BĀSQUE,\* (bāsk) a. A sea fash:—an American tree of the gonus tilia, resembling the English line or Inden:—the bark of the bass or line, used for mats, &c., called also bast.

BĀSS, v. n. To sound in a deep tone. SĀak.

BĀSS, a. (Musse) Low, deep, grave.

BĀSS, a. (Musse) Low, deep, grave.

BĀSS, a. (Musse) Low, deep for composition, which is re garded as the foundation of the harmony, Brande.

BĀS'SA, n. See BASHAW. Sir T. Herbert.

BĀS'SA, n. See BASHAW. Sir T. Herbert.

BĀS'ST,\* n. (Mill.) The emergence at the surface of the different mirrorial strata from beneath each other, an out-

DASSLE, " To (-min.) Ine emergence at the surface of the different mineral strata from beneath each other, an outcropping. Hamilton.

BASSET, n. [bassette, Fr.] A game at cards. Dennis.

BASSETTE, \* n. [Fr.] A game at cards.—(Mus.) The smallest species of the bass violin. Brande.

BASSETTÖ, \* or BASSO, \* n. [IL] (Mus.) A small bass viol Crab.

viol. Crabb.

viol. Crabb.

BXs's<sub>1</sub>-A,\*n. (Bot.) A genus of tropical plants. P. Cyc.

BXs's<sub>1</sub>-A,\*n. (Fr.) A kind of wicker basket for a young infant. W. Ency.

BXs's<sub>2</sub>-KeT,\* n. [Fr.] A kind of wicker basket for a young infant. W. Ency.

BXs's<sub>2</sub>-KeT,\* n. A mat, the same with bass.

BAS-SÖÖN', n. [basson, Fr.] A musical wind instrument made of wood, and serving as the proper bass to the oboe and clarionet.

BXs's<sub>2</sub>-R<sub>1</sub>-LIE'VO, n. [It.] pl. BASSI-RILIEVI. See BASS-RELIEVI.

BASS-RELIEF.

BAS-SO'RINE,\* n. A modification of a gum from Bassora. Brande.

BXSS-RU-LIEF', (bas-re-lef') [bas-re-lef', S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.: bas-re-lef', Wb.] n. [basso rulevo, It.] Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out far from the

BASS'-VI'OL, n. A musical stringed instrument with four strings; a violoncello.

BAST,\* n. A rope or cord made of the bark of the bass

BAST,\* n. A rope of cord made of the bark of the base lime, or linden tree, bark for ropes or mats. McCulloch. BAS'TA,\* [It.] (Mus.) Enough, stop.—An expression used by the leader of a band. Crabb.
BAS'TARN, n. [bastardd, Weish.] An illegitimate child any hing spurious, a piece of ordnance, [a sweet wine state.]

BAS'TARD, a.

stucco, a coarse kind of plastering.—Bastard wing, three or five quill-like feathers at a small joint at the middle of the wing.

†BĀS'TĀRD, v. a. To convict of being a bastard. Bacon.
BĀS'TĀRD-ĀL'KĀ-NĒT,\* n. An annual plant or weed.

FATM. Ency.

BAS'TARD-DIT'TA-NY, n. Plant; white hoarhound. Booth.

BAS'TARD-ISM, n. The state of a bastard. Cotgrave.

BAS'TARD-IZE, v. a. [L BASTARDIZED, pp. RASTARDIZING,
BASTARDIZED.] To make bastard or illegitimate, to con BASTARDIZED. 10 inake basurd or ineguimate, to convict of being a bastard.
†BASTARD-LY, a. Spurious. Bp. Taylor.
†BASTARD-LY, ad. Spuriously. Donne.
BASTARD-TOAD'FLAX,\* n. A perennial wild plant. Farm

Ency

BASTE, v. a. [1. BASTED, pp. BASTING, BASTED.] To beat with a stick; to drip butter or gravy upon ment while

with a state, to drip other of gray upon mean with roasting; to sow slightly.

B'AS-TILE', (b'as'tel) [b'as-tel', K. Sm.; b'as'tel, W. R. Todd.]

n. [b'astule, Fr.] The fortification of a castle, the castle itself, the state prison formerly at Paris.

FBA'T]-mENT, or †BAS-T]-mEN'TÖ, n. [bastiment, Fr.] A rampart. Glover.

rampart. Cover.

BXS-TJ-NADE', n. & v. a. Same as bastinado. See Bastinado.

BXS-TJ-NA'DÖ, n. [bastonata, it.; bastonnade, Fr., bastinado, Sp.] A cudgelling; flagellation; a mode of punishing practised in Turkey, Persia, China, &c.; commonly inflicted upon the soles of the feet.

BXS-TJ-NA'DŌ, v. a. [L. BASTINADOED; pp. BASTINADOING, BASTINADOED.] To beat with a cudgel or a bastinado. BXST'ING, n. A dripping:—act of beating with a stick.

BAST'ON, (hast'yun) n. [Fr.] (Md.) A large projecting mass of earth or masonry at the angles of a fortified work; a bulwark.

BXs'TIQNED,\* (bast'yund) a. Provided with bastions.

BAS'TIONED,\* (past young) a. Alovines the Mannes.

BAS'TO,\* n. [It.] The ace of clubs at the games of ombre and quadrille. Pope.

†BAS'TON,\* n. A batoon. Bacon. See Batoon.

BAT, n. An animal having the body of a mouse and wings like a bird, but without feathers; a stick; a flat club; a piece of brick.

\$\lambda T, \* v. n. To manage a hat at cricket. Duncombe.
\$\lambda T'A-BLE, a. [batable, Fr.] That may be contended for; debatable:— causing fatness, fattening; as, "batable herbage." [Local, Eng.] Farm. Ency. See Battable.
\$\lambda T\lambda T\lambda S, \* n. A species of convolvulaceous East Indian plant, having fleshy sweet tubers, cultivated for food; the sweet potate; Carolina potato. Brande.
\$\lambda T\lambda T/\lambda A \lambda N, \lambda N, \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda T, \lambda N, \lambda N, \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda T, \lambda N, \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R \lambda R BXT'TEL, (bat'tl) n. A student's account at Oxford; a' small allowance of food at Eton College, Twoke.
BXT'TEL-LER, (bat'tl-ler) n. A student at Oxford, in England. See Battel. land. See Battel.

†BATTEN, (bat'in) v. a. To fatten; to fertilize. Milton.
†BATTEN, (bat'in) v. n. To grow fat. Shak.

BATTEN, (bat'in) n. A piece of timber usually from 2 te 4, and sometimes T inches broad, and I thick.

BATTEN-ING,\* n. (Arch.) Narrow battens fixed to a wall, to which the laths for plastering are nailed. Brande.

BATTER, v. a. [batte, Fr.] [1. BATTERED; pp. BATTERING, BATTERED.] To beat down; to wear with beating; to wear out with service; to put out of order; to make dull.

BATTER, v. n. To lean backward; to jut out; to make continued attacks: — to lean inward.

BATTER. n. A mixture of ingredients beaten together: — ATE, v. a. [L. BATED; pp. BATING, BATED.] To abate. Shak. To cut off; to remit. Dryden. To bar; to except. Farm. Ency.
BATE, v. n. As a hawk. See BAIT. FATE, D. n. Ms a hawk. See BAIT.

BATEAU,\* (bāt-5') n. [Fr.] pl. BATEAUX, (bāt-5z') A long, light boat. Hutchusson.

BATE-BREED-ING, a. Breeding strife. Shak.

BATE'BREED-ING, a. Breeding strife. Shak.

BATE'MENT, n. Diminution, abatement. Mozon.

BATE'MENT, n. Diminution, abatement. Mozon.

BATE'MENT, n. Diminution, abatement. Mozon.

BAT'-FOWL-FIR, n. One who practises bat-fowling.

BAT'-FOWL-FIR, n. Bird-catching in the night-time.

BATHS, a. Fruitli. Draylon.

BATHS, A place for bathing; a receptacle of water for bathing; a heating by means of water, steam, vapor, or saind, a house containing a bath:—a Hebrew measure of 7½ gallons.—Order of the Bath, Birtish order of Knighthood.

BATHE, (bāth) v. a. [1. BATHED; pp. BATHING, BATHED.]

To immerse and wash in water or a bath; to soften by washing, to wash. BAT'TER, n. A mixture of ingredients beaten together:— a term applied to a wall leaning inward. a term applied to a wall leaving inward.

BAT'TER-ER, n. One who batters. Bp. Taylor.

BXT'TER-ING-RAM', n. An ancient military engine, used for battering down walls of cities, &c.

BXT'TER-E, n. The act of battering, a line of cannon; the frame, or raised work, on which cannon or mortars are mounted; an apparatus for giving shocks in electricity or galvanism.—(Law) An assault upon a man's person, or any injury done in a violent manner.

BXT'TER, a. Resembling a bat. Vernon.

BXT'TLE, (bat'tl) n. [bataille, Fr.] An encounter or engagement between two armies or fleets; a fight; a hostile contest. contest.

BXT'ILE,\* v. a. To encounter; to engage in battle. Swift.

BXT'ILE, v. n. [1. BATLLED; pp. BATTLING, BATTLED.] To contend in battle; to fight.

BXT'ILE-AR-RAY, n. Order of battle.

BXT'ILE-AXE, (bXi'tl-āks) n. An ancient military weapon, nursity offensive. To immerse and wash in water or a buth; to soften by washing, to wash.

lather, n. Act of bathing. Stanley.

BATHE,\* n. Act of bathing. Stanley.

BATHE,\* n. Act of bathing. Stanley.

BATH'I R,\* n. One who bathes. Chapman.

BATH'I'R,\* n. Helating to bathos, sinking. Coloridge. [R.]

BATH'I'NG, n. The act of immersing in a bath.

BATH'ING-RÔOM,\* n. A room used by bathers. Congreve.

BATHORSE,\* or BAW-HORSE,\* (baw'hors) n. A baggue horse. Crabb.

BATHOS, n. [Jido:, Gr., depth.] (Rhet.) A ludicrous descent from elevated to mean thoughts; anticlimax.

BAT'ING, prep. Except; abating. Rove.

BAT'ISTE,\* n. [Fr.] Fine linen cloth or lawn, made in licardy, Flanders, &c. Rawson.

BAT'ET, n. A square piece of wood for beating linen. BAT'TLE-AXE, (bát'tl-āks) n. An ancient military weapon, purely offensive.

BÅT'TLE-DÖOR, (bǎt'tl-dōr) n. A bat or instrument used in playing with a shuttlecock.

BÅT'TLE-MENT, (bắt'tl-mënt) n. A wall or parapet on the top of a building, with embrasures or open places to look through, or to discharge missile weapons; a breastwork.

BĂT'TLE-MENT-ED, n. Secured by battlement.

BĂT'TLE-PIĒCE,\* n. A painting representing a battle. Popc.

BĂT'TLE,\* n. Same as battlefter. Crabb.

BĂT'TLING, n. Conflict. Thomson.

BAT-TĞLO-GİST. n. One who repeats the same thing. BAT-TOL'Q-GIST, n. One who repeats the same thing. BAT'LET, n. A square piece of wood for beating linen.
BAT-MAN,\* or BAW-MAN,\* (baw'man) n. A man in the
army who takes care of the bat-horse, and cooking uten-Whitlock BAT-TOL'O-GIZE, v. a. To repeat needlessly the same thing. Str T. Herbert.
BAT-TOL'O-GY, n. A needless or tiresome repetition. Milton.
BAT'TOL', \* n. That part of a loom which closes the work. army who takes care of the bat-horse, and cooking utensils, &c. P. Cyc.

BAT-MONEY \* or BAW'-MÖN-EY, \* n. Money paid to the bat-man. Washington.

BAT'-NET, \* n. A net to put over the nests of bats. Booth.

BAT'O-LĪTE, \* n. (Min.) A genus of fossil shells. P. Cyc.

BATON, \* (hā-tōng', or bāt'on) n. [Fr.] (Mis.) A rest of four semibreves: — a marshal's staff, batoon. Brande. BAT-TURE',\* n. [Fr.] An elevation of the bed of a river. Bouvier BAT-TO'TA,\* n. [It.] (Mus.) The motion of beating with the hand or foot in directing the time. Brands. HAT'TY, a. Belonging to a bat. Skak.

BAT'Z, a. A. German coin of less value than a farthing. Crabb

BÂU-BEE', n. (Scotland) A half-penny. Bramston.

BÂU-BLE, n. See Bawble. Note: Semoreves: —a marshars stant, batton. Brance.

Bit'On-MER,\* n. [Fr.] An elected president of an order or fraternity. Brance.

BA-TÔON', n. [baton, Fr.] A staff or club, a staff of a field-marshal. — (Her.) In coats of arms, it denotes ille-BÂU-DIS'SE-RÎTE,\* n. (Min.) A carbonate of magnesia; gitimate descent. A.TRÄ/EHI-A,\* n. [βάτραχος.] (Zool.) pl. An order of reptiles, including frogs and toads. Brande. magnesite. Dana.

BAUK,\* or BAULK,\* n. A long piece of timber. Grier. A strip of unploughed land. Loudon. See Balk.

BAU'LÎTE,\* n. (Min.) An Icelandic silicious mineral. Dana.

BÂULK, (bawk) v. a. See Balk.

BA-VÂ'Rİ-AN,\* n. A native of Bavaria. Russell.

BA-VÂ'Rİ-AN,\* n. Edetling to Bavaria. Murray.

BĂV-A-RÖŸ', n. [bavarois, Fr.] A kind of cloak. Gay.

BĂV'JIN, n. A fagot; a stick; a piece of waste wood. Shak.

BAW'BLE, n. A gewgaw, a trifling piece of finery; a court-fool's truncheon. Gover.

\*#BÂW'BLING. a. Trifling; contemptible. Shak. magnesite. Dana. reptiles, including frogs and toads. Brande.

BA-TRÄ/EH-AN,\* n. (Zool.) One of an order of reptiles; a frog or toad. Brande.

BA-TRÄ/EH-AN,\* a. (Zool.) Relating to or resembling frogs or toads. P. Cyc.

BATRA-EHITE,\* n. (Min.) Frogstone; a fossil resembling a frog in color. Smart.

[Rev.
BATRA-EHÖID,\* a. Relating to or like batrachians. Qu.
BATRA-EHÖM-Y-ÖM'A-EHY,\* n. A battle between the frogs and mice. Warton.

BATRA-EHÖM-Y-ÖWs,\* a. Feeding on frogs. Qu. Rev.
BAT'SHELL,\* n. (Conch.) The dusky brown voluta. Hull.
BAT'TA,\* n. An allowance made to military officers in the service of the East India Company in addition to court-fool's truncheon. Gower.

†BAw'BLING, a. Trifling; contemptible. Shak.

†BAw'Cock, n. A fine fellow; a fop. Shak.

BAWD, n. A procurer, or procuress, a pimp. Skelton.

†BAWD, v. n. To procure for vice. Spectator.

BAWD'BORN, p. a. Descended of a bawd. Shak.

BAW'DI-LY, ad. Obscenely; filthly.

BAW'DI-LY, ad. Obscenely; filthly.

BAW'DI-KESS, n. Obsceneness or lewdness.

BAW'DRICK, n. A bolt. Chapman. See BALDRICK.

BAW'DRICK, n. Procuration for purposes of lust; obscene language or conduct.

BAWD'BIP,\* n. The employment or office of a bawd. Ford. the service of the East India Company in addition to their pay. P. Cyc.

BAT'TA-BLE, a. Capable of cultivation; capable of being made fat. Burton. [R.]

'BAT'TAI-LANT, n. A combatant. Shelton.

The order of battle. Sandys. The main body of an army. language or conduct.

BAWD'sHIP,\*n. The employment or office of a bawd. Ford.

BAW'DY, a. Filthy; obscene; lewd, unchaste. Shak.

BAW'DY,-HOSE, n. A house used for lewdness. Denny.

BAWL, v. n. [L. BAWLED; pp. BAWLENG, BAWLED.] To hoot;

to cry aloud; to cry as a froward child.

BAWL, v. a. To proclaim as a crier. Swoft.

BAWL,\*n. A vohement clamor; an outery. Pope.

BAWL!\*R, n. One who bawls. Echard.

BAWL'ING,\*n. The act of crying aloud; loud crying.

tBAWN, n. (Ireland) An enclosure with mud or stone walls to keep cattle; a fortification. Spenser. Shak.

BAT-TAL'10N, (bat-El'yun) n. [bataillon, Fr.] A division of the infantry in an army, variable, in number, from 500 to 800 men; an army.

BAT'TA-LOUS, a. Warlike. Milton.

BAT'TEL, or BAT'TIL, (bat'tl) v. a. To batten.

BAT'TEL, (bat'tl) v. n. To grow fat; to batten. Spenser.

To stand indebted in the college books, at Oxford, Eng., for what is expended at the buttery in the necessaries of eating and drinking. At Cambridge, size is used in a similar sense. In the former university there is a student named a batteller, or battler; in the latter, a sizer.

(BAT'TEL, or BAT'TLE, (bat'tl) a. Fruitful, fertile. Hooker. Shak

to keep cattle; a fortification. Spenser.
BAW'REL, n. A kind of hawk like a linnet.

Blw'sin, a. A badger; sheep's leather. Drawton. Bly, (ba) a. [baye, ba, Fr.] Brown, approaching to chestnut color, spoken of a horse.
Bly, (ba) a.; pk. Blys. A portion of the sea enclosed botween two capes; a large guif; an opening or space caused by the bend of a boundary line:—in a burn, a place for the mow between the floor and the end of the building:—a stand made by one nursued or attacked. place for the mow between the floor and the end of the building:—a stand made by one pursued or attacked, during which the enemy holds off:—a tree, the female laurel:—pl. A garland, such as rewarded victory in ancient games; learning.

BAY, (bā) v. n. To bark at sad og at a thief. Spenser.

BAY, (bā) v. n. To bark at. Sadk.

BAY ARD, n. [bayert, old Fr.] A bay-horse; a blind horse,

вых анд, т loagers, our Fr.] A Day-norse; a blind norse, often mentioned in old romances.

Răy'Arroly, a. Blind; stupid. Bp. Taylor. [R.]

Bây'Brark, \* n. The wax myrtle; a plant that bears an only berry. Bigslow.

olly berry. Bigelow.
BÄYED, (Båd) a. Having bays, as a barn.
BAY'ING, n. The barking of a dog. Hall.
BAY'LEAP, n. The leaf of the bay or laurel. Johnson.
BÄY'O-NET, [bā'q-nēt, J. F. K. R.; bā'yun-ēt, W. P. Ja.
Sm.; bāg'q-nēt, 8.] n. [bayonnette, Fr.] Å short, triangular
sword or dagger fixed upon the end of a musket. ["Frequently pronounced bāg'q-nēt, chiefly by the vulgar." Walker.

BAY'O-NET, v. a. To kill or stab with the bayonet. Burke. BAYOU,\* (bl'6) n. [boyau, Fr., a gut, or bowel.] A narrow creek or inlet; a small gulf or channel. Maunder. [Used

in Louisiana.]
BAY'-SALT, (bā'salt) n. Salt made of sea-water in bays,

pits, &c. BAY'-TREE, \* n. A small evergreen tree; the laurel of an-

tiquity. Farm. Ency.

Bāy'-WIn'dōw, (bā'wĭn'dō) n. A window projecting outward, and forming a kind of bay in the room. It is now called bow-window. See Bow-Window.

BAY-XARN, (ba'yarn) n. Woollen yarn. Chambers.
BAYZE, n. See Batze.
BA-ZAAR', (ba-zar') n. [Per.] An Eastern market; a place fitted up for various retail shops, all under one regulation. Written also bazar.

Written also detar.

BDELL'1UM, (děl'yum) n. [L.; βδέλλιον, Gr.] A resinous juice or gum resin of an Oriental tree, slightly bitter.

BDEL-TÖM'E-TER,\* (del-töm'e-ter) n. (Med.) An instrument

used in blood-letting. Dunglison.

nised in Blood-reading. Danguson.

BE, v. n. [L. was; pp. Being, Beien. — Present, I am, thou art, he is; we are: — I was, thou wast, he was, we were.] To exist; to have existence or some certain state. 37 It is much used as an auxiliary in conjugating other verbs, by means of which the passive voice is formed. When it is not sengately a vargaged its massive referee. Verba, by means of which the passive voice is formed. When it is not separately expressed, its meaning or force is nevertheless included in every other verb. Hence it is called the substantive verb, or verb of existence. BEACH, (bech) a. The sea-shore; the strand. Shak. BEACH'ED, (bech'ed) a. Exposed to the waves. Shak. BEACH'ED, (be'kn'e) a. Having a beach or beaches. Shak. BEA'CON, (be'kn) n. A fire lighted on a height by way of signal to navigators, &c.; the place where such signals are made; a conspicuous mark.
BEA'CON, (be'kn) v. a. [i. BEACONED, pp. BEACONING, BEACONED.] To afford assistance as a beacon; to light up. Milton.

Milton

BEA'CON-AGE, (be'kn-aj) a. Money paid for the maintaining of beacons. Minsheu.

REA'CON-LESS,\* a. Having no beacon. Dr. Allen.

BEA/CON-LESS,\* a. Having no beacon. Dr. Allen.
BEAD, a. A little ball strung with others, and frequently
worn about the neck. They are used by Roman Catholics
in counting their prayers. — (Arch.) An imitation of beads,
an architectural ornament, a kind of moulding.
BEA/DLE, (be/dl) m. A messenger belonging to a court or
public body; a petty officer in a church, parish, univer-

sity, &c.
BEA'DLE-BY,\* s. The office or jurisdiction of a beadle.

BEA'DLE-SHIP, s. The office of a beadle. A. Wood. BEAD'RÖLL, s. A list of persons to be prayed for. BEADS'MAN, s.; pl. BEADS'MEN. A man employed to pray

for another; a monk.
BEAD'snake,\*n. The brown coluber, a spotted snake. Hill.

BEADS WOM AN, (bedz/wum-an) z. ; pl. BEADS WOMEN. A woman who prays for another. B. Jonson. BEAD'-TREE, z. An Indian tree that bears nuts which are used for beads in necklaces.

BEA'GLE, (be'gl) n. [bigle, Fr.] A small bound for hunt-

ing hares.

BEA'GLE-HOUND,\* n. A species of hound. Johnson.

BEAK, n. [bec, Fr.] The bill of a bird; a point; the crooked end of a piece of iron to hold any thing fast; a hard

termination of any part of fructification.

BEAKED, (bek'ed, or bekd) a. Having a beak. Milton.

BEAKED, (be'ke'n. A. drinking-cup or vessel. Butler.

†BEAL, (bel) z. A whelk or pimple, a boil. Batley.

†BEAL, v. n. To ripon; to gather matter, as a sore. Sherwood †BE-ÂLL, n. All that is to be. Shak.
BEAM, (bBm) m. A mann, horizontal piece of timber in a building; any large piece of timber; a part of a balance at the ends of which the scales are suspended; the horn of a stag; the pole between harnessed horses; drical piece of wood belonging to a loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is woven:—a ray or portion of light emanating from the sun or some luminous body.

or ugit emanating from the sun or some luminous body. BEAM, v. n. [L. BEAMED; ]P. BEAMING, BRAMED.] To emit rays or beams, to shine. Pope.
BEAM, v. a. To shoot forth; to emit in rays.
BEAM, "BIRD, \*n. The spotted fly-catcher of England. Booth.
BEAM"FEATH-ER, \* n. A long feather of a bird's wing. Rooth.

BEAM'LESS, a. Yielding no ray of light. Dryden.
BEAM'LESS, a. A species of wild-service or wild pear-tree
BEAM'Y, a. Radiant; emitting beams or rays; weighty or
large, as a beam.

large, as a beam.

BEAN, A. A garden vegetable; the name of several kinds of pulse.

BEAN'-CĀ-PER, n. A fleshy, succulent shrub.

BEAN'-ED, p. a. Fed with beans. Shak.

BEAN'FLY,\* n. A beautiful bluish-black fly. Farm. Ency.

BEAN'GOSE,\* n. A species of wild goose. P. Cyc.

BEAN'-TRE-FOIL,\* n. A fettd plant or shrub. Booth.

REAN'-TRE-FOIL,\* n. A fettd plant.

BEAN'-TRE-FOIL,\* n. A fetid plant or shrub. Boom.
BEAN'-TRES-SEL, n. An herb or plant.
BEAN, (baf) v.a. [i. Bork (frare); pp. BEARING, BORNE.]
To carry as a hurden, to convey, to carry; to support, to endure; to suiter, to undergo; to permit; to sustain to bring; to produce, to yield. — To bear a price, to have a certain value. — To bear in hand, to keep in expectation or dependence. — To bear off, to carry away. — To bear off, to carry away. — To bear off. out, to justify, to support.

BEAR, (bar) v. n. [1. Bore, pp. Bearing, Borne.] To suffer pain, to be patient, to endure, to press; to be fruitful or prolific, to take effect, to succeed, to be directed to any point, to be situated with respect to other places. -

To bear up, to stand firm.— To bear with, to endure.

BEAR, (bar) v. a. (i. Bore [ #BARL ), pp. Bearing, Born or Borne.] To bring forth, as a child, to give birth to.

The participle born is used in the passive form, and borne in the active form. as. "He was been blind"? borne in the active form, as, "He was born blind," John ix., "The barren hath borne seven," I Sam. ii. This disfunction between born and borne, though not recognized by grammarians, is in accordance with common usage, at least in this country. In many editions of the Bible it is recognized, and in many it is not. It seems to have been more commonly recognized in American, than in English, editions.

BEAR, (bar) n. A plantigrade, fierce animal, of several species:—an iron instrument or roller.—(Astron.) The name of two constellations called the Great or Greater Bear, [Ursa

two constellations called the Great of Greater Bear, [Ursa Major,] near the north pole, and the Less or Lesser Bear, [Ursa Minor,] which includes the pole star.

BEAR,\* or Big BEAR,\* n. A species of barley having four rows in the car. Jameson. See Berr.

BEAR'A-BLE,\* a. That may be borne; tolerably. Perry.

BEAR'A-BLY,\* ad. So as to be borne, tolerably. West. Rec.

BEAR'BAIT-ING, n. The sport of batting bears with dogs.

BEAR'BER-RY,\* n. A plant bearing a red berry; arctostarly losses. P. Cyc.

BEAR'BID, (berd) (berd, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; berd, S. Wb., bard, Wm. Johnston.] n. The hair that grows on the lips and chin, prickles or awn on the ears or heads of

lips and chin, prickles or awn on the ears or heads of grain, or on other plants, gills of oysters and other bivalve fish, a barb on an arrow, the chuck of a horse where the nsh, a barb on an arrow, the chuck of a horse where the curb goes. \$f^\* It is pronounced bard, in Suffolk and Norfolk, in England, according to Forby; and it is thus pronounced in some parts of New England.

BEARD, berd v. a. [I. BEARDED; pp. BEARDING, BEARDED.]

To furnish with beard; to take or pluck by the beard, to oppose to the face; to defy openly.

BEARD'-GRASS,\* m. A species of grass, of two varieties.

Farm. Fare.

Farm. Ency.

BEARD'LESS. A. Having no beard; youthful.

BEARD'LESS. A. Having no beard; youthful.

BEARD'LESS. NESS. The state of being beardless. Smart.

BEAR'ER, (bar'er) a. One who bears; a carrier, a supporter; one who carries a body to the grave. — (Arch.) Any

er; one who carries a body to the grave. — (Arch.) Any upright timber used to support another.

BEAR'-FLY, (bar'fil) n. An insect. Bacon.

BEAR'-GAB-DEN, (bar'gar-dn) n. A place in which bears are kept for sport; any place of tumult. Spectator.

BEAR'-GAB-DEN, (bar'gar-dn) a. Rude or turbulent. [R.]

BEAR'-BEBD, (bar'herd) n. A keeper of bears.

BEAR'-ING, n. The position of one place from another by the points of compans; the place or relation of one thing as to another; gesture; behavior. — (Her.) The charges that fill an escuticheon. fill an escutcheon

BEAR/ING,\* p. a. That bears; sustaining; yielding.
BEAR-ING-CLOTH, n. The cloth with which a child is covered when carried to church to be baptized. Shak.

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BEAR'ISH, a. Having the quality of a bear. Harris.
BEAR', IKE, a. Resembling a hear. Shak.
BEARN, Oharin, B. Oharn, Goth.] A child. Shak. See Bairn.
BEAR'S'-BELECH, (barz'hrēch) n. A plant. Miller.
BEAR'S'-BELECH, (barz'hrēch) n. A plant. miller.
BEAR'S'-FOOT, (barz'fūt) n. A species of helledore.
BEAR'S'-GBEASE, * n. The grease or oil of the bear. Booth.
BEAR'S'-GBEASE, * n. The skin of a bear; a thick cloth with a long pile, used for warm clothing. W. Ency
BEAR'S'-WOET, (barz'würt) n. An herb.
BEAR'WARD, n. A keeper of bears. Shak.
BEAK'WHELP, * n. The cub of a bear. Drayton.
BEAST, n. [beste, Fr.] An animal, distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man; a quadruped, a brute, a brutal man.
       BEAR'ISH, a. Having the quality of a bear. Harris.
     BEAST, n. A game at cards, like loo. Scott.
BEAST INGS, n. pl. See BIESTINGS.
BEAST LIKE, a. Resembling a beast. Mountagu.
   BEAST'LI-NESS, n. Brutishness; brutality. Spenser, BEAST'LY, a. Brutal, having the nature of beasts. BEAST'LY, ad. In the manner of a beast. [R.]
 BEAST'LY, ad. In the manner of a beast. [R.]

BEAT, v. a. [L. BEAT; pp. BEATING, BEATEN or BEAT.] To strike, to brune; to pound, to thresh, to hit, to tread a path; to conquer; to overcome, to surpass, to overthrow.—To beat down, to lossen the price or value.—To beat up, to attack suddenly. (Naut.) To make progress against the wind by a zigzag course.

BEAT, v. n. To move in a pulsatory manner; to dash, as a flood or storm, to throb; to palpitate.

BEAT, bet, W. K. Sm. R. Wb.; bet, P.] L. & p. from Beat. XT "The past time of this verb is, by the English, uniformly pronounced like the present." Walker.

BEAT, n. A stroke, pulsation, manner of striking, a
   BLAT, n. A stroke, pulsation, manner of striking, a round or course ridden or perambulated.—(Mus.) A re-
   versed shake without a turn, a short note.

BĒAT'EN, (bē'tn) p. from Beat.

BĒAT'ER, n. One who beats, the instrument used in beating.
   BEA-TIF'-CAL-LY, ad. So as to complete happiness.

BE-A-TIF'-CAL-LY, ad. So as to complete happiness.

BE-A-TIF'-CAL-LY, ad. So as to complete happiness.

BE-A-TIF'-CAL-LY, ad. So as to complete happiness.
                    ment made by the pope that the person beatified is in
   BEATIFIED; pp. BEATIFIED; pp. BEATIFIED; pp. BEATIFIED, BEATIFIED.) To make happy, to bless with celestial enjoyment, to pronounce or declare to be admitted to
                  heaven.
 BLAT'ING, n. Act of striking, correction. — (Naut.) The making of progress at sea against the wind.

BI-AT'I-TÜDE, n. Blessedness, heavenly joy, felicity; a declaration of blessedness made by our Savior to particu-
lar virtues.

BLAU, (bō) n. [beau, Fr.] pl. Fr. BEAUX; Eng. BEAUX, or BEAUS, (bōz) A man of dress, a fop, a gallant; a lover.

BEAU IDEAL,* (bō-d'da-4½ or bō-l-dc'da) n. [Fr.] A species of beauty or excellence created by the fancy, and existing only in the imagination; ideal excellence. Qu. Rev.

BEAU'SH, (bō'sh) a. Foppish, like a beau.

BEAU-MONDE, (bō-mōnd', or bō-mōnd') [bō mōnd', W. Sm. Mixor; bō'mōnd', Pr. bō-mōnd', Ja., bō-mōnd', or bō-mōng', K.] n. [Fr.] The gav or fashionable world.

BEAU-MONT'ITE, * (bō-mōnt'It) n. (Min.) A hydrosilicate of copper. Jackson.

[beau. Dryden.

BEAU-MONT'ITE, * (bō-mōnt'It) n. The character and quality of a
                  lar virtues.
BEAÜ-MÖNT'İTE,* (bö-mönt'it) n. (.M.a.) A hydrosulcate of copper. Jackson. [beau. Dryden. Beau'ship,* (bō'ship) n. The character and quality of n [BEAD'ship,* (bō'ship) n. The character and quality of n [BEAD'TE-Oß, [bū'te-ŭs, P. J. Ja. R., bū'tyns, E. F. K., hū'chus, S.; bū'che-ŭs, W.; bū'te-ŭs, or bū'tyns, E. F. K., Fair, beautiful. Skak. [BEAD'TE-Oß-NEN, (bū'te-ŭs-nēs) n. Beauty. Donne. BEAD'T-P-Oß-NEN, (bū'te-ʿūs-nēs) n. Beauty. Donne. BEAD'T-P-R-ŪS, (bū'te-ʿīl-r) n. He or that which beautifus. BEAD'T-PŪL-KES, (bū'te-ʿīl) a. Having the qualities that constitute beauty; fair, elegant; handsome, fine, pretty. BEAD'T-PŪL-KES, (bū'te-ʿīl)-les) n. Beauty. Hallywoll. BEAD'T-PŪL-KES, (bū'te-ʿīl)-les) n. Beauty. Hallywoll. BEAD'T-PŢ, (bū'te-ʿīl) v. a. [l. BEAUTISIED; pp. BEAUTIFYNG, REAUTIFIED.] To make beautiful; to adorn; to add beauty to
FYING, REAUTIFIED.] To make beautiful; to adorn; to add beauty to
BEAUTI-FY, v. n. To grow beautiful. Addison.
BEAUTI-FY-ING, n. The act of rendering beautiful.
BEAUTI-ESS, a. Without beauty. Hammond. [R.]
BEAUTY, (hū'te) n. [beauté, Fr.] That assemblage of graces or proportion of parts which pleases the senses, especially the eye or the ear; that quality in visible objects which pleases the eye or the mind, whatever is adapted to please a rightly constituted mind; a northular gage of
please a rightly-constituted mind; a particular grace of feature; a beautiful person. IBEAO'TY, (bū'te) v. a. To beautify. Shak.
BEAO'TY-BEAM-ING, * a. Diffusing beauty. Thomson.
BEAO'TY-BEAM-ING, * a. Diffusing beauty. Thomson.
BEAO'TY-SPOT, (bu'te-spot) m. A spot placed to heighten some beauty; a black spot of silk; a foil. Grew.
BEAO'TY-WÂN'ING, a. Declining in beauty. Shak.
BEAO'TY-WÂN'ING, d. Declining in beauty. Shak.
BEAO'X ESPRITS.* (bōz'es-prō') n. pl. [Fr.] Men of with the second state of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shape of the shap
                    please a rightly-constituted mind; a particular grace or
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or genius. Qu. Rev.

65 RLA'VER, (be'ver) n. An amphibious, rodont quadruped, valued for its fur; a hat made of the fur, the part of a helmet that covers the lower part of the fuce.

BEA'VER,\*a. Made of beaver, or of the fur of beaver. Hall.

BEA'VERED, (be'verd) a. Wearing a beaver. Pope.

BEA'VER-RAT,\* n. An animal resembling the musk-rat. Booth.

Br.-Bleen', v. a. To make bloody. Chaucer.

Br.-Bloon', (be-blöd') v. a. 'To make bloody. Shel
Br.-Bloon', (be-blöd'e) don.

Br.-Bloon', v. a. To stain. Chaucer.

Br.-Blo's Breen, p. a. Swolin with weeping. Shelton.

Br.-Al'c'o, (bek.-s-f'ko), [bek.-s-fo'ko, S. W. J. F. Ja. K.

Sm., bek.-s-f'ko, P.] n. [Sp.] A bird like a nightingale, that feeds on figs. that feeds on figs. BE-CALM's, (bp-kam') v. a. [i. BECALMED; pp. BECALMING, BECALMED.] To keep still, quiet, or calm; to allay, to calm. — To calm is to stop motion, and to becalm is to withhold from motion. withhold from motion.

BE-CALM/ING, (be-kim'ing) n. Act of quieting.

BE-CÂME', i. from Become. See Broome.

BE-CÂUSE', (be-kâz') conj. [by and cause.] For this reason that, on this account that, for this cause that; for.

BE-CHÂNCE', n. a. To befall, to happen. Shab.

BE-CHÂNCE', a. d. Accidentally, by chance. Grafton.

BE-CHÂNCE', a. a. To captivate, to charm. Beaum. & Fl.

BE-CHÂNCE, n. [flayid, Medicine for causes. Cotargon. BE-CHARM', v. a. To captivate', to charm. Beaun. & Fl.
BE'EHIC, n. [βηχικά.] Medicine for coughs. Cotgrave.
BECK, v. n. To beckon. Hondy of Prayer.
BECK, v. a. To call by a motion of the head, to beckon. Shak.
BECK, n. A sign with the head; a nod; a nod of command; a beckon. [A small stream. Drayton.]
BEC'KON, (bĕK'kn) v. n. [L. BECKONED, pp. BECKONING,
BECKONED.] To make a sign or call attention by motion of the head or hand.
BEC'KON, (bĕK'kn) v. a. To call by a sign. Spenser.
BEC'KON, (bĕK'kn) n. A sign without words, a beck. Bolingbroke.
BEC-LP', v. a. To embrace. Wiellife. lingbroke.

BE-CLIP', v. a. To embrace. Wicklife.

BU-CLOOD', v. a. [L. BECLOUDED., pp. BECLOUDING, BE-CLOUDED.] To dim., to obscure. Sudney.

BU-COME', (be-küm') v. n. [L. BECAME., pp. BECOMING, BF-COME.] To enter into some state or condition, to be, to by changed to. — With of, it signifes to be the fate or end of.

BU-COME', (be-küm') v. a. [L. BECAME., pp. BECOMING, BE-COM', NG. a. Graceful, suitable to, to befit to suit.

BU-COM', NG. a. Graceful, suitable, proper, fit.

BU-COM', NG. A. Dramment. Shak.

BU-COM', NG. L.Y. ad. In a becoming manner. More. TBU-COM'ING, n. Ornament. Shak.

BU-COM'ING-Ly, ad. In a becoming manner. More.

BU-COM'ING-NESS, n. Suitableness, itness, propriety,

TBE-CRA-VXT'TED, \*a. Furnished with a cravat. Congress.

BE-CRIPLE, v. a. To make laine. More.

By-CURL', v. a. To curl. Search.

BED, n. Something made to sleep on, a couch, a bank of earth raised in a garden, the channel of a river, any hollow on which something rests, the place where any thing is generated or reposited, the horizontal surface on which the stones or bricks of a wall be, the lower surface, a seam of strata, a layer; a stratum.—To bring to bed, to deliver of a child.—To make the bed, to put the bed in order.

BED, v. a. [I. BEDDED; pp. BEDDING, BEDDED.] To place in bed, to make partaker of the bed, to sow or plant, to lay in order, to stratify. Ded, to make partaker of the bed, to sow or plant, to lay in order, to stratify.

BED, v. n. To occupy a bed, to cohabit. Wiseman.

Br-D'B'BLE, v. a. To make a fool of. Chauser.

BE-D'AE', v. a. To make a fool of. Chauser.

BE-D'AE', v. a. To bemire, to bedringgle. Richardson.

BED'ALE, \* n. An entertainment at a country wedding among the poor people in England. Ash.

BE-DARE', v. a. To defy, to dare. Peels.

BE-DARK'EN, (be-dar'kii) v. a. To obscure, to darken.

BE-DARK'EN, (be-dar'kii) v. a. To obscure; to darken.

BE-DARB', v. a. To domb over. Shak.

BE-DAZ'ZILE, v. a. To dim by instro; to dazile. Shak.

BE-DAZ'ZILE, v. a. To dim by instro; to dazile. Shak. BED/CHĀMBER, n. A chamber for a bed.
BED/CHĀMBER, n. A chamber for a bed.
BED/CLĀMBES, (bēd'klōthz, or bēd'klōt/) [bēd'klōtz, S. W.
J. Ja. K.; bēd'klōthz, P. F. R.; bēd'klōtz, colloqually,
bēd'klōz, Sm.] n. pl. Clothes or coverlets for a bed. BED'DER, { n. The nether stone of an oil-mill. BE-DET'TER, BED'DING, n. The materials of a bed. Spenser. RE-DET'TER, )

BED'DING, n. The materials of a bed. Spenser.

BED'DING, n. The materials of a bed. Spenser.

BED'DING, ho-det') v. a. To deaden. Hallywell.

BEDEK', v. a. To adorn; to deck. Skuk.

BEDE'HODBE, n. A hospital or almshouse.

BI'DEL', (bê'dl) n. A petty officer. See Bradle.

BE'DEL-A-RY, 'bê'dl-ş-re) n. Same as bede'ry. Whisham.

BE'DEL-RY, (bê'dl-ş-re) n. Extent of a beadle's office.

BURLL. See Bradler.

BE'DEL-KY, (br'dl-se) n. Extent of a beadle's office.

BEOMEL See Bradler. Blownt. See Beadlery.

BEDEN'MAN,\* n. One who resides in a bede-house; one who prays for another; a beadsman. P. Cyc.

BE-DEV'IL,\* (be-dov'vi) v. a. To throw into utter confusion; to abuse. Sterne.

BE-DEW', (be-dū') v. a. [1. BEDEWED, pp. BEDEWING, BEDEWED]. To moisten with dew; to moisten gently. Shak. BE-DEW'ER, (be-dū'er) n. He or that which bedews. BE-DEW'Y, (be-dū'er) n. He or that which bedews. BED'ELL-LOW, n. One who hes in the same bed. BED'ILMG-INGS, n. pl. Curtains for a bed. Shak. BED'ILMG-INGS, n. pl. Curtains for a bed. Shak. BE-DIGHT', (be-dit') v. a. To adorn, to dress. More. BE-DIM', v. a. To make dism. to darken. Sulney. BED'ILMM, v. a. To make dismal. BE-DIZEN, (be-dit'zn) [be-dit'zn, S.W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; be-dit'zn, Wb.] v. a. To dress out. Headley. BED'LAM, n. [corrupted from Bethlehem, the name of a religious house in London, converted afterwards into a hospital for the insane.] A hospital for lunatics, a madhouse. [† A madman. Shak.] BEER'BER-REL, n. A barrel which holds beer. Shak.
BEER'GLESS,\* n. A glass or vessel for beer. Hudbras.
HEER'HOUSE, n. A house where beer is sold. Gascoigne.
BEER'MEAS-URE.\* (bet'mEzh-up) n. The measure by which
beer is computed. Ash.
BEER'NOP,\* n. A shop where beer is sold. Ec. Rev.
BEEST'INGS, n. pl. See Bistings.
BEES'WES,\* n. Wax made of the comb of bees. Ency.
BEET, n. [beta, L.] A plant and its sweet esculent root.
BEET'LE, n. An insect having a horny covering a coleopterous insect, of which there are many species: — a heavy terous insect, of which there are many species: — a heavy mallet or wooden hammer. BEE'TLE-BROW, n. A prominent brow.

BEE'TLE-BROW, n. A prominent brow.

BEE'TLE-BROWED, (be'tl-broud) a. Having prominent BED'LAM, a. Belonging to a madhouse. Shak.
BED'LAM-iTE, n. A madman, a lunatic. B. Jonson.
BED'LAM-LIKE, \* a. Resembling a manac, like bodiam. brows. BEE'TLE-HEAD-ED, (be'tl hed-ed) a. Having a large or thick head, loggerheaded.

BLETALE-STÖCK, n. The handle of a beetle. Spenser.

BLET'RAD-ISH, { n. A plant, a sort of red beetl. Drayton.
BED'LIN-EN,\* n. Lanen for beds. Smollett. BEETRAD-ISHI, A. A plant, a sort of red beet.
BEETRAD-ISHI, Pl. of Beef. Oxen, bulls, or cows.
BC-FALL', v. a. [LBEFLLL, pp. BEFALLING, BEFALLEN] To bettle, to happen to happen; to take place. BED'MAK-ER, n. One who makes beds.
BED'MATE, n. A bedfellow. Shak.
BED'MOULD-ING, n. (Arch.) A moulding between the co-The Models-Int, w. (Arca.) A mondaring between the rona and frieze.

†BE-DōTE', v. a. To make to dote. Chaucer.

BED'PAN,\* n. A utensil for a person bedridden. Garth.

†BED'PHĒĒR,\* n. A bedfellow. B. Jonson.

BED'POST, n. A post at the corner of a bed. Di-Fall', v. a. [10 Impper]; to tike piace.
BU-FIT', v. a. [1 BEFITTEO, pp. BEFITTING, BEFITTED.] To
suit; to become, to fit. Shak.
BU-FIT'TING, \* p. a. Becoming, suitable, fit.
BU-FIL'T'FIR, \* v. a. To flatter, to calole. Qu. Rev.
BU-FILOW'ER, \* v. a. To besprinkle with eruptions or spots.
Hobbes. BED'PÕST, n. A post at the corner of a bed.
BED'PRESS-ER, n. A heavy, lazy fellow. Shak,
BE-DRXG'GLE, v. a. To soil in the dirt. Swit.
BE-DRXG'GLE, v. a. To derench, to soak. Shak.
BED'RID, a. Confined to the bed by inge or sickness Shak.
BED'RID-DEN,\* (bĕd'rīd-dn) a. Confined to the bed Paley.
BED'RĪDE, n. The privilege of the inarriage bed. Shak.
BED'RŌĞ, n. A room to sleep in.
BE-DRÖF', v. a. To bespirishle. Chaucer.
BED'SīDE, n. The sade of the bed. Middleton
BED'SīDE, n. The sade of the bed. Middleton
BED'SīDE, n. The sade of the bed. Middleton
BED'SīDE, n. The sade of the bed. Middleton Hobbes Hobbes.
BL-FÖAM', v. a. To cover with foam. Eusden.
BL-FÖG', v. a. To involve in fog. Irving.
BL-FÖÖL', v. a. To infatuate, to make a fool of.
BL-FÖBL', prep. Further onward, in the front of, in the presence of, prior to, superior to, in sight of.
BL-FÖRE', ad. Sooner than, in time past, previously to, intherto; already, farther onward in place.
BL-FÖRE'-GÜT-ED, a. Cited or mentioned before. Dr. Allen.
BL-FÖRE'-GÖ'NG, a. Preceding. Milton.
BL-FÖRE'ITÄND, ad. In a state of anticipation, previously, by way of preparation, antecedently, in first. placed.

BED'STEP,\* n. A step for ascending a bed. W. Ency.

BED'STRÂW, n. The straw laid under a bed, an annual plant.

BED'SWERV-FR, n. One who is false to the bed. Shuk.

BED'TICK,\* n. A case to hold the feathers of a bed. Penby way of preparation, antecedently, at first. Br-fore/-mln-tioned, \* a Mentioned before. Foster. by way of preparation. anteredently, at first. BU-FORE'-MIN-TIONED, \*a Mentioned before. Foster. BU-FORE'-MIN-TIONED, \*a Mentioned before. Foster. BU-FORE'-MIN-TIONED, \*a Mentioned before. Foster. BU-FORE', \*prep. & cal. Be-tore. Fairfar. †BE-FORE', \*prep. & cal. Be-tore. Fairfar. †BE-FORE', \*c. a. To soil, to pollute; to tout. BE-FRIEND', (be-freind') v. a. [a. BI-FRIENDED, pp. BR-FRIENDING, BEFRIENDED.] To favor, to be kind to. BE-FRIEND', MENT, \*a. Act of be freinding, Foster. BU-FRINGF', v. a. To decorate with fringes Fuller BE-FRINGF', v. a. To decorate with fringes Fuller. BE-FRINGF', v. a. To cover or supply with far. F. Butler. BE-GR', \*b. (a. To see, pp. BEGGING, BEGGED.) To live upon alms, to ask alms. BE-GA-\*, \*a. To ask, to entreat, to take for granted. BE'GA,\* \*a. A Bengal land measure, about one third of an acre. Hamilton.
BE-GET', v. a. [L. BRGOT OF BEGAT, pp. BEGETTING, BEGGTTEN OF BEGOT.] TO generate; to procreate, to produce. BE-GET'TER, a. One who begged. Batler.
BEG'GA-BLE, a. That may be begged. Batler.
BEG'GA-BLE, a. That may be begging, a mendicant; a RED'TICK,\* n. A case to hold the feathers of a bed. Pennant.

BED'TIME, n. Time of rest or of going to bed.

BED-D'SK', v. a. To put under water. Spenser.

BE-DUNG', v. a. To smutch. Cotgrave.

BE-DUNG', v. a. To smutch. Cotgrave.

BE-DUNG', v. a. To smutch. Cotgrave.

BE-DUNG', v. a. To smutch. Cotgrave.

BED'WARD, ad. Toward bed. Shak.

BE-DWARP, \*b. a. To make dwarfish or little. Donne.

BED'WORK, (bid'wurk) n. Work done in bed. Shak.

BE-DYE', (be-di') v. a. To stain. Spenser.

BEE, n. An insect that makes honey and wax.

BEECH, n. A well-known forest-tree, which bears a triangular fruit or nut.

BEECH'EN, (be'chn) a. Belonging to the beech.

SEECH'GÂLL,\* n. A hard nut on the leaf of a beech, containing the maggot of a fly. Ash.

BEECH'MAST,\* n. The fruit of the beech, called also beechmist. Booth.

BEECH'OIL,\* f. An oil made of the beechmast. Ash.

BEECH'ON,\* a. Made of beech, consisting of beeches.

Fletcher. BEG'GAR, n. One who lives by begging, a mendicant; a petitioner.

BEG'GAR, n. a. [L. BEGGARED; pp. BEGGARING, BEGGARED.]

To reduce to beggary, to impoverish, to exhaust.

BEG'GAR-BEXT, \*\*n. An infinit or child that begs. Drayton.

BEG'GAR-LI-NESS, n. Meanness, poverty. Barret.

BEG'GAR-LY, ad. Mennly, poorly. Hooker.

BEG'GAR-MATD, n. A mand who is a beggar. Shak.

BEG'GAR-MAN, n. A man who is a beggar. Shak.

BEG'GAR-MAN, n. A man who is a beggar. Shak.

BEG'GAR-WOM-AN, (beg'gur-wum-an) n. A woman who is a beggar. Shak.

BEG'GAR-Y, n. Indigence, extreme poverty.

BEG'GAR-Y, n. Indigence, extreme poverty.

BEG'GHR, \*\*n. 'The act of asking alms. Spenser.

BE-GHÄRD', \*\*n. [Ger.] An importunate beggar, a mendicant. Brands. BEG'GAR, n. One who lives by begging, a mendicant; a Fietcher.

BEE-EAT'ER, n. A bird that feeds upon bees.
BEEF, n. [bauf, Fr.] The firsh of neat cattle, or of oxen, buils, and cows. [tAn ox, buil, or cow. Deut. xiv.] — pl. BEEVES. Oxen, buils, and cows, fit for food.
BEEF, a. Consisting of the flesh of black cattle. Snuft.
BEEF-EAT-ER, (belf-et-or) n. An eater of beef; a stout, hearty, fat fellow.—[beauffetter, Fr.] A yeoman of the king of England's guard.
BEE'-FLOW-ER, n. A species of foolstones. Miller.
BEE'STEIK, n. A slice or steak of beef broiled, or for broiling. Garrick. Fletcher brolling. Garrick.
BEEF/WIT-TED. a. Dull; stupid. Shak.
BEEF-GAR-DEN, (be'gar-dn) n. A place for bee-hives.
BEE'-GAR-DEN, to garden or case for keeping bees. BE-GILT', p. a. Gilded over. B. Jonson.
BE-GIN', v. n. [i. BEGAN; pp. BEGINNING, BEGUN.] To enter upon something new; to commence. BEE'-Hoûse, \* n. A house or repository for bees. Goldrnuh. FRIELD, or BIELD, n. [Protection; refuge. Fairfar.] A shelter or place of shelter for cattle. Fairfax. — [North of England.]
BEE-MAS-TER, n. One who keeps bees. Mortimer.

BEE-MAS-TER, n. One Report. Racon. ter upon something new; to commence.

BE-SIN', v. a. To enter upon; to commence; to originate.

BE-SIN', n. For beginning. Spenser.

BE-SIN'NER, n. Once who begins; one in his rudiments.

BE-SIN'NER, n. The first original or cause, first act; first part, commencement; the rudiments or first grounds.

BE-SIRD', v. a. [1. BEGINT OF BEGINEDE JPP. BRGINDING, BEGIRT OF BEGINDED.] To bind with a girdle; to surround; to shat in. BEE'-MAS-TER, n. One who keeps becs. Mortimer.
BEE'MOIL, n. (Mus.) See BENOL. Bacon.
BEE'MOTH,\* n. An insect pernicious to bees; called also the wax-moth. Dr. T. W. Harrus.
BEEN, (bin) (bin, S. W. J. Sm. Wb.; ben, P. F. Ja. K. R.]
p. from the verb Bs. — Been and ben were anciently used as a verb in the present tense, instead of bs. Spenser.
BEE'NEL,\* n. A medicinal evergreen tree of Malabar.
Orabb. BEEN, (bin) (bin, S. W. J. Sm. We.; ben, P. F. Ja. K. K. J.
p. from the verb Be. — Been and ben were anciently used as a verb in the present tense, instead of be. Spenser.

BEENEL,\* n. A medicinal evergreen tree of Malabar.
Crabb.

BEEN, A fermented liquor, chiefly made of malt and hops.

BEEN, A fermented liquor, chiefly made of malt and hops.

BEL

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BEI
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       BE GLÖÖM', v. a. To cast a gloom over; to darken. Bad-
    ouck.
Bg-onkw', (bo-naw') v. a. To bito; to eat away. Shak.
Bg-onkw', v. a. To deify; to treat as a god. More.
Bg-odne', (be-gon') unterj. [be gone.] An exclamation of command having the force of a verb in the imperative
    command having the force of a verb in the imperative mode: — go away; haste away.

BE-GO'N;-A,* n. (Bot.) A genus of plants. P. Cyc.

BE-GOREN', (be-gord') p. a. Smeared with gore. Spensor

BE-GOT', i. & p. from Beget. See Broet.

BE-GOT'TEN, (be-got'tn) p. from Beget. See Broet.

BE-GRÄVE', v. a. To bury; to engrave. Gower.

BE-GRENE', v. a. To daub with grease. Minsheu.

BE-GRENE', v. a. To soil with dirt deep impressed. Crowley.

BE-GRENGE', v. a. To soil with dirt deep impressed. Crowley.

BE-GRENGE', v. a. To soil with dirt deep impressed. Regregative of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the countr
       BE-GUILE', (bo-gu') v. a. [a. beguiled; pp. beguiling, beguiled.] To impose upon, to deceive.

BE-GUILE'MUNT,* (bo-gu'ment) n. The act of beguing.
                            In Foster.
       BE-GUIL/UR, (be-gil/er) n. One who beguiles. †BU-GUIL/TY, (be-gil/te) v. a. To render guilty. Bp. Sander-
  BEGUIN, (be-gang') n. [Fr] A certain tertiary, or half monk, professing to follow the third rule of St. Francis. P. Cya. A cap for a child. Surenne.

BE-GUIN/EV, * (be-gan') n. [Fr.] A sort of nun or female devotee. P. Cya.

BE-BUN', * n. a. To daub or cover with gum. Swyl.

BE-BLIF', (be-haf') n. Favor, cause favored, interest; account, sake, vindication, support.

BE-HAF'/PEN, (be-haf')nn n. n. To happen to. Spenser.

BL-HAP'PEN, (be-hap'nn) n. n. To happen to. Spenser.

BL-HAP'PEN, (be-hap'nn) n. m. To happen to. Spenser.

BL-HAP', n. a. [a. Rehaved; pp. Rehaving, behaving, BE-HAVE], v. a. [a. Rehaved; pp. Rehaving, behaved.]

BC-HAVE', n. n. To act, to conduct one's self. Porteus.

BC-HAVE', n. n. To act, to conduct one's self. Porteus.

BC-HAVE'DR, (be-havd') p. a. Conducted, ordered.

BC-HAV'DR, (be-havd') yer n. Act or manner of behaving, conduct, demeanor, manner, external appearance, generator.
       conduct, demeanor, manner, external appearance, ges-
ture,—(Law) Good behavior, conduct authorized by law.
Br. HEAD, (be-bid), v. a. [L. Beherder, pp. Reheading,
urherded.] To decapitate, to deprive of the head. Clar-
    endon.

BE-HELD', v. & p. from Behald. See Behold. Pape.

BE-HELD', v. a. To torture as with the pains of hell. Hernet.

BL'HL'-MOTH, [be'he-môth, W. P. J. F. Ja Sm., be-hêm'-
oth, S., be-hêm'oth, or be'he-môth, K., be-hê'menth, Ask,
Nares, Maunder.] n. [Heb.] An animal described in Job,
by many supposed to be the elephant, but some suppose
it to be the hippopotamus, and others the extinct animal
integrandent the fessit remains of which are found.
  nt to be the hippopotamus, and others the extinct animal iguanodon, the fossil remains of which are found. BL-HLST', n. A plant and medicinal root. BL-HLST', n. Command; precept. Sidney. [Used in poetry.] BE-HIGHT', (be-hIV) v. a. [L. вынот, pp. веннонтико, веннонт.] To promise. to call, to command, to adjudge, to address, to reckon. Spenser.
BL-HIND', prep. At the back of, in the rear of, following another, remaining after, inferior to.
BL-HIND', da.l. In the rear, backwards, remaining.
BL-HIND'HAND, a.l. Backward, being in arrears. Spectator.
BL-HIND'HAND, a. Backward, being in arrears. Spectator.
BL-HOLD', v. a. [L. BENELD; pp. BEHOLDING, BEHELD.—Beholden, once used as the past participle, is not now used except as a participal adjective.] To view, to look at,
                         except as a participial adjective. To view, to look at,
    to see, in an emphatical sense.

BE-HÖLD'* v. n. To direct the eye towards any object.

Br.+HÖLD', antery. See; lo, observe. Milon.

Br.+HÖL'DEN, (be-höl'dn) p. a. Obliged, bound in grati-
                         tude. Addison.
       BE-HÖLD'ER, n. One who beholds or se
    Hg-HdLi ka, a. Obliged, beholden. Ford.

Bg-HdLi ha, a. Obliged, beholden. Ford.

Bg-HdLi ha, a. [† Obligation. Curea.] Act of seeing.

Hg-HdLi hand ha, a. State of being obliged. Donne.

Bg-Hd' ky, (bc-hun'nc) v. a. To sweeten with honcy.
| Inc. Hold | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | Inc. | In
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tBE'|NG, conj. Since. Pearson.

(BE'|NG-PLACE, n. An existence. Spenser.

BE IT SÖ. A phrase of anticipation, suppose it to be so of of permission, let it be so. Stake.

BE-JADE', v. a. To tire thoroughly. Milton.

BE-JAUN'DICE,\* v. a. To innfect with the jaundice. Qu. Rev.

BE-JAUN'DICE,\* v. a. To convert into a Jesuit. Milton.

BE-JOM'BLE,\* v. a. To jumble; to put into a state of confusion. Ash.

BE'XAUL\* n. A half shekel. Exadus. Iuson. Asa.
BĒ'KAH,\* n. A half shekel. Exodus.
BE-KISs', v. a. To salute, to kiss. B. Jonson.
BE-KNĀVE', (be-nāv') v. a. To call or style knave. Pope.
BE-KNĀW',\* (be-nāw') v. a. See Begnaw. Shak.
fBE-KNŌW', (be-nāv') v. a. To acknowledge. Chaucot.
BE-LĀ'RoR, v. a. [i. Belabored, pp. Belaboring, Belaboring.] To beat soundly, to thump, to ply diligently BORED.] To beat soundly, to thump, to ply diligently Dryden.

1BE-LĀCE', v. a. To fasten, to belay. Bailey.

BE-LĀCE', v. a. To fasten, to belay. Bailey.

BE-LĀCE', v. a. To beat; to bang. [North of England.]

1BLL'A-MÖUR, n. [bet amour, Fr.] Gallant, consort. Spenser.

BE-LĀTE', v. a. To retard, to make too late. Damenant.

BE-LĀT'ED, a. Benghird, made late. Milton.

BE-LĀT'ED-NBSS, n. Backwardness; slowness. Milton.

BE-LĀY', v. a. To wash. Cockeram.

BE-LĀY', v. a. To wash. Cockeram.

BE-LĀY', v. a. To give a law to. Milton.

BE-LĀY', v. a. [t. BELAID or BELAYED, pp. BELAYING, BE-LAID or BELAYED, pp. BELAYING, BE-LAID or BELAYED, Pp. BELAYING, BE-LAID or BELAYED, Pp. BELAYING, BE-LAID or MELAYED.] To block up, to attack, to besiege.—

(Naut) To spince, mend, or fasten a rope.

[BELCH, [belth, S. P. J. K. Sm. R., belsh, W. F. E. Ja]

v. n. [t. BELCHED, pp. BELCHING, BELCHED] To cject the wind from the stomach, to issue out as by cut lation.

[BELCH, v. a. To throw out from the stomach. Shak.

BELCH, lyng, n. Eructation. Barret.

BEL'DAM, n. [belle dame, Fr.] An old woman, a hag.

BE-LEA'GULR-1 k, n. One who beleaguers. Sherwood.

1B'-LEA'GULR-1 k, n. One who beleaguers. Sherwood.

1B'-LEA'GULR-1 k, n. One who beleaguers, sherwood.

1B'-LEA'GULR-1 v. a. To leave. May.

BE-LET'URE, \* v. a. To leave. May.

BE-LET'URE, \* v. a. To leave. May.

BE-LET'L R. a. (Naut.) To place on the lee side of. Shah. Dryden. Colorulge.

BL-LEL, v. a. (Naut.) To place on the lee side of. Shah.

BE-LEL, v. T. (Geol.) The thunderstone or arrow head,
an extinct marine animal classed among the cephalopods. P. Cyc.

BĒ-LLM-NĪ'TĒS, n. [βέλος.] See Belemnite.

†Be-LĒP'ER, v. a. To infect with the leprosy. Mdton.

BEL ENPRIT,\* (töl'es-prē') n. [Fr.] pl. BELUX ESPRITS

(bōz'es-prē') A wit, a man of wit. Sooph.

BLL'fery, n. A tower or place in which bells are hung.

†Bell-Gard', n. A soft glance. Spenser.

BEL'Gl-AN,\* n. A native of Belgium. Marray.

BĒL'Gl-AN,\* σ. Bēll'Gl-X. a. Belonging to Belgium. A-h.

BĒL'Gl-X. « a. Relating to the Belgo, ancient tribes that in
habited the north of Gaul. Clarke.

BĒ'll-AL.\* n. A personiheation of evi). a wicked man. BE'L!-AL,\* n. A personiucation of evil, a wicked man. Calmet. BE-LI'BEL, v. a. To traduce, to libel. Fuller. BE-LIBLE, v. a. In traduce, to more states, exercises, believed, BE-LIEP, toe-li'v. a. [I. neuten, pp. neuving, neuteno ]. To counterfert; to give the lic to, to calumniate, to represent fulsely. Dryden.

BE-LIEP', (he-lef') n. Act of believing, the thing believed, credit given to testimony, conviction of the mind arising from evidence, faith; religion, persuasion; opinion, a. BE-LIEV'A-BLE, (be-lev'8-bl) a. Credible. Sherwood.
BE-LIEVE', v. a. [i. Believed, pp. Believing, Believed]
To exercise behef in; to think to be true, to credit, to put confidence in.

BE-LIEVE', v. n. To have a firm persuasion; to exercise faith, to suppose; to deem, to think

BE-LIEV'ER, n. One who believes, a Christian.

BE-LIEV'ING.\* n. The act of ever using belief. Cudworth.

BE-LIEV'ING.+ v. ad. After a believing manner.

BE-LIEV'ING-LY, ad. After a believing manner.

BE-LIEVI'NG-LY, ad. After a believing manner.

BE-LIKE', ad. Probably, likely. Shak.—Still in use as a colloquial or vulgar word. Forby.

BE-LIKE'LY, ad. Probably. Bp. Hall.

BE-LIKE'Y, a. To besinear with lime; to soil. Bp. Hall.

BE-LIKE', v. a. To make little or less, to diminish.

Jefferson. Ch. Examiner. [A word not authorized by Euglish usage.] put confidence in. Jegerson. Ca. Learning | 1. The lish usage.]
†BE-LIVE', ad. Speedily; quickly. Spenser.

BELL, n. A hollow, metallic vessel for giving a sound by being struck, any thing in the form of a bell.—(Arch.)

The body of a Corinthian composite capital, called also a tambour or drum.

BELL, v. n. To grow in buds in the form of a bell. [R.]

BELL-LA-DON'NA, n. [bella donna, It., fair lady.] A species of amaryllis; lily; a poisonous perennial plant; the deadly nightshade.

BELLE, (bël) n. [beau, belle, Fr.] A young woman or lady admired for beauty and fashionable accomplishments; a

gay young lady.

BELLED, (beld) a. (Her.) Having bells affixed to it.

BELLE-LET'TRIST,\* n. One versed in belles-lettres. Colo

BEL

BELLE-LÉT'IRIST,\* n. One versed in belles-lettres. Cole-ridge. [E.]

BELLE-LET-TRIS'TI-CAL,\* a. Relating to belles-lettres; as,
"a bellettristeal journal." Fo. Qu. Rev. [R.]

BELLES-V-PHÖN,\* n. (Geol.) A genus of fossil shells, the
animal of which is unknown. P. Cyc.

BELLES-LETTRES, (bel-let'tr) [bel-la'tur, W. J. F. K.;

bel-let'tr, P. Ja. Sm. R.: bel'let-tr, E. Wb.] n. pl. [Fr.]

Polite literature; the fine or elegant departments of learning, as rhetoric, poetry, criticism, and philology; classical authors.

[bell.

BELL'-XSH-LONED. (-fash-und) a. Having the form of a

BELL'-FÄSH-IONED, (-fásh-und) a. Having the form of a BELL'-FLOW-FR, m. A plant, a bell-shaped flower; cam-

panula.

BELL/FOOND-ER, n. One who founds or casts bells.

BELL/HANG-ER,\* n. One who hangs and fixes bells. Maun

der.

BELL'HXNG-ING,\* n. The hanging of bells. W. Encyc.

BEL'L1-BŌNE, n. [belle and bonne, Fr.] A woman excelling in beauty and goodness. Spenser.

BEL-L1-CŌE,\*\*

BEL'L1-CŌUS,\*

Ash. [R.]

BEL-LIG'ER-ATÉ, v. n. [belligero, L.] To make war. Cock-

BEL-LIG'ER-ENT, a. Carrying on war; engaged in war, contending.

BEL-LIG'ER-ENT, \* n. A state or nation carrying on war.

Scager.

\*\*HELL-LIQ'ER-OÜS, a. Belligerent. Bailey.

BELL/[NS, n. The noise of a roe in rutting time. Bailey.

BELL-LIP'O-TENT, a. [bellipotens, L.] Mighty in war. Bailey.

†\*BEL-LIQ'E', (hel-lek') a. [Fr.] Warlike, martial. Feltham.

†\*BEL'LI-TÜDE, n. [bellitudo, L.] Beauty. Cockeram.

BELL/LESS, \*\*a. Being without a bell. Scat. [R.]

BELL/MAN, n. One who sounds a hand-bell as a notice in

To make a noise as a bull; to cry aloud; to vocaferate, to

BEL'LOW, z. A roar; a loud noise.

BEL'LOW, R. A roar; a loud noise.
BEL'LOW-FR, n. One who bellows. Chapman.
BEL'LOW-ING, n. Loud noise, roaring.
BEL'LOW-ING, n. Loud noise, roaring.
BEL'LOWS, (bel'lus) [bel'lus, S. W. P. E. J. F. K. Sm. R.; bel'löz, Ja. Wb.] n. sing. & pl. A machine used to blow the fire.
B'— Most lexicographers and grammarians, who treat particularly of this word, regard it as properly used only in the plural; as is the fact with respect to the lexicographers Johnson and Walker, and the grammarians Lowth, Murray, Allen, Crombie, and Hiley. Dr. Webster and some other grammarians, however, regard it as properly used in both numbers. There are respectable authorities for using it in the singular, as, "like a bellows," Drydra.—"the common bellows w formed," &c. Franci's Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences;—"each bellows," P. Cyc. Smart says, "Though generally considered as plural, some authors join it to a verb singular; ered as plural, some authors join it to a verb singular; and this will justify the pronunciation bell'lus."—Walker remarks that "the last syllable of this word, like that of gallous, is corrupted beyond recovery into lus."—As a plural noun, it would be analogically pronounced běl'lôz.

BEL'LOWS-MAK-ER,\* n. One who makes bellows. Maun

BELL'RING-ER, n. One who rings bells. Bale.

BELL'ANGER, n. A rope for ringing a bell, an appendage to the vesture of a Catholic priest. Cowper.

BEL'LU-INE, [bel'lu-In, S. W. F. J. Sm. R.; bel'lu-In, P.]

a. [bellsanus, L.] Brutal; beastly. Atterbury.

BELL'WEED,\* n. A sort of weed or plant. Ash.

BELL'WETH-ER, n. A sheep which leads the flock with a

bell.

bell.

BEL'Ly, n. That part of the human body which contains the bowels or intestines, and reaches from the breast to the thighs; the corresponding part in beasts, the abdomen, that which requires food; that which encloses; the womb; the part of any thing that swells out.

BEL'Ly, v. n. To swell into a larger capacity. Dryden.

BEL'Ly-AEHE, (bEl'19-āk) n. Pain in the bowels; colic.

BEL'Ly-BNND, n. The girth of a horse in harness.

BEL'Ly-BOND, a. Diseased so as to be costive.

TBEL'Ly-CHĒĒR, n. Good cheer. Milton.

BEL'Ly-CHĒĒR, n. A To feast; to revel. Milton.

BEL'Ly-CHĒĒR, n. A To feast; to revel. Milton.

BEL'Ly-CHĒĒR, n. To feast; to revel. Milton.

BEL'Ly-CHĒĒR, n. To feast; to revel. Milton.

BEL'Ly-CHĒĒR, n. A To feast; to revel. Milton.

BEL'Ly-POŪB-LEŢ, n. A doubet covering the belly. Shak.

BEL'Ly-FOŪB-LEŢ, n. A doubet covering the belly. Dict.

BEL'Ly-GÖD, n. A glutton. Hakenul.

†BEL'LY-GOD, n. A glutton. Hakewill.

BEN

BEL'LY-ING, \* a. Swelling out in the middle. Crabb BEL'LY-ING,\* a. Swelling out in the middle. Crabb the L'LY-PINCHED. (-pincht) a. Starved. Shak. BEL'LY-PINCHED. (-pincht) a. Starved. Shak. BEL'LY-PINCHED, A. A slave to the appetites. Homily. BEL'LY-WORM, (-warm) n. A worm that breeds in the bolly. Ray.

BEL'OCK', v. a. To fasten with a lock. Shak. BEL'OCK', v. a. To fasten with a lock. Shak. BEL'O-RN-CY, n. [βίλος and μαντεία.] Divination by arrows. Brown.

BEL'O-NE,\* n. A fish having a long, slender body. Crabb. BE-L'ONG', v. n. [1. RELONGED, pp. BELONGING, RELONGED. To be the property of; to appertant to; to relate to; to be the province or business of, to adhere to, to have relative to; to have relative to; to be the province or business of, to adhere to, to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to; to have relative to have relative to have

†BE-LÖNG'ING, n. Quality; endowment. Shak.
BE-LÖNG'ING, \* p. a. Appertaining to; attached to. Ash.
BE-LÖP'TE-RA,\* n. pl. (Gool.) A genus of fossil shells.

P. Cyc. 14-14. "R. Pr. (Crow.) A genus of rossin success. P. Cyc. BE-LORD', \* v. a. To domineer over. Calmet. [R.] †BE-LÖVE', v. a. To love. Wodrocphe. BE-LÖVED', (be-lüv'ed) Much loved; dear; as, "a beloved son."

son."

BE-LÖW', prep. Under in place, time, or dignity; inferior in excellence; unworthy of; beneath.

BF-LÖW', ad. In a lower place, beneath; on earth; in hell.

—(Law) Court below, an inferior court.

BE-LÖWT', v. a. To treat with opprobrious language. Camden,

†BEL'SIRE,\* n. An illustrious ancestor. Drayton

HBEL/Sīre,\* n. An illustrious ancestor. Drayton. BEL-SwXG/GER, n. A whoremaster. Dryden. [Vulgar.] BELT, n. A girdle; that which encompasses. BELT, v. a. To encircle as with a belt. Warton. To shear the buttocks and tails of sheep. Farm. Ency. BEL/TĀNE,\* n. May-day, and the traditional Celtic customs attached to it. Braude. BEL/TIN,\* n. Same as beltane. See BELTANE. Brande. BEL/TIN,\* n. (Joh.) A crustaceous fish. Foster. BEL/YE-DĒRE, \* n. [bello and vedere, It.] (Arch.) A pavilion on the top of a building or palace, or on an eminence in a garden. P. Cuc.

ion on the top of a bunning or palace, or on an emmence in a garden. P. Cyc.

BE-IV, v. a. See Belle.

BE-MAN, π. [ββμα.] (Arch.) A rostrum in Athens, whence the orators addressed the assembly, a chancel. Wheler.

BE-MAN'GLE, (be-mang'gl) v. a. To tear asunder. Beau-

mon. BEMÄSK', v. a. To hide, to mask. Shelton. †BE-MÄT'TER,\* v. a. To cover with matter. Swyl. BE-MÄZE', v. a. To bewilder, to perplex. Comper. BE-MÄZE', v. a. To bewilder, to perplex. Comper. BE-M'BEA,\* v. (Ent.) A genus of hymenopterous aculeate

BEMBEX, "n. (P.M.) Agens of nymenoperous achieves insects, of the tribe of forsores. Brande.

BE-METE', v. a. To measure. Shak.
BE-MiN'GLE. (be-ming'gl) v. a. To mingle. Mir. for Mag.
BE-MIRE', v. a. To drag or immerse in the mire. Bp. Taylor
BE-MIRE'MENT, \*n. The state of being bemired. Qu.

Rev. [R.]

Rev. [R.]
†BP-MIST', v. a. To cover as with a mist. Feltham.
BP-MIST', v. a. To cover as with a mist. Feltham.
BP-MIST', v. a. To lament. Job XIII.
†BP-MÖAN'A-BLE, a. That may be lamented. Sherwood.
BP-MÖAN'A-BLE, a. That may be lamented. Sherwood.
BP-MÖAN'N-BLE, a. To he who be menans. N. Scott.
BP-MÖAN'N-B, n. Lamentation. Bp. Hall.
†BP-MÖK', v. a. To treat with mocks. — Bemock at, to laugh at. Shak.
†BP-MÖIL', v. a. To bemire. Shak.
BP-MÖIL', v. a. To bemire. Shak.
BP-MÖIN'STER, v. a. To moster name for B flat. Crabb.
BP-MÖUN', (be-mörn') v. a. To weep over. Wieliffs.
BP-MÖUN', (be-mörn') v. a. To weep over. Wieliffs.
BP-MÜD'DLE, v. a. To confuse, to stupefy. F. Qu. Ren
BP-MÖY'SLE, v. a. To wrap up as with a muffler. Sterne
BP-MÖSE', v. a. To enchant or overcome by the Muses.
Pope.

Form. Ser. (be-muzd') a. Overcome with musing. Pope. IBEN, [Sax.] Formerly used for are, bern, and be. Spenser. BEN, r. An expressed oil of the nut of the moringa aptera. Brande.

||BENCH, [bench, S. P. J. K. Sm. Wb.; bensh, W. F. E. Ja. R.] n. A seat to hold several persons, a long scat; a seat of justice; the persons sitting on a bench; the body of judges.

of juages.
BENCH, v. a. To furnish with or seat on a bench.
BENCH, v. a. To sit upon a bench. Shak.
BENCHER, n. (Law) A senior member of a society governing one of the English inns of court; a judge.

BEND, v. a. [L. BENT or BENDED; pp. BENDING, BENT or BENDED:—Bended is little used.] To make crooked; to

direct to a certain point, to incline; to how; to subdue.

— (Naut.) To fasten, as one rope to another.

BEND, v. n. To be incurvated, to yield; to lean.

BEND, n. Flexure; a curve; a bent, a crooked timber forming the rib of a ship. — (Her.) A kind of belt occupying the shield diagonally. the shield diagonally.

DEN 69 †BEND, n. A band or company. Spenser. BENIGHTED. To involve in darkness; to overtake with night, to darken.

BE-Night', (be-nit') a. [benigmus, L.] Kind; generous; BE-Nigh', (be-nin') a. [benigmus, L.] Kind; generous; wholesome; benigmant, benevolent.

BE-Nig'NANT, a. Kind; gracious; good; benevolent.

BE-Nig'NANT-LY,\* ad. In a benigmant manner. Boswell.

BE-Nig'NANT-LY,\* ad. In a benigmant manner. Boswell.

BE-Nig'Ni-TY, n. [benigmitas, L.] Graciousness; actual kindness; bounty; generosity.

BE-Nig'Ni-Y, (benin'ie) ad. Favorably; kindly. Waller.

†BEN'I-SON, (ben'in-zn) n. [bonigon, old Fr.] Blessing; benediction. Shak. BEND'ER, n. He or that which bends, the instrument used for bending.

[hand. Crabb. for bending.

BEND'LET, n. A little bend.—(Her.) The diminutive of BEND'WITH, n. An herb. Bauley.

BENE,\* n. The oil-plant, or Oriental sesamum, introduced into the West India Islands. Furm. Ency. into the veet india islands. Farm. Ency.

Bring, a. A Latin adverb, signifying well; used in the phrase nota bone, mark woll.

Bi.-NEAPED', (be-nept') a. (Naut.) A ship is said to be beneaped when the water does not flow high enough to bring her over the bar or off the ground. Crabb. BEN'JA-MIN, n. A plant; a gum. See Benzoin. BEN'NET, n. An herb. Same as avens. BEN'SHIE,\* (bĕn'shē) n. An Irish fairy or a fairy's wife. BE-NEATH', prep. Under; lower in place, rank, excellence, or dignity; unworthy of. or uginsy, ad. In a lower place; below; on earth. BEN-E-DIC'F-TE.\* [L., bless yc.] The song of the three children in the flery furnace. Ash. †BEN'E-DICT, a. [benedictus, L.] Mild and salubrious. Ba-Pennant. con.
BEN'F-DICT,\* n. A cant term for a married man. — Generalized from Shakspeare's "Much Ado about Nothing."
BEN-E-DIC'TINE, n. A monk of the order of St. Benedict.
BEN-E-DIC'TINE, a. Belonging to the order of St. Benedict BEN-E-DIC'TION, n. An invocation of happiness, an expression of good wishes; good wish, a blessing; the form of instituting an abbot.

BEN-E-DIC'TIVE, a. Conferring a blessing. Gauden.
BEN-E-DIC'TO-Ry,\* a. Conferring benediction. Sat. Mag.
BEN-E-EXC'TION, n. [bengacio, L.] Act of conferring a benefit, the benefit conferred; donation; gratuity, gift.
BEN-E-FXC'TOR, n. One who confers a benefit.
BEN-E-FXC'TOR, n. She who confers a benefit. Delany.
BEN-E-FICE, (bön'e-fis) n. Advantage conferred, a certain class of preferments in the church of England, as rectories, vicarages, perpetual curacies, and chaplaincies:—distinguished from dignities, as bishopries, deaneries, and prebends. of instituting an abbot. prebends.
BEN'E-FICED, (běn'ç-fist) a. Having a benefice. †BEN'E-FICE-LESS, a. Having no benefice. Sheldon, BE-NEF'I-CENCE, n. Active goodness; kindness, liber-BL-NEF'I-CENT, a. Conferring benefits; kind, charitable. BL.NEF'I-CENT. V. and in a beneficent manner.
BEN.E.FI'/CIAL, (bön-e-fish'al) a. Advantageous, helpful.
BEN.E.FI'/CIAL, (bön-e-fish'al) a. Advantageous, helpful.
BEN.E.FI'/CIAL-LY, (bën-e-fish'al) a. Advantageously.
BEN.E.FI'/CIAL-LY, (bën-e-fish'al-le) ad. Advantageously.
BEN.E.FI'/CIAL-RESS, (bën-e-fish'al-nës) a. Usefulness.
BEN.E.FI'/CIA-RY, (bën-e-fish'al-nës) a. Usefulness.
BEN.E.FI'/CIA-RY, (bën-e-fish'al-nës) a. Usefulness.
BEN.E.FI'/CIA-RY, (bën-e-fish'al-nës) a. Usefulness.
BEN.E.FI'/CIA-RY, (bën-e-fish'al-nës) a. Usefulness. Congreve. Goldsmith.

BEN-E-FI''CIA-BY, (ben-e-fish'ya-re) n. One who holds a benefice, a person benefited or assisted:—a student as-

benence, a person benence or assisted:—a student assisted by charity. Pearson.

[BEN-E-F!"/CIEN-CY, (bēn-o-fish'en-se) n. Kindness.
†BEN-F-F!"(CIEN-T, a. Beneficent. A. Smith.
BEN'F-F!T, n. [beneficum, I...] A kindness; advantage;
gain, profit.—(Law) Benefit of clergy was, in the middle ages, in various states of Europe, an exemption of cler gymen from criminal process before a secular judge. It was variously modified in England, and in the reign of

George IV. entirely abolished. BLN'C-FIT, v. a. [i. BENEFITED, pp. BENEFITING, BENE-FITED.] To do good to; to assist, to befriend, to be use-

BEN'E-FIT, v. n. To gain advantage. Milton.
BEN'E-FIT-PLAY,\* n. A play acted for the advantage of

BEN'S-FIT-PLAY,\* n. A play acted for the advantage of some one. Hawkins.

BE-NE'GRÖ, v. a. To make extremely dark. Hewyt.

BE-NEME', or BE-NEMPNE', (be-nem') v. a. To name, to pronounce; to promise; to give. Spensor.

BE'NR PLX''-TÖ,\* [It.] (Mus.) A phrase denoting that the performer is at liberty to exercise his taste. Craib.

BEN-C-PLXC'-TORE, n. [beneplacitum, L.] Will, choice. Glannille.

RE-NET', v. a. To insnare. Shak.

BE-NEY', v. a. To insnare. Shak.

BE-NEY'O-LENCE, n. [benevolentia, L.] Disposition to do good; the good done, good-will; kindness.—(English Mistory) A species of tax or gratuity levied by the sovereign; devised by Edward IV., and abolished by Richard III. Racon.

III. Bacon.
BU.NEV/O-LENT, a. Kind; having good-will; disposed to do good; humane; compassionate; benignant.
BU.NEV/O-LENT-LY, ad. In a benevolent manner.
BU.NEV/O-LENT-NESS, n. Benevolence. [R.]
†BC-NEV/O-LOOS, a. Kind; benevolent. Puller.
BENG-GAL', n. A sort of thin stuff, made of silk and hair, originally from Bengal.
BENG-GAL', s. R. Bengal.

BEN-GA-LEE',\* or BEN-GAL'LY,\* a. Relating to Bengal. Ch. Ob.

BEN-GA-LESE',\* n. sing. & pl. A native or natives of Ben-gal. P. Cyc.

BE-NIGHT', (be-nit') v. a. [i. benighted, pp. benighting,

BENIGHTED. 1 To involve in darkness; to overtake with

Pennant.
BENT, n. State of being bent; flexure; declivity; inclination; turn, tendency; a species of grass; the common
reed, called also starr; a dead stem of grass.
BENT,\* 1. & p. from Bend. See BEND.
BENT/GRASS,\* n. A species of agrostis, common in pastures. Exam. Engl.

BENN'GERSS,\* n. A species of ugross, common or partures. Farm. Ency.

[Dryden.
BENT'ING-TIME, n. Time when pigeons feed on bents.
BU.-NUMB', (he-num') v. a. To make torpd; to stupefy.
BE-NUMB', he-num', d-nes) n. Torpdness.
BU.-NUMB'MENT,\* (be-num'ment) n. Act of benumbing.
BU.-NUMB'MENT,\*

Rivoy.

BEN'ZA-MIDE,\* n. (Chem.) A compound obtained by exposing chloride of benzule to ammoniacal gas. Brands.

BEN'ZINE,\* n. A fluid containing benzoic acid. P. Cyc.

BEN'ZO-ĀTE,\* n. (Chem.) A salt composed of benzoic acid and a base. Brande.

BEN-ZÖ'(c,\* a. (Chem.) Derived from benzoin; as, "benzoic acid." Brande.

BEN-ZO'IN', n. A resinous juice, commonly called gum-ben-jamm, flowing from a tree in Sumatra, &c. BEN-ZO'INE,\* n. A crystalline substance without taste or

BEN-ZO'INE,\* n. A crystalline substance without taste or color, deposited from the oil of bitter almonds. Francis. BEN'ZONE,\* n. A compound of hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon. P. Cyc. BEN'ZULE,\* n. (Chem.) A compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, regarded as the base of benzoic acid.

BE-PĀINT', v. a. To cover with paint. Shak. †BE-PĀLE', v. a. To make pale. Carew.

BE-PER'1-WIGGED,\* (-wigd) a. Adorned with false hair

BE-PINCH', v. a. To mark with pinches. Chapman. BE-PLAS'TER,\* v. a. To cover with plaster, to embellish

Groussian.

Br.-PoW'DER, v. a. To dress out; to powder. Search.
Br.-Praise!, v. a. To praise greatly. Goldsmath.
Br.-Pik'PleE, v. a. To render of a purple color. Digges.
Br.-QuEATHE!, (be.kweth!) v. a. [i. NeQUEATHED, pp. NE
QUEATHING, BEQUEATHED.] To leave by will to another;
to devise. See Soothe.

BE-QUEATH'ER, (be-kweth'er) n. A testator. Huloet. †BE-QUEATH'MENT, n. A bequest. Duct. BE-QUEST', (be-kwest') n. Something left by will; a leg-

acy.

BE-QUŌTE',\* v. a. To quote frequently or much. Ec. Rev.
†BE-RĀIN', v. a. To rain upon. Chaucer.

BE-RĀIP',\* v. a. [i. BERATED, yp. BERATING, BERATED.]
To revile; to abuse in vile language. Holland.
BE-RĀTLIE, v. a. To fill with noiso. Stak.
BE-RĀU'NĪTE,\* u. (Mia.) A phosphate of the peroxide of

iron. Dana.

†BE-RĀY', v. a. To foul; to befoul. Milton.
BER'BE-RIN,\* n. A yellow, bitter principle contained in
the alcoholic extract of the root of the berberry-tree.

Brande. BER'BE-RIS,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; the bar-

berry. P. Cyc.

BER'BER RY, n. [berbers, L.] A shrub which bears yellow
flowers and red acid berries, called also barberry. Brands.

See BARBERRY.

BERGEAU,\* (ber-sö') n. [Fr.] A full-arched vault. Crabb. BERE, n. A species of barley. Gray.

BE-REAVE', v. a. [1. BEREFT or BEREAVED; pp. BEREAVING, BEREFT or BEREAVED] To strip of, to deprive of; to take away from.

BE-REAVE/MENT, n. Act of bereaving; state of being be-reft, deprivation. Ec. Rev.

BE-REAVER,\* n. One who bereaves. Speed.

BE-REAV'IR,\* m. One who bereaves. Speed.

BE-REFT', t. & p. from Bereane. See BEREAVE. Dryden.

†BERG, m. A town. Gibson. See Bonough.

BER'GA-MÖ,\* n. A course kind of tapestry. Crabb.

BER'GA-MÖ,\* n. A course kind of tapestry. Crabb.

BER'GA-MÖ,\* n. A course kind of tapestry. Crabb.

sential oil of the rind of a small pear-shaped fruit, used as

sential off of the rind of a small pear-shaped from, decelors a perfume; a sort of snuff.

|BER'GE-RET, m. [bergerette, Fr.] A song. Chaucer.

|BERG'MAN-TE,\* m. (Min.) A variety of scapolite. Philips
|BERG'MAS-TER, m. The chief officer among the Derbyshire
| miners, in Eugland.

BES

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BERG'MOTE, n. A court among the Derbyshire miners. BER'GO-MASE,* a. [Bergomasco, It.] Relating to a rustic
                        dance. Shak.
         dance. Stat.

BR-BHYME', (be-rim') v. a. To mention in rhyme. Stat.

BR-BHYME', (be-rim') v. a. To mention in rhyme. Stat.

BR-BILLIN', ber-lin' S. W. J. F. Ja.: ber'in, P. K. Sm. R.

WD.] B. A kind of coach or chariot, first made at Berlin.

BERME, n. (Fort.) A space between the foot of the ramparts and the side of the moat. Crabb.— The bank or side of a canal which is opposite to the tow-path. Tanser.

BER'NA-CLE-GOOSE,* or BER'NI-CLE-GOOSE,* n. A species of wild goose. P. Cyc. See Barnacis.

BER'NAR-DINE,* n. One of an order of monks; one of a branch of the Benedictine or Cistercian order. P. Cyc.

BER'NET,* n. (Lose) The crime of arson. Crabb.

BER-NOUSE',* n. The outer mantle of an Arab. Th. Campbell.
         Campbell.

†BE-ROB!, v. a. To rob; to plunder. Spenser.

BER'O-R,* n. (Zool.) A genus of marine animals. P. Cyc.

BER'R[ED,* (ber'rid) a. Impregnated with eggs or spawn.

Trans. Having or covered with berries. Dyer.
         BER'RY, n. Any small fruit containing seeds; the impreg-
nation of a fish.
         BLR'RY, v. n. To bear berries.

BLR'RY, BEAR-ING, a. Bearing or producing berries. Lee.
BERT. Bright. Gibson.
         BERTH, n. (Naut.) A ship's station; a room in a ship; a
                     place in a ship of steam-vessel to sleep in; a station; employment. B. Edwards. See Birth.
      jolyment. B. Edwards. See Birth.

BER-THEL'LA,*n. (Zool.) A species of marine molluscous animals. P. Cyc.

BÜR'THI-ER-ITE,*n. (Min.) A sulphate of antimony. Dana.

BER-THO-LE'TI-A,*n. (Bot.) A large plant of South America. P. Cyc.

BER'TRAM, n. An herb; bastard pellitory.

BER'YL, n., [beryllus, L.] (Min.) A sulcious mineral, classed among precious stones. It is allied to the emerald, usually transparent, of a nale green, and crystallized.
      ly transparent, of a pale green, and crystallized.

BER'ZE-LINE,* n. (Min.) A mineral in minute crystals.
                     Dana.
    Dana.

BER'ZL-LITE,* n. (Min.) Magnesian pharmacolyte. Dana.

!RE-SAINT', v. a. To make a saint of. Hammond.

BE-SAYLE',* n. (Law) A kind of writ. Blackstone.

BE-SCAYTER. v. a. To throw loosely over. Spenser.

!BE-SCAYTCH', v. a. To mock at. Chaucer.

!BE-SCRAYLCH', v. a. To scribble over. Millon.

!BE-SCREN', v. a. To cover with a screen; to screen. Shak.

!BE-SCREN', v. a. To work on. Millon.
      †BE-SCRIB'BLE, v. a. To write on. Milton.
†BE-SCEM'BER, v. a. To load with something useless. B.
   Jonson.

BE-SCÜTCH'EON,* v. a. To deck with a scutcheon. Churchill.

BE-SEË', v. n. To look; to mind. Wichife.

BE-SLËCH', v. a. [L. RESOUGHT, (†BESEKCHED); pp. BFSEECHING, BESOUGHT, (†BESEKCHED)]. To entreat; to supplicate, to implore; to beg.

BE-SEECH', n. Request. Beaum. & Fl.

BE-SEECH', R. One who beseeches. Shak.

BE-SEECH', v. a. To request; to beseech. Chauccr.

BE-SEEM', v. a. To become; to befit. Hooker.

BL-SEEM', v. a. To occume; to befit. Hooker.

BL-SEEM', v. a. To comellness. Barret.

BL-SEEM', v. a. To the come; to befit. Hooker.
RE-REEM', No. a. Comelliness. Barret.

RE-REEM', y. a. Fit; becoming. Sheustone.

RE-REEM', y. a. Adapted, adjusted. Spenser.

RE-REEM', y. a. [A RESET; pp. RESETTING, RESET.] To besiege; to waylay; to embarrass; to entangle.

RE-SHINE', v. a. [To shear of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the stat
      BE-SEEM'LY, a. Fit; becoming. Sheustone.
 SOR. See BESLUBBER.

BE-SLIME', v. a. To soil; to daub. B. Jonson.

BE-SLOD'BER,* v. a. To daub; to soil. Qu. Rev.

BE-SLOB'BER,* v. a. To daub. Shak.

BE-SLOB'BER, v. a. To daub. Shak.

BE-SMEAR', v. a. [L. BERMEARED; pp. BESMEARING, BESMEARED.] To cover with something greasy, adhesive, or dirty; to bedaub; to soil.

BE-SMEAR'ER, m. One who besmears. Sherwood.

*RE-SMEAR', v. a. To soil; to discolor. Shak.

BE-SMEAR', v. a. To foul with or dry in smoke.

BE-SMUT', v. a. To soil with dirt, smoke, or soot.
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†BE-SNÖW', v. a. To scatter like snow. Gover.
BE-SNÜFFED', (be-snüft') a. Smeared with snuff. Feung
BE'90M, (be'zum) n. A broom made of twigs.
†BE-SÖRT', v. a. To suit; to fit. Shak.
†BE-SÖRT', v. a. [L. SHOSTTED; pp. SEBOTTING, BEBOTTED.
TO infatuate; to make to dote. Shak. [R.]
BE-SÖT'TED.\*\* p. a. Infatuated; stupefied. Ash.
BE-SÖT'TED-LY, ad. In a foolish, besotted manner BE-SOT'TED-LY, ad. In a foolish, besotted manner. Millon.
BE-SOT'TED-NESS, n. Stupidity; infatuation. Millon.
BE-SOUGHT', (be-sawt') i. & p. from Beseech. See Berech.
BE-SPAN'(JLE, v. a. To adorn with spengles. Pope.
BE-SPAN'(JLE, v. a. To adorn with spengles. Pope.
BE-SPAN'TER, v. a. [L. BESFORTERED; pp. BEFFANTERING, BESFARTHERED]. To spatter; to soil by throwing filth.
fBE-SPAWL', v. a. To spatter; to soil by throwing filth.
fBE-SPAWL', v. a. [L. BESFORE, († BEFFARE); pp. BEFFARING, BESFOREN.] To Speak for beforehand; to forebode; to spoek to; to address; to betoken; to show.
BE-SPECKLE, v. a. To mark with speckles. Millon.
fBE-SPEC', v. a. To daub with spittle. Widton.
BE-SPEW', (be-SpI') v. a. To daub with spew or vomit.
BE-SPEW', (be-SpI') v. a. To daub with spittle. Wielffle.
BE-SPIC', v. a. To daub with spittle. Wielffle.
BE-SPEREAD', (be-Spicd') v. a. To spread over. Dryden.
BE-SPEREN', p. Besprinkled. Millon.
BE-SPEREN', p. Besprinkled. Millon.
BE-SPEREN', p. Besprinkled. Millon.
BE-SPEREN', p. a. To throw out scatteringly. Millon.
BE-SPEREN', v. a. To spittle over.
BE-SPER', v. a. To spitch over.
BE-SPER', v. a. To spouter over.
BE-SPER', v. a. To spouter over.
BE-SPER', v. a. To spouter over.
BE-SPER', v. a. To spouter over.
BEST, a. supert. of good. Most good; most excellent; having good qualities in the highest degree. The best, the utmost.
BEST, ad. supert. of well. In the highest degree of good-BEST, ad. superl. of well. In the highest degree of goodness.—It is sometimes used in composition; as, "best-beloved." betored."
BEST,\* n. Highest perfection; greatest effort; as, "The duke did his best." Bacon.
BU.STĀIN', v. a. To mark with stains. Shak.
tBU.STĀIN', v. a. To profit, to accommodate. Milton.
BESTIAL, (bēst'yal) [bēs'che-al, W. J., bēs'tyal, E. F. K. Sm. R.; bēs'(te-al, P. Ja.; bēs'chal, S.] a. Belonging to beast; brutāl. beast; brutal.
BEST-L-XL'-TY, (bëst-ye-Xl'c-te) n. The nature or quality
of beasts, beastliness; unnatural connection with a beast.
BEST'IAL-LE; (bëst'yal-1z) v. a. To make like a beast.
BEST'IAL-LY, (bëst'yql-1c) ad. Brutally.
BBST'I-ĀTE, (bĕst'yq-āt) v. a. To make like a beast. BE-STICK', v. a. [i. & p. BESTUCK.] To stick over with. BE-STIR', v. a. To put into vigorous action. Milton. BEST'NESS, n. The most excellent state. Bp. Morton. BE-STORM', v. n. Torage. Young.
BE-STOW', (he-stō') v. a. [1. BESTOWED; pp. BESTOWING,
BESTOWED.] To give; to confer, to grant; to supply; to BE-STOW'AL, (be-sto'al) n. Act of bestowing; a gift. Gent. Mag.
BE-STÖW'ER, (be-stö'er) n. One who bestows.
BE-STÖW'MENT,\* n. Act of bestowing, bestowal. Per-Ty. [R.]

BE-STEÄD'DLE, v. a. To bestride. See Bestride.

BE-STEÄUGHT', (be-sträwt') p. Distracted, mad. Shak.

BE-STREEM', \*v. a. To mark or cover with streaks. Swyt.

BE-STREW', (be-strd', or be-stro') [be-strd', S. J. J. K. Sm.;

be-stro', W. E. F.] v. a. [l. restrewed p. pp. bestrewing,

BE-STRIDE', v. a. [l. restrede of frestrid; pp. restreding,

BE-STRIDE', v. a. [l. restride of frestrid; pp. restriding,

BE-STRIDE', v. a. To adorn with studs. Drayton.

BE SÜRE, \* (be-shūr') ad. Certainly. Lathrop's Sermons.—

BE-sure, for to be sure, or surely, is a colloquial phrase, not

often seen in print.

HE-SWIRE', v. a. To allure. Gower. often seen in print.

HE-SWIRE', v. a. To allure. Gower.

BET, v. A. Wager; a stake, as a wager. Prior.

BET, v. a. [L. BETTED; PR. BETTING, BETTED.] To wager; to lay a wager or bet. Stak.

†BET. The old pretert of Beat. Bacon.

BE-TAKE', v. a. [L. BETOOK; PP. BETAKING, BETAKEN.] [†To intrust. Spenser.] To have recourse to; to apply; to move; †BE-TAUGHT', (be-tawt') p. from Betake. Intrusted. Chaucer Chaucer.

Rg-TEEM', v. a. To produce; to bring forth. Spenser

BE'TEL, (b6'tl) n. A small plant, tree, or shrub of the pepper kind; the leaf of the shrub, which is of an intoxicating quality, and is chewed in the East Indies along with the nut of the areca palm or lime.

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BE-THINE', v. a. [i. BETHOUGHT; pp. BETHINKING, BE-
THOUGHT.] To recall to the memory; to recollect, to recall
               to reflection.
   to renection.

Rathink', v. m. To consider. Spenser.

BETH'LE-HEM, (b8th')-e-m) m. A hospital for lunatics:
contracted to bedlam. See Bedlam.
BETH'LE-HEM-Tre., (b8th')-e-m-tl) m. See Bedlamite.

BETHOUGHT', (be-thawt') i. & p. from Bethink. See Be-
BE-TROUGHT', (bo-thawt') i. & p. from Bethink. See Be-
TRIMS.

THE THRALL', v. a. To enthrall. Spenser.

BE-TROUGHT', v. a. To beat; to thump. Shak. [R.]

BE-TIDE', v. a. [i. & p. Betiden or Betid.] To happen to;

to befull. Milton.

BC-TIDE', v. a. To happen; to become. Shak.

BE-TIMES', (bo-timz') ad. Seasonably; sarly, soon.

BE-TIMES', (bo-timz') ad. Seasonably; carly, soon.

BE-TIMES', (bo-timz') ad. Seasonably; carly, soon.

BE-TIMES', (bo-timz') ad. Seasonably; to foreshow.

BE-TOKEN, (bo-timz') ad. Seasonably; to foreshow.

BE-TO'KEN, (bo-tim', n. a. To signify; to foreshow.

BE-TO'N, n. [Fr.] A concretion used in foundations of hy-
draulic works. Tanner.

BE-TO'N', p. a. Violently separated. Sackville.

BE-TORN', p. a. Violently separated. Sackville.

BE-TORN', p. a. Violently separated. Sackville.

BE-TORN', v. a. To insure. Occleva.

BE-TRAY', (bo-tim') v. a. [I. BETRAYED; pp. BETRAYING, BE-

TRAYED.] To deliver up by breach of trust, to give into

the hands of enemies by treachery; to discover or dis-

close that which has been intrusted to secrecy; to en-

tray to show; to discover.

BE-TRAY'BE, n. One who betrays; a traitor.

BE-TRAY'BE, n. One who betrays; a traitor.

BE-TRAY'MENT's n. Betrayal. Jefferson. [R.]

BE-TRAY'MENT's n. Betrayal. Jefferson. [R.]

BE-TROTH', v. a. To deck; to dress. Shak.

BE-TROTH', v. a. Betrothment. Polack. [R.]

BE-TROTH'L's n. Betrothment. Polack. [R.]

BE-TROTH'MENT, n. The act of betrothing; a mutual com-
                TRINK.
      BE-TROTH'MENT, n. The act of betrothing; a mutual com-
                pact between two parties, by which they bind themselves
 pact between two parties, by which they bind themselves to marry.

BE-TRÜST', v. a. To intrust. Bp. Hall.

BE-TRÜST', * n. Act of intrusting; things intrust-
BET'SÖ, * n. The smallest Venetian coin. Mason.

IBETT, ad. The old English word for better. Chaucer.

BET'ER, a. comp. of good. Superior, having more or a higher degree of good qualities.

BET'TER, n. The superiority; improvement. Dryden. A superior. Hooker. One who bets. See Bettor.

BET'TER, ad. comp. of well. More excellently, well in a greater degree, more.

BET'TER, v. a. [L. BETTERED, pp. BETTERING, BETTERED.]

To improve; to meliorate; to amend. [nell.]

HET'TER,* v. n. To grow better, to become better. Par-

BET'TER,* v. n. The act of improving.

BET'TER-MONT, n. Improvement; act of making better. Montagu.—(Law) Improvement; act of making better.

Montagu.—(Law) Improvement; act of making better.

BET'TER-MOST,* a. Best. Palgrace. [R.]

IBET'TER-NISS, n. State of being better, improvement.

Salney.
                to marry
    Sidney.

BET'ING, n. Act of proposing a wager.

BET'IOR, n. One who bets or lays wagers.

BET'TOR, n. An instrument to break open doors.

BET'TY, n. An instrument to break open doors.

BE-TUM'BLED, (be-tum'bld) p. a. Disordered. Shak.

BE-TUT'TOR, * v. a. To instruct, to tutor. Coleradge.

BE-TWAT'LE, (be-twb't'i) v. a. To confound; to stupefy.

Gabriel John. [North of Eng.]

BC-TWEEN', prep. In the intermediate space; in the middle of, from one to another; bearing relation to two, betwirt.
                   betwix
       BE-TWEEN'I-TY,* n. State of being between. Jefferson.
       [Low and rare.]

BL-TWIXT', (bc-twikst') prep. In the midst of, between.

BEI'DANT-ITE,* n. (Min.) A crystallized mineral. Dana.

[BEV'II., |bov'el. S. W. P. J. F. E. Ja. K.: bov'vl, Sm.] n.

(Mech.) Any angle that is not a right angle or half a right
         augie; an instrument for drawing or taking angles.

|BEv'EL, v. a. To cut to a bevel angle. Mozon.
|BEv'EL,* a. Having the form of a bevel. Richardson.
|BEV'EL-MENT,* n. (Min.) A bevel form, side, or angle.
Cleaveland.
                     angle; an instrument for drawing or taking angles.
       Cleaveland.

BE'YER, n. See Beaver.

BE'YER, n. A refreshment between meals. B. Jonson.

BE'YER, v. n. To partake of a bever. Brewer.

BEY'ER, v. n. To partake of a bever. Brewer.

BEY'ER, A flock of birds, particularly of qualls, a company, commonly applied to ladies or women.

BE-WAIL', (be-wal') v. a. [L. BEWAILED; pp. BEWAILING, BEWAILED.] To lament; to mourn for; to deplore; to hemonn.
          bemoan.
BE-WAIL', v. n To express grief. Shak.
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BE-WAIL'A-BLE, a. That may be lamented. Sherwood.
BE-WAIL'ER, n. One who bewails. Ward.
BE-WAIL'ING, n. Lamentation. Raingh.
BE-WAIL'ING, n. Lamentation. Raingh.
BE-WAIL', v. n. To keep awake. Gover.
BE-WAKE', v. n. To regard with caution; to be cautious or aware of. 32-This verb is not conjugated; and it is now used only in phrases which admit the verb be or its tenses, as if be and ware were separate words, and not formed into one; as, "he may beware"; "he should beware"; "he will beware"; though it was anciently sometimes used otherwise.
  "he voil denore"; slough a ...

BE-WEEP', v. a. To weep over. Shak.

BE-WEEP', v. n. To weep. Shak.

BE-WE', v. a. To vet; to moisten. Shak.

BE-WHORE', v. a. To corrupt with regard to chastity. Beaum.

FE. To pronounce a whore. Shak.
    g. r. 10 produced awares. Seen the product of the seen Liberto, r. a. [L BEWILDERED; pp. BEWILDERING, REWILDERED.] To lose in puthless places; to confound; to disorder, to perplex, to entangle.

BE-WILDERED-NESS,* n. State of being bewildered.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              [Colerudge.
                           Rentham.
      Be.WILDER-MENT,* n. Act of bewildering; perplexity. tBE-WIN'TER, v. a. To make like winter. Cooleg. BE.WITCH!, v. a. [1. BEWITCHED; pp. BEWITCHING, BEWITCHED.] To affect by or fill with witchcraft or sorcery, to injure by witchcraft; to charm.

BE.WITCHED',* (be-Wicht') p. a. Under the influence of witchcraft.
                           witchcraft.
      witcheraft.

BE-WITCH'ED-NESS, n. State of being bewitched. Gauden.

BE-WITCH'ER, n. One who bewitches. Stafford.

BE-WITCH'F-EY, n. Fascination, enchantment.

BE-WITCH'F'EL, a. Alluring, bewitching. Miton.

BE-WITCH'ING, n. The act of bewitching. Sherwood.

BE-WITCH'ING, *p. a. Tending to bewitch or charm.

BE-WITCH'ING-LY, ad. In an alluring manner. Hallywell.

BE-WITCH'ING-NESS, * n. Quality of being bewitching.

BROOME.
      BE-WITCH'MERT, n. Fascination; enchantment. Shak. the-wôn'Derred, (be-wön'derd) p. a. Amazed. Faurfax. BE-WRKP', (be-ráp') v. a. To cover over. Faurfax. BE-WRKP', (be-ráp') v. a. To betray, to show. Hooker. To soil, to befoul, to berray. Pope. [Antiquated.] the-wrkY're, n. Betrayer, discoverer. Addison. the-wrky'ment* (be-ra'ment) n. Betrayal. Dr. Allen. BE-WRECK', (be-rök') o. a. To ruin, to destroy. Marriertes.
           BE-WITCH'MENT, n. Fascination; enchantment. Shak.
                                Magustrates.
      **BE-WROUGHT', (be-rawt') p. Worked. B. Jonson.

BEY, (bà) n. [beg, Turk.] A Turkish or Tartar title of dig-
nity, a chief, a prince, a governor of a province. Rycaut.

BEY/Lick, (bā'lik) n. A province governed by a bey. Ser

G. Temple.
         G. Temple.

BE-YÖN', prep. On the farther side of; farther onward than; past, out of the reach of; before; above; remote from. — To go beyond, to deceive.

BE-YÖN', ad. At a distance, yonder. Spenser.

BE-ZÄNT'. [be-ZÄNt', Ja. K. Brande; bez'ant, Sm.] n. A gold coin of old Byzantium:—also written byzant. byzantume, and bizantume.—(Her.) A circle; or, [i. e. gold.]

BE-ZÄNT'LER,* n. The second branch of a stag's horn Grabb.
    BE-ZXNT'LER,* n. The second branch of a stug's horu Crabb.

BEZ'EL, [bez'el, P. K. Wb.; bez'zl, Sm.; bez'el, Ja.] n. That part of a ring in which the stone is fixed.

BE'ZōR, (be'Zor) [bet'zōr, W. Ja. Sm.; be-Zo'ar, or bez'-o-ur, K.] n. [Per.] A calculous concretion, found in the stomach, intestines, and bladder of animals, formerly esteemed of great virtue as an antidote.

BEZ-O-AR'DIC, a. Composed of bezoar. Student.

BEZ-O-AR'DIC, a. Medicine containing bezoar.

BE'ZŌR-GŌAT,* n. The Indian antelope. Hill.

BEZ-O-AR'T-CAL, a. Acting as an antidote. Chilingworth.

BEZ-ZOR'IAN,* n. [bisogno, it.] An indigent wretch. Shak.

BEZ'ZLE, v. a. To waste in riot. Milton. See Embezzle.

BJ,* [L., bis, twice.] A syllable, when prefixed to a word, signifies two, twice, or double; is, bisoponate of potash, a compound of potash with two atoms of carbonic acid; biodos, having two valves. Brande.

BI-AN'GU-LO'S, a. [binus and angulus, L.] Same as bianulated. Bailey.

BI-AR-TIC'U-LATE,* a. Having two loints. Brande.

BI'AS, n. [bias, Fr.] pl. BI'AS-ES. The weight lodged on one side of a bowl, which turns it from the straight line. any thing which influences one; propension, inclination.
                one one of a bown, wanter states in the straight life, any thing which influences one; propension, inclination. Bi'AS, v. a. [L. BIASED OF BIASED; pp. BIASING OF BIASED, and SED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASED OF BIASE
             ing, but bussed is the more analogical.] To turn away from a right, fair, or impartial judgment; to influence; to incline to some side.

Bi'As, ad. Across; diagonally. Shak.
†Bi'As-Drâw-InG, n. Partialty. Shak.
Bi'As-Ness, n. Inclination to some side.

Bi'As-Rio'U-LATE,* a. (Anat.) Having two auricles
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BIC EI-Ax'sl.,\* c. (Min.) Having two axes. Smart.
BiB. n. A piece of linen put on a child's breast.
BiB. v. n. [bibo, L.] To tipple; to sip; to drink. Camden.
Bi-Bi'citous, (bi-ba'shus) a. [bibax, L.] Addicted to drinkung; imbibing. Bailey. [n.]
Bi-Bi'ci-Y, n. Act or quality of drinking. Bailey.
Bib'RER, n. [biberon, Fr.] A tippler:—used in composi-Bis Egg. π. [neeron, Fr.] A tippier:— used in Composi-tion; as, vune-bibber. B(E'BLE-BAB'S-BLE, π. Prating; idle talk. Shak. Bi'BLE, (bi'bi) π. [βiβλίον, a book, by way of eminence, The Book.]—The sacred volume which contains the revelations of God; the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments BI'BLE-ÖATH, \* n. An oath on the Bible; a sacred obligation. Congreve. tion. Congresses.

Bin'Lj-Oal, a. Relating to the Bible; scriptural.

Bin'Lj-Oal, a. None versed in biblical learning. Ed. Rev.

Bin-Lj-Ography.

Bin-Lj-Ography!c, l. a. Relating to bibliography or the

Bin-Lj-Ography!c, l. a. Relating to bibliography or the

Bin-Lj-Ography!c, l., knowledge of books.

Bin-Lj-Ography! Call-Ly, ad. In a bibliographical manner. Dibdin. BìB-Li-Öō'RĂ-PHY, π. [βιβίον and γρίφω.] The science or knowledge of books, in regard to their authors, subjects, editions, and history.

BiB-Li-ÖL'A-TRY,\* n. The worship of a book. Byrom.

BiB'Li-O-Lite,\* n. (Min.) Bookstone, a fossil leaf. Hamil-BIB-LI-O-LÖG'I-CAL,\* a. Relating to bibliology. P. Cyc.
BIB-LI-ÖL'O-GY,\* n. Biblical literature, doctrine, or theology; a treatise on books; bibliography. P. Cyc.
BIB'LI-O-MXN-CY,\* n. Divination by the Bible, or a book.

Crabb. Cravo.

BiB-Li-O-Mā'Nī-A, π. [βιβλίον and μανία.] The rage of possessing scarce or currous books, book-madness.

BiB-Li-O-Mā'Nī-Ac, π. One who has a rage for books.

BiB-Li-O-Mā-Nī'A-CAL,\* a. Relating to hibitomania. Dibdan.

BiB-Li-O-Mā'Nī'A-N-IŞM,\* π. Book-madness; hibitomania.

Dr. N. Draka.

[Lamb. BiB-Li-Om'A-Nist,\* n. One affected by bibliomania. C. BiB-Li-Oph'i-Lism,\* n. Love of bibliography or of books. Dibdin BIB-LI-OPH'I-LIST,\* n. A lover of bibliography or of books. Gent. Mag.

BiB-Li-O-PHO'Bj-A,\* n. A dread of books. Dibdin.

BiB-Li-O-POLE; \* n. A bookseller. Ec. Rev.

BiB-Li-O-POL'; \* n. A bookseller. Ec. Rev.

BiB-Li-O-POL'; \* n. A bookseller. Ec. Rev.

BiB-Li-O-POL'; \* n. A bookseller. Ec. Rev.

BiB-Li-O-POL'; \* n. A bookseller. Ec. Rev.

BiB-Li-O-POL'; \* n. A bookseller. Ec. Rev.

BiB-Li-O-POL'; \* n. A bookseller. Ec. Rev. Bïn-Li-ŏr'o-Lism,\* n. The employment of a bibliopolist; bibliomania. Dibdin. Bib-Li-Op'o-List, π. [βιβλίον and πωλείν.] A bookseller. Bib-Li-Op-o-List'πις, \* a. Relating to a bookseller or hookselling. Dibdan.
Bib-Li-Or'A-PHIST, \* π. One who hides or buries books. Crabb. BIB-LI-Q-THE'CA,\* n. [L.] A library; a bibliotheke. Smart.

†BiB-Lj-Q-THĒ'CAL, a. [bib-le-Q-thē'kal, S. Ja. K. R. Wb., bib-le-δth'e-kal, W. J. F. Sm.] Belonging to a library. Byrom.

†BiB-Lj-ŌTH'Z-CA-RY, n. [βιβλίον and θήκη.] A librarian.

BiB'Lj-Q-THĒKE, n. [bibliotheca, L.] A library. Bale.

BiB'L'Q-S,\* n. [L.] The papyrus, an Egyptian aquatic plant. Hamilton.

BiB'U-LOŪS, a. [bibulus, L.] Absorbing; spongy. Thomson.

Bi-CAL'CA-RĀTĒ,\* a. Having two spurs. Brande.

Bi-CAL'CA-RĀTĒ,\* a. [bicapnularis, L.] (Bot.) Having two capsules with seeds to each flower. capeurs with seeds to each nower.

BiCE, n. A light blue color prepared from smalt.

Bi'CEPS,\* a. [L.] (Anat.) Having two heads. Brande.

Bi-Cip'I-TAL, {a. [hacps, bacputs, L.] Having two heads

Bi-Cip'I-TOES, or two origins. Bronze.

BiCEK'EE,\* n. A small wooden dish or tub; a bowl. Brockett. BICK'ER,\* n. A small wooden dish or tub; a bowl. Brockett.
[North of England and Scotland.]

BICK'ER, v. n. [L. BICKERED; pp. BICKERING, BICKERED.]

To skirmish; to quarrel; pp. univer. Millon.

BICK'ER-ER, n. A quarreller; skirmisher. Sherwood.

BICK'ER-ING, n. Quarrel; skirmisher. Sherwood.

BICK'ER-ING, n. Quarrel; skirmisher. Sherwood.

BICK'ER-MENT, n. Quarrel; skirmish. Sidney.

BICK'ER-MENT, n. Quarrel; skirmish. Sidney.

BICK'ER, n. An iron with a beak or point.

BICK'ER, n. A [Ornith.] Connected by a basal web,

as toes. Brande.

BICK'ER & C. L. | Having two colors. Regards. as toes. Brande.

BI-OL-OR.\* a. [L.] Having two colors. Brande.

BI-OČON'JU-GATE,\* a. (Bot.) Existing in two pairs, placed side by side. P. Cyc.

BI-CÖN'NOUS, a. Having two horns or antiers.

BI-CÖR'NOUS, a. Having two horns or antiers.

BI-OB'PO-BAL, a. [bicorpus, L.] Having two bodies.

BI-CUB'PID,\* a. (Mod.) Having two points or tubercles.

Danglison.

Dunglison.
Bi-Cus'Pi.,\* a. (Bot.) Twice-pointed. Loudon.
Bi-Cus'Pi.,\* n. [bis and cuspis, L.] A tooth with two points. Brande.

BID.\*.n. An offer to give a certain price, at at an auction Bouvier.

BID, v. a. [i. nade, bid; pp. bidding, bidden or bid.]
[†To invite. Matth.] To order; to propose to give; to wish; to desire; to command; to offer; to deckare:— 40 make known, as bans.— To bid beads, to distinguish each bead by a prayer. Dryden.— To bid fair, to have a far appearance; to promise well. Qu. Rev.

BID'ALE, or BID'ALL, n. An invitation of friends to drink at a poor man's house, and there to contribute charity Bailey.

BID'DEN, (bid'dn) p. from Bid. See Bid.

BID'DE, n., One who bids or offers.

BID'DE, a., One who bids or offers.

BID'DE, a., One who bids or offers.

BID'DE, n., Act of one who bids; command; order; the offer of a price. Skak.

BID'DNG, n. Act of one who bids; command; order; the offer of a price. Skak.

BID'DN, a. A hen; a fowl; a chicken. Potter.

BIDE, v. a. To endure; to suffer; to wait for; to abide. Skak. [n.]

BI-DEN'TALL, a. [budens, L.] Having two teeth. Snojt.

BI-DEN'TATE, a. [bu & dens, L.] (Anal. & Bot.) Having two teeth. Brande. BID, \* n. An offer to give a certain price, at at an auction BI-DEN'TATE, \*a. [os & cons, L.] (Anal. & Bot.) having two teeth. Brands.
BI-DEN'TĀT-ED, \*a. Divided into two parts; bidentate. Hill.
BI-DET', (be-dēt', or be-dā') (bl-dēt', Ja.; bē-dā', Sm.; bē-dā', or bid'ā', K.] n. [Fr.] A little horse; an article of bedroom furniture. BID'ING, n. Residence; habitation. Rowe Bi-En'Ni-AL, a. [biennis, L.] Continuing two years; hap-pening once in two years. Bi-En'Ni-AL,\* n. (Bot.) A plant which endures two years, and which produces flowers and fruit the second season. P. Cyc.

BIĒR, (bēr) n. [bière, Fr., a coffin.] A carriage for conveying the dead.

BIĒR, (bēr) h. [bière, Fr., a coffin.] A carriage for conveying the dead.

BIĒR-BĀLK, (bēr'bāwk) n. The church-road for burials, along which the corpse is carried. Homilies.

BIĒR-YINGS, (bēst'ingz) n. pl. The first milk given by a cow after calving. B. Jonson.

BIĒR'RI-OUS, a. [bifrius, L.] Twofold.—(Bot.) Arranged in two rows. P. Cyc.

BIF'E-ROÜS, a. [bifriens, L.] Bearing fruit twice a year.

Bi'Flp, [bi'fid, & W. P. Ja. Sm.; bif'id, K.] a. [bifdus, L.]

Cleft in two; having two parts. P. Cyc. Bi'fpi, [bi'fid, S. W. P. Ja. Sm.; bif'id, K.] a. [byidus, L.] Cleft in two; having two parts.

Bif'l-Dāt-Ed, a. Divided into two; bifid.

Bi-Fl.6'ROUS,\* a. (But.) Two-flowered. Crabb.

Bi'fōd.D, a. [binus, L., and fold.] Twofold. Shak.

Bi-Fō'Ll-ATE,\* a. (But.) Having two leaflets. P. Cyc.

Bi-Fō'RATE,\* a. (But.) Having two perforations. Brande.

Bif'O-RINT,\* n. A singular body found in the interior of the green pulpy part of the leaves of some araceous plants. France. the green purpy part of the reaves of some maximum plants. Brande.
Bi'FORM, a. [biformus, L.] Having a double form. Crozall.
Bi'FORMED, (bi'formd) a. Compounded of two forms.
Bi-FORM'1-TY, n. A double form. More. [R.]
Bi-FRONT'ZD, (bi-frunt'ed) a. [bifrons, L.] Having two BI-FUR'CATE, \* v. a. To divide into two branches. Crabb. BI-FUR'CATE, \* a. (Bot.) Having two prongs, like a fork. BI-FUR'CAT-ED, a. [binus and furca, L.] Forked; having two forks.

BI-FUR-CA'TION, n. Division into two heads or branches.

BI-FUR-COUS, a. Two-forked. Coles.

Big, a. Large; great in bulk; teeming; pregnant; full of something; great in air and mien; great in spirit. BIG, a. Large; great in bulk; teeming; pregnant; ium of something; great in air and mien; great in spirit. BIG, n. Winter barley. See Bigg.
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BIG, n. Winter barley. See Bigg.
BIG'A, n. To build. Brockett. [North of England.]
BIG'A, n. Che twice married; a bigamist. Bp. Peacork.
BIG'A-Mist, n. One who has committed bigamy. Aylife.
BIG'A-Mist, n. Digamia, low L.] The offence of contracting a second marriage during the life of the husband or wife; the having of a plurality of wives or husbands.
BIG-A-Misch', n. The large white-heart cherry. Smart.
BIG'BEL-LIED, (big'bil-lid) a. Having a large belly, or protuberance; protuberant; pregnant.
BIG'BONED, (big'bind) a. Having large bones. Herbert.
BIG'GONED, (big'könd) a. Having large grains. Dryden.
BIG-GEN'TIAL, a. (Bot.) Two-forked. Crabb.
BIG-EN'TIAL, a. Comprising two tribes of people. N. A.
Rev. [R.]
BIGG, n. A variety of winter barley. Loudon.
BIG'SIN, n. [bdgum, Fr.] A cap; a child's cap. — A small wooden vessel; a can. — In the North of England, a building. Brockett. ing. Brockett.
BIGHT, (bit) n. The bend, double part, or coil of a rope when folded; a shallow or small bay or inlet of the sca. Big'ly, ad. Tumidly; haughtily. Dryden.
Big'named, (big'namd) a. Having a great name.
Big'names, s. Greatness of quantity; bulk; size.

Big-no'ni-A,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of plants; trumpet-flower.

Crabb.

Big'OT, n. A person unreasonably devoted to some party, denomination, or creed, a blind zealot.

Big'OT, a. Bigoted. Dryden.

Big'OT-ED, a. Full of bigotry; irrationally zealous.

Big'OT-ED-LY, a. In the manner of a bigot; pertinaciously.

Big'OT-EV-LY, a. Bigoted. Cudworth.

Big'OT-EY, n. Irrational partiality or zeal for, or prejudice against, some party or creed; blind zeal; prejudice.

Big'-ROUND,\* a. Large; of large circumference. Pope.

Big'-SOUND,\* a. Having a pompous sound. Bp. Hull.

Big'söund-ing, a. Having a pompous sound. Bp. Hall. Big'swöln, a. Much swelled; turgid. Skak. Big'swöln, a. Much swelled; turgid. Skak. Big'-Do-Dered, (big'id-derd) a. Having large udders. Popa. Big'-O',\* (be'zhò) a. [Fr] A jewel, an elegant ornament.

Smart.

Bi-JU'GATE,\* a. (Bot.) Existing in two pairs, placed end to end. P. Cyc.

BiKH,\* n. A poisonous plant of Nepsul. Brande.

Bi-Lh'Bi-ATE,\* a. (Bot.) Having two lips or parcels. Brande.

Bi-Lh'El-LhTE,\* a. Divided into two plates or lamelle.

BI-LAM'EL-LAT-ED,\* a. Same as bilamellate. Pennant.

Bi-Lam'el-Lat-Ed.\* a. Same as bilanellate. Pennant.
Bil'An-Der, n. 'belandre, Fr.] A small vessel, used chiefly
in Dutch canals for the carriage of goods. Dryden.
Bi-Lat'Er-Al.\* a. Having two sides. Ash.
Bil'Ber-Ry, n. A small shrub and its fruit. Shak.
Bil'Bō, n.; pl. Bil'BōEs. A short sword or rapier, so
named from Biboa, in Spain, where first made. —pl.
Stocks or shackles for confining the feet of offenders.
Bil'Bo-QUET', (bil'bo-kā') n. [Fr.] The toy called a cup
and hall. and ball.

BILD'STEIN,\* n. (Min.) A mineral composed chiefly of silica and alumina, and often carved into Chinese figures. Brande.

BILE, n. [bdis, L.] An animal fluid secreted in the liver, of yellow or greenish color and nauseous taste. It has been fancied to be the seat of ill-humor and contention.

neen nancied to be the sent of III-humor and contention. Biler, n. A tumor. Shak. See Boil.
Biler, n. A tumor. Shak. See Boil.
Biler, n. A. The broadest part of a ship's bottom, the protuberant part of a cask, called also bulge.
Biler, v. n. [l. Biler, p. p. Bilering, Biler.] To spring a leak, to let in water.
Biler, v. or Biler, a. Having the bottom stove in. Brande

BILGE'-PUMP,\*n. A pump to draw water from the bilge. Ash. Bit.GE'-WA-TER,\* n. Water lying in the bilge, foul water.

Ash.
Bi-Lin'Fi,\* or BLIM'BING,\* n. An acid fruit, of the genus of averrhoa, used in pickles. P. Cuc.
Bi-Lin'GIAL.\* (bi-ling'gwal) a. Having two tongues or languages. Gent. Mag.
Bi-Lin'GUIST,\* n. One who speaks two languages. Hamil-

ton.

Bi-Lin'eurous, (bi-ling'gwns) a. [bilinguis, L.] Having or speaking two tongues.

Bil'10US, (bil'yus) a. Consisting of or affected by bile.

Bil-Live, a. Consisting of two letters. Sir Wim. Jones.

Bi-Live, ad. The same as belive. Spenser.

Bille, v. a. [l. bilken, pp. Bilking, Bilked.] To cheat, to defraud; to deceive. Dryden.

Bill, v. a. A cheat, a trick. Congress. [R.]

Bill, v. bile, Sax. The beak of a fowl.

Bill, v. [bile, Sax.] A hatchet with a hooked point, a sword: a battle-nice.

sword; a battle-ax. A matthet with a mooken point, a sword; a battle-ax. Written paper of any kind, an account of money due; a statement of goods purchased, with the prices. — (Law) A declaration in writing of a gricyance or wrong suffered by a plaintiff, a presentment or indictment of a grand jury; a legislative instrument or indictment of a grand jury; a legislative instru-ment, or a proposed law not yet passed by a legislature. —Bill of exchange, an order addressed to some person residing at a distance, directing him to pay a sum of money in consideration of value received. —Bill of health, a writing signed by the proper authorities certifying the state of health in a vessel. —Bill of lading, a written statement of goods shipped, signed by the master of a vessel. —Bill of mortality, a writing or paper showing the number of deaths in a place within a time specified. —Bill of rights, a declaration asserting the rights of a wealle. of rights, a declaration asserting the rights of a people.

— Bill of sale, a contract or instrument by which a person

— Bit of sale, a contract or instrument by which a person transfers his interest in goods and chattels to another.

Bit., v. n. To careas, as doves by joining bills. B. Jonson.

Bit.L., v. a. To publish by an advertisement. Fistrange.

Bit.L.AQE,\* n. (Naul.) The breadth of the floor of a ship when lying aground. Jansson.

Bit.LED,\* (bild) a. Furnished with a bill. Pennaul.

Bit.LET, n. [billet, Fr.] A small paper; a note; a ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge; a small log of wood; a piece of wood.—(Arch.) An ornament in Norman buildings.

Bit.LET, v. a. (i. BILLETED; pp. BILLETING, BILLETED.)

Bil'LET, v. a. [i. Billeted; pp. Billetino, Bill To send to quarters; to quarter soldiers; to lodge. BILLETED. Bil'LET, v. n To be quartered as soldiers; to lodge. Pri-Bil'LET-CA'BLE,\* n. (Arch.) A Norman moulding. Ed.

Ency.

BILLET DOUX,\* (bil'la-dà') [bil'le-dà, P. E. F.; bil-ya-dà', Sm.] n. [Fr.] pl. BILLETS DOUX, (bil'la-dàz') A soft or affectionate billet; a love-letter. Pope.

BILL-Fish,\* a. A fàsh of considerable size, found in the great lakes of North America. Bloss.

Bill'iard, \* (bil'yard) a. Belonging to the play at billiards.

Ash.

Ash.

BILL'IARDS, (bil'yurdz) n. pl. [billard, Fr.] A game played with balls and maces, or sticks, on a large table furnished with pockets.

BILL'ING,\* n. The act of joining bills, or of caressing.

BIL'ING,\* n. The act of joining bills, or of caressing.

BIL'ING,\* n. The act of joining bills, or of caressing.

BILL'ING,\* n. The act of joining bills, or of caressing.

BILL'ING,\* n. Hold for fish and foul language; ribaldry.

BILL'ON, (bil'yun) n. [Fr.] A million of millions, according to the English mathematicians; but according to the French, only a thousand millions. Cotgrave.

BILL'MEN. One who uses a bill.

BIL'LOY,\* n. Gold or silver bullion in the mass. Crabb.

BIL'LOW,\* n. A wave swollen and hollow. Spenser.

BIL'LOW,\* (bil'lo) v. a. To raise in waves or billows.

Young.

Young.

BIL'LOW-BĒAT-EN, (bil'lo-bē-tn) a. Tossed by billows.
BIL'LOW-Y, (bil'lo-e) a. Swelling, turgid. Thomson.
BILL'STICK-ER,\* n. One who pastes up a bill or advertisement. Booth.

tisement. Booth.
Bi-Lō'BATE,\* a. (Bot.) Having two cells or lohes. Crabb.
Bi-Lō'BAT-ED,\* a. Having two lobes; bilobate. Pennant.
Bi'LōBED,\* (bi'lōbd) a. (Bot.) Having two lobes. P. Cyc.
Bi-Mc'U-LAR,\* a. Having two cells. Crabb.
Bi-MXc'U-LATE,\* a. Having two spots. Brande.
Bi-MXc'U-LAT-ED,\* a. Having two spots; bimaculate.

Fernanc.
BIMARE,\* a. Having two hands. Kirby.
BIM'A-NOÜ-,\* a. Having two hands. bimane. P. Cyc.
†BIMA'RI-AN,\* BI-MAR'I-CAL,\* a. Belonging to two soas

Ash.

Ash.

BI-ME'DI-AL,\* a. Belonging to a quantity arising from a particular combination of two other quantities. Smart.

BI-ME'N'SAL,\* a. Occurring every two months. Smart.

BI-MES'TRI-AL,\* a. Happening every two months; continuing two months. Qu. Reo.

BIN, n. A cell or chest for grain, bread, or wine.

†BIN. The old word for be and been.

BI'NA-RY, a. Ibnus, L. Two; dual, double.— A binary number is a number consisting of two digits, as, 15, 74, &c.

PINSALPY a. The constitution of two, Entherph.

names as a number constitution of two. Fotherby.

Bi'NARY, n. The constitution of two. Fotherby.

Bi'NATY, a. See Binate. Bunde.

Bi'NATY, a. (Bot.) Growing in pairs or couples; springing from one point, as two segments of leaves. P. Cyc.

BIND, v. a. [L. BOUND, pp. BINDING, BOUND. — Bounden 18 not now used except in an adjective form.] To confine with cords or bonds, to gird, to fasten to, to connect closely. to cover, as a wound, to oblige by stipulation, oath, or by kindness, to make costive. — To bind to, to oblige to serve some one. - To bind over, to oblige to make appear-

ance. BIND, v. n. To contract its own parts together.

BIND, n. A hop stem bound to the pole. Mortimer. Ligature:
— an indurated clay of coal mines.

BIND, n. A nop stein owns to the pole. Mortaner. Ligature:
—an indurated clay of coal mines.
BIND'ER, n. One who binds, a main whose trade it is to hind books, any thing used to bind.
BIND'E-RY,\* n. A place where books are bound. [A new word, reputed to be of American origin. P. Cyc.]
BIND'ING, n. A bandage, the cover of a book.
BIND'ING,\* p. a. Making fast, obliging, obligatory:—noting a screw used by opticians.
BIND'MED, n. A troublesome genus of weeds.
BIND'WEED, n. A troublesome genus of weeds.
BIND'WOOD,\* (bind'wud) n. The vulgar name of ivy in Scotland; pronounced bin'wud. Jamieson.
BIN'BLATE,\* a. Supported by two nerves. Brande.
BIN'NA-CLE,\* n. (Naul.) The compass-box of a ship, formerly called bittacle. Mar. Dict.
BIN'NY,\* n. A fish, the barbel of the Nile. P. Cyc.
BIN'OC-CLE, n. [bruss and oculus, L.] Having or using BINOC-V-LAR, a. [bruss and oculus, L.] Having or using

BI-NÖC'U-LAR, a. [bruss and oculus, L.] Having or using two eyes; employing both eyes at once.
BI-NÖ'MI-AL, a. Known by two names.—(Algebra) Noting

BI-NO'M]-AL, a. Known by two names. — (Augeora) Noting a root composed of only two parts connected by the signs plus or manus. BI-NO'M'(N-O'Bs, a. Having two names. Dr. T. Fuller. BINO'L's n. A variety of double mould-boarded plough.

Loudon. Loucon.

BI-NOX'[DE,\* n. A combination of oxygen and a metal, in which the oxygen is in a double proportion to what it is in the oxide. Francis.

BI-OC'ELLLÄTE,\* a. (Ent.) Marked with two eye-like

spots. Brands.

RIR Bi-O DY-NAM'ICS,\* n. pl. The doctrine of vital forces or DI-TARM [125] "n. pl. Inc doctrine of vital interes of activity. Dunglison.

Bi-Os/RA-PHER, (bi-Os/gra-fly) n. [biographe, Fr.] A writer of biography, or of lives.

Bi-O-GRXPH'[-C, a. Same as biographical. Sexard. Bi-O-GRXPH'[-C, L. Reliating to biography. Warton.

Bi-O-GRXPH'[-C, L-Ly, \* ad. In a biographical manner. Ec. Rev. Bi-og'ra-phy, (bi-og'ra-fe) n. [βίος and γράφω.] The art of writing an account of the lives of individuals; the history of the life of an individual. tory of the life of an individual.

BI-OLYO-QY,\* n. The science of life; physiology. Dr. Black.

BI'O-TINE,\* n. (Min.) A white or yellowish mineral. Dana.

BI'O-VXC, n. See BIVOUAC.

BIP'A-ROÜS, [bip'g-rüs, W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; bi'pa-rüs,

S.] a. [binus and paruo, L.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

BI-PÄR'TIENT,\* (bi-păr'shent) a. Dividing into two equal parts. Crabb. parts. Crabb. BIP'AR-TITE, [bip'ar-tit, W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; bi'par-tit, S.] [birus and partior, L.] Having two correspondent parts. BI-PAR-TI"TION, (bi-par-tish'un) n. A division into two BI-PEC'TI-NATE,\* a. Having two margins toothed like a Bi-PEC'T-NATE.\* a. Having two margins toothed like a comf. Braude.

Bi'PED, n. [byre, L.] An animal with two feet.

Bi'PED, L. a. Two feet in length; having two feet.

Bi-PEL'LATE.\* a. Defended by a double shield. Brande.

Bi-PEN'NAT-ED, a. [buns and penna, L.] Having two wings. Derham.

Bi'PEN,\* n. [L.] (Zool.) A genus of reptiles resembling seps; a biped or two-footed animal. P. Cyc.

Bi-PET'A-LOÜS, a. [bis, L., and πέταλον, Gr.] (Bot.)

Having two petals or flower leaves.

Bi-PIN'NATE.\* a. (Bot.) Twice pinnate. P. Cyc.

Bi-PIN-NAT',-FD,\* a. (Bot.) Twice pinnatifid. Crabb.

Bi-PO'NATE.\* a. (Bot.) Twice pinnatifid. Crabb.

Bi-PO'NATE.\* a. (Bot.) Twice pinnatifid. Crabb.

Bi-PO'NT, AE.\* a. Doubly polar; having two poles. Coleradge.

Bi-PO'NT, E.\* (assic authors printed at Deux-Ponts (Brontum, L.), Germany. Diddin.

Bi-PÜNCT'U-AL,\* a. Having two points. Maunder.

Bi-PUNCT'U-LATE.\* a. Having two dots or pupils. Brande.

Bi-QUAD'RATE, (bi-kwöd'rat) (bi-kwöd'rat, J. F. Sm.; bi-kwd'd'rat, S. W. Ja. K.; bik'wa-d'rat, P. Jn. (Algebra)

The square of the square, or the fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square by itself.

Bi-QUA-DRAT'[c, a. Relating to the fourth power in algebra.

Bi-RA'D-J-ATE,\* a. Having two rays. Brande.

Bi-RI'D-J-ATE,\* a. Having two rays. Brande.

Bi-RI'D-J-ATE,\* a. Having two rays. Brande. comb. Brande.

BI-KA'DI-AIE, a. Having two rays. Drame.
BIRCH, n. A well-known tree of several species.
BIRCH, a. Made of, or derived from birch.
BIRCH BRÖÖM,\* n. A broom made of birch.
BIRCHEN, (bir'chn) a. Made of birch.
BIRD, n. The generic name for the feathered race; a two-

BIRD, The generic name for the feathered race; a two-legged, winged, feathered animal, a fowl. BIRD, T. N. To catch birds. Shak.
BIRD, T. N. To catch birds. Shak.
BIRD'EÖLT, R. An arrow used for shooting birds. Shak.
BIRD'EÖLT, R. An arrow used for shooting birds. Shak.
BIRD'CÂTCH-ER, R. One who catches birds.
BIRD'CÂTCH-ER, R. The act of catching birds. Booth.
BIRD'CATCH-ING, R. The act of catching birds. Booth.
BIRD'CHER-RY, \* N. A fruit much eaten by birds. Booth.
BIRD'ER, R. A birdcatcher. Musheu.
BIRD'EYE, (bird'I) a. See BIRDSEYE. Burke.
BIRD'EYED, (bird'Id) a. Having eyes like those of a bird.
BIRD'FN-C-FER, R. One who delights in birds.
BIRD'ING-PIECE, N. A fowling-piece. Shak.
BIRD'ING, A Resembling a bird. Niccols.
BIRD'LIME, A. Resembling a bird. Niccols.
BIRD'LIME, R. A glutinous substance, by which the fect

BIRD'LIKE, a. Resembling a bird. Nucols.
BIRD'LIME, n. A glutinous substance, by which the fect of small birds are entangled.
BIRD'LIMED, (bird'limd) a. Spread to insnare. Howell.
BIRD'LIMED, (bird'limd) a. Spread to insnare. Howell.
BIRD'LIMED, (bird'limd) a. Spread to insnare. Howell.
BIRD OF PAR'A-DISE,\* n. A bird of several species, some of which are very beautiful. Ed. Ency.
BIRD'-PEP-PER,\* n. A species of capsicum, which affords

the best Cayenne pepper. Farm. Ency.
Birnsy'-Cherry, n. See Birnscherr.
Birnsy'-Ex, (birdz') n. The eye of a bird, a plant, a
species of primrose, or wild germander

SPECES OF particles, a Noting a view of an object or place as seen from above, as by a bird.

Eirds'foot, (birdz'fūt) n. A plant, or birds-foot tre-

RIRDS'FOOT, (birdz'füt) n. A plant, or birds-foot tre-foot; a species of clover.
BIRDS'NET, n. The place built by birds, where they doe posit their eggs. —A plant or weed. —The eddle birdsnest, used as food by the Chinese, is a mucliaginous substance, and is the nest of a species of swallow found in Java, Sumatra, &c.
RIRD'-SPI-DER,\* n. A species of spider. Kirby.
RIRDS'TONGUE, (birdz'tūrz) n. A plant.
BIRDS'TONGUE, (birdz'tūrz) n. A perennial plant; marsh groundset.

groundsel.

Bi'REME,\* n. A vessel with two ranks of oars. Smollett.

Bi'REME,\* n. (L.) An ancient galley with two beaches of oars; a bireme. Crabb.

BÏR'GAN-DER, n. A sort of wild goose.
BÏR'KEN,\* (bYr'kn) a. Birchen. Colluns. [R.]
BIR'LAW,\* or BŸ'LAW,\* n. (Scotland) A law established between neighbors by common consent. Crabb.
BĨR'MAN,\* n. A native of Ava or the Birman empire. Eacy BĨR-OS-TRĨ'TĒS,\* n. (Zool.) A singular fossil shell. P. Cyc.
BJ-RÔU'SA,\* n. (Min.) The Persian name of the turquoise stone. Cleaveland.
BIRT. n. A fish of the turbot kind.

stone. Cleaveland.

BIRT, n. A fish of the turbot kind.

BIRTH, n. The act of coming into life, or of being brought into the world; act of bringing forth; extraction; rank by descent; finnly; the condition in which any man is born; production. See Berth.

BIRTH'DAY, n. The day on which one is born; the anniversary of one's birth. Shak.

BIRTH'DAY,\* a. Relating to the day of one's birth. Pope.

BIRTH'DAY,\* a. Wanting birth. Shak.

BIRTH'LESS,\* a. Wanting birth. W. Scott. [R.]

BIRTH'NIGHT, (-nit) n. The night on which one is born.

born.

BIRTH/PLACE, n. Place where any one is born. Shak.

BIRTH/RIGHT, (-rit) n. The right to which one is born.

BIRTH/SIN,\* n. Sin from birth, original sin. Prayer-book.

BIRTH/SONG, n. A song sung at the nativity of a person.

BIRTH-STRÄN/GLED, (-sträng/gld) z. Strangled at birth.

BIRTH/WORT, (birth/wurt) n. A perennial medicinal plant.

BIS,\* (Latin adverb.) Twice: — used in composition, contracted to bi;— also in accounts to denote duplicates of foliog or accounts. Crabb. See Bi.

folios or accounts. Crabb. See B1.
BYS-XN'NU-AL,\* n. (Bot.) A biennial plant. Perry. See BIENNIAL.

BIS-CAYAN,\* n. A native of Biscay. Murray.
BIS'CO-TIN, n. [Fr.] A sort of confection.
BIS'CUT, (bis'kit), lbss, L., and caut, Fr., baked.] A kind of hard, dry, flat bread, a cake:—unglazed porcelain.
BI-SECT', v. a. [bis and srco, L.] [L. BISCTED, pp. BISCT-ING, BISCCTED.] To divide into two parts, or two equal

[parts. Bi-sEc'Tion, n. Act of bisecting; division into two equal Bi-sEc'Tion, n. One of the parts of a bisected line. Bi-sEr'rate, \*a. (Bot.) Twice seriate. P. Cyc. Bi-sEr'rois, \*a. Having two bristles. Brande.

Having two sexes; hermaphroditic

Bī-sex'u-al, \* a. Having two sexes; hermaphroditic

Brande.

Bish'Op, n. [iπίσκοπος, Gr.; episcopus, L.; bischof, Ger.]
An overseer, a spiritual overseer or superintendent.—
(Episcopacy) One of the highest of the three orders of clergy, (distinct from presbyter and priest,) who has the charge of a diocese, a prelate.— A cant term for a drink made of wine, oranges, &c., a part of a lady's dress, a tournure.

Bish'0P, v. a. To confirm, to admit into the church.

Donne. To cheat or jockey in trading in horses. A cant

Donne. To cheat or jockey in trading in horses. A cant term. Farm. Ency.
†BISH'OP-DÖM,\* n. The dominion of a bishop. Multon.
BISH'OP-DÖM,\* n. The dominion of a bishop. Multon.
BISH'OP-LIKE, a. Belonging to a bishop. Fulke.
BISH'OP-LY, a. Bishophic. Hooker.
BISH'OP-BIC, n. The jurisdiction or diocese of a bishop.
BISH'OPS-WEED, n. An annual plant.
BISH'OPS-WEED, n. An annual plant.
BISH'OPS-WORT, (bish'ups-wdirt) n. A plant.
BISH'OPS-WORT, (bish'ups-wdirt) n. A plant.
BISH'ET, n. Bee Biscuit.
BIS/KET, n. Bee Biscuit.
BIS/MUTH. n. (Mm.) A brittle, brilliant metal of n reddish

BIS'MUTH, n. (Min.) A brittle, brilliant metal of a reddish white color, of lamellated structure, and not malleuble.
BIS'MUTH-AL,\* a. Relating to or containing bismuth. Smart.

Bis'MUTH-GLANCE,\* n. (Min.) A crystallized mineral.

Bis'MUTH-GLENCE,\* n. (Min.) A crystallized mineral. P. Cyc.

Bis-MUTH'IC, or Bis'MUTH-IC,\* a. Relating to or derived from bismuth. Brande.

Bis'MUTH-INE,\* n. (Min.) A sulphuret of bismuth. Dana.

Bis'MU-TITE,\* n. (Mon.) A carbonate of bismuth. Dana.

Bis'SO'NO,\* (bis-2501/5) n. [It.] A person of low rank, a beggar. Beaum. § Fl.

Bi'son, (bi'sn, or biz'un) [bi'sn, Wb.; biz'on, Ja. Sn.; bi'sun, K. R.] n. (bison, Fr.] A kind of wild ox, the animal which in the U.S. is commonly, but erroneously, called the buffile.

called the buffalo.

cause the outside.

Bis-sEx'Tile, (bis-seks'til) [bis-seks'til, S. W. P. J. F.
E. Ja. K. Sm.; bis'seks-til', Kenrick.] n. [bis and sextilis.
L. Leap year, a year which contains 366 days, and in which February has 29 days.

Biss'lines,\* n. pl. Same as biestings. Farm. Ency. [Local, Eng.].

Biss'Lings,\* n. pl. Same as biestings. Farm. Ency. [Local, Eng.]

'Elis'Son, a. Blind. Shak.
Bisstp'dled,\* (-fild) a. Having two stipules. Hocker.
Bis'Ton,\* n. (Ent.) A genus of moths. Dr. Leach.
Bis'Tox, n. (Estorta, L.] A plant; a species of polygonum, used in medicine as a powerful astringent.
Bis'Tour,y, (bis'tur-o) n. [bistour, Fr.] A surgeon's in strument for making incisions. Chambers.
Bis'Tex, (bis'ur) n. [Fr.] A brown pigment, or dark brown color made from the soot of dry wood.
Bi-sbl/cate.\* a. Resting upon two hoofed digits. Brands BI-SUL'CATE, \* a. Resting upon two hoofed digits. Brands

BI-SUL'COUS, a. [bisulous, L.] Clovenfooted. Brawne. Bir, v. a. [i. birted; pp. birting, birted.] To put a bit on; to bridle.

on; to bridle.

Bit, n. The iron appurtenances or mouth-piece of a bridle; a small plece; a mouthful; a small silver coin; noney:

—a small tool for boring wood or metal.

BITCH, n. The female of the canine kind. Spenser.

BITE, v. a. [i. mir; pp. miring, mirran or mir.] To crush or sever with the teeth; to give pain by coid; to hurt or pain by reproach, to cut; to wound; to make the mouth smart:—to cheat; to trick. Pops.—To bite in, to corrode cropper or steel plates. as by nitric acid. &c.

smart:—to cheat; to trick. Pops.—To but in, to corrode copper or steel plates, as by nitric acid, &c.

BITE, n. Seizure by the teeth; the not of a fish taking the hait; a cheat; a trick; a sharper.

BIT'ER, n. The person or thing that bites; a tricker.

BIT'ER, n. The act of biting or wounding.

BIT'ING,\*p. a. Sharp; sarcastic; severe; caustic.

BIT'ING,\*p. a. Sharp; sarcastic; severe; caustic.

BIT'ING-LY, ad. With sarcasm; severely. Harrington.

BIT'LESS, a. Not having a bit or bridle. Fanshave.

BIT'MAR-ER,\*n. One who makes bits. Booth.

BITS, n. pl. (Naul.) Two main pieces of timber, to which the cable is fastened when the ship rides at anchor.

BITTA-CLE, n. See BINNACLE.

the cable is fastened when the ship rides at anchor.

\*\*BIT'TA-CLE, n. See Binnacle.

\*\*BIT'TEN, (bit'in) p. from Bite. See Bite.

BIT'TEN, d. Having a hot, acrid taste; sharp; cruel, calamitous; painful; reproachful; mournful.

BIT'TER, n. Any thing bitter; a bitter plant, bark, or root.

BIT'TER, n. Any thing bitter; a bitter plant, bark, or root.

BIT'TER-XP'LE,\* n. A plant and fruit. Booth.

BIT'TER-ASH,\* n. A tree, called also bitter-wood. Booth.

BIT'TER-BEAN,\* n. A deleterious or poisonus nut. Booth.

BIT'TER-DAM(SON,\* n. A plant and fruit. Booth.

BIT'TER-DAM(SON,\* n. A tree; a species of quassia.

Booth.

Booth.

Bit'Ter-fûl., a. Full of bitterness. Chaucer.

Bit'Ter-gûlrd, n. A plant.

Bit'Ter-gûlrd, n. A plant.

Bit'Ter-lng,\* called also Bit'Tern, n. A preparation used by brewers to adulterate beer. Francis.

Bit'Ter-sisi,\* a. Somewhat bitter. Goldsmith.

Bit'Ter-ll, ad. In a bitter manner; sharply

Bit'Tern, n. A bird of the heron kind, with long legs, and a long bill, which feeds upon fish:—a bitter liquor, which drains off in making sait. See Bittering.

Bit'Ter-ness, n. Quality of being bitter; malice, sharpness.

ness.

Bit'Ters,\* n. pl. A liquid, or spirituous liquor, containing an infusion of bitter herbs or roots. Buchan.

Bit'Terspar,\* n. (Min.) A crystallized dolomite. P. Cyc.

Bit'Tersweet, n. An apple sweet and bitter:—the woody nightshade, a medicibal plant.

Bit'Tersweet, n. A genus of plants, the heath pea.

Bit'Terswert, (bit'ter-wirt) n. The yellow gentian.

Bit'Tour, (bit'tur) n. The bittern. Dryden. See Bittern.

thi-tour, (bit'ur) n. The bittern. Dryden. See Bittern.

thi-tour, (be-taimen. May.

Bi-toure', n. Bitumen. May.

Bi-toure', (be-taimen, W. Ja. K. Sm. R., bi-tai'men, S.

J. F.) n. [L.] A compact mineral pitch, a tar-like combustible substance, called also asphaltum. Elastic bitumen is a softer species, and is sometimes called fossil caout-choue.

BI-TD'MI-NĀTE,\* v. a. [i. BITUMINATED; pp. BITUMINATINO, BITUMINATED.] To impregnate with bitumen. Smart.
BI-TD-MI-NIF'gR-o'Es,\* a. Producing bitumen. P. Cya.
BI-TD-MIN-I-ZA/TION,\* n. Act of bituminizing. Journ. Sci.
BI-TD'MIN-IZE,\* v. a. To convert into or combine with bitumen; to bituminate. Plul. Mag.

BI-TD'M-NOIS, a. Containing or resembling bitumen. Bi-VXLVE, (bi-Vailv) a. [binus and valva, L.] Having two valves or shutters, as an oyster. Woodward.
Bi-VXLVE,\* n. (Zool.) A crustaceous animal having two valves of Kindry.

valves. Kirby.
Bi'vXLved, or Bi'vXLv-pp,\* a. Having two valves.

BIVALVED, W. G. Goldsmith.

BI-VXL/VU-LAR, a. Having two valves. Miller.

BI-VXS'CU-LAR, \*a. (Bot.) Having two vessels. Crabb.

BIV-1-01s, [bI've-us, Ja. Sm. R.; biv'vys, K., biv'e-us, Wb.]

Having or leading two ways.

||BIVOUAC,\* (hiv'wak) [biv'wak, Ja.; biv'ô-ak, J.; biv'ô-ak, Sm.; n. [bivouac, or bivac, Fr.] (Md.) The act of an army or body of soldiers watching or remaining all night

army or body of soldiers watching or remaining all night in the open air, in expectation of an engagement. [BIVOUAC, (biv/wkk or biv/b-ak) v. n. [L. BIVOUACED; pp. BIVOUACERO, BIVOUACERO]. To pass the night in a state of watchfulness, ready for military action. BIX'A,\* n. (Bol.) A West Indian genus of plants. P. Cyc. BIX'WORT, (biks'würt) n. An herb. Doct.
BIX'AN-TINE, [biz'an-tin, W. Ja. Sm.; biz-an-tin', K.: bezän'tin, Ask.] n. [from Byzantism.] A royal gift on festival occasions, which consisted of a plees of gold of the value of £15. Camden. Soe Bexant.
BIZÄRRE,\* a. [Fr.] Odd; finitastic; whimsical. Kames. BLXB, v. a. [L. BLABED; pp. BLABBING, BLABBED.] To tell what ought to be kept secret; to tell.

BLXB, v. n. To tattle; to tell tales. Shak.

BLXB, n. A telltale; a prater;—tattle. Bacon.

BLXB'BER, v. A telltale; a tattler. Sherwood

BLXB'EER, v. n. To whistle; to falter; to fib. Shinner.

BLXCK, a. Of the darkest color; of the color of night; dark; cloudy of countenance; horrible; wicked; obscure; dismal.

BLXCK a. The darkest of colors; the color or effect wising.

BCUTE; dismail.

BLÄCK, n. The sarkest of colors; the color or effect arising from privation of light; a stain; a negro.

BLÄCK, v. a. [L. BLACKED; pp. BLACKING, BLACKED.] To blacker; to make black. Boyle.

BLÄCK'A-MÖÖR, [bläk'a-mör, P. F. K. Sm.; bläck'a-mör, W] n. A negro.

W.] m. A negro.

BLACK'-ART,\* m. Magical art; magic. Crabb.

BLACK'BACKED,\* (-bakt) a. Having a black back. Pennant.

BLACK'BALL,\* n. A ball of black color, used in balloting

BLACKBALL,\* v. a. [i. BLACKBALLED, pp. BLACKBALLING, BLACKBALLED.] To reject by blackballs or negative votes

BLACK'BER-RIED-HEATH, (black'ber-rid-heth) n. A

plant.

BLÄCK'BER-RY, n. A plant of several varieties and its
fruit, the fruit of the bramble. Shak.

BLÄCK'BER-RY-ING,\* n. The act of picking blackberries.

BLACK'BILLED,\* (-bild) a. Having a black bill. Pennant. BLACK'BIRD, n. A black singing bird.
BLACK'BOARD,\* n. A board colored black, used in schools

for forming figures, diagrams, &c., for explanation or illustration. Mann.

BLÄCK'BÖD-ING,\* a. Betokening evil. Young.
BLÄCK'BÖD-ING,\* a. betokening evil. Young.
BLÄCK'-BÖN-NET,\* n. A bird, the reed-bunting. P. Cuc.
BLÄCK'-BOOK,\* (bläk'bûk) n. A book containing a register of names of public officers for defamatory purposes,

ter of names of public officers for defamatory purposes, a book kept in the English exchequer. Crabb.

BLACK'-BROWED, (-bredd) a. Having black eyebrows.

BLACK'-BROYO-NY, n. The name of a plant.

BLACK'-CAP,\* n. A fine singing bird, the blickcap warbler.

Sweet. An apple roasted till its skin is black. Mason.

BLACK'-CAT-TLE, n. Oxen, bulls, and cows. See CATTLE.

BLACK'-CÖCK, n. The heathcock, or the male of the black grouse or black game. P. Cyc.

BLACK'-COR-RANT,\* n. A shrub and its fruit. Booth.

BLACK'-EA'GLE,\* n. The common eagle, called by some the ring-tail eagle. Booth.

the ring-tail eagle. Booth.

BLACK'EARTH, (blak'erth) n. Mould. Woodward.

BLACK'EN, (blak'kn) v. a. [i. BLACKENED; pp. BLACKENING,

BLACK'EN, (blak'kn) v. a. [t. BLACKENED; pp. BLACKENING, BLACKENED.] To make black; to darken; to defame. BLXCK'EN, (blak'kn) v. n. To grow black. Dryden. BLXCK'EN-ER, (blak'kn)-v. n. One who blackens. BLXCK'EN, \*n. A black person; a negro. Dr. Abbot. BLXCK'-EYED, (blak'fd) a. Having black eyes. Dryden. BLXCK'-FÄCD, (blak'fast) a. Having a black face. BLXCK'-FÄCD, (blak'fast) a. Having a black face. BLXCK'-FISH, \*n. A fish of the perch kind, in Cornwall.

Crabb.

BLACK'-FLUX,\* n. A mixture of carbonate of potash and

BLACK'-FLUX,\* n. A mixture of carbonate of potash and charcoal. Brande.

BLXCK'-FLY,\* n. An insect of the beetle tribe, injurious to turnips. Farm. Ency.

BLXCK'-FRI-AR,\* n. A firar of the Dominican order. Crabb BLXCK'-GAME,\* n. A bird; a species of grouse. Booth. BLXCK'-GUARD,\* (blag'gard) v. a. To abuse with vile language. Jones. [Vulgar, colloquial.]

BLXCK'-GUARD, (blag'gard) n. A man of coarse manners and abusive or vile language: a vulgar, base fellow.

and abusive or vile language; a vulgar, base fellow.

BLACK'GUARD, (blag'gard) a. Scurnlous; low; vile.

BLACK'GUARD-ISM,\* n. The language or behavior of a

BLACK GUARD-15M," M. Inc language of Whatofold is blackguard. Southey.

BLXCK'-GUM,\* n. An American tree, which bears a deep blue berry, and is valued for timber: — called also yellow gum and sour gum. Farm. Ency.

BLXCK'HARED,\* (blak'hard) a. Having black hair. West. BLXCK'HEART-ED,\* a. Full of rancor or bad intentions.

Booth.

BLXCK'ING,\* n. Paste or liquid for blacking shoes. Day. BLXCK'ISH, a. Somewhat black. Boyle. BLXCK'-JXCK, n. The leathern cup of elder times. Milton.

A mineral called blende.

A mneral culled blende.
BLXCK-LEAD', (blak-lèd') n. (Mm.) A carburet of 110n,
used for pencils, graphite; plumbago.
BLXCK'LEG,\* n. A gambler, a sharper at race-courses.
Potter. A sheep with diseased legs; a disease in sheep
and calves. Farm. Ency.
BLXCK'-LIT-TIER,\* n. A name now applied to the old
English or modern Gothic letter, or alphabet. Brande.

N. You'k, and Darkly, in color. attectionship.

BLXCK'LY, ad. Darkly, in color, atrocoosly.
BLXCK'-MAIL, n. A certain rate formerly paid in the north of England for protection to men allied with rob

BLXCK'-MAR-TIN,\* n. A bird; the swift, a species of swallow. Booth.

BLYCK'-MXTCH,\* n. A pyrotechnical match or sponge. Sn. BLXCK-MÖN'DAY, (blak-mūn'de) n. Easter-Monday, which, in the 34th of-Edw. III., (then first so named,) was very dark and very inclement.
BLXCK'-MÖÖR, n. A negro. Brunne. See Blackamoor.
BLXCK'-MOÖRHED, (blak'moùthd) a. Having a black mouth. seurploist.

mouth; scurrilous.
BLXCK'NESS, m. The state of being black; darkness;

atrociousness.

atrociousness.
BLXCK'-PEO'PLED, (-pē'pid) a. Having black people.
BLACK'-POD'DING, z. Food made of blood and grain.
BLXCK-RÖD', z. The usher belonging to the English order of the garter, so called from the black rod he carries. He is of the king's chamber, and likewise usher of the parallelynes.

hament.

BLACK'SMITH, m. A smith who works in iron.

BLACK'SMITH, \*\*A. As in the wind works in ton.

BLACK'ATAL, \*\*n. A fish, called also raff or pope.

BLACK'THORN, \*\*n. The sloe; primus sylvestris or spinosa.

BLACK'-THRÖAT-ED, \*\*a. Having a black throat. Pennant.

BLACK'-TÖED, \*\*(likk'töd) \*\*a. Having black toess. Pennant.

BLACK'-TRESSED, \*\*(-trēst) \*\*a. Having black tresses. Scott.

BLACK'-TWITCH, \*\*n. A noxious weed in wet groupds.

Furm. Excy.

BLACK-VIS'AGED, (blak-viz'sid) a. Having a black appearance. Marston.

A botton composed of calo-

pearance. Marston.

BLACK'-WASH,\* (-wösh) n. A lotion composed of calomel and lume-water. Brande.

BLAD'DER,\* v. a. To puff up; to fill with wind. Feltham.

BLAD'DER, n. The urnary vessel, a thin, membranous bag containing some fluid; a blister, a pustule.

BLAD'DERED, (llad'derd) a. Swelled like a bladder. Dryden. LLAD'DER-KELP,\* n. A marine plant. Kroby.

BLAD'DER-KELP,\* n. A tree and its fruit, blad'DER-SEN-NA, n. A shrub and its fruit, which is contained in pods inflated like a bladder.

BLADD. The spire of grass before it grows to seed; the sharp or cutting part of a sword, knife, &c.; the broad upper bone of the shoulder:—a gay, dashing fellow. Prior. BLADE, v. a. To furnish with a blade. [R.

BLADE, v. a. 10 infmiss with a once. [R.]

RLĀDE BONE, n. The scapula, or bone of the shoulder.

BLADE D. MET-AL, \*n. Metal used for blades. Milton.

BLĀDE SMITH, n. A sword cutter. Hulot.

BLĀDE SWITH, n. A sword cutter. Hulot.

BLAE, \*(blā) n. (Scaland) A thun plate, a scale; lamina, a rough part of wood, as made by sawing. Juniceon.

RLINE A mustule a but b. a suce. an influence of

a rough part of wood, as made by sawing. Jamicson.

BLAMI, n. A pustule, a botch, a sore, an inflammation of the tongue, a disease in cattle. Ecodus ix.

BLAM'A-BLE, a. Deserving censure, culpable, consurable.

BLAM'A-BLE, ASS, n. Culpableness. Whatlock.

BLAM'A-BLY, ad. Culpably, censurably. Agliffe.

BLAME, v. a. [blömer, Fr.] [i. BLAMED, pp. BLAMING, BLAMED, To censure, to charge with fault.—To be to blame, to be blamable. See BLAME, n.

BLAME, n. Imputation of a fault, fault, crime, censure.—

37 "There is a peculiar structure of this word," says Dr. Johnson, "in which it is not very evident whether it be a noun or a very but I conceive it to be the noun."

it be a noun or a verb; but I conceive it to be the noun," as in the phrase "He is to blame," which is equivalent to "He is blamable, worthy of blame, or to be blamed." RLAME'FOL, a. Culpable; criminal. Stak.
BLAME'LESS, a. Free from blame, innocent.
BLAME'LESS-LY, ad. Innocently. Hammond.

BILAME'LESS-LY, ad. Innocently. Hammond.
BLAME'LESS-MESS, n. Innocence. Hammond.
BLAME'ER, n. One who blances, a censurer.
BLAME'WOR-FRI-NESS, (blam'wdr-the-nes) n. The quality of deserving blance. A. Smith.
BLAME'WOR-FHY, (blam'wdr-the) a. Culpable. Martin.
BLAME'WOR-FHY, (blam'wdr-the) a. Culpable. Martin.
BLAMCHOR. BLANCHED, To whiten, to make white by perling, to change to white.

(hange to white. BLANCH! IN. To grow white; to evade, to shift. BLANCH! ER. A. One who blanches or whitens. BLANCH! ER. T. ER. F. A. An instrument for measuring the hieaching power of certain chemical agents. Smart. BLANCH! FARM, F. n. (Law) A kind of quitrent; rent paid in silver, white-rent. Blackstone.
BLANCH! ING, F. The art or act of making any thing white Crab.

BLANCH'ING,\* n. The art or act of making any thing winte. Crabb.

BLANC-MANGE, \*(bla-mönj') [blo-mönj', Wb. Ash; blöngmön.b', Sm.] n. [blanc, white, and manger, food, Fr.]

A confected white jelly; food made of milk or cream, sugar, almonds, isinglass, sago, &c. W. Facy.— Now written blanc-mange by good authorities; though here-tofore commonly written blanc-manger.

BLANC-MANGER,\* (bla-mönj') n. [Fr.] A confected white jelly. Merle. See Blanc-Mange.

BLANC-MANGER,\* (bla-mönj') n. [Fr.] A confected white jelly. Merle. See Blanc-Mange.

BLAND, a. [blandus, L.] Soft, mild; gentle. Milton.

BLAND, A. [blandus, L.] Soft, mild; gentle. Milton.

BLAN-DIL'O-QUENCE, n. Fair and flattering speech. [net. BLAN-DIL-MENT, n. [blandinchum, L.) Blandishment. Bur-BLAN'DISH, v. a. [blandir, Fr.] [t. BLANDISHED; pp. BLANDISHED.] TO SOOthe, to flatter; to smooth; to soften. Milton.

to soften. Milton.

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BLÄN'DISH-ER, n. One who blandishes. Cotgrava.
BLÄN'DISH-ING, n. Blandishment. Beaumont.
BLÄN'DISH-MENT, n. A. of blandishing; soft words.
kind treatment. Dryden.
BLÄND'NESS,\* n. State of being bland; mildness. ChalBLÄN-O'TLLE',\* n. A small coin of Barbary, value about
3 cents. Crabb.
BLÄNR, a. blane, Fr.] White; void of written or printed
letters; without writing; pale; confused; not having
rhyme.

LXNE, m. A void space on paper; a paper unwritten; a lot by which nothing is gained; the spot which the shot is to hit. BLINK, n.

BLANK, v. a. [1. BLANKED; pp. BLANKING, BLANKED.] To damp; to confuse; to efface; to annul. BLANK'-CAR'TRIDGE,\* n. A cartridge containing powder

only. Booth.
BLANK'LT, n.

BLXNK'ET, n. [blanchet, Fr.] A soft, coarsely-woven, woollen cloth used for beds, for coverings of horses, &c. BLXNK'ET, p. a. [l. BLANKETED; pp. BLANKETING, BLANKETED.] To cover with a blanket, to toss in a blanket. BLXNK'ET-ING, n. Act of tossing in a blanket; cloth or materials for blankets.

materials for blankets.

RLÄNK'LY, ad. In a blank manner; with confusion.

BLÄNK'NESS,\* n. State of being blank. E. Erving.

BLÄNK'-VERRE', \* n. Verse; metrical language, the heroic verse of five feet, without rhyme. Coupper,

BLARE, \* n. To bellow; to roar. Skinner. [K.]

BLARE, \* n. A coin of Switzerland, value about 2 cents.

Crabb.

BLAR'NEY,\* n. A marvellous narration; gross flattery;

unmeaning or veratious discourse. Jamieson. [Low.]
BLAS-PHÉME', (blas-fem') v. a. [blasphemo, low L.] [Estaspheme]. To speak
in terms of implious irreverence of God or of things sacred; to speak impiously of, to speak evil of. BLAS-PHI.ME', v. n. To speak blasphemy. Shak.

BLAS-PHEM'ER, (blas-fem'er) n. One who blasphemes.
BLAS-PHEM'ING, n. The act of blasphemy. Sandys.
BLAS-PHE-MOUS, a. Partaking of blasphemy, impiously

irreverent with regard to God or sacred things, impious. BLXS'PHE-MOUS-LY, ad. In a blasphemous manner. BLXS'PHE-MY, (blas'fe-me) n. Some indignity offered to

God, or to divine things, in words or writing, impious malediction.

matediction. BLAST, n. A gust of wind; the sound made by blowing any wind instrument, a blight; the infection of any thing pestilential, a disease in the stomach of cattle.
BLAST, v. a. [L. BLASTED; pp. BLASTING, BLASTED.] To strike with a plague, to make to wither; to blight, to make unproductive, to bigure; to make infamous, to blow up mines, &c.; to rend asunder, as rocks by powder. der.

BLAST, \* v. n. To wither; to be blighted. Shak.
BLAST ED, \* p. a. Injured or destroyed by some calamity blighted.

BLAS-TE'MA,\* n. (Bot.) The axis of growth of an embryo. (Anal.) Homogeneous, gelatinous, and granular basis of the ovum. Brande.

BLÄST'ER, n. One who blasts.

BLÄST'FRO,\* n. Astroke of wind; a blight; an explosion.

BLAST'ING,\* p. a. That blasts, blighting, destructive. BLAST'MENT, n. Blast. Shak. BLAS-TO-CAR'POUS,\* a. (Bol.) Germinating inside of the

pericarp. Brande. LAST'PIPE,\* n. A pipe in a locomotive engine to convey the waste steam up the chimney, and quicken the fire. Francis.

BLATANT, a. [blatant, Fr.] Bellowing as a calf. Dryden. BLATCH, v. a. To blacken, to blotch. Harmer. See Blotch.

BLATE, a. Bashful; timid. Johnson. [North of England and Scotland.]

and Scotland.]

(BLAT-RR-Ä/TION, n. [blateratio, L.] Noise. Coles.

BLAT-RR, v. n. To make a senseless noise. Spenser. [R.]

BLAT-RR, v. n. To make a senseless noise. Spenser. [R.]

BLAT-RR-Ro, \* n. One who binters; a blusterer. Smart. [R.]

BLAT-TER-ÖON', (blat-ter-röön') n. A babbler. Howell.

BLÂUN'BÖK, \* n. (Zool.) A species of antelope. P. Cyc.

BLĀY, n. A small river fish; the bleak, or white-bait.

BLĀZE, n. A flame; a stream of light; a burning, a white

mark upon a horse's forehead; a white mark on a tree.

BLĀZE, v. n. [i. BLAZED; pp. BLAZING, BLAZED.] To burn

with a flame; to flame; to be conspicuous.

BLĀZE, v. a. To publish; to blazon; to mark, as trees, by

taking off the bark.

BLĀZE, n. One who blazes. Spenser.

taking on the bark. BLÄZ'ER, n. One who blazes. Spenser. BLÄZ'ER, n. One who blazes. Spenser. BLÄZ'ING,\*p. a. Giving a bright flame; flaming. BLÄZ'ING-STÄR,\* n. A comet. Ferguson. BLÄZ'2ON, (blazn) v. a. [blazenner, Fr.] [i. BLAZONED; pp. BLAZONING, BLAZONED.] To explain the figures on ensigns armorial; to emblazon; to deck; to display; to celebrate; to blaze about.

BLi BLA'ZON,\* (bla'zn) v. z. To make a brilliant figure; to [] BILĂ/ZON,\* (blā'zn) v. n. To make a brilliant figure; to ahine. Dr. Chalmers. [R.]
BLĀ'ZON, (llā'zn) n. The art of drawing coats of arms; ahow; divulgation; celebration. Shak.
BLĀ'ZON-ER, (blā'zn-re) n. The who blazons.
BLĀ'ZON-RY, (blā'zn-re) n. The art of drawing coats of arms; art of deciphering coats of arms; emblazonry; heraldry.
BLĒA, (blā) n. The wood just under the bark of a tree.
BLĒACH, (blāch) v. a. [L. BLEACHED; pp. BLEACHING, BLEACHED.] To whiten by exposure to the air; to whiten. Shak. BLEACH, (blech) v. a. [L. BLEACHED; pp. BLEACHING, BLEACHED.] To whiten by exposure to the air; to whiten. Shak.
BLEACH, (blech) v. n. To grow white. Shak.
BLEACH, FR, n. One who bleaches.
BLEACH, FR, n. A place for bleaching cloths; a bleacher's office or grounds.
BLEACH, The act of making or growing white.
BLEACH, a. Exposed to the wind or cold, cold, chil.
BLEAK, a. Exposed to the wind or cold, cold, chil.
BLEAK, n. A small river fish of the carp kind. Walton.
See Blay. See BLAY.
BLEAK'N, ad. In a bleak manner; coldly. May.
BLEAK'N, Ss. n. State of being bleak; coldness.
BLEAK'N, a. Bleak; cold. Dryden.
BLEAR, a. Dim with rheum or water, dim. Milton.
BLEAR, v. a. [i. BLEARED; pp. BLEARING, BLEARED.] To make the eyos watery, sore, or dim.
BLEAR'ED,\* (bler'ed or blerd) p. a. Made dim; dim with Theum.

BLEAR'ED-NESS, n. The state of being bleared. Wiseman.

BLEAR'ED-NESS, n. The state of being bleared. Wiseman.

BLEAR'ED-NESS, n. The state of being bleared. Wiseman.

BLEAT, (blet) v. n. [L. BLEATED; pp. BLEATING, BLEATED.]

TO cry as a sheep. Skak.

BLEAT, n. The cry of a sheep or lamb. Chapman.

BLEAT, n. The cry of lambs or sheep. Bale.

BLEB, n. A blister; a vesicle, a tumor. Sprat.

BLEB, t. & p. from Bleed. See BLEED.

BLEB, t. & p. from Bleed. See BLEED.

BLEED, v. n. [L. BLED; pp. BLEEDING, BLED.] To lose blood;

to die a violent death, to drop, as blood.

BLEED, v. a. To let or take blood from. Pope.

BLEED, v. a. To let or take blood from. Pope.

BLEED, v. a. To let or take blood from. Pope.

BLEED', bleed, a. Bashful, blate. [Provincial.] See BLATE.

BLEM'SHI, v. a. [blemis, fr.] [L. BLEMISHED; pp. BLEMISHING, BLEMISHED.] To mark with any deformity; to defame. defame BLEM'ISH, n. A mark of deformity; reproach; a soil, BLEM'ISH-LESS, a. Without blemish or spot. Feltham.
BLEM'ISH-MENT, n. Disgrace. Bp. Morton. BLENCH, Holden, \*\* (Law) A quittent paid in silver.

BLENCH, \*\* (Law) Holden, \*\* (Law) A quittent paid in silver.

BLENCH, \*\* (Law) A quittent paid in silver.

BLENCH, \*\* (Law) A quittent paid in silver. BILEND, a. [1. BLENDED (†BLENT), pp. BLENDING, BLENDED (†BLENT).] To mingle, to mix, to confound. [†To politie; to blind. Spenser.]
BLENDE, \* n. (Min.) A metallic ore; a compound of zinc and sulphur, called by miners black-jack. Lyell.
BLEND', n. One who blends. Sherwood.
BLEND', n. Act of mingling or blending; something BLEND'WA-TER.\* n. A distemper incident to black cattle. BLEN'NY,\* n. [Ich.] A fish of several varieties. P. Cyc. (BLENT, i. & p. Blended. [Obsolete or antiquated.] See BLEND.

BLESS, v. a. [t. BLESSED or BLEST; pp. BLESSING, BLESSED or BLEST. — Blessed is used as a verb, participle, and adjective; blest, rarely as an adjective.] To bestow blessing upon; to make happy, to wish happiness to. 3C7 It is sometimes used in the form of an interjection; as, "Bless us'?" "Bless met" Millon.

BLESSED, \*(blest). & p. from Bless. Made happy. See BLESSED, \*(blest). & p. from Bless. Made happy. See BLESSED, BLESS'ED. A. Happy, holy and happy; happy in heaven. BLESS'ED-LY, ad. With blessing; happily. Sidney.

BLESS'ED-NESS, n. Happiness; felicity; heavenly felicity; divine favor. BLEND.

divine favor.

BLIGHT'ING,\* p. a. Making unfruitful; blasting. tBLIN, v. a. To cease or stop. Spenser. BLIND, a. Destitute of sight, unable to see; intellectually dark; unseen; not discernible.
BLIND, v. a. [L. BLINDED; pp. nlinding, blinded] To make blind, to deprive of sight; to darken, to eclipse; to fill interstices between stones with gravel. Loudon.
BLIND, n. Something to hinder the sight; something to mislead the eye or the understanding. See BLINDAGE.
BLIND'AFE,\* n. A military building formed of stout timber, to secure troops, stores, and artillery: called also a blind. P. Cyc.
BLIND'-BEE-TLE,\* n. An insect, called also the cockchafer. Booth. BLIND'-DLE-Lite, as American deprived of sight.
BLIND'FR,\* n. He or that which blinds. — Blinders, called also winkers, and blinkers, are an appendage to a bridle. BOOM.

BLIND'FÖLD, v. a. [L. BLINDFOLDED; pp. BLINDFOLDING, nLINDFOLDED.] To cover the eyes; to hinder from seeing. BLIND'FÖLD, a. Having the eyes covered. Spenser. BLIND'FÖLD-ED,\*p. a. Having the eyes covered with a BLIND'FOLD-ED, \* p. a. Making blind; depriving of sight.

BLIND'LY, ad. In a blind manner, without sight.

BLIND'LY, ad. In a blind manner, without sight.

BLIND'-MAN', \* n. A man deprived of sight. Shak.

BLIND'-MAN', \* BUFF', n. A play in which one that is blinded tries to catch others.

BLIND'YESS, n. Want of sight; ignorance. Spenser.

DLIND'YESS, n. Want of sight; ignorance. Spenser. BLIND'NESS., what of sight; gindenee. Spensor.
BLIND'SIDE, n. A weak side, a weak part. Smft.
BLIND'WORM, (-wurin) n. A small viper; a slow-worm.
BLINK, n. n. [blucken, Danish.] [1. BLINKED, pp. BLINKING,
BLINKED.] To wink; to see obscurely, or with frequent winking. BLINK, \* v. a. To start from with aversion. Smart BLINK, n. A glimpse, a glance. Bp. Hall.
BLINK ARD, n. One who has bad eyes; something twink. ling.
BLINK'-BEER,\* n. Beer kept unbronched till it is sharp.
Con that blinks: an expansion on the side BLINK'ER, \* n. One that blinks; an expansion on the side of the budle of a horse to prevent him from seeing on either side. Brande.

BLÍNK/ING,\* n. The act of winking with the eyes. Ash.

BLÍNKS,\* n. pl. Boughs put in the way where deer pass. Crabb. BLISS, n. The happiness of heaven; complete happiness, felicity.

BLISS/FÜL, a. Happy in the highest degree, blessed.

BLISS/FÜL-LY, ad. In a blissful manner, happily.

BLISS/FÜL-NESS, n. Happiness. Barrow.

BLISS/EÜL-NESS, n. Happiness. Barrow.

BLISS/EÜL-NESS, n. Happiness. Barrow.

BLISS/EÜL-NESS, n. To be in a state to receive the ram. Scott.

BLISI/SOM, v. a. To tup as a ram. Coless.

BLISI-ST, p. Wounded. Spenser.

BLISI-ER, n. A pustule, a vesicle; a thin bladder on the skin, a plaster to raise blisters.

BLISI-ER, v. n. [In LISTERED; pp. BLISTERING, BLISTERED.]

To rise in vesicles or blisters.

BLISI-ER, v. a. To raise blisters; to apply a blistering plaster. BLIS'TER-Y,\* a. Having or resembling blisters. Hooker.
BLISTER-Y, \* a. A genus of plants; a kind of beet; strawberry spinach. plaster. Spinach.

BLITHE, [blith, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. K.] a. Gay; airy; jovous. Hocker.

BLITHE/FOL, a. Full of gayety; blithe. Minsheu.

BLITHE/FOL, a. Full of gayety; blithe. Minsheu.

BLITHE/NES, n. The quality of being blithe.

BLITHE/SOME, (blith'sym) a. Gay, cheerful. Philips.

BLITHE/SOME, (blith'sym) a. Gay, cheerful. Philips.

BLOAT, (blot) v. a. [l. BLOATED; pp. ALOATINO, BLOATED.]

To puff up; to swell, or make turgid. Dryden.

BLOAT, v. n. To grow turgid; to swell. Arbuthnot.

FBLOAT, a. Swelled with intemperance. Shak.

RBLOAT/ED, \*p. a. Swelled; puffed up; made turgid.

BLOAT/ED, \*p. a. Swelled; puffed up; made turgid.

BLOAT/ER, \*n. One who b'oats, a kind of cured herring.

W. Ency. BLOAT'ER,\* n. One who b'oats, a kind of cured herring.

W. Ency.

BLOB, n. A small lump, \*\*amething blunt and round; a bubble. Forby. [Provincial.]

BLOB'RER. n. A bubble; blubber. Carew.

BLOB'RER.LIPED. (blob'b'q-Ipt) a. Having thick lips.

BLOB'LIPPED, (blob'd'lipt) a. Same as blobberlipped. Grew.

BLOB'TALE, n. A telluale. Bp. Hacket.

BLOCK, n. (block, D.) A heavy piece of wood, marble, or other stone; the piece of wood on which hats are formed; the wood on which riminals are beheaded; an obstruction.—(Naut.) The case that contains the wheel of a pulley; a shin's block; a pulley. [A blockhead. Shak.]

BLOCK, v. a. [bloquer, Fr.] [i. blocked.; pp. Blocking, blocked.] To shut up; to obstruct. divine favor.
BLESS'EN-THIS'TLE, (-this'si) n. The name of a plant.
BLESS'ER, n. One who blesses. Bp. Taylor.
BLESS'ER, n. One who blesses. bp. Taylor.
BLESS'ING, n. A good thing invoked, bestowed, or possessed, a benediction; divine favor; benefit.
BLEST, i. & p. from Bless. See Bless.
BLEST, i. & p. from Bless. See Bless.
BLE'TON-SIT,\* n. One who has the faculty of perceiving BLEW, (bld) i. from Bloss. See Blow.
BLEW, (bld) i. from Bloss. See Blow.
BLEWE, (bld) is a An inflammation in a horse's foot.
BLEWE, (blt) a. An inflammation in a horse's foot.
BLIGHT, (bit) a. A pestilence among plants; an injury or disease incident to plants; mildew; any thing nipping or blasting.

BLIGHT, (bit) e. a. [i. blighted; pp. blighting, blight, blast, or mildew; to corrupt;

BLO

CLO

BLÖCK-ĀDE', v. a. [i. BLOCKADED; pp. BLOCKADING, BLOCKADED.] To shut up, as a port, so as to prevent vessels from going in or out, to close by obstruction.

BLÖCK-ĀDE', n. The act of blockading or shutting up a port, so as to prevent vessels from going in or out; a slege carried on by shutting up the place to prevent relief.

BLÖCK'HEAD, (blök'hēd) n. A stupid fellow; a doit,

RLÖCK'HEAD-ED, (blök'hēd-çd) a. Stupid; dull. L'Esstrange.

[Low.]

RLOOK'-HKAD-RD, (blök'-höd-çd) a. Stuptu, uningstanga.

[Low.]

stranga.

[Low.]

BLÖCK'-HEAD-ISM,\* n. The quality of a blockhead. Smart.

BLÖCK'-HEAD-LY, a. Like a blockhead. Drydan.

BLÖCK'-HÖSE, n. A fortress to defend a harbor, or a pass.

BLÖCK'-HÖSE, n. A fortress to defend a harbor, or a pass.

BLÖCK'-HO,\* n. A rough, square piece of wood glued on the joints, on the under side of stairs. Francis.

BLÖCK'-HE, LY, ad. In a stupted manner. Harmar.

BLÖCK'-HIN-LY, ad. In a stupted manner. Harmar.

BLÖCK'-HIN-RSS, n. Stupidity; duliness. Hakevull.

BLÖCK'-HIKE, a. Stupid. Beaum. § Fl.

BLÖCK'-HIKE, a. Stupid. Beaum. § Fl.

BLÖCK'-TIN', n. Tin cast into blocks or ingots.

BLÖM'-RS, (blöm'-s-to) [blöm'-s-to, K. Wb. Cobb; blö'mare, Ja.] The first forge in the iron mills, or a mass of iron after having undergone the first hammering. Bailey. See Bloomare.

BLOOMARY, d. Gray. Spenser.
BLOOD, (blüd) n. The red fluid which circulates in the heart and bloodvessels of men and animals; one who has received his blood from another; child; progeny, family; kindred; descent, blood royal; birth, murder; a rake; a man of fire; juice of any thing.

BLOOD, v. 4. [L BLOODED; pp. BLOODING, BLOODED.] To stain with blood; to inure to blood; to let blood; to

stain with blood; to inure to blood; to heat, bleed; to heat.

BLÖOD,\* a. Of the color of blood; of a superior or particular breed; as, a blood horse. Crabb.

BLÖOD'-BESEPOT'TED, a. Spotted with blood. Shak.

BLÖOD'-BOUGHT,\* (blud'bawt) a. Bought with blood.

Characteristics of the blood of the blood of the blood.

Comper.

BLÖOD'-ENUERI; (size news, as the blood. Shak.

BLÖOD'-DYED,\* (blüd'did) a. Dyed in blood. Everett.

BLÖOD'-EX-TORT'ING,\* a. Forcing out blood. Comper.

BLÖOD'-FLÖW-ER, n. A bulbous plant, the hæmanthus.

BLÖOD'-FRÖ-ZEN, (blŭd'frō-zn) a. Having the blood frozen. Spenser.

BLÖOD'GUILT-I-NESS, (blŭd'gĭlt-o-nes) n. Murder. BLÖOD'HEAT,\* n. Heat of the same degree as the blood.

Henry.
BLÖOD'-HÖRSE,\* n. A horse of distinguished qualities or

breed. Booth.

BLOOD'-HOT, a. Hot in the same degree with blood. Locke.

A hound that follows by

BLÖOD'-HÖT, a. Hot in the same degree with blood. Locke. BLÖOD'HÖÜND, (blüd'hödnd) n. A hound that follows by the scent, and seizes with great herceness. Dryden. BLÖOD'I-LY, (blüd'e-le) ad. In a bloody manner. BLÖOD'I-LY, (blüd'e-le) ad. In a bloody manner. BLÖOD'I-LYS, (blüd'e-le) a. Without blood, dead. Shak. BLÖOD'LESS-LY, \* (blüd'les-le) ad. Without blood. Byron. BLÖOD'LET, (blüd'les-le) ad. Without blood. Byron. BLÖOD'LET, (blüd'les' v. n. To bleed. Arbuthnot. BLÖOD'LET-TER, n. A philebotomist. Wiseman. BLÖOD'LET-TING, \* n. Act of letting blood; philebotomy. Mand.

Mead.

BLÖOD'-REL, \* a. Resembling blood, Jodrell.
BLÖOD'-POL-LDT'ED, \* a. Stained with blood. Pope.
BLÖOD'-RED, (blüd'réd) a. Red as blood. Mirror for Mag.
BLÖOD'-RE-LA'TION, \* a. One related by blood or descent. Booth.

BLÖOD'RÔÔT,\* n. A plant; the root of the sangunaria canadensis, the root of which is of a red color, bloodwort. Brande

BLOOD'-SXC-RI-FICE,\* (-fiz) n. A sacrifice made with

blood. Skak. BLÖOD'-SHÄ-KEN, (blŭd'shā-kn) a. Having the blood put

BLÖOD'-SHÄ-KEN, (blūd'shā-kn) a. Having the blood put in commotion. B. Jonson.
BLÖOD'SHËD, m. The crime of murder; slaughter.
BLÖOD'SHËD-DER, m. One who sheds blood.
BLÖOD'SHËD-DING, m. The shedding of blood.
BLÖOD'SHÖT-, (blūd'shōt) a. Inflamed by turgidness of the bloodvessels; filled with blood.
BLÖOD'SHÖT-TEN, (blūd'shōt-tn) a. Bloodshot.
BLÖOD'SHÖT'TEN-NĒSS, m. State of being bloodshotten.
BLÖOD'-SIZED, (blūd'slīzd) a. Sized with blood. Beaum.
4 Fl.

- g r... ΔLÕOD'-SPÏUL-ER,\* π. A disease incident to horses. Ask. BLÕOD'-SPÏUL-ER,\* π. One who sheds blood. Qu. Rev. BLÕOD'-SPÏUL-ING,\* π. The act of shedding blood. Dr. Allen

BLÖOD'-SWÖLN, a. Suffused with blood. May. BLÖOD'THIRS-TJ-NESS,\* n. Quality of being bloodthirsty

Ec. Rev.

BLÖOD'TH'RS-TY, a. Desirous to shed blood; murderous.

BLÖOD'VES-SEL, n. A vessel in which the blood circulates.

BLÖOD'WĀRM, a. Warm as blood. Coles.

BLÖOD'WİTE, n. A fine anciently paid for blood.

BLÖOD'-WÖN,\* (blüd'wŭn) a. Won by shedding blood.

BLÖOD'-wön,\* (blŭd'wūn) a. Won by shedding blood. Scott.

BLÖOD'WORT, (blŭd'wūrt) n. An American perennial plant, the rod Juice of which is used by the Indians to paint themselves with:—a species of English wild dock. BLÖOD'Y, (blūd'e) a. Stanied or covered with blood, cruel. BLÖOD'Y, b. a. To make bloody. Beaum. & Fl. BLÖOD'Y-FXCED, (blūd'e-fūst) a. Having bloody gres. BDÖOD'Y-FXCED, (blūd'e-fūst) a. Having a bloody face or appearance. Shab.

BLÖOD'Y-FLUXED, (blūd'e-fūst) a. Afflicted with the bloody-fulx. Bp. Hall.

BLÖOD'Y-HŪNT-ING, a. Hunting for blood. Shab.

BLÖOD'Y-HŪNT-ING, a. Hunting for blood. Shab.

BLÖOD'Y-HŪNT-ING, a. Hunting for blood. Shab.

BLÖOD'Y-SCEF-TREED, (blūd'e-sep-terd) a. Having a sceptre obtained by blood. Shab.

BLÖOD'Y-SEEP-TREED, (blūd'e-sep-terd) a. Having a sceptre obtained by blood. Shab.

BLÖOD'Y-SWEAT,\* n. The sweating sickness. Smart.

BLÖOM, n. [bloma, Goth.] A blossom, a flower; the opening of flower; the prime of life; native flush on the cheek; the blue color upon plums, &c.:—a square piece of iron two feet long; a mass of iron after having undergone the first hammering. of iron two feet long; a mass of iron after having under-

gone the first hammering.

BLÔÔM, v. n. [L. BLOOMED, pp. BLOOMING, BLOOMED.] To produce blossoms; to flower; to blossom; to be in a state

tBLôôm, v. a. To put forth; to produce. Spenser.

BLôôm, v. a. To put forth; to produce. Spenser. the first hammering; same as bloom or blomary. Francis. BLOOM/ING,\* p. a. Flourishing with blossoms or bloom;

BLÔÔM'ING-LY, ad. In a blooming manner. BLÔÔM'LESS,\* a. Having no bloom. E. Erving. BLÔÔM'Y, a. Full of blooms or blossoins. Millon.

BLOOM's, a. Act of blowing, a blast. Chepman.
BLOS'SOM, n. The flower of a plant; bloom.
BLOS'SOM, v. n. [I. RLOSSOMED.] pp. BLOSSOMING, BLOSSOMED.] To put forth blossoms; to bloom; to flower.
BLOS'SOMED.\* (blos'sumd) p. a. Having or covered with blossoms. Thomson.

BLÖS'SOM-Y, a. Full of blossoms. Chaucer.
BLÖT, v. a. [blotter, Fr.] [L. BLOTTED, pp. BLOTTING, BLOTTED.] To obliterate, to efface, to erase; to spot; to stain;

TED. To obliterate, to efface, to erase; to spot; to stain; to blur; to disgrace.

BLÖT, m. An obliteration; a blur; a spot; a stain.

BLÖTCH, n. A spot upon the skin, a pustule.

BLÖTCH, v. a. To blacken; to mark with blotches. Drayton.

BLÖTCH'Y,\* a. Having blotches; spotted. Smart.

†BLÖTE, v. a. To dry by smoke. Sherwood.

BLÖT'FER, m. He or that which blots or effaces; a waste book used in counting-houses.

BLÖT'FING, m. The making of spots, marks, or stains.

BLÖT'FING, \* p. a. Making blots; blurring, effacing.

BLÖT'TING-PĀ-PṛR,\* n. Soft paper to absorb or dry ink. Henry. Henry.

BLOW, (blō) n. A stroke; a calamity; a sudden or fatal event; an egg of a fly, or the act of depositing it; bloom or blossom

or blossom.

BLÖW, (blo) v. n. [i. BLEW; pp. BLOWING, BLOWN.] To make a current of air; to pant; to breathe; to sound; to flower; to bloom.— To blow over, to pass away without effect.— To blow up, to fly into the air by the force of gunpowder; to explode.

BLÖW, (blo) v. a. To drive by the wind; to inflame with wind, to swell; to form into shape by the breath, to sound wind-music; to warm with the breath, to spread by report, to infect with the eggs of flies, to flyblow.— To blow out, to extinguish by wind.— To blow out, to extinguish by wind.— To blow up, to inflate with breath; to burst with gunpowder; to cause to explode; to destroy; to kindle.

BLÖW'BALL, n. The dandelion in seed. B. Jomson.

BLÖW'EN,\* or BLÖW'ESS,\* n. A common prostitute. Smart. [Low.]

BLOW'ER, (blo'er) a. One who blows; an apparatus for

BLOW'ER, (mo'er) n. One who blows; an apparatus for drawing up the fire in a stove or chimney. BLOW'.FLU,\* n. The large flesh fly. Farm. Ency. BLOW'lne, (blo'ing) n. The act of blowing; a blasting. BLOW'-MILE,\* n. Milk from which cream is blown off.

Farm. Enoy.

BLÖWN, (blön) p. from Blow. See Blow.
BLÖW/PIPE, (blö/pip) n. (Chem.) An instrument by which
a small jet of air is directed into a flame. It is used to ascertain the effect of intense heat upon a variety of sub-

stances; and it is also much used in soldering.

BLÖW/PÖINT, (blö/pöint) n. A chiid's play. Donne.
†BLÖWTH, (blöth) n. Bloom or blossom. Raleigh.

BLOW'Y,\* (blo'e) a. Windy; blowing. Month. Rev. [R.] BLOWZE, n. A ruddy, fat-faced wench. Bp. Hall. A light BLUS'TER, v. n. [t. BLUSTERED; pp. BLUSTERING, BLUSTERED.] To make a loud noise; to roar as a storm; to sort of garment. BLÖWZED,\* (blouzd) a. Sunburnt; ruddy and coarse. Goldsmith.
BLOW'ZY, a. Sunburnt; high-colored; tawdry.
†BLOB, v. a. To swell. Marror for Magistrates.
BLOB'BER, v. The fixt of whales, or the cellular membrane
which includes it:—a bubble; a sea-nettle.
BLOB'BER, v. n. [i. BLUBERED; pp. BLUBERING, BLUBBERED.] To weep in such a manner as to swell the checks.
Shab. BLUB'BER, v. a. To swell the cheeks with weeping. Sulney. BLUB'BER, v. a. To swell the cheeks with weeping. Sudney. BLUB'BERED, (blüb'berd) p. a. Swelled. Dryden. BLUB'BERED, (blüb'un) n. A short stick, with one end loaded, used as an offensive weapon. BLUE, \*[bld, S. W. P. J. F. E. Ja. K.; bld, Sm.] n. One of the seven original colors. BLUE, a. Of a blue color; sky-colored. Ure. — To look blue, to be disconcerted. Brockett. BLUE'BELL, \* n. A bulbous flowering plant. Farm. Ency. BLUE'BER-RY. \* n. A shrub and its fruit; a small berry, of several varieties, BLUE'BIRD,\* n. A small bird, with a cheerful song, being in America a harbinger of spring. P. Cyc.
BLUE'BON-NET,\* n. An annual plant and flower; bluebottle. Booth.
BLUE'BÖT-TLE, (blū'bŏt-tl) n. A genus of plants; a flower of the bell shape; a fly with a large, blue belly.

BLUK'BREAST,\* n. A bird resembling the redstart and wag-BLÜE'BREAST, \* n. A Dird resembling the reasters and wag-tail. P. Cyc.

BLÜE'BREAST-ED, \* a. Having a blue breast. Hill.

BLÜE'-CAT, \* n. A Siberian cat, valued for its far. Booth.

BLÜE'-CDCL-ORED, \* (-qrd) a. Of the color of blue. Swift.

BLÜE'-EEV/ILS, \* n. pl. A cant phrase for dejection, hypochondria, or low spirits. Fo. Qu. Rev.

BLÜE'-EŸED, (blü'Id) a. Having blue cycs. Crashaw.

BLÜE'-GRESS, \* n. A perennal grass; wire-grass. Farm.

Reast. Ency.

BLÜE'-HAIRED, a. Having blue hair. Milton.

BLÜE'Ly, ad. With a blue color. More.

BLÜE'LY, ad. With a blue color. More.

BLÜE'CTER.\* n. The quality of being blue. Boyle.

BLÜE'ETER.\* n. The signal flag for sailing. Maunder.

BLÜE'-BLÜ-IN.\* n. A cant name for whisky, gin, &c. T. Carlyle BLÜE'STÖCK-ING,\* n. A cant term for a literary woman. Sir E. Brydges.

[Ch. Ob. BLÜE'STÖCK-ING-ISM,\* n. Female learning or pedantry. BLÜE'STÖCK'-ING-ISM,\* n. Having blue veins. Shak. BLÜE'Y,\* a. Partaking of blue; bluish. Southey.

BLÜE'Y,\* a. Partaking of blue; bluish. Southey.

BLÜFF,\* n. A high, steep bank or shore; high land projecting almost perpendicularly into the sea. Mar. Dict.

BLÜFF'NESS, n. Surliness; bloatedness. The World.

BLÜISH, a. Blue in some degree. Shak.

BLÜI'SH-NESS, n. A. Small degree of blue color. Boyle.

BLÜI'DER, v. n. [blunderen, Dutch.] [i. BLUNDERED, pp. BLUNDERING, BLUNDERED.] To mistake grossly, to flounder; to stumble. BLUE'STOCK-ING,\* n. A cant term for a literary woman. BLUNDER, v. a. Lobinster, Dutin, [t. should be and the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the constructio BLUNT'WIT-TED, a. Dull; stupid. Shak BLUR, w. A blot; a stain; a spot. South.
BLUR, v. a. [i. BLURRED; pp. BLURRING, BLURRED.] To blot;
to soil; to obscure; to stain.

to soil; to obscure; to stain.

BLUBET, v. a. [L. BLURTED; pp. BLURTING, BLURTED.] To utter suddenly or inadvertently; to boil. Shak.

BLUBEN, v. n. [L. BLUBHED; pp. BLUBHING, BLUBHED.] To redden in the cheeks from shame, confusion, or modesty; to become reddish; to carry a red color.

BLUBEN, v. a. To make red. Shak. [R.]

BLUBEN, n. Redness in the cheeks raised by shame or confusion; a reddish color: — sudden appearance or glance; as, "at the first blush." Locke.

BLUBEN, T. n. A voung, modest girl. B. Jonson.

BLUSTER, v. m. [t. BLUSTERED; pp. BLUSTERING, BLUSTERING, BLUSTERING, TO make a loud noise; to roar as a storm; to bully; to boast; to swagger.

BLUSTER, v. a. To blow down. Seasonable Sermon.

BLUSTER, v. Roar of storms, tumult; a loud noise; turbulence; boast; bolisterousness.

BLUSTER-R, v. One who blusters; a swaggerer

BLUSTER-R, v. One who blusters; a swaggerer

BLUSTER-ROS, a. Tumult; noise. South.

BLUSTER-OS, a. Tunultious; noisy. Shak.

B-Mf, (b3-m3) v. A note in music. Shak.

B. inter: A word used to terrify children. Temple. Bo, mterj. A word used to terrify children. Temple.

Bo, A, \* n. [I...] A race of large serpents:—an article of dress for the neck, made of fur, and somewhat in the form of the serpent boa. Scudamo of the serpent boa. Scudamore.

BÖA-BO-N-STRIC'TOR, \*n. The largest species of variegated serpents, a python. Brande.

BÖAR, (bör) n. The male swine; the wild boar.

BÖARD, (börd) n. A piece of sawed timber, broad and thin, and of undefined length; a table, food, diet, the persons assembled round a table, a number of persons who have the management of some public office or trust, a council, a court: the deek of a ship. a court; the deck of a ship. a court; the deck of a ship.

BŌARD, v. a. [I. BOARDED; pp. BOARDING, BOARDED.] To enter a ship by force, to attack; to lay with boards, to supply with food; to place as a boarder.

BŌARD, v. n. To live in a house at a certain rate for eating; to be furnished with food or meals.

BŌARD/=BLE, a. That may be boarded. Sherwood.

BŌARD/=R, n. One who boards, a tabler.

BŌARD/=RHOSEE,\* n. A house where board is furnished Crabb. BOARD'ING-PIKE,\* n. A weapon used by sailors in boardng a ship. Crabb.

Bōard', ng-skôl) n. A school where the scholars live and board with the teacher.

Bōard'-WA-GES, (börd'wā-jez) n. pl. Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals. Dryden.

Bōarl'sh, (bōr'|sh) a. Swinish; brutal. Skak.

Bōarl'sh, Rob', sh. A spear used in hunting the boar. Spen-BOAR'-THIS-TLE,\* (bor'this-sl) n. A plant: - called also ZOAD - A RIS-LLE, T (DOT'LIIS-SI) n. A plant: — called also spear-thattle. Books.

BOAST, (bost) n. n. [i. BOASTED; np. BOASTING, BOASTED]

To glory, to vaunt, to brag, to talk ostentatiously, to ealth one's self. A O grony, to vaunt, to orag, to talk Ostentationsly, to exalt one's self.

BōAST, v. a. To brag of; to magnify; to exalt. Pealms.

BōAST, v. A vaunting speech, an expression of ostentation, a cause of boasting.

BōAST'ER, n. One who boasts; a braggart. Boyle.

BōAST'EOL-14,\* ad. In a boastful manner. Dr. Allen.

BōAST'HOL-14,\* ad. In a boastful manner. Dr. Allen.

BōAST'HOG, v. Act of making boasts.

BōAST'HOG, v. a. Making boasts, vaunting.

BōAST'HOG, v. a. (Ostentationsly. Decay of Picty.

BōAST'HOG, v. a. (Ostentationsly. Decay of Picty.

BōAST'LESS, a. Without ostentation. Thomson.

BōAST'LESS, a. Without ostentation. Thomson.

BōAT, bott) v. A small vessel to pass the water, propelled by oars, by steam, or by sails; a small ship or vessel.

BōAT,\* v. a. [L. Boated, pp. Boating, Boated.] To carry or transport in a boat. Wilberforce.

BōAT'A-BLE,\* a. Navigable with boats. Morre. [U. S.]

BōAT'-BILL,\* n. A bird of about the size of the domestic hen. P. Cyc. hen. P. Cyc. BŌAT'BUÏLD-R,\* n. One who makes boats. Jodrell. BŌAT'-FLŸ, \* n. An insect which lives in stagnant waters. Crabb.

BÖAT'-HOOK,\* (bōt'hûk) n. A long pole with a hook at the end, which is used in boats. Crabb.

BÖAT'ING,\* n. The act of conveying in a boat. Wilberforce.
A cruel punishment, inflicted by the ancient Persians, by confining the offender between two boats. Mar. Duct.

BÖAT'LION, n. [boare, L.] Roar; noise. Derham.

BÖAT'LIKE,\* a. Formed like a boat. Drayton.

BÖAT'MAN, n.; pl. BÖAT'MEN. One who manages a boat, Pror. Prior.

BÖAT'-RÖPE,\* n. A rope fastening a boat to a ship. Crabb.
BÖAT'SHELL,\* n. A crustaceous animal. Hill.
BÖATS'MAN, n. Same as boatman. Dryden.
BÖAT'SMAIN, (böt'swan or bö'sn) [böt'swan, colloquially
bö'sn, W. Sm., bö'sn, S. P. K. R.; böt'swan or bö'sn, J. F.
Ja.; böt'sn, E.] n. An officer on board a ship who has
charge of the boats, rigging, anchors, and cables, and
whose duty it is to summon the crew
BÖB, n. a. [i. sobsed; pp. sobsing, sobsed.] To strike,
as by regular mechanical motion; to beat; to clip; to get
by cheating: to cheat. as by regular mechanical motion; to ceat; to city; to get by cheating; to cheat.

BÖB, v. n. To play backward and forward; to bait or angle.

BÖB, n. Something of small size, or curtailed, or that hangs so as to play loosely; a round ball at the end of a string; a blow; the burden of a song; a term in ringing; a worm used for a bait in angling; a bobwig; a jest or joke.

†BO-BNNCE', n. [Fr.] Boasting. Chaucer.

BÖB'BER-Y,\* n. A disturbance; nonsense. Forby. [Collected by lower.]

qual and vulgar.]

BÖB'BIN, w. [bobine, Fr.] A small, wooden pin to wind thread on, used in making Ince, &c.; a round tape. BÖB'BIN WORK, (-wirk) n. Work woven with bobbins. BÖB'CHER-RY, w. A play among children, in which a cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth. Arbathaot. BÖB'O-LINK,\* n. A beautiful singing-bird of America, called also bobolink-horn, bob-link, rice-bird, and reed-bird. P. Cyc. bolled; that part of a steam engine in which steam is enerated. called also bobolink-horn, bob-link, rec-bird, and reed-bird.
P. Cyc.
Bön'sTay,\* n. (Naul.) A short rope used to confine the howsprit downward to the stem. Mar. Dict.
Bön'sTay,\* n. (Naul.) A short rope used to confine the howsprit downward to the stem. Mar. Dict.
Bön'sTail, n. A tail cut short; the rabble.
Bön'sTail, w. (Logic) A species of still cut, or short.
Bön'sTail, w. (Logic) A species of syllogism. Crabb.
Bön'sTail, w. (Logic) A species of syllogism. Crabb.
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Bön'sTail, n. (Logic) A species of syllogism. Crabb.
Bön'sTail, n. (Logic) A possession or inheritance held by evidence in writing, bookland. Hume.
Böde, v. a. (Logic) A possession or inheritance held by evidence in writing, bookland. Hume.
Böde, v. a. To be an omen. Dryden.
Böde, n. An omen; delay or stop. Chaucer.
Böde'sTail, n. An omen; delay or stop. Chaucer.
Böde'sTail, n. An omen; delay or stop. Chaucer.
Böde's, n. A botch. Whilbock.
Böd'sTail, n. An omen; delay or stop. to botch. Shak.
Böd'sTail, n. An omen; delay or stop. to botch. Shak.
Böd'sTail, n. An omen; delay or stop. to botch. Shak.
Böd'sTail, n. An oreal shay in corporeal.
Böd'sTail, n. Relaying no body; incorporeal.
Böd'sTail, n. Relaying no body; incorporeal; real.
Böd'sTail, n. Relaying to the body, corporeal; real.
Böd'sTail, n. An instrument used to bore holes in cloth, &c.; an instrument to dress the hair. [fA dagger. Chaucer.] BÖD'KIN, m. An instrument used to bore holes in cloth, &c.; an instrument to draw a thread through a loop, an instrument to dress the hair. [A dagger. Chaucer.]
BÖD'KIN-WORK,\* (-wirk) m. A sort of trimming. Crabh.
BÖ'DLE,\* m. A Scotch penny, equal to haif an English penny. W. Scott.
BÖD'LE-AN,\* (böd'le-an) a. Relating to or founded by Sir Thomas Bodley; as, "the Bodlean Library." Warton.
BÖD'Y, m. The material substance of an animal, matter, or the material part, opposed to spirit, any portion of matter of which the existence can be perceived by any of the senses,—a person, reality; a collective mass, the main army; a corporation; the main part, the bulk, a system; strength; substance.— (Geom.) Any solid figure. figure. figure.

BÖD'Y, v. a. [i. BODIED; pp. BODYING, BODIED.] To change to or produce in some form. Shak.

BÖD'Y-CLÖTHES, n. pl. Clothing for horses. See Clothes.

BÖD'Y-GOARD, (gard) n. The guard that protects the person; a life-guard.

BÖD'Y-PÖL'I-TIC,\* n. A nation or community constituted under a government or police. Buller.

BG-Ö'TIAN,\* (bo-ö'shan) n. A native of Bœotia in Greece. BIE-O'TIAN, a. Belonging to Boeotia; dull; rude. Mitford. Bog, n. [bog, Ir., soft.] A marsh; a morass; a quagmire.

— Bogiron-ore, a hydrate of iron deposited by water, a sort of ore found abundantly in low, swampy grounds, in amorphous or tuberous masses. BÖG, c. a. To whelm as in mud or mirc. B. Jonson. [R.]
BÖG BĒAN,\* z. A plant called the buckbean and water-trefoil. Booth. trefool. Booth.

Bôd'-EARTH;\*n. (Min.) An earth or soil composed of sand and a portion of vegetable fibre partially decomposed. P. Cyc.

Bôd'GLE, v. n. [i. Boggled; pp. Boggling, Boggled.] To start; to stammer; to hesitate; to dissemble.

Bôd'GLER, n. One who boggles; a doubter.

Bôd'GLISH, a. Doubtful. Bp. Taylor.

Bôd'GLISH, a. Doubtful. Bp. Taylor.

Bôd'GY, a. Like a bog; marshy; swampy. Milton.

Bôd'GY, a. Living in a boggy country. Dryden.

Bôd'LND, a. Living in a boggy country. Brockett.

[Local, Eng.]

Bôd'LOSH,\*n. A perennial plant, called also rusk-grass.

Bod'LSH,\*n. A perennial plant, called also rusk-grass. Bosth.

Bög'-Tröt-Trer, m. One who lives in a boggy country.

Bö-Hző-Trer, m. One who lives in a boggy country.

Bö-Hző-Trer, m. One who lives in a boggy country.

Bö-Hző-N, (bō-b²) m. An inferior species of black tea.

Bö-Hző-M-N, « Belonging to Bohemia. Ed. Ency.

Böll, » n. [L.; jóölof, Gr.] (Med.) A very large pill.

Böll, » n. [bomma, Teut.] [A loud noise. Bacon]

A hollow ball or shell of cast iron, having an orifice through it, and filled with gunpowder, to be thrown out from a mortar.

Böll, » n. [bille, », [L.] [i. Bollen, p. belling.

Böll, » n. [bombard, Pror. [R.]]

Böll, » n. To bombard. Pror. [R.]

Böllz, » (bölld) p. a. Heated or dressed in bolling water.

Böllz/ER, » (bömbard, L.] A great gun; a barrel. Shak.

Böllz/ER, » (bömbard, L.] A great gun; a barrel. Shak.

Böllz/ER, » (bömbard, L.] To attack with bombs.

Böllz/ER, » (bömbard, L.] To attack with bombs.

generated.

BÖIL/FR-Y, n. A place where salt is boiled.

BÖIL/FR-Y, n. a. Agitated by heat. — The boiling point is the temperature at which liquids are in a state of chullition by heat. The boiling point of water is 212° of Fahrenheit. Brande. BÖYL'ING, n. Act of boiling; ebullition.
BÖYS'TER-OUS, a. Loud; turbulent; stormy, noisy; vioent; disorderly. lent; disorderly.

BÖIS'TER-OUS-LY, ad. In a boisterous manner.

BÖIS'TER-OUS-NESS, n. Turbulence. More.

BÖ'LA-RY, a. Partaking of the nature of bole or clay.

BÖLD, a. Daring; brave; fearless; executed with spirit; confident, impudent, striking to the sight; open:—steep and abrupt, as, "a bold shore."—I'o make bold, to use freedom. Shak. †BÖLD, v. a. To bolden; to make bold. A. Hall. †BÖLD'EN, (böld'dn) v. a. To embolden. Shak. BÖLD'FÄCE, n. Impudence; sauciness:—a term of reproach.

BÖLD/FÄCED, (böld/fäst) a. Impudent. Bp. Bramhall.

BÖLD/LY, ad. In a bold manner; daringly.

BÖLD/NESS, m. Quality of being bold; bravery; confidence; courage; fearlessness; assurance.

BÖLD/SHÖRE,\* n. An abrupt and steep sea-coast or shore. Crabb.

BÖLD'SPIR-IT-ED,\* a. Courageous; adventurous. Scott.

BÖLE, n. The trunk of a tree; a stalk or stem; a six-bushel measure of corn, or two of salt. See Boll.—A finable, clayey earth, of which one kind, Armenian bole, is much used as a drug.

BO-LE'RO,\* n. [Sp.] A popular Spanish dance. Brande.

BO-LET'IC,\* a. (Chem.) Obtained from boletus; as, boletus acid. Braintle. acid. Branne.

BO.LE TUS,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A sort of fungus; a genus of mushrooms. Brande.

BÖ'LIS, n.; pl. BÖL';-DES, [L.] A meteor, a plummet.

BÖLL, v. n. [L. BOLLED; pp. BOLLING, BOLLED.] To form into a seed-vessel. Exodus ix. into a seed-vessel. Exodus ix.

BÖLL, n. The pod or capsule of a plant:—a measure of two bushels of sait.—(Scotland) A measure of grain, in wheat and beans, equivalent to 4 Winchester bushels, of onts, barley, and potatoes, equal to 6 bushels. Loudon. BÖLL/ING, n. A lopped tree; a pollard. Ray.

BÖLLOSN.ESE. (bb-lopyez) a. Belating to Bologna, or to a BÖ-LOGN-EŞE',\*(hō-lon-yēz') a. Relating to Bologna, or to a school in painting. Brands.

BO-LŌGN'|-AN,\* (bo-lō'nyan) a. Belonging to Bologna,—
noting a stone which is a sulphate of barytes. Hamilton.
BOL'STER, n. [bolster, Goth.] A round, long pillow; a pad
or quilt, as of a saddle:—a compress on a wound; that
part of a knife blade which joins the end of the handle.
BOL'STER, v. a. [L BOLSTERED; pp. BOLSTERING, BOLSTERED.] To support the head with a bolster; to support; to
swell out. swell out. BÖL'STER-CASE,\* n. A case to hold a bolster. Boota.
BÖL'STERED, (böl'sterd) a. Supported; swelled out.
BÖL'STER-ER, n. One who bolsters. BOL'STER-ER, n. One who bolsters.

BOL'STER-ER, n. A prop; a propping; a support.

BOLT, n. [bolt Goth.] Something thrown; an arrow; a thunderbolt, an iron or wooden pin or bar; the bar of a door; an iron to fasten the legs of a prisoner; a sieve.

BOLT, v. a. [i. bolted, pp. bolting, bolted.] To fasten with a bolt; to blurt out precipitantly, to swallow hastify; to fetter, to sift, to separate from bran; to examine.

BOLT, v. n. To spring out with speed and suddenness.

BOLT'ER, p. (Arch.) A Gothic or complex column. Ed. Ency.

BOLT'ER, v. a. To besmear. Skak.

BOLT'HEAD, (bolt'hed) n. A globular flask with a tubular neck, used by chemists.

BÖLT'[NG, \* n. The set of sifting or of fastening.

BOLT'ING-CLOTH, \* n. Cloth of which bolters are made.

Smart. Smart.

BÖLT'|NG-HÖÜSE, n. A place where meal is bolted.

BÖLT'|NG-HÖTCH, n. A tub for bolted meal. Skak.

BÖLT'|NG-TÜB, n. A tub to sift meal in. B. Jonson.

BÖLT'RON-ĪTE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral found in limestone, at Bolton, Mass. Dana.

BÖLT'-RÖPE, n. (Naul.) A rope on which the sail of a ship is fastened.

BÖLT'-ROPE, n. (Naul.) See Rowsens. ship is fastened.

Boll-Territt, a. (Naul.) See Bowspair.

Boll-Territt, a. (Naul.) See Bowspair.

Boll, (bum) a. [bomme, Teut.] [A loud noise. Bacon]

A hollow ball or shell of cast fron, having an orifice through it, and filled with gunpowder, to be thrown out

BOM-BARD'MENT, n. Act of bombarding; an attack by | †BON'J-FF, v. a. [bonifier, old Fr.] To convert into good throwing bombs. throwing bombs. †BOM'BARD-PHRASE,\* n. Bombastic language. B. Jonson. BOM'BARD-PHRASE,\* n. Bombastic language. B. Joneon. S'M.BAST, or BÖM'BAST, [bim-bast', P. J. F.; bum-bast', S. E. Sm. Ja. R.; bum'bast, W. Wb. Ash.] n. [A stuff of soft, loose texture, used to swell a garment. Shak.] Big, high-sounding, senseless language; fustian. BÖM-BAST', [bum-bast', J. P.; bum-bast', S. W. Sm. R.; hum'bast, Wb. Ash.] a. High-sounding; bombastic. Shak. BÖM-BAST', v. a. To inflate. Bp. Hall.
BÖM-BAST', a. Partaking of bombast; of great sound with little meaning. with little meaning without much meaning; fustian; bombas. Swift. [R.] BÖM'BAS-TRY, n. Swelling words without much meaning; fustian; bombast. Swift. [R.] BÖM'BAX,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of trees yielding cotton. BOM-BA-ZETTE', \* n. A thin woollen stuff. Booth.
BOM-BA-ZENE', n. [bombycinus, L.] A slight stuff, of which
the warp is silk and weft worsted, chiefly black. the warp is sik and weir worsted, chieff bombs.

BÔMB'-CHEST, n. A chest for holding bombs.

BÔM-BER-NICK'EL,\* n. German rye bread made of unsifted meal:—a term given in derision. Scudamore.

BÔM'BI-ĀTE,\* n. (Chem.) A salt formed by the combination of bombic acid with a base. P. Cyc. BOM'BIC,\* a. Relating to the silk-worm. P. Cyc. †BOM-BI-LL'TION, n. | bombdo, L. | Sound; noise. Browne. BOM-BIL'I-OUS,\* a. Having or making a humming noise. BÖMB'-KETCH, and A strongly-built ship for firing or BÖMB'-VES-SEL, throwing bombs.
BÖMB'-PRÔOF,\* a. Effectually protected against shells. BOMB'-SHELL,\* (bum'shel) n. A bomb or shell to be filled with gunpowder, and thrown by a mortar. Smollett.

BOM-BYC'I-NOUS, a. [bombycinus, L.] Made of silk; of the color of the silk-worm. Bom'Brx, (bom'biks) n. [L.; βύμβυξ, Gr.] (Ent.) The silk-worm or caterpillar. BÖ'NA FI'DE, [L., in good faith.] ad. Really, truly; sincerely:—a. Sincere, really meant.—It is a Latin phrase, used both as an adjective and an advert.
†Bo-NAIR', a. [bonnaire, Fr.] Complaisant; yielding.
Bō-NA-PART'IŞM,\* a. Policy of, or adherence to Bonaparte. Ed Ren BO'NA PER-I-TU'RA,\* n. pl. [L.] (Law) Perishable goods. Bō'NA-Rō'BA, n. [buona roba, Ital.] A showy wanton. Shak Shak.

BO-NIS'SUS, n. [L.] A kind of wild ox, a bison.

BON'CHIEF, n. [bon chef, Fr.] Good consequence. Thorpe.

BON-FERETIEN, (bon-Krēt'yen) n. [Fr.] A kind of pear.

BOND, n. Any thing that binds; a connection; cord or chain, ligament; union, cement of union; a writing of obligation to pay a sum, or perform a contract:—pl. imprisonment.—(Arch.) A method of laying stone so as to break joints, or so that the joints may be as far apart as possible. as possible. as possible.

BOND, a. Bound; in a servile state. 1 Cor.

BOND'AGE, m. Slavery; imprisonment; captivity.

BOND'-GEB'J'-TOE, m. (Law) One who has a security for a debt under the obligation of a bond. Blackstone.

BOND'-DEBT, \* (-dEt) m. (Law) A debt contracted under the obligation of a bond. Burrws. DÖND'-DERT, \* (-dist) n. (Law) A debt contracted under the obligation of a bond. Burrows.

BÖND'MAID, n. A young female slave. Shak.

BÖND'MAID, n. A young female slave. Shak.

BÖND'MAID, n. A poll BÖND'MEN. A man slave.

BÖND'SER-VICE, (bÖnd'ser-vis) n. Slavery. 2 Kings ix.

BÖND'SER-VICE, (bönd'ser-vis) n. Slavery. 2 Kings ix.

BÖND'MAN, n. i pl. BÖNDS'MEN. One who is bound, or who gives security, for another.

BÖND'WOM-AN, (bönd'wdm-an) n. A woman slave.

BÖNE, n. The firm, hard substance-in an animal body which supports its fabric; a piece of bone, with or without flosh; something made of bone. — To make no bones, to make no scruple. Bp. Hall.

BÖNE, n. a. [i. boned pp. boning, boned.] To furnish with or put bones in; to take bones out, as from meat.

BÖNE'-AEHE, (bön'äk) n. Pain in the bones. Shak.

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BÖNE'-BERÄK-ER,\* n. The sca-cagle or osprey. Booth.

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BÖNE'-BERÄK-ER,\* n. The sca-cagle or osprey. Booth.

BÖNE'-BERÄK-ER,\* BÖNE'SPÄV-IN,\* a. A disease of the nock-joint of a noise. Farm. Each.

BO-NET'TA, a. A sea fish. Sir T. Herbert. See Bonito.

BÖN'FIRE, [bön'fir, W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; bön'fir, S.]

z. [ben, Fr., and Fr.,] A large-fire made on festive occasions, for triumph or amusement.

BÖN'GRÄCE, (būn'grās) n. [bons grāce, Fr.] A forehead cloth, or covering for the forehead. Beaum. § Fl.

Cudworth.

BO.NI'TO's n. A large sea fish; the scomber. Brande.

BO.NI'TO's n. Goodness. Batley.

BON-MOT, (bon-mo') [bong-mo', Sm. K.; bon-mo', Mevor.] [Fr.] A jest; a witty reply, or repartee.

BONNE-BOUCHE, n. [Fr.] A delicate morsel. C. C. Felton.

BONNE-A woman's covering for the head; a cap or hat.—(Fort.) A kind of little ravelin.—(Naut.) A sail attached to another. †BÖN'NET, v. n. To pull off the bonnet. Shak.
BÖN'NET, v. n. To pull off the bonnet. Mrs. Butler.
†BÖN'N;-ED,\* a. [benne and belle, Fr.] A handsome girl. Spenser.

BÖN'N<sub>1</sub>-LASS, n. A beautiful maid. Spenser.

BÖN'N<sub>1</sub>-LY, ad. Gzyly, handsomely; plumply.

BÖN'N<sub>1</sub>-NESS, n. Gayety; handsomeness; plumpnesa. Boonus,\* n. [L.] A boon; a premium given, in addition to interest, for a loan or for a privilege, as the charter of a bank. Bouvier. [luxurious liver. a bank. Bowver.

BON-VIVANT.\* (bn'v8-vang') [Fr.] A boon companion; a Bō'Ny, a. Consisting of bones; full of bones, strong.

BōN'ZE, [bōn'Ze, Ja. K. R. Wb., bōnz, Sm.] n., pl. BōN'ZE, S. A priest of Buddha, or of the religion of Fo, in China, Japan, Birman, Tonquin, &c.

Bōô'By, n. [bube, Ger.] A dull, stupid fellow. Prior.—A large aquatic bird, called also ganact, noddy, and soland goose. goose. Воо'ву-нот,\* п. 60'By-HUT,\* n. A sleigh with a seat and covering of a chaise or coach. [U.S.]—Booby-hutch is a term used in the east part of England, for a clumsy, ill-contrived, covered carriage or seat. Forby.

BOOK, (bûk) [bûk, P. J. E. F. Sm. Wb.; bôk, S. W. Ja. K. R.] n. An aggregate of paper leaves in which we read or write, a volume, a division of a volume or book.— Wub-out book, without documentary evidence, by memory. "The pronunciation of book, which Walker's murk assigns, is a decided provincialism." Smart. BOOK, (bûk) v. a. [I. BOOKED; pp. BOOKING, BOOKED.] To register in a book, Shak.

BOOK'BIND-ER, n. One who binds books.

BOOK-BIND/ER-y,\* (bik-bind/er-e) n. A place where books are bound. McGee. BOOK'BIND-ING,\* (bûk'bind-ing) n. The art or act of binding books. Ure BOOK/FÔL, a. Full of notions gleaned from books.
BOOK/FÔL, a. Full of notions gleaned from books. Pope.
BOOK/FÔL, \* (bûk/fûl) n. As much as a book contains. Cowper.
BOOK 18H, (bûk'18h) a. Given to reading or to books.
Thursday, devoted to books. Thur. BOOK'ISH-LY, ad. In a way devoted to books. Thurlow. BOOK'ISH-NESS, n. Much application to books. BOOK'KĒĒP-ĒR, (bûk'kēp-er) n. The keeper of a book of accounts. BOOK'KEEP-ING, n. The art of recording, in a systematic manner, the transactions of merchants, traders, and other persons engaged in pursuits connected with money; the art of keeping accounts BOOK'KNOWL-EDGE,\* (bûk'nöl-ej) n. Knowledge derived from books. More. BOOK'LXND, (bûk'lknd) n. (Law) A possession or inheritance held by evidence in writing, free socage land.

Blackstone. BOOK'LEARN-ED, (bûk'lern-ed) a. Versed in books.
BOOK'LEARN-ING, (bûk'lern-ing) n. Learning acquired from books, as opposed to that which is gained by expefrom books, as opposed to that which is gained by experience and observation. Sidney.

BOOK'LESS, (bûk'less) a. Not given to books. Shenstone.

BOOK'LI-CENS-ING,\* n. The act of licensing the publication of books. Midon.

BOOK'MAD-NESS,\* (bûk'măd-nes) n. Bibliomania. Todd.

BOOK'MAK-ER,\* (bûk'măd-nes) n. A maker of books. Ec. Rev.

BOOK'MAK-ING, n. The art of making books.

BOOK'MAK-ING, n. The art of making books.

BOOK'MATE, (bûk'mäd n. School-fellow. Shak.

BOOK'MAND-ED-NESS,\* n. Devotion to books. Colerulge.

BOOK'MON-EER,\* (bûk'müng-ger) n. A dealer in books.

Phil. Museum. Phil. Museum. Phil. Museum.
BOOK'ÖATH, s. An oath made on a book or Bible. Shak.
BOOK'SALE,\* (bûk'sāl) u. A sale of books. Dibdin.
BOOK'SĒLL-ĒR, s. One whose business it is to sell books.
BOOK'SĒLL-ĪRG,\* (bûk'sĕļ-ing) z. The business of selling

BOOK'SELL-180, "luk sering h. Inc dusiness of sering books. Ed. Rev.
BOOK'STÄLL,\* n. A place for selling books. Th. Vail.
BOOK'STÄND,\* (būk'stānd) n.\* A stand or small case for books. W. Ency.
BOOK'STÖRE,\* (būk'stör) n. A place where books are kept

and sold.—It is the common term, in the United States, for what is called in England a bookseller's shop. Pickering. BOOK'WORM, (blk'wirm) n. A worm that eats holes in books; an intense but mere student.

BOOK'WRIT-ING,\* (blk'rit-ing) n. Act of writing books.

from any part of a ship to stretch the bottoms of particular sails; a pole set up as a mark to show the sailors how to steer; a strong iron chain, or a bar made of wood or lar salls; a pole set up as a man and a to steer; a strong iron chain, or a bar made of wood or timber, thrown across the entrance of a haibor, or across a river, to obstruct an enemy, or prevent passage.

BÔOM, v. n. To rush with violence, as a ship under press of sail; to make a noise like a bittern; to swell and fall together. Young.

BÔOM'KIN, n. See BUMKIN.

BÔON, n. [bon, Fr.] Gay; merry; kind, bountiful. Milton.
BÔON, a. [bon, Fr.] Gay; merry; kind, bountiful. Milton.
BOOP,\* n. A fish, or genus of fishes, in the Mediterranean.

Brando.

BÔÓN, a. [bon, Fr.] Gay; merry; kind, bountiful. Milton. BôÖN, a. A fish, or genus of fishes, in the Mediterranean. Brands.
BÖÖR, n. A rude peasant; a rustic; a clown.
PÔŌR, sh. A. Clownish; rustic; rude; uncivilized. Shak.
BÔŌR, sh. H.-YS, ad. In a boorish manner.
BÔŌR, sh. H.-YS, ad. Clownishness; rusticity
BÔŌSE, [bÖz, S. P. WD.; bös, Ja.; böz or bös, K.] n. A stall for a cow or an ox. [North of England.]
BÔŌSE, \* or BÕÕZE, \* v. n. To drink to excess. Maunder.
See BOUSE.
BÔŌS'ER, \* or BÕÕZ'ER, \* n. A hard drinker; a drunkard.
BÔŌS'T, \* v. a. To lift or raise up by pushing; to push; to sustain. J. B. Hill. [A colloquial word. U. S.]
BÕŌ'S', \* a. Partially intoxicated or drunk. Holloway. Sce

BOOT, v. a. [i. BOOTED; pp. BOOTING, BOOTED.] To put on or furnish with boots:—to profit; to enrich. Shak.

or turnish with boots:—to pront; to enrich. Saak.

BÔOT, n. A covering for the leg and foot:—proft; gain:—
a receptacle or box in a coach; also a covering, usually of leather, to protect the rider in a chaise, gg, &c. — To boot, ad. Over and above, besides. Sbak.

BÔOT-CATCH-ER, n. A servant at an inn who pulls off the boots of passengers and cleans them, called also boots.

Swyl.

BÔÔT'ED, a. Furnished with boots. B. Jonson.

BÔÔT-ED, \*\*a. A kind of short or half boot. Gratiot. [U. S.]

BOÔT-ED, \*\*a. A kind of short or half boot. Gratiot. [U. S.]

BOO'TES, \*\*n. [L.] (Astron.) A constellation in the northern hemisphere. Hamilton.

BÔÔTH, n. [boed, Dutch.] A house or shelter built of slight materials for temporary purposes.

BÔÔTH-KEP-ER, \*\*n. One who keeps a booth. Dryden.

BÔÔTH-HŌŞE, n. Stockings, or a covering for the legs instead of boots; spatterdashes. Shak.

BÔŌT'-HŌŞE, n. The diminutive of boot; a little boot. Phil. Museum.

BÔŌTJ-KIN, \*\*n. The diminutive of boot; a little boot. Phil. Museum.

Bôôt'JACK,\* n. An instrument for pulling off boots. Maunder.

BôôT'LEG,\* n. The leg of a boot. Ash.

BOOT'LESS, a. Useless, without success or profit.
BOOT'LESS-LY, ad. Without use or profit. Fanshame.
BOOT'S,\* a. A cant term for one who cleans boots. Qu. Rev. Bôðr'LESS-LY, ad. Without use or prom. ransama.
Bôðr'LESS-LY, ad. Without use or prom. ransama.
Bôðr'-Treef, n. A last for stretching boots. Qu. Rev.
Bôðr'-Treef, n. A poli taken in war; plunder. — To play booty,
to play dishonestly. L'Estrange.
Bô-PêP', n. A play to amuse children by peeping from
behind something, and crying bo' Skak.
Bôr'-Ble, a. That may be bored.
Bo-RACH'10, (bo-rat'chô) n. [bouracho, Sp.] A bottle, or
cask. Dryden. A drunkard. Congreve.
Bo-RAC'(c,\* a. (Chem.) Relating to or containing borax.
Brande.

Branac.

BÖ'RA-CITE,\* n. (Chem.) Native borate of magnesia.

BÖ'RA-CODS,\* a. Fartaking of borar. Smart.

BÖR'AGE, (bŭr's]) n. [borago, L.] An annual garden plant.

BÖR'A-EZ, n. The Scythian or vegetable lamb. See Baro-

METZ.

BO'BATE.\* n. (Chem.) A salt formed by a combination of boracic acid with a base. Brande.

BO'EAX, n. [borax, L.] (Chem. & Med.) A compound of boracic acid and sodn. This salt is found in an impure state in Asia and South America.

BO'B'O-FGE, (b'fo-rim) n. [βορβορυγμές.] (Med.) Noise made by wind in the intestines. Glos. Anglic. Nov.

Noise mane by wind in the interines. Clos. Angle. Nov. 180 Ed., R. A. jest; a feigned story. Spenser.
BÖRD'AGE, \* n. The plank of a ship's side. Crabb.
BÖRD'AGE, (bord'aj) n. See BORD-LANDS.
BOR-DAT'\* or BOR-DET'TJ, \* n. A narrow stuff manufactured in India. Crabb.

tured in India. Crabb.

#BGB/DEL, m. [bordel, Fr.] A brothel. South.

#BGB/DEL-LER, m. The keeper of a brothel. Gower.

#BGB-DEL/LG, m. [It.] Same as bordel. B. Joneon.

BGB/DER, m. The outer part or edge of any thing, as of a

gament, a garden, a country, &c.; a boundary; fitinge.

BGB/DER, v. m. [i. bordered]; pp. bordered, goddered.

To be near; to confine upon; to approach nearly..

BGB/DER, v. a. To adorn with a border; to reach to.

BÖR'DER-ER, n. One who borders or dwells near.

BÖR'DER-ING,\* p. a. Being adjacent or near.

BÖRD'-HALF'PER-NY, (bōrd'hā'pen-e) n. Money paid for setting up boards or a stall in a fair or market. Burn.

BÖRD'-LANDS, (bōrd'hāndz) n. pl. (Law) Demesnes formerly appropriated by the owners of lands in England, for the maintenance of their bord, or table. Covel.

BÖRD'RÄG-ING, n. An incursion on the borders. Spenser
BÖR'DÜRE,\* n. (Hor.) A strip or border surrounding the field. Ash.

field. Ash.

BORE, v. a. [i. BORED; pp. BORING, BORED.] To pierce; to hollow; to make a hole in; to perforate; to vex or weary by petty acts, or by any thing disagreeable. Wil-

werpures.

BÖRE, v. n. To make a hole; to be pierced. Shak.

BÖRE, v. A hole made by boring, the size or diameter of a hole, as of a gun, the instrument used for boring.— A person or thing that annoys or wearnes.— A tide swelling above another; sudden rise of a tide.

BÖRE, i. from Bear. See Bear.

BÖRR, 1. from Bear. See Brar.
BÖ'RE-AL, a. Relating to boreas; northern. Pope.
BÖ'RE-AS, n. [L.] The north wind. Milton.
BÖRB'CÖLLE, n. A species of winter cabbage, with curly leaves, forming no head:—of several varieties.
BO-REE', [bo-re', W. P. J. K.; bö're, 5m.] n. A kind of dance; a figure in dancing. Suyl.
BÖR'ER, n. A person or thing that bores; a wood-eating worm.

worm.

worm.

BÖR', NG,\* n. The act of making a hole in timber, earth, or other substance; the hole made by boring. Ash.

BÖRR, p. from Bear. Brought forth. See BEAR.

BÖRNE, p. from Bear. Carried. See BEAR.

BÖRNE, p. from Bear. Called. Bear.

BÖR'NÎTE,\* n. (Mm.) A telluret of bismuth. Dana.

BOR-NÔUSE',\* (bpr-nòs') n. A cloak. Mander. See BER-

NOUSE. n. (Chem.) The base of boracic acid. Davy. Borlon, \* (buro) a. Having the rank or privileges of a borough. Ash.

borough. 2331.

Bör/Öugh, (bür/ö) n. A corporate town which is not a city. In England, a town that sends members to parlament, Bör/Öugh-Eng'Lish, (bür'ö-ing'glish) (English Law) A custom in some ancient English boroughs that estates

shall descend to the youngest son, or younger brother.

†Bōr/QUGH-HŌLD-ER, n. A head-borough.

Bōr/QUGH-MŌN-GLR, \*(būr/q-mūng-ger) n. One who buys or sells the patronage of boroughs. Both.

Bōr/QUGH-Tōŵn, \* (būr/q toūn) n. A corporate town.

BOR'ROW, bor'rob v. a. [1 Borrowed; pp. Borrowing, Bor'row, (bor'rob v. a. [1 Borrowed; pp. Borrowing, form another who lends, to take or extract as from an

from another who lends, to take or extract as from an author.

185R'RōW, (bōr'rō)n. A thing borrowed; a pledge. Shak. 

186R'RōW-ER, (bōr'rō-er)n. One who borrows. Pope. 

BōR'ROW-ING, n. The act of borrowing. Shak. 

BōR'ROW-ING, n. The act of borrowing. Shak. 

BōR-EL'LA,\*n. An instrument with which glass-makers extend or contract their glass. Crabb. 

BōBS'HōLD-IR, n. Head-borough; a tithingman. Spenser. 

BōS'HōLD-IR, n. Head-borough; a tithingman. Spenser. 

BōS'HōLD-IR, n. Hotel. A woody grove or woodland; representation of woods. Wotton. 

BōSH, n. Outline; figure. "To cut a bosh," to cut a dash. 

Forby. [Provincial, Eng.] 

BōSH'BōK,\*n. (Zool.) A species of antelope. P. Cyc. 

BōS'KET, n. A little wood; an artificial grove. See Busket. 

BōS'KY, a. [bosquet, Fr.] Woody. Shak. 

[BoS'OM, (hūz'ym or bō'zym) [būz'ym or būz'ym, K.] 

n. The breast, as the enclosure of the heart, and the seat of tenderness, or of the passions, the female breasts; the folds of the dress that cover the breast, the heart; a receptacle; an enclosure.—In composition, or as an adjective, it signifies intimate, confidential, fond, as, a bosom-friend. 
[BOS'OM, (baz'ym) v. a. To enclose in the bosom, to

[Conceal.]
[Bos'om, (bûz'um) v. a. To enclose in the bosom, to Bô'son, (bô'sn) n. Corrupted from boatswain. Dryden. See Boatswain.

Boss, n. [bosse, Fr.] A protuberance raised as an ornament

on any work; a stud; a knob.

Bos'sage, n. [Fr.] (Arch.) A stone in a building which has a projection, and is laid rough in order to be carved; also rustic work consisting of stones that advance beyond the level of the building.

level of the building.

BÖSSED, (böst) a. Studded. Shak.

BÖSSED, (böst) a. Studded. Shak.

BÖSSED, (bözvel) a. Studded. Milon.

BÖSSEV, a. Having protuberances; studded. Milon.

BÖSSEV, a. Having protuberances; studded. Milon.

BÖSSEV, a. Having protuberances; studded. Milon.

BÖSSEV, a. A small worm. Flugel. Bee Bors.

180-TAN'10, n. A botanist. M. Casaubon.

BO-TAN'10, a. Relating to botany; containing plants

BO-TAN'1-CAL-1y, ad. After the manner of botanists. Ash.

BÖT'A-NIST, n. One skilled in botany or plants.

BÖT'A-NIZE,\* v. n. To study plants or botany. Smart. †BÖT-A-NÖL'Q-QY, n. [βοτανολογία.] A discourse on plants; botany. Bailey. BöT'A-NO-MÄN-CY,\* n. Divination by means of plants. Crabb.

Craco.
BöT/A-N¥, π. [βοτάνη.] The science of plants; that branch of science, or of natural history, which comprehends all that relates to the vegetable kingdom.
Bo-TÁR/GŌ, π. [botarya, Sp.] A kind of sausage or food, made of the roes of the mullet fish. Chambers.

BOTCH, n. [bozza, It.] A swelling or eruptive discoleration of the skin; a pustule; a blotch:—a part in any work ill finished; an adscititious part clumsily added.

BÖTCH, v. a. [L. BOTCHED; pp. BOTCHING, BOTCHED.] To mend or patch awkwardly; to put together unsuitably:—

mend or patch awkwardly; to put together unsuitably:—
to mark with botches.

BÖTCH'ЕR-Т, a. Clumsy; patched. Hartlib. [R.]

BÖTCH'ЕR-Т, a. Clumsy addition or mending, patchwork.

BÖTCH'Y, a. Having or marked with botches. Shak.

fBÖTE, m. (Law) A compensation for a man slain; payment:—a recompense, profit. Cowel.

BÖTE'RÖLL,\* n. (Her.) The tag of a broadsword scabbard.

BOT'-FLY,\* n. An insect of several varieties, sometimes

BÖTI-FIJ,\* n. An insect of several varieties, sometimes called bot-bee. Farm. Ency.
BÖTH, a. & pron. The one and the other; the two.
BÖTH, conj. As well, on the one side; and or also responding, in a subsequent member, and signifying, On the other side; as, "power to judge both quick and dead."
BÖINIER, v. a. [L BOTHERED., pp. BOTHERING, BOTHERED.]
To perplex; to confound; to pother. Swift. [Inelegant.]
It is a corruntion of pother.

To perpiex; to contouncy to potner. Suit. [inelegant.] It is a corruption of pother.

BÖHH-ER-Ä/TION,\* n. Trouble, vexation; perplexity. Sir Walter Scott. Brockett.— [A low word.]

BÖTH-ÖLE,\* n. A hole in a skin made by a bot. Booth.

BÖTH-EQ-DEN/DRON,\* n. (Geol.) A genus of extinct fossil

plants. Buckland.

Both'γ,\* n. A cottage, rude barrack, or place of lodging for farin-servants or laborers. Chambers.

Bot'rrγ-01d, a. [βστρυσείδης] Having the form of a bunch

BÖT-RY-O'l'DAL,\* a. Resembling a bunch of grapes. Lyell. BÖT'RY-Q-LÎTE,\* n. (Mm.) A silicious borate of lime. Jameson

BOTS, n. pl. Small worms in the entrails of horses. Shak. BOY:T.E., n. [boutculle, Fr.] A vessel, anciently of leather, now commonly of glass, with a narrow neck, to preserve wine or other liquors, the quantity of liquor contained in a bottle; a quart:—a quantity of hay or grass bun-

died up.

BÖT'TLE, v. a. [i. BOTTLED; pp. BOTTLING, BOTTLED.] To enclose in bottles. Mortumer.

BÖT'TLE-ÄLE, (böt'u-äl) n. Bottled ale. Shak.

BÖT'TLE-BÖMP,\* n. A name by some given to the bittern.

Rooth. BOT'TLED, (bot'tid) a. Shaped or protuberant like a bottle.

BÖT'TLE-FLÖW'ER, (böt'ti-flou'er) n. A plant, bluebottle.
BÖT'TLE-GÖURD,\* n. A species of gourd, the calabash.

Rooth

Booth.

BOT'TLE-NÖSED, (böt'tl-nözd) a. Having a large nose.
BÖT'TLE-SCREW, (böt'tl-skrå) n. A corkscrew.
BÖT'TLING, n. The act of putting into bottles.
BÖT'TOM, n. The lowest part of any thing; the ground under the water, the foundation; a dale, a valley; low land, as on a river; deepest part; the extremity of the trunk of animals; stamina, native strength, the part of a ship under water; a ship, a merchant vessel:—a ball of thread. ball of thread.

BÖT'TOM, v. a. [i. BOTTOMED; pp. BOTTOMING, BOTTOMED.]
To build upon; to furnish with a bottom, to wind upon.
BÖT'TOM, v. n. To rest upon for support. Locke.
BÖT'TOM, \* a. Low, or lowest; having a low situation.

Holland.

Holland.

BÖT'TOMED, (böt'tumd) a. Having a bottom. Bacon.

BÖT'TOMED, b. n. A term applied, in the Western

States, to altuvial land, called also bottom, on the margins

of rivers; such as, in New England, is usually called

untervale, or interval land. J. M. Peck.

BÖT'TOMERS, a. (Law) The act of borrowing money on a

shin's bottom, of by niedring the shin as security.

n. A twist; a flexure; that part of a sling which con-

n. A twist; a flexure; that part of a sling which contains the stone. I Sam.
1BOUGHTY, (bid'te) a. Crooked. Sherwood.
BOUGLE,\* (bid'xe) n. [Fr.] A wax candle, a waxed slip of linen or other material used in surgery; a catheter. Crobb.
BOULLLI,\* (bid'ye) n. [Fr.] Boiled meat, or meat stewed with vegetables. Meric.
BOULLON, (bid'yong') n. [Fr.] Broth; soup BOU-LAN(yEL-ITE,\* n. (Mm.) A sulphuret of lead and antimony. Dana.
BOULLON, (bid'er) a. Noting large stones or pebbles, or walls built of them. See BOWLDER.
BOULLON, a. A. small Bornel beauty boat. Malcom.

BOULEA, n. A small Bengal pleasure boat. Malcom.
BOU'LE, VARD', \* n. [Fr.] A rampart; a promenade planted with trees around a city. Gent. Mag.

BOULT, v. a. See BULIMY.

BÖULT, v. a. See BOLT.

BOÛNCE, v. n. [L. BOUNCED; pp. ROUNCING, BOUNCED.] To leap or spring suddenly, to hit against so as to rebound; to spring, v. boast, to he. BOÛNCE, v. a. To drive against; to thrust. Swit. BOÛNCE, n. A strong, sudden blow or noise; a boast. BOÛNC'ER, n. One who bounces; a large person, a liar; a great he. Potter.

BOÛNC'ING, \* n. Act of falling or striking; a boast. Johnson. BOÛNC'ING, \* a. Huge; great, large of its kind, bold; strong. 23th. [Colloqual.]

BOÛNC'ING-LY, 2d. With a bounce; boastingly. BOÛND, n. That which binds in of limits; a boundary; a limit:—a leap, a jump.

limit:—a leap, a jump.

Boûnd, v. a. [i. Bounded; pp. Boundino, Bounded.] To fix limits to; to limit, to enclose, to restrain:—to make

to bound.

to bound.
Boûnn, v. n. To jump; to rebound, to leap. Shak.
Boûnn, t. & p. from Bind. See Bind.
Boûnn, a. Destined, tending, going; intending to go.
Boûnn, \* p. a. Confined, straitened: — as, hide-bound,
wind-bound, ice-bound.
Boûnn, \* P. & Bound the work of a location.

BOOND,\* p. a. Confined, straitened:—as, hide-bound, wind-bound, ice-bound, BOON'DA-RY, n. A limit, a bound, the mark of a limit; that which bounds or himits.

BOON'DEN, p. from Bind. Bound.—a. appointed, indispensable, obligatory. Fr it was formerly used as the past participle from bind, but it is now used only as an adjective; as, "bounden duty." Porteus.

BOOND'ER, n. He or that which bounds, a limiter.

BOOND'ER, n. He or that which bounds, a limiter.

BOOND'ERS, a. Having no bound; unlimited.

BOOND'ERSS-LY,\* ad. In a boundless manner. Hawkins.

BOOND'ERSS-LY,\* ad. In a boundless manner. Hawkins.

BOOND'ERSS-LY,\* ad. In a boundless manner. Hawkins.

BOOND'ERSS-LY,\* ad. In a boundless manner. Hawkins.

BOOND'ERS-OS, [bodin'te-üs, P.J. Ja. R., bodin'tyu, S. E. F.K., bodin'che-üs, W., bodin'te-üs, bodin'tyus, or boun'che-üs, S. a. Liberal, kind, bountful.

BOON'TE-OUS-LY, ad. Liberally. Dryden.

BOON'TE-OUS-NESS, m. Munificence.

BOON'TE-FOL-LY, ad. In a bountful manner. Donne.

BOON'TE-FOL-LY, ad. In a bountful manner. Donne.

BOON'TE-FOL-LY, a. m. The quality of being bountful.

BOON'TE-FOL-LY, ad. In a bountful manner. Donne.

| BOON'TI-FUL-ALSS, n. Ine quanty of being containt.
| BOON'TI-HEAD, | boûn'tc-hēd| | n. Goodness; virtue; |
| BOON'TI-HEDE, | boûn'tc-hēd| | bounty. Spenser. |
| BOON'TI, n. | bonté, Fr. | Generosity; munificence, a present or gift, a premium given to encourage or promote

any object

any object.

BOUQUET, (bb'kā) n. [Fr.] A bunch of flowers; a nosegay BOURD, n. [bourder, Fr.] To jest, to joke. Chaucer. BOURD, n. A jest. Spenser.

BOURD, n. A jest. Spenser.

BOURD' [Re. n. A jester. Huloet.

BOURGEOIS,\* (bo'zh-wâ) n. [Fr.] A citizen. Surenno.

BOURGEOIS,\* (bo'zh-wâ) [bur-jois', W. Sm., bur'jois, E.] n. [bourgeos, Fr.] A kind of printing type, larger than brovier, and smaller than long primer.

BOURG' (EQN, (bur'jun) v. n. [bourgeonner, Fr.] To sprout; to shoot into branches. Dryden.

BOURN, (born or bōrn, F.] n. [borne, Fr.] A bound, a limit. Sake. [A brook. Spenser.]

BOURN'LESS,\* a. Having no bourn or limit. Grainger. [R]

BOURN'LESS,\* a. Having no bourn or limit. Grainger. [R]

BOURN'NON-ITE,\* n. (Mm.) An antimonial sulphuret of lead. Jameson.

lead. Jameson

iead. Jameson.
BOURSE, (bôrs) n. [Fr.] An exchange. See BURE.
BOUSE, (bôx) v. n. [buysen, Dutch.] [1. BOUSED; γρ. BOUSINO,
nOUSED.] To drink intemperately or lavishly. Spenser.
BOUSE, \* or BOUZE, \* n. Loquor; drink. Massinger.
BOUSE, (bôz) v. a. To swallow. Ser T. Bronne.
BOUSE-RO-PHE DON, \* [böust-no-feˈdon, P. Cyc. Brande;
böüst-röf'e-dön, Sm.] n. [βοῦς, an σz; στρέφω, I turn.] A
mode of writing found in early Greek inscriptions, from
right to left, and then turning from left to right, as an ox
ploughs. Bogworth. BÖTTOM-RY, n. (Law) The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom, or by pledging the ship as security.

BÖUCHE, (bôsh) n. [Fr.] See BOUCE.

BÖURE, (bôs) n. [Fr.] An exchange. See BUREL.

BÖURE, (bôz) n. [buysen, Dutch.] [I. BOUSED; pp. BOUSEN, BÖUSE, (bôz) n. [buysen, Dutch.] [I. BOUSED; pp. BOUSEN, BÖUSE, (bôz) n. [buysen, Dutch.] [I. BOUSED; pp. BOUSEN, BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\* or BÖUSE, \*\*

and returning, as of a plough; as much of an action as is performed at one time. Sidney.

BOU-TADE', (160-1440) n. [Fr.] A whim; a fancy. Swift.

BOUTANT,\* a. [Fr.] (Arch.) Denoting a flat kind of arch abutting against a building in order to strengthen it. Ash.

BOUTEPEU, (bôt'fû) n. [Fr.] An incendiary. Bacon.

[BOUTEPEU, (bôt'fû) n. [Fr.] An incendiary. Bacon.

BOUTE-RIMES, (bôt'fe-mā') n. pl. [Fr.] Rhymes to be filled up and made into verses.

BOVATE, n. [bovata, L.] As much land as one yoke of oxen can cultivate in a year. Burn.

Bô'VEY-Cōal,\* n. (Min.) A species of bituminous wood, found at Bovey Hayfield, near Exeter, England. Brande.

Bô'VIFORM,\* a. Having the form of an ox. Cultivorth.

Bô'VINE,\* [bō'Vin, Sm. R.; bô'Vin, K.] Relating to bulls, oxen, and cows. P. Cyc.

Bô'W, v. a. [a. bowed p. pp. bowing, bowed.] To bend, to bend the body in token of respect; to bend sideways; to incline; to depress. and returning, as of a plough; as much of an action as | bend the body in token of respect; to bend sideways; to meline; to depress.
BÖW, v. n. To bend; to make a reverence; to stoop; to incline.
BÖW, (bod) n. An act of respect, reverence, or submission.
— (Naut.) The rounding part of a ship's side forward, beginning where the planks arch inwards, and terminating where they close at the stem or prow. — "Bow of a ship, rhyming with cone." Walker; so Sn. & WD., and so pronounced by seamen; yet it is placed under the other pronunciation of the word (bo) by S. P. J. F. Ja. & K.
BÖW, n. An instrument which shoots arrows; a rambow; the instrument with which the viol, &c., are struck, any bend in the form of a bow; a curve, as the bow of a saddle, &c. dle, &c. †BōW'A-B uie, ecc. How. Hele, (bő'a-bl) a. Flexible. Wodroephe. Böw'-Bek. F.R. n. An under officer of the forest. Covel. Böw'-Bek. (bő'hěnt) a. Crooked, like a bow. Milton. Böw'-Bo's, \* n. A young archer, an appellation for Cupid. BOW-BOY,\* R. A young archer, an appellation for Cupid.
Saak.
BOW'EL, v. a. To disembowel. Huloet.
BOW'ELLED,\* (böd'eld) p. a. Having bowels or a belly.
BOW'ELLED,\* (böd'eld) p. a. Having bowels or a belly.
BOW'ELS, n. pl. [boyaux, Fr.] The intestines; the inner
parts, including the heart; the seat of pity; tenderness.
BOW'ER, v. One who bows:—a shelter in a garden, a retreat; a retired chamber; a shady recess:—a muscle.—
(Naut.) An anchor at the bow of a ship.
BOW'ER, v. a. To embower. Shak.
BOW'ER, v. a. To embower. Shak.
BOW'ER, v. a. To lodge. Spenser.
BOW'ER, v. a. To lodge. Spenser.
BOW'ER, v. a. To lodge. Spenser.
BOW'ER, v. a. To lead that draws the bow. Spenser.
BOW'ING, v. p. a. Bending down; making a bow
BOW'ING-LY, ad. In a bending manner. Huloet.
BOWL, (böl) n. [buelin, Welsh.] A vessel to hold liquids, rather wide than deep; the hollow part of any thing; a basin.
[BOWL, (böl or bödl) [böl, S. W. J. K. Sm. W. b.; bödl, P. E.
Ja. R.; bödl or bödl) [bol, S. W. J. K. Sm. W. b.; bödl, P. E.
Ja. R.; bödl or bödl) [bol, S. W. J. K. Sm. W. b.; bödl, P. E.
Ja. R.; bödl or bödl) [bol, S. W. J. K. Sm. W. b.; bödl, P. E.
Ja. R.; bödl or bödl) v. a. [i. bowlep; pp. Bowling, bowleps] |BOWL, (bol or boûl) [bol, S. W. J. K. Sm. Wb., boûl, P. E. Ja R.; boûl or bol, F.] n. [boule, Fr.] A round mass or ball, generally used for play.
|BOWL, (bol or boûl) v. a. [i bowled; Fr.] A round mass or ball, generally used for play.
|BOWL, (bol or boûl) v. a. [i bowled; pp. bowling, sowled; for boûl) v. a. To play at bowls. Shak.
Bowl. (bol or boûl) v. n. To play at bowls. Shak.
Bowl. (bol or boûl) v. n. To play at bowls. Shak.
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Bowl. (bol or boûl) v. n. To play at bowls. Shak.
Bowl. (bol or boûl) v. n. To play at bowls. Shak.
Bowl. (bol or cooked like a bow. Bp. Taylor.
Bowl. Leged. (bollegd) a. Having crooked legs.
|Bowl. Leged. (bollegd) a. Having crooked legs.
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|Bowl. Leged. (bollegd) a. Bowled. (bolleg. (bolleg. bolleg. (bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. (bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. (bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg. bolleg

BÖW'WÖW',\* n. The loud bark of a deg. Booth.
BÖW'YER, (bö'yer) n. An archer; a maker of bows
BÖX, n. A tree; a hard, valuable wood:—a case made of
wood, or other matter, the case of the mariner's compass; a chest for money:—a Christmas present:—an
enclosed space with seats in a theatre:—a blow on the head given by the hand.

BÖX, v. a. [L. BOXED; pp. BOXING, BOXED.] To strike with the hand; to make an incision in, as a tree; to enclose in a box.— To box the compass, to rehearse the several points of it in their proper order.

BÖX, z. n. To fight with the fist. Liestrangs.

BÖX'ER, n. One who boxes, a puglist.

BÖX'HĀUL, v. a. (Naut.) To bring a ship, when close-hauled, round upon the other tack. Chambers.

BÖX'ING, \* n. The act of fighting with the fist. Blackstons.

BÖX'ING, \* n. The act of age; one in the state of adolescence; a term used in contempt for a young man. head given by the hand. cence; a term used in contempt for a young man.
Boy, v. a. To treat or act a part us a boy. Shat.
Böy AR,\* n. A Greek or Muscovite nobleman or grandee. Grabb.

BOYAU,\* (bd-yd') n. [Fr.] Fort. A ditch covered with a parapet. Crabb.

BOYAU,\* (bd-yd') n. [Fr.] Fort. A ditch covered with a parapet. Crabb.

BÖY'BLIND, a. Undiscerning, like a boy. Braum. & Fl. BÖY'BLI, a. Belonging to a boy; childish; trifling.

BÖY'ISH. 4, ad. In a boyish manner, childishly.

BÖY'ISH.\*ESS, n. The manners of a boy; childishness.

BÖY'ISH. n. Pacrility; state of a boy. Warton.

BÖYN,\* n. A vat or tub used in making cheese, &c. Loudon.

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BÖYN,\* n. A vat or tub used in making cheese, &c. Loudon. Crahh. BRXE'BLUR, n. A clamorous fellow. Shak. BRXC'CĀTE,\* a. (Ornuth.) Having the feet covered with feathers. Brande.

BRACE, v. a. [brasser, Fr.] [i. BRACED, pp. BRACINO, BRACED, ] To bind, to the close, to strain up, to make tense. BRĀCE, n. A cincture; bandage, that which holds any thing tight, or supports; a bracket; a strap, things braced together; a pair; armor for the arm, a piece of timber framed in with bevel joints, used to keep the building from swerving.—(Printing) A crooked line enclosing a passage or lines which ought to be taken together, and not separately, as in a triplet.

BRĀCE'LET, [brās'let, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; brās'let, S.] [bracelet, Fr.] An ornament for the arm, a piece of defensive armor for the arm.

BRĀCER, n. He or that which braces or binds; a cincture; feathers. Brande. BRA'CER, n. He or that which braces or binds; a cincture; BRACHLA, (brak'e-el, P.; bra'ke-el, Sm.] a. [brachum, L.]

BRÁCES, \*\*. pl. Bands or fillets for supporting pantaloons, &c. Ure. (Naut.) Ropes belonging to the yards.

BRÁCHE, \*n. [bracket, old Fr.] A bitch-hound. Burton.

BRÁCHE, \*n. A pointer or setting dog. Shak. Booth.

BRACHIAL, (brak'ye) or bra'ke-el) [brak'ye], S. W. J. F.

E. Ja. K.; brak'e-el, P.; bra'ke-el, Sm.] a. [brachum, L.] E. Ja. K.: brak'e-al, P.: bra'ke-al, Sm.] a. [brachium, L.]
Helonging to the arm.
BRLEH',-ATE,\*a. (Bot.) Extending out like the arms. Crabb.
BRLEH',-ATE,\*a. (Bot.) Extending out like the arms. Crabb.
BRLEH',-C-POD,\* n. (Zool.) One of an order of acephalous or headless bivalve mollusks. Brande.
BRACH',-C-AT-A-LEC'TIC,\* n. (Rhet.) A verse wanting two syliables in Greek and Latin poetry. Brande.
BRA-EHYG'RA-PHY, (bra-Kig'ra-fe) n. (βμανής and γράφω.]
The art of writing in short-hand or by abbreviations.
BRA-EHYL'O-GY,\* n. Concise or laconic speech. Crabb.
BRACK'EN, (bräk'kn) n. A fern; a brake. [Local, Eng.]
BRKCK'ET, n. A cramping-iron to stay timber work; a stay to support a shelf; the check of the carriage of a mortar.

— pl. Hooks [hus] to enclose something in writing or printing. — pl. Hooks [thus] to enclose something in writing or printing.

BRICK'ET,\* v. a. [i. BRACKETED; pp. BRACKETING, REACK-ETED.] To enclose in or connect by brackets. Barker.

BRICK'SHS, a. Salitals; somewhat salt. Bacon.

BRICK'SH-NESS, n. Saltness in a small degree. Cheyne. †BRICK'4, a. Brackish. Drayton.

BRICK',\* n. [bractea, L.] (Bot.) The last loaf, leaflet, or set of leaves, that intervenes between the true leaves and the cally of a plant. P. Cyc.

BRIC'TE-O-LITE,\* a. Having little bracts. Brande.

BRIC'TE-O-LITE,\* a. Having little bracts. Brande.

BRID, A. A sort of nail having no broad head.

BRID,\* A. A sort of nail having no broad head.

BRID'SD,\* n. (Zool.) A family of edentate mammals.

Brands. BRXG, v n. [t. BRAGGED; pp. BRAGGENO, BRAGGED.] To boast; to vaunt. Shak. [Low.]
BRXG, n. A boast; the thing boasted. Millon. A game at cards. Chembers. BRXN'&Hj-Q-PÖD,\* n. (Zool.) A crustaceous animal. Brands BRXN-&Hj-ÖS'TE-GXN,\* n. (Iok.) A genus of cartilaginous fishes. Brands.

BRAN-CHI-ÖS'TE-GOUS,\* a. Having covered gills, as fish es. Pennant.

BRÄNCH'LET,\* n. A little branch. Crabb.

BRÄNCH'LET,\* n. A little branch. Crabb.

BRÄNCH'Y, a. Full of branches; spreading. Pope.

BRÄND, n. [Sax.] A piece of wood partly burnt; a burning stick; a mark made by a hot iron; a stigma; a mark of infamy. [brando, It.] A sword. Milton.

BRÄND, v. a. [L. BRANDED; PD. BRANDING, BRANDED.] To mark with a brand or note of infamy; to burn with a but iron. hot iron BRXND'GÔÒSE, s. See Brant, and Brent.
BRXND'ING, \* p. a. Marking with a brand.
BRXND'ING-IR-ON, \* (-I'urn) s. An iron to brand with. BRAND'IR-ON, (-I'urn) n. A trivet to set a pot upon; a branding-iron. branding-tron.

BRXN'DISH, v. a. [1. BRANDISHED; pp. BRANDISHING, BRANDISHED.] To flourish, as a weapon; to wave or shake; to play with.

BRXN'DISH, n. A flourish. Tatler.

BRXN'DISH-ER,\* n. One who brandishes. Chapman.

BRXN'DISH-ING,\* p. a. Flourishing or waving as with a wenpon. †BRXN'DLE, (bran'dl) v. n. [brandiller, Fr.] To shake. Cotgrave.

BRAND'LING, n. A kind of worm. Walton.

BRAND'NEW, a. New, as from the fire or forge. Forby.

BRAN'DRITH,\* n. A fence round the mouth of a well. BRAIN, n. The soft, whitish mass inclosed in the cavity of the skull, in which the nerves and spinal marrow terminate, and which is regarded as the seat of sensation and reflection; the understanding; the affections; fancy; BRAN'DY, n. [brandewine, or burnt wine; brand wein, Ger.]
A spirituous liquor obtained by the distillation of wine; BRAN'DY, n. brandewine, or burnt wine; brand wein, Ger.]
A spirituous inquo robtained by the distillation of wine;
the alcoholic portion of wine.
BRAN'DY-WINE, n. Brandy. Wiseman.
BRAN'GLE, (brang'gl) n. Squabble, wrangle. Swyt.
BRAN'GLE, v. n. To wrangle, to squabble. Bp. Hall. [R.]
BRAN'GLE, w. n. To wrangle, to squabble. Bp. Hall. [R.]
BRAN'GLE, n. One who brangles or quarrels. Kersey.
BRAN'GLIS, n. Quarrel. Whilock. [R.]
BRAN'GLIS, n. A flant, the bear's-breech. Booth.
BRAN'LIN, n. A fish of the salmon kind. Chambers.
BRAN'LIN, n. A fish of the salmon kind. Chambers.
BRAN'-NEW, a. Consisting of or resembling bran.
fBRAN'SLE, n. [Fr.] A braw!, a dance. Spenser.
BRAN'SLE, n. [Fr.] A braw!, a seembling bran.
fBRAN'SLE, n. A small species of foox. Booth.
BRANT'-FOX,\* n. A small species of foox. Booth.
BRANT'-FOX,\* n. A small species of foox. Booth.
BRANT, while the seems of bratle, easy to break. Pukkering.
BRASIL, a. Hasty; rash. Grose. In some parts of the United States it is used as a colloquial word in the sense of bratle, easy to break. Pukkering.
BRAS'SLE, (bra'Zhep). An artificer who works in brass:—
a pan to hold coals. imagnation.

BRĂIN, v. a. To dash out the brains. Dryden.

BRAINED,\* (brand or bra ned) a. Furnished with brains. Shall.

BRĀIN'-FĒ-VĒR,\* n. An inflammation of the brain. Booth.

BRĀIN'|BH, a. Hot-headed, furious. Shak. [R.]

BRĀIN'LĒSS, a. Destitute of brains; silly. Hooker.

BRĀIN'-PĀN, n. The skull, containing the brain.

BRĀIN'-RĀCK-ING,\* a. Perplexing, harassing the mind.

Dhilling. Philips,
BRĀIN'SICK, a. Diseased in the understanding. Shak.
BRĀIN'SICK-LY, ad. Weakly; headily. Shak.
BRĀIN'SICK-NESS, n. Indiscretion; giddiness. Holland. RRĀIN'SICK-NESS, n. Indiscretion; giddiness. Holland. BRAIRD,\* n. (Scotland) The springing up of seeds. Brande. BRAIRD,\* v. n. To spring up, as seeds. Loudon. BRAIT, (brāi) n. A rough diamond. Crabb. †BRĀKE, f. from Break; now broke. See Break. Brāke, n. An instrument for dressing hemp or flax; a heavy harrow; a machine for confining horses while shoeing them; a sharp bit or snaffle; a carriage used for breaking in horses; a baker's kneading-trough, a handle or lever by which a ship-pump is worked: —a fern; a thicket: — that part of a movable battery or engine that enables it to turn. See Break. enables it to turn. See Break.

Brāke'man,\* m.; pl. brāke'mēn. One who tends a break
on a raitroad car. Hale. See Breakman. on a raitroad car. Hale. See Breakman.
BRÅW, a. Full of brakes; thorny. Bp. Hall.
BRÅW, B. Full of brakes; thorny. Bp. Hall.
BRÅW'BLE., (bräm'bl) n. The blackberry bush; any rough, prickly shrub. Spenser. A bird. See Brambling.
BRÅW'BLE-BR.R.R.Y, \*n. A prickly plant and its fruit. Drayton.
BRÅW'BLE-BR.R.P., \*n. Brambling, a species of finch. elbow. Brande. Both. [also bramble. BRAM'BLING, n. A bird, the mountain chaffinch, called BRAM'BLING, a. Full of brambles. Sherwood.
BRA'M'N, [bra'min, Ja.Sm. R., brain'in or bra'min, K.; bram'n, W.b.] n. A Hindoo priest, one of the sacerdoid caste of Hindostan. Also written brackman and brahmin.
BRA-MIN'I-CAL. a. Relating to the Branins. Halked.
BRA'N, n. The husk or covering of wheat and other grain, which immediately covers the kernel, the refuse of sifteed meal. Rooth falso bramble. Addison. ed meal. ed men.

BEANCARD, (brang'kard) n. [brancard, Fr.] A horse-litter; a hand-barrow.

BRANCH, n. [branche, Fr.] The shoot of a tree; the off-shoot of any thing, as of a river, a funily, a stag's horn, &cc., a smaller part of any thing; a limb, a part or a division; any distinct article or portion; offspring.

a pan to hold coals.

BRA-ŞîL', (bra-zēl') n. See BRAZIL.

BRĀSS, n. An alloy of copper and zinc, of a yellow color: prass, n. an anoy or copper and zinc, of a yellow color:—
figuratively, impudence. [Used for copper, Deut. viii.]
Bras'sage,\* n. A sum formerly levied to defray the expense of counage. Brande.
Bras'sarr,\* n. The piece (in plate armor) which protected the upper arm, between the shoulder-piece and the clbow. Brande.

RRASS'-HOOFED, & (brås'håft) a. Shod with brass. Pope.

BRÀS'-I-CA, n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants, comprising cabbage, cauliflower, broccolt, borecole, &c.

BRÀSS'-I-NESS, n. A resemblance of brass.

BRÀSS'-EAVED, a. Firm as brass. Spenser.

BRÀSS'-V(S'AGED, (brås'viz'agl) a. Impudent. B. Jonson.

BRÀSS'-WORK,\* (brås'wurk) n. Something made of brass. BRASS'Y, a. Partaking of or like brass; impudent. RRÁSS'Y, a. Partaking of or like brass; impudent. †BRÄST, p. a. from Burst. Burst, broken. Spenser. BRÄT, n. A child, so called in contempt. Skak. BRÄU'NITE, \*n. (Mm.) An oxide or ore of manganese. Dana. BRA-YĀ'Dō, [bra-vā'dō, W. P. Ja. Sm. R.; bra-vā'dō or bra-vā'dō, K.] n. [bravata, Sp.] A boast; a brag; a bluster. BRĀYE, a. Courageous, vulannt, fearless; bold; gallant; magnificent; excellent; noble; fine, showy. BRĀYE, n. A hector. Milton. A boast. Skak. A brave man. Bacon. An Indian warrior. Stone.
BRĀYE, v. a. [L. BRAYED; pp. BRAYING, BRAYED.] To defy; to set at defiance, to encounter with courage; to make showy. to set at denance, to encounter with counage, to make showy.

RAVE'LY, ad. In a brave manner; finely.

RAVE'LY, [brā'vo-re, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; brāv'-re, Wb.] n. Courage; intrepidity, heroism, magnanimity; splendor, show; bravado.

RAV'NG-LY, ad. In a defying manner. Sheldon.

[BER'vō, or BRA'vō, [brā'vō, W. P. J. F. Ja. R.; brā'vō, E. Sm. Wb.; brā'vō or brā'vō, K.] n. [bravo, It.] A bandit; an assassin who murders for hire.

vision; any distinct article or portion; offspring. Branch, v. n. [i. branches; pp. branching, branched.]
To sprend in branches, or into separate parts, to shoot out.— To branch out, to speak diffusively. Addison. Branch v. a. To divide or form as into branches. Branchire, n. One who forms branches.—(Falconry) A young hawk.
Branchire, n. The vascular parts of fruits; a system of branches. Chambers.
Branchire, T. a., n. p. [L.] The gills of fish. Brando. Branchire, s. p. [L.] The gills of fish. Brando. Branchire, s. Entending in or forming branches. Branchire, s. Entending in or forming branches.

BRANCH'ING, \* p. a. Extending in or forming branches.

#BRX'VÖ,\* or BRX'VÖ,\* interj. [It.] Well done. — An Italian interjection of applause, recently naturalized in Eng-

in interjection of approach, considering in the Booth.

BEA-FURA, n. [It.] (Mus.) A song of difficult execution.

—a. Spirited, difficult, and brilliant.

BRAWL, v. n. [broutler, Fr.] [1. BRAWLED; pp. BRAWLING, BRAWLED.] To quarrel noisily, to speak loud and indecessing the make a noise.

BRAWL, v. v. [Proguler, Fr.] [L. BRAWLED; pp. BRAWLING, BRAWLED.] To quarrel noisly, to speak loud and indecently; to make a noise.

BRAWL, v. a. To drive or beat away. Shak.

BRAWL, v. a. To drive or beat away. Shak.

BRAWL, v. a. One who brawls; a wrangler.

BRAWL/ING, v. The act of quarrelling. Sudney.

BRAWL/ING, v. The act of quarrelling. Sudney.

BRAWL/ING, v. The fact of quarrelling sudney.

BRAWL/ING, v. The flashy, muscular part of the body; muscular strength; the arm; bulk; the flesh of a boar; a boar; food prepared from swine's flesh.

BRAWN, v. a. To make strong. Fuller.

BRAWN, v. a. To make strong. Fuller.

BRAWN/Y, a. Muscular; fleshy; bulky, hard.

BRAWN/Y, a. Muscular; fleshy; bulky, hard.

[Pope.

BRAWN/Y, a. Muscular; fleshy; bulky, hard.

[Pope.

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[Pope.

BRAWN/Y, a. Muscular; fleshy; bulky, hard.

[Pope.

BRAWN/Y, bra v. a. [L. BRAYED; pp. BRAYING, BRAYED.] To pound or grind small. Bacon. To eint with harsh sound.

£[yol. To beat. Wideox. [Local, Eng.]

BRAY, [vra v. n. [braire, Fr.] To make a noise as an ass.

BRAY, v. The noise of an ass; harsh sound; [† a bank.]

BRAYL, v. a. [hard, pp. a. Clamor; noise. Sir T. Smith.

BRAYLE, v. a. Making a harsh noise, like an ass.

BRAYLE, v. a. [L. BRAYED; pp. BRAYING, BRAYED.] To solder with brass; to make impudent.

BRAZE, v. a. [1. BRAZED; pp. BRAZING, BRAZED.] To solder with brass; to make impudent.

with brass; to make impudent.

BRĀ/ZEN, (brā/zn) v. n. To be impudent. Arbuthnot.

BRĀ/ZEN, (brā/zn) v. n. To be impudent. Arbuthnot.

BRĀ/ZEN-RROWED, (brā/zn-brūdd) a. Impudent.

BRĀ/ZEN-FĀCE, (brā/zn-fās) n. An impudent person. Shak.

BRĀ/ZEN-FĀCE, (brā/zn-fās) a. Shameless. Shak.

BRĀ/ZEN-FİST-ED, \*a. Having brazen fists. Somerville.

BRĀ/ZEN-NĒST-ĒD, \*a. Having brazen fists. Somerville.

BRĀ/ZEN-NĒSS, (brā/zn-lē) n. Brassiness, impudence.

BRĀ/ZIĘR, (brā/zhur) n. An artificer who works in brass:

a pan for coals: —a also written braster.

a pan for coals: —also written brasier.

BRA-ZîL', [bra-zēl', S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; bra-zīl', P.] n.

A kind of wood used for dyeing, brought from Brazil, in South America.

BRZZ-1-LET'TŌ,\* n. An inferior species of Brazil wood, used for dyeing red. McCulloch. [zll. Souther, BRA-ZIL'14N,\* n. A native of Brazil. — a. Relating to BraBRZ'I'NG,\* n. The soldering together of the edges of iron,

BRĀZ'[NG,\* n. The soldering together of the edges of iron, copper, brass, &c., by means of an alloy consisting of brass and zinc. Urc.

BRĒACH, (brūch) n. Act of breaking; state of being broken; a gap, particularly in a fortification made by a battery; a break; an opening, violation of a law or contract; difference; quarrel; infraction; injury.

BRĒACH'Y,\* a. Unruly, or apt to break out of enclosures. Holloway. [Used in Sussex in England, and in New England.]

BREAD, (bred) n. Food made of flour or ground corn; food

BREAD, (0764) M. Food made of noir or ground corn; food in general; support of life at large.

BREAD, or BREADE, v. a. To spread, to make broad. Ray.

[Local, Eng.]

BREAD'-CHIP-PER, m. One who chips bread. Shak.

BREAD'-CORN, m. Corn of which bread is made.

BREAD'EN, (bréd'dn) a. Made of bread. Rogers. [R.]

BREAD'EN, (bréd'dn) a. Made of bread. Rogers.

BREAD'FRUIT,\* n. A tree and its fruit, the artocarpus. P.

Cyc.

BREAD'LESS,\* a. Destitute of brend or food. Whiteear

BREAD'-PUD-DING,\* n. A pudding made of brend. Arbuth-

BREAD'-Rôôm, (brěd'rôm) n. (Naut.) A part of the hold of a ship where the bread and biscuit are kept. BREAD'STÜFF,\* n. Bread-corn; meal; flour. Marshall.

U. S.

[U. S.]
BREADTH, (brödth) n. The measure of any plain superficies from side to side; width; extent.
BREADTH/LESS, (brödth'les) a. Without breadth. More.
BREAK, (brak) [brak, W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; brck,
S. E.] v. a. [L. BROKE († BRAKE); pp. BREAKING, BROKEN,
TO part or rend by violence; to burst or open by force;
to divide; to dislocate; to destroy by violence; to crush; to shatter; to tame, to make bankrupt; to discard; to dismiss; to violate, as a contract, to infringe, as a law; to intercept, to interrupt; to separate company; to dis-solve any union. — To break in, to train and accustom to some employment or service. — To break if, to stop sud-denly, to tear asunder. — To break up, to dissolve; to lay open; to turn up with a plough; to separate or disband. — To break upon the wheel, to stretch upon the wheel and break the bones. - To break wind, to give vent to wind in

break the bones.— To break wind, to give ven. www...
the body.

BREĀR, (brāk) v. n. To part in two; to burst; to spread by
dashing, as waves on a rock; to open, as the morning;
to burst forth, to become bankrupt; to decline in health;
to issue out with vehemence; to fail out. — To break to,
to enter unexpectedly.— To break loses, to escape frunt
captivity, to slake off restraint.— To break off, to desist
suddenly.— To break out, to discover itself in sudden offfects; to have eruptions upon the body; to become dissolute.— To break up, to dissolve itself; to disperse.— To
break with, to part friendship with any, ET It is to
be observed of this extensive verb, that in all its significations, whether active or neuter, it has some reference to
its primitive meaning, by implying either detriment, suddenness, violence, or separation. It is used often with
additional particles, up, out, up, off, forth, &c., to modify its
signification.

signification.

BREĀK, (brāk) n. State of being broken; opening; a pause; a line drawn, the dawn.—(Arch.) A projection from, or recess in, the wall of a building.—(Mech.) A drag applied to the wheels of a railroad car, to check its velocity; the fly-wheel of cranes, and other machinery, to check their velocity or stop their motion. See Brake.

BREĀK'AGE,\* n. Capable of being broken.

BREĀK'AGE,\* n. The act of breaking, allowance for what is accidentally broken. Truder's Guide.

BREĀK'ER, (brāk'er) n. He or that which breaks; a wave broken by the rocks.

BREĀK'AST, v. n. [s. BREAKFASTED; pp. BREAKFASTING,

broken by the rocks.

BREAKYAST, v. n. [t. BREAKFASTED; pp. BREAKFASTING, BREAKFASTED.] To eat the first meal in the day.

BREAKYAST, v. a. To furnish with breakfast. Millon.

BREAKYAST, (brek'fast) n. The first meal in the day; the food caten at the first meal.

BREAK'FASTING, Act of taking breakfast.

BREAK'ING, (brak'ing) n. Bankruptcy:—with m, an irruption:—with out, an eruption:—with up, a dissolution, or turning up with a plough. or turning up with a plough.

BREAK'ING-IN,\* n. The act of training a horse, &c.; an

invasion. Maunder.

invasion. Maunder.

BRIĀK'MAN,\* n. One who manages a break on a railroad. Hale. See Brakeman.

BRIĀK'NĒCK, n. A steep endangering the neck. Shak.

BREĀK'PĒCK, n. A steep endangering the neck. Smart.

BREĀK'PĒM.-IE, n. One who breaks his promise. Shak.

BREĀK'POM.-IE, n. A discase or duarthœa in sheep. Loudon.

BREĀK'VOW, n. One who breaks his vows. Shak.

BREĀK'WAÑ-TĻR, n. An artificial bank of stones, or the hulk of a vessel sunk, to break the sea before its entrance puto a readstead or harby.

hulk of a vessel sunk, to break the sea before its entrance into a roadstead or harbor.

BREAM, (bröm) n. [bröme, Fr.] A fresh-water fish.

BREAM, v. a. [i. BREAMED, JP.BREAMINO, BREAMED.] (Naut.)

To clean a ship, by burning off sea-weed, shells, &c., collected on the bottom in a long voyage.

BREAST, (bröst) n. The fore part of the human body, between the neck and the belly, the soft protuberance on the thorax, which terminates in a nipple; a mother's nipple; the bosom; the part of a benst that is under the neck, between the fore legs, the disposition; the heart, the consecuence; mind.

the conscience; mind.

BRLAST, (brest) v. a. [L. BREASTED; pp. BREASTING, BREASTED.] To bare the breast against; to meet in front, to face.— To breast up, to cut the face or side of a hedge.

BREAST/BÖNE, n. A flat bone in the fore part of the thomast

BREAST'BÖNE, n. A flat bone in the fore part of the thorax; the stornum.

BREAST'CAS-KET, n. (Naul.) The largest casket of a ship.

BREAST'CAS-KET, a. Breast-high; up to the breast.

BREAST'BE, (brëst'da) a. Having a breast.

BREAST'FAST, (brëst'fast) n. (Naul.) A large rope used to confine a ship sideways to a wharf or to another ship.

BREAST'HIGH, (brëst'hi) a. Up to the breast. Sidney.

BREAST'HOOKS, (brëst'hiks) n. pl. (Naul.) The timbers that strengthen the fore part of a ship. Harris.

BREAST'KNÖT, (brëst'nöt) n. An ornament or knot of ribbons worn by women on the breast. Addison.

BREAST'MILE,\* n. Milk from the breast. Goldsmith.

BREAST'PIN, n. An ornamental pin for the breast; a brooch.

brooch.

brooch.

BREAST'PLÄTE, n. A piece of armor for the breast.

BREAST'PLÄTE, n. A piece of armor for the breast.

BREAST'PLÖGH, (brëst'plöß) n. A plough, or a kind of spade or shovel, for paring turf, driven by the breast.

BREAST'RÄIL,\* n. The upper rail of a breastwork. Crabb.

BREAST'RÖFES, (brëst'röps) n. pl. (Naul.) Ropes which fasten the yards to the parries of a ship. Harris.

BREAST'-BUM-MRER,\* n. (Arch.) A beam which supports a street wall. Randa

an exterior wall. Brands

BREAST/WORK, (brest/würk) n. (Fort.) An elevation of earth thrown up round a fortified place to protect a garri-

earli thrown up round a formen piace to protect a garrison from the enemy's fire; a parapet.

BREATH, (brèth) n. The air drawn in and expelled by the
lungs in respiration; life; the time occupied by once
breathing; respite; pause; breeze.

BREATH-A-BLE, (brêth's-bl) a. That may be breathed.

BREATHE, (brêth) v. n. [i. SREATHED; pp. BREATHING.

RRE 127

a brevet colonel is a colonel in rank, with the pay of a lieutenant-colonel Smart.

BREV'ET-CY;\* n. The rank or condition of a brevet. Gen. Games. [R.]

REV'14.-RY, (brēv'ya-re) [brēv'ya-re, S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm., brēv'ya-re, P. K.] n. [brev-karum, L.] An abridgment; the book containing the daily service of the church of Rome. BREV'14.TE, (brāv'ya to r brêv'ey-t) n. A short compendium. Milton. A lawyer's brief. Hudbras.

BREV'14.TURE, (brāv'ya't) v. a. To abbreviate. Sherwood.

BREV'14.TURE, (brāv'ya-tār) [brāv'ya-tār, S. Ja. K.; brēv'ya-tār, W.; brāv'ya-tār, P.; brāv'ya-tār, S. Ja. K.; brēv'ya-tār, V.; brāv'ya-tār, N.] n. An abbreviation. [R.]

BREV'1-CITE, \* n. (Mm.) A white mineral; mesole. Dana.

BREV-VIER', (brev-vē') n. A small printing type, in size between bourgeois and minion.

[BRE-VIL'0-QUENCE, \* n. A concise mode of speaking REATHED.] To draw air into the lungs and expel it; to respire; to live; to pause; to rest, to pass as air.

BREATHE, (br8th) v. a. To inspire or expire; to move by breath; to exhale; to utter privately; to give air or vent to.

BREATH'EL, (br8th'fül) a. Full of breath. Spenser.

BREATH'NG, (br8th'fül) a. Respiration; sspiration; secret prayer; breathing-place; vent; an accent.

BREATH'ING,\* p. a. Drawing in or giving out breath.

BREATH'ING-PLACE, n. A place to pause at. Sudney.

BREATH'ING-PLACE, n. A microscopic aperture in the cutcle of lants. P. Che. ticle of plants. P. Cyc.
BREATH'ING-TIME, n. Time to breathe or rest.
BREATH'LESS, (breth'les) a. Out of or without breath; BREATH'LESS, (bréth'les) a. Out of or without breath; dead.

BREATH'LESS-NESS, n. State of being out of breath. Bp. BREC'01A,\* (brêt'cha) n. [It.] (Min.) A kind of puddingstone; a stone composed of fragments or small pieces of stone cemented or run together. Lyell.

BRED, i. & p. from Breed. See Breed.

BREDE, (brêd) n. See Braid.

BREDE'SORE,\* or BREED'ER,\* n. A whitlow, or a sore coming without a wound or visible cause. Forby.— Breeding-tore is used in a similar manner in the United States.

BREECH, [brêch, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.; brich, E. K. Wb.] n. The lower part of the body, the hinder part of a piece of ordinance or of any thing: [† breeches. Shak.]

BREECH, v. a. (L. BREECHEE); pp. BREECHING, BREECHED.]

To put into breeches, to fit any thing with a breech, to whip on the breech; to fasten by a rope attached to the breech of a cannon. BRE-VIL'Q-QUENCE,\* n. A concise mode of speaking Maunder. "Mainter.
BREV'|-PED,\* n. An animal having short legs. Smart.
BREV'|-PED,\* a. Having short legs. Smart.
BREV'|-PEN'NATE,\* a. Short-quilled or short-feathered. BREW'1-PEN'NATE," a. Short-quited or short-teathered. Brande.

BREW'1-TY, n. Conciseness; shortness; briefness.

BREW, brd v. a. [1. BREWED; pp. BREWING, BREWED.] To make malt liquor; to make liquor by mixing and boiling, to put into preparation; to mingle, to contrive; to plot. BREW, (brd) v. n. To perform the act of brewing. Shale. BREW, (brd) n. That which is formed by brewing. Bacon. BREW'4, (brd'0, n. A. man whose trade it is to brew. BREW'ER., (brd'er) n. A man whose trade it is to brew. BREW'ER., (brd'er-) n. A place for brewing. BREW'HOSE, (brd'ing) n. Act of brewing, quantity brewed at once. — (Naul.) The mingling of tempestuous clouds. BREW'IS, (brd'is) n. A place of bread soaked in boiling fut pottage, made of salted meat. Warner.

BREW'S-TER-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A silicious mineral. Dana. BRIBE, n. See BRIER.

BRIBE, n. bribe, Ft.] A reward given to any one, especially to a judge, an officer, or a voter, in order to corrupt or influence his conduct.

BRIBE, v. a. [L. BRIBED, pp. BRIBING, BRIBED.] To give a whip on the breech; to fasten by a rope attached to the breech of a cannon.

[[BREECH'-BÄND,\* (brich'bänd) n. Part of the harness of a carriage horse. Brande. See Breeching.

[[BREECH'ES, (brich'ez) [brich'ez, W. E. Ja. K. Sm. R.; brēch'ez, P.] n. pl. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body.— To wear the breeches, to usurp the authority of the husband. Burton.

[[BREECH'ES-PÖCK'ET,\* n. A pocket in the breeches. Swift. [BREECH'HNG, (brich'ing) n. A whipping; a part of a horse's harness attached to the saddlo, and hooked on the shafts, enabling him to mush back the whiche. a breech-band. cially to a judge, an officer, or a voter, in order to corrupt or influence his conduct.

Bribel, v. a. [L. Bribed, pp. Bribing, Bribed.] To give a bribe to; to gain by bribes.

Bribel, v. a. [L. Bribed, pp. Bribing, Bribed.] To give a bribe to; to gain by bribes.

Bribel, v. a. [L. Bribed, pp. Bribing, Dr. Allen.

Bribel, v. a. [Prick, D.] Earth or clay formed into squares or regular forms, and burnt in a kin or baked in the sun.

Brick, v. a. [L. Bricked, pp. Bricking, Bricked).] To lay with bricks, to untate or form like bricks.

Brick'Brill, a. A piece of brick. Bacon.

Brick'Brill, (brik'bil) a. Built with bricks. Dryden.

Brick'Cläy, (brik'bil) a. Built with bricks. Dryden.

Brick'Cläy, (brik'bil) a. Built with bricks. Brick'Earth, (brik'bil) a. Clay, or a mixture of sand and alumina, used for making bricks.

Brick'Cläy, (brik'kil) a. A kin for burning bricks.

Brick'Läy-Irg, n. A mason who builds with bricks.

Brick'Läy-Irg, n. Art of building with bricks.

Brick'Liz-Nicg, n. Art of building with bricks.

Brick'Kle, (brik'kl) a. Brittle, apt to break. Spenser.

†Bric'Kle, (brik'kl) a. Brittle, apt to break. Spenser.

†Bric'Kle, (brik'kl) a. Brittle, apt to break. Spenser.

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†Bric'Kle, (brik'kl) a. Brittle, apt to break. Spenser.

†Bric'Kle, Ason, \*(-sn) n. One who builds with brick. Johnson.

Brick'-Wâ-Son, \*(-sn) n. One who builds with brick. Johnson.

Brick'-Wâ-Li, \* n. A wall made of brick. Gaardian. thankes attended to the state, and thousand the state enabling him to push back the vehicle, a breech-band.

Loudon. (Naut.) A strong rope used to secure cannon.

Mar. Dict. BREED, v. a. [i. BRED; pp. BREEDING, BRED.] To procreate; to produce from one's self, to bring forth, to bear, to give birth to; to generate, to cause, to foster; to edu-REED'ER, n. One who breeds; one that is prolific; a productor of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of the management of ducer. BREED'ING, n. Education; manners, nurture.
BREED'ING, \* p. a. Bringing forth young; producing; educating. educating.
BRĒĒP/ING-SÖRE,\* n. A whitlow. See BREDSORE.
BRĒĒSE, (brēz) n. The gadīty. See BREZZE. Shak.
BRĒĒZE, n. [brize, Fr.] A gentle gale, a soft wind. Raleigh.
A disturbance. Potter. The gadīty, a stinging fly.
BRĒĒZZE,\* v. n. To blow gently:—a sea term. Smart.
BRĒĒZZ LYESS, a. Having no brezzes; very calin.
BRĒĒZZ'-SHĀ-KEN,\* (-kn) a. Moved or shaken by a breeze. Young.
BREEZ'y, a. Fanned with gales; full of gales. Gray. Brande.
Brande.
Brick'-Wâll,\* n. A wall made of brick. Guardian.
BRICK'-Wûlk, (brik'würk) n. A laying of bricks; the part of a building formed of bricks. Sherwood.
BBICK', a. Full of bricks, if for bricks. Cotgrave.
BRI'DAL, n. A wedding, a nuptual festival. Dryden.
BBI'DAL, a. Belonging to a wedding, nuptual. Shak.
tBRI'DAL,-TY, n. Celebration of a nuptual feast. B. Jonson.
BRIDE, n. A woman newly married or about to be married.
BRIDE, v. a. To make a bride of, to marry.
BRIDE BED, n. The marriage-bed. Shak.
BRIDE CASE. n. Case distributed at a wedding. Brande. BREEZ'Y, a. Fanned with gales; full of gales. Gray.

BRÉHÖN, n. Anciently the name of a judge in Ireland:

Brehon laws, the ancient laws of that country, which were
unwritten, like the common law of England.

BREIS'LA-KITE,\* n. (Min.) A fibrous mineral. Dana.

IBREME, a. Cruel; sharp. Chaucer.

IBRENT, a. a. To burn. Spenser.

BRENT, p. a. Burnt. Spenser.

BRENT, \* n. (Ornith.) A species of goose, called also the
bread goose and breat gauge. Engl. broad goose and brent goose. Ency.

BREST, n. (Arch.) The moulding of a column; the torus.

BREST-SUM-MER, n. (Arch.) See BREAST-SUMMER. Maun-BRÎDE CÂKE, n. Cake distributed at a wedding. BRÎDE CHĂM-BER, n. The nuptial chamber. BRÎDE GRÔÔM, n. A man newly married or about to be married. [Drayton. BRIDE'HOUSE,\* n. The house of a newly-married pair. BRET, n. A fish of the turbot kind : - called also burt. BRĒT, n. A fish of the turbot kind: — called also burt. †BRĒT'BCL, a. Brimdli. Chaueer.
BRĒTH'REN, n. The plural of Brother. — Brethren denotes persons of the same society; brothers, persons of the same family or of the same society. — Brethren is now little used except in theology or the solemn style.
BRĒT'T-CEŞ, \*n. pl. (In coal mines) Wooden plankings to prevent the falling in of the strata. Brands.
BRĒVE, Ibrd'y n. [il. & Fr.] (Mus.) A note of time equal to two semibreves or four minims. — (Law) A short precent: a writ or brief. BRIDE'HARID, A. Awman who attends upon the bride.
BRIDE'MAID, n. A woman who attends upon the bride.
BRIDE'MAN, n., pl. BRIDE'MEN. A man who attends the bride and bridegroom at the nuptial ceremony.
BRIDE'S'MAID,\* n. Same as brideman. Both.
BRIDE'S'MAR, n. Same as brideman. Both.
BRIDE'STARE, n. A post to dance round. B. Jonson.
BRIDE'WELL, n. A house of correction.—The original bridewell was a palace built near St. Bride's, i. e. St.
Bridget's Well, in London, which was turned into a hospital such genitering.

MÎEN, SÎR MÔVE, NÖR, SÔN; BÛLL, BÜR, RÛLE. - Ç, Ç, Ç, ç, soft; E, G, Ç, ğ, hard; Ş as Z; Ţ as gz; - THIS

Bringers went, in Loudout, which was trined into a nopital and penitentiary.

Bringe, (bri) a. A pathway erected over a river, canal, road, &c., in order that a passage may be made from one side to the other; the upper part of the nose; the supporter of the strings of viols, &c.

cept; a writ or brief.

BRE-VET', or BRE'VET, [bre-vet', K. Sm. Wb. Murdock; bre'vet, Ja. R. Crabb.] n. [Fr.] A patent; a warrant without a seal.—(Mil.) A commission giving a title and rank above that for which pay is received.

BRE-VET', \* or BRE'V'ET, \* a. Taking rank by brevet; as,

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BRIDGE, v. a. [i. BRIDGED; pp. BRIDGING, BRIDGED.] To build or erect a bridge over. Milton. BRIDGE LESS,* a. Destitute of a bridge. Southey. BRIDG'Y, (bri'ye) a. Full of bridges. Sterwood. BRI'DLE, (bri'dl) n. An instrument of iron, leather, &c., by which a horse is restrained and governed; a restraint;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    BRIM, v. a. [ BRIMMED; pp. BRIMMING, BRIMMED.] To all to the top. Milton.

†BRIM'FILL, v. a. To fill to the top. Crashes.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           TBERM'FILL, v. a. To nit to the top. Crasham.
BRIM'FOL, a. Full to the brim or top. Salates.
BRIM'FOL-NESS, n. Fulness to the top. Skal.
BRIM'LESS, a. Without an edge or brim. L. Addison.
BRIM'MER, n. A bowl full to the top. Dryden.
BRIM'MING, a. Full to the brim. Dryden.
BRIM'MING, a. Full to the brim. Dryden.
                                    curb.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      BRIM'MER, a. A bowl full to the top. Dryden.

BRIM'MING, a. Full to the brim. Dryden.

BRIM'STÖNE, n. A yellowish mineral; sulphur.

BRIM'STÖNE, n. A yellowish mineral; sulphur.

BRIM'DLD, d. Of a varied color; streaked; tabby.

BRIN'DLD, (tori'dl) n. The state of being brinded. Clarissa.

BRIN'DLD, (tori'dl) a. Brinded; streaked; tabby.

BRINE, n. Water impregnated with salt; the sea.

BRINE, v. a. To imbue with brine. Chambers.

BRINE'PAN,* n. A reservoir of brine or salt water. Snart.

BRINE'PAN,* n. A reservoir of brine or salt water. Snart.

BRINE'PRING,* n. A salt spring. Smart.

BRINE'BRRING,* n. A salt spring. Smart.

BRINE'BRRING, n. A salt spring. Snart.

BRINE'BRRING, n. a. [i. BROUGHT; pp. BRINGING, BROUGHT.] To fetch from, to convey or carry to; to convey of one's self, not by another; to procure as a cause; to attract, to draw along; to lead by degrees, to induce, to prevail upon.—

To bring about, to bring to pass.— To bring oft to clear from, to acquit.— To bring on, to engage in action.—

To bring aver, to convert.— To bring out, to exhibit.—

To bring up, to educate.— To bring under, to subdue.—

To bring up, to educate.— To bring to, (Naul.) to check the course of a ship.— Bring returns, in all its seness, the idea of an agent, or cause, producing a real or metaphorical motion of something towards something.

BRING'ER, n. One who brings.
            acure.

BRI'DLE, (bri'dl) v. a. [i. BRIDLED; pp. BRIDLING, BRIDLED.]

To guide by a bridle; to put a bridle on, to restrain.

BRI'DLE, (bri'dl) v. n. To hold up the head. Beaum. 4 Fl.

BRI'DLE-CUT-TEE,* n. One who makes bridles, spurs, &c.
                          Johnson.
          BRI'DLE-HXND, n. The hand which holds the bridle. BRI'DLE-MAR-ER,* n. One who makes bridles. Booth. BRI'DLEE, n. One who bridles or restrains. BRI-D60n',* n. The snaffle and rein of a military bridle.
                            Crabb.
            Brier, a. [brief, Fr.] Short; concise; contracted. 30 It is used, as a provincialism or vulgarism, in the sense of rife, common, or prevalent, in England and the United
       rice, common, or prevalent, in England and the United States.—Nares says, "Brid's seems to be used in the following passage [Shak.] for rife: a corruption which is still to be heard among the vulgar: 'A thousand businesses are brid' in hand.' "King John.

BRIEF, m. A short writing or epitome.—(Law) A writ or precept; an abridgment of a client's case made out for instruction of counsel:—lotters patent giving heense for collecting contributions:—a papal rescript.—(Mus.) A measure of quantity. See Braye.

BRIEF/LESS, *a. Having no brief. Bentham.

BRIEF/LESS, *a.* Concisely; quickly. Shak.

BRIEF/MAN, *n.; pl. BRIEF/MEN. One who makes a brief; a copier of a manuscript. Qu. Rev.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       phorical motion of something towards something.

BRING'ER-IN, n. One who brings.

BRING'ER-IN, n. One who introduces any thing.

BRING'ER-IP, n. An instructor.—(Mu.) Bringers-up are
the whole last rank of men in a battulion, or the hind-
most men in every file. Chambers.

BRIN'; BII, a. Like brine, saltish. Shak.

BRIN'; BII-NESS, n. Tendency to saltness.

BRINK, n. [brink, Danish.] The edge, as of a precipice, cliff,
                     a copier of a manuscript. Qu. Rev.
        a copier of a manuscript. Qu. Kev.
BRIF'NESS, n. Conciseness, shortness. Camden.
BRIF'RE, n. A prickly shrub; the bramble.
BRIF'RE, p. A. Covered with briers; briery. Chatterton.
BRIF'RE, q. a. Rough; full of briers. Sherwood.
BRIF'RE, q. n. A place where briers grow. Hutet.
BRIG, n. A bridge. Gibson. [Provincial, Eng.]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       BRINK, n. | brink, Danish. | The edge, as of a precipice, clift, or river, a precipice.

BRI'NY, a. Resembling brine; salt.

BRI'ON-N, n. See Bayons.

BRISK, v., n. See Bayons.

BRISK, a. | brusque, Fr. | Lively; active; full of spirit; spirited, gay; vivid, bright.

BRISK, v. a. To make brisk. — To brisk up, to enliven.

BRISK, v. a. Hourt of the breast of meat under the scrag; the breast of an anumal.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                sel, with two
          BRIG, n. A small, square-rigged merchant ve
                      masts.
       BRI-GADE', n. [brigade, Fr.] A division of troops. A brigade of horse generally consists of eight or ten squadrons; a brigade of foot, of four, five, or six battalions. BRI-GADE', v. a. To form into a brigade. [k.]
BRI-GADE'-MÄ'JOR, n. An officer or major of a brigade.
        DRIG-A-DIER', n. A general officer who commands a bri-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     the breast of an animal.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       the breast of an animal.

RRISK'LY, ad. In a brisk manner; actively.

BRISK'NESS, n. Liveliness, vigor, gnyety.

BRISK ÜP, v. n. To come up briskly.

BRIS'TLE, (bris's) n. The stiff hair of swine.

BRIS'TLE, (bris's) v. a. [t. BRISTLED; pp. BRISTLING, BRISTLED.] To erect as bristle s, to fix a bristle to.

BRIS'TLE, (bris's) v. n. To stand erect as bristles.

BRIS'TLE-ARMED,* (bris's)-Armd) a. Armed with bristles.

Kribn.

Entitle BRISTLES ARMED,* (bris's)-BRISTLES Erect.
       DRIG-A-DIEK', n. A general ofner who commands a Drigade, often styled a brigador-general.

BRIG'AND, n. [Fr.] One of a gang of robbers; a robber.

BRIG'AND-AQE, n. [Fr.] Theft, plunder. Warburton.

BRIG'AN-DINE, [brig'an-din, S. W. P. Ja. K. R.; brig'an-din, S.m.] n. [brigandine, Fr.] A coat of mail, a light vessel.

See BRIGANTINE.
        BRIG'AN-TINE, [brig'an-tin, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. R.; brig'-
   BRIG'AN-TINE, [brig'an-tin, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. R.; brig'an-tin, Sm.] n. [brigantan, Fr.] A light, swif-sailing vessel; a sort of European brig with two masts.

BRIGHT, (brit) a. Shining; full of light. reflecting light; clear, witty, resplendent, lucid, splicndid, illustrous.

BRIGHT'EURN-ING, (brit'bürn-Ing) a. Burning brightly.

BRIGHT'EURN-ING, (brit'bürn-Ing) a. Burning brightly.

BRIGHT'EN, (bri'tin) v. a. [i. bright; to make luminous, gay, illustrious, or witty.

BRIGHT'EN, (bri'tn) v. n. To grow bright. Pope.

BRIGHT'EFED, (brit'id) a. Having bright eyes. Gray.

BRIGHT'HARN-ENESE D. (brit'harlosst) a. Having bright hair.
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                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      BRIS'TLE-TAIL,* n. A fly having the tail terminated by hairs. Booth.
BRIST'LI-NESS,* n. The quality of being bristly. Booth.
BRIS'TLY, (bris'sle) a. Thick set with bristles. Bacon.
BRIS'TOL-STONE, n. Rock crystal.
BRIT, n. The name of a fish. Carcw. See Burr.
BRI-TAN'N-IA,* n. A sort of mixed metal, or alloy; the kind of pewter of which English teapots are often made: called slat utang and properly metal. Ure.
       BRIGHT'HAB-NESSED, (brīt'har-nest) a. Having bright har-
ness or armor. Milton.
       BRIGHT'LY, (brit'le) ad. With lustre, splendidly.
BRIGHT'LY, (brit'nes) n. Quality of being bright; lustre, acuteness.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      and of power of which English teapots are often made: called also tutana and pruce's metal. Ure.

BRITE, or BRIGHT, (brit) v. z. To be over-ripe, as hops, wheat, &c. [Provincial, Eng.]

BRIT'SIM, a. Relating to Britain, or Great Britain, or its inhabitants.
       BRIGHT'SHIN-ING, a. Shining brightly. Spen
   BRIGHT'SHIN-, IA. Shining brightly. Spensor. IBRI-GÖSE! A. Quarrelsome, contentious. Pullor. IBRIGUE, (brég) D. [briga, Ger.] Strife, quarrel. Chesterfield. BRIGUE, (brég) D. A. [briguer, Fr.] To canvass, to solicit. Hurd. [k.]
BRILL, * R. A. fish intermediate between the sole and turbot. W. Ency.
BRILLANTE, * [It.] (Mus.) Noting a gay and lively manner. Pract.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      inhabitants.

BRIT'ON, n. A native of Britain. Shak.

BRIT'ON, a. British. Spenser.

BRIT'TLE, (brIt'tl-1) a. Apt to break; fragile.

BRIT'TLE-NESS, n. Apiness to break, fragility. Ascham.

BRIT'TLE-NESS, n. Apiness to break, fragility. Ascham.

BRIT'TLE-NESS, n. Apiness to break, fragility. Ascham.

BRITZSKA,* (bris'ks) n. [britischka, Ger.] An open, four-
wheeled carriage, with shutters to close at pleasure, nor

space for reclining when used for a journey. W. Ency.

BRIZE, n. The gadiy. Spenser. See BREZE.—Ground

long untilled. Crabb.

BROACH, (broch) n. [brochs. Fr.] A smit, n wind instead
BRILL'ANT.E,* [It.] (Mus.) Noting a gay and lively manner. France.

BRILL'19NCY, (bril'yan-se) n. Same as brilliancy. P. Mag.

BRILL'19NCY, (bril'yan-se) n. Quality of being brilliant; lustre, splendor.

BRILL'1ANT, (bril'yant) a. [brillant, Fr.] Shining; sparkling; splendid.

BRILL'1ANT.Y, (bril'yant) n. A diamond cut into angles, so as to refract the light, and shine brighter.

BRILL'1ANT-LY, (bril'yant-le) ad. Splendidly. Warton.

BRILL'1ANT-NESS, (bril'yant-nes) n. Splendor; lustre.

BRILL'1ANT-NESS, (bril'yant-nes) n. Splendor; lustre.

BRILL'1ANT-NESS, (bril'yant-nes) n. Splendor; lustre.

BRILL, n. pl. The hair on the cyclids of a horse. Balley.

BRIM, n. The edge of any thing; the upper edge of a vesse; the top; the bank of a fountain, river, or the sea.

BRIM, a. Fublic; well known. Warner.

BRIM, v. n. To be full to the brim. Phulps.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      BRÖACH, (broch) n. [brochs, Fr.] A spit; a wind instrument. See Brooch.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    mont. See Brooch.

BRÖACH, (broch) v. a. [i. Broached; pp. Broaching,
sroached.] To pierce, as with a spit, to spit; to pierce;
to tap; to open any store; to let out; to utter.—(Naul.)
To broach to, to turn suddenly to windward.
BRÖACH'ER, n. One who broaches; a spit.
BROAD, (brawd) a. Extended in breadth; wide; large
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comprehensive; clear: open; gross; coarse; obscene; fulsome; bold; not delicate. — Broad as long, equal upon the whole. L'Estrange.

BROAD,\* (brawd) n. A lake formed by the expansion of a river in a flat country. Forby. [Local, Eng.]

BROAD-A-WÄRE,\* a. Fully awake. Coleradge.

BROAD'A-WÄRE,\* a. Fully awake. Coleradge.

BROAD'A-WÄRE,\* a. Fully awake. Coleradge.

BROAD'-BLÖWN, (brawd'blon) a. Full blown. Shak.

BROAD'-BLÖWN, (brawd'blon) a. Full blown. Shak.

BROAD'-BLÖWN, (brawd'blon) a. Full blown. Shak.

BROAD'-BREAST-ED, a. Having a broad brottom. Irving.

BROAD'-BREMSED, (brawd'brimd) a. Having a broad brim.

BROAD'-ABEAST-ED, a. Having a broad broad sim.

BROAD'-BRIMMED, (brawd'kist) n. The method of sowing seeds by casting or scattering them abroad by the hand at large, as wheat, 179c, &c. J. Montgemery.

BROAD'-CAST,\* v. a. To sow with the hand extended, as wheat, 179c, &c. J. Montgemery.

BROAD'-CAST,\* v. a. Sown by the hand at large. Loudon.

BROAD'-CAST,\* c. a. Sown by the hand at large. Loudon.

BROAD'-ENT, (brawd'kist) n. A. fine kind of woollen fulled cloth of broad make.

BROAD'-ENT, (brawd'd'n) v. a. To make broad, to increase in breadth. Ser J. Mackintosh.

BROAD'-EACED,\* (-fast) a. Having a wide survey.

BROAD'-EACED,\* (-fast) a. Having a broad front.

BROAD'-EACED,\* (-fast) a. Having a broad front.

BROAD'-EACED,\* (-fast) a. Having a broad front.

BROAD'-HEAD-ED,\* a. Having a broad front.

BROAD'-HEAD-ED,\* a. Having a broad front.

BROAD'-HEAD-ED,\* a. Having a broad head. Scott.

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BROAD'-HEAD-ED,\* a. Having a broad head. Scott.

BROAD'-HEAD-ED,\* a. Having a broad BRÖRE,\* i. (rom Break. See BREAK.
BRÖKEN, (brö'kn) p. from Break. See BREAK.
BROKEN,\* (brö'kn) p. a. Separated into fragments; crushed, subdued. — Broken number, a fraction.
BRÖKEN-BKCKED,\* (-bikt) a. Having the back broken.
— (Nauk.) Noting the state of a ship, when, in consequence of being loosened from age or injury, the frame BROAD'-MOUTHED,\* (-moutno) a. Having a wine moutn. Hill.

BROAD'NESS, (brawd'nes) n. Quality of being broad.

BROAD'PIECE. (brawd'pēs)n. An English gold coin. Saclling.

BROAD'-RIBBED,\* (-ribd) a. Having broad ribs or bands.

Hill.

BROAD'-SEAL, (brawd'sēl) n. The official seal of a govern
BROAD'-SEAL, (brawd'sēl) v. a. To stamp or sanction with the broad-seal. B. Joneos. [R.]

BROAD'SHŌUL-DERED, (brawd'shōl-derd) a. Having a large space between the shoulders. Dryden.

BROAD'SIDE, (brawd'std) n. The side of a ship; the discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship of war.—

(Printing) One side of a whole sheet.

BROAD'SIGHT-ED,\* (brawd'stl-ed) a. Having a wide view; seeing far. Qu. Rev.

BROAD'SPREAD\_ING. a. Having a broad skirt. Irving.

BROAD'SPREAD\_ING. a. Spreading widely. Shak.

BROAD'SWÖRD, (brawd'sōrd) n. A cutting sword, with a broad blade. Wiseman.

BROAD'TAILED, (brawd'std) d. Having a broad tail. BROAD'TĀILED, (brāwd'tāld) a. Having a broad tail.
BROAD'-WĀK-JNG,\* a. Possessing full vigilance. Fairfax.
BROAD'WINGED,\* (-Wingd) a. Having broad wings. Thom BROAD'WISE, ad. In the direction of the breadth. Boyle. BRO-CADE', n. [brocado, Sp.] A kind of stuff or cloth of gold, silver, or silk, raised and ornamented with flowers, &c.
BRO-CAD', DD., a. Dressed in or woven as brocade. Gay.
BRO-CAPE, or BRO'KAGE, n. Profit gained by promoting bargains; a dealing in old things, hire, brokerage. Locke. See BROKERAGE BRÖC'CO-LI, (brök'o-le) n. [broccolo, It.; brocoli, Fr.] A sort of cabbage. sort of cabbage.

BRÖGH'AN-ĪTE,\*n. (Mm.) A sulphate of copper. Dana.

BRÖCHE, v. a. See BROACH.

BRO-CHETTE',\*n. [Fr.] A skewer to stick meat on; a mode of frying chickens. Crabb.

BRÖ-CHÜRE',\*n. [Fr.] A pamphlet. Month. Rev.

BRÖCK, n. A hadger; a brocket. Browne.

BRÖCK FT, n. A red deer, two years old. Knatchbull.

BRÖDE'KİN, n. [brodqanin, Fr.] A buskin, or half-boot.

BRÖGAN,\*n. A thick shoe; brogue. Folsom.

BRÖGGL, v. n. To fish for eels. [Local, Eng.]

BRÖGUE, (brög) n. [brog, Ir.] A kind of a shoe. Shak. A cant word for a corrupt dialect, accent, or pronunciation.—pl. Breeches. cant word for a corrupt dialect, accent, or pronunciation.—pl. Breeches.

Brösid-Mak-Er, n. A maker of brogues. Johnson.

1BROID'ER, v. a. [Forder, Fr.] To embroider. Exodus.

1BROID'ER-ER, n. An embroiderer. Hulost.

1BROID'ER-ER, n. An embroiderer. Hulost.

1BROID'ER-ER, n. An embroidery. Trickell.

BROIL, n. [browiller, Fr.] A tumult; a quarrel. Shak.

BROIL, v. a. [bruler, Fr.] [i. BROILED; pp. BROILING,

BROILED.] To cook by laying on the coals or before the
fire, to heat on or before coals.

BROILED,\* (broild or broil'qd) p. a. Cooked or heated
over the coals.

BROILED,\* (broild or broil'qd) p. a. Cooked or heated
over the coals.

BROILED,\* (p. m. One who broils; a gridiron.

BRÖKL'ER, n. One who broils; a gridiron. BRÖKE, v. n. To do business for others. Shak. [R.]

quence of being loosened from age or injury, the frame droops at either end. Brands.

BRÖ/KEN-BEL-LIED, (brö/kn-bēl-lid) a. Having a ruptured belly. Sir M. Sandys.

BRÖ/KEN-HEÄRT'ED, (brö/kn-härt'ed) a. Having the spirits crushed by grief or fear; contrite; penitent. Isaiah. Isaiah.

BRÖ'KEN-LY, (brö'kn-le) ad. Not in regular series. Haks-BRÖ'KEN-MEAT, (brö'kn-mët) z. Fragments of meat.
BRÖ'KEN-NESS, (brö'kn-mën) z. Unevenness. Smath.
BRÖ'KEN-WIND, z. A diseased respiration in horses.
P. Cuc. P. Cyc.
BRÖ'KEN-WIND'ED, a. Having short breath, or a diseased BRÖ'KEN-WIND'ED, a. Having short broath, or a diseased respiration. May.

BRÖ'KER, n. A factor; one who transacts business or makes bargains for others; a dealer in money; a dealer in old goods; a go-between.

BRÖ'KER-AGE, n. The pay or business of a broker.

BRÖ'KER-LY, a. The business of a broker. BRÖ'KER-LY, a. Mean; servile. B. Jonson.

BRÖ'KER-LY, n. The business of a broker. Bp. Hall.

BRÖ'KING-TRÄDE,\* n. The business of a broker. Builer.

BRÖ'KING-TRÄDE,\* n. Med.) A treatise on food. DusBRÖM-A-TOL'O-GY,\* n. (Med.) A treatise on food. Dus-BRÖM-A-TÖL'Q-GY,\* n. (www.) is seen BRÖM-A-TÖL'Q-GY,\* n. (www.) is seen BRÖME.\* n. See BROMINE.
BRÖME.\* GRÄSS,\* n. A sort of grass resembling oats, called also oat-grass. Crabb.
BRQ-ME'Li-A,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of plants; the pine-apple. Crabb.
BROM'[c,\* a. (Chem.) Relating to bromine; as, bromic acid. Brands.
BRO'MINE,\* n. (Chem.) A substance discovered in 1826, and usually obtained from the crystallizable residue of sea-water, commonly called bittern. Brands.
BROM'LITE,\* n. (Min.) A carbonate of lime and baryts.
Dana. BROM-A-TOL'Q-GY,\* n. (Med.) A treatise on food, Dun-BRÖN'¢H<sub>1</sub>-A,\* n. pl. [βρόγχης.] (Anat.) The smaller ramifications of the windpipe. Brande. See Bronchus. BRÖN'¢H-Æ,\* n. pl. [L.] See Bronchus. Dunghson. BRÖN'¢H-ĀL, a. Belonging to the bronchia, bronchi, or windpipe. BRÖN'EHIC, a. Same as bronchial. Arbuthnot.
BRÖN-EHI'TIS,\* n. (Med.) Inflammation of the bronchia. Brande. BRÖN'EHO-CELE, n. [βρογγοκήλη.] (Med.) A tumor in the throat, being a morbid enlargement of the thyroid BRÖN-CHÖPH'O-NY,\* n. (Mcd.) A thrilling sound in the BRON-EHOPH'O-N',\* n. (Mod.) A thrilling sound in the body, detected by auscultation; resonance. Dunglison. BRÖN-EHÖT'O-N', n. Act of cutting the windpipe. BRÖN-GHUS,\* n. [L.] pl. BRONGH. (And.) The upper part of the windpipe. Crabb. The broncha, bronchae, or bronch, now mean the two tubes, which arise from the bifurcation of the trachea, and carry air into the lungs. BRÖND, n. A sword. Spenser. See Brand.
BRÖND, n. A sword. Spenser. See Brand.
BRÖN-TÔL'O-QY, n. [βροντή and λόγος.] A dissertation
upon thunder. Bailey.
[BRÖNZE, or BRÖNZE, (brönz, S. W. J. F. Ja.; brönz, E.
Sm. Wh.; brönz or brönz, K. R.] n. [bronze, Fr.] A compound metal, formed of from 6 to 12 parts of tin, and point metal, formed or from o we keep thin, and 100 parts of copper; a copper metal.

[Brédnze, v. a. [l. bronzen; pp. bronzing, bronzen.] To color, harden, or make appear on the surface like bronze. Brönz/ite,\* n. (Mm.) A variety of diallage of a bronze BRONZ'ITE,\* n. (Min.) A variety of diallage of a bronze color. Brande.

BRÖOCH, (bröch) [bröch, W. J. E. Ja. Sm. R.; bröch, S. P. F. K.] n. [broche, Fr.] A jewel, an ornamental pin or small buckle, used as an ornament or to fasten dress:—
a painting all of one color.

BRÖOCH, (bröch) v. a. To adorn with jewels. Shak.

BRÖÖD, v. n. [t. BROODED; pp. BROODING, BROODED.] To sit, as on eggs; to cover chickens under the wing; to continue anxious or careful.

BRÖÖD, v. a. To cherish by care. Dryden.

BRÖÖD'N, a. Offspring; progeny; thing bred; the number hatched at once; a production; act of brooding. BRÖOD'NG,\* n. The act of cherishing or brooding. Ash.

BRÖOD'N, a. Brooding; inclined to brood. Ray.

BROOK (brûk) [brûk, P. J. F. Sn. Wb.; brûk, S. W. E. Ja.

K.] n. A stream of water less than a river.

BROOK, (brûk) v. a. [i. BROOKED; pp. BROOKING, BROOKED.]

To bear; to endure. Hooker.

BROOK'ITE,\* (brûk'It) n. (Min.) A brownish mineral.

Levy. color. Brande.

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BRÛ'C]-A,* (brû'she-s) n. (Chem.) A vegetable aikali or vegeto-alkaloid, very bitter and poisonous. Brands.
BRÛ'C]NE,* n. Same as brucia. P. Cyp.
BRÛ'C]TE,* n. (Mm.) A hydrate of magnesia. Dana.
BRÛ'IN,* n. A cant term for a bear. Pope.
BRÛISE, (brûz) v. a. (l. BRUISE); pp. BRUISING, BRUISED.]
To crush or mangle by a heavy blow or fall.
BRÛISE, n. A hurt with something blunt and heavy.
BRÛIS'ER, n. A hurt with something blunt and beavy.
BRÛIS'ER, n. He or that which bruises; a boxer; a tool for grinding glasses for telescopes.
BRÛIS'EWORT, (brûz'würt) n. A perennial plant; soap-wort. [der.
            |BROOK'LET,* (brûk'lct) n. A little brook. Bulwer. ||BROOK'LIME, (brûk'lime) n. A sort of water speedwell. ||BROOK'MINT, (brûk'mint) n. The water-mint. ||BROOK'Y, (hrûk'e) a. Abounding with brooks. Dyer. BRÔON, [brûm, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sn. Wb.] n. A small tree or shrub; an instrument to sweep with; a besom made of twigs, &c. — Often pronounced brûm. BRÔON'CORN,* n. A plant of the genus sorphum; broomgrass. It is of several varieties, resembles maize, and is cultivated for the seed, and for its large panicles, of which brooms are made. Farm. Ency.
BRÔOM'LAND, n. Land that bears broom. Mortimer.
BRÔOM'RAPE,* n. A plant having a root like a turnip. Cardinor.
               |BROOK'LET,* (brûk'let) s. A little brook. Bulwer.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    DRUISE WORT, (brûz/würt) n. A perennial plant; soapwort.

BRÜIS/ING,* n. The act of boxing or crushing. Maun-BRÜIS/ING,* n. The act of boxing or crushing. Maun-BRÜIT, (brût, brût, Fr.] Rumor; report. Shak.

BRÜIT, (brût) v. a. [1. BRUITED, pp. BRUITING, BRUITED.]

To report; to noise abroad. Shak. [Antiquated.]

BRÜ-MA., a. [brumate, L.] Belonging to the winter.

BRÜ-MA'LI-A,* n. pl. [L.] Ancient feasts of Bacchus, held in March and December. Crabb.

BRÜME,* n. Mist; fog; vapor. Smart.

BRÜ-METTE', (brû-nêt') n. [brunette, Fr.] A girl or woman with a brown or dark complexion. Addison.

BRÜN'ION, (brûn'yun) n. [brugnon, Fr.] A fruit between a plum and a peach.
                            Gardiner
              BROOM'STIFF, n. The handle of a broom. Shak. BROOM'STICK, n. The handle of a broom. Swift.
            BROOM STOKE, n. The handle of a broom. Smyt. BROOM STOKE, n. The handle of a broom. Smyt. BROOM T, a. Full of broom; consisting of broom. BROSE, n. A. Scotch dish made by pouring boiling water on outment. Sor W. Scott.

**Present Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stoke Stok
          on ontment. Ser W. Scott.

BROTH, (brawth or bröth) [bröth, W. P. F. Ja. Sm.: brawth, S. J. K. Wb.] n. Liquor in which fiesh has been boiled.

BRÖTH'EL, n. [bordel, Fr.] A house for lewdness. Skak.

BRÖTH'EL-LER, n. One who frequents a brothel.

BRÖTH'EL-LER, n. One who frequents a brothel.

BRÖTH'EL-LER, n. Whoredom, obscenity. B. Jonson.

BRÖTH'EL, brath'er n. ipl. BROTHERS and BRETHREN.

One born of the same parents; any one closely united, associate; one of the same society of denomination; a fellow-Cristian; a fellow-creature. — Brothers denotes persons of the same family; brethere, persons of the same society; but the latter is now but little used, except in theology or the solemn style.

BRÖTH'ER-HOOD, (brüth'er-hold) n. The state of being a
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          with a brown or durk complexion. Janson. BRON'190A, (brun'yun) n. [brugnon, Fr.] A fruit between a plum and a peach. Trevoux.
BRU-NO'NI-AN, a. Relating to Brunonianusm, a system of medicine, so named from its founder, John Brown. Sur J. Mackintosh.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        BRUNT, n. The heat or violence of an onset or a contest; shock; violence; blow, stroke; a sudden effort.

BRUSH, n. [brosse, Fr.] An instrument to clean or rub clothes, &c., generally made of bristles; a pencil used by painters:—a rude assault:—a collection of twigs or
       in theology of the solemn style.

BRÖH'ER-HOOD, (brüth'er-hûd) n. The state of being a brother, an association; a fraternity.

BRÖH'ER-HO-LAW,* n. The husband of a sister, or a wife's brother. Baoth.

BRÖH'ER-LER, a. Destitute of a brother. Marvel.

BRÖH'ER-LER, a. Becoming a brother. Shak.

BRÖH'ER-LIKE, a. Becoming a brother. Shak.

BRÖH'ER-LJ-Win,* n. Brotherly affection. Shak.

RRÖH'ER-LY, ad. After the manner of a brother. Shak.

BRÖH'ER-LY, ad. After the manner of a brother. Shak.

BRÖH'ER-TWIN,* n. A twin brother. Dyen.

BRÖH'ER-TWIN,* n. A twin brother. Dyen.

BRÖH'ER-TWIN,* n. A twin brother. Dyen.

BRÖH'ER-TWIN,* n. A twin brother. Dyen.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 by painters: —a rude assault: —a collection of twigs or bushes; a thicket.

BRUSH, v. a. [i. brushed; pp. brushing, brushed.] To clean, sweep, or rub with a brush; to paint with a brush; to carry away or move as with a brush BRUSH, v. n. To move with haste, to fly over.

BRUSH'ER, a. One who brushes. Bacon.

BRUSH'INES,* n. The quality of being brushy. H. More.

BRUSH'INES,* n. The act of rubbing or sweeping. Smart.

BRUSH'INES,* a. Resembling a brush. Jodrell.

BRUSH'INE,* a. Resembling a brush. Jodrell.

BRUSH'HAK-ER,* n. One who makes brushes. Jodrell.

BRUSH'YOOD, (-wùd) n. Rough, low, close thickets shrubs; small limbs or twigs, or shrubs, for fuel.

BRUSH'Y, a. Rough, or shagy, like a brush. Boyle.

BRUSH, a. [brusue, Fr.] Rude, rough. Sir H. Wotton.

1BRUSTLE, (brus's) v. n. To crackle; to rustle. Gower.

1BRUTTLE, (brus's) v. n. Forouter, Fr.] To browse. Evelyn.

BRUTAL-ISM,* n. Quality of a brute; brutality. Ec. Rev

BRUTAL-ISM,* n. Quality of a brute; brutality. Fc. Rev

BRUTAL-IZE, v. n. [i. BRUTALIZED; pp. BRUTALIZING, BRUTALIZED.] To grow brutal. Addison.

BRUTAL-IZE, v. a. To make brutal or cruel. Comper.

BRUTAL-IZE, a. In a brutal manner; churlishly.

BRUTE, a. Chrutus, L.] Senseless; savage, bestial; rough; crude; fierce.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        bushes; a thicket.
                      Arlams
          BROUGHAM,* (brôm) n. A modern species of wheel-car-
       BROUGHAM,* (170m) **. A modern species of naturalizage. E.c. Rev.
BROUGHT, (hrawt) i. & p. from Bring. See Bring.
BROW, (hroid) **. The prominent ridge over the eye; the arch of hair on it; the forehead, the general air of the countenance; the edge of a precipice, hill, or any high
        place.

†BROW, (brdû) v. a. To bound; to limit. Milton.

BROW'-ANT-LEE,* n. The first shoot on a deer's head.
                      Smart.
       BROW'BEAT, v. a. [L. BROWBEAT; pp. BROWBEATING, BROW-BEATEN.] To depress with severe, stern, or haughty
                   looks.
       BROW'BEAT-ING, m. Act of depressing by stern or lofty
     BROW BEAL-ING, M. Lowned. Shak.
BROW BOOND, a. Crowned. Shak.
BROW LESS, a. Without a brow or shame. L. Addison.
BROWN, a. Dusky; dark; inclining to red or black.
BROWN, a. Color resulting from red, black, and yellow.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    crude; fierce.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        BRÜTE, n. An irrational animal, any animal except man,
but commonly used for one of the larger animals; a
     P. Cyc.

BROWN'BILL, n. The ancient weapon of the English foot soldier. Hudibras.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   beast; a savage; a brutal man.
†BRÜTE; v.a. To report. Knolles. See BRUIT.
†BRÜTE[V.y. ad. In a rough manner. Milton.
†BRÜTE[V.S. bcfü'nes] n. Brutality. Spenser.
BRÜT=[V.S. v. a. I. BRUITIEID; pp. BRUITIFING, BRUIT-
FIED.] To make brutish or brutal. Barrow.
BRÖWN'-GÜLL,* n. A voracious bird, called also Cornish gannet. Booth.

BRÖWN'-GÜLL,* n. [Sootch.] A spirit formerly supposed to haunt old houses in Scotland. Jamieson.

BRÖWN'ISH, a. Somewhat brown. Woodward.

BRÖWN'ISH, n. The tenets of the Brownists. Millon.

BRÖWN'ISH, n. A follower of Robert Brown, who maintained that any body of Christians united under a pastor constitute a church. Pagutt.

BRÖWN'NESS, n. Quality of boing brown. Sidney.

BRÖWN'S-STDD'Y, n. Pensiveness; gloomy meditations.

BRÖWN'WOET, (-würt) n. The fig-wort.

BRÖWN'Y, a. Brown. Shak.

BRÖW'-POST,* n. An athwart or cross beam. Crabb.

BRÖW'S- (brdüz) [Drüg, P. Ja. K. Sm.] v. a. [i. BROWSED; pp. BROWSED; pp. BROWSED, Treed on shrubs.

BRÖWSE, v. n. To feed on shrubs. Shak.
       BRÖWN'-GULL,* n. A voracious bird, called also Cornish
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    BRÛT'ISH, a. Like a brute; beastly, bestial; ferocious; gross; uncivilized; barbarous; savage.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    BROT/ISH-LY, ad. In a brutish manner; savagely.
BROT/ISH-NESS, n. The quality of being brutish.
BROT/ISM,* n. The nature or quality of a brute. Booth.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      †BRUT'IST,* n. A brutish or brutal person. Baxter.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      BRUTT'ING, n. Browsing. Evolyn.

BRUT'TVM FUL'MEN,* n. [L.] A harmless thunderbolt,
a loud but ineffectual menace. Macdonnel.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             a loud but ineffectual menuce. Macdonnel.

BRY-O'NI-A,* n. (Bot.) Bryony, also the principle extracted from it; bryonine. Brande.

BRYO-NINE,* n. The bitter poisonous principle extracted from bryony. P. Oya.

BRYO-NY, n. [bryonia, L.] A wild, climbing plant, belonging to the cucurbitaceous order, and of various species.

BGB, n. An old cant word for strong malt liquor. Prior.

BUB'BLE, (bib'bl) n. [bobbel, D.] A water bladder; a vesicle filled with air; any thing empty as a bubble; a delusive or fraudulent scheme; a cully; a cheat.

BUB'BLE, (büb'bl) v. n. [i. BUBBLED; pp. BUBBLING, BUBBLED.] To rise in bubbles; to run with a gentle noise.
branches or shrubs.

BRÖ W$E, v. n. To feed on shrubs. Shak.

BRÖ W$E, v. n. To feed on shrubs. Shak.

BRÖ W$E, (brödz) n. Tender branches or shrubs. Dryden.

BRÖ W$E, *n. One that brownen. Phil. Mag.

BRÖ W$E'\(\text{w}\)OOD,* (-\text{w}\)d) n. Brushwood or twigs on which animals feed. Booth.

BRÖ W$E(SK, a. Dejected. Sackling.

BRÖ W$'\(\text{sh}\)(\text{sh}\), a. The act of feeding on shrubs.

BRÖ W$'\(\text{sh}\)(\text{sh}\), a. The act of feeding on shrubs.

BRÖ BROS,* n. [L. pl. BRUCHI. (Ent.) A genus of small insects. P. Cyc.
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BUD

91 BUG

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BUD, v. n. [a. BUDDED; pp. BUDDING, BUDDED.] To put forth young shoots or buds; to germinate.
BUD, v. a. To graft by inserting a bud.
BUDDII'A,* (bb'da) n. A pagan deity whose image is represented by a human figure, and who is worshipped by the greater part of the inhabitants of Asia to the east of Hin dostan. P. Cyc.
BUDDII'(SM,* (bb'dIzm) n. The worship of the pagan deity Buddha, a religion which prevails over a great part of Asia, including China, Japan, the Farther India, &c. BUDDII'(ST.* (bb'dist) s. A worshipper of Buddin.
        BUB'BLE, v. c. To cheat; to defraud. Addison. BUB'BLER, z. He or that which bubbles. BUB'BLING,* z. The act of rising in bubbles.
    BUB'BLING,* n. The act of rising in bubbles.
BUB'BLING,* p. a. Rising in bubbles.
BUB'BLING,* p. a. Rising in bubbles.
BUB'BLING,* p. a. Consisting of or full of bubbles. Nashe.
BUB'BLN, a. Consisting of or full of bubbles. Nashe.
BUB'BN, n. A woman's breast. Arbuthuot. [Low.]
BUB'BN, ocells. [bu'Bo's, cw.d.] The horned owl.
BUB'BN'O-CELS. [bu-bo's, cell. N. Ja. K.; bu'bo-no-sel,
Sm. R.] n. (Med.) A runture or bernia in the groin.
BU'CAL,* n. (Med.) Belonging to the mouth. Dunglison.
BUC'CAL,* n. (Med.) Belonging to the mouth. Dunglison.
BUC'CAN,* n. A grating or hurdle made of sticks. W. Ency.
BUC'CAN,* n. a. [is DUCCANND; p. BUCCANNG, BUCCANS].
To cut into long pieces, salt, and smoke on a buccan, as beef;—a mode said to have been practised by the buccan.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              BUDDH'1ST,* (bô'dist) n. A worshipper of Buddha.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              Rev. [P. Cyc. BÖDDH'18T,* (bô'dist) a. Relating to Buddha, or Buddhism. BÜDDH-18'TIC,* (bô-dis'tık) a. Relating to Buddhism. Malcom.
    To cut into long pieces, salt, and smoke on a buccan, as beef;—a mode said to have been practised by the buccaners. W. Ency.

BÜC-CA-NĒĒR!, n. [boucanier, Fr.] A pirate;—particularly one of the class of pirates or privateers that formerly infested the West Indies.

BÜC-CA-NĒĒR!, v. n. To act the part of a pirate or searobber. Qu. Rv..

BÜC-CA-NĒĒR!, v. n. The employment of buccaneers.

BÜC-CEL-LĀ'TION, n. [buccella, L.] A division into large pieces. Harvs.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         BÜDDH-İs'TiC,* (bò-dis'tik) a. Relating to Buddhism. Malcom.
BÜD'DING,* n. The act of putting forth buds; the act of Inserting buds, a method of grafting.
BÜD'DLE, (böd'dil) n. A square frame of boards used in washing tin ore.
BÜD'DLE, 'to a. To wash and cleanse, as ores. Crabb.
BÜD'DLE, 'to a. To wash and cleanse, as ores. Crabb.
BÜD'E-LIGHT,* n. A lamp in which the flame is made very brilliant by a stream of oxygen gas. Francis.
BÜDGE, (būj) v. n. [i. BUDGED; pp BUDGING, BUDGED.]
[bouger, Fr.] To stir; to move off. Shak.
BÜDGE, (būj) a. Stiff or surly; rigid; swelling. Milcon.
BÜDGE, (būj) a. Stiff or surly; rigid; swelling. Milcon.
BÜDGE, (būj) a. The direased fur of lambs. Marston.
BÜDGE, BECH'E-LOR,* n. A man in a long gown lined with lamb's fur, at a civic entertainment. Crabb.
BÜDG'ER, sa, n. Sternness; severity. Stanylarst.
BÜDG'ER, n. One who budges. Shak.
BÜD'GET, n. [bougette, Fr.] A bag; a store, or stock; the bag containing documents to lay before an assembly, particularly relating to finances, a statement respecting the finances, or the income and expenditure of a nation; the speech of the English chancellor of the exchequer, giving a view of the public revenue and expenditure.
BÜD'GET-BEAR'ER,* n. One who carries a bag or budget.
Tollet.
   BUS-CEL-LA'TION, n. [buccella, L.] A division into large pieces. Harris.

BUS'CI-NA,* n. [L.] An ancient military musical instrument, crooked like a horn, a herdsman's horn. Hamilton. BUS-CI-NAL,* a. Sounding like a horn or trumpet. Ch. Ob. BUS-CI-NAL'I-TY,* n. The quality of a trumpet. Ch. Ob. BUS-CI-NAL'I-TY,* n. [L.] A trumpeter.—(Anat.) A muscle of the check. Brande.

BUS'CI-NUM,* n. [L.] A trumpet.—(Zool.) A genus of univalve shells; the whelk. Hamilton.

BUS'CO,* n. (Ornuh.) A genus of birds called barbets. Brands.
                   Branda.
    Brands.

BU-CEN'TAUR,* n. A mythological monster, half man and half ox:—a state galley of the Venetian doges. Brands.

BÜ-CE-RÖS,* n. (Ornuth.) A genus of birds having large mandibles, the horn-hill. Brands.

BÜ-K, n. [bauche, Ger.] Lye in which cloths are soaked in bleaching, liquor in which clothes are washed, clothes soaked in lye.—The male of the fallow deer, of the rab-hit. &c. — A gay or dashing fellow. a heat.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             DOJGE
Tollet.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              Total.

†BBU'97, (būd'je) a. Consisting of fur. Thule.

BUFF, n. Buff-skin; a sort of leather prepared from the skir of the buffalo; a military coat made of thick leather, the color of buff, a very light yellow:—a yellow, viscid substance, which, in inflammation, forms on the blood:—a annular bulled counted with his 'butter, we do not be solded.
    soaked in 19c.— In small of the lamby deep, of the rap-
bit, &c. — A gay or dashing fellow, a beau.
BÜCK, v. a. To wash or soak in 19c. Shak. [R.]
BÜCK, v. n. To copulate, as bucks and does. Mortimer.
BÜCK'A,* n. A strong-smelling leaf imported from the
Cape of Good Hope, used as an antispasmodic. Brande.
BÜCK'BÄS-KET, n. A basket for carrying clothes to the
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         stance, which, in inflammation, forms on the blood:—a small wheel covered with buff leather, used to polish cutlety.

BÜFF, 2a. Of the color of buff leather; light yellow. Shak. BÜFF, 2a. Of the color of buff leather; light yellow. Shak. 180FF, v. a. [buffe, Fr.] To strike. B. Jonson.

BÜFF/A-LÖ, n. [it.] pl. BÜF'FA-LÖES. A kind of wild ox:—the dressed skin of the bisson.—The busson of North America is commonly called in this country the buffalo. BÜFF/ER-HEAD.* n. A box fixed at the end of the rods connected with the buffing-apparatus. Tannor.

BÜFF/ER, n. [buffetto, It.] A blow with the fist; a slap. Shak. A footstool. Hunter.

BÜFF/ET, n. [buffetto, It.] A kind of cupboard. Pope.

BÜFF/ET, v. a. [l. BUFFETED; pp. BUFFETING, BUFFETED.]

TO strike with the hand, to beat; to box.

BÜFF/ET, v. n. To play a boxing-match. Shak.

BÜFF/ET-ER, n. One who buffets; a boxer.

BÜFF/ET-ER, n. A stroke, a striking. Warburton.

BÜFF/ET-AP-P-R-AT-US,* n. Machinery consisting of powerful springs and framing, for receiving the shock of a collision between railroad cars. Francis.

BÜFF/ILE, n. The same with buffulo. Sir T. Herbert.

BÜFF/ILE, n. The same with buffulo. Sir T. Herbert.

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BÜFF/ILE, n. The same with buffulo. Sir T. Herbert.

BÜFF/ILE, n. The same with buffulo. Sir T. Herbert.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           small wheel covered with buff leather, used to polish cut-
                   wash.
      BUCK'BEAN, n. A sort of trefoil; bog-bean.
      BUCK'ET, n. A vessel in which water is drawn or carried. BUCK'ET-FUL,* n. As much as a bucket holds. Senior.
    BÜCK'EŸE,* (bŭk'I) n. An American forest tree:—4
term for a citizen of the state of Ohio. Flint.
BÜCK'ING-STÖÖL, n. A Washing-block. Gayton. [R.]
   BUCK'ING-STOOL, n. A Washing-block. Gayton. [R.]
BUCK'ISH,* a. Rudely gay; foppish; vaporing, boast-
ful; vile. Grose.
BUCK'ISM,* n. The quality of a buck; foppery. Smart.
BUCK'IXND-FIE,* n. (Mm.) A crystallized mineral. Dana.
BUCK'IXND-GIES,* a. (a. a. crystallized mineral. Dana of fastening dress, harness, &c., a curl of hair, or the state
of the hair crisped and curled.
BUCKIE, n. 6. [1] SUCKIES, n. n. BUCKIES, n. C. (1997). To
    Buckles, v. a. [i. Buckled ; pp. Buckling, Buckled.] To fasten with a buckle; to prepare to do; to join in battle. Buckles, v. n. To bend; to bow.— To buckle to, to apply to.— To buckle with, to engage with.
      BUCK'LER, n. He or that which buckles : - a shield for the
    arm. Dryden.
†Bück'ler, v. a. To defend. Shak.
Bück'ler-head'ed,* a. Having a head like a buckler.
                  Lucil
    Lyss. BUCK'LR-THÖRN, n. A plant, Christ's-thorn. BUCK'LR-THÖRN, n. A plant, Christ's-thorn. BUCK'MAST, n. The fruit or mast of the beech-tree. BUCK'RAM, n. [bougram, Fr.] Strong, stiffened, linen cloth, BUCK'RAM, v. s. To make stiff, to form like buckram.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           by low jests and antic postures; one who rails or acts in-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             by low jests and anne postures; one who rais or acts indecently.

BUF-Fôôn', v. a. To make ridiculous. Glanville.

BUF-Fôôn', *v. n. To act the part of a buffoon. Soame. [R.]

BUF-Fôôn', ERY, n. The practice of a buffoon, low jests.

BUF-Fôôn', ISH, *a. Partaking of buffoonery. Blass.

BUF-Fôôn', ISH, *a. Partaking of buffoonery. Blass.

BUF-Fôôn', ISE, v. n. To play the fool, jester, or buffoon.

Manchey.
      BUCK'RAM, a. Stiff like buckram; precise. Fulke.
   BUCK'RAM, a. Stiff like buckram; precise. Fulke.
BUCK'RAMS, n. Wild garlic.
BUCKS'HÖRN,* n. A species of plantain, hartshorn. Booth.
BUCKS'HÖRN,PLAN'TAIN, n. An annual plant.
BUCK'SIN,* n. The skin of a buck:—a cant term for a native of Virginia or Maryland. Boucker.
BUCK'SKIN, a. Made of the skin of a buck. Taller.
BUCK'SKIN, a. Made of the skin of a buck. Taller.
BÖCK'SKIN.* n. The skin of a buck:—a cant term for a native of Virginia or Maryland. Boucker.
BÜCK'SKIN.* a. Made of the skin of a buck. Tatler.
BÜCK'SKIN.* a. Shake the catch deer. Huloct.
BÜCK'THÖRN, n. A shrub which bears a purging or cathartic berry: rhamnus cathartecus.
BÜCK'-WASH-ING.* (-wösh-Ing) n. The act of washing linen, &c. Shake.
BÜCK'-WHEAT. (bük'hwêt) n. A plant and its grain; brank.
BÜCK'-WHEAT. (bük'hwêt) n. A plant and its grain; brank.
BÜCK'-WLEAT. (bük'hwêt) n. A plant and its grain; brank.
BÜCK'-WLEAT. (bük'hwêt) n. A plant and its grain; brank.
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BÜCK'-WLEAT. (bük'hwêt) n. A plant and its grain; brank.
BÜCK'-WLEAT., n. A sodomite. Perry.
BÜG'BE-RY.* n. A sodomite. Perry.
BÜG'BE-RY.* n. A sodomite. Perry.
BÜG'BE-RY.* n. A runnatural crime; sodomy. Crabb.
BÜG'BI-NESS, n. The state of being infected with bugs
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BUN

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BÖG'SY, a. Abounding with bugs; full of bugs.
BUG'SY, m. A two-wheeled carriage; a one-horse chaise.
F.L. Ency.—(U. S.) A light, four-wheeled carriage or chaise, for one horse.
BU'SLE, (bd'gl) m. A hunting or military horn; a sort of wild ox:—a shining bead of black glass.
BU'SLE, m. [bugule, L.] (Bot.) A plant; the ox-tongue.
BU'SLE-EGRN, m. A hunting or military horn; or a musical, brass wind-instrument.
BU'SLÖSS, m. [buglossum, L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; aluga. BOLL'-FIGHT,\* (bûl'fR) n. A combat with a ball; bull-balting. Dr. Krdd.
BOLL'FIONE, n. A small bird of several varieties.
BOLL'FIONE,\* a. A fish found in the great lakes of North America. Blois.
BOLL'-Fight,\* n. A sort of fungus. Gent. Mag. BOLL'-Fist, \* a. A sort of fungus. Gent. Mag.
BOLL'-Fist, \* a. An insect; the gadfly. Philips.
BOLL'-Fist, \* a. An insect; the gadfly. Philips.
BOLL'-Fist, \* a. A stupid fellow; a fish.
BOLL'-HEAD, \* a. The skin of a bull. Pops.
BOLL'-HEAD, \* a. A stupid fellow; a fish.
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BOLL'-HEAD, \* a. The skin of a bull. Pops.
BOLL'-ION, (bûl'yun) [bûl'yun, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.
R.; bûl'yun, S.] \* a. [billow, Fr.] Gold or silver in the
lump, or considered simply as material according to
weight. Bacon.
BOLL'-HEA, o. a. To insult in a bullying manner. [Local
and vulgar.]
BOLL'-IST, \* a. Partaking of the nature of a bull. Millon.
BOLL'-IST, \* a. Fossil shell. Smart.
BULL-L'TE, \* n. A fossil shell. Smart.
BULL-L'TE, \* o. A. To bullo, L.] Ebulliton. Bacon. ajuga. Bühl.,\* (bål) m. Ornamental furniture in which tortoise-shell and various woods are minid with brass; unbur-nished gold, brass, or mother of pearl, used for inlaying. BÜHR'STŌNE,\* (bür'stön) n. (Min.) A species of silicious stone much used for mill-stones for flour-mills. Cleaveland. Build, (bild) v. a. [i. built or builded; pp. building, built or builded.] To raise, as a house, a fabric, or edifice; to raise in any labored form; BÜL'LÎTE, \* n. A fossil shell. Smart.

†BUL-LI''TION, n. [bullu, L.] Ebullition. Bacon.

BÜL'LOCE, n. An ox or castrated bull.

BÜLL'-SEGG, \* n. Brockett. See BULL-STAG.

BÜLL'-S'-BÜE, \* (bülz') n. (Meck.) A small, oval block of wood, having a groove around it, and a hole in the mid dle, a circular opening in a window; a thick glass lens let into a port or deck of a ship. Grier.

BÜLL'-STXG, \* n. A gelded buil. — Used in the south of England, as bull-segg is used in the same sense in the north of England and in Scotland. — Boar-stag and ramstag are also used in the south of England. Holloway. See STAG. to crect; to construct.
UILD, v. n. To act as an architect; to depend; to rest. to creet; to construct.

BUILD, v. m. To act as an architect; to depend; to rest.

BUILD, v. f. (bild) m. Construction; make; form. Roberts.

BUILD'ER, (bild'er) m. One who builds.

BUILD'ING, m. Act of building; an edifice.

BUILT, (bilt) m. Form of a building, build. Dryden.

BUILT, \* (bilt) i. & p. from Build. See Build.

BUK'SHĒE, \* n. (India) A paymaster or commander. Ham
\*\*\*lina\*\* No. 3. The common flounder. Chambers.
BUL, a. The common flounder. Chambers.
BULb, a. [bulbus, L.] A round body or spherical protuberance. — (Bot.) A collection of fleshy scales formed under ground, like a bud, by certain herbaceous plants, as the stag are also used in the south of England. Holloway. See Stao.

BOLL'-TRÖOT, n. A large kind of trout. Walton.
BOLL'-WEED, n. Knapweed.
BOLL'-WEED, n. Knapweed.
BOLL'LY, n. A. noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow.
BOL'LY, n. a. [L. BULLIED] pp. BULLYING, BULLIED.] To overbear with menaces; to treat with insolonce.
BOL'LY, n. a. To be noisy, to bluster.
BOL'LY, n. A. large rush, such as grows in wet grounds, and without knots.
BOL'RUSH, n. A large rush, such as grows in wet grounds, and without knots. ground, like a bud, by certain herbaceous plants, as the tulip, illy, and onlon.

BULB, v. m. To project; to be protuberant.

1BCL-BL'CENOS, (būl-būshus) a. Bulbous. Bailey.

BUL-BL'D, or BULBED, a. Having a bulb. Cotgrave.

BUL-BL'P, A. \* or BUL-BL'D, \* m. [L.] (Bot.) A bulbous plant having leck-blades and a red bulb. Crabb.

BUL-BL'N, \* m. (Bot.) A short, roundish, underground stem, resembling a bulb. P. Cyc.

BUL'BUN, \* m. The inghtingale of the Persians. Booth.

BUL'CEUN, \* m. A young male calf. Marston.

BULGE, m. The broadest part of a cask; a protuberance; a leak or breach. See Biloz.

BULY, v. m. To take in water; to jut out. Dryden. See Biloz. and without knots.

BUL'RUSH-Y, a. Made of bulrushes. Huloet.

BULSE,\* n. An East Indian word, denoting a certain quan-BOLLY, N. M. East intent word, enough a certain quartity of diamonds. Jodrell.

BOLTEL, [builtel, K. Sm.; builtel, Ja.] n. [bultellus, low L.] A boiler, the bran after sitting.

BOLWARK, n. [bolwercke, D.] A bastion; a fortification; BUL WARK, R. [columnia, D.] A bushin; a normal a security.

BÜL WARK, v. a. To fortify with bulwarks. Addison.

BÜM, n. [bomme, D.] The buttocks. Shak. [Low.]

BÜM, v. n. To make a noise or report. Marston.

BÜM-BÄI'LIFF, n. An under balliff. Shak. [Vulgar.]

BÜM'BARD, n. See BOMBARD.

BÜM'BÄST, n. See BOMBARD. BILGE. BILGE.
By-List'-A,\* n. [bulmus, L.] (Med.) A morbid appetite for food, bulimy. Brande.
By'Ll-MY, [bū']e-me, K. Sm. Wb. Ash, Rees; būl'e-me, Ja.]
n. [Subkyia, Gr.] A diseased, voracious appetite.
Bölk, n. [bulks, D.] Magnitude; size; quantity; the gross, the majority; a jutting out; the main part.
BCLE'HEAD, n. (Naul.) A partition built up in a ship between two decks.
BULE'LESS. n. Greatness in bulk or size. Locks. BÖM'BAET, n. See BOMBAST.

BÖM'BLE-BEE, n. The wild bee; the humble-bee.

BÖM'BLE-BEE, n. The wild bee; the humble-bee.

BÖM'KIN-T, (būm'bōt) n. (Naut.) A large, clumsy boat, used in carrying provisions to a ship from the shore.

BÖM'KIN,\* n. A short bow, or beam of timber, projecting from each bow of a ship. Crabb.

BÖMP, n. [bomps, Goth.] A swelling; a protubcrance. Shak. A stroke or blow. Brockett. The noise of the bittern.

BÖMP, n. h. [bommen, D.] [1. BUMPED, pp. BUMPING, BUMPING.

BÖMP, n. a. To strike aggingts something solid and blunt: tween two decks. Bülk', n. Greatness in bulk or size. Locke. Bülk', n. Sof great size; large. Dryden.
Bülk', a. Of great size; large. Dryden.
Bülk, n. [bulk, D.] The male of bovine animals; an enemy fierce as a buli.—a sign (I. Laurus) of the Zodinc.—
[bulla, L.; bulle, Fr.] A seal or stamp; an educt or mandate issued by the pope, originally so named from the seal affixed to it.—A gross contradiction or blunder.—A cant term in the London stock exchange for one who has a had hargain; a loger, as onposed to a bear.—Bull. in ED.] To make a loud noise; to beat. Dryden.

BÖMF,\* v. a. To strike against something solid and blunt; to thump or bring forcibly together. Holloway.

BÖMF'EER, n. A cup or glass filled till the liquor swells over the brim. Dryden.

BÖMF'KIN, n. An awkward, heavy rustic; a clown. Dryden.

BÖMF'KIN-LY, a. Clownish; like a bumpkin. Clarissa.

BÜN,\* n. See Bunn.

BÜNCH, n. [buncker, Danish.] A hard lump; a cluster; a number of things tied together; a knot.

BÜNCH, v. n. To swell out in a bunch. Woodward. bad bargain; a loser, as opposed to a bear.—Bull, in composition, generally notes the large size of any thing, as bull-bad, bull-rout, and is therefore only an augmentative syllable, without much reference to its original agnification. BOL'LACE, n. A wild, sour plum; the tree bearing the BOL'LA-BY, n. [bullarium, L.] A collection of papal bulls. BOL'LATE,\* a. (Bot.) Having protuberances like blisters. number of things tied together; a knot.

BUNCH, v. n. To swell out in a bunch. Woodward.

BUNCH BACKED, (bunch'bakt) a. Crookbacked. Shak.

BUNCH';-NESS, n. State of growing in bunches. Sherwood.

BUNCH';-A. Growing in bunches; having tufts.

BUN'DLE, n. A number of things bound together; a package made up loosely; a roll. Crabb.

EGILI'-BAIT-JNG, m. The sport of exciting bulls with dogs.

EGILI'-BEAR-JNG, a. Carrying a bull. Shak.

EGILI'-BEER-NG, a. The flesh of bulls; coarse beef.

EGILI'-BEER-GAR, m. Something terrible; a bugbear.

EGILI'-CALP, (būl'kār) m. A he-caif; a stupid feilow.

EGILI'-COMB-RR, \*n. An insect; a species of beetle. Booth.

EGILI'-DGG, m. A species of courageous English dog.

EGIL'-ET, m. A round ball of metal; a shot.

EGIL'-ET, m. A round ball of metal; a shot.

EGIL'-ET, m. A round ball of metal; a shot.

EGIL'-ET, m. A round ball of metal; a shot.

EGIL'-ET, m. (būl'|c-tōn, J. Ja. Sm. R.; būl'et-in, F. WD.;

būl'-ER, TIN, [būl'|c-tōn, J. Ja. Sm. R.; būl'et-in, F. WD.;

būl'-ER, P.; būl'\(\square\) būl'\(\text{tag}, \text{tag}, \text{tag}) a com at of military events, or of health.

EGIL'-T-PROOR,\* a. Capable of resisting the force of a bullet. Ash.

EGILL'-TACED, (būl'fāst) a. Having a large face. Drydon. age made up loosely; a roll.

BÜN'DLE, v. a. (i. BUNDLED; pp. BUNDLING, BUNDLED.] To
form or tie into bundles.

BÜN'DLE,\* v. n. To prepare for departure; to depart. Smart.
BÜNG, n. A. stopple or stopper for a barrel. Mortimer.

BÜNG, v. a. To stop or close with a bung.

BÜN'G-A-LÖW,\* n. A house with a thatched roof in India.

Crab. Crabb.

BUNG'HŌLE, n. The hole at which a barrel is filled.

BUN'GLE, v. n. [i. BUNGLED; pp. BUNGLER, BUNGLER.] To perform clumsily. Dryden.

BUN'GLE, v. a. To botch; to do clumsily. Shak.

BUN'GLE, n. A botch; a clumsy performance. Ray.

BUN'GLEE, n. A bad or clumsy workman.

BUN'GLEE, n. A bad or clumsy workman.

BUN'GLING, a. Clumsy; awkward; ill-done.

BUN'GLING-LY, ad. Clumsily. Bentley.

BOLL'-FÉAED, (bûl'fast) a. Having a large face. Dryds
BOLL'-FÉAET,\* n. The barbarous amusement or enterta
ment of a combat with bulls; a bull-fight. Smollett.

BUNE,\* n. A piece of timber crossing a sled; a case of boards for a bed. N. A. Reo. [U. S.]
BUNN, n. A kind of sweet, light cake.
BUNN'14N,\* (bun'yan) n. An excrescence on the toe. Rouse.
BUNT, n. (Naul.) The middle part or cavity of a sail.
BUNT, n. To awell out, as a sail.
BUNT ER, n. A woman who picks up rags in the street; a low, vuigar woman. Goldsmith.
BUNT'ING, n. A small bird; the stuff of which a ship's colors are made. BURGH'BÖTE,\* x. A contribution for the defence of a DURD. COMERC.
BURGIFER, (burg'er) s. A member of a borough.
BURGIFER, burg'er.
BURGHER-SHIP, n. The privilege of a burgher.
BURGHIST,\* (burg'g;st) a. Belonging to a burgh. P. Cyc.
BURG'HOLD-ER,\* or BÖRS'HÖLD-ER,\* s. A uthingman. DURG'LAR, n. One guilty of burglary.

1BURG'LAR, ER, \* n. A burglar. Hudbras. See Burglan.

BURG-LA'RI-OUS. A. Elenting to burglary. Blackstons.

BURG-LA'RI-OUS-LY, \* ad. With an intent to commit burgcolors are made. BUNT'LINE, \* n. (Naut.) A rope to draw sails to the yards. lary. Booth.

BURG'LA-RY, n. (Law) The crime of breaking open and entering the dwelling-house of another, in the night, with intent to commit felony. By-o'No L'AR'Do,\* [It.] (Mus.) An instrument resem-By-O'No LAR' Do,\* [It.] (Mus.) An instrument resembling a spinnet. Crabb.

[Buö Y, (böy, or bwöy) [bwóy, S. W. J. F. K. Sm.; böy, P. E. Ja. 357" On board of a ship, where the word buoy is always occurring, it is called a boy; though the slow, correct pronunciation is bwoy." Smart.] n. [bouce, Fr.] — (Naut.) A floating object, commonly a closs, empty cask, or a block of wood, to indicate shoals, anchoring places, or the place of the anchor of a ship at anchor.

[Buó Y. n. a. [v. Nuver.] BURG'MAS-TER, n. See BURGOMASTER. BÜRG'MĀS-TĒR, n. See BURGOMASTĒR. [city. BÜBG'MĀS-TĒR, n. A borough court. Burks. [city. BÜBG'GO-MĀS-TĒR, n. A magustrate of a Dutch or German BUR-GÖÖ',\*n. A thick, oatmeal gruel, made at sea. Mar. Dict. BÜB'GĒRĀVE, n. [bourg and grave.] An hereditary governor of a castle or town.
BÜBG'GĒRĀGUN-DY, n. A French wine made in Burgundy.
BÜBG, bur n. A tower; a defence or protection. Gibson.
[BŪR-Y-AL, (būr're-al) [bēr're-al, W. P. J. F. Sm.; bēr'yal, S. E. K.; būr'e-al, Ja.] n. Act of burying; a funeral; sepulture. of the anchor of a ship at anchor.

[BUOY, v. a. [1. BUOYED, pp. BUOYING, BUOYED.] To keep affoat; to bear up. K. Charles.

[BUOY, v. n. To float. Pope.

BUOY'AN-CY, n. The state or quality of floating.

BUOY'AN-CY, n. The state or quality of floating.

BUOY'ANT-LY,\* ad. In a buoyant manner. Coleradge.

BUOY'ANT-LY,\* ad. In a buoyant manner. Coleradge.

BUOY'ANT-LY,\* ad. In a buoyant manner. Coleradge.

BUOY'ANT-LY,\* ad. In a buoyant manner. Coleradge.

BUOY'ANT-LY,\* ad. In a buoyant manner. Coleradge.

BUOY'ANT-LY,\* ad. In a buoyant manner. Coleradge.

BUOY'ANT-LY,\* ad. In a buoyant manner. Coleradge.

BUOY'ANT-LY,\* ad. In a buoyant manner. Coleradge. ulture.

|BUR'-AL-PLACE, (ber'e-al-plas) n. A place for burial.

|BUR-LAL-SER'VICE,\* (ber-e-al-ser'vis) n. Religious service at a funeral. Bosnell.

|BUR'-LAC, (ber'e-r) n. One who buries. Ezek. xxxix.

BUR'N, n. [Fr.] The tool of an engraver.

BURKE,\*v. a. To murder with a design to obtain a body for dissection. Qu. Rev. [A modern term, derived from the name of the inurderer, an Irishman, who was hanged for this crime in 1829.] er. Crabb. BU-PRES'TI-DXN,\* n. (Ent.) A coleopterous insect, of many species, some of which are of brilliant colors. Kirby. name of the murderer, an Irishman, who was hanged for this crime in 1829.]

BÜRR'ER,\* n. One who burkes; a murderer. Ed. Rev. BÜRR'SM,\* n. The practice of burking; murder. West. Rev. BÜRL, v. a. [1. BURLD; pp. BURLING, BURLED.] To dress cloth as fullers do. BÜRL, \* n. 4 small bast on benefit at the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the contro BUR, BOUR, BÖR, [bur, Sax.] An inner chamber. Gibson. A bower. See Bower. BUR, s. The prickly head of the burdock, chestnut, &c. See Burr. BU'BAC,\* n. (Chem.) A general name for all kinds of salts. cloth as fullers do.

BÜRL,\*\*n. A small knot or lump in thread. Booth.

BÜRL/\*R, n. A sort of grape. See BURDELAIS.

BÜRL/ER, n. A dresser of cloth. Dyer.

BURLESQUE', (burlēsk') a. [burlesque, Fr.] Tending to excite laughter by contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it; comic; sportive; jocular.

BURLESQUE', (burlēsk') n. A ludicrous representation or contrast: a composition tending to excite ridicule, comic BÜB-BÖ-T,\* n. A blunt, pointless arrow; birdbolt. Shak. BÜB-BÖ-T, n. A fish full of prickles, the eelpout. BÜB-DE-LÄIS', (bür-de-lä') n. [Bourdelass, Fr.] A sort of grape.
BUR'DEN, (bur'dn) n. Something to be borne; a load; something to be borne; a load; something to be borne; a load; something to be borne; a load; something to be borne; a load; something to be borne; a load; something to be borne; a load; something to be borne; a load; something to be borne; a load; something to be borne; a load; something to be borne; a load; something to be borne; a load; something to be borne; a load; something to be borne; a load; something to be borne; a load; something to be borne; a load; something to be borne; a load; something to be borne; a load; something to be borne; a load; something to be borne; a load; something to be borne; a load; something to be borne; a load; something to be borne; a load; something to be borne; a load; something to be borne; a load; something to be borne; a load; something to be borne; a load; something to be borne; a load; something to be borne; a load; something to be borne; a load; something to be borne; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a load; a BUR'DEN, (bur'dn) m. Something to be borne; a load; something grievous: — the verse repeated in a song, the bob; the cliorus; the drone, bass, or pipe in some musical instruments: — the quantity that a ship will carry; cargo; freight; [a club. Spenser.]

BUR'DEN, (bur'dn) v. a. [t. BURDENED; pp. BURDENING, BURDENED.] To put a burden upon; to load.

BUR'DEN-GUS, (bur'dn-si) a. One who burdens.

BUR'DEN-GUS, (bur'dn-sün) a. Burdensome. Milton.

BUR'DEN-SOME, (bur'dn-sün) a. Troublesome to be borne; grievous, oppressive; heavy.

BUR'DEN-SOME-LY,\* ad. In a burdensome manner. Dr. Allen. contrast; a composition tending to excite ridicule, comic poetry. BUR-LESQUE', (bur-lesk') v. a. [L BURLESQUED; pp. 1 LESQUING, BURLESQUED.] To turn to ridicule. BUR-LESQUE', (bur-lesk') v. n. To use burlesque. [R.] [L BURLESQUED; pp. BUR-BUR-LES'QUER, (bur-les'ker) n. One who burlesques.
BUR-LET'TA, n. [It.] A comeal or farcical opera.
BUR'LI-RESS, n. State of being burly; bulk.
BUR'Ly, a. Great of stature; bulky; tumid; replete; full; boisterous; loud.

BURN, v. a. [1. BURNT or BURNED; pp. BURNING, BURNT or BURNED.] To consume with fire; to wound with fire; to Allen BUR DEN-SOME-NESS, n. Weight; heaviness. BUR'DÖCK, m. A plant; a troublesome weed.
BUR-ROGK, m. A plant; a troublesome weed.
BUR-RAU', (bu-ro' or bu'ro) [bu-ro', S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K.
Sm. R.; bu'ro, W. b.] m. [Fr.] pl. Fr. BUREAUX; Eng.
BUREAUS, (bu-roz') A chest of drawers, with conveniences for writing, a chest of drawers; an office or court;
a place where the duties of an office are transacted. scorch. scorch.

BÜRN, v. n. To be on fire; to be consumed by fire; to shine; to be inflamed; to rage; to be in a state of commotion; [to be near finding what is concealed or unknown. Hunter.] BÜRN, n. A hurt caused by fire. — (Scotland) A brook. Boyle. BÜRN'A-BLE, a. That may be burnt. Cograve. BURN'ER, n. He or that which burns; the part of a lamp that holds the wick. By-REAU'CRA-CY,\* (by-ro'kra-sc) [bureaucratic, Fr.] n. A system by which the business of administration is carried that holds the wick.

BUR'NET, R. A perennal plant, of different species.

BUR'NET-RÖSE,\* R. A Scotch rose. Booth.

BURN'ING, R. Fire; flame; state of inflammation.

BURN'ING, R. Fire; flame; state of inflammation.

BURN'ING, R. Fire; flame; state of inflammation.

BURN'ING-GLASS, R. A glass or mirror so formed as to collect or condense the sun's rays, and produce intense heat.

BUR'NISH, v. a. [orman; Fr.] [t. BURNISHED, pp. BURNISHING, BURNISHED.] Torpolish; to give a gloss to.

BUR'NISH, v. a. To grow bright. Sauft. To spread. Dryden.

BUR'NISH, v. a. Togrow bright. Sauft. To spread. Dryden.

BUR'NISH-ING,\* a. The act of polishing or giving a gloss.

BURNT,\* i. & p. from Burn. See Burn.

BURNT,\* a. The lobe or lap of the ear; a round knob of the horn next to a deer's head; the sweetbread; a triangular on in departments, each under the control of a chief, in on in departments, each under the control of a chief, in contradistinction to those systems in which the officers of government have a coordinate authority. Brande. [Modern.] BÜ-BEAU-CRAT'İC,\* a. Relating to bureaucracy. West. Rev. BU-REAU'CRAT'İST, 'du-To'Kra'İst) n. An advocate for, or supporter of, bureaucracy. West. Rev. BU-REAU'CRAT'İST, 'A. [F.]. A cruet.— (Chem.) An instrument used for dividing a given portion of any liquid into 100 or 1000 equal parts. Brande.
BÜRG, n. See Borouout, Burars, and Burrow.
BÜRG, R. See Borouout, Burars, and Burrow.
BÜRGAÇE, n. [bourgage, Fr.] (Law. Eng.) A tenure proper to cities and towns, whereby men hold their lands or tenements of the king or other lord, for a certain yearly rent. BÜR-GA-MÖT', n. [borgamotte, Fr.] A pear ; a perfume. See Bergaamott. BERGAMOT. A kind of helmet horn next to a deer's head; the sweetbread; a triangular chisel; a round iron ring used with cannon. See Brs. Bin/BEL, n. A sort of pear.—Burrelfly, the ox-fly.—Burrelshot, a sort of case-shot. BUR'GA-NET, or BUR'GO-NET, n. A kind of helmet.

BURGEOIS, (bôrzh'wâ') n. [bourgeois, Fr.] A citizen; a
burgens Addison. See Bourgaois. BURGEOIS, (borzu ww.) n. 1000 per burges Addison. See Bourgeois.

BURGEOIS, (burlbis') n. See Bourgeois.

BURGEON, v. n. See Bourgeon.

BURGEON, (burlln) n. (Hort.) A knot or button put forth by the branch of a tree in the spring. Chambers.

BURGES, in bourgeois, Fr. ] A magistrate of a borough; a burgher; a freeman of a borough; a representative of a form corporate. BUR'ROCK, n. A small dam for catching fish. Phillips.
BUR'ROCK, n. A small dam for catching fish. Phillips.
BUR'ROCK, (bur'ro) n. A hole in the ground for rabbits and
some other animals.—It is sometimes used for berough, and barrow. BUR'ROW, v. n. [i. BURROWED; pp. BURROWING, BURROWED.]
To lodge in a hole in the ground. town corporate.
BUR'QESS-SHIP, n. Quality of a burgess. South
BURGH. (burg) z. A corporate town; a borough BUR'ROW-DUCK,\* s. An aquatic bird; the shelldrake. Scott, BUR'ROW-ING,\* p. a. Living under ground.
BUR'RY,\* a. Having or resembling burs. Loudon. BURGH, (burg) s. A corporate town; a borough.
BURGH'AL,\* (burgs!) a. Belonging to a burgh. Ed. Rev.

BUR'SAR, n. [bursarius, L.] A clerk of trens rer of a convent or college: — a student in an English university who is maintained by funds derived from endowments.
BUR'SAR-SEIP, n. The office or state of bursar. Hales.
BUR'SAR-SEIP, The treasury of a college. — (Scotland) An exhibition or charitable foundation in a university.

BÜR-SA-TEL'LA,\* n. (Zool.) A genus of marine molluscous

animals. P. Cyc. BORSCH,\* (bûrsh) n.; pl. BORSCH' EN. (Ger.) A youth;

BÜRSCH,\* ('Odrsh) n.; pl. BÜRSCH'FN. (Ger.) A youth; a student at a university. Brande.
BÜRSCH, n. [bouree, Fr.] An exchange where merchants meet and shops are kept. See Bourse.
BÜRST, v. n. [L. BURST, pp. BURSTING, BURST († BURSTEN).]
To break or fly open, to fly asunder; to break away, to come or begin suddenly or with violence; to rupture.
BÜRST, v. a. To break open suddenly. Shak.
BÜRST, n. A sudden disruption; an explosion; rupture.
BÜRST, str., (bur'stin-p. from Burst. Beaum. § Fl.
BÜRSTEN-NESS, (bür'stin-b8) n. A rupture. Sherwood.
BÜRST'WORT, (bürst'würt) n. Rupture-wort; a plant.
BÜRST'WORT, (bürst'würt) n. Rupture-wort; a plant.
BÜRT'HEN, (bur'thn) n. Something to be borne. See Burbürst'shen, (bur'thn) n. Something to be borne. See Burbürst'shen, (bur'thn) v. a. To load. See Burden.
BÜR'SHEN-OIS,\* (bur'thn-bg) a. Burdensome. Shak.
BÜR'SHEN-SÖME,\* a. See BURDENSOME.
BÜR'SHON, (bür'thn) n. (Naul.) A small tackle formed of two blocks.

blocks.

phocks.
†BUR'y, (bër're) n. A dwelling-place:— the same word, originally, as borough, burgh, or burrow, and to be met with in old authors with the same meaning.
BU'Ry, (bū're) n. [beurré, Fr.] A delicate pear, of several varieties.

Bur'y, (ber're) [ber're, S. W. J. P. E. F. K. Sm. R.; bur're, Ja.] v. a. [L. SURIED; pp. SURVING, SURIED.] To put into a grave; to inter with funeral rites, to cover with earth; to inhume; to entomb, to hide; to conceal; to place one thing within another.

BURY-ING, (b8'r/e-Ing) n. Burial. St. John xii.

BUR'Y-ING-GROUND,\* n. A place for interring the dead.

Booth

||BUR'Y-ING-PLACE, (ber-) n. A place for sepulture.
BOSH, n. [busch, Teut.] A thick shrub; a bough of a tree:—
the sign of a tavern. Skak. The tail of a fox.—(Mech.) A piece of metal fitted into the plummet of a shaft in which the journal turns; the guide of a sliding rod.

BOSH, v. n. To grow thick. Multon.
BOSH'EL, n. [buschel, old Fr.] A dry measure containing
8 gallons or 32 quarts, a large quantity; a bushel measure. Matt.

mensure. Matt.

BOSH'EL-AGE, n. Duty payable on every bushel.

BOSH'EL-AGE, n. Duty payable on every bushel.

BOSH'EL, n. A wood. Ray. See Busket.

BOSH'I-NESS, n. The quality of being bushy.

BOSH'SHRIKE,\* n. (Ornuh.) A species of bird. P. Cyc.

BOSH'SHRIKE,\* n. (Ornuh.) A species of bird. P. Cyc.

BUSH-ESS, (bir/e-1e) ad. In a busy ; at leisure. Shak.

BUS'I-LESS, (bir/e-1e) ad. In a busy manner; actively.

BUSHNESS, (bir/nes) n. Employment; an affair; serious engagement, a point; something to be transacted; labor.

BUSHNESS-LIKE,\* (blz'nes-lik) a. Done well; practical.

Ed. Rev.

Ed. Rev. busk, n. [busc, Fr.] A piece of steel or whalebone, worn by women to strengthen the stays. — [busk, Dan.] [A bush. Davuson.]

Davison.]
†BUSK, v. a. To make ready; to dress. Fairfax.
BUSK'ED,\* p. a. Furnished with a busk. Pollok.
BUSK'ET, n. A sprig or small bush. Spenser. A small compartment in a garden formed of trees, shrubs, &c. Multer. [2.]
BUSKIN, n. [broscken, D.] A kind of half boot; & high shoe

worn by the ancient actors of tragedy, figuratively, tra-

worn by the ancient actors of tragedy, figuratively, tra-gedy.

BOS'KINED, (bus'kind) a. Dressed in buskins; tragic.

BOS'KY, a. Woody; shaded with woods; bosky. Shak.

BUSS, v. a. [baiser, Fr.; beser, Sp.] To kiss. Shak. [An old word, grown vulgar.]

BUSS, x. A kiss. Pope.—[busse, Ger.] Herring fishing-boat.

BUST, x. [busto, it.] A statue of the human figure as far down as the breast; the corresponding part of the real

Gure.

BUS'TAM-ITE, \* n. (Min.) A mineral found in Mexico. Dana.

BUS'TAM-ITE, \* n. [bustarde, Fr.] A sort of wild turkey.

BUS'TALE, (bus'al) v. n. [i. BUSTLED; pp. BUSTLING, BUSTLED.] To be busy with quickness of motion, or in the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the stren

TLES.] To be busy with quickness of middless of confused hurry; to stir about.

Bus'TLE,\*v. a. To confuse; to make busy. Wilberforce. [R.]

Bus'TLE, (bus'si) a. A tumult; hurry; a part of a lady's

aress. Bis'fler) n. An active, stirring person. Comper. Bis' Tle, (büs'ler) n. An active, stirring person. Comper. Bis' To, n. [it.] A statue; a bust. Askmole. See Bust. Bus'y, (biz'ze) a. Employed with diligence or earnestness; diligent; active; officious; bustling; troublesome.

Bus'Y, (biz'zo) v. a. [i. Busied; pp. Busiing, Busied.] To make busy; to employ.
Bus'Y-BÖD-Y, (biz'zo-böd-e) n. A medding person.
Bus'T, conj. [butan, or botan, Sax.] Except; except that; yet; nevertheless; now; than, otherwise than that; however, unless ever; unless.

ever; unless.

BUT, prep. [originally bot, contracted from be out.] Without; except; as, "All but one were lost." Smith.

BUT, ad. Only; as, "Did men but consider." Tilluson.

BUT, a. [but, Celt.] The end of any thing; a boundary; the end of any plank which joins to another on the outside of a ship. See Butt.

of a ship. See Butt.

Butt, v. a. [buter, old Fr.] [i. butted; pp. butting, Butter, old Fr.] To touch at one end, to abut. Cottrace.

Butch'er, n. [bucker, Fr.] One who kills animals in order to preserve or sell their flesh; one who delights in

BOTCH ER. v. a. [t. BUTCHERED; pp. BUTCHERING, BUTCHERED.] To kill and dress for food, as animals; to slaughter; to kill. Shak.

RRD.] To kill and dress for food, as animals; to slaughter; to kill. Shak.
BOTCH'ER-BIRD, n. A species of the shrike.
BOTCH'ER-ING, \*n. The employment of a butcher.
BOTCH'ER-ING, \*n. The employment of a butcher.
BOTCH'ER-LY, a. Cruel; bloody. Ascham.
BOTCH'ER-LY, a. Cruel; bloody. Ascham.
BOTCH'ER-ROW, n. A row of shambles. Whitlock.
BOTCH'ER-Y, n. The trade of a butcher; slaughter; murder; the place where animals are killed.
BOTCH'ER, n. [boutculter, Fr.] A servant; one who has the care of wine and other liquors.
BUT'LER, n. [boutculter, Fr.] A servant; one who has the care of wine and other liquors.
BUT'LER-AGE, n. The duty upon wine imported, formerly paid to the king of England's butler.
BUT'LER-ESS, \*n. A female butler. Chapman.
BUT'LER-SHIP, n. The office of a butler. Genesis xl.
BUT'MER-SHIP, n. The office of a butler. Genesis xl.
BUT'MER-SHIP, n. Tandrow. Shak.
BUTT, n. [but, Fr.] A mark to be shot at; the point at which the endeavor is directed; the object of aim, a person who is the object of jests; a blow; a blow given by a horned. is the object of jests; a blow; a blow given by a horned animal.—[butt, Sax.] A large barrel or cask; a beer-measure of 108 gallons; a wine-measure of 120 gallons:—a short, angular ridge. Loudon. See Bur.

BUTT, v. a. [L. BUTTED, pp. BUTTING, BUTTED.] To strike with the head or horns. Shak.

BUTTER, n. The oily part of milk, or an unctuous sub-stance obtained by churning cream; any substance re-sembling butter.

BOT'TER, v. a. [L. BUTTERED; pp. BUTTERING, BUTTERED.]
To spread with butter; to add something in the way of advantage or relish.

BUT'TER-BUMP, n. A name of the bittern; bottlebump.
BUT'TER-BUR, n. A perennial medicinal plant.
BUT'TER-CUP,\* n. A yellow flower; the ranunculus. Crahh

BÖT'TER-FLÖW-ER, n. Buttercup; a yellow flower. Gay. BÖT'TER-FLŸ, n. A beautiful winged insect, of many species, so named from the yellow species, or from the butter season.

BUT'TER-IS, n. An instrument for paring a horse's foot.
BUT'TER-MILK, n. The milk which remains after the but-ter is extracted.

BUT'TER-NUT,\* n. A tree and its fruit: - called also the oilnut. Spafford.
BUT'TER-PRINT, n. A piece of carved wood or a stamp to

mark butter with.

BUTTER-TÖÖTH, n. One of the front broad teeth.
BUTTER-WIFE, n. A woman who sells butter. Ld. Herbert.
BUTTER-WO-MAN, (-wûm-an) n. A woman who sells but-

BUT'TER-WORT, (-wurt) n. A perennial plant, of several

species.
BOT'TER-Y, a. Having the quality or appearance of butter. BUT'TER-y, n. A room where provisions are kept; a pan-

BUTTER-Y, n. A room where provisions are kept; a pantry. Shak.
BUTTING,\* n. A boundary of land. Booth.
BUTTOCK, n. The rump. Shak.— (Naut.) The convexity
of a ship, behind, under the stern. Mar. Dict.
BUTTON, (bū'tin) n. A catch, of metal or other substance,
by which dress is fustened; a knob; a little ball; a round
mass of metal, the bud of a plant; the sea-urchin.
BUTTON, v. a. [i. BUTONED; jp. BUTTONING, BUTTONED.]
To dress; to fasten with button.
BUTTONAGE, (bū'tin.hal) v. A. loop or hole to adult a

BUT'TON-HÕLE, (but'tn-hõi) n. A loop or hole to admit a button.

BUT'TON-MAR-ER, n. One who makes buttons.
BUT'TON-TREE,\* n. A tree; the conocarpus of Linnæus.

BUT'TON-WEED,\* n. A plant; the spermacoce of Linne-BUT'TON-WOOD,\* (but'tn-wud) n. A shrub. — Buttonwood is often used in America for the sycamore, or plane-tree. BUT'TRESS, m. [aboutir, Fr.] A mass of stone; a pier or

wall built outside of another wall or structure, to support | wan outlouiside of another wan or structure, to support it; a prop; a support.

BUT/TERSS, v. a. To prop; to support. Burke.

BUT/WINK, n. The name of a bird. Buley.

BU-TY-RI/CEOUS, (bd-tq-ris'shys) [bd-tq-ris'shys, F. Sm. R.; but-q-ris'shys, P. K. Wb.] Having the qualities of butter. but-e-ra'shus, P. K. Wb.] Having the qualities of butter. Floper.

BU-TYR'ATE,\* n. (Chem.) A salt formed from butyric acid and a base. P. Cyc.

BU-TYR'O, \*a. (Chem.) Relating to or derived from butter; as, butyric acid. Brande.

BU-TYR'INE\* n. An oleaginous matter found in butter. P. BU-TYR'INE\* n. An oleaginous matter found in butter. P. BU-TYR'INE\* n. An oleaginous matter found in butter. P. BU-TYR'INE\* n. An oleaginous matter found in butter. P. BU-TYR'INE\* n. An oleaginous matter found in butter. P. BU-TYR'INE\* n. Chem.) A vegetable alkali obtained from the box-tree. P. C.

BUX'OM., (buk'sum) a. [Obedient; compliant. Spenser.]

Gay; lively; wanton; jolly; amorous!,

BUX'OM-LY, ad. Gayly; wantonly; amorous!y.

BUX'OM-RESs, n. The quality of being buxom.

BUY, (b1) v. a. [i. BOUGHT; pp. BUYING, BOUGHT.] To purchase, to acquire by paying a price.

BUY'ER, (b1)'v. n. To treat about a purchase. Shak.

BUY'ER, (b1)'v. n. One who buys, a purchaser.

BUZ'E,\* n. [buse, Fr.] A wooden or leaden pipe to convey alt into mines. Crabb.

BUZZ, v. n. [buzzen, Teul.] [I. BUZZED; pp. BUZZING, BUZZED, v. n. [buzzen, Teul.] [I. BUZZED; pp. BUZZING, BUZZ, v. n. To whisper: to spread secretly. Shak.

whisper. whisper. BUZZ, v. a. To whisper; to spread secretly. Shak. BUZZ, v. a. To whisper; to spread secretly. Shak. BUZZ, v. The noise of a bee or fly; a hum; a whisper. BUZ'ZARD, v. [busard, Fr.] A sluggish species of hawk, a blockhead.

a blockhead.

BUZ'ZARD, a Senseless; stupid. Milton. [R.]

BUZ'ZARDET,\* n. A species of bird. Crabb.

BUZZ'KR, n. A secret whisperer. Shak. [Maunder.

BUZZ'KR, n. A humming noise; incessant low talk.

BY, (bi or be) [bi or be, W. Sm.; bi or by, S. L; bi, P.

F. Ja. K.] prep. [bi, Sax.] At, in; near, for. It denotes the agent, instrument, cause, way, or means, as, "proformed by you." S.—When pronounced distinctly, or with the accent, as when it is used in composition, it is pronounced bi.

pronounced bl.

pronounced Di.

BY, (bl) ad. Near; beside; passing; in presence. Dryden.

tBY, v. a. Same as aby. Sackville. See Asr.

BY, (in composition,) implies something out of the direct
way; irregular, collateral; private, or retired, as, a bylane, by-path, by-corner.— It is sometimes used as an adjective, without the hyphon; as, "a by place," a "by
road." road.

B\$\(\bar{g}\), or B\$\(\bar{g}\)E, n. Something not the direct and immediate object of regard; as, "by the \(\bar{b}\)y," or "bye," Dryden.
B\$\(\bar{g}\)AND B\$\(\bar{g}\), (b\$I'and-b\(\bar{g}'\)) ad. In a short time. Sidney.
B\$\(\bar{g}\)AND, \*n. A piece of leather crossing the breast, used by

the men who drag the sledges in coal mines Brande

BY'AS. See Bias.
BY'-Bi-Ow,\* m. An accidental encounter; an illegitimate child. Pope.
BY-OSY'FEE-HOUSE, m. A coffee-house in an obscure place. Addison
BY-CON-CERN'MENT, m. An affair which is not the main

Dusiness. Dryden.
BY-CÖR-NER, n. A private corner. Massinger.
BY-DE-PEND'ENCE, n. An appendage. Shak.
BY-DE-SIGN', (bi-do-sin') n. An incidental purpose. Hu-

dibras.

BY-DRINE, ING, n. Private drinking. Shak.

BY-DRINE, ING, n. Private drinking. Gibsom.

BY-END, n. Private interest; self-interested purpose.

BY-END, n. Private interest; self-interested purpose.

BY-INTER-EST, n. Private interest. Atterbury.

BY-INTER-EST, n. Private interest. Atterbury.

BY-LAW, n. A private law or order of a society.

BY-LAW, n. A private law or order of a society.

BY-MAME, n. A lanckname. Lowth.

BY-NAME, n. A nickname. Lowth.

BY-PASS-AGE,\* n. A private or retired passage. Baxter.

1BY-PAST, a. Past; gone by. Shak.

BY-PAR, n. A private or obscure path. Shak.

BY-PLACE,\* n. A retired place, spot, or situation. Johnson.

BY-PASS,\* n. A clandestine object or design. Hawkins.

BŸRE, n. A cow-house. Loudon. [North of England.]
BŸ-RR-SPĔCT', n. Private end or view. Carew.
BŸ-RÖAD, (b'f'öd) n. A private or obscure path. Swft.
BŸ-RÖÖM, n. A private room within.

BY-Rôd, n. A private or obscure path. Swit. BY-Rôd, n. A private room within.
BY-SPECH, n. An incidental or casual speech. Hooker.
(BY'SPEL, n. A proverb. Coles,
BYSSIN, [6'6705.] A silk or linen hood. Goner.
RYSISIN, Med. of Act.

BYS'SINE, a. Made of fine linen or silk. Coles.
BYS'SO-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A soft, fibrous mineral from the Alps. Brande.

Brs' sys, n. [L.] Fine linen or cotton stuff among the ancients. Bp. Patrick.—(Conch.) A long, delicate, lustrous and silky fasciculus of filaments. P. Cyc.

BŸ-STAND-ER, n. A looker-on; a spectator.
BŸ-STRĒĒT, n. An obscure street. Gay.
BŸ-STRŌKE,\* n. A private stroke; a side-blow. Dr. Allen

BŸ'TOŴN-ĨTE,\* n. (Min.) A variety of scapolite from By-

BŸ/TOWN-ĪTE,\* n. (Min.) A variety of scapolite from Bytown. Dana.
BŸ/-TÜRN-ING, n. An obscure road. Sidney.
BŸ/-VIEW, (bI'wāwk) n. A private walk. Dryden.
BŸ/-WÄY, (bI'wāwk) n. A private walk. Dryden.
BŸ/-WÄY, (bI'wā) n. A private and obscure way. Spenser fB¬-WŠT, a. To the wost of. Davies.
BŸ/-WÏPE, n. A secret stroke or sarcasm. Milton.
BŸ/WORD, (bI'wird) n. A saying; a proverb. Shak.
BŸZ/AN-TÏNE, n. See BIZANTINE, and BEZANT.
BŸZ'AN-TĪNE,\* a. Belonging to Byzantium. P. Cyo.

the third letter of the alphabet, is a consonant, and has two sounds, one hard, like k, before a, o, u, t, and r; the other soft, like s, before e, t, and t—combined with the letter k, it has three different sounds: the first, its proper English sound, equivalent to tsh, as in church the second, in words from the French, equivalent to sh, as in chass; the third, in words from the Greek, equivalent to k, as in chord. C, as a numeral letter, denotes a hundred hundred

hundred.

CAB, n A Hebrew measure, of about three pints.—A kind of chaise, so used as an abbreviation from cabriolet; a light four-wheeled carriage; a low two-wheeled carriage.

CA-BLL', n. [cabale, Fr.] Originally the same as cabala. See CABLLA. A junto, or small body of men, united to effect some party or sinister purpose; an intrigue. BCF The political signification of this word owes its origin to the five cabinet ministers in Charles II.'s reign: Chiprod, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale. This junto were known by the name of the Cabal; a word formed of the initial letters of their names.—Burnet.

CA-BLL', v. n. [i. CABALLED; pp. CABALLING, CABALLED.]

To form plots or intrigues; to plot. Dryden.

CAB'A-LA, n. [It. 4' Sp., from Heb.] Secret science; oral tradition; or the traditional or secret science of the Jewish rabbins, by which every letter, word, number, and

ish rabbins, by which every letter, word, number, and scent of the law is supposed to be significant in a mysterious manner:—any secret science. Harmar. CXB'AL-ISM, n. The science of the cabalists. Spenser.

CXB'AL-IST, n. One skilled in the cabala or Jewish tradi-

CAB'AL-ISI', n. One sentent in the cabala of Seventh Lattions.

CAB-A-LIS'TIC, | a. Relating to the cabala; having an CAB-A-LIS'TI-CAL, occult meaning.

CAB-A-LIS'TI-CAL-LY, ad. In a cabalistic manner. Herbert.

CAB'A'L-ER, n. One who cabals; an intriguer.

CAB'A'L-LINE, a. [cabalinus, L.] Belonging to a horse; as, "cabaline aloes," i. e. horse medicine. Cograve.

CAB'AL-LINE, \*n. [Fr.] A coarse kind of aloes. Crabb.

CAB'AL-LINE, \*n. [Fr.] A coarse kind of aloes. Crabb.

CAB'AL-LINE, \*n. [Fr.] A tavern. Bramhall.

CAB'SA', \*n. [Fr.] (Mil.) A basket made of rushes. Crabb.

CAB'BAGE, n. [cabas, Fr.] An edible plant, of several species. — A cant word for shreds of cloth made by tailors.

CAB'BAGE, v. n. [i. cabbaged; pp. cabbaging, cabbaged.]

To form a head, as a cabbage.

CAB'BAGE, v. n. To steal in cutting clothes; to purion.

CAB'BAGE, DAI'SY, \*n. A plant and flower; globe-flower.

Booth.

CXB'BAGE-NET.\* n. A net for boiling cabbages in. Smart.
CXB'BAGE-PLANT,\* n. A young plant of the cabbage. Ash.
CXB'BAGE-RÖŞE,\* n. A rose having many close petals. Rooth

DOUGH.

CAB'BAGE-TREE, n. A species of palm-tree. Miller.
CAB'BAGE-WORM, (kab'bij-würm) n. A caterpillar.
CA-BE'CA,\* or CA-BESEE',\* n. A fine India silk. Crabb.
CAB'[n, n. [cabane, Fr.] A small room; a cottage, or a

small house; a booth. - (Naut.) An apartment in a vessel for the officers and superior passengers.

XB'IN, v. n. To live in a cabin. Shak.

CXB'IN, v. a. To live in a cabin. Shak.
CXB'IN, v. a. To confine in a cabin. Shak.
CXB'IN-BOY; a. A servant boy on board a ship.

CAB'INED, (kab'ind) s. Having or enclosed in a cabin. Milton

Millon.

OLB'I-NET, n. [cabinet, Fr.] A closet; a small room; a set of boxes or drawers for curtosities; any place for things of value; a room in which consultations are held; the collective body of ministers who direct the government of a nation or country, a government council.

CLB'I-NET, v. a. To encluse Heavyt. [R.]

CLB'I-NET-COON'CIL, n. A cauncil of state, or of cabinet ministers, held with privacy; the members of a council.

CLB'I-NET-MINER, n. One who makes articles of wood-are furniture which require nice workmanship.

CXBI\_NET-MAKER, n. One who makes articles of wooden furniture which require nice workmanship.

CXB'[n-MATE, n. One who occupies the same cabin.

CA-BFRI,\* n. pl. [L.] (Myth.) Ancient Grecian or Pelasgian divinities, eight in number, whose worship was celebrated with mysterious rites. Faber.

CA-BIE, n. [cabl, Weish.] The rope or chain by which the anchor of a ship is held; a large rope.

CX'BLE, n. [cabl, Weish.] The Rope of CABLED.] To fas-

anchor of a ship is held; a large rope.

CA'BLE,\*v. a. [L CABLED; pp. CABLINO, CABLED.] To fasten with a cable. Dyer.—(Arch.) To fill with cylindrical pieces, as columns. Francis.

CA'BLED, (kā'bid) a. Fastened with a cable. Dyer.—(Arch.) Filled with cylindrical pieces, like a cable. Brands.

CA'BLET, n. [cablot, Fr.] A little cable; a tow-rope.

CA'BLETTER,\* s. (Naut.) A place on the orlop deck, where cables are coiled away; the coil or several rolls of a cable. Mar. Duct.

CA-BOB', v. a. To roast meat in an Asiatic mode.

CA-BOSE',\* s. (Naut.) The cook-room of a ship. Smart.

CA-BOSELD', or CA-BOCHED', (ka-bosht') a. [cabeche, old Fr.] (Her.) Represented as the head only, without adding the neck. ing the neck.

ing the neck. CXB/OT-AGE,\* n. (Naul.) The art of navigating so as to avoid all sand-banks, &c. ; the art of sailing from port to

port, without stretching out to sea. Crabb.

CÄB-Ri-ŌLE', n. See Carriole.

CXB-Ri-O-LET, (käb're-Q-lä') n. [Fr.] A one-horse chaise, with a large hood, and a covering for the legs and lap:—often shortened to cab.

CXB'URNS, n. pl. (Naut.) Small ropes or lines for binding the cable.

Chick-Daois. (kňk/a-gög) π. (Med.) An ointment made of alum and honey. Dunghson. Ch'OAÖ, (kk'kö) π. The chocolate-tree and nut. See Cocoa. ChCH'A-LÖT,\* π. (Ich.) The spermaceti or sperm whale. Brande.

CAPHE,\* (käsh) n. [Fr.] A lurking-hole; a hole dug in the ground for the purpose of concealing and preserving goods and luggage. Levis.

CA-EHEC'TIC, (ka-kek'tik) } a. Having an ill habit

CA-EHEC'TIC, (ks-kšk'tik)

CA-EHEC'TIC, (ks-kšk'tik)

CA-EHEC'TIC-CAL, (ks-kšk'te-ksl)

of body.

CKCHE'MĒRE,\* n. Sec CASHMERE

CACHE'T,\* (kšsk'ž) n. [Fr.] A seal; a signet; a sealed letter; a state letter employed to deprive a man of his personal liberty. P. Cyc.

CA-EHEX'Y, [ks-kšr'se, P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; kŭk'ek-sc, W.

J. F.; kŭ'kgk-se, S.] n. [καχεξία.] (Med.) A bad state or habit of the body.

TCXEH-[N-NX/TiON, n. [cachanatio, L.] Loud laughter.

CXEH-O-LÖNG,\* n. (Min.) A milk-white chalcedony.

CA-CHOW'DE, \* n. (Med.) A celebrated Chinese medicine, composed chiefly of aromatic stimulants. Brande.

CA-CHOW'S, \* (ka-sek)\* n. [Fr.] The title of an Indian chief in Mexico at the time of the conquest by the Spaniards. Robertson.

KOGETSON.

CXCK, v. n. To go to stool. Smart.

CXCK, v. n. To go to stool. Smart.

CXCK| ER-EL, n. (caquerel, Fr.] A species of fish.

CXC'KLE, (kik'kl) v. n. [kaeckelen, D.] [i. CACKLED; pp.

CACKLING, CACKLED.] To make a noise as a hen or goose; to giggle.
CAC'KLE, z. The voice of a hen or goose; idle talk.

CKC'KLE, m. The voice of a hen or goose; idle talk.

CKC'KLE, m. A fowl that cackles: a tattler.

CKCK'LING,\* n. The noise of a goose, &c.; cackle. Swift.

CKC-O-EHYM'|C, \Lambda . Having the blood or fluids of the CAC-O-EHYM'|-CALL, body corrupted. Harvey.

CKC'O-EHYM'|-CALL, body corrupted. Harvey.

CKC'O-EHYM-Y, [kKk'O-kim-Φ, W. J. F. Ja. Wb.; kk'ko-kim-Φ, km-Φ, S.; ky-kök'o-mp, E.] n. [κακαχυμία.] (Msd.) An ill state of the fluids of the body.

CKC-O-EMYM-N. n. [κακός and δαίμον.] An evil spirit. Sir-T. Horbort. [n.] [κακός and δαίμον.] An incurable ulcer \( \frac{1}{2} \) -CAC-E-THE\$\( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \fr

CA-COPH'O-NOUS,\* c. Relating to cacophony; sounding bad. Mitford.

C4-COPH'Q-NY, s. [κακοφωνία.] An uncouth or harsh

CÆS sound; a discord; a depraved or altered state of the

sound; a discord; a depraved or altered state of the voice.

\[ \text{Voice} \)
\[ \text{CACOT'RO-PHY,\* n. A corruption of art. Crabb.} \]
\[ \text{CA-COX'ENE.\* n. Same as accerative. Phillips.} \]
\[ \text{CA-COX'ENE.\* n. Same as accerative. Phillips.} \]
\[ \text{CA-COX'ENE.\* n. (Mm.) A fibrous mineral. Phillips.} \]
\[ \text{CA-COX'E-NITE.\* n. (Mm.) A fibrous mineral. Phillips.} \]
\[ \text{CACTA'CEOUS,\* (kik-tā/shus) a. Relating to or resembling the cactus. P. Oyc.
\[ \text{CA'TUS,\* n. [kákros.] pl. CACTI, or CACTUSES. (Bol.) A group of plants from the tropical parts of America, now called cactaces, or cactecs. P. Cyc.
\[ \text{CA-CI'MI-NATE, v. a. [cacumino, I.] To make sharp or pyramidal. Bailey.
\]
\[ \text{CA-Dis'THE,\* (ka-dis'tyr) n. [Fr.] (Loussiana law) An official statement of the quantity and value of real property. Bowvier. Bouvier.

CA-DA'FER, n. [L.] A corpse. Davies. CA-DAV'ER-OUS, a. Having the appearance of a corpse. CA-DAV'ER-OUS-LY,\* ad. In a cadaverous manner. Dr. Allen.

CXD'BATE, \* n. A kind of fly or insect. Ash. CXD'DICE, \* n. The larva or grub of a trichopterous insect;

same as case-worm. Brande.
CAD'DIS, n. A kind of tape or ribbon; a grub or worm; a

CAD DIS, M. A. RING of tape or ribbon; a grub or worm; a case-worm: — also written cadduce.
CXD'Dōw, (kād'dō) n. A. chough, or jackdaw. Ray.
CXD'DY,\* n. A small vessel or box for tea. Hayvaard.
CXDE, a. [cadeler, Fr.] Bred by the hand; domesticated tame. Skeldon.

tame. Sacaon.

CADE, v. a. To bring up by the hand; to tame.

CADE, n. [cadus, L.] A barrel; a cask for herrings. Shak.

CADE'-LAMB,\* n. A pet lamb, or one weaned and brought up in the house. Crabb.

CA'DENCE, n. [cadence, Fr.] The fall of the voice, as the sentence draws to its end and closes; a rhythmical fall or modulation of the voice or of the hand; the modulation modulation of the voice or of the hand; the modulation of the bars or clauses in music. —(Horsemanshy) The equal measure which a horse observes in all his motions, when thoroughly managed. —(Her.) The descent and distinction of families.

CK/DENCE, v. a. To regulate by musical measure. A. Smith.

CA'DENCE, v. a. To regulate by musical measure. A. Smith. CA'DENCY, n. Same as adance. Dryden.
CA-DENE',\* n. An inferior sort of Turkey carpet. Crabb. CA'DENT, a. Faling down. Sake. [R.]
CA-DEN'ZA, (kg-dčn'Zg) n. [It.] A musical cadence.
CA-DET', n. [cadet, Fr.] The younger or youngest brother; a volunteer in the army, who serves in expectation of a commission, a young man in a military school.
CA'DEW, (kā'dy) n. A straw-worm; the caddis. Bailey.
CA'DE'-WORM, (kād'wirm) n. A grub, the caddis.
CA'DEV, n. A. To carry a burden. In carry on the back. Ray.

CXDGE, v. a. To carry a burden, to carry on the back. Ray.
[Provincial, Eng.]
CXDGE,\* n. A frame of wood on which hawks are carried.

Crabb

Crabb.

Crabb.

CADG'ER, [kăd'jer, S. P. Ja. K. Sm.; kĕd'jer, W.] n. A huckster; one who brings butter, eggs, &c., to market. [Provincial and vulgar.] "Used in London only by the vulgar, and pronounced codger." Walker.

CA'Dj, (kā'de) n. [Ar.] A Turkish judge or magistrate.

CA-DiL'LAC, n. A sort of pear.

CAD'N, n. [Fr.] A woollen stuff made in France. Crabb. CAD-ME'AN, \* a. Relating to Cadmus, who is reputed to have invented the Greek alphabet. Ency.

CAD'M, \* A. (Min.) A mineral; a recrement of copper; tutty. Crabb.

[Crabb.]

[Crabb.]

tutty. Crabb. [Crabb. CXD'MITE,\* n. (Min.) A precious stone having blue specks. CXD'MI-UM,\* n. (Min.) A white metal, much like tin, found

among the ores of zinc. Brande.
†CA-DU'CA-RY,\* a. Falling or happening by chance. Blackstone. Jodrell.

CXD-U-CE'AN,\* a. Relating to the rod of Mercury. Ash. CA-DÜ'CEUS,\* (ka-dū'shus) n. [L.] The rod of Mercury; a herald's staff. Walker.

nerata's stan. reacer.

CA-Di'C-TY, n. [caducus, L.] Frailty; tendency to fall.

Lord Chesterfield. [R.]

CA-Di'CoUs,\* a. Falling early, as a leaf. Loudon.

†CA-Dibe, a. [caduc, old Fr.] Fleeting or frail. Hickes.

C.E.'CI-AS, (s8'she-as) n. [L.] A wind from the north-east.

Milt

CE'RULE. See CERULE, and CERULEAN.

CE-51/EE-AN, a. See CESAREAN. CE'SIUS,\* (85/shus) a. (Bot.) Of a bluish-gray color.

P. Cuc

CES-PI-TOSE',\* (ses-po-tes') a. (Bot.) Growing in tufts. P.

C.E.S.P.-TOEE', "(see-po-ces') is (about the control of the first syllable of a foot, forming the last of a word, from the next syllable, forming the last of a word, from the next syllable, forming the first of another word, as in the following line:

"Of man's first disobed! | ence, and | the fruit."

C.E.-50'z.L. (so-zū'rzi) s. Relating to the cassura, or to the pause of the voice.

CET'F-RIS FIR';-BUS.\* [L.] Other things being equal; in this circumstances. Watts.
CAFÉ,\* (kā'ā) a. [Fr.] Coffee; a coffee-house; a house where refreshments of various kinds are obtained. Bostc.

where refreshments of various kinds are obtained. Boists. CA-FE'(C,\* a. (Chem.) Derived from coffee, as the cafeic acid. P. Cyc.
CA-FE'(NR,\* n. (Chem.) A bitter, crystallizable substance, contained in coffee. Brands.
CAF'FRE,\* (käf'fur) n. A native of Caffraria, in South Africa; an unbeliever. Malcom.
CAF-TAN', n. [Per.] A Persian or Turkish vest.
CAG, n. A vessel of wood, in the form of a barrel, usually containing four or five gailous:—also written key.
CAGE. n. Leave. Fr.1 An enclosure of wire, twigs, or tim-

Containing rour of the gantons: — and written reg.

CAGE, R. [cage, Fr.] An enclosure of wire, twigs, or timber, for birds or animals; a place of confinement; a prison. — (Carp.) An outer work of timber for the enclosure of other works.

Of Other works.

CAGE, v. a. [L. CAGED; pp. CAGING, CAGED.] To enclose in a cage; to shut up. Dosne.

CAG'NXG, v. a. A tough, old goose; tough, dry meat. Smart.

CAYO, or CAYOUE, (kg-5k' or kā'|k) n. [Fr.] A skuff or sloop belonging to a galley, a galley-boat. See KALE.

CAI-MA-CAN',\* n. A Turkish word for a lieutenant, or a

lieutenant-governor. P. Cyc. CAT'MAN, n. [Sp.] An American crocodile or alligator; cayman

CAyman.

CA-IN'CIC,\* a. (Chem.) Obtained from the bark of the root of the coince, a Brazilian shrub. Brande.

FA IRA,\* (a'4'-a'1') [Fr. "h shall go on."] The name of a French revolutionary song. P. Cyc.

CAIRN, (karn) n. [carn, Welsh.] A heap of stones. Johnson.

CAIRN-GORM,\* n. (Min.) A yellow or brown variety of rock crystal, from the mountain of Cairngorm, in Scotland. Brande.

CAYMAN, (Fr. 26) [Fr. 36] [Fr. F. S., k'1/50 a'N. In. [CAYMAN] [Fr. 36] [Fr. 5] [Fr. 5] [Fr. 5].

iand. Brande.

CAINSON, (Kā-sôn') [kā-sôn', P. E. F. Sm., kā'šs-sôn, Ja.; kā'sôn, Ř.] n. [Fr.] (Mul.) A chest filled with bombs and gunpowder; a wooden case.—(-fr.h.) A sunken panel in a flat or vaultod ceiling, or in the sofit of a cornice; a wooden case, in which the piers of bridges are built within the water.

CAI'TIFF, (kā'tif) n. [chétif, Fr.] A mean villain; a knave. CAI'TIFF, (kā'tif) a. Base, servile. Thomson. CAI'TIFF-LY,\* ad. Knavishly, vilely; basely. Scott. CAI'TIFF, (kā'tif) a. Same as cattiff. Spenser. CAJ'D.-PUT,\* n. A volatile oil from the leaves of the cajo-

CXJ''.-PÜ'X'\* n. 'A volatile oil from the leaves of the cajoput-tree, in the East Indies. Crabb.

OA-JOLE', v. a. [cayder, Fr.] [L CAJOLED, pp. CAJOLING,
CAJOLEO.] To delude by flattery, to deceive; to wheedie, to flatter; to soothe; to coax. Huddinas.

CA-JOLE'MENT' n. Cajolery. Coleridge. [R.]

CA-JOL'ER, n. One who cajoles, n flatterot.

C-JOL'ER, n. One who cajoles, n flatterot.

C-JOL'ER, n. A small mass of dough baked, and commonly
sweetoned; a kind of delicate bread, any thing in the
form of a cake, rather flat than high, any mass of matter
concreted. concreted.

CAKE, v. a. [L CAKED; pp. CAKING, CAKED.] To form into

CAKE, v. a. [L. CAKED; pp. CAKING, CAKED.] To form into cakes or concretions.

CÁKE, v. n. To harden. Addison.

CÁKU, v. n. To cackle as geese. Ray. [Local, Eng.]

CÁKU-NEBEAD,\* n. A species of bread. Prior.

CĂL'A-BĂSH,\* n. A species of large gourd, a vessel made of the shell of the fruit of the calabash.

CXL'A-BĂSH-TRĒĒ, n. A West India tree, the shells of the fruit of which are used by the negroes for cups, and instruments of music. instruments of music.

Instruments of Inusic.

CA-L\(^1\)Balanta, A. & Belonging to Calabria. Ash.

C\(^1\)L\(^1\)Er.\(^2\)n. (Min.) The turquoise mineral. Phillips.

C\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)C\(^1\)C\(^1\)L\(^1\)Hammaro.

C\(^1\)L\(^1\)A. M\(^1\)L\(^1\)C\(^1\)C\(^1\)L\(^1\)Hammaro.

C\(^1\)L\(^1\)A. M\(^1\)R\(^1\)R\(^1\)L\(^1\)A.

C\(^1\)L\(^1\)A. M\(^1\)R\(^1\)L\(^1\)R\(^1\)L\(^1\)A.

C\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)A.

C\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\)L\(^1\

imal. Brande.

CXL'AM-BAC,\* n. A medicinal, fragrant wood; aloes-wood.

CXL'AM-BOUR,\* n. A motley-colored wood, used by cabinet-makers and inlayers: — called also eagle-wood.

CAL-A-MIF'EB-OUS, a. [calamus and fero, L.] Producing reeds, or plants having a smooth stalk, knotted and hol-

CAL-4-MI-NA'RIS,\* n. (Min.) A mineral; a fossil; calamine. Crabb.

CAL'A-MINE, n. (Min.) A native carbonate of zinc, a si-licious, simple, uncrystallized mineral; laps calaminaris.

TOCKE.

CXL'A-Mint, π. [καλαμίνθη.] An aromatic plant.

†CXL'A-Mist,\* π. A piper; one who plays on a reed or pipe.

Blownt.

(TAL-A-MIS'TRATE, v. a. [calamistrer, old Fr.] To curl or frizzle the hair. Cotgrave.

(UAL-A-MIS-TRA'TION, n. Act of curling the hair. Burton.

CL'A-MITE, n. (Am.) A species of mineral, hornblende.

Phillips. The plant horse-teil, in a fossil state. Buckland.

CA-LXM'I-TODS, a. Full of calamity, misery, or distress

CA-LXM';-ToBs, a. Full of calamity, misery, or distress very unfortunate; miserrable.
CA-LXM';-ToBs-NESs, a. Misery; distress.
CA-LXM';-ToBs-NESs, a. Misery; distress.
CA-LXM';-TY, n. [calamitas, L.] A great misfortune; misery
CAL'A-MOS, n. [L.] pl. L. CALAMI; Eng. CALAMUSES. A reed; a sweet-scented wood; a pen, which is made of a reed.—(Bot.) A genus of palms, from which ratuns are made, and from which dragon's-blood is procured; a fistular stem, as of a rush or cane:—dragon's-blood.
CALANDER, \*(kgl-ländr') n. [Fr.] An insect of the beetle tribe, injurious to grain:—called the corn or grain westle. Farm. Ency.
CA-LXB'/PA,\* n. (Zool.) A genus of crustaceans. P. Cyc.
CA-LXB', n. [calècke, Fr.] A light, low-wheeled carriage, with a covering to be let down at pleasure:—a sort of hood or lady's head-dress.

CA-LA'THI-AN-VI'O-LET.\* n. A perennial species of gen

CA-LA-THI-AR-VI-V-LELI, T. A. A percannal species to guitain. Booth.

CAL-A-THID' |- Dut,\* n. (Bot.) The modern name for the flower-head of the plants called composite; the common calyx of Linneus. P. Cyc.

CAL-A-THID',\* n. [L.] (Ent.) A genus of coleopterous insects. P. Cyc.

CAL-CAR,\* n. [L. calcar, a spur.] A calcinating furnace.—
(Bot.) A spur in flowers, or a hollow prolongation of the leaves downwards. P. Cyc.

CAL-CA-RATE,\* a. (Bot.) Having a spur or horn. P. Cyc.

CAL-CA-RATE,\* a. (Bot.) Having a spur or horn. P. Cyc.

CAL-CA-RE-O-THI-LA-(CEOUS,\* (-dhys) a. Consisting of lime and clay. Dr. Thomson.

CAL-CA-RE-O-S, a. [calx, L.] Partaking of chulk or lime.

CAL-CA-US, a. Calx, L.] Partaking of chulk or lime.

CAL-CA-US, a. Calx, L.] Partaking of chulk or lime.

Allen.

CAL-CA-FAL'LA, n. A superior kind of Lisbon wine.

CAL-CA-VAL LA, n. A superior kind of Libbon wire.

CAL-CE-T-ED, a. [calceatus, L.] Shod; wearing shoes.

CAL-CE-D-O'N; US, n. [L.] A precious stone, chalcedony.

CAL-CE-D-O'N; n. (Min.) See CHALCEDONY.

CAL-CE-D-O'N; n. (Min.) See CHALCEDONY.

CAL-CE-D-O'N; n. (Min.) See CHALCEDONY.

CAL-CE-D-O'N; n. (Min.) See CHALCEDONY.

CAL-CE-D-O'N; n. (Min.) See CHALCEDONY. olent heat, burning, calcination, or detonation by nitre, metallic powders or oxides. See Calx. Brando.

CAL-Cif'gR-Ois,\* a. Producing chalk. Smart.
CXL'Ci-Fòrm,\* a. Being in the form of chalk. Smart.
CXL'Ci-NA-Bile, or CAL-Ci'NA-Bile, [kāi'se-na-h]. Ja. K
Todd; kal-sī'na-bl, Sm.; kal-sīn'a-bl, Mb.] a. That may
be calcined. CXL'CI-NATE, v. a. See CALCINE. Bacon. [R.]

CALCIP. NATE, v. a. See CALCIPE. Bacon. R.;
CALCIP. A'TION, R. The act of pulverizing by fire; reduction of substances to ashes or cinders.
CALCIN'A-TO-RY, [Kal-sin'a-tur-e, W. P. Ja. K. Sm.; kal'-sin-a-tur-e, S.] n. A vessol used in calcination.
CALCINE', [Kal-sin', S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; kil'sin, Wb.] v. a. [calciner, Fr.] [LACKINED, pp. CALCINING, CALCINED.] To reduce a substance to powder, or to a fire-CALCINED.] To reduce a substance to powder, or to a firable state by heat; to oxidize.

CAL-CINE', v. n. To become a powder or calx by heat.

UÄL'CI-TRATE, v. n. [calcitrer, Fr.] To kick. Cotgrave.

CĂL-CI-TRĀTIQN, n. The act of kicking. Ed. Ren.

CĂL'CI-DM,\* (kāl'shē-um) n. (Chem.) The metallic base of lime. Result

Brande. lime.

CAL-COG'RA-PHY, n. The art of engraving in chalk or the likeness of chalk. See Chalcography.

CXLC-SIN'TER,\* n. A calcareous deposit of certain springs.

Brande. CXLC'-SPAR,\* n. (Min.) Calcareous spar, or crystallized

CXLC'-SPAR,\* n. (Mm.) Calcareous spar, or crystallical carbonate of lime. Brande.
CXLC'-Tüff,\* n. (Chem.) An irregular deposit of the carbonate of lime. Ure.
CXL'CU-LA-BLE, a. That may be computed.
CXL'CU-LA-RLY, a. Relating to the disease of the stone.
CXL'CU-LA-RY, a. Relating to the disease of the stone.
CXL'CU-LATE, v. a. [calcular, Fr.] [1. CALCULATED; pp.
CALCULATING, CALCULATED.] To compute, to reckon, to write to estimate: to adjust.

CALCULATING, CALCULATED.] To compute, to reckon, to rate; to estimate; to adjust. CALCULATE, v. n. To make a computation. Shak. CAL-CU-LATIVE, a. To make a computation. Shak. CAL-CU-LATIVE, a. Belonging to calculation. Burke. CAL'CU-LA-TIVE, a. Belonging to calculation. Burke. CAL'CU-LA-TORR, a. Bolonging to calculation. Sherwood. CAL'CU-LA-TO-RY, a. Belonging to calculation. Sherwood. CAL'CU-LOS. To. Reckoning. Huvell. CAL-CU-LOSE', a. Stony, gritty. Browns. CAL'CU-LOSE', a. Stony; gritty. Browns. CAL'CU-LOS, a. [L. pl. CAL'CU-L. (Med.) Stone or gravel; a calcareous concretion in the bladder or kidneys.— (Math.) A method of computation. See Differential

CALCULUS.
CÂL'DRON, n. [chauldron, Fr.] A boiler; a large kettle.
CA-LECHE', (kg-läsh') n. [Fr.] A light, low-wheeled carriage. Buller. See CALASH.
CXL-E-DÖ'N-IAN, \*a. Scotch. -n. A Scotchman.
CXL'E-DON-ITE, \*n. (Min.) A mineral containing lead and

copper. Dana.

CAL

JAL-E-FA'CIENT,\* (kal-e-fu'shent) a. Making hot. Maunder. [R.]

CLL-E-FÄCIENT,\* n. (Med.) A warming stimulant. DunCLL-E-FÄCIENT,\* n. Act of heating : state of being heated.

CLL-E-FXO'TIVE, a. That makes hot. [R.]

CLL-E-FXO'TOR,\* n. A small cooking-stove. Tozer.

CLL-E-FXC'TO-RY, a. That heats or makes hot.

CLL-E-FXC'TO-RY, a. That heats or makes hot.

CLL-E-FXC'TO-RY,\* n. A warming-room in a monastery.

Ash.

CKL'EN-DAR, v. a. To enter in a calendar. Whilock.
CKL-EN-DAR, v. a. To enter in a calendar. Whilock.
CKL-EN-DAR, v. a. Belonging to the calendar. Loudon.
CKL'EN-DER, v. a. [calandrer, Fr.] [t. calenders ; pp.
calenderin, calendered.] To dress cloth by hot-press-

CALENDERING, CALENDERED.] To dress cloth by hot-pressing; to hot-press.

CAL'EN-DER, n. A hot-press, or machine for pressing and smoothing cloth; the workman who manages the machine; calendrer. Comper. An Eastern dervise. Herbert. (CAL-EN-DOG'BR-PHER,\* n. A maker of calendars. Boyle. CAL'EN-DAEER, n. The person who calenders; a calender CAL'ENDS, n. pl. [calenda, L.] The first days of each month in the ancient Roman calendar.

CA-LEN'DU-LA,\* n. (Bot.) The mangold; a plant and flower. Crabb.

CA-LEN'DU-LIN.\* n. (Chem.) A muclinginous substance

flower. Crabb.

CA-LEN'Dy-Lin,\* n. (Chem.) A mucliaginous substance or species of gum obtained from the marigold. Brande.

CKL'EN-TÜRE, n. [caleo, L.] (Med.) A fever or furnous delirium to which seamen are subject in hot climates, and which causes them to imagine the sea to be green fields. CA-LES'CENCE,\* n. [calesco, L.] Act of growing hot or

warm. Boase. CXL-E-VANCE',\* n. (Bot.) A vegetable of the island of Savu. Hawkesworth.

CALF, (kaf) n.; pl. CALVES, (kavz) The young of a cow;

CALF, (Kai) n.; pt. CALVES, (Kavz.) Inc young of a cow; a stupid fellow: — the thick part of the leg.

CALF/LIKE, (käffik) a. Resembling a calf. Shak.

CALF/SKIR,\* (käffik) n. The skin of a calf. Booth.

CXL/i-BER, or CXL/i-BER, (käffe-ber) n. (calbre, Fr.) The diameter of a body or of a gun-barrel; a gun's bore; ca-

pacty.

CALIBER, (käl'e-bur or ku-lë'br) [käl'e-bur, K. Ruchardson; ka-lë'br, Ja. Sm.] m. [Fr.] Sort or kind, capacity of mind, it is the figurative sense of the preceding word, and, in this sense, the word is not so completely anglicized.

Burke.

Căl'|QE, (kăl'|S) n. A cup. See Chalice. Taylor.

Căl'|QE, (kăl'|S) n. A cup. See Chalice. Taylor.

Căl'|CO, n. [from Calicut in India.] pl. Calicoes. A figured or printed cotton cloth.

Căl'|CO-PRINT'ER, n. One who prints calicoes.

Căl'|CO-PRINT'ING,\* n. The art of printing cotton cloth, or of impressing it with topical dyes. Ure.

CA-LIC'U-LAR,\* a. Formed like a cup. Browne.

[Căl'|D, a. [calidus, L.] Hot; burning; fervent. Bailey.

[CA-LID'|TY, n. Heat; state of being hot. Browne.

Căl'|-DūCT, n. A pipe or flue to convey heat.

Căl-|-Găl'IION, n. [caligo, L.] Darkness; cloudiness.

Brown. [R.]

CXL-1-AXTION, n. [calgo, L.] Darkness; cloudiness. Brown. [R.]
CA-LIG'I-NOIS, a. Obscure; dim. Hallywell. [R.]
CA-LIG'I-NOIS, a. See CALLIGAPHIC. Warton.
CXL-1-GXPHI'[C, \*a. See CALLIGAPHIC. Warton.
CX-LIG'RA-PHY, n. See CALLIGAPHIC.
CX-LIG'RA-PHY, n. The tenth incarnation of Vishnu, in the shape of a horse with a human head:—still expected by the Hindoos. Malcom.
CXL-1-PEBI', n. Terms of cookery in dressing a turtle.
CXL-1-PEBI', n. Terms of cookery in dressing a turtle.
CXL'1-PERI, n. Same as caliber, or calibre. Brande.
CXL'1-PERS, or CXL-1-PER COM'PASS-ES, n. pl. A kind of compasses for measuring the thickness of articles.
CXL'1-PII, n. [khaligh, Ar.] A successor or vicar; a title assumed by the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens.
CXL'1-TER, T. The office, dignity, or government of a

CXL'IPH-ATE, s. The office, dignity, or government of a

caliph. caliph.

CA'LIPI-SHIP, m. The office of the caliph; caliphate.

CA-LIP'F[C,\*a.Losting 76 years; as, "the calippu period," so named from Calippus. Crabb.

CXL-IS-THEN'[C,\* a. Relating to exercises for bodily strength or elegance. Combe.

CXL-IS-THEN'[C,\* n. pl. Exercise for health, strength, or elegance. Combe.

CAL-13-THEN'[1CS,\* n. pl. Exercise for health, strength, or elegance. Combe.
CLU-1-VER, n. [caliber.] A hand-gun; a harquebuse. Shak.
CL'1-L'IX, or CL'1-L'IX, [kE'|1x, P. K. Wb. Ress; kEl'|ix, p. CALKE, [kkwk] v. a. [i. calked]; pp. calking, calked.] To stop or stuff the seams or openings between the planks of a ship with oakum:—to roughen or sharpen a horse's shoe to prevent his slipping. Palmer.
CLLK,\* v. a. To cover with chalk the back of a picture.

CALK'ER, (khw'ker) n. One who calks a ship: — a prominent part of a horse-shoe: — written also calkin, sauker, casekin, caseker, and cork. Farm. Ency.

CALK'IN, (or kkw'kin) n. A part prominent from a horse-shoe, to secure the horse from falling. Crabb. See

CALKER.

CALKER.

CALK'ING-IR'ON, (khwk'jng-I'urn) n. A chisel used in calking a ship. Dryden.

OALL, v. a. [calo, L.] [i. called; pp. calling, called.]

To name; to summon; to convoke; to summon judicially or by authority; to invoke. — To call back, to revoke. —

To call for, to demand. — To call m, to resume; to summon together. — To call over, to recute or read aboud. — To call out, to challenge.

OALL, v. n. To stop without intention of staying; to make a short visit. — To call on, to solicit. — To call upon, to implore. CALL, n. A vocal address of summons; requisition; divince vocation; a demand; a short visit; an instrument to call birds or sailors; in parlamentary language, an inquiry to ascertain what members are absent without leave.

to ascertain what members are absent without leave to ascertain what members are some without leave.

CÂLL/BYRD, \* n. A bird taught to allure others into a snare;
the linnet, goldfinch, &c. Goldsmuh.

CÂLL/ER, n. One who calls. Sherwood.

CALL'ER, n. One Who calls. Sherwood.

[CAL'LET, n. A trull or a scold. Skelton.

[CAL'LET, v. n. To rail; to scold. Brathwait.

CXL'LID,\* a. [callidus, L.] Hardened in craft; shrewd.

Smart. [R.]

CALLID'I-TY, n. [calliditas, L.] Shrewdness; craftiness.

Cockeram

Cockeram.

CAL-Lights,\* n. Shrewdness; callidity. Ash.

CAL-Lights,\* n. One skilled in calligraphy. Ann. Rev.

CAL-Lights,\* phys., a. Relating to calligraphy. Coleradge.

CAL-Lights,\* n. One skilled in calligraphy. Coleradge.

CAL-Lights,\* phys., n. (skilled in calligraphy. P. Mag.

CAL-Lights,\* phys., n. (skilled in calligraphy. P. Mag.

CAL-Lights,\* phys., n. (skilled in calligraphy. P. Mag.

CAL-Lights,\* phys., n. A woollen stuff, plain, highly glazed, twilled, or raised in stripes, used for petticoats:—also written calamanco. W. Ency.

CALL'Ight, n. Act of one who calls; vocation; profession; employment; class of persons united by the same employment.

sion; employment; class of persons united by the same employment.

CXL-L;-ON'Y-MÜS,\* n. (Ich.) A genus of beautiful spiny-finned fishes. Brands.

CXL-L;-EZ\*D;-A,\* n. Beautiful progeny. Smart.

CXL-L;-PXSH',\* n. (Cookery) The part of a turtle which forms the upper shield of the animal. W. Ency.

CXL-L;-PEE',\* n. (Cookery) A part of a turtle which belongs to the lower shield. W. Ency.

CXL'L;-PERS, n. See CALIFERS.

CXL'L;-TEIX,\* n. (Zool.) A species of green monkey. Gold-smith.

CAL-LÖG'BA-PHY,\* n. Same as calligraphy. Ed. Rov. CAL-LÖS'I-TY, n. [callosité, Fr.] A hard swelling, without

pain.

Chi/Lot, n. [calette, Fr.] A cap; a covering for the head in Barbary. Th. Campbell. See Calotte.

Chi/Lous, a. [callus, L.] Indurated, hardened; insensible; unfeeling.

Die; unteeling. CXL/LOUS-LY, ad. In a callous or hardened manner. CXL/LOUS-NESS, n. Hardness; insensibility. Bentley. CXL/LOW, (kal'lo) a. Unfledged; naked. Milton. CXL/LUS, n. [L.] (Med.) The matter which unites the di-vided ends of broken bones. It is a secretion of new bony matter.

bony matter.

CALM, (kām) a. [calme, Fr.] Quiet; serene; undisturbed.

CALM, (kām) a. Serenity; quiet; repose, stillness.

CALM, (kām) v. a. [1. CALMED; pp. CALMING, CALMED.] To make quiet; to still; to pacify.

CALM'ER, (kām'ep) n. He or that which calms.

CALM'LY, (kām'e) ad. Serenely, without passion.

CALM'LY, (kām'e) a. Calm. Cooley. Pope.

CALM'Y, (kām'e) a. Calm. Cooley. Pope.

CAL'O-MĒL, n. [calonelas, L.] A chloride of mercury. It is much used in medicine, especially as a purgative.

CA-LOB'[C,\*[Es-lör'ik, K. R. Wb. Maunder: k-lö'rik, Sm.] n. [calor, L.] (Chem.) Heat, or the matter, cause, or principle of heat. Brande.

CA-LOR-J-FJ-CĀ'TION,\* n. Act of producing animal heat. Dunglison.

CALOR-J-FJ-CĀ'TION,\* n. Act of producing animal heat. CALOR-J-FJ-CĀ'TION,\* n. Act of producing animal heat.

CXL-Q-RIM'E-TER,\* n. An instrument to measure heat. Brande

CXL-Q-RI-MO'TQR,\* n. A form of the voltaic apparatus, composed of one pair of plates, of great extent of surface. Brande. [P. Cyc.

face. Brands.

CXL-0-85'MA, \*n. (Ent.) A genus of coleopterous insects.

CA-LDTTE', (kg-l6t') n. [Fr.] A cap or conf formerly worn by French ecclesiastics; a military skull-cap:—a

obscure, by the action of light, a mineary sadureap:— a round cavity in architecture.

CLI/O-TFFE,\* n. The art of fixing images of the camera obscure, by the action of light on nitrate of silver:—invented by H. F. Talbot. Ed. Rev.

CA-LOY'ER, [ka-151'er, K. Sm. Wb. Crabb, Ash; kki'q-er, Todd.] n. One of a sect of monks, of the Greek church. CXLP,\* n. (Min.) A mineral substance, intermediate between compact limestone and marl. Cleardand.

tween compact limestone and marl. Cleaneland.

CAL'THA,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of ranunculaceous plants; marsh marigold. P. Cyc.

CAL'THROP, n. Same as caltrop. Blownt.

CAL'THROP, n. A kind of thistle:— a military instrument with prickles, used to wound horses' fect.

CA-LUM'SA,\* n. A root used as a tonic medicine. Brande.

CAL'U-MET,\* n. A large Indian pipe for smoking tobacco; used also as an emblem of peace. Brande.

CA-LUM'NI-ĀTE, v. a. [calumnior, L.] [i. calumniated; pp. calumniating, calumniated.] To slander; to accuse falsely; to vilify; to defame

CA-LUM'NI-ĀTE, v. n. To accuse falsely. Shak.

CA-LUM'NI-ĀTEO, n. Act of calumniating.

CA-LUM'NI-ATE, v. n. To accuse falsely. Shak.
CA-LUM-NI-ĀTEON, ». Act of calumnating.
CA-LUM'NI-ĀTOR, ». One who calumniates.
CA-LUM'NI-ŌTOR, «. Calumnious. Mountagu.
CA-LUM'NI-ŌUS, «. Partaking of calumny, slanderous, abusive; detracting.
CA-LUM'NI-ŌUS-Ly, ad. In a slanderous manner.
CA-LUM'NI-ŌUS-NESS, ». Slanderous accusation. Bp. Morton.

ton.

CAL'UM-NY, n. [calumnia, L.] False invective or censure, slander; defamation; detraction.

CALVE, (kwv) v. n. [i. CALVED; pp. CALVING, CALVED.] To bring forth a calf. Dryden.

CALVER, (kwv'er) v. a. To cut in slices, as fish. B. Jonson. †CÁLVER, (kwv'er) v. n. To shrink by cutting, and not fall to pieces. Cotton.

CALVES-SNÖOT, (kwvz-snöät) n. A plant; snapdragon.

CALVILE', (kalvil'), n. [Fr.] A sort of apple.

CALVINISM, n. The doctrine or system of Calvin.

CALVINISM, n. One who adheres to Calvinism.

CALVINISTIC, a. Calving or adhering to, or agree-CAL-VINISTIC, a. Relating or adhering to, or agree-CAL-VINIZE, v. n. To conform to Calvin or Calvinism. Southey. Souther.

CALV'ISH, (kuv'ish) a. Like a calf. Sheldon.

CXLY, (kalks) z. [L.] pl. L. CALCES: Eng. CALXES. (Chem.)
Lime or chalk, the substance of a metal or mineral which

CALX, (kälks) n. [L.] pl. L. CALCES; Eng. CALXES. (Chem.)
Lime or chalk, the substance of a metal or mineral which
remains after being subjected to violent heat, burning, or
calcination, solution by acids, or detonation by nitre, and
which may be reduced to powder.
CAL-Y-CAN'THUS,\* n. (Bot.) A shrub having a sweetscented flower. Farm. Ency.
CALY-CINE, \*a. (Bot.) Relating to or like a calyx. Loudon.
CALY-CIV-LE, (kál'q-kl) n. [calyculus, L.] (Bot.) A row of
lendets at the base of the calyx.
CA-LYC'U-LAT-ED,\* { a. (Bot.) Having a calycle, or a whorl
cA-LYC'U-LAT-ED,\* of bracts, on the outside of a calyx,
as an involucio. P. Cyc.
CA-LYC'U-LS,\* n. A genus of triobites, or fossil crustaceans. Brande.
CA-LYP'TER,\* { n. (Bot.) A hoodlike body or covering,
CA-LYP'TER,\* { connected, in some plants, with the organs of fructification. P. Cyc.
CA-LYP'TRI-FORM,\* a. Having the form of a veil. Smith.
CA'LYR,\* [kā']ks, P. K. W. B. Kes, ka']ks, E. Sm.] z. [L.]
pl. L. CAL'Y-CES; Eng. CAL'YX-Es. (Bot.) A flower-cup;
the outer covering of a flower within the bracts. P. Cyc.
CAL-ZÔONS', n. pl. [calicones, Sp.] Drawers. Sir T. Herbert.
CAM,\* n. (Mech.) The projecting part of an eccentric wheel,
ellipsis, or part of a circle. Grier. A mound of earth. Farm.
Ency.
CA-M'IEÛ, (ka-mā'yô) n. [camaïeu, Fr.] A sort of onvy.

Ency.

CA-MA'IEO, (ka-ma'yô) n. [cama'eu, Fr.] A sort of onyx.

Darwin. — Now written cameo. See Cambo.

CA-MAIL',\* n. [Fr.] A purple ornament worn by a bishop over his rochet. Crabb.

CAM'BER, n. (Arch.) The convexity of the upper, and concavity of the under, side of a beam; an arch on a beam

CAM'BER-ING, a. Arched; bending.

CAM'BIST, n. [cambio, L.] A person skilled in exchanges of money. Kelley.

CAM'BI-DM,\* n. (Bot.) A viscid secretion formed between the liber and alburnum of exogenous trees. Brande.

CAMB'LET, n. See Camlet.

the iner and aburnum of exogenous trees. Brands. CXMB'LET, n. See CAMIET. CXM'BÖGE,\*n. A gum-resin used as a medicine and a pigment. P. Cyc. See GAMSOGE. CXM'SREL,\*n. A crooked stick to hang meat on; a gambrel. Ash.

CXM'BRJ-AN,\* a. Belating to Cambria or Wales. Earnshaw. CXM'BRJ-AN,\* or CXM'BRO-BRIT'ON,\* n. A Welshman. Earnshaw.

CAM'SRIC, n. A fine, white, thin linen or cotton fabric, originally manufactured at Cambray.

CAME, i, from Come. See Come.

CAME, in a small, stender rod of cast lead, used in glaz-

CAME,\* n. A small, slender rod of cast lead, used in glazing. Francis.

CXM'FL, n. [campestris, L.] A large ruminant quadruped, CAM-PES'TRAL, a. [campestris, L.] Growing in fields.

CAM-PES'TRA-AN, a. Relating to the field; campestrial.

without horns, much used in Asia and Africa as a beast of burden:—a machine for lifting vessels.

CAM'EL-BACKED, (kam'el-bakt) a. Having a back like a camel.

CAM'EL-Bird,\* n. A name applied to the ostrich. Booth. CAM'EL-Dri-ver,\* n. One who drives camels. Collans. CAmE'Le-on,\* n. (Min.) A manganesate of potash. Brands

See CHAMELEON.

See CHAMBLEON.

(2-MBL/1-0,4 n. (Bot.) A beautiful genus of evergreen flowering shrubs, found in China and Japan. Brande.

(2-mBL/0-PARD, or CAM'RL-0-PARD, n. [kq-mel/0-pArd, M. P. Ja., kam'el-p-pard, K. Sm. S. Wb.] n. An African ruminant animal, the tallest of known quadrupeds:—

ruminant animal, the tallest of known quadrupeds:—now called the grapfe.

CAMFLOT, (käm'lot) n. [Fr.] [raynhorf.] See Camlet.

CAM'EL-Swallow.Er.\* (käm'ci-swöl']o-er) n. One who swillows camels; a person weakly credulous. More.

CAM'E-O.\* [käm'c-O., Sn. Wb. Cauthorne, P. Cyc.; ka'm-O., Maunder; ks.-mö'c, 3sh. Todd, Darwn; ks.-mö'c, or käm'c-O., K.] n. [cammeo, It.] pl. CAM'E-O.\$, sometimes CAM'E-D. A. kind of ony; a precious stone in bas-relief; a germ; a precious stone or shell having imitative designs engraved upon it in bas-relief; or figures raised above the surface. It was formerly called camaseu. P. Cyc.

CAM-E-RA-Lis'TiC,\* a. Relating to finance. Smart.

CAM-E-RA-Lis'TiC,\* a. Relating to finance. Smart.

CAM-E-RA-Lis'TiCs,\* n. pl. The science of public finance

Brande

CAM'E-RA-LU'CI-DA,\* n. [L.] (Optics) An instrument, invented by Dr. Hooke, for making the image of an ob-

ject appear on the wall of a light room. Brande.

CXM' F-RA-OB-SOŪ' RA, n. [L.] An optical machine, used in a darkened chamber or room for throwing images of

external objects upon a plane or curved surface, for the purpose of drawing or amusement.

CAM'E-RATE, v. a. [camero, L.] To ceil or vault. Cockeram.

CAM'E-RAT-ED, a. Arched, vaulted:—divided by transverse partitions into a series of chambers, as certain shells.

CXM-E-RĀ'TION, n. A vaulting or arching. Evelyn.
CXM-E-RŌ'NI-AN,\* n. A follower of the Scotch divine,
Cameron. Campbell.

CXM'E-RY,\* n. A disease in horses; the frounce. Crabb. CXM'E-RY,\* n. A disease in horses; the frounce. Crabb.

CXM-I-sA'DO, [Kam-e-sa'do, S.W. P. Sm.; kkm-e-sa'do, Ja.

K.] n. [camusade, Fr.] An attack by soldiers at might.

Hayavard.

CXM'I-SAT-TD, a. Dressed with the shirt outward.

CXM'LET, n. A thin cloth or study, originally made of silk
and camel's hair, now chiefly of wool, or goat's hair,
sometimes mixed with silk, cotton, or linen.

CXM'LET-ED, a. Colored or venied. Sar T. Herbert.

CXM'LET-ED, a. Colored or venied. Sar T. Herbert.

CXM-LET-TEEN',\* n. A sort of fine, worsted camlet.

CAM-LET-TEEN', Crabb.

CXM'MAS,\* n. A sort of bulbous plant or root, found in the
valley of the Oregon, used by the Indians for food. Farm.

Ency.

Ency.

CXM'MOCK, n. Rest-harrow, a weed.

CXM'O-MĪLE, n. [χαμαίμηλου.] An odoriferous, medicinal

CAMO-MILE, n. [xaµaiµnhov.] An odoriterous, medicinal plant.
CA'MOUS, {a. [camus, Fr.] Flat; level; depressed:—only fCA'MOUSED, (kā'must) a. Crooked. B. Jonson.
fCA'MOUSED, (kā'must) a. Crooked. B. Jonson.
CAMP, n. [campus, L.] The ground on which an army pitches its tents; the army encamped; the order of the tents:
—a shallow pit, or a heap of potatoes, turnips, or other roots, laid up in it, for preserving through the winter.
Brande. Brande.

CAMP, v. a. To encamp; to fix tents. Shak. To bury in pits,

CAMP, v. a. To entering; to the tents. Same. As out of in pies, as potatoes. Loudon.

CXMP, v. n. To pitch a camp; to encamp. Exod. xix.

CAM-PAIGN', (kam-pan') n. [campaigne, Fr., campagna, It.]

A large, open, level ground:—the time during which an army is in the field.

CAM-PAIGN', (kam-pan') v. n. [1. campaigne pp. campaign. Sir R.

Musgrave. (kgm-pān'er) n. An old soldier. CAM-PĀIGN'ER, (kgm-pān'er) n. An old soldier. CAM-PĀ'NA, n. [L., a bell.] (Bot.) The pasque-flower. †CAM-PĀ'NI-A,\* n. Same as campaign. Temple. See Cam-tCAM-PĀ'NI-A,\* n. Same as campaign. Temple.

See Campaign. Temple. See Campaign. Temple. See Campaign. Temple. See Campaign. Campain'. Förm, a. (Bot.) Having the shape of a beil. Campanile, Fr.] (Arch.) A tower for containing a bell or bells, or a clock, a belifty. Brande. Campa.not./0-Gist.\* n. A bell-ringer. Mechanics' Almanac. Campa.not./0-Gist.\* n. The art of ringing bells. Campan/U-la, n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; the bell-flower.

flower.

CAM-PXN'U-LATE, a. (Bot.) Shaped like a bell. Loudon.

CAMP'-BOY,\* n. A boy performing service in a camp

CAN-TOON',\* n. A kind of fustian with a fine cord visible on one side. W. Ency.
CAN TRED, (Kin'tord) n. (In Wales) A hundred. Davies.
CAN'TY, a. Cheerful; talkative. Brockett. [North of England.]

hand.]

Chn'vas, n. [cannabis, L.] A course, unbleached cloth, of hemp or flax, for sails, for tents, for painting on, and for a fine sort of sleve; the sails of a ship.

Chn'yas,\* a. Made of cannas; noting a coarse linen cloth of hemp or flax for sails. Jodrell.

Chn'vas-Rke,\* n. A duck, so named from the color of its plumage, that frequents the Delaware and Chesspeake bays, and the neighboring waters; much esteemed for its flesh. Judubon.

Chn'vas-Climb'er, (kan'vas-klim'er) n. One who climbs the mast to furl or unfurl the sail or canvas. Saak.

CXN'VASS, m. An examination; a sifting; solicitation.

JOHNSON. U. A. [i. CANVASSED; pp. CANVASSING, CAN-VASSED.] To sift; to examine; to debate; to solicit, as votes of electors. CXN'VASS, v. n. To solicit votes. Bacon. CXN'VASS-ER, n. One who canvasses; one who solicits

CAN-YASS-ER, M. One wine can wasses; one wine solutions votes. Burks.

CXN'VASS-ING, p. a. Sifting; debating; soluting.

CA'NY, a. Full of canes; consisting of canes. Millon.

CAN-ZO'NE, \* n. [It.] (Mus.) A kind of lyric poem; a song. Brands.

CAN-ZO-NET', n. [canzonetta, It.] (Mus.) A little song. Peacham. Sometimes written in the Italian form, canzo-

Peacham. Sometimes written in the Landau Song Constant Brande.

CAOUTCHOUC, \*(kô/chûk) [kô/chûk, K. Sm.] Gum-elastic or India rubber; a very elastic substance which exudes from a tree in South America.—(Mm.) A mineral substance found in Derbyshire, England, in soft, flexible

examon nounce in Deroysnire, England, in soft, flexible masses. Hamilton.

CAOUTCHOUGHE,\* (kb/chy-sin) n. An inflammable, light, volatile, olly liquid, obtained from caoutchouc, by distillation. Brands.

Intion. Brande. CXP, n. [cap, Welsh.] A covering for the head; a cover; an engign of some dignity; the top; a kind of vessel:— [act of reverence. Shak.]

[act of reverence. Shak.]

CXP, v. a. [i. CAPPED; pp. CAPPED,] To cover;

to furnish with a cap; to take off another's cap; to

complete; to excel; to surpass. — To cap verses, to name

alternately verses beginning with a particular letter;

to name alternately in contest. Dryden.

CXP, v. n. To uncover the head in respect. Shak.

CA-PA-BL', -T., s. Capacity; capableness. Shak.
CA'PA-BLE, (ka'pa-bl) a. Able to hold or contain; susceptible; intellectually capacious; intelligent; equal to;

tinie; intellectually capacious; intelligent; equal to; qualified for.

CA'PA-BLE-NESS, n. The state of being capable.

CA-PA'CI-PT, n. a. To qualify. Barrow. [R.]

CA-PA'CIOUS, (Ks-pā'shus) a. [capax, L.] Holding or embracing much; comprehensive; wide; large, extensive.

CA-PA'CIOUS-LY, (Ks-pā'shus-le) ad. In a capacious man-

CA-PA'CIOUS-NESS, n. State of being capacious.

CA-PA'CIOUS-NÉSS, n. State of being capacious.

CA-PA'CI-PATE, v. a. [i. capacitated; pp. capacitating, capacitating). To make capable, to enable.

CA-PAC-TA'TION, n. Act of making capable. [R.]

CA-PAC-TA'TION, n. Pasigner of holding; content; solidity; room; space; mental power; ability; state.

CAP-A-PIF, (kap-a-pā') ad. [Fr.] From head to foot. Shak.

CA-PAS'[-8ON, n. [caparaçon, Fr.] A superb dress for a horse. Millon.

CA-PAR'[-8ON, n. a. [i. CAPARISONED; pp. CAPARISONING, CAPARISONED.] To dress pompously. Shak.

CA-PAS'[-8ON, p. a. [i. CAPARISONED; pp. CAPARISONING, CAPARISONED.] To dress pompously. Shak.

CA-PAS'[-8ONED, a. [i. CAPARISONED; pp. CAPARISONING, CAPARISONED.] To dress pompously. Shak.

CA-PAS'[-8ONED, a. [i. CAPARISONED]; pp. CAPARISONING, CAPARISONED.] To dress pompously. Shak.

[crime. Bouvier. sons.

sons. [crime. Bouncer. CA'PXX DÖ'LÏ,\* [I..] (Law) Capable of committing CAP'CASE, n. A covered case. Burton.

CAPE, n. [Fr.] A point of land projecting into the sea; a headland; the neck-piece of a cloak or cont.—(Eng. Law.) A judicial writ relating to a plea of real property.—From capio, L.; pronounced ca'pc.

CAPEL'LA,\* n. [L.] (Astron.) A star of the first magnitude in Auriga. Brande.

CAP'EL-LANE,\* n. [capelan, Fr.] A chaplain; the curate of a chapel. Burn.

CAPELLET\*\* n. [condet. Fr.] A swelling on a horse's

CA-PEL/LET,\* n. [capelet, Fr.] A swelling on a horse's hock. Crabb.

nock. Crabb.

CAPER, n. [caper, L.] [A goat.] A leap; a jump; a frolic:

— a Dutch privateer:— the bud or flower of the caperbush, used as a pickle.

CLIPER, v. n. [i. caper, pp. capering, capered.] To dance frolicsomely, to skip; to play, as boys. Shak.

CLIPER-BUSH, n. A small prickly shrub on which the

caper grows.

CA'PER-CUT'TING, a. Frolicking. Beaum. & FL.

CA'PER-ER, n. One who capers, a dancer. Dryden.

CA'PER-ING,\* n. The act of jumping or skipping about.

CAP-LA'I,\* n. (Zool.) The capibara or water-log. Brands.

CA'P-LA'S, n. [L.] (Low) A writ, either before judgment, to take the body of the defendant, or after judgment, a writ of execution.

CAPPLAS AD RE-SPON-DEN'DUM,\* [L.] (Law) A written for the commencement of personal actions to arrest a party who is at large or already in custody of a sheriff.

CA-PIB'A-RA,\* n. (Zool.) The largest known rodent quad-

CA-PIE'A-RA, \* n. (2001) In a largest nown rocem quactured, sometimes called the water-hog. Brands.

CXP-IL-LA'CEOUS, (kip-il-lis') s. [Fr.] A sirup extracted from the plant called madenhair

CA-PIL'LA-MENT, n. [copillamentum, L.] (Bot.) One of the small threads or hairs in the middle of a flower; a flament

||CAP'IL-LA-RI-NESS,\* n. The state of being capillary

Scott.

CXP-11.-LXR'1-TY,\* n. The state of being capillary. P. Cvc.

CXP-11.-LX-HY, or CA-PIL'12.-RY, [käp'il-ig-re, W. F. Ja. K.

Sm. R.; kg-pil'ig-re, S. P. J. E. Brande.] a. [capillus, L.]

Resembling hairs, fine; long and slender like a hair;

apphed to the minutest rumifications of the arteries and
other vessels of the body, and also of plants.— Capillary
attraction is the power which fluids have of rising above
their level in fine tubes or pipes. It is by this attraction
that water is sucked up in sugar, sponge, &c.

With respect to the pronunciation of this word, and
also of a class of words of similar formation, the best orthoopists and good usage are so divided, that every indi-

thoopists and good usage are so divided, that every indi-vidual may feel at perfect liberty to follow his own taste The following table exhibits the manner in which this class of words is accented by the principal English orthoepists

Ar'mıl-la-ry,	1	S.	W.	1	1	E.	F	Ja.	K.	Sm.	1	Wb.
Ar-mil'la-ry	1	1	l	P.	1	ì	l	ı	1	l	R.	1
Ax'ıl-la-ry,	Kenr.	1	W.	.1		ĺ	1	1	1	Sm.	1	Wb.
Av-il'la-ry,	ì	S.	1	P.		ı	l	1	1	l	R.	1
Cap'il-la-ry,	Kenr.		W.	.[	1	i	F.	Ja.	K.	Sm.	R.	Wb.
Ca-pil/la-ry,	l l	S.	1	P.	J.	F.			١		. 1	I
Cor'ol-la-ry,	1	S.	W.	P.	J.	E.	F.	Ja.	K.	Sm.	R.	Wb.
Co-rol/la-ry,	Kenr.							ł	1			
Mam'mil-la-ry,	l i		w.	<i>P</i> .	J.	_	F.	Ja.	_	Sm.	R.	Wb.
Mam-mil'la-ry,	Kenr.	S.		Ρ.	_	E.	_		K.	_	_	
Max'il-la-ry,	1		W.	P.	J.	_ 1	F.	Ja.	K.	Sm.	R.	Wb.
Max-ıl'la-ry,	Kenr.	S.		١,		E.						
Med'ul-la-ry,	1.		W.					Ja.				Wb.
Me-dul'la-ry,	Kenr.	S.		Р.		E.	_	_ 1	K.	Sm.	R.	
Pap'ıl-la-ry,			w.		J.		F.	Ja.		Sm.	R.	₩b.
Pa-pıl/la-ry,	Kenr.	S.		<i>P</i> .		E.		_	K.			
Pu'pil-la-ry,	Kenr.	S.	W.	Р.	J.	E.		Ja.	K,	Sm.		₩b.
Pu-pil/la-ry.	i i	1	1	1	ı	1	ı	1		) !		l

hair. Ash.

nan. Ash.
CXP-IL-LÖSE',\* a. Hairy; abounding with hair. Scott.
CXP'I-TAI, a. [capitalis, L.] Relating to the head, affecting the head or life; first in importance; chief, principal; metropolitan; applied to letters, large.—Capital crime, a crime punished by death.—Capital punishment, a punishment that takes away life.—Capital stock, the

a punishment that takes away lite. — Capital stock, the principal or original stock of a trader or company. CAP'-I-TAL, n. The upper or projecting and ornamented part of a column, pilaster, or pillar, the upper part, or whatever is chief, a chief city, or metropolis; the stock of a bank, a company, or a tradesman; a large letter. CAP'-I-TAL-IST, n. One who possesses a capital fund or

stock. CAP'I-TAL-IZE,\* v. a. To convert into capital, as money;

CAP'-TAL-IZE, \*v. a. To convert into capital, as money; to form or print in capital letters. London Atlas.

CXP'-TAL-LY, ad. In a capital manner; chiefly.

CXP'-TAL-MESS, n. The state of being capital. Scott.

CXP-TANP, PA-CHÂ', \* \ Turkish fleet. Booth.

CXP'-TANP, \*a. (Bot.) Growing in a head. P. Cyc.

CXP-TATE, \*a. (Bot.) Growing in a head. P. Cyc.

CXP-TATION, n. A numeration of the people by heads; taxation on each individual; a poll-tax.

CXP-TA'TION-TXX, \*n. A tax on each individual. Guthric. thrie.

CAP'I-TE, n. [L.] (Law) In capite, immediately of the king: —an ancient English tenure now abolished.

CAP'I-TOL, n. [capitolum, L.] The temple of Jupiter Capitolinus at Rome. Shak. A public edilice for the use

of a legislative body. CXP-J-TQ-LADE',\* n. A particular way of dressing fowls,

Ac. Crabb.

CAP-1-Tō'L1-AN,\* a. Relating to the capitol, or the capitor.

CAP-1-To'L1-AN,\* a. Belonging to a chapter; capitulary. Ash. (Bot.) Growing in small heads. Loudon.

CA-PIT'U-LAR, m. [cspitulum, L.] A statute or act of an ecclesisatical chapter; the body of the statutes of a chapter; a member of a chapter.
CA-PIT'U-LA-RIER,\* m. [cspitularia, L.] (Law) A tode of laws promulgated by the French kings, Childebert, Pepin, Charlemagne, &c. Basuser.
CA-PIT'U-LAR-LY, ad. In the form of an ecclesiastical chapter.

CA-PIT'U-LA-RY, a. Relating to the chapter of a cathedral.
CA-PIT'U-LA-RY, \* n. Same as capitular. Smart. See
CAPITULAR.

CA-PIT'U-LATE, v. z. [i. CAFITULATED; pp. CAFITULATING, CAFITULATED.] To draw up in heads or articles; to yield on certain stipulations; to surrender by treaty. CA-PIT'U-LATE, \* v. z. To yield or surrender on con-

ditions. Crabb.

GRIGORS. OF ACT OF CAPITY-U-LA'TION, R. Act of capitulating; surrender by treaty, or on certain conditions; reduction into heads. CA-PT'U-LA-TOR, R. One who capitulates. Sherwood. [CAPI-TULE, R. A summary. Wichfgs. CA-PIT'U-LUM.\* R. [L.] A little head.—(Bot.) A head of heads; a form of inflorescence, as the dandelion. P.

Cyc.

Cyc.

CXP-I-VARD',\* n. (Zeol.) An amphibious animal of Brazil, called a water-hag; capibara. Crabb. See Cafibara.

CA-Pi'Vi, (kg-pë've) n. [copaba, L.] Balsam of copainn.

CXP'LAN,\* n. A small fish used as bant. Crabb. See Cafin.

CXP'LIN,\* n. A species of fish found in Greenland. P. Cyc.

A thong of leather or skin by which the swingel of fiall is fastened to the staff. Farm. Eacy.

CXP'NI-XS,\* n. [L.] (Min.) A kind of jasper. — (Bot.) A vine. Crabb

vine. Crass Charles, n. [καπνός and μαντεία.] Divination by the flying of smoke. Spenser. CXF/NO-MOR.\* n. An oily substance, of a pungent and rather agreeable odor, obtained from the tar of wood.

Brands

†CA-PÔCH', v. a. Of uncertain meaning, ["perhaps to strip off the hood." Johnson.] — ["To hood; to blindfold." Seager.] Hudbras. Seo Carouch.

CA-PÔL'LIN," n. (Bot.) A Mexican plant. Crabb.

[CA'PÔL'LIN," n. (Bot.) A Mexican plant. Crabb.

[CA'PÔN, (kā'pn) (kā'pn, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; kā'pọn, K.]

n. A castrated cock. Gay.

[CA'PON, (kā'pn) v. a. To castrate, as a cock. Birch.

[CA'PON-ET.\* n. A young capon. Perry.

[CA'PON-ET.\* n. A young capon. Perry.

CAPONNIERE, (kap-o-nēr') [kap-o-nēr', W. Sm.: kap-o-nyēr', S.; kap-on-yar', Ja.] n.[Fr.] (Fort.) A passage leading from one work to another, protected on each side by ing from one work to another, protected on each sine by a wall or parapet.

CA-PÖR'CIAN-ITE,\*

CA-PÖT', v.a. To win all the tricks in a game at piquet.

CA-PÖT', n. [Fr.] A winning of all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet.

CA-POUCH', or CA-PÖCH', n. [capuce, Fr.] A monk's hood.

†CA-PÔUCH',\* (ka-pôch') v. a. To strip off the hood. Smart. See Caroch.

See Capoch.

CXP'P-D'INE,\* n. A sort of silk for shag to rugs. Crabb.

CXP'-P'A-PER, n. A coarse brown paper for covers. Boyle.

CXP'PER, n. One who caps or makes caps.

CXP'PER,\* n. A substance formed from capric acid and a base. P. Cyc.

a oase. r. Cy. (ka-prē'o-lāt, Ja. Ash, Johnson, Maunder; kāp're-o-lāt, K. Wb.; ka'pre-o-lāt, Sm.] a. [capreolus, L.] Winding and clasping with tendrils , cirrhous. CA-PRE'o-Lüs, n. (Bot.) The tendril of a plant; cirrhus.

OAP'RIC,\* a. (Chem.) Obtained from the milk of a goat

OAP'RIC,\* a. (Chem.) Obtained from the milk of a goat or cow; as, capric acid. P. Cyc.

CAPRICCIO,\* (ka-prēt'chō) n. [It.] A loose, irregular species of musical composition. Hamilton.

CAPRICCIOSO,\* (ka-prēt-chō-d'sō) [It.] (Mus.) Noting a free, capriccious, humorous, or fantastic style.

CA-PRICE', [ka-prēs', S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; ka-prēs' or kāp'rēs, W.] n. [caprice, Fr.; capriccio, It.; capricho, Sp.] A sudden start of the mind, a whim, freak; a fancy.

Inarcy, tCAPRICHIO, (ks-prēt'chō) n. Caprice. Shak. See CAPRICE. CA-PRI'CIOUS, (ks-prēt'chō) a. Full of caprice; freakish; fantastical; whimsical; fanciful. CA-PRI'CIOUS-LY, (ks-prish'us-lō) ad. Whimsically. CA-PRI'CIOUS-KSS, (ks-prish'us-nōs) n. Caprice. Swyl. CXP'BL-OEN, n. [L.] The tenth sign of the zodiac; the winter solstice.

winter solstice.

(ZP-E,F-I-CA'TION, n. A method of ripening figs by the gnats which are bred in the wild fig-tree. Bruce.

CXP'RIFŌLE, n. [caprifblium, L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; wild honeysuckle; woodbine.

CXP'RINE, or CA'PEINE, a. Like a goat. Bp. Gaudon.

CXP-RI-ŌLE', n. [Fr.] A leap, such as a horse makes without advancing; a caper in dancing. Sir J. Davice.

CXP'RI-ZXNT,\* a. (Med.) Uneven; leaping. Ash.

OXP'RO-ATE,\* m. A substance formed from caproic acid and a base, P. Cyc. CXP'EO-Co,\* a. (Chem.) Noting an acid formed during the saponification of butter. Brands, CXP'SA,\* m. [L.] A receptacle for books, clothes, &c. Crabb. CXP'SA,\* m. [L.] A receptacle for books, clothes, &c. Crabb.

CAP'SI-CINE,\* a. An alkaline principle found in cayenne pepper, a species of capsicum. Francis.

CAP'SI-CUM, n. (Bot.) Guinea pepper, or its berry or seedvessel; bird pepper; a pungent pepper.

CAP-SIZE, v. a. & n. [CAPISER P. PRIZING, CAPSIZED.]

(Naul.) To upget; to overturn.

CAP'STAN, n. [cabestan, Fr.] (Naul.) A machine employed in ships to draw up a great weight or to weigh anchors, sometimes improperly called capstern.

CAP'SU-LAR.)

CXP'SU-LAR, CXP'SU-LA-RY, a. Hollow like a chest or capsule. Browns.

CAP'SU-LATE, CAP'SU-LATE, a. Enclosed in a box or chest. Browne.

CAP'SULE, n. [capsula, L.] (Bot.) The seed-vessel of a plant; a many-seeded fruit.—(Casm.) A small, shallow evaporating vessel or dish. (Anal.) A membrane; a bag. CAP'TAIN, (Käp'tin) n. [capitaina, Fr.] The commander of a ship, of a troop of horse, or of a company of infantry, a chief; a warrior.—Captain-general, a commander-in-

a chief; a warnor.—Capain-general, a commander-inchief.

CXP'TAIN, (KEP'tin) a. Chief; valiant. Shak. [R.]

CXP'TAIN-CY-,\* n. The office of captain. Maunder.

CXP'TAIN-CY-,\* n. The office of purisdiction of a captain-general. Murray.

CXP'TAIN-QEN'ER-AL,\* n. The office or jurisdiction of a captain-general. Sat. Mag.

CXP'TAIN-QEN'ER-AL-CY,\* n. The office or jurisdiction of a captain-general. Sat. Mag.

CXP'TAIN-PA-CHA',\* n. The Turkish high-admiral. Ed. Rev. See Captian Pacia.

[tainship. Spenser. [R.]

CXP'TAIN-BHP, n. The post or office of a captain.

[CAP-TAIN-HP, n. The post or office of a captain.

[CAP-TAIN-HP, n. The post or office of a captain.

[CAP-TAIN-MIP, n. The post or office of a captain.

[CAP-TAIN-M. [capia. L.] (Law) The act of taking any person, particularly by a judicial process; a seizure, arrest.—Captain of an indecement, the designation of the style of the court before which the juriors make their presentment.—Captain so often used in the U. S. in the sense of preamble, or head of a chapter or discourse.

amble, or head of a chapter or discourse.

CXP'TIOUS, (kap'shus) a. [captiosus, L.] Catching at faults; disposed to cavil or find fault; insidious; in-

snaring. CXP'TIOUS-LY, (kap'shus-le) ad. In a captious manner.

CXP'TIOUS-LY, (KRp'shys-le) ad. In a captious manner. CXP'TIOUS-NESS, a. Quality of being captious. 
†CAP-TIVANCE, \* n. Captivity. Spenser.

CXP'TI-VATE, v. a. | captivo, L. | [1. CAPTIVATED; pp. CAPTIVATINO, CAPTIVATED.] To make captive; to take prisoner; to subdue; to charm; to fuscinate. 
†CAP'SI-VATE, a. Made prisoner. Shak.

CXP'TI-VAT-[No, \*a. Able to captivate or charm; fascinating. 
CXP-TI-VAT-[No, \*a. The act of captivating. Bp. Hall.

CXP'TIVE, n. One taken in war; a prisoner; one charmed by beauty.

by beauty.

CXP/TIVE, a. Made prisoner; taken by force.

FCAP/TIVE, v. a. To take prisoner. Spenser.

CAP-TIV/I-TY, n. State of a captive; subjection by the fate of war; bondage.

of war; bondage.

CXPTOR, n. One who takes a prisoner or a prize.

||CXPTURE, (kkpt'yur) n. The act of taking any thing; the thing taken; a prize.

||CXPTURE, v. a. [i. CAPTURED; pp. CAPTURING, CAPTURED.]

To take by force, as in war; to take, as a prize.

||CAPUCCIO, (ks-pôt(he-5) n. [I.] A capouch. Spenser.

|CAPUCHED, (ks-pôth') a. [capucs, Fr.] Covered with a hood Browns. hood Browne

CXP-U-CHIN', (kap-u-shen') n. [capucin, capucion, Fr.] A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood:—a pigeon, whose head is covered with feathers:—a Franciscan

whose head is covered with feathers:—a Franciscan fnar or monk, so called from his cowl.

CXP'U-LET,\* n. A tumor or enlargement on the point of a horse's hock. Loudon.

CX'PUT-M'n. [L.] Pl. CXP'J-TA. The head.—In England, the council of a university, consisting of the vice-chancellor, a doctor in each of the faculities of divinity, civil law, and physic, and two masters of arts. Month. Rev.

CX'PUT-M'O'' TU-D'M, n. [L.] A phrase used to express the residuum, when all that can be extracted is gone. CXR, n. A small carriage; a carriage or vehicle for a railroad; a charlot of war, or triumph:— Charles's Wain, or the Bear, a constellation.

road; a charlot of war, or triumph: — Charles's Wain, or the Bear, a constellation.

CAR, CHÄR, in the names of places, seem to have relation to the British ear; a city. Gibson's Canden.

CAR'A-BINE, [Rar's-bin, Ja.; khr's-bin, K.; kar-bin', S. W. P.] n. [carabino, It.; carabine, Fr.] A fire-arm used by cavalry, a petronel; a small sort of fire-arm between a pistol and a musket. — Written also carbins.

CAR-A-BI-NEER', n. [carabiner, Fr.] A sort of light horseman; one armed with a carabine. — Written also carbinser. Chambers.

CAR'4-BUS,\* R. [L.] (Ent.) A genus of coleopterous insects. P. Cyc.

CAR'AC, n. [carreca, Sp.] A large Spanish ship; a galleon.

Raleigh.

An Asiatic animal resembling the lynx.

ONR'A-ONL, \* \*. An Asiatic animal resembling the lynx. Goldsmith.

Goldsmith.

CKB/A-CÖLL\* n. A staircase having a spiral curve. Crabb.

CKB/A-CÖLE, v. n. To move in caracoles.

CKB/A-CÖLE, v. n. To move in caracoles.

CKB/A-CT, n. Same as carat. Harbert. See CARAT

CKB/A-CT, n. Same as carat. Harbert. See CARAT

CKB/A-FE, \*n. [Fr.] A water-bottle or decanter. Smart.

CKB/A-MEL.\* n. [Fr.] The sixth and last boiling of sugar.

CKB/A-MEL.\* n. [Fr.] The sixth and last boiling of sugar.

CKB/A-MEL.\* n. (Ich.) A genus of fishes of the mackerel family. Brands.

CKB-A-PGC/\* n. A thick, solid, and firm shell which covers the tortoise or turtle. Crabb. See Calipash.

CKB/A-T. n. [carat, Fr.] A weight of four grains, with

CAR'AT, n. [carat, Fr.] A. weight of four grains, with which diamonds are weighed:—a word signifying the which diamonds are weighed:—a word signifying the proportion of pure gold in a mass of metal, thus,—an ounce of gold is divided into 24 carats, and gold of 22 carats fine is gold of which 22 parts are pure, out of 24 parts; the other 2 parts being silver, copper, or other metal.

CKR.-A-VÄN', [kär.-a-vän', W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; kär'a-vän, S. F. K. Wb.] n. [Ar.] A company or troop of merchants or pilgrims, as they travel in the East, a large carriage. CKR-A-VAN-ΞΕΝ',\* n. One who leads the camels, &c., of a

CAR-VAN. Ash.

CAR-A-VAN's,-Ex, m. A kind of inn, or large public house, m the East, for lodging caravans or travellers in the desert, &c. — Written also careonsera.

CAR'A-VEL, n. [caravela, Sp.] A light, old-fashioned CAR'A-VEL, ship; a French herring-vessel. Robertson. CAR-A-VEL'LA,\* n. [It.] A Turkish frigate carrying 40

guns. Ec. Rev.

CAR'A-WAY, n. A biennial plant; also its aromatic or spicy

CAR'A-WAY-COM'FIT,\* n. A sweetment containing cara-

way. Goldsmith.

CAR-BXZ'(O-TATE,\* n. (Chem.) A salt formed of carbazotic acid and a base. Brands.

CAR-BA-ZÖT'IC,\* a. (Chem.) Noting a crystallizable acid

and bitter substance composed of carbon, azote, and oxygen. Brands. R'BÎNE, or CAR-BÎNE', [kar'bin, S. E. F. Sm.; kar-bin',

CAR'BINE, or CAR-BINE', [kār'bīn, S.E. F. Sm.; kār-bīn', W.P.] n. A small fire-arm. See Carabine.
CAR-Bin-ĒĒR',\* n. See Carabineer.
CAR'BON, n. [carbo, L.] (Chem.) Pure charcoal, an uncompounded or simple body, bright, brittle, and inodorous. When crystallized, it forms the diamond.
CAR-BO-NĀ'CEOUS, (kar-bo-nā'shus) a. Containing carbon. †CAR'BO-NĀDE,\* n. Same as carbonado. Smart.
†CAR-BO-NĀ'DO, n. [carbonado, Fr.] Meat cut across to be inculed upon the cosls. Skak.

broiled upon the coals. Shak.

(CAR-BO-NA'DO, v. a. To cut or hack. Shak. CAR'BON-ATE,\* n. (Chem.) A compound substance formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base. Brande.

CAR BON-AT-ED, \* a. Combined with carbon or carbonic

acid. Lyell.

CAR-BON'IC, a. Relating to or containing carbon.

CAR-BO-NIF'ER-OUS,\* a. Containing carbon or coal. Brande.

CAR-BON-I-ZA'TION,\* n. Act of changing into carbon. Ure. CAR'BON-IZE,\* v. a. [L. CARBONIZED, pp. CARBONIZING, AR'BON-IZE, to G. [L. CARBONIZED, pp. CARBONIZING, GARBONIZED.] To convert into carbon; to burn to coal.

CAR'BO-NO-HT'DROUS,\* a. (Chem.) Composed of carbon and hydrogen. Ure.
CAR'BO-NOUS,\* a. Containing carbon; carbonaceous.

CAR'BÖY,\* n. A large, globular bottle of green glass pro-tected by basket-work. Brands.

CER'BUN-CLE, (kārbāngk-kl) n. [carbunculus, L.] An ancient name of a gem or precious stone of a deep red cor, supposed to be a precious garnet.—(Med.) A hard, round, inflammatory tumor which discharges a fetid

CAR'BUN-CLED, (kar'bungk-kld) a. Set with carbuncles; spotted; deformed or afflicted with carbuncles.

spotted; detormed of amicted with carouncies.

CAR-BON-CU-LAR, a Like a carbuncle; inflamed.

CAR-BUN-CU-LA'TION, n. State of being reduced to charcoal; the blasting of young buds of trees. Harris.

CAR'BU-ET,\* n. (Chem.) Carbon combined with some other substance. Brands.

CAR'BU-RET-TED,\* 4. Combined with or containing car-

hon. Rrande

CAR'CA-JOU,\* n. (Zool.) An American quadruped. Gold-

before it is lathed or plastered or the floors laid.—(ML) A hollow case formed of ribs of iron covered with cloth When filled with combustibles, it is thrown into a be sieged place, in order to set the buildings on fire. CAR'CX-LAGE, π. [carcer, L.] (Law) Prison fees. Bailey. CAR'CX-LAGE, π. [carcer, L.] (Law) Prison fees. Bailey. CAR'CX-LAGE, π. [L.] καρκίνωμα, Gr.] (Med.) A cancer a tumor; an ulcer. [kir-se-nδm'q-tüs, P. K. Sm. Ash; kir-se-nδm'q-tüs, P. K. Sm. Ash; kir-se-nδm'g-tüs, P. K. Sm. Ash; CARD, π. [carte, Fr.] A small square of pasteboard or thick paper, used for purposes of business, civility, or playing at games; a billet, notice, or message:—an instrument for combing wool, &c. combing wool, &c.

combing wool, &c.

CKRD, v. a. [i. carded ; pp. carding, carded.] To comb;
to mingle together; to disentangle.

CKRD, v. n. To game; to use cards. Dryden.

CAr'OA-Mine, n. [καρδαμίνη.] (Bot.) The meadow cress
or lady's smock.

or lady's smock.

CAR'DA-MÔM,\* n. (Bot.) The aromatic capsule of different species of amonum. P. Cyc.

CAR-DA-MÔ' MUM, n. [L.; καρδάμωμον, Gr.] Cardamom. Chambers. See CARDAMOM.

Chambers. See Cardamors.

Cardy Er, n. One who cards or uses cards.

Cardy J-XC, a. [cardacus, L.] Belonging to or connected with the heart; cordial; strengthening.

Cardy J-XC, n. (Med.) A cordial; a cardiac medicine.

Crabb.

CAR-DI'A-CAL, [kar-di'a-kal, S. W. P. Ja. K.: kar'de-a-kil, Sm. Wb.] a. [kap-dia.] Strengthening, cordial; cardiac.

CAR-DI'A-CE,\* n. [Gr.] (Min.) A heart-shaped precious stone. Cro

CAR-DJ-AG'RA-PHY,\* n. (Med.) An anatomical description

CAR.D.-XG'RA-PHY,\* n. (Mea.) An anatomic of the heart. Dunglism.

CAR.D.-XL-Q-Y, n. (Med.) The heart-burn. Quincy.

CAR'D-XL-Q-Y, n. (Med.) The heart-burn. Quincy.

CAR'D-NAL, a. [cardinalis, L.] Principal, chief.—Cardinal virtues, (with the ancients,) prudence, temperance, justice, and fortitude.—Cardinal points, east, west, north, and south.—Cardinal signs, the signs at the four quarters of the year, viz.: Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn; or the two equinotes, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.—Cardinal numbers, and two solstices.

one, two, three, &c., in distinction from the ordinal numbers, first, second, third, &c.

CAR'DI-NAL, n. A dignitary of the Romish church, next in rank to the pope. The cardinals are distinguished by h scarlet hat, and they form the pope's council,—70 in number.—A woman's red cloak, like a cardinal's.

CAR'DI-NAL-TIE, n. The office of cardinal. PEstrange.

CAR'DI-NAL-FLOW'ER, n. (Bot.) A bright scarlet flower; a species of lobelia.

a species of lobelia.

a species of lobelia.

CAR'DI-NAL-IZE, v. a. To make a cardinal. Sheldon. [R.]

CAR'DI-NAL-SHIP, n. The office of a cardinal. Bp. Hall.

CARD'ING, n. The act of using cards.

CARD'ING, p. a. That cards, combing.

CAR-DI-OID', n. (Geom.) A curve, so named from its resembling a heart.

CAR-DI'TIS,\* n. (Mcd.) Inflammation of the heart. Brande.

CAR'DI-UM,\* n. (Zool.) A genus of bivalve sea-shells.

Hamilton.

CARD'MA-KER, n. A maker of cards. Shak. CARD'MATCH, n. A match made by dipping pieces of card

in melted sulphur. Addson.

CAB-Dôôn', n. [cardo, Sp.] A species of wild artichoke.

CABD'-PAR-TY,\* n. An assembly where cards are played. Hankins

Hausens.

CARD'-PLĀY-ER,\* n. One who plays cards. Johnson.

CĀRD'-TĀ-BLE, n. A table for playing cards.

CĀR' DŲ-ŪS-BĒN-E-DĪC' TŲS, n. [L.] The blessed thistle.

CARE, n. Solicitude; caution; anxiety; charge; regard;

the object of solicitude or care.

CARE, v. n. [i. CARED; pp. CARING, CARED.] To be anxious, to be inclined; to be in concern.

to be inclined; to be in concern.

CARE'-CRÄZED, (-kräzd) a. Broken with care. Shak.
†CAR'gCt, n. A mark; a charm. Dugdale. See Charact.

CARE'-DE-FY!Ne, a. Bidding defiance to care.

CARE'-E-LUD'ING, a. Avoiding care or trouble. Thomson.

CA-RĒĒN', v.a. [caréner, Fr.] [i. carened; pp. carening,
carened.] (Avail.) To lay a vessel on one side, in order
to calk and repair the other side. Chambers.

CA-RĒĒN', v. n. To incline to one side under a press of
sail.

sail.

CA-REEN', GE,\* n. A place to careen a ship; expense of careening. Col. Reid.

CA-REEN', ING,\* n. The act of laying a vessel on one side

CARCANET, m. [carcan, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels.

CARCANET, m. [carcan, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels.

CARCASS, m. [carcasse, Fr.] A dead body of any animal; the body, indicrously or in contempt; the decayed remains of any thing. (Carpestry) The work of a house

CARCERT, m. [carrière, Fr.] The ground on wh is run; a race; a course; speed; procedure; action.

CARCERT, m. To run or move rapidly. Millon. and refitting or repairing it. Crabb.

CA-REEN', n. [carrière, Fr.] The ground on which a race is run; a race; a course; speed; procedure; course of

CAR CARE'FOL, a. Full of care; using care; provident; watch-ful. beedful, anxious. CARE/FOL-LY, ed. In a careful manner; headfully.
CARE/FOL-LY, ed. In a careful manner; headfully.
CARE/FOL-NESS, z. The state of being careful.
CARE/LILLING, z. Putting an end to caro. Moore.
Having no care; headless; negligent. CARE'-KILL-ING, \*a. Putting an end to care. Moore. CARE'-KILL-ING, \*a. Putting an end to care. Moore. CARE'LESS, a. Having no care; heedless; negligent. CARE'LESS-NESS, \*n. The state of being careless, †CA'REN-CY, \*n. [carens, L.] Want; lack. Bp. Richardsom. CARE'N-TÂNE, \*n. [quarandine, Fr.] A papal indulgence. Bp. Taylor. See QUARANTINE.
CA-RESS', v. a. [caressor, Fr.] [i. CARESSED; \*pp. CARESSING, CARESSED.] To treat with fondness; to endear; to fondle.
CA-RESS', \*n. An act of endearment. Milion.
CA-RESS', \*n. The act of treating with endearment.
CA-RESS', \*n. \*p. a. Treating with kind and friendly attentions. CARES N. P. a. I resuling with kind and friendly attentions.

CA'RET, n. [L.] A mark thus [a] which denotes that something which is interlined has been omitted.

CARE'-TONED, (kki'tūnd) a. Tuned by care. Shak.

CARE'-WÖÜND-ED, a. Wounded with care. Smart.

CAR'GA-SON, n. [cargacon, Sp.] A cargo. Howell.

CAR'GA-SON, n. [cargacon, Sp.] A cargo. Howell.

CAR'GA-SON, n. [cargue, Fr.] pl. CAR'GOES. The lading of a ship or merchant vessel; goods, merchandise, or wares conveyed in a ship; freight; load.

CA'RI-AT-ED, \*a. Affected or injured by caries. Berdmore.

CAR-I-B-BE'AN, \*a. Relating to a cluster of the West India islands, or the adjacent sea. Earnshaw.

CAR'-B-BE'AN, \*a. Relating to a cluster of the West India islands, or the adjacent sea. Earnshaw.

CAR'-CATORE, [kăr-q-ka-tūr', J. F. Ja. K. Sm.: kăr-e-ka-CAR'-CATORE, [kăr-q-ka-tūr', J. F. Ja. K. Sm.: kăr-e-katentions. Goldsmith.

CXR'I-CA-TÜRE, [kär-e-ka-tür', J. F. Ja. K. Sm.: kär-e-ka-tür', W.; kär'e-ka-tür, Wb.] n. [carcatura, It.] A painting, representation, or description, so overcharged as to be ridiculous, yet retaining a resemblance.

CXR-I-CA-TÜRE', v. a. [i. CARICATURED; pp. CARICATURING, CARICATURED.] To represent by caricature; to ridicule.

CXR-I-CA-TÜRET, n. One who caricatures.

CXR-I-Côc'RA-PHY,\* n. A description of sedges or grasses. Journ. Science. CXR-1-COG'RA-PHY, \*n. A description of seuges or grasses. Journ. Science.
CXR'1-CODS, a. [caruca, L.] Having the form of a fig.
CX'R1-ES, n. [L.] (Med.) Ulceration or rottenness of a bone; a decayed bone or tooth.
CA-RIL'LON, \*n. [Fr.] A chime. — (Mus.) A sort of handbell; a tune performed upon bells. Brande.
CXR'1-NATE, \*a. (Bot. & Zool.) Formed like the keel of a vessel. Brande.

CAR', NATE, \* a. (Bot. & Zool.) Formed like the keel of a vessel. Brande.

CAR', NAT-ED, a. [carina, L.] (Bot.) Shaped like the keel of a ship.

CAR', NAT-ED, a. [carina, L.] (Bot.) Shaped like the keel of a ship.

CAR', NOTE, \* n. A light carriage for one person, drawn by one horse. Ed. Eney.

CA-R, OP's, \* n. (Bot.) A small, one-celled, indehiscent pericarp. Loudon. See Carvorsis.

CA-R, O's', -Ty, n. Ulceration of a hone; rottenness.

CA'R, -OBs, a. Rotten or ulcerated, as a bone.

†CARK, n. Care; anxiety. Sidney.

CARK, n. Care; anxiety. Sidney.

CARK, n. To be careful or anxious. Sidney. [R.]

†CARK', NG, n. Care; anxiety. Decay of Piety.

CARK', NG, n. Care; anxiety. Decay of Piety.

CARK', NG, n. Care; anxiety. Beau of Piety.

CARK', NG, p. a. Anxious; as, "carking cares." Bp. Beveriage. erudge. CARLE, n. A brutal man; a churl. Spenser CARLE, n. A kind of hemp. Tusse †CARLE, v. n. To act like a carle. Burton. CAR'LIC,\* n. Same as charlock. Farm. Ency. [Local, England.]

land.]

CAR'LINE-THIS'TLE, n. [carlina, L.] A plant.

CAR'LINES, n. pl. (Maut.) Timbers lying fore and aft to fortify the smaller beams of a ship.

†CARL'ISH, a. Churlish; rude. Marriage of Sir Gawaine.

†CARL'ISH-RESS, n. Churlishness. Huloet.

CAR'LOCA, \*n. A plant; a sort of singlass; charlock. Ash.

†CAR'LOCA, \*n. A plant; a sort of singlass; charlock. Ash.

†CAR'LOCA, \*n. A plant; a sort of singlass; charlock. Ash.

CAR'MAN, n.; pl. CARMEN. A man who drives a car. Gay. CAR'MEL-IN,\* a. Carmelte. See CARMELTE. CAR'MEL-ITE, n. A friar of the order of Mount Carmel.—

CAR'MEL-ITE, n. A friar of the order of Mount Carmel.—
A sort of pear.
CAR'MEL-ITE,\* a. Relating to the order of Mount Carmel.
CAR-MIN'A-TIVE, n. (Med.) A medicine which relaxes,
expels wind, or promotes perspiration. Arbathact.
CAR-MIN'A-TIVE, a. Warming; antispassmodic. Swift.
CAR'MINE, or CAR-MINE', [kar'min, S. E. F. Ja. Wb.;
kar-min', W. P. J. Sm.] n. [carmin, Fr.] A bright red or
crimson pigment, paint, or color.
CAR'NALE, n. [Fr.] Slaughter; massacre; butchery; destruction of flesh; bloody flesh.
CAR'NAL, a. [carratis, low L.] Relating to flesh; fleshly,
as opposed to spiritual; justful.—(Lawo Carnal knowledge,
sexual connection.
CAR'NAL-ISM.\* n. Same as carnality. Dr. Allen. [R.]

CAR'NAL-ISM, \* n. Same as carnality. Dr. Allen. [E.] CAR'NAL-IST, n. One given to carnality. Burton.

CAR'NAL-ITE, n. A worldly-minded man. Anderson. [R.] CAR-NAL'[-TY, n. State of being carnal; fleshly lust. CAR'NAL-IZE, v. a. To debase to carnality. Scott. CAR'NAL-LY, ad. In a carnal manner; libidinously. CAR'NAL-MIND'ED, a. Worldly-minded. More. CAR'NAL-MIND'ED-RESS, n. Grossness of mind. Ellie, CAR-NAL-INND'ED-RESS, n. Grossness of mind. Ellie, CAR-NAL-ION, n. The natural flesh-color.—(Bat.) A fine scott of clayer ways. A mysteric feeb disable.

CAR-NĀ/TION, s. The natural fiesh-color.—(Bot.) A fine sort of clove pink, a variety of the dianthus. Pops.
CAR-NĀ/TIONED, a. Colored like the carnation. Lovolacs.
CÄR/NRL, s. a. Rugged; shapeless. Dryden. [R.]
CAR-NRL/1AN, (kgr-nel/yan) s. (Min.) A silicious stone of a red or reddish-white color; and sometimes almost white.
It is a species of agate or chaleedony.
CÄR/NR-ON, s. A. Soft, fleshy substance. Brands.
CÄR/NR-OUS, a. Fleshy; partaking of flesh. Ray.
CÄR/NR-O, s. A. disease in horses, whereby their mouths become so furred that they cannot eat. Chambers.
CÄR/NI-FEX, s. [L.] A public executioner, a hangman. Sir W. Scott.

Ser W. Scot

Ser W. Scott.

CAR-N.1-F.CA'TION, n. The making of, or turning to, flesh.

CAR'N1-F7, v. n. To breed or form flesh. Hale.

CAR'N1-VA., n. [carnovale, it.] The Catholic feast or season of festivity before Lent, continuing twelve days.

CAR-NIV'O-RA, n. pl. [L.] (Zool.) The tribe of carnivorous animals. Branke.

rous animals. Brande.

CAR-NIV-O-R&C';-TY,\* n. Voraciousness of appetite for flesh. Pope.

CAR-NIV-O-R&C's. Carnis and voro, L.] Feeding on flesh.

CAR-NÖS!,\* a. Fleshy; partaking of flesh. P. Cyc.

CAR-NÖS!,-TY, n. A fleshy excrescence; a caruncle.

CAR'NOS, a. Fleshy; carneous; carnal. Broone.

CAR'NY,\* v. n. To interlard discourse with hypocritical terms or tones of endearment. Smart. [Colloquial.]

CAR'ON, n. A tree, very common in Spain, the pods of which are used as food for man and horse, called St. John's bread. Miller.

which are used as food for man and horse, called St. John's bread. Miller.

†CA-RŌÇHE', (ka-rōsh') n. [carrozza, It.] A carriage of pleasure. Burton.
†CA-RŌÇHED', (ka-rōsht') p. a. Placed in a coach.

CXR-Q-CŌL'LA,\* n. A genus of land-snalls which adhere tenaciously to limestone rocks. Brande.

tenaciously to limestone rocks. Brands.

CAR'OL, n. [carola, It.] A song of exultation; a joyful song, a song of devotion or praise, a hymn, a warble.

CAR'OL, v. n. [L. CAROLLED, Pp. CAROLLING, CAROLLED.]

To sing, to warble. Spenser.

CAR'OL, v. a. To celebrate in song. Milton.

CAR-O-LIN',\* n. A gold coin of Bavaria, &c.; value about a pound sterling. Crabb.

CAR-O-LIN',\* n. A polant, the worm-grass, the root of which is used in medicine. Booth.

CAR-O-LING. n. A hymn of song of devotion. Spenser.

of which is used in medicine. Booth.

CXB/OL-LING, m. A hymn or song of devotion. Spenser.

CXB-OL-ETIC,\* a. Bound with leaves and branches, as columns; festooned. Francis.

CXR/O-MEL,\* n. Sugar melted till it nequires a brown color, and exhales a peculiar odor. Brande.

CA-ROON'\* n. A species of cherry. Smart.

CXR-O-TELL,\* n. An Oriental weight varying from five to nine pounds. Crabb.

CA-ROT'1D,\* n. (Anal.) An artery of the neck. There are two of these arteries, and they convey the blood to the head. Brande.

head. Brands.

CA-RÖT'|D. a. (Anat.) A term applied to two principal arteries, which convey the blood to the head.

CA-RÖT'|-DAL, a. Carottd. Snuth.

CA-RÖD'(SAL), (Ra-76uZ's) n. A revelling; a noisy drinking bout, festivity. Dryden.

CA-ROÜSE', (ka-76uZ') v. n. [caronsser, Fr.] [L. CAROUSED; pp. CAROUSING, CAROUSED.] To drink freely and with joility; to quaff; to revel.

CA-RÖÜSE', (ka-76uZ') v. a. To drink lavishly. Shak.

CA-RÖÜSE', (ka-76uZ') v. A. drinking match; carousal. Pane.

Fope.

CA-RÖOS'ER, n. One who carouses; a toper.

CARP, n. [carpe, Fr.] A pond fish. Hale.

CARP, v. n. [carpe, L.] [L. CARPED; pp. CARPING, CARPED.]

TO censure; to cavil.

(CARP, v. a. To blame. Abp. Cranner.

CAR'PEL, \* n. (Bot.) One of the parts of a compound pistil; a single leaf rolled up into one of the integers of a pistil.

P. Cyc.

CER'PEL-LA-PV.\* a. Relating to or like a carpel.

F. Cyc.

CKR'PEL-LA-BY,\* a. Relating to or like a carpel. P. Cyc.

CKR'PEN-TER, n. [charpenter, Fr.] An artificer in wood;
a builder of houses, ships, &c.:—an officer on board a
man-of-war who has the charge of the boats.

CAR'PEN-TER-ING,\* n. The employment of a carpenter.

CARPENTER-ING." n. The employment of a carpenter. Coloridge.

CARPENTEY, n. The trade or art of a carpenter; an assemblage of pieces of timber connected by framing.

CARPER, n. One who carps; a caviller.

CARPER, n. (karpet, D.) An ornamental covering for a floor; a covering for a table, ground, &c...—To be on the carpet, is to be the subject of consideration.

CARPER, v. a. [L CARPERD; pp. CARPERING, CARPERD.]

To spread with carpets. Bacon.

CAR'PET-ING,\* n. Materials for carpets. Qu. Rev. CAR'PET-MON-SUR,\* n. A dealer in carpets; a lover of case and pleasure. Skak.
CAR'PET-WALK, (Kar'pct-Wawk) n. A green way or walk. CAR'PET-WAL, n. A green way; a strip or border of greensward left round the margin of a ploughed field.
CAR'PHO-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A straw-colored, brittle mineral.

CAR-PHO-SID'E-RITE,\* s. (Min.) A straw-colored, reniform

mineral. Da

mineral. Land.

CARP'[NG, p. a. Captions; censorious; complaining.

CARP'[NG, s. Cavil; censure; abuse. Leslie.

CARP'[NG-LY, ad. Captiously. Camden.

CARP'MELY, n. pl. A coarse cloth made in the north of

England.

CAR'PO-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A fossil or petrified fruit or seed. Brande.

CAR'PO-LITE, \* n. (Min.) A fossil or petrified fruit or seed. Brande.
CAR-PÖLI'O-GY, \* n. (Bot.) A part of botany which treats of seeds, seed-vessels, and fruit. P. Cyc.
CAR'PAC, n. See CARAC.
CAR'AC, n. See CARAC.
CAR'AC, n. See CARAC.
CAR'A, \* SEEN, \* or CAR'RA-SEEN-MÖSS, \* n. A lichen or marine plant found on the sea-coast of various countries; used for making jellies, &c. Dungleon.
CAR'RA, n. A weight of four grains. See CARAT.
CAR'RA, n. A weight of four grains. See CARAT.
CAR'RA, n. A weight of four grains. See CARAT.
CAR'RA, \* n. The arrow used in crossbows, the head of which was four-sided; a crossbow boit. Called also quarrel. Brande.
CAR'RIAGE, (KR'ful) n. [carage, Ft.] The act of carrying; a vehicle with wheels, for conveying goods or passengers; any vehicle; conveyance: — behavior; conduct; manners; management: — the part of a printing-press on which the types are placed to be printed. [†That which is carried; baggage. Spenser.]
CAR'RIAGE, \* A Horse used in a carriage. Rect.

CAR'RIGE-HÖRSE,\* n. A horse used in a carriage. Booth. CXR'RIGE-BEND,\* n. (Naul.) A particular knot used on shipheard. Crabb. CXR'RI-ER, n. One who carries; a messenger, a pigeon

CAR'MI-ER, The Wife Carrier's a messenger, a pigeon used in conveying intelligence.

CAR'MI-ER-FIG'EQN,\* n. A species of pigeon employed for carrying letters. Booth.

CAR'MI-TON,\* n. See CARILLON.

CAR'MI-ON, n. [caregrae, old Fr.] Dead, putrefying flesh, unfit for food.

unfit for food.

CAR'ROLL\* n. (Arch.) A pew, closet, or desk with a seat, placed under a window. Briton.

CAR'ROLL\* n. (Arch.) A very short piece of iron cannon or ordnance, originally made at Carron, in Scotland.

CAR-ROON.\* n. A rent paid for driving a car or cart in London. Crabb.

Indon. Crabb.

Cir'rot, n. A fleshy, esculent root.

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Cir'rot, n. A fleshy, esculent root.

Cir'rot, n. To estroy, esculent root.

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Cir'rot, n. To esculent root

CAE KY-ALL, "A. A fight four-wheeler carriage for several persons, drawn by one horse. Brown. See Carlolle.

CAE/RY-ING-TRADE, "A. The transportation of the commodities of others in vessels, &c.; or the transportation of merchandise from one foreign country to another. Roberts.

CABCR\_TALE, n. A tale-bearer. Shak.

CABCR\_\* n. (Scotland) Alluvial fertile land lying along the banks of a river. McCullock.

CABSE\_LXND,\* n. Alluvial soil in a ploughed state. Brande.

CART, A.A carriage, for luggage or burden, with two wheels, so distinguished from a wagon, which has four.

so distinguished from a wagon, which has four. CART. c. 1. CARTED; pp. CARTING, CARTED.] To carry or place in a cart. CART. s. s. To use carts for carriage. Mortimer. CART. 49E. s. The act or labor of carting; charge for cart-

Ing. CART. BOTE. \* R. (Law) An allowance of wood to a tenant for carts. Blackstone.

CARTE. \* (kurt) \* [Fr.] A card; a bill of fare at a tavern, eating-house, &c. Smart.

CARTE-BLANCHE', [kurt-blansh', S. W. J. F. Ju.; kurt blongsh', Sm., kurt-blansh', R.] [Fr.] A blank paper in tusted to a person to be filled up as he pleases; unconditional terms.

CAR-TEL', [cartel, Fr.] [kār-tēl', S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; kār'tēl, P. E. Wb.; kār-tēl' or kār-tēl', K.] n. An agree-ment between hostile states relating to exchange of ment between hostile states relating to exchange of prisoners; a ship commissioned to exchange the prisoners; a challenge.

\*CANTER. v. a. To defy. B. Jonson

CARTER. v. One who drives a cart or team; a teamster.

\*CARTER. v. One who drives a cart or team; a teamster.

\*CARTER. v. A. Rude, like a carter. Cotgrave.

CARTER. v. A. Rude; like a carter. Cotgrave.

CARTER. v. A. Rude; like a Relating to Des Cartes, a Frenchman, who died in 1650, or to his philosophy.

CARTER. v. A. Rude.

CARTER. v. A. Rude.

CARTER. v. A. Rude.

CARTER. v. A. Rude. Besselve the liberature.

CART'FÛL,\* n. As much as a cart will hold. Richardson.

CARTHA, TA AS INCO AS A CAR WIN BURN. ASA.

CARTHA-GIN'I-AN, \* a. Belonging to Carthage. Ash.

CAR'THA-MINE, \* n. (Chem.) As astringent biter substance obtained from the carthamus tinctoria, or safflower. Ham-

MON.

CAR'THA-MÜS,\* n. [L.] A plant, the flower of which is used in dyeing; the safflower. Urc.

CART'-HÖRSE, n. A horse used for the cart. Knolles.

CAR-THU'SIAN,\* (kar-thu'zhan) n. A monk of the Char-

treux.

CAR-THD'SIAN,\* (kär-thū'zhan) a. Relating to the order of monks so called:—the name of the kermes mineral.

CAR'TI-LAGE, n. [cartulago, L.] A smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament, grastle.

CAR-TI-LA-GIN'E-AN,\* n. A gristly kind of fish. Brands.

†CAR-TI-LA-GIN'E-OUS, (kär-tg-la-jin'yus) a. Cartulaginous.

Ban.

Ray.

Ray.
CAR-TJ-LXG'IN-OUS, a. Consisting of cartilages.
CART'ING,\* n. The act of conveying in a cart.
CART'-JÄDE, n. A mean or vile horse. Sulney.
CART'-LÖAD, n. A quantity sufficient to load a cart.
CÄR-TO-GRÄPH'IC,\* | a. Relating to cartography, or to
CAR-TO-GRÄPH'IC-AL,\* | maps or charts. Hamilton.
CAR-TÖG'RA-PHY,\* n. A description, or an account of maps and charts; illustration by maps or charts. W. R.
Hamilton. Hamilton

CAR-TÔÔN', n. [cartone, It.] A sketch made as a pattern for tapestry; a design on strong paper, to be afterwards chalked through, and transferred on the fresh plaster of a

chalked through, and transferred on the fresn plaster of a wall, and painted in fresco.

CAR-TOUCH', (kgr-tôch') n. [cartouche, Fr.] A case for holding musket balls and powder, a portable box for cartridges; a cartridge-box.—(ML). A wooden bomb flued with shot; a discharge or pass given to a soldier.—(Arch.) A modillion or block in a cornice; a shield or carved ornament to receive an inscription.

CAR'TRIDGE, n. A case containing a charge for a gun; a charge of powder enclosed in paper, &c.
CAR'TRIDGE-BÖX,\* n. A soldier's box for cartridges.

CAR'TRIDGE-PA'PER,\* n. Paper in which musket charges

are made up. Smart CART'-RÖPE, n. A strong rope to fasten a load on a car-

CART'RUT, n. The track made by a cart-wheel.

CART'U-LA-RY, n. [cartulaire, Fr.] A place where records are kept, a register; an ecclesiastical officer who had the care of the records. See Chartulary.

the care of the records. See Chartulart.

CART-WAY, a.A. way through which a carriage may travel.

CART-WHĒĒL,\* n. The wheel of a cart. Ash.

CART-WHĒĒL,\* n. The wheel of a cart. Camden.

CAR'U-CĀR,\* n. Act of ploughing; carrucage. Farm. Ency.

CĂR'U-CĀTE, n. [caruca, L.] A plough-land, as much land
as one team can plough in the year. Kelham.

CĂR'UN-CLE, n. [carucula, L.] A naked, soft, fleshy excressence: a notified property.

crescence; a protuberance.

CA-RÖN'CU-LA,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A small protuberance found near the hilum upon the seed of some plants. Brande.

CA-RÖN'CU-LATE,\* a. (Bot.) Having fungous excrescences.

CA-RUN'CU-LAIT-FD, a. Having a fleshy excrescence.

CA-RUN'CU-LAIT-FD, a. Having a fleshy excrescence.

CA-RUN'CU-LOSS, a. Relating to carruncles. Dunglison.

CARVE, v. a. [i. CARVED, pp. CARVING, CARVED.] To cut into elegant forms; to sculpture; to form, as from wood or stone; to divide; to cut meat at the table; to cut; to hew.

CÄRVE, v. n. To cut any material; to cut meat.

†CÄRVE, n. A carucate; plough-land. Sir J. Ware.

CÄRVED,\* (kärv'ed or kärvd) p. a. Formed by a sculptor;

CAR'VEL, n. Urtica marins, or sea-blubber. Herbert. A small ship. Raleigh. See Caravel.
CARVIER, n. One who carves; a sculptor.
CARVING, n. The art or act of one that carves.
CARVING, n. (Falconry) A hawk carried on the hand

†CAR-WITCH'ET,\* n. A jest; a pun; a crotchet. B. Jonson. CA'RY-A,\* n. [\*apvov.] (But.) A genus of American trees, which includes the hickory. P. Cyc. CAR-Y-AT'|C,\* or CAR-Y-AT'|D,\* a. Relating to caryatides, or like figures. P. Cyc.
CAR-Y-AT'|D,\* n. A female figure to support an entablature. Brands. See Caryatides.

ture. Brands. See Cartations.

CKR-Y-AT'-DES, also CKR-Y-K'TES, n. pl. [L.] (Arch.) Figures of women, instead of columns, to support entablatures:

—so named from Carya, a town in Arcadia, or from Caryatis, who was worshipped there.

CKR'YL,\* n. A confect made of the flowers of the co-alodendron. Crabb.

CXR-Y-O'CAR,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of tall, tropical trees.

B\*\*sas. CT&-Y-OPH-YL-LL'(CEOUS,\* (-shus) a. [caryophyllus, L.] (Bot.) Noting corollas consisting of petals, having long claws, dilating into a broad limb, as the pink. Brands. CLR-Y-O-PHYL'LE-OUS,\* a. (Bot.) Nut-leaved.— Same as caryophyllaceous. Smart.

JA-RY-ÖP'618,\* n. (Bot.) A dry, one-seeded fruit, like a seed. P. Cyc. See Carnorsis.
CAS'CA-BEL,\* n. The pummel or knob of a great gun.
Crabb.

Crabb.

CAS-CADE', n. [Fr.] A small cataract; a waterfall.

CAS-CADE', \* v. n. To vomit. Holloway. [Provincial in England, and colloquial in the United States.]

CAS-CAEL'/LAA, \* n. [Sp., from caseara, bark.] A bitter, aromatic, medicinal bark. Brande.

aromanc, meancing park. Branae.

CASE, n. [casse, Fr.] A box; a sheath; a cover; the cover, or skin, of an animal; the outer part of a building; a frame for holding a printer's types.—[casue, L.] State, condition; circumstance; the variation or inflection of nouns:—a suit, action. or cause in court.—In case, if it should happen, resulted that

HOURS:—B SUIT, ACTION. OF CRUSS IN COURT.—In case, if it should happen; provided that.

CASE, v. a. [i. cased; pp. casing, cased.] To put in a case; to cover, as with a case.

CASE, v. n. To put cases. L'Estrange.

CASED,\* (käst) p. a. Enclosed in a case; covered.

CASE/HAPDEN, (käst) v. a. [i. casehardened; pp. casehardened; pp. casehardening, casehardened.] To harden on the cuttade as iron. outside, as iron.

outside, as iron.

CÄSE/HÄR-DEN-ING,\* n A process by which iron tools, keys, &c., have their surfaces converted into steel. Ure.

CÄ/SE-IC,\* a. (Chem.) Derived from cheese; as, "casew acid." Brande.

CÄ/SE-INE,\* n. The principle of cheese. W. Ency.

CÄSE-KNIFE, (käs/nif) n. A large table-knife.

CÄSE/-KNIFE, n. [casamatta, It.] (Fort.) A vault in the flank of a bastion.—(Arch.) A hollow, cylindrical moulding.

CÄSE/MÄT-FD,\* a. Furnished or formed like a casemate.

Kirhu.

CĀSE'MĀT-ĒD,\* a. Furnisned of formed like a casemale. Kirby.
CĀṢE'MĒNT, [kāz'mēnt, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; kās'mēnt, P. Wb.] n. [casamento, it.] (Arch.) A portion of a window-sash hung on hinges, a compartment between the mullions of a window; a kind of moulding.
CĀ/SE-OS, (kā'she-ūs) [kā'she-ās, Ja., kā'shus, K. Sm.] a. [caseus, L.] Of the nature of, or resembling cheese.
CĀSE'-RĀCK,\* n. A frame of wood to receive printers' cases when not in use. Brande.

cases when not in use. Brands.

CK/SERN, [kā/zern, Ja. Sm.; kā/sern, K.; kis/ern, Wb.] n.

[caserne, Fr.] A lodgment or small barracks for soldiers, between the houses of a fortified town and the ramparts. Case'-SHOT, n. Bullets or iron in a canister or a case to be discharged from cannon. P. Cyc.

CA'SE-OM,\* (ka'she-um) n. [L.] The basis of cheese, puri-fied curd of milk. Brando. CASE'WORM, (-wurm) n. A grub that makes itself a case.

CASH, n. [caisse, Fr.] Money; ready money, coin; banknotes.

CXSH, v. a. [L. CASHED; pp. CASHING, CASHED.] To pay money for; to turn into money. FCASH, v. a. [casser, Fr.] To cashier. Sir A. Gorges. CXSH'-BOOK,\* (kash'būk) n. A book in which accounts are

kept of the receipts and disbursements of money. Crabb.

CA-SHE W'-NOT, (ka-shū'nūt) n. The nut of the cashew-tree,
a wholesome article of food.

CA-SHIER', (ka-sher') n. One who has charge of money; or who superintends the books, payments, and receipts of

or who superintends the cooks, payments, and receipts or a bank or moneyed institution.

CA-SHIER', (ka-shōr') v. a. [L. CABHIERED; pp. CASHIERING, CABHIERED.] [casser, Fr.] To dismiss from a post or office; to break; to discard.

CA-SHIER', R.\* (ka-shōr'yr) n. One who cashlers. Smart.

CA-SHIER', R.\* a. The act of dismissing an officer or sol-

dier for misconduct. Crabb.

CASH'-KEET-ER, n. A man intrusted with money.

[CASH'MERE,\* a. Relating to the fabric of shawls, so called.

OTE.

[CASH'MERE,\* or CASH-MERE', n. A peculiar textile fabric formed of the downy wool of a goat found in Thibet, first imported from the kingdom of Cashmere. Ure.

CASH-ME'RI-AN,\* a. Relating to the country of Cashmere.

Murray.

CASH'-Note,\* R. A note for the payment of money. Bar-

OASH'-NOTE, \* R. A note for the payment of the East Indies.

CAS'ING, n. Act of covering or casing; a covering; a covering of boards or other timber. In Northumberland,
Eng., dried cow-dung. \*Waterland.]

CASK, n. [casque, or caque, Fr.] A hollow wooden vessel,
as a barrel, hogshead, &c.; the quantity held in a cask.

CASK, v. a. To put into a cask.

CASK, v. a. To put into a cask.

CAS'KET, n. A small box for jewels, &c. Skak.

CAS'KET, v. a. To put into a casket. Skak.

CAS'KET, n. A small box for jewels, dc. Skak.

CAS'KET, n. a small box for jewels, dc. Skak.

No 20.5, "A. The testin month of the Bownsh year, corresponding to a part of November and December. Crabb. CASQTE, \* (kāsk) n. [Fr.] (Her.) A helmet. Crabb. See Cask. (CAS-SA'DA, or CAS'SA-DA, [kās'3-da, S. W. Ja. Sm. Wb.; kas-sā'da, K. P. Cyc. Crabb.] n. Same as cassava. See

CASSAVA

CAS-SA-MU-NAIR', n. A medicinal root. Quincy. See Cas-

SAMUNA CAS-SA-MO'NAR,\* n. An East India, bitter, medicinal root.

Brande.

CAS-SA'TION, n. [cassare, low L.] To vacate; to invalidate.

CAS-SA'TION, n. [A making null. Coles.] A high court
of appeal in France.

CAS-SA'VA,\* or CAS'SA-VA,\*n. A plant; a species of starch
or fecula, called also manue, obtained from the roots of
jatropha, or janyha manuhot. Tapioca is a preparation of
cassava. P. Cyc. — Written also cassavi.

CAS'SA-WARE, n. See CASSIOWARY.

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CAS'SA-WARE, and SEE CASSIOWARY.

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CAS'SA-WARE, and SEE CASSIOWARY.

CASSIOWARD, and SEE CASSIOWARY.

CASSIOWARD, and SEE CASSIOWARD.

of plants, shrubs, and trees. CAS-SID'E-OUS,\* a. (Bot.) Shaped like a broad helmet.

STANDON, [khs/se-don-e, Sm. Wb. Ash, Johnson; kas-sid/e-ne, Ja.] n.The plant stickadore: -- a mineral of which vases are often made. See Chalcedony.

Vase's are often made. See Chaldedon's.

CAs's\_MEre,\* n. A thin woollen cloth. Also written kerseymere. W. Ency.

CAs-Sy-NETTE',\* n. A mixed cloth made of cotton warp, and the woof of fine wool, or wool and silk, used for waistconts. W. Ency.

CAs-Sy'NO, (kas-86'n0) n. A game at cards.

CAs-Sy-O-PE'IA,\* (käs-O-O-PE'ya) n.[Gr.] (Astron.)A constellation near the north pole. Crabb.

CXs'Sy-O-WARY, n. A large, still-legged bird, inferior in size and strength to the ostrich only.

CXs'Sy-N. [L.] A black currant used in medicine. Urc.

CAS'SIS,\* n. [L.] A black currant used in medicine. Urc.
— (Zool.) A genus of gastropodous mollusks. Brande.
CAS-SI-TE'RI-4,\* n. p. [cassatrorn, L.] Substances of tin;
crystals having an admixture of tin. Smart.

CAS'SOCK, n. [casaque, Fr.] [†A loose dress or cloak of a soldier. Shak.] A vestment worn by clergymen under their gowns.

CAS'SOCKED,\* (kas'sokt) a. Dressed in a cassock. Cowper.

CAS'SOCKED,\* (käs'sokt) a. Dressed in a cassock. Couper. CXs'SON-ADE,\* n. Cask-sugar, not refined. Crabb. CXss'WEED, n. A weed called skepherd's-prouch. CXst, v. a. [i. cast; pp. casting, cast; ] [laster, Danish.] To throw; to fling; to send; to seatter, to defeat; to condemn; to compute; to contrive; to form; to model; to found; to throw off, to throw down; to shed; to moult; to change; to bring forth abortively.— To cast asside, to dismiss as useless.— To cast away, to shipwreek; to ruin.— To cast back, to put behind.— To cast by, to reject,.— To cast down, to deject.— To cast forth, to emit; to eject.— To cast off, to discard; to reject, to dishurden one's self of; to leave.— To cast out, to reject; to vent; to speak.— To cast up, to compute; to vomit.— To cast upon, to refer to. 3.7 The original sense of the word is to throw, or fing; of this sense all the other senses are either figurative derivations, or modifications by adverbial particles, such as about, asule, away, down, forth, off, out, al particles, such as about, aside, away, down, forth, off, out, on, upon. Smart. CAST, v. n. To contrive; to grow into or assume a form, to

CAST, v. n. To contrive; to grow into or assume a form, to warp. — To cast about, to contrive. — To cast up, to vomit. CAST, n. Act of casting; the thing thrown; a throw; distance thrown; manner of throwing, a stroke; a touch: — any thing cast or formed from a mould, a casting; a mould; a form; a small brazen funnel used by plumbers: —a shade; manner; air, mien. Sec CASTS. CASTA'LI-AN,\* a. Relating to Castalia, the spring or fountain of the Muses on Mount Parinsseus. Pops. CASTA'LS-A,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of trees, including the chestnut-tree. Brands.

CXS'TA-NET, n. [castaneta, Sp.; castagnette, Fr.] A sort of instrument or snapper which dancers of sarabands rattle, in order to keep time while dancing.

in order to keep time willie datching.

(AS-TĀ-NO-SPĒR'MUM,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of large leguminous plants found in New Holland. P. Cyc.

(AST'A-WAY, n. A person lost or abandoned. Hooker.

(AST'A-WAY, a. Rejected, useless. Ralegs.

CASTE,\* n. A distinct, hereditary order or class of people

among the Hindoos, the members of which are of the same rank, profession, or occupation; an order or class. ur Wm. Jones.

Sor Wm. Jones.

(CAST'ZD, p. Improperly used for east. Shak.

(CAST'ZD, p. Improperly used for east. Shak.

(CAST'ZD-LAM, [kas'tel-lan, W. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; kas-tël'isn,
S.] n. [castellan, Sp.] The governor of a castle.

(CAS'TZL-LANY, n. The lordship of a castle. Kelham.

CASTZL-LAT, D, a. Turretted or formed like a castle.

(CAS-TZL-LAT, D, n. The act of fortifying a house.

CAST'ZE, n. One who casts; a calculator; a small box or cruet out of which something is shaken, as a peppercaster; a small wheel or swivel on which furniture is cast or rolled on the floor.

CAST'ZE, n. A. A frame holding or containing small bottles. Mausader.

CAST'ZE, P. P. A. A frame holding or containing small bottles. Mausader.

ties. Maunder.

CAS-TI-GATE, v. a. [castigo, L.] [L. CASTIGATED; pp. CASTIGATED, c. a. [castigo, L.] [L. CASTIGATED; pp. CASTIGATIO, TO chastise; to correct. Shak.

CAS-TI-GATION, n. Punishment; chastisement.

CAS-TI-GATOR, n. One who castigates.

CAS-TI-GATOR, n. Punituse: corrective. Reamball.

CAS-T1-GA'TION, n. Punishment; chastisement.
CAS'T1-GA-TOR, n. One who castigates.
CAS'T1-GA-TO-RY, a. Punitive; corrective. Bramhall.
CAS'T1-GA-TO-RY, n. (Law) A ducking-stool, an instrument of correction for a scidd. Blackstone.
CAS-TILE'-SÖAP,\* n. A sort of refined soap. Johnson.
CAS-TILE'-SÖAP,\* n. A sort of refined soap. Johnson.
CAS-TILE-LANE',\* or CAS-TEL-LA'NŌ,\* n. [castellano, Sp.]
A Spanish gold coin. Crabb.
CAST'ING, n. The act of throwing, discarding, founding, or warping; the running of liquid metal into a mould, a vessel or something formed of cast metal.
CAST'ING-NET, n. A net to be thrown into the water.
CAST'ING-NET, n. A net to be thrown into the water.
CAST'ING-VÖ/CE,\* n. The same as casting-vote. Tomins.
CAST'ING-VÖ/CE,\* n. The vote given by the presiding officer of any body of men, which casts or turns the balance when the votes are equally divided. Tomins.
CAST'ING-WEIGHT,\* (kās'Ing-wāi) n. A weight that turns the balance in the scale. Pope.
CAST'-IR-ON,\* (kās'I'nym) n. fron when first extracted from its ores, which is hard and brittle, pig-iron. Ure.
[CAS'TLE, (kās'sl) n. [castellum, L.] A fortress, or fortified house.— Castle in the air, a groundless or visionary project.
[CASTILE, [Rās'sl) n. [castellum, L.] A fortress, or fortified house.— Castle in the air, a groundless or visionary project. ject. ||CAS'TLE-BUILD'ER, (kas'sl-bild'er) n. A builder of cas-

tles; a fanciful projector. Student. ||CAS'TLE-BUILD'ING, n. The act of building castles, or

||CAS'TLE-SULD'|NG, n. The act of building castles, or forming visionary projects. Student.
||CAS'TLE-CROWNED, (-krdûnd) a. Crowned or topped with a cardle. Mirror for Magistrates.
||CAS'TLE-QLAED, (kas'sld) a. Furnished with castles. Dryden.
||CAS'TLE-GUARD, (-gard) n. A feudal tenurc. Ld. Lyttelton.
||CAS'TLE-SOAP, n. Castle soap. Addison.
||CAS'TLE-SOAP, n. Castle soap. Addison.
||CAS'TLE-SOAP, n. A small castle. Leland.

||CAS'TLE-WARD, n. A tax or imposition for maintenance of such as watch and ward a castle. Cowell.

of such as watch and ward a castle. Cowell.

CAST'LING, m. An abortion. Browns.

CAST'LING, \* a. Abortive. Huddbras.

CAST'-CFF, \* p. a. Laid aside; rejected. Ed. Rev.

CAS'TFR, or CHES'TER, n. [Sax.] A city, town, or castle.

Globon.

[small wheel. See CASTER.

[small wheel. See CASTER.

[small wheel. See CASTER.

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[small wheel. See CASTER.

Gibson.

[Small wheel. See Caster.
Chs'TOR, n. [L.] A beaver, a beaver hat. Dryden. A
CAS'TOR and POL'LUX, (Astron.) Two stars called Cominn.—(Meteorology) A flery meteor, which appears sometimes sticking to some part of a ship, in the form of balls.
CAS-TO'RE-DM, n. [L.] (Mcd.) A liquor, or medicine made
of a liquor, contained in little bags near the beaver's groin.
CAS'TO-RINE,\* n. (Chem.) A principle found in castoreum.

Ilre.

Ore.

CKS/TOR-OIL, m. (Med.) An oil extracted from the seed of the plant palma Christi in America, used as a cathartic.

CKS/TRA, m. pl. [L.] Camps; soldiers' quarters. Smart.

CKS-TRA-RF-TA'TION, m. [castra and metor, L.] The act of measuring out or forming a camp.

CKS/TRATE, p. a. [castro, L.] [i. Castrate); pp. Castratino, Castrated.] To emasculate; we gold, to mutilate, or sender improfest.

or render imperfect.

CAS-TRÄ/TON, m. The act of castrating.

CAS-TRÄ/TÖ,\* m. [It.] A singer who is a cunuch; a cunuch. Pore.

Cle'trel, n. A kind of hawk. Beaum. & Fl. Cas-tren'sial, \* (kas-tren'shal) a. Same as castrensian.

Erroune.

CAS-TEEN'SIAN, a. Belonging to a camp. Bailey. [B.]

CAS-TEEN'ING-MAN,\* n. A discarded servant. Congress.

CAS'U-AL, (kazh'yu-sl) a. [casuel, Fr.] Happening by chance; accidental; fortuitous; not constant or regular.

CAS'U-AL-LY, (kazh'yu-sl-le) ad. Accidentally; incon-

JAYU-AL-LY, (Kazhyu-al-te) az. Accidentally; inconstantly.

CAS'U-AL-NESS, (Kazh'yu-al-nes) n. Accidently cocurrence; contingency; event; incident.

CAS'U-AL-TY, (Kazh'yu-al-te) n. (Zastuste, Fr.) One who is versed in casuistry, or studies and resolves cases of conscience.

†CX3'U-IST, (kžzh'yų-Ist) v. n. To play the casuist. Mikon CX5-U-IS'T1C,\* (kazh-yu-Is't1k) a. Casuistical. Ach. CX5-U-IS'T1-CAL, (kazh-yu-Is't2-kai) a. Relating to casuis try, or cases of conscience. South. CX5-U-Is'T1-CAL-LY,\* (käzh-yu-Is't2-kai-le) ad. By casuis

Garı

try. Carrier.

(Kāzh'-18-TRY, (kāzh'yy-18-tre) n. That part of ethics which determines cases of conscience.

CXT, m. A domestic animal, (of the order fais.) that catches mice:—a sort of ship or vessel:—a double tripod having six feet.

†CXT-A-BAP'TIST, n. [κατά and βαπτίζω.] An opponent of

†CXT-A-BRP'TIST, m. [κατά and βαπτιζω-] An opponent of baptism. Featley.
CXT-A-BĀ(SION.\* n. A chamber for relics. Brutton.
CXT-A-CĀUS'TIC.\* a. Noting a kind of curve. Francis.
CXT-A-CĀUS'TICS.\* n. pl. (Optics) The caustic curves formed by the reflection of the rays of light. Brands.
CXT-A-EHRE'SIS, n. [κατάχρηστε] (Rhc.) A figure by which a word is used in a sense different from, yet analogous to its own: a metanhor.

which a word is used in a sense different from, yet analogous to, its own; a metaphor.

CXT-Δ-EHRES'T-CAL, a. Forced in expression. Browns

CXT-Δ-EHRES'T-CAL-LY, ad. In a forced manner.

CXT-Δ-EHRIS'TON,\* n. A medical ointment. Crabb.

CXT'Δ-CLYSM, (kkt'g-kltzm) n. [καταλυσμός:] A deluge; an inundation. Hade. (Med.) A shower-bath, a clyster.

CXT'Δ-CŌMB, (kkt'g-kōm) n. [κατά and κυμβος:] pl. CXT'Δ-CŌMB, (kkt'g-kōm) n. [κατά and κυμβος:] pl. CXT'Δ-CŌMB, (kht'g-kōm) n. [κατά and κυμβος:] pl. CXT'Δ-CŌMB, (κht'g-kōm) n. [κατά and κυμβος:] pl. CXT'Δ-CŌMB, (κht'g-kōm) n. [κατά and κυμβος:] pl. CXT'Δ-CŌMB, Λ subterraneous place for burying the dead.

CXT-Δ-CŌUS'TIC,\* α. (Geom.) Noting a sort of curve Francis.

OKT-A-COOS'TICS, n. pl. [κατά and ἀκούω.] The science of reflected sounds, or echoes. Chambers.

CXT-A-D--ÖP'TRIC, (α. [κατά and διόπτυμαι.] Reflect-CXT-A-DI-ÖP'TRI-CAL, ing light. CXT'A-DRŌME,\* n. An instrument, used in building, for

raising and letting down great weights: - a race-course

†CAT'A-DŪPE, n. [κατά and δυυπέω | A waterfull. Brewer. †CAT-AG-MAT'IC, α. [κάταγμα.] Consolidating the parts.

rrowman.

(ΧΤ'Δ-GRΧPH, (kăt'a-grăf) n. [κατάγραφον.] The first outline, or draft or a picture, profile.

CλΤ'Δ-LλN,\*π. A native or inhabitant of Catalonia. Ask

CXT-Δ-LĚC'ΤΙC, α. [κατά and λέγω.] (Rket.) Stopping or halting short; wanting one syllable, as a Greek or Latin verse.

verse. CAT-A-LEC'T<sub>I</sub>C,\* n. (Rhet.) A verse wanting one syllable of its proper length. Brands. CXT'A-LEP-SY, n. [κατάληψις.] (Med.) A disease in which there is a sudden suspension of the action of the senses, and of volition. — Written also catalepsis.

†CAT'A-LO-GIZE, v. a. To put into a catalogue. Coles. CAT'A-LŎGUE, (kāt'a-lŏg) n. [κατάλογος.] A list of names, books, works, &c. — Catalogue raisonne, a catalogue of hooks classed under the heads of their several sub-

CAT'A-LÖGUE, (kāt'a-lög) v. a. [i. catalogueu; pp. cata-loguino, catalogueu.] To form into a catalogue; to make n list of. Burke.

CXT-A-LÔ'N]-AN.\* a. Relating to Catalonia. Earnshaw.
CA-TXL'PA.\* n. (Bot.) A large flowering tree of America,
of rapid growth, which has large leaves, and bears large

clusters of flowers. P. Cyc.

CA-TAL'Y-SIS, n. [κατάλυσις.] Dissolution. Bp. Taylor.

CXT-4-M-R-Xi', n. (Vaut.) A sort of floating rath.

CXT-4-ME'NI-4, n. [Gr.] (Med.) The menses, the month-

ly courses.

CAT-A-ME'NI-AL, \* a. Relating to catamenia; menstrual. Good

CĂT'A-MĪTE,\* n. A boy kept for unnatural purposes. Ash. CĂT'A-MOONT,\* n. Same as mountain cat, or catamountain.

Booth.

CAT-A-MÖÜN'TAIN, n. [gatomontés, Sp.] The wild cat.

CAT-A-N-AD'RO-MOUS,\* a. Moving once a year from salt water into fresh, as certain kinds of fish. Smart.

CAT'A-PASM, n. (Med.) A mixture of powders to be sprinkled on the body.

CAT-A-PEL'TIC,\* a. Relating to a catapult. Smart.

CAT-A-PET'A-LOUS,\* a. (Bol.) Noting a flower whose petais are held together by stamens which grow to their bases.

Brands.

CAT-A-PHÖN'IC \* a. Politication

Brands.

CXT-A-PHÖN'IC,\* a. Relating to cataphonics. Ash.

CXT-A-PHÖN'ICS, (kät-a-fön'iks) n. pl. [κατά and φωνή.]

The doctrine of reflected sounds; catacoustics.

CXT'A-PHEXCT, π. [κατάφρακτος.] A horseman in complete armor. Milton.

CXT'A-PHEXCT-ΣD,\* a. Covered with armor, or with a hard skin, plates, or scales. Brands.

CXT-A-PHEXC'TIC,\* a. Relating to or like a cataphract.

Ash.

Ask.

ASSA.

(ΣΧΤ'A-PLXSM, (kht's-pläzm) n. [κατάπλασμα.] A plaster or poultice. Shak.

†CXΤ'A-POCz. n. [Fr.] The herb spurge. Chaucer.

CXΤ'A-POLT, n. [catapulta, L.] A military engine used by the ancients for throwing stones, &c.

- CXT'A-RXOT, π. [καταράκτης.] A fail or rushing down of water, as of a river down a precipice; a great waterfall or cascade. (Med.) A loss of sight; a disease of the eye consisting in the opacity of the crystalline lons or its cangule.
- CA-TARRH', (ka-tar') π. [καταρρέω.] (Med.) A discharge of fluid from the nose or mucous membrane, the effect of what is commonly called a cold; a cold. CA-TARRH'AL, (ks-tar'ral) a. Relating to a catarrh or

cold. CXT'AR-RHINE, \* s. (Zool.) A tribe of quadrumans or

Appels. Drawns.

Q.-TARRIFOUS, (kq-tir'rus) a. Catarrhal. Arbuthnot.

Q.-TAS'TER-19M, n. A cataloguing of the stars. Smart.

Q.-TAS'TER-19M, n. [caracropofi.] The falling out of
events by which a dramatic or other piece is concluded; a final event; a calamity.

- a final event; a calumity.

  CATCALL, n. A squeaking instrument, formerly used in playhouses to conden'n plays; a harsh sort of pipe.

  CATCH, v. a. [1. CAUGHY or CATCHED; pp. CATCHING, CAUGHT or CATCHED.—Catched is little used.] To seize, to lay hold on; to seize by pursuit; to stop falling; to grasp; to gripe; to snatch, to capture; to insnare; to entangle; to receive infection.—To catch at, to endeavor to lay hold on. 37 This word is often vulgarly pronounced ketch. nounced ketch
- nounced ketch.

  CATCH, v. x. To be contagious; to lay hold suddenly.

  CATCH, v. x. To be contagious; to lay hold suddenly.

  CATCH, v. x. Beizure; an advantage taken; a snatch; a capture; a hold, any thing that catches; a song, the parts of which are caught up by different singers.—

  (Naut.) A small, swift-sailing ship, commonly written ketch.

  CATCH'A-BLE, c. Liable to be caught. Lord Halifax.

  CATCH'-DRAIN,\* n. An open drain across a declivity to intercept surface water. Brawle.

  CATCH'FLY, n. The person or thing that catches.

  CATCH'FLY, n. A plant, a spaces of campon.

  CATCH'RIN,\* p. z. Laying hold of; contagious; infec-

- CATCH'ING,\* p. a. Laying hold of; contagious; infec-
- CATCH'LAND,\* n. (Law) Land of which it is not known
- to what parish it belongs. Crabb.

  CATCH'PEN-NY, n. A worthless pamphlet or publication, any thing of little value to be sold in order to get money.

  CATCH'PEN-NY,\* a. Na'/e to get money, worthless. Qu.

- Keo.

  ICATCH'PŌLL, n. A Trgeant; a bumbailiff. Wicliffs.

  CĂTCH'UP, [kach'up, S. W. J. F. K. Sm., kāch'up, Ja.] n.

  A sauce made from mushrooms; written also catsup.

  CĂTCH'WĒĒD,\* n. A weed, called also cleavers, goosegrass, and hariff. Farm. Ency.

  CĂTCH'WORD, (kāch'wurd) n. A word under the last line
  of a page which is repeated at the top of the next
- page.
  CATCH'W \*A,\* (kach'wurk) n. A work or artificial water ourse for throwing water on such lands as he on
- water, Jours in throwing water in such lates as he on the declivity of hills; a catch-drain. Farm. Ency.

  (\* îtr. n. Food. Tatler. See Cates.

  (At-e-ehet/ic, (kat-e-ket/ik) a. Catechetical. Fell.

  CAt-e-ehet/i-Qal, a. Consisting of questions and an-
- CAT-E-EHET'I-CAL-LY, ad. In the way of question and
- CXT-E-CHET'ICS,\* n. pl. The art or practice of teaching by question and answer. Ec. Rev.
- CAT'E-EHISM, n. A form of instruction by questions and answers; an elementary book.

  CXT-E-EHIS'MAL,\* a. Catechetical. Gent. Mag.

  CXT'E-EHIST, n. One who teaches by catechizing.

- CAT-E-EHIS'TI-CAL, a. Instructing by question and an-
- CXT-E-EHIS'TJ-CAL-LY, ad. In a catechistical manner. South.
- South.

  CAT-E-CHI-ZA'TION,\* n. Act of catechizing. Turnbull. [R.]

  CAT-E-CHIZE, (kki'e-klz) v. a. [κατηχίω and κατηχίζω.]

  [I. CATECHIZE; pp. CATECHIZING, CATECHIZE].] To instruct by asking questions and receiving answers; to question; to interrogate.

  CAT'E-CHIZ-R, n. One who catechizes. Herbert.

  CAT'E-CHIZ-R, n. Interrogation. B. Jonson.

  CAT'E-CHIZ-R, a. Interrogation. B. Jonson.

  CAT'E-CHIZ-R, n. one who is yet in the rudiments of CAT-E-CHI'MEN, n. One who is yet in the rudiments of Christianity; a pupil little advanced.

  CAT-E-CHI-MEN'I-CAL, a. Relating to catechumens. Smart.

- Smart.
  †CAT-E-EHU'MEN-IST, n. A catechumen. Bp. Morton.
  UAT-E-EO-RE-MAT'IC,\* n. (Logic) The state of a word
  capable of being employed by itself as a term or predicate of a proposition. Brands.

  UAT-E-O-RI-CAL, a. Absolute; positive, as opposed to
  hypothetical: affirmative; adequate; direct.

  CAT-E-O-RI-CAL-Y, ad. Directly; positively. Child.

  CAT-E-O-RI-CAL-NESS,\* n. Quality of being categorical.

- CXT'E-GO-RIZE,\* v. a. To place in a category or list; to
- Class. Month. Rev. [R.]
  CXT'Z-GO-RY, m. [\*arnyopia.] An order of ideas, a predicament; a class or order signified by a term of such dicament; a class or order signified by a term of such dicament; a great number of dicament; a class of order signines by a term of such general import as to contain under it a great number of genera and species.—The categories laid down by Aristotle are, substance, quantity, quality, relation, place time, situation, possession, action, and suffering.

  CAT-E-NA'RI-AN, a. Relating to or like a chain. Harris.

  CAT-E-NA-RI,\* n. A curve line formed by a rope or chain suspended by both ends. Crabb.

suspended by both ends. Crabb.

CAT'E-NATE, v. a. (catena, L.] To connect by links; to chain. Batley. [R.]

CAT-E-N'A'TION, n. Regular connection. Browne.

CA-TEN'U-LATE, \* a. Formed like a chain. Brande.

CÂ'TER, v. n. [L. CATERED, pp. CATERING, CATERED.] To provide food. Shak.

(CA'TER, n. A provider; a caterer. Harmar.

CA'TER, n. A provider; a caterer. Harmar.

CA'TER-CODS'IN, (kâ'tur-kūz'zn) n. See Quater-Cousin.

CÂ'TER-ER. \* One who buys or provides provisions: a

- CA'TER-ER, a. One who buys or provides provisions; a
- CA'TER-EAS, n. One was cape provider.

  CA'TER-ESS, n. A woman who provides food.

  CXT'ER-PIL-LAR, n. An insect which devours leaves; the larva of an insect, a grub; a plant resembling the in-
- CAT'ER-WAUL, v. n. [i. caterwauled; pp. caterwauling, caterwauled.] To make a noise us cuts in rutting
- time.

  CXT'ER-WÂUL-ING,\* n. The noise of a cat; a wooing; rambling or intriguing in the night. Shak.

  CXT'ER-WÂUL-ING,\* n. A depository of victuals purchased. Kelham CATEs, n. pl. Viands; provisions, dainties. B. Jonson. CXT'-ETED, (kat'Id) a. Having eyes like a cat, seeing in the dark. Dryden.

  CXT'FISH, n. A fish in American waters. Phillips.

  CXT'GÖLD,\* n. A variety of mica, of a yellowish color. Booth.
- Booth.
- CAT'6UT, n. A string for musical instruments, &c., made of the intestines of animals, commonly of sheep:— a species of linen or canvas with wide interstices.

  CATH'A-RIST, n. [radap6s.] One who professes great
- CATHA-RISI, m. [conserved]
  purity.
  CATHAR-PINGS, [kāthār-pīngz, K. Sm.; kāthār-pīngz,
  Ja.] n. (Naut.) Small ropes used to force the shrouds
  tight. Harris.

  (Mad.) A purgative medicine; a purge.
- CA-THAP'TIC, n. (Med.) A purgative medicine; a purge. CA-THAP'TIC, la. [καθαοτικός.] Purgative; cleansing CA-THAP'TI-CAL, by evacuation. Boyle. CA-THAP'TI-CAL-AL, ad. In the manner of a cathartic.
- Dr. Allen
- CA-THAR'TI-CAL-NESS, n. Purging quality.
  CA-THAR'TINE,\* n. The active or purgative principle of senna. Brande.
- CAT'HEAD, (kat'hed) n. A kind of fossil: a large kind of apple. -(Naut.) A piece of timber projecting over a shin's how.
- CATH' E-DRA,\* or CA-THE' DRA,\* n. [L.; καθέδοα, Gr.]
- CATHE DRAL, π. The principal or head church of a diocese, in which is the seat or throne of a bishop.

  CATHE TRAL, π. The principal or head church of a diocese, in which is the seat or throne of a bishop.

  CATHE TRAL, α, Γαθεθρα.] Relating to a cathedral or to a bishop's seat or sec.
- CXTH'E-DRĀT-ED, a. Relating to the chair, or office, of a teacher. Whitlock. [R.]
  CXTH-E-LEC'TRŌDE,\* or CXTH'ŌDE,\* n. The negative
- pole of a galvanic battery. Francis.

  CATHERET'[c,\* n. (Med.) A caustic substance used to eat down warts, &c. Dunglison.

  CATHERENE-PEAR', n. An inferior kind of pear.
- Walker.
- CXTH'E-TER, n. [καθετήρ.] (Med.) A hollow tube to be introduced into the urinary bladder, to draw off the
- urine CATH' E-TUS,\* n. [L.] A perpendicular line; a right line
- CXT'HŌLEŞ, n. pl. (Naut.) Two holes directly over the capstan of a ship, which are employed in heaving the ship astern.

- ship astern.

  CATH'O-LiC, a. [καθολικός] Universal, or general; embracing all; liberal.—The Catholic church, literally, the whole Christian church; specially, the Roman church.

  CATH'O-LiC, n. A member of the Catholic church; a Papist; a Roman Catholic.

  CA-THOL'I-CISM, [kq-thol'e-sizm, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; kāth'o-ļe-sizm, W.b.] n. Adherence to the Catholic church; the Roman Catholic religion; liberality; largeness of mind.

  CXTH-O-LO'I-TY.\* n. The doctrine of or adherence to the
- CATH-O-LIC'I-TY,\* s. The doctrine of, or adherence to, the Catholic church; Catholicism; liberality. Linguist. [Mod-
- ern.]
  CA-THOL'I-CIZE, v. n. To become a Catholic. Cotgrava.
  CXTH'O-LIC-LY, ad. Generally. Sir L. Cary.

CXTH'O-LIC-NESS, n. Universality. Brevint. CA-THÖL'I-CÖN, n. A universal medicine; a panacea. CA-THÖL'I-CÖN, n. The head or patriarch of the Armenian church. E. Smith.

CXT-I-LI-NA'RI-AN,\* a. Relating to or resembling Catiline.

CAT'I-LIN-ISM, n. Treachery like that of Catiline. Cotgrave. CAT'KIN, n. [kattekens, D.] (Bot.) A kind of inflorescence, as of the willow, poplar, birch, &c., resembling a spike;

CAT'LIKE, a. Like a cat. Shak

CAT'LING, a. A surgeon's dismembering knife; a down or moss on certain trees. [A lute-string. Skak.] CAT'LIN-TITE,\* m. (Mm.) The pipe-stone of the American Indians, commonly a variety of augilite or steatite.

CAT'MINT, n. A strong-scented, perennial plant, called also

nep and catnip.

CAT'NIP,\* n. A strong-scented plant. Bigelow. See Cat-

MINT.

CÂ-TO-CA-THÄE'TIC,\* n. (Med.) A medicine which produces alvine evacuations. Dunglison.

CĂ-TO-CA-THÄE'TIC,\* n. The spermaceti whale. Crabb.

CA-TO'N-I-AN, a. Resembling Cato; grave; severe.

CĂ-TO-NINE-TĀILS, n. A whip or scourge having nine lashes or cords. Vanbrugh.

CA-TOP'SIS,\* n. (Med.) A morbid quickness of vision.

CA.-TÖP'TER, } n. [\*árontpov.] A kind of optic glass; an CA.-TÖP'TRON, | optical instrument.
CA.-TÖP'TRIC,\* a. Belating to catoptrics; catoptrical.

CA-TÖFTRI-CAL, a. Relating to catoptrics. Arbuthnot.
CA-TÖFTRICS, n. pl. The science of reflected vision, or that part of optics which treats of reflected light.
CA-TÖFTRO-MAN-CY,\* n. A sort of divination among the ancient Greeks, performed by looking into a mirror.

encient Greeks, performed by looking into a mirror. Gent. Mag.

CAT'PIPE, n. A squeaking pipe; a catcall.

CAT'ROPE,\* n. (Nast.) A rope that hauls up the anchor from the water's edge to the how. Jsh.

CAT'S'-EAB,\* n. A plant, the hawkweed. Booth.

CAT'S'-EYE, (käts'i) n. (Min.) A beautiful silicious mineral from Ceylon, which reflects an effulgent, pearly light.

CAT'S'-FOOT, (käts'füt) n. An herb, ground-vy.

CAT'S'-HEAD, (kats'höd) n. See CATHEAD.

CAT'S'-MILK,\* n. A plant, wartwort. Farm. Ency.

†(DAT'SO,\* n. [It. cazzo.] pl. cAT'SOS. A rogue; a cheat; a base fellow. B. Jonson.

CAT'S-PAN, n. A dupe used by another to serve his own

CAT's-PAW, n. A dupe used by another to serve his own

CAT's-FAW, n. A dupe used by another to serve his own purposes:—a tool or instrument. Grose.—(Naut.) A turn made in the bight of a rope in order to hook a tackle on it; a light air of wind. Crabb.

CAT's-TAIL, n. A long, round substance that grows upon nut-trees, &c.; a kind of reed; catkin:—a valuable species of grass, called also tmothy and herd's grass.

CAT'SEP, n. A sauce made of mushrooms. See CATCHUP.

CAT'TLE, (kät'ul) n. pl. Beasts of pasture; especially oxen, bulls, and cows; also including horses, sheep, and

ozen, bulls, and cows; also including norses, succep, and goats.

CAT'TLE-SHOW,\* a. An exhibition of cattle or domestic animals, with a distribution of premiums, for the purpose of promoting agricultural improvement. Bucl.

CAU-CA'SLAN,\* a. Relating to Mount Caucasus. Qu. Rev. CAU'CUS,\* a. A meeting of citizens or electors, held for the purpose of nominating candidates for public offices, or for making arrangements to secure their election.— A word used in the U.S., and of American origin. Pickering.

CAU'DALL, a. [cauda, L.] Relating to an animal's tail.

CAU'DAT-ED, { a. Having a tail; formed like a tail.

CAU'DATE, CAU'DAT-ED, a. Having a tail; formed like a tail.

CAU'DE-BC, n. A light kind of hat. Phillips.
CAU'DEL\* n. [L.] pl. CAU'DI-CES. (Bot.) The trunk or
stem of a tree. Crabb.

stem of a tree. Crabb.

Chu'DLE, (khu'dl) n. [chaudeau, Fr.] A warm drink consisting of wine and other ingredients, given to sick persons. Shak. See Cople.

CAU'DLE, (kaw'dl) v. a. (i. CAUDLED; pp. CAUDLING, CAUDLED.) To make into or treat with caudle. Shak.

DEED. 10 man mo of the with cautic sounds. Congress. Chur, a. A chest with holes to keep fish alive in the water. Churle, a. A band or drove of captured negroes.

Clarke.

CAUGHT, (kawt) i. & p. from Catch. See Catch.

CAUK, n. (Min.) A coarse kind of spar. Woodward.

CAUK, z., or Caw'kin, s. A prominence or turning up of the heel of a horse-shoe, to prevent slipping; written also calker, calkin, and cork. Farm. Ency. See Cauker.

CAUK'ing, s. The art of dovetailing across. Crabb.

CAUK, a. Partaking of or like cauk. Woodward.

CAUL, z. A net for the hair; a membrane covering the intestines; the omentum; amnion.

CAU-LES/CENT,\* a. Having a perfect stem. Loudon.
CAU'LLET, n. [caulus, L.] A kind of cabbage; colewort.
CAU-LIO'LLES,\* s. [L.] A little stalk or stem. Crabb.
CAU-LIS'ER-OUS, a. (Bot.) Having a stalk.
CAU'LI-FLÖW-PR, (köl']e-flöü-yr) n. A fine species of cabbage differing little from broccoli.
CAU'LI-FORM,\* a. Having the form of a stalk. Smart.
CAU'LI-RORM,\* a. Having the form of a stalk. Smart.
CAU'LINE,\* a. (Bot.) Of or belonging to the stem. P. Cyc.
CAU'LIS,\* a. [L.] (Bot.) A stock or herbaceous stem.
Crabb.

CÂULK, (kâwk) v. a. To roughen or sharpen a horse's shoe so that he may not slip. Palmer. [Provincial, Eng.] See Calk, and Cork.

See Calk, and Cork.

CULQ-CAR'POUS,\* a. (Bot.) Producing flowers and fruits on their branches, as trees. Brande.

(CAU'PQ-NATE, v. n. [cauponor, L.] To keep a victualling house; to cauponize. Balley.

CAU'PQ-NIZE, v. n. To sell wine or victuals. Warburton.

CAU'SALE, a. That may be caused. Browne.

CAU'SALI, a. Relating to or implying a cause.

CAU-SAL'I-TY, n. The agency of a cause. Browne.—(Phren.)

The faculty of tracing the relation of cause and effect.

Combe. Combe.

Comme.

Chu'sAL-TY, ad. According to the order of causes. Browns.

Chu'sAL-TY,\* n. (Min.) The lighter parts of the ore carried off by washing. Smart.

Chu-Sh'TION, (kaw-zā'shun) n. The act of causing.

Chu'sA-Tive, a. That expresses a cause or reason; that effects as an agent.

effects as an agent.

CAU'SATIVE-LY, ad. In a causative manner. Student.

CAU'SATIVE-LY, ad. In a causative manner. Student.

CAUSE, (kawz) a. [causa, L.] That which produces an effect; that which produces any thing; the reason or motive that urges; sake; party; pursuit:—a suit, action, or legal process.—The first cause is that which gave being to all things, i. e. God.—The second cause is one which acts in subordination to the first cause.—The spicient cause, that which produces the effect.—The final cause is the object sought, or the end for which a thing is.

thing is. CÂUȘE, v. a. [i. CAUSED; pp. CAUSING, CAUSED.] To effect

CÂUȘE, v. a. [L. CAUED; pp. CAUERG, CAUERG, CAUERG, C. a. as an agent; to produce.
†CÂUȘE, v. a. To talk idly. Spenser.
CÂUȘE'LESS-LY, ad. Without cause. Bp. Taylor.
CÂUȘE'LESS-NESS, a. Unjust ground. Hammond.
CÂUȘE'LESS-NESS, n. Unjust ground. Hammond.
CÂUȘE'LESS-NESS, n. Unjust ground. Hammond.
CÂUȘE'WĂY, (kâwz'wā) n. A way or road formed of stones and other consolidated substances, and raised above the adjacent ground. Dryden. See CAUER.
CÂU'SEY, (kâw'ze) n. [chausste, Fr.] Same as causeway.

above the adjacent ground. Dryden. See CAUSEY. (Kaw'ze) n. [chaussee, Fr.] Same as causeway. Millon. 3°7 "Causey is spoken causeway, from a mistaken notion of its etymology." Nares.—" Dryden and Pope write it causeway; and these authorities seem to have fixed the pronunciation." Walker.
ChU'SEYED,\* (kaw'zıd) a. Furnished with a causey.

Dwight.
CAU-SID'|-CAL, a. [causidicus, L.] Relating to an advocate or pleader. CÂUS'TIC, n. A substance which burns, corrodes, or dis-

organizes animal bodies. CÂUS'ΤΙC, a. [καυστικός.] Corroding; burning; searing;

CAUS'TIC, a. [anorthos.] Corroling; burning; searing; pungent.

CÂUS'TI-CAL, a. Same as caustic. Wiseman.

CÂUS'TI-CAL-LY,\* ad. In a caustic manner. Sir W. Scott.

CÂUS-TIC'I-TY, n. Quality of being caustic; causticness.

CÂUS'TIC-NESS, n. The quality of being caustic. Scott.

CÂUS'TIC, n. [cautelle, old Fr.] Cunning; subtlety; caution. Skak.

TOAU'TE-LOUS, a. Cautious; wily; cunning. Spenser.
CAU'TE-LOUS-LY, ad. Cunningly; cautiously. Browns
CAU'TE-LOUS-NESS, n. Cautiousness. Hales.

CAU'TE-LOUS-NESS, n. Cautiousness. Hales.
CAU'TER, n. [raurholov.] A searing hot Iron. Minshen
CAU'TER-NIT,\* n. A cauterizing substance. Loudon.
CAU'TER-ISM, n. The application of cautery. Ferrand.
CAU-TER-ISM, n. The act of cauterizing.
CAU'TER-IZE, v. a. [i. CAUTERIZED; pp. CAUTERIZING,
CAUTER-IZ-ING, n. The act of burning with cautery.
CAU'TER-IZ-ING, n. The act of burning with cautery.
CAU'TER-IZ-ING,\* p. a. Burning with cautery.
CAU'TER-Y, n. A burning or searing with a hot iron or
with a corroding substance; also the instrument or
drug made use of.
CAU'TEN, (kaw'shun) n. [cautio. L.] Provident care.

CAU'TION, (kaw'shun) n. [cautio, L.] Provident care; advice; prudence; foresight; precept; warning.—(Civil Law) Bail.

Law) Bail.

CAU'TION, v. a. [i. CAUTIONED; pp. CAUTIONING, CAU
TIONED.] To give notice of danger; to warn. Prior.

CAU'TION-A-RY, a. Given as a pledge; warning.

CAU'TION-ER,\* n. One who cautions.—(Scotland) One
who balls another. Crabb.

CAU'TIOUS, (kaw'shup) a. Wary; watchful; careful.

CAU'TIOUS-LY, ad. Warily; watchfully.

CAU'TIOUS-NESS, n. Watchfulness; vigilance.

CEL

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CXV-AL-CADE', a. [Fr.] A procession on horseback.
CXV-AL-CADE',* v. n. To skirmsh as horsemen for diver-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       †CEASE, (sēs) n. Extinction. Shak.
CEASE'LESS, a. Incessant, perpetual; without stop.
CEASE'LESS-LT, ad. Perpetually; incessantly. Donne.
CEC-EMIN', (che-kēn') n. [sequin, Fr.] A cont.
QUIN and ZECHIN.
         sion. Crabb.
sion. Crubb.

CXv-4-LE'Rô,* a. A gay fellow; a cavalier. Shak.

CXv-4-LE'Rô,* a. A gay fellow; a cavalier. Shak.

CXv-4-LIER', (kāv-4-lēr') n. [Fr.] A horseman; a knight; a gay, military man; a partisan of Charles I., as opposed to Roundhead.— (Fort.) A raised work or mound for placing canaon; a sort of interior bastion.

CXv-4-LIER', a. Gay; warlike; brave; disdainful;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        CEC'-1-TY, or CE'01-TY, [ses'e-te, W. P. J. F.; se'se-te, S. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.] n. [cocitas, L.] Blindness. Browne. [R.] CE-CÜ'TI-BN-CY, (se-kū'she-en-se) n. Partial blindness.
CAY-A-LIER', a. Gay; warine; brave; unaumum, haughty.

CXY-A-LIER'ISM,* n. The principles, practice, or quality of the cavaliers. Sir W. Scott.

CXY-A-LIER'INSS, n. Haughty; disdainfully.

CXY-A-LIER'INSS, n. Haughty or disdainfull conduct.

CXY-A-LIER'INSS, n. Haughty or disdainfull conduct.

CXY-A-LIER'INSS, n. Haughty or disdainfull conduct.

CXY-A-TINA, n. [arole, F.] (Mul.) A body of troops or soldiers furnished with horses for war.

†CA'VATE, v. a. [caro, L.] To excavate. Bailey.

CXY-A-TINA,* n. [it.] (Mus.) A species of short air.

Brande.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        Browns. [B.]
CE'DAR, n. A large evergreen tree of several species, valued for timber.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       CE'DAR,* a. Made of cedar; belonging to cedar. Ask.
CE'DARED,* (se'dard) a. Furnished with or having
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     cedars. Milton.

CE'DAR-LIKE, a. Resembling cedar. B. Jonson.

CE'DAR-LIKE, a. Resembling cedar. B. Jonson.

CE'DAR-N., a. Belonging to the cedar-tree. Milton.

CEDE, v. a. [i. cedec. pp. ceding, ceded.] To yield; to give up to; to resign.

CE-DIL'LA,* n. [cédile, Fr.] A mark placed under the letter c [thus, c] to give it the sound of s. Crabb.

CE'DRINE, [se'drin, P. K. Sm.; se'drin, S. W. Ja.] a. Belonging to the cedar-tree.

CE'DRIA. Of the color of cedir; cedrine. Fusion.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               cedars. Milton.
  †CA-vÄ'TION,* n. An excavation; cavazion. Bailey.
CA-vÄ'ZION, (ka-vä'zhun) n. Excavation. Bailey. [R.] The
hollowing of the earth for cellarage.
 CÂVE, v. n. [cave, Fr.] A cavern; a den; a cell; a grotto.
CÂVE, v. n. [1. caved; pp. cavine, caved.] To dwell in
a cave. Shak. — To cave in, to fall into a hollow below, as
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       CE'DRY, a. Of the color of cedar; cedrine. Evelyn. †CED'ULE, n. [cédule, Fr.] A schedule. Cotgrave. See
          gravel. Forby.
 gravel. Forey, CAYE, \alpha. To make hollow. Spensor CA^{\prime}VR-AT, n. [L.] (Law) A kind of process to stop the institution of a clerk to a benefice, or the probate of a will;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       SCHEDULE.
†(CED'U-OSS, a. [coduus, L.] Fit to be felled. Evelyn.
CEIL, (sēl) v. a. [colo, L.] [i. ceiled; pp. ceiling,
ceiled.] To cover the inner roof of a building or the
upper surface of an apartment.
CEIL'ING, (sēl'ing) n. (Arch.) The upper, horizontal, or
curved surface of a room or apartment, opposite to the
          a formal notice or caution.
 CAVE'-KEEP-EE,* n. One who dwells in a cave. Shak.
CAV'ERN, n. [caverna, L.] A hollow place in the ground;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       noor.
CEL'Andine, n. A perennial plant; chelidonium.
CEL'Andine, [sel's-tūr, Ja. K. Rees; sel'ls-tūr, S. P. Sm.
Wb.; sel's-chūr, W.] n. [colatura, L.] The art of engraving; the thing engraved. [R.]
CEL'E-BRXNT,* n. One who celebrates; celebrator. Qu.
  CAV'ERNED, (kav'ernd) a. Full of caverns; inhabiting a
 cavern. P. ope.

CAv'ER-NOUS, a. Full of caverns; hollow. Woodward.

CAv'ER-NOUS, a. Full of little caverns. Smart.

CAv'ER-NOUS, a. Full of little caverns. Smart.

CAv'ES-SON, [kiv'e-aŭn, S. W. Ja. Sm.; ks-včs'un, K.]

n. [Fr.] A noseband, generally hollow, which is used in breaking in horses.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 Rev.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        CEL'E-BRATE, v. a. [celebro, L.] [i. celebrated; pp. celebrating, celebrated.] To distinguish by solemn or ap-
 Dreaking in Jonese.

C.4-FE'T'TO,* n. [It.] (Arch.) A hollowed moulding whose profile is a quadrant of a circle. Brande.

CA-VIARE', (ka-věř'), (ka-věř'), S.W. J. F. R.; káv-ç-ár', P.; káv'ç-ár, Ja., káv-věř', S.m.; káv-vár' or káv-věř', K.]

n. [cavar. Fr.] An article of food prepared. 1a Russla, from the salted roes of some largo fish, generally the stur-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 propriate rites or ceremonies; to commemorate, to praise;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  to extol: to honor.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         CEL'E-BRAT-ED,* p. a. Having celebrity; distinguished;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                famous.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         CEL'E-BRAT-ED-NESS,* n. The state of being celebrated.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       Scott.

CEL-E-BRA'TION, n. Act of celebrating; commemoration.

CEL-E-BRA-TOR, n. One who celebrates. Boyte.

(CE-LE'BRI-OUS, [se-le'br-dis, S. W. J. F. K. Sm. Wb.;

se-le'br-dis, P. Ja.] a. Famous. Grev.

(CE-LE'BRI-OUS-NESS, n. Renown.

CE-LE'BRI-OUS-NESS, n. Renown.

CE-LE'BRI-TY, n. Fame; renown, distinction; eminence

CE-LE'BRI-TY, n. [celerizes, L.] Rapidity; speed; swiftness.

CEL'E-BY, 1. A plant much used for salad.

CEL'E-BY, 1. A plant much used for salad.

CEL'E-BY, 1. A plant with used for salad.
CAV'I-CÖRN,* n. (Zool.) A tribe of ruminants which have their horns hollowed out like a sheath. Brande.
CAV'IL, v. n. [caviler, Fr.] [1. CAVILLED; pp. CAVILLING, CAVILLED.] To raise captious objections; to wrangle; to carp, to censure.
CAV'IL, v. a. To treat with objections.
CAV'IL, n. A false, captious, or frivolous objection; sophism; subtlety.
 CAV'I-CÖRN,* n. (Zool.) A tribe of ruminants which have
 TYPE SUBJECT.

(TAY-IL-LATION, n. The practice of objecting. Cranmer.

CXV/IL-LER, n. One who cavils; a wrangler.

CXV/IL-LING, n. A captious disputation.

CXV/IL-LING, * p. a. Raising frivolous objections; finding
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        CEL'E'S'TIAL-IX, (s-el'Est'yal) a. [calestis, L.] Heavenly; ethoreal; angelic; blessed.

CE-LES'TIAL, A. An inhabitant of heaven. Pope.

CE-LES'TIAL-IXE, *v. a. To make celestial. Qu. Rev. [R.]

CE-LES'TIAL-LY, (se-l'est'yal-le) ad. In a heavenly manner.

CE-LES'TIAL-NESS, * n. The quality of being celestial.
          tault.
 TAUL.

CAV'IL-LING-LY, ad. In a cavilling manner. Sherwood.

CAV'IL-LING-NESS, R. The disposition to cavil.

CAV'IL-LOUS, a. Full of objections. Aylife, [R.]

OAV'IL-LOUS-LY, ad. In a cavillous manner. Milton. [R.]

CAV'IN, R. [Fr.] (Mil.) A natural hollow, fit to cover a body of troops.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         †CE_LES'T]-FŸ, v. a. To give some heavenly quality.
CEL'ES-TINE,* a. A monk of the order of St. Celestine and
  CXV'1-TY, n. [cavitas, L.] Hollowness; a hollow place; an
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         St. Bernard.

CEL'ES TINE,* n. (Min.) The sulphate of strontia. Brands.

CE'LI-KC, a. [xollia.] Relating to the belly. See CCLIAC.

CEL'I-BA-CV, ESI'e-ba-so, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; sellh'a-so, Wb.] [csicbo. L.] n. The life of a person unmarried; single life.

CEL'ILBATE = Single life.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 St. Bernard.
CAY'.TY, n. [cavitas, L.] Hollowness; a hollow place; an aperture; an opening.
CA'vy,* n. A small quadruped; the guinea pig. Booth.
CAW, v. n. [L. CAWED; pp. CAWING, CAWED.] To cry, as the rook or crow. Shak.
CAW,* n. The cry of the rook or crow. Richardson.
CAW',* n. The cry of the rook or crow. Richardson.
CAW',* n. A compact sulphate of barytes: cauk. Francis.
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CAWK',* n. A compact sulphate of barytes: cauk. Francis.
CAWK',* n. A compact sulpha
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         ried; single life.

CEL'|-BATE, m. Single life; celibacy. Bp. Hall. One who adheres to or practises celibacy. Taylor.

CEL'|-BATE, * a. Unmarried; single. Locks.

CEL'|-BATE, * a. Unmarried; single. Locks.

CEL'|-BTE, * a. None who lives or adheres to a single life; a celibate. Fo. Qu. Rev. [B.]

CEL'|-BTE, * n. A monk living under a common and regular discipline; an adherent to single life. Gubbon.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          CEL-I-DOG'RA-PHY, * n. A description of the spots on the
          ready to be refined.
  7. A pungent red pepper, originally brought from Cay-a. A pungent red pepper, originally brought from Cay-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        sun. Crabb.

CELL, (381) n. [cella, L.] A small cavity; a small room; a cave; a hollow space between the ribs of a groined roof.

CEL'LAR, n. [cellarium, L.] A room in the ground, under a house, for provisions, &c.

CEL'LAR-AGE, n. Space for cellars; charge for cellar room.

CEL'LAR-ER, n. A butler; a cellarist. Chaucer.

CEL-LA-RET', n. A case of cabinet work for holding bottles. Smart.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  sun. Crabb.
  enne. Crabb.

CAY'MAN,* n. The American alligator or crocodile; a term
 CAYMAN,* n. The American alligator or crocodlie; a term applied to the crocodlie by the negroes of Congo.

CA'Z;-0,* n. [Ar.] A Mahometan judge. Hamilton.

CA-Zique', (ka-Zök') n. A title of a chief of some of the tribes of American Indiana. See Cacque.

CXZ'ZON,* n. Dried cowdung used for fuel. Farm. Ency.

[Local, Eng.] See Casing.

CEARE, (ads) v. n. [cesso, L.] [i. CRASED; pp. CRASING, CRASED.] To leave off; to stop; to fail; to be at an end.
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Miln, sie; môve, nór, sôn; bûll, bûr, bûle. - Ç, Ç, Ç, İ, saft; E, E, Ç, ¸, kard; Ş as Z; ¾ as gz; - This

CEASE, (ses) v. a. To put a stop to. Shak. [R.]

tles. Smart.
CEL/LAR-IST, n. The butler in a religious house.
CELL/-BRED,\* a. Bred in a cell; brought up in a cellar Pope.

CEL'LU-LAR, a. [cellula, L.] Having little cells or cavities

CEL'LU-LAT-ED,\* a. Formed like a cell. Caldwell. CEN

CEL'LULE, u. [Fr.] A little cell.

CEL-Ly-Lif' [x-0] of a. Producing little cells. P. Cyc.

CEL'S-TÜDE, u. [celeitude, L.] Height; elevation. Chaucer.

[CELT, celli u. ; pl. CELTS. [Celles, L.] The primitive inhabitants of Italy, Gaul, Spain, and Britain.

CEL-T-BE(Fr-An, A. Relating to Celtiberia, or to the Celts of the Iberus in Spain. P. Cyc.

The Colline of the Celts of the Celtiberia of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of the Celts of

of the Iberus in Spain. P. Cyc.

[CEL'Tic, \* [sēl'tik, Sm. Wb.; sēl'tik or kēl'tik, Ja.; kēl'tik,

K.] a. Relating to the Celts. Milton.

[CEL'Tic, \* s. The language of the Celts. Bosworth.

[CEL'Tic, \$m. The language of the Celts. Celtic. Warton.

[CEL'Tic, \$m. \* a. Relating to the Celts; Celtic. Dr. Dangli-

||CELT'ISH, \* m. The language of the Celts; Celtic. Dr.

ILEELT'ISIN," R. Inc language of the Celts; Celtic. Dr. Dungison.

CEM'ENT, [sem'ent, & W. P. J. F. K.; se'ment, E. Ja.; se-ment', Sn.) z. [comeatum, L.] The matter or substance, usually composed of lime, sand, and water, and used for causing stones, bricks, &c., to adhere to each other; mortar; that which unites; bond of union.

CE.MENT', v. a. [a. cementer; pp. cementino, cementer) To unite by the use of cement or by something intermosed.

terr osed.

terposed. Cg. MENT', v. n. To cohere; to unite. Cg. MENT', v. n. To cohere; to unite. Cg. MENT', v. n. To cohere; to unite. Cg. MENT', v. n. United by cement or friendship. Cg. MENT', v. n. He or that which cements. CEM. v. T'!/TIOUS, v. (sem-en-tish') v. Tending to cement. Smart.

CEM'E-TER-Y, π. [κοιμητήριον.] An edifice, area, or place where the dead are buried.

where the dead are buried.

CEN'A-TO-RY, | Sen's-tūr-e, W. P. Ja. K.; se'ng-tūr-e, S.

Sm. | a. [ceno, L.] Relating to supper. Browns.

CE-NO'BI-O,\* n. (Bot.) A regular fruit divided from the base into several acephalous pericarps. Brands.

CEN'O-BĪTE,\* n. One of a religious order who lives in a

community, in contradistinction to an anchoret, who lives in solitude. Hamilton.

tCEN-O-BIT'I-CAL, a. [ ROLVOS and Blos. ] Living in commu-

†CE'NO-BY, or CEN'O-BY, [se'no-be, Ja. Sm.; sen'o-be, K.] n. A place where persons live in community. Sir G. Buck. n. A place where persons live in community. Tr. Buck. CEN'O-TXPII, n. [xsvc] and rapos.] A monument erected to the memory of a person who lies buried clsewhere. CEN'O-TXPII-Y,\* n. Same as centaph. Qu. Rev. (CENSE, n. [census, L.] A public rate; rank. B. Jonson. CENSE, (sens) v. a. [encenser, Fr.] To perfume with odors.

CEN'SER, m. A vessel in which incense is burnt; a pan for

burning perfumes, &c. †CEn'slop, (sën'shun) z. A rate; an assessment. J. Hall. CEn'son, z. [censor, L.] A magistrate of ancient Rome, (originally created for taking the census,) who was an in-

spector of manners and morals; a censurer.

CEN-Sô'RI-AL, a. Relating to a censor; severe. Warton. CEN-Sô'RI-AN, a. Relating to a censor, censorial. Bacon. CEN-Sô'RI-OUS, a. Prone to find fault; severe.

CEN-SO'RI-OUS-LY, ad. In a censorious or severe manner. CEN-SO'RI-OUS-NESS, n. Quality of being censorious.

CEN'SQL-ALIER, a. Censorious, austere. Cotgrave. CEN'SQL-SHIP, n. The office of a censor. Browne. CEN'SU-AL, (e8n'shl-qsl) a. Relating to a census. Temple. CEN'SU-RA-BLE, (e8n'shl-ra-bl) a. Worthy of censure,

faulty.
CEN'SU-RA-BLE.-RESS, (86'r'shy-ra-bl-nes) n. Blamableness.
CEN'SU-RA-BLY, ad. Blamably.
CEN'SUEZ, (86'r'shyr) n. [censura, L.] Blame; imputation
of wrong or fault; repreach, judgment; judicial sen-

of wrong or fault; reproach, judgment; judicial sentence; a spiritual punishment.

CEN'SURE, (sën'shur) v. a. [L. CENSURED; pp. CENSURING, CENSURED, To reproach; to blame; to condemn; to judge. CEN'SURE, (sën'shur-try) n. One who censures.

CEN'SUR-ING, (sën'shur-try) n. Reproach. Sanderson.

CEN'SUR, m. [L.] (In sancent Rome) The numbering of the people, and the valuation of their property, commonly unde every five years.

CEN'SUS, m. [consus, L.] pl. CEN'SUS-ES. An official enumeration of the inhabitants of a country. Brands. [A word orisinally Latin, now Anglicized.]

word originally Latin, now Anglicized.]
CERT, m. [contum, L.] A hundred; as, "five per cent.":—a copper coin of the United States, of the value of 10 mills,

100 to a dollar.

CENTAGE, n. A rate by the cent or hundred.

CENTAGE, went (wen'thwr) n. [centagras, L.] A fabulous monster, partly man and partly horse; the Archer in the zodiac

CEN'TAUR-LIER, a. Resembling a centaur. Sidney. CEN'TAU-EY, a. A plant, of different species. CEN-TE-NA'RI-AN,\* n. A person who is a hundred years old. Mem. Am. Acad.

CEN-TE-NA'E1-00s,\* a. Belonging to a hundred years. Ask.

CEN

CEN'TE-NA-RY, n. The number of a hundred; the period of a hundred years; a century. Wrazall. CEN'TE-NA-RY,\* a. Relating to, or comprising, a hundred years. Sir N. Wrazall.

years. Str. N. Wrazzil.

CEN-TEN'N-AL, a. Consisting of a hundred years; occurring once in a hundred years.

CEN-TES'-MAL, a. The hundredth part of any thing.

CEN-TES'-MAL, a. Hundredth. Str. T. Browns.

CEN-TES-I-MA'TION,\* s. A military punishment of one in a hundred. Smart.

CEN-TES-J-MA'TION, To A manufacture of a thing. Bailey.

†CEN'TESM,\* n. The hundredth part of a thing. Bailey.

CEN-TI-CIP'|-TOUS,\* a. Having a hundred heads. Smart.

CEN-TI-O'US,\* a. Divided into a hundred parts. Smart.

CEN-TI-O'US, a. [centum and folum, L.] Having a

hundred leaves.

CEN'TI-GEADE,\* a. Divided into a hundred degrees.—
The centigrade thermometer has 100 degrees between the freezing and boiling points of water. Brands.

CEN-TIL'O-QUY, n. A hundred-fold discourse. Burton. [R.]

CENTIME,\* (sin'têm') n. [Fr.] In French money, a hundredth part of a franc; a hundredth part of any thing Crab

CEN-TIM'E-TER,\* (sen-tim'e-tor) m. A French measure. Smart. See CENTIMETRE.

Smart. See Centimeter.

Centimetre,\* (sair)e-mā'(tr) n. [Fr.] A French measure; a hundredth part of a metre. Hamilton.

CEN'T-NEL,\* n. Russell. See Sentinel.

(CEN-T-N'O-DY, n. Knotgrass. Cotgrace.

CEN'T-PED, n. [centum and pes, L.] A many-legged insect; scolopendra.

CEN'T-O, n. [cento, L.] pl. CEN'T-O, A composition or patchwork formed by Joining verses or passages from various authors. Camden.

CEN'T-N-L. Relating to a placed in the centure.

Thous authors. Camaen.
CEN'TRAL, a. Relating to or placed in the centre.
CEN'TRAL-15M,\* n. The quality of being central; the combination of several parts into one whole. Qu. Rev.
CEN-TRAL!-TY, n. State of being central. More.
CEN-TRAL-1-ZA'zion,\* n. The act of bringing or reducing to a centre. Brit. Crit.

CEN'TRAL-IZE, \* v. a. [i. CENTRALIZED; pp. CENTRALIZING, CENTRALIZED.] To render central; to bring to a centre. Qu. Rev.

Qu. Rev. CEN'TRAI-LY, ad. In a central manner. Dryden. CEN'TRAI-LY, ad. In a central manner. Dryden. CEN'TRE, (sen'(cr) n. [centrum, L.] A point equally remote from the extremes of a line, or from every part of the circumference of a circle, a sphere, &c.; the middle point of any thing; the middle. CEN'TRE, (sen'(cr) v. a. [i. centrere); pp. centring, centre.] To place on a centre; to collect to a point, to concentrate.

concentrate

CEN'TRE, (sen'ter) v. n. To rest on; to be central. CEN'TRE-BIT,\* (sen'ter-bit) n. A tool for drilling holes.

Maunder.

CEN'TRIC, CAL, a. Placed in the centre; central; middle.

CEN'TRI-CAL.); ad. In a centrical situation.
CEN'TRI-CAL-Ny, ad. In a centrical situation.
CEN'TRI-CAL-NESS, n. A situation in the centre.
CEN-TRIC'!-TY,\* n. The state of being centric. Jameson.
CEN-TRIC'!-GAL, [sen-trif'u-gal, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.;
sen-tre-fu'gal, Kenrick, Dycke.] a. [centrum and fuguo, l.].
Flying or receding from the centre.—Centrylugal foc, the force by which a body in rotation tends to recede from

the corre by which a body in rotation tenus to recede from the centre of motion.

[Hill. CEN'TRINE,\* n. A fish common in the Mediterranean. CEN-TRIP'E-TAL, [sen-trip'e-ta], S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; sen-tre-pē'ta], Kenrick.] a. [centrum and peto, L.] Tending to the centre. — Centripetal force, the force by which a body in motion is uread towards a centre.

body in motion is urged towards a centre.

CEN-TRIP'E-TEN-CY,\* a. Tendency to the centre. Month. Rev

CEN-TRO-LIN'E-AL,\* a. Applied to lines converging to a centre. Nicholson.

centre. Nicholson.

CEN-TRO-LIN'S-AL,\* n. An instrument for drawing lines converging to a centre. Nicholson.

CEN'TRY, n. A sentinel. See Sentre.

CEN'TRY-BOX,\* n. A box or shelter in which a soldier keeps sentry. Ash. See Sentre-Box.

CEN-TUM'VI-RAL,\* a. Relating to the centumviri. Ash. [R.]

CEN-TUM'VI-RAL,\* n. The office or government of the centumviri, or of a hundred men. Qu. Rev.

CEN-TUM'VI-RIP., n. The office or government of the Centumviri. See Sentre-Box.

CEN-TUM'VI-RIP., n. pl. [L.] The hundred judges in the Roman republic. B. Jonson.

CEN'TU-PIE, (sën'tu-pl) a. [centuplex, L.] A hundred-fold.

B. Jonson.

[4 FL. (CENTUPLIE, v. a. To multiply a hundred-fold. Beass. CENTUPLI-CITE, v. a. To make a hundred-fold greater Howell. [R.]

Howell, [a.] CEN-TU'RI-AL, v. a. To make a numuru-not greater Howell, [a.] CEN-TU'RI-AL, a. Belonging to a century. Ed. Ency (CEN-TU'RI-ALTE, v. a. To divide into hundreds. Coles. CEN-TU'RI-ALTOR, n. An historian or a chronologist who

distinguishes time by centuries. Aylife.

CEN-TURI-ON, n. [centurio, L.] A Roman military officer who commanded a hundred men; a maniple, or one sixtieth part of a legion. Shak.

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CEN'TU-RIST, n. A centuriator. Sheldon. [R.]
UEN'TU-RY, n. [contura, L.] A hundred; a period of a
hundred years; a hundred of men, of soldiers, &c.
CEOL. An initial part in the names of men, which signifies
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a ship or vessel. Gibson

a ship or vessel. Gibson.

\*\*CE'ORL,\*\* n. A freeman of the lower rank among the Anglo-Saxons. Seager.

CEPH-A-LAL'(\*|C,\*\* n. Medicine for the headache. Smat.

CEPH-A-LAL'(\*|C,\*\* n. & Relating to the headache. Seb.

CEPH-A-LAY'(\*|C,\*\* n. (xcpa/ab/y.u.) (Med.) The headache.

CEPH-A-LAY'(\*|H-D'A.\*\* n. (Seb.) The head or capitate inforescence of a composite plant. Brands.

CEPHAL'(C,\*\* n. (Med.) A medicine for the head. Crabb.

CE-PHAL'(C, (\*ef-Si'k). a. (xepa/ah.) Relating or medicinal to the head.

CEPHAL'(Tis.\*\* n. (Med.) Inflammation of the brain.

CEPH-A-LI'TIS,\* n. (Med.) Inflammation of the brain.

Brande.

CE-PHAL'O-PÖD,\* n. (Zool.) A molluscous animal, having the head situated between the body and the feet.

Brands. See Cephalopopa.

CEPH-A-LÓP'(O-DA,\* n. pl. [κεφαλή and ποῦς.] (Zool.) A class of molluscous animals, which have their feet, or organs of motion, arranged around the head. Lyell.
CEPH-A-LÓP'(O-DOÙS,\* a. Belonging to the cephalopoda.

Buckland.

CEPH'A-LOUS, \* a. Having a head. Hamilton.

CEP-R-O-DOS, a. Intermigation. manuscon.

CEP-PR-PS, \*n. [L.] (Astron.) A constellation in the northern hemisphere. Crabb.

CE-PÖ-L, \*n. (Ich.) A genus of fishes. P. Cyc.

CE-RĀ'CEOUS, \* (sp-rā'shus) a. (Bot.) Waxy, or like wax.

Brande.

CE-RA'GO,\* n. Aliment of bees; bee-bread. Crabb.
CE-RAM'BIC,\* n. (Ent.) The goat-chafer, a coleopterous insect. Hamilton.

Insect. Hamitton.
OER'A-SinE,\*\*n. [cerasus, L., a cherry-tree.] (Chem.) A gum which exudes from the cherry and plum-tree, a gum which swells, but does not dissolve, in water. Brande.
CER'A-SiTE,\*\*n. (Min.) A cherry-like petrifaction; a muriate of lead. Dana.

CE-RAS' ΤΕΝ, n. [L., κεράστης.] (Zool.) A horned serpent,

a viper. [crat, Fr.] (Med.) A composition of wax, oil, CE'RA-TED, a. Covered with wax. Badey. CER'A-TRINE,\* n. The bitter principle of Iceland moss.

Brande.

CE-RAU'NITE,\* n. (Min.) The thunder-stone. Cleaveland.

OER-BE'RE-AN,\* a. Relating to Cerberus. Milton.
CERE, v. c. [cera, L.] To wax or cover with wax.
CERE, n. The naked skin that covers the base of the
bill of some birds, as that of the hawk.

DIN OF SOME DITUS, AS THAT OF THE HAWK.

CET RE-AL, \*\* a. Belonging to Ceres, the ancient fabled goddess of corn: — relating to corn or grain, applied to plants that produce bread-corn, as, wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, rice, and millet. Branke.

CE-RE-A'L1-A, \* n. pl. [L.] (Bot.) The cereal grasses. Hamilton

illon.

(CERE, L'L|-OÜS, a. [cercalis, L.] Cercal. Browne.

CER'E-BÉL, n. [cercbellum, L.] Part of the brain. Derham.

See Crredlum.

CER-E-BÉL'LUM.\* n.; pl. CER-E-BÉL'LA. (Anal.) The little brain, the posterior of the medullary masses which compose the brain of vertebrate animals. Brande.

compose the brain of vertebrate animals. Brande.

CER'E-BRÄL, a. Relating to the brain.

CER-E-BRÖSE',\* a. Brainsick; mad; wilful. Scott. [R.]

CER'E-BRÖM, n. [L.] (Anat.) The third medullary mass of the brain, the brain. Proor.

CERE'CLÖTH, n. Cloth smeared with wax or bitumen.

CERE'MENT, n. Cerecloth anciently used in embalming.

CER-E-MÖ'NI-AL, a. Relating to ceremony, particularly to religious ceremonies or rites, formal; ritual.

CER-E-MÖ'NI-AL, n. Outward form; external rite, the title, service, or form due to any one, the order for rites in the Romish church.

CER-E-MÖ'NI-AL-MESS. n. Quality of being ceremonial.

CER-E-MO'NI-AL-MESS, n. Quality of being ceremonial. CER-E-MÖ'NI-OUS, a. Full of ceremony; formal, precise; exact; methodical; civil; too observant of ceremony,

exact; methodical; civi; too observant of very formal.

CER-E-MÖ'N;-OUS-LY, ad. In a ceremonious manner.

CER-E-MÖ'N;-OUS-NESS, n. Great formality.

CER'E-MO-NY, n. [CERMORIA, L.] Outward rite; external form in religion, in state, or in civility, form, observance.

CE'RE-O-LITE,\* z. (Min.) A mineral resembling wax.

CE RE-O-LIEE, & CHAIL. A AUSTRALIA goose. Brands. CE-RE-O-P(SIS.\* n. (Ornith.) An Australian goose. Brands. CE'RE-O-DS, a. Waxen; like wax. Gayton. CE'RES,\* n. (Myth.) The godders of corn. — (Astron.) An asteroid, or small planet, discovered by Plazzi in 1801. Sir J Herschel.

CER.B. T''. S.A., \* (sēr-q-vish'q-q) n. [L.] A species of ale or barleywine; ale. Hamilton.
CERF, \* n. A boor. See Serf.
(ig-Rik\_L'A, \* n. See Cedilla.
CERF. \* n. (Chen.) The portion of wax that dissolves in boiling alcohol. Brands. An ore of cerium. P. Cyc.

Cr.-Rin'thj-ans,\* n. pl. The followers of Cerinthus, a heretic of the first or second century.

Cr. Rite, n. (Min.) A silicious oxide of cerium. Branda.

Cr. Ri-Ou,\* n. (Min.) A grayish-white metal found in cerite. Brande.

CER'NU-OUS, \* a. (Bot.) Drooping; nodding, pendulous. P

CER'NA-CUS, Ta. (1904) SACRATION, Cyc.

CP. RÖG'RA-PHY,\* n. The art of writing in wax:—a species of engraving. Scott.

CER'O-MAN-CY,\* n. Divination by melted wax. Crabb.

CERO-PLAS'T1C,\* a. Modelled like figures in wax. P. Cyc.

CERO-PLAS'T1C,\* n. The art of modelling in wax. Brande.

†CE'ROTE, n. The same with corate. Wiseman.

CEROYL-LÖN,\* n. (Bot.) The wax-pain of South America. P. Cyc.

CER'RI'-AL, a. Relating to the bitter-oak. Chaucer.

CER'RUS, or CER'RIS,\* n. [L.] (Bol.) The bitter-oak. F.

Thynne. I nyana.

CER'TAIN, (ser'tin) a. [certus, L.] Sure; indubitable; unquestionable; not doubtful; resolved; undoubting, infallible; unfailing; constant; regular:—some, or one, as, "A certain man told me this."

as, "A certain man told me this." †CER'TAIN, (ser'tin) n. Quantity; part. Chaucer. CER'TAIN-LY, (ser'tin-le) ad. Indubitably, without fail. CER'TAIN-NESS, (ser'tin-nes) n. State or quality of being

CER'TAIN-TY, (ser'tin-te) n. Quality of being certain; exemption from doubt or from failure, real state, truth

empion from uous of state of fact, regularity, first, regularity, fCRR'TE'S, ad. Certainly; in truth. Spenser. CGR-TIP'-CATE, n. A testimony stated in writing, and properly authenticated; a credential. CGR-TIP'-CATE, v. a. To give a certificate. Richardson.

CR.T.-T.F. -CATE, v. a. To give a certificate. Richardson. CER-TI-FI-CA'TION, n. Act of certifying. Cotyrac. CER-TI-FI-CA'TION, n. Act of certifying. Cotyrac. CER-TI-FI-ER, \*(ser-tiq-fid) p. a. Made certain, informed. CER'TI-FI-ER, n. One who certifies; an assurer. CER'TI-FY, v. a. [certifier, Fr.] [i. certifier] p. certifier, fr.] [i. certifier] p. certifier, fr.] a. CER'TI-FY-ING, \*p. a. Making certain; giving information. CER-TI-G-RA'RI, (ser-shq-q-Ta'rI) n. [L.] (Law) A writing out of a superior court to the officers of an infirior one, commanding them to certify or return the records of a cause depending before them, to the end that the party may have more sure and speedy justice.

ords of a cause depending before them, to the end that the party may have more sure and speedy justice.

CER'II-TÜDE, n. Freedom from doubt, certainty. Dryden.

CER'ÜLE, A. [coruleus, L.] Blue, cerulean. Dyer.

CER-ULE-AN, a. Of the color of the sky, blue.

†CE-BU'LE-AN, a. Blue, cerulean. Boyle.

CER-U-LINE,\* n. Indigo which has been dissolved in sulphuric acid. Brande.

CE-RU'MEN, n. [L.] The wax in the car.

CE-RU'MIN-OUS,\* a. Relating to or containing cerumen. Dunglison.

Dunglison.

CÉRUSE, [Số'rūs, W. P. J. F. Ja.; số'rūs, Sm.; sốr'ys, S.

Wb.] n. [cerusa, L.] White lead, a carbonate of lead, the basis of white oil-paint.

CÉRUSED, (86'rūst) a. Washed with white lead.

CÉRUSEL, T.\*, n. (Mus.) A short kind of bassoon. Crabb

CÉRUS, LScrive-kai, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb., ser-vi-kai, Entick.] a. [cerusalis, L.] Belonging to the neck.

CÉRUNIE, \* a. [cerus, L.] Belonging to a stug or deer Ash.

Ash.

Ash.

CER'VIX,\* n. [L.] The hinder part of the neck. Crabb.

CER'VUS,\* n. [L.] (Zool.) A genus of animals, the stag; the deer. P. Cyc.

CE-SA'RE-AN, a. The Cesarean operation (said to be that which brought Casar into the world) is the act of cutting a child cut of the world.

which brought Casar had the worth, is the act of change a child out of the worth. [turfs. CEs.-P!-T!"TIOUS, (88s-pe-Yish'ys) a. [re-pes, L.] Made of CEs'P!-TOUS,\* a. Turfy, consisting of turf. Smart. CEss, n. A rate or tax:—a corruption of assess or of cense Shak.

Shak.
CESS, v. a. To rate; to assess. Spenser.
†CESS, v. n. To omit a legal duty.
CES-R/TION, (ago-Ra/shun) n. [cessatio, L.] Act of ceasing intermission, a stop; a rest, vacation, end of action, a pause of hostility, without peace.
CES-SA'VIT, n. [L.] (Eng. law) An obsolete writ, lying against a man who held lands by rent or other services, and neglected or ceased for two years together to perform such services.

such services.
CES'SER.\* n. (Law) A discontinuance; a neglect. Blackstone. See CESSOR.
CES-SI-BIL'I-TY, n. The quality of giving way. Digby. [R.]
CES'SI-BLE, a. Yielding; easy to give way. Digby. [R.]
CES'SION, (sösh'un) n. [ccssno, L.] Act of ceding or yielding up; resignation; release; manner of vacating a beneales.

CES'SION-A-RY, (sesh'un-s-re) a. Giving up; yielding.—
(Law) A cessionary bankrupt is one who has delivered

(Law) A cessionary bankrupt is one who up all his effects.
†CESS'MENT, n. An assessment or tax. Dict.

CESSON, s. (Lose) One who ceases or neglects so long to perform a duty as to incur the danger of law. [† A taxer.

CHA

perform a unity

Speneer.]

Chas'-FÖL,\* s. A reservoir for water. See Sassrool.

Chart, s. [castue, L.] The girdle of a lady. Callina.

Chart, s. (castue, L.] A genus of sharks. Breads.

Chartel, An,\* a. Relating to Cheshire in England. Expression.

CES'TUS, m. [L.] The girdle of Venus; a marriage girdle; cest. Bp. Taylor. CE'quar, (e8'zhur) n. A division or pause in a verse. B. Jenson. See Casura.

Jenson. Bee CESURA.

CE-TĂ(CE-A,\* (so-tă'she-s) n. pl. [cete, L.] (Zeol.) A genus of vertebrated mammiferous animals inhabiting the sea; as, whales, dolphins, and narwhals. Lyell. See CETACEAN.

CE-TĂ(CEAN,\* (so-tă'shan) n. (Zeol.) A cetaceous animal;

one of the order of cetaces, or mammals living in the sea, and shaped like fishes, but breathing air, and having warm blood; the whale. Brande. Cg-TA'CZAN, a. Belonging to the cetacea or whales. P.

Cyc. TA'CEOUS, (so-ta'shus) a. [cste, L.] Relating to the cetaces, or the whale kind. Browns.
CET'S-BACH, (set'o-rak) n. [cet'erack, Fr.] A plant; the scale-fern; spleenwort. Cotgrave.
CE'Tiq.\* a. Obtained from spermaceti; as, the cetic acid. P. Cac.

P. Cyc. CE'TINE,\* n. (Chem.) The crystallizable part of sperma-

ceti. Brande CE-TOL'Q-GY,\* s. The natural history of the whale kind.

Creakle.

Crabb.

Crv-A-DIL/LA,\* or CEB-A-DIL/LA,\* n. (Bot.) A species of verstrum or Indian caustic barley, producing caustic seeds, from which evodic acid is obtained; sabadilla. P. Cyc.

CEY-LAN-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral found in grains, or small crystals, of a dark blue or black color. Brande.

CEY-LON-ESE',\* n. sing. & pl. A native or natives of Ceylon. P. Cyc.

C FAUT. (Mus.) A note in the scale of music. Stak.

CHAB'A-SITE,\* n. (Min.) A variety of zeolite. Brande.

CHABLEAD,\* (shab-lo)\* n. [Fr.] (Nau.) A rope to draw craft up a river. Crabb.

CHABLEA,\* (shab-le)\* n. [Fr.] A white French wine. W.

ABLIS,\* (shab-le') n. [Fr.] A white French wine. W.

Ency. CHACK,\* v. n. To beat upon the hand, as a horse that does not hold his head steady, but tosses up his nose. Farm.

Ency.

CHA-CONE', n. [chacona, Sp.] (Mus.) A tune and a kind of dance resembling a saraband. Brands.

CHA-COON', n. [chacona, Sp.] A dance. See CHACONE.

CHAD, (shád) n. A sort of fish; shad. Carew. See Shad.

CHAFE, v. a. [chauffer, Fr.] [s. CHAFED; pp. CHAFING, CHAFED.] To warm or fret by rubbing; to heat by rage or hurry; to make angry; to rub; to gall; to fret; to vex.

CHAFE, n. A beat; a rage; fret; passion. Camdon.

CHAF'S-RY, n. One who chafes:—an insect; a beetle.

CHAF'S-RY, n. A sort of forge in iron manufacture, in which iron is exposed to a welding heat.

CHAFE'-WXX, n. An officer of the English lord-chancel-

Which from a capused on a wearing near.

CHATE'-WIX, n. An officer of the English lord-chancellor, who fits the wax for scaling writs.

CHATE, n. The husks of grain, bread, corn, or grasses; cut
hay and straw; refuse.

hay and straw; refuse.

CHATF-CUT-TR.\*, n. A machine for cutting chaff. Crabb.

CRAFF-EN-GNE.\* n. A machine for preparing chaff from hay and straw. Farm. Ency.

CHAFFER, v. n. [i. chaffered; pp. chaffering, chaffering, chaffer, v. n. [i. chaffered; pp. chaffered, chaffered; chaffered, v. n. To buy; to exchange. Spenser.

[CHAFFER, n. n. To buy; to exchange. Spenser.

[CHAFFER, n. wares; merchandise. Skelton.

CHAFFER\_ER, n. one who chaffers; a buyer.

CHAFFER\_ING,\* p. a. Treating about a bargain; bargaining.

ing.
CHAP/FER-ING,\* s. The act of trading or bargaining. Bp.

Hell.

†CHAY'FERN, s. A chaing-dish; a kettle.

†CHAY'FE-RY, s. Tradic. Spensor.

CHAY'FINGE, s. A bird said to like chaff.

CHAYFINGE, s. Without chaff. Skak.

CHIFF'WEED, s. An annual plant; cudweed.

CHIFF'NG. a. Like chaff; full of chaff; worthless.

CHAYFING. s. Act of rubbing; irritation. South.

CHAYFING-DISH, s. A grate or utensil for warming meat.

CHA-GEĒĒ', A. A. rough-grained leather. Crabb. [Cra-Geān', [sha-grēn', S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja.; sha-grīn', Wb.] z. [ekagrin, Fr.] Ill-humor, vexation; mortifica-

#CH4-GRÎN', (sha-gren') v. a. [i. chaorined; pp. chaorined; ing, chaorined.] To mortify; to vox; to put out of tom-

per.
(CHA-GRIN',\* a. Fretful; morose; splenetic. Congresa.
CHAIN, a. [chains, Fr.] A series of connected links or rings; a manacle; a fetter; a bond; a connected series.

CHĀIN, v. a. [i. CHAINED; pp. CHAINING, CHAINED.] To fasten with a chain; to confine; to ensiave; to unite. CHĀIN'LESS,\*a. Having no chain; unrestrained. Byron. CHĀIN'SHÖT, n. (Nast.) A pump used in large vossels. CHĀIN'SHÖT, n. Bullets or half bullets fastened together by a chain or her.

CHAIN'STITCH,\* n. A stitch or work resembling a chain.

CHAIN'WORK, (chān'whirk) n. Work with open speces, like the links of a chain.
CHAIR, (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. (char) n. ( justice or suthority; a sedau; a sort of open chaise:—a socket of cast iron, used on railroads for receiving and securing the rails.—A joint chair is one which secures the connection of two rails. Tanner.

HAIR.\* v. a. To show the secure of the connection of two rails.

CHAIR, \* v. a. To place or carry in a chair. Richardson. CHAIRED, \* (chard) a. Provided with or seated in a chair.

CHAIR'MAN, s. A presiding officer of a committee or of an

assembly; one who carries a sedan chair.

CHĀIŞE, (shāz) a. [chase, Fr.] pl. CHĀIŞE, A light, two-wheeled pleasure-carriage, commonly drawn by one horse

CHA-LXS'TICS,\* n. pl. (Med.) Relaxing or softening medi-

cines. Crabb.

ΕΗΔ-Lλ'2Δ,\* n. [χάλαζα.] (Bot.) A spot on a seed indicating where the nucleus is united to the seminal in-

teguments. P. Cyc.

©HÅL/CE-DÖN,\* n. (Min.) A species of agate. Cleaveland.

©HÄL-CE-DÖN/IC,\* a. Relating to or containing chalce-

CHAL-CE-DO-NY, or CHAL-CED'O-NY, [kayse-do-ne, W. Ja. K. R.; kal-sed-o-ne, Sm. Wb. Brande.] s. (Min.) A silicious stone consisting of several varieties, and of various stone consisting of several varieties, and to have been originally colors, much used in jewelry; said to have been originally found at Chalcedon in Asia.

CHAL-COG'RA-PHER, n. [χαλκογράφος.] An engraver in brass and copper.

£ны∟-сос'вы-гизт,\* ж. One skilled in chalcography.

CHAL-CÖG'RA-PHY, (kal-kög'ra-fe) n. [χαλκογραφία.] Art of engraving on copper or brass.

©HAL-DE'AN,\* or CHAL-DA'|C,\* a. Relating to Chalden.

Calmet.

CHAL-DEE',\* or CHAL-DA'IC,\* n. The language of Chaldea. Ask.

Goldsmith.

CHALE'-FTO, (châwk'ston) n. A pit in which chalk is dug.

CHALE'-STONE, (châwk'ston) n. A small piece of chalk; a
calcareous concretion in the feet and hands of persons
affected with the gout.

CHALE', (châwk's) a. Consisting of chalk; white.

CHALE'LENGE, (châl'sen) v. a. [challenger, Fr.] [i. CHALLENGED; [châl'sen]) v. a. [challenger, Fr.] [i. CHALLENGED; pp. CHALLENGING, CHALLENGED.] To call to answer for an offence by combat; to defy; to dare; to accuse; to claim. — (Law) To except to a juror.

CHAL'LENGE, m. A summons to fight a duel or to combat; a call; a demand; a demand of something as due. — (Law)

An exception to a jury or juryman who is returned.

An exception to a jury or juryman who is returned to serve on a trial.

serve on a trial.

CHAL/LENG-RABLE, a. That may be challenged.

CHAL/LENG-RR, a. One who challenges; a claimant.

CHAL/LIN,\* (shal/le) n. An elegant, twifted, fine wooflen fabric, ornamented with colored flowers; used for ladies' dresses. W. Ency.

(BUA-LYB/R-AN, (ka-lib/e-an) a. Chalybente. Milton.

BUA-LYB/R-ATE, a. [chalybe, L.] Impregnated with iron; relating to iron or steel.

CHA-LYB/R-ATE,\* n. A medicine, substance, or fluid containing iron. Brande.

SHAM, (kim) n. [Pers.] The sovereign of Tartary. See Kham.

KHAN. СНА'ма, \* n. (Conch.) A gigantic genus of bivalve shells.

EHA-MA'CEAN,\* n. (Conch.) A family of acephalous la-mellibranchiate mollusks, including the clam-shell. Brands.

CHÂNCE, n. [Fr.] A fortuitous event; fortune; accident; a signal for a pariey or surrender.

[CHÂN'BER, [châm'ber, N. J. J. & Sm.; châm'ber, S. E.; châm'ber, S. B.; châm'ber, F.] An apartment in an upper story of a house; a room; a bedroom; a hollow space; a cavity; a hollow; the space between the gates of a lock on a canal:—a hall of justice or legislation; a legislative body; as, "a châmber of opers or of deputies."—Châmber of commerce, a society of merchants and traders.

CHÂNCE, A. By chance; fortuitous. Drydon.

CHÂNCE, a. By chance; fortuitous. Drydon.

CHÂNCE, v. E. [i. CHANCED, pp. CHANCED.] To occur accidentally; to happen.

\*\*CHÂNCE, A. By chance; fortune; accident; success; misfortune; unlucky accident; passibility of any occurrence; risk; hazard; casualty; luck.—The theory of the probability of future events.

CHÂNCE, a. By chance; fortuitous event; fortune; accident; success; misfortune; unlucky accident; possibility of any occurrence; risk; hazard; casualty; luck.—The theory of cherose of a lock on a canal:—a hall of justice or legislation; a legislative body; as, "a châmber of peers or of deputies."—Chânce, ad. By chance; fortuitous. Drydon.

CHÂNCE, a. By chance; protune; accident; possibility of any occurrence; risk; hazard; casualty; luck.—The theory of cherose of a lock on a canal:—a hall of justice or legislation; a lock on a canal:—a hall of justice or legislation; a lock on a canal:—a All of justice or legislation; a lock on a canal:—a All of justice or legislation; a lock on a canal:—a All of justice or legislation; a lock on a canal:—a All of justice or legislation; a lock on a canal:—a All of justice or legislation; a lock on a canal:—a All of justice or legislation; a lock on a canal:—a All of justice or legislation; a lock on a canal:—a All of justice or legislation; a lock on a canal:—a All of justice or legislation; a lock on a canal:—a All of justice or legislation; a lock on a lock on a lock on a lock on a lock on a lock on a lock on a lock on a lock on a lock on a lock on a lock and traders.

[[CHAM'BER, v. n. [i. CHAMBERED; pp. CHAMBERING, CHAM-BERED.] To reside as in a chamber; to be wanton. Nic-

COLM.

(CHAM'BER, c. a. To shut up, as in a chamber. Shak.

(CHAM'BER-CÖÜN'CIL, n. Private or secret council. Shak.

(CHAM'BER-CÖÜN'SEL, n.A. counsellor who gives his opinion or advice, but does not plead in court.

([CHAM'BERED,\*(chām'berd) a. Having chambers or cells.

Ruckland

Bucklend.

ICHAM'BER-ER, n. A man of intrigue. Shak. [R.] [ber. |
| CHAM'BER-FEL'LÖW, n. One occupying the same chum| CHAM'BER-FEL'LÖW, n. Tapestry of a chamber. Shak.
| CHAM'BER-HO, n. Intrigue; wantonness. Romans.
| CHAM'BER-LAIN, (chām'ber-lin) n. An overseer of the chamber, as of an inn:—a receiver of revenues; a high officer in European courts.—In England, the lord great chamberlam, or king's chamberlain, is one of the three great chamberlam, or king's chamberlain, is one of the three great efficers of the king's household; the lord great chamber-lam of England (not of the household) is the sixth great officer of state.

CHAM'BER-ELAIN-SHIP, n. The office of a chamberlain.

Omcer of state.

CHĀM'BER-LAIN-SHĬP, n. The office of a chamberiain.

CHĀM'BER-LĀE, n. Urine. Shak.

CHĀM'BER-MĀID, n. A servant who has the care of bedrooms, and waits on a lady.

CHĀM'BER-PŎT,\* n. A vessel for a bedchamber. Shak.

CHĀM'BER-PRĀC'TICE, n. The business of a chamber-counsel.

Counsel.

CHĀM'BỆR-WIN'DOW,\* n. The window of a chamber. Shak.

CHĀMB'LỆT, or CHĀME'LỌT, (kim'|tt) n. See Camlet.

tehāmb'lệt, (kim'|tt) v. a. To vary; to variegate. Bacon.

CHĀM'BRĒL, (kim'|tt) n. The bend of the hind leg of a horse; gambrel. See Gamprel.

CHĀ-MĒ'LĒ-ON, (kā-mē'|tρ-on) n. [χαμαιλέων.] n. (Zool.)

A lizard-like reptile of the family of saurans, noted for changing its color. — (Bol.) A kind of thistle.

CHĀ-MĒ'LĒ-ON-IZĒ, v. a. To change to many colors. [R.]

CHĀM'FĒR, v. a. [i. champered; pp. Champering, champered.]

To chamnel; to make furrows or gutters upon a column; to flute, as a column; to grind to an edge on one side only.

one side only.

Ome side only.

CHAM'FER, n. (Carpentry) A groove to receive the tenon;

a sort of bevelled acute-angled edge.

CHAM'FERING,\* n. The act of grinding down on one
side, as edge-tools. Hamilton.

CHAM'FERING,\* n. Same as chamfer. See CHAMFER.

EHAM'LET, (kim'let) n. See CAMLET.

CHAMOIS, (sham'me or sha-mö') [sham'me, P. E. Wb..
sha-mö', S. W. J. F. Ja.; sham'wa, Sm.] n. [Fr.] A species of antelope or wild goat which inhabits the Alpine
regions, and from the skin of which the leather called
shammy is made.

CHAMOISTE \* n. (Mr.) An ore or oxide of iron. Dane

regions, and from the skin of which the leather called shammy is made.

CHAMOISITE, \*\*n. (Min.) An ore or oxide of iron. Dana.

CHAMO-MILE. (kim'o-mil) n. A plant. See Camomile.

CHAMP, v. a. [champayer, Fr.] [i. CHAMPED; pp. OHAMPINO, CHAMPED.] To bite or crush with a frequent action of the teeth; to devour.

CHAMP, v. n. To hite frequently.

CHAMP, \*\*n. (Arch.) A small sloping surface. Francis.

(HAM-PĀGNE', (shām-pān') [shām-pān', S. W. J. F. Ja.; shām'pān, K.] n. [Fr.] [from Champagne in France.] A light, sparkling wine.

(HAM-PĀGN', (shām-pān') [chām'pān, W. F.; shām-pān', P. E. Wh.; chām-pān', S.; shām'pān, J. Ja.] n. [campagne, Fr.] A flat, open country.

CHAM-PĀGN', (shām-pān') a. Open, or flat. Milton.

CHĀM'PĒR-TOR, n. [champarteur, Fr.] (Loso) One who moves suits, and pursues them at his own cost, in order to have part of the gains. Cosel.

CHĀM'PĒR-TY, (shām'pēr-tē) [shām'pēr-tē, K.; chām'pēr-tē, Ja.; shām-pēr'tē, Sm.] n. A maintenance of any man in his suk, upon condition of having part of the thing when it is recovered.

when it is recovered.

CHAMP/REZIN,\*n. Same as charfron. See CHARFRON.

CHAMP/REZIN,\*n. Shame as charfron. See CHARFRON.

CHAMP/REZIN,\*n. Shame as charfron.

Fr.] A species of mushroom, highly flavored and tough, used for making

CHIMPION, n. [champion, Fr.] A single combatant; a hero.—(Law) A judicial combatant either in his own case

rero. — (Lev) A junctual companies either in his own case or another's.

†CHEM'Pj-ON, v. a. To challenge to combat. Shak.

CHEM'Pj-ON-Ess, n. A female warrior. Furfax. [R.]

CHEM'Pj-ON-SHIP,\* n. The rank or quality of a champion.

Fo. Qu. Rev.

of decrees of caseless is a manuful of analysis, which we are
of the probability of future events.

CHÂNCE, a. Happening by chance; fortuitous. Dryden.

CHÂNCE, a. By chance; perchance. Grag.

CHÂNCE, a. B. L. CHANCED; pp. CHANCING, CHANCED.] To
occur accidentally; to happen.

CHÂNCE', a. Laccidentall. Sidney.

CHÂNCE', m. [cancelli, L.] The eastern part of a church
in which the altar is placed; generally divided from the
rest by a screen or railing.

CHÂN'CE, L. Q.R., [cancellarius, L.] (Law) A high judicial
officer, presiding over a court of chancery or other court.

The lord high-obsacellor of England presides in the court
of equity or chancery, and is the keeper of the great
seal. — The chancellor of the szchequer presides in the court
of exchequer, and takes care of the interest of the crown;
and he is the highest finance officer in the British govern or exchequer, and takes care of the interest of the crown; and he is the highest finance officer in the British govern ment. — The chancellor of New York presides in the court of chancery. — A chancellor of a bushopric or a discess is one appointed to hold the bishop's courts. — A chancellor of a university is an officer who seals the diplomas, &c. CHAN'CEL-IQR-SHIP, n. The office of chancellor. Candes. CHAN'CEL-TA-BLE,\* n. The communion-table in a church.

CHANCE-MED'LEY, n. [chaude and mélée, Fr.] The killing of a person by chance, when the killer was doing a lawful act

CHAYCER-Y, n. (Law) A high court of equity; a court exercising jurisdiction at law, mainly in equity. CHAYCER, (shingk'er) n. [chancer, Fr.] An ulcer, usually arising from venereal virus.

Announce of conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved in the conserved i

equal.

This word, with others of the same form, such 37 "This word, with others of the same form, such as range, strange, mange, &c., are, in the West of England, pronounced with the short sound of a in ran, man, &c. The same may be observed of the a in the first syllable of angel, ancient, &c., which, in that part of the kingdom, sounds like the article an." Walker.—The same pronunciation of these words is not uncommon in some

pronunciation of these words is not uncommon in some parts of the U. S., but it does not appear to be supported by any of the English orthospists.

CHĀNĢE, v. n. To undergo change; to alter.

CHĀNĢE, n. Alteration; mutation; variety; variation; revolution; vicissitude; novelty; the exchange of money for money; small money.— A mode of sounding bells:

—a contraction for exchange.

CHĀNĢE-4-BIL'1-TY,\* n. Quality of being changeable. Ed

Ency.

CHĀNĢE'A-BLE, a. Subject to change; inconstant; fickle; mutable; variable; unstable; uncertain; wavering.

CHĀNĢE'A-BLE-NĒSS, n. Quality of being changeable

CHĀNĢE'A-BLY, ad. Inconstantly; variably.

CHĀNĢE'A-BLY, ad. Inconstantly; variably.

CHĀNĢE'PŪL-A, Full of chānge. Spenser.

CHĀNĢE'PŪL-LY,\* ad. In a changeful manner. Dr. Allen.

CHĀNĢE'PŪL-LY,\* ad. In a changeful manner. Dr. Allen.

well.

CHÂNGE'LESS, a. Free from change. Sidney.

CHÂNGE'LESS, a. Free from change. Sidney.

CHÂNGE'LING, m. A child left or taken in the place of another; an idiot; a natural; one apt to change.

CHÂNG'RE, m. One who changes; a money-changer.

CHÂNG'ING,\* P. a. Altering; making or becoming different

CHÂNG'ING,\* P. a. Altering; making or becoming different

CHÂN'NEL, m. [elenal, Fr.] The hollow bed of running

water; a long cavity; a strait or narrow sea; a futrow

on a pillar. — Chansel of a shy, a strong, narrow platform

of thick plank, projecting from the outside of a ship.

CHÂN'NEL, v. a. [1. CHANNELLED; pp. CHANNELLING

CHÂN'NELLED,\* (chân'neid) p. a. Having channels or

grooves.

grooves., (shkn'sön) n. [Fr.] A song. Shak. CHAN'SÖN, (shkn'sön) n. [Fr.] A little song. Crabb. CHAN-SON-NETTE',\* n. [Fr.] A little song. Crabb. CHANT, v. a. [chanter, Fr.] [i. Chanted, pp. Chanting,

CHANT, s. s. To sing, as in the church service CHANT, s. An ecclesiastical song adapted to the psalms and litanies; a part of the church service; a song; mel-

CHANT'ER, n. One who chants; a singer; aongster.
CHAN'TI-CLEER, n. [chanter and clair, Fr.] A crowing cock; a loud crower.

CHANTERS. n. A woman who chants. Milton.
CHANTERS. n. A woman who chapt for priests to sing mass in for the souls of the donors. Stak.
EHA-OL/O-QY, n. The history or description of chaos.

EHA-OL-O-QY,\* n. Ine instory or description of chaos. Crabb. [R.]

EHA'Os, (kā'os) n. [χάος.] A confused mass; confusion; the mass of matter supposed to be in confusion before it was divided and arranged by the Creator. — This word is very rarely used in the plural.

very rarely used in the plural.

BHÂ/OS-Like, \*\* a. Resembling chaos. Pope.

EHA-ŌT'[C, a. Confused; indigested. Derham.

[CHAP, (chāp or chōp) [chōp, S. W. P. J. F. Ja.; chāp, Sm.

Wo. Kenrick; chāp or chōp, R. V. v. a. [t. chapped; pp.

chapping, chapped.] To break into clefts or gapings; to

become sore by small openings, as the hands.

[CHAP, (chāp or chōp) n. A cleft; an aperture. Burnet.

CHAP, (chōp) n. The upper or under part of a beast's

mouth.

†CHAP, v. n. To cheapen; to bargain. CHAP, (chap) n. An abbreviation of chapman.

CRXF. (chip) n. An abbreviation of chapman. — A dealer; A cheapener; an inferior person; a boy: — used familiarly and laxly, like the word fellow.

CHAPE, n. [chape, Fr.] A thin plate of metal at the point of a scabbard; the catch of a buckle. Shak.

CHAPEAU, (ship'3) n. [Fr.] pl. Fr. CHAPEAUX; Eng. CHAPEAUX, (ship'3) n. [Fr.] pl. Fr. CHAPEAUX; Eng. CHAPEAUX, (ship'52) A hat. — (Her.) A cap or coronet.

CHĂP'EL, n. [capella, L.] A place of worship attached to a church or subordinate to it; a place of worship, as of the English Dissenters, not being styled a church; a meeting-house: — a junction of workmen in a printing-office, for the purpose of enforcing order. office, for the purpose of enforcing order.

office, for the purpose of enforcing order. FCHAPEL, v. a. To deposit in a chapel. Beaum. & FL. CHĀPE'LESS, a. Wanting a chape. Shak.
CHĀPĒ'LLA-NY, w. A chapel and jurisdiction within the precincts of a church, and subordinate to it. Aylife.
CHĀPĒ'ĒL-RY, w. The jurisdiction of a chapel.
||CHĀPĒ'ĒR-ON, [shap'er-on, Ja., shap-er-on', W.; shap'er-on, P.; shap'er-ong, K. Sm.] n. [Fr.] A kind of hood or cap. Camden.
||CHĀPĒR-ON v.a. To stiend on a ladv in public.

CAR. Camaen.
[CHAP'RACLEN, (chöp'fain) a. Having the lower chap depressed; hence, dispirited; silenced. B. Jonson.
CHAP'RALLEN, (chöp'fain) (dr.ch.) An old word for the capital of a column. Exod.—(Law) An article deliv-

red by a justice in his charge to the inquest.

EXP'LAIN, (chap'lin) n. [capellanus, I...] One who performs divine service in the army, navy, a public body, or CHAP'LAIN

CHAP/LAIN-CY, (chap/lin-se) n. The office of a chaplain. CHAP/LAIN-BY, n. Same as chaplaincy, P. Cyc. CHAP/LAIN-BHIP, n. Chaplaincy; the office or revenue of

a chapel.

a cnapri.

[SAak.

CHAP'LESS, (chōp'ies) a. Without flesh about the mouth.

CHXP'LET, s. [ckapelet, Fr.] A garland or wreath for the
head: — a string of beads used in the Romish church; a
rosary; [a small chapel. Hammond.] — (Arch.) A small ent cut in beads.

CHAP'MAN, m. One who buys and sells; a cheapener; a

CHAP'MAN, n. One who buys and sells; a cheapener; a seller; a market-man. Sads.

[CHAP'PY, (chip'pe or chöp'pe) a. Cleft; cut asunder. CHAPs, (chöps) n. pl. of Chap. The mouth of a beast.

[CHAPT, (chäpt or chöpt) p. from Chap. Chapped. Dryden. CHAP'TER, n. [chapitre, Fr.] A division of a book; a decretal epistle; a body consisting of the dean, prehends, and other clergymen attached to a cathedral or collegiate that the chapter of the property in a cathedral where the church. — Chapter-house, a room in a cathedral where the dean and chapter assemble.

quan and Chapper assemble.

†CHAP'ER, v. a. To tax; to rebuke; to correct. Dryden.

CHAP'TERL, v. (Arch.) An impost or support of an arch.

CHAP'WOM-AN, \*(chip'wim-an) v. A woman who buys and sells. Massage to the salmon or trout kind.

CHAR, v. A small, delicate fish of the salmon or trout kind.

CHAE, v. a. [i. CHARRED; pp. CHARRING, CHARRED.] To burn wood to a black cinder; to burn partially; to hew,

burn wood to a black cinder; to burn partially; to hew, or work.

CHAR, CHARE, or CHŌRE, n. Work done by the day; a small job; a task.—This colloquial word is spelled char in most of the English dictionaries, and pronounced châre; but in Bichardson's it is printed chare, (also chareveeness.) Hollowsy, in his "Provincial Dictionary," writes choor, and cheer-womes and Palmer, in his "Dialect of Devonshire," chare. In the U. S., it is commonly pronounced châre. See Chone.

CHAR, or CHARE, v. n. To work by the day; to do little jobs.

CHARTED.] To sing; to celebrate by song; to sing 'n the church or cathedral service.

HANT, v. n. To sing, as in the church service HANT, v. n. To celesiastical song adapted to the psaims and litanies; a part of the church service; a song; melody.

HANT/ER, n. One who chants; a singer; songster.

HANT/T-CLEER, n. [chanter and clair, Fr.] A crowing with his assemblage of qualities; the assemblage of qualities; the assemblage of qualities; more representation or personal qualities; the assemblage of qualities; the assemblage of qualities; manyly reputation: reputes

with his assemblage of qualities; the assemblage of qualities simply; reputation; repute.

EHXR'AC-TER, v. a. To inscribe; to engrave. Shak. [R.]

†EHXR'AC-TER-18m, n. Distinction of character. Bp. Hall.

HAR-AC-TER-18'[To, n. That which constitutes or marks the character.—(Logaruthma) An exponent.

EHXR-AC-TER-18'[To, n. That constitutes the character. Ac-TER-18'[To, n. That constitutes the character. Ac-TER-18'[To, n. That constitutes the character. EHXR-AC-TER-18'[To, n. To, n. That constitutes the character. CHXR-AC-TER-18'[To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n. To, n.

CHAR-AC-TER-IS'TI-CAL-NESS, n. Quality of being characteristic.

CHAR-AC-TER-J-ZA'TION,\* n. Act of characterizing. Dr.

M. Druke, [R.]

M. Bruke, [R.]

M. Har, Ac-tre-L-Ze-Tion, \* R. Act of commencerizing. Dr.

M. Bruke, [R.]

M. Har, Ac-tre-l-Ze, v. a. [i. characterized; pp. characterizing, characterized.] To give the peculiar qualities of; to describe or exhibit by qualities; to designate.

CHAR/AC-TER-MSA, a. Without a character. Shak.

CHAR/AC-TER-MA/KER, \* R. One who draws characters.

Warburton

Workerton.
†CHAR'AC-TER-Y, n. Impression; mark. Shak.
CHA-RADE', (aha-rad') n. [Fr.] A species of raddle, usually in verse. Graves.
CHAR'BOM,\* n. [Fr.] A little, black spot or mark remaining after the large spot in the cavity of the corner tooth of a horse is gone. Farm. Eacy.
CHAR'COAL, n. Coal made by charring or burning wood under turf, or with little access of ar; coal from wood.
CHARD, n. [chardon, Fr.] A term used for the footstalks and midrib of artichokes, cardoons, and white beet, in a peculiar mode of cultivation.

liar mode of cultivation.

CHARE,\* n. A narrow street or court.—Chare-foot, the end of a narrow street or court. Lord Elden. [North of

Eng.] — See Char and Chorz.
CHAR/FRON,\* n. [chanfrein, Fr.] A plate of steel, or piece of leather, to protect the face of a horse in plate-armor. Brands CHARGE, v. a. [charger, Fr.] [i. CHARGED; pp. CHARGING, CHARGED.] To intrust; to impute as a debt, to impute as a crime or fault; to accuse; to impeach; to arraign; to

inculpate; to command; to enjoin; to commit, to confide; to load.

CHARGE, v. n. To make an onset. Granville.

CHÄRGE, n. Care, precept, mandate; injunction; trust; accusation; imputation; an opinion expressed by a court to a jury; an exhortation of a judge to a jury, of a bish op to his clergy, or one clergyman to another:—sum charged; price; expense; cost:—onset; assault; attack; encounter:—a load; a burden, the quantity of powder and ball put into a gun.—(Her.) The bearing or figure depicted on an escutcheon.

depicted on an escutcheon.

CHÄRGE'A-BLE, a. That may be charged; expensive; costly; imputable, as a debt or crime.

CHÁRGE'A-BLE-NESS, n. State of being chargeable.

CHÁRGED,\* (charjd) p. a. Commanded; exhorted; ac cused; loaded.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES,\* (shur-zhā'dāf-fār') n. [Fr.] pl. CHARGES D'AFFAIRES. The third or lowest class of foreign ministers, according to the regulations adopted at the Congress of Vienna. Brande.

(CHARGE'FOL, a. Expensive; costly. Shak.

CHÄRGE'-HÖÜSE,\* n. A free school, or a common school. Shak.

CHARG'LESS, a. Free from charge; cheap. CHARG'ER, n. One who charges; a large dish; a war-horse of an officer.

CHARG/18T.\* n. A maker or writer of charges. Dr. Dibdin. CHAR/1-LY, or CHĀ/RI-LY, ad. Warily; cautiously; frugally. Shak.

J. Stda...
CHAZ',-EESS, or CHA'RI-NESS, n. Caution; nicety. Shak.
CHAK',-ÖC,\* n. A kind of herb. Crabb.
CHAK',-OT, n. [cor-rhod, Welsh.] A wheel-carriage of
pleasure or state; a car formerly used in war; a half-

coach. CHAE'-OT, v. a. To convey in a charlot. Milton. CHAE-1-OT-EEE', s. One who drives a charlot. CHAE-1-OT-EEE' ING,\* s. The act of driving or managing

CHAR-1-0-1-EAC, R. S. T. In set of chiving or managing chariots. P. Cyc.
CHAR/1-07-MAN, s. The driver of a chariot. 2 Chros.
CHAR/1-07-RACE, s. A race with chariots. Addison.
CHAR/1-07-RACER, s. a. One employed in a chariot-race.

CHAE'-OT-WHĒĒL,\* n. The wheel of a chariot. Shak.
CHAE'-OT-WHĒĒL,\* n. The wheel of a chariot. Shak.
CHAE'-TA-ELE, a. Full of charity; partaking of charity;
kind; bountiful; candid; benevolent; kind in giving
alms, or in judging of others.
CHAE'-TA-BLE-NESS, n. The quality of being charitable

CHAE';-TA-BLY, ed. In a charitable manner.
†CHAE';-TA-TIYE, a. Disposed to tenderness. Fell.
CHAE';-TY, n. [charitse, L.] Good affection; tenderness; kindness; good-will; benevolence; active goodness; liberality to the poor; alms:—universal love to human kind.
CHAE';-TY-SEMÖÖL,\* n. A school supported by chanty.

CHARE, v. n. To burn to a black cinder; to char. CHAR'LA-TAN, n. [charlatan, Fr.] A quack; a mountebank. CHAR-LA-TAN'IC, a. Resembling a charlatan. Sir E.

CHARLA-TAN'IC," A. Resembling a charatan. Ser E. Brydges.
CHAR-LA-TAN'I-CAL, a. Quackish; empirical. Cowley.
CHAR-LA-TAN'I-CAL-LY,\* ad. Like a charlatan. Johnson.
(HAR'LA-TAN-ISM,\* m. Quackery; charlatanry. Brd. Crute.
(HAR'LA-TAN-RY, n. Quackery; empiricism; deceit.
CHARLES'-WAIN', (charls'/ex-wain') n. (darton.) A name
sometimes given to the constellation Ursa Major or Great

Bear. CHAR/LOCK, n. A weed, or wild species of the mustard

Bear.

CHAR'LOCK, n. A weed, or wild species of the mustard family, with a yellow flower.

CHARM, n. [charme, Fr.] Words, sounds, philters, or characters of occult power, enchantment; spell; fascination; incantation; something of power to gain the affections.

CHARM, v. a. [c. Leamers; pp. CHARMING, CHARMED.] To sustain or subdue by some secret power; to bewitch; to enchant; to delight, to fascinate; to enrapture.

CHARM, v. n. To act as a charm; to sound harmonically.

CHARM'ER, n. One who charms; an enchanter; one much loved: a word of endearment.

CHARM'ER, n. One who charms; an enchanter; one much loved: a word of endearment.

CHARM'FR, n. Deleasing in a high degree, delightful.

CHARM'ING, p. a. Pleasing in a high degree, delightful.

CHARM'ING-NESS, n. The quality of being delightful.

CHARM'ING-NESS, n. The quality of being delightful.

CHARM'LESS,\* a. Destitute of charms or beauty. Swyl.

CHAR'NEL, a. [Fr.] Containing flesh, or dead bodies.

CHAR'NEL, \* n. A repository for the bones of the dead; a charnel-house. Young.

CHAR'NEL-HÖDSE, n. [charmer, Fr.] A place under a church, or appended to one, where the bones of the dead are reposited. Shak.

CHAR'NE, \* a. Burned, as charcoal; having charcoal. Smart.

CHAR'ALL-MOUSE, T. [charme, Fr.] A pince under a church, or appended to one, where the bones of the dead are reposited. Shak.

CHAR'BLY\* a. Burned, as charcoal; having charcoal. Smart.

CHART, [chārt, P. E. Sm. Wb.; kārt or chārt, S. W. J. F. Ja. K.] n. [chārta, L.] A map, a hydrographic or marine map, or a delineation of coasts, shoals, isles, rocks, &c., for the use of seamen.

[SHAR'TA', (kār'ta) n. [L.] A charter; a public deed conveying a grant. Crabb.

CHAR-TA'CEOUS,\* (-shus) a. (Bot.) Papery; resembling.

CHARTE,\* (shārt) n. [Fr.] The fundamental law or constitution of the French monarchy, as established on the restoration of Louis XVIII., in 1814.

CHAR'TEL, n. See Carte.

CHAR'TEL, n. [charta, L.] A writing or written paper bestowing privileges or rights; privilege; immunity.

CHAR'TER,\* v. a. [i. chartared]; pp. chartering, charterered. To establish by charter; to incorporate:— to let and hire a ship on contract. Burks.

CHAR'TERED, (chār'terd) p. a. Endowed with or protected by a charter, privileged. Shak. Hired.

CHAR'TERED, (chār'terd) p. a. Endowed with or protected by a charter, privileged. Shak. Hired.

CHAR'TERERE,\* n. One who charters. — In Cheshire, Eng., a freeholder. Crabb.

CHAR'TERELTE,\* n. An adherent to the charter. Gent. Mag.

CHAR'TERELTER,\* (Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange, Lange,

a freeholder. Crabb.

CHAR'TER-IST,\* n. An adherent to the charter. Gent. Mag.

CHAR'TER-LAND, n. (Law) Land held by charter. Coke.

CHAR'TER-PAR'TY, n. [chartre parts, Fr.] (Com.) An indenture or agreement made between merchants and seafaring men, concerning their merchandise, &c.

CHAR'TISM,\* n. Adherence to the charter; radical reform; a name adopted by a party of radical reformers in England Carbia.

land, Carlule.

RANG. Carryse.

CHAR-TÖM'E-TER,\* n. An instrument for measuring maps and charts. Hamilton.

CHAR'TREUSE,\* (shär'tröz) n. [Fr.] A monastery of Carthurisme Shah.

thusians. Shak.

CHARTREUX,\* (shar'trd) n. [Fr.] A Carthusian friar or

CHARTREUX, (shar'trd) n. [fr.] A Cartnusian mar or monk. P. Cyc.

CHAR'TU-LA-RY, n. See CARTULARY.

CHAR'-WO-MAN, (char'wûm-an) n. A woman who works by the day, or does small jobs. Swoft. See CHAR.

CHAR'Y, (char'e or cha're) a. Careful; cautious; shy, wary.

CHABE, v.a. [chassor, Fr.] [i. chassed; pp. chasing, chassed.]

To pursue, as an enemy, or as game; to hunt; to pursue; to drive away; to emboss, as metals; to enchase. See ENCHASE.

Enchase.

CHÄSE, M. Hunting; pursuit of any thing followed or hunted; fitness to be hunted; a race; hunt; game hunted; open ground stored with game; a park; a row or rank of plants or trees:—the length of a gun's bore.—(Printing)

An iron frame to confine types set in pages.—In tennis, a term signifying the spot where a ball falls, beyond which the adversary must strike his ball, to gain a chase.

CHÄS'A-BLE, G. Fit to be chased. Gover.

CHASE'-GÜN, a. (Now.) A gun lying at the head to fire on a vessel that is pursued. Drydes.

CHAS'ER, a. One who chases; a hunter; an enchaser.

CHASM, (käsm) a. [Xánya.] A breach unclosed; a place unfilled; a vacuity; an opening; a cleft.

CHASMED, (käsmd) a. Having gaps or openings.

CHASMED, (käsmd) a. Having gaps or openings.

CHASMED, (käsmd) a. Having gaps or openings.

CHASMED, (khämd) a. Having chasms. Wordsworth. [R.]

CHASMED, (khämd) a. Having chasms. Wordsworth. [R.]

CHASMED, (acsim, L.) Pure from fornication or adultery; free from obscenity; without stala; modest; virtuous; uncorrupt; pure in taste and style.

CHASMEL-EED, (chāst'id) a. Having modest eyes. Colling.

CHASMEL-EED, (chāst'id) a. Having modest eyes. Colling.

CHASMEL-EED, (chās'in), Chastemanner; purely.

[CHASMED, correct; to punish; to chastise. 35" "This word is sometimes falsely pronounced with the a short, so as to rhyme with fasten." Walker.

[CHASMEL-EED, (chās'and) p. a. Corrected; having suffered chastisement.

chastisement

chastisement.
[CHAST-EN-ER. (chā'sn-er) m. One who chastens.
CHĀSTE'NESs. m. Quality of being chaste; chastity.
[CHAST-EN-ING. \* n. Correction, chastisement. Hebrews.
CHAS-Tīṣ'A-Ble. a. That may be chastised.
CHAS-Tīṣ'z'. n. a. [chaster, Fr.] [1. CHASTISED; pp. CHASTISING, CHASTISING, CHASTISING, CHASTISING, CHASTISING, CHASTISING, CHASTISING, CHASTISING, CHASTISING, CHASTISING, CHASTISING, CHASTISING, CHASTISING, CHASTISING, CHASTISING, CHASTISING, CHASTISING, CHASTISING, ST. B. PUNISHed; reduced to order.
CHAS-TīṣE-MĒNT, [chās'tɪz-mēnt, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.
Wh. chastistment enthalticument.

Wb.; chas-tiz'ment or chas'tiz-ment, P.] n. Act of chas-

W. G. Grass-Lizement or cluss-tyz-ments, r.] R. Act or cluss-tening; correction; punishment.

CHAS-TİŞ'ER, R. One who chastises. Sandys.

CHÄS'Tİ-TY, [chäs'te-te, W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; chās'te-te, S. P.] n. [castitas, L.] State of being chaste; purity of the body; purity of manners; continence; freedom from impurity.

on and one, promise from impurity.

HAS'U-BLE,\*n. [Fr.] A priest's cope, used at mass. Crabb.

HAT, n. n. [1. CHATTED.] pp. CHATTING, CHATTED.] To converse or talk freely or at ease; to prattle; to chatter; to prate.

O prace.

\*\*CHAT, v. a. To talk of. Shak.\*\*

CHAT. n. Idle talk; prate: — a twig or little stick.

\*\*CHATEAU, (shat-o') n. [Fr.] pl. Fr. CHATEAUX; Eng. CHATEAUS, (shat-oz') A French castle; a country seat.

\*\*Burke.\*\*

CHAT'E-LET, (shat'e-let) n. [Fr. diminut. of chateau.] A little castle Chambers. CHAT'EL-LA-NY, [shat'e-len-e, S. E. F. Ja.; chat'e-len-e, W. P.] n. The lordship of a castle. Swyl. See Castell.

LANY.

CHATOY'ANT,\* or CHXT'O-YXNT,\* a. [Fr.] (Min.) Emitting rays, having a changeable, undulating lustre, like that of a cat's eye in the dark. Cleaveland.

CHA-TOY'MENT,\* n. [chatoyement, Fr.] (Min.) A change or play of colors. Cleaveland.

CHXT-PO-TA'TOES,\* n. pl. Small potatoes, such as are given to pigs. Brande.

CHXT-PLT. (chat't) or chat'el) [chat't], S. W. J. F. E. Sm.

Walton.

Walton.

CHAW, r. a. [ichawed; pp. chawing, chawed, † chawen.]

To grind with the teeth; to masticate; to chew. Dryden.—It is now nearly obsolete or vulgar.

CHAW, n. [The chap; the jaw. Erekiel.] A cud; a chew. † CHAWlden. m. Entrails. Shak.

CHAWROOT, \* m. The root of a plant, cultivated in India, and used for dyeing red. McCullech.

CHEAP, (chēp) a. Bearing a low price; easy to be kad; common; not respected. Shak.

† CHEAP, (chēp) n. A market; a bargain. Sidney.

CHEAP'EN, (che'on) v. a. [i. CHRAPENED; pp. CHRAPENED, oneapened.] To attempt to buy; to make cheap; to ask the price of; to bargain; to lessen value.

CHEAP'EN-ER, (che'pn-ep) n. Done who cheapened.

CHEAP'LY, (chep'le) ad. At a small price. Shak.

CHEAP'RSS, (che'pn-ep) n. Lowness of price. Bacon.

CMEAR, n. & v See Cheen.

CHEAT, (che'l) v. a. [i. CHBATED; pp. CHRATING, CHEAT-ad] To defraud; to impose upon; to trick; to beguile.

CHEAT, n. A deceifful, dishonest act, defrauding one of his right; a fraud; a trick; a person guilty of fraud. EREAT, n. A decentful, dishonest act, defrauding one of his right; a fraud; a trick; a person guilty of fraud. CHEAT'A-BLE,\* a. Capable of being cheated. Hammend. CHEAT'A-BLE-NESS, n. Liability to be cheated. Hammend. CHEAT'A-BLE-NESS, n. Liability to be cheated. Hammend. CHEAT'ER, n. One who cheats; a cheat. Shak. CHEAT'ER, n. One who cheats; a cheat. Shak. CHEAT'ER, n. Fraud; deception; imposition. John Bull. [n.], p. a. Practising fraud; defrauding. CHEAT'NG,\* n. The act of defrauding; fraud. Smart. CHEAT'NG,\* n. Noting a small vessel, or large boat, so called from the former name of the place where they are CHE-BAC'CO,\* a. Noting a small vessel, or large boat, so called from the former name of the place where they are made, now Essex, in Massachusetts. C. Brown.
CHECK, v. a. [chece, Fr.] [a. CHECKED; pp. CHECKING, CHECKED] To repress; to curry; to restrain; to control, to reprove; to chide, to compare or examine with corresponding evidence; to control by a counter reckoning.
CHECK, v. n. To stop; to clush; to interfere; to keep repressed. CHECK, n. [echec, Fr.] Repression; stop; restraint; curb; a reproof; the person checking; a forsaking of game by a hawk; the corresponding cipher of a draft or order for money, the order itself; a term used in the game of chess; linen or cotton cloth fabricated in squares.

CHECK'-BOOK,\* (-bûk) n. A book kept by persons who have accounts in a bank, containing blank forms of checks. Bouvier. CHECK'SE, v. a. [i. CHECKERED; pp. CHECKERING, CHECK-ERED.] To form into little squares of different colors; to ERED.] 10 form into inter-squares of the variegate or diversity.

CHECK'ER, n. One who checks; checker-work.—pl. A game on the checker-board

CHECK'ER-BÖARD, n. A board for playing checkers or CHECK'ER-BOARD, n. a. book to produce the draughts. Foz.
CHECK'ERED,\* (chēck'erd) p. a. Variegated; diversified.
CHECK'ERE, n. pl. A game played on a checkered board,
in England usually called draughts.
CHECK'ER-WORK, (-wurk) n. Work having cross stripes of CHECK'LESS, a. Uncontrollable; violent. Marston.
CHECK'MATE, n. [échec et mat, Fr.] A movement on the chess-board that gains and finishes the game. Spenser. chess-board that gains and finishes the game. Spenser.

OHECK'MATE, D. a. [i. CHECKMATED; pp. CHECKMATING,
OMECKMATED.] To put in check; to control; to defeat;
to finish, figuratively. Sketten.

OHEUK'ROLL, n. A roll or book containing the names of
such as are attendants on great personages:—a list. Bacon.

CHED'DER, a. Noting a rich, fine-flavored cheese, made
at Cheddor, in England. Farm. Ency.

CHED'DER-FINK, n. (Bot.) A flower; a species of dianthus. Booth. CHEEK, m. The side of the face below the eye: - among me-CHEER, R. The side of the face below the eye: — among mechanics, those parts of wrought objects that are double and correspondent. — Cheek by jowl, an old expression, and not yet disused, signifying closeness, or face to face, or right over against. Beaum. & Fil.

CHEEK/BAND,\* n. A. strap of a headstall; a throatband. Both.

OHEEK'BONE, n. The bone of the cheek. Psalm iii.
CHEEKED, (chekt) a. Brought near the cheek. Cotton.
CHEEK'TOOTH, n. The hinder tooth or tusk. Joel.
CHEER, v. n. To pule or chirp as a young bird. Cotgrave.
CHEER, n. [chère, Fr.] Entertainment; gayety; air of the countenance; acclamation; shout of triumph or ap-Bouth. plause. CHEER, v. a. [i. cheered; pp. cheerend, cheered.] To animate; to enliven; to applaud; to incite; to encourage; to comfort; to gladden. annate, to comfort; to gladden.

CHEER, v. n. To grow gay or cheerful. A. Phikps.

CHEER, g. n. One who cheers. Wotton.

[CHEER, w. (cherful, P. J. E. Js. Sm., Wb.; cherful, S.; cherful or cherful, W. F. K.] a. Animated; moderately joyful; lively; causing joy; sprightly; willing.

CHEER'FUL-1Y, ad. In a cheerful manner; willingly.

[CHEER'FUL-1Y, ad. In a cheerful manner; willingly.

[CHEER'JUL-188, a. The state of being cheerful.

CHEER'I-NESS, a. The state of being cheery. Bulwer.

CHEER'I-NESS, a. The state of being cheery. Bulwer.

CHEER'I-1888, a. The state of being cheerful cheerful.

CHEER'I-1888, a. The state of being cheerful.

CHEER'I-1888, a. The state of being cheerful.

CHEER'I-1888, a. Dejected; joyless; sad. Spenser.

CHEER'LY, a. Cheerful. Ray.—ad. Cheerfully. Shak.

CHEER'LY, a. Cheerful. Ray.—ad. Cheerful; to enliven; to quicken; to chirp. Dr. Cheyne, [Colloquial.]

CHEER'Y, a Gay; sprightly; cheerful. Gay.

CHEER'Y, a. The curd of milk compressed into a solid

mass, and dried for food; any thing in the form of cheese. choese. CHEESE'CARE, n. A cake made of curds, sugar, and butter CHEESE'LEP, n. A bug in which remet for choese is kept. Farm. Ency. CHEESE'-MÎTE, n. As insect found in choese. South CHEESE'-MÔN-GER, (chêz'mùng-ger) n. A dealer in choese. CHEESE'-PAR-ING, n. Rind or puring of choese. Beaum p. F. CHĒĒŞE'-PRĒSS, n. A press in which cheese or curds are CHEERY.-FRESS, N. A press in which cheese of cands are pressed. Gay.

CHEERZ-REN'NET,\* n. A wild, yellow flower. P. Cyc.

CHEERZ-VXT, n. A wooden case for pressing curds.

CHEEF'x, a. Having the nature of cheese. Arbuthnot.

CHEEF'x,\* or CHEE'x,h,\* n. (Zeol.) A species of leopard. CHEF-D'ŒUVRE,\* (sha-dôvr') a. [Fr.] pl. CHEFS-D'ŒU-VRE. A capital performance; a masterpiece.

2HEI'RO-PED, \* n. See Chinoped.

2HEI'RO-PED, \* n. See Chinoped.

2HEI'LA, \* n. [x/n/h.] The first pair of forelpated extremities of the crab, lobster, and other crustaceans. Brande.

2HEI'LDON, \* n. (Anal.) The hollow at the flexure of the arm. Crabb. arm. Craos.

CHE\_LIY\_ER\_OUS,\* a. Furnished with claws. Smart.

CHELI\_IF\_GR\_0\* a. Having the form of a claw. Smart.

CHELI\_IF\_OR\_\* n. (Bot.) A plant and flower; called also shell-flower and enake-head. Farm. Ency.

CHE\_LO'N\_I-A,\* n. pl. [xchov\_n]. (Zool.) A genus of animals including tortoles and turtles, chelonians. Str. C. Bell. \*\*EHE-LO'N;-AN,\* n. (Zeel.) An order of reptiles, including the tortoles, turtle, &c. Brande.

†EHE'LY, (kê'le) n. [chela, L.] The claw of a shell-fish. Browne.

||EHEM'|-C, kim'|k or këm'|k| | a. Pertaining to ||EHEM'|-C, kim'|c-kal or këm'|c-kal| | chemistry, resulting from the operation of natural agents.

||EHEM'|-C, Al-Liy, kim'|c-kal-le| ad. In a chemical manner.

||EHEM'|-C, Al-Liy, kim'|c-kal-le| ad. In a chemical manner.

||EHEM-|-SETTE'|\* n. [Fr.] A shift. — (Fort.) A wall lining a bastion or ditch; a lining or casing with stone.

||EHEM'|-SETTE'|\* n. [Fr.] An under waistcoat. Quin.

||EHEM'|-IST, (kim'|st or këm'|st) n. One who is versed in chemistry. chemistry. †EHE-MIS'TI-CAL, a. Relating to chemistry; chemical. Buron.
[PCHEM'18-TRY, (Kim'js-trę or kĕm'js-trę) π. [χέω οι χυμός.]
"Chemistry," as defined by Dr. Black, "is the study of
the effects of heat and mixture, with a view of discovering their general and subordinate laws, and of improving
the useful arts;" or, as defined by Brande, "it is that
branch of natural knowledge which teaches us the propbranch of natural knowledge which teaches us the properties of elementary substances, and of their mutual constituents; it inquires into the laws which effect, and into the powers which preside over, their union; it examines the proportions in which they combine, and the modes of separating them when combined; and endeavors to apply such knowledge to the explication of natural phenomera, and to useful purposes in the arts of life.'

37 This word was formerly written ekpnucry; but the present established orthography is chemistry. But although, in this word and its derivatives, y is changed to e, yet the pronunciation, for the most part, remains unchanged. We, however, now often hear the words pronunced, according to their present orthography, (hemistry, chemist, &c.

EHE-NO-COP'RO-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A species of mineral Dana. Dana CHEQUE,\* (chek) n. An order or draft for money. Sullivan. CHEQUE, CHOK, See CHECKER.
CHEC'UER, (chek'er) v. & n. See CHECKER.
CHEC'UER, (chek'er) n. [abbreviation of exchequer.] A CHEQ'UER, (chek'er) n. A sort of stonework. See Check-ER.
CHĒQ/UER-RŌLL, (chěk/er-rōl) n. See Checkeoll.
CHĒQ/UERS, n. pl. See Checkers, and Isaughts.
CHĒQ/UERS, n. pl. See Checker-Work
CHĒQ/UER-Work, n. See Checker-Work
CHĒ-Quin', (che-kēn') n. See Zechin.
CHĒR/ISH, v. a. [chérr, Fr.] [i. Cherished; pp. cherishing, cherished.] To treat tenderly, to nurse; to nurture; to encourage; to support; to foster.
CHĒR/ISHED,\* (chēr/isht) p. a. Nursed; comforted; supported. CHER'ISH-ER, m. One who cherishes. CHER'ISH-ING, m. Support; encouragement. CHER'ISH-ING,\* p. a. Nursing; comforting; helping. CHER'ISH-ING-LY, ad. In a cherishing manner. CHER SH-MENT, n. Encouragement. Spenser.
CHERN, n. See CHURN.
CHERN, n. A sort of cigar for smoking. Malcom.
CHER'RY, n. [corasts] L.] A small stone fruit, of many va-CHER'RY, a. Relating to or colored like a cherry. CHER'RY-BAY, n. The laurel. See LAUREL.

CHER'RY-BRAN'DY,\* a. Brandy in which cherries have been steeped. Joh.

CHER/RY-CHEERED, (-chekt) a. Having ruddy cheeks.

CHER/RY-LAU/REL, h. An evergreen shrub. Farm. Ency.

CHER/RY-Fir, m. A child's play, in which cherry-stones are
thrown into a small hole. Shak.

CHER/RY-RUM, h. Rum in which cherries have been
steeped. Brown. CHER'RY-BTONE, \* The stone or seed of a cherry. Ask. CHER'RY-TREE, \* A tree bearing cherries. CHER'RY-WINE, \* Wine made of cherries. Ask. CHER'RY-WINE, \* (ker'sp-nes) \* [xpodungse] A peninsula. SUBS.

CHERT, m. (No...) A kind of flist; hornstone.

CHER'TY, a. Like chert; flinty. Pennant.

CHER'UR, n.; pl. CHER'UBS and CHER'U-BYM. A celestial spirit or angel, which, in the celestial hierarchy, is placed next in order to the seraphim. Exodus.— Cheraby, the English plural, is the form in common use; cherabym is the University of the Cherabym in the Cherabym of the Cherabym is the Cherabym of the Cherabym in the Cherabym of the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym in the Cherabym the Hebrew plural; and cherubins is the plural form used in the common version of the Bible. CHE-RUBICAL, & Angelical; relating to cherubs.

CHE-RUBICAL, & Angelical; relating to cherubs.

CHERUBIN,\* a. The Hebrew plural of cherub. See Cherub.

CHERUBIN, a. Angelical; cherubic. Shak. [E.]

CHERUBIN, a. A cherub. Drydon. [E.]

CHERUB, t. m. To chirp; to use a cheefful voice. Spenser.

CHERUB;\* m. An act of quickening; encouragement. Com-CHE-RO'BIC, por.

CHER'UP,\* v. c. To quicken; to enliven or encourage; to cheer up; to chirrup. Comper.

CHER'VII., n. A cutinary vegetable; cow-weed:—sometimes used medicinally.

CHES'1-BLE, (chez'e-bl) n. [chasuble, old Fr.] A Roman Catholic pricet's vestment without sieeves; chasuble.

\*\*Tod't' D. A smeal vermin. Sut sieeves; chasuble. CHES'LIP, n. A small vermin. Stimer.
CHES'S, n. A scientific game, played on a board consisting of 64 squares, with 32 pieces of various forms, denomiations, and powers.

CHESS'-AP-PLE, n. A species of wild-service.
CHESS'-SDARD, n. A board on which chees is played.

CHES'-SEL\* n. A mould or vat in which cheese is formed. CHESS'-MAN, n. A piece or pupper for chess.
CHESS'-MAN, n. A piece or pupper for chess.
CHESS'-MAN, n. Mellow earth. Bacon.
CHESS'-PLAY-ER, n. One who plays chess.
CHEST, n. [kest, Celt.] A large, wooden box:—the trunk of the human body from the shoulders to the belly; the breast; the thorax.—A class of drawers, a case with moveled the chess. breast; inc thous. — A case of armore, a case with inovable boxes of drawers in a chest. Terp. [R.] CREST; v. c. To reposit in a chest; as, bread-chested. CREST'FOUND-ER,\* n. Same as chestfoundering. Farm. Ency. CHEST'FÖÜND-ER-ING, z. A disease in a horse like a pleu-CHEST'NUT, (ches'nut) n. [chestagne, Fr.] The fruit of the Chestaut-tree
CHEST'NUT.\* (chës'nut) a. Having the color of the chestnut; light brown. Dampier.
CHEST'NUT-TREE, (chës'nut-trë) n. A well-known tree.
CHES'TON, n. A species of plum.
CHET'WERT.\* n. A corn-measure in Russia, equal to nearly six Winchester bushels. McCullock.
†CHE''A-CHIE', (shëv'a-shë') n. [Fr.] An expedition with
cavalry. Chaucer.
CHE''VACE, n. [Fr.] See CHIEFAGE.
CHE''AL', \* n. [Fr.] pl. CHEVAUX, (shëv-b') A horse, cavairv. Bower. chestnut-tre CHEF-ÄL',\*n. [Fr.] pl. CHEFAUX, (shëv-5') A horse, cavalry. Boyer.

CHEF-ÄL'-DE-FRÎŞE', n. [Fr.] pl. (commonly used in the plural) CHEFAUX-DE-FRÎSE. (shëv'ō-de-frēz') (Fort.) Literally, firszled horses: appropriately, a piece of timber traversed with spikes, used in defending a passage or making a retrenchment to stop cavalry.

CHEV-LIER', (shëv-q-lēr') n. [Fr.] A knight, a cavalier; a gallant, strong man. Shak.

CHEV'EN, n. [chevesne, Fr.] A river fish; the chub.

CHEV'ER-IL-IEE, v. a. To make as pliable as kid-leather. Mountairu.

Mountagu. CHE-VILLE',\* n. [Fr.] (Mus.) The bridge of an instrument. Crabe.

†Chřv'i-5 ance, (shēv'e-zāns) n. [chevissance, Fr.] Enterprise; achievement; bargain; contract. Spenser.—(Law) A final composition between a debtor and creditor. Roberts.

Annal composition netween a dector and treatment. America, CHE'r-RETE', \*a. [Fr.] (ML) An engine for raising guns or mortars into their carriages. Breade.

CHE'RON, (shèv'ron) a. [Fr.] (Her.) A representation of two rafters of a house meeting at the top.—(Arch.) A sort of zigzag work or ornament.

CHE'v'RONED, (shèv'rond) a. Formed as a chevron.

CHE'v'RONEL, a. (Her.) A diminutive of or half a chev-

CHEW, (che) [che. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; che or chaw, &

W.] v. a. [i. CHEWED; pp. CHEWING, CHEWED.] To crush with the teeth; to masticate; to ruminate. 327" The pronuaciation skew is grown vulgar." W. CHEW, (ché) v. a. To ruminate. Skek. CHEW, (ché) v. a. Cut is as, "a ckew of tobacco." [Vulgar.] (CHEW] xr, v. Miaccd meat, or minoc-pts. Floris. CHEW] ms, (ché) jn Mastication. CHEW] ms, \*p. a. Grinding with the teeth; ruminating. CHEW [NG-BALL.] \* a. A medicinal ball for a horse. Farm. Excs. Ency.

SHI'AN, a. Relating to the island of Chios. Brande.

SHI'AN, a. Relating to the island of Chios. Brande.

SHI'A'RO-OS-CO'RO, or SHI'A'RO-SCO'RO, n. [It.]

The art of combining light and shade in painting. P. Oyc.

SHI'AB'TO-LITE, n. (Min.) A variety of macle; and all of the chick.

There. ENI-AS'TO-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A variety of macle; and alustice. Dass.

CHIS'BAL, n. [cibrale, Fr.] A small kind of onion; cibol. Beaum. & Fl.

CHI'CA,\* n. [Sp.] A fermented liquor, made of Indian corn, in Peru. Qu. Rev. — A red coloring substance, used by some Indians to stain their skins. Ure.

CHI-CANE', (she-kān') n. [chicane, Fr.] A shift, turn, or trick in law proceedings; sophistry; wrangling.

CHI-CANE', v. n. To prolong a contest by tricks. Chesterfield.

CHI-CAN'ER, n. A petty sophister; a caviller.

CHI-CAN'ER, n. A petty sophister; a caviller.

CHI-CAN'ER, n. A percanial plant cultivated for food for cattle; and particularly in Betgium and Germany, for the purpose of preparing from the root a powder which is used as a substitute for coffee; succory. P. Cyc.

CHICH, n.; pl. CHICH'ES, A dwarf pea; chickpea. B. Goegs.

CHICK, v. n. To sprout as seed; to vegetate. [Local.]

CHICK'A-BA,\* n. (Zool.) A species of antelope. P. Cyc.

CHICK'A-BA,\* n. (Zool.) A species of antelope. P. Cyc.

CHICK'R, n. The young of a bird, particularly of a hen; a term for a young person. CHICK'EN, n. The young of a bird, particularly of a hen; a term for a young person.

CHICK'EN-HEAET-ED, a. Cowardly; timorous.

CHICK'EN-PÖX, n. (Med.) A mild cruptive disease.

CHICK'LING, n. A small chicken.

CHICK'PEA, n. A plant cultivated in the south of France for the same purposes as vetches in England; a kind of degenerate pea. Miller.

CHICK'WEED, n. An annual plant; stellaris.

CHICK'WEED, n. An annual plant; stellaris. CHICK'WEED, m. An annual plant; stellaria.

CHIDE, v. a. [t. CHID († CHODE); pp. CHIDING, CHIDEN, CHID. To reprove; to check; to scold; to censure; to rebuke; to reprimand; to blame.

CHIDE, n. a. To clamor; to scold; to make a noise.

CHIDE, n. Murmur; gentle noise. Thorason. [k.]

CHID'ER, n. One who chides. App. Crammer.

CHID'ING, n. Rebuke; scolding; noise.

CHID'ING, p. a. Reproving; rebuking; scolding.

CHID'ING, p. a. Reproving; rebuking; scolding.

CHID'ING-LY, ad. After the manner of chiding. Hulost.

CHIEF, (chef) a. [chef, Fr.] Principal; most eminent, highest. CHIEF, (cner) a. [249, Fr.] Frincipal; most eminent, highest.
CHIEF, (chef) n. A military commander; a leader; the principal person, part, or thing; the top of any thing.—
(Her.) The upper part of an escutcheon.
CHIEF, (chef) ad. Chiefly. Thomson. [B.]
TCHIEF/AGE, or CHEV/AGE, n. [chevage, Fr.] A tribute by the head. Chambers.
tCHIEF/DOM. (chef dom) n. Sovereignty. Soenser. by the head. Chambers. ICHIEF'DOM, (chef'dom) n. Sovereignty. Spenser. CHIEF'SSS,\* n. A female chief among the Indians. Carver. CHIEF'-JUS'TICE,\* n. The principal judge of a court. Southey.

CHIEF'-JUS'TICE-SHIP,\* n. The office of chief-justice. Qu. Rev. CHIEF'LESS, a. Wanting a leader, Weak. Pope. CHIEF'LESS, a. Wantung a leader, weak. Pops.
CHIEF'LY, ad. Principally; mostly; eminently.
tCHIEF'RIE, (chēf're) n. A small feudal rent. Spenser.
CHIEF'TAIN, (chēf'un) n. [chefstain, old Fr.] A leader; a
military commander; a chief; the head of a clan.
CHIEF'TAIN-CY,\* n. The office or station of chieftain.
Gent. Mag.
CHIEF'TAIN-ESS,\* n. A female chieftain. Miss Sedgwick.
CHIEF'TAIN-SHIP, n. State of a chieftain. Smollett.
CHIEF'AIN-SHIP, n. State of a chieftain. Smollett.
CHIEF'AIN-SHIP, n. State of a chieftain. Smollett.
CHIEF'AIN-SHIP, n. State of a chieftain. Smollett. discount. Bacon. CHIEVE, or CHEVE, v. n. [chever, Fr.] To turn out; to come to a conclusion; to succeed. Chaucer. Ray. [Obsocome to a conclusion; to succeed. Chancer. Ray. [Obsolete, or provincial.]

CHIF-FON-NIĒR',\* (shif-fon-ēr') n. [Fr.] A rag-picker. Ch. CHIP-FON-NI-ERE',\* (shif-fon-no-ar') n. [Fr.] A movable piece of furniture serving as a closet; a work-table. W

Ency.

CHIL'BLAIN, n. A sore or inflammation in the feet, hands, &c., caused by cold or frost.

CHIL'BLAIN, \* v. a. fo render sore by frost. Cook.

CHIL'BLAIN, \* v. a. fo render sore by frost. Cook.

CHILD, n.; pl. CHIL'DERN. A son or daughter; an infant; a very young person; the descendant of parents; a descendant; offspring; progeny; issue.—pl. descendants;

- in the language of the Bible often used for persons in general, or the whole human race, as, "the children of

CHILD, v. n. To bring children. Shak.

CHILD, v. a. To bring forth children. Spenser.
CHILD'BEAR-ING, n. The act of bearing children. Milton.
CHILD'BED, n. The state of a woman in labor; travelled.

ail.

CHILD'BYRTH, n. Act of bringing forth; parturition;

CHILDE,\* or CHILDE,\* [child, Sm.] n. A noble youth; the son of a nobleman, formerly prefixed as a cognomen to the family name by the eldest son. Byron. "Childe, pronounced child, is contrary to all analogy; and the modern way of pronouncing it seems to have been determined solely by the indistinct notion that some difference ought to be made between it and child." Philological Museum, Cambrade, Eag.

to he made between it and cause. Prescripted Statesman, Cambridge, Eng (Child'ed) a. Furnished with a child. Shak. Child'FR-MAS-DAY', n. The 28th of December, called also innocents' day, from the staying of the children by

CHILD'HOOD, (-hûd) n. The state of a child; infancy; minority, the time from birth, or from infancy, to puberty, the properties of a child.
CHILD'ING,\* a. Bearing children; being with child.

Southey.

CHILD'ISH, a. Like a child; trifling; puerile.

CHILD'ISH, a. Like a child; trifling; puerile.
CHILD'ISH-LY, ad. In a childish manner.
CHILD-ISH-MIND'ED-NESS, n. Triflingness. Bacon.
CHILD'ISH-SSS, n. Quality of being childish.
CHILD'LESS, a. Having no child or offspring.
CHILD'LESS-NESS,\* n. State of being childless. E. Everatt.
CHILD'LIKE, a. Becoming or beseening a child, docile.
(CHILD'LY, a. Like a child. Lydgate.
CKHLD'NESS,\* n. Childish playfulness; childishness.
Shok.

CHIL'DREN,\* n.; pl. of child. See Child.
CHIL'DREN-ĪTE,\* n. (Min.) A crystallized mineral. Levy.
CHI-LĒŞE',\* n. sng. & pl. A native or natives of Chili. P. Cyc.
CHI-LESE',\*
CHYL'I-AN,\*

a. Relating to Chili, or Chile. P. Cyc.

Chili-J-AD, (kil'e-id) n. [χιλιίς.] A thousand consecutive numbers, thus from 1 to 1000 forms the first chihad, from 1001 to 2000, the second, &c.

EHIL'I-A-GŎN,\* n. A plane figure of a thousand sides and angles. Francis.

EHIL-I-A-HE'DRON, n.; pl. EHIL-I-A-HE'DRA. A figure

of a thousand sides.

£HIL'|-ARCH, (kil'e-ärk) n. A commander of a thousand.

£HIL'|-AREH-Y, n. A body consisting of a thousand

EHIL J-AST, n. A believer in the second coming of Christ to reign a thousand years; a millenarian. Pagitt. & HIL-1-AST/IC,\* a. Relating to the millennium; millena-

rian. Ec. Rev.

rian. Ec. Rev.

EHIL-J-FXC'TIVE, a. See CHYLIFACTIVE.

CHILL, a. Cold, dull; depressed, cold of temper.

CHILL, n. Chilliness, cold. Derham.

CHILL, v. a. [L. CHILLED; pp. CHILLING, CHILLED.] To make cold, to depress, to blast with cold.

CHILL, v. n. To shiver. Book of Homules. [R.]

CHILL/IN-RESS, n. A. Seensation of shivering cold; cold.

CHILL/IN-RESS, n. Coldness, chilliness. Bacon.

CHILL/IN-RESS, n. The pod or fruit of the Guinea pepper.

McCullock.

CHILL/Ly, a. Somewhat cold; cold; cold.

CHIL'Ly, a. Somewhat cold; cool; cold.

CHL'Ly, ad. Coldly, with coldness. Sherwood.

EHj-Lo'MA,\* n. (Zool.) The upper lip or muzzle of a quadruped, when turned and continued uninterruptedly

from the nostri, as in the camel. Brande.

EH;-LÖ'N;-N,\* or CH;-LÖN'jC,\* a. Relating to Chilo, brief; concise. Crabb.

EHt'Q-PÖD,\* n. [γελ ν; and π·δ;.] (Zool.) An order of centipeds, in which the lower lip is formed by a pair of feet. Brande.

iect. Brance.
CHIL/TERN,\* a. Applied to a hilly district in England; as, "Californ Hundreds." Russell.
CHIL/TON-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A variety of prehnite. Dana.
CHIMB, (chim) n. The end of a barrel or tub. It is also written chuse and chine.

Whiten can obtain a constant of sounds of many instruments, as of bells; correspondence of sound; the sound of bells in harmony, a set of bells; the correspondence of

proportion.

proportion.

CHIME, c. n. [i. CHIMED; pp. CHIMING, CHIMED.] To sound
in harmony or consonance, as bells; to harmonize; to
agree; to jingle.

GOING in harmony.

CHIME, c. a. To cause to sound in harmony; to strike

CHIMEER, n. One who chimes.

EH-MÉ'RA, (ke-mê'ra) n. [chimera, L.] pl. EH-MÉ'RAS.
A fabled monster; a vain, idle fancy; something absurd.—(Ich.) A cartilaginous fish.

CHI-MERE'. (she-mer') n. [ciamare, It.] A robe. See

SIMAR.

6H-MER'-CAL, (ke-mēr'e-kal) a. Imaginary; fanciful.

6H-MER'-CAL-LY, (ke-mēr'e-kal-e) ad. Vainly; wildly.

16H-MER'-CAL-LY, (ke-mēr'e-kal-e) ad. Vainly; wildly.

16H-MYRR-1ZE, v. n. To entertain wild fancies.

16H-MYRR-1ZE, v. n. To entertain wild fancies.

16H-MYRR-1ZE, v. n. To entertain wild fancies.

16H-MYR-1ZE, v. n. To entertain wild fancies.

16H-MYR-1ZE, v. n. To entertain wild fancies.

16H-MYR-1ZE, v. n. To entertain wild fancies.

CHIM'ING,\* p. a. Agreeing in sound; harmonizing. CHIM'ING,\* n. Act of sounding or ringing in harmony

CHIM'NEY, (chim'ne) n. [chemin'e, Fr.] pl. CHIM'NEYS, CHIM'NEY, (chim'ne) n. [chemin'e, Fr.] pl. CHIM'NEYS, That part of a building in which the fire is contained, and through which the smoke passes away; a passage for the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the chim of the

and through which the smoke passes away; a passage for smoke; a flue; a fireplace.

CHIM'NEY-COR'NER, n. The corner of a chimney or fireplace; the fireside.

CHIM'NEY-MÖN'EY, (chim'ne-mūn'e) n. Hearth money, a tax once paid in England for each chimney.

CHIM'NEY-PIĒCE, n. A shelf over the fireplace.

CHIM'NEY-TOP, n. The summit of a chimney. Stak.

CHIM'NEY-TOP, n. The summit of a chimney. Stak.

CHIM'NEY-TOP, n. The summit of a chimney. Stak.

CHIM'NEY-E, n. (Zool.) The African or black orangoutang; a species of ape which resembles the human form. P. Cyc.

CHIN, n. The part of the face beneath the under lip.

form. F. Cyc.

CHIN, n. The part of the face beneath the under lip.

[CHI'NA, [chi'na, P. E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; chā'na, S.; chi'na, or chā'na, W. F.] n. A species of fine porcelain, of which the first specimens came from China.

||CHI'NA,\* a. Relating to China, denoting a species of porcelain. Gent. Mag. [China. ||CHI'NA-OR'ANGE, n. The sweet orange first brought from

| CHI'NA-OR'ANGE, n. In es weet orange first brought from CHI'NA-PinK, \* n. A flower; a species of danthus. Booth. CHI'NA-RôST, \* n. A species of smilax from China. CHI'NA-RōST, \* n. A species of rose from China. CHI'NA-RōST, \* n. A species of rose from China. CHI'NA-RōST, \* n. Fine porcelain originally from China.

CHIN'CA-PIN,\* n. A small American nut-bearing tree of the Southern States. Farm. Ency. CHINCH-BiG.\* n. A feltd insect, destructive to wheat, maize, &c., in the Southern and Western States. Farm.

maize, &c., in the Southern and Western States, Farm.

Ency.
[America. Brande.
CHin-Chil'La,\* n. (Zool.) A genus of rodents of South
CHin'cŏugn, (-kŏf) n. The hooping-cough.
CHINE, n. [cchine, Fr.] The back-bone or spine of a beast;
a piece of the back of an animal. Shak. The ends of a cask or part into which the head is fixed; the chimb.

CHINE, v. a. To cut into a chine or chines. Dryden. CHINED, (chind) a. Relating to or having a back. Beaum. CHINE'-Hôôp,\* n. The hoop on the end of the staves, or on the chine. Crabb.

CHI-NESE', [chi-nez', P. K. Sm.; chi-nes', Ja. Wb.] n. sng. & pl. A native or the people of China, the language of China.

guage of China. China. China. Staunton. — Chinese fire, a composition used in fire-works. Chin/GLE, (shing'gl) n. Gravel free from dirt. Donne. See

SHINGLE

CHIN'GLY,\* (shYng'gle) a. Gravelly; abounding in gravel. Sir W. Scott.

CHINK, n. A narrow aperture; an opening.

CHINK, n. A narrow aperture; an opening.

CHINK, v. n. [i. chinked), pp. CHINKING, CHINKED.] To
sound by striking each other. Arbuthnot. To jingle, to
open; to crack.

CHINK, v. a. To break into apertures; to fill up spaces.
Shaw. To jingle. Pope.
CHIN'KA, Pill, v. a. A tree and nut. Audubon. See ChinCHIN'KA, a. Full of narrow clefts. Dryden.

CHIN'KA, v. (Bot.) An Oriental plant of the pea or vetch
kind. Malcom.

Kind. Madeom.

CHINNED, (chind) a. Having a chin, long or short.

CHIN'-SCAB,\* n. A disease in sheep, called by shepherds darters. Crabb.

CHINSE,\* v.a. (Naut.) To fill a seam or chink of a vessel with oakum, by using a chisel or the point of a knife.

CTADO.

CHINTZ, n. Cotton cloth printed with colors, a peculier kind of fast-printed calico, in which figures of at least five different colors are impressed.

[CHIOPPINZ, (chōp-pēn') n. [chāpun, Sp.] A high shoe, formerly worn by Indies. Shāk.

formerly worn by ladies. Sack.

CHIP, v. a. [a. CHIPPED; pp. CHIPPING, CHIPPED.] To cut into small pieces; to diminish by cutting, to hew, to cut off by an axe or chisel.

CHIP, v. n. To break or crack; to chap. Brockett.

CHIP, n. A small piece cut off by an axe or tool.

CHIP-AXE, (chip'aks) n. A one-handed plane-axe

Huloct.

Hussen.

CHIP'FER,\* v. a. To chirp; to cheerup. Forby. [Local, Eng.]

CHIP'FER,\* a. Lively; active; cheerful; comfortable.

[Colloquial in New England; and in some parts chrk is used in the same sense, as is kupper in the Craven dialect, Eng.]

CHIP'PING, n. Act of cutting off; a chip.
CHIP'PY,\* a. Abounding in chips. Sanage.
ghl.R.i'g R.A., n. [L.] (Med.) The gout in the hand.
CHI-RAj's R-OAL, a. Having the gout in the hand.
CHI-RA, v. n. [ciroker, Teut.] To chip. Chaucer.
CHI'RN, v. n. To sing, as a bird. Hulost.
CHI'RO-GRIPH, (k'I'ro-grif) n. [χ:lρ and γράφω.] (Law)
A deed or public instrument, or gift of conveyance in
writing, attested by the subscription and crosses of witnesses: a fine.

a fine

CHI-ROG'RA-PHER, s. One who practises hand-writing. — (Eng. Law) An engrosser of fines in the Common Plea CHI-RO-GRXPH'IC,\* \(\right\) a. Relating to chirography; wri — (Eng. Law) An engrosser of fines in the Common Pleas.

EHI-RO-GRĂPH'[C, \*] a. Rolating to chirography; writ
EHI-RO-GRĂPH'[CAL, \*] ten with a pen. Smart.

EHI-RO-GRĂPH'[C, (KI-Tg'Fr-fist) n. A chirographer:

— one who tells fortunes by the hand.

EHI-ROG'RA-PHY, (KI-Tg'Fr-fe) n. Hand-writing. — (Law)

A writ under one's own hand.

Smart.

Kitl-RÖL/Q-Q-SIST,\* s. One who is versed in chicology. £HI-RÖL/Q-Q-Y, s. [yeto and λόγος.] The art of conversing with the hands and fingers, as practised by the deaf and

dumb; dactylology.

||CHI'RO-MXN-CER, or CHIR'O-MXN-CER, n. One who divines or foretells future events by inspecting the hand.

Dryden.

||CHIRO-MXN-CY, or CHIR/O-MXN-CY, [kIr/o-măn-ee, W. J. F. Wb.; ki/ro-măn-se, S. E. Ja. K. Sm.; ki-röm'an-se, P.] n. [xcfo and µávrīs.] Divination by inspecting the lines of the hand.

|EHI-RO-MAN'TI-CAL,\*a.Belonging to chiromancy.Browne. |EHI'RO-MAN-TIST,\*n. A chiromancer. Sir W. Scott. [R.] |EHI-RO-NOM'[IC,\*a. Relating to the moving of the hands in speaking, &c. Melmoth. |EHI-RON'O-MY,\*n. The science that treats of the rules of

gesticulation or pantomime, and oratorical action. Brande. EHI'RO-POD, n. A mammiferous animal possessed of hands. P. Cyc.

Bands. F. Cys.
CHi/Ro-PLXST,\* π. A hand-former, used by some teachers of the piano-forte. Smart.
CHI-RôP'Q-DIST,\* π. One who treats of or cures diseases of the hands and feet; a surgeon for the hands and feet. Dunglison.

feet. Dunglison.

Chirr, v. n. [L. Chirred; pp. Chirring, Chirred.] To make a lively or cheerful noise, as birds, without singing. Chirr, v. a. To cheer up, to enliven, to chirrup. Johnson. Chirr, n. The voice of birds or insects. Spectator.

Chirred, n. The voice of birds or insects. Spectator.

Chirred, n. The gentle noise of birds.

Chirred, pp. v. a. Making a cheerful noise, as a bird.

Chirred, the v. a. Making a cheerful noise, as a bird.

Chirred, v. a. To coo as a pigeon. Junus.

Chirred, v. a. Chirred, pp. chirreding, chirred, chirred, to encourage, to make brisk.

Couper. See Cheerup.

Chirred, v. a. To chirp. "The cricket chirrup'd."

Chirred, v. a. To chirp. "The cricket chirrup'd."

Chirred, v. a. [xctoovp/dc.] An operator by the hand; now surgeon. South.

('iii-rel'er'qr-on-ly, \*ad. After the manner of a surgeon. Shah.

†CIII-RUR'GE-RY, n. Surgery. Sidney.

TEMERURY, E. T., B. Surgey. Samey.

TEMERURY, G.C.,

d. Surgeal. Warton.

CHS/TL, (chiz/el) n. [esseau, Fr.] A cutting instrument, used in carpentry, joinery, sculpture, &c.

CHS/TL, (chiz/el) v. a. [i. chisalled; pp. chisalling, chisalled.] To cut or carve with a chisel.

CH\s'EL-shaped,\* (-shapt) a. Formed like a chisel.

Roget.

CH(\$'LEY,\* a. Noting a soil betwixt sandy and clayey, containing a large admixture of gravel and small pebbles.

Farm. Ency.
CHIT, n. The first germination from a seed or plant; a

CHIT, n. The first germination from a seed or plant; a sprout:—an instrument for cleaving laths:—a child; a baby. Tatler. [A freckle. Hulvet.]

CHIT, v. n. To sprout; to shoot as a seed. Mortimer.

CHITTINE,\* n. (Chem.) A principle in insects obtained by plunging them into a hot solution of potass. Francis.

CHITTON,\* n. The cont-of-mail shell, a molluscous univilve animal, having a protecting shell formed of many portions. Krby.

CHITTER, v. n. [citteren, D.] To shiver; to chatter. Huloet.

Huloet.

Travel.

CHITTER-LING, n. The frill of a shirt. Gascoigne.

CHITTER-LINGS, n. pl. The bowels of an eatable animal.

CHITTER, a. Childish; like a baby; full of chits. Hulet.

[CHITTY, a. Childish; like a baby; full of chits. Hulet.

||CHIV'AL-ROUS, or CHYV'AL-ROUS, a. | [checalercuz, Fr.]
| Relating to chivalry; gallant; warlike; adventurous.
||CHIV'AL-ROUS-LY,\* ad. In a chivalrous manner. Ruchard-

Sm. Wb.; chiv'al-re, W. J. F. R.] n. [chevalerie, from cheva-

her, a knight; or checal, a horse, Fr.] The usages and customs pertaining to the order of knighthood; the system of knighthood, which, in the middle ages, flourished and fell with feudalism; knighthood; the qualifications of knighthood; a military dignity.—(Law) A tenure of land by knight's service. Cowel. 37 With regard to the pronunciation of this word, the preponderance of au thorities is in favor of akt'gl-re; and analogy seems to require that ck in chevalur and chivalry should be pronounced alike.

chives, [chivz, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; shivz, S. E.; shivz or chivz, K.] n. [cive, Fr.] The threads or fila-ments in flowers; a species of small onion or allium.

CHLXM'γ-PHÖRE,\* n. [χλαμός and φέρω.] (Zool.) A small species of armadillo which is covered by its coat

sman species or armanino which is covered by its coat of mail, as by a closk. Brands.

\$HL\(\tilde{L}^{\tilde{L}}M\)\(\tilde{L}\)\(\tilde{L}^{\tilde{L}}\), \* n. [Chem.) A liquid composed of chlorine, carbon, and oxygen, obtained by the action of chlorine upon alcohol. Brands.

upon alcohol. Branda.

EHLÖ'RATE,\* n. (Chem.) A salt composed of chloric acid and a base. Ure.

EHLÖ'RIC,\* a. Partaking of or relating to chlorine, as chlore acid. P. Cyc.

EHLÖ'RIDE,\* n. (Chem.) A substance compounded of chlorine and a combustible body. Branda.

EHLÖ'RINE,\* n. (χλωρός, green.) (Chem.) A gas, called by the French chemists oxynurratic acid, obtained from common salt. It is possessed of the property of destroying almost all vegetable and animal colors, and is used in bleaching. It supports combustion, and prevents infection. Branda. tion. Brande.

OHLO-RI-ODIC,\* a. (Chem.) Noting an acid compounded of chlorine and todine. Brande.

OHLO-RI'O-DINE,\* n. (Chem.) A compound of chlorine and todine. Brande.

CHLO'RIS,\* n. (Ornuth.) A greenfinch or canary-bird. Hamilton.

EHLÖ'RÎTE,\* n. (Min.) An earthy green mineral. Brande. CHLO-RIT'IC,\* a. Relating to or containing chlorite or chloride, Lyell.

EHLO'RJ-TOID,\* n. (Min.) A greenish black mineral Dana.

CHLO-RO-CAR-BON'IC,\* a. (Chem.) Partaking of chlorine

EHLO-RO-CAR-BON 1C,\* A. (Chem.) Fartaking of chlorine and carbonic acid, as chlorocarbonic acid. P. Cyc.
EHLÖ-RO-CY-XN'1C,\* a. (Chem.) Partaking of chlorine and cyanogen, as chlorocyanic acid. Crabb.
EHLO-RO'M(F.TER.\* n. A diense limpid fluid. Froncis.
EHLO-RO'M(F.TER.\* n. An instrument for testing the decoloring and bleaching powers of chloride of lime Brande

EHLO-ROM'E-TRY,\* n. The art or process of testing the decoloring power of any combination of chlorine. Francis.

EHLOR-Ö'PAL,\* n. (Min.) A species of mineral. Dana. EHLOR-PHE'ITE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral which, when recently broken, is green, but afterwards becomes black.

CHLO'RO-PHANE, \* n. (Min.) A species of fluor spar, Brande EHLO'RO-PHYL,\* n. (Bot.) The green coloring matter in

leaves. Brande.

leaves, Brande.
EHLO-RÖPH'YL-LiTE,\* n. (Min.) A silicious mineral, found in large prismatic and tabular crystals. Dana.
EHLO-RÖ'SIS, n. [χλωρός, green.] (Med.) The green sickness, a disease incident to young females.— (Bot.) A species of debility; want of healthness, ettolation.
EHLO-RÖ'f(α, a. Affected by or relating to chlorosis; containing chlorite.
EHLO-RÖBOUS \* a Partsking of chloring. Parada.

CHLO'ROUS, \* a. Partaking of chlorine. Brands.

CHLO'ROUS, \* a. (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained by exposing acetic acid and chlorine to bright sunshine.

Brands.

CHLÖ'RU-RET,\* n. A compound of chlorine. Brande.
CHŌAK, (chōk) v. a. See Choke.

ΕΗΘ'ΑΝ-ΙΤΕ,\* n. (Geol.) A genus of extinct zoophites

Braids.

CHÖCK, n. [†An encounter; an attack. Bp. Patrick.]—
(Naul.) A sort of wedge to confine a cask, &c.

CHÖCK'-FÜLL,\* a. Filled so as to leave no more room, entirely full. Qu. Rev. A colloquial word, written also choke-full. See CHOKE-FULL.

CHÖC'O-LATE, n. [chocolate, Sp.] The seeds or nuts of the cocoa-tree; a preparation made of the seeds or nuts of the cocoa-tree; also the luquor or beverage obtained by a solution of them in hot water.

CHÖC'O-LATE,\* a. Like or of the color of chocolate. Caok.

CHOC'Q-LATE-HOUSE, n. A house for drinking choco-CHOC'Q-LATE-NOT,\* s. The production of the cocoa-

†CHODE. The old preterit from Chide. See CHIDE.

CHÖICE, s. The act or power of choosing; election; option; selection; preference; the thing chosen; the preferred or best part.
CHÖICE, a. Select; precious; careful; chary. Bp. Taylor.
CHÖICE-DRRWN, a. Selected with care. Skak. [R.]
CHÖICE-LESS, a. Without the power of choosing. Ham-

mond.
(BÖ/CE/LY, ad. Curiously; valuably; excellently. Shak.
CHÖ/CE/LY, ad. Curiously; valuably; excellence. B. Jonson.
EHOIG., (kwir) [kwir, S. W. Ja. Sm. Wb.; kwir or köir, P.
J. F.; kiri, E.] n. [χορός.] An assembly or band of singers; a quire; the part of the church where the choristers or singers are placed; the chancel of a collegiate or eatherdral church.

CHOIR'-SER-VICE, (kwir'ser-vis) a. Service of the choir. CHÖKE, v. a. [L. CHOKED; pp. CHOKING, CHOKED.] To stife; to sufficate; to stop up; to obstruct; to suppress.

CHÖKE,\* v. m. To be choked or obstructed; to be offended.

CHŌKE, s. The internal or capillary part of an artichoke.
CHŌKE, DXMP, s. A term applied by miners and welldiggers to carbonic acid gas: — often found in mines and

wells. Brands.

(HÖKE'-PÜLL, [more commonly chock-full.] a. Quite full; full even to choking. Brace See Chock-full.

CHÖKE'-PEAR, m. An upalatable pear:—a sarcasm by which another is put to silence. S. Ruckardson.

CHÖK'ER, m. One who chokes or silences; any thing that cannot be answered.

cannot be answered.

cannot be answered.

CHŌKE'-WĒĒD, m. A species of weed or plant.

CHŌKE'-WĒĒD, m. A species of weed or plant.

CHŌK'NG,\* m. a. Suffocating; stopping up; obstructing.

CHŌK'Y, a. Tending to choke or suffocate.

CHŌL'A-GŌGUE, (köl-3-gòg) m. [xôλos, bile.] (Med.) A medicine for producing bilious evacuations. [R.]

CHŌ'LAS,\* m. (Mim.) A species of emerald. Crabb.

CHŌ'LATE,\* m. (Ckem.) A salt formed of cholic acid, (an acid derived from the human gall.) and a base. Francis.

CHŌLE-DŌG'EA-PHY,\* m. (Med.) A description of the bile. Dunglison

EHÖL-E-DÖL'O-GY,\* n. (Med.) A treatise on the bile. Dun-

gluon.

EHÖL'ER, (köl'er) n. [cholera, L.] The bile; the humor supposed to produce irascibility; anger; rage. [R.]

EHÖL'E-RA,\*n. [L.] (Med.) A disease accompanied by vomiting and purging, with great pain and debility, apparently arising from excess or sorimony of bile.—The distance or sparseoise cholera is a new and most appalling form of pessional disease and to be but industriably known release. tilential disease, said to be but indistinctly known prior to 1817, in which year it made its appearance in India.

Browns.

BHOL'S-RA-MOR'BUS, R. [L.] (Med.) A sudden overflowing of the bile; a painful disease. See Cholera.

BHOL'SE-IC, a. Full of choler; angry; irascible.

BHOL'SE-IC-LY,\* ad. In a choleric manner. Richardson.

BHOL'SE-IC-NESS, R. Irascibility. Bp. Gauden.

CHOL'SE-IC-NESS, The first stage of the cholera. Dungli-

SON.

CHQ-LES'TE-RATE,\* n. (Chem.) A salt formed from cholesteric acid and a base. Francis.

CHQ-LES'TE-RINE,\* n. The matter which forms the basis of most gail stones, or animal bile. Brande.

CHO'LI-XMB,\* n. Same as choliambic. Beck.

CHO-LI-XM'Bic, [kc-le-Xm'bik, K. Sm.; köl-e-Xm'bik, Ja.]

n. [choliambius, L.] (Rhet.) A sort of lambic verse having a spondee in the sixth or last place.

CHOME,\* n. n. To champ.

CHOMP, to a. To chew loudly and greedily; to champ,
Forby. [Provincial in England, and colloquial in the U.S.]
CHON DRO-DITE, \* n. (Mon.) A mineral, called also brucuts. Cleaneland.

£ном-DBOG'EA-PHY,\* п. A description of cartilages. Dunglison. EHON-DEÖL'O-GY,\* n. (Med.) The history of cartilages.

CHON-DROM'E-TER,\* n. A balance for weighing corn.

CHON-DEOT'O-MY,\* s. (Med.) A dissection of cartilages.

Draguson.

Phön'l-Kritz,\* n. (zin.) A massive white mineral. Dana.

Chôôgz, (chôz) v. a. [choisir, Fr.] [i. chosz; pp. choosino, choszn.] To pick out of a number; to take by way of preference; to prefer; to select; to elect.

Chôôgz, v. n. To have the power of choice. Hooker.

Chôôgz, v. n. To have the power of choice.

CHOOKE, v. z. To nave the power of choice. Hooker. CHOÔG'/RE, z. One who chooses; an elector. CHÔÔG'/RG, z. Act of making a choice; choice. CHÔP, v. a. [kappez, D.] [î. chorpez]; pp. chorping, chorpes.] To cut with a quick blow; to devour eagerly; to mince; to bargain; to break into chinks; to chap. See

CHOP, v. n. To do any thing with a quick motion, like that of a blow; to catch with the mouth; to light upon.— To chop about, (Naul.) to vary frequently and suddenly, as the wind. Orabl.— To chop in, to become modish. Wilson.— To chop out, to give vent to. Beaum. 4 Fl. CHÖP, n. A small piece of meat; a slice.

CHÖP'-FÄLL-EN, (-fāl'in) a. See CHAP-FALLEN.
CHÖP'-HÖÜSE, n. A dining-house. Spectator.
CHOPIN, (chöp'in or cho-pôn') [cho-pôn', W. J. Ja., chōp',
in, P. F.; sho-pôn', S.; chō'jin, W. J. a., [chopins, Ft.] A
French half-pint liquid measure, nearly equal to an English pint. — In Scotland, a quart in wine measure
CHÖP'NESS,\* n. A kind of spade. Mannder.
CHÖP'PING, n. The act of cutting or chopping; a piece cut
off: alternation.

off; altercation. CHÖP'PING, a. Large or stout; as, "a chopping boy." Fen-

ton.

CHÖP'PING-BLÖCK, R. A log of wood on which any thing is cut in pieces. Mortimer.

CHÖP'PING-KNIFE, R. A knife to cut meat. Sidney.

CHÖP'PY, a. Full of cracks. Shak. See CHAPPY.

CHÖPS, R. pl. The mouth of a beast. See CHAPPY.

CHÖPS, R. pl. The mouth of a beast. See CHAPPY.

CHÖP'STICK,\* R. An instrument used by the Chinese, &c., to eat with. Morrison.

SHO-ER'GIC,\* A. Belonging to a choragus, or to the monument of one who had gained a prize. Hamilton.

SHO-RA'GUS, R. [L.] The leader of the ancient chorus.

CHÖ'RAL (kö'rsl) A. Belonging to a chorus, choir, or concert; singing in a choir.

CHÖ'RAL-IST,\* R. A member of a choir; a musician. Gent. Mag.

See Char, of Char.

Sho-Ref', a. Same as choreus. Smart.

Cho-Ref's co-Pal, a. Relating to a suffragan or local bishop.

DISHOP.

†FHÖ-RR-PI'S' σΟ-PÜS, π. [L.; χῶρος and ἐπίσκοπος, Gr.]

A suffragan or local bishop.

β'HΟ-RĒ' 'VS,\* π. [L.] (Rhet.) A poetic foot, consisting of one long and one short syllable; as, "fi'cōa"; or, according to some, of three short syllables; a trochec.

CHO'RI-XMB, \* n. Same as choriambic. Beck

Crabb.
Crdb(R]-XMR,\* n. Same as chorismbic. Beck.
[[CHO'R]-XMR,\* n. Same as chorismbic. Beck.
[[CHO'R]-XM'B]C, [ko-ro-km'b]k, K. Sm.; kör-o-km'b]k, Ja.
Wb.] n. [χορ(aμβος, Gr.; chorismbus, L.] n. (Rhet.) A
foot of four-syllables, one long at each end, and two short
in the middle; chorismbic verse.
[[CHO-R-K-M'B]C]\*\* n. [L.] (Rhet.) A poetic foot of four
syllables, one long at each end, and two short in the middic:—also written chorismb and chorismbic. Crabb.
CHO'R[C,\* a. Relating to a chorus. Qu. Rev. [R.]
CHO'R]\*\* a. Relating to a chorus. Qu. Rev. [R.]
CHO'R]\*\* [R.] x Singer in a choir.
EHO'R-TER, [kö'r]\*\* K. Sm. Wb.; kör'ıst, Ja.] n. [choruste,
Fr.] A singer in a choir.
EHO'R-TER, [kö'r]\*\* sep. J. E. Ja. Sm. Wb.; kwtr'ıs-ter,
W. F.; kwör'ıs-ter, S.; kör'ıs-ter or kwtr'ıs-ter, P. K.] n.
A singer in cathedrals or in a concert; a leader of a choir.
CHO-RISTIC,\* a. Belonging to a choir; choral. Crabb. [R.]
CHO-RO-FA-VO-RITO,\* n. [11.] (Mus.) A chorus in which
the best voices and instruments are employed. Crabb.
CHO-RO-GRXPH':-CAL, a. Relating to chorography.
CHO'R-O-GRXPH':-CAL, a. Relating to chorography.
CHO'R-O-GRXPH':-N. The description of a place or district,
or the art of constructing maps of such district. It is
less in its object than geography, and greater than topography.

raphy. ØHÖ'RÖID,\* z. (Anat.) Any membrane resembling a chorion. Roget. CHO-ROM'Z-TRY,\* n. The art of surveying a country.

Craco.
Craco.
CHO'RUS, R. [L ; pl. L., βHŌ'RI; Eng. £HŌ'RUS-Eş. Originally, a band of singers or dancers; a concert; the person even or persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy, and sing their sentiments between the acts: - the song between the acts of a tragedy: the joint performance of music by the whole of the members of an orchestra:—verses of a song in which the

memoers of an orderstra; — verses of a song in which the company join the singer. CHÖSE,\* i. from Choose. See Chooses. CHÖSE,\* (shöz) n. [Fr.] (Low) A thing; a kind of chattel. — Choose is action, a thing which a man has not the actual possession of, but which he has a right to demand by action: — a debt or demand due from another. Whishes.

CHÖS'EN, (chö'zn) p. from Choose. See Choose.
CHOUGH, (chüf') n. A sea-bird resembling the jackdaw.
CHÖULE, n. The crop of a bird. Browne. It is commonly spelled and pronounced josel.
CHOUL'TRY,\* n. An East Indian inn. Massador.
CHÖUSE, v. a. To cheat; to trick. Dryden. [R.]
CHÖUSE, n. A bubble; a tool; a trick or sham.
CHÖUT,\* n. (India) A fourth part of the clear revenue.
Hamilton. Hamilton.

CHÖW'DER,\* n. Food made of fresh fish, as cod or had-dock, boiled with biscuit, pork, &cc.; fish-soup. Gross. An antiscorbutic. — Chowder beer, an infusion of spruce

An antiscorbutic. — Chowder beer, an infusion of spruce and water. Crabb.
CHÓW'RY,\* n. (Indus) A whisk to keep off the flies. Hamilton. tCHÓW'RY,\* n. To grumble like a froward child. Phillips. CHÖY'-RÖÖT,\* n. See CHAY-ROOT.
EHRE-MA-TIS'TJCS,\* n. pl. The science of wealth; political economy. Brande.
EHRES-TÖM'A-THY,\* n. That which it is useful to learn; a book composed of useful extracts; a book of instruction.

Brande.

a book composed of useful extracts; a book of instruction. Brands.

EHRISM. (Krizm) n. [xpirma.] Consecrated oil; an unguent formerly used in baptism. Hammond.

EHRISMALT. (Kriz'mai) a. Relating to chrism. Brevint.

EHRIS'MA-TO-RY, n. A little vessel for chrism. Bale.

EHRIS'MA-TO-RY, n. A little vessel for chrism. Bale.

EHRIS'MOM, (Kriz'min) n. A child that due within a month after its birth, so called from the chrism cloth formerly put over it; the cloth itself.

EHRIST'-CROSS-ROW', (kriz'krös-rö') n. An old term for the alphabet, probably from the cross usually set before it, or writing it in the form of a cross. Whillock.

EHRIST'-CROSS-ROW', (kriz'krös-rö') n. An old term for the alphabet, probably from the cross usually set before it, or writing it in the form of a cross. Whillock.

EHRISTEN-DOM, (kriz'sn-ling) n. The regions inhabited by Christians; the whole body of Christians.

EHRIS'TEN-NOM, (kriz'sn-ling) n. The ceremony of baptism.

EHRIS'TEN-NO, (kriz'sn-ling) a. Baptizing.

EHRIS'TIAN, (krizt'yan) n. [Christans, L.] A disciple of Christ. Acts.— In the most general sense, an inhabitant of Christendom.

of Christendom.

EHRIS'TIAN, (Krist'yan) a. Relating to Christ or Christian-ity; partaking of Christianity. FEHRIS'TIAN, (krist'yan) v. a. To christen. Fulke. EHRIS-TI-A'NA,\* (kris-che-u'na) n. A Swedish silver coin,

value 7s. sterling. Crabb.
CHRIS'TIAN-D'ÖR,\* n. A Danish gold coin, value 16s. 6d.

sterling. Crabb.

sterling. Crabb.

CHRIS'TIAN-ISM, n. The Christian doctrine. More.

CHRIS'TIAN-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A variety of anorthite. Dana.

CHRIS-TI-XN'I-TY, (Krist-ye-än'e-te) [kris-che-ăn'e-te, W. J.; kris-tyan'e-te, S. E. K. Sm.; kris-ty-ăn'e-te, P. Ja.; kris-tye-ăn'e-te, F.] n. The religion taught by Christ, the religion of Christians.

EHRIS-TIAN-1-ZÄ/TION,\* n. Act of Christianizing. Ch. Ob. EHRIS-TIAN-1-ZÄ, TION,\* n. Act of Christianizing. Ch. Ob. EHRIS-TIAN-1ZE, v. a. [i. Christianizzo]; pp. Christian-1110, Christianizzo] To render Christian; to convert to Christianity

CHRIS'TIAN-LIKE, a. Befitting a Christian. Shak

EMBIS'TIAN-LIES, a. Bentuing a Christian. Shak. EHRIS'TIAN-LY, a. Becoming a Christian. Milton. EHRIS'TIAN-LY, ad. Like a Christian. Milton. EHRIS'TIAN-NAME, (krist'yan-nām) n. The name given at baptism, in distinction from the surname. [mond. †@HRIS'TIAN-NESS, n. The profession of Christianity. Ham-tens Ber Hell.

tions. Bp. Hall.

EHRIST'LESS,\* a. Being without Christ. Edwards.

[EHRIST'MAS, (kris'mas) n. [Christ and mass.] The day

(Dec. 25th) on which the nativity of Christ is celebrated, the season of Christmas.

LDE Season or Christmas.

[EMBIST'MAS,\* (Kris'mas) a. Belonging to the time of Christ's nativity. Spectator.

[EMBIST'MAS-BÖX, (Kris'mas-böks) n. A box for collecting Christmas presents; a Christmas present.

[EMBIST'MAS-FLÖW-ER, n. Hellebore; Christmas-rose.

[EMBIST'MAS-ING,\* n. The act of celebrating Christmas.

CHEIST'MAS-PIE,\* n. A pie made at Christmas. Spectator. CHEIST'MAS-RÖSE,\* n. A flower; the black hellebore.

Crabb.

Crabb.

Crabb.

CHRIST'MAS-TILE,\* n. A fabulous story. Young.

CHRIST'MAS-TIDE,\* n. Christmas-time. Pope.

CHRIST'MAS-TIME,\* n. The season of Christmas. Seward.

CHRIST'MAS-TIME,\* n. The season of Christmas. Seward.

CHRIST'S'-THÖRN, n. A species of thorn.

CHRIST'S'-THÖRN, n. A species of thorn.

CHRO'MAJ,\* n. [Gr.] (Mus.) A soft kind of music; a quaver.—(Risc.) A figure of speech consisting in speaking in such a way as not to offend the hearer. Crabb.

CHRO-MINITE.\* n. A salt composed of chromic acid and a base. Brands.

CHRO-MINITE. a. [Volume Gr. and a Polatical and a chromic acid and a land with the composed of chromic acid and a base. Brands.

PHRO-MAT'10, a. [χρῶμα, Gr., color.] Relating to colors.— (Mus.) Relating to musical sounds or semitones.

EHRO-MXT'I. 8,\* π. pl. [χοῶμα, Gr., color.] (Optics.) That part of optics which treats of the colors of light and of natural bodies. Brands.
ΕΗΚΘΜ-Α-ΤΟΙ/Ο-9χ',\* π. A treatise on colors. Field.
ΕΗΚΘΜΕ,\* π. (Chem.) A whitish metal. Crabb. See Chro-

CHROM'IC, \* a. (Chem.) Partaking of chromium; as, chromic acid. P. Cyc.
CHRÖ'MĪTE, R. (Min.) A mineral containing chromium.

CHRÖ'NE-UM,\* n. (Min.) A whitish, brittle, and very infusible metal. Brands.
CHRÖNE,\* n. See CRONE.

ERRÖNE,\* n. See CROWN.

EHRÖN'IC, a. [χρόνο]. Relating to time; periodical; of long duration, as a disease, in opposition to acute.

EHRÖN'I-CAL, a. Same as chronic.

EHRÖN'I-CAL, a. Same as chronic.

EHRÖN'I-CAL, a. Same as chronic.

EHRÖN'I-CAL, e. To record in a chronicle. Shak.

EHRÖN'I-CLE, v. a. To record in a chronicle. Shak.

EHRÖN'I-CLES,\* (Krön'i-kkl). n. pl. The name of two books of Scripture. Bible.

EHRÖN'I-CLES,\* (Krön'i) n. [Fr.] A chronicle. L. Addison.

EHRÖN'I-GEAM, n. (χρόνος and γράφω.] An inscription in which the epoch is expressed by letters contained in it; as the year of Gueen Elizabeth's death, MDCILL, in "My Day is Closed in immortal Ity."

EHRÖN-G-ERAM, π. (Τρόνος A. Relating to a chronogram.

"My Day is Closed in Immortal Ity."

OHRON-O-GRAM-MAT'!-OAL, a. Relating to a chronogram.

OHRON-O-GRAM-MATTIST, n. A writer of chronograms.

OHRO-NOG-RA-PHER, n. A chronologist. Selden.

OHRO-NOG-RA-PHER, n. A description of past time.

OHRO-NOG-RA-PHER, n. One versed in chronology.

OHRON-O-LÖG-ICAL.

OHRON-O-LÖG-ICAL.

OHRON-O-LÖG-ICAL-LY, ad. In a chronology; being in the order of time.

OHRON-O-LÖG-ICAL-LY, ad. In a chronological manuer.

OHRO-NOL'O-GET, n. One versed in chronology.

OHRO-NOL'O-GY, (kno-nöl'o-je) n. (xoōvog and λoōyog.) The science which treats of the various divisions of time, and the order and succession of events; the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of country of the science of the science of country of the science of the science of country of the science of the science of country of the science of the science of the science of the science of the science of the science of the science of the science of the science of the science of the science of the science of the science of the science of the science of the science of the science of the science of the science of the science of the science of science which treats of the various divisions of time, and the order and succession of events; the science of com-puting dates; a register or tabular view of events or dates. EHRO-NOM'E-TER, n. ("pofors and utripow.] A time-keep-er; a watch or an instrument for measuring time with great exactness, used for determining the longitude at

sea, &c. CHRON-Q-MET'RIC,\*

Sea, &c. C. CHRÖN-O-MET'RIC.\* ) a. Relating to chronometers, or CHRÖN-O-MET'RI-CAL.\* ) the measure of time. Schubert. CHRO-NOM'E-TRY.\* n. The art of measuring time by hours, minutes, &c. Maunder.
CHRÖN'O-SCÖPE.\* n. A pendulum to measure time. Scott. CHRYS'A-Lib.\* a. Relating to a chrysaits. Good.
CHRYS'A-Lib.\* a. [xpvvoi.] pl. CHRY-SL'-DES. (Ent.)
The pupa of an insect, or the second apparent change of the maggot of an insect, before its appearance as a butterfy. surelia.

terfly, aurelia. EHRYS-XN'THE-MUM,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of plants and flowers. Cral

HRYS-O-CÖL'LA,\* n. (Min.) A species of beryl; a hard, precious stone, of a green or yellowish color, employed in jewelry. Kirvoan.

CHRYS'O-CHIORE,\* n. (Zool.) A species of mole. Brands.

CHRYS-O-CÖL'LA,\* n. (Min.) The Greek name for borax.

Brande.

Enry-8Θe/RA-PHY,\* n. [χρυσός and γράφω.] The art of writing in letters of gold. Dr. Black.

Enr's'ο-Lite. n. [χρυσός and λίθως.] (Min.) A precious stone or crystalized mineral, often of a golden yellow color; a variety of apatite. Dana.

Enry-8ΟL'ο-Gy,\* n. [χρυσός and λόγος.] That branch of political economy which relates to the production of wealth. Brande.

CHRYS'O-MXG'NET,\* n. A loadstone. Addison. CHRY-SOM'E-LA,\* n. (Ent.) A genus of coleopterous in-

EHRYS O. PRÄSE, π. [χουσόπρασος.] (Min.) A precious stone, or pale green silicious mineral, generally semitransparent. Brande.

CHRY-SOP'RA-SOS, n. [L.] (Min.) A precious stone; same

EHRY-SOP'RA-SUS, n. [L.] (Min.) A precious stone; same as chrysoprass.

CHUB, n. A river fish; the cheven. Walton.

CHUB'BED, a. Big-headed, like a chub; chubby.

CHUB'BED, a. Big-headed, like a chub; chubbed. Ash.

CHUB'BED-NESS, n. The quality of being chubbed. Ash.

CHUB'B-CHEERED, (chüb'chekt) a. Having full cheeks. Ash.

CHUB'-CACED, (chüb'fast) a. Having a plump face.

CHUCK, v. n. [L. CHUCKED ] pp. CHUCKING, CHUCKED.] To make a noise like a hen or partridge:—to jeer; to laugh with short convulsive iterations; to play a puerlie game.

CHÜCK, v. a. To call, as a hen calls her young; to touch or hit gently; to pitch to a short distance; to throw by a quick motion.

CHÜCK, s. The voice of a hen; a word of endearment. Shak. A small noise; a pat under the chin; a throw:—an appendage to a lathe.

CHUCK'-FAR-THING, m. A play at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath.

with a chuck into the hole beneath.

CHUC'KLE, (chik'kl) v. s. [seuccherare, It.] [i. chuckled;

pp. chuckling, chuckled.] To laugh inwardly with triumph, or with short, convulsive iterations. Drydes.

CHUC'KLE, v. s. To call, as a hen; to chuck; to fondle.

CHUC'KLE-HEAD'ED, s. L. Having a large or thick head.

CHUCKLING,\* n. The call of a hen; a kind of laugh. Ash. †ChUD, v. a. To champ or bite. Stafford.
†ChU'ET, n. Forced meat; minced meat. Bacon. See CHEWRT.

CHEWET.
CHUFF, s. A coarse, ill-tempered fellow; a clown. Shak.
CHUFF, s. A. Coarse, ill-tempered fellow; a clown. Shak.
CHUFF, LESS, s. Clownishness; surliness.
CHUFFF, a Blunt; angry; surly; fat. Mainvaring.
CHUM, s. A chamber-fellow in a college, &c.; a mess-

CHUM, \* v. n. To occupy the same chamber or room with another. Selden. — A word used in the colleges in the U. S.

another. Sciden. — A word used in the colleges in the U. S. CHUNR, m. A short, thick, heavy piece of wood. Mozon. CHUNAM,\* m. Stucco made of calcined shells. Hamilton. CHUNK,\* m. A short, thick piece of wood; a chump. Ray. [Provincial in Eng., and colloquial in the U. S.] CHUNK'y,\* a. Short and thick. [Colloquial, U. S. Pickering.] CHURCH, m. [kuptano, Gr.; kirche, Ger.] The general or collective body of Christians; a particular body, or denomination, of Christians; the body of clergy and ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity; ecclesiastical authority; a place or building consecrated to Christian worship and ordinances. — It is used often in composition; as. charchaged.

as, churchyard.

CHURCH, v. a. [L. CHURCHED; pp. CHURCHING, CHURCHED.]

To assist in returning thanks in church.

10 assist in returning thanks in church.

CHÜRCH'-ALE, n. A wake, or feast, commemoratory of
the dedication of a church.

CHÜRCH'-AT-TIRE', n. Habit worn in divine service.

CHÜRCH'-AU-THÖR'J-TY, n. Ecclesiastical power.

CHÜRCH'-BENCH, n. A seat in the porch of a church.

CHURCH'-BRED,\* a. Educated in, or for the service of, the CHURCH—BRED, L. Educated in, or for the service of, the church. Cowper.

CHÜRCH—BUE',-AL, (-ber'e-al) n. Burial according to the rites of the church. Aylife.

CHURCH—Dis'c;-PLINE,\* n. Ecclesiastical discipline. Mul-

CHÜRCH'DOM, R. The power, government, or authority of the church. Pearson. [R.] CHÜRCH'-FÖÖND'ER, R. One who founds a church. Hooker. CHÜRCH'-GÖ'ER, R. One who frequents a church. Ch.

CHÜRCH'-GÖ'ING, \* a. Going or calling to church. Cowper. CHÜRCH'-GÖV'ERN-MENT, \* n. Ecclesnatical rule. Milton. CHÜRCH'-His'TQ-RY, \* n. The history of the church. Mul-

ton.

CHÜRCH'ING, n. Act of returning thanks in the church.

CHÜRCH'ISM,\* n. Adherence to the church. Ch. Ob.

CHÜRCH'-LNND, n. Land belonging to a church. Yelverton.

CHÜRCH'-LIKE, a. Befitting a church or churchman. Shak.

CHÜRCH'-LIVING,\* n. An ecclesiastical benefice. Milton.

CHÜRCH'MAN, n. : pl. CHURCHMEN. A clergyman, an adherent to the church of England; an Episcopalian.

CHÜRCH'MAN-SHIP,\* n. State of a churchman. Ec. Rev

CHÜRCH'-MEM'ERR,\* n. A member of a church. Ash.

CHÜRCH'-MEM'ERR-SHIP,\* n. State of a church-member.

M. E. Filters.

N. E. Elders.

CHURCH'-MIL'I-TXNT,\* n. The church, as warring against

CHURCH—MID-F-TANT, To I ne church, as warring against spiritual evil of all kinds. Milner.
CHÜRCH/-MÜ'S]C, To Music used in churches, the service of chant and anthem in churches and cathedrals.
†CHÜRCH'ÖÜT-ED, \* a. Excommunicated from the church.

Milton

CHURCH'-CWL,\* n. A bird, called also the goatsucker. Hill. CHURCH'-l'AR'TY,\* n. A party devoted to the church. Goldsmith

COLUMNIA.

CHÜRCH'-PLU-RXL'J-TY,\* n. The possession of more than one benefice by one clergyman. Millon.

CHÜRCH'-PÖW-ER,\* n. The power of the church. Ash.

CHÜRCH'-PER-FER'MENT, n. Benefice in the church. B.

CHURCH'-QUXCE, \* z. An ecclesiastical impostor. \*Couper. CHURCH'-RĀTE, \* z. A tax levied on parishes in England, for the repair of churches, and the furnishing of them with whatever is necessary for the celebration of public wor-ahio. Ed. Rev.

CHURCH'-REV'E-NUE,\* n. The revenue of the church.

Songe.

CHÜRCH'-RÜLE,\* n. Ecclesiastical government. Buller.

CHÜRCH'-RÜLE, n. Institution of the church. Songe. [2.]

CHÜRCH'-WÄR'DEN, (-whi'dn) n. An officer chosen to take eare of a church, its property, and concerns.

CHÜRCH'-WÖR, n. A road that leads to the church. Shak.

CHÜRCH'-WÖRK, -wwith) n. Work for or on a church.

CHÜRCH'-WEIT,\* (-rit) n. An ecclesiastical order. Fychoriy.

CHURCH'YARD, s. The burial-ground of a church or ad

joining a church.
CHÜRL, M. A rustic; a surly, ill-bred man; a miser.
CHÜRL, SH, a. Rude; sour; harsh; seifish; avaricious-

Unible A. Rude; sour; narm; sense; avarance uhpliant. CHÜRL'ISH-LY, ad. In a churlish manner; rudely. CHÜRL'ISH-NESS, n. The quality of being churlish. Bacon. †CHÜRL'A; a. Rude; boisterous; churlish. Quarles. †CHÜRME; chürm). A confused sound. Bacon. CHÜRN, n. A tub or vessel used un making butter. CHÜRN, n. a. [c. culusan. n. culusan.] Ta

TUHUEME, (churm) n. A confused sound. Bacon. CHURN, n. a. tub or vessel used in making butter. CHURN, v. a. [L CHURNED; pp. CHURNING, CHURNED.] To agitate, as cream in a churn; to make butter; to agitate by a violent motion.

CHURN'ING, n. The act of making butter. Proverbs. CHURN'STAFF, n. A staff used in churning.

CHURS, v. a. See CHOOSE.

CHU-SITE, n. (Min.) A very fusible mineral. Brands.

CHU-XZ'IC, a. (Chem.) Noting an acid compounded of hydrocyanic acid. Brands.

CHY-LA'CEOUS, (KI-B'shus) a. Belonging to chyle. Floyer.

CHYLE, (KI) n. [xu\delta\_i]. A milky fluid formed in the stomach by digestion. It is the product of digestion, formed by the action of the pancreatic juice and the bile on the chyme, in the duodenum.

[CHYL-I-FEC'TIVE, or CHYLI-FEC'TIVE, [KI-9-fik'tiv, S. P. Ja. K. Sm., kil-9-fik'tly, W. R. Wb.] a. Having the power of making chyle.

[CHYL-I-FIGEOUS, \* a. Transmitting or producing chyle. Smart.

SMGTG.

||EHŸL-|Fi-CL'TO-RY,\* a. Making chyle. Walker.

EHŸ-LO-PO-ET'|C, a. Forming chyle. Arbuthnot.

EHŸ-LO-No, (kī'lus) a. Consisting of chyle. Arbuthnot.

EHŸME,\* n. A soft pap, being the product of digestion, formed by the action of the stomach on food. It is after-

wards separated into two portions, viz., chyle and excrementations matter. See Chyll. Brands. (EHFM/[c, (klm'|k) n. A chemist. Hakewill.

THE METTING (AIM IN) A. SEE CHEMIC, and CHEMICAL.

CHYM'(-CAL, ) a. See CHEMIC, and CHEMICALLY.

CHYM'(-CAL-LY, ad. See CHEMICALLY.

CHYM'(-CA, - V. Chemistry. Dr. Walls.

CHYM-I-FI-CA'TION, \* n. Act of forming chyme. Qu. Rev.

CHYM'(-FY, \* v. a. To form into chyme. Qu. Rev.

EMYM'I-FY," v. a. To form into chyme. Qu. Rev. EMYM'IST, m. See Chemist.

{EMY-M'IST, cal., a. Chemical Burton.

EMYM'IS-TRY, (kim'is-tre) m. The science which shows the nature and properties of bodies. {T} The old orthog raphy, chymustry, chymist, and chymical, is now changed, by common usage, to chemistry, chemist, and chemical. See Chemistry.

CHEMISTRY.

£HĪ'MOUS,\* a. Relating to or containing chyme. Caldwell.

Cib'AĢE,\* n. (Bot.) An Oriental tree resembling the pine.

CIC.A-DEL'LA,\* n. (Ent.) A family of insects; cicada ranatra. P. Cyc.

CIC'A-TRICE, n. [cicatrix, L.] A scar remaining after a wound.

wound.
CIC-A-TRISANT, n. A cicatrisive application.
CIC-A-TRISIVE, a. Causing or inducing a cicatrice.
CI-CATRIX, n. [L.] pl. CIC-A-TRICES. [Med.] A seam or sear remaining after the healing of a wound; cicatrice

CIC-A-TRI-ZA'TION, n. The act of healing a wound.
CIC'A-TRIZE, v. a. & n. [L. CICATRIZED; pp. CICATRIZING,
CICATRIZED.] To heal and induce the skin over a wound

Or sore. Wiseman.

Clc'4-TRIZ-1NG,\* p. a. Healing; skinning over.

Clc-4-TRSSS',\* a. Scarry; full of scars. Ash. [R.]

Clc'E-LY, [sis'e-le, K. Sm.; sis'le, S. W.] n. A perennial

plant.

Cl' CER,\* \* . [L.] (Bot.) A small pulse, less than peas.

Crabb.

Crabb.

CIGERONE, (chō-chọ-rờ/nẹ or sis-ọ-rờ/nẹ) [chō'chọ-rò-nẹ, Ja.; chō-chọ-rờ/nẹ, Sm.: chō-ch'ọ-rờ/nẹ, K.; sis-ọ-rờ-nẹ, Wb.] n. [it.] pl. it. CICERONI: Eng. CICERONES A guide who shows and explains curiosities. Shemtons.

CIÇ-E-RČ/NI-AN-iş-M. Relating to Cicero; eloquent. Clarke, CiÇ-E-RÖ'NI-AN-iş-M. The manner or style of Cicero. Milton.

Milton.

CIGH-O-RÄ'CEOUS, (sik-o-rä'shus) a. [cickorium, L.] Having the qualities of succory. Floyer.

CIEH'O-RÄ', n. (Bot.) Wild endive; succory; chiccory. Scott.

CICH'-PĒAŞE, (chik'pēz) n. A plant; chiches; chick-pea.

CI(O-IN-DĒ'LA, n. [L.] (Ent.) A genus of beetles; the glow worm. Brande.

CI-OIS'EE-IŞM, n. The character, station, or conduct of a cicisbeo. Month. Rev.

CICISEEO, (chi-chis-bā'q or se-sis'be-3) [chis-chis-bā'q,

Sm.; chich-is/be-5, K.; chi-chiz-bā'o, E.; se-ais/be-5, \$\mathcal{H}^{\beta}\}, = [It.] A gallant; a dangler about females; a man attending upon a married lady. Crebb.
Ci-co's/n.-a, \*a. (Orasth.) A genus of wading birds. Brando. †Cici-U-RATE, v. a. [cicure, L.] To tame. Broone.
CiC-U-RATE, v. a. tot of reclaiming from wildness. Ray.
Ci-co'TA, \*a. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; water-hemlock.
Crabb.

- Cruso.
  CID, [sid] n. [seid, Arab., lord, chief.] The name of a Spanish heroic poem. P. Cyc.
  CID'A-RITE, \* n. (Geol.) A genus of animals in a fossil state. Hamilton.

CI'DER, n. [cidre, Fr.] A fermented liquor made from the

Cl'DER, n. [ctare, r. ]. A termentou inquor mane from the juice of apples. — Formerly used for all kinds of strong liquors except wine. Wieliffs.
Cl'DER-KIT, n. A maker of cider. Mortimer.
Cl'DER-MILL,\* n. A mill for making cider. Mortimer.
Cl'DER-MERS,\* n. A piece of mechanism for pressing out

cider. Pope.

CI.DE FANT,\* (85-de-vang') ad. [Fr.] Formerly; hereto-fore.—It is often used as an English adjective; as, "the ci-devant commander" Qu. Rev.

ci-acount commander "Qu. Rev. CIEL'ING, n. Sec Crilling. CIERE, (act) n. [Fr.] A candle or wax taper. CI-GAR', n. [cargarro, Sp.] A small roll of tobacco for smo-king. Clarke. CIL'S-Ry', n. (Arch.) Drapery or foliage on the heads of columns. Francis.

Cit. 1-A,\* n. pl. [L. pl., from cilium.] (Anat.) The hairs which grow from the margin of the eyelids; eyelashes.

— (Bot.) Long hairs on plants or leaves Brande.

CIL'IA-RY, (SII'ya-re) a. [cilium, L.] Belonging to the eye-

Cit.'j-ATE,\* a. (Bot.) Fringed with hairs like an eyelash. P. Cyc.
Cit.'j-ATE,D,\* a. (Bot.) Having or resembling fine hairs; cilinte. Brande.
Cj.l.''ciOus, (se lish'us) a. [cilicum, L.] Made of hair.
Cit.'j-O-GRĀDE,\* n. A tribe of acalephans or sea-nettles.

Brande.

CI'MA Il'ma,\* n. (Arch.) A moulding waved on its contour, one part being concave and the other convex; an ogee. Francus.

CI-MÁR', n. See Simar.

Cim'BBIC.\* n. [Cimbricus, L.] The language of the Cimbri, who formerly inhabited Jutland and Holstein. Wotton. Cim'BBIC.\* a. Relating to the Cimbri. Hallam.

UM'BRIC,\* a. Relating to the Unmort. Hallam.
†Cl-ME'I.j-ABEH, (se-me'l)e-Ark) n. [κειμηλιάρχης.] A church-warden. Bailey.
Ulm'R-TER, n. [chimeteir, Turk.] A short Turkish sword; a seymitar. See Seymitar.
Clm'R-TER-SHĀPED,\* (-shāpt) a. Shaped like a cimeter.

CIMEs,\* n. [L., a bug.] (Ent.) A Linnwan genus of hemipterous insects, including the bed-bug. Brands.

CIM']-A,\* n. (Arch.) A fillet, string, list, or cincture around any part of a building. Francs.

CIMISS, n. [cimex, L.] The bug that infests beds. See Ci-

CIM-ME'RI-AN, a. [Cummerii, L.] Extremely dark.—The Cummerii inhabited a valley in Italy said to be never visited by the sun.

CIM'Q-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A kind of grayish-white clay. Cleaveland.

IN-CHO'NA,\* n. (Bot.) A tree found in Peru, which produces a bark called cinchona, Peruvan-bark, and Jesus's-bark, much used in medicine. Brands. CIN-CHO'NA, \* n.

CIN-EHQ-NĀ'CEOUS,\* (sīn-ko-nā'shus) a. Relating to cin-

chona. P. Cyc.

Cin'Eno-nate,\* n. A salt formed of cinchonic acid and a base; quinate. Francis.

Cin-Eno'ni-a,\* n. A vegetable alkali found in cinchona.

P. Cvc.

CIN-EHON'IC, \* a. (Chem.) Relating to cinchona. Hamilton.

Cin'-EHO, Nink,\* a. Casem, herating to elections. Homoton. Cin'CHO, Nink,\* a. Same as cinchonia. Francis.
CincT'tRE, (sinkt'yir) a. [cinctura, L.] A band worn round the head or body; an enclosure, a ring or fillet at the top and bottom of the shaft of a column.
CincT'tRED,\* (sinkt'yird) a. Girded with a cincture. Sir

W. Scott.

(N') ER, s. [cineres, L.] A mass ignited and quenched, without being reduced to ashes; a hot coal that has ceased to flame; the relics or refuse of burnt coal or

CIN'DER-SIFT'ER,\* n. A vessel or machine for sifting cin-

ders. W. Enoy.

Cin'DER-WENGER, \ a. A woman who rakes ashes for Cin'DER-WENGER, \ i. cinders. Arbuthnot.

Cin'DER-Ry,\* a. Relating to or containing cinders or ashes.

CIN'DECUS, s. Relating to or like cinders. Smart.
CIN-E-FAC'TION,\* s. Act of reducing a substance to ashes.
Crass.

CIN'R-RA-RY,\* a. Relating to or like ashes; cindery. Maus-

der.
CIN-E-EL'TION, s. The reduction of any thing to ashes.
CI-NE'RE-OUS, a. Like ashes; ash-colored; gray. Pennant.
CIN-E-RI'/TIOUS, (SIN-O-TISH'US) a. Like ashes. Cheyne.
tCIN-ER'L-LENT, a. Full of ashes. Budey.
CIN'GA-LESE,\* a. sing. & pl. A native or the natives of
Cavlor der.

Ceylon. Ency.
Cin'GA-LESE.\* a. Relating to Ceylon or its inhabitanta.

Loudon.
CIN'GLE, n. A girth for a horse. [R.] See Surcingle.
CIN'A-BAR, n. (Chem.) A sulphuret of mercury; a composition of mercury and sulphur, a beautiful red pigment; a gum of an Indian tree, called also dragon's-blood.
CIN-NA-MÖM'[0,\* a. Partaking of cinnamon, as the cinnamonic acid. P. Cyc.
CIN'NA-MÖN, n. The spicy bark of a tree of Ceylon.
CIN'NA-MÖN-BTÖNE,\* n. A mineral found in Ceylon.
Cleaveland.

Cleaveland.

CINQUE, (singk) n. [Fr.] The number five in dice.
CINQUE'-FOIL, (singk'foil) n. [cinque-faulle, Fr.] A
five-leaved clover.—(Arch.) An ornament of five leaves united.

CINQUE'-PACE, (singk'pas) n. [cinque-pas, Fr.] A grave

CINQUE-("PACE, (singk'pās) n. [cinque-pas, Fr.] A grave dance. Shak.

CINQUE'-PŌRTS, n. pl. (England) Originally, the five ports, Dover, Sandwich, Hastings, Romney, and Hythe; to these have been added Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford.

CINQUE'-SPŌT'TED, (singk-) a. Having five spots. Shak.

CI'ON, n. [scion, Fr.] A sprout; a shoot ingrafted, or for grafting. See Scion.

CI'PHER, (sl'fer) n. [chiff-e, Fr.] The arithmetical character (0); a figure signifying nothing by itself, but being placed at the right hand of other figures, increasing them ten-fold; an intertexture of letters; a character; a secret ten-fold; an intertexture of letters; a character; a secret manner of writing, or the key to it.

To compute by figures; to practise arithmetic. Arbuthnot. CIPHER. v. n. [i. ciPHERED.]

To compute by figures; to practise arithmetic. Arbuthnot. CIPHER. v. a. To write in occult characters; to designate. CIPHER. ING. \* n. Arithmetic, art of casting accounts. Ash.

CIP'O-LIN,\* n. (Min.) A green marble with white zones, somewhat resembling the section of an onion. Brande.

SUMEWING TESSIMINING THE SECTION OF AN ONLINE STRAME.

CIP'PYS,\* \*\*. [L.] A small monumental column with an inscription or epitaph. Crabb.

CIRE, n. [curus, L.] A circle for sports; a circus. Warton.

CIR-CE'AN,\* (sir-8'an) a. Relating to Circe. Pope. See

CIRCEAN.

CYR'CAR,\* n. (Hindostan) A province or district. Hamilton

CIR. CXS'SI-AN,\* (Sir-kăsh'e-an) n. A native of Circassia.

Murray.
CIR-CX8'SI-AN,\* (sir-kash'e-an) a. Belonging to Circassia

CIR-CE'AN,\* a. Relating to Circe; magical; venomous. Pope.

CIR-CEN'SIAL, (sir-sēn'shal) { a. Relating to the amphi-CIR-CEN'SIAN, (sir-sēn'shan) } theatre of Rome. Kennet. CIR'CI-NAL,\* a. Formed as if by going round, rolled in spirally downwards. Smart.

CIR'CI-NATE, v. a. [curcino, L.] To make a circle. Bailey.

[R.]

(Sir/Gl-NATE,\* a. (Bot.) Rolled inwards from the point to the base. P. Cyc.

(Sir-Gl-NĀ/TI(N), n. An orbicular motion. Bailey. [R.]

(Sir/Gl-NĀ/Sy,\* n. [L.] (Astron.) A constellation; the Compasses, near the south pole. P. Cyc.

(Sir/Gle, (Sir/kl) n. [circulus, L.] A plane figure bounded by a curved line which is every where equally distant from a certain point within it called the centre; the space included in a circulust line: a round body: an orb; compared to the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the c from a certain point within it called the centre; the space included in a circular line; a round body; an orb; compass; enclosure; an assembly surrounding the principal person; a class of people; a community; a company; a series ending as it begins; circumlocution; a sophism in which two or more unproved propositions are used to prove each other; a geographical division; a province. CIR/CLE, v. a. [i. CRILED; pp. CIRCLINO, CIRCLED.] To move round; to enclose; to surround. — To circle in, to

confine.

confine.

Cir/CLE, (sir/kl) v. n. To move circularly. Phillips.

Cir/CLED, (sir/kld) a. Round; encircled. Shak.

Cir/CLER, n. A mean poet; a circular poet. B. Jonson.

Cir/CLER, v. A fittle circle. Shak.

Cir/CLING, a. Circular; round. Mitton.

†Cir/CLING, a. Circular; round a circle. Hulost.

Cir/Culy, (sir/kit) n. [circutus, L.] The act of moving round; the space enclosed in a circle; space or extent measured by travelling round; a geographical or territorial division; the visitation of a judge for holding courts; the district of country visited by the judges.—(Law) Circuity of action, a longer course of proceeding, to recover the thing sued for, than is needful. Corel.

Cir/Culy, v. n. To move circularly. Phillips.

CYR'CUIT, v. a. To move circularly. Phillips.
CYR'CUIT, v. a. To move round. Warton.
CYR-CUIT-EER', (sir-kit-ër') a. One who travels a circuit-

128 CIR Cin/Cuit-er,\* (sir/kit-er) s. A circuiteer. Whillock. †Cin-cu-!'Tion, (sir-ku-ish/un) s. Act of going round. Hocker. Cla-CU'-TOUS, [sir-kû'e-tüs, W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm.; sur'kit-ùs, Wh.] a. Going or passing round; round about; not direct. Burks. CIR-CU'I-TOUS-LY, (sir-ku'e-tus-le) ad. In a circuitous CIR-CU'I-TY, \* n. A motion in or round a circle. Blackstone. CIR-CU-L-RY,\* A. A motion in or round a circle. Blackstons. CTR'CU-L-ABLE, a. That may be circulated. CTR'CU-L-AB, a. Having the form of a circle; round; successive in order; ending in itself:—strolling.—Corcular lines, lines of sines, tangents, and secants, on the plan scale and sector.—Circular sailing is that performed on the arc of a great circle. CTR-CU-LAR-LY, ad. In the form of a circle. CTR'CU-L-RY, a. Circular. Hooker.
CTR'CU-L-RY, a. Circular. Hooker.
CTR'CU-LATE, v. m. [L CIRCULATED; pp. CIRCULATING, CIRCULATED.] To move in a circle; to be dispersed; to have currency. CIR'CU-LATE, v. a. To spread; to diffuse about; to disseminsie; to propagate.

CYR'CU-LAT-ING;\* p. a. Moving or carried about; passing currently.

Ciricu-LAT-ING-ME'DI-UM,\*a. Cash, bank notes, or other paper, in circulation, payable on demand. Roberts.

Cir-cu-LA'TION, a. Act of circulating; state of being circulated; circular motion; act of going and returning; dissemination, extent of diffusion; a reciprocal interchange; currency of money or of a substitute for money.

Ciriculation. Crassiculating; causing circulation. currently COLOR OF THE PARTY AND COLOR OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF Crabl CIR-CUM-AG'I-TATE, \* v. a. To agitate about ; to circulate. Taylor. Clr-Cum-Im'Bi-En-Cu, n. Act of encompassing. Browns. Clr-Cum-Im'Bi-Ent, a. [circum and ambio, L.] Encompassing; surrounding. Howell.
Clr-Cum-Am'Bu-LATE, v. n. [circum and ambilo, L.] To walk round about CIR-CUM-BEN'DI-BUS,\* n. Circumlocution. Arbuthnot. Low. CYB-CUM-CEL'LI-ON, n. One who adhered to the sect of Maunder. [R.] Circum-cur-sk'Tion, n. [circum and cursor, L.] Act of CIR-CUM-FLEN'TION, n. [circum and cursor, L.] Act of running about. Barrow.

CIR-CUM-DÜCT', v. a. [circumduco, L.] (Law) To contravene; to nullify. Aylife.

CIR-CUM-DÜCTION, n. Nullification. Aylife. A leading about. Hooker. [E.]

CIR-CUM-FEE.\* v. a. To carry round. Bacon.

CIR-CUM-FEE.\* v. a. To carry round. Bacon.

CIR-CUM-FEE.\* v. a. To carry round in a circle. Browne.

CIR-CUM-FEE.\* v. a. To include in a circle. Browne.

CIR-CUM-FEE.\* v. a. To include in a circle. Browne.

CIR-CUM-FEE.\* v. a. To include. Barrow.

CIR-CUM-FEE.\* v. a. Circum.

CIR-CUM-FEE.\* v. a. To include in a circle. Browne.

CIR-CUM-FEE.\* v. a. [circumfecto, L.] To utter with a turn of voice which includes two accents, to mark with a circumfer. a circumflex. a circumner.

CIR-CUM-PLEX, n. An accent denoting a long syllable:—
marked in Greek thus [~]; in Latin [^].

CIR-CUM-PLEX, a. Moving or turning round. Swipt.

CIR-CUM-PLEX/10N,\* (sir-kum-fisk/shun) n. The act of giving any thing a circular direction or figure. Blair.

CIR-CUM-PLEX/US,\* n. [L.] (Anat.) A muscle of the palate. Results.

ate. Brende.

CIR-CUM'FLU-ENCE, n. An enclosure of waters.

CIR-CUM'FLU-ENT, a. [circumfuent. Milton. [R.]

CIR-CUM-FU-OBS, a. Circumfuent. Milton. [R.]

CIR-CUM-FU-AINE-AN, a. Circumforaneous, Burton. [R.]

CIR-CUM-FU-RINE-OBS, a. [circumforaneous, L.] Going from door to door. Addison.

CIR-CUM-FUEZ', v. a. [circumfuent, L.] [i. CIRCUMFUEND; ps. CIRCUMFUEND, CIRCUMFUEND.] To pour round. Bacon.

O'R-CUM-FU'SILE, a. That may be poured round. Pops.
O'R-CUM-FU'SION, (sir-kum-fu'zhun) m. A pouring round
tO'R-CUM-GRE-TA'TION, m. A carrying about. Bp. Taylor.
O'R-CUM-GY-RATE, o. a. [circum and gyrus, L.] To roll
round. Mors. [R.]
O'R-CUM-GY-RA'ZION, m. A turning or rolling round.
O'R-CUM-GY-RA'ZION, m. To roll about. Sir T. Horbort.
tO'R-CUM-GY-RE', o. m. To roll about. Sir T. Horbort.
tO'R-CUM-I'/TION, (sir-kum-lsh'un) m. [circumco, L.] The
act of going round. Baley.
C'R-CUM-IA'CENT, a. [circumiacons, L.] Lying around;
surrounding.
C'R-CUM-LI-GA'TION. m. [circumiacons, L.] Act of binding surrounding.

CYR-CVM-Li-GA'TION, n. [circumligo, L.] Act of binding round; a band. Bessey. [R.]

CYR-CVM-LQ-OUTION, n. [circumlocutio, L.] A circuit or compass of words; periphrasis; the use of periphrastic or indirect expressions.

CYR-CVM-LQ-OUTION-IST,\* n. One who uses circumlocution. Gent. Mag.

CYR-CVM-LO-CV-TQ-RY, a. Periphrastical Arbuthnot.

CYR-CVM-MUREN/ [-AN,\* a. Situated near or around the meridian. C. Wilkes. YE-CUM-MÜRED', (-mürd) a. [circum and murus, L.] Walled round. Skak. where round. Sack. C'Re-CUM-NXV'I-GA-BLE, a. That may be sailed round. C'RE-CUM-NXV'I-GA'EE, v. a. [circum and navigo, L.] [i. circum-naviga-tro; pp. circum-naviga-tro, circum-nav-igate).] To navigate or pass round by water; to sail CYR-CUM-NXV-I-GK/TION, n. Act of sailing round.
CYR-CUM-NXV/I-GK-TOR, n. One who circumnavigates.
CYR-CUM-PLEX/ION,\* n. The act of folding around. Der-CIR-CUM-PLI-CA'TION, n. [circumplico, L.] A wrapping CIR-CUM-PLI-CA'TION, n. [corcumpuso, L.] A wrapping around. [R.]
CIR-CUM-PO'LAR, a. Being round or near the pole.
CIR-CUM-PO-SI'TION, (sir-kym-po-zish'yn) n. The act of placing circularly; a circular position. Evelyn. [R.]
[CIR-CUM-RA'SION, (sir-kym-ra'zhyn) n. [circumrasio, L.]
A paring round. Bailey.
CIR-CUM-RO-TA'TION, n. [circum and roto, L.] A rolling or whirling round; circumvolution; state of being whirled wound. CIR-CUM-RÖ'TA-TO-RY, a. Whirling round. Shenstone. CIR-CUM-SCRIB'A-BLE, \* a. Capable of being circumscribed. CÎE-CUM-SCRÎBE', v. a. [circum and scribe, L.] [i. circum-scribed; pp. circumscribing, circumscribed.] To write around; to restrict; to confine; to enclose; to bound; to limit CYR-CUM-SCRIB'ER,\* n. One who circumscribes. Boswell. C'IR-CUM-SCRIP'TI-BLE, a. That may be circumscribed.
C'IR-CUM-SCRIP'TION, n. Act of circumscribing; a boundary; limitation; a circular inscription.
C'IR-CUM-SCRIP'TIVE, a. Enclosing the superficies. CYR-CUM-SCRIP'TIVE-LY, ad. In a limited manner. Mountagu.
CIRCUM-SPECT, a. [circumspectus, L.] Cautious; attentive; watchful; discreet,
fCIR-CUM-SPECT, v. a. To examine carefully. Newcourt.
CIR-CUM-SPECTION, n. Watchfulness; caution; deliberations themshiftliness: wariness. CIR-CUM-SPEC'TION. n. Watchfulness; caution; deliberation; thoughtfulness; wariness.
CIR-CUM-SPEC'TIVE, a. Attentive; cautious. Pope.
CIR-CUM-SPEC'TIVE.LY, ad. Cautiously; vigilantly.
CIR'CUM-SPECT-LY, ad. Cautiously; vigilantly. Ray.
CIR'CUM-SPECT-LY, ad. Cautiously; vigilantly. Ray.
CIR'CUM-SPECT-RESS, a. Vigilance; caution.
CIR'CUM-SPECT-RESS, a. Vigilance; caution.

pl. One's state in life; station; situation; condition; state of affairs.

CIR'CUM-STECT-RESS, a. (i. CURUMETABLED; m. CURUM-STATE OF STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF minutely. CIR-CUE-TER-RI'NE-OUS, a. [circum and terra, L.] Round the earth. Hallywed. [R.] CIE-CUE-UN'DU-LATE, v. a. To flow round like waves. Maunder. [R.]

UNL-CUM-VAL/LATE, v. a. [circumvalle, L.] To fortify

around.

CTR-CUM-VALLA'TION, n. (Fort.) A trench bordered with a parapet formed around a place.

CTR-CUM-VEC'TION, n. [circumvectio, L.] Act of carrying

round.

round.

CIR-CUM-VENT', v. a. [circumvenio, L.] [i. CIRCUMVENTED;
pp. CIRCUMVENTING, CIRCUMVENTED.] To deceive; to
cheat; to impose upon.

CIR-CUM-VENT'10N, n. Act of circumventing; fraud.

CIR-CUM-VENT'1VE, a. Deluding; cheating.

CIR-CUM-VEST', v. a. [circumvestio, L.] To cover round
with a garment. Wotton.

CIR-CUM-VO-LA'TION, n. [circumvolo, L.] Act of flying
round.

mund.

CIR-CUM-VO-LU'TION, n. A turning or rolling round.

CIR-CUM-VÖLVE', v. a. [circumvolvo, L.] [s. circumvolvad; pp. circumvolving, circumvolvad.] To roll or move round.

CYR-CUM-VOLVE',\* v. n. To move circularly; to whirl. Derham.

CTR/CUS, n. [circus, pl. circi, L.] pl. CYR/CUS-ES. A large, circular building, or an open space or area for sports, with seats round for the spectators.

Bears round for the spectators.

CYRL'-BUNT-ING,\* n. A bird, a species of bunting. Booth.

†C'RQUE, (sYrk) n. [Fr.] Same as circus. Pope.

TR'RHOUS,\* a. Same as circus. Brande. See Cirrous.

CIR-RIF'ER-OUS,\* a. (Bot.) Producing tendrils; cirrigerous. Hamilton.

rigerous. Hamilton.

Cir's i-Fōrm,\* a. (Bot.) Formed like a tendril. P. Cyc.

Cir's i-Fōrm,\* a. (Bot.) Fromed like a tendril. P. Cyc.

Cir's i-Fōrm,\* a. (Bot.) Producing tendrils. P. Cyc.

Cir's i-Fōrm,\* a. (Zool.) A genus of animals; the barracle; the acorn-shell. King.

Cir. Ro-Ci'm'u-lüs,\* a. (cirrus and cumulus, i.] (Meteor.)

A sonder cloud; an orbicular mass of clouds arranged in extensive beds. Hamilton.

Cir's Gos.\*, (air'tos) a. (Bot.) Same as cirrous. Smith.

Cir. Ro-Sir ki'rus,\* a. (cirrus and stratus, i.] (Meteor.) A wane cloud; a flat cloud of great horizontal extension.

Francis.

CIR'ROUS,\* (sir'rus) a. (Bot.) Terminating in a curl or tendril. P. Cyc.

tenami. F. Cyc.
CIR'RUS, \*n.; pl. CIRRI. A curl of hair:—(Meteor.) a
curl cloud, named from its resemblance to a distended
lock of hair, called by mariners the mare's tal. Prout.
Cir'so-sele, \*n. (Med.) A morbid enlargement of the

Olk'30-Selle, \* n. (med.) A moroid emargement of the spermatic veins in the groin. Brande.

Cls-XL'PINE, [sis-41'pin, P. Ja.; slz-41'pin, Sm.; sls-41'pln, K.] a. [cs and Alpes, L.] On this [or the Roman side of the Alps.

[Dr. Allen.

Cls-AT-LXN'TIC, \* a. Being on this side of the Atlantic.

Cls'LEU, \* n. The ninth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical

Cla'LEU,\* n. The ninth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, and the third of the civil year, answering nearly to November. Crabb.
Cla'so'In, n. (Geom.) A particular kind of curve, or a curve of the second order.
Cls'sors, n. pl. See Scissors.
Clst, n [custa, L.] A case; a bag.—(Arch. and Sculp.) A chest or basket. See Cyst.
Cls-T'ED, 1 Enclosed in a cist. See Cystre.
Cls-T'ER'Clan,\* (sis-ter's'shan) n. A monk of Citeaux, in France; a reformed Benedictine. Gray.
Cls'TERN, n [cisterna, L.] A reservoir or receptacle of water: an enclosed fountain; any receptacle of water.

CIS'TERN, n [cisterns, L.] A reservoir or receptacte of water, an enclosed fountain; any receptacle of water. CIa'TIC,\* a. Relating to the bladder; relating to a cist, or to the cistus. Crubb. See Crstric.

CIS-TOPH'O-RUS,\* n. [L.] An ancient coin with the figure of a basket-carrier. Hamilton.

CIS'TUS, n. [L.] pl. L. CISTI'E Eng. CISTUSES. (Bot.) A genus of plants; the rockrose.

CIST'VA-Eng.\* n. A species of stone receptacle, often found in barrows or mounds of earth, and containing bones.

Sign B. House.

CIT, m. Actizen; used in contempt. Pope. CIT'A.BLE, \* a. That may be cited or quoted. Gent. Mag. CIT'A-DEL, m. [citadelle, Fr.] A fortress in or near a

city.
Cl'TAL, n. Impeachment; summons; citation; quotation.
Shak. [n.]
Cl-TA'TION, n. Act of citing; quotation; mention; enumeration.—(Law) Summons to appear in court or before a judge.

Cira, -To-ry, s. Having the power or form of citation.
Cire, v. s. [cite, L.] [t. cired; pp. cirine, cired.] To
summon to answer in a court; to call authoritatively; to

quote.
CIT'ER, n. One who cites or quotes. Atterbury.
CIT'ERS, n. A city woman. Dryden. [R.]
CITE'4-RA,\* n. [L.] (Mus.) A sort of ancient lyre or
harp. Crabb.

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||CIT'|-ZER, (sit'e-zn) n. [civis, L.; citoyen, Fr.] A freeman or an inhabitant of a city; a townsman; an inhabitant of a republic who enjoys the rights of a freeman, and has a right to vote for public officers.

||CIT'|-ZER, a. Having the qualities of a citizen. Stat. |
|CIT'|-ZER-SEN, F. A femule citizen. Booth. [R.]
||CIT'|-ZER-SEN, R. The quality or rank of a citizen; the freedom of a city.

freedom of a city.

Cit'sate,\* n. (Chem.) A salt formed of citric acid and a

base. Brands. The oil of lemons. Francis.
CIT'RE-AL,\* n. The oil of lemons. Francis.
CIT'RENE,\* n. A crystalline compound of hydrogen and carbon, obtained from the essential oil of lemons.

Brande.
CIT'RIC,\* a. Pertaining to or derived from the citron, lime, or lemon; as, citric acid. Brande.
CIT-RI-NA'TION, n. Act of turning to a yellow color.
CIT-RINE, a. Like a citron; of a dark yellow.
CIT'RINE, n. (Min.) A species of quartz. Cleaveland.
CIT'RON,\* n. A fruit of the lemon kind.
CIT'RON-TREE, n. A tree that bears citrons. Miller.

CIT'RON-WILTER N. Idnur distilled with the rind of

CIT'RON-WA'TER, n. Liquor distilled with the rind of citrons.

CIT'RUL, n. The pumpkin, so named from its yellow color

COIOT.

CIT'TERN,\* n. (Mus.) An instrument of music resembling a guitar. Hamilton. See CITHERN.

CIT'Y, n. [cute, Fr.] A large town incorporated by this title with certain privileges; the inhabitants of a city.

(England) A town corporate, which has a bishop and a cathedral church.

CIT'Y, a. Relating to or resembling a city. Shak.
CIT'Y, -SQ-LIC'I-TQR,\* n. A law officer in the service of a

city. Hawkins.

Cives, \* n. pl. A small kind of onion, or leek. Crabb.

Civ'gr, n. [civette, Fr.] A brown semifluid matter obtained from the viverra civetta, or civet cat, used as a

perfume.

CIV'ET,\* v. a. [i. civeted; pp. civeting, civeted.] To seent with civet; to perfume. Couper.

CIV'ET,\* or CIV'ET-CXT,\* n. (Zool.) A mammiferous quadruped of the viverra or wessel kind, which produces

quadruped of the viverra or weasel kind, which produces civet. Cyc.
Civ/ic, a. Relating to a city or citizens; civil, as distinguished from military.
Civ/i-c, A. Relating to civil honors. Sir T. Browna.
Civ/ir, a. [croits, L.] Relating to the community; municipal; complaisant; courteous; politic; well-bred:—political, as opposed to criminal; lay, as opposed to ecclesiastical; municipal, commercial, legislative, &c., as opposed to military; intestine, as opposed to foreign.
—Civil death, any thing that deprives a man of the privileges of civil society, as outlawry, banishment, &c.—Civil law, in a general sense, the law of a state or country; appropriately, the institutes of the Roman law.—Civil sts. (England.) formerly applied to all the heads of public expenditure, excepting those of the army, the navy, and the other military departments, now confined to the expenses proper for the maintenance of the king's or queen's household.—Civil sut, an action between citizen and citzen, as opposed to criminal process.—Civil star, war between the inhabitants or nal process.—Civil war, war between the inhabitants or citizens of the same state, kingdom, or country; intestine war, as opposed to foreign war.—Civil year, the year of 365 or 366 days, as distinguished from the exact

year of 365 or 366 days, as distinguished from the exact solar year.

(I-VLI/AM, (se-vil'yan) n. One who is versed in the civil law; a student in the civil law; one in a civil, not in a clerical or military, capacity.

(IV/IL-IST, n. A civilian. Warburton. [R.]

(I-VLI-IST, n. A civilian. Warburton (R.]

(I-VLI-IZY, n. The quality of being civil; politeness; urbanity; refinement; courtesy.

(IV-IL-IZY-BLE, a. That may be civilized. Chambers.

(IV-IL-IZY-IVION, n. Act of civilizing; state of being civilized.—(Law) A law which renders a criminal process civil.

(IV/IL-IZE, v. a. [civiliser, Fr.] [i.civilized; pp. civilization; to enlighten; to improve.

(IV/IL-IZED, statishing) To reclaim from savageness or barbarism; to enlighten; to improve.

(IV/IL-IZED, statishing) A. Reclaimed from the savage or barbarous state; instructed in the arts; polished; cultivated.

or barbaro cultivated.

cultivated.
CIV'|L-|Z-ER, m. One who civilizes.
CIV'|L-|Z-RG, \*p. a. Tending to civilize; pollshing.
CIV'|L-LY, ad. In a civil manner; with civility.
CIV'|L-LY, ad. In a civil manner; with civility.
CIV'|E, \*m. The privileges or state of a citizen; citizenship; patriotism. Smart. [R.]
CIV'|E, m. See Suisant.

ship; patriotism. Smart. [R.]
CIZ'AR, n. See Sussons.
CIZ'AR, v. a. To clip with scissors. Beaum. & Fl.
CIZ'E, (siz) n. A viscous substance. Gress. See Stzr.
CIZCR, n. [clac, dayzet, old Fr.] A sharp abrupt sound
continually repeated; the instrument that makes the
noise; a click; a bell that rings when more corn is required in a corn-mill:—excessive talking.

CLACK'-Dish, a. A beggar's dish, with a cover. Shak. CLACK'ER, a. The clack of a mill. Blownt. Benjamin.
CLAP'-Dish, \*\*. A wooden bowl or dish, formerly carried by beggars; a clack-dish. Massinger.
CLAP'-DOC-TOR,\*\* n. One who cures veneral taints. CLACK'EE, m. The clack of a mill. Blowns.
CLXCK'ING, m. Prating; a sharp noise. Bp. Hall.
CLXD, i. & p. from Clothe; clothed. See CLOTHM.
[CLXD'DER,\* m. A universal wooer. Maine.
CLX'EE,\* m. Bone-flour, powder made of bones. Crabb.
CLAIM, v. a. [clamer, Fr.] [i. CLAIMED.] To demand of right; to require; to request; to set. OLAP'NET,\* n. A kind of net to catch birds. Pennant.
CLXP'PER, n. He or that which claps; the clack of a
mill; the tongue of a bell. †CLAP'PER, n. [clapier, old Fr.] A place for rabbits to burrow in. Chaucer. to ask.

CLAIM, m. A demand as of right; a challenge of ownership; pretension; thing claimed; a title to a privilege
in the possession of another.

CLAIM'A-BLE, a. That may be claimed. Cvtgrave.

CLAIM'ANT, m. One who claims or has a claim.—(Laze)
One who defends a libel in a court of admiratly.

CLAIM'MANT,\* a. Claiming; demanding; crying out. burrow in. Chaucer. CLXr'PER-CLÂW, v. a. To scold; to abuse. Shak To beat with the open hand. Holloway. CLXp'PING,\* m. A striking; applause by the hands. CLXP'-TRXP,\* m. An artifice to elicit applause; m inagement to entrap. C. Lamb.
CLÂP'-TRXP,\* a. Insanting; deceitful; artful. Qu. Rev. CLÂP'-R-CRÛX, or CLÂP'-R-CIEÛX, (Klâr'en-enû) s. The second king at arms; so named from the Duke of Clarence. ELAIM'ER, n. One who claims. Temple. CLAIR'-CA, N. One with calling. Toppic.
CLAIR'-OB-SCURE', m. See CLARE-OBSCURE.
CLAIRFOYANCE, k (klar-vwa'yans) n. [Fr.] Clear-seeing;
a clearness of sight said to be communicated to a person Clarence. CLARY-OB-SCÜRE', n. [clarus and obscurus, L.] Light and shade in painting. Proc. CLXR'ET, n. [claret, Fr.] A French, or Bourdeaux, reddish wine, of several varieties. under the influence of animal magnetism or Mesmerism. CLXR/J-EHÖRD, n. [clarus and chorda, L.] (Mus.) An ancient sort of spinet. CLAR-J-FJ-CA'TION, m. The art of making clear; purification, as of liquors.

CLXE'-FF.FR.\* n. He or that which clarifies. Maunder.

CLXE'-FF. v. a. [elaroffer, Fr.] [i. clarified; pp. clarifier, clarified]; pp. clarifier, clarified. ring, CLARIFIEL, 10 make pure of clear; to purify, as liquor; to clear; to brighten, to illuminate. CLXR/1-NET, v. n. To become clear; to grow bright. Bacon. CLXR/1-NET, n. [clarinctte, Fr.] (Mus.) A wooden musical wind instrument, a shriller kind of hautboy:—often CLAM'-BAIT, n. Clams used for balt in fishing. Mass. Laws. CLAM'-BER. v. n. [L. CLAMBERED; pp. CLAMBERING, CLAMNERD.] To climb with difficulty. Skak.
CLAM'-Min-Kes, n. Viscosity; viscidity. Moron.
CLAM'MY, a. [klam, D.] Viscous; glutinous; slimy; ad heave. Bacon.
CLAM'OR, n. [clamor, L.; clameur, Fr.] Outcry; noise; vociferation; a loud or boisterous cry; uproar.
CLAM'OR, n. f. [clameur, B. CLAMORED.] written clarionet. CLÄR'I-ON, [klär'e-un, P. J. Ja. Sm.; klar'yun, S. E. K.; klär'yun, W.; klär'e-on, F.] n. [clarun, old Fr.] A kind of trumpet, of a shrill, clear tone. Of winder, of a sum, creat tone.

CLA.RIS-ONOUS, \*a. Clear-sounding. Ash

CLARI-TODE, n. Splendor. Beaumont.

CLARI-TODE, n. Splendor. Beaumont.

CLARI-TODE, n. Splendor. Raleigh. [R.]

CLARI-RO-OB-SCÜ'RÖ, \*n. The proper disposition of light
and shade in a picture or painting. Crabb. See Clara
OBSCURE, and CHIARO-OSCURO. ciferation; a loud or boisterous cry; uproar.
CLXM'QR, v. m. [i. CLAMORRE], pp. CLAMORING, CLAMORRED.]
To make outcries; to vociferate. Shak.
CLXM'QR, v. a. To stun with noise. Bacon.— To clamor bells, to increase the strokes. Warburton.
CLXM'QR-RR, m. One who makes a clamor. Abp. Hart.
CLXM'QR-OBs. a. Vociferous; noisy. Hooker.
CLXM'QR-OBs.-LY, ad. In a noisy manner. Browne.
CLXMY, n. [clamp, Fr.] A piece of wood or iron used to strengthen something:— a heavy footstep or tread:— a nile of unburnt bricks. OBSCURE, and CHIARO-USCURO.

CLÄN'TY, a. Mirry, wet; dirty. Brockett. [Local, Eng.]

CLÄ'RY, n. An herb of the sage genus. Bacon.

†CLÄ'RY, n. n. To make a toud or shrill noise. A. Golding.

CLÄSH, v. n. [klatschen, Ger.] [L. CLASHED., pp. CLASHING,

CLASHED.] To make a noise by mutual collision, to act with

opposite power, or in a contrary direction; to interfere.

CLÄSH, v. a. To strike one thing against another, so as to

produce a noise. Provider. pile of unburnt bricks. pile of unburnt bricks.

CLXMP, v. a. [i. CLAMPED; pp. CLAMPINO, CLAMPED.] To strengthen by means of a clamp:—to tread heavily in walking.

CLXMP, v. n. To tread heavily; to clomp. Craven Dualect.
CLXMP, v. n. To tread heavily; to clomp. Craven Dualect.
CLXMP, p. n. A long, loose-jointed horse. Ash. [R.]
CLXMP, [clams, Ir.] A family; a race; a tribe.
CLXMP, [clams, Ir.] A family; a race; a tribe.
CLXMP, [clams, Ir.] A family; a race; a tribe.
CLXMP, [clams, Ir.] A family; a race; a tribe.
CLAM-DES'TINE, (klan-des'tin) a. [clandestine. [R.]
CLAM-DES'TINE-XESS, m. State of being clandestine.
CLAM-DES'TINE-XESS, m. State of being clandestine.
CLAM-DES'TINE-XESS, m. State of being clandestine.
CLAM-DES'TINE-XESS, m. State of being clandestine.
CLAMG, m. [clango, L.] A sharp, shrill noise. Milton.
CLAMG, v. n. [c. LANGED; pp. CLANGING, CLAMGED] To make a loud, shrill noise. Shak.
CLAMG, v. n. [c. LANGED; pp. CLAMGING, CLAMGED] To clange. A shrill sound as of a chain or of irons.
CLAMGOR, (klang'goy) n. [clangor, L.] A loud, shrill sound.
CLAMGOR, a. A shrill sound as of a chain or of irons.
CLAME, v. a. To strike so as to make a shrill noise; to clink; to clang. Atamide.
CLAME, v. a. To strike so as to make a shrill noise; to clink; to clang. Atamide.
CLAME, v. a. To strike so as to make a shrill noise; to clink.
CLAME, v. a. To strike so as to make a shrill noise; to clink.
CLAMG, v. a. [c. LAPPED; pp. CLAPPING, CLAPPED]. To strike together with a quick motion, so as to make a noise; to appland with the hands; to touch gently; to add one thing to another:—to infect with a venereal poison.—To clap up, to complete suddenly; to imprison.
CLAP, v. a. [c. LAPPED; pp. CLAPPING, CLAPPED]. To motion; a blow; an explosion of thunder; an act of applanes; a sudden misfortune:—a venereal infection:—the mether part of the beak of a hawk.
CLAP'BOARD, \*(klab'bord) n. A thin, narrow board, used in America for the outermost covering of wooden houses.
Basjemin. In England, a beard ready cut for making casks, or a stave in its rough CLAMP, v. a. [L. CLAMPED; pp. CLAMPINO, CLAMPED.] To strengthen by means of a clamp: — to tread heavily in CLASH, v. a. To strike one thing against another, so he so produce a noise. Dryden.
CLASH, n. A noisy collision of two bodies; opposition.
CLASH, n., clespe, D.] Any thing that clasps or fastens; a hook to hold any thing close, an embrace. CLÁSP, v. a. [L. CLASPED; pp. CLASPING, CLASPED.] To shut with a clasp; to catch and hold by twining; to enclose between the hands; to embrace; to hug.

CLÁSP'ER, n. He or that which clasps; a tendril.

CLÁSP'ER, f. h. A knife which folds into the hands. handle. CLASP'NAIL,\* n. A nail with a head to sink into the wood. Ash. CLASS, n. [classis, L.] A rank or order of persons or things; a division; a set of pupils or students of the same form, rank, or degree; a general or primary division. VISION.

CLÄSS, v. a. [i. CLASSED; pp. CLASSING, CLASSED.] To arrange in a class, or method, or system, to rank; to distribute; to classify; to range according to some stated method of distribution.

CLÄSS-FEL-LÖW,\* n. One of the same class; class-mato Ed. Rev. CLES'1-BLE,\* a. That may be classed. Ec. Rev. CLIAS'SIC, n. An author or work of the first rank; more commonly denoting a Greek or Latin author, but also applied to modern authors. Pops. One versed in the applied to modern authors. Pope. One versed in the classics, P. Cyc.

CLXs's;o, a. Greek or Latin, or relating to Greek or CLXs's;o, b. Latin authors; of the first order or rank in literature; elegant; relating to a classic or class.

CLXs's;-OAL-[sm,\* s. Same as classicism. Ed. Rev.

CLXs's;-CAL-LY, ad. In a classical manner.

CLXs's;-Cipm,\* s. A classic idiom or style. London Athonorus. (R.) TO CLÄS's-[CBT,° x. One versed in the classics. Hallom. [R.] CLÄs-8-F-F-OÄ'ZION, x. Act of classifying; arrangement. CLÄs's-F-Y, v. a. [i. classifying; pp. classifying, classified, pp. classifying; to distribute; to class.

CLIS'SIS, n. [L.] pl. CLAS'SES. Order; sort; body; an ecclesiastical body, convention, or assembly. Millon. CLISS'MAN,\* n.; pl. CLASSMEN. Scholars in the University of Oxford, Eng., who are examined for their degrees according to their rate of merit; answering to the optimes and wranglers in the University of Cambridge.

times and viranglers in the University of Cambridge.

CLATH'RATE,\* a. (Bot.) Latticed; divided like lattice
CLATH'RATE,\* v. n. [klatteren, Teut.] [1. CLATTERD; pp.
cLATTERD, v. n. [klatteren, Teut.] [1. CLATTERD; pp.
cLATTERNO, CLATTERD]. To make a noise by knocking
sonorous bodies frequently together; to utter a noise by
being struck together; to talk fast and idly.

CLAT'TER, v. a. To strike so as to produce a rattling.
CLAT'TER, v. a. To who clatters; a babbier.
CLAT'TER-ER, n. One who clatters; a babbier.
CLAT'TER-ING, n. A confused noise; rattle.
[Bailey.
CLAU'DENT, a. [claudens, L.] Shutting; enclosing.
CLAU'DINT, a. [claudens, L.] Shutting; enclosing.
CLAU'DIO-CATE, v. n. [claudens, L.] To halt. Bailey.
CLAU-DIO-CATE, v. n. [claudens; a halt. Tatter. [R.]
CLAUSE, n. [clause, old Fr.] A part of a sentence, or
words, included between two commas or other stops; an
article or particular stipulation.

words, included between two commas or other stops; an article or particular stipulation.

CLÂU-SEL'LA,\* n. (Conch.) A univalve shell. Hamilton.

CLÂU-SEK,\* n. The foot-rot, a disease in sheep. Crabb.

CLÂU-SEL'I-A,\* n. A genus of land snails. Brande.

CLÂUS-HAL-LTE,\* n. (Min.) A seleniuret of lead. Dana.

CLÂUS-TRĀL, a. [claustrum, L.] Relating to a cloister.

CLAUSTRAL, a Claustrum, L.] Helating to a closser. Ayliffe.
CLÂUŞ'U-LAR,\* a Having clauses. Smart.
CLÂUŞ'U-E, (klāw'zhur) n. [clausura, L.] Confinement.
Geddes. [R.]
CLÂU'YATE, a. [Got.] Shaped like a club. P. Cyc.
CLÂU'A-TE, p. a. [claustrus, L.] Like a club; set with knobs or nalls; clavate. Woodward.
CLÂUE, t. from Cleaved, clovve, Clave, clove. See Cleave.
CLAUEAU,\* (kla-vō') n. [Fr.] A disease in sheep, sheepnot. Louden.

pox. Louden

POLY TELLAT-ED, a. Noting or relating to potash. CLÄVER, s. Clover. Sandys. CLÄVIA-RY,\* n. (Mus.) An index of keys, or a scale of lines and spaces. Smart.

CLXV'I-EHORD, n. (Mus.) An instrument with keys that

CLAV'-EHORD, n. (Mus.) An instrument with keys that strike the chords; clarichord.

CLÄV'-CLE, (kláv'-kl) n. [clavicula, L.] (Anal.) A small bone, of which there are two, fastening the shoulderbone and breast-bone; the collar-bone. [P. Cyc. CLA-VIC'U-LAR,\* a. Relating to the clavicle or collar-bone. CLÄV--ÇEL'LA,\* n. (Conch.) A genus of testaceous, acephalous animals. P. Cyc.

CLÄV'-FER,\* n. [L.] A club-bearer. Crabb.

CLAV'-[FE-OUS,\* a. Bearing a club; bearing a key. Mausder.

Maunder.

CLÄ'vṛṣ,\*n. [L.] pl. [L.] CLÄ'vɛ̄s: Eng. CLÄ'vṛṣ-ɛṣ. A
key; whatever serves to unlock, decipher, or explain. key; v

CLÄ'VX,\* or CLÄ'VEL,\* n. (Arch.) A mantel-piece. Britton.
CLÂW, n. The sharp, hooked nail of a beast or bird; the
whole foot with the hooked nails; the holders of a shell-fish.

CLAW, v. a. [i. clawed; pp. clawing, clawed.] To tear with claws; to pull, as with the nails; to tear or scratch, [to flatter. Wilson.]

[to flatter. Wiscos.]

†CLÄW'BKCK, a. A flatterer. Warner.

†CLÄW'BKCK, a. Flattering. Bp. Hall.

†CLÄWE, (kläwd) a. Furmished with claws. Grew.

†CLÄW'ING,\* or CLÄW'ING-ÖFF,\* n. (Naul.) A beating or

turning to windward from a lee-shore. Crabb.

†CLÄY, (klä) n. [clai, Weish.] A kind of earth, of which

there are several varieties; any natural mixture of

earths which breaks down or disintegrates in water, and

affords a plastic, ductile mixture. — [In the Bible and in

nostry). Barth in general, or common earth. poetry) Earth in general, or common earth.

poetry) Earth in general, or common earth.

CLÂY, v. a. [L. CLAYED; pp. CLAYING, CLAYED.] To cover
with clay; to putify by the use of clay, as sugar.

CLÂY, \* a. Formed or consisting of clay. Million.

CLÂY'-BRÂINED, \* (-brând) a. Dull; stupid; hoavy. Shak.

CLÂY'-BULLT, \* a. Formed of clay. Warton.

CLÂY-OARD a. Lifeless: cold as clay. Rows.

CLĀY-GŌLD, a. Lifeless; cold as clay. Roms.
CLĀYED, \* (klād) p. a. Covered or mixed with clay; purified with clay.

fied with clay.

CLÄYES, (kläz) n. pl. [claye, Fr.] (Fort.) Wattles made with stakes interwoven with oslers, to cover lodgements.

CLÄY'EY, (klä's) a. Consisting of or like clay. Derham.

CLÄY'GRÔUND, n. Ground abounding with clay. 1 Kings.

CLÄY'ISH, (klä'ish) a. Of the nature of clay. Harvey.

CLÄY'-KILN,\* (klä'kil) n. A stove for burning clay. Farm.

Ency.

CLÄY'-MÄRL, s. A whitish, smooth, chalky clay. Mortimor.

CLÄY'-MÖRE, s. A large, two-handed sword; written
also glaymore.

CLÄY'-PIT, s. A pit where clay is dug. Woodsoard.

CLÄY'-BLATE, s. (Mis.) Argillite, or argillaceous state.

CLĀY'-STŌNE, s. (Min.) An argillaceous limestone.
CLĒAN, (klēn) a. Free from dirt, impurity, or loathsome
disease; pure; elegant; neat, not foul; dexterous, not
bungling; entire.
CLĒAN, ad. Quite; perfectly; without miscarriage.

CLEAN, v. a. [i. CLEANED; pr. CLEANING, CLEANED.] To free from filth or impurity; to cleanse. Thomson.

CLEAN'ER,\* n. He or that which cleans. Ser J. Rey-

CLEAN'ER, " R. DD or Leave molds. Dr. Allen. CLEAN', HAND-ED, \* a. Having clean hands. Dr. Allen. CLEAN', ING, \* n. A cleansing: — the after-birth or secundines of a cow. Farm. Eacy. This word is in use in the United States and in various parts of England. Brockett spells it cleaning or cleaning; Grose, cleaning; the Craven Dinlect, cleanin or cleansin.

Cr. Ean', Li-Ly. (klěn'le-le) ad. In a cleaning manner.

CLEAN'LI-LY, (klën'ie-le) ad. In a cleanly manner.
CLEAN'LIMBED,\* (-limd) a. Having well-proportioned

lumbs.

CLEAN'LI-NESS, (klön'le-nös) n. Freedom from dirt.

CLEAN'LY, (klön'le) a. Free from dirt; clean; pure.

CLEAN'LY, (klön'le) ad. In a clean manner; neatly.

CLEAN'NTSS, (klön'nes) n. Neatness; purity; innocence.

CLEAN-PROOS,\* n. (Pranting) A proof having few or no

faults or errors. Crabb.

CLEANS'A-BLE, (klenz'a-bi) a. That may be cleansed. CLEANSE, (RICTZ) v. a. [t. CLEANSED; pp. CLEANSING, CLEANSED.] To make clean or pure; to free from dirt or

any impurity; to purify; to scour.

CLEANS'CR, (klěnz'er) n. He or that which cleanses; a

detergent.
CLEAN'-SHĀPED,\* (-shāpt) a. Well proportioned. Somer-

CLEANS'I-BLE, \* a. Capable of being cleansed. Smart. CLEANS'ING, (klönz'ing) n. Purification. CLEANS'ING, \* p. a. Purifying; making clean; abster-

sive.

CLEAN'-TIM-BERED, (-berd) a. Well proportioned. Shak.

CLEAN, (klēr) a. [clarus, L.] Bright; transparent; free

from clouds; lucid; fair; serene; without mixture;

pure; perspicuous; not obscure, indispitable; manifest, appurent, visible, obvious; plain, evident;

distinct; unencumbered: free from deduction or incumbrance, exempt; out of debt, guiltless; innocent.

CLEAR, (klēr) ad. Plainly; clean; quite. Milton.

CLEAR, (Carpentry) A term used by builders for the space

within a house from wall to wall; the space or dimensions within a box. &cc.

sions within a box, &c.

sions within a box, &c.

CLEAR, v. a. [t. CLEARED; pp. CLEARING, CLEARED.] To make clear or bright, to free from obscurity, to vindicate; to cleanse; to free from any thing faulty or censurable; to clarify; to gain without deduction.— To clear a ship, is to satisfy all demands at the custom-house.

CLEAR, v. a. To grow bright, fair, or disengaged.

CLEAR'ANCE, m. Act of removing any thing; clearance.

CLEAR'ANCE, m. Act of clearing.— (Com.) A certificate given by the collector of a port, that a ship has been entered and cleared according to law.

CLEAR'ER. m. One who clears; a purifier.

CLEAR'-HEAD-ED,\* a. Having a clear head or understand-

CLEAR'ING, n. Justification; defence. 2 Cor. CLEAR'LY, ad. In a clear manner; plainly, evidently;

distinctly; obviously; explicitly.

CLEAR'NESS, n. State of being clear; transparency; splendor; lustre; distinctness; sincerty.

CLEAR'SEE-ING,\* a. Seeing clearly or distinctly. Colo-

ridge.
CLEAR'-SHĪN-ING, a. Shining brightly. Shak.
CLEAR-SIGHT'ED, (-sīt'ed) a. Perspicacious; discerning.
CLĒAR-SIGHT'ED-NĒSS, n. Discernment.
CLĒAR'-STĀRCH, v. a. [L.CLEAR-STARCHED; pp. CLEAR-STARCHING, CLEAR-STARCHED.] To starch, and then spread out in order to clear; to stiffen with starch.
CLĒAR'-STĀRCH-ER, n. One who clear-starches. Tatler.
CLĒAR'-STĀRCH-ING,\* n. The act of stiffening linen with starch.

Starch. Ash. CLEAR'-STŌ-RY,\* n. Gent. Mag. See Clere-Story. CLEAR'-TŌNED,\* (-tōnd) a. Having a clear voice or tone.

Atherstone. Atherstone.

CLEAT,\* m. A piece of wood to fasten ropes of a ship on.

Crabb. A piece of iron worn on a shoe; a thin metallic plate; a piece of wood for strengthening. Brockett.

CLEAT,\* v. a. To strengthen with a plate of metal. Forby.

CLEAV,\* BLE,\* a. That may be divided or cleft, P. Cyc.

CLEAV,\* BLE,\* a. The act or manner of splitting. Frof.

Sedgwick. n. A piece of wood to fasten ropes of a ship on.

CLEAVE, (klev) v. n. [i. CLEAVED (†CLAVE); pp. CLEAVING, CLEAVED.] To adhere; to hold to; to unite aptly; to attach; to stick.

CLEAVE, v. a. [L CLOVE or CLEFT (†CLAVE); pp. CLEAVING, CLOVEN or CLEFT.] To divide with violence; to divide;

CLEAVE, v. n. To part asunder; to suffer division. CLEAVE, LAND-ITE, \* n. (Min.) A variety of albite. Dans.

CLEAV'EE, m. One who cleaves; a butcher's axe:—a plant; catch-weed.
CLEDGE, (klēj) n. The upper stratum of fuller's earth.
CLEDGE, (klēj) n. The upper stratum of fuller's earth.
CLEDGE, 's. a Applied to land or soil that is stiff, hard, tenacious, or mixed with clay. Form. Duct.
CLEES, (klēz) n. pl. The two parts of the foot of beasts which are cloven-footed. [Obsolete or local.]
CLEEF, [klēf, P. Ja. K.; klíf, S. W. J. F. Sm.] n. [Fr.]
(Miss.) A character or mark for the key.
CLEFT, i. & p. from Cleans. See CLEATE.
CLEFT, n. A space made by the separation of parts; a disease in horses, on the bought of the pasterns.
CLEFT-FOOT-ED, \*(klēft/fül-ed) a. Having cleft or cloven feet. Burnet.

CLEFT.-FOOT-FD, "(RIERT. 412-40) & HAVING CIERT OF CHOVEN feet. Burnet.

CLEFT.-GRÄFT, v. a. To graft by cleaving the stock of a tree and inserting the scion. Mortune CLEFT.-GRÄFT-ING.\* n. A mode of grafting performed by inserting the scion in a cleft in the stock, called also shipped to the stock of the stock of the stock.

refung the scion in a clert in the swock, called also surgrafung. Brands.

CLER, n. [cleg, Danish.] The horse-fly. [Local, Eng.]

†CLEM, v. a. [klemmen, Ger.] To starve. B. Joneon.

†CLEM, v. n. To starve. B. Joneon.

CLEMA,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) The twig or tendril of a plant.

Crabb.

Crass.

CLEM'A-TIS,\* a. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of climbing plants; the virgin's bower. P. Cyc.

CLEM'EN-CY, w. Mercy; mildness; leniency; gentleness.

CLEM'EN-TINE.\* [klem'en-tin, Ja. K.; klem'en-tin, Sm.].

Polsiting to St. Clement of the constitutions of Clement. a. Relating to St. Clement, or the constitutions of Clem-

ent V.

CLEM'ENT-LY, ad. In a merciful manner. Bp. Taylor.

CLENCH. See CLINCH.

CLE-OF'TE-ROUS, \*a. (Ent.) Having sheathed wings;—
applied to insects, as beeties. P. Cye.

†CLEPE, v. a. To call or name. Stak.

CLEPE, v. a. To call. Sackville.

CLEP'SY-DRA, or CLEP-SYDRA, [klöp'se-dra, W. Sm.
P. Cye. Wb.; klep-si'dra, Ja. & Brande, Crabb.] n. [L.]

A water-glass, or vessel for measuring time by water,
among the ancients; a chemical vessel.

CLERE'STO-EX; \*a. (Arck.) The upper story or row of
windows in a Gothic church; a window in the lantern of
a tower. Francis.

windows in a Gothic church; a window in the lantern of a tower. Francis.

[CLER/G1-OAL, a. Relating to the clergy; clerical. Millon.

LUER/GY, n. [clergd, Fr.] The body or order of men set apart by ordination for the offices of religion:—in England, commonly restricted to those of the established church.

CLER/GY-A-BLE, a. (Law) Entitled to, or admitting, beneficially Manney, pl. CLER/GY-MER. One of the clergy; a man in holy orders; an ordained Christian minister.

CLER/G. S. A. Clergyung R. Merceles [18]

a han in noty orders; an ordened constituent minister. CLER/G. R. A clergyman. Bp. Horsley. [R.] CLER/G. a. Relating to the clergy; clerical. CLER/I-GAL, a. Relating to or befitting the clergy. Bp. Hall. CLER/I-GAL, a. Relating to or befitting the clergy. Bp. Hall. CLER/I-GA, a. The body of learned men; the literate. Coleridge. [R.]
INTEREM. (Filtric or klärk) [Kirk. S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K.

CLERE LERR, (Klärk or klörk) [klärk, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; klörk, Wb.] n. [clorious, L.] [A clergyman. Ayliffe. A scholar. Sadney.] A writer employed in a public or pri-A scholar. Massy.] A writer employed in a public or private office, under a superior; one employed under another; a writer or assistant in an office, store, &c.; a layman who reads the responses in the church service. By Clerk and sergeant are uniformly pronounced clark and sergeant by the English orthospists; but in the U.S. it is very common to pronounce them, in accordance with their orthography, with the sound of the e as in ker and jerk. [CLERK-ALE, (-&1) n. The feast of the parish clerk. Warton.

CLERR'LESS, a. Without a clerk; unlearned. Waterhous

CLIVE, the side of a rock or hill; as, Cleveland, Clifton, Stancis; CLEV'ER, a Dexterous; skilful. Addison. Just; fit; proper; commodious. Pope. Well-shaped; handsome. Arbuthnot. 3CT Johnson, after giving the above definitions of clever, adds, "This is a low word, scarcely ever used but in burlesque or conversation; and applied to any thing a man likes, without any settled meaning." It is, however, an old word in the language, and used by the best Eaglish authors; but it is used in somewhat different seeness in different parts of England. Celes (1877) defines it "nest, smooth, dexterous;" Bailey, "skilful, ingenious, neat-banded, well-shaped;" Forby, "dexterous, adroit;" and Rey, "nest, elegant."—"In either sense,

says Forby, "it is so very common and general, and appears so to have been for many years, that it seems difficult to conceive how Bir Thomas Browne should have been struck with it as a provincialism; and still more, how Ray, long afterwards, should have let it pass as such, without any remark. A colloquial and familiar term it certainly is; but assuredly not provincial, nor even low." In the United States, elever is much used as a colloquial word, in the sense of good-natured, well-disposed, honset; and the phrase, "elever man," or "elever fellow," is employed to denote a person of good nature, good disposition, or good intentions; but it is otherwise in England.—"When a man," says Bishop Horne, "takes it into his head to do mischief, the public has always reason to lament his being a clever fellom."

CLEVIER-LY, ad. In a clever manner. Hudibras.

CLEVIER-NESS, a. State of being clever. Southey.

CLEVIER-NESS, a. State of being clever. Southey.

CLEV's,\* or CLEv'y,\* n. A draught-inon in the form of a bow, to put on a plough, or on the end of the tongue of a wagon or cart;—called also cops. Farm. Ency. [Provincial.

a wagoin or cart;—cance also cops. Farm. Excy. [Frovincial.]
CLEW, (kld) n. Thread wound into a ball; the thread used to guide one in a labyrinth; any thing that guides or directs; the corner of a sail.
CLEW, to a. (Naut.) To truss up sails to the yard by cleve-garnets, or cleve-inse, in order to furling; to direct.
CLEW-GAE-NETS,\* n. pl. (Naut.) A sort of tackle fastened to the clews of the main and fore-sail; to truss them up to the yard. Mar. Duct.
CLEW-LINES,\* n. pl. (Naut.) Clew-garnets employed for the square-sails. Mar. Dict.
CLICH, n. A. Turkish sabre with a broad blade. Crabb.
CLICK, n. n. [click, D.] [i. clicked p. pp. clicking, clicked.]
To make a sharp, small, interrupted sound or noise.
CLICK, n. a. To catch or snatch hastily. [North of England.]
CLICK, n. The latch of a door; a small, sharp sound.

CLICK, s. The latch of a door; a small, sharp sound.
CLICK, s. The latch of a door; a small, sharp sound.
CLICK/FR, s. One that clicks, the servant of a salesman,
who stands at the door to invite customers.
CLICK/FR, s. [cliquet, old Fr.] The knocker or hammer of
a door. Catgravet, a making a succession of sharp sounds.

CLICK'ING, \* n. Act of making a succession of sharp sounds,

as a clock, or a horse that overreaches. Farm. Ency.
CLICK'[NG, \*p. a. Making a sharp, small, interrupted sound.
CLI'ENT, n. [client, L.; client, Fr.] Formerly, a dependant, correlative to patron or protector:—at present, one who employs an attorney or counsellor.

CLI SAVING. Reproduct Facility.

CLI-EN'TAL, a. Dependent. Burks. [R.]
CLI'ENT-ED, a. Supplied with clients. Carew.
CLI-ENT'E-LAGE,\* n. The body of clients, or dependents

of a lord. Sumonds.

of a lord. Semonds.

CLI-EN-TELEY, a. The condition of a client. Bp. Hall.

CLI-ENT-SHIP, m. State or condition of a client. Drydon.

CLIFF, m. [cliuss, L.] A steep rock. Bacon.

CLIFF, a. Broken; craggy. Harman.

CLIFIT, n. Sometimes used for cliff, and for cleft. Spenser.

CLIFIT, a. Sometimes used for cliff, and for cleft. Spenser.

CLIFIT, a. Same as cliffy. Pennant.

CLIFIT, a. Same as cliffy. Pennant.

CLIFICAC TERIC, or CLI-MACTERIC, [klim-sk-térik,

W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R.; kli-msk-térik, S. P. K.; kli-msk
terik. Ducke. Fennang. Bariov. Blark Kenrick, Entick,

terik. Ducke. Fennang. Bariov. Blark Kenrick. Entick. ter-ik, Dyche, Fenning, Barlon, Blair, Kenrick, Entick, Maunder, Wb.] n. A step or gradation in the years of life; a critical year of life, which was formerly supposed ine; a critical year of the, which was formerly supposed to be marked by some change in the body, health, or fortune of a person.—The number of the years is compounded of 7; as, 21, 35, 49, 63, and 70:—63 being the grand climacteric, and 70 the limit of the ordinary age of CLIM-AC-TER/IC,\* or CLI-MXC'TER-IC,\* a. Relating to

||CLIM-AC-TĒR'|-CAL,\* a. Relating to CLIM-AC-TĒR'|-CAL,\* a. Relating to CLIM-AC-TĒR'|-CAL,\* a. Relating to critical periods of life. fCLIM-AC-TĒR'|-CAL,\* a. Same as climacteric. Fuller. CLI'MATE, n. [κλίμα.] A space upon the surface of the earth, being a belt of the globe parallel to the equator, the longest day on one side of which is half an hour shorter than on the other side; or, within the polar circles, a portion comparabanded between two circles, at one of which tion comprehended between two circles, at one of which the longest day is a month shorter than at the other: modification, constitution, or state of the atmosphere, relative to heat, wind, moisture, &c.; temperature. CLI'MATE, v. n. To inhabit. Shak. CLI-MAT'C,\*a. Relating to climate. Dunglison. CLI-MA'TION,\* n. The act of inuring to a climate. Horti-

CLI-MA'TION,\* n. The act of inuring to a chimate. Lov. cul. Reg.
CLI'MA'T-IZE,\* v. a. [i. CLIMATIZED; pp. CLIMATIZED CLIMATIZED.] To inure to a climate; to acclimate. J. Mille. En. Rev. [Modern.]
CLI-MA-TÖL'O-9Y,\* n. A discourse on climate; an investigation of the causes which form a climate. Brande. [CLI'MAX-TÜLE, n. Climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-TÜLE, n. Climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xAkai:] pl. CLI'MAX-R. [xAkai:] pl. CLI'MAX-R. [xAkai:] pl. CLI'MAX-R. [xAkai:] n. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. CLI'MAX-R. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak. [xakai:] n. climate. Shak.

CLIME, (klim) v. w. [i. climend (fclome); pp. climeno, climeno (fclome).] To ascend up with labor; to scale; to mount; to get up.
CLIME, (klim) v. a. To ascend; to mount. Shak.

CLIMB, (klim' v. a. To ascend; to mount. Shak.
CLIMB 4-BLE, (klim'a-bl) a. Ascendable. Sherwood.
CLIMB'ER, (klim'a-b) n. One who climbs; a plant that
creeps upon some support. tCLIM'BER, (killimher. Tusser.

(kilm'ber) v. n. To mount with effort; to

Clamber. Tasser.

CLimber, Tasser.

CLimber, Manager.

CLimber, m. [from climate.] Climate; region. Milton.

CLimber, m. [from climate.] Climate; region. Milton.

CLimber, m. [from climate.] Climate; region. Milton.

CLimcher.

Limcher.

Limcher.

To grasp in the hand; to contract or double the fingers; to bend in the point of a nail on the other side; to confirm; to fix.

CLINCH, m. A. Word used in a double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity:—a part of a cable; a kind of knot, a cramp, a hold-fast.

CLINCHER, m. He or that which clinches, or holds fast;

CLINCH'ER, n. He or that which clinches, or holds fast; a cramp, a hold-fast. Pope.
CLINCH'ER-BUILT,\* a. (Naut.) Made with clincher-work.

Crabb.

CLINCH'ER-WORK,\* (-wirk) n. (Naut.) That disposition of the planks in a boat or vessel, in which the lower edge of the phanes in a boat or vessel, in which the invertedge of every plank overlays the next under it, like the slates on the roof of a house. Crabb.

CLING, v. n. [klynger, Danish.] [1. cLUNG (†CLONG); pp. cLINGING, CLUNG (†CLONG).] To hang upon by twining

round; to adhere.

CLING, v. a. To dry up; to consume. Shak. To apply close-

CLING, v. 2. To ary up; to consume. State. To apply closely. Stoyf.
CLING'Y, (kilng'e) 2. Adhesive; apt to cling.
CLIN'IC, A A patient that keeps his bed. Abp. Sancraft.
CLIN'IC, a.  $[\kappa\lambda(\nu_o)]$  Relating to a bed; keeping the
CLIN'I-CAL, b bed; bed-ridden.—A clinacal lecture is a
discourse upon a disease made by the bed of the panent.

CLINK, klingk) v. a. [i. CLINKED; pp. CLINKING, CLINKED.]
To strike so as to make a small, sharp noise; to clank.
CLINK, v. n. To utter a small, sharp noise. Prior.
CLINK, n. A. sharp, successive noise; a clank. Shak.
CLINK'ANT,\* a. Glittering. Addison. [R.] See CLINQUANT.
CLINK'ER,\* n. A very hard-baked tile or brick; a cinder.

SMATA.

CLINK'-STÖNE,\* n. (Min.) A slaty mineral; an overlying rock; phonolite. Jameson.

CLI-NOM'E-TER,\* n. (Min.) An instrument for measuring the dip of mineral strata. Brande.

CLIN-O-MET'RIC,\*

a. Relating to clinometry. Phillips.

CLIN-O-MET'RIC.\*
CLIN-O-MET'RIC.\*
CLIN-O-MET'RI-CAL.\*

CLI-NOM'E-TRY.\*

The art of measuring the dip of mineral strata. Brande.
CLIN-ORL Brande.

eral strata. Brande.

CLIN'QUANT, (klingk'ant) a. [Fr.] Glittering; dressed in embroidery or tiasel finery. Shal. [R.]

CLIN'TON-ITE;\* n. (Min.) A crystallared mineral. Dana.

CLIPO;\* n. (Myth.) One of the nine Muses; the patroness of history.—(Conch.) The name of a family of marine moliusks. P. Cyc.

CLIP, v. a. [i. CLIFFED; pp. CLIFFER, CLIFFED.] To cut with shears; to duminish coin by paring the edges; to curtail; to cut.

CLIP, v. n. (Falconry) To move fast. Dryden.

CLIP, n. [fAn embrace. Sulney.] The act of shearing, or the wool sheared. Forby.

CLIP'FER, n. One who clips, or one who debases coin; a

the wool sheared. Forby.

CLIP'PER, n. One who clips, or one who debases coin; a barber:—a sharp, fast-sailing vessel; a vessel or ship employed in the opuum trade, between India and China.

CLIP'PING, n. A part cut off. Locke.

CLIQUE,\* (klek) n. [Fr.] A party; coterie; a company, or band of followers:—used in an ill sense. Brit. Crit.

CLIQUISH,\* (klik'ish) a. Relating to a clique or party. Athenaum.

CLISH'-CLASH, v. n. To sound like the clashing of swords.

Mirror for Magistrates. [R.]
CLI'VER, or CLI'VERS, n. A plant; the cleaver. Crabb.
CLI'V'-TY,\* n. Proportionate ascent or descent; gradient. Tanner.

CLOA/CA,\* n. [L.] pl. CLOACÆ. A subterranean aqueduct; a jakes. Crabb.
CLOAK, (klök) n. A loose outer garment; a mantle; a cov-

er, conceament; a mask.

CLOAK, v. a. [L. CLOAKED; pp. CLOAKING, CLOAKED.] To
cover with a cloak; to hide; to mask; to veil; to blind.

COVER with a cloak; to hide; to mask; to veil; to blind. Spenser.

CLOAK'AGE,\* n. A covering; act of covering with a cloak. Martineau. [R.]

CLOAK'BAG, n. A portmanteau; a travelling-bag. Shak.

CLOAK'ED-LY, ad. in a concealed manner. [R.]

CLOCK, n. [clocc, Weish.] A machine for measuring time; an instrument which tells the hour by a stroke upon a

-a sort of beetle or insect. bell: -- What o'clock? what m bell: — a sort of beetle or insect. — What o'clock? what me the hour of the clock? — Clock of a stocking, embroidery about the ankle.

CLÔCK, v. a. & n. To call, as the hen. See Cluck.

CLÔCK, bellettle, n. A noisy kind of beetle. Crabb.

CLÔCK-CASE, n. The case or receptacle of a clock. Mil-

CLÖCK'-MÄR-ER, n. One who makes clocks. CLÖCK'-SET-TER, n. One who regulates clocks. CLÖCK'-STÖCK-ING,\* n. An embroidered stocking. Som-

erviue.

CLOCK'-WORK, (-wdrk) n. Movements by weights or springs, as of a clock; well-adjusted work.

CLOD, n. A lump of earth or clay; a turf; the ground; any thing concreted, any thing base or earthy;—a dull, gross fellow.

gross fellow.

CLÖD, v. n. To guther into a mass; to clot. Milton.

CLÖD, v. a. To pelt with clods.

CLÖD'D'Y, a. Consisting of clods; mean; gross. Skak.

CLÖD'HÖP-PER, n. A. clown; a laboring farmer.

CLÖD'PÄTE, n. A. stupid fellow; a clodpoll.

CLÖD'PÄT-PD, a. Stupid, dull. Arbuthaot.

CLÖD'PÖLL, n. A. thick-skull; a dolt. Shak.

CLÖFF,\* n. (Com.) An allowance of two pounds in a hundred weight. Same as clough.

CLÖG, v. a. [clog, Weish.] [i. clooged; pp. cloging, clooged.] To encumber, to hinder; to obstruct; to embarrass, to load, to burden.

CLÖG, v. n. To coalesce, to adhere: to he encumbered.

Outriass, to load, to burden.

CLÖG, n. To coalesce, to adhere; to be encumbered.

CLÖG, n. A weight; an encumbrance; a kind of additional shoe worn to keep the feet from wet; a wooden shoe.

CLÖG/G]-NESS, n. The state of being cloggy.

CLÖG/G]NG, n. An obstruction. More.

CLOS'GY, a. Adhesive, obstructing, clogging up.
CLOS'TER, n. [claustrum, L.] A place of religious retirement; a monastery; a nunnery:—a square shut in by the church, chapter-house, refectory, &c. :- a quadrangular

church, chapter-house, refectory, &c.:—a quadrangular actuade, a peristyle; a pluzza.

CLOIS'TER, v. a. [i. cloistered; pp. cloistering, cloistered.]

To shut up in a cloister, to confine.

CLOIS'TERED, (klois'terd) p. a. Solitary; inhabiting cloisters; built with peristyles or plazzas.

CLOIS'TERED, (klois'terd) p. a. Solitary; inhabiting cloisters; built with peristyles or plazzas.

CLOIS'TERER, n. One belonging to a cloister Bramhall CLOIS'TERES, n. A nun. Shak. [R.]

CLOME, (kloin) [kloim, W. Sm.; klum, P.; kloim, Ja. K.] t. & p. from Clmb;—now climbed. See CLIMB

CLOMP,\* v. n. To walk heavily, as with thick-soled shoes; to clamp, Hunter.

CLOMP,\* v. n. To walk heavily, as with thick-soled shoes; to clamp. Hunter. tCLONG, i. & p. from Cling. Clung. See Cling. CLONG, i. & p. from Cling. Clung. See Cling. CLOOM, v. a. To close with glutinous matter. Mortimer. CLOSE, (klöz) v. a. [clausus, L.] [i. closed; pp. closing, closed.] To shut, to conclude; to end; to terminate; to enclose; to join; to unite fractures. CLOSE, v. n. To coalesce. — To close with, to come to an agreement with; to grapple with, as in wrestling. CLOSE, (klöz) n. Time or manner of closing; a grapple in wrestling; pause; cessation; conclusion; end; termination.

CLÖSE, (klös) n. A small place or field inclosed or fenced around, a passage, an interest in the soil:—the confines of a cathedral.

Of a Cathedrai.

CLôse, (kis) a. Shut fast; having no vent; confined; wanting ventilation; stagnant; compact; solid; dense; firm; concise; brief; tight; narrow, near to; penurious; hidden, secret; trusty, sly; attentive, intense; full to the point; home, retired:—applied to the weather, dark; cloudy; not clear; wanting air; oppressive. CLOSE, (klos) ad. Nearly, densely; secretly. Milton. CLOSE-BAND-ED, a. In close order. Milton.

CLÖSE'-BXND-ED, a. In close order. Multon.
CLÖSE-BÖD'ED, (-)d) a. Fitting close to the body.
CLÖSE'-BŸ,\* a. Within a little distance, very near. Pope.
CLÖSE'-COM-PACT'ED, a. Being in close order. Addison.
CLÖSE'-CÜCHED, (-küücht) a. Concealed. Milton.
CLÖSE'-CÜR-TAINED, (-tjind) a. Encircled with curtains.
CLÖSE'-FIST-ED, a. Penurious. Bp. Berkeley.
CLÖSE'-HXND-ED, a. Penurious, covetous. Hale.
CLÖSE'-HXND-ED, a. Penurious, covetous. Hale.
CLÖSE'-LYND-ED, PRSS. n. Penurious, Ada. Hols-

CLOSE'-HAND-ED-NESS, n. Penuriousness. Adn. Holy-

day. CLÖSE'HÄULED,\* (klös'hawid) a. (Naut.) Noting the trum

CLÖSE'HAULED,\* (klös'hawld) a. (Naul.) Noting the trun of a ship when brought as near to the wind as possible. Mar. Duct.
CLÖSE'LY, ad. In a close manner; secretly; attentively.
CLÖSE'NESS, n. State of being close; narrowness; want of air; compactness; secrecy; avarice.
CLÖSE'-PENT, a. Shut close. Dryden.
CLÖSE'-PENT, a. Shut close. Dryden.
CLÖSE'-R, (klöz'er) n. A finisher; a concluder. — (Arch.) A piace used to close in the end of a course of brick-work.
CLÖSE'STÖCL, n. A chamber cabinet. Garth.
CLÖSE'T, n. A small private room or apartment; a cupboard.

ULÖS'ET, v. a. [i. CLOSETED; pp. CLOSETING, CLOSETED.] H. To shut up in a closet; to take into a closet for a secret interview

interview.

CLÖS'ET-DÖOR,\* n. The door or entrance of a stonet.

Swift.

CLÖSE'-TÖNGUED, (-tăngd) a. Cautious in speaking. Shak.

CLÖSE'-TSIN, n. Sin commuted secretly. Bp. Hall.

CLÖSIN, n. A disease in the feet of cattle; the founder

Martin. A kind of game; nine-pins. Scott.

CLÖS'NNG, n. An ending; period, conclusion.

CLÖS'NNG, p. a. Bringing or coming to an end; terminating.

CLÖS' [NG, \* p. a. Dringing C. of shutting up; that which ing.
CLÖS' URE, (klö'zhur) n. Act of shutting up; that which incloses; inclosure; conclusion; end. Skak. [R.]
CLÖT, n. [Llotte, D.] Any thing clotted; concretion; congulation; a clod; a dull, heavy man. B. Jonson.
CLÖT, v. a. [L. CLOTTED]; pp. CLOTTING, CLOTTED.] To form into clotts, or clods; to concrete; to coagulate, to become gross: to clod.

into clots, or clods; to concrete; to coagulate, to become gross; to clod.
CLOT'B'RD, n. The cenanthe ortolan.
CLOT'B'RD, n. A plant; the common burdock. Booth.
||CLOTH, (Ribt) or Klawth) [Ribth, W. P. F. E. Ja. Sm.; klawth, S. J. E. Wb.] n.; pl. CLOTHS, (klawthz or klbthz)
A texture or fabric woven of wool, cotton, linen, &c.; any thing woven for dress; a piece of linen spread upon a table: a texture of wool, flax, cotton, &c.; a cler-gramm's dress. gyman's dress.

CLOTHE, v. a. [i. CLOTHED, CLAD; pp. CLOTHING, CLOTHED, CLAD. 37 The regular form, clothed, is now chiefly used.]
To cover or furnish with clothes; to attire; to invest

To cover or furnish with clothes; to attre; to invest with garments, to dress; to invest.

CLÖTHE, (Klöth) v. n. To wear clothes. Shak. [R.]

[CLÖTHES,\* (Klöthz or klöz) [klöthz, P. F. Sm.; klöz, S. J. E.; klöthz or klöz, W. Ja.] n. pl. Garments; vesture; clothing, dress; raiment; apparel; attre.

[CLÖTHES,-BRUSH,\* n. A brush for brushing clothes. Booth. [CLÖTHES-MAN,\* n.; pl. CLOTHES-MEN. A dealer in clothes. P. Mag.

[CLÖTH'SE, 'PRESS,\* n. A depository for clothes. Smollett. CLÖTH'IRE, (Klöth'yer) n. A seller of clothes; a maker of cloth; an outfitter. — (U. S.) A fuller, a dresser of cloth. CLÖTH'ING, n. Dress; vesture. Fan'alx.

CLÖTH'ING, n. Dress; vesture. Fan'alx.

CLÖTH'PRESS-ING,\* n. Act of pressing cloth; act of pressing stuffs when cold. Booth.

[CLÖTH'-WORK-FR, a. One who trims cloth. Scott. (CLÖTH'-WORK-FR, c. The manufacture of cloth. Scott. smith.

smith
CLÖT'PÖLL, n. Thickskull; clodpoll. Shak.
CLÖT'TED,\* a. Cosguinted; formed into clots. Smart.
†CLÖT'TER, v. n. To concrete, to clot. Dryden.
CLÖT'TING,\* n. Cosguinton, a clotted substance. Crabb.
CLÖT'TY, a. Full of clots. Harvey.
CLÖD, n. A. collection of vapors suspended in the air at some height, and so far condensed as to be visible; something that covers or obscures; the veins, marks, or stains

in stones or other bodies; any state of obscurity or darkness; a crowd; a multitude.

CLJOD, v. a. [1. CLOUDED, pp. CLOUDING, CLOUDED.] To darken with clouds, to obscure; to variegate, to sully;

darken wint clouds, to define.
CloOD, v. n. To grow cloudy. Shak.
CloOD, v. n. State of being cloudy; cloudiness. Coloridge. [n.]
CloOD-AS-CEND-ING, a. Mounting to the clouds. Sandys.

CLOOD'BEB-RY, n. A plant; the knotherry, or mountain bramble.

CLOOD'BÖRN, a. Born of a cloud. Dryden. CLOOD'CAPT, a. Topped with clouds. Shak. CLOOD'-COM-PEL'LING, a. Driving the clouds; an epithet

cholor-cvar-th'ring, a firwing me county; an epimet applied to Jupiter. Thomson.

CLOOD'-CÖV-ERED, (-c-d) a. Covered with clouds. Foung.

CLOOD'-JB-FEL-Ling, a. Dispelling the clouds. Dryden.

CLOOD'-L-SLEED, (-klipst) a. Eclipsed by a cloud. Shak.

CLOOD'-L-V, ad. In a cloudy manner; obscurely.

CLOOD'-NESS. a. State of being cloudy; darkness; want

of brightness.

CLÖOD'-KISS-ING, a. Touching the clouds. Shak.

CLÖOD'-KISS-ING, a. Free from clouds; clear.

CLOOD'-LET,\* n. A little cloud. Sat. Mag.

CLÖOD'-TÖPT, a. Having the top covered with clouds.

Grav.

Gray.

CLÖDD'-ToÜCH-ING a. Ascending to the clouds. Sandys.

CLÖDD'-ToÜCH-ING a. Ascending to the clouds. Sandys.

CLÖDD'-Y, a. Covered with clouds; dark; obscure; dim; gloomy; lowering; marked with spets or veins; not bright.

CLÜC we kind | [klöf. P. F.; klüf. Ja. E. San. Wb.;

bright.

CLOUGH, (kläf or klöf) [klöf, P. F.; klöf, Ja. E. Sa. Wb.; klöß, W.] n. The cleft of a hill; a cleft.

CLOUGH, (klöf) n. An allowance in weight. Sas Glovy.

CLÖÖT, A. A cloth for any mean use; a patch; a mark of white cloth at which archers shot; an iron plate to keep an axie-tree from wearing; a blow; a nail.

CLÖUTER: m. CLOUTER: m. CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER, CLOUTER,

CLOOT, v. a. [L CLOUTED; pp. CLOUTING, CLOUTED.] To

patch; to cover with a cloth; to join coarsely; to beat; o strike

io strike.

CLÖUT'ED, p. a. Patched: — also used wrongly for clotted.

CLÖUT'ER-LY, a. Clumsy; awkward. Mortimer.

CLÖVE, i. from Cleave. See CLEAVE.

CLÖVE, a. An East Indian spice, which is the dried bud of the clove-tree, caryophyllus aromaticus: — a division of a weight of cheese or wool: — a part separated, as the parts into which garlic separates, when the outer skin is torn off.

CLÖVE-CLULY-FLÖW-ER. M. Same BE clove-pink. Müler.

is torn off.

CLÖVE-ÇİL/LY-FLÖW-ER, M. Same as clove-pink. Müler.

CLÖVEN, (klö'vn) p. from Clears. See Cleave.

CLÖVEN-FOOT, (klö'vn-füt) a. Cloven-footed. Spenser.

CLÖVEN-FOOT-ED, (klö'vn-füt) a) a. Having the foot

CLÖVEN-HÖÖFED, (klö'vn-füt) divided into two

parts. CLOVE'-PINK,\* n. A carnation-pink; a species of diau-

parts.

CLÖVE'-PINK,\* n. A carnation-pink; a species of diauthus; a flower that smells like cloves. P. Cyc.

CLÖVER, n. A species of trefol; a valuable kind of grass, of several varieties. — To inve us clover, to live luxuriously.

CLÖVER-ED, (klöVerd) a. Covered with clover. Thomson.

CLÖVER-FLÖW-ER, n. The flower of clover. Drayton.

CLÖVER-GEÄSS, n. See CLOVER. Gay.

CLÖWN, n. A rustic; a coarse, ill-bred man; the fool or buffoon in a drama.

CLÖWN'AGE, n. The behavior of a clown. B. Jonson.

CLÖWN'AGE, n. The behavior of a clown. B. Jonson.

CLÖWN'SR-Y, n. Ill-breeding; rudeness. Chapman. [R.]

CLÖWN'SR-LY, ad. In a clownish manner; coarsely.

CLÖWN'SH-LY, ad. In a clownish manner; coarsely.

CLÖWN'SH-NES', n. Rusticity: incivility. Dryden.

CLÖWN'SH-NESS, n. Rusticity: incivility. Dryden.

CLÖW', n. a. [clour, Fr.] [i. cloven; pp. cloving, cloved.]

To satiatic; to fill to loathing; to surfeit; to glut.

CLÖY', R. a. That cannot surfeit or cloy. Shak.

CLÜB, n. A heavy stick: — the name of one of the suits of cards: — an association of persons who meet under certain self-imposed regulations or by-laws; a small society; a company: — a share or proportion paid to a common

self-imposed regulations or by-laws; a small society; a company:—a share or proportion paid to a common stock.

Stock.

CLÜB, v. n. [i. CLUBBED; pp. CLUBBING, CLUBBED.] To contribute to a common expense, to join to one effect.

CLÜB, v. a. To pay to a common reckoning. Pope.

CLÜB, v. a. To pay to a common reckoning. Pope.

CLÜB'BER, n. See CLUBBIST.

CLÜB'BER, n. See CLUBBIST.

CLÜB'BISH, a. Rustic. Mirror for Magistrates.

CLÜB'BIST, n. A large fist. Mirror for Magistrates.

CLÜB'-FIST, n. A large fist. Mirror for Magistrates.

CLÜB'-FIST, p. A. Having a large fist. Howell.

CLÜB'-FOOT-ED, (klüb'füt-ed) a. Having crooked feet.

CLÜB'-HOOT-ED, a. Having a thick head. Derham.

CLÜB'-HOSE, n. A house occupied by a club. Smart.

CLÜB'-LÄW, n. The law of brute force: — law regulating a club or association.

club or association.

CLCB'-MXN, s. One who carries a club; a clubbist.

CLCB'-MXN, s. One who carries a club; a clubbist.

CLCB'-MXSs, \* s. (Bot.) A species of moss, of which the seeds are very minute, resembling impalpable yellow powder, and are burnt in theatres to imitate lightning; snake-moss. Brande.

CLIGE-ROOM n. The room in which a club assembles.
CLIGE, v. n. [cloccas, Welsh.] [L. CLUCKED; pp. CLUCKING,
CLUCKED.] To make the noise of a hen; to call chickens,
as a hen. Shak.

CLUCK, v. a. To call, as a hen calls chickens. Shak.
CLUCK'ING, \* n. The noise of a hen when calling her chick-

CLUZ, n. See CLEW. CLUZ-GAR-NETS,\* n. See CLEW-GARNETS. CLUMP, n. A shapeless mass; a mass or cluster of trees or shrubs:— the compressed clay of coal strata:— a cluster

†CLUMP'ER, v.'a. To form into clumps or masses. More. CLUMP's, n. A fiumskull. Grose. [Provincial and low.] CLUMP'y,\* a. Consisting of clumps; massive; shapeless.

Pickering.
CLUM'SI-LY, ad. In a clumsy manner.
CLUM'SI-LY, ad. In a clumsy manner.
CLUM'SI-NESS, m. Awkwardness. Collier.
CLUM'SI, a. Awkward; heavy; artless; unhandy; uncouth; untoward.

CLUNCH,\* n. (Min.) A blue substance found in coal-pits. Crabb.
CLUNG, i. & p. from Cling. See Cling.
CLUNG, a. Wasted with leanness; shrunk with cold. [Lo-

call

Cal. ;

CLUNG, v. s. To shrink; to waste; to adhere. More.

CLU'N;-Xc,\* n. A reformed Benedictine monk of Cluny.

CLU'N;-Xc,\* a. Belonging to the order of Cluny. Gosga.

CLUN'TER, s. A bunch or number of the same things growing or collected together, as of grapes, shrubs, or trees;

a bunch; a crowd.

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CLUB'TER, v. a. [i. CLUSTRED; pp. CLUSTREING, CLUSTRED.] To grow in bunches or clusters; to collect together. Milton.
CLOS'TER, v. a. To collect into bodies.
CLOS'TER-GRAPE, n. A small, black grape. Mortimer.
CLOS'TER-ING,* p. a. Gathering into clusters.
CLOS'TER-ING,* p. a. Gathering into clusters.
CLOS'TER-ING, p. a. Gathering into clusters.
CLOS'TER-ING, p. a. Gathering into clusters.
CLOTCH, v. a. [i. cLUSTRED; pp. CLUTCHING, CLUTCHED.]
To gripe; to grasp; to contract the hand.
CLOTCH, a. Gripe; grasp; seizure. See CLUTCHES.
CLOTCH'ES, n. p. The paws or talons of a rapacious animal, the hands, in the sense of rapacity or crueity. Perry.
CLOTCHALL-ITE, n. (Min.) A congeries of imperfect crystals, forming nodules in amygdaloid. Dana.
CLOTTER, n. a. Lulterend; pp. clustreing, clustresd.
CLOTTER, v. a. [i. CLUSTREND; pp. CLUSTREING, CLUSTRED.]
To hurry together; to confuse. Bacon.
CLOTCHER, v. a. To make a noise or bustle; to clatter.
CLYP'E-ATE, n. (Zool.) A genus of sea-urchins. Brande.
CLYP'E-ATE, n. (Bot.) Resembling a round bucker. P.
   CLUSTER, v. n. [i. clustered; pp. clustering, clustered.] To grow in bunches or clusters; to collect to-
  Cyc.
CLYS'TER, [klis'ter, W. P. E. Ja. Sm.; glis'ter, S. J. F. K.]
n. [κλυστήμ.] (Med.) A liquid thrown into the rectum
or large intestine by means of a syringe, pipe, or tube.
fCLYS'TER-IZE, v. n. To apply a clyster. Cotgrave.
CLYS'TER-PĪPE, n. The pipe by which a clyster is in-
 jected.

CLYS'TER-WISE, ad. In the manner of a clyster. Greenhill.

Co., Cog., Col., Com., Com., Cos., is a prefix of

Latin origin, and, in most of the words compounded with
 it, signifies with, together, jointly, mutually, at the same time, union of parts, and the like; its form varying with the letter or sound that follows. Smart.

Co-A-CER'VATE, v. a. [coacervo, L.] To heap up. Ba-
 COA-CER'VATE, v. a. [concerve, in.] To near up. Ba-con. [R.]
COA-CER'VATE,* a. Accumulated; heaped up. Brande.
COA-CP, CR-VA'TION, n. A heaping together. Bacon. [R.]
COACH, (kôch) n. [coche, Fr.] A four-wheeled pleasure carriage, or a vehicle for state, for pleasure, and for travalling.
          elling.
 CÕACH, v. a. & n. To carry in a coach; to ride in a coach. CÕACH'-BŎX, n. The seat on which the driver of the coach
 CŌACH'FÛL, n.; pl. CŌACH'FÛLŞ. As many as a coach will hold. Addison.
  COACH'-HIRE, n. Money paid for the use of a coach. Dry-
         den
  CŌACH'-HÖRSE, n. A horse for drawing a coach.
CŌACH'-HÖÜSE, n. The house in which the coach is kept.
 CŌACH'-HÖOBR, n. The house in which the coach is kept CŌACH'-MĀK-ĒR, n. One who makes coaches. Shak. COACH'MAN, n.; pl. COACHMEN. The driver of a coach. CŌACH'-WHĒĒL, *n. The wheel of a coach. Hawkins. †CO-XCT', v. n. To act together. Shak. †CO-XCT', v. n. To act together. Shak. †CO-XCT'IV, p. a. [coactus, L.] Forced. B. Jonson. †CO-XCT'IV, a. Restrictive, acting in concurrence. Shak. CO-XCT'IVE, L. Restrictive, acting in concurrence. Shak. CO-XCT'IVE, L. N. Branhall.
CO-ACT'IVE, a. Restrictive, acting in concurrence. Shak. CO-ACT'IVE-LY, ad. In a conctive manner. Bp. Bramhall. CŌ-ACTIV'I-TY,* n. Unity of action. H. More. CO-AD'JU-MENT, [ko-ād'Ju-mēnt, S. W. Ja. Sm.; kō-ad-jū'-ment, P. K.) n. Mutual assistance. [R.] CŌ-AD'JU-TANT, [ko-ād'Ju-tant, S. W. P. E. Ja. Sm.; kō-ad-jū'-tant, K. Wb.] a. [cou-and adjuto, L.] Helping. CŌ-AD-JU-TANT, [kō-ad-jū'tor, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; ko-ad'ju-tur, E. Dyche, Salmon, Crabb.] n. A fellow-helper.—(Canon law) One who is appointed to assist a bishop grown old or infirm.
 grown old or infirm. Co-AD-JUTOR-SHIP,* n. The state of a condjutor. Qu.
 CO-AD-JU/TERSS,* n. Same as coadjutriz. H. Morc.
CO-AD-JU/TERS, n. A female follow-helper. Smollett.
CO-AD-JU/TERS-SHIP,* n. The state of a coadjutrix. Fo.
  Co-XD'JU-VAN-CY, n. [con and adjuvo, L.] Concurrent help.
 Browne. [R.] CO-XD'U-NATE, * a. (Bot.) United at the base; joined to-
gether. Brands.

CO. AD-U-NI'/TION, (ko-ĕd-u-NIsh'un) n. [con, ad, unitio, L.]

A union of different substances. Hale. [E.]

CÔ-AD-VĒNT'/UB-ER, n. A fellow-adventurer. Howell.

(CÔ-AB-FÖR'EST, v. a. To convert ground into forest.
CO-A'GENT, n. An associate. Beaum. & Fl.
CO-A'GENT, n. An associate. Beaum. & Fl.
CO-A'-I-TATE, * v. a. To move or agitate togother. Blount.
†CO-A-G-MENT, v. a. To heap together. Glanvilla.
†CO-A-G-MEN-TA'TION, n. Collection, conjunction. B. Jon-
 CO-XG'U-LA-BLE, a. Capable of concretion. Boyle.
CO-XG'U-LANT, * n. (Med.) A substance that coagulates.
 Onglison.

CO-IS'U-LATE, v. a. [congulo, L.] [i. coagulated, pp. coagulating, coagulated]. To force into concretions; to curdle; to congeal. Bacon.
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CO-XG'U-LATE, v. m. To run into concretions; to cur le.
  O.-AG'U-LATE, v. n. To rub into concretions; to cur'le. Bacon.

O.-AG-U-LA'TION, n. Act of coagulating; that which is coagulated; concretion; congelation. Bp. Berkeley.

O.-AG'U-LA-TIVE, a. Producing coagulation. Boyle.

O.-AG'U-LA-TO-RY, a. He or that which coagulates.

O.-AG'U-LA-TO-RY, a. Tending to coagulate or unite. Bo le.

O.-AG'U-LD'M, n. L. L. A curded or coagulated substance, a substance that causes coagulation, as rennet. Crubh.

OÖ'AID, n. A fellow-helper; conjunctive assistance. Pops.

OÖAL, (k0l) n. A solid, inflammable substance or fossil, used for fuel, a form of carbon obtained by burning wood, the cinder of scorched wood; charcoal; fre.

OÖAL, v. a. To burn to charcoal; to mark with coal. Camdon. [R.]

CÖAL'-BLXCK, a. Black as coal. Spenser.

OÖAL'-BLXCK, a. Black as coal. Spenser.

OÖAL'-BLXCK, n. A dust arising from coal. Sevard.

CÖAL'-DUST, n. A dust arising from coal. Sevard.

CÖAL'-DUST, n. A place where coals are dug; a colliery. Wookusard, [R.]

OÖ-A-LESCE', (kÖ-ş-löx') v. n. [coalesco, L.] [i. coalesced; pp. coalescing, coalesco, D. To unite in masses; to grow together; to join; to unite.
   CO-A-LENCE', (RO-3-108') D. n. [coalesco, L.] [L COALESCE);
pp. coalescing, coalescen.] To unite in masses; to
grow together; to join; to unite.
CO-A-LES'CENCE, (Ro-3-16s'sens) n. Concretion; union.
CO-3-LES'CENT, a. Growing together; united. Boyle.
COAL-Field,* n. A field or land containing coal. Dr
               Thomson.
     COAL'-Fish, n. A species of beardless gadus.

COAL'-Fif-TFR,* n. A factor who conducts the sales between the owner of a coal-pit and the shipper of coals.
   Twiss.
CŌAL'-CJS,* n. A gas procured from coal. Hamilton.
CŌAL'-HŌD,* n. A utensil for coal, a coal-scuttle. Forby.
CŌAL'-HŌOS, n. A place to put coals in. Junus.
CŌ-L-L''TION, (kō-g-līsh'un) n. Union of particles into one mass, union of persons into one body or party.
CŌ-A-L'''TION-EE,* n. One who unites in a coalition. By-
     CO-A-LI"TION-IST,* (ko-a-lish'un-ist) n. An advocate for
   CO-A-Li'TION-187," (kō-g-lish'un-ist) n. An advocate for coalition. Spectator.
CŌAL'-MAN,* n., pl. COAL-MEN. One who deals in or carnes coal. Qu. Rev.
CŌAL'-MEAŞ-URE,* (kōl'mēzh-ur) n. A measure for coal. Thomson. — (Gool.) Å bed or stratum of coal. Brande.
CŌAL'-MĒR-CHANT,* n. One who deals in coals. Jodrell.
CŌAL'-MĒ-TER,* a. One who measures coal. Smart.
CŌAL'-MINE, n. A mine in which coals are dig. Mortimer.
CŌAL'-MINE, n. One who works in a coal-limbe. Primer.
    COAL'-MI-NEE, n. One who works in a coal-mine. Junus. COAL'-PIT, n. A pit in which coals are dug, a place where charcoal is burnt. Woodward.
    COAL'-PLANT,* n. An impression of plants found on fossil
   CōAL'-HLKNT,* n. An impression or piants found on forms coal. P. Cyc.
CōAL'-SHIP, n. A ship that carries coals; a collier. Jinnus CōAL'-STÖNE, n. A sort of hard coal. Woodward.
CōAL'-WORK, (wurk) n. A place where coals are found.
CōAL'-Y, (kö'le) a. Containing or resembling coal. Milton.
Cō-AN-EX',* v. a. To annex mutually or jointly. Hooker.
Cō-AP-TĀ'TiON, n. [con and apto, L.] The adjustment of coats are each other. Roule.
    parts to each other. Boyle. †Cō-ABCT', v. a. [coarcto, L.] To confine; to restrain. Ay-
               liffe.
   Alfa.

(CO-ÄRC'TĂTE, v. a. To confine; to coarct. Faller.

(CO-ÄRC-TĀ'TI(N, n. Confinement, restmint. Ray.

CÖARSE, (kors) a. Not fine, not refined; rough, not soft;

rude, uncivil, gross, inclegant, indelicate, mean.

CÖARSE'LY, ad. Ip a coarse manner, rudely.

CÖARSE'LY, ad. Ip a coarse manner, rudely.
   COARS'EN,* (Kor'sn) v. a. To make coarse; to render vulgar. Graham. [R.]
COARSE'NESS, n. State of being coarse, rudeness; gross-
              ness; roughness.
    CO-AR-TIC-U-LA'TION,* n. The structure of the bones in
forming a joint. Crabb.

Cō-As-SōME', v. a. To assume together. Walsall.

Cō-As-SōME', v. a. To assume together. Walsall.

CōAST, (kōst) v. n. [costa, L.] The edge, border, or margin of a country bounded by the sea; the shore. [The border or frontier of a country. Exod.]

CōAST, (kōst) v. n. [i. coasted; pp. coasting, coasted.]

To sail along the coast.

CōAST, v. a. To sail by; to keep close to.

CōAST, R. n. He or that which sails near the shore; a small trading vessel.

CōAST, ind, * a. Keeping near the coast. — Coasting trade, the trade or intercourse carried on by sea between two ports or places belonging to the same country. McCulloch.

CōAST, ind. * a. The act of sailing a country. McCulloch.
   COAST'ING,* s. The act of sailing near the shore.—(U. S.)
An amusement of boys in sliding, on a small sled or vehicle, down an inclined plane or descending ground, upon
   the snow.

CŌAST'-RŎCK,* n. A rock found on the coast. Coleralge.

CŌAST'-SĒD-J-MĒNT,* n. Sediment left on a coast. Phil.
   lips.
COAST'WISE,* ad. Along the coast. Hale.
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COAT, (köt) n. [cotts, Fr.] An upper garment; on outside garment; pethocat; a habit or vesture; a cover; a cover-ering; an integument; the hair or fur of a beast; that on which the ensigns armorial are portrayed

(SAT, (köl) v. a. [i. COATED, pp. COATING, COATED.] To cover; to invest. R. Jonson. COAT'-CARD, n. A card bearing a coated figure: - now

corrupted into court-card. B. Jonson.

corrupted into court-card. B. Jonson.

Dont-Ef. \*n. A short, close coat. Latrobe.

Coat'|NG. \*n. Act of covering with a coat; a covering; maternals for making coats. W. Ency.

Coat'-Pocket, \*n. A pocket in a coat. Swift.

Coax, (koks) v. a. [l. coaxed; pp. coaxing, coaxed.] To cajole; to wheedle; to flatter; to entice. [A colloquial word.] L'Estrange.

Coax, (koks) n. A dupe. Beaum. & Fl.

\*\*Coax.A'.Tion, (koks-A'shun) n. The act of coaxing.

Coax'|NG-LY, \*ad. In a flattering manner. Centiliere.

Coax'|NG-LY, \*ad. In a flattering manner. Centiliere.

Coa. \*n. The sea-mew: a spider: a horse not castrated; a

COAL [198-21.] a.c. in a naturing manner. Continue.

CÖB, n. The sea-mew; a spider, a horse not castrated; a strong pony:—a coin:—a spike on which the kernels of maize grow:—a kind of wicker basket.

CÖ/BÅLT, or CÖB/ALT, [köb/alt, S. W. P. J. E. F.; kö/bålt, Ja. Sm.; kö/bålt, K.] n. (Min.) A mineral of gray color; a brittle metal obtained from the mineral.

a Drittle motal obtained from the mineral.

CO-BALTIC,\* a. Relating to or containing cobalt. Francis.

COBALTINE,\* n. (Min.) An arseniate of cobalt. Dana.

COB'BING,\* n. A punshment by strapping with a belt, or beating with a board. Crabb.

COB'BLE, (Röb'bl) v. a. [kobler, Dan.] [i. cobbled; pp. cobbling, cobbled.] To mend coarsely, to make clum-

COB'BLE, (köb'bl) n. A diving bird. P. Cyc. A round sort of stone, such as is found in the fields. Farm. Ency. A lump of coal. Brande. See Coble.

COB'BLER, n. A mender of shoes; a clumsy workman. COB'BY, a. Stout, brisk; hearty. Brockett. [Local, Eng.] COB'CAL,\* n. An open slipper, worn by ladies in the East.

CÖB'CÖLLŞ, n. pl. Large round coals. Grose. CÖB'HÖRSE,\* n. A kind of stout-made horse. Booth. CÖB'HE-ONS, n. pl. Andirons having knobs at the upper

CÖ-Bish'OP, n. A condutant bishop. Ayinft.

CÖB'LE, (köb'bi) n. A small fishing-boat or canoe. Pennant. See Consle

COB'LOAF, n. A loaf with many knobs.

CÖB'L'ÖAR, n. A loaf with many knobs.

CÖB'NÜT, n. A boy's game; a large nut. Barret.

CO-BÖB'. See CABOS.

CO-BÖÖSE',\* n. A kind of box to cover the chimney of a ship. Falconer. See CABOSS.

CÖB-RÄD-J-CA-PĒL'LŌ,\* n. The poisonous-hooded serpent.

CÖB'SWAN, (-swön) n. The head or leading swan. B. Jonson.

CÖB'-WÄLL,\* n. A wall formed of mud mixed with straw.

Brands.
COB'WEB, n. [kopnecb, D.] The web of a spider; any snare.
COB'WEB, a. Fine, slight, or flimsy. More.
COB'WEBBED, (köb'webd) a. Covered with spiders' webs.
COB'WEB-BY, \*a. Abounding in cobwebs. Hooker.
CO'CA, n. See Cocoa.
CO'CA, n. The dried leaf of the crythroxylon coca, a na-

tve plant of Peru. It is a very stimulating narcotic, more pernicious than opium. P. Cyc.

COCAGNE, & Kok-ān') m. [Fr.] An imaginary country of luxury and idleness:—the region of Cockneys, that is, London and its suburbs. Spart. See Cockney.

CIP'EB-008, a. [KÓKKOS, Gr., and fero, L.] (Bot.) Bearing

berries, as plants.

COG-CI-NEL'LA,\* n. (Ent.) A genus of trimerous, coleopterous insects, including the lady-bird, lady-cow, &c. Remade

SYGNAG.

OBS-Q:-NEL'LINE,\* n. (Chom.) The peculiar coloring matter of cochineal. Hamilton.

COC'CQ-LÎTE,\* n. (Min.) A variety of pyroxene. Dana.

COC'CQ-LTB,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of climbing plants. P.

Cyc.
Cyc.
Cöc'cy-Lös In'Dj-cös, n. [L.] Indian berry; a poisonous fruit often used in adulterating beer.
Coc'cys,\* n. [L.] (Ent.) A genus of hemipterous insects.

Hamilton.

\*\*Cof'fyx, (kök'siks) n. [L.] (Anat.) A bone joined to the extremity of the as sacrum.

\*\*Očct'i-NžAL, [köch'q-nēl, J. E. Ja. Fb.; küch'q-nēl, S. Fw. F. K.; köch-q-nēl', Sm.] n. [cockinilla, Sp.] A substance consisting of dried insects, brought from Mexico, &c., and used in the arts as a red dye or tincture.

\*\*OSGH'LE-A\*\* n. [L.] (Conok.) A spiral univalve shell; anall shell. Crabb.

\*\*COCH'LE-AN,\*\* a. (Bot.) Same as cockleats. Brande.

\*\*COCH'LE-AR,\*\* n. [L.] Archimedes's screw; a water-engine. Francis.

\*\*COGH'LE-A'RE,\*\* n. [L.] A spoon; form of a cockle-shell. Brande.

Brande

COEH'LE-A-RY, (kök'i9-a-re) a. [cochlea, L.] Having the form of a snail's shell or of a screw.

torm of a snall's shell or of a screw; spiral.—(Bot.)
Resembling the bowl of a spoon or a snall-shell. P. Cys.
COEH'LE-IT-Ep. a. Of a screwed form. Woodward.
COEH'LE-IT-Ep. a. Of a spiral form. Derham.
COCK, (kök) n. [κόκκυξ.] The male of the domestic hen
and of other birds; a strutting chief or leader; a weatherock:—the handle which turns a liquid on or of through ercock:— the handle which turns a liquid on or of through a spout; a spout and handle to let out water:— the notch of an arrow:— the part of the lock of a gun that strikes with the fiint:— a small heap of hay:— the form of a hat:— the style or gnomon of a dial:— the needle or index of a balance.— Cook on the hoop or cock-a-hoop, triumphant; exulting.— Cook and bull, tedious, unmeaning stories.

COCK, N. a. [i. cock. xp. jp. cocking, cocksp.] To set erect; to mould the form of the hat:— to fix the cock of a gun ready for a discharge:— to raise hay in heaps.

COCK, N. D. To strut, to hold up the head; to train or use fighting cocks. B. Jonson.

COCK, N. BRY: A. Aribbon, device, or hadge, worn in the hat.

fighting cocks. B. Jonson.
COCK-ADE', n. Aribbon, device, or badge, worn in the hat.
COCK-ADE', n. A. Tibbon, device, or badge, worn in the hat.
COCK-AD-HD, n. Wearing a cockade in the hat. Young.
COCK-ADOP, n. A. Lin bigh mirth and joility. Shak.
(COCK-A-TOON, n. A. Kind of parrot bearing a tift.
COCK-A-TOON, n. The white macaw. the cockatoo. Scott.
COCK-A-TOON, n. The white macaw. the cockatoo. Scott.
COCK-A-TOON, n. The white macaw. the cockatoo. Scott.
COCK-ADOR, n. TOON, n. As grant fabled to rise from a cock's egg; a name of the basilisk.
COCK-ROAT. n. (A)ONL.) A small boat used on rivers or near

egg; a name of the basilisk.
Cock Boat, a. (Naul.) A small boat used on rivers of near
the shore. Bacon

Ciddy: rash. Milton.

CÖCK'BRÄINED, (kök'bränd) a. Giddy; rash. Milton. CÖCK'-BRÖTH, n. Broth made by boiling a cock. Harvey. CÖCK'-GRÖW; n. The crow of a cock. Coleradge. CÖCK'-GRÖW; n. The time at which cocks crow; the

dawn. St. Mark

dawn. St. Mark.

†COEK'PE, n. a To fondle; to indulge. Ecclus.

COCK'PE, n. A Cockfighter; a sort of spatterdash. Bp Hall.

COCK'PE, Ne, n. A young cock. Stat.

†COCK'PE, Ne, n. Indulgence. Milton.

†COCK'PET, a. Brisk; pert. Sherwood.

COCK'PET, a. (English law) An office in an English custom-house, where goods to be exported are entered:—an instrument, or official scal, delivered by officers of the customs as a warrant that merchanduse is entered:—a cocktoms as a warrant that merchandise is entered : - a cock-

COCK'ET-BREAD,\* n. The finest sort of wheaten bread.

CÖCK'ET-BREAD,\* n. The finest sort of wheaten bread.
CÖCK'EY\* n. A common sewer. Britton.
CÖCK'-EYE,\* (kök'f) n. A squinting eye. Forby.
CÖCK'FIGHT, (kök'f1) ] n. A battle or match beCÖCK'FIGHT-ING, (kök'f1) j) tween game-tocks.
CÖCK'HÖRSE, a. On horseback; exulting. Prior. [Low.]
CÖCK'NG, n. Cockfighting. Beaum. & FI.
CÖC'KLE, (kök'ki) n. [cochlea, L.] A small shell-fish:—the
body or fireplace of an air-stove:—darnel, or a weed
that grows in corn.

that grows in corn.

Coc'kle, (kok'kl) v. a. & n. [1. cockled; pp. cockling, cockled.] To contract into wrinkles, to corrugate, to

CÖC'KLED, (kök'kid) a. Shelled; turbinated; wrinkled. CÖC'KLE-KIND,\* n. A testaccous fish. Pope. CÖC'KLE-ÖAST,\* n. That part of a hop-kiln or oast where

the fire is made. Brande

COC'KLER, n. One who takes and sells cockles. G CÖC'KLER, n. One who takes and sells cockies. cray. CÖC'KLE-SHËLL,\* n. The covering of a cockle. Addison. CÖC'KLE-STAIRS, n. pl. Winding stairs. Chambers. [R.] CÖCK'LING,\* n. Any thing becoming entangled. Francis. CÖCK'LÖB-STER,\* n. The male lobster. Pennant. CÖCK'LÖB-T, n. The top loft; room over the garret. CÖCK'MÄS-TER, n. One who breeds game-cocks. L'E-

COCK'MATCH, n. A cockfight for a prize. Addison.
COCK'MAY, n.; pl. COCKNEYS. A native or citizen of London, in contempt. Chaucer. — Shak. — It is of ancient, but unknown or uncertain, origin.

COCK'NEY.\* a. Relating to or like cockneys. Richardson.
COCK'NEY.\*F.\* v. a. To form with the manners or character of a cockney. Ec. Rev.

ter of a cockney. Ec. Rev.

Cổck'ngy-Ish, \*a. Relating to or like cockneys. Qu. Rev.

Cổck'ngy-Ish, \*a. An idiom, manner, or character of
the cockneys. Qu. Rev.

Cổck'nyy-Like, a. Resembling a cockney. Burton.

Cổck'pigeon, \*(pid'jun) n. The male dove or pigeon. Shak.

Cổck'pigeon, \*(pid'jun) d. The male dove or pigeon. Shak.

Cổck'pigeon, \*cockney be where game-cocks fight. —(Neut.)

The after part of the orlop deck, or deck below the lower
table cite to the below. The water where the would deck, altogether below the water, where the wounded are dressed : —a room in Westminster, where the king

ed are dressed:—a room in Westminster, where the king of England's privy council hold their sittings.

Cock'rôach,\*n. A species of beetle. Harris.

Cock'rs'-Coms, (köks'kön) n. The comb of a cock:—a plant; a species of celosia. See Coxcoms.

Cock's'-Head, (köks'höd) n. A plant; sainfoin. Miller.

Cock'shut, n. The close of the day, when fowls roost.

CÖCR'SPÄR-ROW,\* s. The male of the sparrow. Addison. CÖCR'SPÜR, n. Virginian hawthorn; medlar. CÖCR'SPÜR, (kök'shür) s. Confidently certain. Skelton. [Vulgar.]
Cock's warn, (kök'swän or kök'sn) [kök'sn, S.W. P. E. K.;
kök'swän or kök'sn, Ja. Sm.] n. (Naut.) The officer who
has the command of the cock-beat.

has the command of the cock-boat.

CÖCK/Y,\* n. A vulgar term of endearment. Congress.

CÖCK/Y,\* n. A vulgar term of endearment. Congress.

CÖ'CÖA, (kö'kö) n. [coca, or coco, Sp. and Port.] The theobroma, or chocolate-nut tree, and its seeds or fruit; a decoction or beverage made of the seeds:—written also cacao.

CÖ'COA-NOT,\* n. A large nut; the fruit of the cocoa-nut tree, cocos succiora, a species of palm-tree. P. Cyc.

CÖC'O-LITE,\* n. (Mim.) Berry-stone, a variety of augite.

Erande.

Co-Côôn',\* n. An oblong ball, or covering of silk, fabricated by the silk-worm; the egg-shaped case of the chrysalis. P. Cyc.

Côc'T1-ELE, \* a. That may be boiled or baked. Blown.

Côc'T1-LE, (kök'til) a. [coctiles, L.] Made by baking, as a

Coc'TION, (kok'shun) n. [coctio, L.] The act of boiling.

COD, T. A. Common sea-fish. Shak.
COD, n. A case or husk containing seeds; a bag; a pillow;

COD, n. A case or husk containing seeds; a bag; a pillow; the scrotum:—a codfish. COD, n. n. To enclose in a cod. Mortimer. CO'DA,\* n. [It.] (Mus.) The passage at the end of a movement, which follows a lengthened perfect cadence. Brands. [COD'DER, n. A gatherer of pease. Dict. [COD'DER, n. A gatherer of pease. Dict. [COD'DER, n. A gatherer of pease. Dict. [COD'DING,\*a. Relating to a pillow or bed; wanton. Shak. [COD'DING,\*a. Relating to a pillow or bed; wanton. Shak. [COD'DY, a. Having cods; husky. Sherwood. [COD'DY, a. Having cods; husky. Sherwood. [COD'DY, a. Having cods; husky. Sherwood. [COD'DY, a. [codex, L.] A book of laws; a system of laws; a collection of laws digested and reduced into an orderly arrangement. arrangement.

arrangement.

CO-DE-FEND'ANT,\* n. (Law) A joint supporter. Blackstone.

CO-DE'INE,\* or CO-DE'IA,\* n. (Chem.) An alkaline substance obtained from optum. Brande.

CO-DE'TA,\* n. [It.] (Mus.) A short passage connecting one action with another, and not composing part of a carrier section. Brande.

a regular section. Brande.

CÖ'DĒX,\* n. [L.] pl. CÖD'Į-CĒŞ. A manuscript; a manuscript volume; a tablet; a book; a code. Brande.
CÖD'FISH-EE,\* n. A vessel employed in the codfishery.

COD'FISH-ER-Y,\* n. The business of taking and curing cod.

OÖD'GER, n. A miser; a clown; a rustic. CÖD'J-C'IL, n. An addition or supplement to a will. CÖD-J-C'IL/LA-RY, a. Of the nature of a codicil. *Philli-*

more. Cổu-I-Fi-CĀ'Tiọn,\* n. The act of codifying. J. Bentham. Cổu'I-Fi-I-E,\* n. One who codifies. Qu. Rev. Cổu'I-Fi,\* r. a. [1. codified; pp. codiffend, codified.] To digest into a regular system or code, as laws. J. Ben-

Co.Dille', (ko-du') n. [codule, Fr.] A term at ombre, when the game is won. Pope. Co'D'll., v. a. To parboul, to fondle. See Coddle. Co'D'll., v. a. A cooking apple; same as coding. Farm.

Ency.

COD'LING, n. A small cod; a kind of apple

COD'PIÈCE,\* n. A small bag. Shak.

CO-LFFFI-CA-CY, n. Joint efficacy. Browne.

CO-LFF-VICIEN-CY, (k-0-cf-fsh'en-se) n. Cooperation.

CO-LFF-VICIEN-CY, (k-0-cf-fsh'en) n. [con and efficiens, L.]

That which cooperates with another.—(Algebra) The known term, which is placed before an unknown one, as being multiplied into it.

CO-LFE-VICIENT-LY, as I. In a cooperating manner.

CO-LF-FI'CIENT-LY, ad. In a cooperating manner. CO-LF-FI'CIENT-LY, ad. In a cooperating manner. CO-LI-GER, a. An elder of the same rank. Trapp. CGL'LI-KC, (8c'|1-K). a. Relating to the lower belly.— callac flux or passon is a painful species of diarrhosa.

COEM'E-TER-Y, n. See CEMETERY.

CO-EMP'TION, n. [coemptio, L.] The act of buying up the

whole quantity.

Cō-EN-Jō Y', n. To enjoy together. Howell.

Cō-EN-Jō Y', n. See CEROST.

[nity.

Cō-E'QUAL, a. Jointly equal; of the same rank or dig
Cō-E'QUAL, a. One who is equal to another. Striking.

Cō-E'QuAL, a. (Ac-Ewbi'c-te) n. State of being co-

CO-E-QUAL'I-TY, (KO-E-WOI'e-Le) m. State of being co-equal.

CO-ERCE', (RO-Ers') v. a. [coerceo, L.] [i. coerced; pp. coercina, coercen.] To restrain; to check; to force.

CO-ERCION, (RO-Ershun) m. Act of coercing; state of being coerced; penal restraint; check; compulsion.

[CO-ERCIPTYE, a. Imposing restraint; checking; restraining by power. Hooker.

CÖ-ER'CIVE-LY, \* ad. By means of coercion. Burks. CÖ-ES-SEN'TIAL, a. [con and secontia, L.] Being of the

same essence.

Ö-RS-RENTI-LL'I-TY, (kö-cs-sön-she-ül'o-ie) n. Participation of the same essence. Burgess.

Ö-RS-REN'TIAL-LY, sd. In a co-cssential manner.

CÖ-RS-TÄL'ISH-MENT, n. Joint establishment. Bp. Watson.

CÖ-RS-TÄTE',\* n. A union of estates or interests. Smollett.

CÖ-RS-TÄ'NE-AN, n. [con and sizs, L.] One of the same age with another. Aubrey. [R.]

CÖ-RS-TÄ'NE-OUS, a. Of the same age with another; colval.

coëval

COVAL.

CÔ-E-TER'NAL, a. [con and aternus, L.] Equally eternal with another. Millen.

CÔ-E-TER'NAL-LY, ad. With equal eternity. Hooker.

CÔ-E-TER'NAL-LY, ad. With equal eternity. Hooker.

CÔ-E-YAL, n. [coavus, L.] Of the same age; of the same time; contemporary; contemporaneous.

CÔ-E'VAL, n. One of the same age; a contemporary.

CÔ-E'VAL, n. One of the same age; a contemporary.

CÔ-EVALST', (kô-eg-zist') v. n. [con and azisto, L.] [i. coexisted pp. coexistens, pp. coexistens, coexistens]. To exist together or at the same time.

Co-Fr-18'TENCE, (ko-eg-zis'tens) n. Existence at the same time with another; contemporaneousness. Locke.

CÔ-EX-18'TENT, a. Existing at the same time.

CÔ-EX-18T', NG, \* p. a. Existing at the same time.

CÔ-EX-PĂND', \* v. a. To expand together or equally. Jod-

rett.

CÖ-EX-TEND', v. a. [con and extendo, L.] [t. CORXTENDED;
pp. COEXTENDING, CORXTENDED.] To extend to the
same space or duration with another. Grew.
CÖ-EX-TEN'SION, (Kö-Çk-stěn'shun) n. Joint extension.
CÖ-EX-TEN'SIVE, a. Having jointly the same extent.
CÖ-EX-TEN'SIVE, d. In a co-extensive manner.
CÖFF,\* n. The offal of pulchards. Loudon. [Cornwall,
Engl.]

COFF,\* n. The one of parameters of the coffee-free, (caffe, fr., from Arabic.] The berries of the coffee-free, (caffe, Arabica); a decoction or drink prepared from the berries.

COFFEE-BER-RY,\* n. The fruit of the coffee-tree. As.

COFFEE-COP,\* n. A cup for drinking coffee. Summer.

COFFEE-HÖUSE, n. A house of entertainment where coffee is sold; a hotel or tavern.

COFFEE-MIN, n. One that keeps a coffee-house. Addition.

CÖFFFE-MILL,\* n. A mill for grinding coffee. Maunder. CÖF/FFE-PÖT, n. A pot in which coffee is boiled. CÖF/FFE-TREE,\* n. The tree or shrub that produces

CÖF'FEE-TREE, n. 1.100 noo.

coffee. P. Cyc.

CöF'FEE, [köf'fer, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; kö'fer, S., kö'fer or kö'fer, K.] n. A chest, generally for keeping money; treasure.—(Arch.) A sunk panel in vaults and domes, a square hollow between the modillions of a cornice.—(Fort.) A hollow trench or lodgement in a dry ditch.—(Inland Navigation) A sort of lock for re-

ary ditch.—(numa Navigaton) A sort of fock for receiving a barge.

CÖF/FER. v. a. To treasure up. Bacon. [R.]

CÖF/FER-DAM,\* n. (Arch.) A case of pilling, water-tight, fixed in the bed of a river for the purpose of laying the bottom dry for a space large enough to build a pier on.

CÖF'FER-ER, n. One who coffers:—formerly, an officer in the king of England's household next under the comptroller. Warton.

comptroller. Warton.

COF/FIN, n. [κόφινος.] A box or chest in which a dead body or corpse is interred:—a mould of paste for a pie:—a paper case, in form of a cone, used by grocers and printers.—Coffin of a horse, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the coffin-hone, which is a small spongy bone, enclosed in the midst of the hoof.

CONFINE ACCESSION OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE OF CONFINE

smail spongy bone, enclosed in the midst of the hoof. Cov'fyn, v. a. [1. copyings; pp. copyining, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copying, copy

COF FIN-HABLE, B. Une Who makes comms. Tatter. CO-500ND/ER, M. A joint founder. Weever.
COG, v. a. [1. coogsd): pp. cooging, coogsd. To flatter; to wheedle; to falsify, to fix cogs in a wheel. — To cog a die, to secure it, so as to direct its fall.
COG, v. n. To lie; to wheedle. Tusser. [R.]
COG, v. n. The tooth of a wheel. Dean Tucker. — A little boat: — a trick; deceit. Furfax.
COG'SENCY, n. Force; strength, power.
COG'SENT, A. [cogns, L.] Forcible; powerful; resistless.
COG'SENT, a. [cogns, L.] Forcible; powerful; resistless.
COG'SENT, (kog'Ser) n. A flatterer. Sherwood. [R.]
COG'SER, (kog'Ser) n. A flatterer. Sherwood. [R.]
COG'SING, n. Cheat; fallacy. Beaum. § Fl.
COG'SING, n. Cheat; fallacy. Beaum. § Fl.
COG'SING, T. TABLE, a. That may be thought on.
COG'TATESTONE, n. A pebble; a cobble-stone. Skinner.
COG'TATESTONE, n. A pebble; a cobble-stone. Skinner.
COG'TATEST, (köj'q-tät) v. n. [coging, L.] [i. cogitated, Denne.

Cog-1-TA'Tion, n. Thought; meditation. Milton. Cog'|-TA-TivE, a. Meditative; thinking. Wotton. Cog-1-TA-Tiv'|-Ty, \* n. Power of thinking. Wollaston. Cog MaC, \* (kon-yak') n. [Fr.] A kind of French brandy.

P. Cyc.
COG'NATE, \* n. (Soctal Law) A male relation through the
mother; one connected by the ties of kindred. Bowner.
COG'NATE, a. [cognatus, L.] Allied by blood; akin by the
mother's side.

COG'NATE-NESS,\* n. The state of being cognate. Cole-

DOG-NA'TI,\* n. pl. [L.] (Law) Relations by the mother's

side. Crabb.

Cog.-NA'TION, n. Descent from the same original; participation of the same nature.

COG-NI''TION, (kog-nish'un) n. [cognitie, L.] Knowledge. Skak.

Skak.

|COG'NI-TYPE, a. Having the power of knowing. South.
|COG'NI-ZA-BLE, (kög'ne-ze-bl or kön!e-ze-bl) a. (Laso)
|Falling under judicial notice; liable to be tried. Julying.
||COG'NI-ZANCE, (kög'ne-zäns or kön'e-zäns) [kön'e-zäns,
S. P. E. Ja. K. Sm.; kög'ne-zäns, F.; kög'ne-zäns,
or kön'e-zäns, W. J.] a. [cogmuzance, old Fr.] (Laso) A judicial notice or knowledge; a trial or right to try a suit;
an acknowledgment of a fine, of taking a distress, &c.
||COG'NI-ZXNT,\* a. Having cognizance; knowing. Qu.

Her. [C´6-N<sub>1</sub>-zĒĒ', (kög-nφ-zē' or kön-φ-zē') n. (Law) One to whom a fine in lands, &c., is acknowledged. [C´6-N<sub>1</sub>-zĞe', (kög-nφ-zör' or kön-φ-zör') n. (Law) One who acknowledges a fine in lands or tenements to

COG-NO'MEN,\* s. [L.] The last of the three names by which all Romans, at least those of good family, were designated; the family name or surname, title; appel-lation. Brande.

COG-NOM'I-NAL, OG-NOM'I-NAL, a. [cognomen, L.] Having the same name with another; belonging to the cognomen or surname.

†CQG-NOM'I-NATE, v. a. To give an additional name.

Cockeram.

COG-NÖM-I-NĀ/TION, n. Act of giving an additional name; a cognomen, a surname. Browne.

CÖG-NO-MIN'I-TY,\* n. The circumstance of having the same name. Gent. Mag. [R.]

COG-NÖS/CENCE, n. [cognusco, L.] Knowledge. More. [R.]

COG-NOS-CEN'TE. n. [conscente, It.] pl. CÖG-NOS-CEN'TI. One who is well versed in any thing, particularly in the price according to the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of

CEN'TI. One who is well versed in any thing, particularly in the arts, a connoisseur.

COG-NÖS-C]-BiL',-TY, (kog-nös-sp-bil'e-tp) n. The quality of being cognoscible. Barrow. [R.]

COG-NÖS'C]-BiLE, a. That may be known. Bp. Hall. [R.]

COG-NÖS'C]-TIVE, (kog-nös'sp-tiv) a. Having the power of knowing. Bp. Barlow. [R.]

COG-NÖ'VII,\* n. [L., he confesses.] (Law) A confession whereby a defendant admits that the plaintiff's cause of action acquiset him is just and suffers undernent to be enaction against him is just, and suffers judgment to be en-tered against him without trial. Brande.

CÔGUE,\* (kôg) n. A small wooden vessel; a dram. Maun-

Coa". WARE,\* n. Coarse cloths worn in the north of England. Crabb.

England. Crabb.
Cŏg-WHĒĒL,\* n. A wheel furnished with cogs or tumber teeth. Gruer.

CO-HABITED; pp. co-HABITED; pp. co-HABITED; pp. co-HABITED; pp. co-HABITED; To live together; to dwell with another; to live together as husband and wife.

CÕ-HÄB'-TÄNT, n. A joint inhabitant. Woolton.

CÕ-HÄB-I-TÄ'TION, n. Act or state of cohabiting.

CÕ-HÈIR', (kō-àr') n. [coheres, L.] A joint heir Br.

CÖ-HÉIR', (kö-kr') n. [cohercs, L.] A joint heir Br. Taylor.
Cô-HÉIR', v. n. [cohercs, L.] [L. cohercs, pp. cohering, coherer, v. n. [coherce, L.] [L. coherce, pp. cohering, coherer, to suit; to fit, to agree.
Cô-HÉ'RENCE, / n. Act of cohering; state of cohering; Cô-HÉ'RENCE, / n. a union of parts which resists separation; connection; consistency; cohesion.
Cô-HÉ'RENCT, a. Sticking together; connected; united; suitable to something else; consistent.
Cô-HÉ-REN-Tif'[c,\* a. Causing coherence. Coleridge. [R.]
Cô-HÉ'SI-BLE,\* a. Capable of cohesion. Snart.
Cô-HÉ'SI-NT-LY,\* a. In a coherent manner. Snait.
Cô-HÉ'SI-NT-LY,\* a. In a coherent manner. Snait.
Cô-HÉ'SI-NT-LY,\* a. In a coherent manner. Snait.
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Cô-HÉ'SI-NT-LY,\* a. In a coherent manner. Snait.
Cô-HÉ'SI-NT-LY,\* a. In a coherent manner. Snait.

each other.
Co-missive, a. Sticking together; tending to unite. CO-HE'SIVE LY, ad. In a connected manner.
CÖ-HE'SIVE LY, ad. In a connected manner.
CÖ-HE'SIVE-NESS, n. The quality of being cohesive
[CÖ-HB'IT, v. a. [cohibeo, L.] To restrain. Bailey.
[CÖ-H-B'I'TION, n. Hindrance; restraint. Bagwell.
CÖ'HO-BATE, v. a. (Chem.) To redistil; to pour the distilled Muor upon the remaining matter, and distil it
again. Arbuthnet. [R.]

CÖ-HO-BÄ'TION, n. A redistillation. Locks. [R.] CÖ'HÖRT, n. [cokers, L.] A body of about 500 foot soldiers among the ancient Romans; a troop; a body of war-

riors.

riors.

riors.

riors.

riors.

riories, Fr.] A head-dress; a cap. Bacon.

coire, Fr.] A head-dress; a cap. Bacon.

coire, v. a. To dress with a cost. Cooper.

coired, kastin a. Wearing a cost. Arbuthnot.

coired, kastin a. Wearing a cost. Arbuthnot.

coired, kastin a. I cost. Fr.] A corner; a wooden wedge; a quois. — [†Extortion. Davies.]

coired, v. n. To live by extortion; an Irish term.

coired, v. a. [coilin, old Fr.] i. colled; pp. colling, colled. To gather into a circular heap, as a rope.

coiled. R. A rope wound into a ring; a winding. [†Tumult; turmoil. Stat.]

coin, a. A corner. See Colans, and Quoin.

COIN, n. A corner. See Cours, and Quoin.
COIN, n. [com, Fr.] Money bearing a legal stamp; metallic or hard money, as gold and silver.

Coin, v. a. [L. COINED, pp. COINING, COINED.] To form money from metal; to stamp metals for money; to make or invent; to forge

or invent; to torge.

COIN'AGE, (köin'al) n. The art or act of coining money; coin; money; charges of coining, forgery, invention.

CO-IN-CIDE', v. n. [seincide, L.] [i. coinciden, pp. coinciden, coinciden]. To fall on the same point, to concur; to agree.

COAN'CIDENOS.

CO-IN'CI-DENCE, R. Act of coinciding; agreement; con-currence; consistency CO-IN'CI-DENCY, R. Coincidence. Fotherby. CO-IN'CI-DENCY, R. Falling on the same point; concur-rent; agreeing; concurring; harmonious. CO-IN'CI-DENT,\* R. A concurrence; a coincidence. Har-

CO-In'CI-DENT-LY,\* ad. In a coincident manner. Fb. Qu. Rec. Cō-In-cID'ER, n. He or that which coincides. Cō-In-DI-cA'TION, n. [con and indico, L.] A concurrence

of signs or symptoms.

CÖIN'ER, n. One who coins; a forger; an inventor.

†Cō-IN-HXB'IT-ING,\* n. A dwelling together; a cohabit-

ing. Milton.
CÖ-IN-HER/IT-ANCE,\* n. Joint inheritance. Bp. Taylor.
CCIN/ING.\* n. The art or act of making coins. Locke.
†CÖ-IN/QUI-NATE, v. a. [coinquino, L.] To pollute. Skel-

ton.

†Cō-In-Qui-Nā'Tion, n. Pollution; defilement. Cotgrave.

†Cō-In-Qui-Nā'Tion, n. A joint interest. Multon. [R.]

Cöir, \*n. A species of yarn manufactured from the husk of the cocon-nut. McCulloch. A rope made of raw hide.

Cöis'Trri, n. A coward; a young lad; a degenerate hawk, a kestrel. Shak.

Cöir, n. [kate, D.] A quont. See Quoir.

Coir, v. a. To throw any thing, as at the game of costs. [Local.]

Colt, v. a. To throw any thing, as at the game of cons. [Local.]
[Local.]
[Colt'|NG, n. Playing at coits. Sir T. Edyot.

Co-I''Tion, (ko-Ish'un) n. [conta, L.] Copulation; act of generation, conjunction. Ray.

Co-Joln', v. n. [conjungo, L.] To conjoin. Shak.

Co-Joln', v. n. [conjungo, L.] To conjoin. Shak.

Co-Joln', w. n. [conjungo, L.] To conjoin. Shak.

Co-Joln', w. n. [conjungo, L.]

- one who bears his testimony to the credibility of another. Witton.

— one who bears his essimony to the creatibility of another. Wotton.
Coke, a. Pit-coal burnt to a charcoal, or fossil coal de-prived of its volatile matter by fire, and thus prepared for exerting intense heat.

COKE, \* v. a. [1. COKED; pp. COKING, COKED.] To form or change into coke; to deprive of volatile matter, as coal.

Ure.

COL'ANDER, n. [colo, L.] A sieve; a strainer; a cullender.

COLLÀ'TION, n. Filtration; a straining.

COL'A-TIBE, [kô'lş-tūr, S. P. J. F. K. Sm.; köl'ş-chūr, W.; kôl'ş-tūr, Ja. R.] n. [Fr.] A straining; filtration, matter strained. [R.]

COL'BETTINE, (köl'ber-tēn) n. A kind of lace; so named from Mons. Colbert. Congreve.

COL'BH-COM,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) Meadow saffron; a medicinal plant. Brande.

COL'CH-CHAR. [kūl'ko-thar. J. F. Sm., bot batcher.

cinal plant. Brands.

CÖL/CO-THAR, [kGl/ko-thar, J. K. Sm.; kol-k6'thar, Brands.] n. (Okam.) A brown-red oxide of iron, commonly called crocus, being the residue of the distillation of green vitriol or sulphate of iron.

CÖLD, a. Not hot, not warm; gelid; chill; shivering, frigid; coy; chaste, indifferent; reserved; without heat, passion, zeal, or affection.—In cold blood, without heat or massion.

out heat or passion.

Out neat or passion.

COLD, n. The sensation produced in animal bodies by the escape of heat; the cause of the sensation; privation of heat, a shivering:—an inflammatory disease occasioned by cold; catarrh.

COLD-BATH,\* n. A bath or a bathing in cold water. Gent.

Mag. CÖLD'-BLÖOD-ED, (köld'blüd-ed) a. Having cold blood without feeling. Shak.

CÖLD'-CÖM-FORT,\* n. A disappointment of hopes. Carey.
CÖLD'FINCH,\* n. A small, rare, English bird. Pennant.
CÖLD'-HEKRT-ED, a. Indifferent; wanting passion. Shak.
CÖLD'sin-4. Somewhat cold; cool. Jeh.
CÖLD'SIND,\* a. Having coldness and kindness united.

Cold'ness, n. State of being cold, frigidity; algidity; want of heat.

want of neat.

COLD'-SERVED,\* (-servd) a. Served up cold; dull; tedious, tiresome. Young.

COLD'-SHÖRT,\* a. Brittle when cold, as a metal. Smart.

CÔLE, n. A sort of cabbage which does not form a close head; a general name for cabbage; borecole; kale. CÔLE/MOOSE,\* n. A small bird of the titmouse kind.

Pannant.

Pennant.

Cô-Lṣ-Ö' TĒ-RA,\* n. pl. [κολεός and πτερόν.] (Ent.)
An order of insects which have generally six [egs and
four wings; beetles. P. Cyc. See Colzotteran.
Cô-Lṣ-Ö' TĒ-RAL,\* λ. a. Having four wings with sheaths,
Cô-Lṣ-Ö' TĒ-ROS,\* | like the beetle, relating to the
coleoptera, or coleopterans. P. Cyc.

Cô-Lṣ-Ö' TĒ-RAN,\* n. (Ent.) One of an order of insects
which have two pairs of wings, the first pair having the
consistence of horn, the second pair, or true wings,
being much the larger; one of the coleoptera; a beetle.

Brande. Brande.

CO-LE-OP'TE-RIST.\* n. One versed in coleopterous in-

COLE-OFTE-RIST, \* n. One versed in coleopterous in-sects. Hops.

CÖLE/RÄPE, \* n. A plant; brassica. Lee.

CÖLE/SĒĒD, n. Seed of the cole; rape-seed.

CÖ-LES-SĒĒJ, \* n. (Law) A partner in a lease. Burrows.

†CÖL/ET, \* n. An inferior kind of church servant; acolyte.

Cole'wort, (köl'würt) n. A variety of cabbage.
Col'ic, n. [colicus, L.] A disorder of the bowels or abdomen that is attended with acute pain.

CŎL'ICAL,\* a. Affecting the bowels with pain. Milton.
CŎL'I-CAL,\* a. Same as colic. Gay. [R.]
CŎL'ICK-Y,\* a. Relating to or afflicted with the colic.

COL'IN,\* n. The Virginian partridge. Farm. Ency.

Col.'ING, \* n. A long, pale apple. Crabb. Col.'I-NIL, \* n. (Bot.) An American medicinal plant. Crabb.

COL\_ISE[VM.\* n. [coller, It.] See Colosseum.
†COLL, v. a. [coller, old Fr.] To embrace. Spenser.
†COLLXB-E-FÄC/TION,\* n. A wasting away, decay.

COL-LXB'O-RA-TOR,\* n. [collaborateur, Fr.] An assistant, a joint-laborer. P. Cyc.
COL-LXPSE',\* n. A wasting of the body, or a sudden and

COL-LXPSE',\* n. A wasting of the body, or a sudden and extreme depression of its strength, a shrinking or falling together of the sides of a hollow vessel. Brande.

COL-LXPSE', v. n. [collapsus, L.] [i. collapsus, pp. collapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsus, ollapsu . A precurate nage worn round the neck by Mights.—
(Arch.) A horizontal piece of timber connecting two rafters.— To stip the collar, to get free.

CÖL'LAR, v. a. [1, COLLARED, pp. COLLARING, COLLABED.]

To put a collar on; to seize by the collar.

CÖL'LAR-AGE,\* n. The duty on the collars of draughthorses. Smart.

horses. Smart.

CÖL'LAR-BÖNE, n. The clavicle Wiseman.

CÖL'LAR-BÖNE, n. A day on which knights appear at court in their collars. Smart.

CÖL'LARB, (köl'jurd) a. Having a collar.

CÖL'LARB, (köl'jurd) a. Having a collar.

CÖL'LAR-MÄK'ER, \* n. One who makes collars. Booth.

COL-LÄT', a-BLE, \* a. That may be collated. Coleruge. [R.]

COL-LÄT', v. a. [confero, collatum, L.] [t. collatat p. pp.

COLLATING, COLLATED.] To compare things similar, as manuscripts, or different editions of the same work, to bring or lav together: to confer: to place in an ecclesiasbring or lay together; to confer; to place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

tical benefice.

COL-LAT'\$R-AL, a. [con and latus, L.] Being sideways, not direct; being or placed side to side; running parallel; not direct, not immediate; descending from the same stock or ancestor, though not lineally related, as the children of brothers. — Collateral security, something given or pledged to secure the fulfilment of a contract.

COL-LAT'\$R-AL,\* \*\*. One who is collaterally descended. Aluths.

COL-LXT'ER-AL,\* \*\*. One who is conlaterally ucstandard. Aydife.

COL-LXT'ER-AL-LY, ad. In a collateral manner or relation; side by side; indirectly.

COL-LXT'ER-AL-NESS, \*\*. The state of being collateral.

COL-LXT'EN-AL Collate, L.] Act of collating; that which is collated; comparison of copies: — a repeat, as of several kinds of food or provisions. — (Law) Act of bestowing a handing.

ing a benefice.

COL-LA'TION-ER,\* n. One who collates or examines the sheets of a book after it is printed. Crabb. †CÖL-LA-TI'TIOUS, (köl-la-tish'us) a. Contributed by many.

Bailey.

COL-LA'TIVE, a. (Eng. Law) A term applied to livings or advowsons of which the bishop and the patron are the

same person.

COL-LA'TOR, a. One who collates, compares, or bestows.

COL-LA'DR, s. A female who collates. Smith.

COL-LAUD, v. a. [collando, L.] To join in praising. How-

COL-LAUD', v. a. [colleged, L.] To join in praising. Howell, [R.].
CÖL'LEAGUE, (köl'lég) n. [college, L.] A partner in any trust or office; an associate; coadjutor; ally.
COL-LEAGUE', (kol-lég') v. a. To unite with. Saak.
CÖL'LEAGUE-SRIP, n. Fartnership. Millon.
COL-LECTY, v. a. [colligo, collectum, L.] [i. collected; pp. collecting, collectum, L.] [i. collected; pp. collecting, collecting, linfer as a consequence. — To collect one's self, to recover from surprise, or to become calm. or to become calm.

sequence.— To contect one's set, to recover from surprise, or to become calm.

CÖL'LECT, n. [collecta, low L.] A short, comprehensive prayer read together with other parts of the service.

CÖL-LEC-TĀ'NE-A,\* n. pl. [L.] A selection of passages from various authors, collections; extracts. Brande.

CÖL-LEC-TĀ'NE-OBs, a. Gathered together, composed; calm. COL-LECT'ED-LY, ad. In a collected manner.

COL-LECT'ED-LY, ad. In a collected manner.

COL-LECT'ID-LY, ad. That may be collected.

COL-LECT'ID-RES, n. The state of being collected.

COL-LECT'ID-RES, a. That may be collected.

COL-LECT'ID-RES, a. That may be collected.

COL-LECT'ID-RES, a. That may be collected.

COL-LECT'ITON, n. Act of collecting; that which is collected; a gathering together, contribution; an assemblage, a group, a corollary; deduction.

COL-LEC-TI'TIONS, c. (15h'ys) a. Gathered up.

COL-LEC'TIVE, a. Gathered into one mass; containing a number or many, though having the form of the singular number.

number.

CQL-LEC'TIVE-LY, ad. In a general mass; in a body.

CQL-LEC'TIVE-NESS, n. A state of combination; a mass.

CQL-LEC'TIVE-NESS, n. A state of combination; a mass.

CQL-LEC'TQR, n. One who collects; a compiler:—an officer who receives or collects the customs or taxes.—

(Bot.) pl. Dense hairs covering the styles of some flowers.

CQL-LEC'TQR-BATE,\* n. The district of a collector; a col-CQL-LEC'TQR-SNIP, n. The office or district of a collector.

CQL-LEC'TQR-SNIP, n. The office or district of a collector.

CQL-LEG'A-TA-RY, n. (Law) A joint legates. Chambers.

COL'LEGE, (RÖ'lej) n. [colleguam, L.] A seminary of learning established by authority, endowed with funds, and possessed of certain rights and privileges; a literary institution; a community, a corporation, a society of mast that on; a community, a corporation, a society of mast apart for learning or religion, a house or edifice appropriated to the use of a college of electors of the President body, as the college of electors of the President and the college of electors of the President and the college of electors of the President and the college of electors of the President and the college of electors of the President and the college of electors of the President and the college of electors of the President and the college of electors of the President and the college of electors of the President and the college of electors of the President and the college of electors of the President and the college of electors of the President and the college of electors of the President and the college of electors of the President and the college of electors of the President and the college of electors of the President and the college of electors of the President and the college of electors of the President and the college of electors of the President and the college of electors of the President and the college of electors of the President and the college of electors of the President and the college of electors of the President and the college of electors of the Pre

—a political body, as the college of electors of the President of the U. S.

dent of the U.S.

Col'lege-like, a. Regulated like a college. Howell.

Col-Le'[-]-Al, a. Relating to a college; collegiate. Builey

Col-Le'[-]-Ar, a. Relating to a college; collegiate. Builey

Col-Le'[-]-Are, a. Relating to a college, containing a college; instituted as a college:—applied to a church, it denotes one that, not being a cathedral, or the sent of a bishop, has, nevertheless, its college or corporation of dean, canons, and prebends, and is regulated, in divince service, as a cathedral.

Col-Le'[-]-Are, n. A onliery. Scott. See Collier.

Col'lery, n. [collum, L.] [-]-A collar. Herbert.] That part of a ring in which the stone is set; the part of a cannon between the satragal and the muzzle.

Col-Lide', v. n. [colludo, L.] [-] [-1, collidde], pp. colliding, collidde]. To strike against each other, to clash. Dryden.

den.

CŎL'ILIER, (köl'yer) n. A digger of coals; a coal-merchant; a ship that carries coals.

CŎL'ILIER-Y, (köl'yer-e) n. A place where coals are dug; a coal-mine; the coal-trade.

CŎL'I-I-PLOW-ER, n. See CAULIFLOWER.

tCŎL'I-GATE, v. a. [colligo, L.] To bind together. Quelch tCŎL-I-GATION, n. A binding together. Browns.

CŎL'I-MĀT-ING,\* a. Correcting the error of sight. P.

Cyc.
CŎL-LI-MĀ'TION, n. [collime, L.] The aiming at a mark, or limit:—the line of sight in a telescope or astronomical instrument.

OSL-LI-M/TOR.\* \*\*. An instrument or contrivance for ascertaining the horizontal point, or for determining or correcting the error of collimation in an instrument. Katr-†COL-LIN-S-A'TION, \*\*. [collineo, L.] Act of directing in a

right line.

right line.
†Col-Ling, z. An embrace; dalliance. Chaucs.
Col-Lin'ou L., a. Having the same language. West. Rev.
†Col-Lig'u A-Ble, (kol-lik'w 8-bi) a. Easily dissolved.

Harrey.
†Col-LiQ'UA-MENT, (kol-lik'wa-ment) n. The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted. Badey.

tOol'Li-Quant, (-kwant) a. That has the power of melting. Beiley. (Boyle. †COL'1; Quality e. a. [Colliqueo, L.] To melt; to dissolve. †COL'1; Quality, v. s. To be dissolved. Brown.
COL-L; Quality, s. The act of melting:—a lax or distuted state of the fluids in animal bodies. Beyle. [R.]

COL-LIQ'UA-TIVE, a. Melting; dissolvent; wasting.

Quisoy.

COL-LIG'UN-TIVE, a. meeting; dissolvent; washing.

Quisoy.

COL-LIG-UE-FXC'TION, n. A melting together. Bacon.

COL-LI'-SION, (kol-lizh'un) n. [collisio, L.] The act of colilding; act of running foul of, or striking against each
other, as two ships; a clash; opposition; interference.

COL-LIY-YE-A-NT, a. Wrangling or contending. Blackmore.

COL-LIT'-GANT, a. Wrangling or contending together.

Massader. COLLOCATED, v. a. [colloco, L.] [i. COLLOCATED; pp. COLLOCATED.] To place; to arrange. COLLO-CATE, a. Placed. Bacon. COLLO-CATION, n. Act of collocating or placing; state

of being placed.

(COL-LQ-CO'TION, R. [colloutio, L.] Conference. Bailey.

(COL-LQ-CO'TON, R. A speaker in a dialogue. Derham.

(CQL-LQ-GO'TOR, R. To wheedle; to flatter. Bp.

Hall.

COL-LÖGUE', (kol-lög') v. n. To associate together in order to accomplish some bad purpose; to plot. Forby.

COL-LÖG'UING, (kol-lög'ing) n. Flattery. Burton.

COL'Lop, n. A small site of meat; a piece of flesh:—in burlesque language, a child. Skak. Four or five sheep.

COL-LÖ'QUI-AL. (kol-lö'kwe-al) a. Relating to, or used in, common conversation; conversational.

COL-LÖ'QUI-AL-IŞM,\* n. A word or phrase used in con-

versation. Ec. Rev. COL-LO-QUI-XL'I-TY,\* m. The state of being colloquial.

Ch. Ob. [R.]

CA. U.O. [E.]

COL-LÖQUI-AL-IZE,\* v. a. To make colloquial. Ch. Ob.

COL-LÖ'QUI-AL-LY,\* ad. In a colloquial manner. Smart.

CÖL'LO-QUISY, m. A speaker in a dialogue. Malone.

CÖL'LO-QUISY, (kö'lo-kwe) n. [colloquium, L.] A mutual discourse of two or more persons; a dialogue; conversation.

tion

COL/LOW, (köl'lö) \*\*. The smut of coal; coily. Woodward.

COL-LDC'TAN-CY, \*\*. [colluctor, L.] A tendency to contest; resistance. Bailey.

COL-LUC-TĀ'TION, \*\*. Contest; opposition. More.

COL-LUC-TĀ'TION, \*\*. Contest; opposition. More.

COL-LUC-TĀ'TION, \*\*. Contest; opposition. More.

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COL-LUC-TĀ'TION, \*\*. Contest; opposition. More.

COL-LUC-TĀ'TION, \*\*. Contest; opposition.

COL-LUC-TĀ'TION, \*\*. Contest; opposition. More

spire in a fraud.

spire in a fraud.

COL-LOD', R. n. One who colludes. Milton.

COL-LOD', R. n. Management of deceit or fraud.

COL-LOD', N. n. L.] (Bot.) The point where the stem and root are combined. P. Cyc.

COL-LŪ', SION, (kol-lū'zhun) n. Act of colluding; a secret agreement, between two or more persons, for a fraudulant purcase. artifica: fraud.

agreement, between two or more persons, for a fraudulent purpose; artifice; fraud.

COL-LU'syve, a. Fraudulently concerted; knavish.

COL-LU'syve-NESS, n. Fraudulent concert.

COL-LU'syve-NESS, n. Fraudulent concert.

COL-LU'so-Ry, a. Carrying on a fraud by secret concert.

COL-LU-TO'RI-DM,\* n. (Med.) A lotion for rinsing the mouth Reside. mouth. Brande.

COL-LU VI-ES,\* n. sing. & pl. [L.] A collection of filth. (Geol.) The fluid mass into which the substance of the earth was supposed to be dissolved by the deluge. Hamilton. CÖL'LY, n. The smut of coal; grime. Burton. CÖL'LY, v. a. To grime with coal. Shak.

COL'LY-RITE, \* n. (Min.) A mineral, or a variety of litho-

marge. Crabb.

COL-LFR' 1-Um, π. [L.; κολλόριον, Gr.] pl. COL-LFR' 1-A.

(Med.) Medicine for the eyes; a topical remedy for the

cycs; syc-water; eye-salve.

COL'MAR, m. [Fr.] A good sort of pear.

COL'MAR, m. [Z.ol.) A genus of long-tailed quadrumans or monkeys.

mans or monkeys.

Col'O-CTATH, n. [colograthis, L.] Coloquintida; the pith
of the bitter-apple, a violent purgative.

Col-O-CTN/TINE,\* n. The bitter, purging principle of colocynth. Brands.

CO-LOGNE', \* (ko-lon') n. Cologne-water, or eau de Cologne, an aromatized alcohol, used for the toilet, first made at Cologne. Ure.

COLOGNE. Cre.

CO-LOGNE.\* (ko-lön') a. Noting a sort of essenced or perfumed water distilled at Cologne in Germany. Ency.

CÖL'O-LÎTE.\* a. (Gsol.) A worm-like fossil; petrified intestines of fishes. Buckland.

CÖ'LON, a. [wahov.] (Gram.) The mark thus [:], noting a pause less than a period.—(Anal.) The largest of the intestines;—spelled also to the greater part of the large intestines.

COLONEL, (kur'nel) n. [coronel, Sp.] The chief commander of a regiment, ranking next below a brigadier-general.

"This word is among those gross irregularities which must be given up as incorrigible." Walker. COLONELOY,\* (kur'nel-se) n. The office of colonel. Gemt.

Mag.

COLONI-AL, a. Relating to a colony or colonies. Burke.
†COLONI-CAL, a. [colonus, L.] Relating to husbandmen.

COL-O-NIST, n. An inhabitant or member of a colony.

COL-O-NI-ZA'TION, n. Act of colonizing. Burks.

COL-O-NI-ZA'TION-IST,\* n. An advocate for colonization

Month Rev.

Month. Rev.

CÖL'O-NÎZE, v. a. [i. colonized; pp. colonizing, colonized] To establish a colony in; to form into a colony.

CÖL'O-NÎZ-ER,\*a. One who establishes colonies. Chambers.

CÖL'O-NZ-ING, a. Colonization. Robertson.

CÖL-ON-NĂDE', a. [colona, It.] A series of open columns disposed in a circle; any range of columns placed at certain intervals

Col. O. N., n. [oolonia, L.] An establishment or settlement formed in a foreign country by a body of men emigrating from their mother country; the country planted or colo-

CÖL'O-PHÖN, (KÖl'O-fön) n. [L.] The conclusion of a book, where any device occurs, of the printer's name, date, and abode are stated:—a resin from Colophon in Asia Minor.

abode are stated:—a resin from Colophon in Asia Minor. Col.-O-PHÓ'N1-AN,\* a. Relating to a colophon. Cudworth. CO.-LÖPH'O-NITE,\* n. (Min.) A variety of garnet. Brande. CO-LÖPH'O-NY, [ko-16f'o-ne, W. Ja.; k6f'o-fo-ne, Wb. Ash.; k6f'o-fo-ne, K. Sm.] n. A black resin from Colophon. CÖL-O-QUIN'TI-DA, n. The bitter-apple. See Colocynth. CÖL'OR, (k6i'liur) n. [color, L.] That quality of a body which affects our sensation with regard to its hue or appearance to the eye:—the seven primary colors are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet:—hue; tint; dye; paint; appearance of blood in the face, the tint of the painter:—concealment, pretence, semblance, pretext.—pl. A standard; a flag; an ensign of war. tint; dye; paint; appearance of blood in the face, the tunt of the painter: —concealment, pretence, semblance, pretext.—pl. A standard; a flag; an ensign of war. Col'QR, (Kül'lur) v. a. [a. colored, pp. coloring, coloring.] To give some color to, to mark with some hue, to paint, to dye: — to palliate; to excuse; to make plausible. Col'QR, (Kül'lur) v. a. To blush; to show color. Col'QR-A-BLE, a. Specious; plausible. Spensor. Col'QR-A-BLE, a. Specious; plausible. Spensor. Col'QR-A-BLE, a. Specious; Bacom. [COL'QR-A-BLE, A. S. p. Plausiblity. Fulke. Col'QR-A-BLY, ad. Speciously. Bacom. [COL'QR-A-BLY, ad. Speciously. Bacom. [COL'QR-A-BLY, ad. Speciously. Bacom. [COL'QR-A-BLY, ad. Speciously. Aprecable variations of tones. Smart.

Smart.

CÔL-QR-M'TIQN, n. The act of coloring. Bacon.

CÔL-QR-M'TIQN, a. Streaked; having color.

CÔL-QR-M'F'[C, [kôl-q-rif']k, S. W. J. F. Ja. K.; kūl-q-rif']k,
P. Sm. W. b.] a. Giving or producing color.

CÔL-QR-MNG, n. The part of painting which especially regards the effect of colors; specious appearance. Popc.

CÔL-QR-MESS, a. Without color; transparent.

CÔL-QR-MNS-N. - B. COLOR-MEN. One who prepares and

COL'OB-MAN, \* n.; pl. COLOB-MEN. One who prepares and sells colors. Buckland. [Crabb.

sells colors. Buckland. [Crath. Colors. Buckland. [Crath. Colors. Buckland. [Crath. Colors. Buckland. [Crath. Colors. Buckland. [Crath. Colors. Buckland. [Colors. Buckland. Colosus. Dr. Warton. Colosse', (kolos') n. [colosus. L.] A colosus. Temple. Colosse', [kolos'] n. [colosus. L.] A colosus. Temple. Colosse', An. a. Gigantic; colossal. Harris. Colosse', An. F. [L.] A spacious amplitheatre at Rome; a building of great magnitude. Ency. [Colos'skinns, \* (kolosh'anz) n. pl. The inhabitants or Christians of Colosse, a city of Phrygin in Asia Minor. (Colos'skin, a. Large, colossal. Chapman. [Colos'skin, a. Large, colossal. Chapman. [Colos'skin, a. Large, colossal. Chapman. [Colos'skin, a. [L.] pl. L. Colos'skin, representing a huge man or a giant; a gigantic statue. [Colos'skin, a. [L.] (Med.) The first milk after delivery; a mixture of turpentine with the yolk of an egg. Brands.

COL-FÖRT'AGE,\* n. [Fr.] The trade or business of a colporter, hawker, or pedler. Baird.
COL-FÖRT'ER,\* n. [Colporteur, Fr.] A hawker; a pedler; a pedler of books. Baird.
COL'STAFP, n. A large staff by which two men carry a burden on their shoulders. Burton.
COL'STAFP, n. A vours protent than four years old.

[It is used for the male, also, in the common gender, male or female. Sm.] A young foolish, or inexperienced person:—a cant term for one who is for the first time in an office.

office.

[CŌLT, v. n. To frisk; to frolic. — v. a. To befool. Shak.

CŌLT/ER, n. [cullor, L.] The cutting-iron of a plough
— written also coulter.

CŌLT/-E/Y|L,\* n. A swelling in the sheath, a distemper to
which young horses are liable. Farm. Excy.

CŌLT/18H, a. Like a cott; frisk; wanton. Chaucer.

CŌLT/18H-LY, ad. In the manner of a colt.

CŌLT/18H-LY, ad. In the manner.

CÓLTS'FOCT, (-fút) n. A medicinal plant.
CÔLTS'-TÔÔTH, n. An imperfect tooth in a young horse:
—a love of youthful pleasure. Shak.

COL'U-BRINE, a. [colubrinus, L. | Relating to a serpent; j]

ODI/U-BRINE, a. [comormus, L.] Melating to a serpent; cunning; crafty, [R.]
CO-LÜM'BA, n. A medicinal root brought from Columbo:
— written also calumba, colomba, and columbo.

COL'UM-BA-RY, or CO-LÜM'BA-RY, [ko-lüm'ba-re, S. W.
P. J. F. Ja.; köl'um-ba-re, K. Sm. R. Wb. Kenruck.] n. [columbarum, L.] A dove-cot; a pigeon-house
CO-LÜM'BATE,\* n. A sait formed of columbic acid and a

hase. Francus.

base. Frances.

CO-LÜM'BI-A,\* n. (Chem.) A bitter, crystalline principle obtained from the calumba, or columba, root. Braude.

CO-LÜM'BI-A,\* a. Relating to Columbus, Columbia, or America. Barlow.

CO-LÜM'BIC,\* a. (Chem.) Partaking of columbium. Crabb.

CÖL'ÜM-BINE, n. A genus of perennial plants; a kind of violet color; the heroine in pantomimic entertainments.

CÖL'ÜM-BINE,\* a. Relating to or like a pigeon or dove.

Smar. (Co.LUM'BITE,\* n. (Min.) An ore of columbium, first discovered in Connecticut. Brands.
Co-LUM'BI-UM,\* n. (Min.) An acidifiable, rare metal, found in columbite. Brands.

TOUL'U-MEL,\* n. [columella, L.] (Bot.) The central part of the fruit of a moss; the central pillar of a capsule. P.

Cyc.

COL-U-MEL'LA,\* n. [L.] A small pillar; columel. P. Cyc.

COL'UMN, (köl'lum) n. [columna, L.] A cylindrical pillar; a file of troops; a perpendicular line of figures.—(Arch.) A member of an order whose section through the axis is usually a frustum of an elongated parabola; a pillar.

COL-UM-NAR, a. Formed like columns. Woodward.

COL-UM-NAR, A., A. Columnar. [R.]

COL'UMNED,\* (köl'lumd) a. Furnished with columns. By

ron.

Cy-Lüre', n. [coluri, L.] pl. COLURES. (Astron.) Two imaginary great circles supposed to intersect each other in the poles of the world.

COL-U-Te'A,\* n. [Gr.] (Bot.) A papillonaceous genus of plants; the bladder-senna. P. Cyc.

COL'2A,\* n. A species of cabbage; brassica oleracea.—Colza oil. which is expressed from the seed, is much used in

Tank, which is expressed from the sect, is much used in France and Belgium for lamps, &c. Brande.  $\tilde{CO}/MA$ , n.  $[\kappa \tilde{\omega} \mu_0, \text{swoon.}]$  (Med.) A morbid disposition to sleep, lethargy.  $-[\kappa \tilde{\omega} \mu_0, \text{hair.}]$  (Astron.) The harry appearance that surrounds a planet. -(Bot.) The assemblage of branches forming the head of a forest tree; the hairy appearance that surrounds a plant.

Co'MART, n. A treaty or joint contract. Shak.
Co'MART, [kô'māt, S. P. E. Wb., kō-māt', W. F. Ja. K. Sm.] n. Companion. Shak.

Sm.; n. Companion. Small.

CÖM'ATE, a. [comatus, L.] Hairy; appearing hairy.

CÖM'ATE, a. [comatus, L.] Hairy; appearing hairy.

CÖM-A-TÖSE!, [köm-ş-tös\*, W. Ja.; kö'mş-tös, P. Sm.; kö-mş-tös\*, K.] a. Lethargic. Grew.

COMB, in the end, and COMP, in the beginning, of names, seem to be derived from the British com, which signifies a low situation. Gibson.—Comb (köm) in Cornish signifies a valley; and it is used for a valley by the English poet J. H. Browne.

COMB, (kom) n. An instrument to separate and adjust the

hair, any instrument like a comb:—the indented top or crest of a cock, the cells in which bees lodge their honey: a dry measure of four bushels, - also written coomb

COMB. (kom) v. a. [1. combed; pp. combing, combed.] To divide and adjust the hair; to lay smooth, by drawing through narrow interstices.

|| COMPAT, or COMPAT, [kim'bat, S. W. J. F. Sm. Nares; kom'bat, P. E. Ja. K. Wb. Blaur.] v. n. [combattre, Fr.] [combated, pp. combating, combated.] To fight, to

[I COMBATED, pp. COMBATINO, COMBATED.] To fight, to content, to content, opposition.

[CÓM'BAT, or CÓM'BAT, v. a. To oppose; to fight.

[CÓM'BAT, v. [combat, Fr.] Contest, buttle; a fight, a duel.

[CÓM'BAT, BLE, \*a That may be combated. Todd.

[CÓM'BATANT, a. One who combate, a champion.

[CÓM'BATANT, a. Contending, fighting. B. Jouson.

[CÓM'BATER, n. One who fights. Skerwood. [R.]

[CÓM'BATIVE, \*a. Inclined to combat, pugnacious. Lawrence.

||Com'ba-tive-ness,\* n. (Phren.) A disposition or propencity to fight. Combe.

sty to fight. Combe.

COMB'-BicOach, \*(kom'broch) n. A tooth of the instrument with which wool is combed. Ash.

COMB'-BicOach, \*(kom'brosh) n. A brush to clean combs.

COMB'-BicOst, \*(kom'brosh) n. Case for a comb. Ash.

COMB'ER, (kom'er) n. One who combe wool.

COMBER, (kom'er) n. Win'er) n. A species of fish in Cornwall. Ray. [† Encumbrance; trouble. Wotton.]

COM-BINA-BLE, a. Capable of being combined.

COM-BI-NA'TION, n. [combinaison, Fr.] The act of combinging, state of being combined; union of two or more sub-

ing, state of being combined; union of two or more sub-stances in such a manner as to form a new compound; commixture; union of numbers, quantities, or sounds alliance; coalition; confederacy.

COM-BIN'A-TIVE, a. Tending to combine; uniting. Brat Crit. [R.]
COM.BINE, v. a. [combiner, Fr.] [i. combinen; gp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combinent, pp. combi

COM-BINE', v. s. To coalesce; to unite in friendship or design.

design.

COM.BinED',\* (kom-bind') p. a. United.— Combined locks are canal locks, placed side by side, so as to admit the ascent and descent of boats at the same time. Tanner.

tOM-BINE/MENT, a. Union, combination. Leighton. COM-BINE/MENT, a. Union, combination. Leighton. COM-BINE/R, n. He or that which combines. COMBING, (köming) n. Act of using a comb; borrowed hair combed over the buildness of the head. Bp. Tay-

COMB'LESS, (köm'ies) a. Wanting a comb or crest. Shak. COMB'-MAK-ER, (köm'mäk-er) n. A maker of combs. COM-BUST, a. [comburo, combustum, L.] Applied to a planet when it is not above eight degrees and a half distunt from the sun. Harris.

from the sun. Harris.

COM-BOS-TI-BIL'1-TY, n. Quality of being combustible.

COM-BOS-TI-BILE, a. Capable of being burnt; inflammable.

COM-BOS'TI-BLE, n. A substance that will burn.

COM-BOS'TI-BLE-NESS, n. Aptness to take fre.

COM-BOS'TION, (kom-bust'yun) n. [Fr.] The act of burning; consumption by fire; confingration.

COM-BOS'TIVE, a. Disposed to take fire.

COME. (k\m) p. n. [R. CAME. T. R. COMUR. COME.] To ad-

COME, (Kim) v. n. i. came, pp. coming, come.] To advance nearer, as opposed to go; to arrive; to reach, to draw near; to happen, to issue, to appear in sight; to become, to fail out. 30 In the imperative, it is often used interjectionally, in order to encourage, incite, or command estention. It is sometimes used with an ellipsis; i.s. "Coma attention. It is sometimes used with an ellipsis; as, "Come Friday," that is, "When Friday shall come."—Te come Friday, "that is," When Friday shall come."— To come about, to come to pass, to change, to come round.— To come at, to reach, to obtain.— To come by, to obtain; to gain.— To come, into, to join with, to comply with.— To come of, to proceed.— To come of, to deviate, to depart from a rule or direction; to escape; to end an affair.— To come on, to advance; to make progress, to advance to combat; to thrive; to grow big. — To come over, to revolt; to rise in distillation. — To come out, to be inade public; to rise in distinction.— I to come out, we be induce public; to be discovered.— To come out with, to give a vent to.—
To come round, to change, as, "The wind came round."—
To come short, to fail, to be deficient.— To come to one's self, to consent or yield; to amount to.— To come to one's self, to recover one's senses. — To come to pass, to be effected, to fall out. — To come up, to make appearance, to come into tall out. — To come up, to make appearance, to come into use. — To come up to, to amount to, to rise, to advance. — To come up with, to overtake. — To come upen, to invade. — To come, in futurity. — Come your ways, come along, or come hither. Shak. ["A vulgarism still in use, especially in the north of England." Todd.]
COME, (Kim) n. A spout, a cant term. Mortoner.
COME [b]-AN, n. An actor or writer of comedy, a player of come purts, a player in general.

comic parts, a player in general. COM'E-DY, n. [comedia, L.] A dramatic representation of

comic parts, a player in general.

Com'E-Dy, n. [comedia, L.] A dramatic representation of the lighter faults, passions, actions, and folites of mankind, a species of drama.

Come'Li-Li, ad. In a comely manner. Sherwood. [R.]

Come'Li-Li, ad. In a comely manner. Sherwood. [R.]

Come'Li, Nëss, (kūm'le-nës) n. Grace, beauty; dignity.

Come'Ly, (kūm'le) a. Graceful; decent; proper, becoming, agreeable, fit.

Come'Ly, (kūm'le) ad. Gracefully; decently. Ascham. [R.]

Come'O'T, \* mterp. A word of command to a dog to cause him to discontinue his pursuit or his barking. Forby.

Come-O'T'F, \* n. One who forsakes established communities or societies, a radical reformer. Th. Parker. [Modern.]

Com'E'R, (kūm'e'P) n. One who comes. Shak.

Com'E'R, (kūm'e'P) n. One who forsakes established communities or societies, a radical reformer. Th. Parker. [Modern.]

Com'E'R, (kūm'e'P) n. One who comes. Shak.

Com'E'R, (kūm'e'P) n. One who comes. Shak.

Com'E'R, [Nam'e'P) n. [Fr.] Revelling. Bp. Hall

Com'E'R, [Nam'e'P) n. [Fr.] Revelling to the solar system, of a luminous and nebulous appearance, which approaches to and recedes from the sun, after the manner of a planet, in a single revolution.

Com'E'R, A gume at cards. Southerne.

Com'E'R-A-Ry, a. (Astron.) A machine constructed to Com'E'R-A-Ry, a. (Astron.) A machine constructed to Com'E'R-A-Ry, a. Relating to a comet. Cheyra.

Com'E'R-Ca. Rolating to a comet. Cheyra.

COMP.T.-C.6' R. P. Resmbling a comet. Cheyne.
CO-MET'IC, a. Rolating to a comet, cometary.
COMP.T.-LIKE, a. Resembling a comet. Sac.
COMP.T.-C.6' R.-P.E.R., n. One who writes about comets.

Ask. [R.]
COM-ET-OG'EA-PHY, n. A description of comets.
COM'FIT, (kum'fit) n. A dry sweetment; a confect. Hu-COM'FIT, (kūm'fit) v. a. To preserve dry with sugar. Com'FIT-Māk-ER,\* n. A maker of comfits; a confectioner. Shak.

COM'FI-TÜRE, (küm'fe-tür) a. [confirme, Fr.] Sweetment. COM'FORT, (küm'furt) v. a. [conforter, Fr.] [1. comforted: pp. comforting, comforted.] To solace; to encourage;

- to atrengthen; to enliven; to invigorate; to console; to

60 strengthen; to enliven; to invigorate; to console; to revive; to cheer.

COM'FORT, (kūm'ftrt) n. Support; countenance; consolation; that which gives consolation; enjoyment.

COM'FORT.4-BLE, kūm'furt-ehl) a. Possessing comfort; bestowing or receiving comfort; cheerful.

COM'FORT.4-BLE-NESS, n. A state of comfort. Sidney.

COM'FORT.4-BLY, ad. In a comfortable manner.

COM'FORT.4-BLY, ad. In a comfortable manner.

COM'FORT.4-BLY, (kūm'furt-er) n. One who comforts; that which comforts:—a warm, stuffed coveriet:—a term applied to the Paraclete, or Holy Spirit.

†COM'FORT-FOL, (kūm'furt-fūl) a. Full of comfort. Hulot.

COM'FORT-ING,\* p. a. Affording comfort; supporting. COM'FORT-LESS, (kum'furt-les) a. Wanting comfort. COM'FORT-LESS-NESS,\* n. State of being comfortless. Dr.

Allen.

COM'FORT-RESS, m. She who comforts. B. Jonson.
COM'FREY, (kum'fre) n. A plant, of several species; symphytum.— The common comfrey has a tuberous, mucilaginous root.

NOUS FOOL.

COM/10. a. Relating to comedy; raising mirth, sportive; ludicrous; diverting.

COM/10. At, a. [commus., L.] Comic; diverting; sportive; droll; odd.

dron; odd. CÖM-I-CAL-LY, \*n. Comicalness. D. O'Connell. [Low.] CÖM'I-CAL-LY, ad. In a comical manner. CÖM'I-CAL-NESS, n. The quality of being comical. CÖM'I-CAL-NESS, n. The quality of being comical. CÖM'I-CAL-NESS, n. The quality of being carrival. CÖM'I-CAL-NESS, n. The quality of being carrival.

COM'ING-IN, n. Revenue; income; entrance. Shak.
CO-MIN'GLE, v. a. See Commingle.
CO-MIN'GLE, v. a. See Commingle.
of the Romans. Crabb.

CO-MI'TIAL, (ko-mish'al) a. [comitta, L.] Relating to the comitta, or assemblies of the Romans; relating to assemblies.

COM',-Υ, n. [comitas, L.] Courtesy; civility; politeness.
COM'M, n. [πόμμα.] A point, marked thus [,], which
notes the subordinate clauses of a sentence.—(Mus.) An notes the subordinate clauses of a sentence. — (Mus.) An enharmonic interval, or the difference between a major and a minor semitone, division.

COM-MAND', v. a. [mando, L.] [s. commander; pp. commanding, commander.] To govern; to order; to direct to be done; to overlook; to lead as a general.

COM-MAND', vs. [commande, Fr.] The right or act of commanding; power, cogent authority; order given; direction, injunction; mandate; precept.

COM-MAND'AN-CY-GEN'ER-AL,\* vs. The office or jurisdiction of a governor of a Spanish province or colony. Marray.

COM-MAN-DANT', n. [Fr.] (Mil.) An officer who has the command of a garrison, fort, castle, &c. Smollett. †COM-MAND'A-TO-RY, a. Having the force of command.

P. Morton.

Commander, Fr.] One who commands; one who has the command of a body of men or troops.—

(In the navy) An officer next in rank above a heutenant.—

Commander-in-chef, one who has the supreme command; a generalissimo.

Com-mand' EE-SHIP,\* n. The office of a commander. Ec.

Rev.

COM-MAND'ER-Y, n. [commanders, Fr.] The body of knights of any one order; the revenue, benefice, or house, belonging to them; a preceptory.

COM-MAND'ING,\* P. s. Exercising command; powerful,

authoritative.

authoritative.

COM-MAND/ING-LY, ad. In a commanding manner.

COM-MAND/ING-LY, a. Mandate; command; authority; precept; a law, especially of the decalogue.

COM-MAND/ERSS, a. A female who commands.

†COM-MARK, s. [comarque, Fr.] A frontier of a country.

†COM-MA-TE'RI-AL, a. Consisting of the same matter. Ba-

TCOM-MA-TE-RI-XL'I-TV, n. Participation of the same mat-COM-MAT'IC, \* a. (Rhet.) Consisting of short sentences or divisions. Beck.

COM'MA-TISM, R. Conciseness; briefness. Bp. Horsley. COM-MEAS'U-RA-BLE, (kom-mezh'u-ra-bi) a. Reducible to

the same measure. Walton.

COMME IL PAUL, (köm-8-fo') [Fr.] As it should be COMME-ILE, n. cometina, L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants.

COM-MEM'O-RA-BLE, a. Worthy to be remembered.

COM-MEM'O-RAP. b. a. (som and memory, L.) [i. com-COM-MEM'O-RAPE, v. a. (som and memory, L.) [i. com-MEMORATED; pp. COMMEMORATHO, COMMEMORATED.] To preserve in memory, or to celebrate, by some public act. COM-MEM-O-RAPTION, m. Act of commemorating; cele-

COMMENCING, COMMENCED.] To begin; to originate; to take the first step:—to take an academical degree, at a college or university.

COM.MENCE', v. a. To begin; to enter upon.

COM.MENCE', want to college receive their degrees; as, the let Tuesday in July, at Cambridge, Eng., or the 4th Wednesday in August, at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

COM.MEND', v. a. [commendo, L.] [L. COMMENDED; pp. commendo, commendo L.] [L. COMMENDED; pp. deliver up with confidence; to praise; to recommend, to applaud.

applaud.

applaud.

\*\*COM-MEND', n. Commendation. Shak.

||COM-MEND', n. Commendation. Shak.
||COM-MEND', a. E., [kom-mend's-bi, P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.
Bailey, Johnson, Ash, Kenruck; köm'men-da-bi, J. F. köm'men-da-bi or kom-men'da-bi, S. W.] a. That may be commended; laudable; worthy of praise.

\*\*Twinker stated, near the end of the last century, that "this word, like
acceptable, has, since Johnson wrote his Dictionary, shifted its accent from the second to the first syllable. — The
accent on the second syllable has grown vulgar." But
Smart (1837) remarks: — "A few years ago, commendable
and commendably were accented by the higher grade of
speakers on the first syllable: a better taste has restored,
or nearly restored, the more consistent accentration".

speakers on the first syllable: a better taste has restored, or nearly restored, the more consistent accentuation? ||COM-MEN'DA-BLE-NESS, n. State of being commendable. ||COM-MEN'DA-BLY, ad. Laudably. |
COM-MEN'DA-M, n. [commendo, L.] (Law) The holding of a vacant benefice till a pastor is supplied:—so named as being commended to the care of the holder:—slot the trust of the revenues of a benefice to a layman for a certain time and specified purpose. |
COM-MEN'DA-TA-RY, n. [commendature, Fr.] One who holds a living in commendam. Scio ard. |
COM-MEN'DA-TA-RY,\* a. Holding in commendam. Scio ard.

Com-men-da'tion, a. Recommendation; praise; eulogy

COM-MEN-DA'TION, n. Recommendation; praise; culogy. COM-MEN'DA-TOR, n. (Law) A secular person who holds a benefice in commendam, a commendatary. Crabb. COM-MEN'DA-TO-RY, a. Bestowing commendation; commending; holding in commendam. COM-MEN'DA-TO-RY, n. Commendation; culogy. South. COM-MEN'DA-TO-RY, n. Commendation; culogy. South. COM-MEN'DA-TO-RY, n. Fellowship of table. Browne. †COM-MEN-SAL', n. [commensalis, L.] One who cause at the same table. Chaucer. †COM-MEN-SAL', TION, n. Eating at the same table. Browne. †COM-MEN-SAL', TION, n. Capacity of having a common measure, or of being measured by another. ||COM-MENS'U-RA-BLE, [kom-min'shu-ra-bil, W. P. J. F; kom-min'sy-ra-bil, S. Ja. Sm.] a. [Fr.] Having a common measure; commeasurable. ||COM-MENS'U-RA-BLE-NESS, n. Commensurability.

ICOM-MENS'U-RA-BLE-NESS, n. Commensurability.
||COM-MENS'U-RATE, v. a. [con and mensura, L.] To reduce to some common measure. Dr. T. Fuller. [R.]
||COM-MENS'U-RATE, [kom-men'shu-rat, W. P. F. : kom-

měn'su-rět, S.; kom-měn'shu-ret, J.; kom-měn'su-råt, Ja.]
a. Having some common measure; equal.

[[COM-MĚNS'U-BATE-LY, ad. With the capacity of measur-

ing. ||COM-MENS'U-RATE-NESS,\* n. State of being commensu-

rate. Ash. ||COM-MENS-U-RA'TION, n. [Fr.] Reduction to some com-

[COM-MENS-U-RA/TION, n. [Fr.] Reduction to some common measure, proportion.
CÖM/MENT, n. Annotation; note: explanation, exposition; remark; elucidation, observation.
[COM/MENT, [köm/ment, S. W. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; kom-měnt/, P. J. E. K.] v. n. [commentor, L.] [i. commentor, pp. commentor, L.]

P. J. E. K.] v. n. [commentor, L.] [1. COMMENTED, pp. COMMENTED, OMMENTED,] TO annotate, to write notes upon an author; to expound; to remark.

[[COMMENT, v. a. To explain, to devise; to feign. Spenser.
COMMENT-TA-EY, n. An exposition; a book of annotations or remarks; a memoir; a series of memoranda.

COMMEN-TATE, v. n. To annotate, to comment. Pursuits of Literature. [R.]

COMMEN'TA-TIVE,\* a. Making or containing comments.

F. Ren.

Ec. Rev.

COM'MEN-TĀ-TOR, n. An expositor; annotator.

COM-MEN-TĀ-TŌ'Rļ-ĀL,\* a. Relating to comments. Ea.

COM-MEN-TA/TOR-SHIP. \* 7. Office of commentator. Ou.

MCD.

[CÓM'MENT-ER, or COM-MENT'ER, [köm'ment-er, Ja. Sm. R. Wb.; kom-mënt'er, S. W. P.] One who comments.

CÖM-MEN-Ti''Tious, (köm-men-tish'us) a. [commentitius, L.] Fictitious; imaginary. Milton. [R.]

COM-MERCE, n. [commercium, L.] The exchange of one sort of produce or service. Fight. dealing, intercurse. communicatives.

service; trade; traffic; dealing; intercourse; communi-

ON-MEM-O-RA'TIVE, a. Preserving in memory.

COM-MEM'O-RA-TIVE, a. Preserving in memory.

COM-MEM'O-RA-TO-RA, a. Preserving in memory.

COM-MEM'O-RA-TO-RA, a. Preserving in memory.

COM-MEM'O-RA-TO-RA, a. Preserving in memory.

COM-MEM'CIAL, (kpm-mbr/shal) a. Relating to commerce or traffic; mercantile; trading.

COM-MEM'CIAL-LY, ad. In a commercial manner. Burks.

COMMERE,\* (kom-mar') n. [Fr.] A gossip; a goody; a godmother. Smart.
†COM-MET'/C,\* a. Giving beauty; cosmetic. Ash.
COM-MET'/CS,\* n. pl. Substances designed to give new beauty, as paints for the face; cosmetics. Crabs. [R.]
COM'MI-GRATE, v. n. [com and magro, L.] To migrate in a

COM.M.-GRATE, v. M. [con and magro, L.] To lingrate in a body [E.]
COM.M.-GRATTION, n. Act of migrating together.
COM.M.-NATE, v. a. [comminor, L.] To threaten. Hardinge.
COM.M.-NATION, n. [comminate, L.] A threat; a denunciation; the recital of divine threatenings on stated days.

Wheatley.

COM-MIN'A-TO-RY, a. Denunciatory; threatening.

COM-MIN'GLE, (kom-ming'gl) v. a. [i. commingled; pp.

commingling, commingled.] To mingle together; to mix

COMMINGING, COMMINGED. 10 mingle together; to mix into one mass, to blend.

COM-MIN'GLE, v. n. To unite one with another. Bacon. †COM-MIN'U-ATE, v. a. To grind. Smith.

†COM-MIN'U-1-BLE, a. Reducible to powder. Browne.

COM'MI-NUTE, v. a. [Comminut, L.] [i. COMMINUTED; pp. COMMINUTED]. To grind; to pulverize.

Com-MI-NU'TION, n. Pulverization; attenuation.

Bacon.

Cóm-MI-NÚ'TION, n. Pulverization; attenuation.

Cóm-MIS'ER-A-BLE, a. Worthy of compassion; pitiable.

Com-MIS'ER-ATE, v. a. [con and miscreor, L.] [i. commis
ERATED; pp. commiserating, commiserated.] To feel pain for; to compassionate; to pity.

Com-MIS'ER-A-TIVE, a. Compassionate. [R.]

Com-MIS'ER-A-TIVE, a. Compassionate. [R.]

Com-MIS'ER-A-TIVE, a. Compassionate. [R.]

Com-MIS'ER-A-TIVE, a. One who has compassion. Over
bury. [R.]

Com-MIS'ER-A-TIVE, a. One who has compassion.

Com-MIS'ER-A-TIVE, a. One who has compassion.

Com-MIS-SA-RIAT, (köm-js-sär'ç-ä, Sm.; köm-js-sär'ç-ät) [köm
js-sä're-ät, Ja.; köm-js-sär'ç-ä, Sm.; köm-js-sär'y-ät, K.]

[Com'MIS-SA-RY, n. [commissary-general.

Com'MIS-SA-RY, n. [commissary-general.

Com'MIS-SA-RY, n. (commissary-general commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commissary-commi

COM Mis's ION, (kom mish'un) n. [commiscien]. Ow L.] Act of committing; that which is committed, a trust; a warrant, a document or writing investing one with an office or authority, charge; office; employment: — an allowance or compensation to an agent, factor, &c., for services: — perpetration:— the order by which one person trades for another.— (Law) An appointment to one or more commissioners to perform certain duties; management by a committee or substitute; a body of commissioners.

O.M.MIS'SION, (kom-mish'un) v. a. [i. commissioners. pp. commissioning, commissioning. To authorize; to empower; to appoint.

C.O.M.MIS'SION-A.L. a. Commissionary. Le Neve. [R.]

C.O.M.MIS'SION-A.R.Y, a. Appointed by a warrant. Bp. Hall.

C.O.M.MIS'SION-L.T.E. v. a. To commission. Whithy.

O.M.MIS'SION-E.D.\* (kom-mish'und) p. a. Having a commission. or authority, charge; office; employment: - an allowance

COM-MIS'SION-ER, n. One empowered to act in some matter or business for one or more persons, or for a govern-

COM-MIS'SIVE, \* a. Actually performed; committing. Cole-

ridge. [R.]
COM-Miss'URE, (kom-mish'yur) [kom-mish'yūr, W. J. F. K.
Sm.; köm'mṣh-ūr, S.; kom-mis'ūr, Ja.] n. [Fr., commusura,
L.] Joint; a seam; a place where one part is joined to

another.

COM.MIT', v. a. [committo, L.] [L. COMMITTED; pp. COMMITTING, COMMITTED.] To consign; to intrust; to send to prison; to deposit; to do; to expose, to perpetrate.

COM.MIT', v. n. To be guilty of incontinence. Shak.

COM.MIT'MENT, n. The act of committing; imprisonment; an order for sending to prison.

an order for sending to prison.

COM-MIT'TAL, \* n. Act of committing; commitment. Brit.

Crit.

COM-MIT'TEE, n. A body of persons appointed to examine or manage any matter. 37 "This word is often pronounced, improperly, with the accent on the first or last syllable." Walker. All the English orthospists pronounce it com-mit'tee; but "com'mit-tee," says Mitford, "is the Scottish manner."

Com with a says of the person to whom the

COM-MIT-TEE', n. (English lose) The person to whom the care of an idiot or lunatic is committed; the lord-chancel-

care of an idiot or lunatic is committed; the lord-chancellor being the com-mittedty. Blackstone.

COM-MITTEE-SHIP, n. The office of a committee. Multon.

COM-MITTIELE, a. Liable to be committed. Browne.

COM-MITTIELE, a. Liable to be committed. Browne.

COM-MIX', v. a. [commuseo, I.] [i. commixed; pp. comMIXING, COMMIXED.] To mingle; to blend. Bacom.

COM-MIX', v. a. To unite. Drayton.

†COM-MIX', v. a. To unite. Drayton.

†COM-MIX'ION, (kom-mik'shup) n. Mixture. Shak.

COM-MIXT'ION, (kom-mixt'yun) n. Mixture. Browns COM-MIXT'URE, (kom-mixt'yur) n. Act of mingling; state of being mingled; composition; compound. COM'MO-DATE,\* n. (Low) The gratuitous loan of any thing

Crahh

Crabb.

Com.Mödde', [kom-möd', S. W. P. J. F. K.: köm'mod, Sm.]

n. [Fr.] A head-dress formerly worn by ladies. Spectstor. A plece of furniture, or small sideboard, containing drawers and closets or shelves. W. Ency.

[COM.MÖ'D1-00s, [kom-mö'dyus, S. E. F. K.; kom-mö'deüs, P. J. J. Sm. R.; kom-mö'de-üs or kom-mö'je-üs, W.] a.

[commodus, L.] Convenient; suitable; useful; suited to wants.

wants

||COM-MO'DI-OUS-LY, ad. In a commodious manner; suita-bly.

bly.

[COM-MÖ'D]-OUS-NESS, n. Convenience: advantage.

COM-MÖD'!-TY, n. Interest; advantage; profit; convenience; wares, merchandise.

COM'MO-DÖRE, or COM-MO-DÖRE', [köm-9-dör', S. W. P. J.

F.Ja., köm'0-dör, Sm. Brande. n. [Fr.; comendador, Sp.] The
captain who commands a squadron of ships; a title given to the senior captain when three or more ships of war are in company; a select ship in a fleet of merchantimen, which leads the van in the time of war. ? "This is one of those words which may have the accent either on the

of those words which may have the accent either on the first or last syllable, according to its position in the sentence. Thus we say, 'The voyage was made by Commodore Anson; for, though he was made an adultal afterwards, he went out as commodore',' "Walker.

†COMMOJONE, (Köm'möin) n. [Fr.] A monk of the same order or convent. Selden.

CÖM'MON, a. [communs, L.] Belonging equally to many or to the public, belonging equally to more than one; having no possessor or owner; vulgar; mean; of little value; not scarce; public; general; of no runk; for quent; usual; ordinary, prostitute.—(Gram.) Both active and passive; both masculine and feminine.

COM'MON, n. An open ground equally used by many persons; a public, uninclosed space. — (Law) A distinct tenure, but with unity of possession. Blackstone. — In common, equally to be participated by a certain number; equally

equally to be participated by a certain number; equally with another; indiscriminately.

COM'MON, ad. Commonly. Shak. [R.]

COM'MON, v. n. To have a joint right with others in some common ground, to eat in common law. Blackstone.—

COM'MON-A-Ble, a. Held in common law. Blackstone.—

Commonable land is a common in which the greater part of the land is arable. Brande.

COM'MON-AGE, n. The right of feeding on a common. Fuller

CÖM-MON-XL'I-TY, n. See Commonalty.
CÖM'MON-XL-TY, n. The common people. Hooker.
CÖM'MON-BAIL,\* n. A prostituted surety for another. Hu-

COM MON-DAIL, A. A prostuded surely for anomals. And dibras. A formal entry of a fictitious surely. Bouzer. Com Mon-Council, a. The council of a city or town corporate, empowered to make by-laws, &c. Smart. COM MON-COUN'CIL-MXN, R. A member of the common

COM'MON-COUNCIL-MAN, %. A member of the common council.

COM'MON-CRI'ER, n. The crier of a town or city.

COM'MON-ER, n. One of the common people, as distinguished from the nobility; a man not noble, a member of the British house of commons; one who has a joint right in common ground; a student of the second rank at Oxford, Eng. A prostitute. Shak.
COM'MON-HALL, n. A hall for the meeting of the citi-

zens.

†COM-MO-NI"TION, (köm-mo-nish'un) n. [commonitio, L.]
Advice; warning. Bailey.

†COM-MON-LISI'[No.4. Advising; warning. Bp. Hall.

COM'MON-LISI'[No.4. a. Saluting without distinction. Shak.

COM'MON-LISI' no. The unwritten law, or ancient customary law, which receives its binding force from immemorial usage. It is distinguished from the statute law which owes its authority to acts of the legislature.

COM'MON-LIAW'ZER, n. One versed in the common law.

COM'MON-LY, od. Frequently; usually; jointly.

COM'MON-MEAS' URE, † (mézi-lyi) n. (Ánd.). A number which divides two or more other numbers without leaving a remainder: a magnitude which exactly measures

which divides two or more other numbers without leaving a remainder; a magnitude which exactly measures two or more other magnitudes. Brande.

COM'MON-NESS, a. State or quality of heling common.

COM'MON-PLACE, a. A ordinary; common. Ed. Rev.

COM'MON-PLACE, a. A memorandum; an ordinary or common topic. Milton.

COM-MON-PLACE, b. a. To reduce to general heads. Felton.

COM'MON-PLACE, book, (-bk) n. A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads; a memorandum-book. orandum-book

COM'MON-PLACE-NESS,\* n. The state of being common-

place. Howitz.
Com'Mon-Pleas, n. (England) The court of common pleas is a court now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, where account now held at Westminster Hall, tions penal, civil, of debt, &c., are tried before four judg-

es. - (U. &) A court of common pleas is a court inferior to the supreme court.

Com'mon-Prayme,\* n. A formulary of public worship.

Milton.

DÖM'MONS, (köm'munz) n. pl. The common people:—the lower house of the British parliament:—food provided at a common table.—Doctors' Commons, a college in London

for the professors of the civil law.

Com/mon-Sense,\* n. The natural understanding or sagacity of mankind in general, in contradistinction to the endowments of genius or the acquisitions of learning, which are possessed by comparatively few; good sense in relation to common things or business. Paley.

COM-MON'STRATE, v. a. [commonstro, L.] To teach. Cock-

COM'MON-TY,\* n. Corruption for comedy. Shak.
COM-MON-WEAL', n. The public good; the public; a commonwealth. Hooker.

monwealth. Hooker.
COM'MON-WEALTH, or COM-MON-WEALTH!, n. A civil polity; a body politic; the public; a state; a republic; a democracy. 27 "These words [commonweal and commonwealth] have the accent either on the first or last syllable; but the former is accented more frequently on the last, and the latter on the first. "Walker.
COM-MON-WEALTHS'MAN, n. A republican. Johnson.
COM'MO-RANCE, ? n. (Law) Dwelling; habitation; resi-COM'MO-RANCE, dence. Blackstone.
COM'MO-RANCE, a (commorans, L.] Resident; dwelling. Aplific.

†COM-MO-RA'TION, M. A staying. Cockeram.
†COM-MÖ'R]-ENT, a. [commortens, L.] Dying at the same time. Sir G. Buck.

COM'MOTH-ER, (kom'muth-er) n. A godmother. Cot-

grave. [R.] COM-MO'TION, s. [Fr.] Tumult; disturbance; perturba-tion; disorder of mind; restlessness. COM-MO'TION-ER, s. One who causes commotions. Ba-

COM.-MO-TIVA-E. x. Commoneo, L.] To disturb; to agitate. Thomson. [R.]
COM-MOVEV, v. a. [commoneo, L.] To disturb; to agitate. Thomson. [R.]
COM-MOVEV, [km.-mūn', W. Js. K. Sm. Wb. Ash, Rees; köm'mūn, S. J. E. F.; kom-mūn' or köm'mūn, P.] v. n. [communeo, L.] [i. communeo, rommuning, communing, communing, Comymuneo, L.] [i. communeo, pp. communing, communing, Comymuneo, R.] [Fr.] A subdivision of a department in France; a district; a parish. Ency.
COM-MOVN-BVS LO'CIS,\* [L.] In common years; taking one year with another. Hamilton.
COM-MOVN-BUS LO'CIS,\* [L.] Taking one place with another. Crable.
COM-MOVN-BUS LO'CIS,\* [L.] Taking one place with another. Crable.

anoner. Cyago. COM.MC.NI-CA-BLL'I-TY, n. The being communicable. COM.MC.NI-CA-BLE, a. That may be communicated or imparted; impartible. COM.MC.NI-CA-BLE-NESS, n. State of being communica-

COM-MU'ni-CANT, n. A partaker; especially one who partakes of the Lord's supper.

COM-MU'ni-CANT,\* s. Communicating; imparting. Cole-

TAGE.

OM.MU'NI-CATE, v. d. [communics, L.] [i. Communicated, pp. communicating, communicated.] To impart; to reveal; to participate.

COM-MU'NI-CATE, v. m. To have something in common

with another; to partake of the Lord's supper.

COM MU-NI-CA TION, a. The act of communicating; com-

mon inlet; conference; conversation; participation.

COM-MÜ'NI-CA-TIVE, a. Ready to impart; not reserved.

COM-MÜ'NI-CA-TIVE-LY,\* ad. By communication. Good-

COM-MU'NI-CA-TIVE-NESS, M. Quality of being communi-

cative.

COM-MÜ'NI-CĀ-TOR,\* n. One who communicates. Dwight.

Imparting knowledge. Barrow. COM-MU'NI-CA-TOR," \* . One who communicates. Draight. COM-MU'NI-CA-TO-BY, a. Imparting knowledge. Barrow. COM-MUN'ION, (kom-mun'yun) \* . Act of communing; intercourse; fellowship; union in the common worship of any church; the body of people united in worship; a religious body or denomination; the celebration of the

ligious body or demonstration, and community supper.

Lord's supper.

COM-MUN'ION-IST, n. One who is of the same communion.

COM-MUN'ION-IST, v. The service used at the celebration of the Lord's supper. Ash.

COM-MUNI-TY, n. [communitas, L.] The commonwealth; the body of the people; the public; the body politic; a corporation; an association; common possession.

COM-MU-TY-ML'I-TY, n. The quality of being commutation.

OOM-MU'TA-BLE, a. That may be commuted; changeable. COM-MU-TA'TION, n. Act of commuting; change; altera-

tion; ransom.

COM-HUT-TIVE, a. Relative to exchange. Sir T. Elyot.

COM-HUT-TIVE-LY, ad. In the way of exchange. Browns.

COM-MUTE', v. a. [commuto, L.] [i. commuten; pp. commuting, commuten]. To exchange; to buy off or ransom one obligation by another; to substitute one punishment in place of another.

COM-MUTE', v. n. To bargain for exemption. South.

COM-MUT-U-AL, (kom-mut'yu-ql), a. Jointly mutual; reciprocal. Shak.

CO-MOSE, \* a. Hairy; having hairs or filaments. P. Cyc. COM'PACT, n. [pactum, L.] A mutual and specific agreement by which persons are bound firmly together, a

contract, a covenant.

COM-PXCT', v. a. [1 COMPACTED; pp. COMPACTING, COM-PACTED.] To join together with firmness; to league with;

PACTED.] To join together with firmness; to league with; to join together.

COM-PACT', a. [compactus, L.] Firm; solid; close; dense; joined; held together.

COM-PACT'ED,\* p. a. Joined together; closely united.

COM-PACT'ED-LY, ad. Closely; firmly. Lovelace.

COM-PACT'ED-NSS, x. Firmness; density. Diphy.

COM-PACT'ER,\* a. One who compacts or unites. G. Ponn.

COM-PACT'LY, ad. In a compact manner, closely.

COM-PACT'LY, ad. In a compact manner, closely.

COM-PACT'LY, as. Structure. Spenser.

COM-PACT'LY, as. Structure. Spenser.

COM-PACT'LY, as. Structure. Spenser.

COM-PACT'LY, as. Tructure. Spenser.

COM-PACT'LY, as. Tructure. Spenser.

COM-PACT'LY, as. Tructure. Spenser.

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COM-PACT'LY, as. Spenser.

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COM'PA-NI-A-BLE-NESS, n. Sociableness. Sulney. COM'PA-NI-A-BLE, a. Social. Bacon. COM'PA-NI-A-BLE-NESS, n. Sociableness. Bp. Hall.

COM-PAN'ION, (kom-pan'yun) n. [compagnon, Fr.] A person with whom one frequently keeps company; a comrade; a consort; a partner, an associate.—(Nau.) The hut or covering over a ladder or staircase in a ship.

[COM.-P.M. 10N,\* v. a. To fit for a companion; to make

COM-PAN'ION-A-BLE, (kom-pan'yun-a-bi) a. Social; agree-able. Walton.

COM-PAN'ION-A-BLE-NESS,\* n. Quality of being social. Clarendon

COM-PXN'ION-A-BLY, ad. In a companionable manner. COM-PXN'ION-LESS,\* a. Destitute of companions. Mont-

COM-PAN'ION-SHIP, (kµm-păn'yun-ship) n. Fellowship. COM-PAN'ION-WAY,\* n. (Naut.) The staircase to the cabin. Dana.

COM'PA-NY, (kum'pa-ne) n. [compania, Sp.; compagnie, Fr.] A number of persons associated together; a number of persons association; a society; a corporation; fellowship; a hand, perton; a society; a corporation; fellowship; a hand, per-

tion; a society; a corporation; tellowenp; a band, persons united in trade; a body corporate, a subdivision of a regiment, or of a battalion of infantry. †Cóm'PA-NY, v. a. To accompany. Shab, be gay; to accompany. Spenser.

[Cóm'PA-NY, v. a. To associate with; to be gay; to accompany. Spenser.

[Cóm'PA-N-BLE, [kŏm'pa-ra-bl, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; kom-pār'a-bl, Jash.] a. That may be compared, being equal in regard.

[Loy [PA-R-BLE-NESS.\* a. State of being comparable. Head.]

CYUAI IN ICEGAIU.

[CÓM'PA-RA-BLE-NESS,\* n. State of being comparable Ba[CÓM'PA-RA-BLY, ad. In equal regard.

CÓM'PA-RA-BLY, ad. In equal regard.

CÓM'PA-RATES, [Kôm'pa-räis, Ja. Sm. Wb.; kom-păr'ş-têz,
P. K.] n. pl. (Logue) The two things compared to one

tCOM-PA-RĀ'TION, n. Provision. Cockeram.
COM-PAR'A-TIVE, a. Estimated by comparison; having the power of comparing.—(Gram.) Expressing more or less,

as distinguished from positive and superlative.

†COM-PAR'A-TIVE, n. One who makes comparisons. Skak.

COM-PAR'A-TIVE-LY, ad. In a state of comparison.

COM-PARE', v. a. [comparo, L.] [t. COMPARED; pp. com
PARING, COMPARED.] To measure one thing by another; to

PARING, COMPARED.] To measure one thing by another; to show how one thing agrees with another.

COM-PARE', v. n. [f To vie. Spenser.] To bear a comparison; as, "No person can compare with him". Month. Rev. COM-PARE', n. Comparison; simile; similtude. Shak.

COM-PAR'ER, n. One who compares.

COM-PAR'ER, a. One who compares.

COM-PAR'ING, m. Act of forming comparison.

COM-PAR'I-SON, (kom-par'e-sn or kom-par'e-sun) [kom-par'e-sun, S.P. J.K.; kom-par'e-sn, F.; kom-par'e-sn or kom-par'e-sn, W. Sm.] n. Act of comparing; state of being compared; a comparative estimate; a simile in writing or speaking; a resemblance stated; a similitude; the formation of an adjective through its various degrees of signification. So, storme, stormes, stormes.

of signification, as, strong, stronger, strongest.

COM-PART', v. a. [con and partier, L.] [L COMPARTED; pp.

COMPARTING, COMPARTED.] To divide; to mark out into

COMPARTING, COMPARTED.] To divide; to mark out into parts. Wotton.

†COM'PART, m. Member. J. Scott.

[Popt. COM-PART!-MENT, m. [Fr.] A division; compartment. COM-PART!TIVION, (kbm-par-tish'un) m. Act of dividing; the part marked out; a division.

COM COM-PART/MENT, n. A division or a subdivisional part of a building; a separate part of a design.

COM-PART/MER. n. A sharer. Paurson. See COPARTMER. (COM-PART/MER-SHE); n. COPERTMERS, for COM-PART/MER-SHE); n. Coperatmership. Fard.

COM-PARS, (Küm/pas) v. a. [compassor, Fr.] [L. COM-PASSID; pp. compassor, ocmassed.] To encircle; to environ; to walk round; to surround; to invest; to encompass; to besiege; to grasp; to inclose; to obtain; to procure; to attain; to meditate or contrive.

COM/PASS, (Küm/pas) n. Circle; round; extent; reach; grasp; space; inclosure; circumference:—the power of the voice; extent of key in music:—the magnetic apparatus for steering ships; the mariner's compass.—pl. An instrument for describing circles.

COM/PASS-A-BLE,\* a. That may be compassed. Burke.

COM/PASS-BOX,\* n. A box for holding the mariner's compass. Phillips. ress. Pullips.

Com'pass. Pullips.

Com'pass. Pullips.

Com'pass. Di'al...\* n. A small dial fitted into a box, for the pocket, to show the hour of the day by the direction of the needle. Crabb. the necules - crass.

Com'PASS-ES,\* n. pl. A mathematical instrument for dividing, measuring, and drawing circles. Crabb.

Com-PAS'SION, (kom-pash'un) n. [con and patter, L.] Grief for the suffering of others; pity; commiseration. †Com-PAS'SION, v. a. To compassionate. Shak.

†Com-PAS'SION-4-BLE, a. Deserving of compassion. Bar-TOW.-PAS'SION-A-BY, a. Compassionate. Cotgrave.
COM-PAS'SION-ATE, a. Inclined to pity; merciful; tender.
COM-PAS'SION-ATE, (kom-pash'un-āt) v. a. [1. compassion-ATED; pp. COMPASSIONATING, COMPASSIONATED.] To pity, to commiserate. COM-PAS'SION-ATE-LY, ad. Mercifully; tenderly. COM-PAS'SION-ATE-NESS, n. Disposition to pity. COM/PASS-NEE-DLE,\* n. The needle of the compass. Phillms. Com'PASS-SAW, n. A species of saw that cuts round. Com'PASS-WIN'DOW,\* n. (Arch.) A circular bay-window or oriel. Britton. or ornel. Britton.
[COM-PA-TER'N]-TY, n. [con and paternitas, L.] The relation of godfather. Davies.

COM-PAT-BLI-I-TY, n. The quality of being compatible.

COM-PAT-J-BLE, a. [compatible, old Fr.] That may exist with; suitable to: fit; consistent; agreeable.

COM-PAT-J-BLE-NESS, n. Compatibility; consistency.

COM-PAT-J-BLY, ad. Accordantly; fitly; suitably.

†COM-PAT-TERT, (kom-pā'shent) a. Suffering together.

Buck. Ruck Buck.

||COM-PA'TRI-OT, [kom-pā/tre-ut, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; kom-pā/tre-ut, Wb.] n. [con and patria, L.] One of the same country; a fellow-countryman.

||COM-PA'TRI-OT, a. Of the same country. Akenside.

||COM-PA'TRI-OT-IŞM,\* n. The state of being compatriots. panion.

COM-PEER', n. [compar, L.] An equal; a mate, a com-COM-PEER', v. a. To be equal with; to mate. Shak. [R.] COM-PEL', v. a. [compello, L.] [t. compelled; pp. com-PELLING, compelled.] To force to some act; to oblige; to constrain; to necessitate.

to constrain; to necessitate.

COM-PEL/LA-BLE, a. That may be compelled. Blackstone.

COM-PEL/LA-BLY, ad. In a forcible manner.

COM-PEL/LA-TION, n. Style of address; a ceremonious appellation; as, "Sire, Sir, Madam," &c.

COM-PEL/LA-TO-RY, a. Compulsory. Cavendish.

COM-PEL/LER, n. One who compels.

COM-PEL/LIER, a. Constraining; forcing; using com
compulsion.

pulsion.
COM'PEND, n. [compendium, L.] An abridgment; a summary; an abstract; an epitome, a compendium. |COM-PEN-D]-Ā'R]-OUS, a. Short; contracted. Bailey. |COM-PEN'D]-ĀTE, v. a. To sum together; to comprehend.

COM-PEN'DI-ATE, v. a. To sum together; to comprehend. Bp. King.

COM-PEN'DI-OS'; TY, n. Shortness. Bailey.

[COM-PEN'DI-OUS, [kom-pén'de-üs, P. J. Ja. Sm.; kom-pén'dyus, S. E. F. K.; kom-pén'de-üs, P. J. Ja. Sm.; kom-pén'dyus, S. E. F. K.; kom-pén'de-üs, P. J. Ja. Short; summary; abridged; concise; biel.

[COM-PEN'DI-OUS-LY, ad. Shortly; in epitome. Hooker.

[COM-PEN'DI-OUS-NESS, n. Shortness; brevity. Bentley.

[COM-PEN'DI-OUS-NESS, n. Shortness; brevity. Bentley.

[COM-PEN'DI-OUS-NESS, n. Shortness; brevity. Bentley.

[COM-PEN'DI-OUS, n. [L. compendium; pl. compendia.] Eng. pl. compendium; an abstract; an epitome; a compend. Watts.

[COM-PEN'SI-BLE, a. That may be recompensed. Cotgrave. COM-PEN'SI-BLE, a. That may be recompensed. Cotgrave. COM-PEN'SI-BLE, a. That may be recompensed. Com-pen'sI-TE, V. a. [compense, L.] [i. compensed; Wb. See Contemplate.] v. a. [compense, L.] [i. compensation. Smart. COM-PEN'SI-TE, \*v. a. To make compensed: on compensed in jury, or privation; recompense; amends.

COM-PEN-SI'TION, n. Something paid for service, injury, or privation; recompense; amends.

COM-PEN-SI'TION-BAL'ANCE,\* n. (Horology) The balance of a chronometer, so contrived that two opposite actions counteract each other's effect, and equalize its

momentum under all changes of temperature and climate Hamilton.

Hamilton.
COM-PEN'SA-TIVE, a. That compensates. Bailey.
COM-PEN'SA-TO-RY, a. That makes amends.
[COM-PENSE', v. a. To compensate. Bacon.
[COM-PENSE', v. a. [compercation, L.] To delay

Bailey.

FOOM-PR-REN'D-NATE, b. a. [comperations, L.] To delay Bailey.

[COM-PR-REN-D-NA'TION, n. Delay; dilatoriness. Bailey.

[COM-PR-REN'D-NA'TION, n. Delay; dilatoriness. Bailey.

[COM-PR-REN'D, v. n. [i. comparen; pp. competition; to seek or strive for something with another; to rival; to contend. Bp. Hober.

[COM/PR-TENCE, ] n. State of being competent; such a COM/PR-TENCY, Quantity as is sufficient, without superfluity; sufficiency; ability; capacity.—(Law) The power or capacity of a ludge, or court, to take cognizance of an affair; legal ability of a witness to give testimony.

[COM/PR-TENT-LY, ac. [competens, L.] Suitable; fit; able; capable; adequate; adapted to, convenient; reasonable; moderate; qualified.

[COM-PR-TI-BLE-NESS, n. Fitness; compatibleness.

[COM-PR-TI'-BLE-NESS, n. Fitness; compatibleness.

[COM-PR-TI'-TION, (kom-pp-tish'un) n. [con and petitio, L.] Rivalry; state of contention, emulation; contest; double claim.

double claim.

double claim.

COM-PET'|-TIVE,\* a. Relating to competition; emulous.

H. Martineau. [R.]

COM-PET'|-TOR, n. A rival; an opponent.

COM-PET'|-TO-RY, a. Being in competition. Faber. [R.]

COM-PET'|-TRESS, n. She who is a rival. Lord Herbert.

COM-PET'|-TRESS, n. She who is a rival. Lord Herbert.

COM-PET'|-TRESS, n. She who is a rival. Lord Herbert.

COM-PILA'TION, n. The act of compiling; that which is compiled; a collection from various authors.

COM-PILE', v. a. [compilo, L.] [1. COMPILED; pp. COMPILING, COMPILED, TO form a literary work by collecting parts or passages from various authors; to write; to compose. [†To comprise; to make up; to put together; to build. Spenser.]

compose. [710 comprise; to meach up, to pure points build. Spenser.]

COM-PILE'MENT, n. Compilation. Sir H. Wotton. [R.]

COM-PIL'CENCE, n. One who compiles.

COM-PLA'CENCE, n. Pleasure; satisfaction; gratifica
COM-PLA'CENCE, tion; mildness; civility, complaisance

COM-PLA/CENT, a. [complacens, L.] Civil; affable; mild. †COM-PLA-CEN/TIAL, a. Accommodating; complaisant. Barter

TOM-PLA-CEN'TIAL, a. Accommodating; complaisant. Baxter.

COM-PLĀICENT-LY, ad. In a complacent or easy manner. COM-PLĀIN', v. n. [complaindre, Fr.] [i. complained; pp. complainted; pp. complainted; pp. complainted; pp. complainted; pp. complainted; pp. complainted; pp. complainted; pp. complainted; to inform against. COM-PLĀIN', v. a. To lament; to bewail. Fairfax. [R.] COM-PLĀIN', s. a. To be complained of. Feitham. [R.] COM-PLĀIN'ANT, n. (Law) One who urges a suit; plaintift. COM-PLĀIN'ANT, n. (Law) One who urges a suit; plaintift. COM-PLĀIN'IN'AN, R. Expression of sorrow or injury. COM-PLĀIN'IN'AN, a. Expression of sorrow or injury. COM-PLĀIN'IN, a. Accusation; lamentation; a malady; a disease; information against. — (Law) An allegation made to a proper officer that some person has been guilty of an offence. †COM-PLĀINT'\$CL, a. Full of complaint. Hulcet. COM-PLĀINT'\$CL, a. Full of complaint. Hulcet. COM-PLĀINT'\$CL, a. Full of complaint. Hulcet. COM-PLĀINS'\$CL, (kom-ple-zāns') n [Fr.] Civility; couxtesy; condescension; urbanity; politeness. COM-PLĀI-ṢĀNCE', (kom-ple-zāns') n [Fr.] Civility; couxtesy; condescension; urbanity; politeness.

COM-PLAI-SANT'LY, ad. In a complaisant manner.
COM-PLAI-SANT'LY, ad. In a complaisant manner.
COM-PLAI-SANT'NESS, n. Complaisance. [R.]
COM-PLA'NATE, v. a. To make level; to form with an even surface. Derham.

COM-PLANE', v. a. Same as complanate. [R.]
COM-PLEAT', a. See Complementum, L.] A complete set; the full quantity or number:—that which is wanted to com-

full quantity or number:—that which is wanted to complete or fill up some quantity or thing; as in geometry, 90 being the number of degrees in a quadrant of a circle, if there are 65 degrees, 25 will be the complement. Of M-PLE-MENT'A-R, a. That fills up or completes. †Com-PLE-MENT'A-R, a. Completing; supplying a deficiency; complemental. "Any two colors which, when combined together, produce white light, are said to be complementary to one another." Rogst.

COM-PLETE', a. [completus, L.] Perfect; full; entire whole; total; consummate; finished; ended.

COM-PLETE', v. a. [c. completus : D. COM-PLETE', v. a. [c. completus] completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completing completi

whole; total; consummate; missine; chaed.
COM-PLETE!, v. a. (i. completted; pp. complettine, completted; to finish; to consummate; to accomplish; to effect; to fulfil; to execute; to achieve COM-PLETE'LY, ad. In a complete manner; perfectly.
COM-PLETE'MENT, w. Act of completing; completion.

COM'PLEX, a. [complexus, L.] Intricate; of many parts;

not simple.

†CÓM/PLEX, n. Complication; collection. South.

COM-PLEXED', (kom-pleksi') a. Complicated. Browns.

COM-PLEX/ED-NESS, n. Complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral.

COM-PLEX/ION, (kom-plek'shun) n. Complication:—the color of the skin, or of the external parts of any body:

the temperament, bublinds, or natural disconting of the

the temperament, habitude, or natural disposition of the the temperature, and the body.

COM-PLEX'ION-AL, (kom-plex'shun-al) a. Depending on or relating to the complexion or temperament.

COM-PLEX'ION-AL-LY, ad. By complexion. Browns.

COM-PLEX'ION-A-RY, a. Relating to the complexion.

COM-PLEX'IONED, (kom-plek'shund) a. Having a com-

COM-PLEX-LY, ad. In a complex manner.
COM-PLEX-LY, ad. In a complex manner.
COM/PLEX-NESS, n. The state of being complex. A.

not simple.

plexion. L. Addiso

SMILA.

COM-PLEX'URE, (kom-plčk'shur) n. The involution or complication of one thing with others. [R.]

COM-PLI'A-BLE, a. That can hend; disposed to comply.

COM-PLI'ANCE, n. Act of complying or yielding; submission, acquiescence; assent.

COM-PLI'ANT, a. Yielding; bending; submissive; civil.

COM-PLI'ANT, a. Yielding; bending; submissive; civil. ner.
COM'PLI-CA-CY,\* n. State of being complicate. Ec. Rev.
COM'PLI-CATE, v. a. [complico, L.] [i. complicated; pp.
complication, complicated.] To entangle one with
another, to join, to involve mutually; to implicate.
COM'PLI-CATE, a. Compounded of many parts; complicated. cated.
COM'PLJ-CATE-LY, ad. In a complicated manner.
COM'PLJ-CATE-NESS, n. Intricacy; perplexity. Hale.
COM-PLJ-CATION, n. State of being complicated; the act
of involving one thing in another, entanglement; intri-COM-PÖS-SI-BIL'I-TY,\* n. Possibility of existing together. Scott. [B.]

COM-PÖS'SI-BLE, a. Consistent. Chillingworth.

COM-PÖS'SI-BLE, a. Consistent. Chillingworth.

COM-PÖS'SI-BLE, a. Consistent. Chillingworth.

COM-PÖS'SI-BLE, a. Combined; mixed with dung; any mixture.

COM-PÖS'Y, v. a. To manure; to plaster. Bacan.

COM-PÖS-Y, v. a. Combined; mixed together. Burke.

COM-PÖS-YURE, a. Soil, manure. Skak.

COM-PÖS-YURE, (kom-pö'zhur) n. [†Composition. Watts.

Adjustment. Duppa.] Tranquillity; sedateness, calmness: quiet. ness : quiet. COMPILMENT. ATIVE.\* a. Complimentary. Bosocil. [B.]
COMPLIMENT.-EB. n. One who compliments.
COMPLINE, n. [completnum, low L.] The last prayer or act of worship at night, in the Romish church; complotory.
†COM'PLISH, v. a. To accomplish. Spenser.
†COM-PLORE', v. n. [complore, L.] To lament together. Cockeram.

COMPLOT, [köm/plöt, S. W. J. F. K. Sm. Wb.; kom-plöt', P. Ja.] n. [Fr.] A joint plot; a confederacy in a plot. COMPLOT', v. n. [i complete Ing. complete Racon. [R.] COMPLOT', v. a. To plan; to contrive. Milton. COMPLOT', v. a. To plan; to contrive. Milton. COMPLOT', v. a. To plan; to contrive. Milton. COMPLOT', v. a. Conspiracy. Dean King. [R.] COMPLOT', v. a. Complaire, Fr.] [i. compliers; pp. compliers, COMPLOT', v. n. [complaire, Fr.] [i. compliers; pp. compliers, compliers, pp. compliers, compliers, pp. compliers, compliers, pp. compliers, compliers, pp. compliers, compliers, compliers, pp. compliers, compliers, compliers, pp. compliers, compliers, compliers, compliers, compliers, pp. compliers, compliers, compliers, compliers, compliers, consent; to assent; to ascenders, L.] To weigh together. Cockeram. gether. Cockeram.

COM-PÖ'NENT, a. [components, L.] Constituting a compound body; forming a part.

COM-PÖ'NENT,\* a. The elementary part of a compound. Dr. Johnson. COM. FÖET', v. n. [comporter, Fr.] [i. comported; pp. comporting, comporting.] To be suitable, proper, or fit; is agree; to suit; to bear.

COM. FÖET', v. a. To bear; to endure; to behave. Con-

TOM'PORT, [köm'pōrt, W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; kompōri, S. P.] n. Behavior; conduct. Bp. Taylor.

COM-PŌRTA-BLE, a. Consistent, proper. Wotton.

COM-PŌRTA-BLE, a. Consistent, proper. Wotton.

COM-PŌRTA-RLE, a. Consistent, proper. Wotton.

COM-PŌRT'MENT, n. Behavior; deportment. Hale.

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COM-PŌRT'MENT, n. Behavior; deportment. Hale.

COM-PŌRT'MENT, n. Behavior; deportment. Hale.

COM-PŌRT'MENT, n. Behavior; dempond i, o in part to part, sa a literary author, as a musical author, &c.; to write, as an author:— to compound; to put together; to constitute; to adjust; to calm; to quiet; to shape; to fashion.—(Printing) To arrange the letters or types in the composing stick.

COM-PŌS-IPD-LY, ad. Calmly; sedately. Clarendon.

COM-PŌS-IPD-LY, ad. Calmly; sedately. Clarendon.

COM-PŌS-IPD-ROB. n. Sedateness; tranquility. Wilkins.

COM-PŌS-ING-RŪLE,\* n. (Printing) A piece of brass rule which is laid in a compositor's composing stick. Brande.

COM-PŌS-ING-RŪLE,\* n. (Printing) An instrument in which a compositor arranges the words and lines. Brande.

COM-PŌS-ITE. [kom-pòz/it. S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; kŏm'po-

COM-Pô\$'1TE, [kom-pôz'it, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; kŏm'po-ztt, Branda.] a. Compounded; united together by a federal compact. — (Arch.) Noting the last of the five orders of architecture, so named because it is compounded of the Corinthian and Ionic orders. - (But.) Arranged in dense heads, or capitula, and surrounded by one or more external rows of bracts, forming an in-volucre.—(Arithmetic) A composite number is a number that can be divided by some other number greater than

unity.

COM-PO-SITE,\* n. A composition; a union. Harris.

COM-PO-SITION, (kôm-po-zishiya) n. Act of composing; thing composed; act of compounding; combination of different parts; a mass formed of different ingredients; the arrangement of various figures in a picture; adjustment; agreement; regulation, a literary work, a musical work:—the act of setting types in a composing-stick:—synthesis, as opposed to analysis, in logic, mathomatics, chemistry, &c. — (Gram.) The act of joining two words together, or of prefixing a particle to a word.—(Law) The act of discharging a debt of a bankrupt by paying a part; the act of exempting lands from the payment of tithes.

COM-PōSI-TVE, (kom-pōz/e-tiv) a. Compounded; or

ment of tithes.

COM-PÖS/1-TVE, (kom-pöz/e-tiv) a. Compounded; or having the power of compounding. Bosworth.

COM-PÖS/1-TOR, n. One who composes; specially one who ranges and adjusts the types in printing.

COM-POS-MEN'T/S,\* [L.] Being of sound mind.

†COM-POS-PESS/OR, n. A joint possessor. Shermood.

COM-POS-BIBL'1-TY,\* n. Possibility of existing together.

COM-PO-TA'TION, n. [compotatio, L.] Act of drinking to-

COMPO'TA' TOR, n. [compotator, I.] Act of ariming together. Browns.

COMPO-TA'TOR, n. One who drinks with another. Pope.

COMPO'TE, n. [Fr.] Stewed fruit; fruit prepared in sirup. W. Ency.

COMPO'TOR, n. A compotator. Walker. [R.]

COM-PÖ/TOR,\* n. A compotator. Walker. [R.]
COM-PÖ/NDY, v. a. [compono, L.] [i. compounded; pp.
compounding, compounded.] To form from different ingredients or parts; to mix; to blend; to mingle; to combine; to adjust or settle a difference by mutual agreement
or concession; to bring to terms of agreement; to discharge a debt by paying only a part.
COM-PÖUND, v. n. To come to terms; to bargain; to
agree; to come to terms by yielding something on each
side.

side.

CÓM/PÖÜND, a. Formed of many or of different ingredients, divisions, or parts; not simple. — (Gram.) Composed of two or more words. — Compound interest, interest charged not only on the principal, but also on the interest. CÖM/PÖÜND, s. Something compounded; a whole or mass formed of several parts or ingredients.

COM-PÖÜND/A-BLE, a. Capable of being compounded.

COM-PÖÜND/ED,\* p. a. Composed of several different parts or materials.

parts or materials.

COM-POUND'ER, n. One who forms a compound; one who compounds a difference for a debt, or for a felony, i. e. agrees with a felon to let him escape: — one who at a university, pays extraordinary fees, proportioned to his estate, for the degrees which he takes.

†COM-PRE-CA'TION, n. [compressatio, L.] Supplication; public prayer. Bp. Wilkins.
COM-PRE-HEND', v. a. [compressade, L.] [i. compressation; pp. compressation] compressation of the compression of the compression of the contain in the mind; to understand; to conceive.
COM-PRE-HEND'ER,\* n One who comprehends. Cud-

COM-PRE-HEND'ING, \* p. a. Including; comprising; con-

ceiving.

COM-PRE-HEN'SI-BLE, a. That may be comprehended.

COM-PRE-HEN'SI-BLE-NESS, z. The state of being com-

COM-PRE-HEN'S; BLE-NESS, M. Interested of coing comprehensible. More.
COM-PRE-HEN'S; BLY, ad. With comprehending; power of comprehending; summary; epitome; knowledge; capacity.

capacity.

COM-PRE-HEN'SIVE., a. Embracing much; capacious; extensive; large; wide; compendious.

COM-PRE-HEN'SIVE-LY, ad. In a comprehensive manner.

DOM-PRE-HEN'SIVE-NESS, n. Quality of including much.

R. Hall

R. Hall

tCOM-PRES-BY-TE'RI-AL, a. Relating to the Presbyterian form of ecclesiastical ministration. Multon.

COM-PRESS', v. a. [compriss, compressum, L.] [L. COM-PRESSED; pp. COMPRESSING, COMPRESSED.] To press to-gether; to condense; to contract, to embrace; to squeez COM'PRESS, m. A bolster of then used in surgery. Wise-

COM-PRES-SJ-BIL'1-TY, n. Quality of being compressible. COM-PRES'SI-BLE, a. Capable reduced to smaller dimensions.

COM-PRES/3-I-BLE-NESS, n. Compressibility.
COM-PRES/510N, (kom-pressiv), n. Act of compressing; forcible contraction; condensation.
COM-PRES/51VE, a. Having the power to compress.

COM-PRESS'URE, (kom-presh'ur) n. The act or force

COM-PRESS'(URE, (kom-presh'ur) n. The act or force of bodies pressing together; compression. ICOM-PRIEST, (köm'prest) n. A fellow-priest. Milton. COM-PRINT', v. n. [comprino, L.] [2. comprinted; pp. comprintino, comprinted; pp. topint together.—(Law) To print together.—(Law) To print surreptitiously. Phillips.
COM-PRINT,\* n. (Law) A surreptitious printing of a work belonging to another. Phillips.
COM-PRISE', (kom-priz') v. a. [comprendre, compris, Fr.] [1. compressed; pp. compressing, compressed; To comprehend; to embrace; to contain; to include.
COM-PRISE'[NG, \* p. a. Comprehending; including. [COM-PRISE]. v. n. [compredo, L.] To agree with; to concur in proof. Str T. Elyot.
[COM-PRO-BA'TION, n. Joint proof; attestation. Browne.

tCom-Pro-Ba'Tlon, n. Joint proof; attestation. Browne. Com/Pro-mise, (kom/pro-miz) n. [compromissum, L.] A mutual agreement or promise of parties at difference to

mutual agreement or promuse of parties at difference to refer their controversies to arbitraturs; a compact or adjustment in which concessions are made on each side. COMPRO-MISE, v. a. [i. compromise ], pp. compromise of compromise ], pp. compromise by a compromise for a compromit. Smart. §2-" "This sense (an application of the word borrowed from French usage) ought, perhaps," says Smart, "to be expressed only by compromit; and such is the usage of American, but not generally of English writers," COMPRO-MISE. v. n. To agree: to accord. Fuller. [R.]

COMPRO-MISE, v. n. To agree; to accord. Fuller. [R.]
COMPRO-MIS-UR, n. One who compromises.
COMPRO-MIS-ING,\* p. a. Adjusting a difference; com-

ing its profits or income; a controller. As a legal or technical word, it is commonly written comptroller; in other uses, controller. See Controller. COMP-TRÖL'LER-SHIP, (kon-tröl'er-ship) m. The office of

comptroller.

COM-PUL'SA-TIVE, a. Compelling, forcing. [R.]
COM-PUL'SA-TIVE-LY, ad. By force effects traint. Clariesa.
COM-PUL'SA-TO-RY, a. Compulsory Rack. [R.]
COM-PUL'SION, (kym-pül'shun) z. [compulsor, L.] Act of compelling; state of being compelled; force; violence; constraint

constraint.

constraint.

COM-PUL'SIVE, a. Having the power to compel; forcing.

COM-PUL'SIVE, ad. By force; by violence. Milton.

COM-PUL'SIVE-NESS, n. Force; compulsion.

COM-PUL'SO-E1-LY, ad. In a forcible manner. Bacon.

COM-PUL'SO-E1, a. Compelling; using force; forcing; forcible; constraining.

COM-PUNC'TION, (kom-pungk'shun) n. [componetion, Fr.]

Act of pricking; repentance; contrition; remorse.

COM-PUNC'TION-LESS,\* a. Being without compunction.

Dr. Jilian.

Dr. Allen

Dr. Allen.

COM-PUNC'TIOUS, (kom-püngk'shus) a. Repentant; sorrowful; penitent; contrite. Shak.

COM-PUNC'TIOUS-LY,\* ad. With compunction. Dr. Allen.

COM-PUNC'TIVE, a. Causing remorae.

COM-PUNC-A'TION, n. [compurgato, L.] (Law) The practice of justifying or establishing any man's veracity by the testimony of another.

COM-PUR-A-TOR, n. (Law) One who, by oath, testifies to another's credibility or innocence.

COM-PUN-A-BLE, a. That may be computed or numbered COM-PUNTATE, v. a. To account; to compute. Cockeram.

COM-PUNTATE, v. a. To account; to compute, a reckoning; calculation.

COM-PU-TÄ/TION, n. Act of computing, estimate, a rockoning; calculation.

COM-PUTE', v. a. [computo, L.] [i. computed; pp. computing, calculation.

COM-PUTE', v. a. [computo, L.] [i. computed; pp. computing, computation.

To count; to retch, v. co calculate.

COM-PUTE', n. Computation.

Browne.

COM-PUTE', n. One who computes; a reckoner.

COM'PUTIST, [köm'putist, S.W. P. F. R.; kom-pu'tist, Ja.

K. Sm.] n. A computer. Wotton. [n.]

[COM'RADE, or COM'RADE, [kum'rad, S. W. P. J. F. K.;

kom'rad, E. Ja. Sm. Wb.] n. [camerade, Fr.] A compution; an associate.

[COM'ROBUE, (kom'rog) n. A fellow-rogue.

B. Jonson.

CON, A Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union, association, &c.; as, con-

CON, A Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union, association, &c.; as, concourse, a running together. See Co.
CON, ad. [contra, L.] An abbreviation of the Latin word contra, against; as, to dispute pro and con, is to dispute for and against. It is used also substantively, as a cant word for the negative side, of ra person who takes the negative side, of a question; as, the pros and cons.

CÖN, v. 4. [1. CONNED; pp. CONNING, CONNED.] [To know. Spenser.] To study; to commit to memory. Shak.
CÖN A-MŌ'RE,\* [It.] With love, predilection, or inclina-

tion

CQ-NA'TUS,\* n. [L.] An effort; an attempt; a struggle.

Process.

CON-CAM'E-RATE, v. a. [concamero, L.] [L. CONCAMERATED;

pp. CONCAMERATING, CONCAMERATED.] To arch over; to
lay concave over. Grew.

lay concave over. Grew.

CON-CAM-E-RATION, n. Arch; vault. Sir T. Herbert.

CON-CAM-E-RATION, n. Arch; vault. Sir T. Herbert.

CON-CATE-NATE, v. a. [catena, L.] [1. CONCATENATED;

pp CONCATENATING, CONCATENATED.] To link together.

CON-CAUSE', n. Joint cause. Fotherby.

CON-CAUSE', n. Joint cause. Fotherby.

CON-CAUSE', n. Joint cause. Fotherby.

CON-CAUSE', though the law to making concave. Bailey.

CON-CAUSE, (Köng'käv) a. Concave. L.) Hollow without angles, as the inner surface of a bowl or sphere; opposed to convez; hollow.—Concave lens, a lens having one side flat, and the other slightly hollowed out.

CON-CAUSE, (köng'käv) n. A hollow; a cavity. Milton.

to convex; hollow. — Concave lens, a lens having one side flat, and the other slightly hollowed out.

CON'GAVE, (köng'käv) n. A hollow; a cavity. Milton.
CON'GAVE, v. a. To make hollow. Seward. [R.]
CON'GAVE, v. a. To make hollow. Seward. [R.]
CON-GAV'!-TY, n. State of being concave; the internal surface of a hollow spherical body; hollowness.
CON-GA'VO-CON'GAVE, a. Concave on both sides.
CON-GA'VO-CON'GAVE, a. Concave on both sides.
CON-GA'VOUS-LY, ad. with hollowness. Brown. [R.]
CON-GA'VOUS-LY, ad. With hollowness. Brown. [R.]
CON-GALY, (kon-sēl') v. a. [concela\_L.] [L. CONCRALED; pp. concrating, concrated.] To hide, to keep secret; to secrete; to cover; to disguise.
CON-GEALY-B-DE, a. Capable of being concealed.
CON-GEALY-B-DE, a. Capable of being concealed.
CON-GEALY-B-DE, a. A lin a concealed or secret manner.
CON-GEALY-B-DE, a. A hiding, or keeping close. Bp. Taylor CON-GEALY-BD, A hiding, or keeping close. Bp. Taylor CON-GEALY-BN, a. A hiding, or keeping close. Bp. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BR, n. A hiding, or keeping close. Bp. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. A hiding, or keeping close. Bp. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. A hiding, or keeping close. Bp. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. A hiding, or keeping close. Bp. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. A concealed; privacy; a hiding-place; retreat.
CON-GEAL'-BN, n. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. Taylor CON-GEAL'-BN, n. Ta

CON-CEDE', v. n. To admit; to make concession. Bentley. CON-CEIT', (kon-set') n. [conceptus, L.] Conceptus; understanding; fancy; imagination; hantastical notion; pleasant fancy, sentiment; fondness, favorable opinion; opinionative pride; vanity.—(Rate.] [concetto, It.] An ingenious thought or turn of expression; a point; a striking thought; a fancy; affected wit. CON-CEIT', v. a. [i. conceitae); pp. conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, and conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, and conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, conceiting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, concenting, co

TRATES; pp. CONCENTRATING, CONCENTRATED.] To drive into the centre, or into a narrow compass; to bring together; to condense.

CON-CENTRA-TED,\* p. a. Brought together, or to a cen-

OON-CEN-TRA'TION, n. The act of concentrating; state of being concentrated; condensation.

CON-CEN'TRA-TIVE,\* a. Tending to concentrate. Dr. Al-

CON-CEN'TRA-TIVE-NESS,\* n. (Phren.) The faculty or power of concentration. Combe.

CON-CEN'TRE, (kon-sën'ter) v. n. To tend to one common centre. Wollon.

CON-CEN'TRE, (kon-sën'ter) v. a. To concentrate. Millon.

CON-CEN'TRE, (kon-sën'ter) v. a. To concentrate. Millon.

CON-CEN'TRE, (A. Donnse. CON-CEN'TRIC, a. Having one common centre. CON-CEN'TRI-CAL, Donne. CON-CEN'TRI-CAL-LY,\* ad. In a concentrical manner.

CON-CEN-TRIC'I-TY,\* n. The state of being concentric. Hassler.

CON-CENT'U-AL, a. Harmonious. Warton. [R.]
CON-CEP'TA-CLE, n. [conceptaculum, L.] A receptacle.
(Bot.) A follicle. Woodward.

CON-CEP-TI-BIL'I-TY,\* m. The quality of being conceiva-

CON-CEP-TI-BID-[-1.13, m. Ine quanty of being conceivable. Cudworth.
[CON-CEP-TI-BLE, a. Conceivable. Hale.
CON-CEP-TI-ON, (kyn-sép'shyn) m. [conceptio, L.] Act of conceiving; thing conceived; the faculty or act of the mind by which we combine a number of things together, have a presentable common to the culti-separate september.

mind by which we combine a number of things together, by means of something common to them all; perception; notion; idea; image in the mind; purpose; thought. †CON-CEPTIOUS, (-shus) a. Fruitful; pregnant. Skak. CON-CEPTIVE, a. Capable of conceiving. Browns. CON-CEPT'U-AL-IST,\* n. One who holds that the mind has the power of forming general conceptions. D. Stewart. CON-CERN', (kon-sem') v. a. [concerno, low L.; concerner, Fr.] [a. concerned; pp. concerning, concerner, it to to belong to; to affect; to touch nearly; to intermedile. CON-CERN', n. Business; affair; matter; interest; importance: moment: care; solicitude.

CON-CERY', n. Business; affuir, matter; interest; importance; moment; cure; solicitude.

\*\*CON-CERYAN-CY,\*\* n. Concern, business. Shak.

\*\*CON-CERYAN-CY,\*\* n. Concern, business. Shak.

\*\*CON-CERN'ED-LY, ad. With concern or affection. Clarendon.

\*\*CON-CERN'ED-LY, ad. With concern or affection. Clarendon.

\*\*CON-CERN'EN-LY, ad. With concern or affection. Clarendon.

\*\*CON-CERN'ING, n. Business; concern. Shak.

\*\*CON-CERN'ING, n. Business; concern. Shak.

\*\*CON-CERN'ING, n. Business; concern. Shak.

\*\*CON-CERN'ING, n. Concern; fr. ]. i. concerner; interest; influence; intercourse; importance; interest; concern. Con-CERT', o. a. [concerter, Fr.] i. concerner; pr. concern; concern. To settle privately, or by consultation; to plan; to manage; to contrive; to adjust.

\*\*CON-CERT', n. A. communication of designs; a plan.

\*\*CON-CERT', n. R. (concerner); concord; an assembly of musicians performing before an andience.

\*\*ICON-CERT'ATTYN, n. [concertation: Intervalcent Reflections. Reflections. Intervalcent Reflections. Intervalcent Reflections. Intervalcent Reflections. Intervalcent Reflections. Intervalcent Reflections.

ley.

CON-CERT'A-TIVE, a. Contentious; quarreisome. Beiley.

CON-CERT'ED,\* p. a. Pianned; contrived; settled.

CON-CERT'ED,\* a. Adjustment; contrivence. Toung.

CON-CERT'MENT,\* n. The act of concerting. R. Pollek.

CON-CER'TO, n. [It.] pl. CONCERTOS. (Mus.) A piece composed for a particular instrument, which bears the greatest part in it, or in which the performance is partly alone and partly accompanied by other parts. Brands. Cön'CERT-FITCH,\* z. (Mus.) The pitch, or the degree of acuteness or gravity, generally adopted for some one given note, and by which every other note is, of course, governed. P. Cyc.

CON-CES'SION, (kon-sen'un) n. [concessio, L.] The act of conceding, thing conceded; a grant.
CON-CES'SION-S-EY, a. Given by indulgence. Bailey.

CON-CES'SION-ST,\* n. One who makes or allows concession. Qu. Rev.

sion. Qu. Rev.

CON-CES'SIVE, a Implying concession. Lowth.

CON-CES'SIVE-Ly, ad. By way of concession. Browne.

CON-CES'SO-Ry,\* a. Relating to or making concession. Ea.

CON-CET'TO, n. [II.] Concelt; affected wit. Shenstone.
CÖNEH, (Köngk) n. [concha, L.] A marine shell.
CÖN'EH-FER,\* n. (Conch.) A bivaive moliusk. Brande.
CON-CHIS'ER-OUS,\* a. Having or producing shells. P.

CON'EHITE, (köng'kit) n. (Mm.) A petrified shell.
CON'EHOID, n. [conchoids, Fr.] A mathematical curve, of
curious properties, suggested by the curve line of certain

shells. CON-EHÖID'AL, \* a. Relating to or resembling a conchoid.

Cleaveland.
CON-EHO-LÖG'I-CAL,\* a. Relating to conchology. Turton.
CON-EHOL'O-GIST,\* n. One who is versed in conchology. Rooth

CON-EHÖL'O-GY, n. The science of shells, or of testaceous animals. Brande.

CON-CHOM'E-TER,\* n. An instrument for measuring shells. Smart.

shells. Smart. CON-EHYL-J-A'CEOUS,\*(-shus) a. Relating to shells. Smart. CON-EHYL-J-O'DS, a. Relating to shells. Smart. CONCIERGE, (kon-sárj') n. [Fr.] The keeper of a great house, or of a prison. Sr G. Buck. †CON-CIL'J-A-BLE, n. [conculabule, old Fr.] A small assembly. Bacon.
†CON-CIL'J-A-BLE,\* a. Concillatory, to be conciliated. Milton.

†Con-cil/iar, (kon-sil/yar) a. Relating to a council. Ba-

CON-CIL'IA-RY,\* a. Relating to a council. Bp. Taylor. [R.]
CON-CIL'I-ĀTE, [kọn-sil'yāt, S. W. E. F. Ja.; kọn-sil'q-āt,
P. J. Sm. R.; kọn-sil'q-āt or kọn-sil'yāt, K.] v. a. [concilua-L.] [t. conciluated, pp. conciliating, conciliated.]

P. J. Sm. R.; kon-sil'o-at or kon-sil'yat, K.] v. a. [conciluo, L.] [t. conciluated, pp. conciluating, conciliated.] To gain; to win, to reconcile, to pacify. Con-cil-i-k'iton, n. Act of conciliating; reconciliation. Con-cil-i-k-iton, n. Act of conciliating; conciliatory. Coleradge. Con-cil-i-k-iton, n. One who conciliates. Con-cil-i-k-iton, n. One who conciliates. Con-cil-i-k-i-o-n, [kon-sil-o-s-tur-o, M. P. J. Ja. K.; kon-sil-ya-tur-o, S. E. F. Sm.; kon-sil-ya-tur-o, S.] a. Tending to reconcile. winning, persuasive. Burke. †Con-cin'ni-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai-i-o-nai Cackera

Cockeram.

Cockeram.

CON-CISE'.A. Crockers. L. Brief; short; expressed in few words, laconic, summary, compendious.

CON-CISE'.L'Y, ad. Briefy, shortly; summarily.

CON-CISE'.L'Y, ad. Briefy, shortly; summarily.

CON-CISE'.NySS, n. Brevity, shortly summarily.

CON-CISE'.NySS, n. Brevity, shortless. Drydon.

CON-CI'.YION, (kon-slzh'un) n. [concusto, L.] A cutting off; excision. South. [R.]

CON-CI-TA'TION, n. [concitatio, L.] Act of exciting. Brooms.

Browns.

(CON-CITE', v. a. [concite, L.] To excite. Cotgrave.

(CON-CITE', v. a. [concite, L.] To excite. Cotgrave.

(CON-CLL-MA'TION, (kön-klg-mā'shun) n. [conclamatie, L.]

An outery or shout of many together. May.

(CON'CLA-Vist, exp. (king'klay) n. [conclave, L.] A private room;

the place where the cardinals elect the pope, the assembly of the cardinals.

(CON-CLUDE', v. a. [concluve, L.] [i. concluve, Gibbon.

CON-CLUDE', v. a. [concluve, L.] [i. concluve, pp. concluding, conclude.] [†To include. Romans.] To decide; to determine; to end; to finish; to terminate.

CON-CLUDE', v. n. To infer; to determine, to end.

†CON-CLUDE', v. n. To infer; to determine, to end.

†CON-CLUDE', v. n. Decisive; ending. Bacon.

CON-CLUDE', R., a. One who concludes.

CON-CLUDE', R., a. Bringing to a conclusion; erding; last.

İsst

last.

CON-CLUD'ING-LY, ad. Conclusively. Digby.
†CON-CLU'si-BLE, a. Determinable. Hammond.

CON-CLU'siON, (kon-klu'zhun) n. Act of concluding; that which is concluded; determination; final decision; close; end; consequence or inference.
†CON-CLU'siON-AL, a. Concluding. Hooper.

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CON CON-CRE'TIVE, a. Coagulative. Browns. CON-CRE'TIVE-LY, \* ad. In a concretive manner. Bp. Tay

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CON-OLUSIVE, a. Decisive; final; ending debate.

CON-OLUSIVE-LY, ad. In a conclusive manner.

CON-OLUSIVE-NESS, n. State of being conclusive.

CON-OLUSIVE-NESS, a. Tending to conclude; conclusive.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             CON-CRET'URE, n. A mass formed by concretion.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            TON-CREW', (kon-kit') v. n. To grow together. Spenser. CON-CREW', kin-kit') v. n. To grow together. Spenser. CON-CO'B-I-NAGE, n. The act or state of living together as husband and wife without being married.
              Clarkson.
  Con-Co-XG-U-LATE, (kong-ko-Ag-gu-lat) v. a. To curdle or congeal one thing with another. Boyle. [R.]
Con-Co-XG-U-LATION, n. Act of concoagulating; a coagu-
 CON-CO-XG-U-LA'TION, m. Act of concoagulating; a coagulation. [R.]

CON-COCT', v. a. [concoquo, L.] [i. concocred; pp. concocred; accorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, concorded, con
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            CON-CUBI-NA-Ry. a. Relating to concubinage. Wheatley CON-CUBI-NA-Ry. a. Relating to concubinage. Wheatley CON-CUBI-NA-RY. a. None who practises concubinage. Bp
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          Taylor.

†CON-CU'BI-NATE, n. Fornication. Bp. Taylor.

†CON-CU'BINE, (köng'ku-lin) n. [concubina, L.] A woman kept by a man for cohabitation, but not his wife; a strum-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            pet. †CON-CUL'CATE, v. a. [conculco, L.] To tread under foot.
              Browne
  CON-COM'I-TANCE, | n. State of being concomitant; sub-CON-COM'I-TAN-CY, | sistence or connection with some-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Mountagu.
†CON-CUI-CAITION, n. A trampling with the feet. Bailey.
CON-CUI-PIS-CENCE, n. [concupuscentia, L.] Carnal appetite;
lust. Hooker.
CON-CEI-PIS-CENCE, a. Labidinous: lecherous. Shak.
  thing clae.
CON-COM'I-TANT, a. [concomitant, L.] Accompanying; con-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          lust. Hooker.

CON-CÜ-PIS-CENT, a. Libidinous; lecherous. Shak.
†CON-CÜ-PIS-CEN'TIAL, a. Relating to concupiscence.

CON-CÜ-PIS-CEN'TIAL, a. Relating to concupiscence.

CON-CÜ-PIS-CI-BLE-NESS,* n. Concupiscence. Seat.

CON-CÜ-PIS-CI-BLE-NESS,* n. Concupiscence. Seat.

CON-CÜ-PIS-CI-BLE-NESS,* n. Concupiscence. Seat.

CON-CÜ-PIS-CI-BLE-NESS,* n. Concupiscence. Seat.

CON-CÜ-PIS-CI-BLE-NESS,* n. Concupiscence.

curring, concupisce. To meet in one point, to agree; to contribute with joint power; to coincide, to acquisses.
  joined with; concurrent with.

CON-COM'I-TANT, M. A person or thing that accompanies,
  or that is collaterally connected.

CON-COM'I-TANT-LY, ad. In company with others.

CON-COM'I-TATE, v. a. To be concomitant with. Harvey.

CON-COM'2xQ-DO,* [L.] (Mus.) With an easy quickness.
Crabb.
Crabb.
(Köng'körd) n. [concordia, L.] Agreement; peace; unnon; unity, a compact; harmony; grammatical agreement of words which relate to each other. (CON-CÖRN', v. n. To agree. Lord Clarendon. CON-CÖRN'A-BLE, a. Agreeing; harmonious. Todd. CON-CÖRN'A-BLE, a. Agreeing; harmonious. Todd. CON-CÖRN'A-BLE, a. Concord; agreement:—appropriately, a dictionary which brings all the passages of the Bible together that contain the same word, alphabetically arranged. 27 Walker says, that "some speakers pronounce the word concordance with the accent on the first syllable, whon it signifies a dictionary of the Bible:" All the English ortholepists, however, concur in placing the accent on the second syllable.
CON-COR'DAN-CY, n. Agreement. W. Mountagu.
CON-COR'DANT, a. Agreeable; agreeing. Browne.
CON-CÖR'DANT, n. That which is correspondent. Mountagu.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            CON-CUR'RENCE, n. Union; act or state of concurring; agreement; help; combination; joint action; equal claim. CON-CUR'REN-CY, n. Same as concurrence. Apilife. CON-CUR'RENT, a. Acting in conjunction; conjoined; as-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       sociate.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             CON-CUR'RENT, n. A contributory cause; joint right. CON-CUR'RENT-LY, ad. In a concurrent manner. Moun-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         LOGIL.

CON-CÜR'RENT-NESS,* n. State of being concurrent. Scott.

CON-CÜR'RENG,* p. a. Argeing, uniting, meeting.

CON-CÜR'SA'TION, n. Agitation, concussion. Bp. Hall.

†CON-CÜS'SION, (Kon-Küsh') p. a. Shaken. Cockeram.

CON-CÜS'SION, (Kon-Küsh') p. a. Shaken. Cockeram.

CON-CÜS'SIV, a. Having the power of shaking; agitation or injury (as of the brain) by a fall.

CON-CÜS'SIY,* a. An epithet applied to a certain kind of knots in timber-trees. Concussy knots are at the roots of lmbs which have decayed, and are destitute of bark, in consequence of which the rottenness extends to the trunk and into the heart of the tree. Mane Tumber.

CÖND,* v. a. (Naul.) To conduct a ship to a right course; to direct the steersman how to steer; to cun. Crabb.

CON-DEMN', (kon-dem') v. a. [condenno, L.] [1. CONDEMNED; pp. GONDEMNING, CONDEMNED.] To find guilty, to doom to punishment, to censure; to blame; to disapprove; to reproach, to reprobate.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             CON-CUR'RENT-NESS,* n. State of being concurrent. Scott.
  tagu.

CON-COR'DANT-LY, ad. In conjunction. Mountagu.

CON-COR'DAT, n. [concordatum, L.; concordat, Fr.] A compact; a convention. Swift. A public act or convention between the pope and any prince.

CON-COR'DIST,* n. A writer or author of a concordance.
              Ch. Ob.
  Ch. vo. (CON-COB'PO-RAL, a. Of the same pody. Bailey. CON-COB'PO-RATE, v. a. [con and corpus, L.] To unite in one mass. Abp. Usher. [k.] CON-COB'PO-RATE, v. n. To unite into one body. Bp.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            to punishment, to censure; to mame; to mappive, or reproach, to reprobate.

CON-DEM'NA-BLE, a. Blamable; censurable; culpable.

CON-DEM-NA'TION, a. Act of condemning; state of being condemned; a sentence of punishment.

CON-DEM'NA-TO-RY, a. Implying condemnation.

CON-DEM'NER, n. One who condemns.
              Hopkins.
    CON-COR-PO-RA'TION, n. Union in one mass. H. More.
  [R.] CÖN'GÖURSE, (köng'körs) n. [concursus, L.] A confluence of many, the multitude assembled; an assembly; point of junction.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          COM-DEM'NER, n. One who condemns.

CON-DEM'SA-BLE, a. That may be condensed.

CON-DEM'SATE, v. a. To condense. Hammond. [R.]

CON-DEM'SATE, v. n. To grow thicker. Badey. [R.]

†CON-DEM'SATE, a. Made thick; condensed. Peacham.

CÖN-DEM-SA'TION, n. Act of condensed, peacham.

CON-DEM'SA-TIVE, a. Having power to condense.

CON-DEMSH, v. a. [Candense, L.] [I. CONDEMSED; pp. CONDEMSE, v. a. [Candense, L.] [I. CONDEMSED; pp. CONDEMSED, TO make more dense or close, to thicken: to compress.
  of junction.

CON-CRE-ATE', v. a. [con and cree, L.] To create at the same time. Feltham. [R.]

†CON-CRED'17, v. a. To intrust. Barrow.

†CON-CRE-MATION, n. [concreme, L.] Act of burning together. Bailey.
 gether. Balley.

CON-CRE-MENT, n. A mass formed by concretion. Hale.

CON-CRES/CENCE, n. The act of growing by spontaneous
union, or the union of separate particles. Raleigh.

CON-CRES/CI-BLE, *a. Capable of concretion. Smart.

CON-CRES/CI-YLE, *a. Growing together, uniting. Ec. Rev.

CON-CRETE, v. n. [concresso, L.] [L CONCRETED; pp. CON-
CRETING, CONCRETED.] TO coulesce into one mass; to
srow with inherent qualities.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            thicken; to compress.

CON-DENSE', v. n. To grow dense. Boyle.

CON-DENSE', a. Thick; dense; compact. Milton.

CON-DENSE', *(kon-denst')p. a. Made dense; compressed.

CON-DENSE', R. n. He or that which condenses; a motallic
            creting, concreted.] To c grow with inherent qualities.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       CON-DENSIGE, n. He or that which condenses; a metallic vessel for condensing steam or air.

CON-DENSIGE, n. He or that which condenses; a metallic vessel for condensing steam or air.

CON-DENSIGE, n. Densenses; density. Bailey. [R.]

CON-DENSIGE, n. Densenses; density. Bailey. [R.]

CON-DENSIGENCE, n. Dessent from superiority. Paller.

CON-DE-SCEND', tho-de-sénd') v. n. [condessende, L.] [L.

CON-DE-SCEND' [Not-de-sénd') v. n. [condessende, L.] [L.

CON-DE-SCEND' [Not privileges of superior rank or dignity; to yield; to submit; to stoop.

CON-DE-SCEND' [NOT, n. A voluntary submission or yielding; condessension. Mountagu. [R.]

CON-DE-SCEND' [NOT, n. Voluntary humiliation. Hammond.

CON-DE-SCEND' [NOT, n. Voluntary humiliation. Hammond.

CON-DE-SCEND' [NOT, n. Voluntary humiliation. Hammond.

CON-DE-SCEND' [NOT, n. Voluntary humiliation. Hammond.

CON-DE-SCEND' [NOT, n. Voluntary humiliation. Hammond.

CON-DE-SCEND' [NOT, n. Voluntary humiliation. Hammond.

CON-DE-SCEND' [NOT, n. Voluntary humiliation. Hammond.

CON-DE-SCEND' [NOT, n. Voluntary humiliation. Hammond.

CON-DE-SCEND' [NOT, n. Voluntary humiliation; voluntary humiliation; descent from superiority; deference.
 grow with inherent quantues.

CON-CRETE', v. a. To form by concretion. Hale.

CÖN/CRETE', v. a. To form by concretion. Hale.

CÖN/CRETE', v. a. To form by concretion. Hale.

Wb.: kon-krēt', W. Ja. K. Ash. See Discreti. A. Formed by concretion; composed of several ingredients or parts.

— (Logic) Used as connected with its subject; not abstract's serveral ingredients or parts.
            stract
CON'CRETE, (kong'kret) n. A mass formed by concretion; a compound; the whole subject, with all that adheres
 CON-CRET'ED,* p. a. Formed by concretion; coagulated.
CON-CRETE'LY, ad. In a concrete manner; not abstract-
CON-CRETE'NESS, m. State of being concrete.
CON-CRETE'NESS, m. State of being concreted; compound.
CON-CRE'TION, m. Act of concreting; state of being concreted; mass concreted; compound.
CON-CRE'TION-AL, a. Implying concretion. Brande.
CON-CRE'TION-A-RY, a. Relating to or having concretions.

B Char.
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TOON-DE-BURN'S PKE, A. COMMENCE, TOWN, [R.]

TOON-DE-SCENT', n. Condescension. Bp. Hall.

CON-DIGN', (kon-din') n. [condurnus, L.] Worthy of a person; suitable; deserved; merited. Str T. Elyot.

CON-DIGN'N-TY, n. Merit; desert. Monntagn. [R.]

CON-DIGN'N-Y, (kon-din'n-e) n. Buttableness to deserts.

CON'DI-MENT, n. [condimentum, L.] Any thing used for anasoning a secsoning; sauce.

CON

CON-DIGM'NESS, (kon-dim'nes) n. Suitableness to deserts.
CON'DI-EMENT, n. [condimentum, L.] Any thing used for sensoning, a sensoning; sauce.
CON-DIS-CIPLE, (kôn-dis-T'I) n. [condiscipulus, L.] A school-fellow, or fellow-disciple. Martin.
CON-DITE, v. a. [condto, L.] To pickle; to preserve. Bp. Taylor. [a.]
CON'DITE, (kôn'dit) a. Preserved; conserved. Burton.
CON-DITION, (kon-dish'un) n. [conditio, L.] Quality; temper, state; situation; position; station; plight; predicament; rank; stipulation, terms of compact; compact; compact; compact; of the discipulation of the discipulation of the discipulation of the discipulation of the discipulation of the discipulation of the discipulation, or supposition; not sipulate. Ralegap. [a.]
CON-DI'TION-AL, a. Implying conditions, stipulation, or supposition; not absolute; stipulated.
[con.DI-TION-AL, (kon-dish'un-sl) n. A limitation. Ba-CON-DI'TION-AL, (kon-dish'un-sl) n. A limitation. Ba-CON-DI'TION-AL-Ly, ad. With conditions or limitations. CON-DI'TION-AL-Ly, ad. With conditions or limitations. CON-DI'TION-A-Ly, (kon-dish'un-se-re). Conditional. Nor-res. [a.] CON-DI'TION-A-RY, (Ron-dish'un-a-re). a. Conditional. Nor-ris. [R.]

CON-DI'TION-ATE, v. a. To qualify, to regulate. Browne. (CON-DI'TION-ATE, a. Conditioned. Hammond. CON-DI'TION-ED, (kon-dish'und) a. Having qualities or properties good or bad; stepulated. Shak. (CON-DI'TION-LY, ad. On particular terms. Sidney. CON-DÖ'LA-TO-RY,\* a. Expressive of condolence. Smart. CON-DÖ'LY, v. n. [condole, l.] It. condoler, pp. condoling, condoled. To lament with others, to sympathize. CON-DOLE', v. a. To bewail with; to lament for. Milton. CON-DÖLE'MENT, n. Grief; condolence. Milton. CON-DÖ'LENCE, n. Act of condoling; grief for the sorrows of another, sympathy, pity.

CON-DOL/ER, n. One who condoles.

CON-DOL/ING, n. Expression of condolence. Bp. Hall.

†CON-DO-NA/TION, n. [condonato, L.] Act of pardoning. Mountagu.

Cón'Dor,\* n. (Ornith.) The great vulture of the Andes, one of the largest birds that fly in the air. Humboldt.

Cón'Dro, Dite,\* n. (Min.) See Chondrodits.

Con-Düce', v. n. [conduco, L.] [a. conduced; pp. conducing, conduced.] To promote an end; to contribute; to †CON-DUCE', v. a. To conduct. Wotton TCON-DUCE MENT, n. A leading to ; tendency. Gregory. TCON-DUCEMENT, n. A leading to ; tendency. Gregory. TCON-DUCEMENT, a. That may contribute. Abp. Laud. CON-DUCE-BLE, a. Promoting; conducive. Bacon. CON-DUCE-BLE-NESS, n. Quality of being conducible. CON-DU'C|-BLY, ad. In a manner promoting an end. [R.]
CON-DU'C|VE, a. Tending to conduce or promote; assist-UNN-DUCIVE. A. Tenning to conduce or promote; assisting, aiding

CON-DUCIVE-NESS, n. Quality of being conducive. Boyle.

CON'DUCT, n. [con and ductus, L.] Behavior; demeanor; deportment, manner of life; management; economy; convoy; act or warrant of convoying.—Safe-conduct, a passport given to a stranger or foreigner, to make him actions convoluted. safe or secure in passing through a country.

CON-DUCT', v. a. [i. conducted; pp. conducting, conducted.] To lead, to direct, to manage; to regulate, to guide to guide.

CON-DOCT',\* v. n. To act; to conduct one's self. Dr. John

Eliot. Often used thus as a neuter verb in the U.S.

CON-BOC-T-BIG'-TY,\* n. The quality of being conducti

Whatstome. CON-LDC-T-Bit/j-Ty,\* n. The quality of being concucu-ble. Prof. Wheatstone. CON-DUC'T-BLE,\*a. That may be conducted or conveyed. CON-DUC'TION, a. [† Act of training up. B. Joneon.]— (Chem.) Act of conducting, as caloric. Devey. CON-DUCT'TITUO, (kon-duk-tish'us) a. [conductitus, L.] Hired; employed for wages. Julifs. CON-DUCT'OB, n. One who conducts; a leader; a direct-or: a manager of a bublic travelling carriage: — a surgical or; a manager of a public travelling carriage: — a surgical instrument. — (£2ec.) A substance capable of receiving and transmitting the electric fluid. — Prime conductor, that part of an electrical machine which collects and retains the electric fluid. CON-DUCTEERS, N. A woman who directs; directress.

CON-DUCTEERS, N. A woman who directs; directress.

CON-DUCTEERS, N. A woman who directs; directress.

CON-DUCTEERS, N. L. A. W. P. J. F. Js. Sm.; kbn/dwit, Fr.] A water-pipe; a wessel or canal for conducting fluids.

†CON-DU'PLI-CATE, v. a. [conduplico, I.] To double. Cock-CON-DÜPLI-CATE,\* a. Doubled together. P. Ogc. CON-DÜ-PLI-CĂ'TION, n. A doubling. Bailey. [k.] CON-DÜB'RÎTE,\* n. (Min.) An ore or oxide of copper. Dana.

Cön'DyLE, (kön'dı) π. [κόνδυλος.] (Anal.) The rounded head of a bone.

Cön'Dy-Lödd, \*a. Relating to or like a condyle. Smart.

Cön'Dy-Löde, \*a. See Convylored. Kirby.

CON-DYLOPE, \*a. (Zool.) A species of encephalous articulate animals, which have jointed feet. Brande.

Cöne, n. [κόνος.] A solid body, of which the base is a circle, and the summit a point, called the vertez: —a fruit in the shape of a cone, as of the fir-tree, and a species of strawherty.

In the shape of a cour, a strawberry.

CÔNE'SHÂPED,\* (-shāpt) a. Shaped like a cone. Buckland.

CÔ'NEY, or CÔN'EY, n. See Conv.

CÔN'FÂB,\* n. [contracted from confabulation.] Familiar talk or conversation. Burney. [Colloquinl.]

CON-FÂB'U-LAR,\* a. Relating to talk; conversational. Qu.

CON-FAB'U-LAR, \* a. Relating to this, convenient the Rev. [R.]
CON-FAB'U-LATE, v. n. [confabulo, L.] [s. CONFABULATED; pp. CONFABULATED, convenient to the sell together; to chat. Bullokar. Comper.
CON-FAB-U-LA'TION, n. Careless talk; conversation. BurtCON-FAB'U-LA-TO-Ry, a. Belonging to talk. Weaver.
CON'FA-LON, \* n. One of a confraternity of seculars in the church of Rome, called pentents. Crabb.
tCON-FA-ML'LAR, a. Intimate. Glanville.
CON-FA-RE-A'TION, n. [confarratio, L.] The solemnization of marriage by cating bread or a cake together. Ay-

tion of marriage by eating bread or a cake together. Aylaffe.

CON-FAT'ED, a. Decreed at the same time. Sourch. TON-FATED, a. Decisive at all saints of the CON-FECT, v. a. [confectus, L.], i. confectus, pp. confectus, ITo compose; to form. Herbert.]
To make up into sweetments. Browne.

CON'FECT, n. A sweetment, a confection; a comfit. Hervey CON-FEC'TION, n. A sweetment; a preserve. Shak.

CON-FEC'TION-A-RY, p. A confectioner, I Sam.
CON-FEC'TION-ER, n. A maker of sweetmeats.
CON-FEC'TION-ER, n. Sweetmeats in general, or the place where they are kept.
CON-FEC'TO-RY, a. Relating to making confects. Beaumont.

CON-FED'ER-A-CY, n. [confideration, Fr.; fadus, I..] An alliance of independent states for a common object, the states thus allied; a union; a league; federal compact.

STATES this aired, a direct a reason process complete. CON-FED'ER-ATE, v. a. [L. CONFEDERATED; pp. CONFEDERATED.] TO JOIN IN a league. CON-FED'ER-ATE, v. To league; to unite in a league. CON-FED'ER-ATE, a. United in league; allied. CON-FED'ER-ATE, a. An ally; an accomplice. Shak. CON-FED'ER-ATE, a. Hally; an accomplice. Shak. together.

CON-FED'ER-AT-ER,\* n. One who confederates. Necls.

CON-FED'ER-AT-ING, n. Alliance. Atterbury.
CON-FED-ER-A'TION, n. League; alliance; confederacy.
CON-FED, n. n. [conference, l.] [I. conference, p. p. confederacy.
CON-FER, n. n. [conference]. To discourse on a stated subject, to consult, to discourse together.
CON-FER', v. a. To give, to bestow; to grant; to present.

CON-FER', v. a. To give, to bestow; to grant; to present.
CON'FER-ENCE, n. Formal discourse, oral discussion;
conversation, a meeting for discussion upon some matter conversation, a meeting for discussion upon some matter of disagreement, as between two legislative hodies, a meeting for religious conversation; an ecclesiastical assembly or association, as among the Methodists.

CÖN'FER-ENCE,\* v. v. To confer; to consult. Ch. Ob. [R.]

CON-FER-EE,\* v. Doe who is conferred with.

CON-FER-EE, v. One who confers; a bestower.

CON-FER'RING, n. Act of conferring; bestowing.

CON-FER'RING, n. Act of conferring; bestowing.

CON-FER'YA, n. [L.] D. CONFERYÆ. (But.) River-weed, or sponge of the river, a species of algæ; hairweed.

CON-FESS', v. a. [confiteor, confessum, L.] [1. CONFESSED; pp. CONFESSING, CONFESSED:—confessis sometimes used in poetry, &c., for confessed.] To acknowledge, as a crime or a fault; to admit; to grant, to recognize; to own; to avow; to open the conscience to a priest, to hear a confession, as a priest.

CON-FESS', v. n. To make confession; to disclose.

CON-FESS'ANT,\* n. One who confesses to a priest. Bacon.

CON-FESSA-RY, n. One who makes a confession. Bp. Hall.

CON-FESSED',\* (kon-fést') p. a. Open; known; acknowledged.—It is sometimes written, as well as pronounced, confest.

confest.

CON-FESS'ED-LY, ad. Avowedly; indisputably. South.
CON-FESS'ER,\* n. One who confesses a fault. Smart.
CON-FES'SION, (kon-fSs'un) n. Act of confessing as a
penitent, or as a priest; the thing confessed; acknowledgment; avowal; a formulary of articles of faith. — Auricular confession, a confession made to a priest, accounted in the church of Rome a part of the sacrament of
penance. — Confession of faith, a formulary containing the
opinions of a religious denomination.

CON 149 CON

CON-PES'RION-AL, (kon-fésh'un-al) n. The sent or box in which the priest sits to hear confessions.

CON-PES'SION-AL-IST,\* n. A confessor, or one who sits in the confessional. Beucher.

CON-FES'SION-A-L-1ST, \* R. A CONICSSOT, or one who sits in the confessional. Beacher.

CON-FES'SION-A-RY, n. Confessional. Bailey. [R.]

CON-FES'SION-A-RY, a. Belonging to auricular confession. CON-FES'SION-IST, (kon-fes'nyn-ist) n. One who makes profession of faith. Mountagu. [R.]

CON'FES-SOR, or CON-FES'SOR, [kon'fes-sur, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Sn. R.; kon-fes'sur, P. W. J. Ash. Rees; kon-fes'sur or kön'fes-sur, K.] n. One who confesses; one who, in the face of danger, professes the Christian faith; a priest who hears and absolves a penitent. 327 "Dr. Kenrick says, this word is sometimes, but improperly, accented on the first syllable; but it may be observed, that this impropricty is become so universal, that not one, who has the least pretension to politeness, dares to pronounce it otherwise. Dr. Johnson, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Ash, Balley, and Smith, have the accent on the second: but notwithstanding this weight of authority, the best usage is certainly on the other side." Walker.

CON-FES'SOR-SHIP, \* n. The office of a confessor. Ec. Rev.

CON-FES'SOR-SHIP,\* n. The office of a confessor. Ec. Rev. CON-FEST', p. a. Confessed. Pope. See Confess, and Con-

PESSED.

CON-FEST'LY, ad. Properly, confessedly. Decay of Picty.

CON-FI'CIENT, (kon-fish'ent) a. Efficient. Bailey.

CON-FI-DANT', kön-fe-dänt', S. W. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; kön'
fe-dänt, P. J. Wb.] n. [confident, F.] A person trusted with

secrets or private affairs; a bosom friend.

CON-FID-NATE', \* n. [confident, Fr.] A fomale friend in
trusted with secrets. Hurd.

CON-FID-M. n. [confident, I.] fi. CONFIDEN; np. CONFID-

trusted with secrets. Hurd.

CON-FIDE', v. n. [confide, L.] [i. confided; pp. confidence, to rely, to trust.

CON-FIDE', v. a. To trust, to intrust. Lyttleton.

CON-FIDENCE, n. Trust in moral probity, firm belief, reliance, credit, assurance, opposed to timulty; boldness, opposed to modesty.

CON'FIDENT, a. Having full belief; positive; dogmatical, secure; without suspicion; trusting; bold, to a vice; impudent.

ımpudent.

CON FI-DENT. n. One trusted with secrets; a confident. South.

CON-FJ-DEN'TIAL, a. Admitted to special confidence; trusty, private. Ld. Chesterfield.

CON-FJ-DEN'TIAL-LY,\* ad. In a confidential manner. Walk-

cr. CON'FI-DENT-LY, ad. In a confident manner, positively. CON'FI-DENT-NESS, n. Confidence. Badry. [R.] CON-FID'FR, n. One who confides. W. Mountagu. CON-FID'ING,\* p. a. Having confidence, trusting. CON-FID'ING-NESS,\* n. Confiding disposition, trust. Arnold.

notes.

CON\_FIG-UP.RATE, v. n. [con and figura, L.] To show like the aspects of the planets towards each other. Jordan. [R.]
CON-FIG-U-RA'TION, n. Form depending on the relationship of distinct parts, the form of the horoscope arising out of the aspects of the planets towards each other

CON\_FIGURE (kon\_Given) n. To depose the new form

out of the aspects of the planets towards each other CON-Fig 'URE, (kon-fig'yur) v. a. To dispose into any form or figure. Bentley. [R.]
CON-FIN'A-BLE, a. That may be confined. Bp. Hall.
Com'FiNE, n. [confines, L.] Common boundary or joint limit between two countries or districts; border; edge.

CONFINE, a. Bordering upon. [R.] CONFINE, v. a. [n. confined; pp. c To bound, to limit; to shut up, to ON-FINE, v. a. [i.confine] pp. Confining, confined.]
To bound, to limit; to shut up, to imprison; to restrain, to tie up, to restrict.

Of This word is accented on the second syllable by those who place the accent on the first syllable of the neuter verb.

CON-FINE', [kon-fin', S. W. P. K.; kön'fin, Ja. Sm. Wb.] v. n. To border upon. Milton.

CON-FINE'LESS, a. Boundless; without end. Shak.

CON-FINE'LESS, a. Boundless; without end. Saak. CON-FINE'MENT, n. Act of confining, state of being confined, imprisonment; restraint of liberty; restriction. CON-FIN'ER, n. One who confines or restraints. CON-FIN'ER, or CON'FINER, [kon-fin'er, S. W. P. Ja. K : kön'fi-ner, Sm. Wb.] n. A borderer; a near neighbor. CON-FIN'1-TY, n. Nearness; neighborhood. Baley. [R.] CON-FIRM', (kon-firm') v. a. [confirmo, L.] [1. confirmed; pp. confirming, confirmed.] To put past doubt by new evidence, to corroborate to settle, to establish to fix. pp. confirming, confirmed. To put past doubt by new evidence, to corroborate, to settle, to establish, to fix, to strengthen; to admit fully into the Christian communion by the impost to of hands by a bishop.

CON-Firm's-BLE, a. That may be confirmed.

CON-Firm's-Iton, n. Act of confirming, evidence; convincing testimony, the laying on of hands by a bishop, an ecclesiastical rite.

CON-FIRM's-TUE, a. Having power to confirm. Sherwood [a.]

CON-FIRM's-TO-RY'S. Tending to establish or confirm.

CON-FIRMED', \*(kon-firmed') p. a. Established, having received confirmation.

CON-FIRMED', \*(kon-firmed') p. a. Established of having received confirmation.

CON-FIRM'ED-LY,\* ad. With confirmation. Haley. CON-FIRM'ED-NESS, n. Confirmed state. Decay of Piety.

CON-FIRM-EE',\* s. (Law) The party to whom any thing is

confirmed. Ash.

CON-FIRM'ER, s. One who confirms. Shek.

CON-FIRM'ING-LY, ad. In a corroborative manner. B. Jon-

CON-FIRM'OR,\* or CON-FIRM-OR',\* n. (Law) The person

CON-FIRM'OR, or UOR-FIRM-OR, who confirms. Blackstone.
CON-FIS'CA-BLE, a. Liable to confiscation or forfeiture.
CON-FIS'CATE, [kon-fis'kūt, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R.; kon-fis'kūt or kön'fis-kūt, K.; kön'fis-kūt, Wb. Kenrick.
See Contemplate.] v. a. [confiscate, from fiscas, L.] [t. confiscate.] To consiscating, confiscaten.

To confiscate of the government or state, by See CONTEMPLATE.] v. c. [conputcare, noun journer confiscated.] Po transfer private property to the government or state, by way of penalty for an offence, to cause to be forfeited. CON-FIS'CATE. [kon-fis'kat, W. Ja. Sm.: kön'fis-kat, S. K. Kenrick; kon-fis'kat, P. See Contemplate.] a. Transferred to the public as forfeit.
CON-FIS'CAT-ED,\* p. a. Forfeited; transferred to public

CÓN-FIS-CA'TION, n. The act of confiscating; the transfer of private property to public use.
CÓN'FIS-CA-TOR, [kōn-fis-kā'tor, Ja.; kōn'fis-kā-tor, Sm.; kon fis'kā-tor or kōn'fis-kā'tor, Ja.; hone who confis-

CON-FIS'CA-TO-BY, a. Consigning to forfeiture. Burke. †CON'FIT, n. [confetto, It.] A sweetmeat. Beaum. & Fl. See Confect, and Comfit.

†CON'FI-TENT, n. [confitens, L.] A confessor. Decay of Pi-

†CON'FI-TURE, n. [Fr.] A sweetmeat, a comfit. Bacon. †CON-FIX', v. a. [configo, confixum, L.] To fix, to fasten.

†CON-FIX'URE, n. The act of fastening. W. Mountagu. CON-FLA'GRANT, a. [confagrans, L.] Burning together.

Milton. [R.]
CÖN-FLA-GRA'TION, n. A general fire, a great burning, as of many houses, or as of the whole world.
CON-FLA'GRA-TIVE,\* a. Producing conflagration. Desight.

CON-FLL/TION, n. [conflatum, L.] Act of blowing together, as of many musical instruments, or of many fires in casting metals

tCON-FLEX'URE, n. [configura, L.] A bending. Bailey.
CON-FLICT', v. n. [configura, L.] [t. conflicted; pp. conFLICTING, CONFLICTED.] To strive, to contest; to fight;

COMPALICT, n. A violent collision of two substances; a combat; encounter; contest, strife, struggle, agony. CON-FLICT/18G,\* p. a. Opposing, contending, struggling. CON-FLICTIVE,\* a. Tending to conflict; conflicting, Mas-

singer.
†CON-FLUCT'U-ĀTE,\* v. n. To flow together. Maunder
CON'FLU-ENCE, n. The junction of two or more streams;

CONFILU-ENCE, n. The junction of two or more streams; a concourse; collection, concurrence.

CONFILU-ENT, a. [confluens, L.] Running one into another, meeting.—(Bot.) Growing together so that the line of junction is invisible.

CONFILU-ENT,\* n. A smaller stream or river which flows into a larger one. Hamilton.

CONFILU-ENT,\* The union of two or more streams or currents; a confluence.

rents; a confluence. CON-FLUX-I-BIL'I-TY,\* CON-FLÜX-J-BIL'I-TY,\* n. Tendency or aptuess to flow CON-FLÜX'J-BLE-NESS,\* or run together, as fluids. Ash. CON-FLÜX'J-BLE,\* a. Inclined to flow or run together.

CON-FORM', a. Assuming the same form. Bacon. CON-FORM', v. a. [conformo, L.] [L. CONFORMED; pp. CON-FORMING, CONFORMED.] To reduce to the same form, man-

ner, or character; to make similar.

CON-FORM', v. n. To comply with, to yield; to adhere to what is established. Dryden.

CON-FORM'A-BLE, a. Having the same form; agreeable; suitable; consistent, compliant.
CON-FORM'A-BLE-NESS,\* n. State of being conformable.

Ach

ASA.

CON-FÖRM'A-BLY, ad. With conformity; suitably.

CON-FÖRM'A-BLY, ad. Having the same form. Jameson.

CÖN-FÖRM'ATE, \*a. Having the same form. Jameson.

CÖN-FÖRM'ITON, n. The act of conforming, structure; the form of things as relating to each other.

CON-FÖRM'IR, n. One who conforms. Mountagu.

CON-FÖRM'ING, \*p. a. Complying; yielding; adhering.

CON-FÖRM'ING, \*p. a. Complying; yielding; adhering.

CON-FÖRM'I-TY, n. Act or state of conforming; similitade; resemblance; consistency.

CON-FÖRM'I-TY, n. Act or state of conforming; similitade; resemblance; consistency.

CON-FORM', v. a. [confundo, L.] [i. confounder, pp. confounding, compounded, L.] [i. confounder, pp. confounding, compounded, L.] [ii. confounder; pp. confounding, compounded, L.] [ii. confounder; to disconcert; to abash; to astonish; to stupefy; to destroy to overthrow.

to overthrow. CON-FOOND'ED, p. a. Mingled; abashed: — used also col loquially, as a cant word, in the sense of very hateful or

CON-FOUND'ED-LY, ad. Hatefully ; enormously. [Vulgar.]

CON 150 CON-FOUND'ED-NESS, n. State of being confounded. Milton.
CON-FÖÜND'ER, m. One who confounds.
CON-FRA-TER'NJ-TY, n. [con and fraternitas, L.] An associated fraternity; a religious brotherhood.
CON-FRI'4R, n. [confrère, Fr.] One of the same religious order. Weever. CON-FRI-CA'TION, n. [con and frico, L.] Act of rubbing CON-FRI-CA'TION, m. [con and free, i.i.] Act of resemble against any thing. Bacon. [R.]
[CON-FRÖNT', or CON-FRÖNT', [kon-frönt', S. W. F. Ja. K.; kon-frünt', P. J. E. Sm. Wb.] v. a. [confronter, Fr.]
[4. confrontancy pp. comprontung. comprontung.] To stand or place in front of, face to face; to face; to opsean of place in front of, face to face; to face; to oppose; to compare.

CÔN-FRON-TA'TION, n. [Fr.] Act of confronting.

[CON-FRÔNT'ER,\* n. One who confronts. Speed.

[CON-FRÔNT'MENT,\* n. The act of confronting. Todd.

CON-FB'CIAN,\* (kon-fb'shan) n. A follower of Confucius.

Dame. CON-FÜ'CIAN,\* a. Belonging to Confucius. Davis.
CON-FÜ'CIAN-IST,\* (kon-fü'shan-Ist) n. A follower of Confucius. Qu. Rev.

CON-FUSE, v. a. [confusus, L.] [i. confusud; pp. confusus, confusus.] To disorder; to disperse irregularly; to mix; to perplex; to confound; to derange; to disturb; to disconcert.

†CON-FUSE', a. Mixed; confounded. Barrst.

CON-FUSED',\* (kon-fuzd') a. Being in confusion; confounded; perplexed.

CON-FUSED-Y, ad. With confusion; indistinctly.

CON-FUSED-Y, ad. Obscurely. Barrst.

CON-FUSED-Y, ad. Obscurely. Barrst.

CON-FUSION, (kon-fuzhun) n. State of being confused; irregular mixture; tumult; disorder; overthrow; astonishment; distraction.

CON-FUTA-BLE, a. That may be confuted. Browne.

CON-FUTANT, or CON-FU-TANT, [kon-fu'tant, Ja. K. Sn. Wb.; kön'fu-tant, Tbdd.] n. One who confutes. Milton.

CON-FU-TA'TION, n. Act of confuting; refutation; disproof. proof.

CON-FU'TA-TIVE,\* a. Tending to confute. Warburton.

CON-FUTE', v. a. [confuto, L.] [L. CONFUTED; pp. CONFUTINA, CONFUTED.] To convict of error; to disprove; to refute. CON-FÜT'ED,\* p. a. Disproved; shown to be incorrect. †CON-FÜTE'MENT, n. Confutation. Milton.

CON-FÜT'ER, n. One who confutes. Bp. Morton. CONG,\* n. A medical abbreviation for congrus; a gallon or four quarts. Crabb. four quarts. Crabb.

CNN βΕ, (κδη')ξ, P. E. Sm., κδη')ξ, S.; κοη-jε', W.; κδη-jε', J., κδη')ξ or κοη-jε', F.; κδη' or κοη-zhā', Ja.; κδης-zhā', Ε.] n. [congc', F.]. Act of reverence; bow; cour-tesy; leave; threwell.

CONGE, (κδη')ξ or κδη-jε', [κδη')ξ, S. Sm.; κδη-jε', W. P.]

z. n. [L. congern; pp. congeing, congern.] Το take leave. Shak. ienve. Shak.

CÖN'GE, (kön'js) [kön'js, Sm. Wb. könj, Ja.; könzh, K.;]

n. [Fr.] (Arch.) A moulding in the form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, Chambers.

CÖN'GE-A-BLE,\*a. (Law) Lawful; lawfully done: — courteous. Whishau. teous. W Mishaus.
CON-GEAL', (kon-jēl') v. a. [congelo, L.] [i. congealed; pp.
congealing, congealed.] To turn, by frost, from a fluid
to a swild state; to fix, as by cold.
CON-GEAL', (kon-jēl') v. n. To concrete by cold or frost.
CON-GEAL'A-BLE, a. Susceptible of congelation. Bacon.
CON-GEALED',\* (kon-jēld') p. a. Turned to ice; concreted by cold.

CON-GEAL'RD-NESS,\* n. State of being congenled. More.

CON-GEAL'RNT, n. Act of congenling; mass congealed.

CON-GEAL'RNT, n. Act of congenling; mass congealed.

CON-GEAL'RNT, n. Ken'[e-q-lei'] [Fr.] The writ or permission of the king of England to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop. Cowel.

CON-GEE',\* n. Water in which rice is boiled. Dake of Wel-CON-GE-L'TION, n. Act or state of congealing.

CON-GEL'-NA'TION, n. [Fr.] Act of doubling. Cotgrave.

CON-GE-NER, or CON-GE'NER, [kon-je'ner, S. W. P. K., kon'[e-ner, Sm. Johnson, Ash.] n. [L.] He or that which has a common origin. Miller.

CON-GE-NER-O-CY, n. Similarity of origin. More.

CON-GE-NER'[C, n.]

CON-GE-NER'[C, n.]

a Being of the same genus; of the CON-GE-NER'[C, ON, GEN'] ER-OUS-RESS, n. Sameness of origin.

[CON-GEN'] ER-OUS-RESS, n. Sameness of origin.

[CON-GEN'] S. E. F. K. Sm.] a. [con and genus, L.]

Partaking of the same nature; similar; kindred; cognate.

CON-GE-N-L'[-TY, n. State of being congenial; participation of the same genius or nature.

[CON-GEN'] AL-IESS, n. Congeniality. Baley.

[CON-GEN'] AL-IESS, n. Congeniality. Baley.

[CON-GEN'] AL-NESS, n. Congeniality. Baley. by cold. CON-GEAL'ED-NESS,\* n. State of being congealed. More.

CON-GEN'ITE, a. Of the same birth; connate. Hole.
CON-GER, (kong'ger) a. [conger, L.] The sea-cei.
CON-GE'RI-ES, (kon-Jê're-Ez) n. sing. & pl. [L.] A collection of particles or small bodies into one mass.
CON-GEST', v. a. [congero, congestum, L.] To heap up; te collect. Ralengh. [R.]
TON-GEST'I-BLE, a. That may be heaped up. Bailey.
CON-GEST'I-BLE, a. That may be heaped up. Bailey.
CON-GEST'I-BLE, a. That may be heaped up. Bailey. tCON-QESTI-BLE, a. That may be heaped up. Bailey. CON-QESTION. (ken-jest'yun) n. A heaping up; accumulation, as of blood; a collection of the humors or of the blood in the body, forming a tumor.

CON-QESTIVE,\* a. Implying congestion, or the accumulation of blood, or the humors of the body. Dr. Mott.

CON-Q-R, v. n. [congrarium, L.] A gift distributed to the Roman people or soldiery, originally in corn and wine measured in a congius, afterwards in money. Addison. CON-GLA'O;-ATE, v. n. [conglaciatus, L.] To turn to ice CON-GLA-CI-A'TION, n. A change into ice. Brow CON-GLOBATE, [kon-glo'bāt, S. W. J. F. Ja. K.; kong'-glo-bāt, P. Sm.] v. a. [conglobatus, L.] [L. conglobated; pp. conglobating, conglobated.] To gather into a hard, firm ball. Grow. firm ball. Grew.

CON-GLÖBATE, a. Moulded into a firm ball. Dryden.

CON-GLÖBATE, a. Moulded into a firm ball. Dryden.

CON-GLOBATE, N. Collection into a round mass. Browne

CON-GLOBE', v. a. To gather into a round mass. Milton.

CON-GLOBE', v. a. To coalesce into a round mass. Milton.

CON-GLOBE', v. a. To gather into a little round mass. CON-GLÖM'ER-ĀTE, v. a. [conglomero, L.] [L. CONGLOMER ATED; pp. CONGLOMERATING, CONGLOMERATED.] To gather into a ball, as of thread; to inweave into a round mass. Grew CON-GLÖM'ER-ATE,\* n. (Min.) Water-worn, rounded pebbles or fragments of rock, cemented together by another mineral substance. Lyell. CON-GLOM/DR-ATE, a. Gathered into a round ball.—
(Anat.) Formed of small glands.—(Bot.) Closely compacted upon one footstalk. CON-GLOM-ER-A'TION, n. Collection into a ball. CON-GLO'TI-NANT,\* n. A medicine that heals wounds. Smart. CON-GLU'TI-NANT,\* a. Tending to unite or close up; gluing. Smart. CON-GLÜ'TJ-NĀTE, v. a. [conglutino, L.] [i. conglutinated, pp. conglutinating, conglutinated.] To cement; to unite. Pearson. to unite. Pearson.

CON-GLÜ'II-NATE, v. n. To conlesce. [R.]

CON-GLÜ'II-NATE, a. Joined together. Sir T. Elyot.

CON-GLÜ-II-NATIC, a. Joined together. Sir T. Elyot.

CON-GLÜ-II-NATIC, a. healing. Bacon.

CON-GLÜ'II-NA-TIVE, a. Having power to unite.

CON-GLÜ'II-NA-TOR, n. He or that which unites.

CON-GLÜ'II-NA-TOR, n. He or that which unites.

CON'GŌ,\* (kŏng'gō) n. A species of black tea, superior in quality to bohea, but inferior to southong:— also written congou. Davis. quality to bonea, our merica to congon. Davis.

CON-GRAT'U-LANT, a. Rejoicing in participation. Mikton.

CON-GRAT'U-LATE, (kon-grat'yu-lät) v. a. [gratulor, I..]

[L. CON-GRATULATE; pp. CONGRATULATING, CONGRATULATED.]

To wish joy to, to felicitate; to compliment upon ED.] To wish joy to, to felicitate; to compliment upon any happy event.

CON-GRÁT'/-LATE, v. n. To rejoice in participation. Swyf. CON-GRAT-U-LATION, n. Act of congratulating; felicitation, a wish of joy; form in which joy is expressed.
CON-GRAT'U-LA-TOR, n. One who congratulates. Milton. CON-GRAT'U-LA-TO-RY, a. Expressing or wishing joy. †Con-GRÉÉ', v. n. To agree; to accord. Stak. †CON-GRÉÉT', v. n. To salute reciprocally. Stak. †CON-GREET', v. n. 10 saune recuprocary.

CON'GRE-GATE, (Kŏng'gre-gāt) v. a. [congrego, L.] [i. congrego pp. congregating, congregated.] To collect together; to assemble.

CŎN'GRE-GATE, v. n. To assemble; to meet. Shak. CONGREGATED, pp.

CONGREGATED, pp.

CONGREGATE, v. n. To assemble; to meet. Shak.

CONGREGATE, a. Collected, congregated. Spenser. [R.]

CONGREGATED, \*p. a. Collected together; assembled.

CONGREGATTION, (Köng-gre-ga'shun) n. A collection; a company; an assembly: —an assembly, particularly of persons for divine worstip.

CONGREGA'TION-AL, a. Pertaining to a congregation, to Congregationalists, or Congregationalism; public; general, independent.

CONGREGA'TION-AL-ISM, \*n. That mode of church government which maintains the independence of separate churches or congregations. Ec. Rev.

CONGREGA'TION-AL-ISM, \*n. Congressus, L.] A meeting; a shock, a conflict: —a meeting of ambassadors or deputies for settlement of affairs between different nations: —the legislature of the United States and other American republics, consisting of a senate and house of representapublics, consisting of a senate and house of representa-LIVES CON-GEN'141-RESS, n. Congeniality. Baley.

|CON-GEN'141-RESS, n. Congeniality. Baley.
|CON-GEN'1-T4L,\* a. Existing at the time of birth. Qu. Rev. |
|CON-GEN'1-T4L,\* a. Existing at the time of birth. Qu. Rev. |
|CON-GEN'1-T4L,\* a. Existing at the time of birth. Qu. Rev. |
|CON-GRES'SION-AL,\* (kon-gresh'un-el) a. Relating to a

congress, or to the legislative body of the United States; parliamentary. Gent. Mag. 27 This word is chiefly used in America, or with reference to the American Congress.

In America, or with reference to the American Congress. CON-GRÉSINE, a Encountering: coming together. CÖN'GRÉVE,\*a. A match prepared by being dipped into a phesphoric preparation; a lucifor match. W. Ency. CON'GRÉVE-ROCK'ST,\*a. A destructive rocket. Brande. (CON-GRUENCE, to. ... [congrue, L.] To agree; to suit. Shak. CON'GRUENCE, Kongrue, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm., tong gruens, s. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm., tong gruens, s. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm., tong gruens.

ency.

CON-GRÜEN-CY, [kon-grå'en-se, Ja. Wb.; köng'gru-on-se,
Todd.] n. Agreement. More.

CÖN'GRU-ENT, (köng'gru-önt) a. Agreeing; suitable.

CON-GRÜ-I-TY, n. Suitableness; fitness; consistency; apt

or proper relation between things; agreement. — (Theol.)

A merit of congruty is ascribed to such works as a man

does but the more attempth of from will. does by the mere strength of free will.

does by the mere strength of free will.

(CON'GRU-WENT, n. Fitnes; sadaptation.

CON'GRU-OUS, (kong'gru-ds) a. Agreeable; suitable; fit;

meet; consistent; accordant; compatible.

CON'GRU-OUS-NESS, n. Fitness; congruity. Ash.

CON'GRU-OUS-NESS, n. Fitness; congruity. Ash.

CON'GRU-OUS-NESS, n. Fitness; congruity. Ash.

CON'GRU-OUS-NESS, n. Fitness; congruity. Ash.

CON'GRU-OUS-NESS, n. Fitness; congruity. Ash.

CON'GRU-OUS-NESS, n. Fitness; cone grating to a

CON'GRU-OUS-NESS, n. Fitness; cone grating to a

CON'1-CAL, \( \) cone or its sections.

CON'1-CAL-LY, ad. In the form of a cone. Boyle.

CON'1-CAL-NESS, n. The state or quality of being conical.

CON'1CS, n. pl. The doctrine of conic sections; conic sections.

B. Berkeley.

CON'1C SEC'TIONS, n. (Geom.) The curve lines and plane figures which are produced by the intersection of a plane with the surface of a cone; that part of mathematics which treats of the properties, measurements, &c., of the cone.

CO-NIF F-R-E.\* n. pl. [L.] (Bot.) An order of plants which bear cones, or tops, in which seeds are contained.

CO-NIF'ER-OUS, a. Bearing cones or conical fruit, as the

pine. Co'ni-Form,\* a. Being in the form of a cone. Smart. Co-ni-Eos'TER,\* n. (Ornuth.) A tribe of insessorial birds.

CON-1-80 R/, π. See Cognizor.

CO-NIS'TRA,\* π. [κονίστρα.] A place for quails or for wreatters:—the pit of a theatre. Maunder.

[Brande.]

A silvens carbonate of line.

ters: -the pit of a theatre. Maunder. [Brande. CÖ'\n̄TE,\* n. (Min.) A silicious carbonate of lime. †CON-JECT', v. n. [conjectum, L.] To conjecture. Shak. †CON-JECT', v. a. To cast together, to throw. Mountagu. †CON-JECT'U-RA-BLE, a. That may be conjectured. CON-JECT'U-RA-BLE, a. That may be conjectured. CON-JECT'U-RA-LL. a. Depending on conjecture, doubt-

CON-JECT'U-RAL-IST, \* n. One who deals in conjectures. Month. Rev.

Month. Rev.

[Browne.
[CON-JECT-U-RXL'I-TY, n. State of being conjectural.
CON-JECT-U-RAL-LY, ad. By conjecture or guess. Hooker.
CON-JECT'URE, (kon-j&kt'yur) n. [conjectura, L.] A surmise; supposition, guess; imperfect knowledge; opin-non without proof, idea; notion.

CON-JECT'URE, (kon-j&kt'yur) v. a. [L. CONJECTURED; pp. conjecturing, conjecturend.] To guess; to surmise, to judge by guess.

CON-JECT'URE, v. n. To form conjectures. Swy?.

CON-JECT'URE, v. n. One who conjectures; a guesser.

†CON-JECT'UR-ER, n. One who conjectures; a guesser.

strange.

CON-JOIN', v. a. [conjoundre, Fr.] [i. conjound; pp. conjoining, conjoined.] To join together; to unite; to

associate, to connect.

CON-JOIN', v. n. To league; to unite. Shak.

CON-JOINED: \* (kon-Joind') p. a. United; connected;

brought together.

brought together.

CONJOINT', a. United; connected; associated. — Conjoint degrees, (Mus.) Two or more notes which immediately follow each other.

CONJOINT'LY, ad. In union; together; jointly.

CONJU-GAL, a. [conjugalis, L.] Relating to marriage; connubial; matrimonial.

CONJU-GAL-IY, ad. Matrimonially; connubially.

CONJU-GAL-IY, ad. Matrimonially; connubially.

CONJU-GAL-IY, ad. Matrimonially; connubially.

CONJUGATING, CONJUGATED.] To Join; to decline or inflect verbs through their various terminations or modes and tenses. and tenses

and tenses.

Con'JU-6ATE, n. A word agreeing in derivation with another word. Bp. Bramhall.

Con'JU-6ATE, a. (Geom.) A conjugate diameter is a right line bisecting the transverse diameter.—(Bot.) Growing in pairs

in pairs.

CON-JU-GL'TION, n. The act of conjugating; union; the form of inflecting verbs.

CON-JU-GL-L-\*a. [conjugialis, L.] Conjugal. Noble.

CON-JUOT', a. [conjugialis, L.] Conjugal. Noble.

CON-JUOT', a. [conjugiants, L.] Conjoined; united.

†CON-JUNOT', \*a. A union; an association. Cresch.

CONJUNC'TION, (kon-junk'shun) m. Act of joining; state of being joined; union; the congress of two planets in the same degree of the zodiac.—(Grass.) A part of speech used to join sentences, parts of sentences, and

words.

CON-JUNC'TIVE, a. Closely united; subjunctive; connecting together, as a conjunction.

CON-JUNC'TIVE-LY, ad. In conjunction or union.

CON-JUNC'TIVE-NESS, m. The quality of joining. [R.]

CON-JUNCT'UR, ad. Jointly; in union.

CON-JUNCT'UR, (Kon-Jünkt'yur) m. A joining together; combination of events; conjunction; occasion; critical time: criss.

combination of events; conjunction; occasion, occasion, time; crisis.

CÖN-JU-RÍ'TION, n. Act of conjuring. Shak.— A magical form of words; an incantation; enchantment:—a plot. CON-JURE', v. a. [Conjuro, L.] fi. conjuring; pp. conjuring, conjuring.] To bind by an oath; to summon in a sacred name, to enjoin solemnly.

CÖN'JURE, (Kun'jur) v. a. To inituence by magic; to cram. Shak.

CÖN'JURE (Kun'jur) v. n. To enchant; to practise

Con'jure, (kun'jur) v. n. To enchant; to practise

charms.
†Con-jurg'ment, n. Serious injunction. Milton.
Con-jurge, n. One who solemnly enjoins or conjures.

Shart.
CON'JUR-ER, (kŭn'jur-er) n. An enchanter; a juggler.
CON-JÜ'RÖR,\* n. (Law) One bound by oath with others.

SMEATC. (CON.NIS'OENCE, n. [con and nascor, L.] Common birth or origin; the act of growing together.

CON.NIS'OEN-CY,\* n. A growing together; connascence.

CON-NATE!, [kon-nāt!, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; kön'nāt, Wb.] a. [con and natus, L.] Born with another, of the same birth.—(Bot.) Growing together at the base. [CON-NĀT'10N,\* m. State of being connate. More. CON-NĀT'U-RAL, (kon-nāt'yu-ral) a. Connected by nature, of the same nature.

CON-NXT'U-RAL. (ROn-naryu-ral) a. Connected by nature, of the same nature.

CON-NXT-U-RAL-IZE, v. a. To connect by nature. Scott.

CON-NXT'U-RAL-IZE, v. a. To connect by nature. Scott.

CON-NXT'U-RAL-LY, ad. By nature; originally. Hale.

CON-NZT'U-RAL-LY, ad. By nature in connatural.

CON-NZT', v. a. (connect, L. [1. connect property). Connective in the connect property.

NECTING, CONNECTED.] To join together, to combine, to the rather

NECTING, CONNECTED.] To join together, to combine, to join, to link.

CON-NECT', v. n. To cohere, to be joined.

CON-NECT', v. n. To cohere, to be joined.

CON-NECT', v. n. Linked together, united; related.

CON-NECT', v. n. Linked together, uniting.

CON-NECT', v. n. Act of connecting, state of being connected, union, junction, intercourse; communication, relation, relative, family:— written also connection.

CON-NEC', v. n. Having the power of connecting.

CON-NEC', v. n. That which connects, a conjunction.

— (Bot.) The fleshy part that combines the two lobes of an anther.

an anther

— (Bot.) The fleshy part that combines the two loves of an anther.

CON-NEC'TYVE-LY, ad. In conjunction. Swift.

†CON-NEX', v. a. [connexum, L.] To connect. Hale.

CON-NEX', v. a. [connexum, L.] To connect. Hale.

CON-NEX', v. a. [connexum, L.] To connect.

CON-NEX', v. a. [connexion. See Connection.

CON-NEX', v. a. [connect. L.] A winking. Bailey.

CON-NIVY, v. a. [connect. L.] A winking. Bailey.

CON-NIVY, v. a. [connect. L.] [i. conniver. voluntary bindness, pretended ignorance, forbearance.

CON-NIVE', v. a. [connect. L.] [i. conniver. pp. conniver. only v. a. [connect. Bacon.

CON-NIVEN-OY, n. Connivence. Bacon.

CON-NIVEN-OY, n. Connivence. Bacon.

CON-NIVEN-OY, n. Connivence. Bacon.

CON-NIVEN-T. a. Forbearing to see; formed like, or winking like, the eyelids. Millon. [s.]—(Bot.) Convergent, as the anther of a potato blossom.

CON-NIVER, n. One who connives.

[CON-NIVER, n. One who connives.

[CON-NIVER, n. One who connives.

[CON-NIVER, to Nove.] One versed in the fine arts, a judge in the fine arts, letters, or literature; a critic.—

A French word nearly Anglicized.

[CON-NOIS-SEUR'SHIP, (kön-njs-sūr'ship) n. The skill of a connoisecur.

†CON'NO-TĀTE, v. a. [con and nota, L.] To imply; to be-

†CON'NO-TATE, v. a. [con and nota, L.] To imply; to betoken. Hammond.

token. Hammond.
†CÓN-NO-TA'TION, n. Inference; illation. Hals.
†CÓN-NO-TA'TION, n. Inference; illation. Hals.
†CÓN-NO-TA'TION, n. To imply; to betoken. South.
CÓN-NO-TE', v. a. To imply; to betoken. South.
CÓN-NO-HE', a. L. a. A trockoning together. Porson.
CÓN-NO-HE', ILK,\* n. (Conch.) A genus of shells. Brands.
CÔ'NOID, n. [κωναιόης.] (Geom.) That which resembles a cone; a solid formed by the revolution of a cunic section about its axis.
CÔ'NOID, a. Like a cone; applied to the surface gen-

CO'NOID,\* a. Like a cone; applied to the surface generated by the revolution of a conic section about its axis

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CO NOID'AL, \* a. (Bot.) Approaching to a conical form.

P Cyc.
Co-noin';-CAL, a. Approaching to a conic form; conoidal.
Co-noin-rafe!,\* ». A joint nomines. Korby.
CO'NOPS,\* ». [κόνωψ.] (Ent.) A genus of dipterous insects Brands.

CON-QUAD'RATE,\* (kon-kwod'rat) v. a. To reduce to a

CON-QUAD'RATE,\* (kon-kwöd'rāt) v. a. To reduce to a square. Ash. [R.]

†CON-QUAS'SATE, v. a. [conquasso, L.] To shake. Hervey,
†CON-QUAS-SA'TION, n. Agitation; concussion. Bailey.

†CON'QUER, [könk'er, S. J. ; köng'kwer, F.; köngk'er or
köng'kwer, W. Ja.; köng'ker, Sm.] v. a. [conquarer, L.;
conquerry, Fr.] [t. conquaret; pp. conquarer, L.;
conquerry, Fr.] [t. conquaret; to overcome; to subdue;
to subjugate; to vanquish; to surmount.

[CON'QUER, (köng'ker) v. n. To overcome. Skak.

[CON'QUER-A-BLE. A. That may be conquered.

[CON'QUER-A-BLE. A. That may be conquered.

CON'QUERED,\* (kong'kurd) p. a. Subdued; vanquished.
CON'QUERESS, n. She who conquers. Fairfax.
CON'QUERING,\* (kong'ker-ing) p. a. Subduing; over-

coming.

[CON'QUER-OR, (köng'ker-or) n. One who conquers.

CON'QUERT, (köng'kwest) n. Act of conquering; acquisition by victory; victory; subjugation.—(Feudal law) Purchase

CÓN-SAN-GUÏN'E-AL,\* a. Consanguineous. Browne. [R.] †CON-SÄN'GUINED,\* (kon-sän'guind) a. Related by blood.

Browns.

CÖN-SAN-GUIN'E-OUS, a. [consangumeus, L.] Related by blood; of the same blood. Shak.

CÖN-SAN-GUIN'J-TY, n. Relationship by blood. TCON-SAR-GUIN'J-TY, n. Relationship by blood. TCON-SAR-GUIN'J-TY, n. Remarcino, L.] The act of patching together. Bailey.

CÖN'SCIENCE, (kön'shens). [conscientia, L.] [†Consciousness, Hobrows.] The faculty of judging of one's conduct with reference to some standard of right and wrong; the moral sense: justice: real sentiment: scruple. equity: moral sense; justice; real sentiment; scruple, equity; difficulty.—(Eng. law) Court of conscience, a court for the recovery of small debts. Brande.

N'SCIENCED, (kön'shenst) a. Having conscience.

South.

CON'SCIENCE-LESS,\* (kon'shens-les) a. Having no con-

Science. Hooker.
Con'science-proof, a. Proof against conscience. Cole-

rage. (tOn'scient, (kön'shent) a. Conscious. Bacon. CÖN-SCI-EN'TIOUS, (kön-she-En'shus) a. Adhering or conformed to the dictates of conscience; scrupulous, just, exact. (to refer an ingorance of the principles of pronunciation, we not unfrequently hear the second syllable of this word sounded se, without the aspiration." Walker.

Malker.

Kon-Sci-En'Tious-Ly, (kön-she-En'shus-le) ad. In a conscientious manner; according to conscience.

Odn-Sci-En'Tious-nEss, (kön-she-En'shus-nës) n. Quality of being conscientious; scrupulousness.

Cön'Scion-A-BLE, (kön'shun-bi) a. Reasonable; just; according to conscience.

Cön'scion-A-BLE-nEss, n. Reasonableness. Bailey.

Cön'scion-A-BLE-nEss, n. Reasonableness. Bailey.

Cön'scion-A-BLE, ad. Reasonably; justly. Bp. Taylor.

Cön'scious, (kön'shus) a. [conscius, L.] Knowing one's own thoughts; knowing by mental perception, or from memory; admitted to the knowledge of any thing; apprized; aware; sensible.

Cön'scious-Ly, (kön'shus-le) ad. In a conscious manner.

Cön'scious-Kess, (kön'shus-le) ad. In a conscious manner.

Cön'scious-Kess, (kön'shus-le) ad. In a conscious manner.

Cön'scious-Kess, (kön'shus-le) ad. In a conscious manner.

Cön'scious-Kess, (kön'shus-le) ad. In a conscious manner.

Cön'scious-Kess, (kön'shus-le) ad. In a conscious manner.

Cön'scious-Kess, (kön'shus-le) ad. In a conscious manner.

Cön'scious-Kess, (kön'shus-le) ad. In a conscious manner.

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Cön'scious-Kess, (kön'shus-le) ad. In a conscious manner.

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Cön'scious-Kess, (kön'shus-le) ad. In a conscious manner.

Cön'scious-Kess, (kön'shus-le) ad. In a conscious manner.

Cön'scious-Kess, (kön'shus-le) ad. In a conscious manner.

ON'SCRIPT, a. [conscribo, conscriptus, L.] Written; \*registered; enrolled. — Conscript fathers, the senators of CON'SCRIPT, a. ancient Rome.

antient Mone:

CON'SCRIPT, \*\*. One enrolled to serve as a soldier in the army, particularly applied to the recruits of the French armies.

CON-SCRIP'TION, m. Act of enrolling or registering, as soldiers; the persons enrolled; a compulsory enrol-

CON'SE-CRITE, v. a. [consecre, L.] [i. consecrated; pp. consecrating, consecrated.] To make sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses; to dedicate; to devote; to hallow; to canonize.

CON'SE-CRATE, a. Consecrated; sacred; devoted. Stat. CON'SE-CRAT-ED,\* p. a. Made sacred; devoted; canon-

CON-SE-CRAT'ED-NESS,\* n. State of being consecrate

CON-BE-CRA'TION, a. The act of consecrating, or of set CON-SECRATION, M. In sect or consecrating, or of set ting apart a person or thing to the service or worship of God; dedication to a sacred use; canonization. CON-SECRATO-RY, a. Making sacred. Bp. Morton. [2.] CON-SEC-TA'NE-OUS,\* a. Following of course. Blownt.

||CON/SEC-TA-RY, [kön/sek-ta-re, S. W. P. F. Ja. E.; ken-sek/ta-re, Sm.] a. [consectarius, L.] Consequent; follow-ing. Brosne. [R.] ||CON/SEC-TA-RY, m. Deduction from premises; corollary.

Hales.

CON-SE-CUTION, n. [consecutio, L.] Train of consequences; succession.—(distron.) The month of consecution is the lunar month as reckoned from one conjunction with the sun to another.

tion with the sun to another.

CON-SEC'U-TIVE, a. [consecutif, Fr.] Following in train;
successive; consequential; succeeding.

CON-SEC'U-TIVE-LY, ad. By way of consequence or concession; not antecedently; not casually. Boyle.

CON-SEC'U-TIVE-NESS,\* n. Quality of being consecutive.

Dr. Allen

†CON-SEM'I-NATE, v. a. [consemno, I..] To sow together.

Bailey.
†Con-sen'sion, (kon-sen'shun) n. Consent. Bentley.
†Con-sens'U-AL,\* a. (Crott law) Implying consent. Bou-

TOP:

CON-SENT', n. [consensus, L.] Act of yielding or consenting; concord; agreement; compliance; assent; acquiescence; concurrence; approval; joint operation.

CON-SENT', v. n. [i. consensus; pp. consensing, consensus, to seem the same mind; to yield, to give consent; to easent; to acquiesce; to comply; to agree; to accede

to account CON-SEN-TA'NE-OUS, a. Agreeable to; consistent with. CON-SEN-TA'NE-OUS-LY, ad. Agreeably; consistently Boyle.

Boyle.
CÖN-SEN-TÄ'NE-OÜS-NESS, n. Agreement. Bailey.
CON-SEN-TÄ'NE, n. One who consents.
CON-SEN'TIENT, (Kon-sen'shent) a. Agreeing. Pearson.
CÖN'SE-QUENCE, (kön'se-kwens) n. [consequentia, L.]
That which follows from any cause; event; effect produced result; lesse; the lest proposition of s suite. duced; result; issue; the last proposition of a syllo-gism, rational deduction or inference; concatenation of

causes and effects, importance; moment.

†CÓN'SE-QUÊNCE, \* v. a. To follow; to infer. Milton.

CÖN'SE-QUÊNT, a. Following by deduction, or as joined with something that precedes; following as the effect of a cause.

B CAUSE.

CÓN'SE-QUENT, n. Consequence; effect. Hooker.

CÓN-SE-QUEN'TIAL, (kŏn-sp-kwŏn'shal) a. Following as
the effect, important, conceited; pompous.

CŎN-SE-QUÊN'TIAL-LY, ad. By consequence; in the order

of events, pompously.

Con-se-Quen'tial-ness, n. The being consequential.

CON-SE-QUENTIAL-NESS, n. The being consequential.
CON'SE-QUENTIAL-ALBY, and By consequence; in consequence; pursuantly, accordingly; therefore.
CON'SE-QUENT-NESS, n. Consequence; consecution.
tCON-SER'TION, n. Junction; adaptation. Young.
CON-SERVA-BLE, a. Capable of being preserved.

CON-SERV'A-BLE, a. Capable of being preserved.

CON-SER'VAN-CY, n. Conservation, preservation, particularly of fish in the River Thames, for which the lord mayor of London holds courts of conservation.

CON-SER-VA'TION, n. Act of preserving, preservation.

CON-SER-VA'TION, n. Act of preserving, preservation.

CON-SER-VA'TION, \* n. Tending to preserve. Ch. Ob.

CON-SER-VA-TISM, \* n. The principles of the conservative party. Qu. Rev.

CON-SERV'A-TIVE, a. Having power or tendency to preserve, preservative; adhering to existing institutions; opposing reform or change.

CON-SERV'A-TIVE, \* n. That which preserves. Bp. Taylor.

— One opposed to political changes in the state or government; a tory; a preserver. Qu. Rev.

government; a tory; a preserver. Qu. Rev.

CON'SER-VA-TOR, n. A preserver; one who has the care
or office of keeping from detriment.

or office of keeping from detriment.

CON-SER'VA-TO-RY, n. A place where any thing is kept
in a manner proper to its peculiar nature; a greenhouse,
or a place for preserving plants attached to one.
CON-SER'VA-TO-RY, a. Conservative. Balley. [R.]
CON-SER'VA-TRIX,\* n. A female who preserves. Perry.
CON-SERVEY, v. a. [conservo, L.] [L. CONSERVE], pp. conSERVING, CONSERVED.] To preserve; to candy or to pickle
fruit. Shak.

CAN/SEVER. That which is conserved as a sweetment

fruit. Shak.

CÖN'SERVE, n. That which is conserved, as a sweetmeat, by means of sugar; a preserve.

CON-SERVER, n. One who conserves.

CON-SES'SION, (kon-Sésh'un) n. [consessie, L.] A sitting together. Bailey.

CON-SES'SOR, n. One who sits with others. Bailey. [R.]

CON-SIDER, v. a. Consider, L.] [t. CONSIDERED, p. a. [CONSIDERED], p. considered. To think upon with care; to pender; to reflect upon; to meditate; to have regard to; to require.

CON-SID'ER. v. n. To think maturely; to deliberate; to reflect.

renect.

CON-SID'ER-A-BLE, a. Worthy of being considered;
respectable; important; valuable; more than a little.

CON-SID'ER-A-BLE-NESS, n. Importance; moment.

CON-SID'ER-A-BLY, ad. In a considerable degree.

CON-SID'ER-A-BLY, ad. In a considerable degree.

CON-SID'ER-ATE, a. Having, or given to, consideration; serious; thoughtful; prudent; deliberate; calm; quiet; regardful.

regardui.
Con-Sid-Ka-ATE-LY, ad. Calmly; prudently; deliberately.
Con-Sid-Ka-ATE-NESS, n. Prudence; deliberation.
ON-Sid-Ka-ATEON, n. Act of considering; reflection;
mature thought; deliberation; contemplation; importance; an equivalent; compensation.—(Law) The matrial cause of a contract, without which no contract is bindincompared to the contract of the contract is bindincompared to the contract of the contract is bindincompared to the contract of the contract is bindincompared to the contract of the contract is bindincompared to the contract of the contract is bindincompared to the contract of the contract is bindincompared to the contract of the contract is bindincompared to the contract of the contract is bindincompared to the contract of the contract is bindincompared to the contract of the contract is bindincompared to the contract of the contract is bindincompared to the contract of the contract is bindincompared to the contract of the contract is bindincompared to the contract of the contract is bindincompared to the contract of the contract is bindincompared to the contract of the contract is bindincompared to the contract of the contract is bindincompared to the contract of the contract is bindincompared to the contract of the contract is bindincompared to the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contra

rial cause of a contract, without which no contract is binding; an equivalent.

(CON-SID'ER-A-TIVE, a. Considerate. B. Jonson.

CON-SID'ER-ER, n. One who oreflects. Browne. [E.]

CON-SID'ER-ER, n. One who considers.

CON-SID'ER-ING, prep. If allowance be made for; as,

"considering the weakness of our nature." Spectator.

CON-SID'ER-ING, n. Hesitation; doubt, reflection. Stak.

CON-SID'ER-ING-LY, ad. With consideration. Whole Duty of Man. of Man

of Jam.

(CON-Sign', (kon-sin') v. a. [consigno, L.] [i. consigned;
pp. consigning, consigned.] To give to another in a
formal manner; to transfer; to give in trust, to commit;

CON-SiG' (kon-sin') v. n. To submit; to sign. Shak.
(CON-SiG'NA-TA-RY, n. One to whom is consigned any
trust or business. Jenkins.

Spelman.

CON-SIG-NI-FI-CA'TION, n. Joint signification. Harris. CON-SIG-NIF'I-CA-TIVE,\* a. Having the same meaning.

CON-SIG'NI-FY,\* v. a. To denote a joint signification. H. Tooke.

CON-Sign'MENT, (kon-sin'ment) n. Act of consigning; thing consigned, a writing by which a thing is consigned.

CÓN-SIGN-ÓR',\* (kŏn-se-nör') [kŏn-se-nör', Ja. Sm.; kọn-sīn'ọr, K. Wb. Crabb.] n. (Law) He who makes a consignment. Bouvier.

signment. Bower.

CON-SIM'-LAR. a. [consumits, L.] Having a common resemblance. Batley. [R.]

CON-SI-MIL'-TUDE, n. Joint resemblance. Cotgrave. [R.]

CON-SI-MIL'-TY, n. Joint resemblance. Aubrey.

CON-SIST', v. n. [consista, L.] [i. consistred; pp. consistrac, consistred.] To subsist, to be comprised, to be composed; to coexist, to be consistent or compatible; to agree.

CON-SIST'ENCE, \n. The state of being consistent; state CON-SIST'EN-CY, \nin which the parts of a body remain fixed; degree of density, substance; durable or lasting

CON-SIST'EN-CY, in which the parts of a body remain fixed; degree of density, substance; durable or lasting state; congruity, uniformity.

CON-SIST'ENT, a. Agreeing together; not opposed to; accordant, not contradictory; firm; not fluid.

CON-SIST'ENT, a. Agreeing together; not opposed to; accordant, not contradictory; firm; not fluid.

CON-SIST'ENT-LY, ad. In a consistent manner.

CÖN-SIST-TO'RI-AN, a. Relating to a consistory.

CÖN-SIST-TO'RI-AN, a. Relating to a consistory.

CÖN-SIST-TO-RY, or CON-SIS'TO-RY, [kön'sis-tur-e, S. W. P. J. F. Ja.; kon-sis'to-re, E. K. Sm. Wb.] n. [consistorium, L.] The place of justice in an ecclesiastical persons; an assembly of contradiction of the court itself, an assembly of ecclesiastical persons; an assembly of contains; any solemn assembly.

[CON-SO'CI-ATE, (kon-So'she-si) v. a. [consocio, L.] [i. consociated, fr.]

CON-SO'CI-ATE, (kon-So'she-si) v. a. [consocio, L.] [i. consociated, pp. consociating, consociated. Purnet.

CON-SO'CI-ATE, (kon-So'she-si) v. a. To coalesce.

CON-SO'CI-ATE, (kon-So'she-si) v. a. To coalesce.

CON-SO-CI-ATION-AL,\* a. Relating to a consociation—

A word sometimes used in New England, particularly in Connecticut, in relation to ecclesiastical affairs.

CON-SO'L-ATE, v. a. To comfort; to console. Shak.

CON-SOL'A-BLE, a. That may be consoled or comforted. †CON'SO-LATE, v. a. To comfort; to console. Skak. CON-SO-LATION, n. Comfort; alleviation of sorrow;

Solace.

CÖN'SO-LÄ-TOB, n. A comforter. Cotgrave. [R.]

CON-SÖL'A-TO-BY, [kon-söl's-tur-e, W. J. E. F. Ja. K.

Sm. R. Wb.; kon-söl's-tur-e, S. P.] a. Affording consolation or comfort; comforting. Milton.

†CON-SÖL'A-TO-BY, n. A consolatory discourse. Milton.

CON-SÖLE', v. a. (consolor, I.) [i. consolato; pp. consolatory, consolatory discourse; to cheer; to control.

CON'SOLE, m. [Fr.] (Arch.) An ornament cut upon the key of an arch in the form of a bracket or shoulder-piece; a bracket for the support of a canopy, balcony, &c.

CON-SÖL'ER, m. One who consoles or gives comfort.
CON-SÖL'I-DANT, \* m. That which consolidates.
CON-SÖL'I-DANT, s. Tending to consolidate. Smart.
CON-SÖL'I-DANT, s. . [consolidar, Fr.] [i. consolidated; pp. consolidating, consolidating.] To make solid or compact; to form into a compact body; to harden; to units into one. unite into one.

unite into one.

CON-SOL';-DATE, v. z. To grow firm, hard, or solid.

CON-SOL';-DATE, a. Consolidated. Sir T. Elyst. [z.]

CON-SOL';-DAT-ED,\* p. a. Made solid; collected together;

united into one; as, "a consolidated fund." Brands.

CON-SOL-;-DATON, z. The act of consolidating; state

of being consolidated; solidity.

CON-SOL';-DA-TIVE, z. A consolidating medicine. Bailey.

ley.

consol\_ling,\*p. a. Affording consolation; comforting. CON-SÖL's,\* or CON'SÖLS,\* π. pl. A sort of transferable stocks; a term used to denote a considerable portion of the public debt of Great Britain, more correctly known as the three per cent. consolidated annuities. P. Cyc.

CON'SO-NANCE, | n. Agreement of simultaneous sounds; CON'SO-NAN-CY, | concord, harmony; consistency;

congruence; agreement.

CON'SO-NANT, a. [consonans, L.] Accordant; harmonious; consistent, agreeing.

CÖN'SO-NANT, n. A letter which is sounded with a vowel,

CON'SQ-NANT, n. A letter which is sounded with a vowel, and cannot be perfectly sounded by itself.
CON-SQ-NANT'AL,\* a. Relating to, or partaking of the nature of, a consonant. Latham.
CON'SQ-NANT-LY, ad. Consistently; agreeably.
CON'SQ-NANT-NESS, n. Agreeableness; consistency. Bailer.

CON'SO-NANT-RESS, R. Agreeaueness; commencer, Everger, Con'So-Nous, a. [consonus, L.] Symphonious. Bailey. Con'So-Pi-Ate, v. a. To iuli asleep. Cockstam. (CON-SO-Pi-Ate, v. a. [consopus, L.] To iuli asleep. More. (CON'SO-Pi-E, a. Calmed, quieted. More. (CON'SO-Pi-E, a. Calmed, quieted. More. CON-SO-Pi'TiON,\* n. Same as consopution. Jodrell. CON'SO-Fi.E, a. [consors, L.] A companion; partner; generally, a partner of the bed; a wife or husband:—an accompanying ship; concurrence.—Formerly used for a company of musicians, or a connect. Ecclesiasticus. CON-SORT', v. n. [L. CONSORTED, pp. CONSORTING, CONSORTED.] TO associate, to unito. Sadak.
CON-SORT', v. a. To join, to mix, to marry. Milton. (CON-SORT', b. Eliowship; society. Browne. CON'SORT-SHIP, n. Fellowship; partnership. Bp. Hall., (CON-SORT'TON, n. Fellowship; partnership. Bp. Hall., (CON-SORT'TON, n. Fellowship; partnership. Bp. Hall., (CON-SORT'TON, n. A seeing a babilding. Cottowns

tey.

†CON-spec'Tion, n. A seeing, a beholding. Cotgrave

†CON-spec-Tü'i-TY, n. Sight, view. Shak.

†CON-sper'sion, n. [conspersio, L.] A sprinkling. Badcy.

¡CÓN-SPEC-TÚ';-TY, m. Sight, view. Shak.'
¡CÓN-SPER'SION, n. [conspersio, L.] A sprinkling. Bailey. †CÓN-SPEC'J:-TY, n. Brightness. Glanville.
CON-SPIC'J:-OSs. a. [conspicuous, L.] Obvious to the sight; eminent. distinguished; celebrated; prominent.
CON-SPIC'J:-OSS-LY, ad. In a conspicuous manner.
CON-SPIC'J:-OSS-NESS, n. Obviousness; eminence.
CON-SPIE'A-CY, n. Act of conspiring; a cabal; a plot, n combination of persons for an evil purpose; a tendency of many causes to one event.
†CON-SPIE'ANT, a. Conspiring; plotting. Shak.
†CON-SPIE'ANT, a. Conspiring; Bo. Pearson. [R.]

CON-SPIRA'N, a. Conspiracy. Bp. Pearson. [R.]
CON-SPIRA'N, n. Conspiracy. Bp. Pearson. [R.]
CON-SPIRE', v. n. [conspiro, L] [L. conspiracy.
CON-SPIRE', v. n. [conspiro, L] [L. conspiracy.
spirano, conspiracy.] To combine for some evil design
as treason; to concert a crime, to plot; to concur to one as treasuri, to tend; to agree together.

CONSPIRE', v. a. To plot, to contrive. Shak.

CONSPIR', R. n. A conspirator. Shak.

CONSPIR', NG, p. a. Making conspiracy; acting in the

ONN-SPIR 1909, P. C. MAKING CONSPIRACY; Setting in the same direction; as conspiring forces.

CON-SPIR/190-LY, ad. In a conspiring manner. Milton.
+CON-SPIS-SITION, n. A thickening. More.
+CON-SPUB-CATE, v. a. [conspirio, L.] To defile. Cocker-

TOON'SPUR-CATE, v. a. [conspurco, L.] To defile. Cockordam.

CÖN-SPUR-CATION, n. Defilement; pollution. Bp. Hall.
CÖN'STA-BLE. (Kün'sta-bl) n. A high officer of the monarchical establishments of Europe in the middle ages, a master of the horse, a commander of cavalry, or other officer of high rank:—now, an officer charged with the preservation of the peace; a peace-officer.
CÖN'STA-BLERIP, n. The body er jurisdiction of constables;—constablewick. Burton. See Constable. Carev.
CÖN'STA-BLE-SHIP, n. The office of a constable. Carev.
CÖN'STA-BLE-SHIP, n. The office of a constable. Carev.
CÖN'STA-BLE-WICS, n. The district over which the authority of a constable extends. Hals.
CON-STABLE-WICS, n. The district over which the authority of a constable extends. Hals.
CON-STANC, n. Quality of being constant; stability; firmness; lasting affection.
CÖN'STANC, n. A general law; an invariable quantity or force. Deverell.
CÖN'STANT, n. A general law; an invariable quantity or force. Deverell.

CON'STANT, a. [constans, L.] Firm; fixed; unvaried; un-

CON

- changing; unchanged in affection; perpetual; resolute; consistent; steady; persevering; assiduous.
  CÖN'STANTLY, ad. Continually; incessantly; unchangeably; perpetually; patiently; firmly.
  CON'STAT,\* n. [L] (Low) A species of certificate. Hamilton.

ILON-STEL'LLATE, [kon-stel'et, S. W. P. F. Ja. K.; kön'stel-et, Sm. W. S. — See Contemplate.] v. n. [constellates,
1. To join or concentrate light or lustre. Boyle.
[CON-STEL'LATE, n. a. To unite several shining bodies in
one splendor; to decorate with stars. Browne. [E.]
CON-STEL-LATION, n. A cluster of fixed stars, expressed
and represented under the name and figure of some animal or other smiller. In assemblage of enlandage and

mal, or other emblem; an assemblage of splendors or excellences

COIN-STR.-NI'TION, R. [consterno, L.] Astonishment; amazement; surprise; terror; alarm; fright.
CÖN'ST.-PATE, v. a. [constitut.] [i. constrated; pp. constrated, constrated.] To thicken; to condense;

construction, constructed, to the condense; to stop up; to make costive.

Con-stj-pa'tion, m. State of being constipated; condensation; costiveness.

Con-stitueness. A body of constituents.

Lord J. Russell.

situents. Lord J. Russell.

Con-stit'u-ent, (kon-stit'yu-ent) a. Elemental; essential; forming; constituting; establishing; constitutive.

Con-stit'u-ent, (kon-stit'yu-ent) a. The person or thing which constitutes; an elemental part; one who deputes another to act for him; an elector.

Con'sti-tote, v. a. [constituo, L.] [i. constitute); pp. constituting, constituting, or empower.

Con'sti-tote, v. a. [constituo, L.] To set or fix; to form or compose; to appoint, depute, or empower.

Con'sti-tote, v. An established law. Preston.

Con'sti-tote, v. An established law. Preston.

Con'sti-tote, v. An established law. Preston.

Con'sti-tote, v. An established law. Preston.

Con'sti-tote, v. An established law. Preston.

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Con'sti-tote, v. An established law. Preston.

Con'sti-tote, v. An established law. Preston.

Con'sti-tote, v. An established law. Preston.

Con'sti-tote, v. An established law. Preston. ament of the body or mind: — a form of government, particularly that form, or that part of a form, which is constituted by the people; the fundamental laws of a nation, state, community, or society.

CON-ST-TO-TO-TO, AL-LET, n. A framer or favorer of a constitution; an adherent to a constitution. Burke.

CON-ST-TO-TON-AL'I-TY, n. A Agreement or accordance with the constitution. Ed. Rev. 327 This word, which is regularly formed from constitution, or constitutional, is much used in the United States, but comparatively little

used in the United States, but comparatively little used in England.
CON-STJ-TÜ/TION-AL-LY, ad. Agreeably to the constitu-

tute

CON-STI-TU/TION-A-RY, \* a. Constitutional. Marshall. [B.] CON-STI-TUTION-IST, n. An adherent to the constitution, a constitutionalist. Bolingbroke.

a constitutionalist. Bingrove.
[[COn'sTi-Ti-TiVE, [Kin'ste-ti-tiv, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; kon-stit'tų-tiv, S.] a. Elemental; essential; having the power to enact or establish; constituent.
[[COn'sTi-Ti-TiVE-Ly,\* ad. In a constitutive manner. Har-

CON-STRAIN', v. a. [contraindre, Fr.] [i. constrained; pp. constraining, constrained.] To urge by force; to confine by force; to oblige; to compel; to necessitate, confine by force; to onlige; to compet; to necessitate, to press; to constrainge.

CON-STRÂIN'A-BLE, a. That may be constrained.

CON-STRÂIN'ED, A. One who constrains.

CON-STRÂIN'ED, a. One who constrains.

CON-STRÂIN'I, a. Compulsion; force; confinement.

CON-STRÂIN'I, a. Compulsion; force; confinement.

CON-STRÂIN'I, a. Constraine, constraine I. J. CON-STRÂIN'I, a. Constraine, constraine.

CON-STRAIN 1712, a. Having power to compet. Cares. E. C.N-CON-STRICT? v. a. [construgo, constricting, L.] i. constructing, constricting.] To bind, to cramp; to contract. Arbuthnot.
CON-STRICTION, a. Contraction; compression. Ray.
CON-STRICTIVE,\* a. Tending to contract or compress. Sir

T. Elyot.

CON-STRIC'TOR, w. He or that which compresses : -

CON-STRIC'TOR, m. He or that which compresses: — a term applied to the larger serpents, as the box-constructor.

CON-STRINGE', v. a. [constringo, L.] To compress; to contract. Shak. [R.]

CON-STRINGE', v. a. [constructus, L.] [i. constructus; pp. construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, construction, constru

CON-STRUCT'ER, a. One who constructs.

CON-STRUCTIER, a. One who constructs; that which is CON-STRUCTION, A. Act of constructing; that which is Constructed; a building; fabrication; form of building; the act of forming a sontence grammatically; the form itself; the drawing of schemes, figures, &c.; the art of interpreting; interpretation; the meaning.—(Algebra) Construction of equations is the reducing of algebraic equations to geometric forms.

CON-STRUCTION-AL, a. Relating to the interpretation.

CON-STRUC'TION-YST,\* m. One who adheres to a particular

construction. Upshir.
CONSTRUCTIVE, a. Created or formed by construction; that may be interpreted; not expressed, but inferred; as, "constructive treason." Burnet.

CON-STRUCTIVE-LY, ad. By construction.

CON-STRUCTIVE-LY, a. a. (Phron.) The faculty of constructing, or a genius for architecture. Combs.

CON-STRUCTIVE-R, (kpn-strukt/yr) n. A structure. Black-

CONSTRUCT URE, (KON-STRUKTYNY). A SITUCTURE. BIGGE-more. [R.]. [KÖn'strü, P. J. F. Ja. Wb.; KÖn'strü, K. Sm.; KÖn'stru, S. E.; KÖn'strü or Kön'stru, W.] v. a. [construo, L.] [i. construued; pp. construinc, construinc.] To put into proper order, as words; to interpret, to explain. CÖN'STU-PRATE, v. a. [constupre, L.] [i. constuprated, pp. constuprating, constuprated.] To violate; to de-bauch. Bale.

DAUCH. Baile.
CÖN-STU-PRÄ'TION, n. Violation; defilement. Bp. Hall.
CÖN-SUB-SIST', v. n. To exist together. Search. [R.]
CÖN-SUB-STXN'TIAL, a. [consubstantialis, L.] Having the
same essence or substance, being of the same nature.

CON-SUB-STAN'TIAL-IST, n. A believer in consubstantiation. Barrow.

CON-SUB-STAN-TI-XL'I-TY, (kon-sub-stan-she-al'e-te) n.
Quality of being consubstantial; participation of the same nature

CON-SUB-STAN'TIAL-LY,\* ad. In a consubstantial manner. Qu. Rev.

CON-SUB-STAN'TI-ATE, (kon-sub-stan'she-at) v. a. To unite in one common substance or nature. Hammond. Con-sub-stan'ti-Ate, v. n. To profess consubstantiation.

Dryden. [E.]
CON-SUB-STAN'TI-ATE, a. United; consubstantial. Felt-

Aam.

CÖN-SUB-STXN-TJ-Ä'TION, (kön-sub-stăn-she-ā'shun) n
The substantial presence of the body and blood of Christ
in the eucharist, together with the substance of bread
and wine, according to the doctrine of Luther.

CÖN'SUE-TÜDE,\* (kön'swe-tad) n. [consuctudo, L.] Custom.
Scott. [R.]
CÖN-SUE-TÜ'DI-NAL,\* a. Same as consuctudinary. Snart.
CÖN-SUE-TÜ'DI-NA-RY,\* n. A ritual of customary devotions. Baker. [R.]
CÖN-SUE-TÜ'DI-NA-RY,\* (kön-swe-tā'de-na-re) a. Custom-

CON-SUE-TU'DI-NA-RY,\* (kon-swe-tu'de-na-re) a. Custom-

ary. Smart. [R.]

Cổn'syl., n. [consul, L.] pl. Consuls. One of the two chief magistrates of the ancient Roman republic:—one of the three chief magistrates of France from 1799 to 1804: -

an officer commissioned in foreign countries, whose func-tions partake of both a diplomatic and a commercial character, but whose chief duty it is to protect the commerce of his country.

Con'sul-age,\* n. A duty paid by merchants for the pro-

tection of their property in a foreign place. Smart. Con'su-Lar, [kön'shu-lar, S. W. J. F., kön'shu-lar, P. E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.] a. Relating to a consul, of the rank

or authority of a consul.

Cŏn'syl-ATE, n. The office of consul; consulship. Addwon.

Cŏn'syl-ship, n. The office of consul; consulate. B. Jon-

CON-SULT', v. n. [consulto, L.] [1. CONSULTED, pp. CONSULT ING, CONSULTED.] To seek counsel or advice, to deliber

ino, consulted.] To seek counsel or advice, to deliber ate; to debate; to take counsel together.

CON-SULT, v. a. To ask advice of, to regard.

CÖN'SULT, (Ron'sult, F. Ja. K.; kon.sult', S. Sm. Wb.; kön'sult or kon-sult', W. P.] n. The act or effect of consulting; a council. Dryden. [Used in poetry.]

CÖN-SUL-TÄ'TION, n. The act of consulting, secret deliberation; a council. — (Law) A kind of writ, a meeting of counsel, engaged in a suit, for deliberating on the mode of proceeding.

of counsel, engaged in a suit, for deliberating on the mode of proceeding.

CON-SULT'4-TiVE, a. Having the privilege of consulting, relating to consultation. Bp. Bramhall.

CON-SULT'EE, n. One who consults. Dest.

CON-SULT'ING, \* p. a. Giving or receiving counsel. — A consulting physician is one who consults or visits with the

CONSULTING Physician is one who consults or visits with the attending practitioner.

CON-SUME', v. a. [consumo, L.] [I. CONSUMED, pp. CONSUMING, CONSUME', v. a. [consumo, L.] [I. CONSUMED, pp. CONSUMING, CONSUMED, TO WASTE; to spend; to exhaust, to swallow up; to imbibe, to destroy.

CON-SUM'ER, n. One who consumes or wastes.

CON-SUM'ER, n. One who consumes or wastes.

CON-SUM'ER, n. One who consumes or wastes.

CON-SUM'ERTE, [kon-sum'mat, W. E. F. Ja. Sm. R.; kon-sum'mat, S. J.; kon-sum'mat, E. [Kon-summater; pp. consummating, so consummated.] To complete; to perfect; to finish; to accomplish.

CON-SUM'MATE, a. Complete; perfect; finished.

CON-SUM'MATE-LY, ad. Perfectly; completely. Warton.

CON-SUM'MATE-LY, ad. Perfectly; completely. Warton.

CON-SUM'MATE-LY, ad. Perfectly; completely of life.

[|CON-SUMP'TION, (kon-sum'shun) n. Act of consumming; state of being consumed; decay, progressive emaciation;

a decline or wasting away, particularly by a diseased in

a decline or wasting away, particularly by a diseased state of the lungs; a pulmonary disease; phthisis. (CON-SUMF'ITON-A-RY, a Relating to, or partaking of, consumption. Bp. Gaudes, [R.] (CON-SUMF'ITUE, (kon-sum'tjv) a Destructive; wasting; diseased with a consumption. Harvey. (CON-SUMF'ITUE-LY, ad. In a consumptive way. (CON-SUMF'ITUE-LY, ad. In a consumptive way. (CON-SUMF'ITUE-AES, a. A tendency to consumption. †CON-SUTILE, a. [consuities, L.] Stitched together. Bailey. †CON-TAB'U-LATE, v. a. [contabulo, L.] To floor with boards. Gayton.

†CON-TÄB'U-LÄTE, v. a. [contaouto, L.] 10 noor with boards. Gayton.
†CON-TÄB-U-LÄ'TION, n. Act of boarding a floor. Bailey.
CON'TÄCT, n. [contactue, L.] State of touching; touch; close union; juncture.
†CON-TÄC'TION, n. The act of touching. Browns.
†CON-TÄC'TION, n. The act of touching. Browns.
CON-TÄC'TION, n. The act of touching. Browns.
contaction of disease from one person to another by contact, direct or indirect; infection; propagation of mischief, reattlence. pestilence

pessione... CON-TA'GIONED,\* (kon-tā'ļund) a. Infected with conta-gion. West. Rev. Con-TA'GIOUS, (kon-tā'ļus) a. Capable of being transmit-ted by contact; caught by approach; pestilential; infec-CON-TA'GIOUS-LY,\* ad. By means or way of contagion.

CON-TA'GIOUS-NESS, n. The quality of being contagious. CON-TAIN', v. a. [contagous. CON-TAIN', v. a. [contagous. CON-TAIN', v. a. [contagous. Taining, contained.] To hold, as a vessel; to comprehend; to comprise, as a writing; to include; to embrace; to restrain.

CON-TĀIN', v. n. To live in continence. 1 Cor.
CON-TĀIN', t. n. To live in contained. Boyle.
CON-TĀINED',\* (kon-tānd') p. a. Held in a vessel; com-

CON-TAIN'ER,\* n. He or that which contains. Daniel.

CON-TAIN'ER,\* n. He or that which contains. Daniel.

CON-TAIN'ING,\* p. a. Holding; comprising, restraining.

CON-TAM'I-NATE, v. a. [contamino, L.] [i. contaminated;
pp. contaminatino, contaminated.] To defile; to pollute; to corrupt; to infect; to vitiate; to taint.

CON-TAM'I-NATE, a. Defiled; contaminated. Shak.

CON-TAM'I-NAT-E, p. p. a. Defiled, polluted; corrupted.

CON-TAM'I-NAT-ING,\* p. a. Defiling; polluting; corruptlute.

ing. CON-TAM-I-NA/TION, n. Act of contaminating, pollution. CON-TAM/I-NA-TIVE, \* a. Causing contamination. West. Rev.

CON-TXN'KER-OUS,\* a. Vile or execrable in the highest degree. Bicheno. [Ireland.] Written also cantankerous. †CON'TECK, n. Quarrel; contention. Spenser. †CON-TEC'TION, n. [contego, contectum, L.] A covering.

Brown

Browne.

CON-TEM'ER-ATE, v. a. [contemero, L.] To pollute. Bailey.

CON-TEMN', (kon-tem') v. a. [contemno, L.] [1. CONTEMNED,
pp. CONTEMNING, CONTEMNED.] To despise, to slight; to
scurn; to disregard; to disdain.

CON-TEM'NING, kp. a. Despising; slighting. Ash.

CON-TEM'NING, p. a. Despising; slighting. Ash.

CON-TEM'NING-LY,\* ad. With contempt or slight.

CON-TEM'PER, v. a. [contempero, L.] [1. CONTEMPERED;
pp. GONTEMPERED, To moderate; to
temper. Ray. [R.]

CON-TEM'PER-AMENT, n. Temperament. Derham.

CON-TEM'PER-ATE, v. a. To temper. Browne. [R.]

CON-TEM-PER-ATE, v. a. To temper. Browne. [R.]

proportion. Hale.

proportion. Area.

(Kon-Tem'Pilate, [kon-tem'piāt, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; kön'tem-piāt or kon-tem'piāt, K.; kön'tem-piāt, W.b.] v. a. [contemplor, L.] [t. contemplather, pp. contemplatino, contemplates]. To consider with continued attention,

to study, to muse; to meditate; to purpose.

There is a very prevailing propensity to pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable—a propenthis word with the accent on the first syllable—a propensity which ought to be checked by every lover of the harmony of language. "Malker.—A similar "propensity" extends also to the following verbs, viz., compensate, confiscults, constitute. cate, constillate, consummate, demonstrate, despurate, expuragate, and extirpate. With respect to all these words, Dr. Webster places the accent on the first syllable; yet the English orthospists, with little variation, place it on the second syllable.

ONTEWINITER TO TO MUSE: to meditate to think

CON-TEM'PLATE, v. n. To muse; to meditate; to think. CON-TEM'PLAT-ED,\* p. a. Attentively considered; thought

upon.
CON-TEM-PLA'TION, \*\*. Act of contemplating; reflection; meditation; studious thought; study, opposed to action.
CON-TEM/PLA-TIST, \*\*. A contemplative person; a contemplator. Mitters.

CON-TEMPLA-TIVE, a. Addicted to or employed in meditation, thought, or study; having the power of thought; meditative.

CON-TEM'PLA-TIVE,\* s. A friar of the order of Mary Mag-

CON-TEM/PLA-TIVE-LY, ad. Thoughtfully; attentively.

CON-TEM'PLA-TIVE-NESS,\* n. State of being contemple

tive. Ash.

CON-TEM'PLA-TOR, [kon-tem'pla-tur, S. W. P. J. F. Ja
K.; kön'tem-pla-tur, E. Sm. Wb.] 7. One who contemplates

plates.

CON-TEM-PO-RA-NE'j-TY, \* n. Contemporariness. Bp. Hurd

CON-TEM-PO-RA'NE-OUS, \* a. Living or existing at the
same time; contemporary. Dr. T. Arnold. [Rev

CON-TEM-PO-RA'NE-OUS-NESS, \* n. State of being contem
DOTHOLOUS EA Rev. poraneous, Ed Rev.

CON-TEM'PO-RA-RI-NESS, n. Existence at the same time. CON-TEM'PO-RA P. MESS, M. Existence at the same time. CON-TEM'PO-RA EV, a [contemporan, II.] Living at the same point of time, or in the same age; born at the same time; contemporaneous.

CON-TEM'PO-RA-BY, M. One living at the same time. |

CON-TEM'PO-RA-BY, w. a. To place in the same age. Browns.

CON-TEMPT', (kon-těmt') n. [contemptus, L.] Act of con-temning or despising; state of being despised; disdain; disregard; scorn; vileness.—(Law) Disobedience to the rules, orders, or process of a court. CON-TEMP-T-BIL'1-TY,\* n. Quality of being contemptible.

Coleradge. [R.]
CON-TEMP'T]-BLE, (kon-tem'te-bl) a. Deserving contempt;

CON-TEMP'T;-BLE, (kon-tim'te-bl) a Deserving contempt; despicable; vile; base. [†Contemptuous. Shak.]
CON-TEMP'T;-BLE-NESS, n. Baseness.
CON-TEMP'T;-BLE, (kon-tem'te-ble) ad. In a contemptible manner; despicably; meanly.
CON-TEMPT'U-OUS, (kon-tem'ty-u-us) a. Showing contempt; scornful; apt to despise; insolent.
CON-TEMPT'U-OUS-LY, ad. With scorn; with contempt.
CON-TEMPT'U-OUS-NESS, n. Disposition to contempt.
CON-TEMPT'U-OUS-NESS, n. Disposition to contempt.
CON-TEMPU, v. n. [contendo, L.] [1. CONTENDED; pp. CONTENDING, CONTENDED.] TO strive; to struggle, to vie; to debate; to dispute; to argue; to combat.

TENDING, CONTENDED.] To strive; to struggle, to vie; to debate; to dispute; to argue, to combat. CON-TEND', v. a. To dispute; to contest. Dryden. †CON-TEND'ENT, n. Antagonist; opponent. L'Estrange. CON-TEND'EN, n. One who contends, a combatant. CON-TEND'ING,\* p. a. Striving, vying with another; con-

flicting CON-TEN'E-MENT,\* n. (Law) That which is held with a

CONTENT, S. HEAT, S. H. (2021) That which is held with a tenement, as its credit, contiguous land, &c. Blount, CONTENT, a. [contentus, L.] Having contentment, satisfied, quiet, easy; contented.

CONTENT, v. a. [1. contented; pp. contenting, contented.] To satisfy so as to stop complaint, to appease; to please;

CON-TENT', n. Moderate happiness, rest or quietness of mind; satisfaction, acquiescence:— capacity, that which is contained.— A term used in the English House of Lords, to express an affirmative vote or an assent to a bill. See Contents.

bill. See Contents.

ICON-TEN-TA'TION, n. Satisfaction, content. Sidney.

CON-TEN-TA'TION, n. Having contentment, moderately happy, satisfied; content, not demanding more.

CON-TENT'ED-LY, ad. In a quiet or satisfied manner.

CON TENT'ED-NESS, n. State of being contented. Bp. Hall.

CON-TENT'FIOL, a. Full of content. Barrow. [R.]

CON-TENT'TION, n. [contentio, L.] Act of contending; strife, debate; contest; emulation.

CON-TENTIOUS, (kon-ten'shus) a. Quarrelsome; disposed to contend. — (Law) Noting a court which has power to determine contentions or differences.

CON-TEN'TIOUS-LY, ad. Perversely; quarrelsomely.

determine contentions or differences.

CON-TEN'TIOUS-LY, ad. Perversely; quarrelsomely.

CON-TEN'TIOUS-N. ad. Perversely; quarrelsomely.

CON-TENT'LESS, a. Discontented. Stak.

CON-TENT'LY, ad. Contentedly. Beaum. & Fl.

CON-TENT'MENT, n. State of being contented; acquiescence without plenary satisfaction; gratification.

CON-TENTS', or CON'TENTS, [kon-tents', S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; kon-tents' or Kön'tents, W.; kön'tents, W.;

J. The heads of a book; index: that which is con-

Ja. K. Sm.; kon-tents' or kön'tents, W.; kon'tents, Wb.]
n. pl. The heads of a book; index; that which is contained within any limits or boundaries, or in a book, a writing, a vessel, or any other thing.

35 " " To this analogy," (relating to certain words of two syllables, used both as nouns and verbs, the nouns having the accent on the first syllable, and the verbs on the last,) " some speakers are endeavoring to reduce the word contents, which, whon it signifies the matter contained in a book, is often heard with the accent on the first syllable." Walker.— This is a very common propunciation in the United States. nunciation in the United States.

nunciation in the United States. CON-TER'MI-NA-BLE. a. [contermine, L.] Capable of the same bounds. Str. H. Wotton. CON-TER'MI-NALL,\* a. Bordering; near the bounds. Scott. CON-TER'MI-NATE, a. Having the same bounds. B. Jon-

CON-TER'MI-NOUS, a. [conterminus, L.] Bordering upon; having the same bounds or limits.

†CON-TER-RA'NE-AN, a. Of the same earth or country. Hosnell.

†CON-TER-RA'NE-OUS, a. Conterrancan. †CON-TES-SER-A'TION, n. Assemblage. B. Oley.

CON-TÖRT'ED,\* a. (Bot.) Twisted so that all the parts have the same direction. P. Cyc.
CON-TÖR'TION, (kon-tör'shun) n. A twist; wry motion. fCON-TON'TION-NESS,\* n. State of being contorted. Ash. CON-TON'R, (kön-tör') n. [Fr.] The outline or general periphery of a figure; the lines which bound and terminate a figure.
CON'RAA. A Latin preposition, which significance in the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the OON-TEST', v. a. [contester, Fr.] [i. contested; pp. con-TESTING, CONTESTED.] To dispute; to litigate; to debate; to argue; to content. CON-TEST', v. a. To strive; to contend; to vie; to emulate.

ON'TEST, m. Dispute; debate; quarrel; difference.
ON'TEST'A-BLE, a. That may be contested; disputable.
†CON-TEST'A-BLE-NESS, m. Possibility of contest. Bailey.
ON-TEST'ABLE-NESS, m. Possibility of contest. Bailey.
ON-TEST'ABLE-NESS, m. [Fr.] Act of contesting; debate.
Bacon. [† Testimony; proof by witnesses. Barrow.]
CON-TEST'[NG,\* n. Act of disputing or litigating. Barter.
CON-TEST'[NG,\* n. Act of disputing or litigating. Barter.
CON-TEST'[NG,\* n. Net to be disputed. A. Hill. [R.]
CON-TEST, v. a. [contexo, L.] To weave together. Boyle.
CON'TEXT, n. The series of sentences that make up a discourse or treatise; the chapter from which a passage or late. NAT TRA. A Latin preposition, which signifies against or in opposition:—used in composition, or as a prefix-to English words. CON'TRA English words.

CN'TRA-BAND, a. [contrabbando, It.] Prohibited from importation or exportation, unlawful; illegal. Dryden.

CON'TRA-BAND, n. Illegal traffic. Burke. — Contraband of war, articles which one beligerent may prevent neutrals from carrying to another, such as arms, gunpowder, &c. †CON'TRA-BAND, v. a. To import goods prohibited. Cockergy [2] TON TRA-BAND-IST, n. One who traffics illegally.

CÖN-TRA-BAND-IST, n. One who traffics illegally.

CÖN-TRA-BAS'S'SO,\* n. [It.] (Mus.) The largest of the violin species of stringed or bowed instruments, whereof it forms the lowest bass, usually called the double bass. course or treatise; the chapter from which a passage or text is quoted, the parts that precede and follow the text text is quoted, the parts that precede and follow the text or sentence quoted. †CON-TEXT', a. Knit together; firm. Derham. †CON-TEXT', v. a. To kint together. Junus. †CON-TEXT', v. a. To kint together. Junus. †CON-TEXT', v. a. To kint together. Junus. †CON-TEXT', v. a. Relating to contexture. Smith. †CON-TEXT', v. a. Relating to contexture. Smith. †CON-TEXT', v. a. Relating to contexture. Carlyle. †CON-TEXT', v. a. [continuatio, L.] A frame of beams joined together; a story; act of framing a fabric. Burke. †CON-TEO', v. ov. 1, continuatio, L.] A frame of beams joined together; a story; act of framing a fabric. Burke. †CON-TEO', v. ov. 1, continuatio, L.] Meeting so as to touch; close to; adjacent; adjoining. †CON-TEO', v. OSL-Y; ad. Without any intervening space. †CON-TEO', v. OSL-Y; ad. Without any intervening space. †CON-TEO', v. OSL-Y; ad. Without any intervening space. †CON-TEO', v. OSL-Y; ad. Without any intervening space. †CON-TEO', v. OSL-Y; ad. Without any intervening space. †CON-TEO', v. OSL-Y; ad. Without any intervening space. †CON-TEO', v. OSL-Y; ad. Without any intervening space. †CON-TEO', v. OSL-Y; ad. Without any intervening space. †CON-TEO', v. OSL-Y; ad. Without any intervening space. †CON-TEO', v. OSL-Y; ad. Without any intervening space. †CON-TEO', v. OSL-Y; ad. Without any intervening space. †CON-TEO', v. OSL-Y; ad. Without any intervening space. †CON-TEO', v. OSL-Y; ad. Without any intervening space. †CON-TEO', v. OSL-Y; ad. Without any intervening space. †CON-TEO', v. OSL-Y; ad. Without any intervening space. †CON-TEO', v. OSL-Y; ad. Without any intervening space. †CON-TEO', v. OSL-Y; ad. Without any intervening space. †CON-TEO', v. OSL-Y; ad. Without any intervening space. †CON-TEO', v. OSL-Y; ad. Without any intervening space. †CON-TEO', v. OSL-Y; ad. Without any intervening space. †CON-TEO', v. OSL-Y; ad. Without any intervening space. †CON-TEO', v. OSL-Y; ad. Without any intervening space. †CON-TEO', v. OSL-Y; ad. Without any intervening space. †CON-TEO', v. OSL-Y; ad. Without any int or sentence quoted CON'TRA BO'NOS MO'RES,\* [L.] Against good manners or morals. CON-TRACT', v. a. [contractus, L.] [i. CONTRACTED; pp. CONTRACTING, CONTRACTED.] To draw into less compuss, to lessen; to abridge; to shorten, to condense; to reduce; to draw together; to bargain for; to covenant; to betroth; to draw together; to bargain for; to covenant; to bettoth; to procure; to incur, to get.

CON-TRACT, v. n. To shink up; to bargain; to bind.

CON-TRACT, v. a. Affianced; contracted. Shak.

CON-TRACT, n. A written agreement, a bargain; a compact; covenant; a writing which contains stipulations or terms of a bargain. — (Law) An agreement between two or more persons with a lawful consideration or cause. Whisham.

CON-TRXCT'ED,\* p.'a. Shrunk up; shortened, abridged, affianced; narrow, illiberal, mean.

CON-TRXCT'ED-LY, ad. In a contracted manner.

CON-TRXCT'ED-NESS, n. State of being contracted.

CON-TRXCT-BIL'I-TY, n. Possibility of being contracted.

CON-TRXCT'-BILE, a. That may be contracted. Arbuthuot.

CON-TRXCT'-BIL'SSS n. State of being contracting contracting contracting contracting contracting contracting contracting. chaste; abstemious; moderate.
Con'ti-nent, n. That which contains many countries; a CON'TI-NENT, a. That which contains many countries; a large extent of land comprising m iny countries, not disjoined by a sea, as, "the eastern and western continents;" the main land, as opposed to islands.

CON-TI-NEN'TAL, a. Relating to a continent. Burks.

CON'TI-NENT-LY, ad. Chastely; temperately. Martin.

[CON'TI-NENT-NES, \* n. Continence. Ash. to happen.

CON-TIN'QENCE, ? n. The quality of being contingent,

CON-TIN'QENCE, } n. The quality of being contingent,

CON-TIN'QENCE, and The proper contingent,

CON-TIN'QENCE, and The quality of being contingent,

CON-TIN'QENCE, and The quality of being contingent,

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CON-TIN'QENCE, and The quality of being contingent,

CON-TIN'QENCE, and The quality of being contingent,

CON-TIN'QENCE, and The quality of being contingent, bargaining rence CON-TIN'QENT, a. Happening by chance; not definite or fixed; uncertain, accidental; casual.

CON-TIN'QENT, a. A thing dependent on chance; a proportion that falls to any one upon a division:—the proportion of troops, &c., furnished by one of several contracting or allied powers. CON-TIN'GENT-LY, ad. Accidentally; casually. CON-TIN'GENT-NESS, n. Quality of being contingent. Smart.

CON-TRACT'-BLE, a. That may be contracted. Arbuthuot. CON-TRACT'-BLE, a. That may be contracted. Arbuthuot. CON-TRACT'-BLE-NESS, n. State of being contractible. CON-TRACT'-BLE-NESS, n. State of being contractible. CON-TRACT'-BLE-NESS, n. State of being contraction — A contractic force is a force that decreases. Grier.

CÖN-TRAC-TIL'-TY,\* n. Quality of being contractic. Reget.
CON-TRACT'ING,\* p. a. Drawing together; shortening; CON-TRAC/TION, n. Act of contracting, state of being contracted; a shrinking, abbreviation, the shortening of a word by the omission of one or more letters. a word by the comment of the or more received.

CON-TRAC'TIVE, \*a. Tending to contract. Blackmore.

CON-TRA-DANCE, \*or CON'TRE-DANCE, \*n. [contro-danse, Fr.] A dance in opposite lines, a country-dance. Smart. CON-TRA-DICT!, v. a. [contradico, L.] [i. contradicted, pp. contradicting, contradicted.] To assert the contrary to what has been asserted, to oppose verbally, to Smart.

CON-TIN'U-AL, (kon-tin'yu-si) a. Incessant; uninterrupted; unintermitted.—(Law) A contenual claim is one made from time to time within every year and day. Covel.

CON-TIN'U-AL-Y, ad. Without pause or interruption.

CON-TIN'U-AL-X-ESS, a. Permanence. Hales.

CON-TIN'U-AL-X-ESS, a. The state or time of continuing; dutray to what has been asserted, to oppose verbany, to deny.

CÖN-TRA-DICT'ED,\* p. a. Denied, gainsnid, disputed.

CÖN-TRA-DICT'ER, n. One who contradicting; opposition inconsistency with itself, incongruity, contrariety.

FCÖN-TRA-DIC'TIONAL, a. Inconsistent, Midon.

CÖN-TRA-DIC'TIOUS, a. Filled with contradictions, inconsistent, contradictory. More.

CÖN-TRA-DIC'TIOUS-NESS, n. Inconsistency. Norris.

CÖN-TRA-DIC'TIVE,\* a. Opposite, adverse, contradictory. Midon. CON-TIN'U-ANCE, n. The state or time of continuing; duration; permanence; abode; progression.—(Law) A prorogation, or the putting off the trail of a cause in court. CON-TIN'U-ATE, v. a. To join closely together. Potter. [R.] CON-TIN'U-ATE, a. United; uninterrupted. Shak. [R.] CON-TIN'U-ATE-LY, ad. With continuity. Wilkins. [R.] CON-TIN'U-A-TIVL, a. That continues. Watts. CON-TIN'U-A-TIVL, a. That continues what is begun. CON-TIN'U-A-TIVL, a. The continues what is begun. CON-TIN'UE, (kon-tin'yu) v. n. [continuo, L.] [i. CONTIN'UE, (kon-tin'yu) v. n. [continuo, L.] [i. CONTIN'UE, pp. CONTINUING, CONTINUED.] To remain in the same state or place; to last; to persist; to persever. CON-TIN'UE, v. a. To protract; to extend; to repeat. CON-TIN'UE, v. a. To protract; to extend; to repeat. CÓN-TRA-DIC'TO-RI-LY, ad. In a contradictory manner. CÓN-TRA-DIC'TO-BI-NESS, n. State of being contradictory. †CÓN-TRA-DIC-TŌ'RI-OUS,\* a. Contradictory. More. CON-TRA-DIC'TO-RY, a. Implying contradiction, opposite to, contrary, inconsistent with.

Con-tra-Dio'to-ry, a. A proposition totally opposed to another. another.

†CON-TRA-DIS-TINCT', a. Having opposite qualities. Smith.

CÖN-TRA-DIS-TINC'TION, (kön-tra-dis-tink'shun) n. Distinction by opposite qualities.

CÖN-TRA-DIS-TINC'TIVE, a. Opposite in qualities. Harria

CÖN-TRA-DIS-TINC'TIVE,\* n. A mark of contradistinction. rupted. CON-TIN'U-ED-LY, ad. Without interruption. Norris. CON-TIN'U-ED-Ly, as. Without interruption. Norra. CON-TIN'U-ER, (kpn-tin'yy-en) n. One who continues. CON-TIN'U-ING, p. a. Protracting; abiding; enduring. CON-TIN'U-ING, p. a. Protracting; abiding; enduring. CON-TIN'U-TY, n. [continuitas, L.] State of being continuous; uninterrupted connection; cohesion. CON-TIN'U-ODS, (kpn-tin'yy-tis) a. [continuitas L.] Joined together closely, or without chasm or interruption; con-CON-TRA-DIS-TIN'GUISH, (kon-tra-dis-ting'gwish) v. c. [i. CONTRA-DIS-TIN GUISH, (RON-LY-GI-INT gWISH) 7. d. [t. CONTRA-DIS-TIN GUISHED; pp. CONTRA-DISTINGUISHING, CONTRA-DISTINGUISHED.] To distinguish not simply by different but by opposite qualities.

CÖN-TRA-DIS-TIN GUISHED,\* (RON-LY-GI-INT GWISH) p. a. Distinguished by opposite qualities.

CÖN-TRA-DIS-TIN GUISH-ING,\* p. a. Distinguishing by opposite qualities. CON-TIN'U-OUS-LY,\* ad. In a continuous manner. Foster. CON-TIN'U-OUS-LY,\* a. pl. [contorni, It.] (Munismatics) Bronze medals supposed to have been struck about the time of Constantine the Great. Brands. posite qualities.

CÖN-TRA-FIS'SURE, (kön-tra-f'ish'yur) n. A fracture opposite to that side which receives the blow. Wiseman.

CÖN-TRA-IN'DI-CÄNT, n. [contra and indicans, L.] (Med.) CON-TÖR'SION, S. See Contortion.

CON-TÖR'S, e. a. [contortus, L.] [i. contorted; pp. contorting, contorted.] To twist; to writhe. Multon.

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A symptom forbidding the usual treatment of a disorder. ! Burke.

CON-TRA-IN'DJ-CATE, v. a. [contra and indice, L.] (Mcd.)

To indicate some symptom or cure contrary to the general tenor of the malady. Harvey.

CON-TRA-IN-DJ-CA'TON, n. (Mcd.) An indication or symptom which forbids the treatment of a disorder in the usual

way.

CON-TRXL'TO,\* n. [It.] (Mus.) The part immediately below the treble; called also the countertenor. Brands. CON-TRA-MURE', n. [contremur, Fr.] (Fort.) An out-wall, built before another wall, or about the main wall of a city.

Chambers.

CON-TEA-NAT'U-RAL, a. Unnatural. Bp. Rust. [R.]

(CON-TEA-NÎ'TEN-CY, n. [contra and nitens, L.] Reaction; a resistance against pressure. Bailey.

CON-TEA-POSE', v. a. To place opposite. Salkeld.

CON-TEA-POSE', v. a. To place opposite position.

CON-TEA-PON'TAL, \*a. Relating to counterpoint. West. Rev.

CON-TEA-PON'TAL, \*a. Relating to counterpoint. West. Rev.

CON-TRA-PUN'TAL,\*a. Relating to counterpoint. West. Rev. CON-TRA-PUN'TIST, m. [contrappunto, It.] One skilled in counterpoint. Mason.
CON-TRA-REG-U-L'RE'-TY, n. Contrariety to rule. Norris. CON-TRA-RES, (kön'tra-riz) n. pl. (Logic) Things opposite, propositions which destroy each other. Watts.
CON-TRA-RIE-TY, n. State of being contrary; disagreement; repugnance, opposition; inconsistency.
CON'TRA-RI-LY, ad. In a manner contrary.
CON'TRA-RI-NESS, n. Contrariety. Bailey.
CON-TRA'RI-OUS, a. Repugnant; contrary. Multon.
[CON-TRA'RI-OUS, ad. Conversely; oppositely.
CON-TRA-RI-WISZ, ad. Conversely; oppositely.
CON-TRA-RI-VISZ, ad. Conversely; oppositely.

CON-TRA-RO-TA-TION, "a. Circular motion in a direction contrary to some other circular motion. Congress.

CÖN'TRA-RY, a. [contrarius, L.] Opposite; contradictory; inconsistent; adverse, opposing. BJ" "The accent is invariably placed on the first syllable of this word by all correct speakers, and as constantly removed to the second by the illiterate and vulgar." Walker.

CÖN'TRA-RY, n. A thing of opposite qualities; a proposition contrary to some other. — On the contrary, in opposition on the other side.

tion, on the other side.

(CÓN'TRA-RY, v. a. [contrairer, Fr.] To oppose. Latimer.

(CÓN'TRA-RY-MIND'Eq. a. Of a different mind. Bp. Hall.

CÓN'TRA-ST, v. [contraste, Fr.] Opposition and dissimilative of things, by which their differences are shown and heightened, an exhibition of differences; opposition.

CON-TRAST, v. a. [L. CONTRASTED; pp. CONTRASTING, CON-TRASTED.] To place in opposition, in order to show the difference, to oppose so as to set off, to exhibit the dif-ferences of.

INTERIORS OI.

CON-TRAST'ED,\* p. a. Set in direct opposition.

CÖN'TRATE, \* a. Noting a kind of wheel moved by cogs, called also crown wheels. Crier.

CÖN-TRA-TEN'OR, n. (Mis.) See Countertenor.

CÖN-TRA-TEN'O'RE, \* n. [It.] Same as contraito. See Contraits.

Regards Regards of the contraits of the contraits. TRALTO. Brande.

TRALTO. Brands.

(No.TRA-VAL-LA'TION, m. [contra and vallo, L.] (Fort.) A counter-fortification to binder the sallies of the besieged. CON-TRA-VENE', v. a. [contra and venio, L.] [i. contravente; pp. contravening, contravened.] To hinder;

to oppose, to baffle. CON-TRA-VEN'ER, n. One who contravenes.

CON-TRA-VEN'TION, n. Opposition, obstruction. Ld. Herbert. CON-TRA-VER'SION, n. A turning to the opposite side. Con-

greve.
CÖN-TRA-YER'VA, n. (Bot.) A medicinal plant; birthwort.
CÖN-TREC-TÄ'TION, n. [contrectatio, L.] A touching or
handling. Forrand.
CON-TRIB'U-TA-BLE,\* a. That may be contributed. Lord

CON-TRIB'U-TA-BY, a. Paying tribute as to a chief, pro-

CONTRIB'(J-TA-EY, a. Paying tribute as to a chier, promoting or contributing to the same end; contributory.

CONTRIBUTE, [kon-trib'ut, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.
Wb.) v. a. [contributo, L.] Ii. contributen, pp. contributory.

To give to some common stock; to minister; to administer; to conduce; to aid, to assist. C.—Some persons erroneously pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable. See Contributation.

CONTRIB'(UTE, v. n. To bear a part; to be helpful.

CONTRIB'UT-ING,\* p. a. Affording aid, assistance, or addition.

dition.

CÖNTRIBUTION, n. The act of contributing; the thing or sum contributed; a levy; a tax; a charitable collection; that which is paid to a common stock, or for the

tion; that which is part to a command story, or support of an army.

CÖN-TRI-BID'/TION-AL,\* a. Furnishing contributions. Dublin Uni. Mag.

CON-TRIB'/U-TIVE, a. Tending to promote in concurrence

with other motives.

CON-TRIB'U-TO-E, a. One who contributes.

CON-TRIB'U-TO-E, a. Promoting the same end; helping.

CON-TRIB'TATE, v. c. [contrato, L.] To make sorrowful.

†CON-TRIS-TA'TION, M. Act of making sad; sorrow. Be-.

CON.

[CON'TRITE, [kön'trit, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Wb.; kon-trit', P.

Sm.] a. [contritus, L.] Worn with sorrow; broken-hearted for sin; humble; penitent. CT "This word is accented both ways, more commonly on the first syllable,
more consistently on the last." Smart — Smart also accontributions on the second syllable. cents contribely and contributes on the second syllable; and Walker says that contribute ought to have the accent on the last syllable, but that the best usage places it on the

CON'TRITE-LY,\* ad. In a contrite manner.

CONTRITE-MESS, n. Contrition. Bailey. [n.]
CON TRITTE-MESS, n. Contrition. Bailey. [n.]
CON TRITTION, (kon-trish'un) n. [† Act of grinding. New-tra.] Penlience; sorrow for sin; compunction; repentance; remorae.—It is distinguished by some divines from ance; remorse. — It is distinguished by some divines from attrition, which see.

CON-TRIT'U-RATE, \* v. a. To pulverize or reduce to small

CONTRIT'U-RATE.\* v. a. To pulverize or reduce to small particles. Sir W. Scott.

CONTRIV'A-BLE, a. That may be contrived. Wilkins.

CONTRIV'A-BLE, a. That may be contrived; the thing contrived; skilful or ingenious performance; a device; scheme; plan; a plot; an artifice.

CONTRIVE, v. a. [controuver, Fr.] [i. contrived; pp. contriving, contrived.] To plan out, to devise; to invent.—[contero, contrive, L. | to wear away. Spenser.]

CONTRIVED', \* (kontrivd') p. a. Planned, projected; designed.

signed.

signed.
fCON-TRIVE'MENT, n. Contrivance. Ser G. Buck.
CON-TRIV'ER, n. One who contrives; a schemer.
CON-TRÖL', n. [contrôle, Fr.] Originally, a counter-roll
or check against another account: — now, a check; re-

CONTROL'LER. a. Chew he country is straint, power, superintendence.

CONTROL', v. a. [contreroller, old Fr.] [1. controlled; pp. controllino, controlled.] To check; to govern, to restrain, to curb, to overpower.

CONTROL'LABLE, a. That may be controlled.

CONTROL'LER. n. One who controls:—an officer who examines the accounts of collectors of public money. See

COMPTROLLER.

CON-TRÖL'LER-SHIP, n. The office of a controller.
CON-TRÖL'MENT, n. Act of controlling; opposition; con-

trol. Shak.

trol. Shak.
†CÓN-TRO-VĒR'SA-RY, a. Disputatious. Bp. Hall.
†CÓN-TRO-VĒRSE, n. [Fr.] Debate; controversy. Spenser
†CÓN'TRO-VĒRSE, v. a. To controvert. Hooker.
†CÓN'TRO-VĒR-SĒR, n. A controversialist. Mountagu.
CÖN-TRO-VĒR'SIAL, (kön-trọ-Vēr'shal) a. Relating to controversy; polemical; disputatious.
CÖN-TRO-VĒR'SIAL-IST, (kön-trọ-vēr'shal-Ist) n. One engaged in controversy, a disputatious. Abp. Neucome.
CÖN-TRO-VĒR'SIAL-LY,\* ad. in a controversial manner. Ld.
Stanzil.

†CON-TRO-VER'SION,\* n. Act of controverting; dispute. Hooker

CON'TRO-VER-SOR, n. A controversialist. Bp. Hall CON'TRO-VER-Sy, n. A literary, scientific, or theological dispute; a disputation, a debate; a contest; a suit in law.
CON'TRO-VER-Sy-WRIT'ER, n. A controversialist. Bp. Rarlon.

CON'TRO-VERT, v. a. [controverto, L.] [i. CONTROVERTED; pp. CONTROVERTING, CONTROVERTED.] To debate; to dispute in writing; to contest.
CON'TRO-VERT-ED,\* p. a. Disputed in writing; debated;

denied CON'TRO-VERT-ER, n. One who controverts, a controver-

CON-TRO-VERT'I-BLE, a. That may be controverted.
CON'TRO-VERT'IST, n. A controversialist; disputant.
CON-TRO'SION,\* (kon-trû'zhun) n. Act of pressing togeth-

CON-TRÔ'SION,\* (kon-trô'zhun) n. Act of pressing together. Boyle.
CÖN-TU-MĀ'CIOUS, (kön-tu-mā'shus) a. Obstinate; perverse; inflexible; stubborn; impudent; disobedient.
CÖN-TU-MĀ'CIOUS-LY, ad. Obstinate); inflexibly.
CÖN-TU-MĀ'CIOUS-NESS, n. Obstinacy, perverseness.
CÖN'TU-MĀ'CIOUS-NESS, n. Obstinacy, perverseness.
CÖN'TU-MĀ'CIOUS-NESS, a. Obstinacy, perverseness.
CON'TU-MĀ'CIOUS-NESS, a. Dostinacy, perverseness.
L'aco, Wilful disobedience to any lawful summons or judicual order.
[CON-TU-MĒ'LI-OŪS, [Kon-tu-mē'le-ās, W. P. J. Ja. Sm.; kön-tu-mēl'yus, S. F. K.] a. Roproachful; rude; insolent.

(CON-TU-ME'LI-OUS-LY, ad. In a contumelious manner. (CON-TU-ME'LI-OUS-NESS, n. Rudeness; reproach. CON'TU-ME-LY, n. [contumelia, L.] Rudeness; insolence obloquy, ignominy; reproach. (CON-TU'MU-LATE, v. a. [contumulo, L.] To lay or bury in the same tomb or grave. Todd.

CON-TU-MU-LA'TION,\* n. Act of burying in the same tomb.

†CON-TUND', v. a. [contundo, L.] To bruise; to contuse.

CON-TÜSE', (kon-tüz') v. a. [contusus, L.] [i. contusud pp. contusud, contusud.] To beat together; to bruise.

CON-TÜ'STON. (kon-tü'zhun) s. Act of bruising; state of

being bruised; a bruise.

Co-nundrum, m.; pl. comundrums. A sort of riddle in which some odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things quite unlike; a quibble; a low jest.

†CONU-SA-BLE, a. Liable to be tried or judged; cognizable. Bn. Realess.

TCON'U-SA-BILE, a. Liable to be tried or Judged; cognizable. Bp. Barlow. Con'U-SKNCE, n. [connoiseance, Fr.] (Lew) Cognizance; notice; knowledge. See Cognizance.
CON'U-SKNT, a. (Law) Knowing; being privy to; cognizant. Hale. See Cognizant.
CON-VA-LESCE', \* (Kôn-Vg-lés') v. n. [i. convalesced; pp. convalescend, convalesced.] To grow strong; to recover health. Knoz.

CON-VA-LES'CENCE, M. Recovery of health after sickness;

renewal of health.

CÖN-VA-LES/CEN-CY, n. Same as convalescence. Clarendon.

CÖN-VA-LES/CENT, a. [convalescence, L.] Recovering health after sickness; improving in health.

CÖN-VA-LES/CENT,\* n. One recovering from sickness. Collinger.

linem

CON-VA-LES'CENT-LY, \* ad. In a convalescent manner. Qu.

Rev. CON-VEC'TION,\* n. Act of conveying or transferring. Prout. CON-VEC'A-BLE, a. That may be convened.

CON-VENE', v. n. [converse, L.] [t. convened; pp. convening, convened.] To come together; to associate; to as-

CON-VENE', v. a. To call together by invitation or request; to bring together; to assemble; to summon judicially.—
To be convenient to. So used in the U.S.

CÖN-VE-NEE',\* n. One convened with others. Maunder. [R.]

CON-VEN'ER, n. One who convenes or assembles

CON-VEN'IENCE, | n. State of being convenient; fitness, | CON-VEN'IEN-CY, | propriety; commodiousness; ease, accommodation.

accommodation.

||CON-VĒN'IENT, [kon-vē'nyent, S. E. F. K.; kŏn-vē'ne-ent, W. P. J. Ja.] [conveniens, L.] Fit, suitable; com-

ent, W. P. J. Ja.] [conveniens, L.] Fit, suitable; commodious; adapted. [[CON-VEN'IENT-LY, ad. In a convenient manner; fitly. CON-VEN'ING, n. Convention; act of coming together. CON'VENT, n. [conventus, L.] A body of monks or nuns; a religious house inhabited by a society of monks or nuns, an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery. "CON-VENT!, v. a. To call before a judge. Shak. [CON-VENT!, v. a. To meet; to concur. Beaum. & Fl. CON-VENT; to L.E., [kon-ven'te, kl, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; kön'ven-tikl, S.] n. [conventiculum, L.] An assembly; a meeting. Aylife. An assembly for schismatical worship:—formerly applied to the meetings of the English Nonconformists, which were forbidden by the English Nonconformists, which were forbidden by the

IAWS. [CON-VEN'T]-CLE, v. n. To belong to a conventicle. South. CON-VEN'TJ-CLER, n. One who frequents conventicles. CON-VEN'TJON, n. [convento, L.] Act of coming together; an assembly, political or ecclesistical:—a contract; an agreement; a facit understanding.

CON-VEN'TJON AL (Res 186/1901) (Scientific Constant)

CON-VEN'TION-AL, (kon-ven'shun-sl) a. Stipulated, agreed on by compact; tacitly understood.

CON-VEN'TION-AL-ISM,\* n. A conventional phrase, form,

or ceremony. Ec. Rev.
CON-VEN'TION-AL-IST, \* n. One who adheres to a conven-

CON-VEN'TION-AL-191, at tion. Qu. Rev.

CON-VEN-TION-AL'1-TY,\* n. State of being conventional, a conventional term, principle, or custom. Latham.

CON-VEN'TION-AL-LY,\* ad. In a conventional manner.

CON-VEN'TION-A-RY, a. Acting upon contract. Carew. CON-VEN'TION-BR,\* n. A member of a convention. Scott. ON-VEN'TION-IST, n. A member of a convention; one who makes a contract. Storne.

who makes a contract. sterns. CON-VENT'U-AL, a. Belonging to a convent; monastic. CON-VENT'U-AL, n. One who lives in a convent. Addison. CON-VERGE, v. n. [convergo, L.] [i.converger, pp. converger, converger, converger, to dear to one and the same point or object.

point or object.

CON-VER/GENCE, } n. Act of converging; tendency to CON-VER/GENCE, \* one point. Derham.

CON-VER/GENC, \* Tending to one point from different CON-VER/FNG, \* Diaces.— Converging series, a series of which every succeeding term is smaller than the preceding, and which, consequently, tends to a certain limit. CON-VER/84-BLE, a. Inclined to converse; communicativa.

CON-VER'SA-BLE-NESS, R. Sociableness; fluency.

CON-VER'SA-BLY, Ad. In a conversable manner.

(CON-VER'SA-BLY, ad. In a conversable manner.

(CON-VER-SANCE, \* or CON-VER'SANCE, \* n. The state of being conversant; acquaintance. Ec. Row.

(CON'VER-SANCY, \* or CON-VER'SAN-CY, \* s. Same as conversance. Ed. Rev.

CON'VERSANT, [Kön'ver-sant, E. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.; kön'ver-sant or kon-ver'sant, S. W. J. F.; kon-ver'sant, P. K.]

a. Acquainted with; having intercourse with; familiar; versed in; relating to.

There are such considerable authorities for each of these pronunciations as render a decision on that ground somewhat difficult. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Bailey, place the accent on the second syllable; and Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, and Entick, accent the first. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott place it on both, and consequently leave it undecided. Since authorities are so equal, and analyse or receptions, usage must be the umpire; and my ogy so precarious, usage must be the umpire; and my observation fails me, if that which may be called the best usage does not decide in favor of the accent on the first syllable." Walker. Of the above authorities included in brackets, nine are subsequent to Walker.

[|CON\_YEE\_SANT,\* \*\*. One who converses with another.

CON

Buller, [R.]
CON-VER-SATION, n. Familiar or mutual discourse; chat; easy talk; commerce; intercourse:—commerce with a different sex. [† Behavior; conduct. Galatians.]
CON-VER-SA/TION-AL,\* a. Relating to conversation; collo-

quial. Sir H. Davy. CON-VER-SA'TION-AL-IST, \* n. An adept in conversation.

TCON-VER-SA'TIONED, (kon-ver-sa'shund) p. a. Acquainted with the manner of acting in common life. Beaum. § Fl.

CON-VER-SA/TION-YST, n. An adept in conversation. Southey.

CON-VER/SA-TIVE, a. Relating to conversation. Wotton.

CONVERSAZIONE, (Kön-ver-sat-ze-o'ng) n. [It.] pl. CONVERSAZIONE, (Kön-ver-sat-ze-o'ng) n. [It.] pl. CONVERSAZIONE. VERSAZIONI(kon-ver-sat-ze-o'ne) Conversation; a meet-

ing of company. Gray.

CON-VERSE, v. n. [conversor, L.] [i. conversed; pp. conversed, conversed.] To hold intercourse; to convey thoughts reciprocally; to talk familiarly; to speak, to discourse; to talk; to commune.

CON'VERSE, n. Conversation; acquaintance; an opposite

CON'VERSE, m. Conversation; acquaintance; an opposite reciprocal proposition.

CÖN'VERSE-LY, [kon-vërs]te, S. W. P. F. K. Sm.; kön/vers-le, W. J. ad. With change of order; reciprocally.

CON-VER'S[ON, [kon-vër's]thyn] m. Act of converting; state of being converted; change from one state to another; change from a bad or irreligious to a good or religious life; change from one religion to another.—(Lagred) A transpochange from one religion to another. — (Logic) A transpo sition or interchange of terms in an argument; as, "No virtue is vice, no vice is virtue."

CON-VER'SIVE, a. Conversable; sociable. Feltham.
CON-VERT', v. a. [converto, L.] [L. CONVERTED; pp. CON-VERTING, CONVERTED.] To change from one thing or from one religion to another; to turn from a bad to a good life; to change, to transmute; to alter, to apply.

CON-VERT', r. To undergo a change. Shak.

CON'VERT, n. A person who is converted; one who is brought over from one religion or opinion to another.

CON-VERT'ED.\* p. a. Changed into another substance or to another state, use, or condition; turned from a bad to a good or religious life. CON-VERT'ER, n. One who makes converts.

CON-VERT'ER, n. One who makes converts.

CON-VERT-BIL/1-TY, n. Quality of being convertible.

CON-VERT'[-BLE, a. That may be converted, interchangeable; to be used one for the other; susceptible of change.

CON-VERT'[-BLE, ad. Reciprocally; by interchange.

CON-VERT'[-BLY, ad. Reciprocally; by interchange.

CON-VERT'[-BLY, ad. Reciprocally; by interchange.

turning.

CON'VERT.ITE, a. [convert, Fr.] A convert. Shak.
CON'VEX, (kon'veks) a. [convezus, L.] Rising or swelling
externally into a spherical form; opposed to concave; anherical.

CON'VEX, n. A convex or spherical body. Milton CON-VEXED', (kon-vekst') p. a. Formed convex. Browns. CON-VEX'ZD-LY, ad. In a convex form. Browns. CON-VEX'I-TY, n. State of being convex; spheroidical pro-

tuberance

tuberance.

CÖN'VEX-LY, or CON-VEX'LY, [kon-vöks'le, S. W. P. Ja.

K.; kön'vöks-le, Sm. Wb.] ad. In a convex form. Grev.

CON-VEX'NESS, n. Spheroidical protuberance; convexity.

CON-VEX'O-OÖN'CYE, (kon-vöks'o-köng'käv') a. Convex on one side, and concave on the other.

CON-VEX'O-CÖN'VEX,\* a. Convex on both sides. P. Cyo.

CON-VEX'/ Kon-vök') n. a. [convex on both sides. P. Cyo. \*\*

CON-VEX'/ Kon-vök') n. a. [convex on both sides. P. Cyo. \*\*

CON-VEX'/ Kon-vök') n. a. [convex on both sides. P. Cyo. \*\*

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CON-VEY', (kn-ve') v. a. [convex, L.] [I. CONVEYED; pp. convexing, convexed; To carry; to hand from one to another; to remove secretly; to transmit; to transport; to

bear; to transfer; to deliver; to impart.

CON-VEY', (kon-vā') v. n. To play the thief. Shak. [R.]

CON-VEY'A-BLE,\* (kon-vā'ş-bl) a. Capable of being con-

CON-VEY'A-BLE,\* (kon-vā'a-bl) a. Capable of Deing conveyed. Pery.

CON-VEY'ANDE, (kon-vā'ans) n. Act of conveying or removing; the thing conveyed or removed; the means by which it is removed; a vehicle; transmission; act of transferring property; a deed which transfers or conveys land or other real property from one to another.

CON-VEY'ANC-ER, (kon-vā'ans-ē'n. A. lawyer who draws deeds or writings by which property is transferred.

CON-VEY'ANC-ING, (kon-vā'ans-ing)n. (Law) The business

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or art of framing deeds or writings by which property is a
conveyed. Butler.
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conveyed. Butler.

CON-VEY'ER, (kon-vā'qr) n. He or that which conveys.

CON-VEY'ER, (kon-vā'qr) n. He or that which conveys.

CON-VICT', v. a. [convinco, convictum, L.] [L. CONVICTED;

pp. convictum, c. convictum, L.] [L. CONVICTED;

pp. convictum, convictum, To subdue the opposition to

truth by proving a charge against one; to prove guilty; to

detect in guilt; to confucte; to show by proof or evidence.

CON-VICT', a. Convicted. Shak.

CON-VICT', a. Convicted. Shak.

CON-VICT', B.L.E., p. a. Proved guilty; detected; confuted.

CON-VICT', B.L.E., a. Capable of being convicted. Ash. [R.]

CON-VICT'ON, n. Act of convicting; state of being convicted; detection of guilt, act of convincing; confute
tron, state of being convinced.

victed; detection of guitt, act of convincing; contuining, tent of being convinced.

CON-VIO'TIVE\_LY, a. Tending to convict or convince. Bp. Hall.

CON-VIO'TIVE\_LY, a. In a convincing manner. More.

CON-VINCE', v. a. [convince, L.] [t. convinced; pp. convincing, convincing.] To make one sensible of a thing by proof; to satisfy; to subdue by argument; to force to acknowledge: [the convict. Lab.]

by proof; to satisfy; to subdue by argument; to force to acknowledge; [† to convict. Jahn.]

CON-VINCE'MENT, n. Conviction. Milton. [R.]

CON-VINC'ER, n. He or that which convinces. More.

CON-VINC'I-BLE, a. That may be convinced. Browne.

CON-VINC'ING-\*, p. a. Producing conviction; confuting.

CON-VINC'ING-LY, ad. So as to compel assent.

CON-VINC'ING-NESS, n. The power of convincing.

† CON-VINC'ING-NESS, n. The power of convincing.

† CON-VINC'ING-NESS, n. The power of convincing.

† CON-VINC'Aunder. abuse. Maunder.

abuse. Maunder.

[CON-VI'TIOUS, (kon-Vish'us) a. [convitior, L.] Reproachful. Q. Elizabeth.

[CON-VI'VAL, a. Convivol. Pearson.

[CON-VI'VAL, a. Convivol. L.] To entertain; to feast. Shak.

[CON-VI'VIAL, (kon-VI'Val) or kon-VI'V-e-al) [con-VI'Val, S.

W. J. E. F. Ja. K.; kon-VI'V-al-A. P. Sm. Wb.] a. Relating

or inclined to festivity; festal; social; festive; gay.

[CON-VIV'IAL-IST,\* or CON-VIV'I-AL-IST,\* m. A person of

convival habits. Gent. Mag.

CON-VIV-I-XL'I-TY,\* n. Convival disposition or practice.

Malone.

.Malone.

CON'VO-CATE, v. a. [convoco, L.] To convoke. May. [R.]
CON-VO-CATION, n. The act of convoking or calling an assembly; an assembly, particularly of clergy or of the heads of a university; a convention; a diet, a synod; a council.

CON-VO-CA'TION-AL, \* a. Relating to a convocation. Gent.

Mag.

CON-VÖKE', v. a. [convoco, L.] [i. convoked; pp. convoking, convoked.] To call together by authority, to con-

ING, CONVOKED.] To call together by authority, to convene; to assemble.

CÓN'VO-LÜTE,\* a. (Bot.) Rolled together. P. Cyc.

CÓN'VO-LÜTED, a. Twisted; rolled upon itself.

CÓN-VO-LÜTED, a. Twisted; rolled upon itself.

CÓN-VOLUTION, n. A rolling together. Thomson.

CON-VÖLVE', (kọn-Völv') v. a. [convolvo, L.] [i. convolved;

pp. convolving, convolved.] To roll together. Milton.

CON-VÖL-VU-LA'CEOUS,\* (kọn-Völ-vy-lā'shys) a. Relating

to the convolvilus. P. Cyc.

CON-VÖL'VU-LÖS, ». [L.] pl. CONVOLVULI. (Bot.) A genus of plants or shrubs, bindweed or scammony.

CON-VÖL', v. a. [convoyer, Fr.] [i. convoyed, pp. convoring, convoyed.] To accompany by land or sea for the sake of defence; to attend.

sake of defence; to attend.

Con'vov, n. A fleet of merchant ships convoyed or protected by an armed force; an attendant force on a voyage or journey, for the purpose of defence; act of con-

CON-VULSE', v. a. [convulsus, L.] [t. convulsed; pp. convulsing, convulsed.] To draw or contract, as the muscular parts of an animal body; to affect by spasms; to

shake; to agitate; to disturb. CON-VUL'SION, (kon-vul'shun) n. State of being convulsed; an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles, by which the body and limbs are distorted; a writhing or agitation of the limbs: timult; disturbance.

CONVUL/SIONAL,\* a. Having or relating to convulsions.

C. Lamb. [R.]
CON-VUL'SION-A-RY,\* a. Relating to convulsions. Hartley.
CON-VUL'SION-FIT,\* n. A disease that convulses the body.

CON-VUL'SIVE, a. [convulsy, Fr.] Tending to convulse;

CON-VUL'SIVE, a. [consump],

CON-VUL'SIVE-LY, ad. In a convulsive manner.

[CON'Y, or CO'NY, [kūn'e, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K.; kò'ne, familiariy kūn'e, Sm.; kò'ne, Wb.] n. [caniculus, L.] A rabbit; a simpleton.

[CON'Y-BUR'AOW, (kūn'e-kūch) v. n. To cheat; to trick.

Shak.

| ICOn'y-CATCH'EE, (kun'o-kuch'er) n. A thief; a cheat. | ICOn'y-Skin,\* n. The skin of a cony or rabbit. Johnson. | Coo, v. n. [Loozd; pp. cooing, coozd.] To cry as a dove of pigeon. Thomson.

Coo ing, a. The note of the dove; invitation. Foung.

||Cook, (kûk) [kûk, P. J. F. Sm. Wb. Narce; kôk, S. F. E.
Ja. E.] n. [cogune, L.] One whose business it is to cook
or dress food for the table.

||COOK, (kûk) v. a. [i. COOKED; pp. COOKING, COOKED.] To prepare, as food for eating; to boil, to bake, to roast, or otherwise dress for eating; to prepare. [To throw. Grase.

Provincial.]

Côôn, v. n. To cry as the cuckoo. The Silkwormes, (1599.)

[Cook.EĔ/,\* (kûk.e') n. A female cook. Grant. [n.]

[Cook.Ta.y., (kûk'ep-e) n. The art or practice of cooking.

[Cook'Ing,\* (kûk'ing) p. a. That cooks; preparing victuals. tuals.

tuais. |COOK'-MĀID, (kūk'mād) n. A maid that cooks. |COOK'-Rôðm, (kūk'rôm) n. The kitchen of a ship. |COOK'y, \* (kūk'ę) n. A sweat cake. Ellis. |COOK'y, a. Somewhat cold; not ardent, warm, or fond; Côôl, a frigid; dispassionate.

Cool, n. A moderate degree or state of cold.

COOL, n. A moderate degree or state of cold.
COOL, v. a. [i. coold pp. cooling, cooled.] To make cool; to allay heat; to refrigerate; to quiet passion.
COOL, v. n. To lose heat or warmth; to grow cool.
COOL, v. n. To lose heat or warmth; to grow cool.
COOL, r. n. To lose heat or warmth; to grow cool.
COOL, r. n. To lose heat or warmth; to grow cool.
COOL, r. n. to cool may be verage.
COOL, r. n. to cool may be read to see the cooling worts.
COOL, r. n. n. to cool may represent the cool of the cooling worts.
COOL, r. n. n. m. without passion. Burks.
COOL, r. n. cool manner; without heat.
COOL, r. n. cool manner; without heat.
COOL, r. n. (rous, f. p. cooling cool; allaying heat.
COOL, r. n. (rous, f. p. cooling cool; and difference.
COOL, r. n. (rous, f. p. cooling cool; and difference.
COOM, r. feume, fr. Soot that gathers over an oven; dust or dirt that works out of wheels or a machine.
COOMS, kom n. [cumulus, L.] A corn measure of four bushels.
COOMS, kom n. A valley on the declivity of a hill. Lyell.

bushels. Côồms,\* (kôm) n. A valley on the declivity of a hill. Lyell. See Coms. [Provincial in England.] Côôr, n. A barrel; a cage, a pen for animals; a tumbrel or close cart.

Of close cart.

CÔOP, v. a. [1 COOPED; pp. COOPING, COOPED.] To shut up
in a coop, to confine; to cage.

CÔO-PEP, n. [coupe, f.r.] A motion in dancing.

[[COOP'ER, (kō)'er er kūp'er) [kōp'er, S. W. P. J. E. F.
Ja. K. Sm.; kūp'er, W. b.] n. One who makes barrels.

3. "Cooper and its compounds are doubtful (with respect to the sound of oo) except in common speech, which, in London, at least, invariably shortens them;" as, kûp'-

||Coop'ER-AGE, n. The work or pay of a cooper; a cooper's

shop.

CÖ-ÖF'ER-XNT, a. Operating together. Nicholson.

CÖ-ÖF'ER-XTE, v. n. [con and opera, L.] [i. cooperated;
pp. cooperating, cooperated.] To labor jointly with another to the same end; to work together; to concur in the same effect. CO-OP'ER-AT-ING,\* p. a. Working with another to the same

CÖ-ÖF-ER-Ä'TION, "D. Joint operation, concurrence.
CÖ-ÖF-ER-Ä-TION, "A Joint operation, concurrence.
CÖ-ÖF'ER-Ä-TOB, "A Joint operator.
[CO-OF'ER-Ä-TOB, "A Joint operator.
[CO-OF'ER-ING, "A. The business or work of a cooper. W

Ency.

||COOP'ER-Y,\* n. The business of a cooper. Crabb.

||CO-OP'TATE, v. a. [coopto, L.] To choose jointly. Cock-

cram.

†Cō-OP-TI/TION, n. Adoption; assumption. Howell.

†Cō-OP-TI/TION, n. Adoption; assumption. Howell.

†Cō-OP'DJ-NATE, a. [con and ordinatus, L.] Holding the same rank or station; equal; not subordinate. \*\*

†Cō-OR'DJ-NATE-LY, ad. In the same rank.

†Cō-OR'DJ-NATE-LY, ad. In the same rank.

†Cō-OR'DJ-NATE-SS, n. State of being coördinate.

†Cō-OR'DJ-NATE-SS, n. State of being coördinate.

†Cō-OR-DJ-NATE-SS, n. State of being coördinate.

†Cō-OR-DJ-NA'TION, n. State of holding the same rank.

†Cō-OR-DJ-NA'TION, n. State of holding the same rank.

†Cō-OR-DJ-NA'TION, n. State of holding the same rank.

hen. TOP, n. The head or the top of any thing. Chaucer. CO-PA'BA,\* or CO-P''VI,\* n. A balsam or liquid resin, which exudes from a South American tree, used in medi-

cine. Brande. Co'PAL, [kô'pal, Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; köp'al, P.] n. A resin, the produce of the rhus copallinum of Mexico, used in var-

Co-Par'CE-NA-RY, n. (Law) Joint heirship or inheritance

of an estate.

CŌ-PAR'CE-NER, n. [con and particeps, L.] (Law) One who has an equal share with others in a patrimonial inher

CÔ-PAR'CE-NY, n. An equal share of an inheritance; coparcenary. Buley.
CÔ-PAR'MENT, n. Compartment. Warton.

CO-PART'NER, n. A joint partner, a sharer. CO-PART'NER-SHIP, n. Equal and joint concern or interest in any business or property.

Co-PART'NEE-Y,\* \*. A copartnership. Chambers.

†Cop'4-TAIN, (kop'4-tin) a. High-raised; pointed. Shak.

GO-PA'TEI-OT,\* s. Compatriot. Everett. See Compatriot. Co-PAY'VA, (ko-pa've) s. A resin. See Comman. Cope, s. A cover for the head; a sacerdotal vestment; an archwork over a door; a coping.

Cope, v. a. [i. cope pp. coping. coped.] To cover, as with a cope; [fto embrace. Shak.]

Cope cope; s. A. Tussian copper com about the size of a cent. Crabb.

CORL Crabb.

COPERAN, a. A chapman; a dealer. B. Jonson.

COPERAN, c. A. Relating to the modern solar system, or that of Coperneus. A. Smith.

COPESMATE, n. Companion; friend. Spenser.

COPE'-STONE,\* n. A stone for forming a cope or coping.

CO-PHŌ'SIS,\* n. [κώφωσις.] (Med.) Deafness, dumbness, or dulness of any sense. Crabb.

COP'I-ER, n. One who copies; a copyist; a transcriber.

COPING, n. (Arch.) The stone or brick covering of a wall

wider than the wall itself, to throw off the water; called

also capping.

Co Pi-ous, a. [copia, L.] Plentiful, abundant; ample; full; abunding in words or images; not barren, not

COI-1-008-LY, ad. In a copious manner.

CO'-1-008-NESS, n. State of being copious; exuberance; plenty; abundance; diffusion.

†COP'1ST, n. A copier; a copyist. Harmar.

†Cop/LAND, n. A piece of ground terminating in a point.

Bailey.

Baley.

TO-PINNT', v. a. To plant together. Howell.

TO-PON'TION, n. Equal share. Spenser.

CO'PON'N, n. koπως.] (Med.) A morbid lassitude. Crabb.

CO'PEL, κ. An instrument. See Cupzi.

CO'PEL, n. An instrument. See Cupzi.

CO'PER, n. [cuprum, I.] A metal of a pale reddish color, tinged with yellow, hard, sonorous, and very malleable, a vessel made of copper, a boiler.

CO'PER, v. a. [i. coppered; p. coppered; coppered.]

To cover with copper. Grait.

CO'PER, a. Made of couper. Ash.

COP'PER, \* a. Made of copper. Ash

COPPERS, a. A metallic salt of three kinds,—sulphate of copper (blue copperas), sulphate of iron (green copperas), and sulphate of zinc (white copperas); but most frequently used for the sulphate of iron, or green

COP'PUR-COL'ORED,\* (-kŭl'urd) a. Of the color of cop-

COPPERCOLUMENT.

OCH PERED,\* (Köp'perd) p. a. Sheathed or covered with copper. Crabb.

COPPERED,\* (Köp'perd) p. a. Sheathed or covered with copper. Crabb.

COPPEREN, a. Containing copper, like copper. Robinson.

CAPPERENOSE, n. A red nose. Shak.

COP'PER-NOSE, n. A red nose. Shak.

COP'PER-NLATE, n. A plate of copper highly polished, on which pictures, maps, &c., are engraved; an impression from the plate. COP'PER-PLATE, \* a. Relating to engraving or printing on

copper. P. Cyc.

COPPER-SMITH, n. One who works in copper.

COPPER-WOERS, (-wirks) n. pl. A place where copper is worked or manufactured. Woodnoard.

COPPER-WOERS, (-wirm) n. A little worm in ships; a moth that frets garments.

COPPER-Y, a. Containing copper; like copper.

COPPIN,\* n. The cone of thread which is formed on the spindle of a wheel by spinning. Crabb.

COP'PIN,\* n. The cone of thread which is formed on the spindle of a wheel by spinning. Crabb.
COP'PING, n. See COPING.
COP'PLE-CROWN,\* n. A tuft of feathers on the head of a fowl; sometimes called topple-crown. Forby.
COP'PLE-D, (köp'pid) a. Rising in a conical form.
COP'PLE-DUST, n. Bacon. See CUPRI-DUST.
COP'PLE-STÖNE, n. A cobble-stone. See COBBLE.
COP'PRO-LITE,\* n. Fecal remains petrified. Buckland.
COP-RO-LIT'IC,\* a. Relating to coprolite. Buckland.
CO-PROPH'A-GAN,\* n. [πόπρος and φάγω.] (Ent.) A species of beetle which lives upon the dung of animals.
Brande. Brande.

Brands.

CO-PEOPH'A-GOÜS,\* a. Feeding upon dung or filth. Kirby.

CÖPB,\* n. A draught iron on the end of the tongue of a cart or wagon; called also clevis. A word used by farmers in New England. French.

CÖPSE, (köps) n. [abbrevisted from coppice.] A wood of small tree; shrubbery.

CÖPSE, v. a. To preserve underwood. Faringdon.

CÖPSE, v. a. To preserve underwood. Faringdon.

CÖPSE, v. d. To preserve underwood. Forther wood.

CÖPSE, v. d. To preserve underwood. Faringdon.

CÖPSE, v. d. Velocke, v. Having source. Dun.

COR

and predicate of a proposition; as, "Books are dear."—
(Anal.) A ligament.

COP'U-LATE, v. a. [copulo, L.] [i. corulated; pp. corulated, corulated.] To unite; to conjoin; to connect.

COP'U-LATE, v. n. To come together, as different sexes.

COP-U-LATE, a. Donal. Bacon.

COP-U-LATIVE, a. Act of copulating; coition.

COP'U-LATIVE, a. That unites or connects.

COP'U-LATIVE, a. A copulative conjunction.

COP'U-LA-TO-EY, a. Relating to copulation; uniting P. Cyc.

ODP'U-LA-TO-EY,\* a. Relating to copulation; uniting P. Cyc.
Cöp'y, (köp'p) n. [copis, Fr.] A transcript from the original; an imitation; a manuscript; a pattern to write after; the matter to be printed; autograph; the original:
—an individual book, as a good copy; one of many books; a picture drawn from another picture.

a picture drawn from another picture.

(OP'Y, v. a. [i. coprint); pp. coprint, coprint.] To transcribe; to write after an original; to imitate.

COp'Y, v. a. To imitate. Dryden.

COp'Y-Book, (-buk) n. A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate. Shak.

ten for learners to limitate. Stake.

COP'Y-ER, n. A copier. Bentley. See Cofter.

COP'Y-HÖLD, n. (English law) A tenure, for which the tenant has nothing to show but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of his lord's court. Conel.

COP'Y-HOLD-ER, n. One possessing land in copyhold.

COP'Y-ING-PRESS,\* n. A machine for producing a fuc-

simile copy of a manuscript. Francis.

CÖP'Y-IST, n. One who copies; a transcriber; a copier.

CÖP'Y-MÖN'EY,\* n. Money paid for copy, or for literary

labor. Boxeell.

Cöp'y-Richtt, (rit) n. The right of property in a literary composition vested in the author, the exclusive right of printing and publishing copies of any literary work, book,

copperss. Dana.

†CoR, n. [corus, L.] The measure of a pottle. Wichfe.

CoR/A-CLE, (kör's-kl) n. [corusgle, Welsh.] A fishing-bont
used in Wales, made with leather stretched on wicker work.

COR'A-COID,\* n. | rópaf and cioo.] (Anat.) A small process of the bladebone in man; a large, flattened bone, passing from the shoulder-joint to the sternum in birds,

passing from the shoulder-joint to the sternum in birds, reptiles, &c. Brande. like a crow's beak. Smart.

CÖR'A-COID,\* a. Shaped like a crow's beak. Smart.

CÖR'AL, [kb'ra], S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; kb'r'sl or kb'r'sl, P.] n. [corallum, L.] A hard substance, red, white, or black, found in the ocean, adhering to other substances, formerly supposed to be a vegetable, but now esteemed a congeries of animals; a piece of coral, used as toy.

CÖR'AL\* a. Relating to coral, coralline. Draytom.

CÖR-AL-L'A'(CEOUS,\* (kŏr-şl-ā'shus) a. Having the qualities of coral, Danas.

ties of coral. Dana.

COR'ALLED,\* (kor'ald) a. Furnished with coral. Savage.

COR'ALLED, "(ROyau) a. Furnished with coral. Savage. COR'AL-LINE, a. Consisting of or like coral. Ed. Ency. COR'AL-LINE, n. A submarine substance, or plant-like animal, of the order of polypes.

COR'AL-LITE, \*n. (Min.) A petrifaction like coral. Dana.

COR'AL-LITE," a. (Min.) A petrilaction like coral. Lana. COR'AL-LÖID', {a. Resembling coral. COR-AL-LÖID'AL, } COR-AL-LÖID'AL, {a. Resembling coral. COR'AL-TREE, n. A tree of America, which produces very beautiful scarlet flowers. CO'RAM NON JÜ'D-CE,\* [L.] (Law) A phrase denoting that a cause is brought into a court out of the judge's jurisdiction.

†CO-RANT', n. [courante, Fr.] A sprightly dance. Temple. See Courant.

†CO-RAN'TO, n. An air or dance. B. Jonson. See Cou-

bushes. Booth.

CÖP'S, (köp'se) a. Having copses. Dyer.

CÖP'S, (köp'se) a. Having copses. Dyer.

CÖP'S, \*n. One of the ancient inhabitants of Egypt; an Egyptian who is descended from the ancient inhabitants of the country. Lane.

CÖP'TIC, \*n. The language of the Copts.

CÖP'TIC, \*n. Eleating to the Copts. Ed. Rev.

CÖP'T-LA, \*n. [L.] pl. COPULE. A band; that which joins. — (Logic) The word which unites the subject

CÖR'BE, (kör'be) n. [corbeille, Fr.] (Fort.) A little basket filled with earth, used in numbers on a parapot in a siege. See Correct.

CÖR'BE, (kör'be) n. [corbeille, Fr.] (Fort.) A little basket filled with earth, used in collieries:—an ornament in building. Spenser. See Correct.

CÖR'BE, (kör'be) a. [corrbeau, Fr.] A basket used in collieries:—an ornament in building. Spenser. See Correct.

CÖR'BE, (kör'be) a. [corrbeau, Fr.] Crocked. Spenser.

CÖR'BE, (kör'be) a. [corrbeau, Fr.] Crocked. Spenser.

CÖR'BE, (kör'be) a. [corrbeau, Fr.] Crocked. Spenser.

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CÖR'BE, (kör'be) a. [corrbeau, Fr.] Crocked. Spenser.

CÖR'BE, (kör'be) a. [corrbeau, Fr.] Crocked. Spenser.

basket; the vase of a Corinthian column; a niche in a wall for a figure or statue; a short projecting piece of wood or stone in a building, sometimes in the form of a basket. — Corbet table, a projecting battlement, parapet, or cornice, resting on corbels.

CÖR'GE; \*\*n. Corbeau, Fr.] A raven. Brockett.

CÖR'GE, \*\*n. (Bat.) The essence of a seed; embryo of a plant. Crabb.

CÖR'OL-Man, \*\*n. [L. a little heart.] (Bot.) The embryo of a plant; corcle. Brands.

CÖRD, or. [Aborda, L.] A small rope or large twisted string; a band: —a quantity of wood, &c., 8 feet long, 4 high, and 4 broad, containing 128 square feet.

CORD, v. a. [L. cond.en.; pp. conding. conded.] To pile up so as to be measured in cords: —to fasten with cords. Cotgrave. basket; the vase of a Corinthian column; a niche in a

Cotgrave.

Cords or ropes collectively, materials for

ropes. COR'DATE,\*

COR'DATE,\*
COR'DATED,\*
CORD'ED, a. Bound with a cord; formed in cords.
CORD'ED, a. Bound with a cord; formed in cords.
CORD-ELIER', (kbr-de-ler') n. [Fr.] A Franciscan or gray first; so named from the cord worn as a gridle.
CORD'GRESS,\* n. A species of marine perennial grass. Farm. Ency.

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that comforts or exhibitants.

||CORD'IAL, a. [cor, L.] Proceeding from the heart, hearty, sincere; retwing, invigorating.

||COR'DIAL-HEART'ED,\* a. Having cordial feeling.

Moore.

|| CORD-J-XL'1-TY, (kord-ye-kl'e-te) n. Quality of being cordial, heartiness, warmth of feeling, sincerity. || COR'DIAL-IZE,\* v. n. To feel cordiality, to harmonize.

[COR PIAL-IZE], v. n. 10 test cordinately, to nurmonize.

Ch. Ob. [R.]
[CORD'1AL-IX], ad. Sincerely, heartily. More.
[CORD'1AL-IXESS, n. Heartiness. Cotgrave.

CORDIERITE, \*n. (Min.) A variety of iolite. Dana.

COR'D-IXORM, \*a. Having the form of a heart. Sinart.

COR-PIL-LE'RA, \*n. [Sp.] A chain of mountains. Ham-111020

COR'DJ-NER, n. [cordonnier, Fr.] A shoemaker. See

CORDWAINER, n. A maker of ropes or cords.

CORD'-MAK-FR, n. A maker of ropes or cords.

COR'D'N, (kdr'dön or kör'döng) [kör'dön, Ja. Wb.; kör'-döng', K. Sm.] n. [Fr.] (Fort.) A row of stones in fortification; a line of military posts.— A band, a wreath:—

the edge of a stone on the outside of a building.

CORDON SANITAIRE,\* (kör-döng-sin-e-tår') n. [Fr.] A

line of troops posted on the frontiers of a country, in order to prevent communication of the inhabitants with

der to prevent communication of the inhabitants with those of a neighboring country, in which a pestilential disease prevails. Boiste.

disease provalis. Bosic.

CÓR'DO-VĂN, n. [cordevan, Fr.] Spanish leather, originally from Cordova; often called cordinam.

CổR'DU-RÔY,\* n. A kind of fustian or thick cotton stuff, ribbed or corded. W. Ency.

CORD'WĂIN, n. Spanish leather. Spenser. See Cordovan.

CORD'WAIN, n. Spanish leather. Spenser. See Cordovan.

CORD'WAIN, E. p. n. A shoemaker; a worker in cordovan.

CORD'-WOOD, (-wûd) n. Wood piled up for fuel.

CÔRE, n. [cor, L.] The heart or inner part of any thing, particularly of fruit, the internal mould which forms a bollow in casting metals. Grier.

CÔRE, \* n. 4. To take out the core of. Green.

hollow in casting metals. Greer.

CORE,\* v. a. To take out the core of. Green.

CORE,\* v. a. To take out the core of. Green.

CORE,\* v. a. To take out the core of. Green.

CORE,\* v. kord) a. Cured in a certain degree, as herring.

Smart. Having the core taken out.

CO-RE, OF, V. N. A. Joint regent or governor. Wrazall.

CO-RE, OF, V. N. Bee CORRELATIVE.

CO-RE, OF, V. N. Bee CORRELATIVE.

CO-RE, OF, V. N. A. See CORRELATIVE.

CORF,\* n. A species of snail. Goldsmith.

CORF,\* n. A coal measure of three bushels; a basket for couls, a temporary building. Jameson.

CORF,\* TO CORF,\* n. A native of Corfu. Earshaw.

CORF,\* TO COUS, (Ko-Pe, Vshus) a. [coruaceus, I...] Leathery;

COR'FUTE, \* n. A native of Corfu. Earnshaw.

Co-Ri-A'CEOUR, (ko-re-Singu) a. [cornacus, I...] Leathery; consisting of leather; resembling leather. Arbuthnot.

Co-Ri-An'DER, n. [coriandrum, L...] A plant; a hot or spicy seed of the plant, used as a carminative.

Co-Ri-Xn'DER-BEED, \* n. The seed of the cornander. Ash.

Continuation of the cornandrum of the cornander. Ash.

Continuation of the continuation of the cornandrum of the cornandrum of the cornandrum of the cornandrum.

Co-Rin'THI-AN, a. Relating to Corintin:—noting the third order of Greeian archisecture, the Doric and Ionic being the first and second:—licentious.

Co-Rin'THI-AN, a native of Corinth: in a licentious person.

CO-RIN'THI-AN, n. A native of Corinth; a licentious person. CO-RIN'THI-AN, n. A native of Corinth; a licentious person. CORN, n. [kerck, D.] A glandiferous tree of Spain and Portugal, the bark of which is used for making stopples; the

bark of the tree; a stopple. — The hind part of a horse's shoe turned up to prevent his slipping: written also calkin, calker, and casker.

CÖRK, v. a. [i. CORKED; pp. CORKING, CORKED.] To stop with corks. Bp. Hall. — To shoe a horse with sharp points; to wound with a point. Jennings. [Provincial in England, and used in the United States,] Sec CALK.

CÖRK'ING-PIN, w. A pin of the largest size. Swift.

CORK'SCREW,\* (körk'skrů) w. A screw for drawing corks.

Wolls.

CORK-TREE, \* n. The tree of which the bark is cork-

CORK'Y, a. Consisting of or resembling cork. Stak.
CORK'Y, a. Consisting of or resembling cork. Stak.
COR'MO-RANT, n. [cormoran, Fr.] A voracious bird, the
water-raven, that preys upon fish, a glutton.
COR'MUS,\* n. (Bot.) A solid, roundish, underground stem

P. Cyc.
CÖRN, n. The seeds which grow in ears, not in pods; such ore, a lie seeds while grow in ears, not in pous; such seeds as are made into bread, grain unreaped, particularly wheat; more comprehensively, all kinds of grain:—any minute particle:—an indurated, horny wart on the toe or foot. For in England, it is applied to wheat, barley, and other small grains, in the U. S., it is commonly used for Indian corn or maze; in Scotland, it is generally confined to cats. Jamesson.

CORDING TO MARKE JAMESSIA.

CORN. v. a. [a. CORNED; pp. CORNING, CORNED.] To salt moderately, to salt, to sprinkle with salt, to granulate.

COR-NA'CECUS,\* (kor-nā'shus) a. Relating to the cornus or cornel shrub. P. Cyc.

CÖRN'AGE, n. [cornage, old Fr.] (Law) An ancient tenure of land, which obliged the landholder to give notice of a law and the same physical sales. Result

an invasion by blowing a horn. Blount.
†COR'NA-MÜTE, n. A wind instrument; a cornmuse.

†COR'NA-MÜTE, n. A wind instrument; a communication.

Drayton.

CORN'Bin,\* n. A bin or box for holding corn. Farm. Ency

CORN'Bin, n. Climbing buckwheat. Gross.

CORN'BASH,\* n. A tubbly stone forming a soul, celebrated
in Witshire, England, for the growth of grain. Brands.

CORN'CHAND-LER, n. One who deals in corn.

CORN'-CRAKE, n. A bird with a shrill cry, that frequents
cornfields, the land-rail.

CORN'-CORW-FOOT,\* (-fut) n. (Bot.) A species of ranunculus. Booth.

CÖRN'CT-TER, n. One who cuts or cures corns.

CÖR'NE-A, n. [L.] (Anat.) The transparent membrane, of
a horny texture, which forms the anterior part of the eye-

CORNED,\* (körnd) p. a. Sprinkled with salt, granulated:
— tipsy, drunk. Grose. [Ludicrous.]
CORNED-BEEr',\* (körnd-bēf') n. Beef moderately salted.

Smart.

Smart.

Cör/Nell, n. [cornilier, cornier, Fr.] A shrub of very hard and durable wood. It is a species of dogwood, sometimes cultivated in gardens for the sake of its fruit, which is called cornel or cornelian cherries.

Cor/Nell-Ber/Ry,\* n. Same as the cornelian cherry.

Booth.

Côr-nĒL'IAN, n. See Carnelian. Cor-nĒL'IAN-TrēĒ, n. Another name for the cornel. See

CORNEL. TREE, \* n. A kind of cherry-tree. Ash. CÖRNE' MÜŞE, (korn'müz) n. [Fr.] A bagpipe or shawm; a cornamute. Boyer.

COR'NE-OUS, a. [corneus, L.] Horny, resembling horn. Brown CÖR'NER, n. [cornier, Fr.] An angle; a secret or remote

COR'NER, n. [cornier, Fr.] An angle; a secret or remote place, an extremity; utmost limit. †COR'NER-CAP,\*n. A main ornament. Shak. COR'NER-CAP,\*n. A main ornament. Shak. COR'NER-LESN,\*a. Having no corner. Donne. COR'NER-LESN,\*a. Having no corner. Donne. COR'NER-STÖNE, n. The stone that unites the two stones or walls at the corner; the principal stone. Shak. COR'NER-TÖÖTH, n. One of the four teeth of a horse, between the middling teeth and the tushes. COR'NER-WISE, ad. From corner to corner; diagonally. COR'NER-WISE, ad. From corner to corner; diagonally. COR'NET, n. [cornette, Fr.] A musical instrument; a sort of trumpet:—an officer of cavalry who bears the standard of a troop:—that part of a horso's foot that circularly surmounts the rest:—a blood-letting instrument; a fleam.—[Th standard; a flag, a scarf; a headdress. Cotgrame.]
COR'NET-EN, n. A blower of the cornet. Hakswill.
COR'NET-EN, n. A method of riding, or a motion of a horse. Loudon.

CORN'-FIGOR, \* n. A finement of rising, of a motion of horse. Loudon.

CÖRN'-FXC-TOR, \* n. One who deals in corn. D. Manafield.

CÖRN'-FIED, n. A field where corn grows. Shak.

CÖRN'-FLAG, n. A perennial plant. Miller.

CÖRN'-FLOGR, (-flor) n. A floor for storing corn.

CÖRN'-FLOĞR, n. A flower which grows amongst

CORN-HEAP, n. A heap or store of corn. Bp. Hall.
CORN-NICE, n. [corniche, Fr.] (Arch.) The upper great division of an entablature; the uppermost moulding of any

part of a building; as of a room, of a pediment, of a

pedestai, &c. Cou'njoe-Rine, n. (Gunnery) The next ring from the muz-

zie backwards. Combers.

Cóg'ni-CLE, (kör'ne-kl) n. [cornu, L.] A little horn.

Cog-Nic'U-LATE, a. [Bet.] Noting such plants as produce
many distinct and horned pods, horned; shaped like a

COR. NIF / C. a. Making or producing horns. Maunder. COR. NIF ORM, \* a. Having the shape of a horn. Smart. COR. NIF 'ER-OUS, a. [corniger, L.] Horned; having

CORN'ING-HOUSE, n. A place where powder is granu lated.

COR'NISH, a. The people or dialect of Cornwall.
COR'NISH, a. Relating to Cornwall in England.
COR'NIST,\* a. A player on the cornet; a corneter.

SMOTI.
CORN'-LIAND, R. Land appropriated to corn.
CORN'-LIAPT, R. A granary. Shermood.
CORN'-MKR!-GOLD, R. A perennial plant and flower.
[CORN'-MAS-TER, R. One who cultivates corn for sale. Racon

CORN'-MER-CHANT,\* n. One who deals in corn.

dell. CORN'-MET-ER, m. One who measures corn. CORN'-MILL, m. A mill for grinding corn. Mortimer. CORN'MINT,\* n. (Bot.) A species of mint. Booth. CORN'MISE, \* n. (Mus.) A sort of Cornish pipe; cornemuse. Crabb.

CORN'-Pipe, n. A pipe made of a green stalk of corn.

CORN'-POP-PY,\* n. A red poppy, called also corn-rose, cop-rose, head-wark, and red-wood; a troublesome weed in cornfields. Farm. Ency.

CÖRN'-RÖCE-FT, n. A plant. CÖRN'-RÖŞE, n. A species of poppy. See Corn-Poppy. CÖRN'-SXL-AD, n. A perennial succulent plant, cultivated

for a salad.

CORN'-STONE,\* n. A provincial name for a red limestone. Lyell.

COR-NO-AM-MO'NIS,\* n. A shell like a ram's horn. Maun-

COR-NU-CO'PI-A, n. [L.] pl. CORNUCOPIE. The horn of plenty, an ornament resembling a horn, from which issue leaves, flowers, fruits, &c.

OGR-NOTE', v. a. [cornutus, L.] To bestow horns; to cuckold. Burton.
COR-NOTE', \*a. Horned; having horns. Loudon.
COR-NOT'ED, a. Grafted with horns, cuckolded. L'E-

strange. COR-NU'TO, n. A man with horns; a cuckold. Shak.

COR-NÜ'TO, n. A man with horns; a cuckold. Shak.
COR-NÜ'TOR, n. A cuckold-maker. Jurdan.
CORN'VÄN,\* n. A machine for winnowing corn. Pope.
CORN'-Vì-Q-LET, n. A species of campanula.
CORN'WÄN, n. A wagon loaded with corn. Bp. Horsley.
CORN-WEE'vIL,\* (-wë'v!) n. Calandra granaria, an insect
very injurious to grain. Farm. Ency.
CÖRN'Y, a. Horny; producing grain or corn, containing corn; granulated:—tipsy; drunk. Brockett. See
CORNEY. CORNED.

COR'Q-DY,\* n. (Law) A claim on a religious house or monastery by the king, for the support of his chaplains or servants. Crabb.

COR'QL,\* n. (Bot.) Corolla. Corol, the shortened form, is

often used. Smart. See Constant.

O-Rön'. La,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) The innermost of the envelopes by which the organs of fructification of many flowers are covered, or the second of two envelopes that surround the stamen and putil. P. Cyc.

CÖR-O-L-LÁ/CEOUS.\* (kör-ol-ā'shys) a. Relating to the

corolla. Smart.

corolla. Smart.

ORGOLLARY, or CO-RÖL'LA-RY, [kör'q-lár-q, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; kq-röl'a-rq, Badey, Kenrick, Scott.]

n. [coroldarium, L.] (Math.) A consequent truth, or a consequence drawn from a proposition already demonstrated. 37 Although the weight of authority is so decidedly in favor of piacing the accent on the first syllable, yet the word is very often pronounced with the accent on the second syllable. Sec CAPILLARY.

ON DESTRIPTION OF A CAPACA A. A beautiful brown

COR-O-MAN'DEL-WOOD,\* (-wad) n. A beautiful brown

CÖR-O-MAN'DEL-WOOD, "(-Wud) n. A Deautiful Drown wood W. Ency.
CO-RO'NA, n. [L.] pl. CORONE. A crown.—(Arch.) A large, flat member of the cornice, which crowns the entablature, drip. Chambers.—(Bot.) A combination of fertile and barren stamens into a disk. P. Cyc.
[CO-RO'NAL, or COR'O-NAL, [Ko-ro'nal, S. W. J. F. Ja; kör'o-nal, P. K. Sm. Wb.] n. A crown; a garland.

#CO-RO'NAL, a. Belonging to the crown or the top of the

CÖR-O-NA'MEN.\* n. (Zool.) The superior margin of a hoof, called in veterinary surgery the coronal. Branda. CÖR'O-NA-EY, a. Relating to a crown; placed as a crown;

COR resembling a garland or wreath; noting certain vessels

and ligaments.

CÖB-O-NĀ'TION, m. The act or ceremony of crowning a sovereign, the pomp or assembly present at a coro-

nation.
†COR'O-NEL, s. [Sp.] A colonel. Spensor.
COR'O-NEL, s. An officer whose duty is to inquire how any casual or violent death was occasioned.
COR'O-NEL, s. An inferior crown worn by the British nobility; an ornamental head-dress; something that surmounts. — (Bot.) An appendage of a corolla, a corona. Brande.

CO-EON'I-FÖRM,\* a. Having the form of a crown. Smart. COR'O-NULE,\* n. (Bot.) The coronet or downy tuft of seeds. Smart.

COR-PO-PHO'R-A,\* n. (Med) Purgation; a purgative medicine. Crabb.

COR'PO RAL, n. [caporal, Fr.] The lowest officer of infantry; a naval officer of similar degree:—a communion cloth. See Corporals.

cloth. See Corporale.

COR-PO-RAL, a. [corporale, L.] Relating to the body, as,

"corporal punishment," material; not spiritual.

COR-PO-RA'LE,\* n. [corporale, L.] A communion-cloth,
used in the Romish church, being a piece of fine linen
on which the elements are put; often written corporal.

COR-PO-RAL-LY, n. Corporeity. Multon. [R.]

COR-PO-RAL-LY, ad. Bodily; in the body.

[COR-PO-RAL-LY, n. The old name of the communion-cloth
Rale.

CÖR'PO-RATE, a. United in a body or community; estab-

CORFO-RATE, a. United in a body or community; established by an act of mcorporation, enabled to act in legul processes as an individual, general.

CÖR'PO-RATE, v. a. To unite, to incorporate. More.

CÖR'PO-RATE-LY, ad. In a corporate capacity.

CÖR-PO-RATE-NESS, n. State of a body corporate. Bailey.

CÖR-PO-RATE-NESS, n. An incorporated body, or body politic, created by law, and composed of individuals united under a common name, vested with the capacity of acting in several respects as an individual, particularly in granting and receiving property, and of suing and henris suing and the suing and the suing and the suing and the suing and the suing and the suing and the suing and the suing and the suing and the suing and the suing and the suing and the suing and the suing and the suing and the suing and the suing and the suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing suing su ing and receiving property, and of suing and being sued COR'PO-RA-TOR,\* n. A member of a corporation. Black-

stone. (TOR 'PO-RA-TÜRE, n. The state of being embodied. More COR-PO'RE-AL. a. Having a body, material, not spiritual. COR-PO'RE-AL-1ST, n. A materialist. Sherlock. COR-PO-RE-AL'1-TY,\* n. State of being corporeal. Perry.

COR-PO'RE-AL-LY, ad. In a bodily form or manner. COR-PO'RE-AL-NESS,\* n. State of Leing corporeal. Ash. COR-PO-RE'!-TY, n. The state of being corporeal, or of COR-PO-RE-AL-NESS, "n. State of being corporeal. Ass. Cor-PO-RE-1-TY, n. The state of being corporeal, or of having a body; materiality. Browns. (COR-PO-RE-OOS, a. Bodily, having a body. Hammond. (COR-PO-R-1-F1-CA'TION, n. The act of giving body. (COR-PO-R-1-F1-CA'TION, n. The act of giving body. (COR-PO-R-1-F1, v. a. To embody. Hoyls. COR'PO-RNT, n. [corpo santo, ii.] A volatile meteor, or ig-

nus fatuus, sometimes seen, in dark nights, about the decks or rigging of a ship. Mar. Dict.
CÖRPS, (kör) n. [corps, Fr.] pl. CORPS, (körz) A body of

forces or troops

CORPS DE GARDE, (kor-de-gard') n. [Fr.] See Count or GUARD.

GUADO.

CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE,\* (kör'dīp-lo-mā-tēk') [Fr.] A diplomatic body, or a body of foreign agents engaged in diplomacy. P. Cyc.

CÖRPSE, (körps, S. W. P. J. F. F. K. Sm.; körps or körs, Ja.] n. [corps, Fr.; corpus, L.] A dead body; a carcass;

COR'PU-LENCE, | n. [corpulentia, L.] State of being cor-COR'PU-LEN-CY, | pulent; fleshiness; fatness. COR'PU-LENT, a. Fleshy; fat; stout. lusty; bulky.

COR-PU-LERT, a. riesny; iat; stout. ussy; burky.
COR-PU-SANCE, n. Same as corposant. Shaw.
COR-PUS-CLE, n. [corpusculum, L.] A small body; an atom, a particle of matter.
COR-PUS-CU-LAR, a. Relating to or comprising corpuscles.
— Corpuscular philosophy, a system which proposes to ac-

count for natural phenomena by the motion, figure, &c., of the minute particles of matter.

COR-PUS-CU-LÅ'RI-AN, a. Corpuscular. Boyle. [R.]

COR-PUS-CU-LĀ'RI-AN, n. A corpuscular philosopher. Bent-

COR-PUS-CU-LAR/I-TY,\* s. State of being corpuscular. Ash.

COR'PUS DE-LIC'TI,\* [L.] (Law) The body of crime.

Hamilton.

COR RA-CLE, n. See Coracle.

COR-RA-CLE, v. a. [corrado, L.] To rub off; to scrape together. Cockeram.

COR-RA-DI-AL,\*a. Radiating from the same centre or point. Coloridge. [R.]

COR-RA-DI-AL,\*a. Radiating from the same centre or point. Coloridge. [R.]

COR-RA-DI-AL,\*a. To concentrate (light or rays) to one point. Dublin Uni. Mag.

COR-RA-DI-A'TION, n. [com and radius, L.] A conjunction or concentration of rays in one point. Bacon.

COR-RECT', v. a. [corrigo, correctum, L.] [i. corrected; pp. correcting, correctum, Correction faults or er-

COR tors; to amend; to take away faults; to rectify; to re-

Fors; to amend; to take away faults; to rectify; to re-claim; to reform; to punish.

CQR\_RECT', a. Free from faults; accurate; right; exact; strict; precise; faultless; punctual.

CQR\_RECTION, a. The act of correcting; state of being corrected; punishment; ducipline; amendment; chas-tisement, reprehension.

CQR\_RECTION\_AL,\* a. Tending to correct; corrective.

Manth Rev.

OGR-RECTION-RE, m. One in a house of correction. Shak.
COR-REC'TION-RE, m. One in a house of correct.
COR-REC'TIVE, n. Having the power to correct.
COR-REC'TIVE, nd. In a correct manner, accurately.
COR-RECT'UE, ad. In a correct manner, accurately.
COR-RECT'NESS, n. State of being correct, freedom from

COR-RECT'NESS, n. State of being correct, freedom from faults, exactness; justness; accuracy.

COR-REC'TOR, n. He or that which corrects.

COR-REC'TO-RY,\* a. Containing or making correction.

Blackwood's Mag.

COR-REC'TERSS,\* n. A female who corrects. Shaftesbury.

COR-REC'TERSS,\* n. A female who corrects. Shaftesbury.

COR-RE-LATE, n. Correlative. South. See Correction.

COR'RE-LATE, n. Currelative. South. See Correlative.

COR-RE-LATION,\* n. Reciprocal relation. Smart.

COR-RE-L'A-Tive, a. Having a reciprocal relation, as father and son, or husband and wife, reciprocal.

COR-REL'A-Tive, n. He or that which stands in reciprocal relation. Blackstone.

COR-REL'A-TIVE, n. He or that which stands in reciprocal relation. Blackstone.

COR-REL'A-TIVE-LY,\* ad. In a correlative manner. Hales.

COR-REL'A-TIVE-NESS, n. The state of being correlative. fCOR-REP'TION, n. Objurgation, reproof. Hammand, UÖR-RE-SPÖND', v. n. [con and respondee, L.] [L. CORRESPONDED, pp. CORRESPONDING, CORRESPONDED.] To suit; to answer, to keep up the interchange of letters, to hold correspondence.

COR-RE-SPÖND'ENCE. n. Act of corresponding, relation:

COR-RE-SPOND'ENCE, n. Act of corresponding, relation; COR-RE-SPOND'ENCE, n. Act of corresponding, relation; reciprocal adaptation; intercourse, interchange of letters or of civilities, letters interchanged.
COR-RE-SPOND'EN-CY, n. Same as correspondence.
COR-RE-SPOND'ENT, a. Suitable; adapted, fit, conformable, answerable to.
COR-RE-SPOND'ENT, n. One who corresponds, one who writes or interchanges letters.

writes or interchanges letters.

OB-RE-SPOND'ENT-LY, ad. in a correspondent manner.

CÖR-RE-SPOND'ING,\* p. a. Answering or agreeing to, suiting; carrying on intercourse by letters. Ash.

CÖR-RE-SPOND'ING-LY, \* ad. in a corresponding manner.

CÖR-RE-SPON'SIVE, a. Answerable. Stat. [R.]

CÖR-RI-DÖR, m. [Fr.] (Fort.) A covert way. — (Arch.) An

open passage or gallery leading to apartments independent of each other.

COR-RI-GEN'DA,\* n. pl. [L.] Words or things to be corrected. Hamilton.

COE'RI-GENT,\* n. (Med.) A part of a medical prescription which corrects its operation. Scudamore.

which corrects its operation. Scudamore.

Cor. "a. "p. = B.E. "a. (corrup. L.) Capable of being corrected or amended; disciplinable.

Cor. R. "Val.", a. A fellow-rival; competitor. Spenser.

COR. R. "Val.", a. Contending. Bp. Fleetwood.

†Cor. R. "val.", a. & n. To vie with. Fizzeffry.

†Cor. R. "val." | -T.Y. n. Corrivalry. Bp. Hall.

Cor. R. "val." | -T.Y. n. Competition; rivalry. More. [R.]

COR. R. "val. -SHIP, n. Opposition; rivalry. Sir T. Herbert.

†Cor. R. "val. -SHIP, a. Corrivo, L.] To unite into one stream.

Russon.

Out on COR-BI-VAI'TION, n. The flowing of waters into one stream. Burton. [R.] COR-RÖB'O-RANT, a. Strengthening, confirming. Bacon. COR-RÖB'O-RANT, n. Something which serves to strength-

en. Canners.

COR-RÖB'O-RĀTE, v. a. [corroboro, L.] [i. CORROBORATED;

pp. CORROBORATING, CORROBORATED.] To confirm; to establish; to strengthen.

[COR-RÖB'O-RĀTE, a. Corroborated. Bacon.

COR-RÖB'O-RĀT-ED,\* p. a. Strengthened, confirmed; es-

tablished.

COR-ROB'O-RAT-ING, \* p. a. Strengthening; confirming; establishing.
COR-RÖB-Q-RĀ/TION, n. Act of corroborating; confirms

COR-RÖB'O-RA-TIVE, n. That which strengthens. COR-RÖB'O-RA-TIVE, a. Tending to confirm. Warburton. COR-RÖB'O-RA-TO-RY,\* a. Tending to strengthen; corroborative. Lord Bathurst.

COR-RÔDE', v. a. [corrodo, L.] [1. CORRODED; pp. CORROD-ING, CORRODED.] To eat away by degrees; to prey upon; to consume.

COR-BOD'ED,\* p. a. Worm-eaten; eaten away; containing numerous little holes or cavities.

numerous mice botto coverage.

COR-RÖ'DENT, a. Corroding, corrosive. Bp. King.

COR-RÖ'DENT, a. That which corrodes. Bp. King.

COR-RÖ'DI-ĀTE, v. a. To corrode. Sandys.

DOR-RÖ-DJ-ELL'J-TY, n. Quality of being corrodible.

COR-RÖ'DI-BLE, a. Capable of corrosion. Browns. COR-RÖD'ING, \* p. a. That corrodes; eating away; con-

CORROD'ING,\* p. s. That corrodes; eating away; consuming.
COR'SO-DY, m. Carew. See CORDOY.
COR-RÖ-SI-BLI-I-TY, m. Corrodibility. Boyle. [R.]
COR-RÖ-SI-BLE, a. Corrodibility. Balley. [R.]
COR-RÖ'SI-BLE-NESS, m. Corrodibility. Balley. [R.]
COR-RÖ'SI-BLE-NESS, m. Act of corroding or eating; state of being corroded, eaten, or worn away.
COR-RÖ'SIVE, a. Having the power of corroding or wearing away; corroding; consuming; vexing.—Corrosive sublimate, (Chem.) An oxymuriate or bichloride of mercury, a very acrid poison.
COR-RÖ'SIVE, m. A corroding substance. Hooker.
(COR-RÖ'SIVE, v. a. To eat away, like a corrosive. Bp. Hall.

Hall.

COR-RÖ'S|VE-LY, ad. In a corrosive manner.

COR-RÖ'S|VE-NESS, m. Quality of corroding; acrimony.

COR-RO-SIV!-TY,\* m. State of being corrosive; corrosiveness. Parke. [R.]

CÖK'RU-GANT, a. Contracting into wrinkles.

CÖK'RU-GATE, v. a. [corrugo, L.] [s. corrugated; pp.

corrugating, corrugated.] To wrinkle or purse up.

CORRUGATING, CORRUGATED.] TO WHINKIE OF PUTES UP.
Quincy.
COR'RU-GATE, a. Contracted; wrinkled; rising and falling
in parallel angles more or less acute.
COB-RU-GA'TION, n. Contraction into wrinkles. Floyer.
COR'RU-GA'TION, n. Contraction into wrinkles. Floyer.
O'R'RU-GA'TION, n. Contracting; as, the corrugate muscle.
COR-ROPT, v. a. Courrumpo, corrugutus, L.] [1. corrupto;
pp. corruptio, corruptio, L.] [1. corrupto;
pp. corruptio, corruptio, L.] [1. corruptio;
pp. corruptio, corruptio, L.] [1. corruptio,
pp. corruptio, corruptio, to deprave; to vitiate, to
taint, to contaminate, to defile; to pollute, to adulterate, to destroy the integrity of; to bribe.
COR-ROPT', c. n. To become putrid, to lose purity.
COR-ROPT', c. n. To become putrid, to lose purity.
COR-ROPT', p. a. Made corrupt; tainted; vitlated.
COR-ROPT'FUL, a. Corrupting. Spenser.
COR-ROPT'FUL, a. Corrupting. Spenser.
COR-ROPT'-BEL';-TY, n. Possibility to be corrupted.
COR-ROPT'-BEL, a. That may be corrupted, susceptible
of corruption, liable to decay.

COR-RUPT'-BLE, a. That may be corrupted, suscept of corruption, hable to decay.

COR-RUPT'-BLE, a. Susceptibility of corruption.

COR-RUPT'-BLE, Ad. So as to be corrupted. Stak.

COR-RUPT'-BLY, ad. So as to be corrupted. Stak.

COR-RUPT'-BLY, ad. So as corrupted. Stak.

COR-RUPT'-BLY, ad. So as corrupt. visiting. Bp. Taylor.

COR-RUPT'ING, \* p. a. Making corrupt, vitiating, deprav-

COR-RUPT'NG,\* p. a. making corrupt, vitating, depraying.

COR-RUPT'TION, n. Act of corrupting; state of being corrupted, the destruction of form or mode of existence of a natural body, putrescence, deprayation, wickedness; perversion of principles.—matter or pus in a sore.—(Law) The taint derived to a man and his issue by treason or felony, an act done to pervert justice, bribery.

COR-RUPT'TION-IST,\* n. A defender of corruption. West.

Ren. COR-RUP'TIVE, a. Having the quality of tainting or cor-

rupting.
COR-RUPT'LESS, a. Insusceptible of corruption. Dryden.

COR-RUFT'LY, ad. In a corrupt manner, victously.

COR-RUFT'RESS, n. Putrescence; vice.

COR-RUFT'RESS, n. She who corrupts. Cotyrave.

COR'SC, n. (Zool.) A species of fox found in Tartary

COR-SAGE',\* n. [Fr.] The waist:—a part of female

dress. Surenn

dress. Surenne.
COR'SAIR, (kor'sàr) n. [corsars, It.] A pirate; the vessel of a pirate or corsair.— Used in the south of Europe.
CORSE, or CÖRSE, [körs, S. W. P. J. F. Ja.; körs, K. Sm. W.b.] n. [cors, cors., old Fr.] A dead body; a carcass.
— A poetical word for corpse.
CÖRSE'LET, (kors'let) n. [corselet, Fr.] Light armor for the fore part of the body.
CORSE'LET, v. a. To encircle, as with a corselet. Beaum. & Fl.

To encircle, as with a corselet. Beaum. & Fl.

CORS'LET, v. a. To encircle, as with a corselet. Beaum. & Fl.

CORS'LET, n. [Fr.] An article of dress worn round the body, a woman's bodice or stays.

COR'S-LCAN,\* n. A native of Corsica. Boswell.

COR'S-LCAN,\* a. A native of Corsica. Boswell.

COR'S-LCAN,\* a. A native of Corsica. Murray.

COR'S-LCAN,\* a. Relating to Corsica. Murray.

COR'S-LCAN,\* a. Relating to Corsica. Murray.

COR'S-LCAN,\* a. A native of Corsica. Murray.

COR'S-LCAN,\* a. Relating to Corsica. Murray.

COR'TEGE, (ac'tizah) n. [Fr.] A train of attendants.

COR'TEGE, (ko'tizah) n. [Fr.] A train of attendants.

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COS

COR-TIC'I-FÖRM,\* a. In the form of, or like, bark. Smart.
CÖR'TI-CÖSR, a. Full of bark. Bailey. [R.]
COR-TIFI-CER,\* n. A species of polype. Brands.
CÖR'TIFI-CER,\* n. [It.] (Arch.) An open, quadrangular or curved area in a dwelling-house, surrounded by the buildings of the house itself. Brands.
CO-RBN'DUM,\* n. (Am.) Acrystallized or massive mineral, of extreme hardness, and of a reddish color, composed of nearly pure alumina. Brands.
CO-RBN'CANT, a. [corusco, L.] Glittering by flashes; flashing; gleaming, shining.
CO-RBN'CATE, v. n. [i. coruscated; pp. coruscating, coruscated.] To glitter, to flash. Greenhill.
CÖR-US-CA'TION, n. A flash, quick vibration of light.
CÖR-US-CA'TION, n. A flash, quick vibration of light.
CÖR-US-CA'TION, n. A flash, quick vibration of light.
CÖR-US-CA'TION, n. [ST.] (Fund law) The obligation to perform certain services, as the repair of roads, &c., for a sovereign or feudal lord. Brands.
CÖR-VETTE', n. [Fr.] An advice-boat; a sloop-of-war having less than twenty guns. Surens.
COR-VETTO, n. [corusta, it.] The curvet. Peacham.
CÖR'VINE,\* a. Relating to a crow or raven. Ash.
CÖR'VO-RANT,\* n. A voracious bird of the pelican tribe, commonly called the cormorant. Crabb.
COR'VINE,\* a. [L.] A crow or raven; a constellation. —
(Mil.) An engine with a hook like a crow's beak. Hamilton.
CÖE-Y-EXN'T;-ATE,\* (kör-e-ban'she, et) v. n. To sleep with

ton.

ČÖR-Y-BXN'TI-ĀTE,\* (kör-e-băn'she-āt) v. n. To sleep with the eyes open; to act the part of a lunatic. Ash. CÖR-y-BXN'TIC, a. Madly agitated or inflamed, like the Corybantes, or priests of Cybele. Cudworth.

JÖR-Y-D'A'LE-A,\* n. (Chem.). An alkaline principle from the corydats tuberose. Brande.

CÖR'YMB,\* n. [corymbus, L.] (Bot.) A form of inflorescence approaching very nearly to a raceme, an umbel with a lengthened axis, a compounded discous flower, such as the daisy or common mariculd. P. Cwe.

renguerned axis, a compounded anscous nower, such as the daisy or common marigoid. P. Cyc. Co-RYM'B<sub>1</sub>-ATE, a. Decked with my berries. Crabb. Co-RYM'B<sub>1</sub>-AT-ED, a. Garnished with my berries. Bailey. Cos-Ym-Bif'ER-OOS, a. Bearing clusters or corymbs. Quin-

CÖR-YN-BÖSE',\* a. Relating to or like a corymb. P. Cyc. CO-RYM'BOUS,\* a. Same as corymbose. Smart. CO-RYM'BU-LOUS,\* a. Having little corymbs. Smart. CO-RYM'BU-LOUS,\* a. Having little corymbs. Smart. CO-RYM'BUS, n. [1] [Bot.] See CORYMS.
CÖR-Y-PHE'NA,\* n. (lok.) A fish of the spinous kind. Hill. CÖR-Y-PHE'US, (kör-e-G'us) n. [coryphrus, L.] pl. L. cÖR-Y-PHE'US,-ES. The lender of the ancient dramatic chorus, a leader, a chief. South. OO-RY'ZA,\* n. [corys.] (Med.) A copious running from the nose. Brands.
COS-C'NO-MYN-CY. n. [kockuov and navrsia.] Divination

the nose. Brande.

COS-CIN'O-MÄN-CY, n. [κόσκινον and μαντεία.] Divination by a sieve. Chambers.

CŌ-SĒ'CANT, [kō-sē'kant, Ja. K. Sm.; kō-sēk'ant, P.] n. The secant of the complement of an angle or arc.

CŌ'SEN, (kūz'zn) v. a. See Cozzn.

CŌ'SEN-AGE,\* or CŌS'IN-AGE,\* n. (Law) An ancient writ for the right heir against the intruder. Blackstone.

CŌ'SĒY-ING,\* π. (Law) Any thing done deceitfully. Crabb.

CŌ'SĒY,\* a. Snug; warm, comfortable, easy. Brockett.

Social, talkative; chatty. Duckens.

CŌ'SĒY-LY,\* ad. In a cosey manner. J. Doddridge Humphreys.

phreys.

Cosn'gr-Ing, n. (Law) A prerogative, which some lords of manors had, to sleep and feast with their retinue at the houses of their tenants. Crabb.

†CÖ'SIER, (kö'zher) n. A botcher; a tailor. Shak. CŌ-SIG-NIF']-CA-TIVE, a. Signifying the same. Cockeram. CŌ'SINE, n. The sine of the complement of an angle or arc.

CO'SINE, 3. The since of the complement of an angle of arc. COS-MET'IC, a. [κασμητικός.] A wash to remove freckles and pimples, and to improve or beautify the skin. COS-MET'IC, a. Increasing beauty; beautifying. Pope. COS'MIC.\* a. Same as cosmical. Geol. Tracts. COS'MIC.\* a. Same as cosmical. Geol. Tracts. COS'MIC.\* a. Sime as cosmical. Geol. Tracts.

acromycal.

COS-MCG-O-NAL,\* a. Relating to cosmogony. Ed. Rev.

COS-MCG-O-NAL,\* a. Relating to cosmogony. Ed. Rev.

COS-MCG-O-NY, z. (xdrugs and you\*n.) The science that
treats of the origin of the world or the universe. See

CORMOLOGY.

COS-MOG'RA-PHER, R. One versed in cosmography. COS-MO-GRAPH'1-CAL, a. Relating to cosmography. Sel-

COS-MO-GRAPH'I-CAL-LY, ad. In a cosmographical man-

mer. Cog-Mög'ga-PHy, (koz-mög'rg-fe) n. [κόσμος and γράφω.]
The science or art of describing the world, including astronomy, geography, and geology.
Cög'Mo-Läbe,\* n. An instrument to measure distances.

Prants.

COS-MÖL'A-TRY,\* n. The worship paid to the world and its parts by some pagans. Cudworth.

CÖS-MO-LÖG'I-CAL,\* a. Relating to cosmology. Smart. COS-MOL'O-GIST,\* n. One who is versed in cosmology Lyell.

COT

Lyll.

COS-MÖL'(O-GY,\* n. The doctrine of, or a treatise on, the world or universe, its structure, and its parts. Lyell.

COS-MÖM'E-TRY,\* n. The art of measuring the world. Elount. (the world. Hallywell.

COS-MO-PÜL'I-TAN, n. A cosmopolite. More.

COS-MO-PÖL'I-TAN, sa, \* Cosmopolitism. Ed. Rev.

COS-MÖ'O-LITE, n. [κόσμος and πολίτης.] A critice of the world. Havell.

COS-MO-POLYI'(LAL \* a. Relowing to a tike a cosmopolitism.

COS-MO-PO-LIT'I-CAL,\* a. Belonging to or like a cosmopolite. Hakluyt.

olite. Hakinyt.
COS-MÖP'O-LI-TISM,\* n. The qualities or principles of a cosmopolite. Coleridge.
COS-MO-RA'MA,\* n. [κόσμος and δράω.] A species of picturesque exhibition of the world, or portions of it, consisting of a number of drawings laid horizontally round a semicircular table, and reflected by mirrors; an oil painting seen through a magnifying-glass. Francs.
COS-MO-RAM'[C,\* a. Relating to a cosmorma. Hamilton.
COS-M,\* n. A measure of distance in India, about a mile and a half in length, but varying in different parts. Matcom.

COS'SACK, n. One of the military people, skilful as horsemen, who inhabit some parts of the Russian empire bordering on the river Don, &c.

dering on the river Don, &c.

COS'SART,\* n. Essme as cosset. Farm. Ency.

COS'SART,\* n. [castcot, It.] A lamb brought up without the dam; a pet lamb; a pet.

COS'SART,\* v. a. To fondle; to make a pet of. Forby.

COS'SIC, a. [cosa, It.] Relating to algebra. Bp. Hall.

[COST, (kOst or kaust) [kOst, S. W. P. F. Ja. Sm., kaust, J. K. Wb. Nares.] n. [kOst, D.] That which is paid for any thing; price, charge, expense; loss, luxury.—(Law) pl. Expenses of a lawsuit.

[COST, v. a. [couster, old Fr.] [i. cost, pp. costing, cost.]

To be bought for, to be had at the price of.

COST, a. [costa, L.] A rib, or side. B. Jonson. [Cyc.

COS'TA,\* n. [L., a rib.] (Bot.) The midrib of a leaf. P.

†COST'AGE,\* n. Cost; exponse. Chaucer.

COS'TARD, A. Belonging to the rise. Broome. COS'TARD, n. [†A head. Shak.] A large, round apple. COS'TARD-MONG'ER, n. A seller of apples and fruit. Bur-

ton.

CÖS'TATE,\* a. Having ribs or lines. Brande.

CÖS'TATE,\* a. Encircled with ribs. Hill.

CÖS'TER-MÖNG'ER, n. Same as costard-monger. Futherby.

COSTE,\* n. (West Indues) The offspring of a white and a fustie. Hodgson.

CÖS'TIVE, a. [constipatus, L.] Constipated or bound in the body; close; restringent, confined; unpermeable.

CÖS'TIVE-LY,\* ad. In a costive manner. Dr. Allen.

CÖS'TIVE-LY,\* ad. The state of being costive.

[COST'LESS, a. Costing nothing. Barrow. See Cost. [COST'LESS, a. State of being costive.

|COST'LESS, a. Costing nothing. Barrow. See Cost. |COST'LINESS, n. State of being costly. |COST'LY, a. Expensive, dear; of great price. |COST'MA-RY, n. [costus, L.] A perennial, odoniferous plant; a kind of tansy. |COSTREL, n. A bottle. Skinner. |COS-TUME', n. [costume, Fr.] Style of dress; characteristic dress.—(Painting and Sculpture) The adaptation of the dress, and whole detail of a picture, to character, time, and place.

aress, and whose detail of a picture, to character, time, and place.
Cös'TOMED,\* (kös'tümd) a. Wearing a costume. Ec. Rez. †CósT'U-0'0's,\* a. Costly. Bale.
Cö-81p'FER-ER. n. A fullow-sufferer. Wycherly.
†Có-8U-PERME', n. A partaker of supremacy. Shak.
Cö'Sy,\* a. Snug; chatty. Smart. See Coef.

COT., at the end of the names of places, come generally COAT. from the Saxon cot, a cottage. Gibson.

COAT,)
COT, n. A small house; a cottage; a dovecot; a small bed a cradle; a hammock:—a cotquean:—a cade-lamb.
Grose. [† A small boat. Spenser.]
CO-TAB'U-LATE, v. a. See CONTABULATE.
CO-TAB'GENT, n. The tangent of the complement of an

CÖ-TÄN'GENT, n. The tangent of the complement of an angle or arc.
CÖTE, n. A cottage; a sheepcot. See Cot.
tCÖTE, n. a. To leave behind; to overpass. Chapman.
tCÖTE, v. a. See Quote, which was formerly written cote.
CÖ-TEM'PO-RA-RY, n. & a. See Contemporary.
CÖ-TEM'ANT, n. A tenant in common. Smart.
CÖ-TEM'ANT, n. A tenant in common. Smart.
CÖ-TEM'ANT, n. A tenant in common. Smart.
toö-TEM'ANT, n. A triendly or fashionable association; a club; a society.
CÖT'GARE, n. Refuse, clotted wool. Crabb.
CÖ'THÖN, n. A quay, dock, or wharf. Dr. Shaw.
CO-THURNATE, or CO-THURNATE, p. a. Having buskins. Todd.
CO-THURNATE, or CO-THURNI. A sort of ancient

CO-THÜR'NUS,\* n. [L.] pl. COTHURNI. A sort of ancient buskin. Hamilton. CO-TIC'U-LAR, \* a. Relating to or like whetstones. Smart.

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CO-T! DAL, a. Noting lines on the surface of the ocean, throughout which high water takes place at the same instant of time. Phil. Trans.

stant of time. Pail. Trans.

O-Til'LOM, (ke-til'yon) [ke-til'yun, P. F. E. Ja.; ke-til'yong, W. Sm.] n. [cotillon, Fr.] A brisk, lively dance, usually for eight persons; the tune played with it.

COT'L'AIN, n. Land appendant to a cottage.

COT'QUEAN, (kOt'kwen) n. A man who busies himself with

affairs properly belonging to women. Skak.

†COT-QUEAN',-TY,\* n. Behavior of a cotquean. B. Joneon.

COTS'WOLD, n. Sheepcots in an open country; whence
the large tract of downs called Cotswoold Hills, in Gloucestershire.

tersure. Con'tA,\* n. A sort of measure used for measuring cowries, of which it holds 12,000. Crabb.

Co'T'A-B'D,\* n. [L.] An ancient game or amusement, which consisted in throwing wine from cups into little basins. Brande.

COT'TAGE, n. A hut, a cot, a small house; a house of one

story.

Contragen, (köt'ta)d) a. Having cottages. Collins.

tContragen, (köt'ta)d) a. Having cottages. Collins.

tContragen, a. Rustic, like a cottage. Bp. Taylor.

Contragen, n. One who lives in a cottage. — (Law) One who lives rent-free on a common.

who lives reductive on a common.

COT'TER, n. One who inhabits a cottage. Burns.

COT'TER, n. A wedge-shaped piece of iron or wood used for fastening. Tanner.

†COT'TI-ER, n. Same as cotter. Bp. Hall.

COT'TON, (Köt'n) n. [coton, Fr.] The downy substance growing in the pods of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cotton plant or shrub; a spender of the cott

cies of vegetable wool, cloth made of cotton.
CÖT'TON, (köt'ta) a. Made of or consisting of cotton.
CÖT'TON, (köt'ta) v. n. To rise with a nap; to cement;
to unite with. Swft.

COT'TON-GIN,\* n. A machine for cleansing cotton. What-

ney.

CÖT'TON-GRÄSS,\* n. A plant having woolly tufts. Booth.
CÖT'TON-MÄN-U-FÄC'TO-RY, \* n. A cotton-mill. Gent. Mag.
CÖT'TON-MÜLL,\* n. A mill for manufacturing cotton cloths and stuffs. Peel.

and stdis. Feelyn.

(Köt'ToN-Oüs, (Köt'tn-üs) a. Like cotton. Evelyn.

(Ööt'ToN-PLKNT,\* n. A plant of several varieties, which produces cotton, of the genus gosspynum. P. Cyc.

CÖT'TON-THIS'TLE,\* (Köt'tn-this'si) n. A tall, fine-flowering, biennial plant. Booth.

OÖTTON-WOOD,\* (köt'tn-wüd') n. A tree resembling the

poplar. P. Cyc.

Cot'ton-Wool',\* (köt'tn-wûl') n. A term sometimes

applied to cotton. Gent. Mag.

CŎT'TON-Y, (kŏt'tn-e) a. Full of cotton, downy.

CŎT'TREL,\* n. A trammel to hang a pot on over the fire.

COT'UN-NITE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral having acicular crys tals. Dana.

CoT'Y-LA, n. [κοτύλη.] An ancient liquid measure.—
(Anal.) A hollow, particularly the cavity of a bone which receives the end of another.

receives the end of another.
COT'Y-LE, n. Same as cotyla.
OOT-Y-LE'DON,\* [köt-φ-le'don, Sm. P. Cyc. Brande, Wb.;
κφ-tll'φ-dön, Crabb, Scudamore.] n. [κυτύλη.] (Bot.) The
seminal leaf of a plant, or the lobe that nourshes the
seed of a plant.— (Anat.) A cup-shaped, vascular production of the chorion in runnants. Brandes, P. Cyc.
Comp. V. St. October 1981.

COT-Y-LED'O-NOUS, \* a. Having a seed-lobe. P. Cyc. CO-TYL'1-FÖRM, \* a. Having a rotate figure with an erect

imb. Brande.

CÖUCH, v. n. [coucher, Fr.] [L. COUCHED, pp. COUCHING, COUCHED.] To lie down; to recline on the knees; to stoop, or bend down.

Cotch, v. a. To lay down; to bed; to hide, to include,—
(Med.) To depress a cataract, or filmy humor, obstructing
vision, so as to leave the lens free from it.

CÖUCH, n. A seat of repose; a hed:—a layer or heap of bar-ley prepared for maiting; a maiting-floor:—a coating or laying of any adhesive substance on wood, plaster, can-

vas, &c., to overcome porosity.

COUCH'AN-CY,\* n. (Law) Act of repose by lying down.

Burrows.

CÖOCH'ANT, a. (Her.) Lying down; squatting.—(Law)
Levant and couchant, with regard to beasts, signifies one
complete day and night.

COO'CHEE, (k0'sh8) n. [Fr.] A word opposed to leves;
bedtime, or visits received about bedtime. Dryden.

COCCH'ER, n. One who couches, a register-book in monasteries.—(Law) A factor resident in a place while
trading.

asteries.—(Law) A 12.00.

trading.

COUCH'FEL-LOW, n. A bedfellow. Shak.

COUCH'GERSS, n. A perennial, creeping grass, called also creeping wheat-grass, dog-grass, and knot-grass.

COUCH'ING, n. The act of bending.—(Med.) The operation of removing a cataract from the eye.

COU-DEE', n. [F.] A measure taken from the elbow to the hand. Crabb.

ECOUGH, (kôf or khuf) [kôf, S. W. P. F. Ja. E. Sm.; khuf, (kof or kauf) [kof, S. W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm.; kauf,

J. Wb. Narse.] a. A convulsive effort of the lungs, with noise, to get rid of phiegm or other matter. [[COUGH, (kbf) v. n. []. COUGHED.) pp. COUGHING, COUGHED.] To have the lungs convulsed; to make the noise of a

cough.

(COUGH, (köf) v a. To eject by a cough. Wiseman.

(COUGH ER, (köfer) n. One who coughs.

COUMAGE, (köfer) n. An Indian bean, the pods of which sting like a nettle: — written also cosuited and cowage.

CÖUL,\* n. A tuh or vessel with two ears. Crabb. See Cowt..

COULD, (kūd) i. from Can. Was able. See Can..

COULTER, (köl'ter) n. See Colter..

CÖUL'TER, (köl'ter) n. See Colter..

CÖUL'TER, (köl'ter) n. A crystalline, odoriferous principle extracted from the tonka bean, the seed of the coumarouna odorata. Brande. odorata. Brande.

CÖÜN'CIL, n. [concilium, L.] An assembly met for deliber-ation or to give advice; a body of councillors whose duty it is to advise a sovereign or chief magistrate on affairs of government; a body of divines, or of clergymen and lay-men, assembled to give advice, or to deliberate and act on some matter of religion; an assembly; a diet; a convo-

council, or appropriated to deliberations on government. Milton.

†Coun'cil-ist,\* n. A member of a council, an adviser. Milton

Millon.

[CÓON'CIL-LOR,\*n. A member of a council; one who gives advice in relation to public affairs. Brands. 37—This word is very often confounded, in its orthography, with counselor, a lawyer, or one who gives counsel to individuals.

CÖON'CIL-MAN,\*n. A member of a city common council.

Gent. Mag.

CÖON'CIL-RAÖD,\*a. Disregarding or opposing advice.

CÖON'CIL-TA'BLE, n. A council-board. Milton.

CÖON'CIL-TA'BLE, n. A council-board. Milton.

CÖON'SEL, n. [consulum, L.; conseal, Fr.] Advice; direction; instruction, consultation; deliberation, prudence; secrecy. — A counsellor, or the counsellors, advocates, or instruction, consultation; deliberation, prudence; secrecy. — A counsellor, or the counsellors, advocates, or inwyers, collectively, who plead a cause.

COON'SEL, v. a. [consuller, Fr.] L. counselled.

COON'SEL-LOR, n. [consuller, Fr.] One who counsels, one who pleads in a court of law, a barrister, a member of a council, a councillor. See Councillor.

COON'SEL-LOR, n. [consuller, Fr.] One who counsels, one who pleads in a court of law, a barrister, a member of a council a councillor. See Councillor.

COON'SEL-LOR-SHIP, n. The office of a counsellor. Bacon.

COON'SEL-KEEP'ER, n. One who keeps a secret. Shak.

COON'SEL-KEEP'ING, a. That preserves secrety.

COONT, v. n. [compter, fold Fr.] [L. counted, pp. counting, counted, to impute to.

COONT, v. n. To found an account or scheme; with upon.

COONT, v. n. To found an account or scheme; with upon.

COONT, v. n. To found an account or scheme; with upon.

COONT, v. n. To found an account or scheme; with upon.

COONT, v. n. [compter, Fr.] Number; reckoning, number summed, estimation, account.—(Law) A charge in an indictment, or a declaration in pleading.

COONT'E-NANCE, n. [contenance, Fr.] Exterior appearance of the face or visage, the form of the face; ur; look; patronage; support; encouragement.

patronage; support; encouragement.

CÖON'TE-NANCE, v. a. [1, countermanced; pp. countermancing, countermanced]. To support, to encourage, te favor, to patronize; to sanction.

CÖON'TE-NAN-CER, n. One who countenances.

COUNTER, n. One who counts; an imitation of a piece of money, used as a means of counting, the table of a shop on which money is counted; the breast of a horse, a rison in London.

Prison in London.

COUN'TER, ad. [contra, L.] Contrary to; in a wrong way.

— It is often used in composition, and signifies against,

COUNTERACT', v. a. [L. COUNTERACTED, pp. COUNTERACT-ING, COUNTERACTED.] To hinder by contrary action, to act against, to oppose. CÖON-TER-XC'TION, n. Opposite agency or action. CÖON'TER-XC-TIVE,\* a. Having an opposite action. Maun

der.
CÖÜNTER-AP-PRÖACH'.\* n. (Fort.) A trench leading from
the covered way of a besieged fortress, at some point on
either flank of the ground upon which the works of the
besiegers are formed, and extending to any convenient
distance towards the country. P. Cyc.
CÖÜNTER-AT-TRAO'TION, n. Opposite attraction.
CÖÜNTER-BALL'ANCE, v. d. [i. COUNTERBALLANCED] To weigh
against to equiponderate. Rowle.

against; to equiponderate. Boyle.

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COU

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Côûn'TER-BIL-ANCE, n. Opposite or equivalent power.
CÖÛN'TER-BÖND, n. A bond to save harmless one who
has given a bond to another; a counter-surety.
Côûn-TER-BÜFF', v. a. To repel or strike back. Dryden.
Côûn'TER-BÜFF, a. A blow or stroke producing a recoil.
†Côûn'TER-CIET, n. A trick, delusive contrivance. Spen-
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COUNTER-CAST-ER, s. A reckoner, in contempt. Sh

COUNTENCIANTE, M. A. Feckoner, in contempt. Sagar. COUNTENCIANGE, m. Exchange; reciprocation. Shak. COUNTENCIANGE, v. a. To exchange. J. Hall. COUNTENCIANGE, m. An opposite charge. Baxter. COUNTENCIANGE, m. An opposite charge. Baxter. COUNTENCIANGE, v. a. To destroy enchantment. Falk-land.

COON-TER-CHECK', v. a. To oppose; to check. Drayton. COON-TER-CHECK, n. A stop; rebuke. Skak. COON-TER-CUE-RENT,\* a. Running in an opposite way.

Smart.
CÖÜN'TER-CÜR-RENT,\* n. An opposite current. Smart.
CÖÜN'TER-DIS-TINC'TION, n. Contradistinction. More.
CÖÜN-TER-DERW', v. a. [L. COUNTERDEW; pp. COUNTERDRAWING, COUNTERDRAWN.] To trace the lines of a drawing through transparent paper.
CÖÜN-TER-EY!-DENCE, n. Doposite evidence.
CÖÜN-TER-EY!-CRE, n. See Counterperance.
CÖÜN'TER-FEIT, (KÖÜN'EF-TIL) v. a. [contragaire, Fr.] [1.
COUNTERFEITED; pp. COUNTERFEITING, COUNTERFEITING
TO copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original;
to feign; to forge, to imitate.
CÖÜN'TER-FEIT, a. Forged, fictitious; feigned; dissembled; fallactous, fraudulent; spurious, supposititious,
false.

COUNTER-FEIT, n. An impostor; a copy intended to be

passed off for an original, a Copy intended to be passed off for an original, a Corgery, a copy.
COONTER-FEIT-ER, n. One who counterfeits; a Corger.
COONTER-FEIT-Ly, ad. Falsely, fictitiously. Shak.
COONTER-FEIT-NESS, n. The state of being counterfeit.
COONTER-FERMENT, n. A contrary ferment. Addison.
COONTER-FERMENT, n. Econtrafusance, Fr.] Forgory.

CÖÜN'TER-FISS'URE,\* (köün'ter-fish'yur) n. See Contra-

Fissure.
COON'TER-FORCE, \* n. A force that counteracts. Coloridge. COON'TER-FORT, n. (Fort.) A buttress or pier built against, and in right angles to, a wall, to strengthen it; pillars

and in right augres to, a rain, or enoughness 17, rings supporting walls.

CÖÜN'TER-GÄĢE, n. A method to measure the joints by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place of the

tenon.

CÖCN'TER-GUÄRD, (-gard) n. (Fort.) A small rampart with a parapet and ditch to cover some part of the body of a

place. Coun'ter-in'flu-ence, v. a. To hinder by contrary in-

COONTER-LI-BRATTION, n. See LIBRATION.
COONTER-LIGHT, (könrigr-Ht) n. A light destroying the advantageous effect of another light.
COONTER-MAND, v. a. [contremander, Fr.] [i. COUNTER-

MANDED; pp. COUNTERMANDING, COUNTERMANDED.] To order the contrary to what was ordered before; to revoke

a command.

Coûn'TER-MAND, a. A change or repeal of a former order.

Côûn-TER-MAND'A-BLE,\* a. That may be countermanded. Bacon.
COON-TER-MÄRCH', v. n. To march back

COONTRA-MARCH, n. A retrograde march.
CÖÜN'TER-MARCH, n. A retrograde march.
CÖÜN'TER-MARK, n. A second or third mark on a bale of goods consigned to different owners, the mark of the London goldsmiths' company; a second mark or stamp on a coin or medal.

COUNTER-MARK', v. a. To place a countermark, to hol-

on a coin or medal.

CÓON-TER-MÁRK, v. a. To place a countermark, to holow a horse's teeth, to conceal his age.

CÓON-TER-MÁRK, v. (Fort.) A mine or trench formed to frustrate the use of one made by an enemy.

CÓON-TER-MÓNON, a. Contrary motion. Digby.

CÓON-TER-MÓVE'MENT, a. An opposite movement.

CÓON-TER-MÓVE'MENT, a. An opposite movement.

CÓON-TER-MÓVE'MENT, a. An opposite movement.

CÓON-TER-MÓNE, n. [contremus, Fr.] A wall built behind another wall, to supply its place. See CONTRAMORE.

CÓON-TER-MÓNE, n. a. To fortify with a countermure.

CÓON-TER-NAT'U-RAL, a. Contrary to nature. Hercey. [R.]

CÓON-TER-NAT'U-RAL, a. Contrary to nature. Hercey.

CÓON-TER-NATH, n. [contrapoints, Fr.] A coveriet for a bed.

[A counterpart. B. Jonson.]

CÓON-TER-FART, n. The correspondent part. — (Mus.) A part opposite to another. — (Law) A duplicate or copy of an indenture or deed.

CÓON-TER-PE-T-T''TION, (RÖM'ter-PE-TISh'un) v. n. To petition against another.

CÓON-TER-PE-T-T''TION, (RÖM'ter-PE-TISh'un) v. n. To petition against another petition.

COON-TER-PE-TR. (Law) A replication. Cowell.

COUN-TER-PLEAD', \* v a. To contradict; to deny. Mann

COUNTER-PLOT', v. a. [i. counterplotted; pp. counterplotting, counterplotted.] To oppose one plot by

TERPLOTTING, COUNTERFLOTED.] TO oppose one plot by another.

CÓON'TER-PLOT, m. A plot formed to defeat a plot.

CÓON'TER-PLOT'ING, n. The act of opposing. South.

CÓUN'TER-POINT, n. [controppunts, it.] A counterpane; an opposite point. — (Mus.) The setting of point to point or the noting of the parts in such order that each note shall correspond with those that are to harmonize with it in the other parts; the modern science or art of harmony.

CÓON-TER-PÓISE', v. a. [L COUNTERFOISED; pp. COUNTER-POISING, COUNTERFOISED]. To counterbalance; to act against with equal power.

CÓON-TER-PÖIS', m. Equivalence of weight or power.

CÓON-TER-PÖI'SON, (-zn) n. Antidote to poison.

CÓON-TER-PON'DER-ATE,\* v. a. To counterbalance; to weigh against. Qu. Rev.

CÓON'TER-PRO'TECT, n. Practice in opposition.

CÓON-TER-PRO'FECT, n. An opposite project. Suyl.

CÓON-TER-PRO'FECT, n. An opposite project. Suyl.

CÓON-TER-PRO'FECT, n. Terades.

CÓON-TER-PRO'Y. v. (Engraving) An impression obtained from another impression while it is yet wet from a copperplate, in which the design is in the same direction as in the plate itself. Brands.

CÓON-TER-PROYE', v. a. To take a counterproof from; to take off a design in black lead, or red chalk, through the rolling press, on another piece of paper, both being ministened with a sonne. Chambers.

the rolling press, on another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge. Chambers.

CÖUN'TER-REV-Q-LIJ'TION, n. A revolution succeeding another and opposite to it.

COUNTER-REV-Q-LUTION-A-RY,\* a. Acting against a pre-ceding revolution. Williams.

ceding revolution. Williams.

CÖÜN'TER-REV-O-LÜ'TION-IST,\* n. A subverter of a revolution. Williams.

CÖÜN-TER-ROL', v. a. See CONTROL.

CÖÜN-TER-RÖL'MENT, n. A counter account. Bacon.

CÖÜN'TER-RÖL'MENT, n. A counter account. Bacon.

CÖÜN'TER-RÖL'NENT,\* n. (Mil.) A body of officers going to visit and inspect the rounds or sentinels. Chambers.

CÖÜN'TER-RÖL'LI-ENT,\* a. (Her.) Leaping from each other, or contrariwise. Crabb.

CÖÜN'TER-SCARP, n. See Counterroller.

CÖÜN'TER-SCARP, n. (Fort.) That side of the ditch which is next to the enemy's camp, the covered way that surmounts it.

is next to the enemy's camp, the covered way that surmounts it.

CÖON-TER-SCDYFLE, n. Conflict, contest. Henryt.

CÖON-TER-SEAL', v. a. To seal together with others. Shak.

CÖON-TER-SE-CÜRE', v. a. To render more secure by corresponding means. Burke.

COON-TER-SENBE, n. Opposite meaning. Howell.

CÖON-TER-SEN', (köün-ter-sin') v. a. [t. countersioned; pp. countersioned, countersioned.] To sign what has already been signed by a superior.

CÖON-TER-SIGN (köün'ter-sin') v. A multary wetchword.

aireauy been signed by a superior.

CÓON'TER-SIGN, (Köün'ter-sin) n. A military watchword.

— (Dplomacy) The signature of a public officer to the charter of a king, prelate, &c., by way of certificate.

CÖON'TER-SIG-NAL, n. (Naut.) A responsive signal.

CÖON-TER-SINE,' w. c. (Mech.) To take off the edge round a hole, in order to let in the head of a screw nail so that

it may not project. Grier.
Coon'TER-Sink,\* n. One cavity corresponding in position

and size with another. Transcr.

CÖON'TER-SNARL, n. Snarl in opposition. Burton.

CÖON-TER-STAT'UTE, n. A contradictory ordinance. Mil-

CÖÜN'TER-STEP,\*n. An opposite step or procedure. Mead.
CÖÜN'TER-STRÖKE, n. A stroke returned. Spenser
CÖÜN-TER-SÜRE'TY, (köün-ter-shür'te) n. A counter bona

COUNTER-SURE TY, (ROUL-VI-SHELL V) IN A COUNTER-SURE TO A SURE SWAP, IN. An opposite influence. Milton. CÓUNTER-TXL-LY, I. A corresponding tally. CÓUNTER-TASTE, I. False taste. Stanstone. CÖUNTER-TENTRY, I. (Mus.) One of the mean or middle

COON-TER-TEN'OR, n. (Mus.) One of the mean or middle parts of music; high tenor.
COON-TER-TIDE, n. Contrary tide. Dryden.
COON-TER-TIME, n. [contractemps, Fr.] The resistance of a horse to his proper paces: — defence; opposition.
COON-TER-TIEN, n. The height or denouement of a play.
COON-TER-VAIL', v. a. [contra and valoe, L.] [i. counter-vailed: pp. countervailed.] To be equivalent to; to act against equally.
COON-TER-VAIL, n. Equal weight or value. South.
COON-TER-VIEW, (-va) n. An opposite view; opposition; contrast. Suith.

contrast. Swift. contrast. Suyr.

CÖÜN-TER-VÖTE', v. a. To oppose; to outvote. Scott.

CÖÜN-TER-WEIGH', (-ws) v. n. To weigh against. Ascham.

CÖÜN'TER-WEIGHT, v. (-wst) n. A weight in the opposite scale. Goldsmith.

COUNTER-WHEEL', v. a. (Mil.) To move backwards and

forwards

COUNTER-WIND, R. Contrary wind.
COUNTER-WORE', (-würk) v. a. [i. counterwacught or COUNTERWORKED; pp. COUNTERWORKING, COUNTER-

COU WROUGHT OF COUNTERWORKED. To counteract. B. Jon-SON.

OCONY'588, M. [comtesse, Fr.] The lady of a count; the lady or wife of an earl of Great Britain or Ireland.

COONY'NO-HOOSE, M. A room for mercantile accounts.

COONY'NO-HOOSE, M. A room in which merchants and tradesmen keep their accounts and transact business. COUNT'ING-TI'BLE.\* z. A table for casting accounts. John-COUNT'LESS, a. Not to be counted; innumerable.
COUNTES-FIED, (kun'tre-fid) a. Rustic; rural; rude. COUNTRIFER, (kin'tre-fid) a. Rustic; rural; rude.
COUNTRIFER, \* v. a. To conform to the country; to make
rustic. Lloyd.
COUNTRIFER, \* v. a. To conform to the country; to make
rustic. Lloyd.
COUNTRIV, (kin'tre) n. [contrée, Fr.] A large tract of land;
a region, one's residence or native land; rural parts, opposed to town or city.
COUNTRIV, (kin'tre) a. Bustic; rural; rude; uncivil.
COUNTRIV-DANCE, (kin'tre-dans) n. A dance in opposite
lines:—also written contra-dance. See Contra-Dance.
COUNTRIV-FOOT'ING, \* (fût-) n. A rural dance. Skok.
COUNTRIV-ENAN, (kin'tre-man) n. One born in the same
country, a compatriot, an inhabitant of the country; a COUNTRY-MAN, (Kuntry-man) m. One born in the same country, a compatiot, an inhabitant of the country; a rustic; a farmer, a peasant; a swaim.

COUNTRY-SEAT,\* m. A rural mansion or residence. Johnson.

COUNTRY-WOM'AN, 'cwûm'an) m.; pl. COUNTRYWOMEN.

A woman born in the same country; a woman of the country. country. Ch. Ob. OUNTY-TAL'A-TINE," n. A COURTY possessed of toyal privileges. Crabb.

Côth'TY-TÖWN,\* n. The capital town of a county, or one in which the county courts are held; as shire-town. Johnson.

COUP-DE-GRACE,\* (kô'de-gras') n. [Fr.] The mercy-stroke: — the stroke that puts an end to the sufferings of stroke:— the stroke that puss at one of the stroke one dying. Macdonael.

COUP-DE-MAIN, (kô'de-mān', Macor.] n. [Fr.] A military expression, denoting an instantaneous, unexpected, and generally successful attack.

COUP-D'ŒIL, (kô-dāl') [kô'dēl, K.: kô-dāll', Sm.] n. [Fr.]

GOUP-D'ŒLL, (kô-dàil') [kô'dĕi, K.: kô-dàil', Sm.] n. [Fr.] The first view of any thing, a slight view.
Côu-pēĒ', (kô-pē') [kô-pē', S. W. P.: kô-pā', Ja. K. Sm.] n. [coupe, Fr.] A motion in dancing. Chambers.
Côūp' [ng-Glāss, n. See Cuppino-Glass.
Côūp' [la-Ble, (kūp']a-bi) a. Fit to be coupled. Cotgrave.
Coūp' [la, (kūp']n] n. [couple, Fr.] Two; a brace, a pair; two things connected, a man and his wife.
Coūp' [le, (kūp']n] v. a. [l. coupled, pp. coupling, coupled, led) [la chamber] To chain together, to join, to marry, to join in wedlock.

COUP'LE, (kup'pl) v. a. [L. COUPLED, PP. COUPLING, COUPLED, To chain together, to join it omarry, to join in wedlock.
COOP'LE, (kup'pl) v. n. To join in embraces; to unite.
COOP'LE, (kup'pl) v. n. To join in embraces; to unite.
COOP'LE, (kup'pl) v. n. To join in embraces; to unite.
COOP'LE-BEG'QAR, (kup'pl-beg'gar) n. One who makes it his business to marry beggars to each other. Sayl.
COOP'LE-MENT, (kup'pl-meint) n. Union, embrace. Salk.
COOP'LE-MENT, (kup'pl-meint) n. Union, embrace. Salk.
COOP'LE-MENT, (kup'pl-meint) n. A junction; an embrace; that which connects. Hale.
COOP'LING-BOX,\* n. (Mech.) A strong piece of hollow iron for connecting shafts, and throwing machinery in and out of gear. Greer.
COUPA', (kup'qa') n. [Fr.] A part of an instrument or certificate of interest. Bouvier.
COUPA', (kup'qa') n. [courage, Fr.] That quality of the mind which resists danger, bravery; valor; intrepidity, fearlessness, boldness, fortitude.
COURA'QEO(SA, (kup'ra')) n. a. To encourage. Huloct.
COURA'QEO(SA, (kup-ra')) n. a. Bravey.
COURA'QEO(SA, (kup-ra')) n. a. Bravey.
COURA'QEO(SA, (kup-ra')) n. Brave; daring, valiant, bold; heroic, intrepid; fearless; gallant.
COURA'QEOUS-NESS, (kup-ra')(sa-fe) n. Bravery.
COURANT', (kô-rant') n. [Fr.] A nimble dance; a jig tune:—a tule of a newspaper, from its quick spreading.
COURA'N'O, n. Same as courant. Salak.
COURB, (kôrb) v. n. [courber, Fr.] To bend. Salak.
COURB, (kôrb) v. n. [courber, Fr.] To bend. Salak.
COURB, (kôrb) n. [cursus, L.] A race; career; series; succession; order of succession; a way; route; passage; manner; conduct; method of life; progress; tilt; act of running in the lists; the ground on which a race is run; the track or line in which a ship salls; the salls by which the course is performed; the number of dishes set on a table at once.—(Arch.) A continued level range of stones or bricks of the same height.—pl. Menses.—Of course, by connecuence; by settled rule.

COURSE, (kors) v. a. [i. coursed; pp. coursing, coursed.] COURRE, (ROFS) D. A. [L. COURRED.] 79. COURRED, TO hunt; to pursue.

CÔURRE, (Rôrs) D. A. Swift horse; a racer; a hunter:

— a large, long-legged bird.

CÔURS'E, "a. pl. The menses; catamenia. Cradb.

CÔURS'E, "a. pl. The menses; catamenia. Cradb.

loy.

COURS'ING, (körs'ing) a. The sport of hunting. Bacon.

COURT, (kört) a. The palace or residence of a sovereign
prince; the family and retinue of the sovereign or
prince: a half or place where justice is administered, the
judge, judges, or presiding officers, of a court; a seat of
justice:—a place inclosed in front of a house; a recess
from a public street:—civility of manners, address;
flattery; flattering attentions.— Court of inquiry, a military court invested with power to examine into the inature of any transaction or accusation against any officer
or soldier.—Court is much used in composition, as,
"court-dress."

COURT. Gress.

COURTED; pp. COURTING, COURTED.]

To pay court to; to woo; to solicit; to flatter.

COURT, v. m. To act the courtier; to imitate the manners of the court. Laud.

COURT-A-MOUR,\* n. A fashionable intrigue. Milton. COURT-BIR'ON, n. A court incident to a manor. Black-

COURT'-BAR'ON, To COURT MINISTER SOME.

CÔURT'-BREED,\* a. Bred at court. Churchill.

CÔURT'-BREED'; NG, n. Education at court. Mülton.

CÔURT'-CAED, n. See Coar-CaeD.

CÔURT'-CAED, n. See Coar-CaeD.

CÔURT'-CHP'LAIN, n. A king's chaplain. Swyl.

CÔURT'-CRETT,\* n. Political artifice. Bolingbroke.

CÔURT'-C'D'POARD, (kôrt-kub'burd) n. The sideboard of ancient days. Shak.

COURT-CUPPGARD, (Rort-Rub'byrd) n. The sideboard of ancient days. Shak.
CÖURT'-DÄY, (Kort'dä) n. The day on which a court sits.
CÖURT'-DRËSS, n. The dress worn at court.
CÖURT'-DRËSS ER, n. A flatterer. Locks. [R.]
(CÖURT-EL'S-MËNT,\* n. Ability of courtiers. Milton.
(COURT-E-CÜS, (kur'te-üs or kort'yus) [kür'che-üs, W.P.; kür'the-üs, J. R.; kurt'yus, F.; kört'yus, F. K. Sm.; korte-üs, Ja Wh.] a. [courtous, Fr.] Elegant of manners; polite; well-bred; civil; affable; respectful; comulaisant.

complaisant.

complaisant.

[COUR'TE-OUS-LY, ad. Respectfully; civilly.

[COUR'TE-OUS-NESS, n. Civility, complaisance.

COUR'TE-OUS-NESS, n. Civility, complaisance.

COUR-TE-SAN', [kir-te-zan', No. n. kor-te-zan',

E. Ja., kir-te-zan' or kur'te-zan, P.; kor-te-zan' or kur
te-zan', K.; kir'te-zan, Wb.] n. [courtsane, Fr.] A wom
an of the town, a prostitute.

COUR'TE-SAN-SHIP, n. The character or practice of a

courtezan. Ec. Rev.

COUR'TE-SY, (kir'te-se) n. [courtoisie, Fr.] Elegance of manners, civility; complaisance.—(Law) A tenure, not of right, but by the favor of others.—By courtesy, not of

or right, but by the favor of others.—By courtesy, not of right, but by indulgence.

Collree'sy, (kint'se) n. An act of civility or respect made by women and girls. [Often pronounced by the vulgar kin'che. Walker. Knowles.]

Courte'sy, (kun'se) v. n. [i. courtesied, pp. courtesying, courtesied) To make a courtesy. Shak.

[Courte'sy, (kun'se) v. a. To treat with courtesy. Sir R. Williams.

CÔURT'-FÄSH'ION, (-fäsh'un) n. Fashion at court. CÔURT'-FÄ'VOR, n. Favor bestowed by princes. CÔURT'-FÔÔL,\* n. A buffoon or jester, formerly kept by

kings, nobles, &c., for amusement. Booth.

Court-Hann, (kôt'hand) n. The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings. Skak.

Court-Ers, (kôt'yer) n. One who frequents courts; one who courts favor; a man of courtly manners.

Court-Ers-Like, \* (kôt'yer-lik) a. Resembling a courtier.

Jodrell.

[COURT'IER-Y, n. Manners of a courtier. B. Jonson.
COURT'INE, n. See Curtain.
COURT'INE, n. See Curtain.
COURT'-LA-DY, n. A lady attendant at court.
COURT'-LA-DY, n. An English court of record, held once in the year, within a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet. Blackstone.
COURT'-LIEE, n. The life led at court. Wycherly.
COURT'-LINES, n. Elegance of manners. Digby.
COURT'-LINES, n. Elegance of manners. Digby.
COURT'LING, n. A hanger-on at a court. B. Jonson.
COURT'LY, a. Eleianting to the court; elegant; polite.
COURT'-LY, ad. Elegantly. Dryden. [R.]
COURT'-MAN'NERS,\* n. pl. The manners of a court. Have-kns.

kms.

COURT-MAR'SHAL, \* n. ; pl. COURT-MARSHALS. One who acts as marshal at a court. Qu. Rev.

COURT-MAR'TIAL, (kort-marsh'al) n.; pl. COURTS-MAR-TIAL, a court composed of military or naval officers, for the trial of offences against the laws of the service in the army or navy.

UDURT'-OF-GUARD'. The guard-room of soldiers. Shak.

They who compose the guard-room of soldiers. Saze.
They who compose the guard.
CÖURT-PIR-17, \* n. A servile flatterer. Milton.
CÖURT-PIR-17, \* n. A party attached to the court. Hums.
CÖÜRT-PIR-17, \* n. Silk coated on one side with an adhesive substance, and used to cover injuries upon the abin. The

akin. Ure.

ÖÖURT'-RÖLL,\* n. The records of a court. Blackstone.

CÖURT'-SHIFT,\* n. A political artifice. Milton.

CÖURT'-SHIP, (kön'ship) n. Act of courting; the act or course of acts by which a woman is wooed for a wife.

CÖURT'-YARD,\* n. Enclosed ground adjacent to a house.

CÔUS-CÔU-SÔU',\* n. A preparation of food in Barbary. Th.

COUS'IN, (kŭz'zn) n. [cousin, Fr.] Any one collaterally re-lated more remotely than a brother or sister; a kinsman. - The children of an uncle or aunt are first-cousins or cousins-german, the next generations are respectively second-cousins, and so on.—A title given by the king of England to a nobleman.—Cousins-german, (pl. cousins-

England to a nobleman. — Courn-german, (pl. cousins-german,) a first-cousin.

†CoUS'IN, (Küz'zn) a. Allied; kindred. Chaucer.

COUS'S-NET,\* n. [Fr.] (Arch.) The crowning-stone of a pier. Brande.

COUTERU, (Ach.) n. [Fr., a knife.] A hanger.

†COUTH, (köth) a. Known. See Uncouth.

COUZERAITE,\* n. (Min.) A crystallized mineral. Dana.

COVE, n. [covum, L.] A small creek or bay; a shelter; a cover. — (Arch.) A hollow or concave moulding; a recess; a covery.

a concavity.

COVE, v. a. To arch over; to shelter. Swinburns.

†COVE-NA-BLE, a. [convenable, Fr.] Fit; suitable. Wic-

†Cov'E-NA-BLY, (kŭv'e-na-ble) ad. Fitly; properly. Ar-

†COV'E-NA-BLY, (RAY V-19-19-17), Convenant, Fr.] A contract; the stipulations of a contract; a deed, a bargain; an agreement; a writing contaming the terms of agreement. CÖV'E-NANT, v. n. [i. COVENANTED] pp. COVENANTING, COVENANTED.] To bargain, to agree with another on certain terms.

COV'E-NANT, v. a. To contract, to stipulate. Hagga.
COV'E-NANT-BREAK'ER,\* z. One who violates a cove-

nant, Milton

nant. Jaucon.

CÖV-E-NANT-EE', n. (Law) The party covenanted with.

CÖV'E-NANT-ER, n. One who makes a covenant. — In British history, it is applied to those who joined the "Solemn
League and Covenant," in Scotland, against the HighChurch party.

COV'E.NOS, a. Fraudulent. Bacon. See Covinous. (COV'E.NOS, a. Fraudulent. Bacon. See Covinous. (COV'ENT, n. [old Fr., covent, for convent. — Covent Garden is supposed to mean a garden that belonged to a convent.]

IS SUPPOSED to mean a garden that belonged to a convent. J A convent or monastery. Bale.

CÖV'EN-TRY-BLÜE,\* n. A bright, blue stuff. B. Jonson.

CÖV'ER, (KÜV'ey) v. a. [couver, Fr.] [1. COVERED; pp. COVERING, COVERED.] To lay or place over; to screen; to secrete; to overspread; to conceal; to hide; to sheld; to sheld; to shelter; to put on a hat or cap; to comprehend; to copulate. niate.

ulate.
CÔV'ER, (kŭv'er) n. That which is laid over something else; a concealment; a screen; a veil; shelter, defence. tCôV'ER-CHIER, n. A covering for the head. Chaucer. CÔV'ER-CLE, n. A lid or cover. Ser T. Browne. [R.]
CÔV'ERED-WÄY,\* n. (Fort.) A road surrounding a fortified post along the side of the ditch which is opposite to the ramparts. P. Cyc. Written also covert-way.
CÔV'ER-ER, n. He or that which covers.
CÔV'ER-ING, n. A placing over, a cover; integument; tegument; dress; vesture.

COV'RE-TURY, a. A placing over, a cover; integument; tegument; dress; vesture.
COV'RE-LET, (kdv'er-lèt) n. [couvrelit, Fr.] The upper covering of a bed.
COV'RE-LET, (kdv'er-lèt) n. [couvrelit, Fr.] The upper covering of a bed.
COV'RE-SLÖT, n. Something to conceal infamy. Dryden.
COV'RE-SLÖT, n. Something to hide sluttishness. Burke.
COV'RET, (kdv'ert) n. A shelter; a defence; a thickot.
COV'RET, (kdv'ert) n. Shelter; a defence; a thickot.
COV'RET-REPON, a. (Law) Under the protection of a husband, as a married woman. Blackstone.
COV'RET-LY, (kdv'ert-le) ad. Secretly; privately; closely.
COV'RE-TURE, n. Shelter; defence. Bacon.—(Law) The legal state and condition of a married woman.
COV'RET-WIY, n. (Fort.) A road or space of ground on the outside of a ditch:—written also covered-way. See COVERED-WAY.

COVERED-WAY.

CÔV'ZT, (KউV'ct) e. a. [convoiter, Fr.] [i. COVETED; pp.

COVETING, COVETED.] To desire inordinately or unreasonably; to long for; to hanker after.

CÔV'ZT, (KউV'ct) v. a. To have a strong desire.

CÔV'ZT-\$-BLE, (KউV'ct-el) a. That may be coveted.

CÔV'ZT-\$-BLE, (KউV'ct-el) a. That may be coveted.

CÔV'ZT-\$-\$ a. One who covets. Foster.

CÔV-ZT-ING, (KউV'ct-ing) n. inordinate desire. Shak.

CÔV'ZT-ING-LY, ad. Eagerly. B. Jenson.

of a chimney. See Cowl.

on a chimney. See Cowl. COW., cowling, cowld.] To depress with fear. Shak.

with foar. Stak.
CÖW'ARD, n. [coward, Fr.] One destitute of courage; a dastard; a poltroon.
CÖW'ARD, a. Dastardly; timid; base. Dryden.
CÖW'ARD, v. a. To make timorous or cowardly. Stak.
CÖW'ARD-ICE, n. Pussilanimity, fear; timidity.
CÖW'ARD-IZE, v. a. To render cowardly. Scott.
CÖW'ARD-LIKE, a. Resembling a coward. Beaum. & Fl.
CÖW'ARD-LIKE, a. Resembling a coward. Beaum. & Fl.
CÖW'ARD-LY, a. Pusilanimous; fearful, mean.
CÖW'ARD-LY, a. Like a coward, meanly.
COW'ARD-OB, a. Cowardly. Barret.
CÖW'ARD-OB, a. Cowardly. Barret.
CÖW'ARD-BIP, n. The qualities of a coward. Stak.
COW'BĀNE,\* n. A poisonous plant, the water-hemlock.
Booth.

CÖW'BRAWL,\* n. A Swiss song or tune. Jodrell.
CÖW'GALP,\* (köd'kkf) n. A female calf. Booth.
CÖW'ER, v. n. [1. COWERED, pp. COWERING, COWERED.]
To sink by bending the knees, to stoop, to bend down.

tCow'ER, v. a. [couver, old Fr.] To cherish by care. Spen-

COW'FEED-ER,\* n. One who feeds cows, a cow-herd.

CÖW'HAGE,\* n. (Bot.) See Couhage. CÖW'-HERD, n. One who tends cows, COW'-HDDE,\* n. The skin of a cow dressed for leather.

Pope.

Cow'1800se, n. A house for keeping cows. W. Ency.

Cow'1810, a. Like a cow, timorous, fearful. Shak.

Cow'1811, \* n. A plant and root found in the valley of the

Oregon. The root resembles in taste the sweet potato.

CÖW'ICH, n. See Couhage. CÖW'EEP-ER, n. One who keeps cows. Broome. CÖW'KĒĒP'ĮNG,\* n. The business of keeping milch cows. Farm. Ency.

COWL, Karlin Lates.

COWL, (Koll) n. A monk's hood; a cover for a chimney which turns with the wind, a wire cap covering the top of a locumotive engine. [†A vessel to carry water on a cowl-staff. Wood.]

COWLED, (Kold) J. Wearing a cowl. Shenstone.

COWLLEECH, n. One who cures distempered cows.

Cow'-LEECH, v. n. To practise the curing of cows. Morts-

CÖW'LICK,\* n. A reversed tust of hair on the human forehead, so named from its resemblance to hair licked by

a cow out of its natural position. Forby.

Cow'like, a. Resembling a cow. Pops.

Cow'l-Staff, n. A staff on which a cowl or vessel is

supported between two men. Sucking.
CÖW'MXN\* n. A man who keeps or takes care of cows.
Fo. Qu. Rev.
CÖW'NxR\* n. (Naut.) An arched part of a ship's stern.

Crabb.

CO-WORK',\* (ko-würk') v. n. To work jointly; to coop-

CÖ-WORK',\* (kō-würk') v. n. To work jointly; to cooperate. Goodwin.
CO-WORK'ER, (kō-würk'er) n. A fellow-laborer.
CO'W'PKRS-LEY,\* n. A numbelliferous plant. P. Cyc.
CÖ'W'PKRS-NIP,\* n. A wild umbelliferous plant. P. Cyc.
CÖ'W'PKA,\* n. A kind of pea, cultivated instead of clover.
Farm. Ency.
CÖ'W'PEOK,\* n. See Cow-Pox. Walker.
CÖ'W'-PÖ'K,\* n. (Mod.) The vaccine disease, a preservative against the small-pox. It is sometimes called kinc-pox, cow-pock, and kinc-pock, Jenner.
CÖ'W'QU'KKE,\* n. Quaking grass, a perennial plant.
Crabb.

COW'Ey,\* n.; pl. COW'EIES. Small shells brought from the Maldives, which pass current as coin in Hindostan

and in extensive districts in Africa, 100 being equivalent

and in extensive districts in Africa, 100 being equivalent to a penny. Brands.

Co W's L.P. n. A perennial plant which grows in wet grounds, a species of primrose.

Cô W-S-Ling'wo R.P. (-wirt) n. A species of mulisin.

Cô W-TREE,\* n. The galastodendrum, a large tree of South America, the sap of which resembles milk.

Phil. Mag.

Cô W-WEED, n. Cow-parsley; wild chevril.

Cô W-WHEAT, (kôú'hwét) n. A plant cultivated in some places for feeding cattle.

Côx'côMB, (kôks'kôm) n. A comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools formerly wore in their caps.

Shak.— A vain pretender; a fop, a plant. See Cockscoms.

COMM. COMMB-LY, (köks'köm-le) a. Foppish. Congreve. CÖX'CÖMB-LY, '(köks'köm-re) n. Foppishness. Qu. Re: COX-CÖM'-CAL-a. Foppish; concelled. [A low word.] COX-CÖM'-CAL-LY; ad. in a coxomical manner.

COX-COM-1-CXL'1-TY,\* n. Foppishness; coxcombry. Sur

J. Mackintosh. Cör, (koi) a. [coy, old Fr.] Modest; shy; reserved; not

UoY, (koi) a. [coy, old Fr.] Modest; shy; reserved; not accessible.

†CoY, v. a. To be reserved or inaccessible. Shak.
†CoY, v. a. To allure, to decoy. Shak.
CoY'|SH, a. Somewhat coy; modest. Warner.
CoY'|Y, ad. With reserve or shyness. Chapman.
CoY'|Y, ad. With reserve or shyness. Chapman.
CoY'|Y, v. a. Reserve, shyness. Walton.
CoY'|Y, v. a. Willow of You', v. A rodent quadruped of South America, valued for its fur; called also myopotamus.
P. Cuc.

P. Cyc.
Co Y'STREL, n. See Courrel.
Coz, n. A cant word for cousin. Shak.

COZ, n. A. cant word for cousin. Shak.

CÖZ'EN, (kŭz'zn) v. a. [1. COZENED]; pp. COZENING,
cozened] To cheat, to trick. Spenser.

CÖZ'EN-AGE, (kŭz'zn-gi) n. Fraud, deceit. Shak.
CÖZ'EN-AGE, (kŭz'zn-gi) n. A cheater; a defrauder.
CÖ'ZEN,\* or CÖ'ZY,\* a. Cosey. Snart. See Cosey.

CÖ'ZIER, (kö'zher) n. See Cosen.

CRÄB, n. A shell fish: —a wild, sour apple, the tree producing it:—a peevish person:—a wooden engine with three claws for launching ships; a small portable crane used for raising maternals, &c.:—a sign in the zodiac.

CRĀB, a. Noting any sour or degenerate fruit. Bp. Hall.

CRĀB, a. Noting any sour or degenerate fruit. Bp. Hall.

CRĀB'BED, a. Sour; be eveish; morose, harsh, difficult

CRĀB'BED-LY, ad. In a crabbed manner, peevishly.

CRĀB'BED-NESS, n. Quality of being crabbed, sourness of taste, asperity.

CRĀB'BY, a. Difficult; perplexing. Murston. [R.]

or take, asperity.

CRAB'B'y, a Difficult; perplexing. Marston. [R.]

CRAB'-CATCH-ER,\* n. One who catches crabs. Goldsmith.

CRAB'-COM-PŪT'|NG,\* a. Computing carefully. Cowper.

CRAB'-ER, n. The water-rat. Walton.

CRAB'-GRASS,\* n. A grass, called also wire-grass and dog'stal-grass. Furm. Exam.

CRAB'-GRASS,\* n. A grass, called also wire-grass and dog's-tail-grass. Farm. Ency.

CRAB'-Lo\0.8E,\* n. A species of body-louse. Crabb.

CRAB'-Lo\0.8E,\* n. [L.] (Ent.) A genus of hymenopterous mescts, the hornet. Brande.

CRABS'-E\vec{Y}E\vec{S}, (krabz'Iz) n. pl. Whitish bodies, produced by the crawfish, and used in medicine. Hill.

CRABC-TR\vec{E}\vec{S}.\* n. A tree that produces crabs or crab-

CRAB'-TREE,\* n. A tree that produces crabs or crabapples. Shak.

CRACK, n. [crac, Fr.] A sudden disruption by which the parts are separated but a little way from each other, a parts are separated out a indice way from each other, a surface have a sudden or sharp noise, sound of voice, a boast, or boaster:—a person cracked in intellector reputation:—a breach of chastity, a prostitute.—Something to boast of, a boast. Shak.—A very short time. Forby.

CRACK, v. a. [L. CRACKED; pp. CRACKING, CRACKED.] To break partially, or into chinks, to form small fissures, to split, to do any thing with quickness or smartness, to

split, to do any thing with quickness or smartness, to cause to sound sharply; to craze:—to boast of. [Low.] CRACK, v. n. To burst, to open in chinks or fissures; to break partially, to fall to ruin, to utter a loud and sudden sound; to boast.

CRACK,\* a. Excellent, first-rate; having qualities to be proud of. Dibdin. [Provincial and colloquial.]

CRACK-BRAINED (-brand') a. Crazy. Howell.

CRACK-BRAINED (-brand') a. Crazy. Howell.

CRACK-BRAINED (-brand') a. Crazy. Howell.

CRACK-BRAINED (-brand') a. Crazy. Howell.

CRACK-BRAINED (-brand') a. Crazy. Howell.

CRACK'ER, n. He or that which cracks; a boaster:-

work, a charge of gunpowder done up in paper: - a hard CRACK'-HEMP, s. A person destined to the gallows.

Shak.

CEXC'ELE, (krkk'kl) v. n. [i. CRACELED; pp. CRACELING, CRACELED.] To make the noise of crackling, slightly but frequently

CRACK/LING, n. A small but frequent noise.

CRACK/REL, n. [oraquelin, Fr.] A hard, brittle cake or biscuit. Spensor.

CRÄCE'-RÖPE, n. Same as crack-Long.

CRÄ'DLE, (krä'di) n. A movable bed in which infants are rocked; infancy or state of infancy: — a case for a broken limb: — a frame of timber for launching ships: — a frame added to a scythe for cutting grain.

CRĀ'DLE, (krā'di) v. a. [L. CRADLED; pp. CRADLING, CRADLED, (krā'di) v. n. To lodge as in a cradle. Skak.

CRĀ'DLE-BĀBE,\* n. A new-born infant. Skak.

CRĀ'DLE-CLŌTHES, n. pl. Clothes for a cradle.

CRĀ'DLE-SCṬHE,\* n. A scythe with a frame so formed as to cut grain and lay it in a row. Ash.

CRĀ'DLE-RO,\* n. Act of using a cradle. — (Arch.) The timber ribs in arched ceilings and coves to which the laths for plastering are nailed. Brande.

CRĀFT, m. Manual art, trade, art; fraud; cunning; small

In passering are named. Brance, if faud; cunning; small vessels, which are generally used in trading. [CRAFT, v. n. To play tricks. Shale. CRAFT'|-LY, ad. In a crafty manner; artfully. CRAFT'|-LY, ad. In a crafty manner; artfully. CRAFT'|-LY, ad. In a crafty manner; artfully. CRAFT'S MAN, n.; pl. CRAFTSMEN. An artificer; a mediates of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the craft of the cr

chanic. Spenser. CRAFTS'MAS-TER, n. A man skilled in his trade. Shak.

CRÄFTS'MÄS-TER, n. A man skilled in his trade. Sack. CRÄFT'A, a. Cunning; artful, skiftul; shrewd, sly. CRÄG, n. A rough, steep rock or point. — A provincial name in some parts of England for a deposit, as of gravel. Lyell. — [†The neck. Spenser.]
CRÄG'ÆED, a. Full of rocky or rough prominences.
CRÄG'ÆED-NESS, n. State of being cragged.
CRÄG'ÆI-NESS, n. The state of being craggy. Howell.

CRAG'SI-NESS, n. The state of being craggy. Howell.
CRAG'SY, a Rugged; full of crags.
CRAG'-F'IT,\* n. A cavity in a rock. Jodrell.
CRĀKE, n. The corn-crake, a bird.— [A boust. Spenser.]
[CRĀKE, p. a. To brag; to boast, to crack. Spenser.
[CRĀKE, p. a. To utter boastingly. Spenser.
CRĀKE'-BĒR-RY,\* n. The fruit of a heath or shrub;
crow-berry. Booth.
[CRĀKE]-BR\_N, a hooster. Hulcet.

†CRÄK'EE, n. A boaster. Huloet.
CRÄM, v. a. [L. CRAMMED, pp. CRAMMING, CRAMMED.] To
stuff with more than can conveniently be held, to fill

and press in.

CRXM, v. n. To eat greedily or beyond satiety. Pope.

CRXM'BÖ, n. A play at which one gives a word, to

CRAM [6], n. A play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme, a rhyme.  $Sw\phi t$ .

CRAMP, n. [krampe, D.] A spasmodic and painful contraction of the limbs, a restriction:—a piece of iron bent at the ends to fasten two things together, called a CRAMP, a. Difficult , knotty. Goodman. [R.]

CRÄMP, a. Difficult, knotty. Goodman. [R.]
CRÄMP, v. a. [L. CRAMPED, yp. CRAMPING, CRAMPED.] To pain with spasms; to restrain, to confine; to hinder from expansion; to fasten with a cramp.
CRÄMP-FISH, n. The torpedo. Sir T. Herbert.
CRÄMP-FISH, n. The chape or piece of metal at the bottom of the scabbard of a sword. Crabb.
CRÄM-PÖÖN',\* n. pl. CRÄM-PÖÖNS'. Pieces of iron hooked at the end for drawing timber, stones, &cc., iron instruments fastened to the shoes to assist a storming party in clumbing. Francis. party in climbing. Francis.

CRÄ'NAGE, n. [cranagium, low L.] (Law) A toll or money paid for drawing goods out of vessels with a crane. Cowel.

CRAN'BER-RY, n. A red berry, of acid taste, much used as a sauce; the fruit of the vaccinium ozycoccus, which grows in boggy or wet meadows.

CRAN'BER-RY-TART,\* n. A tart made of cranberries.

CRANCH, v. a. B. Jonson. See CRAUNCH.
CRANCH, v. a. B. Jonson. See CRAUNCH.
CRANCH, v. a. Brid with a long beak, a species of heron:
—a machine for raising or lowering heavy weights:—
a bent pipe or siphon for drawing liquors out of a cask.
CRANE'-FLY, n. An insect, commonly called father-long-less Routh.

CRANE'-FLY, a. An insect, commonly called father-long-legs. Booth.

CRANE'LIKE,\*a. Resembling a crane. H. More.

CRANE'LIKE,\*a. Resembling a crane. H. More.

CRANES'ELL, n. A plant of several species, geranium:—
a pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.

CRANG,\* n. The carcass of a whale. Back.

CRANG,\*n. [rody,n.] (Conch.) A genus of macrourous crustaceans, including the common shrimp. Brande.

CRANI-TA,\*a. Relating to or like a cranium. Dr. Mortacteristics of the mind may be known by the conformation of tics of the mind may be known by the conformation of the skull. Scudamore

CRA-NI-Q-LÖG'I-CAL,\* a. Relating to craniology. Qu.

CRĀ-NI-ÖL'O-GIST,\* n. One versed in craniology. Fo. Qu

CRĀ-NI-ÖL'O-GY, n. [spavlov and λόγος.] The art of discovering the characters and faculties of men from the external form of the skull; phrenology. Todd.
CRĀ-NI-ŌM'S-TER,\* n. An instrument for measuring skulls. Smart.

CRI-NI-08'CO-PY.\* z. The art of examining skulls. Hamittem.

CRAINE, OM, m. [L.] The skull. Wiseman.

CRAINE, (krangk) s. The end of an axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down; a contrivance for changing circular into alternate motion; a turn in an axie with two angular elbows, the farthest part of which being joined to a piston or a saw, &cc., moves it up and down when the axie goes round:—a hook that turns a bell-wire into and out of a corner; an airon or metal brace:—a twisting or turning in speech: a iron or metal brace : - a twisting or turning in speech : a SORT OF DUB.

CRANK, A. Healthy; sprightly; lively; wry; distorted.—

(Mant.) A ship is said to be crask, when loaded too much above, and liable to be overset; not stiff. Houell.

CRANK, v. n. To turn, to run in and out; to crankle. Stak.

CRANK-BYRD,\* z. Name of a very small woodpecker. Booth.

CRAN'KLE, v. n. To run in and out; to crinkle. Drayton.

CRAN'KLE, v. a. To break into bends or angles.

CRAN'KLE, v. a. To break into bends or angles.

CRANK'NESS, n. Health: — liability to overset.

CRANK'Y, a. Sprightly, crank. Todd.

CRANK'Y, a. Sprightly, crank. Todd.

CRAN'NY, n. [crend, L.] A chink; a fissure. Bacon.

CRAN'NY, a. [leasant; brisk; jovial. Wibraham. [Local.]

CRAN'NY, a. Pleasant; brisk; jovial. Wibraham. [Local.]

CRAN'S, n.pl. [krantt, Ger.] Garlands carried before the bier of a maidea, and hung over her grave. Skar.

CRAP, n. Darnet: — buckwheat. Farm. Enc. [Local.]

CRAPE, n. [crèpe, Fr.] A species of gauze made of raw alk, usually dyed black, and often worn as a sign of mourning. Booth.

sin, usually uyed place, and otten work as a sign of mourning, krkp'pl) n. [krappeln, Ger.] A claw. Spenser. CRAF'NEL,\* n. (Naul.) A hook or drag to draw up any thing from the bottom of the water. Ash. See Graffel.

CRAP'U-LA, m. [L.] A surfeit; crapulence. Cotton.
†CRAP'ULE,\* n. A surfeit; crapula. H. More.
CRAP'U-LENCE, n. Surfeit, sickness by intemperance.

Bailey. [R.] CRAP'U-LENT,\* a Surfeited; oppressed with surfeit.

Blount, R.]

CRAFU-LOUS, a. Drunken; surfetted; crapulent. Bailey.

Fo. Qu. Rev. R.]

[CRARE, m. A small sea vessel; a cray. Shak.

†CRARE, n. A sma CRĂȘE. See CRAZE.

CRASH, D. T. [L. CRASHED, pp. CRASHING, CRASHED.] TO make a noise, as of things falling or breaking at once. †CRASH, v. a. To break'or bruise, to crush. CRASH, n. A noise, as of many things broken at once. CRASH, n. A violent complicated noise. Zeph. CRÂ'SIS, n. [xpāns.] (Med.) A due mature or temperature of the humors.—(Gram.) A contraction of two syllables into one.

syllables into one. 'CRASS, a. [crasss, L.] Gross; thick; coarse. Browne. CRAS'SA-MENT, n. A clot of blood, the thick, red part of the blood, as distinct from the serum, or aqueous part. CRAS-SA-MENTTUM,\* n. [L.] (Chem.) A coagulated substance formed from blood; crassament, Brande. CRAS-SA-MENTTUM,\* R. [L.] (Chem.) A coagulated substance formed from blood; crassament, Brande.

substance formed from blood; crassament. Brande. CRAS's)-TÜDE, n. Grossness; coarseness, thickness. Bacon. CRASS'NTSS, n. Grossness. Glanville. CRAS-T;-NA'TION, n. [cras, L.] Delay. Bailey. CRATCH, n. [crècke, Fr.] A rack for hay to feed cattle in. CRATCH, v. a. To scratch. Huloet. See Scratch. CRATE, n. A. wicker pannier, or sort of hamper, used especially for crockery ware.

CRA'TER, m. [L.] A vent or aperture; the mouth or circular cavity at the summit of a volcano, from which matter is ejected.

IS ejected.

CRA-TEA'j-FÖRM,\* a. Shaped like a goblet. P. Cyc.

CRÂUNCH, (Krânch) v. a. [schrantsen, D.] [i. CRAUNCHED;

pp. CRAUNCHING, CRAUNCHED.] To crush with the teeth,

to chew with violence and noise.

CRA-VAT', m. [oratate, Fr.] A neckcloth; any thing worn

about the neck.

about the neck.

CRĀVE, v. a. [t. CRAVED; pp. CRAVING, CRAVED.] To ask earnestly, Submissively, or insatiably; to entreat; to long for; to beg; to desire strongly.

CRĀVEN, (krāVn) a. A judicial term in the ancient trial by battle, used by the party who yielded his cause:—a cock conquered and dispirised; a coward; a recreant.

CRĀVEN, (krāVn) a. Cowardly; base. Shak.

CRĀVEN, (krāVn) b. a. To make cowardly. Shak.

CRĀV'RE, x. One who craves. Sherwood.

CRĀV'NG, n. Unreasonable or strong desire. Seuth.

CRĀV'NG, p. a. Desiting earnestly or unreasonably; longing for.

CRĀV'NG-KBS, x. The state of being craving. Todd.

CRAVING-NESS, n. The state of being craving. Todd.
CRAWING-NESS, n. The state of being craving. Todd.
CRAW. n. [kree, Danish.] The crop or first stomach of birds.
CRAWFISH, n. [cerevises, Fr.] A crustaceous fish; the river lobster.

CRAWL, v. s. [krisles, D.] [i. CRAWLED; pp. CRAWLING, CRAWLED.] To creep; to move as a worm; to move on the hands and knees; to move slowly.

CRAWL, n. A pen or inclosure of hurdles for fish of turtles; the well in a boat.

CRAWL'ER, n. He or that which crawls; a creeper.

CRAY, or CRAY'ER, n. [crayer, Fr.] A small sea-vessel Shak.

Shak.

CRAY'PISH, n. See Chawfish.

CRAY'PISH, n. See Chawfish.

CRAY'ON, (kra'un) n. '[Fr.] A pencil of various kinds, of different colors and substances; a colored cylinder used for drawing on paper; a drawing or design done with

a pencil or crayon.

CRAY'ON,\* a. Drawn by a pencil or crayon. Jodrell.

CRAY'ON,\* v. a. To sketch or design, as with a crayon Burke.

GRĀZE, v. a. [écraser, Fr.] [i. CRAZED]; pp. CRAZING, CRAZED.] To broak; to crush; to crack; to make crazy; to impair the intellect. Shak. CRĀZE, v. Insanity; craziness. Blackwood's Mag. [R.] CRĀZED, v. (krāzd) p. a. Made crazy; impaired in intellect. Fram.

CRA'ZEI-NESS, n. State of being crazed. Hooker. [R.] CRA'ZI-LY,\* ad. In a crazy manner. Balley. CRA'ZI-NESS, n. Imbecility; weakness; disorder of

mind

CRA'Z-NESS, n. IMBOCHINY; WEARNESS; GIBOTGET OF MINICA.

CRÂ'Z-Y, a. Broken; decrepit. Shak. — Weak; feeble; out of order: — disordered in mind or intellect; insane.

†CREABLE,\* a. That may be created. Wattz.

†CREABLE,\* a. That may be created. Wattz.

†CREABHT, (krât) n. [Frush Herds of cattle. Davies.

†CREABHT, (krât) v. n. To graze upon lands. Davies.

CREAK, v. n. [cruşuer, old Fr.] [L. CREAKED; pp. CREAKING, cREAKED.] To make a harsh, grating noise. Dryder.

CREAK,\* v. a. To cause to make a harsh noise. Shak.

CREAM, n. [kreima, Goth.] The unctuous or oily part of milk, which collects on the surface; the best part of any thing. — Cream of tartar, (Chem.) A supertartate of potash; a sait prepared from the lees of wine. Crabb.

CREAM, v. a. To skim off the cream or best part.

CREAM, v. a. To skim off the cream or best part.

CREAM,—CHEESE,\* n. Cheese made partly of cream. Ash.

CREAM'—CCL-ORED,\* (-urd) a. Resembling the color of cream. Goldenath.

cream. Goldsmith.
CREAM'-FĀCED, (-füst) a. Pale; cowardly Shak.
CREAM'-FRÜIT,\* n. An eatable fruit found at Sierra

Leone. P. Cyc. CRĒAM'-PITCH-ER,\* n. A vessel for cream. Sumner.

CREAM'-PITCH-ER.\* n. A vessel for cream. Sumner.

CREAM'-POT,\* n. A pot for cream. Child.

CREAM'-POT,\* n. A pot for cream. Child.

CREAM'-POT,\* n. A sort of wooden knife, 12 or 14 inches long. Farm. Ency.

CREAM'y, a. Having the nature of cream; like cream.

CREA'NCE, n. [Fr.] (Falcory) A fine, small line, fastened to a hawk's leash when she is first lured.

CREASE, (kres) n. [kroesen, Teut.] A mark made by doubling or folding paper, cloth, or any thing.

CREASE, (kres) n. [kroesen, Teut.] A mark made by doubling of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the cont

to make; to form; to constitute; to occasion.

†CRE-ATE', a. Begotten; composed, created. Shak.

CRE-AT', ED, \* p. a. Formed by creation; made; produced.

CRE-ATION, (kre-a'shun) n. Act of creating; the thing created; the aggregate of created things; the

CRE-A'TIVE, a. Having the power to create; produc-

CRE-A'TIVE, a. Having the power to create; producing.
CRE-A'TIVE-NESS,\* n. Power of creating. Coleridge.
CRE-A'TOR, n. [L.] One who creates, a maker; distinctively, the Supreme Being, who bestows existence.
CRE-A'TURE, KREI'yur-el) a. Relating to or having the qualities of a creature. Todd.
[CREAT'URE, (KrEI'yur) [KrE'chur, W. J.; krE'chur, S.; krE'thr, E. F. Ja.; krE'thr, K.; krE'thr, colloquially krEi'shbr, Sm.] n. A being, animate or inanimate, created by original power; a created being, an animate created being; a man; a brute; any thing created; a dependant; a term of contempt or of tenderness.
[CREAT'URE-LY, (KrEi'yur-]e, a Having the qualities of a

CREAT'URE-LY, (krēt'yur-le) a. Having the qualities of a creature. Chew

Creature. Cheyne.

CREAT'URE-SHIP, n. The state of a creature. Dr. Cave.

CRES'RI-TODE, n. [creber, L.] Frequentness. Bailey.

CRE'BROUS, a. Frequent. Goodwin.

CRE'DROCE, n. [credo, L.] Bellef; credit; probability.

CRE'DROCE, v. a. To believe. Skelton.

CRE-DRYDA, a. pl. [L.] Things to be believed; articles of faith. South.

CREDENDA, p. [L.] Dl. CREDENDA. Something to be believed. Coloridge. See Cardenda.

CREDENDA. Believing; easy of belief. Skak. [R.]

CRI

CRR-DEN'TIAL, (kre-den'shal) a. Giving a title to credit.

Canaen.

CRE-DEN'TIAL, n. That which gives a title to credit.—
pl. Credentade, Writings, testimonials, or letters, showing that one is entitled to credit, or is clothed with authority; particularly the letters given to an ambassador or other public officer.

public officer.

CRED-1-BLI/1-TY, n. State of being credible; credibleness.

CRED/1-BLE, a. [crediblits, L.] That may be believed, worthy of credit or belief; probable.

CRED/1-BLE, NESS, n. Crediblity; just claim to belief.

CRED/1-BLY, ad. In a credible manner.

CRED/1-BLY, ad. In a credible manner.

CRED/1-R, [credit, Fr.] Belief; trust; honor; reputation; esteem, good opinion; influence; faith; trust or confidence in pecuniary worth or responsibility:—property possessed or due, correlative of debt.

CRED/1T, v. a. [i. CREDITED; pp. CREDITING, CREDITED.]

To have confidence in; to believe; to trust; to confident to admit as a debtor.

in; to admit as a debtor. CRED'IT-A-BLE, a. Worthy of credit or esteem; reputable;

honorable; estimable.

CRED'|T-A-BLE-NESS, n. Quality of being creditable.

CRED'|T-A-BLY, cd. Reputably; without disgrace.

CRED'|-TOR, n. One who credits; one to whom a debt is

CRLD'I-TRIX, n. She to whom a debt is owed. [B.]
CRL-DU'L1-TY, n. Quality of being credulous, easiness of belief, readiness to believe without sufficient evidence. belief, readiness to believe without sufficient evidence. CRED'U-LODS, (kréd'yu-lis) a. [produlus, L.] Apt to believe without sufficient evidence; too easy of belief, of weak mind, easily imposed upon; unusupecting. CRED'U-LODS-NESS, n. Credulity. Sir E. Sandys. CREED, n. [credo, L.] That which is believed; a summary of Christian belief, or of articles of faith. CREED'—MAK-ER,\* n. One who forms a creed. Couper. (REEK n. A. To creak. Shak. Sec CREAK.

CREEK, v. a. To creak. Shak. See CREAK.
CREEK, n. A small inlet; a bay; a cove, any turn or alley. 20 In the Middle, Southern, and Western States, it is much used for a small river; but it is rarely so used

In England.

CRIEK'ING,\* p. a. Making a grating sound or noise.

CRIEK'ING,\* p. a. Making a grating sound or noise.

CRIEK'Y, a. Full of creeks; winding. Spenser.

CRIEL, a. A kind of basket, such as is used by anglers.

Brande.

GRLEP, v. n. [L. CREPT, pp. CREEPING, CREPT.] To move as a worm, insect, or reptile, to grow along the ground, or on other supports, as vines or plants, to move slowly,

or of other supports, as vines or paints, to investowary, facility, timorously, secretly, or reverently, to crawl, to fawn, to be servile.

CRLEFYER, n. He or that which creeps, a plant that grows on a support:—an insect:—a small bird.—(Naut.) A sort of grapnel used for recovering any thing lost overboard.

CRLEF'HÖLE, n. A hole to hide in; a subterfuge; an ex-

CREEP'ING, \* p. a. Moving along the ground; extending horizontally, crawling. Hamilton.
CREEP'ING-CROW/FOOT, \* (-fût) n. (Bot.) A species of

ranunculus. Booth.

TAININGHUS. BOOCH.

CRLEF(NG-LY, ad. Slowly; in a creeping manner.

(CRLEF)LE, n. A lame person; a cripple. Donne.

CRLESE,\* n. A kind of dagger used by the Malays. Maun-

der.

[CRE-MĀ/TION, n. [crematio, L.] Act of burning. Browns.

[CRE-MĀ/NA,\* n. [Mus.] A superior kind of violin, named from Cremona, where it was made. Brands.

[CRE/MOR, n. [L.] A soft liquor resembling cream. Ray.

[CRE/NATE,\* a. [Bot.] Notched, having notches. Loudon.

[CRE/NATE,\* a. [Got.] Notched, indented. Woodward.

[CRE/NATE,\* n. State of being notched; a notching. Loudon. Loudon

CREN'EL-LATE,\* v. a. To form crenelles; to notch, to

CREV'EL-LATE, \* v. a. 'To torm creneues; to noten, to fortify. Britton.

CRENEL-LA'TION, \* n. Act of forming crenelles. Britton.

CRENELLL' \* n. A loop-hole or opening in parapets, &c., for archers to shoot through. Francs.

CREN'ELLED, \* (kren'eld) a. (Bol.) Having rounded notches at the edges. P. Oyc.

CREN'U-LATE, \* a. (Bol.) Full of notches. Loudon.

CRE'OLE, n. [croild, Sp.; credis, Fr.] A native of Spanish America or the West Indies, descended from European aucrestors. BUCGSLOTS.

ancestors.
CRE-Ö-Li-AN,\* a. Belonging to or like the Creoles. Ash.
CRE-Ö-SÖTE,\* π. [κρέα, and σώβω.] (Chem.) A colorless, transparent fluid, of bitter taste, obtained from tar by distillation. It is a very powerful antiseptic. Ure.
CREF-SNCE,\* π. A chop or scratch in a horse's leg, given by the shee of a hind foot, which often changes into an ulcer. Crabb.

uicer. Crass. Crepance. See Crepance. Creffpare, n. Crepance. See Crepance. Creffpare, n. Crepance, L.] [6 originall, crackling noise. Crep-1-TA'TION, n. A small, crackling noise.

CRETT, i. & p. from Creep. See Creep.

CRETT, i. & p. from Creep. See Creep.

CRETTO'S OU-LAR, \* a. Relating to twilight; glimmering.

Month. Rev. [L.]

CRETTO'S OU-LAR, \* a. Greepusculum, L.] Twillight.

CRETTO'S OU-LINE, a. Glimmering; crepusculur. Sprat.

CRETTO'S OU-LINE, a. Glimmering; crepusculur. Sprat.

CRES-CEN'DO, \* n. [It.] (Mus.) A direction to the performer to increase the volume of sound from soft to loud, marked thus [...] Brands.

CRES-CENT, n. The moon on the increase; the figure of the new moon, which is the symbol of Mahometanism — (Iv.) A bearing in the form of a half-moon.

CRES-CENT, a. [cresco, L.] Increasing; growing. Shak.

CRES-CENT, a. [cresco, L.] Increasing; growing. Shak.

CRES-CENT-LIKE, \* a. Resembling a crescent. Scott.

CRES-CENT-LIKE, \* a. Resembling a crescent. Drayton.

CRES-CENT-LIKE, \* a. Resembling a crescent. Drayton.

CRES-CENT, n. [crousette, Fr.] [Literally, a little cross.] A light set upon a beacon or watchtower; a lamp or torch; an instrument used by a cooper in heating barrels.

CRES-SET-LIGHT, \* n. A large light or lantern fixed on a pole. Ash.

CRES-T. T. The feathers or other ornament on the top of a

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pole. Ash.

CREST, n. The feathers or other ornament on the top of a helmet; a helmet; the comb of a cock; a tuft or ornament on the head; the upper part of a hedge-bank; summit:—pride, spirit.—(Hev.) The ornament of a helmet.

CREST, v. a. [1. CRESTED; pp. CRESTING, CRESTED.] To mark with long streaks; to furnish with or serve as a count for Shak.

crest for. Shak

Crest for. Shak.

CREST'ED.-DIV'ER.\* n. (Ornith.) A large water-fowl. Booth.

CREST'ED-DIV'ER.\* n. (Ornith.) A large water-fowl. Booth.

CREST'EALLEN, (kröst'faln) a. Dejected, dispirited. Shak.

CREST'ESS, a. Having no crest or coat-armor. Shak.

CREST.-MA-RINE!.\* n. Rock-samphire. Maunder.

CRE-TA'CEQUS, (kro-tā'shus) a. (creta, L.] Having the qualities of chalk, abounding with chalk; chalky.

CRE'TAN.\* or CRE'TIAN.\* a. Belonging to Crete. Ash.

CRE'TAN.\* or CRE'TIAN.\* a. Belonging to Crete. Ash.

CRE'TIAN.\* (krö'shan) n. A native of Crete. Thus.

CRE'TIAN.\* (krö'shan) n. A native of Crete. Thus.

CRE'TIC, n. [kpnricdc.] (Rhet.) A foot in Greek and Latin poetry, consisting of a short syllable between two long ones. Bentley.

poetry, consisting of a short syllable between two lon ones. Bentley.

CRE'TIC,\* a. Noting a foot in Greek and Latin poetry

Beck.

CRE'TIN,\* n. [Fr.] An idiot or idiotic person afflicted with the goitre, often found in the Alpine valleys, in the Valais. Brande.

CRE'TIN-ISM,\* n. A species of idiocy with which the goi-

CREVICE, acrack; to flaw. Wotton. [R.]

CREV' (IE, v. a. To crack; to flaw. Wotton. [R.] CREV' IS, n. [ccrevisse, Fr.] Crayfish. Smith. [North of Eng.] CREW, (krd) n. The company of sailors belonging to a ship, boat, or any vessel; a company of persons, in contempt; a band, a gang.

CREW (krd). from Crow. See Crow.

CREW EL, (krd'el) n. [klewel, D.] Fine, hard-twisted

worsted.

CRIB, n. The rack or manger of a stable; the stall of an ox, cow, or calf:—a bin or place for corn:—a cottage:—a child's bed. cow

cow, or calf:—a bin or place for corn:—a cottage:—a child's bed.

CRIS, v. a. [t. CRIBBED; pp. CRIBBING, CRIBBED.] To confine; to cage:—to steal trifles. Shak.

CRIS'BAGE, m. A game at cards. John Hall.

CRIS'BAGE, m. A game at cards. John Hall.

CRIS'BIP:ING, \*n. The biting of a manger or crib. Brande.

CRIS'BLE, (krib'bl) m. [crible, Fr.] A coarse sieve for sifting corn, sand, or gravel:—coarse meal.

CRIS'BLE, a. Coarse; as, "cribble bread." Hulost.

CRIS'BLE, v. a. [t. crisseld) processed for sifting. CRIS'BLE, v. a. [t. crisseld) processed for sifting. CRIS'BLE, v. a. [t. crisseld) processed for sifting. Bailey.

CRIS'BLE, v. a. [t. crisseld) processed for sifting. Bailey.

CRIS'BLE, a. Coarse; as, "cribble bread." Hulost.

CRIS'BLE, a. (Bot.) Perforated like a sieve. Loudon.

CRIC'BRAS', a. (Bot.) Perforated like a sieve. Loudon.

CRIC'CR'TO.I'TE, \*a. (Mis.) A variety of ilmenite. Dana.

CRIC'ST. m. [kreket, D.] A creaking; a local spasm or cramp, a stiffness in the neck.

CRIC'ST. m. [kreket, D.] A chirping insect:—a game or play with a bat and bail:—a low seat or stool.

CRIC'ST.-ING-AP'PLE, m. A small species of apple.

CRIC'ST.-MATCH, \*n. A match at cricket. Dancombe.

CRIC'ST.-MATCH, \*n. A match at cricket. Dancombe.

CRIC'G'D., a. (Anat.) Annular or ring-shaped. Brands

CRI CRI'ER, a. One who cries; an officer who proclaims publicly; one who cries goods for sale.

CRIME, a. [crimen, L.] An infraction of law, but particularly of human law, and so distinguished from (not opposed to) sin; a felony; an offence; a great fault.—A capital crime is one for which the penalty is death. TORIME'RUL, a. Rull of crime, wicked. Skak.

TORIME'RUL, a. Rull of crime, wicked. Skak.

CRIME'LESS, a. Innocent; without crime. Skak.

CRIME'LALL, a. Relating to crime, contrary to law; guilty; tainted with crime:—not civil, as, acriminal prosecution.—Criminal conversation, (Law) Adultery.

CRIMI-NAL, n. A person guilty of a crime; a malefactor; a culprit; a delinquent, a convict; a felon.

CRIMI-NAL-LY, ad. In a criminal manner; guiltil.

CRIMI-NAL-LY, ad. In a criminal manner; guiltily.

CRIMI-NAL-LY, ad. In a criminal manner; guiltily.

CRIMI-NAL-TO, N. a. Criminalty; guiltiness.

CRIMI-NA-TIVE,\* a. Charging with crime; consuring, criminatory. Brougham.

CRIMI-NA-TO-RY, a. Accusing; censorious. Bailey.

[CRIMI-NOUS-LY, ad. Enormously; wickedly. Hammond. CRIMI-NOUS-LY, ad. Enormously; wickedly. Hammond. CRIMI-NOUS-NSS, a. Wickedness; guilt. King Charles. CRIMI-NOUS-NSS, a. Wickedness; guilt. King Charles. CRIMI-NOUS-NSS, a. Wickedness; guilt. King Charles. CRIMI-NOUS-NSS, a. Wickedness; guilt. King Charles. CRIMI-NOUS-NSS, a. Wickedness; guilt. King Charles. CRIMI-NOUS, (KrimI'-N) a. Irramsuno, [L.] See Crimon.

CRIMI-, a. Friable; brittle, easily crumbled; unstable.

CRIMI-, a. Friable; brittle, easily crumbled; unstable.

CRIMI, a. L. CRIMPED, pp. CRIMPED, Toplat; to curl or crips the hair; to crimple; to decoy for plat; to curl or crips the hair; to crimple; to decoy for others into military service. —A low word.

CRIMF, v. a. [L. CRIMFED, pp. CRIMFING, CRIMFED.] To plant; to curl or crisp the hair; to crimple; to decoy for the army: — to make crisp by gashing, as fish.

CRIMFING-IR-ON, \*A. An iron for curling hair. Ashton.

CRIMFING-MA-CHINE', \*n. A machine for forming a kind of planting or fluing on fills or ruffles. W. Ency.

CRIMFING. CRIMFIED.] To contract, to corrugate, to curl.

CRIM'SON, (krim'zn) n. [creming, IL] The color of red somewhat darkened with blue; red in general.

CRIM'SON, (krim'zn) v. a. To dye with crimson. Shak.

CRIM'SON, (krim'zn) v. a. To dye with crimson. Shak.

CRIM'SON-ET'ALLED, \*a. Having crimson petals. Ec. Rev.

CRIMAL, \*a. Belonging to the hair. Blount.

CRIMAL, \*a. Having long hair, hairy; resembling hair.

P. Cyc. P. Cyc.
P. Cyc.
Chin'cum, (kringk'um) n. A cramp; a contraction, whimsey. Hudibras. [Ludicrous.]
Cri'NEL, \* or Cri'NET, \* n. A very fine, hair-like feather. Booth.

CRINGE, (Krinj) n. A servile bow; mean civility. Howell.

CRINGE, (Krinj) n. n. [L. CRINGED; pp. CRINGING, CRINGED.]

To bow, to fawn, to flatter. Bp. Hall.

CRING'E, (krinj) v. a. [kriecken, Ger.] To draw together; to contract. Stak. [a.]

CRING'ER, n. One who cringes, a flatterer.

CRING'ING,\* p. a. Contracting, bowing, fawning.

CRING'ING-LY,\* ad. In a cringing manner. Ld. Carteret.

CRING'ING-LY,\* and. In a cringing manner. Ld. Carteret.

CRING'ING-LY,\* and prop thank. Smart. CRI-NG-ER-OUS, A Hing at the end of rope to assen it to another, an iron ring or hank. Smart.

CRI-NG-ER-OUS, a. [criniger, L.] Haury. Bailey. [R.]

CRI-NTER\_a. [criniger, L.] Having the appearance of hair.

CRIN'KLE, (kring'kl) v. n. [krinckelen, D.] [1. CRINKLED; pp. CRINKLING, CRINKLED.] To go in and out, to run in flexures. CRIN'ELE, (kring'kl) v. a. To mould into inequalities.
CRIN'ELE, (kring'kl) n. A wrinkle; a sinuosity. Search.
CRIN'ELED,\* (krink'kld) p. a. Formed in flexures; wrin-CRINK'LING,\* p. a. Running in flexures; wrinkling.

ORI'NŌ,\* n. (Med.) A cuticular disease, supposed to arise
from the insinuation of a hair-worm under the skin of from the insiniation of a hair-worm under the skin of infants. Brands.

ORI-NOID'E-AN,\* n. (Geol.) An extinct species of echinoderms, having a radiated, lily shaped disk. Buckland. fORI-NOSE', a. [cruss. L.] Hairy; covered with hair. Bailey. CRIP-LING,\* n. A short spar at the side of a house. Bruton. ORIP'PLE, (Krip'pi) n. A lame person. Shak.

CRIP'PLE, a. Lame. Shak. [R.]

CRIP'PLE, a. Lame. Shak. [R.] CRIPPLE, v. a. [L. CRIPPLED; pp. CRIPPLING, CRIPPLED.]
To lame: to make lame. Shak. To tame; to make tame. some.

CRI's P.L.-NESS, (κτίρ'ρ|-nës) n. Lameness. Dict.
CRI's IS, n. (κρίσζ.) pl. CRI's EŞ. That point in a disease
in which it takes a decisive turn; a critical time; the
time when any thing is at its height; a conjuncture; a turn or turning point.

CRISP, a. Curled, brittle; friable; short; brisk; crispy.

CRISP, v. a. [L. crisper]; pp. crisperind, crisped.] To curl;
to contract into knots or curls; to twist; to curl; to indent; to make crisp or crispy.

CRISP, v. n. To curl. Sir T. Herbert.
CRISP-PI'TION, n. Act of curling. Bacon.

CRISP/UR,\* n. He or that which crisps or curis; an instru-ment for friezing or crisping cloth. Booth.

CRISP/ING-IR'ON, (-I'urn) n. A curling-iron; crisping-pin CRISP/ING-PIN, n. A curling-iron. Isaiah.

[CRISP-PIS-UL'CANT, a. [cruppenicans, L.] Waved or undu-lating, as lightning: Balley.

CRISP/ITE,\* n. (Min.) A species of rutile. Saussure.

CRISP/LY,\* ad. in a crisp or brittle manner. Talfourd.

CRISP/USS. n. State of heung crisp: curledness. CRISP'NYSS, n. State of being crisp; curledness.

CRISP'NYSS, n. State of being crisp; curledness.

CRISP'Q, a. Curled; crisp; short and brittle.

CRISS-CROSS,\* n. The mark, cross, or signature of one who cannot write.

Brockett.

CRISS-CROSS-RÖW', (KrIS-KrISS-FÖ') n. The alphabet; beginning.

Southerne. See Christ-Cross-Row. ginning. Southerne. See Christ-Cross-Row.

CRI-TE'RI-ON, n. [\*\*riffour.] pl. CRITERIA or CRITERIONS. A standard by which a judgment or estimate can be formed; a tost; a measure. \*\*Gothern Criteria is most commonly used; but criterions is countenanced by some grammarians, as Priestley, Grant, &c., and by some eminent authors, as Blackstone, Story, &c.

CRI-TE'RI-O-NAL,\* a. Relating to a criterion. Coleridge. [R.]

CRIT'IO, n. [\*\*kptrix6s.] A judge of literary merit, or of merit in the fine arts generally; a connoisseur; a careful observer or examiner; a judge; a carper.

CRIT'IC, a. Critical; relating to criticism. Pope.

CRIT'IC, o. To To play the critic; to criticize. Temple. CRIT'/C, n. See CRITIQUE.

CRIT'/C, e. n. To play the critic; to criticize. Temple.

CRIT'/C-AL, a. Relating to a crisis, decisive: — relating to criticism, discerning, exact; captious; severe.

CRIT'/C-AL-LY, ad. In a critical manner; exactly.

CRIT'/CAL-NESS, n. Exactness, accuracy; nicety.

CRIT'/C-ICSM, n. The art or act of criticizing or judging; critical examination; an exhibition of the merits and defects of a literary reduction. A general a stricture fects of a literary production, a remark, a stricture. CRIT'1-CIZ-A-BLE,\* a. Capable of being criticized. Elphin-CRIT'I-CIZE, v. n. [i. CRITICIZED, pp. CRITICIZING, CRITICIZED.] To play the critic, to judge, to animadwert.
CRIT'I-CIZE, v. a. To examine carefully, to judge; to exhibit or point out the faults or excellences of, to censure. CRIT'-CIZE, v. a. To examine carefully, to judge; to exhibit or point out the faults or excellences of, to censure. CRIT'-CIZ-ER, n. One who criticizes of, to censure. CRIT'-CIZ-ER, n. One who criticizes. CRI-TiQUE', (kry-tek!) n. R. To criticize. Pope. CRIZ'ZLE.\* or CRIZ'ZLE.\* (kriz'zl) n. Roughness on the surface of glass, rendering it dull. Snark. CRÖAK, (krôk) v. n. L. CROAKED, pp. CROAKING, CROAKED.] TO make a hoarse, low noise, like a frog, to caw, as a raven or crow, to nurmur, to complain. CRÖAK, n. The cry of a frog or raven, a murmur. CRÖAK, R. The cry of a frog or raven, a murmur. CRÖAK, r. The cry of a frog or raven, a murmur. CRÖAK, r. The cry of a frog or raven, a murmur. CRÖAK, r. The cry of a frog or raven, a murmur. CRÖAK, r. Krôt) n. A native or soldier of Croatia. Bright. CRÖC'A-Litz, n. A native or soldier of Croatia. Bright. CRÖC'CLOY, (krô'shus) a. [croccus, L.] Consisting of suffron, like safiron. Baley, R.]
[CRÔC'A-RY,\* (krô'she-a-re) n. The person who carries the crosser before the archibshop. Ash.
CRO-CID'O-LITE,\* n. (Min.) Blue iron-stone. Dana.
[CRÔC-TA'TION, n. [crocutato, L.] The crosking of frogs or ravens. Baley. or ravens. Bailey.

CROCK, n. [†A cup. Spenser. — A little stool. Tatler.] An earthen vessel: — the black or soot on a pot or kettle. Ray. CROCK, \* v. a. [L. CROCKED, pp. CROCKING, CROCKED.] To defile or blacken with soot or smut. Forby.

CROCK/ER-Y, n. Vessels made of clay and dried by heat; CROCK'ER-Y, n. Vessels made of clay and dried by heat; earthen ware.

CROCK'ET,\* n. [crocket, Fr.] (Arch.) An ornament placed at the angles of pediments, canopies, &c., resembling buds of trees, or bunches of foliage. Francis.

CROCK'Y,\* a. Smutty, defiled with crock. Frorb.

CROC'O-DILE, or OROC'O-DILE, (krok'p-dil, S. W. P. J. E. F.; krok'p-dil, Ja. K. Sm. Wb.] n. [knoxôdcthox.]

A saurian; an amphibious, voracious animal of the lizard kind. Some crocodiles are sixteen or eighteen feet long, especially those of the Nile.

CROC-Q-DIL'E-AN,\* a. Relating to the crocodile. Buckland.

CROC-Q-DIL'E-AN,\* n. A crocodile, one of the crocodilean family. Buckland.

CROC-CROIS'ITE\*, n. (Min.) A chromate of lead. Dana.

CRO'CUS. R. [crocus, L.] pl. L. ORO'CI: Eng. CRO'CUS. Es. (Bot.) A genus of plants; an early flower; saffron. — A yellow powder; a metal calcined to a deep yellow color.

CROFT, n. A small field adjoining a dwelling-house and kitchen-garden. Mulcon.

CRO'L-ADE', n. [crousade, Fr.] Fullor. See CRUSADE earthen ware. RICCHEN-garden. Muton.

CRÖ1-8 Def., n. [crossade, Fr.] Fuller. See CRUSADE

CRÖ1-8 Å'DÖ, n. Crusade. Bacon. See CRUSADE.

CRÖ1'8 EŞ, n. pl. [cross, old Fr. for croix.] Pilgrims or soldiers

who carry a cross; crusaders. Burks.

[Hamulton.

CRÖ'MA,\* n. [Il.] (Mus.) A quaver; a musical character

CRÖME,\* n. A fork with long prongs. Crabb.

CRÖM'LECH, (kröm'lek) n. A series of huge, brond, flat stones, placed on others, supposed to have been Druidical alters. Rowland.

alters. Rowlina.

CROM-WELL'LI-AN, a. Relating to Cromwell. Stewart.

CRON-ELL'A-AN, a. Relating to Cromwell. Stewart.

CRO'NEL, a. An old ewe; an old woman. Shak.

CRO'NEL, a. The iron end of a tilting spear. Ash.

CRO'NEL, a. The haur over the top of a horse's hoof.

CRO'NEL, a. The haur over the top of a horse's hoof.

CRO'NEL, a. (Mill.) A mineral containing silex and iron. Dana.

CRO'NEL a. A horse companion: an intimate friend or as.

CRO'NY, n. A bosom companion; an intimate friend or as-

CRO'NY, n. A bosom companion; an intimate friend or associate.

CRÖN'Y-CAL, a. Acronycal. See Acronycal.

CRÖO'LLE, \* v. n. To cower, stoop, or hover over; to lie close and snug. Forby. [Local, Eng.]

(CROOK, (krūk) [krūk, P.J. F. Sm. Wb. Nares; krūk, S. W. E. Ja. K.] n. [crok, Cell.] Any crooked or bent instrument; a shepherd's hook; a bend, any thing bent; a meander, a trick; a gibbet.

(CROOK, (krūk) v. a. [i. crooked; pp. crooking, crooked.]

To make crooked; to bend, to turn into a hook, to curve, to cause to deviate from rectitude, to pervert.

(CROOK, (krūk) v. a. To be bent. Canden.

CROOK-BĀCKE, (Krūk'būk) n. A man with a crooked back.

(CROOK'BĀCKED, (krūk'būk) n. A man with a crooked back.

(CROOK'BĀCH, (krūk'būk) n. A man with a crooked back.

(CROOK'BĀCH, (krūk'būk) n. State of being crookeded, curvity; deformity; depravity, perverseness.

(CROOK'ED-PĀC'ED, \*a. Having a crook in the head. Shak.

(CROOK'ED, krūk'kn) v. a. To crook. Homilies.

(CROOK'ED, krūk'kn) v. a. To crook. Homilies.

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CROOK-SHOUL'DERED, (krûk-shôi'derd) a. Having bent

JORON-SHOULDERED, (RTHE-Shol'derd) a. Having bent shoulders. South.
CROOM,\* n. An implement with crooked prongs, sometimes written erome. Farm. Eacy. [Provincial.]
CROON,\* v. n. To roar like a buil. Holloway. [Local, Eng.]
CROP, n. The highest part. Chaucer.—The craw of a bird, the belly:—the liarvest, or what is produced and gath-

CROP, n. The highest part. Chaucer.— The craw of a bird, the belly:—the harvest, or what is produced and gathered by cultivating land, any thing cut off.
CROP, v. a. [1. CROPPED, pp. CROPPING, CROPPED:—Sometimes coror: Couper.] To cut off the ends of any thing; to mow; to reap, to raise crops; to gather before it falls.
CROP, v. n. To yield a harvest. Shak.
CROP-EAR, n. A horse having his ears cropped. Shak.
CROP-EAR, n. A horse having his ears cropped.
CROP-COT,\* v. n. (Min. & Gool.) To rise up above the level surface, as a stratum or a series of strata. Brande.
CROPPED,\* (kropt) p. a. Cut off at the ends; lopped, reaped.

reaped. reaped.

CRÖP'PER, n. One who crops, a pigeon with a large crop.

CRÖP'PING,\* n. The raising of crops, a cutting off. Seager.

CRÖP'-SICK, a. Sick from repletion. Tate.

CRÖP'-SICK-NESS, n. Sickness from repletion.

CRÖRE,\* n. (East Indian Arithmetic) Ten millions. Hamiltone.

CRÖ'SIER, (krö'zher) n. [crosse, Fr.] The staff of an arch-bishop, surmounted by a cross, and thereby distinguished from the pastoral staff of a bishop.

CRO'SIERED,\* (krd'zherd) a. Bearing a crosier. P. Cyc. CROS'LET, n. [crousselet, Fr.] A small cross. Spenser. crucible. Chaucer.

||CROSS, (krös or kraus) [krös, S. W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm.; kraus, J. Wb. Nares.] n. [orux, L.] One straight body or line laid at right angles over another; a gibbet formed by two laid at right angles over another; a gibbet formed by two pieces of wood placed across each other, the instrument by which the Savior suffered, the ensign of the Christian religion; the sufferings of Christ, or the doctrine relating to them; misfortune; evexation, trail of patience.—To take up, or bear, the cross, to submit to trials or afflictions. [CRÖSS, a. Transverse, oblique; lateral, adverse, perverse; untractable; ill-tempered; peevish; fretful; contrary. [CRÖSS, prep. Athwart, transversely, over; from side to side.

side.

[CRÖSS, v. a. [L. CROSSED ; pp. CROSSING, CROSSED.] To place or pass across; to lay or draw athwart; to sign with the cross; to cancel, to pass over; to thwart, to embarrass; to obstruct; to hinder; to vex; to perplex; to impede. [CRÖSS, v. a. To lie or pass athwart; to be inconsistent. [CRÖSS-'ARMED, (-krmd) a. Having the arms folded across. [CRÖSS-'ARMED, (-krmd) a. Having the arms folded across. [CRÖSS-'ARMED, (-krmd) a. Having the arms folded across. [CRÖSS-'BAR,\* n. A transverse bar. [CRÖSS'BAR,\* n. A transverse bar. [CRÖSS'BAR,\* n. A transverse bar. [CRÖSS'BAR,\* n. A pleam that crosses another. Crabb. [CRÖSS-'BILL,n.(Law) A bill brought by a defendant against the plaintiff. — (Ornith.) A bird, so named from the form of its bill.

||CROSS'-BILLED,\*(-blid) a. Having a cross-bill; having the parts of the bill crossing each other. Pernant. ||CROSS'BITE, n. A deception; a chent. L'Estrange. [R.] ||CROSS'BITE, v. a. To contravene by deception. Coller. [R.]

||CRÖSS'BÖW, (krös'bō) \*\*. A weapon for shooting arrows, formed by placing a bow athwart a stock. Carew. ||CRÖSS'BÖW-RR, \*\*. A shooter with a crossbow. Ralsigh. ||CRÖSS'BÖW-MAN,\* \*\*. One who uses a crossbow. Todd. ||CRÖSS'-BREED,\* \*\*n. The offspring of parents of two different heads generally applied to animals. Records.

||CROSS'-BREED,\* n. The offspring of parents of two different breeds, generally applied to animals. Brands. ||CROSS'BUN, n. A cake marked with a cross. ||CROSS'COURSE,\* n. A transverse course. Phillips. ||CROSS-CUT', v. a. [i. crosscut; pp. crosscuttind, crosscut', To cut across. Robinson. ||CROSS-CUT'-SAW,\* n. A large saw used by two persons for sawing large logs or timber. Ross. ||CROSS-ETTE',\* n. [F.]. (Arch.) A truss or console on the flank or return of an architrave of a door, window, &c. France.

|| CROSS-EX-XM-I-NX/TION, n. Act of cross-examining; the examination of a witness by the party opposite to that by whom the witness has been called.

|| CROSS-EX-XM'/IRE, (kros-egz-4m'/n) v. a. (Law) To examine or question a witness of the opposite party; to cross-crossion.

question. ||CRÖSS'EŸE,\* (krös'I)n. That sort of squint by which both ||CROSS'EVE, "(Rros'1) n. That sort of squint by which both eyes turn towards the nose, so that the rnys of light, in passing to the eyes, cross each other. Forby. ||CROSS'EVED,\* (krös'1d) a. Having cross eyes, or eyes turned towards the nose. Colton. ||CROSS-FLOW', v. n. To flow in a contrary direction. Milton. ||CROSS'-GAR-NET,\* n. A sort of hinge. Crabb. ||CROSS'-GAR-TERED,\* a. Furnished with cross-garters.

||CROSS'GRAINED, (kros'grand) a. Having the fibres crossed

or irregular; perverse; veratious.

[CRôss/NG, m. Act of crossing, path across; opposition; intersection, act of signing with the cross. Shak.

CROSS-JACK, \* (krōjsk) m. (Naut.) The lower yard of the mizzen-mast, which is hence called the cross-jack yard; and the self which is bort tetraced the cross-jack yard; and the sail which is bent to that yard, the cross-jack sail

Crabb.

Crabb.

CROSS-LEGGED, (kros'legd) a. Having the legs crossed.

CROSS-LET, n. A little cross. See Croslet.

CROSS-LY, ad. In a cross manner; athwart.

CROSS-LY, ad. In the cross manner; athwart.

CROSS-LY, ad. In a cross manner; athwart.

CROSS-LY, ad. In a cross manner; athwart.

ship. Crabb.

||Cross/-Pur-Pose, n. A kind of enigmatical game; a sort of riddle, the proposal of a difficulty to be solved, a con-

tradictory system.

||CRÖSS'-QUES'TION, v. a. To cross-examine. Killingbeck.
||CRÖSS'-RĒAD-ING,\* n. An indirect mode of reading. Bos-

||CROSS'ROAD, n. A road which crosses the country, or

which crosses other roads.

||Cacoss' acow, (krös'rō) n. Alphabet, or the alphabet with a cross placed at the beginning. Skak.

||CRÖSS'\_SILL, 4n. A block of stone or wood laid in broken

stone filling, which supports a sleeper. Tunner.

[CRÖSS'-STAFF, n. (Naut.) An instrument used to take the

||CROSS'-STAFF, n. (Naul.) An instrument used to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars.
||CROSS'-STŌNE,\* n. A stone so called from the intersection of its crystals; a species of harmotome. Brande. ||CROSS'-TĪE,\* n. A sleeper on a railroad. Tanner. ||CROSS'-WĀY, n. A path intersecting the chief road, or the place where one road intersects another.
||CROSS'-WIND, n. A wind blowing across a course, or one blowing from the right or left.
||CROSS'WORT, (kros'würt) n. An annual plant.
||CROSS'WORT, (kros'würt) n. An annual plant.
||CROSS'-MORT, (kros'würt) n. An annual plant.
||CROSS'-MORT, (kros'würt) n. An annual plant.
||CROST'A-LO,\* n. (Mus.) A Turkish musical instrument.
||Brande.

Brande. [net. Brande. CROTA-LUM,\* n. [L.] (Mus.) An ancient kind of casta-CROTA-LUN,\* n. [crotalum, L.] (Zool.) A genus of poisonous serpents; the rattlesnake. Brande. CROTCH, n. [croc, Fr.] The parting of two legs or branches; the fork of a tree: a hook or fork. CROTCH/FL,\* a. Having a crotch, forked. — [Cross, peevish; perverse. Forby. Local, Eng.] CROTCH/FL, n. [crochet, Fr.] (Mus.) A note, equal to half a minim.—(Arch.) A piece of wood fitted into another, to support a building.—(Gram.) pl. Marks or hooks [thus in which words or phrases, or an explanation or correction, are included; called also brackets.— A whim or perverse concett. Burton. verse conceit. Burton.

Verse concert. Burner.

(R&OTCH/ET, v. z. To play in a measured time. Donne.

CROTCH/ET-E. p. a. Having musical notation. Harmar

CROTCH/ET-Y, \* a. Fanciul, odd. Ch. Ob.

CROTCH, \* z. (Bot.) A cuphorbiaceous genus of plants.

Crabb.

CROOCH, v. n. [kriechen, Ger.] [L. CROUCHED; pp. CROUCH-

CROUCH, v. n. [Kriechen, Gerl.] [L. CROUCHEN; pp. CROUCHEN; nr. a, CROUCHEN, TO stoop low; to lie down; to lie close to the ground, to fawn: to bend servilely.

'CRÖÜCH, v. a. To sign with the cross; to bless. Chaucer CRÖÜCH'-BACE, n. See CROOK-BACK, and CROUCHED-FRIAE, CRÖÜCH'ED, \*a. Signed with the cross. Ask.

CRÖÜCH'ED-FRI'AR, n. One of an order of friars, so called from the cross which they wore. Fuller.

CROOD, R. See CROWD. CROIP, (krop) n. [croupe, Fr.] The rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horse. Chauser. — (Med.) A disease affecting the threat and breathing; or an inflammation of the larynx and trachea, attended with a difficulty of breathing and a cough.

CROÛ-PÂDE', (krd-pād') n. [Fr.] (Horsemanshup) A higher leap than a curvet.

CRÔUP[ER,\* n. A strap to a saddle. See CRUPPER.

CRÔUP[ER,\* n. A strap to a saddle. See CRUPPER.

CRÔUP[ER,\* [krô/po-er, Sm.; krô-për', K.] n. He who watches the cards and collects the money at a gaming table.—In Scotland, a vice-president. Smart.

CRÔW, (krò) n. A large, black, carnivorous bird, that makes a crocking noise:—the noise which a cock makes, a boast:

—a bar of fron used as a lever to force open doors, &c.; a crow-bre.

OROW, (kr) v. n. [t. CREW or CROWED; pp. CROWING, CROWED.] To make the noise of a cock, to boast; to ex-

uit; to bully; to buster.

Cröw'-Bar,\* n. A strong iron bar used as a lever. Francis.

Cröw'-Bar,\* n. A small berry; crakeberry. Booth.

Cröw'D, n. A multitude confusedly pressed together; a

CRÖWD, R. A multitude confusedly pressed together; a promiscuous medley, a concourse; a swarm; a throng; the vulgar; the populace.—[† A fiddle. Wickife.]
CRÖWD, B. A. [L CROWDED; pp. CROWDING, CROWDED.] To fill with confused multitudes; to press close together; to encumber by multitudes.—(Naut.) To crowd sail, to spread wide the sails upon the yards.
CRÖWD. B. A. To swarm. to be numerous; to thrust among

CRÖWD, v. n. To swarm, to be numerous; to thrust among a multitude. — [† To fiddle. Massinger.]
CRÖWD'TD,\* p. a. Pressed together; filled with a multi-

tude.

CRÓ WO'FR, n. One who crowds.—[†A fiddler. Sidney.]
CRÖ W'PY,\* n. Food made of oatmeal; also of meal and
water, sometimes mixed with milk; food made of bread
boiled in milk. Brockett.

boiled in milk. Brockett.

CRÖW/EJO.W.ER, A. A kind of campion. Shak.

CRÖW/EJO.T. (kro/Gil) n. A flower; the common name of
the rannuculus; a caltrop. See Crowsfoot.

CRÖW/KEĒF-ER, n. A scarecrow. Shak.

CRŌW/MILL,\* n. A machine for taking crows. Booth.

CRÖWN, L. [corent, L.] A diadem worn on the head of an
emperor, king, or other sovereign, the emblem of royalty,
regal power, royalty, the top of the head, a silver coin
of the value of five whilm resulting a gradual a raward of the value of five shillings sterling; a garland, a reward, completion.—(Arch.) The uppermost member of a cornice, , wall, &c.

CROWN, v. a. [L. CROWNED; pp. CROWNING, CROWNED.] To invest with the crown, to cover as with a crown, to put

invest with the crown, to cover as with a crown, to put on the highest part or covering, to dignify, to adorn, to reward, to complete, to perfect; to finish.

CRÖWN,\*a. Relating to the crown or top, highest.—Crown glass, a superior kind of window-glass.—Crown saw, a species of circular saw.—Crown wheel, or contrate wheel, a wheel the teeth of which are at right angles to the plane of the wheel, as in a watch. Francis.
CROWNED,\* (kround) p. a. Wearing a crown; rewarded; completed.

CROWN'ER, R. He or that which crowns.

CRÖWN'ET, z. Coronet; chief end; last purpose. Shak. [R.] CRŌW'-NET, z. A net made of thread or twine, used for

catching crows and other birds. Farm. Ency.

CROWN'-GLASS, n. A fine sort of English window-glass.

CROWN'-[M-PE'R]-AL, n. A perennial plant and flower; a fritillary

TRIMARY.

CRÖWN'ING, \*\*. (Arch.) The finishing of any decoration.

CRÖWN'ING, \*\* p. a. Investing with a crown; rewarding; giving the last finish; completing:—rising up in the middle, and descending gradually towards each side.

CROWN'-LEWBLS, \*\* n. pl. The toyal jewels. Millow.

CROWN'-LEWBLS, \*\* n. Demesne land appurtenant to the

Crown. Goldsmith.

Crown. Goldsmith.
CRÖWN'-LIER,\* a. Having no crown. Milman.
CRÖWN'-LIER,\* a. Resembling a crown. Gardiner.
CRÖWN'-NET,\* a. A species of fishing-net. Jodrell.
CRÖWN'-NET,\* a. A species of fishing-net. Jodrell.
CRÖWN'-OF-FICE,\* a. A court of office in England, under the King's Bench. Chambers.
CRÖWN'-PÖST, a. (Arch.) The central post of a framed roof. king-need.

roof; king-post. CROWN'-SCAB, z. A filthy scab about the corners of a

LEOWN'-DOAD, as A many scan most to the horse's hoof.
CRÖWN'-TRIS'TLE, (-this's) s. A flower.
CRÖWN'-WHEEL, n. The upper wheel of a watch.
CRÖWN'-WORES, (kröun'wurks) n. pl. (Fort.) Bulwarks
advanced towards the field to gain some hill or rising CROW'QUILL,\* s. The quill or large feather of the crow.

DROWS'BILL, \* s. A kind of forceps for drawing bullets,

&c. out of wounds. Crabb. CROWS'FOOT, (kroz'fût) n. ; pl. CROWSFEET, The wrin-

kles under the eyes, produced by age: - a flower. See CROW'SILE, \* n. (Bot.) River-conferva; a fine, thread-like

vegetable, which waves in the water. Booth.
CROW'TOE, (kro'to) n. A plant. Millon.
CRO'TL'STONE, n. Crystallized cauk. Woodward.
CRO'EL'STONE, n. Crystallized cauk. Woodward.
CRO'CLE,\* n. A cooper's instrument. Newton.
CRUCHED, or CRUTCHED, FRIAR. See CROUCHED-FRIAR.
CRU'CL-AL. (krd'sho-sl) a. [cruz, crucis, L.] Relating to or like a cross, transverse; intersecting one another, trying; puzzling.

ing; puzzling.

CRO'Ci-A,,\* (krd'she-an) n. A yellow fish found in England.

Pennant.

†CRU'CI-ATE, (krd'sho-at) v. a. [crucio, L.] To excruciate.

†CRU'CI-ĀTE, (krū'shō-at) v. a. [crucuv, 22]

Bale. [R.]
[CRU'CI-ĀTE, (krū'shō-at) a. Tormented. Bale. [R.]

CRU'CI-ĀTE, (krū'shō-at) a. (Bot.) Having four parts so arranged as to resemble a Maltese cross. P. Cyc.

†CRU-CI-Ā'TION, (krū-shō-ā'shūn) n. Torture. Bp. Hall.

CRU'CI-BLE, n. [crucubulum, low L.] A melting-pot of a chemist or goldsmith.

CRU-CIP'ER-OUS, a. Bearing the cross or cruciate flowers.

CRU'CI-FI-ER, n. One who crucifies.

CRU'CI-FIX, n. [crucūtuus, L.] A representation in painting or sculpture of our Savior on the cross, the figure of Christ on a cross.

CRU-CI-FIX'10N, (krd-se-fik'shun) n. The act of crucifying; the death of Christ.
CRU CI-FÖRM, a. Having the form of a cross. Warton.

CRU'CI-FY, v. a. [crucityo, L.] [L. CRUCIFIED; pp. CRUCIFIED, To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright; to subdue by the influence

of Christianity; to overcome, to torment; to vex. CRU-CIQ'ER-OUS, a. [cruciger, L.] Bearing the cross.

Browne, [R.]
CRO'CITE, n. (Min.) A variety of andalusite. Dana.
CROD, n. See Curd.

CRODE, a. [crudus, L.] Raw; not subdued by fire; unprepared; undigested, harsh; unripe; not well digested; rough; unrefined; unfinished, immature.
CRODE'LY, ad. In a crude manner; unripely.

rough; unrefined; unnisined; immature.

CRODE'N, ad. In a crude manner; unripely.

CRODE'NESS, n. State of being crude.

CRO'DL-Ty, n. [cruditas, L.] State of being crude; crudeness, indigestion, inconcection, unripeness.

[CRO'DLE, v. a. To coagulate; to curdle. Spenser.

CRO'EL, a. [crucl, Fr.] Inhuman, hard-hearted; void of
pity, unmerciful, barbarous, brutal.

CRO'EL-HEARTED.\* a. Hard-hearted; ferocious. Shak.

CRO'EL-Ty, ad. In a cruel manner; inhumanly.

CRO'EL-NESS, n. Inhumanity, cruelty. Spenser.

CRO'EL-NESS, n. Inhumanity, cruelty. Spenser.

CRO'EL-TY, a. [cruentus, L.] Bloody. Glanville,

CRO'EN-TATE, a. [cruentus, L.] Bloody, cruentate.

CRO'ET, n. [cruehtete, Fr.] A val for vinegar, oil, or sauces.

CROISE, (krds) n. [cruestr, Fr.] A voyage of an armed vessel in search of an enemy's ships, of pirates, or of plunder.

To rove over the sea, without any certain course, in search
of an enemy's ships, or of blunder. To rove over the sea, without any certain course, in search of an enemy's ships, or of plunder. CRUIS'(R. (krdz'et) m. A person or a ship that cruises. CRUIS'(R. P. a. Roving on the sea in quest of plunder)

der. Ash.

CRUM, m. The soft part of bread, not the crust; a small particle of bread; a fragment. Written also crumb.

CRUM, v. a. [L. CRUMMED; pp. CRUMMING, CRUMMED.] To break into crums or small pieces. Barret.

Dreak into crums or small pieces. Barret.
CROM'BLE, v. a. [L. CRUMBLED; pp. CRUMBLING, CRUMBLED.]
To break into small pieces.
CROM'BLE, v. a. To fall into small pieces. Shak.
CROM'BLE, v. a. To fall into small pieces. Shak.
CROM'BLE, v. a. A small crum. Forby.
CROM'BLED, v. (krūm'bid) p. a. Broken into small pieces.
CROM'BLING, v. a. Breaking or falling into small pieces.
CROM'BLAL, a. Capable of being broken into crums.
CROM'MY, a. Soft; consisting of crums.
CROMP, a. Crooked. Bp. Taylor.
CROMP, a. Crooked. Bp. Taylor.
CROMP, a. Crooked. Bp. Taylor.
CROMP, a. Crooked. Bp. Taylor.
CROMP, a. Crooked. Bp. Taylor.
CROMP, a. Crooked. Bp. Taylor.
CROMP, a. Crooked. Bp. Taylor.
CROMP, a. Crooked. Bp. Taylor.
CROMP, a. To shrink up; to contract. Smith.
CRUM'PLE, v. a. To shrink up; to contract. Smith.
CRUM'PLED, \* (krūm'pid) a. Twisted; crooked; rumpled.
Moor.

CROMPLED, \* A. Small decemerate angle.

CRUMPLING, R. A small, degenerate apple.
†CRUMP-SHÖUL'DERED, (krümp-shöl'derd) s. Having crooked shoulders. L'Estrange.

CRUNCH,\*v. a. [i. CRUNCHED; pp. CRUNCHING, CRUNCHED.]
To crush between the teeth; to scrunch. Southey. CRON'ELE, v. s. To cry like a crane. Bailey.

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CRO'OR, s. [L.] Red coagulum of blood; gore. CRO'S, s. The buttocks, See Caour. CRO'S, a. Short, brittle. [Provincial, England.] CRO'P'PER, [kray'per, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; kray'per, W. b.] [croups, Fr.] s. A roll of leather under a horse's tail, connected with the saddle by a strap.

CRO'RAL, a. [crural, Fr.] Belonging to or shaped like the leg. CRU-SADE', a. [croisade, Fr.] An expedition under the banner of the cross, as against the infidels of the Holy

Land; a romantic or enthusiastic enterprise:—a coin stamped with a cross.

CRU-SAD'RE, n. One employed in a crusade. Robertson.

CRU-SAD'ING,\* a. Engaged in or relating to the crusades.

CRU-SĀD'ING," a. Engaged in or relating to the clusauco. Qu. Rev.

(CRU-SĀ'DŌ, n. Same as crusade. Shak.

CRUS'OA," n. [ii.] Bran, that which remains after the flour is sirted. —An academy established at Florence for purifying the Italian language. Ash.

CRUSE, n. A cup; a phal, a small vessel; cruet. 1 Kings.

CRUSE, n. A cup; a phal, a small vessel; cruet. 1 Kings.

CRUSE, n. A coddsmith's crucible. Phillips.

CRUSE, n. CRUSED.] To press between two forces; to break; to bruise: to squeeze; to press with violence; to overwhelm; bruise; to squeeze; to press with violence; to overwhelm; to beat down; to subdue. — To crush a cup, to empty a cup. Shak.

CRUSH, v. n. To be condensed or concentrated.
CRUSH, n. A collision; a rushing together. Addison.
CRUSHED,\* (krusht) p. a. Pressed together, subdued; bro-

ken.

CRÜSH'RR, n. He or that which crushes.

CRÜSH'ING,\* p. a. Pressing together, subduing; breaking.

CRÜST, n. [crusta, L.] Any sholl or external coat; an incrustation, the case of a pie made of flour and baked, the outer, hard part of bread; a waste piece of bread.

CRÜST, v. a. [i. cRUSTED: pp. CRUSTING, CRUSTED.] To cover with a crust or hard case, to envelop.

CRÜST, o. n. To gather or contract a crust. Temple.

CRÜST, a. n. To gather or contract a crust. Temple.

CRÜST, ca. Brande.

CRDS'TA,\* n. [L.] A gem engraved for inlaying on a vase, &c. Brande.
CRUS-TA'CC-A,\* (krus-tā'sho-9) n. pl. [crusta, L.] (Zool.) A class of articulated animals having a shelly coating or crust. P. Cyc. See CRUSTACEAN.
CRUS-TĀ'CEAN,\* (krus-tā'shoan) n. (Zool.) An articulate animal with articulated limbs, a branchial respiration, and a dorsal ventrucle or heart; a crustaceous animal, one of the crustacea. Brands.
CRUS-TĀ'CEAN \* a. Relating to the crustacea. crustaceous

CRUS-TA'CEAN,\* a. Relating to the crustacea, crustaceous.

one of the crustacea. Brande.

CRUS-TĀ'CEAN,\* a. Relating to the crustacea, crustaceous. Kirby.

CRUS-TĀ'CEAN,\* a. Relating to the crustacea, crustaceous. of crustaceous animals. P. Cyc.

CRUS-TĀ'CEOUS, (krys-tā'shys) a. Shelly, with joints, as a lobster, not testaceous, as an oyster; crustacean.

CRUS-TĀ'CEOUS-NESS, n. The quality of being crustaceous, or having jointed shells.

CRUS-TĀ'CEOUS-NESS, n. The quality of being crustaceous, or having jointed shells.

CRUS-TĀ'TON, n. An incrustation. Peggs.

CRUS-TIP'LO,\* a. Producing a crust or skin. Maunder.

CRUS-TIP'LO,\* a. Producing a crust or skin. Maunder.

CRUS-TIP'LO,\* a. In a crusty manner, peevishly.

CRUST'Y, a. Having a crust; surly; morose, snappish.

CRUST'Y, a. Having a crust; surly; morose, snappish.

CRUTCH, v. a. [a. CRUTCHED; pp. CRUTCHING, CRUTCHED.]

TO support on crutches, as a crupple. Dryden.

CRUTCH, v. a. [a. CRUTCHED; pp. CRUTCHING, CRUTCHED.]

TO SUPPORT or CRUTTH, \* (Krüth) n. A musical instrument of the viohn kind, formerly much used in Wales. Hawkins.

CRUX, n. [L.] pl. CRU'CES. A cross; any thing that torments, vexes, or puzzles. — Cruz crutcorum, the greatest difficulty that can occur to critics.

[CRUX-ADO, n. [Port.] See CRUSADO.

CRY, v. n. [crier, Fr.] [i. CRIED; pp. CRVING, CRIED.] To speak with vehemence, to call importunately; to make public; to exclaim; to squail, as an infant, to weep, to utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal; to proclaim, as a hawker. — To cry out, to exclaim; to scream; to comutter an inarticulate voice, as an animal; to proclaim, as a hawker. — To cry out, to exclaim; to scream; to com-

a nawker.— To cry out, to exceam; to scream; to complain loudly.

CRY, s. a. To proclaim publicly something lost or found; to make public, to publish.— To cry down, to blame; to depreclate; to prohibit.— Το cry μρ, to applaud; to praise;

to raise the price of. Ca?, a. Lamentation; shrick; scream; weeping; clamor; exclamation; proclamation; acclamation; popular favor;

exciamation; proclamation; accumation; popular lave voice; utterance; yell:—a pack of dogs.

†CRS'4L, n. The heron. Ainsworth.

CRY'ER, n. Sec CRIER.

CRY'ER, n. Faicon-gentle; a kind of hawk. Ainsworth.

CRY'ING, n. An importunate call or outery. Sir T. Elyot. CRY'|NG,\* p. a. Calling aloud; weeping; notorious; enor-

CRY'O-LITE,\* n. [κρόος and λίθος.] (Mm.) A double fluoride of sodium or aluminum, a rare mineral from Green-

CRY- OPH'O-RUS, \* n. [κρόος and φέρω.] (Chem.) An instru-

ment contrived by Dr. Wollaston for freezing water by its own evaporation. Brands.
CRYPT, (kript) n. [spönrw.] A subterranean cell or cave, especially for interment under a church; a grave; a tomb.—(Arch.) The under or hidden part of a building; a subterranean chanel.

CRYP'TIC, CRYP'TI-CAL, a. Hidden; secret. Glanville.

CRYP'T-CAL-LY, ad. Occultly; secretly. CRYP'T-CAL-LY, ad. Occultly; secretly. CRYP-TO-GA'MI-A,\* n. pl.  $(\kappa\rho\nu\pi\tau\rho_5$  and  $\gamma d\mu\rho_5$ .] (Bot.) A class of plants either destitute of flowers, or whose flowers are formed upon a plan different from that of ordinary plants, as forms, mosses, lichens, algw, fungi, &c. P. Cye.

P. Cya.

CRÝP-TO-G'M'/IC.\* \ a. (Bot.) Relating to the cryptograCRÝP-TO-G'A-MOUS. \ mia; having the fructification concealed, not producing flowers or sexes. Lyell.

CRYP-TÓG'A-MIS.', π. (πρόπτω and γάμος.) (Bot.) A concealed fructification.

CRYP-TÓG'A-PHAL.\* a. Relating to cryptography. Boyls.

CRYP-TÓG'BA-PHAL.\* a. Relating to cryptography. Boyls.

CRYP-TÓG'BA-PHY, π. [κρύπτω and γράμω.] The art of writing secret characters; secret characters; ciphors.

CRYP-TÓL'O-GY, π. [κρύπτω and λόγος.] Enigmatical language.

guage.

CRYS'TAL, (kris'tal) n. [x060raλλos.] A regular solid body;
a superior kind of glass; the glass of a watch-case.—
(Chem. & Min.) An inorganic body, which, by the operation of affinity, in passing from a fluid to a solid state,
has assumed the form of a regular solid, terminated by a certain number of plane and smooth surfaces.
CRYS'TAL, a. Consisting of crystal; bright, transparent,

pellucid

pellucia.

CR\s'TAL-LITE,\* n. Whinstone after it is fused. Smart.

CR\s'TAL-LINE, or CR\s'TAL-LINE, [kris'tal-lin or kris'-tal-lin, S. W. F. K.; kris'tal-lin, Z. Ja. kris'tal-lin, S. M.

a. Having the form of a crystal; consisting of crystal; bright, pellucid; transparent. — Crystalline kumor, or constant the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constan bright, pellucid; transparent. — Crystalline humor, or crystalline lens, a lenticular, transparent body, situated between the vitreous and aqueous humors of the eye.

CRYS-TAL-LIZ'A-BLE, \* a. That may be crystallized. Ham-1lton

CRYS-TAL-LI-ZA'TION, n. The act of crystallizing; the mass formed by crystallizing; congelation into crystals. CRYS'TAL-LIZE, v. a. [i. CRYSTALLIZED, pp. CRYSTALLIZ-ING, CRYSTALLIZED.] To form into crystals; to cause to form crystals.

form crystals.

CRYS'TAL-LIZE, v. n. To become changed into crystals.

CRYS'TAL-LIZED, \*(kris'tal-1zd) p. a. Formed into crystals.

CRYS-TAL-LO-GEN'|C, \* a. Relating to crystallogeny. Dana

CRYS-TAL-LO-GEN'|C, \* a. (Mm.) The formation and internal structure of minerals. Dana.

CRYS-TAL-LO-GRAPH'|C, \* a. One versed in crystallography. Ed. Rev.

CRYS-TAL-LO-GRAPH'|C, \* a. Relating to crystallog-CRYS-TAL-LO-GRAPH'|CAL-\*, raphy. Dana.

CRYS-TAL-LO-GRAPH'|CAL-LY, \* ad. By crystallization.

Jour. Science.

CRYS-TAL-LO-GRAPHY. \* n. The doctrine or science of

CRYS-TAL-LOG'RA-PHY,\* n. The doctrine or science of crystallization; the doctrine of the relation of crystallized

crystalization; the ductine of the cleation of cystatis. Brands. CRγs'TAL-LUR-Qγ,\*n. Crystalization. Crabb. CTΕ'Nο[D,\* (tc'hiol)] a Relating to the ctenoidians. Brands. CTΕ-Nο[D']-AN,\*n. [πτες and ειδυς.] (lch.) An order of fishes having scales composed of layers with pectinated margins. Buckland.

margins. Buckland.
COB, n. The young of a beast, — generally of a bear or fox; the young of a whale. [In reproach, a young boy or girl. Shak.] [A stall for cattle. Local, Eng.] [†A cupboard. Abp. Law.]
COB,\* v. n. [i. cupbed; pp. cubbing, cubbed.] To bring forth, — used of beasts. Dryden.
†COB, v. a. To shut up, as in a cub; to coop. Dryden.
†CUBA,\*TON,\* n. [cubatto, L.] Act of lying down. Balley.
CUBA-TO-RY, a. Recumbent. Balley. [R.]
CO'BA-TO-RY, a. Recumbent. Balley. [R.]
CO'BA-TORE, n. The measurement of the contents of a solid body, or the finding of a cube equal to it.
COB'BRIDGE-HEAD,\* n. (Naul.) A partition made of boards, &c., across the forecastle and half deck of a ship. Scott.

Scott.

CDB'By-HÖLE,\* n. A snug, confined place. Jonnings.

CDB'-DRAWN,\* a. Sucked dry by cubs, as a bear. Stak.

CUBE, n.  $\{n, \beta \}_0$ ; A regular, solid body with six equare and equal sides, and containing equal angles: — the product of a number multiplied twice into itself, as,  $3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$ . — Cube root, the number that produces the cube, as 3 is the cube root of 27.

CU'BEB, n. A small fruit, of a pungent taste and aromatic smell, growing on a vine found in China, Java, &c.; Ja-

vn pepper.
CÜBE'-SPÄR,\* n. (Min.) An anhydrous sulphate of lime Hamilton.

CÜ'B|C, | a. Relating to or having the form or proper-CÜ'B|-CAL, | ties of a cube.

CUBICA,\* n. A very fine kind of shalloon. W. Ency. CUBICAL-W. A. Very nne kind of shalloon. W. E. May. CU'BI-CAL-NY, ed. In a cubical method. Mor. CU'BI-CAL-NY. B. The state of being cubical. iCU-BIC'U-LAR, a. Belonging to a bedroom. [CU-BIC'U-LARY, a. [cubicularis, L.] Fitted for a lying-down posture. Browns.

(CÜ-BIC-Ü-LÀ-BY, a. [cubicularus, L.] Fitted for a symp-down posture. Browns.
CU'BI-FORM, a. Having the form of a cube.
CU'BI-FORM, a. Having the form of a cube.
CU'BI-T, n. [cubitus, L.] The forearm; the bone of the arm from the elbow to the wrist.—A measure: originally, the distance from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger.—The Roman cubit was nearly 17½ inches; the Hebrew, a little less than 22; the English, 18 inches.
CU'BI-TAL, a. Relating to the forearm; containing the length of a cubit. Browns.
CU'BI-TAL,\* n. [cubitus, L.] The foresleeve of the arm, from the elbow downwards. Crabb.
CU'BI-TED, a. Having the measure of a cubit. Sheldon.

from the elbow downwards. Crabb.

CÜ'B|-TED, a. Having the measure of a cubit. Sheldon.

CÜ'B|-TED,\* n. [L.] (Anat.) The forearm. Brande.

CÜ'B|-ZIT,\* n. (Min.) Same as analcinic. Dana.

CÜ'B|-ZIS,\* a. Destitute of cubs. Byron.

CÜ'Bo-CÜBE,\* n. The sixth power, as, 64 is the cubo-cube of 2.—Cubo-cube-cube, the ninth power of 2. Francis.

CÜ'BoID,\* or CV-BoID'AL,\* a. Relating to or like a cube.

Smart.

Smart.

Smart.
Clock'Ing-Stôol, n. An engine for the punishment of scolds and unquiet women, a ducking-stool; a tumbrel.
Clock'Old, n. [cocu, Fr.] One who is married to an adulteress; one whose wife is false to his bed. Shak. The plant burdock. J. Jennings.
Clock'Old, v. a. To corrupt a man's wife. Shak. To wrong a husband by unchastity. Dryden. [Dryden. Clock'Old-Ly, a. Having the qualities of a cuckold. Clock'Old-Ly, a. Having the qualities of a cuckold, poor; mean; cowardly. Shak.
Clock'Old-Mak'er, n. He who makes a cuckold. Shak.
Clock'Old-Odn, n. Adultery; state of a cuckold. Dryden.
Clock'Od, n. [coccio, Welsh.] pl. clock'oos. A well-known passerine bird, named from its note in the spring.

known passerine dira, named from he holder, spring.
COCK'6ô-BÖD, A. A species of cardamine, lady's
COCK'6ô-Flôw'gr, smock. Shak.
COCK'6ô-Flow'gr, A. A plant; a species of arum. Lee.
COCK'6ô-Selt'tle, n. A spunnous dew or exudation, found upon certain plants, as invender and rosemary.
fcOc'quelan, (kūk'kwēn) n. [coquine, Fr.] A prostitute.
R. Innean.

B. Jonson. CU-CUL'LATE, } a. [cucullatus, L.] Hooded; covered, as CU-CUL'LAT-ED, with a hood, having the shape of a hood. Browne.

nood. Browne. CV-OULUNS\* n. [L.] pl. CUCULLI. A cap, cowl, or hood, worn on the head by the ancient Romans, and by monks. Crabb.— (Ornub.) A genus of passerine birds, including the cuckoo. Brande.

the cuckoo. Brande.

CÜ'CUM-BER, [kü'kim-ber, E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; kdû'küm-ber, S. W. P. F. Kenrick, Scott; kük'um-ber, J.] n. [cu-cumu, L.] The name of a garden plant, and of its fruit. 37 Walker says of this word, "It seems too firmly fixed in its sound of concumber to be altered," but Smart (1836) remarks, "No well-taught person, except of the old school, now says concumber, or sparron-grass, although any other pronunciation of cucumber and asparagus would have been pedantic some thirty years ago."

CB/CUB-BIT. n. A chemical vessel, originally in the shape

have been pedantic some thirty years ago."

CD'CUR-BIT, n. A chemical vessel, originally in the shape
of a gourd, used in distillation.

CU-CUR-BI-TA'CECUS, (ku-kur-be-ta'shus) a. [cucurbita,
L.] Noting a genus of plants including the cucumber,
melon, pumpkin, gourd, &c.

CU-CUR'BI-TIVE, a. Applied to small, flat worms, of the
shape of the seed of a gourd.

CDD, n. The food which ruminating animals bring from
the first stomach much the chew again: — a small

the first stomach into the mouth to chew again : - a small guantity of tobacco.

CDD'BEAR, \* 2. A powder, or the coloring matter of the orchil, used in dyeing violet or crimson. Francis. †CDD'DEN, (küd'dn) 2. [kudde, Teut.] A clown; a stupid rustic. Dryden.

CUD'DLE, v. n. [cuddio, Welsh.] [i. CUDDLED; pp. CUDDLING, CUDDLED.] To lie close or snug; to join in an em-

CUD'DL, \* v. a. To press close, so as to keep warm. Smart.
CUD'DY, n. The cole-fish; a clown; cudden:—a three-legged stand used as a fulcrum.—(Naul.) An apartment

on a ship; a cabin or cook-room.

O'D'O'GEL, (kād'jel) n. [kudse, D.] A short stick to strike with; a club.

with; a club.

ODD'GEL, v. a. [t. CUDGELLED; pp. CUDGELLING, CUDGELED.] To beat with a stick, club, or cudgel.

ODD'GEL-LER, n. One who cudgels another. Milton.

ODD'GEL-LING, \*n. Act of beating with a cudgel. Locks.

ODD'GEL-PLAY, n. Play or contest with cudgels. Beaum.

ODD'GEL-PLAY ING, \*n. Play with cudgels. Harrington.

ODD'GEL-PLAY A Able to resist a stick. Hadibras.

CUD'LE, (kūd'dl) \*n. A small sea-fish. Carevo

CUD'WEED, n. The plant goldy-locks or everlasting.
CUE, (ka) n. [queue, Fr.] The tail or end of any thing, as
the long curl of a wig; a lint; an intimation; the part
which any man is to play in lins turn; humor; temper of
mind; the straight rod used in billiards.
CUE, \*v. a. [i. CUED; pp. CUING, CUED.] To the into a cue
or tail. More.

CUER! O, (kwer'po) n. [Sp.] Bodily shape; a close dress.

— To be in cuerpo is to be without the upper coat or cloak

Hudibras.

Hudbens. 2eoffor is the without the appel cost closus.

COFF, n. [kaupathian, Goth.] A blow with the fist; a box; a stroke. —[coeffe, Fr.] The fold at the end of a sleeve.

COFF, v. n. [i. CUFFED; pp. CUFFING, CUFFED.] To fight; to scuffle. Dryden

COFF, v. a. To strike with the fist, talons, or wings.

CUI BÖ'NÖ, (kt'bo'nō) [L.] To whose benefit will it tend?

—For what purpose? To what end or what good?

CUIN'AGE, (kwin'aj) n. The making of tin, &c., into pigs for carriage. Covect.

CUI-RASS!, (kwē-rās' or kwō'rās) [kwē-rās', W. F. Ja. Wb.; ku'rās, S. K.; kwō'rās, P. J. Sm.] n. [curasse, Fr.] A covering for the breast; a breastplate.

CUI-RAS-SIĒR', (kwē-rās-eb') n. A soldier in armor.

CUISH, (kwis) [kwis, W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; kūsh, S. K.; kwish, P.] n. [cutsse, Fr.] The armor for the thigh. Stak. See Cuissz.

CUI-SINE', \* (kwe-zōn') n. [Fr.] A kitchen, cookery Ob-

CUI-\$INE',\* (kwe-zēn') n. [Fr.] A kitchen, cookery Ob-CUISSE,\* (kwis) n. [Fr.] Armor for the thigh; cuish.

Crabb.

Crabb.

Coldef',\*pl.coldedes' [kŭl'dez, S.J.F. Wb.; kul-dez', W.J.a. Sm.] n. A religious order, whose origin is attributed to St. Columba, monks of Scotland or Ireland.

COL'-De-Sa'c!,\* [Fr.] The bottom of a bag; figuratively, a street not open at both ends. Bouvier.

COL'ER-AGE, n. (Bot) The same as arsemart. Anasoorth.

COL'LEA, n. [L.] (Ent.) A genus of insects, the gnat; the mosquito. Brande.

[Smart.

CU-LIG'-FORM,\* a. Having the form of a gnat or flea.

CU-LIG'-FORM,\* a. [culina, L.] Relating to, or used in, the kitchen or cookery; esculent. Newton.

COLL, v. a. [cueiller, Fr.] [L. CULLED, pp. CULLING, CULLED.]

To select from others, to pick out of many; to select; to cloose. Hooker.

To select from others, to plea out of many, to select, to choose. Hooker.

CÜLL, n. A dupe; a fool, a cully. See Cully.

CÜLLE, DER, n. A strainer. Crabb. See Colander.

CÜLL'ER, n. One who culls or chooses. Skernood.

CÜL'LET,\* n. Broken glass to be melted with fresh materials. Brande.

als. Brande.

CÜL-L-BLL', TY, n. Credulity; gullibility. Swyl. [Low.]

CÜL'L-BLE, \* a. That may be cheated; gullible. Perry. [R.]

CÜL'LING, n. Any thing selected or separated from the mass, act of selecting. Todd.

CÜLL'IQN, (Kül'yun) n. [coglione, It.] A scoundrel, a mean wretch. Shak. A bulbous root; a scullion.

CÜLL'IQN-LY, (Kül'yun-le) a. Mean, base. Shak.

CÜL'LUM-BINE, n. See Columbins.

CÜL'LY, n. One imposed upon by low sharpers; a dupe of a strumpet.

a strumpet.

a strumper.
CUL'LY, v. a. To befool; to cheat. Pomfret.
CUL'LY, Sm, n. The state of a cully. Spectator. [R.]
CULM, n. [colum, Welsh.] A species of coal: —a provincial term for anthracite. — (Bot.) The stalk or stem of grasses, haulm or straw.

Datim or straw. Summit; a roof. Sir T. Herbert. CUL-MEP, n. [L.] Summit; a roof. Sir T. Herbert. CUL-MIP'ER-OUS, a. [culmus and fero, L.] (Bot.) Having a jointed stalk; producing straw or stalks. CUL'MI-NANT,\* a. Being vertical; predominating. Cole-

COL'MI-NATE, v. n. [culmen, L.] [t. culminated; pp. culminating, culminated.] To be vertical; to be in the meridian or at the highest point.

CUL'MI-NAT-ING,\* p. a. Rising to the vertical point or the

meridian.

CUL-MI-NĀ/TION, n. Act of culminating; the transit of a planet through the meridian; the top or crown.

CUL-PA-BIL'I-TY, n. State of being culpable.

CUL'PA-BLE, a. [culpabilis, L.] Worthy of blame; censurable; criminal; guilty; blamable.

CUL'PA-BLE-NESS, n. Guiltiness; blame.

CUL'PA-BLY, ad. In a culpable manner.

CUL'PA-C-RY,\* a. Censuring; reprehensory. Johnson.

CUL'PA-TO-RY,\* a. Censuring; reprehensory. Johnson.

CUL'PRIT, n. An offender against the law; a criminal; a malvactor.

malefactor.

malefactor.

CULTEL-LA'TION,\* n. The measuring of heights by parts, and not all by one operation. Crabb.

CUL'TEL-LA'TION,\* n. The measuring of heights by parts, and not all by one operation. Crabb.

CUL'TEL, n. [culter, L.] Colter. Shak. See Colter.

CUL'TI-VA-BLE, a. Capable of cultivation.

CUL'TI-VA-BLE, a. Capable of cultivation.

CUL'TI-VA-BLE, a. Capable of cultivation of colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the colling to the

Coll-TI-VA'TION, n. The act of cultivating; improvement | hy tillage, tuition, or study; culture.

CUL'TI-VA-TOR, n. One who cultivates; an agriculturist:
—an agricultural implement; a sort of plough or harrow

for stirring the earth.

CUL'TRATE,\* a. Shaped like a colter or knife. Brande.
CUL'TRATE,\* a. Formed like a knife, cultrate. Hamilton.
CUL-TRIV'OR-OUS,\* a. Devouring or swallowing knives. Dunglison.
Cöll'une, (kült'yur) n. [cultura, L.] Cultivation; tillage; improvement; melioration.

improvement; melioration.

CÜLT'URE, (Kült'yur) v. a. To cultivate. Thomson.

CÜLT'UR-İST,\* n. A cultivator. Foster. [R.]

CÜL'UZE, n. A pigeon of dove. Spenser.

CÜL'UZE, n. A pigeon of dove. Spenser.

CÜL'UZE, n. A fuve-cot. Harmar.

CÜL'UZE, IN, [Kül'vçr-In, S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.; kŭl'-vç-fein, Ja.] n. [coulevrine, Fr.] A species of ordnance, a long cannon, equal to an eighteen pounder. — A demicultorun, a nine pounder.

CÜL'UZE, KEY, (kül'vçr-kö) n. A flower. Walton.

CÜL'UZE, T,\* n. An arched passage or bridge beneath a road or cannl. Britton.

CÜL'VER-TAIL, n. (Carp.) Dovctail.—(Naut.) The fastening of a ship's earlings into the beam.
CUM'BENT, a. [cumbens, L.] Lying down; recumbent.

Duer

Dyer.

COM'BER, v. a. [komberen, D.] [I. CUMBERED; pp. CUMBERING, CUMBERED] To embarrass, to entangle; to obstruct; to crowd or load with something useless, to busy, to distract, as with cares, to encumber.

COM'BER, n. Vexation, embarrassment. Sidney.

COM'BER-SOME, a. Troublesome, vexatious, burdensome, embarrassing, unwieldy; unmanageable.

CUM'BER-SOME-LIV, ad. In a cumbersome manner.

CUM'BER-SOME-LIVS, n. Encumbrance, obstruction.

[COM'BER-WORLD,\* (-wirld) n. Something that encumbers. Drawton.

bers. Drayton.

CUM'BRANCE, n. Burden , encumbrance. Milton.

COM'BROUS, a. Troublesome, vexations; disturbing; op-pressive, burdensome, obstructing, cumbersome. Com'Brous-Ly, ad. In a cumbrous manner. Com'Brous-Ness,\* n. Quality of being cumbrous. Ed.

Rev.

CUM'Dy-LU,\* n. A medicinal tree of Malabar. Crabb.

CUMFREY, n. A plant. See Comfrey.
Cum'in, n. [cumuum, L.] An umbelliferous, aromatic, annual plant, and its seed.

The united by the commentation of the control of the commentation and plant, and its seed.

Com'ming-ton-tri, \* n. (m.n.) A mineral found in micaslate, associated with garnet and pyintes. Dina.

Com'shaw, \* n. (East Indies) A present. Malcom.

Com'wi-lation, \* n. Accumulation. Alp. Land.

Com'wi-lation, \* n. Accumulation. Alp. Land.

Com'wi-lative, \* n. One who accumulates. Ch. Ob. [r.]

Com'wi-lative, \* n. Having accumulated power, collective; gradually increasing, consisting of parts heaped up. Comy-loss! \* a. Full of heaps, heaped up. Maunder. [r.]

Comy-loss! \* a. Full of heaps, heaped up. Maunder. [r.]

Comy-loss! \* a. Full of heaps, heaped up. Maunder. [r.]

Comy-loss! \* a. Full of heaps, heaped up. Maunder. [r.]

Comy-loss! \* a. Full of heaps, heaped up. Maunder. [r.]

Comy-loss! \* a. Full of heaps, heaped up. Maunder. [r.]

Comy-loss \* a. Full of heaps, heaped up. Maunder. [r.]

Comy-loss \* a. Full of heaps, heaped up. Maunder. [r.]

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Comy-loss \* a. Full of heaps, heaped up. Maunder. [r.]

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Comy-loss \* a. Full of heaps, heaped up. Maunder. [r.]

Comy-loss \* a. Full of heaps, heaped up. Maunder. [r.] Francis.

CUMULUS,\* n. [L.] pl. CUMULI. (Meteor.) A species of cloud having a flattened base, and a cumulated, hemi-

spherical structure. Hamilton.
CUN, v. a. [kunna, Icel., kunnan, Goth., the root of cunning.] [To know, to con. Barret.] (Naut.) To cun a ship is to direct her course.

is to direct her course.

CU-NAB'U-LA,\* n. pl. [L.] A cradle:—s term applied to the copies now existing of the first printed books, or to such as were printed in the fifteenth century. Athenaum.—Called in French cunables. Advian Balb.

CUNC-TA'TION, n. [cunatato, L.] Delay. Haynard.

CUNC-TA'TION, n. [cunatato, L.] Delay. Haynard.

CUNC-TA'TOR, n. [L.] One given to delay; a lingerer:—the surnaune of Q. Fabius Maximus. Hammond. [R.]

CUNC, t. a. To give notice to. Carew.

CUNE-AL, a. [cuneus, L.] Relating to or resembling a wedge.

wedge. CU'NE-ATE. \* a. (Anat. & Bot.) Shaped like a wedge.

CU-NE-IT-ED, a. Made in the form of a wedge.

CU-NE-I-FORM, [ku-ne-e-form, S. W. P. Ja. Sm.; ka-ne-form, K. Wb.] a. [cuncus and forma, L.] Having the form

of a wedge.

CU-NETTE',\* n. [Fr.] (Fort.) A deep trench sunk along the middle of a dry most, to make the passage more difficult. Crabb. Written also execute.

CU-NiC-LOUS,\* a. Relating to rabbits. Maunder. [R.]

CU'NI-FORM,\* a. Formed like a wedge. Smart. See Cuss.

CUN'NER, n. A kind of shell-fish less than an oyster; a salt-water perch.

san-water perch.
CDn'ning, a. [kunnan, Goth. See Cun.] [† Skiiful; knowing, performed with skill. Bible.] Artful; artfully deceitful; sly; designing, crafty; subtle.

CUR

CUN'NING, m. [fKnowledge; skill. Bible.] Artifice; deceit, slyness; fraudulent dexterity, art; craft; duplicity. CUN'NING-LY, ad. In a cunning manner; artfully, slyly. CUN'NING-MAN, m. A fortune-teller. M. Casaubon. A man of cunning or craft.
CUN'NING-NESS, m. Subtlety; craftiness; slyness.
CUP, m. A small vessel to drink from; the liquor contained in it; that which is to be received and endured; any thing hollow like a cure may of a flower; a vessel used. thing hollow like a cup; part of a flower; a vessel used for drawing blood.—pl. A drinking bout.

CUP, v. a. [i. cupred, pp. cupring, cupred.] [†To supply with cups. Saak.] To fix a glass vessel upon the skin, in order to draw the blood in scarification.

order to draw the blood in scarification.

CUP'BEAR-R, (k\bar{b}\bar{e}r) = An attendant who pours out and hands wine; an officer of state.

[CUP'BOARD, (k\bar{b}\bright) = (k\bar{b}\bright) = (K\bar{b}\bright) = (K\bar{b}\bright) = (K\bar{b}\bright) = (K\bar{b}\bright) = (K\bar{b}\bright) = (K\bar{b}\bright) = (K\bar{b}\bright) = (K\bar{b}\bright) = (K\bar{b}\bright) = (K\bar{b}\bright) = (K\bar{b}\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\bright) = (K\brigh

placed.

||CGP'BQARD, (kŭb'byrd) v. c. To hoard up. Shak.

CGP'PEL, n. A shallow vessel, generally made of bone earth, shaped somewhat like a cup, used in assaying

precious metals. Brande. CU/PEL-DUST,\* n. Powder used in purifying metals.

CÜ-PEL-LÄ'TION, n. The process of assaying and purify-ing the precious metals, as gold and silver. COP'FOL,\* n., pl. CUPFULS. As much as a cup holds. W.

COP'GALL,\* n. A gall found on the leaves of oaks, which

COP'GALL,\* n. A gall found on the icaves of oaks, which contains the worm of a small fly. Smart.
CÜ'Pln,\* n. (Mythology) The god of love. Addison.
CU-Pin'1-TY, n. [cupditas, L.] Unlawful or unreasonable longing, particularly for wealth, covecousness, avarice.
CUP'-MOSS,\* n. A species of moss. Hemans.
CUPO-LA, n. [IL] P. CÜ'PO-LAS. (Arch.) A roof or vault of a building, rising in a circular or elliptic form, a small dome.

†CÜl'PO-LAED, a. Having a cupola. Sir T. Herbert. CUP'PED,\* (kup'ed or kupt) a. Shaped like a cup. Gold

COP'PER, n. One who cups; a scarifier.

COP'PING, \*n. (Med ) A species of bloodletting, performed by a cupping-glass. Dunglison.
COP'PING-GLASS, n. A glass used for cupping, to draw

out blood.

CU'PRE-OUS, a. [cupreus, L.] Coppery; consisting of copper. Boyle, CU-PRIF'LR-OUS,\* a. Producing copper. Smart.

CU-PRI-UR-08,\* a. Producing copper. Smart.
CUP-RND-18-08,\* a. Producing copper. Smart.
CUP-SNI-PED, \* (\*SRipt) a. Shaped like a cup. Smath.
CUP-SNI-PED, \* (\*SRipt) a. Shaped like a cup. Smath.
CUP-SNI-PED, \* (\*SRipt) a. Shaped like a cup. Smath.
CUP-RA-BL-PL, \* (\*Dat.) The cup of the acorn, the husk of a filbert, &c. P. Cyc.
CUR, n. [Aorre, D.] A degenerate dog; a surly man.
CU-RA-BL-PL-NESS, n. Quality of being curable. Ramage
CU-RA-BL-NESS, n. Quality of being curable.
CU-RA-CA, \* (\*Rd-Rs-So') n. A luquor, so called from the island of Curaçoa, prepared by the Dutch, flavored with orange peel, cunnamon, and mace. Brande.
CU-RA-CA, n. The office or district of a curate.
CU-RA-CA, n. [curator, L.] A pursh priest who has the cure of souls, one who holds a curacy:—more commonly, a clergyman lired to perform the duties of another.

another.

another. CU'RATE-SHIP, n. The same as curacy. Swift. CU'RA-TIVE, a. Relating to the cure of diseases. Browns. CU-RA'TOR, n. [L.] One officially appointed to the care and superintendence of something, a superintendent, a guardian. Bacon

GU-RĀ'TOR-SHIP,\* n. The office of curator. Bouvier.
CU-RĀ'TOR-SHIP,\* n. A female superintendent or guardian. Richards

CURB, n. [courbe, Fr.] A part of a bridle, consisting chiefly of an iron chain, restraint, any thing that restrains or checks, a frame round the mouth of a well; the outer edge of a foot pavement.

CURB, v. a. [L. CURBER; pp. CURBING, CURBED.] To guide or restrain with a curb; to restrain; to inhibit; to check,

to control: to bend.

CURB'A-BLE, \* a. Capable of being curbed or restrained.

Perry. [R.]
CURB'[NG, n. Act of restraining; a check.
CURB'[LESS,\* a., Having no curb. Dr. Allen.
CURB-STÖNE,\* n. A thick kind of stone on the edge of a stone pavement; a stone surrounding the mouth of a

a stone pavement; a stone surrounding the mouth of a well. Perry.

CURCH,\* or CÔURCHE,\* n. A woman's covering for the head; a kerchief. Str W. Scott.

CUR-CUL-O,\* n. [L.] (Ent.) A name applied to a family of beetles, embracing the corn-weevil and other species, which are destructive to fruits. Farm. Excy.

CURD, n. The coagulation or coagulum of milk; the concretion of the thicker part of any liquor.

CUR D. w. a. [i. CURDED; pp. CURDING, CURDED.] To turn to curds; to curdle; to congulate. Shak.

CUR'DI-NESS,\* n. State of being curdy Qu. Rev.

CUR'DI-E, v. n. [i. curding; pp. curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curding, curdi CUR quiry; something that excites interest; an interesting spectacle; a sight; rarity.

Co-Ri-O'SO, n. [It.] pl. Co-Ri-O'SO. A curious person; a virtuoso. à virtueso.

CÜ'RI-OÜS, a. [cariosus, L.] Inquisitive, scrutinizing; desirous of information; attentive to; accurate, careful, exact; nice; artful, meely diligent, elegant; neat; singular; interesting.

CÜ'RI-OÜS-LY, ad. In a curious manner; exactly.

CÜ'RI-OÜS-NESS, m. State of being curious, nicety.

CÜRL, m. A ringlet of hair; a wave; sinuosity; flexure;—
a disease of potatoes in which the leaves are curled and shrunk up. shrunk up.

a disease of potatoes in which the leaves are curled and shrunk up.

CURL, v. a. [i. CURLED; pp. CURLING, CURLED.] To form into curls, to turn the hair in ringlets; to writhe; to twist; to raise undulations.

CURL, v. a. To assume curls, ringlets, or flexures.

CURLED, e. (kurld) p. a. Formed into curls, waved, twisted.

CURL'ED-PATE, (kurld'pat) a. Having curled hair. Shah.

CURL'ER, a. He or that which curls.

CURL'ER, a. He or that which curls.

CURL'ER, a. He or that which curls.

CURL'ER, a. He or that which curls.

CURL'HEAD-ED, a. Having the hair curled. Huloct.

CURL'INESS, m. The state of being curly.

CURL'ING, p. a. Forming curls; twisting; writhing.

CURL'ING-ENONS, (kurl'ing-l'urnz) n. pl. An instrument to curl the hair with; curling-tongs. Johnson.

CURL'ING-UR, ad. In a waving or curling manner.

CURL'ING-TONSS, p. p. Curling-irons. Smith.

CURL'Y-PAT-ED, a. Having a curly head. Dr. Allen.

CURL'Y-PAT-ED, a. Having a curly head. Dr. Allen.

CURL'Y-PAT-ED, a. Having a curly hate. L. Lloyd.

CURL'Y-PAT-ED, a. Having a curly hate. L. Lloyd.

CUR-MDD'GEON-LY, a. Avaricoous; churlish below; a miser; a niggard; a churl. Huddras.

CUR-MDD'GEON-LY, a. Avaricoous; churlish. L'Estrange.

CUR-MDD'GEON-LY, a. Avaricoous; churlish. L'Estrange.

COR'BANT, [kū'ran, S. W. J. F.; kū'rant, P. E. Ja. K.

Sm.] n. [from Coranthus.] A common garden shrub and lis fruit; a small dried grape from the Levant. See Connyth.

COR'BANT-JEL'Ly, m. Jelly made of currants. Booth.

CORNER.

COR'RANT-WEL'LY,\* n. Jelly made of currants. Booth.

COR'RANT-WINE,\* n. Wine made of currants. Booth.

COR'RANT-W. n. Circulation; general reception, fluency; constant flow; general esteem; money; the collective amount of the money of a country, or paper passing as

money.

COR/RENT, a. [currens, L.] Passing from hand to hand; generally received; common; general; fashionable; popular; passaile; now actually passing.

COR/RENT, a. A running stream; a progressive motion of the water of the sea at a certain place; tide; course;

progression.

CUR-REN'TE CXU4-MÖ,\* [L.] With a running or rapid

PART THE UNITY OF A. M.O., \* [L.] With a running or rapid pen. Hamilton.
CÜB'RENT-LY, ad. In a current manner; generally.
CÜB'RENT-MÖN'EY, \* ... Money that passes at a fixed value. Orabb.

Other agent-reas, n. State of being current; eurrency. CDE'RR-CLE, n. [curriculus, L.] [†A course. Bresse.] — A charlot; an open chaise with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast.

CUR-RIC'U-LUM,\* n. [L.] pl. CURRICULA. A course, a course of study. Ec. Rev.
CUR'RI-ER, n. [coriarus, L.] One who curries or dresses

CUR

leather

leather.

CUR/RISH, a. Resembling a cur; brutal; sour.

CUR/RISH-Ly, ad. In a brutal or currish manner. Foz.

CUR/RISH-NESS, a. Moroseness; churlishness. Fultham.

CUR/RY, v. a. [courroper, Fr.] [L. currist] pp curring,

currist ] To dress after tunning leather, by beating, rub
bing, &c.; to beat; to drub, to rub a horse with a scratch
ing instrument; to scratch in kindness; to rub down with

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ to the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the c flattery. - To curry favor, to seek favor by officiousness and flattery.

Cör/Ry, n. A highly-spiced East Indian mixture used in

cookery.
Cur'ry-comb (-kom) n. An iron instrument for currying

CUR'RY-ING, n. Act of dressing skins, rubbing down a horse. CURSE, v. a. [i. CURSED; pp. CURSING, CURSED.] To wish evil to; to execrate; to anathematize; to injure; to af flict: to terment.

flict; to torment.

CURSE, v. n. To utter imprecations or curses.

CURSE, n. Malediction; imprecation: execration; anathoma; torment; vexation; a great evil or damage.

CUR'SED, (kir'sed) a. Blasted by a curse, deserving a curse; hateful; detestable; unsanctified; vexatious.

CURSED,\* (kir'st) t. & p. from Curse. Exerented.

CUR'SED-LY, ad. Miserably; shamefully. Pope. [Low,]

CUR'SED-NESS, n. The state of being under a curse.

CUR'SED-NESS, n. The state of being under a curse.

CUR'SER, n. One who utters curses. Dryden.

CUR'SHP, n. A nexecration. Joshua.

CUR'SIP, or, A n. execration. Joshua.

CURS'ING, n. An execration. Joshua.
CÜR'SI-TOR, n. [L.] (Law) An officer in the English court of chancery, whose duty it is to make out original writs.
CUR'SIVE,\* a. Rapid, running; as, cursive writing, i. e. running hand. Boscorth.
CUR'SOR,\* n. [L.] Any part of a mathematical instrument that slides backwards and forwards, as the movable leg of a beam compass; the hand of a barometor, the beam of a trammel, &c. Francis.
CUR'SOR-RRY, a. [Lawsey, L.] Cursory: hasty. Shab

of a trammel, &c. Francis.

[CUR'SO-RA-RY, a. [cursus, L.] Cursory; hasty. Shak.

CUR'SO-RI-VY, ad. In a cursory manner, hastly.

CUR'SO-RI-VX; ad. In a cursory manner, hastly.

CUR'SO-RI-NESS, n. Slight attention, haste.

CUR'SO-RY, a. [cursorius, L.] Hinsty, quick; inattentive, slight, done quickly or carelessly.

[CURST, a. Froward, peevish, snarling. Ascham.

[CURST, a. Froward, peevish, snarling. Ascham.

[CURST, a. [curtus, L.] Short; curtailed; mutilated.

Browne. [R.]

CUR-TALL' (kur-tal') v. a. [curto, L.; courtauder, Fr.] [a. curtailled; pp. curtailling, curtailled.] To cut off; to cut short; to abridge; to contract, to shorten.

CUR'TALL-DGG', n. A dog whose tail is cut off, according to the forest laws, and which is hindered from coursing.

Shak.

CUR-TĀIL'ĒR, n. One who curtails. Waterland.
CUR-TĀIL'ING, n. Act of shortening Swoft.
CUR-TĀIL'-STĒP,\* n. The lower step in a flight of stairs.

Brands.

CUR'TAIN. (kür'tın) n. [courtine, Fr.] A cloth contracted or expanded at pleasure, hanging round a bed, ut a window, or in a theatre.—(Fort.) A part of a wall iying between the two bastions.—To draw the curtain, to draw it over an object, or to withdraw it.—To drop the curtain, to make an end, as of a play.

CUR'TAIN, v. a. To accommodate with curtains. Shak.

CUR'TAIN-LECT'URE, (kür'tınd) p. a. Furnished with curtains.

CUR'TAIN-LECT'URE, (kür'tınd) p. a. Furnished with curtains.

CUR'TAI, a. A horse with a docked tail.

CUR'TAI, a. Brief or abridged. Milton. [R.]

CUR'TAIT, a. Grief or abridged. Milton is met by a perpendicular line from a planet.

CUR-TA'TION, n. (Astron.) The interval between a planet's distance from the sun of a planet.

CUR-TA'TION, n. (Astron.) The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the currate distance. CURTY-L'ASE, or CUR'TLE-AXE. n. See CUTLASS. CUR'TI-L'AGE, n. [courtillage, old Fr.] (Law) A court-yard of a dwelling-house.
CURT'LY, ad. Briefly. Gayton. [R.]
CURT'NESS,\* n. Shortness; conciseness. Kames. [R.]
CURT'SY, n. See COURTESY.
CUR'SY, n. See COURTESY.
CUR'ULE, a. [curulus, L.] Belonging to a chariot; senatorial:—applied to the chair of a Roman magistrate, which was drawn in a chariot.
CURURLET,\* n. A sort of plover. Crabb.
CUR'YA-TED, a. [curvatus, L.] Bent; crooked.
CUR-VA'TION, n. Act of bending or crooking. Pearson. [R.]

CURVA-TURE, m. Crookedness; a curve; the continual flexure of a line from a rectilinear direction.
CURVE, (kurv) a. Crooked; bent; inflected. Bentley.
CURVE, m. Any thing bent; a part of a circle; flexure.

CÜRVE, v. a. [cmvo, L.] [i. CURVED; pp. CURVING, CURVED.] To bend; to crook, to inflect.
CÜRVED.§ (kürvd) p. a. Bent; formed into a curve.
CÜRVED.§ (kürvd) p. a. Bent; formed into a curve.
CÜRVET, or CÜR'VET, [kur-vü', S. W. P. J. F. Ja.; kür'vçt, K. Sm. Wb.] v. n. [correctare, IL.] To leap, as a horse; to bound; to frisk; to be licentious.
CÜR'VET, or CÜR-VET', [kur-vü', S. W. P. J. E. F.; kür'vçt, Ja. K. Sm.] n. A leap; a bound; a frolic; a prank.

prank. ||CUR-VI-LIN'E-AD,\* n. An instrument for forming curves.

[CUR-V]-LIN'E-AL,\* a. Crooked; curvilinear. Blount.
[CUR-V]-LIN'E-AB, [kür-ve-lin'yar, S. W. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.;
kür-ve-lin'e-ar, P. J.] a. [curvus and linea, L.] Relating
to curves; consisting of a crooked line; composed of crooked lines.

crooked lines.

CURVI\_ING, \*n. A bending; a curved form.

CURVI\_IT, \*n. State of being curved, crookedness.

CURVI\_IT, \*n. The wild pigeon or ring-dove; the wood pigeon. Todd.

CUSMI\_ON, (kush'un) \*n. [coussin, Fr.] A pillow or soft pad for a seat, a soft pad placed upon a chair or sofa.

CUSMI\_ON, (kush'un) \*n. Seated on a cushion.

CUSMI\_ON\_ET, (kush'un-st) \*n. A little cushion. Beaumont.

CUSMI\_ON\_ET, (kush'un-st) \*n. A little cushion. Beaumont.

CUSMI\_ON\_ET, (kush'un-st) \*n. A little cushion. Beaumont.

CUSMI\_ON\_ET, (kush'un-st) \*n. A little cushion. Beaumont.

CUSMI\_ON\_ET, (kush'un-st) \*n. A little cushion. Beaumont.

CUSMI\_ON\_ET, (kush'un-st) \*n. A little cushion. Beaumont.

CUSMI\_ON\_ET, kush'un-state on the cushion.

CUSMI\_ON\_ET, kush'un-state on the luminary. Harris.

—(Arch.) A spear-shaped ornament appended to some arches. Sir J. Hell.

CUSY\_INT\_ED, a. Ending in a point. Bailey.

arches. Ser J. Hell.

CUS'PI-DAL, a. Ending in a point. Bailey.

CUS'PI-DAL, a. Sharp, ending in a point. More. [R.]

CUS'PI-DATE, v. a. To sharpen. Cockeram.

CUS'PI-DATE, \*a. (Bot.) Abruptly rounded off with a projecting point in the middle. P. Cyc.

CUS'PI-DATE, a. (Bot.) Having a sharp end; pointed.

CUS'PI-DATE, p. a. (Bot.) Having a sharp end; pointed.

CUS'PIS, n. [L.] The sharp end of a thing, a cusp. More.

CUS'TARD, n. [costard, Weish.] Food made of eggs and milk, sweetened, and baked or boiled.

CUS'TARD-COF'FIN,\* n. A crust made to hold a custard.

CUS-TO'DI-AL, a. Relating to custody; guarding. CUS-TO'DI-AN,\* n. A keeper; a superintendent. W. Irving. [R.]

viag. [R.]
Cos'TO-DY, n. [custodia, L.]
A keeping or guarding; guardinaship; imprisonment; care, defence; security.
Cis'TOM, n. [coustame, old Fr.]
The frequent repetition of the same act; usage, habit, habitual practice; fushion, established manner: — practice of buying, trading, or employing, pritonage or support in any business. — A tax, or duties paid upon merchandise and goods imported or exported, impost, toil; tribute. In this sense commonly in the plural. — (Law) A law or right, not written, but established by long use; prescription. ished by long use; prescription, not written, but established by long use; prescription; tClis'TOM, v. a. To pay duty at the custom-house. Marlow. †Clis'TOM, v. a. To accustom. Spenser.
Clis'TOM.4-BLE, a. Common, customary, liable to pay

duties.

CCS'TOM-A-BLE-NESS, n. State of being customable. CCS'TOM-A-BLY, ad. According to custom. Homilies. CUS'TOM-A-RI-LY, ad. Habitually, commonly. Pearson.

COS'TOM-A-El-NESS, m. Frequency; commonness.
CDS'TOM-A-El-NESS, n. Frequency; commonness.
CDS'TOM-A-El, a. Conformable to established custom; common; habitual; usual; wonted.
COS'TOMED, (Küs'tumd) a. Accustomed. Shak.
CUS'TOM-ER, n. One who is in the habit of purchasing at

a shop, factory, &c.; an accustomed buyer; a dealer; a collector of customs.

CBs'TOM HÖÖSE, n. A house where vessels and merchandise are entered, and duties upon goods, imported

or exported, are collected. Swyt.

Cos' TOS,\* n. [L.] pl. OVS-TO'DES. A keeper; a superintendent. Authorite.

CUS'TOS BRE'VI-UM, n. (English law) The principal

CUS'TOS BRE'T'-UM,\* n. (English law) The principal clerk belonging to the Common Pleas. Cabb.

CUS'TOS ROT-U-LO'RUM,\* n. (English law) The keeper of the rolls; he who has the keeping of the records of the sessions of the peace. Crabb.— A county officer in England of high dignity. McCulloch.

CUSINDERS A builtingers.

TREL, n. A buckler-bearer. Ld. Herbert. — A vessel for inc. Ainsworth.

wine. Ainsworth.

Clis'Tu-Ma-Ex, n. A book of laws and customs. Selden.

Clit, v. a. [i cur; pp. curring, cur.] To separate the parts of a substance by an edged instrument; to make an incision; to hew; to carve; to pierce; to divide packs of cards; to intersect; to cross; to castrate.—[To avoid; to shun; to disown, as an acquaintanne. Tedd. Modern cant language.]—To cut down, to fell; to overpower.—To cut of, to separate from the other parts; to abscind; to amputate; to destroy; to extiprate; to intercept; to preclude.—To cut out, to shape; to form; to scheme; to contrive; to debar; to excel.—To cut short, to hinder; to abridge.—To cut up, to divide into pieces; to eradicate.—To cut a caper, to dance; to frisk about.

COT, v. n. To make way by dividing; to use a knife of edged tool. — To cut, to divide and turn up cards for determining the players.
COT, p. a. Divided; separated; prepared for use. Swyt.
COT, n. A gash, incision, or wound, made by an edged tool; a severe blow or lash; a severe remark; a sarcasm:—a channel made by art; a part cut off; a shred; a lot; a near passage; a carving or engraving; an engraved picture; the practice of dividing a pack of cards; fashion; form; shape; a fool or cully; a gelding.—Cut and long tail, men of all kinds. Shak.
CULTAINE-ORS. a. [cate. L.] Relating to or affecting the

CU-TA'NE-OUS, a. [cutie, L.] Relating to or affecting the skın.

COTCH,\* n. A gummy resin produced by a tree growing in Persia near the Gulf of Cutch. Ljungstedt. — The spawn of the oyster. Hamilton.

COTCH'E-RY,\* n. (East Indies) A court of justice or pub-lic office. Hamilton.

lic office. Hamilton.

CUTE, a. Sharp; expert; adroit; keen.—A contraction of acute. [Colloquist and vulgar.]

[CUTH, a. [Sax.] Known; famous. Gubson.

CUTI-LE, n. [cutcula, L.] The exterior membranous covering of the body; the scarf-skm; a thin skin formed on the surface of liquor.—(But.) The thin vesicular membrane that covers the surface of vegetables.

CU-TIC/U-LAR, a. Belonging to the cutticle or skin.

CUT'LEAS, n. [coutcleas, Fr.] A broad cutting sword.—

Written also cutlace, curlaire, curtleare, and cutlass.

CUT'LEAS, n. [coutcler, Fr.] One who makes or sells knives; a manufacturer of, or dealer in, cutlery.

CUT'LEAY, n. All kinds of sharp and cutting instruments made of iron or steel, as knives, forks, scissors, razors, &c.; articles made by cutlers.

CUT'LEAG, n. [côtelette, Fr.] A rib or slice of meat for cookling; a steak.

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COTITER, n. He or that which cuts:—a light, fast-sailing vessel with one mast and a bowsprit:—a tooth that cuts the meat; an officer in the exchequer who cuts on the tallies the sums paid, a ruffian, a bravo. — [A small light sleigh. U. S.]

light sleigh. U. S.]

CUT'THROAT, n. A ruffian; a murderer. Knolles.

CUT'THROAT, n. A ruffian; a murderer. Knolles.

CUT'TING, n. A piece cut off; a branch; a chop, incision; caper; curvet; division.

CUT'TING, \* a. Pointed; sharp; severe; sarcastic. Ash.

CUT'TLE, (kūt'ul) n. A fish, which, when it is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor.—[†A foulmouthed fellow. Shak.] See Septa.

CUT'WÂL, \* n. (East Indies) The chief police officer of a large city. Hamilton.

CUT'WA-TER, \* n. The fore part of a ship's prow, that cuts the water; the lower portion of a pier separating

CUT'-WA-TER,\* n. The fore part of a ship's prow, that cuts the water; the lower portion of a pier separating two arches of a bridge. Francis.

CUT'-WORK, (-wirk) n. Work in embroidery. B. Jonson.

CUT'-WORM,\* (-wirk) n. Work in select destructive to young plants. Harris.

CU-PETTE',\* n. [Fr.] (Fort.) A trench dug in the middle of a large, dry ditch. Crabb. See Cunette.

CUZ,\* n. A jocular title formerly given to one who was admitted to the fraternity of a printing-office. Crabb.

admitted to the fraternity of a printing-office. Crabb.

CY'AN-ATE.\* n. (Chem.) A compound of cyanic acid with a base. Ure.

a base. Ure.

CŸ-Ā/NĘ-AN,\* a. Having an azure color. Pennant.

CŸ-Ā/NĘ-NA,\* a. (Chem.) Another term for hydrocyanic or prussic. Ure.

CŸ-Ā/IC,\* a. (Chem.) Denoting an acid compounded of cyanogen and oxygen. P. Cyc.

CŸ-Ā/N-IDE,\* n. (Chem.) A compound of cyanic acid with

a metal. Urc.

CY-AN-TE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral, commonly of a blue color. Brands.

Cy-XN'Q-Q-EN,\* n. (Chem.) A bicarburet of azote or nitro-

UY-AN'Q-QEN,\* n. (Chem.) A hiearburet of azote or nitrogen, a gaseous compound, sometimes terined prussing gas. P. Cyc..
CY-A-NOM'E-TER,\* n. An instrument for measuring the intensity of the color of the sky, and thereby deducing the quantity of vapor floating in the atmosphere. intenducing the ducing the Francis.

phere. Francis.

CF-AN-OF-A-THY,\* n. A disease in which the surface of the body is colored blue. Dunglison.

CF-A-NO sis,\* n. [Gr.] (Mod.) The blue disease, by which the body becomes of a blue or lead color.

CY-XN'U-RET,\* n. (Chem.) A compound of cyanogen.

Brance.
CY-A-NURIC,\* a. (Chem.) Noting an acid, obtained from decomposing urea by heat. Brance.
CY-AR,\* n. (Anal.) The orifice of the internal ear. Crabb.
CY-ATH'-FORM,\* a. Shaped like a glass or cup. P. Cyc.

CTC'LA-MEN, n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; sow-bread.

OT/CLE, [si/kl, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.] n. [cych L.] A revolution of a certain period of time whi finishes and recommences perpetually; a circle, a period of years or time; an unaginary orb.— Cycle of the sun, or selar cycle, a period of 28 years, after which the same days of the week recur on the same days of the year. days of the week recur on the same days of the year.—
Cycle of the moon, or Metomic cycle, a period of 19 solar years,
after which the new and full moons fall on the same
days of the year as they did 19 years before.—Cycle of
indiction, or Roman indiction, a period of 15 years, not
astronomical, but entirely arbitrary.

CYC'LIC, \*a. Relating to or containing a cycle. Qu. Rev.—

Noting a kind of verse or chorus, cyclicul. Beck.
CYC'L1-CAL,\* a. Relating to a cycle; circular; cyclic.
Colerudge.

CY/CLO-GRXPH.\* n. An instrument for describing the

arcs of circles; an arcograph. Francis.

CY'CLOID, [SI'kloid, W. P. Ja. K. Sm., Sik'loid, Buchanan.] CYCLOID, (STRING), N. J. J. A. Sm., SIK-10th, Bucharlan, I. [κυκλοειόης,] A geometrical curve which is traced out by any point of a circle rolling on a straight line. CY-CLOID/L, a. Relating to a cycloid. Chambers. CY-CLOYDI-N,\* n. (Ich.) One of an order of fishes. Buck-

land.

CY-CLOM'E-TRY, n. The art of measuring cycles. Wallis. CY-CLO-RE-TRY, n. The art of measuring cycles. Walls. CY-CLO-RE/DI-A, e81-klo-pê-de-8, P. J.

Ja. K. Sm.; si-klo-pê-de'8, S.; si-klo-pê-d'ya, F. K.] n. [röxhoş and nadôtia.] A circle of the arts and sciences; a book, or series of volumes, containing a view of the arts, sciences, and literature, arranged in alphabetical order: an encycloped.

arts, sciences, and Herature, arranged in apparential order; an encyclopedia.

CŸ-CLO-PĔ/AN, or CY-CLÖ'PĔ-AN, [sī-klo-pē'an, Ja. Sm. Wb., sī-klö'pē-an, K. Ash, Braude.] a. Reinting to the Cyclops; vast, terrific. Bp. Hall.

CŸ'CLO-PĒDE, n. A modern term for cyclopædia. Warton.

CŸ-CLO-PĒD'/C,\* a. Belonging to a cyclopædia. Ec. Rec.

CY-CLO''/C, a. Relating to the Cyclops, giguntic; vust.

CY-CLOP'[C, a. Relating to the Cyclops, gigantic; vast. Bp. Taylor.

CY-CLOS'TO-MOUS,\* a. Having a circular mouth. Kirby.
CY'DER, n. See Cider.

CY-Eşi-Öl'O-GY,\* n. (Med.) The doctrine of gestation.

CYG'NET, (sig'net) n. [cygnus, L.] A young swan. Shab.

CYL'IN-DER, n. [κόλινδρος.] A long, circular body, of uniform diameter, whose surface at each end is a circle, parallel to that of the other end.

CYLI'NDER. ... A Partaking of the nature or form of a CYLI'NDER.

allel to that of the other end.

Cy-Lin'DRiC, \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) A Partaking of the nature or form of a Cy-Lin'DRiC-AL, \) \( \) cylinder.

CYL-In-DRiC-TY,\* n. A cylinderical form. Maunder. [R.]

CYL-In-DRODD, [811]n-dröid, Ja. K. Sm., se-lin'dröid, Crabb.] n. A solid body, differing from the cylinder by having its bases elliptical.

Cy-Lin-Dro-Met'RiC,\* a. Belonging to a scale used in measuring cylinders. Maunder, [R.]

CY-MA,\* n. [cyma, L., χύημα.] (Bol.) A form of inflorescence consisting of a solitary flower, cyme.—(Arch.) [κυμα.] Same as cymatum. Brande.

Cy-Mak', n. A slight covering; a scarf. See Simar.

CY-MAR', n. A slight covering; a scarf. See Simar.

[xvid.] Same as cymanium. Branuc.
[xvid.] n. A slight covering; a scarf. See Simar.
Cřmi/a-Tinz.\* n. (Min.) A fibrous mineral. Dana.
Cřmi/a-Tinz.\* (se-mās/sp-vim) n. [L.; xviáriov, Gr.]
(Arch.) A member or moulding of a cornice; cyma.
Cini'sal., n. [cymbalum, L.] An ancient musical instrument. Shak. A modern musical instrument like a brazen dish, used in pairs.

†CYM'BAL-IST,\* n. A player on a cymbal. Blount.

CYM'BI-DOM,\* a. Formed like a boat. P. Cyc.

CYM'BI-DM,\* n. (Conch.) A kind of sea-shell; a gondola.

Brande.

CYME,\* n. [cyma, L.] (Bot.) A kind of panicle or inflorescence, having a corymbose form, but consisting of repeatedly-branched divisions. P. Cyc.

CY'MODE,\* a. Relating to or like a cyme or cyma. Forster.

CY-MOSE,\* a. (Bot.) Relating to or resembling a cyme.

P. Oye.

Oy.¬XN'ΕΗΣ,\* s. [κυών and ἄγχω.] (Med.) A disease of the threat; a species of quinsy or croup. Crabb

CY-NXN'THEO-PY, n. [κυών, κυνός, and ἄνθρωπος.] A species of madness in which men have the qualities of doga. CYN-λΕΟ-ΤΌΜ'λ-ΕΠΥ, n. [κτών, ἄμκτος, μάχη.] Bear-baiting with a dog. Hudibras.

CY-NXR'RHO-DÖN,\* n. (Bot.) The hep of the rose; a kind of δmit.

180

of fruit.

†CNN-E-ÇET'ICS, n. pl. [κυνηγετικά.] The art of hunting with dogs.
CΥΝ'IC, n. A follower of Diogenes; a philosopher of the

CYN'IC, n. A follower of Diogenes; a philosopher of the snarling sect, a morose man; a misanthrope.

CYN'IC,

Jogenes, or to the Cynics, having the qualities of a dog; brutal; snarling, snappish.

CYN'I-CAL-LY,\* ad. In a cynical manner. Bacon.

CYN'I-CAL-LY,\* ad. In a cynical manner. Bacon.

CYN'I-CAL-LY,\* a. Quality of being cynical. Booth.

CYN'I-CISM,\* n. Misanthropy, moroseness. Sir W. Scott.

CY-N'IC'TIS,\* n. An African mammiferous quadruped, connecting the cytet with the dog. Guilbu.

necting the creet with the dog. Oguby.

CYNIPS, \*n. [xwa.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, the gall-fly. Brands.

CYN-O-REX/1-A, \*n. (Med.) An insatiable or canine appearance.

tite. Crabb.

tite. Cravo.

CY NO-SürR, [sl'no-sür, S. E.; sin'o-sür, J. Wb.; sin'o-sür or sl'no-sür, F.; sl'no-sür, J.; sin-o-sür, W.; sin'o-sür or sl'no-sür, F.; sl'no-sür, Ja.; sin-o-sür' or sl'no-sür. K.; si'no-sür or sl'no-sür, Jn. [suvorouó.] The Lesser Bear, or the star, or the star of the Lesser Bear, near the north pole:—a point of starting or surthing which attracts attention or is of attraction, or any thing which attracts attention, or is

or attaction, or any tame used as a guide.

CŸN-Sō'/RUS-CRIS-TĀ'/TUS,\* n. (Bot.) A pasture-grass, the dogstail or goldseed. P. Cyc.

CŸ'/ON, n. See Crow, and Scrow.

CŸ-O-PHŌ'/R₁-A,\* n. The time of gestation or of carrying the feature Control.

fœtus. Smart. CV-PE-BA'CE-A,\* (sI-pe-ra'she-a) n. (Bot.) A class of plants;

CY-PE-BA'CE-A,\* (81-Po-ra'sno-3) n. (Bor.) A class of plants; sedge. Lyell.
CYP'E-RUS,\* n. (Bot.) A plant, the root of which is used in perfumery. W. Enew.
CYPHER, n. See CIPHER.
CYPH'Q-NiSM,\* n. An ancient mode of punishment, which consisted in besmearing the criminal with honey, and then exposing him to insects. Brands.
CYPRESS. n. [curresus. L.] A tall, straight forest-tree.

then exposing nim to insects. Brance.

CYPRESS, n. [cupressus, L.] A full, straight forest-tree, anciently used at funerals; the emblem of mourning.

CYPRESS,\* a. Belonging to or made of cypress. Milton.

CYPRI-AN,\* a. Belonging to Cyprus; devoted to pleasure.

Gsh.

O'Pr'R-AN,\* n. A native of Cyprus, a prostitute. Booth.

O'Pr'R-AN,\* n. Belonging to the cypress-tree. Ash.

O'Pr'R-A. Belonging to the cypress-tree. Ash.

O'Pr'R-A. M. A native or inhabitant of Cyprus. Ed. Rcn.

O'Pr-B-V,\* n. A thin, transparent, black stuff. Shak.

O'Pr'S-LA,\* n. [κυψελη.] (Bot.) A one-seeded, one-celled, indehiscent fruit:—called also achenum. Brunde.

O'Y-P-VA'IC.\* a. Relating to Cyrene. Ed. Rcn.

O'Y-P-VA'IC.\* a. Relating to Cyrene. Ed. Rcn.

O'Y-P-VA'IC.\* a. Relating to capital letters. Smart.

O'Y-P-VA'IC.\* a. Relating to Cyrene. Ed. Rcn.

O'Y-P-VA'IC.\* a. Relating to Cyrene. Ed. Rcn.

O'Y-P-VA'IC.\* a. Relating to Cyrene. Ed. Rcn.

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O'Y-P-VA'IC.\* a. Relating to Cyrene. Ed. Rcn.

O'Y-P-VA'IC.\* a. Relating to Cyrene. Ed. Rcn.

morna matter.

CYST'ED, \*a. Inclosed in a cyst or bag.
†CYS'TIC, a. Contained in a bag. Arbuthnot.
CYS'TIS, n. Same as cyst. Wiscoman.
CYS-TITIS, \*n. [xvor(s.]] (Med.) Inflammation of the bladder. Brande.

CYS-TO-LITH'IC,\* a. Relating to the stone in the bladder.

CYS-TO-LITH'IC,\* a. Relating to the stone in the bladder.

Dunglison.

CYS-TOT'O-MY, n. The art of opening encysted tumors.

CYT'I SINE, \* n. A poisonous substance obtained from the

seeds of laburanus. P. Cyc.
CYT'I-SUS, n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of shrubs; the trefoil.
CZAR, (Zzh') n. [Coscar, L.] The title of the emperor of Russia.
CZAR|ISH, (Zzi'sh) a. Relating to the czar. Tatlor.
CZAR, I'NA, (zp-rê'ns) n. The empress of Russia.
CZAR'O-WITZ,\* (zzi'o-Wits) n. The title of the czar's eldest son.

est son. Smart.

## D.

Determine the fourth letter and third consonant of the alphabet, is a dental and a mute, and has a uniform sound, nearly approaching to that of t - D, as an abbreviation, stands for dector; as, D. D., doctor of divinity; M. D., doctor of medicine. — As a Roman numeral, it denotes 500. — It is used as a key in music; and it is also used to denote a sliding rate in a term or price for the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the cont denote a sliding valve in a steam-engine. [crown. Crabb. D4-XL'DER,\*n. A Dutch coin, of the value of about half a

DAB, v. a. [dauber, Fr.] [t. DABBED; pp. DABBING, DABBED.]
To strike or touch gently; to slap.
DAB, n. A small lump; a gentle blow; a soft substance; a small, flat fisb. [An adept at any thing; a dabster. Gold-smith. Vulgar.]
DAB'BLE, (dab'ol) v. a. [dabbelen, D.] [i. DABBLED; pp. DABBLING, DABBLED.] To smear; to daub; to spatter; to besprinkle.

DXB'BLE, v. s. To play in water; to trifle or meddle; to [

DÄB'ELER, n. One who dabbles; a meddler.
DÄB'CHICK, n. A small water-fowl. Ray.
DÄB'STER,\* n. One who is expert at any thing. Smart.

Vulgar.

[Vulgar.

DA CA'PO, ad. [It.] (Mus.) Again; from the beginning:
—noting a repetition from the beginning.

DA CE, n. A small river-fish, like a roach. Walton.

DA'CIAN, '(di'shap) a. Belonging to Dacia. Ash.

DA-COIT',\* n. One of a gang of robbers in Hindostan. Ham-

DA-COIT', \*n. One of a gang of rotoots in Hindestan. P. Cyc.

DA-COIT', \*n. Gang-robbery in Hindestan. P. Cyc.

DAC-TIL'|-O-GLYPH, \*n. The inscription of the name of the artist on a gem. Brands.

DAC-TIL'|-O-GLYPH, \*n. [darrôλιος and γράφω.] The art of gem-engraving. Brands.

DAC-TIL'|-O-GLYPH, \*n. [darrôλιος and γράφω.] The art of gem-engraving. Brands.

DAC-TIL'|ON, \* (dak-til'γρα) n. (Med.) The union of the flugers with each other. Dunglison.

DAC-TYL', n. n. [dáx-τνλος. Gr.; dactylus, L.] A poetic foot, consisting of one long syllable and two short ones.

DAC-TYL', \*n. n. To run nimbly, to bound. B. Jonson

DAC-TYL-LET, n. A dactyl. Bp. Hall.

[DAC-TYL-IC, [dak-til'|k, Ja. Sm. dák'te-līk, K. Wb. Todd.] a. Relating to the dactyl. Johnson.

[DAC-TYL-IC, \*n. pl. Metres which consist of a repetition of dactyls or equivalent feet. P. Cyc.

DAC'TYL-IST, n. One who writes flowing verse. Warton.

datelys of equivalent reet. F. Cyc.

DXC-TYL-18T, n. One who writes flowing verse. Warton.

DXC-TYL-5L/Q-QY, n. [δακτόλιος and λόγος.] The art of conversing, or communicating ideas, by spelling words with the fingers.

DXC-TYL-(O-MXN-CY,\* n. Divination by the fingers. Brande.

DXC-TYL-O-MY,\* n. The art of numbering with the fin-

μers. Perry.

DAD,
DAD,
DY,

n. A fond name for father, with children. Shak.

DAD'DLE, v. n. To walk unsteadily or feebly, to toddle, DAD'DLE, v. The hand or foot. Brockett. — [Colloquial and low. — England.]
DAD'DCK,\* n. The heart or body of a tree thoroughly rot-

DADE, w. a. The neart or body of a tree thoroughly roten. Crabb.

DADE, v. a. To hold up by a leading-string. Drayton. [R.]

DA'DO, [da'do, Ja. Sm. Wb.] n. [It.] (Arch.) The part in the middle of the pedestal, between the base and cornice, the die.

the die.

D.E. DAL, a. [L. Dadalus, an Athenian artist.] Various, variegated; skilful. Spenser.

D.E.-DA'.Li-AN, a. Maze-like; resembling a labyrinth; dedilous. Colgrava.

DAFF, n. [dauf, icel.] A blockish or foolish fellow. Chaucer.

DAFF, v. a. To daunt. Grose. [Local, Eng.]

DAFF, v. a. To toss aside; to put off, to doff. Shak.

DAFF, v. a. 10 toss aside; to put on; to don: Snax.

DAFF, v. a. See DaFF.

DAFT, v. a. See DaFF.

DAFT, v. a. Selly; stupid; daunted. Snart. [Provincial in Eng.]

Eng. 1

DAG, n. [dague, Fr.] A dagger; a hand-gun; a pistol. Burton. [A slip or shred. Chaucer. Dew on the grass. Ray.]

DAG, v. a. To daggle; to bemure; to cut into slips. Chaucer. -v. n. To drizzle. Brockett. Local.

DAG'SER, n. [dague, Fr.] A short sword; a poniard; a blunt blade of iron; the obelue or obelisk, used for reference, and marked thus [†].

DAG'SER, v. a. To stab with a dagger. Dekker.

DAG'SER-Fish, \*n. A kind of sea-fish. Ash.

DAG'SER-Fish, \*n. A kind of sea-fish. Ash.

DAG'SER-Fish, \*n. A kind of resoness all the puppets of the bulgeways, to keep them together.

(Nau.) A piece of timber that crosses an the puppers of the bulgeways, to keep them together.

DĂG'GLE, v. a. [i. DAGGLED, pp. DAGGLING, DAGGLED.] To dip in mire or water, to draggle. Swift.

DĂG'GLE, v. n. To run through wet or dirt, to draggle.

†DXG'GLED-TĂIL, a. Benired; bespatiered. Swift.

DXG'GLE-TAIL,\* n. A slattern, a draggletail. Smart. DXG'L&CK, n. A loose end of a lock of wool. Todd.

DA'GON,\* n. An idol worshipped in ancient Canaan. Ash.

DAG'SWAIN, n. A sort of carpet. Harrison.
DAG'SWAIN, n. A sort of carpet. Harrison.
DAG'TAILED, (dag'faid) a., Dirtied. Bp. Hall. [R.]
DA-GUERRE'O-TYPE, \* (da-ger'o-tip) n. The process or art, invented by M. Daguerre, a French artist, by which images from the lens of a camera obscura are fixed on metal plates. Brande

plates. Brande.

DAH'LL-A,\* [dá'le-a, Wb.; dā'le-a, Sm.] n. (Bot.) A genus of composite flowers, originally from Mexico, comprising many varieties, some of which are very beautiful. The dalila is by some called geograte. P. Cyc.

DÄH'LINE,\* n. (Chem.) A substance extracted from dahlia

roots. Brands.

DAI'LI-NESS,\* n. Quality of being or happening daily. Tay-

DAI'LY, a. Happening every day, or very frequently; diurnal; quotidian.

Dăi'Ly, (dă'le) ad. Every day; very often.
†Dăint, a. [dain, old Fr.] Delicate; elegant; dainty. Spenser.

†DÄINT, n. Something delicious; a dainty. P. Fletcher DÄIN'Tj-Ly, ad. In a dainty manner; delicately; nicely. DÄIN'Tj-LY, ad. In a dainty manner; delicately; nicely. DÄIN'Ti-NESS, n. State of being dainty; delicacy; elegance; nicety; squeamishness; fastidiousness. †DÄINT'LY, ad. Deliciously; daintily. Sackmills. †DÄIN'TREL, n. A delicacy. Tr. af Bullinger.
DÄIN'TY, a. Pleasing to the palate; delicious; delicate, nice; squeamish; scrupulous; ceremonious; over-nice; fine.

fine.

DAIN'TY, n. Something delicious, nice, or delicate; a word of fondness.

DĀI'(BY, (dā're) n. The occupation of making butter and cheese; the place where milk is preserved and made into

cheese; the place where milk is preserved and made into food; a milk farm.

DĀI'RY,\* a. Belonging to the keeping of cows and making butter and cheese. Ash.

DĀI'RY-MĀID, n. A woman who manages a dairy.

DĀI'S,\* n. [dais, Fr.] (Arch.) The platform or raised floor at the upper end of a dining hull, also a seat with a canopy over it. Brande.

DĀI'SED, (dā'z|d)a. Full of or furnished with daisies. Shak.

DĀI'SY, (dā'ze) n. A perennial plant and flower, of several varieties.

DAI'SY-DAP'PLED,\* a. Diversified with daisies. Warton. DA'KER,\* n. The number ten. See Dicker.

DA'KER-HEN,\* n. A bird; the land-rail or corn-crake. Booth.

DAL, \* n. A sort of East Indian vetch. Hamilton.
DALE, n. [dalci, Goth.] A low place between hills; a vale;

a valley

a valley.

a valley.

DXL'LI-ANCE, n. Interchange of caresses; acts of fondness or endearment. — [Delay, procrastmation. Shak.]

DXL'LI-ER, n. One who dallies, a trifler.

DXL'LY, n. n. [i. Dallied; pp. Dallied.] To trifle, to exchange caresses, to fondle; to sport; to play;

to trifle; to delay.

to trifle; to delay.

DAL'LY, v. a. To put off; to delay. Knolles. [R.]

DAL-MAT'[C,\* n. Same as dalmatica. Sir W. Scott.

DAL-MXT'I-CA,\* n. A long, white gown, with sleeves, worn by deacons in the Roman Catholic church. Brande.

by deacons in the koman Cuttonic church. Brands. DXL/Ri-Xh,\* n. One of a tribe of people that formerly inhabited a part of Scotland. Ed. Rev. DXL-Ri-Xb'[C,\* a. Relating to the Dalriads. Ed. Rev. DXM, n. [from dame.] A female parent: — used of beasts. DXM, n. [dam, D.] A mole or bank to confine water. DXM n. [fr. J. M. Richeller and J. R. J. C. Configuration of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the st

DAM, v. a. [t. DAMMED, pp. DAMMING, DAMMED.] To confine or shut up water by dams.

DAM'AGE, n. [damage, old Fr.] Mischief; hurt; detriment; loss; injury.—(Law) Any hurt or hinderance that a person suffers in his estate, compensation, as awarded by a jury for pullers of loss.

jury for injury or loss.

DĂM'AĢE, v. a. [L DAMAGED: pp. DAMAGING, DAMAGED.]

TO hurt, to injure; to impair. Addison.

DĂM'AĢE, v. n. To take damage, or be damaged.

DĂM'AĢE.-BLE. a. Susceptible of hurt or injury.

DAM'AGED,\* (dám'ajd) p. a. Injured, hurt, impaired.
DAM'AGE-FEA'SANT, [-fa'zant, Ja. K. Sm., -fez'ant, Wb.]
a. (Law) Doing hurt or damage. Cowel.

DA'MAR,\* n. See DAMMAR.
DAM'AS,\* n. A sabre made of Damascus steel. Crabb. DAM'AS-CENE, n. [Damascenus, L.] That part of Syria of which Damascus was the capital. — The name of a plum,

which Damiseds was the capital.— In state of a pittin, pronounced dam'zn; and now written damson.

DAM'AS-CENE.\* a. Relating to Damascus. Earnshaw.

DAM'ASK, n. Cloth woven with flowers and figures, originally brought from Damascus, made of silk and flax, and, in modern times, with a mixture of cotton and wool: - a red color, as that of the damask-rose

DXM'ASK, v. a. To form flowers upon stuffs; to variegate. Milton.

DAM'ASK,\* a. Of the color of damask, or of the rose so called. Corbet.

DAM'AS-KĒĒN,\* v. a. To inlay iron with gold and silver so as to form flowers. Perry.

DAM'AS-KĒĒN-ING, n. The art of adorning iron or steel, by

making incisions, and filling them up with gold or silver

DAM'AS-Kîn, [dam'as-kēn, Ja., dam'as-kin, Sm.; da-mas

DÄM'AS-KīN, [dām'gs-kēn, Ja., dām'gs-kīn, Sm.; da-mās' kin, K.] n. A sabre, named from Damascus.

DÄM'ASK-PLUM, n. A small, durk-colored plum. Smart.

DÄM'ASK-RŌSE, n. The rose of Damascus; a red rose.

DA-MA'SIN,\* n. [Fr.] A species of woven damask with gold or silver flowers. Brande.

DAME, n. [dame, Fr.] Originally, the English title of honor for a woman, but particularly for the mistress of a family, being, by rank, a lady; the wife of a knight or baronet it is still used in English law to signify a lady. At present it is commonly used to denote the mistress of a family in humble life: a matron; a woman. | Sometimes used

the commonly used to denote the mistress of a family in humble life; a matron; a woman. [Sometimes used both in England and the U.S. to signify a schoolmatress.] BAMES-VIO-LET, n. A plant. Miller DAM'MAR, n. (Bot.) A species of pine, called agths, found in Malacca, also a resin flowing from the tree. P. Cyc.

DAMN, (dam) v. a. [damno, L.] | DAMNED; pp. DAMWING, DAMWIND.] To condemn; to doom to eternal torments; to cause to be eternally condemned; to condemn; to hoot

cause to be eternally condemned; to condemn; to hoot or hiss, as any public performance.

Dim-NA-Bil-1-Ty, n. Liability to damnation. Scott.

Dim-NA-Bil-1-Ty, n. Liability to damnation:— sometimes indecently used for educus, perucous. Stack.

Dim'NA-Bil-1-Res, n. The state of being damnable.

Dim'NA-Bil-1, ad. in a damnable manner; odiously; hatefully:— it is used indecently for excessively.

Dim-NA-Tion, n. Sentence to future misery; eternal punishment; exclusion from divine mercy; condemnation.

Dim'NA-TO-Ry, a. Containing a sentence of condemnation.

DAMNED, (damd or dam'ned) p. a. Hateful; detestable; abhorred. Shak. 327 "This word, in familiar language, is scarcely ever used as an adjective, and pronounced in one syllable, but by the lowest yulgar and profane: in serious speaking, it ought always, like cursed, to be pronounced in two. Thus, in Shakspeare: 'But, oh! what damned minutes tells he o'er,

'Who dotes, yet doubts - suspects, yet strongly loves.'"

DAM-NIF'IC, a. Procuring loss; mischlevous. Bailer, †DAM'NI-FY, v. a. To endamage; to injure. Spenser. DAM'NING,\* p. a. Sentencing to perdition; condemning. DÄMON,\* n. (Zool.) A pachydermatous animal. Kirby.
†DÄM'O-ŞĒL,\* n. A young unmarried woman; a damsel. Shak.

Shak.
†DAM-Q-8EL'LA,\* n. Same as damosel. Shak.
DAMP, a. Moist; humid; wet; foggy; dejected; sunk.
DAMP, n. Fog, moist ar; vapor; dejection, depression of
spirit.—Choke-damp is a term sometimes applied to noxlous exhalations in wells and pits, usually consisting of carbonic acid gas.

DAMP, v. a. [L. DAMPED; pp. DAMPING, DAMPED.] To wet, to moisten; to depress; to deject; to weaken; to abate,

to discourage.

DAMP'ER,\* (damp'pn) v. a. To make damp. W. Johnson.
DAMP'ER,\* n. He or that which damps, checks, or discourages:—a valve in a chimney or furnace to regulate the draught:—a part in a musical instrument to deaden vibration. Francis.

tion. Francis.

Dimp'ish, a. Somewhat damp; moist. More.

Dimp'ish.A. Somewhat damp; moist. More.

Dimp'ish.Mess, n. Tendency to mosture. Bacon.

Dimp'ness, n. Moisture, humidity; fogginess.

Dimp'ye. a. Moist; damp; dejected; gloony. Drayton.

Dim'sell, n. (damosselle, Fr.] A young female; a maiden; a girl; a country lass. Gay.

Dim'sell-Train, n. A. troop of damsels or virgins. Pope.

Dim'son, (dam'zn) n. A small, black plum:—formerly written damascene, originally brought from Damascus.

FDAN, n. (dominus, L.) The old term of home for men, as we now say Master, Sir, or Don. Spanser.

Din, n. A. small truck or sledge used in coal mines.

Brande.

Brande.

DÂ'NA-ÎTE,\* n. (Min.) An arsenical sulphuret of iron. Phil-

Lips.

DAN'BU-RITE,\* R. (Min.) A yellowish mineral. Dana.

DANCE, v. R. [danser, Fr.] [i. danced; pp. dancing, danced.] To move with regulated motions of the feet, generally in accord with music; to move nimbly.—To dance attendance, to wait with suppleness or obsequious.

DANCE, v. a. To make to dance. Shak.
DANCE, n. A regulated movement of the feet; a graceful movement of the figure.

DAN'CER, n. One who practises dancing. Wotton.
DAN'CER, n. Act of moving with regulated and graceful

DÄN'CING-MÄS'TER, n. One who teaches dancing.
DÄN'CING-SEHÖÖL, n. Aschool for teaching dancing.
DÄN-DE-LI'ON, n. [dent de luon, Fr.] A perennial plant and yellow flower; leontodon:— much used for greens.
DÄN'OJ-FT, \* v. a. To make or form like a dandy. West.

Rev. P. A. Coriginally a small piece of money coined by Henry VII. of England.] A little fellow; an urchin. Din'ple, v. a. [dandelin, D.] [a dandled]; Pp. Dandling, dandled. Din'ple.] To move up and down on the knees or in the hands, as an infant; to fondle; to treat like a child. Din'dler, m. One who dandles or fondles:

Din'dler, m. One who dandles or fondles:

Din'dler, m. Searf at the roots of the hair of the head. Din'dler, m. Edandin, Fr., dandiprat.] A worthless coxcomb; a fop. Qu. Rev.

Din'dler, m. Caulity of a dandy; foppishness, Qu. Rev.

Din'dler, m. A little dandy; a ridiculous fop. Qu. Rev.

Din'dler, m. A native of Denmark. Verstegan.

Diner, m. A native of Denmark. Verstegan.

Din'dler, den dand m. Danish money; a tax levied upon the Angle-Sacons or English by the Danes: — written also dansgett. Burke.

DANE'WORT, (dan'wiirt) n. The plant or shrub wallwort.

DANE'WORT, (dan'wurt) a. The plant or shrub wallwork resembling the common elder.

DĀN'ĢER, (dān'jer) n. [danger, Fr.] Exposure to death, loss, or injury; risk; hazard; perli; venture.

DĀN'ĢER, v. a. To endanger. Sānā. [R.]

DĀN'ĢER-LESS, a. Without hazard; without risk. Sidney.

DĀN'ĢER-OUS, a. Full of danger; perilous; hazardous.

Dryden. Endangered; being in danger. Forby. 327 The latter sense is local in England, and colloquial in the U. S.

DAN'QER-OUS-LY, ad. Hazardously; with danger. Shak. DAN'QER-OUS-NESS, n. Quality of being dangerous; dan-

DAN'GLE, (ddng'gl) v. n. [dangla or dingla, Swedish.] [i. DAN'GLE, (ddng'gl) v. n. [dangla or dingla, Swedish.] i.

DANGLED; pp. DANGLED.] To hang loose; to hang upon any one; to follow.

DAN'GLE,\* v. a. To carry suspended loosely. Comper.

DAN'GLE, n. One who dangles; one who hangs about

women.

DÄN'18H, a. Relating to the Danes. Milton.

†DÄNK, a. [tuncken, Germ.] Damp, humid, moist; wet. Shak.

DÄNK, n. [†Damp, moisture. Marston.] A small silver coin

of Persia and Ambia. Crabb.

†DÄNK'18H, (dangk'18h) a. Somewhat dank. Shak.

†DÄNK'18H-NESS, n. Moisture, dampness. Sherwood.

DÄN'NE-BRÖG,\*n. An ancient Danish order of knighthood.

DAN'NOCK,\* n. A provincial name for a hedging-glove. Farm.

Ency.

DA-NÜ'BI-AN,\* a. Relating to the Danube. Philips.

DAP, \( v. n. To let bait fall gently into the water. Wal
DAPE, \( ton. \) †DA-PAT'I-CAL, a. [dapaticus, L.] Sumptuous in cheer. Cock-

eram.

DĂPH'NE,\* n. [δάφνη.] (Bot.) A genus of plants, containing many species, some of which are fragrant and beautiful; the laurel or bay-tree. P. Cyc.

DĂPH'N,I.A,\* n. (Mm.) A kind of precious stone. Crabb.

DĂPH'N,I.E.\* n. (Chem.) A bitter or acrid principle obtained from the dapher present of dapher laws.

Brough of the present of dapher characters.

Brough of the present of dapher characters.

from the daphne mecreon, or daphne alpina. Brande.

DXP'f-FER, n. [L.] One who serves food at table. Reeve.

DXP'PER, a. [dapper, D.] Little and active, lively, spruce;

DXP'PER-LING, n. A dwarf, a dandiprat. Ainsworth. DXP'PLE, a. [from apple.] Marked with various colors; variegated; like a spotted or streaked apple.

DAPPLE, v. a. [L. DAPPLED, pp. DAPPLING, DAPPLED.] To streak; to vary. Spenser.

DAPPLE-BAY,\* a. Of a bay color, marked with spots.

DXP'PLED,\* (dap'pld) a. Being of different colors; streaked.

DAP'PLE-GRAY, \* a. Gray, marked with spots; blue-spotted. Booth

DAR, n. A fish of the English Severn ; called also dart.

DARE, n. n. (i. DURET; pp. DARING, DARED.) To have courage; to venture; to presume, not to be afraid. DARE, v. a. [i. DARED; pp. DARING, DARED.] To challenge; to defy; to brave; to frighten.—To dare larks, to catch them by means of a looking-glass.

DARE, n. Defiance; challenge. Shak.—A small fish, the

same as dace. Levicious.

†DARE/FOL, a. Full of defiance; bold. Shak.

DAR/ER, n. One who dares, ventures, or defies.

DARGUE, \* (darg) n. The quantity of peat which one man can cut and two men wheel in a day. Farm. Ency. [Local.] DXs/[c.\* n. A Persian gold com, named from Darius.

Brande.

DAR'ING, a. Bold; adventurous; fearless; heroic; brave.
DAR'ING, n. Bold or hazardous conduct, defiance.
Southey.

Southey.

DAR'ING-H'AR-DY,\* a. Foolhardy. Shak. [R.]

DAR'ING-LY, ad. Boldly; courageously. Atterbury.

DAR'ING-NESS, n. Boldness; courage.

DARK, a. Wanting light; not light; blind; opaque; observe; not perspicuous; ignorant; gloomy; dismal; mysterious. accept

being; secret.

DARK, n. Darkness; obscurity; want of light.
†DARK, v. a. To darken; to obscure. Sysnser.

DARK-CÖL'ORED, (-kül'urd) a. Having a dark color.

Jodrell.

JARK'EN, (GH'kn) v. a. [i. DARKENED; pp. DARKENING, DARKENED, To make dark; to cloud; to perplex; to sully. DARK'EN, (GR'kn) v. n. To grow dark. DARK'EN, ER, (GR'kn-er) n. He or that which darkens. DARK'-EYED,\* (GR'k'/d) a. Having dark eyes. Skak. TDARK'-EYED,\* (GR'k'/d) a. Having dark eyes. Skak. TDARK'/EN, a. Somewhat dark; dusky. Leviticus. DARK's, a. Homewhat dark; dusky. Leviticus. DARK'LING, a. Being in the dark. Skak. DARK'LY, ad. Obscurely; blindly. 1 Cor. DARK'-MIND-ED,\* a. Having a dark mind; gloomy; ill-discosed. Baster.

disposed. Baxter.

DÄRK'NESS, s. Quality or state of being dark; absence of light; obscurity; ignorance; secrecy; wickedness.

DÄRK'SOME, a. Gloomy; obscure; dark. Spensor.
DÄRK'-WORK'ING, a. Working in a dark manner. Shak.
DÄR'LING, a. Favorite; dear; beloved. Watts.
DÄR'LING, m. A favorite; one much beloved. Shak.
DÄRN, v. a. [i. DARKED; pp. DARKING, DARKED.] To mend holes by sewing in imitation of the original texture.

DARN,\* n. A place that is darned. Hyde.
DAR'NEL, n. A plant or weed, of several varieties;

DAR'NEL, n. A plant or weed, of several varieties; rye-grass.

DAR'NEX,\* n. A kind of cloth made at Doornick. Beaum.

DAR'NIC, n. See Dornic.

DARNIC, n. The act or work of one that darns.

DARNING, n. The act or work of one that darns.

DAROÖ, n. (Bot.) The Egyptian sycamore. P. Cyc.

†DAR-RĀIN', (dar-rān') v. a. To prepare for combat, to range

TORK-RAIN', (Lar-rain') b. a. 10 prepare for combat, to range troops for battle; to prove. Spenser.

DAR'REIN', a. (Law) Corrupted from the French word dernier, last; as, "darrein continuance," the last continuance. Bowner.

tiniance. Bowner.

DÄR'REIN-PRE-SENT'MENT,\* n. (Law) The last presentment of a benefice. Blackstone.

DÄRT, n. [dard, Fr.] A missile weapon thrown by the hand; a small lance; a spear. — A sort of fish. See DAR. — (Poetry) Any missile weapon.

DART, v. a. [L. DARTED; pp. DARTING, DARTED.] To throw offensively, to throw; to emit.

DART, v. n. To fly swiftly as a dart. Shak.

DAR'TARS,\* n. pl. [dartres, Fr.] A sort of scab or ulceration on the skin of lambs. Farm. Ency.

DART'ER, n. One who throws a dart: — a bird that feeds upon fish, of the pelican family.

DART'IGN-UY,\* ad. Swiftly as a dart.

upon fish, of the pelican family.

DART'|No-Ly,\* ad. Swuftly as a dart.

DASH, v. a. [L DASHED, pp. DASHING, DASHED.] To throw or strike suddenly; to break by collision, to throw in flashes, to besprinkle, to mingle; to adulterate, to form or sketch in haste, to obliterate, to blot; to confound; to surprise with shame or fear:—to build or form by casting small stones. Loudon.

DASH, v. n. To fly off the surface by a violent motion; to fly in flashes; to rush, to strike as a ship upon a rock.

DASH, v. n. To fly off the surface by a violent motion; to fly in flashes; to rush, to strike, as a ship upon a rock. DASH, n. Collision, infusion a mark thus [—] in writing, a stroke, a blow, a flourish, an ostentatious show. DASH, ad. An expression of the sound of water dashed. DASH'ING, a. Precipitate, rushing; making a flourish; striking with surprise.

DASH'ISM,\* n. Affected importance; foppishness. Knoz. DAS'TARD, v. a. To terrify, to intimidate. Dryden. [R.]

DAS'TARD-LYES, v. a. To intimidate. Hovell. [R.]

DAS'TARD-LYES, v. a. To intimidate. Hovell. [R.]

DAS'TARD-LY, a. Cowardly, mean. Sir T. Herbert.

DAS'TARD-LY, a. Cowardly, mean. Sir T. Herbert.

DAS'TARD-LY, n. Cowardliness. Hubet.

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DAS'TARD-Y, n. Cowardliness. Hubet.

DAS'TARD-Y, n. Cowardliness. Hubet.

DAS'TARD-Y, n. [dav's and n'pa'] (Zool.) A genus of carrivorous marsupials. Brande.

DANY-URLY n. [odoug and output] (Zool.) A genus of carrivorous marsupulats. Brande.
DA'TA, n. pl. [L., things given.] Truths admitted or determined. See DATUM.
DA'TA-RY, n. [datarus, L.] An officer of the chancery of Rome, who affixes to the papal bulls Datum Rome; that is, given at Rome. Bp. Bedell.—The employment of a

is, green at Rome. Bp. Bedell.—The employment of a datary. Horeell.

DATE, n. [datum, L.] The time at which a letter is written; the notation of the time and place of the delivery or subscription of an instrument; the number which marks the time when any writing, coin, &c., was made; the time of any event; period, age, epoch, era, end; conclusion; duration.—[dactylus.] The fruit of the date-

DATE, v. a. [i. DATED; pp. DATING, DATED.] To note with the time at which any thing is written or done.

the time at which any thing is written or done.

DATE, v. n. To reckon, to have an origin. Bentley.

DAT'ED, \*p. a. Marked with the time or date.

DATE'LESS, a. Without any fixed term. Shak.

DAT'EA, n. One who dates writings.

DATE'-TREE, n. A species of palm.

DATH'Q-LITE, \*n. (Min.) A mineral composed of silica, lime, and boracc acid; found in Norway, Tyrol, &c.

Brande.

DATIVE a. Idatume L. | Comm. Notice the composed of silica, and the composed of silica, and boracc.

DA'TIVE, a. [dations, L.] (Gram.) Noting the third case of Latin and Greek nouns, relating to giving, and commonly having the sign to.—(Law) That is given or ap-

monly having the sign to.—(Law) That is given or appointed, as a dative executor.

DA'TIVE,\*n. The third case of Latin and Greek nouns. Ash.

DA'TIVE,\*n. [L.] pl. DATA. A thing given; a proposition or truth granted and admitted. Blackstone.

DA'TUM-LINE,\*n. A base or horizontal line of a section, from which heights and depths are calculated. Tanner.

DA-TUM-A,\*n. (Chem.) A vegetable alkali obtained from the seeds of the datura stramonium, stramony or thornands.

the seeds of the datura stramonum, stramony or thornapple. P. Cyc.

DA-TU'RINE,\* n. (Chem.) The active principle of the datura stramonium, or thorn-apple; daturia. Hamilton.

DAUB, v. a. [i. DAUBED; pp. DAUBING, DAUBED.] To smear with something adhesive; to paint coarsely; to lay on gaudily or ostentatiously; to flatter grossly.

†DAUB, v. n. To play the hypocrite. Stat.

DAUB, n. Coarse painting or paint; plaster.

DAUB'ER, n. One who daubs; a coarse painter.

DAUB'ER, n. One who daubs; a coarse painter.

DAUB'ER-y, n. A daubing; any thing artful. Stat.

DAUB'ING, n. Coarse painting; any thing adhesive

DAUB'ING, n. Coarse painting; any thing adhesive

DAUB'ING, n. Viscous; glutinous; smeary. Dryden.

DAU'CUS,\*n. (Soc.) A genus of umbelliferous plants. P. Cye

DAUGH'TER, (daw'ter) n. The female offspring of a man

or woman; a female child or descendant; a term of tu
telage or kindness.

DAUGH'TER\_N. J. J. W. \*n. The wife of one's son. Black.

Dâugh'TER-IN-LAW,\* n. The wife of one's son. Black-

Dâugh'TER-LESS,\* (dâw'ter-les) a. Having no daughter.

DÂUGH'TER-LI-NESS, n. The state of a daughter. Mors. DÂUGH'TER-LY, (dâw'ter-le) a. Like a daughter; duti-

DAUNT, (dant) [dant, W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; dawnt, S. E. K.; dawnt or dant, P.] v. a. [r. DAUNTED; pp. DAUNTING, DAUNTED.] To intimidate; to discourage, to frighten; to

dismay; to terrify; to appall.

DAUNT'ER,\* n. One who daunts. Warner.

DAUNT'ESS, a. Fearless, not dejected. Shak.

DAUNT'LESS. n. Fearlessness.

DAUNT'LESS-NESS, n. Fearlessness.

DAUPHIN, (daw'in) n. [dauphin, Fr.] The title of the heir apparent to the crown of France, before the revolution of 1799. tion of 1789.

Un of 1799.

DĀU'PHIN-ĒSS, n. The wife or widow of a dauphin.

DĀU'PHIN-ĒSS, n. The wife or widow of a dauphin.

DĀU'PID-ĒGĒ'ĢI-ĀN,\* \n. A follower of the fanatic or

DĀ'VID-ĪST,\*

impostor David George, of the

16th century, who pretended to be the Messiah. Pagutt.

DĀ'VID-SON-ĪTE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral of a greenish yellow color Dava.

low color. Dana.

DÅ'vir, n. [daver, Fr.] (Naut.) A short piece of timber used in managing an anchor.

DÃ'vire, \* n. (Min.) A fibrous sulphate of alumina.

Brande.

DA'VYNE,\* n. (Min.) A silicious mineral found in the

DĀ'YĒNE,\* n. (Mīn.) A silicious mineral found in the cavities of some masses ejected from Vesuvus. P. Cyc.
DĀW, n. A bird. the jackdaw, &c. Sāak.
DĀW, n. n. [¡To dawn. Drayton.] To thrive. Grose. [Local.]
DĀW'DLE, v. n. [i. dawdler.] pp. dawdling, dawdled.]
To waste time, to trifle. Johnson.
DĀW'DLE, n. A trifler; a dawdler. Lloyd.
DĀW'DLE, n. A trifler; a dawdler.
DĀW'BLE, a. Like a daw. Bale. [R.]
DĀWK, n. A cant word among workmen for a hollow runting or inclining in their stiff. Mozza.

DAWK, n. A cant word among workmen for a nonow rupture, or incision, in their stuff. Mozon.
DAWK, v. a. To mark with an incision. Mozon.
DAWN, n. n. [t. DAWNED : pp. DAWNING, DAWNED.] To be gin to show day or daylight; to grow light; to glimmer to open; to begin.
DAWN, n. The first appearance of light; the time between

the first appearance of light and the sun's rise; begin-

DAWN, n. The first appearance of light; the time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise; beginning; first rise.

DAWA'ING, m. Break of day. Chaucer.

DAWA'ING, m. Break of day. Chaucer.

DAWA'ING, m. Break of day. Chaucer.

DAY, (da') n. The time between the rising and setting of the sun, in contradistinction to night, called the artificial day; the time from noon to noon, or from midnight to midnight, called the natural day; the portion of time which elapses between two successive transits of the sun over the same meridian, called the astronomical day; 24 hours, commencing and terminating at midnight, the civil day:—light; sunshine; an age; the time; time or season in general; life, (in this sense it is commonly plural); the day of contest; the battle.—To win the day, to win the contest of the day.—Day by day, every day.—From day to day, without certainty of continuance.—Days of grace, days granted by a court of law for delay; also days allowed by custom, and sanctioned by decisions of courts of justice, for the delay of payment of a bill or note after the time specified; the number in the U. S. and in England being generally three.—To-day, on this day.

DAY'BEAM,\* n. A beam of light by day. Bovering.
DAY'BEO, n. A couch for repose in the day. Shak.

DAY'BOOK, (dā'būk) n. A tradesman's journal, a book in which merchants, &c., make entries of their daily transactions.

DAY'REEAK, n. The dawn; the first appearance of light.

DAY'BREAK, n. The dawn; the first appearance of

light. DAY'COAL,\* n. The upper stratum of coal in a mine.

DAY'DREAM, n. A dream, vision, plan, or scheme, conceived or formed when one is awake. Dryden.

DAY'DREAM-ING,\* n. The act of making daydreams.

Coloridge.
DAY'DREAM-Y,\* a. Relating to or abounding in daydreams. Coloridge.
DAY'-FLI-ER.\* n. An animal or insect that flies by day

Kirby, 7,\* n. An insect which rarely lives longer than a day. Crabb.

DAY-LL-BOB, n. Labor by the day. Milton.

DLY'-LL'BOR-ER, n. One who works by the day. Milton-DLY'LIGHT, (da'lit) n The light of the day. Spenser. DLY'LL-Y, n. A plant and transent flower, asphodel. DLY'-NET,\* n. A net for catching larks, martins, &c. Crabb. Crabb.

DAY'-PEFF\* n. The dawn of the morning. Multon.

DAY'-RÛLE',\* or DAY'-WRIT,\* n. (Law) A writ or order of a court permitting a prisoner to go without the bounds of the prison for one day. Crabb.

DAY'-SLEEP,\* n. Sleep in the daytime. Mead.

DAY'-SLEEP,\* n. Sleep in the daytime. Mead.

DAY'SPRING, n. The rise of the day, the dawn. Job.

DAY'STAR, n. The morning star. 2 Pet.

DAY'-STEEAM,\* n. A stream flowing by day. Bowring.

DAY'TIME, n. The time in which there is the light of day.

day.

DAY-WEA'RIED, (da-we'rid) a. Weary with the work of

dny. Słak.
†DAY-WOM-AN, (dā'wûm-un) n. A darrymnid. Shak.
DAY-WORK, (-wurk) n. Work done or imposed by the day.

DAZE, v. a. To dazzle. Dryden.
DAZE, \*n. A glittering stone. Crabb.
DAZED. See Daisied.

DXZ'ZLE, (dáz'zl) v. a. [1. DAZZLED, pp. DAZZLING, DAZZLED.] To overpower with light, to strike or surprise

ZLED.] To overpower with light, to strike or surprise with splendor or brilliancy.

DAZ'ZLE, v. n. To be overpowered with light. Shak.

DAZ'ZLE-MENT, n. The act of dazzling. Donne. [R.]

DAZ'ZLING,\* p. a. Overpowering with splendor. Ash.

DAZ'ZLING,\* p. a. Overpowering manner.

DEA'CON, (de'kn) n. [duconus, l.] One of the third or lowest order of the clergy of the church of England, an ecclesiastical officer.—(Scotland) An overseer of the poor, also the master of an incorporated company.

DEA'CON-ESS, (de'kn-ës) n. A female officer in the ancient church. Bp. Patrick.

DEA'CON-RY, (de'kn-re) n. The office of a deacon. Goodzein.

win.

DEA/CON-SHIP, (dë/kn-ship) n. Office of deacon. Hooker.

DEAD, (dëd) a. Deprived of life; without breath, without vegetation; lifeless; inanimate; motionless; dull, gloomy; unemployed; still; unvaried, obscure; having no resemblance of life; obtuse, dull, not sprightly; frigid; stateless, vanid, used of liquors, lying under the power of sin.—Dead language, a language that has ceased to be spoken.—Dead letter, a letter remaining in the post-office uncalled for.—Dead water, the water that closes in with a ship's stern.—The dead, n. pl. Dead men Druden.

that closes in with a ship's stern. — The dead, n. pl. Dead men Druden.

DEAD, (déd) n. Time of great stillness or gloom. South. †DEAD, (déd) v. n. & a. To lose force, to deaden. Bacon. DEAD'-BORN\* a. Born lifeless, stillborn. Johnson. †DEAD'-Dô-ING, a. Destrictive, killing. Spriser. DEAD'-Dô-ING, a. So drunk as to be motionless. Davies DEAD'EN, (déd'dn) v. a. [1. DEADENED, P. DEADENING, DEADENED, ] To deprive of life, to make dead, vapid, or spiritless.

or spiritless.

or spiritiess.

JDEAD'-HEART'ED, a. Having a faint heart. Bp. Hall.

†DEAD'-HEART'FD-NESS, n. Pusilianimity. Bp. Hall.

DEAD'SH, a. Resembling what is dead, dull. Stafford.

DEAD'-ELLL'ING, a. Instantly killing. Shak.

DEAD'-LIFT, n. A lift made with main strength; hopeless

exigence

DEAD'-Light,\* (död'lit) n. (Naut.) Strong wooden posts or shutters put over the glass windows of the cabin as a defence. Brande.

†DEAD'LI-HOOD, (ded'le-had) n. State of the dead. Pear

DEAD'LI-NESS, n. State of being deadly. Bp. Hall. DEAD'LY, (děd'le) a. Destructive; mortal, fatal, impla-

DEAD'LY, ad. In a deadly manner; mortally. Shak.
DEAD'LY-HAND-ED,\* a. Sangumary; disposed to kill.

DEAD'LY-NIGHT-SHADE,\* n. A poisonous, perennial plant. Booth.
DEAD'-MARCH,\* n. A beat of drums at a funeral proces-

DÉAD'-MARCH,\* n. A beat of drums at a funeral procession. Booth.

DÉAD'NESS, n. Want of life, vigor, or warmth; frigidity, vapidness; inactivity.

DÉAD'NESS; n. Want of life, vigor, or warmth; frigidity, vapidness; inactivity.

DÉAD'-RECK'ONING, (déd'rét-til) n. A plant of several species, a species of nettle without stings.

DÉAD'-RECK'ONING, (déd'rét-k'ning) n. (Naut.) The estimation of a ship's place by the logbook, without observation of the heavenly bodies.

DÉAD'-STRÜCK, a. Struck dead or with horror. Bp. Hall.

DÉAD'-TÖP,\* n. A disease incident to young trees. Farm.

Elicu.

DEAD'-vot-ing, \* a. Immutable or inexorable in voting.

Comper.
DEAD'-WA-TER,\* n. The eddy of water that closes in

||DEAF, (def) [def, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Kenrick,

Scott, Barclay, Nares; def, Wb.] a. Wanting the sense of hearing; deprived of hearing, obscurely heard; blasted; barren; unprofitable.— A deaf nut is a put of which the kernel is decayed. Gross. In the pronunciation of this word is uniformly marked def (also deafen, def fin) by the English orthoepists; but it is very common in the U. S. to pronounce it def.—Forby says that the diphthong ea in the vulgar or common language of Norfolk and Suffolk, in England, "has the sound of long s in some cases in which it ought not to have it, as in deaf, dead, tread, spread," &c.

DEAR (def) v. a. To make deaf, to deafen. Dryden.

DEAR (def) v. a. To make deaf, to deafen. Dryden.

Renrock, Scott, Barclay, Nares; del'fin, Wb.] v. a. To deprive of the power of hearing. See Dear.

DEAR'LY, (def'le) ad. Without sense of sounds; obscurely.

scurely.

||DEAF'EY, a. Lonely; solitary; far from neighbors. Ash.
[Local, England.]
||DEAF'-MÜTE,\* n. A person who is both deaf and dumb a. Lonely; solitary; far from neighbors. Ash.

P. Cyc.
||DEAF'NESS, (def'nes) n. State of being deaf, imperfection in the sense of hearing; want of ability or will to hear.

hear.

DEAL, n. A part; a portion; a division; a dole; quantity; degree, extent:—act of dealing cards.—(Arch.) Simult thickness into which a piece of timber is cut up; the wood or timber of fir or pine cut or sawed into planks or boards.—Deals are usually 9 inches wide, and 2½ or 3 inches thick.—Whole deal, 1½ inches in thickness.—Sit deal, half that thickness.

DEAL, r. a. [L. DEALT [DEALED], pp. DEALING, DEALT, [DEALED].—To distribute, to scatter, to throw about; to give gradually; to distribute, as cards.

DEAL, v. n. To traffic, to transact business, to act be-

DEAL, v. n. 10 traine, to transact numbers, to det in any manner.

— To deal by, to treat well or ill. — To deal in, to be engaged in, to practise. — To deal with, to treat in any manner, to contend with.

[DE-AL'BRIE, v. a. [dealbo, L.] To whiten, to bleach.

Cocheram.

DE-AL-BĀ'TION, n. The act of whitening. Browne. [R.] DEAL'ER, n. One who deals, a trader.

DEAL'ING. one who desus, a trauer, DEAL'ING, n. Pratuce, action, intercourse, measure of treatment; traffic, trading, business.
DEALT,\* (dsit) i. & p. from Deal. See Deal.
DEALT-REE,\* n. The fir-tree. — Deal boards are boards made of fir or pine. Forby.

†DE-AM'BU-LATE, v. n. [deambulo, L.] To walk abroad.

Cockeram DE-AM-BU-LA'TION, n. Act of walking abroad. Elyot.

†DE-XM-BU-LA-TO-RY, n. Act of walking abroad. Elyot.
†DE-XM'BU-LA-TO-RY, a. Relating to the practice of walking abroad. Bp. Morton.
†DE-XM'BU-LA-TO-RY, n. A place to walk in. Warton.
DE-AM'BU-LA-TO-RY, n. A place to walk in. Warton.
DE-AM'BU-LA-TO-RY, n. A place to which, being the head of the chapter of canons or prebendances, and forming together with them a council to advise the bishop in the affairs of his see:—nn officer of a college or literary institution.—Rural dean, a clergyman appointed by the hishop to exercise a certain jurisdiction in a remote district of his diocese.

DEAN'ER-Y, n. The office of a dean; the revenue of a dean, the house of a dean.
DEAN'ERS\* n. The wife of a dean.
DEAN'ERS\* n. The office of a dean. Warton.

DEAN'SHIP, n. The office of a dean. Warton.

DEAR, (der) a. Beloved; precious, costly; expensive valuable; of a high price; scarce, not plentiful.

†DEAR, (der) v. a. To make dear, to endear Skelton.

DEAR, (der) v. a. To make dear, to endear Skelton.

DEAR, delen n. A word of endearment, darling. Shak.

DEAR'BORN,\* n. A light four-wheeled carriage. Adama.

DEAR'BORD, n. A darling Spenser.

DEAR'LING, n. A darling Spenser.

DEAR'LING, n. A darling Spenser.

DEAR'L, ad. With great fundness; at a high price.

†DEARN, (dern) a. Lonely; melancholy. Shak.

DEARN'L, (dern) a. Lonely; melancholy. Shak.

DEARN'LY, ad. Secretly; privately, mournfully. Spenser.

DEAR'-PUR-CHASED,\* (-chast) a. Purchased at high price.

DEARTH, (derth) n. A scarcity which makes food dear;

DEARTH, (deth) n. A scarcity which makes food dear; want; need; famine; barrenness; sterillty.
†DE-AR-TIC'U-LATE, v. a. To disjoint, to dismember. Dict.
DEAR'Y, n. A word of endearment; a dear. A. Hill.
DEAR'Y, n. A seat or platform. Walter Scott. See DAIS.
DEATH, (deth) n. Extinction of life; mortality; decease, demise; departure; destruction; manner of dying, the image of mortality represented by a skeleton; murder; destroyer; state of being under the power of sin or its consequences, damnation.— Ciril death, (Law) the state of a person, who, though having natural life, has lost all his civil rights.

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185 DEATH'-BELL,\* n. The bed on which a person dies.
DEATH'-BELL,\* n. The bed that announces death. Conper.
DEATH'-BOD-ING, a. Portending death. Shak.
DEATH'-DANCE,\* n. The dance of death. Burks. DEATH'-DART-ING, a. Inflicting death, as with a dart. DEATH'-DAY,\* n. The day of dissolution. Drayto DEATH'-DAEF, \*n. He day of dissoution. Drayon.

DEATH'-DEEF, \*a. Resembling death; profound. Young

DEATH'-DE-VOT'ED, \*a. Doonned to death. Frances.

DEATH'-DOONEE, \*n. Destruction. — a. Destructive. Kirby.

DEATH'-DOONED, \* (dômd) a. Sentenced to death. ridge.

†DEATH'FOL, a. Full of slaughter; destructive. Sidney.
†DEATH'FOL-NESS, n. Appearance of death. Bp. Taylor.
DEATH'I-FY, \* v. a. To kill or make dead. Coleridge. [R.]

DEATH'I was a important never-dwing: everlasting. DEATH'-FF,\* v. a. To kill or make dead. Coleridge. [R.]
DEATH'-LESS, a. Immortal, never-dying; everlasting.
DEATH'-LESS, a. Immortal, never-dying; everlasting.
DEATH'-LESS, \* n. Guality of being deathly. Southey. [R.]
DEATH'-LY,\* (déth') p. a. Fatal, mortal; deadly. Howat.
DEATH'S'-DÖOR, (déths'dôr) n. A near approach to death.
DEATH'S'-DÖOR, (déths'dôr) n. A near approach to death.
DEATH'S'-DÖOR, (déths'dôr) n. A near approach to death.
DEATH'S'-DEOR, (deths'dôr) n. That which signifies approaching death. Stak.
DEATH'-TÖ-KEN, (déth'tò-kin) n. That which signifies approaching death. Stak.
DEATH'WARB, ad. Toward death. Braum. & Fl.
DEATH'WARB, ad. Toward death. Braum. & Fl.
DEATH'WARB, ad. Toward death. Goldsruth.
DEATH'WARB, (déth'wôtsh) n. An insett whose tinking noise is imagined to proposticate death. Gag. ling noise is imagined to pronosticate death. Gay. †DE-AU'RATE, v. a. [deauro, L.] To gild or cover with †DE-AU'RATE, v. a. [acatav, a.] 10 s. a. [DE-AU'RATE, a. Glided. Bullokar. †DE-AU-RATION, n. The act of gilding. Bailey.
DE-AVE,\* or DEVE,\* v. a. To deaten, to stupefy with noise. Januson. [Scotland.] †DE-BAC'EHATE, v. n. [debucchor, L.] To rage as a drunkard. Cockeram. ara. Cockeram.

IPEB-A-C-EHA'TION, n A raging, a madness. Prynne.

DC-BA'CLE,\* (dc-ba'kl) n. [Fr.] (Gool.) The geological or pristine deluge, a great rush of waters which breaks down all opposing barriers. Lycil. down all opposing barriers. Lyell.

DE-BAR', v. a. [L. DEBARRED, pp. DEBARRING, DEBARRED.]

To exclude, to hinder, to prevent, to deprive.

DE-BARB', v. a. [de and barba, L.] To deprive of the beard. Bailey.

DE-BARK', v. a. & n. [debarquer, Fr.] [L. DEBARKED; pp. DEBARKING, DEBARKED.] To land, to go out of a vessel; to disembark. Bailey. This word, though found in the principal English dictionaries, is little used in England. DE-BAR-KA'TION, n. The act of disembarking. DE-BASE', v. a. [L. DEBASED, pp. DELIGING, DEBASED.] To reduce from a higher to a lower state, to make mean, to degrade, to humble; to abase, to disgrace, to sink, to degrade, to humble; to abase, to disgrace, to sink, to vitiate, to adulterate.

DE-BASE'MENT, A. Act of debasing, degradation.

DE-BAS'ER, A. One who debases.

DE-BATE', A. A personal dispute, a disputable.

DE-BATE', n. A personal dispute, a disputation, a contention, a controversy, a quarrel, a contest.

DE-BATE', v. a. [L. Debated, pp. Debating, Debated.]

To controvert; to dispute, to contend for, to contest.

DE-BATE', v. n. To deliberate, to dispute, to combet.

DE-BATE'FOL, a. Contentious, contested, debatable.

DE-BATE'FOL-LY, ad. In a contentious manner. Sherwood. MODIA: TEMENT, n. Controversy, contest. Shak. [R.]
DU-BAT'ER, n. One who debates; a disputant.
DU-BAT'ING, \* p. a. Disputing, controverting, contesting.
DE-BAUCHI, v. a. [debaucher, Fr.] [i. DEBAUCHED, pp.
DEBAUCHING, DEBAUCHED.] To corrupt by the to corrupt by the winders, to corrupt by Intemperance.
DE-BAUCH', n. Drunkenness; excess, lewdness.
DE-BAUCH', v. n. To riot, to revel. Young.
DE-BAUCHERS (\* 4(de.))ucht', a. Corrupted, with a day. DE-BÂUCHED',\* (de-blucht') p. a. Corrupted; vittated by debauchery. debauchery.

BE-BAUCH'ED-LY, ad. In a licentious manner. Cowley.

DE-BAUCH'ED-NESS, n. Intemperance. Bp. Hall.

DEB-AU-CHĒĒ', (dēb-sahê') n. One addicted to debauchery; a lecher, a drunkard.

DE-BAUCH'ER, n. One who debauchers.

DE-BAUCH'ER-Y, n. Act of debauching; state of being debauched, excess; lowdness.

DE-BAUCH'MEST, n. Act of debauching, Bp. Taylor.

\*\*DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'MESS.\*\* | DE-BAUCH'ME †DE-BÂUCH'NESS, | n. Debauchery. Arnway. †DE-BEL', †DE-BEL'LATE, v. a. [debello, L.] To conquer. Bacon. †DEB-EL-LA'TION, n. Act of conquering in war. Sir T. DE-BENT'URE, (de-bent'yur) n. [debentur, L., from debeo.]

(Law) A writing acknowledging a debt. When given by a (Law) A writing acknowledging a debt. When given by a public treasurer, it entitles the holder to a sum of money from the state, if given by an officer of customs, it entitles the holder to a drawback of duties, on exporting the goods for which duty has been paid.

DE-BENT'URED, (de-bënt'yurd) a. Noting such goods as are entitled to debenture.

DE-BIL'I-TATE, v. a. [debitto, L.] [1. DEBILITATED, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITATIVA, DEBILITAT DE-BIL'-TAT-ED,\* p. a. Enfeebled; weakened.
DE-BIL'-TAT-ED,\* p. a. Enfeebled; weakening. K. Charles.
DE-BIL'-TAT-ION, n. Act of weakening. K. Charles.
DE-BIL'-TA, n. Weakness, feebleness; languor.
DEB'IT, [dāb'it, F. K. Sm. Wb.; dā'bit, Ja.] n. [debet, débit,
Fr.] Money due for goods sold on credit; the left hand page of a leger. Burke.

DEB/17, v. u. [1. DFB11ED; pp. DEBITING, DEBITED.] To charge with debt, to enter an account on the debit side of a book. or a book.

DEB/[T,\*a. Relating to debts, or showing what debts are due:—a term used in bookkeeping. Orabb.

†DEB/[TOR, n. Debtor. Shak.

DE.B/[TOR] \*\*All-N/-ZATION,\* n. The act of freeing from bitumen. Silliman. DE-BI-TŪ-MI-NI-ZA'TION,\* n. The act of freeing from bitumen. Sdliman.

DE-BI-TŪ-MI-NI-ZA'TION,\* n. The act of freeing from bitumen. Sdliman.

DE-BOISE', v. a. To debauch. Gayton.

DE-BOISE', v. a. To debauch. Burton.

DEB-O-NAIR', v. a. To debauch. Donne.

DEB-O-NAIR', v. a. To debauch. Donne.

DEB-O-NAIR', TY, n. Elegance of manners. Donne.

DEB-O-NAIR', TY, a. Elegance of manners. Donne.

DEB-O-NAIR', TY, a. Elegance of manners. Donne.

DEB-O-NAIR', TY, a. Elegance of manners. Donne.

DEB-O-NAIR', TY, a. Delegance of manners. Donne.

DEB-O-NAIR', TO debauch. Stak.

DE-BOUCH', (de-bôsh') v. n. To march out of a wood, a marrow pass, or a defile.

DEB-O-DEBOTCHE,\* (de-bô-shiā') n. [Fr.] An opening; demand or market for goods. Rausson.

DEBOUCHURE,\* (de-bô-shiā') n. [Fr.] The mouth or opening of a river or strait. Macdoinnel.

DEBRIS,\* (deb-To') n. [Fr.] (Geol.) Fragments of rocks, boulders, gravel, or sand, detached from the suminists and sides of mountains, rums; rubbish. Buckland.

DLBT, (det) n. [debtum, L.] That which one person owes to another; due; obligation.—(Law) A species of contract by which the right to a sum of money is mutually acquired and lost; an action for recovering a debt.

DEBT'LD, (de't'ed) a. Indebted. Shak. [R.]

DLBT'LE,\*\* (de't-d') n. (Law) A person to whom a debt is due. Blackstone.

DEBT'LE,\*\* (de't'en) n. One who owes money or a debt, one who is indebted, one side of an account-book.

DEBUL-L1'TION, (de't-d-list)'un. A bubbling. Baley.

DEBUL-L1'TION, (de't-d-list)'un. [Fr.] One who makes a debut; one who appears for the first time before the public. Qu. Rev.

inc. Qu. Rev.

DEC'A-EHÖRD, (děk'a-kord) n. [δέκα and χόρδη.] An ancient musical instrument of ten strings, something hav-

ing ten parts.

DEE-A-EHGED'ON, n. Same as decachord. Watson.

DEC-A-O'M-NAT-ED, a. [decacumunatus, L.] Having the top cut off. Ballev. [R.]

DEC'A-DAL,\* a. Consisting of tens. Smart.

DEC'A-DAL,\* a. Consisting of tens. Smart.

DEC'A-DE, n. [dz.ka.] The sum or number of ten; ten books; ten days; ten parts.

[DE-CA'DENCE,\* n. Decay, decadency. Bondes.

[DE-CA'DENCE,\* n. Decay, full. Swinburne.

DEC'A-GÖN, n. [dc.ka and youla.] A geometrical figure having ten sides and ten angles.

DEC'A-GNM,\* n. [decagramme, Fr.] A French weight

having ten sides and ten angles.

DEC'A-GRAM,\* n. [décagramme, Fr.] A French weight of ten grains. Smart.

DEC-A-GYN'1-AN,\* a. (Bot.) Tenfold feminine:—applied to plants having ten pistils. Smart.

DEC-A-HE'DRAL,\* a. Having ten sides. Smart.

DEC-A-HE'DRON,\* n.; pl. DECAHEDRA. A figure having ten bases or sides. Smart.

DEC'A-LI-TRE,\* n. A French measure of ten litres. Smart.

DE-CXL'O-Q'IST, n. An expounder of the decalogue. Greg-

ory...

DEC'A-LÖGUE, (dĕk'ṣ-lög) n. [ἀεκάλγγος.] The ten commandments given by God to Moses on Mt. Sinai.

DE-CĂM'E-BČN,\* n. [ἀξκα and ἡμέφα.] A book or work divided into ten parts or books, as the Decameron of Boccato, consisting of tales supposed to be related, in turn, during ten days. Brande.

DĒC-4-MĒ-TRE,\* n. A French measure of ten metres.

Smart.

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DE-CAMP, v. n. [décamper, Fr.] [L DECAMPED; pp. DE-CAMPING, DECAMPED.] To shift the camp; to move off. Tutler. DE-CAMP'MENT, n. Act of decamping; movement.

Tatler.

DE-C'A-NET'MENT, n. Act of decamping; movement.

DE-C'A-NAL, or DE-C'A'NAL, [de-ka'nel, Ja. R. Todd; dök'n-nal, Sm. Wb.; dö'ka-nai, K.] a. [decams, L.] Pertaining to a deanery; set over ten canons or prebendaries.

DE-C'AN'DRI-AN,\* a. (Bot.) Having ten stamens. Smart.

DE-C'AN'DRI-AN,\* a. (Bot.) Having ten stamens. Perc.

DE-C'AN'DROUS,\* a. (Bot.) Having ten stamens. Perc.

DE-C'AN'TA'T, v. a. [decamtare, It.] [i. decanted properting, decanted properting, decanted properting, decanted properting, decanted properting, decanted properting, decanted properties a glass vessel for luquer, or for receiving luquer decanted.

DE-C'AN'TATE, v. a. [decapito, L.] [i. decantited properting properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decanted properties of the decan

imal having ten locomotive or prehensile appendages. Brande.

DEC'A-POD,\* a. Having ten feet. P. Cyc.
DE-CAR'BON-ĀTE,\* v. a. To decarbonize. Dr. Allen. [R.]
DE-CAR-BO-NI-ZĀ'TION,\* n. The act of decarbonizing.

DE-CAR'BON-IZE,\* v. a. [i. DECARBONIZED; pp. DECARBON-121NG, DECARBONIZED.] To deprive of carbon. P. Cyc. DE-CAR'DI-NAL-IZE,\* v. a. To deprive of the rank of car-

dinal. Honell.

dinal. Hoved.

BEC'A-STIEH, (dēk's-stīk) n. [δίκα and στίχος.] A poem of ten lines. Howell.

BEC'A-STĪEL, [dēk's-stī], Ja. K. Sm.; de-kūs'til, Crabb, Ash.] n. [δ κα and στίλος.] (Arch.) An assemblage of ten pillars; a building of which the portico has ten columns.

columns. COLUMNS.

DEC-3-841-LXB']c,\* a. Having ten syllables. Brande.

DE-CAY', (de-kä') v. n. [dechor, Fr.] [L DECAYED, pp.
DECAYING, DECAYED.] To lose excellence, to decline, to rot, to putrefy.

DE-CAY', v. a. To impair, to bring to decay. Shak.

DE-CAY', (de-kä') n. Decline, gradual failure, corruption, putrefaction, loss of strength, wealth, rank, excellence,

or perfection.

DE-CAYED',\* (de-kad') p. a. Fallen to decay; grown

worse.
DE-CAY'ED-NESS, n. State of being impaired.
DE-CAY'ER, n. One who decays; cause of decay.
DE-CAY'NG, n. Act of declining, decline.
DEC'CA-NY, \* a. Relating to the Deccan in Hindostan.

DE-CLASE', (de-ses') n. [decessus, L.] Death; departure from life.

DE-CEASE', (de-sēs') v. n. [1. DECEASED; pp. DECEASING, DECEASED.] To die, to depurt from life.
DE-CEASED',\* (de-sēst') p. a. Dead; having departed from

DE-CE'DENT,\* n. (Pennsylvania law) A deceased person. Bouvier

DE-CETURENT,\* a. Departing; going away. Ash. [R.]
DE-CETURENT,\* a. Departing; going away. Ash. [R.]
DE-CETURENT, (de-sett) n. (decepte, old Fr.) Fraud, a cheat; stratagem; artifice; deception, duplicity, guile, art.
DE-CETURENT, a. Full of decent. frandulent; fallacious;

delusive.

delusive.

DE-CEIT'FOL-LY, ad. Fraudulently; with deceit.

DE-CEIT'FOL-NESS, n. The quality of being deceitfal.

DE-CEIT'LESS, a. Without deceit. Bp. Hall.

DE-CEIV'A-BLE, a. That may he deceived; deceptible.

DE-CEIV'A-BLE-NESS, n. Liability to deception.

DE-CEIV'B, (de-SEV') v. a. (deceour, Fr. J. L. DECEIVID, pp. DECEIVIRG, DECEIVED.) To cause to mistake, to delide; to mislead; to beguile; to impose upon; to mock, to fail; to deprive by stealth.

DE-CEIVED',\* (de-SEV'ed or de-SEV') p. a. Imposed upon; deluded.

deluded.

DE-CEIV'IR, (de-sev'en) n. One who deceives.
DE-CEIV'ING, (de-sev'ing) n. Deception, act of cheating.
DE-CEM'BER, n. [L.] [Among the early Romans, the tratic mouth, now,] the twelfth and last month of the

year.

DE-CEM-PLDN'TATE,\* a. Having ten teeth or points. Smart.

DE-CEM-ID,\* a. (Bot.) Cleft tenfold. Smart.

DE-CEM-IDC'('-LAR,\* a. Having ten cells or seeds. Smart.

DE-CEM'PE-DAL, a. [decempeda, L.] Ten feet in length.

DE-CEM'PE-DAL, a. [decempeua, in] Aun. ...

Bailty. [R.]

DE-CEM'VIR, n. [L.] pl. L. DE-CEM'VI-RI; Eng. DE-CEM'VIRS. One of the ten governors of Rome. RT The Anglicized plural decemver is authorized by respectable usage. Gibbon.

DE-CEM'VI-RAL, a. Belonging to a decemvirate. Wotton.

DE-CEM'VI-RALE, n. The dignity and office of the decemvir of Rome; any body of ten men.

\*\*[DE'CENCE, n. [decence, Fr.] Decency. Sprat.

DE'CEN-CY, m. Propriety of form, appearance, or manner, decorum, becoming ceremony, suitableness; modesty decorum, be not ribaldry.

not ribaldry.

DE-CEN'NA-Ry,\* n. A period of ten years; a tithing consisting of ten families. Fielding.

DE-CEN'NI-AL, a. [docennum, L.] Happening every ten years; continuing ten years.

DE-CEN'NO-VAL, } a. [docen and novem, L.] Relating to DE-CEN'NO-VALRY, } the number nineteen. Holder. [R.] DE-CEN'NO-VALRY, as ecoming, decorous; proper; fit; suitable; modest, comely; grave.

DE-CEN-LY, ad. In a decent or proper manner.

DE-CEN-TI-BIL'1-TY, n. Liableness to be deceived. Glamville.

ville,

[DE-CEP'TI-BLE, a. Liable to be deceived. Browns.

DE-CEP'TION, n. [decepto, L.] Act of deceiving; state of being deceived, delusion, cheat; fraud.

DE-CEP'TIOUS, (-shus) a. Deceitful. Shuk.

DE-CEP'TIVE. A. Deceiving, deceitful, misleading.

DE-CEP'TIVE-LY, \* ad. In a deceptive manner. N. A. Rev.

DEC'EP-TO-RY, [des'ep-tur-e, W. Ja.; de-sép'tur-e, S. P. K. Sm. Wb.]a. Tendingto deceive, deceptive. Bailey. [R.]

DE-CERN'. (de-sern') v. a. [decerna, L.] To judge. Cran-†DC-CERN', (de-sern') v. a. [decerno, L.] To judge. Cran-

mer.

DE-CERPT', a. [decerptus, L.] Cropped, taken off. Bailey.

DE-CERP'T]-BLE, a. That may be taken off. Bailey.

DE-CERP'TION, n. The act of cropping off. Glavville. [R.]

DE-CERP'TION, n. [deceration, L.] A disputte. Bailey.

DE-CES'SION, n. [decessio, L.] A disputte. Scott.

DE-CHARM', v. a. [decharmer, Fr.] To counteract a charm; to disenchant. Harvey. [R.]

DE-CHRIST'IAN-IZE,\* v. a. To turn from Christianity

Smart.

DE-CID'A-BLE, a. Capable of being determined. Jones.
DE-CIDE', v. a. [decido, L.] [i. DECIDED; pp. DECIDING,
DECIDED.] To fix the event of, to determine, to settle;

to conclude on, to resolve.

DE-CIDE', v. n. To determine; to conclude. Glanville.

DE-CID'ED,\* p. a. Determined, clear, unequivocal.

DE-GID'ED.\* p. a. Determined , ciear , unequivocai.
DE-GID'ED-Ly, ad. In a determined manner , clearly.
DEC'I-DENCE, n. A falling off , decadency. Broone. [R.]
DE-GID'ER, n. One who decides or determines.
DEC-I-DÜ'I-Ty,\* n. Deciduousness. Keth. [R.]
DE-GID'U-ODS, (de-Sid'y-üs) a. [decidus, L.] Falling off every season, as the leaves of trees; not evergreen; not

every season, as the leaves of trees; not evergreen; not permanent, failing, not perennial.

DE-CID'U-ODS-NESS, n. Quality of being deciduous.

DE-C'I-GREM, \*n. See DEGGRAM.

DEC'I-MAL, \*n. (Astrol.) An aspect of two planets when distant from each other thirty-six degrees. Crabb.

DEC'I-MAL, a. Numbered by ten, multiplied by ten.—

Decimal fractions, fractions which have for their denominator 10, 100, 1000, &cc., or some power of 10.

DEC'I-MAL, \*n. A tenth; a decimal fraction. Ency.

DEC'I-MATINO, DECIMATED.] To tithe; to take the tenth, to select by lot every tenth soldier or man, as for death or punishment.

select by lot every tenin source of all thing.
DEC:-MĀ-TION, n. Act of decimating; a tithing.
DEC:-MĀ-TION, n. One who decimatics.
DEC:-MĀ-TO, n. [L.] Sixteen-fold size.—A book is in decimo-sexto when a sheet is folded into 16 leaves.
DE-C!-PHER, (de-Si'fer) v. a. [dechiffer, Fr.] [L. DE-C!-PHERED.] TO explain that which is written in ciphers, to unfold, to unravel;

DE-CI'PHER-A-BLE, \* a. That may be deciphered. Gent.

DE-CIPHER-ER, n. One who deciphers.

DE-CIPHER-ER, n. A female who deciphers. Byrom.

DE-CIPHER-ING, n. The act of explaining or unfold-

DE-CI'PHER-MENT,\* n. Act of deciphering. Fo.

Rev. [R.]

DE-CIS'10N, (de-sizh'un) n. [décision, Fr.] Act of deciding, determination of a difference, a doubt, or an event; conclusion; firmness; judgment. [†Separation; division. Pearson.

division. Pearson.]

DE-Cl'sive, a. Having power to decide; determining, conclusive; positive; absolute; convincing.

DE-Cl'sive-Ly, ad. In a decisive manner.

DE-Cl'sive-NESS, m. The quality of being decisive.

DE-Cl'so-Ry, a. Able to determine. Sherwood. [R.]

DECK, v. a. [i. decken, pp. decking, decken.] To cover, to dress, to array; to adorn; to embellish; to decorate.

DECK, n. The floor of a ship:—a pack of cards.

DECK'RR, n. One who decks; a coverer; as, a table-decker.

—A double-decker, two-decker, or three-decker, a ship having two decks or three decks.

DECK'NG, n. Act of adorning: ornsment.

DECK'|NG, n. Act of adorning; ornament.

DE-CLAIM', v.n. [declamo, L.] [i. DECLAIMED; pp. DECLAIMING, DECLAIMED.] To harangue; to speak rhetorically; to utter declamation or an harangue; to inveigh.

DE-CLAIM', v. a. To deliver rhetorically. [†To advocate. ]

South.]

By-CLLim's R. n. One who declaims; haranguer.

Dy-CLLim's R. n. An harangue; declaimation.

DEC-LA-MA'TION, n. Act of declaiming; harangue; an exercise in speaking or oratory.

DEC'LA-MA-TOR, n. A declaimer. Set T. Elyot. [R.]

Dy-CLLAM'-TO-Ry, a. Being in the style or manner of declaimation, or of an harangue; rhetorical, but inflated or valuament: addressing the nassions.

lamation, or of an harangue; rhetorical, but inflated or vehement; addressing the passions.

Di-CLAR'A-BLE, a. That may be declared or proved.

DiC'LA-RÄNT;\* n. One who declares. Str W. Scott. [R.]

DEC-LA-RÄYIGN, n. Act of declaring; that which is declared; a proclamation; affirmation; an explanation.—

(Law) A legal specification or record of the cause of action by the plaintiff against the defendant.

DE-CLÄR'A-TIVE, a. Making declaration; explanatory, making manifest; expressive. Grew.

DEC-LA-RÄYTOR,\* n. (Scotch law) An action by which a prayer is made for something to be declared in favor of a person. Crabb.

person. Crabb.

Di-CLXR'A-TQ-RI-LY, ad. In the form of a declaration. Browne.

Dr. ol. Kr. A-TO-RY, a. Affirmative; declarative; not promissory, not decretory. — A declaratory law, a new act confirming a former law. Tillotson.

DI.-CLARE', v. a. [declare, L.] [L. DECLARED; pp. DECLAR-ING, DECLARED.] To make known, to tell openly, to publish, to proclaim, to state, to affirm, to assert; to aver, to pronounce, to protest, to testify; to utter; to

manifest, to reveal.

D\$-CLARE', v. w. To make a declaration, to proclaim.

D\$-CLARED',\* (de-klard') p. a. Avowed, proclaimed:—
real or actual, as, the declared value of merchandise. See

OFFICIAL VALUE.

OFFICIAL VALUE.

DE-CLAR'ED-LY, ad. Avowedly, openly. Bp. Taylor.

DE-CLAR'ED-ESS,\* n. State of being declared. More.

†DE-CLAR'ED-ESS,\* n. State of being declared. More.

†DE-CLAR'ED, n. One who declares, n proclaimer.

DE-CLAR'ING, n. Publication, declaration.

DE-CLEN'SION, n. Tendency to full; decline; declination; descent.—(Gram.) The inflection or changes in the terminations of nouns.

DE-CLIN'A-BLE, a. That may be declined.

DEC'LI-NATE,\* a. (Bet.) Curved downwards. P. Cyc.

DEC-LI-NA'TION, n. The act of declining, decline; descent; decay; deviation from rectitude.—Declination of a celestial body, (Astron.) the angular distance of the body, north or south, from the equator.—Declination of the magnetic needle, the deviation of the axis of a magnetic agnetic needle, the deviation of the axis of a magnetic needle from the astronomical meridian.

DEC'LI-NA-TOR, n. An instrument for taking the declina-tion of stars, an instrument used in dialling for taking

angles

||DE-CLIN'A-TO-RY, [de-klin'a-tur-e, W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; de-kli'na-tur-e, S.; dek'lın-a'tur-e, K.] n. An instrument

||DE-CLIN'A-TO-RY, [de-klin'a-tur-e, W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; de-klin'a-tur-e, S.; dek'lin-a'tur-e, K.] n. An instrument used in dialling; a declinator.
||DE-CLIN'A-TO-RY,\* a. (Law) That turns from, or is no hable to; — applied to a plea of exemption. Blackstone.
|DE-CLIN'A-TÜRE,\* n. The act of declining; a refusal. Dr. Wim. Robertson. [R.]
|DE-CLINE', v. n. [declino, L.] [i. declined; pp. declining, declined.] To lean, to deviate; to run into obliquities, to shun; to sink, to decay, to droop.
|DE-CLINE', v. a. To bend downward, to bring down; to sluin; to repel; to reject, to refuse, to vary or inflect, as words, through their forms.
|BE-CLINE', n. State of tendency to the less or worse; diminution; decay; loss of vigor, consumption.
|DE-CLINE', n. One who declines:—a species of dial. Francis.

Francie

Praces.

DE-CLIV'I-TY, n. [declivis, L.] Inclination reckoned downwards, as acclivity is reckoned upwards, gradual descent.

DE-CLIVOUS, a. Gradually descending; sloping.

DE-COCT', v. a. [decoque, decoctum, L.] [, DECOCTED; pp.
DECOCTING, DECOCTED.] To prepare by boiling, to digest by the heat of the stomach, to boil in water, so as to

by the heat of the stomach, to boil in water, so us to draw out the strength of.

|DL-COCT'|-BLE, a. That may be boiled. Bailey.

|DE-COC'T|-BLE, a. That may be boiled. Bailey.

|DE-COC'T|-BLE, a. Having power to decoct. Smart.

|DE-COC'T|-BLE, de-kök'tyur) n. A decoction. Bailey.

|DE-COCT'-BLE, (de-kök'tyur) n. A decoction. Bailey.

|DE-COCT'-BLE, (de-kök'tyur) n. A decoction. Bailey.

|DE-COL'-LATE, (de-köl'at, Ja. Sm. R.; de-köl'at or dek'o-lat, R. (de-köl'at, Ja. Sm. R.; de-köl'at or dek'o-lat, R.).

|DE-COL-LATION, n. The act of helending. Brown.

|DE-COL-LATION, n. The act of helending. Brown.

|DE-COL-LATION, n. I becolored; pp. Decolored, Decolored.

|DE-COL-LATION, n. I becolored; pp. Decolored, Decolored.

|DE-COL-BED. | To take color from; to deprive of color.

|Brande. |

Branda

DE-COL'OR-ATE,\* v. a. To deprive of color; to decolor.

Phil. Mag.
DE-CÖL-OR-I'TION, n. [decoloratio, L.] Act of decoloring; absence of color. Ferrand. [R.]

DE-COL'OR-IZE,\* v. c. To deprive of color; to decolor

DE-COL'QE-12E, v. a. In departs of cools, and departs of cools, plant May A.B.L.E., v. a. Capable of being decomposed. Ure. DE-COM-POSE', v. a. [décomposer, Fr.] [L. DECOM-POSED; pp. DECOM-POSED,] To separate, as the constituent parts of a body; to resolve into original elements; to decompound; to dissolve. Kirnoan.
DE-COM-POSE', v. n. To resolve into elementary particles.

DE-COM-POS'ITE, a. Compounded a second time. Bacon. DE-COM-POS'ITE, a. Compounded a second time. Bacon. DE-COM-PO-SI"TION, (-zieh'un) a. Act of decomposing;

a resolution into original elements; separation of parts. DE-COM-POUND, v. a. [decompone, L.] [a. DECOMPOUNDED, pp. DECOMPOUNDED, TO compound anew. Newton.—To resolve a compound into simple parts, to decompose.
DL-COM-POUND', a. Compounded a second time.—(Bot.)

Twice pinnate.

DE-com-pounded.

Liable to be decompounded †DEC'O-RA-MENT, n. Ornament; embellishment. Bailey.
DEC'O-RATE, v. a. [decoro, L.] [1. DECORATED; pp. DECO-RATING, DECORATED.] To ornament; to adorn; to embellish; to beautify; to deck.

DEC-Q-RA/TIQN, n. Act of decorating; ornament; embel-

lishment.

Instruct.

Bec'o-ra-tive,\* a. Bestowing decoration. C. Lamb.

Bec'o-ra-tive,\* a. One who decorates.

[Dc-co'rous, or Dec'o-rous, [de-kô'rus, S. W. J. F. Ja.

Sm. R. Johnson, Dyche, Barchay, Ress, dêk'o-rûs, P. E.

Wb. Ash. dêk'o-rûs or de-kô'rus, K.] a. [decorus, L.]

Decent, suitable to a character, becoming; proper; fit.

3"-" An uneducated English speaker is very api to pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable, according to the analogy of his own language; but a learned ear would be as much shocked at such a departure from chassical propriety, as in the words sourceas and ure from classical propriety, as in the words sonorous and canorous. When once the mere English scholar is set right in this word, he will be sure to pronounce dedecowhen he is told that this is wrong, because that syllable in the Latin word is short, he will not fail to pronounce undecorous with the antepenultimate accent, but what will be his surprise, when he is informed that this too is wrong, because the penultimate syllable in Latin is long!"

wrong, because the penultimate syllable in Latin is long!" Walker. See Indeconous.

||Dt-co'Rous-Ly, ad. In a becoming manner.

||L-cor'T-cate, v. a. [decorted, L.] [L. decorticated; pp. decorticating, decorticated]. To divest of the bark, to peel; to strip. Arbuthnot.

||Dt-cor-T-ca'Tion, n. Act of peeling or stripping the bark or husk. Cockeram.

||Dt-co'gum, n. [L.] Becoming formality; decency; propriety, order.

DE-CO'RUM, n. [L.] Becoming formality; decency; propriety, order.

DE-COY', (de-koY') v. a. [L. DECOYED; pp. DECOYING, DECOYED.] To lure into a net, cage, or snare, to entrap; to entice; to allure, to tempt, to seduce; to invergle.

DE-COY', n. Allurement to inischief, temptation.

DE-COY'-DDCK, n. A duck that lures others. Mortimer.

DE-COY'-MXN,\* n. One who decoys or allures. Pernant.

DE-COY'-MXN,\* n. One who decoys or allures. Pennant.

DE-OR'-MAN,\* n. One wno decoys or anures. rennanc.
DE-OREASE', (de-krēs') v. n. [decresco, L.] [L. DECREASED pp. DECREASING, DECREASED.] To grow less; to be dimmished; to lessen; to dimmish, to subside.
DE-OREASE', v. a. To make less, to dimmish. Dantel.
DE-CREASE', (de-krēs') n. Act of lessening, diminution; the wane of the moon, the time when the visible face of the moon gravilless.

of the moon grows less.

DE-CREÉ', v. n. [decerno, decretum, L.] [1. DECREED, pp. DECREEING, DECREED.] To make an edict, to appoint by edict.

DE-CREÉ', v. a. To doom or assign by a decree; to ordain. DC-CREÉ', n. An edict; a law a proclamation on another C-CREE', n. An edict; a law, a proclamation; an established rule.—(Low) A determination of a suit; the judgment of a court of equity on a bill preferred.—(Canon An ordinance, enacted by the pope with the advice of his cardinals.

of his cardinals.

DE-CREE'A-BLE,\* a. That may be decreed. Vernon.

DE-CREE'R,\* n. One who decrees. Goodwin.

DE-CREET',\* n. (Scottish law) A judgment; a sentence.

Brande.

DEC'RE-MENT, n. [decrementum, L.] Gradual decrease, diminution, the small part by which a variable quantity becomes less and less.

DE-OREP'[T, a. [decreptus, L.] Wasted and worn out will age; in the last stage of decay. 37 This word is often written and pronounced, inaccurately, decrepul; as, "An old decrept man." Dryden. "He seemed so decrept, as well as deaf." Wilberforce.

Well as uean. "Mucrosco." a. [decrepo, L.] [1. DECREPITATED; pp. DECREPITATING, DECREPITATED.] To roast or calcine in a strong heat, with crackling, as sait.

DE\_CREP':-TATE,\* v. n. To crackle by heat, or over a fire.

DE-CREP-I-TA'TION, n. Act of decrepitating; a crackling noise, as made by salt heated.

DE-DÖ'CI-BLE-NESS,\* n. Quality of being deducible. South DE-DÜ'CIVE, a. Performing a deduction. [R.] DE-DÜC'IVE, a. [deduco, L.] [L. DEDUCTED, pp. DET UCTING, DEDUCTED.] To subtract, to take away, to separate; to reduce; to bring down; to dispart. DE-DÜC'ITON, n. Act of deducting; that which is deducted: an inference. Complying to DE-CREP/IT-NESS, n. Decrepitude. Bentley. [R.]
DU-CREP/1-TDDE, n. Last stage of decay; old age.
DU-CREP/CENT, a. Growing less, decreasing.
DU-CREP/TAL, [do-kre'(ta], S. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. R. Wb.;
de-kre'tal or dek'r-tal, W. Ja.] n. A decree of the pope;
a book of decrees or edicts. DE-DUC'TION, a. Act of deducting; that which is deducted; an inference, conclusion.
DE-DUC'TIVE, a. Relating to deduction; deduction.
DE-DUC'TIVE-LY, ad. By regular deduction. Browne.
DEED, n. That which is done; action; exploit; performance; achievement; a feat; fact; reality,—whence the word indeed.—(Lan) A written instrunent, under sead, comprehending a contract between two or more persons, DE-CRE'TAL, a. Pertaining to a decree. Aylife.
†DE-CRE'TION, m. A growing less; decrease. Pearson.
DE-CRE'TIST, m. One who is versed in the decretal. Ay-DE-CRE'TIVE, \* a. Making a decree; disposing. John-Son.

DEC'RE-TO-RI-LY, ad. In a definitive manner. Goodman.
DEC'RE-TO-RY, [dck/re-tur-e, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.
W. b.; de kre'tur-e, E. Ask.] a Judicial, definitive; critical, having some definitive event. Browne.
†DE-CR'/AL, n. Act of decrying, loud condemnation, clamword statect.—(Law) A written instrument, under section, comprehending a contract between two or more persons, as for the transfer of real estate.

Dižd,\*\* v. a. To transfer or convey by deed. Used in the U.S. chiefly as a colloquial word. Pickering.

Dižd,\*v. a. Active, industrious. Comper. [Provincial, Eng.]

Dižm, v. n. [L. Dermed, pp. Derming, dermed.] To judge; to think; to estimate, to suppose.

Dižm, v. a. To judge; to determine; to suppose.

Dižm, v. a. To judge; to determine; to suppose.

Dižm, v. a. To judge in the Isle of Man.

Dižm, a. Reaching far below the surface, incasured down wards; profound, low in situation, entering far, far from the outer part, not superficial; not obvious, sagacious; politic; dark-colored, depressed, sunk; grave in sound, noting extent; as, "two deep."—It is often used in composition, as, "dep-designing."

Dižm, n. The sea; the main, the occan. [Depth. Shak.]

Dižm, a. The sea; the main, the occan. [Depth. Shak.]

Dižm, a. A. Deeply, to a great depth. Milton.

Tanner. orous censure bk-CRITER, n. One who decrees or censures. †DE-CROWN', v. a. To deprive of a crewn; to discrown. TIBE-CROWN'ING, n. Act of discrowning. Overbury.

†DEC-RUS-TĀ'TION, n. An uncrusting. Cotgrave.

DE-CRY, v. a. [decrier, Fr.] [L. DECRIED, pp. DECRYING, DECRIED.] To cry down, to censure, to clamor against, to disparage, to detract from, to traduce; to depreciate. DE-C-UM'BENT-LY,\* ad. In a decumbent manner. Dr. Al-Tanner.

DĒĒP'-DRĀW-ING, a. Sinking deep in water. Shak.
DĒĒP'-DRĀW-ING, a. Sinking deep in water. Shak.
DĒĒP'-DRĀW-ING, a. Ir. DĒĒPRĒD; IP. DĒĒP'EN, (dēp'pin) v. a. [r. DĒĒPRĒD; IP. DĒĒPRĒN, (dēp'pin) v. n. To grow deep or deeper. Hurd.
DĒĒP'-M, (dēp'pin) v. n. To grow deep or deeper. Hurd.
DĒĒP'-M, (dēp'pin) v. n. To grow deep or deeper. Hurd.
DĒĒP'-LĀTD,\* a. Laid deeply, well concerted. Scott.
DĒĒP'-LĀTD,\* a. Laid deeply, well concerted. Scott.
DĒĒP'-MOUTHED, (-moūthd) a. Having a loud voice.
DĒĒP'-MōUTHED, (-moūthd) a. Having a loud voice.
DĒĒP'-Mō-ING, a. Contemplative. Pope.
DĒĒP'-RĒĒN, (dēp'rēd) a. Profoundiy versed. L'Estrange
DĒĒP'-RĒĀD, (dēp'rēd) a. Profoundiy versed. L'Estrange
DĒĒP'-RĒĀD, (dēp'rēd) a. Profoundiy versed. L'Estrange
DĒĒP'-SĒĀT-ĒD,\* a. Seated deeply; well established. Taylor. DE-CUM'BI-TURE, n. (Med.) The time at which a patient takes to his bed. — (Astrol.) An aspect of the heavens from which an astrologer draws prognostics of recovery or DEC'U-PLE, (děk'u-pl) a. [decuplus, L] Tenfold. Browne. DEC'U-PLE,\* n. A number ten times repeated. Smart. DEC'U-PLE,\* v. a. To increase to a tenfold proportion. Bridges.

DE-CU'RI-ON, n. [decurue, L.] A commander over ten men. Temple DE-CUR'RENT,\* a. (Bot.) Running or extending downwards. Loudon.
DE-COR'RENT-LY,\* ad. In a decurrent manner. Smith. DE-COR'RENT-LY,\* ad. In a decurrent manner. Smith. IDE-CUR'SION, s. [decursus, L.] A running down. Hale. DE-CUR'SIVE,\* a. Running down, tending down. Loudon. IDE-CURT', v. a. [decurto, L.] To abridge. Herrick. IDEC'U-RY,\* m. Ten men under a decurion. Smart. DEC'U-RY,\* m. Ten men under a decurion. Smart. [de-Kus'sāt, S. W. P. J. F. E. Ja. K. Sm... dē'kus-āt, Wb.] v. a. [decuseo, L.] [l. DECUSSATED, pp. DEEP'-TONED,\* (-tond) a. Having a deep or solemn sound DEER, n. sing. & pl. A ruminating animal, or a genus of animals of the stag kind, whose flesh is called venison. DEER'-FOLD, n. A fold or park for deer. Ask. DECUSSATING, DECUSSATED.] To intersect at acute angles, to intersect. Ray.

DE-CUS'SATE,\* a. (Bot.) Crossed at right angles P. Cyc. hound. Booth. DE-OBS'SA-TED,\* p. a. Intersected; cut at acute angles.
DEC-US-8A'TION, m. Intersection, act of crossing. Ray.
DEU'A-LOUS,\* a. Dædahan. (Bot.) Having a margin with

DEER'-HOOND,\* n. A hound for hunting deer; a stag-DĒĒR'-HÜNT-ING,\* n. The act of hunting deer. Booth.
DĒĒR'-KILL-ER,\* n. One who kills deer. Seward.
DĒĒR'-NĒCK,\* n. An ill-formed neck, as of a horse. Farm. Ency.
DEER'-STÂLK-ÇR,\* (dēr'stâwk-er) n. One who hunts deer.

Ed. Rev. DEER'-STALK-ING, \* (der'stawk-ing) n. The act of hunting deer. Scrope.
DEER'-STEAL-ER,\* n. One who steals deer. Jacob.

DEER'-STEAL-ING, \* n. The act of stealing deer. Drake. DE-E'sjs, \* n. [denois.] (Rhet.) An invocation to the su-

DF-ENS,\* n. [1876:5.] (Ratt.) An invocation to the supreme power. Crabb.
†DF-ENS, n. [décsse, Fr.] A goddess. Bp. H. Craft.
DF-EN,\* n. An evil spirit, a fairy. Maunder.
DF-FACE, v. a. [deface, Norm. Fr.] [n. DEFACED; pp. DEFACENG, DEFACED.] To destroy; to raze; to disfigure, to

deform.

DE-FACEMENT, n. Act of defacing, injury; razure.

DE-FACER, n. One who defaces, destroyer,

DE-FAC'CER, n. One who defaces, destroyer,

DE-FAC'TO,\* [L.] (Law) A term used to denote a thing actually existing or done. — A king de facto is one who is in actual possession of the crown, though having no lawful right to it, in distinction from a king de jure, who has a right to the crown, but is not in possession of it. Tom-

†DE-FÄIL'ANCE, n. [d'faillance, Fr.] Fallure. Bp. Taylor. DE-FÄL'CÄTE, [de-fäl'kät, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; dq-fal'-kät, P.] v. a. [defalco, L.] [t. DEFALCATED; pp. DEFALCATING, DEFALCATED.] To cut off; to lop; to take away a part of. Burke

of. Burke.

DEF-AL-CL'TION, n. Diminution; abatement; a failure or falling off in public accounts; a breach of trust by one who has charge or management of money.

DEF-ALM', v. a. To cut off; to lop away. Bp. Hall.

DEF-AM', TION, n. Act of defaming; slander; calumny; reproach.—(Law) A malicious utterance of falsehood, to injure any one in his reputation.

DE-FAM'A-TO-Ry, a. Calumnious; slanderous; libellous.

†DED'O-LENT, a. [dedoleo, L.] Feeling no sorrow or compunction. Hallywell.

punction. Indignosis.

DE-DICE', v. a. [deduco, L.] [1. DEDUCED; pp. DEDUCING, DEDUCED.] To draw in a regular, connected series; to draw from; to infer; to trace; to subtract; to deduct.

DE-DICE'MENT, s. Act of deducing; that which is deduced. Milton.

DED's-LOUS," a. Decaman. (Bol.) Inving a margin whin various turnings and windings. Smart.

1DE-DEC'O-RĀTE, v. a. [dedecoro, L.] To disgrace. Bailey.

1DE-DEC'O-ROUS, a. [dedecorus, L.] Disgraceful, reproachful. Bailey. [R.] See Decorous.

DED-FN-TI'TON, (déd-qn-tish'un) n. [ds and dentito, L.]

A shedding of teeth.

DED's-THE v. a. [deduc, L.] [L. DEDICATED: vm. DEDICATED.

DED'1-CATE, r. a. [dedico, L.] [1. DEDICATED; pp. DEDICATING, DEDICATED.] To consecrate to sacred uses, to appropriate solemnly. to hallow, to devote, to inscribe to

DED'I-CAT-ED,\* p. a. Consecrated, set apart to sacred

DED-1-CA-TEE',\* s. One to whom a dedication is made. DED-j-CA'TION, n. The act of dedicating; consecration;

DED'-CA-TO-RY, a. Relating to or containing a dedication.

DED'-L-TO-RY, a. Relating to or containing a dedication.

DED'-L-TO-RY, a. Relating to or containing a dedication.

DED'-L-TO-RY, a. Relating to or containing a dedication.

DED-D'-TO-RY, (de-d'als'un) n. [deduco, L.] A giving up;
surrender. Hale.

some person, as a patron.
DED'I-CATE, a. Consecrate; dedicated. Shak.

inscription; an address to a patron. DED'I-CA-TOR, n. One who dedicates

DE-DU-CJ-BIL'I-TY, \* a. Quality of being deducible. Cole-

DE-DU'CI-BLE, a. That may be deduced or inferred.

A, E, I, O, U, T, long; X, E, Y, O, U, Y, short, A, E, I, O, U, Y, obscura. — FARE, FAR, FAST, FALL; HEIR, HER

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DEF

DE-FAME', v. c. [i. DEFAMED; pp. DEFAMING, DEFAMED.]
To make infamous. Chaucer. — To censure falsely in public, to libel, to calumniate; to accuse falsely in public, to libel, to calumniate; to accuse falsely; to asperse; to vilify; to slander.

†Dx-FAME', n. Disgrace; dishonor. Spenser.

†DE FAME', n. Disgrace; dishonor. Spenser. DE FAMED',\* (de famd') p. a. Calumniated; slandered. DE FAM'ER, n. One who defames.

DE-FAM'ING, n. Defamation. Jeremiah.

†DE-FAT'I-GA-BLE, a. Liable to be weary. Glanville.

†DE-FAT'I-GATE, v. a. [defatigo, L.] To weary, to tire. Ser T. Herbert.

Str T. Heroert.

| FDE-FAT-1-GA'TION, n. Wenriness. Bp. Hall.
| BE-FAULT', n. [défault, old Fr.] Omission of a duty;
| crime ; failure ; fault; defect; want.—(Law) An omission of some act which a person ought to do in order to entitle himself to a legal remedy, as non-appearance in

court at a day assigned.

DE-FAULTE, a. [L. DEFAULTED; pp. DEFAULTING, DE-FAULTED, [Law) To fail in performing any contract or stipulation; to deprive of the benefit of a legal process

stipulation; to deprive of the benefit of a legal process for non-nappearance in court.

DE-FÂULT', v. v. [†To official. Spenser.] To fail of appearing.

DE-FÂULT'ED, a. Having defect. Knight.

DE-FÂULT'EN, n. One guilty of default, or deficient in his accounts, a peculator.

DE-EÂUATANCE, (de-Grizans) n. [défausance, Fr.] (Law) An instrument which defeats the force of some other deed or astate, act of annuling any contract a condition. estate; act of annuling any contract, a condition annexed to a deed, which being performed, the deed is ren-

DE-FEA'SANCED,\* (de-f3'zanst) a. (Law) Liable to be for-feited. Burrows.

feited. Burrows.

BE-FEAF', BLE, a. That may be annulled.

BE-FEAT', n. An overthrow, loss of battle, frustration.

DE-FEAT', v. a. [1. DEFEATED, pp. DEFEATING, DEFEATED.] To overpower; to overcome, to foil, to overthrow, to undo; to frustrate; to abolish, to change.

BE-FEAT'URE, a. Conquered, vanquished, overthrown.

DE-FEAT'URE, (de-fet'yur) n. Change of feature; defeat.

Shak.

DEF'E-CĀTE, v. a. [defaco, L.] [1. DEFECATED; pp. DEFECATING, DEFECATED.] To free from impurities, to purge from lees or foulness; to purify, to clear, to brighten.

DEF'E-CĀ'TION, n. Act of defecating, purification.

DE-ECT', n. [defectus, L.] Want; absence of something necessary: a failing; imperfection; a fault; mistake, error; a blemish; a failure.

TDE-FECT', n. To be deficient; to fall short of. Browne.

TDE-FECT-I-BIL'I-TY, n. Imperfect state, Ld. Digby.

DE-FECT-I-BLE, a. Imperfect; liable to defect. Hale.

DE-FECTION, n. Failure; a falling away, ap stasy; revolt.

DE-FEC'TION-IST,\* n. One who practises or promotes defection. Lond. Morn. Chron.

DE-FEC'TIVE, a. Having defects, wanting the just quantity, parts, or number, imperfect; faulty, vicious. — Defective noun, a noun wanting one or more cases. — Defect-

the verb, a verb wanting some of the tenses.

Dr. FEC'TIVE-LY, ad. In a defective manner.

Dr. FEC'TIVE-NESS, n. State of being defective. Bp. Bar-

ion.

ide. Fect-U-Os'1-Ty, n. Imperfection. W Mountagu.

ide. Fect'U-Os, a. Full of defects. Barrow.

De. Fect'n. Os, a. Full of defects. Barrow.

De. Fect'n. [adjenso, L.] Guard, protection, vindication, justification; apology, excuse; plea, resistance.—

(Law) The defendant's reply; the demal of a complaint.—

(Fort.) The part that flanks another work. The science of defence, military skill; fencing.

Ide. Fence!, v. a. To defend by fortification. Faurfax.

De. Fence! Less, a. Without defence; naked; unarmed; unguarded, impotent, unable to resist.

De. Fence!Less-Ly, ad. In an unprotected state. Fleetwood.

De. Fence!Less-Lyss, a. unprotected state. Fleetwood.

De. Fence!Less-Lyss. The unprotected state. Fleetwood.

De. Fence!Less-Lyss. That in defence of; to protect; to guard; to support; to justify; to vindicate; to uphold;

guard; to support; to justify; to vindicate; to uphold; to fortify; to secure; to maintain a place or cause, to re-

DE-FEND'A-BLE, a. Defensible. Sherwood. [R.]
DE-FEND'ANT, n. A defender.—(Law) A party or person who is sued or accused in a personal action:—opposed

who is sued or accused an appropriate to plaintiff.

DE-PEND/ANT. a. Defensive; fit for defence. [R.]

DE-PEND/ER, \*\*. One who defends; a champion; a vindicated.

DE-PEND/ER, \*\*. One who defends; a champion; a vindicator. — (Law) An advocate.

DE-PEN/BRESS, \*\*. A female who defends. Stow.

DE-PEN/SA-TIVE, \*\*. Guard; defence. Browne. — (Surg.)

A bendage or plaster.

DE-PEN/SA-BLE. a. That may be defended; capable of vin-

DE-FEN'SI-BLE, a. That may be defended; capable of vindication; justifiable; right.
DE-FEN'SI-BLE-NESS,\* z. State of being defensible. Ash.

DE-FEN's;ve, a. That serves to defend; proper for de fence; being in a state or posture of defence; resisting aggression: -- opposed to offensus.

DE-FEN's;ve, n. A safeguard; state or posture of defence.

DE-FEN's;ve-Ly, ad. In a defensive manner.

DE-FEN'SO-RY,\* a. Tending to defend; defensive. John-

DEF

†DE-FERST', p. from Defend. Defended. Fairfaz.

DE-FER', v. n. [differo, L., dif. rer and differer, Fr.] [i. de-FERRED; pp. deferring, deferred.] To put off, to de-

lay to act, to pay deference.

DE-FER', v. a. To withhold; to delay, to postpone, to procrastinate; to protract; to prolong.—[defero, L.] To

procrastinate; to protract; to protong. — urjero, ..., ..., offer, to give. Brevint.

DEF/TR-TNCE, n. The act of deferring to the opinion of another; regard; respect; complaisance; submission.

DEF/TR-TNT, a. That carries or conveys. Bacon. [R.]

DEF/TR-TNT, a. That which carries, a vessel in the human body that conveys humors. — (Astron.) In the Ptolemane system, a secondary circle.

DEF TR-TS-TOTAL A Inniverse deference; respectful Ec.

DEF-E-REN'TIAL, \* a. Implying deference; respectful Ec.

Ren DEF-E REN'TIAL-LY, \* ad. In a deferential manner. Gent.

Мар

†DE-FER'MENT, n. Act of deferring; delay. Sir J. Suck-

DE-FER'RER, n. One who defers. B. Jonson.
DEF-ER-VES'CENCE,\* n. State of growing cool. Ash.
DE-FET DAL-IZE,\* v. a. To deprive of the feudal character

DE-FLO BALLEY V. A. TO deprive on the leader character or form. West. Rev. †DE-FLY, ad. Finely, nimbly. Spenser. See Deply. DE-FLY.NCE, n. [defance, Fr.] Act of defying; a challenge; an invitation to fight, a setting at nought; contempt of danger.

tempt of danger.

Dr.Fi'A-R.\* a. Bidding defiance; daring. Brydges. [R.]

†DE-Fi'A-TO-Ry, a. Bearing defiance. Shelford.

DE-Fi'CIENCE, (de-fish'en-s). Deficiency. Milton.

DE-Fi'CIEN-Cy, (de-fish'en-se). n. [defice, L.] Want; something less than is necessary; defect, imperfection.

DE-Fi'CIENT, (de-fish'ent). a. Faling, wanting, imperfect idefective. — Deficent numbers are such as, being added together numbe less than the integer. DE-FI'CIENT-NESS,\* (do-fish'ent-nes) n. State of being

deficient. Scott.

deficient. Scott.

DEF'I-CIT, n. (deficio, deficit, L.) Want; deficiency in an account. Ld. Auckland.

DI.FI'ER, n. One who defies, a challenger.

DE-FI'ER, n. One who defies, a challenger.

DE-FILE', v. a. (I. DEFILED; pp. DEFILING, DEFILED).

TOTHILE', v. a. (I. DEFILED; pp. DEFILING, DEFILED).

TOTHALE, v. a. (I. DEFILED; pp. DEFILING, DEFILED).

DE-FILE', v. n. To march, to go off file by file.

DE-FILE', v. n. To march, to go off file by file.

DE-FILE', (de-fil', W. P. J. E. F. Ja. R. Wb., def'e-le, S.; de-fel' or de-fil', K.; de'ftl, Sm.] n. [dcfile, Fr.] A narrow passage: a long. narrow pass, in which troops can march

passage; a long, narrow pass, in which troops can march only in file.

DE-FILED,\* (de-fild') p. a. Polluted; corrupted; tainted. DE-FILE'MENT, n. Act of defiling, state of being defiled; pollution.

Ė-FIL/ER, n. One who defiles.

DE-FIL'IR, n. One who defiles.
DE-FIL'ING, \*p. a. Tending to defile; polluting; corrupting.
DE-FIN'A-BLE, a. That may be defined.
DE-FINE', v. a. [dcfino, L.] [i. DEFINED; pp. DEFINING, DEFINED, To fix the limits of, to circumscribe; to give the definition of; to explain by qualities and circum-

DE-FINE', v. n. To determine; to decide. Bacon.
DE-FINED',\*(de-find') p. a. Limited; bounded, explained.
DE-FINE'MENT,\* n. Description, definition. Shak.

DE-FIN'ER, n. One who defines or explains.

DE-FIN'ING,\* n. Act of giving a definition, explanation.

DE-FIN'ING,\* p. a. Limiting; explaining, giving defini-

tions.

DEF'I-NITE, (def'e-nit) a. [definitus, L.] Certain; limited, bounded; fixed; positive; exact; precise.

†DEF'I-NITE, n. A thing explained or defined. Ayliffe.

DEF'I-NITE-NESS, n. State of being definite; certainty.

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DEF-I-NITE-NESS, n. State of heing definite; certainty.

DE-FIN':-Tive, a. Determinate; positive; express; fixed; terminating a suit; final.

DE-FIN':-Tive, n. That which ascertains or defines. Hav-

Til.

DE-FIN':-TIVE-LY, ad. In a definite manner.

DE-FIN':-TIVE-NESS, n. State of being definitive.

DE-FIN':-TOR,\* n. An assessor or counsellor to a superior in religious orders. Crabb.

DE-FIX', v. a. (defigo, definim, L.) To fix. Herbert. [R.]

DEF-LA-GRA-BIL':-TY, n. Combustibility. Beyla. [R.]

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Br-La-GRÄTE, v. a. [deflagro, L.] To set fire to.
DEF-La-GRÄTLON, n. (Chem.) Act of deflagrating; rapid combustion; utter destruction by fire.
DEF-La-GRÄ-TOR, n. A galvanic instrument for producing intense heat and light. Hamilton.
DE-FLECT; v. n. [deflecto, L.] [1. DEFLECTED; pp. DEFLECTING, DEFLECTED.] To turn aside; to deviate from a true course. Hammon. course. Browns.

COURSE. SPONNE.
DE-FLECT', v. a. To bend; to turn aside. Lord.
DE-FLECTION, n. Act of deflecting; deviation; a turning, as the rays of light from a right line; diffraction.—(Naul.) The tendency of a ship from her true course by reason of currents, &cc.

DE-FLEX'URE, (de-flek'shur) n. Deflection. Bauley. [R.]
DE-FLEX'URE, (de-flek'shur) n. Deflection. Bauley. [R.]
DE-LO'RATE, a. (Bot.) Having shed the pollen. Smart.
DEFLO-RATION, n. [defloraties, L.] Act of deflouring, rape; a selection of the flower, or of that which is most rape; a a

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beauty or purity.

DE-FLOOR'ER, m. One who deflours.
†DE-FLOOW'ER, m. One who deflours.
†DE-FLOOW', m. m. [defauo, L.] To flow, as water. Browne.
†DEF'LU-OUS, a. That flows down; falling off. Bailey.

DE-FLO', DM.\* m. [L.] A falling off of the hair or bark
by disease. Crabb.

†DE-FLÜX', n. [defluxus, L.] Defluxion. Bacon.
DE-FLÜX'10N, (de-flük'shun) n. The downward flow of humors. Bacon.

DEF'L, ad. Dexterously. Spenser. Properly, deftly.
DEF'L, ad. Dexterously. Spenser. Properly, deftly.
DEF-G-DA'TION, (def-e-di/shup) n. [defedation, Fr.] The
act of making fithly; pollution. Bentley. [R.]
DEF-G-LI-K'TION,\* n. The falling of the leaf; the season

of the falling of leaves. Loudon.

DE-FÖRCE', v. a. [deforcer, old Fr.] (Law) To keep by force from the right owner. Blackstone. (Scotland) To resist an officer of law

DE-FÖRCE'MENT, n. (Law) A withholding by force from the right owner. (Scotland) Resistance of an officer of the law

DE-FÖRCE'ÖR,\* n. (Law) Deforciant. Tomlens. See DE-FORCIANT.

DE-FÖR'CI-ANT,\* (de-for'she-ant) n. (Law) One who de-forces; one who wrongfully keeps the owner of lands, &c., out of possession of them. Bouter. DE-FÖR-CI-A'TION,\* n. (Law) Distress; a seizure of goods.

Jacob.

Jacob.

DE-FORM', v. a. [deformo, L.] [i. DEFORMED; pp. DEFORMINO, DEFORMED.] To deface; to disfigure; to spoil the form of; to dishonor.

DE-FORM', a. Ugly; disfigured; deformed. Multon.

DEF-OR-MA'TION, n. A defacing; a disfiguring.

DE-FÖRMED', (de-formd') a. Disfigured; ugly; base.

DE-FÖRM'ED-NESS, n. Ugliness; a dissignedible form.

DE-FÖRM'ED-NESS, n. Ugliness; a dissignedible form.

DE-FÖRM'ER, n. One who defaces or deforms.

DE-FÖRM'ER, n. Want of beauty or of proper form; crookedness: ugliness.

DE-FÖRM', I-TY, n. Want of beauty or of proper form; crookedness; ugliness.

DE-FÖR'SOR, n. (Lew) One who casts out by force. Blound.

DE-FÖRL', v. a. To defile, to befoul. Spenser.

DE-BRAUD', v. a. [defraudo, L.] [i. DEFRAUDED; pp. DE-FRAUDLO, defraudo or trick; to cheat; to deceive.

DE-PRAUD'AR'TION, n. Privation by fraud. Browns. [E.]

DE-PRAUD'ER, n. One who defrauds.

TDE-PRAUD'ER, n. Privation by deceit or fraud. Milton.

DE-PRAY', (de-fra') v. a. [defrayer, Fr.] [i. DEFRAVED; pp.

DE-PRAY'ER, (de-fra') v. Dear the charges of; to pay.

DE-PRAY'ER, (de-fra') v. De who defrays.

DE-PRAY'ER, (de-fra') v. De who defrays.

DE-PRAY'ER, (de-fra') v. De who defrays.

DE-PRAY'ER, (de-fra') v. The payment of expenses. Skelton.

DE-PRAY'ER, Neat, spruce; proper; dextrous. Dryden.

DE-PRAY'ER, a. (Turkey) The chancellor of the exchequer. Brande.

[DE-PRAYLY, ad. Neatly; dexterously; skilfully. Goy.

chequer. Brande.
†DETT'N, ed. Neatly; dexterously; skilfully. Goy.
†DETT'N, s. N. Neatless; beauty. Drayton.

DE-TUNCT', a. [defunct, old Fr.; defunctus, L.] Having finished the occupations of life; dead; deceased.

DE-TUNCT', n. One deceased; s dead person. Skak.
†DE-TUNCT', n. One deceased; s dead person. Skak.

DE-FY', v. a. [defor, Fr.] [i. DETIED; pp. DETYING, DEFIED.] To call to combat; to challenge; to dare; to brave;
to slight.

Fig., a. A. challenge, Dryden.
†D\$-7\$', s. A. challenge, Dryden.
D\$-\$'', E. s. Defier. South. See Devier.
D\$-6, c. a. To moisten with water; to wet; to sprinkle.
Shak. [Frovincial in England.] Brocket.

DE-GNR'N|SR,\*v.a. [dégarner, Fr.] To unfurnish; to strip; to dismantle; to disgunish. Washington. [R.]

†DE-GEN'DERED, (de-Jên'dgrd) a. Degenerated. Spenser.

DE-GEN'DERED, (de-Jên'dgrd) a. Degenerated. Spenser.

DE-GEN'ER-A-CY, n. Act of degenerating, state of being degenerated; a departure from the virtue of ancestors; decay of virtue or goodness; mennness.

DE-GEN'ER-ATE, v. n. [degenero, L.] [1. DEGENERATED; pp. DEGENERATING, DEGENERATED.] To fall from the virtue of ancestors; to fall from a better state; to fall from its kind; to grow hase; to become worse.

DE-GEN'ER-ATE, a. Decayed in virtue; degenerated; base.

DE-GEN'ER-ATE-NE, p. a. Fallon from the virtue or excellence of ancestors or of kind; grown base.

DE-GEN'ER-ATE-NESS, n. Degeneracy.

DE-GEN'ER-ATE-NESS, n. Degeneracy.

DE-GEN'ER-ATING,\*\* p. a. Growing base; losing excellence.

Dr.-QEN-ER-A'TION, n. Act of degenerating; degeneracy; a degenerate condition or thing.

Dr.-QEN-(ER-A-TIVE, \* a. Tending to degenerate; making worse. Month. Rev.

DE-GEN'ER-OUS. a. Degenerate; vile; base. Dryden. [R.]
DE-GEN'ER-OUS-LY, ad. Basely; meanly. Decay of Picty.
DE-GLU'TI-NATE,\* v. a. To unglue; to undo, to slacken.

Smart.

DEG-LU-TI''TION, (dĕg-lu-Hsh'un) n. [dɛ and glutto, L.]

Act of swallowing food, a swallowing.

DEG-LU-TI''TION,\* a. Relating to deglutition. Heber. [R.]

DEG-RA-DI'TION, n. Act of degrading, state of being degraded; deprivation of rank; dismission from office; haseness

DE-GRADE', v. a. [dégrader, Fr.] [1. DEGRADED; pp. DE-GRADING, DEGRADED.] To deprive of office, rank, or title; to lower; to depress; to disgrace; to humble; to reduce from a higher to a lower state.

DE-GRAD'ED,\* p. a. Deprived of dignity or rank; dis

graced.

†DE-GRĀDE'MENT, n. Degradation. Milton.

DE-GRĀD'JNG,\* p. a. Depriving of dignity or rank; disgracing. E-GRAD'ING-LY, ad. In a degrading manner. Coventry.

DE-GRD'/NG-LY, ad. in a degrating manner. Coverry.

DE-GREE', n. [degré, Fr.] A step; a portion in progression; state of progress or of relationship, order of lineage; a high state; rank; station, quality; class:— rank or title in a university or college.—(Geom. and Geog.) The 360th part of a circle, of a circumference, or of four right south part of a circle, of a circumerence, or of our right angles; 50 minutes on a circle; 50 geographical miles.—
(Mus.) A small interval.—Bydegrese, by little and little. †DE-6'BE', v. a. [degusto, L.] To thate. Cockeram. †DE-Us-TA'TION, n. A tasting. Bp. Hall.
DE-HISCE', \* (de-his') v. n. To open, as the capsule of a flower. P. Cyc.

DE-HIS'CENCE,\* n. (Bot.) The act of opening; a gaping.

P. Cyc.
DE-His CENT, \* a. (Bot.) Gaping or opening, as a capsule.

†DE-HO-NES/TATE, \* v. a. To make dishonest; to dishon-

or. Taylor.

DE-HÖE5',\* prep. [Fr.] (Low) Without; as, "dehors the land." Blackstone.

nand." Blacksunde.

DE-HORT, v. a. [dehortor, L.] To dissuade. Bp. Hall. [R.]
DE-HORTĀTIVO, n. Dissuasion. Knight. [R.]
DE-HORTĀTIVE,\* a. Dissuasive; dehortatory. Coleridge.
DE-HORTĀTIVE,\* a. Tending to dissuade. Bp. Hall.

DE-HORTA-TO-BY, a. Tending to dissuade. Bp. Hall.
DE-HORT'ER, n. A dissuader. Sherwood.
DE'!-CIDE, n. A dissuader. Sherwood.
DE'!-CIDE, n. [deus and codo, L.] The murder or murderer of a divine being. Prior.
DE-IF'|C,\* a. Making divine; delfical. Smart.
DE-IF'|CAL, a. Making divine. Homulus.
DE-IF-CALTION, n. Act of delfying; state of being defined.

DE'I-FIED,\* (de'e-fid) p. a. Adored as a god; praised ex-

cessively.

DEI-FRIED, (accepted by a National as a god; praised excessively.

DEI-FRIER, n. One who deifies. Coventry.

DEI-FRIER, n. One who deifies. Coventry.

DEI-FRIER, n. One who deifies. Coventry.

DEI-FRIED, n. One who deifies. Coventry.

DEI-FRIED, n. Deifier, n. Deifier, n. Deifier, (de'e-fi) v. a. [deus and fo, L.] [i. deified pp. deifier to adore as God; to praise excessively.

DEIGH, (dain) v. n. [daugeer, Fr.] [i. deifier, pp. deifier, ind, dein) v. a. To grant; to permit; to allow. Shak.

DEIGH, (dain) v. a. To grant; to permit; to allow. Shak.

DEIGH, (dain) v. a. To grant; to permit; to allow. Shak.

DEIGH, (dain) v. a. To grant; to permit; to allow. Shak.

DEIGH, (dain) v. a. To grant; to permit; to allow. Shak.

DEIGH, T.-A, \* (-grā'she-a) [L.] By the grace of God;

— a formula used in the ceremonial description of the title of a sovereign. Brands.

DEI I. T.-D''O'-D'M, \* (de'i-ju-dish'e-im) [L.] (Law) The judgment of God; — the term applied to the old Saxon trial by ordeal. Hamilton.

DEIL, \* or DEEL, \* n. The Scotch word for devil. Jamieson.

DEI-NO-TEERER-OM, \* z. [ôt.v6; and θηρίον.] (Geol.) A fossil

genus of gigantic pachyderms, having enormous tusks;— the largest of the known mammals, and supposed to have been 18 feet in height. Brands.

| DE-IN'TE-GRATE, v. a. [de and integro, L.] To spoil. Bailey. See Disintegrate.

\*DE-IP'A-ROUS, a. [desparas, L.] That brings forth a god.

Hailey.

DEIP-NÖS'O-PHIST,\* n. One of an ancient class of philosophers who discoursed at meals. Gent. Mag.

DEIS,\* n. A high seat. Chaucer. See DAIS.

DE'ISM, (de'Izm) n. [désme, Fr.] The doctrine or creed of a deist, belief in the existence of God, coupled with distalling of annuals arbigion.

belief of revealed religion.

DE'|str., n. One who believes in the existence of God, but disbelieves revealed religion.

DE-18'TIC, \* a. Relating to deism or deists, deistical. Hall.

DE-18'71-CAL, a. Belonging to deism or desits; deistical. Had. DE-18'71-CAL-LY,\* ad. In a deistical manner. Ash. DE-18'71-CAL-NESS, \*n. The state of being deistical. Scott. †DE-1-TATE, a. Made god. Abp. Cranner. DE-1-TATE, a. Made god. Abp. Dvinity; the nature and essence of God; the Divine Being; a fabulous god or colders.

goddess.

DEJECT', v. a. [drjicio, drjectum, L.] [i, DEJECTED; pp. DEJECTINO, DEJECTED.] To cast down, to afflict; to grieve; to dispirit; to dishearten; to depress; to make sad. †DEJECT', a. Cast down; afflicted; dejected. Shak.

DEJECT'ED,\* p. a. Cast down; disheartened; discour-

DE-JECT'ED.\* p. a. Cast down; disheartened; discouraged; sad.

BE-JECT'ED-LY, ad. In a dejected manner. Bacon.
DE-JECT'ED-NESS, n. State of being cast down. Heywood.
DE-JECT'ED-NESS, n. State of being cast down. Heywood.
DE-JECT'ER, n. One who dejects. Cotzgrava.
DE-JECT'ION, n. State of being dejected, lowness of spirits; melancholy; weakness; depression. — (Med.) A stool; a going to stool.
DE-JECT'LY, ad. Dejectedly. Sherwood.
DE-JECT'URE, (de-jekt'yur) n. Excrement. Arbuthnot.
DE-JECT'URE, (de-jekt'yur) n. Excrement. Arbuthnot.
DE-JECT'URE, v. a. To swear deeply. Cockeram.
DE-JECTNER, or DEJECNE, (da'zhu-nā') n. [Fr.] A breakfast, the morning meal.
DE-JECRES\*\* [L.] (Law) By or of right; by law. Tomlins.
Seo DE FACTO.

[DE-LACER-K'TION, n. [delacero, L.] Dilaceration. Bailey.

†DE-LKC-RY-M'TION, n. [delacero, L.] Dilaceration. Bailey. †DE-LKC-RY-M'TION, n. [delacrymatio, L.] Waterishness of the eyes. Bailey. †DEL-AC-TA'TION, n. [delactatio, L.] A weaning from the

breast. Bailey.

breest. Bailey.

DE-LAPSE(\* (de-laps') v. n. To glide or fall down. Drayton.

DE-LAPSE(\*, (de-laps') a. Fallen or falling down.

DE-LAPSE(\*, de-laps') a. Fallen or falling down.

DE-LAP'SION,\* n. Act of falling down. Holland.

DE-LAP'(v. a. [delatus, L.] To carry, to accuse; to inform against. B. Jonson.

DE-LA'ITON, n. A. conveyance; an accusation. Bacon. [R.]

DE-LAY'OR, n. An accuser; an informer. Sandys.

DE-LAY'O, DELAYED.] To defer, to put off; to hinder; to frustrate; to procrastinate; to postpone, to protract; to prolong.

frustrate; to procrastinate; to postpone, to protract; to prolong.

DE-LAY, (de-lā') v. n. To stop, to linger; to procrastinate.

DE-LAY', n. A deferring; procrastination, stay, stop.

DE-LAY'ER, n. One who delays or defers.

DE-LAY'MENT, n. Hinderance; delay. Goner.

DEL CRED'E-RE,\* [credere, IL.] (Mercantile law) A del credere commussion is a commission granted by a merchant to a factor to dispose of goods, the factor, for the consideration of an additional per-centage, agreeing to guarantee the solvency of the purchaser. Brande.

DELE,\* v. a. [Lat. verb imperative, from deleo.] (Print.)

To delete, to blot out; to crase. Hamilton.

To delete, to blot out; to crase. Hamilton.

DEL'S-BLE, [ddi'g-bl, Ja. K. R.; de'lg-bl, Sm.] a. [delebils, L.] That may be effaced or blotted out.

DELC'TA-BLE, a. [deletabils, L.] Pleasing; delightful.

DELEC'TA-BLE. A. [deletabils, L.] Pleasing; pleasantness.

DE-LECTA-BLY, ed. Delightfully; pleasantly. Bale.
DEL-EC-TA'TION, [děl-ek-tă'shun, W. Ja. R.; dê-lek-tă'shun, S. K. Sm.] s. Pleasure; delight. Sir T. More.
[DEL'S-eq-cy, n. A certain number of persons delegated;

Single, S. D., Smil, M. Interacty, Designation, 19 EL/E-6-2-CY, n. A certain number of persons delegated; a delegation. Abp. Laud.

DEL/E-6-ATE, v. a. [delego, L.] [i. Delegated; pp. Delegating, Delegated]. To send on an embassy; to intrust; to commit to another's power.

DEL'E-GATE, m. A deputy; a representative; a commissioner; one who is sent to act for another. — Court of del-

egates, an ecclesiastical court of appeal.

DEL's-eare, a. Deputed; delegated. Bp. Toylor.

DEL's-eare, p. a. Commissioned to represent another;

deputed.

DEL\_E-GA'TION, s. Act of delegating; the persons delegated; a commission; assignment of a debt to another.

DE-LEN'DA,\* n. pl. [L.] Things to be blotted out or erased.

†DEL-E-NIF'I-OAL, a. [delenificus, L.] Easing pain. Bail'y DE-LETE', v. a. [deleo, L.] [a. DELETED; pp. DELETING, DELETED; To erase; to effice o; to blot out. D. Stewart. DEL-E-TE'RI-OBS, a. Injurious; poisonous; destructive. †DEL'E-TER-Y, a. Destructive, deleterious. Hudibras. DE-LE'TION, n. Act of blotting out; erasure. DELE-TI''ITIOUS, \* (dél-e-tish'us) a. Admitting erasure of blotting out. Crabb.

DEL'E-TORY a. That which blots out. Bn. Taylor. [R.]

DEL'F. TO-EV, n. That which blots out. Bp. Taylor. [R.]
DELF, n. [† A mine or quarry. Ray.] A kind of porcelain.
See Delft.

See DELFT.

DELFT,\* or DELFT'-WARE,\* n. A coarse kind of porcolain, originally made at Delft in Holland. Brande.

DEL']-BATE, v. a. [delbo, L.] To sip; to taste. Marmion.

†DEL-]-BA'TION, m. An essay; a taste. Bp. Berkeley.

DE LIB'ER-ATE, v. n. [delboro, L.] [i. deliberated; pp.
DELIBERATED, DELIBERATED, To ponder in the mind;
to consider or think in order to determine; to hesitate.

DE LYMP LETTER DELIBERATED.

DE-LIB'ER-ATE, v. 4. To weigh in the mind; to consider.

Abp. Laud.

DE-LIB ER-ATE, a. Circumspect, cautious; considerate;

DE-LIB'ER-ATE, a. Circumspect, cautious; considerate; thoughtful; wary; slow.

DE-LIB'ER-ATE-LY, ad. In a deliberate manner, slowly.

DE-LIB'ER-ATE-LY, ad. In a deliberating; thought in order to choice, consideration.

DE-LIB'ER-A-TIVE, a. That deliberates; apt to consider.

DE-LIB'ER-A-TIVE, a. A discourse or kind of oratory in which a question is deliberated. Bacon.

DE-LIB'ER-A-TIVE-LY, ad. In a deliberative manner. Burks.

Which a question is deliberated. Bacon.

DE-LIB'ER-A-TIVE-LY, ad. In a deliberative manner. Burke
DU-LIB'ER-A-TOB,\* n. One who deliberates. V. Knoz.

DEL'J-CA-CY, n. Quality of being delicate, something pleasing by its fineness, softness, or flavor, daintiness, pleasantness, nicety, softness, feminine beauty; minute accuracy; neatness; elegance; politeness; indulgence, gentleness; tenderness; weakness of constitution, smallness; tenuity.

ness; tenuity.

DEL'|-CATE, a. Nice; pleasant to the taste; dainty, choice; select; excellent, pleasing to the senses; fine; not course, polite, soft; effeminate; tender, unable to bear hardships, pure, clear.

DEL'|-CATE, n. One very nice or delicate. Tutler.

DEL'|-CATE, n. One very nice or delicate. Tutler.

DEL'|-CATE, n. d. In a delicate manner; finely.

DEL'|-CATE, n. Niccues, delicacies. Jeremah.

DEL-I-CA-TESSE',\* n. [Fr.] Niccness, delicacy. Swyt.

[DEL'|-CATE, (del'e-sez) n. pl. | delicacy, L. | Pleasures. Gower.

[DEL-I-CATE, (del'e-sez) n. pl. | delicacy, L. | Pleasures. Gower.

[DEL-I-COUS, (de-lish'e-si) v. n. To take delight, to feast. Parthenea Sacra.

DEL-I'(COUS, (de-lish'us) a. | [délicacy, Fr.] Highly pleas-

DE-L1"(Cloys, (de-lish'us) a. [déluciux, Fr.] Highly pleasing; giving delight; sweet; agreeable, charming.
DE-L1"(Cloys-LY, (de-lish'us-le) ad. Sweetly; pleasantly.
DE-L1"(Cloys-NESS, (de-lish'us-nès) n. Delight, pleasurc.
DE-L1CT',\* n. (Law) An offence; a crime, an offender. Howell

Howell.

BEL-1-GA'TION, n. [deligatio, L.] (Surgery) A binding up.

DE-LIGHT', (de-lit') n. Pleasurable emotion; great pleasure; gratification; joy; satisfaction.

DE-LIGHT', (de-lit') v. a. [délecter, Fr.] [i. Delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delighted; pp. delig

ined.

Br.Light'fr, (de-lit'er) n. One who delights. Barrow.

DF.Light'fOL, (de-lit'ful) a. Pleasant; charming, highly pleasing; lovely, beautiful; very agreeable.

BF.Light'fOL-LY, (de-lit'ful-ly) ad. With delight.

DF.Light'foL-LY, (de-lit'ful-liv) n. Great pleasure.

DF.Light'foLess, (de-lit'ful-nis) n. Great pleasure.

DF.Light'söme, (de-lit'sum) a. Delightful. Spenser.

DF.Light'söme-LY, (de-lit'sum-le) ad. Delightfully. Skerwood.

wood.

DE-LIGHT'SÕME-NESS, (de-lit'sum-nes) n. Delightfulness. †DE-LINE',\* v. a. To delineate. Otway.

DE-LIN'E,-A-MENT, n. Delineation. Sciden. [R.]

DE-LIN'E,-ATE, v. a. [delineo, L.] [L. DELINEATED; pp. DE-LINEATING, DELINEATED.] To draw lines so as to exhibit the form of; to depict; to design, to sketch; to paint; to design. describe.

DE-LIN'E-AT-ED,\* p. a. Sketched out; designed; repre-

sented.

DE-LIN'E-ĀT-ING,\* p. a. Sketching out; designing.

DE-LIN'E-Ā'TION, n. Act of delineating; first draught.

DE-LIN'E-Ā-TŪEN, n. Oine who delineaties. F. Knoz.

DE-LIN'E-Ā-TŪEN, n. Delineation. Cotgrave.

IDE-LIN'I-MENT, n. A mitigating or assuaging. Bailey.

DE-LIN'QUENCY, n. [delinguentia, L.] A failure of duty; an offence; a fault.

DE-LIN'QUENT, (de-ling'kwent) n. An offender; one who has committed a crime or offence; a culprit.

DE-LIN'QUENT,\* a. Failing in duty; guilty of an offence.

Smart.

[Boule.

†DEL' |-QUATE, v. n. [deliqueo, L.] To melt; to deliquesce.

(DEL/1-QUATE, v. a. To dissolve. Cudworth.
[DEL-1-QUATION, u. Deliquescence. Bailey.
DEL-1-QUESCE', \* (děl-9-kwés') v. n. [deliquesco, L.] (Chem.)
To melt slowly in the air, or to attract water from the atmosphere. Brande.

DEL-1-QUES'CENCE, \* n. Act of deliquescing; spontaneous

DEL-I-QUES'CENCE,\* n. Act of deliquescing; spontaneous liquefaction; liquefaction in the air. Brands.

DEL-I-QUES'CENT,\* a. Liquelying in the air. P. Cyc.

DE-L''(QUI-ĀTE,\* (de-lik'we-āi) v. n. To deliquesce. Smart.

DE-L''(QUI-ĀM, (de-lik'we-āim) n. [L.] A spontaneous melting by caposure to the air; deliquescence; the substance netted. — (Mad.) A fainting.

DE-L'I'RAN-CY, n. State of being delirious; delirium. Bp.

Gauden

|DE-LIF'A-MENT, n. Delirium. Heywood. |DE-LIF'A-NT,\* a. Delirious. Dr. Owen. |DE-LIFATE, v. n. [deliro, L.] To dote; to rave. Cock-

thel.-I.RA'Tion, n. Dotage; madness. Mede.
19E-LIR'1-OUS, a. Affected by delirium; raving; doting.
19E-LIR'1-OUS-LY,\* ad. In a delirious manner. Bailey.
11-LIR'1-OUS-RESS, n. The state of being delirious.
19E-LIR'1-OUM, n. [L.] (Med.) A disorder of the intellect, or alienation of mind, connected with fever.—It is dependent on disease, and thus distinguished from mana or madness.

DE-LIR'I-UM TRE'MENS,\* [L.] (Med.) A disease of the brain, resulting from the excessive and protracted use of spirituous liquors, almost peculiar to drunkards. Reande

DEL-I-TES'CENCE, n. [delitescentia, L.] Retirement; obscurity. Johnson. A sudden subsidence, as of a tumor. Brande

DEL-I-TES'CENT,\* a. Concealed; lying hid. Johnson.
†DE-LIT'I-GATE, v. a. [delatigo, L.] To chide. Cockeram.

†DE-LIT-1-GATE, v. a. [delutya, L.] To chide. Cockeram. †DE-LIT-1-GATION, n. A striving, a chiding.

DE-LIVER, v. a. [déluter, Fr.] [I. DELIVERED; pp. DELIVERED; to surve, to rescue; to survender; to give, to yield, to cede; to concede, to disburden of a child, to speak, to tell, to utter.

— To deluter over, to put into another's hands; to transmit. — To deluter up, to surrender.

†DE-LIVER-A-BLE, a. Nimble, free, active. Chaucer.

DE-LIVER-A-BLE, a. That may be delivered. Hale.

DE-LIVER-A-NCE, n. The act of delivering, state of being delivered, release; rescue, delivery, act of bringing forth children.

forth children.

DE-LIV'ER-ERS, n. One who delivers, a rescuer.
DE-LIV'ER-ERS, n. A female deliverer. Qu. Rec.
†DE-LIV'ER-ERS, n. Al female deliverer.
DE-LIV'ER-NESS, n. Agility, delivery.
DE-LIV'ER-NESS, n. Act of delivering, deliverance, release, rescue, saving; a surrender, utterance; pronunciation, speech, childbirth. [†Activity, agility. Wotton.]
DELL, n. [dal, D.] A pit; a hollow place; a little dale or

valley.

DELPH, \*\*. Swylt. See Delr, and Delft.

DEL/PHI-A, \*\* \*\*. (Chem.) A vegetable alkali, delphinia. P.

DEL'PHI-AN,\* a. Relating to Delphi; Delphic. Smart.

DEL'PHIC, \* a. Relating to Delphi, oracular. Matord.
DEL'PHINE, \* (del'fin) a. [delphinus, L.] Relating to the
Dauphin of France. — Delphine editions of the Latin classtes were editions prepared by thirty-nine distinguished scholars, at the suggestion of Louis XIV., for the use of scholars, at the suggestion of Louis AIV., for the use of the Dauphin (in sum Delphini), under the superintend-ence of Montausier, Bossuet, and Huct. Brands. DEL-PHIN'1-A,\* n. (Chem.) A vegetable alkaline base ob-tained from the seeds of delphinin staphingria, or staves-

acre. Brande.

DEL'PHIN-ITE,\* n. (Min.) Another name for epidote. Cleave-

DEL'TA,\* n.; pl. DELTAŞ. The Greek letter Δ; a term applied to an alluvial tract of country between the diverg-

applied to an alluvial tract of country between the diverging mouths of a river, often subject to inundation. Lycl. DEL-TĀ'IC,\* a. Relating to or like a delta. Ed. Rec. DEL'TOID, a. [from delta.] Resembling the Greek letter Delta (Δ).—(Anat.) Noting a muscle of the shoulder.—(Bot.) Having the form of a triangle or of the Greek latter.

DEL'TÖID,\* n. (Anat.) The muscle of the shoulder which

DEL'TÖID,\* n. (Anat.) The muscle of the shoulder which serves to lift the arm. Scott.

DE-LOY-BEL, a. Liable to be deceived. Browne.

DE-LODE', v. a. [deludo, L.] [i. DELUDED; pp. DELUDING, DELUDED]. To deceive; to impose upon; to lead away; to beguile; to cheat; to dissppoint; to frustrate.

DE-LOD'ED,\* p. a. Deceived, imposed upon; beguiled.

DE-LOD'EN, n. One who deludes; a deceiver.

DE-LOD'ING, n. Collusion; deception.

DE-LOD'ING, \* p. a. Deceiving; beguiling; cheating.

DEL'OP, (del'laj) n. [Fr.] A general inundation; a laying entirely under water; a flood; an overflow; an overflowing of the natural bounds of a river; any sudden and resistless calamity. resistices calamity.

DEL'UÇE, (dël'lāj) v. a. [1. DELUGED; pp. DELUGEG DELUGED.] To drown; to lay totally under water; to overwheim, to overflow, to inumdate. DE-LU'spon, (de-lā'zhun) n. [deluseo, L.] Act of deluding; state of being deluded; fallacy; illusion; a cheat; guile; deceti: over

deceit : error.

DE-LU'SIVE, a. Tending to delude; deceptive; fallacious;

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DE-LŪ'SIVE, α. Tending to delude; deceptive; fallacious; illusory.

DE-LŪ'SIVE-LY,\* ad. In a delusive manner. Scott.

DL'-LŪ'SIVE-LY,\* ad. In a delusive manner. Scott.

DL'-LŪ'SIVE-LY,\* abelusive. Bp. Barlow.

DE-LU'SQ-RY, a. Delusive. Bp. Barlow.

DELVE, (dēlv) v. a. [l. DELVED; pp. DELVING, DELVED.]

TO dig, to open the ground with a spade:— to fathom, to sift, with mto.

DELVE, m. [fA ditch, a pit; a den. Spenser.] A certain quantity of coals dug in the mine.

DELV'ER, n. One who delves, a digger.

DELV-A-GOQ'IC,\* la. Relating to or like a demagogue;

DEM-A-GOQ'IC,\* la. [fathous. Coleralge. [R.]

DEM-A-GOQ'IC, (dem'a gog) n. [δημηγωγό.] A ringleader of a faction or of the rabble; a popular and factious orator or agulator. tor or agitator.

tor or aguator.

DEM'A-GÖG-Y,\* n. Qualities of a demagogue. Maunder.

DE-MAIN', or DE-MESNE', (dg-mān' or dg-mēn') [dg-mēn',
W. J. F. K. Sm.; dg-mān', S. E. Ja.; dg-mān' or dg-mēn',
P.] n. [domaine, Fr.] A manor-house and lands adjacent,
copyhold estate; estate in land.

DE-MAND', v. a. [I. DEMANDED; pp. DEMANDING, DEMAND
EL.] To claim, to ask for with authority, [to ask, to
inquire. Job.] To question; to require. — (Law) To prosecute in a real action.

DE-MAND', n. A claim: a challenging: a question. A re-

ecute in a real action.

Dr.MAND', n. A claim; a challenging; a question, a requisition; that which is demanded, the necessary quantity.—(Law) The asking of what is due in a real action.

Dr.MAND'ABLE, a. That may be demanded. Bacon.

Dr.MAND'ABLE, a. That may be demanded. Bacon.

Dr.MAND'ABLE, a. That imp is expected action:—
corresponding to plaintiff in personal actions.

Dr.MAND'RE, n. One who demands.

Dr.MAND'RE, n. One who demands.

Dr.MAND'RE, n. (She who demands. Cotgrave.

Dr.MAN'TERN, n. (Emt.) An order of insects. Brande.

Dr.MAR'A'TION, n. (demarcation, Fr.] Division; a boundary, separation of territory. Burke.

(Dr.MARCH', n. Gait, march, walk. Lond. Jour.

Dr.MAN', v. a. (Lo Demanne), pp. Demanning, demanned.

DE-MEAN, t. a. (L. DEMEANED, pp. DEMEANING, DEMEANFD.) [†To debase, to lessen. Shak.] To behave, to carry,—with a reciprocal pronoun.
DE-MEAN', n. Estate in land. See DEMAIN, and DEMESNE. The MEAN', de-men') n. A mien, demeanor. Spenser.
DE-MEAN'OR, n. Carriage, behavior, deportment, con-

duct. DE-MEAN'URE, n. Behavior. Barret.

†DE-MEAN'(JRE, n. Hehavior. Barret.)
DL-MEAN'(JRE, n. Hehavior. Barret.)
DL-MEN-BRA'TION,\* n. Act of dismembering. Grahame.
DE'MEN-CY, n. [dementia, L.] (Law) Insanity. Skelton.
DE-MEN'/\* v. a. [LOEMENTED; pp. DEMENTING, DEMENTED.] To make mad or insane. Bale. [R.]
DE-MEN'/TATE, v. a. [demento, L.] To make mad. Burton.
DE-MEN'/TATE, v. a. Inlatuated, insane. Hammond. [R.]
DE-MEN-TA'TION, n. Act of making mad. Whitlock. [R.]
DE-MEN'TI-A.\* (de-men'she-s) n. [L.] (Med.) Madness,
folly. delirum. Crabb.

DE-MEN'T: A.\* (de-men'she-a) n. [L.] (Med.) Madness, folly, delirum. Crabb.

DL-MEPH': TIZE, \* v. a. To purify from mephitis or urwholesome air. Smart.

DE-MER'IT, n. [demerius, L.] The opposite to merit; ill desert. [Anciently, same as merit. Shak.]

DE-MER'IT, v. a. To deprive of merit. Shelford.

†DE-MER'SIQN, n. [demersu, L.] A drowning, immersion Bulen. [B.]

Buley. [R.]

DE-MES'MER-IZE,\* v. a. To free from the influence of mesmerism. Month. Rev.

messnerism. none. Rev. Law) Estate in land attached to a mansion, a manor-house. See Demain.

DE-MESS'NI-AL,\* (de-me'ne-al) a. Belonging to a demesne Maunder. [R.]

DEM', (dem'e) [demt, Fr.] A prefix or inseparable particle, used in composition, and signifying half; as, demigod, that is, half a god.— It corresponds with, and is related to, the Greek hems and the Latin sem.

DE-MI',\* \* A half-feliow at Magdaien college, Oxford.

Crabb. See Dawr.

DEM'I-CAN-NON, n. A large-sized gun or small-sized can-

non.

DEM'\_-CÜL'VER-IN, n. A kind of gun which carries balls of from nine to thirteen pounds' weight.

DEM'\_-DE'\_-FP,\* v. a. To half deify. Cooper.

DEM'\_-DE'VIL, (-dev'vl) n. A half a devil. Shak.

DEM'\_-DI-TÖNE',\* n. (Mus.) A minor third. Brande.

DEM'\_-GANT'LET,\* n. A bandage for disjointed fingers.

Crabb.

DEM'1-60D, n. Half a god; a deified hero. Sidney.
DEM'1-60BQE,\* n. (Fort.) Half a gorge or entrance into a bastion. Crabb. †DEM' |-GRATE, v. n. [demigro, L.] To emigrate. Cockeram.

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†DEM-J-GEA'TION, n. Emigration. Cockeram. DEM'-JOHN,\* (děm'ę-jön) n. A large glass vessel or bottle.

DEM'I-LÄNCE, n. A light lance. Dryden.
DEM'I-LÜNE,\* n. (Fort.) A work placed before the curtain.

DEM'-MXN, n. Half a man. Knolles.
DEM'-NAT'URED, (-nat'yurd) a. Partaking half the nature of another animal. Shak.

of another animal, Shak.

DEM'|-PERM'|-PER, n. pl. Half premises. Hooker.

DEM'|-PERM'|-PER, n. A half-sized puppet. Shak.

DEM'|-PUV'YER, n. (Mus.) A note equal in duration to half a quaver. Breade.

DEM'|-RE-LIK'|O, n. (dem'e-re-let'vo) (Sculpture) The rising of half of the figure from the plane, as if it had been cut in two, and only one half fixed to the plane. Hamalton.

DEM'|-REP. n. A woman of dem-reputation. not lying as DEM'I-REP, n. A woman of demi-reputation, not living as

Cut in two, and only one half fixed to the plane. Hamilton. DEM'\_1-RET, n. A woman of demn-reputation, not hiving as a courtesan, but suspected of unchastity. Burney. DE-Mis'-ABLE, \*a. Capable of being demnsed. Blackstone. DEM'\_1-RANG, \*n. (Law) One who is of half-blood. Crabb. DE-Mise', (de-miz') n. [Fr.] Death; decease.— Used chiefly of a crowned head, or of the crown itself.—(Law) The conveyance of an estate either in fee, for life, or for a term of years.

DE-Mise', (de-miz') v. a. [i. Demise; pp. Demising, demissus, demissus, l.] To grant at one's death, to grant by will. Swift. DE-Mise', a. [demissus, L.] Humble. Spenser.

DE-Mis'SiON, n. Degradation. L'Estrange. [R.] DE-Mis'SiON, n. Degradation. L'Estrange. [R.] DE-Mis'SiVE, a. Humble, submissive. Shenstone.

DEM'\_1-SD-RY, a. See Dimissory.

DE-Mis', v. a. [demissus, L.] To depress; to let fall; to submit. Norrus.

DEM'\_1-TINT, \*n. (Painting) A tint representing the mean or medium between light and shade, by some called a half-tint. Brande.

DEM'\_1-TINT, \*n. (Painting) A tint representing to a creator DEM'\_1-TINT, \*n. (Painting) A tint representing to a creator DEM'\_1-TINT, \*n.

nag-tim. Branus.

DEM-[-UR'(G|C,\* ] a. Creative; belonging to a creator

DEM-[-UR'(G|C,\* ] or creation. Ash. R.]

DEM'[-WOLF, (-walf) s. A mongrel dog, between a dog

and wolf. Sack.

DE-MÖC'RA-CY, π. [δημοκρατία.] A form of government in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people, a republic.

DEM'Q-CRAT, n. An advocate for, or defender of, democracy.

DEM-O-CRAT'|C-AL, so Pertaining to a democracy, or a DEM-O-CRAT'|C-AL, so government by the people, popular. DEM-O-CRAT'|C-AL, so government by the people, popular. DEM-O-CRAT'|C-AL-LY, ad. In a democratical manner. DE-MOC'RA-TIZE, \*v. a. To render democrate. Ee. Rev. [R.] DE-MOC'RA-TIZ, \*n. Democracy. Burton. DEMOSELLE, \*(demokrazel') nr. [Fr.] A young girl:—a species of bird:—a pavier's instrument. Crabb. DE-MOL'RA-TY, a. [demokro, L.] [L. demoLished; pp. DE-MOLISHING, DEMOLISHED, TO throw down; to raze, to destroy, to dismantile. DE-MOL'|SH-ER, n. One who demolishes. DE-MOL'|SH-BR, n. One who demolishes. DE-MOL'|SH-MENT, a. Ruin, destruction. Beaum. & Fl. [R.] DE-MO-LI''TION, (dem-o-lish'un) n. The act of demolishing, overthrow, destruction.
DE'MON, n. [daimor.] A spirit,—generally an evil one, a devil.

devil.

DE'MON-Ess, n. A female demon. Made.

DE-MO'NI-XC, n. One possessed by a demon or an evil spirit.

DE-MO'NI-XC, λ. & Belonging to a demon , devilish ; in
DEM-O-NI'A-CAL. , fluenced by an evil spirit.

DEM-O-NI'A-CAL-LY,\* ad. In a demoniacal manner. Dr. Al

DE-MO'NI-AN, a. Demoniac. Milton. [R.]
DE'MON-ISM,\* n. The worship of demons. Shaftesbury.
DE'MON-IST,\* n. A worshipper of demons. Shaftesbury.
DE'MON-IZE,\* v. a. To render demoniacal or diabolical.

DE-MON-OC'RA-CY, n. The government of demons. [R.] DE-MON-OL'A-TRY, π. [δαίμων and λατρεία.] The worship of demons. Mer. Cassulon.

DE-MON-OL'O-GIST,\* n. One versed in demonology. Fo.

Qu. Ren.

DE-MON-OL/O-GY, n. [δαίμων and λόγος.] A treatise on demons of evil spirits.

DE-MON/O-MIST, n. One in subjection to a demon. Her-

†DE-MON'O-MY, π. [daίμων and νόμος.] The dominion of demons. Herbert.
DE'MON-SHIP, π. The state of a demon. Mede.

DE-MON-SHIP, M. The state of a demon. Mede.

DE-MON-STRE-BILL'TY,\* M. Demonstrableness. Coloridge.

DE-MON'STRE-BILE, a. That may be demonstrated.

DE-MON'STRE-BILE-NESS, M. State of being demonstrable.

DE-MON'STRE-BLY, ad. With demonstration.

DE-MON'STRE-BLY, ad. With demonstration.

DE-MON'STRE-BLY, ad. With demonstration.

JE-MON'STRE-BLY, ad. With demonstration.

JE-MON'STRE-BLY, ad. With demonstration.

JE-MON'STRE-BLY, ad. With demonstration.

JE-MON'STRE-BLY, ad. With demonstration.

JE-MON'STRE-BLY, ad. With demonstration.

JE-MON'STRE-BLY, ad. With demonstration.

DEMONSTRATED.] To prove with certainty, to show as a necessary consequence; to show by experiment DEM-ON-STRATION, n. The act of demonstrating; proof

by indubitable inference, by experiment, or by the exhibi

by industrate interence, by experiment, or by the exhibition of facts to the senses.

DE-MON'STRA-TIVE, a. Having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive; proving fully.

DE-MON'STRA-TIVE-LY, ad. in a demonstrative manner.

DE-MON'STRA-TIVE-NESS,\* n. State of being demonstrative.

Wuker.

DE-MON'STRA-TO-RY, a. Tending to demonstrate.

DE-MOR-AL-1-ZÄ'TION, n. Destruction of morals. Qu. Rov.

DE-MOR'AL-1-ZZ, v. a. [1. DEMORALIZED, pp. DEMORALIZING, DEMORALIZED) To deprive of moral principles or habits; to corrupt. Crt. Rev.

DEM-OS-THEN'1C,\* a. Relating to Demosthenes. Black-wood.

DE-MOTIC,\* a. Applied to a mode of hierographical writing which represents the outlines of visible objects or parts of such objects, used by the ancient Egyptians. Skarpe.

DEMP'STER,\* n. (Scotland) A common hangman. Crabb.

See DEEMSTER.

DE-DIECHTER, v. a. [demulceo, L.] To soothe. Srr T. Elyet. DE-MÜL/CENT, a. Softening; mollifying. Arbuthnot. DE-MÜL/CENT, \* n. (Med.) An agent or solution that protects a sensible surface from the action of irritating mat-

ter. P. Cyc.

DE.-MUR', v. n. [demeurer, Fr.] [L. DEMURRED; pp. DEMURANING, DEMURRED.] To hesitate; to doubt; to pause, to object.— (Law) To delay a process by doubts or object. tions.

tions.

DE-Miller, v. a. To doubt of. Millon. [R.]

DE-Miller', n. Doubt, hesitation. Abp. Crammer.

DE-Miller', a. Ides meurs, Fr.] Sober; decent; of serious or pensive look; grave; affectedly modest.

†DE-Miller', v. n. To look with an affected modesty. Skak. DE-Miller', v. n. to a demure manner, gravely, solemnly. DE-Miller', v. p.d. in a demure manner, gravely, solemnly. DE-Miller', NESS, n. Soberness; affected modesty; gravity. DE-Miller', BELE, a. That may be demurred. Maunder. DE-Miller', BELE, n. (Mer. law). The delay of a vessel in a port. in leading or unleading, beyond the time specified:

port, in loading or unloading, beyond the time specified; an allowance for such delay.

DE-MUR-RER. n. One who demurs.—(Law) An issue between a plaintiff and defendant on matter of law.

Dr.-M?', n. [dem., Fr.] Demi-sized paper, or that which is a degree smaller than medium, and two degrees smaller than royal—a demi-fellow, or half-fellow, in Magdalen College, Oxford, in England. See Dr.M.

Dr.-M?', \* a. Denoting a kind of paper smaller in size than

nedius DE-MY-RÖY-AL,\* a. Noting paper of a fine quality. Show-

BEN, n. A cavern, a subterranean hole or cavity; a cave; a hole or cave of a wild beast.

DEN, v. n. To dwell as in a den. Chambers.

DE-NA'R, FS,\* n. [L.] pl. DENARII. The Roman penny, a silver coin of the value of about 7½d. sterling. Campital.

bell.

DEN'A-RY, n. [denarius, L.] The number of ten. Digly
DEN'A-RY,\* a. Containing ten. Smart.
DE-NA''Tion-AL-IZE, (de-násh'un-al-IZ) v. a. [L. DENATIONALIZED, pp. DENATIONALIZING, DENATIONALIZED.]
TO deprive of national rights.
DE-NAT'U-RAL-IZE,\* v. a. To make unnatural. Ed.

To deprive of natural rights.

DE-NAT'U-RAL-IZE,\* v. a. To make unnatural. Ed. Rev. [R.]

DE-NAY', n. Denial; refusal. Shak.

DE-NAY', n. a. To deny. Spenser.

DEN'DEITE, \* n. (Man.) A mineral having figures of trees or shrubs. Phillips.

or shrubs. Philips.

DEN-DRIT'[C,\* } a. Veined like the leaves of a tree. P.

DEN-DRIT'[-CAL,\* } Cyc.

DEN-DROD'(-A,\* n. [divious and dos.] (Zool.) A species of tunicated mollusks. Brands.

DEN'DROID,\* a. Resembling a tree or shrub. Smart.

DEN-DBOI'DAL,\* a. (Bot.) Resembling a small tree. P.

Cyc.\*
DEN'DRO-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A petrified tree; a fossil tree.

[Staughton. Hamilton. [Staughton.

DEN-DEÖL'Q-QIST,\* n. One who is versed in dendrology.

DEN-DEÖL'Q-QI, n. [δέμδρον and λόγος.] The natural history of trees.

tory of trees.

DEN-DEOM'E-TER,\* A. An instrument for measuring trees, or for ascertaining the quantity of timber in trees. Low-

DEN'DRO-MYS,\* n. [δένδρον and μῦς.] (Zool.) A South African genus of rodents. Brands.

rican genus of rodents. Brands.
DEM'DEC-PHIS,\* n. [δένδρον and δφις.] A serpent of a long, stender body. Brands.
DEM'DEC-PLEX,\* n. (Ornuth.) A genus of birds. P. Cyc.
DE'NEB,\* n. (Astron.) A bright star in the tail of the Lion. P. Cyc.

Lion. P. Cyc. a. [denego, L.] To deny. Cockeram. (DEN'Z-GATE, v. a. [denego, L.] To deny. Cockeram. DEN'Z-GATION, n. A denying. Bullokar.
DE-NI'A-BLE, a. That may be denied; disputable.
DZ-NI'A-BLE, a. To denying; negation; the contrary to affirmation or confession; refusal; abjuration.
DZ-NI'Z-R, n. One who denies; a disowner.
DZ-NIZ-R, (dener') n. [Fr.] The twelfth part of a French penny. Shak.
EN'-1-BATE. [dén'e-grât, P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; de-ni'grât, S. J. F.; dên'e-grât or de-ni'grât, W.] v. a. [dengre, L.]
To blacken. Browne. [R.]
TDEN-1-ERÎ'TION, n. The act of enfranchising. Davies.
DEN'-1-ZAÎ'TION, n. The act of enfranchising. Davies.
DEN'-1-ZA, (dên'e-Zn) n. (Ezg. law) An alien born, who has received (az donatione regre) letters patent to make him an English subject. He may take lands by purchase and devise, but he cannot enjoy offices, trust, &c. In and devise, but he cannot enjoy offices, trust, &c. In the U.S., there is no such condition among the people. DEN';-ZEN, (den'e-zn) v. a. To enfranchise. Drayton. DEN';-ZEN-SHIP,\* n. The state or condition of a denizon

Ann. Reg.
DEN'NET,\* a. A two-wheeled carriage for travelling. Sat.

DEN'NET, a. A two-wheeled carriage for travelling. Sal. Mag.

DE-NOM';-NA-BLE, a. That may be named. Browne. [R.]

DE-NOM';-NATE, v. a. [denomino, L.] [L. DENOMINATED, pp. DENOMINATING, DENOMINATED.] To name, to give a name to, to entitle, to style, to designate.

DE-NOM';-NATE, a. (Anth.) Denoting a number which expresses the kind of unit treated of. Davies.

DE-NOM-;-NA'TION, n. The act of naming; a name given to a person or thing; a sect, class, or division, particularly of Christians.

ly of Christians.

DE-NOM-I-NA'TION-AL,\* a. Relating to denominations or sects of religion. Dr. J. Pys Smith.

DE-NOM-I-NA'TION-AL-TLY,\* ad. According to denominations. Matthewson.

DE-NOM'I-NA-TIVE, a. That gives a name; that obtains a distinct appellation.

DE-NOM'I-NA-TIVE-LY,\* ad. By name or denomination.

Baxter.

DE-NÖM'-NÄ-TOR, m. The giver of a name. — (Vulgar Fractions) The number below the line, as 4 in 3.

DE-NÖT'-A-BLE, a. Capable of being denoted. Browne. IDEN'O-TÄTE, v. a. See DENOTE.

DEN-O-TÄ'TION, m. The act of denoting. Hammond. [R.] IDE-NÖ'TA-TİVE, a. Having the power to denote. Cotgrave. DENOTE', v. a. [denoto, L.] [L. DENOTED, pp. DENOTING, DENOTED.] To mark; to be a sign of, to betoken, to signafy: to imply.

DENOTED.] '10 mark; to be a sign of the bookers, in the naty; to imply.

DE-NOTE'MENT, m. Sign; indication. Skak. [R.]

DENOUZEMENT, (den-d'mang') m. [Fr.] The unravelling or discovery of the plot in a drama or other poem.

DE-NOUNCING, to a. [danuzu, L.] [L DENOUNCED, pp. DE-NOUNCING, DENOUNCED.] To threaten by proclamation or by some outward sign, to accuse publicly; to censure; to

DE. NOUNCE MENT, n. Denunciation. Browns.
DE. NOUNCE ER, n. One who denounces.
DE-NOUNC ING, p. a. Declaring by way of menace or cen-

DE-NOON(!Na., \*. Da. Woo demonders.

DE-NOON(!Na., \*. D. Declaring by way of menace or censure, threatening.

DE NO'rO.\* [L.] Anew; from the beginning. Hamilton.

DENSE, a. [densus, L.] Close; compact; almost solid.

DEN's1-TY, \*. State of being dense; closeness.

DENT, \*. A tooth or point; a blow:—commonly a mark or indentation made by a tooth, or by a stroke with something hard; a wire staple that forms the tooth of a card.

DENT, \*v. a. [i. DENTED; pp. DENTING, DENTED.] To indent; to impress with a dent. Drydes.

DEN'TAL, a. [dentails, L.] Belonging to the teeth.—(Gram.) Pronounced principally by the aid of the teeth.

DEN'TAL, a. A small shell-fish. Woodsord.—(Gram.) A consonant sounded chiefly by the aid of the teeth. The dentals are d. j., s., t., z, and g soft.

DEN'TALL-TOM, \*a. (Zood.) A genus of testaceous mollusks. P. Cyc.

DEN'TATE, \*or DEN'TAT-ED, \*a. Having points like teeth.

Paley.
Paley.
DEN-TA/TION,\* n. The form or formation of teeth. Paley.
DEN-TED, a. Notched, indented. Barret.
DEN-TEL/LI, (den-tel/18) n. pl. [It.] (Arck.) Ornaments
or cornices bearing some resemblance to the teeth; mo-

DEN'TI-CLE,\* n. A small, projecting point or tooth; a den-til. Crabb. DEN-TIC'U-LATE,\* a. (Bot.) Having small teeth; finely

dentate DEN-TIC'U-LAT-ED, a. Set with small teeth; notched. DEN-TIC-U-LA'TION, n. [denticulatus, L. The state of being notched or set with small teeth or prominences resem-

DEP

ing notched or set with small teeth or prominences resembling teeth. Greev.

DEN'TI-COLE,\* n. (Arch.) The flat, projecting part of a cornice, on which dentils are cut. Francs.

DEN'TI-FORM,\* a. Having the form of teeth. Loudon.

DEN'TI-FRICE, n. [dens and free, L.] A powder for scouring, cleaning, and preserving the teeth.

DEN'TIL,\* or DEN'TAL,\* n. A denticle; a modillion; a member of a cornice so cut as to give it the form of a set of teeth. Crath.

of teeth. Crabb.
DEN'Tj-LAT-ED,\* a. Formed like teeth; having teeth. P

Cyc. DEN-TI-LA'TION,\* n. The formation of teeth; dentition.

P. Cyc.

P. Cyc.

DEN'T]-LÄVE,\* n. A lotion for cleaning the teeth. Perry.

DEN-TIL'O-QUIST,\* n. One who speaks through the teeth Ash

DEN-TIL'O-QUY.\* n. The art of speaking through the teeth.

DEN'TI-SCALP,\* s. An instrument for cleaning the teeth. Ash

DEN'TIST, n. An operator on, or surgeon for, the teeth. DEN'TIS-TRY, \* n. The business or art of a dentist. Dr.

Dunglison.

DEN-T!'TION, (den-tish'un) n. The breeding of teeth. Smith.

†DEN-TIZE', v. n. To have the teeth renewed. Bacon.
DEN'TOID,\* a. Resembling a tooth. Smart.
DE-NU'DATE, v. a. [denudo, L.] To strip; to denude. Ham-

DEN-U-DA'TION, n Act of making naked. Bp Hall.

DE-NÜDE', v a [1. DENUDED; pp. DENUDING, DENUDED.]
To strip, to divest, to make naked
DE-NÜN'CI-ĀTE, (de-nŭn'she-āt) v. a. [denuncio, L] [1. DE-

NUNCIATED, pp. DENUNCIATING, DENUNCIATED.] To denounce; to threaten Burke.

nounce; to threaten Burke.

DE-NDN-CJ-Ā'T10N, (de-nūn-she-ā'shun) n. Act of denouncing, threat proclaimed, public censure.

DE-NDN'CJ-Ā-TOR, (de-nūn'she-ā-tur) n. A denouncer.

DE-NDN'CJ-Ā-TOR, (de-nūn'she-ā-to-re) a. Relating to or implying denunciation, comminatory. Dr Johnson.

DE-NY', (de-nī') v. a [denego, L] [t. denied; pp. denving, denied, to disonn; to renounce, to oppose, to disclaim.

DE-OB-STRÜCT', v. a [deobstruo, L.] To clear from impediments More. iments More.

DE-OB'STRU-ENT, a. (Med ) Having power to remove obstructions and to open the animal passages. Arbuthnot.
DE-OB'STRU-UNT, n. A medicine that has the power to remove obstructions and open the animal passages.

DE'(-DAND), n [Dee dandum, L] (Eag. law) A thing given or forfeited to God:—any thing movable inanimate, or beast animate, that, having caused the untimely death of any man by mischance, is forfeited to the king
DE-0-DAR',\* n. A species of pine in India, valued for tim-

any man oy mischance, is fortested to the king
DE-0-DAR',\* n. A species of pine in India, valued for timber. Qu. Rev.
DE-0N-ER-ĀTE, v. a. [deonero, L.] To unload. Cockeram.
DE-0N-TOL'0-QIST,\* n. One versed in deontology. Exc. Rev.
DE-0N-TOL'0-QV,\* n. The science of duty; the science of
ethics, as founded on the tendency of actions to promote

happiness. J. Bentham. †DE-OP'PJ-LATE, v. a. [de and oppulo, L.] To free from obkiructions.

†DE-ÖP-PI-LA'TION, n. Removal of obstructions. Browne. DE-ÖP'PI-LA-TIVE,\* n. (Med.) A medicine to clear obstructions. Ash.

DE-OP'PI-LA-TIVE, a. Deobstruent. Harvey.

| DE-OR-DI-NA'TION, n. Disorder. Dr. Rawley.
| DE-OR-DI-NA'TION, n. Disorder. Dr. Rawley.
| DE-OS'CU-LA'TION, n. A kissing. Stillingfleet.
| DE-OX'-DATE, v. a. To reduce from the state of an oxide;
| to deoxidize. Smart.

to deoxidize. Smart.

DE-OX-)-DĀ/TION,\* n. The act of deoxidating. Smart.

DE-OX-)-DĀ/TION,\* n. L. DEOXIDIZED, pp. DEOXIDIZING, DE-OXIDIZED.] To reduce from the state of an oxide. Brands.

DE-OX'Y-QEN-Ā/TION,\* n. The act of deoxygenating. Smart.

DE-PĀINT', v. a. To picture, to paint, to describe. Gay.

DE-PĀINT', v. a. To picture, to paint, to describe. Gay.

DE-PĀINT', v. n. [departer, Fr.] [t. DEFARTED; pp. DEFARTING, DEFARTED.]

DE-PĀRT', v. a. To quut; to leave. B. Jonson.

†DE-PĀRT', v. a. To quut; to leave. B. Jonson.

†DE-PĀRT', v. a. [departer, Fr.] To separate; to part; to distribute. Spensor.

†DE-PĀRT', v. a. [departer, Fr.] A going away: death: division

distribute. Spenser.

TDE-PART', a [deport, Fr.] A going away; death; division.
DE-PART'ER, n. One who departs.
DE-PART', no, n. A going away; separation. Shak.
DE-PART'MENT, n. [departement, Fr.] Separate part, office, or division:—a part or division in the executive government:—a province or subdivision of a country or kingdom, as in France.

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DE-PART-MENT'AL, a. Relating to a department. Burke.
DE-PART'URE, (de-part'yur) n. Act of departing; a going away; death, decease; a forsaking; an abandoning.
DE-PAST'URE, (de-part'yur) v. a. [i. departured; pp. derasturen, departured.] To eat up; to pasture.
DE-PAU'RE, v. n. To feed ; to graze. Blackstone.
DE-PAU'REATE, v. a. [depaupero, L.] [i. depauperated, pp. depauperated, pp. depauperated, pp. depauperated.] DE-PAU'REATED, \*a. (Bot.) [imperfectiv developed: ill-DE-PAU'REA-T-D.\* a. (Bot.) [imperfectiv developed: ill-

DE-PÂU'PER-ĀT-ÇD,\* a. (Bot.) Imperfectly developed; ill-

formed. P. Cyc.
†DE-PECT'|-BLE, a. [depecto, L.] Tough; clammy. Bacon.
†DE-PEC-U-LA'TION, n. [depeculatio, L.] Peculation. Cock-

CTEM.

TOE-PEINCT', (de-pant') v. a. To paint. Spensor.

DE-PEND', v. n. [dependeo, L.] [1. DEFENDED, pp. DEFENDING, DEFENDED.] To hang from; to be in a state of dependence, to be connected. — To depend upon, to rely on.

DE-PEND'ANCE, a. See DEFENDENCE.

DE-PEND'ANCE, n. See DEFENDENCE.

DE-PEND'ANC, n. [dependens, L.; dependant, Fr.] One who is subordinate or in subjection; a retainer; a dependent.

—It is written dependant or derendant, indiscriminately.

It is written dependent, indiscriminately.

DE-PEND'ENCE, \ n. State of hanging down; state of beDE-PEND'ENCE, \ n. State of hanging down; state of bedinate, or at the disposal of another; that which is subordinate; concatenation; connection; trust; reliance; confidence.

Confidence.

DE-PEND'ENT, a. Hanging down; relating to something previous; subordinate, in the power of another.

DE-PEND'ENT, n. One in subjection or subordinate; one at the disposal of another; dependant. See Dependant.

DE-PEND'ENT-LY,\* ad. In a dependent manner. Dr. Allen.

DE-PEND'EN, n. One who depends; a dependant.

DE-PEND'ING,\* p. a. Hanging from, relying on, trusting to.

(DE-PEN'D,T., n. [depending, L.] Any thing lost or destroyed. Paley.

TDE-PEN'DITE-LY, ad. [depending, L.] In a lost manner.

†DE-PER'DITE-LY, ad. [dependitus, L.] In a lost manner.

†DE-PER'DITE-LY, ad. [dependitus, L.] In a lost manner. Dean King.
†DE-PER-D!"TION, (děp-er-dish'un) n. Loss. Browns.
†DE-PER-D!"TION, (děp-er-dish'un) n. Loss. Browns.
†DE-PILEG'M', (de-flám') v. a. See DEPILEGMATE. Boyls.
†DE-PILEG'MATE, (de-flág'māt) v. a. [dephlegmo, low L.]
[L. DEPHLEGMATED; pp. DEPHLEGMATING, DEPHLEGMATED.] TO clean from phlegm; to clear of water or aqueous matter; to rectify; to distil.

DEPH-LEG-MÂ'TION, (děf-leg-mā'shun) n. The operation of separating water from spirits, acids, &c.
†DE-PILEGM'ED-NESS, (de-flěm'ed-nès) n. The quality of being freed from phlegm. Boyls.

DEPH-LO-GIS'TI-CÂTE,\* v. a. [L. DEPHLOGISTICATED; pp.

of being freed from palegm. Boyle.

DEPH-LO-Gis'Ti-CATE,\* v. a. [1. DEPHLOGISTICATED; pp.
DEPHLOGISTICATING, DEPHLOGISTICATED.] To deprive of
phlogiston, or the supposed principle of inflainmability.

DEPH-LO-GIS'TI-CAT-ED,\* p. a. Deprived of phlogiston.— Dephlogisticated aw is an old name of oxygen. Priestley. DEPH-LO-GIS-TI-CA'TION,\* n. (Chem.) Act of separating

phlogiston. Brande.

phiogston. Brance.

DE-PICT', v a. [depungo, depictum, L.] [1. DEPICTED, pp. DEPICT', v a. [depungo, depictum, L.] [1. DEPICTED, pp. DEPICTITION, \* n. Act of depicting; a painting. Howitt. [R.]

DE-PICT'URE, (do-Pikt'yur) v. a. To represent in colors; to
depict. Shenstone.

DEP'I-L'ATE, v. a. [depilo, L.] To pull off hair. Cockeram. DEP,I-L'ATE, v. a. [depilo, L.] To pull off the hair. Dryden. | DEP,I-L'A-TO-RV, [de-pil'a-tūr-e, W. P. K. Sm. Wb; depil'a-tūr-e, S. Ja.] n. A substance or application which takes away the hair.

DE-PIL'A-TO-RY, a. Taking away the hair. Chambers. DE-PILOUS, or DEP'I-LOUS, [de-DI'lus, S. W. F. Ja.; depelus, K. Sm.; de-pI'lus or dep'e-lus, P.] a. Without hair. Broone. [R.]

DEP-LAN-TA'TION, n. [deplanto, L.] Act of taking up

plants. [R.]

DE-PLE'TION, n. [depleo, depletus, L.] The act of emptying, particularly the animal vessels, by bloodletting or medicine.

DE-PLE TO-RY, \* a. Causing depletion; emptying. Med. Jour. DE-PLÖ RA-BLE, a. That is to be deplored; miserable; lam-

DE-PLO RA-BLE-NESS, a. The state of being deplorable.
DE-PLO'RA-BLE-NESS, a. The state of being deplorable.
DE-PLO'RA-BLY, a. Lamentably; miserably.
(DE-PLO'RATE, a. Lamentable; hopeless. L'Estrangs.
DEP-LO-RA'TION, a. Act of deploring; lamentation.
DE-PLO'RE', c. a. [deploro, L.] [i. DEPLORED; pp. DEPLORING, DEPLORED.] To lament; to bewail, to mourn; to bemoan.

Demoan.

1Dz.-P.C.Dz/ED-LY, ad. Lamentably. Bp. Tayler.

1Dz.-P.C.Dz/ED-LY, a. A weeping; a lamenting. Cockera

Dz.-P.C.Dz/ER, n. One who deplores.

Dz.-P.C.Dz/RG,\* n. Lamentation; a weeping. F. Butler.

DE-PLÖY', v. a. [déployer, Fr.] [t. DEFLOYED; pp. DEFLOY 1NO, DEFLOYED.] (Mil.) To unfold; to extend; to display, as a body of troops, DE-PLÖY', a. (Mul.) The expansion of a body of troops, previously compacted in a column, so as to present a large front. Brancs. [Crabb.

front. Branas.

DE-PLOY'MENT,\* n. [deployement, Fr.] Same as deploy.

DEP-LUMA'TION, n. Act of plucking off.—(Med.) A fall of the eyelashes, from swelled eyelids.

DE-PLUME', o. a. To strip of feathers. Hayward.

DE-PC-MER-I-ZA'TION,\* n. Act of depolarizing; the restoring of a ray of polarized light to its former state.

Francis

DE-Po'LLE IZE, \*v. a. To deprive of polarity; to reduce or restore a ray of polarized light to its former state. Brande. †DE-PoNE', v. a. [depone, L.] To lay down as a pledge; to depone. Huddras.

DE-PO'NENT, n. (Law) One who makes a deposition, or gives information on oath; a witness. — (Gram.) A deponent verb.

DE-PO'NENT, a. (Gram.) Noting Latin verbs which have

DE-PO'VENT, a. (Gram.) Noting Lists verse which have a passive form but an active meaning.

DE-PO'U-LATED, v. a. (depopulor, L.] (L. DEPOPULATED; pp. DEPOPULATING, DEPOPULATED.] To deprive of inhabitants; to unpeople; to luy waste.

DE-PO'U-LATE, v. n. To become dispeopled. Goldsmuth.

DE-PO'U-LATINGN, n. Act of depopulating; havoc.

DE-PO'U-LATOR, n. One who depopulates.

DE-PORT', v. a. [deporter, Fr.] [L. DEFORTED; pp. DEFORT ING, DEPORTED.] [† To carry away. Digby.] To carry, to demean; to behave, — followed by the reciprocal pronoun.

†Dr-Port', n. Demeanor; deportment. Milton.
DEP-OR-TA'TION, n. [deportatio, L.] Act of carrying away removal, transportation; exile, perpetual banishment.
DE-PORT'MENT, n. [deportement, Fr.] Conduct; demeanor

DE-PORT'MENT, n. [deportement, Fr.] Conduct; demeanor behavior, carriage.

DE-POS'A-BLE, a. That may be deposed.

DE-POSE', n. Act of deposing; deposition. Fox.

DE-POSE', v. a. [deposer, Fr.] [i. DEPOSED; pp. DEPOSING, DEPOSED.] [† To lay down. Woodward.] To degrade from a throne or high station; to take away; to divest:—to give testingny. In a state on each

a throne or high station; to take away; to divest:— to give testimony, to attest on oath.

DE-PÖSY'ER, n. To bear witness, to testify. Sidney.

DE-PÖSY'IR, n. Act of one who deposes:

DE-PÖS'IR, n. Act of one who deposes.

DE-PÖS'IR, n. a. [depono, depositum, L.] [d. deposited; pp depositum, L.] [d. deposited; pp depositum, d. [d. deposited]; pp depositum, d. [d. deposited]; pp depositum, d. [d. deposited]; pp depositum, d. [d. deposited]; pp depositum, d. [d. deposited]; pp depositum, d. [d. deposited]; pp depositum, d. [d. deposited]; pp depositum, d. [d. deposited]; pp depositum, d. [d. deposited]; pp deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited deposited depo

place; to lay up as a pleage or security, to place; to commit; to intrust; to pledge.

DE-PÖS/IT, n. [depositum, L.] That which is thrown down, left, and lodged, any thing committed to the care of another; a pledge, a plawn; a security; state of a thing pawned or pledged.

other; a picage, a pawn; a security; state of a thing pawned or pledged.

DE-POS/I-TA-RY, n. One with whom any thing is intrusted.

DE-POS/IT-NO, n. A laying aside.

DE-PO-SI'T-NO, n. A laying aside.

DEPO-SI'T-NO, n. A laying aside.

DEPO-SI'T-NO, n. A laying aside.

Lipe of the testimony of a witness or deponent reduced to writing and signed:—the act of deposing, whether of a king from his throne or an ecclesiastic from his office.

DE-POS'I-TOR,\*n. One who makes a deposit. Sir Wm. Jones.

DE-POS'I-TOR,\*n. LL | A deposit. Warburton.

DE-POS'I-TOM, n. [LL | A deposit. Warburton.

DE-POS'I-TOM, n. [LL | A deposit. Warburton.

DE-POS'I-TOM, n. Act of depraving or making bad; corruption, degeneracy, depravity.

DE-PAN-VE', v. a. [depravo, L.] [t. DEPRAVED, pp. DEPRAVEN, pp. DEPRAVEN, pp. DEPRAVEN, pp. DEPRAVEN.] To make bad; to vitiate; to corrupt; to contaminate.

DE-PRÀVED-18, a. Corrupted, corrupt; vicious. DE-PRÀVED-18, a. In a vitated manner. Browne. DE-PRÀV'ED-LY, ad. In a vitated manner. Browne. DE-PRÀV'ED-NÈSS, n. Corruption. Bp. Hall.

PDE-PRAVEMENT, n. Avitated state; depravation. Browns. DE-PRAVER, n. One who depraves.

DE-PRAY', N. A. Corrupting; a traducing.
DE-PRAY', N. State of being deprayed; wickedness; vice; corrupting; a vitated state.
DE-PRE-CA-BLE, A. That may be deprecated or entreated.

Paley.

DEP'RE-CATE, v. 4. [deprecor, L.] [i. DEPRECATED; pp. DEPRECATING, DEPRECATED.] To beg off, to pray deliverance from, to avert by prayer.

DEP-RE-CA'TION, n. Act of deprecating; prayer against

DEP-RE-CA'TION, n. Act of deprecating, prayer against evil; entreaty.

DEP'RE-CA-TOR, n. One who deprecates.

DEP'RE-CA-TO-RY, a. Serving to deprecate; entreating.

DE-PRECI-ITE, (do-pre-sh-at) v. a. [depretio, L.] [t. DE-PRECIATED; pp. DEPRECIATED.] To bring a thing down to a lower price; to lessen in value; to disparage, to detract; to traduce; to degrade.

DE-PRE'CJ-ATE,\* (de-pre'she-at) v. n. To fall in value or to become of less value. Snart. [So used in the U. S., but not often by good English writers.]

DE-PRE-CJ-A'TION, (de-pre-she-a'shun) n. Act of depreciating; act of lessening the value; decrease of value.

DE-PRE'CJ-A-TIVE,\* (de-pre'she-a-tiv) a. Tending to de-preciate. Snart.

DE-PRE'CI-A-TOR,\* (de-pre'she-a-tyr) s. One who depre-

DE-PRE'CI-A-TOR, (wypro-wy-ty-ty-ciates, Knoz.
DE-PRE'CI-A-TO-Ry,\* (de-pre'she-p-ty-re) a. Tending to de-preciate. Qu. Rec.
DE'PRE-DATE, v. a. [deprador, L.] [i. DEFREDATED; pp.
DEFREDATING, DEFREDATED.] To rob; to pillage; to spoil;

to devour.

DÉP-RE-DÁ'TION, n. Act of depredating; robbery; pillage; a robbing; a spoiling; waste.

DÉP'RE-DÁ-TOR, n. One who depredates; a robber.

DÉP'RE-DÁ-TO-RY,\* a. Committing depredation; robbing.

Dater.

DEPRE-HEND', v. a. [deprehendo, L.] [i. DEFREHENDED;
pp. DEFREHENDING, DEFREHENDED.] To take unawares,
to discover. Sir T. Elyot. [a.]

†DEP-RE-HEN'S|-BLE, a. That may be deprehended or ta-

†I)EP-RE-HEN'SI-BLE-NESS, n. State of being deprehensi-

†DEP-RE-HEN'SI-BLE-NESS, 7s. Deale Of LOTING ADJUST-BLE. Balley.
†DEP-RE-HEN'SION, 2s. A seizing. Bp. Hall.
DE-PRESS', v. a. [depressus, from deprime, L.] [i. DEPRESSED; pp. DEPRESSING, DEPRESSED.] To press down; to let down; to humble; to deject, to sink, to degrade; to abase; to being four.

bring low.

DE-PRESSED',\* (de-prest') p. a. Dejected; pressed down; disheartened.—(Bot.) Flattened from point to base. P.

Cyc.

DE-PRÉs'SION, (de-présh'un) n. Act of depressing; state of being depressed, dejection, melancholy; act of humbling; abasement.—Depression of an equation. (Algebra) The bringing of it into lower and more simple terms by

The bringing of it into lower and more simple terms by division.—Depression of the sun, moon, or a star. (Astron.) Its distance below the horizon.
DE-PRES'SIVE, a. Tending to depress. Thomson.
DE-PRES'OR, n. One who depresses.—(Anat.) A muscle that depresses some part of the body.
DEP'BL-MENT, a. (Apriments, L.) (Anat.) Noting a muscle that depresses the external ear. Derham.
DE-PRIV'A-BLE, a. Liable to deprivation. Hooker.
DE-BL-VITION, n. Act of depriving, loss.—(Law) The deposition of a clergyman from his benefice, orders, or station. station.

station.

DE-PRIVE', v. a. [de and prive, L.] [L DEPRIVED, PP. DEPRIVEN, DEPRIVED.] To take from, to bereave of, to hinder, to debar from, to abridge. to release. †DE-PRIVE'MENT, a. Deprivation. Recaut.
DE-PRIV'ER, m. He or that which deprives.
DEPTH, n. [dupth, Goth.] The distance or measure below the surface, deepness, a deep place, not a shoal, the abyss, the middle or height of a season; profundity; obstruseness; obscurity, sagacity.— Depth of a squadron is the number of men in a file. †DEFTH'EN, (dep'thn) v. a. To deepen. Dict.

†DEPTH'EN, (dép'thn) v. a. To deepen. Duct.
DEPTH'LESS,\* a. Having no depth. Frances.
†DE PU'CE-LATE, v. a. To deflour; to rob of virginity.

†DE-PULSE', v. a. [depello, depulsum, L.] To drive away.

Cockeram.

DE-POL'SION, m. A driving away. Cockeram. [R.]

DE-POL'SO-RY, a. Putting away; averting. Bailey. [R.]

DEP'U-RATE, v. a. (depurer, Fr.] [I. DEPURATED, pp. DEPURATINO, DEPURATED.] To purify; to cleanme. Boyle.

DEP'U-RATE, a. Cleansed, pure. Glavoide.

DEP-U-RATION, m. Purification, a cleanmesing. Browne.

DEP'U-RATO-RY, \* a. The ding to purify or free. Sydenham.

1DE-POREY, v. a. To cleanse, to purge. Raleigh.

1DE-POREY, v. a. To cleanse, to purge. Raleigh.

DEF'U-RA-TO-RY,\* a. Tending to purify or free. Sydenkam. TDE-FURY, vs. a To cleanse, to purge. Ralegh. TDE-FURYGA-TO-RY, a. Having power to purge. Cotgrave. DEF-U-TA-TON, x. Act of deputing; the persons deputed; delegation; vicegorency. Skak.

\*\*TDEF'U-TA-TOR,\* x. One who grants deputation. Locke. DEF-UTA-TOR,\* x. One who grants deputation. Locke. DEF-UTA-TOR,\* x. a. (deputer, Fr.) [i. derute); pp. deputing, peruted. J. To appoint as a substitute or agent; to constitute, to send with a special commission.

DEFCT'ED,\* p. a. Empowered to act for another; delegated.

gated, DLP'U-TZE, v. c. [i. DEPUTIZED; pp. DEPUTIZING, DEPU-

DEPU-TIZE, \* v. a. [i. DEPUTIZED; pp. DEPUTIZING, DEPUTIZING, DEPUTIZING, DEPUTIZING, DEPUTIZING, DEPUTIZING, DEPUTIZING, DEPUTIZING, DEPUTIZING, DEPUTIZING, DEPUTIZING, DEPUTIZING, Port Folio. [Colloquial, U. S.] One appointed or elected to act for another; a representative; a delegate; a substitute; an envoy; a lieutenant; a viceroy.

†DE-QUANTI-TATE, (de-quint-te-tit) v. a. [de and quantizes, L.] To diminish the quantity of. Browns.

DE QUI NUS RUE Dis-SEIZIN, \* n. (Las) A writ of entry. Craib.

DER generally derived from deor, a wild benst. Gibson's Cam-

DE-RĂÇ'I-NĂTE, v. a. [déracmer, Fr.] To pluck or tear up by the roots; to destroy; to extirpate. Stat. [R.] DE-RĂÇ-I-NĂ'TION,\* n. Act of plucking up by the roots. DE-R.. Maur

†DE-BÄIGN', (de-rän') v. a. [dareigner, Nor. Fr.] (Law) To prove; to justify; to disorder; to turn out of course; to derange. Whishaw.

to derange. Whehen.

DE-RAIGN/MENT, (do-ran/ment) n. (Low) The act of deralgning, a discharge of profession; a departure from religion, derangement. Blount.

DE-RAIN, DE-RAIN/MENT. See DERAIGN, DERAIGNMENT.

DE-RANGE', v. a. [deranger, Fr.] [1. DERANGE), pp. DE-RANGE', v. a. [deranger, Fr.] [1. DERANGE), pp. DE-RANGE, description of the proper course, to discrompose. Barke.

DE-RANGED', de-ranjd') p. a. Put out of place, misplaced, disordered in mind.

DE-RANGEMENT, n. Act of deranging; state of being deranged; disorder; discomposure of mind or intellect, insanity.

insanity.

Insanty, 'fDr.RAY', n. [desrayer, Fr.] Tumult; noise; jollity; solemnity. Douglass.
†DERE, v. a. To hurt. Spenser.
DERE, a. Hurful; dire; sad. Holloway. [Local, Eng.]
DE-REIGN'MENT, \* (de-rān'ment) n. (Low) See Deraignment, Hardwicks.

DER'E-LICT, n. (Law) Any thing forsaken or left, or inten-

tionally cast away.

DER'E-LICT, a. [derelictus, L.] Wilfully or intentionally relinquished, 1:th, forsaken.

DER-E-LIC'TION, n. Act of leaving; state of being left;

desertion; abandonment. DE-RIDE', v. a. (derideo, L.) [i. DERIDED; pp. DERIDING, DERIDED.] To laugh at with contempt or ill-nature; to scoff at; to jeer; to mock.

DE-RID'ER, n. One who derides, a scoffer.

DE-RID'ING-LY, ad. In a jeering manner. Bp. Reynolds.

DE-RI'SION, (de-rizh'un) n. Act of deriding or laughing

at; contempt, scorn; ridicule; a jeering.

DE-RI's|vF\_a. Containing derision; scoffing. Pope.

DE-RI's|vF\_L\_v, ad. in a derisive manner. Herbert.

DE-RI's-RV\_a-BLE, a. That may be derived; attainable by

derivation, deducible, as from a root or cause.
†DER'I-VATE, v. a. To derive. Huloet.
DER-I-VA'TION, n. Act of deriving; that which is de-

rived; deduction from a source; the tracing of a word from its original, the word so traced, a diversion from a natural channel.

DER.I-VA'TION-AL,\* a. Relating to derivation. Latham.
DE.RIV'A-TIVE, a. Derived or taken from another.
DE.RIV'A-TIVE, n. A thing or word derived from another;

a derivative word.

DE-RIV'A-TIVE-LY, ad. In a derivative manner. Poarson.
DE-RIVE', v. a. [derivo, L.] [1. DERIVED, pp. DERIVING, DERIVED.] To draw from; to deduce from its source or origin; to trace; to receive, to divert; to deduce; to meter.—(Gram.) To trace a word from its source or origin. Dg\_Rive/, v. n. To come from, to owe its origin to. Dg\_Rive/, v. n. To come from, to owe its origin to. Dg\_Rive/, v. n. To even the form of the original. Dg\_Riv/eg, n. One who derives.

DERM,\* n. (Zool.) The true skin, or organized layer of the

DERM, \*\* A. (2001.) The true skin, or organized tayer of the tegumentary covering of animals. Brands.

DERMA-TOID, \*a. (Med.) Resembling the skin. Dunglison.

DERMA-TOID OGY, \*n. A treatise on the skin and its diseases. Brands. DER-MOG'RA-PHY,\* n. (Med.) A description of the skin.

Dunglison.
DER'MÖID,\* a. (Med.) Resembling the skin. Dunglison.
DER-MÖTO-MY,\* n. (Med.) The anatomy of the skin. Dunglison

Durgilson.

Dernies. Sad; solitary; cruel. More. See Dearn.

Dernies. A Mournful. Bryskett.

Dernies. (dern-yàr' or dêr'ne-er) [dern-yār', S. W. J. F.

K.; dern-yèr', E.; dêr'ne-er, P. Sm.] a. [Fr.] Last, the only remaining. Ayliffs.—It is a French word, used only in the phrase dernier resort, the last expedient.

DER'-LY, ad. Mournfully; anxiously. Spenser.

DER'-CATE, v. a. [derogo, L.] [I. Deroated: pp. Derogating, Deroated: To lessen the extent of a law, distinguished from abragate—to dimpush. to dispuse.

distinguished from abrogate: - to diminish; to dispur-

distinguished from abrogate:—to diminish; to dispurage; to degrade. Hale.

DER'O-GITE, v. n. To detract; to lessen reputation.

DER'O-GATE.A. Degraded; damaged. Sir T. Elyot. [R.]

DER'O-GATE.L.Y. ad. In a disrespectful manner. Skak.

DER-O-GA'TION, n. The act of derogating; diminution; a defamation; detraction. Hooker.

[DE-ROG'A-TIVE, a. Derogatory. Browns.

DE-ROG'A-TO-RI-LY, ad. In a detracting manner. Ashrow.

try. Crabb.

DER. A term used in the beginning of names of places; DE-RÖG'A-TO-RI-NESS, n. State of being derogatory.

DES

DE-RÖG'A-TO-RY, s. Tending to lessen or take from; de-

DB. ROB'A-TO-RY, 1. Tending to lessen or take from; detructing, degrading, reproachful, dishonorable DBR'Aic,\* n. (Naul.) A tackle, used at the outer quarters of a mizzen-yard, consisting of a double and single block, connected by a full. Brands.—(Arch.) A machine for rasing heavy weights.

(DER'RING, n. Daring. Sponsor.

DER'VIS, n. [Porsum.] A sort of priest or monk among the Mahometans in Turkey and in Asia, sometimes living ma monstery, and sometimes leading a wandering life.

m a monastery, and sometimes leading a wandering life.
DES/ART, n. Se: DESERT.
DES/CART, (des/kant) n. [deschant, old Fr.] A song or
tune composed in parts; a discourse; a disputation; a

tune composed in parts; a discourse; a disputation; a disquisition.

DES-CANT', [des-kärl', S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; des'cart, Johnson, Ask.] v. n. [L. Descanted; pp. Descanting, Descanted].

DES-CANTED.] To sing in parts; to run a division or variety upon notes, to discourse; to animadvert.

DES-CANT'[RG, n. Act of one who descants, Foster.

DES-CANT'[NG, n. Act of one who descants, remark.

DE-SCEND', (de-send') v. n. [descendo, L.] [i. DESCENDED; jpp. DESCENDED.] To remove from a ligher place to a lower; to go downwards; to come down; to come suddenly, to make an invasion; to proceed as from an original, to be derived from; to fall in order of inheritance to a successor.

DE-SCEND', v. a. To move one's self down. Milton.

DE-SCEND', v. a. To move one's self down. Milton.

DE-SCEND', v. a. To move one's self down. Milton.

DE-SCEND', v. a. The offspring of an ancestor.

DE-SCEND', v. a. The offspring of an ancestor.

DE-SCEND', v. a. That may descend. Hammond.

DE-SCEND', INC, v. a. That may descend. Hale.

DE-SCEND', INC, v. a. That may descend. Hale.

DE-SCEND', INC, v. a. That may descend. Hale.

DE-SCEND', INC, v. a. That may descend. Hale.

DE-SCEND', INC, v. a. Coming down, coming lower; falling, sinking.

DE-SCEND', INC, v. a. Coming down, coming lower; falling, sinking.

DE-SCEND', INC, v. a. Getting body with relation to a right sphere, then called oblique assension; or to an oblique sphere, and then called oblique assension; or to an oblique sphere, and then called oblique assension or descent.

spirers, and then called oblique ascension.

DE-SCEN'SION-AL, a. Relating to descension or descent.

DE-SCEN'SIVE, a. Descending, having power to descend.

DE-SCEN'SO'RI-UM,\* n. (Chem) A vessel for distillation.

Crabb DE-SCENT', n. Act of descending, progress downwards melination:—a hostile invasion or attack:—transmis-

sion by succession and inheritance, birth, extraction; offspring, a single step in the scale of genealogy, a

on-pring, a single step in the scale of genealogy, a rank in the order of being.

DE-SCRIB'4-BLE, a. That may be described. Paley.

DU-SCRIBE', v. a. [describe, l..] [L DESCRIBED, pp. DESCRIBEN, DESCRIBED, TO defineate, to mark out, to define by properties or accidents, to represent by words, to relate, to recount.

DE-SCRI'BENT,\* a. (Geom.) Applied to a line or superficies, by motion of which a superficies or solid is described.

Crabb.
DE-SCRIP'ER, n. One who describes.
DE-SCRIP'ER, n. One who describes, a discoverer.
DE-SCRIP'TION, (de-skrip'shun) n. The act of describing; a delineation of properties or characteristics, relation, explanation, the sentence or passage in which a thing is described, a definition by specifying properties, accordance or characteristics, sort or kind.

is described, a definition by specifying properties, accidents, or characteristics, sort or kind.

DE-SCRIP'TIVEL, a. That describes, describing — {Rec.
DE-SCRIP'TIVELY & d. In a descriptive manner. Month.

DE-SCRIP'TIVELNESS,\* n. The quality of being descriptive. tive. Millman.

TOE-SCRIVE', v. a. [descriver, It.] To describe. Bp. Fisher.
DE-SCRIVE', v. a. [descriver, It.] I. Describe. Bp. Fisher.
DE-SCRIVE', v. a. [descript, Fr.] [1. DESCRIBE] pp. DESCRIBG. Str. [v. v. a.] [descrot, Fr.] [1. DESCRIBE] pp. DESCRIBG. Str. [v. detect; to discover; to perceive by the eye.
DE-SCRIP, v. a. [descrot, L.] To cut off; to mow. Cokeram.
DES'E-CRATE, v. a. [descrot, L.] I. DESECRATED; pp.
DESSCRATING, DESCRATED.] TO profane by misapplication; to perveit from a sacred purpose; to dishonor.
DES-E-CRATIGN, MACT of descrating; profanation.
DES'ERT, n. A wilderness; a waste; solitude.
DLS'ERT, a. Wild; waste; solitury. Stat.
DE-SERT', (de-Zért') v. a. [descrot, L.] [1. DESERTED; pp.
DESERTING, DESERTED.] To leave without permission, as a post of duty; to forsake; to fall away from; to abandon; to leave.

don; to leave.

DE-SERT', v. n. To quit the army or post to which one belongs

DE-SERT', n. Degree of merit or demerit; claim or right to reward; merit; worth, excellence; virtue.

to reward; merit; worth, excellence; virtue.
DE-SERT, n. See DESSERT.
DE-SERT'ER, n. One who deserts; an abandoner.
†DE-SERT'FUL, a. Meritorious; deserving. Beaum. ‡ FL.
DE-SERTION, n. Act of deserting; state of being deserted; act of forsaking the army, or one's post:—religious despondency. Bp. Hall.

DE-SERT'LESS, & Without desert or merit. Beaum. & FL.
DE-SERT'LESS-LY, ad. Without desert. Beaum. & FL.
†DE-SER'TRICE, m. She who deserts. Milton.
DE-SERVEY, (dp-SEV') v. a. [deservir, Fr.] [i. DESERVED;
pp. DESERVIRG, DESERVED.] To be worthy of (either good or III), to merit, to serve.

or ill); to merit; to earn.

DE-SERVE', v. z. To be worthy of reward or punishment.

South.

DE-SERVED',\* (de-zervd') p. a. Merited; earned.

DE-SER'VED-LY, (de-zerved-le) ad. Worthily. Milton.

DE-SER'VED-LY, (de-zerved-le) ad. Worthily. Milton.

DE-SERV'ING, n. Act of meriting; desert.

DE-SERV'ING,\* a. Worthy; meritorious; having desert.

DE-SERV'ING-LY, ad. In a deserving manner. B. Jonson.

DE-SHC'CANT, n. An application that dries up. Wiseman.

DE-SIC'CANT,\* a. Drying up, as moisture or humors. Ash.

(DE-SIC'CATE, [de-elk'kat, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.,

pp. DESICCATIN, Danson.] v. a. [desicco, L.] [L. DESICCATED;

pp. DESICCATING, DESICCATED.] To dry up; to exhaust

of moisture.

(DE-SIC'CATE, v. n. To grow dry. Ricaut.

DE-SIC'CATE, v. n. To grow dry. Ricaut.

||UE-SIC'CATE, v. n. To grow dry. Ricard.

DES-IC-CA'TION, n. Act of drying; state of being dried.

DE-SIC'CA-TIVE, a. Having the power of drying.

DE-SIC'CA-TIVE, n. A drying or absorbing substance.

DE-SID'FR-ATE, v. a. [L. USSIDERATED, pp. DESIDERATING, DESIDERATED.] To be in want of, to want, to desire.

Cheyne.

DE-SID'ER-A-TIVE,\* n. An object of desire. Harris.
DE-SID'ER-A-TIVE,\* a. Having or implying desire.

Beattie.

DF-8/D-ER-A'TUM, n. [L.] pl. DESIDERATA. Something not possessed, but desired or wanted; a thing wanted.

Wanteu.

†DE-SIG-I-ÖSE', a. [desidiorus, L.] Idle, lazy. Bailey.

||DE-SIGN', (de-Sin' or de-Zin') [de-Sin', W. P. J. F. Sm. R. Wb., de-Zin', S. E. Ja. K.] v. a. [designo, L.] [L. DE-SIGNED, pp. DESIGNING, DESIGNED.] To purpose, to intend, to devote intentionally; to propose; to plan, to project, to form in idea, to sketch, as a first draught, to delivered. delineate.

||DE-SIGN', (de sin' or de-zin') n. That which is designed; a project, an intention; a purpose, a scheme; a plan of action, a sketch, the idea which an artist works from,

action, a sketch, the idea which an artist works from, the art of drawing, as distinguished from coloring.—
(Mus.) The invention and conduct of a subject.

[DC-Sign's-Ble, (de-Sin's-bl) a. That may be designed.

BE'1G-NĀTE, [dôs'g-māt, W. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb. Rees; do-Sig'nāt, P. J.] v. a. [l. designated. pp. designating.]

DES'1G-NĀTE, a. [designatus, L.] Marked out, appointed. Sir G. Buck. [R.]

DES-1G-NĀTION, n. The act of designating; appointment, direction, import; intention.

DES'1G-NĀ-TIVE, a. Appointing, showing. Cotgrave. [R.]

DES'1G-NĀ-TOR,\* n. One who designates:—an officer who assigned seats to the spectators at the ancient Roman games. Brande.

DES'IG-NA-TOR, \* n. One who designates: — an officer who assigned seats to the spectators at the ancient Roman games. Breade.

[DE-SIGNED', \* (de-Sind' or de-Zind') p. a. Intended; projected, planned.

[DE-SIGNED', \* (de-Sind' or de-Zind') p. a. Intended; projected, planned.

[DE-SIGN'SD-LY, ad. Intentionally. Ray.

[DE-SIGN'FE, n. One who designs or plans; a purposer; a plotter; a contriver, one who conceives or forms u plan in painting, sculpture, architecture, &c.

[DE-SIGN'FOL-NESS, n. Abundance of design. Barrow.

[DE-SIGN'ING, a. Insidious, treacherous.

[DE-SIGN'ING, a. The art of drawing.

[DE-SIGN'ING, a. The art of drawing.

[DE-SIGN'LESS, a. Without intention or design.

[DE-SIGN'LESS, d. Mithout intention or design.

[DE-SIGN'LESS, a. Guilty of period by the control of the sign's and the standing, extreme. B. Jonson.

[DE-SIGN'ENT, a. Ending, extreme. B. Jonson.

[DE-SIGN'A-BLE, a. That may be desired, worthy of desire; pleasing; delightful.

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[DE-SIGN'A-BLE, a. Elson, a. Qua

coveted.

†DE-SIRE/LESS, a. Without desire. Donne.

DE-SIR/SR, n. One who desires.

DE-SIR/OUS, a. Full of desire; eager; longing after.

DE-SIR/OUS-LESS, m. Fulness of desire. Badey.

[DE-SIR'OUS-KESS, m. Fulness of desire. Badey.

[DE-SIR', [de-Sist', W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; de-Zixt', S. v. n. [desixto, L.] To cease from; to stop; to leave off. Millon. DE-SIST'ANCE, n. Act of desisting; cossation. Boyle.

[DE-Sis'TIVE,\* a. [desitus, L.] Ending; concluding. [] DE-SPITE'FOL, -a. Malicious; full of spleen, spite, of

Walter.
DES'I-PIVE, a. Ending; final; desistive. Watts.
DESK, n. An inclining table for the use of writers or readers.
DESK, v. a. To abut up, as in a desk. John Hall. [R.]
DES'MINE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral substance. Cleaveland.
DES-MOG'RA-PHY,\* n. (Med.) A description of ligaments.

Dunglison.
DES-MOL'O-GY,\* n. (Med.) A treatise on the ligaments.

DES-MOL'O-QY,\* n. (Med.) A treatise on the ligaments. Dunglison.

Des.MOT'O-MY,\* n. (Med.) The dissection of the ligaments. Dunglison.

DES'O-LATE, a. Without inhabitants; laid waste; solitary; desert; afflicted; comfortless.

DES'O-LATE, o. a. (desole, L.] [L. DESOLATED; pp. DESOLATING, DESOLATED.] To deprive of inhabitants; to depopulate; to lay waste. Bacon.

DES'O-LATE-LY, ad. In a desolate manner. Sherwood.

DES'O-LATE-LY, a. One who causes desolation. Mede.

DES-O-LATE, n. One who causes desolation. Mede.

DES-O-LATOR, n. See DESOLATER.

DES'O-LATOR, a. See DESOLATER.

DES'O-LA-TOR, a. See DESOLATER.

DES'O-LA-TOR, a. See DESOLATER.

olate; a desolate place; gloominess; sances.

10Ex'O-LA-TOR, m. Bee Dusolater.

10Ex'O-LA-TOR, m. Expectation of certain evil; entire loss of hope, loss of confidence in the mercy of God; hopelessness; desperation; despondency.

DE-SPAIR', m. Expectation of certain evil; entire loss of hope, loss of confidence in the mercy of God; hopelessness; desperation; despondency.

DE-SPAIR', m. a. To cause to despair. Str. R. Williams.

1DE-SPAIR', m. a. To cause to despair. Str. R. Williams.

DE-SPAIR', m. One without hope; to despond.

DE-SPAIR', B. L. a. Unhopelin. Cotgrave.

DE-SPAIR', B. Hopeless. Str. P. Sadney.

DE-SPAIR', ING. P. a. Indulging despair; hopeless.

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DE-SPAIR', ING. P. a. In a despairing manner. Browne.

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DE-SPAIR', ING. P. a. In dulging despair; hopeless.

DE-SPAIR', or DIS-PATCH', v. a. [dépêcher, Fr., dispactare, I.] [L. DESPAICHEN, pp. DEFFAITHNA, DESPAICHEN, DESPAICHEN, CERTAICHEN, DESPAICHEN, DESPAICHEN, DESPAICHEN, DESPAICHEN, DESPAICHEN, DESPAICHEN, DESPAICHEN, DESPAICHEN, DESPAICHEN, DESPAICHEN, DESPAICHEN, DESPAICHEN, DESPAICHEN, DESPAICHEN, DESPAICHEN, DESPAICHEN, DESPAICHEN, DESPAICHEN, DESPAICHEN, DESPAICHEN, BRIVOW, Lenon, Crabb, Web-ter, and Richardson: —despaich in those of Johnson, Entick, Kenrick, Ash, Perry, Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Browne, Fulton & Knight, Enfeld, Jameson, Knowles, Smart, & Reid Richardson, although the speils it despaich, says, "Despaich is more consistent with the origin of the word, despescher or depêcher, [Fr.]; despaicher, [Sp.]": and Mr. Nares says, "Despaich seems to be fixed beyond the power of an etymologist." Good usage, however, as well as the dictionaries, is much divided.

DE-SPATCH', m. Hasty execution; conduct; management; an express; hasty messenger og message; a message from

DE-SPATCH', n. Hasty execution; conduct; management; an express; hasty messenger of message; a message from a government.

a government.

DE-SPÄTCH'ER, n. One who despatches.

DE-SPÄTCH'FÖL, a. Bent on haste. Milton. [R.]

DE-SPĒCT',\* n. [despecto, L.] Contempt. Coloridge. [R.]

DE-SPĒC'7:10, n. a. [despecto, L.] A looking down; a

despising. W. Montague.

DE-PE-RA'DŌ, [dēs-pe-ra'dō, P. E. F. Sm. R. Wb.; dĕs
pe-ra'dō, Ja.; dēs-pe-ra'dō er dēs-pe-ra'dō, K.] n. [Sp.]

pl. DESPERADOES. One who is desperate; one who is

reckless of danger.

reckless of danger.

DES'PE-RATE, a. [desperatus, L.] Hopeless; desponding; without care of safety; irretrievable; mad; hot-brained; furious.

DES'PE-RATE. n. A desperate man. Donne.
DES'PE-RATE-LY, ad. In a desperate manner; madly.
DES'PE-RATE-LY, ad. In a desperate manner; madly.
DES'PE-RATE-NESS, n. State of being desperate.
DES-PE-RA'TION, n. Such a loss of hope as impels to greater exertion; absence of hope; hopelessness, de-SDAIF.

NIMIT.

DLN'PI-CA-BLE, a. [despicabilis, L.] That may be despised, huse, mean, contemptible; vile; worthless.

DEN'PI-CA-BLE-NESS, m. Vileness; worthlessness.
DEN'PI-CA-BLY, ad. In a despicable manner.

(DES-PI'CIEN-CY, (des-pish'en-se) m. A despising. Medc.
DE-SPIS'A-BLE, a. Contemptible; despicable. Quarles. [R.]
[DE-SPIS'AL, m. Scorn; contempt. Patrick.
DE-SPISE', (de-spiz') v. a. [despicio, L.] [t. DESFISED; pp.
DENTISHWO, DEFFISED.] To look down upon with contempt; to disdain; to scorn; to contemp; to abhor.
DE-SPISE'ED NESS, m. The state of being despised. Milton.

DE-spis'ER, (de-spiz'er) a. One who despises.

De-spir's no, (u-spir'er) n. One who despuses.
De-spir's no, (u-spir'er) n. One who despuses.
De-spir's n. [despit, old Fr.] Malice; anger; malignity; defiance; unsubdued opposition; hatred; outrage.
DE-spir's n. a. To vex, to offend. Raleigh.
DE-spir's prep. In spite of; notwithstanding. — "Despite his idiomatic felicities." Qu. Rev.

DES

DE-SPITE'FOL-Ly, ad In a despiteful manner; malicious-

DE-SPITE FUL-LY, as in a complete animals, ly; malignantly.

DE-SPITE FUL-NESS, m. Malice; hate; malignity.

†DES-PIT'E-OUS, a. Malicous; furious. Spensor.

DE-SPOIL', v. a. [daspoico, L.] [i. DESFOILED; pp. DESFOILED.]

TO rob; to deprive; to divest; to

strip; to plunder.

DE-SPOIL'ER, n. One who despoils. Huloet.

DE-SPOIL'MENT,\* n. Act of despoiling; robbery. Black-

DE-SPOLI-A'TION, n. Act of despolling. Bailey. [R.]
DE-SPÖ-LI-A'TION, n. Act of despolling. Bailey. [R.]
DE-SPÖND, v. n. [despondeo, L.] [L. DESPONDED; pp. DESPONDING, DESPONDED.] To be cast down; to despair;

DE-SPOND'ENCE,\* n. State of despair; despondency

Johnson

Des.PÖNN'EN-CY, n. Absence of hope; dejection of mind; melancholy; state of despair; despair; hopelessness. Be-SPÖND'ENT, a. Despairing; sad; dejected; hopeless. DE-SPÖND'ENT-LY, ad. Without hope. Barrow. DE-SPÖND'ER, n. One who desponds. DE-SPÖND'NG,\*P. a. Given up to despondency; despair-

ing.

DE-SPÖND'ING-LY, ad. In a hopeless manner.

†DE-SPÖN'SÄTE, v. a. [dæponso, L.] To betroth. Cock-

†DES-PON-SA'TION, n. Act of betrothing. Bp. Taylor.

IDES-PON-SA'TION, n. Act of betrothing. Bp. Taylor.
DES'POY, n. [derm'or, ]. One who governs with unlimited
power; an absolute sovereign; a tyrant.
DES-POT'IC, {a. Absolute in power; arbitrary; tyDES-POT'I-CAL, } rannical.
DES-POT'I-CAL-LY, ad. In a despotic or arbitrary manner

ner.

ner.

DES-POT'J-CAL-NESS, n. Absolute authority.

DES'POT-ISM, n. A form of government in which the monarch rules by his sole and sovereign authority; absolute power. Burke.

DE-SPÜ'MÄTE, [do-spü'mät, S. P. Ja. K. Sm.; děs'pu-müt, Wb. Davies.] v. n. [despumo, L.] To throw off parts in foam or scum, to froth, to work.

DE-SPÜ'MÄTE, v. a. To throw off in foam. Cheyne. [R.]

DES-PU-MÄ'TION, n. Act of throwing off scum or foam.

DES-QUA-MÄ'TION, n. Act of scaling foul bones.

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Brockett.

Brockett.

DES-SERT', (dez-zert') n. [dessort, Fr.] A service of fruits after the substantial parts of a dinner or meal. †DES'TI-NATE, v. a. [destine, L.] To destine. Futherby. †DES-TI-NATE, a. Fixed; determined. Bp. Morton. DES-TI-NATION, n. Act of destining; state of being destined; purpose; ultimate design, end; destiny; fate; lot; dooin.

DES'TINE, (des'tin) v. a. [destine, L.] [i. destined; pp. destining, destined.] To appoint or doom unalterably; to appoint; to devote, to doom; to sentence; to fix

unalterably. DES'TIN-IST. \* n. A believer in destiny; fatalist. Phren.

DES'TIN-IST,\* n. A believer in destiny; fatalist. Paren. Jour. [R.]

DES'TI-NY, n. A state or condition appointed and determined by divine power, or by human power; fate; in vincible necessity; doom; end; lot.

DES'TI-TOTE, a. [destitutus, L.] Forsaken; abandoned; abject; friendless; being in want; poor.

DES'TI-TOTE, n. One who is destitute. P. St. John. [R.]

DES'TI-TOTE, n. a. To forsake; to leave. Fotherby.

DES'TI-TOTE-NESS,\* n. The state of being destitute.

AHL.

DES-Tj-TO'TION, n. State of being destitute; utter want. DE-STROY', v. a. [destrue, L.] [t. DESTROYED; pp. DESTROYING, DESTROYED.] To demolish; to ruin; to my waste; to kill, to raze; to waste; to consume; to annihilate; to overturn.

DE-STRÖĞ'A-BLE, a. That may be destroyed. Hulot. [R.] DE-STRÖĞ'ER, n. One who destroys; a murderer. DE-STRÖĞ'İNG,\* p. a. Laying waste; killing; exterminat-

ing.

Ing.

IDE.STRÜCT', v. a. [destructus, L.] To destroy. Meds.

DE.STRÜCT',-BIL',-TY, n. Liableness to destruction.

DE.STRÜCT',-BLE, a. That may be destroyed; perishable.

DE.STRÜCT',-BLE.NESS,\* n. Destructibility. Dr. Allen.

DE.STRÜC'TION, n. Act of destroying; state of being destroyed; run; overthrow; death.

DE.STRÜC'TION-IST,\* n. One who favors destruction. Qu.

Ren.

Ren.

Rev.
Dg.-STRÜO'TIVE, a. That destroys; ruinous; fatal; mis-chievous; wasteful.
Dg-STRÜO'TIVE, v. A destroyer; a radical retormer. —
A term of reproach from political opponents. Qs. Rev.

DE-STRUC'TIVE-LY, ad. In a destructive manner.
DE-STRUC'TIVE-NESS, n. The quality of being destructive — (Phren.) A propensity to destroy, kill, or mur-

der

fUE-STRÜCT'OR, m. A destroyer. Beyle.

DES-U-DÄ'TION, m. [desudata, L.] A profuse sweating.

DES'UE-TÜDE, (des'we tud) [des'we-tud, W. J. F. Ja. R.

Sm. R. W.b.; de'swe-tud, S. de-su'e-tud, E. Ach.] m.

[desustude, L.] Cessation from being accustomed; discontinuance of habit; disuse.

DE-SOL'PHU-RÄTE,\* v. a. [L. DESULPHURATED; pp. DESULPHURATIKO, DESULPHURATED.] To deprive of sulphur.

Smarl.

SMATA.

[IDES'(L-TO-RI-LY,\* ad. In a desultory manner. Boyle.

[IDES'(L-TO-RI-NESS, n. The quality of being desultory.

†DES-(L-TO-RY, [des'u]-tyr-q, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.

W. b.; de-sultur-q, Ash, Entick.] a. [desultorus, L.] Roving
from one thing to another; loose; cursory; hasty; slight;
unsettled, immethodical; wavering.

†DL-SUME', v. a. [desumo, L.] To take from; to borrow.

Hale.

Hale.
DE-SY-NÖN'Y-MIZE, \*v. a. To show not to be synonymous; to discriminate words of similar meaning. Coloradge. [R.]
DE-TACH', v. a. [détacher, Fr.] [L. DETACHED; pp. DETACHINO, DETACHED.] To sever, to disjoin, to separate; to disengage; to part from; to send out as a part.
DE-TACHED', \*v. (de-tacht') p. a. Separated; disengaged; parted of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part o

parted from.

DE-TACH'MENT, n. Act of detaching, the thing detached,

a body of troops sent out from the main army.

DI-TĀIL', (de-tāl') v. a. [detauller, Fr.] [L. DETAILED, pp.
DETAILING, DETAILED.] To relate particularly, to display

minutely. minutely.

BE-TALL', or DE'TALL, [de-tall', S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. R. W. b., de'tal, Sm.] n. [Fr.] A minute account, an account by particulars, narrative, relation, narrative, rectal; explanation.

By Sinart appears to be the only one of the English orthoepists who places the word detail in that class of words of two syllables which, when nouns, have the accent on the first syllable, and when verbs, on the second. It is common in the United States to pronounce it de'tall.

DE-TAIL'ER, (de-tāl'er) n. One who details.
DL-TĀIN', (de-tāl') v. a. [detineo, L.] [L. DETAINED; pp.
DETAINING, DETAINED.] To withhold, to keep back; to
restrain from departure, to hold in custody, to keep; to retain.

-TAIN'DER, n. (Law) A writ. - Properly, detinue. See

DETITUE.

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DE-TAIN'MENT,\* n. The act of detaining; detention.

DE-TECT', v. a. [detectus, L.] [L. DETECTED; pp. DETECTING, DETECTED.] To lay hare that which was meant to be concealed, to discover, to find out, as a crime or artifice; to convict

DE-TEC'TA-BLE, \* a. That may be detected. Gent. Mag. DE-TECT'ER, n. One who detects. Shak.

DU-TEC'TION, n. Act of detecting; state of being detected, discovery of guilt, fraud, or of any thing hidden.
DU-TEN'E-BRATE,\* v. a. To dispel darkness. Ash.

DL-TENT,\* n. A stop which locks and unlocks the machinery of a clock in striking. Brands.
DL-TENTION, n. The act of detaining; state of being de-

tamed, restraint, confinement.
Dr.Ti'R', v. a. [deterreo, L.] [L. DETERRED; pp. DETERRING, DETERRED.] To discourage by terror, to hinder, to dissuade; to dishearten.

suade; to disneurien.

DE-TERGE!, v. a. [detergo, L.] [t. DETERGED; pp. DETERGING, DETERGED.] To cleanse, as a sore. Wiseman.

DE-TER'QENT, a. Having the power of cleansing.

DE-TER'QENT, a. That which cleanses. Bp. Borkeloy.

DE-TE'E|-Q-RATE, v. a. [deterior, I.] [i. DETERIORATED; pp. DETERIORATING, DETERIORATED.] To impair; to make worse. Roule. worse. Boyle.

worse. Boyle.

BE-TE'R-O-RATE,\* v. n. To grow worse. Smart.

DE-TE-R-O-RA'TION, n. Act of making worse; state of growing worse. Guthrie.

DE-TER'MENT, n. Act of deterring; hinderance; cause of discouragement. Browne. [R.]

DE-TER-MI-NA-BIL'I-TY,\* n. Quality of being determinable. Colorator.

ble. Coleraga.
De-TER'M;-NA-BLE, a. That may be determined. Bacon.
DE-TER'M;-NA-BLE-NESS,\* z. State of being determina-

DE-TER'MI-NANT,\* a. Causing determination. Coloridge. [DE-TER'MI-NATE, v. a. [determiner, Fr.] To determine.

DE-TER'MI-NATE, a. Settled; definite; determined; established; decisive; conclusive; fixed; resolute.

DE-TER'MI-NATE-LY, ad. In a determinate manner.

DE-TER'MI-NATE-NESS,\* s. The state of being determi

nate. Perry.

DE-TRE-MI-NA'TION, n. Act of determining; state of being determined; absolute direction; the result of deliberation; resolution.—(Lew) Judicial decision; expira-

tion, end.
DE-TER'MI-NA-TIVE, a. That determines; directing to a

DETERMINATIVE, a. That determines, directing to a certain end. Watts.

DETERMINATOR, n. One who determines. Browns. [R.]

DETERMINE, (de-tër'min) v. a. [determine, L.] [i. determine], pp. determining, determine, l.] To fix; to settle; to conclude; to adjust; to limit; to define; to resolve. In decide.

tie; to conclude; to adjust; to inint; to denne; to resolve, to decide.

DE-TER'MINE, v. n. To conclude; to decide; to end

DE-TER'MINED, (de-48'mmd) p. a. Decided; resolute, firmly resolved; fixed; firm.

DE-TER'MIN-ED-LY,\* ad. In a determined manner. Qu.

DE-TER'MIN-ER, n. One who determines.
DE-TER-EA'TION, n. Act of digging open the earth. Wood-

ward.
DE-TER'SION, n. [detergo, L.] Act of cleansing a sore.

Wiseman.

DE-TER'SIVE, a. Having power to cleanes. Bullokar.
DE-TER'SIVE, n. An application that cleaness wounds.
DE-TER'SIVE.LY,\* ad. in a detersive manner. Bailey.
DE-TER'SIVE-LESS,\* n. The quality of being detersive. Ash.
DE-TER'SIVE-NESS,\* n. They quality of being detersive. Ash.
DE-TERTO. To hete; to shor; to condemn with indignation or dislike; to loathe; to shommathe.
DE-TEST'A-BLE.A. That may be detested; hateful.
DE-TEST'A-BLE.A. That may be detested; hateful.
DE-TEST'A-BLE, a. That they detested; hateful.
DE-TEST'A-BLE, a. Act of detesting; strong dislike; hatred; abhorrence; abomination.
DE-TEST'ED,\* p. a. Hated; abominated; abhorred.
DE-TEST'ED,\* p. a. [de and thronus, L.] [L. DETHRONED; p. DETHRONING, DETHRONED.] To divest of regality; to depose from the throne.

depose from the throne.

DE-THRÖNE'RENT, n. The act of dethroning.

DE-THRÖN'ER, n. One who dethrones.

DE-THRÖN'ER, n. One who dethrone.

DE-THRÖN'ER, n. One who dethrone. Cotgrave.

DET'INET, \* or DE-TIN'U-IT, \* n. (Law) A writ which lies where one holds from another what is due. Crabb.

DET'INÜE, or DE-TIN'UE, [döt'e-nä, K. Sm. Wb. Brends, Crabb, de-Iln'u, S. W. Ja.] n. [detenue, Fr.] (Law) An action for the recovery of goods and chattels, or deeds and writings, unlawfully detained.

DET'O-NATE, v. n. [detono, L.] [a. DETONATED; pp. DETONATED.] To explode, to make a noise like thunder.

thunder.

DET'O-NATE, \* v. a. To cause to explode; to inflame. Brande.

DET-O-NI/TION, n. Act of detonating; an explosion by the mflammation of combustible bodies. Boyle DET'O-NIZE, v. a. & n. To detonate. Arbuthnot.

DETO-NIZE, v. a. a. n. 10 deconate. Arounne.

DE-TORISION, n. A wresting; a perversion. Donne

DE-TORISION, n. A wresting; a perversion. Donne

DE-TORISION, n. A wresting; a perversion. Donne

DE-TORISION TO twist, to wrest from the origina.

import, meaning, or design. Dryden. [R.]

DE-TOUR', (de-tor') n. [Fr.] A turning, a winding; a circuitous way. Dean Tucker.

DE-TRACT', N. P. LET. A surning, a winding; a circuitous way. Dean Tucker.

DE-TRACT', v. n. [detractum, L.] [i. DETRACTED; pp. DETRACTOR, between the merit, motives, or good deeds, &c., of another; to derogate; to take away by envy the reputation of another, to defame; to calumniate; to vilify; to slander.

DE-TRACT'ER, n. One who detracts; detractor. Spenser.
DE-TRACT'IN-LY, ad. In a detracting manner. Addison.
DE-TRACT'IN-N. Act of detracting, depreciation; shinder; scandal; defamation.
DE-TRACTIOUS, (shus) a. Lessening the honor of; detractory; dishonorable. Johnson. [R.]
DE-TRAC'TIVE, a. Tending to detract or take away, disposed to derogate. Bp. Morton.
DE-TRAC'TIVE, n. One who detracts.—(Anat.) A muscle that draws down.

DE-TRICT'OR, n. One who detracts.—(Anal.) A muscle that draws down.

DE-TRICT'O-RY, a. Defamatory; derogatory. Browns.

DE-TRICT'RESS, n. A censorious woman. Address.

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DE-TRICT'RESS, n. A censorious default of the censorious control of the censorious control of the censorious censorious censorious central censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious censorious

DE-TRI'TAL, \* a. Relating to detritus; crumbling. Dr. 41-

DE-TRI''TION, (de-trish'un) n. [detrutus, L.] Act of wearing away. Stevens.

DE-TRI'TUS,\* a [L.] (Geol.) Earthy substance worn away by attrition or the action of water; deposits of earth, by shrikon or the action or water; deposits of earth, sand, &c., by strition. Buckland.

DE-TRUDE', (de-trdd') v. a. [detrude, L.] [i. detruded; pp. detruded, netruded.] To thrust down; to force into a lower place.

DE-TRUN'CATE, v. c. [detrunco, L.] [i. DETRUNCATED; pp. DETRUNCATING, DETRUNCATED.] To cut off; to lop; to

aborten.

DET-RUN-CA'TION, s. Act of lopping or cutting.

DET-RUN-CA'TION, s. Let of detrusto, L.] Act of detruding, a thrusting down.

IDET-UR-BA'TION, s. Degradation. Balley.

IDE-TUE'PATE, v. a. [deturp, L.] To defile. Bp. Taylor.

DEUCE, (dis) n. [deux, Fr.] The two in cards and dice; the devil. See DEUSE.

DEUSE (dis) n. [from Primes the name of cardians.

DEUSE, (dds) n. [from Dussus, the name of a certain species of evil spirits.] The devil; a demon. Congress. [Vul-

Barrison, a. Devilish. Todd. [A low word.] DEU-TE'RI-ON,\* z. [devriptor.] (Med.) The secundines.

DEU'TE-RÖ-CA-NON'I-CAL,\* a. Applied to those books of Scripture that were taken into the canon after the rest.

Buck.

DEU-TER-ÖG'A-MIST, (dü-ter-Ög'a-mist) π. One who marries a second time. Goldsmith.

DEU-TER-ÖG'A-MY, (dü-ter-Ög'a-mo) π. [δεύτερος and γάμος.] A second marriage. Goldsmith.

DEÜ-TER-ÖN'Q-MY, π. [δεύτερος and νόμος.] The second book of the Mosaic Law:— the fifth and last book of Moses, or of the Pentateuch.

DEÜ-TER-ÖS'Q-PY, π. [δεύτερος and σκοπέω y The second intention or meaning: the meaning beyond the literand intention or meaning.

Moses, or or the second sight of the second intention or meaning; the meaning beyond the literal sense. Browns. Second sight for W. Scott. [R.] = (Chem.) Same as deutorule. Smart.

at sense. Brown. Second sight. So W. Scott. [R.] DEU-TER-OX/IDE,\* n. (Chem.) Same as deutoride. Smart. DEU-TÖX/IDE,\* n. (Chem.) A compound containing one atom or prime equivalent of base, in combination with two of oxygen; binoxide. Brande.
DEUT/I-J.-A,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of deciduous shrubs found in India, China, and Japan. P. Cyc.

DE-VAP-0-RA'TION,\* n. A change from vapor into water, as in generating rain. Smart.
†DE-VAST', v. a. [devasto, L.] To waste, to devastate. San-

dys.

DE-Vis'TATE, or DEV'AS-TATE, [de-väs'tät, W. Ja. Sm. R.; de-väs'tät, P.; dev'qs-tät, R. Wb.] v. a. [i. devas-tated] To lay waste, to destroy. Bolingbroke.

DEV\_AS-TA'TION, m. Waste, havoc; desolation.

DEV\_AS-TA'TION, m. (Law) Mismanagement and waste of property by an executor, administrator, or trustee. Bouvier.

property by an executor, administrator, or trustee. Bourser.
DE-VEL/OP, v. a. (developper, Fr.] [1. DEVELOPER; pp. DEVELOPING, DEVELOPED.] To disengage; to disentangle;
to clear from covering, to unfold, to unruvel, to exhibit.
DE-VEL/OP-RENT, m. Act of developing; state of being
developed; an unravelling; an unfolding; an exhibition.
[DE-VE-NUS/TATE, v. a. [devenusto, L.] To deface. Waterhouse.

PDE-VER'QUNCE, n. [devergentia, L.] Declivity. Bailey.
DE-VEST', v. a. [devesto, L.] [s. DEVESTED; pp. DEVESTING, DEVESTED, To alienate, as a title or right.—
v. n. To be lost or alienated.—For other senses, see Di-

†DE-VEX', a. [deverus, L.] Bending down; declivous. Bailey. †DE-VEX', a. Devexity. May. DE-VEX';-TY, a. Incurvation downwards; declivity. Da-

PRÉVI-ATE, v. m. [dévier, Fr.] [i. DEVIATED; pp. DEVIATING, DEVIATED.] To wander from the way; to go astray; to swerve; to digress; to stray; to err; to sin.

DE-VI-ATION, m. The act of deviating; variation from right or from rule; offence; obliquity.

DE-VICE', m. [devise, Fr.] An act implying ingenuity or cunning, a contrivance; stratagem; design; a scheme formed; the emblem on a shield; the ensign armorial; invention; a spectacle; a show.

vention; a spectacle; a show.

†DE-vice'#ûL, a. Full of devices; inventive. Spenser

†DE-vice'#ûL-Ly, ad. In a deviceful manner. Denne.

†DE-vICE's DL-Ly, ad. In a deviceful manner. Denne.
DEv'IL, (dév'vi) n. A fallen angel; the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind, an evil spirit; a demon. Matt.—
A very wicked person;—used as an expletive in profane
and vulgar language.—A machine for dividing rags or
cotton in paper-making. Francis.
DEv'IL, (dév'vi) v. a. To make devilish:—to broil and
pepper excessively.—A term of cookery. Smart.
DEv'ILET,\* (dév'vi-ét) n. A little devil; a devilkin. Qu.
Rev.

DEV'IL-ING, (dëv'vl-Ing) n. A young devil. Beaum. & Fl.
DEV'IL-ISH, (dëv'vl-Ish) a. Partaking of the qualities of
the devil; diabolical; wicked; enormous; excessive.
DEV'IL-ISH-LY, (dëv'vl-Ish-le) ad. Diabolically. Burton.
DEV'IL-ISH-NESS, n. The quality of the devil. Bale.

†Dhv'il-Ism, (döv'vl-Izm) n. The state of devils Bp Hall †Dhv'il-Ize, (döv'vl-Iz) v. a. To place among devils. Bp

Holl.

DEV'IL-RIN, (dĕv'vl-kin) n. A little devil. Clarissa.

DEV'IL-Ry,\* (dĕv'vl-re) n. Communication with the devil extreme wickedness. Pynns.

DEV'IL-Bill.\* n. The vulgar name of the plant scabiosa successa. P. Cyc.

DEV'IL-RY,\* (devin) blv) n. Character of a devil. Communication with the scabiosa successa.

†DEV'IL-SHIP, (dev'vl-ship) n. Character of a devil. Com-

| DEV'IL-SHIP, (dev'vi-snip) n. Change of the ley. DEV'IL-TRY,\* (dev'vi-tre) n. Any thing very wicked, mischievous, or hateful; mischief. Fordy. [Vulgar.]
DE'VI-OS, a. [dovius, L.] Out of the common way; wandering; rambling, roving; erring.
DE'VI-OUS-LY,\* ad. In a devious manner. Warburton.
DE'VI-OUS-LY,\* ad. In a devious manner. Warburton.
DE'VI-OUS-NESS,\* n. Quality of being devious. Scott.
tDE-VIR'QIN-ATE, v. a. [devisino, L.] To deflour. Sandys.
DE-VIR'Q-BLE, a. That may be devised.
DE-VISE', (de-VIZ') v. a. [deviser, Fr.] [L DEVISED; pp. DEVISE', (de-VIZ') v. a. [deviser, Fr.] To bequeath, to grant by will.

voite, wo plan, we scheme: — (Law) 10 sequent, to grant by will.
DE-VISE', v. n. To consider; to contrive. Spenser.
DE-VISE', (de-Viz') n. [devise, old Fr.] The act of giving by will; that which is bequeathed, a will, a testament. ee Drvick.

DEV-1-SEE', (dev-e-ze') n. (Law) A person to whom a deor bequest has been made.

vise or bequest has been made.
DE.vijs'gs, n. One who devises, generally, a contriver.
DEv-j-sor', or DE-vi'sor, [dov-q-zor', Ja. Maunder. do-vitur, K. Sm. R. Wb. Ash.] n. (Law) One who devises by will, correlative of devises.

†DEv'-TA-BLE, a. [dwitablis, L.] Possible to be avoided.

Bailey.

DEV-J-TĀ'TION, n. Act of escaping or avoiding. Bailey.

DEV-Q-CĀ'TION, n. [devocatio, L.] A calling away. Hally-

vocal.
DE-VÖID', a. [vuide, Fr.] Empty; vacant; void, destitute; without any thing, free from; in want of.
DEFOIR, (dev-wor') n. [Fr.] Service, duty, act of civility or obsequiousness. Spectator.
DEV-O-LÜTION, n. [devalutio, L.] Act of devolving, removal successively from hand to hand.

DE-VÔLVE', (de-võlv') v. a. [devolve, L.] [L DEVOLVEU; pp. DEVOLVING, DEVOLVED.] To roll down, to fall to, to move from one hand to another.

DE-VOLVE', v. n. To roll down; to fall into new hands.
DEVON-TTE,\* n. (Min.) Another name for wavellite. Dance.
DEVON-PORT,\* n. A sort of desk or contrivance for writing on. W. Ency.

†DEV-Q-RA'TION, n. [devoro, L.] Act of devouring. Holins. hed.

PDE-VO'TA-RY, n. A votary. Gregory.
DE-VOTE', v. a. [devouso, desotus, L.] [i. devoted; pp.
devoting, devoted.] To dedicate, to consecrate, to appropriate by vow; to addict, to apply; to resign to lift; to execrate.

to execrate.

†DE-VŌTE', a. For devoted. Sir E. Sandys.

†DE-VŌTE', a. A devotee. Sir E. Sandys.

†DE-VŌTE', a. A devotee. Sir E. Sandys.

†DE-VŌT'ED-NĒS, n. State of being devoted. Boyle.

†DE-VŌT'ED-NĒS, n. State of being devoted. Boyle.

†DE-VŌT'ED-NĒS, n. State of being devoted. Boyle.

†DE-VŌT'EMENT, a. The act of devoting. Hurd. [R.]

†DE-VŌT'EM, n., a. One who devotes, a worshipper.

†DE-VŌT'EM, n., (devote, L.) State of being consecrated or devoted; internal subjection of man to God; piety; acts of religion, devoutness, devout feeling, an act of external worship; prayer; expression of devotion; strong affection; ardent love, earnestness, ardor; eagerness.

†DE-VŌTION-AL, a. Relating to devotion; devout, religious.

DE-VO'TION-AL-IST. n. One superstitiously devout. Coven-

try.

DE-VÖ'TION-IST, n. One outwardly devout. Bp. Hall.

†DE-VÖ'TÖ, n. A devotee. Spenser.

†DE-VÖT'OB, n. A devoter, a worshipper. Beaument.

DE-VOOR', v. a. [decore, L.] [I. DEVOURED; pp. DEVOURING, DEVOURED.] To eat up greedly or ravenously; to consume with rapidity; to swallow up; to enjoy with

avidity.
DC-voor'ER, n. One who devours.

DE-VÓR'/RE, n. One who devours.

DE-VÓR'/NG,\* p. a. Eating up; consuming; swallowing.

DE-VÓR'/NG-LY, ad. In a consuming manner. Hulost.

DE-VÖOT', a. (devotus, L.) Full of devotion; plous; religious, devotional; sincere.

DE-VÖOT', n. A devotec. Skeldon.

DE-VÖOT'LESS,\* a. Destitute of devotion. Smart.

DE-VÖOT'LESS-NESS, n. Want of devotion. Bp. Curteys.

DE-VÖOT'LY, ad. In a devout manner; plously.

DE-VÖOT'NESS, n. Devotion, ploty. Glasvilla.

DE-VÖVE',\* v. a. To doom to destruction; to devote. Conslow.

†DE-vow', v. a. [devoven, L.] To give up. B. Jonson.

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DEW, (dd) w. The moisture upon the ground, such as is collected from the atmosphere in the night, by the escape of heat that held water in solution.

consected from the atmosphers in the night, by the escape of heat that held water in solution.

DRW, (dd) v. a. To wet as with dew; to bodew. Spenser.

DR-WAN, \*\* a. An officer of finance in India. Hamilton.

DEW'-BENT, (dd'běnt) a. Bent by dew. Thomson.

DEW'-BENT, \*\* a. A kind of raspberry; a blackberry; the fruit of the blue bramble or rabus cacus. Milton.

DEW'-BEGHT, \*\* (dd'brit) a. Bright from dew. Thomson.

DEW'-BEGHT, \*\* (dd'brit) a. Bright from dew. Thomson.

DEW'-DROP, (dd'drop) n. A drop of dew. Shak.

DEW'-DROP'PING, a. Wetting as with dew. Thomson.

DEW'-ENDP'PING, a. Wetting as with dew. Thomson.

DEW'-Y-LITE, \*\* n. (Min.) A variety of serpentine. Dana.

DEW'-NESP, \*\* n. State of being dew. Joáreil.

DEW'-NESS, \*\* n. State of being dewy. Keates.

DEW'LAP, (dd'ap) n. The membranous, fleshy substance which hangs down from the throats of oxen or neat cattle; a lip flacctd with age. Shak.

Which hangs down from the throats of oven of near cattle; a lip flaccid with age. Shak.

DEW'LAPT, a. Furnished with dewlaps. Shak.

DEW'LAPT, a. Having no dew. Buckingham.

DEW'-POINT,\* n. (Metoor.) The degree indicated by the thermometer when dew begins to be deposited. Brande.

DIW'-STONE, \* n. A species of English limestone. Loudon. DEW'-WORM, (du'wurm) n. A worm found in dew. Wal-

DEW'Y, (du'e) a. Partaking of dew; moist with dew

DEX'TER, a. [L.] Right, as opposed to left.—(Her.) Noting particularly the right side of a shield.

DEX-TER'I-TY, n. [dexter, L.] Quality of being dexterous; adroitness; expertness; activity; readiness of limbs or of contrivance.

CONTIVANCE.

DEX'TER-OUS, a. Adroit; handy; expert in the use of the limbs or the mind; active; ready, subtle.

DEX'TER-OUS-Ny, ad. Expertly; skilfully; artfully.

DEX'TER-OUS-NESS, n. Skill, dexterity. Howell.

DEX'TERAL, a. Relating to the right hand; right, not left.

DEX-TERAL/1-TY, n. The state of being dextral. Browne.

DEX'TERINE,\*\*... (Chem.) The soluble or gummy matter into which the interior substance of starch globules is convertible by certain acids. Brands.

DCX-TROR'SAL, \* a. Rising from right to left, as a spiral

DCX-TROR'SAL,\* a. Rusing from right to left, as a spiral line. Smart.

DEY, (dū) π. The title, formerly, of the governor of Algers. The like officer of Tunis is styled bey.

DI-A-B-E-E<sup>\*</sup>E'B-LAL,\* a. Passing beyond the borders. Smart.

DI-A-B-E<sup>\*</sup>TES, π. sing. & pl. [διαδήτης.] (Med.) An immoderate or morbid flow of urine.

DI-A-B-ET'[-C,\*] a. Relating to diabetes. Bailey.

DI-A-B-ET'[-C,\*] a. Relating to diabetes. Bailey.

DIABLERIE, \* (de-a/ble-re) n. [Fr.] Incantation, sorcery. Bouste.

DI-A-BOL'IC, a. [diabolus, L.] Devilish, partaking of Di-A-BOL'I-CAL, the qualities of the devil; impious; atrocious

Di-A-BöL',-CAL-LY, ad. In a diabolical manner.
Di-A-BöL',-CAL-NESS, n. Quality of a devil. Dr. Warton.
Di-A-BöL',-FY, v. a. To render or represent as diabolical. Farradou

Furnaton.

Di-XB'Q-Lişm, n. Possession by the devil. Warburton.

Di-X-C-THÖL'I-CÖN,\* n. A universal medicine. Maunder.

Di-X-CÂUS'TIC.\* a. (Astron.) Applied to curves generated by
the refraction of rays in a particular direction, so as to
form a given ratio with other lines meeting them. Crabb.

—(Med.) Caustic by refraction. Dunglison. [Burke.

Di-X-E'Y-LÖN, (di-kk'e-lön) n. (Med.) A mollifying plaster.

Di-X-CÖ'D-DM, n. [L.] (Med.) The strup of poppies.

Di-X-C'Q-NAIL, a. [diaconus, L.] Belonging to a deacon.

Di-X-C'Q-NAIL,\* n. Relonging to diacoustics. Smart.

Di-X-CÖ'STICS, n. n. [diacongraph.] The science of re
Di-X-C'G'STICS, n. n. [diacongraph.]

Di-A-cöθ'sTics, π. pl. [διακουστικά.] The science of re-fracted sounds; diaphonics.

DI-A-DEL PHOUS,\* | naving the stamens united in two parcels, P. Cyc.
Di'A-DĒM, π. [διάδημα.] The symbol of royalty among Oriental nations; originally, a filet worn round the temples; a tiara, a crown; empire.
Di'A-DĒMED, (dl'a-dēmd) a. Adorned with a diadem. Pope.
Di'A-DĒMGM, π. [διαδρομίω.] A complete course; the swing of a pendujum, or the time in which it performs its vibrations.

Di-ER'g-sis, (di-ër'e-sis) [di-ër'e-sis, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; di-ër'e-sis, S. E.] n. [diafects.] pl. Di-ER'g-sës. The res-olution of a diphthong, or a contracted syllable, into two syllables; the mark ["] used to separate syllables; as,

DI-A-GLYPH'IC.\* a. Applied to sculpture, engraving, &c., having the objects sunk into the general surface. Fran-

DI-AG-NÖ/SIR.\* n. [διάγνωσις.] (Med.) The art of distinguishing one disease from another. Brands.
DI-AG-NÖS'TIC, n. [διαγινώσκω.] (Med.) A symptom distinguishing a disease.

Di-Ag-Nos'T[c,\* a. Relating to diagnosis; symptomatic. Month. Rev.
Di-Xg'-NoAL, a. [διαγωνίος.] Reaching from one angle to another, so as to divide a square or parallelogram into equal parts.
Di-Ag'o-NAL, n. A straight line drawn through a square or

other rectilineal figure, joining opposite angles.
DI-AG'O-NAL-LY, ad. In a diagonal direction. Browns.
†DI-A-GO'NI-AL,\* a. Diagonal. Milton.
DI-AG'ON-ITE;\* n. (Mm.) Another name for brewsterite

Dana.

Di'A-GRÄM, n. [διάγραμμα.] An explanatory sketch or druwing; a geometrical figure or scheme.

Di'A-GRÄPH,\* n. An instrument used in perspective. Brands.

Di-A-GRÄPH'-CAL, a. Relating to diagraphics or perspective. tive ; descriptive.

Di-A-GRAPH'ICS,\* n. pl. The art of design or drawing. Francis.

Dī-A-GRYD'I-ATE, n. [diagrydium, L.] (Med.) A strong pur-

DI-A-GRYD';-ATE, n. [diagrydism, L.] (Wed.) A strong purgative. Floyer.

Di'AL, n. [dies, L.] An instrument for showing the hour of the day by means of the sun's shadow; a sun-dial. Di'A-LECT, n. [δίαλεκτος.] A diversity or variety in the form of a language, or a mode of speaking or writing it peculiar to a province; an idom, speech, style; language.

Di-A-LEC'TAL,\* a. Relating to or partaking of a dialect.

DI-A-LEC'TIC, a. Relating to logic, or to a dialect, dialectical.
DI-A-LEC'TI-CAL, a. Relating to logic, logical:—relating to a dialect, dialectic.

Di-A-LEC'Tj-CAL-LY,\* ad. In a dialectical manner. Ash. Di-A-LEC'Tj(-CAL), (di-a-lek-tish'an) n. A logician. Di-A-LEC'TiC, n., pl. Di-A-LEC'TICS. [δ·α\εκ (κῆ.)] Logic,

DI-A-LEC'TIC, n., pl. DI-A-LEC'TICS, [δ' αλες ικῆ.] Logic, the art of reasoning, argumentation:—used by Plato as synonymous with metaphysics.
DI'AL-ING, n. The art of constructing dials.
DI'AL-ING, n. The art of constructing dials.
DI-AL'LA-Q-L,\* n. [διαλλα ρ.] (Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in bringing all the arguments to bear upon one point. Crabb.—(Man.) A mineral of foliated structure. Brande. ture. Brande.

Di'AL-LEL,\* a. Crossing, intersecting, as lines. Ash DI-AL'LO-GITE, \* u. (Min.) A carbonate of manganese Cleaneland.

Di-AL'Q-41SM, (di-al'q-jizm) n. (Rhet.) A mode of writing which consists in the narration of a dialogue, a feugued speech between two or more, dialogue.

speech between two or more, dialogue.
Di-AL'0-4/ist, n. A. speaker or writer of dialogues.
Di-AL-0-4/ist'Tic,\* {a. Having the form of a dialogue, reDi-AL-0-4/ist'TicAL, } lating to dialogue. Todd.
Di-AL'0-4/izE, v. n. To discourse in dialogue. Fotherby.
Di'AL'0-4/izE, v. n. To discourse in dialogue. Fotherby.
Di'AL'0-4/izE, on n. To discourse or conversation between two or more, a conference; a collogue.

quy. Shak.
Di'A-Lögue, v. n. To discourse with another. Shak.
Di'A-Lögue-Writ'er, (di'a-lög-rit'er) n. Dialogist.
Di'A-Lögue, n. The plate of a dial on which the hours are marked.

Dī- \L'Y-SIS, n. [διάλυσις.] pl. Dī-XL'Y-SĒŞ. (Rhet.) A figure of speech in which several words are put together without being connected by a conjunction; asyndeton. a mark ["] placed over two vowels to show that they a mark [ ] placed over two vowes as show that they are to be pronounced distinctly, a discress: —as, Mosaca.—(Med.) A weakness of the limbs.

Di-A-EY'j(-,\* a. Unbracing the fibres; relaxing. Ash.

Di-A-MXN'TINE, a. [damantm, old Fr.] Adamantine. Syl-

vester. [R.] Dī-XM'E-TER, n.

i-XM'z-TeR, n. [διά and μέτρον.] A right line, which passing through the centre of a geometrical figure, as a circle or ellipse, divides it into equal parts; the measure

circle or ellipse, divides it into equal parts; the measure across a shaft of a column.

†Di-XM'E-TRAL, a Diametrical. B. Jonson.

†Di-XM'E-TRAL-LY, ad. Diametrically. Bp. Hall.

Di-A-MET'RI-CAL, a. Describing a diameter; being in the direction of a diameter; direct.

Di-A-MET'RI-CAL, a. Describing a diameter; being in the direction of a diameter; direct.

Di-A-MET'RI-CAL-LY, ad. In a diametrical direction.

|Di-A-MET'RI-CAL-LY, ad. In a diametrical direction.

|Di-A-MET'RI-CAL-LY, ad. In a diametrical direction.

|Di-A-MET'RI-CAL-LY, ad. In a diametrical direction.

|Di-A-MET'RI-CAL-LY, ad. In a diametrical direction.

|Di-A-MET'RI-CAL-LY, ad. In a diametrical direction.

|Di-A-MET'RI-CAL-LY, ad. In a diametrical direction.

|Di-A-MET'RI-CAL-LY, ad. In a diametrical direction.

|Di-A-MET'RI-CAL-LY, ad. In a diametrical direction.

|Di-A-MET'RI-CAL-LY, ad. In a diametrical direction. small printing type: — the figure also called rhombus.

[DI'A-MOND, \* a. Resembling or constructed like a diamond.

||Di'A-MOND-ED, a. In squares like a diamond. Fuller.

- DIA Di-A-NAT'IC,\* a. (Logic) Reasoning in a progressive man-
- ner. Scott.
  Di-Xn'EHQ-RA,\* n. (Geol.) A genus of fessil conchifers.

P. Cyc.
Di-Xn'DB1-A,\* n. (Bot.) A class of plants having two stamens. P. Cyc.

13.4 and dvno. (Bot.) Relating to the

mens. P. Cyc.

Di-AN'BI-AN',\* λα [did and dνήρ.] (Bot.) Relating to the
Di-AN'BI-AN',\* λα [did and dνήρ.] (Bot.) Relating to the
Di-AN'THUS,\* π. (Bot.) A beautiful genus of silenaceous,
dicctyledonous plants, the pink. P. Cyc.
1Di'A-PASE, π. [δid and πασ ] The diapason. Spenser.
Di'A-PASE, π. [δid and πασ ] The diapason. Spenser.
Di'A-PASE, δο, (di-p-pa'zzn) π. [δidπασμπ.] A powder or perfume. B. Jonson.
Di-A-PA Son, (di-p-pa'zon) π. (Mus.) An interval used to
express the octave of the Greeks; a chord which includes
all tones. A scale by which instrument—makers adjust the

all tones, a scale by which instrument-makers adjust the bore of their pipes, &c.

Di-A-PEN/TE,\* ». [δiα and πέντε.] (Mus.) The complete fifth.—(Med.) A medicine composed of five ingredients.

Crabb.

Dī'A-PER, n. [diapré, Fr.] Linen cloth woven in flowers or other figures; a napkin; a towel.—(Arch.) Panelling filled up with arabesque figures.

niled up with arabesque figures.
DÎ-A-PER, v. a. & n. To variegate; to diversify; to flower.
Spenser. To draw flowers upon cloths. Peacham.
†DÎ-A-PHANED, (dI's-fand) a. Transparent.
DÎ-A-PHANED, (dI's-fand) a. Transparent.
DÎ-A-PHĂN'IC, a. Transparent; pellucid. Raleigh.
DÎ-A-PHĂN'IC, a. Transparent; pellucid. Raleigh.
DÎ-A-PHÂ-NOUS, (dÎ-dÎ'fs-nus) a. [diá and φαίνω.] Appearing through; transparent; translucent.
DÎ-A-PHÂN'IC, \*

DÎ-A-PHÂN'IC, \*

[d. Relating to diaphonics. Smart.

DI-A-PHON'IC,\*
DI-A-PHON'I-CAL,\*

a. Relating to diaphonics. Smart.

Di-A-PHON'[CS,\* n. pl. [διά and φωνή.] The science or doctrine of refracted sounds; diacoustics. Brande.
Di-A-PHO-RĒ'SIS,\* n. [διαφόρησις.] (Med.) Perspiration.

Brande.

Di-A-PhO-RET'IC, a. [διαφορητικός.] Sudorific; causing perspiration, sweating. Watts.
Di-A-PhO-RET'IC, n. (Med.) A medicine which promotes

perspiration.
DI-A-PHO-RET'I-CAL, a. Sudorific. W. Mountagu.
DI-A-PHO-RET'I-CAL-Ly,\* ad. In a diaphoretical manner.

Dī-A-PHO-RET'I-CAL-NESS,\* n. Quality of being diaphoretic. Scott.

DĪ'A-PHRXGM, (dī'a-frām) π. [διάφραγμα.] The midriff, a muscle which separates the thorax from the abdomen, in manımals.

Dī-A-PHRAG-MAT'IC, \* a. Belonging to the diaphragm. Dun-

glison.
Di-A-PHENG-MA-Ti'TIS,\* n. (Med.) Inflammation of the di-

aphragm. Brande.
Di-A-PLAS'TICS,\* n. pl. (Med.) Medicines for dislocated lumbs. Crabb.

DI-A-PO-RE's | s, \* n. (Rhet.) A division of mind, or doubt in a speaker how to proceed. Crabb.
DI-A-R1-A, \* a. Relating to a diary. Smart.
DI'A-RIST, n. One who keeps a diary or journal; a jour-

nalist.

Dī-AB-RHŒ'A, (dī-ar-rē'a) n. [διάρβοια.] (Med.) A flux, or disease characterized by frequent liquid alvine evacuations.

Dī-AR-RHŒT'IC, (dī-ar-rēt'ik) a. Solutive; purgative. Dī-AR-THRŌ'sis,\* n. The movable connection of bones.

DI'A-RY, n. [diarium, L.] A register or account of daily oc-

DI'A-B-EHIS'MA,\* π. [diaσχίζω.] (Mus.) An interval consisting of two commas. Brands.
DI'A-B-PORE,\* π. (Mis.) A laminated mineral. Brands.
DI'A-B-TXL'TIC,\* α. (Mus.) Having the means of dilating; extended or dilated at intervals. Crabb.

extended or dilated at intervals. Crass.
DI'AS-TĒSE,\*\* a. (Chem.) A substance extracted from crushed malt by water, and precipitated by alcohol. Ure.
DI'AS-TĒM, a. [διάστημα.] (Mus.) A simple interval, as distinguished from a compound one.
DI-λα'τΟ-LE, a. [διάστολή.] (Med.) A dilatation of the heart and arteries.—(Rec.) A figure by which a short critishin in model long.

syllable is made long.

Di'A-STŸLE, n. [διά and στόλος.] (Arch.) That mode of arranging columns in which the intercolumniation, or space between the columns, consists of three, or, according to some, of four diameters.

Di-As'TY-Lis,\* s. (Conch.) A genus of crustacean animals.

P. Oye.
P. Oye.
Di 4-8 Res. n. A reproof. Dedd. [R.]
Di 4-8 Res. n. [hiá and ricrapa.] The four Gospels;
a harmony of the four Gospels.—(Mus.) The interval of
a fourth.—(Med.) An electuary containing four ingre-

DI-4-THER'MAL,\* a. [διά and θίρμη.] Pervious, or to be passed through, by radiant heat. Brauds.
DI-A-THER/MA-NOUS,\* s. Pervious to heat; disthermal.

DI-ATH'E-SIS,\* n. [Gr.] (Med.) The state of the body of a constitution. Dr. Mayo.
DI-A-TÖN'1c, a. [διάτονος.] (Mus.) Proceeding by tones.
DI-A-TÖN'1-CAI-LY,\* ad. Harmoniously; musically. Bur-

DÎ-Â-TÖN',-CAL-LY,\* ad. Harmoniously; musically, Burney.

DÎ'A-TRÎBE or DÎ-ÂT'RŢ-BE, [dl'ş-trīb, K. Wb. Maunder; dî-ât'rṣ-be, Bailey, Ash, Todd, Ress; dt'ş-trīb, P.; dî'ş-trī-be, Sm.; di'ş-trīb or dî-ât'rṣ-be, R] n. [durριβῆ.]

A disputation; dissertation; continued discourse.

DĨ-ĀT'RŢ-BÎST,\* n. A writer of dustribes. Hammond.

DĨ-Ā-ZEŪC'TIC,\* a. [diaζ-śv)νυμι.] (Anc. Mus.) Applied to the tone disjoining two fourths, one on each side of it, and which, joined to either, made a fith. Brade.

DĨ-Ā-ZEŪ'TŢC, a. Diazeuctic. Harris. See Dī-AZEŪCTIC.

DÎB'BER,\* n. An agricultural instrument having dibbles or teeth for making holes in the ground. Loudon.

DÎB'BLE, n. [diy/sl, D.] A small spade; a pointed instrument to make holes in the ground for planting seeds; a tooth or point.

a tooth or point.

a toom or point.

DIB'BLE, v. a. [i. DIBBLED; pp. DIBBLING, DIBBLED.] To plant with a dibble or dibbler.—v. n. To make holes:—to dip, as in angling. Walton.

DIB'BLYR, v. A. An agricultural instrument used in planting; dibble. Loudon.

DIB'BLYR, I.-An, v. A. Species of tape-worm. Brands.

DIB'STÖNE, u. A little stone which children throw at another the content of the property of the property of the property of the property of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the

other stone; a childish play. Locke. †DJ-CA'Clous,\* (de-ka'shus) a. Talkative; saucy. Maun-

der.

†Di-CXÇ'I-TY, n. [deacitas, L.] Sauciness. Graves.

DiCE, n. pl. of Dis. A game. See Dis. Bentley.

DiCE, v. n. [i. diced; pp. dicino, diced.] To play at, or game with, dice. Skak.

DiCE'-BOX, n. The box from which the dice are thrown.

DiCE'-CAOAL,\* n. A species of coal easily splitting into cubical fragments. Brands.

DICER, n. A player at dice. Shak.
DICH. This word seems corrupted from dit, for do it. Shak.
Johnson.—"It has not been met with elsewhere, nor is
it known to be provincial." Nares.

Dī-CHŎL'O-PHOS,\* n. (Ornith.) A genus of wading birds. Brande. Dī-CHQ-PHΨ'IA,\* n. [διχοφυία.] (Med.) A disease of the

Di-CHOTY-N'13, 'k. [οιχοφοία.] (vaca.) A incesse of the hair when the ends become forked. Crabb.
Di-CHOT'O-MIZE, v. a. To separate, to divide. Bp. Hall.
Di-CHOT'O-MOUS,\* a. (Bot.) Regularly divided by pairs.

P. Cyc. Dī-chot'o-moŭs-Ly,\* ad. In a dichotomous manner. Phil.

Mag.
DI-EHÖT'Q-MY, (dI-köt'q-me) n. [διχοτομία.] (Astron.) The half phase of the moon:—distribution of ideas by pairs.

Watts.
Die L'RO-ISM,\* π. [δίς and χρώμα.] (Optics) A property of some crystallized bodies of appearing under two distinct colors, according to the direction of the light that is transmitted through them. Brands.
Dic L'RO-ITE,\* π. (Min.) A variety of ioiite. Hamilton, Dic', ING,\* π. The act of playing at lice. Latimer.
Dic', ING-HÖÜSE,\* π. A house where dice are played. Mil-

DICK'ENS, n. or interj. The devil: - used as a vulgar ex-

clamation. Shak.

clamation. Shak.

[Dick'gr, n. [dera, low L.] Ten in quantity; as, "a dacker of indes," [i.e., ton]. Bailey.

Dick'y, \*n. An ass, male or female. Forby. — A linen shirt-collar; a sham shirt. Gross. A coach-hox. C. Brosm.

Dic'Li-NOÜS, \*a. (Bot.) Having sexes in distinct flowers.

P. Cyc. [a.]

Di-còc'cous, \*a. (Bot.) Two-grained. Smart.

Di-còc'cous, \*a. (Bot.) Two-grained. Smart.

Di-còc'cous, \*a. (Bot.) Two-grained. Smart.

Di-còc'cous, \*a. [Bot.) Two-grained. Smart.

Di-còc'cous, \*a. [bot.) Two-grained. Smart.

Di-còc'cous, \*a. [bot.) Hox grained. Smart.

A class of plants which have their embryo furnished with two cotyledons, or whose seeds divide into two lobes in germinating. These plants are exogens. Brande.

Di-còt-y-led'o-Noüs, \*a. (Bot.) Having two cotyledons.

Lyell.

DI-COT-Y-LED'O-NOUS, a. (2007).

Lyell.

Dic'RO-TUS,\* n. [δίκροτος.] (Med) A rebounding or double pulse. Crabb.

Dic-TAM'NUS,\* n. [L.] A precept; dictation. Ld. Falkland.

Dic-TAM'NUS,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A fragrant plant; the frazincella; dittany. P. Cyc.

Dic'TATE, v. a. [dato, L.] [l. Dictated; pp. Dictating, Dictated.] To tell with authority; to command; to order what is to be said or written; to prescribe; to suggest.

Dic'TATE, n. An authoritative maxim, an order; a prescript.

DIC-TA'TION, M. The act of dictating; a prescript. Dic-TA'TOR, s. [L.] One who dictates: — in ancient Rome, a magistrate invested, for a season, with absolute power; one invested with absolute authority.

Dic-TA-TO'RI-AL, a. Authoritative; dogmatical; overbear-

ing.
Dic-TA-TO'Rj-AL-Ly,\* ad. In a dictatorial manner. Qu. Rev. †Dic-TA-TO'Rj-AN,\* a. Arbitrary; dictatorial. Dennis.

DIG

DI'ET-ING, n. The act of eating by rules. Mülon.
DI'ET-IST,\* n. One skilled in diet. Qu. Rev.
DI-E-T'('TiAn,\* n. One skilled in diet; a dietist. Qu. Rev.
DI-EV ET MON DROIT,\* (ded'a-mbu-drwa') [FL.] God
and my right,—the motto on the king of England's arms.

DIF-FAR-RE-A'TION, m. The parting of a cake; a sacrifice performed between man and wife at their divorce, among

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DIE
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   203
       DIC TATOR-SHIP, R. Office of dictator; authority.

DIC TATOR-RY, a. Overbearing; dognatical Midon. [R.]

DIC-TĀTORIX,* n. A female who commands. Knox.

DIC-TĀTURE, (dik-tāt'yu) [dik-tāc'hūr, S.; dik-tāc'hūr, W.r dik-tāt'tu) [dik-tāt'yu) [dik-tāc'hūr, S.; dik-tāc'hūr, W.r dik-tāt'tu) [dik-tāt'yu] [dik-tāt'n, Mb.] n. The office of a dictator. Badey.

DIC/TION, n. Style; language; expression; phraseology

DIC-TION-Ā-RI,-AN,* n. A lexicographer. Dr. Dausen. [R.]

DIC/TION-Ā-RY, (dik'shun-3-re) n. [dictionarum, mod. L.]

A book containing the words of a language, arranged alphabetically, with explanations of their meaning; a lexicon; a vocabulary; a word-book; a work giving information on any science or subject, under words or heads alphabetically arranged, as of chemistry, biography, geography, &c., an encyclopedia.

DIC/TUM,* n. [L.] pl. DICTA. A word; a saying; an assertion; a proverb.—(Law) A casual or extrajudicial ophinon delivered by a judge. Hamilton.

DID, L. from Do. See Do.

DI-DAC'TIC,* n. A treatise on education. Milton.

DI-DAC'TIC, * n. A treatise on education. Milton.

DI-DAC'TICAL. ing.— saying the poetror presenting the poetror presenting the poetror presenting the poetror presenting the poetror presenting the poetror presenting the poetror presenting the poetror presenting the poetror presenting the poetror presenting the poetror presenting the poetror presenting the poetror presenting the poetror presenting the poetror presenting the poetror presenting the poetror presenting the presenting presenting the poetror presenting the presenting presenting the poetror presenting the presenting presenting the poetror presenting the presenting presenting the poetror presenting the presenting presenting the presenting presenting the presenting presenting the poetror presenting the presenting presenting the presenting presenting the presenting presenting the presenting presenting the presenting presenting the presenting presenting the presenting presenting the presenting presenting presenting presenting the 
       †D]-DλC'T]C,* n. A treatise on education. Milton.

D]-DλC'T]C, * a. Preceptive; giving instruction; teach-
D]-DλC'T]-CλL, | ing:—applied to that poetry or prose,
of which the object is to teach or instruct.

D]-DλC'T]-CλL-Lγ, ad. In a didactic manner. Ash.

D]-DλC'T]CS,* n. pl. The art or science of teaching. Biblical Repository. [R.]

D]-DλC'TYL,* n. An animal having two toes. Krby.

D]-DλC'TY-L,* a. Having two toes or fingers. Brande.

D]-DλC'TY-LOUS,* a. Having two toes; didactyl. Smart.

D]-DλC'TY-LOUS,* a. Hord that dives into the water.

D]-DλS'CA-LAR,* a. Didactic. Bulvor. [R.]

D]D-AS-CλL']C, a. [διδασκαλικός.] Preceptive; didactic.

Prov.
           DID'DER, v. n. To quake with cold; to shiver. Sherwood.
                           [Poper, v. 7. 10 quant
[North of England.]
while, v. 7. To totter, as a child. Quarles. To trifle; to
       [NOTH Of Engines.]
DID'DLE, v. n. To totter, as a child. Quarles. To trifle; to waste time; to dawdle; to trick. Forby.
DI-DE'PHIS,* n. (Zool.) A genus of quadrupeds. Crabb.
Di'DRXCHM, (di'dram) n. [δίς and δραχμή.] A piece of money; the fourth part of an ounce of silver. Bp. Tay-
         DIDST, v. The second person sing. i. from Do. See Do. †Di-DUCE'MENT,* n. Division; separation. Bacon. Di-DUC'TION, n. [diductio, L.] Separation of one part from
                         the other.
       the other.

Piu'y-Mot's,* a. (Bot.) Growing in pairs or twins. P. Cyc.

D(D-γ-NĀ'M]-A, * n. [δίς and δύναμις.] (Bot.) The fourteenth class of plants in the Linnæan system; same as tetraudrua, having four stamens. P. Cyc.

DID-γ-NĀ'M]-AN,* a. (Bot.) Of double powers; didynaments.
         mous. Smart.
Dî-DYN'A-MOUS,* a. (Bot.) Having four stamens, two short
       nnd two long, Brand, sp. Dring, Diese life; to expire, to perish, to depart from this life or world; to be lost; to come to nothing; to sink, to faint, to wither, as
                         a vegetable.
         Die, (d1) n. pl. Diee. [dé, Fr.] A small cube used in gaming; hazard, chance; any cubic body.
Die, (d1) n. pl. Dies. A stamp for giving the impress to
         coin, &c.
Die, (di) v. a. To tinge. See Dyn.
       Di-E'CIAN,* (ds-E'shan) s. (Bot.) A genus of plants. Ham-
uton. See Directa.
       uton. See Dilecta.

Di-E'Draft, *a. Having two sides; dihedral. Cleaveland.

Di-E'N'Ni-AL, *a. Relating to two years; biennial. Scott.

Di'ER, n. See Dyer.

Di-ER-VIL'LA, *n. (Bot.) A shrub and flower; the lonicera.
       Drig. Sis, * [di'e. sis, Sm. K. Wb. P. Cyc.; di-&'sis, Brande.]

n. [bicat;.] (Mus.) An interval less than a comma; the
difference between a greater and a less semitone.— (Print.)
n. |bicaris.] (Mus.) An interval less than a commu; the difference between a greater and a less semitone.—(Print.) The mark [‡]; called also double-dagger. P. Cyc.

D'!\( \tilde{F}_{\tilde{N}} \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \) [L.] (Law) No day in court; a day on which the judges do not sit. Hamilton.

D'!\( \tilde{F}_{\tilde{N}} \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \) [ducta, L.] Food; provisions; victuals, food, regulated by the rules of medicine; regimen.—(Politics) [dies, L.] The principal national assembly of some countries of Europe; princes or estates; a legislative body.

D'!\( \tilde{T}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{n}_{\tilde{N}}, \) [L.] The principal national assembly of some countries of medicine; to give food to; to board.

D'!\( \tilde{T}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{n}_{\tilde{N}}, \) [L. \( \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \) [L. \( \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \) [L. \( \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \) [L. \( \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \) [L. \( \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \) [L. \( \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}}, \tilde{N}_{\tilde{N}},
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performed between man and wife at their divorce, among the Romans. Bullokar.

Differ. v. n. [differo, L.] [i. differed; pp. differend, difference; to design and the variance; to disagree; to vary.

Difference; to disagree; to vary.

Difference, n. [different. Covoley. [R.]

Difference, n. [different. Covoley. [R.]

Difference, n. [different. covoley. [R.]

inequality; variation, variance; contrariety disparity; inequality; variation, variance; contrariety disproportion; dispute; debate; contest; point in question; a logical distinction; evidences of distinction.

Difference, v. a. [Lifferenced; pp. differencing, differenced]. To make different, to cause a difference.

Bp. Hall. Bp. Hall.

Different, a. Having difference; distinct; not the same; of contrary qualities, unlike; dissimilar.

Different in the same; of contrary and same in the same; of contrary same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same in the same 117-FR-ENTIAL, (dir-tyr-en'snai) a. (2712.) Noting an infinitely small quantity, so small as to be less than any assignable quantity.— Differential calculus, the term applied to one of the most important branches of the higher mathematics, the object of which is to find the ratios of the differences of variable magnitudes, on the supposition that these differences heavys infinitely small. Record the differences of variable magnitudes, on the supposition that these differences become infinitely small. Brande. DIF'FER-ENT-LY, ad. In a different manner. Boyle.
DIF'FER-ING-LY, ad. In a different manner. Boyle.
DIF'FE-CILE, a. [difficults, L.] Difficult. Bacon.
|DIF'FE-CILE, TATE, v. a. To make difficult. Cotgrave.
DIF'FE-CIL', TATE, v. a. To make difficult. Cotgrave.
| DIF'FE-CILT, a. Hard to be done; arduous; liard; not easy; vexiatious, hard to please; peevish.
| DIF'FE-CILT, \* v. a. To make difficult; to impede. Sir W. Temple. DIF'FI-CUL-TATE, v. a. [difficulter, Fr.] To render difficult. Colgrave.

DIF'F]-CULT-LY, ad. Hardly, with difficulty. Rogers. [R.]

DIF'F]-CUL-TY, n. Quality of being difficult; impediment; obstruction, obstacle, trouble, trial; hardness; distress; obstaction, obstacte, trouble, trial; hardness; distress; opposition, perplexity, objection, cavil.

†DIF-FIDE', v. n. [difido, L.] To have no confidence More.

DIF'FI-DENCE, n. Distrust; want of confidence; doubt; want of confidence in one's self, modesty.

DIF'FI-DENT, a. Distrustful of one's self; suspicious; modest, not confidence. est; not confident. ess; not connect.
Dif'ff-Dent-Ly, ad. In a diffident manner.
Dif'ff-Dent-Ness,\* n. The quality of being diffident. Ash.
PDIF-FIND', v. a. [diffindo, L.] To cleave in two. Badey.
†DIF-FIN'1-Tive, a. Definitive. Sir H. Wotton. DIF-Fis'sion, (dif-fish'un) n. [diffissio, L.] Act of splitting Rayley †DIF-FLA'TION, n. [difflo, L.] Act of blowing away. Bas-†DIF-FLA'TION, n. [auto, l.] Act of flowing away; the liffly-ence, } n. [auto, l.] Act of flowing away; the DIF'FLU-ENCE, } n. [auto, l.] Act of flowing away; the DIF'FLU-ENCE, \* effect of fluidity. Browne. [R.] †DIF'FLU-ENCE, \* Flowing every way; not fixed. Bailey. DIF'FORM, a. Not uniform; of two forms; dissimilar; unlike, irregular. Newton.
DIF-FRACM,-TY, n. Diversity of form; irregularity. Browne. DIF-FRACT',\* v. a. [I. DIFFRACTED; pp. DIFFRACTINO, DIFFRACTION,\* n. (Optics) Act of turning aside a ray of light, inflection. Crabb.
DIF-FRAN'CHISE-MENT, n. See DISFRANCHISEMENT.
DIF-FÜSE', (dif-füz') v. a. [authsus, l.] [I. DIFFUEED; pp. DIFFUEND, pp. To pour out upon a plane, so that the liquor may run every way; to spread; to scatter; to circulate; to extend. the liquor may run every way; to spread; to scatter; to circulate; to extend.

Dir-Füse', (dif-füs') a. Scattered; widely spread; copious; not concise, not precise; amplified; extended; prolix.

Dir-Füse', (dif-füz') p. a. Spread widely; wild; un couth, irregular. Skak. Extended at full length.

Dir-Füs'ED-Ly, ad. Widely; dispersedly.

Dir-Füs'ED-Niss, n. The state of being diffused.

Dir-Füs'ELY, ad. Widely; copiously; not concisely.

Dir-Füs'ELE, (dif-füz'e-hi) a. Capable of being diffused.

Dir-Füs'i-BLE, (dif-füz'e-hi) a. Capable of being diffused.

Dir-Füs'i-Sus, n. The state of diffusing; dispersion; copousness, exuberance of style.

Dir-Füsyer, a. Having the quality of scattering every non; copiousness, exuberance of style.

Dip-r/0'sive, a. Having the quality of scattering every
way; scattered; dispersed; extended.

Dip-r/0'sive-rkss, n. Diffusion; want of conciseness.

Dig, v. a. [L DUG or DIGGED; pp. DIGGING, DUG or DIGGED.]
To pierce with a spade, to formeby digging; to excavate;
to turn up, or cultivate, as land; to gain by digging. — To
day up, to procure by digging.

DiG, v. a. To work with a spade, &c., in the ground.

DI-GXN'MA, n. [Gr.] The Eolic letter F, called digamma or double G, because it resembles the Greek letter gumma, made double. Pope. DIG'A-My, n. [d<sub>1</sub>, άμια.] Second marriage. Ser T. Herbert. DI-G'A'TRIC, α. [d<sub>1</sub>ς and γαστή·..] Double-bellied, applied to a muscle of the lower jaw. Paley.

Dig'ER-ENT, a. That causes digestion. Bailey.
Dig'ERT, m. That which has been methodized; a system; a code, the pandects of the civil law; a body of laws or decisions methodized.

Decisions includence:

Di-GEST', (de-jist') v. a. [digero, digestum, L.] [i. discrete); pp. digestima, digested.] To distribute into classes; to arrange methodically; to dispose, to dissolve and concect in the stomach; to soften by heat, as in a boiler, to receive and enjoy; to dispose a wound to generate its cure.

Diagram's n. s. To become concected; to suppurate.

Dj-qEST', v. z. To become concocted; to suppurate.
Dj-qEST', p. z. Having undergone digestion; reduced

to system.

to system.

Di-QEST'ED-LY, ad. In a methodical manner.

Di-QEST'ER, a. He or that which digests.—(Mech.) A kind of boiler for raising water to a higher temperature than the common boiling point.

Di-QEST-I-BIL'1-TY,\* a. Quality of being digestible. Dr. Caegne.

Dj-GEST'J-BLE, a. Capable of being digested. Dj-GEST'J-BLE-NESS,\* n. Quality of being digestible.

DI-GES'TION, (de-jest'yun) n. Act of digesting; state of being digested; preparation by digesting, the process by which food is converted, in the stomach, into chyme, and

which food is converted, in the stomach, into chyme, and rendered fit for the production of chyle.

D]-QES'TIVE, a. Causing digestion; methodizing.
D]-QES'TIVE, a. That which causes digestion.

D]-QES'TIVE, a. That which causes digestion. Harvey.
DIG'GA-BLE, a. That may be digged. Hulost. [R.]
DIG'SEE, m. One who diggs
TDIGHT, (dit) v. a. To dress; to deck. Spenser.
DIG'IT, n. [digtus, L.] Three fourths of an inch, the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon, one of the ten symbols or figures, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, by which all numbers are expressed.

DIG'ITAL a. Pertaining to a finger. Raises

Dig-1-TAL, a. Pertaining to a finger. Bailey.
Dig-1-TAL-1, \* n. (Chem.) A vegetable alkali or alkaloid,
procured from the digitalis or foxglove P. Cyc.

procured from the digitalis or foxglove P. Cyc.

DiG-I-TÄ'LIS,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A biennial plant, the foxglove. P. Cyc.

DiG-I-TÄTE,\* a. (Bot.) Fingered, formed like fingers.
P. Cyc.

DiG-I-TÄTE, v. a. To point out, as with a finger. Robinson.

DiG-I-TÄ'TION,\* n. A division in the form of a finger.

Dig-I-TÄ'TION,\* n. A division in the form of a finger.

DiG-I-TÄ-FÖRM,\* a. (Bot.) Formed like fingers. Loudon.

DIG-I-TI-GRÄDE,\* n. (Zool.) An animal that walks upon its toes. Roget.

its toes. Roget.

Dig'i-Ti-GRADE,\* a. Walking upon the toes. Kirby

Di-GLA'Di-ATE, v. z. [digladior, L.] To fence; to quarrel.

Hales. [R.]

DI-GLA-DI-A'TION, n. A combat with swords. B. Jonson.

Di'GLYPH,\* π. [δίς and γλύφω.] (Arch.) A projecting face with two panels sunk upon it. Brands. †Dig-Ni-Fi-ck'Tion, π. Exaltation. Walton.

Did-Ni-Fi-CA'TION, R. Extination. Maton. Did'Ni-Field, (dig'ne-fild) a. Invested with dignity; possessed of dignity or worth; elevated; magisterial; stately.—Dignized dergy, in the English church establishment, and in Roman Catholic churches, are bishops, deans, archdeacons, &c.

ops, deans, archdeacons, &c.

Die'N,-Ff, v. a. [digras and facto, L.] [i. Dignified; pp.
Dignified, digras and facto, L.] [i. Dignified; pp.
Dignified, dignified in the dignified in the cast is to adorn; to give lustre to.

Dig'N,-TA-Ry, x. An Episcopal clergyman advanced to some rank above that of a parochial priest, as a bishop, dean, archdeacon, and prebendary.

Dig'N,-TY, x. Elevation of rank; grandeur of aspect; honor; elevation; honoralic or elevated bearing or conduct; preferment.—(English law) High rank in civil life, as that of duke, earl, baron, baronet, &c.; high rank in the church, as tizat of bishop, dean, archdeacon, and prebendary. prebendary.

prebendary.

[Dig-no'Tion, n. [dignosco, L.] Distinction. Browne.

Dig-o-no'ta, a. (Bet.) Having two angles. Smart.

Di GRA'Dô, a. [It.] (Mus.) Noting a movement by joint intervals. Crabb.

Di'GRA'PH, a. A double mark; a union of two vowels of which only one is sounded, as in head, lead. Sheradan.

Dj-GRESS', v. n. (digressus, L.] [t. Dignessus; pp. Dignessus; on Dignessus]. To turn aside out of the road; to depart from the main design; to wander; to expatiate; to deviate.

Dj-GEE'sion, (de-gresh'yu) n. Act of digressing; a turn-ing aside; an excursion; a passage deviating from the main design of a discourse; deviation. Dj-GEE'sion-4L, (de-gresh'yu-al) a. That digresses.

DI-GRES'SIVE, a. Tending to digress. Johnson.

Di-GRES'SIVE-LY, ad. In the way of digression.
Di-GYN'1-4,\* n. (Bot.) A class of plants having two styles.

DI-ty N', -A, - n. (Bot.) A clean to permit P. Cyc.
DI-ty N', -A, \* a. (Bot.) Doubly feminine; having two pistils. Smart.
DI-HE'DEAL, \* a. Having two sides. Brands.
†DI-ty 'DI-CANT, \* n. A judge; one who determines. Glan-

ville.

Di-JU'-DI-GATE, v. a. [dijudeo, L.] To determine. Hales.

Di-JU-DI-GA'TION, n. Judicial distinction. Cockeram.

DINE, n. A channel to receive water; ditch; a mound to hinder inundations.—(Min.) A vein of igneous rock, basalt, greenstone, or other stony substances. Brande.—

Western slan data

Written also dyke.

Written amo ayee.

DIKE,\*0.a. [L DIKED; pp. DIKING, DIKED.] To surround or to protect with a dike.

D-LACYEE-ATE, v. a. [clasero, L.] [L DILACERATED; pp. DILACERATING, DILACERATED.] To tear; to force in two.

DI-LAC-ER-A'TION, n. The act of rending in two. Pear-

†DI-LA'NI-ATE, v. a. [dilanio, L.] To tear in pieces. Howell

Howell.
†D]-LÄ-N-Ä'TION, m. A tenring in pleces. Bullokar.
D]-LÄP';-DATE, v. m. [dulapulo, L.] [1. DILAPIDATED; pp.
DILAPIDATINO, DILAPIDATED.] To go to ruin, to full by
decay, as a building.
D]-LÄP';-DÄTE, v. a. To pull down, to waste. H. Wharum.
D]-LÄP-DÄTION, m. The act of dilapidating; state of
being dilapidated, decay, ruin, particularly of an edifice.

DJ-LXP'I-DX-TOR, n. One who dilapidates. H. Wharton DI-LA-TA-BIL'I-TY, n. Quality of being dilatable. Ray. DI-LAT'A-BLE, a. Cupable of extension. Arbuthnot.

DI-LAT'A-BLE, a. Cupable of extension. Arbathaot.
DIL-A-TA'TION, n. Act of dilating, extension.
[DI-LATE', or DI-LATE', v. a. [didato, L.] [t. DILATED; pp. DILATING, DILATED.] To extend, to spread out; to widen, to expand, to expand, to expand, to expand, to expand, to expand, to expand, to expand, to expand, to expand, to expand, to expand, to expand, to expand, to expand, to expand to expenditusely.
[DI-LATE', n. To widen, to speak largely and copiously.
[DI-LAT'ER, n. One who dilated. B. Jonson.
[DI-LA'TION, n. Act of dilating, delay. Bp. Hall.
[DI-LA'TION, n. (Anat.) A muscle that dilates.
[DI-LA'TOR, n. (Anat.) A muscle that dilates.
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DIL'A-TO-RY, n. Delay, procrustination. Lora Mansfeld. [R.]
†DI-LEC'TION, n. [diλημμα.] A double assumption leading to a proof either way; a situation in which there is no course open free from objection, a vexatious alternative.

DIL-ET-TAN'TE, n. [It.] pl. DIL-ET-TAN'Tî. A lover of

DILLETTANTR, R. [R.] B. DILLETTANTR. A lover of the fine arts, an amateur in music, &c.

DILTETTANTRE-IŞM,\* R. The quality or pursuit of a dilettante. Qu. Rec.

DILLI-GENCE, R. Industry, assiduity in business.—

(Fronch A stage-coach.

DILLI-GENCE,\* (dill-chans) R. [Fr.] A four-whoeled

(French) A stage-coach.
DILI-JERNOE,\* (dif-zhins) n. [Fr.] A four-wheeled carriage for conveying passengers, a French stage-coach. Carter.
DILI-QENT, a. [diligens, L.] Assiduous; not idle, busy; sedulous, active, laborious.
DILI-QENT-LY, ad. In a diligent manner.
DILL, n. An annual aromatic plant:—a two-seeded tare; a large find of vert.

DILL, a. An annual aromanic plant: — a two-seeded tare; a large kind of vetch.

†DiL'Line,\* n. A darling; a favoruse child. Drayton.

†Di-LO'C,D, a. [dulucidue, L.] Clear, lucid. Bauley.

†Di-LO'C,DATE, v. a. To elucidate. Browne.

†Di-LO'C,DATE, v. a. To elucidation. Boyle.

†Di-LO'C,D-LY, ad. Clearly; evidently. Bauley.

DiL'U-Ent, a. [duluens, L.] Having the power to make

thin.

DIL'U-ENT, m. That which thins other matter. Arbutanot.
DI-LUTE', v. a. [diluo, L.] [t. DILUTED; pp. DILUTING, DI-LUTED.] To make thin, to attenuate by the admixture of other liquids; to make weak.

other liquids; to make weak.

Dj-LÜTE', a. Thin; attenuated; diluted. More.

Dj-LÜTE', v. a. To become attenuated or diluted. Roid.

Dj-LÜT'ED-LY,\* ad. In a diluted manner. Med. Jour.

Dj-LÜT'ED-LY,\* a. In a diluted manner. Med. Jour.

Dj-LÜT'ER, a. He or that which dilutes.

Dj-LÜT'DN, a. Act of diluting; a weak liquid.

Dj-LÜ'TJON, a. Act of diluting; a weak liquid.

P. Cyc.
Di-L0/Vi-AL-IST.\* n. One who holds to a deluge. Dr.

Allen.

Dj-LU'vj-AN, a. Relating to the deluge; diluvial. Burnet.
†Dj-LU'vj-ATE, v. n. [diluvio, L.] To run as a flood. Sur
E. Sandys.

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DJ-LU'VJ-ON,\* n. Same as denous. Buckland.

DJ-LU'VJ-OM,\* n. [L.] (Geol.) A delage:—a deposit of superficial sand, earth, or loam, caused by a delage or a flow of water. Lyoll.

DIM, a. Not seeing clearly, not clearly seen; obscure; not clear; not luminous; dark.

DIM, v. a. [i. dimmed; pp. dimmina. dimmed.] To cloud; to darken; to make less bright; to obscure. To fix'BLE, n. A bower, a cell, a dingle. B. Jonson.

DIME,\* n. A silver coin of the United States, of the value of ten cents. Patterson.

DIME, A. A SHVET COIL OF the Coince Canalog Coince of ten cents. Patterson.

DI-MEN'SION, (de-men'shun) n. [dimensio, L.] Space contained in any thing; length, breadth, or thickness; bulk; extent, capacity; measure.

DI-MEN'SIONED, (de-men'shund) a. Having dimensions.

Fope.

DI-MEN'SION-LESS, a. Without any definite bulk. Multon.

DI-MEN'SI-TY, a. Extent, dimension. Howell. [R.]

DI-MEN'SI-TY, a. Extent, dimension. Howell. [R.]

DI-MEN'SIVE, a. Marking the boundaries. Davies.

[BDM'S-TER, [dIm'e-ter, Ja. K. Wh., d'I'me-ter, Sm.] a.

[L.] Having two poetical measures. Tyrobitt.

[Mom'S-TER, \* n. A poetic measure of four feet; a series of two metres. Beck.

Dim'-ETED,\* (dim'Id) a. Having indistinct vision. Arm

strong.

1DIM-I-CA'TION, n. [dimicatio, L.] A battle. Bailey.

DI-MID'I-ĀTE, v. a. [dimidio, L.] To divide into two parts.

Dj-MiD'j-ATE,\* a. (Bot.) Haif-formed, halved. P. Cyc. Dj-MiD-j-Ä'TiON, n. Division into two equal parts. Bai-

Ley.

Ji-Min'|SH, v. a. [diminuo, L.] [i. diminished; pp. diminishino, diminished.] To make less; to impair; to
lessen, to degrado.

Di-Min'|SH, v. z. To grow less; to decrease; to abate; to

Iessen.
Dj-Min'jsh-er, n. He or that which diminishes. Todd.
Dj-Min'jsh-er, ad. In a manner to lessen. Locke.
Dj-Min-y-kn'pō, fil. (Mus.) Noting a gradual lowering of the voice. Crabb.
Tj-Min'y-Ent, a. Lessening. Bp. Sanderson. [R.]
Dim'j-NÜTE, a. Small; diminutive. Sir A. Gorges.

DIM'I-NUTE-LY, ad. In a diminute manner. Bp. Sander-

DIM-I-NU'TION, n. Act of diminishing; state of being diminished; decrease, abatement, discredit, — (Arch.) The gradual decrease of the diameter of a column as it

rises.

Dj-min'U-Tive, a. Small, little; contracted, minute.
Dj-min'U-Tive, n. A word formed to express littleness, as mankin, a little man, that which diminishes.

Dj-min'U-Tive-1y, ad. In a diminishe manner.
Dj-min'U-Tive-Ness, n. Smallness, littleness. Student.
Dj-mis'U-Tive-Ness, n. Smallness, littleness. Student.
Dj-mis'Sion, n. [dimismo, L.] Dismission. Haloet.
Dim'[s-30-RY, [dim';s-sūr-q, W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb., di-mis'sur-q, S. K.] a. Dismissing to another jurisdiction; granting leave to depart.

#Dj-mis', n. a. [dimismo, L.] To allow to so, to grant to v. a. [dinutto, L.] To allow to go, to grant to

farm. Huloet.

DIM'I-TY, n. A cotton cloth of thick texture, striped or otherwise ornamented in the loom.

Otherwise dramented in the form.

Dim'Ly, ad. In a dim manner; not clearly.

Dim'Ming, n. Act of making dim; obscurity.

Dim'misli, a. Somewhat dim; obscurity.

Dim'ngss, n. Duiness of sight; obscurity.

Di-Mor'Phism,\* n. (Min.) Act of assuming two forms.

Phillips

Dī-mor'phous,\* a. Having two forms. Phillips.
Dǐm'PLE, (dǐm'pl) n. A small cavity or depression in the cheek, chin, or other part; indentation.

cheek, chin, or other part; indentation. DIM/PLE, v. n. To sink in small cavities. Dryden. DIM/PLED, (dIm/pld) a. Set with dimples. Shak. DIM/PLY, a. Full of dimples; dimpled. Thomson. DIM/-SEÉN,\* a. Indistinctly seen. Thomson. DIM/-SEHHT-ED, (-SIL-Sed) a. Having dim sight. Bacon. DIN, n. A loud noise, a violent and continued sound.

DIN, v. a. [i. DINNED, pp. DINNING, DINNED.] To stun with noise; to impress with violent and continued

Din'AR-EHY,\* n. A government conducted by two persons. Bailey.

Din'Dle,\* n. Sowthistle; hawkweed. Farm. Ency.

[Local.] [Local.] To eat dinner; menuscolar to eat the chief meal of the day.
DINE, v. a. To give a dinner to. Dryden.
Divign. 507,\* n. One who dines out, or in company.

†DJ-NET'J-CAL, a. [δινητικός.] Whirling round; vertiginous. Browns.

DING, v. a. [i. DINGED; pp. DINGING, DINGED.—The pre-terit dang is nearly obsolete.] To dash with violence; to impress with force.

DYNG, v. n. To bluster, to huff. Arbuthrot. [Low.] DING-DÖNG, n. A word expressing the sound of bells. DIN'GEY, \*n. A Bengal ferry-bent. Malcom. DIN'GEY, \*n. The quality of being dingy. DIN'GLE, (din'gl) n. A hollow between hills; a dale. DIN'GLE-DIN'GLE. ad. Carelessly pondent. Warton. †DING'THRIFT, n. A spendthrift. Granger. DIN'GY, (din'gl) n. Dark brown; dun; dirty. Ellis. DIN'ING-HOOM, n. A room to dine in. Bp. Taylor. DIN'NES. The chapter of the day.

DIN'NER, R. The chief incal of the day.
DIN'NER-LESS, \*a. Destitute of dinner. Fuller.
DIN'NER-TIME, n. The time of dning. Shak.
DI-NOR-THE'RI-UM, \*n. (Geol.) Buckland. See DEIN)

THERIUM.

THERIUM.

DINT, n. [†A blow. Spenser. — The mark made by a blow; dent. Dryden.] — Violence, force; strength, power; as in the phrase "By dant of argument." [Colloqual.] †DINT, v. a. To mark by a blow; to dent. Spenser.

DI-NO:—MER-A'TION, n. [dinumeratio, L.] Act of numbering one by one. Ballokar. [R.]

[DI-OC'E-SAN, or DI-O-CE'SAN, [dI-OS'e-SAN, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. R.; dI-OS'e-ZAN, P. Sm.; dI-O-SE'SAN, Balloy, Johnson, Barloy, Dycke, Rees; dI'o-SE'SAN, R. Balloy, Nohnson, Barloy, Dycke, Rees; dI'o-SE-SAN, a. Pertuning to a diocese. Spelman.

DI'O-CESE, n. [diacesis, L.] The territorial extent of a bishop's jurisdiction, a bishopric; see of a bishop.—Written also diocese.

Written also diocess.

†DI-O-CES'E-NER,\* n. One who belongs to a diocese.

DI'O-DON,\* n. (Ich.) A sort of fish that can assume a

globular form. Roget, n. (Bot.) A class of plants which have male flowers on one plant, and female flowers on another, as willows. P. Cyc.

another, as willows. P. Cyc.
DI-G/CIOUS, (dI-G-Shus) a. (Bot.) Having stamens on one
plant, and pistils on another. P. Cyc.
DI-Q-PHÄN'TINE,\* a. Relating to Diophantus or his
mathematical problems. Hamilton.
DI-Ör'siDE,\* n. (Min.) A variety of pyroxene. P. Cyc.
DI-Ör'siS,\* n. (Edt.) A genus of dipterous insects. P. Cyc.
DI-Ör'TASE,\* n. (Min.) A crystallized silicate of copper.

P. Cyc.

Di-OP'TIC,
Di-OP'TIC-AL,

a. See Dioptric, and Dioptrical.

) a. [dioptra, L.] Affording a med

which, though it does not possess all the advantages

which, though it does not possess all the advantages of the panorama, yet produces a far greater degree of optical illusion. P. Cyc.

Di-O-RiM(1c)\* a. Relating to a diorama. Month. Rev.

Di-O-RiS(1)c,\* a. [ἀιδρισμα.] Distinction or definition. Minrt. [R.]

Di-O-RiS(1)c,\* a. Relating to diorism; defining or Di-O-RiS(1)c,\* a. Relating to diorism; defining or Di-O-RiS(1)c,AL.,\* limiting; distinguishing. Smart. [R.]

Di-O-RiS(1)c,AL-Ly, ad. In a distinguishing manner. More.

Di-O-RiTE,\* n. (Min.) A variety of trap; greenstone. Dana

Di-QR-THÖ'S<sub>1</sub>S, n. [διόρθωσις.] (Med.) Art or act of straightening crooked limbs. Harris.
Dī-QS-CÖ'RI-A,\* n. pl. (Bot.) A genus of plants, to which the yam belongs. P. Cyc.
D<sub>1</sub>-Ö'S'MA,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of plants or shrubs. P. Cyc.
D<sub>1</sub>-Ö'TA,\* n. [L.] A jar or drinking-pot with two handles. Ed. Eney.

dles. Ed. Ency.
Di-Ox'y-Lite,\* n. (M:n.) A sulphato-carbonate of lead. Dana.

DIF, v. a. [1. DIFFED; pp. DIFFING, DIFFED.—Sometimes dut. Dryden.] To immerge; to put into any fluid, to wet; to engage in.

DIF, v. n. To sink, to immerge; to enter; to pierce; to enter slightly into any thing, to choose by chance:—to incline, as the magnetic needle, or as a stratum of

rock.

DIP, n. (Magnetism) The inclination of the magnetic needle, or the angle which it makes with the plane of the horizon.— (Geol.) The inclination and point of the compass towards which a stratum inclines. Lyell.— Sweet sauce for pudding. Forby.— Sauce made of fat pork for fish. U. S.

DI-PXS/CHAL,\*a. Including two passovers. L. Carpenter.

DI-PZT'A-LOÜS, a. [δίς and πεταλον.] (Bot.) Having two flower-leaves.

[DIPH/THÔNG. (din/thông) [δίν/thông. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E. D. S. E.

| IDPH-THÔNG, (dYp'thông) [dYp'thông, S. W. P. J. F.; | dY'thông, E. E. Sm. Scatt; dY'thông or dYp'thông, Ja.] \*\* [dipdyyos.] A union of two vowels in one sound; as, case.

DIS

#INPH'THONG,\* (dip'thong) v. a. To form or pronounce as a diphthong. Ch. Ob.
#IDPH-THON' & Al.,\* (dip-thong'gal) [dif-thong'gal, K. Ffo ;
dip'thong-gal, Sm.] a. Having the nature of a diphthong. P. Cyc. DiPH-THON'GAL-LY, \* ad. In the manner of a diphthong.

(DIFH-THON'GAL-LY, as an incomment of the property of the provided in the property of the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the prov

MA.

Dj-PLÖ'MA, n. [δίπλωμα.] pl. Dj-PLÖ'MAŞ. A letter or writing conferring some privilege, honor, or authority.

Dj-PLÖ'MA-CY, n. The art or practice of treating or making treates with foreign states; the customs, rules, and privileges of ambassadurs, a body of envoys.

Dj-PLO-MATE,\* n. A diplomnist. West. Rev.

Dj-PLO-MĀT'ĒD,\* p. a. Made by diploma. Bp. Kennet.

Dj-PLO-MĀT'ĀL,\* a. Diplomatic. Qu. Rev. [R.]

Dj-LO-MĀT'ĀL,\* a. Relating to diplomacy, or diplomntics.

matics

DIP-LO-MAT'I-CAL-LY,\* ad. In a diplomatic manner. Ec.

DIF-LO-MAT' (ICS,\* n. pl. The science of deciphering ancient writings, assigning their date, &c. Brande.
DI-PLO MA-TIST, n. One who is versed or employed in

diplomacy. Todd.

DIP-LO'ZO'ON,\* n. A singular parasitic worm, which in-

DIP-LO-ZO'ON,\* n. A singular parasitic worm, which infests the gills of the bream. Brande.

DIP'O-DY,\* n. [himolia.] Two feet included in one measure, or a series of two feet. Dr. C. Beck.

DIP'PER, n. One that dips or bathes; a ladle.

DIP'PING-NEE'DLE, n. An instrument which shows the direction of the menutic force of the carth.

direction of the magnetic force of the earth.

DIP'SXS, n. [L.] A serpent whose bite produces mortal thirst. Milton.—A genus of serpents:—a bivalve. Brande.

Brande.

DIP'TE-RA,\* n. pl. [δίπτερος.] (Ent.) An order of insects having two wings. Lyell.

DIP'TE-RA,\*, \* a. (Ent.) Relating to the diptera; having DIP'TE-RODS.\* | two wings. P. Cyc.—(Arch.) Having a double range of columns. Francis.

DIP'TE-RAN,\* n. (Ent.) One of an order of insects having two wings, one of the diptera. Brande.

DIP'TE-RON,\* n. A building with a double wing or aisle. Ash.

DIP'TŌΤΕ, n. [δίπτωτα.] A noun having two cases only. Clark

DIPTTEH, n. [dptychum, L.] A register of men who have held high offices; or of celebrated saints and martyrs:—a tablet used by the Romans for writing, folded like a book of two leaves. See Diftrehum.

DIP'TY-GHUM,\* n. [L.] pl. DIPTYGHA. An ancient ecclesiastical register, so called because it consisted of two leaves, on one of which were written the names of the living, and on the other those of the dead, which were

rehearsed in the liturgy. Craba.

Dj-Par', \* n. (Min.) A silicate of alumina and lime; a hard mineral of a grayish or reddish white. Brande.

Dj-RA-Dj-A'Tion, \* n. The diffusion of rays from a lumi-

DI-RA-DJ-A-TION, \* R. Ine diffusion of rays from a luminous body. Smart.

DIRR, a. (dsrus, L.) Dreadful; dismal; mournful; horrible; terrful; calamitous; direful.

DI-RECT', a. [dsrectus, L.] Straight; not crooked; not oblique; progressive; straightforward; not retrograde; not collateral; plainly tending to some end; open; not ambiguous; plain; express.

DI-RECT', a. a. [dirac, derectus, L.] [i. DIRCCTP. 22. D.).

amorguous; plain; express.
D.BECT', v. a. [dirage, directus, L.] [i. DIRECTED., pp. DIRECTING, DIRECTED.] To aim or drive in a straight line; to point against, as a mark; to regulate; to adjust; to prescribe; to order.
D.BECT', v. a. (Mus.) A character used at the end of a staff.

DJ-RECT'ER, m. He or that which directs. See DIRECTOR.
DJ-RECT'ING,\* p. a. Tending to direct; ordering; commanding

DI-REC'TION, m. Act of directing; aim at a certain point;

DJ-REC'TION, m. Act of directing; aim at a certain point; order; command; prescription; adjustment.

[DJ-REC'TI-TUDE,\* m. State of tranquillity. Skak.
DJ-REC'TI-T. a. Giving direction; informing; showing.
DJ-REC'TL-T, ad. In a direct manner; rectlinearly; immediately; apparently; without circumlocution.

DJ-REC'TA-TS. m. Quality of being direct; straightness; tendency to a point.

DJ-REC'TOR, m. One appointed to transact the affairs of a trading company, bank, &c.; a guide; an instructor:—a surgical instrument.

DJ-REC-TO'RJ-AL, a. Giving direction; relating to a direc

tory, Burke.
DI-REC'TOR-SHIP,\* n. The office of director. Mickle.

DJ-REC'TYO-RY, n. A rule to direct; a guide, agaide-book of a city with the names of the mhabitants:—a book containing directions for religious worship or other things:—a board of directors:—the supreme council things:—a board of directors:—the supreme country which, for a time, managed the French revolutionary government.

Dj-REC'TO-RY, a. Guiding; commanding. Blackstone DI-RECT'RESS, n. She who directs or governs. Scott DI-RECT'REX, n. She who directs, a dirigent; a line. DIRE'FOL, a. Dire; dreadful, calamitous. DIRE'FOL-LY,\* ad. In a direful manner; fearfully. Ash. DIRE'FOL-NESS, n. Dreadfulness; horror. Dr. Warton. DI-REMP'TION, (do-rem'shun) n. [diremptio, L.] Separation

DI-REMP'TION, (de-rem'snun) n. [arcempto, L.] Separation Bp. Hall.
DIRE'NESS, n. Dismainess; horror. Shak.
DI-REP'TION, n. [direpto, L.] Act of plundering.
DIRGE, (dirf) n. A mournful song or ditty, a funeral song.
DIR'-J-ENT, c. [dargens, L.] Noting a line in geometry.
DIR'-J-ENT,\* n. (Geom.) The line of motion along which a describent line is carried in the generation of any figure. Crash.

a describent line is carried in the generation of as ure. Crabb.

DIRK, (dirk) n. A kind of dagger or poniard.

DIRK, (dirk) n. A kind of dagger or poniard.

DIRK, (dirk) a. An old word for dark. Spenser.

†DIRK, (dirk) s. a. To darken, to obscure. Spenser.

DIRT, (dirt) n. Mind, filth, mire; dust, earth.

DIRT, v. a. To foul, to bemire; to dirty. Swyl.

DIRT'-1-LY, ad. In a dirty manner; filthily; meanly.

DIRT'-PEL-LET,\* n. A ball of mire or dirt. Swyl.

DIRT'-PEL-LET,\* n. A ball of mire or dirt. Swyl.

DIRT'-PIE, n. A form moulded of clay, in imitation of pas-

try.
Dirt'-Röt-Ten,\* (-tn) a. Decayed; diseased. Shak.
Dirt'y, a. Covered with dirt; foul, nasty, filthy; sullied; mean ; base.

DIRT'Y, v. 4. [L. DIRTIED; pp. DIRTYING, DIRTIED.] To foul; to soil, to disgrace.
DI-RÜP'TION, m. Disruption; breach.
DIS, (dis or diz.) An inseparable particle, which sometimes

implies separation, but commonly privation or negation. equivalent to the particle un, as, to arm, to disarm.—

| F " When the accent, either primary or secondary, is on this inseparable preposition, the s is always sharp and hissing, but when the accent is on the second syllable, the s will be either hissing or buzzing, according to the nature of the consecutive letter. That is, if a sharp mute, as p, t, k, or c hard, succeed, the preceding s must be pronunced sharp and hissing, as a, at-pose, at-bate, at-at-put if a flat mute, as b, d, or at-part, at-quart or a vowel or a liquid, begin the next syllable, the foregoing s must be sounded like z, as, at-part, at-part, at-part, at-part of the secondary accent be on this inseparable preposition, as in disbolici, &c., the e retains its pure hissing sound." Walker.

Dis-A-Bil'-Ty, n. Want of power; insulity; weakness; incompetency; want of qualification; legal impedi-

ment.

DIS-A'BLE, (dIz-a'bi) v. a. [t. DISABLED; pp. DISABLING, DISABLED.] To deprive of force, to weaken, to hinder

DISABLED. TO ucprive of force, to weaken, to influent from action, to impair.

DIS-A'BLED,\* (dIz-a'bid) p. a. Deprived of strength, weakened, rendered, by wounds or injury, unfit for service.

†DIS-A'BLE-MENT, a. Disability, weakness. South.

DIS-A-BÜŞE', v. a. [desabuser, Fr.] [i. DISABUSED] pp.
DISABUSING, DISABUSED.] To set free from a niistake, pt.

set right; to undeceive.

DIS-AC-COM'MO-DATE, v. a. To discommode. Warburton DIS-AC-COM-MO-DA'TION, n. State of being unit. Hale. †DIS-AC-CORD', v. n. [desaccorder, Fr.] To refuse. Spen-

DIS-AC-CUS'TOM, v. a. [1. DISACCUSTOMED; pp. DISACCUS-TOMING, DISACCUSTOMED.] To destroy the force of habit. DIS-AC-KNOWL'EDGE, (dIS-sk-nol'oj) v. a. [1. DISACKNOWL-EDGED; pp. DISACKNOWLEDGING, DISACKNOWLEDGED.]
Not to acknowledge; to disown. South.
DIS-AC-QUAINT', v. a. To dissolve acquaintance with. Cot-

DIS-AC-QUAINT'ANCE, n. Disuse of familiarity. South.

DIS-AC-QUÄINT'ANCE, n. Disuse of familiarity. South. DIS-AD-DÓEN', v. a. To deprive of ornament. Congreve. †DIS-AD-VÄNCE', v. a. To stop; to check. Spenser. †DIS-AD-VÄNCE', v. n. To keep back; to hait. G. Fletcher. DIS-AD-VÄNTAGE, n. [désavantage, Fr.] Want of advantage; detriment; prejudice; loss; injury to interest; want of preparation.
DIS-AD-VÄN'TAGE, v. a. To injure. Fuller.
†DIS-AD-VÄN'TAGE-A-BLE, a. Injurious. Bacon.
DIS-AD-VÄN'TAGE-A-BLE, a. Injurious. Bacon.
DIS-AD-VAN-TĀ'ĢEOUS. (dis-ād-van-tā'jus-ie) ad. In a disadvantageous manner.

disadvantageous manner.
DIS-XD-VAN-TÄ'GEOUS-NESS, n. Mischief; loss.
†DIS-AD-VEN'TURE, n Misadventure. Raleigh.

207 †DIS-AD-VENT'U-ROÜS, a. Unhappy; unprosperous. Spenser. DIS-AF-FECT', v. a. [i. DISAFFECTED, pp. DISAFFECTINO, DISAFFECTINO, DISAFFECTINO, DISAFFECTINO, DISAFFECT'ED. P. a. Allenated; dissatisfied. DIS-AF-FECT'ED-NSS, n. State of being disaffected. DIS-AF-FECT'ED-NSS, n. State of being disaffected. DIS-AF-FECT'ED-NSS, n. State of being disaffected. DIS-AF-FECT'ED-NATE, a. Wanting affection. Bloant. DIS-AF-FECT'TION-ATE, a. Wanting affection. Bloant. DIS-AF-FIRM'ANCE, n. Confutation; to deny. Davies. DIS-AF-FIRM'ANCE, n. Confutation; negation. Hale. DIS-AF-FIRM'ANCE, n. Act of disaffirming, confutation; disaffirming. Brande. disamrmance. Brands.
Dis-AF-BOM'EST, v. a. To throw open or reduce a forest to common ground. Bacon.
Dis-A-GBEÉ', v. n. [t. DISAGREED; pp. DISAGREEING, DISAGREED.]
To differ; not to be the same; to differ in opinion, to quarrel, to vary, to dissent.
Dis-A-GRÉÉ'A-BLE, a. Not agreeable; offensive; unpleasant. Dis-A-GREE'A-BLE-NESS, n. Unsuitableness; contrariety; Dis-A-GREE A-BLE-ALSS, A. Unsuitaneness; contrariety; unpleasantness, offensiveness.
Dis-A-GREE'A-BLY, ad. In a disagreeable manner.
DIS-A-GREE'MENT, A. Act or state of disagreeing; cessation of acquiescence; difference; disamilitude, difference; ence of opinion, dissension, division, discord.

Dis-A-GRE'ER,\* n. One who disagrees. Hammond.

†Dis-AL-LIEGE', (-lēj') v. a. To alienate from allegiance. Million Januar.

Dis-AL-LÖW', v. a. [i. disallowed; pp. disallowing, disallowed.] To deny the authority of; to refuse permission; to prohibit, to consider as unlawful; to censure.

Dis-AL-LOW', v. n. To refuse permission; not to grant.

Dis-AL-LOW', a. Not allowable. Raleigh.

Dis-AL-LOW', a-BLE-NESS,\* n. State of being disallowable. A DIS-AL-LÖW'ANCE, n. Prohibition, refusal. Bp. Hall. †Dis-AL-LŸ', v. a. To disjoin. Multon. +Dis-An'CHOR, (diz-angk'kur) v. a. To drive from its an-\*\*DIS-AN-CHOY, (12-angx-up) b. a. 10 drive from its anchor. Colyrave.

\*\*DIS-AN-Y-MATE, v. a. Not angelical. Coventry.

DIS-AN-HATE, v. a. To deprive of life; to discourage; to deject. Skak. [n.]

\*\*DIS-AN-EAN-TON, n. Want of animation. Browne.

DIS-AN-EXT, v. a. [1. DISANNEERD, pp. DISANNEXINO, DISANNEXED.] To disjoin; to separate. Richardson. DISANNERED. To disjoin; to separate. Richardson.
DISANNUL, b. a. [1. DISANULLED. pp. DISANNULLING,
DISANNULLED.] To make void, to annul. Hooker. 3CT This
word, which is in good use, is of the same meaning as
annul. Annul has the sense of privation, and the prefix,
dis, has not, in this case, its usual effect to negative the
meaning of the word. Dr. Johnson remarks, in relation
to disannul, "It is formed contrarily to analogy,—It
ought, therefore, to be rejected as ungrammatical and
barbarous." OBS-AN-NUL'LER, n. One who makes null. Beaum. & Fl. Dis-AN-NUL'LING, n. The act of making void. Hebrews. DIS-AN-NUL'MENT, n. Annulment. Lord. †Dis-AN-NUL'MENT, n. a. To invalidate consecration by unction. Milton. DIS-AP-NR'EL, v. a. To disrobe. Junius. [R.]
DIS-AP-PEAR', (-pōr') v. n. [i. disappeared, pp. disappeared, disappeared.] To be lost to view, to vanish DIS-AP-PERN'LOS -CY,\* n. A detachment from a former connection. Burn. nection. Burn.
Dis-Ap-En'DENT, \* a. Separated or detached from. Burn.
Dis-Ap-PLIED', \* (dis-ap-plid') p. a. Misapplied. Couper.
Dis-Ap-POINT', v. a. [desappointer, Fr.] [t. DisappointED]
pp. DISAPPOINTING, DISAPPOINTED.] To defeat of expectation, to balk; to deprive of; to frustrate; to foil.
Dis-Ap-POINT'ED, \* p. a. Having suffered disappointment; DIS-AP-PÖINT'MENT, n. Act of disappointing; state of being disappointed, defeat of hopes, miscarriage of expectations. halked. Dis-AP-PRQ-BA'TION, n. Act of disapproving; displeasure; DIS-AP-PRO-BA'TION, n. Act of disapproving; displeasure; dealike; censure, condemnation.

DIS-XP'PRO-BA-TO-BY,\* a. Implying or expressing disapprobation. Smart.

DIS-AP-PRO'PRI-ATE,\* v. a. To appropriate wrongly. Multon.

DIS-AP-PRO'PRI-ATE,\* a. Not appropriate, inappropriate.

— (Law) Transferred back from the laity to the clergy.

Blackstone. Biocestone.
Dia-AP-PROV'AL, n. Disapprobation. Glanville.
Dis-AP-PROVE', v. a. [d.:approuver, Fr.] [i. disapproved;
pp. disapproving, disapproved.] To refuse approbation
of; to dislike; to censure; to reject.
Dispars, n. A prattier; a boasting talker. Homilies.
Dispars, v. a. [decemer, Fr.] [i. disarmed; pp. disarm-

ing, disarmed.] To deprive or divest of arms; to deprive of any thing injurious.

Dis-Xemed', \* (diz-armd') p. a. Deprived of arms; un-Dis-ARM'ER, n. One who deprives of arms. DIS-ARM'ING, R. Deprivation of arms. Hammond.
DIS-ARM'ING, v. a. [desarranger, old Fr.] [i. disarRANGED, pp. disarrangino, disarranged.] To unsettle,
to disorder, to derange. Warton. to disorder, to derange. Warten.

Dis-AR-RANGE'MENT, n. Disorder; derangement. Bazter
Dis-AR-RAY, v. n. [désarroyer, old Fr.] [. DISARRAYED; pp
DISARRAYING, DISARRAYED.] To undress; to rout, to Overthrow.

Dis-AR-RÄY', n. Disorder; confusion; undress. Spenser.
†Dis-As-8;-DÛ';-TY, n. Absence of assiduity. Wotton.

Dis-As-8;-O';-ATE, (dis-gs-8o'sh)-at )n. a. To disumite. Florio.

Dis-As-8;-O';-ATE, (dis-gs-8o'sh)-at )n. a. To disumite. Florio.

Dis-As-8;-TER, n. [desastre, Fr.] [†The stroke of an unfavor able planet. Shak.] Misfortune; grief, mischance; mischance collegiants. ery calamity.

†Dis-As/Ter, v. a. To blast by the stroke of a planet; to afflict. Skak. afflict. Shak.

Dis-As-Traous. a. Unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy; calamitous, miserable.

Dis-As-Traous.-Ly, ad. In a disastrous manner. Howell.

Dis-As-Traous.-Ly, ad. To deprive of credit. Wotton.

Dis-Au-Vinor.-Ize, v. a. To deprive of credit. Wotton.

Dis-A-VÖW', v. a. To retract profession. Dansi.

Dis-Avowing, Disavowed.] To disown; to disclaim; to deny knowledge of. DISAVOWING, DISAVOWED.] To disown; to duclaim; to disy knowledge of.
DIS-A-vô W'AL, n. Act of disavowing; denial.
DIS-A-vô W'AL, n. Act of disavows. Ash.
DIS-A-vô W'RE,\* n. One who disavows. Ash.
DIS-BAND', v. a. [desbander, old Fr.] [L. DISBANDED; pp. DISBANDINO, DISBANDED.] To dismiss from military service; to break up, as an army; to set at liberty.
DIS-BAND', v. n. To retire from service; to separate.
DIS-BAND'ED,\* p. a. Dismissed from military service.
DIS-BAND'MENT,\* n. The act of disbanding. Lond. Statis. DIS-BARK', v. a. To strip the bark from : - to disembark. ope. Pope.
DIS-BE-LIEF', n. Act of disbelieving; unbelief; scepticism.
DIS-BE-LIEFE', (dis-be-lev') v. a. [1. DISBELIEVED, pp.
DISBELIEVING, DISBELIEVED.] Not to believe; not to
credit, not to hold true; to discredit.
DIS-BE-LIEV'ER, n. One who refuses belief. Watts.
DIS-BENCH', v. a. To drive from a seat. Shak, [R.]
TDIS-BLAME', v. a. To clear from blame. Chaucer.
TDIS-BENCH', v. a. To clear from blame. Chaucer.
TDIS-BENCH', v. a. To clear from blame. Chaucer. Dis-Bos-ca'tion,\* n. Act of turning woodland into cultivated land. Scott. tivated land. Scott.

DIS-BRANCH', v. a. To break off, as a branch. Shak.

DIS-BRANCH', v. a. To break off, as a branch. Shak.

DIS-BRANCH', v. a. To take buds from. Bailey.

DIS-BUR'DEN, (diz-bür'dn) v. a. [1. DISBUADENED; pp. DISBURDENING, DISBURDENIED.] To ease of a burden; to unload, to disencumber, discharge, or unburden.

DIS-BUR'DEN, (diz-bür'dn) v. a. To ease the mind. Millow.

DIS-BUR'DEN, (diz-bür') v. a. [debourser, Fr.] [1. DISBURBED; pp. DISBURSED; pp. DISBURSED.] To pay out, as money; to expend, to spend.

DIS-BURSE'MENT, n. Act of disbursing; sum disbursed; money paid or expended, expenditure.

DIS-BURSE'ER, n. One who disburses.

DIS-BURSE'ER, n. The face of the sun, moon, or a planet. See DISBURDEN.

DISC.\* n. The face of the sun, moon, or a planet. See DISBURDEN. DISC,\* n. The face of the sun, moon, or a planet. See Disk.
†DIS-CXL/CE-ATE, (dis-käl'she-ät) v. a. To put off the shoes
or sandals. Cockeram. DIS-CAL'CE-AT-ED, (dIs-käl'she-ät-ed) a. Stripped of shoes. [R.]
DIS-CAL-CE-À'TION, (dIs-käl-she-ä'shun) n. The act of pulling off the shoes. Browne. [R.]
DIS-CAL'DY, v. n. To dissolve; to melt. Skak.
DIS-CA-PAC'!-TATE, v. e. To incapacitate. C. Lamb. [R.]
DIS-CA-PAC'!-TATE, v. e. To incapacitate. C. Lamb. [R.]
DIS-CA-PAC'!-TATE, v. e. To incapacitate. C. Lamb. [R.]
DIS-CA-PAC'!-TATE, v. e. To incapacitate. C. Lamb. [R.]
DIS-CA-PAC'!-TATE, v. e. To incapacitate. C. Lamb. [R.]
DIS-CA-PAC'!-TATE, v. e. Rejected; disminsed from service.
tDIS-CA-PAC', v. a. To stripped of fiesh. Glanville.
DIS-CA-R'NATE, a. Stripped of fiesh. Glanville.
DIS-CA-PAC', v. a. To strip, to undress. Skak.
tDIS-CE-P-TA'TION, n. Disputation. Foz.
DIS-CERN', (dIz-Zörn') v. a. [discerno, L.] [l. DIS-CENED;
pp. DIS-CERNING, DIS-CENED.] To descry; to see; to judge; to distinguish; to discover; to penetrate; to discerninate. Dis-CAL'CE-AT-ED, (dis-kal'she-at-ed) a. Stripped of criminate.

Dis-CERN', (diz-zern') v. n. To make distinction; to judge.

Dis-CERN', ER., (diz-zern'er) n. One who discerns.

Dis-CERN', BLE, (diz-zern'eb) a. That may be discerned; perceptible; visible; apparent; discoverable.

Dis-CERN'I-BLE-NBSS, (diz-zern'eb)-a. Perceptibly.

Dis-CERN'I-BLE-NBSS, (diz-zern'eb)-a. Perceptibly.

Dis-CERN'I-BLE, (diz-zern'eng) n. Act of perceiving.

Dis-Chrn'ing, (diz-zern'ing) a. Judicious; knowing.
Dis-Chrn'ing-Ly, (diz-zern'ing-le) ad. Judiciously.
Dis-Chrn'ing-Ly, (diz-zern'ing-le) ad. Judiciously.
Dis-Chrn', v. a. [discerpo, L.] To tear in pieces; to separate; to select. Hard. [R.]
Dis-Chrp'-IbL', a. Discerptibility. Wollaston. [R.]
Dis-Chrp'-BLE, a. Separable. Bailey. [R.]
Dis-Chrp'-BLE, a. Separable. Bailey. [R.]
Dis-Chrp'-BLE, a. Sucarrior. DIS-CERP-TI-BLU'I-TY, n State of being discerptible. [R.]
DIS-CERP'TI-BLE, a. Frangible; separable. Glasville. [R.]
†DIS-CERP'TI-BLE-NESS.\* n. Quality of being discerptible. Dis-CERP'TION, n. Act of pulling to pieces. Bp. Hall. [R.] †Dis-CES'SION, (dis-sesh'un) n. [discessio, L.] Departure. Bp. Hall. DIS-CHARGE', v. a. [décharger, Fr.] [L DISCHARGED; pp. DISCHARGED; no DISCHARGED.] To disbittéen; to unload; to disembark; to give vent to; to let fly, to let off, to send naway; to dismiss; to discard; to release; to remit, to clear a debt by payment; to set free from obligation; to clear from an accusation, to perform; to execute, to put navay. In disperse of away, to divest of.

Dis-Charge', v. m. To dismiss itself; to break up; to explote.

Dis-CHARGE', m. Act of discharging; that which is discharged; vent; explosion; dismission, release; acquittal, liberation; ransom; price of ransom, performance; execution. execution.

DIS-CHARG'ER, n. One who discharges.

DIS-CHARG'ER, n. The act of unloading, releasing, or unburdening. Reckardson.

RIS-CHBRCH', v. a. To unchurch. Bp. Hall. [R.]

†DIS-CIDE', v. a. [dusculum, L.] To divide. Spenser.

TDIS-CINET', a. [duscundo, L.] To divide. Boule.

DIS-CIVEL, (dis-al')] n. [discundo, L.] One who professes to receive instruction from another, a follower of some teacher or philosopher. a scholar, a punil and some teacher or philosopher; a scholar; a pupil, an adherent DIS-CIPLE, v. a. To teach; to bring up. She DIS-CIPLE-LIKE, a Becoming a disciple. Millon.

DIS-CIPLE-SHIP, n. State or function of a disciple.

DIS'CI-PLIN-A-BLE, a Capable of instruction or discipline. Dis'ci-PLIN-A-BLE-NESS, n. Capacity of instruction. Hale. Dis'ci-PLIN-AL,\* a. Relating to discipline; disciplinary. Latham. [R.] Dis-C-P-LI-NA'NI-ANT, a. One of a strict religious order. [R.]
Dis-C-P-LI-NA'NI-AN, a. Pertaining to discipline. Glaxville.
Dis-C-P-LI-NA'NI-AN, n. One who advocates or adheres strictly to discipline — A term formerly applied to the Puritans and Presbyterians. Dis'ci-PLI-NA-RY, a. Containing or relating to discipline; tending to reform or correct. Dis'CI-PLINE, n. [disciplina, L.] Education; instruction; rule of government; order; military regulation; correction; punishment; chastisement; external mortifi-DISCI-PLINE, v. a. [i. DISCIPLINED; pp. DISCIPLINING, DIS-CIPLINED.] To educate; to regulate, to punish, to reform; to correct. Dis'ci-PLined,\* (dis'se-plind) p. a. Prepared by disci-Dis/Ci-PLINED,\* (dis/se-plind) p. a. rrepareu by discipline; instructed.

Dis/Ci-PLIN-ER,\* n. One who disciplines. Muton.

Dis-CLAIM', v. a. [dis and claim.] [L. DISCLAIMED; pp.
DISCLAIMING, DISCLAIMED.] To discoven; to deny any
knowledge of; to renounce; to disavow.

Dis-CLAIM'ER, n. One who disclaims.—(Law) Renunciation; a giving up; the renunciation of the defendant
to all claims to the subject of the demand made by the

claim's hill or writ. Dis-CLA-MA'TION, \* n. The act of disclaming; a disowning. Ed. Rev. ing. Ed. Rev.

Dis-CLÖŞE', v. a. [dis and close.] [i. DISCLOSED; pp. DIS-CLOSEN, DISCLOSED.] To uncover; to discover; to make known; to reveal; to relate; to tell; to divulge; to hatch; to open.

Dis-CLÖŞE', a. Discovery. Foung.
Dis-CLÖŞE', a. Discovery. Open; to open. Thompson.
Dis-CLÖŞ'ZE, n. One who discloses.
Dis-CLÖŞ'YE, (dis-kid'zhyr) a. Act of disclosing; something disclosed; exposition; discovery.
[Dis-CLÖ'SION, (dis-kid'zhyn) n. [disclusus, L.] Emission.
More. †Dis-coast', v. n. To wander; to quit the coast. Bar-Dis/Codd. \* n. (Conck.) A univalve shell of which the whorls are disposed vertically on the same plane, so as to form a disk; a body resembling a disk. Brands. Dis-Codd/Li.\* a. Having the form of a disk. Ask. — (Bot.) Having the central part of a flat body differently marked from the margin. P. Cyc.

Dis-Col. on, (dis-küllur) v. a. [descoulerer, old Fr.]

[i. discolored; pp. discolored, discolored.] To

208 DIS change as to color; to :hange from the natural bue; to Dis-col-o-raition, n. Act of discoloring; change of color; stain; dye.
Dis-col-o-raition, n. Having the color changed.
Dis-com/fire, (dis-küm/fit) v. a. [deseonfire, old Fr.] [i. dis-comfired; pp. discomfired, discomfired.] To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish. Shak.
Dis-com/fire, (dis-küm/fit) n. Defeat; rout; overthrow. Dis-com/fire. Tolke, n. Defeat; overthrow. Shak.
Dis-com/fire. Tolke, n. Defeat; overthrow. Shak.
Dis-com/fire. (dis-küm/firt) n. Want of comfort trouble; unensiness; sorrow.
Dis-com/fire. n. a. To grieve; to sadden. Shak.
Dis-com/fire.-belle, a. Uncomfortable. Shak.
Dis-com/fire.-belle, a. Uncomfortable. Shak.
Dis-com/fire.-belle, a. Blamable. Stat. Herbert. [R.]
See Commendable. Dis-col-o-ration, a. Act of discoloring; change of See COMMEND'A-BLE-MESS, n. Blamableness. Balley.
Dis-COM-MEND'A-BLE-MESS, n. Blamableness. Balley.
Dis-COM-MEND'A-BLE-MESS, n. Blama; reproach. Hakevull.
Dis-COM-MEND'ER, n. One who discommends.
†Dis-COM-Mis'siON, v. a. To deprive of a commission. Ins-com-mis/sion, v. a. To deprive of a commission. Abp. Laud.
[Dis-com-mis/sion, v. a. To discommode. Wotton.

Dis-com-mode!, v. a. [s. discommode); pp. discommoding, discommode]. To incommode; to put to inconvenience. Bailey.

Dis-com-model-com, a. Incommodious. Spenser.

Dis-com-model-com, s. Incommodius. Spenser.

Dis-com-model-com, s. Incommodius. Bacon.

Dis-com-model-com, no deprive of the right of common; to deprive of the privileges of a place. Bp. Hall.

Dis-com-plex'ion, (dis-kom-plex'shan) v. a. To change the hale or color of. Beaum. & Fl.

Dis-com-posee', (dis-kom-plex') v. a. [decomposer, Fr.]

[t. discomposed, pp. discomposing, discomposed.] To disorder, to discomert; to derange; to ruffle; to disturb the temper; to offend, to vex.

Dis-com-posed', \* (dis-kom-plex') p. a. Disturbed; disordered. DIS-COM-PŌŞ'ED-NESS,\* n. Disquiet. Hale. TDIS-COM-PO-SI"TION, (-ZISh'-) n. Inconsistency. Donne.
DIS-COM-POS'URE, (dIs-kom-po'zhur) n. State of being
discomposed; disorder; perturbation.
DIS-COM-PT', (dIS-köünt') v. a. [descompter, old Fr.] See DISCOUNT. Dis-CON-CERT', v. a. [i. Disconcerted; pp. disconcerting, disconcerted.] To unsettle; to discompose, to defeat, as a design; to ruffle, to derange; to disorder, to confuse †Dis-con'cert,\* n. Disunion, disagreement. Temple.
Dis-con-dd'cive,\* a. Not conducive; obstructive; hindering. Seeger.

Dis-CON-PÖRM', -BLE, \* a. Not conformable. Staw. [R.]

Dis-CON-PÖRM', -TY, n. Want of conformity. Hakewill. [R.]

Dis-CON-BÖ', -TY, n. Inconsistency, incongruity. Hale.

Dis-CON-BEC', v. a. [I. DISCONRECTED, pp. DISCONNECTION, DISCONNECTED]. To separate, to disjoin; to break ING, DISCONNECTED.] To separate, to disjoin; to break the ties. Burke.

DIS-CON-NECT'UD,\* p. a. Disunited; disjoined; separate.
DIS-CON-NECT'ION, n. Separation; disunion. Burke.
DIS-CON-SENT', n. a. To disagree; to differ. Milton.
†DIS-CON-SO-LAN-CY, n. Disconsolateness. Barrow.
DIS-CON-SO-LATE, a. [désconsolé, Fr.] Void of consolution or comfort, hopeless; sorrowful; melancholy; afflicted. afflicted.

DIS-CON'SO-LATE-LY, ad. In a disconsolate manner.

DIS-ON'SO-LATE-NESS, n. State of being disconsolate.

†DIS-CON-SO-LATE-NESS, n. State of being disconsolate.

†DIS-CON-TENT', n. Want of comfort. Jackson.

DIS-CON-TENT', n. Want of content; uneasiness; dis
satisfaction; one who is discontented. Shak.

DIS-CON-TENT', n. Lieuscontented. Hayward.

DIS-CON-TENT', n. Lieuscontented. Hayward.

DIS-CON-TENT', n. Uneasy; dissatisfied.

DIS-CON-TENT', n. Uneasy; dissatisfied.

DIS-CON-TENT', n. Lieuscontented humor.

DIS-CON-TENT', n. Lieuscontented. Howe.

DIS-CON-TENT', n. State of being discontented.

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DIS-CON-TENT', n. State of being discontented. Dr. Allen. DIS-CON-TIN'U-ANCE, (dls-kon-tin'yu-ans) n. Act of discontinuing; state of being discontinued; cessation; intermission Dis-con-Tin-y-X'Tion, a. Act of discontinuing; disruption of continuity; separation.

Dis-Con-Tin'uz, (dis-kon-tin'yu) v. a. [discontinuer, Fr.]

[i. discontinued; pp. discontinuing, discontinuer,

To leave off; to break off; to stop; to intermit; to put an end to.

Dis-con-rin'ue, v. z. To leave off; to stop; to cease.
Dis-con-rin'uep,\* (dis-kon-tin'yud) p. a. Brought to an end; broken off.

209 DIS

DIS DIS-CON-TIN'U-ED-NESS,\* n. State of being discontinued. | Dis-con-Tin'u-EE', \* n. (Law) One of whom something is discontinued. Blacksto discontinued. Blackstone.
Dis-CON-TiN'U-ER, n. One who discontinues.
Dis-CON-Ti-N'U-TY, n. Disunity of parts; cessation.
Dis-CON-TIN'U-OB',\* n. (Law) One who discontinues. Blackatone.

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Black Blackstone. Proclamation of James II. Procumation of James II.

pils-coln's L. p. a. To dissuade. Spenser.

Dis'coln's p. A deduction; an allowance, a sum discounted or refunded; a deduction according to the rate of interest, for money advanced before it is due, an ul-

of interest, for money advanced before it is due, an allowance on a debt not yet due.
Dis-Count', [dis-kddni', S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.;
dis'kddnt, Wb. Rece.] v. a. [L. Discount Ed., pp. Discounting, discount Ed.] To count back, to make or allow discount, to advance money on, or with allowance of, discount. 37 "The accent [on the second syllable] is proper, but in the mercantile world, the verb is very commonly made to bear the same accent as the noun." Smart.

IDIS-COUNT',\* v. n. To make a practice of advancing

| DIS-COUNTY-V. T. T. In make a practice of advancing money upon discount. Mason.
DIS-COUNTY-BLE,\* a. That may be discounted. Smart.
DIS-COUNTE-NANCE, v. a. [1. DISCOUNTENANCED, pp.
DISCOUNTENANCING, DISCOUNTENANCED.] To show disspreading of, to discourage, to abash; to put to

Bilance.
Dis-coûn'TE-NANCE, n. Disfavor , cold treatment.
Dis-cöûn'TE-NANCED,\* (dis-koûn'te-nanst) p. a. Treated with disfavor.

WILL distavor.

DIS-OÖUN'TE-NAN-CER, n. One who discountenances.

DIS-OÖUN'TER, n. One who discounts.

DIS-OÜN'TER, n. One who discounts.

DIS-OÜN'TER, n. One who discounts.

DIS-OÜN'AGE, (dis-kür'gi) n. a. [1. DISCOURAGED; pp.

DIS-OÜR'AGE, (dis-kür'gi) n. Want of courage. Elyot.

TDIS-OÜR'AGE-G-BLE,\* a. That may be discouraged. Bp.

Hall.

Hau.

Dis-COUR'AGE-MENT, n. Act of discouraging; state of being discouraged; depression; determent.

Dis-COUR'AG-ER, n. One who discourages.

Dis-COUR'AG-ING,\* p. a. Depriving of courage, dis-

heartening.

Dis-Course, (dis-körs') n. [secursus, L.] That which is spoken or related; conversation; talk, a sermon, a speech, a treatise; a dissertation; act of reasoning, rea-

Dis-Course', (dis-kors') v. n. [t. discoursed; pp. discoursing, discoursed.] To converse, to talk, to re-

DIS-COURSE', (dis-kōrs') v. n. [t. DISCOURSE); pp. DISGOURSING, DISCOURSED.] TO converse, to talk, to relate, to treat; to reason.

DIS-COURSE', v. a. To treat of, to discuss; to utter. Shak.
DIS-COURSE', v. a. To treat of, to discuss; to utter. Shak.
DIS-COURSE', v. a. Having no discourse. Shelton.
DIS-COURS', v. a. A talking, conversation.

DIS-COURS', v. a. Discursive. Milton.
|DIS-COURS', v. a. Discursive. Milton.
|DIS-COURS', v. a. Discursive. Milton.
|DIS-COURS', v. a. Cis-kūr', v. a. dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a. [dis-kūr', v. a.

parent, T. Cone who discovers; a spy. tols-cov/gr.mknr.\* n. Discovery. Fabjaz.

Dis-cov/gr.mknr.\* n. Discovery. Fabjaz.

Dis-cov/gr.\* a. (Low) Not covert; unmarried. Bou-

DIS-COV'ER-TÜRE.\* m. Discovery. - (Law) The state of

being released, or of being free, from coverture. Black-

ston.
DIS-COVER-Y, a. The act of discovering; the thing discovered, disclosure.
DIS-CRED'IT, n. [décréditer, Fr] Want of credit; dishonor; scandal; reproach; disgrace.
DIS-CRED'IT, v. a. [i. DISCREDITED; pp. DISCREDITING, DISCREDITED.] To deprive of credibility; to disgrace; to dishonor; to distrust; not to credit; to disprace; to DIS-CRED'IT-A-BLE, a. Disreputable, disgraceful.
DIS-CRED'IT-A-BLY,\* ad. In a discreditable manner. Dr. Allen.

Juen.

DIS-CRED':-TOR,\* n. One who discredits.

DIS-CREET', a. [dueret, Fr.] Prudent; cautious; wary; careful; modest.

DIS-CREET'Lt, ad. In a discreet manner; prudently.

Dis-CREET'NESS, n. Discretion.
Dis'CRE PANCE, [dis'kre-pans, S. W. P. E. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R., dis-crep'ans, W. Maunder.] n. [discrepantia, L.]

Sm. R., dis-crép'ans, Wb. Maunder.] n. [discrepantia, L.] Difference; contrariety.
Dis'Cre-Pan-Cy, n. Difference; discrepance. Mountagu.
Dis'Cre-Pan-T, [dis'kre-pant, S. W. P. E. Ja. K. Sm. R.;
dis-krép'ant, Wb.] a. Different; disagreeing; unlike.
†Dis-Cre-Per, v. a. [discretus, L.] To separate. Browne.
Dis-Cre-Per, [dis-kret, W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.;
dis'krêt, S. Ash.] a. Separate; distinct, not concrete; not continued; disjunctive.— Discrete proportion. (Arithmetic) a proportion in which the ratio of the antecedents to the consequents is different from the ratio of the conto the consequents is different from the ratio of the consequent of the first pair of terms to the antecedent of the second, as 2: 3:: 4: 6. 37 "This word and its companion concrete, one would have supposed, should have the same accentuation in all our pronouncing dictionaries; and yet scarcely any two words are more differently accented." Walker.

ently accented. Waker.

| Pls-CRE'TION, (dis-kresh'un) n. Quality of being discreet, knowledge to govern or direct one's self properly; judgment, prudence; wise management:—liberty of acting at pleasure.

or acting at pressure.

Dis-CRE'/TIQN-AL, (dis-krēsh'un-şl) a. Left to discretion or choice, unlimited, discretionary. Bp. Horsley.

Dis-CRE'/TIQN-AL-LY, (dis-krēsh'un-şl-le) ad. At pleasure; at choice. Narss.

Dis-CRE'/TIQN-A-RY, (dis-krēsh'un-ş-re) a. Left to, or acting by, discretion; unlimited; unrestrained; discretional.

tional Dis-ORE/TIVE, [dis-krē'tļv, W. P. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.; dis'-cre-tīv, S. K.] a (Logue) Disjunctive; noting separation or opposition.—A discretive proposition is that which is opposed to another by means of but, though, yet, &c.,

opposed to another by means of but, though, yet, &c., which are called discretive conjunctions.

DIS-CRF/TIVE-LY, ad. In a discretive manner.

DIS-CRF/MEN,\* n. [L.] A separation.—(Med.) A bandage used in bleeding on the forehead or temples. Crabb.

DIS-CRIM'I-NAL-RLE, a. That may be discriminated. [R.]

DIS-CRIM'I-NAL,\* a. Noting a line between the hand and the arm, called also the dragon's tail. Brands.

DIS-CRIM'I-NAN-CY,\* n. Power of discriminating. P. Mag.

Mag. Dis-CRIM'|-NATE, v. a. [discrimino, L.] [i. Discriminated; pp. Discriminatino, discriminated.] To mark with notes of difference; to distinguish by certain tokens; to select or separate.

DIS-CRIM'I-NATE, a. Discriminated. Bacon.
DIS-CRIM'I-NATE-LY, ad. Distinctly; minutely. John-

DIS-CRIM'I-NATE-NESS, m. Discrimination. Bailey. DIS-CRIM'I-NAT-ING,\* p. a. Marking a difference; distinguishing.

guisning.

Dis-CRIM-I-NA/TION, n. Art or faculty of discriminating;
distinction; difference; marks of distinction; discernment; judgment; penetration.

Dis-CRIM'I-NA-TIVE, a. Making discrimination; that
marks distinction; characteristical; that observes dis-

DIS-CRIM'I-NA-TIVE-LY, ad. With discrimination. Mede. DIS-CRIM'I-NA-TOR,\* n. One who discriminates. Has-

lam.

DIS-CRIM'I-NA-TO-RY,\* a. Discriminative. Athenaum.

DIS-CRIM'I-NOUS, a. Dangerous; hazardous. Harvey.

DIS-CRÖWN',\* v. a. [i. DISCROWNED; pp. DISCROWNING, DISCROWNED.] TO deprive of a crown. Charles I.

DIS-CRÖ'CI-ĀT-ING, a. Excruciating. Browns.

DIS-CUL'FI-TO-RY, a. [discubtorius, L.] Fitted to the posture of leaning. Browns.

DIS-CUL-PA'TION,\* n. Exculpation. Barks.

DIS-CUL-PA'TION,\* n. Exculpation. Burks. [R.]

DIS-CUM'BEN-CY, n. [discumbens, L.] Act of leaning at meat. Browns.

ment. Browns.

DIS-CUM'BER, v. a. To discover. Pope. [R.]

†Dis-Cure', v. a. To discover. Spenser.
†Dis-Cur's Frit. a. Not current. Sir E. Sandys.
Dis-Cur's ION,\* n. Act of passing from one thing to an other; gradation of reasoning or argument. Hubbes.

DIS DIS-TH-CHARM', \* v. a. To free from incantation. Bp. Tay

```
†Dis-ctin'sien, n. [discursus, L.] A disputer. L. didison.
Dis-ctin'sive, a. [ducursus, Fr.] Roving; desultory; pro-
ceeding regularly from premises to consequences; argu-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              DIS-EN-CUM'BER, v. s. [i. DISENCUMBERED; pp. DISENCUS
         mentative. Ly, ad. In a discursive manner. Hals.

Bis-Cür'sivz-Ly, ad. In a discursive manner. Hals.

Bis-Cür'sivz-Ly, ad. In a discursive manner. Hals.

Bis-Cür'so-Ry, a. [descursor, L.] Discursive. Bp. Hall.

Disc-Cür'so-Ry, a. [descursor, L.] Discursive. Bp. Hall.

Disc-Cür'so-Ry, a. [L.] (Logic) Ratiocination; argumentation; discourse. Crabb.

Dis-Cvs, r. [L.] pl. L. Disci; Eng. Discusz. A quoti; a heavy piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports; a disk. Pops.

Dis-Cüs', v. a. [discutte, discussum, L.] [i. discussed; pp. discussing discussing discussing discussing discussing discussion, logic discussion, discussion, discussion, a. Act of discussing; disquisition; examination. —(Med.) Act of dispersing morbid matter.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            BERING, DISENCUMBERED.] To free from encumbrance; to disburden; to set free.

DIS-EN-CUM'BERED,* (dIs-en-kum'berd) p. a. Freed from
                                     mentative
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              encumbrance.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            DIS-EN-CUM'BRANCE, R. Freedom from encumbrance.
DIS-EN-FRÄN'CHIŞE, v. a. To deprive of privileges or rights; to disfranchise. Booth.
DIS-EN-FRÄN'CHIŞE-MENT, v. The act of disenfranchis-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       DIS-EN-WAN'CHISE-MENT,* n. The act of disenfranchising; disfranchisement. Booth.

DIS-EN-GAGE', v.a. [i. disensaced; pp. disensacing, disensaced.] To free from engagement; to extricate; to disentangle; to liberate; to release; to separate; to clear from; to withdraw; to free from any detention.

DIS-EN-GAGED', (dis-en-gigl') a. Not engaged; being at liberty or at leisure; vacant.

DIS-EN-GAG'ED-NESS, n. State of being disengaged.

DIS-EN-GAG'EMENT, n. State of being disengaged; release from an engagement or obligation; freedom of attention; vacance.
                              hid matter
                DIS-CUS'SIVE, a. Having power to discuss or disperse.
           DIS-CUS'SIVE,* n. (Med.) A medicine to disperse tumors; discutient. Smart. See Discutient.
         discutient. Smart. See Discutient.

DIS-CO'TIENT, (dis-kū'shent) n. [discutiens, L.] (Med.)

Medicine to disperse morbid matter from tumors, &c.

DIS-CO'TIENT,* a. Dispersing morbid matter. Smart.

DIS DAIN', v. a. [1. DISDAINED; pp. DISDAINING, DISDAINED.] To regard with contempt; to despise; to contemm; to scorn; to consider as unworthy of.

DIS-DAIN', v. n. To scorn; to grow angry. B. Jonson.

DIS-DAIN', a. Contempt; scorn; arrogance; haughtiness; indignation.

DIS-DAIN', 2. E. Full of disdain contemptions.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         vacancy.
Dis-EN-RÖ'BLE, v. a. To deprive of that which ennobles.
Dis-EN-RÖLL', v. a. To renewe out of a roll.
Dis-EN-RDLY', v. a. To redeem from slavery. South.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    DIS-EN-SLAVE', v. a. To redeem from slavery. South.
DIS-EN-TAN'GLE, (dis-en-thing'gl) v. a. [1. DISENTANGLED;
pp. DISENTANGLING, DISENTANGLED.] TO UNITAYEL; to set
free from impediments; to disengage.
DIS-EN-TAN'GLE-MENT, (dis-en-tang'gl-ment) n. Act of
disentangling; freedom from difficulty.
DIS-EN-THR', v. a. To unbury. See DISINTER.
DIS-EN-THR', v. a. To dethrone. Sandys.
DIS-EN-THR'ONE', v. a. To dethrone. Sandys.
DIS-EN-TOMB', * (dis-en-tôm') v. a. To take out of a tomb;
to disinter. Tallmadge.

†DIS-EN-TRÂNCE', v. a. To divest of the entrails. Spenser.
DIS-EN-TRÂNCE', v. a. To awaken from a trance. Hudi-
bras.
         Dis-DAIN'FOL, a. Full of disdain, contemptuous; scorn
    No. 101. N°FÛL-LY, ad. In a scornful manner. Shak. Diş-DÄIN°FÛL-NESS, m. Contemptuousness. Sidney. Diş-DÄIN°FÛL-NESS, m. Contempt. Donne. Diş-DİN°ING, m. Scorn; contempt. Donne. Dis-Di-PA'SON, * m. [diç and dia πασῶν.] (Mus.) A name given by the Greeks to a scale of two octav-s. P. Cyc. Diş-EAŞE', (diz-E') m. Distemper; malady; illness; indisposition; disorder; sickness. Diş-EAŞE', v. a. [L. DISEASED.] PP. DISEASING, DISEASED.] To affict with disease, to infect; to disorder; to disturb. Diş-EAŞED', * (diz-Ezd') p. a. Affected by disease; distempered.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         DIS-ES-PÖÜSE', v. a. To divorce. Milton.
DIS-ES-TXB'LISH,* v. a. To overthrow; to unsettle. N. E.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  DIS-ER-TAB'LISIL," v. a. To overthrow; to unsettle. Jr. E. Eders. [R.]

DIS-ES-TÉEM', n. Slight regard, a disregard; dislike.

DIS-ES-TÉEM', n. A. To regard slightly; to dislike.

DIS-ES-TEEM', p. a. To deprive of exercise. Boyle.

DIS-ES-TI-MA'TION, n. Disrespect, disesteem.

FDIS-EX'R-CIEE, v. a. To deprive of exercise. Milton.

FDIS-FA'N'CN, v. a. To dislike. Hammond.

DIS-FA'N'OR, n. Whant of favor, discountenance, unpropitious regard; a state of unacceptableness; dislike.

DIS-FA'N'OR, v. a. To discountenance, to oppose.

DIS-FA'N'OR, v. a. To discountenance, to oppose.

DIS-FEAT'URE, (dis-fig'yur) v. a. To deprive of features; to deform. Coleradge.

DIS-FIG-URE, (dis-fig'yur) v. a. To instructure, pp. DISFIG-URING, DISFIG-URING, DISFIGGURED, To injure the form or appearance of; to deform; to deface; to mangle.

DIS-FIG-URED, * (dis-fig'yur) v. a. L. Deformed; deprived of proper form.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              Elders. [R.]
                            tempered.
       tempered.

19: FAS FD-NESS, m. Sickness; morbidness. Burnet.

†Dis-EASE FOL, a. Full of or causing disease. Donne.

†Dis-EASE MENT, m. Trouble; disease. Bacon.

Dis-EDGED', (diz-sigl') a. Blunted; dulled. Stat.

Dis-EDGED', FS, v. a. To fall of edifying; to injure. Water-
  Dis-Ed/1-F?,*v. a. To fail of edifying; to injure. Praceton. [R.]
Dis-Em-Bärk', v. a. [i. disembarked; pp. disembarked]
Dis-Em-Bärk', v. a. [i. disembarked; pp. disembarked,
Dis-Em-Bärk', v. n. To land; to go out of a ship. Pope.
Dis-Em-Bärk', v. n. To land; to go out of a ship. Pope.
Dis-Em-Bärk'a, v. n. Act of disembarking. Goldsmuth.
Dis-Em-Bärk'a, v. a. [i. disembarkased) pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarkased; pp. disembarka
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    DIS-FIG'URED,* (dis-11g'yura) p. a. reformed, deprived of proper form.

DIS-FIG'URE-MENT, n. A deforming; defacement.

DIS-FON'EST, v. a. See DISAFFOREST.

DIS-FRANCHISE, (dis-fran'chiz) v. a. [i. disfranchised; pp. disfranchised; pp. disfranchised; for citizen, or of privileges or immunities.

DIS-FRANCHISED,* (dis-fran'chizd) p. a. Deprived of criticals.
DIS-EM-BIT'TER, v. a. To free from bitterness. Addison. DIS-EM-BÖD'Y, v. a. [1. DISEMBODIED; pp. DISEMBODYNO, DISEMBODIED] To free from flesh or the body. Od discharge from military incorporation.
DIS-EM-BÖGUE', (dis-em-böy') v. a. [1. DISEMBOGUED; pp. DISEMBOGUED; pp. DISEMBOGUED; pp. DISEMBOGUED; pp. DISEMBOGUED; pp. DISEMBOGUED; pp. DISEMBOGUED; pp. DISEMBOGUED; (dis-em-bög') v. n. To gain a vent; to flow. DIS-EM-BÖGUE', (dis-em-bög') v. n. To gain a vent; to flow. DIS-EM-BÖGUE', (dis-em-bög') v. n. To gain a vent; to flow. DIS-EM-BÖGUE', (dis-em-bög') v. n. To separate from the bosons. Young.
DIS-EM-BÖĞUE', v. a. [i. DISEMBOWELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-ELLED; pp. DISEMBOW-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  DIS-FEAN'CHISED,* (dis-fran'chizd) p. a. Deprived of privileges.

DIS-FEAN'CHISE-MENT, n. Act of disfranchising; state of being disfranchised, deprivation of privileges.

DIS-FEAN'CHISE-MENT, n. a. To divest of the state of a friar. Sandys DIS-FUR'NISH, v. a. To duprive of gallantry. B. Jonson. DIS-GAL'LANT, v. a. To deprive of gallantry. B. Jonson. DIS-GAR'NISH, v. a. [L. DISGARNISHED; pp. DISGARNISHING, DISGARNISHED.] To strip of ornaments; to take guns from a fortrees; to dismantle. Hall.

DIS-GAL'RI-SON, v. a. To deprive of a garrison. Dr. Hewyt. DIS-GAVEL, *v. a. (Law) To exempt from the tenure of gavelkind. Blackstone.

DIS-GORGE, v. a. To deprive of glory. Milton.

DIS-GORGE, v. a. To deprive of glory. Milton.

DIS-GORGE, v. a. [degorger, Fr.] [L. DISGORGED; pp. DISGORGING, DISGORGED.] To discharge; to vomit; to pour out; to empty.
       Dis-zm-bowig. Foury.
Dis-zm-bow/zl, v. a. [i. disembowelled; pp. disembow-
elling, disembowelled.] To take out the bowels of; to
eviscerate. Phillips.
       DIS-EM-BÖW'ERED. (-bö@'erd) a. Deprived of a bower.
  DISTRIBOW TREED TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTION OF THE STREET TOWNS AND ACTIO
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                orging, discorded. To discharge; to vomit; to pour out; it oempty.

Dis-Grace'mern, n. Act of disgorging. Bp. Hall.

†Dis-Grace'ne, v. n. To pervert the gospel. Milton.

Dis-Grace'n. (dasgrace, Fr.) State of being out of favor; state of ignominy; dishonor; shame; reproach; ignominy; disrepute; opprobrium; discredit.

Dis-Grace'. v. a. [i. disgraced; pp. disgracing, dishonor; to bring to shame; to discredit; to put out of favor.

Dis-Grace'. v. d. Shameful; ignominious; base; mean; vile; reproachful, dishonorable.

Dis-Grace'. v. d. In a disgraceful manner.
    DIS-EN-CHÂNT', v. a. [i. DISENCHANTED; pp DISENCHANTING, DISENCHANTED.] To free from an enchantment.
DIS-EN-CHÂNT'ED,* p. a. Delivered from enchantment.
DIS-EN-CHÂNT'ER, a. One who disenchants. Todd.
DIS-EN-CHÂNT'NENT,* a. The act of disenchanting. Shel-
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DIS-GRACE'FOL-NESS, n. Ignominy; disgrace.

DIS-GRACE'FOL-NESS, n. Ignominy; disgrace.

DIS-GRACIOUS, (diz-grace) a. Unpleasing. Shak.

†DIS-GRADE', v. a. To degrade. Cored.

†DIS-GRADE', v. a. To degrade. Cored.

†DIS-GRADE', v. a. To separate, to disperse. More.

DIS-GRADE', (diz-grace). To conceal by an unusual dress; to disfigure; to change the form of, to counterfeit, to obseemble, to injure or deform by liquor.

DIS-GUISE', (diz-grace). To conceal by an unusual dress; to disfigure; to change the form of, to counterfeit, to pls-GUISE', (diz-grace). An unusual or counterfeit dress; a false appearance; a mask.

DIS-GUISE', (diz-grace). n. An unusual or counterfeit dress; a false appearance; a mask.

DIS-GUISE', (diz-grace). n. Changed by a disguise or mask; disfigured, intoxicated or affected by drink.

DIS-GUISE', (diz-grace). n. One who disguises.

DIS-GUISE', n. The making of a disguise.

DIS-GUIS', n. (diz-grace). n. One who disguises.

DIS-GUIS', n. (diz-grace). n. One who disguises.

DIS-GUIS', n. (diz-grace). n. Discusting, Disguise.

DIS-GUIS', n. a. [i. DISGUSTED; pp. DISGUSTING, DISGUSTING, DISGUSTING, disselssh, or dislike to; to offend, to displease.

DIS-GUST'FOL-NESS,* n. State of being disgustful. Sir Wm. Jones.

DIS-GUST'ING,* p. a. Causing disgust; offensive; odious.
        Dis-Gust'ing,* p. a. Causing disgust; offensive; odious. Dis-Gust'ing-Lγ, ad. In a manner to disgust.
DisH, n. A hollow vessel; a vessel in which food is served
        up at the table; the meat or food served in a dish; food, a measure among miners; a hollow place in a field. DISH, v. a. [L DISHED, pp. DISHING, DISHED.] To serve or put in a dish. Skak. To make hollow. Carey. [To cheat, run, or frustrate. Smart. Vulgar.]
DIS-HA-BIL';-TATE, v. a. To disqualify; to disentitle.
        Todd. [R.]
Dis-HA-BillE', (dis-g-bil') a. [déshabillé, Fr.] Undressed;
loosely or negligently dressed. Dryden.
Dis-HA-BillE', (dis-g-bil') n. Undress, loose dress. Guar-
        aum.
†DIS-HAB'|T, v. a. To drive from an abode. Shak.
†DIS-HAR-MO'N|-OUS, a. Unharmonious. Hallywell.
†DIS-HAR'MO-NY, n. Want of harmony.
DISH'CLÖTH,* n. A cloth for wiping dishes; dishclout.
           DISH'CLOUT, n. A cloth for wiping dishes. Shak.
     DIS-HEART'EN, (dis-hart'tn) v. a. [1. DISHEARTENED; pp. DISHEARTENING, DISHEARTENED.] To discourage; to deject; to terrify; to depress.

DIS-HEART'EN-ING,* (dis-hart'tn-ing) p. a. Causing dejections of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of the courage of
Ject; to territy; to depress.

DIS-HEART'EN-ING,* (dIS-har'tn-Ing) p. a. Causing dejection; discouraging.

DIS-HEART'EN-ING-LY,* ad. Discouragingly. Bailey.

DIS-HEART'EN-ING-LY,* ad. Discouragingly. Bailey.

DIS-HEART'S.N-ING-LY,* ad. Obsenherit. Dryden.

DIS-HER', (dIZ-h') v. a. To disinherit. Dryden.

DIS-HER'|T, v. a. To disinherit. Spenser.

DIS-HER'|T, v. a. To disinherit. Spenser.

DIS-HER'|T-NCE, n. DISINHERITANCE. Beaum. & FL.

DIS-HER'|T-NCE, n. Law) One that puts another out of his inheritance. Crab.

DIS-HER'|T-NCE, n. (Law) One that puts another out of his inheritance. Crab.

DIS-HEV'EL, v. n. To be spread without order. Herbert.

DISHEV'EL, v. n. To be spread without order. Herbert.

DISH'NG, a. Concave, hollow:—a term among artificers.

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DISH'NG, a. (diz-ön'est-le,) ad. In a dishonest manner;
  disgraced.
DIS-HÖN'EST-LY, (diz-ön'est-le) ad. In a dishonest manner;
without faith; faithlessly; wickedly; unchastely.
DIS-HÖN'ES-TY, (diz-ön'est-le) n. Want of honesty, faith-
lessness, knavery; unchastity.
DIS-HÖN'OR, (diz-ön'or) n. Reproach; disgrace; ignominy,
shame, reproach uttered, censure.
DIS-HÖN'OR, (diz-ön'or) v. a. [L. DISHONORED; pp. DIS-
HONORING, DISHONORED.] TO disgrace, tv bring shame
upon, to violate; to treat with indignity; vo refuse pay-
ment of.
     ment of.

Dis-Hön'Or-A-Ble, (diz-ön'or-a-bi) a. Not honorable, shameful, feproachful, ignominious, disgraceful.

Dis-Hön'Or-A-Ble-Ness, (diz-ön'or-a-bi-nés) n. Quality of being dishonorable. Smith.

Dis-Hön'Or-A-Ble, (diz-ön'or-a-bi-) ad. With dishonor.

Dis-Hön'Or-A-Ble, (diz-ön'or-a-bi-) ad. With dishonors.

Dis-Hön', v. a. To strip of horns. Skak.

Dis-Hö'nor, (diz-ya'mor) n. Ill-humar. Speciator.

Dissi'nor-Ble, n. The water in which dishes are washed.

Dis-IM-PRÔVE', v. a. & n. To grow or render worse. Bp.

Testor.
        Teylor.
Dis-IM-PROVE'MENT, s. Misimprovement. Norris. [R.]
Dis-IM-PROVE'MENT, s. Misimprovement. Norris. [R.]
Dis-IM-OKR'OFR-ATE, v. a. To free from prison. Harvey.
Dis-IM-GLI-NA'TION, s. Want of inclination; aversion; repugnance; dislike.
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Dis-In-CLINE', v. a. [i. disinclined; pp. disinclinine disinclined.] To produce dislike to; to make averse.
Dis-In-CLINED', (dis-In-klind') a. Averse. Burks.
Dis-In-Co'R'90-RATE, v. a. To deprive of corporate rights,
to dissolve; to separate. Hama.
         DIS-IN-COR'PO-RATE, * a. Disunited from a body or society.
      DIS-IN-CÖR-PO-RA'TION, R. Act of disincorporating. Was
      DIS-IN-FECT', * v. a. To purify from infection. Smart.
DIS-IN-FECT'ANT, * n. A substance which prevents infec-
  DIS-IN-FECT'ANT,* n. A substance which prevents infec-
tion. P. Cyc.

DIS-IN-FEC'TION,* n. Purification from infection. Smart.
†DIS-IN-QE-NU'I-TY, n. Disingencousness. Clarendon.

DIS-IN-QEN'U-OUS, a. Not ingencous; not frank; unfair;
meanly artful; illiberal.

DIS-IN-GEN'U-OUS-NESS, n. Unfairness, low craft.

DIS-IN-HAB'I-TD, a. Deprived of inhabitants.

DIS-IN-HER'I-TD, a. Deprived of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the con
  state of being disinherited. Bacom.
DIS-IN-HERITI, v. a. [L. DISINHERITED; pp. DISINHERITINO, DISINHERITED.] To cut off from an hereditary right.
DIS-IN-HERITED.] To cut off from an hereditary right.
DIS-IN-HERITANCE, * n. Act of disinheriting, State Truals.
DIS-IN-HEME!, * v. a. To disinter, to unbury. Fo. Qu. Rev. DIS-INTE-GRATING, DISINTEGRATED, pp. DISINTEGRATION, DISINTEGRATED, pp. DISINTEGRATION, DISINTEGRATED.] To separate the integrant particles of. Buckland.
DNE-INTEGRATION * v. a. Reduced by the action of the
    ticles of. Buckland.

DIS-IN'TE-GRĀT-ED,* p. a. Reduced by the action of the atmosphere into small particles. Buckland.

DIS-IN-TE-GRĀT-ION.* n. The act of separating the integrant parts or particles of a substance. Buckland.

DIS-IN-TER, v. a. [1. DISINTERRED, P.D. DISINTERRING, DISINTERRED, J. TO UNDURY, to take out of the grave. TDIS-IN'TER-ESS-ED, a. DISINTERRING DISINGLES OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF
      TDIS-INTER-EST, a. To make disinterested. Feltham.
DIS-INTER-EST-ED, a. Not interested, superior to private regards, without personal concern or interest; free from and interest.
                         self-interest.
    Sei-interest.

Diş-in'ter-Est-ed-ly, ad. In a disinterested manner.
Diş-in'ter-Est-ed-nëss, n. Dusregard of private interest.
pliş-in'ter-Est-ing, n. Uninteresting, Marbuton.
Dis-in-ter'ment, n. The act of disinterring, Booth.
Dis-in-terally, p. 1, indistribution, p. Disinteralled, p. Disinteralled.

To set free, to rescue from slavery
                      or bondage.
      DIS-IN-THRÂL'DOM,* n. Disinthralment. Scott. [R.]
DIS-IN-THRÂL'MUNT,* n. The act of disinthralling. Booth.
    DIS-IN-THRAL'DOM, * n. Disnutrainent. Scott. [k.]
DIS-IN-THRAL'MUNT, * n. The act of disnituraling. Booth.
†DIS-IN-TRI-CĀTE, n. a. To disentangle. Duct.
†DIS-IN-ŪRE, v. a. To deprive of habit. Mitton.
†DIS-IN-VA-LID'-TT, n. Want of validity. Mountagu.
DIS-IN-VES'TI-TÜRE, * n. The act of depriving of investigation.
ture. West. Rev.

DIS-IN-VITE', v. a. To retract an invitation. Sir J. Finett.
DIS-IN-VOLVE', v. a. To disentangle. More.
DIS-IN-VOLVE', v. a. To disentangle. More.
DIS-JEC'TA MEM'BRA,* pl. [L.] Scattered members or imbs. Qu. Rev.
DIS-JEC'TION, n. Act of casting down. Bp. Horsley.
DIS-JEC'TION, n. Act of casting down. Bp. Horsley.
DIS-JEC'TION, n. Act of casting down. Bp. Horsley.
DIS-JEC'TION, n. Act of casting down. Bp. Horsley.
DIS-JEN', v. n. To become separate; to part from each other to sunder, to sever, to dissever, to detach.
DIS-JOINT', v. n. To become separated; to part. Garth.
DIS-JOINT', v. n. To fall in pieces. Shak.
DIS-JOINT', v. n. To fall in pieces. Shak.
DIS-JOINT', D., * p. a. Put out of joint, separated, disconnected.
                         ture. West. Rev.
                    nected.
    DIS-JÖINT'ED-NESS,* n. State of being disjointed. Ed Rev.
      Neo.
Dis-Jönt'Ly, ad. In a divided state. Sir M. Sandys
†Dis-Jönct', (diz-jüngkt') a. [disjunctus, L.] Disjoined
DIS-JUNCT, (uiz-jungkt') a. [asymacus, L.] Disjoined; separate.
DIS-JUNC'TION, (dIz-jüngk'shun) n. Act of disjoining, state of being disjoined; disunion; separation.
DIS-JUNC'TIVE, (dIz-jüngk'tıv) a. Incapable of union, that marks separation or opposition.—(Gram.) Disjoining the sense, though joining the words, as the disjunctive conjunctions but, or, nor, &c. — Disjunctive proposition, (Logic) a proposition compounded of two or more categorical propositions, so stated as to imply that one or more of them must be true.
DIS-JUNC'TIVE, n. A disjunctive conjunction. Harrus.
DIS-JUNC'TIVE, a.d. Distinctly; separatelv.
DIS-JUNC'TIVE, a.d. Distinctly; separatelv.
DIS-JUNC'TIVE, (diz-jungkt'yur) n. Disjunction. Goodsin.
DISK, n. [discus, L.] (Astron.) The face of the sun, moon, or a planet, as it appears to us projected on the sky. — A quoit; a round substance of stone or iron.—(Bol.) — owhole surface of a leaf; a fieshy substance between the stamens and pistil. P. Cyc. — Written sometimes disc.
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212 DIS DIS DIS—EIND'NESS, m. Unkindness; injury. Search.
DIS—LIKE', (diz-lik') m. Disinctination, aversion; antipathy; prepagnance, disagreement; discord.
DIS—LIKE', (diz-lik') v. a. [L. DISLIKED; pp. DISLIKENG, DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED, DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED, DISLIKED; DISLIKED, DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLIKED; DISLI |Dis-O-BLIG'ING, a. Unpleasing; unkind, offensive.
|Dis-O-BLIG'ING-LY, ad. In a disobliging manner.
|Dis-O-BLIG'ING-NSS, n. Offensiveness.
|Dis-O-CU-PA'TION,\* n. A want of occupation. H. More.
|Di-So'MUM\* n. [L.] (Anc. Scalp.) A tomb made for the reception of two persons. Brands. Shat.

DIS-OR'DER, R. [dis and order.] Want of order; irregularity; confusion; derangement; tumult; neglect of rule; distemper of body or of mind; illness; malady; disease.
DIS-OR'DER, v. a. [l. DISORDERING JOESCHERING, DIS-ORDERING; DIS-ORDERING, DIS-ORDERING, DIS-ORDERING, DIS-ORDERING, (DIS-ORDERING, CHE-ORDER)

DIS-OR'DERED, (dIZ-OR'D) DISORDERING; irregular; deranged; indisposed; vicious; loose.

DIS-OR'DER-ED-LY,\* ad. In a disordered manner. Holins-had. DIŞ-ÖR'DER-ED-NESS, n. Want of order. Knolles. DIŞ-ÖR'DER-LI-NESS, n. State of being disorderly. Cud-DIS-ÖR'DER-LY, ad. Without rule or law; confusedly. tDIS-ÖR'DER-LY, ad. Wot living by good rules. Bryskett. tDIS-ÖE'DI-NATE-LY, ad. Inordinately, viccously. Hall. DIS-ÖR-DI-NATION,\* n. Disarrangement. Bacon. [R.] DIS-ÖR-GAN-I-ZA'TION, n. Act of disorganizing; state of being disorganized, subversion of order. DIS-ÖR'GAN-IZE, v. a. [L. DISORGANIZED; pp. DISORGANIZING, DISORGANIZED.] To destroy the structure or order of; to disorder, to break in pieces. Bp. Mansel. DIS-ÖR'GAN-IZ-ER,\* n. One who disorganizes. Williams. DIS-ÖR-EN-TÄT-ED, a. Turned from the east. Hurris. DIS-ÖWN', (dIZ-Ön') v. a. [L. DISOWNED, pp. DISOWNING, DISOWNED.] To deny, not to allow; to abnegate; to renounce, to disavow, to disclaim.
DIS-ÖWN'MENT,\* (dIZ-Ön'nent) n. Act of disowning. J. J. Guyngy. [R.] dire; norrid; meiancholy; gloomy; uncomfortable; unhappy; dark.
Dis/MAL-LY, ad. In a dismal manner; horribly.
Dis/MAL-NESs, m. Horror, sorrow; gloom;
Dis-MAN'TLE, v. a. [t. DisMANTLED; pp. DisMANTLING, Dis-MANTLED.] To strip, as of bulwarks, fortifications, or outworks; to strenk; to streak down
Dis-MAN'TLED,\* (diz-man'tid) p. a. Deprived of outworks; stripped.
DIS-MAN'TLING, m. The act of one who dismantles.
DIS-MAR'SHAL,\* v. c. To derange, to disorder. Drum-Dis-Mask', v. c. [i. dismasked ; pp. dismasking, dis-masked.] To divest of a mask. Saak. Dis-Mast', v. c. To deprive of masts. Anson.

-MAST'ED,\* p. c. Deprived of the mast.

DIS-MAST'ED.\* p. a. Deprived of the mast.

DIS-MAY', (diz-ma') v. a. [desmeyar, Sp.] [1. DISMAYED; pp.
DISMAYING, DISMAYED.] To terrify; to discourage; to depress, to deject; to appall; to daunt.
DIS-MAY'ED-NESS, m. Dejection of courage. Sidney.
†DIS-MAY'ED-NESS, m. Dejection of courage. Sidney.
†DIS-MAY'FOL.\* a. Full of dismay; fearful. Spenser.
†DIS-MEM'SER, (diz-mem'ber) v. a. [1. DISMEMBERED; pp.
DISHEMBERING, DISMEMBERED.] To divide member from member, to dilacerate; to divide; to separate.

DIS-MEM'SERED,\* (diz-mem'berd) p. a. Cut in pieces; divided.

DIS-MEM'BER-MENT, R. Act of dismembering; division.

Barke.

Dig-MET'TLED, (diz-mět'tid) a. Without spirit. Lieucilyn.

Dig-MES', v. a. [dizmiesus, L.] [i. Dismissid); pp. Dismissino, Dismissid); To send away; to give leave of departure; to discard; to discharge; to divest of an office.

†Dig-Miss's, n. Discharge from any office. Ser T. Herbert.

Dig-Miss'sti, n. Dismission. Bp. Horsley.

Dig-Miss'ston, (diz-mish'yn) n. Act of dismissing; state of heine dismissed; discharge, description.

being dismissed; discharge; deprivation.

Dis-mis/sive, a. Causing or granting dismission. Davenant.

Dis-morr'649E, (diz-mor'gaj) v. s. To redeem from mort-

gage. Hencil.

DIS-MÖÜRT', (diz-möünt') v. a. [démenter, Fr.] [i. dis-moürten; pp. diamourting, dismourten.] To throw off from horseback; to throw from any elevation; to throw, as cannon from its carriage.

The möürter of the carriage.

as cannon from its carriage.
Dis-mödny', p. m. To alight from a horse; to descend.
Dis-mädny', p. m. To alight from a horse; to make alien.
†Dis-nir'uzzp, (diz-nir'uyrd) a. Unnatural. Skak.
Dis-0-zb'(p)-zwoz, m. Want of obedience; violation of lawful command or prohibition; neglect or refusal to

DIS-O-BE'DI-ENT, s. That disobeys; not obedient.
DIS-O-BE'DI-ENT-LY, s.d. In a disobedient manner. Hol-

Dis-Q-BEY', (dis-q-bā') c. s. [i. DISOBRYED; pp. DISOBRYED,] To refuse obedience to; to break commands or transgress prohibitions. Dis-OB-LI-GA TION, m. Offence; cause of disgust. Claren-

Dis-Ob'Lj-Ga-TO-Ry, a Releasing obligation. Charles. [R.] [Dis-O-BLIGE', [dis-o-blij', E. F. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.; dis-o-blij', P.: dis-o-blij' or dis-o-blij', S. W. K. — Sec Oblige.] s. d dis and obliga. [d. Discollars j. pp. Disconlars of the dose or unbinders t. BLIGWA, DESCRIZED.] To offend; to give offence to to do an unkindness to.

BDIS-O-BLIGE'MENT,\* n. Act of disobliging. Milton. [2.]

BDIS-O-BLIG'FE, m. One who disobliges.

†Dis-O-Pin'ion, (-yun) n. Difference of opinion. Bp. Rey-

Dis-orbed', (diz-orbd') a. Thrown out of the proper orb.

DIS-OR'DER-LY, a. Confused, immethodical, irregular; tumultuous; lawless, contrary to law, intemperate. DIS-OR'DER-LY, ad. Without rule or law; confusedly.

DIS-ÖWN'MENT,\* (diz-on'ment) n. Act of disording.
Curney. [a.]
DIS-ÖX'-DATE,\* v. a. See Deoxidate.
†DIs-PĀCE', v. n. To range about. Spensor.
DIS-PĀIR', v. a. To part a couple. Beaum. & FL.
†DIS-PĀND', v. a. [daspando, L.] To expand. Bailey.
†DIS-PĀN'SION, n. Expansion. Bailey.
DIS-PĀR'A-DISED, (-dist) a. Turned out of paradise. Cock-

DIS-PAR'AGE, v. a. [déparager, old Fr.] [1. DISPARAGED; pp. DISPARAGENG, DISPARAGED.] To match unequally; to pp. DISPARAGING, DISPARACED.] To match unequally; to injure by a depreciating comparison; to vilify; to reproach, to derogate, to detract, to decry, to degrade. DIS-PARAGE-MENT, n. Act of disparaging; reproach, depreciation.—(Low) The matching of an heir under his or her degree, or against decency.
DIS-PARAGER, n. One who disparages.
DIS-PARAGER, n. Causing disparagement; depreciating.

ating.

Dis-PA-RATE, a. [disparatus, L.] Separate, dissimilar; unequal.

By -RATE, a. [disparatus, L.] Separate, dissimilar; unequal.

By Taylor.

Dis'PA-RATEs, n. pl. Things so unlike or unequal that they

Dis PARTES, n. pl. Things so unlike or unequal that they cannot be compared with each other. Abp. Usher.
DIS-PAR'!-TY, n. [dupar, L.] Inequality; difference in quality; dissimilitude; unlikeness.
DIS-PARE', v. a. To release from a park. Shak.
DIS-PARE', v. a. To release from a park. Shak.
DIS-PARE'/NG, \* n. Act of liberating from a park. Taylor.
DIS-PARE', v. a. To scatter; to disperse. Dr. Clarke.
DIS-PART', v. a. [L. DISPARTED; pp. DISPARTING, DISPARTED.] To divide in two; to separate; to break, to burst; to rive. Millon.
DIS-PART', \* v. n. To be divided or separated; to open.
Thomsee:

DIS'PART,\* s. The difference between the semi-diameter of

DIS\*PART,\*\*\* A. The difference between the semi-diameter of the base ring, at the breech of a gun, and that of the ring at the swell of the muzzle. P. Cyc.
DIS\*PAS\*SION, (dis-pash'un) A. Coolness of temper; freedom from mental perturbation. Temple.
DIS\*PAS\*SION-ATE, (dis-pash'un-st) A. Free from passion moderate; calm; cool; impartial.
TDIS\*PAS\*SION-ATED, a. Dispassionate. Dr. Maine.
DIS\*PAS\*SION-ATE-Ly, ad. In a dispassionate manner.
TDIS\*PAS\*SIONATED, (dis-pash'und) a. Free from passion.
Dorna. Donne

Dorna.

Dis-Patch', v. a. [despeecher or depecher, Fr.; dispaceiars, It.] [4. Dispatcher; pp. Dispatching, dispatcher.] To send away hastily; to send out of the world; to put to death; to kill; to perform business quickly; to execute; to hasten; to expedite.—Also written despatch. 27 For remarks on the orthography, see Daspatch.

Dis-Patch',\* n. Speed; haste; execution; management; an express; a message. See Daspatch. See Daspatcher.

Dis-Patch'er, n. One who dispatches. See Daspatcher.

DIS-PATCH'FOL,\* a. Hasty; expeditious; quick. Pope.
DIS'PA-THY,\* n. Want of feeling; apathy. Southey. [R.]
DIS-PAU'FER, v. a. (Law) To deprive of the right of a
pauper. Bouvier.
DIS-PAU'FERED,\* (dIs-pau'perd) p. a. (Law) Put out of the
capacity or condition of a pauper. Crabb.
DIS'PEACE,\* a. Want of peace or quiet. Irving. [R.]
DIS-PELY, v. a. (despello, L.] [I. DISFELLED; pp. DISFELLING,
DISFELLED.] To disperse; to drive away; to drive by
scattering; to dissipate.
†DIS-PENCE', n. (despense, old Fr.] Expense; cost. Spenser.
DIS-PENCE', v. a. [despense, old Fr.] Expense; cost. Spenser.
Ser. [R.]

pla-PEN'S, v. a. [assperson, h.] 10 spens, we applied spensor. [R.]

†Dis-PEN'S, B.E., n. One who distributes. Wicliffa.

Dis-PEN'S,-BLE, a. That may be dispensed; capable of being dispensed with. More.

Dis-PEN'S,-BLE-NESS, n. State of being dispensable. Ham-

mond.

DIS-PEN'SA-RY, n. A place where medicines are made up and distributed, a charitable institution, where the poor are supplied with medicines.

DIS-PEN-SA-TION, n. Act of dispensing; state of dispensing; distribution; the dealing out of any thing, method of providence; distribution of good and evil; an exemption from some law; a license granted by a bishop to a clergyman to omit some duty; a license from the pope.

DIS-PEN-SA-TIVE\_LY, ad. By dispensation. [R.]

DIS-PEN-SA-TIVE-LY, ad. By dispensation. Sir H. Wotton.

DIS-PEN-SA-TIVE-LY, ad. By dispensation.

DIS-PEN'SA-TO-RY, n. A book of directions for making

up medicines; a pharmacopeia.

DJS-PEN'SA-TO-RY, a. Granting dispensation. Bp. Rambow.
DJS-PENSE, v. a. [despenser, Fr.] [L. DISPENSED; pp. DISPENSED.] To deal out, to distribute, to make up a medicine.— To dispense with, to excuse; to permit the want of a thing, to do without, to set free

DIS-PENSE', \* v. n. To grant a dispensation, to do without,
— with with. Watts. from an obligation.

— with with. Watts.
TDIS-PENSE, n. Dispensation; exemption. Milton.
DIS-PENS'ER, n. One who dispenses; a distributer.
DIS-PEO'PLE, (dis-pë'pl) v. a. [t. DIS-EO-LED, pp. DIS-PEO-LED, ] To depopulate; to empty of people.
DIS-PEO'PLEE, (dis-pë'pler) n. A depopulator. Gay.
TDIS-PER'I-WIGGED,\* (-wigd) a. Deprived of a periwig.
Canner.

DI-SPER'MOUS,\* a. (Bot.) Containing only two seeds.

DIS-PER'SAL, \* n. Dispersion. Crowe.

DIS-PERESCA, v. a. (Aspersus, L.) [1. DISPERSED; pp. DISPERSED; pc. DISPERSED; TO drive to different parts, to dissipate, to distribute, to deal out, to diffuse, to spread. DIS-PERESCA v. n. To fly in different ways, to spread about. South.

about. Swift.

Dis-PERSED',\* (dis-PERST') p. a. Scattered; distributed.
Dis-PERSED',\* (dis-PERST') p. a. State of being dispersed.

Dis-PERS'ED-NESS, n. State of being dispersed.

†Dis-PERS'ED-NESS, n. Thinness; scatteredness. Brerewood.
Dis-PERS'ER, n. One who disperses; a spreader.

Dis-PERSIQN, (dis-PET'shun) n. [dispersio, L.] Act of dispersing; state of being dispersed, distribution; wide

persing; diffusion.

Dis-PER'sive, a. Having the power to disperse. Dyer.

Dis-PER'iT, v. a. [1. DISPIRITED, pp. DISPIRITING, DISPIRITED.] To discourage; to deject; to depress; to exhaust the spirits.

the spirits.

Dis-Pir'iT-ED.\* p. a. Deprived of spirit; discouraged.

Dis-Pir'iT-ED-NESS, n. Want of vigor or spirit.

†Dis-Pir'E-Dis, a. Malicious; furious. Spenser.

Dis-Pir'E-Dis-Ly, ad. Maliciously. Mirror for Magistrates.

Dis-PLACE, v. a. [L DISPLACED; pp. DISPLACING, DISPLACED.] To put out of place; to put in another place; to put out of any state; to disorder.

Dis-PLACE'A-BLE,\* a. That may be displaced or removed.

Ed. Ren.

Ed. Rev.

Ed. Rev.

DIS-PLÄCE D', \* (d's-piäst') p. a. Put out of place.

DIS-PLÄCE D', \* (d's-piäst') p. a. Put out of place.

DIS-PLÄCE MENT, \* n. The act of displacing. Phil. Mag.

DIS-PLA'CEN-CY, n. [displacentia, L.] Incivility; disobligation. Brooms. [R.]

DIS-PLÄNT', v. a. [i. DISPLANTED; pp. DISPLANTING, DISPLANTED.]

To remove a plant; to drive away from residence.

dence.

Dis-PLAN-TĀ/TION, n. Act of displanting; removal.

Dis-PLANT/ING, n. Removal; ejection. Hakevill.

Dis-PLXT', v. a. To untwist; to uncurl. Hakevill. [R.]

Dis-PLXT', (dis-plā') s. a. [desployer, old Fr.] [ŝ. Dis-LAYED;

pp. DIS-PLAYING, DIS-LAYED.] To spread wide; to exhibit;

to show; to parade; to set ostentatiously to view; to

open; to expand.

DIS-PLAY', (dis-plā') n. An exhibition to the view or the

thoughts; open, public, or ostentatious show; parade.

DIS-PLAY'ZE, n. He or that which displays.

†Dis'PLE, v. a. To discipline. Spensor. †Dis-PLEAS'ANCE, n. [déplaisance, Fr.] Anger; displeas-

†Dis-Pleas'ANT, (dis-plez'ant) a. Unideasant. Sir T

†DIS-PLEAS'ANT-LY, ed. In an unpleasing manner. Sir T.

Elyot.

DIS-PLEASE', (dIs-plez') v. a. [i. DISPLEASED; pp. DISPLEASENC, DISPLEASED.] To offend; to make angry; to make sad; to dissatisfy; to vez.

DIS-PLEASE', v. n. To disgust; to raise aversion. Bacon.

DIS-PLEAS', E.D-NESS, n. Pain; uneasiness. W. Mountagua

DIS-PLEAS', ING. \* p. a. Causing displeaseur. §; offending.

DIS-PLEAS', ING. NESS, n. Offensiveness. Locka.

DIS-PLEAS', ING. NESS, n. Offensiveness. Locka.

DIS-PLEAS', URE, (dIs-plezh'ur) n. Disilie; dissatisfaction; distaste; uneasiness; offence; pain given; anger; indignation; disfavor.

dignation; disfavor.

†Dis-Pleas'UBE, (dis-plezh'ur) v. a. To displease. Bacon.

†Dis'Pli-Cence, n. [displeatia, L.] Dislike. W. Moun-

tague.

†Dis'PLI-CEN-CY,\* n. Dislike; displeasure. Dr. Owen.

†Dis-PLI-OEN, v. a. [displeas, L.] [1. DISPLODED; pp. DISPLODED; no, DISPLODED.] To disperse with a loud noise; to explode.

Dis-PLODE',\* v. n. To go off, as a cannon; to explode.

Foung.

Dis-PLO'SION, (dis-plo'zhun) n. Explosion. Young.

Dis-PLO'SIVE,\* a. Noting or implying displosion. Smart.

Dis-PLOME!, v. a. [L. DISPLOMED; pp. DISPLUMING, DISPLUMED.] To strip of feathers or of honors. Burke.

Dis-PONE!,\* v. a. To make over; to convey to another in least form. Jameson. [Scottish.]

a legal form. Jameson. [Scottish.]
DIS-PONGE', v. a. To expunge. See DISPUNGE.
DIS-PORT', n. [desport, old Fr.] Play; sport; pastime.

Spenser., v. a. [i. DISPORTED; pp. DISPORTING, DISPORTED.] To divert. Ser T. Elyot.

DIS-PORT', v. n. To play; to toy, to wanton. Milton.

DIS-PORT', v. n. To play; to toy, to wanton. Milton.

DIS-POS'A-BLE, a. That may be disposed of or used.

DIS-POS'A-L, n. Act of disposing, disposition; arrangement; regulation, power of bestowing, management.

DIS-POSE', (dis-POZ') v. a. [disposer, Fr.] [1. DISPOSED, pp.

DISPOSED, [1. DISPOSED.] To place; to distribute, to arrange; to regulate; to order, to employ, to bestow, to turn to any end, to adapt; to incline (with to); to make fit (with for).— To dispose of, to apply to any purpose, to put into the hands of another, to give away by authority; to direct; to conduct; to place in any condition; to put away. to put away.

†Dis-PōṣE', n. To bargain; to make terms. Stak. †Dis-PōṣE', n. Disposal; dispensation, disposition. Stak. Dis-PōṣED',\* (dis-pōzd') p. a. Employed, applied; having

†DIS-POSE', n. Disposal; dispensation, disposition. Stat.
DIS-POSED, \*\*(dis-pōzd') p. a. Employed, applied; having a disposition.
DIS-POS'ED-NESS,\* n. Disposition; inclination. Scott.
DIS-POS'ER, n. One who disposes; distributer; giver; bestower; governor; director.
DIS-POS'ING, \*n. Direction. Proverbs.
DIS-POS'ING, \*p. a. Regulating; bestowing; arranging.
DIS-POS'I'TION, (dis-po-zish'un) n. Act of disposing; state of being disposed, disposal, order; method; fitness; quality, temper of mind; inclination; character or quality of mind or inclination.—(Arch.) The arrangement of the whole design of a building.
DIS-POS'I'TION-AL,\* a. Relating to disposition. J. Johnson. [R.]
DIS-POS'I-TIVE-LY, ad. In a dispositive manner. Browne.
DIS-POS'I-TOR, n. (Astrol.) A planet which is lord of that sign in which the planet is.
DIS-POS-ESS'O, (dis-poz-Zés)' v. a. [L. DISPOSSESSED]; pp. DISPOSSESSING, DISPOSSESSED]. To put out of possessing; is tate of being dispossessed. Bp. Hall.
DIS-POS-SESS'ON, \*n. One who dispossesses. Cruley.
DIS-POS-SESS'ON, \*n. One who dispossess. Cruley.
DIS-POS-SESS'ON, \*n. One who dispossess. Cruley.
DIS-POS-SESS'ON, \*n. One who dispossess. Cruley.
DIS-POS-SUBE, (dis-poz-Zésh'un) n. Disposal. Wotton.

DIS-PEST',\* v. a. To remove from a post; to displace. Chalmers. [R.]
DIS-PEST',\* v. a. To remove from a post; to displace. Chalmers. [R.]
DIS-PEST, DEER, (dis-pē'zhur) n. Disposal. Wotton.
DIS-PESISE', v. a. [I. DISFARISED, pp. DISFARISED, DIS-PESISE', v. a. [I. DISFARISED, pp. DISFARISED, DIS-PESISED, DIS-PESISE', BLE, a. Louworthy of commendation. Dict.
DIS-PESIS', BLE, a. Unworthy of commendation. Dict.
DIS-PESIS', BLE, a. Unworthy of commendation. Dict.
DIS-PESIS', DIS-PESIS', DIS-PESIS', DIS-PESIS', DIS-PESISED, DIS-PESISED, DIS-PESISED, DIS-PESISED, DIS-PESISED, DIS-PESISED', v. n. To extend or expand itself. Thomses.
DIS-PESISE', v. a. To deprive of privileges. Jura.
DIS-PEZIZE', v. a. To undervalue. Cotton. [R.]

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DIS-PRO-FESS', v. a. To abandon the profession of. Spen- | Dis-QUI-SI TION-AL. * a. Relating to disquisition. Menth.
            Sov. [R.]
DIS-PRÖF'IT, m. Loss; damage, detriment. Fex.
DIS-PRÖÖF', m. Confutation; conviction of error. Atter
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              Dis-Quis'l-rive, * a. Relating to disquisition; examining.
        DIS-PROOF', S. Consulation, Dury.
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                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Hawkins.

Fils-Range',* v. a. To disarrange; to derange. Wood.

DIS-Range',* v. a. To put out of the rank. May.

DIS-Re-Gard', n. Slight notice, neglect; contempt.

DIS-RE-Gard', v. a. [L. DISREGARDED] pp. DISREGARDING,

DISREGARDED, To slight, to neglect, to contemm.

DIS-RE-GARD'ER, n. One who disregards. Boyle.

DIS-RE-GARD'FOL, a. Negligent, contemptuous. Bar-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             Dis-re-GXRD'fûl-Ly, ad. Negligently; contemptuously.
Dis-rel'ish, z. Dislike; distaste; disgust; squeamish-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            ness.
Dis-RELISH, v. a. [i. disrelished; pp. disrelishing, disrelished.] To have an aversion for, to make nauseous; to want a taste for, to dislike.
Dis-re-mem'ser,* v. a. To forget. Sherwood. [U. S.—
                    More. [R.]
          DIS-PRO-PÖR'TION-AL-LY, ad. Without proportion. DIS-PRO-PÖR'TION-AL-NESS,* n. Want of proportion.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Southern States.]

10 lorget. Skerwood. [U. S.—
Southern States.]

10 lis-RE-PAIR',* n. State of being out of repair. Scott.

Dis-REP'U-TA-BLE, a. Not reputable, not creditable.

Dis-REP'U-TA-BLY,* ad. In a disreputable manner. Burke.

Dis-REP-U-TA'ZION, n. Dishonor, loss of reputation.

Dis-RE-PUTE', n. Ill character; dishonor; discredit; ill
        DIS-PRO-PÖR'TION-ATE, a. Wanting proportion; unsymmetrical; unsuitable, either in bulk, form, or value.
                    Ray.
        Dis-Pro-Pōr/Tion-ate-Ly, ad. Without proportion. Dis-Pro-Pōr/Tion-ate-Ly, ad. Without proportion. Dis-Pro-Y-a-Ble,* a. That may be disproved. Boyle. Dis-Pro-Y-a-L,* a. Act of disproving; disproof. Fo. Qu.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    repute.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             †Dis-RE-PUTE', v. a. To bring into disgrace. Mountagu.
Dis-RE-SPECT', n. Incivility, want of respect, slight.
Dis-RE-SPECT', v. a. To show disrespect to. Sir
        Nec., p. 6. [1. disproved; pp. disproving, dis-
reoved.] To show or prove to be false; to confute,
to refute. — [†To disapprove. Hooker.]
        DIS-PRÔV'ER, n. One who disproves. Wotton.

†DIS-PRÔV'ER, n. One who disproves. Wotton.

†DIS-PONGE', v. a. To expunge. Shak.

†DIS-PURSE', v. a. To pay, to disburse. Shak.

†DIS-PURSE', v. a. To pay, to disburse. Shak.

†DIS-PUR-VEY', (dis-pur-vä') v. a. To deprive. Barret.

†DIS-PUR-VEY'ANCE, (dis-pur-vä'ans) n. Want of provis-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            DIS-RE-SPECT'ER,* n. One who disrepects. Boyle. [R.] DIS-RE-SPECT'FOL, a. Wanting respect, irreverent, un-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            DIS-RE-SPECT'FOL-LY, ad. Irreverently; uncivilly. Dis-RE-SPECT'FOL-NESS,* n. Want of respect. Ash.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            DIS-RES-SPECT'FUL-NESS," n. Want of respect. ass. DIS-RÖBE', v. a. [t. DISROBED, pp. DISROBING, DISROBED,]
To undress; to uncover, to strip.
DIS-RÖB'ER, n. One who disrohes. Gayton.
DIS-RÖD', * v. a. To separate from the root. Ruchardson.
DIS-RÖD'DERED,* (dIz-rūd'derd) p. a. Deprived of the
      tDis-PUR-VEY'ANCE, (dis-pur-va'qus) n. Want of provis-
tons. Spenser.

[Dis'PU-TA-BLE, [dis'pu-ta-bl, S. J. F. Sm. R. Wb., dis-
pu'ta-bl, P., dis'pu-ta-bl or dis-pu'ta-bl, W. Ja. K.] a.

That may be disputed, lable to contest; controverti-
ble, debatable; doubtful.

[Dis'PU-TAC-BLE-NESS,* n. State of being disputable. Ash.
†Dis-PU-TAC'1-TY, n. Proneness to dispute. Bp. Ward.

Dis'PU-TANT, n. A controvertist, a reasoner, a dis-
nuter.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            DIŞ-RÜPT',* v. a. To separate, to break asunder. Thom-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Dis-ROPT',* p. a. Rent asunder; broken. Ash. [R.]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          Dis-Röp'Tion, (diz-rūp'shun) n. [disruptio, L.] Act of breaking as under; breach; rent; dilaceration.
Dis-SĀT-IS-FĀC'Tion, n. State of being dissatisfied; want
      puter. †Dis'Py-TANT, a. Disputing; engaged in controversy.
                Multon
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         of satisfaction; discontent.

Dis-SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RI-MESS, n. Unsatisfactoriness.

Dis-SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RI-MESS, n. Unsatisfactory.

Dis-SAT'IS-FAC'TO-RI-MESS, n. Unsatisfactory.

Dis-SAT'IS-FAC'TO-RI-MESS, n. Unsatisfactory.

Dis-SAT'IS-FAC'TO-RI-MESSATISFIED; pp. DissATISFIED,

Dis-SAT'IS-FAC, n. a. [t. DissATISFIED; pp. DissATISFIED,

DissATISFIED.] To discontent; to displease; to fail to
      DIS-PU-TA'TION, m. Act of disputing; altercation; con-
     versy; argumental contest.

Dis-PU-TÂ/TIOUS, a. Inclined to dispute; cavilling. Addi-
               son.
      Dis-PU-TA'TIOUS-NESS,* n. The quality of being disputa-
     tious. C. Lamb.

DIS-PÜTA-TIVE, a. Disposed to dispute. Bp. Taylor.

DIS-PÜTA-TIVE, a. Disposed to dispute. pp. Disput-
ing, DISPUTED.] To contend by argument, to debate,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    please.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Dis-seat', v. a. To put out of a seat. Shak.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          DIS-SECT', v. a. [duseco, L.] [t. DISECTED; pp. DISSECTING, DISSECTED.] To cut in pieces, as an animal body; to cut up, to divide and examine minutely; to anato-
               to contend.
   to contend.

DIS-POTE', v. a. To contend for; to question; to discuss, to contest; to controvert, to call in question.

DIS-POTE', v. A contest; a controversy; a debate; an altercation : a quarrel; a difference.

†DIS-POTE'LESS, a. Undisputed; indisputable.

DIS-POTE'NG, v. Disputation; a disputant.

DIS-POTEM, v. Disputation; a dispersion.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         Dis-SEC'T-IBLE, a. That may be dissected. Paley.
Dis-SEC'TION, a. Act of dissecting; examination, the cutting to pieces of an animal or organized body in order to elucidate its structure and functions; anatomy.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      to elucidate its structure and functions; anatomy. Dis-$EC'TOR, n. One who dissects; an anatomist. Dis-$E'c'TOR, n. One who dissects; an anatomist. Dis-$E'i\sin, (dis-$e'zin) n. (Law) A species of wrongful ouster, or the unlawful dispossessing of a man of his land, tenement, or other immovable or incorporeal right. Dis-$EIZE', (dis-$eZ') v. a. [dessaistr, Fr.] [t. Disseized; pp. Disseizen, Disseizen.] (Law) To dispossess, to de-
  ples-Für (186, m. Disputation; altercation.

[Dis-Für (186, m. Disputation; altercation.

[Dis-Qual-FF]-CA'TION, (dis-kwöl-e-fe-kä'shun) m. Act of disqualifying; that which disqualifies.

[Dis-Qual-FF]ED, dis-kwöl-e-fid) p. a. Unfitted; inca-
  pable.

[Dis-Quali-FF, (dis-kwői'e-fi) [dis-kwői'e-fi, W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; dis-kwői'e-fi, S. E.] v. a. [t. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fied; pp. dis-quali-fi
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  prive.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        DIS-SEI-ZĒĒ',* n. One who is disseized. Jacob. DIS-SEIZ'ÖR, n. (Law) One who disseizes. DIS-SEIZ'OR-ESS,* n. She who disseizes. Scott.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      Dis-Bell'OR-Ess," n. Sne who disselzes. Scott.
Dis-Sem'slance, n. Dissimilitude. Osborne. [R.]
Dis-Sem'ele, v. a. [dissimile, L.] [t. DISSEMBLED; pp.
DISSEMBLING, DISSEMBLED.] To hide under false appearance; to pretend that not to be which really is; to pre-
tend that to be which is not, to simulate, to disguise;
||Dis-QUAL'|-FT-ING,* (dis-kwöl'e-fi-ing) p. a. Rendering unfit, disabling.
|Dis-QUAN'T1-TY, (dis-kwön'te-te) v. a. To lessen. Saak.
|Dis-QUI'ET, m. Uncasiness; restlessness; want of quiet or tranquility; vexation; anxiety.
|Dis-QUI'ET, w. a. Unquiet; uncasy. Bbak. [R.]
|Dis-QUI'ET, v. a. (i. Disquistring; pp. Disquirting, Dis-QUI'ETD.] To disturb; to make uncasy; to harass.
|Dis-QUI'ET-ER, m. One who disquiets; a disturber.
|Dis-QUI'ET-ER, m. One who disquiets; a disturber.
|Dis-QUI'ET-ING, m. Vexation; disturbance. Fisciom.
|Dis-QUI'ET-ING, m. Vexation; disturbance. Fisciom.
|Dis-QUI'ET-ING, m. Causing disquiet; uncasy. Hove.
|Dis-QUI'ET-ING, m. Uncasiness; a disquieting. Bazter.
  |Dis-QUAL'I-FY-ING,* (dis-kwoi'e-fi-ing) p. a. Rendering
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     to conceat.

Dis-sEM'BLE, (dis-sem'bi) v. n. To play the hypocrite; to use faise professions; to wheedle.

Dis-sEM'BLE, a. .. One who dissembles; a hypocrite.

Dis-sEM'BLING, n. Dissimulation. Bp. Taylor.

Dis-sEM'BLING, p. a. Practising dissimulation; felgning.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     ing.
DIS-SEM'BLING-LY, ad. With dissimulation. Bp. Taylor.
DIS-SEM'-NATE, v. c. [dussmino, L.] [i. DISSEMINATED;
pp. DISSEMINATING, DISSEMINATED.] To scatter as seed;
to sow; to spread every way; to disperse; to diffuse; to
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propagate; to circulate.

Dis-sem-i-NA'Tion, z. Act of disseminating; diffusion; circulation; dispersion; propagation.

Dis-sem'i-NA-Tivz,\* a. Tending to disseminate. Bp. Tay-

Dis-Qui'gT-NEss, n. Uncasiness; restlessness. Spenser.
†Dis-Qui'gT-Ous, a. Causing disquiet. Milton.
Dis-Qui'gT-Ous, n. Uncasiness; anxiety. Addison.
Dis-Qui-g1''TION, (dis-kwe-zleh'un) n. [disquicitio, I
Examination; a discussion; argumentative inquiry.

DIS 215 Dis-SEM'I-RA-TOR, m. One who disseminates; a sower.
Dis-SEM'SION, (dis-Sem'shun) m. [dissense, L.] Disagreement; contrariety of sentiment; discord; strife, con-Dis-so/cial-izu,\* v. c. To make unsocial; to disunite, Dr. R. Vaughan.

Dis-80'Ci-ATE, (dis-80'sho-at) v. a. [dissocio, L.] [i. dissociated; pp. dissociated.] To separate to disunity. Boyla. mest; contrainty of sommand, the contrainty, tention; quarrel.

Dis-SEN'slous, (dis-sen'shus) a. Disposed to discord, quarrelsome. Ascham. [a.]

Dis-SENT, v. n. [dissentio, L.] [i. Dissented; pp. Dissenting, Dissented.] To disagree in opinion; to vary; to differ; to differ or separate from the established to disunity. Boyle.

Dis-80-Cj-A'TiOn, (dis-80-sho-a'shun) n. Separation.

Dis-80-LU-BiL'i-Ty, n. Quality of being dissoluble. Hale.

Dis'80-LU-BLE, a. Dissolvable. Sir T. Browne. Dis'so-LC-ELE-NESS,\* n. The quality of being dissoluble Boyle. Church.

Dis-SENT', s. At. of dissenting; disagreement; difference; difference of religious opinion from that of the established church. Dis'so-UTE, a. [dissolutus, L.] Loose; wanton; un restrained; lax; licentious; debauched.
Dis'so-UT-ED,\*p. c. Rendered dissolute; corrupted. C. Ossembled chirch.

Dis-sen-taine-ous, c. Disagreeable; contrary. Ricant.
†Dis-sen-taine-ous; inconsistent. Mil-Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. (2. Lamb. DIS-SENTA'TION,\* \*. Act of dissenting. Howe.

DIS-SENT'ER, \*. One who dissents; particularly one who dissents from the doctrines or government of the church dissents from sac questions as a general of England.

Dis-SENT'ER-ISM,\* n. The spirit or the principles of dissent, or of the dissenters. Qu. Rev.
Dis-SEN'TIENT,\* (dis-sen'shent) n. Dissgreeing. Knoz.
Dis-SEN'TIENT,\* (dis-sen'shent) n. One who dissents.

Sur Wm. Jones.
Act of dissenting or disagreeing. death. Now W.M. Jones.

D'S-SENT'[NG, M. Act of dissenting or disagreeing.
D'S-SENT'[NG, \* p. a. Disagreeing, separating; differing.
O|S-SEN'TIOUS. See DISSENSIOUS.
D|S-SEN'-MENT, \* n. (Bot.) The partition in the inside of a fruit formed by the union of the sides of its constituent compale. D. Che. carpels. P. Cyc. tDis-serv, L.] To discourse; to dispute. Harrus. Dis-SER-TA'TION, a. An oral or written examination of a question or subject; a discourse; a disquisition; a treatise; an essay; a discussion.

Dis-Ser-A'TiON-AL,\* a. Relating to dissertations; disquisitional. Ch. Ob.

Dis'Ser-A'TOR, m. One who discourses. Boyls.

Dis'Ser-Y, v. a. [desserver, Fr.] [L. DISSERVED; pp.

DISSERVEY, v. a. [desserver] To do injury to; to mischief; Dis-SER'VICE, m. Injury; mischief; hurt; harm.
Dis-SER'VICE-A-BLE, a. Injurious; unserviceable.
Dis-SER'VICE-A-BLE-NESS, m. Hurt; unserviceableness. Dis-SER'VICE-A-BLY, ad. Injuriously. Hackett. †Dis-SET'TLE, v. a. To unsettle. More. Dis-SET'TLE-NESS,\* n. State of being unsettled. More.
Dis-SET'TLE-MENT,\* n. Act of unsettling. Marvell.
Dis-SET'ER, v a. [deserver, old Fr.] [n. Disseveren; pp.
Dissevering, Dissevered.] To part in two; to break;

death.

Dis-SOLV'A-BLE, a. That may be dissolved or melted.

Dis-SOLVE', (diz-zōiv') v. a. [dissolve, L.] [i. dissolved;
pp. dissolven, dissolved.] To destroy the form of by dissiniting the parts by heat, moisture, &c.; to melt; to liquefy; to distonitue; to separate; to break up; to destroy; to discontinue.

Dis-SOLVE', v. a. To melt; to liquefy; to be liqueded; to sink away. Dis-solved',\* (diz-zölvd') p. s. Meited; liquefied; dis-united. DIS-SÖLV'ENT, s. Having the power of dissolving. Ray. DIS-SÖLV'ENT, n. That which has the power of dis-Bolving.
Dis-solv'ER, n. He or that which dissolves. Dis-sol-vi-Bil'i-Ty,\* n. Quality of being dissolvible. Richardson. Richardson.
Dis-50LV-i-BLE, a. Hale. See Dissolvable.
Dis'sQ-NANCE, n. [dissonans, L] Want of harmony or concord; dissord; dissgreement. Millon.
Dis'sQ-NANCY, n. Discord; dissonance. Bullokar.
Dis'sQ-NANT, a. Discordant; harsh; unbarmonious.
Dis-Sulade', (dis-swäd') v. a. [dissuadeo, L.] [i. dissuadeo of concording of the dissolution of concording the continuous of unbordinity. or importunity. DIS-SUAD'ER, (dis-swad'er) n. One who dissunder Dis-SUAD'ER, (dis-swäd'er) n. One who dissuades, Dis-SUA'Ston, (dis-swäz'hun) n. Act of dissuading; advice or persuasion against a thing.
Dis-SUA'Stor, (dis-swä'siy) n. An argument employed to dissuade; discouragement.
Dis-SUA'DER, v. a. To sunder; to separate. Chapman. [R.]
†Dis-swäen're, (dis-swä'tn) v. a. To deprive of sweetness. Bp. Richardson. DISSEVERING, DISSEVERED.] TO part in two; to break; to divide; to sunder; to separate; to sever.

DIS-SEV-ER-ANCE, n. Separation. Hoccleve.

DIS-SEV-ER-A'TION,\* n. Act of dissevering. Ann. Phil. DIS-SEV-ER-A'TION, \* n. Separation. Ralsigh.

DIS'SI-DENCE, n. Separation. Ralsigh.

DIS'SI-DENCE, n. Idussideo, L.] Disagreement. Bailey.

DIS'SI-DENT, n. Varying; not agreeing. Robinson.

DIS'SI-DENT, n. One who dissents from others; a dissenter. Gubbon.—A name applied to persons of the Luthersn. Calvinistic, and Greek profession in Polyand. Dis-syl-LXB'[C, a. Consisting of two syllables.

Dis-syl-LXB-I-FI-CI'TION,\* n. Act of forming into two syllables. Ch. Ob. Dis-syl-LAB'1-F?,\* v. a. To form into two syllables. Ch. Ob.
Dis-syl-LA-Bizz,\* v. a. To form into or express in two
syllables. Ch. Ob. senter. Gleson.—A name applied to persons of the Lutheran, Calvinistic, and Greek profession in Poland.

[D]s-SIL'IENCE, (djs-SIL'yens) z. [dissilio, L.] Act of starting asunder.

[D]s-SIL'IENT, (djs-SIL'yent) [djs-SIL'yent, S. W. Ja. K.; djs-SIL'ient, S. S.] z. Starting asunder.

D[s-S]-L'TION, (djs-sp-lish'un) z. A bursting in two. 18-8YL/LA-BLE, or Dis/sYL-LA-BLE, [dis/sil-la-bl, S. W. J. K.; dis-sil'la-bl, P. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.] n. A word of two syllables. DIS'TAFF, n.; pl. DISTAFFS. — [distaves, Beaum. & Fl.]
The staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning: — it is used as an emblem of the female sex. Dis'TAFF-THISTLE, (dis'ththis'si) n. A species of thistle.

DIS-TAIN', v. a. [destaindre, old Ft.] [t. DISTAINED; pp.

DISTAINING, DISTAINED.] To stain; to blot; to sully. Dis-8im';-LAR, s. Unlike; heterogeneous; not similar.
Dis-8im';-LAR-Ly, s. Unlikeness; dissimilatede.
Dis-8im';-LAR-Ly, s. d. in a dissimilar manner. Smart.
Dis-8im';-LE, s. A dissimilate; a comparison or illustration by contraries, as a simile is by something which Operasor.

DIS-TANCE, m. [distantia, L.] Space in length between any two things; length of space between; remoteness in place; space marked out; remoteness in time; ideal disjunction; mental separation, respect; distant behavior; reserve; alienation. ıs like DIS-SI-MIL'I-TUDE, a. Unlikeness; want of resemblance; DIS-SI-NIL'I-TDE, n. Unlikeness; want of resemblance; a comparison by contraries.

DIS-SIM-U-LÂ'TION, n. [dissimulatio, L.] Act of dissembling; the act of concealing something which exists; simulation; deceit; hypocrisy.

†DIS-SIM'ULE, v. a. To dissemble. Sir T. Elyet.

DIS'SI-PA-BLE, a. Liable to dispersion. Bacon. [R.]

DIS'SI-PA-BLE, v. a. [dissipatus, L.] [i. DISSIPATED; pp. DISSIPATED, TO scatter; to disperse; to squander: to enand lavishly: to washe. DISTANCE, v. 4. [L. DISTANCED; pp. DISTANCING, DISTANCED.] To place remotely; to throw off from the view; to leave behind, as in a race. VIEW; to leave bening, as in a race.
DIS'TANT, a. Remote in place; remote; being far off; reserved; aby; not allied; not obvious; not plain.
DIS-TAN'TIAL, \* a. Remote in place; distant. Derham.
DIS'TANT-LY, \* ad. Remotely; with distance or reserve. sirating, bisstratud.] To scatter; to disperse; to squander; to spend lavishly; to waste.
Dis's;-PATE, c. n. To practise dissipation; to live idly or irregularly; to disperse. [Colloquial.—U. S.]
Dis's;-PAT-ED,\* p. a. Addicted to dissipation; prodigal.
Dis-s;-PATTION, n. Act of dissipating; state of being dissipation; excitered attention; dissolute living.
Dis-sō-c;-a-BLI-1-TY, (dis-sō-she-s-bil/9-te) n. Want of sociability. Bretz.
Dis-sō-c;-A-BLE, (dis-sō-she-s-bil) a. Not sociable; not to be brought to good fellowship. Burton.
Dis-sō-ciation; (dis-sō-she) a. Disinclined to society; not social. Ld. Kasses. Ster DISTANTE', R. Aversion of the palate; disrelish; dislike; uneasiness; anger; alienation of affection. DISTANTE', v. a. [i. DISTANTED; pp. DISTANTING, DISTANTED.] To disrelish; to dislike; to loathe; to offend; to disgust. DIS-TASTE'FOL, a. Nauseous to the palate; offensive; un-DIS-TASTE FUL, a. Nauscouls to the paints; omensive; un-pleasant; disagreeable; disquisting.
DIS-TASTE FUL-NESS, n. Dislike; disagreeableness.
†DIS-TASTIVE, n. That which gives disrelish. Whitlock.
DIS-TEMPER, n. A disease; a malady; illness; disorder;
bad constitution of the mind; ill humor.—(Painting) A

method of tempering paint by size, white of eggs, &c., || DISTEMPER, v. a. [i. DISTEMPERED; pp. DISTEMPERING, DISTEMPERED.] To disease, to disorder; to disturb; to ruffle, to irritate, to disaffect. State.

DIS

Dis-Tört', v. a. [distortus, L.] [i, distorted; pp. distorted; no, distorted, L.] [i, distorted; pp. distorted; no writhe; to wrest; to twist; to bend; to pervert, to deform.

†Dis-Tört', a. Distorted. Spenser.

Dis-Tör'stion, (dis-tör'shun) n. Act of distorting; state of being distorted; perversion.

Dis-Tör', v. a. (distractus, L.) [i, distractus; pp. distractus, distorted; pp. distractus, distorted; pp. distractus, distorted; pp. distractus, distorted; pp. distractus, distorted; pp. distractus, distorted; pp. distractus, distorted; distorted; pp. distractus, distorted; distorted; pp. distorted; distorted; distorted; pp. distorted; distorted; distorted; distorted; distorted; distorted; distorted; distorted; distort'sp., p. a. Perplexed; deprived of reason; mad; frantic. rume, to irritate, to dissinct. Stat.

1918-TEM/PER-ANCE, a. Distemperature. Daniel.

1918-TEM/PER-ATE, a. Immoderate, diseased. Bp. Hall.

1918-TEM/PER-A-TÜRE, n. Bad temperature; intemperatures; perturbation, indisposition; slight illness.

1918-TEM/PERED,\* (dis-tem/perd) p. a. Diseased; disordered. DIS-TEM'PER-ED-NESS,\* n. State of being distempered. Scott.

Dis-TEMP'FER-ING,\* n. Act of painting in distemper. Smart.

Dis-TEND', v. a. [distendo, L.] [i. DISTENDED; pp. DISTEND-ING, DISTENDED.] To stretch out in breadth; to expand, to dilate. frantic. DIS-TRACT'ED-LY, ad. Madly; franticly. Shak.
DIS-TRACT'ED-NESS, n. Madness. Bp. Hall.
DIS-TRACT'EB, R. He or that which distracts.
DIS-TRACT'I-BLE, a. Capable of being drawn aside. Scott. DIS-TEN'SION, M. Act of stretching. Bp. Hall. See DISTEN-TION DIS-TEN'SIVE. \* a. That distends or may be distended. DIS-TRAC'TILE, \* a. (Bot.) Dividing into two unequal por-DIS-TENT', a. Spread; distended. Thomson. [R.]
†DIS-TENT', n. Breadth. Wotton.
DIS-TEN'TION, n. Act of stretching; state of being stretched; tions. Brande. DIS-TRAC'TION, R. State of being distracted; tendency to different parts, confusion; discomposure; perturbation of mind; madness; disturbance. TDIS-TRAC'TIOUS,\* a. Causing distraction; confused; distracted. Cudworth. DIS-TEN'TION, M. Act of stretching; state or deing streamed; breadth; divarication.

†DIS-TER', v. a. To banish from a country. Howell.

†DIS-TER', v. a. To banish from a country. Howell.

†DIS-TER', v. a. To disterminatus, L. | Divided. Bp. Hall.

†DIS-TERME, NA'TION, m. Division, separation. Hammond.

DIS'THENE, \* n. (Min.) A variety of kyanite. Dana.

†DIS-THRÖNE', v. a. To dethrone. Smila.

†DIS-THRÖNE', v. a. [desthroner, old Fr.] To dethrone.

Scarage. TRACEGI. CHARDOTOS.

DIS-TRĂIN', v. a. [destrainare, old Fr.] [1. DISTRAINED; pp.
DISTRAINING, DISTRAINED.] (Law) To seize; to lay hold
of for the payment of taxes or debt. DIS-TRĂIN', v. n. To make seizure. Camden.
DIS-TRĂIN'A-BLE,\* a. Liable to be distrained. Blackstone. Spenser.
Dis'TiEH, (dis'tik) n. [distiction, L.] A couplet of verses; DIS-TRAIN'OR, n. (Law) One who distrains.
DIS-TRAIN'OR, n. (Law) One who distrains.
DIS-TRAINT', n. Seizure. Dict. [R.]
DIS-TRAINT', \* (dIs-trā') a. [Fr.] Absent in thought. Chesterfeld. [R.] two poetic lines. DIS'TI-EHOUS,\* a. (Bot.) Arranged in two rows, the one opposite to the other, as the organs of the florets of many grasses. Brande. DIS-TRAUGHT', (dis-trawt') p. from Distract. Distracted.

Spenser. See Distract. grasses. Erana.

DIS-TIL', v. n. [distillo, L.] [i. DISTILLED; pp. DISTILLING, DISTILLED.] To drop; to fall by drops; to flow gently and silently; to use a still, to practise distillation.

DIS-TIL', v. a. To let fall in drops, to force by fire through the vessels of distillation; to draw by distillation; to discover male Spenser. See Distract.

Dis-TreEas', v. in To flow. Shenstone. [R.]

Dis-TreEas', v. [destresse, old Fr.] Calamity, misery; misfortune; anguish, agony; pain, suffering; adversity.—
(Law) The taking of a personal chattel, without legal process, from the possession of the wrong-doer, into the hands of the party injured, as a pledge for the refress of injury, the performance of a duty, or the satisfaction of a demand. Rowing: Dis-Til-LA-BLE, a. That may be distilled. Sherwood.

Dis-Til-LĀ/Tiọn, z. Act of distilling; a dropping; the act of drawing off the more volatile or spirituous parts of a of drawing off the more volatile or spirituous parts of a fluid substance in vapor, and then reducing the vapor to a fluid by condensation, the substance drawn by the still. Dis-TiL/LA-TO-EY, a. Belonging to distillation. Boyle. Dis-TiL/LER, a. One who distils, one who makes pernicious and inflammatory spirits.

DIS-TIL/LERY, a. A place where spirits are distilled.
DIS-TIL/LERY, a. The act of distillation.
DIS-TIL/ERY, a. Distillation. Shak. [B.]
DIS-TINCT', (dis-tingkt') a. [distinctus, L.] Different; not the same in number or kind; separate; clear, plain; visible, obvious, unconfused. demand. Bouvier.

Dis-TRESS', v. a. [i. distressed; pp. distressing, dis-tressed.] To afflict; to trouble: to perplex; to pain; to harass; to make miserable.—(Law) To prosecute to a narias; to make miserable.—(Law) To prosecute to a serurie, to seize.

DIS-TRESSED',\* (dis-trest') p. a. Full of trouble; afflicted DIS-TRESSED',\* (dis-trest') p. a. Full of trouble. Sect.

DIS-TRESS'FOL, a. Miserable; full of trouble. Seck.

DIS-TRESS'FOL, a. Miserable; full of trouble. Seck.

DIS-TRESS'FOL, a. Harassing; afflicting; painful.

DIS-TRESS'ING, a. Harassing; afflicting; painful.

DIS-TRIB'U-TA-BLE,\* a. That may be distributed. Ser Wm. ible, obvious, unconfused.

†Dis-TincT', (ds-tingkt') v. a. To distinguish. Chaucer.

Dis-TincTtion, (ds-tingkf) hun) z. Act of discerning differences; note of difference, that by which one differs DIS-TRIB'U-TA-RY.\* a. That distributes, or is distributed. DIS-TRIBUTE, v. a. [distribue, L.] [i. DISTRIBUTED; pp. DISTRIBUTINO, DISTRIBUTED.] To apportion; to divide amongst more than two, to deal out, to assign; to allot.—(Print.) To separate types and replace them in their from another, eminence; superiority; rank, separation; division, discrimination.

DIS-TINC/TIVE, (dis-tingk/tjv) a. Marking distinction or difference, having the power to distinguish and discern.

DIS-TINC/TIVE-LY, ad. Particularly, not confusedly.

DIS-TINC/TIVE-NESS,\* z. Quality of being distinctive. cells or cases, after a sheet has been printed off.

DIS-TRIB'U-TER, M. One who distributes.

DIS-TRI-BU'TION, M. Act of distributing, that which is dis-DISTRIBUTION, N. Act of distributing, that within sent-tributed; apportionment; dispensation.

DISTRIB'U-TIVE, a. That distributes, that separates or divides; that assigns the species.

DISTRIB'U-TIVE-NESS, a. Quality of being distributive. Goodsoin COORDES.

[18-TINCT'LY, (dis-tingkt'ie) ad. In a distinct manner; clearly; obviously, plainly.

DIS-TINCT'NESS, M. Quality of being distinct; clearness; nice observation of difference.

DIS-TINCT'URE,\* M. Distinctness. Ed. Rev. [R.]

DIS-TINCT'URE,\* A. Distinctness. Ed. Rev. [R.]

DIS-TINCT'URE of a transferriches. Ed. Rev. [R.] Dis-Tinct'uer, \* n. Distinctness. Ed. Rev. [R.]
Dis-Tin'suish. Distinctness. Ed. Rev. [R.] [i. distinctness. L.] [i. distinctness. Distinctions of the diversity of things; to separate; to divide; to discriminate; to perceive; to discern critically, to signalize, to mark out; to make known or eminent.
Dis-Tin'suish. Setting'gwish v. n. To make distinction.
Dis-Tin'suish.-Bile, (dis-ting'gwish-s-bl) d. That may be distinguished; discernible, worthy of note.
Dis-Tin'suish-s-ele-ness,\* n. State of being distinguishable. Jak. Fell.

Dis'TRICT, n. [districtus, L.] A portion of territory within given lines; a territorial division; circuit; province; a region; a division; a tract; a portion, territory.

Dis'TRICT, n. Belonging to a district or division. Rickardson. — District court, a court which has cognizance of certain causes within a district. — District autorney, a prosecuting officer in a judicial district. — District judge, the judge of a judicial district. — District judge, the District school, a public or free school within a district. free school within a district.

Dis'TRICT,\* v. a. | L. DISTRICTED; pp. DISTRICTING, DISTRICTED. | TO divide or lay off into districts. Smith.

DIS-TRIC'TION, n. Sudden display. Collier. [E.]

DIS-TRIN'GIS,\* v. [L.] (Law) The name of a writ, directed to a sheriff, or other officer, commanding him to district districts. able. Ask DIS-TIN'GUISH-A-BLY, \* ad. So as to be distinguished. Rich-Dis-Tin'Guished, (dis-ting'gwisht) a. Colebrated; illus-trious; eminent; transcendent; extraordinary. Dis-Tin'Guish-ED-Ly,\* ad. In a distinguished manner. ed to a sheriff, or other officer, commanding him to distrain; distress Crobb.

Dis-TRÜST', v. a. [i. distrusted pp. distrusting, distrusting, distrust; to regard with diffidence or suspicion; not to trust; to suspect; to discredit.

Dis-TRÜST', x. Discredit; loss of credit; suspicion; want of faith; want of confidence in another.

Dis-TRÜST', R. One who distrusts. Ed. Rev. Swift.

Dis-Tin'Guish-Er, n. One who distinguishes.
Dis-Tin'Guish-Inc.\* p. a. Marking distinction.
Dis-Tin'Guish-Inc.- t. y. ad. With distinction. Hammond.
Dis-Tin'Guish-Eknr. s. Distinction. Skal. [2.]
Dis-Ti'TLE, (dis-ti'ti) v. a. To deprive of right. B. Jonac

ă, S, I, Ö, T, Iong; ă, B, I, Ö, T, short: 4, \$, I, 9, U, Y, obseure.— pàre, păr, părt, pâle, nêir, nêir,

DIV

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  Dis-TRUST/FOL, a. Apt to distrust; suspicious; not confi-
  dent; diffident; modest; timorous.

DIS-TRUST'FÜL-LY, ad. In a distrustful manner.

DIS-TRUST'FÜL-RESS, n. Want of confidence. Knight.

DIS-TRUST'ING, n. Want of confidence. Bp. Taylor.

DIS-TRUST'LESS, a. Without suspicion or distrust. Shen-
 POIS-TURE', v. a. To disorder; to untune. Sir H. Wotton.

DIS-TURE', v. a. [disturbo, low L.] [i. DISTURRED; pp. DIS-
TURBING, DISTURBED.] To perplex; to disquiet, to inter-
   .upt; to molest, to trouble, to vex. +Dis-Turb, n. Confusion; disturbance. Milton.
 Dis-TURB'ANCE, n. Perplexity, interruption of a settled state; commotion; derangement, disorder; tumult; vi-
 olation of peace.

Dis-TURBED',* (djs-turbd') p. a. Disquieted; perplexed;
          confused.
Confused.

Djs-Türs'er, n. One who causes disturbance.

Djs-Türs'er, n. Disquieting; perplexing, confusing. †Djs-Türs'er, n. Toturn off; to turn aside. Danel.

Djs-Türs'er, n. Not uniform. Coventry.

[Dis-O'Ni-FORM, a. Not uniform. Coventry.

[Dis-O'Ni-FORM, n. Not uniform. Coventry.

R. † tis-d'ne-un, W.P. J. Ja.] n. Wunt of union; separation; disjunction, breach of concord.

[Dis-O'N'-10N-18T,* n. One who promotes disunion. North.

Dis-U-NITE', (dis-yu-niv') v. a. [1. DISUNITED, pp. DISUNITING, DISUNITED.] To separate; to divide; to part.

Dis-U-NITE', v. n. To fall asunder; to become separate.

Dis-U-NIT'ER, n. He or that which disunites.

Dis-O'NI-TY, (dis-yu'ng-te) n. Want of unity; a state of separation.
         aration.
 DIS-USAGE, n. Cessation of use or custom. Hooker. DIS-USE', (dIs-yūs') n. Cessation of use or custom; desue-
  US-05E', (dis-ydz') v. n. [i. disused; pp. disusing, dis-
used.] Not to use, to cease to make use of, to disaccus-
DIS-VAL-U-A'TION, n. Disgrace; disreputation. Bacon.
DIS-VAL-U-R, (dIz-val'yu) v. a. To undervalue. Shak.
DIS-VAL'UR, n. Disregard, disgrace. B. Jonson.
DIS-VAL'UR, n. Disregard, disgrace. B. Jonson.
DIS-VAL'UR, n. To develop. Bailey.
DIS-VOOCH!, v. a. To destroy the credit of. Shak.
DIS-WONT', v. a. To destroy the credit of. Shak.
DIS-WONT', v. a. To destroy the credit of. Shak.
DIS-WONT', v. a. To destroy the credit of. Shak.
DIS-WONT', v. a. To destroy the credit of. Shak.
DIS-WONT', v. a. To desprive of accustomed usage. Bp. Hall.
DIS-WONT', v. a. To desprive of accustomed usage. Bp. Hall.
DITCH, n. a. To close up. More.
DI-TA'TION, n. [ditatus, L.] Act of enriching. Bp. Hall.
DITCH, n. A trench cut in the ground for the passage of water, &c.; a long, narrow receptacle of water; a moat with which a fortress is surrounded.
DITCH, v. n. [L. DITCHED, pp. DITCHINO, DITCHED.] To
  DITCH, v. n. [L DITCHED, pp DITCHING, DITCHED.] To make a ditch. Swift.
  DITCH, v. a. To surround with a ditch or most. Barret. DITCH BUR, * n. An herb; the clothur. Ash.
  DITCH'-DE-LIV'ERED, (-erd) a. Brought forth in a ditch
Shak.

DITCH'ER, n. One who digs ditches.

DITCH'ER, n. The art of forming ditches.

DITCH'-LIRC,* a. Resembling a ditch. Savaga.

DITHE-ISM,* n. [his and 0+6s.] The doctrine of the existence of two gods. Cudworth.

DITHE-IST,* n. One who believes in ditheism. Cudworth.

DITHE-IS'TIC,*

DITHE-IS'TIC,*

A. Relating to ditheism. Bolingbroke.

DITH'-RAMB, (dith'e-ramb) n. [dithyrambus, L.] A song in honor of Bacchus, full of wild transport; a dithyrambic hymn. Bentley.
           hynin. Bentley.
   DITH-Y-RAM'RIC, n. A song in honor of Bacchus; a Bac-
  DITH-Y-RAM'RIC, n. A song in honor of Bacchus; a Bacchnalian song; a dithyramb.
DITH-Y-RAM'BIC, a. Wild, enthusiastic. Cowley.
TDI''TION, (dish'un) n. [ditio, L.] Dominion. Evelyn.
DITTONs, *n. [diroy.cs]. (Mus.) A double tone; the greater third; an interval of two tones. Crabb.
DIT'RI-GLYPH,* n. [dis, τρεῖς, and γλύφω.] (Arch.) An arrangement of intercolumniations, by which two triglyphs are obtained in the frieze between the triglyphs that stand over the column. Brands.
 are obtained in the frieze between the triglyphs that stand over the column. Braude.

DI-TRO-EHĒ'AN.* a. Containing two trochees. Ed. Rev. DIT-TXN'DER, *a. The perennial plant perperwort.

DIT'TA-NY, *a. An aromatic perennial plant.

DIT'TED, (dil'tid) a. Sung; adapted to music.

DIT'TÖ, ad. or *a. (detta, it.) As said, or as aforesaid; the same thing repeated: —used in accounts.

DIT-TÖL'O-GY, *a. A double reading. Crabb.

DIT'TY, *a. A poem to be sung; a song; a lay.

DI-U-RĒ'818, *a. (diosopries). (Med.) An excessive flow of urine. Brande.

DI-U-RĒ'IO, *a. (diesopriesc.). (Med.) Provoking or promot-
  urine. Brande.
DI-υ-ΕΕΤ' [O, a. [διουρητικός.] (Med.) Provoking or promot-
  DI-U-RET'IC, n. A medicine, food, or drink for causing a copious discharge of urine.
DI-U-RET'I-CAL-RESS,* n. Quality of being diuretic. Scott.
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DI-UR'NAL, a. [diurnus, L.] Relating to or constituting the day; continuing a day; daily; quotidian. — Daily is more colloquial, diurnal scientific.
DI-UR'NAL, n. A journal; a day-book. Tatler.
DI-UR'NAL-IST, m. A journalist. Bp. Hall. [R.]
DI-UR'NAL-IST, m. A journalist. Bp. Hall. [R.]
DI-UR'NAL-YESS, \*n. Quality of being diurnal. Scott.
DI-U-TUR'NAL, a. [diuturnus, L.] Lasting; of long continuance. Mitton. [R.]
DI-U-TUR'N-IT, n. Length of duration. Browne. [R.]
DI-U-TUR'N-IT, n. Length of duration. Browne. [R.]
DI-U-YUR'N, (de-ván') n. [A word common to the Turks and some other Oriental nations.] A court of justice; a council of state; a council-chamber or hall:—the Turkish divan is the great council of the empire. — A smoking-room. Di-VAP-Q-RA/TIQN,\* n. (Chem.) The driving out of vapors by means of fire. Crabb. DIVABICATION, Livericatus, L.] [i. DIVARICATED; pp. DIVARICATED, DIVARICATED.] To open wide; to part itself into two; to stride.—(Bot.) To diverge at an obtuse seit into two; to sainte.— [See, angle. P. Cyc. Di-Vak',-CATE, v. a. To divide into two. Grew. Di-Vak',-CATE,\* a. (Zool.) Spread out widely. Brande. Di-Vak',-CAT-1NG,\* p. a. Diverging; opening wide. P. Cyc. Di-Vak-,-CAT-1NN, n. Act of divaricating; partition into the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control DI-VER.;-CA'rion, n. Act of divaricating; partition into two; a forking.

DIVE, v. n. [1. DIVED; pp. DIVING, DIVED.] To sink voluntarily under water; to plunge into water; to go under water; to go deep; to inhere; to sink.

DIVE, v. a. To explore by diving. Denham. [R.]

thy. v. L., v. a. [divella, L.] To pull; to sever. Browns.

DI-VEL'LIENT,\* a. Drawing asunder. Smart.

DI-VEL'LIECATE, v. a. [veiles, L.] To pull; to tear. [R.]

DI'VER, n. One who dives; a water-fowl, a didapper.

ton. ton DI-VERGE', v. n. [divergo, L.] [i. diverged; pp. diverging, diverged.] To tend various ways from one point; to recede from DI-VERGE'MENT, \* n. Act of diverging. Ency. Dj-VER'QENCE, n. A proceeding in different directions from one point. Wallis. DI-VER'QEN-CY,\* n. Same as divergence. Brit. Crit.
DI-VER'QEN-CY,\* Tending to various parts from one point;
receding from each other. DI-VERG'ING, \* p. a. Receding from each other, divergent. Di'vrR\$, (dI'verz) a. [diversus, L.] Several; sundry, more than one . various. DI'VERS-COL'ORED, (-kul'lord) a. Of various colors. Dī'verse, a. Different, various, multiform. †Dī-verse', v. n. To turn aside. Spenser. DI'VERSE-LY,\* ad. In a diverse manner; variously.
DI-VER-SI-FI-CA'TION, n. Act of diversifying, state of being diversified, variation, variegation; change; altera-Di-ver'sp-fied,\* (de-ver'sp-fid) p. a. Made different; various DI-VER'SI-FÖRM,\* a. Varying in form; of various form. DI-VER'SI-FY, v. a. [L DIVERSIFIED; pp. DIVERSIFYING, DI-VERSIFIED.] To make various or different, to vary; to variegate.

Di-ver'sion, a. Act of diverting or turning aside; that which diverts; sport; play, pastime; amusement; recreation, entertainment.—(M.). The act of drawing the enemy off from some design by threatening or attacking a distant part. a distant part.

Di-VEK'S;TY, n. Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness; variety; distinct being; not identity; variegation.

Di-VER'-LY, ad. Pope. See DIVERELY.

DI-VER'-Y, v. a. [dicerto, L.] [L. DIVERTED; pp. DIVERTINO, DIVERTED.] To draw away from. to turn aside, to draw to prother object to withdow the mind to place to to another object, to withdraw the mind, to please; to amuse; to entertain.
Dj-vERT'FR, n. He or that which diverts.
+Dj-vERT'J-CLE, n. A turning, a by-way. Hales.
Dj-vERT'JNG,\* p. a. Affording amusement; exhilarating Compet.

Couper.

Diverting-Ly,\* ad. In a manner that diverts. Scott.

Diverting-Ress,\* n. Quality of affording diversion. Scott.

Diverting-Ress,\* n. Quality of affording diversion. Scott.

Diverting-Ress,\* n. Quality of affording diverting.

Mb.] v. a. [dwertwer, Fr.] To please; to divert. Dryden.

Diverting-Ment, n. [dwertwermen, Fr.] Diversion, delight, pleasure. E.f. "This old word, in modern use, has a half French pronunciation (de-ver'tez-möng'), and signifies a "short ballet, or other entertainment, between the acts of longer pieces." Smart.

Di-VER'TIVE, a. Recreative; diverting. Boyle.

Di-VER'TIVE, a. Recreative; diverting. Boyle.

Di-VERT, o.a. [devstur, Fr.] [t. DIVERTED, pp. DIVERTING, DIVERTED.] TO strip. to make naked; to strip of clothes, arms, equipage, opposed to uncest. See Daver.

Di-VERT'ED, \* p. a. Stripped; heing deprived of.

Di-VER'TI-BLE, \* a. Capable of being divested or freed from Boyle.

Boyle.

Minuster.

1.-VEST'MENT.\* n. The act of divesting. Colerisige. [R.]

DI-VEST'URE, n. The act of putting off. Boyle.

DI-VID',-SLE., a. That may be divided; divisible. Stat.

DI-VID', and, a. Different; separate. Stat.

DI-VIDE', v. a. [divide, L.] [i. DIVIDED; pp. DIVIDING, DIVIDED.] To part into different pieces, to separate; to disunite; to distribute, to share; to deal out; to give in shares. Divide, s. s. To part; to sunder; to separate Divide, s. s. Formed into divisions; parted. Divide Bally, ad. In a divided manner. DI-VID'ED.\* p. e. Formed into divisions; parted.
DI-VID'ED-LY, ad. In a divided manner.
DI-VID-END, m. A share; a division; a share or sum paid to creditors out of the estate of a bankrupt, or from the interest or annual income of a bank or other stock.—
(Aruh.) The number or quantity given to be divided.
(DI-VID'ER, m. He or that which divides.
DI-VID'ER, m. He or that which divides.
DI-VID'ER, m. P. A pair of small compasses. Crabb.
DI-VID'ING, m. Separation. Hebrews iv.
DI-VID'HAL, a. Divided; shared in common. Millon. [R.]
DI-VID'U-AL-LY,\* ad. In a divided manner. Coloridge.
DI-VID'U-AL-LY,\* ad. In a divided manner. Coloridge.
DI-VID'U-AL-LY,\* ad. In a divided manner. Coloridge.
DIV-INATION, m. [divinatio, L.] Act of divining; the art or act of forcelling future events; prediction.
DIV'I-NATO-R, m. One who divines, a diviner. Burton.
DI-VIN'A-TO-R, m. (de-Vin's-tür-e, K. Wb.; de-Vi'ns-tür-e, Az.; div'e-nā-lur-e, Sm.] a. Professing divination. Ralega.
[R.]
DI-VIN'A, a. [dourse, L.] Partaking of the nature of God; proceeding from God; excellent in a supreme degree; LOR.
DIZ'ZARD, n. A blockhead; a fool. Burton.
DIZ'ZI-NESS, n. Giddiness; whirl in the head.
DIZ'ZY, a. Giddy; thoughtless; rotatory; whirling.
DIZ'ZY, a. To whirl round; to make giddy. Skak.
DIZ'ZY-EŸED,\* (-Id) a. Having dizzy eyes. Shak.
DJER-RID',\* (jèr-rēd') n. A blunt Turkish javelin. Maun-DIEZ-RYED,\* (iff.-red') n. A blunt Turkish javelin. Mass-der.

Dô, v. a. [I vô, thou pôst, he pôrg or pôth; —i. did; pp.
Doing, donz.] To practise or act any thing, good or bad; to act; to practise; to accomplish; to perform; to achieve; to execute; to discharge; to transact, to finish. —The phrase, what to do with, signifies how to bestow; what use to make of, how to employ; which way to get rid of.
Dô, v. n. To act or behave in any manner, well or ill; to make an end, to conclude; to fare, to be, with regard to sickness or health, to succeed, to fulfil or answer a purpose, to deal with. —To do is used for any verb, to save the repetition of another verb, as, "I shall come, but, if I do not, go away;" that is, if I come not. Do is a word of vehement command, or earnest request; as, "Help me, do;" "Make haste, do." Do is also used as an auxiliary verb for the sake of emphasis, or for the transposition of affirmative into negative or interrogative sentences; as, "I do love," for "I love;" "He did speak," for "He spoke;" "Doss he hear?" &c.
Dô, \* [It.] (Mus.) A name given to the first of the syllables used in solmization, answering to the sit of the French. P. Cyc.
Dôa, T. a. See Doth.
Dôb "H.Sh.\* a. (East Indies) An interpreter; one who speaks two languages. Hamilton.
Dô'CENT, a. [doesns, L.] Teaching; instructing. Lead.
Dôc H.-M.\* [C,\* n. A foot consisting of five syllables. Scott.
Dôc, Ble. (dos'c-b) [dos'c-b), S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; dö's-b), P. Wb.] a. [docilis, L.] Disposed to be taught; easy to learn; teachable, docile.
DôC'I-Ele. (dos'c-b) [dos'c-b), S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; dö's-b), P. Wb.] a. [docilis, L.] Disposed to be taught; teachable; easily instructed.
DoC'L'I-T, v. State of being docile; teachable; easily instructed. ivine, a. [divines, L.] Partaking of the nature of God; proceeding from God; excellent in a supreme degree; heavenly, godlike; holy; sacred. [†Presageful; inspired. meavenly, gouline; noty; sacred. [Tresageiti; inspired. Milus.]
Di-Vine', s. One versed in divinity; a theologian; a minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.
Di-Vine', e. a. [L. DIVINED; pp. DIVINING, DIVINED.] To foretell Shak. foretell Shak.
DI-VINE', v. a. To conjecture; to guess. Dryden.
†DI-VINE', v. a. To deify Spenser.
DI-VINE'Ly, sd. In a divine manner; by the agency of God.
DI-VINE'NESS, a. Quality of being divine; divinity.
DI-VIN'ER, a. One who divines or practises divination; a conjecturer; a conjurer. Conjecturer; a conjurer.

DI-VIN'ER-ESS, n. A prophetess. Dryden.

DIV'ING,\* n. The act of descending into the water.

DIV'ING,\* p. a. Passing or going under water.

DIV'ING-BELL,\* n. A machine or apparatus by means of which persons may descend below the surface of the water. and remain for some time without injury, and execute various operations. Brande. [Partheness Sacra. PDI-VIN'IFIED, (-71d) a. Participating of the divine nature.

DI-VIN'IN-BOD,\* n. A forked branch, usually of fazel, used for discovering mines or water under the ground. P. Che. Used for discovering mines of water under the ground. P. Cyc.

Dj-vin'j-Ty, n. [divinitus, L.] Quality of being divine; the nature of God, participation of the nature of God; divine nature; deity; godhead; a celestial being; the acience of divine things; theology.

Dj-vis-nall'j-Ty, n. The quality of being divisible.

Dj-vis'-Ball', -Ty, n. The quality of being divisible.

Dj-vis'-Ball', -ty, n. The quality of being divisible.

Dj-vis'-Ball', -theology.

Dj-vis'-Ball', -theology.

Dj-vis'-Ball', n. a divisible manner. Cudworth.

Dj-vis'-Ball', n. a divisible manner. Cudworth.

Dj-vis'-Ball', n. a divisible manner. Cudworth.

Dj-vis'-Ball', n. a divisible manner. Cudworth.

Lj-vis'-Ball', n. a divisible manner. Cudworth.

Dj-vis'-Ball', n. a divisible manner. Cudworth.

Dj-vis'-Di-Ball', n. a divisible manner. Cudworth.

Dj-vis'-Di-Ball', n. a divisible manner. Cudworth.

Mus.) The separation. — (Mul.) A portion of an army commanded by a general officer. — (Aruk.) A rule which shows how often one number is contained in another.

— (Mus.) The separation of the interval of an octave into a number of less intervals.

Dj-vis'-ON-AL,\* (de-vizh'un-al) a. Relating to division; Cvc DO-CIL'1-Ty, π. State of being docile; teachableness.
DOC'1 MA-CY,\* [δοκιμάζω.] π. The art of assaying minerals, ores, and metals. Ure. which they contain. Brande.

DOG-1-MAN TI-CE,\* \*\*. [Gr.] (Mm.) Same as documacy.

DOG-1-MAN TI-CE,\* \*\*. [Gr.] (Mm.) Same as documacy.

DOG \*\*. A place for building and laying up ships, water being let into and out of it at pleasure. — A genus of plants; a weed. — The tail of a horse after it has been docked. been docked.

DÖCK, v. a. [i. docked; pp. docking, docked.] To cut off a tail; to curtail; to cut off, as a reckening or an entail; to lay up in a dock.

Guide.

DÖCK'AGE, v. honey paid for the use of a dock. Trader's DÖCK'CRESS, v. An herb or plant. Ash.

DÖCK'EN, v. or DÖCK'ON, v. The dock; a weed. Brockett [North of Eng.]

DÖCK'ET, v. A direction tied upon goods; a summary of a larger writing. — (Loso) A list of causes in court; a formal record of judicial proceedings.

DÖCK'ET, v. a. [L. DOCKETED; pp. DOCKETING, DOCKETED.]

To mark the contents or titles of papers on the back of them; to enter upon the dockets. been docked. Di-Viş'ion-A.,\* (de-Vizh'un-şi) a. Relating to division; dividing. Smert.
Di-Viş'ion-A.-Ry,\* (de-Vizh'un-ş-re) a. Noting division. Di-vis'ion-a-ky," (up-vizh yn-p-y) an Adding an Adding Cen. Despora, [2], 
Di-vis'ion-ga, (de-vizh yn-p-) a. A divider. Sheldon. 
Di-visor, c. Creating division or discord. Meds. 
Di-visor, (de-vizy) a. [divisor, L.] (derth.) The number by which the dividend is divided.

The learn of the dividend is divided. Dj.vor.cr/, s. [divertism, L.] The legal separation of husband and wife; separation; disunion; the cause of separation aration.
D]-vörcz', v. a. [i. divorced; \*\*\*p\*. Divorced, divorced.]
To separate a husband or wife one from the other; to force asunder; to separate by violence; to put away.
D]-vörcz-Ef.\*\*, a. A person divorced. \*\*Wast. Rev.
D]-vörcz'Less,\*\* a. Free from divorce. \*\*Coloridge.
D]-vörcz'Less,\*\* a. Free from divorce. \*\*Coloridge.
D]-vörcz'Reyn\*, a. Divorce. \*\*Martin.\*\*
D]-vörcz'Reyn\*, a. That may be divorced. \*\*Milton.

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Di-võr/cive, a. Having power to divorce. Milton.

Di-võ/Tõ,\* [it.] (Mus.) Noting a manner suited to excite devotion. Crabs. devotion. Crass.

(DI-VDL'GATE, v. a. [divulge, L.] To divulge. Hulcet.

DI-VDL'GATE, a. Published; made known. Bale.

DIV-UL-GA'TION, n. A publishing abroad. Bp. Hull. [R.]

DIV-UL-GA'TION, n. A publishing abroad. Bp. Hull.

[I. DIVULGEN; pp. DIVULGEN; pp. DIVULGEN; pp. DIVULGEN; pp. DIVULGEN; pp. DIVULGEN; pp. DIVULGEN; pp. DIVULGEN; pp. DIVULGEN; pp. DIVULGEN; pp. DIVULGEN; n. The act of divulging. P. Mag. [R.]

DI-VDL'GER, n. One who divulges.

DI-VDL'GER, n. One who divulges.

DI-VDL'GIN, (de-Vul'shun) n. [divulsio, L.] A plucking away. Bp. Hall.

DI'ZEN, (di'zn) v. a. To dress; to deck; to rig out. Swift.

(DIZE, v. a. To astonish; to puzzle; to make dizzy. Geyton.

DÖC-I-MAS'TIC,\* a. Relating to the assaying of minerals, ores, or metals. — Documents art, the art of assaying minerals or ores, in order to ascertain the quantity of metal

To mark the contents or titles of papers on the back of them; to enter upon the dockets.

DOC'N-MARD, m. A place or yard where ships are built, and naval stores reposited. Boxwell.

DOC'TOR, m. [docter, L.] One who has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, physic, or music; a title of learned distinction, first adopted in the twelfth century:—a teacher; a learned man; a physician; an apothecary:—a thin plate of steel used in acraping the color or mordant off of copper plates, in calloo printing; a supposed corruption of absector. Brands.

DOC'TOR.v. 4. [4. DOCTORED; pp. DOCTORING, DOCTORED.]
To physic; to cure; to heal. [Colloquial.]—To confer the degree of doctor upon; to doctorate. Pope.
DOC'TOR-AL, 4. Relating to the degree of doctor. Bp. King

DOC'TOR-AL-LY, ad. In manner of a doctor. Hakewill. [E.]
DOC'TOR-AL-LY, ad. In manner of a doctor. Hakewill. [E.]
DOC'TOR-ATE, n. The degree of a doctor. Johnson.
DOC'TOR-ER'RANT,\* n. An itinerant doctor. Butler.
DOC'TOR-ER'RANT,\* n. An itinerant doctor. Butler.
DOC'TOR-ER'RANT,\* n. An itinerant doctor. Butler.
DOC'TOR-ER, a. Like a learned man. Bp. Hall.
DOC'TOR-LY, a. Like a learned man. Bp. Hall.
DOC'TOR-COMMONS, n. pl. The popular name of the courts and offices incorporated in London, in 1708, under the title of "The College of Doctors of Law exercent in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts,"
DOC'TOR-SHIP, n. A doctorate. Clarendon. [R.]
DOC'TOR-SHIP, n. A female physician or teacher. Ash.
DOC'TRI-NAIRE',\* (dök'tre-nar') n. [Fr.] (Politics) A cant word applied to a class of politicians in France, some of the leaders of whom were professors, systematic writers, and authors, regarded by their opponents as theorists. Brande.
DOC'TRI-NAL, a. [doctrus, L.] Relating to or containing

atic writers, and authors, regarded by their opponents as theorists. Brands.

Boo'Treinal, a. [doctrina, L.] Relating to or containing doctrine; pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

Boo'Treinal, a. Something that is part of doctrine. South.

Boo'Treinal, to Something that is part of doctrine. South.

Boo'Treinal, (dok'Irin) n. [doctrinal manner.

Boo'Treinal, (dok'Irin) n. [doctrinal, L.] A principle, position, or the body of principles at large, laid down by a teacher, or held by a sect, dogma; tenet; precept.

[Teaching or act of teaching. Mark iv.]

Boo'U-MENT, n. [documentum, L.] A writing or paper containing some precept or information, precept, instruction; direction; a record.

Boo'U-MENT, n. [documentum, L.] A writing or paper containing some precept or information, precept, instruction; direction; a record.

Boo'U-MENT, n. a. [i. documenter; pp. documenting, nocumenters. To furnish with documents or papers, as a vessel. D. Webster.

Boo-Boo'Der, a. Being without horns, as sheep. Farm. Ency.

Uod'Der, a. Being without horns, as sheep. Farm. Ency.

Uod'Der, n. A parasitical plant that draws its nourishment from other plants; bind-weed.

Bod'Dered, (dod'derd) a. Overgrown with dodder.

Bod-Beo'A-Go'N, n. [dodesca and youla.] A figure of twelve angles and sides.

Bo-Beo-A-Go'N, n. [dodesca and youla.] A figure of plants having

ungles and sides.

angies and sides.

Dō-DEC-A-9 YN'|-A,\* n. (Bot.) An order of plants having twelve styles. P. Cyc.

Dō-DEC-A-9 YN'|-A,N,\* a. (Bot.) Twelvefold feminine, or having twelve pistils. Smart.

Dō-DEC-A-HĒ'DRAL,\* a. Belonging to a dodecahedron.

Practs.
DÖ-DEC-A-HĒ'DRON, [dō-dēk-ş-hē'dron, K. Sm.; dō-de-kṣ-hē'dron, Wb.; dō-de-kṣ-hēd'ron, Ja.] n. [dō-dɛ-ka-hēd'ron, Ja.] n. [dō-dɛ-ka-hĒ'-DRON, [d. Do-DĒC-A-HĒ'-DRON, DŌ-DĒC-A-HĒ'-DRON, (Geom.) One of the five Platonic bodies or regular solids: its surface being composed of twelve equal and sequence persons.

and regular pentagons.

DÕ-DE-CAN'DRJ-A,\* n. [δώδεκα and δι ήρ.] (Bot.) A class of plants having twelve stamens. P. Cyc.

DÖ-115-CAN'DRI-AN,\* a. (Bot.) Twelvefold masculine, or having twelve stamens. Smart.
DÖ-125-CAN'DROUS,\* a. (Bot.) Having twelve stamens. Brands.

Do-DEC-A-SYL'LA-BLE,\* n. A word of twelve syllables.

†Do-DEC-4-TE-MO'RI-ON, n. [δωδεκατημόριον.] The twelfth

part. Creech.
DO-DEC-A-TEM'O-RY, n. A term sometimes applied to each of the twelve signs of the zodiac. Burton.

of the twelve signs of the zodiac. Burton.

DÖDGE, v. n. [i. DODGED, pp. DODGING, DODGED.] To start suddenly saide; to shift place as another approaches; to use craft, to avoid, to evade; to play fast and loose.

DÖDGE,\* v. a. To pursue craftily; to escape from or evade by suddenly shifting position. Addison.

DÖDG'ER, (död'jer) n. One who dodges or evades.

DÖDG'ER-V, a. Act of dodging, trick. Hacket.

DÖD'KIN, n. A doitkin or little doit. Shelton.

DÖD'KIN, n. A crustaceous fish; a shell-snail.

DÖ'DG, n. A bird; a genus of large birds.

DÖ'DG, n. A shedeer; the female of a buck.

DÖE, (dö) n. A feat; what one has to do. Hadibras.

DÖ'ER, n. One who does something; an agent.

DÖES, (düz) [däz, S. W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm.:— by some erroneously prunounced düz.] v. The third person from Do. See Do.

Dorson and the doc,—excellent for gloves;
—a sort of dressed woollen cloth. Booth.

Dorson as dressed; to strip; to put away; to get rid of.

To put off, as dress; to strip; to put away; to get rid of.

DÖF'FFF,\* n. That part of a carding-machine which takes the cotton from the cylinder. Francis.
DÖG, n. A well-known domestic animal of the genus canis, and of various species:—a constellation called also Canicula,—there are two, the Greater Dog, and the Lesser Dog, and the Lesser Dog. Dog:—a reproachful name for a man:—an iron rod used by sawyers, &c.; a catch or clutch in machinery—It is used adjectively for the male of several species, — It is used adjectively for the male of several species, as, the dog-faz. — A pair of dogs, two Irons or andirons to burn wood on. — To give or send to the dogs, to throw away. — To go to the dogs, to be ruined.

Döe, v. a. To hunt, as a dog; to follow insidiously. Shak.
Döe'APE,\* n. An ape having a head like a dog. Shak.
Dö'GAPE,\* n. The office or dignity of dogs. Smart.
Dö'GABE,\* n. A plant. Miller. See Dog's-Bare.
Döe'BELT,\* n. A strong, wide, leather strap worn round the waist, in coal mines. Brands.

DOG-BER-RY- n. The fruit of the cornelian cher DOG-BER-RY-TREE, n. A kind of cherry. DOG-BELT, n. A word of contempt. Beaum. & FL DOG-BELT, n. The brier that bears the hp. The fruit of the cornelian cherry. Ask.

DOG-CHEAP, a. The Drier that bears the hip.
DOG-CHEAP, a. Cheap as dog's meat. Dryden.
DOG-OAY, n.; pl. DOG-DAYS. The dog-days, called also canicular days, a term applied by the ancients to the period of summer, from the 15th of July to the 20th of August, during which Sirius, or the Dog-star, was above the horizon at the same part of the day with the sun.
37 The dog-days are variously computed.—"They are g.f. he tog-tays are variously computed. —"They are reckoned about 40, and are set down in the [English] almanacs as beginning on the 3d day of July, and ending on the 11th of August." Branke. The American Encyclopedia says: —"This name is applied to the period between the 24th of July and the 24th of August." and Dr. Webster states that "dog-days commence the latter

part of July, and end the beginning of September."
36'DRAW, n. (Law) The senzure of an offender in the DOG'DRAW, ... (Law) The seizure of an offender in the act of leading a hound, by whose scent he is tracking a deer. Cowel. [the late republics of Venice and Genoa. Döge, n. [dog, It.] The title of the chief magistrate in Döge'Less,\* a. Having no doge. Byron. Dög'-Fight, (-fit) n. A battle between two dogs. Dög's; in. A fish of the shark tribe.

DOG FISH, A. A BISH Of the SHARI MILES.
DOG FISH, A. A KIND OF SHA. Walton.
DOG FILP, n. A voracious, bling fly. Chapman.
DOG Fox, n. The male of the fox. Booth.
DOG GED-LY, ad. In a dogged manner, sullenly.
DOG GED-NESS, n. Gloom of mind; sullenness.
DOG GED-NESS, n. Gloom of mind; sullenness.

DÖG GED-NESS, n. Gloom of mind; sullenness.

DÖG GER, n. A small Dutch vessel with one mast.

[DÖG GER-EL, or DÖG GEREL, [dög grel, S. W. J. F. Ja.;

dög ger-ël, P. K. Sm. R.] a. Loosed from the measures or
rules of regular poetry; vile; despicable. Dryden.

[DÖG GER-EL, n. Mean, worthless verses. Dryden.

DÖG GER-MÄN,\* n. A sailor belonging to a dogger. Smart.

DÖG GER-MÖR,\* n. A sullor belonging to a dogger. Smart.

DÖG GER-NESS,\* n. The quality of being doggish. Bailey.

DÖG HÖLE, n. The hole of a dog; a mean habitation. Shak.

DÖG HÖLE, n. The hole of a dog; a mean habitation. Shak.

DÖG KEP-ER, n. One who keeps dogs. Swift.

DÖG KEN-NEL, n. A little hut or house for dogs. Dryden.

DOG'KEN-NEL, n. A little hut or house for dogs. Dryden. DOG'-LXT-IN, n. Barbarous or vile Latin.

DÖG'-LEG-GED-STAIRS,\* n. pl. (Arch.) Stairs which are solid between the upper flights, having no well-hole.

Crabb.

DG'LOSE, n. An insect that infests dogs.

†DG'LY, a. Like a dog; churish. Lord Rivers.

†DG'LY, ad. In a manner like a dog. Hulos.

DG'MA, n. [L.] pl. L. DG'MA-TA. Eng. DG'MAS. A

settled opinion; a principle; a maxim, a doctrine; a
doctrinal point. DOG'-MAD, a. Mad as a dog sometimes is. Swift.

DOG-MAT'IC, n. One of a sect of physicians, called also Dogmatists, in contradistinction to Empirics and Methodists. Hakewill.

odusts. Hakevell.

DG-MAT'|cAL, }

a. Relating to dogmas or settled principog-MAT'|cAL, }

ples; authoritative; magisterial, positive; confident.

DG-MAT'|-CAL-LY, ad. In a dogmatical manner.

DG-MAT'|-CAL-NESS, n. Quality of being dogmatical.

DG-MA-T'|'(1AN,\* (dog-m-tish'an) n. A dogmaticst. Qu.

Rev. [R.].

DG-MAT'|CS,\* n. pl. The science or art of teaching; dogmatic or doctrinal theology. Month. Rev.

DG-MA-TISM, n. Positiveness in opinion. Burks.

DG-MA-TIST, n. One of a sect of ancient physicians; a dogmatical teacher: a dogmatizer.

dogmatical teacher; a dogmatizer.

Dogma-Tize, v. n. [i. Dogmatized; pp. Dogmatizing, Dogmatized.] To teach dogmatically; to assert posi-

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DÖG'RÖŞE, n. The flower of the brier. Derkam.
DÖGŞ, n. pl. Andirons; fire-irons; fire-dogs. Perry.
DÖG'Ş-BİRE, n. p. A perennial plant, having pale pink
flowers. Farm. Exp..
DÖG'Ş-CNB'BAÇE, n. pl. DöG'Ş-CNB'S, The corners of the leaf
of a book turned down. Arbuthact.

Dog's'Ear,\* v. a. To turn down in dog's-ears. Smart.
Dog's'-FEN-NEL,\* n. A plant or weed; corn-camomile.

Farm. Ency.

Dés's'-Grass,\* n. A plant; the wheat-grass. Booth.
Dés's'-Grass,\* n. A plant; the wheat-grass. Booth.
Dés's'-Grass, slick as a dog. Dyat's Dry Danaer.
Dés'skin, a. Made of the skin of a dog. Tutler.
Dés'skin, a. Made of the skin of a dog. Tutler.
Dés's-Méat, n. The meat or food of dogs; refuse; vile meat or food. Dryden.
Dés's'-Méat, n. The meat or food of dogs; refuse; vile meat or food. Dryden.
Dés's-Méat'cu-ry,\* n. An herb; a species of mercury.
Dés's-Rüa,\* n. Aplant. Smart.
Dés's-Tül,,\* n. A sort of grass, called also gold-seed. P.
Dés'-Stür, n. The star Sirius or Canicula, the brightest fixed star in the firmament, which gives the name to the dog-days.

fixed star in the firmament, which gives the name to the dog-days.

Dög's'-TÖNGUE, \* (dögz'tüng) \*\*. A plant; hound's-tongue.
Dög'-TÖÖTH, \*\*.; \*\*. A species of grass. Pulangton.
Dög'-TÖÖTH, \*\*.; \*\*. Dög'-TĒĒTH. A sharp-pointed human tooth, called also an eye-tooth.
Dög'-TöÖTH-VI'(-LĒT, \*\* a. A species of yellow violet.
Dög'-TRICK, \*\*. A nill turn; surly treatment. Drydes.
Dög'-TRÖT, \*\*. A gentle trot, like that of a dog. Hadbras.
Dög'-VĀNE, \*\*. (Naut.) A small, light vane, formed by a piece of packthread and some slices of cork stuck full of feathers, placed on the windward side of the quarter-deck. Hamilton.
Dög'-VI'O-LĒT, \*\*. A blue violet, not fragrant. Booth.

DÖG'-VI'O-LET,\* n. A blue violet, not fragrant. Booth.
DÖG'-WATCH,\* (dög'wöch) n. (Naut.) A watch of two
hours. Booth.

Dog'-WEA-RY, a. Tired as a dog. Shak

DÖG'-WEA-RY, a. Tired as a dog. Shak.

DÖG'-WOOD, (dög'wâd) m. A tree or shrub of several vareties; a species of rhus or cornus.

DÖY'LY, m. A species of woollen stuff, so called from the name of the first maker:—a small napkin placed with wine and fruit on table after dinner.

DÖ'|NG, m.; pl. DÖ'|NGS. Things done; events; transactions; feats; actions, good or bad; stir; bustle; tumult.

DÖ'IT, m. [duys, D.] A small Dutch copper coin, valued at about a quarter of a cent. Shak.

DÖ'IT'KIN,\* m. A small Dutch copper coin; a doit. Tomlins.

DO-LNE'R:-FÖRM,\* a. (Bot.) Formed as an axe or hatchet.

P. Cyc.

P. Cyc.

DOLCE,\* (döl'chā) [It.] (Mus.) Noting a soft and agreeable manner. Crabb. [dolce. Crabb. [dolce. Crabb.]] DOLEMENTE, 4 (ddi'chā-mēn-tā) [It.] (Mus.) Same as Dole, a. Act of distribution or dealing, any thing dealt out, provision or money given in charity, portion; lot; a pile of ore. [dolor, L.] [Grief, sorrow. Milton.]
Dole, a. 4. [i. doled; pp. doling, doled.] To deal out; to distribute.

Doll'-Fish, \* \* . That portion of the fish caught in the North Seas which the fishermen receive for their allowance. Crabb. [piteous; woful; rueful; sad. DÖLE/FÜL, a. Sorrowful; dismal; melancholy; afflicted,

DÖLE'FÜL, a. Sorrowful; dismal; melancholy; afflicted, DÖLE'FÜL-LY, ad. In a doleful manner, sorrowfully. DÖLE'FÜL-LY, ad. In a doleful manner, sorrowfully. DÖLE'FÜL NESS, z. Sorrow; melancholy; dismalness. DÖLE'-MEAD'ÖW, \* z. A meadow in which several persons have a share. Adh.
DÖ'LEHT, a. [dolens, L.] Sorrowful. Chalmers.
DÖL'F-EITE, \* z. (Min.) A species of trap-rock, composed of augite and felspar. Lysil.
DÖLE'SÖME, (döl'sum) a. Melancholy; doleful. Popc.
DÖLE'SÖME-LY, (döl'sum-le) ad. In a dolesome manner.
DÖLE'SÖME-NESS, (döl'sum-nes) z. Gloom; inelancholy.
DÖL'-EHÖS, \* z. [Gr.] (Bot.) The couhage or cowitch plant. Hamilton.

DÖL-j-EHÜ'RUS,\* a. [δολιχοθρος.] Literally, long-tailed; applied to a verse having a redundant syllable. Crabb.
DÖL'j-MXN,\* a. A long kind of vest worn by the Turks.

DÖL'O-RÎTE,\* n. (Mîn.) A variety of trap-rock. Scudamore.
DÖL-O-RÖ'SÖ,\* [It.] (Mus.) Noting a sort and pathetic
manner. Crabb.
[Hall.

DOL-O-RO'SO.\* [It.] (Mus.) Noting a soit and pathetic manner. Crabb.

DÖL'O-ROUS, a. Sorrowful; doleful; dismal; painful. Bp.
DÖL'O-ROUS, A. Sorrowfully; mournfully. Bale.
DÖL'O-ROUS, A. Sorrowfully; mournfully. Bale.
DÖL'O-ROUS, A. Sorrowfully; mournfully. Bale.
DÖL'O-ROUS, A. Sorrowfully; mournfully. Bale.
DÖL'PHIN, n. [delphin, L.] The name of a cetaceous fish or mammal, of an oblong body, and a narrow, sharp snout, that preys upon other fish:—applied also to the coryphene or coryphene, remarkable for the beauty of its colors when dying.
DÖL'PHIN-ET.,\* n. A female dolphin. Smart.
DÖL'PHIN-ET.,\* n. A female dolphin. Smart.
DÖL'PHIN-ET.,\* n. A ninsect of the aphis tribe, destructive to beans. Farm. Ency.
DÖLT, v. n. To behave foolishly. New Custon.
DÖLT, v. n. To behave foolishly. New Custon.
DÖLT'ISH-NESS, n. Folly; stupidity. Salney.
DÖLT'ISH-NESS, n. Folly; stupidity. Salney.
DÖLT'ISH-NESS, n. Folly; stupidity. Salney.
DÖK, n. [Sall] Power; dominion.—It is found only in composition; as, incredom. Whiter.
DÖM, s. [dominus, L.] A title, in the middle ages, given to the pope, and afterwards to Roman Catholic dignitaries and some monastic orders; supposed to be equivalent to the don of the Spaniards. Brande.
[DÖM'A-BLE, a. Tamable. Cockeram.
[DÖM'A-BLE, a. Tamable. Cockeram.
[DÖM'A-BLE, a. Tamable. Cockeram.
[DÖM'A-BLE, a. Tamable. Ockeram.
[DÖM'A-BLE, n. Salugstfon. Hobbes.
DO-MAIN', (do-man') n. [domanse, Fr.] Dominion; empire; possession, estate, the land about a mansion-house oc-

DO-MAIN', (do-main') n. [domaine, Fr.] Dominion; empire; possession, estate, the land about a mansion-house occupied by the owner.—(Exp. law) That portion of the territorial possessions of a lord which he retains in his own occupation; demesne.

Dô'MAL, a. (Astrol.) Relating to a house. Addison. [Cyc Do-Mi'Ni-Al,\* a. Relating to domains or landed estates. P Dôme, n. [dome, Fr.] (Arch.) A spherical or concave ceiling over a circular or polygonal building; a hemispherical arch or cupola; a huilding, a house. 27 "There is a strong propensity, particularly in the people of London, to pronounce this word so as to rhyme with room, but this is contrary to all our dictionaries." Walker.
Dôme 1, 4(dòm/a. Having a dome. P. Mag.
Dôme 5, 4(dòm/a). A see Doomsdar.
Dôme 8, 4HAPED. \*(-shāpt) a. Formed like a dome. Buckland.
Dôme 8, MAN, (dômz'man) n. A judge, doomsman. Wieliffs.
Do-ME'Tic, n. A servant, or one who is hired or employed, and who resides in the house or family:—a sort of American cotton cloth.

American cotton cloth.

DO-MES'Tic, a. [domesticus, L.] Belonging to the house; private, done at home, inhabiting the house; not wild, belonging to one's country or home; not foreign, intestine.

DO-MES'TI-CAL, a. Same as domestic. Horier. [R.] DO-MES'TI-CAL-LY, ad. In relation to domestic affairs. DO-MES'TI-CANT, a. Belonging to the same family. Ser È. Dering.

DO-MES'T]-CATE, v. a. [1. DOMESTICATED; pp. DOMESTICAT-ING, DOMESTICATED.] To make domestic; to familiarize,

to render, as it were, of the same family.
Do.mEs-Ti-CA'TION, \*n. The act of domesticating. Kames.
Do.mEs-Ti-('I-Ty, \*n. Domestic life or habits. Qu. Rev.
Dom'ETT, \*n. A plain cloth, of which the warp is cotton

and the west woollen. Booth.

DOM'I-CAL,\* a. Relating to or shaped like a dome. Loudon.

DOM'I-CILE, n. [domicilium, L.; domicile, Fr.] A house; a

residence; an abode.

DOM';-CILE,\* v. a. [i. DOMICILED; pp. DOMICILING, DOMICILED.] To domesticate; to establish the residence of. Talfourd.

Tayoura.

DOM-1-CiL'1A-BY, (dom-0-sil'ys-re) a. Relating to an abode; intruding into private houses. Burks.

DOM-1-CiL'1-ATE, v. a. [i. Domiciliated; pp. Domiciliating, Domiciliated.] To render domestic; to domesticate.

DOM(1-FF, v. a. [domifico, L.] To tame; to divide into

DOM'I-NA,\* n. [L.] (Law) A title given to honorable women who anciently, in their own right, held a barony. Crabb.

INERING, DOMINTERED. I TO rule in an insolent, over-bearing, or haughty manner; to lord; to swell; to bluster DÖM-I-NEER!, v. a. To govern. Walpole. [R.] DÖM-I-NEER!/NG.\*P. a. Ruling with insolence; governing. DO-MIN'I-OAL, a. Noting the Lord's day or Sunday; per-taining to the Lord. — Dominical Istare, a letter (one of the first seven in the alphabet) which represents Sunday in almanacs.

DO-MIN'I-CAL, n. The Lord's day. Hammond. [R.]
DO-MIN'I-CAN,\* n. A friar of the order of St. Dominic.
DO-MIN'I-CAN,\* a. Belonging to St. Dominic. Milton.
DOM'I-NIE,\* n. A term vulgarly applied to a schoolmaster in Scotland. Jameson. See Dominic.
DO-MIN'ION (do-MINICAL)

In Scouland. Jameson. See Doming.

Do-Min'(Jop, (do-min'yun) n. Sovereign authority; rule; empire; reign, strength; force; power; right of possession or use; territory; region; district.

DÖM'(-NÖ, n. [It.] pl. DÖM'(-NÖS. A hood worn by canons of a cathedral, a woman's mourning vest; a masquerade expressi: a graph of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of

and garment; a game.

DDM'\_I-N'D,\* n. [L.] pl. DOM'\_I-N'I. Master; sir:—a title anciently given to a clergyman, gentleman, or lord of a manor. Ash.

DON, n. [dominus, L.] A Spanish title, formerly given only to noblemen, but now of general application:—used in ludicrous or familiar style for a person of wealth or importance.

portance.

DN, v. a. [To do on.] To put on; to invest with. Shak.

DN, v. a. [To do on.] To put on; to invest with. Shak.

DN, A. R. (Inversion) In the north of England.

DO'NA-RY, m. [donatio, L.] The act of giving, the thing given; gift, present, benefaction, the grant by which any thing is given.

DO'N'A-TISM,\* n. The tenets of the Donatists. Abp. Whit-DO'N'A-TIST,\* n. A follower of Donatus, a theologian of the fourth century. Hooker.

fourth century. Hooker.

DÖN-A-TIS'TI-CAL\* a. Pertaining to the Donatists. Fuller.
DÖN'A-TIVE, [dön'a-tiv, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; dö'na-tiv,
S. K. Wb.] n. A gift; a largess; a present, a benefice given by a patron without presentation to the bishop, or institu-tion or induction by his order.

DÖN'A-TIVE,\* a. Vested or vesting by donation. Smart.

DÖN'A-TO-RY,\* n. (Scotch law) A person on whom the king bestows his right to any forfeiture that has fallen to the

crown. Crabb.

DÖ'N'X,\*\*n. [L.] A bivalve shell-fish. Scott.
DÖN'X, (dn) p. from Do. See Do.—When done is used in the sense of agreed, in concluding a bargain or wager. Johnson, and some other lexicographers, call it an inter-jection. In such cases, it is used elliptically for It is done. PONE, (ddn) The old infinitive of Do. Spensor. [dys. Do.NEE, n. One to whom a donation is made. Sir M. San-Do'N-Dm,\* n. (Chem.) A metal lately discovered in the da-videntite.

vidsonite.

DÖN'JON, (dŭn'jun) π. [corrupted to dungeon.] A keep for prisoners in the middle of a feudal castle. See Dunggon.

DÖN'KEY; π. A. childish word for an ass. Qu. Rev.

DÖN'NA,\* π. [It.; doña, Sp., π woman, a lady.] The Spanish title for lady. Qu. Rev.

DON'NAT, n. An idle fellow. Granger. [North of England.] DON'NGR, n. [done, L.] One who gives, or makes a donation.
DÖN'SHIP, n. Quality of a gentleman or knight. Hudib'as.
DÖN'ZEL, n. [donsello, It.] A page; a servant; an esquire.
DÖÖ'DLE, n. A trifier; a simple fellow.
DÖÖ'DLE-SÄCK,\* n. A provincial name of the Scotch bagning. Sr. G. Hadd.

DOO'DLE-SKCK,\* n. A provincial name of the Scotch bagpipe. Str G. Head.

[DOOLE, (dol) n. Dole. Spenser.

DOO'LY,\* n. A sort of easy palanquin for conveying the sick. Crabb.

DOOM, v. a. [i. DOOMED; 2p. DOOMING, DOOMED.] To condemn; to pronounce condemnation upon any, to send to punishment judicially or authoritatively; to destine. [To tax by estimate or at discretion.—New England. Pickerug.]

tax by estimate or at discretion. — New England. Pickerung.]

Dôôm, n. Judicial sentence; judgment; the final judgment; condemnation; state to which one is destined; fate; destiny; lot; ruin; destruction.

Dôôm'AQE,\* n. A fine or penalty. Laws of New Hampshire.

Dôôm'AQE,\* n. The day of final judgment.

Dôôms'DÂY-BOOK, (-bûk) n. A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the extent and limits of the lands of England were registered. Canden.

Dôôms'MAN, n. A judge. See Donsenan.

Dôôms'MAN, n. A judge. See Donsenan.

Dôôms'MAN, n. The entrance of a house; the gate that closes and opens the entrance; entrance; portal; passage; avsenue.

enue.

DOR'-OKRE, m. The frame in which the door is enclosed. 
†DOOR'ING. (dor'ing) n. A door-case. Milton.

DOOR'-KEÉP'ER, (dor'kep'er) n. A porter. Bp. Taylor.

DOOR'-NAIL, (dôr'nail) n. The nail on which, in ancient doors, the knocker struck; a nail to fasten a door.

DOOR'-PAN-EL,\* n. The panel of a door. Hanking.

DOOR'-POST, n. The post of a door.

Door'-Sill,\* n. A piece of timber at the feet of a door; threshold. Johnson.

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Intesnoid. Joneson.
DÖON'STEAD, n. Entrance or place of a door. Werburton.
DÖON'UET, (dök'et) n. See DOCKET.
DÖR, v. a. See Ibons.
DÖR, v. a. See Ibons.
DÖR, v. n. The clock-beetle; a buzzing insect that flies in the night. Crabb.
DO-RADÖ \* n. [Sp., gilt.] A large, voracious, beautiful. Q-RA'DÖ,\* n. [Sp., gilt.] A large, voracious, beautifu, fish, of the spinous kind; sword-fish:—a southern con-

nsn, of the spinous ains, swarmens, stellation. Scott.

DÖ-RĒĒ, or DÖ'RĒE, [dō-rē', Ja. Wō. Todi; dō'rē, Sm.] n.
[dorée, Fr.] A fish having yellow or gilt sides, commonly called John Dory.

called Joan Lory.

DÖ'R1-AN, \*n. A native of Doris. P. Cyc.

DÖ'R1-AN, a. [dorien, Fr.] Relating to Boris or Doria; Doric.

DÖ'R1-AN, a. [dorien, fr.] Relating to Boris or Doria in Doric.

DÖR'1C, a. Relating to Doris; noting the most ancient of the Grecian orders of architecture, invented by the Do-

Trans.

DÖR'I-CISM, n. A Doric phrase or idiom. Boyle.

DÖR'SM,\* n. Same as Doracum.

DÖR'MAN\*CY, n. Quiescence; sleep. Bp. Horsley.

DOR'MANT, a. [dormant, Fr.] Being asleep or in a sleeping posture; sleeping; quiescent; not enforced; private; not public; concealed; not divulged; leaning.

DÖR'MANT, n. A large beam; a dormant:—a window set in the roof or sloping side of a house. Francs.

DÖR'MER-WIN'DÖW,\* n. (Arch.) A window made in the roof of a house. Smart.

DÖR'MER-WIN'DÖW,\* n. (Arch.) A soporific medicine, an opinte.

DÖR'MI-TIVE, n. [dorman, L.] (Med.) A soporific medicine, an opinte.

DÖR'MI-TIVE,\* n. Causing sleep; somniferous. Perry.

DÖR'MI-TO-RY, n. A large sleeping apartment capable of containing many beds, a place to sleep in. Bp. Hall. A burial-place. Aylife. burial-place. Aylife.
ÖR'MÖÜSE, n. A small animal which passes a large part

DÖR'MOÜEE, n. A small animal which passes a large part of the winter in a state of torpor.

DÖRN, n. [dorn, Germ.] A fish, the thornback.

DÖR'N, OC, or DÖR'N, I., n. A stout, figured linen cloth; also

linsey-woolsey.
†Dorr, n. [dorp, Teut.] A small village. Dryden.
†Dorr, v. a. [tor, Teut.] To deafen or stupefy with noise

Hales.

DÖRR, n. A buzzing insect; the clock-beetle. See Don.

Browns.
DORR'BE-TLE,\* n. A buzzing insect; the dorr. Goldsmith.
†DORR'ER, n. A drone. Robinson.
DORR'ER, n. An insect; the cockchafer. Milton.
DORR'HÂWK,\* n. A bird; called also the goatsucker. Pen-

DOR'ROCK,\* n. A stout, figured linen, made at Dorrock, in

Scotland, and used for table-cloths, &c. W. Ency.
DÖR'SAL, a. Belonging to or growing on the back.
DÖR'SALE,\* n. A kind of old tapestry; dorsel. Ask.

DORSE, n. A canopy. Satton.

DOR'SEL, n. [dorsale, L.] A pannier for a beast of burden,
Scott. A kind of woollen stuff, a rich canopy; the curtain of a chair of state. Ask.

DÖR-SER, n. A panner; a dorsel. Beaum. & Fl.
DÖR-SERAN/EHI-ĀTE,\* n. (Ent.) An order of annellidans or red-blooded worms. Brande.
DÖR-SIF'ER-OUS, { d. [dorsum fero, L.] } (Bet.) Bearing
DOR-SIF'A-BOUS, { d. [dorsum parto, L.] } or producing
seeds on the back of the leaves.

seeds on the back of the leaves.

DôR'SUM, n. [L.] The back, a ridge of a hill. Walton.
†DôRT'(NEE, (dôrt'yur) n. A dormitory. Bacon.
Dô'RY, n. A fish. See Dorre.
Dô'RY,\* n. The name of a small boat. Ch. Brown.
Dôse, n. [dôn::] That which is given at one time, as a quantity of medicine; any thing nauseous, or given as a

Dose, v. a. [i. Dosed; pp. Dosing, Dosed.] To proportion a medicine properly, to give physic or any thing nau-

DÖ'SIS, n. [δόσις.] A dose. Dr. Jackson. [R.] DO-SÖL'O-GY,\* n. A treatise on doses of medicine. Ross-

DÖSS,\* v. a. To attack with the horn; to toss. Farm. Ency. [Local, England.]
DÖS'SER, n. [dosser, Fr.] A basket; a pannier. B. Jonson.

DOS'SER, R. [aosser, Fr.] A basic, a parameter See Donese.

Dős'SiL, n. [aosil, old Fr.] (Med.) A pledget; a nodule or lump of lint, to be laid on a sore. Wiseman.

DOST. (düst) [düst, S. W. P. F. Ja. R. Sm.:—sometimes pronounced dost.] v. The second person sing. from Do. See Do.

DÖT, n. A small point or spot; a period.

DOT, n. A small point or spot; a period.

DOT, v. a. [a. DOTTED; pp DOTTING, DOTTED.] To mark with specks. Burks.

DOT, v. n. To make dots, spots, or points.

DOTAGE, n. Imbecility of miad; excessive fondness.

DOTAL, a. [details, L.] Given as a portion or dower.—

Dotal property, (Law) property which a wife brings to a husband. Garth.

†DO'TANT,\* n. A doter; a dotard. Stat.
DO'TAND, n. One whose intellect is impaired by age.
DO'TAND-Lt, ad. Like a dotard; stupid. More.
DO-TÂ'TION, n. [dotatio, L.] Act of endowing; an endowment

DÖTE, D. R. [L. DOTED; pp. DOTING, DOTED.] To exhibit the weakness of age, passion, or fondness; to be in love to extremity. — To dute upon, to regard with excessive fond-

ness.
†DōT'ED, a. Stupid. Spenser.
DōT'EE, n. One who dotes or dotes upon.
†DōTES, \* n. [L.] pl. Natural endowments. B. Jonson.
DōTH, \* (dith) [dith, S. W.P.F. Sm.; doth, Wb.] v. The third person susgular from Do. See Do.
DōT'|NG, \* p. a. Fond to excess. foolishly or weakly fond.
DōT'|NG-LY, ad. With excessive fondness or weakness.
DōT'|NG-NESS, \* n. Childishness; excessive fondness.
\*\*Root.\*\*

DoT'ISH, \* a. Childishly fond ; weak ; stupid. Scott. DÖT'TARD, n. A tree kept low by cutting. Bacqn.
DÖT'TARD, s. A Marked with spots; spotted.
DÖT'TER-EL, n. A bird of various species; a foolish bird.
DÖU-4-NEER', (dô-s-nēr') n. [dounsier, Fr.] An officer of

customs. Gray.

Dots'LE, (dib'bl) a. [double, Fr.] Two of a sort; being in pairs; twice as much, twofold; of two kinds; two in number; having the power of two, deceiful, acting

two parts.

DOUB'LE, (dub'bl) ad. Twice over; doubly. Swift. — Double is much used in composition, generally for doubly, two ways or twofold.

ways or twomen.

DOUB'LE, (düb'bl) w. a. [i. DOUBLED; pp. DOUBLING,
DOUBLED.] To make double; to enlarge by addition of
the same quantity; to have twice the quantity; to repeat; to add one to another; to fold; to pass round a headland.

DOUB'LE, (dub'bl) v. n. To increase to twice the quantity; to turn back, or wind in running; to play tricks, to use

sleights.

DODB'LE, (dŭb'bl) a. Twice the quantity or number, a turn in running; a trick; a shift; a counterpart, as his or her double

DOUB'LE-BAR'RELLED,\* (dub'bl-bar'reld) a. Having two barrels. Ed. Re

DOUB'LE-DEAL'ER, z. A decetful, unside us person.

DOUB'LE-DEAL'ER, z. A decetful, unside us person.

DOUB'LE-DEAL'ER, z. A decetful, unside us person.

DOUB'LE-DEAL'ER, z. A decetful, unside us person.

DOUB'LE-DEAL'ER, n. A decetful, insidious person. DOUB'LE-DEAL'ING, n. Artifice, dissimulation; deceit, duplicity; deception; fraud. Shak.
DOUB-LE-DYE', v. a. To dye twice over. Drydon.
DOUB-LE-DYE', v. a. To dye twice over. Drydon.
DOUB-LE-DYE', v. a. To dye twice for the standard of the content of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of t

DOUB-LE-ETED', (dub-bi-Id') a. Of deceitful aspect. Spen-

DOUB-LE-FACED', (dub-bl-fast') a. With two faces. Milton.
DOUB'LE-FLÖW'ERED,\* (dub'bl-fish'erd) a. Having a
double flower. Smith.

DOUB-LE-FÖRMED', (düb-bl-förmd') a. Having two forms. DOUB'LE-FÖRMED', the having two sources. Milton. DOUB'LE-FRÖNT'ED,\* (düb'bl-frünt'ed) a. Having a double front. Moore

front. Moore.

DOÜB-LE-GILD', v. a. To gild with double coating.

DOÜB-LE-GILD', v. a. Having two hands. Glasvills.

DOÜB'LE-HEAD'ED, (düb'bl-héd'ed) a. Having two heads.

DOÜB'LE-HEART'ED, a. Having a faise heart. Sandys.

DOÜB-LE-LÖCK', v. a. To lock or fasten twice. Taller.

DOÜB'LE-MEAN'ING, a. Having two meanings. Skak.

DOÜB'LE-MIND'ED, a. Unsettled; undetermined. James.

DOÜB-LE-MÖÜTHED', (düb-bl-möüthd') a. Having two meanths.

DOUB'LE-WAT'URED, (dub'bi-nat'yard) a. Having a two-

DOUBLE-RATTURED, (dab'bl-natygrd) a. Having a two-fold nature. Yessg.
DOUBLE-NESS, (dab'bl-nes) n. State of being double.
DOUBLE-PLEA', (dab-bl-ple') n. (Law) A plea in which a defendant alleges for himself two several matters inde-pendent of each other, either of which is sufficient in bar

pendent of each other, states of which is summers in one of the plaintiff's action.

DOUB'LE-QUAE'EEL, (düb'bl-kwör'rel) z. (Eng. law) A complaint made by a clerk to the archbishop of the province, against an inferior ordinary, for delaying justice in some ecclesiastical matter. Conel.

BOUB'LE, (dub'bler) s. One who doubles.

BOUB-LE-SHADE', (dub-bl-shad') v. a. To double the astural darkness of the place. Millon.

DOUB'LE-SHADE', a. Shining with double lustre. Sid-

DOUB'LET, (düb'let) w. A man's garment that folds c round the body; a waistcoat,—pl. DOUBLETS. 's same number on both dice; a pair.

DOUB'LE-TÔNGUED', (dub'bi-tàngd') a. Deceitful. 1 Tim DOUB'LING, n. Act of making double; a trick; a shift. DOUB'LING-NAIL,\* n. A nail used to fasten the lining of

DOUB'LING-NAIL," n. A nail used to tasten the ining of the gun ports in a ship. Ash.

DOUB-LOON', (düb-lön') n. [doublen, Fr.; doblen, Sp.] A Spanish coin, being double the value of the pistole.

DOUB'LY, (düb'ble) ad. Twice; twofold; deceitfully.

DOUBT, (düb't) v. n. [doubter, old Fr.] [s. DOUBTED; pp. DOUBTING, DOUBTED.] To question; to be in uncertainty, to fear; to suspect, to hestate; to demur, to waver.

DÖUBT, (döüt) v. a. To hold questionable; to think uncertain to question: to fear; to suspect; to distruct

certain; to question; to fear; to suspect; to distrust. DÖOBT, (döût) n. Unsettled state of mind or opinion, un-

DOURT, (GOUL) A. Unsettien state or mind or opinion, un-certainty of mind; suspense; hesitation; question, scru-ple; perplexity; irresolution; suspicion. DÖURT'ER, (dött'ep) n. One who doubted. DÖURT'ER, (dött'ep) n. One who doubts; dublous; am-biguous; obscure; questionable; uncertain; equivocal; recarious.

precarous.

Dö0BT'FÜL-LY, (döüt'fül-le) ad. With doubt; dubiously.
Dö0BT'FÜL-NESS, (döüt'fül-nes) n. Doubt, suspense.
Dö0BT'ING, (döüt'ng) n. Scruple; hesitation.
Dö0BT'ING,\* (döüt'ng) p. a. Cherishing doubt; hesi-

DOUBT'ING, (uout ing, p. —
tating.
DÖÜBT'ING-LY, (döüt'ing-le) ad. In a doubting manner.
DÖÜBT'LESS, (doüt'les) ad. Free from doubt or fear.
DÖÜBT'LESS, (doüt'les) ad. Without doubt; anquestionably.
DÖÜBT'LESS-LY, (döüt'les-le) ad. Unquestionably.
DOUC,\* n. A monkey found in Cochin-China. Smelle.
1DÖU'CED, (dö'sed) n. [doucet, Fr.] A musical instrument.
Chauser.

†Dôu'CET, (dô'set) n. [doucet, Fr.] A little custard. Cot-

grace.
DÖÜ'CETS, n. pl. See Dowcets.
DOUCEUR, (dò-sūr') [dò-sur', Sm.; dò-sūr', Ja.; dò'sār',
K.; dò'sūr', Mavor.] n. [Fr.] Sweetness; a lure, a
present, a bribe.

present, a Dribe.
DÖUCHE,\* (dösh) n. [Fr.] A jet or current of water directed upon some part of the body. Brands.
DÖU-CÎNE',\* n. [Fr.] (Arch.) An ornament in a cornice. Crabb.
DOUCK'ER, (dük'er) n. A bird that dips in the water. Ray.
DÖUGH, (dō) n. Paste of bread, cake, or pies, yet unbaked.

DÖUGH'BĀKED, (dö'bākt) a. Unfinished; soft. Donns. DÖUGH'-FĀCED,\* (dö'fāst) a. Cowardly; weakly pliable. Randolph.

DOUGH'KNEAD-ED, (do'ned-ed) a. Soft; capable of being kneaded like dough. Milton.

DÖUGH'NÜT,\* (dö'nüt) n. A piece of pastry fried or boiled

in lard. Parker.

in lard. Parkes.

DÜGH'T-LY,\* (död'te-le) ad. In a doughty manner. Foz.

DÜGH'T-NE's, (död'te-nes) n. Valor; bravery.

DÜGH'TY, (död'te) a. Brave; valiant, noble; able strong. — Now chiefly used ironically.

DÜGH'TY-HAND-ED,\* a. Powerful; strong. Shak.

DÜUGH'Y, (dö'e) a. Boft like dough, soft. Shak.

DÜUGH'Y, (dö'e) a. Boft like dough, soft. Shak.

DÜUSE, v. a. [ööar.] [t. DÜUED; pp. DÜUSING, DÜÜSED]

TO put overhead suddenly in the water. — (Naut.) To lower or slacken suddenly. as the sails.

To put overhead suddenly in the water. — (Naut.) To lower or slacken suddenly, as the sails.

DÖCSE, v. a. To fall suddenly into the water. Hudibras.

DÖCSE, v. a. [To do out.] To put out. Shak.

IDOUT, v. a. [To do out.] To put out. Shak.

DOUX, v. (d) a. [Fr.] (Mus.) Noting a soft and sweet manner. Crabb.

Dove, (duv) m. A species of pigeon; a domesticated or

tame pigeon.

DÖVE'-CÖT, (dŭv'köt) n. A cage for doves or pigeons.

DÖVE'-DRÂWN,\* a. Drawn by doves. Shak.

DÖVE'-EŸED,\* (dŭv'id) a. Having eyes like those of a

DOVE-EYED, " (uuv'id) a. Having eyes like those of a dove. Fraton.

DÖVE'-HÖÖSE, (dŭv'höüs) n. A house or cage for doves.

DÖVE'-LET, " A little dove; a young dove. Beeth.

DÖVE'-LIKE, (dŭv'lik) a. Resembling a dove. Milton.

DÖVES'FOOT, \* (düvz'füt) n. A species of geranium.

DÖVE'SHIP, m. The quality of a dove. Bp. Hall.

DÖVE'TÄIL, (dŭv'täl) n. A joint used by carpenters, formed
by shaping the extremity of one board like a dove's tail

spread, to be let into a corresponding indentation of another board, so as to join them.

DOVETAILLS U. A. [L. DOVETAILED; pp. DOVETAILED.]

To join completely by means of dovetails. Loudon

DÖVE'TĀILED, (dūv'tāld) a. Fastened in a dovetail way.
DÖVE'TĀIL-ING,\* z. The method of joining by dove-

Tails. Ash.
DÖV'18H, a. Having the innocence of a dove. [R.]
DÖW, a. A large Arabian beat. Ed. Rev.
DÖW-4-BLE, a. Entitled to dower; that may be endowed
DÖW-4-GER, a. [doustribre, Fr.] A widow possessed of a
dower from a deceased husband; a widow who has

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IMIW
property of her own brought by her to her husband, and settled on herself after his decease; a widow lady DÖW'OFTS, m. pl. The testicles of a bart or stag. B. Jon-
DÖŴ'DY, a. An awkward, ill-dressed woman. Shak.
DÖŴ'DY, a. Awkward and ill-dressed. Gay.
DÖŴ'DY-ISH,* a. Like a dowdy; awkward; ill-dressed.
Byron.

BÖW'EL,* n. A pin of wood or iron used for fastening pieces of timber together, or for connecting the joints of boards, or the fellies of wheels. Francis.

BÖW'EL,* v. a. (a DOWELLES JP. DOWELLING, DOWELLED.)

To fasten with pins of iron or wood, to unite with
     tenons. Loudon.
bow's R, (dou's) n. [douare, Fr.] (Law) The portion which a widow has of the lands and tenements of her
     husband after his decease; that which a wife brings to
     her husband in marriage.
DÖW'ERED, (dou'erd) a. Having a dower. Shak.
DÖW'ER-LESS, a. Wanting a fortune; unportioned.
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DOW'RE-LESS, a. wanting a torune; unportened. Saak.
DÖW'RE-Y, n. A marriage portion brought by a wife to her husband; dower. See Dowrn.
DÖW'LAS, n. A coarse Irish linen for shirts.
DÖWLE, n. A feather. Stak.
DÖWLE, n. A feather. Stak.
DÖWLE, n. A feather. Stak.
DÖWLE, n. A feather. Stak.
DÖWLE, n. A feather. Stak.
DÖWLE, n. A feather. Stak.
DÖWLE, n. A feather. Stak.
Ridges of high land, such as lie along the coats of Essex and Sussex, in England, hence roads in which ships lie off these hilly coasts at anchor.
DÖWN, a. [Plain. Fletcher.] — Dejected; as, a down look.
DÖWN, prep. Along a descent, from a higher place to a lower; from the source, as of a river towards its mouth.
DÖWN, ad. On the ground, tending to the ground or from higher to lower; from former to latter times, out of sight; below the horizon, to a total subjection; into disgrace. — Up and down, here and there, rainblingly.
Down in the mouth, dispirited; dejected. Forby. [Vulgar.]

par.]
Down, interj. An exhortation to destruction or demolition; as, "Down with them." Shak.
Down, v. n. To pass; to be current, to descend. Locks.
Down, v. a. To knock; to subdue; to conquer. Sid-

ney.

DÖWN'-BED, n. A bed of down. Marquis of Halifaz.

DÖWN'CAST, n. Sadness; melancholy look. Beaum. &

Döwn'cast, a. Bent down; directed to the ground; de-

jected.
DÖWN'ED, a. Furnished or stuffed with down. Young.
DÖWN'FALL, s. Ruin; calamity; a sudden fall, destruc-

DOWN'FALLEN, (döün'fAln) a. Ruined; fallen Skak.
†Down-FYVED', (döün-jivd') a. Hanging down like the loose cincture which confines fetters round the ankles. Shak.

Nobe characte which contains tower than the Shak.
Down'HAWL,\* v. a. (Naul.) To pull down. Ash.
Döwn'HAWL,\* n. (Naul.) A rope tied to the upper corner of the sail to pull it down. Ash.
Döwn'HELL, n. Declivity; descent. Dryden.
Döwn'HLL, a. Declivity; descent. Dryden.
Döwn'HLL, a. Declivous; descentling. Congreve.
Döwn'HLL, a. Declivous; descentling. Congreve.
Döwn'LRSs,\* a. Having no down. Rachardson.
Döwn'LRSs,\* a. Having no down. Rachardson.
Dówn'LP-ING, a. About to lie in or lie down
Döwn'LP-ING, a. Act of lying down; bed-time.
Döwn'Eight, (döün'rit) a. Plain; open, direct; blunt.
Döwn'Eight, (döün'rit) a. Plain; open, direct; blunt.
Döwn'Eight, (döün'rit) ad. Downright. BarTobo.

DÖWN'RIGHT-NESS, a. Honest or plain dealing. Todd.
DÖWN'RÖP-ING,\* a. Distilling downwards. Skak.
DÖWN'-SHARE,\* a. A breast-plough to pare off turf on downs. Loudon.

downs. Loudon.

Döwn'sIr-Ing. n. Rest; repose. Psalm cxxxix.
tDöwn'sIr-Ing. n. Rest; repose. Psalm cxxxix.
tDöwn'sIrEP-y. a. Having a great declivity. Florio.
Döwn'tröd, a. Downtrodden. Shak.
Döwn'tröd-den. a. Trodden under foot; trampled upon. Millon.
Döwn'ward, a. Moving on a declivity, tending to the ground; declivous; bending; depressed; dejected.
Döwn'ward, a.d. Towards the centre; in a descending böwn'ward, a.d. Towards the centre; in a descending böwn'ward, course; from a higher situation to a lower; in the course of successive or lineal descent.
Döwn'wzgd, a. Covered with or made of down; soft; tender.

DOWRE, (diff.) n. [douaire, Fr.] Dower. Spenser. See Downs.
Downse, \* s. (Law) A woman entitled to dower. Box

Döw'ny, n. Same as dower or dowery. Dryden. See

DOWER. DOWSE, v. a. To give a blow on the face. Bailey. [R.]
DÖWSE, \* n. A slap on the face. Snart. [Vulgar.]
†DÖWST, n. A stroke; a dowse. Beaum. & Fl.
DÖX-D-LÖG';-CAL, a. Relating to or containing a dox-

ology.

Dox-or-o-gize,\* v. a. To praise by using doxologies

DOX-OL'O-GIZE, v. s. 10 praise of disk. [R.]

DOX-OL'O-GY, (doks-5l'o-je) n. [dófa and λόγος.] A form of praise or glorification said or sung in divine service, commonly at the close of a prayer, psalm, or hymn.

DOX'Y, n. A prostitute; a loose wench. Shak.

DOZE, v. n. [1. DOZED; pp. DOZING, DOZED.] To slumber; to be half asleep, to drowse; to live in a state of drow siness.

siness.

DÖZE, v. a. To stupefy; to dull. Clarendon. [R.]

DÖZE, v. A. Ight sleep; a slumber. Perry.

DÖZ'ER, (dŭz'zn) n. [douzane, Fr.] pl. DOZEN or DOZENS. The number of tweive. [C] It is a noun plural of number, as, "one dozen, ten dozen." The plural form of dozens is rarely used.

DÖZ'EN,\* (dŭz'zn) a. Tweive; twice six. Raleigh

DÖZ'EN,\* (dŭz'zn) a. Tweive; twice six. Raleigh

DÖZ'EN,\* One who dozes. Smart.

DÖZ'EN,\* Sleepy; drowsy. Drysten.

DÖZ'N, a. Sleepy; drowsy. Drysten.

DO'2|NESS, a. State of being dozy, Locke.
DÖ2|NES, n. Sluggishness. Ld. Chesterfield.
DÖ'2Y, a. Sleepy; drowsy. Dryden.
DRAB, n. A strumpet, a slut.—A thick weolen cloth, of a dun or dull brown color. Shak.
DRAB, v. n. To associate with strumpets. Bran. \$

DRAB,\* a. Of the color of drab; dull brown. Smart.
DRAB BER,\* n. One who keeps company with drabs. Massinger.

DRAB'BING, m. Act of keeping company with drabs. DRAB'BISH,\* a. Having the quality of a drab. Rickard-

DRAB'BLE, v. a. To draggle; to trail or draw upon the wet ground, as the skirts of a garment. Hunter. DRAB'-COL-OR,\* n. The color of fuller's earth. Storne. DRAB'-LRR, n. (Naul.) An additional part of a snil laced to the bottom of the bonnet on a square sail. Crabb. DRA-CE'NA,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of endogenous plants

P. Cyc.

DRA'CANTH,\* n. A gum, called also gum tragacanth. Roath

Воил.

(A Greek wiver coun of small value; a Greek weight. See Drachma.—In our system of weights, the 8th part of an ounce troy; also the 16th part of an ounce avoyrdupons. See Dram.

The loth part of an ounce avoirupois. See Drach' MA,\* n. [όραχμη, Gr.; druchma, L. ]p.h. Drach' MÆ; [Eng. Dräch' MA, S. Shak.] A Greetan coin of small value; a Greek weight equal to 2 dwi. 7 gr. troy:—drachm. Shak. See Drachm.

Drā-ci'Na,\* n. (Chem.) The coloring matter of dragon's blood, draconine. P. Cyc.

Drā'co,\* n. [L.] The Dragon, a constellation. Ainsection.

morth.

DRA-CO'NINE.\* n. The coloring matter of dragon's blood,

called also dracana. Brande.

DRA-CÖN'TIC,\* a. Noting the time in which the moon performs one revolution from her ascending node to her

return thither. Crabb.

DRA-CON'TINE,\* a. Belonging to a dragon. Southey.

DRA-CON'CU-LUS, n. [L.] pl. DRACUNOULL. A worm;

a plant.

†DRAD, a. Terrible; formidable; dread. Spenser.

†DRAD, pret. of Dread. Feared. Spenser.

DRAFF, n. Refuse, lees, dregs of a fluid; sweepings.

DRAFF'-TOB,\* n. A tub or vessel for holding wash for near set. pigs. Ask.

pigs. Ask.

DRAFF', a. Worthless; dreggy. Beaum. & Fl.

DRAFF', n. A drawing, a bill; a portion of men drawn from an army; an order or check for money; money drawn from a bank by a check; a plan drawn.

In most senses, commonly written draught. See

DRAUGHT. DRAFT, \* v. d. [i. DEAFTED ; pp. DRAFTING, DRAFTED.]
To draw out ; to call forth ; to detach. Addison.
DRAFTS'MAN, \* n. One who makes a draft. See DRAUGHTS-

DRIG, v. a. [i. DRAGGED; pp. DRAGGING, DRAGGED.] To pull along by force; to draw heavily along; to pull about with violence; to pull, to haul; to tug. DRIG. v. n. To hang so low as to trail upon the ground. DRIG. n. A net drawn along the bottom of the water, a dragnet; an instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water; a kind of car drawn by the hand; a small sledge to lock a carriage wheel in descending a hill: a plank sledge or vehicle for drawing stones.

DRIG'GLE, (drag'g!) v. a. [i. DRAGGLED; pp. DRAGGLING, DRAGGLED.] To make dirty by dragging on the ground; to drabble Gay.

DRÄG'GLE, (dräg'gl) v. n. To grow dirty by dragging. BRÄG'GLE-TÄIL, n. A sluttish woman. Sacrwood. DRÄG'GLE-TÄILED,\* a. Untidy , draggling on the ground. Moor.

DRXG'MAN, m. A fisherman who uses a dragnet. Hale.
DRXG'NET, m. A net drawn along the bottom of the water.

water.

DRAG'O-MAN, s. [trukéman, Turk.] pl. DRAG'O-MANS.

An interpreter in Turkey and other Eastern countries.

DRAG'ON, s. [trukéman, Tr.] An imaginary
winged serpent, much celebrated in the romances of the
middle ages; a flery, shooting meteor:—a flerce, violent
man or woman:—a constellation near the north pole:
—a plant.—(Zool.) A kind of lizard or saurian reptile found in the East Indies.

DRAG'OW & Like a dragon; flerce: formidable. Mil-

DRAG'ON,\* a. Like a dragon; fierce; formidable. Mul-

DRAG-ON-ADE',\* n. [Fr.] Dragoonade. Secard.
DRAG'ON-BEAM,\* n. (Arch.) A horizontal piece of timber on which the hip or angle rafters of a roof pitch.

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Bra

occasion may require; a species of cavalry. - A variety

of pigeon.

DRA-GOON', v. d. [t. DRAGOONED; pp. DRAGOONING, DRA-GOONED.] To give up to the rage of soldiers, to compel or subdue by violent measures.

DRAG-ÖÖN-ADE', n. Act of dragooning; an abandonment of a place to the rage of soldiers. Burnet.
DRAG-ÖÖN'ER,\* n. One of a company of dragoons. Clar-

DRAGS'MAN,\* m. One who manages a drag. Sir G.

Hea

Heed.
†DERIL, v. a. To draw; to drag; to trail. More.
†DERIL, v. z. To draggie. South.
DERIL, v. z. [t. drained]; pp. draining, drained.] To
filter; to draw off gradually; to empty by drawing
gradually away; to make quite dry; to exhaust; to exend.

DRAIN a. A channel for water; a watercourse, a sink.
DRAIN a. BLE, a. Capable of being drained. Sherwood.
DRAIN AGE,\* a. The act or art of draining. Ed. Rev.
DRAIN ER,\* a. One who drains; a sort of strainer. W.

Excy.

DRÄIN'ING,\* m. The act of making drains, or of carrying

off water.

DELKE, n. The male of the duck:—a small piece of artil-

DRAME, w. The male of the duck:—a small piece of anniery, corrupted from drace, a dragon.

DRAME, w. [drachma, L.] in weight, the 16th part of an ounce avoirdupois; the 6th of an ounce troy; a drachm:—an indefinitely small quantity:—such a quantity of spirituous liquor as is usually drunk at once; spirits; dis-

Ruous liquor as is usually drunk at once; spirits; distilled liquor.

DEλM, v. π. To drink drams. [Vulgar.]

DEλMA, v. π. DeλM'λ, [dra'ma, S. F.; dra'ma, P. Ja. K.

Wb.; dra'ma, v. dra'm'a, W.; dra'm's, E. Sm.; dra'ma or dra'ma, R.] π. [δράμα.] A poem accommodated to action; a poem in which the action or narrative is not related, but represented; a tragedy; a comedy; a play; a theatrical entertainment.

DEAMETICS.

theatrical entertainment.

DRA-MAT'IC,

A. Eclating to, or having the form of a DRA-MAT'I-CAL,

drama; represented by action.

DRA-MAT'I-CAL,

DRA-MAT'I-CAL,

DRAM'A-TIS PRR-SO'NE,

n. pl. [L.] The characters or persons represented in a drama. Johnson.

DRAM'A-TIST,

R. A writer of dramas or plays.

DRAM'A-TIZE,

DRAM'A-TIZE,

DRAM'A-TIZE,

DRAMATIZED.] To adapt to scenical representation; to give the form of a drama to. Engle.

DRAM'A-TIR-GA,

R. [doding and love.] The science or DRAM'A-TIR-GA,

R. [doding and love.]

DRAM'A-TUR-GY,\* π. [δράμα and έργον.] The science or art of dramatic poetry and appresentation. Brande. DRAM'-CUP,\* π. A cup or vessel to hold drams. Swift. DRAM'-DRINK-ER, π. One who drinks drams. Bp.

Borkeley.

DRIM'-DRIMK-ING,\* m. The practice of drinking drams.

Hamking.

DRIME, i. from Drink. See DRIME.
DRIME,\* n. A name for the wild outs which infest corn.

Oreas.

(Phiffe, v. n. [drap, Fr.] To make cloth; to jeer. Bacon. Dañr'ga, n. One who deals in cloth. Boyle.

Dañ'ga. p. (dra'por-id) a. Furnished with drapery. Sir G. Temple.

DRĀ'Pṛṣ-Y, n. [draperie, Fr.] Cloth-wort, the trade of making cloth; cloth; woollen stuffs.—(Sculpture & Panning) The representations of dress, curtains, and hangings.

DRĀ'Pṛ, n. Cloth; coveriet. Spenser.

DRĀ'Pṛ, a. [δράστικος.] (Med.) Powerful; active, as a cutherig.

cathartic.

DRÄS'TICS,\* n. pl. (Med.) Medicines which speedily and effectually purge. Crabb.
DRÄUGH, (dråf) n. Refuse; swill; draff. Shak. See

DRAFF.

DRAUGHT, (draft) n. The act of drawing out, or drawing up, liquids in drinking; a quantity of liquor drunt at once; the act of drawing carriages; the state of being once; the act or drawing carriages; the state of being drawn; delineation, sketch, outline, plan, or scheme written, a picture drawn, the act of sweeping with a net; the quantity of fishes taken by once drawing the net; a sink; a drain, a jakes, the de-pth of the lowest point of a sinp, or the depth which a vessel draws, or sinks in the water.—In some senses it is commonly written draft. See Daast.

Dräught, (dräft) v. a. To draw out. Addison. See Daast.

DRAFT.

DRÄUGHT,\* (draft) a. Used for drawing, as "a draught horse": — drawn out in small quantities, as "draught cider." Ash.

DRAUGHT'-BOARD,\* n. A checkered board for playing

draughts. Maunder.

Dräughts. Maunder.

Dräughts. Maunder.

Dräughts. Com/Pass-Es,\* n. pl. Compasses which are provided with several movable points to make fine draughts in architecture, &c. Crabb.

Dräught-HOOK,\* (dräft/hūk) n. A large iron hook fixed

on the cheek of a gun-carriage, there being two on each side. Crabb.

DRAUGHT'-Hörse, a. A horse for drawing burdens. Smallatt

Smouett.

DRÄUGHT'-HÖÜSE, (dråft/höüs) n. A house in which filth is deposited. 2 Kings x.

DRÄUGHT'-NET,\* (dråft/net) n. A net for catching fish.

Drayton.

DRAUGHTS,\* (drafts) n. pl. A kind of game, played on a checkered board. Johnson. In the United States commonly called checkers.

DRAUGHTS'MAN, (drafts'man) n. One who draws pleadings, writings, pictures, plans, or maps.

DRAUGHTS'MAN-SHIP,\* n. The office or work of a draughtsman. Scr J. Herschel.

draughtsman. Str J. Herschel.

DRAWE, L. from Drive. Drove. See Drive.

DRAWE, v. a. [L. Drew, pp. Drawing, drawn.] To pull along, to pull or move forward by the application of force in advance; to extend, as a line, by the motion of a pen or pencil, to extend lengthwise by any means; to haul, to tug; to drag; to attract, to suck, to unsheathe; to win; to extract; to wintdraw; to eviscerate, to derive; to allure, to delineate. — To draw in, to contract; to invergle. — To draw off, to extract by distillation, to drain out by a vent, to abstract. — To draw on, to occasion, to invite; to approach, to demand payment by order. — To draw over, to induce to change a party. — To draw out, to protract; to lengthen; to beat out, to extract; to pump out by insimuation; to induce by motive, to call to action; to range in battle. — To draw out, to call to action; to range in battle. — To draw up, to form in order of battle; to form in writing.

DRÂW, v. n. To pull, to shrink, to advance; to move; to irritate, as a blister; to practise the art of delineation.

DRÂW, n. The act of drawing; something drawn; the lot or chance drawn.

or chance drawn.

or chance drawn.

DRÂW'-BLE, a. Capable of being drawn. More.

DRÂW'BĂCK, n. Any loss of advantage, or reduction from a step gained.—(Com.) A return of duties on exportation, which had been paid on the goods when imported.

DRÂW'BRIDGE, n. A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleasure. Caree.

DRÂW'CIN-SIR,\* n. A biustering builty. Addison.

DRÂW'CIT,\* n. A single cut with a knife in a plant, &c. Loudes.

DRÂW-EE', s. One on whom a bill of exchange is drawn.
DRÂW'ER, s. One who draws something; that which attracts:—that which is drawn out, as one of a set of boxes in a bureau or case.

DRAW'ERS, n. pl. The under part of the dress of the lower limbs. Johnson.

DRAW'ERS, n. Furniture or harness for cart-horses.

DRAW'ING, m. Delineation; representation. Pops. DRAW'ING-MIS'TER,\* m. One who teaches

drawing

DEAW'ING-PEN,\* n. A pen used in drawing lines. Ask. DEAW'ING-ECOM, n. A room for the reception of company.

DRAWL, v. z. [i. DRAWLED; pp. DRAWLING, DRAWLED.] To utter any thing in a slow, drivelling way. Bp. Hall. DRAWL, v. a. To drag out in a tiresome manner. Idler. DRAWL, z. A tiresome, lingering tone of voice. Masen.

DRE DRAWL'ING,\* p. c. Uttering in a slow or drivelling man-DRAWL'ING-NESS,\* n. A protracted manner of speaking. Balley.

DRÂWN, p. from Draw. See Draw.

DRÂWN, p. from Draw. See Draw.

DRÂWN-EXT-TLE,\* n. A buttle in which both parties claim the victory, or retire upon equal terms. Crabb.

DRÂW/NET,\* n. A net for catching the larger sort of birds. Crabb. DRAW'WELL, n. A deep well. Grew. DRAY, A. A low cart or carriage, a car; a dray-cart. DRAY-CART, n. A low cart for drawing heavy loads. DRAY-HORSE, n. A horse which draws a dray. Tatler. DRÄY'-HÖBSE, n. A horse which draws a dray. Tatler. DRÄY'MAN, n.; ph. DRÄYMEN. One who drives a dray. DRÄY'-PLOOGH, (-ploa) n. A sort of plough. Mortimer. PDRÄZ'EL, (draz'zl) n. A worthless wretch. Huddras. DREAD, (dred) n. Hibitual fear, fear mingled with awe; terror, the person or thing feared. DREAD, a. Terrible, awful, venerable in a high degree. DREAD, (dred) n. a. [L DREADED, pp. DREADING, DREADED.] "To repard with great fear Letror. or aversion; to fear in To regard with great fear, terror, or aversion; to fear in To regard with great fear, terror, or aversion; to fear in an excessive degree.

DREAD, v. n. To be in great fear. Deut. i. ; DREAD/A-BLE, a. That may be dreaded or feared.

DREAD/BOLT-ED, b. a. Having a dreadful bolt. Skak.

DREAD/BR, n. One who dreads. Skoyl.

DREAD/BOL, a. Terrible, frightful, terrific, horrible; dureful, awful, venerable.

DREAD/BOL-LY, ad. in a dreadful manner. Dryden.

DREAD/BOL-LY, ad. in a dreadful manner. Dryden.

DREAD/BOL-LY, ad. in a dreadful manner.

DREAD/LESS, a. Foarless, intrepid. Muton.

DREAD/LESS-NESS, n. Fearlessness. Sudaey.

DREAD/NAUGHT,\* (dred/nawt) n. A thick cloth with a long pile. W. Eace. DREAD'NAUGHT,\* (dred'nawt) n. A thick cloth with a long pile. W. Ency.
DREAM, (drem) n. A series of thoughts, or train of ideas, which occupy the mind during sleep, a revery, an idle fancy; a wild conceit.
DREAM, (drem) o. n. [L. DREAMED, DREAMT, pp. DREAMING, DREAMED, DREAM!] To have a series of thoughts, or train of ideas, in sleep; to imagine; to think idly; to be sluggish; to idle.
DREAM, v. a. To see in a dream ato face. DREAM, v. a. To see in a dream, to fancy. Dryden.
DREAM ER, a. One who dreams, an idle, fanciful man; a
visionary; a mope, an idler.
DREAM FR.Y.\* a. A habit of dreaming or musing. Qu. Rev.

TDREAM'POL. a. Full of dreams, dreamy. Huloet.

DREAM'INESS,\* n. State of boing dreamy. Ed. Rev.

DREAM'ING-LY, ad. Sluggishly, negligently. Huloet.

DREAM'LESS. a. Free from dreams. Camden.

DREAM'LESS-LY,\* ad. In a dreamless manner. Byron.

DREAM'LESS-LY,\* ad. In a dreamless manner. Byron.

DREAM'T,\* 1. & p. from Dream. Often used instead of dreamed. Qu. Rev. See Dream.

DREAM'Y,\* a. Full of dreams; relating to dreams. Abp.

Whately. Whately

DREAR, (drer) a. Mournful; dismal; gloomy, dreary. Multon Mulon.

†DREAR, n. Dread; terror. Spenser.

†DREAR';-HEAD, n. Horror, dismainess. Spenser.

DREAR';-LY, ad. in a dreary manner, dismaily. Spenser.

†DREAR';-MENT, n. Dismainess, dread, terror. Spenser.

DREAR';-NESS, n. Quality of being dreary.

DREAR';-NESS, n. Quality of being dreary.

DREAR';-NESS, n. Drear; gloomy, dismail, horrid.

DREDGE, n. A net or drag for taking oysters, &c.:—a machine for clearing canals and rivers:—a mixture of oats and barley sown together.

and barley sown together.

DREDGE, v. a. [t. DREDGED; pp. DREDGING, DREDGED.] To gather or take with a dredge, to scatter flour on any

thing which is roasting.

DREDGE-BOX.\* { n. A box used for dredging or scatter-DREDGE-BOX.\* } ing flour. Richardson.

DREDGE-MAN,\* n. One who fishes for oysters with a dredge. Crabb.

DREDGE-RE. n. One who fishes with a dredge: —a box to

DREDG'ER, R. One who usues with a dredge:—a soft to dredge meat with.

DREDG'[NG,\* p. a. Scattering flour; fishing with a dredge.

DREDG'[NG-MA-GHINE',\* z. A machine for taking up dirt from the bottom of mines, &c. Ure.

DREE, v. a. To suffer; to endure. Ray.

DREE/LITE,\* z. (Max.) A sulphate of baryts. Dana.

DREG(SLAPES = Ellipses of dress or less.

DREE'LITE,\* n. (Min.) A sulphate of baryta. Dana.
DREG'SI-NESS, n. Fulness of dregs or lees.
DREG'SI-NESS, n. Fulness of dregs. Harvey.
DREG'SI-N. a. Foul with lees or dregs. Harvey.
DREG'SY, a. Containing dregs; muddy; feculent.
DREGS, n. pl. That which remains after draining; sediment, lees, or grounds of liquor; dross; refuse; scum; recrement; any thing by which purity is corrupted.

PREIN, (drān) v. z. To drain. Congreve. See Drain.
DREIN, (drān) v. z. [i draenched] pp. dranching, draenched.]
To wet thoroughly it soak; to steep; to saturate with
drink or moisture; to physic violently.
DRENGI, z. A draught; a swill; a dose of medicine for a
horse or other beast; a strong dose:—a drain or chan-

DRENGH'ER, n. One who drenches.
DRENGH'ING,\* n. The act of wetting; a soaking. Smart (DRENT, p. Drenched. Spenser.
DRESS, v. a. [dresser, Fr.] [i. DRESSED; pp. DRESSING, DRESSED.— DREST is often used.] To clothe; to invest with clothes; to invest; to array; to adorn; to deck; to embellish; to cover a wound with medicaments; to curry; to rub; to rectify; to adjust; to trim; to fit; to cook or prepare, as food.
DRESS, v. n. To put on clothes; to pay particular regard to dress. Bramston.— (Md.) To adapt one's position, in a rank of men, to the exact continuity of line.
DRESS, n. Clothes; clothes worn in assemblies or on cere-

DRESS, A. Clothes; clothes worn in assemblies or on ceremonial occasions; attire; apparel; habit; gown; garments; vesture; skill of adjusting dress; adjustment. DRESS'gr. n. One who dresses; one who regulates or adjusts:—the bench in a kitchen on which food is dressed

Dr.Ess'|NG, n. Act of one who dresses; the application made to a sore or wound; manure spread on land; orna-

ment in a building.

DREss'ing,\* p. a. Furnishing dress, clothing.

DREss'ing-Gown,\* n. A gown worn while dressing. Dickens.

Dicksis.

Dress', Ng-Rôôm, n. A room for dressing in.
Dress', a. Showy in dress, fond of dress. Todd.
Dress', a. & p. from Dress. Often used in poetry and in familiar style for dressed. See Dress.
Dress.
Drew,\* (drû) i. from Draw. See Draw.
Dris, n. A drop. Swyl. [R.]
Dris, n. A drop. Swyl. [R.]
Dris, n. A drop. Swyl. [R.]
Dris, n. A drop. Swyl. [R.]
Dris, n. A drop. Swyl. [R.]
Dris, n. A drop. Swyl. [R.]
Dris, n. A drop. Swyl. [R.]
Dris, n. A drop. Swyl. [R.]
Dris, n. A cling in drops, Swyft.
Dris, n. A cling in drops. Woodward.

DRIB'BLING, n. A fulling in drops. Woodward.
DRIB'LET, n. A small sum, a small quantity.
DRIED,\* (drid) p. a. Made dry; freed from moisture.

DRIED,\* (drid) p. a. Made dry; freed from moisture.

DRI'FR, n. He or that which dries.

DRI'FT, n. Impulse, force, the force or velocity with which any thing is driven; any thing driven at random; any thing driven or borne along in a body; a heap, a heap or body of snow, sand, &c., collected or drifted:—tendency, design, aim, scope.—(Min.) The horizontal passage into a mine.—(Scotland) A drove of cattle.—(U. S.)

The act of driving cattle.

DRIFT, v. a. [L. DRIFTED; pp. DRIFTING, DRIFTED.] To drive, to urge along, to throw together in heaps.

DRIFT, v. n. To form into heaps, as, the snow dryfts, to

DRIFT, v. n.

float.

DRIFT,\* a. Movable or moved by force or currents of water or air, as, dryf sand, or dryft wood. Francis.

DRIFT'SAIL,\* n. (Naut.) A sail used under water to guide the head of a ship in a storm. Ash.

DRIFT'-WAX, n. A common road for driving cattle. Covel.

The course of a ship when driven by a storm.

DRIFT'-WAY, n. A wind that drifts or drives all before it.

DRIFT',\* a. Abounding in or forming drifts. R. Burns.

DRILL, n. a. [L. DRILLED, pp. DRILLING, DRILLED.] To pierce any thing with a drill, to perforate, to bore, to drain, to draw slowly; to sow in rows or drills, to teach or train soldiers by military exercise.

DRILL, n. An instrument used for boring holes: — a small stream or rill, a channel or furrow: — a row of grain sowed

stream or nill, a channel or furrow:—a row of grain sowed by a drill-plough:—an ape, a baboon:—military exercise.

DRILL'\_BOX,\* n. A box for holding seed and sowing it. Ash.

DRILL'\_HAR-RÖW,\* n. A small harrow used between rows

or drills. Loudon. DRILL'ING,\* n. The act of using a drill; act of sowing seed with a drill: - military exercise: - a kind of cotton

or linen cloth.

DRILL'-PLÖÜGH,\* (drīl'plöū) n. A plough which digs or ploughs the earth and sows grain in rows. Loudon.

DRINE, t. n. [t. drank; pp. drinking, drank or drunken.

— Drank was formerly often used as the preterit, instead of the preterit, instead of the preterity of the preferable. Drank was formerly often the preferable. — Lyrank was normerly often used as the pretent, instead of drank; and drunken for the participle. Drank is sometimes used as the participle. Drunken is not now in good use, except as an adjective, as, "a drunken man."] To swallow liquors; to quench thirst, to feast; to be entertained with liquors, to drink to excess, to imbibe; to absorb.

— To drunk to, to salute in drinking, to wish well to in the act of taking the cur.

To arise to taking the cup.

DRINK, v. a. To awallow, applied to liquids; to suck up; to absorb, to take in by an inlet.

DRINK, a. Liquor to be drunk, heverage, potion.

DRINK, a. Liquor to the drunk; between the potable.

DRINK, A-BLE, a. That may be drunk; potable.

DRINK, A-BLE, NESS,\* a. Quality of being drinkable. John-

SOR. \*
DRINK'ER, \*. One who drinks; a drunkard.
DRINK'ING, \*\*. Act of drinking or quenching thirst; a festival; the habit of drinking strong inquers to excess.
DRINK'ING, \*\* p. a. Swallowing drink; used for drink or drinking.

Mîen, sîr; môve, nör, sôn; bûll, bûr, rûle. - Ç, Ç, Ç, soft; £, £, Ç, Ş, hard; Ş as Z; X as gz; - ? ilis

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DRINK ING-GOOT,\* n. A convivial revelry. Couper.
DRINK'ING-GLASS,\* n. A glass to drink from. Pennant.
DRINK'ING-HÖRN, n. A drinking-cup made of a horn.
DRINK'ING-HÖBSE, n. A house to drink in; an alc-house.
DRINK'LESS, a. Without drink. Chaucer.
DRINK'MÖN-EY, n. Money given to buy liquor. Archithnot.
DRINK'-MÖN-EY, n. Money diven to buy liquor. Archithnot.
DRINK'-ÖF'FER-ING,\* n. A Jewish offering of wine, &c. DRIP, v. n. [i. dripped; pp. dripped, dripped.] To fall in drops; to have drops falling from it; to dribble.
DRIP, v. a. To let fall in drops; to drop fat in roasting.
DRIP, n. That which falls in drops; dripping; that from which water drips; the edge of a roof.—(Arch.) A proitrave. which water arps; the edge of a root.—(2704.) A projecting cornice; a coping-stone.

DRIP'PING, m. Act of falling in drops; the fat collected from roast meat.

DRIP'PING, p. a. Falling in drops; dropping.

DRIP'PING-PAN, m. The pan in which the drippings are caught. DRIVE, v. a. [i. DROVE; pp. DRIVING, DRIVEN.—Drave, formerly used as the preterit, is now obsolute.] To impel or urge forward or away; to push forward; to force along; to impel; to send by force; to chase; to hunt; to DRIVELLED.] To slaver; to be the splittle fill, like a child, an idiot, or a dotard, to be weak or foolish, to dote.

DRIV'EL, (driv'vi) v. s. [i. DRIV'ELLED; pp. DRIV'ELLER, (driv'vi) v. s. Baser; to text fill, it is a charled by DRIV'EL, (driv'vi) v. s. [i. DRIVELLED; pp. DRIVELLED.] To slaver; to be weak or foolish, to dote.

DRIV'EL, (driv'vi) v. s. [i. DRIVELLED; pp. DRIVELLING, DRIV'ELLED.] To slaver; to let the splittle fill, like a child, an idiot, or a dotard, to be weak or foolish, to dote.

DRIV'EL\_LER, (driv'vi) v. Slaver; an idoot; a driveller.

DRIV'EL-LING, \* p. a. Slavering, doting; playing the fool.

DRIV'EL-LING, \* p. The act of one who drivels, folly.

DRIV'EN, (driv'vi) p. from Drive. See Drive.

DRIV'ER, a. He or that which drives; a coachman; a carman; a charioteer. man; a charioteer.

DRIV'|NG, n. The act of impelling; tendency.

DRIV'|NG, p. a. Impelling; urging forward; forcing.

DRIZ'ZLE, (driz'zl) v. a. [drizeten, Ger.] [1. DRIZZLED; pp.

DRIZZLEN, DRIZZLED.] To shed in small, slow drops, as winter rains.

Daiz'z'le, v. a. To fall in small, slow drops. Spenser

Daiz'z'le, a. A small rain; mizzle; mist.

Daiz'z'le, a. A stow drop or dropping. Bale.

Daiz'z'ling, \*p. a. Falling in small or slow drops.

Daiz'z'ling, \*p. a. Falling in small rain. Dryden.

Daiz'z'ly, (driz'le) a. Shedding small rain. Dryden.

Daöd'O-Man, \*n. An interpreter. P. Cyc. See Dragoman.

†Dröll, a. A slave; a drone; a drudge. Beaum. & Fl.

Drölt, v. n. To work sluggishly; to plod. Millon. [R.]

Drölt, v. a. [Fr.] (Law) A writ of right; the highest kind of writ. Tomins.

DRÖTTS ON KDYMERAL-TY.\* a. vl. Perquisites attached to winter rains. DRÖITS OF AD'MI-RAL-TY,\* n. pl. Perquisites attached to the office of admiral or of lord high-admiral in England. P. Cuc. DROITZECHKA,\* n. A Russian four-wheeled pleasure carriage. W. Ency. See Daosky.
DRÖLL, (drd) n. A Jester; a buffoon; a farce. Swift.
DRÖLL,\* a. Ludicrous; queer; laughable; ridiculous; strange; odd; farcical; comical. Perry.
DRÖLL, v. a. To jest; to play the buffoon. Glawville. [R.] †DRÖLL, v. a. To cheat; to trick. It Estrange.
DRÖLL/ER, n. A jester; a buffoon; a droll. Glawville.
DRÖLL/ER, n. A jester; a buffoon; a droll. Glawville.
DRÖLL/ER-Y, n. idle jokes; buffoonery; a show.
DRÖLL/ING-LY, ad. in a jesting manner. Goodman.
DRÖLL/ING-DARY, [drim]edare, W. P. J. F. Le F. dexm/-DROITZSCHKA,\* n. A Russian four-wheeled pleasure car-DRÖME-DA-EY, [drum'e-da-re, W. P. J. F. Ja. E.; dröm'-e-da-re, S. Sm.] n. [dromedario, It.] The Arabian and African camel, having only one hump on the back.
DRÖME, n. The male of the honey-bee, which makes no honey:—a sluggard; an idler:—a humming sound or instrument of humping. whelmed instrument of humming. RÖNE, v. n. [i. droned; pp. droning, droned.] To live in idleness; to dream; to give a heavy, dull tone. Dry-DRONE'-BEE, \* n. The male bee. Ash. DRONE'-FLY,\* a. A two-winged insect resembling the e. Ask. drone-boe. Ash.

DRÖNE'FIPE,\* n. The hum or noise of an insect. Comper.

DRÖN'ING, m. The act of one who drones. Smit.

DRÖN'ING, m. The act of one who drones. Smit.

DRÖN'ING, p. Like a drone; idle; sluggish. Knight.

DRÖN'ING-LY,\* ed. In a dronish manner. Smiley.

DRÖN'ING-RESS, m. The quality of being dronish. Balley.

DRÖN'ING-RESS, m. The quality of being dronish. Dr. Johnson.

DRÖOL,\* e. Sluggish; like a drone; dronish. Dr. Johnson.

DRÖOL,\* v. m. To shaver, as a child; to drivel. Hollowsy.

[Provincial and colloquial.]

DRÖÖP, v. m. [i. DROFED; pp. DROOFING, DROOFED.] To sink or hang down, as by loss of strength, as a plant in

the sun; to wither; to wilt; to languish with sorrow; to faint; to grow weak; to be dispirited.

DRÖOP'ING,\* p. c. Languishing; fainting; withering.

DRÖP, A. A globule of moisture; a very small quantity of liquor:—a damond hanging in the ear; an ear-ring:—a platform on which felons stand, which drops from under them when executed. Gross.—(Arch.) A frustum of a cone, in the Doric order, used under a triglyph in an architrave. itrave.

DRÖP, v. a. [i. DROFFED or DROFT; pp. DROFFING, DROFFED or DROFT.] To pour in drops; to let fall; to let go; to dismiss from the hand; to utter slightly or casually, to insert indirectly; to intermit; to cease; to quit; to bedrop. DRÖP, v. n. To fall in drops; to let drops fall; to fall; to die; to sink into silence; to vanish; to come down; to come unexpectedly.—To drop astern, (Naul.) to retrograde. DRÖP/LRX, v. n. [L.] (Med.) A medicine to take off the hair. Ash.

DRÖP/LRT. n. A little drop. Stak. DRÖP'LET, n. A little drop. Stak.
DRÖP'PER,\* n. He or that which drops. Walton.
DRÖP'PING, n. Act of falling in drops; that which falls in DROPPING, m. Act of failing in drops; that which falls in drops; that which drops.

DROPPING-LY, ad. By drops. Huloct.

DROPPING-LY, ad. By drops. Huloct.

DROPS,\* n. pl. (Med.) Any liquid medicine which is taken by the measure of drops. Crabb.

DROP's-BRENE, n. [gutta serena, L.] (Med.) A disease of the eye; amaurous or gutta-serena.

DROP's-CAL, a. Partaking of dropsy; diseased with a dropsy; tending to a dropsy.

DROP'S-CAL-NESS,\* n. The state of being dropsical. Scott.

DROP'SIDE, (drop'sid) a. Diseased with a dropsy. Shak.

DROP'SY, n. [kydrops, L.] (Med.) A disease from a morbid collection of water or serous fluid in the body.— (Bot.)

A disease in succulent plants, from an excess of water.

DROPT,\* 1. & p. from Drop. Often used instead of dropped.

Ed. Rev. See Daor.

DROP'WORT, (-wurt) n. An aquatic plant of several spe-EA. Rev. See Bror.

DRÖP'WORT, (-wurt) n. An aquatic plant of several species, perennial and blennial.

DRÖS'KY,\* n. A Russian four-wheeled pleasure-carriage:
corrupted from droutschka. W. Ency. See Drouttschka.

DRO-SOM'E-TER,\* n. An instrument for measuring the
quantity of dew gathered on any substance in the night. Hamilton.

DRÖSS, n. The scum or extraneous matter of metals thrown off in the process of melting; waste matter, rust; refuse; on in the process of mening; waste matter, rust; retuleavings, sweepings. DRÖS/SEL, m. See DROTCHEL.
DRÖSS-INESS, m. Cuality of being drossy; rust.
DRÖSS/LESS,\* a. Destitute of dross. Stevens.
DRÖSS/LESS,\* a. Full of dross; worthless, foul; feculent.
†DRÖTCH/EL, n. An idle wench; a sluggard. Minshes. †DRÖTCH'EL, n. An idle wench; a sluggard. Minskes.
DRÖÜGHT, (drött) n. A long continuance of dry weather;
the effect of dry weather; dryness; want of rain; thirst;
want of drink. 3; 7 "This word is often pronounced as
if written drouth, but improperly." Walker.
DRÖÜGHT'!-NESS, (dröl'te-nes) n. Want of rain.
DRÖÜGHT'!-NESS, (dröl'te-nes) n. Want of rain.
DRÖÜGTH, n. Want of rain. Bacon. It is written drouth, instead of drought, by some old English writers; and this
form is still used in some parts of England and Scotland,
and by unany persons in the United Strate. See Drougue. and by many persons in the United States. See Drought and by many persons in the United States. See Drought DRÖVE, A. A number of cattle; a collection of animals or beasts, a number of cattle driven on the road; a flock of sheep, or sheep driven:—a crowd; a tumult. DRÖVEN, (drövn) p. from Drive. Driven. See Drive. DROVER, a. One who drives beasts to market; one who drives beasts to market; one who fattens oven for sale. [A boat. Spenser.]

DROWN, v. a. [drunden, Germ.] [I. DROWNED; pp. DROWNING, DROWNED]. To destroy by immersing in water; to suffocate in water; to overwhelm in water; to overflow; to immerge. Dröwn, v. n. To be suffocated in the water. DROWNED,\* (dround) p. a. Suffocated in water; overwhelmed.

DRÖWN'ZE, n. He or that which drowns. Ascham.

DRÖWN'JNG,\* n. Act of suffocating by immersion under water. P. Cyc.

DRÖWN'JNG,\* p. a. Suffocating in water; overwhelming.

DRÖWNZ, (at of suffocating in water; overwhelming.)

DROWSING, DROWSED.] To make heavy with sleep. Milton.

DRÖWSZ, v. a. To slumber; to grow sleepy; to look heavy.

DRÖWSZ,-HED, n. Sleepiness. Sponsor.

DRÖW'SI-ROOD,\* (-hūd) n. Drowsiness; sleepiness. Thomson. [2.] DRÖW'şi-HOOD,\* (-hûd) n. Drowsiness; steepiness. \*\*\*rem-sem. [R.]
DRÖW'şi-Li, ad. In a drowsy manner; steepily.
DRÖW'şi-NESS, n. State of being drowsy; steepiness.
DRÖW'şi, a. Steepy; heavy with steep; lethargic; heavy; lulling; causing steep; stupid; dull.
DRÖW'şi-HÊLD'; D. a. Stuggish; heavy. \*\*\*Rotherby.
DRÜB, v. a. [i. DRUSSED; pp. DRUSSERA, DRUSSED.] To beat heartily; to thresh. \*\*Huddres.\*\*
DRÜB, m. A thump; a knock; a blow. \*\*Huddres.\*\*
DRÜB, m. A thump; a knock; a blow. \*\*Huddres.\*\*
DRÜB, m. A beating; a threshing.

DRÜDGE, S. E. LEUDGED; gp. DRUDGING, DRUDGED.] To labor in mean offices; to work hard; to slave. DRÜDGE, v. a. To consume tediously. Ottors DRÜDGE, v. a. To consume tediously. Ottors a slave:—an agricultural implement of the rake or harrow kind. See DREDGE.
DRÜDG'ER, \*A. A mean laborer; a drudge; a dredger. DRÜDG'ER, \*A. A mean laborer; a drudge; a dredger. DRÜDG'ER, \*A. Mean laborer; a drudge; a dredger. DRÜDG'ING-BÖX, \*B. See DREDGING-BOX.
DRÜDG'ING-BÖX, \*A. See DREDGING-BOX.
DRÜDG'ING-BÖX, \*A. See DREDGING-BOX.
DRÜDG'ING-BÖX, \*A. See DREDGING-BOX.
DRÜDG'ING-BÖX, \*C. Laborlously; toilsomely. Ray.
DRÜG, \*A. Substance used in the composition of medicine; a medicine; a poison:—any thing worthless.
DRÜG, \*A. \*a. [in naucore; pp. DRUGGING, DRUGGED.] To season with ingredients; to tincture with something noxious; to administer drugs to.
DRÜG, \*D. \*A. To prescribe or administer drugs. \*B. Jonson.
DRÜG'ERE, \*A. The old word for a druggist. Burton.
DRÜG'ERE, \*M. \*N. eold word for a druggist. Burton.
DRÜG'ERE, \*M. \*N. eold word for a druggist. Burton.
DRÜG'ERE, \*M. \*N. An interpreter. See DRAGOMAN.
DRÜG'ERT, \*A. Cocarse, slight woollen stuff, chiefly used for covering carpets.

DRUG'SET, n. A coarse, slight woollen stuff, chiefly used for covering carpets.

BRUG'SIST, n. One who manufactures and sells medicines; a dealer in drugs and medicines. Beyle, IDRUG'SIST, n. One of the priests of the Celtic inhabitants of ancient Gaul and Britain.

BRU'ID-CAL, a. Pertaining to the Druids Dr. Warton.

BRU'ID-ESS,\* n. A female Druid; an enchantress. Pennant.

BRU'ID-ESS,\* n. A female Druid; an enchantress. Pennant.

BRUM, n. An instrument of military music:—the tympanum of the ear:—an assembly or rout:—a cylinder over which bands pass, used in machinery:—a cylinder over which bands pass, used in machinery:—a cylinder used on an inclined plane for conveying carriages up and down the plane.—(Arch.) The upright part of a cupola, either above or below a dome.

BRUM, p. n. [L. DRUMMIN], pp. DRUMMING, DRUMMED.] To

DRUM, v. n. [i. DRUMMED; pp. DRUMMING, DRUMMED.] To beat a drum; to beat with a pulsatory motion; to tinkle. DRUM, v. a. To expel with the sound of a drum. — To drum out, to expel ignominiously. — To drum up, to assemble by the beat of the drum.

the best of the drum.

†DRUM'BLE, v. n. To drone; to be sluggish. Shak.

DRUM'-FISH, n. The name of an American fish.

DRUM'-HEAD,\* n. The head of a drum. Butter.

†DRUM'L, a. Thick; stagnant; muddy. Wodreephe.

DRUM-MAJOR, n. The chief druminer of a regiment.

Oleaveland.

DRUM-MA'KER. n. One who makes drums. Mortimer.

DRUM-MA'KER. n. One who drums.

DRUM'-STICK, n. A stick with which a drum is beaten;
any thing supposed to resemble a drum-stick.

DRUNK, a. Intoxicated with strong ilquor, inebriated.

DRUNK', p. from Drink. See Drunk.

DRUNK'ARD, n. One addicted to drunkenness; a toper; a

DRUNK'EN, (drung'kn) a. Intoxicated with ilquor; given
to habitual ebriety; drunk.—p from Drink. See Drink.

DRUNK'EN-LY, (drung'kn-le) ad. In a drunken manner.

Shak.

Shak.
DRÜNN/EN-NESS, (drung/kn-nes) n. Intoxication; ebriety.
DRÜNN/EN-NESS, (dru-pā/shus) a. Relating to drupos. Smart.
DRÜPE,\* n. That which falls from the tree when ripe; a general name for a one-celled, one or two-seeded, indehiscent fruit, as the peach, cherry, plum, &c. P.Cyc.
DRÜSE,\* n. (Min.) A cavity of which the interior surface is lined with crystals. Cleaveland.
DRÜS'ED,\* a. Covered with druse; drusy. König.
DRÜS'SY,\* a. Covered with druse or minute crystals. Cleaveland.

DRU'8Y,\* a. Covered with druse or minute crystals. Cleave-land.

DRU'8Y,\* a. (Naut.) Applied to decaying timber. Mar.

DRY, (dr1) a. Free from water or moisture; not wet; not moist; not rainy; not succulent; not juicy; and; thirsty; jejune; burren; plain; unembellished; wanting; cold; quietly humorous; sneering; sarcastic.

DRY, v. a. [i. DRID; pp. DRIMO, DRID.] To free from water or moisture; to make dry; to desiccate; to drain; to exhaust. — To dry up, to deprive totally of moisture.

DRY, v. a. To grow or become dry. Zeck. x.

DRYAD, n. [dryas. L.] pl. DRYADS. (Myth.) An imaginary woodland female deity, supposed to inhabit the woods and groves; a wood-nymph. Muton.

DRY-AN'DRI-4,\* n. pl. (Bot.) A genus of Australian shrubs, with hard, dry, evergreen, beautiful leaves. P. Cyc.

DRYAB.\* T. [L.] pl. DRY'4-DS.\* Dryad. Aineworth. See

DRYAD.

DRY-BEAT,\* v. a. To beat; to strike lightly. Skak.

DRY-BEAT,\* v. a. To beat; to strike lightly. Skak.

DRY-BEAT,\* v. a. To beat; to strike lightly. Skak.

DRY-BLOW,\* a. (Med.) A blow which neither wounds nor sheds blood. Orabb.

DRY-EX. a. See Dairs. Temple.

DRY-EX. b. (Arrid) a. Without tears; without weeping. DRY-EXD, (Arrid) a. Without tears; without weeping. DRY-ROOT, (driffit) ad. A dog is said to draw dry-foot, when he pursues the game by the scent of the foot. Skak.

DRV/ING.\* n. Act of making dry; desiccation.
DRV/ING.\* n. Act of making dry; desiccation.
DRV/ING.\* n. Act of making dry; desiccation.
DRV/ING.\* n. Act of making dry; desiccation.
DRV/ING.\* n. Act of making dry; want of moisture; coldness; hardness; quiet humor.
DRY-NDESC. n. A woman who brings up and feeds a child by hand, but does not suckle it.
DRY-NDESC. n. A woman who brings up and feeds a child by hand, but does not suckle it.
DRY-NDESC. n. (Bot.) A kind of frog. Crabb.
DRY'G. n. (Bot.) A kind of frog. Crabb.
DRY'G. n. (Bot.) A kind of freg. Crabb.
DRY'G. n. (Bot.) A kind of freg. trabb.
DRY-ROT.\* n. A disease incident to wood and timber, which, by decomposing the fibres, reduces its substance to a mass of dry dust. Hamilton.—It is called also sep-rot; and in the U. S. it is vulgarly called pender-post.
DRY-ROT.\* n. a nake clean without wetting. Dodsley.
DRY-SALT'RR. n. A dealer in salted or dried meats, sauces, oils, pickles, and various other articles.
DRY-SHOD, a. Having dry feet. Siney.
DRY-SHOD, a. Having dry feet. Siney.
DRY-STOTE.\* n. A flazed structure for containing the plants of dry, arid climates, as cactuses, &c. Brande.
DB'AL-Syn.\* n. he number two; duality. Harris.
DB'AL-Syn.\* n. A system of philosophy which refers all existence to two ultimate principles, the doctrine of two sovereign principles, or of two gods, one good and the other evil. Brande.
DG-AL-ISTIC.\* a. Relating to dualism or duality. Brande.
DG-AL-ISTIC.\* a. Relating to dualism or duality. Brande.
DG-AL-ISTIC.\* a. Relating to dualism or duality. Brande.
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DG-AL-ISTIC.\* a. Relating to dualism or duality. Brande.
DG-AL-ISTIC.\* a. Relating t

nity.
DÜB, v. n. To make a quick or brisk noise. Beaum. & Fl.
DÜB, n. A blow; a knock; a tap. [A puddle. Brockett.]
DÜB'BED, a. Blunt; not pointed. [Provincial, Eng.]
DÜB'BER,\* n. One who dubs:—a leathern vessel or bottle
used in India to hold oil, ghee, &c., called also dupper.

Mc Culloch

DUB'BING, \* n. The act of conferring some dignity, as knighthood

nood.
Df'B|-ATE,\* v. n. To doubt; to feel doubt. Ch. Ob. [R.]
Df'B|-ATE,\* v. n. Uncertainty; doubtfulness. Ruchardson. [R.]
†Df-B|-Os'|-TV, n. A thing doubtful; dubiety. Browne.
Df'B|-OS', a. [dubius, L.] Doubtful; not settled; uncertain; not plain, not clear; questionable; precarious; acquivect.

tain; not plain, not clear; questionant tain; not plain, not clear; questionant tain; not plain, not clear; questionant tain; not plain, and this manner. Swift.

Di'Bj-Obs-NESS, n. Uncertainty. Broome.

Di'Bj-TA-BLE, a. (dubte, L.) Doubtful; uncertain. More.

Di'Bj-TA-TYPE, n. Doubt; uncertainty. Hammond.

Di'Bj-TA-TYPE, n. Act of doubting; doubt. Broome. [R.]

Di'Bj-TA-TYPE, n. Inclined to doubt. Dr. Allen. [R.]

Di'CAL, a. Pertaining to a duke or dakedom.

Di'CAL, n. A European coin, struck by a duke, value 4s.

or 5s. sterling, if silver; about double; if gold.

Dic-A-TOOM', n. A Dutch silver coin worth about 5s. 6d.

Duc-A-Tôôn',\* n. A Dutch silver com worth about 5s. 6d. sterling. Crabb.

Duch'Ess, n. A consort, wife, or widow of a duke; a fe-

DUCH ESS, 7s. A consort, whe, or whow or a duce; a lemale sovereign of a dukedom.
DÜCH'Y, 7s. The territory of a duke; a dukedom.
DÜCH'Y-COURT,\* 7s. A court appertaining to a duchy,
especially that of the duchy of Lancaster in England.
Whathau.

M hishaw. D.] A water-fowl, both wild and tame, of many species:—a word of endearment or fondness:—a declination of the head:—a stone thrown obliquely on the water so as to strike it and rebound:—a kind of strong canvas made of homp.

DUCK, v. n. [L DUCKED; pp. DUCKING, DUCKED.] To dive under water; to drop down the head as a duck; to bow

under water; to drop down the head as a duck; to bow low; to cringe.

DUCK, v. a. To put under water; to immerse.

DUCK-ER, a. A diver. Ray. A cringer.

DUCK-ER, w. A diver. Ray. A cringer.

DUCK-ER, w. A diver. Ray. A cringer.

DUCK-ER, w. A bird; the moor-buzzard. Booth.

DUCK-ER, w. The act of putting under water.

DUCK-ER, a. The act of putting under water.

DUCK-ERGED, (dik/lègd) a. Short-legged. Drydem.

DUCK-ERGED, (dik/lègd) a. Short-legged. Drydem.

DUCK-ERGED, A young duck; a little duck.

DUCK-ERGED, A young duck; a little duck.

DUCK-ERGE, a. A young duck; a little duck.

DUCK-ERGE, a. A perennial, aquatic, floating plant, of several varieties; duck-meat.

DUCT, a. [ducks, L.] (fGuidance. Hammond.] A passage through which any thing is conducted; a tube to convey a fluid in an animal body.

DUC'FLES, a. (ductis, L.) That may be easily drawn out in length; flexible; pilable; tractable; doclie; obsequious.

DÜC'TILE-NESS, n. Flexibility; ductility. Donne.
DÜC-T-L'M'Ş-TER,\* n. An instrument for measuring the ductility of lead, tin, &c. Hamilton.
DUC-TL'-TY, n. A property by which a substance may be drawn out into wire, quality of being ductile; flexibility.
DÜC'TION, n. [ductio, L.] Guidance; a leading. Feltham.
DÜCCT'(NE, (dükt'yur) n. Direction; guidance. South.
DÜD, n. (Scolland) A rag; a tatter. Jameson.—Commonly used in the plural, duds, rags; tattered garments. Camphall. DÖL'LY, ad. In a dull manner; stupidly; not gayly.
DÖL'NESS, n. State or quality of being dull; stupidity
bluntness. bluntnes DULLÖC'RA-Cy,\* n. A government of slaves. Ash. [R.]
DÜLES,\* n. A species of scaweed. Scr W. Scott.
DÜLY, ad. In a due manner; proporty, filty; exactly.
DÜMB, (dum) a. Unable to speak; speechless; mute, states. lent.'

DUMB. (dim) v. a. To silence. Shak. [R.]

DUMB'-BELL,\* (dim'bël) n. A weight to be held in the hand, and swung to and fro for exercise. Crubb.

DUMB-DS-COUR's|vr,\* a. Silently pleading. Shak.

DUMB'LY, (dim'le) al. Mutely, silently. Shak.

DUMB'RSS, (dim'ne) n. State of being dumb; omission or refusal of speech; muteness.

DUMB'-ShOw,\* (dim'sho) n. A tale or scene exhibited by signs, without language or words; a pantomime. Shak.

DUMB'-WAIT-ER,\* n. A piece of household furniture. W. Excy. [Gent. Mag. ORL. Madr. Dun't response to the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of t other, proper; fit; appropriate; exact; without deviaother, proper; II; appropriate; easet; without deviation.

DUE, (dā) ad. Exactly; directly, duly; as, "due north."

DUE, (dā) x. That which belongs to one; a debt; right; just title; custom; tribute; exaction.

DUE-DIS-TANT, \*a. Placed at a proper distance. Pope.

DUE-DIS-TANT, \*a. Placed at a proper distance. Pope.

DUE-DI-TANT, \*a. Placed at a proper distance. Pope.

DUE-L, (dū'dīi) a. Fit, becoming. Spenser.

DU'EL, (dū'dīi) a. Fit, becoming. Spenser.

DU'EL, v. a. To fight a duel or a single combat. Baron.

DU'EL-LER, m. A duellist. Fuller.

DU'EL-LING, n. The act or custom of fighting duels.

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DU'EL-LING, n. The act or custom of fighting duels. tion. Ency.
DDm'FGOND, v. a. To confuse; to strike dumb. Spectator
[Swyf. [Low.] [Szv/f. DUM-Fö UND/FR,\* v. a. To strike dumh; to dumhound. †DUM/MFR-FR, n. One who feigns dumbness. [Low.] DUM/MY, n. One who is dumb. [Low.] The fourth or exposed hand when three persons play at whist. DU-MōSE',\* a. (Bot.) Having a compact, bushy form. P. Cyc., n. [dom, D.] Sorrow; melancholy; sadness; sulki ness:—commonly used in the plural; as, "to be in the dumps;" i. e., to be sulky or gloomy:—a clumsy leaden counter used by boys at chu κ-farthing. [† A tune. Skak.] Dump'sH. a. Sad, melancholy, dejected Spenser.
Dump'sH-Lγ, ad. In a moping, melancholy way. Bp. Hall Hall.
DUMP'ISH-NESS, n. Sadness; melancholy. Bp. Hall.
DUMP'LING, n. A small, round pudding. Dryden.
DUMPs,\*n. pl. A fit of melancholy. Ash. See Dump.
DUM'Py, a. Short and thick. Student. Stullen. Brockett.
DU'MUS,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A low and much branched shrub. kept to guard a younger.

DU-ET', n. [duo, L.] A piece of music or air for two performers. Mason. DUFFEL.\* n. A kind of frieze or coarse cloth; a stout, milled fiannel. Wordsworth.

DU6, n. A pap: a nipple; a teat:—now used only of a brute female. [†The breast. Spenser.] Brande. DUN, a. Of a dark color; of fulvous brown, dark, gloomy. Shak. Saak.

DÜN, v. a. [1. DUNYEL, pp. DUNNING, DUNNED.] To solict or ask with importunity, as for a delt, to claim a debt.

DÜN, n. A clamorous, importunite creditor:—a demand for a debt.—an eminence, a mound. Johnson.

DÜN'BIRD,\* n. A species of duck, the pochard. Pennant.

DÜN'CE, n. A foolish person, a thickskull, a dolt.

†DÜN'CE-RY, n. Dulness, stupidity. Sir T. Smith.

DÜN'CI-FY, v. a. To make a dunce. Warburton. [R.]

DÜN'CI-FY, v. a. To make a dunce ; folly. West. Rev.

DÜN'DI-VER,\* n. An aquatic bird. Pennant.

DÜN'E, n. A low hill of blown or movable sand; a down.

Lyell. See Down.

DÜN'FLY,\* n. A species of fly. Walton.

DÜNG, n. The excrement of animals, used as manure.

DÜNG, v. a. To manure with dung. Bacon.—(Calico printing) To immerse in a bath of cow-dung and warm waster. Due, a k p. from Dig. See Dio.

Dy-Gong, \* n. (Zool.) An herbivorous, cetaceous animal, of the East Indian seas. The fabled mermaid is supposed by DU-GÖNG',\* a. (Zool.) An herbivorous, cetaceous animal, of the East Indian seas. The fabled mermaid is supposed by some to have been founded on this animal. Brande.

DUS'ÖUT,\* a. A boat or cance formed by the excavation of a large log. Fint. [Western States.]

DÜKE, a. (duc, Fr.; dur, L.] One of the highest order of nobility, in England, next to the royal family:—in some countries, a sovereign prince.

DÜKE'DOM, a. The seigniory, jurisdiction, possessions, title, or quality of a duke; a duchy.

DÜKE'LING,\* a. An inferior duke. Ford.

DÜL'CET, a. [dulus, L.] Sweet; luscious; pleasant, harmonious; melodious.

DÜL-CEL'CITON, a. The act of sweetening. Boyle.

DÜL-CIL'O-QUY,\* a. A soft manner of speaking. Maunder.

DÜL-CIL'O-QUY,\* a. A soft manner of speaking. Maunder.

DÜL-CIL'O-QUY,\* a. A soft manner of speaking. Maunder.

DÜL-CILO, a. Sweetenss. L. Addison.

DÜL'CI-TÜDE, a. Sweetenss. Cockeram.

DÜL'CO-RATE, v. a. [dulcor, L.] To sweeten; to soften.

Wiseman. [R.]

DÜL-CO-RĀTE, v. a. [dulcor, L.] To sweeten; to soften.

Wiseman. [R.]

DÜL-CO-RĀTION, a. Act of sweetening. Bacon. [R.]

DÜL-CO-RĀTION, a. Act of sweetening. Bacon. [R.]

DÜL-CO-RĀTION, a. Act of sweetening. Bacon. [R.] ter.

DUNG, v. n. To void excrement. Swift.

DUNG-CART, n. A cart for carrying dung. Ash.

DUNG-D. p. from Dang. Covered with dung.

DUN'GEON, (dŭn'jun) n. [from donjon, the tower in which prisoners were kept.] A close, dark prison.

DUN'GEON, v. a. To shut up, as in a dungeon. Bp. Hall.

DUNG'FÖRK, n. A fork for tossing or moving dung.

DUNG'HILL, n. A heap or accumulation of dung.

DUNG'HILL, n. Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low, heap ording the domestic fowl or conjugned here. DUNG'HILL, a. Spring from the dunging; mean; low, base, noting the domestic fowl or common hen.
DUNG'Y, a. Full of dung, mean; worthless. Shak.
DUNG'RAD, a. The place of the dunghill. Mortaner.
DUN'NAGE, a. (Mast.) Loose wood, as boughs of trees, fagots, &c., laid in the bottom and against the sides of a ship's hold. McCulloch. fellies that form the round of a wheel of a gun carriage. Crabb.

Di'Ll-A, n. [dov\Lautia, servitude.] An inferior or servile worship or adoration, distinguished from latria. Stilling feet.

Di'Ll., a. Stupid; doltish, blunt; oftuse; unready; swkward, not quick; sad; melancholy; dismal; sluggish; heavy; gross; not exhiliarating; not bright; drowsy.

Di'Ll., v. a. [i. dulled; pp. dulling, dulled; to haden; to hebetate, to damp; to make slow: to sully brightness.

Bi'Ll., v. n. To become dull. Chaucer.

Di'Ll.ARD, a. Doltish; stupid. Bp. Hall.

Di'Ll.ARD, a. Doltish; stupid. Bp. Hall.

Di'Ll.ARD, Stupidity; doltishness. Mannder. [R.]

Di'Ll.ARD, Stupidity; doltishness. Mannder. [R.]

Di'Ll.-BRAINED, (dhi'lrand) a. Stupid; foolish.

Di'Ll.-BROWED, (dhi'lrand) a. Of sad look. Quarles.

Di'Ll.\*ED, [(dhi'led) a. Hot bright. Spenser.] i. & p. from

Dill.\*EPD, (dhi'led) a. Having a sad look. Shak.

DULL-HRAD, a. A stupid person; a blockhead. Ascham.

DULL'-BERT-ED, (dhi'l'd) a. Having weak sight. Hwlest.

Div'L. There. The a. Gross. heavy not quick. Halost. Crabb. a ship's hold. McCulloch.
DUN'NER, n. One who duns; a dun.
DUN'NING,\* n. The act of soliciting the payment of a debt.
DUN'NING,\* n. Inclining to a dun color. Ray.
DUN'NI, a. Deaf; dull of apprehension. Gross. [Local.]
DU'O, n. [L.] Two, in Latin. — (Mus.) A song or piece of
music for two performers; a duet.
DU-O-DE-CEN'NI-AL,\* a. Consisting of twelve years. Ash.
DU-O-DE-CEN'NI-AL,\* a. Numbered by twelve; twelfth. Hamilto Hamston.
DU-Q-DEC'I-MALS,\* n. pl. A term applied to a kind of multiplication which is used by artificers; a method of ascertaining the number of square feet and square inches in a rectangular space whose sides are given in feet and inches. P. Cyc.
DU-Q-DEC'I-MO, n. [L.] pl. DU-Q-DEC'I MÖS. A book, or the size of a book, when a sheet is folded into twelve leaves.

DULL'-WIT-TED, a. Gross; heavy; not quick. Hulost.

leaves

DO O-DEC'1-MÖ,\* a. Having twelve leaves or twenty-four pages to the sheet. Qu. Rev.

· DUS

DE-O-DEC'U-PLE, (dd-o-děk'ku-pl) a. [duo and decuplus, L.] Consisting of twelves. Arbuthnot.

DE-O-DE'NVE, n. [L.] (Anal.) The first of the small intestines, in immediate connection with the stomach.

DE-O-LIT'ER-AL,\* a. Bliteral. Smart.

DEP, v. a. [To do up.] To open. Shak. [Low.]

DEP, v. a. [To do up.] To open. Shak. DUST, v. 4. [i. DUSTED; pp. DUSTING, DUSTED.] To free from dust; to sprinkle with dust; to levigate. DUST'-CKBT,\* n. A cart for conveying dust from the streets. Ash. streets. Ash.
DDST'ER, n. He or that which frees from dust; a sifter.
DDST'ER, n. State of being covered with dust.
DDST'MAN, n.; pl. DUSTMEN. One whose employment is to carry away the dust. Gay.
DDST'Y, a. Filled, covered, or clouded with dust.
DUTCH, n. pl. The people of Holland.—sing. The language of the Dutch.
DDTCH,\* a. Relating to Holland or its inhabitants. Johnson. man; a person easily deceived.

DUPE, v. a. [i. DUPED; pp. DUPING, DUPED.] To deceive; to impose upon; to trick; to cheat Swort.

DUPF, P. A.; A. Quality of a dupe; a trick, cheat. Ld. Ma-DOFPLE, a. Double; one repeated. [R.]
DÖFPLE, a. Double; one repeated. [R.]
DÖFPLE, \* (dö'pl) v. a. To double. Ch. Ob. [R.]
DÖFPLE QUE-RE'LA,\* n. [L.] (Eng. law) Double quarrel or complaint; a process in ecclesiastical causes of the nature of an appeal from the ordinarty this. DÖTCH,\* v. a. [i. DUTCHED; pp. DUTCHING, DUTCHED.] To clarify and harden by immersing in heated sand, as goose-DUTCH,\*v. a. [L DUTCHER; pp. DUTCHER, DUTCHER,] To clarify and harden by immersing in heated sand, as goosequills. Sat. Mag.
DUTCH'SSS, n. See DUCHESS.
DUTCH'SSS, n. See DUCHESS.
DUTCH'Y, n. [ducké, Fr.] See DUCH.
DUTCH'Y, n. [ducké, Fr.] See DUCH.
DUTCH'Y, n. [ducké, Fr.] See DUCH.
DUTCH'Y, d. [ducké, Fr.] See DUCH.
DUTCH'Y, d. Dedient, obsequious; dutiful.
DU'TR-OUS, [du'te-üs, W. P. J. Ja. Sm.; du'tyus, S. E. F.
K.] a. Obedient, obsequious; dutiful.
DU'TR-BLE,\*a. Liable to duty, or to have duties assessed.
J. Marshall. [Used in the U. S.]
DU'TLFOL, a. Disposed to perform duty; obedient; submissive; respectful, obsequious.
DU'TLFOL-LY, ad. In a dutiful manner.
DU'TR, n. [from due.] That to which a man is, by any natural or legal obligation, bound; obedience or submission due to parents or superiors, obedience, act of reverence or respect; obligation; business; office; the business of a sodier on guard, service; tax, impost, custom; toll.
DU-DM'FIR,\*n. [L.] pl. DU-DM'FI-RI. The duumytri were two Roman magistrates who hold office jointly. the nature of an appeal from the ordinary to his next immediate superior. Burn. mediate superior. Burn.
DÜ'PLI-CATE, v. a. [duplice, L.] To double. Granville. [R.]
DÜ'PLI-CATE, a. Double; twofold, as, duplicate ratio, which is the product of a ratio multiplied into itself.
DÜ'PLI-CATE, n. Another, correspondent to the first; a second thing of the same kind, a transcript of a writing or taket. or ticket.

DÜ-PLI-CA/TION, n. The act of doubling; the act of folding together; a fold, a doubling. Wiseman.

DÜ-PLI-CA-TÜRE, n. A fold; any thing doubled. Ray. [R.]

DÜ-PLIC'I-TY, n. Doubleness, deception, deceit, doubleness of heart or of tongue: — [the numb 'r two. Watts.]—

(Law) The pleading of two or more distinct matters.

DUPLY, n. A second reply. Sir W. Scott. [R.]

DÜPLY, n. A globular vessel made of buffalo's hide, in which extractly its imported from India. Rande. DOP'FER,\* n. A globular vessel made of buffalo's hide, in which easter-oil is imported from India. Brande.

DÜ-RA-BLE, a. [durablus, L.] Having long continuance, or power to last; lasting, permanent.

DÜ'RA-BLE-NESS, n. Power of lasting; durability.

DÜ'RA-BLY, ad. In a durable manner. Salney.

DÜ'RA-MA'TER,\* n. [L.] (Anat.) A membrane which inwraps the pia mater, and envelops the brain. Hamilton. Amsmorth. DU-UM'VIR-ATE, n. [dumviratus, L.] The office, dignity, or government of two men in the same office, as in an-DWÂLE, n. [dwalen, Ger.] (Bot.) The deadly nightshade. Chaucer. — (Her.) A sable or black color.

DWÂRF, (dworf) n. A man much below the common size; any animal or thing much smaller than the common Du-RA'MEN,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) The fully-formed central layers of the wood of exogenous trees, the heart-wood. Brands. DWARF, v. a. [i. DWARFED; pp. DWARFING, DWARFED.] To make dwarfs of, to hinder from growing to the natural †DU'RANCE, n. [duresse, law Fr.] Endurance; imprison-DU'RANCE, \*\*a. Same as durant. Smart.
DU'RANCE, \*\*n. Same as durant. Smart.
DU'RANT, \*\*n. A glazed woollen stuff or cloth, a better sort of tammy, now called corrlasting. Booth.
DU-RAN'TE BE'NE-PLAC'I-TO, \* [L.] (Law) During size.

BWARF,\* a. Being below the common size, stunted; dwarf-DwArF, sh. a. Below the natural size; small, little.

DwArF, sh-Ly, (dworf, sh-le) ad. Lake a dwarf.

DwArF, sh-NESS, n. Minuteness of stature, littleness.

DWARF, s. Small, dwarfish. Waterhouse. [R.]

DWARF, v. a. To be delirious. Junius. pleasure.

DU-RAN'TE VI'TA,\* [L.] (Law) During life. Hamilton.

DU-RA'TE,\* (Mus.) Noting a hard or grating sound. TOWAULE, v. a. To be delirious. Junius.

DWÉLL, v. n. [1. DWELL or DWELLED, pp. DWELLING, DWELL or DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWENDLED.— DWELLED.— DWENDLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWELLED.— DWE Orabb.

Dy.RA'TION, n. Act of continuing, continuance in time; power of continuance, length of continuance.

DyR.BKR',\* n. An audience-room in India, or a place where a sovereign or viceroy gives audience. Hamilton. DuR'DEN,\* n. A coppose or thicket in a valley. Crabb. †DÜRE, v. n. [duro, L.] To last; to endure. Raleigh. †DÜRE'LESS, a. Without continuance; fading; short. Raleigh. DU'RESS, [da'res, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; du-res', Wb. Maunder.] n. [duresse, Fr.] Constraint; imprisonment.—(Law) Unlawful imprisonment or constraint, eight ther by restraint of personal liberty, or by threats of loss of life, limb, &c. Of Int., Intil, sec. Dür'ling, prep. For the time of the continuance of. Dür'ling, prep. For the time of the continuance of. Dür'ri-ön,\* or Döö'ri-ň,\* n. The fruit of the durio, a tree found in the Malayan Archipelago. P. Cyc. †Dü'ri-ĭ, n. [durus, L.] Hardness, harshnoss; cruelty. Cockerum. DWIN'DLED, p. a. Shrunk; fallen away. Bp. Taylor.
DŸE, n. A coloring liquor, color; stain; tinge. See Die.
DŸE, n. a. [L. DYED, pp. DYEING, DYED.] To color by a chemical process, to linge; to stain. See Die.
DŸE'-HÖÜSE,\* n. A house for dyeing cloths, &c. Black-Cockeram.
†DÜ'ROUS, a. Hard. Smith.
DÜR-RUM SÄL'LA,\* n. An inn in India. Maunder.
DÜRST, z. from Dare. See DARE.
DÜSK, a. [dusster, D.] Tending to darkness; tending to blackness; dark; dusky.
DÜSK, n. Incipient darkness; tendency to darkness; darkness of color.

DES M. A. TO make Augh or duskish. Mareton. [R.] DYE'NG, n. The act or art of staining, or of forming colors by chemical process. Urc.
DYE'NG, p. from Dyc. Staining. See Dyr.
DY'ER, n. One who dyes or tinges. See Dir.
DY'ER, n. One who dyes or tinges. See Dir.
DY'ER, n. One who dyes or tinges. See Dir.
DY'NG, p. from Dic. Expring. See Dir.
DY'NG, p. from Dic. Expring. See Dir.
DY'NG, n. Death; act of expring. 2 Cor. iv.
DY'NG-NESS, \* n. The state of dying. Congress.
DY'NG-NESS, \* n. The state of dying. Congress.
DY'NG-NESS, \* n. The state of dying. Congress.
DY'NG-NESS, \* n. The state of in strata of rocks.—
Written also disc. See Dir.
DY-NAM'E-TER, \* n. An instrument, for ascertaining the magnifying power of telescoppes. Smart.
DY-NAM'I-OAL, \* { a. Relating to dynamics. Coleridge.

ness of color.

Disk, v. a. To make dusk or duskish. Marston. [R.]

Disk, v. a. To grow dark; to lose light, [R.]

Disk'j-Ly, ad. In a dusky manner. Shorwood.

Disk'j-Ly, ad. In a dusky manner. Shorwood.

Disk'j-Ly, ad. Cloudily; darkly. Bacon.

Disk'ish-Liv, ad. Cloudily; darkly. Bacon.

Disk'ish-Riss, n. Approach to darkness. More.

†Disk'ings, n. Dimness. Sir T. Elyot.

Disk'ings, n. Toming to darkness; somewhat dark; obscure; tending to blackness; gloomy; sad.

Dist', n. Earth or other matter reduced to powder; earth; the grave; state of dissolution:— [a tumult; a commotion, or uproar. Brockett.] Mîrn, SYR; MÔVE, NÖE, SỐN; BÔLL, BUR, RÔLE. - Ç, Ç, Ç, soft; E, E, Ç, Ž, hard; Ş as Z · X as gz; - YHIS

Dy-NXM'[CB, n. pl. [δύναμις.] The science of moving powers, or of matter in motion, or of the motion of bodies that mutually act upon one another. P. Cyc.
Dyn-A-Möm'[Ε-ΤΕΕ,\* n. [δύναμις and μέτρον.] A draught-machine; an instrument for measuring power of any kind, as the strength of men and animals, the force of machines, the meanifying power of the telescope for machinery, the magnifying power of the telescope, &c.

TDYNAST, n. [Surdarns.] A ruler; a dynasty. Gregory.
DY.N&'TIC,\* a. Relating to a dynasty. Gent. Mag.
DY.N&'TIC-QL,\* a. Relating to a dynasty. Mason.
DY.N&'TI-DE,\* n. pl. (Ent.) A family of large boetles.

Dy. N.S. '17-DXN,\* π. One of the dynastidm; a very large kind of beetle. Kirby.
Dy'n, s.-Ty, το Dy'n', s.-Ty, [di'n, s.-te, S. P. E. K. Wb.; din', s.-te, J. Ja. Sm. R.; di'n, s.-te, σ' din', s.-te, W. F.] π. [duraστεία.] A race or family of sovereigns in succession;

[durarria.] A race or family of sovereigns in succession; government; sovereignty.
DYS'CRA-SY, π. [durararia.] (Med.) A bad habit of body.
DYS'DA-SITE,\*π. (Mim.) A fibrous mineral, okenite. Dana.
DYS-EN-TER'[c,\* a. a. Relating to or resembling dysen-DYS-EN-TER'[c,\*] tery. Boyle.
DYS'EN-TER', (dis'en-ter-e, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; dis'en-ter-e or dis-sen'ter-e, K.] π. [durarria.] (Med.) A painful disease, often epidemic, attended with fever,

more or less inflammatory, and with frequent mucou

or bloody evacuations.

DYS'LU-ITE,\* π. (Mm.) A mineral of vitreous justre. Dana.

†DYS'NO-MY, π. [δυσνομία.] The enacting of bad laws

DYS'C-DILE,\* n. (Min.) A coal of a green or yellowish-gray color, which emits a fetid odor. Cleaveland. DYS-PEF'81-4,\* n. [L.] (Med.) Indigestion; dyspepsy P

Cyc.

DYs-PEP'sy, [dis'pop-so, S. W. E. F. Ja.

E. R.; dis-pop'so, Sm. Wb. Johnson, Ash, Maunder.] s.

[δυσπιψία, Gr.; dyspepsia, L.] (Med.) Indigention; a state of the stomach in which its functions are disor-

dered. uered.
Dys-PEP'TIC,\* a. One afflicted with dyspepsy. Qu. Rev.
Dys-PEP'TIC,\* † a. Relating to dyspepsy; having diffi-Dys-PEP'TI-C,λL,\* † culty in digestion. Copeland.
Dys-PEP-Ny, a. [δυσφων(α.] (Mod.) A difficulty in speak-

ing.
DYSP-NG'A, (dIsp-nδ's) n. [δίσπνοια.] (Med.) A difficulty of breathing.
DYS'U-RY, (dIzh'u-rē or dIs'yu-rē) [dIzh'u-rē, W. J. F. Ja., dIs'u-rē, S. P. E. K. Sm. R.] n. [δυσουρία, Gr.; dyssura, L.] (Med.) A difficulty in voiding urine.
DY-T'S' σ'U-S' n. The water-beetle; an insect. Roget.
DZĒ'RĘN, \* (zδ'rēn) n. (Zool.) A species of antelope. P. Cyc.

## E.

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the fifth letter of the alphabet, is the second and the most frequent vowed in the English language. It has various sounds, the two principal of which are long, as in mete, and short, as in met. It is frequently silent. Each, etch) a. & pron. Either of two; one taken separately from another, and implying the existence of the other;

every one. †RACH'WHÊRE, (ēch'hwâr) ad. Everywhere. Bp. Hall. KAD, or ED. A Saxon prefix in proper names, signifying

BAD, or ED. A Saxon prefix in proper names, signifying happy, fortunate. Gibson.
EA/GER, (e'ger) a. [acer, L.] Keenly desirous; vehement; ardent; earnest; forward; impetuous; quick; busy; sharp; keen; severe.
EA/GER-AY, (e'ger-le) ad. In an eager manner; keenly.
EA/GER-EXSS, n. State of being eager, avidity; keenness; ardor; impetuosity; vehemence; violence.
EA/GER, (e'gl) x. [acgle, Fr.] A bird of prey, regarded, on account of its acute vision, its strength, the elevation and rapidity of its flight, its longevity, &c., as the king of birds; hence it is a symbol of royalty, and a frequent crest, much used in heraldry. Its figure was the military standard of the ancient Romans, and it is a representastandard of the ancient Romans, and it is a representa-tive or emblem in the arms of the United States.— A gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars. EA'GLE-EYED, (8'gl-'d) a. Sharp-sighted, as an eagle. EA'GLE-OWL,\* 2. A large species of owl. Permant. EA'GLE-PIN'10NED,\* (-yund) a. Having an eagle's wings.

EA'GLE-OWL, s. A large species of owl. Pennant.
EA'GLE-PIN'IONED, "(-yund) a. Having an eagle's wings.
Comper.
EA'GLE-SIGHT-ED, a. Having quick sight. Shak.
EA'GLE-SPEED, a. Swiftness, like that of an eagle. Pope.
EA'GLE-SPEED, a. Swiftness, like that of an eagle. Pope.
EA'GLE-STONE, n. (Min.) Clay fron-stone; etite
EA'GLE-WONDE, n. (Min.) Clay fron-stone; etite
EA'GLE-WINGED, (-wingd) a. Having the wings, as it
were, of an eagle. Shak.
EA'GLE-WOOD, "(S'gl-wâd) n. A highly fragrant Oriental
wood, used by Asiatics for burning as incense. P. Cyc.
EA'GLE, (S'gur) n. A tide swelling above another tide.
EAL'DER-MAN, n. A Saxon magistrate; alderman. Sadler.
EANLING, (Sm) n. Unick. Spensor.
EAN. (Sn) n. N. To bring forth, to yean. Shak.
EAN'LING, n. A lamb. See YEARLING.
EAN. (ING, n. A lamb. See YEARLING.
EAN, (Sn) n. To organ of hearing; the external prominent
part of the organ; the sense of hearing; power of judging harmony:—a spike or head of corn or grain,—(in the
U.S. applied especially to maize):—any thing resembling
ears, as the handles of some versels.—To be by the ears,
or to fall together by the sars, to scaffle or fight.—To set
by the ears, to engage in strile. D'Estronge. (Vuigar.)
[EAR\_(SP) v. a. [arc. L.] To till; to plough. Deuteronemy xxi.
EAR'A-BLE, (Sr'ab.)) a. Used to be tilled. Barret.
EAR'A-BLE, (Sr'ab.) n. Pain in the ear. Ash.
EAR'A-BLE, (Sr'ab.) n. Pain in the ear. Menyt.
EAR'BLE, (Sr'ab.) a. Beceiving by the ear perforated.

Ä. E. I, Ö. U. Y, long: X, E, I, Ö, Ü. Y, short; A, E, I, C

EAR'-DEAF-EN-ING, (5r'dof-fn-Ing) a. Stunning the ear

EAR'-DRUM,\* n. The tympanum, a membrane in the ear. Roget.

Adget.

EARED, (&rd) a. Having ears; furnished with ears.

EAR'-HÔLE,\* n. The aperture of the ear. Goldsmith.

EAR', HO, n. (Nakt.) A small rope to fasten the upper corner of a sail to its yard.

EAR'-KISS-ING,\* a. Slightly touching the ear. Skak.

EARL, (8rl) n. A title of English nobility, next below a
marquis and above a viscount. It was anciently the

marquis and above a viscount. It was anciently the highest in the kingdom; now the third. 
RAR'-LXP, n. The tip of the ear. Hulost. 
RARL'DOM, (8rl'dum) n. The seigniory, jurisdiction, or dignity of an earl. Spenser. 
EARL'DOR-MAN, n. Same as ealderman. Burke. 
EARLE'S'-PEN-NY, (8rlz'pēn-ne) n. Earnest-money. Ray. 
EAR'LESS, a. Without ears; deaf. Pope. 
EAR'LIKE,\* a. Resembling the ear. Jodrell. 
EAR'LINE,\* a. Resembling the ear. Jodrell. 
EAR'LINESS, (8r'lç-nès) n. State of being early. 
EARL'-MAR-SHAL, (srl'mär-shal) n. One of the great officers of state in England, whose business is to take cognizance of all matters relating to honor and military solemnities:—an office now hereditary in the family of the Howards, and enjoyed by its head, the duke of Nor-folk.

EAR'-LOCK, m. A curl or twist of the hair; a love-lock.

Prymac.
EAR'Ly, (6r'le) a. Seasonable; being in season; timely.
EAR'Ly, (6r'le) ad. In good season; soon; betimes.
EAR'-MÁRK, n. A mark on the ear, as of sheep.
EAR'-MÁRK, v. a. To mark sheep, &c., on the ear. Spen-

AGN.

EARN, (Srn) v. a. [i. EARNED; pp. EARNING, EARNED.] To gain by labor; to merit or deserve by labor or effort; to gain; to acquire; to obtain; to win.

EARN, (Srn) v. a. To curdle. Ray. [North of England.] †

EARN, (Srn) v. a. To long for. Spensor. See Yearn.

EAR'NEST, (Sr'nest) a. Ardent in any affection; warm; zealous; importunate; intent; fixed; eager; serious.

EAR'NEST, a. Seriousness; a serious event, not a jest; pledge; first fruits.—(Law) Part of the price paid for property or goods sold, or money given in token that a bargain is ratified; often called sarnest-money.

EAR'NEST-LY, (Sr'nest-1e) ad. In an earnest manner; ardenly; zealously; engerly.

EAR'NEST-NESS, (Sr'nest-nes) a. Quality of being earnest; ardor; zeal; eagerness; seriousness; solicitude.

tude.
†ÉARN'171., a. Full of anxiety. P. Fistsher.
ÈARN'1NG., (Sin'ing). n.; pl. EARNINGS. Act of earning;
that which is earned; the reward of labor.
EAR'-FICK, n. An instrument for cleaning the ears.
EAR'-FICK, n. A. instrument for cleaning the ears.
EAR'-FICK-CIRG, a. Affecting the ear. Stat.
EAR'-EING, n. A jewel or ornament worn in the ear.

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ÉARSE, ° (5rs) 7s. See Erse. † EARSH, (3rsh) 7s. A ploughed field. May. ÈARSH, \* (4rsh) 7s. Eddish. See Ersh. EAR-SHELL, \* 7s. A species of shell resembling the ear in form. Ash. EAR'-SHOT, n. Reach of the sense of hearing. Dryden. EAR'-SORE,\* n. Something that offends the ear. Phil. Museum.

Museum.

EARTH, (&th) s. The name of the world or planet which we inhabit; the mass which composes the globe; the terraqueous globe; the world; a region; the inhabitants of the earth; terrene matter; soil; earthy matter, in distinction from fire, air, and water; any species of earthy matter, as clay, loan, gravel. — (Chem.) A body or substance composed of oxygen and a base; a metallic oxide, tasteless, modrous, dry, and not inflammable. The principal chemical earths are alumina, baryta, glucina, lime, magnesia, silica, strontia, yttria, and zirconia. P. Cyc.

Cvc. EARTH, v. 4. [i. EARTHED; pp. EARTHING, EARTHED.] To hide in earth; to bury; to inter; to cover with earth. EARTH, v. n. To retire under ground; to burrow. EARTH, v. n. Trekell.

EARTH'BAG, n. (Fort.) A sack filled with sand or earth.
EARTH'BANK, n. A fence made of earth and turf.
EARTH'BOARD, (Sth'bord) n. The board of a plough,

EARTH'BOAED, (Still'bord) m. The board of a plough, which turns over the earth.
EARTH'BÖRN, a. Born of the earth; meanly born.
EARTH'BOOND, a. Bound to the earth. Stak.
EARTH'BRED, a. Bred of the earth, vile. Brewer.
EARTH'CRE-AT-ED, a. Formed of earth. Young.
EARTH'EN, (Sr'thn) a. Made of earth, or made of clay.
EARTH'EN-WARE,\* m. Ware made of earth or clay; pottery. P. Cre.

EARTH'EN-WARE,\* n. Ware made of earth or clay; pottery. P. Cyc.
EARTH'FED, a. Fed from the earth; low. B. Jonson.
EARTH'ED, a. A fibrous fossil, amanthus.
EARTH'I-NESS, chriti-ends) n. Worldliness. Cotgrave.
EARTH'LI-NESS, Crith'ie-nds) n. Worldliness. Cotgrave.
EARTH'LI-NESS, Crith'ie-nds) n. Worldliness. Cotgrave.
EARTH'LI-NESS, Crith'ie-nds) n. Worldliness. Cotgrave.
EARTH'LY, (eith'ie) a. Belonging to the earth; not heavenly; corporeal or carnal; not spiritual; sensual, sordid; worldly; vile, low.
EARTH'LY-MIND-ED, a. Having a sensual mind; world-lv.

EARTH'LY-MIND'ED-NESS, n. Worldliness. Gregory.
EARTH'-NUT, n. The root of the arachis, a small bulb like

EARTH'-NOT, M. The root of the arachis, a small outs like a nut, a pignut.

EARTH'QUAKE, (ërth'kwäk) n. A shaking or violent agitation of the earth, which is often attended with destructive consequences, and is one of the most formidable phenomena of nature.

\*\*THE THE NATION OF Shaking the court. Miles.

EARTH'-SHĀK-ING, a. Shaking the earth. Muton. LARTH'WARD,\* ad. Towards the earth. Campbell. EARTH'WORK,\* (etth'würk) n. An embankment. Tan-

EARTH'WORM, (erth'würm) n. An insect or worm that

EARTH'WORM, (etth'würm) n. An insect or worm that lives under ground, a sordid person, a miser.

EARTH'Y, (erth'e) a. Consisting of earth; partaking of earth; terrene; terrestrial, earthly, gross; coarse.

EAR'-TRÜM-PET,\* n. A trumpet used to assist the hearing. Gent. Mag.

EAR'-WXX, (ër'wäks) n. The cerumen or wax of the

EAR'WIG, s. A well-known insect, vulgarly supposed to creep into the ear, and often found under stones and beneath the bark of trees; the forficula; a whisperer.

EAR-wit-ngss, (er'wit-ngs) n. One who hears or attests any thing as heard by himself. Hooker.

EAR'wort,\* (er'wurt) n. An herb reputed good for deaf-

ness. Crabb. EASE, (82) n. Quiet; freedom from pain; rest after labor;

repose; facility; freedom from constraint; lightness.

EASE, (&z) v. a. [i. EASED; pp. EASING, EASED.] To free
from pain, anxiety, or labor; to calin; to assuage, to
alleviate; to allay; to appease; to pacify; to mitigate; to relieve.

†EAŞE'FÛL, (ēz'fûl) a. Quiet; peaceable; fit for rest. Shak.

†EASE FULLY, ad. In a quiet manner. Sherwood. EAS EL. (5'zl) n. The frame on which a painter rests his picture while at work upon it.

EAS/EL-PIECE, (8'zl-p8s) n. A painting of which the size is so small that it may be painted on an easel, in contradistinction to those paintings which are painted on

contradistinction to those paintings which are painted on the wail or ceiling.

EASE'LESS, (&z'les) a. Wanting case. Donne. [R.]

EASE'MENT, (&z'ment) n. Evacuation; support; relief.—

(Law) A convenience, privilege, or advantage which one neighbor has of another by grant or prescription, as a way through his ground, a sink, &c. Whikhaw.

EAS'-LY, ad. In an easy manner; with case.

EAS'-LESS, n. State of being casy; rest; case.

EAS'-RESS, n. State of being casy; rest; case.

is seen to rise in the equinoxes, opposite to the west, the regions in the eastern parts of the world.

EAST, (est) a. From or towards the rising sun.

EAST/EE, (est/er) a. The day on which the resurrection of Christ is commemorated; the 3d day (Sunday) after Good Friday, being the 1st Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after the 21st of March. It corresponds in season to the passover of the Jews.

EAST/ER-DAY,\* n. The festival of Easter. Dragton.

EAST/ER-LING, n. A native of some country eastward. Spensor. — A species of water-fowl. — A piece of money coined in the East, by Richard II. of England. Crabb.

EAST/ER-LING, a. Belonging to the money of the Easterlings, or Baltic traders: — sterling. Todd. See Expaling.

EAST/ER-LY, a. Coming from or lying towards the east.

EAST/ER-LY, a. Relating to the east; east; dwelling or found in the east; oriental; lying towards the east, going or looking eastward.

EAST-New-LAR,\* a. Relating to the Eastern Islands. Fo. Qu. Rev.

Qu. Rev. †EAST-LAND'ISH, a. Lying or being eastward Verste-

gan.

EAST'WAED, ad. Towards the east. Browne.

EA'SY, (e'ze) a. Not difficult, quiet; at rest; free from pain; complying; ready; not unwilling; not formal; unconstrained.

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unconstrained.

EAT, (61) v. a. [i. ATE or BAT, pp. BATING, BATEN or BAT.]
To devour with the mouth; to consume; to corrode.

3D Grammarians differ much with respect to the conjugation of this verb.—Lowth, Priestley, Grant, Crombie, Arnold, and Bullions, give i. ate; p. eaten:—Murray and Hiley, i. ate or eat, p. eaten:—Webster, i. ate; p. eat or eaten:—Smart, i. et or et (81); p. êtt or eaten.

Smart regards ate and eaten as growing obsolete.

BAT, (81) v. n. To feed, to take food; to make way by corrosion.

corrosion.

EAT'A-BLE, (ēt'a-bl) a. That may be eaten; esculent. EAT'A-BLE, n. Any thing that may be eaten. King. EAT'A-GE,\* n. Food for horses and cattle from the after-

EAT'EN,\* (e'tn) p. from Eat. Devoured; consumed; corroded. See Eat.

rodea, see EAT.

EAT'ER, (8t'er) n. He or that which eats; a corrosive.

†EATH, (6th) a. Easy. Spenser. — ad. Easily. Spenser.

EAT'ING, (et'jng) n. The act of chewing and swallowing reception of food.

reception of food.

£AT'ING-HÓSE, n. A house to eat in; a dining-house.

£AU DE COLOGNE,\* (ô'do-ko-lôn') n. [Fr.] A perfumed spirit originally prepared at Cologne. Brande.

£AU DE LUCE,\* (ô'do-lûs') n. [Fr.] A strong solution of ammonia, seented with mastic and oil of amber. Brands.

£AVES, (ôvz) n. pl. The edges of the roof of a house, &c., which overhang the walls.

£AVES(OXICII,\* n. A thick board with a feather-edge to receive the lower course of the tiles on the roof of a house. \$s.\text{house}.

house. Ash.

EAVES'DRÖP, v. n. To catch what comes from the eaves to listen under windows. Milton.
EAVES'DRÖP'PER, n. One who skulks about a house at

EAVES'DRÖP'PER, n. One who skulks about a house at night to listen; an insidious listener. Shak.

EAVES'DRÖP'PING, n. The dropping of water from the eaves; the act of an insidious listener. Milton.

EAVES'LÄTH,\* n. The same as eavescatch. Ash.

EBB (6b) n. The reflux of the tide towards the sea, opposed to flow; decline; decay; waste.

EBH, (6b) v. n. [i. EBEED; pp. EBBING, EBBED.] To flow back towards the sea; to decline; to decay.

EBF'ING, n. The reflux of the tide; a declining.

EBF'ING, n. The reflux of the tide; a declining.

EBF'IN, n. EBYON, n. A hard wood. See Ebonv.

EB'EN, or EBYON, n. A hard wood. See Ebonv.

EB'H-ON-ITE,\* n. EEJoin, Heb.] One of an early sect of Christians, who denied the divinity of Christ.

EBYON, a. Dark; black; made of ebony. Prior.

EB'ON-IST,\* n. A worker in ebony. Scott.

EB'ON-IST,\* n. A worker in ebony. Scott.

EB'ON-IST,\* n. A worker in ebony. or as black as ebony. Smart.

ony. Smart.

EHON-IZE, \* C. A. 16 inate like county, of as shared acony. Smark.

BB'ON-Y, n. [\$\beta\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ell\_{\mathcal{E}}\ effervescence.

B-BUR'NE-AN,\* a. Relating to or consisting of ivory.

EC-BAT'IC, a. Relating to an event that has taken place.

pc-BAT [6, 2 Renaing to an event that has taken place. Prof. Staart. [R.]

20' [F HO'MO, 2] [L., Behold the man.] The name of any paining which represents our Savior given up to the people by Pilate. Crabs.

Ec-Chy'Tric, a. [cz and centrum, L.; excentrique, Fr.] Deviating from the centre; not having the same centre, opposed to concentrac; irregular; anomalous; peculiar; singular; odd, strange

EC-CEN'TRIC, \*\*. A circle not having the same centre with another circle:—a contrivance for varying the di-

with another circle:—a contrivance for varying the direction and velocity of motion:—he or that which can not be brought to a common centre, or a usual standard. Ec-cEn'tri-cAl-li,\* ad. In an eccentric manner. Lloyd. Ec-cEn'tri-cAl-li,\* ad. In an eccentric manner. Lloyd. Ec-cEn'tri-cAl-li,\* ad. In an eccentric manner. Lloyd. Ec-cEn'tri-cAl-li,\* ad. In an eccentric manner. Lloyd. Ec-cEn'tri-cAl-li,\* ad. In an eccentric manner. Lloyd. Ec-cEn'tri-cAl-li,\* and In an eccentric generative in guilarity; irregularity; singularity.

Ec-CLEY-NO'8, n. [trifical for sign or badge. Mo-Ec-cHy-mo'8s, n. [trifical for bloches.
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Ec-cle-şi-Xs'rıc, [ĕk-kie-ze-as'tik, S. J. E. K.; ĕk-kie-ze-as'tik, W. F. Ja., ek-kie-ze-as'tik, S.m.; ĕk-kie-ze-as'tik, P. K.] n. A person dedicated to the ministry of reas tik, F. A., A. person dedicated to the infinity of religion; a priest, a clergyman, or religious teacher, connected with an episcopacy.

E.C.-CLE-SI-AS'TI-CAL, a sectlesiasticus, L.] Relating to E.C.-CLE-SI-AS'TI-CAL, or appropriated to the church, not civil or secular.

EC-CLE-SI-AS'TI-CAL-LY,\* ad. In accordance with the

EC-CLE-SI-AS'TI-CAL-LY,\* ad. In accordance with the church. Bp. Taylor. [Apocrypha. Ec-CLE-SI-AS'TI-CUS, n. [L.] One of the books of the Ec-CLE-SI-AS'TI-CUS, n. [L.] One of the books of the who treats of churches. F. A. Paley.
Ec-CLE-SI-OL'O-GY,\* n. A discourse concerning the church. Brd. Crut.
Ec'Co,\* [IL.] (Mus.) Noting the repetition of any part of a song in a low, soft manner, in imitation of an echo. Grabb.

EO-CO-PROT'IC.\*

EC-CO-PROT'[C,\* EC-CO-PROT'[-CAL,\* ] α. Gently purging. Ash. [R.] EC-CO-PROT'[CS, π. pl. [έκ and κόπρος.] (Med.) Gentle Durgatives.

E.-CRI-NÖL'Q-GY,\* n. (Med.) A treatise on secretions.

EC-CRI-NÖL'Q-GY,\* n. (Med.) A treatise on secretions.

EC-HELON,\* (Schie-löng') n. [Fr.] The position or movement of an army in the form of steps. Brande.

E-EHID'NA,\* n. (Zool.) A genus of mammiferous animals, found in Van Diemen's Land. P. Cyc.

ECHI'-NATE, or E-EHI'NATE, | a. Bristled like a ECHI'-NATE, or G-EHI'NATE, | b. degehog; covered with sharp points; bristly.

E-CHIN'I-DÄN,\* n. (Gool.) A fossil animal resembling the echinus. Buckland.

E-EHI'-TALL.\* a. Relating to or like a child.

E-EH's'-TAL,\* a. Relating to or like echinites. Roberts.
EEH'IN-ITE,\* a. (Mm.) A calcareous petrifaction of the sea-hedgehog. Hamilton.

B-EHIN'O-DERM,\* n. [έχῖνος and δέρμα.] (Geol.) An inverte-brate fossil animal which has a crustaceous or corraceous

brate fossil animal which has a crustaceous or cornaceous integument, commonly armed with spines. Buckland. **E-SHPNUS**, (e-kl'nus) n. [L.] pl. E-SHPNL (Zool.) A sen-urchin; a crustaceous or crab fish set with prickles.—
(Bot.) The prickly head of a plant.—(Arch.) A member or ornament placed on the top of the ionic capital. **ECH**(Ō, (8k'O) n. [ηχώ, Gr., echo, L.] pl. EcH'ŌZS. A sound reflected from a distant surface, and repeated to the ear, the reporcussion of sound; the sound returned. **ECH**(Ō, (8k'O) v. n. [L. ECHOED; pp. ECHOING, ECHOED.]

To resound; to give the repercussion of voice; to be sounded back.

sounded back.

EEH'O, v. a. To send back a sound or voice. Dryden.

EEH'O, v. a. To send back a sound or voice. Dryden.

EEH'O, EES,\* a. Having no echo. Byrom.

E-EHOM'E-TER, (e-köm'e-ter) n. [// v; and µέτρον.] (Mus.)

A kind of scale to measure the duration of sounds.

E-EHOM'Z-TRY, a. The art of measuring the duration of sounds; also of constructing vaults to produce echoes.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT, (e-kiar-sis-mäng' or e-kiar'siz-měnt)

[ek-kiar'siz-měnt, W. Ja.; ek-kiar'siz-měnt, S.; ek-kiar'siz-möng or ek-kiar'sis-möng, J. Sm.; ek-kiār-siz-möng or ek-kiar'sis-möng, F.] n.

[Fr.] Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair.

T' This word, though long in use, is not yet natural
ized." Walker. ized." Walker.

BC-LAMP'SY,\* n. (Mcd.) A flashing of light, such as is symptomatic of epilepsy. Smart.
 B-CLAT', (o-kla') [o-kla', P. J. Ja. Sm. Wb.; o-klaw', S.

EDD W. E. F. K.] n. [Fr.] Striking effect; brilliancy; ap-

plause; lustre.

80-LEC'TiC, n. [ixkerinős.] One of a class of ancient philosophers, who professed to be of no one sect, but to choose what was good from all sects:—one of a sect in the Christian church, who considered the doctrine of Plato conformable to the spirit of the Christian doctrine: one of a sect of physicians among the ancients.

BC-LEC'TIC, a. Selecting; choosing. Watts.
BC-LEC'TI-CIŞM,\* n. The habit or principle of selecting
from different sources; the eclectic system of philoso-

from different sources; the eclectic system of philosophy. Ed. Rev.

EC-LEGM', (ek-löm') n. [èx and λείχειν, Gr., eclegme, Fr.]
(Med.) A medicine made of oils and sirups.

EC-LIPS-A'RE-ÖN,\* n. An instrument for showing the phenomena of eclipses. Ferguson.

ECLIPSE', (e-klips') n. [èx-kιιμις.] An obscuration of the light of a heavenly body by the intervention of another body; darkness; obscuration.

ECLIPSE', (e-klips') v. a. [t. ECLIPSED; pp. ECLIPSING, ECLIPSED.] To darken a luminary; to extinguish; to cloud: to obscure; to outshine.

ECLIPSED.] To darken a luminary; to extinguish; to cloud; to obscure; to outshine.

-CLIPSE, (e-klips') v. n. To suffer an eclipse. Milton.

-CLIP'IC, n. (Astron.) An imaginary great circle of the sphere, or of the heavens, in which the sun appears to perform his annual revolution.

to perform his annual revolution.

F-CLIP'TIC, a. Relating to or described by the ecliptic.

EC'LOGUE, (GK'16g) n. [\$\frac{1}{2}\chi\_0\chi\_1]. A pastoral poem.

EC-O-NOM'IC, a. Economical. Dawles See Economical.

[EC-O-NOM'I-CAL., or E-CO-NOM'I-CAL., [\$\frac{1}{2}\chi\_0\chi\_0\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1'\chi\_1

versed in political economy; a frugal manager.

E-CON'O-MIZE, v. a. [L. ECONOMIZED; pp. ECONOMIZING, ECONOMIZED.] To manage frugally, to employ with economized.

E-con (2-m). To inadage rugally, to employ with economy.

E-con (2-m), n. [οίκονομία.] The management of a family, thrifly management, frugality, disposition of thing-, arrangement, a system; the distribution of every thing in its proper place.

EC-PHO-NE/MA,\* n. [ἰκφώνημα.] (Rhet.) A breaking out of the voice with some interjectional particle. Crabb.

EC-PHO-NE'SIS,\* n. [εκφώνησις.] (Rhet.) An exclamation arising from strong emotion. Crabb. EC-PHR/C'TICS, n. pl. (Med.) Attenuating medicines. EC-PHR/TH'MUS,\* n. [εκρθυρος.] (Med.) An irregular pulse.

Crabb.

Crabb.

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Crista-size,\* v. a. To fill with ecstasy. F. Butler. [R.]

ECrista-size, (öks'ta-sid) a. Filled with ecstasy. Norrs.

ECrista-si, v. [kotravic.] Excessive joy, rapture, transport, delight, enthuslasm, excessive elevation and absorption of the mind. [Madness. Shal.]

ECrista-si, v. a. To fill with rapture. Scott.

EC-STAT' [C.]

Crittal' Sis,\* v. [L.] (Latin prosedy) The elision of the final syllable of a word ending in m, when the next word begins with a vowel. Sculamore.

begins with a vowel. Scudamore.

EC-TH F' MA,\* n. [ενθυμα.] (Med.) An eruption of pimples.

Brande.

Brande.

BC-TRO'PJ-ŪM,\* n. [ἐκτοίπω.] (Med.) An unnatural eversion of the eyelids. Brande.

†Ēc'TY-PAL, a. Taken from the original; copied. Ellis.

†Ēc'TY-PAL, n. [ἐκτοίπω]. A copy from an original. Locke.

Ec-U-MĒM']-CAL, a. [οικουμωνικός.] Relating to the habitable world general; universal.

Ec'U-RIE, (δκ'u-τρ) n. [Fr.] A stable for horses.

Ec-E'MĀ,\* n. [ἰκζίω.] (Med.) An cruption of the skin.

Brande.

Brands.

E-DA'CIOUS, (e-da'shus) a. [edax, L.] Eating; voracious;

devouring.

E-Di/Clous-nEss.\* (e-da'shus-nes) n. Educity. Scott.

E-Di/Clous-nEss.\* (e-da'shus-nes) n. Educity. Scott.

E-Di/Cl-TY, (e-da's'e-te) n. Voracity; greediness. Bacon.

E'D'Di,\* n. A word which signifies the mather of puetry;

a collection of poetry containing the ancient Scandinavian, or Runic and Icelandic, mythology. P. Cyc.

ED'DER, n. a. To bind or make tight by edder. Mortimer.

ED'DER, n. Such wood, shoots, or twigs, as are worked into the top of hedge-stakes to bind them together. [A winer Locat.]

viper. Local.]

ED'DISH, n. A second crop of grass, aftermath. [Local.]
ED'DY, n. The water that, by some partial repercussion.
runs contrary to the main stream; a contrary current,

whirlpool. Whiripool.
ED'DY, a. Whirling; moving circularly. Dryden.
ED'DY, v. n. & a. [i. ερρίερ; pp. ερργικό, ερρίερ.] Το
move as an eddy; to restrain and form into an eddy.

ED'DY-WA'TER, n. (Naul.) The water that falls back, as it were, on the rudder of a ship under sail; the wake,

E-DEL-FÖR'SITE,\* n. (Min.) A species of red zeolite. Dana-E-DEM-A-TÖSE', a. [oldnµ.] Full of humors, edematous. B-DEM'A-TOUS,\* a. Relating to ædema, full of humors, swelling; ædematous. Harvey.
E'DEN, n. [Heb.] Paradise; a garden. Sir W. Jones E'DEN-IZED, (6'den-Izd) a. Admitted into paradise. Dartes. E-DEN'TAL,\* n. (Zool.) One of the edentata, an order of mammals including those genera in which the dental apparatus is more or less incomplete. Brande.
E-DEN'TA-LOUS,\* a. Toothless; having no teeth. P. Cyc. E-DEN'TA-TED, a. [sdentatus, L.] Deprived of teeth. Balles. [R.]

E-DEN'TA-TED, a. [seentacus, 1...] DEPLYED ON LOCAL DELES. [R.].

E-DEN-TA'TION, n. A pulling out of teeth. Cockeram. [R.].

E-DEN-TA'TION, n. A pulling out of teeth. Cockeram. [R.].

E-DEN-TA'TION, n. A pulling out of teeth. Cockeram. [R.].

E-DEN-TA'TION, n. A pulling out of teeth. Cockeram. [R.].

E-DEN-TA'TION, n. A pulling out of teeth or side of the teeth of teeth on side of teeth on side of teeth on side of teeth on side of teeth on side of teeth on teeth of teeth on the teeth. ling in the teeth.

EDGE, (8) v. a. [i. edged. pp. edging, edged.] To sharpen; to furnish with an edge, to border with any thing; to fringe; to exasperate; to embitter; to put forward be-

youd a line.

Edge, v. n. To move forward sideways, or by little and little.

EDGE, \* a. Having an edge; sharp; edged: - applied to a railroad in which the carriages run upon rails or edges of rails, as in common railroads,—in distinction to such

rails, as in common railroads,—in distinction to such roads as are made of flat blocks. Francis.

Enged, (8jd or 8d'jed) p. a. Sharp, not blint.

Engel'Less, a. Having no edge, blunt. Shak.

Engel'Arall.\* n. An iron bar or rail upon which the wheels of a railroad car revolve, a flange being formed upon the inner edge of the rail, projecting about an inch, in order to prevent the wheels from shding off. Tanner.

Engel'-Nögl. n. A sharp tool to cut with; an axe or knife.

Engel'-Wise, ad. In the direction of the edge.

Eng'Ing, n. A border; a fringe, a narrow lace.

En'i-Ble. a. [edo. L.] Eatable; fit to be eat n.

En'I-Ble. Agent. S. W. J. E. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; &d'ikt or e'dikt, P.] n. [edictum, L.] A public ordinance or decree issued by a sovereign or high power, an order, a proclamation. mation.

mation.
EV-1-FI-CANT, [ëd'e-fe-kant, K. Sm. Wb.; e-dif'e-kant, Ja.
Todd.] a. Building; constructing. Dugard. [R.]
ED-1-FI-CA'TION, n. Act of edifying; state of being edified, instruction in religion and invarial; improvement in disposition and character, improvement.

ED'I-FI-CA-TO-RY, a. Tending to edification. Bp. Hall. [R.]
ED'I-FICE, [öd'e-fis] n. A fabric, a building, a structure.
ED-I-FI'CIAL, [öd-e-fish'a] a. Relating to edifices.
ED'I-FIER, n. One who edifics.

En'I-FY, v. a. [satifice, L.] [t. Ediffied; pp. Ediffying, Ediffied.] To instruct so as to improve in religious character, to instruct, to improve, to teach. [† To build.

ter, to instruct, to improve, to teach. [710 build. Spenser.]

ED']-FŸ-JNG, n. Instruction; teaching.

ED']-FŸ-ING+p. a. Tending to edify, instructive.

ED']-FŸ-ING-LY, ad. In an instructive manner. Killingbeck.

E'DLE, n. [addits, L.] A magistrate in ancient Rome, who had the charge of the temples, public buildings, streets, &c.

E'DILE-SHIP,\* n. The office of edile. Gray.

ED']NG-TON-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral found in Scotland, in small grayish, white translation that the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control

in small, grayish-white, translucent prisms, a crystallized felspar. Brande.

D'IT, v. a. [editer, Fr.] [i. EDITED; pp. EDITING, EDITED.] To superintend, revise, or prepare for publication, as a book, newspaper, &c., to conduct, to manage, as a literary publication. Brd. Crd.

negrary publication. Bril. Cril.
E-ni''T10n, (e-dish'qun) n. [edito, L.] The publication of a book, the whole impression of a book; republication.

†E-Di''T10n-ER, n. A publisher, an editor. Gregory.

E-D'''T10-PRIN' CFP,\* (e-dish'e-0) [L.] The first or earliest edition of a book. Hamilton.

En'I-TOR, n. One who edits; one who superintends, re-

vises, or prepares a work for publication; the conductor visce, or propares a work for publication; the conductor of a newspaper, journal, &c. E.D.-I-TÔ'RI-AL, a. Belonging to or written by an editor. E.D'-TOR-SHIP, n. The office and duty of an editor. ED'-I-TRESS, n. A female editor. Ec. Rev. 18-DIT'U-ATE, v. a. [aduto, low L.] To govern a house.

Cregory.

D-RI-OPH-THXL'MA,\* n. [iδραῖος and ἀφθαλμός.] (Zool.)

A class of crustaceous animals, with sessile eyes situated on the sides of the head. P. Cyc.

E-U-c-Rib('1-TY,\* n. Capacity of being educated. Chalmers. [R.]

mors. [R.]
ED'U-OA-BLE,\* a. That may be educated; teachable. Chambers. [R.]
ED'U-OATE, (&d'yu-kāt) [ĕd'ū-kāt, S. J. E. F. Ja.; ĕd'jū-kāt, M.] v. a. [ĕduca, L.] [i. EDUCATED; pp. EDUCATING, EDUCATED.] To bring forth and form the natural faculties; to bring up, to instruct youth; to nurture; to teach.

ED'U-CAT-ED,\* p. a. Having received education; inatructed.

STUCIEG.

ED-U-CA'TION, s. Act of educating; the act of developing and cultivating the various physical, intellectual, and moral faculties; formation of the manners, and improveand cultivating the various physical, intellectual, and moral faculties; formation of the manners, and improvement of the mind; instruction; tuition, nurture. ED-U-cA'TION-AL\* a. Relating to education. Qu. Rev. A modern word, now in good use. Ec. Rev. ED-U-cA'TION-IST,\* n. One who is versed in or promotes education. Brit. Crit. ED'U-cA-TOR. n. One who is versed in or promotes education. Brit. Crit. ED'U-cA-TOR. n. One who instructs youth. Dr. Vincent. ED-U-cA-TOR. n. One who instructs youth. Dr. Vincent. ED-UCCT'S. n. [educo, L.] [i. EDUCED; pp. EDUCING, EDUCED.] To draw out; to bring out; to extract. E-DUCT's. n. That which is educed or elicited. Brands. E-DUCT'INN, n. Act of bringing out. E-DUC'TION, n. Act of bringing out. E-DUC'TOR,\* n. He or that which elicits. Snart. E-DUL'CO-RATE, v. a. [alucoro, L.] [i. EDULCORATED; pp. EDULCORATING, EDULCORATED.] To sweeten; to purify; to wash; to free from acids, salts, &c.
E-DUL-CO-RA'TION, n. The act of edulcorating.—(Chem.) Purification from salts, &c.
E-DUL'CO-RA-TIVE, a. Having the quality of sweetening. EF. DUL'CO-RA-TIVE, a. Having the quality of sweetening. EFEN. n. To symply. See Ev.

Browne.

Broone, EEK, v. a. To supply. See EKE. EEK, v. a. To supply. See EKE. EEK'ING, n. Augmentation; increase. Spencer. EEL, (El) n. A serpentine, slimy fish that lurks in mud. EEL/POUT, n. A small kind of eel, a burbot. EEL'-SHĀPED, \* (El'shāpt) a. Shaped like an eel. Pennant EEL'-SHĀN, \* n. The skin of an eel. Shak.

EEL'-SKIN,\* n. The skin of an eel. Shak.
E'EN, (3n) ad. A contraction of even.
EFFN, (3n) ad. A contraction of even.
EFF, (5n) a. A small lizard. See Eff.
'EF/FA-BLC, a. [effabilis, L.] Utterable. Wallis.
EF-FACE', v. a. [i. EFFACED; pp. EFFACING, EFFACED.]
To blot out; to expunge; to erase, to obliterate; to cancel, to destroy any thing painted or carved; to rub off, to blow out, to strike out; to destroy, to wear away.
EF-FACE'A-BLE,\* a. Capable of being effaced.
EF-FACE'MENT,\* n. Obliteration, act of effacing. Perry.
IEF-FAS-CI-NĀ'PION, n. Fascination. Shelford.
EF-FECT', n. [effectus, L.] That which is produced by an operating cause; result, issue, consequence; event, purpose; meaning; general intent; success; completion; successful performance; reality; operation of a law.—pl. Goods, movables; property.

pl. Goods, movables; property.

EF-FLCT', v. a. [L. EFFECTED, pp. EFFECTING, EFFECTED.]

To accomplish, to fulfil, to achieve; to complete; to ex-

ecute, to bring to pass, to produce as a cause. Ef-FECT'ER, n. See Effector.

EF-FECT'I-BLE, a. Practicable; feasible. Browne. [R.]
EF-FEC'TION, n. (Geom.) Aff effect of a general proposition; the geometrical construction of a proposition.

EFFEC'TIVE, a. Having the power to produce effects; producing effect; efficacious; effectual, operative, active; efficient; useful.

efficient; useful. EF-FEC'IVE-LY, ad. In an effective manner. EF-FEC'IVE-NESS.\* n. The quality of being effective. Ash. EF-FEC'IVE-NESS.\* n. Without effect; impotent, uscless. EF-FEC'TOR, n. He or that which effects; a maker. EF-FECT'S,\* n. ph. Movables, goods; furniture. Johnson. EF-FECT'V-AL, (ef-Ekt'yu-a)). Producing decisive effect; productive of effects; powerful, efficacious; adequate. EF-FECT'V-AL-NESS, n. The quality of being effectual. Scatt.

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to unman.

EF-FEM'I-NATE, v. n. To grow womanish; to soften. Pope.

EF-FEM'I-NATE, n. An effeminate person. Couper.

EF-EEM'I-NATE-LY, cd. In an effeminate manner.

EF-EEM'I-NATE-NESS, n. Unmanly softness; effeminacy.

FF-FEM'I-NA'TION, n. Effeminacy. Browne.

EF-FEN'DI,\* n. A Turkish word which signifies lord, mass ter, or summing and is usined as table of compact coaches. to unman

P. F. P. P. P. T. A. Turkish work which signines or a market for, or superior, and is poined as a title of respect to eccle sinatical, legal, and other civil functionaries, in contradistinction to aga, the title by which high military per sonages are designated; as, Ress Effends, the title of the principal secretary of state and prime minister of the Ottoman empire. P. Cyc.

**EFF** fEr'FE-ROUS, a. [efforus, L.] Fierce; wild; savage. Bp. Erg. (8f-fer-vés') v. n. [afbresso, L.] [i. er-Fersyscer; pp. effenveschoo, effenvesce.] To be in that state of commetion or bubbling which arises in a fluid when a part of it flies off in an elastic form; to work; to froth; to bubble. Er-fer-vés'ognors, n. The act of effervescing; intestine commotion of a fluid; escape of gaseous matter, a bub-bling. a forthing commotion of a fluid; escape of gaseous matter, a bub-bing; a frothing.

EF-FEE-VES'CEN-CY,\* n. Effervescence. Ash.

EF-FEE-VES'CEN-CY,\* a. Bubbling; boiling; frothing. Ure.

EF-FEE-VES'C;-BLE,\* a. Capable of effervescing. Smart.

EF-FETE', a. [effectus, L.] That can no longer bring forth;
exhausted; barren; worn out with age.

EF-F1-C'CIOUS, (8-f0-ka'shus) a. [effectus, Fr.] Actually
producing effectus; producing the consequence intended;
effectus. effectual. effectual.

EF-FI-CA/CIOUS-LY, (ëf-fo-kā/shus-hō) ad. Effectually.

EF-FI-CA/CIOUS-NESS, (öf-fo-kā/shus-hōs) n. Efficacy.

EF/FI-CA-Cy, n. Quality of being efficacious; power to produce effects; production of the consequence intended; force; energy; ability.

EF-FI/CIENCE, (ef-fish/yens) n. [efficio, L.] The act

EF-FI/CIENCE, (ef-fish/yen-se) or ability of producing effects: agency. effects; agency.

FF-FI''CIENT, (ef-fish'yent) \*\*. The cause of effects; fac-EF-FI''CIENT, (ef-fish'yent) a. Actually producing or help-FF-FI'/CIENT, (cf-Tish'yent) a Actually producing or help-ing to produce effects; causing effects; producing effect; effective; efficacious; competent; able. FF-FI'/CIENT-LY, (cf-fish'yent-le) ad. Effectively. South. CF-FIG'-AL, a. Exhibiting in effigy. Todd. CF-FIG'-LAL, a. Exhibiting in effigy. Todd. Deer King.

†BF-FiG-i-A'Tron, m. The act of imaging. Bailey.

FF-FiG-i-A'Tron, m. The act of imaging. Bailey.

FF-FiG-i-A'Tron, m. The act of imaging. Bailey.

FF-FiG-i-A'Tron, m. The act of imaging. Bailey.

FF-FiG-i-A'Tron, m. The act of imaging. Bailey.

FF-FiG-i-A'Tron, m. The act of imaging. Bailey. coin; picture.
†EF-FLXG'j-TĀTE, v. a. [effaguto, L.] To demand earnest-ly. Cockeram. IV. Cockeram.

FF-FLAT's, v. a. [efflo, L.] To puff up. Ser T. Herbert. [R.]

FF-FLA'TION,\* n. The act of breathing out. Parnell.

FF-FLO-RESCE',\* (6-flo-res') v. n. [effloresco, L.] [1. EFFLO-RESCE', pp. EFFLORESCE'NO, EFFLORESCE'). To form dust or powder on the surface by exposure to the atmosphere. Brande. EF-FLO-RES'CENCE, R. Efforescency. Woodward.

EF-FLO-RES'CEN-CY, R. [efforesco, L.] (Bot.) The flowering season; a flowering.—(Med.) A redness or eruption on ing season; a flowering.—(Med.) A redness or eruption on the skin.—(Chen.) A change or crumbling down of certain crystallized salts to powder on exposure to the air. EF-FLO-RES'CENT, a. Shooting out in the form of flowers; indicating efflurescence. indicating effiorescence.

By\*FLU-FN-CP, m. [efficace, Fr.] That which flows out;
act of flowing. Militon.

Eff-FLU-FN-Cy, m. Same as efficance. Ask.

Eff-FLU-FN-Cy, m. [L.] pl. Eff-FLU-VI-A. A flowing out;
tyapor; nature and generally invisible particles which exhale from terrestrial bodies or putrefying matters; invisible wapor. ble vapor.

Ef'FLÜX, m. The act of flowing out; effusion; flow; that which flows out; emanation. More.

EF-FLÜX', v. m. To run out; to flow away. Boyle.

EF-FLÜX', v. m. To run out; to flow away. Boyle.

EF-FLÜX', v. m. To run out; to flow away. Boyle.

EF-FÜRE', v. a. [efforcer, Fr.] To force. Spenser.

IF-FÜRE', v. a. [efforcer, Fr.] To force. Spenser.

IF-FÜRE', v. a. [efforcer, Fr.] To force. Bp. Taylor.

IF-FÜRE', v. An act in which force is exerted; exertion; essay; attempt; trial; struggle; laborious endeavor.

EF-FÜRT-LESS, v. a. Making no effort. Southey.

EF-FÜS'SIQN, (ef-füsh'yn) m. [effodio, L.] The act of digging up. ble vanor. ging up.
†EF-FEAI'A-BLE, a. [efroyable, Fr.] Frightful. Harvey.
†EF-FEAI', v. a. [efroyer, Fr.] To affright, to scare. Spen-EF-FRE-NA'TION, s. | afronatio, L.] Unruliness. Cockeram.

BF-FRON'TE-RY, (of-frun'te-re) z. Impudence; shamelessness; boldness; audacity; assurance; hardihood.

BF-FRON'V-OB-LY, ad. With effontary. North.

BF-FULGE', (of-full') v. n. [afsiges, L.] To send forth lustre or effugence. Thomson.

BF-FULGENCE, z. Lustre; brightness; splendor; light.

BF-FULGENT, a. Shining; bright; luminous; dazzling.

FF-FULGENT, a. Shining; bright; luminous; dazzling.

FF-FULGENT, v. a. [fummes, L.] To breathe or puff out. B.

Jongo.

fBr-Pund', v. a. [cfundo, L.] To pour out. More. Br-Pund', (cf-fu') v. a. [cfunus, L.] [i. nrrund; 59. nrrunne, nrrund.] To pour out; to spill; to blod; to diffunc; to disperse. Millon.

†EF-FUSE', n. Waste; effusion. Shak.
EF-FUSE', a. [†Dissipated; extravagant. Bp. Rictardson.] —
(Bot.) Poured forth; applied to an inflorescence.
EF-FUSE',\* v. n. To emanate; to shed forth. Thomson.
EF-FUSION, (ef-fü'zhun) n. Act of pouring out; waste act of spilling; dispersion; thing poured out.
EF-FUSIVE, a. Pouring out; dispersing; diffusive; spread. EF-FU'SIVE-LY,\* ad. In an effusive manner. Dr. Allen EF-FU'SIVE-NESS,\* n. State of being effusive. Dr. Allen EFT, n. A sort of lizard; a newt. Ferr, ad. Soon; quickly. Spenser.

Ferr 3d. Soon; quickly. Spenser.

Ferr 50%, ad. Soon afterwards; in a short time. Spenser.

E.G. [a contraction of exempli gratik.] For example.

E.G. [a contraction of exempli gratik.] For example.

E-AD!, ad. The diminutive of the oath "by God." Lancashre Duclect. Casare Datace.

E'SER, n. An impetuous flood or tide; eagre. Browns. An early-blossoming tulip. Ash.

go'k-RAN,\* n. (Man.) A variety of garnet found at Egeran in Bohemia. Brands. E-βE'RI-A,\* n. pl. (Zool.) A genus of crustacean animals. P. Cyc.

18. GER'M. - NATE, v. n. To germinate. Cockeram.

18. GER'M. - NATE, v. n. To throw out; to void, as excrement. Bacon. crement. Bacon.

§-EST'(DN, (e-jēst'yun) n. The act of naturally voiding digested matter or food. Hale.

EGG, n. That which is laid by fowls or birds and some other animals, from which their young is produced; the ovum of birds, &c.; spawn or sperm; any thing in the chorse of recer. the shape of an egg.

EGG, v. a. [eggna, Icelandic.] [i. EGGED; pp. EGGING,
EGGED.] To incite; to instigate; to edge. Derham. EGGED.] To incite; to instigate; to edge. Derham.
EGG'-BKG,\* n. A receptacle for eggs. Goldsmith.
EGG'-BKD,\* n. A bird of the Pacific Ocean. Cook.
EGG'-BERD,\* n. A bird of the Pacific Ocean. Cook.
EGG'-BERN,\* a. Produced from an egg. Drayton.
EGGER, n. One who incites. Sherwood. A gatherer of eggs; eggler. Holbrook.
EGGER-RY, n. A nest of eggs. [R.] See Evry.
EGG'-ER, n. A collector of, or dealer in, eggs. Brockett.
EGG'-NOG,\* n. A drink made of spirit, milk, sugar, and eggs, beaten up together. W. Ency.
EGG'-PLENT,\* n. A plant which bears fruit like an egg. Lee. Lee. EGG'-SHĀPED,\* (ĕg'shāpt) a. Shaped like an egg. Hill. EGG'-SHĒLL,\* n. The shell or crust of an egg. Skak. E-G-LÖP'-CAL. a. [agulops, L.] Affected with the ægilops. Coles. Coles.
E'GI-LOPS, n. See Editors.
E'GIS, n. See Edits.
E'GIS, n. See Edits.
EG'LAN-TÎNE, or EG'LAN-TÎNE, [ēg'lan-tîn, S. J. E. Ja. K.
Sm.; ēg'lan-tîn, W. F.] n. [églanter, Fr.] A species of rose; sweet-brier:—applied by Milton to the honeysuckle. EG'LÖGUE, n. See Eclogue. E'GO-ISM, π. [ego, L.] The opinion of those who profess to be sure of nothing but their own existence. Read, E'GO-IST, π. One of a class of philosophers who professed to be sure of nothing but their own existence. Reid. to be sure of nothing out their own existence. Rea.

E'GO-Mism, n. Same as egoum. Baxter.

||E'GO-Mism, or Eg'O-Tism, [8'gO-tizm, S. P. J. E. Ja. K.;

8'gO-tizm or &g'O-tizm, W. F.; &g'O-tizm, Sm. R.] n. [ego,
L.] That vanity which is manifested by the frequent repetition of the first personal pronoun (in Latin, ego) in
any one's conversation or writing, or by talking much of one's self. 307 "Contrary to my own judgment, I have made the s, in the first syllable of this word, long, bemade the s, in the first syllable of this word, long, because I see it is uniformly so marked in all the dictionaries I have seen; but I am much mistaken if Analogy does not, in time, recover her rights, and shorten this vowel by joining it to the g, as if written eg-o-tism." Walker E'GO-TIST, n. One who talks much of himself. E-GO-TIS'TIC.\* a Self-conceited; egotistical Coloridge.
E-GO-TIS'TI-CAL, a Self-conceited; egotistical manner.
E-GO-TIS'TI-CAL, a Self-conceited; vain; opinionated.
E-GO-TIS'TI-CAL-LY,\* ad. In an egotistical manner. Booth.
E-GO-TIZE, v. n. [a BGOTIZED; pp. EGOTIZING, EGOTIZED.]
To talk much of one's self.

E-GO-TIGOTIC (a Selfun) [a GENTIME SELF.] To taik much of one's sen.

[B-GRE'e10Us, (e-gre'jus) [e-gre'jus, S. F. E. K.: e-gre'jeus, W. P. J. Ja. Sm. R.] [egregius, L.] Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary; distinguished, either in a good or bad sense.

\$\begin{align\*} \text{Bellous-Ly, ad. Eminently; remarkably.} & -\text{Bellous-Ly, ad. Eminently; remarkably.} & -\text{Bellous-Ness, n. The state of being egregious.} & \text{Bellous-Ness, n. I hat of going out; departure.} & -\text{Bellous-Ress, n. (e-grésh'un) n. Act of going out. B. Josson. & -\text{Bellous-Ress, Dwight.} & \text{R.} & \text{Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Ress, Dwight.} & \text{R.} & \text{Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellous-Bellousor had sense

B-GYP'RIAN,\* a. Relating to Egypt. Warburton.
EH,\* (2) 'mterj. Noting doubt, inquiry, or slight surprise;
eigh. Smert. See Eigh.
El'DER, n., [eider, Swed.] See Eider-Duck.
El'DER-DÖWN, n. The down of an eider-duck.
El'DER-DÜCK,\* n. A. species of duck found in the Oikneys, Hebrides, and Shetland Islands, much valued for
its down. It is called also the Gothland duck. Brande.

"When de Your \* a. An instrument to copy drawings. Hast-El'DO-GEAPH,\* n. An instrument to copy drawings. Harr ilta

ilton.

El-Dóß-Ri'Ni-ON,\* n. A machine for representing the heavenly bodies. Walker.

ElGH, (8 interj. An expression of sudden delight.

ElGHT, (81) n. An island in a river; alt. Eccipn. See Air.

ElGHT, (81) a. & n. Twice four; seven and one.

ElGHTERN, (81tan) a. Twice nine.

ElGHTERN, (81tan) a. Next in order to the seventanth.

teenth

EIGHTEENTH,\* (ā'tānth) n. (Mus.) An interval comprehending two octaves and a tenth. Crabb.
EIGHT'FÖLD, (āt'föld) a. Eight times the number or quan-

tity.
EIGHTH, (ātth) a. Next in order to the seventh; ordinal

of eight.

EIGHTH, (atth) a. (Mus.) An interval comprehending eight distonic sounds, or seven conjunct degrees. Crabb.
The octave or eighth note of the distonic scale. P. Cyc.
Eight (1.7, (5th/16) ad. In the eighth place.
Eight (1.7, Eth.) a. Next in order to the seventy-

ninth.

EIGHT'SCORE, (at'skor) a. Eight times twenty. Shak.

EiGH'TY, (ā'te) a. Eight times ten; fourscore. EiGH'TY,\* (ā'te) a. The number containing eight times ten.

EIGNE, (a'ne or an) a. [aîné, Fr.] (Law) Eldest or first-born. Blackstons.

born. Blackstone.
EILD, n. See ELD.

†Ei'sBL, (6'sel) n. Vinegar; verjuice. Sir T. More.
†Ei'sBL, (6'sel) n. Vinegar; verjuice. Sir T. More.
†Eis-TEDD'FQD,\* n. A meeting; an assembly or session of bards, formerly held in Wales. P. Cyc.

[Ei'sHER, (6'ther) [8'ther, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb. Scott, Nares, Smith, Fry; ē'ther or I'ther, Kenrick; I'ther, W. Johnston. 27" Either and neither are so often reconstructed I'ther and neither, that it is hard to say to pronounced 1'ther and ni'ther, that it is hard to say to which class they belong. Analogy, however, without hesitation, gives the diphthong the sound of long open e, rather than that of , and rhymes them with breaker, one who breathes." Walker. "Between & ther and & there there is little, in point of good usage, to choose." — Smart.] a. & pron. One or the other, any of an indeterminate number.

EI'THER, cong. Or; as, "either this or that."

LATEC, (6-jak/yu-lat) v. a. [ejaculor, L.] [i. Ejaculated; pp. Ejaculating. Ejaculated.] To throw; to shoot, to dart out.

E-JAC-V-LA'TION, n. The act of darting out; a short, sudden expression, cry, or prayer. E-JXC'U-L4-TQ-RY, a. Throwing or darting out; sudden;

hasty.

R-IECT', v. a. [ejicio, ejectum, L.] [i. EJECTED; pp. EJECTING, EJECTED.] To throw out; to cast forth; to void; to

expel.

5-180'TION, (e-jěk'shun) n. Act of ejecting; discharge; a casting out, expulsion.

5-12CT'MENT, n. (Law) An action or writ for the recovery of the possession of real property, and of damages for unlawful detention.

5-20'TOR \* n. One who ejects. Smart.

E-JECTOR,\* n. One who ejects. Smart.
E-JECTOR,\* n. One who ejects. Smart.
E-J-U-LATION, (&d-Ju-la'shun) n. [ejulatio, L.] An outcry; lamentation; moan; wailing. Philips. [R.]
EKE, v. a. [i. EKED; pp. EKING, EKED.] To increase; to supply; to fill up deficiencies; to lengthen; to spin out; to protract.

KE, ad. Also; likewise; beside; moreover. Spenser. EKE

EKE, n. An addition. Geddes. [R.]

ABORATORY. F-LE' 18,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of palms which afford oil. P.

žι -4-ID'10,\* a. (Chem.) Noting an acid derived from elaidine and put

B-LA'I-DINE, n. A fatty matter produced by the action of

nitrie acid upon certain oils, particularly castor-oil.

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E'LAND, \* n. (Zool.) An animal found in Africa. Exop.
E'LA-O-LITE, \* or E-LI-O-LITE, \* n. (Min.) A brittle mineral of a greasy lustre, found in Norway, and sometimes

cral of a gress listre, found in Norway, and sometimes used in jewelry. Brands.

EL-4-ÖP'TEN,\* π. See STERROTTEN. P. Cyc.

E-LAFSET, v. π. [clapsus, L.] [i. ELAFRED; pp. ELAFRING, ELAFRED.] To pass away; to glide away.

E-LAS-MO-THE R-DEC\* π. [δλασμός and θήρ.] (Geel.) A large, extinct, pachydermatous animal. Brands.

E-LAS'TIC, (a. [λάω.] Having elasticity; restoring E-LAS'TI-OAL.) the original form; springing back; rebounding.

bounding.

\$-1.38'TIC-GUM,\* s. Caoutchouc or India-rubber. Crabb.

\$-1.48'TIC-GUM,\* s. A property in bodies by which they restore themselves to their original form, after being constructions. pressed or dilated by force, springiness, tendency to rehound.

DOURD.

F-LAS'TIC-NESS,\* n. The quality of being elastic. Scott.

F-LATE', a. [elatus, L.] Flushed with success; lofty; elevated; elated.

F-LATE', v. a. [i. ELATE); pp. ELATING, ELATED.] To elevate; to puff up; to exait; to heighten.

F-LATED-LY, ad. In an elated manner. Foltham.

5-LAT ED-LY, ad. In an ented manner. Follows.

EL'A-TED-NESS,\* π. The state of being elated. Bailey.

EL'A-TER,\* π. [έλατήρ.] (Ent.) A genus of coleopterous insects; one of the family of the elateride. Brands.

F-LAT'ER, π. He or that which elates: — a little, spirally-twisted thread. Told.

EL-A-TE'B]-UM, n. [L.] (Med.) A powerful cathartic obtained from the wild cucumber.—(Bot.) A plant; a kind of fruit, such as is found in the genus euphorbia. Brands. EL'A-TINE,\* n. (Chem.) The active principle of the elateri-

um or wild cucumber. - (Bot.) A plant, a genus of plants. Hamilton

E-LA'TION, n. State of being elated; triumph; high spir-

### TYON, W. State of Burney State of the arm its, haughtness.

EL'BÔW, (8!/bô) w. The next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder, a flexure or angle; an upright side which flanks a panel-work: — a half twist in a cable.

which manks a panel-work:—a near twist in a case.

Ell'SōW, v. a. [t. ELSOWED, pp. ELBOWEG, ELBOWEG.] To

push with the elbow; to push.

Ell'SōW, v. n. To jut out in angles; to clash; to jostle.

Ell'BōW-CHAIR, n. A chair with arms to support the el-

EL'BOW-RÔOM, n. Room to stretch out the elbows on each side; freedom from confinement.

EL-CĂJA,\* n. (Bot.) An Arabian tree, the fruit of which is used as an emetic. Brands.

used as an emetic. Branae.

EL/DER, a. Surpassing another in years; older. Hooker.

EL/DER, a. An older person; one whose age claims respect; an ancestor; a ruler, as among the Jews or in the church; a minister or ecclesiastic a layman having ecclesiastical authority. clesiastical authority

clesiastical authority

EL'DER, m. (Bot.) A shrub or small tree

EL'DER-BER'RY,\* n. The fruit of the elder. Ponnant.

EL'DER-BER'RY,\* n. The fruit of the elder. Shak.

EL'DER-GIN,\* n. A popgun made of elder. Shak.

EL'DER-SHIP, n. State of an elder; seniority.

EL'DER-SHIP, n. State of an elder; seniority.

EL'DER-MIP, n. State of an elder; seniority.

EL'DER-L. Oldest; most aged.

EL'DIRG, n. Wood for burning; fuel. Gross. [Local.]

EL'E\_AL-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A species of mineral. Clewedand.

EL-E\_AL'IC,\* a. Noting a system of ancient philosophy, which derived its name from Elea, the residence of Xenophanes, the founder, P. Cw.

nophanes, the founder. P. Cyc.

EL-E-XT'IC,\* a. An adherent to the Eleatic philosophy.

EL-E-CAM-PANE', n. (Bot.) A perennial plant; starwort;

a sweetmest. a sweetmeat.

F.LECT', v. a. [electus, L.] [i. ELECTED; pp. ELECTING, ELECTED.] To choose for any office or use, to select for some privilege or favor, to appoint.

F.LECT', a. Chosen; taken by preference from among others; chosen to an office, but not yet in office. Millon.

E.LECT', \* a. A person or persons elected for salvation.

Crabb.

Crabb.

E-LECT'ANT, n. An elector. Search. [R.]

E-LECT'A-RY,\* n. Walker. See ELECTUART.

E-LECT'ION, n. [electio, L.] Act of electing; state of being elected, power of choosing; free choice; preference; public ceremony of choosing officers of government — (Theol.) The choice made by God of individuals of the human race to enjoy certain privileges and blessings.

E-LECTION-DAY,\* s. The day on which an election is held Oddon.

LLE

- E-I EO-TION-EER', \* v. n. To use means for promoting an election to an office; to canvass. Qu. Rev. 5-1. BC-TION-EER' FR,\* n. One who is active in promoting
- Dean Isaac Milner.
- 5-LEC-TION-EER'ING, a. The arts used in an election.
- Francia.

  F-BC-TION-EER'ING,\* p. a. Using means to promote an election; furthering or employed about an election. Ld. Brougkam.

  E-LEC'TIVE, a. Having choice; regulated by choice; exert-
- F.LEC'TYPE, a. Having choice; regulated by choice; exerting the power of choice. Elective affinity, (7dem.) the apparent preference which chemical substances show to certain others when combining with them. Elective franchise, the right of electing a public officer or magistrate. Qu. Rev.
  F.LEC'TYPE-LY, ad. By choice; by election.
  E-LEC'TYPE-LY, ad. By choice; by election.
  E-LEC'TYPE-LY, and are the companies of the choice; on who has the right of choosing rubble officers. A water in an arrive or sovereign.

- choosing public officers; a voter:—a prince or sovereign of an electorate:—a prince who had a voice in the choice

- E-LE-C'RO-E-SB, a. The territory, jurisdiction, or dignity of an elector, as in Germany. E-LE-C'RO-E-BS, a. An electross. Burnet. See Electross. E-LE-C-TÖ'RI-41,\* a. Relating to an elector or election.
- E-LEC'TOR-SHIP,\* n. The office of an elector. Howell. E-LEC'TRE, (e-lek'tur) n. [electrum, L.] Amber. Bacon. See Electrum.
- R-LEC-TREAP'E-TER,\* n. An instrument for changing the direction of electrical currents. France.

  B-LEC'TRESS, n. The wife or widow of an elector.
- Burke.
- E-LEC'TRIC, \* n. An electric body or substance. Smart.
- E-LEC'TRIC, } a. Capable of exhibiting electricity; re-E-LEC'TRI-CAL, lating to or containing electricity, attractive.
- E-LEC'TRI-CAL-NESS,\* n. The quality of being electrical. Scott.
- Scot.

  Scot. TRI"CIAN, (8-lek-trish'an) n. One who is versed in the science of electricity. Wilson.

  E-LEC-TRIC'-T-Y, n. The science which explains the laws of the electric fluid; the electric fluid, a subtile fluid produced by friction, first observed in amber; a property in bodies. When everythe by free transfer were the score of the electric fluid. bodies, when excited by friction, of attracting or repelling light bodies.
- E-LEC'TRI-FI-A-BLE,\* a. Capable of being electrified.
- -LEC-TRI-FI-CA'TION, m. The act of electrifying.
  -LEC'TRI-FY, v. a. [i. electrified; pp. electrifying,
- E-LEC-TRI-FI-CA AIVAN M. AND GOOD OF STREET, THE CASE OF STREET, D. G. [LE LECTRIFIED; JP. ELECTRIFYING, ELECTRIFIED.] To communicate electricity to; to affect by electricity to rouse or shock; to render electric. E-LEC-TRINE, \*a. Relating to amber. Maunder. E-LEC-TRIZE, v. a. To electrify. P. Cyc.

  E-LEC-TRIO-E-BEM/18-TRI, \*a. The science which treats the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the communi

- of the agency of electricity or galvanism in effecting chemical changes. P. Cyc.

  E-LEC'TRÖDE,\* n. The surface by which electricity passes
- into and out of other mediums. Faraday.

  \$-LEC'TRO-DY-NAM'ICS,\* n. pl. The science which treats
- of the effects or phenomena of electricity in motion. P.
- E-LEC-TRÖL'Y-81s,\* n. The act of resolving compounds
- into their elements by electricity. Faraday.

  E-LEC'TRO-LYTE,\* 7. A substance susceptible of direct decomposition by the action of an electric current or voltaic pile. Brande.
- \$-LEC-TRO-LYT'(c,\* a. Relating to electrolysis. Faraday. \$-LEC'TRO-LY-ZA-BLE,\* a. Susceptible of decomposition by the voltaic pile. P. Cyc.

  \$-LEC-TRO-LY-ZĀ'TION,\* a. The act of electrolyzing.
- Francis.
- E-LEC'TRO-LYZE,\* v. a. To resolve compounds into their elements by the agency of electricity. Brands.
  E-LEC'TRO-MIG'NET-ISM,\* n. The science which treats
- of electricity and galvanism in communicating magnetic properties. P. Cwc.
- E LEC-TROM'E-TER, n. [ ήλεκτρον and μέτρ~ν.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of electricity; an in-
- ment for measuring inclination of circularly; an instrument for discharging electricity.

  5-LEC'TRO-MO'TION.\* a. The motion conferred upon magnets by electricity. Smart.

  5-LEC'TRO-MO'TIVE,\* a. Exciting or moving electricity.
- E-LEC-TRO-MO'TOR,\* n. An instrument to move the electric fluid. Ure.
- -LEC'TRO-NEG'A-TIVE,\* a. Repelled by bodies negatively electrified, and attracted by those positively electrified.
- F-LEC-TROPH'O-RUS, a.; pl. ELECTROPHORL A machine consisting of two plates, one of which is a resinous electric, and the other a metallic plate. Hamilton.

- E-LEC'TRO-PO'LAR,\* a. (Electricity) Having one end pos-ulive and the other negative, as conductors. Brands. E-LEC'TRO-PO'S'-TYUR,\* a. Attracted by bodies negative-ly electrified. Smart.
- ly electrified. Smart.

  E-LEC'TRO-SCŌPE,\* n. An electrometer. Brande.

  E-LEC'TRO-TPPE,\* n. A method of taking reverse facsimiles of medals, coins, copperplates, &c., by means of
  the power which voltaic electricity has of decomposing
  metallic salts; voltatype. Francus.

  E-LEC'TRVM,\* n. [L.] Amber; a mixed metal; a gold ore.

- F. Cyc.

  F. LECT'U-A-RY, n. [electarium, L.] (Med.) A medicine compounded of some conserve, honey, sirup, &c.

  EL-RE-MOS'Y-NA-RY, (81-9-moz'e-na-re) a. Living on charty or alms; charitable; given in charity.

  EL-RE-MOS'Y-NA-RY, n. One who lives on alms.

  EL'RE-MOS'Y-NA-RY, n. One who lives on alms.

  EL'RE-GANCE, n. The beauty of propriety, not of greatness; that which pleases by its propriety grace swimmery. of
- that which pleases by its propriety, grace, symmetry, or beauty; refinement; polish, politeness.
- beauty; refinement; polish, politeness. EL'\$-GANT-CY, n. Same as elgepance. Bp. Taylor. EL'\$-GANT, a. [slegans, L.] Having clegance; pleasing by beauty, symmetry, or propriety; refined; not coarse; graceful; beautiful; polite; neat; proper. EL-\$-GAN'TJ-&,\* (ël-9-gan'she-ë) n. pl. [L.] Things elegant, pretty, or ornameutal. Ainsworth. EL'\$-GANT-LY, ad In an elegant manner; neatly. EL'\$-GANT-MIND'\$D,\* a. Having a refined taste. H. More.

- Jack. [čl-e-jī'ak, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; e-lē'je-āk or ēl-e-jī'ak, P. K.; e-lē'je-āk, Wb.] a. Used in or relating to elegies, mournful; sorrowful.
- EL-E-GI'AC. R Elegiac verse. Warton
- [EL-E-G1'AC, n. Elegiac verse. Warton.
  EL-E-G1'A-CAL, a. Belonging to an elegy. Cotgrave.
  E-LE-G-AM'BIC,\* a. Noting a sort of verse used by Horace
  in his Epodes. Crabb.
  EL-E-G1'A'T, n. A writer of elegies, elegist. Goldsmith.
  EL'E-G1ST, n. A writer of elegies. Warton.
  EL'E-G1'T, n. [L.] (Law) A writ of execution for one who
  has recovered a debt or damage.
  EL'E-G' = [L'E-G'] A poetred composition of mournful.

- EL'E-GY, n. [ίλε, ος.] A poctucal composition of mournful character, a mournful song; a funeral song, a dirge. EL'E-MENT, n. [elementum, L.] A first or constituent prin-
- ciple of any thing, that which admits not of division or decomposition, an atom, an ingredient; a constituent part, air, the proper habitation or sphere of any thing: popularly, earth, ar, water, and fire are called the four elements, because they were formerly deemed first prin-ciples:—pt. the letters or sounds of a language, rud-ments, essential points, first principles of any art or science
- EL'E-MENT, v. a. To compound, to constitute. Donne
- EL-E-MEN'TAL, a. Relating to or produced by elements, arising from first principles, rude; elementary. Burke. †EL-E-MEN-TXL'|-TY, n. Combination of ingredients. Whitlack
- EL-E-MENT'AL-LY,\* ad. In an elemental manner. Smart. EL-E-MENT'A-RI-NESS,\* n. Quality of being elementary Scott.
- †EL-E-MEN-TAR'I-TY, n. State of being elementary
- EL-E-MENT'A-RY, a. Primary; uncompounded; initial; of or belonging to the elements.
  EL-E-MEN-TA'TION,\* n. instruction in the first principles.
- EL-Z-MEN-TA'TION, M. Instruction in the first principles.
  Coleridge, [R.]
  EL'[2-MI], (6l'[4-m]e) [El'[4-m]e, Wb. Crabb, Brande; e-le'me,
  K. Johnson, Ask.] n. A gum or resin which flows from a
  tree (amyrus elemifera) found in the West Indies and
  other tropical countries; used as a varnish.
  EL'[2-MINE, \* n. The crystalline and purified resin of elemi.
- E-LENCH', or E-LENCH', [e-lengk', Sm. Wb.; e-lench', P.
  K.; e-lench' or e-lengk', Ja.] n. [elenchus, L.] (Logue)
  An argument; a sophism. Browna.
  †E-LENCH]-CAL,\* a. Tending to convince or confute.
- Scott.

- Scott.

  15-LENEH'IZE, v. n. To dispute. B. Jonson.

  15-LENEH'IT-CAL, a. Same as elenchical. Wilkins.

  15-LENGH'T-CAL, a. Same as elenchical. Wilkins.

  15-LE'OT, n. A species of apple. Mortimer.

  15-LE'OT, n. A species of apple. Mortimer.

  16-L'2-PHANT, (c')'g-fant) n. [elophas, L] The largest of quadrupeds, clumsy in form, but very sngacious, and remarkable for the proboscis or trunk which overhangs its mouth. The test form inversion of the better the word is mouth. The teeth form ivory, and hence the word is
- sometimes used for ivory.

  LL'E-PHANT-BEE'TLE,\* n. A large insect of the beetle kind. Goldsmitk.
- EL-E-PHAN'TI-AC,\* a. Affected with the elephantissis. Ask.
- EL-E-PHAN-TI'A-818, m. [elephantians, L.] (Med.) A species of leprosy, so called from incrustations like those on the hide of an elephant.
- LL-E-PHAN'TINE, a. Pertaining to the elephant:—an epithet applied to certain ancient Roman books of record perhaps because made of ivory; large in size.

EL-E-PHAN-TÖl'DAL,\* a. Formed like an elephant. Phill.ps.
EL-Ey-Sin'j-An,\* a. Relating to Eleusis in ancient Greece,
or the rites of the worship of Ceres. Warburton. FL-EV-THE'RI-A, \* s. [L.] (Med.) A medicinal bark. Ham.

EL'E-VATE, v. a. [slevo, L.] [i. elevated; pp. elevating, elevated.] To raise up aloft; to exalt; to dignify; to

ELYAVAIRO, To raise up aloft; to exalt; to dignify; to elate; to hit up.

EL'R-VĀT-R. a. Exalted; raised aloft; elevated. Milton.

EL'R-VĀT-PD-NESS,\* n. State of being elevated. Scott.

EL'R-VĀT-PD-NESS,\* n. State of being elevated. Scott.

EL'R-VĀT-PD-NESS,\* n. State of being elevated. Scott.

EL'R-VĀT-RD,\* p. a. Raising up; exalting; elating.

EL-R-VĀ'TION, n. Act of raising; state of being elevated; explication, dignity.—(Astron.) The height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon.—(Gunnery) The angle which a cannon makes with the plane of the horizon.—(Arch.) A draft and description of the face or principal side of a building.

EL'R-VĀ-TOR, n. He or that which elevates or lifts up:—a surgical instrument.

EL'/E-VÂ-TOA, n. He or that which elevates or lifts up:—a surgical instrument.

EL'/E-VĀ-TO-EY,\* a. Tending to elevate. Boase.

ELEVE, (ā-fāv') n. [Fr.] One brought up or protected by another, a pupil; a disciple; a scholar. Ld. Chesterfield.

E-LEV/ENH, (Θ-lĕv'vinh) a. & n. Ten and one.

E-LEV/ENHH, (Θ-lĕv'vinh) a. Next in order to the tenth.

E-LEV/ENHH,\* n. (Mus.) An interval consisting of ten conjunct degrees, or eleven diatonic sounds. Crabb.

ELF, n.; pl. Lives, (elve) An imaginary being in the mythology of the nations in the north of Europe; a spirit, supposed to be seen in good or bad; a wandering spirit, supposed to be seen in wild places, a fairy; a dwarf.

ELF, v. a. To entangle hair, as elves were said to do, so that it cannot be unravelled. Slak.

ELF-XR-ROW\* n. A flint-stone sharpened on each side,

used in war by the ancient Britons. Hamilton

ELF'-BÖLT, \* or ELF'-SHÖT, \* n. A flint arrow-head. Jam

ELF'IN, a. Relating to elves or to fairies; elfish. Spenser.

ELF'|N, A. Achild; an urchin. Shenstone.

ELF'|N, A. Achild; an urchin. Shenstone.

ELF'|SH, a. Relating to elves, fairies, or demons. Warton.

ELF'-LOCK, n. A knot of hair twisted intriculely. Shak.

ELF'-SKin, n. The skin of an elf. Shak.

EL'SIN, a. Applied to a series of ancient sculptured marking the property of the property of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of

ELF-SKIN,\* a. The skin of an elf. Skak.

EL'SIN,\* a. Applied to a series of ancient sculptured marbles, which were chiefly decorations of the Parthenon at Athens, now deposited in the British Museum in London, obtained by the Earl of Elgin, in 1812. P. Cyc.

E-LIC'IT, v. a. [elacu, L.] [i. ELICITED, pp. ELICITING, ELICITED.] To bring or draw out, to strike out; to fetch out by labor or art. Hale.

[E-LIC'IT, a. Brought into act. Hammond.

[E-LIC'IT, a. Brought into act. Hammond.]

[E-LIC'IT, TA'TION, n. Act of eliciting. Bp. Bramhall.

[E-LIC'IT, v. a. [elacu, L.] [i. ELIDED; pp. ELIDING, ELIDED.]

[To crush. Hooker.] To cut off a syllable. Brit. Crit.

[L-I-G-ELL'I-TY, n. Quality or state of being eligible.

EL'I-G-BLE. (E'G-jg-bl) a. [elaribits, L.] That may be elected, fit to be chosen; preferable.

EL'I-MATE, v. a. To polish; to smooth. Scott.

E-LIM'I-NATE, v. a. To polish; to smooth. Scott.

E-LIM'I-NATE, v. a. [eliminol, L.] [i. ELIMINATED; pp. ELIMINATED, To cause to disappear; to open, to release; to put out of doors. Young.

E-LIM'GUID,\* a. Tongue-tied; dumb. Cole.

E-LIM'GUID,\* a. Tongue-tied; dumb. Cole.

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E-LIM'GUID,\* a. Tongue-tied; dumb. Cole.

E-LIM'GUID,\* a. Tongue-tied; dumb. Cole.

E-LIM'GUID,\* a. Tongue-tied;

heat which separates a more fusible substance from one that is less so:—the separation of two metals by fusion. E-Lig'ion, (e-lizh'un) n. [claso, L.] (Gram.) The act of cutting off, particularly of a vowel or syllable at the end of a word, dwision, separation.
E-Li'sor,\*n.;pl. z-Li'sors. (Law) Two persons appointed by the court to return a jury when the sheriff and coroner have been challenged as incompetent. Blackstone.
Elizh, (ā-lēt') n. [Fr.] The chosen part, particularly of an army; the flower of an army; the best part.

15-Lik'Are, v. a. [slazu, L.] To extract by boiling. Cockeram.

eram.

FL-IX-TION, n. The act of clixating or boiling. Browne.

F-LIX'IR, (c-lik'sur) n. [Ar.] In old pharmacy, a tincture, essence, or solution; the extract or quintessence of any thing; a cordial; the imagined medicine of the alchemists, that would cure all diseases, and the liquor for transmuting with an extraction and the second control of the such as the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second contr ing metals to gold; a mixture of an aromatic with sulphuric acid. E-LIZ-A-BE'THAN, a. Belonging to Queen Elizabeth. Ed

ELK, n. A large and stately animal, of the genus cervus; the mones-deer.

ELKE, (6ik) a. A wild swan or hooper.

ELL, a. A measure containing a yard and a quarter.

EL-LAG'IC, a. (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained from gallnuts, and differing from the sallic acid. Brands.

EL-LEB'O-RYNE,\* n. (Chem.) A resin obtained from the helleborus hyenalis, of an extremely acrid taste. P. Cyc.

†EL'LINGE, a. Cheerless; sad. Vis. of P. Plonghman.

†EL'LINGE-NESS, n. Loneliness; dulness. Henry VIII.

EL-LiPse',\* n. (Geom.) One of the sections of a cone, produced by cutting the cone by a plane passing through its
opposite sides; same as clippis. Brands.

EL-LiP'sig, n. [ξλλειψις.] pl. EL-LiP'SES. (Rhet.) A figure by which something is left out.— (Geom.) An oval
figure; one of the three sections peculiar to the cone, the
parabola and hyberbola being the other two. See ELLIPSE. LIPSE

EL-LIP'SQ-GRXPH,\*n. An instrument for describing an ellipse; a trammel. Francis.
EL-LIP'SOID,\*n. (Geom.) An elliptical spheroid, being a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about either axis. Crabb.
EL-LIP-SOI'D&L,\*a. Relating to or resembling an ellipsoid.

Rloss

Blos.

EL-LIP'TIC, } a. Having the form of an ellipse or ellipse EL-LIP'Ti-CAL, \ sis; oval: — partaking of an ellipsis having words understood.

EL-LIP'TI-CAL-LY, ad. In an elliptical manner. Hurd.

EL-LIP-TIC'I-TY, \* a. The quality of being elliptical, deviation from a sphere or circle. Brands.

EL-LY 'N' CID \* a. ha infinite or undefinite ellipse. Crabb.

ation from a sphere or circle. Brands.

\$\mathbb{E}\LI\mathbb{E}/\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\mathrm{O}\

Bp. Hall.

EL-Q-CU'TION, n. [elocutio, L.] The art of speaking with

propriety; oratory; eloquence; pronunciation; good delivery, oral expression.

EL-Q-CUITION-ARY,\* a. Relating to elocution. Ch. Ob.

EL-Q-CUITION-IST,\* n. One versed in elocution; a teacher of elocution. White.

of elocution. White.

FL/O-CÜ-TIVE, a. Having the power of elocution. Feltham.

FLOGE, (ā-lōzh') n. [Fr.] A funeral oration. Atterbury.

FL/O-GIST, n. A culogist. Wotton.

FL/O-GIST, n. A culogist. Wotton.

EL/O-GIST, n. [elogium, L.] Praise; panegyric; culogy.

Hurd. [R.]

FL-DG/H/M,\* n. [Heb. pl.] One of the names of God. Ash.

FL-LOG/NATE, (e-loff'nāt) v. a. To remove. Hoveel.

FL-LOGN/MENT, (e-loff') v. a. [logiumer, Fr.] To banish; to remove afar off. Spenser. See Eloin.

FL-LOGN/MENT, n. Remoteness; distance. Shenstone. [R.]

FLOGN', v. a. (Law) To remove; to banish, to send away.

Whishaw.

FL-LOGN, v. a. To put far off; to retard. G. Flocher.

Whishaw.

E-LÖNG', v. a. To put far off; to retard. G. Flotcher.

E-LÖN'GATE, v. a. [elongo, L.] [L. ELONGATED, pp. MACKGATING, ELONGATED, TO lengthen, to draw out.

E-LÖN'GATE, v. n. To go off to a distance. Browne.

E-LÖN'GATE, \*a. (Bot.) Drawn out; elongated. P. Cyc.

ELON-GATI, \*A. ct of elongating; state of being
stretched, distance; departure.—(Surg.) An imperfect
lightness. luxation.

E-LÔPE', v. n. [i. ELOPED; pp. ELOPING, ELOPED.] To run away; to abandon a legal guardian and go off with au-other person; to break loose, to escape from law or restraint

E-LOPE'MENT, n. Act of eloping:—generally used of a wife who departs from her husband with a paramour, or

with who departs from her industrial with a patamon, of a young unmarried female, who secretly quits her family for a gullant or a promised husband.

Ε'LOPS, n. [ἐλωψ.] A fish; also a serpent. Milton.

Ε'LOPS, n. [ἐλωψ.] A fish; also a serpent. Milton.

Ε'LOPS, n. [ἐλωψ.] The art of clothing thoughts in such language as is adapted to produce conviction or resumes in the art of clothing thoughts in such language as is adapted to produce conviction or resumes in the art of construction will. duce conviction or persuasion; the art of speaking well;

oratory; power, beauty, and appropriateness of language. EL'Q-QUENT, a. Powerful and beautiful in expression; re-lating to or having eloquence, becoming an orator, ora-

lating to or having eloquence, becoming an orator, oratorical; speaking well; persuasive.

EL'Q-QUENT-LY, ad. In an eloquent manner.

ELSE, (618) pron. & a. Other; one besides. Stak.

ELSE, (618) ad. Otherwise, besides, except that mentioned.

ELSE, (618) ad. Otherwise hesides, except that mentioned.

ELSE, WHERE, (618/hwàr) ad. In any other place, in other places, in some other place.

EL'SIN, n. A shoemaker's awl. Grass. [Local, Eng.]

E-LO'C;-DATE, v. a. [elucide, L] [1. ELUCIDATED, pp. ELD-CIDATING, ELUCIDATED.] TO explain; to clear; to make plain; to illustrate.

EL-LO'C;-DATE-ING, \* p. a. Explaining; throwing light upon

plain; to illustrate.
E-LU(C]-DĀT-ING,\* p. a. Explaining; throwing light upon
E-LU(C)-DĀT-ING,\* p. a. Explaining; explanation.
E-LU(C)-DĀ-TIVE, a. Throwing light; explanatory.
E-LU(C)-DĀ-TOR, a. One who clucidates; explainer
E-LU(C)-DĀ-TO-RY,\* a. Explaining; affording light, Qu. Rov
E-LU(C-TĀ/TION, a. [ductatus, L.] Act of bursting forth
DR Holl

Bp. Hall.

E-L'UDE', v. a. [clude, L.] [i. ELUDED; pp. ELUDING, ELUDED]. To escape by stratagem; to avoid by artifice; to evade; to shun.

E-LU'DI-BLE, a. That may be cluded. Swyl.

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E'LUL, a A Jewish month answering to a part of August.
Crees.

$\forall \text{LU'$\text{FLU'}$\text{RIT}$-\text{E}\text{D}\text{a}, \quad \text{Weakened in the loins. } \text{Balley.} \\

$-LU'$\text{FQN}, (\gamma-\text{i'}\text{zhun}) \text{a. [clusso, L.] Act of eluding; an escape by artifice; evasion; artifice. \\

$-LU'$\text{RIT}$\text{RIS}, \quad \text{RIS}$ expects of leaving elusion; \text{delay} \\

$-LU'$\text{RIN}$\text{RIS}$, \quad \text{The state of being elusory. } \text{Ash.} \\

$-LU'$\text{RIN}$\text{RIS}$, \quad \text{The state of being elusory. } \text{Ash.} \\

$-LU'$\text{RIN}$\text{RIN}$\text{RIS}$, \quad \text{The state of being elusory. } \text{Ash.} \\

$-LU'$\text{RIN}$\text{RIN}$\text{RIS}$, \quad \text{The state of being elusory. } \text{Ash.} \\

$-LU'$\text{RIN}$\text{RIN}$\text{RIS}$, \quad \text{RIN}$\text{RIS}$.
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Browne.

B-LUTE', v. a. [sluo, L.] To wash off; to clutriate. Arbsthnot.

B-LUTRJ-ATE, v. a. [clutro, L.] [i. ELUTRIATED; pp. ELUTRIATINO, ELUTRIATED.] To purify by washing or straining off; to decant, or strain out.

B-LU-TRJ-A'TION, n. Act of clutriating; washing; the separation of substances, as ores, &c., by washing them in large quantities of water.

large quantities of water.

£L'van,\* a. Relating to elves; elvish. Boase.

£Lve'-Lock, n. Knot of hair. Browns. See Elf-Lock.

£L'ver, n. A young conger or sea-cel. Chambers.

£L'ver, a. A poung conger or sea-cel. Chambers.

£L'vish, a. Relating to elves; elfish. See Elfish.

£L'vish, a. Relating to elves; elfish. See Elfish.

£L'vish, a. Relating to elves; of see Elfish. ries. Shak.

EL-Y-DÖR'IC,\* a. (Psinting) Noting a species of painting with a vehicle or substance composed of oil and water.

-MACI-ATE, v. a. [emacio, L.] [L. EMACIATED; pp. EMA-CIATING, EMACIATED.] To make lean or thin; to waste; to deprive of flesh

F-MA'CJ-ATE, (e-ma'she-at) v. n. To lose flesh; to grow

B-MA'CI-ATE, (e-ma'she-at) a. Wasted; emaciated. Shen-

\*\*B-MAC/U-LATE, v. a. [smaculo, L.] To take out spots.

| B-MAC/U-LATE, v. a. [smaculo, L.] To take out spots.

Halse.

18-MAC-U-LA/TION, m. The act of freeing from spots.

EM'A-NANT, [Sm'g-mänt, W. P. K. Sm. R. W.b.; 2'ma-mänt,
S. J. F. Ja.] a. Issuing from something else. Hale.

EM'A-NATT, v. m. [cammo, L.] [L. EMANATED; pp. EMANATING, EMANATED.] To issue or flow from something else;
to arise; to issue; to proceed, to spring.

EM'A-NA'TION, m. The act of issuing from something; that
which issues from something; an efflux; issue.

EM'A-NA-TIVE, [cm'g-na-tlv, W. K. Sm. R. Wb.; c-män'atlv, S. P. Ja. Issuing from; emanant. Glasville.

EM'A-NA-TIVE, [cm'g-na-tlv, W. K. Sm. R. Wb.; c-män'atlv, S. P. Ja. Issuing from; emanant. Glasville.

EM'A-NA-TIVE, [cm'g-na-tlv, W. K. Sm. R. Wb.; c-män'atlv, S. P. Ja. [cmaxcipe, L.] [L. BMACIPATED; pp.

EMANCIPATER, EMANCIPATED.] To set free from servitude or from civil restriction; to hierate; to free.

E-MAN'CI-PATE, a. Set at liberty; free. Covper.

E-MAN'CI-PATE, a. Set at liberty; restored to freedom.

B-MAN-CI-PA'TION, n. Act of emancipating; deliverance from slavery or from civil restraint. B-MAN-CI-PA'TION-IST,\* n. An advocate for emancipation.

Qu. Rev.
-MAN'CJ-PA-TOR, s. One who emancipates.

B-MAN'CI-PIST,\*-s. A convict who has been pardoned or emancipated. Qs. Rev.—A term in use in New South

B-MAR'OI-NATE, v. a. [emargino, L.] To take away the 

B-MAR-QI-MA'TION,\* s. Act of taking away the margin.

S-RASCU-LATE, v. a. [smasculo, L.] [i. emasculated; pp. emasculated; pp. emasculating, emasculated.] To castrate; to deprive of virility; to effeminate.

of virthy; to eleminate.

B-MA'CU-LATE, a. Unmanned; vitinted. Hammond.

B-MA'CU-LAT-\$D, \*p. a. Unmanned; rendered eleminate.

B-MAS-CU-LAT-\$D, \*p. a. Unmanned; rendered eleminate.

B-MAS-CU-LAT-\$TON, n. Constration; efforminacy.

B-B-BLC; c. a. [smballer, Fr.] To make or pack up; to bind up; to inclose. Spenser.

B-B-BLL', \*p. a. To inclose; to embale. Sir P. Sidney. Shak.

B-B-BLM', (cm-bam') v. a. [smballmer, Fr.] [1. EMBALMED; pp. EMBALMED, EMBALMED.] To preserve from putrefac-

tion; to imprognate with aromatics, as a resistance to pu-

trefaction; to fill with sweet scent.

\$M-BALMED',\* (em-bumd') p. a. Impregnated with aromatics, so as to prevent putrefaction; preserved.

EM-BALM'ER, (em-bam'er) n. One who embalms.

EM-BALM'ING, 'em-bam'er) n. One who embalms.

EM-BALM'ING, 'em-bam'ing) n. The process of preserving dead bodies, so as to prevent putrefaction. Warburton.

EM-BALM'MENT, 'e (em-bam'ment) n. Act of embalming.

EM-BANK', \* v. a. To throw or heap up, as a bank. Rick-

EM-BANK'MENT,\* n. A continued bank or mound of earth;

5M-BANK'MENK', To. A continued using or notate of call, act of forming a bank; a bank. P. Cyc.

5M-BAR', v. a. To shut in; to stop; to hinder. Bacon. [E.]

5M-BAR-CA'TION, n. The act of embarking.

5M-BAR'GÖ, n. [embargar, Sp.] p. 2M-BAR'GÖES. A prohibition upon shipping not to leave a port; a detention; a stop unit to trada-

hibition upon shipping not to leave a port; a detention; a stop put to trade.

5M-BAR'GÖ, v. a. [i. embargoed; pp. embargoing, embargoing to stop.

5M-BARK', v. a. [embarguer, Fr.] [i. embarged; pp. embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing, embarsing,

Em-Băr'rass,\* n. Embarrassment. Warburton. [R.] Em-Băr'rassed,\* (em-băr'rast) p. a. Perplexed; entan-

EM-BÄR/RASSED,\* (em-bar'rast) p. a. Perplexed; entangled; difficult.

EM-BÄR/RASS-MENT, n. Perplexing; distressing; difficult.

EM-BÄR/RASS-MENT, n. Perplexity; entanglement.

EM-BÄSE', v. a. To vitiate; to debase. Spenser. [R.]

[EM-BÄSE'MENT, n. Deterioration; debasement. South.

(Mad.) A bathing-tub, or vessel filled with warm water.

Crabb. See EMBASIS.

Crabb. See Emass. Em'BA-Sis,\* n.  $[\ell\mu\beta a\sigma(s_*)]$  A bathing-tub or vessel filled with warm water. Crabb.

tEM-BAS-SĀDE', n. [embassads, Fr.] An embassy. Spenser. EM-BAS'8A-DOR, n. An ambassador. See Ambassador. EM-BAS'8A-DRESS, n. See Ambassadors. EM-BAS'8A-DRESS, n. See Ambassy. Leland. EM'BAS-BAGE, n. Same as embassy. Skak. EM'BAS-SY, n. The message of an ambassador; the func-

tion of an ambassador; a solemn message; the person or persons intrusted with a solemn message. ##.BAS'TAR-DIZE,\* v. a. To render illegitimate or base.

Milton

BM-BÄTHE', v. See Imbathe.

Written also smoot.

EM-BED'DED, p. a. Placed in; imbedded, Paley.

EM-BED'MENT,\* n. Act of embedding. Marryatt.

EM-BEL'LISH, v. a. [embeller, Fr.] [i. Embellished; pp.
EMBELLISHING, EMBELLISHED.] To decorate; to adorn;
to beautify; to deck.

EM-BEL/LISHED,\* (em-bšl'lisht) p. a. Adorned; decorated. EM-BEL/LISH-ER, n. One who embellishes. Todd. EM-BEL/LISH-ERNT, n. Act of embellishing; decoration;

ornament

EM'SER, a. Coming at appointed seasons; an epithet applied to certain fast-days, viz.: the first Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday which occur after the first Sunday in

day, and Saturday which occur after the first Sunday in Lent, after Whitsunday, after September 14, and after December 13. Common Prayer.

'ÉM'SER-ING, n. The ember days. Tusser.

EM'SER-N. p. Hot cinders; sakes not extinguished.

EM'SER-WÉEK, n. A wock in which an ember day falls.

EM-BEZ'ZLE, v. a. [smbler, Fr.] [i. embezzled; pp.

EMSEZZLING, EMBEZLED.] To puriolin or appropriate property intrusted; to appropriate by breach of trust; to pifer: to waste.

for; to waste.

BM-BEZ'ZLE-MENT, (om-bez'zl-ment) s. Act of embezzling; the thing embezzled; theft or felony committed

each of trust

by breach of stust.

EM-BEZ'ZLER, M. One who embezzles.

EM-BIR', v. a. See [MBIRE.

EM-BIT'TER,\* v. a. To imbitter. Coleridge. See [MBITTER.

EM-BIT'TER-MENT,\* n. Act of embittering. Coloridge. [R.]

EM-BLIZZE', v. a. [blaconner, Fr.] To adorn; to embinson

Millen.

EM-BLI/ZON, (em-bis/zn) s. c. [i. emelatoned; pp. em-slazoning, emelazoned.] To adorn with ensigns armo-rial; to deck in giaring colors.

EM-BLA/ZON-ER, (em-bla'zn-er) n. One who emblazons.
EM-BLA/ZON-ER, "a. The act of gracing with signs armorial.
EM-BLA/ZON-MENT, "a. The act of emblazoning, Ed. Rev.
EM-BLA/ZON-EY, (em-bla'zn-re) n. The act or art of emblazoning, pictures on shelds.
EM/BLEM, n. [\$\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\shapen\(\text{L}\)\s

M.BLE-MXT'/10, a. Relating to or represented by em-EM.BLE-MXT'/-CAL. blems; figurative, allusive EM.BLE-MXT'/-CAL-LY, cd. In the manner of emblems. EM.BLE-MXT'/-CAL-NESS,\* a. State of being emblematical.

EM-BLEM'A-TIST, n. A writer or inventor of emblems.

Browns.

EMBLEM'A-TIZE, v. a. To represent by an emblem. More.

EM'BLE-MENTS, n. pl. (Law) Produce or fruits of lands
sown or planted;—so called when it becomes a question
whether a tenant's executors or the landlord shall have

EM'BLEM-IZE,\* v. a. To represent by emblems. Smart. Em'BLEM-IZ-ING, n. A making of emblems. Cotgrave. EM-BLÖÖM',\* v. a. To cover, as with bloom; to enliven.

Savage.

EM-BOD'I-ER.\* n. One who embodies. Perciva.

EM-BOD'; MENT, \* n. The act of embodying. Ed. Rev.
EM-BOD'; v. a. [i. EMBODIED.] pp. EMBODYING, EMBODIED.]
To form into a body or mass; to incorporate. Shak. Writ-

ten also imbody.

EM-BGU'ING, (em-bōg'ing) n. The emptying of a river; the place where it empties itself into the sea. Florto. [R.]

EM-BGL'OER, (em-bôl'dn) v. a. [L. EMBOLDENED. ] pp. EMBGL-BGL, (em-bôl'dn) v. a. [L. EMBOLDENED. ] pp. EMBGL-BGL, EMBOLDENED. ] To make bold; to give courage to. Dryden.

EM-BGL-ISM, n. [inBoltopic,] interculation; insertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time; the time inserted.

EM-BGL-ISW MAL.\* a. Intercularity and equation of time;

EM-BO-LIS'MAL,\* a. Intercalary; embolismic. Smart.
EM-BO-LIS'MAL,\* a. Embolismic. Scott.
EM-BO-LIS'MIC,\* a. Relating to embolism, intercalary. Brande.

EM-BO-LIS'MI-CAL,\* a. Same as embolismic. Scott.
EM'BO-LIS, n. [L.; έμβολος, Gr.] pl. Em'BO-LI. Any thing inserted and acting in another, as the piston of a pump

or steam-engine.

EMBONPOINT,\* (ang'bong-pwang') R. [Fr.] A state of health; good plight of body; plumpness. Warburton.

EMBONPOINT,\* (a. [embordurer, old Fr.] To adorn with a border. See IMBONDER.

border. See Imborner.
EM-BÖSE. See Imborn.
EM-BÖSS, v. a. [bosse, Fr.] [L. Embossed; pp. Emborsing,
EM-BÖSS, v. a. [bosse, Fr.] [L. Embossed; pp. Emborsing,
Embossed.] To form with protuberances; to engrave with
relief or rising work. [†To imbosk. Millon. To hunt hard Spenser.

Speaser. J. E.M. BÖSSED', \* (em-böst') p. a. Formed with embossments. EM-BÖSSED', \* (em-böst') p. a. Act of making figures in relief. Crabb. EM-BÖSS'MENT, a. Act of embossing; a protuberance; any thing standing out from the rest; jut; eminence; relief;

rising work.

EM-BOT'TLE, v. a. To include in bottles; to bottle.

EMBOUTHUE, \*("ang-bô-shūr') n. [Fr.] The mouth of a river:—the aperture or mouth-place of a musical instrument.

Brande. See Lyrough.

EM-BOUND', v. a. See IMBOURD. EM-BOW', (em-bo') v. a. To bend like a bow; to arch.

EM-BOW'EL, v. a. [LEMBOWELLED; pp. EMBOWELLING, EM-BOWELLED.] To deprive of entrails; to disembowel; to enclose in another substance.

enclose in another substance.

EM-BOW'SL-LER, a. One who embowels. Greenhill.

EM-BOW'SL-LER, a. One who embowels. Greenhill.

EM-BOW'ER, v. a. &c. a. [t. Embowered; pp. embowering, embowered.] To place or lodge in a bower. Spenser.

EM-BOX', v. a. See IMBOX.

EM-BOX', v. a. [embrasser, Fr.] [i. EMBRAGED; pp. EMBRACED; pp. embraced, embraced, embraced to the arms; to hug; to clasp; to seize ardently; to lay hold on; to welcome; to comprehend; to take in; to comprise; to enclose; to contain; to admit; to receive; to include.

EM-BRACE!, v. a. To loin in an embrace. Sack.

include.

EM-BRĀCE', v. n. To join in an embrace. Shak.

EM-BRĀCE', n. Act of embracing; a careas; clasp; fond
pressure in the arms; hug.

EM-BRĀCE'MENT, n. Clasp in the arms; embrace. Shak.

EM-BRĀCE'OR, or EM-BRĀ'SOR, n. (Law) One who practises embracery. Tomlins.

EM-BRĀ'CER, n. One who embraces.

EM-BRĀ'CER, n. (Law) An attempt to corrupt, or to influence by unlawful means, a court or jury. Blackstons.

EM-BRĀ'CING, n. An embrace ; a hugging. Burton. †EM-BRĀID', v. a. To upbraid. Sir T. Elyot. EM-BRĀNCH'MENT,\* n. Formation of a branch. Has

M-RRINGLE. \* v. a. See IMBRANGLE

igM-BRAN'GLE, \* v. a. See IMBRANGLE.
M. BLAR'URE, (Sm-bra-zhār' or gm-brā'zhur) [em-brā'zhūr, R. M. J. F. Ja.; šm-brş-zhūr', R. K.; šm-brş-zhūr', P. Sm. Wb.] n. [Fr.] (Fbrt.) An opening made in a wall or purpet, or a breastwork, through which guns are fired; battlement; the enlargement of a window or door on the institute. inside.

EM-BRAVE', v. c. To decorate; to fill with courage. Spense

EM-BRIGHT',\* (em-brit') v. a. To make bright. Cunning-

EM'BRO-CATE, v. a.  $[i\mu\beta\rho i\chi\omega]$  [i. EMBROCATED; pp. EMBROCATED]. To moisten and rub a diseased part with a liquid substance.

EM-BRO-CA'TION, n. Act of embrocating; a lotion; a fluid

EM-BRO-CA THON, M. Act of white body.

EM-BRÖID'ER, v. a. [broder, Fr.] [i xmbroidered; pp. xmbroiderino, xmbroidered.] To border with orun ments; to decorate with embroidery or figured work.

EM-BRÖID'ERED,\* (em-broid'erd) p. a. Ornamented with

EM-BRÖID'ERED,\* (em-bröid'erd) p. a. Ornamented with figure-work.

EM-BRÖID'ER-ER, n. One who embroiders.

EM-BRÖID'ER-Y, n. [broderie, Fr.] Needle-work of gold, silver, or silk, upon stuffs, muslin, &c.; variegation or diversity of colors.

EM-BRÖIL', v. a. [brouiller, Fr.] [i. EMBROILED; pp. EM-BRÖILI', v. a. [brouiller, Fr.] [i. EMBROILED; pp. EM-BRÖILI', v. a. [brouiller, Fr.] [i. EMBROILED; pp. EM-BRÖILI', v. a. Confusion; embroilment. Shaftesbury. EM-BRÖIL', v. a. Confusion; embroilment. Shaftesbury. EM-BRÖIL', v. a. To embroilment. Shaftesbury. EM-BRÖNZE', v. a. To cover with bronze. Francis. See BRONZE.

EM-BRÖYM', v. a. See IMBRUE.

EM-BRÜTE', v. a. To render brutish. Cauthorna. See IM-BRÜTE', v. a. To render brutish. Cauthorna.

BRUTE.

ENUTE. EM'BRY-Ō, n. [ $\ell\mu\beta\rho\nu\nu\nu$ .] pl. EM'BRY-Ōs. The offspring in the womb before it becomes a fostus; the rudiments of any thing yet unformed.—(Bot.) A fleshy substance occupying the internor of a seed, and constituting the rudiment of the future plant.

rudiment of the future plant. EM'BRY-O.\* a. Relating to an embryo; unfinished. Tweddell. EM-BRY-OL'O-O.Y.\* n. (Bot.) A treatise on embryos. Ec. Rev. EM'BRY-ON, n. Same as embryo. Miton. [R.] EM'BRY-ON, a. Yet unfinished; unformed. W. Browne. EM'BRY-O-NĀTE,\* (a. (Bot.) Formed like an embryo; EM'BRY-O-NĀTE,\* † relating to an embryo. Locks. EM'BRY-O-NĀTE,\* a. Relating to or like an embryo. Colo-

ridge.

EM-BRY-ÖT';C,\* a. Relating to or resembling an embryo; embryonic. P. Cyc.

EM-BRY-ÖT'O-MY,\* n. (Med.) The operation of cutting the fectus out of the womb. Brands.

†EM-BUSE', v. a. To stock with money.

†EM-BUS'Y, (m-blz'ze) v. a. To employ. Skelton.

†EM-EN', Uncle. See EMME.

E-MEN'A-G-ÖGUE,\* (0-mön'a-gög) n. See EMMENAGOGUE.

†E-MEN', v. a. [cmendo, L.] To amend. Feltham. See AMEND. AMEND.

AMEND.
AMEND'A-BLE, a. Amendable. Bailey. [R.]
†#-MEND'A-BLE, a. Without fault; correct. Taverner.
EM-EN-DA'TION, n. Act of correcting; amendment; change for the better; correction.
EM'EN-DA-TOB, n. A corrector; an improver.
E-MEND'A-TO-BY, n. [emendatus, L.] Causing emendation. Dr. Waston.

tion. Dr. Warton.
†E-MEND';-CATE, v. a. [emendie, L.] To beg. Cockeram.
EM'E-RALD, n. [emendie, Fr.] (Min.) A precious stone
of a green color, crystallized, very hard, and used in jewelry.

jeweiry.

E-MERGE', v. n. [emerge, L.] [i. EMERGED; pp. EMERGING, EMERGED.] To rise out of a fluid or other covering; to come forth; to emanate; to issue; to rise into view.

E-MER'GENCE, | n. Act of emerging; that which for MER'GEN-CY, | emerges; a sudden occasion; pressing necessity; exigence.

Residence Residence.

Elsips out of something: vising into

necessity; exigence.

E-MER'GENT, a. Rising out of something; rising into view; issuing from; sudden; unexpectedly casual.

E-MER'GENT-NESS,\* a. State of being emergent. Scott.

E-MER'GENT-NESS,\* a. State of being emergent. Scott.

E-MER'JT-ED, a. [smerius, L.] Allowed to have done sufficient public service. Energy. See Emerius.

E-MER'J-TJ,\* a. pl. [L.] A term applied to soldiers and other public functionaries of ancient Rome, who had retired from their country's service. Brands.

E-MER'J-TOS,\* a. [L.] An epithet applied to one who is discharged from performing further public duty. Crabb.

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Em'gr-ÖDS, }
R. pl. Piles. See Hrmorrhoids.
Em'gr-ÖDS, }
B-m'gr'shon, (e-mër'shon) n. Act of emerging or of rising out of any thing, opposed to immersion; a reappearance.

EM'ER-Y, n. (Min.) A hard mineral; a variety of corunm. ga. - v, m. (Miss.) A nard mineral; a variety of corun-dum of sapphire, employed by lapidaries in cutting geoms, and used for polishing steel. - MRT/IC, a. Producing vomiting. — Emetic tarter, (Chem.) a triple selt, composed of antimony, potassa, and tar-

taric acid.

E-MET'IC, π. [έμέω.] (Med.) A medicine which produces vomiting.

VOULTING.

S-MET'|-CAL-LY, a. Same as emetic.

S-MET'|-CAL-LY, ad. So as to provoke to vomit. Boyle.

EM'E-TINE,\* n. (Chem.) A substance obtained from ipecac
EM'E-TINE,\* n. Chem. and bitter, and is a uanha. It is white, pulverulent, and bitter, and is a very powerful emetic. Brande.

 $E'_{MEU}$ ,  $\{(\bar{c}'_{m\bar{u}})$  n. A name of the cassowary.  $E'_{MEW}$ ,  $\{(\bar{c}'_{m\bar{u}})$  n. A name of the cassowary.  $E'_{MEW}$ ,  $\{(\bar{c}'_{m\bar{u}})$  n. Beaming forth; sparkling; flying off. Blackmore. [R.]

EM-I-CA'TION, m. [emicatio, L.] Act of sparkling; a flying off in particles.

E-MIC'TION, n. [emictum, L.] Urine; any thing voided as urine.

EMI-GRANT, n. One who emigrates. Robertson. EMI-GRANT, a. Moving from one place to another. Burke.

Buyl-Gräte, v. n. [emigro, L.] [i. emigrated; pp. emi-Grating, emigrated. To pass from one's country in order to reside in another; to change one's residence. †Em'i-Grate, a. Wandering; roving. Gayton. Em-l-Gräticon, n. The act of emigrating; a removal from one country to another, change of habitation. Em-l-Gräticon-Ist,\* n. An advocate for emigration. Fo.

EM-J-GRA'TION-IST,\* n. An advocate for emigration. xv. Qu. Rev.
EM'J-GRA-TOR,\* n. An emigrant. Gent. Mag. [R.]
EM'J-GRA-TOR,\* n. State of being eminent, prominence; iofthices; height; summit; celebrity, fame; distinction:—a title given to cardinals.
EM'J-EN-CY, n. Same as emizence. Tillotson.
EM'J-KEN-T, a. [emizens, L.] High, lofty; dignified; exalted; conspicuous; remarkable; distinguished, celebrated; prominent; illustrious.
EM-J-NEN'TIAL,\* a. Noting an artificial kind of equation. Crabb.

Em'I-NENT-LY, ad. Conspicuously; in a high degree EMR. or E. MEER's a [Arabic, chief or lord.] Prince, lord, a title of dignity among the Turks, given to viziers, pachas, &c. — It is a title also, given, by usage, to those who are considered as descended from Mahomet.

E-M/R-A/LEM,\* n. A general of the Turks, or the keeper of all their colors. Crabb.

EM'18-84-RY, n. [emissarius, L.] One sent out on business; a messenger; a spy; a secret agent. — [†One who sends out. Arbuthnot.]

tBm'18-84-By, a. Looking about . prying. B. Jonson.
E-Mis'ston, (e-mish'un) n. Act of sending out; vent.
E-Mis'ston, (e-mish'un) n. Act of sending out; vent.
E-Mis'styte,\* a. Sending out; emitting. Brooke.
E-Mis'styte,\* a. Sending out; emitting. Brooke.
E-Mit', v. a. [emitto, L.] [i. Emitted, pp. Emitting,
Emitted.] To send forth; to let go; to let fly, to dart,

to evaporate, to exhale, to issue out juridically.

5-κίτ'Τεντ,\* a Sending out; emitting. Boyle.

5-κίτ'Αενιλ-α-Θουε, (em-mēn'2-gēg) π. [ζμμηνα and ἄγω.]

(.Med.) Medicine to promote menstrual discharges.

(Med.) Medicine to promote menstrual discharges. EM'MET, R. An ant; a pismire. EM-MEW', v. a. To confine; to coop up. Shak. [EM-MÖVE', v. a. [cmousorr, Fr.] To excite; to move. EM-Ol-LES CENCE, R. The softening of a metal in beginning to mell. Smart.

-MÖL'Lj-ĀTE,\* (0-möl'yē-āt) v. g. [i. emolliated; pp. emolliated; pp. emolliated.] To soften, to make effemi-

[E-MOL'LIENT, (e-möl'yent) [e-möl'yent, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.: e-möl'e-snt, P.] a. [emolliens, L.] Softening; supplying

||S-MÖL'LIENT, (q-möl'yent) n. A medicine which has the power of relaxing the living animal fibre.
||S-MÖL'LI-MENT, n. [smellimentum, L.] A softening.

Qu. Res.

E-Mé/Tive,\* s. Attended or characterized by emotion.

Beands.

BM-PAIR', v. [empirer, Fr.] To impair. Spensor. See IMPAIR.

EM-PALE, v a. [empaler, Fr.] [i. EMPALED; pp. EMPAL-ing, EMPALED.] To fence with a pale; to fortify; to enclose; to put to death by fixing or spitting on a stake standing unviels. standing upright.

EM-PALED',\* (em-pald') p. a. Having undergone empalement.

EM-PALE'MENT, n. Act of empaling.—(Her.) A conjunction of coats of arms, pale-wise.—(Bot.) The calvx of a plant.

EM-PAN'EL, n. A list of jurors. See Panel.
EM-PAN'EL, v. a. To form a jury. See Impanel.
EM-PAN'EL, ment, \* n. Act of empanelling. Wysa.
EM-PAN'A-Dise, v. a. See Impanelling. Wysa.
EM-PARK', v. a. To enclose in a park; to shut in. Bp.

Em-PAS'SION, (em-pash'un) v. a. See Impassion. Em-PAS'SION-ATE, (em-pash'un-at) a. See Impassion-

M-PAST', v. a. See IMPAST.

EM-PEACH, v. a. See IMPART.

EM-PEACH, v. a. [smpccher, Fr.] To hinder; to impeach. Sir T. Elyot. See IMPACH.

EM-PEO'PLE, (em-pē'pl) v. a. To form into a people or community; to people. Spenser. [R.]

EM'PER-ESS, n. See EMPRESS.

\*\*EM-PĒ'PL' v. a. To endanger; to peril. Spenser.

EMPER-ISO, n. a. To endanger; to peril. Spenser. †EM-PEE'/I., v. a. To endanger; to peril. Spenser. †EM-PEE-OR, n. [imperator, L.; empereur, Fr.] The sovereign or ruler of an empire, a monarch in title and

dignity superior to a king.

dignity superior to a king.

†EM'PE-RY, n. [empire, Fr.] Empire, sovereignty. Shak.

EM'PHA-SIS, n. [fubaris.] pl. EM'PHA-SES. A stross or force of voice laid on a syllable, word, or clause in a sentence, in order to enforce a meaning; stress; accent;

sentence, in order to enforce a meaning; stress; accent; force; particularity.

2 m'PHA-SIZE,\* v. a. [i. Emphasized; pp. Emphasizino, Emphasized] To utter with emphasis, to place emphasis on, to make emphatical. Coloradge.

5 m-PHAT'IC, } a. [i phasivo.] Uttered with emphasis;

¿ a. [ἐμφαίνω.] Uttered with emphasis; M-PHAT'I-CAL, forcible; strong; striking; striking the sight.

EM-PHXT'I-CAL-LY, ad. In an emphatical manner. Em-PHXT'I-CAL-NESS,\* n. State of being emphatical.

EM-PHRXC'TIC,\* a. (Med.) Stopping up the pores of the

skin. Scott. EM-PHY-8Ε'MA, (čm-fo-85'ma) n. [ἐμφύσημα.] (Med.) A collection of air in the cellular membrane, rendering the

part tense and elastic.

part tense and elastic.
EM-PHY-EE<sup>N</sup>SIN,\* n. [iμφῦτιοτις.] (Ctol lose) A contract by which houses or lands are given forever, or for a long term, on condition of their being improved, and a small annual rent paid to the grantor. Brands.
EM-PIERCE', v. a. To pierce into. Spenser.

EM-PIERCE', v. a. To pierce into. Spenser.
See Prown

Ріснт.

EM'PIRE, n. [imperium, L.] The jurisdiction of an emperor; an extensive region, comprising several countries, governed by an emperor; imperial power; supreme dominion.

minon.

EM-Pia'ic, or EM'Pj-Ric, [çm-pir'ik, Ja. Sm. R.; &m'pe-rik, S. J. Wb. Ash; &m'pe-rik or çm-pir'ik, W. P. F. K.']

n. [cµncipie65.] One of a sect of ancient physicians, who practised from experience only, and not from theory, one whose knowledge is founded on experience; a trier of experiments; an ignorant physician; a quack.

EM-Pia'ic, J. a. Relating to empiricism or empirics; EM-Pia'ic, Versed in or pertaining to experiments; unwarranted by science; charlatamic.

EM-Pia'ic, Allely, ad. In an empirical manner.

Unwarrance by science; characters. EM-PiR';-C&L-LY, ad. In an empirical manner. EM-PiR';-C'sM, s. The practice of empirics; dependence on experience only; quackery. Warton. EM-PLACE'MENT; s. [Fr.] Act of placing; place. Arus-

†EM-PLAS'TER, n. [[μπλαστρον.] A plaster. Wiseman. †ÉM-PLAS'TER, v. a. To cover with a plaster; to plaster.

†EM-PLKs'TjC, a. Viscous; glutinous. Wiseman. EM-PLKs'TjC, a. (Med.) A constipating medicine. Crabb. EM-PLEAD', v. a. See Implead.

BM-PLOY, v. a. [comployer, Fr.] [I. EMPLOYED; pp. HMPLOY-ING, EMPLOYED.] To busy; to keep at work; to exer-cise; to use; to make use of; to commission; to in-trust; to fill up with. EM-PLOY, m. Business; object of industry; employ-

ment.

ment.

EM-PLÖY'A-BLE, a. That may be employed. Boyle.

EM-PLÖY'SH, R. One who employs.

EM-PLÖY'MENT, R. Act of employing; state of being employed; business; occupation; object of industry; en-

gagement; avocation, profession; office; post of husiness.

EM-PLUNGE', v. a. To force suddenly; to plunge. Daniel.

EM-PLUNGE', v. a. [empoisonner, Fr.] [i. emroisoned; pp. Empoisoning, Empoisoned.] To destroy

by polson; to poison; to envenom.

EM-PCYSON-ER, (em-POTZn-er) n. One who empoisons.

EM-PCYSON-ER, (em-POTZn-er) n. Empoisonment.

EM-PCYSON-MENT, (em-POTZn-ment) n. Act of poisonine. Baora.

ing. Bacon.

1EM-PO-RET'IC, a. [έμπορητικός.] Relating to merchan-

dise.

(EM-PO-RET'I-CAL,\* a. Empore: le Scott.

EM-PO-RET'I-CAL,\* a. Empore: le Scott.

EM-PO'RI-ŪM, n. [ἐμπόριον, Gr., emporma, L.] pl. L. EMPORIA: Eng. EMPORIUMS. A place of commerce, trade,
or merchandise; a mant; a commercial city or town.

EM-PO'V'RE-ISH, v. a. [L. EMPOVERISHED; pp. EMPOVER-ISHING, EMPOVERISHED.] To make poor. to reduce to
indiscriminately empoversh or unpoversh. — Written
indiscriminately empoversh or unpovershes.

EM-POV'RE-ISH-ER, n. One who empovershing; impoverishment; depauperation.

EM-POW'ER, v. a. [L. EMPOVERED; pp. EMPOWERING, EMPOW'ER, v. a. [L. EMPOVERED; pp. EMPOWERING, EMPOW'ER, v. a. [L. EMPOVERED; pp. EMPOWERING, EMPOW'ER, v. a. [L. EMPOVERED; pp. EMPOWERING, EMPOW'ER, v. a. [L. EMPOVERED; pp. EMPOWERING, EMPOWERED.] To authorize; to commission; to supply
with power; to give power to, to enable.

EM'PERES, R. The wife of an emperor, a female invested
with imperial power or dignity.

EM'PRESS, n. The wife of an emperor, a female invested with imperial power or dignity.

EM-PRIS', n. [mprize, Fr.] An attempt of danger, undertaking of hazard; enterprise. Spenser. [Poetical.]

EM-PROS-THÖT'O-NOS,\*n. [μπροσθεν and τείνω.] (Med.)

A spasmodic action of the muscles, drawing the body forwards. Brande.

EMP'TI-RE,(Sm'te-er) n. He or that which empties.

EMP'TI-RESS, (Sm'te-nös) n. State of being empty; a void space, vacuity; want of substance or solidity; unsatisfactoriness.

EMP'TION, (Sm'shun) n. [emptie I.] Act of contact of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the

EMP'TION, (em'shun) n. [emptio, L.] Act of purchasing, a purchase.

a purchase. Emp'TIO-AL,\* a. That may be purchased. Ash. Emp'TY, (&m'te) a. Void, having nothing in it; not full, unfilled, vacant, devoid; evacuated, unfurnished; unsatisfactory; vain; senseless.

Emp'TY, (&m'te) v. a. [a. empties; pp. empting, empties.] To make empty or void; to evacuate; to exhaust. Emp'TY, (&m'te) v. n. To become empty. B. Jonson. Emp'TY-HAND-ED,\* a. Having nothing in the hands. Concrese.

Congreve

EMP'TY-HEAD-ED,\* a. Void of understanding. Gold-

EMP'TY-HEART-ED,\* a. Wanting sensibility or feeling. Shak

Shak.

Shak.

EMP'TY-ING,\* n. Act of pouring out or making empty.—
pl. Sediment or lees of beer, cider, &c.; yeast. U. S.

EM-PUR'PLE, v. a. To make of a purple color. Milton.

EM'PUR'EL, n. [\$\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\tild

that of the pleura or thorax.

EM-PYER's-AL, [em-pri'e-al, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.; em-pe-re'al, K.] a. [έμπυρος.] Formed of pure fire or light, vital, highly refined; relating to the highest heaven. [EM-PY-RE'AN, or EM-PYER's-N, [em-pe-re'an, S. E. K. Sm. Wb.; em-pe-re'an or em-pir'e-an, W. P. F. Ja.] n. The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed to subsist. Milton.

[EM-PY-RE'AN, or EM-PYR'z-AN, a. Empyreal. Akenade.

coal

EM-Py-Rό'sis, n. [ἐμπυρόω.] Conflagration; general fire. Hale. [R.] Ε'Μυ,\* n. See Emau.

EMU-LATE, (Sm'yu lät) v. a. [smulor, L.] [i. EMULATED; pp. EMULATINS, EMULATED.] To strive to equal or excel; to strive after; to rival; to rise to equality with; to imi-

tate.
†EM'U-LATE, a. Ambitious; emulous. Shak.
EM'U-LAT-ING, \*p. a. Rivalling; striving to equal.
EM-U-LAT-ING, \*p. Act of emulating; competition; rivalry; desire of superiority; envy; contest; contention.

EM'U-LA-TIVE, a. Inclined to emulation; rivalling
EM'U-LA-TOR, n. One who emulates; a rival.
EM'U-LA-TERESS, u. She who emulates. Sketton.
IÉ-MULC, v. a. To emulate. Spenser.
IÈ-MULCE', v. a. [emulgeo, L.] To milk out. Bailey.
E-MULCE', v. a. [emulgeo, L.] To milk out. Bailey.
term applied to the renal artery and vein, which were formerly supposed to milk, as it were, the urine through the kidneys. the kidneys.

the kidneys.

EM'U-LOUS, a. Rivalling; desirous to excel; Ambitious.

EM'U-LOUS-LY, ad. In an emulous manner.

EM'U-LOUS-RESS,\* n. Quality of being emulous. Scott.

EM'U-LOUS-RESS,\* n. Quality of being emulous. Scott.

EM'U-LOUS-RESS,\* n. Quality of which of the client of medicine or medicinal preparation of milky appearance.

EMU/LAUX \* a. Todius to available the milk. Smort.

E-MUL'SIVE, \* a. Tending to soften; like milk. Smart. E-MUNC'TQ-RY, n. [enunctorium, L.] pl. EMUNCTORIES. (Anat.) Organs whose office it is to give issue to matters which ought to be excreted. excretory ducts. †E-MUS-CA TION, n. [emuscor, L.] Act of clearing from

moss. Evelun.

Em'y-dine,\*

MOSS. Everyn.
M'Y-DiNR,\* n. A cheloman reptile or tortoise. Brande.
N. A prefix to many English words, identical with Em.,
Im., and In. — En occurs in some words immediately from
the Greek, otherwise En and Em are from the Lutin through the French language, while In and Im occur in words which come direct from the Latin. But there are words which come affect from the Latin. But there are many words that waver between the two modes of speling, as Enquire or Inquire, Enclose or Inclose, &c.

EN. Formerly a plural termination of nouns and verbs, as housen, hosen, they escapen; still remaining in some nouns, as ozen.

To make able, to empower.

[EN-A'BLE, w. a. [i. ENABLED]; pp. ENABLED.]

To make able, to empower.

[EN-A'BLE-MENT, n. Ability; act of enabling. Bacon.

EN-ACT', v. a. [1. ENACTED; pp. ENACTING, ENACTED.] [†To act, to perform. Spenser.]—To establish by law; to decree.

FN-ACT', n. Purpose; determination.
EN-ACT', n. Having power to enact. Bramball.
EN-ACT'MENT, n. The act of decreeing or establishing by law, a law enacted, a decree.
EN-ACT'OB, n. One who enacts or decrees.

| FR-ACT VRE, n. Purpose; determination. Stak. En-AL/LA-GE, (gn-&l'la-je) n. [ἐνολλαγή.] (Gram.) A change of one case or mode for another. En-AM'BOSH, v. a. To hide in ambush; to ambush. Ckap-

En-XM'EL, v. a. [i. enamelled; pp. enamelling, enamelled.] To lay enamel on metal, to paint in enamel; to

ELLED.] To lay enamel on metal, to paint in enamel, winlay, to variegate with colors.

EN-AM'EL, v. n. To practise the use of enamel.

EN-AM'EL, n. [en émail, Fr.] A semi-transparent or opaque glass, any thing enamelled, or variegated with colors fixed by fire, any smooth, hard covering, particularly of the teeth, the art of painting with vitrifiable colors on match litter. metal plates.

EN-XM'LL,\* a. Relating to the art of enamelling. Gent. Mag.

EN-XM'EL-LER, n. One who practises enamelling. En-Am'EL-Ling, n. The art of an enameller. En-Am'EL-List,\* n. One who enamels. Gent. Mag.

fg. A.M. Q. R. M. Do, [en-4 m-o-ra' do, Sm. Wb.; en-4 m-o-ra'-do, K.] n. An inamorato. Sur T. Herbert.
En-AM'OUR, v. a. [énamourer, Fr.] [s. enamoured; pp.
FNAMOURING, ENAMOURED.] To inflame with love; to make fond.

make iona.

F.-NAN-TI-O-FATH']C,\* a. (Med.) Relieving, but not curing, palliative. Dunglison.

EN-ARMED', a. [énarme, Fr.] (Her.) Having the horns, beaks, talons, &c., of a different color from the body.

EN-AB-RA'TION, n. [enarro, L.] Explanation; exposition.

Hakenil.

EN-AR-THRO's is, n. [èv and ἄρθρον.] (Med.) The insertion of the head of one bone into the cavity of another; the

ball and socket joint. †R-NA-TA'TION, n. [enato, L.] Act of swimming out. Bar-

E-NATE', a. [enatus, L.] Growing out. Smith. E-NAUN'TER, ad. Lest that. Sponser. E-NAV'1-GATE, v. a. [enavigo, L.] To sail over. Cock-

ENGE'NI-A, n. See ENGENIA. ENGE', v. a. [encager, Fr.] [i. ENGAGED; pp. ENGAGING, ENGAGED.] To shut up as in a cage, to coop up; to con-- Written also mcage.

fine. — Written also incage.

Bn-Clmp', o.m. [i encamped; pp. encamping, encamped.]

To pitch tents; to sit down for a time on a march.

Bn-Clmp', v. a. To form an army into a regular camp, to order to encamp.

En-Clmp', ing., m. Encampment.

En-Clmp'menn, m. The act of encamping; state of being encamped; a camp, tents pitched in order. Green.

Fen-Clmp'er, v. a. To corrode; to earker. Skelton.

En-Clm'this,\* m. [έν and κανθός.] (Med.) A small tumor

MÎEN, SIR; MÔVE, NÖR, SÔN; BÜLL, BÜR, RÜLE.—Ç, Ç, Ç f, soft; Ø, Ø, Ç, ğ, hard; Ş as Z; Ş as gz;— Alia

er excrescence growing from the inner angle of the eye. En-CAR'DI-ON, \* a. [Gr.] The heart or pith of vegetables.

En-CAR'Pus,\* n. [èv and καρπός.] (Arch.) A festoon on a

FN-CAR-PUS, To let under the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service on or painting in outna war. Cross.

Nuclus'r[c, u. [tyravorush.] a. Burnt in; — applied to enamelling; — applied also to a method of painting practised by the ancients, not fully explained.

N-CAVE', v. a. [escaver, Fr.] To hide, as in a cave. En-caus

Shak.

Shak.

ENGENTE, (ang-sant') u. [Fr.] (Fort.) An enclosure; ground enclosed with a lortification. Blackstone.

ENGELNTE, (ang-sant' or en-sant') a. [Fr.] (Law) Being with child; pregnant. Blackstone. See Enusiry.

EN-OE'N'-A, n. pl. [iyraira.] Festivals anciently commenorative of the founding of a city or the dedication of a temple:—solemnties at the celebration of a founder or beneficial. benefactor.

EN-CE-PHAL'IC,\* a. Situated in the head. Dunglison. EN-CEPH'4-LQ-CELE,\* n. (Med.) Hernia of the brain.

En-CEPH'A-LON,\* n. [sv and acoalf.] (Anst.) The brain;

the contents of the cranium. Prands.

\$N-CHAFE', v. a. [chanfer, Fr.] [L ENCHAFED; pp. ENCHAFENG, ENCHAFED.] To enrage; to irritate; to chafe.

En-CHAIN', v. a. [enchainer, Fr.] [i. enchained; pp. en-chaining, enchained.] To fasten with a chain; to bind; to concatenate.

-CHAIN'MENT,\* s. The act of enchaining. Warbs BR-CHART', v. a. [sackanter, Fr.] [L. ERCHANTED; pp. ER-CHARTING, ENCHARTED.] To act upon by songs of sor-cery; to subdue by charms or spells; to delight in a high gree; to charm; to fascinate; to enrapture; to be-

En-CHANT'ED,\* p. c. Affected by enchantment; delighted. En-CHANT'ER, z. One who enchants; a sorcerer. En-CHANT'ING,\* p. c. Acting by enchantment; delight-

fnl.

ful.

\$\frac{\text{Fn-CHANT}\_{\text{ING-LY}, ad.}}{\text{With the force of enchantment.}}\$

\$\frac{\text{Fn-CHANT}\_{\text{ING-LY}, ad.}}{\text{With the force of enchantment.}}\$

\$\frac{\text{Fn-CHANT}\_{\text{ING-LY}, ad.}}{\text{CHANCE}\_{\text{ING-LY}, ad.}}\$

\$\text{InchANCE}\_{\text{ING-LY}, ad.}\$

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\$\text{Cockasstr}\_{\text{ING-LY}, ad.}\$

\$\text{Cockasstr}\_{\tex ; to chase

En-chas'ing. \* \*. The art or act of enriching and or-

SN-GRĀS'(ING, \* π. The art or act of enriching and or-namenting, by designs or figures, gold, silver, and other metal work. Hamsiten.

18. -CHĀS'TEN,\* (en-chā'sn) v. a. To chasten. H. K. White. 18. -CHĀS'490N, (en-chā'sn) π. [enchaison, old Fr.] Cause; occasion. Spenser.

2N-SHZ-ADJ-5N, π. [tyχειρίδιον, Gr.; enchardium, L.] A little book, which may be carried in the hand, a man-

BN-CINCT'URE,\* n. A covering; a cincture. Wordsworth.
†BN-CIN'DERED, (en-sin'derd) a. Burnt to cinders. Cock-

BN-CIR'CLE, v. a. [encercler, old Fr.] [i. ENCIRCLED; pp. ENCIRCLING, ENCIRCLED.] To surround; to environ; to

sections in a ring; to embrace; to circumscribe.

Sn-Cla/CLET, a. A small circle; a ring. Sidney.

Sn-Cla/CLING,\* p. a. Enclosing in a ring or circle.

Sn-Clast/\* v. a. See Inclast. Parnell.

-CLASP',\* v. a. See Inclass. Parnell.
-CLIT',C, a. Relating to enclitics; throwing back; lean-

ing upon.

\$\begin{align\*} \text{Enclarge} & \text{Months} & \text{Oram.} \text{A particle joined to the end of a Latin or Greek word, as que, se, se: so called because they throw back the accent upon the preceding

syllable.

| M-CLIT'|-CAL.,\* a. Same as medicie. Welker.
| M-CLIT'|-CAL.,\* ed. In an enclitic manner. Smart.
| M-CLOSE', e. a. To shut up; to cloister. Mede.
| M-CLOSE', (en-klöz') v. a. [enclorre, encles, Fr.; include, L.]
| [LENCLOSED; pp. ENCLOSENG, ENCLOSED.] To environ;
to encircle; to surround; to encompase; to include. —
Also written recless. Also written mele

Also written micles.

\$N-CLOF'ER, n. He or that which encloses.

\$N-CLOF'ER, (en-kiō'zhur) n. Act of enclosing; that which encloses or is enclosed; space enclosed; ground enclosed; inclosure.— Written also inclesure.

\$N-COACH', v. a. To carry in a coach. Devise.

\$N-COL'LAR, v. a. To enclose in a cofin. \*Neces\*.

\$N-COL'LAR, v. a. To surround with a collar. \*Beothreyd.

\$N-COM'SER, v. a. See Enconser.

[EN-CÔM: EER-MENT, m. Molestation. Spenser.

EN-CÔM: ABT, m. [εγκομιαστής.] One who pronounces an encomium; a sulogist; a panegyrist; a praiser.

EN-CÔ-M;-AB'T;C, β. (Panegyrical; laudatory; confinedo-M;-AB'T;-CAL-Ly; ad. With encomium. Bacon [EN-CÔ-M;-AB'T;-CAL-Ly; ad. With encomium. Bacon [EN-CÔM;-ÖN, m. Encomium. Fotherby.

EN-CÔM;-ÖN, m. Excomium. Fotherby.

EN-CÔM;-ÖN, m. ENCOMIUMS. Panegyric; praise; culogy.

EN-CÔM;-ABS, (qn-kūm'pas) v. a. [1. ENCOMIASED; pp. ENCOMIASEING, ENCOMIASED] To enclose; to encircle; to shut in; to surround; to environ; to circumscribe; to go round any place. go round any place.

of some part is Called for.

[EN-CORE, (lang-kor') v. a. [i. ENCORED; pp. ENCORING, ENCORED.] To call for the repetition of some performance, as a song or speech. Whitchead.

[SN-COON'TER, n. [encontre, Fr.] A meeting, particularly a sudden or accidental meeting; a sudden fight between a small number; a duel; single fight; conflict, battle; attack; a combat, an assault; an engagement; casual incident.

incident.

EN-CÖÜN'TER, v. a. [i. ENCOUNTERED; pp. ENCOUNTERING, ENCOUNTERED.] To meet face to face; to front, to meet in a hostile manner; to attack; to oppose; to combat; to engage with; to contend against.

EN-COÜN'TER., v. n. To engage; to fight; to meet.

EN-COÜN'TER.ER, n. One who encounters.

EN-COÜR'AGE, (en-kūr's)) v. a. [encourager, Fr.] [i. ENCOURAGED, pp. ENCOURAGING, ENCOURAGED.] To animate, to incite; to give courage to; to countenance, to support, to cherish, to stimulate; to urge; to make confident. fident.

EN-COUR'AGE-MENT, (en-kur'aj-ment) n. Act of encour aging, that which encourages; incentive; incitement; countenance, support.

N-COUR'AG-ER, n. One who encourages. N-COUR'AG-ING,\* p. a. Affording encouragement; favor ing.

EN-COUR'AG-ING-LY, ad. In an encouraging manner. EN-CRĀ'DLE, v. a. To lay in a cradic. Spenser. EN-CRĒASE', v. See INCREASE.

EN-CRIM'SONED, (en-krim'znd) a. Of a crimson color

En'CB]-NITE,\* n. A fossil animal; a species of zoophyte

EN-CRI-NIT'IC,\*

EN-CRI-NIT'IC,\*

EN-CRI-NIT'I-CAL,\*

EN-CRI-NIT'I-CAL,\*

ENCRINUS,\*

n. pl. ENCRINI. (Geel.) A marine animal body, having a long, jointed stem, the joints somewhat resembling small buttons, with a central performance. tion. Rogers.

tion. Rogers.

EN-CRÖACH', (en-kröch') v. n. [accrocker, Fr.] [i. EN-CRÖACH', (en-kröch') v. n. [accrocker, Fr.] [i. EN-CROACHD, The REGOACHIO, ENCOACHD.] To make invasion, to intrude; to advance by stealth; to make inroad; to pass bounds; to invade; to infringe.

EN-CROACH', N. Advance; encroachment. South.

EN-CROACH', NG. \*P. a. Making encroachment; invading.

EN-CROACH', NG. \*P. a. Making encroachment; invading.

EN-CROACH', NG. \*P. a. Making encroachment. Bailer.

ley. En-croach'ment, n. Act of encroaching; an unlawful

EN-CRŌACH'MENT, R. Act of encroaching; an unlawful intrusion; invasion; inroad.
EN-CRUST', v. a. See incrust.
EN-CUM'SER, v. a. [encombrer, Fr.] [i. ENCUMBERED; pp.
ENCUMBERING, ENCUMBERED.] To clog; to load, to impede; to binder, to entangle; to embarrass.
EN-CUM'BERANCE, R. State of being encumbered; that which encumbers, clog; load; impediment; uscless addition; a barden upon an estate.
EN-CYE'L1-CAL, a. (1yxwAx6.) Circular; sent round through a large region. Bp. Taylor. [R.]
EN-CY-CLO-PE'D1-A. R. [iyxwAx0nadida.] A complete circle of the sciences; a dictionary of the arts, sciences, and literature; a cyclopedia. — Written also encyclopedia.
[EN-CY-CLO-PED1-A-CAL,\* a. Same as encyclopedical. Ec. Rev.

Ran.

Rev.

\$N-CY-OLO-PĒ'DJ-AN, a. Relating to an encyclopedia; embracing the whole round of learning. Burton.

\$\begin{align\*} \text{Enclo-P\overline{D}} \text{-}(c, \starting) & a. Belonging to an encyclope-\$\overline{D} \text{-}(-C\overline{D}) \text{-}(-C\overline{D}) & dis. Ed. Rev.

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END
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      En-CYST'ED, a. [abores.] Enclosed in a vesicle or bag.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          tle upon; to furnish with; to endue; to invest; to supply; to enrich.

EN-DOWED',* (on-dbud') p. s. Provided with endow-
      END, a. The extremity of that which has more length
    END, n. The extremity of that which has more length than breadth; extremity; conclusion or cessation; close; ultimate state; final doom; death: fate; decease; limit; termination; finish; completion; cause of death; fragment; broken plece; purpose; a mm; object; death; fragment; broken plece; purpose; a mm; object; death; to conclude; to close; to complete; to finish; to destroy; to put to death.

END, v. s. To come to an end; to die; to terminate; to
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           ment.

BN-DÖW'RR, (en-döü'er) m. One who endows.

EN-DÖW'RR, v. a. To enrich with a dower. Waterhouse.

EN-DÖW'RRNT, a. Act of endowing; wealth or any thing valuable bestowed; quality; talent; git of nature.

EN-DEDDGE', v. a. To make a slave or drudge of. Bp. Hall.

EN-DUE', v. a. [isdeo, L.] [i. endum; pp. endume, endown.

To supply with; to invest with; to clothe with; to endow.
 END, v. m. 10 come cease.

Cease.

END'-ALL, m. Complete termination. Shak.

EN-DAM'AGE, v. a. To harm; to damage. Spensor. [R.]

EN-DAM'AGE, w. m. To harm; to damage. Spensor.

EN-DAM'AGE-MENT, m. Damage; loss. Shak.

EN-DAM'AG-HOS, m. Injury; damage. Milton.

EN-DAM'GER, v. a. [i. ENDANGERED; pp. ENDANGERING, ENDANGERED.] To expose to danger; to put to hazard; to bring into perni; to hazard; peril. Spensor.

EN-DEAR', v. a. [i. ENDEARED; pp. ENDEARING, ENDEARED.] To make dear; to make beloved; to attach to one's self.

EN-DEAR'ED-NESS, * m. State of being endeared. More.

EN-DEAR'ING, * p. a. Causing endearment; tender; affectionate.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          †EN-DUE'MENT,* n. Act of enduing. Barrow.
EN-DUE'A-BLE, c. That may be endured; tolerable.
EN-DUE'ANCE, n. State of enduring or suffering; continu
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          ance; patience; sufferance.

EN-DURE', v. a. [endurer, Fr.] [i. ENDURED; pp. ENDURING,
ENDURED.] To bear; to sustain; to support; to undergo;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    to suffer.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      to suffer.

En-DURE', v. z. To last; to remain; to continue; to bear En-DURE', R. z. One who endures; a sufferer.

En-DUR'ING, z. Lasting; permanent.

En-DUR'ING, z. Suffering; duration. Paley.

En-DUR'ING-NESS, z. Quality of enduring. Dublin Rev.

END'WAYS, z. d. Same as sadvise. Sundist.

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END'WAYS, z. d. Same as sadvise. S
 BN-DEAP'MENT, z. Act of endearing; state of being en-
deared; that which endears; tenderness; affection.
BN-DEAP'(DR, (en-dev)er) z. [en devoir, Fr.] Labor directed
to some specific end; an effort; attempt; exertion;
               aim.
   EN-DEAV'OR, v. n. [i. ENDEAVORED; pp. ENDEAVORING,
ENDEAVORED.] To labor to a certain purpose; to make
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          EN'E-MA,* π. [ἐνίημι.] (Med.) An injection; a clyster.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          BN'E-My, n. [ennemi, Fr.] One hostile to another; a foe; an adversary, an opponent; an antagonist; a hostile army:—the devil.
 nn effort.

Rn-DEAV'OR, v. a. To attempt; to essay. Multon.

EN-DEAV'OR, v. a. To attempt; to essay. Multon.

EN-DEAV'OR, v. a. (en-dev'or-er) n. One who endeavors.

EN-DEC'4-60N, n. [ibbcya and you'a.] A plane geometrical figure bounded by eleven sides; undecagon.

EN-DEIC'IIC,* a. Showing; exhibiting. Smart.

EN-DEIC'IIC,* a. Showing; exhibiting. Smart.

EN-DEI'I,5,* n. [ibcitics.] (Add.) An indication of diseases, showing what is to be done. Crabb.

EN-DE'M; Al., a. [ibdiµuos.] Endemic. Ray. [R.]

EN-DE'M; O., a. [ibdiµuos.] Endemic. Ray. [R.]

EN-DE'M; O., a. [ibdiµuos.] Feculiar to a country:—applied especially to diseases which seem to arise from local causes.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        IN P. — the even.

EN-R-QET'[0, a. Forcible; strong; active; vigorous.

EN-R-QET'[-CAL, a. Forcible; strong; active; energetic.

EN-ER-QET'[-CAL-LY, ad. In an energetic manner. Potter.

EN-R-QET'[-CAL-MESS,* a. Quality of being energetic.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      Scott.

Scott.

E-WER'GIC, a. Powerful in effect; energetic. Collins. [R.]

E-WER'GIZE, v. a. [LEMERGIZED; pp. ENERGIZING, ENERGIZED.] To give energy to; to excite to action. Harris.

EN'ER-GIZ-ER, n. He or that which gives energy.

EN'ER-GY, n. [Lufpyeta.] Power to operate; force; vigor; efficacy; faculty; strength of expression; spirit; life.

E-WER'ATE, [e-mer'vit, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. R. Sm.; life.

G-WER'ATE, [e-mer'vit, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. R. Sm.; life.

E-WER'VATE, [e-mer'vit, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. R. Sm.; life.

E-NER'VATE, [e-mer'vit, S. W. exhem; to deprive of force to enfeeble; to unnerve; to deblitate.

E-NER'VATE, a. Weakened; deprived of force. Pope.

ENGLEV-J'TION, n. Act of weakening; emasculation state of being weakened; effeminacy.

[E-NER'V, n. E. To weaken; to enervate. Millon.

EN FAMILLE,* (king-fa-mel') [Fr.] In a family way; domestically. Smil.

EN-E-NE'NE'S SMIL.

EN-E-NE'SH, v. a. To starve; to famish. [R.]
          EN-DEM'IC,* n. An endemic disease. McCulloch.
   p.n-Dem'[c,* a. An endemic disease. McClutoca.
En-Dem'[c,L], a. Same as endemic. Broone.
En-Den,-ză'Tion,* a. The act of making free. Gent.
Mag. [R.]
[EN-DEN'[zE, v. a. To make free. Camden.
[EN-DEN']-zen. (en-den')-zn. v. a. To make free; to nat-
uralize. B. Jonson.
 END'ER, n. One who ends; a finisher. Wicliffe.
EN-DICT', (en-dit') v. a. [endacter, Fr.] To accuse. Gay.
See Indict.
See Indict.

Rn-Dict-Went, (en-dit/ment) n. See Indictment.

End/Ing, n. Conclusion; termination; cessation.

En-Ditte', v. o. To compose. Waller. See Indite.

En'Ditte', v. o. To compose. See Indite.

En'Dite, n. A composer. See Indite.

En'Dite, n. [endive, fr.] A salad herb; succory.

End'Less, a. Having no end; infinite in length or duration; cesseless; interminable; perpetual, incessant.

End'Less-Ness, n. The quality of being endless.

fend'Less-Ness, n. The quality of being endless.

fend'Long, ad. In a straight line. Dryden.

fend'Long, a. Remodest; at the farther end. Bailey.

En'Do-Cáre, n. (Bol.) The hard lining of some pericarps.

P. Oyc.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        N-FAM'18H, v. a. To starve; to famish. [R.]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          En-FEE'BLE, v. a. [i. enferbled; pp. enferblug, en-
ferbled.] To make feeble; to weaken; to enervate.
En-FEE'BLE-MENT,* n. The act of making feeble, weak-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    ness. Smart.
 P. Oyc.

En-DoC'TE,-NATE,* v. a. See Indoctrinate.

En-DoC'Te,-NATE,* v. a. To teach; to indoctrinate. Donne. [R.]

En'DoC-pEn,* n. [ενδον and γεινομαι.] (Bot.) A primary

class of plants; a plant or tree which increases in diameter by addition to its inside or centre, as the paim-tree.
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EN-FEE'BLER,\* n. He or that which enfeebles. Phillips. EN-FEE'BLING,\* p. a. Making feeble; weakening. †EN-FEL'ONED, (en-fel'und) a. [enfelonar, Fr.] Fierce SPENSED. | (en-fel') [en-fel', P. J. F. Sm. Wb.; en-fel', S. W. E. Ja, Nares.] v. a. [L. enfropped; pp. enfropped; ng, enfropped.] (Law) To invest with a dignity or pos-ING, ENFROPED.] (Law) To invest with a dignity or possession in fee; to surrender.

||EN-FROFF'MENT, (en-faffment) n. [feoffamentum, low L.]
(Law) Act of enfeoffing; the instrument or deed by which one is invested with a fee.

|EN-FET'TER, v. a. To bind in fetters; to enchain. Stak.

EN-FETYER, v. a. [enferrer, Fr.] To produce fever. Separat [F.]

EN-FE'VER, v. a. [enfévrer, Fr.] To produce fever. Senard. [E.]
†EN-FIÈRCE', (en-fèrs') v. a. To make fierce. Spenser.
||EN-FI-LĀDE', (èn-fe-iad') [ën-fe-iad', K.] n. [Fr.] (Mil.) A
passage running in a straight line from end to end; that
which lies in the direction of a line.
||EN-FI-LĀDE', v. a. To pierce or rake with shot in a right
line.

line †EN-FIRE', v. a. To fire; to set on fire; to kindle. Spenser †EN-FIREH', v. a. To incorporate, as with the flosh

Figure 1. A. See Infold.

Figure 2. A. See Infold.

Figure 3. A. See Infolding. Scott.

Figure 5. A. See Infolding. Scott.

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Figure 5. A. See Infolding.

Spenser.

EN-DÖW', v. a. [indotare, L.] [i. endowed; pp. endowed; to compel; to constrain.

ENDOWED ] To furnish with a portion or dower; to set-

En-DOG'E-NOUS,\* a. Relating to endogens. Buckland. En-DO-PHYL'LOUS,\* a. (Bot.) Enclosed within a sheath.

Branda.

Brands.

EN-DO-FLEU'RA,\* n. (Bot.) The internal integument of a seed. Brands.

EN-DO-FLEU'RA,\* n. Indorsement. Qu. Rev. [R.]

EN-DÖRSE', v. a. [endosser, old Fr.; m and dorsum, L.]

TO superscribe. See Indosse.

EN-DÖRSE'MENT, n. Superscription. See Indorsement.

EN-DÖRSE'MENT, n. Superscription. See Indorsement.

EN-DO-SIPH'Q-NITE,\* n. [ένδον απά σίφον.] (Gool.) A genus of extinct cephalopods, with chambered, convolute, discoidal shells. Brands.

EN-DOS-MÖSE', \* s. [ένδον απά ώσμός.] The attraction, through an animal or vegetable membrane, of a thin fluid by a denser fluid. P. Cyc.

\*EN-DÖRS\*, v. a. [endoser, Fr.] To engrave; to carve.

Spenser.

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(EN-FÖRCE', a. Power; strength. Milton.
EN-FÖRCE'A-BLE, a. That may be enforced.
EN-FÖRC'ED-LY, ad. By violence; not by choice. Shak.
EN-FÖRC'EMENT, a. An act of enforcing; compulsion;
force offered; sanction; that which gives force.
EN-FÖRC'ER, n. One who enforces.
EN-FÖRC', v. a. To fashion; to form. Spenser.

†EN-FÖRL'DERED, (en-föl'derd) a. Mixed with lightning.

EN-FEAN'CHISE, v. a. [i. ENFRANCHISED; pp. ENFRANCHISED; no. ENFRANCHISED.] To make free; to admit to the privileges of a freeman or citizen; to set free from slav-

privileges of a freeman or citzen; to set free from slavery; to release.

BN-FRAN/CHISE-MENT, n. Act of enfranchising; investiture of the privileges of a freeman or citizen.

EN-FRAN/CHIS-ER, n. One who enfranchises.

[N-FREED', n. Set at liberty. Shak.

[N-FREED', n. a. Set at liberty. Shak.

[N-FREED', n. a. To make froward. Str E. Sandys.

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[N-FREED', n. a. To make froward. Str E. Sandys.

[N-GRE', n. a. To attach; to induce; to enist; to embark; to unite; to attach; to induce; to win; to gain; to attract; to allure; to induce; to win; to employ, to encounter.

SN-GRE', n. n. To conflict; to fight; to embark in any business; to enlist in any party.

EN-GRE', n. a. To conflict; to fight; to embark in any business; to enlist in any party.

EN-GRE', n. a. To enlist in any party.

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BN-616'F.D-LY, ad. in an earnest manner. Whulock.
BN-616'ED-NESS,\* n. Earnestness, devotedness. Wars.
EN-616'EVMENT, n. [Fr.] Act of engaging, promise;
stipulation; obligation by contract, adherence; employstipulation; onigation by contract, authernice; employ-ment; avocation; business; occupation, fight; con-flict; battle; combat. En-GAG/FE, n. One who engages. En-GAG/ING,\* p. a. Attaching; winning by pleasing

WAVE

fire, or for propelling a vessel or car by steam, an instrument : means to an end : an agent for another.

En-q-1-nefer', m. One who manages engines, one who manages engines and officer whose business it is to form and direct the engines and works necessary for offence and defence.—A civil engeneer is one who constructs canals, railroads, docks, harbors, &cc.

in GI-NEER/ING.\* a. The art of managing engines.—
Cool engenering, the art of forming, or the construction
of, roads, bridges, railroads, the construction of machinery for all purposes, the formation of canals are En-G|-NEER'ING,\* ery for all purposes, the formation of canals, aqueducts, harbors, docks, drainage of lands, &c.—Mintary agreeming, the art of constricting, maintaining, and managing fortifications, and all buildings, and engines, or machinery, necessary in military posts; and it includes instruction on all points relating to the attack and defence of places. Brands.

ENGINE-MIN,\* a.; pl. ENGINEMEN. One who manages an engine; an engineer. Qu. Rev.

ENGINE-MIN,\* a.; pl. ENGINEMEN. One who manages an engine; are engineer. Qu. Rev.

ENGINE-MIN,\* a.; pl. ENGINEMEN. One who manages an engine; artillery; any device or contrivance.

ENGINE-MIN,\* a.; pl. ENGINEMEN. One who manages collectively; artillery; any device or contrivance.

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ENG'LAND, (ing'iand) a. The southern division of Great Britain.

BYRAIL.

BNG-LE, (éng'gl) x. A gull; a put. Walker. See INGLE.

BNG-LISH, (ing'gish) a. Belonging to England. Addison.

BNG-LISH, (ing'gish) [ing'gish, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.

R.] a. pl. The people of England. — sing. The language of England.

ENG'LISH, (Ing'glish) v. a. [i. Englished; pp. Englishing, Englished] 'To translate into English; to Anglicize Racon

cire. Bacon.
FERG'ILSB-RY, (Ing'ijsh-re) n. (Law) The state or privilege of being an Englishman. Cowol.
Sn-g-LôOm',\* v. a. To render gloomy or sad. Dr. Allen.
Sn-g-Lū', v. a. [englouter, Fr.] To swallow up; to fill;
to glut. Shak.

to glut. Shak.

[EN-GORF] v. a. To pierce; to prick. Spenser.

[EN-GORF] v. a. [engorger, old Fr.] [L. ENGORGED; pp.

ENGORGING, ENGORGED.] To swallow; to devour; to

gorge to distend by filling. Spenser.

EN-GORGE(v. n. To feed with engerness and voracity.

EN-GORGE(MENT, n. The act of engorging; state of

heing engorged; distention. Dungison.

EN-GORGE(v. n. To fix deeply, to ingraft. Shak.

EN-GRAFF(v. n. a. To fix deeply, to ingraft. Shak.

EN-GRAFF(v. n. a. Planted; ingrafted. James i.

EN-GRAFI(v. n. a. [grdle, Fr.] [L. ENGRALLED; pp. ENGRALL

INO, ENGRALLED.] (Her.) To indent in curve lines.

Chapman.

Chapman. \* v. n. To form an edging or border. Parnell. \$N-GRAIL/MENT, \* n. The ring dots round the edge of a medial. Brands.

Brighth, Daniel, v. a. [t. engrained; pp. engraining, engraint, v. a. [t. engrained; pp. engraining, engrain. †En-grain\*Pelle, v. n. To close with, to grapple. Daniel. En-grasp', v. a. To hold fast in the hand, to grasp.

Spenser.

Spenser.

Spenser.

Spenser.

Spenser.

To mark by making incisions, as in metal, wood, or stone, to corrode; to impress deeply; to imprint.—[†To bury; to inter. Spenser.]

†EN-GRAVE MENT, n. The work of an engraver. Bar-EN-GRAVE, n. One who engraves.

†EN-GRAVE-RY, n. The work of an engraver. Str. T.

En-GRAV'ING, n. The act, art, or work of an engraver;

EN-GRAV', N.G. n. The act, art, or work of an engraver; the picture or mark engraved; an engraved plate; an impression from an engraved plate.

EN-GREVEY, n.a. To pain; to vex, to grieve. Spenser.

EN-GROSSING, ENGROSSED.] [TO thicken, to fatten. Shak.]

To swellow up to serve in the gross to buy up. 1 orossino, Encosses.] [110 initiation, to latten, south of the Toswallow up, to seize in the gross, to buy up in large quantities, in order to raise a demand and sell again at a higher price; to forestall, to monopolize:—to copy in a large, fair hand, as a bill or act of a legislative body, or a deed.

EN-GRÖSS'ER, n. One who engrosses. En-Gröss'ING, n. Act of one who engrosses; a buying up or forestalling, act of copying in a large, fair hand. En-grôss'ing-Block,\* n. A tool made use of by wire-

drawers. Crabb.
EN-GRÖSS'MENT, n. The act of engrossing, that which is

engrossed, appropriation in the gross.

†§N-GUARD', (engard') v. a. To protect, to guard. Shak.

EN-GULP', v. a. Hayward. See Insour.

EN-GULP'MENT,\* a. Act of ingulfing, or overwhelming.

Brande [R.]
EN-HANCE', v. a. [enhausser, Fr.] [i. Enhanced; pp. Enhanced, Enhanced.] To raise, to advance, to heighten in price, to raise in esteem, to increase; to aggra-

EN-HANCE/MENT, m. Act of enhancing; increase; augmentation of value; aggravation.

EN-HAN'CLE, n. One who enhances.
EN-HAR'BOR, v. a. To dwell in, to inhabit. W. Browns.
†EN-HARD'EN, (en-har'dn) v. a. [enhardr, Fr.] To harden.

EN-HAR-MÖN'IC, a. (Mus.) Proceeding by divisions still EN-HAR-MON'IC, a. (Mis.) Proceeding by divisions still smaller than semitones, as an enharmonic scale: — noting a manner of tuning the voice. Warton.

EN-HAR-MON'I-CAL,\* a. Enharmonic. Ash.

EN-HERT'EN,\* (en-ha'tn) v. a. To encourage. Ec. Rev.

EN-HY'ORIC,\* a. Containing enhydrite. Alles.

EN-HY'DRITE,\* n. (Mis.) A rock or stone containing water. Hamilton.

water. Hamilton.

E-NIG'MA, n. [iveyan.] pl. E-NIG'MAS. A proposition stated in obscure or ambiguous language, so as to puzzle the understanding; a riddle; an obscure question;

zle the understanding; a riddle; an obscure question; an ambiguous sentence or thing.

||F-N|G-MĀT'|C, a. Obscure; ambiguous; enigmatical.
||E-N|G-MĀT'|C-AL, [6-nig-māt'6-ks], S. P. Ja. K. Sm.: 6n-ig-māt'6-ks], W. J. F.] a. Partaking of enigma; hard to be understood; obscure; ambiguous; dark.

||E-N|G-MĀT'|C-AL-Ly, ad. In an ambiguous manner.
||E-N|G-MĀT'IZE, v. n. To deal in enigmas.
||E-N|G'MĀ-TIZE, v. n. To deal in enigmas.
||B-JĀL', v. a. To put into a jail; to engaol. Smart.
||SN-JĞL', v. a. To put into a jail; to engaol. Smart.
||SN-JĞL', v. a. To to the consolive; to urge; to enforce: to order: to prescribe.

ING, ENJOINED.] To direct earnostly; to urge; force; to order; to prescribe. SN-JÖHYER, S. One who enjoins. (EN-JÖHYER, S. Direction; injunction. Browns.

\$N-JÖT', (en-jöt') v. a. [jouir, Ft.] [i. enjoted; pp. en-joting, enjoted.] To have satisfaction in ; to feel or percoive with pleasure, to have passession or fruition of:—to exhilarate; to delight, (with the reciprocal pro-

of:—to excharate; we were an incomposed. Milton.
EN-JÖY', (en-jot') v. n. To live in happiness. Milton.
EN-JÖY',-BLE, a. That may be enjoyed. Pope.
EN-JÖY'NENT, n. Act of enjoying; that which is enjoyed; frution: pleasure; gratification; satisfaction.
EN-KER'NELL\* v. a. To form into kernels. Sat. Mag.
EN-KEN'DLE, v. a. [i. ENKINDLED, pp. ENKINDLING, ENGINDLED.] To set on fire, to rouse; to incite, to bindle.

Kindle.
5 N-LÄCE',\* v. a. To fasten with lace; to lace. Southey.
5 N-LÄCE'MENT,\* n Act of enlacing. Southey.

EN-LACE MENT,\* n Act of enlacing. Southey.

EN-LARD', v. a. [L. ENLARDED p. pp. ENLARDING, ENLARDED]

ED.] To grease; to baste. Shak.

EN-LARGEZ, v. a. [clargur, Fr.] [L. ENLAROED; pp. ENLARGING, ENLARGED.] To make greater in quantity or appearance; to increase; to extend; to magnify, to diste; to expand, to amplify, to lengthen, to set free.

EN-LARGEZ', v. n. To discuss a matter fully; to speak in many words; to expatiate; to grow larger.

EN-LARGED',\* (en-larjd') p. a. Increased; expanded; liberal.

liberal

EN-LARG'ED-LY, ad. In an enlarged manner. Mountagu. EN-LARG'ED-NESS,\* n. State of being enlarged. Ch. Ex. EN-LARGE'MENT, n. Act of enlarging, augmentation; ettension, increase; release from confinement, liber-

extension, increase; release from confinement, liberation, copious discourse.

EN-LARG'ER, n. One who enlarges.

EN-LARG'ING, n. Extension, enlargement.

†EN-LIGHT', (on-li't') v. a. To enlighten. Pope.

EN-LIGHT'EN, (en-li'tn) v. a. [1. ENLIGHTERED; pp. ENLIGHTENIO, ENLIGHTERED.] To make light or lumi
nous, to illumine; to lighten, to illuminate, to supply
with light; to instruct, to furnish with knowledge, to
cheer.

cheer.
EN-LIGHT'ENED,\* (en-H'Ind) p. a. Illuminated; supplied with light; instructed; highly civilized.
EN-LIGHT'EN-ER, (en-H'In-er) n. One who enlightens.
EN-LIGHT'EN-MENT,\* (en-H'In-mënt) n. Act of enlightening: illumination; instruction. Qu. Rev.
EN-LIST', v. a. To chain to; to link. Shak.
EN-LIST', v. a. [L. ENLISTED, pp. ENLISTING, ENLISTED.]
To enroll, as for military service, to record; to register, to engage.

to engage.

EN-List',\* v. z. To enroll one's self, to make engage-

EN-LIST',\* v. n. 10 enton one sent, to many one ment. P. Cyc.

EN-LIST'MENT,\* n. Act of enlisting; a voluntary engagement to serve as a soldier or sailor; enrolment. Brande.

EN-LIVE', v. a. To animate; to make alive. Bp. Hall.

En-Liven, (en-livn) v. a. [a. enlivened; pp. enliven-ing, enlivened.] To make alive, to animate, to make vigorous, active, sprightly, or cheerful; to exhibarate, to

cheer, to inspirit.
EN-Li'ven-en, (en-li'vn-er) n. He or that which enlivens.

IIVens. BN-Li'Ven-Ing, (on-II'vn-Ing) n. Act of giving life. †En-Li'Ven-Ing, v. a. To illumine. Spenser. †En-Mar Ble. v. a. To turn to marble, to harden. Spenser. En Masse, \* (ang.mas') [Fr.] In a body, in the mass, altogether. Qu. Rev. †En-MESH', v. a. To net; to entrap. Shak.

†En-MERH', D. a. To net; to entrap. Shak.
En'meW', n. a. See Emmew.
En'mj-ty, n. State or quality of an enemy, or of being hostile; hatred, hostility, animosity; ill-will; malignity, malevolence, aversion; malice.
En-MOVE', v. See Emmove.
En-MOVE', v. See Emmove.
En-MOVE', v. a. To inclose within a wall; to immure. Shak.
En-MC-A-CON-TA-HE'DRAL,\* a. Having ninety sides.

Smart.

Sn'NE,AD,\* n. [caneas, L.] The number nine. Bailey.

EN'NE,AD,\* n. [caneas, L.] The number nine. Bailey.

EN'NE,AD,\* n. [caneas, L.] The number nine. Bailey.

EN'NE,AD,\* n. En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's, En's

Cyc. EN-NE-4-PET'4-LOUS,\* a. (Bot.) Having nine petals.

EN-NE-XT'[C,\* } a. [Eveca.] Ninth.— Enneatical days are every ninth day of a sickness; and enneatical years, every ninth year of one's life. Balles [2]

ennadacal years, every hinth year of one's lie. Battey, [R.] (EN-NEW', (en-nû') v. a. To make new Sellon. BLE, v. a. [L. ENNOBLED, pp. ENNOBLING, ENNOBLED.] To make noble; to raise to nobility; to dignify, to aggrandize; to exalt; to raise; to elevate; to make flustrious.

En-nō'sle-mēnt, s. Act of ennobling; elevation. ENNUI, (ün-wē') [än-wē', Ja. Sm.; ŏng'wē, K.] s. [Fr.] Wearisomeness; heaviness; lassitude; listlessness; lasguor ; fastidiousness.

guor; fastidiousness. En-Q-DA'TION, n. [enodatio, L.] Act of untying a knot; solution. Bailey. [R.] ff-NODE', v. a. To declare. Cockeram. E-NODE', v. a. To declare. Knot should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should be should posed to have been thirty-two men, in ancient Laceds mon. Maford.

E-NORM', a. [enormis, L.] Irregular; enormous. Mors. E-NORM', v. Quality of being enormous; deviation from right; depravity, atrocious crime; flagitious vil-

Fany. Applaying, autorious clime, magnitus with any.

B-NOR'MOUS, a. Irregular; exceeding the common rule or measure; excessive, huge; vast; immense; prodignous, very bad, extremely wicked; flagitious.

B-NOR'MOUS-LY, ad. Excessively, beyond measure.

B-NOR'MOUS-NESS, π. Quality of being enormous.

B-NOR'MOUS-NESS, π. Quality of being enormous.

B-NOR'MOUS-NESS, π. Quality of being enormous.

B-NOBH', (e-nur) π. A sufficiency, that which is equal to the wants or the abilities, plenty.

B-NOBH', (e-nur) a. That satisfies desire, sufficient.

B-NOBH', (e-nur) ad. In a sufficient degree. It notes a slight augmentation of the positive degree; as, "He is ready enough to quarrel." Sometimes it denotes diminution, as, "The song is well enough."

E-NOBH', (e-nur) intery. Noting fulness, desist! sufficient! Shake.

B-NOBNE', v. a. [enuncio, L.] [L. ENOUNCED, pp. ENOUNCE.

cient: Saak.

E-NOONCE!, v. a. [snuncio, L.] [L. ENOUNCED, pp. ENOUNCE.

ING, ENOUNCED.] To declare, to announce. A. Ssauk. [R.]

E-NÖON.'S'MENT.\* H. Act of enouncing. Dr. Lee.

E-NÖW', (e-nod') a. [pl. of enough.] Being in sufficient
number; enough. Q'p-It was formerly in use in connection with nouns plural, but it is now nearly obsolete. Walker remarks that "we still hear some speakers talk of having ink enough and pens enough, but the greater part seem
now to use enough, both for quantity and number."

EN PANSANT (ang-mas/sang') ad. [Fr.] By the way.

ENPASSANT, (ang-pas'sang') ad. [Fr.] By the way.

†EN-PLERCE', v. a. See EMPLERCE.

EN-QUICK'EN, (en-kwik'kn) v. a. To make alive. More.

EN-QUIRE', v. a. & n. [inquiro, L.; enquérir, Fr.] To ask;

to examine, to seek for, to search. Hale. 307 This word, and its derivatives, are indifferently written with as or en, the former being conformed to the Latin origin, the latter to the French. Inquire is more countenanced than enquire by lexicographers, and perhaps also by usage, though usage is much divided. See Inquires. Enquire.

QUIRER.

EN-QUIRLY,\* n. Examination. Locks. See Inquirt. †EN-RĀCE', v. a. [enraciner, Fr.] To implant, to enroot. Suenser

EN-RAGE', v. a. [enrager, Fr.] [1. ENRAGED; pp. ENRAGE

EN-RAGE', v. a. [emrager, Fr.] [1. ERRAGED; pp. ENRAGING, ENRAGED.] TO UTITATE, to make furious. FR-RANGE', v. a. To arrange; to range. Spenser. EN-RANK', v. a. To place in orderly ranks, to rank. Shak. FR-RAFT', v. a. [1. & p. enrager.] To throw into an ecstasy; to transport with enthusiasm. Shak. FR-RAFT'URE, (en-rapt'yur) v. a. [1. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; pp. enraptured; p

Ser. K.V'|SH-ING,\* p. a. Transporting with ecstasy. EN-RXV'|SH-ING-L',\* ad. With enravishment. More. EN-RXV'|SH-MENT, n. Ecstasy of delight. Glanville. [R.] EN-REG'|S-TER, v. a. [surgustrer, Fr.] To register. Spen-

†En-RHEUM', (en-rum') v. n. To take or have a cold. Harney

EN-RICH', v. a. [enrichir, Fr.] [i. ENRICHED; pp. ENRICH-

BN-RICH', v. a. [enrichir, Fr.] [I. ENRICHED; pp. ENRICHING, ENRICHED.] To make rich, to fertilize; to supply with any thing desirable.

EN-RICH'MENT, m. Act of enriching; increase of weaith.

EN-RICH'MENT, m. Act of enriching; increase of weaith.

EN-RICH'MENT, m. a. To form into ridges. Shak.

†EN-RIVEN, (v. a. [D. ENRIVEN.] To cleave. Spensor.

EN-ROBE', v. a. [L. ENRIVEN.] To cleave. Spensor.

EN-ROBE', v. a. [L. ENRIVEN.] To cleave. Spensor.

EN-ROBE', v. a. [L. ENRIVEN.] To cleave. Spensor.

EN-ROBE', v. a. [L. ENRIVEN.] To cleave. Spensor.

EN-ROBE', v. a. [L. ENRIVEN.] To cleave. Spensor.

EN-ROBE', v. a. [L. ENRIVEN.] To cleave. Spensor.

EN-ROLL', v. a. [enrôler, Fr.] [L. ENRICLLED; pp. ENROLL
INO, ENROLLED.] To insert in a roll or register; to record, to enlist. — Written also enrol.

EN-ROLL'ER, m. One who enrolls.

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BRN-RÖST', v. s. [i. EMBOOTED; pp. EMBOOTING, EMBOOTED.]
To fix by the root; to implant deep. Shak.
75N-RÖÜND', v. a. To environ. to surround. Shak.
EN ROUTE,* (ang'ret') [Fr.] On the way; on the passage. Gent. Mag.
ENS, (enz.) n. [L.] A being; existence; essence; that recondite part of a substance from which all its qualities flow:—a term used in exploded metaphysics and chemistry.
                 try. EN-SAFE', v. a. To render safe. Feltham. †En-Sim'PlE, s. [encample, old Fr.] Example; pattern.
             Paul. iii.

[En-san'Ple, o. a. To exemplify. Sponser.

En-san'Guine, (on-sing'gwin) v. a. [i. ensanguined; pp.

ensanguined, ensanguined.] To smear with gore; to

suffuse with blood. Asidon.

En'sane, a. (Bel.) Sword-shaped; ensiform. Loudon.

En'sane, a. a. To carre or form with scales.

En-sanedo'ule, or En-sched'ule, [see Bohedule.]

v. a. To insert in a schedule. Sack.

En-score, v. a. [i. ensonged; pp. ensconding, en-

score or fort: to secure.
            SCOKED.] To place under shelter; to cover as with a sconce or fort; to secure.

EN-SEAL', v. a. To limpress; to seal. Browns.

EN-SEAL', v. a. To sow up; to enclose by a seam. Condex.—[To fructify; to fatten. Spenser.]

EN-SEAM'SD, a. Made fat; greasy. Shak.

EN-SEAM'SD, a. Made fat; greasy. Shak.

EN-SEAM'SD, a. Made fat; greasy. Shak.

EN-SEAM'SD, a. To try to find; to search. Set T. Eyet.

EN-SEAL', v. a. To try to find; to search. Set T. Eyet.

EN-SEAL', v. a. To seel, as a hawk. See Seel. Booth.

EN-SEAM'SD, (qn-sint') n. (Lew) Pregnant; with child.

Blackstone. See Encentre.

ENSEMBLE. (un-semble) n. [Fr.] The whole so taken
             ENSEMBLE, (ang-sam'bl) s. [Fr.] The whole so taken that each part is considered only in relation to the whole;
                        the whole
             ENSEMBLE, (ang-sam'bl) ad. [Fr.] Together; all at
            BN-SHAWLED'* (en-shawld') p. a. Covered with a shawl.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                register.
               Quera.
En-shiEld', e. a. To shield; to cover. Shak.
En-shiEld', e. a. Protected as with a shield. Shak.
En-shiEld', e. a. [i. ersheifed; pp. ensheifing, en-sheifed, of conclose, as in a shrine, to preserve as a thing secred.
          țân-shiëli
En-shrine
          En-shrood, . v. a. To cover with a shroud; to clothe.
                    Churchill
                 N-SIF'ER-OUS, a. (Bot.) Bearing a sword. Ash
      RN-319' RR-008, a. (Bot.) Bearing a sword. Ash. En'31-80M. a. [constorms, L.] (Bot.) Having the form of a sword blade. P. Cyc. En'sian, (8n'sin) [8n'sia, E. W. J. E. F. Ja. E. Sm. R.: """ sin, P.] z. [consugras, Fr.] The lowest commissioned officer, who is subordinate to the lieutenants, in infantry, and who carries the colors or ensign. — The national flag carried by a ship; colors; standard, a badge; a mark of distinction.
                    distinction.
    distinction.

[EN-Sign', e. a. [snaigner, old Fr.] To mark with some sign. B. Jensen.

En'Sign-Elan'Ela, (en'sin-bar'er) n. One who carries a flag or ensign; the ensign.

En'Sign-Cy, (Sn'sin-e) n. The rank, office, or commission of an ensign.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Crabb.
        EN-SKIED', (en-skid') p. a. Placed in heaven. Shak.
     [BN-BLEF, (Un-SLIG") P. A. FINCOS IN BERVON. SASK.
BN-BLAVE, V. A. (E. RESLAVED) PD. ENGLAVING, ENGLAVED.]
TO reduce to slavery; to deprive of liberty.
BN-SLAVENT, R. The state of servitude; slavery.
EN-SLAVER, R. One who ensiaves.
EN-SLAVER, D. O. (E. ENSHARED) PP. ENSHARING, ENSHARED.] To take in a snare; to allure, to entrap. — Written also infrare. See Inshare.
  ten also insuare. See Insuare.

$N-SNAE'ER, s. One who ensuares; insuarer. South.

$N-SNAEL', v. a. To entaggie; to snari. Speaser.

[SN-SNAEL', v. a. To snari; to entangle. Cockeram.

[SN-SNAER, v. a. To make sober. Bp. Taylor.

$N-SPHERE', (qn-sfer') v. a. [i. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp. Ensurered; pp
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        Pope
 ING. ENSPREAD.] To place in a sphere; to form into a sphere. J. Hell.

EN-STARP' v. a. To fix a mark; to stamp. Henge. fix-starp' v. a. To invest with possession. Shak.

EN-STARP', v. a. See Instrum.

[EN-STRIP', v. a. See Instrum.

EN-STRIP', v. a. To name; to call. Dregion.

Held', (q-ad') v. m. (i. ensum); p. ensuma, ensuma)

To follow as a consequence; to succeed in a train or in time.
†BR-sUE', (en-sa') v. a. To follow; to pursue. Pealm
          EXZIV
  ELEV.

EN-60's-Ble, a. Following; succeeding.

N-60's-Ble, a. See Insurable.

N-60's-Ble, a. See Insurable.

N-60's-Nort, (on-she's) n. See Insurabce.

su-60's-Nort, (on-she's) n. a. [i. sneured; pp. sneuring, su-

surable.] To make secure or cortain:—more commonly

written favors. See Insurab.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           EN-TER-TAIN'ING-MESS,* z. Quality of being entertain-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         ing. Coloridge.

EN-TER-TAIN'MENT, a. Act of entertaining; state of being entertained; hospitable treatment; a feast; a treat; provision furnished; pleasure from conversation; amuse-
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EN-SWEEP', v. a. To pass over manager of a story of a son. [R.]

EB-TAB'LA-TÜRE, n. (Arch.) The whole of a story of a building which is above the columns, including the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice.

EN-TA'BLE-MENT, n. [Fr.] Entablature. Eoslyn. [R.] †

EN-TA'BLE-MENT, n. [Fr.] (Law) An estate entailed or settled, with regard to the rule of its descent; the rule of descent.

EN-TAIL', v. a. [entailler, Fr.] [L. ENTAILEC; pp. ENTAILING, EN-TAIL', v. a. [entailler, Fr.] [L. ENTAILEC; pp. ENTAILING, EN-TAIL', v. a. [entailler, Fr.] [L. ENTAILEC; pp. ENTAILING, EN-TAIL', v. a. [entailler, Fr.] [L. ENTAILEC; pp. ENTAILING, EN-TAIL', v. a. [entailler, Fr.] [L. ENTAILEC; pp. ENTAILING, EN-TAIL', v. a. [entailler, Fr.] [L. ENTAILEC; pp. ENTAILING, EN-TAIL', v. a. [entailler, Fr.] [L. ENTAILEC; pp. ENTAILING, ENTAILL', v. a. [entailler, Fr.] [L. ENTAILEC; pp. ENTAILING, ENTAILEC, v. a. [entailler, Fr.] [L. ENTAILEC; pp. ENTAILEC, ENTAILEC, v. a. [entailler, Fr.] [L. ENTAILEC, pp. ENTAILEC, ENTAILEC, pp. ENTAILEC, entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Entailler, Ent 5N-TALL', v. a. [entailler, Fr.] [L. ENTAILED; pp. ENTAILING, ENTAILED.] To limit, or settle, as the descent of an estate, so that it cannot be, by any subsequent possessor, bequeathed at pleasure; to fix inahenably upon any person or thing.
†En-TăiL', v. a. & n. To carve; to cut. — n. An engraving. Spenser.

EN-TAIL'MENT,\* s. Act of entailing; thing entailed. En-Tâme', v. c. To tame; to subjugate. Shak. [R.] En-Tâm'GLE, (gn-táng'gl) v. c. [i. Entangle, pp. En-Tamglind, Entangle,] To involve in any thing com-plicated; to infold, to twist; to confuse; to entrap; to embarrass; to perplex; to puzzle; to hewilder; to insnare.

En-Tin'GLE-MENT. (en-ting'gl-ment) n. State of being entangled, intricacy; perplexity; puzzle.

En-Tin'GLER. (en-ting'gler) n. One who entangles.

En-Tin'GLING.\* p. a. Involving; perplexing.

En'TA-SIS.\* n. [Irrasis.] (Arch.) A delicate and almost imperceptible swelling of the shaft of a column.

Remade. EN-TEL'E-EHY,\* n. [ evrehêxeia.] An object in complete actualization, as opposed to merely potential existence; a term of the peripatetic philosophy. Brands. Bn-TEN'DER, v. a. To treat kindly; to mollify. Young. [R.] En'TER, v. a. [entrer, Fr.] [L. ENTERED; pp. ENTERING, ENTERED.] To go of come into; to initiate in; to introduce, to place or bring in; to set down in a writing; to register. EN'TER, v. n. To come in; to go in; to penetrate; to engage in. — To enter upon, to begin.

†EN'TER-DEAL, n. Reciprocal transactions. Sugmer. gage in. — Is outer upon, to negime the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respective to the respecti EN-TE-RITIS, \* a. [evrepow.] (Med.) inflammation of the bowels. Brande.

EN-TER-LACE', v. a. See INTERLACE.

EN-TER-REW'ER, \* a. A hawk gradually changing the color of its feathers, commonly in the second year. Book.

EN-TER'Q-CELE, [en-ter Q-ell, W. Ja. Sm.; ên-ter-be-q-le, K.] a. [tvrpow and κήλι] (Med.) A hernia or rupture, in which a protrusion of the intestines appears in the groin. groin. En'TE-EÖ-E-Pip'LO-CELE, \* s. (Med.) A rupture, in which a part of the intestines, with a part of the epiploon, is pro-EN'TE-RO-HY'DRO-CELE, \* a. (Med.) A watery rupture Crabb.

ENTER-ÖL'Q-GY, π. [Iντερον and λόγος.] (Anat.) The part of anatomy that treats of the intestines or bowels.

ENTER-OM'PHA-LÖS, π. [Εντερον and ὁμφαλός.] (Med.) An umbilical or navel rupture.

EN-TER-OM-PHA-LÖS, π. [Εντερον and ὁμφαλός.] (Med.) An umbilical or navel rupture.

EN-TER-OS-EHE'Q-CELE,\* π. (Med.) A rupture of the intestines, when they descend into the scrutum. Crabb. ten-TER-PLEAD,\* v. π. (Law) Ash. See INTERPLEAD.

EN-TER-PLEAD' v. π. (Law) See INTERPLEADE.

EN-TER-PRISE, (En-tor-priz) π. [surreprise, Fr.] An undertaking of importance or hazard; an adventure; an engagement; a design; an arduous attempt.

EN-TER-PRISE, v. α. [L. ENTERPRISED; γρ. ENTERPRISED.] To undertake; to attempt; to essay. Milton. Ex'TER-PRISE,\* v. n. To undertake any thing difficult. Pope.

En'TER-PRIS-ER, n. A man of enterprise.

En'TER-PRIS-ING, a. Disposed to undertake enterprises; resolute; adventurous; energetic; efficient. Qn. Rev.

En-TER-TAIN', v. e. [entertein, Fr.] [i. ENTERTAINED; pp. ENTERTAINING, ENTERTAINED.] To receive and treat hospitably; to treat at the table; to reserve or cherish in the mind; to converse with; to please; to amuse; to divert. [En-TER-TAIN', n. [entretien, Fr.] Entertainment. Spenser.

En-TER-TAIN', n. One who entertains.

En-TER-TAIN', n. [a. Amusing; affording entertainment.

EN-TER-TAIN', n. [a. Amusing; affording manner. Dr. Warton.

ment; diversion; recreation; sport; dramatic performance; the lower comedy; a farce.

[EN-TER-TIS'SUED, (ën-ter-tish'ud) a. Interwoven or intermixed with various colors or substances. Shak.

EN-THE-AS'TIC,\* a. Divinely energetic. Smart. [E.]

'EN'THE-AL. or 'EN'THE-AT, a. Enthusiastic. W. Hodgson.

EN-THERALL', v. a. See INTHRALL.

'EN-THERALL', v. a. To pierce; to thrill. Sackville.

EN-THERALL', v. a. (enthroner, old Fr.] [i. ENTHEONED; pp.

EN-THERALL', a. (enthroner, old Fr.] [i. ENTHEONED; pp.

EN-THERALL', a. Act of enthroning. Ec. Rev. [R.]

EN-THRÔNE', EN', a. Act of enthroning. Coleridge. [R.]

ridge. [n.]

EN-THEO'NIZE, v. a. To enthrone. Davies.

EN-THON'DER, v. n. To thunder. Morror for Mag.

EN-THO'191-X5m. [en-thd'2e-Xzm. P. J. Ja. K. Sm.; en-thd'xhe-xzm, V. P.: en-thd'xyxzm, S. n. [i-θουνια-σμός.] A heat or ardor of mind caused by a belief of private revelation; fanaticism; heat of imagination; elevation of fancy; ardent zeal; sanguine temperament.

EN-THO'91-X5T, π. One who is possessed of enthusiasm, ardent zeal, elevated fancy, or credulity; a zealot, a visionary; a fanatic.

ardent zeal, elevated fancy, or credulity; a zealot, a visionary; a fanatic.

[EN-THO-\$|-AS'T|C, ] a. [ἐνθουσιαστικός.] Heated by [EN-THO-\$|-AS'T|-CAL, ] enthusiasm, warm, vehement; zealous; ardent; elevated in fancy; visionary; fanatical. [EN-THO-\$|-AS'T|-CAL-Ly,\* ad. With enthusiasm. V. Knoz. EN'THY-MEM. [ἐνθόμημι.] (Logre) An imperfect syllogism, or a syllogism of which one of the premises is understood.

EN-THY-ME-MXT'I-CAL, a. Relating to an enthymem. Todd. EN-TICY. a. [enter, old F.] i. Envired. pp. Environ., EN-TICY. b. a. [enter, old F.] i. Environ. pp. Environ. conditions of hopes; to decoy; to tempt, to soduce. EN-TICE'RENT, a. The act of enticing; means of enticing; blandshment; allurement.

blandishment; allurement.

B.N-Tic'RR, m. One who entices or allures to ill.

E.N-Tic'ING, m. The act of alluring to evil. South.

E.N-Tic'ING, m. Alluring; attracting; attractive.

E.N-Tic'ING-LY, ad. In an enticing or alluring manner.

E.N-TIER'TY, (en-tir'te) m. [emtéreté, old Fr.] The whole.

Bacon. See Entiretty.

E.N-TIRE', a. [entier, Fr.] Whole; undivided; unbroken; complete; perfect, integral; total; full; sincere; hearty, firm; unmingled, honest.

E.N-TIRE', v. ad. In the whole; completely; fully.

EN-TIRE'Ty, ad. In the whole; completely; fully. EN-TIRE'NESS, Totality; completeness; fulness. EN-TIRE'TY, z. Completeness; totality; the whole; entireness. Blackstone. [R.]

ness. Blackstone.

EN'TI-TA-TIVE, a. Considered by itself; abstract. Eliks

EN'TI-TA-TIVE-LY, ad. In an entitative manner. Chambers.

EN-TITLE, (en-ti'tl) v. a. [untituler, Fr.] [L. ENTITLED, pp.

ENTITLING, ENTITLED.] To grace or dignify with a tule;

to give a title or right to; to superscribe or prefix as a ti
tle; to name; to designate; to denominate; to style.

EN'TI-TY, N. [entitae, low L.] Something which reality a;

a real being, as opposed to nonestity; a particular species

of being.

a real being, as opposed to nonemity; a particular appears of being.
EN-TÖIL', v. a. To insnare; to take with toils or nets.
Bacon. [R.]
EN-TO-MA-TÖσ'RA-PHY,\* n. [ἐντομνν and γράφω.] A discourse or treatise on the habits of insects. Maunder.
EN-TÖMB', (en-tôm') v. a. [επίσποθεν, old Fr.] [ι. ΕΝΤΟΜΒΕD; μρ. ΕΝΤΟΜΒΕD; ΤΟ put linto s tomb, to bury.
EN-TÖMB'MENT, (en-tôm'ment) π. Burial. Barron.
EN-TÖM'O-LÍNE,\* π. (Chem.) A substance or principle contained in the integuments of insects. Rogel.
EN-TÖM'O-LÎTE,\* π. (Min.) A petrifaction of an insect.
Hamilton.

EN-TO-MO-LOG'I-CAL, \* a. Relating to entomology. Fo. Qu.

EN-TO-MOL'O-GIST,\* n. One versed in entomology. Phil.

Mag. ΣΝ-ΤΟ-ΜΌΙ/(Q-QY, π. [ἔντομον and λό, ος.] The science of insects; that part of zoölogy, or natural history, which treats of insects.

treats of inequal.

B.T.C.M.O-STÖM'A-TA,\* n. pl. A family of univalve shells, nearly the same as the buccinum. P. Cyc.

B.T.C.M.Oo'TEA-0-CA,\* n. [Εντομος and δοτρακον.] (Zool.)

A crustacean having a thin shell. Brands.

[EN-TOR-T]-Lλ'ΤΙΟΝ, n. [entortillement, Fr.] A turning into a circle. Donne.

a circle. Donne.
†EN-TRÄIL', v. a. [intractions, It.] To interweave; to diversify. Spensor.
EN'TRÄILS, (én'traiz) z. pl. The intestines; the inward parts; the bowels; the internal parts.
EN-TRÄM'MUL, v. a. To catch; to entangle; to ensnare.
Hacket

Hackett.

EN-TRAM'MELLED, (en-tram'meld) a. [†Curled;] ensnared. En'TRANCE, s. Act of entering; passage for entering; in-gress; entry; avenue; initiation; commencement; beginning.

En-TRÂNCE', (on-trâns') v. a. [i. entranged, pp. en TRANCING, ENTRANCED.] To put into a trance; to put into

EN-TRENCE', (en-trêns') v. a. [i. ENTRANGED, pp. ENTRANGED, ENTRANGED, TO put into a trance; to enchant.

EN-TRENCE'MENT, v. a. Act of entrancing. Others,
EN-TRENC', v. a. [entraper, old Fr.] [i. ENTRAPPED; pp. ENTRAPPED,] To ensure; to catch in a trap;
to entangle; to perplex; to embarrass.
EN-TREAT' [v. a. [entraper, old Fr.] [i. ENTREATED; pp. ENTREATING, ENTREATED.] To petition; to solicit; to importune; to beg, to crave; to besech; to supplicate; to implore. [flo entertain. Stat. To receive. Spenser.]
EN-TREAT', v. a. [To treat; to discourse. Hakesull.] To make a petition. Stat.
EN-TREAT', n. Entreaty.
EN-TREAT', a. Entreaty.
EN-TREAT', E. Entrape.
EN-TREAT', E. a. That may be entreated. Hulost. [E.]
tin-TREAT', E. a. Treating; pleading. Brener.
EN-TREAT'ER, a. One who entreats. Fulse.
EN-TREAT'MENT, a. Entreaty; discourse. Stat.
EN-TREAT'TY, a. Entreaty; discourse. Stat.
EN-TREAT'TY, a. Petition; prayer; solicitation; request.
EN-TREAT'TY, a. Petition; prayer; solicitation; request.
EN-TREATER, (anglize, pic.) a. [Fr.] (Law) Entrance; an entry.
Crabb.

Crabb.

ENTREMETS, (\u00e4ng'tr\u00f6-m\u00e4') n. pl. [Fr.] Dainties, or small dishes; side-clahes.

ENTREMENT, n. n. See INTRENCH.

ENTREPOT, (\u00e4ng'tr\u00e4-m\u00f6) n. [Fr.] A magazine; a warehouse for depositing goods.

ENTRESOL, \u00e4\u00e4ng'tr\u00e4-m\u00f6\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\u00e4-m\

EN'TRO-EHITE,\* n. (Min.) A petrified jointed fossil. Crahh.

En'TRY, s. The passage by which one enters a house; entrance; ingress, the act of registering or setting down in trance; ingress, the act of registering or setting down in writing.—(Low) The act of taking rightful possession of lands or tenements.

EN-TUNE', v. a. [entoner, Fr.] To tune; to chant. Chancer

EN-TWINE', v. a. To twist together. See Intwing

EN-TWINE', v. a. To twist together. See Intwine.
EN-TWINE'MENT, A. Act of entwining Hackett. [R.]
EN-TWIST', v. a. To wreath round; to twist. Shak.
EN-NU'SLE-ATE, v. a. To clear from clouds. Bailey.
EN-NU'CLE-ATE, v. a. [enucleo, L.] To solve; to clear. Bailey.
EN-NU'MER-ATE, v. a. [enumero, L.] [i. ENUMERATED, pp.
EN'UMER-ATE, v. a. [enumero, L.] [i. ENUMERATED, pp.
EN'UMERATING, ENUMERATED.] To count, to number; to
preck on un singly.

ENUMERATING, ENUMERATED.] To count, to number; to reckon up singly.

E-NÜ-MLE-Ä'TION, m. Act of enumerating; a numbering.

E-NÜ-MLE-A-TIVE, a. Counting over. Bp. Taylor.

E-NÜN'CI-A-BLE, \*a. That may be enunciated. Coleridge.

E-NÜN'CI-A-ELE, \*(e-nūn'sh-āt) v. a. [emmao, L.] [i enumerated, pp. enunciating, enunciated.] To declare, to proclaim; to relate, to express to announce.

E-NÜN-CI-A-TION, (e-nūn'sh-ā-s'shun) m. Act of enunciating declaration; expression; manner of utterance.

E-NÜN'CI-A-TIVE, (e-nūn'sh-a-tīv) a. Declarative, expressive.

Sive.

E-NON'CI-A-TIVE-LY, (e-nun'she-a-tiv-le) ad. Declaratively.

E-NON'CI-A-TO-EY,\* (e-nun'she-a-tiv-le) a. Giving utterance. Smart.

E-NOR'CI-A-TO-EY,\* (e-nun'she-a-tiv-le) a. Giving utterance. Smart.

E-NORE', v. n. (Law) To become established, to be in force.

Whishan. See INURE.

EN-VEL'O-L, v. a. To make a slave of. More.

EN-VEL'OP, v. a. [See INVELOIE.

EN-VEL'OP, v. a. [Sewelopper, Fr.] [i. ENVELOFED; pp. ENVELOFED, VOLOFED].

EN-VEL'OP, v. a. [Sewelopper, Fr.] [i. ENVELOFED; pp. ENVELOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, VOLOFED, LOPE.

LOFE.

EN-VE\_LOFE', (ang-ve-löp') [ön-ve-löp, S. W. J.; én've-löp, P.; än-ve-löp', F. R.; öng-ve-löp', J.; en-vél'up, E. W. b.

Ash, Barclay, Dyche, Martin; ën-ve-löp', J.; öngv'löp, Sm.;

a. [Fr.] A wrapper; an outward case.— (Fort.) A mound of earth raised to cover some weak part. 37 Most of the English lexicographers and orthospiets both speil and pronounce the verh exclop, and the noun exclops, in a different manner, the latter being regarded as a mere French word. There are, however, a few exceptions; and Walker, though he authorizes on-ve-löp', remarks that "it ought to be pronounced like the verb excelop."

EN-VEN-OM, o. a. [i. ENVENOMED; pp. ENVENOMED, G. E.

EN-VEN'OM, o. a. [i. ENVENOMED; pp. ENVENOMED, ER-VENOMED, \*\* (en-věn'umd) p. a. Filled with venom; malignant.

malignant.

EPE

†ER-VER'MEIL, e. a. To dye red. Milton.
EN'Y-A-BLE, a. That may be envied; exciting envy; such as to excite envy; very desirable.
EN'Y-A-BLY,\* ad. in an enviable manner. Buckingham.
EN'Y-ER, n. One who envies.
EN'Y-OS, a. Infected with envy; malicious; pained by the excellence or happiness of another; jealous.
EN'Y-OS-LY, ad. in an envious manner; with envy.
EN'Y-OS-LY, ad. in an envious manner; with envy.
EN'Y-OS-LY, ad. in an envious manner; with envy.
EN'Y-OS-LY, ad. in an envious manner; with envy.
EN-YI-OS-LY, ad. in an envious manner; with envy.
EN-YI-OS-LY, ad. in an envious manner; with envy.
EN-YI-OS-LY, ad. in an envious manner; with envy.
EN-YI-OS-LY, ad. in an envious manner; with envy.
EN-YI-OS-LY, ad. in an envious manner; with envy.
EN-YI-OS-LY, ad. in an envious manner; with envy.
EN-YI-OS-LY, ad. in an envious manner; with envy. to invest.

to invest.

B.N-1'RON-MENT,\* n. State of being environed. Holland.

B.N-1'RONS, or En'v1-RONS, [5n-ve-rönz', S. J. E.; ön-ve-rönz' or en-v1'runz, W.; en-v1'runz, P. Wb.; in've-rönz, F. ön've-rönz or en-v1'runz, La, : ön've-rönz, Sm.; öng-ve-rönz or en-v1'runz, La, : ön've-rönz, Sm.; öngestint surround or he near a town or other place or spot; places mear. neighborhood

places near; neighborhood.

BN-vöL'ums, \*v. a. To form into a volume. Month. Rev.
En'vö't, n. [envoyé, Fr.] A public minister sent from one
government or power to another on a special mission, and

so differing from an ambassador; a public minister of ond rank; a messenger. [†Formerly a kind of postscript. Warton.

EN'VOY-SHIP, m. The office of an envoy. Coventry.
EN'VY, v. a. [envier, Fr.] [L. ENVIED, pp. ENVYING, ENVIED.] To hate or dislike another for excellence, happiness, or success; to grieve at the prosperity or excellence of another; to grudge. The ancient pronuncation of this word was with the accent on the last syllable, and the y sounded as in eye, as the Scotch pronounce it at this day." Walker.

this day." Walker.

'EN'Y, v. a. To feel envy. Bp. Taylor.

EN'Y, a. Pain, vexation, or hatred felt at the sight of the excellence, happiness, or prosperity of others; rivairy; malice, malignity.

EN'VY-ING, n. Ill-will; malice. Galatians v.

'EN-WAL'LŌWED, (en-wòl'lòd) p. a. Wallowing. Spenser.

EN-WHÉEL, v. a. To encircle. Stak. See INWHEEL.

'EN-WÖ'DEN, (en-wi'dn) v. a. To endow with the qualities of woman. Danuel.

EN-WO'NE', (en-wòm') v. a. To make pregnant. Spenser. To hury; to hide. as in a womb. Danue. [R.]

bury; to hide, as in a womb. Donne. [R.]

EN-WRAP', v. a. To wrap up. See Inwrap.

EN WRAP'MENT, (en-rap'ment) n. A wrapper. Shuckford.

GN WRE ATH, (child) injust, it. A wrapper. Sadagora. En. WREATH, \*v. a. See Inward at the En. WROUGHT, \*¢ (child) v. a. See Inward of the Po-Cēne, \*a. [soς and καιν: s.] (Gool.) Relating to the first of the three or four subdivisions into which the ter-

by the action of the wind.

5-0L'<sub>1</sub>C, \* n. The Eolic dialect, verse, or music. Smart.

5-0L'<sub>1</sub>C, a. Relating to Æoha, or the Greek dialect of Æo-

| is. | F-OL/1-PILE, s. [Æolus and pila.] A hollow ball of metal, with a long pipe, used to show the elastic power of

steam.

E'On,\* n. [aiών.] A virtue, attribute or perfection existing throughout eternity, in the metaphysics of Plato. Cudworth. — Written also con.

E'FACT, n. [ἐπακτός.] (Chron.) The difference in length between solar and lunar time; the excess of the solar month above the lunar synodical month, and of the solar ways the lunar synodical month of the solar ways the lunar synodical months.

year above the lunar year of twelve synodical months. P'A-GÖN,\* s. A truckle in a crane or such like engine. Crabb.

\$P-4-NA-LEP'SIS,\* n. [Gr.] (Rhet.) A figure by which the word which begins a sentence is repeated at the end

the word which begins a schedule is represented in Brands.

EP'AREH,\* n. The governor of a Grecian province. Ash.

E-PAULE,\* n. (Fort.) The shoulder of a bastion. Brands.

E-PAULE/MENT, n. [Fr.] (Fort.) A sidework hastily raised to cover cannon or men:—a demi-bastion.

EP'AU-LET, n. [epsulette, Fr.] (ML) An ornament for the shoulder worn by military and naval officers, a shoulder-

knot. Burke.

Er'Au-LET-TED,\* a. Furnished with epaulets. N. A Rev. EP-E-NET'IC, a. [Inairntinos.] Laudstory; panegyrical.

P.P.-NET'IC, 6. [επαινητικός,]
Phillips.

\$-PEN'THE-SIS, n.; pl. \$-PEN'THE-SES. [ἐπενθεσις.]
(Gram.) The insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word, as in the Latin retuils for retuist.

\$PPERGNE\*(S.-PATN') n. [Pr.] An ornamental stand, with a large dish, for the centre of a table. Smart.

\$P-Ex-\$-PE'siz.\* n. (Rhst.) A full explanation or intersectation. Ash.

EP-EX-E-QET'|-CAL,\* a. Explanatory; interpreting. Ec.

EPI E'PHA, n. [Heb.] A Hebrew dry measure containing three pecks and three pluts.

E-PHEM'E-RA, m. [ἐφήμηρα.] (Med.) A fever which continues a day.— (Ent.) An insect that lives only one

continues a day. — (Em.) An insect that lives only one day; an ephemeran. See Ephemeran, and Ephemeran. F. Phemeran, and Ephemeran, e-fe'mo-ral, S. ]a. Relating to an ephemeran or ephemeran, durnal, beginning and ending in a day, short-lived. E-PHEM'E-RAN,\* n. A neopterous insect, a day-fly. Brunde. E-PHEM'E-RIC, a. Ephemeral, [R.]
E-PHEM'E-RIC, a. Ephemeral, [R.]
E-PHEM'E-RIS, n. [tφημερίς.] pl. EPH-E-MEM'I-DES. A journal, a diary, an astronomical almanac, a table which assigns the place of a planet for a number of successive days:—a term applied to periodical literature, reviews, magazines, &c. magazines, &c.

magazines, &c.

5-PHEM'S-RIST, n. One who consults the planets; one who keeps a journal: a journalist.

5-PHEM'S-RIST, n. One who consults the planets; one who keeps a journal: a journalist.

5-PHEM'S-ROIS, a. FPHEM'S-RA. An insect or worms that lives but a day, an ephemeran. Derham.

5-PHEM'S-ROIS, a. Ephemeral. Burke. [R.]

5-PHE'S-RA, (6-fc-lan) n. A native of Ephesus. [A dissolute person. Shak.]

5-PH-(-AL'TES, n. [ch(aln-n)] (Mod.) The nightmare. Brand.

5-PH-(-D, (6fod, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm., 6fod or 6fod, W.] n. [Heb.] A sort of girdle or ornament worn by the Hebrew priests.

5-PH'O-R.L-TY,\*n. The office or term of an ephor. Muford.

5-PH'O-RIS,\*n. [Lipopos.] pl. EPHO-RI, [L.] The ephorium ere five magnitaries of Sparta appointed to balance and check the regal power. Crabb.

were not magnetized to Sparta appointed to calance and check the regal power. Crabb.

EP'(10, a. [\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{no.}\$\tilde{t}\_{

ing generally the exploits of heroes, as the lind.

EP-1-CAR'1-DAN,\* n. An equal-footed crustacean. Brande.

EP'1-CABP,\* n. (Bot.) The external layer of the pericarp.

P. Cyc. ΕΡ-I-CEDE', n. [ἐπικήδιος.] A funeral discourse or song.

Donne, [R.]

EP-]-CE'D]-AL,\* a. Elegiac; epicedian. Ec. Rev.

EP-]-CE'D[-AN, a. Elegiac; mournful. Cockeram.

-/-OĒ' DĮ-ŪM, n. [L.] An elegy; a funeral song or poem.

Sardys.

EP'-I-CENE, a. [epicænus, L.] Common; of both kinds; applied to Latin nouns which, though masculine or feminine in form, may be applied to either gender.

EP-I-CE-ERACTIC,\* a. (Med.) A medicine to soften sharp

humors. Crabb.

EP-IC-TE'TIAN,\* a. Relating to Epictetus. Smart.

EP'I-CURE, n. [epicurous, L.] A man given to luxury; a

EP'|-CÜRE, n. [epicureus, L.] A man given to luxury; a luxurious eater, a volupturry, a sensualist.
EP-|-CU-RE'AN, [ép-e-ku-rd'an, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; ép-e-ku're-an, Wb.] n. A follower of Epicurus, one who is devoted to pleasure.
EP-|-CU-RE'AN, a. Pertaining to Epicurus, a Greek philosopher, who considered pleasure as the chief good:—devoted to pleasure, luxurious.
EP-|-CU-RE'AN-IŞM,\* [ép-e-ku-rE'an-Izm, K. R. Ash; ép-e-ku're-an-Izm, Sm. Wb.] n. The doctrine of Epicurus, or attachment to it. Bolusgbroke.
EN-LCU-REYM (SN-Aku-ryzm) a. Devotion to the luxurious.

EP'1-CU-RISM. (Sp'eku-rizm) a. Devotion to the luxuries of the table; luxurious living; luxury; sensual pleusur. EP'1-CU-RIZE, v. m. To devour like an epicure; to feast, to profess the doctrine of Epicurus. Cudworth.

EP'I-CY-CLE, (ĕp'q-sI-ki) n. [ἐπί and κύκλος.] A circle hav-ing its centre on the circumference of another circle, a circle within another circle, a small orbit carried round

a larger one.

EP-1-CY'CLOID, n. A curve line which is generated by the volution of a point in the circumference of a circle which rolls on the circumference of another circle either inter-nally or externally.

EP-I-CY-CLOY'DAL,\* a. Relating to or resembling an epicy-

cloid. Francis.

EP-1-DEM'1C,\* n. A disease which attacks many persons at

the same time. Burks. EP-1-DEM'1C, (a. [ $i\pi$ ] and  $i\partial_1\mu_0\varsigma$ .] That falls at once EP-1-DEM'1-CAL, upon great numbers of people, as a dis-P-I-DEM'I-CAL.) upon great number of participation great leave or pestilence; generally prevailing; affecting great [Boyle.

numbers; general.

EP--DEM'-CAL-LY,\* ad. In the manner of an epidemic.

EP--DEM'-CAL-NESS,\* n. State of being epidemical. Ash.

EP'-DEM-Y,\* n. A disease which attacks several persons at

EP'-DEM'-Y,\* n. A discase which attacks several persons at the same time; an epidemic disease. Danglison.

EP--DER'MAL,\* a. Relating to the skin or bark. Masendor.

EP--DER'M[-0,\* a. Same as opidormic. Danglison.

EP--DER'M[-0,\* a. Same as opidormic. Danglison.

EP--DER'M[-0,\* a. Same as Discons.

EP--DER'M[-0,\* a. Same as Discons.

EP--DER'M[-0,\* a. Same as Discons.

EP--DER'M[-DER,\* a. [intdepufs.] pl. EP--DER'M[-DER. The cuttele or scarf-skin of a man's body, the bark or exterior conting of a blant.

coating of a plant. EP-I-DIC'TIC.\* ) a. [ἐπίδειξις.] Displaying; showing forth. V. Knoz. EP-I-DIG'TI-CAL,

EPO

2P'1-DōTE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral which occurs crystallized, massive, and granu ar, and is often found in green prismatic crystals. Bravie.

2P-1-GE'4,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of plants.— Epigaa repens, or creeping epigaa, an evergreen plant with a fragrant flower, the trailing arbutus. Ed. Engy.

2P-1-GE'5B,\* a. (Bot.) Growing close to the earth. Brande.

2P-1-GE'5TR]C, a. [ini and yacriŋ.] (Anat.) Noting the part situated over or near the abdomen.

2P-1-GE'TRQ-CELE,\* n. [ini, yacriŋ., and κηλη.] (Med.) A hernia of the stomach. Dunglison.

2P'1-GENE,\* a. (Crystallography) Noting a form not natural to a substance. Hamilton.

2P-1-GE'UM, n. [L.; ini and , η, Gr.] Same as perges.

2P-1-GLOT'TIC,\* a. Relating to the epiglotis. Dunglison.

2P-1-GLOT'TIS, n. [iniyλοττίς.] (Anat.) The fifth cartilage of the latynx, which covers the aperture of the windpipe.

EP'[-GRAM, n. [epigramma, L.] [†An inscription.] A pointed couplet or stanza; a short poem ending in a point or turn of wit.

EP-I-GRAM-MXT'IC, ] a. Dealing in epigrams; partak-EP-I-GRAM-MXT'I-CAL, ] ing of epigrams, pointed. EP-I-GRAM'MA-TIST, n. A writer of or dealer in epigrams. EP-I-GRAM'MA-TISE, v. a. To represent or express by epigrams. Ed. Rev. [statue, &c. Rep-I-GRAPH, n. [ārtypaph.] An inscription on a building. EP-I-GRAPH'ICS, n. pl. The science of inscriptions. Month.

Rev. [ry. P. Cyc. E-Pig'y-NoUs,\* a. (Bot.) Growing upon the top of the ova-E'p'|-LEP-Sy, n.  $[\pm n(h\eta\psi_G)]$  (Mad.) The falling sickness; a disease of the brain which causes persons affected with

a disease of the brain which chauses persons anected with it to fall down suddenly, with a loss of sensation. 
EP-I-LEP'TIC, a. Diseased with an epilepsy, convulsed. 
EP-I-LEP'TIC, \*a. One afflicted with epilepsy. Farmer. 
EP-I-LEP'TIC, \*a. D. Convulsed, epileptic. 
EP-I-LEP'TIC, \*a. pl. (Med.) Medicines for epilepsy. Crabb. 
EP-I-LP, LOQ'I-C, \*L., \*a. Relating to or like an epilogue. Qu. Rev. -PIL'O-GISM, n. [έπιλος ισμός.] Computation; enumera-

E-PiL-Q-QIS'TIC, a. Having the nature of an epilogue.

E-PIL'O-GIZE, v. n. & a. To speak an epilogue, to con-

The Poly 12E, v. n. & a. 10 speak an epilogue, to conclude: — to add in the manner of an epilogue. EP/1-Lösue, (Sp/e-lög n.  $[\pm n(\lambda) + \rho c]$ .) A poem or speech addressed to the spectators at the end of a play. EP/1-LO-Suişe, (Sp/e-lo-Siz) v. n. & a. Muton. See Epilo-Suişe, (Sp/e-lo-Siz) v. n. & a. Muton.

RP.-I-ME'LAS,\* n. (Min.) A white precious stone, having a blackish color over it. Crabb.
BP-I-NI''CI-QN, (Ερ-e nIsh'q-un) n. [ἐπινίκτον.] A song of trumph. T. Warton.

EP-1-NYC'TIS, n. [επινετίς.] pl. EP-1-NYC'T1-DES. (Med.) A sore at the corner of the eye. Wiseman. E-IP-E-DOM'E-TRY,\* n. The measurement of figures that stand upon the same base. Maunder.

stand upon the same base. Maunder.

E-P(PH/A-NY, (e-Pt/β-ng) n. [επιφάρκεα.] A festival celebrated on the 12th day after Christmas, in commemoration of the manifestation of Christ by the star which guided the Magi to Bethlehem.

EP-J-PHQ-NE/MA, n. [επιφώνημα.] (Rhet.) An exclamation; a smart sentence at the close of a speech.

E-PfPH'Q-RA, (e-Ptf'Q-ra) n. [επιφώρα.] (Med.) An impetuous flux of the humors. — (Rhet.) Vehement declamation; an emphatic repertition.

an emphatic repetition.

EP-1-PHYL-LO-SPER'MOUS, a. [from ἐπί, φύλλον, and σπέρμα.] (Bot.) Having the seeds on or at the back of the

leaves, as ferns.

EPI-PHYL'LOUS,\* a. [ini and φύλλον.] (Bot.) Growing upon a leaf. Brande.

E-PiPH'Y-sis, (e-pif'e-sis) n. [ἐπίψυσις.] (Med.) A sort of articulation of the bones by accretion, the part added by

EP'I-PHTE,\* n. (Bot.) A plant found growing upon other vegetables or trees, adhering to their bark. P. Cyc.

2P-I-P-LEY/N,\* n. [πιπλήξις.] (Rhet.) A figure used when an elegant kind of upbraiding is employed to convince. Grahh

E-PIP'LO-CE, n. [ἐπιπλοκή.] (Rhet.) A gradual rising of one

clause of a sentence out of another. Ε-ΡΙΡ'LO-CELE,\* n. [ἐπ(πλοον and κήλη.] (Med.) The her-nia of the omentum. Brands.

nia of the omentum. Brands.

E-Pis'CO-PA-CY, N. [episcopatus, L.] Church government by bishops, the government of the church by three distinct orders of ministers,—bishops, priests, and deacons.

E-Pis'CO-PAL, a. [episcopus, L.] Belonging to episcopacy; belonging to a bishop; vested in a bishop; episcopalian.

E-Pis-CO-PA'LI-AN, n. One who adheres to episcopacy.

E-Pis-CO-PA'LI-AN,\* a. Relating to episcopacy; episcopal.

For.

E-Pis-CO-PA'LI-AN-ISM,\* n. Episcopacy. Ec. Rev. E-Pis-CO-PAIL-IV, ad. In an episcopal manner. Burnet. FE-Pis'CO-PAIT;\* n. A bishop. Millon. E-Pis'CO-PAIT, n. The office of a bishop; a bishopric.

Ep'i-Dōte,\* n. (Min.) A mineral which occurs crystallized, || †E-Pis'co-pAte,\* v. n. To be made, or to act as, a bishon

B-Pis'co-Py, n. [ἐπισκοπή.] Survey; search. Müton. [R.] Ep'|-söde, n. [ἐπεισόδιον.] An incidental narrative, or digression in a poem, separable from the main subject, yet

rising naturally from it.

EP-I-SO'DI-AL,\* a. Relating to episode; episodical. Dr. Mott.

EP-I-8O<sup>1</sup>/C, \(\rho\_a\) Contained in an episode; pertaining EP-I-8O<sup>1</sup>/C-AL-Ly to an episode. EP-I-8O<sup>1</sup>/C-AL-Ly \*ad. By way of episode. Rp. Hurd. EP-I-8O<sup>1</sup>/C-AL-Ly \*ad. By way of episode. Rp. Hurd. EP-I-8D<sup>1</sup>/S TIC, a. [ἐπί and σπάω.] Drawing; blistering.

EP-I-SPAS'TICS,\* n. pl. (Med.) Medicines to draw blisters. Crabb

EP'1-SPERM,\* n. [ $i\pi i$  and  $\sigma\pi i\rho\mu a$ .] (Bot.) The integuments of a seed. Brands.

EP-JS-TXX'JS,\* n. [ξπιστάξειν.] (Med.) A bleeding at the nose Brande.

nose Brande.

Ep-|s-Tul'7'Q-NÖS,\* n. [ἔπισθεν and τείιω.] A spanmodic affection by which the body is bent forwards. Brande.

Ep-|s-Tul'Bite,\* n. (Min.) A crystallized mineral. Dana.

Ep-is'Tule, (e-pis's) n. [ἔπιστολδ.] A letter, a writing sent, an address sent by an apostle to his Christian breth-

†E-Pis'TLER, (e-pis'ler) n. A writer of letters. Bp. Hall.
Formerly the priest who read the epistle at the communion table.

E-Pis'TO-LA-Ry, a. Relating to letters; suitable to letters; having the form of letters, transacted by letters.
E-Pis'TO-LET,\* n. A short epistle or letter C. Lamb.

EP-IS-TO-LDI,\* ... A short epistic or letter C. Lamo. EP-IS-TOL/J-CAL, a. Having the form of an epistic. Bentley. E-PIS-TO-LO-GRAPH'|C,\* a. Belonging to epistolary writ-

-PIS-TO-LO-GRAPH'IC, \* a. Belonging to epistolary writ-

ing. Sharpe. E-PIS'TRO-PHE, n. [επιστροφή.] (Rhet.) A figure which concludes each member of a sentence with the same word or phrase.

pmase. Ep'[-STŸLE, n. [ἐπιστύλιον.] (Arch.) A mass of stone, &c., laid upon the capital of a pillar; an architrave. Ep'[-TĂPH, (ĕp'e-txf) n. [ἐπισάφιον.] An inscription on a tomb or monument in honor of a person deceased.

EP-J-TA'PHJ-AN, a. Pertaining to an epitaph. Milton. EP-J-TAPH' C,\* a. Relating to or resembling an epitaph. J. Taylor.

EP']-TAPH-IST,\* n. A writer of epitaphs. Fo. Qu. Rev. E-PIT'A-SiS, n.  $[\epsilon\pi\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon]$  (Rhet.) An address to the pas-

stoin.

EP-1-THA-Lλ'M1-UM, n. [ἐπιθωλ ἰμιον, Gr., eputhalamumn,
L.] A nuptual song, a congratulatory poem on a marriage.
EP-1-THA'L-AMY, n. A nuptual song. Chadlengh. [R.]
EP'|-THEM, n. [ἐπιθεμα.] (Med.) A lotion externally ap-

phed. Browne.

P'I-THET, n. [iπίθετον.] An adjective denoting any quality, good or bad, a title, a term expressing an attribute or quality.

EP'|-THET', v. a. To entitle; to describe. Wotton. [R.]
EP-|-THET'|C, \* a. Containing epithets. Lloyd.
E-P'|TH'E-TON, \* n. [Gr.] Epithet. Shak. See Epithet.

EP-1-THU-MET'|C.AL \* | a. Relating to lust or animal pas-EP-1-THU-MET'|CAL \* | b. Relating to lust or animal pas-EP-1-TU-MET'|CAL \* | b. sion. Smart. E-P!T'O-ME, n. [introph.] pl. E-P!T'O-MES. Abridgment;

a compendium, a compend, a summary; compendious abstract.

E-PIT'O-MIST, n. An abridger, an epitomizer. Mülton.
E-PIT'O-MIZE, v. a. [L. EPITOMIZED; pp. EPITOMIZING,
EPITOMIZED.] To abridge; to reduce; to condense; to

abstract, to contract into a narrow space.

E-PIT'Q-MIZ-ER, n. One who epitomizes. Hales.

Ep'|-TRITE,\*ε. Noting a kind of Greek rhythm. Beck.

Ep'|-TRITE,\*ε. λ. (En'(τριτος.) (Rhet.) A Greek foot, consisting of four syllables, one long and three short. Crabb.

sisting of four synaples, one fong and three short. Crabo. E-PIT'RO-PE,\* n. [έπιτροπή] (Rhet.) A figure used by an orator when he grants to an opponent something that he may deny, in order to obtain an advantage. Crabb. EP-1-Zδ'ΛΛ,\* n. [έπί and ζώμι.] (Zool.) One of the epizoa, a class of parasitic animals which infest fishes, &c. Brands. EP-1-ZO-ŎT'[C,\* a. (Geol.) Having animal remains annexed.

EP-I-ZO'O-TY,\* n. A murrain or pestilential disease among

cattle. Hamilton.

Ē PLŪ'RJ-BŪS Ū'NUM,\* [L.] One of many. The motto of the United States. The allusion is to the formation of the United States. The satisfied is to the formation of one federal government out of several independent states. Ep'(ΣΕΗ, or E'PŠΕΗ, [8p'(Ν, S. J. Ε. F. Ja. K. Sm., 8'pδΝ, P. Wb.; 8p'(Ν or 8'pδΝ, W) n. [έποχή.] A point of time fixed or reindered remarkable by some historical event, from which dates are subsequently numbered; era; period details.

riod, date.

EP'O εHA. (δρ'ο-ka) n. Same as epock. Prior.

EP'ÖDE, [δρ'όd, S. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; δρ'δd or 8'pδd, W. P.] n. [έπωδο]. The stanza, ode, or part of an ode which follows the strophe and antistrophe; an additional

\$-PÖD'IC,\* a. Relating to or like an epode. Beck.

\$P-Q-PCE'LA,\* (\$p-q-pā'ys) n. The history, action, or fable
of an epic poem; epopee. Hamilton. See Erorgs.

\$P-Q-PE', n. [frowerfa.] The construction, plan, or materials of an epic poem; an epic poem.

\$PDA,\* n. [Gr.; spos, L.] A narrative poem, as the Iliad.

Reserve

B'PO2\* m. [Gr.; spec, L.] A narrative poem, as the Iliad.

Smer.

FPGOTETTE,\* (ā'prò-všt') n. [Fr.] A machine for proving the strength of gunpowder. Brande.

Er'SOM,\* e. Noting a species of crystallized purgative salts, consisting of sulphate of magnesia, found at Epsom, in England. Urs.

Er'U-LA-EY, s. Belonging to a feast. Scott.

EP'U-LA-EY, s. Banquet; feast. Browne.

E-PU'LIS.\* n. [έπ and σδλα.] (Med.) A tubercle on the gunz. Brands.

Er-U-LOT'IC,\* a. [έπονλωτικός.] (Med.) A cleatrizing med
Er-U-LOT'IC,\* a. Cleatrizing; healing. Brands.

EP-U-LOT'IC,\* a. Cleatrizing; healing. Brands.

EP-U-LOT'IC,\* a. Cleatrizing; healing. Brands.

EP-U-LOT'IC,\* a. Cleatrizing; healing. Brands.

EP-U-LOT'IC,\* a. Cleatrizing; healing. Brands.

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EP-U-LOT'IC,\* a. Cleatrizing; healing. Brands.

EP-U-LOT'IC,\* a. Cleatrizing; healing. Brands.

EP-U-LOT'IC,\* a. Cleatrizing; uniform; proportionate.

EP-U-LOT'IC,\* a. Cleatrizing; uniform; proportionate.

EP-U-LOT'IC,\* a. Cleatrizing; lust; adequate, proportionate; commensurate; equivalent.

EP-U-LOT'IC,\* a. Cleatrizing; pp. EQUALLING, EQUALLED.]

To make equal; to answer fully; to be equal to.

EP-U-LOT'IC,\* a. E. E. E. M.] n. State of being equal; likeness; epenness; uniformity.

E-U-LI-IZE, v. a. [i. EQUALIZED; pp. EQUALLIZING, EQUAL!
EP-U-LOTIZE, v. a. [i. EQUALIZED; pp. EQUALLIZING, EQUAL!
EP-U-LOTIZE, v. a. [i. EQUALIZED; pp. EQUALLIZING, EQUAL!-

E QUAL-IZE, v. c. [i. BQUALIZED; pp. EQUALIZING, EQUAL-IZED.] To make even; to make equal.

INED.] To make even; to make equain.

R'QUAL-NY, ad. In an equal manner; evenly.

R'QUAL-NYSS, a. Equality. Shak.

E-QUA-NIM'-TY, a. [equanimutas, L.] Evenness of mind;

a disposition or temper not liable to be elated or demind. Bp. Gauden.

a disposition or temper not liable to be clated or depressed. [mind. Bp. Gaudet, 15-QUAN'-MOUS, a. [squarissis, L.] Having evenness of E'QUAN'-\*, a. An imaginary circle in the Ptolemaic astronomy. Brande.

E-QUA'TION, (e-kwā'shun) n. [square, L.] Act of bringing things to an equality; a reduction of extremes to a mean proportion.—(Astron.) The reduction of the apparent time or motion of the sun to the mean or true time. time or motion of the sun to the mean or true time

time or motion of the sun to the mean or true time. — (.zigebra) The expression of the same quantity or value in
different terms; as, 3s. = 36d.

\$\frac{10}{170}\text{R}, \text{n.} \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ to the axis of the earth's diurnal motion. It is so called because, when the sun is in its plane, the days and nights are exactly equal all over the world. It is also called equancial.—(Geog.) A great circle of the terrestrial sphere, which is every where equally distant from the two poles, and divides the earth into northern and southern hemienheres

E-QUA-TÖ'E-AL,\* n. (Astron.) An instrument contrived for the purpose of directing a telescope upon any celestial object, of which the right ascension and declination are object, or which the right ascension and declination are known, and of keeping the object in view for any length of time, notwithstanding the diurnal motion: Branda. [E-QUA-TO'E]-al. [ë-kwe-to're-e], S. W. P. Js. K.; ëk-we-to're-e], Sm.] a. Fertaining to the equator; conformed to

the equator

the equator.

| Z-QU-TO'E|-AL-LY,\* ad. In a line with the equator. Paley.
| Z-QU-TO'E|-AL-LY,\* ad. In a line with the equator. Paley.
| Z-QU-E-EY, (Sk'we-re, or e-kwēr'e) [e-kwēr'e, S. W. E. J. F.:
| Skwer-e, Ja. Wh.; Sk'we-re, P. Sm.; Sk'we-re or e-kwēr'e,
| K.] R. [cesum, Fr.] An officer who has the care of horses;
| a grand lodge or stable for horses.
| Z-QU-E-EY, (Sk'we-re) R. Same as severry. See EQUERRY.
| Z-QUES, \* a.; pl. Z-Q'U-TES,\* (Sk'we-lex) [L.] Horsemen
| G-QUES, TRI-AH, a. Belonging to horses or horsemanship;
| being on horseback; opposed to pedestrian.
| Z-QU-JR'GLED,\* (S-kwe-ang'gid) a. Having equal angles.
| Bevil.

HE-QUI-IN'GU-LAR, a. [equus and angulus, L.] Having

|| QUI-CRO'EAL, a. [equal and crus, L.] Having equal

legs; isoscoles.

iga: isoscoles.

iga: isoscoles.

iga: up-ozone', (a-kw-krêr') s. Equicrural. Digby.

E-QU-ozone'; ya-yan,\*s. Having equal differences. Crabb.

E-QU-Dis'TANCE, s. Equal distance or remotences. Bp.

Elecutation of the same distance. Browns, L. Being square distance. Browns, a. A. At the same distance.

||E-QU|-FÖR'M|-TY, n. [equus and forms, L.] Equal uniformity; uniform equality. Browns.
||E-QU|-LAT'ER-AL, a. Having all sides equal.
||E-QU|-LAT'ER-AL, n. A figure of equal sides. Herbert.
||E-QU|-LAT'ER-AL, n. A figure of equal sides. Herbert.
||E-QU|-LIB'RATER, v. a. [t. requilinanter] pp mquilibrating, mquilibrating, mquilibrating, mquilibrating.
||E-QU|-LIB'R|-OBS-LY, ad. in equipoise. Browns. [R.]
||E-QU|-LIB'R|-OBS-LY, ad. in equipoise. Browns. [R.]
||E-QU|-LIB'R|-OBS-LY, ad. in equipoise. Browns. [R.]
||E-QU|-LIB'R|-OBS-LY, ad. in equipoise. Browns. [R.]
||E-QU|-LIB'R|-OBS-LY, ad. in equipoise. Browns. [R.]
||E-QU|-LIB'R|-OBS-LY, ad. in equipoise. Browns. [R.]
||E-QU|-LIB'R|-OBS-LEquipoise; equality of weight; balance of power or weight; just poise or balance. - Requibre, [L.] in a state of equipoise or even balance.
||E-QU|-MDL'|-PLR, \* a. Any number or quantity multiplied by the same number as another. Brands.
||E-QU|-MDL'|-PLR, \* a. Any number or quantity multiplied by the same number as another. Brands.
||C-QU|-MDL'|-PLR, \* a. [equus and necessarius, L.] Equal ly needful. Hudivas.
||E-QU|-NDC'|-TIAL, (6-kwe-nök'shal) [8-kwe-nök'shal, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. R.; & k-we-nök'shal, Sm.] n. (Astrom.)
||The great line or circle of the celestial sphere, formed by the intersection of the plane of the earth's equator with the sphere of the heavens. It is now commonly called the intersection of the plane of the earth's equator with the sphere of the heavens. It is now commonly called See EQUATOR. the equator.

E-QUI-NOC'TIAL, a. Pertaining to the equinoxes, to the time of the equinox, or to the regions under the equinoctial line.— Equinoctial points, the two opposite points of the celestial sphere, in which the ecliptic and the equator

the celestial sphere, in which the ecliptic and the equator intersect each other, one being in the first point of Aries, the other in the first point of Libra.

\$\begin{align\*} \mathbb{E} - \mathbb{Q} \mu| - \mathbb{N} \circ \mathbb{T} \mathbb{A} \mathbb{L} \mathbb{L} \mathbb{A} \mathbb{L} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \mathb when the days and nights are equal. The vernal equinox is about the 21st of March; the autumnal, about the 21st of September. — Equinoctial wind.

||E-QUI-NO'MER-ANT, a. [equiper and numerus, L.] Having the same number. Arbuthnot. [R.]
E-QUIP', (e-kwip') v. a. [equiper, Fr.] [L. EQUIPPED; pp. EQUIPPING, EQUIPPED.] To fit, as a ship for sea; to furnish for a horseman , to accourre , to dress out , to fit ; to prepare, to qualify.

EQ'UI-PAGE, (čk'we-paj) n. [équipage, Fr.] Furniture for a horseman, a military man, or a traveller, a carriage, attendance; retinue, accourrements, apparatus, equipment. Eq'ui-PageD, (ök'we-pajd) a. Accounted. Spenser. [E-Qui-Pag-D, (ök'we-pajd) a. Accounted. Spenser. E-Qui-Pag-D, (ök'we-pajd) s. South. E-Qui-Pag-N, a. Act of equipping; state of being equipped;

accoutrement; a. Act of equipping; state of being equipped; accoutrement; equipped; [E'QUI-PÖISE, [S'kwe-poiz, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K.; &k'-we-poiz, Sm.] n. Equality of weight, equilibrium. Glanville.

||E-QUI-PÖL'LENCE, [8-kwe-pöl'lens, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K., 
šk-we-pöl'lens, Sm.] n. [equas and pollenta, L.] Equality of force or power.

E-QUI-POL'LEN-CY, n. Equipollence. Paley.

E-QUI-POL'LENT, a. [aguipollens, L.] Having equal power;

| E-QUI-POL'LENT, a. [equipollens, L.] Having equal power; equivalent. Bacon.
| E-QUI-POL'LENT-LY, ad. Equivalently. Barrow.
| E-QUI-POL'LENT-LY, ad. Equivalently. Barrow.
| E-QUI-PON'DER-ANCE, | n. Equality of weight, equipoise. E-QUI-PON'DER-ANT, a. Being of the same weight. Ray. If E-QUI-PON'DER-ANT, a. Being of the same weight. Ray. If E-QUI-PON'DER-ANT, a. Having equal weight. Ash. | E-QUI-PON'DI-OUS, a. Equal on either part. Glanville. | E-QUI-RA'I-QAL, a. Equally radical Coloralge. | E-QUI-RA'I-QAL, a. Equally radical Coloralge. | E-QUI-RA'I-QAL, a. Having equal rotation; having wheels of equal size. W. Eney.
| E-QUI-SET'[C, (&k.we-skt'|k) a. (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained from the equisation fluviable, Fr.] Just; right; due to justice; loving justice; impartial, fair; honest; resonable.
| E-QUI-TA-ELE. (&k.wo-ta-bl) a. [équitable, Fr.] Just; right; due to justice; loving justice; impartial, fair; honest; resonable.

reasonable.

EQ'UI-TA-BLE-NESS, n. Justness. Locke.

EQ'UI-TA-BLY, (8k'wq-ta-ble) ad. Justly; impartially.

EQ'UI-TAN-CY,\* (8k'wq-ta-ble) ad. Justly; impartially.

EQ'UI-TANT.\* (8k'wq-tant) a. Riding on horseback. Smart.

—(Bot.) Having the leaves so arranged that the base of each is inclosed within the opposite base of that which is next below it, as in the iris. P<sub>a</sub>-Cyc.

EQ-UI-TA'TION, (8k-wq-ta'shun) n. [équitation, Fr.] Act of riding on horseback; horsemanship. Bessell.

EQ'UI-TY, (8k'wq-ta) n. [equitation, II] yustlee; rectitude; right; honesty; impartiality.—(Law) The correction of common law in cases in which it is deficient. A court of equity is a court of chancery.

equity is a court of chancery.

\$\frac{\text{QUIV}\_4-\text{LERCE}\_{\text{RCE}\_1}}{\text{m.}} \text{m. [agents and relso, L.] Equality of \$\frac{\text{E-QUIV}\_4-\text{LER-CY}\_1}{\text{power or worth. } \text{Hommond.}}

ERE †B-Quity'A-LENCE, v. s. To be equal to. Browns. B-Quity'A-LENT, c. Equal in value, excellence, weight, force, or power; equal; commensurate; of the same import or meaning. port or meaning. E-QUIY'A-LENT.M. A thing of the same weight or value. E-QUIY'A-LENT-LY, ad. In an equivalent manner. Skelton. E'QUI-YALVE,\* a. Having equal valves. Pennant. E-QUIY'O-CAL, (c-kwiv'o-kal) a. [equivocus. L.] Of doubtful signification; ambiguous; having a double sense; uncertain; doubtful.

E-QUIV'Q-CAL, n. A word of doubtful meaning. Dennis.

G-QUIV'Q-CAL-LY, ed. In an equivocal manner; ambigu-E-QUIV'O-CAL-LY, ed. In an equivocal manner; ambiguously.

E-QUIV'O-CAL-NESS, R. Ambiguity; double meaning.

E-QUIV'O-CAL-NESS, R. Ambiguity; double meaning.

E-QUIV'O-CATE, v. R. [squaroco, L.] [L. EQUIVOCATED; pp. EqUIVOCATED, pp. EqUIVOCATED; pp. EqUIVOCATED; pp. EqUIVOCATED; pp. EqUIVOCATED; So to evade; to prevaricate.

E-QUIV'O-CATE, v. a. To render equivocal. Sir G. Buck.

E-QUIV'O-CATOR, R. One who equivocates.

E-QUIV'O-CATOR, R. One who equivocates.

E-QUIV'O-CATOR, R. One who equivocates.

E-QUIV'O-CATOR, R. One who equivocates.

E-QUIV'O-CATOR, R. One who equivocates.

E-QUIV'O-CATOR, R. One who equivocates.

E-QUIV'O-CATOR, R. One who equivocates.

E-QUIV'O-CATOR, R. One who equivocates.

E-QUIV'O-CAUS, R. Feeding on horse-feels. Smart.

ER, a syllable in the middle of names of places, comes by contraction from the Baxon wars, dwellers. Gibson.— At the end of a word, it notes the inhabitant of a place; as, the end of a word, it notes the inhabitant of a place; as,

E'RA, n. [era, L.] The account of time, or a series of years, E'RA, n. [676, L.] The action of times a series of year, from any particular date or epoch; the point of time at which the reckoning begins; an epoch; a period; date. †E.RA'D.ATE, v. n. To shoot like a ray. More. †E.RA-D.A'TION, n. Emission of radiance. K. Charles.

E-RAD'I-CATE, v. a. [eradico, L.] (i. Eradicated, pp. eradicating, eradicating, eradicated.) To pull up by the root, to completely destroy; to end; to extirpate; to root out; to exterminate.

Act of eradicating; state of being E-KAD-J-CA'TION, R.

E-KAD-J-CĀ/TION, m. Act of eradicating; state of being eradicated; destruction.

E-RAD'J-CA-TIVE, a. Curing radically; driving quite away.

E-RAD'J-CA-TIVE, m. A medicine which cures radically.

E-RAN'THE-MOM, m. (Bot.) A genus of acanthaceous plants, with showy purple flowers. P. Cyc.

E-RAN'THIS, m. (Bot.) A genus of plants. P. Cyc.

E-RASE', v. a. [i. ERASED; pp. ERASING, ERASED.] To destroy; to exacind; to rase; to blot out, to efface; to obliterate; to cancel; to expunge, to rub out.

E-SIAC'MENT. a. Act of erasing: erasure; destruction.

E-RASE/MENT, w. Act of erasing; erasure; destruction. E-RASE/MENT, w. Act of erasing; erasure; destruction. E-RAS/SION, \* (e-ra/zhun) w. The act of erasing. Smart. E-RAS/TIAN, \* (e-rase/yan) n. A follower of Thomas Erastus, who denied the power of the church to discipline its members

K-RXs'TIAN-IŞM,\* (e-rast'yan-Izm) n. The doctrine or prin-

E-RAS'TIAN-18M,\* (o-rast'yen-izm) n. The doctrine or principles of the Erastians. Lesias.
E-RAS'ORE, (e-ra'zhûr) n. Act of erasing; rasure.
||ERE, (àr) [ār, W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; àr, P.; ër, S. E.] ad.
Before; sooner than. Shak. [Antiquated]
||ERE, (àr) prep. Before. Dryden. [Poetical and rare.]
||EEE-LONG', (àr-löng') ad. Before a long time had elapsed.

|||ERE-BONG, (ar-nog) | Sidney. ||ERE-NOW', (ar-nog)' ad. Before this time. Dryden. ||ERE-WHILE', (ar-hwil') | ad. Some time ago; before ||ERE-WHILES, (ar-hwilz') | now. Shak. ER'S-BOS,\* n. [L.] The lower world; hell; darkness.

R-RECT. (e-rekt') v. a. [erectus, L.] [i. erected; pp. erectus, erectus]. To place perpendicularly to the horizon; to raise, as a monument; to build; to exalt; to norman; to rate; as a nonument, to other, to call; to lift up, to set up; to elevate; to construct; to institute; to found; to encourage; to animate.

5-RECT', (e.-rekt') v. n. To rise upright. Milton. [R.]

5-RECT', a. Upright, not leaning; standing, not prone; directed upwards; bold; confident; vigorous; not de-

E-RECT'ED, p. c. Elevated; raised up; noble. Milton. E-REC'TION, n. Act of erecting or building; state of being raised; a structure; elevation; construction; excite-

ment.
E-RC'TIVE, a. Raising; lifting up. Cotgrave.
E-REC'TLY,\* ad. In an erect posture. Smart.
E-RECT'NESS, n. State of being erect.
E-RECT'NESS, n. State of being erect.
E-R-MA-OAUSIN\* n. Putrefaction; a change which vegetables undergo after death. Form. Ency.
TEN'E-MIT-AQE, n. A hermitage. Skalton.
E-R'E-MIT-AQE, n., teromitag. L.] A hermit. Raleigh.—(Min.) A mineral, called also monative.
E-R-MIT'I-CAL, a. Solitary; hermitical. Scott.
E-R-MIT'I-CAL, a. Solitary; hermitical. Bp. Hall.

ER-E-MIT/j-CAL, s. Solitary; hermitical. Bp. Hall. †E-EP-TI/TION, n. [erepte, L.] A creeping forth. Bei-

E-REP'TION, \* A snatching away by force. Cockersm
ER'E-THISM,\* n. [srethismus, L.] (Med.) An irritable state
of the constitution; irritation. Desgison.
ER'GO, ad. [L.] (Logic) Therefore; consequently.
ER'GOT, n. A substance like soft horn behind the pastern
joint of a horse: — a morbid and poisonous excrescence
in tye or grain; spur of tye.
[ER'GOT, v. n. [srgo, L.] To draw conclusions logically.
Heavet.

Heoryt. En GOT-ISM, n. A conclusion logically deduced. Browns.

ER'GOT-18M, a. A conclusion logically deduced. Browns. A disease in grain; ergot.

†ER'I-KEH, (Er'e-K) n. [Irish] A pecuniary fine. Spenser.

F-R'CA,\* n. [tprixn.] (Bot.) An extensive genus of beau tiful flowering plants, embracing the heaths. P. Cyc.

F-RIC'THI-NN,\* n. Ericthus. Brands. See Enternus.

F-RIC'THYS,\* n. (Zod.) A genus of long-tailed decapod crustaceans, inhabiting the tropical ocean. Brands.

E'RIN, [C'rin or Er'in, K.; Er'in, Earnshaw.] n. [Irish.] Ireland.

Campbell.

ianu, Campucu. E.R.1'(G), (e-ring'gö) π. [ἡρόγγιον.] A genus of plants of several species; sea-holly. ER-j-ÖM'E-TER,\* π. An optical instrument for measuring

the diameter of minute particles. Young. E-R-P-OPH-O-RUM,\* n. (Bot.) A sedge-like plant. P. Cyc. E-RIPH-E-A,\* n. (Zool.) A genus of short-tailed crustaceans. P. Cyc.

Ceans. F. Cyc.

Fig.Ris'T<sub>1</sub>Co, a. Eristical; controversial. Life of Firmin.

15-Ris'T<sub>1</sub>-CAL, a. [έρις.] Controversial; relating to disputes. Bp. Parker.

E'RIX,\* or E'RIX,\* n. (Zool.) A genus of serpents. P.

Cyc.

ÉBARE, (eik) a. [dep/6:.] Idle; lazy; slothful. Chaucer.

ÉR'ME-LIN, n. An ermine. Sidney. See Ermine.

ER'MINE, (ër'min) n. [hermine, Fr.] An animal about the
size of a squirrel, resembling the weasel, and valued for
its fur; the fur of ermine, the emblem, office, or dignity
of a ludge. of a judge.

or a judge.

ER'MINED, (cr'mind) a. Clothed with ermine. Pope.

ER'MS, From the Saxon ern, earn, a cottage, or place of

ER'ON. Tettrement. Gibson's Canden.

E-RODE', v. a. [crodo, L.] [t. ERODED; pp. ERODING, ERODED]. To cut from or away; to canker or cat away; to corrode. Bacon.

FIGURE BACON.

FER'O-GA'TION, n. Act of giving; distribution. Ser T. Elyot.

FER-O-GA'TION, n. Act of giving; distribution. Ser T. Elyot.

FROSE, n. (Bot.) Having small sinuses around the margin, as if gnawed. Smart.

E-RÖ'SION, (9-TÖ'Zhun) n. [erosio, L.] Act of eroding; corrosion. Arbuthnot.

E-ROT'IC,\* n. An amorous poem, or one treating of love.

E-RÖT'/IC, } a. [ἐρωτικός.] Relating to the passion of E-RÖT'/I-CAL, love; treating of love, amorous; lustful Ruston

ER-PE-TÖL'O-GY,\* n. [ερπετός and λόγος.] (Zool.) That branch of natural history which treats of reptiles;—divided by Cuvier into four orders: 1st, chelonians, tortoises, turtles, &c.; 2d, saurians, lizards, crocodiles, &c.; 3d, ophatians, slow-worms, serpents, &c.; 4th. batrachans, frogs, toads, newts, &c.—It is also written herpetology. Regards ogy. Brande.

To wander; to ramble; to commit errors; to mistake; to blunder, to deviate from the right way or from recta-

tude.

ÉRR. v. a. To mislead; to cause to err. Burton.

ÉRRA-BLE, a. Liable to err. Buley.

ÉRR'A-BLE-NESS, n. Liableness to error. Mountague.

ÉR'RAND, [ér'rand, P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm.; är'rand, S. W.;

ěr'rand or ár'rand, F.] n. A message; a mandate; a mission, a compission. sion; a commission

ER'RAND-BOY,\* n. One employed as a messenger. Twed-

dell.

R'AANT, a. [errans, L.] Wandering; roving; rambling:
— vile; worthless; arrant.—(Law) Itinerant, applied to
judges, &c., who go the circuit.

ER'EANT-KNIGHT,\* n. A knight-errant. Congress.

ER'EANT-EY, n. An errant or wandering state; act of wandering; the employment of a knight-errant; knight-erranty. See Knight-Erranty.

FR-RA'TA, n. pl. [L.] (erratum, sing.) The errors or mistakes in printing, inserted in the beginning or end of the
book.

book.

E.-RAT'[O, a. [erraticus, L.] Wandering; uncertain; deviating from the right way; erroneous; irregular.

†ER-RAT'[O, m. A rogue; a wanderer. Cockeram.

ER-RAT'[-OAL. A. Uncertain; erratic. Bp. Hall.

ER-RAT'[-OAL-LY, ad. In an erratic manner.

ER-RAT'[-OAL-NZ, s. State of being erratic. Ash.

†ER-RAT'[OA], m. A wandering to and fro. Cockeram.

ER-RAT'TOM, m. [L.] pl. FB-RA'TA. An error in writing or printing: chiefly used in the plural. See Errata.

Eg/ERINE, (ĕr'In) m. [έρρινον.] (Med.) A medicinal anuff.

BR'RHINE, . That is snuffed up by the nose; promoting || a discharge from the nose. Loudon.

ERA/ING, a. Wandering, misled by error, liable to err.

ER-RO'NE-OUS, a. Having or partaking of error, incorrect;

BR-RO'NE-OUS. A Having or partaking of error, incorrect; mistaking, misted by error, mistaken, failse, untrue.

BR-RO'NE-OUS-NESS, n. State of being erroncous.

BR'ROR, n. (error, L.) Deviation from rectitude or truth; mistake; a blunder, a fault; an offence; sin.—(Laso) A writ of error is one which authorizes the judges of a superior court to examine a record on which judgment has been given in an inferior court, on an allegation of error in pleading a process, &c., and to affirm or reverse the same. — A mistake in pleading, or in the process. ER'gog.ist,\* z. One who is in error. Ed. Rev.

ERS, n. A plant; bitter vetch.
ERSE, n. The language of the descendants of the Gaels or Celts, in the Highlands of Scotland.

ERSE, a. Belonging to the ancient Scotch. Perry.
ERSE, a. Belonging to the ancient Scotch. Perry.
ERSE, ad. [superlative of ere.] First; in the beginning;
once, formerly; before; till now. Matton. [Obsolete or poetical.]

ERST'WHILE, ad. Till then; aforetime. Glanville.

TERST'WHILE, ad. Till then; aforetime. Glanville. ER-U-BES'(ENCE, P. n. [erubescentia, L.] Act of growing ER-U-BES'(EN-CY, ) red; redness; a blush. ER-U-BES'(EN-T, a. Reddish; inclining to redness. E-R\(\bar{v}' \text{CA}, \stack\* n. [L.] \) (Ent.) A worm; a caterpillar.—The larva state of insects. Loudon. [F-RUCT', v. a. [eruto, L.] To beich; to throw from the stomach. Bailey.

Stomach. Bailey.

ERUC'TATE, v. a. To belch; to vomit forth. Howell. [R.]

ER-UC-TA'TION, a. Act of belching, a belch. Swift.

[ER'U-DITE, v. ER'U-DITE, [Sr'u-dit, Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.;

Sr-u-dit', W.; Sr'u-dit, P.] a. Having erudition; learned; conversant with books. Sir T. More.

[ER'U-DITE-Ly, \*a. With erudition, learnedly. Scott.

[ER'U-DITE-NESS,\* z. The quality of being erudite. Colo-

"ridge.

BR-U-DI"TION, (ër-u-dish'un) n. Learning, knowledge obtained from books, literature.

1.1 Partsking of copper.

-RO'QI-NOUS, a. [ gruginosus, L.] Partaking of copper.

E-RU'q-NOÜS, a. [erugnosus, L.] Partaking of copper.

B-EUP TION, (e-rüp'shun) n. [erugno, L.] Act of bursting forth; emission; sudden hostile excursion; explosion, a breaking out, efforescence, pustules.

E-RUP'TIVE, a. Bursting forth; having cruption.

E-Y-M'N'TH-AN,\* a. Belonging to Erymanthus. Ash.

E-Y-M'N' a. (Gool.) A fossil crustacean animal. P. Cyc.

E-Y-SIP'E-LAS, n. [iρνσίπτλας,] (Med.) A disease, vulgarly called St. Anthony's fire, which consists of an inflammation of the skin. a swelling of the part, heat, redness, tion of the skin, a swelling of the part, heat, redness, and pain.

ER-Y-SI-PEL'A-TOUS, a. Relating to erysipelas. Bp. Berke-

EP-Y-THE MA.\* π. [ἐρυθαίνω.] (Med.) A superficial redness of the skin, resembling crysipelas. P. Cyc.
EP-Y-THE E'A.\* π. (Bot.) A genus of annual plants. P.

Cyc. ER-Y-THR! NA,\* m. (Bot.) A leguminous genus of tropical

\*\*EA-LADE', a. [Ft.] (Mil.) The act of scaling the walls

of a fortification by the use of scaling ladders, a scaling ladder.

ladder.

BS-CA-PADE', n. [Fr.] Irregular motion of a horse; a misdemeanor; a fault. Dryden.

BS-CA-PADE', v. a. [cchapper, Fr.] [t. ESCAPED; pp. ESCAPING, ESCAPED.] To flee from; to obtain exemption from; to avoid; to pass by without observing, to shun; to alude

Es-CAPE', v. n. To fly; to avoid danger or punishment.

Es-CAPE', v. Flight; act of getting out of danger; excursion; sally; an oversight; clusion.—(Law) Violent or privy evasion out of some lawful restraint. Concd.—The leliverance of a person out of prison before he is enti-

thed to deliverance. Boswier.

\$s\_CAPE'MENT,\* n. Escape. Porry.— That part of the mechanism of a watch or clock, by which the circulating motion of the wheels is converted into a vibrating motion.

mouse of the wards.

Es-Clr'ER, a. One who gets out of danger.

Es-Clr'ER, a. Avoidance of danger. Exra.

Escargaroire, (es-kir-gs-twor') a. [Fr.] A nursery of

\$6-CARP', v. a. [escarper, Fr.] (Mil.) To slope down. Carleton

ACKEP', a. (Fort.) The side of a ditch surrounding or in front of a work, and forming the exterior of a ram-part; a scarp. P. Cyc.

ESP Es-CARP'MENT,\* n. (Gool.) The abrupt face of a ridge of

high land. Lyell.

EsçH-A-LÖT', [sha-löt', S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. : šsh-a-löt',
S. M. ] n. [cckalotte, Fr.] A plant. See Shallot.

Es'кнак, (ös'kar) n. [ccxapa.] (Med.) A crust or scab
made on the fiesh by a burn or some caustic application.

tion.

8S-EHA-RÖT'[C, (&-ka-röt']k) a. Caustic; searing; tending to sear or burn the skin.

8S-EHA-RÖT'[C, (&s-ka-röt']k) n. A caustic application.

8S-EHA-RÖT'[C, Q; \* n. [ foyarvo and λόγνo.] The doctrine of the last things. Prof. G. Bush.

8-CHEAT', n. [seckeor, old Fr.] (Law) That which falls or lapses to the original proprietor, or to the state, as lands or other property by the failure of heirs or by forfeiture; a writ to recover escheats. a writ to recover escheats.

a will to recover escheats.

SS-CHEAT', v. n. (L. ESCHEATED; pp. ESCHEATING, ESCHEATED.) To be forfeited by failure of heirs.

SS-CHEAT', a. a. To forfeit. Bp. Hall.

SS-CHEAT', ABLE, a. Liable to escheat. Cotgrave.

SS-CHEAT', AGE, n. The right of succession to an escheat.

Es-CHEAT'OR, n. An officer who observes escheats.

||Es-CHEW', (es-chû') v. a. [eschouwen, Teut.] [i. eschewer), pp. eschewing, eschewed.] To fly, to avoid, to elude, to shun Spenser.—Southey, 27 This is an old word and somewhat antiquated, but not obsolete.

Word and somewhat antiquated, but not obsorbed.

[ES-CHEW'FR,\* a. One who eschews. Coleradge.

[ES-CHEW'MENT,\* n. The act of eschewing. Ch. Ob. [R.]

ES-COH'TIE,\* n. (Min.) A crystallized mineral. Dana.

ES-COCH'EON, n. See Escurcheon. Warton.

ES-COEM'EN, [secorts, Fr.] A convoy, a guard from place to place, a retinue, a company of armed men attending on

a person as a guard or a distinction.

Es-cort, v. a. [L. Escorted, pp. Escorting, Escorted.]

To attend; to accompany, to wait on, to convoy. War-

ton.

ES-COT', n. [old Fr., at present con.] A tax; a reckoning.— It is now shortened into sect, and forms a part of the phrase soct and lot. See Scor.

ES-COT', v. a. To pay a reckoning for, to support. Shak.

ES-COT', n. [escoute, old Fr.] Persons sent for intelligence. Hayward. Now secut.

ES-CRIPT', n. [escript, old Fr.] A writing, a schedule. Cockeram

ESCRITOIRE, (ĕs-kre-twór') [ĕs-kre-tör', S. W. J. E.;
skry-tör', F.; ĕs-kre-twór', Ja. K.. ĕs-kre-twór', Sm.] n.
[old Fr.] A box or bureau which forms a desk for

writing. Es-CRI-TÖ'RI-AL,\* a. Relating to an escritoire. Comper. Es-CROW',\* a. (Law) A conditional instrument. Black-

stone.

So'CU-AGE, n. (Feudal law) Tenure by knight service; a pecuniary satisfaction paid in heu of military service by tenants in chivalry; scutage.

ES-CU-LAPI-AN, a. Relating to Esculapius; medical.
ES'CU-LENT, n. Something fit for food. Bacon.
ES-CU-LENT, n. Something fit for food. Bacon.
BS-CU-LENT, p. Something fit for food. Bacon.

Res-CU-LENT, p. Something fit for food. Bacon.

ES-CU-LENT, p. Something fit for food. Bacon.

Res-CU-LENT, p. Something fit for food. Bacon.

Es-COTCH'EON, (es-küch'un) n. [écusson, Fr.] (Her.) A shield of a family on which arms are emblazoned, the ensigns armorial.

Es-COTCH'EONED, (-und) a. Having an escutcheon. †Es-LOIN', v. a. [esloigner, old Fr.] To banish, to eloin.

Donne. Es'MARK-ITE, \* n. (Min.) Chlorophyllite. Dana.

ES'NE-CY\* n. (Low) Eldership:—the right of choosing first in coparceny, on the ground of sentority. Crabb. E-Sō'PI-AN, a. Relating to Æsop, or fables like those of Æsop. Warton.

ES-O-TER'IC, a. [esotericus, L.] Secret; mysterious; a term applied to instruction, which, among the Greeks, the teacher gave secretly, as distinguished from his exoteric, or public doctrine.

Es-Q-TER'I-CAL, \* a. Same as esoteru

Es-O-TER'I-CAL-LY,\* ad. In an esoteric manner. Warburton.

ES-O-TER'1-CISM,\* n. Esoteric doctrine or principles. Ch

Es-O-TER' [CS,\* n. pl. Doctrines mysterious or hidden. Sir J. Mackintosh.

Es'O-TER-y, n. Mystery; secrecy. Search.
Es'PA-DON,\* n. A soft of two-handed sword, having two

edges of great length and breadth. Crabb.
Es-PALTIER, (es-pal'yer) a. [espelier, Fr.] A frame on which
to train fruit-trees; a tree flattened and trained on a frame.

Es-PAL'IER, (es-pal'yer) v. a. To plant and train trees on espaliers.

ES-PAR'CET, m. A plant; a kind of saintfoin.

\*\*ES-PAR'TÖ, \*\* n. [Sp.] (Bot.) A species of rush found in the south of Spain, used for making cordage, &c. Mc Cullack

\$3-P\$C'1AL, (cs-pösh'al) a [specialis, L.] Particular; principal; chief; special.
\$8-P\$C'1AL-LY, (cs-pšeh'al-le) ad. Principally; chiefly.
\$8-P\$C'1AL-NESS, (cs-pösh'al-nös) n. State of being

ges-Pi-Re, n. One who watches like a spy. Harmar. Es-Pi-Re, n. One who watches like a spy. Harmar. Es-Pi-Rei, n. [sepmelle, Fr.] A kind of ruby. Cotgrave.

See SFINEL.

Sipi-O-NÄGE, (ös'pe-o-nä] or ös'pe-o-näzh) [ët'pe-o-nä,
Ja. R.; ös'pe-o-näzh, Sm.; es-pë'o-näzh, K.; es-pi'o-nä],
Daviss.] n. [espionnage, Fr.] The act or system of keeping spies in pay, particularly among the subjects of a goverument; practice of a spy; close watch.

SS-PLA-NADE', n. [Fr.] [Fort.] The sloping of the parapet of the counterscarp, or covered way, towards the
open country; a glacis.—(Hort.) A grass-plot.

SS-PLEES',\* n. pl. (Law) The full profit or produce of
land. Crabb.

SS-PÖ'SAL, n. Act of espousing; adoption; protection.
Ld. Orford.

SS-PÖ'SAL, a. Relating to the act of espousing.

ES-POUSAL, a. Relating to the act of espousing.
ES-POUSALS, a. pl. A contract or mutual promise of

marriage.

Be-PODSE', v. a. [esponser, old Fr.] [i. zerouszd; pp. zerousing, zerouszd.] To contract marriage with, to betroth;
to marry; to wed; to adopt; to take to one's self, to
maintain; to defend; to support.

Es-PODS'ER, n. One who esponses or maintains.

Be-PEN'GOLD,\* n. An ancient warlike engine, used for

Es-PRIN'GÖLD, \* n. An ancient warlike engine, used for casting great stones. Crobb.

ESPRIT DE CORPS, \* (&s-prô'de-kôr') [Fr.] The spirit of the body; the corporation spirit:—that zeal for their mutual honor which pervades a collective body, such as gentlemen of the army, the bar, &c. Crabb.

Es-P', v. a. [espier, old Fr.] [L. ZSPIED; pp. ZSPYING, ESPIED.] To see things at a distance; to perceive; to discern; to descry; to find out; to discover as a spy.

Es-P', n. A scout; a spy. Hulost.

ES'QUI-MAU,\* (&s'ke-mô) n.; pl. ESQUIMAUX, (&s'ke-môz) A tribe of Indians; the aboriginal inhabitants of Labrador. Hearne.

S-QUIR', (&s-kwir') n. [secutor, old Fr.] Originally, the

Enorator. Coerte.

Sa-Quinz', (se-kwir') n. [secutor, old Fr.] Originally, the shield-bearer of a knight:—the title of dignity in England next below a knight:—a title of a justice of the peace and other magistrates; and, by courtesy, a title extended indefinitely to men of the liberal professions

extended indefinitely to men of the liberal professions and pursuits.

\$\$\begin{align\*} \text{Ex-QUIRE'}, (\text{ex-kwir'}) v. a. To attend as an esquire. \$ExQUIRE', (\text{ex-kir'}) v. [Fr.] (Painting) A slight sketch or draught of a picture. Hamilton.

\$\begin{align\*} \text{Ex-AY'}, (\text{ex-say}) v. a. [essayer, Fr.] [i. \text{Ex-AY-D}; pp. \text{Ex-AY-IN}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex-kir-II}, \text{ex

Es'săy, (ĕs'sā) n. Attempt; endeavor; a short treatise or composition on any subject; a tract; a dissertation; a short disquisition; a raral, an experiment:—an assay. \$\mathbb{E}\_8-\mathbb{A}' \mathbb{R}\_8, \mathbb{n}\$ one who essays an essayist. \$\mathbb{R}\_8' \mathbb{A} \text{N} - \mathbb{N}\_8 - \mathbb{A} \text{N}' \mathbb{I}\_8 - \mathbb{A} \text{N}' \mathbb{R}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8 - \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_8' \mathbb{N}\_

Addison.

Addison. n. [essentia, L.] The nature, substance, or being of any thing; that which makes any thing to be what it is; existence; entity; the idea of a species; constituent substance:—the predominant qualities of any plant or substance separated from the grosser parts; volatile matter; perfume; odor; scent.

8'SENCE, v. a. [L. ESSENCED: pp. ESSENCING, ESSENCED.]

To perfume; to scent. Addison.

8'SENCED.\* (8s'senst) p. a. Perfumed; scented. Addison

8'SENCED.\* (8s'senst) p. a. Perfumed; scented. Addison

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8'SENCED.\* (8s'senst) p. a. Perfumed; scented. Addison

8'SENCED.\* (8s'senst) p.

and led a sort of monastic life.

\$\$-\$E'\text{If}\_{1}(s) = \$\sin^{1}(s)\$ in \$Necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing; forming or embracing the essence; very important; necessary; indispensable; requisite; principal; pure; highly rectified; volatile.

\$\$-\$E'\text{If}\_1\$ (s=\$\sin^{1}(s)\$) n. Something that is essential or necessary; existence; being; nature; first or constituent principles; the chief point.

The state or

Se-SEN-71-AL')-TY, (se-sön-she-Ai'e-te) n. The state or quality of being essential; nature. Swift. Se-SEN-71-AL-LY, ad. In an essential manner; really. Se-SEN-71-AL-NESS, n. The quality of being essential.

#8-BEN'TIAL-NESS, R. The quality of being essential.

Ld. Dipby.

#8-BEN'TI-ATE, (cs-sön'she-Et) v. n. To become of the same essence. B. Jonson.

#8-BON'N, n. [sasoyate, Fr.] Excuse; exemption. Sponsor.—

(Loss) An excuse which a person bound to be in court

offers for not being there. — Escois-day, the day on which a writ is returnable. Es-aoin',\* a. (Law) Allowed for the appearance of suitors; an epithet applied to the first three days of a term. Smart.

E3-Söln', v. a. [essoyner, Fr.] To excuse; to release. Quarles E8-Söln', p., n. An attorney who excuses absence. Cot-

grave.
Es'Son-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A species of garnet. Dana.
Es'Son-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A species of garnet. Dana.
Es-Tablishing, established. To settle firmly; to fix; to
make firm; to ratify; to confirm; to settle; to institute;
to found; to make a settlement of.

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Es-TAB'LISHED,\* (es-tab'lisht) p. a. Made firm; ratified; fixed.

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S-TAB'LISH-ER, n. One who establishes.

ES-TAB'LISH-MENT, n. Act of establishing; that which is ps-TABLISH-REY, R. Act of establishing; that which is established; settlement, confirmation of something done, ratification; foundation; situation or condition in life; means of support, allowance; income; salary. Es-TA-CXDE',\* n. [Fr.] (Ant.) A dike constructed with piles in the sea, a river, or a morass, to hinder the entrance of an enemy. Crabb.

\*\*S.TA-EXPERIFE (Esta CRI) = [Fr.] A military course.

ES-TA-FETTE', (es-ta-fet') n. [Fr.] A military courier;

ES-TĀ-FETTE', (88-19-1et') n. [Ff.] A military courier; an express.

ES-TĀTE', n. [estat, old Fr.] Condition of life; fortune; possession in land; landed property; rank; quality; a person of high rank.— (Law) The title or interest which a man has in his lands and tenements.—pl. Classes or divisions

has in his lands and tenements.—pl. Classes or divisions of the people of a country, or their representatives, who take a part in the government.

BS-TATE, v. a. To settle as a fortune; to fix. Shak.

SS-TATE, v. a. To settle as a fortune; to fix. Shak.

SS-TATE, v. a. [seatmo, L.] [1. ESTEEMED; pp. ESTEEMING, ESTEEMED.] To set a value on, whether high or low, to set a high value on, to value; to respect; to prize; to regard with reverence; to hold in opinion; to think.

ES-TEEM', v. n. To consider as to value. Spenser.

SS-TEEM', v. High value, great regard, estimation; respect, friendship.

ES-TEEM', n. High value, great regard, estimation respect, friendship.
ES-TEEM'A-BLE, a. That may be esteemed; estimable

Fop.

S-TEEM'ER, n. One who esteems.

S-THET'|C,\* | A. Relating to esthetics; æsthetic. Phil.

S-THET'|CS,\* n. pl. The science which treats of the
beautiful, or of the principles of taste. Phil. Museum.—

Watter also cathetic. She EXPERTICA.

Written also asthemas. See Æsthetics. Es'ti-ma-ble, a. [Fr.] That may be esteemed; respecta-ble; valuable; worthy of esteem.

ES'TI-MA-BLE, a. That which is worthy of regard.

ES'TI-MA-BLE, 7. I HART WHICH IS TOWNED, TO BROWNE, [R.]
ES'TI-MA-BLE-NESS, 7. The quality of deserving regard.
ES'TI-MATE, v. a. [astimo, L.] [1. ESTIMATED; pp. ESTI-MATING, ESTIMATED.] To rate, to adjust the value of; to calculate; to compute; to reckon, to count, to appreciate; to esteem, to value.

"Oppositation: calculation: Value; value-

S'TI-MATE, n. Computation; calculation; value; valua-tion, estimation.

ESTI-MATE, M. Computation; calculation; value; value; ton, estimation.

ES'I-MAT-ED, \*p. a. Valued; computed; calculated.

ES-I-MAT-ED, \*p. a. Valued; computed; calculation; compatation; estimate; opinion; estemate; colculation; compatation; estimate; opinion; estemate; a valuer.

ES'I-MA-TOR, n. One who estimates; a valuer.

ES'I-MA-TOR, n. One who estimates; a valuer.

ES'I-VAL, [8s'10-val, S. W. P. Ja. K. Sm.; cs-ti'val, Dycke, Barclay, la astivus, L.] Pertaining to the summer; continuing for the summer. Browne.

[ES'I-VA'TION, n. Act of passing the summer; summer abode. - (Bot.) The state of a plant during summer.

ES-TOP', \* v. a. [i. estopped; pp. estopping, estopped: — May this institution be permanent. Macdonnell.

ES-TOP'EL, n. (Low) An act that bars a legal process.

ES-TOP-EADE', \* n. [Fr.] A mode of cooking meat Crabb.

Es-TO'VERS, n. pl. (Law) The right of taking necessary wood, &c., from another's estate; necessaries or sup-plies allowed out of a man's estate who is confined for

felony, alimony to a woman divorced. Blackstone. ES-TRADE', n. [Fr.] A level place; a higher part of a chamber.

Prysne.
Es-TEANGE'MENT, n. Allenation; distance; removal.
Es-TEAPADE', n. [Fr.] The action of a horse that rises
before, and yerks furiously with his hind legs.

ETH'ER-INE, n. (Casm.) A peculiar carburetted hydrogen, which has been regarded as the basis of other. P. M-TRAY', v. n. [estrayer, old Fr.] To stray; to wander. ; i-TRAY', w. (Lew) A tame beast found wandering with--TRAY, R. (Lew) A teme beest found wandering without a known owner. Covel.

-TREAT', R. [attractsm, L.] (Lew) The true copy of an
original writing; an extract. Covel.

-TREAT', v. v. (L. E. Bettraktsm; pp. Retreating, ReTRATED.] To extract; to take from, by way of fine.
Boyle.—(Lew) To copy.

-TREPE'MENT, R. (attraper, old Fr.] (Lew) A stripping or
spoil of land by a life tenant to the prejudice of the
owner. Covel. Gye. ETH'[-C.AL, a. [ $\theta v.x\phi_s$ .] Relating to ethics; moral; ethical. Pape. ETH'[-C.AL, a. [ $\theta v.x\phi_s$ .] Relating to ethics; moral; relating to or treating of morality. ETH'[-CAL-Ly, ad. According to ethics or morality. ETH'[-CAL-Ly, ad. According to ethics or morality. ETH'[-CS, n. pl. [ $\theta o_{S}$ .] The science that treats of human actions and mental affections, considered as virtuous or vicious, right or wrong; moral philosophy; morality; morals. morals. Triplop, s. An Ethiopian; a blackamoor. Skak.
E-TH-OP, s. An Ethiopian; a blackamoor. Skak.
E-TH-OP;-AN,\* a. Relating to Ethiopia. Ed. Ency.
E-TH-OP;C,\* a. The language of Ethiopia. Murroy.
E-TH-OP;C,\* a. Relating to Ethiopia or Abyssinia. owner. Covol.

5'TRICH, n. A fine white down that lies immediately under the feathers of the ostrich. McCullock.—[†The ostrich. Stat.] S'TRIDGE. See Estrich. Bruca Bruca ETHIOPS-MIN'ER-AL, m. See ETHIOPS-MINERAL ETH'MÖID, m. [h0µ6; and sloc.] (Anat.) A cribriform bone; one of the eight bones which compose the cra-Sel'TU-ANCE, n. Heat; warmth. Bressns. Se'TU-A-Ry, (ëst'yu-a-re) n. [astuarium, L.] The widen-ing of a river at its mouth into an arm of the sea; an inlet of the sea; an arm of the sea, a frith. ist'u-āte, (čet'yų-āt) v. n. [setue, L.] [i. estuated; pp. setuatine, estuated; pp. cetuatine, estuated.] To swell and rage; to boil. nium.

ETH-MÖID,\* a. Resembling a sieve; ethmoidal. Regst.

ETH-MÖID'AL. a. Belonging to the ethmoid.

ETH'NIC, a. Heathen; relating to ethnology.

'ETH'NIC, a.; pl. ETHNICS. Heathen, Raleigh.

ETH'NI-CAL, a. [éduscs.] Heathen; pagan; national.

ETH'NI-CISM, a. Heathenism; paganism. B. Jonson.

ETH-NOG-RA-PHER.\* a. One who is versed in ethnography. Ed. Res.

ETH-NOG-RA-PHER.\* 2. Relating to ethnography of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the s Cockstam.

13-TU-L'TION, s. Act of boiling; commotion of a fluid.

13-TU-L'TION, s. Act of boiling; commotion. Chapman.

13-TU-LE, (&st'yur) s. Violence: commotion. Chapman.

13-TU-LENT, s. [sensions, L.] Hungry; voracious. Bailey.

13-TU-LNE, s. [sensions, L.] Hungry; voracious. Bailey.

13-TU-LNE, s. A medicine that promotes hunger. Ash.

13-TU-LALOR, s. (5-14'-mb'xhôr) s. [Fr.] A specific number of officers belonging to the same corps. Creab.

13-TU-LALOR, s. (5-14'-7-s) [L.] These words, as also the contraction Erc., or &c., denote—and others of the like kind; and the rest; and so forth; and so on.

13-TU-L'Sch. s. a. [setze. Ger.] (i. vycus. m. ETCHING. ETH-NO-GRĂPH'IC,\* | α. Relating to ethnography or ETH-NO-GRĂPH'I-CAL,\* | races of mankind. Robertson. ETH-NO-GRA-PHY,\* π. [βυνς and γράφω.] A description of races of men; the science that treats of the different ETCH, (Sch) v. a. [stem, Ger.] [i. ETCHED, pp. ETCHING, ETCHED.] To engrave or prepare a drawing for the press on metal by means of squafortis; to sketch, to draw; races of mankind, or of the peculiar characters, manners, customs, &c., of different nations. Brande.

ETH-NQ-LÖG'IC,\* \( \) a. Relating to ethnology. Hodg-ETH-NO-LÖG/IC.\* | a Relating to ethnology. Hedg-ETH-NO-LÖG/I-CAL.\* | km. ETH-NO-LÖG/I-CAL.\* | km. ETH-NO-LÖG-GET.\* n. One who is versed in ethnology. Dr. Edwards. on metal by means of aquatorius; to section, to delineate.

ETCH, v. n. To practise etching. Gilpin.

ETCH, v. Mortimer. See Eddish.

ETCH'ER, v. One who etches. Guardian.

ETCH'ING, n. A method of engraving on copper by means ETH-NOL'O-Gγ,\* π. [ἔθνος and λόγος.] A treatise on nations or races of men. Pritchard. nations of races of men. Pracadra.

ETH-Q-LOG'|-CAL, a. Treating of morality.

E-RIGL'Q-Gist,\* a. One who is versed in ethology or ethics. Smart.

E-RIGL'Q-GY,\* a. [7]005 and \(\lambda\6795.\)] A treatise on ethics; ethics. Fo. Qu. Rev.

[ETH-Q-PQ-ET'|5C,\* a. Imitating manners. Sir T. Urof aquafortis; an impression from a drawing etched on metal.

ET.S-05'IJC, m. [\$\tilde{t}\_{\tilde{t}}\colon \text{ or}(\tilde{X}\colon\_c)\$ A chronogrammatical composition. B. Jeneon. [R.]

E-TER'NAL, a. [atereus, L.] Without beginning or end; without beginning; without end; endiess; everiasting, boundless; infinite; perpetual.

F-TER'NAL, m. [atereach, Fr.] That which is endiess. — One of the appellations of God.

E-TER'NAL-LET. = One who holds the part existence of quart. 5-THÜLE', a. (Chom.) The elementary carbon and hydro-gen of ether. Brande. of the appellations of God.

F-TEN'AL-IET, a. One who holds the past existence of
the world eternal. Burnet.

F-TEN'AL-IZE, v. a. To make eternal. Skelton.

F-TEN'AL-IZ, ed. Without beginning or end; endlessly.

f-TENEY, a. Eternal; perpetual; endless. Skok.

f-TEN'AL-IZ, a. To immortalize. Mirror for Mag.

F-TEN'AL-IZ, a. [sternitas, L.] An attribute of the Deity,
whose existence is without beginning or end; existence or duration without beginning or end; duration
without and. gen of etner. Drand.
E-THU'84,\*\* s. A genus of crustaceans. P. Cyc.
E'TI-O-LATE,\*\* v. a. [i. ETIOLATED; pp. ETIOLATING, ETIOLATED.] To blanch or whiten by excluding from air and
light, or from the sun. Loudos.
E'TI-O-LÄ-TED,\* a. Pale and weak, or sickly, as a plant. "ET-U-LA-TED," a. Pale and weak, or sickly, as a plant. Loudon.

E-TI-O-LA-TED," a. Pale and weak, or sickly, as a plant in which all the green color is absent; chlorosis. Brande.

E-TI-O-LO-GY, n. [airioλoyia.] An account of the causes of any thing, particularly of diseases. Arbethnat.

ET-I-QUETTE', (&t-c-k&i') n. [Fr.] Form of behavior or manners expressly or tactily required; ceremonial code of polite life; forms of ceremony; ceremony.

E-TI-SUS, n. A. genus of crustacesns. P. Cyc.

E-TRUS, A. A. genus of crustacesns. P. Cyc.

E-TRUS, a. A giant. Beaus. & Fl.

ET'ILE, (&t'll) v. a. To attempt; to earn by working. Boucker. [Provincial.—North of Eng.]

ETUT, (&-twe') n. [Fr.] A case for tweezers and such instruments. Skenstons. without and. B-TER'SIZE, v. c. [i. RTERRITED; pp. ETERRITEING, ETER-HIZED.] To make endiess; to perpetuate; to immortal-ize. Milton. ize. Nitten.

B-TE'\$1-AN, (9-48'zh-an) a. [irforer.] Applied to such winds as blow at stated times of the year; annual; periodical; stated.

E'THAL's. a. A substance formed by the saponification of spermaceti. Brands.

ETHE, (8th) a. Easy. Chessor. See EATH.

ETH'ZL, a. Noble. Gibsrn.

E'THYZ, n. [sther, L.] An element or matter supposed to be much finer and rarer than air, and to occupy the heavenly space from the termination of the atmosphere; refined air.—(CRom.) A fluid which is produced by the distillation of alcohol, or rectified spirit of wine, with suppharte acid, and which is exceedingly volatile, fragrant, inflammable, and intoxicating.

ETH'ZR,\* e. a. To intertwine; to wattle; to wreath. Porty. [Local, Eng.] †ET-Y-MÖL'O-GER, n. An etymologist. Dr. Grifith. ET-Y-MO-LÖG'|G,\* a. Relating to etymology; etymological. Gilchrist. ET-Y-MO-LOG'I-CAL, a. Relating to or treating of ety-

Forty. [Local, Eng.] S-THE'RE-AL, a. Formed of ether; celestial; heavenly. S-THE'RE-AL-ISH,\* a. The quality of being ethereal. Ec.

E-THER-E-WI-CL'TION,\* s. The process by which an acid and alcohol are so united together as to form ether.

Freeze. — Instruction when distributes which into sorts, or parts of speech, and achibits the oblique cases, tenses, and other inflections of words.

2. The part of grammer which distributes which into sorts, or parts of speech, and achibits the oblique cases, tenses, and other inflections of words.

2. The part of grammer which distributes which distributes which into sorts, or parts of speech, and achibits the oblique cases, tenses, and other inflections of words.

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ET-Y-MO-LOG'I-CAL, a. Relating to or treating or etymology.
ET-Y-MO-LOG'I-CAL-LY, ad. According to etymology.
ET-Y-MO-LOG'I-CON,\* a. A work containing the etymologies of a language; a treatise on etymology. Miltongies of a language; a treatise on etymology. Milton-ET-Y-MÖL'O-GIZE, v. a. & a. To search into the origin of words; to give the etymology of a word. B. Jonson.
ET-Y-MÖL'O-GY, m. [Irvuov and λόγος.] That part of philology which treats of the origin and derivation of words. The analysis of a compound word into its primitives.—That part of grommer which distributes words into sorts, or parts of speech, and axhibite the oblique cases, tenses, and other inflections of words.
ET'Y-MON, m. [Irvuov, Gr.; stymon, L.] pl. Gr. & L., ETT-MA; m. [Irvuov, Gr.; stymon, L.] pl. Gr. & L., ETT-MA; m. [Irvuov, Gr.; stymon, L.] pl. Gr. & L., ETT-MA; m. [Irvuov, Gr.; stymon, L.] pl. Gr. & L., ETT-MA; m. [Irvuov, Gr.; stymon, L.] pl. Gr. & L., ETT-MA; m. [Irvuov, Gr.; stymon, L.] pl. Gr. & L., ETT-MA; m. [Irvuov, Gr.; stymon, L.] pl. Gr. & L., ETT-MA; m. [Irvuov, Gr.; stymon, L.] pl. Gr. & L., ETT-MA; m. [Irvuov, Gr.; stymon, L.] pl. Gr. & L., ETT-MA; m. [Irvuov, Gr.; stymon, L.] pl. Gr. & L., ETT-MO, m. [Irvuov, Gr.; stymon, L.] pl. Gr. & L., ETT-MO, m. [Irvuov, Gr.; stymon, L.] pl. Gr. & L., ETT-MO, m. [Irvuov, Gr.; stymon, L.] pl. Gr. & L., ETT-MO, m. [Irvuov, Gr.; stymon, L.] pl. Gr. & L., ETT-MO, m. [Irvuov, Gr.; stymon, L.] pl. Gr. & L., ETT-MO, m. [Irvuov, Gr.; stymon, L.] pl. Gr. & L., ETT-MO, m. [Irvuov, Gr.; stymon, L.] pl. Gr. & L., ETT-MO, m. [Irvuov, Gr.; stymon, L.] pl. Gr. & L., ETT-MO, m. [Irvuov, Gr.; stymon, L.] pl. Gr. & L., ETT-MO, m. [Irvuov, Gr.; stymon, L.] pl. Gr. & L., ETT-MO, m. [Irvuov, Gr.; stymon, L.] pl. Gr. & L., ETT-MO, m. [Irvuov, Gr.; stymon, L.] pl. Gr. & L., ETT-MO, m. [Irvuov, Gr.; stymon, Gr.; stymon, L.] pl. Gr. & L., ETT-MO, m. [Irvuov, Gr.; stymon, Gr.; stymon, Gr.; stymon, Gr.; stymon, Gr.; stymon, Gr.; stymon, Gr.; stymon, Gr.; stymon, Gr.; stymon, Gr.; stymon, Gr.; stymon, Gr.; st

giving thanks. Bp. Itylor.]—The sacrament of the Lord's supper. Hookes

g0.-ch4.-ris'-ric, a. Same as suchsristical. More.

g0.-ch4.-ris'-ric, ta. (Au.).

gc.-ch4.eric, \*a. (Ma.). Calm and assuaging. Crabb.

g0.\*ch4.eric, \*a. (Chem.) The oxide of chlorine. Dany.

50'εHLO-RÎTE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral containing water and copper. Hamilton.

50.εHΔι'0-6Υ, (yū-kδi'0-j0) n. [εδχολόγιον.] A formulary of prayers, particularly in the Greek church. Bp. Bull. EU'CHRO-ITE, \* s. (Mis.) A mineral containing copper and arsenic. Dan and arsenic. Dana.
EU'ZHY-MY, (Yd'kg-me) n. [εὐχυμία.] (Med.) A good state
of the humors of the body.
EU-ZHY-SID'Σ-RITE,\* n. (Min.) A crystallized mineral
found in Norway. P. Cyc.
EU'CLĀSE,\* n. (Min.) A very rare mineral brought in
small greenish crystals from Peru and Brazil. Brands.
EU'CRA-SY, n. [εὐκρασία.] (Med.) A good temperament,
or healthy state of the body.
\*\*EU'CILALL G. Relating to thanksgiving. Med. or neathly state of the body. !EUC-Tr-C4L, a. Relating to thanksgiving. Meds.

EU-DM'MON-19M,\* π. [εὐδαιμοννυμός.] The doctrine of happness, or the system of philosophy which makes human
happiness its highest object. Scudasure.

EU-DI-ON'E-TER. (Vd.-de-ŏm'e-ter) π. [εὐδιος and μέτρον.]

An instrument to measure the goodness or purity of the EU-DI-O-MET'RIC.\* | a. Relating to eudiometry. Ec. EU-DI-O-MET'RI-CAL.\* | Rev. EU-DI-OM'E-TRY.\* z. The art of ascertaining the salubity of the air. Brande. EU'DY-AL-TYP \* - (MAC) BD/Dy-A-LTE,\* n. (Mm.) A mineral found both crystal-lized and massive. P. Cyc. ED-D'N'A-Mis,\* n. (Orank.) A species of cuckoo. P. Cyc. †Εθ'ρε, (yū'je) n. [L.] Gratulation; applause. Hammona.
EU-gE'N-A.\* n. (Bot.) A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants. P. Cyc.
EU'qE-NINE.\* n. (Chem.) A substance which deposits spontaneously from the distilled water of cloves. P. Cyc.
EUCH. (PA) n. A trans. a NAW. Doubles. See Naw. Cyc.

EUGH, (yô) n. A tree; a yew. Dryden. See Yzw.

EU'K41-RITE,\* n. (Min.) A seleniuret of silver and copper. P Cyc.

EU-LX'L1-A,\* n. (Zool.) A genus of annelids or worms. P. Cyc.
EU'LE-BRITE,\* z. (Miz.) A seleniet of zinc; rionite. EÜ'L-MA, \* n. (Conch.) A genus of shells. P. Cyc. EÜ-LÖÇ'[C,\* (yū-löj']k) a. Bestowing praise; eulogical. E0-Lög'1-cal, a. Commendatory; bestowing praise. E0-Lög'1-cal-ly, ad. In a eulogical manner. E0'Lo-gist,\* n. One who bestows praise or eulogizes. Souther.

EU-LO-QIS'TIC.\* | 4. Containing eulogy or praise; lau-EU-LO-QIS'TI-CAL.\*; datory. Ec. Rev.

EU-LO-QIS'TI-CAL-LY;\* ad. In a eulogistical manner. Croker.

EÜ-LÖ'Q-ÜM,\* n. [sulogia, L.] pl. EÜ-LÖ'Q-ÜMŞ. Same as culogy. Tutler. Couper.

EÜ'LQ-Q-IZE, (yû'lq-liz) v. a. [i. EULOGIZED; pp. EULOGIZ-INQ, EULOGIZED, yū'lq-liz) v. a. [i. EULOGIZED; pp. EULOGIZED: INQ, EULOGIZED, TO panegyrize; to commend; to praise.

EÜ'LQ-Q-Q-Q, n. [sū and A0] sc.] Praise; encomium; a panegyric: a laudatory discourse.

EÜ-RED'Q-NÜB,\* n. (Zool.) A genus of crustaceans. P. Cyc.

EÜ-MED'Q-NÜB,\* n. (EML.) A genus of coleopterous insects.

P. Cyc. P. Cyc.
ΕÜ'NO-My,\* n. A government by good laws. Smart.
ΕÜ'NUEH, (yū'nuk) n. [εὐνοῦχος.] A man who has been castrated. †EÜ'NUEH, (yū'nuk) v. a. To make a eunuch. Creech. †EÜ'NU-SHĀTE, (yū'nu-kāt) v. a. To make a eunuch. †EU'NUEH-Işm, n. The state of a cunuch. Bp. Hall. EÛ-ÖN'ν-M'Ös, n. [L.] A shrub; spindle-tree. M. Mason. EÜ'P4-THγ, (yū'p4-thē) n. [εὐπάθεια.] A right feeling. Har Tes.

EU'pā-To-Ry, n. (Bot.) Bastard hemp; agrimony.

EU'pāp-Sy,\* or EU-pēp'sy,\* [yū'pēp-se, W. Ja.; yū-pēp'se,
K. Sm.] n. A good concoction or digestion.

EU-pēp'tio,\* (yā-pēptik) z. Easy of digestion.

EU'pēp'tio,\* (yū'fēm-īsm) n. [εὐφημομός.] (Rhet.) The
art of describing or neiting that which is offensive in inoffensive language; euphuigm.

EU-pēo'vio,\* a. Having euphony; euphonical. Lethom.

EU-pēo'vio,\* a. Having euphony; euphonic. Wilkins.

EU-peo'n; ota, \* a. Having an agrecable sound; euphonical. lo. Ob.

ical. Ch. Ob.

EU-PHÖ'N;-OUS-Ly,\* ad. In a cuphonious manner. Ch. Ob.

EU'PHO-N'SM,\* a. Agreeable sound; cuphony. Ossaid.

EU'PHO-NIZE,\* v. s. To make harmonious. West. Res. EU'PHO-NON,\* a A musical instrument of great sweetness and power; an organized piano. Manuder. EU'PHO-NOUS,\* a. Having an agreeable sound; euphonical. Mitford.

10 PHO-NY, (yū'fo-no) n. [sūφωνία.] An agrocable sound in language; the contrary to karshness.

10 -PHÖR'B:-A,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of exogenous plants; spurge. P. Cyc.

10 -PHÖR-B:-A'CEOUS,\* (yū-för-be-ā'shys) a. (Bot.) Relating to euphorbia. P. Cyc.

10 -PHÖR B:-A'CEOUS,\* [L.] A medicinal gum; a gum resin:—euphorbia.

10 -PHR-A'S. (yū'fra-so) n. [suphrasia, L.] The herb eye-buyens. euphorbia. [bright. Ed'PHU-15M., which is the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the contr EU-RU-15.M., \*\*A. [capasime, fr.] Extreine parity of rattidious delicacy in the use of words or language. Ed. Rev. EU-PHU-15T., \*\*a. One who uses euphulams. Scott. EU-PHU-15T., \*\*a. Chem.) A limpid and highly inflammable liquid, obtained from animal tar. Brands. EU-PFR-1-ON, \*\*a. A newly-invented fire-box. Dr. Black. EU-RFPUS, or EU-R-PDS, [Vi're-pūs, K. Sm. Wb. Ash, Todd ; Vū-ripus, W Brands, Ainsworth.] n. [L.] A strait or narrow sea, where the water is much agitated; the ancient name of the frith between Bootia and Eubosa. Burks. EU-RITH-MY, \*\*n. See EUNTHMY. Crabb. EU-RO-VY-DON, n. [inpox/dow.] An easterly wind, which, in the Mediterranean particularly, is very dangerous. EU-RO-E'AN, [VI-ropé'an, S. W. J. K. Sm. R. Wb.; vū-ropē'an or yu-ro'pe-an, P.] a. [Europens, L.] Belonging to Europe. EU-RO-PE'AN,\* z. A native of Europe. Addison. EU-RO-PE'AN-ISM,\* z. The quality of being European. Ec. Rev. E<sup>†</sup>U'RYS, yū'rus) \*\*. [L.] The east wind. Psackam. E<sup>†</sup>U'RYS, yū'rus) \*\*. [L.] The east wind. Psackam. E<sup>†</sup>U'RYC'K-ROÜS, \*\*a. (Zool.) A genus of crustaceans. P. Cyc. E<sup>†</sup>U'RYTH-RY, [yū'rith-me, S. W. Ja. K.; yū-rith'me, Sm.] \*\*. [ε<sup>†</sup>Dνθμως.] (Arch.) Just harmony of the parts of a building. —(Med.) Regularity of pulse. E<sup>†</sup>U-RYK-RYS, \*\*a. A follower of Eusebius. Whiton. E<sup>†</sup>U-STĀ'LH-AN, \*\*a. A follower of Eusebius. Whiton. E<sup>†</sup>U-STĀ'LH-AN, \*\*a. (Afnat.) Noting a tube extending from the inner side of the tympanum, and opening at the back of the neartile. Roger. Rev. of the nostrils. Roget.
Εθ'ετγιε, (yū'stīl) π. [εν and στόλυς.] (Arch.) The position of columns in an edifice at the most convenient and tion of columns in an edifice at the most convenient and graceful distance, or the space of 23 diameters. 

[EÜ'TAX-Y, n. [εὐτοξία.] Established order. Waterkouse. 

EÜ-THAN-Ä'S-A, (yū-than-ā'zh-a)n. [εὐθανασία.] An easy death; euthanasy. Bp. Hall. 

EÜ-THÄN'A-SY, [yū-thán'g-se, S. W. Ja. Kenrick; yū'than-ā-zo, S.m.] n. An easy death. Bailey. 

EÜ-TYEH'-AN, "(yū-tik'e-n) n. A follower of Eutyches, who denied the two natures of Christ. Burnet. 

EÜ-TYEH'-LAN, "(yū-tk'an, n. Denotius the tenete of the EU-TYEH'I-AN,\* (yū-tik'e-an) a. Denoting the tenets of the Eutychians.

EUX'EN-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A Norwegian mineral. Dana.
†E-VA'CATE, v. a. [vaco, L.] To empty; to evacuate. Har-B-VAC'U-ANT,\* a. Provoking evacuation. Smart. E-VAC'U-ANT, n. (Med.) Medicine that promotes evacuation.

F-VACU-ATE, v. a. [evacuo, L.] [i. EVACUATED; pp. EVACUATED; pp. EVACUATED; po. EVACUATED; po. EVACUATED; po. EVACUATED; v. a. To let blood. Burton.

F-VACU-ATION, v. Act of evacuating; an emptying; discharge of the body by any vent; act of withdrawing from.

F-VACU-A-TVE a. Purestive. Cotamons. drawing from.

E-VAC'U-A-TIVE, a. Purgative. Cotgrave.

E-VAC'U-A-TIVE, a. One who evacuates.

E-VADE', v. a. [evado, L.] [i. EVADED; pp. EVADING, EVADED:

B-UADE', v. a. [evado, L.] [i. EVADED; pp. EVADING, EVADED:

E-VADE', v. a. To escape; to practise evasions. South.

E-VAD'-E-LE, v. a. That may be evaded. Coloradge.

E-VAD'Ng, \*p. a. Putting off; avoiding; eluding.

EV-A-G-M'TION, m. [evagor, L.] Act of wandering; excursion; ramble; deviation. Ser H. Wotton. [E.]

E'VAL, a. [sousm, L.] Enduring long. [R.] E'VAL, a. [seven, L.] Enduring long. [R.]

E'VALVA, a. [seven, L.] Enduring long. [R.]

disappearance. Rambler. [ble. EV-A-NES'CENT, a. Vanishing; disappearing; impercepti-EV-A-NES'CENT-LY,\* ad. In an evanescent manner. Chal-\*\*E-VXN'QEL, s. [r\u00fcayy\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u0 E-VAN-GEL'|-CAL-13M,\* n. Same as evengencem. Qu. Rev. E-VAN-GEL'|-GAL-LY, ad. According to the gespel. E-VAN-GEL'|-CAL-NESS,\* n. Quality of being evengelical.

"E-VAN-Q-EL/1-CISM.\* π. Evangelical principles. Bp. Jebb.
E-VAN/Q-E-LISM., π. The doctrine or preaching of the gospel; evangelicism. Bacon.
E-VAN/Q-LIST, π. [Γαόγχλος.] One of the four writers of gospel history, a preacher or promulgator of the gospel,

a missionary

The state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the

Rev.

E-VAN'GEL-IZE, v. a. [i. EVANGELIZED; pp. EVANGELIZing, EVANGELIZE,\* v. n. To preach the gospel.

E-VAN'GEL-IZE,\* v. n. To preach the gospel. Porteus.

15-VAN'GE. - IZE,\* v. n. To preach the gospel. Spenser

E-VAN'ID, a. [evandus, L.] Faint; evanescent. Bacon. [R.]

15-VAN'ISH, v. n. [evanesco, L.] To vanish. Drummond.

E-VAN'ISH, v. n. fevanesco, L.] [i. EVANGELIZE, v. n. [evaporo, L.]

E-VAP'O-RA-BLE, a. Easily dissipated in vapors. Grew.

E-VAP'O-RA-ELE, v. n. [evaporo, L.] [i. EVANGATED; pp.

EVAPORATIE, v. n. [evaporo, L.]

E-VAP'C-RATE, v. n. [evaporo, L.]

E-VAP'C-RATE, v. n. [evaporo, L.]

E-VAP'C-RATE, v. n. [evaporo, L.]

E-VAP'C-RATE, v. n. [evaporo, L.]

E-VAP'C-RATE, v. n. [evaporo, L.]

E-VAP'C-RATE, v. n. To disperse in vapors; to let out; to exhale, to emit.

exhale, to emit.
-VXP'O-RATE, a. Evaporated. Thomson.

E-VIP-O-RATE, a. Evaporated. Thomson.
E-VIP-O-RATE, a. Evaporated. Thomson.
E-VIP-O-RATION, m. Act of evaporating; that which is evaporated, the conversion of a fluid into vapor; vapor, act of carrying off moisture by the action of fire or heat.
E-VIP-O-ROM(E-TER,\* m. An instrument to measure evaporation.

F-YAP-Q-RÖM'S-TER,\* n. An instrument to measure evaporation. Ure.
F-VA'SI-BLE,\* a. That may be evaded. Er. Rev.
F-VA'SI-BLE,\* a. That may be evaded. Er. Rev.
equivocation; excuse, subterfuge; sophistry, artifice, a subtle or disingenuous escape.
F-VA'SIVE, a. Using or containing evasion; elusive.
F-VA'SIVE-LY, ad. By evasion, elusively, sophistically.
EVE, n. (Poetry) Evening. — The vigil or fast before a holiday.

iday.

F-VEC'TICS,\* n. pl. (Med.) That part of medicine which teaches how to acquire a good habit of body. Crabl. [R.]

F-VEC'TION, n. [evoko, L.] A carrying out or away; exaltation, an irregularity of the moon's motion.

F-VEN, (E'vn) n. Evening. Millon. [Poetical.]

F-VEN, (E'vn) n. Level; not rugged; not unequal; uniform, parallel to; equal; equable, smooth; plain, not leaning; out of debt; calm; capable of being divided into two equal parts: not odd.

leaning; out of debt; calm; capable of being divided into two equal parts; not odd.

E'VEN, (e'vn) v. a. [1. EVENED; pp. EVENING, EVENED.] To make even; to level.

E'VEN, (e'vn) v. a. To be equal to. Carev.

E'VEN, (e'vn) ad. Noting a level or equality of action, exactly; a level or equality of time, the very time; a level or sameness of person, verily:—an equality when equality is least expected, still; as, "He is too wary even for the cunning." Noting something extraordinary or remarkable; as, "Even unto death;" "Even he said it." A word of strong assertion: not only so, but also.

ode; as, " Adors unto desain; " " Adors ne said it." A word of strong assertion; not only so, but also.

B-VENE', (e-vēn') v. n. [evenu, L.] To happen. Henyt.

L'VEN-R, (ë'vn-e') a. One who makes even. Warton.

L'VEN-HÄND, (ë'vn-händ) n. Parity of rank or degree. Ba-

'VEN-HAND'ED, (&'vn-hand'ed) a. Impartial ; just. Shak. VEN-HAND'ED-NESS,\* n. State of being even-handed.

Fo. Qu. Rev.

Ven-Inc, (d'vn-Ing) m. The close of the day; the beginning of night; the latter end of life.

Ven-Inc, (d'vn-Ing) a. Being toward the close of the day.

L'ven-Inc-Tide, v. Vesper, or Hesperus. Milton.

E'ven-Inc-Tide, v. Same as secn-tide; evening. 2 Sam.

L'ven-Kell.\* (Naul.) A ship is said to be on corn kel when she draws the same water abaft as forward, or when she is upright, or not inclined to either side.

Resauda.

'YER-Ly, (ë'va-le) ad. In an even manner.
'YER-NESS, (ë'va-nës) ». State of being even ; uniformity : regularity ; equality of surface ; levelness.
'YER-SONG, (ë'va-söng) ». A song or hymn for the even-

ing.
-vEnt', n. [eventus, L.] Any thing that happens, good or bad, an incident; occurrence; issue; result; the consequence of an action; conclusion.

E-VENT', v. n. To break forth. B. Jonson.

E-VENT', v. n. To break forth. B. Jonson.
'VEN-TEM'PREED,\* (-pord) a. Having a placid temper.

"VEN'RELITE, v. a eventero, L.] To open by ripping the belly. Browne. [a.]
"VEN'FOL, a. Full of incidents or events; momentous.
"VEN-TIDE, (6'vn-tid) a. Evening. Genesa. Comper.
FVEN'7:-LATE, v. a. [eventile, L.] To winnow; to ventilate. Cockersm.

E-VEN-T-LL'TION, n. Act of ventilating. Howell.
E-VENT'U-AL, (o-von'yu-al) a. Happening as a result; consequential; ultimate, final.
E-VENT-U-XL'1-TY,\* n. (Phren.) A propensity to take cog-

nizance of facts or events. Combe

E-VENT-U-XL/1-TY,\* n. (Phren.) A propensity to take cognizance of facts or events. Combs.

E-VENT/U-AL-LY, ad. In the event; in the last result.

E-VENT/U-AL-LY, ad. In the event; in the last result.

E-VENT/U-AL-LY, ad. In the event; in the last result.

E-VENT/U-AL-LY, ad. In the event; in the last result.

E-VENT, and the last result in the U. S., but rarely used by English writers.

E-VER, ad. At any time, at all times, always, without end.

E-V-ER, ad. At any time, at all times, always, without end.

E-V-ER, ad. At any time, at all times, always, without end.

E-V-ER, ad. At any time, at all times, always, without end.

E-V-ER, and the limes repeated; now and then.

E-V-ER-BIS/BLING, a. Boiling up perpetually.

E-V-ER-BIS/BLING, a. Unextinguished. Milton.

E-V-ER-BIS/BLING, a. Eternal; enduring without end.

E-V-ER-BIS/BLING, a. Eternal; enduring without end.

E-V-ER-BIS-EN, a. A tract of country, low, marshy, inundated with water, and interspersed with tracts covered with high grass, as in Florids. Jesup.

E-V-ER-BIS-EN, a. A plant verdant throughout the year.

E-V-ER-BIS-ING, a. Perpetual, immortal, eternal.

E-V-ER-BIS-ING, a. Perpetual, immortal, eternal.

E-V-ER-BIS-ING, a. Eternity: — a woollen stuff; lasting:

— a shrub, a species of flower.

E-V-ER-BIS-ING, a. Eternity: without end. Shake.

EV-ER-LAST', NG-LY, ad. Eternity: — a woolen stun; insting: — a shrub, a species of flower.

EV-ER-LAST', NG-LY, ad. Eternity; without end. Shak.

EV-ER-LAST', NG-NESS, n. Eternity, perpetuity. Stapleton.

EV-ER-LAST', NG-PEA, n. A perennial plant and flower.

EV-ER-LIV', NG, a. Living always, immortal; eternal

Spenser EV-ER MORE', ad. Always, eternally. Tillotsa

EV-ER-O'PEN, (-o'pn) a. Never closed; never shut. EV-ER-PLEAS', NG, a. Delighting at all times. Sidney †E-VERSE', v. a. [eversus, L.] To overthrow; to subvert.

Glanville.

Glavoile.

[E-VER'SION, n. [eversio, L.] Overthrow; a turning outwards. Bp. Taylor.

[E-VERT', v. a. [everto, L.] To destroy, to overthrow; to turn outwards. Fotherby. [R.]

EV'ER-VAL'IANT,\* (-yant) a. Always courageous. Shak.

EV'LR-WATCH'FDL, (&v'er-woch'ful) a. Always vigilant. Pope.

Ev'E-RY, a. Each; one at a time; all, taken separately.

Everypohere, ad. In every place. Ev'E-Ry-BOD'y,\* n. Every person. Booth.

EV'E-RY-DÂY, a. Common, occurring every day. Pops. EV'E-RY-VOUNG', (Ev'er-yung') a. Not subject to old age. Pops. EV'E-RY-WHERE,\* (Ev'e-re-hwar) ad. In every place, in

EVES DROP, v. n. To listen. See EAVESDROP. Abp. Sam-croft.

EVES'DRÖP-PER, n. See Eavesdropper. Dryden. †E-vEs'TI-GATE, v. a. [evestigo, L.] To investigate. Bailey. E'VET, n. See Est.

†E-vi'BRATE, v. a. [evibro, L.] To shake, to brandish Cockeram.

Cockeram.

E-VICT', v. a. [emaco, L.] [L EVICTED; pp. EVICTINO, EVICTED.] (Law) To drive from or dispossess by legal process.—

[†To prove, to evince. B. Jonson.]

E-VICTION, m. (Law) Loss or deprivation of the buyer of any thing, in consequence of its being proved to belong to a third person.—

[†Proof; evidence. Rp. Hall.]

EV'I-DENCE, m. [Fr.] The state of being evident; clearness, certainty, testimony, proof, a witness.—(Law) Any matter of fact, the effect, tendency, or design of which, when presented to the mind, is to produce a persussion, affirmation, or disaffirmation, of the existence of auasion, affirmation, or disaffirmation, of the existence of some other fact.

some other fact.

EV'-DENCE, v. a. [1. EVIDENCED; pp. EVIDENCING, EVIDENCED.] To prove; to evince; to show.

EV'-DENT, a. Plain; apparent; manifest; notorious.

EV-J-DEN'T1AL, a. Affording evidence or proof. Bp. Fleet-

\*\*Dood. Ev-1-DEN'TIAL-LY,\* ad. In an evidential manner. South. Ev-1-DEN'TI-A-BY,\* a. Affording evidence. Judge Best. Ev/1-DEN'TI-A-BY,\* a. Affording evidence. Judge Best. Ev/1-DENT-LY, ad. Apparently, certainly; undeniably. Ev/1-DENT-NESS,\* n. State of being evident. Coloridge. †\*E-Vig-1-Li'Tion, m. [sougilatis, L.] Vigilance. Biblica. Biblica.

Evil, (6'vi) a. Having bad qualities of any kind; not good; wicked; sinful, vicious; bad; corrupt, injurious; unfortunate; unhappy. E'VIL, (8'v1) a. The opposite of good; wickednese; injury;

malignity; misfortune, disease.

/VIL, (8'vi) ad. Not well; not happily; injuriously; not kindly. — Often used in composition to give a bad mean-E/VIL.

E'VIL-AF-FECT'ED, (8-vi-af-fekt'ed) a. Not kindly dis-

posed. E'VIL-DÔ'ER, (ê'vi-dô'er) n. A malefactor: a criminal. E'VIL-EN-TREAT', \* v. c. To treat with injustice; to injure

E'VIL-ETED, (6'vi-id) a. Having a malignant look. Shak. , E, T, Ö, T T, long; X, E, Y, Ö, U, Y, short; A, Z, I, Q, U, Y, obscure.— FARE, FAE, FAEL; HEIR, MER; E/YIL-YĀ/YORED, (8'vl-fa'vord a. Of ill countenance.
E/YIL-YĀ/YORED-NĒSS, (8'vl-fa'vord-nēs) n. Deformity.
E/YIL-YĀ/YORED-NĒSS, (8'vl-fa'vord-nēs) n. Deformity.
E/YIL-YĀ, (8'vl-le) ad. Not well. Bp. Taylor. [R.]
E/YIL-MIND'ED, (6'vl-mid'ed) a. Having ill intention;
malictous; malignant; wicked.
E/YIL-NESS, (6'vl-wis) s. State of being evil. Hale.
E/YIL-SPĒAK'ŅNG, (8'vl-spēk'ṇng) n. Slander; calumny.
E/YIL-WISH'ŅNG, (8'vl-spēk'ṇng) n. Slander; calumny.
E/YIL-WORE'ER, (8'vl-wirk'er) n. One who does evil.
E/YIL-WORE'ER, (8'vl-wirk'er) n. One who does evil.
E/YIL-WORE'ER, (8'vl-wirk'er) n. One who does evil.
E/YINCE', v. a. [evinco, L.] [i. Evince]; pp. Evincing,
Evince', v. n. To prove. Bp. Hall. [R.]
E-VINCE', v. n. To prove. Bp. Hall. [R.]
E-VINCE'HEL, a. Capable of proof, demonstrable. Hale.
E-VIN'GI-BLY, ad. In such a manner as to force conviction.
E-VIN'GI-BLY, ad. In such a manner as to force conviction.
E-VIN'GI-BLY, ad. In such a manner as to force conviction.
E-VIN'GY, \*p. a. Proving; making evident.
E-VIN'GY, \*p. a. Troving; making evident.
E-VIN'GY-BLY, ad. In such a manner as to force conviction.
E-VIN'GY-BLY, ad. Emseculation; castration. Cockeran.
E-VIS'GER-ĀTE, v. a. [eviscera, L.] [i. Eviscerated); pp.
EVISCERATE, v. a. [eviscerated.] To take out the bowels of;
to search the bowels. EVISCENTING, EVISCENTED. I TO take out the bowels of; to search the bowels.

E.vis-ofr.A'TiOn,\* n. The act of eviscerating. Coleridge.

Ev!-TATE, v. a. [evitabilis, L.] Avoidable. Hooker.

†Ev!-TATE, v. a. [evito, L.] To avoid; to shun. Shak.

†Ev!-TATO, n. The act of avoiding. Bacon.

E.VITE', v. a. To avoid. Drayton. E. VITE', v. a. To avoid. Drayton. Ev.I-TEE'NAL, a. [switernue, L.] Eternal; enduring. Bp Hall. THEW. TER'NI-TY, n. Eternity. Bailey.
†EV-O-CATE, v. a. To call forth; to evoke. Stackhouse.
EV-O-CA'TION, n. [evocatio, L.] Act of calling forth. Browne.
EV-O-CA'TOR,\* n. One who evokes. N. A. Rev. [R.] EV-0-CA'TQR, 7. One who evokes, N. J. R.C. [R.]

EV-ÖEF', v. a. [evoco, L.] [t. EV-OKED; pp. EVOKING, EVOKED.]

To call to another place; to call forth. Warburton.

EV-0-LA'TIQN, n. [evolo, L.] Act of flying away. Bp. Hall.

EV-0-LA'TE,\* n. [Mach.] A curve formed by the end of a thread unwound from another curve, the radius or curvature of which is constantly to reach the second. thread unwound from another curve, the rautus of the ture of which is constantly increasing. Griev.

EV-O-LU'TION, n. [evolutas, L.] Act of unrolling or unfolding, a series unfolded; the unfolding or expansion of a time that theory of generation. — (Geom.) The unfolding. agem, in the theory of generation. — (Geom.) The unfolding or opening of a curve. — (Arth.) The extraction of costs of any power, as opposed to involution. — (Mt.) The motion made by a body of men in changing their posture or form of drawing up.

Bv-0-LU'TiON-a-Ry,\* a. Belating to evolution. Ec. Rev.
E-volvey', (e-völv') v. a. [evolva, I...] [1. Evolved; pp.
Evolving, Evolved.] To unroll; to disentangle, to un-E-vÖLVE', v. s. To open itself; to disclose itself. Prior. E-vÖLVE'MENT, s. Act of evolving. Dr. Ferguson. E-vÖLV'ENT, s. The curve described by the evolute. Crabb. E-vÖLV'ER, s. He or that which evolves. Coloridge. E-vÖM-I-TÄ'TION, s. The act of vomiting, expectoration. Swift. tev-Q-MI"TION, (-mish'un) m. [evomo, L.] Act of vomiting. Swift E-VOL'GATE, v. a. [evulgo, L.] To publish; to spread abroad. abroau.
†Év-UL-GA'TION, n. Act of divulging. Badey.

E-VÖL'SION, (Q-Vül'shun) n. [coulsio, L.] A plucking out. EWE, (yū) [yū, W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; yō, S.; yū or yō, P. K.] n. A female sheep. Bacon. EW/ER, (yu'er) n. A vessel or pitcher for holding water, which accompanies a wash-hand basin.

EW/RY, (yu're) n. An office in the English king's household, where water is served in silver ewers after dinner. Roll, where water is served in silver exercises. At a sum as s., signifying out of, from, beyond. It is often merely intensive. It is prefixed to names or terms of office with the force of an adjective, implying out of office, late; as, an ex-general, an ex-minister. an ex-general, an ex-minister. Ex-XC'ER-BATE, [ogz-Ke'er-bāt, W. P. Sm.; ĕgz-ş-eĕr'bāt, S. Ja. K. Wb.] v. a. [exacerbo, L.] [s. exacerbated; pp. ex-acerbating, exacerbated.] To imbitter; to exasperate. Ex-AC-ER-BA'TION, s. Increase in the violence of symptoms of disease, as of pain in a fever; augmented force or severity; paroxysm. Bacon.

Ex-AC-ER-BESCENCE, \* s. Exacerbation. Smart. [Ex-AC-ER-MATCONE, \* s. Exacerbation. Smart. EX-AC-ER-BES'CENOR,\* m. Exacerbation. Smart.

[EX-AC-ER-VÄ/TION, m. [acervus, L.] Act of heaping up. Bailey.

\$X-ACT', (egz-kkt') a. [acervus, L.] Not deviating from rule; methodical; correct; accurate; precise; particular; nice; careful; not negligent; honest; strict; punctual.

\$X-ACT', (egz-kkt') v. a. [azige, szactus, L.] [L. EXACTED]. To require authoritatively; to demand of right; to extort; to draw from.

\$X-ACT', (egz-kkt') v. m. To practise extortion. Pealm ixxx.

\$X-ACT', R. See Exactor.

\$X-ACT', R. See Exactor.

\$X-ACT', R. See Exactor.

manding authoritatively; extortion; unjust demand, a severe tribute. EX\_ACT\_TUDE, s. Exactness; nicety. Scott. [R.]
EX\_ACT\_UY, ad. In an exact manner; accurately.
EX\_ACT\_NESS, s. State of being exact; strictness; accura-EX-ACT'NESS, n. State of being exact; strictness; accuracy; nicety; regularity.

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Ex-ALT', (egx-alt') v. a. [exalter, Fr.] [i. exalted; pp. exALTING, Exalted.] To raise on high; to elevate to power,
wealth, or dignity; to elevate; to erect; to lift up; to praise; to extol; to magnify; to heighten; to refine by EX-AL-TA'DŌ,\* n. [Sp.] pl. EX-AL-TA'DŌS. A term applied to the liberal or radical political party in Spain.

Brande. Ex-AL-TA'TION, n. Act of exalting; state of being exalted; elevation; dignity.—(Chem.) Act of purifying; sub-Ex-ALT'ED,\* (egz-alt'ed) p. a. Elevated; raised up; high; proud. proud.

£X-ÂLT'£P-NĒSS, n. State of being exalted. Gray.

£X-ÂLT'£R, (egz-âlt'er) n. One who exalts.

£X-Â'MEN, [egz-â'men, S. W. Sm.; egz-âm'en, P. K.] n.

[L.] Examination; a scrutiny; inquiry. Browne. [R.]

£X-ÂM'[N-A-BLE, a. That may be examined.

†£X-ÂM'[N-ANT, n. A person examined; examinate. Prideaux.

Ex-XM'IN-ATE, n. A person examined. Bacon. [R.]

Ex-XM-I-NĀ'TION, n. Act of examining; a scrutiny; search; research; inquiry; investigation; discussion.

Ex-XM'INE, (egz-Am'in) o. a. [examine, L.] [L. EXAMINED; pp. EXAMINING, EXAMINED]; To inspect or observe carefully, to interrogate as a witness, to try by questions, experiment, or observation; to sift; to search into; to scrutinize, to investigate.

EX-XM'INER. n. One who examines: investigator. SCHULLE, to investigate.

\$\xi \text{M'}|N-\xi \text{R}, \text{ n. One who examines; investigator.}

\$\xi \text{M'}|N-\xi \text{R}, \text{ n. One who examines; investigator.}

\$\xi \text{M'}|N-\xi \text{R}, \text{ e.g. Serving for example, exemplary. Hooker \$\xi \text{M'}|PLE, (\text{egz-\xi m'}|n) n. [\text{exemplam, L.}] A copy or pattern; a precedent for imitation; a person or thing to be imitated; one punished for the admonition of others; instance, anciman; exemple. Stance, specimen; sample.

Ex-XM'PLE, (egz-4m'pl) v. a. To exemplify. Shak.

Ex-XM'PLE, LESS, a. Having no example. B. Jonson.

Ex-XM'PLER, n. A pattern; a sampler. Bp. Fisher.

Ex-XM'GUI-OIS, a. [exsangues, L.] Bloodless. See Exsangues, D.] GUIOUS. Browne. †EX-XN'1-MATE, v. a. [exanimo, L.] To amaze; to deprive of life. Coles. of life. Coles.

Ex-Xn'|-MATE, a. Lifeless; spiritless; inanimate. Thomson.

Ex-Xn-MATE, n. Loss of life or spirits. Cockeram.

Ex-Xn'|-MOUSS, a. [ezanimus, L.] Lifeless; dead.

Ex-Xn'|THEM,\* n. [£άνθημα] (Med.) A rawl; an eruption on the skin. Danglison.

Ex-An-THEM, A-Ta, n. pl. [έξανθήματα.] (Med.) Efflorescence, eruptions; breakings out; pustules.

Ex-An-THEM-4-TOL'O-GX;\* n. A treatise on eruptive fevers. Rosbotham.

Ex-An-THEM-4-TOUS, a. Pustulous; eruptive. EX-AN-THEM'A-TOUS, a. Pustulous; eruptive. †Ex-ANT'LATE, v. a. [examile, L.] To draw out; to exhaust. Boyle.

†EX-ANT-LA'TION, n. A drawing out; exhaustion. Browns

†EX-ART-TION, n. [exarc, L.] Act of writing. Bailey.

EX'ARCH, (čks'ark) n. [έξαρχος.] A viceroy; a subordinate rule Ex'AR-CHATE, [āks'ar-kāt, Ja. H. Todd: eks-ar'kat, Wb Mannder.] a. The office or government of an exarch. Bp Taylor. Tayor.

EX-AR-Tic-U-LE/TION, n. Dislocation of a joint. Bailey.

EX-AS/PER-ATE, v. a. [exappero, L.] [i. Exapperated.]

EX-AS/PER-ATE, v. a. [exappero, L.] [i. Exapperated.]

EX-AS-Tic-U-LE/Tion, n. Dislocation of a joint. Bailey.

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EX-AS-Tic-U-LE/Tion, n. Dislocation of a joint. Bailey.

EX-AS-Tic-U-LE/Tion, n. Dislocation of a joint.

†BR-LS'PER-ATE, a. Provoked, exasperated. Shak.
BR-LS'PER-ATER, n. One who exasperates.
BR-LS-PER-A'TION, n. Act of exasperating; state of being
exasperated; aggravation; provocation; irritation; exacerbation.

accroation.

\$\frac{\pmathbb{E}\_{\pmathbb{L}}}{\pmathbb{U}\_{\pmathbb{U}}}\tag{TO\_RATE, v. a. [exauctore, L.] To dismiss from service; to deprive of a benefice. Aptific.

\$\frac{\pmathbb{E}\_{\pmathbb{L}}}{\pmathbb{U}\_{\pmathbb{U}}}\tag{TO\_RATE, v. a. Dismiss from service; deprivation; degradation. Aptific. Coloradge. [R.]

\$\frac{\pmathbb{E}\_{\pmathbb{L}}}{\pmathbb{U}\_{\pmathbb{U}}}\tag{TO\_RATE, v. a. To dismiss from service. Cockersm. \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}\_{\pmathbb{L}}}{\pmathbb{U}\_{\pmathbb{U}}}\tag{TO\_RATE, v. a. To dismiss from service. \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}\_{\pmathbb{U}}}{\pmathbb{E}\_{\pmathbb{U}}}\tag{TO\_RATE, v. a. To dismiss from service. \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}\_{\pmathbb{E}}}{\pmathbb{E}\_{\pmathbb{U}}}\tag{TO\_RATE, v. a. To dismiss from service. \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}\_{\pmathbb{E}}}{\pmathbb{E}\_{\pmathbb{E}}}\tag{TO\_RATE, v. a. To dismiss from service. \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}\_{\pmathbb{E}}}\tag{TO\_RATE, . a. To dismiss from service. \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}\_{\pmathbb{E}}\tag{TO\_RATE, v. a. To dismiss from service. \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}\_{\pmathbb{E}}\tag{TO\_RATE, v. a. To dismiss from service. \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}\_{\pmathbb{E}}\tag{TO\_RATE, v. a. To dismiss from service. \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}\_{\pmathbb{E}}\tag{TO\_RATE, v. a. To dismiss from service. \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}\_{\pmathbb{E}}\tag{TO\_RATE, v. a. To dismiss from se 153-AU-THQ-RITION, a. Deprivation of office. Bp. Hull. 153-AU-THQ-RITE, v. a. To deprive of authority. Selden. EX-CLICE-ATE, v. a. To divert of shoes. (R.) EX-CLICE-ATION,\* a. The act of excalcenting. Chambers.

Sors. [k.]

SX-CAN-DĒS'CENCE, { m. [szcandesco, L.] A glowing or 
EX-CAN-DĒS'CEN-CY, | white heat; act of growing hot; 
anger; state of growing angry. 
EX-CAN-DĒS'CENT, a. Very hot; white with heat. Urc. 
EX-CAN-TĀ'TION, m. [szcanto, L.] Disenchantment. Gay-

ton. [B.]

EX-GAR'NATE, v. a. To clear from flesh. Ser W. Petty. EX-CAR'N|-FI-CATE, v. a. Same as excarnate. More.

£X-CAR-N-F-1-CATE, v. a. Same as excertant. Jures. £X-CAR-N-F-1-CATTION, n. A clearing from fiesh. £X CA-THĒ DRA,\* [kṣ-thē'drṣ, K. Sm. Ash, Crabb, Maunder; kath-drs, who Brands.] [L.] From the chair; from the bench; from high authority:—originally applied to decisions randered by prelates, chiefly popes, from the extleder or chair; i. e., in a solemn, judicial manner. (\*) This phrase, in English, is almost always pronounced with the accent on the penult. In Latin, the s in cathedra is either short or long, the word being pronounced cath'e-

is either short of rong, the word some production of a cycle departs. S. W. P. J. Ja. K.; &ks'kş-vät, Sm. Wb. Rees, Moundor, &ks'kş-vät or eks-kâ'vät, F. R.] v. a. [ezcavo, L.] [L. Excavated; pp. excavating, excavated.] To hollow; to cut into hollows

EXCATATINO, EXCATATED.] To hollow; to cut into hollows cavities.

EX'CA-VATED,\* p. a. Made hollow, cut in hollows.

EX-CA-VA'TION, m. Act of excavating; hollow cavity.

EX'CA-VA-TOR, m. One who excavates, a digger, a machine for excavating or removing earth.

EX-CE'CATE, v. a. [excace, L.] To make blind. Cockeram.

EX-CE'CATE, v. a. [excace, L.] To make blind. Cockeram.

EX-CE'CATE, v. a. [excace, L.] To make blind. Cockeram.

EX-CE'CATE, v. a. [excace, L.] To make blind. Cockeram.

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EX-CE'CATE, v. a. [excace, L.] To make blind, Cockeram.

EX-CE'CATE, v. a. [excace, L.] To make blind, Cockeram.

pass, to transcend; to outdo.

Ex-CEED', v. n. To go too far, to surpass the bounds.

Ex-CEED'ABLE, a. That may exceed. Sherwood.

Ex-CEED'ER, n. One who exceeds.

Ex-CEED'ING, n. That which exceeds; excess. Addison.

EX-CEEP/ING, p. a. Great in quantity, extent, or duration.

EX-CEEP/ING, ad. Eminently, exceedingly. Addison.

EX-CEEP/ING-LY, ad. To a great degree, very much.

| EX-CEEP/ING-NESS, n. Quality of exceeding. Sherwood.

EX-CELPO, To outdo in good qualities, to surpass; to transcend to exceed to good qualities.

transcend, to exceed.

Ex-CEL', v. n. To have good qualities in a great degree.

Ex'CEL-ERMCE, n. [excellence, Fr.; excellenta, L.] State
of excelling, that in which one excels; good quality,

goodness, purity; worth; superiority. Ex/CEL-LEN-CY, m. Excellence; a title of honor, as of governors and ambassadors.

Ex'CEL-LENT, a. [excellens, L.] Of great virtue, worth, or dignity; eminent in any good quality, superior; good. Ex'CEL-LENT-Ly, ad. In an eminent degree; very well.

Ex-oel'Ling, p. a. Surpassing in excellence; transcend-

ing.

EX-CEN'TRIC, a. See Eccentric.

EX-CEN-TRIC'-TY, n. See Eccentricity. Brande.

EX-CEPT', v. a. (ezcepto, L.) [L. ELCEPTED, pp. EXCEPTING,
EXCEPTED.] To leave out specifically; to exclude; to re-

EX-CEPT', v. n. To object, followed by to or against.
EX-CEPT', prep. Exclusively of; without including; unless.
†EX-CEPT', conj. Unless, as, "Except the Lord build the

EX-CEPT'ANT,\* a. Implying exception. Ld. Elden. EX-CEPT'ING, prep. With exception of; excluding. EX-CEP'TION, n. Act of excepting, state of being exceptthing excepted; exclusion; objection; offence taken.

(Law) A stop or stay to an action; a denial of a matter leged in bar to an action; that which is alleged against -11

the sufficiency of an answer.

EX-CEP'TION-A-BLE, a. Liable to exception; objectionable,

EX-CEP'TION-A-BLE-NESS,\* n. The quality of being exceptionable. Ask.

EX-CEP'TION-AL,\* a. Relating to or implying exceptions.

Qu. Res. [Ex-CEP'TION-ER, m. One who makes objections. Milion. Ex-CEP'TIOUS, (ek-elp'ahus) a. Poevish; froward; full of objections. South. [R.]

EX-CEP'TIOUS-NESS, m. Peevishness. Barrow. [E., SX-CEP'TIVE, a. Including an exception. Watts. † EX-CEP'LESS, a. Making no exception. Shak. EX-CEP'LOS, m. One who excepts. Burnet. \$X-CERN', v. a. [excerno, L.] [i. Excense], pp. Excensing, excensed.] To strain out; to separate by strainers.

FX-CERP', v. a. [ezcerpo, L.] To pick out. Hales. EX-CERPT', [ck.serpt', Sm. R. Wb.; ck'serpt, K. Todd.] n.; pl. EX-CERPTS'. An extract; a passage selected from an author.

author.

FX-CERPT', v. a. To select. Barnerd. [R.]

FX-CERP'TA,\* n. pl. [L.] Things picked or culled out; selections; extracts. Hamilton.

†EX-CERP'TION, n. A selecting; thing selected. Raleigh.

EX-CERP'TON, n. A picker or culler. Barnard. [R.]

EX-CERP', n. [excesses, L.] More than enough; superfluity, redundancy; exuberance; the difference between uncough things. intemperance; extrawagance. equal things; intemperance; extravagance. x-cEs's[vE, a. [excessif, Fr.] Beyond due bounds; imply-

ing excess; extreme; volument, exceeding.

2x-CES/syve\_Ly, ad. With or to excess; exceedingly.

2x-CES/syve\_NESs, m. State of being excessive.

2x-CHĀNĢE', v. a. [cchanger, Fr.] [i. Exchanged; pp.

EXCHANGING, EXCHANGED.] To give or quit one thing for

mechanolno, exchanged. I o give or duit one thing for the sake of gaining another; to give and take reciprocally; to barter, to commute; to change.

Ex-change!\*\* n. To make an exchange. A. Smith.

Ex-change!\* n. Act of exchanging, interchange, reciprocity, barter; traffic:—a place where merchants meet:—the balance of money of different countries:—a methanic meet. od of adjusting mercantile transactions, or of paying debts when the debtor and creditor are distant from each other.—(Arth.) A method of finding the value of one commodity or denomination of money in the terms of another.

Other.

EX-CHĀNĢE-A-BĪL'-1-TY,\* n. State of being exchangeable

EX-CHĀNĢE-A-BLE, a. That may be exchanged.

EX-CHĀNĢ'-LB, n. One who practises exchange.

EX-CHĒAT', n. See Escheato.

EX-CHĒAT', n. See Escheatos.

EX-CHĒAUBL (\*Ak-PĀK'ON) n. [sechionies. Norman Pt.]

X-CHEQUER, (eks-chek'er) n. [eschiquer, Norman Fr.] (Law) An English court of record, in which all causes re-lating to the revenue and rights of the crown are heard and determined.

and determined.

\$X-CHEQ'UER. (ck4-chëk'er) v. a. To institute a process against in, or fine by, the court of exchequer. Paggs.

\$X-CHEQ'UER-BILL,\* a. A bill of credit issued by the authority of the British parliament. Brands.

\$X-CIP'\_I-ENT,\* n. One who excepts, exceptor. Enorett. [B.]

\$X-CIS'\_A-BLE, a. Liable to the duty of excise, taxable.

\$X-CIS'\_I-EV\_I' (ck-siz') n. [excisum, L.] An English inland tax levied upon various commodities of home consumption.

Ex-cise', v. a. To levy excise upon a person or thing.

Ex-cişe'man, n.; pl. ex-cişf'men. An officer who inspects and rates excisable commodities.

spects and rates excisable commodities.

Ex-Cis/10N, (cks-eizh'un) n. [excisso, L.] Act of cutting off, extirpation, destruction; rum. Sir T. Elyot.

Ex-Ci-TA-Bill',-TY, n. Capability of being excited.

Ex-Ci-TA-Bill, a. That may be excited; easily stirred up.

[Ex-Ci-TANT,\* or Ex'Ci-TANT,\* [ck-si-tant, K. Wb.: ck'-se-tant, Sm.] n. Something that excites; a stimulant. P.

Cyc.

[EX-CI'TANT, a. Tending to excite; exciting.
†EX-CI'TÂTE, o. a. To stir up. Bacon.

EX-CI-TÂTION, n. Act of exciting; excitement.

EX-CI'TÂ-TIVE, a. Having power to excite. Barrow.

EX-CI'TA-TO-RY,\* a. Tending to excite; stirring up.

EX-CITE', v. a. [excuto, L.] [i. EXCITED; pp. EXCITING, EXCITED.] To rouse; to animate; to stir up; to put into motion; to raise.

X-CÎT'ED,\* p. a. Animated; moved; stirred up. Ex-cite/mant, a. The state of being excited; that which excites; sensation, a motive.

EX-CIT'FER, n. One who excites or stirs up.

EX-CIT'FER, n. Direction; excitement. Herbert.

EX-CIT'ING, n. Excitation; excitement. Herbert.

EX-CIT'ING, n. Causing to excite or stir up, animating.

EX-CITIVE; a. Causing excitement, exciting. Ham-

Meld. [R.] X-CI-TO-MÖ'TA-RY,\* a. Causing motion in animal bodies independent of sensation or volition. Dr. M. Hall.

EX-CLAIM', v. m. [exclama, L.] [i. Exclaimed; pp. mx-claiming, exclaimed.] To ery out with vehemence; to make an outery; to declare with vociferation; to call; to shout.

EX-CLAIM', a Clamor; outcry. Stat.
EX-CLAIM'ZR, a. One who exclaims,
EX-CLA-MATION, a. Act of exclaiming; vehement outcry. clamor; vociferation; a sentence of passionate import or passionately uttered; the mark [!] expressing emotion, surprise, or wonder. EX-CLIM'A-TIVE,\* a. Exclamatory; exclaiming. Ash.

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EXE

gx-cllm'A-Tive Ly,\* ad. With exclamation. Smart. Ex-cllm'A-To-Ri-Ly,\* ad. With exclamation. Smart. Ex-cllm'A-TO-Ri-Ly,\* ad. With exclamation. Smart. Ex-cllm'A-TO-Ry, a. Using or containing exclamation. Ex-cl. ODE', v. a. [exclude, L.] [i. mxclude; pp. mxcludering, mxclude]. To shut out; to hinder from entrance; to debar, to prohibit; to except; to expel; to eject; to dismiss from the womb or egg. Ex-cl. U'glo, (excl. Mil'zhun) n. Act of excluding; state of being excluded; prohibition; rejection; exception; ejection; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; exception; except

\_CLU'\$10N-A-RY,\* a. Tending to exclude or debar. Ch. Ob.

Ob. EX-CLU'SION-ER,\* n. On who excludes or debars. Crabb. EX-CLU'SION-ISM,\* n. Exclusive principles or practice. Ch. Ob.

Use. CLO'SION-IST, (eks-kid'zbun-Ist) n. One who excludes or debars another from any privilege. Figs. Exc.LO'SIVE, a. Tending to exclude, excluding; debarring; illiberal; narrow-minded:—excepting, opposed to

Ex-CLU'sive,\* n. One belonging to a coterie of persons who exclude others from their society or fellowship.

Smart.

Ex-Cld's|vE-1\$M,\* n. Exclusiveness. Museum. [R.]

Ex-Cld's|vE-1\$y, ad. In an exclusive manner.

Ex-Cld's|vE-NESs,\* n. Quality of honing exclusive. Scott.

Ex-Cld's|vE-NESs,\* a. Having power to exclude. Ash.

fEx-CdCT', v. a. [ezcoctus, L.] To boil; to make by boiling.

FEX-CÖCT', v. a. [excourse, Δ...]

Bacon.

EX-CÖC'ITION, \* n. The act of excecting. Bacon.

EX-CÖC'I-TĀTE, v. a. [excoguto, L.] [L. EXCOGUTATED; pp.
EXCOGUTATINO, EXCOGUTATED.] To discover by thinking, to cogitate; to think upon. Sir T. Elyot.

EX-CÖĞ-I-TĀTE, v. a. To think; to cogitate. Bacon.

EX-CÖĞ-I-TĀ'TION, n. Invention, cogitation. Sir T. Elyot.

EX-CÖM-MÜ'NI-CA-BLE, a. Liable to be excommunicated.

EX-COM-MÜ'NI-CA-TE, v. a. [excommunico, low L.] [I. EX-COM-MÜ'NI-CA-TE, v. a. [excommunico, low L.] [I. EX-COM-MÜ'NI-CA-TE, v. a. [excommunico, low L.]]

Ex-COM-MU'ni-CATE, v. a. [excommunico, low L.] [i. ex-communicated; pp. fxcommunicating, excommunicat-ed.] To eject from the communion of the church by an

ecclesiastical censure, to expel from fellowship.

Ex-OOM-MÜ'NI-CATE, a. Excommunicated. Donne.

Ex-COM-MÜ'NI-CATE, n. One who is excommunicated.

Ex-com.mü-n<sub>i</sub>-că-tion, n. Act of excommunicating, exclusion from the church, an ecclesiastical interdict.

Ex-com.mü'n<sub>i</sub>-cà-tor, n. One who excommunicates.

Prynne. Frynne. Ex-COM-MO'N)-CA-TO-RY,\* a. Relating to or causing ex-communication. Brit. Crit. [Ex-COM-MON'(N), \* a. Excommunication. Millon. Ex CON-CES'SO,\* [L.] From what has been granted or

conceded. Mucdonnel.

EX-CO'RI-A-BLE,\* a. That may be exceriated. Browne.

EX-CO'RI-ATE, v. a. [excerte, L.] [L. EXCORIATED, pp. excoriating, excoriated.] To flay, to strip off the skin or bark.

BACO-RI-A'TION, n. Act of excorining; abrasion of the cuticle; loss of skin; a sore place where the skin is off. | EX-COR'TI-CATE,\* v. a. To strip off the bark or rind.

EX-COR-TI-CA'TION, n. A pulling off the bark. Quincy. EX-COURT'IER,\* (-yer) n. One who has ceased to be a courticr. More.

icr. More.

Ex'CRE-A-BLE, a. That may be spit out. Bullokar. [R.]

Ex'CRE-A-BLE, a. [excreo, L.] To eject or spit by hawking. Cockeram. [R.]

EX-CRE-A'TION, n. A retching; a spitting out. Cockeram.

Ex'CRE-MENT, n. [excrementum, L.] 'That which is excreted; that which is separated from the nourishing part of food, and thrown off as noxious or useless, dung.

Ex-CRE-MENT'AL, a. Relating to excrement. Burton.

Ex-CRE-MEN-T''TIOLS, a. Containing or resembling excrement. Dunglaon.

Ex-CRE-MEN-T''TIOUS, (öks-kre-men-t'sh'us) a. Containing excrement; consisting of matter excreted from the body.

Ex-CRES'CENCE. n. [excresso. L.] That which grows un-

EX-CRES/CENCE, n. [ezerasco, L.] That which grows unnaturally, and without use, out of something else, a protuberance; a preternatural or morid superfluity.

Ex-CRES'CEN-CY, n. Excrescence. Addison. Ex-CRES'CENT, a. Growing out of something else; partaking of excrescence.

Ing of excrescence.

EX-CRETE(v. a. [s. excreted; pp. excretive, excretes.]

To separate and throw off, as by natural passages; to pass by excretion; to eject; to excern. Paley.

Ex-CRETION, z. [excrete, L.] The act of excreting; that which is excreted; ejection of animal substance; the thing excerned.

thing excerned.

EX/CRE-TYVE, [8ks/krp-tiv, S. W. P. J. F.; eks-krö'tjv, Ja. K. Sm.] a. Separating and ejecting excrements.

[EX/CRE-TO-RY, or Ex-CRE'TO-RY, [8ks/krp-tur-p, S. W. P. R.; eks-krö'tur-p, Ja. K. Sm.] a. Separating and ejecting excrement or superfluous parts.

[EX/CRE-TO-RY, n. A duct that transmits excreted matter.

Ex-CRU'CI-A-BLE, (eks-kru'she-a-bl) a. Liable to torment

EX-CUL/PA-BLE, a. Capable of being exculpated. Todd.

EX-CUL/PATE, v. a. [ex and culpo, L.] [i. EXCULPATED; pp.

EXCULPATING, EXCULPATED.] To free from blame; to al-

EXCULPATING, EXCULPATED.] To free from blame; to alsolve; to acquit; to exonerate; to clear from the imputation of a fault.

EX-CUL-PA-TION, m. Act of exculpating; excuse.

EX-CUL-PA-TO-RY, a. Clearing from imputed fault.

EX-CUR'-A.-P. [L.] (Law) Out of court.

EX-CUR'-A.-P. [L.] (Law) Out of court.

EX-CUR'-SION, (cks-kir'shun) n. [czurro, L.] A going be yond; a journey; a ramble; a tour; a trip; a jant; an expedition; digression.

EX-CUR'-SION, \* v. n. To make an excursion. C. Lamb. [R.]

expedition; digression.

Ex-CUR'SION,\* v. n. To make an excursion. C. Lamb. [R.]

Ex-CUR'SIYE. a. Rambling; wandering; deviating.

Ex-CUR'SIYE.LY, ad. In an excursive manner.

Ex-CUR'SIYE.LY, ad. In an excursive manner.

Ex-CUR'SIYE.LY, ad. In an excursive manner.

Ex-CUR'SIYE.LY, a. [L.] Alterary exercise, task, or performance; an excursion. Qu. Rev.

Ex-CUS'A-BLE, a. That may be excused; pardonable.

Ex-CUS'A-BLE, a. That may be excused; pardonable.

Ex-CUS'A-BLE, a. In an excusable manner. Socker.

Ex-CUS'A-BLY, \* ad. In an excusable manner. Socker.

EX-CU-S'A-TO, N. Excuse; plea, apology. Bacon. [R.]

Ex-CUS'A-TO-RY, a. Pleading excuse, apologetical.

Ex-CUS'SA-TO-RY, a. Pleading excuse, apologetical.

Ex-CUS'SA-TO-RY, a. Pleading excuse, apology to disengage from an obligation; to remit, to throw off imputation by a feigned apology; to exculpate; to absolve; to acquit, to juistify.

acquit, to justify.

\$\begin{array}{l} \text{Ex-Cuse}' \ (\text{cks-kus}') \ n. \ \text{A reason alleged for doing or not doing a thing, plea offered in extenuation, apology; remission; cause of being excused; pretext, pretension;

Ex-CUSE'LLSS, a. Being without excuse. Whillock.

Ex-CUSE'LLSS, a. Being without excuses another.

Ex-CUSE'LL, (cks-küz'cr) n. One who excuses another.

Ex-CUSE's v. a. [ezcussus, L.] [To shake off. Stillingfleet.]

(Law) To soize and detain by law. Ayliffe.

Ex-CUS'SION, (cks-küsh'un) n. [ezcussio, L.] (Law) Seizure

by law. Ayliffe.

Ex-CUS'SION, (cks-küsh'un) n. [excussio, L.] (Law) Seizure

by law. Agence.

EXTE-CRA-BLE, a. That is to be execrated; abominable; hateful; detectable; accursed.

EXTE-CRA-BLE-NESS,\* n. State of being execrable. Scott.

EX'E-CRA-BLE-RESS, \*n. State of being execration. Scott. EX'E-CRA-BLY, ad. In an execrable manner. EX'E-CRATE, v. a. [exector, I...] [L. EXECRATED, pp. EXECRATING, EXECRATED.] To curse; to imprecate ill upon;

to abominate. EX-E-CRA'TION, n. Act of execrating; detestation; male-

EX-E-CRA'TION, n. Act of execrating; detestation; male-diction; curse, imprecation of evil.

EX'E-CRA-TO-RY, n. A formulary of execrations. L. Ad-EX-E-CT', v. a. [execo, L.] To cut out. Harvey. See Exsect. EX-E-CTION, (eks-ek'shun) n. See Exsection. EX'E-CTION, exs-exquor, L.] [1. exsecuted. G. Canning. EX'E-CTE, v. a. [exequor, L.] [1. exsecute]; pp. Execution, exsecutes.] To perform, to carry into effect, to put to death, to complete, as a legal instrument, by signing and sealing, to accomplish; to effect; to complete; to fulfil, to achieve, to consummate, to finish. EX'E-CT-ER, v. n. To perform any act or office. EX'E-CT-TRA, n. One who executes. See Exsecutor. EX-E-CT-TION, n. Act of executing; the act of the law by

EX: 5-CU-TER, n. One who executes. See Executors. EX-E-CU-TER, n. Act of executing; the act of the law by which possession is given of body or goods:—completion; performance; practice, death indiced by forms of law; destruction; slaughter. (Law) A judicial writ. EX-E-CU-TION-ER, n. One who kills; specially, one who puts to death criminals who are condemned by forms of law.

EX-EC'U-TIVE, a. Having the quality of executing, not Lecoutive, but active, or putting the laws in execution.—

Executive power, that part of the government, or of the powers of a state, which is employed in putting into ex-

powers of a state, which is employed in putting into exceution the laws made by the legislative power, or the de
crores of the judicial power.

EX\_EC'(J-TIVE,\* n. The person or the power that administers the government, an executive officer. Qu. Rev.
37 This word is often so used in the United States; and
it is, of late years, so used in England.

EX\_EC'(J-TIVE\_LY,\* ad. in an executive manner. Barrow.

EX\_EC'(J-TIVE\_LY,\* ad.) One who is appointed by a testator to see and take care that his will and testament are
executed.

executed.

executed. Ex.Ec.y-Tô/RI-AL, \* a. Relating to an executor. Blackstone. Ex.Ec/y-TôR-SHP, n. The office of an executor. Ex-Ec/y-Tô-Ry, a. Having or exercising authority.—(Law) That is to be executed or performed at a future period.

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Interpretation.

EX.E.G.E.T/G.,\* a. Explanatory; exegetical. Smart.

EX.E.G.E.T/G.\* a. Explanatory; expository. Smath.

EX.E.G.E.T/G.A.L.A., a. Explanatory; expository. Smath.

EX.E.G.E.T/G.A.L.A., a. Explanation. Ep. Bull.

EX.E.M.P.L.A.R., a. [L.] A pattern, an example to be imitated. ffx.E.M.P.L.A.R., a. Expendery. Bp. Taylor.

[EX.Y.E.M.P.L.A.R., A.E.S., a. Style of being exemplary. [EX.Y.E.M.P.L.A.R., A.E.S., a. Style of being exemplary. [EX.E.M.P.L.A.R., A.E.S., a. Style of being exemplary. [EX.E.M.P.L.A.R., A.E.S., a. Style of being exemplary.

Sountagu. Barr

||Ex'Em-PLA-RY, [egz'em-pla-re, S. W. F. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.; egz-em'pla-re, P. K.] a. Worthy of imitation, serving egz-em'pla-re, F. K.] a. Worthy of imitation, serving for a pattern; serving to warn; explanatory. Deance. [Ext Em Pla-Ry, m. Eczemplare, Fr.] A copy. Donne. Sx. EM'PLI-FI-A-BLE,\* a. That may be exemplified. Colo-

Ex-EM-PLI-FI-CA'TION, s. Act of exemplifying, a tran-

script; illustration; a copy.

Ex-EM'PLI-FI-RR, n. One who exemplifies.

Ex-EM'PLI-FI, v. a. (L. EXEMPLIFIED; pp. EXEMPLIFYING, EXEMPLIFIED.) To illustrate by example; to transcribe,

EXEMPLIFIED.] To illustrate by example; to transcribe, to copy.

\$\frac{\text{Ex.EMFLIGRA}^T\text{T-A,\*}(\text{-gra}'\she-\text{s})}{\text{L.}} \]

\$L.] As an example; as an instance: — usually abbreviated \$cr. gr. or \$c. g.\$

\$\frac{\text{Ex.EMFT,}(\text{gra}'\she-\text{s})}{\text{T.E.MFT,}(\text{gra}'\she-\text{s})} \]

\$\text{L. EXPTY, as Exempted.} To free from, to privilege, to grant immunity from, to excuse.

\$\frac{\text{Ex.EMFT,}(\text{a})}{\text{Free by privilege}}; not liable; not included.

\$\frac{\text{Ex.EMFT,}(\text{a})}{\text{Free by privilege}}; not liable; not included.

\$\frac{\text{Ex.EMFT,}(\text{a})}{\text{Free by privilege}}; not liable; not included.

\$\frac{\text{Ex.EMFT,}(\text{a})}{\text{A}} = \text{A person exempted from the performance of certain duty or service, as from paying a tax or performing military duty. \$Crabb.\$

\$\frac{\text{Ex.EMFT,}(\text{a})}{\text{Ex.EMFT,}(\text{Ex.EMF,}(\text{col}))} = \text{A person exempted forming military duty. \$Crabb.}

\$\frac{\text{Ex.EMFT,}(\text{TIC,}(\text{egz-\text{em.}(\text{bil}))}) = \text{A cof exempting }; immunity; privilege; freedom from that to which others are hable.

\$\frac{\text{Ex.EMFT,}(\text{TIC,}(\text{egz-\text{em.}(\text{Ex.EM})) = \text{A cof exempting}; immunity; privilege; freedom from that to which others are hable.

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†Ex-En-TER-A'TION, m. Act of taking out the bowels. Browns

EVER-UNI TUR,\* n. [L.] (Law) A declaration, in writing, given by the executive authority of a government to a foreign consul, authorizing him to perform the duties of his office. Bour

\$\tilde{\text{E'QUI-AL. a. Funeral, relating to funerals. Pope.} \$\tilde{\text{E'X'E-QUI-S, (&ka'\circ\*\text{Ewiz}) a. pl. [excepts, L.] Funeral rites; the ceremonies of burial, the procession of burial. \$\text{Shak.}\$ \$\tilde{\text{Exiz}}\$. See Executes.

†BJ-ER'CENT, a. [exercens, L.] Practising; following any calling. Aylife.

EX'ER-CIS-A-BLE, a. That may be exercised. Blackstone. Ex'es-cise, s. exercition, L.] Labor, work, use; practice, such as belongs to one's occupation, labor or bodily exertion for health or amusement; preparatory practice in order to skilful performance; performance; task; act of

divine worship. Ex'ER-CISE, v. a. feze reso, L.] [1. EXERCISED; pp. EXER-EX'ER-CISE, v. a. [czereco, L.] [t. EXERCISE; pp. EXER-cisino, EXERCISE.] To employ, to train by use, to make skilful by practice; to task; to practise; to exert, to car-ry on; to perform, to put in use. £x'ER-CISE, v. n. To use exercise; to labor, as for health. £x'ER-CISE, v. n. One who exercises. £x'ER-CI-TÂ'TION, m. Exercise, practice. Felton. [R.] £x'ER'OI-TOR, m. (Loss) One who fits and equips a vessel. Resumer.

Source.

Source.

Sp. ERGUE', (cgz-5rg') n. [Fr.] (Numismatics) The basis or lower limb of a coin or medal, when separated by a line from the rest of the face, which usually contains words giving the date, place, &c., of the coin, or other subsidiary matter.

Sp. ERT', v. a. [ezero, L.] [i. EXERTED: pp. EXERTING, EXERTED.] To use with effort; to put forth; to perform; to enforce: to exercise to exercise.

EXEMP.] To use with effort; to put forth; to perform; to enforce; to exercise; to employ.

EX-EXT'ION, (egz-ei'shum) n. Act of exerting; effort.

[X-E-EXTV, A. Making exertion; using effort. Reader. [R.]

EX-E-Ston, (egz-ei'zhum) n. [exesse, L.] Act of eating through. Browns. [R.]

[EX-E-EXTV-ATION, n. [exested, L.] Ebuilition. Boyle.

EX-EO'LI-ATE, v. n. [ex and fultum, L.] [i. EXPOLIATED; pp. RYPOLIATED, To shell off; to come off as in scales; to scale off.

EX-EV-LI-ATE, v. a. To scale; to free from scales or splinters. React.

\$X.PÔ-Lj-Ä'T10N, n. Act or state of exfoliating; the seps ration of a piece of dead bone from the living.

tora Routt

EX-FO'LI-A-TIVE, a. Procuring exfoliation.

EX-HAL'A-BLE, (egz-hai'a-bi) a. That may be exhaled.

EX-HA'LANT,\* a. Sending forth vapors; exhaling. Manndor

EX-HA-LA'TION, s. [exhalatio, L.] Act of exhaling, that which is exhaled; evaporation; emission; that which is exhaled; evaporation; emission; that which is exhaled; property of the standard, L.] To send or draw out in vapors or fume; to evaporate; to emit.

EX-HALE',\* v. a. [exhalation; vapor. Browne. [a.]

EX-HALE',\* v. a. To fly off or vanish as vapor. Dryden.

EX-HALE',\* v. a. To fly off or vanish as vapor. Dryden.

EX-HALE', (egz-hawst') v. a. [is enhauter: pp. exhaustring, exhaustring.] To drain; to draw out totally; to expend by exertion; to empty; to spend,

[EX-HAUST', a. Deprived of strength; exhausted. Burton.

EX-HAUST', a. Deprived of strength; exhausted. Burton.

EX-HAUST', pr., a. Drained; made empty. — Exhausted recover, a vessel from which the air is to be extracted by the action of the air-pump. Crabb.

EX-HAUST', Fig., a. Capable of being exhausted. Johnson.

EX-HAUST', inc., \*p. a. Draining off; diminishing; weak-ening.

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ening. Ex-HAUSTMON, (egz-hkwst'yun) n. Act of exhausting; state

5X-HAUSTHON, (egz-hawst'yun) n. Act of exhausting; state of being exhausted.

EX-HAUST'YE,\* a. Tending to exhaust. H. N. Coleridge.

EX-HAUST'MENT, n. Exhaustion. Bp. Williams. [all. [R.]

EX-HAUST'MENT, n. Exhaustion. Bp. Williams. [all. [R.]

EX-HAUST'MENT, n. Exhaustion. Bp. Williams. [all. [R.]

EX-HAUST'MENT, n. Exhaustion. Bp. Exhaustion. Wraz.

EX-HENE,\* or Ex-HE'DRA,\* n. See Expana. Brande.

EX-HER'E-DATE, v. a. [axkerede, L.] To disinherit. Helect. [R.]

\$\( \)\tag{\text{F.HER'E-DATE, v. a. [excercis, i...]} \) It distinstition foot. [R.]

\$\( \)\text{E.HER-E-DA'TION, n. (Low) A disinheriting. Chambera. } \)

\$\( \)\text{E.HB'1T. v. a. [excelse] [i. exhibited, pp. exhibiting, exhibited by the display; to administer.

\$\( \)\text{E-HB'1T. n. (Low) A legal document or statement in writing; any paper formally exhibited in a court. Cowel. } \)

\$\( \)\text{E.HB'1-TANT,\* n. (Low) One who makes an exhibit. } \)

\$\( \)\text{Low of the court of the court. } \)

Indeed

Jourest.

EX-HI-BITTON, (éks-hè-Dish'un) n. Act of exhibiting;
display; a public show or performance at a hterary seminary, a show or display of works of art; a private benefiction instituted for the maintenance of a scholar is a

college or university, an allowance; a pension, a salary. Ex-Hi-Bi''Tion-ER, (čks-ho-bish'un-er) a. One who is maintained, at an English university, by an exhibition or benefaction.

EX-HIB';-Tive, a. Representative; displaying. Norris. EX-HIB';-Tive-Ly, ad. Representatively. Waterland. Ex-HIB';T-ÖR, n. (Law) One who makes an exhibit. See

Exhibiter.

EX-HIB'-TO-RY, a. Setting forth; showing. Warton.
EX-HIL'A-RANT,\* n. Any thing which exhibitates. P. Mag.
EX-HIL'A-RANT,\* a. Tending to exhibitate Pullington.

\$\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{IL'}A-\text{RANT,\* a. Tending to exhibiting \$r\$ in \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{RIMT,\* a. } \$\left(\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{RIMT,\* a. } \left(\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{RIMI,\* a. } \pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{RIMI,\* a. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{RIMT,\* a. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{RIMT,\* a. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{RIMT,\* a. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{RIMT,\* a. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{RIMT,\* a. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{RIMT,\* a. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{RIMT,\* a. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{RIMT,\* a. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{RIMT,\* a. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{RIMT,\* a. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{RIMT,\* a. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\pi\setm\frac{\pi}{\pi}\text{P. } \$\p

ing.

Ex-HIL-A-RA'TION, m. Act of exhilarating; state of being

exhilarated; animation; gayety, hilarity.

Ex-HORT', (egg-hort') v. a. [exhortor, L.] [i. exhorted;
pp. exhorting, exhorted.] To incite by words of advice or well-meant counsel; to persuade; to encourage to do well; to incite

to do well; to incite.

fix-Hör; (egz-hört') n. Exhortation. Pope.

Ex-HOR-TĀ/TION, n. The act of exhorting; incitement to good; encouragement, a persuasive discourse.

Ex-Hör-TĀ-TĪVE, a. Containing exhortation. Barrow.

Ex-Hör-TĀ-TOR,\* n. [L.] An exhorter; an encourager.

P. Cyc.

Ex-Hoz-Ta-To-Ey, a. Tending to exhort; hortatory.

Ex-Hoz-Ta-Ta-Ey. a. One who exhorts.

Ex-HO-MATE, v. a. To exhume; to unbury. Dr. Hitchcock.

Ex-HU-MATE, v. a. To exhume; to unbury. Br. et of unburying, or of digging up a body interred; disinterment.

EX-HOME',\* v. a. [i. ETHUMED; pp. EXHUMINO, BIHUMEO.]
To dig out of the earth; to unbury. Qu. Rev.

EX-IC'CATE, v. a. [ezsicco, L.] To dry. Holland. See Ex-

SICCATE.

EX-IC-CA'TION, s. Arefaction. See Exsiccation.

EX-[C/CA-TIVE, a. See Exsicative.

Ex/j-QENCE, } m. Urgent demand; want; need; pressEx/j-QEN-Cy, } ing necessity; sudden occasion; emer-

gency.

Ex-1-QEN'DA-RY.\* n. (Law) An officer who makes out exigents and proclamations. Crabb.

Ex!-QENT n. [exigens, L.] [ffreezing business Hocker End. Skal.] (Law) A writ preparatory to an outlawry when the defendant is not to be found. Ex's-QENT, a. Pressing ; requiring instant aid. Burke.

EXO RY'1-CENT-RR,\* n. (Lew) One who makes out exigents; exigendary. Mason. Ex'1-G1-BLR,\* a. That may be exacted. Bohngbroke. Ex-1-60'1-TY, n. [exignities, L.] Slenderness. Boyle. [R.] E.V.I.-91-BLE.\* a. That may be exacted. Boingsproke. Ex.J-60'l-Ty. x. [exiguitas, L.] Slenderness. Boyle. [R.] Ex.J-60'l-05s. a. Small, diminutive; little. Harray. Ex.J-60'l-05s. A. State of being exquous. Scott. Ex'ILE. a. [exclum, L.] State of being bunished; hanishment, proscription, expulsion; a person banished. [Ex.ILE', or Ex'ILE, (eg.zll', S. W. F. Ja.; 6ks'il, J. Sm. R. Wb.] b. a. [i. exiled pp. exileno, exiled.] To banish; to drive from a country.

[Ex-ILE', (eg.zll') a. [exiles, L.] Small; slender; not full. Bacon. | EX-ILED',\* (eg-zild' or Eks'lld) p. a. Banished; driven from one's country.

Ex-ILE'MENT, n. Banishment. Wotton. [R.] EX-ILE MENT, B. Banishment. Wollow, [R.] [EX-I-LI'ION, (öks-0-lish'un) n. [exilito, L.] Act of pringing or rushing out suddenly. Browne. [k.] EX-IL'I-TY, Blenderness, smallness. Bacon. [EX-IM'-0-08, a. [eximus, L.] Eminent; excellent. Barrow. [EX-IM'-A-NITE, v. a. To make empty; to spoil; to weaken. earson Pearson.

Fix-INA-NI'TION, (eg-zin-s-nish'un) n. Act of emptying;
ohnustion, privation. Bp. Hall. [R.]

Fix-INT', (eg-zist') v. n. [existo, L.] [i. existenc; pp. existing, existenc.] To have existence or being; to be.

Ex-IST'ENCE, n. State of being or existing, duration; III.6. Ex-IST'EN-CY, n. Existence. Tatler. [R.] Ex-IST'ENT, a. Having existence or being; existing. fex-IS-TEN'TIAL-L, a. Having existence. Bp. Barlon. Ex-IS-TEN'TIAL-LY,\* ad. In an existing state. ridge, [R.]
Ex-18-T;-MA/TION, n. [existimatio, L.] Opinion; esteem. Spectator. [R.] Act of going out; decease, departure; egress; passage out.—Ext and Exeunt, Latin words used in play-books to denote the time when a person or persons leave the stage.

†Ex."TIAL, (egz-Ish'at) a. [extualis, L.] Deadly; mortal. Harvey. [Fg.-1'TiOus, (egz-tsh'yus) a. Deadly; exitial. Homilies. £X'I-TÜS,\* n. [L.] (Law) Issue, offspring, yearly rent or profits of land. Tomlins. £X ME'RO MO'TU.\* [L.] From a mere motion; from one's own free-will, without suggestion or constraint. Hamilton.

Ex NP-CES-SI-TĀ'TE RĒ'Ī,\* [L.] From the necessity of the thing, or of the case. Hamilton.

Ex'ŌDE, n. [εξόδιον.] An interlude, or farce, at the end of a play. Roscommon.

EX-Ō'DJ-ŪM,\* n. In Greek tragedy, the end or d.nouement of the play. Brands.

EX'O-DUS, n. [εξοδις.] Departure:—the second book of Moses, which describes the departure from Egypt.

Moses, which describes the departure from Egypt. EX'(9-DY, a. Departure; exodus. Hulc.

EX (9-E!''0f-O,\* (eks-9f-fish'e-3) [L.] By reason or virtue of office; denoting the power which a person possesses of doing certain things, by virtue of his office. Hamilton.

EX'(9-9En,\* n. [iξ and γείνομαι.] (Bot.) A plant or tree which increases in diameter by the addition of new wood to the outside of the old wood, or by successive external additions; opposed to sndogen. P. Cyc.

EX-Ö('E-NOUS,\* a. (Bot.) Belonging to exogens; increasing hy successive external additions, as trees. Buckland.

EX-O-LETE', a. [exoletus, L.] Obsolete; out of use. Bailey.

ley.

†Ex-Q-LU'TION, n. Lexation of the nerves. Browns. †Ex-Q-LU'TION, n. Lexation of the nerves. Browns. †Ex-Q-LU'TION, n. Lexation of the nerves. Browns.

Bailey.

Ex-O-MOL-Q-Q-E's|s,\* n. [tξομολόγησις.] A common confession. Bp. Taylor.

Ex-Om'PHA-LOS, n. (Med.) Hernia or rupture at or near

the navel.

\$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\]. \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\]. \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\]. \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\]. \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frack{E}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\pmathbb{E}}\] \$\frac{\pmathbb{E}}{\p

gens. Brands.

[EX-OP'TA-BLE, a. [exoptabilis, L.] Desirable. Bailey.

[EX-OP'TA-BLE, a. [exoptabilis, L.] That may be moved by entreaty. Harrington.

[EX'O-RATE, c. a. [exoro, L.] To obtain by request. Cock-

EX-OR/BI-TANCE, ) m. State of being exorbitant; enor-EX-OR/BI-TAN-CY, | mity; gross deviation from rule or right; deprayity.

EX-OR'BI-TANT, a. [ex and orbito, L.] Exceeding due bounds, unreasonable; beyond rule; enormous; exces-

Ex-OR'BI-TANT-LY, ad. In an exorbitant manner.

5.3-0 κ B<sub>1</sub>-Tant-1 γ, a. [az and orbito, L.] To deviate to go beyond rule. Spenser. [EX-Q or Sign.] To deviate to go beyond rule. Spenser. [EX-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.] (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign.) (Ex-Q or Sign

abjuration, to purify from evil influence

[Ex/QR-CI5-ER, n. One who exorcises; exorcist.

[Ex/QR-CI5M, n. Act of exorcising; expulsion of evil
spirits; a form of abjuration for expelling evil spirits.

[Ex/QR-CI5T, [Ekk-gr-elst, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; eks-år/sist, E. K.] n. One who exorcises, or casts out evil
spirits; an enchanter; a conjurer.

Ex-GR'DI-SL, (egx-3r/d-s-1) a. Introductory; initial. Browns.

Ex-GR'DI-M, (Rhet.) The commencement or opening part of a
speech or oration; an introduction; a formal preface.

Ex-QR-NA'TION, n. [exornatio, L.] Ornament; decoration. Hooker.

| Ex-Ox-Mose', τ. [εχοπαιασ, 1.] Ornament; decora-tion. Hooker. Ex-Ox-Mose', τ. [εξ and ωσμος.] The passage of gusea, vapors, or liquids through membranes or pores from

within outwards; exosmosis. Brando.

Ex-08-Mô'sis,\* n. Same as exosmose. Scadamore.

Ex-08-Mô'sis,\* r. To deprive of bones, to bone. Bailey.

†\$\( \frac{\partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \partial \pa

Balley.

Ex-Os'sr-Ovs, (egz-vsh'she-us) 4. Wanting bones; bone-

less.
EX-QS-TÖME',\* n. [ἐξ and στόμα.] (Bot.) A passage through the outer integument of an ovule. Brande.
EX-QS-TÖSIS, [ἐΚα-Qs-tö'sIS, W. Ja. Sm.; ck-S-δ'to-als, S. K.] n. [ἐξ and όστέων] (Anat.) An unnatural protuberance or tumor of a bone. — (Bot.) A tumor or knot

in trees, formed by disease.

Ex-Q-TER'[C, ] α. [εξοτερικός.] Public; exterior, as

Ex-Q-TER'[-CAL, ] distinguished from csoteric. See Eso-

TERIC.

EX-O-TER'[-CISM,\*n. Exoteric doctrine or principles. CA. Ob.

EX-O-TER'[-CISM,\*n. Exoteric doctrine or principles. CA. Ob.

EX-O-TER'[-CISM,\*n. pl. The lectures of Aristotle on rhetoric,
to which all were admitted; his published writings. Ask

EX'O-TER-y, n. What is public or common. Search.

EX-OT'[C, a. Foreign; not produced at home.

EX-OT'[C, a. (Bot.) A plant of foreign origin.

EX-OT'[-CAL-n. Egicariso;] Foreign, not domestic, exotic.

EX-OT'[-CAL-n. Ess,\*n. State of being exotic. Scott.

EX-OT'[-CISM,\*n. A foreign word or idom. Dr. Watts.

EX-PXND', v. a. [expando, L.] [i. Etfanded, pp. expandoing, expando]. To spread out, to hy open, as a net or
sheet; to dilate. —v. n. To open; to dilate.

EX-PXND'ED,\*p. a. Spread out; extended, hid open.

EX-PXNSE', n. [expansion, L.] Wide, smooth extension;
cxtent; expansion.

EX-PXN-3-BLE, a. That may be expansion.

EX-PXN-3-BLE, a. That may be expansion.

EX-PAN'S BLE, a. That may be expanded. EX-PAN'S BLE, a. That may be expanded. EX-PXN'SION, (eks-pan'shun) n. Act of expansive. Scott. EX-PXN'SION, (eks-pan'shun) n. Act of expanding; state of being expanded; extent, space.

of being expanded; extent, space.

£x-PX'syve, a. Having power to expand.

£x PX're, [L.] (Law) Of the one part; proceeding from only one part or side of a matter in question.—

£x parte coidence, evidence delivered on only one side.—

£x parte council, a council of only one side or party.

£x-PX'Ti-ATE, (cks-pa'shc-at) v. n. [expatior, L.] [L xx-PXIIATED, pp. EXPATIATED,] To range at large, to enlarge upon in language, to take a wide circuit or view.

Ex-pā-ti-ā'tion, (eks-pā-she-ā'shun) z. Act of expati-

ating. Bacon. Ex-PA'T;-A-TQE, (eks-pa'she-a-tur) n. One who expa-

trates. Ex-PA'Tj-A-TO-RY,\* (eks-pa'she-a-to-re) a. Enlarging; dif-

tusive. Bissett.

[EX-PA'TRI-ĀTE, [cks-pa'tre-āt, E. Ja. R. Sm. R. Maunder; cks-pa'tre-āt, #Pb.] n. [ez and patria, L.] [i. expatriatrib; pp. expatriatring, expatriatrib.] To banish from one's native country; to remove from one's country.

[EX-PA-TRI-Ā'TION, n. Act of expatriating; banishment;

emigration.

EX-PECT, v. a. [expecto, L.] [i. EXPECTED; pp. EXPECT-INO, EXPECTED.] To look for; to wait for; to attend the coming of. 27 This word is often improperly used in the U. S., especially by the illiterate, in the sense of to suppose, to think: and it is used in the same manner in some parts of England. Willbraken. Gross. &c.

poss, to take: and it is used in the same manner in some parts of England. Wilbraken, Gross, 4c.

†Ex-PECT', v. n. To wait; to stay. Sandys.

Ex-PECT', ANCE, n. Expectation; something expected.

Ex-PECT', ANCY, n. Expectation; something expected.

Ex-PECT', ANCY, n. Expectation; expectance Shak.—

(Law) Estates in expectancy are of two sorts, one created

By the act of any called a reversion.

EX-PECT'ANT, a. [Fr.] Depending on something; waiting in expectation. Swith—(Med.) That waits for the efforts

of nature. See Expectation.

EX-PECTANT, a. One who is looking for some benefit.

EX-PECTANT, a. One who is looking for some benefit.

EX-PECTA'TION, a. Act of expecting; the thing expected; hope; anticipation; trust; prospect of good to come.—(Med.) A method which consists in observing the progress of diseases, and leaving them almost wholly to the efforts of nature, without prescribing active medicines.— Expectation of life, the mean average duration of the life of individuals of any given age.

EX-PEC'TA-TIVE, a. Expecting. Cotgrava.

EX-PEC'TA-TIVE, a. The object expected. Sir H. Wotton.

EV-PECT'ED,\* p. a. Waited for; looked for; hoped. EX-PECT'EB, s. One who expects. EX-PECT'[NG-LY,\* ad. With expectation. Dryden. EX-PEC'TQ-EANT, s. A medicine to promote expectora-

tion.

EX-PEC'TO-RANT,\* a. Promoting expectoration. Smart.

EX-PEC'TO-RATE, v. a. [ex and pectus, L.] [i. expectoRATED, pp. EXPECTORATING, EXPECTORATED.] To eject
from the breast, cheest, or lungs; to cough up.

EX-PEC-TO-RA'TION, n. Act of expectorating; act of
throwing up from the cheest; matter expectorated; discharge made by coughing.

EX-PEC'TO-RA-TIVE, a. Promoting expectoration. Harmen.

EX-PEC'TO-RA-TIVE,\* n. (Med.) A medicine to promote

expectoration. Harvey.
†Ex-PEDE',\* v. a. To expedite. Scott.
†Ex-PE'Di-ATE, v. a. [expedier, Fr.] To expedite. Sw E.

| \$\frac{\partial \text{FE'D}\_1-\text{ATE}, v. a. | captener, a...|} | \$\frac{\partial \text{Sandys}.}{\partial \text{Sandys}.} | \$\frac{\partial \text{R. Quality of being expedient}; fitness; | \$\frac{\partial \partial \text{FE'D}\_1-\text{ENCY}, | propriety; suitableness to a good end. — [\frac{\partial \partial \text{ENCY}, | propriety; suitableness to a good end. — [\frac{\partial \partial \partial \text{ENCY}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{ENS}, | \partial \text{E

[EX-PE'D]-ENT-LY, ad. In an expedient manner; fitly EX-PED-I-TATE, v. a. [expedito, low L. ] (Eng. forest laws)
To cut off the balls of a dog's feet. Chambers.

EX-PED-I-TATION, n. Mutilation of dogs' feet. Ask-

EXPE-DITE, v. a. [expedia, L.] [L. EXPEDITED, pp. EXPEDITED, pr. EXPEDITED.] To facilitate, to hasten; to accelerate, to quicken; to despatch, to send from a public

EX'PE-DÎTE, a. Quick; easy, active; expeditious; light-armed. Bacon. [R.]

EX'PE-DÎTE-LY, ad. With quickness or expedition.

EX-PE-DI'TION, (öks-pe-dish'an) n. Haste; speed:—a military, naval, or important enterprise.

EX-PE-DI'TION-A-RY,\* a. Relating to an expedition. Ec.

EX-PE-DI"TIOUS, (čks-pe-dish'us) a. Speedy; quick; soon done; nimble; swift, acting with celerity.

EX-PE-DI"TIOUS-LY, (čks-pe-dish'us-le) ad. With expedition.

EX-PE-DI'TIOUS-NESS,\* A. Quickness; expedition. Scott. fEx'PF-DI-TIVE, a. Performing with speed. Bacon. Ex-PED'I-TO-RY,\* a. Making haste; expeditious. Dr.

Frankin. [R.]

EX-PEL', v. a. [expello, I.] [i. EXPELLED; pp. EXPELLING, EXPELLED.] To drive out; to force away; to cast out; to exile; to eject; to banish, to exclude.

EX-PELLED',\* (cks-péld') p. a. Driven away; rejected, hardbade.

hanished.

DRIMBOG.

EX-PEL'LENT,\* \*\*. (Med.) A medicine for expelling morbid humors from the body. Crabb.

EX-PEL'LER, \*\*. He or that which expels.

EX-PERCE', \*\*. See EXPENSE.

EX-PEND', \*\*. \*\*. (expende, L.) [i. EXPENDED; pp. EXPENDING, EXPENDED.] To lay out; to dissipate; to waste; to swent. to soend

LO NICOLA DE LA NICOLA DE LA NICOLA DE LA PEN'DI-TÖRR, R. [LARN] ...

EX-PEN'DI-TÜRR, R. That which is spent; ment; sum expended; cost.

EX-PENSE', R. [expensum, low L.] That which is spent; expenditure; price; cost; charge; money expended.

[EX-PENSE'SÜL, a. Costly; expensive. Beaum. & FL.

[EX-PENSE'SÜL-LY, ad. In a costly way. Wiever.

EX-PENSE'LESS, a. Without expense. Milton.

Cliven to expense; extravagant; lavish;

TEX-PERSETIONAL; ad. in a comp way. The configuration of the first and the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of t

EX-PE'RJ-ENCE, s. [experientia, L.] Practice; frequent trial; proof; test; knowledge or wisdom gained by repeated trial or practice, with observation and reflection. EX-PE'R\_IENCE, v. a. [i. EXPERIENCED; pp. EXPERIENCED.] To try; to know by practice; to

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prove by trial.

Ex-PE'RI-ENCED, (oks-pe'ro-enst) p. a. Having had experience; made skilful by experience; wise by long prac-

EX-PE'R]-EN-CER, n. One who makes trials.

†EX-PE'R]-ENT, a. Having experience. Beaum. † FL.

EX-PER']-MENT, n. [experimentum, L.] An act or operation performed to discover some truth, or the laws or soon performed to discover some truth, or the laws or nature of some substance, or to illustrate the principles of some science; a trial, proof; test.

EX-PER/-MENT, v. a. [L. EXPREMENTED; pp. EXPERIMENTING, EXPERIMENTED.] To try, to search out by trial. Herbert.

trial. Horbert.

EX-PER'-MENT, v. n. To make experiment. Ray.

EX-PER-MEN'TAL, a. Relating to experiment, founded on experiment, known by experiment or trial.

EX-PER-MEN'TAL-IST, n. One who makes experiments.

EX-PER-MEN'TAL-IST, v. n. To make experiments.

Qu. Rev. [R.]

EX-PER-MEN'TAL-LY, ad. By experience; by trial.

EX-PER-MEN'TA-TIVE, a. Making experiments. Coloridge, [R.]

EX-PER'-MEN'TA-TIVE, a. One who makes experiments.

EX-PER'-MENT-IST, n. Cone who makes experiments.

EX-PER'-MENT-IST, n. Experimentalist. Good.

EX-PER-I-MEN'TUM CRO'CIN, [L.] The experiment of the cross; a capital or decisive experiment. Hamulton.

EX.PERT', a. [expertus, L.] Skilful or ready from experience or practice; dexterous; prompt; adroit. †EX.-PERT', v. a To experience. Spenser. EX.-PERT', \*n. (Law) One who is expert or experienced

Ed. Ren., Bowler.

Ex-PERT'Ny, ad. In an expert or ready manner.

Ex-PERT'NESS, n. Skill, readiness, dexterity.

EX-PET'-BLE, a. [axpetibits, L.] That is to be wished

for. Puller.

EX'P-1-4-BLE, a. That may be expiated. Bp. Hall.

EX'P-1-4-BLE, a. [explo, L.] [a. explated. pp. explating,

explated.] To make explaint for to atone for, to

appease, to blot out, to make reparation for.

Ex-P<sub>1</sub>-k<sup>\*</sup>(TiON, n. [exputto, L.] Act of explaining; means of explaining; satisfaction; compensation, atonement. Ex<sup>\*</sup>(P<sub>1</sub>-A-TO-RY, [éks\*(p-a-tūr-e, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Wb.; éks\*(p-a-tūr-e, K. Sm. Badey.) a. Relating to or making expiation.

tEx-Pj-LA'TION, n. [expilatio, L.] Robbery, waste upon land. Cockeram.—(Roman law) An injury done to the property of a minor.

property of a minor.

Ex-Pia'A-Ble,\* a. That may come to an end. Smart.

Ex-Pia'A-Ble,\* a. That may come to an end. Smart.

Ex-Pia'A-Ble,\* a. That may come to an end. Smart.

Ex-Pia'A-Tion, n. Act of expiring, act of giving out air from the lungs, evaporation, vapor, matter expired; death, cessation, termination, end of a limited time.

Ex'Pi-BA-TO-BY,\* or Ex-Pi'RA-TO-BY,\* a. Giving out air.

Dunglison.

EX-PIRE', v. a. [erpiro, L.] [i. expired, pp. expirino, ex-pired.] To breathe out, to exhale, to close. Ex-PIRE', v. n. To die, to breathe the last, to perish; to

cease, to conclude, to come to an end.

EX-PJ-RF. in Experience, to come to an end.

Ex-PJ-RF. in [czpire, Fr.] A term denoting a convict who has served his period of punishment. Qu. Rev.

Ex'PJ-RY,\* n. Expiration. Ld. Palmerston. Sir W. Scott.

EATP-RY, n. sempration. Id. Fumeraton. Str W. Scott.

— [A Scottiesm, not in good English use.]

EX-PIS/CATE, v. a. To fish out, to obtain by artful means. Bailey. Qu. Rev. [R.]

[EX-PIS-CA'TION, n. [ex and puscatio, L.] A fishing; piscu-

tion. Chapman.

EX-PLAIN, v. a. [explane, L.] [L. EXPLAINED; pp. EX-PLAINING, EXPLAINED.] To make plain or clear, to in-terpret; to elucidate; to expound; to illustrate; to

clear.

EX-PLÄIN'A-BLE, a. Capable of being explained.

EX-PLÄIN'ER, n. One who explains, expositor.

EX-PLÄIN'NG, p. a. Illustrating; giving explanation.

EX-PLAIN'ATION, n. Act of explaining; the sense explained; explication; description; definition; meaning;

adjustment of a difference.

adjustment of a difference.

EX-PLE/1-A-TO-EX, a. Serving to explain.

[bcck,

EX-PLE/TiON, n. [szpleto, L.] Accomplishment. Küling
EX/PLE-TiVE, n. [szpletoum, L.] A word not necessary to
the sense, but used merely to fill up the measure of
the verse, or give roundness to the period.

EX/PLE-TIVE, e. Used to fill up a space. Barrow.

EX/PLE-TIVE-LY, ad. In the manner of an expletive

Hunter.

EXPLICATORY, a. Filling up; taking up room. Br.

EXPLICATELE, a. That may be explained; explainable.

EXPLICATELE A. That may be explained; explainable. Scott

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EXPLICATE, v. a. [axplico, L.] [L. EXPLICATED; pp. Ex-elecating, explicated.] To unfold; to explain, to clear. clear.

EX'PLI-OATE,\* a. Evolved; unfolded; explicated. Watts.

EX-PLI-OA'TION, n. Act of explicating; interpretation; explication; the sense given.

EX'PLI-OA-TIVE, [6ka']]e. Ka-tiv, W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; eks-plik'g-ativ, S.] a. Tending to explain.

EX'PLI-OA-TOP, n. An expounder; explainer. Sher-EXPLIGITO-RY, a. Explicative. Barrow.

EX-PLIGIT, (eks-pliss): a. [explicitus, I...] Plain; clear; direct; definite; express, not merely implied.

EXY-PLIGIT, n. [L.] A word found at the conclusion of old books, signifying the end, or it is finished: as we now find fair. find finis. find frais.

EX-PL(c'/T-LY, sd. In an explicit manner; plainly,

EX-PL(c'/T-NESS, n. The state of being explicit. Ash.

EX-PLODE', v. s. [explodo, L.] [i. EX-PLODED; p.p. EXPLODED,

NO, EX-PLODED.] TO drive out with noise and violence;

to discharge; to cry down; to discard; to expel; to

bansh from use.

EX-PLODE',\* v. n. To burst forth with violence and noise. 1. (\*PLODE; \* v. \* 10 dust forch what whence and holse Ed. Res. k.\*PLÖD'\$D. \* p. \*. Driven away; rejected; expelled, burst, k.\*PLÖD'\$B. \*\*. One who explodes. k.\*PLÖIT', \*\*. [expletum, L.] A deed; an heroic act; a feat, a successful performance; an achievement. tEX-PLOIT', v. a. To perform; to achieve. Camden.
tEX-PLOIT'A-BLE, a. That may be achieved. Cotgrave
tEX-PLOIT'URE, n. Achievement; exploit. Sir T. yot. †Ex-PLO'RATE, v. a. To explore. Browne \*\*EX-PLO-RATE, v. a. 10 explore: Drown.

EX-PLO-RATE, v. a. 10 exploring; examination.

EX-PLO-RA-TOR, v. One who explores:—a contrivance for ascertaining the electricity of the air. Hallywell.

EX-PLO-RATE, [eks-plor-g-tyr-e, W. Ja. Sm. R., eks-plor-g-tyr-e, S. J. K.] a. Searching; examining. Wot-EX-PLORE', v. a. [explore, L.] [i. EXPLORED; pp. EXPLOR-ING, EXPLORED.] To try; to search into, to examine; to ING, EXPLORED.] pry into; to ransack.

[EX-PLŌRE'MENT, n. Search; \*exploration. Browne.

EX-PLŌRE'MENT, n. Search gout, examining.

EX-PLŌSE(Ne,\* n. One who explores. Warburton.

EX-PLŌSION, (ex-plōShun) n. Act of exploding, a bursting with noise; sudden and loud discharge.

EX-PLŌSIVE, a. Causing explosion; driving out.

EX-PLŌSIVE\_LY,\* ad. By way of explosion. Dr. Allen.

[EX-PŌ-L]-Ā'TION, n. A spoiling or wasting. Bp. Hall.

IEX-PŌ-LP-Ā'NENT, n. [expolao, L.] To poish. Heywood.

EX-PŌ-NENT, n. [expolao, L.] (Algebra) The index of a power, as the figure in the algebraic expression a<sup>2</sup>:—

also that which indicates the ratio of two numbers, as being their quotient: thus 6 is the exponent of the ratio nry into: to ransack. being their quotient: thus 6 is the exponent of the ratio of 30 to 5. EX-PO-NEN'TIAL, a. Relating to an exponent, an epithet applied to certain curves in the doctrine of fluctions. Ex-PORT', v. a. [exporto, L.] [L. EXPORTED; pp. EXPORTED, XV. EXPORTED of Country, as merchandise Ex'PORT, n. A commodity carried to a foreign market, that which is exported. that which is exported.

EX-PORTA-BLE, a. That may be exported.

EX-PORTA-BLE, a. That may be exported.

EX-PORTA-TION, n. Act of exporting; a carrying out.

EX-PORTA-TION, n. Act of exporting; a carrying out.

EX-PORT'ER, n. One who exports.

EX-POSY'AL,\* n. Act of exposing; exposure. Franklin.

EX-POSY'AL,\* n. Act of exposing; exposure. Franklin.

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EX-POSY'AL,\* n. Act of exposing; exposure. Franklin.

EX-POSY'AL,\* n. Act of exposing; exposure. Franklin.

EX-POSY'A, exposure. To lay open; to make hable; to make bare; to put in danger; to cast out to chance; to censure, to disclose the faults of.

EX-PO-SA,\* (Sks-po-zā') n. [Fr.] An exposition; a formal rectal by an individual, or a government, of the causes and motives of acts performed. Mackintosh.

EX-POSY'EQ,\* (Sks-po-zā') p. a. Laid open; put in danger; lable, subject; obnoxious.

EX-POSY'ER n. One who exposes; an explainer.

EX-POSY'ER n. One who exposes; an explainer.

EX-POSY'ER n. One situation with respect to sun or air; explanation; interpretation. explanaticn; interpretation.

EX-POS'I-TIVE, a. Explanatory. Pearson.

EX-POS'I-TOR, n. [L.] An explainer; expounder; inter-

pp. expostulating, expostulated.] To canyase; to reason or to remonstrate earnestly; to altertate. †\$x-post'u-late, s. c. To discuss; to examine. Asketon.

EX-POST-U-LÄ/TION, m. Act of expostulating; earnest discourse or remonstrance; discussion.

EX-POST/U-LA-TOR, n. One who expostulates.

EX-POST/U-LA-TOR, n. One who expostulation. Swit.

EX-POS/URE, (cks-po/zhur) n. Act of exposing; the state of being exposed; danger; exposition; situation.

EX-POS/URE, (cks-po/zhur) n. Act of exposing; the state of being exposed; danger; exposition; situation.

EX-POSNO', v. a. [expense, L.] [L. EXPOUNDED; pp. EXPOUNDED; poen.

EX-PUSNO', expense, n. One who expounds.

EX-PRESS', v. a. [expressus, L.] [t. EXPRESSED; pp. EX-PRESSING, EXPRESSLO]. To represent by any of the imitative arts; to represent; to exhibit by language; to utter; to declare, to denote; to designate; to signify; to testify; tive arts; to represent; to exhibit by language; to utter; to declare, to denote; to designate; to signify; to tostify; to intimate; to force or press out; to squeeze out.

EX-PRESS', a. Exactly resembling; plan; given in direct terms, clear; not dubious; not implied; definite; explicit; done or sent for a particular end.

EX-PRESS', n. A messenger sent on purpose; a message sent; a person or vehicle that carries messages.

EX-PRESSED', "(Ex-PrEST') a. Uttered; declured; pressed out; — procured by simple pressure, as expressed oils.

EX-PRESS'SIBLE, a. That may be expressed.

EX-PRES'SIBLE, a. That may be expressed.

EX-PRES'SION, (EXs-PrEST')un) n. Act of expressing; thing expressed; utterance: representation; a brase; a mode expressed; utterance; representation; a phrase; a mode of speech, the outward signs that make known internal feeling, appearance of the countenance.

Ex-PRES'SION-LESS,\* a. Having no expression. Shell:

Ex-PRES'SIVE, a. Serving to express; representing forcibly; significant, having the power of utterance. Ex-PRES's|VE-LY, ad. In an expressive manner. Ex-PRES's|VE-NESS, n. The quality of being expressive. EX-PRES'SIVE.NESS, n. The quality of being expressive.

EX-PRES-SI'FO,\* (Eks-pres-80'vo) [espressivo, It.] (Mus.)

With expression. Crabb.

EX-PRESS'LY, ad. In direct terms; plainly.

EX-PRESS'LY, ad. In direct terms; plainly.

EX-PRESS'NESS, n. The power of expression. Hammond.

EX-PRES'SURE, (eks-prébrit). R. Expression. Shak.

EX-PRES'SURE, (eks-prébrit). S. W.; čks'pro-brüt, P. K.

Sm. Wb.] v. a. [exprobro, It.] To impute openly with blaine, to upbraid. Browne.

EX-PRO-BRİTION, a. Reproachful accusation. Hooker.

EX-PRO-FRİS'SO,\* [L.] (Law) One who alone becomes bound for the debt of another. Bowver.

EX-PRO-MIS'SION,\* (Eks-pro-mish'un) n. (Civil law) An act by which a creditor accepts a new debtor, who becomes bound instead of the old, the latter being released. Boubound instead of the old, the latter being released. Bou-Ex-PRO/PRI-ATE, v. a. To part with; to give up, as property. Boyle. [R.]
EX-PRO-PRI-A'TION, m. Act of giving up. W. Mountague.
EX-PUGN', (eks-pun') v. a. [expugno, L.] [i. expugne);
pp. expugning, expugned.] To conquer; to take by assault. Foz. EX-PUG'NA-BLE, a. That may be forced or won. Cot-EX-PUG-NA'TION, n. Conquest by assault. Sandys. EX-PÜGN'ER, (eks-pün'er) n. One who expugns.

EX-PULS', o. a. [expulsus, L.] To expel. Bacon. [R.]

fEX-PÜLS', o. a. [expulsus, L.] To expel. Bacon. [R.]

fEX-PÜLS', o. a. [expulsus, L.] To expel. Bacon. [R.]

fEX-PÜLS', o. a. [expulsus, L.] To expel. Bacon. [R.]

fEX-PÜLS', o. a. [expulsus, L.] [a. expulsus in interest. Millon.

EX-PÜL', o. a. [expulsus, L.] [b. expulsus in interest. Millon.

EX-PÜL', o. a. [expulsus, L.] [b. expulsus in interest. Millon.

EX-PÜNG', o. a. [expulsus, L.] [b. expulsus in interest. Or ub out; to erase; to oblit rate; to efface, to innihilate.

EX-PÜNG', o. a. Blotting out, effacing.

EX-PÜR', o. a. Elotting out, effacing.

EX-PÜR', o. a. Elotting out, effacing.

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EX-PÜR', o. a. Elotting out, effacing.

EX-PÜR', o. a. Expurgatre, L.] [b. expulse; to purge away; to cleanse.

EX-PÜR-G-A-TO', a. Act of expurgating; a cleansing; expurgatory, M. C. R.

EX-PÜR-G-A-TO', a. D. expurgatory, M. M. C.

EX-PÜR-G-A-TO', a. Used for cleansing or purifying. —

EX-PÜR-G-A-TO', a. Used for cleansing or purifying. —

EX-PÜR-G-A-TO', a. To purge away; to expunge, Millon.

fEX-PÜR-G', v. a. To purge away; to expunge, Millon.

fEX-PÜR-G', v. a. To purge away; to expunge, Millon.

fex-QUI-site, (eks-kwir') v. a. [exquisitus, L.] Choice; Ex-pugn'er, (eks-pun'er) n. One who expugns. Ex-py-I''Tion,\* n. See Exsputtion. 6x-post'u-late, v n. [expostulo, L.] [i. expostulated ; Ex'Qui-şite, (ěks'kwo-zit) a. [exquisitus, L.] Choice ;

DOTRIV Gurne

select; nice; accurate; excellent; consummate; complete.

BY GUI-SITE,\* \* n. One who affects fashion; a fashionable person of either sex; a belle or dandy. Qu. Rev.

EX'QUI-SITE-LY, ad. In an exquisite manner; completely.

EX'QUI-SITE-LESS, n. Nicety; perfection; acuteness.

EX-QUIS'-TIVE, (eks-kwiz'e-tiv) a. Curious.

EX-QUIS'-TIVE, (eks-kwiz'e-tiv) a. Curious.

EX-SAN'GUI-OUS,\* a. Destitute of blood, or red blood. Ray.

EX-SAN'GUI-OUS,\* a. Destitute of blood, or red blood. Ray.

EX-SCIND', v. a. [exscribd, L.] [i. exscribed; pp. EX
scinding, exscribed.] To cut out off. Johnson.

EX-SCRIBE', v. a. [exscribt, L.] A copy. Balley.

EX-SECT',\* v. a. To cut out; to cut away. Snart.

EX-SECT', or "R. The act of cutting out. Boyle.

EX-SEC'CANT,\* a. A drying medicine. Wiseman.

EX-SIC'CANT,\* a. Drying; having the power to dry up.

Wiseman. FIGURE AND A CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF A CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A CONTROL OF A Quincy. x-sTIP'U-LATE,\* s. (Bot.) Having no stipules. P. Cyc. EX-STIF'U-LATE,\* a. (Bot.) Having no stipules. P. Cyc. EX-SUC'COUR, a. Destitute of juice; dry. Str. T. Browns. EX-SUC'TION, a. [exugo, L.] Act of sucking out. Boyle. EX-SU-DA'TION, a. [exudo, L.] Derham. See EXUDATION, a. [exudo, L.] Derham. See EXUDATION, a. [ex and suffer, L.] A blast working underneath. Bacom.—A kind of exorcism. Fulke. †EX-SUF'FI-LATE, a. See EXSUFFOLATE, [EX-SUF'FO-LATE, a. [exzuffare, low L.] Contemptible, despicable. Shak. †EX-SUF'GULTATE †Ex-808'CI-TATE, v. a. [exsusato, L.] To rouse up; to TEXTURE OF THE WAR A COURSING OF STITTING UP. Hallyworld.

[EX-SUS-CI-TA'TION, S. A rousing or stirring up. Hallyworld.

[EX-TANCE, S. Outward existence. Browns.

EX-TANCE, S. State of being extant. Boyle. [E.]

EX-TANT, a. [extans, L.] Standing out to view; now in being; still existing; not lost, applied to a literary production. EX'TA-SY, m. See Ecstasy.

EX-TAT'IC,

EX-TAT'I-CAL,

A. [ikotatirós.] See Ecstatic. Ex-TAT'-CAL, T Ex-TEM'PO-RAL, A. Extemporaneous. B. Jonson. Ex-TEM'PO-RAL-LY, ad. Extemporaneous. Salak. Ex-TEM-PO-RA'NE-AN, a. Extemporaneous. Burton. Ex-TEM-PO-RA'NE-OS, a. Unpremeditated; sudden; ut-tered on the occasion without previous study; extem-EX-TEM-PO-BINE-OUS-LY, ad. Without premeditation. EX-TEM-PO-BA'NE-OUS-NESS,\* n. Quality of being extemporaneous. Blackwood

Emporaneous. States out.

Ex-TEM'PO-E4-E7, a. Uttered or performed without premeditation; sudden; extemporaneous.

Ex-TEM'PO-E5, a.d. [ex tempore, L.] Without premeditation; suddenly.

Ex-TEM'PO-E5, a. Extemporary; extemporaneous. Ad†Ex-TEM'PO-E1-NESS, x. State of being unpremeditated.

Ex-TEM'PO-E1-NESS, x. State of being unpremeditated. EX-TEM'PO-RE, a. Extemporary; extemporaneous. 20[EX-TEM'PO-RI-NESS, S. State of being unpremeditated.

EX-TEM'PO-RIZE, v. z. [L. EXTEMPORIZED; pp. EXTEMPORIZING, EXTEMPORIZED.] To speak without premeditation, to discourse without notes or any thing written.

EX-TEMP', v. a. [extendo, L.] [i. EXTENDED; pp. EXTENDING, BUINNDED.] To spread out; to stretch out; to amplufy; opposed to contract; to diffuse; to expand; to
widen; to enlarge; to continue; to increase.—(Law)
To value lands, or levy on them by a writ of exten.

EX-TEMP', v. z. To reach to any distance; to spread.

EX-TEMP', p. L.Y. a.d. In an extended manner. Gibert.

EX-TEMP', EX. H. He or that which extends.

EX-TEMP', EX. EX Extensible. Arbuthot.

[EX-TEMP', EXE. Extensible. Arbuthot.

[EX-TEMP', EXE. A. Capable of being extensible.

EX-TEM'SI-ELE. A. Capable of being extended; extensible.

EX-TEM'SI-ELE, a. That may be extended; extensible.

Armstrong.

Armstrong.

Bx-TEN'SION, R. [extensio, L.] Act of extending; the state of being extended; space.

(Bx-TEN'SION-AL, a. Having great extent. More.

Bx-TEN'SION-IST, b. An advocate for extension. Ec. Rev.

Bx-TEN'SION. Having great extent; comprehensive;

wide; large.

Ex-TEN'sive-wise, an largeness; diffusiveness; widely.

Ex-TEN'sive-wises, a largeness; diffusiveness; wideness.

Ex-TEN'söz, z. [L.] (dnat.) The muscle that extends a

HERD.

[EX-JENT', p. from Extend. Extended. Spensor.

EX-TENT', n. [extendes, L.] Space or degree to which any thing is extended; bulk; size; compass.—(Law) A writ of execution for the valuing of lands or tenements;

EX-TEN'U-ATE, v. a. [extense, L.] [s. EXTENUATED; pp EXTENUATING, EXTENUATED.] To make thin; to lessen, to diminish; to palliate. †EX-TEN'U-ATE, a. Small; thin. Scott. EX-TEN-U-ATION, m. Act of extensating; state of being extenuated; palliation, initigation; alleviation. EX-TEN'U-A-TO,R.\* a. One who extensates. V. Knox. EX-TEN'U-A-TO,R.\* a. Palliative; extensating. J. W. Croker.

Ex-TE'si-On, a. [L.] Outward; external; not interior. Ex-TE'si-On, n. Outward surface or part. Shak. †Ex-TE-Ri-On'i-Ty, n. Outwardness; the superficies.

Cotyrane.

EX.TE'RI-OR-LY, ad. Outwardly; externally. Shak.

EX.TE'RI-OR-LY, ad. [extermino, L.] [i. exterminated; pp. exterminating, exterminated.] To root up; to abolish; to destroy; to eradicate; to extirpate; to put an end to.

EX.TER.M.-NA'TION, n. Destruction; excision.

EX.TER.M.-NA'TOR, n. He or that which exterminates.

EX.TER.M.-NA TO-Ry, a. Consigning to destruction. Burks.

†EX.TER.M.|NR, v. a. To exterminate. Shak.

\*\*TER\*\*\*\* N. Z. \*\*. To exterminate. State. State. [R.]

EX-TERM', a. External; outward; visible. Shak. [R.]

EX-TERM', a. A student or pupil who does not live or board within a college or seminary; a day-scholar. Catk. Almanac.— Outward part; exterior form. Smart.

EX-TER\*\*NAL, a. [Externus, L.] Outward; exterior; not proceeding from within; opposite to internal; having the

outward appearance.

Ex-TER-NAL';-T; n. External perception. A. Smith.

Ex-TER'NAL-L; ad. In an external manner; outwardly.

Ex-TER'NALS;\* n. pl. Things on the outside; the outside. Burke

Burke.

Ex-TeR'SiON,\* n. Act of rubbing or wiping out, Smart,

†Ex-Til.\*, v. n. To drop or distil from.

†Ex-Til.\*, v. n. A dropping; distillation. Derham.

†Ex-Til.\*, v. n. A dropping; distillation. Derham.

†Ex-Til.\*, v. l. Tilo, n. Stimulation. Bacon.

Ex-Til.\*, v. l. Tilo, n. Stimulation. Bacon.

Ex-Til.\*, a. [extinatiss, L.] Extinguished; quenched; put out; obliterated, abolished; ended; dead.

†Ex-Til.\*, v. a. To make extinct; to put out. Shak.

Ex-Til.\*, v. a. To make extinct; to put out. Shak.

Ex-Til.\*, deserting the distinction; suppression.

state of being extinguished, destruction; suppression. Ex-TIN'GUISH, (ek-sting'gwish) v. a. [actinguo, L.] [i. ex-EX-TIN GUISH. (ck-sting gwyn) b. a. [ezzaguo, l., [l. Ex-traguistes); pp. extraguishing, Extraguished.) To put out, to quench; to obliterate, to suppress; to destroy. Ex-TIN GUISH-A-BLE, a. That may be extinguished. Ex-TIN GUISH-ER, (ck-sting gwish-ur) n. He or that which extinguishes. a conical cap to put on a candle. Ex-TIN GUISH-MENT, n. Extinction, act of quenching.

Hooker.

EX-TIRP', v. a. To eradicate; to extirpate. Spenser.

EX-TIRPA-BLE, a. That may be eradicated. Evelyn.

EX-TIRPA-BLE, a. That may be eradicated. Evelyn.

EX-TIRPATE, [ck-eter'pat, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. R. Sm.;

eks'ter-pat, Wb.] v. a. [extrup. L.] [L. Extirpared; pp.

EXTIRPATINA, EXTIRPATED.] To destroy wholly; to root

out; to eradicate; to exterminate. See Contemplate.

EX-TIRPA-TOR, or EX'TIR-PA-TOR, [ck-eter'pa-tur, S. W.

Ja. Sm.; eks'ter-pa'tur, K.; ck-eter'pa-tur or éks-ter-pa'
tur. P.] s. One who extripates.

gain by violence or oppression.

\$\frac{\partial}{\partial} \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \tin \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times exaction

EX-TOR'TION-A-BY. \* a. Practising extortion; rapacious. Maunder.

EX-TOR'TION-ATE,\* a. Relating to extortion; containing extortion. Qu. Rev.

extortion. Qu. Rev.

Ex-TOR'TION-ER, n. One who practises extortion.

[Ex-TOR'TION-ER, n. One who practises extortion.

Ex'TOR'TIOUS, a. Extortionary. Bp. Hall.

Ex'TRA, [L.] A word often used in composition, meaning over and above, extraordinary, or beyond; as, extrajudicial, extramundane, &c.

Ex'TRA, \* a Extraordinary; extreme. — A word contracted from extraordinary, and in familiar or colloquial use; as, "extra charge." Ed. Rev.

FX-TEXCT', v. c. [extraho, extractum, L.] [i. Extracted; pp. Extracting, Extracted.] To draw out of; to draw by chemical operation; to take out; to take from; to select and abstract from a literary work.

lect and abstract from a literary work.

K'TEXOT, a. That which is extracted; a passage taken from a book; a quotation; an abstract:—an essence, tincture, &c., drawn from a substance by chemical operation.

K-TEXOT'-BLE,\*a. That may be extracted. Month. Rec.

K-TEXO'TION, a. Act of extracting; a chemical operation; derivation from an original; lineage; descent; the arithmetical or algebraic operation of getting the root of

arinmetical or algebraic operation of getting the root of some number or power.

EX-TEXO'TIVE, a. Capable of being extracted. Kirvan.

EX-TEXO'TIVE, \* n. (Med.) A peculiar, immediate principle contained in extracts. Dunglison.

EX-TEXOT'OR, n. [L.] He or that which extracts.

†EX-TEX-DIO'TION-4-RY, a. Not consisting in words, but reculting Recognition.

TRA-DIO TON-4-R; a. Not consisting in words, out realities. Browns.

EX-TRA-DI''ITON,\* n. (Law) Act of sending a person accused of a crime to a foreign jurisdiction, where the crime was committed, in order to be tried there. Bouvier.

EX-TRA'DOS,\* n. (Arch.) The exterior curve of an arch.

Ex-TRA-DO'TAL,\* a. (Louisiana laws) Noting property that forms no part of the dowry of a woman; called also paraphernal property. Bouvier. Ex-TBA-GE'NE-OUS,\* a. Foreign; of another kind. Maun-

der.

EX-TBA-IU-DI"CIAL, (öks-tra-ju-dish'al) a. [extra and judicum, L.] (Law) Being out of the regular course of legal procedure.

EX-TRA-IV-DI"CIAL-LY, ad. In an extrajudicial manner.

EX-TRA-Nis'SION, (öks-tra-mish'un) m. Outward emission.

Browne.

EX-TRA-MUN'DANE, a. [extra and mundus, L.] Beyond the verge or limits of the material world.

EX-TRA/NE-OUS, a. [extraneus, L.] That is without, beyond, or not a part of, disconnected; extrinsic; foreign; of different substance; not intrinsic.

EX-TRA/NE-OUS-LY,\* ad. In an extraneous manner. Law.

EX-TRA/OR'DI-NA-RIES, (eks-tro'/de-na-riz) n. pl. Things which are extraordinary or uncommon.

IEX-TRA/OR'DI-NA-RIES, (eks-tro'/de-na-riz-le) ad. In an

which are extraordinary or uncommon.

| EX-TRAOR/DI-NA-RI-LY, (eks-trot/de-na-re-le) ad. In an extraordinary manner; remarkably.

| EX-TRAOR/DI-NA-RI-NESS, n. Remarkableness.

| EX-TRAOR/DI-NA-RI, NESS, n. Remarkableness.

| EX-TRAOR/DI-NA-RI, NESS, n. Remarkableness.

| EX-TRAOR/DI-NA-RI, eks-trot/de-na-re, leks-tro-rd-na-re, re, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. W. b.; eks-tro-rd-na-re, re, re, security eks-trot/de-na-re, re, re, remarkable, scott; eks-trot/de-na-re, re, remarkable; more than common; uncommon; unusual.

| EX-TRAOR/DI-NA-RY, n. Something that is uncommon.

EX-TRAOR'DJ-NA-EY, n. Something that is uncommon. Spensor. [R.] See EXTRAORUNARIES.

[EX-TRAÖR'DJ-NA-EY, ad. Extraordinarily. Addison. [R.]

EX-TRAPA-ROBOLHI-AL, (Sks-tra-pa-to'ke-al) a. [extra and parochia, L.] Being out of a parish; not included within any parish. any parish.

any parish.

EX-TRA-PA-BO/EHI-AL-LY,\* ad. Out of a parish. Horsley.

EX-TRA-PRO-VIN/CIAL, a. Not being within the province.

EX-TRA-REG/U-LAR, a. [eztra and regula, L.] Not comprehended within a rule; irregular. Bp. Taylor.

EX-TRA-TEE-BI-TO/EI-AL,\* a. Being out of the territory.

Marchall

EX-TRA-TER-RI-TO-RI-XL'I-TY,\* n. State of being out of

the territory. Market. Being out of the tropics. Kirby. fEX-TRA-TRÖP'1-CAL,\* a. Being out of the tropics. Kirby. fEX-TRAUOH'1, (eks-trawt') p. Extracted. Shak.

EX-TRXV'A-GANCE, n. Excess; wildness; waste; prodigal

2A-TRAY'A-GAN-CY, m. Excess; Windness; waste; produgal expense; produgality; profusion.

EX-TRAY'A-GAN-CY, m. Same as extravagance. Tillotson.

EX-TRAY'A-GANT, a. [extravagans, L.] Excessive; unreasonable; irregular; wild; wasteful; produgal; lavish; profuse; vainly expensive.

EX-TRAY'A-GANT, m. He or that which is confined within no general rule.—pl. (Church history) Certain decretal

of composition remarkable for its wildness and incoherence. Crabb.

†EX-TEAV'A-GATE, v. n. To wander out of limits. Warburton.

EX-TEAV-A-GA'TION, n. Excess. Smollett.

EX-TEAV-A-GATE, v. a. [extrs and cas, L.] [i. Extravasated; pp. Extrava-sating, extrava-sated.] To force
out, as of ducts or vessels. Arbuthock.

EX-TEAV-A-GATION, n. Act of forcing, or state of being
forced out of the proper vessels of ducts.

forced, out of the proper vessels or ducts. X-TBA-VAS'GU-LAB,\* a. Not within the proper vessels.

fEX-TRAV'E-NATE, [ške-tra-vē/nāt, S. K. Sm.; eks-trav'e-nūt, W. Ja.] a. [extra and vens, L.] Let out of the veins.

PX-TRA-VER'SION, m. Act of throwing out; the state of being thrown out. Boyle. [R.] !EX-TREAT', n. [extract, old Fr.] Extraction. Spensor. BX-TREAM', a. [extremus, L.] Greatest; of the highest de-gree; utmost; furthest; last; pressing; severe; rigor-out. extract. strict. ous:

DATE: No. 1 Utmost point; highest degree; end; termination; extremity.—pl. Points at the greatest distance from each other; the subject and predicate of a conclu-

sion in a syllogism.

X-TREME'LY, ad. In the utmost degree; very much.

X-TREMIST,\* n. A supporter of extreme doctrines or practice. Ec. Rev.

EX-TREM/I-TY, n. The utmost point or part; the highest or remotest point; the utmost violence, rigor, or distress; an

remotest point; the utmost violence, rigor, or distress; an extreme; necessity; emergency; end; termination. Ex'TRI-CA-BLE, a. That may be extricated. Cockeram. Ex'TRI-O-ATLE, v. a. [extreo, I.] [L.EXTRICATED; pp. EXTRICATED; To diseminarrass, to free from perplexity; to disengage; to disentangle. EX-TRI-O-XTON, m. Act of extricating; rescue; disentanglement; liberation. EX-TRI-N'SIC, [a. [extrasecus, L.] External; outward; EX-TRIN'SIC, [a. [extrasecus, L.] External; outward; Ex-TRIN'SI-CAL, not intimately belonging; not intrinsic.

EX-TRIN'SI-CAL-LY, ad. From without; externally. EX-TRIN'SI-CAL-NESS,\* n. The state of being extrinsical.

Ash.

EX-TRÖ'[-TIVE,\* a. Moving or going out. Coleridge. [R.]

EX-TRÖ'E'8AL,\* a. (Bot.) Being turned from the axis to which they appertain. Brande. [Byron. EX-TRÜC']. v. a. [extruc, extructum, L.] To construct. EX-TRÜC'TIVN, n. A building. Cockeram.

EX-TRÜC'TIVE, a. Forming into a structure. Fulke.

EX-TRÜC'TOR, n. A builder; a fabricator; a contriver; a raiser. Raileu. Ash

raiser. Bailey. EARSET. Bauey, v. a. [extrudo, L.] [i. EXTRUDED; pp. EXTRUDING, EXTRUDED.] To thrust out; to drive out or off. EX-TRUSION, (-zhup) n. A driving out; expulsion. Bauley. EX-TU'BER-ANCE, n. A knob; a protuberance. Mazon. EX-TU'BER-ANCY, n. Same as extuberance. Gregory. EX-TU'BER-ANT, a. [extuberane, L.] Swelling out; stand-

ing out.

†EX-TÜBER-ÄTE, v. n. To swell out. Cockeram. †EX-TÜ-BER-Ä'TION, n. [extuberatio, L.] An extuberance. Farındon

EX-TU-MES'CENCE, n. A swelling; a rising. Cotgrave. EX-U'BER-ANCE, (egz-yū'ber-ans) n. Overflowing plenty;

EX-U'BER-ANCE, (6gz-yū'ber-ans) n. Overflowing plenty; overgrowth, superfluous abundance; luxurance. Ex-U'BER-ANCY, n. Exuberance. Sullagfleet. Ex-U'BER-ANCY, n. Exuberance. Sullagfleet. Ex-U'BER-ANT, (6gz-yū'ber-ant) a. [exuberans, L.] Overabundant; plenteous; to the utmost; copious; very fruitful; luxuriant.
EX-U'BER-ANT-LY, ad. In an exuberant manner.
EX-U'BER-ANT-LY, ad. In an exuberant manner.
EX-U'BER-ANT-LY, ad. In so exuberant manner.
EX-U'DATE, v. n. & a. [exude. L.] To abound. Boyle. [R.]
EX-U'DATE, v. n. & a. [exude. L.] To exude. Browne.
EX-U-DA'TION, n. Act of exuding, discharge by the pores; sweat; matter exuded.
EX-UDE', v. n. [exude, L.] [i. exuder: pp. exuding, exudence, to issue by sweat.

EX-UDE, v. m. (exuco, L.) [i. exucos, pp. action, p. 20.] To pass or flow out of living bodies through the pores, to issue by sweat.

EX-UDE', v. a. To discharge by the pores; to throw out.

EX-ULC'ERATE, v. a. [exulcero, L.] [i. exulcerated; pp. exulcerating, exulcerated.] To make sore with an ulcer; to fret; to ulcerate. Bacon.

EX-ULC'ERATE, v. m. To ulcerate. Bacon.

EX-ULC'GERATE, a. Vexed; ulcerated. Bacom.

EX-ULC'GERATE, v. m. To ulceration; corrosion. Hooker.

EX-ULC'GERATION, m. Ulceration; corrosion. Hooker.

EX-ULC'GERA-TO-EX; a. Causing ulcers. Hulost. [a.]

EX-ULT', (egz-dit') v. m. [exulto, L.] [i. exulted; pp. exulting, exulted.] To rejoice exceedingly; to rejoice in triumph; to triumph.

EX-ULT'ANCE, m. Transport; joy; triumph; exultation. [a.]

EX-ULT'ANCE, m. Transport; exultation. Hammond. [a.]

EX-ULT'ANT, a. Rejoicing; triumphing; exulting. More.

EX-ULT'ANT, a. Rejoicing; triumphing; exulting. More.

EX-ULT'ANT, a. Rejoicing; triumphing; exulting. More.

EX-ULT'ANT, a. Rejoicing; triumphing; exulting. More.

nignt. 

\$\frac{\text{Ex\_ULT/\text{ING,\*} p. a.}}{\text{Triumphing}}; rejoicing greatly. 

\$\text{Ex\_ULT/\text{ING\_LY,\*} ad.} In an exulting manner. More. 

\$\text{iEx\_UN/\text{DATE, v. n.}} [\text{exundo, L.}] To inundatio. Bailey. 

\$\text{Ex\_UN-\text{DATE, v. v. e.}} [\text{Daylor inundation. Ray.} [\text{R.}] \\

\$\text{Ex\_UN-\text{DATE,\*} v. a.} To pare off superfluous parts. 

\*\*Manualer\*\* [\text{R.}] \\

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\*\*Manua

\*\*Maunder [R.]

Ex-UN-GU-LA'IT, v. a. It pairs on superindous patts.

Ex-UN-GU-LA'ITION, \* n. Act of exungulating. Crabb. [R.]

Ex-U'PER-ABLE, a. [exuperantia, L.] Conquerable; superable; vincible.

Ex-U'PER-ANCE, n. [exuperantia, L.] Overbalance. Fou
Ex-U'PER-ANT, \* a. Overbalancing; of greater proportion.

Bailoy.

EX-UPER-ATE, v. c. To excel; to surmount. Cockeram.

EX-U-FR-A'TION, n. The act of excelling. Cockeram.

EX-UP'GENCE,\* n. Act of rising or appearing. Baxter.

FAC

| Ex-tin/GENT, a. [exergens, L.] Arising; commencing. Dr. Favour. fEx-Ds/CI-TATE, v. a. [exuscite, L.] To stir up; to rouse.

| Bailey.
| EX-DST', (egz-dst') v. a. [szustas, L.] To burn. Cockeram.
| EX-DST', (egz-dst') v. a. pl. [L.] Whatever is put off,
| or shed and left, by animals or plants; the cast skin,
| shells, &c., of animals. — (Goc.) The spoils and remuins
| of natural objects deposited at some great change in the
| or the association of animals.

earth, as fossil remains of animals.

EY,) may either come from ig, an island, or from ea, which EA, signifies a water, river, or from isag, a field. Gib-Ez, see.

EE, ) som.
FE'AS, (I'as) s. A young hawk just taken from the nest.
FE'AS, (I'as) a. Unfledged. Spenser.
FE'AS-MOSKET, n. [mouchet, Fr.] A young, unfledged
sparrow-hawk. Shak.

EY'AS-MOS'KET, n. [mouchet, Fr.] A young, unfledged sparrow-hawk. Shak.

EYE, (I) n.; pl. EYES, (Iz) The organ of vision; sight; power of perception; aspect; regard, notice; observation; watch; view, any thing formed hise an eye, a small perforation; a small catch to receive a hook:—a blud of a plant:—a hole or whey-drop in chees.—A brood; as, "an eye of pheasants."

EYE, (I) v. a. [L. EYED; pp. EYING, EYED.] To watch; to keep in view, to observe.

EYE, (I) v. n. To appear; to show; to look. Shak.

EYE'BÂLL, (I'hawl) n. The globe or apple of the eye.

EYE'-BĒAM, (I'bēm) n. A beam or glance from the eye.

Shak.

EYE'BRIGHT, (I'brit) a. The plant cuphrasy; cuphorbia. EYE'-BRIGHT-EN-ING, (I'brit-tn-Ing) a. Clearing the sight

EŸE'BRÖW, (I'bröû) n. The hairy arch over the eye. Ray.

EFED, (d) a. Having eyes:—used in composition.

EFED, (d) a. Having eyes:—used in composition.

EFE-DEOP, ('drop) n. A tear. Slak.

EFE-FLAP, \* (l'ilâp) n. A piece of leather that covers the eye of a coach-horse, a blinder. Ash.

EFE-GLÂNCE, (l'glâns) n. Quick notice of the eye.

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EYE'-GLUT-TING, a. Feasting the eye to satisty Spenser.

EFE'LKBH, (I'Esh) n. One of the hairs or the line of hairs that edges the syclid.

EFE'LESS, (I'(es) a. Wanting eyes; deprived of sight. Shak.

EFE'LET, (I'(et) n. A hole to let light in; a perforation.

EFE'LET-HOLE, (I'(et-hôl) n. A hole in a garment in which the eye of a button or lace is put; a hole in a sail for a rope. Ash.

EFE'LLAD, (I'(e) ed) n. An eye-glance. Shak. See ŒILIAD EFE'LID, (I'(e)) n. The membrane or skin that closes the eye.

eye. ETE'-OF-FEND'ING, a. That offends the eye. Shak. ETE'PIT,\* (I'pit) n. A cavity in the orbit of the eye. Gold-

SMILL.

ETE-PLEAS-ING, a. Gratifying the sight. Sir J. Daviss.

ETE-PLEAS-ING, a. One who eyes. Gayton.

ETE-SALVE, (1'sav) n. Ontment for the eyes. Revolation.

ETE-SALVE, (1'sav) n. Ostment for the eyes. Revolation.

ETE-SALVE, (1'sav) n. A servant that works only while watched.

while watched.

EYE'-SER-VICE, (I'ser-vis) n. Service performed only under inspection. Col. iii.

EYE'SHOT, (I'shot) n. Sight; glance; view. Dryden.

EYE'SHOT, (I'shot) n. Sight of the eye.

EYE'SÖRE, (I'sor) n. Something offensive to the sight.

EYE'-SFOT-TED, a. Marked with spots like eyes. Spenser.

EYE'-STOT-TED, a. Marked with spots like eyes. Spenser.

EYE'-TOOTH, (I'tôth) n. pl. EYE'-TĒFIH. The tooth on the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders; the fang.

EYE'-WĀ-TĒR,\* (I'wā-ter) n. Water for the eye; a collyrum. Perry.

EYE'-WI-TER,\* (I'wû-ter) n. Water for the eye; a conlyrum. Perry.

EYE'-Wink, (I'wingk) n. A wink, as a hint or token. Shak.

EYE'-WITNESS, (I'wit-nes) n. An ocular evidence; one who sees a trans ction or any matter with his own eyes; one who gives testimony to facts seen with his own eyes. (EYNE,\* (In) n. The obsolete or poetical plural of eye; used by Spenser, Shakspeare, &c.

EYOT, (I'vi) n. A hittle island in a river. Blackstone.

EYOT, (I'vi) n. A hittle island in a river. Blackstone.

EYRE, (Ar) [ār, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; Ir, Wb.] n. [uter, L.; erre, Fr.] (Law) A court of justices itinerant; a justice an eyre is an interant judge.

EYR'Y, (Ar'e) [ā're, W. P. J. E. F. Ja.; S're, Sm.; š're or S're, K., Y're, Wb.] n. The place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch.

## F.

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F the sixth letter, and fourth consonant, of the alphabet, is a semi-vowel, and is articulated as v, but with the breath alone.—F and V are styled labiodental aspirates—As an abbreviation, it stands for fellow; as, "F.R. S." FA, (Mus.) A syllable used by singers; the fourth note in

music.

74.Bå/CEOUS, (fa-bā/shus) a. [fabaceus, L.] Like a bean;
partaking of the nature of beans. [Rec.

Få/B-AN,\* a. Relating to Fabius, cautious; prudent. Qu
Få/B-L, (fa/bl) n. [fabula, L.] A feigned story intended to
enforce some moral precept; a fictitious tale, an apologue; a fiction; the series or contexture of events which

enforce some moral precept; a fictitious fale, an apologue; a fiction; the series or contexture of events which constitute a poem; an idle story; a lie.

FA'BLE, v. v. [L. FABLED; pp. FABLED.] To felgn, to write fiction; to tell falseloods.

FA'BLE, v. a. To felgn; to tell falsely. Milton.

FA'BLE, v. a. To felgn; to tell falsely. Milton.

FA'BLE, v. a. To felgn; to tell falsely. Milton.

FA'BLE, v. a. To felgn; to tell falsely. Milton.

FA'BLE, v. a. To felgn; to tell falsely. Milton.

FA'BLE, v. a. To felgn; in fables, fiction. Story.

[FABLE, v. a. To fed dealing in fables, fiction. Story.

[FABLE, v. a. To fed dealing in fables, fiction. Story.

[FABLE, v. a. To build; to form; to construct. Milton.

FAB'E, CATE, v. a. To build; to form; to construct. Milton.

FAB'E, CATE, v. a. Televier, L.] [L. FABRICATED; pp. FAB
BICATING, FABRICATED.] To build; to construct, to frame; to invent; to felge; to devise falsely.

FAB-L-CATOR, v. One who fabricates. Howell.

FAB'E, CATOR, v. One who fabricates. Lee.

FAB'E, L.CATE, v. fabric, L.] Belonging to work in wood, stone, or iron. Cetgrava.

FAB'U-LOST, v. fabrics, Fr.] An author or writer of fables.

FAB'U-LOST, v. Fabrics, Fr.] An author or writer of fables.

FAB'U-LOST, v. Fabrics, Fr.] An author of fables.

FAB'U-LOST, v. Fabrics, Fr.] An author of fables.

FAB'U-LOST, v. Fabrics, Fr.] An author of fables.

FAB'U-LOST, v. A. In a fabluous manner.

RASY-LOUB, A. Fartaking of fable; feigned; full of fa-bles; fictifious; not literally true. FASY-LOUS-LY, ad. In a fabulous manner. FASY-LOUS-NESS, m. State of being fabulous. FAYSU-LOUS-NESS, m. State of being fabulous. FAYSU-LOUS, m. [fauz bourdon, Fr.] (Mus.) Simple coun-terpoint. Bals.

FA-C'IDE', [fa-sad', Ja. Sm.; fa-sad', P. E. K. Wb.] s. [Fr.] The front of a building.
FACE, n. [Jacues, L., Jace, Fr.] The visage; countenance; surface of any thing; a plane, the front or forepart; appearance, presence, sight; confidence; boldness, distortion of the face.—Face to Jace, (adverbial) when the parties are both present, with their faces turned to each other.
FACE v. a. [inner]

FACE, v. 4. [L. FACED; pp. FACING, FACED.] To meet in front; to confront, to oppose with confidence; to oppose with impudence; to stand opposite to; to cover with an additional superficies; to turn up with facings.

FACE, v. n. To carry a false appearance, to turn the face in front.

in front.

FACE'-CLOTH, n. A cloth to cover the face of a dead person.

FACED, (fast) a. Having a face; as, "plump-faced."

FACE'LESS, a. Being without a face. Bailey.

FACE'-ESS, a. Being without a face. Bailey.

FACE'-PAINT-RB, n. A painter of portraits.

FACE'-PAINT-RB, n. The art of painting portraits.

FACE'-TAINT-RB, n. The art of painting portraits.

FACET, (faset) n. [facette, Fr.] A small surface or face; the small side of a diamond, &c. Bacon.

FACET-ED, a. [facetas, L.] Gay; cheerful; witty. Burton.

FACET-ED, a. Cut so as to have numerous faces or facets.

Francis.

Francis.

[FA-CETE'LY, ad. Wittly; merrily. Burton.

FA-CETE'NESS, n. Wit; pleasant representation. Hales.

FA-CETE'NESS, as (fa-se'sho-s) n. pl. [L.] Witticisms; pleasantry. More. FA-CZ'TIOUS, (fa-se'shus) a. [facétisuz, Fr.] Gay; lively;

witty; Jocose; jocular; pleasant; humorous; merry.
PA-CE'TIOYS-LY, (fs-85'shys-le) ad, Gayly; merrily.
PA-CE'TIOUS-NESS, n. Cheerful wit; mirth; gayety.
FACH.\* n. A Turkish medicine used as an antidote against

FACH.\* \*\*A. A Turkish medicine used as an antidote against poisons. Crabb.

FA'C141,\* (fa'shi) a. Belonging to the face. — Facial angle, an angle which is formed by the concurrence of two ideal lines, one of which passes by the hole in the skull termed the meatus auditorius externus to the anterior extermity of the alveolar margin of the upper jaw, while the other extends to the same point from the most prominent part of the forehead. Brands.

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†FA CIENT. (fa'shent) n. [faciens, L.] A door. Bp. Hacket. F\( \tilde{\chi}_{\chi}' \text{LE}, (fa'sh) \) a. [facilis, L.] Easy; not difficult; pliant; flexible.

F\( \tilde{\chi}_{\chi}' \text{LE}, (fa'sh) \) a. [facilis, L.] Easy; not difficult; pliant; flexible.

F\( \tilde{\chi}_{\chi}' \text{LE}. \text{LE}, a. [faciliter, F.] [i. Facilitated]; pp. F\( \text{FA}_{\chi}' \text{LE}. \text{LE}, a. a. [faciliter, F.] [i. Facilitated]; pp. Facilitating, Facilitating, Facilitating, Facilitating, Facilitating, Facilitating, Facilitating, Facilitating, Facilitating, Facilitating, Facilitating, and in the act of making easy.

F\( \text{LC}_{\chi}' \text{LE}, \text{Tion}, m. The act of making easy.

F\( \text{LC}_{\chi}' \text{LI}, \text{Tion}, m. Quality of being facile; easiness; ease; freedom from difficulty; dexterity; ductility; ready compliance; easiness of access; affability. -pl. The means by which performance is rendered easy.

F\( \text{LC}_{\chi}' \text{LE}, \text{Tion}' \text{LOS}, a. See Factionous.

F\( \text{LC}_{\chi}' \text{LOS}, a. \text{Los tarocious} very bad. Shak.

F\( \text{LC}_{\chi}' \text{LOS}, a. \text{Viked}; attrocious vickedness.

F\( \text{LC}_{\chi}' \text{LOS}, a. \text{Viked}; attrocious vickedness.

F\( \text{LC}_{\chi}' \text{LOS}, a. \text{Viked}; attrocious vickedness.

F\( \text{LC}_{\chi}' \text{LOS}, a. \text{Viked}; attrocious vickedness.

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F\( \text{LOS}, \text{Tion} \text{LOS}, a. \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{LOS}, a. \text{Tion} \text{LOS}, a. \text{Tion} \text{LOS}, a. \text{Tion} \text{LOS}, a. \text{Tion} \text{LOS}, a. \text{Tion} \text{LOS}, a. \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{LOS}, a. \text{Tion} \text{LOS}, a. \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion}, a. \text{Tion} \text{LOS}, a. \text{Tion} \text{LOS}, a. \text{Tion} \text{LOS}, a. \text{Tion} \text{Tion}, a. \text{Tion} \text{LOS}, a. \text{Tion} \text{LOS}, a. 
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        FAR'RY,* n. & a. See FARY.

(FXF'BLE, (faffi) v. n. To stammer. Barret.

FXG, v. n. [fatigo, L.] [i. FAGGED; pp. FAGGING, FAGGED.]

TO grow weary; to drudge. Mackentie.

FXG, v. a. To beat; to compel to drudge for another.

FXG, v. a. Aknot or excressence in cloth; a drudge; an under schoolboy compelled to drudge for another.

FXG-END', n. The end of a web of cloth, the untwisted end of a rope; the end or meaner part of any thing.

FXGG,* n. (Naut.) The fringed end of a rope. Ash. See FAG.
           FXCT, n. [factum, L.] A thing done; that which is; act; incident, circumstance; reality; action; deed.

FXC'TION, n. [factio, L.] A political party; a party that promotes discord or contention; a lunto; dissension.

FXC'TION-ER, n. One of a faction. Bp. Bancreft.

FXC'TION-ER, n. One of a faction. Bp. Bancreft.

FXC'TION-NET, n. One who promotes faction or discord.

FIG-TION-NAIRE',* (fak-shun-at') n. [Fr.] A soldier that does all sorts of duty. Crabb.

FXC'TIOUS, (fak'shus) a. [factieux, Fr.] Given to faction; loud and violent in a party; promoting dissension; turbulent; disorderly.
              Duient; disorderly.

FXO'TIOUS-LY, (fak'shus-le) ad. In a factious manner.

FXC'TIOUS-NESS, (fak'shus-nes) n. Inclination to faction.

FAC-T!''TIOUS, (fak'-tIsh'us) a. [factitius, L.] Made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature, artificial, unnatural.
              FAC-TI'TIOUS-NESS,* (fak-tish'us-nes) n. Quality of being factitious. Scott. [FAC'TVE, a. Having the power to make. Bacon. FAC'TO,* [L.] (Law) in fact. Bouvier. See De Facto, and
                                     Ex POST FACTO.
           Ex rost Facto.

FAC'TOR. n. [factor, L.] One who transacts business for another; a mercantile agent intrusted with property to be disposed of.—(Arthmetic) One of the two numbers which jointly effect the product in multiplication.

FAC'TOR-AGE. n. Commission or allowance to a factor.

FAC'TOR-ESS.* n. A female factor. Ford.

FAC'TOR-SHIP, n. The business of a factor; a factory.

FAC'TOR-RY, n. A house or residence of factors, a body of factors, the place where any thing is manufactured, a manufactory.

FAC-TOTUM. n. A doer of all-work; a handy deputy or
  manufactory.

FAC-TÖ'TUM, n. A doer of all-work; a handy deputy or servant.

FAC-TÖ'TUM, *a. Relating to or containing facts. West.

FAC-TUM, *n. [L.] pl. FACEA. (Law) A man's own fact, art, or deed.—(Arthmete) The product of two quantities multiplied by each other. Crabb.

FAC-TURE, (Riktlyur) n. [Fr.] Act of making. Bacon.

FFAC-TURE, (Riktlyur) n. [Fr.] Act of making. Bacon.

FFAC-ULENCE, *n. Clearness; brightness. Scott.

FAC-ULENCE, *n. Clearness; brightness. Scott.

FAC-ULENCE, *n. Clearness; brightness. Scott.

FAC-ULENCE, *n. Clearness; brightness. Scott.

FAC-ULENCE, *n. Clearness; brightness. Scott.

FAC-ULENCE, *n. Clearness; brightness. Scott.

FAC-ULENCE, *n. Clearness; brightness. Scott.

FAC-ULENCE, *n. Clearness; brightness. Scott.

FAC-ULENCE, *n. Clearness in the body of physicians of the sciences in a university, the body of physicians.

FAC-UND, [Fak'und, W. J. F. Sm. Wb.; fa-kund', S. K.]

a. Eloquent. Chaucer. [R.]

FA-CON'DI-TY, n. Eloquence. Cockeram. [R.]

FAC-UNDI-TY, n. Eloquence. Cockeram. [R.]

FAC-UNDI-TY, n. Eloquence. Cockeram. [R.]

FADE, o. n. [vado, L.] [i. FADED; pp. FADING, FADED.] To loss color, lustre, or distinctness; to grow weak, to languish; to wither; to die away; to vanish; to be transient.

FADE, v. a. To cause to wither; to weaken. Saak.
                 FAC-TO'TUM, n. A doer of all-work; a handy deputy or
           sient.

FADE, v. a. To cause to wither; to weaken. Shak.

FADE, v. a. To cause to wither; to weaken. Shak.

FADE, v. n. To suit; to agree; to live in amity; to succeed. Millon. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

FAD'ING, n. Decay; weakness. Sherwood.

FAD'ING, n. Decay; weakness. Sherwood.

FAD'ING, n. A. That fades; losing color or distinctness.

FAD'ING-NESS, n. Liability to fade. W. Mountague.

FA'D, a. Wearing away; fading. Sherwoone.

FA'OLN, (R'ki) a. See Froat.

FA'OLN, (R'ki) a. See Froat.

FA'OLN, (R'ki) a. See Froat.

FA'D'V-L4,* (fik'u-la) n. [L.] pl. FACULE. (Chem.)

Dregs; lees. Crabb.
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FX6'G;NG,* n. A beating or thumping. Scott.
FX6'G;N. n. [fagod, Welsh.] A bundle of sticks or twigs
bound together; one of the sticks; bars of iron bound
together for remanufacture:—a person hired to appear
       at the muster of a company.

FXG'OT, v. a. To the up; to bundle together. Dryden.

FX-GOT-T!'NŌ,* n. [it.] (Mus.) A bassoon. Crabb. See
                   FAGOTTO.
        FA-GÖT'TÖ,* n. [It.] A musical wind instrument; a bassoon. Brande.
       FAINL'ERZ,* n. (Min.) A gray copper ore. Brands.
FAHL'ORE,* n. (Min.) A gray copper ore. P. Cyc.
FAHL'ORE,* n. (Min.) A gray copper ore. P. Cyc.
FAHL'UN-TTE,* n. (Min.) A hydrated silicate of alumina,
a mineral found at Fahlun, in Sweden. Brands.
FAIRNOE,* (Ta-Yans') n. [Fr.] Pottery embellished with
painted designs, originally manufactured at Faenza.
                      Brande
   Brande.

FAIL, (fal) v. n. [fallir, Fr.] [i. FAILED; pp. FAILING, FAILED.] To be deficient; to fall short, to be extinct; to cease; to perish; to die; to sink; to languish; to miss; to miscarry; to become insolvent or bankrupt.

FAIL, v. a. To desert; not to assist or supply, to disappoint; not to aid, to neglect; to omit; to be wanting to; to deserte.
 to deceive.

FAIL, n. Omission; deficiency; want; death; failure.

FAIL, n. Omission; deficiency; want; death; failure.

FAIL/INGE, n. Omission, fault.

FAIL/ING, n. Decay; deficiency; imperfection; lapse; fault; weakness, frailty; foble.

FAIL/URE, (fail/yur) [fail/yūr, W. J.; failyur, S. K.; failūr,

F. Ja.; fail'ur, P. Sm.] n. Act of failing; miscarriage, deficiency; cessation; omission; non-performance; a lapse, fault, suspension of payment; insolvency.

FAIN, fail a. Glad J, pleased, glad to do a thing, under certain circumstances, rather than to do worse.

FAIN, a. Gladly, very desirously. Shak.

FAIN, v. n. To wish, to desire fondly. Spenser.

FAINT, v. n. [L. FAINTED; pp. FAINING, FAINTED.] To lose strength; to decay, to waste away quickly; to sink motionless and senseless, to grow feeble; to sink into dejection.
                      to deceive.
                   dejection.
     FÄINT, a. To depress, to enfectle. Shak. [R.]
FÄINT, a. Wanting strength, vigor, or spirit, languid;
weak; feeble; not bright, not vivid, not loud, low;
FAINT, a. Wanting strength, vigor, or spirit, languid; weak; feeble; not bright, not vivid, not loud, low; timorous, dejected, not vigorous. [age FAINT'DRAW,* v. a. To draw or delineate lightly. Sar-FAINT'BRANT-ED. (fant'hart-ed) a. Cowardly, timid. FAINT'HEART-ED-NS, n. Cowardice; timorousness. FAINT'ING, n. A swoon, loss of animal motion. FAINT'ING,* p. a. Growing faint; sinking. FAINT'ING,* p. a. Growing faint; sinking. FAINT'ING,* a. Timorous; feeble-minded. Arbuthnot. FAINT'LNG, a. Timorous; feeble-minded. Arbuthnot. FAINT'LNG, a. Timorous; feeble-minded. Arbuthnot. FAINT'LNG, a. Timorous; feeble-minded. Arbuthnot. FAINT'LY, ad. With faintness; feebly, languidly. FAINT'NSS, n. State of being faint; languor. FAINT'NSS, n. P. An impure spirit which comes over first and last in distillation. Ure. FAINT'Y, a. Weak; languid; faint. Dryden. [R.] FAIR, (far) a. Beautiful; handsome; not black; not brown; white, clear; free from spots; not cloudy; not foul, favorable; likely to succeed, equal; just; open; direct; gentle; mild; not severe; pleasing; civil-equitable; honest; reasonable; pretty good, above me. diocrity; liberal; blowing direct; legible.
FAIR, (far) ad. Gently; frankly; complaisantly; happily.— To bud far, to be likely.
FAIR, n. A beauty:—elliptically, a fair woman; a woman. Dryden.—[†Fairness. Skak].—The far, the female ex. FAIR, n. [foirs, Fr.] A meeting held at stated times in the year at particular places for purposes of traffic. FAIR—CON-PLEYIONED,*(-yund) a. Having a fair countenance Skak.

FAIR-FAICED,* (-fest) a. Having a fair countenance
     FAIR'-FACED,* (-fast) a. Having a fair countenance
 Shak.

¡FAIR'HOOD,* (far'hûd) n. Beauty. Fox's Martyrs.

FAIR'ING, n. A present given at a fair. Shak.

FAIR'ING, a. Reasonably fair. Cotgravs.

FAIR'LY, ad. With fairness; not foully; beautifully; just ly; plainly; openly; candidly; reasonably; completely.

FAIR'MESS, n. The quality of being fair; beauty; honesty candor; frankness; clearness; not foulness.

FAIR'-ONE,* (far'wun) n. One who is fair; a beauty
                 Pope.
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PAIR'-PLLY,\* n. Equitable conduct, just or liberal action.

FAIR'SPÖK-EN, (får'spö-kn) a. Bland and civil in ad-

FAIR!-WEATH-ER,\* a. Noting pleasant weather; existing or done in pleasant weather, or with little inconvenience.

FAIR'Y, (far'e) n. [feeres, old Fr.] An imaginary diminutive abrial being, in human shape, formerly supposed to possess certain powers over mankind, which were often exercised for mischief, but in general with more of humor than malignity; an elf, a fay, an enchantress. FAIR'Y, a. Given by fairles, belonging to fairles. FAIR'Y-LKND,\* a. The imaginary land of the fairles.

FAIR'Y-LAND; w. I as imaginary tand of the lattice. Chambers. E. Imitating the practice of fairles. Shak.
FAIR'Y-LIEE, a. Imitating the practice of fairles. Shak.
FAIR'Y-STONE, B. A stone found in gravel pits.
FAIT'SI-BLE, a. Feasible. Bp. Hall. See Franke.
FAITH, (fath) B. Belief; trust in religious opinion; confidence, trust in God, accompanied with belief in revelation; trust in Christ as a Savior; the doctrine or tenets believed; fidelity; problity, credit; honor; social confidence; sincerity, honesty; veracity; promise given.— It is sometimes used, in conversation, interpectionally, to signify on my fault; in truth; veruly.
FAITH'BLEACH, B. Breach of fidelity. Shak.
FAITH'PUL. A. Firm in religious belief; having faith, having fidelity; true to a pledge or to duty; trusty, loyal; honest; upright, without fraud; true.
FAITH'FUL-Ny. a. In a faithful manner, honestly.
FAITH'FUL-NESS, B. Quality of being faithful; honesty.
FAITH'FUL-NESS, B. Quality of being faithful; honesty.

ous, disloyal; not true to duty.

FAITH'LESS-LY,\* ad. In a faithless manner. Byrns.

FAITH'LESS-KSS, a. Quality of being faithless, perfidy.

FAITH'WOR-THI-NESS,\* (fath'wur-the-ness) n. Trustwor-

thiness. Qu. Rev.

thiness. Qu. Rev. [Fairbur, Norm. Fr.] A scoundrel; a rascal. Spenser.

FAKE, m. (Nau.) A coll or turn of a cable or rope.

FAKE, m. (Nau.) A coll or turn of a cable or rope.

FAKE, m. (Nau.) A sort of wandering dervis or Mahometan monk in India. — Written also faquir.

FAL-CADE', m. [falz, falcis, L.] A horse is said to make falcades when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times as in very onick curyets.

or three times, as in very quick curvets.

FXL'CATE,\* a. Bent like a hook; falcated. Booth.

FXL'CATE, a. [falcatus, L.] Hooked; bent like a sickle. Harris

Harra.

FAL-CÂTION, n. Crookedness, form of a sickle.

FAL-CÂTION, n. Crookedness, form of a sickle.

FAL-CHION, (fal'shun or fal'chun) [fal'chun, S. W. J. Sm.;

fal'shun, F. Ja. K.; fal'che-un, P.; fal'chun, Wb.] n.

[fazekon, Fr.] A short, crooked sword, a cimeter. Skak.

FAL-CID'I-AN, a. (Law) Noting a law, proposed by Fal
cidius, a Roman tribune, which gave to fathers of families the power of bequeathing three fourths of their property. Bourser.

FAL CI-FORM,\* a. Having the form of a sickle or scythe.

Hamilton

[FAL/CON, (Rw/kn) [flw/kn, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; fll/kn, P. K.; fal/kon, Wb.] n. [falco, L.; faulcon, old Fr.]

A hawk trained for sport; a sort of cannon.

[FAL/CON-ER, (flw/kn-er) n. [faulconnuer, old Fr.] One

who sports with or trains hawks. Shak.

FAL/CO-NET, or FAL/CO-NET, [fal/ko-net, Ja. Sm. R.;

fll/ko-net, S. W. J. F. K.] n. [fauconneau, Fr.] A sort of

ordnance. Knolles.

FAL/CO-GEN-TLE.\* (flw/kn-lén-tl) n. A species of

#PAL'CON-GEN-TLE, \* (faw'kn-jen-tl) n. A species of

hawk. Peanent.

FXL'CO-NINE,\* a. (Ornuk.) Noting a sub-family of accipitrine birds, having the falco or hawk for its proper type.

Brands.

[FAL/CON-EY, (flw/kn-re) n. The art of training hawks.

FAL/CU-L-3,\* n. [L.] (Zool.) A compressed, elongate, curved, and sharp-pointed claw. Brands.

FALD'AGE, n. [Faldagism, barbarous L.] An ancient privilege in England of setting up folds for sheep, in any fields within the manor. Harris.

FALD'AGE, n. (Law) A composition paid for faldage.

FALD'AGE, n. (Law) A composition paid for faldage.

FALD'AGE, n. (Faudastevil, old Fr.] A stool for the kings of England to kneel on at their coronation; the chair of a bishop within the altar; an arm-chair; a folding chair.

ing chair. FA-LER'NI-AN,\* a. Relating to a mountain in Campa-nia, noted for its wine. Francis.

nis, noted for its wine. Francis.

Fill, v. n. [i Fell.; pp. Allina, Fallen.] To drop; to come to the earth; to move down; to descend; to sink; to droop; to decline; to die; to decrease; to lose elevation, rank, character, or value; to happen; to behil; to ebb. — To fall away, to grow lean; to recede from al legiance; to sink into sin. — To fall home, (Naul.) To fall from, to revoit from. — To fall home, (Naul.) To

curve inwards, as the timbers or sides of a ship.— To fall in, to concur with; to yield to; to form into rank.

To fall off, to be broken; to perish; to revolt.— To fall on or upon, to begin eagerly to do any thing; to attack.

To fall out, to quarrel; to happen.— To fall short, to fail; to be deficient.— To fall to, to begin eagerly; to go over to.— To fall under, to be subject to; to be ranged over to.— To fall under, to be subject to; to be ranged.

ALL, v. a. To drop; to let fall; to lower. [R.] — Often improperly used for fell in the U. S. and in some parts of England; as, "to full a tree," instead of, "to full a tree." Forby. Fâll, v. a.

of England; as, "to fall a tree," instead of, "to fall a tree." Forby.

FALL, n. The act of falling; a sudden descent; lapse; overthrow, destruction, downfall; declension; diminution; decrease of value; cadence: a cataract; cascade; the season when the leaves fall, autumn. 97 Fall is used in the sense of autumn by Dryden, but this use of the word is regarded as provincial in England, though it is very common in the U. S.

FAL-LA'CIOUS, (fal-la'shus) a. [fallacious, L.] Producing mistake; sophistical; decertful; misleading; disappointing, delusive; fraudulent.

FAL-LA'CIOUS-LY, (fal-la'shus-le) ad. In a fallacious man-

FAL-LA'CIOUS-LY, (fal-la'shus-le) ad. In a fallacious manper.

ner.
FAL-LA/CIOUS-NESS, n. Tendency to deceive.
FAL/LA-CY, n. [fallacia, L.] Quality of being fallacious; a deceptive or false appearance; a sophism, logical artifice; deceitful argument, an argument which pretends to be decisive of the matter at issue, while it really in

not.
| FALL'LAX, n. [L.] Cavillation. Abp. Cranmer.
| FALL'EN\* (fal'n) p. from Fall. See Fall.
| FALL'EN\* (fal'n) p. from Fall. See Fall.
| FALL'EN\*, n. [fallens, L.] Mistake; error. Bp. Taylor.
| FALL'ER, n. One who falls.
| FALL-I-BiL'1-TY, n. State of being fallible; frailty; liability to error; uncertainty.
| FALL'LI-BLE, a. [fallo, L.] That may fail or err; liable to error; frail; uncertaint; imperfect.
| FALL'I-BLY, ad. In a fallible manner. Huloet.
| FALL'ING, n. A dropping, descent, an indenting.
| FALL'ING-SICK'NESS, n. The cpilensy. Walton.
| FALL'ING-SICK'NESS, n. The cpilensy. Walton.
| FALL'ING-STAR,\* n. A shooting star; a meteor. Hamilton.

ilton

FAL-LO'PI-AN, a. (Anat.) An epithet applied to two tubes or ducts discovered by Fallopius, arising from the uterus.

FXL'LOW, (fal'15) a. Pale red, or pale yellow: — untilled, but left to rest after having been tilled; ploughed, but not sowed; uncultivated.

not sowed; uncutivated.

Fil'Low, n. The state of ground lying at rest or not planted or sown; fallow ground.

Fil'Low, v n. [L. Fallowed, pp. Fallowing, Fallowed.]

To plough, in order to a second ploughing.

Fil'Low-DEER, n. A species of deer having horns branched, recurred, and compressed; common in English prof. Drainched, recurved, and compressed; common in lish parks. Crabb.

Făl-Low-Finch, n. The cenanthe or wheat-car.

Făl-Low-NESS, n. The state of being fallow. Donne.

Făl-Lanck, n. Ree Faltranck.

Făl-Yar-Ru, n. A falsifier of evidence. Shelden

FÄLL/TRINCE,\* n. See Faltrance.
FÄLES, A., y, n. A falsifier of evidence. Skeldon.
FÄLES, a. [falsus, L.] Not true; untrue; dishonest; treacherous, peridious; counterfeit unreal; not genuine, not valid.—False cadence, (Mus.) a cadence in which the bass rises a tone or semitone, instead of rising a fourth, or falling a fifth.—False imprisonment, (Law) unlawful imprisonment or detention.—False pretences, class expresentations. made in order to obtain money or false representations, made in order to obtain money or goods with intent to cheat.

FALSE, ad. Not truly; falsely. Shak.

†FALSE, v. a. [falsare, It.] To deceive; to defeat; to falsify.

Spenser.
Fâlsk'fāced, (fâls'fāst) a. Hypocritical; deceitful.

Rhak

Saga.
Files Heirt, a. Perfidious; falsebearted. Shak.
Files Heirt pp., a. Treacherous; perfidious.
Files Heirt po Ness, m. Perfidiousness; decoitful-

ness.

PÅLSE/HOOD, (fAls'hûd) z. Want of truth; want of veractly; treachery; dishonesty; an untruth; a falsity; a lie; a false assertion.

PÅLSE/15M.\* z. A falsity; the opposite of truism. Qu. Rev. [R.]

PÅLSE/-KEEL.\* z. (Naut.) The timber below the main

keel. Brande,

keel. Brands.

FALSE'LY, ad. In a false manner; not truly.

FALSE'NESS, n. Quality of being false; want of truth; falsity; treachery.

FALSETTE',\* a. A deceiver. Spenser.

FALSETTE',\* a. (RAst.) Noting a shrill or high tone of the voice, a cry, scream, or yell. P. Cyc.

FALSETTE', n. [11] (Mus.) A key in which a singer uses notes that belong not to the natural compass of his voice. voice.

FAR

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FAN
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  FÀL'SI-FI-A-BLE, a. That may be falsified; counterfeited.

FÀL-SI-FI-CĂ-TON, n. Act of falsifying; counterfeit.

FÀL'SI-FI-CĂ-TON, n. Act of falsifying; counterfeit.

FÀL'SI-FI-R, n. One who falsifies; a liar.

FÀL'SI-FI-R, n. One who falsifies; a liar.

FÀL'SI-FI-R, n. One who falsifies; a liar.

FÀL'SI-FI-R, n. One who falsifies; a liar.

FÀL'SI-FI-R, n. One who falsifies; a liar.

FÀL'SI-FI-R, n. One who falsifies; a liar.

FÀL'CI-FIL-NESS, n. The quality of being fanciful.

FXN'CI-FIL-NESS, n. The quality of being fanciful.

FXN'CI-FIL-RSS, n. One who falsifies is counterfeit; to prove false; to whom to be unsound or FAN'CI-FIL-RSS, n. The quality of being fanciful.

FXN'CI-FIL-NESS, n. The quality of being fanciful.

FXN'CI-FIL-NESS, n. The quality of being fanciful.

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FXN'CI-FIL-NESS, n. The quality of being fanciful.
    FAL's;-T, v. n. To tell lies or falsehoods. South.

†FALs'ING,* a. False. Shak.

FAL's;-TY, n. Falsehood; contrariety to truth; a lie; an
              untruth
  FAL'TER, v. m. [i. Faltered; pp. Faltering, Faltered.]
To hesitate in the utterance of words; to waver; to
fail.

FAL'TER. v. a. To sift; to filter. Mortimer. [Local.]

FAL'TER-ING, n. Feebleness; deficiency.

FAL'TER-ING, *p. a. Hesitating; stammering in speech.

FAL'TER-ING-LY, ad. In a faltering manner.

FAL'TER-ING-LY, ad. In a faltering manner.

FAL'TER-ING-LY, ad. In a faltering manner.

FAL'TER-ING-LY, ad. In a faltering manner.

FAMEL, v. n. [famber, Dannish.] To hesitate in speech; to stammer. Skinner.

FAME, n. [fama, L.] Celebrity; reputation; honor; renown; public report, rumor.

FAMEL, (famil) p. a. Celebrated; much talked of. Shak.

FAMEL'LESS, a. Without renown or fame. Beaum. & FL.

FAMEL'LESS, a. Without renown or fame. Beaum. & FL.

FAMEL'LESS, a. Without renown or fame. Beaum. & FL.

FAMEL'LESS, a. Without renown or fame. Beaum. & FL.

Gamilaria, L.] Domestic; affable; easy in conversation; unceremonious, free; well known, intimate; well acquainted, frequent; casy; unconstrained.
 well known, intimate; well acquainted, frequent; casy; unconstrained.

F.A.MIL'IAR, (fs-mil'yer) n. An intimate; one long acquainted; a demon supposed to attend at call. Stak.

F.A.MIL-IAR'I-TY, (fs-mil-ye-a''/e-te) n. Quality of being familiar, ensuress of conversation or intercourse; intimacy; acquaintance.

F.A.MIL'IAR-IZE, (fs-mil'ye-Iz) v. a. [t. FAMILIARIZED, fs-mil'ar; to make easy by habit.

F.A.MIL'IAR-IX (fs-mil'ye-Ie) ed. In a familiar manner.
 to make easy by naoit.

FA-MIL-IAR-LY, (f2-mIl'ysr-le) ad. In a familiar manner.

FAM'I-LISM, n. The tenets of Familists. Bp. Hall.

FAM'I-LIST, n. One of the sect called the Family of Love.

FAM-I-LIS'TIC,* 2 a. Relating to the Familists or their

FAM-I-LIS'TI-CAL,* principles. Douglass.

FA-MILLE', [Fr.] See En Famille.

FAMILLY | [free] [Fr.] See En Famille.
  FAM':LV, n. [familia, L.] Persons collectively who live
together in the house; household, thuse who descend
from one common progenitor, a race; a generation, a
course of descent; a genealogy; house, lineage; race;
  course of descent; a generalogy induse, lineage; race; a class, a tribe; a species.

FXM'INE, m. [famine, Fr.] Destitution or scarcity of food; dearth; want.

FXM'ISH, v. a. [fames, L.] [i. FAMISHED; pp. FAMISHING, FAMISHED.] To afflict with hunger or want, to kill with
              hunger; to starve.
  hunger; to starve.
FXM'|SH. v. n. To starve; to suffer extreme hunger.
FXM'|SH. w. n. To starve; to suffer extreme hunger.
FXM'|SH. mENT, n. Want of food, extreme hunger.
FXMOUS, a. famosus, L. Renowned; celebrated; well
known; distinguished; illustrious.
 Known; distinguished; illustrious.

FA'MOUSED, (fa'must) a. Made famous. Shak.

FA'MOUSELY, ad. In a famous manner; with fame.

FA'MOUSELY, ad. In a famous manner; with fame.

FA'MULLATE, v. n. To serve. Cockeram.

FAM'ULLATE, v. n. To serve. Cockeram.

FAM'ULLATE, v. n. To serve. To a college; a servant:—in use at Oxford, Eng. Todd.

FAN, v. [vannus, L.] An instrument used by women to agitate the air and cool themselves, any thing in the form, or answering the purpose, of a fan; a utensil to winnow strip.
                 winnow grain.
  FAN, v. a. [i. FANNED; pp. FANNING, FANNED.] To cool with a fan; to affect by air put in motion, to separate,
  as by winnowing.

FA'NAM,* a. A small coin in India, both of gold and silver:—the former valued at about 6d. sterling; the latter
  at 4jd. Crabb.

FA-NAT'1C, a. Filled with frenzy or fanaticism; visionary;
                wildly enthusiastic, fanatical.
wildly enthusiastic, fanatical.

FA-NAT'|-C, s. A person filled with frenzy, or visionary notions, particularly in religion; an enthusiast.

FA-NAT'|-CAL, s. [Fanaticus, L.] Enthusiastic; wild; mad; visionary; fanatic.

FA-NAT'|-CAL-LY, ad. In a fanatical manner. Burks.

FA-NAT'|-CAL-NESS, s. Fanaticism. Wilkins.

FA-NAT'|-CISM, s. A false or imaginary pretence to inspiration, without regard to reason or scripture; enthusiasm: religious frenzy.
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spiration, without regard to reason or scripture; entinusinsm; religious frenzy.

FA-NAT'j-clze,\* v. a. To render fanatical. Ed. Rev.

FAN'A-Tism,\* v. Religious frenzy; fanaticism. Gibben. [2].

FAN'CLED,\* (fan'sid) p. a. Portrayed in the mind; ima-

FAN'CI-ER,\* n. One who fancies; an amateur. Ed. Rev.

FAN'CI-FUL, a. Innuenced or dictated by fancy; which cal; visionary; chimerical; imaginative; imaginary.

FXN'CI-FUL-LY, ad. In a fanciful manner.

FXN'CI-FUL-LY, ad. In a fanciful manner.

FXN'CI-ESS, \* a. Destitute of fancy. Armstrong. [son FXN'CICE-FT, \* n. An insect; the churr-worm. John-FAN'CY, n. [фантага]. The power by which the mul forms to itself images and representations of things or FANCY, n. [\$\delta \text{paracia.}] The power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations of things or persons; creative imagination; an opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reason; taste; idea; image, conception, inclination; liking; fondness; frolic; love, caprice; humor; whim; conceit.

FANCY, v. n. [1. FANCIED; p. FANCYING, FANCIED.] To figure to one's self, to imagine.

FANCY, v. a. To conceive in the mind; to imagine; to like; to be pleased with.

FANCY, \*a. Fine; elegant; adapted to please the taste or fancy; as, "fancy goods." British Almanac. [shaw. FAN'CY-FREMED, (-fraind) a. Created by fancy. GrackN'CY-FREME, a. Free from the power of love or fancy. FAN'CY-MON-SER, n. A whimsical person. Shak. FXNO, p. Found. Spenser.

FANDAN'GO, n. [Sp.] A favorite dancing air of the Spaniards; a very lively dance.

FANE, n. [fan, Fr.; fanum, L.] A temple; a church; a place consecrated to religion. Shak. [Poetical.]

FA-NE'GA,\* (fa-na'ga) n. [Sp.] A measure of grain equal to about three bushels. Marray. FIN FARE, n. [Fr.] A sounding or flourish of trumpets on entering the lists. FAN'FA-RON, [fan'fa-rön, S. Ja.; fan-fa-rön', W.; fan'-fa-rön, P. Sm. Wb.] n. [Fr.] A bully; a blusterer; a boaster.

FAN-FAR-O-NADE', n. [fanfaronnade, Fr.] A bluster; a swaggering; a brag, a boast. Swyl.

FANG, n. A To seize; to gripe, to clutch. Shak.

FANG, n. A long tusk, nail, or talon of an animal of prey; any thing in the form of a fang; a shoot.

FANGED, (fangd) a. Furnished with fangs or teeth.

FANGLED, (fang yld) a. A new, silly attempt. Greene.

FANGLED, (fang yld) a. Gaudy; ridiculously showy; contrived. New-fangled is new-fashioned. Ascham.

FANG-LESS, a. Without fangs, toothless. Shak.

FANGOT, n. A quantity of wares, as raw silk, &c., containing from 1 cwt. to 21 cwt.

FANG-LIGHT, \*(fan'lit) n. A window mostly in the form of an open fan, commonly situated over a door. Smart. of an open fan, commonly situated over a door. FAN'NEL, n. [fanon, Fr.] A sort of scarf, worn about the left arm of a Catholic priest when he officiates. left arm of a Catholic priest when he officiates.

Fän'ner, n. He or that which fans; a machine for producing a current of air.

Fän'ner, n. Fr. N. Ventilation. Coventry.

Fän'ner, n. [Fr.] A fannel. Bale. — A banner. Cotgrave. —

A small coin on the coast of Malabar. Crabb.

Fän'-Palm, \* (fai'pam) n. A species of palm, the leaves of which are used for fans. Hamilton.

Fan-Tā'sf-a,\* or Fān-Ta-sī'a,\* [fan-tāz'ya, K. Wb.; fan-tā'z'ça, S. Brande.] n. [It.] (Mus.) A musical aur or composition in which the author is not confined to rille, but ranges as fancy leads; a fantastical air.

Brande. rule, b FXN'TA-SIED, (fan'ta-sid) a. Filled with fancies. Shak.
FXN'TXSM, n. See Phantasm. [ridge. [R.]
FXN'TXST,\* n. One filled with fantastic notions. Colo-FAN-TAS'TIC, n. A fantastic person. Dr. Jackson. [R.]
FAN-TAS'TIC, {a. Irrational, imaginary, unreal, ap-FAN-TAS'TI-CAL, } parent only; irregular; whimsical; fanciful; capricious.

FAN-TÄS-Ti-CAL'I-TY,\* n. Fantasticalness. Ec. Rev. [R.]

FAN-TÄS-Ti-CAL-V, ad. In a fantastical manner.

FAN-TÄS'Ti-CAL-NESS, n. Quality of being fantastic.

ifAN-TÄS'Ti-CAL'S, ad. Fantasticalles. B. Jonson.

IfAN-TÄS'Ti-CAL'S, n. Fantasticalness. Honell.

IfAN-TÄS'Ti-CO,\* n. [IL.] One full of whims Shak.

IfAN-TÄS'Ti-CO,\* n. [IL.] One full of whims Shak.

IfAN'TA-SY, v. a. To like, to fancy. Cavendish.

FAN'TOCIVI,\* (fan-ty-cho'ne) n. pl. [IL.] Puppets; exhibitions or dramatic representations in which puppets are substituted for human performers. Brande.

FAN'TOM, n. See Phantom. fanciful; capricious substituted for human performers. Extense.

FAN'TOM, m. See PHANTOM.

FFAP, a. Fuddled; drunk. Stak. [An old cant word.]

FA-QUIR', m. [Ar.] See FAKIR.

FAR, ad. To great extent; in a great degree; very much remotely, at a great distance; in a great part; by many degrees; to a great height. — Fur off, at a great distance.

Far other, very different. — Far about, by a long, circuitous course. — Far is used often in composition; as, "far-vices about additional". - Far our., very uncorent. - Far coous, by a long, circuit tous course. - Far is used often in composition; as, "far-secing," "far-sighted."

FAR, a. [comp. Farther; superl. Farthert.] Distant, remote; remoter of the two. - From far, from a remote place FAR, n. A litter of pigs. Tusser. See FARROW.

FAS

†FAR'-A-BÖÜT, n. A going out of the way. Fuller.
FARCE, v. a. [farceo, L.] [1. FARCED; pp. FARCING, FARCED.]
To stuff; to fill with mingled ingredients; to extend; to Fir. R. E. R. v. n. To practise as a farrier. Mortimer.
Fir. R. P. R. Y., n. The practice, skill, or work of a farrier;
tne art of preventing or curing the diseases of horses and Cattle.

[XR'ROW, (far'ro) n. A litter of pigs. Shak. ARCE, n. [farce, Fr.] A short dramatic entertainment, in which ludicrous qualities are greatly exaggerated for the purpose of exciting laughter; a short piece, of low comic FARCE. 2 FAR. ROW, (far76) n. A. Inter of pigs. Same.
FAR. ROW, (far76) v. a. [L. FARROWED, pp. FARROWING,
FARROWED.] To bring forth pigs. Tusser.
FAR. ROW, a. Barren, not producing a calf, applied to a
cow. Forby. This word is common in the United States,
and is used in England. character. charactor.

FARC'MENT,\* n. The stuffing of meat. Feltham.

FAR'CES,\* n. pl. Meat chopped small, and well spiced, fit for stuffing. Crabb.

FAR-CEUR!\* (Tar-sur') n. [Fr.] A maker or enactor of farces. Gent. Mag. and is used in England.
FAR'RY,\* n. A litter of pigs; a farrow. Perry.
FAR'SANG, n. See Pharsang.
FARSE, v. a. See Farcz.
FAR-BEZ'ING,\* a. Seeing at a distance; penetrating. Scott.
FAR'-SHÖÖT-ING, a. Shooting to a great distance. Dryden.
FAR-Sight'ED,\* (fur-sit'ed) a. Seeing far, or at a great
distance. Milton. FAR-CEUR',\* ('RI-sür') n. [Fr.] A maker or enactor of furces. Gent. Mag.

FAR'C|-CAL-1, a. Belonging to a farce; ludicrous.

FAR'C|-CAL-1, ad. In a farcical manner.

FAR'C|N, n. [Fr.] A disease of horses; farcy. Brands.

FAR'C|N, n. [Arcan, Fr.] The leprosy of horses.

FARC, y. n. [Arcan, Fr.] To paint; to color. Shenstone. [R.]

FARD,\* n. A paint for the face. Smollett.

FAR'DEL, n. [Ardello, It.] A bundle; a little pack. Shak.

FAR'DNG-BAG,\* n. The first stomach of a cow, or other numinating animal. Farm. Ency. FAR'-sought,\* (fär'sawt) a. Sought at a distance; forced. Johnson.

FART, n. Wind from behind. Suckling.

To break wind behind. St ART, v. n. To break wind behind. Swift. FART, v. n. To break wind behind. Swyt.

FARTHER, ad. comparative. [superl. FARTHEST.] Further; at a great distance; more remotely; beyond, moreover.

307 "This word," Dr. Johnson says, "is now generally considered as the comparative degree of far," but he regards it as more probably a corruption of further, from forth.—The words further and further, of the same signification, are both in good use, and it is difficult to say which is the more common. Smart says, "The latter is the graphing Sayin word, the former takes preceding in FARE DING-BAG; w. The inst stomagn of a cow, or other ruminating animal. Farm. Ency.

FARE, v. n. [L-FARED, pp. FARING, FARED.] To go; to pass, to travel; to be in any state, good or had; to subsist; to happen to any one, well or ill, to feed; to eat, to FARE, n. [†Journey; passage. Spenser.] Price of conveyance in a vehicle by land or by water; the person carried:— food prepared for the table, provisions:—the quantity of fish taken in a fishing-vessel. Ch. Brown. [A litter of pigs; the genuine Saxon word, the former takes precedence in modern use." FAR'THER, a. comparative. Further; more remote; longer; fish taken in a fishing-vessel. Ch. Brown. [A litter of pigs; farrow. Forby.]

[FARE-WELL', or FARE'WELL, [far-wël', S. E.; fār'wĕl, fār-wĕl', fār'wĕl, or fār-wĕl', W.; fār-wčl', fār'wĕl, fār-wĕl', fār'wĕl, fār-wĕl', F. Ja.; fār'wĕl, K.] ad, or verb imperature, used interpresentally. Be well; be happy, adieu; the parting compliment. 37 "The accentuation, either on the first or last syllable, depends much on the rhythm of the sentence. When used as a substantive, without an adjective before it, the accent is generally on the first syllable." Walker. Both syllables in farewell are more or less accented, when used as an adverto or verb, the principal accent is "operly placed on the second syllable; when as a noun or an adjective, on the first. tending to greater distance. Dryden. See Further. FAR'HER, v. a. To further. Dryden. See Further. FAR'HER-NGE, n. Ascham. See Furtherrake. FAR'HER-MÖRE, ad. Furthermore. Raleigh. See Furthermore. THERMORE. THEMORE.

FAR'THER-MÖST,\* a. superl. Being at the greatest distance. Hammond.

FAR'THEST, a. superl. Furthest, most distant. Hooker.

FAR'THEST, a.d. At the greatest distance, furthest.

FAR'THING, n. The fourth part of a penny, the smallest

English coin: — formerly 30 acres of land.—copper FAR'THING-DALE, \* n. A rood or quarter of an acre of land. FAR'THING-DALE, 7 n. A rood or quarter of an acte of name, Farm. Ency.

FAR'THING-GALE, n. A hoop, circles of whalebone used to sprend the petticont to a wide circumference. Shad.

FAR'THING'S-WORTH, (-wurth) n. As much as is sold for a farthing. Arbathnot.

FAS'CES, (fas'sez) n. pl. [L.] Rods tied up in a bundle with an axe in the middle, anciently carried before Roman consuls. djective, on the first. ||FARE'WELL, n. Act or manner of taking leave, valediction; act of departure. Skak. |FARE'WELL,\* a. Valedictory; taking leave. Spectator. |FARE'-FARED,\* (Tar'fāmd) a. Having extensive renown. Pope. tFAR'-FET, a. The old word for far-fetched. Milton.
tFAR-FETCH', n. A deep stratagem. Hudibras.
FAR-FETCHED', (-fetcht') a. Brought from places remote; man consuls. FAS'CET,\* n. An iron instrument used in making glass bot-\*\*FARFETCHED\*\*, (-lett.") a. Brought from places remote; studiously sought, elaborately strained.

\*FARFORTH,\*\* ad. In a great measure. Spenser.

\*FARFORTH,\*\* ad. In Meal; flour.—(Bat.) The pollen, or a fine dust or powder contained in the anthers of plants.—

(\*CAem.) Starch or fecula, one of the proximate principles of vegetables. P. Cyc.

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\*\*CAPONE (\*CAPONE tles. Hamilton. FAS'CI-A, (fash'e-a) n. [L.] pl. FAS'CI-E. A belt; a filiet, a bandage.
Fås'(cil.,\* (fåsh'\val) a. Belonging to fasces. Smart
Fås'(cil.,\* (fåsh'\val) a. Bound with fillets.
Fås-(cil.,\* (fåsh-\val) a. Bound with fillets.
Fås-(cil.,\* (fåsh-\val) a. Bandage, a tying up.
Fås'(cil.,\* a. A little bunch of flowers, a bundle, a collection. Todd. or vegetaties. P. Cyc.
FAE-I-NA'(CEOUS, (far-e-nā'shus) a. [farına, L.] Consisting of flour or meal; mealy; like meal.
FAEM, n. [ferme, Fr.] A tract of ground cultivated by a farmer; a tract of land in a state of tillage and pasturage, with fences, house, barn, &c. FAS'C;-CLED,\* (fás'se-kid) a. Formed into a bunch or bun-dle. Sir W. Jones. FAS-CIC'U-LAR,\* a. Resembling a bundle of rods; collect-FAS-CIC'U-LATE,\* | a. (Bot.) Collected in clusters or par-FAS-CIC'U-LĀT-ED,\* | cels. P. Cyc. FAS-CIC'U-LUS,\* n. [L.] pl. FAS-CIC'U-LI. A fascicle; part of a regular division of a book, a small bundle, u nosegay.—(Bot.) A form of inflorescence similar to a corymb. Brande. FAS/CL-NATE. n. a. [6] ed. Smart. FAS-CIC'U-LATE.\* FARM, v. a. [L. FARMED; pp. FARMING, FARMED.] To let out to tenants or collectors at a certain rent, to take at a certain rate, to manage as a farm; to cultivate land. FARM'A-BLE, a. That may be farmed. Sherwood.

FAR'MER, m. [formuer, Fr.] One who farms; one who cultivates a farm or land; an agriculturist:—in England, a farmer is an agriculturist who pays rent for the farm which he cultivates; a lessee of a farm:—one who rents any FAS'CI-NATE, v. a. [fascino, L.] [1. FASCINATED; pp. FASCINATING, FASCINATED.] To bewitch, to enchant, to inhe cultivates; a lessee of a larm: — one who rents any thing.

FAR'MER-Ess,\* n. A woman who manages a farm. Ld. Pe-Ra'MER-Y,\* n. A farm-house; a homestall or farm-yard; a system of buildings and yards for a farm. Loudon.

FARM'-HOUSE,\* n. The house of a farmer. Shenstone.

FARM'ING,\* n. The business of a farmer, or of carrying on CINATING, FASCINATED. TO DEWIGER, to encenant, to influence secretly, to enrapture, to charm.

FXS'CI-NAT-ING, \* p. a. Bewitching; enchanting.

FXS-CI-NA'TION, n. Act of fuscinating; a charm; enchantment; unseen, inexplicable influence.

FAS-CINE', (fas-sen') n. [Fr.] (Fort.) A fagot.

†FAS'CI-NOUS, a. [fascinum, L.] Fascinating; bewitching. FARM'ING,\* n. The business of a farmer, or of carrying on a farm; cultivation of lands; agriculture, act of leasing, Harvey.

FASH, v. a. [fascher, old Fr.] To vex; to tense. Brockett.
[Local, Eng.]

FASH'10N, (fash'un) n. [façon, Fr.] The custom of many;

The custom or practice; form; make; cut of a renting. Brande.

FAR'MOST, a. Most distant; remotest. Dryden. [R.]

FAR'MOST, a. Most distant; remoteness. Careco. [R.]

FAR'S, R. Distance; remoteness. Careco. [R.]

FAR'O, R. A game of hazard with cards. Todd.

FAR'O, BANK,\* n. A house or room for gambling. Qu. Rev

FAR'O, FR, a. Being at a distance. Shak.

FAR'PIER-OJNG, a. Penetrating a great way. Pope.

FAR-RA'G'O, n. [L.] A confused mass of several ingredients; a medley; a hotch-potch. B. Jonson.

FAR-RA'HD, n. Manner; custom. Ray. [Local, Eng.]

FAR-RE-K'TION, n. Confarreation. Bullokar.

FAR'RA, E., E., a. [forvarius, L.] A shoer of horses; a horse-doctor. a renting. Brande. the general custom or practice; form; make; cut of clothes; manner or style of dress; manner; mode; any thing worn; custom operating on dress; way established by precedent, the rank which sets procedents in fashion; high society.

FXSH\*10N, (fash'un) e. a. [L. FASHIONED; PP. FASHIONING

FASHIONED.] To form; to mould; to fit; to adapt.

PASHION-A-BLE, (fash'un-bl) a. According to the prevailing mode; conformed to or following the fashion; mingling with high society; genteel; modish.

PÄSH'(ON-A-BLE,\* n.; pl. FÄSH'(ON-A-BLEŞ. A person of fashion; people of fashion. Ch. Ob. — A word of modern use as a substantive, and chiefly used in the plural.

FÄSH'(ON-A-BLE-NESS, (fäsh'un-a-bi-nēs) n. Quality of being fashionable; modush elegance.

FÄSH'(ON-A-BLE, ad. in a fashionable manner.

FÄSH'(ON-ER, (fäsh'un-er) n. One who fashions.

FÄSH'(ON-LED,\* (fäsh'un-ist) n. A fop; a coxcomb. [R.]

FÄSH'(ON-LED,\* (fäsh'un-led) a. Governed by the fashion. Caver.

ion. Couper.

FASH'10N-MÖN'GER, (fash'un-mung'ger) n. A fop. Mars-

FASH'ION-MON'SER-ING, a. Foppish. Shak. [R.]
FAS'SITE,\* n. (Min.) A variety of augite, from Tyrol. Brande.

FAST, v. n. [i. FASTED; pp. FASTING, FASTED.] To abstain from food; to mortify the body by abstinence.

FAST, n. Abstinence from food; time of fasting; religious

mortification by abstinence.

mortification by abstinence.

FAST, a. Swift; quick; moving rapidly; firm: immovable; strong; impregnable; fixed; sound. — Fast and loose, uncertain; variable; inconstant.

FAST, a. Swiftly, rapidly; firmly; immovably.

FAST'-DAY\* n. A day for fasting. Smart.

FAST'EN, (fas'sn) v. a. [i. fastened, pp. pastenino, fastened, pp. To make fast; to make firm, to hold together, to cement; to link; to affix; to annex, to attach; to lay hold on with strength.

FAST'EN, (fas'sn) v. n. To become fixed. Broome.

FAST'EN-ER, (fas'sn-er) n. He or that which fastens.

FAST'EN-ING, (fas'sn-ing) n. That which fastens.

FAST'EN-ING, (fas'sn-ing) n. That which fastens.

FAST'EN-ING, (fas'sn-ing) n. That which fastens.

FAST'EN-ING, (fas'sn-ing) n. That which fastens.

FAST'EN-ING, (fas'sn-ing) n. That which fastens.

FAST'FAN-ED, a. Closehanded, covetous. Bacon.

FAST'AND-ED, a. Closehanded, covetous. Bacon.

FAST'AND-ED, a. Closehanded, covetous. Bacon.

FAST'AND-ED, a. Closehanded, covetous, games, ceremonles, &cc. Crabb.

monies, &cc. Crabb.

monies, &c. Crabe.

#FAS-TID'I-OSIS, [\$\frac{1}{2}\seta \text{Ti}\ Y, \sigma. P. J. Ja. Sm.: \$\frac{1}{2}\seta \text{Ti}\ Y, \sigma. Fastid'ops. \$\frac{1}{2}\seta \text{Ti}\ Y, \sigma. Fastid'ops. \$\frac{1}{2}\seta \text{Ti}\ Y, \sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma. \$\frac{1}

curity, a stronghold, a fortified place, a place not easily forced.

Figr'()-0's, a. [fustuosus, L.] Proud, haughty. Barrow.
FAT, a. Pull-fed, plump, fleshy; pinguid, unctuous, coarse; gross, dull, rich, fertile, abounding.—(Printing) Containing much white or blank space.

PAT, a. The unctious part of animal flesh, concrete oil, the best or richest part of any thing.—A measure of capacity, differing in different commodities.—A vessel, a vat. See Var.

TYT, v. a. [1. FATTED; pp. FATTING, FATTED.] To make fat, to fatten. Abbot.

FXT, v. n. To grow fat; to fatten. Mortimer.

FATS, D. R. 10 grow fat; to latten. mortimer.

FATSLA, a. [fatals, L.] Appointed by fate; deadly; mortal, destructive; inevitable, necessary.

FATSLAISM, n. The doctrine that all things happen by inevitable necessity or overruling fate. Bp. Berkeley.

FATSLAIST, n. One who believes in fatalism.

FA-TAL-IS'TIC.\* a. Relating to fatalism. Colerage.

FA-TAL'I-TY, z. [fatalite, Fr.] Quality of being fatal, predetermined order or series of events; decree of fate, in-

certained order or series of events; decree of tate, incertable misfortune, mortality.

FÅ/TAL-LY, ad. By fate, mortality; destructively.

FÅ/TAL-BESS, n. The quality of being fatal.

FÅ/TAL-MOR-GÄ/NA,\* n. [IL.] A meteoric phenomenon nearly allied to the mirage, witnessed in the Straits of Messina, at Ramsgate, Eng., &c. It is called also Castles of the fury Morgana, Brande.

FÅ/T-BEALNED, (GA!Vernd), a. Of dull paperbension, Sag.

FAT-RATIVED, (fat'brand) a. Of dull apprehension. Shak. FATE, n. Destiny; an eternal series of causes; inevitable necessity , doom ; lot ; fortune ; death ; destruction ; cause of death.

FAT'ED, a. Decreed by fate; endued by fate; invested with

fattl power; doomed.

FATE/FUL,\* a. Fatal; destructive; full of fate. Pope.

FATE,\* n. pl. The three sister goddesses or destinies of ancient mythology, named Clotho, Lackesis, and Airopos, whose office it was to spin the destinies of meri, and cut the threads when the appointed hour of death came.

FXT'-HEAD-ED,\* a. Duit; stupid; thick-skulled. Arm. FXT'-HEA,\* n. Wild spinach; goose-foot. Farm. Eacy. [Local.]

FA'THER, n. He by whom a child is begotten; a male parent; the first ancestor; an ancestor; an old man; a man reverend by age or office; one who acts in place of a father; one of the early ecclesiastical writers; a Catholic priest or confessor; one who has given origin to any thing; one who acts with paternal care; a title of the

Creator.

To take; to adopt as a son or daughter; to supply with a father; to adopt a composition; to sucribe to, as being the offspring or production of.

FA'SHER-HOOD, (-had) n. State of being a father.

FA'SHER-HOAD, (-had) n. State of being a father.

FA'SHER-LAND, n. The father of one's husband or wife; less properly, a step-father.

FA'SHER-LAND, n. The land or country of one's ancestors, a native country. mother-country. D'Israeli.

tors, a native country, mother-country. D'Israeli.
FA'THER-LASH'ER,\* n. A voracious fish found on the shores of Greenland and Newfoundland. Pennant.

FA'THER-LESS, a. Destitute of a father.
FA'THER-LI-NESS, n. Paternal care or kindness.
FA'THER-LONG'-LEGS,\* n. An insect having long legs.

Booth

FA'THER-LY, a. Paternal; like a father; tender; kind. FA'THER-LY, ad. In the manner of a father. FA'THER-SHIP,\* n. The state of a father; paternity. John-

FATH'OM, n. A measure of length containing six feet or two yards, generally used in ascertaining the depth of the

The two yards, generally used in ascerdanting the depth of the sea; reach, penetration.

FATHOM, v. a. [L. FATHOMED; pp. FATHOMING, FATHOMED, TO encompass with the arms extended or encircling:—to sound; to try with respect to the depth; to penetrate into; to find the bottom of.

FATHOMA-BLE,\* a. That the type fathomed. Bp. Hall.

FATH'OM-A-BLE,\* a. That may be fathomed. Bp. Hall. FXTH'OM-ER, n. One who fathoms. FXTH'OM-LESS, a. That cannot be fathomed. FA-Th'D(-k\* a. Prophette, fathdreal, Scott. [R.] FA-ThD'I-CAL, a. [fattdacus, L.] Prophette; of power to foretell. [R.]

FA.Tiv'\_CAL-Ly,\* ad. In a fatidical manner. Fv. Qu. Rev. [R.]
FA.Tis'ER-Oüs, a. [fatifer, L.] Deadly; mortal. [R.]
FAT'-GATE, a. Easily wearied. Bailey.
FAT'-GATE, v. a. [futigo, L.] To weary; to fatigue.
Flat'-GATE, v. a. [futigo, L.]

K-190-1.
FFAT'-1-6-ATE, a. Wearied; worn out. Shak.
FFAT-1-6-A'TiON, n. Weariness. W. Mountague.
FA-TiGuer, (fa-teg') n. [fatro, L.] Weariness; lassitude;
the cause of weariness; labor, toil.
FA-TiGuer, (fa-teg') n. a. [L. FATIGUER; pp. FATIGUING,
FATIGUED.] To harass or tire with labor, to tire; to

FATIGUED.] To harass or tire with labor, to tire; to weary.

FA-TIL'O-QUIST,\* n. A fortune-teller. Ash. [R.]
FA-TIS'CENCE,\* n. An opening; an aperture. Smart.
FXT'-KID-NEYED, (fal'kid-nd) a. Fat. Shak.
FXT'LING, n. A young animal fed for slaughter.
FXT'ILNG, n. A young animal fed for slaughter.
FXT'NESS, n. The quality of being fat; plumpness.
FXT'TED,\* p. a. Made fat, fattened.
FXT'TED,\* fat'tn) v. a. [LFATTENED, pp. FATTENING, FATTENED.] To make fat; to feed well, to make fertile; to fertilize.

fertilize.

FXT'TEN, (făt'tn) v. n. To grow fat; to be pampered
FXT'TEN-ER, (fat'tn-er) n. One who fattens, fatter.
FXT'TI-NESS, n. Grossness; fulness of flesh. Sherwood.
FXT'TISH, a. Inchning to fatness. Sherwood.
FXT'TY, a. Unctuous, oleaginous; fat. Bacon.
FA-TD'I-TOUS,\* a. Partaking of fatuity; foolish; fatuous. Ec. Rev.

Ec. Rev.

FA-TÛ'1-TY, n. Foolishness; weakness of mind.

FA-TÛ'1-OUS, (fat'yy-ds) a. [fataus, L.] Stupud; foolish; impotent; without force.

FA'T'-WIT-TED, a. Heavy; dull, stupid. Skak.

FA'U'BURG,\* (fo'borg) n. [Fr.] A suburb; the environs of a city, the part of a city or town that is on the outside of the walls. Scott.

FAU'CES,\* n. [L.] pl. of faux. (Anal.) The posterior part of the mouth, terminated by the pharynx and larynx.

Brande.

Brande. FÂU'CET, n. [fausset, Fr.] A pipe to give vent to a bar-

rel. &c.
FAUL'CHON, (flwl'shun) n. See Falchion.
FAUL'FEL, n. The fruit of a species of paim.
FAUGH, (flw) An interjection of abhorrence, foh.
FAUGH, STE,\* n. (Min.) A hard crystallized mineral. Dana.

FAUL'CON, See Falcon, and Falconry.

FAUL'CON-RY, "
||FAULT, [Gawt, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R.: fawt, S.: fawt or fawt, K.: fott, Wo.] [fault, old Fr.] An offence; slight crime; an imperfection; blemish; defect; failing; want; vice. — (Mm. & Geol.) A dislocation or disturbance of strata, which interrupts the miner's operations. — At fault, in difficulty or embarrassment; puzzled.

FEB

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IFA

[R.]

[FAULT, v. a. To be wrong; to fail.

[FAULT, v. a. To charge with a fault; to accuse. Bp. Hall.

IFAULT'ER, a. One who commits a fault. Fairfax.

FAULT'ER, v. a. See Falter.

FAULT'ER, v. a. See Falter.

FAULT'-FIND-ER, a. A censurer; an objector. Sidney.

IFAULT'-FOL, a. Full of faults. Shak.

FAULT'-FAUS, a. In a faulty manner; not rightly.

FAULT'-FAUS, a. The state of being faulty; defect.

FAULT'-ERSS. L. A. A consurer; an objector. Sidney.

IFAULT'-ERSS. A. Exempt from fault; perfect.

IFAULT'-ERSS. A. The state of being faultiess.

IFAULT'-ERSS. A. Exempt from fault; perfect.

IFAULT'-ERSS. A. The state of being faultiess.

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IFA
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                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      PEA'SI-BLE, (fē'ze-bi) n. Whatever is practicable. Glan-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     PEA'51-BLE-NESS, m. Practicability. Bp. Hall.
FEA'51-BLY, (@'ze-bie) ad. Practicably.
FEAST, (Est) m. [Featsm, L.] An entertainment of the table; a sumptuous treat; a banquet; a festival; a day of
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                ble: a sumptuous treat; a banquet; a festival; a day of feasting.

FEAST, v. n. [i. feasted; pp. feasting, feastival] To partake of a feast; to eat sumptuously; to pamper.
FEAST, v. n. To entertain sumptuously; to pamper.
FEAST-DAY, n. A day of feasting; a featival. Padm.
FEAST-FEAST-R, n. One who feasts or gives a feast.
FEAST-FOL, a. Festive; joyful; luxurous. Peps.
FEAST-NO, n. An entertainment; a treat.
FEAST-NO, n. An entertainment; a treat.
FEAST-NO, n. An entertainment; a treat.
FEAST-NO, n. Entertainment; a treat.
FEAST-NO, n. Entertainment; a treat.
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FEAT-NO, n. The contract of the feast of the feast of the feast of the feast of the feast of the feast of the feast of the feast of the feast of the feast of the feast of the feast of the feast of the feast of the feast of the feast of the feast of the feast of the feast of the feast of the feast of the feast of the feast of the feathers for ornament, an ornament, an empty tutle; kind; nature; species; friezling hair on a horse.
FEATH-R, (féth-fer) v. a. L. FEATHERD; pp. FEATHERD, To dress in feathers; to fit with feathers; to tread; to adorn. — To feather one's mest, to provide for one's self, to get riches together.
FEATH-R-BED, n. A bed stuffed with feathers.
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FEATH-R-BED, n. A bed stuffed with feathers.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   feasting.
          †FAU'TRESS, m. [fautriz, L.] A woman who favors. Chap-
         Scorner.

FXv'EL. a. [forceau, Fr.] Yellow. fallow; dun. [R.]
FX-VIL'LOUS, a. [favilla, L.] Consisting of ashes. Browne.
FX'VOR. v. a. [favoe, L.] [i. FAVORD: ]pp. FAVORING, FAVORD.] To support; to regard with kindness, to countenance; to assist; to resemble in feature; to spree.
FX'VOR. a. [favor. L.] Kindness; regard; support; countenance; benefit; civility; grace; lenity, mildness, bias; partiality; prejudice: — leave; good-will; pardon; object of favor; something given by a lady to be worn as a token.
                     token
         FA'VOR-A-BLE, a. Kind; propitious; auspicious; palliative;
       tender, averse from censure; conducive to; convenient.

FÅ'VOR-A-BLE-RÉSS, m. Kindness; benignity.

FÅ'VOR-A-BLY, ad. In a favorable manner, kindly.

FÅ'VORED, (få'vurd) a. Featured; with well, kard, ull, &c.

FÅ'VORED-LY, (få'vurd-le) ad. As to feature, with well or
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   boarding. Loudon.
    dl.

†Kivored. Ness, (fā'vurd-nēs) n. Appearance. Bible.

†Kivored. n. One who favors; a well-wisher.

†Kivored. n. [favorite, fr.] A person or thing beloved or regarded with favor; one treated with peculiar favor; one chosen as a companion by a superior.

†Kivored. n. Beloved; regarded with favor; choice.

†Kivored. n. The act of favoring; undue favor shown or practised; partiality.

†Kivored. n. Without favor; unfavored.

†A-vösz',* a. Pitted or excavated like the cells of a honeycomb. London.

†Kivored. n. n. d. A senus of extinct fossil plants.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   ocarang. Louisn.
PEATH'ER-DRIV'ER, n. One who cleanses feathers.
PEATH'ERED, (fëth'erd) a. Clothed with feathers, fitted with feathers; swift, winged like an arrow.
PEATH'ER-EDGE, n. The thinner edge of a board or plank.
PEATH'ER-EDGED, (-ëjd) a. Having a feather edge.
PEATH'ER-PEW, (feth'or-fu) m. A plant and flower. See
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     FEVERFEW.
FEATH'ER-GRASS, (feth'er-gras) n. A perennial, ornamen-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                tal, feathery or downy grass, of several species.

EATH'ER-J-NESS,* n. The state of being feathery. Bates.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   tal, teathery or downy griss, or several species. FEATH'ER-I-NESS, *a. The state of being feathery. Bates. FEATH'ER-LESS, a. Having few or no feathers. Howell. FEATH'ER-LY, a. Resembling a feather. Browns. FEATH'ER-Y, (5th'er-e) a. Feathered, resembling a feathers for beds.
      FAT-U-LA'RI-4,* n. pl. A genus of extinct fossil plants.
                  Ruckland
   PAWN, n. [faon, Fr.] A young deer: — low flattery. Shak.
FAWN, b. n. [i. rawnen; pp. rawning, rawnen.] To court
favor, as by the tricks of a dog; to court servilely: — to
bring forth a fawn.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                er; piumose.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  FEATH'ER-Y-FOOT'ED,* (-fut-ed) a. Having feathers on the feet. Booth.
 bring forth a fawn.

PAWN'RE, m. One who fawns; a flatterer.

PAWN'RE, m. Gross or low flattering; treating with servility.

PAWN'ING, p. a. Meanly flattering; treating with servility.

PAWN'ING-LY, ad. In a fawning manner. South.

PAN'RE, a. Hairy. Camden.

PAY, ED, a. Hairy. Camden.

PAY, ED, a. Hairy. Gamden.

PAY, w. a. [i rayed; pp. raying, rayed.] To fit any two pieces of wood so as to join close together; to fit. Crabb.

PAY, w. m. To lie or unite close together; to fit. Crabb.

PAY-ALL', m. An imaginary coin, valued by some as the pistole of France, or ten livres. Crabb.

PAYENCE.* See FAIRKE.

PAYENCE.* See FAIRKE.

PAYENCE.* See FAIRKE.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                the fect. Books.

FEAT'NESS, m. Neathes; nicety, dexterously. Shak.

FEAT'NESS, m. Neathess; nicety, dexterity. Huloet.

FEAT'OUS. See FEATEOUS.

FEAT'US-LY, ad. See FEATEOUSLY.

FEAT'US-LY, ad. See FEATEOUSLY.

FEAT'US-LY, defined for the formment part of any thing.

— pl. The cast or make of the face.

FEATUREN. (Stywed) a. Having Controls.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  FEAT'URED, (fet'yurd) a. Having features; formed.
FEAT'URE-LESS,* (fet'yur-les) a. Destitute of features.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  FEAT'URE-LI-NESS,* m. Quality of being featurely. Cole-
PATENCE.* See FAIRNCE.

PR.* m. [8p.] Paith. See Auto da Fe. Neuman.

PE.* m. [8p.] Paith. See Auto da Fe. Neuman.

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PE.* m. [8p.] P.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  ridge.
PEAT'URE-LY,* (fet'yur-lo) a. Having features; handsome.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  Coloridge.
FEAZE, v. a. [fesser, Fr.] To untwist the end of a rope; to beat. Ainemorth.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   †Fg-BRIC'I-TATE, v. n. To be in a fever.
Fg-BRIC'U-LA,* n. [L.] (Med.) A slight fever; a feveret.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  †FE-BRIC'U-LÖSE, a. Troubled with a fever; feverish. Dict. FEB-Rf-FA'CIENT,* (feb-re-fa/shent) a. Causing fever.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  Pr-Brir'; c. a. Producing fever. Chasterfield.
Fr-Brir'y-Gal,* a. Good against fever; allaying fever. P.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   FEB'R1-FUGE, n. [febris and fage, L.] A medicine to allay
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  fever. Floyer.
Fin'si-v0qu, a. Allaying fever. Arbuthast.
Fi'nnile, or Fin'sille, [fê'bri], P. J. F. Ja. K. Wh.; fe'
    PEAR, s. A companion. Spencer. See Pars.
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bril, S. ; f6b'ril, W. Sm.] a. Relating to, partaking of, or indicating fever. FEE-TAIL,\* n. (Law) A limited fee; an estate entailed or limited to the possessor and the heirs of his body. Black FEB'RU-A-RY, m. [Februarius, L.] The second mouth in THERM'LESS, a. Being without feet. Canden.

FEET'LESS, a. Being without feet. Canden.

FEET'LESS, a. Being without feet. Canden.

FEETELE.\* See FEELE, and PHEEEE.

FEIGN, (fan) v. a. [feigner, old Fr.] it. FEIGNED; pp.

FEIGNING, FRIGNED.] To invent; to make a show of; to

pretend; to forge; to counterfeit; to dissemble.

FEIGN, (fan) v. a. To relate falsely; to dissemble.

FEIGN, (fan) p. a. Invented; pretended; falsified.—

(Law) A feigned action is one that is brought to try the

merits of any question. Crabb.

Merits of any question. Crabb.

FEIGN'ED-NESS, (fan'ed-le) ad. In fiction; not truly.

FEIGN'ED-NESS, (fan'ed-le) ad. In fiction. Harmar.

FEIGN'ED-NESS, (fan'ed-le) ad. In fiction in truly.

FEIGN'ING, (fan'ing) m. A false appearance.

FEIGN'ING, (fan'ing) p. a. Assuming a false appearance.

FEIGN'ING-LY, (fan'ing-le) ad. Falsely; craftily.

FFINT, (fant) n. [feinte, Fr.] A false appearance, a mock

assault. the year. [februatus, L.] Purification; a sacrifice. Spense fice. Spenser.

E'CAL, a. Relating to excrement or dregs.

FE'CAL, a. Relating to excrement or dregs.

FE'CLS, a. pl. [focus, L.] Dregs; excrement. See F.zcus.

FECAL, a. (focus, L.) Dregs; excrement. See F.zcus.

FECK-LESS, a. Spiritless; feeble. [North of England.]

FECU-LA, a. [focula, L.] A pulverulent matter obtained from plants; the green matter of plants; farina; starch. P. Cyc.
FEC'U-LENCE, | n. [faculentia, L.] Muddiness; quality of
FEC'U-LEN-CY, | abounding with sediment; lees, dregs; INCOS.

FEC'U-LENT, a. Foul; dreggy; excrementitious.
FEC'U-LND, [6k'und, W. J. F. Sm.; fe-knnd', E.; f8'kund,
K.] a. [focuseus, L.] Fruitful, prolific. Graunt.
FE-CUN'DATE,\* or FEC'UN-DATE,\* [fe-kin'dāt, P. K. R.
Ash, Maunder, Richardson; f8k'un-dāt, Sm. Wb.] v. a. To
impregnate; to make fruitful. Paley.
FEC-UN-DI-TY, n. The act of making fruitful.
FE-CUN'DI-TY, n. Fruitfulness; proliticness; fertility.
FED, L. & p. from Feed. See FEED.
FED'A-RY, [f6d's-re, S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.; f8'ds-re,
Je.] n. A confederate. Shak.
FED'ER-AL, a. [fmus, L.] Relating to a league; confederate; relating to or joined in a confederacy, as communities or states. assault.

FEL'AN-DERS, n. pl. Browne. See FILANDERS.

FE-LAP'TON,\* n. (Logic) A mode in the third figure of syllogisms, consisting of a universal negative, a universal affirmative, and a particular negative. Crabb.

FE-LIC'I-TATE, v. a. [felicito, L.] [i. FELICITATED; pp. FELICITATED,] To wish happiness to, to delight, to make happy, to congratulate.

FE-LIC'I-TATE, a. Made happy. Shak.

FE-LIC'I-TATE, n. Act of felicitating; congratulation.

Palen. [perous. FE-LIQ-1-TA'TION, n. Act of felicitating; congratulation. Paley.

FE-LIQ-1-TA'TION, n. Act of felicita, L.] Happy; prosFE-LIQ'1-TOUS-LY, (fe-lis'it-us) a. [felicita, L.] Happy; prosFE-LIQ'1-TOUS-NESS,\* n. Felicity; happiness. J. P. Smuth.

FE-LIQ'1-TOUS-NESS,\* n. Felicity; happiness. J. P. Smuth.

FE-LIQ'1-TY, n. Happiness; prosperity; blissfulness; bliss.

FE'LINE, [fe'lin, S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.; fe-lin', Ja. K.] a. [felicus, L.] Partaking of the nature of a cat or felis; pertaining to a cat.

FE'LIS,\* n. [L.] (Zool.) One of the felida, a family of furocious animals of the cat kind. P. Cyc.

FELL, a. Cruel; inhuman; savage, bloody.

FELL, n. Anger; melancholiness. Spense, Sak. A hill. B. Jonson. A corruption of felid. Drayton.—pl. Low or boggy places. Mason. [Local, Eng.]

FELL, v. a. [fellen, Germ.] [1. FELLED; pp. FELLING, FELLED,] To cause to fall; to knock down, to hew; to cut down. ties or state ties or states.

FED/ER-AL-ISEM,\* s. The principles of Federalists. Burke.

FED/ER-AL-ISET,\* s. A member of a federal union or contract; an advocate for a confederation or federal government: — a term adopted by a political party in the United States after the establishment of the constitution. Mad-†FED'ER-A-BY, n. A confederate; fedary. Shak. FED'ER-ATE, a. [federatus, L.] Lengued, joined in confederacy.
FED-ER-A'TION, z. A league. Burke.
FED'ER-A-TIVE, a. Joining in a league. Burke. tFED/1-TY, m. Baseness; turpitude. Bp. Hall.
FEE, m. A reward, a compensation for services, particularly of official and professional men.—(Law) A tenure by which lands are held; an estate of inheritance, which may be either a fee-simple or fee-tail: the former is that of which a man has the entire disposal, the latter must cut down.

FELL', a from Fall. See Fall.

FELL', a from Fall. See Fall.

FELL', a Capable of being, or fit to be, felled. Scott.

FELL', a. One who knocks or cuts down.

FELL', a. One who knocks or cuts down.

FELL', a. The act of cutting down, as timber.

FELL', a. The act of cutting down, as timber.

FELL', a. The act of cutting down, as timber.

FELL', a. The act of cutting down, as timber.

FELL', a. The act of cutting down, as timber.

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FELL', a. The act of cutting down, as timber.

FELL', a. The act of cutting down, as timber.

FEL descend in a particular line of inheritance. FEE, v. a. [fae, Su. Goth.] [1 FRED; pp. FEEING, FRED.]
To give a fee to, to pay; to bribe; to keep in hire.
FEE'BLE. (fe'bl) a. [fable, Fr.] Weak, debilitated; sickly; infirm. 4. To weaken; to enfeeble. Spenser. FEE'BLE. No. 6. Weak of mind, irresolute. FEE'BLE-MIND'ED. A. Weak of mind. irresolute. FEE'BLE-MIND'ED. A. Weak of mind. Tresolute. FEE BLE-NESS, n. Weakness; imbecility; infirmity. FEE'BLE-NESS, n. Weakness; imbecility; infirmity.
FEE'BLY, ad. In a feeble manner; weakly.
FEED, v. a. [fodan, Goth.] [i. FED; pp. FEEDING, FED.]
To supply with food; to supply, to furnish, to graze, to noursal; to cherish; to keep in hope, to fatten.
FEED, v. n. To take food; to prey, to eat; to pasture.
FEED, n. Food taken by a beast; pasture; act of eating.
FEED'ER, n. He or that which feeds or eats:—a stream or channel of water for supplying a canal.
FEED'ER, n. Act of eating: neature. one of a pair, a member of a corporation; one of several who are members of a cellege and share its revenues:

a word of contempt for an ordinary, mean, or worthless person. — "Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow." Popr.— It is much used in composition; as, "fellow-citizen," "fellow-servant," &c.

FEL'LOW, Cit'/-EEM, (FEl'/-Sti'/-zn) n. One who belongs to the same city. Ephesians.

FEL'LOW-COM'MON-ER, n. One who has the same right of common:—a commoner at Cambridge, Eng., who dines with the fellows. Chainer or water for supplying a canal.

FEED'|No, n. Act of eating; pasture.

FEED'=Pipe, n. A pipe for supplying water to a steam-engine boiler, or to a pump. Francis.

FEE'-Be-TATE, n. Lands or tenements for which some dines with the fellows.

FLL'LOW-CODN'SELLOR, m. A joint counsellor.

FLL'LOW-CODN'SELLOR, m. One belonging to the same country; a compatriot. Ld. Brougham.

FLL'LOW-CELAT'URE, (fel'Ip-krēt'yur) n. One who has the same creator. Watts.

FLL'LOW-FELL'INR, m. Sympathy; joint interest.

FLL'LOW-HELP'ER, n. A joint heir.

FLL'LOW-LL'BOR-FR, n. A joint heir.

FLL'LOW-LL'BOR-FR, n. A joint laborer.

tfEL'LOW-LIKE, a Like a companion; on equal terms, tfEL'LOW-LY, companionable. Careso.

FLL'LOW-MAID'EN, (fel'Ip-ma'dn) n. A virgin that bears another virgin company. Shab. service or acknowledgment is paid to the chief lord. FEE'-FARM, n. (Law) A tenure of lands on such s only as is mentioned in the feoffment, usually the full rent.

FEEL, v. w. [i. FELT; pp. FEELING, FELT.] To have perception of things by the touch; to search by feeling, to have sensibility.

FEEL, v. a. To perceive by the touch; to have perception of; to touch; to handle; to experience; to suffer; to know. FEEL, n. The sense of feeling; the touch; feeling.
FEEL'ER, n. He or that which feels. — pl. The horns or antenne of insects. Derkam. tennes of insects. Derkam.

FEE'LESS \*\* a. Having no fees. Somerville.

FEEL'ING, a. Expressive of or having sensibility.

FEEL'ING, s. The sense of touch; capacity for pleasure or pain; sensibility; tenderness.

FEEL'ING-LY, ed. In a feeling manner.

'FEESE, (f8s) \*\* a. A race. Barret.

FEE-Sim'(FLE, \*\* a. Less) A tenure to property; an absolute fee. — Land or real estate held by fee-simple is held by the owner's own right, and is transmissible by inheritance. Brands. another virgin company. Skat.

FEL'LOW-MEM'BER, n. Member of the same body.

FEL'LOW-MIN'IS-TEE, n. One who serves or officiates in FEL'LOW-MIN' 18-TER, w. One who partakes of a common mortality. John Foster.
FEL'LOW-PEER', w. A peer having the same privileges.
FEL'LOW-PEER', m. A peer having the same privileges in the same prison. Rom.

Shak

Brands.
FEET, n. The plural of Feet. See Foor. Pops.

FEL'LOW-SCHÖL'AR, a. One who studies with others.

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FEL'LOW-SER'VANT, n. One who has the same master.

FEL'LOW-SHIP, (f8'|0-ship) n. Companionship; association; equality; partnership; company; society; acquaint-ance; intimacy; familiarity; fitness for social entertainments:—an establishment in a college, with a share in its revenue.—(Arch.) That rule of plural proportion by which proportions to partners are adjusted.

FEL'LOW-SID'DIER, (f8'|0-80')gr) n. One who fights under the same commander. Phil. ii.

FEL'LOW-SID'DER, (f8'|0-80')gr) n. One who fights under the same commander. Phil. ii.

FEL'LOW-SID'EFRER, n. One who lives under the same government. Sect.

FEL'LOW-SID'FERER, n. A joint sufferer.

FEL'LOW-SID'FERER, n. A companion in travel.

FEL'LOW-WORK'ER, (f8'|0-shvirk'er) n. A joint laborer.

FEL'LOW-WORK'ER, (f8'|0-shvirk'er) n. One who writes at the same time or on the same subject. Addison.

FEL'LY, (f8'|1e) a. The outward run of a wheel, supported by spokes. Farm. Each. Written also fallos.

FEL'ARSS, n. See FELLERSS.

FEL'NESS, n. See FELLERSS.

FEL'ON, n. [fclon, Fr.] One who is convicted and sentenced for a felony:—a painful tumor or whitlow; a catarrh or influenza in cattle.

FEL'ON, a. [fclon, Fr.] One who is convicted and sentenced for a felony:—a painful tumor or whitlow; a catarrh or influenza in cattle. FEL'LOW-SER'VANT, m. One who has the same master.

tenced for a felony: —a painful tumor or whitlow; a catarrh or influenza in cattle.

FEL'ON, a. Relating to felony; criminal; cruel. Spenser. FE-LO'NI-OUS, a. Partaking of felony; criminal; wicked;

malignant.

FE\_LON\_I\_OUS\_LY, ad. In a felonious manner. — A technical word always used in an indictment for felony.

FE\_LON\_I\_OUS\_NESS,\* z. The quality of being felonious.

Scott. 
†FEL'O-NOÜS, a. Wicked; felonious. Spensor.

FEL'O-NOÜS, a. Wicked; felonious. Spensor.

FEL'O-NO, n. [felonic, Fr.] (Law) A crime which occasions the forfeiture of lands or goods, and for which a capital or other punishment may be inflicted, an enormous crime.— The body or community of felons. Mudic.

FEL'SITE,\* n. (Min.) Talcoee aphanite or inde rock. Dana.

FEL'SPAR,\* n. (Min.) A very common, silicious mineral, which forms a constituent part of granite and sienite.

Lawl. — Written also feldsour.

which forms a constituent part of granite and sienite.

Igell.—Written also feldspar.

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Igell.—Written also feldspar.

Igell.—Relating to felspar.

Igell.—Relating to felspar.

Igell.—Felt., a. Cloth or stuff made of wool united without weaving, used for bats:—a hide or skin, fell.

FELT, a. a. [L. Felted; pp. Feltina, Felted.] To work hair, fur, wool, or sik into a firm texture without spinning or weaving; to unite without weaving.

Hale.

FELT.—Relatin, a. To clot together like felt. Farfar. [Local.]

FELT.—GRAIN, a. To grain of cut timber that runs transversely to the annular rings, the silver grain. Crabb.

FELT.—HAIT, a. A hat made of wool. Booth.

FELT.—HAIT, a. The splitting of timber by the felt-grain.

Crabb. The substance of which felt bats are made. Booth.

FELT.—Mix.e.g., a. One employed in making felt.

FELT'-MAR-ER, n. One employed in making feit.
FEL'TRE,\* (fél'ter) n. A kind of currass made of wool.

FE-LCCCA, s. [It.] A small vessel carrying two masts, and propelled by oars and sails; a small war-boat.
FEL/WORT,\* (fel/würt) s. A plant, the marsh gentian.

FE'MALE, m. [fomelle, Fr.] A she; one of the sex that

\*\*Smouth.\*\*
\*\*Remain.\*\*
\*\*Paylale, n. [fomelle, Fr.] A she; one of the sex that brings young.

\*\*Paylale, a. Not male; not masculine; belonging to a she, feminine. — Female screw, the spiral-threaded cavity or screw which receives the other screw.

\*\*Pemale CO-PERT, (fam.-ko-virt' or fem.-kūv'ert) [fām-ko-virt', Ja.; fām/kō'vīr', K.; fām'kō-virt', Sm.; fām-kūv'ert, Fr.] n. [Fr.] (Lew) A married woman. Blount.

\*\*Pemale Sole, (fām-sol') [fām-sol', Ja.; fām-sōl', P.; fām'-sol, K.; fām-sōl', Sm.] n. [Fr.] (Lew) A single woman. Fem'-fam-to-y, n. Female nature; feminality. Buiver. [R.]

\*\*Pem'-nall'-Ty, n. Female nature. Browns.

\*\*Pem'-nall'-Ty, n. Female nature. Browns.

\*\*Pem'-nall'-Ty, n. Female nature; feminality. Coleralge.

\*\*Pem'-nall'-Ty, n. The sex that brings young, relating to women; female; soft; tender; delicate; effeminate.

\*\*Pem'-nall-Ly, n. Any quality or property of woman. Spenser.

\*\*Pem'-nall-Ly) d. To make womanish. More.

[PEM'-RIZE, s. a. To make womanish. More. PEM'O-R.L., a. [femoralis, L.] Belonging to the thigh.

Sharp.

FE'MUR,\* n. [L.] pl. FEM'O-RA. A thigh.—(Anal.) The thigh-bone; the first bone in the leg.—(Arch.) The intensitial space between the channels of a trigtyph of the Doric order. Brands.

FEM, n. A marsh; low and moist ground; a moor; a bog:

— a distemper or sort of mould in hops. Farm. Ency.

FEN'BER-RY, m. A kind of blackberry. Skinner
FEN'-BÖAR,\* m. A species of boat. Pennant.
FEN'-BÖRN, a. Produced or generated in fens. Militon.
FENCE, m. [fondo, L.] That which defends or protects; a
line of obstacle interposed by art between two portions of
land; guard; security; outwork: enclosure; a wall; a
hedge; the art of defence; fencing; defence.
FENCE, v. m. [i. FENCED; fp. PENCING, FENCED.] To enclose with a fence; to enclose; to secure by an enclosure,
to grant : to fortify.

close with a fence; to enclose; to secure by an enclosure, to guard; to fortify.

FENCE, \* \* \* \* To practise the art of manual defence.
FENCE, \* \* \* \* To practise the art of manual defence.
FENCE, \* \* \* \* To practise the art of manual defence.
FENCE, \* \* \* Fenced cities. \* \* Deat.
FENCE, \* \* Fenced cities. \* Deat.
FENCE, \* \* \* Affording defence. Congress.
FENCE, \* \* \* Affording defence. Congress.
FENCE, \* \* \* \* Affording defence. Congress.
FENCE, \* \* \* \* Affording the first fallower.
FENCE, \* \* \* \* A fermale who fonces. Hollower.
FENCE, \* \* \* \* A fermale who fonces. Hollower.
FENCE, \* \* \* \* A soldier for defensive purposes.
FENCI-BLE, \* \* \* Capable of defence by the small-sword.
FENCI-BLE, \* \* \* Capable of the sword.
FENCING-SEHOOL, \* \* A school for teaching fencing.
FENCING-SEHOOL, \* \* A school for teaching fencing.
FENCERS, \* \* A cress growing in fens.
FENCERS, \* \* A n insect that digs holes in the ground See Fan-Caucas.

See FAN-CRICKET.

See Fan-Unicert.
FEND, v. a. [fendo, L.] [i Fended; pp. Fending, Fended.
Ed.] To keep off; to shut out. Drydon. — To fend off,
(Natt.) To push or keep off, as a boat.
FEND, v. n. To dispute; to shift off a charge. Locke.
FEN'DER, n. Any thing that defends; a metal guard before
a fire; a substance or timber to protect the sides of a ship,

the front of a quay, wall, &c.

FEN'DER-BÖLT,\* n. A bolt with a long head, to be driven into the outermost bends or wales of a ship to preserve

them from external violence. Ash. FEN'-DUCK, n. A sort of wild duck. Sherwood. FEN'ER-ATE, v. n. [fancror, L.] To put money to usury.

†FEN-ER-A'TION, n. Usury; the gain of interest. Browne. FE-NES'TRAL, a. [fenestralis, L.] Belonging to windows. FE-NES'TRATE,\* a. (Ent.) Noting spots on the wings of butterflies. Brande.

DUILETHIES. D'ARRAE.
FEN'-FÓWL, n. Any fowl inhabiting marshes.
FEN'-GÓÖSE,\* n. A species of goose. Pennant.
FEN'-LAND, n. Marshy land.
FEN'EAN,\* n. One who lives in fens or marshes. Pen-

FEN'NEL, n. A biennial aromatic plant. - Sweet fennel, an

FÉN'NEL, m. A biennial aromane prana-annual plant.

EN'NEL-FLÖW'ER, m. A plant; nigella.

FEN'NEL-GI'ANT, m. An annual plant; fecula.

FEN'NEL-WA'TER, m. A spirituous liquor produced from fennel-seed. Chambers.

FEN'NISH, a. Full of fens; fenny; marshy.

FEN'NY, a. Marshy; boggy; inhabiting marshes.

FEN'NY-STÖNES, (fën'ng-stönz) n. A plant. †FEN'OWED, (fën'od) a. Corrupted; decayed. Dr. Farour. FEN'-SUCRED, (fön'säkt) a. Sucked out of marshes. Shak. FEN'U-GRĒĒK, n. A plant; trigonella; a species of trefoil.

FEN'-SUCKED, (fén'súkt) a Sucked out of marshes. Shak. FEN'U-GRÉER, n. A plant; trigonella; a species of trefoil. FEOD, (fid'd) a. [feodum, low L.] Fee; tenure. See Feud. FEO'DAL, (fid'd)) a. [feodum, low L.] Fee; tenure. See Feud. FEO'DAL, (fid'd)) a. [feodum, low L.] FEO FEUDARY, and FEUDARON. [FEOFE, (fet') [fét, S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm. Wh.; fét, Ja., fét or fét, K.] v. a. [feofer, old Fr.] (Low) To invest with right or with a fee; to enfeoff. [Low) To invest with right or with a fee; to enfeoff. [FEOFE, (fét') n. A fiof. Fuller. See Firr. [FEOFE, fet'] n. A fiof. Fuller. See Firr. [FEOFE, fet'], faff's, S. W. J. E. F. K. Sm.; fsf-fs', P. Ja. Wb.] n. One put in possession. Spenser. [FEOFER, or FEOF'FÖE, n. (Low) One who feoffs. [FEOFER, or FEOF'FÖE, n. (Low) Act of granting possession or gift of any corporeal hereditaments to another; a sort of conveyance.

FE-RA'CIOUS, (fo-ra'shus) a. [foraz, L.] Fertile; fruitful.

Themsen.

Fr. R. C. 1008, (19-Ta Says) 2. Derat, L. J. Fertile; Irultidi.

Themsen.

Fr. R. C. 1018, R. Fruitfulness; fortility. Beattis.

Fr. R. C. 2018, R. J. [L.] (Zool.) A class of mammalia which are mostly beasts of prey. Hamilon.

Fr. R. L. Serals, L. J. Funereal; deadly. Burton. [R.]

Fr. R. A. Companion; a mate; an equal. Chauser.

Fr. R. C. 2018, R. J. Seretrum, L.] A place in a church for a bier; a shrine, tomb, or relic-box. Keeps.

Fr. R. Q. 2018, R. J. Seretrum, L. J. A. Crystallized compound of columbic acid and yttria, found in Greenland. Brands.

Fr. R. A. L. a. [ferialis, L.] Relating to week-days, or to holidays.

Fr. R. L. L. Tion, n. The act of keeping holiday. Browns.

Fr. R. L. (19'16) n. A holiday; a week-day.

Fr. Inn. a. (19'16) n. A holiday; a week-day.

Fr. Inn. a. (19'16) n. A holiday; a week-day.

Fr. Inn. a. (19'16) n. Barbarity; avageness; wildness. Hals.

Fr. R. T. T. R. Barbarity; avageness; wildness. Hals.

Fr. R. R. See Firm.

Fr. R. R. R. Bent; farm; lodging-house. Spenser.

FER 275 FER-MENT', c. a. [formento, L.] (i. FERMENTED; pp. FER-MENTING, FERMENTED.] To excite by internal commution, as in the change of must to wine; to cause to act. Fre-MENT, v. a. To have a spontaneous internal commution, as a liquid when undergoing a purification.
FER-MENTA, a. That which causes intestine motion; intestine motion; a boiling; turnit.
FER-MENTA-BLI-j-TY,\* m. The quality of being fermentable. Jameson. FER'VENT, a. Hot; boiling; ardent; warm in zeal; earaest; zealous; vehement.
FER'VENT-Ly, ad. In a fervent manner.
FER'VENT-LY, ad. In a fervent manner.
FER'VENT-LY, ad. Ardor; zeal. Bale.
FER-VENT, a. Growing hot. Mazader. [R.]
FER-VID', a. [fervidus, L.] Hot; burning; boiling; vehement; eager; zealous.
FER-VID'-LY, a. Heat; zeal; passion; ardor.
FER'VID-NESS, a. Ardor of mind; zeal; passion.
FER'VOR, a. [fervor, L.] Heat; warmth; zeal; ardor
FER'COR.NINE, a. Alicentious poem. Burton.
FES'CEN-NINE, a. A licentious poem. Burton.
FES'CEN-NINE, a. Noting a kind of rustic, humorous, extemporaneous verses, which originated at Fescennia, in Italy, licentious; wanton. Kennet.
FES'CUE, (fes'ku) m. [festu, old Fr.] A wire, straw, or pin, to point out the letters to children learning to read.
FES'CUE, Testalog. (fes'kd) a. Directed; pointed. Multon.
FES'CUE-GRESS,\* n. A sort of perennial grass cultivated for cattle. Crabb.
FES'SLE, (fes'epiz) n. [faziols, old Fr.] pl. A kind f base est ; zenious ; vehement able. Jameson.

FRE-MENT'A-BLE, a. Capable of fermentation.

FFRE-MENT'A-BLE, a. Capable of fermentation.

FFRE-MENT'A-ILE, a. Causing fermentation. Browne.

FFRE-MENTA'TION, n. [formentatio, L.] A spontaneous change which takes place in certain substances, by which new fluid and gaseous compounds are produced. Fermentation is of three kinds: the vinous, producing alcohol; the acctous, producing inegar; and the patripactive, giving rise to various fetid products.

FFRE-MEN'TA-TIVE-NESS, n. Capability of fermenting.

FFRE-MEN'TA-TIVE-NESS, n. Capability of fermenting.

FFRE-MEN'TA-TIVE-NESS, n. Capability of fermenting. fermentation ffer-mil'let, n. [fermaillet, old Fr.] A buckle or clasp. FERN, a. A wild, flowerless plant or weed, of many species; a brake. a branc. FERN's R. A place where ferns grow. Gent. Mag. FERN'E-By. n. A name applied to the goatsucker. Booth. FERN'SEED,\* n. The seed of fern. Shak. FERN'TI-CLE, n. A freckie on the skin. Carr. [Local, Eng.] FERN'Y, a. Overgrown with forn. Barret.

FE-RÖC'1-FY,\* v. a. To make ferocious. Sir W. Scott. [R.]

FE-RÖ'010US, (fo-rö'shus) a. [forox, L.] Savage; fierce; ravenous; rapacious. Fg-RÖ'CIOUS-LY, (fŷ-rō'shụs-lŷ) ad. In a ferocious manner. Fg-RÖ'CIOUS-NESS, (fŷ-rō'shụs-nŏs) n. Fierceness. FE-RÖC'I-TY, n. Savageness; wildness; flerceness. FER'RE-OUS, a. [ferreus, L.] Containing iron; irony; of FER'RE-OUS, FER/RET, n. [ferret, D.] A small animal of the weasel kind, used in hunting out rabbits from their burrows:—a kind of narrow tape or binding of worsted, cotton, or silk. FER'EFT, v. 4. [LPERRETED; pp. FERRETING, FERRETED.]
To drive out of lurking-places. Heylm.
FER'EFT-ER, m. One who hunts another in privacies.
FER-EFT'TO,\* n. A substance used in coloring glass. Francis.

FER'BI-4QE, (fer're-aj) n. [fériage, old Fr.] The fare paid for conveyance over a ferry.

FER'BI-4QE, \*a. Relating to or extracted from iron. Ure.

FER'EIE-EE-05, \*a. Producing or yielding iron. Smart.

FER-EQ-CY4-NITE, \*

FER-EQ-CY4-NITE, \*

FER-EQ-CY4-NITE, \*

FER-EQ-CY4-NITE, \*

FER-EQ-CY4-NITE, \*

Gen and iron. Ure.

FER'BO-CY4-NITE, \*

FER-EQ-PRIS'SI-4-TE, \*

FER'BO-CY4-NI'C, \*a. (Chem.) Noting an acid formed by a union of hydrocyanic acid and protoxide of iron. Crabb.

FLE-EU-QIN'E-00s, a. [ferrugineus, L.] Ferruginous. Johnson. [Z.] Francis negs.

Johnson. [R.]

FER.RÜ(GIN-Olfs, a. Partaking of iron; like iron.

FER'RULE, (fēr'ri) or fēr'ru) [fēr'ri], S. W. J. F.; fēr'rūl,

Ja. K.] z. [etrole, or verret, old Fr.] An iron ring put
round any thing to keep it from cracking. Ray.

FER-RÜ'MI-NATE, v. a. To solder; to hammer out.

FER-RO'MI-NATE,\* v. a. To solder; to hammer out. Coleridge. [R.]
FER-RO-MI-NA'TION,\* n. Act of soldering. Coleridge. [R.]
FER'RY, v. a. (i. FERRIED; pp. FERRYING, FERRIED.] To carry over a river or water in a boat.
FER'RY, v. n. To pass over water in a boat or vessel.
FER'RY, v. n. A passage or place across a river or stream, over which ferry-boats pass; the liberty to have a boat for passage on a river, frith, &c.; a vessel for ferrying; a ferry-boat.
FER'RY-BÖAT, n. A boat for conveying passengers.
FER'RY-MAN, n. One employed in conveying persons over a ferry.

a ferry.

a ferry.

FER'TILE, (för'til) a. [fertilis, L.] Fruitful; abundant; plenteous; prointe, productive.

FER'THLE-LY, ad. Fruitfully; plenteously; abundantly.

FER'THLE-FERS, R. Fruitfulnes; focundity. Samey.

|FFE-TIL'|-TATE, v. a. To focundate; to fertilize. Browne.

FER-TIL'|-TY, n. Focundity; abundance; fruitfulness.

FER'TIL-IZE, v. a. [[ FERTILIZED; pp. FERTILIZED, TO make fertile; to make fruitful; to make productive.

FER-U-LA'CROUS,\* (fer-p-la'shus) a. Relating to reeds.

omart. (FER/ULAR, m. A ferule. Hartle. FER/ULAR, m. [Fr. ; ferula, L.] Something to strike the hand with; a hand-clapper; a cane. Bp. Hatl. FER/ULE, (far'ul) u.s. [i. FERULED; pp. FERULING, FERULED.] To chastise with the ferule.

FER'VEN-CY, n. [forcens, L.] Heat of mind; ardor, eagerness; zeal.
FER'VENT, c. Hot; boiling; ardent; warm in zeal; eara-

Fig. 2.1.6. (Res'seiz) n. [faziols, old Fr.] pl. A kind f base grain. May.
Fisse, (68) n. [fazeia, L.] (Her.) A band or girdle, possessing the third part of the escutcheon over the middle.

FESSE'POINT,\* n. The exact centre of an escutcheon. Ash. FES'TAL, a. Respecting feasts; besitting a feast.

FESTER, v. n. [L. FESTERED; pp. FESTERING, FESTERED.]
To rankle, to corrupt; to grow virulent.
FESTER, \*n. A small inflammatory tumor. Jennings.
FESTER-ING, \*p. a. Corrupting; rankling; growing viru-

FES'TER-MENT,\* n. Act of festering. Chalmers. [B.]

FEO'TI-VAL, a. [festivus, L.] Pertaining to feasts; joyous;

FES'TI-VAL, m. Time of feasting; a joyful anniversary; a

FES'TIVE, a. [festivus, L.] Relating to or befitting a feast; joyous, gay.
FES'TIVE-LY,\* ad. In a festive manner. Wordsworth.
Festive or social lov; gayety;

FES-TIV'I-TY, n. Festive or social joy; gayety; joyful-

ness.
FES'TIY-OBS,\* a. Festive; festival. Scott. [R.]
FES-TÖÖN', n. [feston, Fr.] (Arch.) An ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers; folds of drapery hanging down.

[Bray.
FES-TÖÖNED',\* (fes-tönd') a. Furnished with festoons.
FES-TÜ'CA,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of grasses; fescue.

P. Cyc.
FES'TU-CINE, a. [festuca, L.] Of straw-color. Browns.
FES'TU-CINE,\* n. (Min.) A shivery or splintery fracture.

Crabb.

FES-TÜCOUS, a. [fes-tü'kus, W. P. Ja. K.; fes'tu-küs, Sm. Wb.] Formed of straw. Browns.

FET, v. a. To fetch. Tusser.— To arrive at. Sackville.

FET, R. faut, Fr.] A piece. Drayton.

FE'TAL.\* a. Belonging to a fetus; parturient. Coleridge.

FE-TÂ'TION,\* n. The formation of a fetus. Hale.

FETCH, v. a. [L. FETCHED.] pp. FETCHINO, FETCHED.] To go and bring; to bring; to draw; to perform; to obtain as its price. as its price.

as its price.

FETCH, v. n. To move with a quick return. Shak.

FETCH, n. A stratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed; a trick; an artifice. Stillingflet.

FETCH'ER, n. One who fetches. Hubot.

FETE, \* (fat) n. [Fr.] A feast; a festival day; a holiday.

Qu. Rev.

FETE, \* (fat) v. a. To celebrate or honor with an entertainment. Fo. Qu. Rev.

FETE, \* (FATE, \* \* (fat'-shām-pātr') n. [Fr.] A feast

FETE-CHAMPETRE,\* (fat'-shim-patr') n. [Fr.] A feast or entertainment in the country, celebrated out of doors. FET'I-CI\$M,\* or FET'I-CH\$M,\* n. The worship of matorer;-cişm, or fert'i-ÇHişm, a. The worship of matorial substances, as stones, weapons, plants, &c., a species of idolatry common among the negroes in some of the western parts of Africa. Brands.

[[Fer']D, [fet']d, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; fe'tid, P.]
a. [fetdus, L.] Stinking; rancid; having a smell strong and offensive.

and offensive.

[[FET'|D-NESS, m. The quality of being fettl.

FE-TIP'ER-OBS, m. Producing young. Maunder. [R.]

FE'TISH,\* or FE'TICH,\* m. An idol, charm, or amulet, which is an object of worship with the negroes in the western parts of Africa. Lander.

FE'TISH,\* a. Relating to feticism. Coloridgs.

FET'LÖCK, m. A tuft of hair that generally grows behind the pastern joint of a horse.

FET'LÖCKED,\* (föt'lökt) a. Having a fetlock; tied by the fetlock. Jodrell.

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FET'LÖCK-JÖHNT,\* n. The joint of a horse's leg next to the foot. Ask.
FET'LOW,\* n. A whitlow or felon in cattle. Farm. Ency.

FET'LōW,\* a. A whitlow or felon in cattle. Farm. Energy. See Fraces.

Browns.

Fe'rock, n. [fetor, L] A stench; a strong, offensive smell.

FET'TER, a.; pl. FETTERS. A chain for the feet.—Gencrally used in the plural; chains for the feet; restraint.

FET'TER, v. a. [a. FETTERS]; pp. FETTERSO, FETTERSO.]

To bind; to chain, to shackle; to tie.

FET'TER-LESS, a. Free from restraint. Marston.

FET'TER, v. n. To do trifling business, to prepare. Bp. Hall.

FET'TLE, n. Preparation; order. Wilbraksm. [Local, Eng.]

FE'Tyus, n. [fatus, L.] pl. FE'Tyus-ES. Any animal in embryo. See FCTUS.

FEIL (B) n. A fee. or feudal tenur.— (Scattus law) A

tenure in which the vassal makes a return in grain or money:—a fee. See Fee.

money.—a nec. See FEE.
FEÜD, (fad) n. A deadly quarrel between families or clans; a quarrel.—(Law) A fief, a fee; a tenure; a conditional allotment of land.

PEU'DAL, a. [Faudals, low L.] Pertaining to fees or tenures; embracing tenures by military service; held by tenure; relating to feudalism.

FEÜ'DAL-ISM, a. The feudal system; the principle or system of holding lands on condition of military service; the lands being held by lords, and the common people hours their versals. being their vassals.

being their vassals.

FEU-DAL'1-TY, n. The state of being feudal. Cotgrave.

FEU-DAL-1-ZA'TiON,\* n. Change to a feudal state. Eucy.

FEU'DAL-1-ZE,\* v. a. To conform to feudalism. Eucy.

FEU'DA-EY,\* n. A tenant who holds his lands by feudal service, feudatary.

FEU'DA-EY, a. Holding tenure under a superior. Milton.

FEU'DA-EY, a. Holding tenure under a superior. Milton.

FEU'DA-TA-EY, n. One who holds by some conditional tenure from a superior. Warton.

FEU'DA-TA-EY, a. Same as feudatory. Scott.

FEU'DA-TO-HY, a. Holding from another on some conditional tenure. Blackstone.

FEU DE JOIE. (60'do-chw4') [Fr.] A bonfire, a firing of

FEU DE JOIE, (fà'do-zhwà') [Fr.] A bonfire, a firing of guns on any joyful occasion. Brande.

FEUD'IST, n. One versed in the law of feuds or fees. Selden. FEO'IL-LAGE', (ful'ye-azh') n. [Fr.] A bunch or row of

leaves. Jerras. FED'ILLE-MORTE', (fûl'ye-mort') [fû'ıl-mor', K., fâl'ye-mort, P.] n. [Fr.] The color of a faded leaf. Locke.

mort, P.] n. [Fr.] The color of a faded leaf. Locke. See Filemor. [Spenser. FEED'TER, (fu'ter) v. a. [feutrer, old Fr.] To make ready. FED'TER-ER, (fu'ter-er) n. [vautrer, Fr.] A dog-keeper.

FEUTER-ER, (111 tyl-yl) m. L. Massinger.
FE'VER, m. (Med.) A disease characterized by increased heat, quick pulse, languor, and thirst.
FE'VER, v. a. To put into a fever. Shak.
FE'VER-CÔÔL-ING, a. Allaying fever. Thomson.
FE'VER-ET, m. A slight fever, febricula. Aplife.
FE'VER-EW, m. A genus of plants of several species; an heat used as a febrifuge.

herb used as a febrifuge.

FE'VER-ISH, a. Diseased with or tending to fever; uncertain, inconstant, now hot, now cold, hot, burning.

FE'VER-ISH-LEY,\* ad. In a feverish manner. C. Lamb.

FE'VER-ISH-NESS, x. Tendency to fever.

FE'VER-OUS, a. [feverux, -se, Fr.] Troubled with fever; feverish. [R.]

†FE'VER-SICK, a. Diseased with a fever. Peele.

FE'VER-WEAR-NERD. (-knd) a. Debulitated by fever.

FE'VER-SICK, a. Diseased with a fever. Pecle.
FE'VER-WEAR-ENED, (-knd) a. Debilitated by fever.
FE'VER-Y, a. Diseased with a fever. B. Jonson.
FEW, (fû) a. Not many, small in number.
FEW, EL, (fû'el) n. [fen, Fr.] Firewood; coal. See Fuel.
FEW'EL, (fû'el) v. a. To feed with fuel. See Fuel.
FEW'NET, n. See Fuelr.
FEW'NET, n. See Fuelr.
FEW'NESS, (fû'nes) n. Paucity, smallness of number.
7FEY, (fa) v. a. To cleanse a ditch of mud. Tusser.
FIACRE,\* (fö-a'kr) n. [Fr.] A small four-wheeled carriage.
Boiste.

†Fi'ANCE, v. a. [fiancer, Fr.] To affiance. Harmar. See AFFIANCE

APPIANCE.

PI'AR, \*\* a. The average price of grain, as fixed by sheriffs and jury. Farm. Ency. [North of England.]

Fi'AR, \*\*. [L., Let u be done.] Used as a noun to denote a peremptory decree or order. Beatley.

Fir, \*\*. A. he; a falsehood. Pope. [Colloquial.]

Fir, \*\*. \*\*. [L. FIRED.; pp. VIBBING, FIRED.] To lie; to tell lies. Arbuthact.

tell lies. Arbutkot.
Fis Er. A. A teller of fibs. Sherwood.
Fis Er., (R'bur). \*\*, [fbra, L.] A slender, threadlike substance : a filament; the first constituent part of bodies.
Fis Er. L. Ess, \* a. Destitute of fibres. Lond. Jour.
Fishil., a. [fbrille, Fr.] A small fibre; a very slender thread.

thread.

Fis Zil-Lösz,\* a. (Bot.) Having fibres; fibrillous. Loudon.

Fis Ril-Löus, a. Relating to or containing fibres. Todd.

Fis Rink,\* a. (Chem.) A white, fibrous substance, obtained from congulated blood. Brands.

Fi'reinz,\* a. Belonging to the fibres of plants. Manader.

FIR'BI-NOUS,\* a. Relating to, or composed of, fibring. Dunguson.
Fib\*ROL-TTE,\* n. (Min.) A very rare mineral, composed of minute fibres. Cleaveland.

minute fibres. Cleaveland.
FTBROUS, a. Composed of or resembling fibres.
FTBROUS, a. Composed of or resembling fibres.
FTBC\_LA, n. [L.] pl. FTBULE: (Anal.) A long, small, outchone of the leg, much smaller than the tible.
FTBU-LATE,\* v. a. To join; to fasten together. Blewnt.
FTC'KLE, (Tk'k') a. Changeable; inconstant; wavering;
variable; unstable; voltative: unstandinger.

variable; unstable; volatile;
Fic\*Klz-Nžss, m. Inconstancy; unsteadiness.
Fic\*Kly, ad. Without stability. Southern.
Fi'O, [G'kō, K. Sm.: fi'kō, P.] m. [it.] A snap of the fingers expressing "a fig for you." Shak.
Fic\*Tile, a. [fictilis, L.] Moulded into form, as by a potter; formed of clay. Bacon.
Fic\*Tile-Nžss,\* m. The quality of being fictile. Scott.
Fic\*Tile-Nžss,\* m. The quality of being fictile. Scott.
Fic\*Tile-Nžss,\* m. The quality of being fictile. Scott.
Fic\*Tile-Nžss,\* m. The quality of being fictile. Scott.
Fic\*Tilo(1), (fik\*shup) m. [fictio, L.] The act of feigning or inventing; the thing feigned or invented; fictitious writings, as novels, romances, &c., a fabrication; an invention; a falsehood, a lie.
Fic\*Tilo(3, (fik\*shup) a. Fictitious. Daniel.
Fic\*Tilo(3, (fik\*tish'us) a. [fictious. L.] Counterfeit; false; not genuine; feigned; innaginary, not real, not true.

Fig-Ti''TiOus-Ly, (fik-tish'us-le) ad. In a fictitious manner; counterfeitly.

ner; counterfeitly.

Fic-Ti'/Tious-Ness, n. Feigned representation. Johnson.

†Fic'Tiyez, a. Feigned; imaginary. Drayton.

Fid. n. fitta, It.] (Naut.) A splice or pin for a mast or rope.

Fid/Die, n. A stringed instrument of music; a violin.

Fid/Die, (fid'dl) v. n. [t. fiddle; pp. fiddling, fid
bled.] To play on a fiddle; to trifle.

Fid/Die-Fid/Sile, n. Nonsense; trifles. Spectator. [Low.]

Fid/Die-Fid/Die, a. Trifling. Arbuthnot.

Fid/Die-Fid/Dier, n. None on the fiddle.

Fid/Die-Fid/Dier, n. The how used in fiddling.

FID'DLE-STICK, n. The how used in fidding.
FID'DLE-STRING, n. The string of a fiddle.
FID'DLE-STRING, n. The string of a fiddle.
FID'DLE-WOOD,\* (wid) n. A plant. Lee.
FID'DLING,\* n. Act of playing on a fiddle, or its music.
FID-U-10S-SION, (IT-de-Ji-di-l'un) n. (Lew) Suretyship, the
act of being bound for another. Farindon.

Fi-DE-JUS'SOR, \* n. One who is surety for another for the payment of a debt. Blackstone.

payment of a con. Basessone.

Fightful adherence to duty or obligation, honesty, fauthfulness; integrity.

FIDQE, v. n. [ska, Su. Goth.] To fidget. Swoft.

FIDQE, v. A restless, troublesome motion. Swoft. [R.]

FIDE'ET, (f)'et) v. n. [L. FIGETED; pp. FIDERING, FIDERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERING, I'DERI

FIDG'ET-Y, a. Restless, impatient; uneasy. [Colloquial.]
FI-Dig'I-NAL,\* a. (Mus.) Noting a stringed instrument
Crabb.

Cross.

Fi-DC/CIAL, (fo-dū'shai) a. [fiducia, L.] Confident; undoubting. Bp. Hall.

Fi-DC/CIAL-LY, (fo-dū'shai-le) ad. With confidence.

Fi-DC/CIA-RY, (fo-dū'sha-s-rc) n. One who depends on faith without works. Hammond.—(Law) One who holds

In trist.

Fi-DÜC-j-A-RY, (fç-dü'shç-a-rç) a. Confident; held in trust.

Fiz, (fî) interj. Expressing indignation: — For shame!

Fill, (fēf) n. [Fr.] (Law) An estato in lands held of a feudal superior; a fee, a manor; a possession.

FillD, (fēld) n. Ground not inhabited or built on; ground

Field, (Fid) m. Ground not inhabited or built on; ground on which the trees have been filled, a tract of land enclosed by a fence; a cultivated tract of ground; the ground of a battle, a wide expanse; space, compass; extent. — (Her.) The surface of a shield.
Field'-Bay-IL, (Fid'biz-I) m. A plant.
Field'-Bed, m. A bed or tent set up in the field. Shak.
Field'-Book,\* (fid'bix) m. A book used by surveyors for setting down angles, distances, &c. Crabb.
Field'-Ed, m. Being in the field of battle. Shak.
Field'-EQ-U-PAGE,\* (fidd'6k-we-ps)) m. Military apparatus. Fenton.

paratus. Fenton.

FIELD'#ARE, [Gl'[ar, S. E. ; Gl'[ar, W. J.; Gld'far, P. F. K.; Gld'far, Ja.; Gld'far, colloquially Gl'far, S.m.] n. Au English bird of the thrush tribe.

FIELD'-MAR-SHAL, s. A commander-in-chief, or one who commands the whole army; an officer of the high-est military rank in England.

FIELD'-MAR-SHAL-SHIP, s. The office of a field-mar-

shal, Qu. Res.

Fig.Dr'-Möüsz, n. A mouse that burrows in banks.

Fig.Dr'-Möüsz, n. An officer whose command extends
to a whole regiment, as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel,

and major.

FIELD'-PIECE, m. Small cannon for the field.

FIELD'-PREACE-ER, m. One who preaches in a field.

FIELD'-PREACH-ING, a. Act of preaching out of doors.
FIELD'SPORM, a. Unobstructed or open space. Drayton.
FIELD'SPORM, a. Unobstructed or open space. Drayton.
FIELD'SPORM, a. An insect. Goldsmith.
FIELD'SPORM, a. Diversion of shooting and hunting.
FIELD'-STAFF, a. A kind of halbert carried by the person who fires the cannon in the field of battle. Ash.
FIELD'-VOLE, a. The short-tailed field-mouse or meadow-mouse. Breads.
FIELD'-VOLE, a. The short-tailed field-mouse or meadow-mouse. Breads.
FIEND, (fend) [fond, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.] n. A deadly enemy; an infernal being; the devil. 15 Sometimes incorrectly pronounced fond.
FIEND'FUL, a. Full of evil practices. Markove.
FIEND'SH, a. Having the qualities of a field, imalicious. Str. Th. More. Sir Th. More FIEND'ISH-NESS,\* n. The quality of a fiend. Bp. Hall. FIEND'ISH-NESS,\* m. The quality of a nenu. Dp. Ham.
FIEND'LĪKE, a Resembling a ficnd; extremely wicked.
[FIERCE, (Girs) [fers, P. J. E. K. Sm. R.; fers, S. Wb.;
fers or fers, W. F.] a. [fer, Fr.] Savage; ravenous;
ferocious, easily enraged; passionate, violent, furnous; outrageous. outrageous.
[FiERCE'17, ad. In a fierce manner; furiously.
[FiERCE-MIND'ED, a. Vehement in rage.
[FiERCE'NESS, n. Quality of being fierce, ferocity.
[Fi'R-RIFA'0+XS, (fi'e-ri-fi'sho-xs) n. [L.] (Law) A writ of execution directed to a sheriff to levy debt or dam-FI'EB-I-LY, ad. In a hot or fiery manner. Ash. Fig. R.-R. a. In a niot or nery manner. Asa.
Fig. R.-R. S. s., Quality of being fiery, heat.
Fig. R.-R. a. Consisting of fire, hot; vehement; ardent, passunate; outrageous, easily provoked, fierce.
Fig. R.-R.-FOOT-ED,\* (-fût-ed) a. Eager or swift in motion. Shak. tion. Shak.

Fife, n. [hfre, fr.] A small musical wind instrument of the flute species, chiefy used for military music.

Fife-MA-JOR,\* n. An officer who superintends the fifers of a regiment. Booth.

Fifere, n. One who plays on the fife.

Fifere, n. (Mus.) A small pipe, flute, or flagcolet, used by the Germans in their armes. Crabb.

Fifeteenti,\* a. & n. Five and ten.

Fifeteenti,\* n. (Mus.) An interval consisting of two octaves. Crabb.

Fifeteenti,\* n. (Mus.) An interval consisting of two octaves. Crabb.

Fifeth, \* n. (Mus.) A distance comprising four diatomic intervals, that is, three tones and a half. Crabb.

Fifeth'ty, ad. In the fifth place. tervals, that is, three tones and a mail. Crawl.

Fifth'Ly, at. In the fifth place.

Fif'Tj-ETH, a. The ordinal of fifty.

Fif'Tj, a. & n. Five times ten, five tens.

Fig. n. facus, L.] A genus of trees of several species; the fruit of the fig-tree, the fig-tree.

Fig. v. a. & n. To snap the fingers in contempt. Shak.— FIG., v. a. & n. To snap the fingers in contempt. Shak.—
To move suddenly or quickly. Sylvester. [R.]
FIG-AP-FIL, n. A species of apple. Mortiner.
fFI-GA'RY, n. A frolic; a vagary. M. Geddes.
FIG'-EAT-FR.\* n. A bird, the smaller pettychap. Bootk.
FIG'-EATA, (fig'nst n. An insect of the fly kind.
FIGHT, (fit) v. n. [L FOUGHT, pp. FIGHTING, FOUGHT.] To contend in battle or single combat, to contend, to combut 'n make wer. contend in battle or single combat, to contend, to combat, to make war.
Fight, full v. a. To war against; to combat against.
Fight, full v. a. To war against; to combat against.
Fight, full v. a. To war against; to combat against.
Fight, full v. a. Battle; combat, a duel, an engagement, a conflict, a contest. — (Naul.) A screen in a ship.
Fight'ing, full'ing) p. a. Fit for or engaged in war.
Fight'ing, full'ing) p. a. Fit for or engaged in war.
Fight, full, full v. a. Fit for or engaged in war.
Fight, full, full v. a. Fit for or engaged in war.
Fight, full, full v. a. Fit for or engaged in war.
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Fight, full v. a. A. Land v. a. Fit for or engaged in v. a. Fit for or engaged in v. a. Fit for or engaged in v. a. Fit for or engaged in v. a. Fit for or engaged in v. a. Fit for or engaged in v. a. Fit for or engaged in v. a. Fit for or engaged in v. a. Fit for or engaged in v. a. Fit for or engaged in v. a. Fit for or engaged in v. a. Fit for or engaged in v. a. Fit for or engaged in v. a. Fit for or engaged in v. a. Fit for or engaged in v. a. Fit for or engaged in v. a. Fit for or engaged in v. a. Fit for or engaged in v. a. Fit for or engaged in v. a. Fit for or engaged in v. a. Fit for or engaged in v. a. Fit for or engaged in v. a. Fit for or engaged in v. a. Fit for or engaged in v. a. Fit for or engaged in v. a. Fit for or engaged in v. a. Fit for or engaged in v. a. Fit for or engaged in v. a. Fit for or engaged in v. a. Fit for or engaged in v. a. Fit for or engaged in v. a. A. Fit for or engaged in v. a. A. Fit for or engaged in v. a. A. Fit for or engaged in v. a. A. Fit for or engaged in v. a. A. Fit for or engaged in v. a. A. Fit for or engaged in v. a. A. Fit for or engaged in v. a. A. Fit for or engaged in v. a. A. Fit for or engaged in v. a. A. Fit for FIG'-SHELL,\* s. A univaive such maxing the fig. Hil.
FIG'-TREE, n. The tree that bears figs.
FIG'-TREE, n. [Egulus, L.] Made of potters' clay. [R.]
FIG'-U-LATE, a. [Egulus, L.] Made of potters' clay. [R.]
FIG'-U-LATE, n. Fortmed of earth or clay. Blount.
FIG-U-RA-BIL'-TY, n. The quality of being figurable.
FIG'-U-RA-BIL, a. [Eguro, L.] Capable of form or figure.
FIG'-U-RA-BIL, a. Represented by delineation; representing a geometrical figure. Browns.
FIG-U-RANTE',\* n. [Fr.] A female opera dancer. Humiton. Fig. U-RATE, a. [Aguratus, L.] Having a determinate form or figure; ornamental or figurativo.—(Mus.) Contamina a mixture of concords and discords.—(Arukmette) Noting a peculiar series of numbers. Fig. U-RAT-ED, a. Representing a geometrical figure, Fig.-U-RATION, m. Act of forming a figure; determination FIG'U-RATE, to a certain form; mixture of concords and discords in music. FIG'U-RA-TIVE, a. Representing by figure; representing something else; allegorical; typical; representative, not literal; full of rhetorical figures.

FIG'U-RA-TIVE-LY, ad. By a figure; not literally.

FIG'U-RA-TIVE-NESS,\* n. The quality of being figurative. Clarks.

[FIG'U-RE, (fig'yur) [fig'yūr, S. W. J. E. F. Ja.; fig'ur, P. fig'yur, K.; fig'ūr, S.m.] n. [Fgura, L.] The form of any thing as terminated by the outline; shape; form, semblance; appearance, mean or grand; eminence; magnificence; splendor; an image. — (Arithmetic) One of the ten digits or numerat characters. — (Geom.) A space bounded on all sides either by lines or planes; a representation of a theorem or problem, on paper, &c.; a diagram. — (Rhet.) A mode of speech in which words are changed from their primitive or literal sense; an emblem; a type; an allegory; a metaphor; a trope. — (Logu.) diagram.—(Aske.) A mode of specin in which works are changed from their primitive or literal sense; an emblem; a type; an allegory; a metaphor; a trope.—(Logue) The form of a syllogism with regard to the disposition of the middle term.—(Gram.) Any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.—(Painting and sculpture) A representation of any thing, a person, a statue.

[Fig'URE, (Tig'yur) v. a. [1. Figurad, pp. Figurad, Figuratively; to represent by emblems, to image; to use in a sense not literal; to note by figures.

[Fig'URE-CAST-ER, n. A pretender to astrology. Milton, Fig'URE-CAST-ER, n. A pretender to astrology. Milton, mented with figures.

[Fig'URE-FLING-FR, n. A pretender to astrology. Collectifie' (VRE-FLING-FR, n. (Naut.) The principal piece of carved work at the head of a ship. Mar. Dict.

[Fig'URE-STŌNE,\* n. (Maut.) The bildstein, a mineral. Jameson. ||Fig'U-Rist,\* n. One who uses or interprets figures. Waterland. Fig-Wort, (-wirt) n. A plant of several varieties.
Fi-LI/CEOUS, (fe-li/shys) a. [flum, L.] Consisting of threads. Bacon. Fil.'A-CER, or Fil.'A-ZER, n. [filazarus, low L.] (Eng. law) An officer in the Common Pleas who files writs. FIL'A-MENT, n. [filamenta, L.] A substance like a thread; a siender thread.

A substance like a thread; a slender thread; a slender thread.

Fill-A-MEN'TOUS, a. Like a slender thread; filtform.

Fill-A-MEN'TOUS, a. A disease in hawks, consisting of filaments of thick blood, or of thread-like worms.

Fill-A-TURE, \* n. Fin anchine to form thread. Smart.

Fill-A-TÜRE, \* n. Fr. ] A manufactory for spinning silk or cotton, the spinning of thread. Barbour.

Fill-BERT, n. A fine hazel-nut with a thin shell.

IFILCH, [filsh, W. E. F. Ja., filch, S. P. J. K. Sm.] v. a.

[L. FILCHED, pp. FILCHING, FILCHED, TO steal, to pulfer; usually spoken of petty thefts.

IFILCH', 19G-LY, ad. In a thevish manner.

Fill, [film, L.] A line or wire on which papers are string, papers strung or placed in a series, a list, a catalogue, series, a line of soldiers ranged one behind another. other.

File, n. [fede, Teut.] An instrument of iron or steel, used for rasping or smoothing substances.

for rasping or smoothing substances.

File, v. a. [i. Filed, pp. Filing, Filed.] To string upon a thread or wire, to arrange:—to cut and smooth with a file, to smooth, it polish.—[†To defile. Shak.]

File, v. n. To march in a file; to rank with.

File'-COT-TER, n. A maker of files. Mozon.

File'-Fish, \*n. The animalcule of a shell. Goldsmith.

File'-MOT, n. [feuille-morte, Fr.] A brown or yellow-brown color. Swift. See Feuille-morte.

Fil'ER. N. One who files; one who uses the file.

color. Soyl. Sec FRUILLE-MORTE.
FILFER, n. One who files; one who uses the file.
FILE'-SHELL,\* n. (Conch.) A large species of pholas. Hill.
FILI'JAL, (Til'yal) a. [filus, L.] Pertaining to or like a son, bearing the character or relation of a son.
FIL'JAL-Ly,\* (Til'yal-le) ad. In a filial monner. Bp. Hall.
FIL'JAL-NESS,\* (Til'yal-ne's) n. The quality of being filial. Scott.

filial. Scott.

filial. Scott.

FIL'1-ATE, v. a. [i. FILIATED; pp. FILIATING, FILIATED.]

TO father, to establish the relation of father; to adopt as a son or daughter; to affiliate. Qu. Rev.

FIL-1-A'TION, n. Act of filiating, the relation of a son to a father;—correlative to paternity.

FIL'1-FO, m. See FILLINGO.

FIL'1-FORM, \* a. Having the form of thread. P. Cyc.

FIL'1-GRÄNE, n. [filum and granum, L.] Filigree. Tutler.

See FILIGER.

See Fillorage.

Fill'-Garie, A kind of enrichment, generally of gold or silver, wrought delicately in the manner of little threads or grains. Braule.

Fill'-Garie A. Relating to work in filigree. Swinburne.

or grains. Brauds.

F(L'-GRÉED,\* a. Crammented with filigree. Smart.

F[L']-GRÉED,\* a. Crammented with filigree. Smart.

F[L']-GRÉED,\* a. Cramments rubbed off by filing. Browns.

F[LL, v. a. [L. FILLED] pp. FILLING, FILLED.] To put of pour in till no more can be contained; to make full; to satisfy; to content; to glut.— To fill out, to pour out liquor for drink; to extend by something contained.

ment

- To MI up, to make full; to supply; to occupy by bulk; To put up, or many to engage.

Fill, p. s. To fill a glass or cup; to grow full.

Fill, p. That which fills or quite satisfies.—(Next.) A bracing.

One who fills; that which fills:—a thilldetermine by judicial verdict; to approve.— To find our's self, to be conscious of one's state of health.— To find full with, to censure.— To find out, to discover; to detect; to unriddle.

who finds: - a small optical instru-

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FIND'FAULT, s. A censurer; a cavifier. Shak.
FIND'FAULT-ine, a. Cavilling; captious. Whillook.
FIND'INE, s. Discovery.—(Law) The verdict of a jury.
FIND'INE, \*p. a. Ohtaining by seeking; discovering.
FIND'INE, \*s. pl. The tools and materials used by shoemakers. Chate. makers. Chate.
Fin'Dy. a. Plump; weighty; firm; solid. Junius.
Fin'Dy. a. Plump; weighty; firm; solid. Junius.
Fin'By. a. [5n, fine, Fr.] Not course; pure; subtile; thin; tenuous, refined; keen; smoothly sharp; c.ear; pellucid; nice; exquisite; delicate; artful; dexterous; elegant and dignified to the sight; beautiful in thought or larguage; beautiful with dignity; accomplished; show; splendid.—It is often used ironically.—It is used in splendid.— It is often used ironically.— It is used in composition; as, fine-grained.

Fine, n. [fin, Climbr.] A mulct; penalty; forfeiture; a pecuniary punishment.— [fine, L.] The end; used adverbally, as m fine, in conclusion, finally.

Fine, v. a. [i. rined; pp. rining, rined] To refine; to purify.— [†To decorate. Shak.]— To make less coarse.

Mortimer.— To punish with pecuniary penalty; to amerce; to mulct.

Fine, v. n. To pay a fine. Oldham.

Fine Drawn.] To sew up so nicely that the rent drawn together is not perceived.

Fine Draw-er, n. One who finedraws.

Fine Draw-er, n. One who finedraws.

Fine Draw-er, n. The dexterous sewing of rents.

Mausdor. motion. Shak. Fil'Lip, m. A jerk of the finger held tight and let go.
Fil'Lip, m. [filog, Welsh.] A young mare not more than a
year old, opposed to a colt, or young horse:—a wanton girl; a flirt.

FiL'LY-FŌAL,\* s. A mare or female foal. Perry. FILM, TOAL, A. A mare or female foal. Perry.
FILM, R. A pellicle or thin skin. Bacon.
FILM, V. L. To cover with a pellicle or thin skin. Stak.
FILM, W. S. S. The state of being filmy. Ash.
FILM, A. Composed of pellicles; covered with films.
FILM, A. Composed of pellicles; covered with films.
Brands.
Brands. FILTER, v. a. [filtro, low L.] [i. FILTERED; pp. FILTER-ING, FILTERED.] To defect by a filter; to strain; to ing, Filtered.] 10 december 11. A strainer for defecations in the percolate.
Fill Ter, n. [filtrum, L.; filtre, Fr.] A strainer for defecating liquids.
Filter, and point; nastiness; corruption; pollution.
Filteri-ty, ad. In a filthy manner, grossly.
Filteri-ress, n. Nastiness, corruption; pollution.
Filteri-ress, n. Nastiness, corruption; pollution.
Filteri-y, a. Nasty; foul; dirty; unclean; gross; polluted. Maunder Maugader.
FineEr!\* v. a. To inlay. Burney. See Verreer.
FineEr!\* v. a. To inlay. Burney. See Verreer.
Fine!-Fine!-Fine.-Fine:-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!-Fine!often used with irony. often used with frony.

Fire'ngss, n. Quality of being fine; elegance; beauty; delicacy; show; purity; smoothness.

Fin'gr, n. One who fines or purities.

Fin'gr, n. Show; splendor of appearance; gayety of colors; fine things, collectively:—a furnace for refining metals; a refiner. TRITTER, v. a. [i. FILTRATED; pp. FILTRATING, FILTRATED.] To strain; to percolate; to filter.

Filt-TREATION, n. A method by which liquors are procured colors; fine things, collectively:—à furnace for refining metals; a refinery.

Fine'-epô-ken, (-spō-kn) a. Using fine phrases.

Fine'-spō-ken, (-spō-kn) a. Using fine phrases.

Fine'-spō-ken, (-spō-kn) a. Using fine sport, trick; guile; deceit; delusion, imposition.

Fine'ssy', no, \* n. Act of using finesse; artifice. Goldsmith.

Fin'ev, \* (fin'nu) n. Mouldiness; state of being mouldy.

Scott. [R.]

Fin'-Foot-ep, (-fut-ed) a. Palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes; webfooted.

Fin'er, (fing'ger) n. One of the five extreme parts of the hand, one of the four distinct from the thumb; any thing resembling a finger; the breadth of a finger; the Fil.-TEĀ'TION, n. A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear. Boyle.
Fim'Bale, a. [Corrupted from female.] Applied to light summer hemp, that bears no seed. Mortimer.
Fim'Bri-A,\* n. [L.] pl. Fimerile. (Anat.) A fringe; extremities resembling fringe. Hill.
Fim'Bri-ATE, v. a. [imbriatus, L.] [1. Fimeriletto]; pp. fimeriletto]. To fringe; to hem. Fuller.
Fim'Bri-ATE, \* a. Fringed; imbriated. Loudon.
Fim'Bri-ATE, \* a. Fringed; having fringes. Dunghama. son.
Fin'BEI-CATE,\* a. (Bot.) Fringed; jagged. P. Cyc.
Fin, n. The wing of a fish by which it swims, a sharp
plate on the colter of a plough.
Fin,\* n. A native of Finland, an ancient inhabitant of Fin,\* a. A native of Finland, an ancient inhabitant of a part of Scandinavia. P. Cyc.

Fin'A-BLE, a. That admits or deserves a fine.

Fi'nAL, a. [finala, L.] Ultimate; last; conclusive; decisive; putting an end to any thing; mortal; destructive; respecting the end or motive. —Final cause, the end for which a thing is done, or the purpose to which it contributes. —(Loge) The final cause of a thing is the very thing in completeness.

Fi.NI'LE,\* a. [IL] (Mus.) The last remains the last remains. the hand, one of the four distinct from the thumb; any thing resembling a finger; the breadth of a finger; the hand; the instrument of work.

Fin'ser, (fing'gor) v. a. & n. [i. fingers); pp. fingering, vingers.] To touch lightly; to meddle with; to piller; to touch an instrument of music.

Fin'ser.Boarn, n. The board at the neck of a fiddlo, guitar, &c., where the fingers operate on the strings.

Fin'ser.D., (fing'gord) p. a. Furnished with fingers; touched with the fingers. Shelton. Fin'ser-Fern, n. A plant.
Fin'ser-Grass,\* n. A species of wild grass. Farm. Eacy.
Fin'ser-Ing, n. The act of touching lightly, or of toying 'I-NA' LF, \* m. [It.] (Mus.) The last passage in a piece of music; the closing part of an opera or concert; end; termination. Coloridge. with; the manner of touching an instrument of music.

Fix'agr.-Shelll,\* n. A shell like a finger. Smart.

Fix'agr.-Stöne, n. A fossil resembling an arrow.

Fix'agr.-watch;\* (-wöch) n. A sort of clock-work. Butler.

Fix'agr.-watch;\* (-wöch) n. A sort of clock-work. Butler. FI-NAL'1-TY, n. The state of being final. Baxter. Id. John Russell. Fi'NALLY, ad. Ultimately; lastly; in conclusion.
Fi-NANCE, a.; pl. FINANCES. [Fr.] The public revenue
of a government or state; used commonly in the plural: prass.

Fin';-\$L\_1,\* n. (Gothic Arch.) The top or finishing of a pinnacle or gable; also the entire pinnacle. Brands.

Fin';-0,L, a. Nice in trifles; gaudy; showy; foppish.

Fin-;-0,L';-Ty,\* n. Something finical; finicalness. Wm.

H. Prescott. [R.]

Will (L.M. L.M. ad. In a finical manner. for the base of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of -revenue ; income. Fj-NAN'CIAL, (fe-nan'shal) a. Relating to finance.
Fj-NAN'CIAL-LY, a.d. In a financial manner. Burks.
Fj-NAN'CIAN, (fe-nan'shan) s. A financier. Month. F]-BAN CLARA; (v. Rev. [E. ].

Rev. [E. ].

FIN-AN-CLER', [fin-an-ser', S. W. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; fenance-construction of manages the finances; one skifled in raising and managing the public 11. Prescott. [R.]
Fin'|-OAL-LY, ad. In a finical manner; fopplehly.
Fin'|-OAL-NESS, n. Quality of being finical; foppery.
Fin'|-Ein,\* or Fin'n|-Ein, n. A variety of pigeon. Loudon.
Fin'|-Ein,\* a. Precise in trifles; idly busy. Smart. [Colloquial.]
Fin'|-Ein,\* DAMP. FIVALEY, A. See FINERY.

FINCH, A. A shall bird, of which the kinds are the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bulfinch.

FINCH BICKED, c. Striped or spotted on the back, as quial.]
FIN'ING-POT,\* s. A vessel used in refining metals. Ash.
FIN'ISH, v. a. [L.] The end; conclusion. Wilson.
FIN'ISH, v. a. [finio, I.] [i. finish sp; pp. finish ina, finish she.]. To bring to the end purposed; to complete; to use elaborate touches in concluding; to perfect; to conclude; to close; to terminate; to end; to polish; to put an end to.
FIN'ISH, s. s. To terminate; to make an and. Each.

cattle. Booth

Fin'ished, (fin'isht) p. c. Completed; accomplished; FIRE'-POT,\* n. An earthen pot to inclose a grenaic. Ask FIRE'-PRODy,\* a. Proof against fire. W. Excy. FIR'ER, n. One who fires; an incendiary. Cares. FIRE'-SOREEN,\* n. A screen or protection from fire. Mora. FIRE'-SET,\* n. frons for the fire; and irons, shovel, tongs, and poker; fire-irons. Mores. FIRE'-SHIP, n. A ship filled with combustibles to send complete. a. One who finishes or completes.

Fin'18H-No. a. Completion; finish; the last touch

Fin'18H-No. a. Completion; finish; the last touch

Fin'18H-No. a. Completion; giving a finish.

Fi'n'Ire, [fi'ntt, W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wo.; fi-n'ti', S.; fi'njt,

P.] a. [Saukes, L.] Having limits; limited either in time,

power, or dimensions; terminable; limited, bounded.

Fi'n'Ire-D, a. Made finite. Classoid.

Fi'n'Ire-LESS, a. Without bounds; unlimited. Browne.

Fi'n'Ire-Ly, ad. Within certain limits. Sullingfest.

Fi'n'Ire-Ress, n. The quality of being finite.

Fi-N'TOR,\* a. [L.] The horizon. France.

Fin'Iro'De, n. Limitation, finiteness. Cheyne.

Fin'KeL,\* n. A Norwegian spirit distilled from corn and

potatics. Mittord.

Fin'LaND-ER,\* n. A native of Finland. Marray. Fire SHIP, R. A ship filled with combustibles to send against an enemy.

Fire SHOV-EL, (eligiber) R. The instrument with which the hot ashes and coals are thrown up.

Fire Side, R. The hearth; the chimney:—home.

Fire Side, R. A leging near the fire; domestic. Qu. Rev

Fire Side, R. A. Being near the fire; domestic. Qu. Rev

Fire Side, R. A. A metallic fossil; pyrites.

Fire TOW. P. R. A sort of lighthouse. Bryant.

Fire WARD, R. A man who has the charge in di
Fire WARD, R. A man who has the charge in di
fire WARD, R. A man who has the charge in di
fire WARD, R. A man who has the charge in di
fire WARD, R. A man who has the charge in di
fire WARD, R. A man who has the charge in di
fire MARD, R. A man who has the charge in di
fire MARD, R. A man who has the charge in dipotatics. Matford.

Fin'LaND-ER,\* n. A native of Finland. Marray.

Fin'Like, s. Like fins; formed as fins. Dryden.

Fin'Like, s. Like fins; formed as fins. Dryden.

Finned, (find) a. Having fins. Mortimer.

Fin'Ni-Kin, n. A pigeon with a sort of mane as a crest.

Fin'Ni-Kin, n. A pigeon with a sort of mane as a crest.

Fin'Ni-Kin, a. Relating to the Fins or Finland. Ency.

Fin'Ny, a. Furnished with fins; formed for the water.

Fino(chi-O, [fe-10 che-O, W. J.; fe-no'cho, S. K. Sm.] n.

[Anocohio, it.] A species of fennel.

Fino(s, n. pl. [Sp.] The second best wool of merino sheep.

Loudon. fireman. Hale.

Fire WEED,\* n. An annual plant or weed, very common on lands recently cleared and burnt over. Farm. Fire WOOD, (-wad) n. Wood to burn; fuel.

Fire WORK, (-wdrk) n.; pl. Fire WORKs. Preparations of sulphur, nitre, and charcoal, to be fired for amusement; pyrotechny.

Fire'work-Çr, (-würk-er) n. An officer of artillery, subordinate to the fire-master. ordinate to the fire-master.

Fire '-Work-ship, \*(-wir-ship) n. Adoration of fire Bryant.

Fire '-Work-ship-Fer, \* (fir/wir/ship-er) n. One who worships fire. Maurica.

Fir/ing\_ n. A discharge of guns; application of fire or FIN'SCALE, m. A river fish called the rudd. Chambers. Fin'scalle, m. A river fish called the rudd. Chambers.
Fin'Toze, total a. Palmipsdous, webfooted. Ray.
Fil'Ordin-Grass,\* m. A perennial called creeping bentgrass, and black conch-grass. Booth.
Fil'O-RITE,\* m. (Min.) A sulcious incrustation. Brande.
Fil'O-RITE,\* m. (Min.) A sulcious incrustation. Brande.
Fil'P-Rite, m. [Rhula, L.] A stopper. Bacon.
Fir., m. [fyrr, Weish.] An evergreen tree of several kinds, valuable for timber, pitch, tar, &c.—(Bot.) Abies.
Fir.-AP-PLE,\* m. The produce of the fir. Holdsworth.
Fir., m. The light and heat extricated from a body during its combustion: flame: luster: any thing burning: a FIR'ING, n. heat; fuel. †FIRE, v. a. [ferio, L.] To whip; to beat; to correct. Shak. †FIRE, n. A stroke; a lash. Hudibras. Fir'kin, n. A measure; in general, the fourth of a barrel; nine gallons of beer or ale; a small vessel. Fir. Lot. \*\* A. A Soutch measure; — of wheat nearly a bushel; — of barley nearly a bushel and a half. Brands.
Fir. M. a. (Firmas, L.) Strong; jard; closely compressed; compact; solid, constant, steady; resolute; fixed; un-FIRE, m. The light and heat extricated from a body during its combustion; flame; lustre; any thing burning; acconfigaration; torture by burning; any thing burning; any configaration; corture by burning; any thing inflaming or provoking; ardor; vigor, spirit; sexual love; red eruptions:—popularly, one of the four elements, the others being earth, air, and water.

FIRE, v. a. [L. FIRED; pp. FIRING, FIRED.] To set on fire; to kindle; to inflame; to animate; to cauterize.

FIRE, v. m. To take fire; to be kindled, to be inflamed with passion; to discharge any fire-arms.

FIRE/-ARMS, m. pl. Arms charged with powder and balls, as guns, pistols, &c.

FIRE/-BALL, n. Grenade; a ball filled with combustibles.

FIRE/-BLAST,\* n. A species of blast affecting plants or fruit-trees. Brande.

FIRE/BOTE,\* n. (Law) An allowance of wood or fuel for shaken; stable.

Firm, n. The persons composing a partnership taken collectively, or the names which a mercantile or manufacturing house such as the state. ing house subscribes, and under which it carries on busi-†FIRM, v. a. [firme, L.] To settle ; to confirm ; to fix. Spen-FIR'MA-MENT, n. [firmamentum, L.] The sphere of the fixed stars, or the most remote of all the celestial spheres; the sky.

Fir.MA.MEN'TAL, a. Relating to the firmament, celestial.

Fir.MA.M. n. [firmaux, Ar.] A mandate or certificate issued by the sovereign of Turkey, Persua, &c., for various purposes; a passport, permit, or license. — Written also and pronounced firmaun' and fer-mân'.

Fir.M'!-TOBE, n. Stability; firmness. Bp. Hall.

Fir.M'!-Ty, n. [firmitas, L.] Strength; firmness. Chillingmarth. Fire Forz, \* n. (Law) An allowance of wood or fuel for fire in the house of a tenant. Blackstone.

Fire Fernand, \* n. A plece of wood kindled or partly burnt:
— an incendiary; one who inflames factions.

Fire F-BRICK, \* n. A very hard kind of brick, made of a particular kind of clsy, used for lining furnaces, &c. France. particular kind of clsy, used for mining surnaces, acc. Frances.

Fire-Bross., a. A brush to sweep the hearth with.

Fire-Ock, a. A cock or plug to let out water from the main pipes, to extinguish fire. Ask.

Fire-Ock, a. A nancient signal in Scotland for the nation to take arms.

Fire-Olmey, a. Carbureted hydrogen gas in coal-mines.

Fire-Daney, a. Carbureted hydrogen gas in coal-mines.

Fire-Daney, a. One who pretends to eat fire. Ask.

Fire-Ean-Qine, (fir'en-jin) a. A machine for throwing water to extinguish fires.

Fire-Ean-Qine, (fir'en-jin) a. A machine to escape from fire. P. Cyc.

Fire-Ean-Qine, (fir'd) a. Having eyes of fire. Shak.

Fire-Fire, a. A fish of the ray kind. Pennan.

Fire-Fire, a. A fish of the ray kind. Pennan.

Fire-Guard, a. A fish of the ray kind. Pennan.

Fire-Guard, a. A fish of the pay kind. Pennan.

Fire-Guard, a. A fish of the pay kind. Pennan.

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Fire-Guard, a. A fish of the pay kind. Pennan.

Fire-Guard, a. A fish of the pay kind. Pennan.

Fire-Guard, a. A fire-guard.

Fire-Guard, a. Destitute of fire. Brome.

Fire-Guard, a. Destitute of fire. Brome.

Fire-Guard, a. Destitute of fire. Brome.

Fire-Guard, a. Destitute of fire. Brome. worth.
FYRM'LESS,\* a. Detached from substance. Pope.
FYRM'LY, ad. In a firm manner; strongly.
FYRM'NESS, m. The quality of being firm; stability; strength; solidity; steadiness.
FYRST, a. The ordinal of one:—earliest in time; foremost in place; highest in dignity or excellence; primary; primitive; pristine; original.
FYRST, ad. Refore any thing else.—At first, at the beginning.—First or last, at one time or other.
FYRST,\* n. (Mus.) The upper part of a duet, trio, &c. Crabb. FIRST, \* 1. (Mus.) The upper part of a duet, tro, acc. (Crabb.)

FIRST'-BE-GÖT',

FIRST'-BE-GÖT'/TEN.)

FIRST'-BERN, a. First in order of burth; eldest.

FIRST'-BERN, a. First in order of burth; eldest.

FIRST'-GRE-AT'-ED, a. Created before any thing else.

FIRST'-FRÜITS, (-fritis) n. pl. Whatevor the season earliest produces or matures; first profits of any thing; earliest effects.—(Eng. law) The profits of every spiritual living for the first year after its avoidance.

FIRST'-LING, a. That is first produced. Deut. xv.

FIRST'-LING, a. The first produce or offspring.

FIRST'-LING, a. The first produce or offspring.

FIRST'-LING, a. The first produce or offspring.

FIRST'-LING, a. The first produce by the condition of first; but it is not authorized by the English dictionaries.

"Some late authors use firstly for the sake of its more accordant sound with secondly, thirdly, &c.." Smart.

FIRST'-RATE, a. Of the highest excellence; largest; best; superior; excellent.

FIRTH, n. See Faith.

FIRT-TEES, n. An evergreen tree; a species of pine. Addison.

Yel-WOOD \* (wild) n. The wood of the fir-tree. Burners filet; a musket.

Fire'-Min-re,\* n. One who makes fires. Addison.

Fire'-Min-re,\* n. One who is employed to extinguish fires.

Fire'-Mis-ren, n. An officer of artillery, who superin--MAS-TER, n. An officer of artillery, who superin-FIRE'-MAR-TER, m. An officer of artillery, who superintends the composition of all fireworks.

FIRE'NEW, (-nk) a. New from the forge; brand-new.

FIRE'-CF-FICE, m. An office of insurance against fire.

FIRE-DIAP-AL, m. (Law) Trial by fire. Blackstone.

FIRE-PLAN, m. A pen for holding fire: — in a gun, the receptacle for the priming powder.

FIRE-PLACE, m. A place in a chimney for a fire. Smollett.

FIRE-PLACE, m. A stopple in a pipe which supplies water in case of fire. dison.

Fig. WOOD,\* (-wûd) n. The wood of the fir-tree. Burney
Fig., n. [facus, L.] A public or state treasury. Burke.

Fig. OAL, n. Exchequer; public revenue:—a treasurer

FIT'FOL, a. Full of fits or paroxysms; inconstant. FITH'WITE,\* n. (Law) A fine for breaking the per

280 Fis'CAL, a Belonging to the public treasury. Figh, m. An animal that inhabits the water; the fiesh or substance of fish used for food.—It is often used collectively, fish for fishes. 'ISM, v. z. [L. Fished; pp. Fishing, Fished.] To be employed in catching fishes; to seek to draw forth; to try to take by artifice. Fish, v. a. To search water in quest of fish; to draw up.
Fish, v. or Fish'BLOCK, v. (Naut.) A machine which
draws up the flukes of the anchor to the bow of the draws up the fluxes of the anchor to the bow of the ship. Crabb.

Fish'-DAY,\* n. A day on which fish is eaten. Addison.

Fish'ER, n. One who fishes; a fisherman.

Fish'ER-MAN, n.; pl. FISHERMEN. One whose employment is to catch fish.

Fish'ER-MAN, n. A town inhabited by fishermen.

Fish'ER-TÖWN, n. A town inhabited by fishermen.

Fish'ER-TÖWN, n. The business or employment of catching fish; a place where fishing is practised.

Fish'FIL, a. Abounding or stored with fish; fishy. Caren.

Fish'ER-TH.\* n. A dan or wear in a river for the taking FISH'-GARTH \* m. A dain or wear in a river for the taking of fish. Crabb. of nan. Crass.
Fish's [a, n. See Fizoia.
Fish's [a, n. See Fizoia.
Fish'-Guüz,\* n. A term applied to isinglass. Booth.
Fish'-Hook, (-huk) n. A hook to catch fishes.
Fish'-Ff, v. a. [l. Fishiffed, pp. Fishiffing, Fishiffed.]
To turn to fish. — A cant word. Shak.
Fish'-NESS,\* n. The state of being fishy. Pennant.
Fish'-NESS,\* n. The state of being fishy. Pennant. To turn to insi.— A cant word. Sade.

Fish', NESS,\* n. The state of being fishy. Pennant.

Fish', NESS,\* n. The state of being fishy. Pennant.

Fish', NG, n. The art or practice of cutching fish.

Fish', NG,\* p. a. Catching fish; seeking to obtain.

Fish', NG-ELT,\* n. A boat employed in fishing. Browne.

Fish', NG-ELT,\* n. A bant used for catching fish. Crabb.

Fish', NG-HOE,\* e. high, n. Same as fish-look. Crabb.

Fish', NG-Line,\* n. A long, slender rod or wand to which the line is fastened for angling. Crabb.

Fish', KET-TLE, n. A hettle in which fish are boiled.

Fish', KET-TLE, n. A kettle in which fish are boiled.

Fish', MAR-KET,\* n. A place where fish is sold Savage.

Fish', MON-GER, (-mang-ger) n. A dealer in fish.

Fish', PÔOL,\* n. A small pool for fish. Mortuner.

Fish', PÔOL,\* n. A pond or pool for fish. Prov.

Fish', SALR,\* n. The scale of a fish. Hill.

Fish', SPEAR, n. A dart or spear for striking fish.

Fish', WOM-SPEAR, n. A woman who crees or sells fish.

Fish', WOM-PAN, (-wdm-an) n. A woman who sells fish. Fight'wom-an, (-wom-an) n. A woman who sells fish.
Fight'y, a. Partaking of the nature of fish; consisting of fish; inhabited by fish. a spontaneous division of the body of the parent line and or more parts. Roget.

Fis'sj-PED,\* a. Having the toes separated. Browne.

Fis'sj-PED,\* a. Having the toes separated. Browne.

Fish'strue, (fish'yur) [fish'shur, S. P., fish'shur, W.; fish'dr, J. F. Ja.; fish'oor, Sm.] n. [Assura, L.] A cleft, a narrow chasin or opening where a breach has been Fis'syre, (fish'yur) v. a. To make a fissure. Wiseman Fist, n. The human hand clinched. Pist, v. a. To strike with the fist, to gripe. Shak Fist, e. a. To strike with the fist, to gripe. Shak.
Fist'ric,\* a. Relating to or done by the fist. Qu. Rev.
Fist'j-CUFFS, n. pl. A battle with the fist, a boxing.
Fist'y-NUT, n. A pistachio nut.
Fist'y-LAD, n. [L.] A pipe, a reed.—(Med.) A long, sinuous, pipe-like ulcer, callous within, often communicating with a larger cavity.
Fist'y-LAE, a. Relating to a fistula or pipe; hollow.
Fist'y-LAE, a. Relating to the fistula or to a pipe; fistular. Blosst.
Fist'y-LATE, v. n. To turn or grow to a fistula. Bulleker.
Fist'y-LATE, v. a. To make hollow like a pipe.
Fist-y-LIDAN,\* s. (Zwol.) An anunal belonging to the class of echimoderms, Brande.
Fist'y-LADE,\* a. Formed like a fistula: fistular. Hooker.

Fir'ly, ad. Properly; justly; commodiously; meetly | Fir'lngnr, n. Something fitted to an end. Shak. | Fir'ngn, n. Quality or state of being fit; suitableaces, propriety. TA-BLE, a. Suitable. Short JFIT'TA-BLE, a. Suitable. Sacrococa. FIT'TED-NESS,\* n. The state of being fitted. H. More. FIT'TEE, n. He or that which fits or confers fitness: who conducts the sales between the owner of a coal-pit and a shipper of coals; a coal-fitter. and a shipper of coals; a coal-fitter.
FiT'ING-P. a. Sulting, adapting; fit; proper.
FiT'ING-Ly, ad. Properly; suitably. Mora.
FiT'ING-NESS,\* a. Suitableness. Bp. Taylor.
FiT'ING-NESS,\* a. An equipment; preparation. Ch. Ob.
FiTT'WEED,\* a. An equipment; preparation. Ch. Ob.
FiTZ, (Tit) a. [Norman.] A son:—used in composition as, Fitherbert, the son of Herbert; Fitroy, the son of the king.—It is commonly used of illegistmate children.
Five, a. & a. Four and one; half of ten.
Five, a. & a. Having five bars. Gay.
Five, Earred, a. Having five bars. Fourg.
Five, Fine, Er, \* a. A perennial plant; cinque-foil. Farm.
Eact. Eacy.

Five'-Fin-GERED,\* a. Having five fingers. Easy.

Five'-Fin'GER-TieD,\* a. United by the whole hand. Shak. FIVE FOLD, a. Consisting of five in one, five-double; be-FIVE FOLD, a. Consisting of the in one, ave-aquite; psing in fives.

FIVE LEAF, n. Cinquefoil; a grass. Drayton.

FIVE LEAVED, (-levd) a. Having five leaves.

FIVE POINT-LD,\* a. Having five points. Pennant.

FIVES, n. pl. A play with a ball, in which three fives, or fifteen, are counted to a game: —a disease of horses, vives.

FIX, n. a [i. fixen, pp. fixing, fixed.] To make fast, firm, or stable, to fasten; to attach; to stick; to limit; to settle, to establish, to direct without variation, to deprive of volatility, to transfix, to withhold from motion; to render liable. — To adjust, to put in order. U. S.

FIX,\* a. To settle or remain permanently, to become firm; to lose fluidity.

FIX-A'TION, n. Act of fixing; state of being fixed; stabislity, firmness, want of volatility.

FIXED,\* (fixt or fixed) p. a. Made fast; settled; firm, stable, not volatile. — Fixed ar, the old term for carbonic acid. — Fixed stars, such stars as always retain the same position with respect to each other. — Fixed alacts, potassa and soda; — distinguished from ammonia, the volatile alkali.

FIXELY at Certainly, firmly, steadfestly. ing in fives. the volatile alkalı FIX'ED-LY, ad. Certainly; firmly, steadfastly.
PIX'ED-NESS, n. State of being fixed, stability; firmness; solidity, coherence; steadiness.

FIX'ID-TY, n. Coherence of parts. Boyls.
FIX'I-TY, n. [fixte, Fr.] Coherence of parts; fixedness.

Neston FIXT, p from Fix. Sometimes used for fixed. See Fix. FIXT'URE, (fixt'yyr) n. A piece of furniture fixed to a house, as distinguished from a movable; something fixed or miniovable. or immovation.

Fiz'uge, (fix'yur) n. Position; firmness. Shak.

Fiz'ugig, n. A kind of harpoon to strike fish.—Properly a fishgig. A kind of firework which boys make up in paper:—a gadding firt. FIZZ, {v. n. To emit a sort of hissing noise; to hiss. FLAB'B|-LY,\* ad. In a flabby manner. Dr. Allen.
FLAB'B|-NESS,\* n. The state or quality of being flabby. Scott.
FLAB'BY, a. [flabbe, Teut.] Lank; flaccid; soft; loose; wanting substance or firmness.
FLABE, n. [flabellssn, L.] A fan. Hulost.
FLABE, LLA'TION, a. The act of fanning, or cooling by use of the fan. Dunglison.
FLABEL'LI-WORM, a. (Bot.) Shaped like a fan. Buckclass of echinoderms. Brande.

Fist'U-LOSE,\*a. Formed like a fistula; fistular. Hooker.

Fist'U-LOSE,\*a. Formed like a fistula; fistular. Hooker.

Fist'U-LOSE,\*a. Formed like a fistula; fistular.

Fit, n. A paroxysm of a distemper; a convulsion; a short return after intermission; interval, any violent affection of mind or body; disorder, distemperature.

Fit, a. (vitten, Flemish.) Qualified, proper; apt; suitable; becoming: decent; convenient; meet; right.

Fit, v. a. (1 - v'tze); pp. pittino, pitted.) To suit; to adjust; to qualify; to accommodate; to be adapted to; to prepare. — To fit out, to equip. — To fit sp, to furnish.

Fit, v. a. To be proper; to be becoming. Pope.

Fit, v. a. To be proper; to be becoming. Pope.

Fit, v. a. A chick-pea; a vetch. See Vztch.

FitCH'AT, or Fitch'ST, n. Same as fitchew. Walton.

Fitch'zw (fich's) z. The polecat or fournart; a small ietid animal. FLXE', LE, a. [Actilis, L.] Subject to be blown. [R.]
FLXe', OD, (flak'sid) a. [Accedus, L.] Weak; limber;
flagging; not full; not distended; not tense; not stiff; lex.

PLAC-CID'I-TY, n. Laxity; limberness; want of tension.

PLAC-CID'I-TY, n. Laxity; limberness; want of tension.

PLAC-CID-NESS,\* n. The state of being flaccid. Scott.

PLAC-C. n. [Asgehern, old Teut.] [i. PLAGED; pp. FLAG-CING, PLAGED.] To hang loose, without stiffness; to grow spiritless or dejected; to grow feeble; to lose vigor.

PLAG, n. a. To let fall, or suffer to droop.—[From Mag, a species of stone.] To lay with broad stones.

PLAG, n. A water plant with a bladed leaf:— a cloth or colors borne on a staff as a military or naval ensign:—a broad, flat stone:—a turf pared off for burning.

PLAG-BROOM, n. A broom for sweeping pavements.

PLA-BRULA,\* n. (Bel.) A twig or young shoot. Brands.

PT.A FLAG'FL-LANT, a. [flagello, L.] pl. FLAGELLANTS. One of a sect of Obristians that arose in Italy in 1980, and that maintained the necessity of flageliation. Brands. that maintained the necessity of fiageliation. France. FLKG'ELLATER, p. 4. § FLACELLATER, p. FLACELLATER, FLACELLATER, FLACELLATER, FLACELLATER, FLACELLATER, TO whip or scourge. Cockerses. FLKQ-EL'LI-FORE, a. (Bot.) Resembling a whip-thong. F. Cyc

FLA-FEL'LVE, \* m. [L.] pl. FLA-FEL'LA, (Bot.) A trailing shoot of a vine; a young shoot. Brance.

FLKQ'EC-LET, (fill)'-[elt n. filageolet, Fr.] A small, wooden, musical wind-instrument, resembling a flute. — Often written \$Localet. written fagelet.
FLXG'-FEATH-ER,\* n. A feather of a bird's wing next to FLXG-FEATH-ER,\* n. A feather of a bird's wing next to the body. Booth.

FLXG-E-MESS, n. A flaggy state; laxity; want of tension.

FLXG-E-MESS, n. A flaggy state; laxity; want of tension.

FLXG-E-MESS, n. A flaggy state; laxity; want of tension.

FLA-H'/TIOUS, (fis-Jish'us) a. [figgitus, L.] Wicked; villanous; atroclous; helinous; highly criminal.

FLA-H'/TIOUS-LY,\* (fis-Jish'us-ie) ad. In a flagitious manner. Bn. Hall. ner. Bp. Hall.
FLA-GI'TIOUS-NESS, (fla-Jish'us-nes) n. Wickedness.
FLAG'-OF-FI-CER, n. The commander of a squadron.
FLAG'OR-FI-CER, n. The commander of a squadron.
FLAG'OR, n. [Aacm, Fr.] A drinking vessel of two quarts.
FLA'GRAN-CY, n. Burning; heat, fire:—notoriousness, glaring impudence.
FLA'GRANT, a. [Aagrans, L.] Ardent; burning; eager, glaring, notorious, flaming into notice.
FLA-GRANT'TE BEL'LO,\* [L.] While the war is raging; during hostilities. Macdonnel.
FLAGRANTE DELLO'TD.\* [L.] During the commission ner. Bp. Hall. FLA-GRAN' TE DE-LIC' TO,\* [L.] During the commission of the crime. FLA'GRANT-LY, ad. In a flagrant manner. FLA'GRANT-NESS,\* n. The state of being flagrant. Scott. †FLA'GRATE, v. a. To burn, to injure by fire. Greenhill. FLAGATONE, a. A confingation. Lovelace.
FLAGA-SHIP, n. The ship bearing the commander of a fleet.
FLAGASTONE,\* n. A flat, smooth stone for paving, &c. Rosinell. FLÄG'-WORM, (-würm) n. A grub bred in watery places. FLÄL, (fläl) n. An implement for threshing grain by PLAIR, (half, w. R. See Flark. Ash.

Flair, \*v. R. See Flark. Ash.

Flaire, \*n. A fish of the ray kind. Hill.

Flaire, \*n. Any thing that appears loosely held together, like a flock of wool; a scale; a stratum, layer; film, lamina; a hurdle or pale for fencing.

Flaire, v. a. [L. Flarked; pp. Flaking, Flaked.] To form in flakes, layers, or loose bodies.

Flaire, v. n. To break into lamine or loose bodies.

Flaire, v. mitz, \*n. The purest white-lead. Brande.

Flaire, v. a. Consisting of flakes or layers; laminated.

Flaire, a. Consisting of flakes or layers; laminated.

Flaire, a. To deceive with a lie; to delude. South.

Flair Beau, (flam'bo) n. [Fr.] pl. Fr. Flaireaux; Eng.

Flambeaus, (flam'bo) A torch; a flame; a lighted torch. band.

FLAME, a. [flamma, L.] A blaze; inflammable gas in a state of combustion, as it ascends in a stream from a burning body; fire; ardor of temper or imagination; love.

body; fire; ardor of temper or imagination; love. Flame, v. n. [L Flame]; pp. Flaming, Flame]. To shine, as fire, to blace, to burn with emission of light; to break out in violence of passion. Flame, v. a. To inflame. Speaser. Flame, v. a. To inflame. Speaser. Flame, v. a. To inflame speaser. Flame, coll-ore, n. The color of flame. B. Jonson. Flame!—Côl-Ored, n. The color of flame. B. Jonson. Flame!—Côl-Ored, n. The color of flame. B. Jonson. Flame!—Cêl-Ored, n. The color of flame. B. Jonson. Flame!—Cêl-Ored, n. The without incense. Flame!—Less, a. Without flame; without incense. Flame!—Less, a. Without flame; without incense. Flame!—Color; b. L. Flam!—Inex. Eng. Flame, n. The act of birsting out in flames. Flame!—No. m. The act of birsting out in flames. Flame!—No. m. The act of birsting out in flames. Flame!—No. m.; pl. Flame! nost brightly. Colgrave. Flame!—No. m.; pl. Flame!
Flame!—No. m.; pl. Flames, L.] Belonging to a flamen. Flame.—Blu!—Ty, n. Inflammability. Browns.

FLAM-MA-BIL'1-TY, n. Inflammability. Browns.
FLAM'MA-BLE, \* c. That may be inflamed; inflammable.

Short.
FLAM-MATION, m. The act of setting on fire. Browne.
FLAM-ME-ODs, a. Consisting of flame, or like flame.
FLAM-MEF-2-ODs, a. Producing flame. [R.]
FLAM-MEF-2-ODs, a. Vomiting out flame. [R.]
FLAM-MEY-3-ODS, a. Vomiting out flame.
FLAM-MY, a. Burning; blazing; like flame.
FLAM-MY, a. A part in any piece of mechanism which is screwed to something else; a rim, projecting piece, or table; a flange. Francis.

FLING, i. from Fing. Flung. See Fling.
FLINGS, s. A. ledge or rim raised on a rail, or on the tire
of a wheel, for the purpose of confining the wheel within certain limits, or for preventing it from running of

the rail. Brands.

FLANK, (flangk) n. [fanc, Fr.] The part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh; in man, the lateral part of the lower belly; the side of a building; the side of an army or fleet; that part of the bestion which reaches from the curtain to the face; the part of any body that adjoins the front; the straight part of the tooth of a wheel, that receives the impulse.

FLANK, v. a. [I FLANKED; pp. FLANKING, FLANKED.] To attack the side of a battalion or fleet; to be posted so as to overlook or command any pass on the side; to secure on the side.

on the side.

FLÄNK'ER, n. He or that which flanks; a fortification jutting out so as to command the side of an assailing body. Wavs. FLANK'ER, v. a. To defend by flankers; to attack side-FLANKS,\* n. pl. A wrench or any other injury in the back of a horse. Crabb.

FLAN'NEL, n. [gwlanen, Welsh.] A soft, nappy, woollen cloth.

FLANT, v. n. See FLAUNT.
FLANT, v. n. See FLAUNT.
FLAN, n. [Aabbe, Teut.] Any thing that hangs broad and
loose; the motion of a flap, or the noise it makes; a fold
or leaf attached to a window-shutter:—a disease in horses.

FLAP, v. a. [i. FLAPPED; pp. FLAPPING, FLAPPED.] To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten; to move with a flap or

Noise.

FLXP, v. n. To ply the wings with noise; to fall with flaps or broad parts depending.

FLXP/DRXG-ON, n. A play in which sweetmeats in flame are snatched out of burning brandy.

FLXP/DRXG-ON, v. a. To swallow; to devour. Shak.

FLXP/EARED, (flapferd) a. Having loose and broad ears.

FLXP/JKCK, n. A sort of broad, flat pancake, or an apple puff. Shak.

puff. Shak

puff. Shak.
FLAP'-MÖOTHED, (flap'möüthd) a. Having loose lips. Shak.
FLAP'-PR, n. He or that which flaps; a fan or flap.
FLARE, v. a. [fladeron, D.] [i. FLARED; pp. FLARING,
FLARED.] To give a glaring, unsteady light; to glitter; to
be in too much light; to flutter with a splendid show.
FLARE,\* n. An unsteady broad, offensive light or blaze.

FLARE,\* v. n. To hang over, as a ship; -- to open, widening outward. Crabb.

ing outward. Craos.

Flak'/NG.\*p. a. Emitting an unsteady, broad light; glaring; glittering; tawdry; gaudy, widening outward in opening.

Flash, n. [\$\phi\phi.] A sudden, quick, transitory blaze; sudden burst of wit or merriment; a short, transient state; that which has the effect of a flash; any little pool; a

that which has the effect of a flash; any little pool; a sluice or lock on a navigable river to raise the water:—cant language, such as is used by thieves, gypsies, &c.

FLASH, v. n. [. PLASHED; pp. FLASHING, FLASHED.] To exhibit a quick and transient flame; to burst out into a flame; to emit a sudden light, to exhibit ready wit.

FLASH, v. a. To strike or throw up, as water; to throw or reflect, as hight on the eyes or mind.

FLASH, \*a. Vite; low, vulgar.—Flash language, language spoken by felons, theves, knaves, and vagabonds. Gross.

FLASH'ER, n. He or that which flashes; a shellow wit.

FLASH'-H03SE, \*n. A house frequented by thieves and knaves, and in which stolen goods are received. P. Cyc.

FLASH'-PKSs, \*n. The state of being flashy. Scott.

FLASH', PKSs, \*n. The state of being flashy. Scott.

FLASH', N. The set of blazing, a sudden burst.—

(Arch.) A piece of lead or other metal let into the joints of a wall, so as to lap over gutters, &c. Brands.

FLASH'ING,\* a. The act of blazing, a sudden burst—
(Arch.) A piece of lead or other metal let into the joints
of a wall, so as to lap over gutters, &c. Brands.
FLASH'Y, a. Dazzling for a moment; gay; showy; empty
not solid; insipid; vapid; dashing.
FLASK, R. [Aagus, Fr.] A bottle; a vessel; a powder-bora.
FLASK, ET, n. A vessel in which viands are served; a long,
shallow basket.
FLAT, a. [plat, Fr.] Level; horizontal; smooth; fallen;
not erect; even with the ground, lying prostrate; plain;
downright, peremptory; depressed, insipid; vapid; spiritless; dull; tasteless.—(Mus.) Not acute; not sharp.—
It is used in composition; as, "fal-roofed."
FLAT, n. A level; an extended plain; even ground; a
smooth, low ground, exposed to inundations; a shallow,
that part of any thing which is flat; a surface without
prominences.—In cant language, a foolish fellow, a simpleton. Potter.—(Mus.) A tone depressed half a note below a natural one; a character indicating depression.
FLAT, v. a. To level; to flatten. Bacon. [8.]
FLAT, BOT-TOMED, (flat'böt-tomd) a. Having a flat bottom.
FLAT'CAP,\* a. A London shopkeeper. Marston.
FLAT'FISH,\* a. A fish that swims on its side. Brands.

FLEA'WORT, (fl8'wfirt) n. A genus of plants.

FLEGER,\* (fl8sh) n. [Fr.] (Fbrt.) A simple redam, usually constructed at the foot of a glacis. Brands.

FLECK, v. a. [flock, Germ.] To spot; to streak; to dapple Shak. [R.] — Flecked cattle, spotted or red and white cattle. Lobdon. FLAT'-HEAD, \* or FLAT'-HEAD-ED, \* a. Having a flat head. Clarks. Inconstant; changing with the wind. Scott. FLL'TILE, a. [fatus, L.] Producing wind; flatulent. FLÄ'TIVE, c. Brewer. [R.] FLÄT'LÖNG, c Brecer. [R.]

FLAT'LONG, ad. Fintwise; not edgewise. Shek.

FLAT'LY, ad. In a flat manner; dully; peremptority.

FLAT'NESS, a. The state or quality of being flat; evenness; insipidity; vapidness; dulness.

FLAT'NOSED, (noad) a. Having a flat nose. Buston.

FLAT'NOSED, (noad) a. Having a flat nose. Buston.

FLAT'ROOPED, (flat'roft) a. Having a flat roof. Salsson.

FLATTENED.] To make even or level; to best down, to lay flat; to make vapid; to depress.—(Naul.) To flaten a sail, to extend it fore and aft.—(Mus.) To make the tone less sharp. Lobde London,

FLECKER, v. a. To spot; to mark; to fleck.

FLEC'TION, n. [factio, L.] Act or power of bending. Smith.

FLEC'TOR, n. (datc) A muscle, called also fazor.

FLEC'D, i. & p. from Flee. See Flut.

FLED, i. & p. from Flee. See Flut.

fledged. Milton. fledged. Millen.

FLEDGE, v. a. [i. FLEDGED; pp. FLEDGING, FLEDGED.] To furnish with wings; to supply with feathers.

FLEDGED,\* (flejd) p. a. Furnished with feathers.

FLEDGED,\* (flejd) p. a. Furnished with feathers.

FLEDGED,\* (flejd) p. a. Furnished mith feathers.

FLEDGE, v. n. [i. FLED; pp. FLEEING, FLED.] To run; to hasten away; to run from danger; to have recourse to shelter.

FLEECE, v. a. To shun; to run from; to escape. Ash.

FLEECE, v. a. To shun; to run from one sheep.

FLEECE, v. a. [i. FLEECED; pp. FLEEING, FLEECED.] To clip the fleece of; to strip; to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of his wool; to spread over as with wool.

FLEECED. (flest) a. Having a fleece: blundered. Soener. a sail, to extend it fore and aft.—(Mus.) To make the tone less sharp.

FLATTER, (fist'in) v. n. To grow even, level, fiat, or dull.

FLATTER, (fist'in) v. n. To grow even, level, fiat, or dull.

FLATTER, n. He or that which makes fiat.

FLATTER, v. e. [faster, Fr.] [L. FLATTERED; pp. FLATTERING, FLATTERED] To soothe with praises; to gratify with servile obsequiousness, to compliment; to praise falsely; to please; to soothe; to raise false hopes.

FLATTERERE, n. One who flatters; a fawner.

FLATTERERE, a. One who flatters; a fawner.

FLATTERERE, a. Bestowing flattery; exciting hope.

FLATTERING.\* p. a. Bestowing flattery; exciting hope.

FLATTERERY, m. False, venal, or insincere praise, obsequiousness; adulation.

FLATTING.\* n. A mode of painting in which oil of turpentine is commonly used, chiefly for in-door work.

Frances. FLEECED, (flest) a. Having a fleece; plundered. Spensor. FLEECEL, s. of. a. Having a fleece; plundered. Spensor. FLEE/CE, s. one who fleeces or plunders. FLEE/CE, s. one who fleeces or plunders. FLEECE'wool,\* (-wûl) s. Wool that is shorn from the PLEECE'WOOL,\* (-wui) n. vroot that a sheep. Booth.

FLEECy, a. Woolly; covered with wool; pale.

FLEECy, a. Woolly; covered with wool; pale.

FLEER, v. n. [flyra, Icclandic.] [1. FLEERED; pp. FLEERING, FLEERED.] To mock; to gibe; to jest with insuit; to leer, to grin.

FLEER, v. a. To mock; to flout. Beaum. & FL.

FLEER, m. Mockery; a deceifful grin of civility.

FLEER, n. One who fleers, a mocker.

FLEER/ER, n. One who fleers, a mocker. Fraces.

FLAT'I3H, a. Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness.

FLAT'I-LENCE,\* n. Windiness, flatulency. Good.

FLAT'I-LENCY, n. State of being flatulent; windiness.

FLAT'I-LENT, a. [Fatulentus, L.] Affected with wind in the stomach; turgid with air; windy; empty, vain; puffy.

FFLAT'I-05s',-TY, n. Windiness. Bacon.

FFLAT'I-05s, a. [L.] Wind gathered in the body; flatulency, a breath; a puff. Clarks.

FLAT'ISER, a. [L.] With the flat side down; not edgewise. FLEFR,\*\*n. One who flees. Berners.
FLEER'ER, n. One who fleers, a mocker.
FLEET, FLEOT, FLOT, are all derived from the Saxon
fleet, which signifies a bay or gulf. Gubson.
FLEET, a. A company of ships of war, a company of merchant ships or vessels; a detachment from a navy; a navy.
fFLEET, a. A creek; an inlet of water. Mortimer.
FLEET, a. Swift of pace; quick; nimble, active. [† Light,
thin; skimming the surface. Mortimer.]
FLEET, v. m. [1. FLEETED, pp. FLEETINO, FLEETED.] To fly
swiftly; to vanish; to be in a transient state, to flit.
FLEET, v. a. To skim, as water or milk; to pass away
lightly. a Dreadif; a pull. Clarke.

FLAT WISE, a. With the flat side down; not edgewise.

[FLAUNT, (flant) [diant, W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; flawnt, P.
E.; flawnt or flant, E.] v. R. [. FLAUNTED; pp. FLAUNTING, FLAUNTED].

TO make an ostentatious show in apparel; to flutter; to show impudence.

[FLAUNT, (flant) R. Any thing airy and showy; display; a [PLLUNT'ER,\* m. One who flaus. Warburton. [FLLUNT'ING,\* p. a. Making a show of finery; fluttering. FLLUTIST,\* m. [flauto, It.] A player on the flute; a flutist. lightly.

FLEET'-FOOT, (fist'fit) a. Swift of foot. Skak.

FLEET'-FOOT-ED,\* (-fit'ed) a. Swift of foot; running FLEET'-FOOT-ED,\* (-lut'ed) a. Switt of foot; running fast. Savage.
FLEET'|NG,\* p. a. Passing away rapidly; flying swiftly; temporary; transient; transitory.
FLEET'|NG-DisH, a. A skimming bowl. [Local.]
FLEET'LY, ad. Swiftly; nimbly; with flectness.
FLEET'NESS, a. Swiftness; numbleness; celerity. Smart.
PLL/VOR, n. [flair, Fr.] Power of pleasing the taste; rel-FLA VOR, π. [Ran, Fr.] rower of pleasing the taste; reish; savor, taste.
FLĀ VORED, (flā Vord) a. Having a fine taste. Dyer.
FLĀ VOR-DBS, a. Having flavor, delightful to the palate.
FLĀ VOR-OBS, a. Having flavor, delightful to the palate.
FLĀ VOOLS, a. [flanus, L.] Yellow. Smith.
FLĀW, π. [φλαω] A crack; a breach, a blemish; a spot, a speck; a fault, a defect; a tumult.—(Naut.) A sudden breeze or gust of wind.
FLĀW. p. a. [i. PLAWED: pp. FLAWING, FLAWED.] To FLEET'-WINGED,\* (-Wingd) a Swift on the wing. Drayton. PLEGM, n. See Phildom.
PLEGM, n. See Phildom.
FLEM', n. A. ficam. Akerman. See Fleam.
FLEM', n. A. native or inhabitant of Flanders.
FLEM', n. A. native or inhabitant of Flanders.
FLEM', n. The muscular part, or the softer solids, of an animal body, as distinguished from bones and fluids; animal food, distinguished from vegetables; animal food, as distinguished from sist:—in fruit, the part fit to be eaten:—the human race; animal nature, carnalty; a carnal state; animal nature, as opposed to spirit.
FLESH, v. a. [i. fleshed; pp. Fleshing, Fleshed.] To initiate or to give a taste of, to glut; to saliate. Skak.
FLESH'-BRÖSH, n. A brush to rub the flesh with. Cheyns, Flesh'-Còl-Ored, (flesh'kül-yr) n. The color of flesh.
FLESH'-CÒL-ORED,\* (flesh'kül-yrd) a. Having the color of flesh. Permant. FLEET'-WINGED,\* (-wingd) a. Swift on the wing. Drayton. breeze or gust of wind.

PLÂW, v. a. [i. PLAWED; pp. FLAWING, FLAWED.] To break, to crack; to violate.

PLÂW'LESS, a. Without cracks; without flaws.

PLÂW'LESS, a. Without cracks; a pudding or pie. Tusser.

PLÂW'TER, v. a. To scrape or pair a skin. Ainsworth.

FLÂW'Y, a. Full of flaws or cracks; defective.

FLÂX, a. A genus of plants, of which the finest thread is made; the fibres of flax prepared for spinning.

PLXX'-COME. (flake'Kom) a. An instrument with which PLXX'-COMB. (fiks'kom) s. An instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleansed from the brittle parts.
PLXX'-DRESS-ER, s. One who prepares flax for the spinner.

FLAX'EN, (fikk'sn) a. Made of flax; fair and long like flax.

FLAX'WEED, m. A plant.

FLAX'-WENCH, n. A female who spins flax; a prostitute.

FLAX'-WENCH, n. A female who spins flax; a prostitute.

FLAX'-W. a. Of a light color; flaxen. Srr M. Sandys.

FLAY, (fla) v. a. [faa, Icolandic.] [1. FLAYED; pp. FLAY
INA, FLAYED.] To strip or take off the skin; to skin.

FLAY'ER, (fla'er) v. One who flays. Sherwood.

FLEA, (fla) v. A small, bloodsucking unsect, remarkable for its agility in leaping.

FLEA, (fla) v. a. To clean from fless.

FLEA'BARE, n. A genus of plants of several species; horse
weed; butterweed; spikenard; dalsy.

FLEA'-BEE-TLE, n. An insect destructive to cucumbers.

Farm. Eacy. PLESH'-COL-ORED,\* (flesh'kŭi-urd) a. Having the color of flesh. Perrant.
PLESH'-DI-ET, n. Food consisting of flesh. Coventry.
PLESHED, (flesht) a. Fat; having abundance of flesh.
PLESH'-FLY, n. A fly that fleeds upon flesh. Ray.
†FLESH'FU, a. Plump; fat. Halost.
PLESH'-HOOK, (-hdk) n. A hook to draw flesh from a pot.
PLESH'-INESS, n. Plumpness; fulness; fatness. Milton.
PLESH'LINESS, n. Plumpness; fulness; fatness. Milton.
PLESH'LINESS, n. The state of being fleshly. Ascham.
†FLESH'LING, n. One devoted to the flesh or to the world.
FLESH'LY, a. Relating to or consisting of flesh; corporent; carnal; animal; not vegetable; human; not celestini; not spiritual; full of flesh.
PLESH'LY-MIND-ED,\* a. Addicted to sensual pleasures.
Barton. Farm. Ency. Farm. Eacy.
FLEA/-BITE, n. The sting or bite of a floc.
FLEA/-BIT-1RG, n. A floa-bite; a small hurt.
FLEA/-BIT-TEN, (fl/bit-n) a. Stung by floas; mean.
FLEAN, n. [flocus, L.] A small lock, thread, or twist.
Mora. A grate, hurdle, or any thing made of parts laid FLESH'-MEAT, m. Animal food; the flesh of animals for FLESH'MENT, m. Eagerness gained by a successful initiation. Stat.
FLESH'MÖN-OFE, (flesh'mung-gor) s. One who deals in

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flesh; a pimp. Skak.
FLESH'PÖT, z. A vessel in which flesh is cooked.

transvers.

TLEAR'ING,\* a. A gauze-like covering of reeds, over which the main covering is laid, in thatching houses. Louden. PLEAR, a. An instrument used to bleed cattle; a lance.

PFLESH'QUXEE, m. A tremor of the body. B. Joneon. FLESH'Y, a. Full of flesh; fat; pulpous; plump. FLET, p. from Fiset. Flested. See Flast. Mortimer. FFLETCH, v. a. [Achs, Fr.] To feather, as an arrow War

tFLETCH'ER, s. [ Sechier, Fr. ] A manufacturer of hows and

arrows.

FLETZ,\* a. (Min. & Geel.) Applied to secondary strata, or formations of rocks which appear in beds, more nearly horizontal than transition rocks. Brands.

FLEUR-DE-Lis, (flür'de-le') n. [Fr.] In blazonry, a flower which resembles an iris; in old English called flower-de-

nuc. See Flower-Dr-Lucy. FLEW, fidl), from Fy. See Fly. FLEW, fidl) n. The chape of a hound. Hannar. FLEW-ED, (fidd) a. Chapped; mouthed. Shak. FLEX-XN'I-MOUS, a. [Assammed, L.] Of pliant mind.

Horo ell. FLEX-J-Bil'I-TY, m. The quality of being flexible ; pliancy ;

easiness to be persuaded; compliance.

FLEX'I-BLE, a. [fexibiles, L.] That may be bent; pliant; not stiff; not rigid; not inexorable; complying; supple; ductile.

FLEX'I-BLE-NESS, m. The quality of being flexible; flexi-

FLEX'I-BLE-NESS, m. The quality of being flexible; flexibility; easiness to be bent; plancy; ductility.
FLEX'I-BLY,\* ad. In a flexible manner. Dr. Allem.
FLEX'ILE, a. [fexils, L.] Plant; easily bent; flexible.
FLEX'ION, (flex'shun) n. The act of bending; a fold; a double; a bending; a turn.
FLEX'O, m. [L.] (Anal.) The muscle that bends the part to which it belongs; flector.
FLEX'U-OSE,\* a. (Bot.) Wavy; having flexures. P. Cyc.
FLEX'U-O'DS, (flex'shu-u's) a. [flexuesus, L.] Winding, tortuous; bending; flexuese.
FLEX'URE, (fleks'yur) n. [flexura, L.] Act of bending; part bent; joint.

bent: joint

FLIB' US-TIER',\* n. [Fr.] An American pirate. Jodrell.

FLICK, R. See FLITCH.

FLICK, R. See FLITCH.

FLICKERLD; pp. r. [flightern, D.] [i flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp. flickerld; pp

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tion.

FLICE/ER-MÖÜSE, n. A bat. B. Joneon.

FLICE/ER-MÖÜSE, n. One who flies; a runaway; the fly of a machine. See FLY.—pl. Stairs that do not wind; a straight row of steps or stairs.

FLIGHT, (alt; n. The act of flying; a fleeing from danger; volitation; removal by means of wings, a flock of birds; the birds produced in the same season; a volley, a shower; the space passed by flying; a space in ascending by stairs; a series of steps or stairs:—heat of imagnation, sally of the soul; excursion on the wing:—glume, as of oats. Loudon. oats, Loudon

ORE. LORUMY ED, (filt'ed) a. Taking flight; flying.
FLIGHT'F. RESS, (filt'e-nes) n. The state of being flighty;
levity; lightness; giddiness; volatility.
FLIGHT'-SHOT, (filt'shot) n. The distance which an arrow

may fly. Leland.

may fly. Leland.
FLight?', (fit'eg) a. [†Fleeting; swift. Shak.] Wild; of disordered mind or imagination; extravagant in fancy; volatile; giddly.
FLim'FLLM, n. [fim, Icel.] A freak; a whim; a trick; a cheat. Beaum. & Fl.
FLim'Spr. MESs, n. State of being filmsy. Shenstone.
FLim'Spr. a. Weak; feeble; mean, light, superficial; shallow; without force.

FLIM'SY, a. Weak; feeble; mean, light, superficial; shallow; without force.

FLINCH, v. m. [L. FLINCHED; pp. FLINCHING, FLINCHED.]

To shrink through want of power or resolution to encounter; to shrink; to yield; to fail.

FLINCH'ER, m. One who flinches.

FLINCH'ER, m. The act of yielding or shrinking. Tucker.

FLIN'DERMOGER, m. A bat; flickermouse; flittermouse.

FLIN'DERS, m. pl. Shreds; splinters; broken pieces. Brocket.

ett.
FLING, v. a. [Stenga, St.] [i. FLUNG; pp. FLINGING, FLUNG.]
To cast from the hand; to throw; to dart; to scatter; to
drive by violence. — To fing away, to eject; to dismiss.
— To sing down, to demolish; to ruin. — To fing aff, to
baffle in the chase.
FLING, v. a. To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and
irregular motions. — To fing out, to grow unruly. Stat.
FLING, n. A throw; a cast; a gibe; a sneer.
FLING, a. A throw; a cast; a gibe; a sneer.
FLING, n. A hard, silicious stone; a sub-species of quartz,
which strikes fire with steel, and is an ingredient in glass;
a stone for striking fire; any thing proverbially hard.
FLINT, m. A hard, silicious stone; a sub-species of quartz,
which strikes fire with steel, and is an ingredient in glass;
a stone for striking fire; any thing proverbially hard.
FLINT, m. A. Bane as finders. Todd. [Vulgar.]
FLINT-HEART, a. Flint-hearted. Stat. [R.]
FLINT-HEART, T. To quality of being fliqty. Beaum. 4 FL
FLINT'-HEART, a. A silicious stone; flint. Bailey.
FLINT'S. Made of flint; like flint; hard; cruel.

FLIP, s. A liquor made of boer, spirit, and sugar.
FLIP Doc, s. An iron used, when heated, to warm flip

FLIP/FLXP,\* n. The repeated noise or stroke of something

flat and loose. Johnson.

FLIP'FLXP,\* ad. With the repeated stroke and noise of something broad and loose. Johnson.

FLIP PAN-CY, n. Quality of being flippant; pertness; brisk

FLIP'PAN-ÖY, m. Quality of being nippant; persisces, when folly.

FLIP'PANT, a. Nimble of speech; pert; talkative; waggish.

FLIP'PANT-LY, ad. In a flippant manner.

FLIP'PANT-NESS, m. The quality of being flippant. Ask.

FLYRT, v. a. [L. FLIRTED; pp. FLIRTING, FLIRTED.] To throw with a quick motion; to blurt; to move with quickness.

FLIRT, v. m. To run about perpetually; to be unsteady and fluttering; to act with a kind of coquetry.

FLIRT, m. A quick motion. Addison. A sudden trick; a jeer. B. Jonson. A pert girl; a coquette.

FLIRT, a. Pert; wanton. Shak.

FLIRT, a. Pert; wanton. Shak.

attract notice.

FLIRT'GILL.\* n. A flirting woman; a harlot. Shak.

FLIRT'J. Sio. \* n. A wanton, or wild, flirting girl. Grose.

FLIRT'J. Sio. \* n. A wanton, or wild, flirting girl. Grose.

FLIRT'J. n. a. Acting the part of, or resembling, a flirt.

FLIT, v. n. [L. FLITTED] pp. FLITTING, FLITTED.] To fly

away; to move; to flutter; to rove on the wing.

\*FLIT, v. a. To dispossess. Chaucer.

\*FLIT, a. Swift. Spenser.

FLIT, a. Swift. Spenser. LITCH, n. The side of a hog salted and cured.

FLITE, a. To sculd; to brawl. Brockett. [Local, Eng.] fFLITT, v. n. To futter. Chaucer. FLITTER, v. n. To futter. Chaucer. FLITTER, m. A rag, a tatter; fritter. Aubrey. FLITTER—MODE, n. The bat; flickermouse; flinder-

mouse. Middleton

mouse. Maddicton.
| FLIT'IT-NESS, n. Unsteadiness; lightness. Bp. Hopkus.
| FLIT'IT-NESS, n. A quick motion.—[†A wandering; an error; removal. Gross.
| FLIT'IT', a. Unstable. More.
| FLIX', n. Down; fur; soft hair; a flux. Dryden.
| FLIX'WEED, n. A species of water-cress.

†FLÖ, R. An arrow. Chaucer.
FLÖAT, (flöt) v. R. [i. FLOATED; pp. FLOATING, FLOATED.]
To swim on the surface of the water; to move as on a fluid.

FLÖAT, (flöt) v. a. To cover with water. Dryden.
FLÖAT, n. The act of flowing; something that floats, as a
raft of timber; the cork or quill of an angler's line; a

FLOAT'AGE,\* n. See Florage.
FLOAT'-BOARD,\* n. A board fixed to the rim or circumference of a water-wheel, which receives the impulse of the stream, and puts the wheel in motion. Francis.
FLÖAT'ER, s. One who floats or sails.
FLÖAT'ING, s. Act of being conveyed by the stream.
FLÖAT'ING, \* p. a. Swimming on the surface of the

FLOAT'ING-BRIDGE,\* n. A bridge formed of beams of timber and planks lying on the surface of a river or piece of water; a bridge formed of a series of boats; a kind of ferry-boat. Francis.
FLÖAT'-STÖNE,\* n. (Min.) A light, porous variety of flint.

Reands.

FLÖAT'Y, a. Buoyant and swimming on the surface.
FLÖG-ÇIL-LĀ'TIQN,\* n. (Med.) Act of picking the bedclothes:—an alarming symptom in acute diseases. Brande.

FLÖC-CÖSE',\* a. Woolly; of woolly appearance. P. Cyc. FLÖC'CU-LENT,\* a. Having many tufts, locks, or flocks.

FLOC'GUS,\* n.; pl. FLOC'c'. (Anat. & Bot.) A tuft of flaccid hairs; a woolly filament. Brande.
FLOCK, n. A company, usually of birds, sheep, or beasts; a company of sheep, distinguished from herds; a lock of

wool.

FLOCK, v. n. [i. FLOCKED; pp. FLOCKING, FLOCKED.] To come together in flocks; to gather in crowds or large

FLÖCK'-BED,\* n. A bed filled with flocks or locks of wool. Pops.

†FLÖCK'LY, ad. In a body; in a heap. Huloct.

FLÖCK'Y,\* a. Having flocks or locks. Kirby.

FLÖCK,\* a. A muss of floating ice, or a body of ice driven

upon the shore. Parr

upon the shore. Parry.

FLGSTZ,\* (fitis) a. (Min. & Geol.) See Flext.

FLOG. v. a. [fagram, L.] [i. flooged; pp. flooging, rlooged.] To lash; to whip; to beat. Swyl.

FLOG'ser,\* a. One who flogs. Booth.

FLOG'ser,\* a. One who flogs. Booth.

FLOG'sing,\* a. A whipping; a healing. Ed. Rev.

(FLODNG, old p. from Fling. Flung. See Fling.

FLOOD, (did) n. A great flow of water; the see, a river; a deluge; an inundation; flow; flux; the swelling of a river by rain; the general deluge; catamenia.

FLOOD, (fidd) v. a. [i. flooded; pp. flooding, flooded.]

To deluge; to cover with waters. Mortimer.

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FLOOD'ER,\* (flad'er) n. One who floods or irrigates. Low-

FLÖOD'GATE, (flüd'gät) s. A gate to stop or let out water; a passage for water; avenue.

FLOOD'ING,\* n. An overflowing; an excessive discharge

from the uterus.

FLÖOD'MÄRK, (flüd'märk) n. High-water mark; the mark which the sea makes on the shore at flowing water, and the highest tide.

the highest tide.

FLÔŌK, R., [pfac, Germ.] See FLURE, and FLOWE.

FLÔŌK, NG,\* n. An interruption or shifting of a load or velon of ore by a cross grain or fissure. Smart.

FLÔŌK',\* a. Furnished with flooks. Rome.

FLOOR; Y. \*a. Furnished with noose. Noose.

FLOOR, (fdf) \*n. The bottom of a room, or that part on
which we walk; a pavement; flooring; a platform; a
story; a level suite of rooms.

FLOOR, (fdf) b. a. [i. FLOORED; pp. FLOORING, FLOORED.

To cover with a floor; to place on the floor; to ground.

FLOOR'-CLOTH, \*n. A cloth for the floor; a carpet. Qu.

Rev.
FLÖOR'ING. (flör'ing) n. Bottom; materials for floors.
FLÖP, v. n. To flap. L'Estrange. See Flar.
FLÖ'RA,\* n. [L.] The godders of flowers.—(Bot.) The botany or various kinds of trees, plants, and flowers peculiar or belonging to a country. Lyell. See Fauna.
FLÖ'RAL, a. [foralis, L.] Relating to Flora, or to flowers.

FLOR'A-MOUR,\* n. A flower, the flower of love. Ash.

FLÖR'EN, R. Florin. F. Thynne. See Floria.
FLÖR'ENCE, n. [from the city Florence.] A kind of cloth; a kind of wine, a gold coin of Edward III., in value six shillings sterling. See FLORIN.

shillings sterling. See Florin.

[FLÖR/EN-TINE, or FLÖR/EN-TINE, n. A native of Florence; a sort of silk.

[FLÖR/EN-TINE, \* a. Relating to Florence. Ch. Ob.

FLORESCENCE, \* n. A flowering, the season when plants are in flower. Crabb.

FLÖ/RET, n. [fewrette, Fr.] A little flower; an imperfect flower. — [foret, Fr.] A lottle flower; blossom. J. Seott.

Scott.

Scot.
FLÖR'I-CÜLT-URE,\* (flör'e-kült-yur) n. The culture or cultivation of flowers, or flowering plants. Brande.
FLÖR'ID, a. [Horidus, L.] Covered with flowers, full of flowers; flowery; flushed with red; embellished; splendid; brilliant with decorations.

FLORIGHT TO A Freshware of color, floridaers.

FLO-RID'|-TY, m. Freshness of color, floridness.
FLÖR'|D-LY, ad. In a florid manner. A. Wood.
FLÖR'|D-NESS, n. Freshness of color, embellishment;

FLÖR'JD-NÉSS, n. Freshness of color, embellishment; ambitious elegance.

PLO-RIF'ER-OÖS, a. [Morifer, L.] Productive of flowers.

PLÖR'I-FORM,\* a. Having the form of a flower. Kirby.

PLÖR'I-N, n. [Fr.] A conn first made at Florence: now a coin of different values, or money of account. A Dutch florin is of the value of about 40 cents.

PLÖ'SIST, [flö'rist, S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. Wb.: flör'ist, Ja.] n. [Keurute, Fr.] One who cultivates flowers.

FLÖS'CU-LENT, a. Flowery; blossoming.

PLÖS'CU-LENT, a. (Bot.) A partial or smaller floret of an aggregate flower. P. Cyc.

PLÖS'CU-LOUS, a. [flosculus, L.] Composed of flowers or florets.

florets.

PLOS'-FER'RI,\* n. [hos ferri, L., hower of iron.] (Min.) A coralloidal carbonate of lime. Brands.
PLOSS,\* n. A fluid glass floating upon the iron produced by the vitrification of the oxides and earths in a pudding

furnace. Ure.

FLÖSS,\* n. (Bot.) A downy substance in some plants. P.

FLÖSS,\* Silk,\* n. The portion of ravelled silk broken off
in the flature of the cocoons, and used for coarser

fabrics. Ure. p. fabrics. Ure. FLOTA, z. [Bn] A fleet; properly the Spanish fleet which formerly sailed annually from Cadiz to Mexico. FLOTAGE, z. [sottage, Fr.] That which floats on the

water.

water.

PLO-TĀ'TION,\* n. The act of floating. Ec. Rev.

FLOTE, v. a. To skim. to fleet. Tusser.

FLOTE,\* n. A wave. Skak.

FLO-TIL'LA, n. [Sp.] A little fleet; a fleet of small vessels; also a large naval force.

FLOT'SAM, or FLOAT'SAM, n. (Law) Goods which float upon the sea when n ship is sunk, in distinction from jetsam. — written also flotson, flotson, and floatiam.

FLOT'TEN, (for in) p. Skimmed. Skinser.

FLOUNCE, v. n. [plansen, D.] [1. FLOUNCED; pp. FLOUNCED, v. n. [plansen, D.] [1. FLOUNCED; pp. flouse, v. n. [plansen, D.] [2. FLOUNCED; pp. flouse, v. n. [plansen, D.] [3. FLOUNCED; pp. flouse, v. n. [plansen, D.] [4. FLOUNCED; pp. flouse, v. n. [plansen, D.] [5. FLOUNCED; pp. flouse, v. n. [plansen, D.] [5. FLOUNCED; pp. flouse, v. n. [plansen, D.] [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. Flounce, v. n. [6. F

tion of the body and limbs; to move with bustle and tumult, to move with passionate agitation.

PLÖGNCE, v. of To deck with flounces. Addison.

PLÖGNCE, v. of To deck with flounces. Addison.

And benging loose and waving: —a dash in the water.

PLÖGN'DER, v. n. [Fynder, Dan] A small flat fish. Cenden.

PLÖGN'DER, v. n. [L FLOUNDERED; pp. PLOUNDERENS, pt. FLOWN'NG-RES. R. A stream of diction, &c. Nicole FLOW'NG-RES. Afterward, A flowner. Cares. See FLUER.

PLOWN'DER. v. n. [L FLOUNDERED; pp. PLOUNDERENS, pt. FLOWN'NG-RES. Afterward, A plant.

PLOWN'DER. v. n. (fight'wurt). A plant.

FLOWN'DER. v. n. (fight'wurt). A plant.

FLOWN'DER. v. n. (fight'wurt). A plant.

FLOWN'DER. v. n. (fight'wurt). A plant.

FLOWN'DER. v. n. (fight'wurt). A plant.

in the mire; to struggle with violent and irregular mo-FLOUN'DER-MAN, \* n. A dealer in flounders or fish. Mil-

FLÖÜR, s. The edible part of grain reduced to powder; meal; the finer part of meal; any thing resembling

FLÖÜR,\* v. a. [i. FLOURED; pp. FLOURING, FLOURED.] To convert into flour; to sprinkle with flour. Smart. FLÖÜR'-BÖX,\* n. A box to hold and scatter flour. Bai-

FLOOR'-BOA, - M. a. Lowerer.

FLOOR'ING,\* A. Converting into flour; employed in making flour; as, a "flowering mill."

FLOOR'ISH, (flar'ish) w. m. [floreo, L.] [i. FLOURISHED, pp. FLOURISHING, FLOURISHED.] To thrive, as a healthy plant; to prosper; to "be prosperous; to use florid language; to describe various circles or parts of circles ir regularly and luxuriantly; to boast, to brag.—(Mus.)

To play with bold, irregular notes, for the purpose of creament or prelude.

To play with bold, irregular notes, for the purpose of ornament or preduce. FLODE/ISH, (flar/sh) v. a. To adorn with flowers or beautiful figures; to move in circles or vibrations; to adorn; to embellish.

adorn; to embellish.

FLORN'BII, (flür'ish) n. Vigor; state of prosperity; an ostentatious embellishment. display, a circular movement; a triumphant sounding of musical instruments.

FLORN'BII-ER, (flür'ish-er) n. One who flourishes.

FLORN'BII-ING, 4p. a. Prospering; prosperous; vigorous.

FLORN'BII-ING, 4p. ad. With flourishes; prosperously;

FLOOR/ISH-ING-LY, ad. With flourishes; prosperously; ostentatiously.

FLOOT, v. a. [L. FLOUTED; pp. FLOUTINO, FLOUTED.] To jeer; to scoff at; to mock; to insult.

FLOOT, v. n. To mock, to show contempt; to sneer.

FLOOT, a. A mock, an insult, show of contempt.

FLOOT/ISR. One who flours or jeers.

FLOOT/ISR. One who flours or jeers.

FLOOM; (flo) v. n. [L. > LOWED, pp. FLOWING, FLOWED.] To run or spread as water, to rise, not to elb; to melt, to proceed; to issue; to glide smoothly, without asperity; to write or speak smoothly; to abound; to hang loose and waying.

write or speak smoothly; to abound; to hang toose and waving.

PLOW, v. a. To overflow; to deluge. Mortuner.

FLOW, s. The rise of water, not the ebb; a sudden abundance, a stream of diction, volubility of speech.

FLOW'AGE,\* n. Act of flowing; state of being flowed. Wilking

FLÖW'ER, LÖW'ER, (flou'er) w. [Acur, Fr.] The part of a plant which contains the organs of fructification with their coverings , the bud when the petals are expanded : - the best, finest, or most valuable part of any thing; the early part of life; quintessence:— a figure or ornamental expression in speech or writing.— pl. Catamenial discharge. FLOWER, v. n. [feetrr, Fr.] [i. PLOWERD, pp. FLOWERING, PLOWERED.] To be in flower, to blossom, to blosm;

ING. PLOWERED, I O BE IN HOWER, to blossom, to bloom; to be in the prime; to flourish. PLOW'ER, v. a. To adorn with imitations of flowers. IFLOW'ER-AGE, v. Store of flowers. Duct. PLOW'ER-BUD,\* n. A germ or bud of a flower. Browns. PLOW'ER-DE-LUCE, v. A bulbous iris. See Fleur-de-Luce. 1.10

FLOW'ER-ET, m. [Sewrette, Fr.] A little flower; a floret.
FLOW'ER-GAR-DEN, m. A garden for flowers.
FLOW'ER-GEN-TLE, m. A species of amaranth. B. Jon-

son.
FLÖW'ER-J-NESS, m. The quality of being flowery
FLÖW'ER-ING, m. Act of blossoming; bloom.
FLÖW'ER-ING, p. a. Producing flowers; blossoming.
FLÖW'ER-ING-BO4m, m. A. plant.
FLÖW'ER-IN-WÖV'EN, (-vn) a. Adorned with flowers.

FLÖW'ER-LEAF,\* n.; pl. FLOWER-LEAVES. The loaf of a flower. Bailey. FLÖW'ER-LEAS, a. Without a flower. Chascor. FLÖW'ER-MAX-FR,\* n. A maker of artificial flowers.

PLÖW'ZE-PIECE,\* n. A picture of flowers. Johnson. FLÖW'ZE-PÖT,\* n. A pot for a flowering plant. Addi-

FLÖW'ER-STÄLE,\* (-ståk) n. The stem of a flower. Job

FLÖW'ER-WORK,\* (-würk) n. The imitation of flowers

FLÖW'ER-Y, a. Full of flowers; adorned with flowers

real or fictitious; ornamented; florid.

PLÖW'ER-Y-KIR-TLED, (-ild) a. Dressed with garlands

sometimes incorrectly used for Aed, from Aee; and for Rowed, from flow.

FLU/ATE,\* n. (Chem.) A salt formed from fluoric acid and a

PLU'STA: THOMSON, A SERVING MECHANISM AND MECHANISM.

FLC'ORRAINE.\* M. (Min.) A mineral found in Sweden, both massive and crystallized. P. Cyc. [Dana. FLUC'Cy-LTE.\* n. (Min.) A reddish or yellowish mineral FLUC'C'Y-LTE. (fisk'yy-LT) n. n. [Juctuo, L.] [L. FLUCT-UATED; pp. FLUCTUATING, FLUCTUATED.] To roll hither and thither as a wave; to be wavering or unsteady; to waver, to hesitate; to be distate; to change; to be in an uncertain state; to be irresolute.

FLUCT'Y-LT-ING.\* p. a. Moving backwards and forwards; changing.

changing.

FLUCT-U-A'TION, n. [fuctuatio, L.] Act of fluctuating, vaculation; alternate motion; uncertainty; indetermina-

tion.

FLUZ, (fil) n. A long tube or pipe of a chimney from the fireplace to the top of the shaft:—soft down or fur.

FLU-EL'LIN, n. The herb speedwell.

FLU'EL-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A very rare mineral, compounded of fluoric acid and alumina. P. Cyc.

FLU'ENCE, n. Copiousness; fluency. Whilock.

FLU'ENCE, n. Copiousness fluency. Whilock.

FLU'ENCE, n. Copiousness fluency. Writing, applied to language; facility of words; smoothness; copiousness, volubility.

FLU'ENT, a. [fuens, L.] Liquid ; flowing ; ready ; copious ; voluble.

FLU'ENT, n. A stream; running water. — (Fluxions) A variable or flowing quantity.

variable or flowing quantity.

PLO'ENT-LY, ad. In a fluent manner; volubly.

FLO'ENT-NESS,\* n. The quality of being fluent. Richard-FLO'CEL-MÄN,\* (fla'gl-man) n. A well-drilled soldier, who is advanced in front to give the time in the manual and platoon exercises. Crabb.

FLO'ID, n. A liquid; a liquor; any thing not solid or that flows readily; any animal junc.

FLO'ID, a. [Suadus, L.] Running or flowing, as water, not solid, liquid.

FLO'ID-TEL,\* n. a. To convert into a fluid. Ch. Ob.

FLO'ID-TEL,\* n. a. To convert into a fluid. Ch. Ob.

FLO'ID-RESS, n. Quality of being fluid indity.

FLOKE, n. (Naul.) The broad part or arm of an anchor, which takes hold of the ground:—a disease in sheep:

—written also flook.

- written also flook.
FLURE'-WORM,\* (-würm) n. A worm that infests the

FLUKE:—WORM, (-wurm) n. A worm that intests the liver of sheep, gourd-worm. Booth.
FLUKE, \*a. Formed like or having a fluke. Rowe.
FLUKE, \*n. A river; a stream; a water-passage. Wiclife.
FLUMIMER-Y, n. [Hymru, Welst.] A kind of jelly or food made of flour or meal:— insipid, big language; flat-

FLUNG, i. & p. from Fing. See FLING.
FLUNG'y,\* n. A servant in livery,—a term now used contemptuously. Jameson.
FLUNK'y-ISM,\* n. The character or quality of a flunky.

Dubin Rev.

FLOVOR,\* or FLOVOR-SPAR,\* n. (Min.) A fluste of lime, a mineral found in many parts of the earth, and in great abundance in Derbyshire, Cornwall, and Durham, England, and oden very beautiful. It is used as a flux for (Crabb. land, and often very beautiful. It is used as a flux for certain ores. P. Cyc. (Crabb. FLÜ'ÖR XL'BUS,\* (Med.) A disease of females; whites. FLU-Ön'IC,\* a. (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained from fluor-spar and sulphuric acid. Francis. FLÜ'OR-IDE,\* n. A combination of fluorine. Francis. FLÜ'OR-INE,\* n. (Chem.) A substance obtained from fluor-spar and a few other minerals. Brands. FLÜ'OR-OES,\* a. Obtained from or containing fluor. Brands.

FLU-O-SIL'I-CATE, \* . A compound of fluositicic acid and

FLU-Q-81-LIC'IC, \* a. (Chem.) Containing fluoric acid with

FLU-O-S;-Lic'ic,\* a. (Chem.) Containing nuoric acia with siles. P. Cyc.

FLUR-Bird,\* s. The decoy-bird. Goldsmith.

FLUR'RY, s. A gust or storm of wind; a hasty blast; hurry; a violent commotion.

FLUR'RY, s. a. To keep in agitation; to alarm. Swindurns.

FLURIRY, s. a. [Auysen, D.] [i. FLUBIED; pp. FLUBINING, PLUBIED.] To flow and spread suddenly; to rush; to become or appear suddenly; to redden, glow, or shine suddenly; to flow with violence.

FLUSH, s. a. To color; to redden; to elate; to elevate.

FLUSH, a. Fresh; fall of vigor; affinent; abounding; conceited: a. Fresh; fall of vigor; affinent; abounding; conceited: a. Fresh; fall of vigor; affinent; abounding; conceited: a. Fresh; fall of vigor; affinent; abounding; conceited: a. Fresh; fall of vigor; affinent; abounding; conceited: a. Fresh; fall of vigor; affinent; abounding; conceited: a. Fresh; fall of vigor; affinent; abounding; conceited: a. Fresh; fall of vigor; affinent; abounding; conceited: a. Fresh; fall of vigor; affinent; abounding; conceited: a. Fresh; all of vigor; affinent; abounding; conceited: a. Fresh; all of vigor; affinent; abounding; conceited: a. Fresh; all of vigor; affinent; abounding; conceited: a. Fresh; all of vigor; affinent; abounding; conceited: a. Fresh; all of vigor; affinent; abounding; conceited: a. Fresh; all of vigor; affinent all of vigor; affinent all of vigor; affinent all of vigor; affinent all of vigor; affinent all of vigor; affinent all of vigor; affinent all of vigor; affinent all of vigor; affinent all of vigor; affinent all of vigor; affinent all of vigor; affinent all of vigor; affinent all of vigor; affinent all of vigor; affinent all of vigor; affinent all of vigor; affinent all of vigor; affinent all of vigor; affinent all of vigor; affinent all of vigor; affinent all of vigor; affinent all of vigor; affinent all of vigor; affinent all of vigor; affinent all of vigor; affinent all of vigor; affinent all of vigor; affinent all of vigor; affinent all of vigor; affinent all of vigor; affinent all of vigor; af

FLURH, m. A sudden flow of blood to the face; afflux; sudden impulse; violent flow; bloom; growth; abundance:—a run of cards of the same suit.

FLUSH'NES, n. The lesser butcher bird. Chembers.
FLUSH'ING, n. Color in the face; a growing red.
FLUSH'NESS, n. Freshness. Bp. Gauden.

FLUS'TER., v. c. [i. FLUSTERED; pp. FLUSTERING, FLUSTERED.] To disguise or to make hot and rosy with drinking; to confound, to hurry.
FLUS'TER, v. n. [flughs, Toul.] To be in a bustle or hurry

South.

South.
FLUSTTER, R. Sudden impulse; violent flow; hurry.
FLUSTTER, R. Sudden impulse; violent flow; hurry.
FLUSTTER, R. FLUST, R. Hurry; confusion; sudden impulse. Brockett. [Low.]
FLUSTTERED, (-terd) a. Hested with liquor; half drunk.
FLUTE, R. [Mit., Fr.] A wooden, musical wind-instrument played by holes and keys. — (Arch.) An upright channel on the shaft of a column, like the concave of a flute solut.

FLUTE, v. a. [i. FLUTED; pp. FLUTING, FLUTED.] To cut columns into hollows; to channel.

FLUTE, v. n. To play on the flute. Chaucer.
FLUT'ED, \* a. Having channels cut in the surface. Crabb.
FLUT'E'-PLAY-EE, \* n. One who plays on the flute. Bar-

ncy,
FLUT'ER, m. One who plays on the flute. Cotgrava.
FLUT'ER, m. One who plays on the flute. Cotgrava.
FLUTE'-STÖP,\* n. (Mus.) A range of wooden pipes on an organ, tuned in unison with the diapason. P. Cyc.
FLUT'/NG,\* n. Fluted work on a pillar. Ecody. p.
FLUT'/ST,\* n. A player on the flute. Smart.
FLUT'TER, v. n. [t. FLUTTERED; pp. FLUTTERING, FLUTTERED.] To move or flap the wings without flying, or with short flights; to move about with show and bustle; to move irregularly; to palpitate; to vibrate; to pant.

FLUT'TER, v. a. To drive in disorder; to hurry; to dis-

FLOY'TER, n. Vibration; undulation; hurry; tumult; agriation; disorder of mind; confusion; irregular position.

FLUT'TER-ER,\* n. One who flutters. Warburton.
FLUT'TER-ING, n. Tumult of mind; agitation.
FLUT'TER-ING,\* p. a. Making a flutter; putting in mo-

tion.
FLÖ'(V-AL,\* a. Relating to rivers. Blount.
FLÖ'(V-AL-IST,\* n. One who treats of rivers. Dr. Allen.
FLÖ-(V-AT'IC, a. Belonging to rivers; fluvial. [R.]
FLÖ'(V-AT'ILE, \* a. Belonging to rivers, fluvial. Lyell.
FLÖ'X, n. [fluxus, L.] The act of flowing; passage; any
flow or issue of matter, dysentery; bloody flux; excrement; that which falls from bodies; state of being
melted, fusion, a substance or mixture used to promote
the fusion of metals.— [fcOncourse; confluence. Stak.] metted, fusion, a substance of mixture used to promote the fusion of metals.—[{Concourse; confluence. Shak.] FLÜX, a. Flowing; inconstant. Bolingbroke. [R.] FLÜX, v. a. [L. FLUXED; pp. FLUXING, FLUXED.] To melt; to fuse.—[†To salvate. South.] FLUX-A'TION, x. The state or act of passing away. Legica [R.]

lic. [R.] FLUX-J-BIL'J-TY, n. Aptness to flow or spread. Cock-

FLUX'I-BLE, a. Not durable; changing. Howell. [RFLUX'I-BLE-NESS,\* n. The state of being fi

Scott, [R. 14]. Resiness of separation of parts. Boyle. FLUX-IL/1-Ty, n. Easiness of separation of parts. Boyle. FLUX-ION, (flük'shun) n. [fluxe, L.] The act of flowing; matter that flows:—the infinitely small increase of a fluent quantity.—pl. The analysis of fluxions and distribution of differential or flowing quantities. fluents, or of differential or flowing quantities.

FLUX/ION-A-BY, (fluk/shun-a-re) a. Relating to fluxions.

FLUX/ION-IST, (fluk/shun-lst) z. One skilled in flux-

ions.

FLUX'UVE, a. Flowing; not solid. Stak.

FLUX'UVE, (flük'sh.t) n. The act or power of flowing.

B. Jonson. - Fluid matter. Drayton.

FLY, (fli) v. n. [i. Flew; pp. Flui'na, Flown.] To move through the air with wings; to pass through the air; to make the property of the peach to be a single to be a solid to be be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a solid to be a so through the air with wings; to pass through the air; to pass away; to pass swiftly, to break; to shiver; to burst asunder; to run away, to float in the air; as, "colors flying," — To fly at, to spring with violence upon. — To fly in the face, to insult; to act in defiance. — To fly off, to revolt. — To fly out, to burst into passion or license. — To let fly, to discharge.

LY, v. a. To shun; to avoid; to decline; to quit by flight;

To let \$9,\$ to discharge.
FLY, v.a. To shun; to avoid; to decline; to quit by flight;
to cause to fly.
FLY, n. A small insect, with transparent wings:—an appendage to a machine for regulating and equalizing the
motion:—something that flies round or moves quickly:
—a light carriage:—that part of a vane which points
out how the wind blows.

FLY-BANE,\* n. A plant. Lee.
FLY-BANE,\* n. A plant. Lee.
FLY-BY-TEN, (fif bit-tu) a. Bitten by flies. Stat.
FLYBLOW, (fif bid) n. The eggs of a fly. Beaus. & Fl.
FLYBLOW, v. a. To taint with flies; to fill with mag

gous.
FLF:LOWN, \* p. a. Tainted with maggots. Swift.
FLF:LBOAT, (fif'bot) n. A kind of light saling vessel.
FLF:-CASe, \* n. A case or covering of an insect. Roy.
FLF:CATCH-RR, m. One that catches files; a sort of

FLY'ER, R. See FLIER.

FLT'ERS,\* n. pl. A straight row of steps or stairs. Francis. PLT'-Fight, v. n. To angle by balting with a fly. Wal-FLT'-Fish-ING, \* a. The act of catching fish with a fly on the hook. Walton. FLT'-FLXP, a. A fan or flapper to keep flies off. Skeldow.

\*\*RLY'-HÔN'gY-SUC-KLE,\*\* n. A shrub. Crabb.

FLY'-HÔN'gY-SUC-KLE,\* n. A shrub. Crabb.

FLY'ING,\* n. The act of moving with wings.

FLY'ING,\* p. a. Moving with wings; waving.

FLY'ING-FQUIR'RE,L,\* n. A squirrel that flies, or that leaps to a considerable distance. Book.

FLY'-LEAR,\* n. A leaf inserted separately in a book; a blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book. P. Cyc.

FLY'-MAG-GOT,\* n. An insect. Ray.

\*\*FLY'-SLO,\* e. Moving slowly. Skak.

FLY'-TIME,\* n. The season of the year for flies. Dyer.

FLY'-TEXP,\* n. A trap to catch or kill flies, a flower.

\*\*Goldsmuth.\*\* (Hold mest) FLY-WHEEL,\* s. A large, heavy wheel attached to machinery, to equalize the motion of it. Francis.

FÖAL, (fd) s. The offspring of a mare or she-ass. FOAL, (10) m. The offspring of a mare or she-ass.

FÖAL, b. s. [i. FOALED; pp. FOALING, FOALED.] To bring forth, as a mare.

FÖAL, c. m. To bring forth a colt or filly.

FÖAL/STAT, (föl/bit)

FÖAL/STAT, (föl/bit)

FÖAL/NOT, (föl/füt)

FÖAL/NOT, Act of bringing forth young, as of a mare.

Form. Eacy. Form. Eacy.

FOAL-TOOTH, a.; pl. FOAL-TEETH. Teeth which horses shed at a certain age. Perry.

FOAM, n. White substance on the top of liquor; froth; FÖAM, v. z. [i. FOAMED; pp. FOAMING, FOAMED.] To cast out froth; to throw forth, as foam.

FÖAM, v. z. To froth; to gather foam to be in rage.

FÖAM, b. z. Lashed by foam or by the waves. Warten.
FÖAM'|NG,\* p. a. Gathering froth; mantling.
FÖAM'|NG-Ly, ad. Slaveringly; frothly. Sherwood.
FÖAM'Y, a. Covered with foam; frothy. Sudaey.
FÖB, s. a. [fuppe., Ger.] A small pocket; a watch pocket.
FÖB, v. a. [fuppe., Ger.] [i. robbed; pp. robbing, robbed.]
To cheat; to trick; to defraud. — To fob off, to shift off. 'CAL, a. Belonging to the focus. Derk Fo'CILE, n. [18's], P. Sm.; for i], K.] n. [focile, Fr.] (Anst.)
A bone of the forearm or of the leg. — The tibia and ulna
were formerly each called the focile majus; the fibula and were formerly each came the poets ways ; the notice and radius, fecile wires.

†FO-LL-Li-TiON, m. [focile, L.] Comfort; support.

FO'CUS, m. [L.] pl. FO'Cl. A hearth; a fireplace; the fire.—(Optics) The point where the rays are collected by a burning-glass; the point of convergence or concourse.—(Come Sections) A certain point within the figure where rays collected from all parts of the curve concur FOD'DER, n. Dry food stored up for cattle, as hay, straw, To feed with dry food. Evelya.

For logal, v. a. [i. foddered; pp. foddereng, foddered.]

To feed with dry food. Evelya.

For logal, v. a. one who foddere cattle. Sherwood.

For, (6) a. pl. Fors. An enemy; an adversary; a persecutor; an ill-wisher. secutor; an ill-wisher.
FÖE, (6) v. a. To treat as an enemy. Spenser.
FÖE, HOOD, (6) had) n. Enmity. Bp. Bedell
FÖE, Like, (6) lik) a. Like an enemy. Sandys.
FÖE, MAN, n. pl. FOEMEN. Enemy in war; antagonist.
Spenser. [Obsolete except in poetry.]
FGET, -CIDE, 6 (68'0-sid) n. (Law) The crime of producing FGIT'I-CIDE, \* (f6'e-sid) \*\*. (Less) The crime of producing abortion. Bossuer.

FGIT'S, (f6'tys) \*\*. [L.] The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed:—but before, it is called embryo.

FOG, \*\*n. [fog, Dan.] A thick mist; a moist, dense vapor near the surface of the land or water.

FOG, \*\*a. After-grass; dry, dead grass in fields in autumn.

FOG, \*\*o. \*\*To overcast; to darken. Shersood.—To feed off the fog, or pasture in winter. London.

FOG-40E, \*\*n. To have power; to practise. Milton.

FOG-40E, \*\*n. [foggrism, low L.] Coarse or rank grass left unmown, or not eaten down in summer or autumn. Chambers. Clambers.

Pos'-Bank,\* a. (Next.) An appearance, in hazy weather, which frequently resembles land at a distance, but vanishes as it is approached. Crabb.

Fos's:-I.y., o'. Mistily; darky; cloudily.

Fos's:-Nasa, a. State of being foggy; mistiness.

Fos sy, a. Dark with fog; misty; cloudy; dank.

Fos, interj. An expression of aversion or contempt. Shak.

Fos's:LE, (fot'bl) a. [Fr.] Weak; feeble. Ld. Horbert.

Fos's:LE, (fot'bl) a. A moral weakness; a frailty; an imperfection; a fault; a failing.

Föll, v. a. [afaler, old Fr.] [i. rolled; pp. rollino, rolled.] To put to the worst, to defeat.—[fouler, Fr.] To blunt; to dull; to puzzle.
Föll, n. A. defeat: a miscarriage.—[foulls, Fr.] Leaf; a thin plate of metal used in gliding; the quicksilver at the back of a looking-glass; something of another color placed near a jewel to raise its lustre; any thing which serves to set off something else.—[fouler, Fr.] A blunt sword used in fencine.

serves to set off something else. — [fouler, Fr.] A blunt sword used in fencing.

FÖIL'A-B.L., a. That may be foiled. Cotgrave.

FÖIL'ER, a. One who folls.

FÖIL'IRG, a. A track of deer barely visible: — foil.

FÖIN, v. a. [poindre, Fr.] To push in fencing. Spenser.

FÖIN, v. a. To prick, to sting. Hulost.

FÖIN, v. A. thrust; a push. Robinson.

FÖIN'ING-LY, ad. in a pushing manner.

FÖIST, v. a. [fauser, Fr.] I. voisted; pp. Foisting,

FOIST, v. a. [fauser, Fr.] A light and swift ship. Beauss.

4 FL.

fFölst, a. [fuste, Fr.] A light and swift ship. Beaum. & Fl.
Fölst'gr, n. One who foists; a falsifier.
fFölst'gr, n. One who foists; a falsifier.
fFölst'gr, n. Beautiness. Tusser.
fFölst'gr, a. Mouldy; fusty. Favour.
fFölst'gr, a. Mouldy; fusty. Favour.
fFöld, n. A pen or enclosure for sheep; a flock of sheep, a flock:—a double; a plait, a complication; one part added to another.—From the foregoing signification is derived the use of fold in composition; fold signifies the same quantity added, as twenty-fold, twenty times repeated.

peated.

FOLD, v. a. [i. FOLDED; pp. FOLDING, FOLDED.] To double one part of a substance over another; to double; to complicate; to put into a fold; to enclose; to include; to

shut.

FÖLD', p. s.. To close over another of the same kind.

FÖLD'AGE,\* n. The right of folding sheep. Smart.

FÖLD'E,\* p. a. Shut up in an inclosure: — doubled.

FÖLD'ER, n. One who folds; an instrument for folding paper, &c. Hubec.

FÖLD'ING, n. The keeping of sheep in pens; a fold.

FÖLD'ING,\* p. a. Shutting up; doubling, putting one on another. — Folding doors, two doors that are hung on the two side-posts of a door frame, and open in the middle.

FÖLD'LESS,\* a. Destitute of a fold. Milman.
FÖLD'-NET,\* n. A sort of net for taking small birds.

Crass.

Crass.

Crass.

A yard for folding and feeding cattle or sheep. Farm. Ency.

FÖLE, n. See Foal.

FÖLI-ROUS, (fö-10-8'shys) a. [foliaceus, L.] Consisting of lamins or leaves. Woodward.

Fo'L1-AQE, n. Leaves in the aggregate; a cluster of leaves.—(Arch. & Sculp.) An ornament in imitation of leaves of plants and flowers.

Fō'L1-AQE, v. a. To ornament with imitated leaves.

[R.] FO'LI-ATE, v. a. [foliatus, L.] To beat into leaf or thin

plate.

FO'LI-ATE,\*

[A. (Bot.) Leafy; consisting of leaves;

FO'LI-ATE,\*

formed like leaves.—Noting a kind of curve line. Boyle.

FO-LI-A'TION, n. The act of beating into thin leaves; the leafing of plants, disposition of leaves within the bad.

FÖ'L]-A-TÜRE, n. The state of being bent to foil. FÖ'L]-ER, n. [foel, Dutch.] A goldsmith's foil. Hist. R.

Soc.

FO-LIFER-OUS, a. Producing leaves. Smart.

[FÖ'LI-Ö, or FÖL'IÖ, [G'Ig-ö, W. P. J. Ja.; fö'lyö, S. E. F.
K.] n. [folim, L.; foglio, It., a leaf.] pl. FÖ'L]-Öş or FÖL'

1ÖŞ. A leaf of a book; a page; a large book of which
the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled;
the left and right hand pages of an account book when
the two are numbered by the same figure.

| [Fo'l.]-0,\* or Fo'l'10,\* a. Denoting the size of a book, &c., having the sheet doubled into two leaves. Ed. Rec. Fo'l.]-0.L.\* n. A leaflet. Smrt. Fo'l.L'0.L.\* n. A. [Bot.] A leadet borne on the axis of a

losf. Brands.

FO'LI-O-RORT, a. [folium mortuum, L.] Adark yellow; the color of a leaf faded; filemot. See FEUILLS-HONTE.

FO'LI-OT, m. A kind of demon. Burten.

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FO'LI-OT, m. A kind of demon. Burten.

FO'LI-OT, m. A kind of demon. Burten.

FO'LI-OT, m. A kind of demon. Browns.

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FO'LI-OT, m. A kind of demon.

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FO'LI-OT, m. A kind of demon.

[m.]

FO'LI-OT, m.

FOP

phy, as it is certainly the only current pronunciation."

— It is an old Saxon word, now chiefly used in collequial

— It is an one axon word, now chieny used in colloquial or familiar language.

FÖLE'LAND, (fök'länd) z. Copyhold land. Burke.

FÖLE'MÖÖT-FR,\* z. One who attends a folkmote. Milton.

FÖLE'MÖTE, (fök'möt) z. A meeting of people. Burke.

FÖL'Li-CLR, z. [fölkculus, L.] A seed-vessel; an air-bag; a cland; vest

FÖL'LI-CLE, n. [foliculus, L.] A seed-vessel; an air-bag; a gland; cyst.

FOL-LIC'U-LOUS,\* a. Having or producing follicles. Smart.

FOL'LI-FOL, a. Full of folly. Shenstone. [n.]

FÖL'LI-YOL, ad. Foolishly. Wielife.

FÖL'LOW, (föl'lö) v. a. [n. FOLLOWED; pp. FOLLOWENG, FOLLOWED.] To go after; to pursue; to accompany; to attend as a dependant; to succeed in order of time; to imitate; to copy; to obey; to observe as a guide; to be busied with. with

with with Föl'Low, (föl'lö) v. n. To come after another; to be posterior in time; to be consequential; to result; to continue endeavors.

tinue endeavors.

FOL'LOW-ER, n. One who follows; a dependant; an associate; a companion; a disciple; a copier.

FOL'LOW-ING,\* p. a. Goling after; pursuing; succeeding.

FOL'LY, n. [folia, old Fr.] Want of understanding; weakness of intellect; foolish conduct; irrationality; foolery; a shameful act; criminal weakness; depravity.

FO-MENT', v. a. [fomentor, L.] [L. FOMENTED; pp. FOMENTING, FOMENTED.] To cherish with heat; to bathe with warm intons: to encourage; to cherish.

warm lotions; to encourage; to cherish.
Fō-אבָא-דֹּגְּ'דוֹסָא, s. The act of fomenting; a warm lotion; a bathing with hot water or medicated decoctions;

tion; a bathing with hot water or medicated decoctions; excitation; encouragement.

FO.MENT'ER, m. One who foments; an encourager.

FFOND, a. A fool; an idiot. Spenser.

FFOND, a. Foolish; indiscreet; weakly tender; injudiciously indulgent; foolishly delighted; partial to; having affection for; attached to.

FFOND, v. a. To caress; to fondie. Drydem. [R.]

FFOND, v. a. To be fond of; to be in love with, to dote on. Shak. To strive; to try. Gener.

FOND'LE, (fon'dl) n. a. [i. FONDLED; pp. FONDLING, FONTLED.] To treat fondly; to caress.

FOND'LER, m. One who fondies.

FOND'LER, m. One who fondies.

FÖND'LER, m. One who fondles.
FÖND'LING, m. A person or thing fondled. [A fool. Burton.]
FÖND'LING, p. p. a. Treating with tenderness; caressing.
FÖND'LY, ad. Foolishly, weakly; very tenderly.
FÖND'NESS, m. Foolishness; tenderness; tender passion; affection; attachment; partiality.
FOND'US, (fön'dd) m. [Fr.] A term applied to that kind of painting of calico, paper-hangings, &c., in which the colors are blended into each other. Frances.
FÖNE. m. vil. of Fos. Foses. Socnes.

FÖNE, n.; pl. of Foe. Foes. Spenser.
FÖNT, n. [fons, L.] A baptismal basin or vessel; an assortment or complete set of printing types: — also written

fount. See Fount.

fount. See Fount.

Fön'Ta-REL, n. [fontanelle, Fr.] (Mod.) An issue; a discharge opened in the body; an interstice which exists at buth between the frontal and parietal hones.

Fön-TANGE, (fön-tanzh') n. [Fr.—from the name of the first wearer, Mademouselle de Fontange.] A knot of ribbons on the top of the head-dress. Addison.

Föön, n. Substance eaten for nourishment; victuals; provision: any thing that nourishes: det: regimen.

ribbons on the top of the head-dress. Addison.
Föödd, R. Substance eaten for nourishment; victuals; provision; any thing that nourishes; diet; regimen.
Föödd, R. a. To feed. Barret.
Föödd'rül, a. Fruitful; full of food. Dryden.
Föödd'rül, a. Fruitful; full of food. Dryden.
Föödd'ra, a. Fatisful; full of food. Chapman.
Föödd, a. [fol. Su. Goth.] One void of understanding or reason; an idiot; one who acts unwisely or wickedly; a term of indignity; one who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; a jester:—a compound of stewed gooseberries, cream, &c. Shak.—To play the fool, to act as a fool or as a jester.—To make a fool of, to disappoint; to defeat, to deceive.
Föödd, R. [i. fooled] pp. fooling, fooled. To tride, to toy; to play. Herbert.
Fööld, a. To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to cheat; to befool; as, to fool one of his money.
Föödd'-Bügged, foolishly bold; foolhardy. Bale.
Fööld'-Büdd, a. Foolish from the birth. Shak.
Fööld'-Büdd, a. Foolish from the birth. Shak.
Fööld'-Häp-Py, a. Lucky without contrivance. Spenser.
Fööld-Hap-Py, a. Lucky without contrivance. Spenser.
Fööld-Hap-Py, a. Rashness: course without sense.

Fööl-Hän'Dj-Hood,\* (föi-fir-q-nuu) m. rooman.
Qu. Rev.
Qu. Rev.
Fööl-Hän'Dj-Näss, m. Rashness; courage without sense.
fööl-Hän'Dj-Näss, m. Foolhardiness. Speaser.
Fööl-Hän-Dy, a Foolishly boid; madly adventurous; rash;
incautious; injudiclously daring.
Fööl-/jan, a. The set of playing the fool. Cossley.
Fööl-/jan, a. Void of understanding; weak of intellect;
silly; irrational; impradent; indiscreet; contemptible.—
(Sorgetsey) Wicked; sinful.
Fööl-/jan-Ly, ad. In a foolish manner; weakly.
Fööl-/jan-näss, m. Quality of being foolish;

Fööl's'-CAP, n. The cap of a fool:—paper in folio quits of a small size, next to, and larger than, pot.
Fööl's'-Er-RAND,\* n. A search for what cannot be found.

Booth.

Fôôl's'-PKRS-LEY,\* n. A plant; the athusa. Lee.
Fôôl's'-PKRS-LEY,\* n. A plant.
Fôôl's'-RYRS-LEY,\* n. A plant.
Fôôl'TRXP, n. A snare to catch fools in. Dryden.
Fôol'TRXP, n. A snare to catch fools in. Dryden.
Foolt, ffûl n. pl. FEET. The part upon which a man, an animal, or a thing stands; the lower part; the base; the bottom; the end; posture of action: infantry; footmen in arms; state; character; condition; plan; settlement:— a measure of twelve inches:— a rhythmical division of a line of poetry:— that which settles at the bottom of a sugar cask; in the plural, foots.
FOOL, (ffûl) v. n. [: Foolby pp. Foolling, Foolby] To

bottom of a sugar cask; in the plural, foots.

FOOT, (filt) v. m. [i. rooted; pp. rooting, proted.] To dance; to tread wantonly; to walk, not ride. Spenser.

FOOT, (filt) v. a. To spurn; to kick; to settle; to begin to fix; to tread; to supply with feet:—to add up, as a column of figures. E. D. Bangs.

FOOT'BALL, (filt'ball) n. A ball used in a rural game; the sport or practice of kicking the football.

FOOT'BAND, (filt'band) n. A band of Infantry.

FOOT'BARBACKS, n. pl. Barracks for infantry. Booth.

FOOT'BOARD,\* (filt'bord) n. A support for the foot. Smollett.

Lett.

lett.
FOOT'BÖY, (füt'bö) n. A low menial; a runner.
FOOT'BEBADTH, (füt'brödth) n. The breadth of a foot.
FOOT'BEBOGE, (füt'brij) n. A bridge on which passengers
walk; a narrow bridge. Sidney.
FOOT'CLOTH, n. A cloth under the saddle of a horse.
FOOT'CLOTH, n. A cloth under the saddle of a horse.
FOOT'CLOM-PA-NY, n. A company of infuntry. Millen.
FOOT'COSH-ION, (füt'küsh-un) n. A cushion for the feet.
Kr. hu.

Kirby.

FOOT'ED, (füt'ed) a. Shaped, as to the feet; having feet.

FOOT'FALL, (füt'fäl) m. A stumble; a trip of the foot; tread of the foot. Skak.

FOOT'-FIGHT, (fut'fit) n. A fight made on foot. Sidney.

Treau of interious. Scale.

FOOT'-Fight, (flu'fit) n. A fight made on foot. Sidney.

FOOT'-GUARDS, (flu'fga'dz) n. pl. Foot-soldiers belonging to those regiments called the Guards.

FOOT'HALT,\* (flu'halt) n. A disorder incident to sheep, occasioned by an insect that infests the foot. Orabb.

FOOT'HÖLD, n. Space for the foot to stand on.

¡FOOT-HOT', (flu'halt) n. Ground for the foot; support; basis; foundation; place; trend; entrance; state; condition; settlement; the lower projecting part of n brick or stone wall:—act of forming the foot of a stocking; a sock or covering for the feet:—the act of adding; the sum total. E. D. Bangs.

FOOT'LESS, (flu'les) a. Without feet.

FOOT'LIGE-ER, n. A mean flatterer. Stak.

FOOT'MAN, (flu'man) n.; pl. FOOT'MEN. One who serves on foot; a menial servant, distinguished from a coachman or groom.

or groom.

FOOT'MAN-SHIP, M. The art or faculty of a runner.
FOOT'MAN-TLE, n. A species of petticoat used by marketwomen when they ride on horseback. Chaucer.
FOOT'MARE,\* m. A mark made by the foot. Hickock.
FOOT'FACE, (fitt'pas) m. A slow pace; a broad stair.
FOOT'FACE, (fitt'pas) m. A slow pace; a broad stair.
FOOT'FACH, (fitt'pas) m. A narrow way for foot.
FOOT'PATH, (fitt'pasth) n. A narrow way for foot-passengers, not admitting horses or carriages.
FOOT'-PAVE-MENT,\* m. A paved way for passengers on foot: footwar. Boscoell.

FOOT'-FAVE-MENT, \* A. A paved way for passengers on foot; footway. Boswell.
FOOT'-PŌ-ET. \* A. A servile or inferior poet. Dryden.
FOOT'-PŌ-ET. \* A. A poet that travels on foot.
FOOT'-RŌ-E. \* (fùt'rās) a. A race performed on foot.
FOOT'RŌ-E. \* (fùt'rāt) a. A measure of twelve inches.

FOOT-SÖL'DIER, (fut-söl'jer) m. A soldier that marches and fights on foot.

fights on foot.

FOOT'STALK,\* (fut'stawk) n. (Bot.) A short stem on which a leaf is raised up from a plant. Boots.

FOOT'STALL, (fut'stal) n. A woman's stirrup.

FOOT'STALL, (fut'stap) n. Mark of the foot; trace; track:

—an inclined plane under a printing press, on which the pressman places his foot.

FOOT'STÔOL, (fut'stap) n. A stool for the feet.

FOOT'-WARN-FR.\* (fut'warn-er) n. A box containing a tin vessel to be filled with hot water, to warm the feet.

Flance.

tin vessel to be fined with any time.

W Eney.

FOOT'WAY,\* n. A path for passengers on foot. Goldsmith.

FOP, n. A man of small understanding and much ostentation; a pretender; a man fond of dress; a coxcomb; a hean; a dandy.

FOP'DO-DLE, n. A fool; a simpleton. Hudbras.

FOP'LING, n. A petty fop; a small coxcomb. Tickell.

FOP'FER-Y, n. Vanity in dress and manners; showy folly, foolery; vain or idle practice.

FOP'FIBH, c. Like a fop; vain in dress or show; ostenta-

FÖP'PISH-LY, ad. In a foppish manner; vainly. FÖP'PISH-NESS, s. Foolish vanity or show in dress.

FOR Fön, pray. Because of; on account of; with respect to; with regard to; in the character of; in the place of; in advantage of; for the sake of; conducive to; beneficial to; with intention of going to; in proportion to; with appropriation to; during.
Fön, esp; Because; on this account that; in regard that; in consideration of. su communication, for is sometimes privative, as, for-bid; sometimes merely intensive, as, forbaths; and some-times only communicative of an ill sense, as, forescen-Todd. Told.

Told.

FÖR!AGE, v. m. [forregism, low L.] [i. roraged; pp. roraging, roraged.] To wander; to rove; to wander in search of spoil, generally of provisions; to ravage.

FÖR!AGE, v. a. To plunder; to strip; to spoil. Spenser.

FÖR!AGE, m. Search of provisions; the act of foraging; food for horses and cattle; grass; provisions.

FÖR!A-GRE, m. One who forages; a waster; a provider of food, fodder, or forage; a beast that forages.

FÖR!A-GING, m. Predstory inroad. Bp. Hall.

FOR!MEN,\* m. [L.] pl. FO-RAM'I-NA. A small hole; a perforation. P. Cyc.

FO-RAM'-NAT-ED,\* a. Having small holes or perforations.

P. Cyc. P. Cyc FOR-4-MIN'I-FER,\* n. (Conch.) One of the foraminifera; FOR.4.MIN', FFR, \* n. (Conca.) One of the foraminista; a species of minute shell. Brands.

FO.-RAM-J-NIP'E-RA, \* n. pl. An order of foraminated, polythalamous, internal shells. P. Cyc.
FO.-RAM', I-NOS, a. Full of holes; porous. Bacon.
FÖR.48-MUCH', \* conj. In consideration of; because that. POR-OPPerry.

FO-RAY', n. See FORRAY.

FO-RAY', n. See FORRAY.

FOR-BADE', v. i. from Forbul. See FORRID.

FOR-BEABE', v. a. To bathe; to imbrue. Sackvilla.

FOR-BEABE', (for-bar') v. n. [i. FORRORE; pp. FORREARING,
FORBORNE. — The preterit forbare is obsolete.] To cease

roasonne. — to intermit; to pause; to delay; to ab-

from any thing; to intermit; to pause; to delay; to abstain; to be patient.

FOR-BEAR', (for-bar') v. a. To avoid voluntarily; to abstain

FOR-BEAR', (for-bar') v. a. To avoid voluntarily; to abstain from; to omit, to spare; to withhold.

FOR-BEAR'ANCE, a. The act or state of forbearing; intermission; command of temper; lenity; mildness.

FOR-BEAR'ANT-&. E. Forbearing; indulgent, long-suffering. West. Rev. [2.]

FOR-BEAR'ANT-LY,\* ad. In a forbearing manner London Examiner. [3.]

FOR-BEAR'ER, a. One who forbears.

FOR-BEAR'ER, a. One who forbears.

FOR-BEAR'ING,\* p. a. Patient; favorable; lenient.

FOR-BEAR'ING,\* p. a. Patient; favorable; lenient.

FOR-BID', v. a. To utter a prohibition. Sack.

FOR-BID'DANCE, m. Prohibition. Sack.

FOR-BID'DEN-LY, (for-bid'dn) p. a. Prohibited, unlawful.

FOR-BID'DEN-LY, (for-bid'dn) p. a. Prohibited, unlawful.

FOR-BID'DEN-LY, (for-bid'dn) p. d. Unlawfully. Skak.

FOR-BID'DEN-NESS, m. Prohibition. Boyle.

FOR-BID'DER, R. He or that which forbids.

FOR-BID'DIRG, a. Rusing dislike; repulsive; hindering.

FOR-BID'DER, m. He or that which forbids.
FOR-BID'DING, a. Rasing dislike; repulsive; hindering.
FOR-BID'DING, m. Hinderance; opposition. Shak.
FOR-BORE', a. from Forbear. See FOREERA.
FOR-BORE', p. from Forbear. See FOREERA.
FOR-BY. See FOREEN.
FORCE, m. [force, Fr.] Strength; vigor; might; energy; power; violence; virtue; efficacy; validity, armament; necessity. necessity.

PORCE, v. a. [i. FORCED; pp. FORCED, FORCED.] To once, v. a. [L rough; pp. rough, rough, rough, accounting; to impel; to constrain; to impel; to press; to urge; to oblige; to necessitate; to take by violence; to ravish; to violate by force; to get at, with art and labor. — (Hort.) To bring forward and ripen before the natural time. [To stuff; to farce. A term of cookery. Skak.] — To force out, to extort; to drive out.

to drive out.

†FÖRCE, v. a. To lay stress on; to endeavor. \*Bresser.

†FÖRCE, v. a. To lay stress on; to endeavor. \*Bresser.

†ÖRCE, v. (\*Compelled; urged; driven by force.

†ÖR'CED-LY, sd. Violently, constrainedly; unnaturally.

†ÖRCE'FÖL-AES, a. Batae of being forced; distortion.

†ÖRCE'FÖL-LY, sd. With force; violently.

†ÖRCE'FÜL, a. Driven by force; violently.

†ÖRCE'LY, sd. With force; weak. \*Stak.

†ÖRCE'AE, a. Having little force; weak. \*Stak.

†ÖRCE'AE, a. [L.] (\*Med.) A surgeon's tongs, pincers, &c.

†ÖRCE'-PÜMP, a. A pump which is capable of driving a stream of water above the pump-barrel, by means of com
uromed air. \*Francis.

stream of water above present in Francis.

FOR'CER, w. He or that which forces; a compeller.—
(Mech.) A solid piston applied to pumps for the purpose of producing a constant stream, or for raising water to a greater height.

Strong; mighty; cogent; violent; effica-

greater beight.

FÖR/CI-BLE, a. Strong; mighty; cogent; violent; efficaclous; active; powerful; done by force; valid; binding.

FÖR/CI-BLE-MESS, m. Force; violence.

FÖR/CI-BLY, ad. In a forcible manner; powerfully.

FÖRO/ING,\* p. a. Using force; compelling.

FÖRC'ING, a. The act of urging; compulsion; the act of producing fruits and vegetables before their regular time. FÖRC'ING-PURD,\* s. A machine which raises water by alternate motions; a force-pump. Tunner. See Force-Pump. FÖR'CI-PĀT-ED, a. Formed as puncers, to open and shut. FÖR-CI-PĀT-ED, a. Squeezing or tearing with pincers;—formerly a mode of punishment. Bacon.
FÖR-CLÖŞE', c. See FORCIOSE.
FÖRD, s. A shallow part of a river or stream of water where it may be passed without swimming; a stream; current.

current.

current.

FÖRD, v. a. [i. FORDED; pp. FORDING, FORDED.] To wade through; to pass without swimming.

FÖRD'4-BLE, a. That may be forded.

FÖRD'4-BLE-NESS, \*n. The state of being fordable. Scott. (FOR-DÖ', v. a. [a. FORDID; pp. FORDING, FORDONE.] To destroy; to overcome; to undo; to harass. Shak.

FÖRE, a. Anterior; not behind; coming first.

FÖRE, a. Anteriory. — Fore and aft. (Naul.) in the direction of the head and stern; the whole length of a ship.—

Fore is a word much used in composition to mark priority of time or signation.

Fore is a word much used in composition to mark priority of time or signation.

FORE-AD-MON'ISH, v. a. To counsel before the event.

FORE-AD-VISE', v. a. To counsel before the event.

FORE-AL-LEGE', v. a. To mention or cite before Fotherby

FORE-AP-POINT', v. a. To order beforehand. Sherwood.

FORE-AP-POINT'MENT, a. Prodrimation. Sherwood.

FORE-AB-POINT'MENT, a. To grad beforehand. South. [Crobb.

FORE-KEM', v. a. To arm beforehand. South. [Crobb.

FORE-KEM', v. a. The part between the elbow and the wrist.

FORE-BODE', v. a. [1. FORESDOED; pp. FORESDOING, FORE-FORE-BODE', v. a. [1. FORESDOED; pp. FORESDOING, FORE-FORE-BODE', v. a. [1. FORESDOED; pp. FORESDOING, FORE-FORE-BODE', v. a. [1. FORESDOED; pp. FORESDOING, FORE-FORE-BODE', v. a. [1. FORESDOED]; pp. FORESDOING, FORE-FORE-BODE', v. a. [1. FORESDOED]; pp. FORESDOING, FORE-FORE-BODE', v. a. [1. FORESDOED]; pp. FORESDOING, FORE-FORE-BODE', v. a. [1. FORESDOED]; pp. FORESDOING, FORE-FORE-BODE', v. a. [1. FORESDOED]; pp. FORESDOING, FORE-FORE-BODE', v. a. [1. FORESDOED]; pp. FORESDOING, FORE-FORE-BODE', v. a. [1. FORESDOED]; pp. FORESDOING, FORE-FORE-BODE', v. a. [1. FORESDOED]; pp. FORE-BODE', v. a. [1. FORESDOED]; pp. FORE-BODE', v. a. [1. FORESDOED]; pp. FORE-BODE', v. a. [1. FORESDOED]; pp. FORE-BODE', v. a. [1. FORESDOED]; pp. FORE-BODE', v. a. [1. FORE-BODED]; pp. FORE-BODE', v. a. [1. FORE-BODED]; pp. FORE-BODE', v. a. [1. FORE-BODED]; pp. FORE-BODE', v. a. [1. FORE-BODED]; pp. FORE-BODE', v. a. [1. FORE-BODED]; pp. FORE-BODE', v. a. [1. FORE-BODED]; pp. FORE-BODE', v. a. [1. FORE-BODED]; pp. FORE-BODE', v. a. [1. FORE-BODED]; pp. FORE-BODE', v. a. [1. FORE-BODED]; pp. FORE-BODE', v. a. [1. FORE-BODED]; pp. FORE-BODE', v. a. [1. FORE-BODED]; pp. FORE-BODE', v. a. [1. FORE-BODE]; pp. FORE-BODE', v. a. [1. FORE-BODE']; pp. FORE-BODE', v. a. [1. FORE-BODE']; pp. FORE-BODE', v. a. [1. FORE-BODE']; pp. FORE-BODE', v. a. [1. FORE-BODE']; pp. FORE-BODE', pp. FORE-BODE', pp. FORE-BODE', pp. FORE-BODE', pp. FORE-BODE', pp. FORE-BODE', pp. FORE-BODE', pp. FORE-B

water flows upon the wheel. Tanner.

FÖRE-BÖDE', v. a. [1. FOREBODED; pp. POREBODINA, FORERODED]. To prognosticate; to foretell; to foreknow.

FÖRE-BÖDE'MENT, n. Presagement. [R.]

FÖRE-BÖD'ER, a. One who forebodes; a soothsayer.

FÖRE-BÖD'ING, n. Presage, perception beforehand.

FÖRE-BÖV', pr. Phe fore part of a saddle. Booth.

(FÖRE-BE', prep. Near; hard by; fast by. Spenser.

FÖRE-CÄST', n. a. [t. FORECAST, pp. FORECASTING, FORECAST.] To plan before execution; to adjust; to foresee;

to premeditate; to provide against.

FÖRE-CÄST', n. a. To contrive beforehand. Spenser.

FÖRE-CÄST', n. Contrivance beforehand; antecedent poli
cy; foresight; premeditation; forethought.

cy; foresight; premeditation; forethought.
FÖRE-CAST'ER, m. One who forecasts.
FÖRE-CAST'ING,\* m. Anticipation; a previous planning.

FÖRE-CÄST'[NG,\* R. Anticipation; a previous planning. Coloridge.

FÖRE/CÄS-TLE, (för/käs-al) R. (Naul.) The upper deck, near the head of a ship.

FÖRE-CHÖ'SEN, (för-chö'Zn) p. Preëlected.

FÖRE-CİT'ED, p. Quoted before or above. Arbutknot.

FÖRE-CİOĞEŞ', R. E.; FORECLOSED; pp. FORECLOSING, FORE-CLOSED.] To shut up, to preclude; to prevent.—(Law) To foreclose a mortgage is to cut off the power of redemption. Blackstone. tion. Blackstone.

FÖRE-CLÖ'SURE, (för-klö'zhur) n. Act of foreclosing. — (Law) A deprivation of the power of redeeming a mort-

FORE OBER (Name). The anterior part of the ship.

FÖRE-DAT'ED, a. Dated before the true time. Milton.
FÖRE'DECK, n. (Natl.) The anterior part of the ship.
Clappage.
FÖRE-DE-SIGN', (for-de-sin') v. a. To plan beforehand.
FÖRE-DE-TER'MINE, v. a. To decree beforehand.
FÖRE-DE-TER'MINE, v. a. To decree beforehand.
FÖRE-DÖ'M, n. Previous doom. Sackvilla.
FÖRE-DÖ'M, v. a. To doom or determine beforehand.
FÖRE-DÖ'M, v. a. To doom or determine beforehand.
FÖRE-DÖ'M, v. a. A nacestor. [North of England.]
FÖRE-L'DER, n. An ancestor. [North of England.]
FÖRE-MIDE, n. The anterior part. Skak.
FÖRE'FAHER, [för'father, P. J. Ja. Sm.; för-få'ther, W. F. R. W'b.] n. One from whom another descends in a direct line; a progenitor, an ancestor.
FÖRE-FERD', v. a. To prohibit; to avert; to socure. Skak.
FÖRE'FIN-SER, n. To prohibit; to avert; to socure. Skak.
FÖRE'FIN-SER, n. To prohibit; to avert; to socure. Skak.
FÖRE'FOOT, (för'fath) n. pl. FÖRE'FEET. The anterior foot of a quadruped. — (Naul.) A piece of timber at the fore extremity of the keel.
FÖRE-FEONT, (för'fath) n. The front; the forehead.
FÖRE-GÖ'N, a. A. first plan; a first game. Whitlock.
FÖRE-GÖ'Y, a. A. first plan; a first game. Whitlock.
To quit before possession; to give up when possible to be received; to resign; to go before.
FÖRE-GÖ'YR, n. One who foregoes; ancestor.
FÖRE-GÖ'YR, n. The part of a picture which seems to lie nearest to the eye, or before the figures.
FÖRE-GÖ'YR, n. The part of a picture which seems to lie nearest to the eye, or before the figures.
FÖRE-GÖ'XR, n. Dese soomer than is regular. Skak.
FÖRE'HÄND, a. Dose soomer than is regular. Skak.
FÖRE'HÄND, a. Dose soomer than is regular. Skak.
FÖRE'HÄND, a. Dose soomer than is regular. Skak.
FÖRE'HÄND, a. Dose soomer than is regular. Skak.
FÖRE'HÄND, a. Dose soomer than is regular. Skak.

FOR FÖRE'HEAD. (för'ed or för'höd.) [för'ed. S. Barclay; för'höd. W. P. E. Ja.; för'höd. J. F. K.; för'höd., colloquially för'ed. Sm.] n. The part of the face from the eyes upward to the hair:—impudence; confidence.

FÖRE-HEAD!, v. n. To be informed before.

FÖRE-HEAD!, v. a. To seize. Spenser.

FÖRE-HEW!, (-hä') v. a. To cut in front. Sackville.

FÖRE-HÖN. D'ING. n. Prediction. L'Extrange.

FÖRE'HÖREE, n. The foremost horse of a team. Skak.

FÖR'E'SIGN. (för'in) a. [Förais, Fr.] Of another country; not domestic; not native; alien; extrinsic; exotic; remote, excluded; not to the point or purpose; extraneous. ous. För'eign-er, (för'in-er) z. One born in a foreign country and not naturalized; an alien; one from abroad; not a native; a stranger.
För/Eign-ness, (för/in-nes) s. State of being foreign . re-FÖRE HON-RESS, (10r in-nes) we chang to being toreign, remotences; want of relation.

FÖRE-IM-Äg'[NE, v. a. To imagine previously.

FÖRE-JÜDG'E', v. a. To judge beforehand. Sherwood.

FÖRE-KNÖW', (för-nö') v. a. [L. FOREKRYW; pp. FOREKNOWING, FOREKNOWN.] TO KNOW previously; to fore-FORE-KNOW'A-BLE, (for-no's-bl) a. That may be fore-FÖRE-KNÖW/ER ((for-nö'er) n. One who foreknows.
FÖRE-KNÖW/ER ((for-nö'er) n. One who foreknows.
FÖRE-KNÖW/EDE, (för-nö'ey) n. Prescience; the knowledge of something that will happen, the knowledge of all that will happen, previous knowledge.
FÖR/EL. n. [forellus, L.] A sort of parchment for cover-FOR'LL, n. [Pretus, L.] A sort of parchment for covering books.

FÖRE'LÄND, n. A promentory; headland; a cape.

FÖRE-LÄY', n. a. [To wait for. Dryden. To contrive antecedently, to prevent. Bp. Hall.] To lay beforehand.

FÖRE-LEAD'ER, n. One who leads others.

FÖRE-LEAD', o. a. To give beforehand. Spenser.

FÖRE-LOEK', n. The lock of hair on the forehead.

FÖRE-LOEK, n. The lock of hair on the forehead.

FÖRE-LOEK', (för-lük') v. n. To see beforehand. B. Jon
von. SOR.
FÖRE'MAN, n. The first or presiding officer of a jury, a chief workman, as in a printing-office or a manufactory.
FÖRE'MAST, n. The first mast of a ship towards the head.
FORE'MAST-MAN, n. One who furls the sails, and takes his course at the helm. Chambers. FORE MAST-MAN, m. One who furis the sails, and takes his course at the helm. Chambers.

FORE-MEANT', a. Intended beforehand. B. Jonson. [R.]
FORE-MEANT', a. Intended beforehand. B. Jonson. [R.]
FORE-MEANT', a. Intended beforehand. B. Jonson. [R.]
FORE-MOST-LY, ad. Among the foremost.
FORE'MOST-LY, ad. Among the foremost.
FORE'MOST-LY, ad. Among the foremost.
FORE-NOTH-ER, n. A female ancestor. Bp. Prideaux.
FORE-NOTH-ER, n. A female ancestor. Bp. Prideaux.
FORE-NOTH-ER, n. A female ancestor. Bp. Prideaux.
FORE-NOTICE, n. Previous notice. Rymer.
FORE-NOTICE, n. Previous notice. Rymer.
FORE-NOTICE, n. Previous notice. Rymer.
FORE-NOTICE, n. Previous notice. Rymer.
FORE-NOTICE, n. Previous notice. Rymer.
FORE-NOTICE, n. Previous notice. Rymer.
FORE-NOTICE, n. Previous notice. Rymer.
FORE-OREDAIN', v. a. Same as foressic. Ency.
FORE-OREDAIN', v. a. Same as foressic. Ency.
FORE-ORE-DI-NITION, n. Predetermination. Dr. Jackson.
FORE-ORE-DI-NITION, n. Predetermination. Dr. Jackson.
FORE-ORE-DI-NITION, n. Predetermination. Dr. Jackson.
FORE-PRESED', (-phat') p. a. Passed antecedently.
FORE-PRESED', (-phat') p. a. Promised beforehand.
FORE-PRESED', v. a. To rate beforehand. Hooker.
FORE-READ', N. p. To signify by tokens. Spenser.
FORE-READ', v. a. & n. (Newl.) To sail better than another ship; to get before.
FORE-READ', N. p. Previous perusal. Hales.
FORE-READ', N. m. Previous perusal. Hales.
FORE-READ', N. m. Previous perusal. Hales.
FORE-READ', N. m. Previous perusal. Hales.
FORE-READ', N. m. Previous perusal. Hales.
FORE-READ', N. m. Previous perusal. Hales.
FORE-READ', N. m. Previous perusal. Hales.
FORE-READ', N. m. Previous perusal. Hales.
FORE-READ', N. m. Rent paid before the first crop is reaped.
Loudon.
FORE-READ', N. R. Rent paid before the first crop is reaped.
Loudon. †FÖRE-RE-SEM'BLE,\* v. a. To resemble beforehand. Mil-TORE-SET, or. a. In treeminis describant. State ton.

IFÖRE'RIGHT, (-rit) ad. Forward, quick. Massinger.

FÖRE-RIGHT, (-rit) a. Forward, quick. Massinger.

FÖRE-RÜN', v. a. [1. FOREMAN; pp. FORERUNNINO, FORERUN.] TO go before; to come before; to precede.

FÖRE-BUN'NER, s. One who foreruns:—a precursor; a
harbinger; a pregnostic.

FÖRE-SAID', (-séd') p. a. Spoken of before. Shak.

FÖRE-SAID', (-séd') p. a. Spoken of before. Shak.

FÖRE-SAID', (-séd') p. a. Spoken of before. Shak.

FÖRE-SAID', (-séd') v. a. [1. FOREMAID; pp. FOREMAING,

FORE-SAID', To predict; to forestell. Shak.

FÖRE-SEY, v. a. [1. FOREMAN; pp. FOREMAING,

FÖRE-SEZ', v. a. [1. FOREMAN; pp. FOREMAING.]

TO see beforehand; to foreknow; to provide for.

FÖRE-SEZ', v. a. Seen beforehand; anticipated.

FÖRE-SEZ'R, a. One who foremees.

†FÖRR-SEIZE', (-85L') v. a. To grasp beforehand. Tats.
FÖRR-SHAD'ÖW, v. a. To typify. Barrow.
†FÖRE-SHAME', v. a. To shame; to bring reproach upon.
FÖRE-SHEW', (-8hO') v. a. (£ FORESHEWED; pp. FORESHEWING, FORESHEWN.] To predict. See FORESHOW.
FÖRE-SHEW'ER, (-8hO') v. a. See FORESHOWER.
FÖRE-SHÖR'TER, (-8hO') th) v. a. (Painting) To shorten in accordance with a foreview of the object, and convey an impression of its full length; to shorten in order to show the figures behind. an impression of its full length; to shorten in order to show the figures behind.

FÖRE-SHÖR'TEN-ING, (-shör'th-Ing) m. The act of a painter who foreshortens; state of being foreshortened.

FÖRE-SHÖW', (-shö') v. a. [L. FORESHOWED, pp. FORE SHOWING, FORESHOWEN]. To discover or represent before it happens; to predict.

FÖRE-SHÖW, m. A sign; something that foretells. Fairfac.

FÖRE-SHÖW'R, # (-shö'gr) n. One who foreshows. Smart
FÖRE-SHÖW, The front side; [†specious outside. Spenser,] FORE'SIGHT, (-SIt) n. Prescience; prognostication; fore-\*\*Source of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of th FORE'SKIN, n. The prepuce, or the skin which is removed by circumcision.

FÖRE'SKIRT, n. The loose part of the cont before. Shuk.

FÖRESLÄCK', v. a. To neglect by idleness Spenser.

FÖRE'SLĒĒVE,\* n. The part of the sleeve from the elbow to the hand. Lee.

FÖRE-SLÖW', v. a. To delay; to hinder; to omit. Bacon.

FÖRE-SLÖW', v. n. To be dilatory; to loiter. Shak.

FÖRE-SFĒAK', v. n. [t. FORESPOKE; pp. FORESPERKING,

FOREFOREN.] To predict; to forbid; to bewitch. Shak.

FÖRE-SPĒAK', n. A. preface. Sherwood

FÖRE-SPĒR', n. A. preface. Sherwood

FÖRE-SPĒR', a. Post; wasted, spent. Shak. [R.]

FÖRE-SPĒR', a. [Gorset, old Fr.] An extensive surface covered

naturally with trees and undergrowth; an extensive

woodland or woods.—(Law) A chase under the protec
tion of the king of England, for his pleasure in hunting.

FÖR'STR. a. Sylvan; rustic. Sir G. Buck.

FÖRE'STĀFF, n. (Naut.) An instrument formerly used for

taking the altitudes of heavenly bodies.

FÖR'STAGE, n. An ancient service paid by foresters to taking the altitudes of heavenly bodies. För-gen-que, n. An ancient service paid by foresters to the king of England; the right of foresters. Före-ställt, t. a. [L. Forestalled, pp forestalling, forestalling, forestalling, forestalling, forestalling, forestalling, forestalling, forestalling, in order to raise the price, to engross.—(Law) To enhance the price of goods by false rumors, &c. Före-ställt/ign, a. One who forestalls; the forestallis; the great of the price of goods by false rumors, and the price of goods of the price of goods by false rumors, &c. act of buying up provisions, or of enhancing their price by dishonest means. Smath.
FOR EST-BORN, a. Born in a wild or forest. Shall OR'EST-BÖOGH,\* (-böû) a. A branch from the forest. FOR'EST-ED, a. Covered with forests; supplied with trees. FÖR'EST-ER, m. [forestier, Fr.] An officer of the forest; an inhabitant of a forest:—a forest-tree. FÖB/EST-ELÄDE,\* n. A sylvan lawn. Thomson.
FÖB/EST-LÄW,\* n. Law relating to forests. Booth.
FÖB/EST-EY,\* n. The art of forming or cultivating forests. Sat. Mag. FÖR'EST-TREË,\* n. A tree of the forest; not a fruit-tree FOR EST-WALK,\* (-wak) w. A walk in a forest; a rural 'OR'EST-'...
grove. Dryden.
FÖRE'SWÄRT,
L. Spent with heat. Sudney.
FÖRE'SWÄT,
L. FORETASTED; pp. FORET. FORE-TARTE, v. a. [L. FORETASTED; pp. FORE-TARTING, FORE-TARTED.] To have antepast of; to have prescience of; to TASTED.] To have antepast of; to have prescience of; to taste before, to anticipate.

FÖRETASTE, R. Taste beforehand; anticipation of.

FÖRETAST'ER, R. One who foretastes.

FÖRETACH', v. a. To teach before. Spenser.

FÖRETELL', v. a. To teach before. Spenser.

FÖRETELL', v. a. [1. FORETOLD; pp. FORETELLING, FORETOLD.] To tell beforehand; to product; to prophesy; to formshow; to betoken; to portend.

FÖRETELL', v. a. To utter prophecy. Acts iii.

FÖRETELL', v. a. To utter prophecy. Acts iii.

FÖRETELL', v. a. To utter prophecy. In the forestell of the prophecy. Acts iii.

FÖRETELL', v. a. To contrive beforehand. Smith.

FÖRETHOUGHT, (för'thawt) n. Prescience; anticipation; provident care; forecast.

FÖRETHOUGHT', (för-thawt') a. Prepense; designed. Ba
FÖRETHOUGHT', (för-thawt') a. Having fore
thought. Coloridge. thought. Coloridge.

FOR FÖRE-THREAT'EN,\* (-thret'ta) v. c. To threaten before-FORE'TOREN, (45km) a. An omen; prognostic.
FORE'TOREN, (45km) v. a. To foreshow. Deniel.
ORE'TOREN, (45km) v. a. To foreshow. Deniel.
ORE'TOOTE, a.; pl. FORETEETE. The tooth in the forepart of the mouth; the incisor.
FORE'TOP, a. The top part in front, as of the head-dress.
—(Nast.) The top of the foremast.

FOREY'ER,\* ad. Always; electrally; time without end.
James Montgemery. "This word, preser, in a will, makes
no difference." Dans. — "Foreshe has but recently become
a single word." Bobth's Analytical Dictionary. — Forever is
commonly written as one word by American writers, and
as two by English.
FORE-VOLCHED', (-Vücht') a. Affirmed before. Shak.
FÖRE-WARD, a. The van; the front. Shak.
FÖRE-WARD, "V. a. [i. FOREWARNED; pp. FOREWARNING,
FOREWARNED.] To admonish beforehand; to caution
against. FÖRE-WÄRN'ING. \* m. Previous caution; an omen. Good-FÖRE-WÄSTE', v. a. See FORWASTE.
FÖRE-WEA'EY, v. a. See FORWASTE.
FÖRE-WEND', v. a. To go before. Spenser.
FÖRE-WEND', v. a. To go before. Spenser.
FÖRE-WEND', v. a. To desire beforehand. Knolles.
FÖRE-WISH', v. a. To desire beforehand. Knolles.
FÖRE-WÖRN', a. Worn out; wasted. Schaey.
FÖRE-WÖRN', a. Worn out; wasted. Schaey.
FÖR-FÜLL'URE, v. A faiture; a violation. Sr. W. Scott.
FÖR'FEIT, (för'fit) n. [forfast, Fr.] That which is forfeited or lost by a transgression; a forfeiture; a fine; a mulct; something deposited, and to be redeemed by a jocular fine, whence the game of forfaste.
FÖR'FEIT, (för'fit) v. a. [i. roberetter; pp. forfeiting, roberetter.] To lose by some breach of condition; to lose by some offence.
FÖR'FEIT, a. Alienated by a crime; forfeited. Shak. FORE-WASTE', v. a. See FORWASTE. lose by some offence.
FÖR/FEIT, a. Alienated by a crime; forfeited. Skak.
FÖR/FEIT, a. Alienated by a crime; forfeited. Skak.
FÖR/FEIT-ED,\* p. a. Lost by crime, offence, or neglect.
FÖR/FEIT-ER, (för/fit-yin, n. One who forfeits.
FÖR/FEIT-ÜRE, (för/fit-yin) [för/fit-yin, S. W. J. Ja. Sm.;
för/fit-yin, P. j. n. [Jorfattere, Fr.] A loss of property as a punishment for some illegal act or negligence; the act of forfeiting; the thing forfeited; a mulct, a fine; a forfett.

FOR-FEND', v. a. To prevent. See FORRFEND.

FOR-FEN, n. [L.] A pair of scissors. Pape.—(Zool.) A species of antelope. P. Cyc.

FOR-FIC'U-LA,\* n. [L.] (Ent.) One of an order of insects, of which the common earwig is the type. Brande.

FOR-GIT'\* t. from Forget; now forget. See FORGET.

FOR-GIT'\*. t. from Forget; now forget. See FORGET.

\*ORGE, (forj) [forj, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.] n.

forge, fr ] A work-shop in which iron is hammered and shaped by the sid of heat; a smithy, particularly for large work; a furnace; the act of working iron; any place where any thing is made or shaped.

FORGE, v. a. [i. rorsed: p. rorseling, forged.] To form Seit. FÖRGE, v. a. [i. FORGED; pp. FORGING, FORGED.] To form by the furnace and hammer; to beat into shape; to make; to counterfeit; to faisify.
FÖRGED,\* (förjd) p. s. Formed by the hammer; counter-PÖRG'ER, (för'jer) s. One who forges; a smith; a work-man; one guilty of forgery.

FÖRG'ER-Y, [för'jer-e, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.

Sometimes corruptly pronounced för'je-re.) s. The act of forging; the act of fraudulently making or altering any or lorging; the act or tradenessity making or attering any record, instrument, register, stamp, note, ac., to the prejudice of another person's right.

FOR-EET', D. a. [1. FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FORDOTTING, FO FOR-GET'FOL-LY, \* ad. In a forgetful manner. South.
FOR-GET'FOL-MESS, m. Oblivion; loss of memory; neglect.

PORGETINE, a. That may forge or produce. Shak. [R.]

POR-SETIME-NOT,\* z. A parential plant. Booth.

POR-SETIME-NOT,\* z. A parential plant. Booth.

POR-SETIME-LY, ad. Without attention; forgetfully.

POR-SETIME-LY, ad. Without attention; forgetfully.

POR-SIVIA-ELZ, z. That may be pardoned. Sharecool. [R.]

POR-SIVIA-ELZ, a. That may be pardoned. Sharecool. [R.]

POR-SIVIA, (for Fiv) v. a. [L. PORANY; pp. PORIVING, PORIVING, PORIVING; to remit; to excuse.

POR-SIVIA TO absolve; to remit; to excuse.

POR-SIVIA, n. One who forgiving; pardon; willingness to pardon; to absolve; to remit; to excuse.

FOR-SIVIA, n. One who forgives.

FOR-SIVIA, n. One who forgives.

FOR-SIVIA-TERS, n. A forgiving disposition or act. Fo. Qu. Rec.

Qu. Rev. POR-SO', s. s. See Ponngo.

FOR-GÖT', i. & p. from Forget. See Forget. FOR-GÖT'TER, (-in) p. from Forget. See Forget.

POR-MAIL', v. a. To draw or distress. Spencer.
|FOR-MEND', v. a. See FORMEND.
|FOR-MEND', v. a. [fories and familia, L.] (Less)
|FOR-MEND', L. | The second familia, L.] (Less)
|To put a son in possession of land in the lifetime of his
father. Blackstone. To put a son in possession of land in the lifetime of his father. Blackstons.
FÖRE, m. An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs; one of the divisions or points; the commencement of the division; a point.
FÖRE, w. m. [L. FORKED; pp. FORKING, FORKED.] To show into blades or divisions.
FÖRE/C-CHÜCE, m. An appendage to a lathe. Francis FÖRE/D, d. Opening, as a fork; forky; furcated.
FÖRE/D, L. P. D. Inom Fork.
FÖRE/D-LY, ad. In a forked form. Shermood.
FÖRE/ED-RESS, m. The quality of being forked.
FÖRE/ED-RESS, m. The quality of being forked.
FÖRE/ED-RESS, m. A fork-like division. Cotgravs.
FÖRE/ED-RESS, m. A fork-like division. Cotgravs.
FÖRE/EL-RESS, m. A fork-like division. Cotgravs.
FÖRE/EL, m. & salmon in his fourth year. [Local.]
FÖRE/TLL, m. A salmon in his fourth year. [Local.]
FÖRE/TLL, m. A salmon in his fourth year. [Local.]
FÖRE/ER!, s. Deserted; forsaken; forlorn. Spenser.
FÖR-LÖRM', m. A lost, solitary.
FÖR-LÖRM', m. A lost, solitary, forsaken person. Shak.
FOR-LÖRM'-HÖPE, m. (Mil.) A body of troops sent on a desperate duty at a slege; a desperate or hazardous enterprise. Ed. Rev. prise. Ed. Rev. OR-LÖRN'LY,\* ad. In a forlorn manner. Scott. FOR-LÖRR'LY,\* ad. In a forlorn manner. Scott. FOR-LÖRR'LY,\* ad. Destitution; misery; solitude. Royle. FOR-LŸE', v. n. To lie before. Spenser.
FÖRM, [förm, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.] n. [forms, L.]
That which has shape; that which shapes; a mould; arrangement; method; order; beauty or elegance arising from shape; empty show; shape; figure; appearance; fashion; formality; ceremony; external rites; established practice; ritual roin state; empty saww; share; figure; appearance fashion; formality; ceremony; external rites; established practice; ritual.

Form, or Form, [form, W. J. F. Sm. R.; form, S. P. E. Ja. K.] n. A long seat; a class; a rank of students; the seat or hed of a hare. — (Printing) The type set up and locked in a chase, ready for printing. — The outer form is the chase and pages, containing half the pages and always to first and last pages of a sheet; the tamer form always contains the second page.

FÖRM, v. s. [forme, L.] [i. FORMED; pp. FORMING, FORMED.]

To make out of materials; to give shape to; to create; to produce; to constitute; to fashion; to mould; to shape; to model; to plan; to arrange; to settle; to contrive; to model by education.

FÖRM, v. n. To take any particular form. Drayton.

FÖRMAL, a. [formalis, L.] Ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation; stiff; not sudden; regular; methodical; external; having the appearance only; depending on established custom.

FÖRMAL-ISM, ». Quality of being formal; formality. Abp. Whatchy. FÖE'HAL-ET, n. [formaliste, Fr.] One who lays stress on forms; an observer of forms only, in religion or in other things 'OR-HAL';-TY, n. [formalité, Fr.] Quality of being for-mal; the observance of forms or ceremonies; ceremony; mni; the observance of forms or ceremonies; ceremony; order; mode of dress. 
(FOR'MAL-IZE, v. a. [formatiser, Fr.] To modify. Mecker. FOR'MAL-IZE, v. a. To affect formality. Hales. [2.] 
FOR'MAL-I, ad. In a formal manner; ceremoniously. 
FOR'MA PAUPER-IS.\* [L.] (Less) A mode of bringing a suit in the character of a pauper. Crabb.

FOR-MA'TION, s. [formation, Fr.] Act of forming; the manner in which a thing is formed; contrivance. 
FOR'MA-TIVE, a. Giving form; plastic. Beatley. 
FOR'MA-TIVE, a. A word formed according to some practice or analogy. Smart. FOR'MA-TIVE.\* M. A word formed according to some practice or analogy. Smart.
FÖR'ME-DÖN,\* M. (Eng. less) A writ, now superseded by the writ of ejectment. Bosovier.
FÖR'MEE, m. One who forms; maker.
FÖR'MEE, a. Before in time; mentioned before; past; anterior; previous; prior; preceding; antecedent:—opposed to letter. posed to tatter.

För MER-LY, ad. In times past; of old.

För MER-LY, ad. In times past; of old.

För MI-4TE, a. (Chem.) A salt formed by the union of formic acid with a base. Crabb. FOR'MIC, a. (Chem.) Denoting an acid derived from ants. P. Oyc.

PÖR'M;-CATE,\* a. Resembling or like an ant. Smort.

PÖR-M;-CÂ'TIÇN, n. [formicatio, L.] A sensation like that
of ants creeping over the skin. Dr. James.

FÖR-M;-DA-BLL';-Ty, \* n. Formidableness. Qu. Rev.

FÖR-M;-DA-BLR, a. [formidablii, L.] Terrible; powerful,
so as to be feared; tremendous; fearful.

FÖR'M;-DA-BLR, a. Quality of being formidable.

FÖR'M;-DA-BLY, sd. In a formidable manner. P. Ovc.

FOS

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fortaice. Spensor.

1FORT | N. m. [Ft.] A sconce or little fort. Shak.

FORT | N. m. [Ft.] (Mus.) Very loud. Crabb.

FOR TISTER IN RE,* [L.] With firmness in acting. Chasterfield.

FOR | Total acting.
  FÖRM'LESS, c. Shapeless; without regular form.
FÖRM'LESS-NESS,* n. The state of being without form.
Classold.
 Clussoid.
[FOR.MOS']-TY, n. [formasitas, L.] Beauty. Cockeram.
FOR.MOY-L4, n. [L.] pl. FOR'MU-L&. A prescribed form,
rule, or model; a prescription; a formulary.
FOR'MU-L4-RY, n. A prescribed model; a form usually ob-
served; a book containing stated forms.
FOR'MU-L4-RY, a. Ritual; prescribed; stated.
FOR'MU-L4-RY, a. [formule, Fr.] A model; a formulary. Bp.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  För.TI-TDE, n. [fortitude, L.] Strength or resolution to endure pain; patience under suffering; resolution; magnanimity; formness; equanimity; courage För.TI-TD'DI-NOUS, a. Having fortitude; courageous.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  Groom.
FORT'LET, n. A little fort.
||FORT'NIGHT, (fort'nit or Grt'nit) [fort'nit, S. W. J. E. F.
Ja. Sm.; fort'nit, P. Wb.; fort'nit or fort'nit, K.] n.
[contracted from fourteen nights.] The space of two
    FUR'NXX,* n. A southern constellation. Lacalle.
  FOR'NAL'S. A Southern constitution. Lecture.
FOR'NI-CATE, v. n. [Formz, L.] To commit fornication or lewdness. Bp. Rall.
FOR'NI-CATE,* a. Arched; fornicated. Loudon.
FOR'NI-CATE, D, a. Polluted by fornication:—arched. Mu-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   ||FÖRT'NIGHT-LY,* ad. Every fortnight. W. Felkin.
FÖR'TRESS, n. [forteresse, Fr.] A stronghold; a fortified
  FOR-NI-CA'TION, m. The act or sin of sexual commerce of
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  FORTRESS, v. a. To guard; to fortify. Shak. [R.]
FÖRTRES, v. a. To guard; to fortify. Shak. [R.]
FÖRTRET, v. A. little fort; a sconce, a fortlet. Brande.
FOR-TÜ!-TODS, (for-tü'0-tüs) a. [fortutus, L.] Happening
by chance, depending on fortune, contingent, acci-
            an unmarried person with another; concubinage; adultery. — (Scripture) Sometimes idolatry. — (Arch.) A kind
  of arching or vaulting.

Fill'Ni-ck-TOR, n. One guilty of fornication. — (Canon law) An unmarried man who has commerce with an un-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                by chance, depending on fortune, contingent, accidental, casual.

FOR-TO'|-TOUS-LY, ad. In a fortuitous manner; casually.

FOR-TO'|-TOUS-LY, ad. In a fortuitous manner; casually.

FOR-TO'|-TOUS-LY, ad. In a fortuitous manner; casually.

FOR-TO'|-TY, a. Chance; accident, Forbes. [R.]

||FORT'U-NATE_LY, ad. In a fortunate manner; happily.

||FORT'U-NATE-LY, ad. In a fortunate manner; happily.

||FORT'U-NATE-LY, ad. In a fortunate manner; happily.

||FORT'U-NATE-LY, ad. In a fortunate, Ly, for'tan, S. F.

Ja.; for'tun, P. E.; fort'yūn, K., for'tūn, colloquially

fort'shoon, Sm.] n. [Fortuna, L.] Chance; luck; fate;

accident:—the goddess of heathen mythology that distributed the lots of life:—the good or ill that befalls man;

chance of life; means of living; success, good or bad;

event; estate; possessions; a portion; wealth.

||FORT'UNE, v. a. To make fortunate; to presage. Dry-

den.
  Law) An unmarried man who has commerce with an unmarried woman.

For Ni-Ci-Teres, n. A lewd unmarried woman. Shak.

For-Fiss, v. n. To go by; to pass unnoticed. Spenser.

For-Fiss, v. n. To waste away. Spenser.

For-Fiss, * a. (Law) Taken beforeland. Benvier.

For-Fix', v. a. [forerer, Fr.] To ravage; to spoil a coun-
 ffor-RAY, v. a. [Joseph Fr.] to saving, we spon a country. Spenser.

ffor-RAY',* v. n. To forage; to spoil; to plunder. Spenser.

ffor-RAY',* a. Act of ravaging; a hostile incursion. Spenser.

Written also forey.

Fors,* w. Rough hair on sheep. Loudon.

For-SAKE', v. a. [L Forseon, pp. Forsaken, porsaken.]

To abandon; to leave; to go away from; to desert, to coult to remaining.
             ful; to renounce.
 ful; to renounce.

FOR-SAE', FR, n. One who forsakes; a deserter.

FOR-SAE', NG, n. Dereliction. Isaiah vi.

†FOR-SAE', v. a. To renounce; to forbid. Spenser.

†FOR-SLOK!, v. a. To delay. Spenser.

†FOR-SLOW', v. a. See FORESLOW.

FOR-SOOK', * (-sûk') L. from Forsake. See FORSAKE.

FOR-SOOK', * (-sûk') L. from Forsake. See FORSAKE.

FOR-SOOTH', ad. In truth, certainly; very well. Shak.—

Once a word of honor in address to women. Bailey.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   FÖRT'UNE, v. n. To befall; to happen. Spenser. FÖRT'UNE-BOOK, (-bûk) n. A book foretelling fortunes
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   [FÖRT'UNED, (fort'yund) a. Supplied by fortune. Skak.

[FÖRT'UNE-HÜNT'ER, z. A man, or adventurer, who

seeks to enrich himself by marrying a woman of great

fortune. Spectator.

[FÖRT'UNE-LESS, a. Luckless; without z fortune.

[FÖRT'UNE-STEAL'ER, z. One who steals an heiress.
Once a word of honor in address to women. Bailey.

FOR-SPEAK', v. a. See FORESPEAK.

FOR-SPEND', v. a. See FORESPEAK.

FOR-SPEND', v. a. See FORESPEAK.

FORS'TER, m. A forester. Chaucer.

FORS'TER, m. A forester. Chaucer.

FORS'TER, m. A forester. Chaucer.

FORSWAT', (-«wöt') a. See FORESWAT.

FOR-SWEAK, (-«wöt') v. a. L. FORESWORE; pp. FORESWEAR-

ING, FORESWAR', (-wwh') v. a. L. FORESWORE; pp. FORESWEAR-

ING, FORESWAK, TO renounce upon oath, to deny upon
oath; to perjure. — With the reciprocal pronoun; as, to

foresweak, v. m. To swear falsely; to commit perjury.

FOR-SWEAK', v. n. To swear falsely; to commit perjury.

FOR-SWEAK', a. Overlabored. Spenser.

FOR-SWÖNE', a. Overlabored. Spenser.

FOR-SWÖNE', a. Overlabored. Spenser.

FOR-SWONE', a. To fortified place or post; a fortress; a

rampart; a castle.

FORT'A-LICE, * m. A fortress; a citadel. Str W. Scott. [R.]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              Addrean
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  Addison.

|FÖRT/UNE-TELL, v. n. To tell fortunes. Sigh.
|FÖRT/UNE-TELL/ER, n. One who foretells fortunes.
|FÖRT/UNE-TELL/ER, n. One who foretells fortunes.
|FÖRT/UNE-TELL/ING, * n. Act of telling fortunes. Sight.
|FÖRT/UN-IZE, v. n. To regulate the fortune of. Spensor.
|FÖRTY, n. d. n. Four times ten.
|FÖRTY, n. [L.] pl. L. FÖ'RZ; Eng. FÖ'RUMS. A public place in ancient Rome where causes were tried: — a tribunal; a court of justice; a market-place; a public place.
|FOR-WAN'DER, (-wön'der) v. n. To wander wildly. Spensor.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   ser.

†FOR-WAN'DERED, (-won'derd) a. Lost; bewildered.

FOR'WARD, ad. Towards what is before; onward; pro-
  FORT, n. [Jort, Fr.] A fortined place or post; a fortress; a rampart; a castle.
FÖR'T4-LICE, n. A fortress; a citadel. Sir W. Scott. [R.]
FÖRTZ, n. That in which one excets; a peculiar talent or faculty; a strong side; chief excellence. Qu. Rev.
FÖR'TE, (för'tä) [IL.] (Mus.) A direction to sing or play with force of tone.
FÖRTYED, a. Furnished or guarded by forts. Shak. [R.]
FÖRTH, ad. Forward; onward in time; forward in order; abroad; out of doors; beyond a boundary; out into public view.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    gressively.
For ward, a Warm; earnest; eager; ready; confident; bold; immodest; early ripe; quick; anterior; progressive; early.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                sive; early.

FÖR'WARD, v. a. [i. FORWARDED; pp. FORWARDING, FORWARDED.] To promote; to hasten; to quicken; to accelerate; to advance; to send on, as goods.

FÖR'WARD-ING, * p. a. Conveying on; promoting; advancing. Förwarding merchant, one who receives and forwards goods to their destination.

FÖR'WARD-ING, * p. a. Conveying on; promoting; advancing. Förwarding merchant, one who receives and forwards goods to their destination.

FÖR'WARD-INESS, n. State of being forward; eagerness; quickness; earliness; early ripeness; want of modesty.

FÖR'WARD, ad. Onward; progressively; forward.

FOR-WARD, a. Onward; progressively; forward.

FOR-WARD, a. To desolate; to destroy. Spenser.

FÖR'WORD, (för'würd) n. A promise. Chaucer.

FÖSR'SET, n. See FAUGET.

FÖASR'WILD - One of the most in intrenchment:
             uc view.
 FÖRTH, prep. Out of. Shak. [R.]

!FÖRTH, n. A way.

FÖRTH-CÔM'|NG, a. Rendy to appear. Shak.

!FÖRTH-CÔM'|NG, a. Rendy to in think. Spenser.

!FÖRTH-Sigu-ING, (-Inh'shu-Ing) a. Coming out. Pope.

!FÖRTH-RIGHT', (-I'') ad. Straight forward. Sidney.

!FÖRTH-RIGHT', (-I'') n. A straight path. Shak.

!FÖRTH-RIGHT', (-I'') m. A straight path. Shak.

!FÖRTH-WARD, ad. Forward. Bp. Fisher.

FÖRTH-WITH', ad. Immediately; without delay.

!FÖRTH-YITH', ad. Immediately; without delay.

!FÖRTH-YITH', ad. Therefore. Spenser.

PONT-1-ETH, a. The ordinal of forty; the fourth tenth.

FOR-1-1-CA'TION, n. The science of military architecture; the art of constructing works of defence; a fort; a runpart; a place built for strength; addition of attength.
    FORTH, prep. Out of. Shak. [R.]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   — a waterfall. Farm. Ency.

Fös'set, n. See Fauget.

Fösse'Mat, s. One of the great Roman roads through England, so called from the ditches on each side.

Fös'sil, a. [fössilis, L.] Dug out of the earth.

Fös'sil, a. A substance dug out of the earth, which may be native, as minerals, or extraneous, as petrified plants, shells, bones, &c.; organic remains.

Fös-sil-If'Ez-o's; * a. Producing or forming fossils; formed of fossils. Bucklend.

Fös-sil-Isi, Ca'Tion, * a. Act of fossilizing. Wates.

Fös'sil-Isi, * x. The nature or science of fossils. Colstider.
                etrength.
     FOR'TI-FIED,* (för'te-fid) p. c. Strengthened by fortifica-
               tions : confirmed
    Ilons; confirmed.

FÖR'TI-FER, M. He or that which fortifies.

FÖR'TI-FY, v. s. [fortifier, Fr.] [i. rownering pp. rowning, rowning pp. rowning, rowning pp. rowning, to confirm; to encourage; to invigorate; to fix; to establish.
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ridge.

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FÖS'S|L-IST, n. One versed in the knowledge of fossils.
FÖS'S|L-IZE,* v. a. & n. [i. FOSSILIZED; pp. FOSSILIZING,
FOSSILIZED.] To change into a fossil state. Ec. Rev.
FOS-SIL'O-QY,* n. The science of fossils. Rodd.
FOS-SO'X|-AL,* a. (Zool.) Applied to animals which dig
their retreats, and seek their food, in the earth. Brande.
FOS'SU-LATE,* a. Having long, narrow depressions.
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FOU

Brands.

Fös'Ter, v. a. [t. fostbred; pp. fostbreng, fostbred.]

To nurse; to feed; to support; to indulge; to pamper; to encourage; to cherish; to forward; to harbor.

Fös'Ter, v. n. To be nursed, or trained up. Spenser.

Fös'Ter, Age, n. The charge of nursing; alterage. Ralund.

leigh.
Fös'TER-Bröth-ER, n. One suckled at the same breast, but not of the same womb.

FOS'TER-CHILD, n. A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father. Davies.

FÖS'TER-DÄM, n. A nurse who is not the mother.
FÖS'TER-DÄUGH-TER,\* (fös'ter-däw-ter) n. A female
child nursed by a woman who is not the mother. Booth. A female

FOS'TER-EARTH, n. Earth by which a plant is nourished.

isnee.
Fös'TER-ER, n. One who fosters; a nurse.
Fös'TER-FA-THER, n. One who fosters like a father.
Fös'TER-ING, n. Nourishment. Chaucer.
Fös'TER-ING,\* p. a. Cherishing; nourishing; feeding.
Fös'TER-LAND,\* n. Land allotted for maintaining a per-

Fos'TER-LING, n. A foster-child; a nurse-child. B. Jon-

90n. FÖS'TER-MENT, n. Food; nourishment. Cockeram. FÖS'TER-MÖEHLER, n. A woman who fosters a child. FÖS'TER-NURSE, n. A nurse. Stak. FÖS'TER-PAR-ENT,\* n. One who provides as a parent.

FÖS'TER-SHIP, n. The office of a forester. Churton. FÖS'TER-SIS-TER,\* n. One bred by the same fostermother. Booth.

mother. Booth.

FÖS'TER-SÖN, (-Sün) n. One fed and educated as a son, though not a son by nature. Dryden.

FÖS'TER-SO, A nurse. B. Jonson.

FÖSTIER, n. A load, generally of lead:— in some parts of England, 191 cwt.:— a large quantity.

FÖTH'ER, v. c. (Nat.) To stop a leak by means of oakum. Francis.

oakum. Francis.
FOU-GÄDE', (Rogad) п. [Fr.] (Fort.) A little well-like mine filled with combustibles to blow up a fortification.
FOUGHT, (Rwt: L&p. from Fight. See Fight.
FOULA. Not clean, filthy; dirty; impure; polluted; not clear; not fair, not serene; as, foul weather: — not pure; wicked; detestable; diegraceful; shameful. coarse; gross, unfair; as, foul play: — unfavorable; contrary, as, a foul wind. — (Naul.) Entangled with; as, "to be foul of." — Used adverbially, as to fall foul of, or to run foul of, to fall upon or run against with rough force.
FOUL, ad. With rude force or violence; as, "They fell foul of each other." Ask. See Foul, a.

No and upon of run against win rough rore.

Föll, a.d. With rude force or violence; as, "They fell foul of each other." Ask. See Foul, a.

Föll, a. a. [i. foul.dd] pp. fouling, foul.dd]. To daub; to bemire; to make filthy; to dirty.

Föll.'procent of the filthy; to dirty.

Föll.'procent of the filthy; to dirty.

Föll.'procent of the filthy; to dirty visage. Skak.

Föll.'procent, (-fist) a. Having an ugly visage. Skak.

Föll.'procent, of the filthy of the filthy.

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substances or instruments.

FOOR-DATION, A. Act of founding or fixing the basis; the lowest part of a structure lying under ground; base; basis; ground; the principles or ground; original; rise; a revenue established for any purpose, particularly for a

a revenue established for any purpose, particularly for a charity; establishment; settlement.

FOON-DA'TION-ER,\* n. A student supported or assisted by a charitable foundation. Dr. Th. Arnold.

FÖON-D'TION-LESS, a. Without foundation. Hammond.

FÖON'DER, n. One who founds; a builder; a caster:—a disease in the 'cet of horses. London.

FÖON'DER, v. a. [Fondre, Fr.] [i. FOUNDERED; pp FOUNDERED] To cause a soreness in a horse's foot so that he cannot use it.

FMON'DER, n. n. To sink: to fail: to trin: to fail.

for so that he cannot use il.
Föth'/DER, v. n. To sink; to fall; to trip; to fall.
Föth'/DER-OB, a. Full of bogs; failing; ruinous. Burks.
Föth'/DER-Y, n. The art of casting metals; a place in which

founding is carried on; a house and apparatus for casting

metals.—Written also foundry.

FÖOND'LING, m. A new-born child abandoned by its parents; a child found without any parent or owner.

FÖOND'LING-HÖS'PI-TAL,\* n. A receptacle for foundlings.

FÖUND'LING-HÖUSE,\* n. A house for foundlings. Ram-

FÖUN'DRESS, n. A woman that founds.
FÖUNT, n. [fons, L.] A spring; a basin; a fountain. See

FORT.

FÖUN'TAIN, (föün'tın) n. [fontaine, Fr.] A well; a spring; a jet; a spout of water; a source; the head or first spring of a river; original; first principle; first cause. FÖÜN'TAIN-HEAD, n. Original, first principle. Foung. FÖÜN'TAIN-LESS, a. Haying no fountain. Mülten. FÖÜN'TAIN-LESS, a. Haying no fountain. Mülten. FÖÜN'TAIN-LESS, a. Haying no fountain. Mülten. FÖÜN'TAIN-LESS, a. Twice two. Pope. 1FÖURBE, (förb) n. [Fr.] A cheat; a trick. Denham. FÖUR-CHETTE',\* n. [Fr.] A fork; a surgical instrument. Dungison.

ment. Dunglison. FOUR'-CORNERED,\* (-nord) a. Having four corners of

FOUR'-COR-NERED, (-nera) a. maying non countre or angles. Blackstone. Four'rold, a. four times told or repeated. FOUR'FOLD, a. Four times as many or as much. Luke. FOUR'-FOOT-ED, (for'fût-ed) a. Having four feet. FOUR'-HAND-ED, a. Having four hands, quadrumanous. Goldsmith.

FOUR'-LEG-GED,\* or FOUR'LEGGED,\* a. Having four

FOUR'-LEG-BED," or FOUR LEGGE,
legs. Campbell.
FOUR'LING,\* n. One of four children born at the same
birth. Fo. Qu. Rev. [R.]

†FOUR'RIĒR, (för'rēr) n. [fourrier, Fr.] A harbinger. Sir

FOUR'SCORE, (för'skör) a. Four times twenty; eighty

FÖUR'SCÖRE, (Tor'skör) a. Four times twenty; eighty.

†FÖUR'SCÖRTH,\* a. The ordinal of fourscore; as, ''fourscorth year.'' Guardian.

FÖUR'SQUARE, (Tor'skwår) a. Quadrangular. Raleigh.

FÖUR'EËN, a. k. n. Four and ten; twice seven.

FÖUR'TEËN, a. The ordinal of fourteen.

FÖURTH, a. The ordinal of four it en ext to the third.

FÖURTH,\* n. (Mus.) An interval enumerated among the
discords. P. Cyc.

FÖURTH'LY, ad. In the fourth place.

FÖURTH'LY, ad. In the fourth place.

FÖURTH'REELED, (Eo'rhweid) a. Having four wheels.

†FÖU'TRA, (E'tre) n. [foure, old Fr.] A fig; a scoff. Shak.

FÖU'TY, (B'tc) a. [foutu, old Fr.] Despicable. [Vulgar.]

FO-VIL'A,\* n. (Bot.) A fine substance, imperceptible to
the naked eye, emitted from the pollen of flowers. P.

Cyc.

the nakeu eye, comment of the nakeu eye, comment of the nakeu eye, comment of the nakeu eye, comment of the nakeu eye, a barn-door fowl. — Like fish, it is often used collectively, for fowls, as, "fish and fowl."
Föwl., v. n. To kill birds for food or game. Blackstone.
Föwl. er, n. A sportsman who pursues birds. Phillips.
Föwl. er, n. A sportsman who pursues birds. Phillips.

FOWL'ING, n. The act or practice of ensnaring, taking, or

FOWL'ING, n. The act of practice of ennaring, taking, or shooting birds, falcoury or hawking.

FÖWL'ING-PIECE, n. A gun for the shooting of birds.

FÖX, n. [Sax.] pl. FOXES. A wild animal of the canine kind, remarkable for cunning:—a shrewd knave; a cunning fellow.—(Naut.) A particular kind of strand made of some strange. of rope-yarns.

of rope-yarns.

FÖX, v. a. [foza, Su. Goth.] [i. FOXED; pp. FOXING,
FOXED.] To stupefy; to make drunk. Boyle.—To make
sour, as beer in fermenting. Urc.—To repair boots by
adding new soles, and surrounding the feet with new

Buding new sour, new leather.
Föx'-CASE, n. A fox's skin. L'Estrange.
Föx'-CASE, n. The pursuit of a fox with hounds. Pope.
Föx'-E-vil., (föks'6-vi) n. A disease in which the hair

Tails Oil.

FÖX'-Fish, n. A species of fish.

FÖX'GLÖVE, (föks'glüv) n. A medicinal plant, of different varieties, digitalis.

FÖX'-HÖÜND, n. A hound for chasing foxes. Shenstone.

FÖX'-HÖNT, n. The hunting of foxes; fox-hunting. Ch. Ob.

FÖX'-HÜNT-ER, n. One who hunts foxes.

FÖX'-HÜNT-ING, n. The pursuit of the fox; fox-chase.

FOX'-HUNT-ING,\* a. Relating to the hunting of foxes Ch. Ob.

FÖX'1811, a. Cunning; artful, like a fox. Tyrehitt.
FÖX'LIKE, a. Resembling the cunning of a fox.
fFOX'LY, a. Having the qualities of a fox. Mirror for

.mag. FÖX'sHIP, m. The character of a fox; cunning. Shak. FÖX'TĀIL, m. A plant; also a species of grass of different

FOX'TAILED,\* (-taid) a. Resembling the tail of a fox. FOX'-TRAP, n. A gin or snare to catch foxes. Tatler.

FOX'Y, a. Belonging to a fox; wily. Abp. Cranmer. FOY, n. [fot, Fr.] Faith; allegiance. Spenser. FOY, n. [foey, Teut.] A feast on leaving a place. [Local, FOY, n. Eng.]
FOY'SON, m. See Foison.
FRA'CAS,\* (frā'kas or fra-ka') [fra-ka', Sm.; fra'ka, K.;
fra'kas, Wb.] n. [Fr.] A noisy quarrel; a disturbance.
Couper. — A French word, now in a great measure Angnoizeu.

FRACT, v. a. [fractus, L.] To break; to violate. Shak.

FRAC'TION, (frak'shin) n. [fractio, L.] Act of breaking, the state of being broken; a broken part; a piece.—

(Arithmetic) A broken number, which consists of a part or parts of any number considered as a unity or whole. FRXC'TION-AL, a. Belonging to fractions, broken.
FRXC'TION-A-RY,\* a. Belonging to fractions; fractional. Mander.

Fråc'Tious-Ly,\* ad. In a fractious manner. Ash.
Fråc'Tious-Ly,\* ad. In a fractious manner. Ash.
Fråc'Tious-Ly,\* ad. In a fractious manner. Ash.
Fråc'Tious-Ly,\* ad. In a fractious manner. Ash.
Fråc'Tious-Ly,\* ad. In a fractious manner.
Fråc'Tious-Ly,\* ad. In a fractious manner.
Fråc'Tious-Ly,\* and particularly of a bone; a rupture.
Fråc'Tyre, (fråk'yu) n. [fractura, L.] A breach, separation; a breaking, particularly of a bone; a rupture.
Fråc'Yu-Lom,\* (från'y-lum) n. [L.] (Anat.) The string under the tongue. Crabb.
Fra-Gā'Rj-A,\* n. (Bot.) A plant; strawberry. Hamilton.
Fra-Gā'Rj-A,\* n. (Bot.) A plant; strawberry. Hamilton.
Fra-Gā'[-Ty,\* n. Brittleness; weakness; frailty.
Fra-Ga'Mry, n. [fragmentum, L.] A part broken off from a whole; an imperfect piece.
Fra-G-MEN'TAL,\* a. Consisting of fragments; fragmentary. Ec. Rev. tary. Ec. Rev. tary. Ec. Rev. FRX6'Mk.TA.RY, a. Composed of fragments. FRX6'Mk.N-TA.RY, a. Broken into fragments; existing in fragments. Brande. FRX6'GÖR, n. [L.] A crash, as of something breaking. FRX6'GRANCE, n. Sweethess of simell; pleasing scent; FRX6'GRANCA, p. grateful odor. FRX6'GRANCA, [fragrams, L.] Odorous; sweet of smell. FRX6'GRANT.AY, ad. With sweet or pleasing scent. FRX1GRANT.AY, ad. With sweet or pleasing scent. FRX1GRANT. [frade, old Fr.] A basket made of rushes; a rush. rush.

FRÄIL, a. [fragilis, L.] Weak; infirm, easily vanquished or destroyed, decaying, subject to casualties; easily led astray; liable to error or seduction.

FRÄIL/SES, n. Weakness, frailty. Norris.

FRÄIL/TY, n. State of being frail, weakness; infirmity, liability to error, fault proceeding from weakness. FRÄI'SCHEÜR, (fra'shūr) n. [old Fr.] Freshness, coolness. Dryden. [Not in use in English.]

FRÄISE, (fräz) n. [Fr.] A pancake with bacon in it.— (Fort.) A range of horizontal stakes.

FRAM'A BLE, \* a. That may be framed. Hooker.

FRAME, v. a. [i. FRAMED: TO. FRAMING, FRAMED.] To rush. FRAME, v. a. [In FRAMED; pp. FRAMING, FRAMED.] To form or fabricate; to fit to something, to make, to compose, to regulate; to contrive, to plan; to invent, to fign, to forge; to put together, as the timbers of a house. FRAME, v. A. To contrive. Judges.

FRAME, v. A. fabric, the timbers which support a house; any thing made to enclose, surround, or support something else; a structure composed of timbers united, order: templarity acheme: contribute. order; regularity; scheme; contrivance, shape; form; temper, temperament.—(Printing) A stand or structure on which a compositor's cases are placed.
FRÄMED,\* (framd) p. a. Formed; contrived, fitted with a FRÄME'R, n. One who frames, maker, former.
FRÄME'WORK, '-wurk') n. Exterior work, generally of
wood; a frame; a skeleton, work done in a frame.
FRÄME'WORK-KNIT'TER,\* n. One who weaves in a frame. Hanking. FRAM'|No. n. A joining together; timber-work.
FRAM'|No.D. a. Peevish; fretful; cross-grained. Saak.
FRANC, n. A French silver coin, of the value of about
19 cents. McCulloch. 19 conts. McCulloch.

FRXN'CHISE, (frin'chiz) m. [Fr.] Exemption from any onerous duty; privilege; immunity, right granted; a district to which a privilege or exemption belongs.

FRXN'CHISE, (frin'chiz) v. a. To enfranchise; to make free. Shak. See Enfranchise.

FRXN'CHISE-MENT, n. Spenser. See Enfranchisement.

FRXN'CHISE-MENT, n. Spenser. See Enfranchisement.

FRXN'CHISE-MENT, m. Spenser. See Enfranchisement.

FRXN'CHISE-MENT, a. Reinting to the Franks or the language of the Franks; Frankish. Waston.

FRANCHISCAM, n. A. monk of the order of St. Francis. FRAN-CIS'CAN,\* n. A monk of the order of St. Francis.
FRAN-CIS'CAN,\* a. Relating to the order of St. Francis.
FRAN-G-BIL'!-TY,\* n. The quality of being frangible. FRIN'GIBLE, a. [frange, L.] Fragile; brittle; easily

293 FRXNR, a. [franc, Fr.] Liberal; generous; open; ingenu ous; sincere; not reserved; candid, free; artless, with out conditions; without payment.
FRXNR, n. One of those who were natives of Franconia, but who afterwards established themselves in France; a term applied in the East to a native of Western Europe.
— A letter sent, or the privilege of sending lotters, by mail, free of postage. — [A pigsty. Shak.] See Franc.
FRANK. v. a. [L. FRANKED; pp. FRANKENG, FRANKED]. To FRANK v. a. [L. FRANKED; pp. FRANKING, FRANKED] To free from postage or expense, as letters. — [To shut in a sty; to fatten. SA&L.]
FRANK-AL-mölen', (frangk-al-möln') n. (Eng. law). A tenure by divine service, or for praying for the souls of the deceased. FRÄNK-CHÄSE', n. (Law) The liberty of free chase. Howell. FRÄNKED,\* (frangkt) p. a. Made free; exempted from posage.
FRANK'IN-CENSE, [Itangk'in-sens, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.: Itänk-in'söns, Wb.] n. [frank and incense.] A gum resin, used as a perfume, which exudes from a species of fir, and possesses a turpentine-like odor and taste. When fir, and possesses a turpentine-like odor and taste. When burnt it exhales a fragrant odor. FRXNK'|NG,\* n. The act of making free; the exemption of letters, &c., from postage. FRXNK'|SH,\* a. Relating to the Franks. Ferstagan. FRXNK'|IN, n. A freeholder. Spenser.— In the time of Elizabeth, a freeholder or yeoman, a man above a vassal, Elizabeth, a freenouer or youngen, a man about not a gentleman. FRXNK'\_IN-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral containing iron, zinc, and manganese. Cleaveland.
FRXNK'LY, ad. in a frank manner; openly; freely.
FRXNK'-MXR-RIAGE,\* n. (Law) A sort of tenure. Black-FRANK'NESS, m. Plainness; candor; openness; liberality.

FRÄME PLEDGE, n. [franciplegium, L.] (Law) A pledge or surety for freemen.

The ancient French. See Frank. FRANKS, n. pl. The ancient French. See Frank. FRANK'-SER-VICE,\* n. Service performed by freemen. Ath.

FRANK-TEN'E-MENT,\* n. (Law) Freehold. Blackstone.

FRANK'TIC, a. [corrupted from phrenetic.] Mad, raving; furious; outrageous; phrenetic.

FRAN'TIC-AL-LY,\* ad. In a frantic manner, Hurd.

FRAN'TIC-LY, ad. In a frantic manner, madly. Bale.

FRAN'TIC-ESS, n. Madness; fury of passion.

FRAN-TER'NAL, a. [fraterius, L.] Belonging to a brother; brotherly, becoming brothers.

FRANTEN'AL-LY, ad. In a brotherly manner.

FRANTEN'AL-LY, ad. In a brotherly manner.

FRANTER'NAL-TY, ad. In a brotherly manner.

FRANTER'NAL-TY, ad. In a brotherly manner.

FRANTER'NAL-TY, ad. In a brotherly manner.

FRANTER'NAL-TY, ad. In a brotherly manner.

FRANTER'NAL-TY, ad. In a brotherly manner.

FRANTER'NAL-TY, ad. In a brotherly manner.

FRANTER'NATE, n. n. To fraternize. Jefferson. [R.] tion. Jefferson. [8.]
FRA-TEE-N1-TY, n. The state or quality of a brother;
body of men united, corporation; society, association;
brotherhood; men of the same occupation, class, or character. FRÄT-ER-NI-ZÄ'TION, n. Act of uniting as brothers.
FRA-TER'NIZE, [fra-ter'niz, Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb. Todd; frat'-er-niz, Maunder.] v. n. To concur with, to agree or associate as brothers.

FRA-TER/NÎZ-ER,\* n. One who fraternizes or agrees Rucke FRATTRAGE,\* n. (Law) A partition among brothers or coherrs coming to the same inheritance or succession. Crabb.

FRÄT-RI-CI'DAL,\* a. Relating to fratricide. Maunder.
FRÄT-RI-CIDE, [frät/ro-sid, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.

Wb.; frä'tre-sid, P.] n. [fratricidium, L.] The murder
of a brother; the murderer of a brother.
FRÄUD, n. [fraus, L.] Deceit in contracts, deceit; cheat;
trick; artifice; subtlety; stratagem; imposition.
FRÄUD'FOL, a. Treacherous, artful, subtle. Shak.
FRÄUD'FOL-LY, ad. Deceitfully; artfully; subtly.
FRÄUD'U-LENCE, } n. Deceitfullness; trickery; cheating;
FRÄUD'U-LENT, a. Full of fraud; done by fraud; trickish; subtle; deceitful; treacherous.
FRÄUD'U-LENT-LY, ad. By fraud; by deceit, by artifice.
FRÄUD'U-LENT-NESS,\* m. Quality of being fraudulent.
Scott. Crabb. Scott.

FRÂUGHT, (frâwt) p. a. Laden; charged; filled; stored; freighted. See FRRIGHT.

FRÂUGHT, (frâwt) n. A freight; a cargo. Shak.

FRÂUGHT, (frâwt) v. a. To load; to crowd. Bacon.

FRÂUGHT'AGE, (frâwt'aj) n. Lading; cargo. Milton.

FRÂX' [-NDS,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of troes, comprising the ash. P. Cyc.

FRÂY, (frâ) n. A battle, a fight; a duel; a combat; a broil; a quarrel; a riot; an affray:— a rub or chafe in cloth. FRÂY, (ÑÃ) v. d. [i. FRAYED; pp. FRAYING, FRAYED] [To terrify; to drive away. Dout.] — To rub; to wear; to burnish. FRAN'GI-BLE-NESS,\* n. Same as frangibility. Perry. †FRAN'ION, (fran'yun) n. A paramour; a boon companion.

FRAY'ING, m. The peel of a deer's horn. B. Jonson.

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FREAK, (fick) n. A sudden and causeless change or turn of mind; a caprice; a fancy; a whim, a capricious mank.

prank.

PREAK, v. a. To variegate; to checker. Multon. [R.]

PREAK'13H. a. Capricious; whimsical; humoraome.

PREAK'13H-LY, ad. Capriciously; whimsically.

PREAK'13H-NESS, a. Capriciousness, whimsicalness.

†FREAM, v. n. To growl or grunt as a boar. Bailey.

PREC'ELE. (frök'kl) n. A spot of yellowish or brown color on the skin, a spot, discoloration.

PREC'ELE,\* (frök'kl) v. a. & n. To give or acquire freckles.

Smart.

FREC'KLED, (frek'kld) a. Spotted; maculated.
FREC'KLED-NESS, (frek'kld-nes) n. The state of being freckled. Sherwood.

FREC'KLE-FACED, (frek'kl-fast) a. Having a face full of

FREC'KLE-FACED, (ITEK'KI-BRI) 2. Having a face tull of freckles, Beaum. & Fl.
FRECK'LY, a. Full of freckles; spotted, Skerwood.
FRED. The same with peace; so Frederic is powerful or wealthy in peace; Majfred, victorious peace. Gibson.
FREE, a. Being at liberty; having liberty; not enslaved; uncompelled; unrestrained; unconstrained; unconfined; uncompelled unrestrained; unconstrained; unconfined; unreserved, not necessitated; permitted; assuming too much liberty; licentious; open; ingenuous; frank; familiar; easy; candid; conversing without reserve; liberal; not parsimonious; generous; guillless; invested with franchises; exempt from expense or charge, clear. FREE, e. a. [i. FREED; pp. FREING, FREED.] To set at liberty; to manumit; to rid; to clear from any thing ill; to deliver; to rescue; to liberate; to exempt.
FREE/BOCH.\* a. (Law) A widow's dower on a copyhold. Blackstons.
FREE/BOCH.\* a. A pobber: a plunderer: a pillager.

FREE/BÖÖT-ER, M. A robber; a plunderer; a pillager. FREE/BÖÖT-E-RY,\* n. The act or plunder of a freebooter.

FREE'BÖÖT-ING, n. Robbery; plunder. Spenser. FREE'BÖÖT-ING,\* a. Relating to or like freebooters. Fo.

Qu. Rev. FREE/BÖRT-Y,\* n. Pillage; plunder; freebootery. Butler. FREE/BÖRD,\* n. (Law) Ground claimed without or beyond a fence, said to contain two feet and a half. Jacob.
FREE'BÖRN, a. Born free; not a slave; inheriting liberty.
FREE'-CHAP-EL, n. (Lenglash law) A chapled exempted from
the jurisdiction of the ordinary or diocesan. Cowel.

the jurisdiction of the ordinary or diocesan. Cowel. FREE/CST, n. Freedom from expense. South. †FREE-DEN'j-ZEN, (-zn) v. a. To make free. Bp. Hall. FREE-DLN'j-ZEN, n. A citizen. Dr. Jackson. [R.] FREED'MN, n. : pl. FREED'MEN. One who has been freed from servitude.

FREE DOM, a. State of being free; liberty; exemption from servicude or necessity, independence, privileges, franchises; immunities, unrestraint; the state of ease and acope; ease; facility; assumed familiarity.

FREE-Fish'z-Ry\*\* n. (Law) An exclusive right of fishing in a public river. Blackstone.

FREE-FOOT'ED, (-füt'ed) a. Not restrained in the march.

FREE'-GEACE,\* s. Voluntary and unmerited favor. Mu-FREE'HEART-ED, (-hart-ed) a. Liberal; generous. FREE'HÖLD, s. (Law) An estate in land or other real property, held by a free tenure for life, or for some uncertain period.

period.
FREE'-LIV-ER, m. One who has a freehold.
FREE'-LIV-ER, m. One who lives freely or carelessly. Dr. Allen.
FREE'-LIV-ING, m. Free, careless, or luxurious living.
FREE'-LIV-ING, m. Free manner; without restraint; without reserve; frankly; liberally; plentifully.
FREE'MAN, m.; pl. FREE'MEN. One not a slave or vassal; one possessed of rights, privileges, or immunities; a citizen.

FREE'-MAR-TIN,\* A. A female twin calf whose mate is a male calf. Loudon.

PRES'MA-SON, (-ma-m) n. One of an ancient institution or society, said to have been composed originally of masons or builders in stone, and admitted into the society as free and accepted; a mason.

ety as free and accepted; a mason.

PREFWI-SON-RY, \* a. The institution, craft, science, or
principles of freemasons. Excy.

PREF'RIND-RD, a. Unperplexed; without care.

FREF'RRS, \* The state or quality of being free.

FREF-BEDOL, (Sköl) \* A. Aschool founded and endowed,
or so supported as to be free of charge to the scholars.

FREF-BOL'AGE, \* a. (Law) A species of English tenure
of lands. Blackstons.

FREE'THINK-ING, n. Contempt of religion. Bp. Berkeley FRLE'THINK-ING, a. Unrestricted in thought; liberal incentious. Savage

licentious. Savage
PREE'TONGUED, (-tüngd) a. Speaking freely. Bp. Hall.
FREE-WAR'REN, (-wör'ren) n. (Law) A privilege of preserving and killing game. Blackstone.
FREE-Will', n. Unrestrained will, the power of directing one's own actions without constraint by necessity or fate volunterages. servitageth.

voluntariness; spontaneity.
FREE/WILL,\* a. Voluntary; spontaneous; done freely

Paalma

Frairs.
FREE'-WOM-AN, (-wûm-an) n. A woman not enslaved.
FREEZ, v. n. [L. FROZE; pp. FREEZING, FROZEN.] To be congealed with cold; to be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed, to die by cold.
FREEZE, v. a. To congeal with cold; to harden into ice; to kill by cold.

to all by cold.

FREEZ/ING,\* p. a. Congealing with cold, chiling.

FREEZ/ING,\* n. The act of congealing with cold. Brome.

FREIGHT, (frai) v. a. [L. FREIGHTED; pp. FREIGHTING,

FREIGHTED or FRAUGHT.—Fraught is more properly an
adjective than a participle.] To load for transportation by to load.

FREIGHT, (frat) n. The cargo or lading of a ship, the money due for transportation of goods, burden, load.
FREIGHT'AGE,\* (frat'aj) n. Money paid for freight. Mal-

FREIGHT'ER, (frāt'er) n. One who freights a vessel. †FREN, n. A stranger. Spenser. FRENCH, n. The language of the French.—pl. The people of France.

FRENCH, a. Belonging to France or the French. - To take French leave, 1s to go away without taking leave of the company. Grose.

FRENCH'-BEAN,\* n. A species of bean. Lee.

FRENCH'-BEAN,\* n. A species of bean. Lee.
FRENCH'-CHALK, (-chawk) n. An indurated clay.
FRENCH'-GRÄSS, n. Sainfoin.
FRENCH-HÖRK, n. A musical wind instrument, used in hunting and in regular concerts. Graves.
FRENCH'-FIED,\* (-fid)p. a. Conformed to French manners or habits. Burke. (I. FRENCHIER) n. FRENCHIER FRENCHIER.

FRENCH'I-FY, v. a. [L. FRENCHIPIED; pp. FRENCHIPING, FRENCHIPIED.] To make French, to infect with the manners of the French.

FRENCH'LIKE, a. Resembling the French. Bp. Hall. FRENCH'-PIE,\* n. A name of the great spotted woodpecker. Booth

FRENCH'Wil-Low,\* n. A plant; rosebay-willow-herb. Booth.

Booth.

FRE-NET'[C, [fre-net']k, J. F. Sm. Wb. Ash, Nares: free-tik, S. E. K., fre-net']k or fren'e-tik, W. P. Ja.] a. [φρενητικός.] Mad, distracted, raving, frantic.

FRE-NET'[-C, AL, \*a. Alad; frenetic. Hall.

FREN'Z;, n. [φρενίτις.] Madness, distraction of mind, alienation of understanding, violent passion.

FRE'QUENCE, (fro'kwens) n. Repetition, frequency.

FRE'QUENCE, (fro'kwens) n. Repetition, frequency.

FRE'QUENCE, a. [frequency, to fleen done, often seen; often occurring; common, usual, used often to act.—(Poetry) Crowded; thronged.

FRE-QUENT, [fre-kwent', S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; fro'kwent, Wb.] v. a. [frequenc, L.] [i. frequented, pp. frequenting, pp. frequenting, frequenting, frequenting, pp. frequenting, frequenting, frequenting, to be much in. much in.

much in.

FRE-QUENT'A-BLE, a. Accessible. Sudacy.

FRE-QUENT'A-ELE, \*\* n. Act or habit of frequenting. Souther

FRE-QUENT'A-TIVE, \*\* n. Habit of frequenting; resort.

FRE-QUEN'TA-TIVE, \*\* a. (Gram.) Denoting frequent repetition, — applied to verbs.

FRE-QUEN'TA-TIVE, \*\* n. A verb which denotes the repetition of an act or the frequent performance of it. Booth.

FRE-QUENT'ER, \*\* One who frequents. Dr. Jackson.

FRE-QUENT-LY, ad. Often, commonly; not rarely.

FRE-QUENT-NESS, \*\* n. Frequency. Ash.

FRE-CADES', \*\* n. pl. Cool walks; shady places. Mannater. [R.]

der. [2.]

FRES'OO, z. [11.] Coolness; shade; duskiness.—(Painting) A method of painting on fresh plaster, by which the colors sink in and become durable.

Browns — (U. S.) A great rise or flood of water in rivers and streams, caused by rains or melting snow. Morison. FRESH'FÖRCE n. (Law) A force newly done, or done within forty days. Covol. FRESH'LY, ad. In a fresh manner; coolly; newly FRESH'MAN, n. pl. FRESH'MAN. A novice; one in the rudiments of any knowledge; a member of the lowest beauting account. class in a college. cuss in a consege.
FRESH'MAN-SHIP, n. The state of a freshman. Hales.
†FRESH'MENT, n. Refreshment; freshness. Cartor-ght.
FRESH'NESS, n. State of being fresh, newness; vigor.
†FRESH-NEW', (-nū') a. Unpractised. Shak.
FRESH'WA-TER, a. Used only to fresh water; raw; unskilled; unacquainted. Knolles. akilled; unacquainted. Knolles.
FRESI-WA'TERED, (-tyrd) a. Newly watered. Akenside.
FRET, m. A frith: — agitation, as upon the surface of a stream
or of liquors; agitation of mind; irritation; voxation:—
a colic; grapes.— (Mss.) That stop of a musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibrations of the string.
— (Arch.) A kind of knot of two small fillets interlaced;
ornamental iron-work below the bars of a grate.— (Her.)
A bearing composed of bars crossed and interlaced.
FRET to 4. it FRETTED: 172. FRETING. PRITED. 172. Onti-A bearing composed of bars crossed and interlaced.

FRET, v. a. [i. FRETTED; pp. FRETTING, FRETTED.] To agitate violently; to wear away by rubbing; to corrode; to ea: away; to furnish with frets; to form into raised work; to variegate; to diversify; to chafe; to rub, to irritate; to make angry, to vex.

FRET, v. a. To be in commotion; to be worn away; to be corroded, to be angry; to be peevish.

FRET, p. a. Eaten away; fretted. Levil. xiii.

FRET, p. a. Eaten away; fretted. Levil. xiii.

FRET, p. d. La, a. Angry; peevish; apt to find fault; splenetic, petulant; captious.

FRET, FOLLY, ad. In a fretful manner.

FRET, TED., a. Intersected with small groins or ribs; having frets. France. ing frets. Francis. FRETTEN, (-in) a. Rubbed; marked; as, pock-fretten, marked with the small-pox. Todd. FRET'TER, n. He or that which frets.
FRET'TING, n. Agitation; commotion. Feltham. FRET'TY, a. Adorned with fret-work or raised work.

FRET'WORK,\* (-wirk) n. (drch.) A sort of raised work;
a kind of masonry raised in protuberances. Crabb.

FRI-A-BIL'-TY, n. The quality of being frable.

FRI'A-BLE, a. [frablis, L.] Easily crumbled or pulverized.

FRI'A-BLE-NESS,\* n. Friability. Scott.

FRI'AR, n. [frete, Fr.] A brother of some monastic order;
a monk. (Pruting) Too faint an impression.

FRI'AR-Like, a. Monastic; unskilled in the world. Knolles.

FRI'AR-LY, a. Like a friar; monastic; recluse. Foz.

FRI'AR'S-COWL, n. A plant, having a flower like a cowl.

FRI'AR'S-CROWL, n. A plant, having a flower like a cowl.

FRI'AR'S-CROWL, n. A plant, having a flower like a cowl.

FRI'AR'S-CROWL, n. The ignis fatuus. Milton.

FRI'AR'S-LAN'TERN, n. The ignis fatuus. Milton.

FRI'AR-Y, n. [frerie, old Fr.] A monastery or convent of fruars. FRET'TY, a. Adorned with fret-work or raised work. friara. frurs.
FRI'AR-Y, a. Like a friar; belonging to a friary. Warton.
FRIB'BLE, v. n. [fruols, Fr.] To trifle; to totter. Tatter.
FRIB'BLE, a. Trifling; silly; frivolous. Brit. Crit.
FRIB'BLE, n. A frivolous fellow; a trifler; a fop.
FRIB'BLE, n. A trifler; a fribble. Spectator.
FRIB'BLE, fri'builg in. (Law) Surety for one's good behavior; same as frank-pledge. — Written also friborgh and frithburgh. frithcurgh.

| FRIC'AC, n. [frixus, L.] A fricassee; an unguent made by frying several materials together. B. Jonson.

| FRIC-AN-DO',\* n. [fricandeau, (frik'an-do') Fr.] A collop; a sort of Scotch collop. Ask.

| FRIC-AS-SEE', n. [Fr.] A dish made by cutting a fowl or other small animal in pieces, and dressing or frying it in strong square. in strong sauce.

FRIC-48-8EF, v. a. [i. FRICASSEED; pp. FRICASSEEING, FRICASSEED,] To dress in fricassee. Echard.

FEI-CA'TION, z. [freate, L.] Act of rubbing; friction. FRICTION, m. [frictio, L.] The act of rubbing; the resistance in machines caused by the rubbing of the surfaces while moving; attrition.

PRIC'IION,\* a. Implying or relating to friction. R. Adams.

PRIC'IION,\* a. Implying or relating to friction. R. Adams.

PRI'DAY, (fri'da) n. [Frentag, Ger.] The sixth day of the week, so named from Freya, Freys, or Fryga, a Saxon developed. ity. †FRIngE, v. s. To move quickly. Hallywell. FEID'SCOLE, M. As move quickly. See FEEDSTOLE.

FRIED,\* (frid) p. a. Roasted in a pan over the fire; scorched.

FRIEND, (friend) m. [wrisnd, D.] One joined to another by
affection, or by mutual benevolence and intimacy; a confidant; a supporter; an ally; a companion; a favorer;
one profitious. unant; a supporter; an any; a companion; a ravorer; one propictious.

FRIEND, (frönd) v. a. To befriend. Spanser.

FRIEND; Ed., well disposed. Skat.

FRIEND/LESS, (frönd/les) a. Destitute of friends, forsaken; destitute; forlorn.

FRIEND'LIKE, (frend'lik) a. Friendly. Drayton.
FRIEND'LI, MESS, m. Quality of being friendly.
FRIEND'LY, a. Partaking of friendship; befitting a friend, intimate; kind; favorable; amicable; salutary.
FRIEND'LY, ad. In a friendly manner; amicably. [R.]
FRIEND'SHIP, m. Intimacy united with affection; friendly feeling; amity; intimacy; favor; personal kindness; assistance; help; correspondence.
FRIEZE, m. He that frees. See FRIAE.
FRIEZE; m. He that frees. See FRIAE.
FRIEZE; (frez) m. [drap de fries, Fr.] A coarse woollen cloth with a napon one side. — (Arch.) A large, flat member, which separates the architrave from the cornice.
FRIEZE, \* (frez) v. a. To form a nap on cloth; to frizz; to frizzle; to curt. Booth.
FRIEZE, (frez) d. Napped with frieze. Hulcet. FRIEZED, (frezd) a. Napped with frieze. Hulost. FRIEZE'Like, (frez'lik) a. Resembling a frieze. Addison. FRIEZ'ER,\* n. He or that which friezes. Booth. FRIEZ'ING-MA-CHÎNE',\* n. A machine for friezing cloth FRIG'ATE, n. [frégate, Fr.] A ship of war with one covered gun-deck, carrying from twenty-four to forty-eight guns, or from twenty to fifty guns; a small vessel.—
[Ornath.] A species of pelican, called also the man-if-war FRIG-A-TOON', \* n. A small Venetian ship. Smart. FRIG-E-FAC'TION, n. [frigus and facio, L.] The act of making cold. making cold. Faify-E.A. Making cold. Boyls. [Scott. Faify-E.A.-To-E.Y.\* a. Making cold. Boyls. Faify-E.A.-To-E.Y.\* a. A place for cooling; a refrigeratory. Faify-T. (fril) v. a. [i. faify-table]. Faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-faify-fa FRIGHT'EN, (fil'tn) v. a. [i. frightened; pp. frightened, for filed, frightened.] To affright; to intimidate; to terrify; to shock with dread.

FRIGHT'EN-4-BLE, \* a. That may be frightened. Coloradge. FRIGHT'EN-4-BLE,\* a. That may be frightened. Colorudge. FRIGHT'FOL. (fint'ful) a. Terrible; dreadful; full of terror. FRIGHT'FOL-LY, ad. In a frightful manner. FRIGHT'SOL-NESS, n. The quality of being frightful. FRIG'1D, (fint'glid) a. [Frigdus, L.] Cold; wanting warmth of affection; impotent; dull, lifeless, formal. — Frigud zone, (Geog.) the space between each pole and the polar circles, which are 23° 23′ from the poles. the poles.

FRI-GID'I-TY, n. [frigiditas, L.] State of being frigid; coldness, want of warmth; dulness; impotence.

FRIG'ID-LY, ad. Coldly, dully, without affection.

FRIG'ID-RSS, n. Coldness; dulness; frigidity.

FRIG'I-FY,\* v. a. To cool; to refrigerate. Ash. [R.]

FRIG-O-RIF'IC, a. [frigoryticus, L.] Causing cold. Quincy.

FRIG-O-RIF'I-CAL.\* a. Producing cold; frigorific. Blownt.

FRILL, v. n. [friller, Fr.] To quake or shiver with cold. [R.]

FRILL, \*v. a. To decorate with frills or gathers. Smollett.

FRILL, n. An edging or ruffle of fine linen or cotton:—the ruffling of a hawk's feathers when frilling with cold.

FRIM, a. Flourishing; luxunant. Drayton.

FRINGE, n. [frange, Fr.] An ornamental border of loose threads added to dress or furniture; the edge; margua; extremity. extremity. FRINGE, v. a. [i. FRINGED; pp. FRINGING, FRINGED.] To adorn with fringes; to decorate. FRINGED, f(frind) p. a. Furnished or decorated with fringe. FRINGE/LESS,\* a. Destitute of fringe. Dr. Allen. FRINGE/LESS,\* a. Destitute of fringe. Dr. Allen. finch. Brande. EDINGLIA. LA'CEOUS,\* (frin-jil-la'shus) a. Relating to the fringilla. Maunder.
FRINGE'MÄ-KER, n. A manufacturer of fringe. Swift.
FRING'Y, a. Adorned with fringes. Shenstone.
FRIP'PER, n. [fripier, Fr.] A dealer in frippery; a fripperer. James. FRIP'FER-Y, n. One who deals in frippery. Sherwood.
FRIP'FER-Y, n. The place where old clothes are sold, traffic of cast-off things; old clothes; cast dresses; rags; in of cast-off things; old ciotnes; cast dresses; rags; trumpery; trifles.

FRIS'PER-Y, a. Trifling; contemptible. Gray.

FRISEDR', (fis-zdr') [fis-zdr', W.Ja.; fre-zkr', K.; fre-zkr', Sm.; fis'zur, P.] n. [Fr.] A hair-dresser. Warton.

FRISE, v. n. [frisque, old Fr.] [1. FRISERD; pp. FRISENG, FRISEN, a. A. frolic; a leap; a fit of wanton gayety.

FRISE, a. Lively; jolly; frisky. Bp. Hall.

FRISE, n. A leap; a caper. B. Jonson.

FRISE'ER, n. One who frisks; a wanton.

FRISE'ER, n. A light from frame in which the sheets of pa per are successively confined on the form for impression in printing.

FRISE'FUL, s. Full of gayety or gambols. Thomson.

FRISE'-NESS, n. Gayety; liveliness. [Low.]

FRISE'S, n. Gay; airy; folicaome; wanton.

FRISE'S, n. Gay; airy; folicaome; wanton. trumpery; trifles.

FRO FRIST,\* v. a. To sell goods on time, or upon trust. Crabb.
FRI-\$VEE',\* n. [Fr.] A curling or crispation of the hair.
Smollett.
FRIT, n. The matter of which glass is made, consisting
of silex, fixed alkali, &c., after it has been calcuned.
FRIT,\* v. a. To expose to a dull red heat, for the purpose of expelling moisture and carbonic acid from materials for making glass. Brands.
FRITH, n. [Fretawn, L.] A strait of the sea; an estuary; a
widening of a river at, the mouth; a place for confining
fish; a kind of net.

fish; a kind of net.

FRITH, n. [frith, Welsh.] A woody place; a forest. Dray ton. A small field taken out of a common. Wynne. [R.]

ton. A small field taken out of a common. Wyane. [R.]
FRITH', A. Woody, Skelton.
FRI-TIL'A-RY, m. A genus of plants; a species of lily.
'FRIT'-NAN-CY, m. [fritanno, L.] The chirping of an insect.
FRIT'TER, m. [fritare, Fr.] A small piece cut to be fried,
a little pancake; a fragment; a small piece.
FRIT'TER, o. a. [i. FRITTERED, pp. FRITTERINO, FRITTERED.] To cut into small pieces to be fried; to break
into fragments. — To fritter away, to pare off; to reduce
to nothing. to nething.

mto fragments.— To frater away, to pare on; to reduce to nothing.

RRI-VOL'I-TY, a. Triflingness; frivolousness; folly.

FRIYO-LOUS, a. [fravolus, L.] Worthless; trifling; of no moment; trivial, petty; weak; foolish.

FRIYO-LOUS-NESS, a. Want of weight or importance.

FRIZZ, b. a. [fravor or fravor, Fr.] [L. FRIZZED; pp. FRIZZED, a. [fravor or fravor, Fr.] [L. FRIZZED; pp. FRIZZENG, FRIZZED.] To curl; to crisp, to frizzle. Smollett.

FRIZZ'LE, (-zl) v. a. [fravor, Fr.] [L. FRIZZED; pp. FRIZZENG, FRIZZELED, To curl in short curls like the map of frieze; to frizz; to frieze. Harmar.

FRIZ'ZLER, a. A curl; a lock of hair crisped. Millon.

FRIZ'ZLER, a. A curl; a lock of hair crisped. Millon.

FRIZ'ZLER, a. Cone who frizzles; a friseur.

FRO, ad. From; backward.— It is a part of the adverbial phrase To and fro, i. e., to and from, or backward and forward.

FROCK, n. [froc, Fr.] A dress; a coat; an outer garment,

PROCK, m. [froc, Fr.] A dress; a coat; an outer garment, as of a monk or a farmer; a gown for children.

FROCKED,\* (frokt) a. Furnished or covered with a frock.

Brit. Crit.

FRÖE,\* n. A revelling, idle, dirty woman. Drayton. [R.]
FRÖG, n. A small, amphibious animal with four feet, a
sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot, frush.

FRÖG'FISH, n. An loathsome looking fish, called also the monkfish and goosefish. Storer.

FROG'FISH, a. A loathsome looking ish, called also the monkfah and goosefah. Storer.
FROG'GEASS, a. A kind of herb.
FROG'GEASS, a. A kind of herb.
FROG'HÖP-PER,\* n. An insect of the genus cicada. Booth.
FROG'LIKE,\* a. Resembling a frog. Goldsmith.
FROG'LIKE,\* a. Resembling a frog. Goldsmith.
FROG'IGE, (froil) n. [froisser, Fr.] Bacon cooked in a pancake. Bailey. See Fraisz.
FROL'IC, a. Gay; full of levity, full of pranks. Stak.
FROL'IC, a. A wild prank, a scene of mirth or merriment; a gambol; sport.
FROL'IC, v. n. [L FROLICKED; pp. FROLICKING, FROLICKED.]
To play wild pranks; to be merry.
FROL'IC-SOME, (-sum) a. Full of wild gayety; playful.
FROL'IC-SOME, (-sum) a. Full of wild gayety; pranks.
FROM, prep. Noting source or beginning with departure, absence, or distance, sometimes literally and sometimes figuratively; out of, because of; since.—It is often jouned by an ellipsis with adverbs; as, "from above,"
i. e., from the parts above.

i. e., from the parts above.
i. e., from the parts above.
fPRÖM(WARD, prep. Away from; contrary to towards. Suf-FRÖND, m. [fronds, Fr.] (Bot.) A green, leady branch; the stem and leaf combined; the leaf of a fern or palm. Low-FRÖND, n.

FRON-DA'TION, R. [frondatio, L.] A lopping of trees. Ev-

FRÖN-DESCE',\* v. n. To put forth leaves. Stoughton. [R.]
FRÖN-DESCENCE,\* n. (Bot.) The time or the act of putting forth leaves. Lincoln.
FRON-DIF'ER-OUS, a. [frondifor, L.] Bearing leaves.
FRON-DIF'ER-OUS, a. [frondifor, L.] Bearing leaves.
FRON-DOSE',\* a. (Bot.) Full of leaves; leafy. Crabb.
FRÖNF,\* n. [L.] (Zool.) The region of the cranium between the orbits and the vertex. Brande.
[FRÖNT, [frunt, P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; front, K. S.: frunt
or froat, W.] n. [frons, L.] The forehead, the face; the
van of an army, the fore part of any thing, as of an army
or a building; the most conspicuous part.
[FRÖNT,\* a. Relating to the front or face. P. Cyc.
[FRÖNT,\* a. Relating to the front or face. P. Cyc.
[FRÖNT, (frunt) v. a. [i. FRONTED; pp. FRONTING, FRONTED.
To oppose directly, or face to face; to stand opposed
or over against.

or over against.

||FRONT, v. a. To stand foremost. Shak. |FRONT 492,\* a. The fore part of a building; front. P. Mag.

||FRONT'A-GER,\* n. (Law) One who owns the opposite side. Jacob.

FRONT'AL, n. [frontale, L.] A frontlet.—(Med.) A med icament for the forehead.—(Arch.) A little pediment over a door or window.

FRÖNT'AI.,\* a. Relating to the forehead; noting a bone which forms the forehead. Brande. FRÖN'TÄT-ED, a. [frons, L.] (Bot.) Noting a flower leaf that grows broader till its termination; not cuspated.

that grows oroager up as a common, quisco, quisco, quisco, [FRONT'-BÖX, (frunt'böks) n. The box in the playhouse from which there is a direct view to thie stage. Pope. [FRONT'ED, a. Formed with a front. Milion. [FRONT'ED, fron'tex, P. E. Ja. Sm., front'yer, S. J. F.; fron'che or front'yer, W. fron-ter', Wb.] n. [frontdra, Fr.] The limit or utmost verge of any territory; the border.—pl. The parts that front another country or an invadure army.

vading army.

||FRÖN'TIËR, a. Bordering; conterminous. Addison.
||FRÖN'TIËR,\* v. n. To form or constitute a frontier. Tem-

"'ple. ||FRÖN'TIERED, (frön'terd) a. Guarded on the frontier.

[FRÖNT]NG,\* p. a. Having the front towards; opposing.
FRÖN-TJN-IAC', (frön-t<sub>i</sub>n-yak') n. A rich French wine,
named from Frontignan, in Languedoc, the place of its production.

PRON'TIS-PIECE, n. That part which first meets the eye, as the ornamental page of a book; the face of a building. ||FRONT'LET, n. || frons, L. || A bandage worn on the fore-

head.

[Front-Line,\* n. The first of the three lines of an army.

Front-Line,\* n. Fr.] A member which serves as an ormament over doors, windows, &c. Crabb.

[Front-Rôom, n. An apartment in the fore part of a bonne.

house.

FROP'PISH, a. Peevish; froward. Ld. Clarendon. FRORE, a. Frozen; frosty. Milton. FRORN, a. Frozen; congested with cold. Spenser.

FROEN, a. Frozen; congealed with cold. Spenser.
FROEN, a. Frozen; covered with hoar frost. Spenser.
[FROEN, a. Frozen; covered with hoar frost. Spenser.
[FROST, (frost or frawst) [frost, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. R., frawst, K. Wo. Nares.] n. The state or temperature of the air which occasions the congelation of water or vapor, the effect of congelation or freezing on vegetables or dew; hoar-frost.
[FROST, F. a. a. [t. FROSTED, pp. FROSTING, FROSTED.] To cover with any thing resembling hoar-frost, as with white super. Spenser.

white sugar. Smart.

white sugar. Smart.

||FROST'ELAR-ER,\*m. An instrument to exhibit the freezing of water in vacuo, a cryophorus. Wollaston.

||FROST'ELITER, (frost'bit-tn) a. Nipped by frost.

||FROST'BLITE,\* n. A plant; the orach. Booth.

|FROST'BDON,\* a. Bound by frost or ice. Scott.

|FROST'BD, a. Covered with hoar-frost, or with something resembling it.

FROST'I-LY, ad. With frost; with excessive cold.
FROST'I-NESS, z. Cold, freezing coldness.
FROST'I-ESS, z. Free from frost. Stoft.
FROST'NAIL, z. A nail with a prominent head driven into

a horse-shoe to prevent slipping.

[Frôstr'work, (frôst'wirk) n. Work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congenied upon shrubs, frosted work:—a winter amusement. Warburton.

||FROST'Y, a. Producing or containing frost, cold, chill in affection; remembling hoar-frost; white, gray-headed. ||FROTH, (froth or frawth) [froth, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.; frawth, S. K. Wb. Nares.] n. [frac, Dan.] Spume, foan; the bubbles caused by fermentation; unsubstinitial matter; an empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence. ||FROTH, v. n. To foam; to throw out spume. Drydon. ||FROTH, v. a. To make to froth. Beaum. 4 Fl. ||FROTH'-I-KS, n. State of being frothy; emptiness. ||FROTH'-I-KS, n. State of being frothy; emptiness. ||FROTH'-NESS, n. State of being frothy; emptiness. ||FROTH'-NEST, n. State of being frothy; emptiness. ||FROTH'-NEST, n. State of being frothy; emptiness. ||FROTH'-NEST, n. State of being frothy; emptiness. ||FROTH'-NEST, n. State of being frothy; emptiness. ||FROTH'-NEST, n. State of being frothy; emptiness. ||FROTH'-NEST, n. State of being frothy; emptiness. ||FROTH'-NEST, n. State of being frothy; emptiness. ||FROTH'-NEST, n. State of being frothy; emptiness. ||FROTH'-NEST, n. State of being frothy; emptiness. ||FROTH'-NEST, n. State of being frothy; emptiness. ||FROTH'-NEST, n. State of being frothy; emptiness. ||FROTH'-NEST, n. State of being frothy; emptiness. ||FROTH'-NEST, n. State of being frothy; emptiness. ||FROTH'-NEST, n. State of being frothy; emptiness. ||FROTH'-NEST, n. State of being frothy; emptiness. ||FROTH'-NEST, n. State of being frothy; emptiness. ||FROTH'-NEST, n. State of being frothy. ||FROTH'-NEST, n. State of being frothy. ||FROTH'-NEST, n. State of being frothy. ||FROTH'-NEST, n. State of being frothy. ||FROTH'-NEST, n. State of being frothy. ||FROTH'-NEST, n. State of being frothy. ||FROTH'-NEST, n. State of being frothy. ||FROTH'-NEST, n. State of being frothy. ||FROTH'-NEST, n. State of being frothy. ||FROTH'-NEST, n. State of being frothy. ||FROTH'-NEST, n. State of being frothy. ||FROTH'-NEST, n. State of being frothy. ||FROTH'-NEST, n. State of being frothy. ||FROTH'-NEST, n. State of being frothy. ||FROTH'-NEST, n. State of being frothy. ||FROTH'-N ||FRÖST'Y, a. Producing or containing frost, cold, chill in

to frizzle or curl.

to frizzle or curl.

FRÖÜNCE, n. A wrinkle; a plait; a fringe, or curl, or some ornament of dress: — a disease in hawks, in which spittle gathers as a fringe about the bill.

FRÖÜNCE'LESS, a. Without wrinkles. Chaucer.

FRÖÜ'ZY, a. Fetid; musty; dim; cloudy. Swift. [Low.]

FRÖW, n. [Frau, Germ.] A woman; generally applied to a Dutch or German woman. Beaum. & Fl. An instrument med in sultitum statum.

a Dutien or cerman woman. Beaum. q Fl. A used in splitting staves. ;FEÓW, a. Brittle. Evelyn. FRÓ WARD, a. Peevish; refractory; perverse. FRÓ WARD-LY, ad. Peevishly; perversely.

FRÖ'WARD-NESS, z. Peevishness; perverseness.
FRÖW'ER, (frö'gr) z. A cleaving tool; a frow. Tusser
FRÖW'R, o. z. E. PROWNING, pp. PROWNING, PROWNED.] To
express displeasure by contracting the brow; to look stern express displeasure by contracting the brow; to look stern or displeased.

FRÖWN, v. a. To repel by a threatening or angry look.

FRÖWN, w. A. Contraction of the brow in displeasure; a stern look; a look of displeasure.

FRÖWN'#0L,\*a. Wrinkled in displeasure; frowning. Lang-horne. [R.]

FRÖWN'HNG-LY, ad. Wearing a frown; stern; severe.

FRÖWN'HNG-LY, ad. Sternly; with a look of displeasure.

FRÖW'ZY,\* a. Husty; frowzy. Spenser. [R.]

FRÖW'ZY,\* a. Hil-scented; fetid; frouzy. Smart.

FRÖ'ZEN, (frö'Zn) p. a. from Freeze. Congealed with cold; chill in affection, void of heat. See Franze.

FRÖ'ZEN-NESS, (frö'Zn-nes) n. The state of being frozen.

Gauden. FRO'ZEN-KESS, (Ro'zn-nes) n. The state of being frozen. Gauden.
F. R. S. Abbreviation for Fellow of the Royal Society.
FFROE'BISH, v. a. To furbish. Barret.
FROCT'ED, a. (Her.) Bearing fruit, as trees.
FRUC-TES'CENCE,\* n. The senson of fruit. Smart.
FRUC-TES'CENCE,\* a. Loaded with fruit. Hooker. [R.]
FRUC-TES-CA'TON, n. Act of fructifying, part of a plant appropriated to generation; fecundation.
FRUC-TI-FI, v. a. (Fructifier, Fr. [L. FRUCTIFIED.; pp. FRUCTIFIED.]
FRUCTI-FI, v. a. (Fructifier, Fr. [L. FRUCTIFIED.; pp. FRUCTIFIED.]
FRUCTI-FI, v. a. To bear fuit. Hooker.
FRUCT'U-A-RY,\* n. One who possesses the fruits or produce of any thing. Prynne. [R.]
FRUCT-U-OTOS, a. Fruifful; fertile. Philips.
FRUCT'U-OTOS, a. Fruifful; fertile. Philips.
FRUCT'U-OTOS, a. Fruifful; fertile. Philips.
FRUCT'U-OTOS, a. Fruifful; fertile. Philips.
FRUCT'U-OTOS, a. Fruifful; fertile. Philips.
FRUCT'U-ST, pr. Prudent; practising proper economy; thrifty; sparing; economical, pursimonious.
FRU-GAL'I-TY, n. Prudent economy; thrift; good husbandy. bandry.

FRU'GAL-Ly, ad. In a frugal manner; thriftily.

FRU'GAL-NESS,\* n. The quality of being frugal. Ash.

FRUG'SIN, n. [fourgon, Fr.] An oven-fork; the pole with
which the ashes in the oven are stirred. [England.]

FRU-GIV'O-ROUS,\* a. [frugder, L.] Bearing fruit. More.

FRU'IT, (frut) n. [fructus, L.; fruit, Fr.] W hatever the earth
produces in supply of the necessities of animals; the
product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained, or which is taken for food, production; profit,
advantage, effect, produce of the wond.

FRUIT'AGE, (frut'gi) n. [fruitage, Fr.] Fruit collectively.

Milton. bandry. Millon.
FRÜIT'-BEAR-ER, n. That which produces fruit. Mortimer.
FRÜIT'-BEAR-ING, (früt'bär-Ing) a. Producing fruit.
FRÜIT'ER-ER, n. One who trades in fruit. Shak.
FRÜIT'ER-ES,\* n. A female who sells fruit.
FRÜIT'ER-Y, n. A fruit-loft, a repository for fruit.
FRÜIT'EUT, (früt'fül) a. Yielding fruit; feitlie; productive, prolific, pregnant; not barren, plentiful; abounding. Ing.

FROIT'FOL-Ly, ad. In a fruitful manner; plenteously.
FROIT'FOL-NESS, n. The quality of being fruitful.
FROIT'FOL-NESS, n. A close plantation of fruit-trees. Pope.
FROIT'NG,\* n. The production of fruit. Pennant.
FROIT'NG,\* a. Pertaining to or yielding fruit. Smart.
FRU-l'Prion, (fru-fah'un) n. [Fruor, L.] Enjoyment; possession; pleasure given by possession or use.
if'RO'!-Tive, a. Enjoying; possessing. Boyle.
FROIT'LESS, (frui'les) a. Barren; not bearing fruit; vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable; ineffectual, abortive. productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable; ineffectual, abortive.
FRÜIT/ERS-LY, ad. Valuly; idly; unprofitably.
FRÜIT/ERS-NESS, z. Barronness; unfruitfulness.
FRÜIT/-LÖFT,\* n. A loft to preserve fruit in. Maunder.
FRÜIT/-SHÖP,\* n. A place where fruit is sold. Jodrell.
FRÜIT/-TIME, n. Autumn; the time for gathering fruit.
FAÜIT/-TREE, n. A tree that produces fruit.
FRÜIT/TREENCH-ER,\* n. A dealer in fruit. Milton.
FRÜ-MEN-TÄ/CEOUS, (frd.men-tä/shus) a. [frumentum, L.]
Made of rain. Made of grain.

| FRU-MEN-TA'RI-OUS,\* a. Relating to grain. Coles.
| FRU-MEN-TA'TION, n. A general dole of corn. Cockeram.
| FAU'MEN-TY, n. | frument'e, Fr. | Food made of wheat boiled in milk:—commonly corrupted to furmenty. Dr. FROMP, v. a. To mock; to insult. Beaum. & Fl. [R.]
FROMP, v. [†A joke; a flout. Bp. Hall.] — In modern colloquial usage, a cross-tempered, old-fashioned female.

FRUSH, m. The frog, or a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot; a discharge of fettl matter from the frog of the foot; called also thrush. FRUS'TEABLE, \*a. That may be frustrated. Perry. [R.] FRUS-TRA'NR-OUS, a. [frustra, L.] Vain; useless. Mora. FRUS'TRATE, v. a. [frustra, L.] i. FRUSTRATED; pp. FRUSTRATED; To defeat; to disappoint; to balk to make null; to nullify; to foil. FRUS'TRATE, a. Vain; frustrated. Dryden. FRUS-TRATED, a. Act of frustrating; state of being frus trated; disappointment; defeat. South. FRUS'TRA-TOVE, a. Fallacious; disappointing. Ainsworth. FRUS'TRA-TOVE, a. That makes void. Aylifa. FRUS'TRA-TOVE, a. That makes void. Aylifa. FRUS'TRA-TOVE, a. That makes void. Aylifa. FRUS'TRA, n. [L.] D. FRUS'TA. (Geom.) The part of a solid next to the base, left by cutting off the top by a plane parallel to the base, — The frustum of a cone is the part cut off from a cone, which does not contain the vertex. FRU-TES(CENT, \*a. Becoming shrubby. Crubb. FRU'TEX, \*n. [L.] A shrub. — (Bot.) A plant whose branches are perennial, and proceed directly from the surface of the earth without any supporting trunk. Brands. FRU-TLOANT, a. [Fruiteans, L.] Full of shoots. Evelyn. FRU'TLOANT, a. [Fruiteans, L.] Full of shoots. Evelyn. FRU'TLOOUS, \* dom.
FRY, (fit) n. [fraise, Goth.] A swarm of little fishes; a swarm of animals, &c.:—a dish of things fried:—a kind of sleve. FRUSH, s. The frog, or a sort of tender horn that grows in of sieve.

FRY, (ft) v. a. [frigo, L.] [i. FRIED; pp. FRYING, FRIED.]

To dress in a pan on the fire, as food; to heat or roast in a pan over the fire.

FRY, (ft) v. n. To be roasted in a pan on the fire; to suffer the action of fire; to melt or be agitated with heat.

FRY'ING,\*p. a. Boasting in a pan, melting with heat.

FRY'ING-PXN, n. A metal pan for frying food.

FRYTH. See FRITH.

FFUR, v. a. To put off. Shak. See Fos.

### FUR, A. A plump young person; written also fubs.

Malone.

FURCATE a. [further. L.] Painted: disguised by felse show. of sieve. FU'CATE, a. [fucatus, L.] Painted; disguised by false show Eigot. Eigot. Fü'că-TED, a. Painted, disguised by false show. Fü'cVs,  $\pi$ . [L.] pl.  $F\tilde{U}'C\tilde{L}$ . Paint for the face, disguise; false show. — (Bot.) The name of a genus of submarine A load, as of lead; fother. See FOTHER. FUD'DER, n. FUD'DLE, n. A. load, as of lead; fourier, See Tother.
FUD'DLE, (füd'dl) v. a. [1. FUDDLED; pp. FUDDLING, FUDDLED.] To intoxicate; to make drunk. Beaum. & Fl.
FUD'DLE, (füd'dl) v. n. To drink to excess. L'Estrange
FUD'DLER, n. A drunkard, a tippler. Baxter.
FUD'DLING,\* p. a. Drinking to excess; getting drunk. FÜDGE, interj. An expression of the utmost contempt, usually bestowed on absurd or lying talkers. Goldsmith. FUDGE,\* n. A made-up story; nonsense; stuff. Smart. [Low.] FUEILLEMORTE, (fullye-mort) n. [Fr.] See Fruille-MORE.

FU'EL, n. [fuayl, Norm. Fr.] The matter or aliment of fire; any combustible substance used for the production of heat. FU'EL. v. a. To supply with fuel. Thomson. [R.]

FU'EL-LER, n. He or that which supplies fuel. Donne.

FU'GA,\* n. [R.] (Mus.) A fugue. See Fugue.

FU-GA (COUS, (fu-ga'shus) a. [fugaz, fugacs, L.] Volatile, fleeting. Sterne. MORTE. FU-GA'CIOUS-RESS, (fu-ga'shus) & [Fugaz, fugazis, L.] Volatile; fleeting. Sterne.

FU-GA'CIOUS-RESS, (fu-ga'shus-nes) n. Volatility.

FU-GA'CI-TY, n. Volatility; act of flying away.

FU'GA-CY,\* n. The act of flying; fugacity. Milton.

FUGH, (fu) intery. Commonly fob. Dryden. See Foh.

FU'GILE,\* n. (Med.) An impostume in the ear. Ash.

FU'GI-TIVE, (fu'je-tiv) a. [furtious, L.] Not tenable; un stable; not durable; volatile; apt to fly away; flying; vagabond; running away; perishable; likely to perish, short-lived, as, "furtive pleces or pamphlets."

FU'GI-TIVE, n. One who runs from his post; a runaway; a desorter; one hard to be caught or detained.

FU'GI-TIVE-NESS, n. Volatility; instability. Mors.

FU'GI-TIVE-NESS, n. Volatility; instability. Mors.

FU'GI-E-MXN,\* n.; pl. FU'GLE-MEN. A non-commissioned officer appointed to take his place in front of a regiment, as a guide to the solders in the movements of the drul. Brande. —Written also fuggeman. See FUJGELMS.

FUGUE, (fug) n. [fuga, L., fugue, Fr.] (Mus.) Flying music; a musical composition in which the different parts follow each other, each repeating in order what the first had performed. 307 Sometimes very improperly pronounced fug. nounced fig.

F0'Gujst,\* (fu'gist) n. One who composes or executes fugues. Crabb. fugues. Crabb.

FUL'CI-BLE, a. [fulcibiles, L.] That may be propped up.

FUL'CI-MENT, n. [fulciments m, L.] A fulcrum. Wilkins.

FUL'CELTE,\* a. (Bot.) Having branches that descend to
the earth. Smart.

FÜL'CRUM, n. [L.] pl. L. FÜL'CRA; Eng. FÜL'CRUMS.

(Mech.) The support on which a lever rests; a prop.—

(Bot.) The support of a plant; a stipule. †FRÜMP'ER, n. A mocker; a scoffer. Cotgrave.
FRÜMP'ISH,\* a. Old-fashioned; cross-grained. Smart.
†FRÜSH, v. a. [freiseer, Fr.] To break, bruise, or crush.

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FOL-BIL', v. a. [i FULFILLED; pp. FULFILLING, FULFILLED.]
To perform what has been held out in prophecy or promise; to accomplish; to answer, to effect; to realize; to FOL'LY, ad. With fulness; largely; abundantly; copious ly; completely
FUL'MAR,\* n. (Ornith.) A British bird, valued for its oil FOL'MI-NANT, a. Thundering; making a loud noise. [R.] FÖL-FIL/LER. a. One who accomplishes or fulfix.
FÖL-FIL/LING, a. Fulfilment; completion.
FÖL-FIL/ENT, m. Act of fulfilling; state of being fulfilled; accomplishment; completion; performance.
FÖL/GRACY, a. Splendor; glitter; effulgence.
FÖL/GRACY, a. Splendor; glitter; effulgence.
FÜL/GRAC, a. [Fulgens, L.] Shiming; bright; effulgent.
FFÜL/GRA, a. [Fulgens, L.] Shiming; glittering; dazzling. Bauley.
FFUL-GO, T., Splendor; dazzling glitter. Bauley.
FFUL-GOR, a. [Fulger, L.] Splendor; dazzling brightness.
FFUL/GU-RANT, a. Lightening, flashing. Mora.
FFUL/GU-RANT, v. n. [Fulgero, L.] To emit flashes of light. Chambers. FOL-FIL'LER, a. One who accomplishes or fulfils. FÖL-GU-RÄ'TION, n. [†The act of lightening. Donne.] A sudden brightening of melted gold or allver in the cupel of the assayer. Francis.

Fül'gu-Rife.\* \*\*a. (Min.) A vitrified sand tube, supposed to have originated from the action of lightning. P. Cyc. fFUL'gu-Ry. \*\*a. [fingur, L.] Lightning. Cockeram.

FOL'HAM, \*\*a. A cant word for false dice. Shak. FULIQ'I-NOUS, a. [fulgracess, L.] Sooty; smoky. Bacon. FULIQ'I-NOUS-LY, ad. In a smoky state. Shenstone. +FU-LIQ-IN-OS'I-TY, \* n. Smokiness. Smart. FU'LI-MERT, n. See FOUMART. Walton. FOLL, MART, a. See FOUMART. Walton.

FOLL, a. Having no space empty; replete; without vacuity; stored; plump; fat; saturated; sated; having the imagination abounding; large; complete; containing the whole matter; strong; not faint; mature; perfect; entire; not horned or gibbous, as, a full moon.

FOLL, a. Complete measure; the highest state or degree; the whole; the total; the state of satiety; the moon's time of being full.

FOLL, ad. Quite to the same degree; without abatement; with the whole effect; exactly, directly. In old writers, it is frequently placed before adverbe and adjectives in the sense of very; as, full fol; full sad, &c. — It is often used in composition; as, full-fed, sated.

FOLL, v. a. [1. FULLED; pp. FULLED.] To thicken used in composition; as, pur-jea, saice.
Föll, v. a. [L Fulled; pp. Fulling, Fulled.] To thicken cloth; to cleanse cloth from its oil or grease.
Füll'A-Cönned, a. Gorged with acorns. Stak.
Füll'A-Gen, m. Money paid for fulling or cleansing cloth.
Füll'A-Gen,\* (-ajd) a. Being of mature age. Phillips.
Füll'A-M. n. See Fullam. FÖLL'-BLÖÖMED', (-di'blòmd') a. Having perfect bloom.
FÖLL'-BLÖÖME', (-blön') a. Completely blossomed; spread out by the wind FOLL'-BOT'TOM, \* a. Having a full bottom; full-bottomed FÖLL'-BÖT'TOMED, (-tumd) a. Having a large bottom.
FÖLL'-BÜTT', ad. Directly against. L'Estranga.
FÖLL'-CHÁRĢED', (-chărjd') a. Charged to the utinost. Skal.

FÖLL'-CREMMED', (-krämd') a. Crammed to satiety.

FÖLL'-DRESSED', (-drëst') a. Dressed for company.

FÜLL'-DRIVE', ad. Driving as fast as possible. Chaucer.

FÜLL'-ZRAED', (-dr') a. Having the beads full of grain.

FÜLL'ZR, z. One whose business it is to full cloth.

FÜLL'ZR's-HAETH', z. A species of marl of a close texture, having the property of absorbing grease.

FÜLL'ZR's-THIS'TLE, or FÜLL'ZR'S-WEED, z. A plant; the teaset. the teasel.

FOLL'ZE-Y, n. A fuller's work-place; a fulling-mill.

FOLL'-E'ZD', (-Id') a. Having large, prominent eyes.

FOLL'-E'ZD', a. Sated; fat; saginated. Pope.

FOLL'-FERUGHT', (-frut') a. Fully stored. Shak.

FOLL'-BERUGHT', (-görjd') a. Fed to the full. Shak.

FOLL'-GEOWN', (-görjd') a. Fod to the full. Shak.

FOLL'-BEOWN', (-görjd') a. Completely grown. Milton.

FÖLL'-HEXET'ED, a. Full of confidence; elated. Shak.

FÖLL'-HÖT', a. Heated to the unmost. Shak.

FÖLL'-HÖT', a. Heated to the unmost. Shak.

FÖLL'-HOT', a. Heated to the unmost. Shak.

FÖLL'-HOT', a. Heated to the unmost. Shak.

FÖLL'-HOT', a. Heated to the unmost. Shak. the teas FÖLL'-LÄ'DEN, (-dn) a. Having a full load.
FÖLL'-LËNGTH',\* a. Embracing the whole; extending the whole length; as, "a full-length portrait." Brit. Crit.
FÖLL'-MINNED', -mand') a. Completely furnished with men, as a ship. Skak. men, as a ship. Skak.

POLL'-NÖOVHED', (-möüthd') a. Having a full voice.

POLL'-SOULED', (-sind') a. Having the orb complete.

POLL'-SOULED', (-sold') a. Magnanimous. Colton.

POLL'-SPEEAD', (-spied') a. Spread to the utmost extent.

Dryden.
POLL'-STÖN'ACHED, (-stäm'skt) a. Garged. Tourneur.
POLL'-STÖNFED', (-stäm's kt) a. Filled to the utmost extent.
POLL'-SUMMED', (-stämd') a. Complete in all its parts.

Housell.
FELL'-wingerd', (-wingd') a. Strong-winged; ready for

FOL'MI-NANT, a. Thundering; making a loud noise. [R.]
FOL'MI-NATE, v. z. [fulumo, L.] [I. FULMINATED; pp.
FULMINATED, v. z. [fulumo, L.] [I. FULMINATED; pp.
FULMINATING, FULMINATED.] To thunder; to make
a loud noise; to explode; to issue out exclosizatical censures.
FOL'MI-NATE, v. z. To throw out as an object of terror;
to denounce. — (Chem.) To cause to explode.
FOL'MI-NATE, \* z. (Chem.) A compound of fulminic acid
with a base. Brande.
FOL'MI-NAT-ING, \* p. Denouncing; exploding with
noise. — Fulminating powder, a compound of nitre, pearlash, and sulphur, which makes a loud explosion.
FOL-MI-NATO-RY, a. Thundering; striking terror. Cotgrace,
FOL'MINATO-RY, a. Thundering; striking terror. Cotgrace,
FOL'MINE, v. z. [fulminer, Fr.] To shoot; to dart, like
lightning. Spenser.
FOL'MINE, v. z. Tothunder; to sound like thunder. Millon. ngninng. Spenser. FUL-MIN' 10, \*\* a. (Chem.) Noting an acid contained in fulminating silver. P. Cyc. FUL-MIN' 10, \*\* a. (Chem.) Noting an acid contained in fulminating silver. P. Cyc. FUL'NESS, n. The state of being full; completeness; repletion; satiety; abundance, swelling of the mind; force of sound. Fül'some, (fül'sum) [fül'sum, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; fül'sum, Wb.] a. Nauseous; offensive; disgustingly fawning; rank; gross. ly fawning; rank; gross.
FÜL'SOME-Ly, ad in a fulsome manner; nauscously.
FÜL'SOME-NESS, n. Nauscousness; foulness.
FÜL'ISOME-NESS, n. Nauscousness; foulness.
FÜL'IVOUS,\* a. Fullow; tawny; of the color of saffron; fulvid. Smart.
FÜL'MA'Dō, n. [rimus, L.] A smoked fish. Carew.
FÜL'MAGE, n. [rimus, L.] (Law) A tax on smoke-places; hearth-money.
FÜL'MA-RŌLE,\* s. A hole from which smoke issues in a sulphur mine or yolcano. Smart. FO'MA-ROLE, "A. A hole from which smoke issues in a sulphur mine or volcano. Smart.
FO'MA-TO-EX, n. [fumeterre, Fr.] A genus of plants.
FO'MA-TO-EX, n. [fumeterre, Fr.] A genus of plants.
FO'MS-LE, (fum'bl) v. n. [fomnelen, b.] [a fumsled; pp.
FO'M'BLE, (fum'bl) v. n. [fomnelen, b.] [a fumsled; pp.
FUM'BLE, v. a. To manage awkwardly. Shak.
FO'M'BLE, R. a. One who fumble s.
FO'M'BLE, p. a. Doing any thing awkwardly.
FO'M'BLING-Ty, ad. In an awkward manner. B. Jonson.
FUM'BLING-Ty, ad. In an awkward manner. B. Jonson.
FUMBL, n. [fumsle, L.] Smoke; vapor, exhibition, as affecting the smell or brain, rage; passion, idle conceit.
FO'ME, v. r. [l. fumsle, pp. fuming, fumsl.] To sinlike; to vapor; to yield vapor, to pass off in vapors, to be in a rage. FUBL, V. R. L. FUBLE V, P. FUBLE, TO NEED, TO SINING; to vapor; to yield vapor, to pass off in vapors, to be in a rage.

FUBLE, v. a. To smoke, to dry in the smoke; to perfuine with odors; to disperse in vapors.

FUBLE, v. E.F. The dung of the deer:—the scent of meat, as venison or game, when kept too long.

†FU-METIF, (-met') n. [Fr.] Fumet. Swyl. See Fublet.

FU'MID-TY, a. Sinokiness, tendency to smoke. [R.]

FU-MID-TY, a. Sinokiness, smart.

FU-MIP'U-GIST,\* n. A driver away of smoke. Dr. Allen. [R.]

FU'MIP-GAITE, v. n. [Jumger, Fr.] [l. Fumigates] pp. FU-MIGATING, FUMIGATED, Fr. [l. Fumigates] pp. FU-MIGATING, FUMIGATED, Fr. [l. Fumigates] pp. FU-MIGATING, FUMIGATED, Smoke; to perfume, purify, or cleanse by smoke or vapor; to medicate by vapors.

FU-MIP-GA-TO-RY,\* a. Purifying by smoke. Maunder. [R.]

FU'MIG-LY, ad. With fume; angrily; in a rage.

FU'MIG-LY, ad. With fume; angrily; in a rage.

FU'MIG-LY, ad. With fume; angrily; in a rage.

FU'MI-TY-ER, n. A plant of rank smell; fumitory. Shak.

FU'MI-TY-ER, n. A plant of rank smell; fumitory. Shak.

FU'MI-TY-ER, n. A plant of rank smell; fumitory. Shak.

FU'MY, smoky. Dryden.

FUNAM-BU-LA'TION,\* n. Rope-dancing. Ask.

FU-NAM-BU-LA'TION,\* n. Rope-dancer. The Looker-on. [R.]

FU-NAM-BU-LA'TION,\* n. Rope-dancer. The Looker-on. [R.]

FU-NAM-BU-LA'TION, [Sp.] A rope-dancer. The Looker-on. [R.]

FU-NAM-BU-LA'TION, [Sp.] A rope-dancer. The Looker-on. [R.]

FU-NAM-BU-LA'TION, [Sp.] A rope-dancer. The Looker-on. [R.]

FU-NAM-BU-LA'TION, [Sp.] A rope-dancer. The Looker-on. [R.]

FU-NAM-BU-LA'TION, [Sp.] A rope-dancer. The Looker-on. [R.]

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FU-NAM-BU-LA'TION, [Sp.] A rope-dancer. The Looker-on. [R.]

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FU-NAM-BU-LA'TION, [Sp.] A rope-dancer. The Looker-on. [R.]

FU-NAM-BU-LA'TION, [Sp.] A rope-dancer. The Looker-on. [R.]

FU-NAM-BU-LA'TION, [Sp.] A rope-dancer. The Looker-on. [R.]

FU-NAM-BU FUNC'TION-AL,\* a. Relating to some office or function. FUNC'TION-A-RY, (fungk'shun-a-re) a. One who holds an office; one who performs any duty or service.

FÜNCTUS OF-FÜCJ-Ö,\* (of-fish'g-d) [L.] Having discharged duty; having no longer official power. Soudamore.

FÜND, n. [find, Fr.] An established stock or capital; that out of which supplies are drawn; a debt due by a goverament which pays interest money. — Public funds, the public debt, due from a government. — Sanking fund, a fund or stock created for the reduction of a debt.

FUND, v. a. [i. FUNDED; pp. FUNDING, FUNDED.] To place in or make a part of a stock; to erect into a stock charged with interest

TONDA-MENT, A. [fundamentum, L.] [Originally, founda-tion. Chaucer.] The seat of the body, or its aperture. FUNDA-MENT'AL, a. Serving for the foundation; essential; important.

tial; important.

FÜN-DA-MENT'AL, n. An essential principle; that upon which any thing is built. South.

FÜN-DA-MENT'AL-LY, ad. Essentially; originally.

FÜN-DA-MENT'AL-MESS, n. State of being fundamental.

FUND'ED,\* a. Placed in the funds. Qu. Rev. — Funded debt, that part of the national or public debt for the payment of the interest of which certain funds are appropriated. FUND'-HOLD-ER,\* n. One who owns stocks in the funds.

FUN'DI,\* or FUN-DUN'QI,\* n. An African grain, produced from a very small plant, used for food. Farm. Eacy. FUND'ING,\* p. a. Placing in the funds, relating to the funds. Fez.

funds. For. FV-NE'BRI-AL, a. Belonging to funerals. Sir T. Browne. FV-NE'BRI-AL, a. [fundrailles, Fr.] A burial; interment; the pomp, ceremony, and procession of a funeral. FU'NER-AL, a. Relating to or used at a burial. FU'NER-ALE, v. a. [fundrailles, L.] To bury. Cockeram. FFO-NER-A'TION, a. Solemnization of a funeral. Knatchbull. Fy-NE'RE-AL, a. Sutting a funeral, dark; dismal. Pope. Fy-NEST, a. [funerates, L.] Doleful, lamentable. Philips. FUN'GATE, \* m. A combination of fungic acid with a base. France.

†FUNGE,n. [fungus, L.] A blockhead; a dolt; a fool. Burton.
FUN'G-BLE,\* n.; pl. YUNGIBLES. (Scotch law) Goods
which are computed by number, weight, or measure. Whishaw.

rr nanas. FON (QIC, \* a. (Chem.) Noting an acid derived from mush-rooms. Brande. FON (QINE, \* n. (Chem.) The fleshy part of mushrooms puri-fied. Brande.

TON'(GITE,\* n. A coral production. Ray.
FUN-(GITE,\* n. A coral production. Ray.
FUN-(V'OR-ODS,\* a. Feeding on fungs. Kirby.
FON'(GOID,\* a. (Bot.) Resembling a fungus. P. Cyc.
FUN-GOS'-TY, n. A soft excrescence. Biblioth. Bibl.
FUN'GOUS, (fung'gus) a. Excrescent; spongy; wanting firmness.

FUN'GUS, n. [L.] pl. L. FÜN'GI, Eng. FÜN'GUS-ES. A mushroom; a toadstool; a spongy excrescence, as from a plant, or from an animal body, as the proud-flesh formed in wounds.

FU'NI-CLE, (fu'ne-kl) n. [funiculus, L.] A small cord or

FUNICULES, (to My m., m. string.

FU-NICULES, a. Consisting of a cord, fibre, or ropes.

FU-NICULES, \*n. [L.] (Bot.) The stulk by which some seeds are attached to the placenta. P. Cyc.

FUNK, n. An offensive smell. King. [Vulgar.]

FUNK, v. To infect with an offensive smell. King. [Vulgar.]

FUNN, v. n. To emit an offensive smell. (Vulgar.)
FUNN, v. n. To emit an offensive smell. (Vulgar.)
FUN'NEL, n. [ufundibulum, L.] An inverted hollow come
with a pipe; a pipe for pouring hudors into vessels; a
passage; the shaft or upper part of a chimney.
FUN'NELLED,\* (-neld) a. Having funnels; having the
form of a funnel. Goldsmith.

FUN'NEL-LIKE,\* a. Resembling a funnel. Hill.
FUN'NEL-NET,\* n. A net formed like a funnel. Goldsmith.
FUN'NEL-SHÄPED,\* (-shäpt) a. (Bot.) Shaped like a funnel. Brande.

nel. Brande.
FUN'NY, a. Comical; droll. Gont. Mag. [Colloquial.]
FUN'NY, n. A light boat; a kind of wherry.
FUB, n. [furra, low L.] The finer hair on certain animals, growing thick on the skin; the skin with the fur prepared for garments; soft hair; a coating, such as collects on the tongue in a fever.
FUB. \* a. Consisting or made of fur. as. "a fur.can." P.

FUR,\* a. Consisting or made of fur; as, "a fur cap." P.

Cyc.

Cyc.
FUR, v. a. [i. Furred; pp. furring, furred.] To line or cover with fur; to coat with soft matter.
ffur, ad. [now written far.] At a distance. Sidney.
FURA'CIOUS, (\*hup) a. [furrat, L.] Thievish. Bailey.
FURA'C'!-TY, w. Disposition to steal. Cockeram. [R.]
FUR'BE\_AR\_ING,\* a. Bearing or yielding fur. Booth.
FUR'BE\_LOW, (fur'be-18) w. A fringe or puckered stuff worn as fur round the petticoat or other part of a woman's dress.

an's dress.

FUR'B5-LOW, v. a. [i. furbelowed; pp. furbelowing, furbelowed.] To adorn with furbelows.
FUR'B18H, v. a. [fourbir, Fr.] [i. furbished; pp. furbishing, furbished.] To rub or scour till bright; to burnish;

to poish.

FUR'RIAH-4-BLE, a. That may be polished. Sherwood.

FUR'RIAH-4-BLE, a. One who furbishes.

FUR'RIAH-5-BL, a. (Bet.) Forked; fork-shaped. Smart.

FUR'CA-TED,\* a. Forked; divided like a fork. Pennant FUR-CA'TION, n. [furca, L.] The state of branching of being branched.

FUR'CU-LAR,\* a. Fork-shaped;—applied to a bone in a fowl, commonly called merrythought. Roget. fFUB\_DLE, v. a. [fardeler, Fr.] To contract; to furl Browne.

FÜR/FUR, n. [L.] Dandruff or scurf on the skin.
FÜR-FU-RÄ'CEOUS, (für-fu-rä'shus) a. Scurfy; scaly; bran-

FUR-FU-RA'TION,\* n. The falling of scurf from the head.

Chambers.
FÜ-R--Ös'-TY,\* n. (Mcd.) Raving madness. Crabb. [R.]
FÜ-R--Ös'-T[t.] (Mus.) Furiously; vehemontly. Crabb
FÜ/R--Ots, a. [furusus, L.] Mad; raging; violent; transported by passion beyond reason; impetuous; vehement; angry.

angry.

FÜRI-OUS-LY, ad. In a furious manner; madly.

FÜ'RI-OUS-NESS, u. Frenzy; madness; tran-port.

FÜRL, v. a. [t. FURLED; pp. FURLING, FURLED.] To draw up, as into a bundle; to contract.

FÜRL'ING-LINE,\* n. (Naut.) A rope employed in furling.

FUR'LONG, n. The eighth part of a mile; forty rods.

FUR'LOUGH, (-10) n. [verlof, D.] (Mul.) Leave of absence from military service to an officer or soldier for a limited

time. FUR'MEN-TY, } n. See FRUMENTY.

FUR'ME-TY, 'a. See FRUMENTY.
FUR'NACE, (für'nas) n. [furmus, L.] An enclosed fireplace;
an enclosed place for a fire to maintain a violent heat for melting, &c.

melting, &c.
Für/NACE, v. a. To throw out, as sparks. Shak. [R.]
FÜR/NACE, v. a. To throw out, as sparks. Shak. [R.]
FÜR/NI-MENT, n. [fourniness, Fr.] Furniture. Spenser.
FÜR/NISH, v. a. [fournir, Fr.] [i. Furnished, pp. Furnished, in supply with what is wanted or nocessary; to give; to fit up; to store; to provide; to procure, to equip, to decorate.
FÜR/NISHED,\* (für/nisht) p. a. Supplied; fitted up; equipmed.

grave.

FÜR'NI-TÜRE, [für'no-tūr, P. J. F. Ja.; für'no-tūr, W.; für'no-chur, S.: für'nnt-yūr, K.; für'no-tūr, colloquially für'no-chōr, Sm.] n. Goods put in a house for use or or nament; movables; appendages; equipage; embellishments; decorations; effects, chattels.— Pruntug') Materials for extending pages of type to their proper length, and separating them to proper distances.— (Arch.) Brass work of locks, knobs of doors, window-shutters, &c. FÜR'RI-ER-Y,\* n. A dealer in furs. Cotyrave.

FÜR'RI-ER-Y,\* n. The trade in furs. Cook's Voyage.

FÜR'RI-ER-Y,\* n. A piece of timber used to bring any piece of carbentry to an even surface. Crabb.

of carpentry to an even surface. Crabb.

FÜ'RDR,\* n. [L.] Fury; madness; rage. Sir T. Wyatt.

FÜR'RÖW, (für'rö) n. A small trench made in the ground

FUR'ROW, (1470). A small freiter made in the goods by a plough; a trench; a hollow; a wrinkle.
FÜR'ROW, v. a. [L. FURROWED; pp. FURROWING, FURROWED.]
TO cut in furrows; to hollow.
FÜR'ROW-FĀCED, (-Gast) a. Having a furrowed face.
FÜR'ROW-SLICE,\* a. A narrow slice of earth turned up by

FOR ROW-SLICE, R. A sarrow since of earth terrice apply the plough. Farm. Ency. FUR'ROW-WEED, a. A weed that grows in furrowed land. FUR'RY, a. Covered with or consisting of fur. FUR'RHER, a. [from Forth; comp. further, sup. further,] At a greater distance; farther. & Further and further, of the same signification, are both in good use. See Far-

ther.
FUR'RHER, ad. To a greater distance.
FUR'RHER, c. a. [L. FURTHERED; pp. FURTHERING, FURTHERED.] To put onward; to forward; to promote; to

THERED. It of put onward; to totward, to present, assist.

FUR'SHER-ANCE, m. Promotion; advancement; help.

FUR'SHER-ER, m. One who furthers, promoter.

FUR'SHER-MÔSE, ad. Moreover; besides.

FUR'SHEST, a. superl. Most distant; furthest. dsh.

FUR'SHEST, a. superl. Most distant. See FURIHER.

FUR'SHEST, ad. At the greatest distance. Sheatone.

FUR'SHEST, ad. At the greatest distance. Sheatone.

FUR'SHEST, ad. At the greatest distance. Sheatone.

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FUR'

renzy. — (Myssoszy) Agudess of vongence: — nence a turbulent, raging woman.

Fi'rey.-GOD'DESS,\* ». The pagan delty Ate, one of the fuFi'rey.-Like, a. Raving; raging; furious. Thomson.

Fürze, (fürz) ». A prickly shrub; gorse; goss; whin.

Fürze: BÜSH,\* ». A plant or shrub; the furze. Hill.

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FÜR'ZEN,\* (-En) a. Relating to furze, furzy. Holland.
FÜR'ZY, a. Overgrown with furze, full of gorse. Gay.
FÜ-3-RÖLE',\* n. (Arch.) A moulding or ornament placed immediately under the echinus in the Doric, Ionic, and Composite capitals. Crabb.
FUS-CA'TION, n. The act of darkening or obscuring.
FÜS'CINE,\* n. (Chem.) A brownish matter, obtained from empyreumatic animal oil. P. Cyc.
FÜS'CINE,\* n. (Aim.) A greenish or grayish-black mineral. Cleaveland.
[Ray.
FÜS'COLE. a. [fuscus. L.] Brown; of a dim or dark color.

Cleaveland. [Ray. Füs'Cleap. A. ] Brown; of a dim or dark color. Füşe, (fūz) v. a. [fundo, fusum, L.] [i. fueed, pp. fusing, fusum, L.] [i. fueed, pp. fusing, fused.] To melt; to put into fusion; to liquefy by heat. Füşe, (fūz) v. n. To be melted. Fü-şēf', n. [fuseau, Fr.] A cylinder, or part of a watch round which the chain winds; that part of a bomb or grenade which makes it take fire, the track of a buck, a sort of firelock or gun:—in the last sense often written fusil. See Fusil. See Fusit.

funi. See Fusil. Fü-si-BLL'i-Ty, a. The quality of being fusible. Fü-si-BLL'i-Ty, a. The quality of being fusible. Fü-si-BLL, (Ri-ze-bl, P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; fü'se-bl, S. W.] a. That may be melted or fused. Fü'si-Tü-BL, (Ri-ze) Shaped like a spindle. P. Cyc. Fü'sil., (Ri-ze) a. [fusible, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call'i School BL, Call

FUSIL, (fu'zil) a. [Manis, L.] Capable of being meted; fusible.
FU'sill, (fu'zil or fu'zil, Fl'zil, P. Ja. Sm. Wb.: fu-zi', S.
W.J.F.; fu-zil', K] n. [Fr.] A frelock; a small musket; a fusee. See Fuser.—(fer.) Something like a spindle.
FU-SI-LEER', n. A solder armed with a fusil, a musketeer.
FU-SI-LEER', n. A solder armed with a fusil, a musketeer.
FU-SI-LEER', n. A solder armed with a fusil, a musketeer.
FU-SI-LEER', n. A solder armed with a fusil, a musketeer.
FU-SI-LEER', fu'zil, n. [fusio, L.] The act of melting; state of being melted. Neston. L.] The act of melting; state of being melted. Neston.
FU-SI-SI, Tay. a. A tumult, a bustle; much ado about trifles. Swift.
[Colloquial.]
FU-S'-FY, v. n. To make a bustle about trifles, to bustle.
Qu. Rev. [Vulgar.]
FU-S'-LY, v. a. In a bustling manner. Byron. [Low.]
FU-S'-SI-SI, a. Making a fuss; bustling. Sur W. Scott.
FU-S'-SI-E, v. See Fuzule.
FU-S'-SI-E, v. See Fuzule.
FU-SI-SI, n. [Auste, Fr.] The trunk or shaft of a column:— a strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.
FU-SI-SI, n. The grow mouldy; to smell all. Shak.

strong smeil, as that of a mouldy carrel.

FOST, D. a. To grow mouldy; to smell ill. Shak.

FFOST ED, a. Mouldy; stunking. Bp. Hall.

FSOSTET, \*a. [fuster, Fr.] The wood of the rhus cotinus,
a fugitive yellow dye, a kind of fustic. Ure.

FBST'1AN, (fustyan) n. [fustame, Fr.] A thick, twilled cotton, of several varieties, embracing velveteen and cordu-

CAF

roy.—(Rhet.) An inflated style, or forced elevation is writing or speaking, bombast.
F0ST'1AN, (f0st'yan) a. Made of fustian:—swelling, un naturally pompous, ridiculously tumid.
F0ST'1AN.IST, (f0st'yan) a. A writer of fustian. Milton.
F0ST'1AN.IST, (f0st'yan) a. A writer of fustian. Milton.
F0ST'1AN.IST, (f0st'yan) and the west Indies, used in dyeing cloth. Sprat.
F0ST'1AN.IST, (f0st'yan) The offspring of a white and a mustic. Hodgeon.
F0ST1E, \* n. (West Indies) The offspring of a white and a mustic. Hodgeon.
F0ST1-ATE, v. a. To beat with a stick, to cane. Bailry.
F0S-T1-ATE, v. a. To beat with a stick, to cane. Bailry.
F0S-T1-ATE, v. a. To beat with a stick, to cane. Bailry.
F0S-T1-LATE, \* N., m. A low fellow; a scoundrel. Shak.
F0S-T1-LOG, \* n. A gross, fat, unwieldy person. Junius F0S-T1-LOG, \* n. A gross, fat, unwieldy person. Junius F0S-T1-LOG, \* n. A gross, fat, unwieldy person. Junius F0S-T1-LOG, \* n. A gross, fat, unwieldy person. Junius F0S-T1-LOG, \* n. A gross, fat, unwieldy person. Junius F0S-T1-LOG, \* n. A gross, fat, unwieldy person. Junius F0S-T1-LOG, \* n. A gross, fat, unwieldy person. Junius F0S-T1-LOG, \* n. A gross, fat, unwieldy person. Junius F0S-T1-LOG, \* n. A gross, fat, unwieldy person. Junius F0S-T1-LOG, \* n. A gross, fat, unwieldy person. Junius F0S-T1-LOG, \* n. A gross, fat, unwieldy person. Junius F0S-T1-LOG, \* n. A gross, fat, unwieldy person. Junius F0S-T1-LOG, \* n. A gross, fat, unwieldy person. Junius F0S-T1-LOG, \* n. A gross, fat, unwieldy person. Junius F0S-T1-LOG, \* n. A gross, fat, unwieldy person. Junius F0S-T1-LOG, \* n. A gross, fat, unwieldy person. Junius F1S-T1-LOG, \* n. A gross, fat, unwieldy person. Junius F1S-T1-LOG, \* n. A gross, fat, unwieldy person. Junius F1S-T1-LOG, \* n. A gross, fat, unwieldy person. Junius F1S-T1-LOG, \* n. A gross, fat, unwieldy person. Junius F1S-T1-LOG, \* n. A gross, fat, unwieldy person. Junius F1S-T1-LOG, \* n. A gross, fat, unwieldy person. Junius F1S-T1-LOG, \* n. A gross, fat, unwieldy person. Junius F1S-T1-LOG, \* n. A gross, fat, unwie small shrouds.

small shrouds.

| Füt'ure | (fü'.yur) | fü'chur, S. J.; fü'chūr, W.; fü'ur, P., fü'ur, F.; füt'yur, Ja. K.; fü'tür, colloqually fü'chor, Sm.] a. That will be hereafter; that is to come.
| FÜT'URE | (füt'yyr. Thue to come. Locke. |
| FÜT'URE | LY, (füt'yur-le) ad. In time to come. Raleigh.
| FÜT'URE | S. \*\* n. One who has regard to the future, one who holds that the prophecies of the Bible are yet to be wholdlied. Month. Re.
| FÜT-TU-RI'TIAL, \* (füt-yu-fish'al) a. Relating to futurity.
| FÜ-TU-RI'TION, (füt-yu-fish'al) a. The state or condition of being to be hereafter. Pearson. [R.]
| FU-TU'RI-TY, n. The state of being future, time to come, event to come.

FU-TU'Bi-TY, n. The state of being future, time to come, event to come.
FUZE,\* n. A short tube, made of well-seasoned wood, and fixed in the bore of a shell, used in exploding. P. Cyc.
FUZZ, v. n. To fly out in small particles.
FUZZ, v. a. To make drunk. A. Wood.
FUZZ,\* n. Light particles, volatile matter. Smart.
FUZZ'BALL, n. A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts, and scatters a fine dust, a puff-ball.
FUZ'ZA, v. a. To make drunk. Same as fuzz. Burton.
FUZ'ZY, a. Rough and shaggy; having fuzz. Forby.
FY, or FIE, mtorj. A word of blame:—for shame! Spenser.

G.

G, the seventh letter of the alphanet, has two sounds, one hard, before a, o, and u, as in gans, go, gun; the other soft, before s, i, and y, as in gan, gnager, dangy.—
(Mus.) The fifth note or degree of the diatonic scale: the treble cleft. the seventh letter of the alphabet, has two sounds;

(Mas.) The fifth note or degree of the diatonic scale: the treble clef.

GAB, v. n. To talk idly; to prate; to lie. Chaucer.

GAB, v. n. To talk idly; to prate; to lie. Chaucer.

GAB, n. The mouth, loquacity; prate; idle talk. [Vulgar.]

GAB, n. Paper. n. A coarse cloth in which Irish goods are wrapped up. Ash.

GAB-AB-DINE', (gab-ar-dēn') n. [gabardina, Sp.] A coarse frock; a mean dress. Shak.

GAB-BLE, (-bl) v. n. [gabbare, It.] [1. GABBLED; pp. GABBLED, or an endough up. GABBLED; pp. GABBLED, and gabbles; a prater.

GAF-BLER, n. Inardiculate sounds; unmeaning talk; prate.

GAF-BLER, n. Come who gabbles; a prater.

GAF-BLER, n. Come who gabbles; a prater.

GAF-BLER, n. [gabelle, Fr.] (Law) An impost laid on commodities; excise; a tax.

GAF-BLER, n. A collecter of taxes. Wright.

GAB-BLDNE', (gab-or-dēn') n. See GABARDINE.

GAB-ONNADE', n. (Fort.) A wicker basket filled with earth, to shelter men from the enemy's fire.

GA-BLE, n. [gabi, Icel.] The triangular end of a house, or other building, from the eaves to the top.

GA'BLE, a. Noting the triangular end of a house above the eaves; as, "the gable end." — Gable window, a window in the gable. Francis.

GA'BLE, n. Ramall gable; a triangular decoration. Francis.

GA'BLE, n. (Min.) A folisted grapolite. Alkin.

GYB'RON-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A foliated scapolite. Aikin. GYB'RY, or GYBY, n. A stilly person; a dunce. [Colloquial.] Todd.

GAD, s. A sceptre, or club; an ingot of steel; a style or

GXD, v. n. [gadaw, Welsh.] [i. GADDED; pp. GADDING, OADDED.] To ramble or walk about idly. GXD'-A-BÖÜT, n. One who runs about much; gadder. Todd GXD'-BÉÉ,\* n. A gad-fly; a large stinging fly. Maun-

GAD'DER, s. One who gads about idly; a rambler.

der.

GĂD'DER, n. One who gads about idly; a rambler.

GĂD'DING, n. A going about, a pilgrimage. Fulke.

GĂD'DING-LY, ad. In a rambling, roving manner. Huloct.

GĂD'DISH,\*a. Disposed to gad or wander about idly.

GAD'DISH-NESS,\* n. Idleness; waste of time. Leighton.

GĂD'DISH, n. [gadd, Swed.] A fly or insect that stings cattle; a stinging fly, a breese; gad-hee.

GĂD'LIN,a. a. Straggling.—n. A gad-about. Chaucer.

GĂD'DIN,\* n. (Ich.) A family of soft-finned flahes, of which the cod-flah may be regarded as the type. Brande.

GAD'O-LIN-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A rare, hard mineral, of black, brownish, or yellowish color:—called also yttrate or ytterbute. Urs.

GA'DUS,\* n. A flah commonly called the whiting. Scott.

[GĀE'LIC, [gā']ik, Ja. K. R.; gā'e-lik, Sin.] n. The Gaelic language, a dialect of the Celtic.

[GĀE'LIC, a. Pertaining to those descendants of the Celts who inhabit the Highlands of Scotland, or to their language.

language.

GAFF, m. [gaffe, Fr.] A harpoon or large hook.—(Naut.)
The boom which extends the upper part of the large

The boom which extends the upper part of the large sail in a stoop.

GXF/FR, n. An old word of respect applied to an aged man, as gammer to a woman; at present obsolete, or applied only to an old rustic. Gay.

GYF/FR, (ggf/fl) [ggfak, Icel.] n. An artificial spur for a fighting cock; a steel lever to bend cross-bows. Sherman

GAFF'LOCK, M. See GAVELOCK.

Gie, v. a. [gagksi, Dutch.] (i. GAGGED, pp. GAGGING, GAGGED.] To stop the mouth with something that allows breathing, but hinders speaking, to shut up; to stop.

stop.

GLG, n. Something to gag with; something to put into the mouth to hinder speech or eating. Miton.

AGE, n. [gags, Fr.] A pledge; a pawn; a challenge to combat; a measure; a rule of measuring:—an instrument or apparatus for measuring the state of a phenomenon.—(Naul.) The number of feet which a ship sinks in the water. See Gaude, and Weather-Gage.

GLGE, v. a. [gager, Fr.] [L. Gager; pp. Gaging, Gager, To wager; to impawn; to bind by a pledge; to engage; to measure. See Gaude.

GLG'ER, n. One who gages. See Gauder.

to measure. See GAUGE.

GAG'ER, n. One who gages. See GAUGER.

GAG'GER, n. He or that which gags.

[Bacon.

GAG'GLE, v. n. To make a noise like a goose; to cackle.

GAG'GLING, n. A noise made by geese; cackling. Housell.

GAHN'ITE, n. (Mm.) A greenish hard mineral, sometimes called automalite. Brands.

GAI'E-TY, n. Mirth. See GAYETT.

GAILLIARDE',\* (gal-yard') n. [Fr.] A lively Italian dance. Reande.

Brande.

GAI'LY, ad. Merrily. See GAYLY.

GAIN, n. [gam, Fr.] Profit; advantage; emolument; benefit; lucre; interest, unlawful advantage; overplus in a computation, opposed to loss.—(Arch.) A lapping of timbers; the cut made for receiving a timber.

GAIN, v. a. [gagner, Fr.] [i. GAINBID; pp. GAINBINO, GAINED.]

To obtain as profit or advantage; to win, not to lose; to conclude to obtain to procure to reach to attain.—To

To obtain as profit of advantage; to win, not to lose; to gain over, to draw to a party or interest.

GAIN, v. n. To have profit; to be advanced; to encroach; to get ground; to prevail; to obtain influence with.

GAIN, a. Handy; ready, convenient; desirable.—[In frequent use in Norfolk and Suffolk, England. Forby.]

GAIN'AGE, n. [gaignage, old Fr.] Profit from the tillage of land, the draft oxen, horses, plough, and furniture, for carrying on the tillage of land. [Couper. GAIN'DE-VOT'ED-N a. Devoted to the pursuit of gain.

GAIN'FOL, a. Advantageous; profitable; lucrative; productive.

GAIN'FÛL-LY, ad. Profitably; advantageously. GAIN'FÛL-NESS, n. Profit; advantage.

GĂIN'S'UL-NESS, n. Profit; advantage.

GĂIN'G'L'-NeG, n. Misgiving; a giving against. Shak.

GĂIN'LESS, a. Unprofitable, producing no advantage.

GĂIN'LESS-NESS, n. Unprofitableness.

GĀIN'LESS-NESS, n. Unprofitableness.

(GĀIN'LY, ad. Handily; readily; dexterously. More.

(GĀIN-SĀX', or GĀIN'SĀX, [gān-sā', W. J. F. Ja.; gān'sā,

S. P. E. K. Sm.] v. a. [t. GAINSAID, pp. GAINSAING,

GAINSAID.] To contradict, to oppose, to deny any

GAINSAID.] 10 COMMANDER, P. A. CONTROLICER, thing.

[GĀIN-SĀY'ER, or GĀIN'SĀY-ER, n. A contradicter.

[GĀIN-SĀY'IRG, or GĀIN'SĀY-ING, n. Opposition.

'GĀINST, (ṢĞnst) prep. Contracted from against. Dryden.

'GĀIN'STĀND, v. a. [1. GAINSTOOD; pp. GAINSTANDINO, aninstood.] To withstand, to oppose; to resist. Sudney.

'GĀIN'STRĪVE, v. a. To withstand, to oppose. Grimoadd.

'GĀIN'STRĪVE, v. n. To make resistance. Spenser.

GĀIR'-FOŴL,\* n. A large bird, the auk or penguin.

Booth.

Booth.

GAIR'ISH, (gar'ish) a. Gaudy; showy; glaring; gay; flighty. — Written also garish.

GAIR'ISH-LY, ad. In a galrish manner. Johnson.

GAIR'ISH-MESS, n. The quality of being gairish. Johnson.

GAIR', n. [gat, Dutch.] Manner of walking; carriage; bearing; march; walk:—a sheaf of grain tied in a particular manner. Loudon.

GAIR'ED, a. Having a particular gait. Shak.

GAIR'ER, n. [gudre, Fr.] pl. GAITERS. A covering of cloth for the leg; a kind of spatterdashes.

GAIR'ER, v. a. To dress or furnish with gaiters. Todd.

GAIR'ER,\* or GAIR'NER,\* n. One who gaits or ties up grain in a particular manner to preserve it from rain. Loudon.

aon.

GA'LA, [gā'la, W. F. Sm.; gā'la, Ja.; gā'la, J.; gā'la or gā'la, K.] n. [Sp., dress, finory; It., ornament, finory, mirth.] A show; festivity; mirth.

GA\_LAC\_TINE,\* n. (Chem.) A milky and waxy substance.

Phil. Mag.

GA-LXC'TITE,\* n. (Min.) A whitish fossil substance.

GA-LAC'TO-DEN'DRUM, \* m. (Bot.) The milk-tree or cow-

tree. Hamilton.

tree. Hamiton.

GLL-AC-TÖM'E-TER,\* n. An instrument to ascertain the quality of milk; a lactometer. Urs.

GLL-AC-TÖPH'A-GOUS,\* a. Feeding on milk. Dunglison.

GLL-AC-TÖPH'A-ROUS,\* a. Carrying milk. Dunglison.

GA-LAC-TO-PÖI-ET'IC,\* a. (Mod.) Producing milk. Brand

GA'LA-DAY,\* n. A day of festivity or splendor; a holiday.

†GA-LÄGE', n. [galoge, old Fr.] A shepherd's clog, a galoche. Spenser.

GA-LÄN'GAL, n. [galenga, Fr.] Zeodary; a medicinal root. Hill.

G4-Lλπ'G 1., π. [galenga, Fr.] Zeodary; a medicinal root. Hull.

G3-Lλ'TIANS,\* (ga-iā'shanz) π. pl. [from Galatia.] Persons descended from the Gauls who settled in Lower Asia, and to whom one of the Epistles of St. Paul was addressed.

GĂL'AX-Y, [ga'lak-ee, W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; gā'lak-se, s. K.; ga-lak'se, P.] π. [γaλa[faz.] The milky way; a luminous tract or zone, seen in the evening encompassing the heavens, or sky, from horizon to horizon:—any splendid assemblage of persons or things.

GĂL'BA-NUM, π. [L., χαλβάνη.] A resinous gum; a concrete juice used in varnish and medicine. Hull.

GĂL'BU-LÜS,\* π. [L.] (Bot.) The nut or bail of the cypress or juinjer. P. Cyc.

GĂLE, π. [gahing, Ger.] A current of air; a storm of wind; a gust, a wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze:—a plant growing in bogs.

GĀLE, v. n. (Naut.) To sail from. Chambers.—To sing. Tyrnhut. [Obsolete or rare.]

GĂ'LE-A,\* π. [L.] A helmet; a headpiece.—(Surgery) A bandage.—(Lool.) A sort of sea-hedgehog.—(Bot.) The upper lip of a labiatie flower. P. Cyc.

GĂL'EAs, or GĀ'LE-As, [gāl'yas, S. J. F.; gāl'yas, W. K.; gāl'eAs, P. Sm.] π. A low, heavy-built vessel; a Venetian galley.

GĀ'LE-ĀT-ED, a. [galeatus, L.] Covered as with a hel met.

GĄ-LE'NĄ,\* π. [L.] (Mm.) Lead ore; native sulphuret of

GA-LE'NA,\* n. [L.] (Mm.) Lead ore; native sulphuret of lead. Ure.

GA-LEN'IC,

GA-LEN'I-CAL,

Daysician Galen.

GA'LEN-ISM, n. The doctrine of Galen. Chambers.

GA'LEN-IST, m. A follower of Galen.

GA'LE-OF'SIS,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A plant resembling the pattle. Crosh.

nettle. GAL-E-RIC'U-LATE, a. [galerus, L.] Covered, as with a

NALL.

GĂL'E-RÎTE,\* n. [galerius, L.] A kind of fossil shell, named from its resemblance to a hat. P. Cyc.

GĂL'ES,\* n. pl. (Law) Instalments. Judge Story.

GĂ'L'I-A,\* n. (Med.) A composition containing gall. Crabb.

GĀ'L'I-Q,\* a. & n. See GAELIC.

GA-LIC'I-AN,\* (ga-lish'e-an) a. Belonging to Galicia. Muray.

ray,

GXL-I-LE/AN,\* s. A native or inhabitant of Galilee.

GXL'I-LEE,\* n. A small gallery, or balcony, at the west end
of a collegiate church, a place in a church for doing
penance. Frances.

GALIMA TIAS,\* (găl-e-mā'she-a) n. [Fr.] Nonsense. Addi-son. See Gallimatia.

son. See Gallinaria. GXL/in-GALL,\* n. A plant. Lee. GXL/in-GX, (gai'yot) [gai'yot, W. Ja. K.; gai'e-ot, P. Sm. Wb.] n. A small galley or brigantine for chase: — a strong sort of Dutch vessel.

sort of Duten vessel.

Social T-PE'A,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of rutaceous, shrubby, or arborescent plants, found in South America. P. Cyc.

GLL, n. The bile; a bitter yellowish-green fluid in the animal economy; that which contains bile; any thing extremely bitter; rancor, malignity; bitterness of mind:

— a slight hurt by fretting off the skin; a vacant or bare spot; an excrescence produced by an insect on the oak,

spot; an excrescence produced by an insect on the oak, used in making ink; gall-nut.

GALL, v. a. [galler, Fr.] [L. GALLED; pp. GALLING, GALLED.]
To fret, wear away, or hurt by friction; to wound; to injure, to impair; to tease; to vex.

GALL, v. n. To fret; to be teased or vexed. Skak.

GAL'LANT, a. [galant, Fr.] Gay; well dressed; showy.

Isaiak.—Brave; high-spirited; daring; magnanimous; courageous; valiant; heroic; intrepid; bold; fine; noble; specious.

GAL'LANT, n. A brave, high-spirited man. Sir T.

Herbert.

Herbert.

[[GAL-Länt', [gai-lünt', W. J. Ja. K. Sm.; gai-länt', S. P. F. R. Wb.] n. A gay, sprightly man; a man who is polite to ladies; a suitor; a wooer:— in an ill sense, one who courts a woman for lewdness; a parameter.

WHO COMES A WOMEN TO THEW STEED; pp. GALLANTING, GAL-LANTED.] To pay attention to ladies. World. [GAL-LÄNT. \* a. Possessed of gallantry; attentive to la dies; polité, courteous, or devoted to women.

"dies; polité, courteous, or devoted to women.

GAL/LANT-LY, ad. Bravely; intrepidly, nobly; generously

GAL-LANT/LY, ad. Like a wooer or a gallant.

GAL/LANT-NESS, m. High accomplishment. Howell. [R.]

GAL/LANT-REY, m. The quality of being gallant; heroism;

valor; bravery; nobleness; generosity:— refined address
or chivalrous attention to women; courtehip:— vicious
love; lewidness; debauchery.

GAL/LATE, \*\*[gal'et, Wb.; gal'et, K. Sm.] n. (Chem.) A neutral sait composed of gallic acid and a base. Smart.

GALL/-BLAD-DER, \*\* m. (Anat.) An oblong membranous
receptacle of the bile. Crabb.

GIL'LR-1889, n. [galdacs or gal asse, Fr.] See Galbas. Gal-LE'Gō,\* n. A native of Galicia in Spain. Expanses GL'LR-0n, [galleon, Ja. Sm.; ga-lôn', Jr. K.; gal'e-5n. E.] n. [gallon, Fr.] A large four-decked ship, formerly

E.] n. [gallon, Fr.] A large four-decked ship, formerly used by the Spaniards.

GAL/LER-y, n. [gallons, Fr.] A passage or corridor in the middle of, or running round, a house; a long apartment:

— a covered passage across a moat:—a floor elevated on columns overlooking a ground floor:—a balcony round a building, or at the stern of a large ship:—a collection of works in painting or sculpture.

GAL/LETYLE, a. Gallipot. Bacon.

GAL/LETYLE, a. Gallipot. Bacon.

GAL/LETYLE, a. Grain and oars, formerly used in the Mediterranean.—(Printing) A frame which receives the contents of the composing stick.—(Next.) The kitchen of a ship of war.

Gil'Ley-Fish, \* n. A species of fish. Goldsmith. †Gil'Ley-Foist, n. A barge of state. Hakwull. Gil'Ley-Slave, (gal'le-slav) n. A man condemned to

row in the galleys.

GALL'-FLY,\* a. The cynips, an insect. Hamilton.

GAL-LI-XM'BIC,\* c. Noting a kind of Greek and Latin verse. Back

†GXL'L-AN,\* a. Relating to Gaul or France; Gallic. Shak. †GXLL'IARD, (gzi'yard) a. [gaillard, Fr.] Brisk; gay. Chaucer

†GALL'IARD, (gal'yard) n. A gay, brisk, lively man; an active, nimble, sprightly dance. Bacon.
†GALL'IAR-DISE, (gal'yar-dez) n. [gaillardise, Fr.] Mer-

riment. Brooms.

#GXLL'IARD-NESS, (gši'vard-nes) n. Gayety. Gayton.

#GALL'IO,\* a. (Chem.) Belonging to, or derived from, the
gall or gall-nuts. P. Cyc.

#GXL'IC, A. [Gallicus, L.] Belonging to Gaul or

#GXL'IL-CIŞM, n. [gallicisms, Fr.] A French idiom or

nhrase.

GXL'Li-Cişm, n. [gallicisms, Fr.] A French moment of phrase.
GAL'Li-Cize,\* v. a. To conform to the French language or idiom; to Frenchify. Kenruck.
GAL-Li-Ka'Kins, n. pl. [calge Gallo-Vasconum.] Large open hose or wide breeches, formerly used by the inhabitants of Gascony. [Ludicroun.]
GAL-Li-MA'Ti-A, (gai-le-ma'she-a) [gai-e-ma'she, S. W. K. Wb.; gai-e-ma'she-a, Ja.; gai-e-ma'c-aw, S. Sm.] n. K. Wb.; gai-e-ma'she-a; talk without meaning.
GAL-Li-MA'U'FRY, n. [gailmafree, Fr.] A hotch-potch; a hash of several sorts of broken meat; a medley, a ridiculous medley. Dryden.

hash of several sorts of broken meat; a medley, a radiculous medley. Drydea.

GAL-L-NA/CEAN,\* (gal-le-na/shan) z. One of a family of birds, which includes the common hen. Brands.

GAL-L-NA/CEOUS, (gal-le-na/shan) z. (galmaceus, L.)

Denoting birds of the pheasant kind; the cock and hen, the turkey, gninea-fowl, peacock, and pigeon.

GAL-L-NA/GO,\* z. (Orank.) A genus of birds; woodcock, or the heath-fowl. Hamilton.

GAL-NA/S z. Hurting the skin is Costing a britishing.

of the heath-lowl. reasons.

GALL/ING-NESS,\* z. Quality of being gailing. Boyle.

GALL'ING-NESS,\* z. Quality of being gailing. Boyle.

GALL'-IN-SECT,\* z. The insect bred in the gail-nut. Goldenuth

GAL'LI-NULE, a. (Ornith.) The water-hen, or coot.

GALL'10T, (gal'yut) a. [galiste, Fr.] See GALIOT. GAL'LI-POT, s. A small earthen glazed pot, used by apothecaries for medicines; a white viscid resin found on fir-trees.

GAL-LIT'ZIN-ITE, \* s. (Min.) An ore of titanium ; rutile. Dana

Dona.

GAL'L-VAT, n. A small vessel used on the Malabar coast.

GAL'L-VAT, n. Aw sucrescence which grows on a species

of oak in Asia Minor, used for making ink; gail. Ura.

GALL'-CAK,\* n. A small tree or shrub of Ann Minor,

which is the abode of the cynips or gall-insect. Booth.

GAL'LON, n. [gallon, Fr.] A liquid measure of four

quarts.

quarte

GXL/LOWS, (ghi/has) [ghi/has, S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm. ghi/höz, Ja. R.] m. [gaighe, D.] pl. GXL/LOWS-ES. An erection for hanging criminals, consisting of a beam resting on two posts. 27 Lexicographers and grammarians are not agreed in relation to the number of gallows; but, as thicy remarks, it "has generally a singular verb." Webster and Smart consider it as singular, having the regular plural gallowses. Johnson says, "It is used by some in the singular, but by more only in the plural, or sometimes has another plural gallowses." Johnson himself writes "a gallows." See Bellows.

Johnson minsest writes a guarge, to keep up pantaloons of breeches. Scott.

GXL'LOWS-FREE, a. Exempt from being hanged. Dry-

dem.

GÄLL/LOW-TREE, n. The tree of execution. Spenser.

GÄLL/PIPE,\* n. The duct of the gall. Blackmore.

GÄLL/STÖNE,\* n. A concretion formed in the gall-bladder or biliary duct. Brands.

GÄLL/1, a. Of gall; bitter as gall. Abp. Cranner.

GÄLL/1, d. Of gall; bitter as gall. Abp. Cranner.

GÄLL/2-WORM, (gal/e-würm) n. An insect.

GA-LÖGEE', [gg-Jösh', W. Ja. K. R.; gg-Jösh', Sm.] n.

[galoka, Fr.; galoka, Sp.] pl. GA-LÖ'(JIES, A clog; a
wooden shoe; a shoe worn over a boot, or another shoe.

GA-LORE', m. Plenty. Smart. - [Used by sailors; and Lo-

cal, Eng. (-sum) a. Angry; malignant. Bp. Morton. GALT.\* n. See GAUT.
GAL-VAN'IC, a. Relating to galvanism.
GAL-VAN'ISM, n. A branch of electricity, (named from Galvan, an Italian chemist,) in which electrical phenomena are exhibited without the aid of friction, and a channel action takes place from the contact of certain chemical action takes place from the contact of metallic and other bodies; the action of metallic sub-stances. Wilkinson.

GAL'VAN-IZE, v. a. [L. GALVANIZED; pp. GALVANIZING, GALVANIZED.] To affect by galvanism.

GAL-VA-NOM'E-TER, n. An instrument constructed for the

GĂL-VA-NŌM'Ē-TĒR, n. An instrument constructed for the purpose of detecting the presence of feeble electro-chemical currents. P. Cyc.

GAL-VĂN'OS-SCŌPE,\* n. Same as galvanometer. Francis.

GA-MĂK'RHO-LÎTE,\* n. (Mun.) A fossil crab. Hemilton.

GA-MĂSH'EŞ, n. pl. (gamaches, Fr.) Short spatterdashes worn by ploughnen, &c. Skelton.

GAM-BĀDE',\* n. A kınd of leather case or boot fixed to n saddle, instead of shirups, to protect the leg from cold and dirt. Johnson. See Gambado.

GAM BĀ'DŌ, n. [gamba, Sp. & It., a [g.] pl. GAM-BĀ'DŌEŞ. Spatterdashes attached to the stirrups, a kind of boot.

GXM'BET,\* or GAM-BĒT'TĀ,\* n. (Orailà.) A species of plover. Pennant.

lover. Pennant

plover. Pennant.

GÄM'BIËR.\* n. An inspissated juice of a trailing plant found in the Indian Archipelago. Ljungstedt.

GÄM'BIST.\* n. (Mus.) A performer on the viol di gamba.

Gim'si,\* n. A species of game played at chess. Philidor.
Gim'BlE, (gam'bl) v. n. [L. Oambled; pp. Oambling,
Gambled.] To practise gaming; to play for money; to

game.

GAM'BLER, n. One who practises gaming.

GAM-BÖÇE', [gam-böj', S. W. P. F. Ja. Sm.; gam-böj', Wb.;
gam-bözh', K.] n. A gum resin used in medicine, and
used also as a yellow pigment.

GAM-BÖ'Gj-AN,\* a. Relating to or containing gamboge.

GIM GOL, v. n. [gambiler, Fr] [i. Gambolled; pp. Gam-Bolling, Gambolled.] To dance or skip in sport, to leap; to start.

leap; to start.

GLM'SQL, m. A skip; a hop; a leap for joy; a frolic.

GLM'SQL, m. A skip; a hop; a leap for joy; a frolic.

GLM'SRL, n. [gamba, gambarwolo, [t.] The hind leg of a horse; a stick, crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers. Ray.

GLM'SREL, v. a. To tie by the leg. Beaum. F. F. GLME, n. [gamba, Iceiand.] Sport of any kind; contest for diversion, as the ancient Grecian games; play; amusement; pastime; jest, opposed to earnest or seriousness; insolent merriment; sportive insult; a single match at play; advantage in play; scheme pursued; measures planned; field sport in pursuit of wild animals; burds and beasts obtained by fowling and hunting.

GLME, v. n. [L. GAMED; pp. GAMING, GAMED.] To play at GAL-LOON, n. [galon, Fr.] A inquid measure of four quarts.

GAL-LOON, n. [galon, Fr.] A thick, narrow kind of ferret; a lace made of gold or silver, or of silk only.

GAL-LOON, n. [galoper, Fr.] [L. GALLOPED; pp. GALLOPED; no, GALLOPED.] To move forward by such leaps that the hind legs rise before the fore legs quite reach the ground; to move or run by leaps; to move very fast.

GAL-LOP-ADP.] To move for run by leaps; to move very fast.

GAL-LOP-ADP.] N. The motion of a galloping or running horse.

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GAL-LOP-ADP.] N. The motion of galloping to move or run by leaps; a long the match at the match at the match at the match at the match at the match at the match at the match at t

birds and beasts obtained by fowling and hunting.

GIME, v. n. [1. OAMED ] pp. CAMENG, GAMED.] To play at
any sport; to play wantonly and extravagantly for
money; to gamble.

GIME'-CÖCK, n. A cock bred to fight. Locks.

GIME'-CGC, a. An egg from which a game fowl is bred.

GIME'BU, a. A bounding in game; sportive. Pops.

GIME'SEF-CE, n. A person employed to take care of
same.

GAME'-LEG, n. [A corruption of gambrel] - A crooked

or lame leg. Glme'some, (gam'sum) a. Frolksome; gay; sportive.

Jime'some-wiss, s. Sportiveness; merriment. Gime'sore, s. One who is addicted to gaming; a gambler.—[†A merry, frolicsome person; a prostitute. Shak.;

Shar.

Gim'ine, s. The practice of staking property beyond the purpose of mere sport, on the hazard of cards or dice; gambling.

Gim'ine-Höüse, s. A house where gaming is practised.

Gim'ine-Ti'ble, s. A table at which gamesters practise

their art

GAM'MA,\* n. The third letter in the Greek alphabet. Crabb

Craps.

Gam'mgr, s. An old word formerly used as a compellation of a woman, corresponding to gaffer.

Gam'mon, s. The buttock of a hog saited and dried. Dryden.—A kind of play with dice; backgammon. Thom-

GAM'MON,\* v. c. [i. GAMMONED; pp. GAMMONING, GAM-MONED.] To salt and dry; to defeat at the game of back-gammon; to hoax.—(Naut.) To attach or fix a bow-

GXM'MOT, \* n. A sort of incision knife. Crabb.
GXM'MOT, \* n. (Mus.) A scale on which the musical notes are
disposed in their several orders.

disposed in their several orders.

GANO, pret. of Gin. Spensor. See Gin.

GANOH, v. a. To drop from a high place upon hooks by
way of punishment: (practised in Turkey.) Dryden.

GAN'DER, n. The male of the goose. Camden.

GNOG, v. n. [gangan, D.] To go; to walk: —an old word,

still used in the north of England. Spensor.

GNNG, n. [1A street or road.] — A number who go or associate together; a company; a band; a tribe; a herd:—except as applied to a company of seamen or of negro

except as applied to a company of scame of of negro slaves, it is mostly used in a bad sense, or in contempt.— A course or slip in thatching. Loudon. GXng'-DLYs, n. pl. Days of perambulation. GXng'-DLYs, n. pl. Days of perambulation. GXng-DL-LX-S or GAng-DL-O-N-R.Y\* a. See Garollowic. GXng-DL-LX-S.D.\* a. Intermixed or intertwined. Dr. Hall.

GĂN'GLI-FÖRM,\*

GXN'GLI-FÖRM,\* | a. Having the shape of a ganglion.
GXN'GLI-O-FÖRM,\* | Dunglison.
GXN'GLI-ON, (gšing'gje-on) n. [yayyλίον.] (Med.) An enlargement in the course of a nerve; a tumor in the

sheath of a tendon.

GXN-GLI-ÖN'IC,\* c. Relating to, or partaking of, ganglion.

Roget.
GXN'GRE-NATE, v. 4. [i. CANGRENATED; pp. CANGRENATING, GRANGRENATED.] To produce a gangrene; to gan-

ING. GRANGER ATED. 10 produce a gangete, to gaugete, the green, Growne.

GAN GRENE, (gang'gren) n. [γάγγραινα.] (Med.) The loss of vitality of a part of the body; a mortification.

GAN GRENE, (gang'gren) v. a. [L. GANGERNED; pp. GANGERNED, TO COTTUPE to a state of mortification. Bacon.

tification. Bacon.
GXN'GRENE, v. n. To become mortified; to lose vitality.
GXN'GRENE, v. n. To become mortified; corrupted.
GXNGRE, NOUS, (gang'gre-nus) a. Mortified; corrupted.
GXNGUE, 'gang' n. [Fr.] (Min.) The matrix of an ore or
the course of a vein; an earthy, stony, or saline substance containing the ore of metals. Ure.
GXNG'WAY, n. A. thoroughfare.—(Neat.) A narrow passage-way, particularly that part of the upper deck which
is next to a ship's side, between the fore and main
masts.

masts.

GÄNG'-WĒĒK, s. Rogation-week, when processions are made to lustrate the bounds of parishes. Gerards. GÄN'NET,\* s. A large aquatic bird of several species. Au-

GÄNTE'LÖPE, (gint'löp) ». Gantlet. See Gantlet.
GÄNTE'LÖPE, (gint'löp) ». Gantlet. See Gantlet.
GÄNT'LET, ». A military punishment, in which the criminal, running between two files or ranks, receives a lash from each man. See GANTLET.
GÄN'TEY, » ». A frame of wood on which barrels are

GAN'TRY," a. A frame of wood on which barrels are placed. Hunter.

GAN'ZA, n. [ganes, Sp.] A kind of wild goose. Bp. Hall.

GAOL, (jäl) n. [gsol, Welsh; gsolle, Fr.] A prison:—often written jail. Shak.

GAOL, (jäl) v. a. To imprison; to commit to gaol. Bacon.

GAOL'—DE-LIV'ER-Y, (jäl'de-liv'er-e) n. The delivery of prisoners to trial, whose condemnation or acquittal evacuates the prison; judicial processes or trials collectively.

GÃOL'ER, (jāl'er) s. A keeper of a prison; a jailer. GÃOL'-FÊ-VER,\* s. A contagious distemper occasioned by confinement and close air. Perry.

by confinement and close air. Perry.

GEP, m. An opening in a broken fence; a breach; a chasm; a cleft; a break; a passage; an avenue; a hole; an interstice; a vacuity.— Te stop a gep is, figuratively, to secure a weak point.— Te stond in the gep is to stand, as in a breach, for the defence of comething.

[GAPE, (gip or gip) [gip, W. J. F. Ja. Wh.; gip, S.; gip, P. E. Sm.; gip or gip, K. R.] e. m. [it arm; pp. carino, carzo.] To open the mouth involuntarily, as from lassitude; to yawn; to open the mouth; to desire carnestly;

to crave; to open in fissures or holes; to open; to have a hiatus; to stare with wonder. 30° The expressive but irregular pronunciation of this word, with the Italian a (1), is no longer prevalent." Smart.— This pronunciation is well supported by authorities, and it is common in the U.S.

||GAPE,\* (cap or gap) n. Act of gaping; a yawn.—(Ornic.) The opening between the mandibles of birds

[GAP'ER, (ghp'er or gap'er) n. One who gapes. [Con. [GAP'ER, (ghp'er or gap'er) n. One who gapes. [Con. [GAP'|NG,\* or GAP'|NG,\* n. Act of yawning; a histus. Ba-GAP'-TOÖTHED, (-15th) a. Having interstices between the teeth. Dryden. See GAT-TOOTHED.

GAR, in Saxon, signifies a weapon: so Eadger is a kappy weapon. Gibson.

†GAR, v. a. [giora, Iceland.] To cause; to make; to force. GXR-A-PA'TO,\* n. A bug-like insect in South America.

Maunder.

Maunder.

GÄRB, n. Dress; clothes; habit; fashion of dress. — (Her.)

A sheaf of wheat, or any other grain.

GÄRB, v. a. To bind in sheaves. Toller. [R.]

GÄRB, pc, (gär'baj) n. The bowels of an animal; the offal; refuse. Stak.

[Out.

GÄR'B, pc, (gär'bajd) a. Having the garbage pulled

GÄR'B, pc, (gär'bajd) a. Having the garbage pulled

GÄR'B, pc, (gär'bajd) a. Having the garbage.

GAR'BEL, n. A plank next the keel of a ship. Bailey.
GKR'BISHe, n. Corrupt spelling. See GARAGE.
GKR'BISH, n. Corrupted from garbage. Mortamer.
GKR'BISH, o. a. To exenterate. Barret.
GKR'BISH, o. a. To exenterate. Barret.
GKR'BISH, (-bl) v. a. [garbellare, it.] [t. GARBLED; pp. GARBLING, GARBLED.] To sift; to pick out; to select such parts as are wanted; to separate the good from the bad; to select or cull in order to suit a purpose.

GAR'BLER, \* One who garbles: — an officer of great antiquity of the city of London, empowered to inspect and garble drugs and spices.

GAR'BLES,\* (gar'biz) \* ... pl. The dust of drugs and spices.

GAR'BOARD,\* m. The first plank of a ship fastened to the Keel on the outside; garbel. Crabb.

16Ak BÖIL, n. [garbenil, old Fr.] Disorder; tumult; uproar. Bp. Hall.

GAR-CIN'|-A,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of trees found in the islands of the Indian scribpelago. P. Cyc.

GAED, n. [garde, Fr.] Wardship; care; guard. Johnson.

GARD, n. [g See GUARD.

GARD, v. a. See GUARD.

See Guard.

GARD, v. a. See Guard.

[GAR/DEN. (gur'dn or gur'den) [gar'dn, W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; gur'den, S. P. Wb.] m. A piece of ground enclosed and planted for the production of fruits, flowers, and esculent plants; a place particularly fruitful or delightful.

[GAR'DEN, v. m. [t. ABDENED; pp. GARDENINO, GARDENED.]

To lay out gardens; to cultivate a garden. Bacon.

[GAR'DEN, v. a. To dress as a garden. Cotgrave.

[GAR'DEN, v. a. To dress as a garden. Cotgrave.

[GAR'DEN, v. a. To dress as a garden. Garden. Ash.

[GAR'DEN, v. a. To dress as a garden. Cotgrave.

[GAR'DEN, v. a. None who cultivates gardens.

[GAR'DEN-FLÖW'Rs, \* a. Acultivated flower. Goldsmith.

GAR-DE'NI-A, \* m. (Bot.) The Cape jasmine. Hamilton.

[GAR'DEN-MÖULD, (-möld) n. Mould fit for a garden.

[GAR'DEN-MÖULD, (-möld) n. Mould fit for a garden.

[GAR'DEN-STÜEF, \* m. The produce of gardens. Ash.

[GAR'DEN-STÜEF, \* m. The produce of gardens.

[GAR'DEN-TL'LAGE, m. Tillage of gardens.

[GAR'DEN-TL'LAGE, m. Tillage of gardens.

[GAR'DEN-TL'LAGE, m. The produce of gardens. Mortimer.

GAR'DEN-WARE, m. The produce of gardens.

[GAR'DEN-TL'LAGE, m. The produce of gardens.

[GAR'DEN-TL'LAGE, m. The produce of gardens.

[GAR'DEN-TL'LAGE, m. The produce of gardens.

[GAR'DEN-TL'LAGE, m. The hornfish. Hill.

[GAR'DEN-TL'LAGE, m. The broates of gardens.

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[GAR'DEN-TL'LAGE, m. The broates of gardens.

[GAR'DEN-TL'LAGE,

GAR'GA-RISM, m. [yapyapiou65.] A wash for the throat; a

GAE'SET, π. A disease in the udders of cows, arising from inflammation of the lymphatic glands; a distemper in hogs. — A medicinal plant and berry; poke; physicaes

innammation of the spanisher grands; a descriper in hoga.—A medicinal plant and berry; poke; phytological decandrs.

GÄR[GILE, A. A distemper in geese. Crabb.

GÄR[GILE, (-gl) v. a. [pargouiller, Fr.] [t. carcier]; pp. carciers, carciers]. To wash the mouth and throat with some liquor not suffered immediately to descend.—

with some liquor not suffered immediately to descend. —
[To warble. Waller.]

GAR'GLE, M. A liquor for washing the mouth and throat;
gargarism.

GAR'G-L-ON, M. See Ganglion.

GAR'G-DLE.\* M. A projecting water-spout, attached to old
buildings. Francis.

GAR'ISH, a. Gaudy; showy. See Gairism.

GAR'LAND, M. [garlande, old Fr.] A wreath of branches or
flowers; a collection, as of flowers; a crown, or something much prized. thing much prized

thing much prized.

GKE'LAND, v. a. To deck with a garland. B. Jonson.

GKE'LAND-LESS,\* a. Destitute of a garland. Skelley.

GKE'LIC, n. A strong-scented plant of different kinds; a kind of onlon.

GKE'LIC-EAT'SE, n. A cant term for a mean fellow. Skak

- GAR'LICK-Y.\* a. Containing or resembling garlic. Hollings- | GAR'LIC-PEAR'-TREE, s. An American tree. Miller.
- GÄR'LIC, (wild) a. A plant resembling garlic.
  GÄR'LIC, mid) a. A plant resembling garlic.
  GÄR'MERNT, a. [garament, Fr.] An article of clothing;
  dress, clothes.
- GAR'MENT-ED,\* a. Covered with garments. Ed. Rev. GAR'NER, n. [grener, Fr.] A place for grain; a granary;

- GÄR'NER, v. a. [i. GARNERED; pp. GARNERING, GARNERED.]
  To store, as in a granary. Skak.
  GAR'NET, n. [granato, it.] (Mss.) A mineral or gem, of
  which there are several varieties, mostly crystallized, and
- which there are several varieties, mostly crystallized, and of reddish color. (Naul.) Tackle to hoist a cargo. GAR'AISH, v. a. [garner, Fr.] [L. GARNISHED; pp. GARNISHING, GARNISHED.] To decorate with ornamental appenances, to embellish with something laid round a dish.— (Cant language) To fit with fetters.— (Las) To warn. GAR'AISH, z. Ornament, decoration; embellishment; things laid round a dish.— (Jauls) Fetters, fees paid by a prisoner going into jail.
  GAR-NISH-EZ, z. (Las) The party in whose hands the money of another is attached. Bouvier.
  GKR'AISH-ER. z. One who garnishes.

- money or another is statened. Bowler.

  GRE/NSH-ER, n. One who garnishes.

  GRE/NSH-ING,\* n. Decoration; embellishment. More.

  GRE/NSH-MENT, n. Ornament; embellishment.—(Law)

  Warning given to a party to appear in court or give in-
- formation; a notice given.

  GAR'N;-TÜRE, s. [Fr.] Furniture; ornament. Addison.

  GA'RO'S, [ga'rus, W.P. K.; gar'us, Sm.] a. [garusn, L.]

  Containing garum; resembling pickle made of fish.
- GAR'RAN, n. See GARRON
- GAR'RET, n. [gants, old Fr.] A room next to the roof, on the highest floor of a house.

- on the highest floor of a nouse.

  GRE/RET-ED, a. Protected by or furnished with garrets.

  GRE-RET-EEE', n. An inhabitant of a garret.

  GRE/RI-SON, (-sn) n. [garnison, Fr.] The guard of a fortified place, or a body of forces in a fortress: a fortified - winter-quarters : - the state of military defence.
- GAR'RI-SON, (-SID) v. a. (t. GARRISONED; pp. GARRISONING, GARRISONED.) To supply with an armed force; to secure by fortresses
- GAB-RÖ'TE,\* a. [Sp.] A mode of capital punishment used
- in Spain, by strangulation. Brands.

  GAR-RU'LI-TY, n. [garrulitas, L.] Habit of talking too much; talkativeness; loquacity.

- inacu; tanativeness; joquacity.

  GXE/EV-LOÜS, a. Loquacious; prattling; talkative.

  GXE/EV-LOÜS-LY.\* ad. In a garrulous manner. Dr. Allen.

  GXE/EV-LOÜS-LY.\* ad. In a garrulous manner. Dr. Allen.

  GXE/EV-LOÜS-NESS,\* n. Talkativeness. Scott.

  GAB/TEE, n. [gartur, Goth.] A string, ribbon, or band, by

  which the stocking is held upon the leg: the mark of the
  highest order of English knighthood: the principal king at arms.
- To bind with a garter, to invest with the order of the garter.
  GAR'TEB-FISH,\* n. A species of fish; the lepidopus. Gold-
- amuth
- GATH, n. An enclosure; a band, a girth. See Girth. GATH, n. An enclosure; a band, a girth. See Girth. GA'RUM, n. [L.] A pickle of the ancients, made of the gills or blood of the tunny, or a pickle in which fish has been preserved. Chambers.
- gais or blood of the tunny, or a pickle in which fish has been preserved. Chambers.

  G.Ks., [gss., S. W. P. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.: gsz., J.] n.; pl. G.Ks'z.s. An aeriform fluid; a term applied to all permanentily elastic fluids or airs, differing from atmospheric air.

  G.Ks'CON, n. A native of Gascony in France.

  G.Ks-CON-ADE', n. [gaconsade, Fr. ] A boast; a bravado;—
  so called from the Gascons, a people in the south of France.
- so called from the conscens, a people in the south of France.

  GÅS-CON-ADE', v. m. [I. GASCONADED, pp. GASCONADING,
  GASCONADED.] To boast, to brag; to bluster.

  GÄS-CON-AD'ER,\* m. A blusterer; a boaster. Qu. Rev.

  GÄS'CEÖME,\* m. A crooked spade of the Scotch Highlanders. Gett. Mag.

  GA-SE']-TY,\* m. The state of being gaseous; nature of gas.
- P. Cyc.
  Glá'g-O'bs,\* [giz'e-üs, Sm. : gi'shus, gis'e-üs, Wb.] a.
  Having the form or quality of gas. Davy.

  [Andrew Fr. ] [L. OASHED : pp. OASHING, OASHED.]
- Having the form or quanty of gas. Lary.

  GASH, v. a. [Accher, Fr.] [1. a.sarbin; pp. alsarina, gashina,

  To cut; to cut deep, so as to make a gaping wound.

  GASH, n. A deep cut; a gaping wound.

  GASH/9UL, a. Full of gashes; hideous. Quarles.

  GAS-HOLD/2L, n. A vessel for containing gas; a gasometer. P. (No. 1)

- ter. P. Cyc.

  GXs'KET, n. (Naut.) A small cord; a platted cord, by which
  the sails, when furied, are kept close to the yards or
- gaffs.

  GAS'KINS, m. pl. Wide hose. Shak. See Galligaskins.

  GAS'KINS, m. pl. Wide hose. Shak. See Galligaskins.

  GAS'KINS, m. pl. Wide hose. Shak. See Galligaskins.

  Gas particularly by that of carburetted hydrogen gas.

  SAS'KE-TER, m. An instrument attached to gas-works,

  SAS'KE-TER, m. An instrument attached to gas-works, it ; gasometer. Francis.

- GA-GÖM'E-TER, n. [gas and  $\mu\acute{e}\tau\rho \rho \nu$ .] An instrument for measuring gas; a reservoir in gas-works, into which the purified gas is received; a place for preparing gas. GASP, v. n. [i. GASPED: ] To open the mouth wide; to catch breath with labor; to emit breath convulsively; to catch for breath, as one dying; to long
- GASP, n. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath; a catch for breath in dying.

- catca for breath in dying.

  \$Ks'8\forall \tilde{s}, \tilde{a}. \text{ Relating to or containing gas, gaseous. \$Black-wood's Mag.}\$

  \$G\tilde{A}\sigma\_{\tilde{s}} \tilde{c}, \tilde{c}. \tilde{a}. \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c}. \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c}. \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c}. \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{c} \tilde{
- GAST'FOL, a. See GHASTFUL.
  GAST'LY, a. See GHASTLY.
  GAST'NESS, m. Fright. Shak. See GHASTRESS.
- GASTRESS, M. Fright. SAME. See CHASTRESS.

  GXSTREC, a. [yasrho]. Belonging to the belly or stomach.

   The gustric ruce is a fluid secreted by the stomach, and is essential to the process of digestion.

  GXSTRE-GYBM, \* M. (Med.) A theory which refers most diseases to disorder in the digestive passages, or gastric re-
- gion. Dunglison
- GAS-TRIL'O-QUIST, n. [yaorho, Gr.; and loqui, L.] A ventriloquist. Red
- triloquist. Resa.

  GAS-TRI/(O-QUOS),\* a. Ventriloquous. Chambers. [E.]

  GAS-TRII/(O-QUY,\* n. Act of speaking from the belly; ventriloquy. Jameson.

  GAS-TRI/TIS,\* n. (Med.) Inflammation of the stomach.
- GAS'TRO-CELE,\* n. (Med.) Hernia in the stomach. Dun-
- glison. GAS-TRO-DYN'I-A,\* n. (Med.) The stomach colic. Hamil-
- ton.

  GAS-TRÖL'Q-GY,\* n. A treatise on the stomach. Maunder.
  GAS-TRQ-MAN-CY,\* n. Divination by words issuing, or seeming to issue, from the belly. Brande.
  GAS-TRQ-MYTH,\* n. A ventriloquist. Blownt.
  GAS-TRQ-NŌME,\* n. An epicare, a gastronomer. Ser W.

- Scott.

  GAS-TRON'O-MER,\* n. One who delights in good living; an epicure. Ser W. Scott.

  GAS-TRO-NOM'IC,\* { a. Relating to gastronomy. Qu. GAS-TRO-NOM']-CAL,\* { kev.
- GAS-TRONO-MIST,\* n. One who delights in good living; a judge of the art of cookery. *Maunder*.

  GAS-TRONO-MY,\* n. Epicurism, the pleasures of the ta-
- ble. Qu. Rev. GAS'TRO-POD,\* n. A molluscous animal. P. Cyc. See Gas-
- TRAVIOUS.

  (AS-TRÔB'A-PHY, n. [γαστήρ and βάπτω.] The sewing up of a wound in the belly. Sharp.

  GAS-TRÖS'CO-PY,\* n. An examination of the abdomen in order to detect disease. Scudamore.

- order to detect disease. Scudamore.

  GAS-TRÔT'O-MY, n. [yaorip and rirupa.] The act of cutting open the belly.

  GAT. The old preterit of Get. Got. See Gat.

  GATE, n. The door of a city, castle, palace, or large building, that part of an enclosure which is made to open and shut, as a frame of timber upon hinges; an avenue; an opening: [ta goat. Speaser.]

  GAT'ED, a. Having gates. Young.

  GATE'LESS, a. Having no gate. Pollok.

  GATE'VEIN, (-vān) n. The vena porta; the vein which conveys the blood to the liver. Bacon.
- veys the blood to the liver. Bacon.

  GATE'WAY, s. A way through a gute, or the gate itself.

  GATH/ER, v. a. [i. GATHERED; pp. GATHERING, GATHERED.]

  To collect; to bring together; to get in harvest, to glean; to pluck; to assemble, to muster; to heap up; to accumulate; to compress; to gain; to pucker; to collect logicality; to set
- cumulate; to compress; to gam; to proceed; to compress; to gam; to proceed; to thicken; to grow by accretion; to assemble, to generate pus or matter. GXTH/ER, n. Pucker; cloth drawn together in wrinkles. GXTH/ER-A-BLE, a. That may be gathered; deducible. GXTH/ER-ING, n. Act of collecting; an assembly; an accumulation; a collection.
  GXT/ER-TREE, (gat/tn-tre) n. A species of Cornelian cherry.

- †GAT'-TOOTHED, (-tôthd) a. Having a goat's tooth; lust-
- fGAT'-TOTHED, (-10110), and full Chauser.

  GAD'OHO,\* n. [Sp.] pl. SAUOHOS. One of the inhabitants of the pampas of South America, of Spanish origin, leading a life of wild independence. Eng.

  GAUD, n. [gaudism, L.] An ornament; a toy. [R.]

  GAUD'ED, a. Decorated with finery; colored. Shak.

  GAU'ER-Y, n. Finery; ostentatious luxury of dress. Ba-

- GÄU'D;-LY, ad. In a gaudy manner; showily.
  GÄU'D;-Nžss, z. Showiness; tinsel appearance. Whitlock.
  GÄU'Dy, a. Showy; finical; gay; ostentatiously fine.

†GAU'Dy, z. A feast; a festival; a day of plenty. Cheyac. GAUF'FER, z. a. To crimp; to curl; to corrugate. W.

GAUGE. (gai) v. a. [gauge, old Fr.] [i. GAUGED; pp. GAUGING, GAUGED.] To measure with respect to the contents of a vessel; to measure with regard to any capacity or power. GAUGE, (gaj) s. A measure of capacity, &c.; a standard. See Gags.

GAUGE'A-BLE,\* a. That may be gauged. Tucker. GAUGE'-PEN-NY,\* n. The fee paid for gauging wine.

Grub.

GAUGE'-PÖINT,\* n. The diameter of a cylinder whose altitude is one inch, and its content equal to that of a unit of a given measure.— A term used in gauging. Brande.

GAUG'-RR, (gaj'(er) n. One who gauges; an officer appointed to examine and mark hogsheads, pipes, barrels, &c.

GAUG'-RNG,\* n. The art or science of measuring vessels or casks, as hogsheads, barrels, vate, &c. Brande.

GAUG'-RNG-ROD,\* n. A rule or rod used in gauging. Ash.

GAUL, n. [Gallia, L.] An ancient name of France; an ancient inhabitant of Gaul or France.

GAUL'18H, 4. Relating to ancient France or the Gauls.

GÂULT,\* n. A provincial name in the east of England for
a series of beds of stiff blue or black clay and marl. Ly-

of England.] See GANCH.

GAUNCH, v. a. See GARCH.
[GAUNT, (gant) [gant, W. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.; gaunt, S. P.]
a. Thin, slender; lean; meagre Shak.
[GAUNT'LET, [gant'let, W. J. F. Sm.; gawnt'let, P. Ja.] n.
[gantlet, Fr.] An iron glove, pertaining to armor, which
used to be thrown down in token of challenge. See GANTLET.

||GAUNT'LY, ad. Leanly; slenderly; meagrely.
| GAUR, \* n. A Persian prest. Gultric.
| GAUZE, n. [gaze, Fr.] A very thin, slight, transparent stuff
| of silk or linen, said to have been first made at Gaza in Palestine.

GÂUZ'Y,\* a. Relating to or resembling gauze. Smart. GĀVE, 1. from Give. See Givz.

GAUZ'\(\frac{\chi}{\chi}\) a. Relating to or resembling gauze. Smart.

GAVE\(\chi,\) if from Gioe. See Give.

GAV'\(\chi\) i. R. A provincial word, in England, for ground.

Mortimer. A tribute; a toll, gabel. — A quantity of grain reaped, but not tied up. Forby. [Local, Eng.]

IGAV'\(\chi\) i.—ET\(\chi\) a. (Eng. low) A kind of cessavit or seizure of land. Whishaw.

GAV'\(\chi\) i.—ET\(\chi\) a. (Eng. low) An old English custom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided, at his death, among all his sons. Cowel.

GAVE'LOCK, [gav'lok, Ja.; gav'e-lök, Sm.; gav'lök, K.] n. An iron crow or lever. Brockett.

GA'V\(\chi\)-A\(\chi\) n. (Zool.) A species of crocodile, having very long and narrow jaws. P. Cye.

GAV'\(\chi\)-A\(\chi\). [gav'\(\chi\)-Ah; ga-v\(\chi\)-A. Sm.; ga-v\(\chi\)-V.

GAV'\(\chi\)-N. (gavotte, Fr.] A lively dance, an air for a dance.

GAW'\(\chi\)-N. (Babé, Fr.) A dunce, fool, or blockhead, a gawky. Holloway. [Local, Eng.]

GAW\(\chi\)-N. See GAUD.

GAW\(\chi\)-N. See GAUD.

GAW\(\chi\)-N. Portice.

GAW.-FUR'ROW,\* n. An oblique furrow. London.
GAWK, n. A cuckoo:—a foolish or awkward fellow;
a gawky. Brande.
GAW'KY, n. A tall, ungainly, stupid, or awkward person.
GAW'KY, a. Awkward; ungainly. Pennant.
GAWM, v. a. See GAUM.

GAWN, n. A small tub or lading vessel. [Local, Eng.] GAWN'TREE, n. [Scottish.] A wooden frame for beer casks.

GAWN'TREE, n. [Scottish.] A wooden trame for beer casks.

GAY, a. [gay, old Fr.] Airy; cheerful; merry; playful; sprightly; debonair; fine; showy, specious.

GAY, n. An ornament; an embellishment. L'Estrange.

GAY'E-TY, n. State of being gay; cheerfulness; murth; airmess; merriment:—finery, show.

GAY-LUSSITE, n. (Min.) A white, crystallized mineral, of vitreous fracture. Urs.

GAY'LY, ad. In a gay manner; merrily; cheerfully.

GAY'LY, ad. In a gay manner; merrily; cheerfully.

GAY'NOME, (ga'sy,m) a. Full of gayety. Mirror for Mag.

GAZE, n. n. [t. alexp. pp. asline, asline]. To look intently and earnestly; to stare; to gape.

GAZE, n. a. To view steadfastly. Millon.

GAZE, n. a. To view steadfastly. Millon.

GAZE, o. d. To view steadfastly. Millon.

GAZE, doking intently. Spenser.

GAZE'-HÖÜNND, n. A hound that pursues by the eye.

GAZELLE', n. Fr.] (Zool.) A small, swift, and elegantly-formed species of antelope. Brande.

GAZELLE', n. Fr.] (Zool.) Brande.

INTERIOR SPECIES OF ARESTOPE. Brance.

GAZ'ER, n. One who gazes. Spenser.

GAZ'ER, n. One who gazes. Spenser.

GAZ'ER, n. Cone who gazes. Spenser.

GAZ'ER, [gaz'et, Sm.: gaz-zet', Mr.] n. [gazetts, It.] A Venetian halfpenny. Massinger. See GAZETE.

GAZETER' (gaz-zet') n. [gazetts, It.; gazetts, Fr.] A newspaper.—Ji is said to derive its name from gazetta, a Venetian parts.

GEM'SL-RING, n. A ring with two or more links.—Now written gimbal and gammal.

GEM'SL-RING, n. A ring with two or more links.—Now written gimbal and gammal.

GEM'I-NATE, a. (Bot.) Doubled. Loudon.

netian coin, which was the price that was paid for a flying sheet of intelligence. Locke.

GA-ZETTE', v. a. [i. dazzitzd; pp. Gazzitzd, Gazzitzd, To publish or insert in a gazette.

GAZ-ET-TEER', v. A writer or publisher of news; a newspaper. Donna. A geographical dictionary. Brande.

GAZ'ING-STÖCK, v. A person gazed at with scorn. Bp. Hall.

GA-ZON', (ga-Zon', S. W. F. Ja.: ga-Zong', Ex. Sm.] v. [Fr.]

(Fort.) A turf or piece of earth covered with grass, for lining the faces of parapets and works formed of earth.

GE, [Sax.] A particle often prefixed to Saxon verbs, participles, and verbal nouns. Verstegan.

GEAL, v. v. [galer, Fr.] To congeal. Parthensia Sacra.

GEAL, "n. Truiture; accouttements; dress; habit; ornaments:—traces, harness, or furniture of a beast:—rig-

ments: - traces, harness, or furniture of a beast: - rig-gling; stuff. - (Scotland) Goods or riches. EEAR, v. a. To dress; to put on harness. Ray. EEAR/NG,\* or EEAR,\* n. Any series of large wheels working into each other. Francis. (EEA/SON, (E8'sn) a. [geton, Goth.] Rare; wonderful.

GEAT, n. [corrupted from jet.] The hole through which the metal runs into the mould. Mozon.

#EB-FE-ISH, n. See Gibbersish.

#EE-CK, n. [geok, Ger.] A fool; one easily imposed upon.

Stack.

\*\*KBECK, v. a. To cheat; to trick.

\*\*BECK'O,\*\* n.; pl. &ECK'OS. A saurian animal. P. Cyc.

\*\*BED'RITE,\*\* n. (Min.) A crystalline, fibrous mineral. Dana.

\*\*GEE, v. n. [i. GEED, pp. GEENIG, GEED.] To go; to agree;

to harmonize. Forby. [Local and colloquial.] — To go or

\*\*To be the off-side. when — A term used by teamsters to turn to the off-side; geho. - A term used by teamsters to their team.

their team.

&EER, n. See Gear.

&EEBR, n. pl. of Goose. See Goose.

&EEBR'NA, n. [yéspyn.] The valley where the Israelites sacrificed their children to Moloch;—usually taken for hell. Millon.

&EH'LEN-1TE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral found in small gray or yellowish crystals, in Tyrol. Brande.

&E'HÖ, v. A term used by teamsters. See Ger.

&EK'Kō,\* n. A species of salamander. Goldsmith. See Green.

GECRO

GECKO.

GECKO.

GEL/A-BLE, [jēl'a-bl, W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; jē'la-bl, S. P]

a. [Fr.] Congenlable, that may be converted into a jelly.

GE-LAT'[-NATE, \*v. a. & n. li. GELATINATED, pp. GELATINATED, pp. GELATINATED.]

To change into a gelatinous

inating, gelatinated.] To change the a gelatinate substance. Ure. \$\\ \text{gel} \text{ first} = n\$. An animal substance of the consistence of jelly; a colorless, transparent substance, which forms the principal portion of that part of the skin which lies under the cuticle. P. Cyc.

\$\\ \text{GEL}'A-TINE, \[ \text{jel}'a-tin, K. Sm. Wb.; \] \[ \text{jel}'a-tin, S. W. Ja. \] \[ a. \[ \text{[geltatine, Fr.] Gelatinous.} \]

\$\\ \text{GE-LAT'In-\text{Iz} = n\$. c. a. & n. To make or become gelatinous; to gelatinate. Maunder. \( \text{GE-LAT'In-\text{OSS}, a. Containing gelatine or jelly; viscous; stiff and cohesive.} \end{array}

GELD, v. a. [1. GELDED or GELT; pp. GELDING, GELDED or GELT.] To castrate, to deprive of any essential part; to prune obscentites.

&ELD, n. (Law) Tribute; a fine or compensation for delin-

quency.

quency.

ÆELD'A-BLE,\* a. That may be gelded.—(Law) Liable to
pay taxes. Crabb.

ÆELD'ER, n. One who gelds or castrates.

ÆELD'ER-RÖSE, n. A marsh shrub; called also the snow-

ball-tree.

GELD'ING, n. Act of castrating:—an animal castrated, particularly a horse.

GEL'ID, [jel'id, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; jel'id, P.] a. [gel-udus, L.] Extremely cold. Marston. [R.]

GEL'ID-I-TY, n. Extreme cold. Bailey. [R.]

GEL'ID-NESS, n. Extreme cold. Bailey. [R.]

GEL'LY, n. [gelée, Fr] Any viscous body. Dryden. See Isliv.

†GELT, n. A castrated animal. Mortumer. Tinsel; gill. Spenser.

GELT, t. & p. from Geld. See Geld.

GEM, (jem) n. [genma, L.] A bud: — a precious stone used for the purpose of sculpture; a jewel.

GEM, v. a. L. GEN WEST; pp. GEMMING, GEMMED.] To adorn, as with jewels of buds. Lovelace.

GEM, v. n. To put forth the first buds. Milton.

GE-MAR'A,\* n. The second part of the Talmud or commentary on the Jewish laws. Smart.

GE-MAR'IS,\* a. Relating to the Gemara. Smart.

GEM'EL, n. [gemellus, L.] (Her.) A pair; two of a sort.

[GEM-EL-LIP'A-EOUS, a. [gemelli and parto, L.] Bearing twins. Balles.

†GEM'I-NATE, v. c. [gemino, L.] To double. B. Jonson. †GEM-I-NI/TION, v. Repetition; reduplication. Bacon. gEM'I-NI, [jem'o-ni, W. Sm. i jem'o-no, P. Ja. K.] n. pl. [L.] The twins, Castor and Pollux; the third sign in the [L.] T

Zodlac.

†GEM'|-NOUS, a. Double. Browne.

†GEM'|-NONS, a. Twins; a pair. Shak.

†GEM'MA-RY,\* a. A depository for gems or jewels. Blount.

†GEM'MA-RY, a. Pertaining to gems or jewels. Browne.

†GEM'MA-TED,\* a. Adorned with gems or jewels. Blount.

†EM-MA-TED,\* a. Adorned with gems or jewels. Blount.

†EM-MA-TED,\* a. (Bot.) The formation of a bud or gem.

Les. [R.]

†EM-ME-OUS, a. Tending to gems; resembling gems. Pennaut.

GEM-MIF'ER-Oils,\* a. (Bot.) Multiplying by buds, as

GEM-MIF'ER-ORS,\* a. (Bot.) Multiplying by Duus, as vegetables. Roget. (Em.-MIF'A-ROUS,\* a. Producing buds. Crabb. 1GEM-MO'S',-TY, n. The quality of being a jewel. Bailey. GEM'MUE,\* n. A soft bud or germ. Roget. GEM'MY, a. Resembling gems. Thomson. [EEM'OTE, [EEM'Ot, Ja.; jem'ot, K.; Ec-mot', Sm.] n. A meeting, the court of the hundred. pE'NA,\* n. [L.] (Anat.) The space between the eye and the mouth; the check. Brands.

GENDARME,\* (zhān-dārm') n. [Fr.] pl. GENDARMES. One of the military body called gendarmes; a soldier. Burnet.

GEN-DAR'ME-RY,\* n. People of arms; the military. Strype. GEN'DER, n. [genus, L.; genre, Fr.] [†A kind; a sort. Shak.] (Gram.) The distinction or designation of sex by the (Gram.) The di

GEN'DER, v. a. [i. GENDERED; pp. GENDERING, GENDERED.]
To beget; to produce; to engender. 2 Tim. [R.]
GEN'DER, v. n. To copulate, to breed. Shak. [R.]
[GEN-S-A-LÖG'j-CAL, [j8-ne-3-lÖd'j-kal, W. P. J. F. Ja.
Sm.: j8n-9-3-lÖd'j-kal, S. E. K. R. Wb.] a. Pertaining to renealogy

NGEN-E-A-LÖG'I-CAL-LY, \* ad. In a genealogical manner.

sphere of duty: - a high military officer, next below field-marshal; a commander of an army:—a beat of drums, serving for a signal to a whole army.

drums, serving for a signal to a whole army.

GEN-EE-AL-18'S-18'O, a. [It.; généralissme, Fr.] The commander-in-chief of a large army.

GEN-EE-AL';-TY, m. [généralité, Fr.] The state of being general; the main body; the bulk.

GEN-EE-AL-1-ZI/TION, m. The act of generalizing.

GEN'EE-AL-1-ZE, v. a. [L. GENERAL ZED; pp. GENERALIZING, GENERALIZED.] To extend from particulars to universals; to include in general propositions; to reduce to a genus.

a genus. GEN'ER-AL-LY, ad. In a general manner; extensively, though not universally; commonly; frequently; usually; in the main. ly; in the main. GEN'ER-AL-MESS, R. Generality; commonness. Sidney. Generality; commonness. Sidney.

GEN'ZE-AL-NEES, m. Generality; commonness. Sidney.

GEN'ZE-AL-HIP, m. Conduct or management of a general

GEN'ZE-AL-TY, m. The whole; generality; totality. Hale.

GEN'ZE-ANT, m. That which generates, as a circle revolving on its diameter generates a sphere; the begetting or productive power. Glanville.

GEN'ZE-ANT, a. Generalive; begetting; producing. Perry.

GEN'ZE-ATZ, v. a. [genero, L.] [i. orezeatze); pp. orn
zeatino, orezeatze). To beget; to produce; to procre
ate; to cause.

GEN'ZE-AT-ING, \* p. a. Producing. — A generating line or

figure is one which produces another figure. Orabb.

GEN'ZE-A'TION, m. The act of generating; a single suc
cession in natural descent; a family; a race; breed; an

age, or the people of the same period; progeny.

GEN'ZE-A-TOX, m. He or that which generates or produces.

GEN'ZE-A-TOX, m. He or that which generates or produces.

GEN'ZE-J-CAL, prising the genus; noting the kind or

sort.

GE-NER'I-CAL-LY, ad. With regard to the genus. GE-NER'I-CAL-NESS,\* s. The quality of being generical Richardson.

GEN-R-Ös'l-TY, n. [†High birth. Shak.] Quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality; munificence.
GEN'CR-OUS, a. [generous, L.] [Primarily, well or nobly born. Shak.] Noble of mind; magnanimous; courageous; str strong; excellent; munificent; liberal; beneficent;

DOURIUM.

GEN'ER-OUS-LY, ad. In a generous manner; liberally.

GEN'ER-OUS-NESS, n. Quality of being generous. Spenser

GEN'ER-SIS, n. [viveous.] Generation:— the first book of
Mosses, which treats of the production or creation of the
world.— (Geom.) The formation of one thing by the flux or motion of another.

GEN'ET, n. [ginsts. Sp.] A small, well-proportioned Span-ish horse. Shak. An animal of the weasel kind. [GE-NETH'LL-XC,\* n. One who is versed in genethliacs. Buller, An ode or poem in honor of the buth of a person.

||ĢEN-ETH-LĪ'A-CAL, a. [γενεθλιακός.] Pertaining to ge-

nethilacs.
[Ge.NETH/LI-XCS, [je.neth/le-kks, W. P. Ja. K. Sm.; go.neth/le-kks, S.] n. [γενθλη.] The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars predominant at the birth [Ge.NETH-LI-XL/0-GY,\* n. A species of divination by natrological observation, as to the future destines of one newly born. Scudamore.
[Ge.NETH-LI-XT/IC, n. One who calculates nativities. Drummond.

GE-NETIC.\* a. Relating to birth or origin. Ed. Rev.
GE-NETTE',\* n. [Fr.] A wildcat:—a cat-skin dressed for muffs and tippets. Booth.

muffs and tippets. Booth.

GE-NE'VA, n. [genièvre, Fr.] A spirituous liquor; gin.

GE-NE'VA-Bl'BLE, n. The whole English Bible printed at
Geneva, first in 1560. Strype.

GE-NE'VAN,\* n. A native of Geneva; an adherent to Genevan theology. Southey.

GE-NE'VAN,\* a. Relating to Geneva; Genevese. Ch. Ob.

GE-NE'VAN-ISM, n. Strict Calvinism. Mountagu.

GEN-E-VESE',\* n. sing. & pl. A native or natives of Geneva.

Murray.

YEN-E-VESE', \* n. sing. o. pr. A native of natives of scale va. Marray.

GEN-E-VESE', \* a. Relating to Geneva. Ency.

GEN'E-VOIS', (zhčn'ev-wl') n. [Fr.] Genevese. Addison.

GE'N]-A. a. [genadis, L.] Contributing to the production of life, also to its continuance and enjoyment; cheering;

of life, also to its continuance and enjoyment, checking; gay; merry.

GE-NI-XL'I-TY, \* n. The quality of being genial; cheerfulness. Coleralge.

GE'NI-AL-LY, ad. In a genial manner; cheerfully.

GE'NI-AL-NESS, \* n. The quality of being genial. Ash.

GE-NIC'U-LATE, \* a. (Bot.) Knee-jointed, having joints like knees. P. Cyc.

\*\*GE-WICHILTER\*\* n. n. [Geniculo, L.] To joint or knot.

†GE-NIC'U-LATE, v. a. [geniculo, L.] To joint or knot. Cockeran

GE-NIC'U-LAT-ED, a. Knotted; jointed; geniculate. GE-NIC-U-LA'TION, n. Knottiness: - act of kneeling. Bp.

†GE'NIE, (jē'ne) n. [génie, Fr.] Disposition; turn of mind; genius. Wood.

mınd ; genius. Wood. †ĢĒ/NI-Ō, n. [It.] A man of a particular turn ; a genius. Tatle-

GEN'I-TAL, \* a. Pertaining to generation. Glanville.

GEN'I-TALS, a. pl. [gentals, L.] The sexual organs or parts employed in generation. GEN'I-TING, n. An early apple. Bacon. See JENNITING. GEN'I-TING, a. An early apple. Bacon. See JENNITING. GEN'I-TIVE, a. [gentals, L.] (Gram.) Applied to the case or inflection of the noun which denotes the relation of property or possession; possessive. GEN/I-TIVE,\* n The second case in Latin grammar.

Harra. (\$\text{Envi-TOR}, n. A sire; a father. Sheldon. [R.] f\(\text{GEN'I-TOR}, n. \text{Generation}, \text{birth. Burton.}\)

[\$\text{GEN'IUS}, or \$\text{GE'NI-OS}, [16'ne-\text{US}, W. P. J. Ja. Sm. R.; \text{16'nyuS}, S. E. F. E. J. L.] pl. \text{GENUSES. Inborn bent of mind or disposition; nature; peculiar character or quality; mental power; power of invention; intellect; invention; talent: —a man of genius.

\$\text{SEN'IOS}, \text{or \$\text{GE'NI-US}, m. [L.] pl. \$\text{SE'NI-I. A spirit, good or evil; a tutelary deity, who was supposed, by the aucients, to direct and rule a man through life.

\$\text{GEN'O-ERE}, n. sing. & pl. A native or the natives of Genoa.

Genoa

GEN-Q-ESE', \* a. Relating to Genoa. Ency.

YEA-U-ERE, a. Relating to tenos. Eng.
(FENT d. Elegant; pretty; soft; gentle; polite. Spenser.
FEN-TEEL', a. [gentl, Fr.] Polite; well-bred; decorous;
free from vulgarity; refined; polished; elegant in behavior or dress; gracefui in nien.
GEN-TEEL'LYM, d. Somewhat genteel. Johnson.
FEN-TEEL'LY, d. In a genteel manner; elegantly;
politeir.

politely.

GEN-TEEL'NESS, m. Politeness; gentility. Dryden. GEN'TIAN, (jen'shan) m. [gentiana, L.] A plant of several varieties, some of which have beautiful flowers. Hill. GEN-TIAN-EL'LA, (jen-shan-el'la) n. A blue color; gen-

GEN'TI-4-NINE,\* (jön'she-a-nin) m. (Chem.) A bitter, crys tallizable substance, obtained from gentian. Phil. Mag. GEN'TIL,\* or GEN'TLE,\* n. A species of falcon. Pen-

nam.
[[GEn'rīle, [jēn'til, S. J. F. Ja. E. K. Sm. R.; jēn'tīl or
jēn'tīl, W.] n. [gentales, L.] One of an uncovenanted
nation; one of a nation not Jewish or Christian; a

pagan; a heathen.

[[GEN/TILE, a. Belonging to a race, family, or nation; as, British, frish, German, &c., are gentile adjectives.

[pen-Ti-LESSE', (jon-to-les') n. [gentilesse, Fr.] Civility.

Hudsbras

Tautorus. (GEN'TIL-ISH, a. Heathenish; pagan. Milton. GEN'TIL-ISH, n. Heathenism; paganism. Stillingflect. GEN-TI-LI''TIAL,\* (Jön-te-IIsh'al) a. Gentilitious. H. Far-

mer.

GEN-TI-LU''TIOUS, (jën-to-lish'us) a. [gentilitus, L.] Endemial; peculiar to a nation or family; hereditary.

GEN-TIL'I-TY, n. The state or condition of belonging to a known race or family; good extraction; dignity of birth, gentry:—the quality of being genteel; refinement; politicness of manners; graceful behavior.—[†Paganism. Hooker.

Hower-Ju-IZE, c. n. To live like a heathen. Milton. (JEN'TLE, (Jôn'tl) a. [gentile, L.] Well-born; well-descended; genteel; graceful. Spenser. Soft; mild; tame, meek; peaceable; soothing; pacific; not rough or lock; harsh

harsh. GEN'TLE, n. [+A gentleman. Shak.] — A worm; a magget; a trained hawk. GEN'TLE, v. a. To make gentle. Shak. GEN'TLE-FŌLK, (-fōks) or GEN'TLE-FŌLK, (-fōks) n. People above the vulgar. Shak. GF Gentlefolk is a collective noun, and joined with a plural verb; but it is much more common to say gentlefolks. — "Gentlefolks will not care," Swift. See Folk.

GEN'TLE-HEART-ED,\* a. Of mild disposition; kind.

SAGE.

SENTILE-MAN, (jén'ti-man) n.; pl. GEN'TLE-MEN. A man raised above the vulgar by birth, education, condition, profession, or manners, a man of polished manners: in English law, according to Sir Ed. Coke, one who bears or is entitled to a coat of arms.

SENTINE TANKON NEW A. A. title of distinction

GEN'TLE-MAN-COMMON-ER,\* n. A title of distinction in the English universities. Murphy.
GEN'TLE-MAN-FAK'MER,\* n. A man of property, who occupies his own farm, and has it cultivated under his

direction. Boswell.

GEN'TLE-MAN-LIRE, a. Becoming a gentleman. Shak. GEN'TLE-MAN-LI-NESS, n. Behavior of a gentleman. GEN'TLE-MAN-LY, a. Becoming a gentleman; polite; honorable.

GEN'TLE-MAN-SEW'ER,\* (-sū'or) z. One who serves up a feast. Butler.

GEN'TLE-MAN-SHIP, n. Quality of a gentleman. Ld. Hali-

GEN'TLE-MAN-USH'ER,\* n. One invested with authority to attend, in form, on another of superior dignity. Shak. GEN'TLE-NESS, n. Quality of being gentle; softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; meekness; kind-

ness.
†GEN'TLE-SHIP, n. Carriage of a gentleman. Ascham.
ĠEN'TLE-WOM-AN, (-wūm-an) n. A woman above the
vulgar; a lady; a woman who waits on a lady of rank.
ĠEN'TLE-WOM-AN-LIKE, (-wūm-) a. Becoming a gentle-

woman.

GENT'LY, ad. In a gentle manner; softly; meekly.

GEN-TÖÖ', n. An aboriginal inhabitant of Hindostan.

GEN'TRY, n. The class of people above the vulgar.—

(England) The class between the vulgar and the nobility.

GE.NU-FLEC'TION, [j6-nu-flök'shun, S. W. P. J. F. Ja.;

jön-u-flök'shun, K. Sm. R.] n. [gens and facto, L.] The

act of bending the knee; adoration expressed by bending

the knee Hangell.

GEN'U-INE, ([Sn'yu-In) a. [genuinus, L.] Native; belong-ing to the original stock; uncorrupt; free from adul-teration; unalloyed; pure; not spurious; real, true. GEN'U-INE-LY, ad. In a genuine manner; without adul-

teration.

teration.

(ĒΕΝ'U-INE-NĒRS, n. State of being genuine; purity.

(ĒΕΝ'U-INE-NĒRS, n. EL.] pl. ĢĒΝ'Ē-RA. Literally, a race or family.

— (Solsnee) A class of beings or things comprehending under it many species; a distinct group of animals comprising many species. — (Μωs.) A scale of music.

(Ē-0-οĒΝ'ΤΕΙζ, α. [γ̄ α and ἐντρον.] Applied to astronomical distances relatively to the earth, which is con-

prising many species.— (Mus.) A scale of music.

\$\vec{E}\_{-}\cdot - \text{C}\_{-}\text{N}'TRIC, a.} \left( \text{if} \text{ and } \kappa \text{if} \text{if} \text{ and } \kappa \text{if} \text{if} \text{ and } \kappa \text{if} \text{if} \text{ and } \kappa \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if} \text{if}

GĘ-ÖO'RO-NÎTE,\* n (Min.) A mineral containing kad, sulphur, antimony, arsenic, &c. Dana.

ĢĔ-O-D E'ŞI-A, (ji-o-dē'zhe-a) n. [γεωδαισία.] Same as

odesu.

GE'ODE, n. [γεώδης.] (Min.) Earthstone; a nodule of ironstone.

FORMORE.

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GE-0-DES'(-,\*)

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Gyc. for its object the determination of the magnitude and figure of the whole earth, or any portion of its surface. Brande.

GE-O-DET'IC,\* a. Relating to geodesy; geodetical. Smart.

GE-O-DET'I-OAL, a. Relating to geodesy.

GE-O-DET'I-OAL-LY,\* ad. In a geodetical manner. Ash.

GE-O-DSOST,\* n. A geologist. Smart.

GE-O-NOS'TI-OAL,\*) gy; geological. Phil. Jour.

GE-O-GNOS'TI-OAL,\*) gy; geological. Phil. Jour.

GE-O-GNOS'TI-OAL,\*). By; geology. France.

GE-O-GNOS'IO.\* - Palsiting to geology. France.

GE-O-GON'I-CAL, \* A. Relating to geogony. Smart. GE-O-GO'N'I-CAL, \* A. Relating to geogony. Smart. GE-O-GO'O-NY,\* n. The doctrine of the formation n. The doctrine of the formation of the

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(ÉE-O-GRXPH'I-CAL-LY, ad. In a geography; geographic.

(ÉE-O-GRXPH'I-CAL-LY, ad. In a geographical manner.

(EE-O-GRX-PHY, n. [Yr] and yaápa.] A description of the earth according to the divisions of its surface, natural or artificial, together with its productions and inhabitants, a book containing a description of the earth.

a book containing a description of the cartin. GE-ÖL'Q-QER,\* n. A geologist. Hallam. QE-Q-LÖ'Q-AN,\* n. A geologist. Prof. Sedgwick. GE-Q-LÖ'Q-1-CAL,\* a. Relating to geology. Bakewell, GE-Q-LÖ'Q-1-CAL-LY,\* ad. In a geological manner. Rhind. GE-ÖL'Q-Q-IST,\* n. One versed in geology. Buckland. GE-ÖL'Q-Q-IZE,\* v. n. To pursue geological researches.

Ec. Rev. Ec. Rev. GE-OL'O-GY, n. [yη and λόγος.] That part of natural philosophy which treats of the formation and structure of the earth beneath the surface, as to its rocks, strata, soil, and the changes which

minerals, organic remains, &c., and the changes which it has undergone.

It has unvergone.  $GEO_{ph}$  and  $\mu$  are teller; a caster of figures.  $GEO_{ph}$  and  $\mu$  are teller; a caster of figures. Or circles made on the earth, or by casting figures. A yield.

ye. -M.M.-(x, π. | γ, π. | μαντια. Divination by points or circles made on the earth, or by casting figures. Ayliffs. GE-0-M.M'TI-CA.L.-Y, \* a. Geomantic. Ash. GE-0-M.M'TI-CALL-Y, \* a. Geomantic. Ash. GE-0-M.M'TI-CALL-Y, \* a. By means of geomancy. Ath. GE-0-M.T.-TRAL, a. Geometrical.

'GE-0-M.T.-TRAL, a. Geometrical.

'GE-0-M.T.-TRAL, a. Geometrical.

'GE-0-M.T.-TRAL, a. Cording to geometry; disposed GE-0-M.T.-TRI-CAL, a. Cording to geometry; disposed GE-0-M.T.-TRI-CAL, y. a. Pertaining to geometry. GE-0-M.T.-TRI-CAL, y. a.C. In a geometrical manner. GE-0-M.T.-TRI-CAL, y. a.C. In a geometrical manner. GE-0-M.T.-TRI-CAL, y. a.T. To act according to the laws of geometry. Boyle.

'GE-0-M.T.-TRY, x. [γεωμετρία.] The science of the relations of quantity, or the science which treats of the properties of figured space, and which explains the proportions, properties, and measurement of lines and surfaces.

GE-0-M'C-0-M'C, \* a. Relating to agriculture; geoponical.

GĒ-O-PŎN'IC,\* a. Relating to agriculture; geoponical. Chambers.

Chambers. Chambers. Relating to agriculture. Browne. GE-O-PON'ICS, n. pl. [yη and πόνυς.] The science or art of cultivating the earth; agriculture; rural economy. GEORGE, (jör) n. [Georgue, L.] A figure of St. George on horseback, worn by the knights of the garter. Shal.—A brown loaf. Dryden. GEOR'GIO, (jör'jik) n. [yεωργικόν.] A poem on agriculture; a treatise on agriculture. See Georgics. GEÖR'GIO, [a. Relating to agriculture; agricultural. GEÖR'GIOS, (jör'jiks) n. pl. Books or poems treating of husbandry: the title of Virgit's poem. in four books. on

ECR GICS, (jör'jiks) m. pl. Books or poems treating of husbandry; the title of Virgil's poem, in four books, on agriculture. Addison. OR'GI-UM SI'DUS, [L.] A planet, usually called

Tranus or Herache Uranus of riesches. (Zool.) A subgenus of saurians. Cuvier. GE-O-8/00-Pγ, m. [γη and σκοπέω.] A kind of knowledge of the nature and qualities of soil, gained by viewing it. Chambers.

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GE-RI'NI-UM, n. [ycpincov.] pl. GE-RI'NI-UMS. (Bot.) A plant of many varieties, cultivated for its flowers and beauty; cranebill. GER'ARD, n. A plant or herb. Lec. GER'RU-A., n. An oriental quadruped; jerboa. Goldsmith. GE-REN'DA, n. An East Indian serpent. Goldsmith. GE'RENT, a. [gerens, L.] Carrying; bearing. Bailey. GER'RIL-CON, (jer'Ru-kn) [jér'Ri-kn, Ja. Sm.; jér'Rikun, N. ], gerjak, Ger.] A bird of prey, in size between a vulture and a hawk. GER'RIN, n. See GRARIN. n. See GRARIN. 居出れST'LI-NESS, (gast'le-nes) n. Horror of countenance; resemblance to a ghost; paleness. SHAST'LY, (gast'le) a. Like a ghost; pale, dismal; hideous; grim; shocking; horrible. (お出るT'NESS, (gast'nes) n. Ghastliness. Shak. GHAUT, (gawt) n. (India) A pass through a mountain; a range of mountains. Hamilton. SHEE,\* n. A species of butter used in India, prepared by boiling, so that it will keep a considerable time. P. Chec. boiling, so that it will keep a considerable time.

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Cy KER'RIN, n. See GHERRIN.
GERM, n. [germen, I.] The seed-bud of a plant; the fruit yet in embryo; a sprout; origin; first principle.
†GER'MAN, n. [germenus, I.] Brother; a first cousin. Stancy.

(GEN'MAN, a. Sprung from the same germ or stock; related in the next degree after brothers and sisters; nearly related:—thus the children of brothers and sisters are called cousins german.—It is sometimes written germane. GER'MAN, π. A native of Germany; the language of the Germans.

GER'MAN, a. Relating to Germany.

GER'MAN-DER, or GER-MAN'DER, [jer-man'der, W Wb.; jer'man-der, S. P.K. Sm.] n. A plant of several varieties.

GER-MAN'JC,\* a. Belonging to Germany. Butler

GER-MAN'J-TY, a. Brotherhood. Cockwam.

GER'MAN-ISM, π. An idiom of the German language.

GER-MAN'J-TY, a. Brotherhood. Cockwam.

GER'MEN,\* n. [germen, L.] A sprouting seed; a germ. Shak.

—(Bul.) The organ called varium, or ovary. P. Cyc.

GER'MIN-NAL,\* a. Relating to a germ. Smart.

GER'MI-NALT, v. n. [germens, L.] [i. cerminated); pp.

GERMIN-MATE, v. n. [germens, L.] [i. cerminated); pp.

GERMIN-NATE, v. n. [germens, L.] [i. cerminated); pp.

GERMIN-NATE, v. n. The act of germinating; the process by which a plant is produced from a seed; growth.

GERN, v. n. See GIRN.

GERO-COM'J-CAL, a. Pertaining to gerocomy.

GERN, v. n. See GIRN.

GERO-COM'J-CAL, a. Pertaining to gerocomy.

GERN, v. n. See GIRN.

GERO-COM'J-CAL, a. Relating to or like a gerund. Latham.

βER-VIL'I-A,\* n. (Conch) A genus of conchifers or bivalves, hitherto found only in a fossil state. P. Cyc.

GES'I-NG, n. A goaling. [North of England. Brockett.]

GEST, n. [geste, Fr.] A deed; an action; show; rep
resentation; the roll or journal in a royal progress; a stage. Hammond.

GES'TA-TO-EY, a. Capable of being carried. Browne. [R.]

GES'TA-TO-EY, a. Capable of being carried. Browne. GER'MAN, n. A native of Germany; the language of the EHGUL,\* n. A fabled dwarfish fairy or demon of the "Arabian Nights," that feeds on human fiesh. Qu. Rev. EHYLL,\* (§11) n. A mountain torrent; a ravine. Jameson. SIXL-LA-LI'NA, n. [It.] A yellow earth. GIAMBEUX, (zhām'bd) n. pl. [jambes, Fr.] Legs, or armor for legs; greaves. Spensor. GI'ANT, n. [gdant, Fr.] A man of excessive stature or eight. size. GI'ANT,\* a. Having the properties of a giant; huge. Pope.

GIANT-Ess, n. A female giant; a very large woman.

GI'ANT-ISM,\* n. The quality of a giant. Fielding. [E.]

GI'ANT-IZE, v. n. To play the giant. Sherwood. [R.]

GI'ANT-RLL'(ING,\* a. Destroying giants. Cooper.

GI'ANT-LIKE, a. Gigantic; like a giant; vast.

GI'ANT-LIKE, a. Gigantic; piantlike. Bp. Idall.

GI'ANT-SHIP, n. The race of giants. Cotyrave.

GI'ANT-SHIP, n. Quality or character of a giant. Miton.

GIAOUR,\* (160t) n. [Turk.] A dog, an unbeliever:—au

epithet applied by Turks to Christians. Byron.

SIB. (EID) n. Any old, worn-out animal; a cat. Skelton. epithet applied by Turke to Christians. Byron. GIB, (St.) n. Any old, worn-out animal; a cat. Skelton. GIB, v. n. To act like a cat; to caterwaul. Beaum. & Fl. GIB'BED, a. Having been caterwauling. Bulwer. GIB'BER, v. n. To speak inarticulately. Shak. GIB'BER, St., Cant; prate; vile, low, or unmeaning rather and the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the caterons of the GIB'BER-ISH, a. Canting; unintelligible; fustian. Flo GES'TA-TO-RY, a. Capable of being carried. Browne. [R.] GES'TIC, a. Legendary; historical. Godfomth. — Relating to bodily action. +GIB'BER-ISH, v. n. To prate idly or unintelligibly. Moun-'B'BET, (jYb'bet) n. [gubet, Fr.] A gallows; the post on which criminals are hanged or exposed:—that part of a crane which sustains the weight of goods,—written GES-TIC'U-LATE, v. n. [gesticulor, L.] [i. GESTICULATED, pp. GESTICULATING, GESTICULATED.] To use gesture; to accompany words with gestures; to play antic tricks.
GES-TIC'U-LATE, v. a. To act; to imitate by action. B. Gib'Bet, v. a. [i. gibbeted; pp. gibbeting, gibbeted.]
To hang or expose on a gibbet.

\$\mathcal{B}[B] \mathcal{E} B, \( (j\)beta) \text{ n. } [gibter, Fr.] \] Game; wild fowl. GES-Tic-U-LA'TION, m. Act of gesticulating; action. GES-Tic'U-LA-TOR, m. One who gesticulates. GES-Tic'U-LA-TO-BY, a. Relating to gesticulation. War-Addison GIB'BLE-GIB-BLE, m. Foolish talk; prate; nonsense; fustain language ton.

(GESTOR, n. A narrator. Chaucer.

(GESTURE, (GESTURY) n. [gero, gestum, L.] Action or pos-ture assisting or enforcing words, or expressive of senti-ment; gesticulation, action; posture, movement of the GIB'BON,\* n. (Zool.) A long-armed ape; hylobate. P. Cyc. Cyc. Book', \* n. (Naut.) The timber on which the gib-sail is extended. Booth. body. GEST'URE, (jest'yur) v. a. To accompany with action. GIB-BOSE', \* a. Humped ; protuberant ; gibbous. Brands. GERT'URE, (jest'yur) v. a. To accompany with action.

Hooker.

(GEST'URE-MENT,\* n. Act of making gestures. Bp.

GET, v. a. [t. gor; pp. GETTING, gor. — Formerly t. OAT, new
obsolete; p. GOTTEN, obsolescent.] To procure; to obtain;
to force; to seize; to win; to have or possess; to beget;
to gain; to acquire; to attain; to realize.— To get of,
to sell or dispose of. — To get ever, to conquer; to suppress. — To get up, to prepare; to make fit; to print and
publish, as a book. Ch. Ob.

GET, v. n. To arrive by effort at some place, state, or con
dition; to receive advantage; to become; to advance.—
To get along, to go forward; to proceed. — To get of, to
escape. — To get on, to mount; to go forward. — To get
up, to rise from repose or from a seat.

GET'A-BLE,\* a. Obtainable. Jamiesen. [L.]

BET-PEN-N; n. A successful piece or performance. B.
Jensen. more than hair tuil.

\*Sis\*Boys-Ness, w. Convexity; prominence. \*Bentley.

\*Sis\*Boys-Ness, w. Convexity; prominence alumine; a whitish
mineral found in Richmond, Mass. \*P. Cyc.

\*Sis\*CAT, w. A cat that has caterwauled; a he cat.

\*Gis\*CAT, w. A cat that has caterwauled; a he cat.

\*Gis\*Cater of the w. w. [gaber, old Fr.] [i. craze; pp. craine,
craze.] To use expressions of mockery or contempt; to sneer. sneer.

GIBZ, v. a. To flout; to scoff; to ridicule; to taunt.

GIBZ, v. Sneer; scoff; expression of scorn; taunt.

GIB'ZL-LINE, v. See GHIELLINE.

GIB'ZR, v. One who gibes; a sneerer; a taunter.

GIB'ING-LY, ad. Scornfully; contemptuously. Shak.

GIB'LET.\* a. Made of small parts or giblets; as, "a giblet pie." Ash. Joseon.

SET'TER, n. One who gets, procures, or obtains.

SET'TER, n. Act of getting; acquisition; gain.

SEW'GAW, (gifgw) n. A showy trific; a toy; a bauble.

SEW'GAW, Spindidly trifing; showy without value.

SHAST'FOL, (gist'fül) a. Dreary; dreadful; frightful.

SHAST'FOL-LY, (gist'fül-le) ad. Frightfully. Pops. pie." Ash. Gib'.LTTS, n. pl. [gibier, Fr., game.] The parts of a goose, or other fowl, including generally some of the viscera, which are taken from it before it is rossted.

Gib'starp, (jib'staf or gib'staf) [jib'staf, E. W. Tuckey; gib'staf, Sm.] n. A long staff to gauge water, or to shove

-ā, Ē, Ī, δ, C, Ŷ, long ; X, E, Ĭ, δ, U, Ŷ, short; φ, Ŗ, Į, Ο, Ų, Ų, obscure. — pare, par, par, pare; pare, pare

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GIL'LET.* s. A woman, in ludicrous style. Johnson.
GILL'-Filfet.* s. A pert or wanton girl. Grassdien.
GILL'-HÖÜSE. s. A house where gill is sold. Pope. [R.]
GILL'IAN, (Ili'yen) s. [The old way of writing Julian of Juliana.] A wanton. Beaus. & Fl.
GIL'LIE,* or Gil'LIE,* s. A Highland serf; a male servant; a menial. Ser W. Scott.— A giddy young woman.
         forth a vessel; a weapon used formerly to fight beasts ;
   upon the stage.

£(D,* n. A disease in sheep; hydatid. Loudon

£(D)D,-LY, ad. In a giddy manner; unsteadily; care
lesely.

Fild'D-NESS, n. The state of being giddy; inconstancy, flightiness; lightness; levity.

Gid'Dy, (gid'de) a. Vertigmous; having a whirling sensation; rotatory; whirling. Fope. — Inconstant; mutable; unsteady; changeful; heedless; thoughtless; wild, tottering; unfixed; intoxicated; elated. Gid'Dy, v. a. To make giddy or unsteady. Farindon.

Gid'Dy, v. a. To make giddy or unsteady. Farindon.

Gid'Dy-HEAD, n. One without reflection. Burton.

Gid'Dy-HEAD, n. One without reflection. Burton.

Gid'Dy-HEAD, a. Thoughtless; unsteady, giddy.

Gid'Dy-HEAD, (-pāst) a. Moving without regularity.

Shak.
          lessly.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  Jameson.

GILL'-LID,* n. The covering of the gills. Smart.

GILL'-LID,* n. The aperture of a fish, by which water is admitted into the gills. Smart.

GILL'-RXY'A-GER,* n. A wencher. Sir W. Scott.

GIL'-RXY'A-GER,* (jll'|0-fldd-er) n. [corrupted from July flower.] A plant and flower of several varieties; a species of dianthus.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Silve, n. A young salmon. [North of England.]

†GILT, n. Gold laid on the surface of any thing. Shak.

GILT, t. E.p. from Gild. See Gilt.

GILT'HEAD. (Ellt'hed) n. A sea fish; a bird. Hakewill.
   †GIE, (EI) v. a. [guier, old Fr.] To direct; to guide.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Filt-THEAD. (gill'héd) n. A sea fish; a bird. Hakessill. Gilt-T-HLI., n. A worm having a yellow tail. (Giln, (Jim) a. Neat; spruce; well dressed; an old word:—hence the modern cant word jenny. See Jemmy. Gilm'Ball, n.; pl. Gilm'Ball, (Naul.) Brass rings by which a sea-compass is suspended in its box. Gilm'Boll, n. Same as gumbal See Gilmal. Gilm'(CRXCK, n. A trivial mechanism or device; a toy; a rid of the compass.)
 Chaucer.

Chaucer.

Girk'EA-GLE, [jer's-gl, J. W F. Sm.; ger's-gl, S. K.] n. A large sort of eagle, mentioned Lev. rl. 18.

Girk'FAL-CON, (jer'faw-kn) n. See Gerfalcon.

Kif'E'sger.Tree, n. (Mm.) A mueral found in Iceland, in brownish heragonal prisms. Brande.

feir, conj. [st,' Saxon, it] If. Percy's Rel.

Gir'fry, n. An instant. Forby. See Jirry.

Kifr, n. A thing given; act of giving: offering; a present; a benefaction; a gratuity; a donation, a talent given by nature; an endowment; power; faculty. See Girfs.

Kiff, v. a. To endow with any faculty or power. Bp. Hall.

Cirr'eD. a. Given: endowed with any faculty. Druden.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    wish charly, n. A trivial mechanism of device; a toy; a trifle. Proor.

#Int/LET, n. A small borer with a screw at its point:—

often written and pronounced grablet.

#Int/LET,* v. a. (Naut.) To turn round, as an anchor by its stock. Mar. Duct.
Hell.

EIFT, v. a. To endow with any faculty or power. Bp. Hall.

EIFT/ED.a. Given; endowed with any faculty. Dryden.

EIFT/ED.NESS, n. The state of being gifted. Echard.

EIFT/-ROPE,* n. (Naut.) A rope fastened to a boat for towing it at the stern of a ship. Crab.

EIFTS,* n. pl. The white spots frequently seen on the finger nails. Moor. [Local, Eng.]

EIG, Eigl. n. Any thing that is whirled round in play.—

[grgia, Icelandic.] A dart or harpoon, a fizgig, a ship's wherry:—a light chaise or vehicle, with two wheels, drawn by one horse.—[†A fiddle, (jig.]]

[Gi. (jig.) v. a. [grgno, L.] To engender. Dryden.

Gi-G ANTE AN, a. Like a glant; glgantic. More.

Gi-G ANTI-C AL, a. Big; bulky; gigantic. Burton. [R.]

Gi-G ANTI-C AL, a. Big; bulky; gigantic. Burton. [R.]

Gi-G ANTI-C AL, a. Big; bulky; gigantic. Burton. [R.]

Gi-G ANTI-C AL, a. Gigantic. Bulletar.

Gi-G ANTI-C AL, a. Gigantic. Bulletar.

Gi-G ANTI-C AL, a. Gigantic. Bulletar.

Gi-G ANTI-C AL, a. (Min.) A crystallized mineral.

Dana.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     SIM'LET-ING, * n. The act of turning the anchor round
by its stock, like a gimlet. Brande.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      thim'mal, a Some quaint device or piece of machinery
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    'Gim'mAl, a. Noting rings with two or more links; linked together, as rings. Shak.
'Gim'MER, n. Movement, machinery. More.
Gim', a. Nice; spruce; trim. Brockett. [Provincial,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           Eng.]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Eng.]

EYMP, n. A silk twist interlaced with brass or other wire; a lace or edging made of silk cord.

EMP, *v. a. To jag; to indent; to denticulate. Maundor.

GIN, (In) n. (contracted from geneva.) A distilled spirit, flavored by juniper.—[engue, Fr.] A trap or snare.—(Mechanics) A machine for raising great weights, driving piles, &c.:—a machine for clearing cotton. See
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              Cotton-Gin
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     COTTON-GIN.

(SIN, v. a. [L. GINNED; pp. GINNING, GINNED.] To catch in a trap. Beaum. & Fl. — To clear cotton, or to separate the filaments from the seeds. Urc.

†GIN, v. n. To begin. Wielife.

BIN, (Ein) conj. II. Grose. [North of England.]

†GING, n. [An old word for gang.] A company. B. Jon-
   GI-GAN-TÖL'O-GY,* n. A treatise on giants. Smart.
GI-GAN-TÖM'A-EHY,* n. A war of giants. Ash. [R.]
EIG'GLE, (gIg'gl) n. A tittering, puerile laugh, a titter.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Gin'qer, (jin'jer) n. An East Indian and West Indian
   GIG'GLE, v. n. [i. GIGGLED; pp. GIGGLING, GIGGLED.] To laugh with short, half-suppressed catches; to titter.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     plant; more commonly the root, well known for its hot, spicy quality.

Gin'ĢER-BĒĒR,* s. Beer having an infusion of ginger.
                          mck.
   Garrack.
SiG GLER, n. One that giggles; a titterer.
†SiG 'LDR, n. A wanton, a lascivious girl. Shak.
†SiG 'LOT, n. A wanton, a lascivious girl. Shak.
†SiG 'LOT, a. Inconstant; giddy; light; wanton. Shak.
†SiG -MILL, * n. A mill for fulling woollen cloth. Crabb.
Gic 'OT, n. [Fr.] The branch of a bridle; the hip joint; a since. Chapman.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     GIN'GER-BEEL, a. Beer having an intuition of ginger. W. Ency.
GIN'GER-BREAD, a. A sweet cake seasoned with ginger.
iGIN'GER-LY, ad. Cautiously; nicely. Shak.
iGIN'GER-WINE, a. Niceness; tenderness. Bailey.
GIN'GER-WINE, a. Wine impregnated with ginger. Ash.
GING'HAM, "GIng'am) a. A thin cotton stuff made to imitate lawn. Ure.
   GIL'BER-TIME,* m. One of a religious order, named from
   Gubert, lord of Sempringham, in England.

GIL'BER-TINE, * a. Belonging to the order of the Gilber-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Gin'Gi-VAL, a. [gingiva, L.] Belonging to the gums. Holder.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     GIN'GLE, (jin'gi) v. n. [klincken, Teut.] [i. GINGLED; pp GINGLING, GINGLED.] To clink repeatedly or with vibra-
           tines
   GIL'BERT-ITE, * n. (Min.) A laminated whitish mineral.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    "ainoling, divolub.] To clink repeatedly or with vibrations; to utter a sharp, clattering noise: — written both gingle and jingle. See Jinale. Gliv'GLE, v. a. To shake so as to make clinking sounds. Gliv'GLE, v. a. To shake so as to make clinking sounds. Gliv'GLE, v. a. A shrill, resounding noise; an affected consonance of words in speech or style. See Jinale. Gliv'GLE, * n. He or that which gingles. B. Jonsen. Gliv'GLE, * n. The act of making a gingle. Ash. [Gliv'GLY-MÖID, [Ein'gle-möid, S. W. Ja. K. Sm. R.] a. [1777/huf6; and $700-1]. Resembling a ginglymus. [Gliv'GLY-MÜB, n. [1777/huf6;]. pl. 61n'GLY-MÜ. (Anal.) a species of articulation, which admits of motion in only two directions, like a hinge, as the knee joint. Gliv'-HÖRRE, * n. An engine-horse; a mill-horse Booth. Gliv'-RT, n. An as; a mule; a genet. See Gener.
   EILD, (Eld) v. a. [i. GILT or GILDED; pp. GILDING, GILT or GILDED.] To overlay with thin gold; to cover with any yellow matter; to adorn with lustre; to brighten;
           to illuminate
   Ell.D. w. See Guild.

Ell.D'Ale, * n. A drinking bout in which every one pays an equal share. Scott.
   GILD'ING, n. The act of laying on gold; gold laid on
   any surface.

GIL'-Hôôt-ER,* n. A name applied to the screech-owl.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    GIN-HORSE,* m. An engine-horse; a mult-norse Booth.
GIN'NET, m. An ag; a mule; a genet. See Gener.
GIN'SENG, (Jin'seng) m. [Chinese.] A root (of the pana:
quinquefolum) of a bitter-sweet flavor, found in America
and in the north of Asia, and highly valued in China
as a panacea. It is exported in large quantities from the
United States to China.
GIM'-SHÖP,* m. A place where gin is sold; a dram-shop.
          Booth
        Soon.

"I'LL, (§11) n. [agalla, Span.; gula, L.] pl. Sills. One of the apertures for breathing at each side of a fish's head; something that resembles it, as a flap below the beak of a fowl, or a man's duble chin; a part of the body abounding in blood-vessels:—a fissure in a hill;
   filt.r.
  a ravine; a gully.

GLL, (|II) s. A measure; the fourth part of a pint:—
ground ivy; matt inquot medicated with ground ivy.—
in ludicrous language, a woman; a wanton:—from
Gillian, the old way of writing Julian and Juliana.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    GIP, (jip) v. a. To eviscerate, as herrings. Bailey. GIP, * n. A gypsy; a sly servant. Sur W. Scott. GIP'ON, n. See JUPPON.
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PP'SV, (Np'se) \* A vagabond ; a vagrant. See Grest.

GP/SY, (Ilp'se) \* A vagnond; a vagrant. See Grrsv. Glp'Sy, a See Grrsv. Alp'Sy, a See Grrsv. Glp'Sy. Wort, \*(...wirt) n. An herbaceous, perennial plant; water-hourhound. Farm. Ency.

§; RAFFE; \* n. [zaryīa, Arab.; girafe, Fr.] (Zool.) The tailest of quadrupeds, and the largest of ruminants, an African animal, called also the comelopard. Brands.

§ir(An-Dōle, [jē/ran-dōl, P. Ja.; jīr'an-dōl, E. Wb.; zhō'ran-dōl, Sm.] \*n. [Fr.] A large kind of branched candlestick; a chandelier.

§ir(A-Sōle, [jīr'a-sōl, W. Sm. Wb.; jīr'a-sōl, S. F.; jē'ra-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, F. jīr'a-sōl, F. jīr'a-sōl, F. jīr'a-sōl, F. jīr'a-sōl, F. jīr'a-sōl, F. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl, P. jīr'a-sōl,

EYRD, v. a. [L. Girt or Girden; pp. Girding, Girt or Girden.] To bind round, as with a twig or cord; to fasten by binding; to invest; to dress, to cover round; to furnish;

to enclose; to encircle:—to reproach; to gibe.

GIRD, v. n. To gibe, to sneer. Shak.

GIRD, m. A twitch; a pang; a sneer; a gibe. Tillotson.

GIRD, En, n. He or that which girds — (Arch.) The principal beam in a floor.

First the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second Sir/DLE, v. a. [1. GIRDLED; pp. GIRDLING, GIRDLED.] To bind, as with a girdle; to enclose; to shut in; to envi-ron. Shak. To make a circular incision round a tree so as to kill it. Loude

GIR'DLE-BELT, n. The belt that encircles the waist. Dry-

GYR'DLER, m. One who girdles or makes girdles.

GIR'DLER, n. One who girdles or makes girdles.

GIRE, n. [gyrus, L.] See Gyrr.

GIRE, n. [gyrus, L.] See Gyrr.

GIRL, [gyrl, S. W. F. Ja. K. Sm.; ggrl, P.; ggrl, but in common discourse gil, Kenrick.] n. [karlinna, Icel.] A female child; the correlative of boy; a young woman. — (Among sportsmen) A roebuck of two years of age.

GIRL'HOOD, (-hdd) n. The state of a girl. Miss Seward.

GIRL'SH, a. Sulting a girl, youthful. Carew.

GIRL'SH-LY, ad. In a girlish manner.

GIRL'SH-HSs,\* n. The quality of being girlish. Booth.

GIRN, n. [A corruption of gyrn.] South. See GRIN.

GIRN, c. n. [A corruption of gyrn.] South. See GRIN.

GIRT, v. a. [gyrta, Icel.] To gird; to encompass; to encircle. Thomson.

GIRT, n. A band by which the saddle or a burden is fixed

GIRT, n. A band by which the saddle or a burden is fixed

EYRT, n. A band by which the saddle or a burden is fixed upon a horse; a circular bandage; a girth.

EIRTH, n. The circumference of a tree, an animal, dcc.; a band by which the saddle is fixed upon a horse, a girt.

Suyl. A band round a printer's wheel:—the compass measured by the girdle. Addison

EIRTH, z. a. To bind with a girth, to girt. [n.]

EIRT'-LINE,\* n. (Naut.) A rope to lift the rigging up to the mast-head on first rigging a ship. Brande.

E[SiZ, [iz] v. a. [guster, old Fr.] To pasture; to feed cattle; to agist. Bailey.

E[SiZ, [iZiz]] n. A pledge. Gibson.

Gist,\* (jist or jit) [jist, Sm. K. Wb., jit, Ja.] n. [Fr.] (Law)

The main point of a question or action, that on which it lies or turns. Jameson.

The main point of a question or action, that on which it lies or turns. Jameson.

#ITE,\* (Et) n. [Fr.] A place where one sleeps, lodges, or reposes. Ec. Rev.

EITH, n. Guinea pepper.

EIT'TEEN, v. a. To play on the gittern. Milton.

EIT'TEEN, v. a. To play on the gittern. Milton.

EIVE, (glv) v. a. [t. ave: pp. givino, given.] To bestow; to confer without any price or reward; to deliver; to impart; to yield; to confer; to grant; to allow; to supply; to enable; to pay; to utter; to show; to addict; to apply; to resign; to conclude. — To give away, to alternate from one's self; to make over to another. — To give back, to return; to restore. — To give over, to leave; to quit; to eease; to conclude lost, to abandon. — To give out, to proclaim; to publish; to utter. — To give up, to resign; to quit; to yield; to abandon; to deliver. — To give way, to yield; not to resist.

to quit; to yiela; to abandon; to deliver. — To grove way, to yield; not to resist.

£ive, v. n. To relent; to melt or soften; to thaw; to withdraw one's self; to yield. — To grove back, to retire. — To grove in, to go back; to give way. — To grove in to, to adopt; to embrace. — To grove over, to cease; to fait, to yield. — To grove way, to yield; to cease. — To grove way, to yield; to make room.

make room.

make room.

Fiv'EN,\*\* (Elv'vn) p. from Give. Granted; allowed; conferred; conceded, known; stated.

Giv'ER,\*\* One who gives; donor; bestower.

GivES, (Jivs) n. pl. Fetters. See Gives.

Giv'NG, n. Th. act of bestowing or yielding.

Miz'ZARD, n. [géner, Fr.] The strong musculous stomach

†GLL'BRE-ATE, v.a. [glabro, L.] To make plain or smooth.

†GLAB'RI-TY, n. Smoothness; baldness. Bailey.

GLA'BROUS, a. Smooth, like baldness. Evelys. GLA'C1-AL, (gla'she-al) a. Relating to or consisting of ice icy; frozen. — The glacal theory, in geology, (of M. Agas siz.) supposes that many of the countries of Europe, &c. were once enveloped in ice nearly to the tops of the highest mountains, and that the ice melted as the northern hemisphere gradually became warmer.
GLA'CIAL-IST, \* n. An adherent to the glacial theory. Penns

Mag. †GLA'CI-ATE, (glā'sho-āt) v. n. [glacies, L.] To turn into

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'GULA-CJ-A'TION, (glä-shę-ä'shun) z. The act of turning into ice; ice formed. Browne.

GLAC':-ER\*, \* \*(glä\*s'-e)\*; [glä\*s'-e\*, Sm.; glä\*s'-e\*, Ja.; gla-se\*, K.; glä\*s'-t, W b.; glä\*s-o\*, R.] z. [Fr.] pl. GLACIERS.
A field or vast accumulation of ice and snow, found in the valleys and slopes of lofty mountains. Lyell.

\*GLEL'CLUS (Glä-knul) a. [sc., resembling tice. Regame.

the valleys and slopes of lofty mountains. Lyell. GLA'C10VS, (gla'shus) a. Icy; resembling ice. Browne. GLACIS, (gla'sis or gla-88') [gla'sis, P. J. E. Ja. R. Kenrick, Ash, Scott; gla'sis or gla-82', W. F.; gla'sis or gla-81', S. R. [F. I.] [Fort.] A sloping bank of earth, extending from the parapet of a counterscarp to the lovel country: — a declivity; a slope. 27" "Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Barclay, and Bailey, place the accent on the first syllable of this word; and only Mr. Nares and Entick on the second. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott give the a the sound it has in plass. The great majority of suffraces for the acit has in glass. The great majority of suffrages for the ac-cent on the first syllable, which is the more agreeable to the analogy of our own language, is certainly sufficient to keep a plain Englishman in countenance for pronouncing the word in this manner, but, as it is a French word, and a military term, a military man would blush not to pronounce it d la Françaws; and, notwithstanding the numbers for the other manner, I cannot but think this the most fashionable."— Walker.

numers for the other manner, I cannot with the most fashionable." — Walker.

GLXD, a. Cheerful, gay; pleased; elevated with joy, exhilarated; delighted; gratified.

GLXD, v. a. To make glad; to gladden. Chaucer. [R.]

GLXD, v. a. To be glad; to rejoice. Massinger.

GLXD'DEN, (gläd'dn) v. a. [l. GLADDENED; pp. GLADDENING, GLADDENED.] To make glad; to please much; to delight; to cheer, to exhilarate.

GLXD'DER, m. One who makes glad. Drylen. [R.]

GLADE, n. [hlad, Icel.] A clear, green space in a wood, or an opening through it. Spenser.

GLAD'ER, n. [alad, icel.] An old name for sword-grass GLA'DER, j. Junus.

GLAD'FUL-A. Full of joy and gladness. Spenser.

GLAD'FUL-A. Full of joy and gladness. Spenser.

GLAD'FUL-ATE, \*a. (Bot.) Tword-shaped. P. Cyc.

GLAD'J-ATE, \*a. (Bot.) Tword-shaped. P. Cyc.

GLAD'J-ATE, \*a. (Bot.) Two of shaped. P. Cyc.

GLAD'J-ATE, \*a. (Bot.) Two of shaped. P. Cyc.

GLAD'J-AT-OR, [gläd'e-ā-ur, K. Sm. R.; gläd-de-ā'tur, W. P. J. F. Ja.; gla-dyā'tur, S. E.] n. [L.] A combatant in the amphitheatre in ancient Rome; a swordplayer; a prizefighter.

prizefighter.
GLAD-j-A-TŌ'Rṣ-AL, a. Relating to prizefighters. Bp. Por

GLAD-J-A-TŌ'RJ-AN,\* a. Gladiatorial. Shaftesbury. [R.] GLAD-J-À'TOR-SHIP,\* n. The conduct or quality of a gladiator. Bru. Crit.

GLAD'I-A-TO-RY, a. Belonging to prizefighters. Bp. Rey-

GLXD'I-A-TORE, n. Fencing; swordplay. Gayton. olds.

GLXD'I-A-TORE, n. Fencing; swordplay. Gayton.

GLXD'I-A-TORE, n. (Bot.) A bulbous plant. Lec.

GLXD'I-A-TORE, n. (Bot.) A bulbous plant. Lec.

GLXD'I-Y, ad. Joyfully; with gladness or joy.

GLXD'SAD, n. Cheerfulness, joy; exultation.

GLXD'SAD, n. State of gladness. Gover.

GLXD'SOME, n. Pleased; gay; delighted; glad.

GLXD'SOME-LY, ad. With gayety and delight.

GLXD'SOME-LY, ad. With gayety and delight.

GLAIR, (glar) n. [glarea, L.] The white of an egg; any viscous, transparent matter; a nucous evacuation in horses: —a kind of halberd.

GLAIR, v. a. To smear with the white of an egg.

GLAIR, v. a. To smear with the white of an egg.

GLAIR, v. a. Like glair, or having its qualities. Smart.

GLAIVE, n. See GLAVE.

GLAVE, n. glantz, Ger.] A sudden shoot of light; a darting of the eye, a snatch of sight, a quick view; a glimpse; a sudden look.

GLANCE, v. n. [L. GLANCED; pp. GLANCING, GLANCED.] To shoot a sudden ray. Pope. To view with a quick cast of the eye; to fly off obliquely; to strike obliquely; to censure by oblique hints.

GLANCE, v. a. To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely. Shak.

GLANCING. n. The act of one who stances. Millon.

SAGE.

GLÄN'CING, n. The act of one who glances. Milton.

GLÄN'CING-LY, ad. In an oblique manner; transiently.

GLÄND, n. (Anat.) An organ of the body, in which secretion is carried on, and which consists of a congeries of blood-vessels, nerves, and absorbents. Brands.—(Mcch.) A contrivance for engaging or disengaging machinery, moved by belts or bands. Grier.—(Bot.) A duct in plants;

an oval spot in the bark of a plant: - the fruit of the oak or hazel.

GLÄN'DERED, (glän'derd) a. Having the glanders. Berke-

ley.

GLANDERS, m. pl. [from gland.] A distemper of the glands in horses, in which corrupt matter runs from the nose.

GLAN-DIF'ER-OUS, a. [glans and fore, L.] Bearing mast,

acorns, or glands.

GLÄN'DI-FÖRM,\* a. Having the form of a gland. Smart.

GLÄN'DU-LAR, a. Pertaining to or like glands.

GLÄN'DU-LAR, a. [glandula, L.] A small gland, as in plants.

Ray.

GLXN-DU-LÖS'I-TY, R. Quality of being glandulous.
GLXN'DU-LOUS, a. Pertaining to or having the nature of glands; glandular.

GLARE, v. n. [glaren, D.] [i. GLARED; pp. GLARING, GLARED.] To shine with a dazzling light, to be obtrusively conspicuous, to flare; to look with fierce, piercing

GLARE, v. a. To shoot out a dazzling light. Milton.

GLARE, a. A dazzling light or lustre; glitter, a piercing look.

GLARE, M. See GLAIR

GLARE, w. See GLARE.

GLAR'S-OUS, a. [glareosus, L.] Consisting of viscous, transparent matter, like the white of an egg, viscous.

GLAR'I-NESS,\* n. A dazzling lustre. Boyla.

GLAR'ING. a. Notorious; offensively conspicuous; dazzling.

GLAR'ING-LY, ad. In a glaring manner, notoriously.

GLAR'ING-NESS,\* n. A dazzling light or brilliancy. Jar-

fGLAR'Y, \* a. Having a dazzling lustre; glaring. Boyle. GIASS, n. A transparent, impormeable, brittle substance, formed by fusing sand with fixed alkalies, that which is made of glass, as a vessel, a mirror, a lens, a cup, a small drinking-vessel: — the quantity which a small glass

ornking-vessel: — the quantity which a small glass drinking-vessel contains.

GLASS, a. Made of glass; vitreous. Shak.

GLASS, v. a. [To see, as in a glass. Sidney.] To case in glass; to cover with glass, to glaze. Boyle.

GLASS/BLOW-ER, n. One whose business it is to blow or fashion class.

flashion glass.

GLÄSS'-CASE,\* n. A case or covering of glass. Goldsmith.

GLÄSS'-FACED,\* (-fast) a. Having a face of or like glass.

SAGE.
GLÄSS/FÜL, n. As much as a glass will hold.
GLÄSS/-FÜR-NACE, n. A furnace in which glass is made.
GLÄSS/-GAZ-ING, a. Looking in a mirror; vain. Shak.
GLÄSS/-GIND-ER, n. One who grinds glass.
GLÄSS/-HIVE, n. A beehive made of or covered with

glass. Dryden.
GLASS'HÖÜSE, n. A manufactory of glass.
GLASS'I-NESS, n. The quality of being glassy.

GLASS/INEOS, N. Ind quality in tering glassy.
GLASS/INER, a. Clear; resembling glass. Dryden.
GLASS/MAK-ING,\* n. The manufacture of glass. Butler.
GLASS/MAN, n.; pl. GLASS/MEN. One who deals in glass.
GLASS/WORK, (-wirk) n. Manufacture of glass.
GLASS/WORK, (-wirk) n. Manufacture of glass.
GLASS/WORKS,\* (-würks) n. pl. A manufactory of glass.

Ure.
GLESS'WORT, (-wiiri) n. A plant of several varieties.
GLESS'Y, a. Made of glass; partaking of glass, like glass,

vitreons.

vitrous.
GLKS'TON-BUR-Y, (gläs'sn-bĕr-e) a. An epithet applied to a shrub or thorn, and to a mediar. Muler.
GLAU'BRF-ITE,\* n. (Mun.) A mineral which occurs massive, and also crystallized, in rock-salt. Brande.
GLAU'BRF'S-SALT,\* n. (Chem.) A native sulphate of soda, a salt named from a German chemist. Kirvan.

GLAU-CES'CENT,\* a. Beginning to be glaucous or sea-

green. Brande.
GLAU'CINE,\* a. Greenish; bluish and hoary; glaucescent.

Loudon.

GLAU'CO-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A silicate of alumina and lime, of a greenish-blue color. Brande.

GLAU-CO'MA, n. [y\lambda\text{va}\text{u}\text{a}\text{d}\text{i}\text{d}\text{i}\text{e}\text{d}\text{i}\text{e}\text{d}\text{i}\text{e}\text{d}\text{i}\text{m}\text{e}\text{o}\text{d}\text{i}\text{m}\text{e}\text{o}\text{o}\text{m}\text{e}\text{n}\text{i}\text{e}\text{d}\text{v}\text{e}\text{d}\text{i}\text{d}\text{i}\text{d}\text{e}\text{d}\text{i}\text{d}\text{i}\text{d}\text{e}\text{e}\text{o}\text{e}\text{f}\text{s},\*. (Ornith.) A genus of birds. P. Cyc.

GLAU'COUS, a. [y\lambda\text{v}\text{o}\text{c}] Sea-green; denoting a dull green passing into blue. Pernant.

GLAU'CUS,\* n. [L] (Zool.) A genus of mollusks. P. Cyc.

GLAUE, n. [glaive, Fr.] A broadsword; a faichion. Spenser.

†GLXv'ER, v. n. [glafr, Weish.] To flatter; to wheedle.

South

South.

GI.AV'ER-ER, n. A flatterer. Mirror for Mag.

GI.AV'MÖRE, (giz'mor) n. [claidhamh, Gael, and more.] A large two-handed sword, formerly much used by the Highlanders of Scotland. Johnson. — Written also claymore. GI.AZE, c. a. [70 giass, only varied.] [i. GLAEED; pp. GLAZENG, GLAEED.] To furnish with giass or windows of giass; to cover or incrust with a vitreous substance; to make glassy or glossy.

GI. AZE, \* n. A polishing substance; a vitrifiable substance

GLÄZE,\* s. A polishing substance; a vitrinaole substance glazing. Francis.
GLÄZED,\* (gläzd) p. a. Furnished or covered with glass.
f(GLÄZED,\* (gläzd) a. Resembling glass. Wickiffe.
GLÄZEN,\* (-zn) v. a. To glaze. Scott. [R.]
GLÄZEN,\* (-zher) s. One who glazes window-frames, &c.
GLÄZ/ING,\* n. Act of furnishing with glass; act of polishing, a vitreous substance on potters' ware; enamel, the act of furnishing or covering with glass, as houses
fra.

GLEAD, n. See GLEDE.

GLEAM, n. The commencement of light; a sudden shoot of light; lustre; brightness.

GLEAM, v. n. [i. GLEAMED; pp. CLEAMING, GLEAMED.] To begin to shine, or to emit lustre; to glimmer; to shine with sudden coruscation.

With sudden coruscation.

GLEAM'[NG, m. As udden shoot of light; a ray; a gleam.

GLEAM'[V, a. Flashing; darting gleams or rays. Pope.

GLEAN, v. a. [glaner, Fr.] [i. GLEANED, pp. OLEANING,
GLEANED.] To gather what the reapers of the harvest
leave behind; to gather any thing thinly scattered.

GLEAN, v. a. To gather what is left by reapers. Smart.

GLEAN, m. The act of gleaning; any thing gleaned. Dryden.

den.

GLEAN', E. n. One who gleans.

GLEAN', N. The act of gleaning, or thing gleaned.

GLE', B. A.D. DIO', T.,\* [L.] (Law) "Annexed to the glebe" or soil, and sold with it, us slaves. Hamiton.

GLEBE, n. [gleba, L.] Turf; soil; ground:—land, especially land belonging to a church, or possessed as part of an ecclesiastical benefice.

GLEBE, LESS\* 4. Having no glebe. Gent. Mag.

ly land belonging to a cource, or possessed as part of an ecclesiastical benefice.

GLEBE'LESS,\* a. Having no glebe. Gent. Mag.

GLE'BY, a. Relating to soil or glebe; turfy. Prior.

GLED,\* n. A kind of hawk; gled. Deut.

GLED,\* n. A kind of hawk; gled. Deut.

GLED,\* n. Joy; merriment, gayety. Spenser.—(Mus.) A composition for voices in three or more parts; a song.

GLEE, or GLY, v. n. [gluyeren, Teut.] To squint. Ray

[Obsolete or provincial.]

GLEED, n. A hot, glowing coal. Chauser.

GLEEL, n. Music; a joke:—a game at cards. Shak.

GLEEK, n. Music; a joke:—a game at cards. Shak.

GLEEK, n. Music; a joke:—a game at cards. Shak.

GLEEK'ING,\* n. Convival merriment; sport. Milton.

GLEE'MAN, n.; pl. GLEE'MEN. An litinerant minstrel; a musician. Fabyan.

GLEEN, v. n. To shine with heat or polish. Prior.

GLEER, v. n. [glat, glasta, Icel.] (Mad.) The flux or a thin humor from the urethra; a thin ichor running from a sore.

GLEET, v. n. To flow, as from a gleet; to run slowly

Cheyna. GLEET'Y, a. Ichory; thinly sanious. Wiseman. GLEEN, n. [gleann, Gael.] A narrow valley; a dale; a depression between two hills. Spenser. GLE'NE, n.  $[\gamma\lambda\hat{\eta}\nu\eta.]$  (Anat.) The socket of the eye; the pupil of the eye; a socket or cavity. GLE'NoIp, n. (Anat.) The name of a bone or part having a superficial or shallow cavity, as the socket of the shoulder-ioint. Sculamore. der-joint. Scudamore. GLEW, (glū) n. [ clute

der-joint. Scudamore.

GLEW, (giù n. [gluten, L.] A VISCOUS CEMENT. See GLUE
GLEW JER, n. Hulost. See GLUER.
GLEW J-RESS, n. Shervood. See GLUEYNESS.
GLEW J-, a. VISCOUS. Hakesuil. See GLUEY.
GLÏ A-DINE, \* n. (Chem.) The gluten of wheat and other
vegetables. Francis.
GLIB, a. (Actus.) Smooth; slippery; voluble. Skak.
GLIB, n. A curied bush of hair hanging over the eyes. Spenser.

Ser. GLIB, v. a. To castrate; to make smooth or glib. Shak. IGLIB'BER-Y,\* a. Smooth-faced. Marston.
GLIB'LY, ad. In a glib manner; smoothly; volubly.
GLIB'NES, n. Smoothness, shipperness. Chapman.
IGLICKES,\* n. pl. Ogling or leering looks. B. Jonson.
GLIDE, v. n. [gladan, Skx.] [1. GLIBED, pp. GLIDING, GLIDED, pp. GLIDING, GLIDED, pp. GLIDING, GLIDED, pp. GLIDING, GLIDED, pp. GLIDING, GLIDED, n. Lapse; act of moving smoothly. Shak.
GLID'ER, n. He or that which glides; a snare.
GLIPE, n. [glia, Icel.] A transient view; a glimpse. Brockett. [North of Eng.]
GLIBE, n. A sneer; a scoff; same as gleck.
GLIM'MER, v. n. [gliammer, Dan.] [1. GLIMMERED; pp. GLIMMERED.] To shine faintly; to appear faintly; to gleam.

to gleam.

to gleam.
GLIM'MER. n. An unsteady gleam of light; faint splendor;
weak light.—(Mm.) Muscovy glass; a micaceous earth.
GLIM'MER-ING, n. Faint light, sight, or shinting.
GLIM'MER-ING, p. a. Shining faintly; gleaming.
GLIMPSE, n. A weak, faint light; a quick, flashing light; a transient view, sight, or batte; a slight view.
GLIMPSE, v. n. To appear by glimpses. Brayton.

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Glist, n. (Min.) An argillaceous earth; mica; glimmer.

CYGOD.

CLISTER, (glis'sn) v. n. [gleissen, Germ.] [i. GLISTERED;
pp. GLISTERING, GLISTERED.] To shine; to sparkle with
light, to glitter. Hammond.
GLISTER, v. n. [glisteren, Tout.] To glisten; to glitter;
to shine. Spenser.

to shine. Spenser.
GLIS'TER, m. Lustre; glitter. Greene.
GLIS'TER, m. (Med.) Properly elyster. See CLYSTER.
GLIS'TER-ING-LY, ad. Brightly; splendidly. Sherwood.
GLIT, n. See GLEET.
GLIT'TER, v. n. [gitta, Icel.; glitra, Swed.] [i. GLIT-TERED, pp. GLITTERING, oll-TERED, TO shine; to exhibit lustre; to sparkle; to glare; to be specious; to be striking; to glisten. LIT'TER, n. Brilliancy; specious lustre; bright show.

GLITTER, n. Brilliancy; specious lustre; bright show. GLITTER-ING, n. Act of shining; sparkling. Chaucer. GLITTER-ING, n. Act of shining, lustre; gleam. GLITTER-ING-F, a. Shining, having lustre. Watts. GLIGAM, v. n. [glum, Germ.] To be gloomy or glum; to gloom. Gurton's Needle. GLOAM, v. n. [glum, Germ.] To squint; to stare. Skinner. [LOAR, v. n. [glucera, D.] To squint; to stare. Skinner. [LOAL, v. n. [glutta, Swed.] [i. GLOATEN; v. n. GLOATEN]

GLOAT, v. n. [glutta, Swed.] [i. GLOATED; pp. GLOATING. GLOATED.] To stare with admiration or desire; to gazo.

GLOATED.] To stare with admiration or desire; to gazo. GLOBARD, a. A glowworm. [R.] GLŌBARD, a. A glowworm. [R.] GLŌBA.TED, a. Formed in shape of a globe; globular. GLŌBL, n. [globus, L.] A sphere; a ball, a round body; a body of which every part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre; the terraqueous ball, the earth or world.—An artificial globe, a globe made of metal, plaster, paper, &c., on the surface of which a map of the earth, or of the celestial constellations, is definedted, with the principal circles of the sphere. In the former case, it is called the terrestruct, in the latter, the celestial globe. called the terrestrul, in the latter, the cstastul, globe. GLÖBE, v. a. To conglobate. Miton. GLÖBE, AM'A-RANTH, n. A species of amaranth; a flower.

GLOBE.—As: a-max lin, m. -pc.
Miller.
GLÖBE!—DXI'şy, n. A flower; a kınd of daisy.
GLÖBE!—Fish, n. A kınd of orbicular fish.
GLÖBE!—IKE, \*a. Resembling a globe, globular. Drayton.
GLÖBE!—RA-NÜN'CU-LÜS, n. A plant and flower. Miller.
GLÖBE!—THIS'TLE, n. A species of thistle; echinops. Mil-

GLO-BOSE', a. [globosus, L.] Spherical; globular. Milton.

ler.

GLO-BOS!-T.Y. n. Spherical; globular. Milton.
GLO-BOS!-T.Y. n. Sphericity, sphericaliess. Ray.
GLO-BOS!-T.Y. n. Sphericity, sphericaliess. Ray.
GLO'BOUS. a. Spherical; globular. Gregory.
GLOB'U-LAR. a. Being in the form of a globe or sphere, round; spherical.
GLOB'U-LAR. An. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants. Milter.
GLOB'U-LAR. Nas., \*n. The quality of being globular. Ask.
GLOB'U-LET.\* n. A little globe: — a small, round particle, particularly applied to the red particles of the blood.
GLOB'U-LET.\* n. A green globule lying among the cells of cellular tissue, a vesscular granule. Kieser.
GLOB'U-LOUS. n. A green globule lying among the cells of cellular tissue, a vesscular granule. Kieser.
GLOB'U-LOUS. a. Bound; globular. Boyle.
GLOB'U-LOUS. a. Bound; globular. Boyle.
GLOB'U-LOUS. a. Globilar; round. Sherwood.
GLOB'U-LOUS. a. (Bot.) Covered with hairs which are rigid and hooked at their points. P. Cyc.
GLOBE. The old preterit of Glide. Chaucer. See Glide.
GLOM'E-ATE, \*v. a. [glomero, L.] To gather into a ball or sphere; to conglomerate. Sir T. Herbert.
GLOM'E-ATE, \*v. a. [glomero, L.] To gather into a ball or sphere; to conglomerate. Sir T. Herbert.
GLOM'E-ATE, \*v. a. (Bot.) Formed into a ball or round head.
Loudon.

Loudon.

GLÖM-FR-A'TION, n. Act of forming into a ball; a body formed into a ball; conglomeration. Bacon.

GLÖM'FR-OUS, a. Gathered into a ball or sphere.

GLÖÖM, n. [slum, Germ.] Imperfect darkness; dismalness; obscurity; defect of light; heaviness of mind, sadness; melancholy; dejection.

GLÖÖM, v. n. To be cloudy, dark, or melancholy; to be sullen; to look darkly or dismally. Goldsmith.

GLÖÖM, v. a. To fill with gloom or darkness. Young.

GLÖÖM-FR-AM'ORED,\*(-yrd) a. Delighted with darkness. Johnson.

Johnson

Johnson.
GLOOM';-LY, ad. In a gloomy manner; dismally.
GLOOM';-NESS, n. Obscurity; dismalness; melancholy.
GLOOM';, a. Obscure; almost dark, dismal; dark of complexion; sullen, melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart; sad, dejected.
GLORE, a. [hlyre, Icel.] Fat; plentiful. Peggs. [Lancashire, Eng.]
GLO'R;-A PA'TRÎ,\* [L.] Ascription of glory to God the Father. Asi..

Father. GLÖ-RI-L'TION, n. [gloriatie, L.] Boast; triumph. Bp.

GLO'S PEO, (glo'rid) a. Illustrious; honorable. Milton. GLO-R:-F-CA'TION, m. The act of glorifying; elevation in glory. Toylor.

GLO'RI-FY, v. a. [giarifico, L.] [i. GLORIFIED ; pp. GLORIFY-

ino, GLORIFIED.] To make glorious; to exait to glory in heaven; to pay honor or praise in worship; to praise; to honor; to extol. GLO-EL-O'88.4 m. (Bot.) A genus of plants, so named from the splendid appearance of its flowers, indigenous in In-

the spicial appearance of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Argentiness of the Ar

didly,

GLÖ'R-Obs-NESS, n. The state or quality of being glorious.

GLÖ'R-Obs-NESS, n. The state or quality of being glorious.

GLÖ'R-Obs-NESS, n. The state or quality of being glorious.

GLÖ'R-N. [gloria, L.] Praise paid in adoration; splendor; honor; praise; renown; fame; magnificence; lustre, estaltation; happiness; the felicity of heaven.—

(Panning) A circle of rays surrounding the heads of saints, &c., and especially of our Savior.

GLÖ'R-N. v. n. [1. GLORIED; pp. GLORING, GLORIED.] To exult; to vaunt, to boast; to be proud of. Sidney.

GLÖSS, (gloz) v. n. See GLOZE.

GLÖSS, R. n. See GLOSER. Bp. of Chichester.

GLÖSS, [1/\lambda oza.] A scholum; a comment, exposition.—

An interpretation artfully specious, a specious representation.— Superficial lustre, a smooth, shining surface.

GLÖSS, v. n. [1. GLORIED; pp. GLOSENG, GLOSED.] To comment, to make sly remarks. Prior.

GLÖSS, v. a. To explain by comment:— to palliate by specious representation:— to embellish with superficial lustre, to varnish; to color; to hide.

cious representation: — to embellish with superficial lustre, to varnish; to color; to hide.
GLOS-SĀ'R]-AL, a. Relating to a glossary.
GLÖS'S-R-RIST, m. One who writes a gloss or a glossary.
GLÖS'S-R-RY, m. [glossarium, L.] A dictionary of difficult words or phrases in any language or writer; a dictionary or vocabulary of obscure or antiquated words.
[GLOS-SĀ'TOR, n. A writer of glosses, a commentator; glossarist. Bp. Barlow.
GLÖSS'[R, n. A scholast; a commentator: — a polisher.
GLÖSS'[-NESS, n. State of being glossy; smooth polish, superficial lustre.

perficial lustre.
†GLÖSS'IST, n. A writer of glosses; glossarist. Milton.
GLÖS'SO-CELE,\* n. (Med.) An extrusion of the tongue. Crahh

GLOS-SÖG'RA-PHER, n. A scholiast; a commentator. GLÖS-ŞO-GRÄPH'I-CAL,\* a. Belonging to glossography Scott

Scoti.

Scoti.

GLOS-SGG/RA-PHY, n. [γλῶσσα and γράφω.] The writing of glossaries, glosses, or commentaries.—(Anat.) A description of the tongue.

GLÖS-SO-LÖG/1-CAL\* a. Relating to glossology. Ec. Rev. GLOS-SOL/O-GY,\* n. The study of languages. Park.

GLÖS/SY, a. Shining; smoothly polished; specious.

GLÖT/TAL,\* a. Relating to the glottis. Ch. Ob.

GLÖT/TA-LĪTE,\* n. (Mon.) A whitish vitreous mineral Dana.

GLOT'TIS, n. [γλωττίς.] (Anat.) The superior opening of the larynx or windpipe.

the larynx or windpipe.

GLOTR, v. n. See GLOAR.

GLOTT, v. n. To pout, to look sullen. Milton. [R.]

GLOTT, v. n. To pout, to look sullen. Milton. [R.]

GLOTT, v. a. To gaze, to view attentively, to gloat.

GLOYE, (gluv) n. A covering for the hand.

GLOVE, (gluv) v. a. To cover as with a glove. Shak.

GLOVER.ESS, v. A woman who makes or sells gloves.

GLOVER.ESS, n. A woman who makes gloves. Ash.

GLOVER.ESS, v. L. (Med.) A method of sewing up a wound. Scott.

GLOW (GLO v. n. [i. glower: ve. Glowers, Glowers]. To

Shine with intense heat; to exhibit incandescence; to burn; to feel heat; to feel passion of mind or activity of

fancy, to be animated.
†GLōw, (glō) v. a. To make hot so as to shine. Shak.
GLōw, (glō) n. Shining heat, warmth; passion; bright-

GLÖW'ER, v. s. To stare. Brockett. [Provincial.] See GLOAR.

GLÖW'RR, v. a. To stare. Brockett. [Provincial.] See GLOAK. GLÖW'NG, \* a. Shining with heat; vivid, warm; bright. GLÖW'NG-LY, ad. In a glowing manner; brightly. GLÖW'WORM, (glo'wurm) n. An insect, or grub, remarkable for the light which it emits during the night. GLÖZE, v. n. [L. GLOZED; pp. GLOZING, GLOZED.] To flatter; to wheedle; to gloss. — To gloze over, to palliate by specious exposition; to gloss over. GLÖZE, n. Flattery; insunuation. Shak. [Gloss. Sidney.] GLÖZ'ER, n. One who glozes; a flatterer. GLÖZ'ING, n. The act of one who glozes. GLU-G'INA, \* or GLÜC'CINE, \* Chôm.) A white earth or powder found in the beryl and emerald. P. Cyc. GLU-CIN',-DM, \* n. (Min.) The metallic base of the earth glucina. Brande.

GLU-CIN',-Dm," n. (Amn.) I so metallic case of the earth glucine. Brande.
GLU-CI'NUM,\* or GLY''d;-UM,\* (glish'e-um) n. Same as glucinium. Francis.
GLUE., (glu) n. [glu, Fr.] A cement commonly made by boiling some animal substance to a jelly; a viscous substance. stance

GLUE, (glū) v. a. [i. GLUED; pp. GLUING, GLUED.] To join with glue; to cement; to join; to unite.

GOA

GLUR'-BÖIL-ER, m. One whose trade it is to make glue.
GLU'ER, n. One who cements with glue.
GLU'EY, a. Paraking of glue; viscous.
GLU'EY, a. Paraking of glue; viscous.
GLU'ER, a. Like glue; gluey. Sterwood
GLU'AR, a. Like glue; gluey. Sterwood
GLUM, v. n. To look sour; to be sullen. Chaucer.
[GLUM, v. n. To look sour; to be sullen. Chaucer.
[GLUM, v. n. To look sour; to be sullen. Skelton.
GLU-MÁ'CKOUS,\* (glu-mā'shus) a. (Bot.) Relating to or
having a glume. P. Cye.
GLUME,\* (glum) m. (Bot.) One of the bracts of grasses;
the calyx and corolla of corn and grasses, the husk or
chaff of grain. P. Cye. GNÄE'LY,\* (nër'le) a. Having knots; knotty. Rickerdson GNÄSH, (nësh) v. a. [i. GNASHED; pp. GNASHINA, GNASHED. To Strike together, as the teeth; to clash. Exciss.

To Strike together, as the teeth; to clash. Exciss.

GNÄSH, (nësh) v. n. To grind or collide the teeth; to rage with pain or anger even to collision of the teeth in pain.

GNÄSH'ING, (nësh'ing) n. Collision of the teeth in pain.

GNÄSH'ING, (nësh'ing) n. Collision of the teeth in pain.

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GNÄSH'ING, (nësh'ing) n. Collision of the teeth in pain.

GNASH'ING, (ne-thon'ik) a. Flattering; deceitful Colman. the caryx and corona or corn and grasses, the huse or chaff of grain. P. Cyc.

†GLUM'My, a. Dark; dismal for want of light. Knight.

GLU'MOUS, a. Having a glume, or like a glume. Smart.

GLUTT. vo. a. [sngloutir, Fr.] [t. alutted; pp. oluttino,

alutted.] To swallow; to devour; to cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency; to feast to satiety; to overfill; to satiate.

GLÜT, n. That which is gorged; plenty even to loathing; more than enough:—any thing that fills up a passage:—a large wooden wedge.

GLÜTE, L.\* a. Pertaining to the buttocks. Smart.

GLÜTE, N.\* n. A viscid, elastic substance, found in wheat and other grains. It is obtained by washing wheat flour, wrapped in a coarse cloth, placed under a stream of water, so as to carry off the starch and soluble matters.

Brands. †GLU'TI-NATE, v. a. [glutino, L.] To join with glue; to GLU-TI-NALE, v. a. [Pauras, L.] To join with glue; to glue. Balley.

GLU-TI-NA'TION, n. The act of joining with glue. Balley. [R.]

[GLU-TI-NA-TIVE, a. Tenacious; glutinous.

[GLU-TI-NOS'1-TY, n. Glutinousness. Cotgravs.

GLUTI-NOS's, a. Partaking of gluten or glue; gluey; vis-GLU'TI-NOUS-NESS, n. The quality of being glutinous. GLUT'TON, (glüt'tn. n. [g'uto, L.] One who eats to excess, a voracious eater, one who takes any thing to excess.—(Zool.) A carnivorous animal, noted for voracity. [GLUT'TON, (glüt'tn) v. a. To glut, to overfill. Lovelace. GLUT'TON-ISIA, \*(glüt'tn-Ish) a. Gluttonous. Sidney. well. [R.]
GLÜT'TON-LIKE,\* a. Resembling a glutton; greedy. Congreva.

[GLUT'TON-OUS., (glüt'tn-üs.) [glüt'tn-üs., S. P. K. Sm.; glüt'un-üs., W. Ja.] a. Given to excessive feeding; voracious.

[GLUT'TON-OUS-LY, ad. With the voracity of a glutton.

[GLUT'TON-OUS-LY, ad. With the voracity of a glutton.

[GLUT'Y. On-V., (glüt'in-e). glat'un-e, J. J. K. Sm.; glüt'un-e, W. Ja.] n. [gloutonnerie, Fr.] Excess of eating;
voracity; a habit of gormandizing.

GLÜ'Y. A. See Gluer. Harvey.

GLÜ'CE-RINE,\* n. (Chem.) A sweet substance, extracted
from fatty substances. Its. GLŸC'E-RǐNE,\* n. (Chem.) A sweet substance, extracted from fatty substances. Ure.
GLY-CER'I-ZINE,\* n. Same as glycyrrhizine. Francis.
GLY-CÖ'NI-AN, a. Same as glycone. Crabb. See GLYCONIC.
GLY-CÖ'NI-AN, a. Same as glycone. Crabb. See GLYCONIC.
GLY-CO'NI-AN, a. Same as glycone. Crabb. See GLYCONIC.
GLY-CYR-RHÏ'ZA,\* (glis-p-ri'zs) n. (Bot.) A genus of exogenous, herbaccous, poa-flowered plants, liquorice. P. Cyc.
GLY-O'R'RHI-ZINE,\* n. A saccharine matter from liquorice. tGLYN, (glYn) n. [Ir.] A hollow. Spenser. See GLEN. GLYPH, (glYf) n. [γλυφή.] (Arch.) A vertically sunken channel; a channel in a Doric frieze; a cavity. †GLYPH'io, (glif'ik) n. A picture or figure by which a word was implied; usually kierog'ipphic.
GLYPH'O-GRXPH,\* n. An engraved drawing. Athenaum.
GLY-PHOG'RA-PHER,\* n. One versed in glyphography. GLY-PhGe'RA-PHY,\* n. [γλόφω and γράφω.] Art or act of forming engraved drawings. Palmer.
GLYP'TiC, n. The art of carving on stone, gems, or other hard substances.

GLΥP'TO-DÖN,\* n. [γλ6φω and ὀδούς.] An extinct gigantic quadruped, belonging to the family of armadillos.

GLYP-TO-GRXPH'IC, a. Relating to glyptography. GLYP-TOG'-RA-PHY, n. [ $\gamma\lambda\nu\pi\tau\sigma_{\rm S}$  and  $\gamma\rho\dot{a}\phi\omega_{\rm s}$ ] A description of the art of engraving upon gems; the knowledge of engraved gens.

GL\*P-TO-TH\*CA,\* π. [γλόφω and θήκη.] A building or room for the preservation of works of sculpture. Brande. GME-LI'NA, \* (me-li'na) n. (Bot.) A genus of Asiatic plants.

GMEL'IN-ITE,\* (měl'in-It) n. (Min.) A rare mineral. Bro

ter.

†GNÄR, (när) v. n. To growl; to gnarl. Spenser.

GNÄR, (när) n. A knot. Ckaucer. [Provincial.] Todd.—

Often called in the United States graarl.

GNÄRL, (närl) v. n. [i. gnarled; pp. gnarling, gnarled.]

To growl; to snarl; to be cross-grained. Skak.

GNÄRL/ED, (närl/ed) a. Knotty; cross-grained. Skak.

Wallich

GNA-THÖN'I-CAL, (na-thön'i-k) a. Flattering; decentral Coloma.

GNA-THÖN'I-CAL, (na-thön'e-kal) a. Deceitful in words flattering; like a parasite. Bullokar.

GNA-THÖN'I-CAL, (na-thön'e-kal) a. Deceitful in words flattering; like a parasite. Bullokar.

GNA-THÖN'I-CAL, (na't'niap) a. A little gnat. Churchill.

GNAT'SIN-P-PR, (na't'niap) per n. A bird that lives by catching gnats. Hakewill.

GNAT'STRAIN-PR, \*n. One who strains out gnats; one whe places too much importance on little things. More.

GNAT'STRAIN-PR, \*n. One who strains out gnats; one whe places too much importance on little things. More.

GNAT'STRAIN-PR, \*n. One who strains out gnats; one whe places too much importance on little things. More.

GNAW, (naw) v. a. [1. GNAWED; pp. GNAWING, GNAWED.]

To bite off by little and little; to eat by degrees; to devour by slow corrosion; to bite in agony or rage; to wear away by biting; to fret; to corrode.

GNAW, (naw) v. n. To exercise the teeth. Sidney.

GNAW'ER, (naw'er) n. He or that which gnaws.

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GNAW'ER, (naw'er) n. He or that which gnaws.

GNAW'ER, (naw'er) n. He or that which gnaws.

GNAW'ING\* (naw'er) n. He or that which gnaws.

GNAW'ING\* (naw'er) n. He or that which gnaws.

GNAW'ING\* (naw'er) n. He or that which gnaws.

GNAW'ING\* (nis) [nis, Sna. Wb.; në'is, K.] n. (Min.) A stratified, primary rock, composed of the same materials as granite, viz., quartz, felspar, and mica; a species of granite of lamellar or slaty texture. P. Cyc.

GNIB'BLE, (nib'bl) v. a. See Nibse.

GNAW'ENG\* (Naw'er) have not of the flavore. GNIB'BLE, (nib'bl) v. a. See Nibble. 1GNOFF, (nbf) n. A miser; a churl. Chaucer. GNOME, (nbm) n. A being, or elemental spirit, supposed by the Cabalists to inhabit the interior of the earth. Pope.
GNOME, (nō'me) [nō'me, Sm.; nōm, Todd.] n. [γνώμη.] A brief reflection or maxim. Smart.
GNŌM']C, \* (nōm';k) a. Sententious; noting a class of Greek poets. Brands.
GNŌM']-CAL, (nōm'-kṣi) a. Sententious; aphoristical. [R.] GNŌM-]-O-MĒT'R]-OAL, \* (nōm-Q-mēt'rg-kṣi) a. (Optics) Mensuring the angles of crystals, strata, &c., by reflection. Smart. tion. Smart. GNO-MÖN'I-CAL, (no-mön'e-kal) ics, or the art of dialing.
GNO-MÖN'ICS, (no-mön'iks) n. pl. [γνωμονική.] The art of constructing dials; dialling.
GNO-MON-IST,\* (nö-mon-ist) n. One versed in gnomonics.
GNO-MON-ÖL'O-GY,\* n. A treatise on dialling. Maunder.
GNÖ-MON-ÖL'O, (nös'tik) a. Relating to the Gnostics.
GNÖS'TIC, (nös'tik) a. Relating to the Gnostics.
GNÖS'TIC, (nös'tik) a. Relating to the Gnostics.
GNÖ-Y-CIŞM, (nös'te-sizm) n. The system of the Gnostics.
GNJ,\* (nū) n. (Zool.) A wild animal of Africa, belonging to the genus of the antelope, and resembling the horse.
P. Cyc. to the genus of the antelope, and resembling the horse. P. Cyc.

P. Cyc.

Gō, v. n. [i. went; pp. going, gone.] To walk; to move; to travel; to proceed; to pass; to succeed; to depart from, as distinguished from come. — To go against, to attempt; to set one's self to. — To go against, to go aside, to deviate. — To go before, to precede. — To go betoeen, to interpose. — To go by, to pass away unnoticed; to observe as a rule. — To go down, to be swallowed; to be received. — To go for, to go in and out, to do the business of life. — To go off, to die; to depart, to explode. — To go on, to make attack; to proceed. — To go over, to revolt; to apostatize. — To go out, to be extinguished. — To go through, to perform; to execute; to suffer. — To go through, to perform; to execute; to suffer. — To go through, to perform; to execute; to suffer. — To go, \*n. To do; to endure; as, "to goit." Booth. [Vulgar.] Gō, \*n. The fashion or mode; as, "quite the go:" — aspree or noisy merriment; as, "a high go." Brockett. [Collo quial or vulgar.]
GōAD, (god) ». A pointed stick for driving beasts.
GōAL, (gol) ». [aoader: pp. goading, coader.] To prick with a goad; to drive; to incite; to stimulate.
GōAL, (gol) ». [avake, Fr.] The post or mark set to hound a race; the starting-post; the final purpose; the end: — sometimes improperly used for goad.
GōAR, v. a. See Gaum.
GōAR, v. a. See Gaum.
GōAR, soft: E. S. E. Larding see Z: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z see ZZ: Z P. Cyc

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GÖAT, (göt) n. A ruminant animal of about the size of the sheep, having horns, and clothed with long hair.
GÖAT'GHAFER, n. A kind of beetle. Bailey.
GÖAT'FIG,* n. The wild fig, or the fig-tree in its wild state.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                              GOLF
                                                                                                                                                                                                                      †GOF'FISH, a. Foolish; indiscreet. Chaucer.
†GOF, n. Haste; desire to go. Beaum. & Fl. See Agoa.
GÖ/ÇT,* n. A fish, called also the goby and sea-gudgeon.
Booth.
               Booth.
       GOAT'FISH, n. A fish caught in the Mediterranean.
       GÖAT'HERD, n. One who tends goats.
GÖAT'-HÖRNED,* (-hörnd) a. Having the horns of a goat.
     Dyer.

GÖAT'ISH, a. Like a goat; rank in smell; lustful.

GÖAT'ISH-LY,* ad. In a goatish manner. Booth.

GÖAT'ISH-NESS,* n. The quality of being goatish. Booth.

GÖAT'MIK-ER, n. A kind of bird; goatse-beard.

GÖAT'MIK-ER, n. A kind of bird; goatsucker. Bailey.

JÖAT'S'-BEARD, n. A plant having long down on its
                                                                                                                                                                                                                      Boots.

Göd'GLE, (gög'gl) v. n. [gagr, Icel.] To strain or roll the eyes. Sidney.

Göd'GLE, n.: pl. Göd'GLE, A stare; a bold or strained look.—pl. Blunds for horses that are apt to take fright; spectacles to cure or remedy squanting, or to defend the eyes from dust or a factory light.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                      eyes from dust or a glaring light.

GÖG'GLE, a. Staring; having full eyes. B. Jonson.

GÖG'GLED, (gög'gld) a. Prominent; staring. Sir T. Her-
            seed.
    Necu. CÖAT'-SKIN, n. The skin of the goat. Pops. GÖAT'S-MILE, n. The milk of the goat. Wiseman. GÖAT'S-NELE, (göls'r's) n. A perennial plant. Hill. GÖAT'S'-THÖRN, n. A plant or an herb.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                      GOG'GLE-EPED, (gog'gl-Id) a. Having prominent or roll-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                     ing eyes. Ascham.

Go'ing, n. Act of walking; procedure; conduct; travelling; the state of the roads.—Gong-on, or goings-on, conduct; proceedings. Wilberforce. [Colloquial.]

Go'i'TRED, (go'i'red) a. Afflicted with goitre; goitrous.

Med. Jour.

Go'i'mar. Activities.
    GÖAT'SUCK-ER, s. A bird having a very wide gape.
GÖAT'WÉED,* s. A species of plants of the genus capra
            ria. Booth
   ria. Booth.
Göb, m. [gob, old Fr.] A small quantity; a mouthful. L'Estrange. [Low.]
Göb'bET, n. A. mouthful. Wieliffs. [R.]
Göb'BET, v. a. To swallow. L'Estrange. [A low word.]
IGöb'BET-LY, ad. In pieces. Huloct.
Göb'BING, n. (Mining) The refuse thrown back into the excavations, remaining after the removal of the coal.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Göl'TRE, (göl'ter) [göl'ter, K. Sm. Wb. — In French, gwätr.] n. [Fr.] A tumor on the throat; the bronchele, a morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland; a person afflicted with the goitre. Kidd. A French word, in a
                                                                                                                                                                                                                     measure Anglicized.
Gol'TROUS,* a. Partaking of, or afflicted with, the goitre.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                    GOLTRUVS, ... A See Gows.

GOKE, n. & v. a. See Gows.

GÖ'LA, n. (Arch.) The same as cyma. Addison.

GÖL'A-DER,* or GÖL'DAR,* n. (India) A storehouse-

GOL'A-DER,* or GÖL'DAR,* n. (Crabb.
             Branda.
     GÖB'BLE, (göb'bl) v. a. [i. correct ; pp. correct, gor-
ble.] To swallow in large pieces, to swallow hastily.
            Swift.
     GOB'BLE, v. z. To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                     keeper. Crabb.
GÖL-A-DÄUSE',* n. (India) An artillery man. Crabb.
GÖL-D, [göld, J. Ja. E. K. Sm.; göld or göld, W. P. F.;
göld, S.] n. A precious metal of a bright yellow color,
the most valuable and the most ductile and malleable of
all the metals, and used by all nations as a standard of
Prior.

GÖB'BLE,*n. Noisy talk; gabble; noise of the turkey. Forby.

GÖB'BLE,*n. A greedy feeder. Sherwood. [Vulgar.]

GÖB'BLE, n. One that gobbles; the male turkey.

GÖB'BLE, n. The leating to a fine species of French tapestry. Gent. Mag.

GÖ'BL-TWLEN, n. An agent between two parties; one who stands between parties; a neutral.

GÖ'BL-T, n. [gobelet, Fr.] A large drinking cup or bowl.

GÖB'LET, n. [gobelet, Fr.] An evil spirit, a walking spirit; a frightful phantom; a fairy, an elf. Spenser.

GÖ'BY, n. A fish; the goget or sea-gudgoon. Booth.

GÖ'-BY, n. A passing by; evasion, artifice; omission.

GÖ'-CKRT, n. A machine in which children learn to walk. Prior.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                            value : - money : - something pleasing or valuable : -
                                                                                                                                                                                                                  value:— money:—something pleasing of valuable:—
the color of gold.
GōLD,*a. Made of gold; golden. Shak.
fGōLD'BĒAT-ER, (-bē-tn) a. Gilded. Pierce Ploughman.
GōLD'BĒAT-ER, -bē-tep' n. One whose occupation it is
to bout gold between skins into thin leaves for gilding.
GōLD'BĒAT-ER,*Skin, (-bē-tep-z) n. An extremely fine
membrane, made of the intestines of animals, between
which goldbeaters lay the leaves of their metal, while
they beat it.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                    they beat it.
Gold'BEAT-ING,* n The art or act of beating gold into
 Prior.

GÖD, n. [god, Sax., which likewise signifies good.] The source of all good; the Supreme Being:—a false god; an idol; a person or thing deified.

GÖD, a. To deify; to exalt to divine honors. Shak.

GÖD'CHĪLD, n. A child or person for whom one became sponsor at baptism:—a term of spiritual relation.

GÖD'DESS. n. A female divinity. Shak.

GÖD'DESS. n. A female divinity. Shak.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                    thin leaves. Ure.
GÖLD'BOÛND, a. Encompassed with gold. Shak.
GÖLD'CÜP,* n. A species of crowsfoot or ranunculus.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Jennings. GoLD'-DUST.* n. Ore or earth impregnated with gold.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                  More.

GÖLD'EN, (göl'dn) a. Made or consisting of gold; shining; bright; splendid, excellent; valuable; happy. — Golden age, (Mythology and Poetry) the primeval age of innocence and happiness, when mankind led the shep-
became sponsor in baptism. Shak.
GÖD'DESS. A. A female divinity. Shak.
GÖD'DESS. A. A female divinity. Shak.
GÖD'DESS-LIKE, a. Resembling a goddess. Shak.
GÖD'FK-FHEE, a. A sponsor for a child in baptism.
GÖD'LESS, a. Living as without God; wicked, impious.
GÖD'LESS, a. Living as without God; wicked, impious.
GÖD'LESS, a. Living as without God; wicked, impious.
GÖD'LIKE, a. Divine; resembling a divinity; excellent.
GÖD'LI-LY, ad. Righteously; piously; godly. Wharton. [R.]
GÖD'LI-RESS, n. The quality of being godly; piety.
GÖD'LING, a. A little divinity or god. Drydes.
GÖD'LY, a. Good in the sight of God; holy; plous; righteous: religious.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                            herd's life.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                  herd's life.

GŌLD'EN-BEAST-ED,* a. Having a yellow breast. Hill.

GŌLD'EN-BÜG,* or GŌLD'EN-KNÖP,* n. A small and pretty insect Booth.

GŌLD'EN-CLÜB,* n. A perennial plant, bearing yellow flowers. Farm. Ency.

GŌLD'EN-CREST-ED,* a. Having a yellow crest. Pen-
GÖD'LY, a. Good in the sight of God; holy; pious; righteous; religious. GÖD'LY, ad. Plously; righteously. Hooker. GÖD'LY, ad. Plously; righteously. Hooker. GÖD'MÖFH-ER, (-müth-er) n. A woman who has undertaken sponsion in baptism.

GÖ-DÖWN',* n. (East indian commerce.) A warehouse. Hamilton.—A gulp or swallow of water. Loudon.

GÖD'-RÖÖN,* n. [godron, Fr.] (Arch.) An inverted fluting, beading, or cabling; used in various ornaments and members. Brande.

GÖD'SEND,* n. An unexpected gift or acquisition. Forby.

GÖD'SID, n. The rank of a god; deity; divinity. Prior.

GÖD'SID, n. See Gossir. Chaucer.

GÖD'SID, n. See Gossir. Chaucer.

GÖD'SON, (-sün) n. One for whom another has become sponsor in baptism.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                   GOLD'EN-ETE,* (gol'dn-1) n. A species of duck. Pen-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                   GOLD'EN-FLEECE,* n. The fabled fleece of the ram that
                                                                                                                                                                                                                   was sacrificed to Jupiter, in Colchis. Warburton.
GÖLD'EN-FLÖW-ER,* n. The chrysanthemum. Hamil-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                   GOLD'EN-HAIRED,* (-dn-hard) a. Having yellow hair
                                                                                                                                                                                                                   GOLD'EN-HEAD-ED,* a. Having a yellow head. Haw-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                   GOLD'EN-LUNG-WORT,* (-wurt) n. A plant; the wall-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                  GOLD'EN-LUNG-WORT, (-wurt) n. A plant; the wall-hawk-weed. Booth. (GÖLD'EN-LY, ad. Delightfully; splendidly. Shak. GÖLD'EN-NÜM'BER, n. The number, reckoned from 1 to 19, showing what year in the lunar cycle any given year is.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                  year is.

GÖLD'EN-RÖD, n. (Bot.) A plant of several varieties, bearing yellow flowers.

GÖLD'EN-RÜLE, z. (Arith.) The Rule of Three, or Rule of Proportion:—the rule of doing as we would
  GÖD'S-PEN-NY, n. As old expression for an earnest-penny.
 GÖD'S-PEN-NY, n. As old expression for an earnest-penny. Beasm. & FL.
GÖD'WÄRD, ad. Toward God. 2 Cor.
GÖD'WÄRD, A wading bird; imnosa. Conley.
GÖD'YELD, } ad. [corrupted from God shield or protect.]
GÖD'YELD, A term of thanks. Shak.
GÖ'ZE, (gö'el) a. Yellow. Tusser.
GÖ'ZE, p. from Gø; now gome. Bee Go.
GÖ'ZE, a. One who goes; a runner; a walker.
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be done by.

GÖLD'EN-SXM'PHĪRE,\* z. A species of elecampane. GÖLD'EN-SXX'I-FRAGE, R. A plant of several varielold'en-winged, (-dn-wingd) a. Having yellow

wings. Millor.

JÖLD'FINCH, R. A singing bird with brilliant plumage.

JÖLD'FIND-ER, n. One who finds gold:—a term ludicrously applied to an emptier of privies. Surft.

JÖLD'FIN-NY, n. A fish found on the coasts of Cornwall Code.

wall. Crabb JÖLD'FISH,\* %. A small beautiful fish of a yellowish or

Jöld'y 1814, A. A. Simail Deputiful 1811 of a join of a golden color. Hamilton.

SÖLD'HÄM-MER, R. A. kind of bird. Bailey.

SÖLD'HLT-FD, a. Having a golden hit.

GÖLD'NG, R. A. Sort of apple. Bailey.

GÖLD'LÄGE, n. Lace or trimming made of gold-thread.

GÖLD'-LÄGE, d. (-läst) a. Adorned or laced with gold. Hawkins

Haukurs.
GÖLD'LEAF, n. Gold beaten into thin leaves for gilding.
GÖLD'LEAF, n. Destitute of gold. Qu. Rev.
GÖLD'NEY, (göld'ne) n. A fish, the gilthead. Badey.
GÖLD'PLEAF-URE, (n. pleZh-er) or GÖLD OF PLEAF-URE, n.
A plant: wild fish. Badey.

GOLD'PROOF, a. Not to be seduced by gold. Beaum. &

GOLD'SEED,\* n. A sort of grass, called also dogstail. P.

GOLD'SIZE, n. A glue of a golden color; a thick, tenacious

kind of varnish used by gilders.
Gōld'smith, a. One who manufactures articles in gold; a worker in gold : - [also formerly, in England, a banker, Clarendon

GOLD-THREAD,\* n. Thread inwrought with gold wire.

GOLD-THERAD. The International Byglory with Ash. — A plant; the copits tryloha, Byglory, GÖLD'Y-LÖCKS, T. A plant. B. Jonson. GÖLF, T. Kolf, Dutch and Sw.] A game played with a ball and a club or bat, much practised in Scotland.

STRUE.
[GÖLL, n. [yéαλον.] The hand, in contempt; paw. Sudney.
GO-LÖRE', n. [gletre, Irish.] Abundance. [Obsolete or provincial, Eng.]
GO-LÖ'SHES,\* n. pl. See GALOCHE.
GÖLT,\* n. See GAULT.
CON n. A man. Pierce Play the galle Vision.

GÖLT,\* n. Soe GAULT.

'GÖM', n. A man. Pierce Ploughman's Vision.

'GÖM', n. A man. Whiter.

GÖM', n. A follower of Francis Gomar, a Dutch Calvinistic divine. Brande.

GÖME, n. The black grease of a cart-wheel: probably a corruption of coom. See Coom.

GOM-PHI', 4-Sis,\* n. [γρφος.] (Med.) A disease of the teeth when they loosen and fall out of the sockets.

Ronnde. Brande.

Brands.

GOM/PHO-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A conglomerate rock of the tertiary series. Brongmart.

GOM-PHO'SIS, n. [γόμφωσις.] (Anat.) A species of junction of bones, where they are let into each other somewhat like pegs in a board.

GON/DO-LA, n. [gondola, It.] A pleasure boat, much used in Venice, a small boat. Spenser.—(U. S.) A large flatbottomed boat.

bottomed boat.

GÖN-DO-Life!', (-lēr) n. One who rows a gondola. Shak.

GONE, (gön er gawn) [gön, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.;
gawn, Wb.] p. from Go. Advanced; ruined; undone;
departed. See Go. †GÖN'FA-LÖN, ] n. [gonfulon & gonfunon, Fr.; gonfulone, †GÖN'FA-NÖN, ] II.] An ensign; a standard. Muton. †GON-FÄL-Q-NIĒR', n. A chief standard-bearer. Bp.

Wren.

GONG, n. [†A privy; a jakes. Chaucer.] — A sort of Chinese brass drum or cymbal, which, being struck with a mallet, produces a very loud sound.

Gon'GA,\* n. An oriental plant, having an esculent root.

Bryant.

GŏnG'-GŏnG,\* n. A kind of cymbal made of copper alloy. Ure.—Another name for gong. See Gona.

Gŏn-A-Tre,\* n. (Gool.) An extinct cephalopod with chambered spiral shells. Brands.

Go-N<sub>1</sub>-OM'E-TER, n. [γωνία and μίτρον.] An instrument for measuring angles, more particularly the angles formed by the faces of crystals.

Gō-N<sub>1</sub>-O-MET'R<sub>1</sub>-O<sub>A</sub>L, α. Relating to gonlometry. Cham-

Gō-N-OM'E-TRY, \* n. The art of measuring angles. Crabb. GŏN-O-PLĀ'CIḍN, \* (gŏn-o-plā'shan) n. Same as gonoplaz.

P. Cyc.
Conto-PLXX,\* π. [youla and πλάξ.] A gonus of crabs or short-tailed crustaceans. Brande.
GON-O-PLXX,\* π. [youla and πλάξ.] A gonus of crabs or short-tailed crustaceans. Brande.
GON-O-R-RHCK'A, (gön-o-re's) π. [L.] (Med.) A morbid running of venereal taint. Woodward.
GOOD, (gûd) a. [counp. better, superl. best.] That is possessed of excellent qualities and devoid of bad ones; that conduces to present relief, enjoyment, or happiness; that gratifies desire; that encourages hope; not bad; not ill; fit; proper; wholesome; bonedicial; useful; convenient; sound; complete; substantial; moral; vurtuoue; pious; benevolent.—In good sooth, really; sertuously.—In good some, not too fast; opportunely.—To

maks good, to keep; to maintain; to confirm; to estab-lish; to perform; to supply.— Good behavior, (Law) conduct authorized by law. Goon, (gdd) n. That which contributes to happiness; benefit; advantage; the opposite to evil; prosper-tiv itv.

benefit; advantage; the opposite to evil; prosperity.

Good, (gdd) ad. Well; not ill; not amiss; much. [R.] —

For good and all, a collequial phrase for, entirely; for

ever. — Good is used in composition; as, geod-looking.

Good, (gdd) nucj. Well! right!

Good, (gdd) nucj. To manure. Bp. Hall.

Good'BREED-ING, (gdd-) a. Polite manners; civility.

Good'BREED-ING, (gdd-) a. Polite manners; civility.

Good'Breed, (gdd'n) unter, Farewell; adieu. — Good-by is

supposed by some to be a contraction of good, or God, be

nut you; and by others, by is supposed to have the

meaning of way or journey. — Written also good-bye.

Good'-Con-Di''. (ONED. (gdd'kon-dish'und) a. Without

ill qualities or symptoms. Sharp.

Good'-Da'Y., (gdd'd'a') nor unterj. A sort of salutation at

meeting; a benediction or parting leave; farewell.

Drayton.

Good'-Da'N, (gdd'd'an') interj. A form of wishing well; a

contraction of good-dayen, the Saxon plural of day, or

good-revon. [Obsolete or provincial, Eng.]

Good-Ev'En-ING, (gdd-d'v'un-Ing) n. or interj. A common

form of salutation or benediction. Brown.

GOOD'-FACED,\* (gûd'fast) a. Having a good or handsome face. Shak.

face. Shak.

GOOD'-FEL-LÖW, (gûd'fēl-lò) n. A jolly or boon companion; a pleasant companion.

†GOOD'-FEL-LÖW, v. a. To make jolly. Filiham.

GOOD'-FEL-LOW-shlp, (gûd'fēl-lo-ship) n. Merry or jolly society; confidential acquaintance or intimacy.

GOOD'FOR-NÖTH'ING,\* (gûd'for-nùth'ing) a. Worthless. Swift

Stoyl. GOOD'-FRI-DAY,\* (gûd'fri-da) n. The name given to the anniversary of our Savior's crucifixion, being the third day, or the Friday, before Easter, which is held as a solemn fast by a great part of the Christian world. Prayer-Book.

Frager-Book.

GOOD-HUMOR, (gûd-yū'mur) n. A cheerful, placid, and agreeable temper of mind; cheerfulness.

GOOD-HUMORED, (gûd-yū'murd) a. Cheerful; placid.

GOOD-HUMORED, (gûd-yū'murd-le) ad. With goodhumor.

GOOD'ING, (gûd'ing) n. An asking of alms, a custom in some parts of England with women, who in return wish all that is good. [Local, Eng.] GOOD-LXCK, \*c (gal-lak') mter). Implying wonder. Couper. GOOD'LESS, (gdd'les) a. Without goods or money. Chau-

tGOOD'LI-HOOD, n. See GOODLYHEAD.

GOOD'LI-NESS, (gûd'le-nes) n. Beauty, grace; elegance GOOD'-LUCK,\* (gûd'lük) n. A fortunate event; success. Shak

GOOD'LY, (gûd'lo) a. Good-looking; beautiful; graceful;

†GOOD'LY, (gûd'lę) ad. Excellently. Spenser. †GOOD'LY-HEAD, (gûd'lę-hěd) n. Grace; goodness. Spen-

Ser. GOOD'MAN, (gûd'man) n. A slight appellation of civility; a rustic term of compliment; gaffer. Stak.—Now obsolete, or addressed only to people in humble life.

GOOD—MAN'NERS, (gûd-man'nerz) n. pl. Decorum; po-

liteness

Ilteness.

GOOD-MÖRN'ING,\* (gûd-) n. or interj. A form of salutation.
GOOD'-MÖR-ROW, n. or interj. A form of salutation. Shak.
GOOD-NĀT'URED, (gûd-nāt'yur) n. Kindness; mildness.
GOOD-NĀT'URED, (gûd-nāt'yurd) a. Habitually kind; of
mild, placid temper; benevolent.
GOOD-NĀT'URED-LY, (gûd-nāt'yurd-le) ad. With good

nature.

GOOD-NAT'URED-NESS,\* (gûd-nat'yurd-nes) n. Good humor. Talfourd.

GOOD'NESS, (gûd'nes) n. The quality of being good.
GOOD'-NīGHT',\* (gûd'nīt') n. & interj. A word expressing a
friendly wish, on taking leave or separating at night.

GOOD'-NÖW, (gdd'nöd) interj. Noting wonder or surprise. Dryden.
GOODS, (gddz) n. pl. Movables in a house; personal or movable estate; furniture; chattels; effects; wares; freight; merchandise; commodities.
GOOD'-SENEX, (gdd'séns) n. A correct discernment; a sound understanding. Pope.
GOOD'-HIFT, (gdd-) n. Favor; kindness. Gover.
GOOD'-SPEED, (gdd-) n. An old form of wishing success, success itself. Middleton.—[2 John 10, written "God speed."]

speed.''] Gdd-) n. A rustic appellation for the mistress of a family. Burton.
GOOD-WILL', (gdd-wil') n. Benevolence; kindness; heartiness; good feeling.—(Ldw) The custom of any trade or business.

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öras.

Göön, \*n. A species of East Indian grain. Hamilton.
Göö-Roön, \*n. A spiritual guide among Hindoos. Hamilton.
Göös-Kn'DER, \*n. Comith.) A large water-fowl. P. Cyc.
Göösz, n.; pl. GEREE. A large, well-known, domestic,
web-footed water-fowl: — a tailor's smoothing iron.
Göösz'BER-Ry, π. A prickly shrub and its fruit, of many

varieties

GOOSE'BEE-RY,\* a. Relating to or made of gooseberries.

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lady's beatraw.

6058E'NEC,\* n. (Next.) An iron hook fitted on the inner end of a boom. Mar. Dict.

6058E'-PIE,\* n. A pie made of goose and pastry. Pope.

6058E'-QUILL, n. The large feather or quilt of a goose.

6058'E-RY,\* n. The qualities of a goose, folly. Milton.

Place where goese are kept [18].

GÖSE-PIE, \*\* A pie inauc in gross and passes, \*\* open Gööse-Qu'ill., n. The large feather or quill of a goose. Göös'z-Ry,\* n. The qualities of a goose, folly. Milton. Place where geese are kept. [E.]

GÖ'PHER,\* \* A little quadruped, striped and spotted, about the size of a striped squirrel, that burrows in the ground, found in the Mississippi valley, a tortoise. Peck. GÖP'PISH, a. Proud; testy; pettish. Ray. [Provincial, Eng.] GÖ'RAL-\*, a. (Zool.) A species of antelope. P. Cyc. (GÖR'BEL-LIED, (-lid) a. Fat; big-bellied. Skak. (GÖR'BEL-LIED, (-lid) a. Fat; big-bellied. Skak. (GÖR'BEL-LIED, (-lid) a. Fat; big-bellied. Skak. (GÖR'BEL-LIED, (-lid) a. Fat; big-bellied. Skak. (GÖR'BEL-LIED, \*\* A bool of water to keep fish in , a wear. GÖR'CGOK, \*\* A. Pool of water to keep fish in , a wear. GÖR'CGOK, (-krō) n. The carrion crow. B. Jonson. GÖR'CBOK, (-krō) n. The carrion crow. B. Jonson. GÖR'CBOK, (-krō) n. The carrion crow. B. Jonson. GÖR'CBOK, (-krō) n. The carrion crow. B. Jonson. GÖR'CBOK, (-krō) n. The carrion crow. B. Jonson. GÖR'CBOK, (-krō) n. The carrion crow. B. Jonson. GÖR'CBOK, (-krō) n. The carrion crow. B. Jonson. GÖR'CBOK, (-krō) n. The carrion crow. B. Jonson. GÖR'CBOK, (-krō) n. The carrion crow. B. Jonson. GÖR'CBOK, (-krō) n. The carrion crow. B. Jonson. GÖR'CBOK, (-krō) n. The carrion crow. B. Jonson. GÖR'CBOK, (-krō) n. The carrion crow. B. Jonson. GÖR'CBOK, (-krō) n. The carrion crow. B. Jonson. GÖR'CBOK, (-krō) n. The carrion crow. B. Jonson. GÖR'CBOK, (-krō) n. The carrion crow. B. Jonson. GÖR'CBOK, (-krō) n. The carrion crow. B. Jonson. GÖR'CBOK, (-krō) n. The carrion crow. B. Jonson. GÖR'CBOK, (-krō) n. The carrion crow. B. Jonson. GÖR'CBOK, (-krō) n. The carrion crow. B. Jonson. GÖR'CBOK, (-krō) n. The carrion crow. B. Jonson. GÖR'CBOK, (-krō) n. The carrion crow. B. Jonson. GÖR'CBOK, (-krō) n. The carrion crow. B. Jonson. GÖR'CBOK, (-krō) n. The carrion crow. B. Jonson. GÖR'CBOK, (-krō) n. The carrion crow. B. Jonson. GÖR'CBOK, (-krō) n. The carrion crow. B. Jonson. GÖR'CBOK, (-krō) n. The ca

to baffle every effort to untie it. It was cut by Alexander the Great.

Gore, n. Blood; blood clotted or congealed. — [Mud; mire. Bp. Fisher.] — A narrow or triangular piece of land; a long, triangular piece of cloth. Lower.

Gore, v. a. [L. core; pp. coring, cored.] To stab; to pierce with a horn or sharp point. Dryden. — To cut in the form of a gore.

Gore/crow,\* n. A species of fly. Gent. Mag.

Gore/crow,\* n. A species of fly. Gent. Mag.

Gore, [gor] n. [gorge, Fr.] The throat; the swallow; that which is gorged: —a passage through a mountain. — (Arch.) A cavetto or concave moulding. — (Fort.) The entrance of a basion, or other outwork.

Göre, v. a. [L. cored, pp. coredic, cored.] To fill up to the throat; to glut; to satiate; to swallow.

Göre, v. n. To feed. Midon.

Goro/cro, a. Having a gorge or throat. Shak. — (Her.) Denoting a crown of a peculiar form about the neck of a lion, &cc.

Göre/crous, (görijus) a. [gorgus, old Fr.] Fine; splendid; finical; glittering; showy; magnificent.

Gör/crous-res, (görijus-le) ad. Splendidy; finely.

Gör/crous-res, (görijus-le) ad. Splendidy; finely.

Gör/crous-res, (görijus-le) ad. Splendidy; finely.

Gör/crous-res, (görijus-le) ad. Splendidy; finely.

Gör/crous-res, (görijus-le) ad. Splendidy; finely.

Gör/crous-res, (görijus-nes) n. Splendent military ornament; a ruff or ornament worn by females; a surgical instrument used in lithotomy.

Gör/cro, n. [voyo/c], pl. Gorgons. (Mythelogy) Three gical instrument used in lithotomy.

GOR'GON, n. [yupyú.] pl. GORGONS. (Mythology) Three sister deities or monsters, whose heads were twined with serpents instead of hair, of which the sight turned

with serpents instead of hair, of which the sight turned beholders to stone; any thing ugly or horrid. GÖB-GON, 2. Having the qualities of a gorgon. Gray. GÖB-GÖNI-AN, a. Relating to or resembling the gorgon. GOR'ING, n. The female of the gorcock. GOR'ING, n. Puncture; prick; a piercing. Dryden. GÖR'ING, n. Puncture; prick; a piercing. Dryden. GÖR'MAND, a. Yoracious; greedy; gluttonous. Pope. GÖR'MAND, a. Voracious; greedy; gluttonous. Pope. GÖR'MAND-ER, n. A gormandizer. Hidot. GÖR'MAND-ISM, \* n. Gluttony; epicurism. Blackwood. GÖR'MAND-ISM, \* n. Gluttony; epicurism. Blackwood. GÖR'MAND-ISM, \* n. & It commandizer. J. pp. GORMAND-IZR, or n. & It commandizer. J. pp. GORMAND-IZR, or n. & It commandizer. J. pp. GORMAND-IZR, or n. & It commandizer. J. pp. GORMAND-IZR, pp. GORMAND-IZRD. To eat greedily; to feed ravenously. Shak.
GÖR'MAND-IZR, n. A voracious eater. Cleaveland.
GÖR'MAND-IZR, n. A voracious eater. Cleaveland.
GÖR'MAND-IZR, p. & GORBELLIED.
GÖRSE, n. Furze; a thick, prickly shrub, bearing yellow flowers.

CÖR'SY,\* a. Abounding in or resembling gorse Pennant.
Gö'kY, a. Covered with clotted blood; bloody; fatal.
Gös'khwk, n. A hawk of a large kind.
Gös'LING, (göz'ling) n. A young goose; a goose not yet
full-grown:—a catkin on nut-trees and pines.
Gös'PEL, n. [ciuyychluw, Gr.; god-spell, Sax.] Literally
good tidings; one of the four histories of Christ; the
four histories collectively; evangelical doctrine; divine
truth; the Christian revelation; divinity; theology.
Gös'PEL,\* a. Relating to the gospel; evangelical. Ch.
Ob.

CO.

GÖS'PEL, v. a. To instruct in gospel tenets. Shak.

GÖS'PEL-LA-RY, a. Theological. Cloak in its Colors.

GÖS'PEL-LER, n. An evangelist. Wickiffs. A name of the followers of Wickiffs. Bp. Burnet. He who reads the gospe at the altar, Skelton.

GOS'PEL-LIZE, v. a. [i. GOSPELLIZED; pp. GOSPELLIZ-ING, GOSPELLIZED.] To form according to the gospel;

to evangelize. Milton.

Göss, n. A kind of low furze; gorse. Shak. See Gorse.

Göss, n. Ar. Construction of gossprum, low L.] The down of plants; the white cobwebs which float about in sum mer or autumn. Shak.

Gös's.-Fer., a. Light; flimsy; unsubstantial. Ma-

thus.

(50s's)p. n. [†Originally a godfather or godmother; a godmother; a friend or neighbor. Spenser.]—A female tattler:—tattle; trifling talk.

GOS's)p, v. n. To chat; to prate; to be merry. Shak.

GOS's)p-En,\* n. One who gossips. Bunyan.

GOS's)p-InG, n. The act or practice of a gossip.

GOS's)p-InG, n. The act or practice of a gossip.

GOS's)p-InG, n. The act or practice of a gossip.

Rev.

GOS-SIP'1-DM,\* n. [Low L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; the cotton-plant. P. Cyc.
GÖS's|p-LiEe,\* a. Resembling gossips. Shak.
GÖS's|p-RED, n. Compaternity; gossipry. Davies.
GÖS's|p-Ry,\* n. Rehationship by haptisinal rites. Smart.
GÖS's|p-Ry,\* a. Full of gossip, trifling. Gent. Mag.
GOS-SÖN', n. [gargon, Fr.] A mean footboy. Castle Rackront. [Ireland.]
GÖST'|NG, n. An herb. Ainsworth.
GÖT. i. & n. from Get. See Ger.

GÖST/ING, n. An herb. Ainsworth.
GÖT, i. & p. from Get. See GET.
GÖTH, n. [Gothus, L.] One of an ancient people of Scan
dinavia that migrated southward, a barbarian.
GÖTH'AM-IST, n. [göth'am-Ist, K. Sm.; gö'them-Ist, Wb.]
n. A wise man of Gotham, (in England):—a wiseacre;
a blunderer. Bp. Morton.
GÖTH'IC, a. Relating to the Goths; noting a style of
architecture characterized by a pointed arch:—rude;
uncivilized.

uncivilized

uncivilized.

GÖTH'I-CAL, a. Gothic language. Bosworth.

GÖTH'I-CAL, a. Gothic. Skelton. See GOTHIC.

GÖTH'I-CIŞM, n. A. Gothic idlom; conformity to Gothic architecture; barbarism.

GÖTH'I-CIZE, v. a. To bring back to barbarism. Strutt.

GÖTÖ', interj. Come, come, take the right course; to the purpose:—implying exhortation.

GÖT'TEN, (göt'tn) p. from Get. Got. [Obsolescont.] See Get.

†GoʻD, n. Woad; a plant. Duct. ||GoʻUç E, (goʻq) or gʻq) [gʻq], S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; gʻqʻq, P. Wb.] n. [Fr.] A scooping chisel, or a chisel having a

P. Wo.] n. [Fr.] A scooping chisel, or a chisel having a round edge.

[GOOQE, or GOUQE, v. a. [i. GOUQED; pp. GOUQING, GOUGED.] TO SCOOP out as with a gouge:— to force out the eye of an antagonist with the thumb or finger.

[GOOQ'ING.\* n. The act of scooping out with a gouge:— the act of scooping out with a gouge:— the act of scooping out the eye with the thumb, a barbarous practice in some parts of America. Kendall.

[GOU'INERS, n. [gouge, Fr.] The venereal disease. Skak.

GOU-LARD, n. A flower. B. Jonson.

GOU-LARD, (gô-lard') n. An extract or sugar of lead, used for inflammations, so called from the inventor; Goulard's extract.

extract.

GOULE, \* n. A fabled dwarfish fairy. Arab. Nights. See GHOUL

GHOUL.

[GOURD, (görd or görd) [görd, S. P. J. E. Ja. K.; görd or görd, W. F.; görd, Sm. Wb.] n. [gourde, Fr.] A plant, of which the fruit of some is shaped like a bottle; a bottle.—[gourt, old Fr.] An instrument of gaming.

[GÖURD]-NESS, (gör'de-nes) n. A swelling in a horse's leg. Farrier's Dut.

[GÖURD/-WORM,\*n. A worm that infests the liver of sheep, called also the fukeners. Rooth

||GÖÜRD'-WORM,\*n. A worm that infests the liver of sheep, called also the fuke-worm. Booth.
||GÖUR'DY,\*a. Belating to the gourd or gourdiness. Booth.
||GÖUR'MAND, (gör'mänd) n. [Fr.] A glutton; a greedy feeder; an epicure. Bp. Hall. Bee Gommand.
||GÖUR'MANDIZE, v. n. Cockeram. See Gommander.
||GÖUR'MANDIZE, m. Gluttony; voraciousness. Spenser.
||GÖUR'MANDIZE, m. Gluttony; voraciousness. Spenser.
||GÖUR'MET, (gür'net) n. A fish. See Gummat.
||GÖÜT, n. ||goutte, Fr. | (Med.) The arthrite; an inflammation of the fibrous and ligamentous parts of the jointe; a painful disease, common among the higher classes of society, es-

pecially lumerious livers; a disease attended with great [

pecially lumrious livers; a disease attended with great pain. — [gutta L.] A drop. Shak.
GOTT, (gO) n. [Fr.] A taste; reliah. Woodward.
GOTT-NESS, n. The state of being gouty.
GOTT-NESS, n. The state of being gouty.
GOTT-WEED,\* n. A plant, called also the ache-weed and herb-gerhard. Booth.
GOTWORT, (-würt) n. An herb reputed good for the gout: soutweed.

gout; goutweed. gout; goutween.

GOOTY, a. Relating to the gout; partaking of the gout;
diseased with the gout. [Boggy; as, "gouty land."]

GOVE, n. A mow; a rick for hay. Tusser,

GOVE, v. n. To mow; to put in a gove, rick, or mow.

Tasser.

GÖV'ERN, (güv'orn) v. a. [genverner, Fr.] [i. governed;
pp. Governino, governed.] To rule as a chief magistrate; to regulate; to influence, to direct; to manage; to restrain.— (Gram.) To affect, so as to determine a case, mood, &c. GÖV'EEN, v. z. To exercise authority or control.

GOV'ERN-A-BLE, a. That may be governed; subject to

GOV'ERN-A-BLE-NESS,\* n. State of being governable. Ash

GÖV'ERN-A-BLE-NESS,\* n. State of being governable. Ash
GÖV'ER-NANCE, n. Government; rule; control
GÖV'ER-NANT, m. A governess. See GOVERNANTE.
GÖV-ER-NANTE, [gō-ver-nānt', W. Ja.; gūv'er-nānt, P. J.
Wb.; gūv-er-nānt', E. Sm.; gō-ver-nānt', F. K.] n. [gouvernante, Fr.] A woman or lady
who has the care of young ladies; a governess.
GÖV'ER-NESS, (gūv'er-nās) n. [gouvernesse, Fr.] A female
governor; a tutoress; a woman who has the care of
young ladies.
GÖV'ERN-ING,\* p. a. Ruling; directing; managing.
GÖV'ERN-MENT, (gūv'ern-mēnt) n. [gouvernement, Fr.] The
act of governing; the body of fundamental laws of a
state; the body of persons charged with the management
of the executive power of a country iderection; power or of the executive power of a country; direction; power or authority which rules a community; administration, rule; management. — (Gram.) The power of one word in determining the case, mood, &c., of another.

GÖV-ERN-MENT'AL, \* a. Relating to government. Belsham.

—A modern word, sometimes used, and yet censured, both in England and America, and characterized by the Eclectic Review as "an execrable barbarism."

GÖV'ERN-OR, (güv'ern-ur) n. [gouverneur, Fr.] One who governs; a ruler; one who is invested with supreme authority in a state: — a contrivance or instrument for regulating the motion of machines.

ulating the motion of machines.

GÖV'REN-OR-GEN'ER-AL,\* n. A governor who has under him subordinate or deputy governors. Qu. Rev.

GÖV'REN-OR-SHIP,\* n. The office of governor. Month. Rev.

GÖWK, n. A gaud; a toy. [North of England.]

GÖWK, n. A. To stupely. B. Junson.

GÖWK, v. a. To stupely. B. Junson.

GÖWK, v. a. To stupely. B. Junson.

GÖWK, n. [gonna, It.] A woman's long, upper garment; a long, loose garment of men devoted to the arts of peace, as divinity, medicine, or law; the dress of peace.

GÖWKED, (gödnd) a. Dressed in a gown. Spenser.

GÖWK'MAN, n.: pl. GÖWN'MEN. A divine, lawyer, professor, or student, wearing a gown; now often called governman. Rove.

gownman. Rove.
GÖWNS/MAN, n. Now often used for gownman, especially
at Oxford in England. Todd.
GÖW/RIE,\* n. (Conch.) A shell; cypræa; cowry. Pennant.
GÖWT,\* or GÖ'-ÖÜT,\* n. (Engineering) A sluice used in
embankments against the sea for letting out water. Fran-

GÖZ'ZARD, n. [a corruption of goosekerd.] One who attends geese. Malone. A fool. Peggs.
GRXB, n. A vessel of two or three masts, peculiar to Mala-

GRAER, N. A vessel of two or three masts, peculiar to mainbar.

GRAER, v. a. & n. [i. Graebed; pp. Graebeng, Graebeng.] To
selze or attempt to selze with violence; to gripe or bite
suddenly. Jamiseon. [Colloquial and vulgar.]

GRAE/BLE, (gräb/bl) v. n. To grope; to sprawl; to grub
up; to feel for bodies or things in the dark; to grapple.
Arbuthnot. [Local.]

GRACE, n. [gratis, L.; grace, Fr.] The favor and love of
God towards any person; unmerited favor; kindness; favorable influence on the heart; distinctively, divine influence; the effect of divine influence; virtue; goodness;
pardon; mero: privilege; natural excellence; embellishment; recommendation; beauty; ornament; flower;
highest perfection:— the title of a duke or archbishop,
formerly of the king:— a short prayer said before and after meat.— (Fine Arte) A quality arising from elegance of
form and attitude, combined.— Days of grace, (Com.) certain days (commonly three in number) that a bill may remain unpaid beyond the time named in it. See Graces.

GELCE, v.a. [L. GRACED; pp. GRACER, GRACED.] To adorn;

GRACE, v. c. [i. GRACED; pp. ORACING, GRACED.] To adorn; to dignify; to embellish; to supply with grace.
GRACE'—COp, n. The cup or health drunk after grace. Prior.

fGRÄCED, (gräst) a. Graceful; virtuous; chaste. Shak.
GRÄCE'FÜL, a. Beautiful with dignity; elegant; comely
GRÄCE'FÜL-NESS, a. Elegance; dignity with beauty.
GRÄCE'FÜL-NESS, a. Elegance; dignity with beauty.
GRÄCE'LESS-LY, ad. Without grace; vicked; abandoned.
GRÄCE'LESS-NESS, a. Want of grace; profligacy. Todd.
GRÄC'LESS-NESS, a. Want of grace; profligacy. Todd.
GRÄC'LESS-NESS, a. Want of grace; profligacy. Todd.
GRÄC'ELSS-LY, ad. Without grace; profligacy. Todd.
GRÄC'ELSS-LY, ad. Without grace or elegance.
GRÄCE'LESS-NESS, a. Want of grace; profligacy. Todd.
GRÄC'ELSS-LY, ad. Without grace graces. Euphrosed to bestow beauty.—(Mus.) Ornsmental notes at tached to the principal ones. — A game for grils. — Favorable disposition, or friandship; as, "good graces."
GRÄC'ILE, (gräs'il) a. [graculis, L.] Slender; small. Bailey.

ley. †GRÄC'I-LENT, (gräs'o-lent) a. [gracilentus, L.] Lean. Bai-

†GRA-CIL'I-TY, n. [gracilitas, L.] Slenderness; leanness.

Cockeram.

GRĀ'CIOUS, (grā'shus) a. [gracieux, Fr.] Possessed of grace; bestowing grace; benignant; merciful; benovolent; favorable; kind; acceptable; virtuous. GRĀ'CIOUS-LY, (grā'shus-le) ad. In a gracious manner. GRĀ'CIOUS-NĒSS, (grā'shus-nēs) n. Mercifulness; kind condescension; possession of grace.

GRĀC'KLE,\* n. A European bird; grakle. Brands.

GRĀ-DĀ'TION, n. [gradation, Fr.] Regular progress from one degree to another; regular advance, step by step, one step in a series; a gradual blending; order; series; regular process of argument.

GRĀ-DĀ'TION-ĀL,\* a. Having gradations; gradual. Laurence.

GRA-DA'TIONED,\* (-shund) a. Formed with gradations.

GEXD'A-TO-RY, n. [gradus, L.] Steps from the cloisters into the church. Ainsworth.

†GRAD'A-TO-RY, a. Proceeding step by step. Seward.
GRADE, n. [gradus, L.; grade, Fr.] Rank; degree; step.
Southey. — The rise and descent of a railroad, when

Sourcey.—Ine rise and descent of a failtond, which prepared for the reception of the rails or superstructure. Tanner. 35 Grade, though a word of modern introduction, is now sunctioned by good writers. Qu. Rev. GRADE, \* v. a. [L. GRADED, pp. ORADING, GRADED.] To level and prepare ground for placing the rails on a railroad. Railbone.

GRA'DI-ENT, a. [gradiens, L.] Walking, moving by steps. Wilkins. Ascending or descending in a certain proportion, as a railroad.

GRA'DI-ENT,\* n. The proportionate ascent or descent of

GRĀ'Dṛ-ĒNT,\* n. The proportionate ascent or descent of the several planes on a rainvad; clivity. Tanner. [GRĀD'Ų-ĀL, (grād'yu-āl) [grād'd-āl, S. J. E. F. Ja.; grād'ū-āl or grād'ju-āl, W.] a. [graducl, Fr.] Proceeding by degrees, advancing step by step. [GRĀD'Ų-ĀL, n. An order of steps; a grail; an ancient book of hymns or prayers See Grant. [GRĀD-Ų-ĀL']-TŸ, n. Regular progression. Browne. [GRĀD'Ų-ĀL-LY, ad. By degrees; in regular progression. GRĀD'Ų-ĀTE, (grād'yy-āt) v. a. [graducr, Fr.] [L GRADUATED]; pp. GRADUATING, GRADUATED.] To mark with degrees; to divide into degrees; to dignify by an academical degree or diploma.

GRXD'U-ATE, v. m. To take a degree; to become a graduate; to proceed regularly, or by degrees Glipis.

GRXD'U-ATE, v. A man dignified with an academical de-

gree.

GRAD'U-AT-ED,\* p. a. Having a degree conferred; increased by regular gradations. Brands.

GRAD'U-ATE-SHIP, n. The state of a graduate. Milton.

GRAD-U-ĀTON, n. The act of graduating; state of being graduated; act of conferring degrees; regular progression.

GRAD'U-A-TOR,\* n. One who graduates; a contrivance

GRADU-A-10x, " To the wind graduates; a contribute for accelerating spontaneous evaporation. Brands. GRAFF, n. A ditch; a most. Clarendon. Crabb. GRAFF, n. A ditch; a most. Clarendon. (GRAFF, n. & v. a. Now superseded by graft. GRAFF/FRR, \* n. [grafter, Fr.] (Law) A notary or scrivener. Bouvier.

GRAFT, n. A small shoot inserted into another tree; a scien. GRAFT, v. a. [L. GRAFTED; pp. GRAFTING, GRAFTED.] To insert a scion or branch of one tree into the stock of another; to insert into another place or body; to impregnate with an adactitious branch; to join so as to receive suport from another thing.

port from another thing.

GRÄFT, v. w. To practise insertion or grafting. Bacon.

GRÄFT'ED, \*p. a. Inserted in the manner of a graft.

GRÄFT'EB, \*n. One who grafts.

GRÄFT'EB, \*n. One who grafts.

GRÄFT'RB, \*n. The act of inserting the scion of one tree into the stock of another. Holland.

GRÄIL, \*n. [graduale, gradale, low L.] A book of hyuns and prayers of the Roman church. Warton.

GRÄIL, \*n. [graine, Fr.; grasum, L.] A single seed, as of corn; corn collectively; all kinds of corn: —a seed; a minute particle: —any single body: —the smallest weight, of

which, in physic, 20 make a scruple, and in Troy weight 24 make a pennyweight:—the direction of the fibres or component particles of wood or other substance; constitution of a substance:—dye or stain throughout the texture:—temper; disposition; heart; the bottom:—the form of the surface with regard to roughness and smoothness. (GRĀIN, or GRĀNE, v. n. To groan. [Local—Yorkshire dialect.]

GRĀIN, v. a. [i. GRAINED; pp. GRAINING, GRAINED.] To form with grains; to imitate fancy woods and marbles by means of water and oil colors. Francis.

(GRĀIN/AGE,\* n. (Law) An ancient duty in London, consisting of the twentieth part of the salt imported. Crabb. GRĀINED, (grānd) a. Having grains; rough; dyed in grain. GRĀIN/ER,\* n. Amixture of pigeon's dung and water, used in tanning. Francis.

GRAIN'RK, "A. Amixture or pigeon's dung and water, used in tanning. Francis.
GRAIN'ING, "a. Indentation; a fish resembling the dace.
GRAINS, (grain2) "a. pl. The busks of mait after brewing.—
Grains of Paradise, the seeds of amonum, spice, or pepper, from the coast of Guinea.

Dividing the seeds of States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States and States a

GRAIN'STAFF, m. A quarter-staff with small lines at the end

GRAIN'STAFF, m. A quarter-staff with small lines at the end called grains.

GRĀIN'Y, a. Having grains; full of grains or kernels.

GRĀITH, v. a. To prepare; to make ready. Chaucer.

GRĀITH, m. Furniture; goods; riches. [North of England.]

GRĀK'LE,\* (grak'ki) n. A bird. Crabb. See Grackle.

GRĀL'LE,\* n. pl. (Ornith.) A genus of birds that wade in the water; called also grallatores and waders. Ed. Ency.

GRĀL-LA-TO'RĒS,\* n. pl. (Ornith.) An order of birds inving partly on land and partly in water. P. Cyc.

GRĀL-LA-TO'RĒS,\* u. ž. Relonging to the grallatores wad.

Ing party on land and party in water. F. Cyc. GRAL-LA-TO'RI-AL #- Belonging to the grallatores; wading in water. P. Cyc. GRAL'LIC, \*a. Having long legs; stilted. P. Cyc. †GRAM, \*s. Anger.—v. a. To make angry.—a. Angry.

Chaucer.

GRAM,\* n. [gramme, Fr.] The unity of the French system of weights, nearly equal to 15½ grains troy. Brande. GRAM,\* n. A sort of grain raised in Bengal for horses, &c.

Malcon Jaucom.

GRA-MER'CY, interj. Many thanks.—[grand merci, Fr.]

An obsolete expression of obligation. Spenser.

GRAM'I-NA,\* n. pl. [L.] (Bot.) The grasses. Crabb. See

GRAMINACEA

GRAM-NA'CE-B,\* n. pl. (Bot.) The grasses. P. Cyc. GRA-MIN'E-AL,\* a. Grassy; gramineous. Ash. GRA-MIN'E-OUS, a. [grammens, L.] Relating to grass;

grassy.

GRA-MIN'I-R,\* n. pl. (Bot.) The grasses. R. Brown. See

GRAMINACEE.

[Acr.
GRAMIN-FO'L]-OUS,\* a. Having leaves like grass. Maun-GRÄM-I-NIV'O-ROUS, a. Feeding on grass, grass-eating.
GRÄM'MAR, n. [grammaire, Fr.; grammatica, L.] The science which treats of the laws which regulate language,

the art of speaking or writing a language correctly; the art which teaches the relations of words to each other, propriety or justness of speech, a book of grammatical

principles.

†GRAM'MAR, v. z. To discourse grammatically. Beaum. † Fl.
GRAM-MA'RI-AN, z. [grammarien, Fr.] One who is versed

GRAMMA'RI-AN-IŞM,\* m. The principles or use of grammar.

GRAMMA'RI-AN-IŞM,\* m. The principles or use of grammar.

Ch. Ob. [m.].

GRAMMA'RI-AN-IŞM,\* m. The principles or use of grammar.

Ch. Ob. [m.].

GRAMMA'RI-AN-IŞM,\* m. The principles or use of grammar.

Ch. Ob. [m.].

GRAMMA'RI-AN-IŞM,\* m. The principles or use of grammar.

Ch. Ob. [m.].

GRAMMA'RI-AN-IŞM,\* m. The principles or use of grammar.

Ch. Ob. [m.]. Locke

Locke.

GRAM-MXT'[C, a. Pertaining to grammar; grammatical.

GRAM-MXT'[-CAL, a. [grammatical, Fr.] Belonging to or accordant with grammar.

GRAM-MXT'[-CAL-LY, ad. In accordance with grammar.

GRAM-MXT'[-CAL-LY, ad. IL.] A verbal pedant. Sur W. Pettu.

GRAMMXT-I-CĀ'TION, n. Rule of grammar. Dalgarno. GRAM-MXT'I-CĀZE, v. a. To render grammatical. Johnson. GRAM-MXT'I-CĀZE, v. n. To act the grammarian. Bp.

Ward.
GRIM'MA-Tist, m. A low grammarian. H. Tooke.
GRIM'MA-Tist, m. (Mim.) Tabular spar. Dana.
GRIM'BLE, m. [grampolle, Fr.] A crab-fish. Cotgrave.
GRIM'PLE, m. [grampolle, Fr.] A crab-fish. Cotgrave.
GRIM'PUS, m. A fish or cetaceous animal of the whale kind.
GRIM-4-DIE'M, m. See GREMADIEM.
GRIM-4-DIL'LA, m. The fruit of a species of passion-flower, which is sometimes as large as a child's head, and much esteemed. P. Oyc.
GRA-NA'DO, or GRA-NADE', m. See GREMADE.
GRIM'A-RY, [grim's-re, S. W. J. E. F. K. Sm.; grim-re, P. Ja.] n. [gramarium, L.] A place where grain or corn is stored.

GEAN'ATE, n. [gramum, L.] (Min.) See GRANITH, and

GREN'AT-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A sort of precious stone. Crabb. GREND. s. [grandis, L.] Great; illustrious; high in power; splendid; magnificent; principal; chief; eminent; ma-

jestic; august; stately; elevated; noble f sublime; lof-ty.— It is frequently used to denote something as of more dignity or importance than other things of the same name; as, "grand jury;" "grand larceny."— It is also used as comprehensive in relationship, implying an adused as comprehensive in relationship, indiving an additional link or generation, when compounded with father, son, &c.; as, "grandfather," "grandson," &c. GRAN'DAM, n. [grand and dam, or dame.] Grandmother; an old, withered woman.
GRAND'CHĪLD, n. The son or daughter of a son or daughter.

GRAND'DAUGH-TER, (grand'daw-ter) n. The daughter of

GRAND'DAUGH-TER, (gränd'daw-ter) n. The daughter or a son or daughter.
GRAN-DEE', n. [grand, Fr.] A man of great rank, power, or dignity; the highest title of Spanish nobility.
GRAN-DEE'sMIP, n. The rank or estate of a grandee.
GRAN-DEUR, (gränd'yur) [gränd'yur, Ja. K. Sm.; grän']ur, W.; gränd'jur, S., grän'dar, J. F. E.] n. [Fr.] State obeing grand, statelness, state; splendor, magnificence; greatness, as opposed to munuteness; elevation of sentiment language, or mich. ment, language, or mien. †GRAN-DEV'J-TY, n. [grandsous, L.] Great age; length of

life. Glanville.

IIIe. Granume.

GRAND'FÁ-THER, n. A father's or mother's father.

GRAND'FÍ-THER, n. A father's or mother's father.

GRANDIF'IC, a. [grandis and facto, L.] Making great.

Bauley.

GRAN-DIL'O-QUENCE, (gran-dil'o-kwens) n. [grandus and loquor, L.] High, lofty ianguage. Mors.

GRAN-DIL'O-QUENT,\* a. Using lofty or great words. Blount.

GRAN-DIL'O-QUOOIS, a. [grandiloquua, L.] Using lofty words; grandiloquent. Cockeram.

†GRAN'D-INOOIS, a. [grando, L.] Full of hall. Bailoy.

†GRAND'I-TY, n. [grands, L.] Greatness; grandeur. Camden.

GRÄND'-JU-ROR,\* n. (Law) One of a grand jury. Tomlins. GRÄND'-JU-RY,\* n. (Law) A body of men, consisting of not less than 12, nor more than 23, whose duty it is to consider all bills of indictment preferred to the court, and return them as true bills, or throw them out. Bouvier.

GRÄND'L, ad. In a grand manner, loftly.
GRÄND'MÖYH-ER, (gränd'muth-er) n. The mother of one's

father or mother.

GRÄND'MÖPH-FR-LY,\* a. Like a grandmother. Jewsbury.

GRÄND'NEPH-EW,\*(-növ'vu)n. The grandson of a brother

GRÄND'NESS, n. Greatness. Wollaston. [R.] GRÄND'NIÈCE,\* n. The granddaughter of a brother or sis Rooth

GRAND'-RE-LIEF,\* n. High relief in sculpture. Holds-

GRAND-SEIGN'IOR,\* (-cen'yur) n. The Turkish sultan.

GRAND'SIRE, n. [grand and sire.] Grandfather; an ances-

tor. Shak. GRAND'SŌN, n. The son of a son or daughter.

GRÄND'-VIC-AR,\* n. A French ecclesiastic. Williams.
GRÄND'-VIZ'IER,\* (viz'yer) n. The chief vizler; the officer of the highest rank in the Ottoman empire. Montague

See Vizier.

GRĀNE, v. n. To groan. See Grain. [Local, Yorkshire.]

GRĀNĢE, (grānj) n. [grange, Fr.] A farm; generally, a farm with a house at a distance from neighbors:—a granary. Millon.

granary. Mutton. (GRA-NIF'ER-OIS, a. Bearing grains or kernels. Blount. GRĀ-NIF'ER-OIS, a. Formed like the grains of corn. Loudon. GRĀN'I-FO, gran'I, n. [gran'I, Fr.] (Mm.). A hard and durable rock or stone, excellent for building. It is a crystalline aggregate of quartz, felspar, and mica, with the occasional addition of other minerals. It is allied to gness

and signite. See Signith.

GRA-NIT'IC,\* a. Relating to, or consisting of, granite. Buck-

GRA-NIT'I-CAL, a. Consisting of granite; granitic. GRA-NIV'I-TOID,\* a. Resembling granite. Boase. GRA-NIV'O-ROUS, a. [granum and voro, L.] Eating grain; living upon grain.
GRAN'NAM, n. Grandmother; grandam. B. Jonson. [Low.]

GRAN'NY, n. A childish term for grandmother; grandam. Craven Dialect.

Craven Dialect.

GRÄNT, v. a. [graanter, or graaunter, old Fr.] [i. GRANTED; pp. GRANTED.] To admit as true what is not yet proved; to give; to confer; to allow; to yield; to conceed; to bestow.

GRÄNT, n. The act of granting; the thing granted; a gift; a concession.—(Law) A conveyance by deed or in writing GRÄNT/A-BLE, a. That may be granted. Applifs.

GRÄNT/EE, n. One to whom a grant is made. Swoyt.

GRÄNT/EE, n. One to whom a grant is made. Swoyt.

GRÄNT/CR, n. GRÄNT-ÖV, [gränt-ör/, W. J. Sm. Bailey; gränt/or, S. E. Ja. K.; gränt/or, P. F.] n. (Law) A person by whom a grant is made. Tr. When used in opposition to grantee, it is pronounced gränt-ör/.

Sprat.

GRÄN'U-LATE, v. a. To break into grains; to form into grains; to raise into small asperities.

And the sprain of or resembling grains.

GRAN'U-LATE, \* a. (Bot.) Consisting of or resembling grains.

GRÄN'U-LÄT-ED,\* p. a. Broken into small parts or grains. GRÄN-U-LÀ'TION, n. [granulation, Fr.] The act of granulating or forming into grains.
GRÄN'ULE, (gran'yal) n. [granum, L.] A small particle; a

grain. GRÄN'U-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A rock consisting of felspar and

quartz. Dana.

GRÄN'U-LOUS, a. Full of little grains; granular.

GRÄPE, n. [grappe, Fr.] The fruit of the vme, growing in clusters, of numerous varieties.

GRAPE-HY'A-CINTH, or GRAPE-FLÖW'ER, n. A rich-

scented, blue flower.

GRÄPE'LESS, a. Devoid of grapes or of their flavor. Jenyns.

GRÄP'E-RY,\* n. A plantation or garden of grape-vines. Bean

GRAPE'-SHÖT, n. (Artil.) A quantity of small shot put into a canvas bag, and corded together in the form of cyl-

into a canvas bag, and corded together in the form of cylinders; now superseded by canster-shot.

GRÄPE'STÖNE, a. The stone or seed of the grape.

GRÄPE'-VINE,\* n. The vine that bears grapes. P. Cyc.

GRÄPE'-VINE,\* n. A poisonous plant; baneberry. Booth.

GRÄPH'IC, (gräf'ik) a. Relating to writing or delineation;

affording a lively view; well delineated; descriptive.

GRÄPH'I-CAL, a. [yadpo.] Well delineated; graphic.

GRÄPH'I-CAL-LY, ad. In a graphic or picturesque manner.

GRÄPH'I-TE,\* n. A form of mineral carbon, the substance

of which pencils are made, improperly called black-lead.

Brande.

GRA-PHOM'E-TER, (gra-fom'e-ter) n. [γράφω and μέτρον] A surveying or mathematical instrument; a graduated

semicircle. GRAP'NEL, n. [grappil, and grappin, Fr.] A small anchor for a boat or a little vessel.

INTO A DORE OF A HILLS VESSEL.

GRAPPLE, (grappi) D. m. [greepan, M. Goth.] [i. Grappled;
gp. Grappling, Grappled.] To contend as wrestlers; to contest in close fight.

GRAPPLE, v. a. [†To fix. Shak.] To seize; to lay hold of.

GRAPPLE, (grappi) n. A seizure; close hug; close fight.

(Avail.) A hook or iron instrument used in naval com-

†GRAP'PLE-MENT, n. Close fight; hostile embrace. Spen-

GRAP'PLING-IR'ONS,\* n. pl. Instruments which one ship fastens on another in close action, irons appended to a balloon. Maunder.

uanioon. wannaer. GRÄP-söl'Di-Nn,\* n. Same as grapsus. P. Cyc. GRÄP'sus,\* n. A crustacean animal P. Cyc. GRÄP'TO-LiTE,\* n. [γράφω and λίθος.] A genus of fossil zoophytes. Brand.

GRAP-TOL'I-THUS,\* n. [ypapw and \lefta idos, i. e. written stone.] A stone having the appearance of drawings, as of

maps, rifins, vegetable forms, &c. P. Cyc.

GRA/PY, a. Relating to or like grapes; made of grapes. Gay.

GRA/SIER, (grü/zher) n. See GRAZIER.

GRASP, v. a. [grappare, It.] i. GRASPED; pp. GRASPING,

GRASPED.] To lay hold of; to hold in the hand, to gripe,

to seize; to catch.

GRASP, v. n. To endeavor to seize; to struggle; to encroach.

GRASP, n. A seizure of the hand; gripe; hold; power of seizing.

GRASP'A-BLE, \* a. That may be grasped. Keats.
GRASP'ER, n. One who grasps. Sherwood.
GRASP'NG, \* p. a. Seizing with the hand; catching at; encroaching.

GRASS, n. [gras, Goth.; grass, D.] The common herbage of the field on which cattle feed; a plant having simple leaves, a husky calyx, and seeds single.

GRASS, v. n. To breed grass; to become pasture. Tusser.
GRASS, \* v. a. [L. GRASSED; pp. GRASSING, GRASSED.] To cover
or furnish with grass; to bleach flax on the grass or ground. Loudon

†GRAS-SA'TION, n. [grassatio, L.] Progress; assault. Felt-

GRISS-GREEN,\* n. The color of grass. Hill. GRISS-GREEN, a. Green with grass; like grass. Skak. GRISS-GRÖWN, (gris/grön) a. Grown over with grass.

Thomson.

GRÁSS/HÖP-PER, m. An insect allied to the locust tribe.

JRÁSS/LNESS, m. The state of abounding in grass.

GRÁSS/LESS, a. Wanting grass. Misror for Magistrates.

GRÁSS OF PAE-NAS/SUS, m. A plant; parassas. Miller.

GRÁSS-PLÖT, m. A small, level spot, covered with grass.

GRÁSS-PLÖL-Y, m. A species of willow-wort.

GRÄN'U-LAR,\* a. Consisting of grains; resembling grains; granulary. Askin.

GRÄN'U-LA-EY, a. Consisting of grains; granular.

GRÄN'U-LATE, v. a. [granular, Fr.] [i. GRANULATED; pp. GRÄNULATED.] To be formed into grains.

Sprat.

GRÄN'U-LATE, v. a. To break into grains; to form into grains; to raise into small asperities.

GRÄN'U-LATE, v. (a. To break into grains; to form into grains; to raise into small asperities.

GRÄN'U-LATE, v. (a. To break into grains; to form into grains; to raise into small asperities.

to shut up with bars.

GRĀTE, v. n. To rub; to offend; to make a harsh noise

(GRĀTE, v. n. To rub; to offend; to make a harsh noise

(GRĀTE, v. p. a. Worn away by being rubbed; barred.

GRĀTE'GU, v. (gratus, L.) Having gratitude or a due

sense of benefits; thankful; agreeable, welcome; pleasing; acceptable; delightful.

GRĀTE'FŪL-LY, ad. With willingness; in a grateful or

pleasing manner.

GRĀTE'FŪL-NĒSS. n. Quality of being grateful.

pleasing manner.

GRĀTE\*PUL-NĒSS, n. Quality of being grateful.

GRĀTE-LU'P!-4,\* n. (Conch.) A genus of bivalve conchifers. P. Cyc.

GRĀT'ER, n. [grattow, Fr.] He or that which grates; a kind of coarse file with which soft bodies are grated, or

rubbed to powder.

GRA-TIC-U-LA'TION,\* n. The division of a drawing into

GRA-TIC-U-LÄTTON,\* n. The division of a drawing into compartments or squares. Francis.

GRAT-I-FI-CA'TION, n. [gratificatio, L.] The act of gratifying; state of being gratified; enjoyment; pleasure, delight; reward; recompense.

GRAT'I-FI-ER, n. One who gratifies or delights.

GRAT'I-FI-ER, n. One who gratifies or delights.

GRAT'I-FY, v. a. [gratificor, L.] [1. GRATIFIED; pp. GRATI-FYING, GRATIFIED.] To give pleasure; to indulge; to please, to requite.

GRAT'ING, n. A harsh movement or sound, the bars of grate.— (Naut.) The frame or lattice-work for covering hatches between the foremast and manmast, &c.

GRAT'ING, \*p. a. Rubbing or wearing; sounding harshly,

GRAT'ING,\* p. a. Rubbing or wearing; sounding harshly, offensive.

GRĀT'ING-LY, ad. Harshly; offensively.

GRĀ-TI-Ō'SĀ,\* (gru-she-ō'sa) [grazwsa, It.] (Mus.) Crabb See GRAZIOSO.

See Grazioso.

GRA'TIS, ad. [L.] For nothing; gratuitously.

GRA'TIS, ad. [L.] For nothing; gratuitously.

GRA'TIS, a. [gratutudo, low L.] A due sense of benefits, thankfulness, duty to benefactors.

GRA'TIS, \* n. Arable land in a commonable state. Farn.

Ency. [Local.]

GRA-TU-TOUS, a 'gratuitus, L.] Bestowed freely; voluntary; granted without claim or ment, asserted without proof.

GRĄ-TŪ'|-TOŬS-LY, ad. In a gratuitous manner. GRĄ-TŪ'|-TOŬS-NESS,\* a. The quality of being gratuitous

GRA-TU'I-TY, n. [gratuité, Fr.] A present; a recompense;

GRA-TU'I-TY, n. [gratuité, Fr.] A present; a recompense; a free grât.

GRAT'U-LATE, (grât'yu-lât) v. a. [gratulor, L.] [1. GRAT-ULATED; pp. GRATULATING, GRATULATED.] To congratulate, to declare joy for.

GRÂT'U-LATE,\* a. Felicitous; to be rejoiced at. Shak.

GRÂT-U-LATO,\* n. Expression of joy; congratulation.

GRÂT'U-LA-TO-RY, a. Congratulatory; expressing joy.

GRÂU'WACK-E,\* n. [Ger.] (Min.) P. Cyc. See GRATWACKE.

GRA-TA'MEN,\* n. [L.] Complaint; burden.—(Law) The grievance complained of; the cause of the action. Bounce.

MOT.

GRĀVE, v. a. [graven, D.; graver, Fr.] [i. GRAVED; pp. GRAVING, GRAVEN or GRAVED.] To carve on a hard substance; to cut; to form; to engrave; to impress deeply—(Naul.) To scrape and clean the hollows of.

GRĀVE, v. n. To write or delinente on hard substances.

GRĀVE, n. A pit or hole dug in the ground for a dead body; a sepuichre; a tomb:—figuratively, death; destruction.—[graf, Ger.] A ruler; usually in composition; as, land-grave. margrave.

- [gray, Get.] A later, sections; scher; sedate, thoughtful; important; weighty; not futile; not tuwdry—(Gram.) Noting an accent opposed to the acute.—(Mus.) Noting a low, deep sound.

GRAYE—CLOTHES, (klöthz or klöz) n. The dress of the

dead. St. John.

GRAYE'-DIG-GER, n. One who digs graves. Guardian. GRAYE'-DIG-GER, n. One who digs graves. Guardian. GRAY'EL, n. [graveet, D.] Hard sand; a material consisting of very small stones.—[gravelle, Fr.] (Med.) A disease occasioned by the concretion of small stones or cal-

ease occasioned by the concretion of small sounce of Cal-culi in the kidneys and bladder. GRAV'EL, v. a. [1. GRAVELLED; pp. GRAVELLING, GRAV-ELLED.] To furnish with gravel; to pave or cover with gravel; to stick in the sand:—to puzzle; to stop.— (Horsemansky) To hurt the foot with gravel confined

(Horsemanny) To further look with graves comment by the shoe.

GRAVE/LESS, a. Wanting a tomb; unburied.

GRAV'EL-LY, ESS, \*a. The state of being gravelly. Scott.

GRAV'EL-LY, a. [graveleux, Fr.] Full of gravel; abounding with gravel.

GRAVY-L-COX-ING,\* (-idk-ing) a. Having a grave appear-

ance. Irving.

320 GRE more generations; as, great-grandfather. 35" "When I published the plan of my Dictionary," says Dr. John son, "Lord Chesterfield told me that the word great should be so pronounced as to rhyme to state; and Sir GRIV'EL-PIT.\* a. A bed of gravel. Garth.
GRIV'EL-STÖNE.\* a. Stone containing gravel; a minute
stone. Arbuthnot. GRIVE'LY, ad. In a grave manner; seriously.

GRIVE'LY, ad. In a grave digger. Shak.

GRIVE'MI-RER, n. A grave-digger. Shak.

GRIVE'NN, SGR'(vn) p. from Grave. Graved. See Grave.

GRIVE'NESS, n. Quality of being grave. Shak.

†GRA-VE'O-LENT, a. [graveslens, L.] Strong-scented. Bai-Wm. Yonge sent me word that it should be pronounced so as to rhyme to seat; and that none but an Irishman would pronounce it grait. Now here are two men of the highest rank, the one the best speaker in the House of Lords, the other, the best speaker in the House of Commons, differing entirely."—"The pronunciation is now settled, beyond question, in the mode stated by Lord Chesterfield." J. W. Croker.

GREAT (grait) a. The whole; the gross; the lump Dry-GREAT BEL-LIED, (-bēl-1d) a. Pregnant; teeming.

GREAT BEL-LIED, descended. Drayton.

GREAT COAT, a. A large and long garment covering the other dress. Smollett.

[GREAT N, (grait), c. To make great. Raleigh. Wm. Yonge sent me word that it should be pronounced ley v. R. R. [gravesr, Fr.] One who graves; an engraver; the style or tool used in engraving.

GRÄVE'STÖNE, R. A stone that is laid over, or placed by, a grave.

GRÄVE'YARD, \* n. A burial ground. Month. Rev.

GRÄV'[D, a. [gravidus, L.] Pregnant; heavy from preg-I-DAT-ED, a. Great with young. Barrow. GEAV'-DĀT-ED, a. Great with young. Barrows.
GEAV-I-DĀ'TION, π. Pregnancy. Pearson.
IGRA-VIM'E-TER,\* π. An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of bodies, whether liquid or solid. Brande.
GRĀV'ING, π. Carved work; engraving.
GRĀV'I-TĀTE, υ. π. [grans, L.] [i. GRAVITATED; pp. GRAVITATING, σRAVITATED.] To be affected by gravitation; to tend to the centre of attraction.

CRĀVIJETINON. — Act of tending to the centre. the mu-†GREĀT'EN, (grā'tn) v. a. To make great. Raleigh. †GREĀT'EN, v. n. To become large. South. GREĀT-GRĀND'CHĪLD,\* n. The child of a grandchild. GREAT-GRAND'DAUGH-TER,\* n. A daughter in the fourth degree of descent from the ancestor; the daughter of a grandchild. Addison. GREAT-GRAND'FA-FHER,\* n. The father of a grandpa-rent. Blackstone. GREAT-GRAND'SŌN,\* n. The son of a grandchild. Blacktend to the centre of attraction.

GRAV-I-TA'TION, n. Act of tending to the centre; the mutual tendency which all bodies in nature have to approach each other; gravity.

GRAVI-TA-TIVE,\* a. Having the power of gravitation. ston.

GREÄT'-GRÖWN,\* a. Grown to a great size. Shak.

GREÄT'-HEÄRD-ED,\* a. Having a large head. Hill.

GREÄT'-HEÄRT-ED, a. High spirited; undejected; noble.

GREÄT'-KY, ad. In a great degree; nobly; bravely.

GREÄT'NESS, (grät'nes) n. The quality of being great; largeness; dignity; power; grandeur; state.

GREÄT'-SEAL,\* n. The principal seal of a sovereign, or of the chief executive officer of a government, for the sealing of charters, commissions, &c. Crabb.

GREAVE, n. A grove. Chaucer. — [groof, Icel.] A groove.

Spenser. GRAY/-TĀ-TIYE,\* a. Having the power of gravitation. Coloridge.

GRAY/-TY, n. [gravitas, L.] Seriousness; solemnity:—
weight; heaviness; the force by which bodies tend to
the centre; gravitation.—Specuse gravity is the weight of
the matter of any body, compared with the weight of an
equal bulk of pure water, taken as a standard.

GRAY-VY, n. [grav, Ger.] The juice of meat not too much
dred by cooking; sauce used for gravy.

GRAY, (gra) a. White with a mixture of black; white or
hoary with old age; dusky; dark; of the color of ashes.

—Often written grew. Spenser.

GREAVE, n. [greves, Fr.] pl. GREAVEŞ, (grevz) Armor to defend the shins or legs. — Sediment of melted tallow; hoary with old age; dusky; dark; of the color of ashes.

— Often written grey.

GRÄY, m. A gray color; an animal of a gray color, as a horse; a badger; a kind of salmon.

GRÄY'BĒARD, m. An old man. Shak.

GRÄY'BĒARD-ED,\* a. Having a gray beard. Campbell.

GRÄY'BĒARD-ED,\* a. Having a gray breast. Hill.

GRÄY'GAT-ED,\* a. Having a gray breast. Hill.

GRÄY'GAT-ED,\* a. Having a gray coat. Shak.

GRÄY'FLŸ, m. The trumpet-fly. Millan.

GRÄY'GRÖWN,\* a. Grown gray by age. Thomson.

GRÄY'HĀIRED,\* (-hàrd) a. Having gray hair. Young.

GRÄY'HĀO-ED,\* a. Having a gray bead. Millon.

GRÄY'HOOD-ED,\* (-hûd-ed) a. Covered with a gray hood.

Millon. written also graves.

GRÉBE,\* n. (Oranth.) An aquatic bird. Pennant.

GRÉCIAN, (gré'shan) n. [Gracus, L.] A native of Greece;

a Greek:—one versed in the Greek language or literature. GRE'CIAN, (grë'shan) a. Relating to Greece. GRE'CIAN-FIRE, n. See GREEK-FIRE. GRE'CIAN-IZE, (grë'shan-Iz) v. n. [grécaniser, Fr.] To play the Grecian; to speak Greek. Cotgrave.
GRE'CISM, n. [Grecismus, L.] A Greek idiom.
GRE'CIZE, v. a. [grcciser, Fr.] To translate into Greek. GRAY'ISH, a. Approaching to a gray color. Warton GRĀY'SH, a. Approaching to a gray cotor.
GRĀYLE, (grāl) n. See Grail.
GRĀYLE, (grāl) n. See Grail.
GRĀY-MĀL'KIŅ, n. A cat. Shak. See Grimalkin.
GRĀY-MĀL'KIŅ, n. A cant term for a wife who rules her husband. Craven Dialect.
GRĀY'MELL, n. The gromwell; a plant. Ash.
GRĀY'NESS, n. The quality of being gray. Sherwood.
GRĀY'STŌNE, n. A volcanic rock composed of felspar, from and maistic or hornblende. Scrope. GRED'A-LIN, n. See GRIDELIN. ron, and augite or hornblende. Scrope.

GRÄY'WAC-KE,\* or GRÂU'WAC-KE,\* n. (Min.) A term applied to some of the lowest secondary strata; a kind of

GRED'A-LIN, n. See GRIDELIN.

[GREE, n. [gré, Fr.] Good-will; favor. Spenser. — [gradus, L.] A degree, rank; a step. Wickifs. See GREEZE.

[GREEE, v. n. [greer, old Fr.] To agree. Mirror for Mag.

[GREEO, n. A flight of steps. Bacon. See GREEZE.

[GREED, L. Greediness. Graham. [Obsolete or local.]

[GREED'I-LY, ad. In a greedy manner; eagerly.

[GREED'I-NESS, n. State of being greedy; ravenousness; voracity; eagerness of appetite or desire.

[GREED'Y-BUT, a. Ravenous; voracious; hungry; eager.

[GREED'Y-BUT, n. A glutton; devourer. Cotgrave. [Vulgar.]

gar.; n. [Græcus, L.] A native of Greece; a Grecian; the language of Greece or of the Greeks. GRĒEK, a. Belonging to Greece; Grecian. GRĒEK'ESS,\* n. A Greek woman or female. Taylor. GRĒEK'-FīRE,\* n. An artificial or factitious fire, which burnt under water; formerly used by the Greeks in war.

Hamilton.

GRĒĒK'|SM, a. Grecian; like Greece. Milton.

GRĒĒK'|SM, a. Same as Grecism. Southey.

GRĒĒK'LING, n. A beginner in Greek. B. Jonson.

GRĒĒK'BŞE, n. The flower campion. Tate.

GRĒĒK, a. Of the color of grass; verdant in color with n darker or lighter shade; flourishing; fresh; undecayed; new; pale, sickly, not dry; unripe; immature; inexperienced.

GRĒĒN, a. Green color: a grassy plaie.

perienced.
GRĒEN, n. Green color; a grassy plnin.
GRĒEN, n. a. To make green. Thomson.
GRĒEN'BRÖÖM, n. A shrub. Miller.
GRĒEN'CHĀF-ER, n. A kind of beetle. Ash.
GRĒEN'-CLŌTH, n. (Law) The board or council which regulates matters of the king of England's household, or the counting-house of the household; so called because the table is covered with a green cloth.
GRĒEN'-COL-ORZH, (-Kül-lurd) a. Pale; sickly.
GRĒEN'-ER, \* n. Verdure; green grass or plants. Colstider.

GREEN'-ETED, (-Id) a. Having green eyes: - jealous.

who raises and deals in cattle.

GRĀZ'[RG,=LY,\* a. Relating to or like a grazier. Heber.

GRĀZ'[NG,\* a. The act of feeding on grass; the raising or feeding of cattle. Richardson.

GRAZIOSO,\* (grāt-se-5'so) [It.] (Mus.) With elegance and GRĒASE, (grēs) a. [graisse, Fr.] Animal fat in a soft state; unctuous matter.— (Farriery) A swelling in a horse's

arenaceous rock. Brands.

arenaceous rock. Brande.

GRÄZE, v. n. [Sax.] [i. GRAZED; pp. GRAZING, GRAZED.] To
eat grass; to feed on grass; to supply grass. — [raser, Fr.]
To touch lightly.

GRÄZE, v. a. To feed or supply with grass; to feed on
grass; to tend on grazing cattle. — [raser, Fr.] To strike
lightly.

GRÄZ'ER, w. One that grazes or feeds on grass.

GRÄZ'ER, grä'zher, w. One who feeds cattle; a farmer
who raises and deals in cattle.

GRÄZ'ER, w. S. Election to or the a grazing. When

unctuous matter.— (Farriery) A swelling in a horse's legs.— In this sense pronounced gret by Jameson.

GREASE, (grez) v. a. [L carriers) pp. orransino, orransino]

To smear or anoint with grease. Swoft. To bribe; to corrupt with presents. Dryden.

GREASY-TESS, m. State of being greasy.

GREASY-LY, a. Oily; fat; unctuous; smeared with grease; gross; indelicate; indecent. Marston.

GREASY, (grat) [grat, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; gret, E.]

a. Having magnitude; large in bulk or number; important; weight; chief; principal; grand; venerable; awful; of high rank; of large power; eminent; noble; magnanimous; generous; magnificent; sublime; highminded; proud:—very intimate:—distant by one or

GRI 321 GRI

IREEN'FISH, n. A kind of fish. Ainsworth.

IREEN'GAGE, n. A species of delicious plum.

IREEN'GAGE, n. A retailer of greens or vegetables.

IREEN'-HARED, e. (Abrd) a. Having green hair. Collins.

IREEN'-HARD, n. One who is unaccustomed to any employment. Hollowsy.

IREEN'HARD, n. A raw youth, easily imposed upon.

IREEN'HORN, n. A raw youth, easily imposed upon.

IREEN'HORN, n. A raw youth, easily imposed upon.

IREEN'HORN, n. A raw youth, easily imposed upon.

IREEN'HORS, n. A house in which exotics and tender plants are sheltered from cold and inclement weather.

IREEN'ING, n. A large green apple. Ash.

IREEN'ISH, a. Somewhat green; tending to green.

IREEN'ISH, a. Somewhat green; tending to green.

IREEN'LAND-ITE, n. (Min.) A species of garnet. Dana.

IREEN'LY, a. Of a green color. Gascoigne.

IREEN'LY, a. With greenness; newly; freshly.

IREEN'LY, s. Quality of being green; immaturity; unripeness; freshness.

IREEN'COL-ITE, n. (Min.) A hard, crystallized mineral.

GREEN'ROOM,\* \* A room near the stage, to which actors retire during the intervals of their parts in the play.

GREENS,\* n. pl. Leaves and green vegetables used for food. Ash.

GREEN'-SAND,\* n. Sand of a green color; green marle.—

(Geol.) A member of the tertiary formation of the creta-ceous or chalk system of strata. Mantell. GREEN'SIGE-NESS, n. A disease of young females which

destroys their ruddy color; chlorosis.

destroys their ruday color; chlorosis.

GREEN'SIGLE. Tesses, (.nest, a. Sickly. Bp. Rundle.

GREEN'SIALL, a. A stall for selling greens and vegetables.

GREEN'SIALL, a. A stall for selling greens and vegetables.

GREEN'SWARD, a. Turf covered with green grass.

GREEN'SWARD, a. Turf covered with green grass.

GREEN'SWARD, a. See GREEN'SWARD.

GREEN'-VIT'RI-OL,\* a. Sulphate of iron, formerly so

called. Brande. GREEN'-WX,\* n. (Law) The estreats of fines, issues, and amercements in the English exchequer, delivered to the sheriff under the seal of that court. Crabb.

the sheriff under the seal of that court. Crabb.

GREEN'WEED, m. Dyors' weed.

GREEN'-WOOD, (-wdd) m. A wood considered as it appears in the spring or summer; wood newly cut.

[GREEN, m. Keepe. See GREE, and GREEZE.

GREET, v. a. [1. GREETED; pp. GREETING, GREETED.] To address at meeting, to address with kind wishes; to salute; to congratulate; to compliment, to meet.

GREET, v. m. To meet and salute. Pope.

[GREET/ER, m. One who greets.

GREET'ING, m. Salutation at meeting; compliment.

[GREEZE, m. A flight of steps; a step. See GREE, GREECE, GRICE, and GRISE.

[GREET/ER, m. [Fr.] A recorder; a registrar. Bp. Hall.

GRICK, and WRIER. (GREF'RI-ER). A recorder; a registrar. Bp. Hall. (GREF'RI-ER). R. [Fr.] A recorder; a registrar. Bp. Hall. (GRE-GA'RI-AN, a. Of the common sort; ordinary. Hovell. GRE-GA'RI-OUS, a. [grogarus, L.] Going in flocks, herds,

GRE-GA'KI-OUS, as Large and the property of companies.

GRE-GA'KI-OUS-LY, ad. In a flock, herd, or company.

GRE-GA'KI-OUS-KESS, m. The state of being gregarous.

GRE-GO'RI-AN, a. Belonging to Gregory, or to the style or method of computing time instituted by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582; as, the Gregorian calendar:—noting a

reflecting te-escope.

GREIT, v. n. To cry; to lament. Spenser.

GREITH, v. a. To prepare. See Graith.

GRE/MI-AL, a. [gremum, L.] Pertaining to the lap or be-

GRE-NADE', n. [Fr.] A hollow globe or ball of iron, about two inches and a half in diameter, to be filled with gun-powder, and thrown from the parapets of besieged places

powder, and thrown from the parapets of besieged places upon the invaders.

GRÉN-A-DIÉR', [grén-g-dêr', W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; grán-g-dêr', & ] m. [Fr.] Originally, a soldier who threw a grenade; now, a tall foot-soldier. Gay.

GRÉN-ATITE, \*n. (Min.) The staurotide. Jameson.

GRÉN-ATITE, \*n. (Min.) The staurotide. Jameson.

GRÉN-ACH-AL, \*a. (Ornith.) Having toes adapted to stepping. Hamilton.

GREN-GRÉNT, (grôt) n. A kind of fossil body. Grew.

GREW, (grôt) a. from Grow. See Grow.

GREY, (grâ) a. [gris, Fr.] Gray. — More properly gray. See Gray.

GRAY. GREY'HÖÜND, (grE'höünd) n. [grighand, Sax.] A tall dog, remarkable for keenness of sight, and for swiftness in

the chase.

GREY'LNG.\* (gra'lag) w. A species of goose; the fen-GREY'WAC-KE,\* (gra'wak-e) n. (Min.) Lyell. See GRAT-

VACKE. †GRIOE, n. A little pig: - a step. Shak. See Gazu, and GREEZE.

GRYD'DLE,\* s. An iron pan or vessel for baking cakes

Paisser.

GRIDE, v. n. To cut. Spenser.

GRID'z-Lin, a. [gris ds isn.] Of a purplish color. Dryden.

GRID'z-Lin, a. [gris ds isn.] Of a purplish color. Dryden.

GRID'IR-ON, (grid't-urn) n. A portable grate on which
meat is laid to be broiled upon the fire.

GRIEF, (gr8f) n. [gr4sf, Fr.] Sorrow: affliction; trouble
for something past: — grievance; harm, pain.

GRIEF'SHO, a. Full of sorrow or grief. Collins. [B.]

GRIEF'LESS, a. Sorrowless; without grief. Hulest.

GRIEF'SHO, a. Pierced with grief. Shak.

GRIEV'ABLE, a. Lamentable. Gener.

GRIEV'ANCE, (gr8'vins) n. [gretonce, old Fr.] A wrong

suffered; injury; cause of uneasiness.

GRIEV\_GREV's. A. [greev, Fr.] [i. GRIEVED; pp. GRIEV
GRIEV\_GREV's. GRIEV's. [greev, Fr.] [i. GRIEVED; pp. GRIEV-

GRIEVE, (grev) v. a. [grever, Fr.] [i. grieved; pp. grievino, grieved.] To afflict; to hurt; to make sorrowful.
GRIEVE, v. n. To be in pain; to mourn; to sorrow; to la-

GRIEV'RR, n. He or that which grieves.

GRIEV'RO-LY, ad. In sorrow, sorrowfully. Shak.

GRIEV'Ous, (grevus) a. [grave, L.] Afflictive; painful;

hard to be borne; causing sorrow; atrocious; heavy; vexatious.

GRIEV'OUS-LY, ad. In a grievous manner; painfully. GRIEV'OUS-NESS, z. Sorrow; pain; calamity; atrocious-

Research A. [gryphus, L.; griffon, Fr.] A fabulous ani-GRIF'FON, mal of antiquity, represented with the body and feet of a lion, the head of an eagle or vulture, and as furnished with wings and claws.

as furnished with wings and claws.

GRIF/FIN-LIKE, a. Resembling a griffin. Milton.

GRIG, n. A small cel. Walton. A merry creature. Swift.

Health. Gross. [Local, Eng.]

GRILL, v. a. To broil on a gridiron; to harass.

[GRILL, a. Causing to shake through cold. Chaucer.

GRILL, \*\* n. A very small fish. Crabb.

GRILL-BADE', [gril-lād', S. W. P. Sm.; grīl'lād, Ja.] n. [Fr.]

Any thing broiled on the gridiron.

GRILLAGE, \*\* n. [Fr.] A range of sleepers or cross-beams supporting a platform or structure on marshy grounds.

Francis.

(GRIL'LY, v. a. To harass; to hurt. Hudibras.
GRIM, a. Having a countenance of terror; horrible; hide-

GRIM, a. Having a countenance of terror; horrible; hideous; frightful, ghastly; ugly, ill-looking.
GRI-MACE', n. [Fr.] A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence, air of affectation.
GRI-MACE',\* v. n. To distort the countenance; to assume affected airs. Martineau.

allected airs. Martineau.

GRI-MAL/KIN, n. The name of an old cat.

GRI-ME, v. a. [gryma, Icel.] [i. GRIMED; pp. GRIMING, GRIMED.] To dirt. to sully deeply; to daub with filth.

GRIME, n. Dirt deeply insinuated. Shak.

GRIM'-FACED, (-fast) a. Having a stern countenance.

GRIM'-GRIN-NING, a. Grining horribly. Shak.

GRIM'-LOOKED,\* (-lûkt) a. Having a grim or dismal aspect. Shak.

pect. Shak.

GRIM'LY, a. Having a hideous look; grim. Beaum. & Fl.

GRIM'LY, ad. Horribly; hideously; sourly; sullenly.

GRIMM,\* n. (Zool.) A species of antelope. P. Cyc.

GRIMM,\* n. (Zool.) A species of antelope. P. Cyc.
GRIM'NESS, n. Horror; frightfulness of visage.
GRIM'-VIŞ-AGED, (-viz-ajd) a. Grim-faced. Shak.
GRI'MY, a. Having grime; dirty; cloudy. More.
GRIN, v. n. [i. GRINKED, pp. GRINKING, GRINKED.] To set
the teeth together and withdraw the lips, in mirth, anger,
or anguish, to show the teeth.
GRIN, n. Act of grimning; an affected laugh.
IGRIN, n. A snare, a trap; a gin. Chaucer.
GRIND, v. a. [i. GROUND; pp. GRINDING, GROUND.] To reduce to powder by friction; to reduce wheat and other
grain to meal or flour; to bite to pieces; to sharpen by
rubbing: to rub together: to harass; to oppress.

rubbing; to rub together; to harass; to oppress.
GRIND, v. n. To perform the act of grinding; to rub to

gether.

GRIND'ER, n. He or that which grinds; an instrument for grinding; one of the double or molar teeth.

GRIND'ING,\* p. a. Reducing to powder; sharpening; op-

RINDING, \*p. a. Reducing to powder; sharpening; oppressing.

GRIND'ING-LY, \*ad. With oppression or cruelty. Qu. Rev. GRIND'INE-STÔNE, n. Same as grandstone. B. Joneon.

GRIND'LE-TÔNE, n. Same as grandstone. B. Joneon.

GRIND'STÔNE, or GRIND'STÔNE, [grind'stôn, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K.; commonly, grin'stôn, Smart.] n. A circular sandstone for sharpening tools.

GRIN'NING, \*p. a. Making grins; showing the teeth.

GRIN'NING-LY, ad in a grinning manner.

GRIP, n. A little ditch or trench. Ray. — [A grasp; a gripe. Vulgar or obsolete.] See Grips.

GRIP, a. To cut into ditches or furrows; to drain. Holloway. — To grasp by the hand; to gripe. Brockett.

GRIP, \*n. [gryps, L.] The fabulous animal called the GRIPE, \*p. a. Togripson, M. Goth; gripper, Fr.] [i. Grippe, pp. Grippe, Grippe, Grippe, Shore.

to hold hard; to seize; to close; to clutch; to grasp; to press; to pinch; to squeeze; to afflict.

GRIPE, v. a. To feel the colic; to pinch: — to catch at money meanly. — (Naut.) A ship is said to gripe when she brings her head up to the wind when carrying sail on

GRIPE, s. Grasp; hold; seizure of the hand; pressure; oppression, a pluable lever; a break.—(Next.) The fore part of a ship; a machine formed by an assemblage of ropes, &c., used to secure the boats upon the deck of a ropes, &c., used to secure the boats upon the deck of a ship at sea.—pl. (Med.) Pain in the bowels; colic. Gall' Fr. n. One who gripes; oppressor.
GRIP' ING. n. Suffering; pain; colic; distress.
GRIP' ING. p. a. Holding fast; oppressing; giving pain.
GRIP' ILE. a. Greedy; oppressive; grasping. Spencer.
GRIP' ILE. n. Ess., n. Covetousness. Ep. Hall.
GRIS'-AM-BER, (gris' II.) A kind of fur. Chaucer.
GRIS'-AM-BER, (gris' II.) A kind of fur. Chaucer.
GRIS'-AM-BER, (gris' II.) A kind of fur. Chaucer.
GRIS'-M.-BER, (gris' II.) See GRIS'-AM-BER, (gris' II.) See GRIS'-AM-BER, (gris' II.) See GRIS'-AM-BER, (gris' II.) See GRIS'-AM-BER, (gris' II.) See GRIS'-AM-BER, (gris' II.) See GRIS'-AM-BER, (gris' II.) See GRIS'-AM-BER, (gris' II.) See GRIS'-AM-BER, (gris' II.) See GRIS'-AM-BER, (gris' II.) See GRIS'-AM-BER, (gris' II.) See GRIS'-AM-BER, (gris' II.) See GRIS'-AM-BER.

GRI-SETTE', (gre-zet') n. [Fr.] The wife or daughter of a

French tradesman. Stern

GRIS'EIN, a. The vertebre of a hog.
GRIS'EIN, a. The vertebre of a hog.
GRIS'LE-A,\* a. (Bot.) A genus of tropical plants. P. Cyc.
GRIS'LE-D, (griz'zid) a. See GRIZZLED.
GRIS'LI-NESS,\* a. The quality of being grisly. Sidney.

GRIS'LED. (griz'zid) a. See GRIZLED.
GRIS'LL-RESS.\* n. The quality of being grisly. Salney.
GRIS'L-RESS.\* n. The quality of being grisly. Salney.
GRIS'ON, R. [L] (Zool.) An animal resembling the wolverne. P. Cyc.
GRI'SON, gris'sunz, Ja.; griz'unz, Earnshaw; grè'zòng,
Sm.] n. pl. Inhabitants of the eastern Swiss Alps; also a
canton of Switzerland.

GRIST, m. Corn to be ground; supply; provision.
GRIS'TLE,(gris'si) m. A substance in the animal body, next

GRIS'TLE, (gris'si) \*\*A. A substance in the animal body, next in hardness to bone; a cartilage.
GRIST'LY, (gris'sie) \*\*a. Cartilaginous; made of gristle.
GRIST, \*\*a. The coarse part of meal; oats hulled, or coarsely ground; sand; rough, hard particles; hard sandstone employed for millstones, grindstones, pavement, &c..
'GRITH, \*\*A. Agreement; union. Gones.'
GRITHS.\*\*A stone or earth containing hard particles.

Pulkington GRIT'TI-NESS, s. The quality of abounding in grit. Mor-

timer
GRIT'TT, a. Full of hard particles; consisting of grit.
†GRIZE.\* n. A step. Shak. See GRISE.
GRIZ'E-LIN, (griz'e-lin) a. See GRIDELIN. Temple.
†GRIZ'ZLE, n. [grissille, Fr.] A mixture of white and black; gray. Shak.
GRIZ'ZLED, (griz'zid) a. Interspersed with gray. Zech. vi.
GRIZ'ZLY, a. Somewhat gray; grayish. Bacon.
GRÖAN, (griz) v. n. li oroaner; pp. Groaning, GROANED.]
To breathe or sigh with a deep murmuring noise, as in pain; to moan. pain; to moan.

pain; to moan.

GRÖAN, m. A deep sigh from pain or sorrow; a hoarse sound.

GRÖAN, m. A deep sigh from pain or sorrow; a hoarse sound.

GRÖAN/FL,\* m. One who groans.

(GROAN/FUL, (grön/fül) a. Sad; agonizing. Spenser.

GRÖAN/NG, m. Lamentation, complaint on account of pain:— [childburth or lying in. Forby.]— (Huntung) The cry of a buck. Chambers.

GROAT, (grawt) [grawt, S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm. K; gröt, Ja.] m. [groot, D.] Four pence; an old English coin of the value of four pence, not now current.

GROATS, (grawts) m. pl. Oats that have the hulls taken off; grits.

grits.

GEOATS'WORTH, (grawts'würth) z. The value of a groat. GROATS WORTH, (grawts waith) a. The value of a groat. GRÖ/CER, n. Literally, a dealer by the gross:—appropriately, a dealer in tea, coffee, sugar, spices, fruits, &c.. GRÖ/CER-Y, z. The trade, business, or commodities of grocers; the shop of a grocer. GRÖG, z. Spirit and water, commonly without sugar. GRÖG-SER-Y, z. A place where grog is sold and drunk; a grog-shop. Jaross.

GROG'SER-Y, \* A. A place where grog is sold and drunk; a grog-shop. Jarves.
GROG'SY, a. Partially intoxicated; tipsy. [Vulgar.] — Applied to a horse that bears wholly on his heels in trotting.
GROG'SAM, s. Stuff woven with a large woof and a rough pile. — Written also grogersm and grogram.
GROG'SHOP, \* B. A place where grog or rum is sold by re-

GROUSHOF, a company that the belly and thigh;

GRÖIN, n. The depression between the belly and thigh;

— the hollow intersection of vaults crossing each other:

— [the snout of a hog. Chaucer.]— (Engineering) A wooden breakwater to retain sand or mud thrown up

wooden breakwater to retain sand or mud infown up by the tide. 'GRÖIN, v. n. To grumble; to growl; to grunt. Chaucer. GROM'MET.\* n. (Naul.) A sort of small ring or wreath, formed of the strand of a rope, used to fasten the upper edge of a sail to ke stay. Falconer. GRÖM'WELT, n. A perennial plant.—Called also gromill, graymill, and gray millet. GRÖÖM, n. [grom, Teut.] A boy; a waiter; a servant; a man who tends a stable:—a bridegroom. Drydon.

GRO

[GRÔŌM'PŌR-TER,\* a. An officer of the king of England's court who had the direction of the games. Warburton. GRÔOVE, v. a. [i. crooven; pp. croovena, crooven.] To cut into channels or grooves; to hollow. GRÔOVE, a. A hollow in mines; a channel cut with a tool GRÔOVER, a. An ew ho grooves; a miner. Gross. GRÔPE, c. n. [i. crooven; pp. croping, croped.] To feel as in, the dark; to feel or move where one cannot see. GRÔPE, c. a. To search by feeling in the dark. Soyl. GRÔP'ER, a. One who gropes. GROPEN, c. a. Crossarch by feeling in the dark. Soyl. GRÔF'ER, a. A kind of finch. P. Cyc. See Grosseran. GRÔSS, Grôss, Grôss, Grosso, [t.] Thick; bulky; coarse; palpable; impure; unrefined; inclegant; dense; not refined; shameful; not pure; stupid; d.s!; rough; not delicate; fat; large; whole; taking in the whole, not net.— Gross weight, the total weight of merchandise, with the bag, box, or other vessel containing it.

with the bag, box, or other vessel containing it.

GRöss, n. The main mass or body; the bulk; the whole;
a large quantity.—[grosse, Fr.] The number of twelve

GRÖSS'FEAR,\* n. A bird called also the haufinch and greenfinch. Pennant. — Written also grossleak.
GRÖSS'FED,\* a. Fed or supported grossly or by gross food

GRÖSS'FED,\* a. Fed or supported grossly or by gross food Savage.

GRÖSS'HEAD-ED, a. Stupid; dull; thick-skulled. Miltos.

GRÖSS'LY, ad. In a gross manner; coarsely.

GRÖSS'SS, n. Quality of being gross; coarseness, thickness; fatness; want of delicacy.

GRÖS-SV-LÄ'CE-M,\* n. pl. (Bot.) An order of exogenous plants, comprehending the gooseberry and currant. P. Cyc.

GRÖS'SV-LAR,\* n. (Mim.) A species of mineral. Phillips.

GRÖS'SV-LAR,\* n. (Mim.) A green garnet. Phillips.

GRÖS-SV-LÄ'R-A,\* n. (Mim.) A green garnet. Brandc.

GRÖT, n. [grotte, Fr.; grotta, it.] An ornamental cave; a cavern; a grotto.

GRO-TESQUE', (gro-lösk') a. [Fr.] Oddly formed; odd; fantastic; wild; unnatural.

RO-TËSQUE', (gro-tësk') a. [Fr.] Oddly formed; odd; fantastic; wild; unnatural.

fantastic; wild; unnatural.

GRO-TĒSQUE', (gro-tēsk') n. Something whimsical, wild, or odd in the graphic arts, a wild design.

GRO-TĒSQUE'UŞ, (gro-tēsk'le) ad. In a grotesque manner.

GRO-TĒSQUE'NŞS, n. Quality of being grotesque. Fd. Rev.

GRÖ'TIAN,\* (gro'shan) a. Relating to Grotius; latitudinarian. Coleruige.

GRÖT'TA, n. [It.] A cavern. Bacon. See Grotto.

GRÖT'TĀ, n. p. GRÖT'TŌS. A cave; an ornamental cave formed for coolness and pleasure.

GRÖT'TO-WORK,\* (-würk) n. Ornamental work in a grotto. Couper.

GROTTO-WORK, (-wurk) n. Ornamental work in a grotto. Comper.

GROOND, n. Earth; the earth as distinguished from sir or water; land, the surface of land; country; estate, land occupied:—depth, bettom; floor, bottom of a depth:—the first stratum of paint; a foil:—first hint, first principle; base; basis; foundation, that on which something is raised or transacted.—pl. Lees or sediment.—(Arch.) Pieces of wood flush with the plastering, for which they care as mide.

ricces of wood flush what are placeting, so which solves as guide.

GRÖUND, v. a. [i. GROUNDED; pp. GROUNDING, GROUNDED.]

To place or set in the ground; to fix as on a foundation; to settle in first principles, to found, to rest; to base.

GROUND, \* v. n. To strike the bottom or the ground, and remain fixed. Smart.

remain liked. Smart.
GRÖÜND, t. & p. from Grind. See Grind.
GRÖÜND'AGE, n. (Mar. law) A custom or payment for ground, or for a ship's standing in a port. Bouvier.
GRÖÜND'-ASH, n. A sapling of ash taken from the ground.
GRÖÜND'-BÄIT, n. A bait thrown to the bottom to attract fight Marker. Walto fish.

GROUND'CHER-RY,\* n. An American annual plant. Form.

Eng. GRÖUND'ED-LY, ad. Upon firm principles. Bale. GRÖUND'-FLÖOR, (gröund'flor) n. The lower part of a house; that which is even with the exterior ground. GROUND'-HÖG,\* n. An American quadrured; the wood-back B. Co.

GRÖÜND'I-VY, (gröünd'I-ve) n. Alehoof, or tunhoof. Gull. GRÖÜND'LESS. a. Wanting ground, unfounded; not read GRÖÜND'LESS-LY, ad. Without reason; without cause. GRÖÜND'LESS-NESS, n. Want of just reason. Tulokson. GRÖÜND'LING, a. A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water: hence one of the vulgar. Skak. 'GRÖÜND'LY, ad. Upon principles, solidly. Ascham. GRÖÜND'MÄIL,\* a. (Scoland) A sum paid for the right of

GRÖÜND'MÄIL,\* n. (Scolland) A sum paid for the right of having a corpse buried in a churchyard. Jamieson. GRÖÜND'NEST,\* n. A nest on or in the earth. Milton. GRÖÜND'NÖT,\* n. A plant and its esculent fruit, which grows in the ground. Hamilton.
GRÖÜND'-ÖAK, n. A young oak raised from the acorn. GRÖÜND-PINE', n. A plant. Hill.
GRÖÜND-PINE', n. A, lant. Hill.
GRÖÜND-PLÄTE, n. (Arch.) The lower part of a timber building, which receives the principal and other posts;—called also ground-sill.
GRÖÜND'-PLÖT, n. The ground on which any building is placed; the ichnography of a building.

GRÖÜND'-RENT, n. Rent paid for the ground, especially for ground occupied by a building.
GRÖÜND'-RÖÖM, n. A room on the level with the ground.
GRÖÜND'-RÖM, en. pl. Dregs; iees; sediment. Smart.
GRÖÜND'-SELL, n. An annual plant; ragwort.
GRÖÜND'-SILL, or GRÖÜND'-SEL, gröünd'sil or gröän'sil:
— "familiarly, grün'ssi," Sm.] n. (Arch.) The lowest horizontal timber on which the exterior wall is erected; groundlate. the still.

groundplate; the sill.

GRÖÜND'-TXC'KLE, (gröünd'tăk-ki) n. (Naut.) The ropes and furniture belonging to anchors, used to secure a ship

while at anchor.

GRÖÖND'WORK, (gröünd'würk) s. The foundation, literally or figuratively; base; basis; the first stratum or

part; first principle.

GRÖUP, (gröp) n. [groupe, Fr.] An assemblage of figures, objects, animals, &c.; a cluster; a collection.

GRÖUP, (gröp) v. a. [i. orouper; pp. groupen, groupen.]

To form into groups; to collect together; to put into a collection.

collection.

GRÔUP', NG,\* n. The art of composing or combining objects with a view to pictorial effect. Hamilton.

GRÔUS, n. Red and black heathgame.

GRÔUS, n. Coarse meal, wort; sweet liquor; that which purges off; a wild apple; mortar in a fluid state, a mixture of plaster and other matter used for ceilings and mouldings. —pl. The grounds or sediment of liquor.

GRÔUS,\* v. a. To fill up, as the joints or spaces between stones. Loudon.

GRÔUS', NG,\* n. A kind of liquid mortar poured over the upper beds throughout a course of masonry or brickwork. Tanser.

work. Tann

WORK. Insurer.

GRÖVE, n. A small pleasant wood; a place set with trees.

GRÖVEL, (gröv'vl) v. n. [gruva, leel.] [1. grovelled, p.p.

grovelling, grovelled, [1] to prone; to creep low on
the ground; to be low or mean; to be busy in low em-

GRÖV'EL-LER, (gröv'vl-er) n. One who grovels.
GRÖV'EL-LING, \* a. Mean, sordid; lying prone. Cowper.
GRÖV'R, a. Belonging to or abounding in groves. Cotgrave. [B.]

GROW'ER, n. He or that which grows; a farmer.
GROW'ING, (gro'ing) n. Vegetation; increase; progres-

GRÖW'ING, (gro'ing) n. Vegetation; increase; progression.

GRÖW'ING,\* p. a. Increasing; making progress.

GRÖW'IN, (gro'il) v. n. [gro'len, Flem.] [i. GROWLED; pp. GROWLED, (gro'il) v. n. [gro'len, Flem.] [i. GROWLED; pp. GROWLED, and in anger; to snarl like an angry cur; to grumble.

GRO'WL, v. a. To signify or express by growling. Thomson.

GRO'WL, m. A deep snarl or murmur, as of an angry cur.

GRO'WL, m. A deep snarl or murmur, as of an angry cur.

GRO'WL, gro'n) p. & p. a. from Grow. Advanced in growth, being of full stature or size. See Grow.

GRO'WL, (gro'n) p. & p. a. from Grow. Advanced in growth, being of full stature or size. See Grow.

GRO'WL, (gro'n) p. & p. a. from Grow. advanced in growth, being of stature or size. See Grow.

GRO'WL, (gro'h) n. Act of growing; state of being grown; vegetation; product; thing produced; increase; increase of stature; advance, advancement.

GROWTH, GROWTHOLD, | lazy fellow; a blockhead. Tusser.

GRO'WL'NO'L, | lazy fellow; a blockhead. Tusser.

GRO'B, v. a. To be occupied in digging; to be employed meanly. Smark.

GRO'B, v. a. To be occupied in digging; to be employed meanly. Smark.

GRO'B, v. a. A small worm or maggot, a dwarf:—food.

meanly. Smart.

GRÜB, A. A small worm or maggot, a dwarf:—food.

GRÜB, A. A small worm or maggot, a dwarf:—food.

GRÜB'-XXE, (grüb'äks) n. A tool used in grubbing.

GRÜB'BER, n. One who grubs:—an agricultural instrument having several teeth or prongs, and used for stirring the earth and freeing it from roots, &c.

(GRÜB'BLE, v. a. [grubslen, Germ.] To feel in the dark; to grove Poudsn.

GROB'BLE, v. R. See GRABBLE

GROP'STREET, n. & a. Originally, the name of a street near Moor-fields in London, much inhabited by scribblers for the press:—hence used mostly as an adjective, to designate a mean literary production, mean; low; vile. Gay.

vile. Gay.

GRÉDGE, (grěj) v. a. [gruger, Fr.] [i. GRUDGED; pp.
GRUDGENG, GRUDGED.] To permit or grant with reluctance, to envy; to see with discontent, to give unwillhigly; to begrudge.

GRÜDGE, v. a. To murmur; to be unwilling; to be reluctant or envious; to grieve.

GRÜDGE, n. Old quarrel; ill-will; envy; odium.

GRÜDGE, n. Old quarrel; ill-will; envy; odium.

meal; the part of corn which remains after sifting Beauss, 4 Fl. See Guagon.
GRUDG'ER, (gridd'ge) a. One who grudges. [envy GRUDG'ING, s. The act of one who grudges; discontent; GRUDG'ING-LY, ad. Unwillingly, malignantly; reluctantly, GRU'EL, s. [grace, Fr.] Food made by boiling four or meal in water.

meel in water.

[rungh; uncivil.

GRUFF'LY, ad. In a gruff manner; harsh of manners;

GRUFF'LY, ad. In a gruff manner; harshly.

GRUFF'NES, a. Harshness of look or manner; roughness.

GRUM, a. Sour; surly; severe; grim. Arbuhnot.

GRUMBLE, (grum'bl) v. a. [grommeler, Fr.] [t. GRUMBLE; pp. GRUMBLING, or GRUMBLES.] To murmur with discontent, to growl; to complain; to find fault.

GRUM'BLER, a. Ope who grumbles; a murmurer.

GRUM'BLING, a. A murmuring through discontent.

aleo, pp. accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, accounted, a

its oil. Humbold. [Gualacum. Ove. and values 167 Gualacum. Guā'lac,\* (gwā'yak) n. A resin; gualacum. Ove. Soc Guā'lac,\* (gwā'yak) a. Relating to gualacum. Med. Jour. Guā'lac,\* (gwā'yak) a. Wa'ga'kakin, S. J. F.; gwā'yakim, W. P. Sm.; ğt'a-küm, E.; gwā'kum, Wb.] n. A peculiar resinous substance obtained from a tree of the West Indies. used in medicine.

küm, W. P. Sm.; gl'a-kūm, E.; gwa'kum, Wb.] n. A peculiar resinous substance obtained from a tree of the West Indies, used in medicine.

Gua'na,\* n. A lizard four or five feet in length, valued for its flesh:—called also iguana. W. Ency.

Gua-na'cō,\* n.; pl. Guanacos, a South American woolbearing quadruped, called also the lluma. Duriona.

Gua'nō,\* n. [Sp.] A substance found on many small islands, especially in the Southern Ocean and on the coast of South America and Africa, which are the resort of large flocks of birds. It consists chiefly of their excrement, and is an excellent manure.

Guarantes, (gar-ran-té') n. [guarant, old Fr.] (Low) An undertaking to answer for the failure of another; one who guarantee is made; correlative of guaranter. Bouvier.

Guarantesis pp. Guarantesis, Guaranter, old Fr.] [c. Guarantesis pp. Guarantesis, Guarantesis oscure the performance of; to warrant, to insure. To John.

cure the performance of; to warrant, to insure. And Johnson says, "The substantive and the verb are indifferently written guarantee and guaranty." The verb is written guaranty in most of the English dictionaries; but in Smart's dictionary it is written guarantee; and this is

marancy in most of the English dictionaries; but in smart's dictionary it is written guarantee; and this is now the prevailing orthography.

GUÄR'AN-TOR, \*(gair'ran-tör) n. (Law) One who gives surety or makes a guaranty. Bouvier. Dane.

GUÄR'AN-TY, (gair'ran-tê) n. (Law) A surety for performance of articles, a guarantee. Bolingbroke. See Guarantee.

GUÄR'AN-TY, (gair'ran-tê) n. To warrant. See Guarantee.

[GUÄR'AN-TY, (gair'ran-tê) n. To warrant. See Guarantee.

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[GUÄR'AN-TY, (gair'ran-tê) n. To warrant. See Guarantee.

[GUAR'D, n. a. [gyard, W. J. F.; gard, P. Ja. S. E. R. R. Wb.; g'ard, Sn.] [warda or garda, low L.] [i. Guaranee.]

[gp. Guarino, guaraee.] To waitch by way of defence or security, to protect, to defend; to shield, to preserve by caution, to provide against objections; to gird

[GUARD, (gaird) n. n. To be in a state of caution or defence (Guard, Caird) n. [garde, Fr., ward, Teut.] A man, or body of men, employed for defence:—a state of caution or vigilance; protection; care:—part of the hilt of a sword.—(Frencing) A posture to defend the body; any thing that protects or guards.—pi. Troops attached to the person of a sovereign.

fGuXRD'A.BLE, (gard's-bi) a. Capable of being protected. [GuXRD'AGE, (gard's)] n. State of wardship. Shak. [GuXRD'ANT, (gard'unt) a. [† Acting as guardian. Shak.] (Her.) Having the face turned towards the spectator; as, "a leopard gaserdant." [HGuXRD'ANT, (aud'dant)] a guardian. Shak.

GUI

"a leopard guardant."

||GUARD'ANT, (gArd'ant) n. A guardian. Shak.
||GUARD'-BÖAT, n. A boat for observing ships in a harbor.
||GUARD'-BÖAT, n. A boat for observing ships in a harbor.
||GUARD'-BOAT, n. A boat for observing ships in a harbor.
||GUARD'-BOAT, n. Watched; defended; cautious.
||GUARD'-BOAT, (gard'ed-leo) n. Cautiously; warnly.
||GUARD'-BOAT, (gard'ed-leo) n. Caution; wariness.
||GUARD'-BOAT, (gard'ed-leo) n. Caution; wariness.
||GUARD'-BOAT, (gard'ed-leo) n. Caution; wariness.
||GUAR'-DIAR, (gard'ed-leo) n. Caution. A. Hill.
||GUAR'-DIAR, (gard'ed-leo) n. gard'yan, B. E.; gyard'ed-leo, n. M.; gyard'ed-leo, n. M.; gyard'ed-leo, n. M.; gyard'ed-leo, n. M.; gyard'ed-leo, n. M.; gyarden, F. J. One
||who has the care of an orphan or of persons incapable of directing themselves pa protector; a keeper; a warden. who has the care of an orphan or of persons incapable of directing themselves pa protector; a keeper; a warden.—
(Law) Guardua of the spiritualities, a person to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed, during the vacancy of the sec. Coved.

[GUAR'DI-AN-ESS, A. A female guardian. Beaum. & FL.
[GUAR'DI-AN-ESS, A. To act the part of a guardian.

|GUAR'Di-An-Ess, n. A female guardian. Besum. & FL. |GUAR'Di-An-IZE,\* v. n. To act the part of a guardian. Qu. Rev. [R.] |GUAR'Di-An-IZE,\* v. n. To act the part of a guardian. Qu. Rev. [R.] |GUAR'Di-An-SHIP, n. The office of a guardian. |GUARD'-IR-ON,\* (gărd't-urn) n. An arched bur placed over the ornamental figures on the head or bow of a ship. Ash. |GUARD'-RÖÖM, (gărd'rôm) n. A room in which those who are appointed to watch, assemble. Malone. |GUARD'-RÖÖM, (gărd'rôm) n. A room in which those who are appointed to watch, assemble. Malone. |GUARD'-RÖĞM, (gărd'rôm) v. a. [gucrir, Fr.] To heal. Spenser. |GUAR'19-Mik'A-CLE, (gwal're-mir's-ki) n. [guarc-murkl, Cornish.] A miracle-play. Carese. |GUA'RY-Mik'A-CLE, (gwal're-mir's-ki) n. [guarc-murkl, Cornish.] A miracle-play. Carese. |GUX'vA, (gwal'va) [gwalva, P. Wb.; gwal'va, Sm.; gwal'va, K.] n. The fruit of the psalism posuferum of the West Indies, from which a jelly is made. |GU'BER-NA'TI'ON, n. Government. Watts. [R.] |GU'BER-NA'TI'ON, n. Government. Watts. [R.] |GU'BER-NA'TI'ON, n. Government. Watts. [R.] |GU'BER-NA'TI'ON, n. Government. Watts. [R.] |GU'BER-NA'TI'ON, n. Government. Watts. [R.] |GU'BER-NA'TI'ON, n. Government. Watts. [R.] |GU'BER-NA'TI'ON, n. Government. Watts. [R.] |GU'BER-NA'TI'ON, n. Government. Watts. [R.] |GU'BER-NA'TI'ON, n. Government. Watts. [R.] |GU'BER-NA'TI'ON, n. Government. Watts. [R.] |GU'BER-NA'TI'ON, n. Government. Watts. [R.] |GU'BER-NA'TI'ON, n. [goujon, Fr.] A small fresh-watts' fish, essily caught: — a man essily cheated: — an iron pin on which a wheel turns. — (Nout.) An eye on which the rudder is hung. — To stoallova guageon, to be deceived. |GUEL'Der-Rôse. n. See GELDER-Rose.

the rudder is hung. — To seedlow a guilgeon, to be deceived.

GUELPS, (gwells) m. pl. A political party, in Italian history, during the middle ages, opposed to the Ghibelines.

See Ghibelines.

tory, during the middle ages, opposed to the Ghibelines. See Ghibelines. See Ghibelines. Its Children and the set of knighthood, founded, in 1815, by George IV., of England, then prince regent. Brands.

GUELPHS, (gweifs) a. pl. Same as Guelfs. See Guelfs.

GUELPHS, (gweifs) a. pl. Same as Guelfs. See Guelfs.

GUELPHS, (gweifs) a. pl. Same as Guelfs. See Guelfs.

GUELPHS, (gweifs) a. pl. Same as Guelfs. See Guelfs.

GUELPHS, (gweifs) a. pl. Same as Guelfs. See Guelfs.

GUELPHS, (gweifs) a. pl. Same as Guelfs.

GUELPHS, (gweifs) a. a. [Fr.] A reward; a recompense. Spenser. [E.]

GUELPHON, (ger'don) v. a. To reward. B. Jonson.

GUELPHON, -LEES, a. Unrewarded. Chaucer.

GUER/DON-LEES, a. Unrewarded. Chaucer.

GUER/DON-LEES, a. Unrewarded. Chaucer.

GUER/DON-LEES, a. Unrewarded. Chaucer.

GUER/DON-LEES, a. Unrewarded. Chaucer.

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GUER/DON-LEES, a. Unrewarded. Chaucer.

GUER/DON-LEES, (Eiser.) v. D. [I outerila, pp.] pl. GUER/DON-LEES, (Eiser.) v. D. [I outerila, pp.] pl. GUER/DON-LEES, (Eiser.) v. D. [I outerila, pp.] pl. GUER/DON-LEES, (Eiser.) v. D. [I outerila, pp.] pl. GUER/DON-LEES, (Eiser.) v. D. [I outerila, pp.] pl. GUER/DON-LEES, (Eiser.) v. D. [I outerila, pp.] pl. GUER/DON-LEES, (Eiser.) v. D. [I outerila, pp.] pl. GUER/DON-LEES, (Eiser.) v. D. [I outerila, pp.] pl. GUER/DON-LEES, (Eiser.) v. D. [I outerila, pp.] pl. GUER/DON-LEES, (Eiser.) pl. GUER/DON-LEES, (Eiser.) pl. GUER/DON-LEES, (Eiser.) pl. GUER/DON-LEES, (Eiser.) pl. GUER/DON-LEES, (Eiser.) pl. GUER/DON-LEES, (Eiser.) pl. GUER/DON-LEES, (Eiser.) pl. GUER/DON-LEES, (Eiser.) pl.

jecture. Ure.

Guëar, (gest) z. One entertained in the house or at the table of another; a visitor; a visitant; a stranger; one who

comes newly to reside. GUEST'CHAM-BER, n. A chamber of entertainment. St.

Mark

Mark.
[GUERT'RITE, w. Office due to a guest. Chapman.
GUEST'ROPE,\* n. A rope by which a boat is kept steady
while it is in tow. Crabb.
[Shak.
GUEST'WISE, (Est'WIZ) ad. In the manner of a guest.
GHG'GLE, v. n. [grogoghare, It.] See GUEGLE.
GUIR,\* (gir) n. (Min.) A loose, earthy deposit from water.
Cleaveland.

Guj-A'cum,\* (gwe-a'kum) n. An improper spelling and pro-nunciation of guaiacum. Walker. See Guaiacum.

||Gulp'A-BLE, (gid's-bi) a. That may be governed by same

| Guid-A-Ele, (glu'q-u) a. Alex hay be governed by seel | Guid-A-Ge, (glu'q) n. The reward given to a guide. | Guid-A-Ge, (glu'q) n. Direction; government; lead. | Guide, A-Ge, (glu'q) n. Direction; government; lead. | Guide, Glu'd, Sm. | v. a. [gaude, Fr.] l. audued pp. auduence; to govern by counsel; to instruct; to regulate; to conduct; to lend. | Guide, Fr.] He or that which guides; a director; a conductor, a regulator. | Guide, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, Glu'de, G

Ashmole.

GUILD, (§IId) n. A society; a corporation; a fraternity or association, generally of merchants.

[GUILD/A-BLE, (§IId's-b)] a. Llable to tax. Spelman.

GUILD/B-BLE, (§IId's-b)] a. Lioning coin, a florin. Crabb.

GUILD/HALL, (§IId'hal) n. The hall in which a corporation usually assembles; a town-hall. Shak.

[GUILE, (§II) [§yII, S. W. J. F.; §II, P. E. Ja.; §SII, K.; §'II, Sm.] n. [guile, guile, old Fr.] Craft; cunning; duplicity; decent, fraud, insidious artifice.

[GUILE, (§II) v. a. [guiler, Fr.] To disguise cunningly; to beguile. Spenser.

beguile. Senser.

[GUILE'ED., (Ell'ed) a. Treacherous, deceiving. Stat.

[GUILE'70L, (Ell'fül) a. Insidious; deceiving. Stat.

[GUILE'70L-TY, (Ell'fül-e) al. Insidiously; treacherously.

[GUILE'EDL-NESS, (Ell'fül-nes) n. Secret treachery.

[GUILE'LESS, (Ell'ies) a. Free from deceit or guile; hon-

[GUILE/LESS-NESS, (Ell'les-nes) n. Freedom from deceit. [GUIL/ER, (Ell'er) n. A deceiver; a traitor. Wichife. Guill/LE-mot, \* (Ell'e-mot) n. (Ornith.) A bird, similar to the auk. Pennant.

THE BULL PERMANL.

GUIL-LO-TINE', (GII-10-15n') [SII'0-15n, P. Ja. K. R.; gII-yo-15n', Sm.; SII'0-11n, Wh.] n. [Fr.] An instrument of capital punishment, used in France, which separates the head from the body at one stroke. It was named from the introducer, Joseph Ignace Guillotin.

GUIL-10-71nE', (SII-0-61n') n. G. [1. GUILLOTINED; pp. GUILLOTINED, GUILLOTINED.] To behead or decapitate by the guillotine.

guiltotine.

Guilty, (§ih) n. The state of being guilty, or of having violated a law, sin; criminality; a crime; an offence.

Guilty'-Ly, (§ih'e-le) ad. In a guilty manner; criminally

Guilty'-Less, (gil-e-nes) n. The state of being guilty.

Guilty'-Less, (§ih'les) a. Innocent; free from guilt.

Guilty'-Less-Less, (§il'e-les) ad. Without guilt, innocently

Guilty'-Less-Less, (§il'e-les) n. Freedom from guilt.

Guilty'-Sick, (§ih'sik) a. Diseased by guilt. Beaum. & Fl.

Guilty'-Sick, (§ih'stand) a. Polluted with crimes.

Maurel. Maurice.

Guill'Ty, (gil'te) a. Having guilt; justly chargeable with a crime, not innocent; criminal, wicked; corrupt. [GUIL'Ty-Like, (gil'te-lik) ad. Guiltily. Shak. Guilm'BARD,\* n. A musical instrument; the jews-harp.

Maunder.

Maunder.
GUIM'PLE, v. See Wimple.
GUIM'PLE, v. See Wimple.
GUIM'PLE, v. See Wimple.
GUIN'RA, (gin'e) n. An English denomination of money,
of the value of 21 shillings sterling, formerly a coin, now
disused.—Guineas were first coined, in 1662, of gold
brought from Guinea; whence its name.

Drought from rames; whence us name. GUIN'ξΑ-CORN,\* n. A vegetable growing on the coast of Africa, which produces a kind of grain. Farm. Excy. GUIN'ξΑ-DEER,\* (ΕΠ'0-647) n. A small quadruped. Hill. GUIN'ξΑ-DRÖP'PER, (ΕΠ'0-4176) γε) n. One who cheats by dropping guineas; a swindler. Gay. GUIN'ξΑ-POWL,\* n. A fowl from the coast of Guinea.

Burks.

GUIN'\$A-GRĀSS,\* n. A valuable plant or grass. Parm. Ency.
GUIN'\$A-HEN, (§In'Q-bōn) n. A domestic African fowl.
GUIN'\$A-EP'P\$R, (§In'q-bō'p'p') n. The seeds of two species of amomum, from Africa, powerfully aromatic, stim-

ulant, and cordial.

GUIN'EA-PIG, (gIn'e-pig) s. A small Brazilian animal.

GUIN'EA-WORM,\* (gIn'e-wurm) s. A species of worm. Hamilton

GUIN'IAD, (gwin'yad) n. [gwyn, Welsh.] A fish called

Guin'; h. (gwin'; yau) n. [gwyn, Weisn.] A nan called whiting.
Guilsy, (giz) n. [gwss. Fr.] Manner; mien; habit; practice, custom; eaternal appearance; dress.
Guis'e's, (giz'er) n. A mummer; a person in disguise.
Gui-TAR', (go-tir') n. [chtard, Il.] A stringed instrument of music.

†Gölch, v. n. [gulagn, Teut.] To swallow voraciously.

Turberville. †GÜLCH, R. A giutton; a blockhead; voracity. B. Jonson. †GÜL'CHIN, R. Same as guick. Skinner. GÜLEŞ, (gülz) a. [gucules, Fr.] (Her.) Red. Shak.

GUT

GUN

tiable.

GULF'Y, a. Full of gulfs or whiripools. Milton.

GULF'Y, a. Full of gulfs or whiripools. Milton.

GULLS, v. a. [guiller, old Fr.] [i. GULLED; pp. GULLING,

GULLED.] To trick; to cheat; to defraud; to deceive.

Shak. To form a channel by running water; to gully. Furby.

Forby.

GDLL, n. A cheat; a fraud; a trick; a stupid animal; one easily cheated; a sea-burd.

GDLL'-CATCH-FR, n. A cheat; one who cheats fools.

GDLL'ER-Y, n. Cheat; imposture. Burton. [R.]

GDL'ER-Y, n. [proleta, Fr.] The throat, or passage for food; the neck of a vessel. [f A small stream. Heylan.]

GDL-L-BLL'-TY, n. Weak creduitty. Burke. [Vulgar.]

GDL'L-BLE,\* a. Capable of being gulled or deceived. W.

Soot.

Soot.

GDL'Lied't, a. Worn away by friction. Ask.

GDL'Lied't, n. [gulo, L.] A glutton. Barret.

GDL'Lion,\* (gül'yun) n. Gripes in horses. Farm. Ency.

[Local, Eng.]

GDLL'ISH. a. Foolish; stupid; absurd. Burton.

(GDLL'ISH. N. Ess., n. Foolishness, stupidity. Tr. of Boccalin.

GDL'Ly, v. n. [a. GULLIED; pp. GULLVING, GULLIED.] To

run with noise; to gurgle; to form a channel.

GDL'Ly, v. a. To sweep away or form a channel by the

force of running water; to wear away by friction. Ask.

GDL'Ly, n. [goulde, Fr.] A dicth; a channel; a gutter:—

a large knife; a cleaver; a weapon of war. Jamusson.

An iron tram plate or rail. Frances.

GDL'Ly-HÖLE, m. A hole where a gutter, drain, or stream

of water empties itself.

GD'LO,\* n. [L., glutton.] (Zool.) A genus of animals com-

or water empites itself.

Gö'LÖ,\* n. [L., glutton.] (Zool.) A genus of animals comprising the wolverene or glutton and the grison. P. Cyc.

GU-LÖS'I-TY, n. [gulosus, L.] Greediness; gluttony; voracity. Browns. [R.]

GÜLP, v. a. [golpen, D.] [i. GULPED; pp. GULPING, GULPED.]

To swallow eagerly; to suck down without intermission.

Gay.
Gülp, z. As much as can be swallowed at once. More.

GULPH, N. See GULF.

GUM, N. [gummi, L.] A concrete vegetable substance which
exudes from certain trees, and hardens on the surface,
being soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol, whereas

being soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol, whereas resis is soluble only in alcohol or in spirit:—the fleshy covering or socket of the teeth.

Gim, v. a. [i. gummed p. pp. gummind, gummed.] To smear with gum; to close with gum. B. Jonson.

Gim, v. a. To exude or form gum. London.

Gim, v. a. To exude or form gum. London.

Gim, v. a. To exude or form gum. London.

Gim, v. a. To exude or form gum. London.

Gim, v. a. To exude or form gum. London.

Gim, v. a. To exude or form gum. London.

Gim, v. a. Fig. v. a. Producing gum. London.

Gim, v. a. Consisting of or abounding in gum. gumminess. Floyer.

Gim, v. a. Consisting of or abounding in gum, of the nature of gum; productive of gum; svergrown with gum.

Gimp, v. a. An awkward, foolish person, a doit. Holloway.

[Colloquial and vulgar.]

[Gimp, v. a. To exude or the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum; productive of gum; svergrown with gum.

[Colloquial and vulgar.]

GUMP'TION, (gum snan, m. [Vulgar.]
[Vulgar.]
GUM'-RES-IN,\* n. A substance composed of gum and resin, an exudation from many trees. Brands.
GUM'-WA-TER.\* n. A distillation from gum. Jodrell.
GUN, n. A musket, a fowling-piece; a carbine, an instrument of destruction from which shot is discharged by fire.
It includes all species of fire-arms, except, perhaps, the missed and mortar.

It includes all species of ire-arms, except, perhaps, the pistol and mortar.

GÜN, v. n. [L. Gunned; pp. Gunning, Gunned.] To shoot with a gun. Beaum. & Fl.

GÜ'NAR-EHY, n. See Gynarcht.

GÜn'Băr-Ehy, n. See Gynarcht.

GÜn'Băr-Ehy, n. A boat for carrying cannon; a small vessel of war carrying only one gun. Falconer.

GÜN'DECK,\* n. A lower deck of a ship where the gunroom is. Booth.

is. Booth.

is. Booth.
GDN/LOCK,\* n. The lock of a gun. Booth.
GUN/-MET-AL,\* n. An alloy of copper and tin. Hamilton.
GUN/-MET-AL,\* n. (Nauk.) Corrupted from gannals. See GUNWALE.
GUN/NEL,\* n. A small spotted fish. Store.
GUN/NER, n. One who shoots; a cannoneer; a naval officer
who has the charge of the ordnance, ammunition, &c.,
of a ship. of a ship.

GUN'NER-y, s. The science of using artillery; the art of managing guns and mortars.

GUN'NER-y, s. The sport or diversion of shooting; the use

other management of diversion of successing, the decorate grain is shooting. Beaum. 4 FL.

GDN'NY, \* n. A coarse sackcloth made in Bengal. McCullock. — Often used as an adjective; as, "gunny cloth."

GU-NOC'A4-CY, n. See GYNEROCKACY.

GUN'PORT, \* n. A hole in a ship for a cannon. Parry.

GÜN'PÖÑ-DER, n. Combustible powder put into guns to be fired; a composition of 78 parts of sattpetre, 12 of charcoal, and 10 of sulphur.
GÜN'PÖÑ-DER,\* a. An epithet applied to a fine species of green tea, being a carefully ploked hyson, the leaves of which are rolled and rounded so as to have a granular

dposited:—a room used as a dining-room for lieuten-

ants, acc. GÜN'SHÖT, n. The reach or range of a gun; the space of distance to which a shot can be thrown.
GÜN'SHÖT, a. Made by the shot of a gun. Wiseman.
GÜN'SHÖT, a. Man whose trade it is to make guns.
GÜN'STER,\* n. One who uses a gun; a gunner. Tutter. [R.]
GÜN'STICK, n. A stick for driving a charge into a gun; a rammer.

GUN'STOCK, n. The wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

fixed.

GÜN'STÖNE, n. A stone formerly shot from a gun. Shak.

GÜN'TER'S-CHĂIN,\* n. A chain used for measuring land.

— Gunter's line, a logarithmic inc engraved on scales, sectors, &c. — Gunter's quadrant, an astronomical instrument for finding the hour of the day, &c. — Gunter's scale, a scale having various lines and angles engraved on it, and used for resolving questions in navigation. Brands.

GÜN'WALE, (commonly pronounced, and sometimes spelled gün'nel) n. (Naut.) The upper part of the solid workmanship of a vessel's side; that piece of timber which reaches, on either side of the ship, from the half-deck to the forecastle; the lower part of any port where any ord-

reaches, on either side of the ship, from the half-deck to the forecastle; the lower part of any port where any ordnance is, is also termed the gunuals.

GÜRGE, n. [gurges, L.] A whirlpool; a gulf. Milton. [R.] fGURGE, v. a. To swallow up. Murror for Magustrates. fGUR'GEON, (gür'jun) n. The coarser part of the meal sifted from the bran. Holinshed. See Guddowns.

GÜR'GLE, (gür'gl) v. n. [gurgogluare, il.] [I. GURGLED; pp. GURGLING, GURGLED.] To fall or gush with noise, as water from a bottle; to flow with a puring noise.

GÜR'GLE,\* n. A gush or flow of liquid. Thomson.

GÜRG'LET,\* n. An earthen vessel made very porous. Mackundok.

TRIOSS.

GÜR'HOF-TTE,\* n. (Min.) A snow-white mineral. Jameson.

GÜR'KOF. n. A pickled cucumber. See GHERKIN.

GÜR'NARD, n. [gournauld, old Fr.] A sea-fish having a bony head. Crabb.

GUR'NET, n. A fish found on the coast of Devonshire, England, said by some to be the same as the gurnard. Shak. GUR'RY,\* n. (East Indies) A native fortification. Hamilton GUSH, v. n. [i. cushed ; pp. cushing, cushed.] To flow or

rush out with violence or rapidity, as a fluid. Güsh, z. An emission of fluid with force.

GUSH, n. An emission of finid with force.
GUSH, n. F. [pausset, Fr.] An angular piece of cloth sewed at the upper end of a shirt sleeve, or as a part of the neck.
GUST, n. [gustus, L.] Sense of tasting, power of enjoyment; fiking; intellectual taste. Dryden. [gustr, Gull A sudden, violent blast of wind; a breeze, a gule. Shak.
GUST, v. a. To taste; to have a relish of. Shak.
GUST'A-BLE, a. That may be tasted. Harvey. [R.]
GUST'A-BLE, n. Any thing that may be tasted or eaten.
More.

More.

More.

GUS-TA'TION, n. The act of tasting. Browne.

GUS'TA-TO-RY,\* a. Relating to or having taste. Ed. Rev.

GUST'FOL. A. Tasteful, well-tasted. Hovell.

GUST'FOL.NESS, n. The relish of any thing. Barrow.

GUST'LESS, a. Tasteless; inspid. Sr T. Browne.

GUS'TO, n. [It.] The relish of any thing, taste, zest; hatellectual taste; liking. Dryden. [R.]

GUS-TO'SO,\* [It.] (Mus.) With taste. Crabb.

GUT, n. [kuttein, Germ.] The intestinal canal of an animal; an intestine, a passage.—pl. The receptacle of food, the stomach; intestines.

GUT, v. a. [i. GUTTED; pp. GUTTED, GUTTED.] To eviscerate; to draw; to take out the inside; to plunder of contents. Dryden.

tents. Dryden

OUT TA, \*n. [L.] pl. OUT T.E. A drop; a gout.—(Arch.)
A little cone in the form of a bell. Crabb.
OUT TA, SE-RE'NA, n. [L.] (Med.) A disease of the eye;
drop-screne; amaurosis.

drop-sorene; amaurosis.

GDT/TA-TED, a. Besprinkled with drops. Bailey.

GDT/TER, v. a. To cut in small channels or hollows. Stak.

GDT/TER, v. a. To cut in small channels or hollows. Stak.

GDT/TER, v. n. To fall in drops; to run as a candie. Scott.

GDT/TER, (gdt/tl) v. n. To feed luxuriously; to gormandize; to guzzle. Dryden.

GDT/TLR, (gdt/tl) v. a. To swallow. L'Estrange.

GDT/TLR, n. One who guttlee; a greedy enter.

GDT/TU-LOUS, a. [guttule, L.] In the form of a small drop.

Browne.

GOT'TUR-AL, a. Belonging to the throat; pronounced in or

by the throat.

Gör'rua-AL,\* a. A letter pronounced chiefly by the throat.

The gutturals are k, q, and c and g hard. Hiley.

GUT-TUR-AL'I-TY.\* s. The quality of being guttural. Sou-GOT'TUR-AL-WESS, m. The quality of being guttural. Dies GUT'TY, a. (Her.) Charged or sprinkled with drops

Smark.

Out'wort, (güt'würt) z. An herb.

GU?, (gī) z. (Nuzt.) A rope used to swing a weight, or keep steady any heavy body and provent it from swinging, while being huisted or lowered; a sort of tackle

GUZ'ZLE, (gūz'zl) v. z. [gozzoughars, It.] [t. ouzzled; pp. ouzzled, cuzzled.] To eat or drink greedily; to gormandize, to swallow greedily.

GUZ'ZLE, v. a. To swallow with immoderate gust.

Dryden.

GDZ'ZLE, v. a. To swallow with immoderate gust. Dryden.

GGUZ'ZLE, n. An insatiable thing or person. Marston.

GUZ'ZLE, n. One who guzzles; a gormandizer.

GWIN'IAD, n. A fish. Crabb. See GUINIAD.

GYZLE, The East Indian jungle bull or ox. P. Cyc.

GYBE, (1b) n. See GIBE. Shat.

GYBE, (1b) n. To sneer. Spenser. See GIBE.

GYBE, (1b) v. n. To sneer. Spenser. See GIBE.

GYB', n. The shifting of the boomsail from one side of the mast to the other. Hamilton.

FSYE, (2) v. a. To guide. Chaucer. See GIE.

[[GYM.NA'S]-NREH, n. An Athenian officer who had the charge of providing oil and other necessaries for the gymnasia. Brande. nasia. Brane

nasia. Brande.

[By YM.N. 3/3; DM. (jim-nā'zhọ-ūm) [jim-nā'zhọ-ūm, W.;

gim-nā'shọ-ūm, Ja.; jim-nās'yum, K.; jim-nāz'ọ-ūm, colloguadly jim-nāzh'yum, Sm.; jim-nā'zọ-ūm, Davus.] v. [L.;
yupa'a'cvo, Gr.] pl. L. py ym. Na'sy;-a. Eng. qy Ym.Na'sy;
Dusy. Formerly, a place for athletic exercises, in which such
as practised them were nearly naked; any place of exercise; a school; a grammar school; a seminary.

[GYM'NAST.\*\* a. One who practises or teaches gymnastics.
Davadicos.

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||Ty'm'N|C, n. Athletic exercise. Burton. ||G'M'N|CAL, a. [y purics]. [O'mnastic. Potter. |G'M'N|TE,\* n. (M'n.) A species of serpentine. Dana. |G'M'N|O'Ps,\* n. (O'rsull.) A genus of birds. Cuvier. |G'M-N|O'C-PE|ST, n. [yupuooodicrui.] One of an austere | sect of Indian philosophers, who lived naked in the woods. Burton.

woods. Burton. [[GYM'No-SPERM,\* m. (Bot.) A plant which has naked seeds. The gymnosperms form one of the five divisions of the vegetable kingdom. P. Cyc. [[GYM-No-SPER'MOVS, [JIM-no-SPEr'mys, S. W. K. Sm.; gim-no-sper'mys, Ja.] [γνμνός and σπέρμα.] Having the seeds naked

NAMES.

GYM'NOTE,\* n. The electric cel; gymnotus. Good.

FYM.NOTE,\* n. [L.] A genus of fishes; the electric cel

of Guiana. P. Cyc.

GYM.NOTA,\* n. (Zool.) A small quadruped found in Su-

matra. Raffles.

matrix ragges.

Given E. (in the standard of γυνή.)

Given E. (in the standard of γυνή.)

Relating to women. Forward.

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||QTM-E-OC'R4-CY, (|Yn-q-Ok'rq-q-q) n. Female government, government by a woman. Soldon.

GY-NIN'DER,\* n. (Bet.) A plant the stamens of which are inserted in the pistil. Smart.

GY-NIN'DER,-4,\* n. (Bet.) A class of plants which have their stamens and pistils consolidated into a single body

P Cyc.
GY-NAN'DROUS,\* c. Having stamens and pistils consolidat-

l. Loudon. (BY N'AR-EHY, (Jin'ar-ke) [Jin'ar-ke, Sm. R. Wb.; ğin'ar-ke, Ja. K.] n. (γυνή and dρχή.] Female government. Ld. Chestorfield.
 (GY-NE'C)-DM. « (Je-nē'she-ūm) n. A private apartment for normal services.

Chesterfeld.

(GY-NE'CJ-DM,\* (Je-n8'she-Um) n. A private apartment for women. Massader.

(GYN-E-CO'CA-CY, [J-ne-kök'rs-se, F.: §In-e-kök'rs-se, E. K.; Jin-e-kök'rs-se, Sm.] n. [yvsutoxparia.] Government by a female; female government or rule.

GY'N-C-BAEL,\* n. (Bot.) The elevated part of the growing point of a flower bud. P. Cye.

(GY-NO'CA-CY,\* n. Government by woman; gyneocracy GYN'O-PHŌRE,\* n. (Bot.) The stalk upon which some ovaria are situated in the passion flower. Brande.

GY-PA'S-TOS,\* n. (Ornith.) The secretary bird. Illiger GY-PA'S-TOS,\* n. (Ornith.) The learnergeyer or bearded griffin. P. Cyc.

(GYP-OER'A-NUS,\* n. (Ornith.) The secretary bird. Illiger GYPSE, (JIps) n. [gypse, Fr.] Gypsum. Chambers.

GYP-SIP'SR-OUS,\* a. Froducing gypsum. Ann. Phil.

GYP-SIP'SR-OUS,\* a. Producing gypsum. Ann. Phil.

GYP'SIPK, (Jip'sin) a. Same as gypseous. Chambers.

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GYP'SIPK, (Jip'sin) a. Same as gypseous. Chambers.

GYP'SIPK, A. Word corrupted from Egyptians, and applied to a wandering race of people found in many countries of Europe, a vagrant; a fortune-teller.

GYP'SIPK, a. Relating to or resembling the gypsies. Burke.

GYP'SIPK, a. Relating to or rosembling the gypsies. Burke.

GYP'SIPK, a. Relating to or rosembling the gypsies. Burke.

GYP'SIPK, a. Turning round; rotatory; circular. Ed. Red.

field.

GYRATE, \* a. (Bot.) Surrounded by an elastic ring. P. Cwc.

GYRATE, \* a. (Bot.) Surrounded by an elastic ring. P. Cyc.
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Brande.

[GYRE, (jIr) n. [gyrus, L.] A circle described by any thing moving in an orbit. Spenser.

[GYRE, (jIr) v. a. To turn round. Bp. Hall.

GYRED, (jir) ve. a. To turn round. Bp. Hall.

GYRED, (jir) ve. a. Falling in rings. Johnson.

GYR'FAL-CON, (jör'fäw-kn) n. See GERFALCON.

GYR'O-DIS, \*n. A genus of fossil fishes. Agassiz.

GYR'O-DIS, \*n. A genus of fossil fishes. Agassiz.

GYROO'ON-TE, \*n. A body found in fresh-water deposits, being the seed-vessel of fresh-water plants. Lycll.

GY'RO-MÄN-CY, [j'ro-män-se, Ja. K. Sm.: jir'o-män-se, Wb.] n. [yönoc and µayrraa.] A sort of divination, performed by walking in or round a circle.

formed by walking in or round a circle. EF'RON,\* n. (Her.) One of the ordinaries. Jameson. GF-ROBE',\* a. Turned round like a crook; crooked. Low-

don. GYVE, [iv, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.: živ, S. E. K.] n. [gevyn, Welsh.] pl. ĢŸVEŞ. A fetter; fetters or chains for the legs. Shak.

GIVE, (JIV) v. a. To fetter; to shackle. Shak.

## H.

the eighth letter in the alphabet, is regarded as a note of aspiration, or mark of strong breathing; and it is, by many grammarians, accounted no letter. At the heginning of some words, it is mute; as, heir, henor; but in most cases it is articulated; as, hend, head, heart. It is used to denote a kind of iron rail, which, when cut transversely, presents the form of an H. HA, interj. [1.] An expression of wonder, surprise, or sudden exertion. Stak. An expression of laughter. Job.

HX. n. An expression of wonder, surprise, or hesitation.

Shak.

SAGE. HA, v. z. To express surprise; to hesitate. See HAw. HAAF,\* z. The fishing of ling, cod, &c., in Shetland. Jam-

HĀAK, (hāk) n. A fish. Barret. See HAKE.

HA-AR'KIES,\* n. [Ger.] (Mm.) Capillary pyrites in very delicate accoular crystals; a native suphuret of nickel. Rranda

HA'BE-AS COR'PUS, [L., you may kave the body.] (Law)
The most celebrated writ in English law, of which there
are different kinds, for producing a person at a stated
time and place, and stating the reasons why he is held in
custody; for delivering a person from illegal confinement; for removing a person from one court to another,
&c. The habeas corpus act was passed in England in 1679.
HA'BECK,\* n. An instrument used by clothiers in dressing
cloth. Crabb.

HA-BEN'DUM,\* n. [L.] (Law) A word of form in a deed. Blackstone

HAB'ER-DASH-ER, n. One who deals in miscellaneous goods or small wares, as ribbons, tape, pins, needles, and thread. Burke. and thread.

HAB'RE-DASH-RR-Y, n. Articles sold by haberdashersHAB-R-DINE', [häb-qr-dēn', W. Ja.; häb'qr-dēn, P.; hāb'qr-din, Sm.] n. [habordean, old Fr.] A dried sait cod.
dinneorth.

M4-BE'ZE FA'OI-AS POS-SES-SI-O'NEM.\* [L., you may cause to have possession.] (Law) A judicial writ, which lies where one has recovered a term of years in action of

ties where one has recovered a term of years in action of ejectment, to put him into possession. Brands.

HABER'GE-ON, [hg-ber']g-on, W. P. Ja.; hg-ber']nn, K.; hab'g-jon, Sm.] n. [kaltz, or kals, and bergen, Teut.; kaubergen, Fr.] Armor to cover the neck and breast.

HAB'ER-JECT.\* n. A sort of cloth of a mixed color. Crabb. HAB'ILE, a. [Fr.] Caulified; fit for; nimble. Dr. Walker.

HABIL'I-MENT. n. [kabillement, Fr.] Dress; clothes; garment. Suggest

HA-BLI-(-MENT, n. | Raducement, fr. | Erross, counce, gamment. Spensor.

†HA-BLI-|-TATE, v. a. | habiliter, Fr. | To qualify; to entitle. 
†HA-BLI-|-TATE, n. Qualified; entitled. Bacon. 
†HA-BLI-|-TATE|0, n. Qualification. Bacon. 
†HA-BLI-|-TATE|0, n. Qualification. Bacon. 
†HA-BLI-|-TATE|0, n. Qualification. Bacon. 
†HA-BLI-|-TATE|0, n. Qualification. Bacon. 
†HA-BLI-|-TATE|0, n. Qualification. Properties of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of t acquired by doing frequently the same thing; manner;

mien.

HAB'|T, v. a. [i. Habited; pp. Habiting, Habited.] To dress; to accoutre; to array. Shak.

HAB|T, v. a. [habito, L.] To inhabit; to dwell in. Chaucer.

HAB-|-TA-BLL'|-TY,\*n. Quality of being habitable. Derham.

HAB'|T-A-BLE. a. That may be inhabited or dwelt in. More.

HAB'|T-A-BLE. habitaculum, L.] A dwelling. Bale.

HAB'|T-A-CLE, n. [habitaculum, L.] A dwelling. Bale.

HAB'|-TANT, n. Dweller; inhabitant. Milton.

HAB'|-TANT, n. Dweller; inhabitant. Milton.

HAB'|-TANT, n. Dweller; inhabitant. Milton.

HAB'|-TANT, n. Dweller; inhabitant. Milton.

HAB'|-TANT, n. L. [i.] (Natural history) The place where plants, fishes, insects, &c., best thrive, and are usually found. P. Cyc.

HAB-|-TA'TION, n. Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling;

HAB-I-TAITION, n. Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling; place of abode; a dwelling; a dwelling-house; hometall; residence.

†HAB': TA-TOR, n. [L.] Dweller; inhabitant, Browns. HAB':T-ED, a. Having a habit or dress; dressed. Fuller. HA-BIT'U-AL, (ha-bit'yu-al) a. Formed by use; being in constant use; constant; customary; accustomed.

HA-BIT'U-AL-LY, ad. In an habitual manner.

HA-BIT'U-AL-NESS,\* n. The quality of being habitual.

HA-BIT'U-ATE, (ha-bit'yu-āt) v. a. [habituer, Fr.] [i. habit-UATED; pp. habituating, habituated.] To make habit-

UAIRD; pp. HABITUTING, HABITUTED, IT of make haditual; to accustom.

HA-BIT'U-ATE, a. Inveterate; obstinate. Hammond. [R.]

HA-BIT-U-ATE, n. [habitudo, L.] State with regard to something else; familiarity; converse; frequent use or intercourse; long custom, habit.

HA'(BLE, (hā'bl) a. [habits, L.] Fit; proper. Spenser. See

tHAB'NE, ad. At random; at the mercy of chance. Lully.

HACK, v. a. [i. HACKED; pp. HACKING, HACKED.] To cut,
hew, or chop, with repeated or random strokes; to injure

new, or cnop, with repeated or random strokes; to injure by cutting; to stammer; to speak unreadily, or with hesitation.—(Masonry) To make up, in regular stone work, a part with stones smaller and less regular.

IXCK, n. A notch; a hollow cut. Shak. A hesitating or faltering speech. More. An instrument with 100 times.—A horse let out for hire; hackney:—a drudge or person over-worked. Goldsmith. A carriage let for hire; HXck,

person over-worked. Goldsmidt. A carriage let for hire; a hackney-coach. Pope, Tatler, &c.

HACK, a. Hired; mercenary. Wakefield. [Low.]

HACK, v. z. To hackney; to turn hackney or prostitute.

HXCK'BER-RY,\* n. A large American forest-tree. Peck.
HXCK'BER-Y,\* n. A two-wheeled vehicle in India drawn
by oxen. Robinson.

Dy Oten. Rosinson.

HXCk'|Re-COUGH,\* n. A faint, tickling cough. Forby.

HXCk'|KLE, v. a. [Ackelen, Teut.] [i. HACKLED; pp. HACKLING,

HACKLED.] To separate; to tear asunder; to hack.

Burks. To dress flux. See HATCHEL.

HXC'KLE, (hkk'kl) n. A fly for angling. Walton. An instrument for combing or dressing flax or hemp. Skelton. See

HACK MA-TACK. \* n. The American red larch, a large, tall forest-tree, called in some parts the tamarack. Farm.

Ency.

HACK'NEY, (hak'ne) n. [hacnai, Welsh.] pl. HACK'NEYs.

A hired horse; a horse fit for the saddle or a carringe; a hireling; a prostitute; a coach or any thing let out for

hire.

HXCE/NEY, a. Worn out, like a hired horse; prostitute; vicious; much used; common; let out for hire.

HXCE/NEY, v.a. [i. HACKNEYED; pp. HACKNEYING, HACKNEYED, To practise; to accustom; to carry in a hackney-coach. Comper.

HXCE/NEY-COACH,\* a. A carriage let for hire:—called also a hackney and a hack. Smart.

HXCE/NEY-COACH-MAN, a. A driver of a hackney-coach.

HXCE/NEY-COACH-MAN, a. A driver of a hackney-coach.

HXCE/NEYED, \* (hik/nid) a. Much used; worn out.

HXCE/NEY-MAN, a. One who lets horses to hire. Barret. [2.] ret. [2.]

HXD-I-wist'. A proverbial expression implying vain after-thought; "O that I had known!" Gover.

HADJ,\* n.
Burkhardt. n. (Arab.) A pilgrimage to Mecca or Medina.

Burkhardt.

HXD'JEE,\* a. Same as hadji. Malcom.

HXD'JE,\* n. (Arab.) A Mussulman who has performed his pilgrimage to Mecca. Burkhardt.

HEC-CE'!-TY,\* n. The essence of individuality: literally thusness.— A scholastic term. Smart.

HEMA-TEM'E-SIS,\* n. [alua and tuto.] (Med.) The vomiting of blood from the stomach. Brade.

HEM'A-TITE,\* n. (Mm.) See HEMATITE.

HEM-A-TO'O-GY,\* n. (Med.) The doctrine of the blood. Crabb.

HEM-A-TÖ'SIS,\* n. The power of making blood.

Brands.

H.E.M.-Ö.P'TY-SIS,\* n. [alμα and πτίω.] (Med.) The disease of spitting blood. Brands.

H.F.T., n. A handle; that part of any instrument which is taken into the hand. Gower.

H.F.T., v. a. To set in a haft. Ainsworth.

†H.F.T.'E.R., n. A wrangler; a caviller; a crafty fellow

Barret.

HXG, n. A witch; a fury; a goblin; an old ugly woman. HXG, v. a. To torment; to harass with vain terror. Hudi-

bras.

HAG'-BBAG. n. See HUCKABACK.

HAG'-BBAR, a. Born of a witch or hag. Shak.

HAG'-BBAR, a. Born of a witch or hag. Shak.

HAG'-FISH, \* n. A fish resembling a small eel. Booth.

HAG'GARD, a. [hagard, Fr.] Wild; lean; pale; rugged; ugly; deformed.

HAG'GARD, n. Any thing wild or irreclaimable. Shak. A species of hawk. Sandys. A hag. Garth. A stack-yard.

Homell.

Horoell.

HAG'GARD-Ly, ad. In a haggard manner; deformedly. HAG'GED, a. Belonging to or resembling a hag; ugly; HAG'GED, a. lean. Gray.

lean. Gray.

HXG'ESES, or HXG'ES, n. A Scotch dish made in a sheep's maw, of the liver, lights, heart, &c., mixed with suet, onlone, &c.

HXG'ESEH, a. Of the nature of a hag; deformed; horrid.

HXG'ESELLY,\* ad. In the manner of a hag. Dr. Allen.

HXG'GLE, v. n. [karceler, Fr.] [i. HAGGLED; pp. HAGGLEO, HAGGLED,] TO be tedious in a bargain; to be long in coming to the price.

maggled.] To be tenious in a bargain; to be long in coming to the price.

HXG'GLE, (hxg'gl) v. a. To hackle; to hack. Saak. See

HAG'GLER, n. One who haggles.
HAG'GLING,\* n. The act of making many words in a

pargam.

||HĀ-ĢI-Ŏc'EA-CY,\* n. The government of the priesthood; a sacred government; a hierarchy. Ec. Rev. ||HĀ-ĢI-Ōc'EA-PHA, n. pl. [āγιος and γράφω; L.] Holy writings; hagiography. App. Newcome.

||HĀ-ĢI-Ōc'EA-PHAL, α. Denoting sacred writings. Bp.

Cosis.

[HA.Q-I-OG'RA-PHER, [hā-Jo-ōg'ra-fer, P. K. Sm.; hāg-o-ōg'ra-fer, Ja. R. Barclay.] n. A sacred writer; a writer of hagiography. Whithy.

[HA.Q-I-OG'RA-PHY,\* n. Holy or sacred writings; the sacred Scriptures: — a term applied to that part of the books of the Old Testament, which is distinct from the Law and the Prophets: — the history or legends of the saints.

||HA-GI-ÖL'O-GY,\* n. A treatise on sacred things; the history or lives of the saints. Ch. Butler.

HXG'-EID-DEN,\* (-dn) a. Tormented by hags or phantoms. Reattie.

HXG'-SEED,\* n. The offspring of a hag. Skak.
HXG'sHP, n. The title of a witch or hag. Middleton.
HXG'-TX-PER,\* n. A plant; the great woolly mullein.

HÄGUE, (hāg) n. Same as haguebut. HÄGUE Byr, (hāg-) [hāg'būt, Ja.; hāg'ç-būt, Sm.] n. [hacquebute, old Fr.] A kind of fire-arms; an arquebuse.

нін, (hž) interj. An expression of sudden effort or surprise; ha. See Ha. Dryden.

His-mi', \* [ba-ha', Sm. Messader; ha'ha, S.; ha'ha', A.] n. A sunk fence; a fence, bank, or ditch sunk between two slopes so as not to be seen till one comes close upon it. It is sometimes written Han-han. Lendon.

HAI-DIN'GER-ITE, \* n. (Min.) An arsenate of lime. Brew-

ster.

HAIR, \* n. The under coat of an Arab. Th. Campbell. HAIL, (hal) n. Frozen drops of rain or vapor Looks.

HAIL, v. n. [1. HAILED; pp. HAILING, HAILED.] To pour down, as hall. — To han from, to have or assign as one's residence or place of abode.

HAIL, v. a. To pour. Shak. To salute; to call to

HAIL, v. a. 10 point. Seal. To satisfy to Calab.

HAIL, viterj. A term of salutation, health. Millom.

HAIL, a. Healthy, sound. See Halp.

HAIL-FELLÖW, n. A companion. Bp. Ham.

HAIL-SHÖT, n. Small shot scattered like hail. Hayword.

HAIL/SHÖT, M. Simall shot scattered like hail. Haynard.

HAIL/STÖNE, M. A particle or single ball of hail. Josh. X.

HAIL/Y, A. Consisting of hail; full of hail. Pope.

HAI/NOUS, M. See HEINOUS.

HAIR, (har, M. Dry, elastic filaments arising from the skin of animals; one of the common teguments of the body; a single hair; any thing very small:—course, order, grain, as of the hair combed or lying in one way. Shak.

HAIR/BELLU, M. A GOWER. See HAREBELL.

HAIR/BELLU, M. A GOWER. See HAREBELL.

HAIR/BERADTH, M. The diameter of a hair; a very small distance or space. Judg. XX.

HAIR/BERADTH, \* a. Of the breadth of a hair; very narrow. Shak.

barber. More

barber. More.

HAIRED, (har'ed or hard) a. Having hair. Todd. — Often used in composition; as, long-kaired.

HAIR'GRÄSS,\* n. A species of fine grass. Booth.

HAIR'HÜNG, a. Hanging by a hair. Young.

HAIR'LEGE, n. A fillet or lace for tying the hair.

HAIR'LESS, a. Destitute of hair; wanting hair.

HAIR'LESS, a. Destitute of hair; wanting hair.

HAIR'LINE,\* a. Resembling hair. Blount.

HAIR'LINE,\* n. A line made of hair, a very slender line.

HAIR'-NEE-DLE, z. A needle formerly used in dressing the hair; hair-pin.

HAIR'-PIN, m. A pin formerly in use for dressing the hair. HAIR'-POW-DER,\* m. Powder for the hair. Booth. HAIR'-SHIET,\* m. A shirt made of hair; a coarse shirt.

Pope.

HAIR'-WORM,\* (hár'würm) n. The gordius, a worm resembling a long and siender thread. Roget.

HAIR'y, a. Covered with or consisting of hair. Dryden.

HAIR'y-HĒAD-ĒD,\* a. Having the head covered with hair. Hill

HAKE, s. A kind of fish; a sort of blenny:—a pot-hook:
—a frame for holding cheeses.

HA'KEM,\* s. (India) The governor of a city. Crabb.

HXE'S-MITE,\* a. Relating to the caliph Hakem, or to astronomical tables published under the caliph Hakem.

Smart.

HAK'S-TIN.\* n. A military coat of defence. Crabb.

HAK'OT, n. A kind of fish. Anneorth.

HAL, in local names, is derived, like al, from the Saxon kealle, i. e. a kall, a palace. Crabon.

[HAL'ERED, or HAL'SERD, [hal'berd, S. W. P. J. F. K.: hal'berd, Ja. Sm.] n. [kallebarde, Fr.] A long pole terminating formerly in a battle-axe, now in a sort of dagger.

HHI--RED.DEP.' = One who is armed with a halberd.

— Written also kalberd. Ask.

HALCE,\* n. A salt liquor made of the entrails of fish, pickle, brine, &c. Crabb.

HALCE,\* on, (hki/she-un or hki/se-un) [hki/she-un, W. P. E. F. J. k. thi/shun, S. E.; hki/se-un, J. Sm.] n. [kalcyo, L.] n. The kingdisher or alcedo, a bird said to lay her eggs in nests on rocks, near the sea, during the calm weather in winter, and to have a continuance of calm weather while she incubates.

HALLOW A. A. neither applied to seven days before

weather while she incubates.

| HALL'OY-ON, a. An epithet applied to seven days before, and seven after, the winter solstice:—placid; quief, still; peaceful; happy. Denkem.

| HALLOY-O'NI-AN, a. Peaceful; quiet; halcyon. Sheldon.

| HALLE, a. Weifare. Spensor.

| HALLE, a. Healthy; sound; hearty; whole; uninjured.

| | HALLE, or HALLE, [lai], J. E. Ja. K. Sm.; hal, S. P.; hal or hal, W. F.] v. a. To drag by force; to pull violently and rudely; to haul. See HAUL.

| HALLE, or HALLE, n. A violent pull. Congress. See HAULEL.

| HALLE, or HALLE, n. A violent pull. Congress. See HAULEL.

| HALLE, or HA'LE, n. A violent pull. A beautiful American shrub, of two varieties, called the silver-bell and sneeds of war. Ency. tree. Form. Ency.

HÄLF, (häf) a.; pl. HALVES, (hävz) One of two equal parts; a molety; an equal part.

HÄLF, (häf) a. Consisting of a molety or ball.

HÄLF, (häf) ad. In part; equally. Drydes. — It is much used in composition; as, half-bissd, half-slive, &c. .

HÄLF, (häf) v. a. To halve. Wotton. Bee HALVE.

HÄLF, (häf) v. a. To halve. Wotton. Bee HALVE.

HÄLF, (häf) v. a. To halve. Wotton. Bee halve.

of the same father only; one who is only half of the same blood or race: — used also as an adjective.

HÄLF-BLOOD-ED, (häfblüd-d) a. Being of the same father only, or of the same mother only: — mean; descenerate.

generate. HALF'-BLÖÖM,\* (häf'blôm) s. A round mass of metals

HÅLF'-BLÖÖM,\* (häfblöm) n. A round mass of metals which comes out of the finery. Crabb.

HÅLF-BRED,\* a. Not well-bred; impolite. Atterbury.

HÅLF-BREED,\* n. A to Half-blood. Museomary Herald.

HÅLF-BREED,\* n. A ca. Half-blood. Museomary Herald.

HÅLF-BREED,\* n. A cap partly put off; a half bow, or imperfect act of civility. Shak.

HÅLF'-CENT,\* n. A capper coin of the United States of the value of five mills. Patterson.

HÅLF'-CENT,\* n. A copper coin of the United States of the value of the mills. Patterson.

HÅLF'-CÖCK,\* n. The position of the cock of a gun at the first notch. Booth.

HÅLF'-CEOWN,\* n. A silver coin valued at two shillings and six-pence sterling. Ash.

HÅLF'-DEAD, (häfdd) a. Almost dead. Mülton.

HÅLF'-DEME,\* n. A silver coin of the United States of the value of five cents. Bounder.

HALF'-DÖL-LAR,\* n. A silver coin of the United States. Patterson HALF'-EA-GLE, \* s. An American gold coin of the value of

five dollars. Patterson. †HÄLF'EN, (häf'fn) a. Wanting half its due qualities.

†HALF'EN-DEAL, (haf'fn-del) ad. [Aalfedeel, Teut.] Nearly

half. Speaser. HALF'ER, (haffer) z. One who possesses only half of a thing, a male fallow-deer gelded. Peggs.
HALF-FACED, (haffast) a. Showing only part of the

face.

HALF'-Guïn-FA,\* (häffgïn-e) π. An English gold coin valued at ten shillings and six-pence sterling. Ask.

Walled at the samings and six-pole secting. All the HALF'-HATCHED, (haffbacht) a. Imperfectly heard. Pope. HALF'-HEARD, (haffbard) a. Imperfectly heard. Pope. HALF'-HEART-ED,\* a. Illiberal; ungenerous; unkind.

Southey.

HALF'-LEARN-ED, (haf'lörn-ed) a. Imperfectly learned.

HALF'-LENGTH,\* a. Containing one half of the length.

Jerus.

HALF'-LÖST, a. Nearly lost. Millon.

HALF'-MARK,\* (häf'märk) n. A noble, or six shillings and eight-pence sterling. Craob.

HALF'-MEAS-URL,\* (häf'mezh-ur) n. An imperfect plan of operation, a feeble effort. Bp. Watson.

HALF-MOON', n. The moon when half illuminated; any thing in the figure of a half-moon.

HALF-PART, n. One half of any thing. Shak.

HALF'-PAR,\* a. Having only one half of a salary or pay.

Recruell.

Boswell.

HALF'-PAY,\* (haf'pā) n. Reduced pay, seldom literally half; a reduced allowance paid to an officer when not in actual service: — used also as an adjective. McCullock.

actual service: — used also as an adjective. McChillech. [HALE'-PEN-NY, (hā'pēn-ne), hā'pēn-ne, or hā'pēn-ne, or hā'pēn-ne, fhā'pēn-ne, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; hāp'pēn-ne or hā'pēn-ne, K. Wb.] n.; pl. HALF-PENCE, (hā'pens or hāl'pēns) or HALF-PENNIES (hā'pēn-nez.) An English copper coin, of which two make a penny. 37 Half-penny and half-pence are, in this country, generally pronounced in accordance with their orthography, half pēn-ng and half-sec.

modules in and haffpens.

||HALF'-PEN-NY, (hā'pēn-ne) a. Of the value of a half-penny; of little value. Shak.

||HALF'-PEN-NY-WORTH, (hā'pēn-ne-würth) s. The worth

(HALF'-PEN-NY-WORTH, (ha/pen-ny-wutth) a. The worth of a half-penny. Skak.

HÁLF'-Pike, a. A small pike carried by officers.

HÁLF'-Pike, a. A fe fourth part of a quart. Pops.

HÁLF'-READ, (haf'rēd) a. Partially read. Dryden.

HÁLF'-RÖÜND,\* a. Semicircular. Milton.

HÁLF'-RÖÜND,\* n. (Arch.) A semicircular moulding. Fran-

HÄLF'-SØHÖL'AR, (häf'sköl'ar) n. One imperfectly learned. HÁLF'-SĒAŞ-Ö'VER, (häf'sēz-ö'ver) a. Half-drunk. Dryden. HÄLF'-sīght-ED, (häf'sīt-ed) a. Seeing imperfectly. Be-

HÄLE'-Sis-TER,\* n. A sister by the father's side only, of the mother's side only. Ask. HÄLE'-SPHERE, (häf'sfer) n. A hemisphere. B. Jonson. HÄLE'-STÄRVED, (häf'sfærd) a. Almost starved. Millon. HÄLE'-STRÄINED, (häf'stränd) a. Half-bred; imperfect;

partly-strained.

HALF'-SWÖRD, (haf'sord) n. Close fight. Shak.

HALF'-TINT,\* n. An intermediate color; middle-tint. Francis.

HALF'-WAY, (haf'wa) ad. In the middle. HALF'-WAY,\* a. Being in the middle between two ex-HALF'-WAY, \* a.

HALF -Wir, a. A blockhead; a foolish fellow

HALF'-WIT, a. A blockhead; a foolish fellow
HALF'-WIT-TED, a. Foolish; stupid.
HAL'1-BUR, (hal'1974d) a. pl. See HALLIARD.
HAL'1-BUR, (hal'1974d) a. pl. See HALLIARD.
HAL'1-BUR, (hal'19-but) (hol'19-but, S. W. J. F. Ja. K.; hal'1-c-but, P. Sm.] a. A large, flat see-fish.
HAL'1-BUR, a. An adjuration by what is holy. Spensor.
HAL-1-BUR108, a. pl. lethtyology; a treatise on fishing or fish. Scott. [R.]
HAL'1-MAS, (hal'19-mas) [hal'19-mas, P. K. Sm.; hbl'19-mas, S. W. F.] a. The feast of All-Souls. See Hallowmass.
HAL'1904, or HAL'1904, a. The act of dragging by force.
HAL-1-OG'EA-PHER,\* a. One who writes about the sea.

HAL-I-Ö'TIS,\* n. (Conol.) A shell resembling the human Pennant.

thi-Lit'u-ous, a. [kalitus, L.] Vaporous; fumous.

Boyle.

HALL, a. A large room for the transaction of public business; a large or public room; a court of justice; a manorhouse; the public room of a coproration; a large room at the entrance of a palace or large house; an entry:—a collegiate body in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, in England.

HALL'AGE,\* s. Toll paid for goods sold in a common hall.

HALL'-DOOR,\* s. The door or entrance into a hall. Gold-

smith.

emich.

HXL-LE-LU'JAH, (hăl-le-lu'ya) interj. & n. [Heb., Praise
ye Jahovak.] A song of thanksgiving. Milton.

HXL-LE-LU-JXT'|C, (hăl-le-lu-yăt'ık) a. Giving praise.

HXLL'IAED, (hăl-ly-lu-yăt'ık) a. Giving praise.

HXLL'IAED, (hăl-yard) n.; pl. HXLL'IAEDS. (Naut.) A
rope by which yards, sails, and signals, are hoisted.

HXL'L'IEE, s. (Min.) A mineral found at Halle. Dana.

HXL'L'O-IDE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral. Hamilton. See HA-LOIDE

HAL-LOO', interj. A hunting cry of encouragement or

call.

IAL-Lôô', v. z. [haler, Fr.] [i. Hallooed; pp. Hallooing, Hallooed.] To cry as after the dogs; to treat as in contempt. See Hollo.

IAL-Lôô', v. a. To encourage with shouts; to chase with shouts; to call or shout to. Shak.

HAL-Lôô'ING, z. A loud and vehement cry. B. Jonson.

HĂL'LôW, (hā'l'8) v. a. [i. Hallowed, pp. Hallowing, Hallowed.] To consecrate; to make holy; to dedicate, to sanctify; to reverence as holy; as, "Hallowed be

thy name. HAL-LOW-EEN',\* m. (Scotland) The evening preceding

All-hallows. Jamieson.

HXL'LOW-MAS, M. The feast of All-Souls, or the time about All-Saints' and All-Souls' day; viz. the 1st and 2d

of November. Saak.

HAL-LÖY'LÎTE,\* n. (Mîn.) A compact mineral. Dana.

HAL-LÜ'CI-NATE, v. n. [kallucinatus, L.] To stumble, to

HAL-LOT LITE, \*\* . (wire.) A compact mineral. Dana.

HAL-LOT OI-NATE, \*\* . R. [Rallucinatus, L.] To stumble, to blunder. Cockersm.

HAL-LO-OI-NATION, \*\* . A species of mania; delusion; error; blunder; mistake; folly.

HAL-LO'CI-NA'-TO-RY, \*\* a. Blundering; erratic. Ed. Rev. HALL'-Win-Dōw, \*\* a. A window of a hall. Haskins.

HALM, (hawm) \*\* . Straw. See Haum.

HA'LO, \*\* . [Rale, L. & Fr.] pl. HA'LōS, A red circle round the sun or moon; the bright ring round the head of a holy person in painting; a glory.

HA'Lō-D, \*\* (ha'|36d) a. Surrounded by a halo. Wilson.

HA'Lō-D, \*\* (ha'|36d) a. Surrounded by a halo. Wilson.

HA'Lō-D, \*\* (ha'|36d) a. Surrounded by a halo. Wilson.

HA'Lō-D, \*\* (ha'|36d) a. Surrounded by a halo. Wilson.

HAL'-Do-D, \*\* (ha'|36d) a. Surrounded by a halo. Wilson.

HAL'-Do-B, \*\* a. (Chem.) A substance which, by combination with a metal. produces a saline compound, such as chlorine, iodine, &c. Brande.

HAL'-Do-B, \*\* a. (Alin.) A sort of mineral; the sait of an oxide. Smart.

HAL'-D-DE, \*\* n. (Min.) A sort of chemical sait. Ure.

oxide. Smart.

HXL'O-SEL,\* n. A sort of chemical sait. Urc.

HALSE, (hāwis) n. The neck; the throat. Chaucer.

HALSE, (hāwis) v. a. To embrace about the neck, as children do their parents; to adjure; to greet. Spenser.

HALSE,\* (hāws) n. (Naut.) See Haws.

HALSE,\* (hāws) n. (Sounding harshly; inharmonious.

HAL'SER, (haw'ser) m. (Nant.) A rope or small cable. See

HAWSER.

HAWSEL HALTED; pp. HALTEG, HALTED.] To stop in walking; to limp; to be lame; to stop in a march; to heelstate; to stand dublous; to falter.

HALT, a. Lame; crippled. St. Luke xiv.

HALT, a. Act of limping; manner of limping: — a stop in a march.

HALT'ER, m. One who halts : - a cord : - a rope for hang-

ing malefactors: - a rope or sort of bridle for tying a

HÂL'TER, v. c. To bind or tie with a halter or cord. B. Jones

Joneou.

Joneou.

Act of going lame; act of stopping. Ash.

HALT'ING,\* n. Act of going lame; act of stopping. Ash.

HALT'ING-LY, ad. In a slow or halting manner.

HALVE, (hav) v. a. [i. HALVED; pp. HALVING, HALVED.] To

divide into two equal parts; to join timbers by letting

them into each other.

HALVES, (havx) interj. An expression by which any one

lays claim to an equal share.

HALVES, \* (havz) a. The plural of Half. See HALF.

HALVES, \* n. (Law) An ancient court-baron. Cham
bers.

HAM, whether initial or final, is the Saxon kam, a house, farm, or village. Gibson.

HAM, s. The inner or hind part of the knee of an animal of the knee of an animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the knee of the animal of the animal of the animal of the animal of the animal of the animal of

the hip; the thigh of a hog; the thigh of a hog smoked and salted.

and saited.

HAM'ACK, n. See HAMMOCK.

HAM'ACK, n. See HAMMOCK.

HAM'A-DEF-AD, n. [āµa and ôρθs, Gr.; kamadryas, L.] pl.

(L. HAM-A-DRF'A-DES). Eng. HAM'A-DRF-ADS. A

wood nymph; an inferior deity, supposed by the Greeks
and Romans to preside over the woods and forests.

HA'MATE, a. [kamatus, L.] Entangled; twisted together

BD. Berkeley.

HAME-ED, a. Hooked; set with hooks.

†HAM'BLE, v. a. To hamstring.

HAME, n.; pl. HAMES. Two crooked pieces of wood which
encompass a horse's collar.

HAME, n. ph. HAMES, UN crouded pieces of wood which encompass a horse's collar. 
†HAME, n. Home. Chaucer. 
HAM'EL, v. a. See HAMELE. 
HAM'ELSECK'EN,\* or HAMELSUK'EN,\* n. (Scotch law) Burglary; the crime of violently assaulting a man in his own house. Blackstone. — Written also Homesoken.

HA'MITE,\* n. An extinct cephalopod, which inhabited a chambered shell having a hooked form. Brands.

HAM'LET, n. A small village:—a portion of a village.

HAM'LET-ED, a. Countrified; accustomed to a hamlet.

Feltham. HXM'MEL,\* n. A small shed with a yard for feeding an animal. Loudon

animal. Loudon.

HXM'MER, n. An instrument for driving nails; an instrument for forging, &c.; any thing like a hammer.

HXM'MER, v. a. [i. HAMMERED; pp. HAMMERING, HAMMERED.] To drive or beat with a hammer; to forge or form with a hammer; to strike; to pound; to labor, to continue by intellectual labor. contrive by intellectual labor.

HAM'MER, v. n. To work; to be busy; to be in agitation.

HXm'mer-A-BLE, a. Capable of being formed by a ham-

HAM'MER-BEAM,\* n. (Arch.) A horizontal piece of timber above the foot of a rafter, the object of which is to act as a tie. Brande.

HXM'MER-CLOTH, n. The cloth that covers a coach-box, which box formerly used to carry a hammer, pincers, a which fold indicated as the control of the nails, &c. Peggs.

HAM'MERED,\* (-merd) p. a. Beaten with a hammer.

HAM'MERER, n. One who works with a hammer.

HAM'MER-Fish,\* n. A rapacious fish; balance-fish.

HIM'MER-HIRD, M. A substance made hard by hammering. HIM'MER-HEAD'ED,\* a. Having a head like a hammer. Hill.

HIM'MER-LIKE, \* a. Resembling a hammer. Hill. HIM'MER-MIN, z. One who beats with a hammer. B. Jon-

son.

H.M. M. R.R.-WORT, (.-würt) π. An herb.

H.M. M. M. C.G., π. [amacka, Indian.] A swinging bed; a sailor's bed, formed of a long piece of hempen cloth:— a
protuberance or elevation of land in a swamp; a hummock.

HA'MOUS,\* a. (Bot.) Hooked; bent like a hook. Lindley. HAM'PER, n. A large basket for carriage: — a chain or fet-

INM PER, v. a. [hompr, Icel.] [i. Hampered; pp. Hampered; to entangle, as in nets; to ensnare; to complicate; to perplex, to embarrass;—to

ensnare; to complicate; to perpiex, to embarrass:—to put into a hamper.

HAM'-PIR,\* n. A pie made of ham and pastry. Pope.

HAM'STER,\* n. A rodent quadruped larger than a rat, and very noxious in destroying grain. Brande.

HAM'STERING, n. a. [i. HAMSTRUNG; pp. HAMSTRUNG, I. G. HAMSTRUNG.]

To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.

HAM'STERING,\* e. a. Lamed by having the tendon of the ham.

ham cut.

ham cut. +HAR, for have, in the plural. Spensor. HAR\( for have, in the plural. Spensor. HAR\( for have, in the plural. Spensor. HAR\( for have, in the plural. A treasury; an exchequer: —a hamper. Bacon. —Hanaper effice, a common law office in the English court of chancery, Bacon.

thinge, or Haunce, v. a. [houseer, Fr.] To enhance.

HANGE, or HAUNCE, v. a. [Assesor, Fr.] To enhance.
Casusor.

HANGE, or HANGH'ZS, n. pl. (Naul.) Falls of the fife
ralls, placed on belusters on the poop and quarter-deck
of a ship.—(Arch.) The ends of elliptical arches.

HAND, n. The palm with the fingers; the length of four
inches; the measure of the fist when clinched, equal to
four inches; a palm:—side, right or left:—possession,
act of giving or taking; thing given, held, or taken:—a
person, considered as a workman, helper, or agent:—
detterity, or power of working or performing; reach or
nearness:—an index of any kind, as of a clock, watch, &c.:
—form or manner of writing; chirography.—At hand,
within reach.—Is hand, in possession; in performance.
—Of hand, immediately; promply.—On hand, in possession.—Hand aff! keep off! forbear! desist!—Hand
over head, negligently; rashly.—Hand to hand, close fight.
—Hand is hand, in union; conjointly.—Hand to mosth,
as want requires.—To bear is hand, to keep in expectation; to elude.—To be hand and plove, to be intimate and
familiar; to suit one another.—To be on the mending
hand, to be convalescent. Carr.—To be ar And, to make
haste. Grees. haste. Grose.

naste. Crosse.

HAND, v. a. [i. HANDED; pp. HANDING, HANDED.] To give or transmit with the hand; to guide or lead by the hand; to seize; to manage; to handle.—(Naut.) To furl.

HAND, v. a. To go hand in hand, to coöperate. Massinger.

HAND, a. Belonging to or used by the hand.— It is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the

used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand; as, kard-scare. Played with a ball.
HKND'BALL, R. A game played with a ball.
HKND'BAR-RÖW, R. A frame on which any thing is carried by the hands of two men. Thereof.
HKND'BAR-RET, R. A basket carried by the hand.
HKND'BALL, R. A bell rung by the hand. Bacca.
HKND'BILL, R. An instrument for pruning trees. Booth.
A loose printed sheet or newspaper to be circulated.
HKND'BLOW,\* R. A stroke or blow with the hand. Dray-ton.

HAND'BOOK,\* (-bûk) n. A manual; a small book for com-

mon or convenient use. Hamilton.

HÄND'BÖW, n. A bow managed by the hand.

HÄND'BEÄDTH, (-bredth) n. A space equal to the breadth

of the hand; a paim.

HÄND'CLÖTH, n. A handkerchief; a napkin.

HÄND'CRÄFT, n. Work performed by the hand. Huloct. See HANDICRAFT.

HAND'CRAFTS-MAN, n. A workman. Huloet. Commonly written Handichaftsman.

WIND'CUFF, n. A manacle; a fetter for the hand.

HXND'CUFF, n. a. [a. HANDCUFFED; pp. HANDCUFFENG,
HANDCUFFED.] To fasten or bind the hands; to manacle;
to fasten by a chain.

to fasten by a chain.

Hindy'Ep, a. Having the use of the hand, left or right,
as, right-handed:—with hands joined. Multon.

Hindy'Ep, n. One who hands; a transmitter.

Hindy'Ast, n. Hold; custody; power of keeping. Shak.

Hindy'Fist, a. Fast, as by contract; firm in adherence.

HAND FAST, v. a. To betroth; to join by the hand. B. Jon-son. To oblige by duty; to bind. Abp. Sancroft. To live together a year and a day in conditional marriage. Sur W.

together a year and a day in conditional marriage. our or.

Scott. [R.]

†HAND'#Est-ING, \*\*. A kind of marriage contract.

HAND'#Est-TER, \*\*. A manacle for the hands. Skerwood.

HAND'#Cl., \*\*. pl. HAND'#Cl.S. As much as the hand can contain; a small number or quantity.

HAND'#AL-LOP, \*\*. A slow, easy gallop, in which the hand restrains the full speed of the horse.

HAND'-GEAR, \*\*. An arrangement of levers and other contrivances for opening and shutting the valves of a steam-engine. Francis.

Contrivance for opening and shutting the valves of a steam-engine. Francis.

HAND-GRE-RADE', n. A small iron shell. See GRENADE.

HAND'GÜN, n. A gun wielded by the hand. Camden.

HAND'HOOK,\* (-hūk) n. An instrument used by smiths in twisting bars of iron. Ask.

HAN'DI-CAP,\* m. A sort of vehicle for travelling. Sir G. Head

HAND'S-CRAFT, m. Work performed by the hand; manual occupation. Addison. [A man who lives by manual labor;

HÄND'I-CRÄFT, 2. Work performed by the hand; manual cocupation. Addison. [A man who lives by manual labor; a handicraftsman. Swyt.]
HÄND'I-CRÄFTS-MAN, 2.; pl. HANDICRAFTSMEN. A manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation. Shak.
HÄND'I-CRÄFTS-WOM'AN, 4. (-Wüm'an) 2. A woman employed in manufacturers. Gest. Mag.
HÄND'I-LY, 2d. In a handy manner; with skill.
HÄND'I-NESS, 2. Readiness; dexterity. Chesterfield.
HÄND-IN-HÄND, 2d. With united operation. Qu. Roc.
HÄND'I-WORK, (-Würk) 2. [a corruption of kendesork.]
Work of the hand; manufacture. Hosber.
HÄND'ER-CHIEF, (häng'ker-chif) 2. A piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face or cover the neck.
HÄND'-LÄN-GUSQE, (-läng-gwaj) 2. The science of conversing by means of the hand. Dalgarno.

HAN'DLE, v. a. [Acadeless, D.] [i. HANDLED; pp. MANDLING HANDLED.] To touch or feel with the hand; to manage; to wield; to make familiar to the hand; to treat; to discourse on; to deal with; to practise; to treat well or ill; to transact with.

HAN'DLE, v. That par; of any thing by which it is held in the hand; a haft; that of which use is made.

HAN'DLE, \*\* The may be handled. Sherwood.

HAN'DLE, \*\* One who handles. Persanat.

HAND'LINE, \*\* A species of net. Persanat.

HAND'LINE, \*\* A for of touching, handling, or managing, the act of using the hand. — (Panning) The management of the pencil by touch. Brande.

HAND'LOOM, \*\* n. A loom worked by the hand. McCulloch HAND'MAID, \*\* A waiting-maid at hand; a female servant.

van... HXnD'MXI-DEN, (-mā-dn) n. A maid-servant; a handmaid HXnD'-MXL-LET,\* n. A mallet with a handle. Crabb. HXND'-MXLL, n. A mill moved by the hand. Drydsn. HXND'-RAIL,\* n. A rail supported by balusters or posts

Francis.

Francis.

HAND'SAIL, n. A sail managed by the hand. Temple.

HAND'SAILE,\* n. (Law) Act of selling by mutual shaking of hands, as anciently practised among the northern nations of Europe. Bowner.

HAND'SAERW, (-skrd) n. A sort of engine for raising heavy timber, or great weights of any kind; a jack.

HAND'SELL, n. [hansel, D.] The first act of using any thing, an earnest; money for the first thing sold. Hooker. [R.]

HAND'SEL, v. a. To use or do the first time. Dryden.

HAND'SHÖE,\* n. A barbarous appellation for a glove. Leman.

mon.
†HAND'SMÔŌTH, ad. With dexterity; readily. Mora.
†HAND'SMORT! interj. Keep off! forbear! [Vulgar.]

HAND'SOME, (hān'aum) a. [handaaem, D.] [Ready; gain
ly; convenient. Spensor.] Beautiful with dignity; grace
ful; elegant; pretty; fine:— ample; liberal, as, a handsome fortune:— generous; noble; as, a handsome action.
†HAND'SOME. v. a. To render elegant. Donna.

HAND'SOME. v. a. To render elegant. Donna.

HAND'SOME. v. a. To render olegant. Donna.

HAND'SOME. v. a. To render elegant. Donna.

HAND'SOME. v. a. To render elegant. Donna.

HAND'SOME. v. a. To render elegant. Donna.

HAND'SOME. v. a. To render elegant. Donna.

HAND'STATER, n. a. Wooden lever to move great weights,
to turn a windlass, capstan, crane, &c.

HAND'STATER, n.; pl. HAND'STAVES. A javelin. Ezek.

XXXIX.

xxxix.

HAND'TREE,\* n. A singular Mexican tree, that produces a flower, the stamens of which are so arranged as to present an appearance somewhat like that of the human hand. P. Cyc.

sent an appearance somewhat like that of the human hand. P. Cyc.

HAND'VICE, n. A vice to hold small work in. Mozon.

HAND'WEAP-ON, (-wöp-pn) n. Any weapon which may be wielded by the hand. Numb. xxxv.

HAND'WORKED, (-würk) n. Same as handiwork.

HAND'WORKED, (-würk) n. Made with hands.

HAND-WRI'TING, (-n'ting) n. A cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand; chirography; a writing.

HAND'Y, a. [Performed by the hand; as, "handy work." Ps.] Ready; dexterous; skilful; convenient.

HAND'Y-BLOW, n. A stroke by the hand. Marbuchnot.

HAND'Y-DIFF, n. A blow with the hand. Arbuchnot.

HAND'Y-DIFF, n. Selzure by the hand on paw. Hudbras.

HAND'Y-GIFF, n. Selzure by the hand or paw. Hudbras.

HAND'Y-STRÖKE, n. A blow by the hand. Beaum. & Fl.

HAND'Y-WORK. n. See HANDIWORK.

HAND'Y-WORK. n. See HANDIWORK.

HAND'Y-WORK. S. See HANDIWORK.

HANG, O. a. [i. HUNG or HANGED; pp. HANGING. HUNG or HANGED; pt. HANGING. HUNG or HANGED; pt. HANGING. HUNG of denotes suspension for the purpose of destroying life, the regular form, hanged, is to be preferred; yet hang is often used in this sense.] To suspend; to choke and kill by suspending by the neck; to display; to show aloft; to fix in such a manner as in some directions to be movable;

fix in such a manner as in some directions to be movable; to cover with something suspended. — To hang upon, to regard with passionate affection.

HANG, v. n. To be suspended; to be supported above, not below; to depend; to dangle; to impend; to drag; to adhere; to be in suspense; to tend down; to be executed by the balter. — To hang fire, to linger in firing. — To hang on, to adhere to; to continue. — To hang over, to project at the top more than at the bottom; to incline or lean.

HANG, \* n. A steen declivity \* \* lean\* To hang over.

jean.

HANG,\* n. A steep declivity; a slope. Loudon. [A crop of fruit hanging on the tree. Hollowsy. Local.]

HANG'B?, n. A dependant; a hanger-on. Bp. Hall.

HANG'DOG,\* n. One who deserves the gallows. Congreva.

HANG'ER, n. One who hangs; a hangman; that which hangs; that on which or by which any thing is hung:

—a sort of broadsword, short and curved at the point.

HANG'ER-ON', n. A servite dependant; a parasite

HANG'ER-ON', n. Servite dependant; a parasite

HAR 831 that hangs — p. Tapestry, colored or figured paper, or drapery, hung or fastened against the walls of rooms. Hang'ing, p. a. That hangs; requiring the haiter. Hang'ing-Sleeve, z. pl. Strips of the same stuff with the gown, hanging down the back from the shoulders. Hang'man, z.; pl. Hang'man. A public executioner. Hang'man, z.; pl. Hang'man. A public executioner. Hang'man, z.; pl. Hang'man. A public executioner. Hang'man, z.; pl. Hang'man, z. of the cuticle, slivered off from the roots of the finger nail; agnail. Forby Hank, z. [Assi, Ioel.] A skein, as of thread; a tie; a check: — a withy or rope for fastening agate. — (Naul.) A wooden ring fixed on the stays.

Hank'za, v. z. To form into hanks. Brockett.

Hank'za, v. z. [Assikeren, D.] [i. Hankeren, pp. Hankeren, z. Strong desire; longing.

Hank'za-Ing, z. Strong desire; longing.

Han'kle, v. z. To twist; to entangle. Brockett.

Han-Q-vE'ri-an,\* z. Relating to Hanover. Qu. Rev.

Han-Q-vE'ri-an,\* z. Relating to Hanover. Murray.

Hanse, z. a. [kansa, hanse, Ger, association, society, league.]

A term applied to certain commercial towns in Germany, formerly sixty-four in number, now reduced to four, viz.: Hamburg, Lubec, Bremen, and Frankfort on the Maine.

Hanse Towns.

Hanse Towns. 88. hard-kearted. as, nord-scatted.

HAED, ad. Close; near; diligently; laboriously; incessantly; uneasily; vexatiously; fast; vehemently; with violence; with difficulty.

HAED-BEAM,\* n. The former name of hornbeam. Booth.

HAED-BEAM,\* e. Closely surrounding. Milton.

HAED-SILLED,\* (-bild) a. Having a hard bill or beak. Goldsmith Jodrell,
HARD'EARNED, (-Ernd) a. Earned with difficulty.
HARD'EAR, (har'dn) v. a. [1. HARDENED; pp. HARDENING,
HARDENED.] To make hard; to indurate; to confirm in
efficintery; to confirm in wickedness; to make obdurate,
msensible, or unfeeling.
HARD'EN, (har'dn) v. n. To grow hard. Bacon.
HARD'EN-ER, (har'dn-er) n. He or that which hardens.
HARD'-FACED,\* (-fast) a. Having a hard or stern face.
Commboll. the Hanse Towns. HAN'T, (hant or hant) [hant, W. K. Sm.; hant, Wb.] A vulgar contraction for has not, or have not. HAP, n. [hap, Welsh.] That which comes unexpectedly; chance; fortune; accident; casual event. Hooker. †HAP, v. a. To happen; to come by chance. Shak.
†HAP, v. a. To cover; to catch; to selze. Sherwood.
†HAP HAR-LOT, n. A coarse coverlet; a rug. Holmshed.—
Hap and happus are now so used in the north of England. Smollett Smollett.

HARD'FIST-ED, a. Covetous; close-handed. Bp. Hall.
HARD'FOUGHT, (-flwt) a. Vehemently contested.
HARD'GOT-EN, (-flut) a. Sume as hardyot. Todd.
HARD'GOT-EN, (-flu) a. Same as hardyot. Todd.
HARD'GOT-EN, (-flu) a. Same as hardyot. Todd.
HARD'HXCK,\* n. The spiræa; an American flowering shrub. Bigelow.

HARD'HXND-ED, a. Having a hard hand; coarse; mechanic; severe; oppressive. Millon.
HARD'HEAD, n. Clash of heads in contest. Drydon.
HARD'HEART-ED, (-hart'ed) a. Cruel; unfeeling; merciless. Total.

IXP-HXZ'AED, n. Chance; accident. Hooker.

HXP-LESS, a. Unhappy; unfortunate; luckless. Shak.

HXP-LESS-LY,\* ad. In a hapless manner. Drayton.

IIXP-LY, ad. Perhaps; by chance; by accident. Milton.

HAPPEN, (hap'pn) v. n. [LHAPPENED; pp. HAPPENING,

HAPPENED.] To fall out; to chance; to come to pass; to HAPPENED.] To fall out; to chance; to come to pass; to light; to take place; to occur.

HIMP'PER, v. n. To hop; to skip. Harmar. See Hop.

HIMP'PI-LY, ad. In a happy manner; fortunately; luckily; successfully; gracefully; without labor.

HIMP'PI-NESS, n. State of being happy, felicity, bliss; beatitude; prosperity; welfare; good luck.

HIMP'PY, a. Having the desires satisfied, being in a state of felicity, felicitous; lucky; successful, fortunate; ready.

HIMP'PY-MIM'|ING,\* a. Conferring happiness. Multon.

HAQUE'BUT,\* (hik'but) n. [haquebute, Fr.] A hand-gun; arquebuse. Brande. less.

| HARD'-HEÄRT-ED-NESS, n. Cruelty; want of tenderness. |
| HARD'-HEAD, n. Same as kardshood. Spenser. |
| HARD'-HOOD, (-hūd) n. Boldness; stoutness; bravery; effontery; audacty. |
| HARD'-LLY,\* ad. Boldly; firmly; confidently. Bp. Horsley. |
| HARD'-MENT, n. Courage; stoutness; bravery. Spenser. |
| HARD'-NESS, n. Firmness; stoutness; courage; confidence. dence.
HARD'SH,\* a. Somewhat hard; tending to hardness. Scott
HARD-LÄ'EQRED, (-burd) a. Elaborate, studied.
HÄRD-LÄ-BOR-ING,\* a. Practising hard labor. Drayton.
HARD'LY, ad. In a hard manner; with difficulty, not easily; scarcely; almost not; barely, severely; rigorously; oppressively; harshly.
HARD'MÖÜTHED, (-möüthd) a. Having a hard mouth; not sensible to, or easily guided by, the bit: — using harsh language. arqueunes, primas.

IlA/UR'TON, (hāk'tun) z. See Harqueton.

IlA/RAM, or Ha'ram, z. See Harem.

Ila-Rangue'z, (ha-rang') z. A declamatory public speech; declamation; address; oration. Millon.

Ila-Ranguez', (ha-rang') z. z. [z. haranguez; pp. ha-ranguezn, haranguez]. To make a declamatory or IIA-RANGUE', (ha-rang') v. n. [i. Harangued; pp. Harangurd, harangurd.] To make a declamatory or public speech; to declaim.
IIA-RANGUE', (ha-rang') v. a. To address by a public speech.
IIA-RANGUE', (ha-rang') v. one who harangues.
IIA-RANGUE, (ha-rang') v. One who harangues.
IIA-RANGUE, (ha-ranger, Fr.] [i. Harassed; pp. Harassino, Harassed.] [YTo desolate. Hammond.] To weary; to finitude; to vex; to distress; to perplex; to ture, to disturb. [27] This word is sometimes heard pronounced erroneously, with the accent on the second syllabe, harass'; but this pronunciation is not countenanced by any of the orthospists.
IIAR'ASS, m. Waste; disturbance. Milton.
IIAR'ASS, NG, \* n. Veration; trial; trouble. Palcy.
IIAR'ASS-NG, \* n. Veration; trial; trouble. Palcy.
IIAR'ASS-NG, \* n. Wearying; fatiguing; vexing.
IIAR'ASS-NG, \* n. The state of being harassed; vexation.

Ec. Rev. [R.]

language.

HARD'NESS, n. Quality of being hard, solidity; severity, difficulty; penury; obduracy; coarseness; harshness; keenness; austereness; cruelty; stiffness.

HARD'N'BBED, (-nidd) a. Having a hard nib.

HAR'D'OCK, n. Hoar or woolly dock. Shak.

HARD'-RÜLED,\* (-rûld) a. Governed with difficulty; oppressed. Shak.

HARDS, n. pl. The refuse or coarser part of flax or homp; tow.

A. Rev. [R.]

Il Ar [R]N. GER, A. forerunner; a precursor. Shak.

Il Ar [R]N. R. [Aerberg, Ger.; herberge, old Fr.] A resting-place or station for ships; a port; a haven; a lodging;

an asylum ; a shelter.

HAR'BOR, v. n. [i. HARBORED; pp. HARBORING. HARBORED.]
To receive entertainment; to lodge; to take shelter. Shak.
HAR'BOR, v. a. To entertain; to shelter, to secure.—(Law) To receive clandestinely and without lawful authority.

To receive clandestinely and without lawful authority. The receive clandestinely and without lawful authority. The receive clandestinely and without lawful authority. The receive clandestinely and without lawful authority. The receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class of the receive class

unreasonable; unjust; austere; rough; harsh; stiff, constrained; not yielding; avaricious: — impregnated with sait, as water. — It is much used in composition;

HARD'SOUND, a Costive. Pops.

HARD'-BÜB-DENED,\* (-dnd) a. Oppressed with a burden.

HARD'-DRINK-ER,\* n. One who drinks intemperately.

Campbell.

HARD'-FAR-ING,\* a. Living on scanty or bad provisions.

HÄRD'FÄ-VORED, (-fä-vord) a. Coarse of feature. HARD'FÄ-VORED-NESS, n. Ugliness; coarse features. HARD'-FËAT-URED,\* (-yurd) a. Having harsh features.

tow. HARD'SHIP, m. Severe labor or want; a grievance; op-

pression; fatigue.

HARD'WARE, n. Manufactures, goods, or wares, made of iron or other metals.

HARD'WARE-MAN, m.; pl. HARDWAREMEN. A maker of or dealer in hardware.

or dealer in hardware.

HARD'-WORK-ING,\* (-würk-jng) a. Constantly employed;
working hard. Goldsmith.

HÄRD'Y, a. [hardi, Fr.] Bold; brave; stout; daring;
strong; hard; firm; inured to fatigue; able to bear fatigue, severe labor, or suffering; confident, stubborn.

HAR'DY-SHREW,\* (-shrd) n. A kind of mouse; shrew-

mouse. Scott.

mouse. Scott.

HARE, and HERE, differing in pronunciation only, signly both an army and a lord. Gibson.

HARE, n. A small quadruped, allied to the rabbit, and remarkable for timidity, vigilance, swiftness, and fecundi-

832 HARE'MUNT-ER, R. One who is foud of hunting hares. according musical sounds; musical concord; concord; agreement; accordance; unison; melody.

Har'most,\* n. [àpµsorn;.] A civil officer of ancient Greece; a Spartan governor. Milford.

HAR'MO-TŌNE,\* n. (Min.) The staurolite or cross-stone. HARF-HUNT-ING. z. The diversion of hunting the hare. HARF-Life, z. A malformation, consisting of a fissure in the lip; so named from its supposed resemblance to the upper lip of a hare. Brande.

Brande.

Brande.

Brandess, m. [harness, Fr.] Armor; equipage; furniture for carriage or draught horses.

HARNESS, e. a. [1. HARNESSED; pp. HARNESSING, HARNESSING, P. A. [1. HARNESSED; pp. HARNESSING, HARNESSING, M. One who harnesses.

HARNESS-MAK-ER,\* m. One who makes harness. Booth.

HARNESS-TUR,\* m. A cask of a peculiar form, fastered on the deck of a vessel, to receive the salted provisions for daily consumption. Ch. Brown.—Called also harness-cask.

HARP, m. A musical stringed instrument of great antiquity. upper nip or a nare.

HABE/LIPPED, (1lpt) a. Having a harelip. Ainsworth.

HA'REM, or HA'REM, [hā'rem, K. Sm. R.; hā'rem, Ja.

F'b.'a. [Turk]. The apartment in a seraglio, and in palaces and other houses in the East, appropriated exclusively to the use of the females of the family. Clarks. hy to the use of the females of the Ismily. Clarks. HARE'MINT, m. An herb. HARE'MINT, m. An herb. HARE'MINT, m. An hare to catch hares. Stat. Jemes I. HARE'S'ÉAR, (hàrz-ēr) m. A plant. Miller. HARE'S'ÉAR, (hàrz-ēr) m. A plant. Scott. HARE'S'ÉAR, (hàrz-ēr) m. A plant southistle. HARE'S'ÉATTUCE, (-Lis) m. The sow-thistle. HARE'S'TĀILL,\* m. A plant; a species of cotton-grass. Bants. daily consumption. Ch. Brown.—Called also Astrass-cask. HARP, N. A musical stringed instrument of great antiquity, being strung with wire, and commonly struck with the finger; a lyre:—a constellation.
HARP, v. n. [L HARPER : j. jp. HARPING, HARPED.] To play on the harp; to touch any passion; to repeat the same thing it recompile. Booth
HARE'WORT, (-wurt) z. A plant.
HARE'WORT, (-wurt) z. A plant.
HAR'FANG, \* n. A species of owl. Goldsmith.
HAR'FANG, \* n. A species of owl. Goldsmith.
HAR'FANG, \* n. A species of properties.
French bean. Ld. Chesterfield. — A kind of ragout; a
French bean. Ld. Chesterfield. — A kind of ragout; a
HAR'FE, \* n. A dog for hunting hares. Blownt.
HAR'FF, \* n. An annual plant with a fibrous root, called
also goosegrass, cleavers, chiders, and catchweed Furm.
Ency.
HARE-O-LA'TION, z. Sootbaving. Cockerens. tiresomely. [tiresomely. HARP, v. a. To play on the harp; to touch repeatedly or HAR'PXX, s. (Conch.) A genus of oblong fossil shells Brance.

HARP'ER, m. A player on the harp. Shak.

HARP'ING-IR'ON, (-I'urn) m. A bearded dart; a harpoon.

HARP'INGS, m. ph. (Nout.) The breadth of a ship at the bow.

HARP'IST, m. A player on the harp; a harper. Brooms.

HARPONEER', or HAR-PÔON-EER', m. [harponneur, Fr.]

One who throws the harpoon in whale-fishing; a har-HAR-Jo-LI'TION, n. Soothsaying. Cockeram. HAR'JOT, n. See Herror. HAR'JBH, a. Like a hare. Hulost. HARK, v. a. To insten; to hearken. Hudibras. HARK, saterj. [the imperative of the verb Aark.] Hear! lis-DOODER pooner. HAR-PÔON',\* v. a. [i. HARPOONED; pp. HARPOONING, HAR-FOONED.] To strike with a harpoon. Tupper. HAR-PÔON', n. [karpon, Sp.] A barbed dart or spear to strike whales with; a harping-iron. ten! HARL, n. The skin or filaments of flax, &c. Mortimer. [HAR'LE-QUIN, (har'le-kin) [har'le-kin, S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.; har'le-kwin, Ja.] n. [Fr.] A buffoon who carries a talismanic wand, and is dressed in party-colored clothes, or who plays tricks to divert the populace; a zany. [HAR'LE-QUIN, (har'le-kin) v. a. To conjure away. Green. [HAR'LE-QUIN-ADE', \* n. [Fr.] A kind of pantonime, a feat of buffoonery. Ed. Rev. In [Nat'LOCK, n. A plant. Drayton. HAR'LOCK, n. A plant. Drayton. HAR'LOCK, n. A plant. Drayton. HAR'LOCK, n. A plant. Drayton. HAR'LOCK, n. A plant. Prostitute; a strumpet. HAR'LOCK, v. n. To play the harlot, Milton. [HAR'LOCK, v. n. To play the harlot; to commit lewdness. Milton. HARL, a. The skin or filaments of flax, &c. Mortimer. strike whales with; a harping-fron. HAR-P-05N'ER, m. One who harpoons; a harpooneer. HARP'SI-EHÖRD, (-kdrd) n. [harpechorde, old Fr., formerly written harpsecon.] A keyed musical instrument or harp, strung with wires, and played by striking the keys. HARP'SI-CON,\* n. An old name for the spinnet and the harpsichord. Crabb.

HARP'Y, n. [harpyra, L.] pl. HARPIES, (Greek mythology) A sort of fithy and rapacious birds, or rather furnes or monsters, three in number, with the wings and claws of birds and faces of women:—an extortioner. birds and laces of woines:—an exterioner.

HAR'QUE-BUSS. of HAR'QUE-BUSS. n. See ARQUEBUSE.

HAR'QUE-BUSS-IÉR, n. See ARQUEBUSIER. Knelles.

HARB, n. A storm at sea; a tempest; eagre. Holloway.

[Provincial in England.]

HAR-RA-TĒĒN', n. A kind of stuff or cloth. Shenstone.

HAR'RI-OŌ, n. See HARICOT. Milton. HAR'LOT-!ZE, \* v. s. To play the harlot. Warner.

HAR'LOT-RY, s. The trade of a harlot; lewdness.

HAR'LOT-RY, s. The trade of a harlot; lewdness,

HAR'LOT-RY, s. The trade of a harlot; damage; mischief; detriment; hurt. HÄR-RA-TĒĒN', n. A kind of stuif or cloth. Sneustone.
HÄR'RI-CŌ, n. See HARROOT.
HÄR'RI-CŌ, n. See HARROOT.
HÄR'RI-DÄN, (här'rę-dän) n. [corrupted from haridelle, Fr.,
a worn-out, worthless horse.] A decayed strumpet. Sneyl.
HÄR'RI-ER, n. A dog for hunting hares. See HARREA.
HÄR'RI-ER, n. A dog for hunting hares. See HARREA.
HÄR'RÖW, (här'rō) n. [charrus, Fr.] A frame of timber set
with teeth or spikes on one side, to be dragged over
ploughed lands. HARM, v. a. [i. HARMED; pp. HARMING, HARMED.] To hurt; to injure. Stak. HAR-MAT-TĂN',\* n. A very dry and noxious wind which blows periodically from the interior of Africa towards the Atlantic Ocean. Gent. Mag. Atlante Ocean. Gent. orag.

HAEM'-DO-Jung \*\* a. Injury; mischief. Milton.

HAEM'FOL, a Hurful; mischievous; injurious. Spenser.

HAEM'FOL-LT, ad. Hurfulj; noxiously. Acakam.

HAEM'FOL-NESS, a. Hurfuljuess; mischievousness.

ploughed lands.

HAR'ROW, (har'ro) v. a. [i. harrowed; pp. harrowing, harrowed.] To draw a harrow over in order to break the

HAR'ROW, (hār'rō) v. a. [i. Harrower; pp. Harrowing, Harrower, and pp. ] To draw a harrow over in order to break the clods or cover seed; to tear up; to rip up:—[†to strip; to invade; to disturb. Shak.] [tress. Spenser. HAR'RōW, sat. [haro, old Fr.] An exclamation of dis-Har'RoW-Rr. and who harrows; a kind of hawk. HAR'RōW, v. a. [harrer, old Fr.] To tease; to hare; to ruffle; to harass. Shak.—(Scotland) To rob; to plunder. HAR'RY, v. a. To make a harasing incursion. Beasm. 4 Fl. HARSH, a. [harsch, D.] Austere; rough to the touch, to the ear, or to the taste; severe; crabbed; morose; peevish; unpleasing; rigorous.
HARSH'LY, ad. In a harsh manner; severely.
HARSH'NSS, m. The quality of being harsh; sourness; roughness; ruggedness; crabbedness.
HARSH'ROW, The heart, liver, lights, and part of the throat of a hog; called also haslet.
HART, m. A he-deer or stag; the male of the roe.
HART'ROOT, m. A premental plant. Crabb.
HART'ROY, m. A perennial plant. Crabb.
HART'ROY-AL, (halt'roi-qi) m. A plant.
HART'ROY-AL, that'roi-qi) m. A plant.
HART'ROY-AL, The horn of the hart:—a volatile spirit, the meiliot. Booth.
HART'HORN, m. The horn of the hart:—a volatile spirit, being an immure solution of carbonate of ammonia, ob-

the menior. Doors.

HARTS'HOEN, N. The horn of the hart:—a volatile spirit, being an impure solution of carbonate of ammonia, obtained by the distillation of the horn of the hart or of any kind of bone:—a plant or herb.—Salt of hartshorn, a solid carbonate of ammonia.

ntherwards emigrated to the United States. Brands.

##AFMC-NIZZ, v. a. (i. HARMONIZED; pp. HARMONIZED).

##AFMC-NIZZ, v. a. To agree; to correspond. Lightfeet.

##AFMC-NIZZ, v. a. To agree; to correspond. Lightfeet.

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##AFMC-NIZZ, v. a. To agree; to correspond. Lightfeet.

##AFMC-NIZZ, v. a. To agree; to corre

HARM'FÜL-NESS, π. Hurtfulness; mischievousness. HARM'LESS, α. Innocent; innoxious; not burtful; unhurt. HARM'LESS-LY, ad. Innocently; without hurt. HARM'LESS-NESS, π. Quality of being harmless. HARM'DA'IC, λα. [Δρμονικός]. Relating to music or HAR-MÖN'I-CAL.) harmonics; having harmony or musical proportion; concordant; musical, harmonious. HAR-MÖN'1-CA,\* π. (Mus.) A musical instrument, consisting of a number of glass goblets resembling finger-glasses. Hamilton.

HAR-MÖN';-CAL-LY, ed. In an harmonical manner.

HAR-MÖN';-CON,\* n. A musical instrument. Askton.

HAR-MÖN';-CON,\* n. pl. (Mus.) The doctrine of the differences and proportions of sounds with respect to acute and grave. Burney.

HAR-MÖN';-COS, a. Relating to or possessing harmony; adapted to each other; symmetrical; musical; sympho-

uxus. Hạr-mỗ/nj-oʊs-rṛ, ad. In an harmonious manner Hạr-mỗ/nj-oʊs-nĒss, n. Proportion; concord; musical-

ness.

RAB'MON-IST, m. One who understands the concord of sounds; a musician; a harmonizer.

HAB'MON-IST, \* or HAB'MON-IST, \* n. One of a religious sect founded about 1780, by Rapp, in Wurtemberg, who afterwards emigrated to the United States. Brands.

niceia

I, E, T, O, C, T, long; X, E, T, O, U, T, short; A, Z, I, O, U, Y, obscure. — FARE, FAR, FAST, FALL; HRIE, HER!

is reaped, mowed, or gathered; torn and other produce when gathered; the product of labor.

HAR'VEST, v. a. [i. HARVESTED; pp. HARVESTING, HARVESTED]. TO reap or mow, and gather in. Shervesod.

HAR'VEST ER. n. One who works at the harvest.

HAR'VEST-FIELD,\* n. A. field from which a harvest is

gathered. Thomson.

HAR'VEST-FLY,\* n. A large four-winged fly. Maunder.

HAR'VEST-HIND,\* n. A laborer employed in harvest.

Dryden.

HAR'VEST-HOME', n. The song sung at the harvest feast;

the time of harves HAR'VEST-ING, \* n. The act of gathering in the harvest.

HAR'VEST-LORD, s. The head reaper at the harvest. Tusser.

HAR'VEST-LÖCSE.\* n. A very small troublesome insect.

Maunder.

HÄR/VEST-MÄN, n. A laborer in harvest. Abp. Parker.

HAR/VEST-MÖÖN,\* n. The lunation in the season of har-Watte

HAR'VEST-QUEEN, n. An image of Ceres carried at har-

vest.

HAR'VEST-WOM-AN,\* (-wûm-an) n. A woman employed in the season of harvest. Johnson.

HAS,\* (hkz) The third person singular of the verb to have.

HASE,\* v. a. To hare; to frighten. Booth.

HASH, v. a. [hacher, Fr.] [i. HASHED; pp. HASHING, HASHD.] To mince and mix; to chop into small pieces and mingle.

HASH, m. Minced meat; a dish of hashed ingredients. scarifier or instrument for cutting the surface of grass land. Loudon.

Hished,\* (hisht) p. a. Cut in pieces and warmed up a second time. Ash.

HASH'MEAT,\* n. A dish composed of minced meat. Davies.

IHASH' MEAT," n. A dish composed of minced meat. Davies. †HASK, n. [Awass, Swed.] A case or abode made of rushes or flags. Spensor.

HA'SLET, or HAS'LET, [hās'let, P. E.; hā'slet, S. K.; hā'slet, W.; hāz'let, Ja. Sm.] n. [hasla, Icol.] The heart, liver, lights, and part of the throat of a hog; — written also harslet.

harslet.

HASP, n. A clasp which folds over a staple and is fastened on with a padlock, an iron hook for fastening a door, a clasp; a spindle to wind silk, thread, or yarn upon.

HASP, D. a. [L. HASPED; pp. HASPINO, HASPED.] To shut or fasten with a hasp. Garth.

HAS'SOCK, n. [Laseck, Germ.] A thick mat, to kneel on at church. Addison.—A tuft of coarse grass growing on wet or marshy ground. Forby.

HAST, the second person singular of to have. See Have.

HAS'TATE,\* a. (Bot.) Having the form of a halbert-head.

P. Cuc.

HASTE, v. a. To push forward; to hasten.

HAST'EN, (hā'sn) v. n. [1. HASTENED; pp. HASTENING, HASTENED.] To make haste; to be in a hurry; to move with swiftness.

with swiftness.

HAST'EN, (hā'sn) v. a. To push forward; to press on; to urge on; to precipitate; to drive more swiftly.

HAST'EN-ER, (hā'sn-er) n. One who hastens or urges on.

HAST'EN-ER, and the that which hastens; a tin meat-screen to reflect the heat. Hunter.

HAS'T-LY, ad. In a hasty manner; speedily; nimbly; quickly; rashly; precipitately; passionately.

HAS'T-LY, as, a. State of being hasty; haste; speed; hurry; precipitation; rash eagerness; vehemence.

HAST'ING-PEAR,\* n. A pear which ripens in July.

Crabb.

HAST'INGS, m. Peas that come early; any early fruit.
HAS'TY, a. [hasty, old Fr.] Quick, speedy; passionate; vehement; angry; rash; precipitate; cursory; slight;

HĀS/TY-POOT'ED,\* (-fūt'ed) a. Nimble; swift of foot. Shak.
HĀS/TY-POD'DING, (hās'te-pūd'ing) n. A pudding made of milk or water and flour or meal boiled quick together.

milk or water and flour or meal boiled quick together.

HAT, a. A cover or covering for the head.

HAT, a. ALE, a. That is to be hated; detectable.

HAT'SAND, a. A string ited round a nat.

HAT'BAND, a. A string ited round a nat.

HAT'BAND, a. A brush for the hat. Booth.

HAT'BRUSH, a. A case or box for a hat;

HATCH, v. a. [Accker, Germ.] [i. HATCHED; pp. HATCHING, MATCHED.] To produce by precedent action; to form by meditation; to contrive. — [Accker, Fr.] To draw or engrave line on line for the shading of a picture; to shade.

HATCH, v. n. To be in the state of growing quick; to be in a state of advance towards effect.

HATCH, m. A brood excluded from the egg; the act of exclusion from the egg; disclosure; discovery.—[Asca, Sax.] A haif door, or one that, being singly shut, leaves an opening over it:—the covering of a hatchway.—
(Nau.) pl. The doors or openings for descending from one deck or floor of a ship to another; floodgates.—To be under hatches, to be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression. Locks.

[HATCH'EL, (hkch'el or hkk'kl) [hkch'el, P. Sm. R. Wh.; hkk'kl, S. W. J. F. Ja. K.] v. a. [hachslen, Germ.] To dress, comb, and clean flax; to comb with a hatchel.

[HATCH'EL, n. An instrument formed with iron teeth set in a board for combing flax:—written also hackle, heekle, and hetchel.

and hetchel.

HATCH'EL-LER, n. A cleaner of flax. Cotgrave.

||HATCH'EL-LEE, n. A cleaner or mal. Leagurous. HATCH'EE, n. One that hatches; a contriver. HATCH'ET, n. [hache, hachette, Fr.] A small axe. HATCH'ET-FACE, n. An ugly or ill-formed face. HATCH'ET-INE, n. A fusible wax-like substance, found occasionally in nodules of iron-stone. Brands. "Ymmaticaa" A kind of drawing; an etching.

ATCH'ING, m. A kind of drawing; an etching.

HATCH'MENT, m. [corrupted from achievement.] (Her.) A

species of achievement or funeral escutcheon, suspended
in front of a house to mark the decease of one of its inmates

inmates.

HATCH'WÄY, n. (Naut.) A large opening in a ship's deck for communicating with the decks below, the hold, &c.

HATCH'Y,\* n. An intoxicating drug or poison, used by Turks, Arabs, &c., for the same purposes as opium. Walsh.

HATE, v. a. [i. HATEO; pp. HATING, HATEO.] To regard with hatred or ill-will; to detest; to abour; to abominate. HATE, a. Great dislike; hatred; detestation.

HATE'FÜL, a. Odious; detestable; abominable; execrable: leartheome: malignant.

HATE/FOL, a. Odious; detestable; abominable; execrable; loathsome; malignant.

HATE/FOL-ESS, a. In a hateful manner; odiously.

HATE/FOL-ESS, n. The quality of being hateful.

HATE/LSS, a. Des tutte of hateful. Suday.

HAT/HAR, n. One who hates; an abhorrer.

HAT/HAR, p. \* n. One who makes hats; a hatter. Ash.

HA/TRED, n. Enmity; detestation; strong antipathy; repugnance; aversion; hate; ill-will; abhorrence.

HAT/TED, a. Wearing a hat of any kind. Tourneur.

HAT/TEM-IST, \* n. One of a religious sect in Holland, so called from Pontan von Hattem. Brande.

called from Pontian von Hattem. Brande.

called from Pontian von Hattem. Brands.

HATTER, v. a. To harnss, to weary. Dryden.

HATTOCK, n. attock, Erse.] A shock containing twelve sheaves of grain.

HATT-WOR-SHIP,\* (-wur-ship) n. Respect shown by taking off the hat. Jodrell.

HAU'BERK, n. [haubert, Fr.] A coat of mail, being a jacket or tunic, with wide sleeves reaching a little below the elbow.

HAUD PAS'SI-BUS AL'QUIS,\* [L.] "Not with equal steps. HÂUGH, (hâw) n. A Scotch term for a meadow or pasture.

HÂUGH, (hâw) n. A Scotch term for a meadow or pasture. Brande. A little meadow; a dale. See Haw.
HÂUGHT, (hâwt) a. [haut, Fr.] Haughty, insolent. Skak.
High; proudly magnanimous. Spenser.
HÂUGHTI-LY, (hâw'te-lê) n. State of being haughty;
pride; arrogance; disdain; loftiness.
HÂUGH'TY, (hâw'te) a. Froud; insolent; arrogant; contemptuous; bold; adventurous; high; lofty.
HÂUL, v. a. [kaler, Fr.] [L. HAULED; pp. HAULING, HAULED.]
To pull; to draw; to tug, to drag by violence.—(Naut.)
To kaul the wind, to direct the course of a ship nearer to that point of the compass from which the wind arises.
HÂUL, n. Pull; a pulling by force; a draught or quantity

HAUL, n. Pull, a pulling by force; a draught or quantity taken, as of fishes.

HÂUL'ER,\* n. One who hauls. HÂULSE, v. See HALSE.

HAULSE, v. See HALSE.

HÂUL'SER, n. See HALSER, and HAWSER.

HAUM, n. The stem or stalk of grain after the seeds are reaped or gathered. Thisser. A horse-collar, a hame. Skerwood. Written also hame, hadm, haulm, hawm, and helm.

HÄUNCH, (hänch) n. [hancke, D.; hancke, Fr.] The thigh; the hip; the hind part.

HÄUNCHED, (hänch'ed or häncht) a. Having haunches.

HÄUNT, (hant) [hänt, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; hänt or häwnt, S.; häwnt, E. K.] v. a. [hanter, Fr.] [t. HAUNTED; pp. HAUNTING, HAUNTED.] TO resort to; to frequent; to come to frequently or troublesomely; to frequent, as a spirit or annartion. apparition.

apparition.

HAUNT, (hant) v. n. To be much about; to appear frequently.

HAUNT, (hant) n. [†Custom; practice. Chauser.] A place much frequented; habit of being in a place.

HAUNT'ED,\* p. a. Frequented; generally in an ill sense, as by apparitions.

HAUNT'ER, (hant'er) n. One who haunts.

[P. Cyc. HAUNS'MANN-ĪTE,\* n. (Mis.) A manganesian mineral.

ffiaust, u. [Acustus, L.] A draught. Coles. A dry cough. | Rsy.

HAUS'TEL-LATE,\* n. (Ent.) One of a great class of insects which have the oral apparatus adapted for suction.

Breads.

HAV

HAUS'TEL-LATE, \* a. Having power to drink or swallow.

Kirby,

HAUTBÖY, (hō'böy) n. [kautbois, Fr.] A wind instrument;
a sort of flute. Skak. A species of strawberry

HAUTBUR, (hō-titir' or hō-titir') [hō-titir', Ja. K.; hō-titr',
Sm.; hō-tir', Davis.] n. [Fr.] Pride; insolonce; haughtiness. Bp. Ellis.

HAUT-GOUT, (hō-gô') n. [Fr.] A strong relish; a strong scent.

HAUVINE,\* (ô'in) n. (Min.) A blue mineral found in gran-ular or spherical masses. Brande.

ular or spherical masses. Brands.

HAVE, (hay v. a. [i HAD; pp. HAVING, HAD.—Ind. pres. I kare, thou kast, he kas or kath; we, you, they kape.]

Not to be without; to possess; to obtain; to enjoy; to hold, to contain.—Have sett you, have me with you, signifying readiness to attend another.—Have st, denotes a purpose of an attack. \$\frac{n}{2}T \text{Have} is much used as an auxiliary verb to form the tenses.

HAVE [NS. 6] his place of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the pro

thave'Less, (hav'les) a. Having little or nothing. Gower. Ha'ven, (ha'vn) m. A secure harbor; a port; a station for

HAYER, (ME VI.).

ships; an asylum.

HAYVEN.R. (ha'vn-er) n. An overseer of a port. Carew.

HAYVEN.R. Possessor; holder. Stat. [R.]

HAY'ER, n. Oats. — a. Oaten; as, Aaver-bread, oaten bread.

— A word used in the north of England. Brockett.

HAY'ER-SACK, n. A coarse bag in which solders carry pro-

Visions. Hydronesession; estate; fortune. Shak.] The act or state of possessing. Sakey.—[haef, Su. Goth., from haefoa.] [(hāv'iṇg) †Behavior; regularity. Shak.] †HĀv'102, (hāv'yur) s. Conduct; manners, behavior. Spen-

HXV'OC, n. Waste; destruction; wide devastation. HXV'OC, interj. A word of encouragement to slaughter. Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

HAV'OC, v. a. To destroy; to lay waste. Spenser.

HAW, m. The berry and seed of the hawthorn; the sloe:

an excrescence in the eye:—a small piece of ground adjoining to a house; a hedge, or any enclosure, a dale; a haugh:—a hesitation in speech. See HA.

HAW, v. m. [L HAWED; pp. HAWING, HAWED.] To ha; to speak slowly, with frequent intermission and hesitation.

L'Estrange.

HAWAIIAN, (ha-wke/yan) a. Relating to Hawnii or Owyhee. P. Mag.

HAW/FNCH,\* m. A bird; a species of finch. Booth.

HAW-HAW', m. A fence or bank sunk between slopes; or a ditch not seen till one comes close upon it. See Ha-Ha.

HAWE, m. A bird of prey, anoiently used much in sport to

ditch not seen till one comes close upon it. See Ha-Ha.

HAWE, m. A bird of prey, anciently used much in sport to catch other birds. — [hock, Welsh.] An effort to force

cate other oires.—[Acca, Weish.] An enor to force phiegm up the threat.

HÄWE, v. z. [1. HAWERD; pp. HAWEING, HAWEEL]. To fly hawks at fowls; to fly at; to attack on the wing.—
[Accaio, Weish.] To force up phiegm with a noise.

HÄWE, v. a. [Accas, Germ.] To offer for sale by outcry in the given.

HAWK'-BELL,\* R. (Falconry) A bell on the foot of a hawk. Draston.

HAWK'BIT,\* \* An herbaceous plant, of several varieties.

HAWK'BIT,\* n. An herbaceous plant, of several varieties. Firm. Ency.

HAWK'ED, a. Formed like a hawk's bill. Browne.

HAWK'ED, a. One who hawks; a falconer.

HAWK'EL, n. One who hawks; a falconer.

HAWK'EL,\* n. A game played by several boys on each side, with a ball and sticks called kawkey-bats. Holloway.

HAWK'NG, n. The act of one that hawks.

HAWK'NG, n. The act of one that hawks.

HAWK'NG-FÖLE,\* n. A staff used in falconry. Drayton.

HAWK'NG-FÖLE, n. A phinx; an insect. Brande.

HAWK'-NÖŞED, (-nözd) a. Having an aquiline nose.

HAWK'-NÖŞED, (-nözd) a. Having an aquiline nose.

HAWK'-NÖŞED, (-nözd) a. Having an aquiline nose.

HAWK'-NÖŞED, n. A perennial plant, of many varieties.

HAWK'-REAED,\* n. A perennial plant, of many varieties.

HAWS'-REAED,\* n. A perennial plant, of many varieties.

HAW'-REAE, n. (Nast.) A large rope or small cable: — written also kalser.

HAW'-REAE, n. (Nast.) A large rope or small cable: — written also kalser.

HAW'THOEN, m. A beautiful shrub that bears the haw, and is often used for hedges; the whitethorn.

HAW'THOEN-FLY, m. An insect. Walton.

HAW THORN-FLY, R. An insect. Waton.
HÄY, (hã) R. Grass cut and dried for fodder. — To dance the key, to dance in a ring. Davies.
HÄY, (hã) R. A hedge. Chaucer. A net which encloses the haunt of an unimal. Harmar.

HAY'-FIRLD,\* n. A field where hay is gathered. Comper. HAY', ING,\* n. The employment of making hay. Beaux

HEA

# FY. HAY'-KNIFE, \* n. An instrument for cutting hay out of the

HAY'-MAR-ERT, s. An instrument for cutting may out of the stack. From. Ency.
HAY'LÖFT, s. A loft to put hay in. Gey.
HAY'MAK-ER, s. One employed in making hay. Pope.
HAY'MAK-ING, s. The art or act of making hay. Loudon.
HAY'-MAR-ERT, s. A place appropriated to the sale of

HAY'-MARLET, m. A place appropriated to the sale of hay.

HAY'MOW, m. A mow or large mass of hay.

HAY'RICK, m. A rick or large pile of hay.

HAY'STACK, m. A stack of hay.

HAY'STALK, (ha'stawk) m. A stalk of hay.

HAY'STALK, (ha'stawk) m. A stalk of hay.

HAY'THÖRN, m. Hawthorn. Scott. See Hawthorn.

HAY'MARD, ha'sward m. An officer who had the care of the cattle of a town, village, or manor. Sherwood.

HAZ'ARD, m. [Assard, Fr.] Chance; accident; risk; danger, chance of danger; a game at dice.

HAZ'ARD, v. a. [L. HAZARDED, pp. HAZARDING, HAZARDED]

To put in danger; to expose to chance.

HAZ'ARD, v. m. To try the chance; to adventure.

HAZ'ARD-RR, m. One who hazards.

HAZ'ARD-OSLY, a. With danger or chance. Sherwood.

HAZ'ARD-OSLY, a.d. With danger or chance. Sherwood.

HAZ'ARD-RY, m. Temerity; precipitation, gaming. Spenser.

ATE., n. Fog; mist; watery vapor. Barke.

HAZE, n. To be foggy or misty. Ray. [Local.]

HAZE, v. a. [To amaze; to frighten. Anaworth.] — (Naut.)

To punish by hard work. Dana.

HA'ZEL, (hā'zl) n. A shrub bearing a nut.

HA'ZEL, (hā'zl) n. Of the color of hazel; light brown.

HA'ZEL-Ly, (hā'zl-e) a. Inclined to a light brown.

HA'ZEL-NUT,\* n. The fruit of the hazel. Ash.

HA'ZI-NES,\* n. The state of being hazy. Freeding.

HA'ZY, a. Dark, foggy; misty. Burnet.

HE, (hā or he) pr. [pos. His; obj. Him. —pl. They; pos.

THEIRS; obj. THEM.] The man; the person; the male understood or alluded to.— Sometimes used adjectively for male, as, a he-goat.

understood or anudeu to.—Sometimes used accession for male, as, a k-goat.

HEAD, (hèd) n. That part of an animal which is the seat of sensation, and in man of thought; in man, the highest or foremost part; figuratively, the whole creature; whatever part is most important, highest, or foremost, in relation to other parts, the brains; understanding, the first or chief; principal person; place of honor; the first place, place of command, front, fore part; resistance; the fore part of any thing, as of a ship, the top, or something on the top; the blade of an axe; upper part of a bed, dress of the head; principal topic of discourse; source of a stream, a head; principhi topic of unacourse, source of the height or quantity of water in a stream, pond, or basin, for the supply of a mill, &c: --criss, pitch; power; force; license; freedom from restraint. --(Hunting) The state of a deer's horn by which his age is known.

State of a deer's norm by which his age is known. HEAD, (hed) a. Chief; principal; first; highest. HEAD, (hed) b. a. [L. HEADED, 7D. HEADING, HEADED.] To lead; to direct, to govern; to behead; to take away the head; to fit with a head.— To head drops trees, to lop or cut off their heads or tops,

HEAD, \* v. n. To form a head, as a plant; to originate.

HEAD'ACHE, (hčďak) n. Pain in the head; cophalalgy. HEAD'-AT-TIRE',\* n. Dress or ornament for the head. Con-

HEAD'BAND, (hed'band) n. A fillet for the head; a top-

HEAD'BOARD,\* n. A board at the head, as of a bed, &c.

HEAD'BOR-OUGH, (hed'bur-ro) n. (England) Formerly the chief officer of a borough; now an officer subordinate to a constable

n constable.

HEAD'DRESS, n. A dress or covering for a woman's head HEAD'DRESS, n. A dress or covering for a woman's head HEAD'ED, (hèd'e) a. Having a head, top, or chief. Skak. Much used in composition; as, clear-headed, &c. Dryden. HEAD'ER, (hèd'e) n. One who heads. — (Arck.) A brick or stone with its short face in front.

HEAD'FUL,\* a. Full of thought; reflecting. Fairfax. HEAD'GEAR, (hèd'gèr-ql) n. A disease in cattle. HEAD'L-Y, ad. Hastily; rashly; impetuously. Todd. HEAD'L-N. ad. Hastily; rashless; stubbornness. HEAD'NESS, n. Hurry; rashness; stubbornness. HEAD'NESS, n. Hurry; reshness; stubbornness. HEAD'NESS, n. Hurry; reshness; stubbornness. HEAD'NESS, n. Hurry; reshness; stubbornness. HEAD'NESS, n. Hurry; reshness; stubbornness. HEAD'NESS, n. Hurry; reshness; stubbornness. HEAD'NESS, n. Hurry; reshness; stubbornness. HEAD'NESS, n. Hurry; reshness; stubbornness. HEAD'NESS, n. Hurry; reshness; stubbornness. HEAD'NESS, n. Hurry; reshness; stubbornness. HEAD'NESS, n. Hurry; reshness; stubbornness. HEAD'NESS, n. Hurry; reshness; stubbornness. HEAD'NESS, n. Hurry; reshness; stubbornness. HEAD'NESS, n. Hurry; reshness; stubbornness. HEAD'NESS, n. Hurry; reshness; stubbornness. HEAD'NESS, n. Hurry; reshness; stubbornness. HEAD'NESS, n. Hurry; reshness; stubbornness. HEAD'NESS, n. Hurry; reshness; stubbornness. HEAD'NESS, n. Hurry; reshness; stubbornness.

\*\*Aey, to dance in a ring, Davies.

\*\*HAT, (hB, n. A hedge, Chaucer. A not which encloses the haunt of an naimal. Harmar.

\*\*HAT, (hB, n. A hedge, Chaucer. A not which encloses the haunt of an naimal. Harmar.

\*\*HAT, N. D. N. To lay snares for rabbits. Hulest.

\*\*HAT, N. D. N. To lay snares for rabbits. Hulest.

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\*\*HEAD'LARD, (hE'kbt) n. A promontory; cape; a ridge of border of unjoloughed land, on which the plough turns.

\*\*HEAD'LARD, (hE'kbt) n. A heap of fresh hay. Million.

\*\*HEAD'LARD, (hE'kbt) n. A haundage for the head. Prior.

\*\*HEAD'LARD, N. D. N. A fibbon or fillet; hairlace. Booth.

\*\*HEAD'LARD, (hEd'land) n. A promontory; cape; a ridge of border of unjoloughed land, on which the plough turns.

\*\*HEAD'LARD, (hEd'land) n. A promontory; cape; a ridge of border of unjoloughed land, on which the plough turns.

\*\*HEAD'LARD, (hEd'land) n. A promontory; cape; a ridge of sorte.

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which contains the number of the page, and often the title which contains the number of the page, and often the title or subject. Brands.

HEAD'LINES,\* a. pt. (Naut.) The lines or ropes which are next to the yards. Ask.

HEAD'LONG, (hēd'löng) a. Steep; precipitous; rash; thoughtless; sudden; precipitate. Sidney.

HEAD'LONG, (hēd'löng) ad. With the head foremost; rashly; without thought; precipitately; hastly.

HEAD'LOGGED,\* (hēd'lūgd) a. Dragged with violence.

Shak.

BEAD'-MAIN,\* a. A principal ditch drawn from a river or stream of water, in order to convey water for irrigating land. Loudon.

HEAD'MAN, n.; pl. HEAD'MEN. A chief. Hulost. HEAD'-MAS-TEB,\* n. The principal master of a school.

Boswell.

Hosvett.

HEAD'-MÖN-RY, (hēd'mūn-e) n. A capitation tax. Mikon.

HEAD'-MÖST,\* a. (Naut.) Most advanced; first. Ash.

HEAD'-MÖULD-BHÖY, (hēd'mbd'a-bhö) n. (Med.) An affection of the sutures of the skulls of infants, having their

tion of the sutures of the skulls of infants, having their edges shot over one another. Quancy.

HEAD'PIN, (héd'pān) n. The brain-pan.

HEAD'PIEOE, n. pl. A kind of poll-pax.

HEAD'PIEOE, (hèd'pès) n. Armor for the head; helmet; morion. Sidney. Understanding; force of mind. Shak.

HEAD'-QUAE'TERS, (héd'kwör'ter) n. pl. The place of residence of the commander-in-chief of an army; a place whence orders are issued.

whence orders are issued.

HEAD'RÔPE,\* \* (Naut.) That part of the bolt-rope which terminates the sail on the upper edge, to which it is fastened. Ask

ence. .com.

HEAD'SLL, \* s. (Nout.) A sail that belongs to the fore part of a ship. .doh.

HEAD'SLA, \* s. The waves that meet the head of a ves-

sel. Smart.

HEAD'SEL-VANT,\* n. The principal servant. Arbuthnot.

HEAD'SHER, n. A significant shake of the head. Shak.

HEAD'SHIP, n. Dignity; authority. Hales. [R.]

HEADS'MAN, (head'man) n. pl. HEADS'MEN. An executioner; one who cuts off heads. Dryden.

HEAD'SPRING, n. A fountain, origin. Stapleton.

HEAD'STÖNE, (hed'stôn) n. The first or capital stone; a stone at the head of a grave.

stone at the head of a grave.

stone at the head of a grave.

HEAD'STRÖNG, a. Unrestrained; violent; ungovernable; obstinate, stubborn; heady, self-willed.

HEAD'STRÖNG-NESS, n. Obstinacy. Gayton.

HEAD'TIRE, (hed'tir) n. Attire for the head; headgear.

HEAD'WAY, n. The space under an arch or other structure.—(Naut.) The motion of advancing.—(Arch.) Clear height under an arch, &c.

HEAD'WIND.\* n. A contrary wind. Smart.

HEAD'-WIND, \* n. A contrary wind. Smart. HEAD'-WORK, \* (hěd'würk) n. Labor of the mind or intellect. Lee.
HEAD'-WORK'MAN, (hed'wurk'man) n. The foreman.

BEΛΟ'Υ, (hĕd'de) a. Apt to affect the head, rash; hasty; violent; impetuous. Shak.

Violent; impruous. Shale.

HEAL, (hel) v. a. (i. HEALED; pp. HEALING, HEALED.] To restore from a disease, injury, or wound, to cure; to restore from hurt or sickness; to cause to cicatrize; to rec-

oncile.

HEAL, v. n. To grow well, sound, or healthy

HEAL, (hel) v. a. To cover. See Hele.

HEAL/4-Ble, a. Capable of being healed. Sherwood.

HEALD,\* n. The harness for guiding the warp threads in a
loom; heddle. Brande.

loom; heddle. Brande.

HEAL'NER, (h8i'er) n. One who cures or heals. Isaiah.

HEAL'NER, (h8i'er) n. The act or power of curing.

HEAL'NER, (h8i'ne) n. The act or power of curing.

HEAL'NER, a. That heals; curing, mild; gentle, assuasive. Healing art, the science of medicine.

HEALTH, (h8ith) n. Soundness of body; freedom from pain or sickness; moral soundness, purity, goodness; salvation; wish of happiness, used in drinking.

HEALTH'FUL, (h8ith'ful) a. Free from sickness; sound; wholesome, salubrious; healthy; promoting health; salutary.

HEALTH'FÛL-LY, ad. In a healthful manner.

REALTH'FÛL-NESS, m. State of being healthful.

HEALTH'-Glv'ing,\* a. Bestowing health; salubrious.

Sack.

HEALTH'I-LY, ad. Without sickness or pain. Sherwood.

HEALTH'I-NESS, n. The state of being healthy.

HEALTH'LESS, a. Weak; sickly; infirm. Bp. Taylor.

HEALTH'LESS-NESS,\* n. Want of health. Taylor.

HEALTH'LESS-TÖR'ING,\* a. Restoring health. Rose.

HEALTH'LES-TÖR'ING,\* a. Wholesome; salutary.

Shak.

Shak.

HEALTH'-WISH-ING,\* n. A salutation. Sciden.

HEALTH'Y, (hčlih'e) c. Having health; causing health; health'ul; free from sickness; hale; sound; conducive to health; wholesome.

HEAM, (hčm) n. The after-birth in bensts.

HEAP, (hčp) n. Many single things thrown together; a pile;

an accumulation; a mass; a considerable quantity, a

an accumulation; a mass; a considerable quantity, a crowd; a cluster.

HEAP, o. a. [i. HEAPED; pp. HEAPIEG, HEAPED.] To throw or lay in a heap; to pile; to amass; to throw together; to accumulate; to lay up.

HEAP'ER, (hēp'er) a. One who makes piles or heaps.

HEAP'LY, (hāp'e) ad. In heaps. Hulcet.

HEAP'Y, (hēp'e) a. Lying in heaps. Reve.

HEAR, (hēc) v. a. [i. HEARD; pp. HEARIEG, WEARD.] To perceive by the ear; to give an audience; to attend; to listen to; to overhear; to obey, to attend favorably; to try; to attend judicially. — To kear say, an elliptical expression for to kear people say, or to kear a thing said.

HEAR, (hēr) v. a. To enjoy the sense of hearing; to listen; to hearken; to be told.

HEAR, (he) v. z. To enjoy the sense of Bearing; to series, to hearken; to be told.

HEARD,\* (herd) [herd, S. W. P. Ja. K. Sm. R. Scott; herd, Wb.] i. & p. from Hear. 107" We frequently hear this word pronounced so as to rhyme with Peared. But if this were the true sound, it ought to be written heared, and considered as regular: the short sound, like herd, is certainly the true pronunciation, and the verb is irregular." Walken.

†HEARD, n. A keeper; a herd. Gibson. See Herd. †HEARD GRÖÖM, n. A keeper of herds. See Herdoroom.

THEARD SHOOM, M. A RESPECTOR RETURN SEE HERDGROOM. HEAR'/NG, M. The sense by which sounds are perceived, audience; judicial trial; reach of the ear, attention. HEÄRR'EN, (härk'kn) v. m. [i. Hearrenep. pp. Hearren ING, HEARRENED.] To listen; to attend; to pay regard, to hear.

to near.

HEXRE'EN, (härk'kn) v. a. To hear by listening. Milton.

HEXRE'EN-ER, (härk'kn-er) n. One who hearkens.

HEXRE'AL, (hër'sal) n. Rehearsal. Sponser.

HEAR'SA, (hër'sal) n. Report; rumor. Raleigh.

HEAR'SA, a. Disseminated by, or founded on, rumor.

Blackstons.

HEARSE, (hers) n. A carriage for conveying the dead to the

HEARSE, (hers) v. a. To enclose in a hearse or coffin. Shak. HEARSE'CLOTH, m. A covering for a hearse; a pall. HEARSE'-LIKE, (hers'lik) a. Mournful; suitable to a fu-

neral.

HEXE?, (hart) n. The muscle which is the seat of life in an animal body; the seat of life; the vital, inner, or chief part of any thing; the chief part; the vital part, the inner part of any thing; —courage; spirit; seat of love; affection; love; feeling; earnestness; sincerity; good-will; ardor of zeal; disposition of mind:—memory, as, "to learn by Aeart,"—A hard heart is cruelty.—To find in the heart, to be inclined, or not wholly averse. It is much used, in composition, for mind or affection.

HEXET.-AEHE, (hart'ak) n. Sorrow; pang. Shak.

HEXET.-AEHE, (hart'ak) n. A pain of the heart; sorrow. Bailey.

ley.

HEART'-AP-PALL'ING, a. Dismaying the heart. Thomson.

HEART'-BLOOD, (hart'blud) n. The blood of the heart;

HEART'BÖND,\* n. The lapping of one stone over two others, in the walls of a building. Crabb.

HEART'-BREAK, (hart'brik) n. Overpowering sorrow. Shak.

HEART'-BREAK-ER, n. He or that which breaks the heart;

ludicrously applied to a woman's curl or other ornament.

HEART'-BREAK-ING, a. Overpowering with sorrow. Spess-

ser.

HEART'-BREÄK-ING, n. Overpowering grief. Hakewill.

HEART'-BRED, a. Bred in the heart. Crashaw.

HEART'-BRDÖKEN, (hārt'brö-kn) a. Having the heart overpowered with grief; very sorrowful.

HEÄRT'-BUR-IED, (hārt'bār-nd) a. Deeply immersed.

HEÄRT'-BURN, n. A burning sensation near the heart, from an acrid humor in the stomach; cardialgy.

HEART'-BURNED, (hārt'būrnd) a. Having the heart infiamed. Shak.

flamed. Shak

HEART'-BURN-ING, n. Heart-burn; discontent; secret en-

HEÄRT'-BÜRN-ING, m. Heart-burn; discontent; secret enmity.

HEÄRT'-BÜRN-ING, a. Causing discontent. Middletom.

HEÄRT'-CHĒĒR-ING, a. Affording joy; animating. More.

HEÄRT'-CHĒLED, (hart'chīld) a. Having the heart chiled or distressed; cooled in feeling.

HEÄRT'-CON-SIM', ing, a. Distressing the heart.

HEÄRT'-DEAR, (hart'der) a. Sincerely beloved. Shak.

HEÄRT'-DĒĒP, (hart'dēp) a. Rooted in the heart. Herart'-BĒP, (hart'dēp) a. Rooted in the heart. Herbert.

Congress.

HEART'-DIS-COUR'AG-ING, a. Depressing the heart. South.

HEART'-EASE, (hart'sz) n. Quiet. Shak. See Heart's

EASE. HEART-EARS, (Natr'sz-ing) a. Giving quiet. Milton.
HEXET-EAT-ING, a. Freying on the heart. Burton.
HEXET-ED, (hart'ed) a. Seated or fixed in the heart. Shak
—Used chiefy in composition; as, hard-hearted, &c.
HEXET-ED-NESS, s. Sincerity; heartiness. Clarendon.

236 HEA HEATH'-COOK, R. A large fowl that frequents heaths: gorcock; moorcock; grouse. Carew.

HEA'EHEN, (h6'thn) R.: pl. HEA'FHEN or HEA FHENS A gentile; a pagan; a barbaran:—as a collective noun, pagans or gentiles; nations ignorant of divine revelation. HEA'FHEN-DOM, R. The regions or portions of the earth in which heathenism prevails. Ed. Rev.

HEA'FHEN-ISH, (h6'thn-Ish). A Pagan; gentile; wild.

HEA'FHEN-ISH-LY, (h6'thn-Ish-h6) od. Like heathens.

HEA'FHEN-ISH-NESS, (h6'thn-Ish-n6's) R. A profine state, like that of the heathens. Prymne.

HEA'FHEN-ISH, (h6'thn-Izh) R. Gentilism; paganism.

HEA'FHEN-ISH, (h6'thn-Izh) R. Gentilism; paganism. dearten, (har'tn) v. a. [i. heartened; pp. heartening, heartened.] To encourage; to animate; to stir up; to meliorate; to enhearten. Sask.

Heartener, (har'tn-et) a. He or that which heartene.

Heart'-ex-pand'ing, a. Expanding the heart. Thomson.

Heart'-felt, (har'felt) a. Felt deeply or at heart. Pope.

Heart'-Grief, (har'gref) a. Affliction of the heart. Mil-LOA.

HEXETH, (harth) [harth, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wh.;
herth, Ephinstone, Buchanan.] n. The pavement of a room,
under a chimney, on which a fire is made; a fireplace;
the house, as the seat of comfort or hospitality; a home.
HEXET'-HÄR-DENED, (hart'har-dnd) a. Very obdurate.
HEXET'-HÄR-DEN-ING, (hart'har-dn-Ing) a. Making obdu-HEÄRT'-HA-TRED,\* n. Thorough detestation. C. J. Foz. HEÄRTH'-BRÖÖM,\* n. A broom for sweeping the hearth. HEARTH'-BRUSH,\* m. A brush for sweeping the hearth. HEART'-HEAV', NESS, n. Heaviness of heart. Shak. HEART'-HEAV-ING,\* m. The heaving of the heart or bo-BEART-BEAT-1913; ... an ancient English som. Congress.

HEÄRTH'-MÖN-EY, (harth'mun-e) s. An ancient English tax upon hearths, called also chimney-money. Blackstone.

HEÄRTH'-PEN-NY, s. Same as hearth-money.

HEÄRTH'-STÖNE, \* s. Fireside. Scott. HEXET'-LY, (hart'e-le) ad. From the neart; 11111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111 HEART'I-LY, (hart'e-le) ad. From the heart; fully; sin-HEART'S'-EASE, (harts'ez) a. A plant: -quiet; peace of a tendency to vomit. mind:—a toy or ornament.

HEXET'-SHĀPED,\* (-shāpt) a. Formed like the heart. Pen-HEXET'-SHED,\* a. Shed from the heart. Thomson.

HEXET'SHELL,\* a. (Conch.) A shell shaped like the heart. HEART'-SICE, (hart'sik) a. Pained in mind or heart; sick

HEART'-SICK, (hart'sik) a Pained in mind or heart; sick at heart; mortally ill; love-sick.

HEART'-SICK'EN-ING,\* a. Causing mental pain. Everett.

HEART'SOME, a. Cheerful; lively. Brockett. [Local, Eng.]

HEART'-SORE, n. That which pains the mind. Spenser.

HEART'SORE, a. Violent with pain at heart. Shak.

HEART'-SOR-ROW-ING, a. Sorrowing at heart. Shak.

HEART'-STEIKE, v. a. To affect at heart. B. Jonson.

HEART'-STEIKE, v. pl. HEARTSTEINGS. The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

HEART'-STEICK, a. Affected at the heart; shocked.

HEART'-SWELL-ING. a. Hankling in the mind. Spenser.

HEART'-SWELL-ING, a. Hankling in the mind. Spenser. HEART'-SWELL-ING, a. Rancor; swelling passion. Quarles. HEART'-WHEEL, \* n. A mechanical contrivance for converting a circular motion into an alternating rectilinear one. Brande.

one. Brande.

HEART'-WHÖLE, (hart'höl) a. Having the affections yet unfixed. Shak. With the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEART'WOOD,\* (hart'wûd) n. The inner wood of a tree, being within the sapwood. P. Cyc.

HEART'-WÔUND-ED, a. Filled with love or grief. Pope.

HEART'-WÔUND-ED, a. Filled with love or grief. Pope.

HEART'-WÔUND-ING, a. Filling with grief. Rose.

HEART'-WÔUND-ING, a. Filling with grief. Rose.

HEART'-(har'te) a. Sincere; cordial; warm; zealous; vigorous; strong; hard; durable; eager; having a good apetite; healthy.

†HEART. See Hiser.

HEART. See Hiser.

HEART. See Hiser.

†HEAST. See Hiss.
HEAST, 1861; s. The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire, or of a hot body; the cause of that sensation; caloric; hot air or weather; effervescence; one act of making hot:—a course at a race; flush a gitation of sudden or violent passion; vehemence; party rage; araba.

HEAT, (het) v. a. [i. Heated; pp. Heating, Heated.] To subject or expose to the influence of caloric or heat; to make hot; to make feverish; to excite; to warm with

make hot; to make feverish; to excite; to warm with passion or desire.

HÉAT, (hét) p. from Heat. Hested. Browns. Héat or het is often "sed colloquially, but improperly, for heated.

HÉAT'ER, p. a. He or that which heats; an iron made hot, and put into an iron box, to smooth lines.

HÉAT'ER, a. He or that which heats; an iron made hot, and put into an iron box, to smooth lines.

HÉATE, (hèth) n. A shrub of low stature and of many species; a place overgrown with heati or with other shrubs.

HÉAV'EN-EV-MIND'ED, a. Religious; the Act ven-Mind'ed, n. A state defined is often whether the world, and directed to heat HEAV'EN-EO'I'NG, a. Influencing heat HEAV'EN-SA-LÜT'ING, a. Touching the HEAV'EN-SA-LÜT'ING, a. Touching the HEAV'EN-WIRD, ad. Towards heaven.

HEATH'ER, (heth'er), n. Heath; a shrub. [Scotland.]
HEATH'ER-Rôôf,\* n. A kind of roof which is thatched
or covered with heather or heath. Crabb.

HEATH'S-RY,\* n. A plantation of heaths. Qu. Rev. HEATH'G-RW,\* n. A bird; a name of the grouse. Smollett. HEATH'GRES,\* n. A perennial grass with a leafy stem.

HEATH'HEN, \* n. The female of a species of grouse. Thom-

SON. HEATH'-PEA, (h8th'pē) n. A species of bitter vetch. HEATH'-POOT, (h8th'pōt) n. A bird. Dryden. HEATH'-ROSE, (h8th'rōz) n. A plant. Auswortk. HEATH'-THICK-ET,\* n. A place overgrown with shruba.

HEATH'-THRÖS'TLE,\* (thrös'sl) n. A bird; a species of

throstie. Pennant.

HĒATH'Y, a. Full of heath; covered with heath.

HĒAT'LESS, (hēt'les) a. Cold; without warmth. Beaum.

HEATLESS, (HETTES, a. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C., A. C

down, in sight, out, to, up, &c.

HĒAVĒ, (hēv) v. n. To pant; to breathe with pain; to labor; to rise with pain, to swell and fall, to keck; to feel

a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE, (hev) m. A lift; exertion or effort upwards; a rising of the breast; an effort to vomit.

HEAV'EN, (hev'vn) m. The celestial sphere, firmament, or sky; the space in which the celestial bodies are placed, or through which they apparently perform their diurnal revolutions:—the habitation of God, good angels, and blessed spirits; the abode of the blessed, state of bliss:—the Supreme or Divine Power; the Sovereign of heaven:—the pagan gods; the celestials:—elevation; sublimity.—It is often used in composition.

HEAV'EN-AP-PEAS'ING, a. Desiring to enter heaven. Akensede.

HEAV'EN-BAN-ISHED, (hev'vn-ban'isht) a. Banished from heaven. Milton.

HEAV'EN-BE-GÖT', a. Begot by a celestial power. Dryden. HEAV'EN-BY-60T', a. Begot by a clessial power. Dygam. HEAV'EN-BÖRN, (hév'vn-born) a. Descended from heaven. HEAV'EN-BRED, (hév'vn-brêd) a. Produced in heaven. HEAV'EN-BUILT, (hév'vn-bult) a. Built by or in heaven. HEAV'EN-QON-DUCT'ED, \* a. Guided by heaven. Thomson, HEAV'EN-DE-SCEND'ED, \* a. Descended from heaven. Scw-

ATA.

HEAV'EN-DI-RECT'ED, a. Directed to heaven. Pope.

HEAV'EN-FALLEN, (hev'vn-fain) a. Fallen from heaven.

HEAV'EN-IN-FLICT'ED, a. Bestowed by heaven. Milton.
HEAV'EN-IN-FLICT'ED,\* a. Inflicted by heaven. Potter.
HEAV'EN-IN-SPIRED', a. Receiving inspiration from heav-

en. Decker.

HEAV'EN-IN-STRÜCT'ED, a. Taught by heaven.

HEAV'EN-IZE, v. a. To render like heaven. Bp. Hall.

HEAV'EN-EISS'ING, a. Touching the sky. Skak.

HEAV'EN-LI-NESS, s. Supreme excellence. Sr. J. Danies.

HEAV'EN-LÖVED, (hĕv'vn-lüvd) a. Beloved of heaven. Milton.

HEAV'EN-LY, (heav'en-le) a. Relating to or like heaven; supremely excellent; colestial; inhabiting heaven; disupremely excellent; celestial; inhabiting heaven; divine; blissful.

HEAV'EN-LY, ed. In a celestial manner; in accordance with heaven. Pope.

with heaven. Pops.

HEAV'EN-LY-MIND'ED,\* a. Religious; devout. Hall.

HEAV'EN-LY-MIND'ED-NESS, n. A state of mind abstracted from the world, and directed to heaven. Hose.

HEAV'EN-MOV'ING,\* a. Influencing heaven. Skall.

HEAV'EN-PRO-TECT'ED,\* a. Protected by heaven. Pops.

HEAV'EN-PRO-TECT'ED,\* a. Touching the sky. Craskes.

HEAV'EN-TAUGHT,\* (höv'vn-taut) a. Instructed by heaven. Pops.

HEAV'EN-WAR'RING, a. Warring against heaven. Milton.
HEAVE'-OF-FEE-ING, s. An offering made among the
Jews. Numbers.

HEAV'RE, m. One who heaves: - a staff or lever used by

Beamen. HEAV'-LY, (hēv'e-le) ad. With heaviness; with grief; grievously; severely; oppressively. HEAV'-NESS, (hēv'e-nes) m. The quality of being heavy; ponderousness; gravity; weight; dejection; gloon; affiction.

fliction.

HEAV',NG, n. A pant; a motion of the heart; a swell.

HEAV', (hēv'e) a. Weighty; ponderous; tending strongly to the centre; loaded; burdened, burdensome:—sorrowful; dejected; depressed; grievous; oppressive; affictive:—wanting alacrity, spirk, or activity; indolent, drowsy; dull; torpid, slow; sluggish; stupid; tedious; thick; cloudy; dark.—It is often used adverbially in composition; as, heavy-laden.

HEAV'Y,-GAIT'ED,\* a. Moving heavily and slowly. Shak.

HEAV'Y-HEART'ED,\* a. Oppressed with sorrow; sad.

Smollett.

Smollett

HEAV'Y-SPÄR,\* n. (Min.) Native sulphate of baryta. Brande.

HEB'BERMXN,\* n.; pl. HEBBERMEN. One who fishes at low water, or low tide, for whitings, smelts, &c. Crabb. HEB'BING-WEARS,\* n. pl. Devices or nets laid for fish at ebbing time. Crabb.

HEB'BING-WEARS,\* n. pl. Devices or nets laid for nsn at ebbing time. Crabb.

HEB'DO-MAD, n. [Aebdomas, L.] A week; the space of seven days. Browne.

HEB-DOM'A-DARY, a. Relating to or including a week; HEB-DOM'A-DARY, n. Weekly. Browne.

HEB-DOM'A-DARY, n. A member of a chapter or convent, whose week it is to officiate in the cathedral.

HEB-DO-MAT'I-CAL, a. Weekly. Bp. Morton.

HEB'EN, n. [chène, Fr.] Ebony. Spenser.

HEB'EN, n. [chène, Fr.] Ebony. Spenser.

HEB'EN, n. [chène, Fr.] Dony. Spenser.

HEB'EN, n. [chène, Fr.] Dony. Spenser.

HEB'EN, n. [chène, Fr.] Dony. Spenser.

HEB'EN, n. [chène, Fr.] Dony. Spenser.

HEB'EN, n. [chène, Fr.] Dony. Spenser.

HEB'EN, n. [chène, Fr.] To dull; to blunt, to stupefy. Harvey.

HEB-ENTA'TION, n. Act of dulling; state of being dulled. HIEB'ETE, a. Dull, stupid. Ellse.

HEB'ETEDD, n. [hebotado, L.] Dulness; obtuseness; bluntness. Harvey. [R.]

HEBRA'I-CAL-Y, a. Relating to the Hebrews or Hebrew He-BRA'I-CAL-Y, a. After the Hebrew manner. Smart. [HL'BR-ISM, [he'bra-Izm, S. P. E. Ja. K. Sm. W.b. Rees, heb'ra-Izm, W. J. F.] n. [Hebrasmus, L.] A Hebrew diom. [HEBRA-IS'TIC,\*] [A. Relating to or like Hebrew. Crom-like Hebrew.]

HE-BRA'IS'TIC,\* [A. Relating to or like Hebrew. Crom-like Hebrew.]

HE-BRA-IS'TJC,\* | a. Relating to or like Hebrew. Crom-HE-BRA-IS'TJ-CAL,\* | bie. HE'BRA-IZE,\* v. a. To conform to the Hebrew idiom. Mil-

lon.
lon.
lef/βrew, (hō'brā) n. ['Εβραῖος.] A descendant of Heber, an Israchte, a Jew, the Hebrew language.
HĒ'BREW, (hō'brā) a. Relating to the people of the Jews.
HĒ'BREW-ĒSS, (hō'brā-ōs) n. An Israchtish woman.
HĒ-BRID'1-ĀN, a. Relating to the Hebraist. Raleigh.
HĒ-BRID'1-ĀN, a. Relating to the Hebraise or Western Islands of Scotland. Johnson.
HĒC'A-Tôm B, (hēk'q-tôm) [hēk'q-tôm, W. P. J. F. Ja. K. R.; hēk'q-tôm, S. Sm.] n. [ἐκατόμβη.] A sacrifice of a bundred oxen or cattle.

hundred oxen or cattle. HEC-A-TOM'PE-DON,\*

HEC-A-TŎM'PE-DŎN,\* n. [ἐχατόν and ποῦς-] (Arch.) A temple one hundred feet long. Holyoke.

HEC-A-TŌN'STY-LŎN,\* n. (Arch.) A building having a hundred columns. Brande.

hundred columns. Brande.

HECK, n. A rack at which cattle are fed with hay. Ray.

The winding of a stream: —a kind of fishing-net. Chambers. A latch of a door. Gross. [Local, Eng.].

HEC'KLE, v. a. To comb flax. Loudon. See HATCHEL.

HEC'KLE, n. A flax-comb. Brande. See HATCHEL.

HEC'KLE, n. A flax-comb. Brande. See HATCHEL.

11,960 English square yards, or 2 acres, 1 rood, and 5 perches. Altenaum.

11,900 English square yards, or a acceptions. Athensum.

REC'TIC, n. (Mod.) A constitutional fever, attended by debility, a small, quick pulse, loss of appetite, paleness, excessive perspiration, and emaciation.

REC'TIC, (a. Habitual; constitutional; consumptive; HEC'TIC, — applied to a kind of fever.

REC'TI-CAL-LY, ad. in the manner of a hectic fever.

HECTOLITRE\* (h&k'to-l&'tr) n. [Fr.] A French measure of capacity, equal to 2 bushels, 6 gallons, and 7 pints English. Hamilton.

HECTOMETRE,\* (h&k'to-m\(\text{k}'\)to m. [Fr.] A French measure.

English. Hamilton.

HECTOMETRE,\* (hök'to-mE'tr) m. [Fr.] A French measure, equal to 100 metres, or 307 French feet, 10 inches, and 1½ lines. Beists.

HEC'TOR, m. [from Hector, the great Homeric warrior.] A bully; a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow.

HEC'TOR, v. a. [t. HECTORED; pp. HECTORING, HECTORED.]

To threaten; to treat insolenily; to vex; to fret.

HEC'TOR, v. n. To pley the bully. StillingSeet.

HEC-TÖ'RI-AN, \* a. Relating to or like Hector. Pops. HEC'TOR-LY, a. Blustering; insolent. Barrow. [R.] HED'DLE, \* n. Heald. Francis. See Heald. HED'R.-BERG-ITE, \* x. (Mis.) A species of mineral.

HED'E-RA,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; ivy. Ham-

illon.

HED-E-RA/CEOUS, (-shus) a. [hederaceue, L.] Relating to or producing ivy. Bailey.

HED-E-RAL, \*a. Composed of ivy. Lindley

HED-E-RÉSE, \*a. Producing ivy. Bailey.

HED-E-RÉSE, \*a. Belonging to ivy; full of ivy. Scott.

HEDGE, (hēj) n. A. fence made of prickly bushes or shrubs.

HEDGE, a. Mean; vile; of the lowest class; as, a hedge press. Swyt.

HEDGE, (hēj) v. a. [t. HEDGED; pp. HEDGING, HEDGED.]

To enclose with a hedge; to obstruct; to encircle for defence: to shut up; to thrust in.

fence; to shut up; to thrust in.

HEDGE, v. n. To shift; to hide the head; to skulk; to bet on both sides, as at horse-races.

HEDGE/B/LL,\* n. An instrument to trim hedges; a hedg-

ing-bill. Booth.

ing-bill. Booth.

HEDGE'-BIRD,\* n. A bird that seeks food and shelter in hedges. Furm. Ency.

HEDGE'-BÖRN, a. Of no known birth; meanly born. Shak.

HEDGE'-CREËP-RR, n. One who skulks for bad purposes.

HEDGE'-HÖG, n. A quadruped or mammal which is covered with spines or prickles, and subsists chiefly on insects;—a plant; trefoil:—the globo-fish.

HEDGE'-HÖG-TRE'FÖ'(L,\* n. A kind of herb. Scott.

HEDGE'-HYS-SOP, n. A species of willow-wort Hill.

HEDGE'-KNIFE,\* n. An instrument for trimming hedges.

Farm. Ency.

HEDGE'-KNIFE,\* n. An instrument for trimming hedges. Farm. Ency.

HEDGE'LÖNG,\* a. Extending along the hedge. Dyer.

HEDGE-MÖS'TARD, n. A plant of several varieties, most of which are worthless.

HEDGE'-NET-TLE, n. A plant. Ausworth.

HEDGE'-NŌTE, n. The note of a mere hedge-bird:—a vulgar style of writing.

HEDGE'-PARS-LUX,\* n. A uscless weed, of different varieties. Earm Free:

HEDGE'-PABS-LEY,\* n. A uscless weed, of different varicties. Farm. Eney.

HEDGE'-PIG, n. A young hedge-hog. Shak.

HEDGE'-PRIEST,\* n. A poor, mean priest. Shak.

HEDGE'-RHŸME,\* n. Vilgar, doggerel rhyme. Cowley.

HEDGE'-RHŸME,\* n. Vulgar, doggerel rhyme. Cowley.

HEDGE'-RHŸME,\* n. Vulgar, doggerel rhyme. Cowley.

HEDGE'-RÖW, n. A hedge of bushes in a row.

HEDGE'-SCHÖÖL,\* (höj'sköl) n. A school kept by a hedge or in the open dir in Ireland. Carleton.

HEDGE'-SCHÖS, SORS,\* (höj'sk'z'zurz) n. pl. An instrument for trimming hedges. Booth.

HEDGE'-SPAR'RÖW, n. A sparrow that lives in bushes.

HEDGE'-WRIT-ER,\* n. A Grubstreet writer; a mean author. Smart.

thor. Smart.

HEDG'ING,\* n. The act of making hedges. Manuder.

HEDG'ING-BILL, n. A cutting hook, used in making hedges. HEDG'ING-BILL, n. A cutting hook, used in making hedges, HEED, v. a. [I. HEEDED; pp. HEEDING, MEEDED.] To at tend to; to mind; to regard; to take notice of, to notice, HEED, v. n. To mind; to consider; to take care. Warion, HEED, v. Care; attention, caution; notice; regard, HEED'FOL, a. Watchful, cautious, attentive, careful, HEED'FOL-NESS, n. Caution; vigilance; attention; HEED'I-LV, ad. Cautiously; vigilantly; heedfully. HEED'I-NESS, n. Caution, vigilance; heed fully. HEED'LNESS, a. Caution, vigilance; heed. Spensor. HEED'LESS, a. Negligent; inattentive; careless; thought less.

less.

HEED'LESS-LY, ad. Carelessly, negligently; inattentively.

HEED'LESS-NESS, n. Carelessness, thoughtlessness.

HHEED'S, a. Careful; cautious; heedful. Perry.

HEEL, n. The hind part of the foot, particularly of the human foot; the whole foot, particularly of animals, the hind part of the shoe, or stocking, any thing shaped like a heel; a spur; the hinder or latter part of any thing.

— (Naut.) The after extremity of a ship's keel: — the foot of a mast. — To be at the heels of, to pursue closely; to attend closely. — To lay by the heels, to fetter. — To be out at heels, to be worn out. — To have the heels of, to outrun.

— To take to the heels, to run away.

at sees, to be worn out.— To save the heels of, to outrus.— To take to the heels, to run away.

HEEL, v. w. [i. Heelled; pp. Heeling, Heeled.] To dance.

Shak.— (Nauk.) To lean on one side, as a ship.

HEEL, v. a. To arm a cock; to add a heel to.

HEEL, FR, w. One that heels; a cock that strikes well with

his heele. his beels.

his heels.
HEĒL/ING,\* n. (Naut.) The square part left at the lower end of a mast. Crabb.
HEĒL/-PIĒCE, (-Pēs) n. Armor for the heels; a piece fixed on the hinder part of a shoe.
HĒĒL/-PIĒCE, (-Pēs) v. a. To put leather on a shoe-heel.

Arbuthnot.

HYDIANGI.

HEEL'-TYP,\* n. A small piece of leather at the end of a high-heeled shoe; a heel-piece. Herfordshire Words.

HEFT, n. [Heaving; effort. Sake. Handle; hat. Walter Hold. Windham.] Weight; heaviness. Holloway.— Often

EEEART'EN, (har'tn) v. a. [i. HEARTENED; pp. HEARTENING, HEARTENED.] To encourage; to animate; to stir up; to meliorate; to enhearten. Saak.

menorate; to ennearten. Sadd. HEXET'EN-RE, (har'to-er) n. He or that which heartens. HEXET'-EX-PAND'ING, a. Expanding the heart. Thomeon. HEXET'-FELT, (hart'felt) a. Felt deeply or at heart. Pope. HEXET'-GRIEF; (hart'gref) n. Affliction of the heart. Mil-

HEÄRTH, (härth) [härth, S. W. P. J. E. F. M. K. Sm. Wb. 1 herth, Elphanstone, Buckensm.] n. The pavement of a room, under a chimney, on which a fire is made; a fireplace; the house, as the seat of comfort or hospitality; a home HEÄRT'-HÄR-DENED, (härt'här-dnd) a. Very obturate. HEART'-HÄR-DEN-ING, (härt'här-dn-Ing) a. Making obdurate.

HEART'-HA-TRED,\* n. Thorough detestation. C. J. Foz. HEARTH'-BRÔÖM,\* n. A broom for sweeping the hearth

HEART'-BRÜSH,\* n. A brush for sweeping the hearth. HEART'-HEAV',-NESS, n. Heaviness of heart. Shak. HEART'-HEAV-ING,\* n. The heaving of the heart or bo-

HEART—HEAV-1AG; To the bounds of the congress.

HEÁRTH—MÖN-EY, (harth/mön-e) n. An ancient English tax upon hearths; called also chimney-money. Blackstone.

HEÁRTH—PÉN-NY, n. Same as hearth-money.

HEÁRTH—BTÖNE, \* n. Fireside. Scott.

\*\*Torm the heart; fully; sin-

HEART'I-LY, (hart'e-le) ad. From the heart; fully; sin-

HEART', LY, (hart'o-le) ad. From the heart; fully; suncorely.

HEART', NESS, m. Sincerity; cordiality; vigor; eagerness.

HEART', NESS, (hart'les) a. Void of affection or courage; insincere; coid; indifferent.

HEART', LESS-LY, ad. Without affection or spirit.

HEART', LESS-NESS, m. Want of affection or spirit.

HEART', LET,\* m. A little heart. Good.

HEART', LIKE,\* a. Resembling the heart. Jodrell.

HEART', OF-FEND', ING, a. Wounding the heart. Skak.

HEART'-OF-FEND', ING, a. Wounding the heart of soul. Pope.

HEART'-PEEC, (hear', p) m. A plant. Miller.

HEART'-QUELL-ING, a. Subduring the affections. Spenser.

HEART'-REND-ING, a. Killing with anguish. Waller.

HEART'-REND-ING, a. Killing with anguish. Waller.

HEART'-REND-ING, a. Killing with anguish. Waller.

HEART'-SEARCH-ING, a. Probing the heart or soul. Corper.

HEART'S'-EASE, (harts'ez) m. A plant: -quiet; peace of mind:—a toy or ornament.

HEXET'-SHAPED,\* (-shāpt) a. Formed like the heart. Pen-HEXET'-SHED,\* (-shāpt) a. Shed from the heart. Thomson.

HEXET'SHELL,\* n. (Conch.) A shell shaped like the heart.

HEART'-SICE, (hart'sik) a. Pained in mind or heart; sick

HEXET'-SICE, (hert'sit) a. Pained in mind or heart; sick at heart; mortally iii; love-sick.

HEXET'-SICE'EN-ING,\* a. Causing mental pain. Everett.

HEXET'-SOME, a. Cheerful; lively. Brockett. [Local, Eng.]

HEXET'-SORE, n. That which pains the mind. Spenser.

HEXET'-SORE, a. Violent with pain at heart. Shak.

HEXET'-SOR-ROW-ING, a. Sorrowing at heart. Shak.

HEXET'-STEIRE, v. a. To affect at heart. B. Jonson.

HEXET'-STEIRE, v. a. To affect at heart. B. Jonson.

HEXET'-STEICE, a. P. HEARTSTEINGS. The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

HEXET'-SWELL-ING, a. Hanking in the mind. Spenser.

HEXET'-SWELL-ING, a. Rancor; swelling passion. Quarles.

HEXET'-WHĒĒL,\* a. A mechanical contrivance for converting a circular motion into an alternating rectilinear

verting a circular motion into an alternating rectilinear one. Brande,

one. Brande.

HEART-WHÖLE, (hart'höl) a. Having the affections yet unfixed. Stak. With the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEÄRT'WOOD,\* (hart'wûd) n. The inner wood of a tree, being within the sapwood. P. Cyc.

HEÄRT-WÖUND-ED, a. Filled with love or grief. Pope.

HEÄRT-WÖUND-ED, a. Filled with love or grief. Rove.

HEÄRT-WÖUND-HE, a. Filling with grief. Rove.

HEÄRT-WÖUND-HE, a. Filling with grief. Rove.

HEÄRT-WÖUND-HE, a. Sincere; cordial; warm; zealous; vigorous; strong; hard; durable; eager; having a good apetite; healthy.

HEÄR-TY-HÄLE, a. Good for the heart. Spenser.

HEART-See Hest.

the Art Ty-Halls, a Grow for the meant spenser.

HEAT, (het) a. The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire, or of a hot body; the cause of that sensation; caloric; hot air or weather; effervesence; one act of making hot:—a course at a race; flush, agitation of sadden or violent passion; vehemence; party rage; arabase.

HEAT, (het) v. c. [i. HEATED; pp. HEATING, HEATED.] To subject or expose to the influence of caloric or heut; to make hot; to make feverish; to excite; to warm with

make hot; to make feverish; to excite; to warm with passion or desire.

HEAT, (het) p. from Heat. Heated. Browne. Heat or het is often used colloquially, but improperly, for heated.

HEAT'ER, p. a. He or that which heats; an iron made hot, and put into an iron box, to smooth linen.

HEAT'ER, a. He or that which heats; an iron made hot, and put into an iron box, to smooth linen.

HEATE, (heth) a. A shrub of low stature and of many species; a place overgrown with heat! or with other shrubs.

HEAVEN-BALTHURH, a. Touching the HEAVEN-BALTHURH, (hevyn-taut) a. In the collection of the shrubs.

HEAVEN-BALTHURH, and Touching the HEAVEN-BALTHURH, and Touching the HEAVEN-BALTHURH, but heat! A shrub of low stature and of many species; a place overgrown with heat! or with other shrubs.

HEATH'-COCK, m. A large fewl that frequents heaths;

HEATH'-COCK, a. A large fewl that frequents heaths; goroock; mooroock; grouse. Carese.

BA'THEM, (h8'thn) n. pl. HEA'THEM or HEA THEMS, A gentile; a pagan; a barbarin:—as a collective noun, pagans or gentiles: nations ignorant of divine revelation.

HEA'THEM, (h8'thn) a. Gentile, pagan. Addison.

HEA'THEM, DOM, on. The regions or portions of the earth in which heathenism prevails. Ed. Rev.

HEA'THEM, ISH. (h8'thn-lah) a. Pagan; gentile; wild.

HEA'THEM, ISH. (h8'thn-lah)-le) ad. Like heathens.

HEA'THEM, ISH. (h8'thn-lah)-la) ad. Like heathens.

HEA'THEM, ISH. (h8'thn-lam) n. Gentilism; paganism.

HEA'THEM, ISH. (h8'thn-lam) n. Gentilism; paganism.

HEA'THEM, ISH. (h8'thn-lam) n. Gentilism; paganism.

HEA'THEM, ISH. (h8'thn-lam) n. Gentilism; paganism.

HEATHEMISING, HEATHEMISED.] To render heathenish.

Firman.

HEATH'ER, (h8th'er), n. Heath; a shrub. [Scotland.]

HEATH'ER, (heth'er), n. Heath; a shrub. [Scotland.]
HEATH'ER-Rôôf, n. A kind of roof which is thatched
or covered with heather or heath. Crabb.

HEATH'S-RY,\* n. A plantation of heaths. Qu. Rev. HEATH'GAME,\* n. A bird; a name of the grouse. Smollett. HEATH'GRESS,\* n. A perennial grass with a leafy stem.

HEATH'HEN,\* n. The female of a species of grouse. Thom-

BYA.

HÉATH'-PĒA, (hēth'pē) z. A species of bitter vetch.

HÉATH'-PÖÖT, (hēth'pöt) z. A bird. Drydez.

HEATH'-RÖŞE, (hēth'rēz) z. A plant. Assecrib.

HĒATH'-THICK-ET, z. A place overgrown with shrubs.

HEATH'-THRÖS'TLR,\* (thrös'sl) s. A bird; a species of

throstle. Pennant.

HĒATH'Y, a. Full of heath; covered with heath.

HĒAT'LESS, (hēt'les) a. Cold; without warmth. Beaum.

HEAT/LESS, (hēt/les) a. Coid; without walker of F. HEAVE, (hēv) v. a. [i. HEAVED or HOVE; pp. HEAVING, HEAVED or HOVEN.—Hove and hoven are now rarely used except in sea language.] To lift; to raise; to hoist; to cause to swell; to force up from the breast, to exalt; to elevate; to throw.—(Naut.) To throw, raise, or lift, accompanied with several particles; as, ahead, astern, down, in sight, out, to, up, &c.

HĒAVE, (hēv) v. n. To pant; to breathe with pain; to labor; to rise with pain; to swell and fall, to keck; to feel a tendency to vomit.

bor; to 'rise with pain; to swell and fall, to keck; to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE, (hev) n. A lift, exertion or effort upwards; a rising of the breast; an effort to vomit.

HEAV'EN, (hev'nn) n. The celestial sphere, firmament, or sky; the space in which the celestial bodies are placed, or through which they apparently perform their durnal revolutions:—the habitation of God, good angels, and blessed spirits; the abode of the blessed; state of bliss:—the Supreme or Divine Power; the Sovereign of heaven:—the pagan gods, the celestrals:—elevation; sublimity.—It is often used in composition.

HEAV'EN-AP-PEAS'ING, \*a. Conciliating heaven. Thomson.

HEAV'EN-AS-PIE'ING, a. Desiring to enter heaven. Akessede.

HEAV'EN-BAN-ISHED, (hev'vn-ban'isht) a. Banished from

HEAV'EN-DI-RECT'ED, a. Directed to heaven. Pope. HEAV'EN-FALLEN, (hev'vn-faln) a. Fallen from heaven.

HEAV'EN-SIFT'ED, a. Bestowed by heaven. Millon. HEAV'EN-IN-FLICT'ED,\* a. Inflicted by heaven. Potter. HEAV'EN-IN-SPIRED', a. Receiving inspiration from heav-

men. Deck-in-structied, a necessing inspiration from near-en. Deck-in-structied, a. Taught by heaven. Heavien-ize, v. a. To render like heaven. Bp. Hall. Heavien-xissing, a. Touching the sky. Skak. Heavien-Li-wess, s. Supreme excellence. Sr. J. Danies. Heavien-Löved, (hevivn-lüvd) a. Beloved of heaven. Milton

HEAV'EN-LY, (hēv'vn-le) a. Relating to or like heaven; supremely excellent; colestial; inhabiting heaven; di-HEAV'EN-LY, (höv'vn-le) a. Relating to or like heavon; supremely excellent; celestial; inhabiting heaven; divine; blissful.

HEAV'EN-LY, ad. In a celestial manner; in accordance with heaven. Pope.

HEAV'EN-LY-MIND'ED-\*a. Religious; devout. Hall.

HEAV'EN-LY-MIND'ED-\*BES, a. A state of mind abstracted from the world, and directed to heaven. Hose.

HEAV'EN-MOV'ING.\*a. Influencing heaven. Shak.

HEAV'EN-PRO-TECT'ED,\*a. Protected by heaven. Pope.

HEAV'EN-SA-LÜT'ING, a. Touching the sky. Craskos.

HEAV'EN-TAUGHT,\* (höv'vn-thut) a. Instructed by heav an. Pope.

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HEAV'EN-WAR'RING, a. Warring against heaven. Milton.
HEAVE'-OF-FEE-ING, s. An offering made among the
Jews. Numbers.
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HEAV'ER, a. One who heaves: - a staff or lever used by

BEAUT-LY, (hēv'e-le) sd. With heaviness; with grief; grievously; severely; oppressively.

HEAV'-I-NESS, (hēv'e-nēs) n. The quality of being heavy; ponderousness; gravity; weight; dejection; gloom; affliction.

filetion.

HEAV'ING, m. A pant; a motion of the heart; a swell.

HEAV'Y, (hev'e) a. Weighty; ponderous; tending strongly to the centre; loaded; burdened; burdensome:—sorrowful; dejected; depressed; grievous; oppressive; affictive:—wanting alacrity, spirk, or activity; indolent, drowsy, dull; torpid, slow; sluggish; stupid; tedious; thick; cloudy; dark.—It is often used adverbially in composition; as, heavy-laden.

HEAV'Y, a. 4. To make heavy. Wiclife.

HEAV'Y-HEART'ED,\* a. Moving heavily and slowly. Shak.

HEAV'Y-HEART'ED,\* a. Oppressed with sorrow; sad.

HEAV'Y-SPAR,\* n. (Min.) Native sulphate of baryta. Rrande.

BY ALER MAN,\* n.; pl. HEBBERMEN. One who fishes at low water, or low tide, for whitings, smelts, &c. Crabb. HEB'BING-WEARS,\* n. pl. Devices or nets laid for fish at ching time. Crabb.

†HEB'DO-MXD, n. [kebdomas, L.] A week; the space of seven days. Browne.

seven days. Browne.

HEB-DÖM'A-DA., 2 a. Relating to or including a week;

HEB-DÖM'A-DA.-RY, 3 weekly. Browne.

HEB-DÖM'A-DA-RY, n. A member of a chapter or convent,

whose week it is to officiate in the cathedral.

HEB-DO-MAT'|-CAL, a. Weekly. Bp. Morton.

HEB'E-TATE, c. a. [hebeto, I.] [t. HEBETATED]; pp. HEBETATING, HEBETATED.] To dult; to blunt, to stupefy.

Harrey. Harvey.

Harvey.

Harvey.

Harvey.

HEB-TA'TION, n. Act of dulling; state of being dulled. HIEB-TA'TION, n. Act of dulling; state of being dulled. HIEB'TE, a. Dull; stupid. Ells.

HEB'T-TODE, n. [hebetado, L.] Dulness, obtuseness; bluntness. Harvey. [R.]

HE-BRA'C,\*

HE-BRA'I-CAL,\*

HE-BRA'I-CAL-LY,\*

JE-BRA'I-CAL-LY,\* ad. After the Hebrew manner. Smart. [HE'BRA-ISM, [HE'bra-Izm, S. P. E. Ja. K. Sm. W b. Rees; heb'ra-Izm, W. J. F. n. [Hebrausmus, L.] A Hebre wildom. [HE'BRA-IST, [he'bra-Ist, P. E. Ja. K. Sm.; heb'ra-Ist, W. J. F.; he-bra'[nt], S.] n. [Hebraus, L.] One who is versed in Hebrew. ın Hebrew.

HE-BRA-IS'TIC,\* | a. Relating to or like Hebrew. Crom-HE-BRA-IS'TI-CAL,\* | bie. HE'BRA-IZE,\* v. a. To conform to the Hebrew idiom. Mil-

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hundred oxen or cattle.

HEC-A-TÖM'PE-DÖN,\* n. [εχατόν sand ποῦς.] (Arch.) A temple one hundred feet long. Holyoke.

HEC-A-TÖN'STY-LÖN,\* n. (Arch.) A building having a hundred columns. Brande.

HECK, n. A rack at which cattle are fed with hay. Ray. The winding of a stream: — a kind of fishing-net. Chambers. A latch of a door. Grose. [Local, Eng.].

HEC'KLE,\* v. a. To comb flax. Loudon. See Hatchel.

HEC'KLE, n. A flax-comb. Brande. See Hatchel.

HEC'TÄRE,\* n. [Fr.] A French land measure, equal to 11,960 English square yards, or 2 acres, 1 rood, and 5 perches. Athenoun. perches. Athenoum.

HEC'TIC, n. (Med.) A constitutional fever, attended by de-

HECTIC, n. (Med.) A constitutional fever, attended by debility, a small, quick pulse, loss of appetite, puleness, excessive perspiration, and emacation.

HECTIC, 4. Habitual; constitutional; consumptive;
HECTI-CAL-LY, ad. In the manner of a hectic fever.

HECTOLITEE, hek'to-le'tr) n. [Fr.] A French measure of capacity, equal to 2 bushels, 6 gallons, and 7 pints

English. Hamilton.

English. Hamilton.

HECTOMETRE,\* (hěk'to-mā'tr) n. [Fr.] A French measure, equal to 100 metres, or 307 French feet, 10 inches, und 1½ lines. Beiste.

HEC'TOR, n. [from Hector, the great Homeric warrior.] A bully; a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow.

HEC'TOR, v. a. [i. hectored ; pp. hectoring, hectored.]

To threaten; to treat insolently; to vez; to fret.

HEC'TOR, v. n. To play the bully. Stillingseet.

HEC-TO'RI-AN,\* a. Relating to or like Hector. Pope. HEC'TOR-LY, a. Blustering; insolent. Barrow. [R.] HED'DLE,\* n. Heald. Francis. See Heald. HED'EN-BERG-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A species of mineral.

HED'E-RA,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; ivy. Ham-

utton.

HED-R-RICEOUS, (-shus) a. [hederaceus, L.] Relating to or producing vey. Bailey.

HED-R-RIL, \*a. Composed of twy. Lindley.

HED-R-ROSE, \*a. Producing vey. Bailey.

HED-R-ROSE, \*a. Belonging to vey; full of vey. Scott.

HED-R-ROSE, (\*a. Belonging to first) bushes or shrubs.

HED-R-ROSE, \*a. Mean, vile; of the lowest class; as, a hedge press. Sand. HEDGE, a. press. Swift.

press. Swyt.

HEDGE, (héj) v. a. [i. HEDGED; pp. HEDGING, HEDGED.]
To enclose with a hedge; to obstruct; to encircle for defence; to shut up; to thrust in.

HEDGE, vs. TO shift; to hide the head; to skulk; to bet on both sides, as at horse-races.

HEDGE/B(LL,\* n. An instrument to trim hedges; a hedging-hall. Rooth.

ing-bill. Booth.

HEDGE'-BIRD,\* n. A bird that seeks food and shelter in hedges. Furm. Ency.
HEDGE'-BÖRN, a. Of no known birth; meanly born. Shak.

HEDGE'-BÖRN, a. Of no known birth; meanly born. Shak. HEDGE'-CREEP-ER, n. One who skulks for bad purposes. HEDGE-HÖGH-TO-RY, n. A plant. Ausworth. HEDGE'-HÖG, n. A quadruped or mammal which is covered with spines or prickles, and subsats chiefly on insects;—a plant; trefoil:—the globo-fish. HEDGE'HÖG-TRE'FOIL,\*n. A kind of herb. Scott. HEDGE'-HYS-SOP, n. A species of willow-wort Hill. HEDGE'-KNIFE,\* n. An instrument for trimming hedges.

HEDGE - NAME - Farm.

Farm. Ency.

HEDGE LONG, \* a. Extending along the hedge. Dyer.

HEDGE-MUSTARD, n. A plant of several varieties, most of which are worthless.

HEDGE - NETTLE, n. A plant. Ausworth.

HEDGE - NOTE, n. The note of a mere hedge-bird: — a

HEDGE-NOTE, n. The note of a mere hedge-bird:—a vulgar style of writing.
HEDGE-PARS-LEY,\* n. A uscless weed, of different vari-

HÉDĢE-PARS-LEY\* n. A uscless weed, of different varicties. Farm. Ency.

HÉDĢE-PIG, n. A young hedge-hog. Shak.

HÉDĢE-PIG, n. A young hedge-hog. Shak.

HÉDĢE-PRIĒT,\* n. A poor, mean priest. Shak.

HÉDĢ'ER, n. One who makes hedges. Milton.

HÉDĢE-RÖW, n. A hedge of bushes in a row.

HÉDĢE-RÖW, n. A hedge of bushes in a row.

HÉDĢE-SEHÖÖL, 'héj'sköl') n. A school kept by a hedge or in the open air m Ireland. Carleton.

HÉDĢE-SSIS/SORS,\* (héj'sköl') n. pl. An instrument for trimming hedges. Booth.

HÉDĢE-SPÄR'RÖW, n. A sparrow that lives in bushes.

HÉDĢE-SPÄR'RÖW, n. A Grubstreet writer, a mean author. Smart.

HEDGE'-WRIT-FE,\* n. A Grubstreet writer, a mean author. Smart.

HEDG'ING,\* n. The act of making hedges. Manuder.

HEDG'ING-BILL, n. A cutting hook, used in making hedges.

HEDG' N. a. [L. HEBDED; pp. HEEDING, HEEDG.] To at tend to, to mind, to regard, to take notice of, to notice.

HEED, n. To mind; to consider; to take care. Warton.

HEED, n. Care, attention; caution; notice; regard.

HEED'FOLL, x. a. (a. in a heedful manner, carefull.

HEED'FOL-N; a.d. (a in a heedful manner, carefully.

HEED'FOL-N; a.d. Cautiously, vigilancy; theedfully.

HEED'-NESS, n. Caution; vigilance; heed. Spenser.

HEED'LESS, a. Negligent; inattentive; careless; thought loss.

less.

HEED'LESS-LY, ad. Carelessly; negligently; inattentively.

HEED'LESS-NESS, n. Carelessness, thoughtlessness.

HEED'X,\* a. Careful; cautious; heedful. Perry.

HEEL, n. The hind part of the foot, particularly of the human foot; the whole foot, particularly of animals, the hind part of the shoe, or stocking, any thing shaped like a heel; a spur; the hinder or latter part of any thing.

— (Nast.) The after extremity of a ship's keel:—the foot of a mast. — To be at the heels, ft to pursue closely; to attend closely. — To lay by the heels, to fetter. — To be out at heels, to be worn out. — To have the heels of, to outrun.

— To take to the heels, to run away. To take to the heels, to run away.

— 10 take to the neess, to tain any, HEEL, v. m. [i. HEELED ; pp. HEELING, HEELED.] To dance. Shak.— (Naut.) To lean on one side, as a ship. HEEL v. a. To arm a cock; to add a heel to. HEEL v. n. One that heels; a cock that strikes well with

his beels

HEEL'ING,\* n. (Nout.) The square part left at the lower

end of a mast. Crabb.

HEEL'-PIECE, (-p8s) n. Armor for the heels; a piece fixed on the hinder part of a shoe.

HEEL'-PIECE, (-p8s) v. a. To put leather on a shoe-heel.

ATPULAND.

HEEL-TXP,\* n. A small piece of leather at the end of a high-heeled shoe; a heel-piece. Hergfordshare Words.

HEFT, n. [†Heaving; effort. Shak. Handle; haft. Walker

Hold. Windham.] Weight; heaviness. Hollowey.— Often

so used in the United States, and in some parts of England.

England.

HEFT, v. a. [L. HEFTED; pp. HEFTING, HEFTED.] (Scotland)
To lift up, to carry aloft. Jameson. — To try the weight
of any thing by lifting it. Holloway. Akerman. [Local,
Eng.; colloquial, U.S.]
HEFT'ED, a. Henved, expressing agitation. Shak.
(HEG, m. A faury, a witch. See Hac.
HEG-E-MON'|C, a. Ruling; predominant. Fotherby.
HEG-E-MON'|CAL, b. Ruling; predominant. Fotherby.
HEG-E-MON'|CAL, b. Ruling; predominant. Fotherby.
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HEG-E-MON'|CAL, b. Ruling; predominant. Fotherby.

which the Mahometan era is reckoned.

HEIF'ER, R. A young cow. Bacon.

HEIGH'-HÖ, (ht'hö) mt. An expression of languor, uneasiness, or desire;— noting a cali.

HEIGHT, (htt) [htt, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. R. Sm.; htt or hät,

M.] n. The state of being high; elevation; altitude,
space measured upwards; summit; ascent; acme; emnence; high place; station of dignity; the utmost derree : crisis.

HEIGHT'EN, (hi'tn) v. a. [L. HEIGHTENED, pp. HEIGHTEN-ING, HEIGHTENED.] To raise high; to improve; to meli-orate; to increase; to aggravate.

HEIGHT'EN-ER,\* (hI'tn-er) n. He or that which heightens.

Browns,
HEIGHT'EN-ING, (hI'th-Ing) n. Improvement; increase.
||HEI'NOUS, (hā'nus) [hā'nus, W. P. J. E. F. Sm.; hē'nus,
S. Ja. K.] a. [haineuz, Fr.] Atrocious; wicked in a high
degree; flagrant; flagitious; aggravated.
||HEI'NOUS-LY, (hā'nus-le) ad. Atrociously; wickedly.
||HEI'NOUS-NESS, (hā'nus-nes) n. Atrociousness; wicked-

HEIR, (dr) n. [hoir, Fr.; harres, L.] One who inherits, one who succeeds, or is to succeed, another in the enjoyment of any office, station, property, or title.—Her apparent, one who has an indisputable right to the inheritance, should be outlive the ancestor. — Herr presumptive, one who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would, in the present state of things, be his heir, but whose in-heritance may be defeated by some contingency, as the

herita of a child.

HEIR, (ar) v. a. To inherit, to succeed to. Dryden, [R.]

HEIR/DOM, (ar/dum) n. The state of an heir. Bp. Hall.

HEIR'ESS, (ar'es) n. A woman who inherits, a female

HEIR'LESS, (ar'les) a. Being without an heir. Shak.
HEIR'LOOM, (ar'lon) n. (Lazo) A limb or member of inheritance:—any movable or personal chattel which by law descends to the heir along with the freshold.

HEIR'SHIP, (ar'ship) n. The state, character, or privileges of an heir

of an heir.

HELD, i. & p. from Hold. See Hold.

HELE, v. a. To hide, to conceal. Gover.

HELE, v. a. To hide, to conceal. Gover.

HE'LE, v. a. Heliacal. Ash.

HE'LI-AC,\* a. Heliacal. Ash.

HE-LI'A-CAL-LY, a. [3\105]. Relating to the sun.

HE-LI'A-CAL-LY, a. (Accent astronomy) A star is said to rise kehacally when, after being in conjunction with the sun, and consequently invisible, it rises so soon before the sun as to be visible in the eastern horizon in the morning twilings. and it is said to see kehacally, when the sun ing twilight; and it is said to set helically, when the sun approaches so near to it that it is lost in his light, or ceases to be visible in the western horizon, when he has disappeared.

HE-L]-An'THUS,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; the sunflower. Hamilton.

HEL'I-CAL, a. [ Elif.] Spiral; having many circumvolu-

HEL'I-CINE, \* a. Relating to or resembling a tendril. Dun-

glicon.

HEL'I-cite,\* n. (Mm.) A spiral-shelled fossil. Smart.

HEL'I-cito,\* a. (Geom.) A term applied to a paraboli, or parabolic spiral, generated in a peculiar manner by a

curve line HEL'I-COID,\* n. (Geom.) A parabolic spiral or curve line.

Brande.

HÉL-I-CÖM'E-TRY,\* n. (Geom.) The art of drawing or measuring spiral lines on a plane. Crabb.

HÉL-I-CÖ'NI-AN,\* a. Relating to Helicon. Booth.

HÉL-I-CÖ'O-PHY,\* n. Helicometry. Baley.

HÉ'LING, n. The covering of a roof. See HILLING.

HÉ'LING, n. The covering of a roof. See HILLING.

HÉ'LI-O-CÈM'TRIG, a. [filtor and kivrpov.] (Astron.) Relating to the sun's centre; appearing as if seen from the sun's centre.

sun's centre.

#E-L|-OC'N'TR|-CAL,\* a. Heliocentric. Ash.

HE-L|-OG'RA-PHY,\* π. A description of the sun. P. Cyc.

HEL'-OID, a. Helicoid. Harris. See Helicoid.

HE-L|-OL'A-TRY,\* π. The worship of the sun. Smart.

HE-L|-OM'R-TER, π. [βλιος and μέτρον.] A kind of micrometer for measuring the diameters of the sun, moon, and nlameter.

and planets.

HE/LI-O-SCOPE, n. [πλιος and σκοπέω.] A sort of telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun without hurting the eyes.

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ing the eyes.

HE'L<sub>1</sub>-Q-STĂT,\* n. (Optics) An instrument used to obviate the inconvenience arising from the continual change of the direction of the solar rays, by reflecting them in the same straight line. Brands.

HE'L<sub>1</sub>-Q-TROPE, n. [βλιος and τρίπω.] (Bot.) A genus of plants, a plant that turns towards the sue; the turnsole; a sweet-scented plant. — (Min.) A deep green, silicious mineral, with red spots; the bloodstone. — (Astron.) An instrument to reflect light to a distance.

instrument to reflect light to a distance.

HEL-I-SPHER/IC,\* a. Same as helispherical. Smart

HEL-I-SPHER IC. a. Same as neuspnerical. Smart.

HEL-I-SPHER I-CAL, a. [helix and sphere.] Winding spirally round the pole of the sphere: — noting the rhomb line

by round the pole of the sphere.

In navigation.  $H\bar{E}'L_1X_*$ ,  $\{h\bar{e}^i|ks, W. P. Ja. ; h\bar{e}^i|ks, Sm.\}$   $n. pl. H\bar{E}L^i|$ .  $C\bar{E}S_*\{\bar{z}\lambda'\bar{e}_*\}$  A spiral line; a circumvolution, a wreath; a coil. -(Arch.) The smaller scroll or volute in a Cornthian capital. -(Zool.) A kind of snail-shell, a genus of vermes.

HELL, n. The place of the devil and wicked souls or spirits; the abode of the wicked after death; the grave, the infernal regions; the powers of hell, a prison:—a receptacle of the shreds of a tailor, or the broken types of a

printer:—a gaming-house.

HELL'-BLÄCK, (-blak) a. Black as hell. Shak.

HELL'-BÖRN, a. Born of or in hell. Spenser.

HELL'-BRED, a. Produced in hell. Spenser.

HELL'-BREWED, (-brd) a. Brewed in hell. Millon.

HELL'-BRÖTH, n. A composition for infernal purposes.

SHADE.
HELL'-CAT, n. Formerly, a witch, a hag. Middleton.
HELL'-CON-FOOND'ING, a. Vanquishing the power of hell.
HELL'-DOMED, a. Consigned to hell. Midton.
HEL'LE-BÖRE, n. [helleborus, L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants,
some of which are medicinal:—two of them are called,
one white, and the other black hellebore:—the Christmas

flower.

HEL'LE-BO-RINE,\* n. A plant, the archusa bulbosa. Crabb.

HEL'LE-BO-RISM, n. A preparation of hellebore. Ferrand.

HEL'LE-NC, or H.L.-LE''|C, [hel'le-nik, Ja. K. R. Todd;
hel-le'nik, Sm., hel-le'nik, bb.] a [Eλληνιαδ, Relating
to the Hellenes or Greeks; Greenan, heathen. Multon.

HLL'LE-NISM, n. [Eλληνισπιος.] A Greek idiom.

HEL'LE-NIST, n. [Ελληνισπιος.] A Jew who used the Greek
language in the early ages of Christianity:—one versed in
Greek.

Greek.

HELLE-NIS'TIC.\* a. Hellenistical. McKnight. HEL-LE-NIS'TI-CAL, a. Relating to the Hellenists. Fell. HEL-LE-NIS'TI-CAL-LY, ad. According to the Hellenistic dialect.

HELL'LE.N-1-ZĀ'TION,\* n. Act of Hellenizing. Athenoum. HEL'LE.NIZE, v. n. ['E $\lambda\lambda\eta\nu$ i( $\zeta\omega$ .] To use the Greek language. Hammond. HELL'-Fire,\* n. The fire of hell; the terments of hell

Milton HELL'-GATE,\* n. The portal or entrance of hell. Milton.

HELL'-GÖV-ERNED, a. Directed by hell. Shak. HELL'-HAG, n. A hag of hell. Bp. Richardson. HELL'-HAR-DENED,\* (-dnd) a. Rendered callous by hell

HELL'-HAT-ED, a. Abhorred like hell. Shak.

HELL'-HAUNTED, a. Haunted by the devil. Dryden. HELL'-HOUND, n. A dog of hell. Shak. An agent of hell

Millon. A profligatesperson. Beaum. § Fr.
†HELL'LI-ER, n. A slater, a tiler. Abp. Usher.
HELL'|SH, a. Relating to hell, infernal, very wicked.
HELL'|SH-LV, ad. Infernally; wickedly; detectably.
HELL'|SH-NESS, n. Wickedness; abhorred qualities.
HELL'|TE,\* n. One who frequents a gambling-house.

HELL'-KITE, n. A kite of infernal breed. Shak.
HELL'-KITE, n. A kite of infernal breed. Shak.
HELLY, a. Having the qualities of hell. Anderson.
HELM denotes defence; as, Eadhelm, happy defence. Gib-

HELM, n. [hialmr, Icel.] A covering for the head in war; the part of a coat of arms that bears the crest; the upper part or covering of something:—the instrument or appapart or covering of something:—the instrument or apparatus by which a ship is steered, the part of it which is on deck; the steerage:—the station of government. HELM, n. a. To guido; to conduct. Stak.

HELM'AGE, n. Guidance, as of the helm. H. Laurens. [R.]

HELMED, (hel'med or helmd) a. Furnished with a helm or head-piece. Million.

HEL'MET, n. Helm; head-piece; armor for the head:—a kind of pigeon.—(Bot.) The heoded upper lip of a flower.

HEL'MET-Flow'er, n. A plant and flower; the aconite. Crabb.

HEL-MIN'THA-GÖGUE,\* (hel-min'tha-gög) n. (Med.) Medicine to expel we ma. Scott.

HEL-MIN'THIC, a. [ἔλμινθος.] Relating to worms.

HEL-MIN'THO-LITE \* n. (Min.) Fossil remains of worms

HEL-M(N-THÖL'O-GY, \* π. [έλμινς and λόγος.] The natural history of worms. Brands.

HELM'LESS,\* a. Destitute of a helm. Fairfax.

HELMS MAN, R. One who manages the helm. Harry ax. HELMS MAN, R. One who manages the helm. HELMS WIND, R. A particular kind of wind in some of the mountainous parts of England. Burn.

HEL'OT, [höl'et, K. Sm.; hö'lot, W.b. Davis.] R. [Helotes, L., from Helos, a Laconian town conquered by the Spartans, who made all the prisoners slaves.] A Spartan slave; a slave.

a suve.

HELP, v. a. [i. HELPED; pp. HELPING, HELPED;—formerly holpen, which is now obsolete.] To assist; to support, to aid; to supply; to relieve; to succer; to serve; to cure, to heal; to prevent; to forbear; to avoid.—To help off, to assist in ridding.—To help out, to relieve from difficulty.—To help up, to raise.

cuity.— To 'tclp' up, to raise.

HELP, v. n. To contribute assistance; to bring a supply.

HELP, v. n. To contribute assistance; to thing a supply.

HELP, v. n. Assistance; aid; support; succor; that which

gives help, remedy.—(U. S.) A hired servant; a helper.

HELP'FOL, a. Giving help; aiding; useful, salutary.

HELP'FOL-NESS, n. Assistance; usefulness. Mitton.

HELP'LESS, a. Destitute of help; wanting power to succor one's self; weak; irremediable; admitting no help.

HELP'LESS-LY, ad. Without ability; without succor.

HELP'LESS-LY, ad. Without ability; want of succor.

HELP'MATE, n. A companion; an assistant; a consort.

HELP'MEET,\* n. A suitable assistant; helpinate. Mitton.

HELP'ER-SKEL'TER, ad. In a hurry; without order. Shak.

HELVE, n. The handle of an axe or hatchet.

HELVE, n. a. To fit with a helve. Cotgrave.

HEL-VET'; C,\* a. Relating to Helvetia or Switzerland.

Murray.

Murray. HLL'vin,\* x. (Min.) A yellowish, crystallized mineral.

Phillips HELX'INE, \* n. (Bot.) A plant, having leaves like those of

ivy. Crabb.
HEM, pron. Them. Spenser.
HEM, n. The edge of a garment doubled and sewed:—the HEM, n. noise uttered by a sudden expiration of the breath.

HEM, v. a. [L. HEMMED, pp. HEMMING, HEMMED.] To close the edge of cloth by a hem or double border sewed together, to horder; to edge, to enclose, to environ; to

confine, to shut.

HEM, v. n. [kemmen, D.] To utter hems or a stammering noise. Shak.

HOME. State.

HEM,\* uterj. An excimantion of which the utterance is a sort of half-voluntary cough. State.

HEM/A-TINE,\* n. (Chem.) The coloring principle of logwood. Brande.

ILEM'A-TITE,\* n. (Min.) The blood-stone; a kind of iron-

ILM'A-TITE,\* n. (Min.) The blood-stone; a kind of ironstane. a wariety of native oxide of iron. Brande.

ILM-A-TIT'[C,\* a. Relating to hematite. Cleaveland.

ILM-L-R-A-LO'P[-A,\* a. (Med.) Night-bindness. Crabb.

ILM-L-RO-BAP'TIST,\* n. [hip pa and δάπτο.] One of a religious sect among the Jews, so named from their washing themselves daily as a religious rite. Fulke.

ILM-E-RO-BI-AN,\* n. (Ent.) A neuropterous insect. Brande.

ILM-L-RO-CL'LIS,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of plants, the day-lity. Hamilton.

illy. Hamilton.

HF M' 1. A Greek prefix signifying half, equivalent to Demi and Semi; an abbreviation of the Greek ήμισυ.—It is used in composition.

HEM!-Amp,\* n. Haif an iamb. Beck.

HLM-I-CRĀ'NI-A,\* n. (Med.) A pain in one side of the head. Brands. See Hemicrany.

head. Brands. See Hemicrant.

HLM'|-CRĀ-NY, n. [βμισυ and κρανίον.] (Med.) A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time. Qumey.

HLM'|-CŸ-ClLE, (-sI-kl) n. [βμίκυκλος.] A half-cycle.

HLM |-DI-A-PĒN'TE, \*n. (Mus.) An imperfect fifth. Crabb.

HLM |-DI-A-PĒN'TE, \*n. (flutory and yduos.) (Bot.) Noting grasses when, of two florets in the spikelet, one is neuter and the other uniternal Process.

Rasses when, of two florets in the spikelet, one is neuter and the other unisexual Brande.

I. M',-NA, π. [L.] An ancient measure; three quarters of a pint.—(Med.) About ten ounces. Quancy.

IEM',-DFE,\* π. (Mus.) An ancient wind-instrument, consisting of a tube with three holes. Crabb.

IEM',-PLEQ-IO,\* α. Relating to hemiplegy. Dunglison.

IEM',-PLEQ-Y, π. (βμίου απὶ πλήσοω.) (Med.) A paralysis of one side of the body.

IE, MIP',-RA,\* π. μ.] (βμίους απὶ πιερόν.) (Enl.) A class of insects, having the upper wings half-crustaceous and half-membranous. Kirby.

IE-MIP', TE-RA, μ. α. Relating to the hemiptera; hemipterous. Booth.

IE-MIP', TE-ROUS, \* α. Relating to the hemiptera. Hamilton.

rous. Booth.

HE-MIP'TE-ROUS,\* a. Relating to the hemiptera. Hamilton.

HEM'I-SPHERE, (hem'e-s(s)) n. [husopaiotov.] A half of a globe; a map or projection of half the terrestrini globe.

HEM-J-SPHER'[O, a. Relating to a hemisphere; half-HEM-J-SPHER']-OAL, or round; containing half a globe.

HEM-J-SPHER-ROUD'AL,\* a. Approaching to the figure of a hemisphere. Crabb.

HEM-J-SPHER/ULE,\* n. A half spherule. Rece.
HEM/IS-TICH, or HE-MIS/TICH, [he-mis/tik, S. W. J. F.
Ja. K.; hēm/is-tik, P. Sm. Wb. Johnson, Brande.] n.
[ἡμιστίχου.] Half a line in poetry.
HE-MIS/TI-EHALI, (he-mis/te-kai) a. Denoting a division of a line or verse. Warton.
HEM/I-TŌNE,\* n. (Mus.) A semitone or half-note. Hamilton.
HEM/I-TŌPE,\* a. (Mus.) Having two parts or halves.
Cleaveland.

Cleaveland.

REM'LOCK, n. A poisonous, biennial plant, of peculiar odor, and possessed of narcotic powers.—The hemlock of the ancients was a deadly poison.—A large, evergreeu forest-tree.

iorest-tree.

HE-Môρ'rY-sis,\* n. (Med.) See Hemortress. Smart.

HEM'QR-RHAGE, (höm'qr-raj) n. [α[μοβραγια.] A flux of blood from such a cause as the bursting of a vessel.

HEM-QR-RHAG'[C,\* (höm-qr-raj'(k) a. Relating to hemorrhage. Month. Rev.

HEM-OR-RHIA-GY, n. Same as hemorrhage.

HEM-OR-RHOID'AL, a. Belonging to the hemorrhoids.

HEM-OR-RHOIDS, (hem'or-roidz) n. pl. [αἰμοψροιὸςς.] (Med.) The piles.

The piles.

HEMP, n. A plant, of the fibres of which coarse linen and ropes are made; the dressed fibres of the plant.

HEMP-AG'RI-MO-NY, n. A rough, perennial plant.

HEMP'EN, (hem'pn) a. Made of hemp. Spensor.

HEMP'-NET-TLE,\* n. An annual weed of several variations.

HEMP'-NET-ILE," In An annual vector ties, Farm. Encyl.
HEMP'SEED,\* n. The seed of hemp: — a plant. Pennant.
HEMP'Y, a. Resembling or containing hemp. Howell.
HE'M'SE,\* n. The roe in its third year. Booth.
HEN, n. The female of any kind of fowl, but particularly

of the barn-door fowl. HEN'BANE, n. A poisonous, perennial plant, fatal to poul-

try.

HEN'BIT, n. Another name for the plant archangel. — Great henbit, dead-nettle. — Small henbit, speedwell.

HENCE, ad. From this place; from this time, cause, occasion, word, expression, source, reason, &c. — From hence is a pleonasm, though sanctioned by custom and good

tHENCE, v. a. To send off; to despatch to a distance. Sid-

ncy. HENCE-FORTH', ad. From this time forward. Muton. HENCE-FOR WARD, ad. From this time to futurity. HENCE-FOR WARD, \* ad. Same as henceforward. Chester-

†HENCH'BOY, \* n. A kind of page. B. Jonson. HENCH'MAN, n. A page; an attendant. Chaucer.
HEN'-Côôp, n. A cage in which poultry are kept.
HEN'D. A. f. i. HENT; pp HENDING, HENT.] To seize; to
lay hold on; to surround. Shak.

HEND<sub>1</sub>, \( \) a. Gentle. Chaucer.

HEND<sub>1</sub>, \( \) a. Gentle. Chaucer.

HEN-DEC'A-GÓN, n. [ξ'όςκα and yωνία.] A figure of cleven sides and eleven angles.

HEN-DEC-A-SYL-LÄB'[C,\* n. A verse of eleven syliables.

HEN-DEC-A-STL'LA-BLE, n. [ἔνδεκα and σόλλαβος.] A metrical line consisting of eleven syllables. Warton. HEN-DI'A-DYS, n. [ἔνδεκ ἀνοῖν.] (Rhet.) A figure, when two noun substantives are used instead of one substantive, or

noun substantive and adjective.

HEN'-DRI-VER, n. A kind of hawk. Walton.

HEN'-HÄRM, n. Same as hen-harrier. Ainsworth.

HEN'-HÄR-RI-VER, n. A species of falcon or kite.

HEN'-HÄR-ROW-VER,\* n. A hawk. Ainsworth. See Hen-HARRIER.

HEN'-HEART-ED, a. Dastardly; cowardly. Gayton.
HEN'-He\(\text{O}\)18E, n. A place for sheltering poultry.
HEN'M\(\text{O}\)10LD, n. A kind of black, spongy soil. Ash.
HEN'NA, n. Lawsonia; a plant, whose leaves are used
by oriental women to stain their nails. Th. Campbell.

by oriental women to stain their nails. Th. Campbell.

HEN'-PECKED, (-pekt). a. Governed by a wife. Dryden.

HEN-RI'CIAN,\* (hen-rish'an) n. A follower of the monit

Henry, a reformer of the twelfth century. Brands.

HEN'-RÖST, n. The place where poultry roost.

HENS'-FEET. n. A plant; hedge-fumntory.

HENT,\* a. To lay hold of; to hend. Shal. See Hend.

HENT'ING,\* n. The furrow between the ridges, that is formed in ploughing. Crabb.

HENT'ING,\* n. The furrow between the ridges, that is formed in ploughing. Crabb.

HEP, n. The fruit of the wild-brier or dogrose;—commonly writen hip. Bacon. See Hip.

HE'PAR,\* n. [L.] The liver.—HE'PAR SÜL'PHU-R'S, liver of sulphur; a combination of sulphur with an alkali. Hamilton.

li. Hamilton. HEP-A-TXL'GI-A,\* n. (Med.) A painful affection of the

INLY-A-TAL'GI-A, n. (Med.) A painful affection of the liver. Brands.

HE-PAT'IC, | a. [hepaticus, L.] Belonging to the liver; | the PAT'I-CAL, | containing a combination of sulphur with an alkali.

HE-PAT'I-CA,\* n. [kepar, L.] pl. HEPATICAS. (Bot.) A genus of plants; liverwort. Farm. Ency. A medicine

so used in the United States, and in some parts of [] England.

which the Mahometan era is reckoned.

HEIF'ER, n. A young cow. Bacon.

HEIGH'-HÖ, (h'/hö) mt. An expression of languor, uneasiness, or desire; — noting a call.

HEIGHT, (hit) [hit, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. R. Sm.; hit or hät,

W.] n. The state of being high; elewation; altitude,
space measured upwards; summit; ascent, acme; empressed high places, exterior, of durnity. The utmost disnence; high place; station of dignity, the utmost degree; crisis.

HEIGHT'EN, (hi'tn) v. a. [i. HEIGHTENED, pp. HEIGHTEN-INO, HEIGHTENED.] To raise high; to improve; to meli-orate; to increase; to aggravate.

HEIGHT'EN-ER,\* (hi'tn-er) n. He or that which heightens.

Heighten-Ing, (hi'tu-ing) s. Improvement; increase.

||Heighten-Ing, (hi'nus) [hā'nus, W. P. J. E. F. Sm.; hē'nus,
S. Ja. K.] a [kanæuz, Fr.] Atrocious; wocked in a high
degree; flagrant; flagitious; aggravated.
||Heighten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Inguisten-Ing

ness. HEIR, (dr) n. [hoir, Fr.; hores, L.] One who inherits, one who succeeds, or is to succeed, another in the enjoyment of any office, station, property, or title.—Herr apparent, one who has an indisputable right to the inheritance, should be outlive the ancestor.—Herr presumptive, one who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would, in the present state of things, be his heir, but whose inheritance may be defeated by some contingency, as the

HEIR, (4r) v. a. To inherit; to succeed to. Dryden. [R.]
HEIR, (4r) v. a. To inherit; to succeed to. Dryden. [R.]
HEIR 'Dom, (ar'dem) n. The state of an heir. Bp. Hell.
HEIR'ESS, (ar'es) n. A woman who inherits, a female

HEIR'LESS, (ar'les) a. Being without an heir. Shak.

HERE'LESS, (ar test at Being without an heir. Saaz.

HERE'LOSM, (ar/sim) n. (Law) A limb or member of inheritance:—any movable or personal chattel which by
law descends to the her along with the freehold.

HERE'SHIP, (ar/ship) n. The state, character, or privileges
of an heir.

of an heir.

HELD, i. & p. from Hold. See Hold.

HELE, v. a. To hide; to conceal. Gower.

HE'LER, n. See Hellier.

HE'LI-AC,\* a. Helliacal. Ash.

HE-LI'A-CAL. a. [\$\hat{\text{A}}\text{Atos.}] Relating to the sun.

HE-LI'A-CAL. a. [\$\hat{\text{A}}\text{Atos.}] Relating to the sun.

HE-LI'A-CAL. b. (Ancient astronomy) A star is said to rise heliacally when, after being in conjunction with the sun, and consequently invisible, it rises so soon before the sun as to be visible in the eastern horizon in the morning twilight; and it is said to set heliacally, when the sun approaches so near to it that it is lost in his light, or approaches so near to it that it is lost in his light, or ceases to be visible in the western horizon, when he has disappeared.

HĒ-Li-XN'THUS,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; the sunflower. Hamilton.

HEL'I-CAL, a. [ελιξ.] Spiral; having many circumvolu-

HEL'I-CINE,\* a. Relating to or resembling a tendril. Dun-

HEL/I-coll, a. (Mm.) A spiral-shelled fossil. Smart. HEL/I-coll, a. (Mem.) A term applied to a parabola, or parabola spiral, generated in a peculiar manner by a curve line

HEL'I-CÖID,\* n. (Geom.) A parabolic spiral or curve line.

HEL-1-COM'E-TRY,\* n. (Geom.) The art of drawing or measuring spiral lines on a plane. Crabb. HEL-J-CO'NJ-AN,\* a. Relating to Helicon. Booth.

HEL-I-COS'O-PHY,\* n. Helicometry. Baley.

HE'LING, n. The covering of a roof. See Hilling.

HE'LING, 2. [flict and kiving.] (Astron.) Relating to the sun's centre; appearing as if seen from the sun's centre.

sun's centre.

HE-L<sub>1</sub>-O-CEN'TR<sub>1</sub>-CAL,\* a. Heliocentric. Ash.

HE-L<sub>1</sub>-O-G'BA-PHY,\* n. A description of the sun. P. Cyc.

HEL'<sub>1</sub>-Oin, a. Helicoid. Harrus. See Helicold.

HE-L<sub>1</sub>-OM'z-TER, π. [βλιος and μέτροι.] A kind of micrometer for measuring the diameters of the sun, moon, and planets,

HE/L1-O-SCOPE, m. [βλιος and σκοπέω.] A sort of telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun without hurt-

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fitted so as to look on the body of the sun without hutting the eyes. HL'Li-O-STÂT,\* 2. (Optics) An instrument used to obviate the inconvenience arising from the continual change of the direction of the solar rays, by reflecting them in the same straight line. Braude. HE'Li-O-TRÔPE, n. [ $\hbar$ \lambda cand  $\tau \rho \ell \pi \omega$ .] (Bot.) A genus of plants; a plant that turns towards the sun; the turnsolo; a sweet-scented plant.—(Mnn.) A deep green, silicious mineral, with red spots, the bloodstone.—(Astron.) An instrument to reflect light to a distance. HEL-L-SPHE2'IC-& Same as helispherical. Smart.

HEL-I-SPHER'ICAL, a. Same as helispherical. Smart.
HEL-I-SPHER'I-CAL, a. [heliz and sphere.] Winding spirally round the pole of the sphere:—noting the rhomb line

ly roung the pole of the spacein navigation.

HE'LIX, [hē'liks, W. P. Ja.; hēl'iks, Sm.] n. pl. HEL'ICES, [ā'k.] A spiral line; a chicumvolution, a wreath; a
coil.—(Arch.) The smaller scroll or volute in a Corinthian capital.—(Zool.) A kind of snail-shell; a genus

of vermes.

HELL, a. The place of the devil and wicked souls or spirits, the abode of the wicked after death, the grave, the infernal regions, the powers of hell, a prison:—a receptacle of the shreds of a tailor, or the broken types of a ucue of the spreas of a tailor, or the broken types of a printer:—a gaming-house.

HELL'-BLXCK, (-blak) a. Black as hell. Shak.

HELL'-BRED, a. Produced in hell. Spenser.

HELL'-BREWED, (-brad) a. Brewed in hell. Multon.

HELL'-BRETH, n. A composition for infernal purposes.

Shak.

HELL'-CXT, n. Formerly, a witch; a hag. Middleton.

HELL'-CON-FOUND'ING, a. Vanquishing the power of hell.

HELL'-DÖÖMED, a. Consumed to hell. Milton.

HEL'LE-BÖRE, n. (Rellaborus, L.) (Bot.) A genus of plants,

some of which are medicinal: — two of them are called,

one white, and the other black hellebore:—the Christmas flower.

HEL'LE-BO-RINE,\* n. A plant , the arethusa bulbosa HEL'LE-BO-RINE, \*n. A print , the areausa outoosa. Crawo. HEL'LE-BO-RISM, n. A preparation of hellebore. Ferrand. HEL'LE-M(c, or HEL-LE'/[c, [hel']e-nik, Ja. K. R. Toddi, hel-le'nik, Sm., hel-len'(ik, Wb.) a ['Eλληνικός.] Relating to the Helb nes or Greeks , Greenan, heathen. Milton. HEL'LE-NISM, n. ['Eλληνικός.] A Greek idiom. HEL'LE-NISM, n. ['Eλληνικός.] A Greek idiom. HEL'LE-NIST, n. ['Eλληνικός.] A Jew who used the Greek language in the early ages of Christianity:— one versed in the carty ages of Christianity.

Greek.

HEL-LE-NIS'TIC, \* a. Hellemstical. McKnight.

HELLE-NIS'TI-CAL, a. Relating to the Hellenists. Fell. HELLE-NIS'TI-CAL-LY, ad. According to the Hellenistic dialect.

HEL'LEN-J-ZĀ'TION,\* n. Act of Hellenizing. Athenaum. HEL'LE-NIZE, v. n. [Έλληνίζω.] To use the Greek lan guage. Hammond.

guage. Hammond. HELL'-Fire.\* n. The fire of hell; the torments of hell Milton.

HELL'-GATE,\* n. The portal or entrance of hell. Milton.

HELL'-GÖV-ERNED, a. Directed by hell. Shak. HELL'-HAG, n. A hag of hell. Bp. Richardson. HELL'-HAR-DENED,\* (-dnd) a. Rendered callous by hell Watte.

HĔLL'-HĀT-ED, a. Abhorred like hell. Shak.

HELL'-HAT-ED, a. Abhorred like hell. Shak.

HELL'-HANNT-ED, a. Huntted by the devil. Dryden.

HELL'-HOOND, n. A dog of hell. Shak. An agent of hell.

Milton. A profligate-person. Beaum. & FI.

HELL'-JER, n. A shater; a tiler. Abp. Unher.

HELL'|SH, a. Relating to hell, infernal, very wicked.

HELL'|SH-ESS, n. Wickedness; abhorred qualities.

HELL'ITE,\* n. One who frequents a gambling-house.

Grant.

Grant.

HELL'-KITE, n. A kite of infernal breed. Shak.
HELL'-KITE, nd. Toward hell. Popc.
HELL' y, a. Having the qualities of hell. Anderson.
HELM denotes defence; as, Eadhelm, happy defence. Gib-

the part of a coat of arms that bears the crest, the upper the part of a coal of arms that bears the crest, the upper part of covering of something:—the instrument or apparatus by which a ship is steered, the part of it which is on deck; the steerage:—the station of government. there, n. a. To guide; to conduct. Shak.

HELM'AGE,\* n. Guidance, as of the helm. H. Laurens. [R.]

HELMED, (hel'incd or helimd) a. Furnished with a helm or head-nece. Milling.

HELMED, (net mad or nemma) a. Furnished with a norm of head-piece. Million.

HEL'MET, n. Helm; head-piece; armor for the head:—a kind of pigeon.—(Bot.) The hooded upper lip of a flower.

HEL'MET-FD, a. Wearing a helmet. Beaum. & Fl.

HEL'MET-FLOW'ER,\* n. A plant and flower; the aconite.

HEL-MIN'THA-GÖGUE,\* (hel-min'tha-gög) n. (Med.) Medicine to expel worms. Scott. icine to expel worms. Scott.

HEL-MIN'THIC, Δ. [Ελμινθος.] Relating to worms.

HEL-MIN'THO-LITE \* n. (Min.) Fossil remains of worms

Hamilton.

HELMIN-THÖL'Q-QY,\* n. [ξλμινς and λόγος.] The natural history of worms. Brands.

HELM'EESS,\* a. Destitute of a heim. Fairfax.

HELM'EAS,\* n. One who manages the heim.

HELM'WIND, n. A particular kind of wind in some of the mountainous parts of England. Burn.

HEL'Q', [höl'et, K. Sm.; höl'et, Wb. Davis.] n. [Helotes, L., from Helos, a Laconian town conquered by the Spartans, who made all the prisoners slaves.] A Spartan slave; a alaya. a slave.

tans, who made all the prisoners slaves.] A Spartan slave; a slave.

HELP, v. a. [i. Helped; pp. Helping, Helped;—formerly Aedpen, which is now obsolete.] To assist; to support, to aid; to supply; to relieve; to succer; to serve; to cure, to heal; to prevent, to forbear; to avoid.—To help aff, to assist in ridding.—To help out, to relieve from difficulty.—To help up, to raise.

HELP, v. n. To contribute assistance; to bring a supply.

HELP, v. n. To contribute assistance; to bring a supply.

HELP, n. Assistance; aid; support; succor, that which gives help, remedy.—(U.S.) A hired servant, a helper.

HELP/EDL, a. Giving help; anding; useful, salutary.

HELP/EDL-NESS, n. Assistance; usefulners. Milton.

HELP/LESS-LY, ad. Without ability; without succor.

HELP/LESS-LY, ad. Without ability; without succor.

HELP/LESS-NESS, n. Want of ability; want of succor.

HELP/MEET,\* n. A suitable assistant; helpmate. Milton.

HELP/MEET,\* n. The handle of an axe or batchet.

HELVE, v. a. To fit with a helve. Cotgrave.

HELV-VI,\* a. Relating to Helvetia or Switzerland. Murray.

HELV'N.\* a. (Min.) A yellowish, crystallized mineral.

Murray.

HEL'VIN,\* a. (Min.) A yellowish, crystallized mineral.

Phillip.

Phillips.

\*\*MELX'(NE,\*\* n. (Bot.) A plant, having leaves like those of ivy. Crabb.

†\*HEM, pron. Them. Spenser.

\*\*REM, n. The edge of a garment doubled and sewed:—the noise uttered by a sudden expiration of the breath.

HEM, v. a. [L. HEMMED, pp. HEMMING, HEMMED.] To close the edge of cloth by a hem or double border sewed together, to horder, to edge, to enclose, to environ; to confine, to shut.

REM, v. n. [hemmen, D.] To utter hems or a stammering noise. Shak.

HEM,\* unterj. An exclamation of which the utterance is a sort of half-voluntary cough. Stak.

HEM'A-TINE,\* n. (Chem.) The coloring principle of log-

wood. Brande.

wood. Brande.

IEM'A-TITE,\* n. (Min.) The blood-stone; a kind of ironstone: a variety of native oxide of iron. Brande.

IEM-A-TITIC,\* a. Relating to hematite. Cleareland.

IEM-E-BA-LO'P[-A,\* \* (Med.) Night-blindness. Crabb.

IEM-E-RO-BA'T[ST,\* \* [hμ ρα and δάπτω.] One of a religious sect among the Jews, so named from their washing themselves daily as a religious rite. Fulle.

IEM-E-RO-CAL'LIS,\* π. (Ent.) A neuropterous insect. Brande.

HEM-E-RO-CAL'LIS,\* π. (Bot.) A genus of plants, the dayilly. Hamilton.

lity. Hamilton.

HEM' 1. A Greek prefix signifying half, equivalent to Demi and Semi; an abbreviation of the Greek ημισυ.—It is

and Semi; an abbreviation of the Greek ημισυ.—It is used in composition.

HEM';-AMB,\* n. Half an iamb. Beck.

HEM;-CRĀ'N;-A,\* n. (Med.) A pain in one side of the head. Brande. See Hemigrany.

HEM';-CRĀ-N;, n. [ημισυ and κρανίον.] (Med.) A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time. Quincy.

HEM';-COLE, 'G-Ikl) n. (ημίσναλυς.) A half-cycle.

HEM:-Dī-A-PEN'TĽ,\* n. (Μωs.) An imperfect fifth. Crabb.

HĽ-MIG'A-MOÜS,\* a. [ημίσνς and γάρος.] (Bot.) Noting grasses when, of two florets in the spikelet, one is neuter and the other unisexual. Brande.

HLM';-N. n. [L.] An ancient measure: three quarters of

and the other unisexual. Brande.

H.M'-NA, π. [L.] An ancient measure; three quarters of a pint.—(Med.) About ten ounces. Quincy.

HEM'-OPE,\* n. (Mus.) An ancient wind-instrument, consisting of a tube with three holes. Crab.

HEM'-PLEQ-1C,\* a. Relating to hemiplegy. Dunglison.

HEM'-PLEQ-Y, n. [hμισν and πλήσσω.] (Med.) A paralysis of one side of the body.

HE-MIP-TE-RA,\* n. pl. [hμισν and πτερόν.] (Ent.) A class of insects, having the upper wings half-crustaceous and half-membranous. Hirby.

HE-MIP-TE-RAL\* a. Relating to the hemiptera; hemipterous. Booth.

HE-MIP-TE-ROUS,\* a. Relating to the hemiptera. Hamilton.

HEM-1-RPHER'ULE,\* n. A half spherule. Recs.

HEM'<sub>1</sub>S-TicH, or HE-Mis'TicH, [he-mis'tik, S. W. J. F.

Ja. K.; hēm'<sub>1</sub>s-tik, P. Sm. Wb. Johnson, Brande.] n.

[ἡματίχου.] Half a line in poetry.

HE-Mis'T<sub>1</sub>-CH<sub>A</sub>L, (he-mis'te-kai) a. Denoting a division of
a line or verse. Warton.

HEM'<sub>1</sub>-TONE,\* n. (Mus.) A semitone or half-note. Hamilton.

HEM'<sub>1</sub>-TONE,\* a. (Mus.) Having two parts or halves.

Cleaveland.

HEM/LOCK, n. A poisonous, biennial plant, of peculiar odor, and possessed of narcotic powers.—The hemlock of the ancients was a deadly poison.—A large, evergreeu

of the ancients was a deady poison. — A taley, forest-tree.

HE-MÖP'TY-SIS,\* n. (Med.) See Hemoptysis. Smart.

HEM'OR-RHAGE, (hem'or-raj) n. [aluophayia.] A flux of blood from such a cause as the bursting of a vessel. HEM-QR-RHAGY'IC,\* (hem-or-raj'ik) a. Relating to hemorrhage. Month. Rev. them'or-raj'uk) a. Relating to hemorrhage. Month. Rev. them'or-raj'uk) a. Relating to hemorrhage. HEM-OR-RHOOD'AL, a. Belonging to the hemorrhoids. HEM'OR-RHOOD'AL, a. Belonging to the hemorrhoids. HEM'OR-RHOODS, (hem'or-roidz) n. pl. [aluophoides.] (Med.) The piles.

The piles.

HEMP, n. A plant, of the fibres of which coarse linen and ropes are made, the dressed fibres of the plant.

HEMP-AG'RI-MQ-NY, n. A rough, perennial plant.

HEMP'EN, (hem'pn) a. Made of hemp. Spenser.

HEMP'EN, TILE,\* n. An annual weed of several varie-

HEMP'-NET-TLE,\* n. An annual weed of several variation. Farm. Ency.
HEMP'SEED,\* n. The seed of hemp:—a plant. Pennant.
HEMP'S, a. Resembling or containing hemp. Howell.
HE'MOSE,\* n. The roe in its third year. Booth.
HEN, n. The female of any kind of fowl, but particularly of the barn-door fowl.

HEN'BANE, n. A poisonous, perennial plant, fatal to poul-

try.

HEN'BIT, n. Another name for the plant archangel. — Great kenbit, dead-nettle. — Small kenbit, speedwell.

HENCE, ad. From this place; from this time, cause, occasion, word, expression, source, reason, &c. — From hence is a pleonasm, though sanctioned by custom and good

†HENCE, v. a. To send off; to despatch to a distance. Sid-

HENCE-FÖRTH', ad. From this time forward. Milton. HENCE-FOR'WARD, ad. From this time to futurity. HENCE-FÖR'WARDS,\* ad. Same as henceforward. Chester-

field.

| HENCH'BOY,\* n. A kind of page. B. Jonson.
| HENCH'MAN, n. A page; an attendant. Chaucer.
| HEN'-Coor, n. A cage in which poultry are kept.
| HEND, v. a. [i. HENT; pp. HENDINO, HENT.] To seize; to lay hold on; to surround. Shak.

HEND<sub>1</sub>, \ a. Gentle. Chaucer.
HEND<sub>1</sub>, \ d. Gentle. Chaucer.
HEND<sub>2</sub>, \ A. Gön, n. [ëvôcka and ywvía.] A figure of eleven

HEN-DEC-A-SYL-LAB'IC,\* n. A verse of eleven syllables. Brande.

Drande. HEN-DEC-A-SŸL'LA-BLE, n. [ἔνδεκα and σόλλαβος.] A metrical line consisting of eleven syllables. Warton. HEN-DĬ'A-DYS, n. [έν διὰ ἀνοῖν.] (Rhet.) A figure, when two noun substantives are used instead of one substantive, or

noun substantives are used inseed of one substantive, or a substantive and adjective.

HEN'-DRI-VLR, n. A kind of hawk. Walton.

HEN'-HARM, n. Same as hen-harrier. Amsworth.

HEN'-HXR-RI-ER, n. A species of falcon or kite.

HEN'-HXR-ROW-LR,\* n. A hawk. Amswortk. See Hen-

HARRIER.

HARKER.

HEN'-HEÄRT-ED, a. Dastardly; cowardly. Gayton.

HEN'-HEÄRT-ED, a. A place for sheltering poultry.

HEN'MOULD,\* n. A kind of black, spongy soft. Ash.

HEN'NA,\* n. Lawsonia; a plant, whose leaves are used

by oriental women to stain their nails. Th. Campbell.

HEN'-PECKED, (-pēkt) a. Governed by a wife. Drydeu,

HEN-RI'CIAN,\* (hen-rish'an) n. A follower of the monk

Henry, a reformer of the tweifth century. Brande.

HEN'-RÖST, n. The place where poultry roost.

HENS'-FEET. n. A plant; hedge-fumitory.

HENT,\* n. Told, yeld of; to hend. Shal. See HEND.

HENT,\* n. Hold, seizure. Shal.

HENT'ING,\* n. The furrow between the ridges, that is

formed in ploughing. Crabb.

formed in ploughing. Crabb.

IIEP, n. The frut of the wild-heler or dogrose;—commonly written hip. Bacon. See Hir.

HE'PAR\* n. [L.] The liver.—HE'PAR SÜL'PHU-R'S.

liver of sulphur; a combination of sulphur with an alk ali. Hamilton

HEP-A-TXL'GI-A,\* n. (Med.) A painful affection of the liver. Brande.

HE-PAT'IC, \ a. [hepaticus, L.] Belonging to the liver;
HE-PAT'I-CAL, \ containing a combination of sulphur
with an alkali.

HE-PAT'I-CA,\* n. [hepar, L.] pl. HEPATICAS. (Bot.) A genus of plants; liverwort. Farm. Ency. A medicine

HER

HEP'A-TITE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral of a brt wn color. Ham-HEP-A-TI'TIS,\* n. [L.] (Med.) Inflammation of the liver.

HEP-A-TI-ZX'TION,\* n. (Med.) Conversion into a liver-like

substance. Dungleon.
HEP/A-TIZE,\* v. a. To impregnate with sulphuretted hydrogen gas:—to gorge with blood or plastic matter.
Dungleon.

Dungtison.

HE-P-ΛΤ'O-CELE,\* n. (Med.) A hernia of the liver. Crabb.

HEP-ΛΤ'Oσ'RΑ-ΡΗΥ,\* n. [ħπαρ and γράψω.] (Med.) A description of the liver. Dunglison.

HEP-Λ-ΤΟ΄Ο-(Ο-Υ,\* n. A treatise on the liver. Dunglison.

HEP-Λ-ΤΟ΄S'(Ο-ΓΥ,\* n. Divination by the inspection of the liver.

liver. Smart.

liver. Smart.

HEP-TA-CH'SU-LAB, a. [tπτά, Gr., and capsula, L.] Having seven cavities or cells.

HÉP'TA-CHÖRD, π. [tπτά and χορδή.] A musical instrument of seven strings; a poetical composition played or sung in seven different notes or tones. HEP-TA-HE'DRON,\* n; pl. HEPTAHEDRA. A solid figure having seven sides. Crabb.

HÉP'TA-GÖN, n. [ἐπτά and γωνία.] A figure with seven sides and seven angles.

HEP-TAG'O-NAL, a. Having seven angles or sides. Selden. HEP-TAG'YN'I-AN, a. (Bot.) Seven-fold feminine, or having seven pistils. Smart.

HEP-TAM'E-REDE, n. [επτά and μερίς.] That which di-

rudes into seven parts.

HEP-TXM'R-RÖN,\* n. A book or treatise of the transactions of seven days. Crab.

HEP-TXM'DBI-AN,\* a. (Bot.) Seven-fold masculine, or having seven stamens; heptandrous. Lindley.

HEP-TXN'DBOUS,\* a. (Bot.) Having seven stamens. P.

HEP-TA-PHYL'LOUS,\* a. (Bot.) Having seven leaves.

Smart.

HEP'TAREH,\* n. One of seven rulers of a heptarchy. J. M. Good.

JA. 600a. HEP-TAREH'IC, a. Relating to a heptarchy. Warton. HEP'TAR-EUIST, n. A ruler of a division of a heptarchy. HEP'TAR-EHY, n. [āπτά and aptā.] A government con-ducted by seven persons or sovereigns, a sevenfold government

HEP'TA-TEÜEH, (hēp'ta-tūk) π. [ἐπτά and τεῦχος.] A term applied to the first seven books of the Old Testament

HEP'TREE,\* n. A plant or shrub; the dogrose. Lee.

HER, pron. The objective case of the personal pronoun she, and the possessive form of she when the name of the

and the possessive form of she when the name of the thing possessed follows:—belonging to a female.

HE-RAC'IE-A,\* n. (Bot.) The water-hoarhound. Crabb.

HE-RAC'IE-A,\* n. (Bot.) The water-hoarhound. Crabb.

is to register genealogies, adjust ensigns armorial, regulate all matters of ceremony at coronations, installations, funerals, and the like; and it was anciently his duty to carry messages between princes, and proclaim war and needs the appearance of the proclaims.

peace:—a precursor; a harbinger; a proclaimer.

HER'ALD, v. a. [1. HERALDED; pp. HERALDING, HERALDED.]

To introduce, as by a herald. Shak.

HER'ALD-ED.\* p. a. Introduced by a herald. Ed. Ren.

HER'ALD-DC, a. Relating to heraldry or blazonry. Warton.

HERAL'D]-CAL.\* a. Relating to heraldry, heraldic. Gent. Mag

HE-RAL'DI-CAL-LY,\* ad. In the manner of heraldry. Qu.

Rev.

HER'ALD-RY, n. The art or office of a herald; the science of conventional distinctions impressed on shields, banners, and other military accountements; blazonry; registry of genealogies.

HER'ALD-RHP, n. The office of a herald. Selden.

HERB, (örb) [örb, W. P. F. Ja. R. Wb. Nares; hörb, S. J. E. R. Sm.] n. [kerba, L.] A plant; a vegetable; a plant that has a soft or succulent stalk that dies to the root every week.

HEBBACEOUS, (-shys) a. Belonging to herbs; partaking of the nature of herbs; having green and cellular stalks; being annual as to stem, and perennial as to root. [HERB'AGE, (sr'baj or her'baj) [sirbaj, W. P. F. Ja.; her'baj, F. E. K. Sm. Wb.] s. [Aerbage, Fr.] Herbs, collectively; grass; pasture.—(Law) The liberty and the right

tively; grams; pasture. — (Law) The liberty and the right of pasture in another's grounds.

HERB'ACED. (-a)d) a. Covered with grams. Thomson.

HERB'AL. (her'bal) [her'bal, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; &r'bal, P.] z. A book in which herbs or plants are classified and described; a collection of plants.

HERB'AL-ISE, z. The knowledge of herbs. Scott.

HERB'AL-ISE, z. The knowledge of herbs. Scott.

HERB'AL-ISE, z. Herb; plant. Spensor.

HERB'AL-IST, z. Anotherus, L.] A herbalist. Boyle. [R.]

HER-BX'RI-UMS. (Bot.) A collection of dried plants for specimens; a place set apart for the cultivation of herbs Hamilton.

||HERB'A-RIZE, v. n. [herboriser, Fr.] To search for plants; to herborize. Sounce.

||HERB'4-RIZE, v. n. [herboriser, Fr.] To search for plants; to herborize. Somme.
||HERB'4-RIZ-ING,\* n. The act of gathering herbs.
||HERB'4-RIZ-ING,\* n. The act of gathering herbs.
||HERB'4-RIZ-ING,\* n. A plant; the common avens. Booth.
||HERB'5-REN-NET,\* n. A plant; the common avens. Booth.
||HERB-CHRIS'TO-PHER, (erb-kris'to-fer) n. A plant; the baneberry. Ash.
||HERB'ER, n. A herbary; an arbor. Chaucer.
||HERB'ER, n. A herbary; an arbor. Chaucer.
||HERB'ER, n. A herbary; an arbor. Chaucer.
||HERB'EY, n. Cherbadus, L.] Covered with herbs. Bailey.
||HERB'EY, n. One skilled in herbs; a herbalist. Sherwood.
||HERB'IST, n. One skilled in herbs; a herbalist. Sherwood.
||HERB'IV-O-RO,\* n. pl. Animals that feed upon grass or herbage. Buckland.
||HERB'UY-O-RO,\* n. pl. Animals that feed upon grass or herbage. Paley.
||HERB'CO-RIST, n. One skilled in herbs; a herbalist. Ray.
||HERB'CO-RIST, n. One skilled in herbs; a herbalist. Ray.
||HERB'CO-RIST, n. One skilled in herbs; a herbalist. Ray.
||HERB'CO-RIST, n. One skilled in herbs; a herbalist. Ray.
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||HERB'CO-RIST, n. One skilled in herbs; a herbalist. Ray.
||HERB'CO-RIST, n. One skilled in herbs; a herbalist. Ray.

HER'BOR-LESS. a. See HARBORLESS.

HER/BOR-OUGH, n. [kerberg, Ger.] Place of temporary residence; a harbor. B. Jonson.

||HER/OUS, a. [kerbosus, L.] Abounding with herbs. Baller.

ry. Ash. [[HERB-TRUE'LOVE,\* (erb-tru'luv) n. The herb-paris; a

plant. Ash.

"HERS'U-LENT, a. Containing herbs. Bailey.

"HERS'W-LENT, (-wûm'an) n. A woman who sells herbs.

"HERB'Y, (er'be) a. Having the nature of herbs; full of herbs.

herbs.

HER-CU-LA'NE-AN,\* a. Relating to Herculaneum. Comper.

HER-CU-LE-AN, [her-kū'le-an, P. F. K. Sm. Ash, Tudd,
Ress, her-kū-le'an, Ja.] a. Relating to or like Hercules;
having or requiring extraordinary strength, large, massy

HER-CYN'J-AN,\* a. Denoting an extensive forest in Germany, now called the Thuringian forest. Eacy.

HERD, a. A mimber of beasts feeding together, particularly of the bovine kind:—a company of men, generally in

contensity of detection.—[angunity a keeper of cattle.]

contempt or detestation : - [anciently, a keeper of cattle;

a sense still retained in composition, as, goatherd,
HERD, v. n. [i. HERDED; pp. HERDING, HERDED.] To unite
or associate, as beasts, to take care of cattle,
HERD, v. a. To throw or put into a herd. B. Jonson.
HERD'ER,\* n. One who takes care of cattle; a herdsman.

Month. Rev.

HER'DER-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral found in the form of a rhombic prism. Brande.

a ruombue prism. Branae. HERD'ESS, n. Ashepherdess, Chaucer. HERD'GRÖÖM, n. A keeper of herds. Spenser. HERD'MAN, n. Now written herdsman. Milton. HERDS'MAN, n.; pl. HERDS'MEN. One employed in tend-

ing herds: —formerly, an owner of herds.

HERE, ad. In this place, in the present state. —It is also much used in the sense of to this place, instead of hither; and this use may be regarded as almost sanctioned by the universality of the practice.—It is sometimes used by way of exclamation, as in drinking a health.—It has, heretofore, been much used as a sort of pronominal adverb, prefixed to a preposition; as, hereby, herein, &c.; and it still continues to be more or less so used; though

most of these forms have now become antiquated. HERE'A-BOOT, ad. About this place. Shak. HERE'A-BOOTS, ad. Same as hereabout. Addison.

HERE-AP'TER, ad. In time to come, in a future state.

HERE-AP'TER, a. A future time or state. Addison.

HERE-AP'TER, a. A future time or state. Addison.

HERE-AP', ad. At this place or thing. Hooker.

HERE-BP', ad. By this place or thing. Hooker.

HERE-BP', ad. By this place or thing. Hooker.

ESE E. Brydges.

HE-RED'IT-A-BLE, a. [heres, L.] Capable of being inherited. Locks.

ed. Locke.

HER.E-DITA-MENT, [hör-o-dit's-mönt, W. P. J. F. Sm.;
ho-röd'o-ta-mönt, S. E. K.] n. [horedism, L.] (Law) An
inheritance; property or a thing inherited.
HERED'-TA-RI-LY, ad. By inheritance. Selden.
HERED'-TA-RI-LY, a. [hereditariss, L.] That has descended
from an acceptor to an heir descending or claimed by in-

from an ancestor to an heir; descending or claimed by inberitance.

HERB'AL-INK,\* a. The knowledge of herbs. Scott.

HERB'AL-INK,\* a. One skilled in herbs; a botanist.

HERB'AL-INK, a. One skilled in herbs; a botanist.

HERB'AL-INK, a. One skilled in herbs; a botanist.

HERB-IN', ad. In this place or thing. Hooker.

HERB-IN', a., A. In this place or thing. Hooker.

HERB-IN', a., A. In this place or thing. Hooker.

HERB-IN', a., A. In this place or thing. Hooker.

HERB-IN', a., In this place or thing. Hooker.

HERB-IN', a., In this place or thing. Hooker.

HERB-IN', a., In this place or thing. Hooker.

HERB-IN', a., In this place or thing. Hooker.

HERB-IN', a., In this place or thing. Hooker.

HERB-IN', a., A. In this place or thing. Hooker.

HERB-IN', a., In this place or thing. Hooker.

HERB-IN', a., In this place or thing. Hooker.

HERB-IN', a., In this place or thing. Hooker.

HERB-IN', a., In this place or thing. Hooker.

HERB-IN', a., In this place or thing. Hooker.

HERB-IN', a., In this place or thing. Hooker.

HERB-IN', a., In this place or thing. Hooker.

HERB-IN', a., In this place or thing. Hooker.

HERB-IN', a., In this place or thing. Hooker.

HERB-IN', a., In this place or thing. Hooker.

HERB-IN', a., In this place or thing. Hooker.

HERB-IN', a., In this place or thing. Hooker.

HERB-IN', a., In this place or thing. Hooker.

HERB-IN', a., In this place or thing. Hooker.

HERE-Or', (her-of' or her-ov') [her-of', W. P. J. F. Ja Sm. R.; her-ov', S. K.] ad. From this; of this.

HERE-On', ad. On this place or thing. Browne.

HERE-OO', ad. Out of this place or thing. Spenser.

HERE-OO'T, ad. Out of this place or thing. Spenser.

HE-RE'SI-AREH, [ho-re'zhe-ark, W. P. F.; ho-re'syārk, S. E.; ho-re'syārk, K.; he'r'e-so-tik, Sm.] n. [alpeois and apxh.] A leader among heretics; a chief heretic.

HE-RE'SI-AREHY, n. A principal heresy. Sur T. Ho-vert.

HER'E-SY, n. [alpeois.] An opinion not orthodox; an opinion or system not in accordance with the Catholic church; heterodoxy; a fundamental error in religion; schism; a sect: a party in religion.

sect; a party in religion.

HER'F-Tio, n. [α[ρετικός.] One who adopts and propagates heretical opinions, or opinions in opposition to the Catho-

heretical opinions, or opinions in opposition to the Catholic church; one given to heresy; a sectary.

HE-RET'I-CAL, a. Relating to or containing heresy; heterodox, schismatical; sectarian.

IIE-RET'I-CAL-LY, ad. In an heretical manner.

IIE-RET'I-CAL-LY, ad. In an heretical manner.

IIE-RET'I-CAL-LY, a. To condemn or reject as heretical.

By. Hall.

HE-RET'I-CIDE, \* n. The killing of a heretic. Cotton Mather.

HE-RET'I-CIDE, \* n. The killing of a heretic. Cotton Mather.

IIE-RET'I-COCH, n. A general; a leader of an army. Black-stane.

BOOK.

HERE-TO-FORE', ad. Before this time; formerly.

HERE-TO-FOR', ad. To this place or thing. Hooker.

HERE-UN-TO', ad. Upon this, hereon. Tatler.

HERE'WITH, ad. With this. Spenser.

ILER'1-OT, n. (Eng. law) A fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder. Howell,

HER'I-OT-A-BLE, a. Subject to the demand of a heriot, Rurn

HER'I-OT-CUS'TOM,\* n. (Law) A fine due to the lord of a manor. Blackstone. HLR'j-QT-SER'VICE,\* n. (Law) A payment to a lord of a

HE-RIS'SON,\* n. [Fr.] (Fort.) A beam armed with iron spikes, and used as a barrier to block up a passage. Brande. HER'IT-A-BLE, a. That can inherit, that may be inherited;

unnexed to estates of inheritance.

HER!-TA-BLY,\* ad. By way of inheritance. Berners.

HER!-TA-BLY,\* ad. By way of inheritance; an estate devolved by succession; an estate; portion. [The people of

God. Bible.]

NER' 1-TÖR,\* n. (Scotland) A landholder; a proprietor. Ec.

HER'LING,\* n. A kind of fish. Ser W. Scott.

HER-MA'IC,\* LIÇK-MA'IC,\*
HER-MA'I-CAL.\*

HER-MAPH-RO-DE'I-TY, n. The state of an hermaphro-

dite. B. Jonson.

HER-MAPH'RO-DITE, n. [ Ερμής and 'Αφουδίτη.] An ani-

mal uniting two sexes.

HUR-MAPH-RO-DIT'IC, a. Partaking of both sexes; hermaphroditical. B. Jonson

HUR-MAPH-RO-DIT'I-CAL, a. Partaking of both sexes.

HER-MAPH-RO-DIT'I-CAL-LY, ad. Like an hermaphrodite.

Browns HER-MAPH'RO-DIT-ISM,\* n. The state of an hermaphro-

dite. Reece.

HER-ME-NEU'TIC,\* | a. Relating to hermeneutics, or HER-ME-NEU'TICS,\* n pl. The science of the interpreta-

THER-ME-NEUTICS, W p. In a science of the interpreta-tion of the Scriptures, or of other works in the learned languages. Ec. Rec. HER-MET'IC, [a. [from Hermes or Mercury, the fabled HER-MET'I-CAL.] inventor of alchemy or chemistry.] Chemical; completely closing; as, "an hermetic scal." HER-MET'I-CAL-Iy, ad. In an hermetical manner.—When a tube or vessel is perfectly closed by fusing its extremi-tor mouth, it is said to be hermetically scaled.

a tune or vessed is perfectly closed by fusing its extremity or mouth, it is said to be kermetically scaled.

HER/MIT, m. An anchoret; a recluse; a solitary; one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion.

HER/MIT-AGE, m. [kermitage, Fr.] The liabitation of a hermit: — a French wine.

HER-MI-TAN, \* m. A dry, northerly wind on the coast of Guinca. Scott. See Harmattan.

HER'MI-TA-RY, n. A religious cell annexed to some abbey. HER'MIT-ESS, n. A woman retired to devotion.

IIER'MIT-ESS, n. A woman retired to devotion.
IER-MIT-IC-AL, a. Relating or suitable to a hermit.
IER-MO-DKO'TYL, n. [Espis and δίκτυλος.] A species of tuber, irregularly heart-shaped, used for the cure of the gout, formerly used as a cathartic.
IER-MO-QE'NS-AN,\* n. A follower of Hermogenes. Smart. HERN, m. Contracted from heron. Peacham. See Heaox.
IERN'KILL, n. An herb. Ausworth.
IERN'KILL, n. An herb. Justoorth.
IERN'KILL, (Med.) A rupture; a tumor arising from the protrusion of a part of the intestines or omentum into a see composed of the peritoneum.

n sac composed of the peritoneum.

HER-Ni-ST/O-MY,\* n. (Med.) The operation for hernia.

HER'NJ-008,\* a. Relating to hernia. Ash. [R.] HERN'SHAW, n. A heron; heronshaw. Spense

HERN'SHAW, n. A heron; heronshaw. Spensor. HE'RÖ, n. [ ήρως.] pl. HE'RÖEŞ. A man distinguished for

valor; a great warrior; a brave man; the principal char acter in a poem or narration.

HE-RO'DJ-AN,\* n.; pl. HE-RO'DJ-ANS. One of a Jewist-sect, of which mention is made in the New Testament Bp. Percy.

HE'RO-ER'RANT,\* n. A wandering hero. Qu. Rev. 'HE'RO-ER'RANT; valant; fearless; brave; magnanimous; intrepd; reciting the acts of heroes.— Herois verse is that in which heroic deeds are generally celebrated, and is appropriated to epic or heroic poetry:—in Greek and Lain, it is the hexameter;—in English, Italian, and German, the iamble of ten syllables;—in French,

Greek and Latin, it is the hexameter; — in English, Italian, and German, the iambic of ten syllables;—in French, the iambic of twelve syllables.

H.F.-RO'IC, A. A. heroic verse. Dryden.

H.F.-RO'I-OAL, A. Befitting a hero; noble; heroic. Sidney.

H.F.-RO'I-OAL-LY, ad. In an heroic manner.

H.F.-RO'I-OAL-LY, ad. Heroically. Milton. [R.]

H.F.-RO'I-O-NESS, \* n. The quality of being heroic. Montague.

H.F.-RO'I-O-OM'IC, [h.P-To-C-Köm'ik, Ja. K. R.; her-o-c-köm'ik, Sm ] a. Comic in heroic mask or dress, consisting of a mixture of dignity and levity. Dr. Marton.

köni'ik, Sm ] a. Comic in heroic mask or dress, consisting of a mixture of dignity and levity. Dr. Warton. [HE-RÖ-I-CÖM'I-CAL, a. Heroicomic. [R.]
HER'O-INE, or HE'RO-INE, [hE'fo-In, S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; he'fo-In, J. Msh. he'fo-In or he'ro-In, K.] n. [he-roine, Fr.] A female hero. Dryden.
HER'O-ISM, or HE'RO-ISM, [hE'fo-Izm, S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; he'ro-Izm, P. Ash; he'ro-Izm or he'ro-Izm, K.; he-ro'Izm, E.] n. [heroisme, Fr.] The qualities or character of a hero; value; havery courage. meronaimity. of a hero; valor; bravery; courage, magnanimity.
HER'ON, n. A bird that feeds upon fish. Sidney.
HER'ON-HAWK'ING,\* n. The catching of herons by using

a hawk. Pennant. HER'ON-RY, n. A place where herons breed. Derham.

HER'ONS-BILL,\* n. A kind of herb. Ash

HER'ON-SHAW, n. A heron; hernshaw. Smart. HE-RO-OL'O-Gist,\* n. One who treats of heroes. Warton. HE'(RO-SHIP, n. The state or character of a hero. Comper. [Ludicrous.]

HE'RO-WOR'SHIP,\* (-wur'ship) n. The worship of heroes.

Burney.

HER'PE,\* n. The falcated gword of Perseus: — harlequin's

wooden sword. Maunder.

HER'PES, n.  $\{\ell_{p}n_{f}, \}$  (Med.) A cutaneous eruption or disease, consisting of clusters of minute vesicles filled with lymph.

HER-PET'[C, a. [έρπιτός.] Relating to the herpes; creeping. HER-PE-TÖL'0-04', \*n. [έρπιτός, a reptile, and λόγος, ductourse.] That branch of natural history which treats of reptiles. Brande. See ERPETOLOGY.

HER'PE-TON,\* n. A genus of serpents. - (Bot.) A plant. Brande.

Drunge.

HER'RER-TE,\* n. (Min.) A translucent mineral. Dana.

'HER-R-CA'NO, n. See Hurricane.

HER'RING, n. A small sea-fish, of different species.

HER'RING-BUSS,\* n. A boat or vessel for the herring-fish-

ery. Smith.
HERRN'HUT-ER,\* (hern'hut-er) n. One of a religious sect

HERRY HUT-FR, "(herr/int-er)" in one of a reignous sect called also Morcausas, and named Herrikulers from an establishment formed at Herrikul, in Upper Lusatia, about the year 1729, under the patronage of Count Zinzendorf. HERS, (herz) pron. The possessive form of she. See She. HERSCHEL,\* (her'shel) n. The planet Uranus. See Ura-

HER'SCHEL-ITE,\* n. (Mm.) A white mineral. Dana.
HERSE, (hers) n. [hersia, low L.] (Fort.) A portcullis set
with spikes. See HEARSE.

HERSE, n. & v. a. See Hearse.

HER-SELF', pron. The reciprocal form of she and her; a female individual, as distinguished from others.

HER-SiL'I-ON,\* n. [hersillon, Fr.] (Fort.) A plank stuck with iron spikes. Crabb. See Herisson.

with iron spikes. Crabb. See Herison.

'HE'Ry, v. a. To hallow, to regard as holy. Spenser.

HE'Y-TAN-CY, n. Dubiousness; uncertainty, suspense.

HEY'-TANT, a. Hesitating; wanting fluency. Todd.

HEY'-TANT, a. Hesitating; wanting fluency. Todd.

HEY'-TATE, (hez'e-tat) v. n. [hasito, L.] [1. Hesitated, pp. Hesitating, Hesitated, L.] To be doubtful; to delay; to pause; to falter; to demur, to have impediment in speaking.—Pope uses it actively, "to hastate dislike."

HEY-TAT-ING, p. a. Pausing; delaying, doubting.

HEY-TAT-ING, n. Act of hesitating, doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made, intermission of speech; want of volubility.

bility.

HES'|T-T-TIVE,\* a. Showing hesitation. Smart.

HES'|T-T-TIVE,\* a. See HUBET.

HES'|T-T-TIVE,\* a. HUBET.

HES-PER,\* n. [L.] The evening star. Clarke.

HES-PER, n. n. \*a. Western; occidental. Ency.

HES'|T-T-TIVE,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; the even ing-flower. Hamilton.

HES'|SIN,\* (hesh'an) n. A. native of Hesse in Germany Marshall.

Hestelan \* (hesh'an) n. Relating to Hesse. Hession for

HES'SIAN,\* (hesh'an) a. Relating to Hesse. - Hessian My.

HEX an insect, gnat, a midge, very destructive to wheat; wheat-fly, Farm. Ency. an insect, gnat, it midge, very destructive to whese; wheat-fly. Farm. Ency.

HES'SIAN-BIT,\* n. A peculiar kind of jointed bit. Booth.

†HES'T, n. Command; precept, injunction, behost. Spenser.

†HES'TERN, a. Hesternal. See Yester.

†HES'TERN, a. Hesternal. See Yester.

†HESTERN, a. Relating to yesterday. Smart.

†HESTERN, a. Relating to yesterday. Smart.

†HETTERNAL-BIT, n. [Ercpo; and doxfi.] The government of an alten or foreigner. Bp. Hall.

HETTERO-CEPH'A-LOUS,\* a. Having flower-heads, some male and some female. Brande.

#HETTERO-CLITE. The't'er-kill, W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; het'-HHCT'E-RO-CLITE, [het'ero-klit, W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; het'er-o-klit, P. E.; het'er-o-klit, S.] [heteroelutum, L.] An irregular noun, or a noun not regularly dechned; any thing 

ner. Johnson.

[HET-E-RO-GÉ/NE-OUS-NESS, n. Dissimilitude in nature.

HET-B-RO-GÉ/NE-OUS-NESS, n. Dissimilitude in nature.

HET-B-RO-GÚ/SIAN,\* } a. Having a different nature. Watts.

HET-B-RO-GÚ/SIAN,\* } wordf.

HET-B-RO-GÚ/SIAN,\* N. (Med.) Same as allopathy; the opposite of komæopathy. Scudamore.

HET-B-RO-FÖD,\* n. An order of gasteropods. Brande.

HET-B-RO-YICS,\* n. pl. False optics. Spectator.

HET-B-ROS/CIAN, (hĕt-B-rösh'an) a. [Frays; and oxid.] Having the haddow at noon always one way. Greenwing the shadow.

HET-E-ROS CIAN, (net-e-ross) and a. [ereps and area.] Having the shadow, at noon, always one way. Gregory.

HET-E-RÖS'CIAN, (hêt-e-rôsh'an) n. One of those whose shadows, at noon, are always in one direction, that is, always either north or south.

HET'E-RO-ZÎTE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral containing phosphore acid and iron. Dana.

HET'MAN,\* n. The chief commander of the Cossacks.

Ency.

HEU'LAND-ITE, \* n. (Min.) A species of zeolite. Dana.

HEW, (ha) v. a. [L. HEWED, pp. HEWING, HEWN or HEWED.]
To cut with an axe or other edged instrument, to hack, to chop; to form laboriously, to cut and form regularly, as timber.

as timeer.

He W, (hā) n. Destruction by cutting down. Spenser.

HE WED,\* (hūd) or HE WN,\* (hūn) p. from Hew. See Hew.

HE W'ER, (hū'er) n. One who hews or cuts.

HE W'HōLE,\* n. A name applied to a large woodpecker.

Booth.

HEX-A-CXP'SU-LAR,\* a. (Bot.) Having six seed-vessels.

Jan.

HEX'A-EHÖRD, (hčke'a-körd) n. [ξ and χορδή.] (Mus.) A progression of six notes, a concord called a szzh.

HEX-A-DK-TY-LOSS, a. Having six toes or fingers. Smart.

HEX'ADE,\* n. A series of six. Smart.

HEX'A-GÖN, π. [εξ and yωνία.] (Geom.) A figure of six sides and six angles.

HEX-A-GON, n. [5] and yould.] (I-com.) A ligure of six sides and six angles. HEX-XG'O-NAL-LY,\* ad. In the form of a hexagon. Ash. HEX-XG'O-NY, n. A hexagon. Bp. Bramhall.

HEX-A-G'N'E-AN,\* a. (Bot.) Sixfold feminine, or having six pustils. Lindley.

HEX-A-HE'DRAL,\* a. Having six sides. Knowles.

HEX-A-HE'DRAN, n. [5] and \$\(\chi\_{O}a\_1\) pl. HEX-A-HE'DRA (O-com.) A solid figure having six equal sides; a cube. HEX-A-HE'ME-RÖN,\* n. The term of six days. Smart. HEX-A-HE'ME-RÖN,\* n. The term of six days. Smart. HEX-A-ME-TER, n. [5] and \$\(\chi\_{F}\colon\) a verse, or line of poetry, having six feet, either dactyls or sponaces; the heroic, and most important, verse among the Groeks and Romans:— a rhythmical series of six metres. Beck.

HEX-A-MET'RIC, \(\frac{1}{2}\) a. Consisting of hexameters. War-HEX-A-MET'RIC, \(\frac{1}{2}\) ton.

HEX-AN'DRI-AN,\* a. (Bot.) Six-fold masculine, or having six stamens. P. Cyc.

HID

HEX-AN'DEOUS,\* a. (Bot.) Having six stamens; hexandrian. Brande.

HEX-AN'GU-LAR, (hegz-ing'gu-lar) a. [i, Gr., and angulus.
L.] Having six angles or corners.

HEX'A-PED, \*a. Having six feet; hexapod. Smart.

HEX'A-PED, \*a. Having six feet; hexapod. Smart.

HEX-A-PET',\* L.OOS,\* a. (Bot.) Having six petals. Crabb.

HEX-A-PET',\* L.OOS,\* a. (Bot.) Having six petals. Crabb.

HEX-A-PLYL'LOUS,\* a. (Bot.) Having six leaflets. Crabb.

HEX'A-PLA,\* a. Sextuple. Smart.

HEX'A-PLA,\* a. Sextuple. Smart.

HEX'A-PLA,\* a. (Bot.) Having six petals. Crabb.

Of the Old Testament by Origen, viz., the Septuagint, Aquila, Theodotion, Symmachus, one found at Joricho, and another at Nicopolis. P. Cyc.—Written hexaple by Brande.

HEX'A-POD, π. [εξ and πόδες.] An animal with six feet.

HEX A-POD, α [1, α Having six feet; hexaped. Smart. HEX A-POD,\* a. Having six feet; hexaped. Smart. HEX A-STICH, n. [ε̃ξ and στίχος.] A poem of six lines.

†HEX-XS'TI-CON,\* n. [Gr.] A poem consisting of six lines;

in 1.4.2.8.T. COA, T. [cf.] A poem consisting of aix lines; hexastich. Weever.

HEXYA-STYLE, n. [ξ] and στόλος.] (Arch.) A temple or other building having six columns in the portice or in front. HEY, (hā) mtery. An expression of joy or exhortation. HEY, (hā) See Heyoraguy.

HEY'PĀY, (hā'dā) intery. An expression of frolic and exultation.

tation.

Harding, the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state

Browne

HĪ-Ā'TUS, n. [hiatus, L.] pl. L. HĪ-Ā'TUS; Eng. HĪ-Ā'TUS-

ES. An aperture, an opening; the effect of vowel sounds without a consonant between them.

Hi-BER'NALL, a. [hibernus, L.] Belonging to the winter;

wintry. Browns.

Hi'BER-NATE, \* v. n. [i. HIBERNATED, pp. HIBERNATING, HIBERNATED, TO WINTER, to pass the Winter. Daroun.

Hi'BER-NAT-ING, \* p. a. Passing the winter, as birds. Kirby.

Hi'BER-NAT-ING, \* n. The act of wintering. Evelyn.

Hi-BER-NAT-ING, \* n. The act of wintering. Evelyn.

Hi-BER-NA, n. [Hiberna, the Latin name of Ireland.]

An Irishman.

An Irishman.

Hi-BER'N-I-AN, a. Relating to Hibernia or Ireland.

Hi-BER'N-I-AN-Sm,\* n. An Hibernian or Irish phrase or idiom; hibernicism. Ed. Rev.

Hi-BER'N-I-CISM, n. An Irish idiom or mode of speech.

II-BER'N-I-CIZE,\* v. a. To render into the language or idiom of the Irish. West. Rev.

Hi-BER-N-I-Z'A'TION,\* n. The act of hibernating, hibernation. Dr. Buckland.

HI-DIS'CUS,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants of the malvaceous order, with large, showy flowers. Brande.

HIC'CI-US DOC-TI-US, (lilk'she-as-dok'she-as) n. [corrupted from Hie est doctus.] A cant word for a juggler.

HHIC'COUGH, (hik'kup or hik'kōf) [hik'kup, S. J. E. F. K.;
hik'kup or hik'kōf, W. Ja. Sm.: hik'kōf, P.] n. A spasmodic affection of the diaphragm and glottis; a convulsive sob or cough.—Written also hickup and hiccup.

See Hickur. See HICKUP.

See Hickur.

||Hic/cought, (hik/kup) v. n. To utter a hiccough; to sob with convulsion of the diaphragm and glottis.

|Hick/u/k.hl.l.\* n. A hitle spotted woodpecker. Booth.
|Hick/u/k.kl.\* n. A hitle spotted woodpecker. Booth.
|Hick/u/k.kl.\* n. A hitle of several species, of the walnut gonus, a large walnut-tree. Farm. Eacy.
|Hic/ku/k.kl.\* n. kl. corrupted from hiccough. | Hiccough. Hiddens.—It is commonly so pronounced, and often so spelled spelled.

HICK/WALL, A. A bird, a species of small woodpecker; HICK/WAY, hickhall. Chambers. HID, i. & p. from Hide. See HIDE.

Hi'DAGE, n. An English tax formerly laid on every hide of land

land.

Hi Dal'Go, n. [Sp.] A Spanish nobleman. Terry.

Hid'Den, (hid'dn) p. from Hide. See Hide.

Hid'Den-Ly, (hid'dn-le) ad. Privily; secretly. Cotgrave.

Hid'Den-Ly, (hid'dn-le) ad. Privily; secretly. Cotgrave.

Hid'Den-ness,\* n. State of being hidden. Wm. Law. [R.]

Hide, v. a. [l. hid; pp. hiding, hidden from sight or knowledge, to cover; to shelter; to screen.

Hide, v. n. To le hid, to be concealed. Pops.

Hide, v. n. To le hid, to be concealed. Pops.

Hide, v. n. To sie hid, to be concealed. Pops.

Hide, v. n. To sie hid, to be concealed. Pops.

Hide, v. n. To skin of an animal either riw or dressed:—a measure or quantity of land variously stated from 60 to 120 acres.

120 acres.

120 acres.

IMDE'\_AND-SEEK', s. A play among children, in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them. Swift.

IMDE'BÖUND, a. Having the skin close; applied to a horse when his skin cannot be pulled up or raised from his ribs and back:—applied to trees when the bark will not give

way to the growth; harsh; untractable; niggardly, Mil-

ton.

HID'g-ots, [hid'e-is, P. J. Ja. Sm. R.; hid'yus, S. E. F.
K.; hid'e-is or hid'ie-is, W.] a. [hudeux, Fr.] Horrible; dreadful; shocking; detestable; ghastly; grum, frightful.

HiD'g-ots-Ly, ad. in a hideous manner; horribly.

HiD'g-ots-Ly, ad. in a hideous manner; horribly.

HiD'g-ots-Ly, ad. in a hideous manner; horribly.

HiD'g-ots-Ly, a. One who hides.

HiD'ING, n. Concoliment; act of hiding:—a beating.

Hib'ing-Place, n. A place of concealm:nt. Shuckford tie, (hi) v. n. To hasten; to go in haste. Spenser. [κ.] (IIIE, (hi) n. Haste; diligence. Chaucer.

lu'ε-RARCH, n. [leρός and ἀρχῆ.] The chief or ruler of a gray red or the chief.

Sacred order.

HI'E-RAR-EHAL, a. Belonging to a hierarchy. Milton.

Relating to a hierarchy or a hierarchy.

HI'E-RAR-EHALL, a. Detenging to a metarchy. Januars. HI-E-RAR-EHALL, a. Relating to a hierarchy or a hierarch; hierarchia. Alp. Sancroft.
HI-E-RAR-ØH-QAL-LY, \*ad. In a hierarchical manner. Kelly.
HI'E-RAR-ØH-SAR-HI-HI'E-RAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH-SAR-ØH

Hi'g-RAR-EHISM,\* n. Hierarchical principles of power. Kelly.

Hi'g-RAR-EHY, (hī'q-rār-ke) n. A kingdom or government of sacred beings, the priesthood, an ecclesiastical government; an ecclesiastical establishment.

Hi-g-RAT'/c,\* a. Sacred; employed in sacred uses:—noting characters in writing, which give imperfect representations of visible objects. Sharps.

Hi-g-ROC'RA-CY,\* n. A sacred government; a government by the priesthood, hierarchy. Southey.

Hi'g-RO-GLYPH, (hī'q-rq-glif) n. An emblem; a hieroglyphic.

glyphic. Hi'E-RO-GLYPH,\* v. a. To represent with hieroglyphics.

Fc. Ren III-E-RO-GLTPH'IC, n. [lep6s and γλύφω.] pl. HI-E-RO-GLYPH/163. Sculpture-writing, or picture-writing, con-sisting of figures of animals, plants, and other material objects, such as are found sculptured or painted on

objects, such as are found scriptured or painted on Egyptian obelisks, temples, and other monuments. II-L-RO-GLŸPH'|C, A. Relating to hieroglyphics, III-L-RO-GLŸPH'|-CAL-LY, ad. Emblematical. III-L-RO-GLŸPH'|-CAL-LY, ad. Emblematically. III-L-ROG'LY-PHIST,\* n. One versed in hieroglyphics. Sir H Darry.

H. Davy. HI'E-RO-GRXM, n. [lερός and γράμμα.] A species of sacred

writing. Hi-E-RO-GRAM-MAT'IC, a. Expressive of holy writing. Hi-E-RO-GRAM'MA-TIST, n. A writer of hierograms, one

| Hi-g-RO-GRAM'MA-TIST, n. A writer of merograms, one versed in hieroglyphics.
| Hi-y-ROG'RA-PHIR,\* n. A writer of, or one versed in, hierography. Bailey.
| Hi-g-RO-GRAPH'IC, | a. Relating to hierography; de-Hi-g-RO-GRAPH'I, n. [lefos and γράφω.] Sacred writing.
| Hi-g-ROL'A-TRY,\* n. The worship of saints or things sacred. Colorudge. [R.]
| Hi-g-ROL'O-qist,\* n. One who is versed in hierology. Fo. Ou. Ren.

Qu. Rev.

HI-E-ROL'O-GY, n. [icpos and horos.] A discourse on sa

cred things. I'Ε-RO-MAN-CY, [hī'e-ro-mān-se, Ja. K. Sm. Todd, Crabb; hī-e-rŏm'an-se, Wb.] n. [ίερομαντεία.] Divination by sacriffees.

rufices.

Hi-En'Q-PHANT, or Hi'E-RQ-PHANT, [hi-ēr'q-fānt, W. Jo'nson, hi'q-rq-fānt', S. K. Sm.] n. [iροφάντης.] One who expounds mysteries or sacred things; a priest. Hale.

Hi-E-RQ-PHANT[1ς-β. a. Belonging to an hi-trophant. Ash. hig'q-LE-py-PHANT[1ς-β. a. Hi-g-len.]. Pp. Hi-geling, Hi-g-len.] To carry about provisions and offer them for sale; to peddle; to chaffer; to be hard in a bargain.

Hig'g-LE-Dy-Pig'g-LE-Dy, ad. In confusion, like the goods in a higgler's basket. [Vulgar.]

Hig'g-LE-By-Pig'g-He-Dy, ad. In confusion, like the goods and selis from door to door. South.

Hig-Leng, π. One who higgles, one who carries about goods and selis from door to door. South.

Hig-Leng, π. The practice of one who higgles. Smith.

Hig-Leng upwards; rising above from the surface, elevated in place, in rank, in condition, in impor-

face, elevated in place, in rank, in condition, in importance, in price, in antiquity, in sentiment, in strength, in power, in intellectual power:—exalted, lofty, tall, noble, proud; great, violent; full, difficult; exorbitant; dear; severe; tempestuous, loud; full, high-sounding, zealous; strenuous; earnest; not noderate, not low.—
High and dry, (Naut.) used to denote the situation of a ship that is run aground, and to be seen on the beach.—
To be on high ropes, to be in a passion or greatly excited.
—High is much used in composition.
HIGH, (hl) ad. Aloft; aloud; powerfully; in a great or high degree; profoundly.—On high, above; aloft:—
| aloud. Spenser.|
| HiGH, (hl) v. m. To hasten. See Hiz.
| HiGH, (hl) v. m. To hasten. See Hiz.
| HiGH, As-Fik'ING, (hl'As-Pir'ing), a Having lofty arches. May.
| HiGH-BLR-TIED; a. Renowned in battle or war. Shak.
| HiGH-BLR-TICH; a. Renowned in battle or war. Shak.
| HiGH-BLR-TICH; a. Courageous; haughty. Ash.
| HiGH-BLR-TICH; a. Supremely happy. Milton. face, elevated in place, in rank, in condition, in impor-

IHGH'-BLÖWN, (hI'blön) a. Swelled with wind, inflated HiGH'-BÖAST-ING,\* a. Making great pretensions. Dyer. HiGH'-BÖNN, (hI'bbrn) a. Of noble or high extraction. HiGH'SCÓND,\* v. n. To leap aloft. Thomson. IIGH'BRED,\* (hI'brêd) a. Of high or genteel education.

Sidney.

High'-BEÖWED,\* (ht/brößd) a. Having high brows. Moors
High'-BEÖWED,\* (ht/brit) a. Of lofty structure; elevated.

High'-Church,\* n. That part of the Episcopal church that
maintains the highest notions respecting episcopacy, the

maintains the algaest notions respecting opsocracy, one authority of bishops, &c. Addison.

High-church, &a. Strenuous for episcopal authority.—
It is applied to those principles which tend to exalt episcopal authority and ecclesiastical power, and to the parties which embrace them. Addison.

High-Church(ism,\* n. The principles of high-church-

men. Ch. Ob HIGH'-CHURCH'MAN,\* n One who has high notions re-

HIGH-CHURCH'MAN,\* n One who has high notions respecting episcopacy, an i also the ceremonies, discipline, and authority of the church. Brit. Crit.
High-C-Limb-Ing, (hi'klim-ing) a. Ascending aloft.
High-C-Q-MED, (hi'klid-lurd) a. Of deep or glaring color.
High-C-Q-M-Mis'sign,\* (-mish'un) n. A court invested with high authority, formerly existing in England. Milton.
Highi'-Còn'sta-ble,\* n. An officer of police, in some cit-

ies. Bouver.
High!-CEEST-ED,\* a. Having a high crest. Ash.
High!-DE-Sign'ing, (hi'd) a. Fine, befitting a holiday. Skak.
High!-DE-Sign'ing, (hi'd) a. Having great schemes.

High'-EM-BōWED', (hI'em-bōd') a. Having lofty arches. High'-EN-EEN'DERED, (hI'en-jen'derd) a. Of high ord

gn. Shak.
High'-FED, (hi'fed) a. Pampered. L'Estrange.
High'-FED-ING,\* n. Luxury in diet. Pope.
High'-Fin-ISHED,\* (-jsht) a. Finished with great care Couper.
HIGH'-FLAM-ING, a. Throwing the flame to a great height.
HIGH'-FLA-VORED,\* (-vurd) a. Having a high flavor.

High'-FLi-ER, n. One who is of extravagant opinions. High'-FLöwn, (hi'flön) a. Elevated; proud, turgid; ex-

travagant.

HIGH'-FLÜSHED, (ht'flüsht) a. Elevated; elated. Young. HIGH'-FLÜ-ING, a. Extravagant in claims or opinions. HIGH'-GÄZ-ING, a. Looking upwards. More.

High'-Gō-Ing, a. Going at a great rate. Massinger. High'-GRÖWN, (hī'grön) a. Of high growth. High'-HXND'ED,\* a. Arbitrary; oppressive; unreasona-

ble. Martincau. Hīgh'-hëaped, (hī'hēpt) a. Raised into high piles. HIGH-HLAPED, (M'nept.) a. Ruised into high pies.
HIGH-HEART-ED, (h'h'hat-éd) a. Full of heart or courage.
HIGH-HLEELED, (h'h'held) a. Having the heel much raised.
HIGH-HKOG, (hi'h'mig) a. Hung aloft. Dryden.
HIGH'LAND, (bi'l'and) n. A mountainous region.
HIGH'LAND, \*a. Relating to the highlands. Scott.
HIGH'LAND-ER, n. An inhabitant of the highlands, partenicity of Socitard, a mountainous.

ticularly of Scotland; a mountaineer.

High'Land-ish, a. Relating to highlands. High-Lift',\* v. a. To raise or lift aloft. Cowper.

HIGH-LIFT, \*v. a. To raise or lift aint. Comper. HIGH-LIFT, \*v. a. To raise or lift aint. Comper. HIGH-LIF, (hi'le) aid. In a high degree or manner; aloft; proudly, arrogantly; ambitiously, with esteem. HIGH-MIND-ED, a. Proud, arrogant. Rom. xi. Elevated; noble; honorable. Dr. Th. Arnold. 37 The modern use of this word is most commonly in a good sense. HIGH-MIND-ED-NESS, \*n. Quality of being high-minded.

C. W. Johnson

C. W. Johnson.

Highi'Nöst, (hi'möst) a. Highest; topmost. Shak.

Highi'NESS, (hi'nos) n. The state of being high; elevation; loftiness; dignity of nature, excellence:—the style or title of princes, formerly of kings.

Highi'-PLACED, (hi'plast) a. Elevated in situation or rank.

Highi'-PESS-URE, (hi'pröst-ur) n. A pressure which exceeds that of a single atmosphere, which is equal to 15 pounds on the square inch. Highi'-PRIEST,\*n. The chief priest among the Jews. Now-

HIGH'-PRIEST-SHIP, \* n. The office or state of a high priest

High'-prin'ci-pled, (hi'prin'se-pld) a. Extravagant in notions. Swith Of elevated or honorable principles HIGH'-PROOF, \* a. Very strong; rectified to a high degree,

as brandy.
Hīgu'-pròòr,\* ad. To the utmost degree. Shak.
Hīgu'-pròòr,\* ad. To the utmost degree. Shak.
Hīgu'-RiseD, (hi'rāzd) a. Raised aloft; elevated.
Hīgu'-riach-ing, a. Reaching upwards; ambitious; as

piring.

Hight'-REARED, (hi'rōrd) a. Of lofty structure. Shak.

Hight'-REARED, (hi'rōd) a. Deeply red. Boyla.

Hight'-RE-PENT'ED, a. Repented of to the utmost. Shak.

Hight'-RE-SÖLVED', (hi'rō-zölvd') a. Resolute; firm.

Hight'-Rigged, \* (hi'rigd) a. Furnished with high rigging

HIN/DER, v. a. [i. HINDERED; pp. HINDERED,]
To prevent; to oppose; to thwart; to retard; to embasrass; to obstruct; to stop; to impede.
HIN/DER, v. n. To raise obstacles; to cause impediment.
HIND/ER, a. On the rear or back side. See HIND.
HIN/DER-AVCE, n. Any thing that hinders; impediment;
stop; obstruction. — Often written kindrance.
HIN/DER-ER, n. He or that which hinders.

Crass. High'-sëa-soned, (hi'së-znd) a. Piquant to the palate. High'-sëa-t-ed, a. Fixed above. Milton. High'-shōul-dered,\* (-derd) a. Having high shoulders

Goldenith

stop; obstruction.—Other written assertance.

Hn'DER-ER, m. He or that which hinders.

'HIND'ER-LING, m. A pahrty, worthless animal. Callander.

HIND'ER-MÖST, a. Hindmost, Genesis. [2.] See Hind

HIND'MST, a.; superl. of Hind. The last; that comes it

the rear. Shab.

UN.DÖĞÜ, ... ulw.DÖĞÜ, An aboriginal native of Hin-Triasman. High'-sīght-ṣp, (hi'sīt-ed) a. Always looking upwards. High'-sōar-ing,\*a. Soaring to a great height. Saak. High'-sōcnd-ing,\*a. Making a loud noise or sound. Con-High'-spir-it-Ed. a. Bold; daring, proud; insolent. High'-sröm-ached, (hi'stum-akt) a. Obstinate; lofty. Hin-Dôô', n.; pl. Hin-Dôôş'. An aboriginal native of Hindostan. MAG.

MIGH'-STRÜNG,\* a. Strung to a full tone or a high pitch; high-spirited; proud, obstinate. Thomson.

HIGH'-SWELL-ING. a. Swelling to a great height.

HIGH'-SWELL-ING. a. Swelling to a great height.

HIGH'-SWELL-ING. a. Swelling to a great height.

HIGH'-SWELL-ING. b. defectine; ("used in a very peculiar way for some of the passive tenses, without the addition of am or was." Nares.) Am named; is maned, to be named; was named; named. Spenser.

HIGHT, (hit) v. a. To promise, to intrust; to direct. Spenser. — On hight, ad. Aloud. Spenser.

HIGH'-TAST-ED, a. Gustful, piquant. Denham.

HIGH'-TÖNED,\* (-tönd) a. Having a high tone or strong sound; thorough; decided, stanch, firm. Johnson.

HIGH'-TÖW-ERED, (hi'tod-grd) a. Having lofty towers.

HIGH'-TÖW-ERED, (hi'tod-grd) a. Having lofty towers.

HIGH'-TÖW-ER-ING,\* a. Soaring aloft. Milton.

HIGH'-TEEA'SON,\* (hi'ttel'zn) n. (Law) Treachery or treason against the sovereign or supreme government of a nation. Crabb. HIN-Dô'/ ISM,\* n. The system or religion of the Hindoos.

Bp. D. Wilson.

HIN-DôS-TĂN'EE,\* n. The language of the Hindoos. Mack-HIGH'-STRUNG, \* a. Strung to a full tone or a high pitch; intack intest.

HIN-DOS-TXN'EE,\* a. Relating to the Hindoos or Hindos-Hin-DOS-TXN'Y,\* tun. Mackintosk.

HIN'DRANCE, n. See HINDERANCE.

HINGE, (hin) n. The joint upon which a gate or door turns; that on which something depends:—one of the cardinal points, Elst, West, North, and South.—To be off the hinges, to be in a state of disorder.

HINGE, (hin) v. a. [I. HINGED, pp. HINGINO, HINGED.] To ninges, to be in a state of disolver.

HINGE, (him) v. a. [i. hinged, pp. hinging, minged.] To furnish with hinges; to bend as a hinge. State.

HINGE, (him) v. a. To turn as upon a hinge; to hang.

HING, v. a. A hook or twibill for reuping. Loudon. HIN'NI-ATE, v. n. [hennio, L.] To neigh. B. Jonson. thin'ny, n. The offspring of a stallion and a she-ass; a mule. Booth. mule. Booth.

HINT, v. a. [L. HINTED; pp. HINTING, HINTED.] To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion, to suggest; to intimate; to mention imperfectly.—To hint at, to allude to: to touch slightly.

HINT, n. Slight mention; remote allusion; intimation.

HINT'-KĒĒP-ĒR,\* n. One who furnishes hints. Butler. [R.]

HIP, n. The joint of the thigh, the haunch; the flesh of the thigh:—the fruit of the brier or dogrose, hep:—a piece of timber forming the angle of a hip-roof.—To have on the hip, to have an advantage over. Shak.—The smite hip and thigh, to overthrow completely. Judges Xv.

HIP, v. a. [L. HIPPED, pp. HIPPING, HIPPED.] To sprain or dislocate the hip. Shak.—To render hypochondriac or melancholy. Smart. [Colloquial.] See Hyr. tion. Crabb. tHigh'-viced, (hi'vist) a. Enormously wicked. Shak. High'-volced,\* (-voist) a. Having a strong tone of voice. HIGH-WA'TER, n. The utmost flow of the tide, high tide. HiGH-WA'TER-MARK, n. The line or mark made on the shore by the tide, when it is at its greatest height. Crabb. HiGH-WAY', (hI-wa') n. A great road, a public road; an onen way. open way.

HiGHI'WĀY-MĀN, (hI'Wā-man) [hI'Wā-mān, S. W. P. J. E.

F. Ja. Sm.; hi'Wā'mān, K. Wb.] n. One who robs on the
highway, a robber; a footpad.

HiGH'WĀY-RÖB'BĒR, n. One who robs on the highway. dislocate the hip. Stok. — To render hypochondriac or melancholy. Smart. [Colloquial.] See Hyp. Hip, interj. Used in calling. Answorth.

Hip'900T, \*n. The science, or gout in the hip. Hamilton. Hip'HALT, a. Laine. Gover.

Hip'HALT, a. Laine. Gover.

Hip'HOP, ad. With a hopping gait: — reduplication of kop. Hip'PACE, \*n. The rennet of a colt, cheese made of mare's milk. Crabb. HIGH'WAY-ROB'BER-Y,\* n. Robbery committed on the highway. Ash. High'-wit-ted, a. Possessed of great wit. Shak. HIGH'-WIT-TED,\* a. Possessed of great wit. Stak.
HIGH'-WROUGHT, (h'l'Awt) a. Agutated to the utmost.
Stak. Accurately finished, nobly labored. Pope.
HIGLA-PER, n. An herb. Answorth.
HILL'A-RĀTE, v. a. To exhilarate. Cockeram.
HI-LĀ'RI-OUS,\* a. Full of hilarity, gay; merry. Dickens.
HI-LX'I-TY, n. Mirth; cheerfulness, jovialty, merriment; Hipped, (hipt) a. Melancholy. Green. [Colloq.]—(Arch.):
A roof is said to be happed when the ends present a slopgayety.

Hill A-Ry, a. (Law) Noting a term of holding courts in England, beginning on or about the 23d of January, the time of the festival of St. Hilary. ing surface, in the same degree with the sides. Such a ing surface, in the same degree with the sides. Such a roof is called a hypod roof or a hyp-roof.

Hip'pish, or Hyp'pish, a. [from hypochondria.] Melancholy; dejected, hypochondriacal. Byron. [Colloquial.]

Hip'po-CAM'pis, \*n. [iππόκαμπος.] A sen-horse. Browne. Hip-po-CAM'pis, \*n. [L.] A sort of fish, the sea-horse. Hill-Pipo-CEN'TAUR. n. [iπποκτατυρος.] A fabulous monster, half horse and half man.

Hip'po-CRAS. n. [ourse rough Hippocrats. L.] A medianorm. HILD, n. [hild, Sax.] A lord or lady: so Hildebert is a no-ble lord, Mathild an heroic lady. Gibson. HILD, m. [hild, Sax.] A lord or lady: so Hildebert is a noble lord, Mathild an heroic lady. Gibson.

HILD, n. A paltry, cowardly man, a base woman. Shak.

HILL, n. An elevation of ground less than a mountain.

HILL, n. An elevation of ground less than a mountain.

HILL, n. An elevation of earth. [† To cover. Gower.]

HILLED, (hil'led or hild) A. Having hills. Bp. Hurd.

HIL'LINES, n. The state of being hills. Bp. Hurd.

HIL'LINES, n. A covering; an accumulation.

HIL'LOCK, n. A little hill.

HIL'LOCK, n. A little hill.

HIL'LOCK, n. A bounding with hilocks. Ash.

HILL'SIDE, n. The side or slope of a hill. Milton.

HIL'LY, a. Full of hills; unequal in surface; lofty.

HILL'IT D, a. Having a hill.

HILL-TED, a. Having a hill.

HILL-TED, a. Having a hill.

HILL-TED, a. Howing a hill.

HILL-TED, a. Howing a hill.

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HILL-TED, a. Howing a hill.

HILL-T ster, half horse and half man. Hip'po-Carks, n. [quasi vnum Hippocratis, L.] A medicated or spiced wine. King.

HIP-POC'RA-TES'S-BLEEVE, n. A sort of bag made by joining the two opposite angles of a square piece of flannel; used to strain sirups and decoctions. Quincy. HIP-POC'RA-TISM, n. The philosophy or medical system of Hippocrates, the ancient Greek physician. Chambers. HIP'PO-DAME, n. A sea-horse. Spenser. See HIPPO-TAMUS.

HIP'PO-DROME, n. [Innos and νούμο]. A course for chariot and horse races. HIP'PQ-GRIFF, n. [ $l\pi\pi\sigma_0$  and  $\gamma\rho\psi\psi$ .] A winged horse. Mil-HIP'PO-LITH,\* n. A stone found in a horse's stomach. Smart.

HiP'PO-MĀNE,\* n. [hippomanes, I..] An excrescence on the forehead of a foal, said to be devoured by the mother; a philter or charm. Dryden.— A plant; a tree.

HiP-PO-PA-THÖE', -G-Y,\* n. Pathology of the horse; veterinary medicine. Dunglison.

HiP-POPH', -G-OUS,\* a. Feeding on horses. Smart.

HiP-POPH', -G-OUS,\* a. Feeding on horse-flesh. Booth.

HiP-PO-PÖT', -WÜS, n. [L.; 1ππος and ποταμός.] pl. L.

HIP-PO-PÖT', -MÜS, n. [L.; 1ππος and ποταμός.] pl. L.

HIP-PO-PÖT', -MÜS, n. [L.; 1ππος and morauds.] The river-horse, a large, aquatic, pachydermatous animal, glone; unaccompanied. HIN, s. A Rebrew or Jewish measure of five quarts.

HIND, a. [comp. HINDER; sup. HINDMOST or † HINDERMOST.]

Backward; contrary in position to the face. Ray.

HIND, a. The female of the stag:—a servant; a peasant; a

boor; a rustic. The river-horse, a large, aquatic, pachydermatous animal, which inhabits the rivers of Africa. HIP'PO-PUS,\* n. A genus of acephalous mollusks. Brands. HIP-PU/RIS,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of plants; the mare's tail.

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HIP'PU-RITE, \* a. A species of extinct mollusk. Brands.

Hind's E. Brockett.

Hind's E. Brockett.

Hind's Ow, \* n. The cantel of a saddle. Booth.

Hind'c Le, \* n. A hart of the first year. Crabb.

HITT 345

HIP'-Rôdr,\* n. A roof whose ends slope in the same degree as the sides. Francis.

HIP'SHOT, a. Sprained or dislocated in the hip. D'Estrange. HIP'TIR.\* n. A tile for covering a hip or ridge. Francis. HIP'TREE,\* n. A shrub; the dogrose. Orabb.

HIP'TREE,\* n. A shrub; the dogrose. Orabb.

HIR', pro. Old and obsolete word for them. Todd

HIR', pro. Old and obsolete word for them. Todd

HIR', pro. D. HIP'SHOT, a. (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained from hircine.

Ure.

HIR', v. n. To clash; to chance juckity; not to miss; to succeed; to light on; to agree; to suit.

HIT, n. A stroke; a chance; a lucky chance; a fortuitous event; a well-applied blow.

HITCH, v. n. [i. HIRCH, v. n. [i. HIRCH, v. n. To clash.]

HITCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. To clash; to observe them.)

HITCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. A stach; any thing that holds; impediment.—

(Naul.) A particular kind of knot.

HITCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (in the hip. D'Estrange.)

HITCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n.) observed in the hip. D'Estrange.

HITCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n.) observed to be caught; to be hooked in; to hobble; to move irregularly or by jerks.

HITCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n.) observed in the hip. D'Estrange.

(Naul.) A particular kind of knot.

HITCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n. (i. HIRCH, v. n in the oleine of mutton suct. Urc.

HIRE, v. a. [i. HIRED; pp. HIRING, HIRED.] To procure for
temporary use at a certain price; to engage to temporary
service for wages; to bribe, to engage for pay:—to let,
and, in this sense, often followed by out.

HIRE, m. Recompense for the use of a thing; wages paid
for service; allowance; stipend; pay; salary.

HIRE/LING, m. One who serves for wages, a mercenary.

HIRE/LING, a. Serving for hire; venal; mercenary.

HIRE/LING, a. One who hires. HITH'ER, (hith'er) ad. To this place; used with verbs implying motion: — to this end or point. — Hither and thaker, to this place and that. thinker, to this place and that.

HISH'SR, a. [superl. hithermost.] Nearer; towards this part.

HISH'SR, a. [superl. Nearest on this side.

HISH'SR-MOST, a. superl. Nearest on this side.

HISH'SR-WARD, ad. To this time; yet; till now; thus far.

HISH'SR-WARD, ad. Same as hitherword. Shak.

HI'TY-TI'TY.\* See HOITY-TOITY.

HIVE n. The habitation or artificial specifical of bass; the HIRE'LING, a. Serving for HIR'ER, n. One who hires. HIR'SEL,\* n. A Scotch term for herd. Loudon.
HIRST, n. See HURET.
HIR-SCTE', a. [hirsutus, L.] Hairy; rough; rugged; shag-HIVE, n. The habitation or artificial receptacle of bees; the HIVE, n. Inc maintain on a ratincian receptacle of bees; the bees in a hive:—a company or society.

HIVE, v. a. [L. HIVED; pp. HIVING, HIVED.] To put into a hive; to harbor; to contain, as in hives.

HIVE, v. n. To reside or take shelter together. Shak.

HIVE, LSE,\* n. A beet that keeps in the hive. Lyell.

HIVE, LSE,\* a. Destitute of a hive. Gascoigns. Illesuie, a parsulus, al many, rough; rugged, song-gy; confee.

Hir-SUTE'NESS, m. Hairiness; roughness. Burton.

Hir-SUTE'NESS, m. A swallow. Gent. Mag.

Hir-RUN'DO, m. (Ornith.) A genus of birds, comprehending swallows, swifts, and martins. Hamilton.

Hig. (hir) mean monagement. or the possessive case of he. Of Hive Less,\* a. Destitute of a hive. Gascogns.
Hive Less,\* a. Destitute of a hive. Gascogns.
Hive R. n. One who hives. Mortimer.
Hive R. n. p.l. (Mad.) The croup, a disease characterized by sonorous and sufficative breathing. Dunglison.—
Eruptions on the skin. Brockett.
Hizz, v. n. To hiss. Skak. See Hiss.
Hizz' ing, n. A hissing or hiss. May.
Hö, nitery, [cho, L.] Stop! cease! attend! O! A sudden exclamation to call attention or give notice.
Hö, n. stop; bound, limit. Harvey.
Hö, v. n. To call out.— An old sea-term. See Hov. [Ho. HöAn, (hö) interj. An exclamation to give notice. Skak. See HöAne, n. A fine whetstone. Cockeram. See Hone.
HöAn, (hör) a. White or gray with age; white with frost; [tmusty; mouldy. Spenser.]
HÖAR, (hör) n. Antiquity; hoariness. Burke.— Thick mist. Loudon. His, (hiz) pron. possessive, or the possessive case of he. Of him; belonging to him.

Hi-Sin'serrite,\* n. (Min.) A mineral containing oxide of iron. Dana. His-Pan',1-Cism,\* n. A Spanish phrase or idiom. Ed. Rev. His'Pip, a. [haspidus, L.] Rough; having stiff hairs or bristles. More. Hiss, v. n. [hissen, D.] [i. Hissen; pp. Hissing, Hissen.]
To utter the sound of the letter s, or a noise like that of a serpent, to express contempt or dislike.
Hiss, v. a. To condemn by hissing; to explode; to follow with hisses. with hisses.

Hiss, n. The sound of the letter s: the voice of a serpent; censure; expression of contempt.
Hiss'|No, n. The noise of a serpent, &c.; a hiss.
Hiss'|No-LY, ad. With a hissing sound. Sherwood.
Hisr, interj. Commanding silence; hush. Millon.
His'TER,\*n. (Ent.) A genus of coleopterous insects. Brands.
†His-Tô'Ri-AL, a. Historical. Chaucer.
His-Tô'Ri-AL, a. Historicals, L.] A writer of facts and events; a writer of history; one versed in history.
His-Tô'Ri-AN-18M,\*n. Quality of an historian. Museum. [R.]
His-Tô'Ri-AN-18M,\*n. Relating to history. containing histo-Hist. Loudon.
Hön, hör) v. n. To become mouldy or musty. Shak.
Hön, (hörd) n. A store laid up in secret, a hidden stock;
a treasure. Shak. A fence enclosing a house and materials, while builders are at work. Smart. riais, while bullders are at Work. Smart.

HÖAED, (hörd) v. a. [1. Hoarder]; pp. Hoarding, Hoarded.]

To lay in hoards, to husband privily; to store secretly; to heap up; to accumulate.

HÖARD, (hòrd) v. n. To make hoards; to lay up a store.

†HÖAR'ED, a. Mouldy; musty. Josh. ix. 5, Matthewe's His-Tör/Ic. / a. Relating to history, containing history is a relating to history and history is a ry; giving an account of facts and past events. Transl past events.

His-Tôx'|-UAL-LY, ad. In the manner of history.

His'To-Ried, (his'to-rid) a. Recorded in history.

His-Tô'Ri-ER, n. An historian. Martin.

His-Tô'Ri-ĒTTE',\* n. [Fr.] A present story; a tale; a novel. Casket. Transi.
HÖARD'ER, (hörd'er) n. One who hoards.
HÖARD'ERÖST, n. White frost; congelation of dew.
HÖAR'BÖND, n. A plant of several varieties; a plant
with a hoary flower;—gypsywort.
HÖAR's-NESS, n. The state of being hoary.
HÖARSE, (hörs) a. Having the voice rough, as with a cold; †HIS-TÖRI-FY, v. a. To relate; to record in history. Sidney. HIS-TÖ-RI-ÖG'RA-PHER, n. [ίστορία and γράφω.] A prorough in sound. Shak. rough in sound. Shak.

HÖARSE'N, ad. In a hoarse manner.

HÖARSE'NESS, n. State of being hoarse; roughness of voice,

HÖARS'Y, (hör'e) a. White; whiteh; white or gray with

age; white with frost; [mouldy; musty. Knolles.]

HÖAR'Y-HEAD-ED,\* a. Having a gray head. Shak.

HÖAST, n. A cough. See Hust.

HÖAST'MAN,\* n., pl. HOASTMEN. A coal-fitter; one of a

company of coal-dealers at Newcastle, England. Lord fessed historian HIS-TO-RI-Q-GRAPH'I-CAL, \* a. Relating to historiography. HIS-TO-RI-OG'RA-PHY, n. The art or employment of an historian. fligs-To-RI-OL'O-GY, n. [Ιστορία and λόγος.] A treatise on history. Cockeram.
His'TO-Ry, n. [loropla, Gr.; historia, L.] A narrative of past events; an account of facts, particularly of facts respecting nations and states; narration; relation; the knowledge of facts.—Croil or political history, the history of states and empires.—Excisuastical history, the history of the Christian church.—Sacred history, the history of the Scriptures.—Profune history, the history as written by uninspired authors;—another term for civil history.—Natural history, the history of all the productions of nature, animal, vegetable, and mineral.
His'TO-RY.\* v. a. To record; to relate. Shak.
IIIS'TO-RY.\* PAINT'ING.\* n. The art of representing historical subjects by the pencil. Guardian.
His'TO-RY-PIECE, n. A picture representing a real event.
Pope. HōAx, (hōks) n. An imposition played off as a joke; a deception. ueuphous.

HÕAX, (hõks) τ. a. [i. hoaxed; pp. hoaxing, hoaxed.] Te deceive in joke; to impose on; to cajole. [Colloquial.]

HÕAX'ER,\* π. One who hoaxes or deceives. Smart. [Colloquial.] Hoan'er,\* a. One who hoanes or deceives. Smart. [Colloquial.]

Höb, n. A part of a grate to keep things warm on. Smart.

— A clown; a fairy; a spirit. Grose. [Local.]

Höb'Bard.Doğ.Hö'l', n. Sée Hobbledor.

Höb'Bird. (höb'birm) n. The opinions of the sceptical Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury. Skelton.

Höb'Birt., n. A follower of Hobbes. Dr. Warton.

Höb'Bir., n. A follower of Hobbes. Dr. Warton.

Höb'Bir. (höb'bi) v. n. [i Hobbir ipp. Hobbird, Hosbird. To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to move unevenly.

Höb'Bir. (höb'bi) v. a. To perplex; to embarrass.

[köb'Bir. n. Uneven, awkward galt; a difficulty.—[kobbel, rope.
| His'Tr.|-Ön, n. [Aistrio, L.] A player. Cockeram.
| His-Tr.|-Ön'|-Ca.L.] & Relating to or befitting the stage of His-Tr.|-Ön'|-CaLL.] a player; theatrical; pantomimic.
| His-Tr.|-Ön'|-CaL-Ly, ad. In a histrionic manner.
| His'Tr.|-On-ISM, n. Theatrical representation. Browns.
| His'Tr.|-ON-IZE, v. a. To personate an actor. Sir T. HÖB'BLE, (hbb'bl) v. a. To perplex; to embarrass.
HÖB'BLE,n. Uneven, awkward gait; a difficulty. — [kobbel, Fland., a knot.]
HÖB'BLE-DE-HÖY, n. [Also written hobbard-de-koy, hobbety-koy, and hobdekoy.] A stripling having an awkward gait; a stripling; a lad between fourteen and twenty-one, neither man nor boy. Tweer.
HÖB'BLE, n. One who hobbles. — [kobeler, old Fr.] A kind of horse-soldier in Ireland who rode on a hobby.

HOG 346 HOL

HöB'BLING-LY, ad. Awkwardly; with a halting gait.

11öB'BLY, a. Rough; uneven; — applied to a road. Forby.

11öB'BY, n. [hobercau, Fr.] A species of hawk. Bacon. — An

1rish or Scottish horse; a pacing horse; a nag or ridinghorse; a boy's stick or hobby-horse; — a favorite object,

numerit a clasting.

pursuit, or plaything.

HÖB'BY-HÖRSE, n. A stick on which boys get astride and ride; a character in the old May-games:—a favorite ob-

ride; a character in the old May-games:—a navorue object or pursult; a hobby.

HÖB-BY-HOR'S]-CAL,\* a. Relating to a hobby-horse; eccentric. Booth. [Low.]

HÖB-BY-HÖR'S]-CAL-LY,\* ad. Oddly; whimsically. Booth.

HÖB-G-ÖB'LIN, n. [Hob, the gobin, i. e. Robin Goodfellow.]

A fairy; a sprite; a frightful apparition.

HÖB'LER,\* n. [hobler, old Fr.] A feudal tenant who was bound to serve as a light-horseman or bowman. Brande.

bound to serve as a light-horseinan or bowman. Brande. Hör! (T. n. A small mortar to shoot little bombs. Hör! (T. n. A small mortar to shoot little bombs. Hör! (T. n. A nail used in shoeing a horse. Shak. — A clownish person, in contempt. Milton. Höß! NÄILED, (höb'näid) a. Set with hobnails Dryden. Höß! Nöß, ad. Take or not take; a familiar call to reciprocal drinking. Shak. Höß! OR Nöß. See Hornor.

Ho'boy, n. A wind instrument. See Hauthoy.
Hob'son's-Choice, n. That kind of choice in which

HOB'SON'S-CHOICE, n. That kind of choice in which there is no alternative; the thing offered or nothing. [See Spectator, No. 509.]
HÖB'THRÜST, n. A hobgoblin. Grose. [Local, Eng.]
HÖCK, n. The joint between the knee and the fetlock. See Hough.—A white Rhenish wine, from Hockheim on the Maine, Germany.
HÖCK, v. a. To disable in the hock. See Hough.
HÖCK, v. a. To disable in the hock see Hough.
HÖCK'S. A. A helidar of howest however have been been the formal of the hock seen the seen that the seen the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the seen that the s

Huddras,
HÖCK'EY, n. A holiday of harvest; harvest-home. Brande
[Local, Eng.]
HÖCK'IEB, (hök'ërb) n. The mallows; a plant.
HÖCK'IEB, (hök'ër) v. a. To cut the hough; to hough; to
hamstring, Hanmer. To mow stubble. Mason.
HÖCK'TIDE, \* n. The second Tuesday after Easter. Crabb.

tHo'cus, or Ho'cus-Po'cus, v. a. To cheat. L'Estrange.

HODGE'-PODGE, n. A mixed mass; a medley of ingredients boiled together: - a commixture of lands. See Hotch-

HODGE'-POD-DING,\* n. A pudding or medley of ingredients. Shak.

Ho-DI-ER'NAL, (ho-de-er'nal) a. [hodiernus, L.] Of to-day, or this day.

HOD'MAN, n.; pl. HOD'MEN. A laborer that carries mortar, &c. — A young scholar admitted from Westminster school to be a student at Christ Church, Oxford, Crabb.

section to be a student at Christ Churcii, Oxford. Crabb. Höd'man-Död, n. A shell-fish; the dodman, a shell-snail. Höe, (hö) n. [houe, Fr.] A tool used in gardening, &c. Höe, (hö) v. a. [i. noed; pp. noeing, hoed.] To dig, cut, stir or scrape with a hoe.

Höe'[ng,\* n. The act of stirring the earth with a hoe. Hö'p'flut, a. Careful. Stapicton.

Ho'g'll-L-Ly, ad. Carefully. Stapleton.

Ho'g'll-L-Ly, ad. Carefully. Stapleton.

Hog, n. [huch, Welsh.] The general name of swine; a castrated boar:—in some parts of England applied to a sheep a year old, and to some other animals.—(Naut.) A

sneep a year old, and to some other animals. — (Naut.) A sort of scrubbing broom.

Hög, v. a. To carry on the back. Gross. To cut the hair short. — (Naut.) To scrub the bottom of a ship. — A ship is said to hog, or to be hogged, when, from weakness of structure, her extremities sink, so as to leave her middle the highest the highest.

the highest.
HO'GAN-ITE,\* n. (Min.) The natrolite. Dana.
HOG'GOTE, n. A house for hogs, a hogsty. Mortimer.
HOG'GOTE, n. A two-year-old ewe. Ainsworth. [Local.]
HOG'GET, n. [Rogett, Norm. Fr.] A sheep of two years old. Sanner. A cott of a year old. Gross. [Local. Eng.]
HOG'GISH, a. Like a hog; swinish; brutish; selfish.
HOG'GISH-LY, ad. Like a hog; greedily; selfishly. Gascanna.

HOG-PEN-X. a. Line a hog, ground, s. selfishness.
HOG-PEN-XES, n. Brutality; greediness; selfishness.
HOG-PEN-XES, n. A hill; rising ground; a cliff. Spenser.
HOG-PEN, n. One who keeps or tends hogs. Browns.
HOG-LOOSE, n. A milliped; an insect. Ash.
HOG-LOOSE, n. A milliped; an insect. Ash.
HOG-PEN, n. Corrupted from hast gout. Fr.] A bad smell;
high flavor; street general Grights. [Low]
HOG-PEN, n. An enclosure for hogs; a hogsty.
HOG-PEN, n. One who rings hogs.

HÖGS'BEAN, (högz'ben) n. The name of a plant.

HÖGS'BEAN, (högz'bren) n. A plant.

HÖGS'BEAD, (högz'bren) n. A plant.

HÖGS'BEAD, (högz'bren) n. fogskood, D.] A liquid measure containing half a pipe, the fourth part of a ton, or sixty-three gallons; a large barrel or cask.

HÖG'SHEAR-ING, n. Much ado about nothing. Dean Martin. [Ludicrous.]

HÖGS'LARD,\* n. The tried fat of hogs. Booth.

HÖG'STEER, n. A wild boar of three years old. Cockeram.

HÖG'STEER, n. A wild boar of three years old. Cockeram.

HÖG'STEOUGH,\* or HÖG'S'TROUGH, (-tröf) n. A trough in which swine feed. Oldkam.

HÖG'WEED,\* n. An annual plant; ragweed; a commou weed. Booth.

HÖG'WEED,\* n. An annual plant; ragweed; a commou weed. Booth.

HÖG'DEN, (hö'dn) n. [keyde, Teut.] A girl of rude or ill

weed. Boots.

Höl'Den, (höl'dn) n. [keyde, Teut.] A girl of rude or ill manners; [†a rude, ill-behaved man. Milton.]

Hol'Den, (höl'dn) a. Rustic; inelegant, ill-mannered.

Höl'Den, (höl'dn) v. n. To romp indecently. Swift.

Hol'Den-Ish, \* a. Rude, awkward, ill-behaved. Palmer.

†Holse, (höls) v. a. [hausser, Fr.] To hoist. Raleigh. Now weither head. written houst.

Written hoise.

HOIST, v. a. [1. HOISTED; pp. HOISTINO, HOISTED.] To raise up, to list up, to heave. Shak.

HOIST, n. A lift; the act of raising up. Gayton.—(Naut.)
The height of a flag or ensign.

HOIT, v. n. [hauta, leel.] To leap; to caper. Beaum. & Fl.

HOI TY-TOI'TY, a. [from to hoat.] Thoughtless, giddy.—
uterj. Noting surprise. Congreve.—Written also haptily.

HOL'CAD,\* n. A Greek ship of burden. Smart.

HOL'CUS,\* n. A genus of grasses, soft-grass. Farm. Ency.

HOLD, v. a. [i hild; pp. Holding, hild of Holden is generally
used in legal forms.] To have or grasp in the hand; to
have, to keep, to retain; to maintain as an opinion, to
consider, to regard, to receive and keep in a vessel, to have, to keep, to return; to maintain as an opinion, consider, to regard, to receive and keep in a vessel, to contain; to hoop, to hinder from escape; to possess, to suspend, to stop, to restrain, to detain; to celebrate, to contain to not make the amount to maintain, to occupy.— Tosuspend, to stop, to restrain, to detain; to celebrate, to continue; to support, to maintain, to occupy. — To hold forth, to offer, to exhibit; to propose. — To hold in, to restrain. — To hold off, to keep at a distance. — To hold on, to continue, to push forward. — To hold out, to extend, to offer, to continue to do or suffer. — To hold up, to raise aloft, to sustain, to support.

Hôld, v. n. To stand, to be right, to keep its parts together, to last, to endure, to continue without variation, to refrain, to adhere, to be demendent on: to describe the support of the support.

gether, to last, to endure, to continue without varia-tion, to refrain, to adhere, to be dependent on; to de-rive right; to think or have an opinion.— To hold forth to harangue, to speak in public.— To hold in, to restrain one's self.— To hold off, to keep at a distance.— To hold on, to continue; to proceed.— To hold out, to endure; not to yield.— To hold veer, to keep or hold after the term has expired.— To hold together, to remain in union.— To hold up, to support one's self, not to be foul weather; not to rain; to continue the same speed.— To hold with, [Shak. to adhere to.

to anner to.

[Sauk.

HÖLD, inter). (or imperative mood.) Forbear! stop! be still!

HÖLD, n. Grasp, seizure, support, that which holds or keeps, a prison, custody; place of custody; a fort, or fortified place.—(Mus.) A pause.—(Nut.) The whole interior cavity, or the inside of the bottom of a ship.

HÖLD'ER, n. He or that which holds; a tenant; one who holds land under another, a possessor:—something to take hold of a thing with.

HALD THE FORTH, n.; pl. HOLDERSFORTH. An harang-uer; a public speaker, in contempt or reproach. HÖLD'FAST, n. A catch, a hook; support, hold. HOLD'ING, n. Tenure, hold; influence, [thurden of a song.

Shak.

HÖLD'STER, z. See Holster.

HOLE, A. A cavity, a perforation; a cave; a hollow place, a cell of an animal; a mean habitation.

HÖLE, a. Whole. Chaueer. [Obsolete orthography.]

HÖLE, v. n. [L. HOLED.] pp. HOLING, HOLED.] To go into a hole. B. Jonson.

HOLE, v. a. To form a hole, to excavate; to put into a hole.

Hol'-But,\* n. A fish. See Halibut.

Hol'-Dam, n. [holy dams or lady.] An ancient oath.

Shak. See Halidom.

Shak. See Halidom.

Holi-Day, (hôl'e-du) n. [holy day.] A day of some ecclesiastical festival; an anniversary feast:—a day of gayety, festivity, joy, or sport.—The holidays are considered, in England, to be those days, exclusive of Bundays, on which no regular public business is transacted at public offices. They are either fixed or variable. The variable holidays are seven, viz.: Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter Monday and Tuesday, Holy Thursday, Whit Monday and Tuesday.—This word is often written holyday. See Holyday.

Höll-Day, a. Befitting a holiday; gay; cheerful.

Höll-Day, a. In a holy manner; plously; with sanctity

Ho'Li-nEss, n. The state or quality of being boly; sanctity; piety: — the title of the pope.

HOL/LAND, n. Fine linen, originally made in Holland.

Brown kolland is a coarser linen.

Brown Rolland is a coarser linen.

IlOL'LAND-ER, z. A native of Holland, a Dutchman.

IlOL'LAND-ISH,\* a. Resembling Holland. Ann. Reg.

HOL'LANDS, z. A cant term for gin made in Holland.

HOL-LEN, n The holly. [Local, Eng.] See Holly.

IlOL-LÖ', v. z., To cry out loudly. Shak.—It is sometimes written holla, hollow, and hallow, with the same or similar

written notes, holds, and nation, with the same or similar meaning.

HOL-LÖ', n. A shout; a loud call. Milton.

HOL-LÖ', or HOL-LÖ', (hol-lö') [hol-lö', S. W. P. J. F.; hol-là' or hol-lo', E., hol-là', Ja.; hōl'lō, Sm.] interg. [hold, Fr.] A word used in calling to any one at a discrete.

HÖL'LÖW, (höl'lö) a. Excavated; having a void space within, not solid; vacant; void, empty; noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity; not faithful, not

sound reverserated roll a cavity; not faithful, not sound; not sincere.

HöL'LōW, (höl'lō) n. A cavity; a space between hills or elevations, cavern; den; hole, pit, a groove; canal.

HöL'LōW, (höl'lō) v. a. [i. Hollowed, pp. Hollowing, Hollowed, To make hollow; to excavate. Drydon.

HöL'LōW, or HöL-LōW, v. n. To shout, to hoot. Drydon.

See Holloa, and Halloo.

HöL'LōW-EŸED, (höl'lō-ld) a. Having the eyes sunk.

HöL'LōW-EŸED, (höl'lō-ld) a. Having the eyes sunk.

HöL'LoW-EŸED, (höl'lō-ld) a. Having the eyes sunk.

HöL'LoW-LY, ad. With cavities, insincerely. Shak.

HöL'LoW-NESS, n. State of being hollow; insincerity

HöL'LoW-Rööt, n. A plant. Answorth.

HöL'Ly+Röck, n. Rosemallow; a large flowering plant.

HöL'Ly+Röck, n. Rosemallow; a large flowering plant.

HöL'Ly-Röße, n. A scentless plant. Answorth.

HOLM, n. A river-island, an islet, low that land: - the

ilex, an evergreen oak. Holmeş'îte,\* (homz'ît) n. (Min.) Called also clintonite.

Hol.'O-Caust, n. [5\lambda os and  $\kappa a(\omega)$ ] A whole burnt-offering; a sacrifice wholly consumed on the altar. Hol.'O-Graph, n. [0\lambda os and  $\gamma \rho a \phi \omega$ ] (Scottish law) A deed or will written wholly by the grantor's or testator's

HOL-Q-GRÄPH'IC,\* } a. Relating to a holograph; writ-HÖL-Q-GRÄPH'I-CAL,\* } ten by the hand of him from whom it comes. Chambers.

HQ-LÖM'E-TER,\* n. A mathematical instrument for taking measures. Crabb.

ing measures. Crabb.
†HÖLP, L. & p. from Hclp. Helped. Shak.
†HÖLP'ER, (llöl'pn) p. from Help. Helped. See Help.
†HÖLP'ER, A. case for a horseman's pistol. Butler.
†HÖLL, n. A wood, a grove, a forest; a hill. Chaucer.
†HÖLL, a. Good, pious; religious, devout; hallowed; consecrated to divine use, pure; immaculate; sacred; divine.

avine.

HÖ'LY-CRÖSS DÄY, n. The fourteenth of September.

†HÖ'LY-CRÖ-EL,\* a. Cruel through holiness. Shak.

HÖ'LY-DÄY, [höl'e-dä, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sha. Wb.; hö'le-dä or höl'e-dä, K.] n. The day of some ecclesiastical festival; anniversery feast; a day of gayety and joy.

This word is now more commonly written, as well as pronounced, hôl'y-dây; but when it is used to denote a day consecrated to religious service, there seems a propriety in writing, and, in the solemn style, in pronouncing, it hôl'y-dây, as in the passage, "With a multitude that kept holy-day." Ps. xlii. 4. See Holday, See Holday, as in the passage, "With a multitude that kept holy-day." Ps. xlii. 4. See Holday, See Holday. 116'LY-GHOST', (hôl'e-gôst') n. The Holy Spirit.
Hôl'LY-GHOST', (hôl'e-gôst') n. The Holy Spirit.
Hôl'LY-GHOST', (hôl'e-gôst') n. The of the appellations of the Supreme Being; a sacred person.
Hôl-LY-Gh'de-gay, n. pl. The character, office, or service, by which a person is set apart or consecrated to the duties of a clergyman. Bril. Cril.
Hôl'LY-Rôd D DAY, n. The old festival, called also Holy-Cross day; the fourteenth day of September. Brande. (Tr. "This word, (holy-rood,) as applied to the palace in Edinburgh, is pronounced hôl'y-rôdd." Smart.
Hôl'LY-STONE, n. (Naul.) A soft, porous sort of stone used in ships for the purpose of scouring the decks. Crabb.
Hôl'LY-THURS'DAY, (hôl'e-thürz'da) n. Ascension-day, the next Thursday but one before Whit Sunday.
Hôl'LY-WA'TER, n. Water consecrated by a Catholic priest. Shak. as pronounced, hol'y-day; but when it is used to denote

113/1-Y-WA/TER,\* n. Water consecrated by a Catholic priest. Sale.
HO'LY-WEER, n. Passion-week; the week before Easter.
HO'M'AGE, n. Ihommage, Fr.; homagum, low L.] Service paid, and fealty professed to a sovereign, or a superior; obelsance; respect.
HOM'AGE, n. a. To reverence; to pay honor. [R.]
HOM'AGE, n. a. To reverence; to pay honor. [R.]
HOM'AGE, n. a. Subject to homage. Howell.
HOM'AGER, n. (hommager, Fr.] One who does, or holds by, homage. Bacon.

Home, n. One's own house, dwelling, place of abode, or country; the place where a person or thing abides.

Home, ad. To one's own habitation or country; close of
closely; to the point designed.—It is used in composi-

tion.

HÖME,\* a. Relating to one's country or dwelling-place domestic:—close; pointed; direct; severe. Paley.

HÖME'-BÖÜND,\* a. Native; domestic; not foreign.

HÖME'-BÖÜND,\* a. Directed or bound homewards. Colo

HOME'BED, a. Bred at home; native; not polished by travel; plain; rude; artless; uncultivated. HOME'-DE-PART'MENT,\* n. That department of the executive government of a country, in which its interior affairs are regulated. C-abb.

HOME'BELT, a. Savoring of home; inward; private. HOME'ELT, a. Savoring of home; inward; private. HOME'LIER,\* a. Resembling or like home. Ed. Rev. HOME'LIER,\* a. Resembling or like home. Ed. Rev. HOME'LI-LY, ad. Riddly, inelegantly; homely. [R.] HOME'LY, a. Coarse; homespun; plain in features; not beautiful, not fine; rude, not elegant. HOME'LY, a. (Plainly; coarsely; rudely. Dryden. HOME'LY, a. Made at home; plain. Locks.

talgia. Barnes.

HOME'-SPEAK-ING, n. Forcible and efficacious speech. Home'spun, a. Spun or wrought at home; plain; coarse;

110ME SPUN, a. Spun or wrought at nome; plain; coarse; rude, homely; inelegant.

Höme'spun, n. A rude, untaught, rustic person. Shak.

Höme'srall, n. A mansion-house; homestead.

Höme'srall, sidd) n. A mansion-house; the wince of the house; a mansion-house with adjoining and; a farm with its buildings.

HOME'WARD,\* a. Being in the direction of home. W

Frong, Ad. Towards home; towards the native Home'wards, place. Sidney.
Home'wards, place. Sidney.

gomery.

HOM-J-CI'DAL, a. Relating to homicide; murderous.

II M. -CÎ'DAL, a. Relating to homicide; murderous. HOM']-CÎDE, n. [homicidum, L.] (Law) The killing of a man by the hand of man, manslaughter. — [homicida, L.] One who kills a man, a manslayer. — Homicide is of three kinds, justifiable, excusable, and felonious: — the last being either manslaughter or murder. [HOM']-FÖRM,\* a. Having the form of a man. Cudworth. HOM-]-LET']-CAL, a. [δμιλητικός.] Relating to homilies; hortatory. Alterbury. HOM-]-LET'[SI\*, n. pl. The art of preaching. Brit. Crit. HOM']-LIST, n. One who preaches to a congregation. HOM']-LY, n. [δμιλία.] A religious discourse; a sermon.

mon.

Hom'I-ny,\* n. Food made of maize or Indian corn boiled, the maize being either coarsely ground, or broken, or the kernels merely hulled. Flint. — Written also komony

and hommony.

Hom'Mock,\* n. A hillock, or small protuberance of the

earth: — written also hammock and hummock. Crabb.

Hō-Mo-cEn'Tric,\* a. Having the same centre. Maunder.

Ho-Moeh'ro-Mous,\* or Hom-o-ehro'Mous,\* a. (Bot.) Having the flowerets of the same color. Brande. †Hō-mœ-o-mɛ̄'Rṣ-ṣ,\* (hō-mọ-o-mē'rṣ-ṣ) n. A likeness of

HO-MCE-O-ME'RI-A,\* (hō-mo-o-mō'ro-a) n. A likeness of parts. Walker.

Hō-MCE-O-MĒR'I-C,\* \ a. Having sameness of parts; Hō-MCE-O-MĒR'I-CAL.\* \ maintaining the doctrine of sameness of parts. Chambers.

Hō-MCE-O-MĒR'I-CAL.\* \ banders.

Hō-MCE-O-PĀTH'I-C,\* \ a. Relating to homosopathy.

Hō-MCE-O-PĀTH'I-CAL.\* \ bande.

Hō-MCE-O-PĀTH'I-CAL.\* \ bande.

Hō-MCE-O-PĀTH'I-CAL-LY,\* ad. In a homosopathic manner. Dr. Cogneell.

Hō-MCE-O-PĀTH'I-CAL-LY,\* ad. In a homosopathic manner. Dr. Cogneell.

Hō-MCE-O-PĀ-THY,\* n. [buotos and παθης.] (Med.) The doctrine of Dr. Hahnemann, that diseases are cured by medicines which have the power to cause similar diseases in healthy persons; or the doctrine that similia similibus curantur, "like is cured by like." Bell, Ho-Mōd'-MoUS,\* a. (Bot.) Having hermaphrodite florets.

Brande.

HOM'O-GENE,\* or HO'MO-SENE, a. Being of the same nature or kind. Hill.

Ho-Mo-që/ne-AL-nëss, n. Homogeneousness.

Ho-Mo-që/ne-AL-nëss, n. Homogeneousness.

Ho-Mo-që-në/i-Ty, n. Same as komogeneousness. Mere.

"HÖ-MO-QE'NE ODS, thō-mọ-Jô'nẹ-Us, W. P. J. Ja. R.; hō-mọ-Jô'nyus, E. P. R.; hō-mọ-gō'nyus, S.; hōm-ọ-Jô'nẹ-us, Sm.] a. [ριογενής.] Having the same nature or prin-ciples; opposed to keterogeneous.

[HŌ-MQ-QE'NE-OE-NESS, π. Participation of the same principles or nature; sameness of nature.

[HO-MOQ'E-NY, [ho-mod']e-ne, W. P. J. Sm.; họ-mog'e-ne, S. K.; hōm'q-jē-ne, Ja] n. [ριογένεια.] Joint nature.

Bacon.

HÖM'O-GRÄPH,\* n. (Mil.) A system of telegraphic signals performed by means of a white pocket-handkerchief. Crabb.

Ho-mol-ou'sian, a. [buocovocos.] Having a similar nature. Cudwort

ture. Cadworts.
10.MÖL/0-ATE,\* v. a. (Civil law) To confirm. Lewis.
10.MÖL-0-ATION,\* n. (Civil law) The confirmation by a court of justice; a judgment which orders the execution of some act. Bowver.

HO-MŎL'O-GOÜS, a. [δμόλογος.] Having the same ratio or proportion.

Ho-mol-o-qy,\* n. The doctrine of similar parts. Dungli-

HÖM'Q-NY,\* n. Food made of maize, or Indian corn.

Boucher. See Hominy.

HOM'O-N'M,\* n. A word which agrees in sound with another, but has a different signification; as the substantive bear and the verb bear. Brande.

Ho-Mon'y-Mous, a. [ὁμώνυμος.] Equivocal; ambiguous. Ho-Mon'y-Mous-Ly, ad. In an homonymous manner.

Harris.

Ho-mön'y-my, n. Sameness of name where there is a difference of meaning; equivocation; ambiguity.

Ho-mo-ö0's1A, \* \( \alpha \), \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \) \( \beta \)

Brande

Branae.

HO.MD'CU.LUS,\* n. [L.] A manikin; a dwarf. Sterne.

HÖNE, n. A sort of fine whetstone for razors.

HÖNE,\* v. a. [L. HONED; pp. HONING, HONED.] To sharpen
on a hone. Smart.

no a hone. Smart. Whine. Burton. [Obsolete or local.]
HÖNE, v. n. To pine, to whine. Burton. [Obsolete or local.]
HÖN'EST, (ön'est) a. [honestus, L.] Upright; true; sincere; chaste; just; equitable; pure; righteous; giving to every man his due.

to every man his due.
†HÖN'EST, (ön'est) v. a. To adorn; to grace. Sandys.
†HÖN'ES-TÄTE, (ön'es-tät) v. a. To honor. Cockeram.
†HÖN-ES-TÄTEN, (ön'es-tät) v. a. To honor. W. Mountagu,
ilön'EST-LY, (ön'est-le) ad. With honesty; uprightly.
HÖN'EST-NÄT'URED,\* (ön'est-nät'yurd) a. Of honor disposition. Sala.

HON'EST-NAT'UEED, (on'est-nat'yiri) a. Of nonest disposition. Salak.
HÖNE'STÖNE, \* n. (Min.) Novaculte. Hamilton.
HÖN'ES-TY, (ön'es-te) n. [honestas, L.] Constant adherence to truth and rectitude; probity; integrity; uprightness; equity; justice; virtue; purity.

HÖN'EY, (hūn'e) n. A sweet, viscid substance, collected and elaborated by bees from flowers, sweetness, a word

of tenderness

HÖN'EY, (hūn'e) v. a. [i. honeved; pp. honeving, honeved.] To sweeten.—v. n. To talk fondly. Shak.
Hồn'Ey,\* (hūn'e) a. Of the nature of honey; sweet.

Skak.

Hôn'EY-BXG, (hǔn'e-) n. The stomach of the bee.

Hôn'EY-CÔME, (hǔn'e-kôm) n. The cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey. Dryden.

Hôn'EY-CÔMED, (hǔn'e-kôm) a. Having little cavities.

Hôn'EY-DEW, (hǔn'e-dù) n. A sweet substance found, on certain plants, in small drops:—a plant.

Hôn'EYED, (hūn'e) a. Covered with honey; sweet.

Hôn'EYED, hūn'e) a. Covered with honey; sweet.

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ment.

HÖN'EY-FLÖW-BR. (hün'e-flöü-er) n. A plant. Miller.

HÖN'EY-GNAT, (hün'e-nät) n. An insect. Answorth.

HÖN'EY-HÄR-VBST, n. Honey collected. Dryden.

HÖN'EY-HÄR-VY-A. Clammy; viscid. Shak.

HÖN'EY-LESS, (hün'e-lös) a. Being without honey. Shak.

HÖN'EY-LÖ'CUST,\* n. A beautiful tree, called also the sweet locust and triple thorn. Farm. Ency.

HÖN'EY-MÖNTH, (hün'e-münth) n. The honey-moon.

Tatler.

Hôn'gy-Môôn, (hun'e-môn) a. The first month after marriage.

marriage.

HÔN'EX-MÕÜTHED, (hūn'e-möüthd) a. Smooth in speech.

HÔN'EX-STÂLK, (hūn'e-stàwk) n. Clover-flower.

HÔN'EX-STÂLK, (hūn'e-stàwk) n. A plant or ornamental shrub of soveral species; the woodbine; the flower of the plant.

HÔN'EX-SWÉET, a. Sweet as honey. Chaucer.

HÖN'ZY-TÖNGUZD, (hün'e-tängd) a. Using soft speech.
HÖN'XY-WORT, (hün'e-würt) n. A plant.
HÖNG, » n. The Chinese name for a foreign factory at
Canton, where different nations have separate factories
or hongs:—hence the term kong merchanta, applied to
those Chinese who are permitted to trade with foreigners Hamilton

Hamilton.

Hon'Or, (6n'or) n. [honor, L.; honor, Sp.; honneur, Fr.]

Esteem or regard founded on worth or opinion; dignity;
high rank; reputation; fame; nobleness of mind; magnanimity; reverence; duo veneration; female chastity;
glory; public mark of respect; privilege of rank; a
title:—the style of a judge or other high officer; in England, distinctively given to the vice-chancellor and the
master of the rolls.—Honor, or On my honor, is a form of
protestation used by the English lords in judical decisions.

protestation used by the Enigness tortes in Justice at the MoN'OR, (On'or) v. a. [honoro, L.] [L. Honored, pp. Honorino, Honored, ]. To treat with civility and respect; to revere; to reverence; to dignify; to raise to greatness; to glurify; to accept or pay when presented, as a draft,

bill, or note.

HON'OR-A-BLE, (on'or-a-bl) a. Deserving or implying honor; having honor; illustrious; noble; great; magnanamous; generous.—In England, it is used as a style of nomoins; generous.— In England, it is used as a style of no-bility, or implying noble parentage. — In the United States, it is prefixed to the manes of such as sustain, or have sus-tained, high public office.

ION'OR-A-BLE. KESS, (ôn'or-a-bl-nes) n. The quality of be-ing honorable; eminence; generosity.

Hôn'OR-A-BLY, (ôn'or-a-le) ad. In an honorable manner; magnanimously; generously.

Hôn'O-R-R'R: D'M, n. [L.] A salary; a fee paid to a pro-fessor, a physician, &c. Brande.

Hôn'OR-A-RY, (ôn'or-a-re) a. [konorarius, L.] Done in honor; made in honor; conferring honor.

Hôn'OR-A-RY, (ôn'or-a-re) n. A fee; present; reward.

Smith.

HON'ORED,\* (on'ord) p. a. Reverenced; dignified; held in honor.

HÖN'OR-ER, (ön'or-er) n. One who honors. HÖN'OR-GIV'ING,\* (ön'or-giv'ing) a. Bestowing honor.

HON-Q-RIF'IC,\* (on-q-rif'ik) a. Conferring honor. Fo. Qu.

HON'OR-LESS, (on'or-les) a. Without honor. Warburton HON'OR-LESS, (on'or-les) a. Without honor. Warburton. HOOD, (had) n. Used in composition, as a suffix, signifies state, quality, character, condition; as, knighthood, chiddhood, fatherhood. Sometimes it is written after the Dutch form; as, madenhead. Sometimes it is taken collectively; as, brotherhood, a confraternity. HOOD, (had) n. A covering for the head; a woman's, a monk's, or a hawk's, hood; a cow!; a covering; an ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate. HOOD, (had) v. a. [. HOODD, pp. HOODING, HOODED.] To

namental lot that hangs down the back of a graduate. HOOD, (hâdd) v. a. [. HOODD p. pp. HOODING, HOODED.] To dress in a hood, to blind, to cover. HOOD'LESS, \*(hâd')s) a. Having no hood. Chaucer. HOOD'MAN-BLIND, n. A play, blindman's buff. Skak. HOOD'-SHEAF, \*(hâd'shē') n. A sheaf used to cover other sheaves. Loudon.

HOOD WINK, (had wink) v. a. [i. Hoodwinked; pp. Hoodwinked, Hoodwinked.] To blind by covering the eyes; to cover; to deceive; to impose upon.

to cover; to deceive; to impose upon.

Hoor, n. The hard, horny substance that covers or termi-

Hôôf, n. The hard, horny substance that covers or terminates the feet of many quadrupeds.

Hôôf, v. n. To walk or move as cattle.

Hôôf/-Bôônd, a. Having dry, contracted hoofs.

Hôôf/-Bôônd, a. Having no hoof. Dr. Allen.

Hôôf/-Bhônd, \* (hôf) shārd) a. Shaped like a hoof. Booth.

Hôôf/-Bhônd, \* (hôf) shārd) a. Shaped like a hoof. Booth.

Hôôf/-Shaped, \* (hôf) shārd) a. Shaped like a hoof. Booth.

Hoor, (hìk) [hòk, S. W. E. F. Ja. K.: hìk, P. J. Sm.

Wb.] n. Any thing bent so as to catch hold; a snare; a trap; a sickle; an instrument to cut or lop with; the part of a hinge fixed to the post; something that catches, a catch; an advantage. — Off the hooks, in disorder. — By hook or by crook, in one way or other.

[Hook, (hùk) v. a. [i. hooked; jpp. hooking, hooked.] To catch with a hook; to fasten as with a hook; to draw as with a hook; to fasten as with a hook; to draw by force or artifice; to gore, wound, or strike with a horn.

Hook, (hùk) v. n. To bend; to have a curvature.

Hook Kah, n. A sort of tobacco-pipe used in the East.

Jameson.

Jameson.

||HOOKED, (hûk'ed or hûkt) a. Bent; curvated. ||HOOK'ED-NESS, (hûk'ed-nes) z. State of being bent like

a hook.

a hook.

|| HOOK'ER, (hûk'er) n. He or that which hooks; a sort of Dutch vessel, called also hooker.

|| HOOK'LAND, d(hûk'|and) n. Land ploughed and sowed every year. Crabb.

|| HOOK'-NÖŞE, d(hûk'nōz) n. An aquiline nose. Ask.

|| HOOK'-NÖŞE, d(hûk'nōz) n. Having the nose aquiline or curvated, rising in the middle. Skak.

|| HOOK', (hûk'e) a. Relating to or having hooks. Hulcet.

|| HOOF, (hûp or hôp) [hôp, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; hūp]

P. Wb.] \*\*. Any thing circular by which something else is bound or may be bound, as a barrel; a piece of whale-bone formerly used to extend the petticeats in female attire:—(hbp) a shout; whoop. Bp. Parker. A measure containing a peck, or a quarter of a strike. Gross. The bird called hoopoo. Ray.

[Hoop, (hūp or hūp) v. a. [i. Hooped; pp. Hooping, Hooped.]

To bind or enclose with hoops; to encircle.—(hūp) To drive with a shout: to whoop.

To drive with a shout; to whoop.

Hôôp, v. n. To shout; to make an outcry. See Whoor.

|Hoop'ER, v. One who hoops:—a bird; a name of the wild swan.

[HOOP'ER, n. One who hoops:—a bird; a name of the wild swan.

[HOOP'RR, could be a bird; a name of the wild swan.

[HOOP'RR, could be a bird; a name of the wild swan.

[HOOP'RR, could be a bird; a name of the wild swan.

[HOOP'RO, or HOO'PGE, n. [upuna, L.] A bird, called also the hosp, of the class of place. Ray.

HOOT, v. n. [hwt, Welsh.] [i. Hooter]; pp. Hooting, Hooters.] To shout in contempt; to cry as an owl; to shout.

HOOT, v. a. To drive with noise and shouts. Skak.

HOOT'ING, n. A shout; a clamor. Cotgrave.

HOOT'ING, n. A shout; a clamor. Cotgrave.

HOOT'S. n. A disease of cattle, by which the stomach or paunch is inflated. P. Cyc.

HOOP, v. a. To impregnate with hops. Mortimer.

HOP, v. a. To impregnate with hops. Mortimer.

HOP, v. a. A dance; a jump, a leap, a jump on one leg.

HOP, n. [hop, D.] A plant, and its flower, which is used in brewing, to give a flavor to malt liquors.

HOPE, n. Expectation of good; desire joined with belief; anticipation; trust; confidence; that which gives hope, the object of hope. [† A sloping plain between ridges of mountains. Ainsworth.]

HOPE, v. a. To expect with desire. Hob.

HOPE, v. a. To expect with desire. Hob.

HOPE'gūl, a. Full of hope; giving hope; promising good; encouraging.

HOPE'FUL, a. Full of hope; giving hope; promising good;

encouraging.

HÖPE'FÜL-LY, ad. In a hopeful manner; with hope.

HÖPE'FÜL-LY, ad. In a hopeful manner; with hope.

HÖPE'FÜL-LYSS, a. Being without hope, despairing; desper-HOPE'LESS, a. Being without hope, despairing; desperate; giving no hope; promising nothing pleasing. HOPE'LESS-LY, ad. In a hopeless manner. HÖPE'LESS-NESS,\* n. The state of being hopeless. More. HÖP'ER, n. One who hopes. Swylt. HÖP'-GAR-DEN, (höp'gar-dn) n. A garden for hops. HÖP'-GRÖÜND,\* n. Land appropriated to hops; hop-yard. Miller.

Hôp'ing-Ly, ad. With hope. Hammond. Hôp'ite, \* n. (Min.) A transparent, light-colored mineral.

Höp'Lite,\* n. [δπλίτης.] A kind of Greek soldier. Brande. Höp'-Öast, (höp'öst) n. A kinn for drying hops. Höp'-Öas, n. One who hops: —the box frame or funnel for supplying corn to a mill, fuel to a close furnace, &c.:—a basket for carrying seed; - sometimes written hoppet.

Gross.

Höp'pERS, n. pl. [Commonly called Scotch hoppers.] A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg. Höp'pECK-ER, n. One who gathers hops.

Höp'pING, n. A dance; act of leaping.

Höp'pILE, v. a. To the the feet together. Gross.

Höp'pö, n. (China) A collector; a tribunal that has in charge the collection of the revenue of the government, derived from navigation and trade. Liquigatedt.

Höp'-PöllE, n. The pole which supports the hop.

HÖP'SCÖTCH, n. A game. See Hoppens. HÖP'-YAED, n. Ground in which hops are planted.

IND'-YAED, 'a. Ground in which hops are planted.

Ilo'rall-ly, ad. By the hour; hourly. Cockeram.

Ilo'rall-ly, ad. By the hour; hourly. Cockeram.

Ilo'rall-ly, ad. By the hour; hourly. Cockeram.

Ilo'rall-ly, ad. By the hour; hourly. Cockeram.

Ilo'rall-ly, ad. By the hour; hourly. Cockeram.

Ilo'rall-ly, ad. By the hour; hourly. Cockeram.

Ilo'rall-ly, ad. Belating to an hour; continuing an hour.

Ilo'rall-ly, and hour.

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Ilo'rall-ly

tHORE, or HOORE, n. The old word for where. HORE'HOUND,\* n. A plant or herb. Farm. Ency. See Hoar-

MOUND.

HO-HI'ZON, (ho-H'zun, & W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; ho-ri'zun or hör'φ-zun, P.; hör'φ-zon or ho-ri'zon, Wb.] m. [δρίζων.]

The line that terminates the view, when the eye is carried round in a level direction; this is called the sensible horizon. The rational horizon is an imaginary great circle, whose place passes through the centre of the earth, and whose poles are the zenith and nadir. It divides the globe or sphere into two equal parts or hemispheres.

HÖR-J-ZÖN'TAL, a. Near the horizon; parallel to the hosizon; on a level; at right angles to a perpendicular.

HÖR-J-ZON-TAL'J-TY, m. The state of being horizontal.

Phil. Jeur.

HÖR-J-ZÖN'TAL-LY, ad. In a horizontal manner.
HÖRN, m. The hard, pointed substance which grows on the
heads of some quadrupeds; an antier; something made
of horn; something pointed or like a horn:—a brass
musical wind instrument, of a spiral form:—a fecier
of an insect:—an imaginary antier of a cuckold.

HÖRN, v. a. To bestow horns upon. B. Jonson HÖRN BEAK, A. The gar-fish. Ainsworth.

HÖRN'BERM, n. A tree, of which the timber is very tough. HÖRN'BERM, n. A tree, of which the timber is very tough. HÖRN'BERM, n. A nammal that has horns. Shak.
HÖRN'BILL,\* n. A bird whose bill has a protuberance re-

sembling a horn. Crabb.

HÖRN'BLENDE,\* n. (Min.) A simple mineral, of a dark green or black color, abounding in oxide of iron, and found in trap-rock. Lyell.

HORN'BLENDE-SCHIST,\* n. (Min.) A slaty variety of hornblende. Brande.

HÖRN-BLEN'DIC,\* a. Relating to or containing hornblende.

HÖRN-BLEN'DIC, \* a. Keining to or containing and P. Cyc.
HÖRN'BLÖW-ER, n. One who blows a horn.
HÖRN'BOOK, (-būk) n. The first book of children, which used to be covered with horn to keep it unsoiled.
HÖRN'BÜG, \* n. A kind of beetle. Farm. Ency.
HÖRN'ED, a. Furnished with, or shaped like, a horn.
HÖRN'ED-NESS, n. State of being horned. Brande.
HÖRN'ED-PÖP'PY, \* n. A plant and handsome flower.
Farm. Ency.

Farm. Ency. HÖRN'ER, n. One who works or deals in horn.

HOEN'RET, n. A large, stinging insect of the wasp kind.
HOEN'RET-FIÇ\* n. A large sort of fly. Hill.
HOEN'ROOT, (-flt) a. Having horny feet or hoofs.
HOEN'I-FIÇ n. a. To bestow horns upon. Beaum. & Fl.
HOEN'ING, n. Appearance of the moon increasing. Gregory. — (Scotch taw) An execution or distress on goods and chattels. Jamieson

chattels. Jamieson.

HÖRN'18H, a. Somewhat resembling horn; horny.

HÖRN'LET,\* n. A little horn. Ser W. Jones.

HÖRN'LET,\* n. A little horn. Ser W. Jones.

HÖRN'MAD,\* a. Mad from matrimony; frantic. Shak.

HÖRN'MAD,\* a. Mad from matrimony; or of cuckolds. Shak.

HÖRN'ÖWL, n. A kind of owl. Alusworth.

HÖRN'ÖFE, n. A Welsh wind instrument; a kind of pipe a tune; a characteristic British dance.

HÖRN'SHAV-INGŞ, n. pl. The scrapings of horn or of hartshorn.

hartshorn. HÔRN'-SIL-VER,\* n. (Min.) A white or brownish mineral,

Hörn'-Sile-ver, "h. (June). A winte or browning initional, sectile like wax or horn; an ore of silver. Ure.
Hörn'-Spöön, n. A spoon made of horn. B. Jonson.
Hörn'stöne, n. A variety of fint, called also chert.
Hörn' work, (-wirk) n. A work, in fortification, having angular points or horns.

HORN'WORT,\* (-wurt) n. A genus of water plants. Farm. Ency.

HOR'NY, a. Made of horn; resembling horn; hard.—
Horny frog, the prominence in the hollow of a horse's foot. Loudon.

toot. Loudon.

Ho-Röd'RA-PHY, n. The art of constructing dials, or drawing hour lines:—an account of the hours.

Loudon, Chore, [hor'q-löj, W. P. F. K. Sm.; hor'q-löj, J. E. Ja.; ho'rq-löj, S.] n. A clock, a watch, or other machine for measuring time. Shak.

Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Loudon, Lou HOR-O-LOG'I-CAL,\* a. Relating to a clock, or horology.

HÖR-Q-LÖ-QI-ÖG'RA-PHER,\* n. A clock or dial maker. Maunder.

HOR-Q-LO'GI-Q-GRAPH'IC, a. Pertaining to the art of di-

alling.

HÖR-Q-LÖ-QI-ÖG'RA-PHY, n. An account of instruments that tell the hours; also, the art of constructing dials;

horography.

Ho.RoL'O.GY, [ho.rol'o.je, W. P. Ja.; hō'ro-lo-je, S. K. hō'ro-lo-je, S. M. An explanation of the method of measuring hours; the art of constructing time-pieces; a time-piece; a clock; a watch.

HO.ROM'Z-TER,\* M. An instrument to measure hours.

Manufer-Ry, s. The art of measuring hours.
HO-ROM'S-TRY, s. (Optas) A right line drawn through the
point of concourse, parallel to that which joins the centre of the eye. Crabb.

HÖR'O-SCÖPE, w. (Astrol.) Observation of the aspect of the heavenly bodies, at the hour of birth, or any particular moment.

lar moment.

Hôr/os-Cô-PER,\* > n. One versed in horoscopy. Shaftes-Hôr/os-Cô-PER,\* > bury.

Ho-Rôs'co-Pisr,\* > bury.

Ho-Rôs'co-Pisr,\* n. Observation of the planets at the time of birth; horoscope. Hobe.

Hôr/rest, a. Pointed outwards; bristled or standing on end with terror. Millon. [E.]

Hôr/relele, (hôr'ro-bl) a. Exciting horror; dreadful; terrible; frightful; horrid; shocking; hideous; enormous.

Hôr/relele-Réss, a. Quality of being horrible. Cranner.

HÖR'RID. a. [horridus, L.] [†Rugged; rough. Dryden.]—Frightful; hideous, dreadful; shocking; enormous; offensive; unpleasing; horrible.
HÖR'RID-LY, ad. In a horrid manner. Shak.
HÖR'RID-NESS, n. Hideousness; enormity. Hammond.
HÖR'RIP-Y, v. a. [horrifacs, L.] Causing horror; terrible.
HÖR'RIP-Y, v. a. [horrifacs] pp. Horriving, Horriving, Horriving.] To impress with dread or horror Ec. Rev.
HOR-RIP-LLA'TION,\* n. [horripile, L.] The standing of the hair on end; a shuddering sensation. Brande.
HOR-RIS'O-NOUS, a. [horrisonus, L.] Sounding dreadfully.
Bailey.

Bailey.

Hör!'80R, m. [horror, L.; horrow, Fr.] The passion produced by terrible and hateful objects; terror mixed with detestation; dreadful thoughts or sensations; gloom; drearniess; a shuddering; dread.

HORS DE COMBAT,\* (hor'de-kŏm-bā') [Fr.] Out of condition is of the.

HORS DE COMBAT,\* (hér'de-köm-bü') [Fr.] Out of condition to fight.

HÖRSE, m. A well-known animal, used for draught, for burden, and for riding with the use of a saddle: —cavality, or soldiers on horseback: —a frame or machine by which something is supported, as garments, the paper of a printer, &c.: —a constellation. —(NauL.) A foot-rope, to support the feet of seamen while leaning over a yard or boom to furl the sail. — To take horse, to set out to ride, addition. —It is used in composition, offen to denote some. Addison. — It is used in composition, often to denote some-

Addson.—It is used in composition, often to denote something large or coarse.

HÖRSE, v. a. [L. HORSED; pp. HORSING, HORSED.] To mount upon a horse; to carry on the back; to furnish with a horse or horses; to ride any thing; to cover a mare.

HÖRSE, v. n. To get on horseback. Skelton.

HÖRSE/SKCK, n. The back of a horse, riding posture; the state of being on a horse.

HÖRSE/BER-RACKS, n. pl. Barracks for cavalry. Booth.

HÖRSE/BERN, n. A bean, usually given to horses.

HÖRSE/BLÖCK, n. A block or stage used in mounting a horse.

horse

Hörse'boat, a. A boat moved by horses, or to convey HÖRSE'BÖY, n. A boy who takes care of horses; a groom.

HÖRSE'BRAM-BLE, n. A species of brier; wild rose.

HÖRSE'BREÄK-ER, n. A tamer of horses. Horse'Chest-Nüt, n. A handsome flowering tree and its

Horse'cloth,\* n. An ornamental cloth for a horse. Steele

Stete.

Ilorse'Cours-er, n. One who runs or deals in horses.

Horse'Cours-er, n. A kind of fish. Ainsworth.

Horse-co'Cours-er, n. A plant. Mortimer.

Horse'-DEAL-Er,\* n. One who deals in horses. Booth.

Horse'-DOC-TOR,\* n. One who cures horses. Booth.

Horse'bernch, n. Physic for a horse. Shak.

Horse'Evern. A basskied of owner.

HORSE'DUNG, n. The excrement of horses. Peacham. HORSE'EMMET, n. A large kind of emmet. HÖRSE'FÄCE, n. A large and indelicate face. HÖRSE'FÄCE, n. A place where horses are sold. Jones. HÖRSE'FLESH, n. The flesh of horses. Bacon. HÖRSE'FLESH, n. A fly that stings horses. HÖRSE'FLÖN, (-Rul) n. An herb. Ainsworth. HÖRSE'HOUN, (-Rard) n. pl. A body of cavalry forming the king of England's life-guard. HÖRSE'HAIR, n. The hair of horses. Dryden. HÖRSE'HAIR, n. The hair of horses.

HORSE'HĒĒL, n. An herb. Answorth. HÖRSE'HŌE,\* n. A sort of hoe or harrow drawn by a horse.

HÖRSE'JÖCK-EY,\* a. One who trains, rides, or deals in borses. Boot

HÖRSE-JÖCK'EY-SHIP,\* n. The state or quality of a

HORSE'LEECH, M. A leech that bites horses:—a farrier.

HÖRSE-LEECH'E-RY,\* a. The art of curing the diseases

of horses. Crabb. HORSE'LIT-TER, s. A carriage hung upon poles and borne by and between two horses.

Hörse' LÖAD, n. As much as a horse can carry.

Hörse' LV, a. Relating to a horse. Chaucer.

Horse' MACE' EB-EL, n. A species of fish; the scad.

Rooth

HÖRSE'MAN, n.; pl. HORSEMEN. One skilled in riding; a rider; a man on horseback; a mounted man: - ety of pigeon.

HÖRSE'MAN-SHIP, n. The art of riding or of managing a

horse.

HÖRSE'MÄR-TEN, n. A kind of large bee. Ainsworth.

HÖRSE'MÄTCH, n. A bird. Ainsworth.

HÖRSE'MÄLT, n. Food for horses; provender. Bacon.

HÖRSE'MÄLL, n. A mill turned by a horse. Barret.

HÖRSE'-MIL'LIN-ER, n. One who supplies ribbons or other decorations for norses. Pegge.

HÖRSE'MINT, n. A large, coarse, wild mint.

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HÖRSE'RÜS-CLE, (-sl) n. A large muscie. Bacon.
HÖRSE'PÄTH,\* n. A path for horses; a towing path. Booth.
HÖRSE'PÄTH,\* n. A path for horses; a towing path. Booth.
HÖRSE'PÄN, n. Coarse, rough play. Drydsn.
HÖRSE'PÖND, n. A pond for horses.
HÖRSE'PÖND, n. A pond for horses.
HÖRSE'PÖND, n. A pond for horses.
HÖRSE'PÖND, n. A pond for horses diminishes as his speed increases. Prof. Leslie gives the following proportions.—If, when his velocity is at 2 miles an hour, his force is represented at 100, his force, at 3 miles an hour, will be 81; at 4 miles, 64; at 5 miles, 49; and at 6 miles, 36. Grier.—(Steam Engine) The weight which a horse is capable of raising to a given height in a given time, estimated by Watt at 32,000 pounds avoirdupois, lifted to the height of one foot in a minute. Brande.
HÖRSE'RÄC; n. A match of horses in running.
HÖRSE'RÄC; n. The act of matching horses in running. Garrack.
HÖRSE-RÄD'ISH, n. A root acrid and biting, often eaten

HORSE-RXD' 1931, n. A root acrid and biting, often eaten as a condiment and an ingredient in sauces.

HORBE FAKE, \* n. A large rake drawn by a horse. Loudon. HORBE SHÖE, (-shú) n. A plate of iron nailed to the foot of a horse: — an herb. — (Fort.) A work of a round or oval form.

HÖREE'SHÖE,\* a. Having the form of a horseshoe; as, "a horseshoe magnet," or "horshoe-crnb." Loudon. HÖRSE'SHÖE-HEAD, n. A discusse in infants, in which the sutures of the skull are too open; the opposite to head-

mould-shot.

HÖRSE'STĒAL-ŢR, n. A thief who steals horses. Shak.

HÖRSE'STĒAL-ŢR, n. The crime of stealing horses. Booth.

HÖRSE'-STĪNG-ŢR, n. The dragon-fly. Fodd.

HÖRSE'-TĀLL, (+āl) n. A perennial plant; scouring rush.

HÖRSE'-THIĒF,\* n. One who steals horses. Booth.

HÖRSE'-KĀY, n. A broad way by which horses may travel.

HÖRSE'-WHÏP, n. A whip to strike a horse with.

HÖRSE'-WHÏP, n. A whip to strike a horse with.

HÖRSE'-WHÏP, n. A [i. HORSE-WHIPPED; pp. HORSE-WHIPPED],

HÖRSE'-WOM-AN,\* (-wūm-ṣn) n. A woman who rides on a horse. Gent. Mac.

HORSE WOM. AN, "(-wum.sn) n. A woman who races of horse. Gent. Mag. thor.'sy, \* a. Relating to or like a horse. Spenser. HOR-TA'TION, n. [hortato, L.] Exhortation. HOR'TA-TIVE. n. (hortor, L.] Exhortation; incitement. HÖR'TA-TIVE, a. Encouraging, hortatory. Bullohar. HOR'TA-TQ-RY, a. Implying exhortation, persuasive; cn-

couraging; animating; advising. †HOR-TEN'SIAL, a. [hortensis, L.] Fit for a garden. Evelyn. †HOR-TIC'U-LIST,\* n. A horticulturist. Dodsley.

HOR TI-CULT'U-RAL, a. Reading to horticulture.

HÖR-TI-CULT'U-RE, (hör-te-kült'yur) n. [hortus and cultura, L.] The culture or cultivation of kitchen gardens and

orchards; gardening. ||HOR-TJ-CULT'U-RIST, n. One who is versed in horticult-

[HOR-TJ-CULT'U-RIST, n. One who is versed in horticulture; a gardener.
HORT'U-LAN, (hort'yu-lan) a. Belonging to a garden. Evolyn.
HÖR''UVS SYC'OUS, n. [L.] A collection of specimens of plants, dried and preserved in books or papers. Johnson.
HORT'YARD, n. A garden of fruit-trees. Sandys.
HOSAN'NAS, n. [Heb.] pl. HO-SAN'NAS, An exclamation, literally signifying Save now; an exclamation of praise to God.

HÖŞE, (hCz)n.; pl. HÖŞE, (formerly HOŞEN.) Formerly used for breeches, or the whole lower part of a man's dress; now only for stockings: — a flexible tube for conveying water.

only for stockings: — a flexible tube for conveying water, HÖ'sier, (hō'zher) n. One who makes or sells stockings. HÖ'sier,\* (hō'zher-e) n. The trade of a bosier, the manufacture of stockings; stockings in general. Pulkington. HÖS'P[-E,\* n. [Fr.] A sort of hospital for monks. Southey. HÖS'P[-TA-BLE, (hōs'pe-ta-bl) a. [hospitalis, L.] Giving entertainment to strangers; attentive or kind to strangers. HÖS'P[-TA-BLE, KESS, n. Kindness to strangers. HÖS'P[-TA-BLY, ad. In a hospitable manner; with kindness to strangers. Prov. HÖS'P[-TA-GE, n. [hospitum, L.] Hospitality. Spenser. HÖS'P[-TA-GE, n. [hospitum, L.] M. W. E. F. K. R.; aws'pc-tal, S. J.] n. [hospitalis, L.] A building in which provision is made for the sick, the wounded, lunatics, or other unfortunate persons.

wounded, lunatics, or other unfortunate persons.

†Hős-Pj-TAL, a. Kind to strangers; hospitable. Horsell.

Hös-Pj-TAL', T-TY, n. Quality of being hospitable; the practice of entertaining strangers; attention or kindness to strangers.

HOS'PI-TAL-LER, n. [hospitalier, Fr.] One of a religious community whose office it was to relieve the poor, &c.. Chaucer. A knight of a religious order; usually spoken of the knights of Maita. Fuller.

†HOS'PI-TATE, v. n. [hospitor, L.] To reside as a guest.

HOS'PI-TATE, v. a. To entertain as a host. Cockeram. HOS-PI'' TI-UM,\* (hos-pish'o-um) n. [L.] (Law) An inn of court. — A monastery; an inn for entertaining travellers. Hamilton HOS'PO-DAR,\* n. The lieutenant or governor of Moldavia

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or Wallachia, appointed by the Porte or the sultan of Turkey, since 1829, for life Brands.

Höst, n. [hosts, old Fr., hospes, L.] One who gives entertainment to another; the landlord of an inn.—[hostis, L.] An army; a great number.—[hostia, L.] The sacrifice of the mass in the Roman Catholic church; the consecrated wafer.

wafer. †Höst, v. n. To take up entertainment. Shak. To encounter in battle. Milton. To muster. †Höst, v. a. To give entertainment to another. Spenser. Höst/AGE, n. [hostage, old Fr.] One given in piedge as security for the performance of certain conditions. †Hös-TEL', (hô-těl') n. [old Fr.] Now written hotel. See

HOSTEL-ER, (hös'sl-er) n. See Hostler.
HOS'TEL-ER, (höt'el-re or hös'tel-re) n. [hostel, hostelcrie, old Fr.] An inn; a hotel. Chaucer. [Obsolete or local.]
See Hostlery.

See HOSTLERY.

HÖST'ESS, n. [Rostesse, old Fr.] A female host; a landindy; a woman who keeps a house of public entertainment.

HÖST'ESS-SHIP, n. The character or state of a hostess. Shak. [HÖS'TIE, (106'ty) n. [Fr.; hostu, L.] The consecrated wafer; host. Burnet.

[HÖS'TLE, [hÖs'ti], S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.; hös'til, Ja.] a. [Rostlis, L.] Adverse; inimical; repugnant; opposite; suitable to an enem.

a. hostins, L. Adverse; infinitely; repugnant; opposite; suitable to an enemy.

[HÖS/TLE-Ly, ad. In a hostille manner.

HOS-TL'1-Ty, n. [hostilité, Fr.] The practice of war; the practice of an open enemy; open war; opposition in war; enmity; animosity.

war; enmity; animosity.

Hösttilze, v. a. To make an enemy. Seward. [R.]

Höstting, n. An assemblage of armed men; a muster.

Spenser.

Höstler, (ös'ler) [ös'ler, S. W. J. E. F. Sm.; öst'ler, P.

Ja. K. R.; hös'ler, Wb.] n. One who has the care of horses at an inn or stable.

Hos'tler, Y, (hö'tl-re or hös'tl-re) n. An inn. [Used in Cornwall, England]

Höst'less, a. [tinhospitable. Spenser.] — Without a host.

Höst're, n. [hosterie, Fr.] A lodging-house. Howell. A place where the horses of guests are kept. Dryden. [R.]

Höt. a. Having the Dower to excite the sense of heat; hav-HOT, a. Having the power to excite the sense of heat; hav

ing heat, contrary to cold; fiery; burning; lustful; violent; furious; ardent; vehement; eager; pungent;

acria. THÖTE, †HÖ'TEN, pret. of the old verb hight. Named. Spenser. Was named or called. Gower.

HÖT'BED, n. A bed of earth made of horse-dung, tanner's bark, or leaves, and earth, and covered with glass, for

bark, or leaves, and earth, and covered with glass, for rearing early plants.

HÖT'BRĀINED, (bốt'brānd) a. Violent; vehement, furious.

HÖTCH'PŎT, | n. [hochepot, old Fr.] (Law) A mixture with the control of them. Littleton.—A mingled hash; a mixture. Camden.—A commixture; a hodge-podge. See Hodge-Podge.

HÖT'-CÖC-KLEŞ, (höt'kök-kiz) n. pl. [hautes coquilles, Fr.] A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.

strikes him.

Hō-TĒL', n. [Fr.] A superior lodging-house with the accommodations of an inn; a genteel inn; a public house,

an inn. HÔTEL DIEU,\* (5-těl'deû') [Fr.] A hospital. Cyc

HOT-EDGR,\* (a. An apartment heated by stoves or steampipes, in which padded and printed calcoes are dried hard. Ure.

HOT'HEADED, (hōt'hōd-ed) a. Vehement; violent; passionate. Arbuthnot.

sionate. Arbuthnot.

HOT'HÖGSE, n. A house or enclosure kept warm for rearing tender plants and ripening fruits. [†A bathing-house. Shak. A brothel. B. Jonson.]

HOT'-LIY-FRED, \*(-grd) a. Of irascible temper. Milton.

HOT'-MOTHED, (bot'mofithd) a. Headstrong; unruly.

HOT'-MOTHED, (bot'mofithd) a. Headstrong; unruly.

HOT'PRESS, \* n. a. [i. hot'ressed); pp. hot'pressing, hot
Treessed.] To press paper, &c. between hot plates. Francis.

HOT'PRESS-ING, \* n. The art of pressing between hot metal plates. Booth.

HOT'PRESS-ING,\*\* The art of pressing between ht metal plates. Booth.
HOT'SPUR, n. A man violent, passionate, and precipitate:
— a kind of pea, of speedy growth.
HOT'SPUR, n. A Violent; impetuous. Spenser. [R.]
HOT'SPURRED, (hôt'spurd) a. Vehement; rash. Peacham.
HOT'TEN-TOT, (hôt'tn-tôt) n. A savage native of the south of Africa. Adulson.
HOT'TEN-TOT-CHER'RY, n. A plant. Chambers.
HOT'WALL,\*\* n. (Hor.) A wall for the growth of fruit-trees, which is heated in severe weather. Brands.
HOUGH, (hôk) [hôk, S. W. P. J. K. Sm.; hôf, E. Ja.; hôk or hôf, F.] n. The joint of the hinder leg of a beast. [†An adze; a hoe. Stillingheet.]
[the ham.]

||Hough'ER,\* (hok'er) n. One who houghs or hamstrings

HOONDS'TONGUE, (houndz'tung) m. A plant of several varieties.

HOOND'TREE, n. A kind of tree. Ainsworth.

HOUND'TREE, n. The hoopoo.

HOOR, (dûr) n. [heurs, Fr.; hora, L.] The twenty fourth part of a natural day; the space of sixty minutes; a particular time; the time as marked by the clock.

HOOR'-GLES, (dûr'qias) n. A glass filled with sand for measuring time or hours.

HOOR'-HNND, (dûr'hând) n. That part of a clock or watch which points out the hour.

HOOR', [hoûr'e, Ja. Sm.; hô're or hou're, K.] n. pl. Hourles. Among Mahometans, a beautiful virgin or nymph of paradise.

of paradise.

Hour-Line,\* (öur'lin) n. A line that marks the hour.

Höck'Ly, (car'le) a. Happening every hour; frequent.
Höck'Ly, (car'le) ad. Every hour; frequently.
Höck'Ly, (car'le) ad. Every hour; frequently.
Höck'Ly, (car'le) ad. The dual-plate on which the
hours pointed out by the hand of a clock are inscribed. Hous AGE, n. (Law) A fee paid for keeping goods in a

hous

house.

Hoûs'AL, a. Domestic. Cotgrave.

Hoûs'E, (hôûs) n.; pl. Hôûs'Eş. A sheltered place of numan abode; a sheltered place; an abode; a habitation, a dwelling; a domicle: — a hotel: — the place of a religious or academical institution; collego: — manner of living; the table: — astrological station of a planet: — a family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; lineago; race; a household: — a legislative body. — House of correction, a house for confining and punishing disorderly persons.

Hôûşe, v.a. [L. Housed; pp. Housing, Housed.] To harbor; to admit to residence; to shelter; to keep under a roof; to drive to shelter.

Hôûşe, (hôûz) v. n. To take shelter; to keep abode; to reside; to have an astrological station.

HOUSE, (nouz) v. n. To take shelter; to keep abode; to reside; to have an astrological station.

HOUSE'BŌAT, n. A boat with a covering in it, like a room, hOUSE'BŌAT, n. (Law) An allowance of timber or wood for the repair of a house and the supply of fuel.

HOUSE'BREAK-ER, n. (Law) A robber or thief who forcibly enters a house, especially by daylight.

HOUSE'BREAK-ING, n. The crime of forcibly entering a house, especially by daylight. See Burglary. HOUSE'-CRICK-ET,\* n. A cricket which infests houses.

Crabb. House'-Dog, n. A dog kept to guard a house. Addison. HOUSE'HOLD, n. A family living together, family life. House'HOLD, \* a. Domestic; belonging to the house. Mil-

HOUSE'HOLD-BREAD, n. Bread made in the family. HOUSE'HOLD-ER, n. The occupier of a house; the master

of a family.

HOUSE'HOLD-STUFF, n. The furniture of a house. HOUSE'KEEP-UR, n. Householder. Locks. One who keeps a house; one who lives much at home:—a woman or

a house; one who lives much at home: — a woman or femmle servant who has the chief care of a family. House'kEP-Ing, n. The management of a household. House'kEP-Ing, a. Domestic; useful to a family. †Hou'sEL, n. The holy eucharist. Chaucer. †Hou'sEL, n. To give or receive the eucharist. Chaucer. House'LLAMB, (-lam) n. A lamb fed in the house. House'LEEK, n. A plant, of several varieties, very tenscious of life; semperatura.
House'LESS, a. Wanting a house or abode. †House'LESS, a. Coramental. Spenser. See House 186.

HOUSE'LESS, A. Wanting a nouse of a boue. HÖÖSE'MÄID, n. A female menial servant. HÖSEE'-PÄINT-ER, n. One who paints houses. Ash. HÖSEE'-PIG-EON, (-pid-jm) n. A tame pigeon. HÖÖSE'-RÄIS-ER, n. One who raises a house. HÖÖSE'-RENT,\* m. Rent paid for the use of a house. Jod-

rell.
HOSSE'RÖÖM, n. Space or room in a house.
HOSSE'-RÜLE,\* n. Domestic rule or authority. Milton.
HOSSE'-SER-VANT,\* n. A domestic servant. Bossoell.
HOSSE'-SNÄLL, n. Å kind of snall.
HOSSE'-SNÄLL, n. Å kind of snall.
HOSSE'-SPÄ-RÖW,\* n. A spicet so f sparrow. Goldsmith.
HOSSE'-SPË-RAW,\* n. Å spicet rhat infests houses. Hill
HOSSE'-STEW-AED,\* n. Å domestic employed in the care and management of a family. Johnson.
HOUSE'-SWAL-LÖW,\* (-swöl-15) n. Å species of swallow.

Fennant.
HÖÜSE'-TÖR,\* n. The top or summit of a house. Mülson.
HÖÜSE'-WÄRM-ING, n. Act of warming a house; a feast or merry-making upon going into a new house.
|HOUSE'WIFE, (būz'wif or höūs'wif) [hūz'wif, S. W. F.
K. Sm.; hūz'zif, P. J. E. Ja.; hūūs'wif, Wb.] n. The mistress of a family; a female economist; one skilled in

female business: - a little case or bag, for pins, needles, scissors, thread, &c. See Huswiff.
[House'wife-Ly, a. Relating to domestic economy; economical; thrifty. nomical; thrify.

#HOUSE'WIFE-Ly, ad. Like a housewife.

#HOUSE'WIFE-Ly, a. Domestic or female business or economy; management becoming the mistress of a family.

#HÖUSE'WEIGHT, (-III) m. A builder; an architect.

#HÖUSE'WEIGHT, (-III) m. A builder; an architect.

#HÖUSE'WEIGHT, (-III) m. A builder; as addle-cloth.

##HOUSE collectively. Grawat.] — (Afra.) The space taken out of one solid to admit the insertion of another. †HÖÖs'LING, a. Sacramental, alluding to the marriages of antiquity; as, the kousing fire. Spenser. †HÖÖss'. A. Saddle-cloth; housing. Dryden. HöÖs-TÖ'N;-A,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of plants; a flower.

HOOL-TO'NI-A,\* m. (Bot.) A genus of plants; a nower. Crabb.

HÖVE,\* n. A disease of sheep; wind colic. Loudon.

HÖVE,\* i. from Heave. See Heave.

HÖVE, v. m. To hover about; to halt; to loiter. Gower.

HÖV'FL, n. A shed or place for ploughs, carts, &c.; a shelter; a mean habitation; a cottage.

HÖV'FL, v. a. To shelter in a hovel. Shok.

HÖV'EN, (-Vn) p. from Heave. Tusser. See Heave.

HÖV'ER, [hūv'er, W. J. F. Sm. Kenrick, Elphinston; höv'er, S. P. È. Ja. K. R.] v. n. [hovio, Welsh, to hang over.]

L. HOV'ER, hovering, hovering. To hang fluttering in the air overhead; to wander about one place.

1HÖV'ER, n. A protection; a shelter by hanging over. Carce.

Proto.

HÖV'ER-ER,\* n. He or that which hovers. Chapman.

HÖV'ER-GRÖÜND, n. Light ground. Ray. [Local, Eng.]

HÖW'ER-GRÖÜND, n. Light ground. Ray. [Local, Eng.]

HÖW, ad. In what manner; to what degree; for what reason; by what means; in what state.—It is used interjectionally, interrogatively, and argumentatively.

HÖW'BE, ad. Same as howbest. Spenser.

HÖW-B'IT, ad. [how be st.] Nevertheless; yet. Hooker.

HÖW'D'-TE, (höd'de-ye) [contracted from How do ye?] In what state is your health? Pype. [Colloqual.]

HÖW'EL,\* n. A cooper's tool for smoothing the inside of a cask. Proctor.

HÖW-EV'ER, ad. In whatever manner or degree; at all

case. Proctor.

HÖW-Ev/ER, ad. In whatever manner or dogree; at all events; at least, nevertheless; yet.

HÖW/ITZ, n. Same as howuter. See Howitzen.

HÖW/ITZ, ER, (höd/it-zer, K. Sn. Wb., hö/wit-zer, Ja.] n.

A species of mortar, or piece of ordnance, of iron or

HÖW'KER, n. A sort of Dutch vessel, carrying from fifty to two hundred tons. Chambers.

two hundred tons. Chambers.

HÖWL, (hold) v. m. [huglen, D.; ululo, L.] [i. HOWLED, pp.

HOWLING, HOWLED.] To cry, as a wolf or dog, to utter

cries in distress, to make a loud cry.

HÖWL, m. The cry of a wolf or dog; a mournful cry.

HÖWLET, m. [hulotte, Fr.] A bird of the owl kind.

HÖWL'ING, m. The cry of a wolf or dog, a loud noise.

HÖWL'ING, p. a. Crying as a dog or wolf; vociferating.

HÖW'sö, ad. [abbreviation of howsoever.] Although.

Daniel.

Höw-so-Ev'er, ad. In what manner soever; although; however. Stak. See However. Howver, a. The old word for a hood. Höx, v. a. To hough; to hamstring. Stak. Hör, n. [Aes., Fr.] A small vessel, having generally one mast.

mast.

Höř, (höř) interj. [hue, Fr.] An exclamation or call; stop! halt!

Höß,\* n. A nave of a wheel; a mark to be thrown at; the hilt of a weapon.—"Up to the hub," as far as possible, or to the utmost. Forby.

Höß-Böß, n. A shout; a tumult; a riot; confusion. Ld. Clarendon. [Vulgar.]

Höß-Büß-Böö', n. A cry or howling, as at an Irish funeral. Hublidras.

HÜB-BUB-BÖÖ', m. A cry or howling, as at an Irish funeral. Hudibras.

HOUR, v. m. [Aucker, or hoecker, Teut.] To haggle; to deal as a huckster. Hales. [R.]

HÜCK'A-BÄCK, m. A coarse kind of linen cloth, having the weft alternately crossed, to produce an uneven surface. HüC'KLE, (kl) m. The hip. Hudibras.

HÜC'KLE-BÄCKED, (-bäkt) a. Crooked-backed.

HÜC'KLE-BÄR-EY, m. A small shrub and its fruit; a small, globular, black, sweet fruit, common in many parts of the United States.— It resembles the whorleberry of England. Bireloss. land. Bigelow.

thick's ter, a. The hip-bone. Gamm. Gurton.
HOCK's ter, a. [Aucker, Asseker, Teut.] A retailer; a pedler; a trickster.

ler; a trickster.

Höck'srag, v. n. To deal in petty bargains. Swift.

Höck'srag, v. a. To expose to sale; to sell. Milton.

Höck'srag, p. a. The business of a huckster. Milton,

Höck'srag, a. Same as huckster. Swift.

Höck'srag, s. a. A female huckster. Shermood.

Hön, n. The his kor shell of a nut. -v.a. To take off the

husk or shell. Grose.

Höd'dly.a. [huddin, Ger.][i. Huddled; pp. Huz-

DLING, HUDDLED.] To moble; to put on in a hurry, to cover up in haste; to perform in a hurry; to throw to-

cover up in maste; to perform in a marry; we throw together in confusion.

HÖD'DLE, s. m. To come or press together in confusion.

HÖD'DLER, m. [hadler, Ger.] One who huddles; a bungler.

HOD'DLER, m. [Audler, Ger.] One who huddles; a bungler. Catgrave.

HU-D-BRAS'TIC,\* a. Being in the style of Hudibras; doggerel. Maunder.

HUD'SON-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A dark-colored mineral. Beck.

HUB, (hū) n. Color; dye; tint:—a clamor, a shouting, joined with ory. See Hub-and-Crv.

HUB-AND-CRV,\* n. (Law) The common process of pursuing a felon; loud clamor. Brande.

HUBD, (hū ed or hud) a. Colored. Chaucer.

HUB LESS,\* a. Having no hue; coloriess. Butler.

†HUFF, n. Swell of sudden anger or arrogance:—a bully South.

HUBF, n. & [i. hubffer] no. hubffer. Augrep.] To swell

NOULE.

HOFF, v. a. [i. HUFFED; pp. HUFFING, HUFFED.] To swell to puff; to hector; to treat with insolence. [Vulgar.] HOFF, v. n. To bluster; to storm; to bounce; to boast. HOFF, v. a. Angry; huffish. Gray. Huffires. n. A blusterer; a bully. Hudbras.

HOF'FI-NESS, n. Arrogance; petulance; resentment.
Todd.

HUF'FISH, a. Arrogant; insolent; hectoring. [Low.] HUF'FISH-LY, ad. With arrogant petulance. HUF'FISH-NESS, n. Petulance; arrogance.

Höf/fy,\* OF'FY,\* a. Petulant; blustering; angry; being in ill humor. Palmer. [Colloquial.]

numor. Panner. [Colloquial.]
HÜG, v. a. [i. Hugger]; pp. Hugging, Hugger]. To press
close in an embrace; to fondle, to treat with tenderness;
to hold fast; to embrace; to clasp, to squeeze; to gripe:
—to congratulate; used reciprocally, and followed by
one's self, or himself, &c.
HÜG, a. Close embrace; a gripe in wrestling.
HÜGE, a. Vast, immense, very great; enormous, great,

even to deformity or terribleness.

even to deformity or terribleness.

HÜGE'LY, ad. Immensely; enormously; greatly.

HÜGE'NESS, n. Enormous bulk, vast size or extent.

HÜGE'NESS, n. Vast; enormous. [A low word. R.]

HÜG'SER.\* n. One who hugs or embraccs. Otway.

HÜG'SER.\* mÜG-SER, n. Secrecy, by-place. Spenser. [Low.]

HÜG'SER.\* mÜG-SER,\* a. Clandestine, poor, mean, con-

HUG-BER-MUG-BER, a. Clandeschie, poor, mean, confused. Holloway.
HUG-GLE, v. a. To hug. Holland.
HUG-GLE, v. a. To hug. Holland.
In France; a French Calvinust. Dryden.

In France; a French Calvinust. Dryden.
HÜ'GUE-NOT-ISM, (ha'ğe-not-Izm) n. The profession or principles of a Huguenot. Sherwood.
HÜ'Gy, a. Vast; great; huge. Dryden. [R.]
HUI'SHER, (hwe'sier) n. [husser, Fr.] An attendant; a door-keeper.—Now written usher. B. Jonson.
HÜLCI, n. Abunch; a bump, a hunch. Cotgrave.
HÜLCII, n. A bunch; a bump, a hunch. Cotgrave.
HÜLCH'ED, a. Swollen, puffed up. Cotgrave.
HÜLCH'ED, a. Swollen, puffed up. Cotgrave.
HÜLCH'ED, a. Ger.] (Mus.) The secondary or superior note in a shake. Brande.
HÜLK, A. ship; the body of a ship. Shak.—At present,

HULK, n. A ship; the body of a ship. Stak. — At present, the body of a ship, or an old vessel laid by as unfit for service.

service.

HÜLK, v. a. To exenterate; as, to hulk a hare. Answorth.

HÜLK, y. a. Large or unwieldy. [Colloquial and local.]

HÜLL, n. [hullen, Ger.] A husk or integument; outer
covering.—(Naul.) The body of a ship, exclusive of the
masts, rigging, &c.; the hulk.—To be a hull, to lie as a
hull only, when sails are useless, or would be dangerous.

HÜLL, v. a. [I. HULLED: 70. PULLING. HULLED! To beel

HULL, v. a. [1. HULLED; pp. HULLING, HULLED.] To peel off the hull or husk of any seed; to fire into, so as to

pierce the hull of a ship.

HULL, v. n. (Nast.) To float, to drive, without sails or rudder.

rudder.

HÖL/LY, a. Having hulls or husks; husky.

HÖL/YE, a. The holly, a tree. Tusser.

HÖM, v. n. [hommeles, D.] [i. HUMMED; pp. HUMMING, HUMMED.] To make the noise of bees, to make an inarticulate and buzzing sound, to pause in speaking; to sing low, to buzz; to make a low, dull noise; to mur-

mur.

mur.

HOM, v. a. [†To applaud. Millon.] To sing low; to utter indistinctly. Popa. To impose upon.

HOM, n. The noise of bees, or insects; a low, confused, or dull noise; a buzzing noise; a pause:—a jest; a hoax; an imposition. [†An expression of applause. Spectator.—†A strong liquor. B. Jonson.]

HOM, interj. A sound implying doubt and suspense. Skak.

HO'MAN, [hu'man, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; yu'man, P.]

a. [kumanu, L.] Having the qualities of a man; belonging to man or mankind; not divine; manly.

†HO'MAN-ATE, a. Invested with humanity. Abp. Oranmer.

HU-MANE', a. [kumain, Fr.] Having qualities which be-

come a man as a social being; kind, civil; benevolent; tender.

senuer. BU-MANE'LY, sd. In a humane manner; kindly. HU-MANE'NESS, s. Tenderness; humanity. Scott. Hd'MAN-ISM,\* s. A modern term for polite learning. Gor-

MO'MAN-IST, a. [Aumonists, Fr.] One versed in the knowledge of humanity or human nature:—a philologer; a grammarian; a student of, or one versed in, pointe learning. Brands.

HU-MAN-J-TA'RJ-AN,\* m. One who believes Christ to be a

mere man. Rrends.

HU-MXN-1-TI/RI-AN,\* s. Relating to humanitarians or humanitarianism. Ch. Ob.

HU-MAN-1-TĀ/RJ-AN-IṣM,\* \*\*. The doctrine that Jesus Christ was possessed of a human nature only. Pano-

plus.

Hy.-M.N'[-TY, n. [kumanitas, L.] Human nature; the nature of man; humankind; the collective body of mankind:—kindness; benevolence; tenderness.—(Scotland)
The knowledge of the learned ianguages or the ancient classics; philology.—(European seminaries) pl. Polite literature; grammar, rhetoric, and poetry, including the winds of the ancient classics.

interature; grammar, rheoric, and poetry, including the study of the ancient classics.

HÜ-MAN-I-ZÄ/TÄON,\* n. The set of humanizing. Mickle.

HÜ-MAN-IZE, v. a. [i. HUMANIZED; pp. HUMANIZING, HU-MANIZED.] To render humane; to civilize, to soften.

HÜ-MAN-IZ-ER,\* n. One who humanizes. Burney.

HÜ-MAN-KIND/, n. The race of man; mankind. Pope.

HÜ-MAN-LIKE,\* a. Resembling man or the human form.

HO'MAN LIKE, \* a. Resembling man or the human form. Goldsmith. [R.]

HO'MAN-LY, ad. In a human manner; after the manner of men. [Kindly. Pope.]

HU-MA'TION, R. [Aumato, L.] Interment. Chambers. [R.]

HOM'SIRD, R. The humming-bird; trochilus. Browns.

[HOM'SIE, [hām'bl or ūm'bl) [ŭm'bl, S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm.; hūm'bl, E. Ja. Wb.] a. [Aumble, Fr] Having a low estimate of one's self; possessed of humility, lowly, submissive; unpretending; not proud; modest; low; not high.

[HUM'BLE, v. a. [i. Humbled; pp. Humbling, Humbled.]
To make humble; to make submissive; to make to bow down with humility; to mortify; to crush, to break; to subdue.

||HOM'BLE-BEE, n. [hommelen, Teut.] A large kind of bee, called also bumblebee. — [An herb. Answorth.]
||HOM'BLE-BLE-EAT'ER, n. A fly that eats the humble-

bee. Ainsworth.

HOM'BLE-MOUTHED, (-mouthd) a. Mild; meek. Shak. HUM'BLE-NESS, n. Humility, absence of pride. Sidney. HUM'BLE-PLANT, n. A species of sensitive plant. Morti-

||Hom'bler, a. One who humbles or subdues. Hom'bler, (am'blz) a. pl. Entrails of a deer. See Um-

|| | HUM'BLESS, m. [humblesse, old Fr.] Humbleness; humil-

Spenser. HUM'BLING, m. Humiliation; abatement of pride. Mil-

ton.

HUM'BLING,\* p. a. Making humble; mortifying.

HUM'BLY, ad. Without pride; with humility, modestly.

HUM'BLY, ad. Without pride; with humility, modestly.

HUM'BOLDT-INE,\* (hūm'bolt-II) n. (Mm.) A native oxalate of the protoxide of iron. Brande.

HUM'BOLDT-ITE,\* (hūm'bolt-II) n. (Mm.) A borosilicate of iron, a variety of datholite. Brande.

HUM'BUG,\* n. a. [L. HUMBUGGED, pp. HUMBUGGING, HUMBUGGED, pp. HUMBUGGING, HUMBUGGED, To impose upon; to deceive. Fo. Qu. Rec. [Vulgar.]

HUM'BUG-EER.\* n. One who humbugs. Brookes. [Low.]

HUM'BOG-GER,\* n. One who humbugs. Brookes. [Low.]
HUM'BOG-GER,\* n. One who humbugs. Brookes. [Low.]
HUM'DEUM, a. Dull; dronish; stupid. Hudibras.
HUM'DRUM,\* n. A small, low cart, with three wheels:—

audi, three meets of a dull, three wheels:—a dull, three meets of dull monotony. Holloway.

HOM'DROM,\* v. n. To pass time in a dull manner. Swift.

HU.-MECT, v. a. To wet, to humectate. Wiseman. [R.]

HU.-MECTATE, v. a. [humacto, L.] To wet; to moisten.

Browne. [R.]

Browne. [R.]
HU-MEC-TA'TION, a. The act of wetting; moistening.

Bacon. [R.]
†HU-MEC'TIVE, a. Having the power to wet or moisten.
HU'ME-FY,\* v. a. To steep or soften with water. Gold-

emith. [R.]

HO'ME-ELL, a. [huméral, Fr., from humerus, L.] Belonging to the shoulder.

HO'MIC,\* a. (Chem.) Belating to humine; as, humic acid.

Brands.

[HC-Mi] CU-BĀ'TION, n. [humi and sube, L.] Act of lying on the ground. Bp. Brankall.

HU'MID, a. [humidue, L.] Wet; moist; damp; watery.

HU-MiD'-TY, n. [humidité, Fr.] State of being humid; dampness; moisture.

HU'MID-MESS,\* n. The state of being humid. Scott.

HU'MID-MESS,\* a. Lowly; humble. Gay. [E.]

†HU'MILE, v. a. [Aumilier, Fr.] To humble. Bp. Fishe.. HU-MIL'I-ATE, v. a. [i. Humiliated; pp. Humiliating, Humiliated.] To humble; to morthy i to prostrate. Ld.

HUMILIATED.] To humble; to mortify it to prostrate. La. Brougham.

HU-MILI-AT-ING,\* p. a. Humbling; mortifying; disgracing. A. Smith.

HU-MILI-ATION, n. [Fr.] Act of humbling; abasement; descent from greatness; mortification.

HU-MILI-TY, n. [Aumillet, Fr.] Quality of being humble; lowliness of self-estimation; freedom from pride; the opposite quality to pride; modesty.

HU MINE,\* n. (Chem.) The black nutritive matter of vegetables, as derived from the ground, peat, or turf, consisting of carbon united with oxygen. Brands.

HU'MITE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral found in yellow-brown or colorless crystals on Monte Somma. Brands.

HUMMEL,\* v. a. To separate the awns of barley from the

HUMMEL,\*v. a. To separate the awns of barley from the kernel. Farm. Ency.
HUMMEL-LEE,\* n. One who hummels; an instrument for separating the awns or hulls of barley from the seed.

Farm. Ency. Hom'MER, n. He or that which hums.

HUM'MING, n. The act or noise of one that hums. HUM'MING, p. The act or noise of one that hums. HUM'MING, p. a. Uttering a hum; making a dull noise. HUM'MING-ALE, n. Brightly ale. Dryden. HUM'MING-BERD, n. The smallest of birds, very beautiful; named from the noise it makes:—called also humbird. See Humbird.

HUM'MOCK, n. A little hill, hillock; protuberance of the earth in a swamp of wet land; a hammock. Hawkes-

worth.

HUM/MOCK-Y,\* a. Full of hummocks. Scoresby.

HUM/MOKS, m. pl. [Per.] Sweating-places or baths.

[HU/MOK, (ya'mor or ha'mor) [ya'mur, S. W. J. F. Ja. K.
R.; ya'mur, P.; ha'mur, E. Wh. Kenrick; ya'mur or ha'mur, Sm.] n. [humor, L.; humeur, Fr.] Moisture; animal
fluid; the moisture or fluid of the animal body:—general turn or temper of mind; disposition; mood; temporary inclination; caprice; whim; pleasantry; jocularity; a species of wit flowing from the humor of a
person. 37 Smart pronounces this word ha'mur when
it means moisture, as in a man's body, and ya'mur in
its other senses.

HBU'MOR, (Yu'mor) v. a. [i. Humored; pp. Humoring, Humored; To gratify; to soothe by compliance; to fit; to comply with, to indulge.

[Hd''MOR-AL, (Yu'mor-al or hū'mor-al) a. [humoral, Fr.]
Relating to the humors.

[Hd''MOR-AL-IŞM,\* n. Humorism. Caldwell. [R.] See Humoral.

MORISM.

||HU-MO-RIF'IC,\* (yu-mo-rif'ik) a. Producing humor

Hd'Mor-Ism,\* (yū'mor-Izm or hū'mor-Izm) s. The disposition or habits of a humorist. Colerage.— (Med.) The influence of the humors on disease. Dunglison.

Hd'Mor-Ist, (yū'mor-Ist) n. [humorist, Fr.] A whimsical person; one who has odd conceits or a talent for humor,

a wag, a droll: -- one who attributes all diseases to a deprayed state of the humors.

||HU-MOR-IS'TIC,\* (yu-mor-Is'th) a. Like a humorist. Coleridge.

||HŪ'MOR-OUS, (yū'mor-ŭs) a. [Moist; humid. Drayton.]
— Capricious; irregular; whimsical; jocose, merry; iocular.

||Hū'mor-ous-Ly, (yū'mor-us-le) ad. With humor; jo

||HÜ'MOR-OÜS-NESS, (yū'mor-ŭs-nēs) n. Quality of being humorous; jocularity; oddness of conceit. ||HÜ'MOR-SÖME, (yū'mor-sŭm) a. Peevish; petulant;

odd. ||HU'MOR-SOME-LY, (yu'mor-sum-le) ad. Peevishly; petu-

lantly.

HUMP, n. [umbo, L., a tump or hillock.] A protuberance; the protuberance formed by a crooked back HUMP'BACK, n. A crooked back; one who has a crooked

back

back.

HOMP'BACKED, (-bikt) a. Having a crooked back.

HOMPED,\* (hūmp'ed or hūmpt) a. Having a hump or protuberance on the back. Goldsmath.

HOM'STRUM,\* n. A musical instrument. Bosnell.

HON, n.; pl. HUNS. A barbarous people of Scythia, who, after subduing Pannonia, gave to it the present name of Hungary.

HUNCH, v. a. [Ausch, Ger.] [i. HUNCHED; pp. HUNCHING, HUNCHED.] To punch with the fist or elbow; to jostle; to shove:—to crook the back.

HÜNCH, m. A blow; a punch; a shove; a hump; a

bunch

HÜNCH'BACK,\* n. A humpback. Smart. HÜNCH'BACKED, (hünsh'bäkt) a. Humpbacked. Dry-

HÖN'DEED, [hun'dred, P. J. E. F. Ja. E. Sm.; hun'dred or hun'durd, F.; hun'durd, S.] a. Consisting of ten multiplied by ten.

Hön'dres, n. The number 100, or of ten multiplied by ten: —a division of a county; a district.

Hön'dred-Court,\* n. (Law) A larger court-baron.

Blackstone.

MUN'DEED-EE, m. [kundredarus, low L.] (Low) One of a jury dwelling in the hundred, a ballist of a hundred. Cowel.

Cowel.
HDN'DRED-FÖLD,\* a. A hundred times as much. Bible.
HDN'DREDTH, a. The ordinal of a hundred.
HDNG, i. & p. from Hang. See Hang.
HUN-GA'R-AN,\* a. Relating to Hungary. Ency.
HDN'GA-Ry, a. Hungarian.— It is applied to a distilled water first made for the queen of Hungary.
HDN'GER, (hung'ger) n. An eager desire or want of food; a craving appetite; pain felt from fasting; violent desire.

HUNGER, (hunggor) v. n. [i. hungered; pp. hunger-ing, hungered.] To feel the pain of hunger; to desire

INO, HUMBERSO, Account of the cagerly, to long.

HUNGER, (hung'ger) v. a. To famish. [Rare or local.]

HUNGER-BIT, a. Same as kungerbitten. Mitton.

HUNGER-BIT-TEN, (hung'ger-bit-tn) a. Pained v Pained with hunger. Job.

hunger. Job.

HUN'SERED, (hing'gerd) a. Hungry. See Hungred.

HUN'SERED, (hung'ger-le) a. Hungry. Shak. [R.]

HUN'SER-LY, (hung'ger-le) ad. Hungrily. Shak. [R.]

HUN'SER-ROT, A. A disease in sheep caused by poor living. Farm. Ency.

HUN'SER-STARVE, v. a. To famish. Huloct.

HUN'SER-STARVED, (-starvd) a. Starved with hunger.

Chal.

thon'sred, (hung'gerd) a. [Usually with an prefixed, corresponding to athirst.] Hungry. St. Matthew. HUN'sr.Ly, (bung'gre-le) ad. With hunger. Dryden. HUN'sry, (hung'gre) a. Feeling pain from want of food; wanting food, pained with hunger; famishing. HUNKS, n. A sordid wretch; a miser. Dryden.

HUNT, v. a. Li HUNTED; pp. HUNTING, HUNTED.] To chase for prey or sport; to pursue; to follow close; to search for; to direct in the chase.

HÜNT, v. a. To follow the chase; to pursue or search.

HÜNT, a. A. chase; pursuit; a pack of hounds.

HÜNT-CÖÜNT-ER,\* n. A worthless dog; a blunderer.

HUNT'ER, n. One that hunts or chases; one who practises

hunting; a hunting-house.

HUNT'ER-CREW,\* (-krd) n. A set of sportsmen. Somer-

ville.

HÜNT'ER-TRAIN,\* n. A band of sportsmen. Somerville.

HÜNT'ER-T'.ÔÔP,\* n. A band of sportsmen. Pope.

The dwarten of the chase: a searching.

HUNT'ING A. The diversion of the chase; a searching.
HUNT'ING HORN, A. A bugle; a horn used in hunting.
HUNT'ING-HÜRSE, A. A horse used in hunting, a hunter. Spectator

HÖNT'|ING-MÄTCH,\* n. A chase of animals. Dryden.
HÖNT'|ING-SEAT, n. A temporary residence for hunting.
HÖNT'RESS, n. A woman that follows the chase. Mil-

Whits'Man, n.; pl. Huntsmen. A hunter; a servant whose office it is to manage the chase.

HUNTS'Man-ship, n. The qualifications of a hunter.

Donne. †HUNTS'-UP,\* n. A tune formerly played to wake the hunters. Sh

HUNT'-THE-SLIP'PER,\* n. A well-known English game. Holloway.

HU'RAUL-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A crystallized mineral. Dana.

HÜR'DEN, (-dn) n. A coarse linen. Shenstone. [R.] HÜR'DLE, n. A texture of sticks woven together,

a kind of wicker-work; a frame of wood or iron:—a sort of sledge used to draw traitors to execution.

sort of sledge used to draw traitors to execution. HUR'DLE, v. a. [i. HURDLED, pp. HURDLEN, HURDLED.]

To hedge, cover, or close with hurdles. Seward. HURDS, n. p.. The refuse of flax. See Hards. HUR'DY-GUE'DY, x. A stringed portable instrument, played by a wheel and with keys, much used by mendi-

cants. HUR-KN'RU.\* s. A Hindoo errand-boy or messenger.

HÜRL, v. a. [i. HUBLED; pp. HUBLING, HUBLED.] To throw with violence; to drive impetuously; to cast; to utter with vehemence.

with vehemence.

HÜRL, v. n. To move rapidly; to whirl. Thomson.

HÜRL, v. n. The act of casting; a throw, tumult; rlot.

HÜRL, m. The act of casting; a throw, tumult; rlot.

HÜRL'BXT, n. An old kind of weapon; whirlbat.

HÜRL'BXT, n. A bone near the middle of the buttock of a horse. Crabb.

HÜRL'ER, n. One who throws or huris.

[HÜRL'WIND, n. A whirlwind. Sandys.

[HÜR'LY, n. [kurler, Fr.] A tumult; a hurly-burly Shak.

HÜR'LY-BÜR'LY, n. Tumult; commotion; bustle. Shak.

HÜR'LY-BÜR'LY, a. Tumultuous; bustling. Shak.

HÜR'LY-BÜR'LY, a. Tumultuous; bustling. Shak.

HÜR'LY-BÜR'LY, a. Tumultuous; bustling. Shak.

Hürr,\* v. n. To make a trilling sound, as the etter r
B. Jonson.
Hürr-Khi', (hū-ra') interj. [hurra, Goth.] A shout of joy

HUS

or triumph, or applause, or encouragement; huzza.

Hür/Ri-clare, n. [huzacan, Sp.] A violent storm of
wind, generally accompanied by thunder and lightning, and often causing great destruction; a violent tempest; a tornado. †HUR-RJ-CI'NŌ, n. A hurricane:—an old orthography.

Shak.

Hir/Ried,\* p. a. Hastened; urged on; done in a hurry.

Hir/Ried,\* p. a. Hastened; urged on; done in a hurry.

Hir/Ried,\* a. A. In a hurried manner. West. Rev.

Hir/Ried,\* a. One who hurries; a disturber:—one who draws a corve or wagon in a coal-mine.

Hir/Ry, v. a. [horra, kurra, or kyra, Goth.] [i. Hurried; pp. Hubrino, Hurried.] To hasten, to put into precipitation or confusion; to precipitate; to drive confusedly:

— to draw a corve or wagon in coal mines.

Hir/Ry, v. n. To move or act with precipitation.

Hir/Ry, a. A driving forward, haste; precipitation; tumult; commotion.

Hir/Ry,\* Brid/Ry,\* n. Haste and confusion. Forby. [Col-

HUR'RY-SKUR'RY, \* n. Haste and confusion. Forby. [Col-

HOR'RY-SKOR'RY," n. maste and contained a contained to ploquial.

HOR'RY-SKÜR'RY, ad. In a bustle; with thmult. Gray.

HÜRST, n. A. small wood, a grove. Drayton. [Obs. or local.]

HÜRT, p. a. [i. HURT; pp. HURTING, HURT.] To harm; to injure; to bruise; to damage; to wound; to pain by some bodilly harm. some bodily harm.

some bodily harm.

HÜRT, M. Harm; mischief; wound; bruise; injury.

HÜRT, R. Une who hurts or harms:—a flatted iron fixed against the body of an axietree. Crabb.

HÜRT, FÜL, a. Mischievous; pernicious, injurious; noxious; detrimental; prejudicial; harmful.

HÜRT, FÜL-LY, ad. Mischievously; perniciously.

HÜRT, FÜL-LY, ad. Mischievously; perniciouslys.

HÜRT, FÜL-NESS, n. Mischievouslyses; perniciousness.

HURT'FOL-15, a. Mischlevousness; perniciousness.
HURT'FOL-ESS, n. Mischlevousness; perniciousness.
HURT'LE, (hur'tl) v. n. [urtare, IL.] [1. HURTLED, pp.
HURTLING, HURTLED.] To clash; to skirmish; to run
against any thing; to jostle, to rush; to wheel round.

Shak. [R.]

Snac. [R.]
HÜR'TLE, v. a. To push with violence; to whirl; to
hurl. Spenser. [R.]
HÜR'TLE-BËR-RY, (hür'tl-bĕr-e) n. A shrub and its
fruit. See Hucklespenr, and Whontleberry.
HÜRT'LESS, a. Innocent; harmless; innoxious; doing no harm.

harm.

Hirt'I.ESS-LY, ad. Without hurt or harm.

Hirt'I.ESS-NESS, n. Freedom from any pernicious quality.

His'Band, (hiz'band) n. [hossband, Danish.] The correlative to nyle; a man married to a woman; a master of a family, a husbandman; an economist; a tiller of the ground, a fariner.—the male of a brute pair.

HUS'BAND, n. a. [L. HUSBANDED; pp. HUSBANDING, HUSBANDED] To supply with a husband; to manage with frugality, to till, to cultivate.

HOS'BAND-A-BLE, a. Manageable with frugality. Sherwood.

wood.
HDS'BAND-LESS, a. Without a husband. Shak.
HDS'BAND-LESS, a. Frugal; thrifty. Tusser.
HDS'BAND-MAN, n.; pl. HUSBANDMEN. A farmer; one who practises husbandry, a cultivator; one who works in tillage.

things.

105'BAND-RY, n. Tilinge; culture of land; agriculture; thinft; frugality; parsimony; care of domestic affairs.

105E,\*n. See Hoso. Baley.

105H, interj [houseke, old Fr.] Silence! be still! no noise! Whist!

HUSH, a. Still; silent; quiet. Shak.

USH, v. a. [1, HUSHED; pp. HUSHING, HUSHED.] To still; to silence; to quiet. Shak. — To hush up, to suppress in Hüsn

silence.

HÖSH, v. n. To be still; to be silent. Spenser.

HÖSH, v. n. To be still; to be silent. Spenser.

HÖSH, A.BY,\* a. Tending to quiet or luli. Ec. Rev.

HÖSH, M. N. Ey, (-mūn-e) n. Money given as a bribe for silence, or to hinder information.

HÖSK, n. (huldsch, D.) The integument or covering of certain fruits or seeds.

HUSK, v. a. [L. HUSKED; pp. HUSKING, HUSKED.] To strip off the husk or outward integument.

HUSE'ED, a. Covered with a husk. Sherwood. — p. Stripped or divested of husks.

or divested of husks.

Hisk', N. Dearseness; the state of being husky.

Hisk', a. Abounding in husks; consisting of husks:—
hearse; rough in tone; having a cough.

His of a hard in the banube, from which
isinglass is made; called also vinglass fish. Goldsmith.

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a sort of cavalry.

Höss/ire, n. A follower of John Huss, of Prague, the reformer, who was burnt alive in 1415.

H05/87, (hdz/ze) \*\*. [corrupted from housessifs, taken in an ill sense.] A sorry or worthless woman.—It is often used jocosely.

HUST'INGS, n. pl. A council; a city court. Blackstone A meeting, or the place of meeting, to choose a member of parliament. Burks.

HUSTLER, (hūs'si) v. a. [hutsen, hutselen, Teut.] [i. HUSTLED; pp. HUSTLING, HUSTLED.] To shake together in confusion.

TLED; pp. confusion.

WHO'S WIFE, (huz'zif) [huz'zif, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja.; huz'-wif, Sm.] n. A bad manager; a hussy; a sorry woman. Saok. An economist; a thrifty woman. See Hovsewifz. [HDE'WIFE, (huz'zif) v. s. To manage with economy

||HUS'WIFE-RY, (huz'zif-re) m. Management, good or bad;

domestic economy. Tusser, See Housewirer.

HUT, s. A poor cottage; a temporary lodging for soldiers.

HUT, v. a. [hutter, Fr.] To lodge in huts, as troops.

HUTCH, a. [Auchs, Fr.] A chest; a coffer; a hollow trap
for taking vermin, and also a kind of case for keeping
rabbits.

raddle. v. a. [i. hutched; pp. hutching, hutched.] To hoard; to lay up as in a chest. Millon. [R.]
HUTCH-IN-SO'NI-AN, n. A follower of John Hutchinson, of Yorkshire, in England, a naturalist and philosopher, who rejected Newton's doctrine of gravitation.
HUT-TO'NI-AN,\* a. Relating to the theory of Dr. Hutton, which refers the structure of the solid parts of the earth to the action of fire; hence called also the Plutonan theory. Exc.

theory. Ency.
†HOX,\* v. a. To catch pike with a line and bladder. Ash.
HOX'TEE,\* v. n. To higgle; to huckster. Grant. See

HUX-YEE,\* v. n. To higgle; to huckster. Grant. See Huckster.

HÜZZ, v. n. To buzz; to murmur. Barret.

[HÜZZ, v. n. To buzz; to murmur. Barret.

[HÜZZ, v. n. To buzz; to murmur. Barret.

K.; hūz-zū', f. Sm. R. Wo.] interj. An exclamation of joy or triumph; burrah. — Hurrah is more commonly used.

[HÜZ-ZĀ', n. A shout; a cry of acclamation. Arbuthnot.

[HÜZ-ZĀ', v. n. [i. Huzzaed; pp. Huzzaing, Huzzaed]

To cry huzza; to shout. King.

[HÜZ-ZÄ', v. a. To receive or attend with acclamation. Ad
HY'A-CINTH, n. [hyacmuhn, l.; būxiv0s; Gr.] (Bot.)

A yellow, brown, or reddish mineral or gem; a crystal of zircon.

ZIFCON.

HŸ-A-C'N'THI-AN,\* a. Hyacinthine. Richardson.

HŸ-A-C'IN'THINE,\* n: (Min.) A brown or greenish mineral in eight-sided prisms, and transparent. Brande.

HŸ-A-C'N'THINE, a. Made of or resembling hyacinths.

HŸ-A-DES, (hI'q-dēz) n. pl. [L.; 'Yác'ss, Gr.] The Hyads. See HYADS

HYADS, (hI'sdz) n. pl. (Astron.) A cluster of five stars in the face of Taurus.

the face of Tautus. HY/A-LINE, a. [báhtvos.] Glassy; crystalline. Milton. HY/A-LINE, \*n. (Min.) A yellow or gray variety of uncleavable quartz or opal. Brande.
HY/A-LOID, \*a. (Anat.) Applied to a transparent membrane.

Brands. [Dana. [Dana. HT-n-LO-SID'ER-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A variety of chrysolite. HT-BER-NA'TION,\* n. See Hibernation. HT'SLA-BEE,\* n. A species of honey-bee. Shak. HT'BLR-EA,\* n.\* a Belonging to Mount Hybla, in Greece. Ash. (HT'BERD,\* or HYB'RID,\* [hI'brid, K. Sm. R. Ash, Maunder; hib'rid, Ja. Wb.] n. (Bot. & Zool.) A mongrel plant or animal; the produce of a female plant or animal which has been impregnated by a male of a different variety, species. or genus. Ency.

uas usen impregnated by a male of a different variety, species, or genus. Ency. [III'BEID, or HYB'EID, a.  $[6\beta\rho\iota\iota_5, Gr.; hybrida, L.]$  Mongrei of different species:—applied to plants and animals.  $[HYBEID-ISM, ^*or HYB'EID-ISM, ^*n.$  The quality of being hybrid. Latham.

Hy-BRID'I-TY,\* n. The quality of being hybrid; hybridism. Protchard.

HYB'RI-DOUS, [hYb're-dus, S. W. P. Ja.; hI'bre-dus, R. Sm.

HYB'R-DOUS, [hth/re-dus, S. W. P. Ja.; ht/bre-dus, R. Sm. Ash.] a. Mongrel; hybrid. Ray.

Hy-DAT'D, \*or HYD'A-TID.\* [he-dut/id, P. Cyc. Brands. hl/de-tid, Wb] s. [hydatis, L.] pl. HY-DAT'JDS. A little blader of water. Roget. — An animal formed like a bladder, and distended with an aqueous fluid, which infests the entrails of the human body, particularly the liver. Krby. An insect in the skull of sheep. Loudon.

HYD'A-TIS, m. [L.; whop, Gr.] pl. HY-DAT'-DES. (Med.) A drop or little bladder of water. Quincy. See Hydatib.

HYDRA, m. [hydra, L.] pl. L. HYDRES; Eng. HY'DRAS. A water-espent; a many-headed monster slain by Hercules; any manifold evil; a southern constellation.

HY-DRAC'ID, \* m. An acid containing hydrogen. Brands.

HY-DRAC'D, \* m. An acid containing hydrogen. Brands.

HY-DRAC'FL, \* w. (Bot.) A genus of plants; a beautiful water-plant. Orabb.

HY-DRANT \* m. A pipe for discharging water. Stons.

HY-DRAC-GYL'LITE, \* m. (Min.) A native phosphate of aluming. Brands.

HT-DRAR'GY-RUM,\* a. [L.] Quicksilver or mercury

Roubotkam.

HYDRATE,\*a. (Chem.) A compound in definite proportions of a metallic oxide with water. Brande.

HYDRAU'LIG, a. Relating to water-pipes, or to the HYDRAU'LIG, conveyance of water through pipes.

HYDRAU'LI-CON,\* a. (Mus.) A musical instrument acted upon by water; a water-organ. Burney.

HYDRAU'LICS, a. pt. [bdoo and abb6.] That branch of hydrodynamics which treats of fluids in motion, and of converien water through pipes.

orrograming water through pipes.

HŸ/DRI-O-DĀTE,\* or HŸ-DRI O-DĀTE,\* s. (Chem.) A salt formed by hydrodic acid with a base. Brands.

HŢ-DRI-Ō-DŢC,\* a. (Chem.) Noting an acid composed of hydrogen and iodine. Brands.

HYD'RI-OT,\* n. A native of the Greek island of Hydra.

Larnsham.

HT-DRO-O'XE'BON,\* \*. (Chem.) A compound of hydrogen and carbon; hydrocarburet. Brands.

HY-DRO-O'XE'BU-RET;\* n. (Chem.) A compound of hydrogen and carbon. Brands.

HY-DRO-O'XE'DI-A;\* n. (Med.) A dropsy of the pericardium.

H?'DRO-CELE, [hI'dro-sēl, S. J. E. F. K. Sm.; hI'dro-sēl or hI-dro-sē'le, W. Ja.; hI-dro-sē'le, P.] n. [υδρ κήλη.] (Med.) A collection of watery or serous fluid in the scrotum or spermatic cord.

spermatic cord.

#F-DRO-CEPH', A-LUS, (ht-dro-söf's-lüs) n. [δόωρ and κεφα-λή.] (Med.) Dropsy of the brain, or water in the head.

#F-DRO-DE-NIA'(co,\* a. (Chem.) Noting an acid commonly called muratic acid. Ure.

#F-DRO-DF-NIA'(1Cs,\* n. pl. [δόωρ and δύναμις.] The science which applies the principles of dynamics to determine the conditions of motion or rest in fluid bodies. It

mine the conditions of motion of rest in nuis socies. tromprises hydrostatics and hydraulics. Brande.

HŸ'PRO-ĢĒN, (hi'dro-jēn) n. [δδωρ and γεννάω.] (Chem.) A gas which, combined with oxygen, produces water. It is colorless, tasteless, inodorous, and inflammable.

HŞ-DBĞG'E-NO'BS, \*a. Relating to hydrogen. Phillips.

HŞ-DBĞG'EA-PHER, n. [νδωρ and γράφω.] One versed in

HY-DROG-RA-PRE, R. [www and ypupes.] Generally Riv-DRO-GRAPH./IC.\* a. Belonging to hydrography. Ash. HY-DRO-GRAPH./IC.\* a. Relating to hydrography. HY-DROG-RA-PHY, n. The science, knowledge, or description of the watery part of the terraqueous globe. HY-DROG-W-RE-T.\* m. A compound of hydrogen with a

HY-DROS V-RELLY M. A comprehensive for the following formers. HY-DROS V-Q-GIST,\* n. One skilled in hydrology. Maunder. HY-DROS V-Q-Q-Y, n. [16ωρ and λόγος.] The doctrine or knowledge of the nature and properties of water. HY-DROS MAN-CY, n. [16ωρ and μαντεία.] Divination by mater. Audis.

water. Ayliffs. HY'DRO-MEL, n. [ $\vec{v}\delta\omega\rho$  and  $\mu\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\iota$ .] Liquor formed of honey

HŸ-DRŎM'E-TER, n. [ΰδωρ and μέτρον.] An instrument for

HŸ-DRŎM'E-TER, n. [νδωρ and μέτρον.] An instrument for measuring the extent or profundity, specific gravity, density, &c., of water, or other fluids.

HŸ-DRO-MĒT'RIC,\* a. Relating to hydrometry. Francis.
HŸ-DRO-MĒT'RO-GRĀFH,\* n. An instrument for measuring and recording the quantity of water discharged in a given time. Dr. Black.

HŸ-DRO-MTE-TRY, n. The act or art of measuring fluids.
HŸ-DRO-PĀTH'-GAL,\* | idge.
HŸ-DRO-PĀTH'-GAL,\* | idge.
HŸ-DRO-PĀTH-TRY,\* n. One who is versed in, or who practiese, hydropathy. Clardigs.
HŸ-DROP'A-THY,\* n. [δάωρ and πάθγε.] (Mod.) Water cure, or the method of curing diseases by means of water. Clardige.

cure, or the method of curing diseases by heans of water. Claridge.

HΥ/DRO-PHÄNE,\* n. [τόωρ and φαίνω.] (Min.) A variety of opal which is white and opaque when dry, but transparent in water. Brande.

HΥ-DRÖPH'A-Noüs,\* a. (Min.) Transparent in water. Classe-

land.

изма. HÝ-DRO-PHĪTE,\* n. (Mm.) A variety of serpentine. Dana. HŸ-DRO-PHŌ'B]-A, [ll-dro-phō'bo-s, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; hI-dro-fo-bō'a, S.] n. [vɨdopadpita.] (Mad.) A preternat rad dread of water, a symptom of canine madness; the disease itself.

Gisease useif.

##7-DRO-PHÖB'JC.\* a. Relating to hydrophobia. Med. Jour.

##7-DRO-PHÖ-By. n. Hydrophobia. Brech.

##7-DROPH-THXL'MY.\* n. (Med.) A disease in the eye
which causes it so to distend as almost to start out of the ocket. Crabb.

HY'DRO-PHTTE,\* n. (Bot.) A plant which thrives in water.

HT-DRO-STAT'IC, \* a. Relating to hydrostatics. Enoy.

H?-DRO-STXT'I-CAL, a. [υδωρ and στατική.] Relating to hydrostatics; according to the principles of hydrostatics. H?-DRO-STXT'I-CAL-LY, ed. According to hydrostatics. H?-DRO-STXT'I-CAL-RY, ed. According to hydrostatics. Beyla.
H?-DRO-STXT'I-CA, n. pl. The science which explains the properties of the equilibrium and pressure of water and other fluids; the art of weighing fluids.
H?-DRO-SUL'PHĀTE,\* n. (Chem.) Same as hydrosulphuret.

Brande.

HŸ-DRQ-SÜL'PHÏTE,\* n. (Chem.) A saline compound of hyposulphurous acid and a base. Urs.

HŸ-DRQ-SÜL'PHÜL-BËT,\* n. (Chem.) A compound of sulphuretted hydrogen, or sulphuria acid, with a base. Urs.

HŸ-DRQ-THÖ'RÄX,\* n. (Med.) Dropsy in the chest. Crabe.

HŸ-DRÖT'[C, n. [vdωp.] (Med.) Medicine to expel water or otherm.

phlegm. HY-DRÖT'IC,\* a. Causing the discharge of water or phlegm.

HY'DROUS,\* a. Containing water; watery. Francis.

HYDROUS, \*\* Containing water; watery. Francis. HYDRURET, \*\* A. Same as hydrogerest. Brands. HYDRUS, \*\* [L.; \*bdop, Gr.] A water-enake. Milton.— (Astron.) The Water-Serpent, a, southern constellation. HYE'MAL, or HY'S-MAL, [h.1-d'mai, W. K. Sm. Wb.; ht'c-mai, Ja. Todd, Ash, Dycke.] a. [hyemaks, L.] Belonging to winter. to winter.

HY'E-MATE, v. n. To winter at a place. Co.

| HY - MATE, v. n. 10 winter at a pace. Conserum. |
| HY - MA'TION, n. Shelter from the cold of winter. Evelyn. |
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molf. HT-GE'IAN, \* a. Relating to health, or the goddess of

HY-GE-IAN, - a. Relating to neath, of the goddess of health, Hygea, Hygea, or Hyga. Smart.

HY'GE-INE, \* n. Same as hygene. Brands.

HY'GE-IST, \* n. One versed in hygiene. Gent. Mag.

HY-GIF'AN, \* a. Same as hygean. P. Cyc.

HY-GIF'AN, \* a. Relating to the preservation of health.

Hoyle.

H'Q-ENE,\* n. [by is ia.] (Med.) That branch of medicine which relates to the means of preserving health. Dunglison. HY-Q-EN'(c,\* a. Relating to hygiene. Dunglison. HY-Q-I'NA,\* n. (Med.) Same as hygiene. Crabb.

HY-Q-EN'-Q-Q-Y,\* n. (Med.) The doctrine of the humors or fluids of the body. Brands.

HY-GROM'E-TER, m. [ $\dot{\psi}\gamma\rho\delta_{\zeta}$  and  $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\delta\omega$ .] An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture or dryness of the atmosphere.

Mag. HY-GRÖM'E-TRY,\* s. The art of measuring the moisture

of the atmosphere. Crabb.

ΗΥ'GRO-SCOPE, π. [ψγρός and σποπίω.] An instrument to show the moisture and dryness of the air. Quincy.

HY-GRO-SCÖP'jc, a. Imbibing moisture, as a hygroscope. HY-GRO-SCÖP'j-CAL,\* a. Belonging to the hygroscope. Ask. HY'GRO-STAT'ics,\* n. pl. The measuring of degrees of

moisture. Evelys.

HŸ-LÁRÆH'j-CAL, a. Presiding over matter. Hallywell.

HY-LÖ'BATE,\* s. (Zool.) A long-armed ape; a gibbon. P.

Cyc.

ΗΫ-LŎP' 4-THÏSH,\* n. [ελη and πάθος.] The tenet or doctrine that the life of matter is sentient. Brands.

HŸ-LŎTH'E-IŞM,\* n. The doctrine or belief that matter is

If the that the life of interests sources. Extransac.

HY-LO-Y-[18, \*\*] \*\* The doctrine or belief that matter is God, a species of materialism. Smart.

HY-LO-ZO'[18, \*\*] \*\* n. [6λη and ζωή.] The doctrine that matter lives; the theory of the soul of the world, or of a life residing in nature. Cudworth.

HY-LO-ZO'[18, \*\*] \*\* n. An advocate for hylozoism. Tucker.

HY-LO-ZO'[18, \*\*] \*\* n. An advocate for hylozoism. Tucker.

HY-LO-ZO'[18, \*\*] \*\* An advocate for hylozoism. Tucker.

HY-LO-ZO'[18, \*\*] \*\* Lime-nd'si, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm., him engls, S. E.] n. [6μιναιος.] A marriage song. Pope.

[HY-ME-NE'[1, a. Pertaining to marriage. Pope.

[HY-ME-NE'[1, a. Rame as hymeneal. Milton. [R.]

[HY-ME-NE'[1, B. del.) The gills of a mushroom. P. Cyc.

HY-MEN-Ö'[7-RAL, \*\*] \*\* a. Having membraneous wings;

HY-MEN-Ö'[7-RAL, \*\*] \*\* a. splied to certain insects.

Krby.

HY-MEN-OP'TE-ROUS,") — "PROUSE HY-MEN-OP'TE-REN," A. A mandibulate insect having four membranous wings. Brands.
HYEN, (him) a. An encominate song; a song of adoration.
HYEN, (him) v. a. [burbo.] [i. HYMNED; pp. HYMNING, NYMED.] To praise in song; to worship with bymne.
HYEN, (him) v. a. To sing songs of adoration. Millers.
HYEN'NG, a. Relating to hymns. Dense.
HYEN'NG, a. Relating to hymns. Dense.
HYEN'NG, (him'ing or him'ning) p. a. Celebrating in hymns.

HIM'NO-DY, \* n. Hymnology. Brit. Critic.

HYM-NÖL'O-GY, n. [buves and hhyos.] A collection of hymns. Mede.

HY-Os-Cy-MMJ-A.\* n. (Chem.) A vegetable alkali, extract ed from the hypersymmus miger, pigsbean, or henbane.

HY-OS-CY'A-MINE, \* n. (Chem.) The active principle of hen-bane. Hamilton.

Dane. Hamston.

HTP., v. a. [i. HFFFD; pp. HTFFING, HTFFED.] To make melancholy; to dispirit. Spectator.— A colloquial word contracted from hypochendriac; often written hip. This contraction, and also hypo, are colloquially used as nouns.

HT-PE'THRAL,\* a. (Arch.) Not covered overhead. Humilton

HY-PXL'LA-QE, m. (Rhet.) A figure by which words are

HY-PAL'LA-QE, π. (Rhet.) A figure by which words are mutually transposed; a species of inversion.
HY-PAB'GY-RITE,\* π. (Μπ.) An ore of silver. Dana.
HYP-AS'PIST,\* π. [δηασπιστής.] A shield-bearer; a soldier of ancient Greece. Mitford.
HY'PER, [όπερ.] A Greek prefix, implying over, beyond, excess.—In the compound terms of chemistry, it corresponds with super, as used in other cases.
HY'PER, π. [from Apperoxinc.] A hypercritic. Prior.
HY'PER, π. [from Apperoxinc.] A defender. Chillingworth.

worth.

Hy-PER'BA-TÖN, m. [L., from ὁπερβαίνω.] (Rhet.) A figure in writing, when the words are transposed from the plain grammatical order. Millen.

Hy-PER'BA-LA, m. [δπέρ and βάλλω.] (Geom.) One of the conic sections, formed by cutting a cone by a plane, which is so inclined to the axis, that, when produced, it cuts also the opposite cone, or the cone which is the continuation of the former, on the opposite side of the vertex.

HY-PER'BO-LE, n. [L.; ὑπερβολή.] (Rhet.) A figure, by which expressions are used signifying more than the exact truth, or more than is intended to be represented to

the hearer or reader; exaggeration.

HY-PR-BOL'/IC, \( a \) from hyperbola. Belonging to, or

HY-PR-BOL'/ICAL, \( \) having the nature of an hyperbola.

Relating to an hyperbols; exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.

HY-PER-BÖL'I-CAL-LY, ad. In a hyperbolical manner. HY-PER-BÖL'I-FÖRM, a. Having the form of the hyper-

HY-PER'BO-LISM,\* n. The quality of being hyperbolical

Bp. Horsely.

HŸ-PER'8Q-LIZE, vs. To make use of hyperbolices.

HŸ-PER'8Q-LIZE, vs. To make use of hyperbole.

HŸ-PER'8Q-LIZE, vs. a. To exaggerate or extenuate. Foth-

HŸ-PËR'BO-LÖYD,\* z. A solid formed by the revolution of

an hyperbola about its axis. Brands.

HŸ-PER-BÖ'RE-AN, a. [hyperboreus, L.] Far north; very

TYPER-BO TANK, a. [Appendicus, E.] Far nothin, very cold; frigid. HY-PER-CXT-A-LEC'TIC, a. [ $\hbar\pi \ell \rho$  and catalectac.] (Rhet.) Exceeding the measure,—applied to verses having one or two syllables too many at the end.

HŸ-PER-CRIT'/IC, n. [όπερ and κριτικός.] A captious or uncandid critic; an unreasonable or very exact critic. HŸ-PER-CRIT'/I-CAL, a. Critical beyond use or reason.

HY-PER-CRIT'I-CAL-LY,\* all. In a hypercritical manner.

HŸ-PER-CRIT'I-CIZE,\* v. a. To criticize captiously. Ch. Ob. HŸ-PER-CRIT'I-CIŞM,\* n. Captious or fastidious criticism.

Abp. Whately.

HŸ-PER-DÜ'Li-A, π. [ὁπέρ and dulia.] A service in the Roman Catholic church, performed to the Virgin Mary. Abp. Usher.

As op. Caser. HYPER 100-17, n. Same as hyperdulia. Brevint. HYPER 1-CÖN, n. [L.] (Bot.) St. John's wort. Studeley. HYPER'METER, n. [ $\dot{v}\pi\dot{\epsilon}\rho$  and  $\mu\dot{\epsilon}\tau\rho\sigma\nu$ .] Any thing that exceeds in measure the proper standard, as a verse that

exceeds in measure the proper standard, as a verse that is too long.

HY-PFR-MYR-[-O-RA/MA,\* n. An exhibition consisting of innumerable views. Scudamors.

HY-PFR-PHYS'[-O-A], a. Supernatural. Aubrey.

HY-PFR-PHYS'[-O-A], a. Supernatural. Mubrey.

HY-PFR-PHOPH'[0,\* a. Relating to hypertrophy. Dr. Mott.

HY-PFR-PHOPH'[0,\* a. Relating to hypertrophy. Dr. Mott.

HY-PFR-PHY\* n. (Med.) A morbid enlargement of any part of the body. Brands.

HY-PHRN, (hY/PA) n. [info.] A mark by which two or more syllables are joined, or two words are joined and made one word; as, viewas, sow-living.

HYP-NÖL'[0-GY,\* n. A treatise on sleep. Dunglison.

HYP-NÖL'[0-GY,\* n. A treatise on sleep. Dunglison.

HYP-NÖL'[0-GY,\* n. Envos.] (Med.) A soporific medicine.

Brooms.

Browns.

HY-PÖB'Q-LE,\* n. (Rhet.) A figure of speech, in which several things, which appear to be against an argument, are brought together and refuted. Orabb.

HYP'Q-OLUET, n. [6πόκαυστω.] (Arch.) A vanited apart ment, from which the heat of the fire is distributed to the rooms above, by means of earthen tubes.

HYP-Q-EHÖN'DRES, (hIP-Q-kön'durz) n. pl. [6ποχονδριον.]

(Anat.) The two spaces lying on each side of the epigastic region: — hypochondria. Quisey.

[H'P-Q--&HÖN'DRI-4, (hIp-q-kön'dre-a) n. [L.] (Anat.)

The part of the abdomen, on both sides, that lies under the spurious ribs. — (Mod.) Melancholy; vapors; hypochondriass. See Hypochondriass. Ky. P. J. F. K.

[HÎP-Q-&HÖN'DRI-AC, [hip-q-kön'dre-ak, W. P. J. F. K.
Sm.; hip-p-kon-dri'sk, S. E.; hi-p--kön'dre-ak, Ja.] n.

One who is morbidly melancholy or disordered in imagination.

nation.

||HfP-Q-EHÖN'DRI-XC, a. Relating to hypochondria or hypochondriasis; melancholy; dispirited; disordered in imagination.

imagination. |НŸР-О-©HON-DRĪ'4-С4L, a. Same as kypochondriac. |НŸР-О-©HON-DRĪ'4-С1\$м, n. Melancholy; hypochondri-

asis.

|HYP-O-EHON-DRI'A-SIS, n. (Med.) The hypochondriac affection, which is attended by uneasiness about the region of the stomach and liver, or the hypochondriac region; melancholy; vapors; spicen; disordered imagination; low spirits.

|HYP-O-EHON'DRI-XSM,\* n. Hypochondriacism. D'Is-

radi.

||HΥΣ-Q-ΕΗΟΝ'DRJ-XST,\* n. One afflicted with hypochondria; a hypochondriac. Coleradge.

||HΥΣ-Q-ΕΗΟΝ DRY, n. Hypochondria. Burton.

||HΥΣ-Q-CIST, n. [ύποκιστίς.] A parasitical plant growing from the roots of the cystus; also an inspissated juice expressed from its form.

pressed from its fruit.

HYP'O-CRAS, n. See HIPPOCRAS.

HYP-O-CRA-TER'|-FÖRM,\* a. (Bot.) Salver-shaped. P.

Cyc.

Cyc.

HY-PCC'RI-SY, n. The practice of supporting a character different from what is real; false profession; pretence; dissimulation; deceit.

HYP'O-GITE, n. [bioseptific.] One who practises hypocrisy; a dissembler in morality or religion.

HYP-O-GRIT'I-C, J. a. Partaking of hypocrisy; dissem-HYP-O-GRIT'I-CAL, bling, insincere, false; appearing differently from the reality.

HYP-O-GRIT'I-CAL-LY, ad. In a hypocritical manner.

HYP-O-GRIT'I-CAL-LY, ad. In a hypocritical manner.

HYP-O-GRIT'I-CAL-LY, al. [bid and yastific.] Seated in the lower part of the belly.

HYP-O-GRIT'RO-CĒLE,\* n. (Med.) A rupture of the lower belly.

belly. Smart.

HYP'O-GENE, \* a. (Min.) Relating to a class of rocks, com-

HYP'O-QENE, \*a (min.) Relating to a class of rocks, commonly called primary rocks. Lyell.

HYP-O-GE U.M., n. [L.; ὑπό and yñ, Gr.] pl. HYPOGEA.

(Arch.) A cellar or vault arched over.

HY-PÖQ'Y-NOÜS, \*a. (Bot.) Arising from immediately below the pistil. P. Cyc.

HYP-O-MÖEH'LI-ÖN, \*n. [L.] The fulcrum of a lever.

HYP-Q-PHYL'LOUS,\* a. (Bot.) Being under the leaf. Lou-

HŸ-PÕ'PJ-UM,\* n. (Med.) A deposition of matter in the

 A deposition of matter in the anterior chamber of the eye. Smart.
 HŸ-PÖS'TA-81s, n. [L.; ὑπόστασις, Gr.] pl. HŸ-PÖS'TA-8E\$. Distinct substance; personality:—a term used by the Greek fathers to express the distinct personality of the Father, Son, and Spirit. — (Med.) Sediment of urine. HŸ-PÖS'TA-SĪZE,\* v. z. To speculate on personality. Cole-

ridge. [R.]
HY-PO-STXT'I-CAL, a. Relating to hypostasis; constitutive; personal.

HY-PO-STXT'I-CAL-LY, ad. In a hypostatical manner. HY-POS'TA-TIZE, v. a. To attribute proper personal existence to. Norten. HY-POTTE-USE, a. See Hypothemuse.

HY-POTHE'OA, a. [L.] (Low) An obligation by which the effects of a debtor are made over to his creditor

Crabb.

CTUDO.

HT-POTH'S-CATE, v. a. [hypotheca, L.] [i. HYPOTHE-CATED.] TO PAWN; to give in pledge. Burks. To state by hypothesis. Ch. Ob.

HY-POTH-E-CL'TION,\* a. The act of hypothecating.—
(Law) The right which a creditor has over a thing belonging to another.:—a sort of pledge. Bourser.
HY-POTH-E-NU'SAL,\* a. Belonging to the hypothenuse.

Ash.

M.P. ĎTH'E-NÜSE, [hī-pōth'e-nūs, S. W. P. F. Ja. K. Wb.;
hīp-ōth'e-nūs, Sm.; hī-po-the-nūs', Kenrick, Barclay, Johnson.] n. [ὑπό and τείνω.] (Geom.) The longest side of a
right-angled triangle, or the line that subtends the right
angle. — Written also λγροίσκικε.

M. -ĎTH'E-sīs, n. [ὑπόθεσις.] pl. M?-PŎTH'E-sĒŞ. A
supposition made with a view to draw from it some consequence which establishes the truth or falsehood of a
proposition. or solves a problem: an opinon: a system

proposition, or solves a problem; an opinion; a system formed upon some principle not proved.

HŸ-PŎTH'E-SĪZE,\* v. n. To form hypotheses. Warbur-

HŸ-PO-THET'IC, HŸ-PO-THET'I-CAL, \ hypothesis; implying supposition; conditional.

HY-PO-THET'I-CAL-LY, ad. In a hypothetical man-

ner.

NYRXX\* n. [noat.] (Zool.) A small mammal of the pachydermatous order. Brande.

HYRSE, n. [hurse, Ger.] (Bot.) Millet. Coles.

HYRST, HÜRST, HERST, n. A wood or grove. Gibson.

HY8ON,\* n. An excellent species of green tea.—Hyson-skin is an inferior kind of hyson.—Young hyson originally consisted of a delicate young leaf, but became corrupted Dame. rupted. Dams.

Hys'sop. or Hys'sop. [hiz'zop, J. E. Ja.; hiz'zup or hi'sup, W. F.; his'sup, K. Sm.; hi'sup, S.] n. [ky-sopus, L.] A perennial medicinal plant or herb, of different varieties.

fits.

HYS-TER'ICS, n. pl. Fits peculiar to women. See Hys-

TERIA.
HYS-TER'Q-CELE,\* n. (Med.) A rupture of the womb. HYS-TE-RÖL'O-GY,\* n. (Rhet.) A figure of speech by

which the ordinary course of thought is inverted in expression, and the last put first. Brands.

HYS'TE-RÖN-PRÖT'E-RÖN, n. [ΰστερον πρότερον.] (Rest.)

Same as hysterology. HYS-TE-RÖT'O-MY,\* n. (Med.) A dissection of the womb.

Crabb

HŸTHE, (htth) ж. A port. See Нітни.

I the third vowel and the ninth letter of the alphabet, was formerly confounded with the consonant J, from which it is now commonly kept distinct. It has two principal sounds; one long, as in fine, the other short, as in fin.—I is a numeral for one. It is also used as an abbreviation for id; as, i. a., id est, (that is.)

1, pron. personal, of the first person. Myself, the person speaking.—Pos. MIRE; obj. MS.—pl. WE, OURS, US.

1'ANSIG, m. Same as iambic or iambus. Smart.

1-M'SIG, m. [iambicus, L.] A verse composed of iambi or iambic feet.—Iambics are a species of verse much used by the Greek and Latin poets, especially by the Greek tragic poets. They were originally used for satire; hence the word sometimes means satire.

1-M'SIG, a. Rolating to an iambus; composed of iambic

T-Am'Bjc, a. Relating to an iambus; composed of iambic foot. Addison.

I-XM'BI-CAL, \* a. Same as iambic. Ch. Ob.

- I-Xm'nj-CAL-LY, \* ad. In the manner of an iambic. Ch. Ob. I-Xm'nj-z, \* v. a. To satirize; to use lambics. Twinsag. I-AM-nbG'nA-PHUR, \* a. A writer of iambic poetry. Book.
- Beck.

  1-Xm'8us,\* n. [L.] pl. L. LAMBI; Eng. IAMBUSES. A poetic foot consisting of a short and a long, or of an unaccented and an accented syllable; as, aders, affend. Crabb.

  1-XT'R-CAL,\* a. Relating to medicine or physicians. Byron.

  1-X-TRO-EHEM'IST,\* n. A chemical physician. Bailey.

  1-X-TRO-EP'TIC, a. [larpos and alsiew.] That cures by applications.

anointing.

anointing.

\*PBEX,\* n. [L.] (Zool.) A kind of wild goat. Crabb.

\*PBEX,\* n. [L.] In the same place. Answorth.—It is used as a note of reference; often contracted to ibid.

\*PSIS, n. [L.] An Egyptian bird, approaching to the stork kind, venerated for destroying serpents.

\*PSIS/CUS,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) See Hissaus.

I-CL'RI-AM,\* c. Daringly or unfortunately adventurous, as learns, the son of Dædalus. Smart.
ICE, (Is) n. Water or other liquor made solid by cold, cream and sugar congealed; ice-cream.— To break the use, to make a beginning.

ICE, v. a. [LICED, pp. ICING, ICED.] To cover with ice; to turn to ice; to cover with concreted sugar; to chili; to

ICE'BERG,\* n. A large mass or mountain of ice, such as

floats in the polar or northern seas. Lysil. [der. ICE'BIRD,\* n. A species of bird found in Greenland. Maun-ICE'BLINK,\* n. A dazzling whiteness about the horizon, CE'BLINE,\* n. A dazzling whiteness about the horizon, caused by the reflection of light from a field of ice. Qu.

ICE'BOAT,\* s. A boat formed to pass on the ice; a boat or barge formed to break and pass through the ice. Francs. ICE'EROOK,\* (Is'brûk) s. A congealed brook or stream.

ICE'BUILT, (1s'bilt) a. Formed of heaps of ice. Gray. ICE'-CREAM,\* n. A confection formed of cream, sugar, &c.,

congested or frozen. Nickels.

ICE 'FLOAT,\* n. A large mass of floating ice. Goldsmith.

ICE 'FLOAE, n. A large mass of floating ice; icefloat. Lyell.

ICE 'HOOSE, n. A house for the preservation of ice in sum-

ICE-LAND-ER, m. A native of Iceland. Screnius.
ICE-LAND/IC,\* m. The language of the people of Iceland.

Latham.

Toz-LXND', c., \* a. Relating to Iceland. Earnshaw.

Toz-LXND', c., \* a. (Bot.) A plant sprinkled with pellucid, glittering, icy-looking blisters. Crabb.

Toz'sāw, \* n. A large saw for cutting through ice. Francis.

ICE'sāk, \* n. (Min.) A variety of felspar. Brande.

ICE'sak, \* n. (Min.) A variety of felspar. Brande.

ICE'work, \* (is'wirk) n. A construction of ice. Savage.

JOH DIEN, \* [Ger.] "I serve:" the motto taken by the Black Prince, and since borne in the arms of the Prince of Wales, the heir apparent of the crown of England. Crabb.

IEH-NEÜ'MON. (ik-nū'mon) n. [L.; ἐννύμων, Gr.] (Zool.) A small animal, or sort of weasel, noted for destroying the eggs of the crocodile.

IEH-NEÜ'MON-FLŸ, n. (Ent.) A fly or insect that feeds on other insects.

other insects.

other insects.

1.EH-NEU-MÖN'I-DE,\* n. pl. (Ent.) A class of hymenopterous insects. P. Cyc.

1.EH-NEU-MÖN'I-DEN,\* n. (Ent.) One of the ichneumonide. Krby.

1.EH-NEU-MÖN'I-DÄN,\* n. (Ent.) One of the ichneumonide. Krby.

1.EH-NÖ-G'RA-PHY, n. ([χνο; and γράφω.] (Arch.) The representation of the ground-plot of a building, plain drawing.

1.EH-NÖ-LITE,\* n. (Gool.) A stone retaining the impression of a footmark of a fossil animal. Rogers.

1.EH-NÖ-L'O-QY,\* n. [[χνο; and λόγος.] (Gool.) A treatise relating to the footsteps, or footmarks, impressed by animals on the strata of the earth. P. Cyc.

1.'EHOS. (Ykör) n. [[χνο].] (Med.) A thin, watery humor, or discharge; sanious matter flowing from an ulcer.

1.'EHOS-O'B, (I'kor-Es) a. Serous; sanious; thin; undigested.

gested.

Leh-Thy-Og'RA-Phy, a. A description of fishes. Dr. Black.

Leh-Thy-O-Log'ra-Phy, a. A petrified or fossil fish. Hamilton.

Leh-Thy-O-Log'r-CAL, a. Relating to ichthyology or fishes. Hill.

LEH-THY-ÖL'Q-Glar,\* m. One versed in ichthyology. Qu.

1εH-THY-ÖL'Q-GY, (Tk-thq-öl'q-jq) π. [έχθυολογία.] The science of fishes, or that branch of natural history which treats of the nature, uses, and classification of fishes. 1εH-THY-ÖPH'4-GIST,\* π. One that lives or feeds on fish.

12H-THY-ÖPH'A-GOUS,\* a. Feeding on fish. Smart. 12H-THY-ÖPH'A-GY,  $\pi$ . [ $i\chi\theta\theta$ s and  $\phi$ á $\gamma\omega$ .] The practice of cating fish.

ICH-THY-OPH-THÄL'MITE,\* s. (Min.) A species of zeo lite, of a pearly lustre, resembling the eye of a fish; fish eye stone. Brande.

"IEH-THY-O-SAU'EUS,\* R. (Gool.) A huge, fish-like lizard, an extinct animal. Buckland.

an extract animat. DECEMBER.

FCI-CLE, ('s'sk-kl) s. A pendent shoot of ice.

FCI-WESS, s. The state of being icy.

FCI-WESS, (is'ing) s. A covering of ice or concreted sugar.

FC-WES, (ik'kl) s. An icicle. Gross. [Local, North of Engiand.]

tl'CON, a [sigúr.] An image; a picture. Browns. [fl-CON']-C4L,\* a. Relating to or consisting of figures or pic-

tures. Blount.

TCO-NISM,\* n. (Rhet.) A representation to the life. Crabb.
1-con'9-cl.ksτ, n. [εἰκονοκλάστης.] A breaker of images.

Form.

I-CON-O-CL .s'TIC, a. Breaking or destroying images.

I-CON-O-CL .s'TIC, a. Estavo and γράφω. A description of pictures, statues, and similar monuments of ancient art.

I-CO-HOL-4-TEE, π. [είκων and λάτρης.] A worshipper of

IDI

I-CO-NOL'O-GY, π. [εἰκών and λέγω.] The doctrine of picture or representation, as a means used in worship.
I-CO-NOM'!-OAL,\* a. Hostile to images. Browns.
I-CO-SA-HE'DRAD,\* a. Having twenty equal sides. Smart.
I-CO-SA-HE'DRAD,\* π.; pl. I-CO-SA-HE'DRA. A figure comprehended under twenty equal sides. Grier.
I-CO-SIN'DRI-A,\* π. pl. (Bol.) A class of plants having twenty or more perigynous stamens. Crabb.
I-CO-SIN'DRI-AN,\* a. (Bol.) Icosandrous. Smart.
I-CO-SIN'DROUS,\* a. (Bol.) Having twenty or more perigynous stamens. P. Oyc.
[C-TE'RI-NS,\* n. [L.] (Min.) A precious stone or gem. Crabb.

Crab.

[C-TER']C,\* n. (Med.) A remedy for the jaundice. Smart.

[C-TER']C,\* a. Good against the jaundice; icterical. Ash.

[C-TER']-CAL, a. [ecterus, L.] Afflicted with the jaundice;
good against the jaundice.

[C-THY-ÖL']-C, n. See IOHTHYOLOGY.

[CY, ('se) a. Full of ice; covered with ice; made of ice,
cold; frosty; frigid; without warmth or affection.

['CY, -PEARLED', (I'se-pērid') a. Studded with pearls, as of
ice. Multon.

ice. Milton.

I'D, (id) Contracted for I would.

I-DE'A, n. [idia.] pl. I-DE'AS. The image or resemblance of any object conceived by the mind; mental image; contraction thought; imagination, notion.

of any object conceived by the mind; mental image; conception; perception, thought; imagination, notion.

1.DE'AL, a. Mental, intellectual, imaginary; relating to or consisting of ideas; existing in the mind.

1.DE'AL-15M,\* n. The system or theory which denies the existence of matter. Stewart.

1.DE'AL-15T,\* n. One who believes in idealism. Stewart.

1.DE'AL-17Y,\* or The-XL'1-1Y,\* n. The quality of being ideal. P. Cyc. — (Phren.) The talent for poetry or works of imagination. Combs.

Of magnitude. Comes.

1-DE-AL-I-ZA'TION,\*\* n. The act of idealizing. Lockhart.

1-DE'AL-IZE, v. n. [L. IDEALIZED; pp. IDEALIZING, IDEAL
IZED.] To imagine, to form ideas. Maty.

1-DE'AL-IZ-EB,\* n. One who idealizes; an idealist. Cole-

1-DE AT-CAL, ad. Intellectually; mentally.
1-DE AT-LY, ad. Intellectually; mentally.
1-DE AT-LY, ad. Intellectually; mentally.
1-DE AT-LY, ad. Intellectually; mentally.
1-DE AT-LY, a. Identical. Hudbras.
1-DE AT-LY, a. [identique, Fr.] The same; the very

I-DEN'T<sub>I</sub>-CAL-LY, ad. With sameness or identity.
I-DEN'T<sub>I</sub>-CAL-NESS, n. State of being identical.
I-DEN'T<sub>I</sub>-F<sub>I</sub>-A-BLE,\* a. That may be identified. Fo. Qu.

I-DEN-TI-FI-CA'TION, n. Act of identifying.

I-DEN'II-FP, v. a. [1. IDENTIFIED, pp. IDENTIFFING, IDENTIFIED.] To make or prove identical, to prove sameness; to make the same. — v. n. To become identical. Smart. I-DEN'TI-TY, n. [ulentité, Fr.] State of being the same; sameness

TD-E-O-GRAPH'/c,\* \ a. [idia and γράφω.] Represent-ID-E-O-GRAPH'/-c,L,\* \ ing figures, notions, or ideas; as hieroglyphic or Chinese characters. Brands.

ID-E-O-GRAPH'/-C,L-Lγ,\* ad. In an ideographical manner.

Du Ponceau

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of human ideas. D. Stewart.

IDES, (idz) n. [udus, L.] One of the three epochs or divisions of the ancient Roman month. The calends were the first days of the several months; the ides, days near the middle, and the nonze, the ninth days before the ides. In the months of March, May, July, and October, the ides fell on the 15th; in the other months, on the 15th. ID EaT,\* [L.] "That is," commonly abbreviated to z. c. ID-1-00'RA-87, π. [iδιος and κράσις.] A peculiarity of constitution.

stitution.

stitution.

Stitution.

1D-1-O-CEXT'|C,\* a. Same as idiscratical. Smart.

1D-1-O-CEXT'|-CAI, a. Peculiar in constitution.

1D'1-O-CY, n. [diwria.] The state of an idiot; want of understanding; foolishness.

1D'1-OM, n. [idiona.] A mode of expression peculiar to a language; particular cast of a language; peculiarity of phrase, dialect, phraseology.

1D-1-O-MAT'|C, l. a. Relating to idloms; peculiar to a ID-1-O-MAT'|-CAI. LY,\* ad. According to an idlom. Ask. ID-1-O-MAT'|-CAI. LY,\* ad. According to an idlom. Ask. ID-1-O-TATET'|C,\* a. Relating to idlopathy; idlopathic. Month. Rev.

ID-]-O-PATH']C,\* a. Relating to idiopathy; primary; independent of other disease. Brande.
ID-]-O-PATH']-OAL,\* a. Same as idiopathic. Fo. Qu. Rev.

In [-5P/4-THY, n. [ibios and πάθος.] A peculiar affection or feeling.—(Med.) A primary disease, or a disease be-longing to the part affected, and not arising from sympa-

[G-NÎTE', v. a. [ignis, L.] [i. IGNITED; pp. IGNITING, IGNITED.] To kindle; to set on fire. Gree.
[G-NÎTE', v. n. To become red hot; to take fire.
[G-NÎT'ED,\* p. a. Kindled; set on fire.
[G-NÎT'EDLE, [ig-nît'q-bl, W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; Ig'm; tibl, S.] a. inflammable; capable of being set on fire.
[G-NÎT'ION, (ig-nîth'un) n. Act of kindling or of igniting.
IG-NÎV'O-MODS, a. [ignivomus, L., Vomiting fire. Derham.
IG-NO'BLE', T., n. Want of magnanimity. Bale.
IG-NO'BLE, a. [ignobiles, L.] Not noble; of low birth; mean; worthless. Warburton  $D'[-OT, \infty, [i\delta:\omega au\eta_{5}.]$  A person devoid of understanding ; a fool ; a natural. fool; a natura.

10'-1-0'-0', n. Idiocy. See Infocy.

10-1-0''-0', n. 2. Devoid of understanding; stupid; fool10-1-0''-0'-0', a. Devoid of understanding; stupid; fool10-1-0''-0'-0', a. [Gr.] A dictionary confined to a particular distant a cleanary. Herande. tig-No'Ble.\*v.a. To make vile or ignoble. Bacom.
ig-No'Ble.\*v.a. To make vile or ignoble.
ig-No'Ble.\*kss, n. State of being ignoble.
ig-No'Ble, ad. ignominously, meanly, dishonorably.
||Ig-No Min'i-ols, [ig-no-min'yus, S. W. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. ig-no-min'o-us, P. J.] a. Mean; shameful; reproaching dishonorable. ID-j-OT'j-OAL-Ly,\* ad. In the manner of an idiot.
ID-j-OT'j-ON,\* n. [Gr.] A dictionary confined to a particular dialect; a glossary. Brande.
ID'j-OT-15M, n. [livoriapic.] An idiom of language. Dryden.—Idiocy; want of understanding; folly.
ID'j-OT-12E, v. n. To become stupid. Persan Letters.
ID'j-OT-17E, v. n. To become stupid. Persan Letters.
ID'j-OT-17E, v. n. To become stupid. Persan Letters.
I'DLE, (I'dl) a. Lazy; doing nothing; slothful; sluggish; unemployed; being at leisure; not engaged; useless; vain; ineffectual, trifing.
I'DLE, (I'dl) v. n. [t. IDLED; pp. IDLING, IDLED.] To lose time in inactivity, to play lightly.
I'DLE, (I'dl) v. a. To waste idly, to trifie with; to consume. I'DLE-NESS, (I'dl-16) ad. Idly. Bp. Hall.
I'DLE-NESS, (I'dl-16) a. Foolish; unreasonable; infutuated.
I'DLE-PAT'ED, a. Idle-headed; stupid. Overbury.
I'DLE-PAT'ED, a. Idle-headed; stupid. Overbury.
I'DLE-PAT'ED, a. Idle-headed; stupid. Overbury.
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I'DLE-PAT'ED, a. Idle-headed; stupid. Overbury.
I'DLE-PAT'ED, a. Idle-headed; stupid. Overbury.
I'DLE-PAT'ED, a. Idle-headed; stupid. Overbury. dishonorable.

[IG-NO-MIN'!-OUS-LY, ad. Meanly; scandalously. South.
IG'NO-MIN-Y, n. [ignominia, L.] Disgrace; reproach: shame
dishonor, infamy; opprobrium.
IG'NO-MY, n. An abbreviation of ignominy. Shak.
IG-NO-RA'MUS, [L., we ignore, or we are ignorant.] (Law)
The indorsement of a grand jury on a bill of indictment,
equivalent to "not found."
IG-NO-RA'MUS, n. [L.] pl. IG-NO-RA'MUS-ES. An ignorant
fellow; a vain pretender to knowledge. South. [Colloquia] IG'NO-RANGE, n. State of being ignorant; want of knowledge; illiteracy; nescience; unlearnedness.
IG'NO-RANT, a [ignorans, L.] Wanting knowledge; unlearned; uninstructed; unenlightened, uninformed; un acquainted with. Ta'NO-RANT, n. An ignorant person. B. Jonson.
Ia'NO-RANT-LY, ad. Without knowledge or information.
Ig-NôRE', v. a. [gnoro, L.] (Law) To declare ignorance of, not to know, as a grand jury ignore a bill, when they do not find such evidence as to make good the presentment. Boyle.

[1G-NÖS'C]-BLE, a. [ignoscibits, L.] Pardonable. Baley.

[1G-NÖT-[-a. [ignoties, L.] Unknown. Sir M. Sandys.

1-GUA'NA,\* n. (Zool.) A genus of beautifu. lizards, esteemed 1-GUA'NA,\*\* n. (2001.) A genus of Deautiti lizarus, escenied for food, — called also guana. Brands.

1-GUAN'O-DÖN,\*\* n. (Geol.) A gigantic ex. nct fossil reptile, resembling the iguana. Buckland.

Lt., one of the forms of in. used before words beginning I-DO-LAT A Focas, a relative tidolatry.
I-DÖL'A-TRIZE, v. a. To worship idols, to idolace. [R.]
I-DÖL'A-TRIZE, v. n. To offer idolatrous worship. Folkerby.
I-DÖL'A-TROUS, a. Relating or tending to idolatry, comwith l, commonly negativing the word to which it is pre fixed. 11xed.

[ILE, n. [corrupted from aile, Fr.] A walk in a church.

Pope. Properly aisle. — An ear of corn. Answorth.

IL'E-Us, n. [L.] (Med.) The iliac passion. Arbuthnot.

PLEX, n. [L.] The great scarlet oak. Mortimer.

IL'I-XC, a. [iliacus, L.] Relating to the lower bowels, or tha. — (Med.) The thac passion is a spasmodic, or violent and dangerous, colic, characterized by deep-seated pain I-DÖL'A-TROÜS-Ly, ad. In an idolatrous manner. Hooker.
I-DÖL'A-TRY, n. [udolatria, L.] The worship of idols or images; paganism. T'DOL-ISH, a. Idolatrous. Milton. I'DOL-ISM, n. Idolatrous worship. Milton. in the abdomen.

[L-I'A-CAL,\* a. Same as was. Browns.

[L-I'A-CAL,\* a. Same as was. Browns.

[L'|A-D,\* n. The Greek epic poem of Homer, so named from Itum, another name of Troy. Clarke.

ILK, a. The same. each; every. Spenser. 3 ft is still used in Scotland and the north of England, and denotes each; as, "ilk one of you," every one of you. It also signifies the same; as, "Mackintosh of that ilk" denotes a gentleman whose surname and the title of his estate are the same, as, "Mackintosh of Mackintosh."

ILL, a. Bad, not good; evil, niling, sick; not in health.

ILL, a. Wickedness; depravity; misfortune; misery.

ILL, ad. Not well; not rightly; not easily; with pain.—It is used in composition to express a bad quality; as, ill-formed, ill-timed, &c. in the abdomen. DOL-IZE, v. a. [L. IDOLIZED; pp. IDOLIZING, IDOLIZED.]
To worship as an idol or idolatrously; to adore; to love I'DOL-IZE or reverence to adoration. or reverence to adoration.

I'DOL-JE-ER, n. One who idolizes, or loves to adoration.

I'DOL-OUS, a. Idolatrous. Bale.

I'DOL-WOR'SHIP,\* (I'dol-wur'ship) n. The worship of idols or images. Rove.

I-DO'NE-OUS, a. [udoneus, L.] Fit; proper; convenient; adequate. Boyle. [R.]

In'Rl-A-Line,\* n. A fusible, inflammable substance found in a mineral, from the quicksilver mines of Idria. Brande I'DYL, (I'dil) n. [ciδύλλιον.] A short pastoral poem; an formed, d.c. formed, &c. fl.L.L.A.BiL';-Ty,\* n. Security against falling. Cheune. IL-L.K. E.L.B.L., a. [illacerabilis, L.] That cannot be torn. Cockeram. eclogue. I. E. for id est, (that is.) Locke.

IF, cons. Used as the sign of condition; give or suppose that; allowing that; though.—It is derived from gif, the imperative mood of the Saxon verb gifan, to give.

I' FAITH, ad. [abbreviation of in faith.] Indeed; truly. †YL-LXC'RY-MA-BLE, a. [ullacrymabilis, L.] Incapable of weeping. Bailey.

|L-LXPS'A-BLE,\* a. That may illapse. Glanville.
|L-LXPSE', n. [ulapsus, L.] A sliding in; a falling on.
|L-LXPSE',\* v. n. To fall, pass, or glide into. Cheyne.

||L-LX-QUE-ATE, [il-lā'kwp-āt, S. W. J. F. Ja. K.; il-lāk'-wp-āt, P. Sm.] v. a. [ullaqueo, L.] To entangle; to entrap, to insnare. More. [R]

||L-LX-QUE-A'TION, n. Act of insnaring; a snare.
|L-LX-TION, n. [ullatio, L.] Inference; conclusion drawa from premises.
|L'LA-TYUS, a. [ullatus, L.] Relating to or implying illation. †IL-LXC'RY-MA-BLE, a. [ullacrymabilis, L.] Incapable of Sha Shar.
1G-A-8U'RIO,\* a. (Chem.) Noting a peculiar acid. Brande.
1G'LO-ITE,\* n. (Min.) Another name for arragente. Dana.
†1G-NA'RO, n. [IL.; ignarus, L.] An ignoramus; a block-| To-NA KO, N. | Lt., tgman as, c. | Interest | head. Mountagu.
| Id'NE-OBS, a. | Lyneus, L. | Consisting of or containing fire;
| Id-NES'OENT, \* a. Taking fire; emitting sparks. Smart.
| Id-NES'OENT, \* a. A worshipper of fire. Maurice.
| Id-NES'ER-OBS, \* a. Producing or bringing fire. Ash.
| Id-NES'ER-OBS, \* a. [tgniftus, L.] Flowing with fire. Cock-IL'LA-TIVE, a. [illatus, L.] Relating to or implying illation; inferential; conclusive. IL'LA-TIVE, n. A particle denoting illation. Bp. Hall.
IL'LA-TIVE-LY, ad. By illation or conclusion. Richardson.
IL-LAUD'A-BLE, a. [illaudablis, L.] Not laudable; unworeram. [R.]
Id'NI-FY, v. a. [i. ionified; pp. ioniffend, ignified.]
[ignis and fo, L.] To form into fire. Stukely. [R.]
IG-NIF'O-TENT, a. [ignis and potens, L.] Presiding over IL-LAUD'A-BLE, a. [ulanaous, 1.5] and the state of praise or commendation.
IL-LAUD'A-BLY, ad. Without deserving praise.
ILL'BRED,\* a. Not wellbred; uncivit; impolite. Davis.
ILL-BREED'ING,\* n. Want of good breeding; ill manners.
Str. T. Elyot. fire. Pop IG'NJS FXT'U-US, n. [L.] pl. IG'NES FXT'U-I. A kind of luminous meteor seen in summer nights in marshy places; a Jack-with-a-lantern, or Jack-a-lantern; Will-with-the-Day. [Sr T. Elyot. † [L-LE'CE-BROUS, a. [illecebrosus, L.] Full of allurements.

sion; to adorn with festal lamps or bonfires; to adorn with colored pictures and ornamented initial letters [L-LU/MIN-ATE, a. Enlightened, Bp. Hall. [L-LO/MIN-ATE, n. One enlightened, or petending to be so; one of the Hluminati.

[L-LO-MIN-NA'II, a pl. [L.] The enlightened:—a term assumed, at different times, by different sects, particularly by a secret society, formed in 1776, chiefly by Adam Weishaupt, professor of law at Ingolstadt, Bavaria.— It was suppressed by the Bavarian government in 1784. gaj; unlawful.

IL-LE-SLY-TY, n. Contrariety to law, unlawfulness.

IL-LE-GAL-IZE, v. a. To render illegal.

IL-LE-GAL-IZE, v. a. The state of being illegal. Scott.

IL-LE-G-LE-NESs, n. The state of being illegal. Scott.

IL-LE-G-I-BIL/I-TY, n Incapability of being read.

IL-LE-G-I-BIL/I-TY, n Incapability of being read.

IL-LE-G-I-BIL/I-TY, n. Incapability of being read.

IL-LE-G-I-BIL/I-TY, n. State of being illegitimate. assumed, at different times, by direvent seets, particularly by a secret society, formed in 1776, chiefly by Adam Weishaupt, professor of law at Ingolstadt, Bavaria.— It was suppressed by the Bavarian government in 1784.

[L-LU'MI-NAT-ING,\* n. A kind of miniature painting, anciently much used for ornamenting books Hamilton.

[L-LU-MI-NATION, n. The act of illuminating; festal lights hung out as a token of joy; brightness; splendor.

[L-LU'MIN-A-TIVE, a. Having the power to give light.

[L-LU'MIN-A-TIVE, a. Having the power to give light.

[L-LU'MIN-E, \* n. An illuminate; one who adorns books with colored pictures, &c.

[L-LU'MIN-E, \* n. An illuminator. Sect.

[L-LU'MIN-E, \* n. An illuminator. Sect.

[L-LU'SION, (il-ia'zhun) n. [u'luso, L.] False show; fallacy; deception; error; delusion, chimera; phantasm.

[L-LU'SIVE-LY, ad. In an illusive, deceptive manner.

[L-LU'SIVE-LY, ad. In an illusive, deceptive manner.

[L-LU'SIVE-MESS, n. Deception; false appearance. Ash.

[L-LUS'TRATE, v. a. [u'lustro, L.] [i ILLUSTRATED: pp. 11.

LUSTRATING, ILLUSTRATED.] To make bright, plann, or clear, to brighten with honor; to explain; to clear; to brighten with honor; to explain; to clear; to brighten with honor; to explain; to clear; to brighten with honor; to explain; to clear; to brighten with honor; to explain; to clear; to LUS'TRATE, a. Famous; renowned; illustratos.

[L-LUS'TRA-TON, n. Act of illustrating; that which illustrates; explanation, elucidation; exposition.

[L-LUS'TRA-TOR, n. [L.] One who illustration.

[L-LUS'TRA-TOR, n. [L.] One who illustration.

[L-LUS'TRA-TOR, n. [L.] One who illustration.

[L-LUS'TRA-TOR, n. [L.] One who illustrates.

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[L-LUS'TRA-TOR, n. [L.] One who illustrates.

[L-LUS'TRA-TOR, n. [L.] One who illustrates.

[L-LUS'TRA-TOR, n. [L.] One who illustrates. IL-LE-GYT'I-MA-CY, n. State of being illegitimate.
IL-LE-GYT'I-MATE, a. [in and legitimas, L.] Not produced as the laws prescribe; begotten or born out of wedlock; not legitimate.

IL-LE-QIT'|-MATE, v. a. To render illegitimate; to prove a person illegitimate. Sur H. Wotton.

IL-LE-QIT'|-MATE-LY, ad. Not legitimately.

IL-LE-QIT-|-MATION, n. Act of illegitimating; illegitimately. IL-LE-QIT'I-MA-TÎZE,\* v. a. To render illegitimate; to il-IL-LE-QIT'I-MA-TIZE, \* v. a. 10 renuer meganizate, so in legitimate. Attension.

IL-LEV'I-A-BLE, q. That cannot be levied or exacted.

ILL'-FACED, (-fast) a. Having an ugly face. Bp. Hall.

ILL-FA'VQRED, (-vurd) a. Deformed; ugly.

ILL-FA'VQRED-LY, ad. With deformity

ILL-FA'VQRED-NESS, m. Deformity.

IL-LIB'ER-AL, a. [liliberals, L.] Not liberal; not candid; disingenuous; not generous; sparing; mean.

IL-LIB'ER-AL-ISM,\* m. Illiberal principles or practice. Ch. Ob. Ob.

IL-LIB-RE-AL-Ly, ad. Quality of being illiberal.

IL-LIB-RE-AL-Ly, ad. In an illiberal manner.

IL-LIB-RE-AL-Ly, ad. In an illiberal manner.

IL-LIB-RE-AL-Ly, ad. In an illiberal manner.

IL-LIB-RE-AL-NESS,\* m. Illiberality. Johnson.

IL-LIB-RE-AL-NESS,\* m. Illiberality. Johnson.

IL-LIC-IT-NESS, m. Unlawfully; illegally.

IL-LIC-IT-NESS, m. Unlawfull Cotgrave.

IL-LIC-IT-NESS, a. Unlawfull. Cotgrave.

IL-LIC-IT-ABLE, a. That cannot be limited; boundless.

IL-LIM-IT-ABLE, M. That cannot be limited; boundless.

IL-LIM-IT-ABLE, ad. Without susceptibility of bounds.

IL-LIM-IT-ABLE, a. Want of imitation. Bp. Hall.

IL-LIM-IT-TO, a. Unbounded; unlimited. Bp. Hall.

IL-LIM-IT-ED-NESS, m. Exemption from all bounds. Clarenadae. renowned.

|L-Lüs'TR|-OÜS-LY, ad. Conspicuously; nobly; eminently.
|L-Lüs'TR|-OÜS-NĒSS, m. Eminence; nobility; grandeur.
|L-LUX-UR|-OÜS, (N-lug-zd'rç-us) a. Not inxurious.
|LL-Will', n. Evil will; disposition to envy or hatred; enmity, hatred, rancor.
|LL-Will'ER, m. One who wishes or intends ill. Barrow.
|LL-Wish'EE,\* n. One who wishes evil, an enemy. Addison IL-L|-N'TION,\* (Il-le-nish'un) n. (Min.) A thin crust of some extraneous substance formed on minerals. Urc. IL-LI-QUĀ'TION,\* n. The melting of one thing into another. IL-LY"SION,\* (il-lizh'un) a. The act of striking into or IL'LY,\* ad. Ill; not well. Stryps. - [Rarely used by good against. Frome.

IL-LIT'ER-A-Cy, m. Want of learning; ignorance. Pope.

IL-LIT'ER-A-Cy, a. Not literal. Dawson.

IL-LIT'ER-ATE, a. [ulteratus, L.] Unlettered; untaught; unlearned;—applied to persons:—rude,—applied to writers. IL'MEN-ÎTE,\* n. (Min.) An iron-black mineral. Dana. I'M, (Im) Contracted from I am Im, used commonly, in composition, for m before mute let-ters, is from the Latin, and corresponds to em, which is from the French. Like other forms of in, it is sometimes positive and sometimes negative. See In. things. IL-LIT'ER-ATE-LY,\* ad. In an illiterate manner. Savage.
IL-LIT'ER-ATE-NESS, z. Want of learning, ignorance.
I[L-LIT'ER-A-TÜRE, z. Want of literature. Aylife.
ILL'-LIVED, (-livd) a. Leading a bad or wicked life. Bp. positive and sometimes negative See In.

IM'AGE, (Im's) n. [Image, Fr.] A corporeal representation;
a statue; a picture; an effigy:—a representation of the
Deity in stone, wood, or metal; an idol; a false god:—
likeness; semblance; show; an idea, a picture in the
mind; the appearance of an object.

IM'AGE, o. a. [i. IMAGED; pp. IMAGINA; IMAGED.] To form
a likeness in the mind; to fancy; to imagine. Dryden.

IM'AGE.ABLE.\* 2. That may be imaged. Celerada. Hall ILL-LUCK', \* n. Misfortune ; bad luck. Stat. LLL-LÜCK',\* a. Misfortune; bad luck. Skak.
LLL-NÄT'URE, (Il-nät'yur) n. Evil nature or disposition; bad temper; moroseness; crabbedness; malevolence.
LL-NÄT'URED, (Il-nät'yurd) a. Of bad disposition or temper; cross; freful, malevolent; wanting kindness;
LL-NÄT'URED-NESS, (Il-nät'yurd-le) ad. With ilinature.
LLL-NÄT'URED-NESS, (Il-nät'yurd-le) a. Ilinature.
LLL-NÄT'URED-NESS, (Il-nät'yurd-nës) n. Ilinature.
LLL-NÄT'URED-NESS, (Il-nät'yurd-nës) n. Ilinature.
ILL-NÄSS, n. Badness, sickness; malady; disorder of health; disease; indisposition; distemper.
YIL-LO-CAL'-TY, s. Want of locality or place. Cudsorth.
LL-LÖG'1-CAL, a. Not logical; contrary to the rules of logic or research. a likeness in the mind; to lancy; to imagine. Lrygen. IM'AGE-ABLE,\* a. That may be imaged. Coleradge. IM'AGE-LESS,\* a. Destitute of an image. Coleradge. IM'AGE-R-Y, or IM'AGE-R-Y, [Im'a-jer-r, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. Im'gj-r-r, S. E. E. Wb.] n. Sensible representations, pictures; statues; show; appearance:—forms of fancy; phantasms.—It is a term for similes, allegories, metaphors, and such other rhetorical figures as denote similitude and comparison. iude and comparison.

IM'AGE-WOR'SHIP, (-wür'ship) s. Worship of images.

IM'AG'IN-A-BLE, a. (imagrachle, Fr.) That may be imagined, conceivable.

IM'AG'IN-A-BLE-NESS,\* n. State of being imaginable. Ask.

IM'AG'IN-A-BLE-NESS,\* n. State of being imaginable. Ask.

IM'AG'IN-A-BLE-NESS,\* n. State of being imaginable. Bacon.

IM'AG'IN-A-RI, a. Imaginaing; forming ideas. Bacon.

IM'AG'IN-A-RI, a. State of being imaginary. Scotl.

IM'AG'IN-A-RI, a. State of being imaginary. Scotl.

IM'AG'IN-A-RI, a. State of being imaginary. Scotl.

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IM'AG'IN-A-RI, a. State of being imaginary. Scotl.

IM'AG'IN-A-RI, a. State of being imaginary. Scotl.

IM'AG'IN-A-RI, a. State of being imaginary. Scotl.

IM'AG' tude and comparison. LL-LOG': C-3L, a. Not logical; contrary to the rules of logic or reason.

IL-LÖG': C-4L-NESS, s. State of being illogical.

ILL'-STÄRBED, (-stärd) a. Influenced by evil stars with respect to fortune; unlucky. FassAsses.

ILL'-TEMPERED,\* (-perd) a. Morose; crabbed. Black.

ILL'-TEMPE,\* (-timd) a. Done at a wrong time; timed badly. Ed. Rev.

LLL'-TEMN,\* s. An offensive or unkind action or deed.

Exter — A short illness: a period of ill health [Colio. Foster. - A short illness; a period of ill health. [Colloquial. quan.j [L-LÜDE', v. a. [illude, L.] [i. illuden; pp. illuding, il-luden.] To play upon; to deceive; to mock; to de-lude. [Skak. of things unknown, or produces original thoughts, or new combinations of ideas, from materials stored up in the memory; invention; conception; idea; image in the mind; fancy; contrivance.

[M.AC-IN-A-TIVE, a. Porming mental images; imagining; lude.

[Saar.
Ll\_UNE', v. a. [illuminor, Fr.] To illumine; to illuminate.

[L\_LU'M|N-A-BLE, \* a. That may be illuminated. &ch.

[L\_LU'M|N-A-BLE, \* a. That may be illumination. Scott.

[L\_LU'M|N-A-E, v. a. [illuminar; Fr.; itmes, L.] [6 :LLU-MINATED.] To enlighten; to supply with natural, intellectual, or spiritual light; to adorn with artificial light, for a festive or joyful occafancying. IM-XQ/IN-A-TIVE-MESS,\* s. State of being imaginative.

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[M LQ'INE, v. c. [imaginer, Fr.] [i. IMAGINED; pp. IMAGIN-
ING, IMAGINED.] To form in the mind, or out of mental
suggestions; to conceive; to think; to fancy; to scheme;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       [M-BRÜTE', v. a. [i. imeruted; pp imeruting, imeruted.]
To degrade to brutality.
[M-BRÜTE', v. n. To sink down to brutality. Milton.
[M-BRÜTE'MENT, v. a. Act of making brutish. Ser E. Bryd.
                 to contrive.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     [M-BUTE' maps , ge. [E.] [i. IMBUED; pp. IMBU ING, IMBUED.] To tinge deeply; to tincture; to soak with any liquor or dye; to steep; to cause to imbine. [IM-BUREE', v. a. [bourse, Fr.] To stock with money; to emburse. Sherwood.
     IM-AG'INE, * v. n. To form or combine mental images ; to
          minuter of religion. Ma. Rev. — Variously written and pronounced; by Brande, I-man' or I-mam'; by Hamilton, I-maum'; by Smart, I'man.

[M-BALM', (im-bam') v. a. See Embalm.

[M-BANK', v. a. [I.I.MBANKED; pp. IMBANKING, IMBANKED.]

To enclose or defend with a bank; to embank. Smart.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Ad.

[M.BUTION,* n. Act of imbuing. Lee. [R.]

[M.-]-TA-BLL',-TY, n. The quality of being imitable.

[M'-]-TA-BLE, a. [imitabiles, L.] That may be imitated; worthy of being imitated; within reach of imitation.

[M'-]-TA-BLE-NESS,* n. State of being imitable. Ash.

[M'-]-TA-BLE, v. a. [imitarior, L.] [i initation; pp. imitation.]

[IM'-]-TA-BLE, v. a. [imitation]

[im'-TA-BLE, v. a. [imitation]

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     IM-BANK'MENT, * n. That which is enclosed with a bank;
                a bank that encloses; embankment. Ash.
 a bank that encloses; embankment. Ash.

M-BAN'NERED,* (-nerd) a. Provided with banners. Pollok.

M-BAR'GO, w. Sec Embargo.

M-BAR'GO, w. Sec Embarg.

[M-BAR'NENT, n. Hinderance. Sec Embar.

M-BARN', v. a. To lay up in a barn. Horbert.

[M-BARN', v. a. To sink in value. Hales.

[M-BASE', v. a. To sink in value. Hales.

[M-BASE', v. a. To bathe all over. Muton.

[M-BASTHE', v. a. To bathe all over. Muton.

[M-BASTHE', v. a. To bathe all over. Muton.

[M-BASTHE', v. a. To bathe all over. Muton.

[M-BEC'[LE, or IM-BE-CILE', [Im-b6s'4], J. E. Ja.; Im'be-sil, R. W.b.] a. [Fr: mobeoula, L.] Weak, feeble; wanting strength of mind or body; infirm.

[IM-BEC']LE, or IM-BE-CILE', v. a. To weaken. Bp. Taylor.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       counterreit.
IM-j-TĀ-TIVON-ĀL,* a. Relating to imitation; resembling.
Qu. Rev.
IM-j-TĀ-TIVE, a. [imitativus, L.] Inclined to imitate or copy; as, "Man is an imitative being:"—aiming at resemblance; as, "Painting is an imitative art:"—formed after a model.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        IM'I-TA-TIVE,* w. A verb which expresses imitation or
likeness. Crabb.
    tor.
IM-BE-CIL'I-TĀTE, v. a. To weaken; to enfeeble. Wilson.
IM-BE-CIL'I-TY, n. Weakness; feebleness of mind or
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        IM'I-TA-TIVE-NESS,* n. Quality of being imitative. Mar-
 IIM-BE-CIL';-TATE, v. a. To weaken; to enfeeble. Wilson.
IM-BE-CIL';-TY, n. Weakness; feebleness of mind or
body, debility; infirmity.
IM-BED', *v. a. To lay as in a bed. See Embed.
IM-BED'DED, p. a. See Embedded.
IM-BEL'LIC, a. Not warlike. Junus.
IM-BEZ'ZLE, v. a. See Embezzle.
IM-BEZ'ZLE-MENT, n. See Embezzle.
IM-BEZ'ZLE-MENT, n. See Embezzle.
IM-BEZ'Z. v. a. [unbloo, I.] [. IMBIBED; pp. IMBIBING, IM-
BIBED.] To drink in; to receive or admit into the mind;
to saturate: to available un: to take in: to consume
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    TAPERSON TO SEASON TO SEASON TO SEASON THREAD THE SEASON THREAD THE SEASON THREAD THE SEASON THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD THREAD 
  BISED. I TO GINK IN; to receive or again into the minu; to saturate; to swallow up; to take in; to consume.

IM-BIS'RR, n. He or that which imbibes.

IM-BI-BI''TION, (-bish'un) n. Act of imbibing. Bacon.

IM-BIT'TER, v. a. [1. IMBITTERES]; pp. IMBITTERING, IMBITTERED.]

To make bitter, to make unhappy; to exaspages.
 JM-BIT'TER-FR. n. He or that which makes bitter.

[M-BLA'ZON, v. a. See Emslazon.

[M-BOD']-MENT,* n. The act of imbodying or embodying.

Geal. Mag.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    Rep. [R.]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        †IM'MA-NEN-CY, n. Internal dwelling. Pearson.
IM'MA-NENT, a. [immanent, Fr.] Intrinsic; inherent.
Glanville. [R.]
       M.BOD'Y, v. a. To form into a body. See Embody.
M.BOD'Y, v. a. To unite into one mass. See Embody.
[M.BOIL', v. a. To exestuate; to effervence. Spenser.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          TM-MAN'I-FEST, a. Not manifest; not plain. Browne
 [IM-BOLD', v. m. 10 exestuate; to effervesce. Spenser.

IM-BOLD'EN, (-dn) v. a. To make bold. See Embolden.

IM-BOR'[-TY, m. Want of goodness. Burton.

IM-BOR'[-TY, m. Want of goodness. Burton.

IM-BOR'DER, v. a. [I IMBORDERED, pp. IMBORDERING, IMBORDERING].

IM-BOR'L' v. m. [unboscare, It.] To lie concealed, as in a wood. Muton.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        M.MXN'I-TY, n. [immanitas, L.] Barbarity. Shak. [R.] † M.MAR-CES'CJ-BLE, a. [in and marcesco, L.] Unfading. Bp. Hall.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        IM-MÄR'TIAL, a. Not warlike; unmartial. Chapman. [R.]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       IM-MAR'TIAL, a. Not warltke; unmartial. Chapman. [R.]
IM-MAR'TIAL, a. To cover; to disguise; to mask. Shak.

†IM-MATCH'A-BLE, a. Unmatchable. Mirror for Mag.
IM-MA-TE'R-AL, a. [immatériel, Fr.; in and materia, L.]

Not consisting of matter; not material; incorporeal;
void of matter:—unimportant; without weight.

IM-MA-TE'R-AL-ISM,* n. The doctrine of the extence of imputerial substances, sabistical accessors.
 Wood. Millon.

[M-BOS'ON, (-būz'um) v. a. [1. IMBOSOMED; pp. IMBOSOM-ING, IMBOS'ON, (-būz'um) v. a. [1. IMBOSOMED; pp. IMBOSOM-ING, IMBOSOMED.] To hold in the bosom, to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to admit to the heart.

[M-BÖSS', v. a. See EMBOSS.

[M-BÖW'), v. a. To enclose; to shut in. Shak.

[M-BÖW', or [M-BÖW', [IM-BÖÜ', S. W. E. Ja. K.; im-bö', P. J. F. Sm. R.] v. a. To arch; to vault. Bacon.

[M-BÖW'FL, v. a. See EMBOWEL.

[M-BÖW'FL, v. a. & a. T. To place or lodge in a bower. Sandys. See EMBOWEL.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    IM.—MA.-TE'RI-AL-IŞM,* n. The doctrine of the existence of immaterial substances; spiritual existence. P. Cyc. IM.—MA.-TE'RI-AL-IST, n. A believer in immateriality. IM.—MA.-TE-RI-ĀL-IZT, n. State of being immaterial; incorporeit; distinctness from matter.

IM.—MA.-TE'RI-AL-IZZ,* v. a. To make incorporeal. Ask. IM.—MA.-TE'RI-AL-IZZD, (-Izd) a. Incorporeal.

IM.—MA.-TE'RI-AL-NZSS, n. State of being immaterial.

IM.—MA.-TE'RI-AL-NZSS, n. State of being immaterial.

IM.—MA.-TÜRE', A. [immaterial, immaterial. Bacon.

IM.—MA.-TÜRE', a. [immaterial, L.] Not mature; not ripe; not perfect; not arrived at completion; premature; crude; hasty: enriv.
             See EMBOWER.
  See EMBOWER.
M. BOW MENT, R. Arch; vault. Bacon. [R.]
M.BOW MERNT, R. Arch; vault. Bacon. [R.]
M.BOX', v. a. To shut or close up, as in a box. Cotgrave.
[M.BRAID', v. a. See EMBRAID.
IM.BRAN'GLE, v. a. To entangle. Hudibras.
[M.BRED', a. See IMBRED.
IM. BRED', a. See IMBRED.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        hasty; early.
IM-MA-TÜRED',* (-türd) s. Not matured; immature. Jour.
  | IM-BRÉED', v. a. To produce. Sir E. Sandys. See In-
              BRRED
MARI-CATE, a. [mbricates, L.] Laid one under another in part, as tiles; imbricated. Russell.

M'BRI-CATE, b. a. Indented with concavities; bent and indented, like a roof or gutter-tile; overlapping.

M-BRI-CA'TION, m. [imbrez, L.] State of being imbricated; concave indentation. Derham.

IM-BRO-CA'Dô,* m. Cloth of gold or silver. Crabb.

IMBROGIO,* (im-brdl'y-2-) m. [it.] A plot of a romance or drama when much perplexed and complicated. Brands.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       IM.MA.TÜRE'LY, ad. Too soon; too early; before ripeness.
IM.MA.TÜRE'NESS, m. Unripeness; immaturity. Boyle.
IM.MA.TÜ'R;-TY, m. State of being immature; unripeness; incompleteness; crudeness.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        †IM-ME-A-BiL'!-TY, n. [mmeabilis, L.] Want of power to pass. Arbuthnot.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     pass. Arbukact.

||IM-MEASYU-R.A-BLE, (im-mözh'u-rş-bl) a. That cannot be measure; immense; indefinitely extensive.

||IM-MEASYU-RA-BLE-NESS,* n. Immensity. Dr. Allen.

||IM-MEASYU-RA-BLY, ad. Beyond measure.

||IM-MEASYUED, (im-mözh'urd) a. Unumensured. Spenser

|IM-ME-PHAN'|-0-AL, a. Not mechanical. Cheyne.

||IM-ME-PHAN'|-0-AL, a. Immediate power; absence of a second cause. Shak. [R.]

||IM-ME'D|-ATE, [Im-më'de-at, P. J. Sm.; Im-më'dyat, S. E.
 ed. Spends.

[M.RRO'Nn', v. d. [i. Imbrowned; pp. Imbrowning, imbrowned.] To make brown; to darken; to obscure; to cloud. Million.

[M.BRUE, (im-brê') v. d. [i. Imbrued; pp. Imbruing, imbrued.] To steep; to soak; to wet much or long.
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IMM
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          362
               F. K.; Im mē'de.4:, Ja.; Ym-mē'de.at or Ym-mē'je.at, W.]
a. [in and machine, L.] Having nothing intervening, either as to place, time, or action; direct; proximate, not acting by second causes, instant; instantaneous.
[IM-ME'DI-ATE-LY, ad. Without the intervention of any other cause or event; instantly; directly; without de-
             ||TM-ME/D]-ATE-NESS, n. Presence with regard to time; exemption from second or intervening causes.
||YM-ME/D]-A-TISM,* n. Quality of being immediate. D.
             IM-MED'|-C4-BLE, a. [immedicabilis, L.] That cannot be cured; incurable. Milton.
IM-MEL-O'D|-O'D8, a. Unmelodious. Drummond.
   cured; incurable. Millon.

IM-MEL-Ö'01-O'B., a. Unmelodious. Drummond.

IM-MEM'O-RA-BLE, a. Immemorabilis, L.] Not memorable; not worth remembering.

IM-MS-MÖ'RI-AL, a. That commenced or existed beyond the time of memory: — (Exg. law) Further back than the beginning of the reign of Richard I. Blackstone.

IM-ME-NO'RI-AL-LY, ad. Beyond memory. Bentley.

IM-MENSE', a. [immensus, L.] Unlimited; unbounded, vast, enormous, huge; illimitable.

IM-MENSE'IY, ad. Without measure or limits.

IM-MENSI'NESS, m. Unbounded greatness. More.

IM-MEN'SI-TY, n. [immensute, Fr.] State of being immense; unlimited extent; unbounded greatness.

IM-MEN'SI-TY, n. [immensute, Fr.] State of being immense; unlimited extent; unbounded greatness.

IM-MENSU-RA-BLE, (Im-méns'yy-ra-bl) [Im-mén'shy-ra-bl, S. W. P. da; Im-méns'yy-ra-bl) [Im-mén'shy-ra-bl, S. W. P. da; Im-méns'yy-ra-bl] [Im-mén'shy-ra-bl, S. W. P. da; Im-méns'yy-ra-bl] [Im-mén'shy-ra-bl, S. W. P. da; Im-méns'yy-ra-bl] [Im-mén'shy-ra-bl, S. W. P. da; Im-mensy, L.] [In Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immence, Immen
   TIM-MER'|T, a. [semerite, L.] Want of desert, deficing.

[IM-MER'|-TED, a. Not deserved, unmerited. K. Charles.

[IM-MER'|T-ODS, a. Undeserving; of no value. Milton.

[IM-MERSE, v. a. [simmersus, L.] [L. IMMERSED; pp. IMMERSINO, IMMERSED.] To put under water, to plunge into a fluid, to immerge, to sink or cover deep.

[IM-MERSE', a. Burned, covered, sunk deep. Bacon.

IM-MERSE', a. Burned, covered, sunk deep. Bacon.

IM-MER'SION. v. [simmersio. L.] The act of immersing,
   IM-MER'SION, n. [immersio, L.] The act of immersing, the state of being in a fluid, below the surface, an over-
   whelming, submersion.

[M.MER'SION-IST.* n. One who adheres to immersion in baptism. Hudon.

IM.ME-THÖD'1-CAL-LY, ad. Without method, without order.
der.

IM_ME-THÖD'I-CAL-NESS, R. Want of method, confusion.

IM_METH'OD-IZE,**D. To render immethodical. Qu. Rev.

IM_MET', T. a. See Emmew.

IM'MI-GEINT,* R. One who removes into a country Ec.

Rev. This word, reputed to be of American origin, is

now occasionally used by English writers.

IM'MI-GEATE, D. R. [mmmgro, L.] [L. IMMIGRATED, Pp. IMMIGRATICA, IMMIGRATED, To enter or pass into a country in order to dwell in it. Cockeram.—An old English

word, of modern revival.
try in order to awen in it. Conscious word, of modern revival.

IM.-M.-I-GRA'TION, n. The act of immigrating; an entering or passing into a place. Warton.

IM.'M.-NENCE, n. Ili impending; near danger. Shak. [R.]

IM.'M.-NENT, A. [immenca, L.] Threatening closely; ready to fall upon. immending.
                 to fall upon; impending.
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modesty, delicacy, chastity, or shame; indecent; indelicate; unchaste; obsecue.

IM.MOVSSTLY, ad. In an immodest manner.

IM.MOVSSTLY, a Want of modesty, impudence

IM.MOVINTE, v. a. (immolo, L. ]. [I. LIMMOLATED; pp. IMMO-

LATING, IMMOLATED.] To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             In MO-LA'TION, m. Act of immolating; a sacrifice.

IM.MO-LA'TION, m. Act of immolating; a sacrifice.

IM.MO-LA'TION, m. One who immolates. Hubest.

IM.MO-MENT, a. Trifling; of no importance. Shak.

IM.MO-MENT'OUS, a. Unimportant. Seward.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              IM-MOR'AL, a. Contrary to morality; not moral vicious;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        dishonest
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             IM-MO-RAL'I-TY, m. Quality of being immoral; contrarie-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             ty to morality; vice; dishonesty.

IM-MÖB'AL-LY,* ad. In an immoral manner. Ash.

IM-MO-RIG'ER-OUS, a. [ummoragerus, L.] Disobedient.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | IMMO-RIG'ER-OUS, a. [ummoragerus, L.] Disobedient. Stackhouse.
| IM.MO-RIG'ER-OUS-KESS, n. Disobedience. Bp. Taylor. IM-MO-RIG'ER-OUS-KESS, n. Disobedience. Bp. Taylor. IM-MO-RIG'ER-OUS-KESS, n. Disobedience. Bp. Taylor. IM-MO-R'TAL, a. [ummortalis, L.] Not mortal; exempt from death, deathless; eternal. IM-MO-R'TAL', n. One who never dies. Bryant. IM-MO-R'TAL', n. Quality of being immortal; exemption from death, endless life. IM-MO-R'TAL'-IZE, n. Quality of being immortal; exemption from death nor not nortal. IM-MO-R'TAL-IZE, n. a. [immortaliser, Fr.] [s. immortal-IZED, pp. immortal:ING, immortaliser, Fr.] [s. immortal-IZED, pp. immortal:ING, immortal-IZED, pp. immortal:ING, immortal-IZED, pp. immortal:ING, immortal-IZED, n. To become immortal. Pope. IM-MO-R'TAL-IZED, n. To become immortal. Pope. IM-MO-R'TAL-IZED, n. To become immortal. Pope. IM-MO-R'TAL-IZED, n. To mould. G. Fletcher. IM-MO-R-IP-ICA'TION, n. Want of mortification. IM-MO-R-ILL'-ITY, n. immovableness.
IM-MOV-A-BLE, a. That cannot be moved; firm; steadfast; stable, unshaken.—(Law) Fixed, real.
IM-MOV'A-BLES, n. Goods or things that are immovable. Bouver.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Bouvier
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         IM-MÖV'A-BLY, ad. In a state not to be moved. 

†[M-MÜND', a. [immundus, L.] Unclean. Burton. 

†IM-MUN-Dic'i-Ty, n. [immondicite, Fr.] Un
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           Uncleanness.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         W. Mountague.
[M-m0/NI-TY, n. [immunitas, L.] Freedom or exemption from obligation , privilege; prerogative; right; liberty;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    freedom.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         [M-MÜRE', v. a. [in and murus, L.] [i. IMMURED, pp. 1M-MURINO, IMMURED.] To enclose within walls; to confine;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    to shut up; to imprison.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       to snut up; to imprison.

[M.müRe', n. A wall, an enclosure. Shak.

IM.mü'sj-CAL, a. Inharmonious, unmusical. Bacon.

IM.mü'-TA-BIL'j-Ty, n. Quality of being immutable; exemption from change; unchangeableness.

IM.mü'-TA-BLE, a. [manutabuts, L.] Not mutable; not subject to change. unchangeable, unpatible, unpatible.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    ject to change; unchangeable, invariable, unalterable.
IM-MO'TA-BLE, a. Unchangeable, invariable, unalterable.
IM-MO'TA-BLY, ad. Unchangeableness.
IM-MO'TA-BLY, ad. Unchangeableness.
IM-MU-TA'TION, a. Change; inutation. More. [R.]
[IM-MUTE', v. a. To change, to commute. Browne.
IMP, n. [imp, Welsh.] [f A graft; a scion; a son; a youth.
Spenser.] A subaltern devil, a puny devil; an evil spirit;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       a demon. Milton.
†IMP, v. a. To graft. Chaucer. To lengthen or enlarge; to
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      insert. A term of falconry. Shak.

[IMPA-CA-BLE, a. [unpacatus, L.] Not to be softened or appeared; implacable. Spenser.
appeased; implacable. Spenser.

IM-MIN'GLE, v. a. [immunoled; pp. immunoling, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, imminoled, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable, immovable,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      присами и приками. Spenser. tlm-PACT', v. a. [impactus, L.] To drive close or hard. Woodward.
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presence of the body of Christ in the sacramental bread; assumption; consubstantiation. Waterland.

[M.-PAN'EL, v. 4. [i. imparellen; pp. imparelling, imparellen]. (Las) To write or enter by name into a schedule or panel, and thus constitute a jury; to en-

FOIL:
|M-PAR'A-DISE, v. a. [i. IMPARADISED; pp. IMPARADISING,
|IM-PARADISED.] To put into paradise, or a state of felicity.
|TM-PAR'A-LELEED, (-Isid) a. Unparalleled. Burnet.
|IM-PAR-A-SYL-LAEP'(0, \* a. Having unequal syllables. Lathar

Initiam.

Im-PAR/DON-A-BLE, a. Unpardonable. South.

Im-PAR/1-TY, n. [imparitas, impar, L.] Inequality; disproportion; oddness; difference.

Im-PARK/, v. a. To enclose in a park, or as a park.

Im-PARK/, v. a. To enclose in a park, or as a park.

Im-PARK/ to answer the pleading of his opponent; a delay or continuance of a cause.

IM-PARK/ son-EE',\* a. (Law) Inducted to a living, and having full possession. Whishaw.

IM-PART, v. a. [imperito, L.] I. IMPARTED; pp. IMPARTING, IMPARTED.] To grant to as a partaker; to give; to reveal; to discover; to disclose; to make known; to communicate.

cate.

[M-PÄRT',\* v. n. To hold a conference. Blackstone.

[M-PÄRT'ER,\* n. One who imparts. B. Jonson.

[M-PÄRT'ER,\* n. One who imparts. B. Jonson.

[M-PÄRT'ER,\* n. One who imparts. Jonson.

[M-PÄRTIAL. (Im-pär'shal-a).

[M-PÄRTIAL-IST, (Im-pär'shal-a).

[M-PÄRTIAL-IST, (Im-pär-she-a).

[M-PÄRTIAL-LY, ad. With impartiality; equitably.

[M-PÄRTIAL-LY, ad. With impartiality; equitably.

[M-PÄRTIAL-LY, ad. With impartiality. Temple.

[M-PÄRTIAL-NESS,\* n. Impartiality. Temple.

[M-PÄRTI-BLI-TY,\* n. The quality of being impartible.

Harris.

IM-PART'I-BLE, a. [impartible, Fr.] That may be impart-

ed, communicable: — not partible; indivisible.
†[M-PART'MENT, n. Communication, disclosure. Shak.
1M-PAS'SA-BLE, a. That cannot be passed; not admitting

 JM-PAS'8A-BLE, a. That county
 passage; impervious.
 JM-PAS'8A-BLE-NESS, n. Incapability of passage.
 JM-PAS'8A-BLE-NESS, n. [impassibilité, Fr.] State of being impassible; insusceptibility of suffering; exemption from pain or injury.

pain or injury.

IM-PA'S-BALE, a. [impassible, Fr.] Incapable of suffering;
exempt from pain, or the agency of external causes.

IM-PA'S-FALE-NESS, n. Impassibility.

IM-PA'S-IQNA, (im-pash'un) v. a. [I. IMPASSIONED, pp. IMPASSIONED, Milon, IMPASSIONED.] To move with passion; to affect strongly. Milon.

IM-PA'S'SION-ATE, (im-pash'un-at) a. Strongly affected, without feeling:—free from passion. Burton.

IM-PA'S'SION-ATE, v. a. To affect strongly; to impassion.

More

IM-PAS'SIVE, a. Not passive; impassible; exempt from the

agency of external causes.

IM-PAS-TA/TION, m. Act of impasting, a mixture of materials united by paste or cement, and hardened by air or fire

fire.

M.-PÄSTE', v. a. [empaster, old Fr.] [i. IMPASTED; pp. IMPASTEN; v. a. [empaster, old Fr.] [i. IMPASTED; pp. IMPASTEN, IMPASTED.] To knead into paste; to paste.—
(Painting) To lay on colors thick and bold.

M.-PÄ'-IBLE, a. Intolerable; not to be borne. Cockeram.

IM.-PÄ'TIENCE, (IM.-Pä'shens) n. [impatientia, L.] Want of patience; vehemence of temper; inability to suffer pain or delay; uneasiness; eagerness.

[IM.-PÄ'TIEN-C(Y,\* n. Impatience. Hooker.

IM.-PÄ'TIENT, (IM.-Pä'shent) a. [impatiens, L.] Not patient; not able to endure, very uneasy; fretful; hot; hasty; eager. ardently desirous.

not able to endure, very uneasy; rettul; not; nasty; eager; ardeutly desirous.

IM.-PÅ'TIENT. (IM.-pā'shent) s. One who is impatient. [R.]

IM.-PĀ'TIENT.-LV, (IM.-pā'shent-le) ad. With impatience.

IM.-PAT-RON-1-ZĀ'TION, s. Act of impatronizing.

IM.-PAT'RON-1-ZĀ'TION, s. Act of impatronizing.

IM.-PAT'RON-1-ZĀ, [IM.-pā'Vron-1-Z, P. K. R. WO.; IM.-pā'Vron-1-Z, Ja. Smal, v. a. [Impatronizer, Fr.] To put in possession of the supremacy of a seigniory. Bacon.

IM.-PĀWN, s. a. [I. IMANWARD.] 29. IMPAWNIG. IMPAWNED.]

M.PAWN', v. a. [i. IMPAWNED; pp. IMPAWNING, IMPAWNED.]
To pawn; to give as a pledge; to pledge.
[M.PEACH!, v. a. [empêcher, Fr.] [i. IMPEACHED: pp. IMFEACHING, IMPEACHED.] [†To hinder. Davies.] To accuse
by public authority; to bring into question; to show or
declare, by legal authority, to be unworthy; to censure;

declare, by legal authority, to be unworthy; to censure; to charge; to arraigm.

||M-PEACH', m. Hinderance, impediment. Shak.

||M-PEACH', m. Hinderance, impediment. Shak.

||M-PEACH', m. That may be impeached; accusable.

||M-PEACH', m. The act of impeaching; a process against a person accused of treason or of high public crimes and misdemeanors; public accusation; charge pre-

ferred; imputation; censure.

[M-PEARL', (im-peri') v. a. [emperier, Fr.] To form in resemblance of pearls; to decorate as with pearls. Millon.

IM-PEC-CA-BIL'1-TY, n. State of being impeccable.

IM-PEC-CA-BLE, a. [impeccable, Fr.] Exempt from possibil ity of sin; not liable to sin; infallible.

IM-PEC-GANCY, n. Impeccability. Waterheuse.

IM-PEC-GANCY, a. Impeccability. Waterheuse.

IM-PEC-CA-NI-08'1-TY, n. Want of money. Ser W. Scott. [2.]

IM-PED-Y, v. a. [impedic, L.] [i. IMPEDED; pp. IMPEDING, IMPEDED,] To hinder; to obstruct; to prevent; to retard.

IM-PED-IMENT, n. [impedimentum, L.] An obstruction; an obstacle; hinderance; entanglement; a defect in speech, preventing a fluent utterance.

preventing a fluent utterance

| IM-PED'I-MENT, v. a. To hinder; to impede. Bp. Rey-

nous.
M.-PED-I-MEN'TAL, a. Causing obstruction. W. Mountagus.
IM'PE-DITE, v. n. [umpedio, impeditus, L.] To retard; to impede. Mainvaring.
IM'PE-DITE, v. Obstructed; impeditive. Taylor.
IM-PE-DI''DION, (Im-pe-dish'un) n. Hinderance. Cockeran.
IM-PE-DI''DION, (Im-pe-dish'un) n. Endersnee.

M.PED'-TIVE, a. Causing hinderance. Bp. Sanderson.
M.PEL', v. a. (impello, L.) [L. IMPELLED; pp. IMPELLING,
IMPELLED.] To drive on; to urge forward; to press on; to instigate; to incite; to encourage; to move; to ani-

MAIL.

IM-PEL/LENT, n. An impulsive power; a driving force.

IM-PEL/LENT,\* a. Having power to impel. Boyle.

IM-PEL/LEN,\* n. One who impels.

IM-PEL/LING,\* p. a. Driving forward; urging on.

IM-PEN', v. a. [t. IMPENNED; pp. IMPENNING, IMPENNED.]

TO shut up; to enclose in a pen.

IM-PEND, v. n. [impended, L.] [t. IMPENDED; pp. IMPENDING, IMPENDED.]

TO hang over; to be at hand; to press nearly: to threaten. nearly; to threaten. IM-PEND'ENCE, n. State of hanging over; near approach.

IM-PEND'EN-CY, n. A hanging over; impendence. Ham-

IM-PEND'ENT, a. Imminent; hanging over; impending. IM-PEND'ING,\* p. a. Hanging over; ready to fall; near; threatening.

threatening.

IM-PEN-E-PEA-BIL'1-TY, m. Quality of being impenetrable; insusceptibility of impression.

IM-PEN'E-TEA-BLE, a. [impenerablis, L.] That cannot be penetrated; impervious, not to be taught, affected, or moved, hard; unfeeling.

IM-PEN'E-TEA-BLE-NESS, m. State of being impenetrable.

IM-PEN'E-TEA-BLY, ad. With impenetrability.

IM-PEN'I-TENCE, m. Want of penitence; want of repontance or contrition; obdursey.

IM-PEN'I-TENCE, n. Want of ponitence; want of repontance or contrition; obduracy.

IM-PEN'I-TEN-CY, n. Same as impenitence. Tillotson.

IM-PEN'I-TENT, a. [impenitent, Fr.] Not penitent; not repenting of sin or crime; obdurate; hardened.

IM-PEN'I-TENT, n. An impenitent person. Hammond.

IM-PEN'I-TENT-LY, ad. Obdurately; without repentance.

IM-PEN'I-TENT-LY, a. At the penguing in the penguing many in the penguing. Brande.

IM-PEN'NATE,\* n. A term applied to a tribe of swmming birds having short wings, as the penguin. Brande.

IM-PEN'NATE,\* a. Having no feathers or wings. P. Cyc.

IM-PEN'NOUS, a. Wanting wings. Browns.

IM-PE-RINT,\* a. Commanding. Bazter.

IM'PE-RANT,\* a. Commanding. Bazter.

IM'PE-RANT, a. Imperatus, I. I. Done by direction or impulse of the mind. South.

IM-PER-ATTY. a. Imperatus I. I. Commanding.

Impulse of the mind. South. IM-PEN'A-TIVE, a. imperations. L.] Commanding; expressing, or having the form of expressing, command; authoritative. — Imperative mood, (Gram.) that form of the verb which denotes command or entreaty.

M.P.E./A-TIVE-LY, ad. In an imperative manner.

IM-P.E./A-TIVE-LY, ad. In an imperative manner.

IM-P.E./A-TVP.R.\* n. [L.] A title of honor conferred on

Roman generals after a great victory; a commander-in
chief; a general, Stat.

†[M-PER-A-TO'RI-AL, a. [imperatorius, L.] Commanding

†IM-PER-CEIV'A-BLE, \* a. Imperceptible. South. IM-PER-CEP-Tj-BIL'j-Ty, \* n. The quality of being imper-

ceptible. Scott.

TM-PER-CEP'TI-BLE, a. [Fr.] Not perceptible; not to be perceived; very small; subtile; impalpable.

IM-PER-CEP'TI-BLE, n. Something too small to be per-

cerved. Tatle IM-PER-CEP'TI-BLE-NESS, m. The quality of being imper-

ceptible. Hale.

CEPTION. ITALE.

IM-PER-CEP'TI-BLY, ad. In a manner not to be perceived.

IM-PER-CEP'TIVE, a. Wont of perception. More.

IM-PER-CEP'TIVE, a. Not able to perceive. Tucker.

IM-PER-CIP'I-ENT, a. Not having perception. Bazter.

IM-PER-DI-BLL'I-TY, m. Quality of being imperdible Der-

†IM PER'DJ-BLE, a. [umperditus, L.] Not to be destroyed.

IN-PERFECT, a. [imperfectus, L.] Not perfect; not complete; not absolutely finished; defective; frail; not completely good.

IM-PERFECT, v. a. To make imperfect. Browns.

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IM'PR-TRATE, v. d. [impetro, L.] [i. impetrated; pp. im-
PETRATINO, impetrated.] To entreat; to obtain by en-
treaty. Abp. Usher.
I'M'PE-TRATE, a. Obtained by entreaty. Ld. Herbert.
I'M-PE-TRATE, a. Obtained by entreaty. Ld. Herbert.
I'M-PE-TRATE, a. Obtained by entreaty. Ld. Herbert.
I'M-PE-TRATE, a. Obtained by Entreaty.
        AMPREPROTION, A. WHICH perfection; measter; failure fault, whether physical or moral; weakness; vice.

IM.PERFECT-NESS, a. Imperfect manner; not fully.

IM.PERFECT-NESS, a. Imperfection. Pops. [R.]

IM.PERFO-RA-BLE, a. That cannot be bored through.

IM.PERFO-RA-EL, a. Not pierced through; closed. Skerp.

IM.PERFO-RA-TION, a. The state of being closed.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             [M-PE'R]-AL, a. [imperialis, L.] Relating to an emperor or
an empire; possessing supremacy; supreme; regal; roy-
                     al; monarchical.
          IM-PE'RI-AL-IST, s. One who adheres or belongs to an em-
          IM-PE-RI-XL'I-TY,* m. Imperial power, authority, or right.
        IM-PE'RI-AL-IZED, (im-pe're-al-Izd) a. Made imperial. Ful-
          IM-PĒ'RI-AL-LY, ad. In an imperial manner.
         M-PF'E-AL-TY, a. Imperial power; imperiality. Sheldon.
M-PE'IL, v. a. To bring into danger. B. Joneon.
M-PE'IC-OS, a. (superiosus, I.) Assuming command;
commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty, arro-
      phonge. Dauey.
[M.-Pino-Pa'Tion, n. Act of pawning. Boiley.
[M.-Pino-Pino-Pini]') v. n. [unpingo, L.] [i. infinged; pp.
impinging, impinoed.] To fall against; to strike against;
        IM-PER'I-WIGGED, (im-per'e-wigd) a. Wearing a periwig.
IM-PER'MA-NENCE, s. Want of permanence; instability.
IM-PER'MA-NEN-CY, s. Same as impermanence. W. Moun-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  impinging, impinged. I tall against; to strike against; to clash with.

IM-PINGE/MENT,* a. Act of impinging. D. Cliston.
IM-PINGE/MENT,* a. Falling against or upon. Sat. Mag.
ilm-PINGUATE, (im-ping'gwät) v. a. To make fat. Baley.
Im'Pi-008, a. [impins, L.] Not pious; irreligious; wicked;
      IM-PER'MA-A-BIL', Ty, a. Not permanent. More. [R.]
IM-PER'MA-A-BIL', Ty, a. The state of being impermeable.
IM-PER'ME-A-BLE, a. That cannot be passed through.
IM-PER'ME-A-BLY, * ad. So as not to be passed through. Dr.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  IM'PI-OUS-LY, ad. In an implous manner; profanely, †IM'PI-OUS-NESS, n. Implety. Sir W. Cornwallis. IMP'ISH,* a. Relating to or like imps. Dr. Allen.
        †IM-PER-SCRU'TA-BLE.* 4. That cannot be searched out.
    More.

**Tim-PER-SEV'R-RANT,** a. Strongly persevering. Shak.

IM-PER'SON-AL, a. [impersonalis, L.] Having no person, not personal. — (Gram.) Not varied according to the persona. — Impersonal nerb, a verb used only in the third person singular; as, "licet, it is lawful."

IM-PER'SON-AL,* * a. (Gram.) That which wants personal-

it: Have the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                IM-PLA-CA-BIL'1-Ty, n. State of being implacable; inexo-
rableness; irreconcilable enuity; malice.
IM-PLA'CA-BILE, a. [implacables, L.] Not placable; not to
be appeased or pacified; inexorable, malicious; constant
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            ın enmıty.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                IM-PLA'CA-BLE-NESS, R. The state of being implacable.
IM-PLA'CA-BLY, ad. With implacability; inexorably.
IM-PLANT', b. a. [L. IMFLANTED; pp. IMFLANTING, IMFLANTED.]
To infix; to insert; to ingraf; to sert; to plant.
IM-PLAN-TA'TION, R. The act of implanting; plantation; inculeation
                ity. Harris
    IM-PER-SON-AL';-TY, R. Quality of being impersonal. IM-PER-SON-AL-I., ad. Without personality or persons. IM-PER'SON-ATE, D. a. [I. IMPERSONATED.] P. IMPERSONATE IND., IMPERSONATED.] To make personal, to personify.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        inculcation.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               inculcation.

IM-PLA'S,I-BIL',I-TY,* n. Want of plausibility. Smart.

IM-PLA'S,I-BLE, (im-plaw'ze-bl) a. Not plausible, unplausible, not specious; not likely to persuade. Barrow.

IM-PLA'S,I-BLE-NESS, * n. Want of plausibility. Dr. Allen.

IM-PLA'S,I-BLE, ad. Without show of probability.

IM-PLEACH', (im-plüch') v. a. To interweave. Shak.

IM-PLEACH', c. a. [emplauder, old Fr.] [L. IMPLEACHE); pp.

IMPLEADING, IMPLEADED.] (Law) To sue or prosecute; to accuse: to indict.
                 Warton
     IM-PER-SON-A'TION, * n. The act of impersonating. Lang-
Ante. Spir. Tivn, "R. The act of impersonating. Languages.

IM-PER-SPIC'U-OUS, a. Not perspicuous; not clear. Badey.

IM-PER-SUA'DA-BLE, a. That cannot be persuaded; impersuasible. Ec. Rev. [R.]

IM-PER-SUA'DA-BLE-NESS, "R. Quality of being impersuadable. Ec. Rev. [R.]

IM-PER-SUA'SI-BLE, a. That cannot be persuaded.

IM-PER-SUA'SI-BLE, a. That cannot be persuaded.

IM-PER-IN'SI-NEC, R. Quality of being impertunent; irrelevancy; trifle; rudeness; insolence; intrusion.

IM-PER'TI-NENC, R. Same as imperianeace. Addison.

IM-PER'TI-NENC, a. Not pertinent; not pertaining to the matter in hand; irrelevant; of no weight, intrusive; meddling; trifling; rude; insolent; impudent.

IM-PER'TI-NENC, R. A trifler; an intruder; a saucy person.

IM-PER'TI-NENC-A. A trifler; an intruder; a saucy person.

IM-PER'TI-NENC-A. C. In an impertinent manner; rudely.

IN-PER-TER-SI-BL';-TY, R. State of being impertransible. Hale.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             IMPLEADING, IMPLEADED.] (Law) To sue or prosecute; to accuse; to indict.

IM-PLEAD'ER, m. One who impleads; an accuser.

IM-PLEAG'ING, a. Unpleasing. Coerbury.

IM-PLEDGE', v. a. To pledge; to pawn. Sherwood.

IM-PLEDGED', *(im-pleid') a. Pledged. Taylor.

IM-PLE-MENT, *(im-pleid') a. Pledged. Taylor.

IM-PLE-MENT, *v. a. To fulfil; to supply. Ea. Rev. [R.]

IM-PLE-MENT, *v. a. To fulfil; to supply. Ea. Rev. [R.]

IM-PLE'TION, *s. [impleo, L.] Act of filling; state of being fulf.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        full.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               IM'PLEX, a. [implexus, L.] Intricate; complicated. Addi-
               ble. Hale
  †IM-PER-TRAN'SI-BLE,* a. Not to be passed through.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               [M-PL]'A-BLE,* a. Not pliable; unyielding. Qu. Rev.
IM'PL]-CATE, v. a. [implies, L.] [i. implicated; pp. impli-
cating, implicated.] To infold; to entangle; to involve;
  IM-PER-TUR-BA-BIL'I-TY,* w. Quality of being impertur-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       to connect or include with.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            to connect or include with.

IM-PLI-CA/TION, A. Act of implicating; involution; inference not expressed, but tacitly inculcated or implied.

IM'PLI-CA-TIVE.A. Having implication.

IM'PLI-CA-TIVE.LY, ad. By implication.

IM-PLIC'IT, (im-plis'it) a. [implication.]

IM-PLIC'IT, (im-plis'it) a. [implication.]

IM-PLIC'IT, (im-plis'it) a. [implication]

IM-PLIC'IT, (im-plis'it) a. [implication]

IM-PLIC'IT, (im-plis'it) a. [implication]

IM-PLIC'IT, (im-plis'it) a. [implication]

IM-PLIC'IT, (im-plis'it) a. [implication]

IM-PLIC'IT, (im-plis'it) a. [implication]

IM-PLIC'IT, (im-plis'it) a. [implication]

IM-PLIC'IT, (im-plis'it) a. [implication]

IM-PLI-CA-TIVE.A. [implication]

IM-PLI-CA-TIVE.A. [implication]

IM-PLI-CA-TIVE.A. [implication]

IM-PLI-CA-TIVE.A. [implication]

IM-PLI-CA-TIVE.A. [implication]

IM-PLI-CA-TIVE.A. [implication]

IM-PLI-CA-TIVE.A. [implication]

IM-PLI-CA-TIVE.A. [implication]

IM-PLI-CA-TIVE.A. [implication]

IM-PLI-CA-TIVE.A. [implication]

IM-PLI-CA-TIVE.A. [implication]

IM-PLI-CA-TIVE.A. [implication]

IM-PLI-CA-TIVE.A. [implication]

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IM-PLI-CA-TIVE.A. [implication]

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IM-PLI-CA-TIVE.A. [implication]

IM-PLI-CA-TIVE.A. [implication]

IM-PLI-CA-TIVE.A. [implication]

IM-PLI-C
  IM-PER-TURBA-BLE, a. That cannot be disturbed.
IM-PER-TUR-BA/TION, m. [imperturbatus, L.] Calmness;
             tranquillity. Wharton
tranquillity. Wharton.

IM-PE-TUBERD', (-thirbd') a Undisturbed; calm. Bailey.

IM-PE-TUBERD', (-thirbd') a Undisturbed; calm. Bailey.

IM-PE-VI-A-BIL', * a. Impervious; impermeable. Ed. Rev.

IM-PE-VI-OUS, a. impervious; impermeable; impermeable; impensable; impensable; impensable; impensable; impensable; impensable; impensably; impentrably.

IM-PE-VI-OUS-IV, ad. Impassably; impentrably.

IM-PE-VI-OUS-IV, ad. Impassably; impentrably.

IM-PE-VI-OUS-IV, ad. Impessor, in the state of being impervious.

IM-PE-VI-OUS-IV, and IN with pestilence; to infest. Pidz.

IM-PE-VI-VI-NOUS, a. Impetigo, I., Scurfy; having scabs.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               expressed. Soits. Resting on the authority or others; received or admitted without examination or proof.

|M-PLIQ'IT-LY, ad. In an implicit manner; by inference.

|M-PLIQ'IT-NESS, n. State of being implicit. Soot.

||M-PLIQ'I-TY, n. | implicate, old Fr. | Implicitness. Cotgrave.

|M-PLIQ'I-LY, ad. By implication; by inference comprised or included, though not expressed.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         or included, though not expressed.

IM-PLO-RA'TION, n. Solicitation; supplication. Bp. Hall.

†IM'PLO-RA-TOR, n. One who implores or entrents. Shak.

IM-PLOER', v. a. [implore, L.] [i. IMPLOERD; pp. IMPLOE-ING, IMPLOERD] To supplicate; to entrest; to beseech; to crave: to solicit; to beg.

†IM-PLOER', n. The act of begging; entrenty. Spenser
MAPP-TP(Fraues, L.) Scurfy: having scale.

IM-PF-TP(Fraues, L.) (Med.) An eruption of small pustules on the skin, sometimes called the moist tetter; tetter.
 TM'FE-TRA-BLE, a. [impetrabilis, L.] Possible to be obtained. Bailey.
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IMP 365 IMP

M.FLÖR'ER, s. One who implores; a solicitor.

M.FLÜMED', (Im-plāmd') a. [implumis, L.] Without feathers; unfeathered. Johnson.

M.FLÜMOUS, a. Naked of feathers; unfeathered. Johnson.

M.FLÜMOE', v. a. [i. IMPLUMGED; pp. IMPLUMGENG, IM
FLÜMOE', v. a. [implies, to hurry into. Fuller.

[M.FLE', v. a. [implies, L.] [i. IMFLIED; pp. IMFLYIMG, IM
FLIED.] To involve; to comprise or include by implica
fiom, or as a consequence; to infold; to denote; to sig-

tion, or as a consequence; to infold; to denote; to sig-

tion, or as a consequence; to infold; to denote; to signify, to betoken.

[M-PÖCK'ET, v. a. To pocket. Carleton.

[M-PÖ'(SON, (im-pö')'an) v. a. [suppoisonner, Fr.] [i. imforsonate]; pp. imforsonate, imforsonate.] To kill with poison, to poison; to empoison.

[M-PÖ'(SON-MENT, (im-pö')'zn-ment) n. Act of poisoning; state of being poisoned. Pope.

[1M-PÖ'LA-R]-LY, ad. Not in the direction of the poles. Browns.

Browns.

M-PÖL'1-CY, m. Want of policy; state of being impolitic; imprudence; indiscretion; want of forecast.

1M-PO-LITE', a. Not politic; rude; uncivil; unpolished.

1M-PO-LITE'LY, \*a. With impoliteness; rudely. Scott.

1M-PO-LITE'NESS, m. Want of politeness. Ld. Chesterfield.

1M-PÖL'1-TiC, a. Not politic; wanting policy or prudence; tending to injure; imprudent; indiscreet, injudicious.

1M-PO-LIT'1-CAL-A. a. Same as impolitic. Mickle.

1M-PO-LIT'1-CAL-LY, ad. Impoliticly. Mickle.

1M-PO-L'T'1-CAL-LY, ad. Without policy or forecast; indiscreetly.

quential.

[M.PÖE'TANT-LY, ad. Weightliy; forcibly. Hammond.

IM.POR-TÄ'TION, m. The act of importing; conveyance.

IM.PORT'LESS, a. Of no moment or consequence. Shak.

[M.PÖRT'U-NSC, v. The act of importuning. Shak.

[M.PÖRT'U-NACY, m. The act of importuning. Shak.

IM.PÖRT'U-NACE, (im.Pört'y-nat) a. [importsuns, L.] Incessant in solicitation; urgent; pressing; pertinacious;

troublesome.

[M-PÖET'U-NATE-LY, ad. In an importunate manner.

[M-PÖET'U-NATE-NESS, n. Incessant solicitation.

[IM-PÖET'U-NA-TOR, n. An importuner. Sr. E. Sandys.

M-POR-TÜNE', v. a. [importuner. Sr. [E. IMPORTUNED]; pp.

IMPORTUNING, IMPORTUNED.] To tease; to harass or disturb by reiteration; to solicit earnestly, to entreat.

†IM-POR-TÜNE', a. Vexatious; unseasonable; troublesome; importunate. Milton.

†IM-POR-TÜNE', v. ad. Troublesomely; incessantly. Suca-

†IM-POR-TUNE'LY, ad. Troublesomely; incessantly. Spen-

IM-POR-TUN'ER, m. One who importunes. Todd.

IM-POR-TÜN'ER, m. One who importunes. Todd.

IM-POR-TÜ'NI-TY, m. Incessant solicitation; urgency.

IM-PÖŞ'A-BLE, a. That may be imposed.

IM-PÖŞE', (im-PōZ') v. a. [imposer, Fr.] [i. imfored ; pp.

IMFORENC, IMFORED.] To lay on; to inflict; to lay on as a
penalty, a burden, a duty, or a law.—(Printing) To lay
the pages on the stone, and fit on the chase.—To impose
on or upon, to deceive; to cheat.

IM-PÖŞE', m. Command; injunction. Shak.

IM-PÖŞE', m. Tommand; injunction. Shak.

IM-PÖŞE', m. One who imposes.

IM-PÖŞ', ING, \*p. a. Deceiving; laying on; commanding;
impressive; making a show or pretension.

IM-PÖŞ', ING, \*p. a. The act of one who imposes.—(Printing)
The act of arranging and wedging up the pages of a sheet
for printing. Brands.

IM-PÖŞ', ING-NESS, \* m. Quality of being imposing. Brit.

Ortice.

Orde.

IM-PO-SUTTION, (Im-PO-Zish'un) m. [Fr.] The act of imposing; that which is imposed; act of laying on; a tax; duty; excise; injunction; constraint; oppression; cheat; fallacy; imposture.

IMPOS': TOR,\* n. One who imposes; imposer. dsh. [R.]
IM-PÖS': FIL-I-FI-CA'TION,\* n. Act of rendering imposesible: Coleradge. [R.]
IM-PÖS-SI-BIL-I-TY, n. [imposeibilité, Fr.] State of being imposeible; that which is impossible; impracticability.
IM-PÖS-SI-BILF, a. That cannot be; that cannot be done; not possible; unattainable; impracticabile.
IM-PÖS': FILE, n. An impossibility. Chasser. [R.]
IM-PÖS': FILY,\* ad. Not possibily. North.
IM'PÖST, n. [impost, Old Fr.] A tax; a toll; duty; custom.—(Arch.) [impost, Fr.] The capital of a pler or pilaster which receives an arch.

[IM-PÖST'HU-MATE, (impost'up-māt, S. E. F. Ja.; im-Pös'thu-māt, N. J.] v. n. [i. IMFOSTHUMATED; pp. IMFOSTHUMATING, IM-POST'HU-MATE,\* a. Corrupted; morbid. Pope.

[IM-PÖST'HU-MATE,\* a. Corrupted; morbid. Pope.
[IM-PÖST'HU-MATE,\* a. Corrupted; morbid. Pope.
[IM-PÖST'HU-MATE,\* a. Corrupted; morbid. Pope.
[IM-PÖST'HU-MATE,\* a. Corrupted; morbid. Pope.
[IM-PÖST'HU-MATE,\* a. Corrupted; morbid. Pope.
[IM-PÖST'HU-MATE,\* a. Corrupted; morbid. Pope.
[IM-PÖST'HU-MATE,\* a. Corrupted; morbid. Pope.
[IM-PÖST'HU-MATE,\* a. Corrupted; morbid. Pope.
[IM-PÖST'HU-MATE,\* a. Corrupted; morbid. Pope.
[IM-PÖST'HU-MATE,\* a. Corrupted; morbid. Pope.
[IM-PÖST'HUME, [III-PÖST'HUM], Im-PÖST'HUM, S. E. F. Ja.; im-PÖST'HUME, [III-PÖST'HUM, P. K. Sm. R.] n. A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst, an abscess; an aposteme.

an aposteme. IM-PÖST'HÜME, v. n. To imposthumate. Hulost. [R.] IM-PÖST'HÜME, v. a. To affect with an imposthume.

[1M-POS'TQR-SHIP,\* n. The character or act of an impostor. Millon.
[M-POST'UME, n. See Impostition; cheat. Bp. Taylor.
[M-POST'URE, (Im-POST'UNE), [imposture, fr.: umposture, L.] The conduct of an impostor; a cheat committed by putting on a false appearance; deception; imposition; cheat; fraud.

cheat; fraud.

f[M-PÖT'URED, a. Containing imposture. Beaumont.

f[M-PÖST'UR-OUS, a. Deceitful; cheating. Beaumo. § FL.

IM'PO-TENCE, n. [umpotentia, L.] State of being impotent;

want of power; inability; imbecility; weakness; incapacity; defect; want of vigor to beget.

IM'PO-TENCY, n. Same as umpotence. Bentley.

IM'PO-TENT, a. [umpotents, L.] Weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power; disabled by nature or disease; unable to beget.

unable to beget.

IMPO-TENT, n. One who languishes under disease. Shak IMLPO-TENT, n. One who languishes under disease. Shak IMLPO-TENT-LY, ad. In an impotent manner. IM-POUNDED, pp. IMPOUNDING, IM-FOUNDED.] To enclose, as in a pound; to shut up; to

M-PÖÜND'AGE,\* n. The act of impounding cattle. Ash. IM-POVER-ISH, v. a. [1. IMFOVERISHED; pp. IMFOVERISHING, IMFOVERISHED.] To make poor; to reduce to poverty; to exhaust of strength, riches, or fertility.

IM-POVER-ISH-ER, n. He or that which impoverishes.

IM-POVER-ISH-MENT, n. The act of making poor; reduc-

tion to poverty; cause of poverty. IM-POW/EE. See Empower.

IM-PRAC-TI-CA-BIL'I-TY, R. State of being impracticable.
IM-PRAC'TI-CA-BLE, a. Not practicable; that cannot be performed; unfeasible; impossible; untractable; un-

performed, announced, manageable.

IM-PRÄC'TI-CA-BLE-NESS, z. State of being impracticable; impossibility; untractableness.

IM-PRÄC'TI-CA-BLY,\* ad. In an impracticable manner.

Johnson

IM\*PRE-CATE, v. a. [imprecor, L.] [i. IMPRECATED; pp. IM PRECATING, IMPRECATED.] To pray for some evil or curse

TRECATING, IMPRECATED. TO pray for some evil or curse to fall upon.

MP.PRE-CATION, n. [imprecatio, L.] Invocation of evil, malediction; execration; curse.

IM\*PRE-CATO-RY, [Im\*pre-kā-tur-e, W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; im-prēk's-tur-e, S.; Im-pre-kā-tur-e, W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; im-prēk's-tur-e, S.; Im-pre-kā-tur-e, E.] a. Containing wishes of evil; invoking evil.

IM\*PREG'N, (-prēn') v. a. [is and pragno, L.] [i imprecater; pp. impregning, imprecate. To fill; to impregnate. Im\*-PREG'NA-BLE, a. [impresable, Fr.] That cannot be taken or stormed; unshaken; unmoved; unaffected.

IM\*-PREG'NA-BLY, ad. in an impregnable manner.

IM\*-PREG'NA-BLY, ad. in an impregnable manner.

IM\*-PREG'NATE; v. a. [is and pragno, L.] [i. impregnater.); pp. impresonating, impregnate.

ID\* pp. impresonating, impregnate.

ID\* To fill with young; to make prolific.—[impregner, Fr.] To fill; to saturate.

saturate.

IM-PREG'NATE, a. Impregnated; made prolific. South.

IM-PREG-NA'TION, m. Act of impregnating; state of being impregnated; fecundation.

IM-PREG-JO'DI-CATE, a. Unprejudiced; impartial. Browne

IM-PRE-SCRIP-TI-BIL'I-TY, m. State of being imprescriptible.

Resert. tible. Smart.

TM-PRE-SCRIP'TI-BLE, a. [Fr.] (Law) That cannot be lost or impaired by claims founded on prescription. IM-PRE-SCRIP'TI-BLY,\* ad. In an imprescriptible manner.

Coze.

[M.PRÉSS, v. a. [impressum, L.] [i. IMPRESSED; pp. IMPRESSURG; IMPRESSED.] To fix on the mind; to print by
pressure; to stamp, to fix deep; to mark; to press or
force into naval or military service; to compel.

IMPRESS. m. Mark made by pressure; stamp; device;
motto; impression, impression; impression.

[M.PRESSED',\* (-prést) p. a. Marked by pressure; forced
into service.

into service

into service.

IM-PRES-SI-BIL'I-TY, n. Capability of being impressed.

IM-PRES-SI-BLK, a. That may be impressed; susceptible.

IM-PRES'SI-BLK, a. That may be impressed; susceptible.

IM-PRES'SION, (im-presh'un) n. [impressed, t.] Act of impressed; mark made by pressure; stamp; image fixed in the mind; efficacious agency; operation; influence; effect produced:—edition; number of copies printed at once; one course of printing.

IM-PRES'SIVE, a. Capable of being impressed; susceptible; capable of making impression; powerful.

IM-PRES'SIVE\_LY, ad. In a powerful or impressive manner.

M-PRES'SIVE-NESS, n. The quality of being impressive.

[M-PRESS'MENT,\* n. The act of impressing or of forcing
another unto service by compulsion, the forcible levying
of seamen into the public service. Brands.

IM-PRES'SURE, (im-presh'ur) n. Impression. Shak.
Im'PREST, n. imprestanta, It., from imprestare. Earnestmoney; money advanced.

money; money advanced.

[M.PREST',\* v. a. [i. IMFRESTED; pp. IMFRESTING, IMFRESTING, IMFRESTING]. To advance or pay in advance. Burke. [R.] IM-PRE', i. Luncy, n. Want of prevalence. Bp. Hall.

[IM-PRI-Mi'TUR, n. [L., Let it be printed.] A license to print; a term applied to the license or privilege in countries subjected to the censorship of the press.

[IM-PRIM'RE-Y, n. [Imprimer., Fr.] A print; a printing-house, the art of printing. Coles.

[M-PRIMS, ad. [L.] First of all; in the first place.

[M-PRINT', v. a. [imprimer, Fr.] [i. IMPRINTED, pp. IMFRINTING, IMPRINTED.] To mark by pressure, to mark by types; to print; to fix on the mind or memory.

IM'PKINT, n. A designation of the printer's name and abode, and of the date, affixed to a printed work.

[M-PRISONING, IMPRISONED.] To put into prison; to shut up, to confine.

to confine.

L-PRIS'ON-ER, n. One who imprisons. Todd.
L-PRIS'ON-MERT, (im-priz'zn-mönt) n. Act of imprisoning; confinement, state of being shut in prison.
LM-PROB-A-BIL'I-TY, n. Want of probability; unlikeli-

bood

hood

M-PRÖB'A-BLE, a. [improbabilis, L.] Not probable; not to be expected; unlikely; incredible.

IM-PRÖB'A-BLY, ad. Without probability or likelihood.

IM-PRO-BATE, v. a. [ix and probe, L.] Not to approve. Anaworth. To disapprove. Str. W. Jones. [R.]

M-PRO-BATION, n. Act of disallowing. Ainsworth.—
(Law) The act of proving perjury or falsehood.

IM-PRÖB'-TY, n. [improbiacs, L.] Want of probity; knavery, dishonesty; baseness.

IM-PRO-FI'CIENCE, (im-pro-fish'ens) n. Want of improvement. Bacon. [R.]

IM-PRÖP'-A-BLE, a. Unprofitable. Str. T. Elyot.

IM-PRO-FI'CIENCE, a. Vinprofitable. Str. T. Elyot.

IM-PRO-FI'CIENCE, a. Unprofitable. Str. T. Elyot.

IM-PRO-FI'CIENCE, a. Not progressive; not advancing. Ec. Rev.

Ec. Rev.

Ec. Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev.

IM-PRO-POR'TION-ATE, a. Not adjusted to. Smith. [R.]

[M-PRO-POR'TION-ATE, a. Not adjusted to. Smith. [R.]

[M-PRO-POR'TION-ATE, a. Not adjusted to. Smith. [R.]

[M-PRO-POR'TION-ATE, a. I [in and proprime, L.] [i. IMPRO-PRIATED; pp. IMPROPRIATING, IMPROPRIATED.] (Eng. Law)

TO convert to private or personal use; to put church property into the hands of laymen.

[M-PRO-PRI-ATE, a. Devolved into the hands of laymen.

[M-PRO-PRI-A'TION, a. Act of impropriating; the condition of occlesiastical property when in the hands of laymen; alternation of the possessions of the church.

[M-PRO-PRI-A-TOR, [im-pro-pre-a-tur, P. E. Sm. R. Wb.; im-pro-pre-a-tur, S. W. J. E. F. Ja.] n. One who impro-

priates; a layman who has the possession of church property.

IM-PRO-PRI-A'TRIX,\* n. A woman possessed of church

iands. Toller.

IM-PRO-PRI'E-TY, n. [impropriits, Fr.] That which is improper; unfitness; unsuitableness; inaccuracy:—an offence or error in language by using words in a sense different from their established signification.

different from their established signification.

†IM-PROS-PER'-I-TY, m. Unhappiness. Nasatom.

†IM-PROS'PER-OUS. a. Unprosperously. Drayom.

†IM-PROS'PER-OUS-LY, ad Unprosperously. Drayom.

†IM-PROS'PER-OUS-NESS, m. Ill fortune. Hammond.

IM-PROV-A-BIL'-I-TY, n. Capability of improvement.

|M-PROV-A-BIL-L-NESS, m. Capacity of improvement.

IM-PROV-A-BIL-NESS, m. Capacity of improvement.

IM-PROV-A-BIL-NESS, m. Capacity of improvement.

IM-PROV-A-BIL-NESS, m. Capacity of improvement.

tion.

[M-PROVE', v. a. [in and probus, L.] [i. IMPROVED; pp. IMPROVING, IMPROVED.] To raise from good to better, to make better; to meliorate; to advance; to increase:—to use or make good use of, as, "to improve time; to improve opportunity." Orton. [CP In the U. S. it is often used in the senses of to occupy; to make use of; to employ as, "to improve [to occupy] a house or farm;" "to improve [to employ or make use of] a person as a witness." It is used in a similar manner by some British writers: though this use is little sanctioned by good writers; though this use is little sanctioned by good authors

IM-PRÔVE', v. n. To make improvement; to grow better; to advance in goodness.

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IM-PROVE MENT, n. Act of improving; state of being improved; melioration; advancement; progress from good to better; good use; proficiency; amendment; increase, instruction; edification.

IM-PROVER, s. He or that which improves.

IM-PRO-VID'ED, a. [improvisus, L.] Unprovided. Spession.

tion. Burney.

IMPROVISATRICE,\* (im-prov-e-ss-tre'che) n. [It.] An extemporaneous poetess. Betham.

IM-PRO-VISE',\*v. a. & n. To improvisate; to speak extempore. Qu. Rev.

IM-PRO-VI''sION, (Im-pro-vizh'un) n. Improvidence.

IM-PRUDENCE, n. Want of prudence; indiscretion; neg-

Mounc.

IM-PRÜDENCE, n. Want of prudence; indiscretion; negligence, inattention to interest; carelessness.

IM-PRÜDENT, a. [imprudens, L.] Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiscreet; negligent; careless.

IM-PRÜDENT-LY, ad. Without prudence; indiscreetly.

IM-PUBER-TY,\* n. Want of puberty. Paley.

IM-PU-DENCE, n. Shamelessness; immodesty; insolence; arogance; assurance; rudeness.

IM-PU-DENCE, n. Impudence. King Charles. [R.]

IM-PU-DENT, a. [impudens, L.] Shameless, wanting modesty; insolent; saucy, rude; impertinent; immodest.

IM-PU-DIC/1-TY, n. [impudicata, L.] Immodesty. Sheldon.

IM-PU-DIC/1-TY, n. [impudicata, L.] Immodesty. Sheldon.

IM-PU-DIC/1-TY, n. [impudicata, L.] Immodesty. Sheldon.

IM-PUGN', (im-pun') [im-pun', S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; im-pun', P. Kenrick.] v. a. [impugno, L.] [i IMFUGNED; pp. IMFUGNED, To attack; to assault by law or argument; to oppose.

pp. IMPUGNING, IMPUGNED.] To attack; to assault by law or argument; to oppose.

IM-PUGNA-BLE,\* (im-pūg'ng-bl) n. That may be impugned. Qu. Rev.

IM-PUGN'ZR, (im-pūn'er) n. Opposition; resistance. Bp. Hall.

IM-PUGN'ZR, (im-pūn'er) n. One who impugnes.

IM-PUGN'XR, (im-pūn'ment) n. Act of impugning.

Fr. Ren.

IM.-D'/18-ENNCE, [im-pū'/is-enns, S. W. J. F. Ja. R. Sm.; Im-pu-Is'aans, P. Wb.] n. [Fr.] Impotence; inability; weakness; feebleness.

IM-PUNCT-U-AL'I-TY,\* s. Want of punctuality. Al. Ham- || In-AL'IEN-A-BLY,\* ad. In an inalienable manner. Robert itton. [R.] film-Pi'N,-ELY, ed. Without punishment. Ellis.
IM-PÜ'N,-TY, ". [impunitas, L.] Exemption from penalty or punishment, freedom from injury or loss.
IM-PURF', a. [impure, L.] Not pure; unclean; defiled; unholy, unhallowed; unchaste; lewd; feculent; foul; decase. urosy. 'fim-PCRE', v. a. To render impure; to defile. Bp. Hall, im-PCRE'/LY, ad. In an impure manner; with impurity. IM-PCRE'NES, n. Impurity. Feltham. [R.] im-PC'81-TY, n. [impuritas, L.] Want of purity; want of sanctity; unchastity; filthiness; feculence; base admixture. mixture [M.PUE'PLE, v. a. [empourprer, Fr.] [i. impurpled; pp. impurpled, impurpled. Mis IM-PU-TA-BIL'I-TY,\* n. Quality of being imputable. Bp. Watso Matson.
[M.PU'TA-BLE, c. That may be imputed; chargeable, M.PU'TA-BLE, T. R. S., n. Quality of being imputable.
[M.PU-TA-BLE-RESS, n. Quality of being imputable.
[M.PU-TA-TION, n. Act of imputing; that which is imputed; attribution of any thing to another as his own; puted; attribution of any faing to another as his own; censure; reproach.

MEPCTA-TIVE, a. That may impute or be imputed.

MEPCTA-TIVE-LY, ad. By imputation. Stackhouse.

MEPCTE, v. a. [imputo, L.] [L. IMPUTED; pp. IMPUTING, IMPUTED.] To charge upon; to ascribe, to attribute, generally ill, sometimes good; to reckon to one what does not properly belong to him. does not properly belong to him.

M.P.UT'ED,\* p. a. Charged upon; set down to a person's account, though it does not properly belong to him.

M.P.UT'ER, p. One who imputes.

[Smart.

M.P.UT'ER, p. One who imputes.

IM.PUT'ER, p. One who imputes.

IM.PUT'ER, p. One who imputes.

IM.PUT'ER, p. One who imputes.

IM.PUT'ER, p. One who imputes.

IN. prep. [L. & Sax.] Noting the place where any thing is present; notting the state present at any time; noting time, power, proportion, or entrance; concerning, close; near, within; not without.

IN, ad. Within some place; not out. 3.7 In is much used in composition, commonly as a particle of negation; as, inactive. In, thus used, is equivalent to un; and un and un are, in some cases, used indifferently; as, infrequent or unitequent, inclastic or unelastic.—In before l is changed into it; as, illegal;—before r, into r; as, urregular;—and before some other consonants, into un; as, impatient.

IN.4-BIL'I-TY, N. Want of ability or power; impotence. Scatt as, impatient.

N-\$-BL'/1-TY, n. Want of ability or power; impotence.

| N-\$-BL'/1-TY, n. Want of ability or power; impotence.

| N-\$-BLED,\* (In-\$'bld) a. Disabled. Harrington.

| N-\$-B'ST-NENCE, n. Want of abstinence, indulgence.

| N-\$-BENCT'ED,\* a. Not abstracted. Hooker.

| N-\$-BU'SIVE-LY, ad. Without abuse. Lord North.

| N-\$-C-ES-SI-BL'1-TY, n. State of being inaccessible.

| N-\$-C-ES'SI-BLE\_a. Not accessible; unapproachable; not to be reached or approached.

| N-\$-C-ES'SI-BLE\_NESS,\* n. State of being inaccessible.

| Ask. IN-AC-CES'SJ-BLY, ad. So as not to be approached.
IN-AC'CU-RA-CY, n. Want of accuracy; incorrectness
IN-AC'CU-RATE, a. Not accurate, not exact, incorrect. IN-LC'CU-RATE, a. Not accurate, not exact, incorrect. IN-LC'CU-RATE, ad. Not correctly. Hurd. IN-AC-QUAINT'ANCE, n. Want of acquaintance. Russell. IN-LC-QUI-Es'CENT, a. Not acquiescent. Scott. IN-LC'INN, n. Forbearance of activity or labor; inactivity, want of activity, indolence. IN-LC'IVE, a. Not active, idle; indolent; sluggish. IN-LC'IVE-LY, ad. Idly; without activity. IN-AC-TIVI-TY, n. State of being inactive, idleness. IN-LC'IVI-TY, n. To put into action. Glanville. IN-LC-T-V-AIT; n. a. To put into action. Glanville. IN-LO'E-QUA-CY, n. The state of being inadequate; insufficiency, defectiveness. Abp. Whately. IN-LD'E-QUATE, a. Not adequate; insufficient; defective. tive IN-XD'E-QUATE-LY, ad. Not adequately; defectively.
IN-XD'E-QUATE-RESS, n. State of being inadequate.
IN-XD-E-QUATEON, n. Want of exact correspondence.
IN-AD-MIS-SI-BIL'I-TY,\* n. Quality of being inadmissible. Dr. Mill. IN-AD-Mis's;-BLE, a [inadmissible, Fr.] Not admissible; not to be allowed or admitted. not to be allowed or admitted.

IN-AD-VER'TENCE. | n. Carelessness; negligence; inatIN-AD-VER'TENCE, | tention; effect of negligence.
IN-AD-VER'TENT, a. Negligent; careless; heedless.
IN-AD-VER'TENT.IN, a. Carelessly; negligently.
IN-AD-VER'TENT.IN, a. Linadvertonce. Brooms.
IN-AF-BA-BIL, a. Not affable; unsocial; reserved. Scott.
IN-FFA-BIL, a. Not affable; unsocial; reserved. Scott.
IN-AF-FECT'ED-LY, ad. Unaffectedly. Cockeram.
IN-AI'IEN-A-BILE, a. Unaidable. Skak.
IN-AL'IEN-A-BILE, (In-Al'yen-a-bl) a. That cannot be allensted, transferred, or granted to another.
IN-AL'IEN-A-BILE-NESS, (In-Al'yen-a-bl-ness) n. The state or quality of being inalienable.

IN.AL-I-MEN'TAL, a. Affording no nourishment. Bacos.
IN.AL'TER-A-BLE, a. Unalterable. Hakevill
IN.AL'MER-A-BLE, a. Unamiable. Cockerss.
IN.A-ME-B-BLE. A. S. n. Unamiableness. Scott.
IN.A-MES-BLE. A. That cannot be lost. Hammond. IN-A-MIS'SI-BLE-NESS, n. State of being inamissible ||IN-XM-Q-RX'TA,\* n. [innamorata, It.] A female in love; mistress. Sherburne || || N.XM-Q-RA'TO, || in-kim-q-ra'tō, J. F. Ja. K.; in-kim-q-ra'tō, P. E. Sm.] n. [tnnamorato, It.] A person enamored or in love; a lover. N-AND-IN,\* a. Applied to a system of breeding from animals of the same parentage; opposed to cross-breeding. [N-ANE', a. [inanis, L.] Empty; void; useless. Locks. IN-ANE', MATE, v. a. To animate; to quicken. Donns. IN-AN'-MATE, a. Void of life; lifeless; wanting animation; inert; dead.
IN-AN'-MATE-D, a. Not animated; inanimate.
IN-AN'-MATE-NESS,\* n. Quality of being inanimate. IN-XN-J-MA'TION, n. [†Animation. Donne.] - Want of In-A-NI'Tion, (in-a-nish'un) n. [inanis, L.] Emptiness; vacuity; want of fulness in the vessels of an animal. In-X'i-Ty, n. [inanité, Fr.] Emptiness; void space; vanity.

IN-AP'A-THY,\* n. Feeling; sensibility. Ed. Rev. [R.]
IN-AP-PĒAL'A-BLE,\* a. Not to be appealed from. ridge.

IN-AP-PEAS'A-BLE,\* a. Unappeasable. Anal. Rev.

IN-AP-PE-TENCE, n. Want of appetite or desire. Boyle.

IN-AP-PE-TEN-CY, n. Want of appetence; inappetence.

IN-AP-PLI-CA-BLE, a. Not applicable; unfit; unsuit
IN-AP-PLI-CA-BLE, a. Not applicable; unfit; unsuit
IN-AP-PLI-CA-BLE, a. Not applicable; unfit; unsuit
IN-AP-PLI-CA-BLE, a. Not applicable. IN-AP'PLI-CA-BLE-NESS,\* n. State of being inapplicable IN-XP-PLI-CA'TION, n. Want of application.
IN-XP'PO-SITE, a. Not apposite; unsuitable; unfit.
IN-AP-PRE'CI-A-BLE,\* (In-sp-pre'she-s-bl) a. Not appreciable; that cannot be estimated or measured. Coleriuge.
In-XP-PRE-HEN'SI-BLE, a. Not apprehensible. Millon.
In-XP-PRE-HEN'SION,\* n. Want of apprehension. Hurd
In-XP-PRE-HEN'SIVE, a. Not apprehensive. Bp. Taylor.
In-AP-PROACH'A-BLE,\* a. Unapproachable. Qu. Rev.
In-AP-PRO'PRI-ATE,\* a. Not appropriate; unsuitable. Qu.
DD. IN-AP-PRO'PRI-ATE-LY,\* ad. Not appropriately. Edgenorth.

In-AP-PRÖ'PRI-ATE-NESS,\* n. State of being inappropriate. Jour. Roy. Ins.

In-AP-PR,\* a. Not apt; unapt. Qu. Rev.

In-AP-T,\* a. Not apt; unapt. Qu. Rev.

In-AP-T, TODE, n. Want of aptitude; unfitness.

In-AP-T/Ly,\* ad. Unaptly. Coleralgs.

In-AP-T/NGS,\* n. Inaptlude. Wordsworth.

In-A-QuATE, a. Embodied in water. App. Cranmer.

IN-A-QuA'TION, n. State of being inaquate. Bp. Gardinger. IN-XR'A-BLE, a. Not arable; not capable of tillage.
IN-XR'A-BLE, a. [i. INARCHED; pp. INARCHING, INARCHED.]
TO graft by approach, that is, by uniting a scion to the
stock without separating it from its parent tree.
IN-XBCH'NG,\* n. A method of grafting; grafting. Miller.
IN-AB-TIC'U-LATE, a. [inarticule, Fr.; in and criticulate.]
Not articulate; indistinct; not uttered with articulation
like that of the syllables of human speech
IN-AB-TIC'U-LATE-IY, ad. In an inarticulate manner.
IN-AB-TIC-U-LATE-IY, ad. In an inarticulate manner.
IN-AB-TIC-U-LATE-IY, ad. In an inarticulate of sounds; indistinctness in pronouncing.
IN-XB-TI-FI'/CIAL, (In-Br-4c-fish'al) a. Not artificial;
natural; not made by art; plain; simple; artless;
rude. IN-XR'A-BLE, a. Not arable; not capable of tillage. IN-AR-TI-FI"(CIAL-LY, (In-ar-to-fish'al-le) ad. Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art. IN-AR-TI-FI"(CIAL-NESS,\* (In-ar-to-fish'al-nes) n. State of being inartificial. Scott. of being inartificial. Scott.

IN-AS-MUCH',\* ad. Seeing; seeing that; since. Dr. Dealtry.

IN-AT-EN'TION, m. Want of attention; negligence.

IN-AT-EN'TIVE, a. Not attentive; inadvertent; thoughtless; heedless; careless; negligent; remiss.

IN-AT-FN'TIVE-I, ad. Without attention; heedlessly.

IN-AT-FN'TIVE-I, ad. Without attention. Paley.

IN-AU-B-BLY-I-Y-Y, m. State of being inaudible. Butler.

IN-AU'DI-BLE, a. Not audible; that cannot be heard.

IN-AU'DI-BLE-NESS,\* m. Inaudiblity. Dr. Allem.

IN-AU'GU-RALL,\* a. Relating to inauguration. Bloir

IN-AU'GU-RATE, v. a. [sassgaro, L.] [i. INAUGURATED;

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INC
INC
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PP. INAUGURATING, INAUGURATED.] To introduce into an office with certain ceremonies; to institute; to consecrate; to invest.

N-LU'GU-EATE, a. Invested with office. Drayton.

N-LU-GU-EATE, a. Act of inaugurating; installation;

investiture

Investiture.

In-AU'GU-RA-TOR,\* n. One who inaugurates. Colsridgs.

IN-AU'GU-RA-TORY, a. Relating to inauguration. Johnson.

IN-AU-RA'TION, n. [incare, L.] Act of covering with gold. Arbuthnot.

IN-AU-RP'GLOUS, (in-Aw-spish'us) a. Ill-omened ; unlucky; unfortunate; unfavorable; unpropitious.

In-Au-spi''clous-Ly, (In-Aw-spish'us-ie) ad. In an inau-spicious manner; with ill omens. In-Au-spi''clous-nEss, (In-Aw-spish'us-nes) s. The state

IN-AU-SPI\*\*CIOUS-NESS, In-aw-spisn'ys-nes) x. The state or quality of being inauspicious, misfortune.

IN-BÉ/NG, x. Inherence; inseparableness. Watts.

IN-BÉ/RN, x. Innate; implanted by nature, natural.

IN'-BEEAK\*/NG, \* x. Act of breaking in, invasion. Ec. Rev.

IN-BEEAK\*ING, \* v. x. To infuse by breathing, to breathe in. Coloridge.

[N BREATHED', (in-brethd') a. Inspired; infused by inspi-

IN'BRED, a. Produced within; generated within, innate;

IN SEED, 4. Froqued within; generated within, innate; not acquired by effort or habit.

IN-BREED', v. a. [1. INBRED; pp. INBREDING, INDRED.] To produce; to raise. Bp. Reynolds.

IN OA, \* n.; pl. IN OAS. The title of a king or prince of

Peru, before its conquest by the Spaniards. Robertson

[N-CÂÇE', v. a. [L. INCAGED; pp. INCAGING, INCAGED.] To shut up; to confine, as in a cage; to encage. IN-CÂÇE'MENT, n. Confinement in a cage. Shelton. [R.] IN-CÂL'CU-LA-BLE, a. That cannot be calculated, beyond

IN-CAL'GU-LA-BLE, a. That cannot be calculated, beyond calculation; not to be reckoned. Burks.
IN-CA-LB-BLY,\* ad. Beyond calculation. Maurice.
IN-CA-LB-S'CENCE, m. [incalesce, L.] State of growing warm; warmth; incipient heat. In State of growing warm; warmth; incipient heat, incalescence. Ray.
IN-CA-LB-S'CENCE,\* a. Growing warm or hot. Boyle.
IN-CA-LB-S'CENCE,\* a. A white heat, the luminousness of a body when heated to a certain point. Brands.
IN-CA-N-DE-S'CENCE,\* a. White, or glowing with a white heat Res.

best. Beck.

IN-CAN-TA'TION, n. [incontation, Fr.] A magical charm, enchantment.

ficient; incompetent.

or comprehency unit, absquainted, inadequate, insufficient; incompetent.

IN-CAPA-BLE-NESS, m. Incapability; inability.

IN-CAPA-BLY,\* ad. In an incapable manner. West. Rev.

IN-CA-PA'CIOUS-NESS, m. Incapacity; narrowness.

IN-CA-PA'CIOUS-NESS, m. Incapacity; narrowness.

IN-CA-PA'CI-US-NESS, m. Incapacity; narrowness.

IN-CA-PA'CI-US-NESS, m. Incapacity; narrowness.

IN-CA-PA'C'I-TATE, v. a. [i. INCAPACITATED]; pp. INCAPACITATINO, INCAPACITATINO, IN render incapable; to disable; to weaken; to disqualify.

IN-CA-PA'C'I-TY, m. Want of capacity; want of power or ability; inability.

IN-CA-PA'C'I-TY, m. Want of capacity; want of power or ability; inability.

IN-CA-PA'C'ER-ATE, v. a. [incercero, L.] [t. INCARCERATED; pp. INCABCERATED, v. a. [incercero, L.] To put in a dungeon or prison; to imprison; to confine.

IN-CAR'CER-ATE, a. Imprisoned; incarcerated. More.

IN-CAR'CER-ATE, a. Imprisoned; incarcerated. More.

IN-CAR'CER-ATION, m. Impresonment; confinement.

IN-CAR', v. a. [incerno, L.] To cover with flesh. Wise-

| In-Carry, v. a. [mearne, L.] To cover with flesh. Wise-man. [R.]
| In-Carry, v. n. To breed flesh. Wiseman. [R.]
| In-Carra-Ding, v. a. To dye red. Shak.
| In-Carra-Ding, v. a. [mearnadm, Fr.] Of a red color.

IN-CAR'NATE, v. a. [incarner, Fr.; incarne, L.] [i. INCAR-HATRO; pp. INCARNATING, INCARNATED.] To clothe with flesh; to embody with flesh; smbodied in flesh. IN-CAR-NATE, a. Clothed with flesh; smbodied in flesh. IN-CAR-NATION, n. The act of incarnating or of as-suming body or flesh; the assumption of a human body and human nature:—process of healing and filling with new flesh.

new ficsh.

[N-CAP.No.-Tive, z. A medicine that generates ficsh.

[N-CAP.No.-Tive, \* a. Generating ficsh. Wiseman.

[N-CARP., v. a. [i. incasse; pp. incassea, incassed.] To cover; to inclose; to increase; to increase, to increase;

[N-CARP.WENT, \* z. Act of incasing; a covering. Dr. Al-

IN-CASK', v. s. To put into a cask. Sherweed. IN-CAS'TEL-LAT-ED, (in-kas'tel-lat-ed) s. Enclosed in a

[N-CAs'TELLED,\* (in-kas'sld) a. Hoof-bound: --- enclosed in a castle. Crabb.

IN-CAT-E-NA'TION,\* s. The act of linking together. Gold-

IN-CÂU'TION,\* n. Want of caution. Pope. [R.]
IN-CÂU'TIOUS, (In-kâw'shus) a. Unwary, heedless.
IN-CÂU'TIOUS-LY, (In-kâw'shus-le) ad. Unwarlly; beed-

IN-CAU'TIOUS-NESS, (In-kaw'shus-nes) a. Want of cau-

tion.
IN'CA-VĀT-ED,\* a. Made hollow: — bent round or in. Smart.
IN-CĀVED',\* (in-kāvd') a. Enclosed in a cave. Savaga.
IN-CĀV-ERNED,\* (-ernd) a. Enclosed in a cavern. Drayton.
IN-CR-LĒNEB-T,\* a. Want of celebrity. Coloridge.
[IN-CR-LĒND', v. a. [incende, L.] To stir up; to inflame. Mara-

|[IN-CEN'D]-A-RISM,\* n. The act of an incendiary; the act

|||| N-CEN'D|-A-RINK,\* n. The act of an incendiary; the act of maliciously setting buildings or other combustible property on fire. Ld. Brougham.
||| IN-CEN'D|-A-RY, [In-sen'de-a-re, P. J. Ja. R.; in-sen'de-a-re or in-sen'je-a-re, W.; in-sen'dyar-e, S. E. F. K. Sm.] n. [incenduarius, L.] One who maliciously sets houses or other buildings on fire; one who inflames factions or promotes quarrels; an exciter.
||| IN-CEN'D|-A-RY, a. Relating to the malicious burning of buildings; inflammatory; exciting.
||| IN-CEN'D|-OUS,\* a. Promoting faction; incendiary. Bacon. IN'CENSE, n. [incensum, L.] Perfume exhaled by fire in worship; an honorary offering.
|| IN-CENSE', v. a. [incensum, L.] [i. INCENSED; pp. INCENSING, INCENSED.] To enkindle or inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to exasperate.

ING. INCRNSED.] To enkindle or inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to exasperate.

IN'CENSE, v. a. To perfume with incense. Barrow.

IN'CENSE-BREATH'ING, \* a. Exhaling incense. Gray.

IN-CENS'MENT, n. Rage; heat; fury. Shak. [R.]

IN-CEN'SION, (in-sen'shun) n. [incenno, L.] The act of kindling; the state of being on fire. Bacon. [B.]

IN-CEN'SOR, a. That incites; inflammatory. Barrow.

IN-CEN'SOR, n. [L.] A kindler of anger, an inflamer. Hay ward.

In'CEN-80-RY, or IN-CEN'80-RY, [In'son-sur-e, S. W. J. F. Sm.; in-sen'so-re, Ja. R. Wb.] n. A vessel in which incense is burnt and offered. Ainsworth.

Sm.; in-sen'so-re, Ja. R. Wb.] a. A vessel in which incense is burnt and offered. Ainsworth.

[IN-CEN'SUR-A-BLE, \*(In-sen'shurs-bl) a. Not censurable; uncensurable. Dwight.

[IN-CEN'SUR-A-BLE, \* (In-sen'shurs-bl) a. Not censurable; uncensurable. Dwight.

[IN-CEN'TIVE, a. That which kindles, provokes, or incites; incitement; motive, encouragement, spur.

[N-CEN'TIVE, a. Inciting; encouragement, spur.

[N-CEP'TIVE, a. Beginning; initiatory.

[N-CEP'TIVE, a. Beginning; initiatory.

[N-CEP'TIVE, a. That which begins. Watts.

[N-CEP'TIVE, a. That which begins. Watts.

[N-CEP'TOR, n. II.] A beginner, one who is in his rudiments; a person who is on the point of taking the degree of A. M. at an English university.

[N-CER'TIOR, n. Act of covering with wax.

[N-CER'TIN, a. Cleaving like wax. Cotgrave.

[N-CER'TAIN-TY, (In-ser'tyn-le) ad. Uncertainty. Huloct.

[N-CER'TAIN-TY, (In-ser'tyn-le) ad. Uncertainty. Shak.

IN-CER'TAIN-TY, (In-ser'tyn-le) ad. Uncertainty. Shak.

IN-CER'SA-BLE, a. Uncertainty; doubtfulness. Burks.

IN-CER'SA-CY, \* n. The quality of being incessant. Smart.

IN-CES'SANT, a. Unceasing; unintermitted; unremitting; uninterrupted; perpetual; continual.

IN-CES'SANT, \* n. Quality or state of being incessant. Scott.

IN-CES'SANT-RESS, \* n. The state of being incessant. Scott.

IN-CES'SANT-RESS, \* n. The state of being incessant. Scott.

IN-CES'SANT-RESS, \* n. The state of being incessant. Scott.

IN-CES'SANT-RESS, \* n. The state of being incessant. Scott.

IN-CES'SANT-RESS, \* n. The state of being incessant. Scott.

IN-CES'SANT-RESS, \* n. The state of being incessant. Scott.

IN-CES'SANT-RESS, \* n. The extense of being incessant. Scott.

IN-CES'SANT-RESS, \* n. The restate of being incessant. Scott.

IN-CES'SANT-RESS, \* n. The restate of being incessant. Scott.

IN-CES'SANT-RESS, \* n. The restate of being incessant. Scott. IN'CEST, n. [inceste, Fr.; incestum, L.] (Law) Carnal knowledge between persons who are related within the degrees

wherein marriage is prohibited. IN-CEST'U-00s, (in-sest'yu-us) a. Guilty of incest: guilty of unnatural or impious cohabitation.

of unnatural or implous cohabitation.

IN-CEST'U-OUS-LY, ad. In an incestuous manner.

IN-CEST'U-OUS-LY, ad. In an incestuous manner.

IN-CEST'U-OUS-NESS, m. State of being incestuous.

INCH, a. A measure of length supposed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the tweifth part of a foot; a small quantity; a nice point of time.

INCH, v. a. To divere or to deal out by inches. Bp. Hall.

INCH, v. a. To advance or retire a little at a time. Dryden.

IN-CHAM'BER, v. a. [enchambrer, old Fr.] To lodge in a chamber.

tin-change-4-bil'j-ty,\* n. Unchangeableness. Kenrick. In-chant', v. a. See Enomant. tin-chail-ta-sels. a. Uncharitable. Shak. In-chase', v. a. See Enchase.

IN-CHAS'TI-TY, n. Want of chastity; unchastity. Jordan. INCHED, (incht) a. Containing inches; as, four-inched.

NAME.

IN-CHEST', v. a. To put into a case or chest. Sherwood. INCH'I-P'IN, m. Some of the inside of a deer. Aissworth. INCH'MEAL, m. A plece an inch long. Shak.

INCH'MEAL, \* ad. By inches; by little and little. C. Lamb. IN'EHO-ATE, (ing'ko-at) v. a. [makeo, L.] [i. INCHOATED, pp. INCHOATED, inchesting, inchesting, inchesting, More. [I.] IN'EHO-ATE, (ing'ko-at) a. Begun; not finished. Bp. Haz

369 IN'EHO-ATE-Ly, ad. In an incipient degree. Bp. Hall.
IN-EHO-À'TION, s. Inception; beginning. Bacon.
|||IN-CHO-À'TION, s. Inception; beginning. Bacon.
|||IN-CHÖ-A-TIVE, [in-kb's-tiv, S. W. P. J. Ja.; Ing'ko-k-tiv, Sm. R.] a. Inceptive; noting beginning.
|||IN-CHO'-K-ELE, s. a. That cannot be tamed. Perry.
|IN-CIO-K-R-BLE, s. a. That cannot be tamed. Perry.
|IN-CIDE', v. a. [incide, L.] (Med.) To cut or separate, as phlegm, by some drug; to incise. Arbuthaut.
IN'CI-DENCE, s. [incide, L.] The manner or direction in which one body falls on or strikes another. — Angle of incidence means the angle made by the line of incidence and the plane struck: — It is also used for the angle made by the line of incidence and a perpendicular to the plane IN-CLINED',\* (in-klind') p. a. Bent; directed to some point; disposed — An inctined plane (Mack.) is a plane inclined to the horizon, or making an angle with it; one of the five simple mechanical powers.

IN-CLIN'SR, n. One who inclines:—an inclined dial.

IN-CLIN'ING,\* p. a. Leaning; bending; having inclination. line of incidence and a perpendicular to the plane struck. IN'CI-DEN-CY, m. Incidence. - [ | Incident; accident. INCI-DENT, a. [incident, Fr.; incident, L.] Casual; fortu-itous; occasional; happening accidentally or beside the main design. In'C;-DENT, n. Something happening beside the main design; casualty; occurrence; an event; circumstance; accident.

In-CI-DENT'AL, a. Issuing beside the main design; not premeditated, incident; occasional; casual.

In-CI-DENT'AL,\* n. An incident, a casualty. Pope.

IN-CI-DENT'AL-NESS,\* n. State of being incidental. Ash.

In'CI-DENT'AL-NESS,\* n. State of being incidental. Ash.

In'CI-DENT-LY, ad. Occasionally; incidentially. Bacon. [R.]

IN-CIN'ER-A-BLE,\* a. That may be reduced to ashes. accident IN CIPIENT-1, as Occasionally; incumentary. Bason. R., IR-CIN'ER-A-BLE,\* a. That may be reduced to ashes. Browne. [R.]
IN-CIN'ER-ATE, v. a. [m and cineres, L.] [1. INCINERATED; pp. INCINERATING, INCINERATED.] To burn to ashes. BatIN-CIN'ER-ATE, a. Burnt to ashes. Bacon. [IN-CIN'ER-ATE, a. Burnt to asnes. Bacon.
IN-CIN'ER-ATION, m. The act of burning to ashes. Skelton.
IN-CIP'I-ENT, c. [uccipiers, L.] Commencement.
IN-CIP'I-ENT, c. [uccipiers, L.] Commencing, beginning.
IN-CIR'CLE, v. a. See ENCIRCLE.
IN-CIR'CLET, m. Salmey. See ENCIRCLET.
IN-CIR-CUM-SCRIP'TI-BLE, a. Not circumscriptible. Cranmer. [R.]
N-C'IR-C'UM-SPEC'TION, n. Want of circumspection.
[N-C'ISE', v. a. [incesus, L.] [L. INCISED, pp. INCISING, INCISED.] To cut; to engrave, to carve, to incide.
[N-C'ISED', (-slzd') a. Cut, made by cutting. Wiseman.
[N-C'ISION, (-slzd'n) n. [incesus, L.] A cut, a gash, a wound made with a sharp instrument; a separation.
[N-C'ISIVE, a. [incest, Fr.] Cutting, dividing; separating.
[N-C'ISOR, n. [L.] A cutter; a fore-tooth that cuts and divides the food.
[N-C'ISOR, a. [L.] A cutter; a fore-tooth that cuts and divides the food. IN-CI'SQ-RY, a. [mcisoire, Fr.] Having the quality of cutting. IN-Ciş'URE, (-sizh'ur) n. [incisura, L.] A cut; an incision. In-City (REM) (-21211 m) h [necestra, II.] A cut; an increasing the Derham [R.]

[N-CiTANT,\* n. That which incites; stimulant. Smart.

[N-CiTATTON, n. Incitement; incentive, impulse.

[N-CiTE', v. a. [incite, L.] [t. incited; pp. inciting, incited.] To stir up, to push forward; to animate, to spur; to urge on; to excite; to provoke; to stimulate, to encourage. to encourage.

| N-CITE'MENT, m. Act of exciting; excitement; encouragement; motive, incentive, impulse, a spur.

| N-CIT'ER, n. He or that which incites.

| IN-CIV'IL, a. [march, Fr.] Uncivil. See Uncivil.

| N-CIV'IL-TY, n. Want of civility or courtesy; rudeness.

| N-CIV'ISM,\* n. Hostility to the state or government. Coloridge.

| R.]

| N-CIAPP, p. a. [i. INCLAPPED: 20. INCLAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPED | TOCAPPE t-GLASP', v. a. [i. inclasped; pp. inclasping, inclasped.]
To hold fast, to clasp. Cudworth. IN'CLA-VAT-ED, a. Fixed or locked in; set; fast fixed.
IN-CLEM'EN-CY, n. [inclementia, L.] Severity; rigor; harshness; roughness.

IN-CLEM'ENT. 4. [in and clemens, L.] Void of elemency; severe; rough; stormy; boisterous, harsh.

N-CLEM'ENT-LY,\* ad. In an inclement manner. Dr. Al-In. CLIN'A-BLE, a. Having an inclination; favorably disposed; willing; having a tendency.

[N-CLIN'A-BLE-NESS,\* a. The state of being inclinable, In-CLIN'A-BLE-NESS,\* a. The state of being inclinable, In-CLIN'A-TO, a. [inclinatie, L.] Tendency towards a point; act of bowing; bent; blas; proneaess; propensity:— predilection, favorable disposition, incipient desire; love; affection, regard:— the stooping or decanting of a vessel:— the dip of the magnetic needle, or the angle which it makes with the plane of the horizon.

[IN-CLIN'A-TO-RI-LY, ad. With inclination. Browne.

[IN-CLIN'A-TO-RI-LY, ad. With inclination. Browne.

[IN-CLIN'A-TO-RI-LY, ad. With inclination. Browne.

[IN-CLIN'E, x. a. [incline, L.] [i. inclining.

[IN-CLINE', x. a. [incline, L.] [i. inclining.

[IN-CLINE', x. a. To give a tendency or direction to; to ture desire towards:— to bend; to incurvate.

tion.

IN-CLIP', v. a. To grasp; to enclose; to surround. Shak.

IN-CLO'SE', v. a. To enclositer; to cloister. Lovelace.

IN-CLOSE', v. a. [L. INCLOSED; pp. INCLOSING, INCLOSED.]

TO environ; to encircle; to surround; to include.—

Written perhaps more commonly enclose. See ENCLOSE.

IN-CLOS'SE, n. He or that which incloses. See ENCLOSE.

IN-CLOS'URE, (in-klo'zhur) n. That which incloses; space or thing inclosed. See ENCLOSE.

IN-CLOS'URE, in-klo'zhur) n. The thick incloses; space or thing inclosed. See ENCLOSE.

IN-CLOS'T. a. includo, L.] [L. INCLUDED; pp. INCLUDING, INCLUDED; TO enclose; to shat in; to comprise; to comprehend; to contain; to embrace.

IN-CLOS'ING, \*p. a. Enclosing; comprising; taking in. to consprehend; to contain; to embrace.

[N-CLD'ING,\* p. a. Enclosing; comprising; taking in.

[N-CLD'ING,\* p. a. Enclosing; comprising; taking in.

[N-CLD'SING,\* n. pl. [L.] A tribe of shell-bearing, acephalous moliusks, characterized by the closed state of the mantle. Brande.

[N-CLD'SING, n. The act of including.

[N-CLD'SING, a. Enclosing; encircling; including:—comprehended in the sum or number; as, from Wednesday to Saturday inclusive: that is, both Wednesday and Saturday being taken into the number. to Saturday inclusive: that is, both Wednesday and Saturday being taken into the number.

IN-CLÜ'SIVE-LY, ad. The thing mentioned being included.

IN-CO-ACT!,

IN-CO-ACT!,

IN-CO-ACT!,

IN-CO-ACT'ED,

a [incoactus, L.] Unconstrained. Coles.

IN-CO-ACT'ED,

IN-CO-ACT'ED,

IN-CO-ER'CI-BLE,\* a. Incapable of concretion.

IN-CO-ER'CI-BLE,\* a. That cannot be coffeed. Ure.

IN-CO-ER'SI'NENCE, m. State of not convicting. Locks. NN-CO-ER'GI-BLE,\* a. That cannot be coerced. Ure.
IN-CO-ER-IST'ENCE, n. State of not coenisting. Locke.
IN-CO-G', a. & ad. Incognito. Addison. — A colloquial word contracted from incognito. See Incognito. Not to be thought of.
IN-CO-G'I-TA-BLE, a. [incognitabilis, L.] Not to be thought of.
Dean King. [R.]
IN-CO-G'I-TANCE,\* n. Same as incognitancy. Coleridge.
IN-CO-G'I-TANCE,\* n. Want of thought. Ferrand.
IN-CO-G'I-TANT-LY, ad. Without considerate. Multon. [R.]
IN-CO-G'I-TANT-LY, ad. Without consideration. Knatchbull.
IN-CO-G'I-TA-TIVE, a. Wanting the power of thought.
Locke. IN-COU-I-TA-TIV'I-TY,\* n. Quality of being incogitative. Wollaston In-COG'NI-TA,\* n. [It.] A female unknown or in disguise. Centling †IN-COG'NI-TXNT, \* a. Ignorant. Mather Tulor.—ad. In private, in a state of concealment. Prior. In-cog'nj-To,\* n. Concealment; state of concealment. Dr. Arnold.

IN-CQ-HE'RENCE, / n. Want of cohesion or connection;
IN-CQ-HE'REN-CY, | looseness; incongruity; inconsequence.

In-co-HE'RENT, a. Wanting cohesion; wanting connection; loose; inconsequential; inconsistent; incongruous.

In-co-HE-REN-TIF(c)\* a. Causing incoherence. Coleraga.

In-co-HE'RENT-LY, al. In an incoherent manner.

In-co-HE'RENT-LY, al. In an incoherent manner.

In-co-HE'RENT-NESS,\* m. Want of coherence. Ash.

IN-co-HE'RENT-NESS,\* m. Want of coherence. Ash.

IN-co-MBINE\*, v. a. See Encumber.

In-com-Bine\*, v. a. To differ; not to agree. Milton.

In-com-Bine\*-In-IL'I-TY, m. Want of combustibility.

In-com-Bine\*-In-IL-XESS, m. Incombustibility.

In-com-Bine\*-In-IL-XESS, m. Incombustibility.

In'com-Ens'-In-IL-XESS, m. Incombustibility.

In'com-Ino,\* m. Income; revenue. Frazer's Mag.

In'com-Ino,\* m. Income; revenue. Frazer's Mag.

In'com-Ino,\* m. Income; revenue. Frazer's Mag.

In'com-Ino,\* m. Income; revenue. Frazer's Mag.

In'com-Ino,\* m. Income; revenue. Frazer's Mag.

In'com-MEN\*-U-RA-BLE, [I] (Law) See Commendam.

In-com-MEN\*-U-RA-BLE, [I] (Law) See Commendam.

In-com-MEN\*-U-RA-BLE, [I] (In-kom-men'shu-ra-bl, W. P. J.

F.; In-kom-men'su-ra-bl, S. Ja. Sm. R.] a. Not to be reduced to any common measure; incommensurate.

In-com-MEN\*U-RA-BLE, In-kom-men'shu-ra-bl, W. P. J.

Boyle.

Nacom-MEN\*U-RA-BLE, A. Having no common measure. quence CO-HE'RENT, a. Wanting cohesion; wanting connec-IN-COM-MENS'U-EATE, a. Having no common measure.
IN-COM-MENS'U-EATE-NESS,\* n. State of being incommensurate. Ask.
IN-COM-MIS'CI-BLE,\* a. That cannot be mixed. Smart. IN-COM-MIS'CI-BLE, "A. I not cannot be mixed. Smart. IN-COM-MIS'TURE, (in-kem-mixt'yur) n. The state of being unmixed. Sw T. Browns.
†IN-COM'MC-DATE, v. a. To incommode. Bp. Hall.
†IN-COM-MODE', v. a. [incommode. I] [i. incommoded p. pr. incommodents, incommoden.] To be incommented to; to molest; to disquiet; to disturb; to annoy.

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flr-qom-möddf/mgnt, a. Want of accommodation. Chepas. flr-qom-mö'dp-dts. [in-kom-mb'dp-dts. P. J. Ja.; in-kom-mb'dp-dts. P. J. Ja.; in-kom-mb'dp-dts. P. J. Ja.; in-kom-mb'dp-dts. Ja. Versious without great mischief; inconven-In-con-ceiv'a-ely, ad. Reyond comprehendon. in-con-cep'ti-ele, a. Inconceivable. Hale. in-con-civing',\* a. Unsuitable. More. IN-CON-CIN'NI-1', a. Unsuitable. More.

IN-CON-CIN'NI-TY, n. inconcinuitas, L.] Unsuitableness disproportion. More. [R.]

IN-CON-CLÜ'DENT, a. Inferring no conclusion. Assign. [R.]

IN-CON-CLÜ'SIVE, a. Not conclusive; not settling the disputed point; unsuitableness, n. State of being inconclusive.

IN-CON-CLÜ'SIVE-NESS, n. State of being inconclusive.

IN-CON-CCCT', a. Unconcocted. Bacon.

IN-CON-COCT', a. Unconcocted; immature. Bacon.

IN-CON-COCT', n. Want of concoction. Bacon.

IN-CON-CU'RING, a. Not concurring. Browne. [R.]

IN-CON-CU'RING, a. Not concurring. Browne. [R.]

IN-CON-CU'RING, a. Inconcussus, L.] Not to be shaken.

Bp. Reynolds. iont; annoying.
iont; annoying.
Iln-QOM\_MO'D|-OUS-LY, ad. Inconveniently; not at case.
Iln-QOM\_MO'D|-OUS-RESS, s. Inconvenience. Burnet.
fin-COM\_MOD'|-TY, s. [incommedité, Fr.] Inconvenience. IN-COM-MU-NI-CA-BIL'I-TY, m. Quality of being incommu-IN-COM-MU-NI-CA-BLE', -X, R. Guanty of being incommu-nicable, impartibility.

IN-COM-MU'NI-CA-BLE, a. That cannot be communicated or imparted, not impartible.

IN-COM-MU'NI-CA-BLE-NESS, R. Want of communicabil-ity; incommunicability. ity; incommunicability.

IN-COM-MÜ'NI-CA-BLY, ad. Without communication.

IN-COM-MÜ'NI-CA-T-ED, a. Uncommunicated. More.

IN-COM-MÜ'NI-CA-T-ING, a. Not communicative. Hale.

IN-COM-MÜ'NI-CA-T-ING, a. Not communicative. Smart.

IN-COM-MÜT-A-BLL, a. Not communicative. Smart.

IN-COM-MÜT-A-BLL, a. Not communicative unchangeable.

IN-COM-PICT', | a. Not joined; not compact; loose;

IN-COM-PICT'ED, | not dense. Boyle. Bp. Reynolds. sible. Smart SIDE. Smart.

IN-CON-DEN'SA-BLE,\* a. That cannot be condensed. Smart.

IN'CON-DITE, or [N-CON'DITE, [In'kon-dit, W. Ja.; inkön'dit, J. F.; in-kon-dit, S. K.; in-kön'dit, P. Sm. Wb.]

a. [uncondatus, L.] Not constructed with art; irregular; rude; unpolished.

[IN-CON-DI'TION-AL, (-dish'un-si) a. Unconditional. In-com'pa-ra-ble, a. That cannot be compared; excellent beyond comparison. See Comparable.
In-com'pa-ra-ble-ness, a. Excellence beyond compari-†In-con-di''Tion-ate, (-dish'un-at) a. Unconditional. Boyla. Th.COM'PA-RA-BLY, ad. Beyond comparison; excellently. In-COM-PARED', a. Uncompared. Spenser. IN-COM-PASSION, (In-kom-passion) n. Want of compassions. tin-con-förm's-ble, a. Unconformable. Heylin. tin-con-förm'i-Ty, n. Want of conformity; non-conformity. Abp. Laud. N-CON-FÜŞED', (-füzd') a. [inconfusus, L.] Unconfused sion. Saunderson. sion. Sassaferson.

N-COM-PAS'SION-ATE, (In-kom-pass'un-at) a. Not compassionate; void of pity, void of tenderness. Sherburns.

N-COM-PAS'SION-ATE-LY, (In-kom-pass'un-at-le) ad. Without pity or compassion.

IN-COM-PAS'SION-ATE-NESS, (In-kom-pass'un-at-nes) n. Want of tenderness or pity. Granger.

IN-COM-PAT-1-BLL'-TY, n. State of being incompatible.

IN-COM-PAT'1-BLE, a. [recompatible, Fr.] That cannot subsist, or be possessed, with something else; inconsistent.

IN-COM-PAT'1-BLE, \* n. Something inconsistent. Harris.

IN-COM-PAT'1-BLE, \* a. Incompatibility. Coleridge. TIN IN-CON-UISION, n. Distinctness. Bacon.
IN-CON-GEAL'A-BLE, a. Uncongealable. Cockeram.
IN-CON-GEAL'A-BLE-NESS,\* n. Quality of being incongealable. Scott. genance. Societ.

In-con'gru-ence, (in-kong'gru-ens) n. Unsuitableness;
want of congruence or congruity. Boyle.

In-con'gru-enr, a. Unfit; incongruous. Sir T. Elyot.

In-con-envi-env, n. Want of congruity; unsuitableness of one thing to another; inconsistency; impropriety; of one thing to another; inconsistency, improperty, want of symmetry.

IN-CON'GEU-OUS, (In-köng'gru-us) a. Unsuitable; not fitting; improper; inconsistent; absurd.

IN-CON'GEU-OUS-LY, ad. With incongnity; unfitly.

IN-CON-NEC'TION, a. Want of connection. Bp. Hall.

IN-CON-NEC'TION, a. Want of connection. Bp. Hall. IN-COM-PAT'I-BLY, ad. Inconsistently.
IN-COM-PEN'SA-BLE,\* a. Incapable of recompense. Maun-IN-COM'PE-TENCE,\* s. Want of competence; incompetency. South.
In-COM'PE-TEN-CY, w. Want of competency; inability IN-COMPR-TENT, a. Not competent; inadequate; insufficient; not suitable; not proportionate; legally unable.
IN-COM-PR-TENT-LY, ad. inadequately; unsuitably.
IN-COM-PLETE', a. Not complete; not perfect; unfin-†IN-CON-NEX'ED-LY, ad. Without connection. Browne. †IN-CON'SCION-A-BLE, (In-Kön'shun-a-bl) a. Unconscion able. Spenser.

IN-CON'SE-QUENCE, (In-kon'se-kwöns) n. Inconclusiveness; want of just inference.

IN-CON'SE-QUENT, a. Not consequent; not following from IN-COM-PLETE'LY,\* ad. In an incomplete manner. Bu IN-CON-SE-QUEN'TIAL, a. Not leading to consequences.
IN-CON-SE-QUEN'TIAL, a. Not leading to consequences.
IN-CON-SE-QUEN'TIAL'I-TY,\* n. State of being inconsequential. N. M. Mag. [R.]
IN-CON-SE-QUEN'TIAL-LY,\* ad. In an inconsequential met. IN-COM-PLETE'NESS, M. Imperfection; unfinished state. IN-COM-PLE'TION, M. State of being incomplete or unfin-IN-COM-PLETION,\* s. State of being incomplete or unfinished. Latham.

IN-COM-PLEX', a. Not complex; simple. Barrow.

IN-COM-PLEX', a. Not compliable. Dr. Allen.

IN-COM-PLYANCE, s. Want of compliance; resistance.

IN-COM-POSED', (-p5zd') a. Discomposed. Milton.

IN-COM-POSED', (-p5zd') a. With alcomposure. Scott.

IN-COM-POS', ID-NESS,\* s. Want of composure. Scott.

IN-COM-POS', ID-NESS,\* s. Want of composure. Scott.

IN-COM-POS', ID-NESS,\* s. Want of composure. Scott.

IN-COM-POS-IBLI, IN-TY, s. Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something. More.

IN-COM-POS-IBLI, a. Not possible together.

IN-COM-POS', IBLE, a. Not possible together.

IN-COM-POS', IBLE, a. Not possible together.

IN-COM-POS-IBL', IBLE, a. That cannot be comprehended, conceived, or understood; inconceivableness.

IN-COM-POSE-BLEN'S-BLE-A. Not possible together.

IN-COM-POSE-BLEN'S-BLE-A. That cannot be comprehended, conceived, or understood; inconceivableness.

IN-COM-POSE-BLEN'S-BLE-A. Not possible together. manner. Warburton In-CON'SE-QUENT-NESS,\* m. State of being inconsequent. Scott IN-CON-SID'ER-A-BLE, a. Not considerable; unimportant.
IN-CON-SID'ER-A-BLE-NESS, n. Small importance.
IN-CON-SID'ER-A-BLY,\* ad. In a small degree. Smart.
IN-CON-SID'ER-A-CY, n. Inconsideration. Ld. Chaster-keld.
IN-CON-SID'ER-ANCE, n. Inconsideration. Lockcomm.
IN-CON-SID'ER-ANCE, n. inconsideration, L.) Not considerate; carcless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; inadvertent. IN-CON-SID'ER-ATE-LY, ad. Negligently; thoughtlessly.
IN-CON-SID'ER-ATE-NESS, n. Carelessness; negligence.
IN-CON-SID-ER-A'TION, n. Want of thought; inatten-Watte. In-com-pre-Hen's]-BLY, ad. Inconceivably.
In-com-pre-Hen'slon, s. Want of comprehension. Ba-IN-CON-SIST'ENCE, m. Want of consistence; inconsistency.

IN-CON-818'TEN-CY, m. Want of consistency; such opposition that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together; absurdity; incongruity; disagreement; unsteadiness.

IN-CON-8187'ENT, a. Not consistent; incompatible; not In-COM-PRE-HEN's IVE. a. Not comprehensive; limited.
In-COM-PRE-HEN's IVE-NESS,\* n. Quality of being incomprehensive. Perry. IN-COM-PRES-81-BIL/1-TY, m. State of being incompressuitable; incongruous; contrary; absurd.
IN-CON-SIST'ENT-LY, ad. In an inconsistent manner.
IN-CON-SIST'ENT-NESS, n. Want of consistency. Me sible. IN-COM-PRES'SJ-BLE, a. Not compressible; not to be compressed or reduced to a smaller compass.

IN-COM-PRES'S;-BLE-NESS,\* n. Incompressibility. Ash.

IN-COM-PUT'A-BLE,\* a. That cannot be computed fin-con-sist'ine, a. Not consistent; incompatible with. Dryden In-con-sol'4-ble, a. Not consolable; that cannot be comforted; sorrowful beyond relief.
In-con-sol'4-ble-ness,\* n. State of being inconsolable.

Scott

In-CON-SÖL'4-BLY,\* ad. In an inconsolable manner Ask.

IN-ON-CAL'A-BLE, a. Not concealable.
IN-ON-CEIV'A-BLE, a. That cannot be conceived; incomprehensible.
IN-ON-CEIV'4-BLE-NESS, s. State of being inconceiv-

INC IN-COR-PO-RE/1-TY, a. Immateriality; distinctness from

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In-con'so Timur.* a. Discordance; inconsonancy. Smart. In-con'so-nin-cy, n. Disagreement; a discordance. In-con-spic'y-obs. a. Not conspicuous; obscure. In-con-spic'y-obs.-ty,* ad. Not conspicuously. Boyle. In-con-spic'y-obs-ness,* n. Want of conspicuousness.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           body.

fir-correst, v. d. To incorporate. Shall.

ln-correct; and exact; inacorrate.

fin-corrector, a. Want of corrector. Archd. Arch.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         IN-COR-REC'TION, a. Want of corrections. Arone. Armony.
IN-COR-RECT'LY, ad. Insecurately; not exactly.
IN-COR-RECT'NESS, n. Want of corrections. Watton.
IN-COR-RE-SPÖND'ENCE,* ? n. Want of correspondence;
IN-CÖR-RE-SPÖND'ENCE,* ? disproportion. Coloridge.
IN-CÖR-RE-SPÖND'ING,* a. Not corresponding. Coloridge.
IN-CÖR-RE-SPÖND'ING,* a. Not corresponding. Coloridge.
IN-CÖR-RI-GI-BIL, (In-kör're-je-bl) a. That cannot be corrected; incapable of amendment; hopeless.
IN-CÖR'RI-GI-BIL, ad. Beyond all means of amendment.
IN-COR-RUPT', a. Not corrupt, uncorrupt. Burnet.
IN-COR-RUPT', a. Not corrupt, uncorrupt. Burnet.
IN-COR-RUPT', a. Not corrupt.
IN-COR-RUPT', a. Vot corrupt.
IN-COR-RUPT'I-BIL'I-TY, n. [incorruptibliz', Fr.] State of being incorruptible; insusceptibility of corruption.
IN-COR-RUPT'INE, a. That cannot be corrupted; incapable of corruption or decay.
IN-COR-RUPT'IVE, a. Exemption from corruption.
IN-COR-RUPT'IVE, a. Exemption from corruption.
IN-COR-RUPT'IVE, a. Free from corruption. Akensede.
IN-COR-RUPT'IVE, a. In and crasers. [...] [i. INCRASSATED:
   Boys.

In-Con'sTAN-Cy, s. Want of constancy; unsteadiness; variableness; mutability of temper or affection.

In-Con'sTANT, a. [inconstant, l.] Not constant; not firm; not steady in affection; changeable; mutable; variable; fickle.

YN-CN'sTANTLY of Unsteadity changeably.
   VARIANG; HCKIE.

IN-CÖN'STANT-LY, ad. Unsteadity; changeably.

IN-CON-SUM'A-BLE, a. Not to be wasted. Greenhill.

IN-CON-SUM'A-ELE, a. Not consummated. Hale.

'IN-CON-SUMP'TJ-BLE, (In-kon-sum'tq-bl) a. Not capable

of being consumed or burnt. Drgby.

IN-CON-TAM'I-NATE, a. Not contaminated; genuine.

Hacket.
   IN-CON-TES'TA-BLE, a. That cannot be contested or disputed, indisputable; uncontrovertible.

IN-CON-TES'TA-BLE-NESS,* n. Quality of being incon
            testable. Scott
   testable. Scotz.

In-CON-TEST'E-BLY, ed. Indisputably; uncontrovertibly.

IN-CON-TEST'ED,* a. Uncontested. Addison.

IN-CON-TIG'U-OUS, a. Not contiguous; not joined.

IN-CON'TI-NENCE, n. Want of restraint, particularly as regards appetite, and especially sexual appetite; lewd-
           ness.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            [N-CRAS'SATE, v. a. [in and crassus, L.] [i. INCRASSATED; pp. INCRASSATED, incrassated.] To thicken, to make thick or for frozens.
    IN-CON'TI-NEN-CY, n. Same as incontinence. Dryden.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   pp. INCRASSALL Brown
   IN-CON'TI-NENT, a. [incontinent, L.] Wanting restraint; indu.ging unlawful pleasure; lewd, unchaste.
IN-CON'TI-NENT, a. One who is unchaste. B. Jonson.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            IN-CRAS'SATE, v. n. To become thick or fat; to grow fat.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    Hammond.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            IN-CRAS'SATE, a. Fattened; filled. Hammond.
IN-CRAS-SA'TION, n. The act of incrassating.
IN-CRAS'SA-TIVE, a. Having the quality of thickening.
    †IN-CON'TI-NENT, ad. Without delay ; immediately. Spen-
   IN-CON'TI-NENT-LY, ad. Unchastely; without restraint of the appetites. Woolton. — [†Immediately. Hayward.]
IN-CON-TEXCT'ED, a. Not contracted; uncontracted.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Harvey.
IN-CREAS'A-BLE, a. That may be increased. Sherwood.
IN-CREAS'A-BLE-NESS,* n. The quality of being increase.
   IN-CON-TRÖL'LA-BLE, a. Uncontrollable. Sir E. Sandys. IN-CON-TRÖL'LA-BLY, ad. Uncontrollably. South. IN-CON-TRO-VERT-I-BIL'I-TY,* n. State of being incon-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    ble. Law
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             [N-CREASE', v. n. [incresco, L.] [i. INCREASED; pp. IN-
CREASING, INCREASED.] To become greater in bulk or
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          CREASING, INCREASED.] To become greater in bulk or quantity; to grow; to advance.

IN-CREASE, v. a. To make more or greater; to enlarge.

IN-CREASE, or IN-CREASE', [In'krës, W. P. Ja. Sm.; in-
krës', S. Wb. Johnson, 19th, Kenruk, Fritick.] n. Aug-
mentation; growth; accession; addition; produce, generation; progeny.

IN-CREASE', F. D. One who increases.

IN'CREATE, a. Not created; uncreated. Milton.

IN'CREATE, a. Not created; uncreated. Cheyns.

IN-CREASE, BL', I-Ty, m. The quality of being incredible or of surpassing bellef.

IN-CREO-I-BLE, I = Im-ordibilis, L.] That cannot be cred-
   trovertible. Ash.
In-con-tro-vert-ble, a. That cannot be controverted,
   unquestionable; indisputable.

In-con-TRQ-vERT'I-BLY, ad. Beyond controversy or dis-
          pute.
   WIN-CON-VEN'IENCE, (In-kon-ven'yens or In-kon-ve'ne-
 ens) [In-kon-ver yens S. E. F. K.; In-kon-ver yens or in-kon-ver ne-ens) [In-kon-ver yens, S. E. F. K.; In-kon-ver yen-ens w. P. J. Ja. Sm.] n. Want of convenience, unfitness; annoyance; incommodiousness; molestation.

[[In-con-ven ience, v. a. To trouble, to incommode.
 Hales.
[IN-CON-VEN'IEN-CY, n. Same as inconvenience. Atterbury.
[IN-CON-VEN'IENT. [In-kon-ve'nyent, S. E. F. K., In-
kon-ve'ne-ent, W. P. J. Ja. Sm.] a. [Inconvenient, Fr.]
Incommodious; disadvantageous, unfit, inexpedient.
[IN-CON-VEN'IENT-LY, ad. Unfitly; incommodiously.
IN-CON-VERS'A-BLF, a. Unsocial; unconversable. More.
IN-CON-VERS'A-BLF, a. Unsocial; unconversable. More.
IN-CON-VERS'A-BLF, a. INSTANTIBLE. A. Not convertible, not transmutable: unchangeable.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Th-CRED';-BLE, a. [morsdibilis, L.] That cannot be cred-
tted or believed, not credible; surpassing belief.
IN-CRED';-BLE-NESS, n. Incredibility. M. Casaubon.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           IN-CRED'-BLE-NESS, M. Incredibility. M. Casaucon.
IN-CRED'-BLY, ad. In a manner not to be believed.
IN-CRED'-BLY, ad. In a manner not to be believed.
IN-CRED'-LOUS, (In-Kred'yu-lüs) [In-kred'd-lüs, S. J. Ja.
K. Sm.; In-kred'yu-lüs or In-kred'yu-lüs, W.] a. [incredu-
lus, L.] Not credulous; not believing; hard of belief;
   ble; unchangeable.
In-con-vert-lelle-ness,* m. State of being inconverti-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           lus, L.] Not credulous; not believing; hard or bener; refusing credit.
In-CRED'U-LOUS-LY,* ad. With incredulity. Scott.
IN-CRED'U-LOUS-NESS, m. Hardness of belief; incre-
   †In-con-vict'ED-NESS,* n. State of not being convicted.
Mora.

N-ON-VIN'C;-BLE, a. That cannot be convinced.

N-ON-VIN'C;-BLE, a. Without admitting conviction.

N-CO'NY, or [N-CON'Y, [in-kO'ne, P. Wb. Ask; in-ko'ne, R. Sm.] a. Unlearned, unlucky; mischievous.—(In irony) Accomplished. Shak. [R.]

1N-COR'PO-RAL, a. Immaterial, incorporeal. Raleigh.

1N-COR'PO-RAL-LY, ad. Immaterially; incorporeally.

1N-COR'PO-RAL-LY, ad. Immaterially; incorporeally.

N-COR'PO-RATE, v. a. [incorporer, Fr.] [i. incorporation a mass, or a body; to conjoin; to form into a corporation or body politic; to establish with certain rights; to associate, to imbody. Sidney.

N-COR'PO-RATE, v. n. To unite into one mass or body.

Bacon.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            dulity.
†IN-CREM'A-BLE, a. Not consumable by fire. Brown
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           In'CRE-MENT, (ing'kre-ment) n. [incrementum, L.] Increase; matter added; a gradual or small increase.

†In'CRE-FATE, v. a. [increpo, L.] To reprehend. Cock-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            FIN-CRE-PA'TION, n. [increpatie, L.] Reprehension. South [N-CRES'CENT,* a. Increasing; growing larger. Smart. [N-CRIM']-NATE,* v. a. To charge with a crime; to crimi-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    nate. Ec. Rev.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             IN-CROACH', v. n. See Encroach.

†IN_CRU-EN'TAL, a. [incruentus, L.] Unbloody; bloodless.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          Bresid. v. a. [increste, L.] [i. Increste; pp. increster, t.]
IN-CRÜST', v. a. [increste, L.] [i. Increste; pp. increster, t.]
IN-CRÜST', v. a. To increst. Becon. [R.]
IN-CRUST'ATE, v. a. To increst. Becon. [R.]
IN-CRUST'ATE, v. a. To increst. Becon. [R.]
IN-CRUST'ATION, w. The forming of a crust; a crust.
IN-CRUST'MENT, * n. Act of incresting. Ed. Rev. [R.]
IN-CRUST'MENT, * n. Act of incresting. Ed. Rev. [R.]
IN-CRUST'ALL-IZ'4-BLE, * a. Uncrystallizable. Swart.
IN-CU-BATE, (Ing'ky-bat) v. n. [incube, L.] [i. Incubated, pp. Incredatine, Incredatine, Incorporated, Incubating or sitting upon eggs to hatch them.
IN-CU-BA'TION, n. [incubatio, L.] Act of incubating or sitting upon eggs to hatch them.
IN-CU-BA'TION, a. [incubatios, L.] Incubation. Elis.
IN-CU-BIS, (Ing'ky-bat) v. [L.] [incubation. Elis.
IN'CU-BIS, (Ing'ky-bat) v. [L.] [incubation. Elis.
IN'CU-BIS, (Ing'ky-bat) v. [L.] [incubation. Elis.
IN-CU-BIS-ES. [An imaginary hend, fairy, or domon. Bp. Hall.] The nightmare; a distressing consation during sleep
 NOORPO-RATE, a. Mixed or united into one mass or body:—conjoined inseparably; associated.—[Immaterial. Raisigh.]
[N-CORPO-RAT-ED,* p. a. Formed into a body; associated.
  ed; established by an act of incorporation.

[N-COR-PO-RĀ'TION, n. Act of incorporating; the act by which a corporation is created; formation of a body;
 which a corporation is created; tornation of a body; union; association.

IN-COR-PO'RE-AL, a. [incorporalis, L.] Not corpored; not consisting of matter; immaterial; unbodied.

IN-COR-PO'RE-AL-ISM,* m. Immateriality; spiritual existence or nature. Cudworth.
  IN-COR-PO'RB-AL-IST, * n. An adherent to incorporealism.
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IN-COR-PO'RE-AL-LY, ad. Immaterially; without body.

[N-UDL/CATE, v. s. [inculco, L.] [i. INCULCATED; pp. INCUL-CATING, INCULCATED.] To impress on the mind by fre-quent admonitions; to enforce by repetition; to infuse;

IN-DE-Cl'PHER-A-BLE, \* a. That cannot be deciphered

to instil; to implant.
IN-QUI-OA'TION, m. Act of inculcating; charge.
IN-CUI-OA-TOR, m. He who inculcates. Boyls.
IN-CUI-PA-RLE, a. [is and outpairles, I] Not culpable; un-Gent. Mag. IN-DE-Cl'sion, (in-de-sizh'un) n. Want of decision. IN-DE-CI'SIVE\_A. Not decisive: inconclisive.
IN-DE-CI'SIVE\_L. Not decisive: inconclisive.
IN-DE-CI'SIVE\_L.Y.\* ad. In an indecisive manner. Smart.
IN-DE-CL'IN'A-BLE, a. [indecinabilis, l.] (Gram.) Undeclinable; not varied by terminations.
IN-DE-CLIN'A-BLE,\* n. A word that is not declined biamable. blamable.
IN-CUL/PA-BLE-NESS, w. Unblamableness.
IN-CUL/PA-BLY, ad. Unblamably; without blame.
IN-CUL/PATE, v. a. L. INCULPATED; pp. INCULPATING, IN-CULPATED, To bring into blame; to consure; to accuse of crime. Resceed. Churchill. IN-DE-CLIN'A-BLY, ad. Without variation; constantly Mountagu.
IN-DE-COM-PÖŞ'A-BLE,\* a. That cannot be decomposed. IN-CUL-PA'TION,\* n. Act of inculpating; censure. Dr. Allen IN-CUL'PA-TO-RY, \* a. Imputing blame, reprehensive. Qu. In-DE-COM-POS'A-BLE-NESS,\* n. Quality of being inde-composable. Smart. †IN-CULT', a. [mcultus, L.] Uncultivated. Burton. †IN-CUL'T]-VAT-ED, a. Uncultivated. Sir T. Herbert || In-DECO-ROUS, or In-DE-CO'ROUS, [In-dek'o-rus, P. J. Ash, Wb.; In-de-kō'rus, S. E. Ja. Sn. R.; In-dek'o-rus or In-de-kō'rus, W. F. K.] a. [indecorus, L.] Not decorous; indecent; unbecoming. See Deconous. IN-COL'T-VAT-ED, a. Uncultivated. Sir T. Herbert.
IN-CULT-VAT-10N, w. Want of cultivation. Berington.
IN-CULT'URE, (In-kült'yur) n. Want of culture. Fsitham.
IN-CUM'BEN-CY, n. State of being incumbent; state of lying upon; imposition as a duty; the state of keeping or holding a benefice or an office.
IN-CUM'BENT, a. [INCUMBERS, L.] Resting or lying upon; imposed as a duty; obligatory.
IN-CUM'BENT, n. One who possesses a benefice; the holder of an office. ||In-DEC'O-ROUS-LY, or In-DE-Co'ROUS-LY, ad. In an unbecoming manner. ||IN-DEC'O-ROUS-NESS, or IN-DE-CÖ/ROUS-NESS, m. Impro-priety of conduct; indecency. Scott. IN-DE-CÖ/RUM, m. [L.] Indecency; something unbecoming. [N-DEED', ad. [m and deed.] In reality; in truth; in fact
— It is often used interjectionally.— It is sometimes used

or reconitulation in a sense hardly er of an office. [N-CUM'BENT-Ly, \*ad. In an incumbent manner. Chalmers. IN-CUM'BER, v. a. [encombrer, Fr.] To embarrass. Milton. See Encumber. —It is often used interjectionally.—It is sometimes used a slight assertion or recapitulation in a sense hardly perceptible or explicable, as, "I said I thought it was confederacy between the juggler and the two servants; though, indeed, I had no reason so to think." Bacon.—It is used to note concession in comparisons; as, "Ships not so great of bulk, indeed, but of a more numble motion." Bacon. IN-CUM'BRANCE, n. See ENCUMBRANCE IN-COM'BROVS, a. Cumbersome; troublesome. Chaucer.
IN-CU-NXB'U-LA,\*n.pl. [L., a cradle.] (Bibliography) Books
printed during the early period of the art, generally confined to those which were printed before the year 1500. Brande.

IN-CUF, v. a. [incurro, L.] [i. INCURRED; pp. INCURRING, INCURRED.] To become liable to, to bring on.

IN-CUFRA-BLE, v. State of being incurable.

IN-CUFRA-BLE, a. That cannot be cured; not admitting remedy; irremediable; hopeless.

IN-CUFRA-BLE, v. A. iunatic or patient who cannot be cured. Mead. tion." Bacon.

IN-DE-FÄT-1-GA-BIL/1-TY, n. Indefatigableness. Perry.

IN-DE-FÄT'1-GA-BLE, a. [indefatigables, L.] Unwearied;
not tired, unceasing; persevering.

IN-DE-FÄT'1-GA-BLY, ad. Without weariness. Parnell.

IN-DE-FÄT'1-GA-BLY, ad. Without weariness. Bp. Hall.

IN-DE-FÄT-1-GÄ-TION, n. Unweariness. Gregory.

IN-DE-FÄA-1-GÄ-TION, n. State of being indefoasible. IN-CU'RA-BLE-NESS, m. State of not admitting any cure.
IN-CU'RA-BLY, ad. Without remedy; hopelessly. Locke.
IN-CU-RI-OS'I-TY, m. [incurionité, Fr.] Want of curionity. IN-DE-FEA'SI-BLE, (In-de-fe'ze-bl) a. Incapable of being defeated, vacated, or made void.
IN-DE-FEA'SI-BLY,\* ad. In an indefeasible manner. Bos-Wotton. [R.] Not curious; negligent; inattentive. IN-CU'R-OB-LV, ad. Without care or curiosity. Bp. Hall. IN-CU'R-OUS-NESS, R. Negligence, carelessness. Bj IN-DE-FEC-TJ-BIL'J-TY, n. The quality of being indefecti-IN-DE-FEC'TI-BLE, a. Not liable to defect or decay.
IN-DE-FEC'TIVE, a. Not defective, perfect. South.
IN-DE-FEI'SI-BLE, (In-de-Fi'2-bl) a. See INDEFERSIBLE.
IN-DE-FEN'SI-BLE, a. [in and defensus, L.] That cannot be defended or justified; censurable; faulty.
IN-DE-FEN'SI-BLY, ad. In an indefensible manner. Mac-Incul'sion, (in-kur'shun) n. [incurro, L.; incursion, Fr.]
Attack; a partial invasion, or an invasion without conquest; inroad; ravage.
[N-CUS/sive.\* a. Making incursion; aggressive. Gold-STRUCTURE, v. d. [INCUTVO, L.] [I. INCURVATED; pp. INCURVATING, INCURVATED.] To bend, to crook. Cheme. INCURVATE, d. (Bot.) Incurved; bent inwards. Crabb. IN-CUR-VA'TION, z. The act of incurvating; state of being IN-DE-FEN'SIVE, a. Having no defence. Sir T. Herbert.
IN-DE-F''(CIEN-CY, (In-de-fish'en-se) n. The quality of state of being indeficient. ÎN-CUR-VĂ(TION, A. The act of incurvating; state of bein bent; curvity; crookedness, flexion.

IN-CURVE', v. a. To bend inward, to incurvate. Cockeram.

IN-CUS'VI-TY, a. Crookedness; state of bending inward.

IN-CUS'SION, v. Act of shaking; concussion. Maunder. R.

IN-DA-GĀTE, v. a. [undago, L.] To search. Cockeram.

IN-DA-GĀTE, v. a. Search; cramination. Boyle. [R.]

IN-DA-GĀTO, m. A searcher; an examiner. More. [R.]

IN-DĀM'AĢE, v. a. See ENDAMAOE.

IN-DĀR', v. a. To dart in; to strike in. Shak.

IN-DĒRE, v. a. See ENDEARMENT.

IN-DĒRE, v. a. See ENDEARMENT.

IN-DĒRE, TĀTUS AS-SÜME'SIT,\* [L.] (Law) An action. state of comp indencera, (in-de-fish'ent) a. Not deficient; not failing; perfect; complete. Bp. Reynolds.
IN-DE-FIN'A-BLE, a. That cannot be defined.
IN-DEF'I-NITE, a. [indefinitus, L.] Not definite; having no assigned limits; not determined; not settled.
IN-DEF'I-NITE-Ly, ad. In an indefinite manner.
IN-DEF'I-NITE-Ly, ad. In an indefinite manner. nite. IN-DE-FIN'1-TUDE, n. Indefiniteness. Hale. IN-DE-HIS'CENT, a. Not opening when ripe. P. Cyc.
IN-DE-LECT'A-BLE, a. Unpleasant; unamiable. Ed. Res
IN-DE-LIB'ER-ATE, a. Not deliberate; unpremeditated.
IN-DE-LIB'ER-ATE, D. a. Undeliberated. Bramkalt.
IN-DE-LIB'ER-AT-ED, a. Undeliberated. Bramkalt.
IN-DE-LIB'ER-AT-ED, a. Undeliberated. Bramkalt. N-DEB-J-TĀ'TUS AS-SŬMP'SJT,\* [L.] (Law) An action brought to recover in damages the amount of a debt or brought to recover in damages the amount of a debt or demand. Whishaw.

| N-DEBT', (in-det') v. a. To put into debt. Dame!.
| N-DEBT'ED, (in-det') d. Being in debt, obligated; obliged by something received.
| N-DEBT'ED-NESS,\* (in-det'ed-nes) \*\*. The state of being indebted. Chancellor Kent. A modern word, reputed of American origin; not often used by English writers, yet it is found in the recent English dictionaries of Knowles and Small. IN-DEL'-BILL'-1; n. wann,

ley.

[IN-DEL'-BILE, [In-del'e-bl. S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; In
de''[e-bl., P.] a. That cannot be effaced or blotted out; not

to be cancelled; permanent.

[IN-DEL'-BLY, ad. In an indelible manner.

IN-DEL'-CA-CY, n. Want of delicacy; indecency.

IN-DEL'-CATE, a. Wanting delicacy or decency; offensive

to good manners or propriety; indecent. to good manners or propriety; indecent.

IN-DEL'|-CATE-LY,\* ad. In an indelicate manner. Smart.

IN-DEM-NI-PI-CA'TION, n. Act of indemnifying; compenand Smart [R-DEBT'MENT, (in-det'ment) z. State of being in debt. Bp. Hall. [z.]

RD-DE'CEN-Cy; z. [undecence, Fr.] Want of decency; indecorum; indelicacy; a violation of good manners; any AND LEAN TOWN A NEW MINISTERS HE COMPONENTS AND THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE

[N-DEM'NI-TY, n. [indomnité, Fr.] Security or exemption from loss or injury; compensation for loss; remuneration.

IN-DE-MÖN'STEA-BLE, 4. Not demonstrable. Sandys.

thin' unbecoming.

IN-DE'CENT, a. Unbecoming; unfit for the eyes or ears;
not decent; indelicate; immodest; improper.

IN-DE'CENT-LY, ad. In an indecent manner.

IN-DE'CENT-LY, ad. In a indecent manner.

IN-DE'CENT-LY, ad. In the eff yu-as) a. Not deciduous; not falling yearly, as leaves of trees; evergreen.

IN-DE-MON'STRA-BLE-NESS,\* m. State of being indemonstrable. Ask

strable. Ask.

[N-DEN-1-Zi/TION, n. The act of making free. Bullokar.

[N-DEN-1-Zi/TION, n. The act of making free. Bullokar.

[N-DEN'1-ZEN, (In-den'p-zn) v. a. To make free; to naturalize; to endenizen. Overbury.

[N-DENT', v. a. [I. INDENTED; pp. INDENTING, INDENTED.]

TO mark with inequalities, like a row of teeth; to cut in and out; to make to wave or undulate: — to bind by contract or indenture.

[N-DENT', v. n. To run in and out; to have indentations; to contract, to bargain.

[N-DEN-Ti/TioN, n. Act of indenting; a notch; a waving in any figure.

IN-DEN-TA'TION, m. Act of indenting; a notch; a waving in any figure.

IN-DENT'ED,\* p. c. Cut with teeth like a saw; marked with inequalities:—stipulated or bound by indenture.

IN-DENT'NED-LY,\* ad. By indentation. Scott.

IN-DENT'NENT, m. And indentation; impression.

IN-DENT'MENT, m. An indenture. Bp. Hall.

IN-DENT'MENT, a. An indenture. Sp. Hall.

IN-DENT'MENT indentation.

IN-DENT'MENT indentation.

IN-DENT'URE, (in-dent'yur) v. a. To indent; to bind by indentures.

N-DENT'URE, v. n. To run in and out; to indent. Heywood. IN-DENT'URE, s. n. to run in and out; to indene any second in-DE-PEND'ENCE, n. State of being independent; freedom; exemption from relance or control, state over which none has power, control, or authority.

IN-DE-PEN'DEN-CY, n. State of being independent, inde-

IN-DE-FER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER DE-TER cause or power.

IN-DE-PEN'DENT, n. (Theology) One who holds that every congregation is a complete church, subject to no supe-

., congregation is a complete church, subject to no superior authority, a Congregationalist.

IN-DE-PEN'DENT-LY, ad. In an independent manner.

IN-DEP'RE-CA-BLE, a. [indeprecabilis, L.] That cannot be entreated. Cockeram.

†IN-DEP-RE-HEN'S]-BLE, a. [indeprehensibilis, L.] That cannot be found out. Bp. Morton.

cannot be tound out. Bp. Morton.

In-DE-BRIV'A-BLE, a. That cannot be taken away. Harris.

In-DE-SCRIB'A-BLE, a. That cannot be described.

In-DE-SERT', n. Wunt of merit, ill-dessert. Phillips.

In-DES'|-NENT, a. Incessant. Barter. [R.]

IN-DES'|-NENT-LY, ad. Without cessation. Ray.

IN-DES'|-NENT-LY, a. Undesirable. Month. Anth. [R.]

IN-DE-STRUC-TI-BIL'I-TY,\* n. Quality of being indestruc-

tible. Sar H. Davy.
IN-DE-STREC'T]-BLE, a. That cannot be destroyed.
IN-DE-STREC'T]-BLY,\* ad. In an indestructible manner. N. A. Ren.

IN-DE-TER'MI-NA-BLE, a. Not to be fixed, defined, or set-

IN-DE-TER'MI-NA-BLY, \* ad. In an indeterminable manner.

IN-DE-IER'MI-NATE, a. Unfixed; not defined, indefinite. In-DE-TER'MI-NATE-LY, ad. In an indeterminate manner. In-DE-TER'MI-NATE-NESS,\* n. State of being indetermi-

IN-DE-TER-MI-NĀ/TION, n. Want of determination.
IN-DE-TER-MI-NĀ/TION, a. Undetermined. Locke.
†IN-DE-VŌTE', a. [indévot, Fr.] Little affected or devoted.

Bentley.
IN-DE-VOT'ED, a. Not devoted; undevoted. Ld. Claren

In-DE-VÖ'TION, n. Want of devotion; irreligion.
IN-DE-VÖ'DT', a. [indevot, Fr.] Not devout; undevout. Bp.

Hall.

IN-DE-VOOT'LY, ad. Without devotion; undevoutly.

IN-DE-VOOT'LY, ad. Without devotion; undevoutly.

IN'DEX, n. [L.] pl. IN'DEX-ES or IN'DI-CES. A directing point or pointer; a hand that points to any thing; the fore finger; a director; direction:—an alphabetical table of the principal subjects of a work, or words employed in it, with references to the pages.—(Arth.) An exponent of a power, as the small figure in the expression 3.

IN'DEX,\*v.a. To place in an index or table. Talfourd.

IN'DEX, EX-PUR-A-TO'BI-DS\* [L.] "An expurgatory index;" a list or catalogue of books which the church of Rome prohibits the faithful from reading, or condemns as heretical. It is annually published at Rome. Brands.

heretical. It is annually published at Rome. Brands.
IN'DEX-HAND,\* A. A hand that points to something.

Pope.

| N-DEX'|-OAL,\* a. Relating to or like an index. Smart.
| N-DEX'|-OAL-LY,\* ad. In the manner of an index. Swift.
| N'DEX LL-BRO'RVM PRO-HIB--TO'RVM,\* [L.] A list or catalogue of books absolutely prohibited. Ency.
| N-DEX-TER'|-TY, s. Want of dexterity; awkwardness.

Harvey.
IN'DIA-MAN,\* s. A large ship engaged in the India trade. Ency

IND'IAN,\* (Ind'yan) [in'dyan, S. Ja. K. Sm.; in'do-an, in'je-an, or Ind'yan, W.] n. A native of India or of the West
Indies; an aborigmal American. Pops.
IND'IAN,\* (Ind'yan) a. Belonging to India or the Indians.
IND'IAN-AK'EQW-ROÖT, (Ind'yan) n. See Ansow-Root.
IND'IAN-BER'Ry,\* n. A berry having an intoxicating
quality; Cocculus Indicus. Beoth.
IND'IAN-COERS, n. A plant. Miller.
IND'IAN-CERS, n. A large English ship engaged in the India trade, or in the trade between India and China; an
Indianan. Fo. Qu. Rev.
IND'IAN-INS, n. A species of solid ink, brought from the
East, and used in Europe for the lines and shadows of
drawings.
IND'IAN-TE,\* n. (Min.) A hard white or gray mineral, associated with garnet, felspar, and hornblende. Brands.
IND'IAN-RED, n. A species of ochre. Hill.
IND'IAN-RED, n. A species of ochre. Hill.
IND'IAN-RED, n. A species of ochre. Hill.
IND'IAN-RED, n. A species of ochre. Hill.
IND'IAN-REB, n. A. A species of ochre. Hill.
IND'IAN-REB, n. A. A. R. Culloch. See India-Rubber.
IND'IAN-RUB'RER,\* n. McCulloch. See India-Rubber.
Ency.
IN'DIA-RUB'RER,\* (In'ia-rib'b'her) n. Caoutchous: gum.

Ency.

In'DIA-RUB'BER,\* (In'ja-răb'ber) n. Caoutchouc; gumelastic; Indian-rubber. Keene.

In'DI-CANT, a. [indicans, L.] Showing; pointing out a

remedy. In'Di-CANT,\* n. (Med.) That which points out a remedy. Dunglison.

In'D-CATE, v. a. [induco, L.] [i. indicated; pp. indicating, indicated.] To show, to point out; to mark; to
point out a remedy.

IN-DI-CA'TION, n. Act of indicating; that which indicates; mark; token; sign; note; symptom.—(Med.) The manifestation made by a disease of what is proper to be done for its removal.

ior its removai.

[In-Dic'A-Tive, [in-dik'a-tiv, S. W. P. J. F. E. Ja. Wb., in'-de-kā-tiv or in'de-kā-tiv, or in-dik'a-tiv or in-de-kā-tiv, K.]

a. Showing, informing, pointing out.—(Gram.) A term applied to a mood of a verb, expressing affirmation or a simple or unconditional judgment.

IN-DIC'A-TIVE-LY, ad. In an indicative manner.
IN'DI-CA-TOR, n. He or that which shows or points out; a muscle in the arm. — (Mech.) An instrument for ascertaining the amount of the pressure of steam and the state of the vacuum throughout the stroke of a steam-engine. Grier. — (Ornith.) A genus of birds belonging to the cuckoo tribe.

IN'DI-CA-TO-RY, a. Demonstrative, indicative. Donna. IN-DI- $C\bar{A}'$  VI T.\* n. [1..] (Law) A writ of prohibition. Blackstone.

†IN'DICE, (In'dis) n. [undice, Fr.] Signification, sign; index. B. Jonson.

IN-DI''CI-A,\* (|n-dish'e-a) n. pl. [L.] Discriminating marks.

Hurrows.

IN-DIC'O-LITE,\* n. (Min.) Cleaveland. See Indicatif.

IN-DIC'O-LITE,\* n. (Min.) Cleaveland. See Indicate, pp.
INDICTY. (In-dit') v. a. [endeter, old Fr.] [L. INDICTED, pp.
INDICTING, INDICTED.] (Law) To impeach, to accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanor by a bill of indictment; to declare guilty of a penal offence.

IN-DICT-A-BLE, (In-dit's-bi) a. Liable to be indicted.

IN-DICT-E',\* (In-di-té') n. (Law) One who is indicted.

Rounier.

Bouver.

IN-DICT'ER, (in-dit'er) n. One who indicts or accuses.

IN-DICT'EN, n. Declaration; proclamation. Bacon.— (Chronology) A cycle, or period of fifteen years, the origin of which is involved in obscurity; but it is said by some to have been instituted by Constantine the Great, in place of the Olympiads.

IN-DIC'TIVE, a. [indictivus, L.] Proclaimed ; declared. Ken-

IN-DICT'MENT, (n-dit'ment) n. (Law) Act of indicting; a written accusation of a crime or misdemeanor, presented to, and preferred by, a grand-jury, under oath, to a court.

IN-DICT'OR,\* (in-dit'or or in-dit-or') n. (Law) One who in-dit-dit') n. dicts. Roune

dicts. Bouver.

H.D.Dfs'FER.ENCE, n. State of being indifferent; neutrality; suspension; equipoise or freedom from motives on either side; impartiality; negligence; want of affection; unconcernedness.

unconcernedness.

[N-DIF'FER-EN-Cy, n. Indifference. Locks. [R.]

[N-DIF'FER-EN-T, a. [indifferens, L.] Having no choice of preference; neutral; not determined to either side; unconcerned; impartial; not interested; passable; tolerable; middling; not good, nor very bad.

[N-DIF'FER-ENT-ISM,\* n. Want of zeal; indifference. Bp.

IN-DIF'FER-ENT-IST,\* n. One who is indifferent or neutral.

Brd. Crd.
[N-D]F/FER-ENT-LY, as. In an indifferent manner; without distinction; without preference; equally; impartial-

ly; passably.
In'n;-GENCE, m. State of being indigent; want; penury; poverty; need; destitution.

IN-DIS-PEN'SA-BLY, ad. To a degree not to be remitted as abated; necessarily.

IN-DIS-PERSON, (In-dis-perst') a. Undispersed. Mors.

IN-DIS-PÖSE', v. a. [i. INDISPOSED; pp. INDISPOSEMS, INDISPOSEMS, INDISPOSED.]

To make unait; to disincline; to make averse; to disincline; Evelga.

N-Dig's Noës, (in-dij'e-nis) a. Native to a country; originally produced or born in a place or region; nate.

IN'Di-GENT, a. [indigene, L.] Being in want or poverty; destitute; poor; needy; necessitous.

IN-Di-GEST', a. Not digested; indigested. Stak.

N-Di-GEST', D. Not digested; not concocted; not brought to suppuration; undigested.

N-Di-GEST'ED-NESS,\* s. State of being indigested. Burner. rosen.] To make unsit; to disincline; to make averse; to disqualify; to disorder.

In-Dis-Pogen', \* (-pozd') a. Not disposed; disinclined; slightly disordered in health. Smart. In-Dis-Pos'ED-NESS, m. Indisposition; unfitness. Hall.
In-Dis-Po-Si''Tion, (In-dis-po-zish'un) m. State of being indisposed; disorder of health; slight disease or illness; indsposed; disorder of health; slight disease or illness; disinclination; dislike; aversion.

IN-Dis'FU-TA-BLE, [In-dis'pu-ta-bi, S. J. E. F. Ja. Sm., Indis'pu-ta-bi or In-dis-pu'ta-bi, W. P. K.] a. That cannot be disputed; incontrovertible; incontestable; unquestionable; undeniable.

IN-DIS'FU-TA-BLE-NESS, n. State of being indisputable.

IN-DIS'FU-TA-BLY, ad. Without controversy; certainly.

IN-DIS-SO-LU-BLE, a. [undissolublate, Fr.] State of being indisputable; fr. State of being indissoluble; fr. State of being indissoluble; fr. State of being indissoluble; fr. State of being indissoluble; fr. State of being indissoluble; fr. State of being indissoluble; fr. State of being indissoluble; fr. State of being indissoluble; fr. State of being indissoluble; fr. State of being indissoluble; fr. State of being indissoluble; fr. State of being indissoluble; fr. State of being indissoluble; fr. State of being indissoluble; fr. State of being indissoluble; fr. State of being indissoluble; fr. State of being indissoluble; fr. State of being indissoluble; fr. State of being indissoluble; fr. State of being indissoluble; fr. State of being indissoluble; fr. State of being indissoluble; fr. State of being indisputable. IN-D-GEST's-BLE, a. That cannot be digested; that cannot be received or endured.
IN-D-GEST's-BLE-NESS,\* m. Quality of being indigestible. .da.

18.-Di-QEST'ION, (in-de-jāst'yun) s. Want of power to digest food; want of digestion; a morbid weakness of the stomach; dyspepsy.

18.-DiQ'-TATE, v. a. [indigito, L.] To point out with the fingers; to indicate. Browns.

18.-DiQ'-ITATION, s. Act of pointing out with the finger.

18.-DiG'', (in-din') a. [indignus, L.] Unworthy; disgraceful. Skak. sisting for ever.
In-Dis'so-Lu-ble-ness, n. Indissolubility. Hale. N.DIG/NANCE, | n. Indignation. Spenser. [R.]
N.DIG/NANCY, | n. Indignate, L.] Affected by or feeling in-IN-DIS'SQ-LU-BLY, ad. In an indissoluble manner.
IN-DIS'SQ-LU-BLY, ad. In an indissoluble manner.
IN-DIS-SÖLV'A-BLE, a. That cannot be dissolved, separated, or broken; indissoluble. Aylfs.
IN-DIS-SÖLV'A-BLE-NESS,\* n. State of being indissolvable. dignation; angry, resentful.

In-Dig'AANT-LY, ad. With indignation.

In-Dig-A'ZION, a. indignatio, L. Anger mingled with contempt or disgust; the anger of a superior; the effect Du †IN.DIS'TAN-CY, n. State of inseparation. Pearson. IN-DIS-TINCT', a. Not distinct; not plain; not clear; concontempt or disgust; the anger or a supersor; the enect of such anger; resentment.

[N-DiG'N]-Ff, v. a. To treat disdainfully. Spensor.

[N-DiG'N]-TY, w. [mdigrates, L.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied with insult.

[N-DiG'N'LY, (in-din'ie) ad. Unworthly. Bp. Hall.

[N'Di-G'O, w. [undesse, L.] An American and Asiatic plant, (undigrare); a substance obtained from the plant, used in dyeing blue.

N'DI-G-O-ENE.\* w. White or dedyedated indigo. Brands. fused; obscure.
In-Dis-TincT'i-BLE, a. Undistinguishable. Warton. [R.] In-Dis-Tino Tink, a Confusion; uncertainty, omission of discrimination. Sprat.
In-Dis-Tino T'Ly, ad. Confusedly; uncertainty.
In-Dis-Tino T'NESS, m. Confusion; uncertainty; obscurity.

IN-DIS-TIN'GUISH-A-BLE, (In-dis-ting'gwish-s-bl) a. That cannot be distinguished; confused, undistinguishable.

IN-DIS-TURB'ANCE, n. Freedom from disturbance. Pcar IN'DI-GO-GENE,\* n. White or decaydated indigo. Brande. IN-DI-GO-LITE,\* n. (Min.) Blue tourmaine. Brande. IN-DI-GOT'IC,\* a. (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained from indigo. Bressle.

1N-DL'A-TO-EY, a. Not slow, not delaying. Cornwallis.

1N-DL'A-TO-EY, a. Not flow, not delaying. Cornwallis.

1N-DL'I-QENCE, a. Slothfulness, carelessness. B. Junson.

1N-DL'I-QENT, a. [undulgent, Fr.] Not diligent, careless. [N-DITCH', v. a. To bury in a ditch. Bp. Hall. IN-DITE', v. a. [L. INDITED, pp. INDITED, INDITED.] To direct or dictate what is to be uttered or written; to comdirect or dictate what is to be uttered or written; to compose, to write.

IN-DIT'ER, n. One who indites.

IN-DI-VID'A-BLE, a. Indivisible. Shak.

IN-DI-VID'ED, a. Undivisible. Patrick.

||IN-DI-VID'ED, A. (In-de-VId'y-a) [In-de-VId'a-a], S. J. F.

Ja; In-de-VId'a-a| or In-de-VId'ja-a|, |P.] a. [Individus,
L.] Relating to the person or thing; particular; separate
from others of the same species; single; numerically
one. Individed | Tin-Dil-1-BENT-Ly, ad. Without diligence. Bp. Hall. | Tin-Di-1-BENT-Ly, ad. Without diligence. Bp. Hall. | Tin-Di-EECT', a. [indirectus, L.] Not direct; not straight; not rectilinear; not tending directly, but only obliquely, to the point or purpose: — wrong; improper; not fair; not honor. NO.D.-BEC'TION, a. Indirect course or means. Shak.
IN-D.-BECT'LY, ad. In an indirect manner; unfairly.
IN-D.-BECT'NESS, m. Obliquity, unfairness; dishonesty.
Wh.-D.-CERN'-BLE, (In-d.-zern'e-bl) a. Not perceptible,
undiscernible. Denham. iron others of the same species, single, numerically one; undivided.

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[IN-DIS-CERN']-BLY. (In-diz-zern'e-ble) ad. Undiscernibly.

[IN-DIS-CERN']-BLY. (In-diz-zern'e-ble) ad. Undiscernibly.

[IN-DIS-CERP']-BLS. a. Indiscerptible. More.

IN-DIS-CERP']-BLS. a. Indiscerptible. More.

IN-DIS-CERP']-BLS. a. Indiscerptible. Justice Translation Toleration. | In-Dj-vID-U-AL'j-Ty, n. Separate or distinct existence. | In-Dj-vID-U-AL-j-ZA'TION,\* n. Act of individualizing. Coloradge.
||In-di-vid'u-AL-IZE,\* v. a. [i. individualized; pp. indiwiddlizing, individualized.] To single out, to mark with individual features. Qu. Rev. [In-Dj-vID/U-AL-IZ-ER,\* n. One who individualizes. Cole-IN-DIS-CERP'TI-BLL'I-TY, n. Incapability of dissolution.
IN-DIS-CERP'TI-BLE, a. Not separable into parts; incapable of being broken or destroyed. Bp. Buller.
IN-DIS-CERP'TI-BLY, a.d. In an indisceptible manner. Truggs.

||N-D|-VID'U-AL-LY, ad. With separate or distinct existence; numerically; not separably.

||IN-D|-VID'U-ĀTE, v. a. To distinguish; to individualize. Dr. Allen.
IN-Dis/C-PLIN-A-BLE, a. That cannot be disciplined.
IN-Dis/C-PLINE,\* n. Want of discipline. Qu. Rev.
IN-Dis-C-PLINE,\* n. Want of discipline. Qu. Rev.
IN-Dis-C-PLINE,\* n. The state of being hidden. Browne.
IN-Dis-C-E-E-T, a. Not discrete; wanting discretion, imprudent; incestious; inconsiderate; injudicious.
IN-Dis-C-E-E-T'LY, ad. Without discretion or prudence.
IN-Dis-C-E-E-T'RESS,\* n. Want of discretion. Ash.
IN-Dis-C-E-T-T. incidence L. I. Not discrete: not sec-Dr. Allen ||IN-DI-VID'U-ATE, v. a. To distinguish; to individualize. More.
||IN-DI-VID'U-ATE, a. Undivided. The Student. [R.]
||IN-DI-VID-U-A'TION, r. Act of making single. Watte.
||IN-DI-VID-U-A'TION, r. Act of making single. Watte.
||IN-DI-VID'I-TY, n. Separate existence.
||IN-DI-VID'I-TY, n. Want of divine power. Browne.
||IN-DI-VID'I-BIL; a. That cannot be divided; inseparable.
||IN-DI-VID'I-BIL; a. That cannot be divided; inseparable.
||IN-DI-VID'I-BIL; a. An elementary part. More.
||IN-DI-VID'I-BIL; a. N. Indivisibility.
||IN-DI-VID'I-BIL; a. State of being undivided. More.
||IN-DI-VID'I-BIL; (In-dbs'e-bi, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; Vn-do's-bi, P. Ph.] a. Unteachable; indoctib. Pp. Hall.
||IN-DO'I-BILE, (In-dbs'e')| (In-dbs'e')| S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; In-do's|, P. Wb.] a. [indoctits, L.] Not doctile; unteachable, untractable.
||IN-DO'I-TI, N. Want of docility; unteachableness.
||IN-DOC'TE, IN-ATE, v. a. [sadoctriner, old Fr.] (i. INDOCTRINATE); pp. INDOCTRINATE). To linatruct; to tincture with any science or doctrine.
||IN-DOC-TR, IN-ATION, n. Instruction in principles.
||IN-DO-LENCE, n. [If Freedom from pain. Burnet.] Quality of being indolent; laziness; inattention; istlessnoss. More. IN-DIS-CRETE', a. [indiscretus, L.] Not discrete; not separated.

B.DJS-CRE"TION, (In-djs-krësh'un) n. An indiscreet act; imprudence; rashness; inconsideration.

IN-DJS-CRIM',-NATE, a. [indiscriminatus, L.] Being without discrimination; confused; undistinguishable.

IN-DJS-CRIM',-NATE-LY, ad. Without discrimination.

IN-DJS-CRIM',-NATE-LY, ad. Without discrimination.

IN-DJS-CRIM',-NATE-LY, ad. Without discrimination.

BD-LS-CRIM',-NATE-LY, ad. Without discrimination.

BD-LS-CRIM-I-BA'TION, n. Want of discrimination.

BD-LS-CRIM-I-BA'TION, n. Want of discrimination. Horsley.
In-Dis-COSSED', (-kust') a. Not discussed; undiscussed. LOUNC.

1M-Dis-PEN-24-Bill'i-Ty, n. State of being indispensable.

1M-Dis-PEN'24-Bill, a. That cannot be dispensed with;
not to be omitted, remitted, or spared; necessary.

IN-Dis-PER'24-Bill-Niss, n. State of being indispensable.

In'DO-LENT, s. [Fr] [Free from pain; as, an indolent to mor] Careless; lazy; idle; not industrious; listices. In'DO-LENT-LY, sd. In an indolent manner; lazily. fin-DOM'4-BLE, s. [indomabilis, L.] Indomitable. Coo

IN-DÖM';-TA-BLE, a. [indomine, L.] Untamable. Herbert. †IN-DÖM';TE, a. [indomine, L.] Wild; untamed. Saikeld. In'DÖOE, a. Being within doors; as, "an in-door servant."

IN'DOOR, a. Being within doors; as, "an in-acer servant. Qu. Rev.
IN-DÖR'SA-BLE, \* a. That may be indorsed. Blackstone.
IN-DOR-SA'TION, \* a. Indorsement. Blount.
IN-DOR-SA'TION, \* a. Indorsement. Blount.
IN-DOR-SA'TION, \* a. Indorsement. Blount.
IN-DOR-SE', v. a. [i. INDORSED.] pp. INDORSED.]
To writte upon; to write, as a name, on the back of a paper or written instrument; to assign, by writing an order on the back of a note or bill. — Also written enderse.
IN-DÖR-SE', \* a. (Law) One to whom a bill, &c., is indorsed. Blackstone.
IN-DÖREE'MENT, \* a. The act of indorsing; superscription; a writing or a name written, on the back of a paper or

IN-DÖRRE'MENT,\* a. The act of indorsing; superscription; a writing, or a name written, on the back of a paper or written instrument; a sum indorsed. Whekaw.
IN-DÖRE'GR,\* \( \) One who indorses.—(Law) When opN-DÖRE'GR,\* \( \) posed to indorses.—(Law) When opnounced in-dörs-ör'. Blackstone.
IN-DÖW', v. a. See Endow.
IN'DBAUGHT, (In'draft) n. An opening from the sea into
the land, inlet; passage inwards. Bacon.
IN-DRENCH, v. a. To soak; to drench. Skak.
IN-DÜ'SI-OÜS, a. Not dubious; not doubtful; certain. Harvey.

IN-DU'BI-TA-BLE, a. [indubitabilis, L.] Undoubted; un-

IN-DU'BI-TA-BLE-NESS, n. State of being indubitable.
IN-DU'BI-TA-BLY, ad. Undoubtedly; unquestionably.
IN-DU'BI-TATE, a. [indubitatus, L.] Unquestioned; certain. Bacon.

Inili Dacon.

Inili Dacon.

In DUCE', v. a. [induco, L.] [i. INDUCED; pp. INDUCING, INDUCED.] To influence; to persuade; to produce by persuade or influence; to offer by way of induction; to move; to actuate; to impel; to urge; to persuade; to allure

allure.

IN-DÜCE'MENT, n. That which induces, allures, or persuades to anything; motive; cause; reason; incitement.

IN-DÜC'ER, n. One who induces; a persuader.

IN-DÜCE', BLE, a. That may be induced or caused.

IN-DÜCE', v. a. [unductus, L.] [a. INDUCTED; pp. INDUCTING, INDUCTED.] TO introduce; to bring in; to put into actual possession of a benefice or office.

actual possession of a benence or onice.

IN-DUC'TILE,\* a. Not ductile; not easily drawn out. Smart.

IN-DUC'TION, m. [wdscto, L.] Act of inducting, introduction; entrance; investiture. — (Physics) Illution or inference; a mode of reasoning from particulars to generals, or the act of establishing the credibility of some general proposition by the experiment of single facts, or by widecollected analogies.

IN-DUC'TION-AL, \* a. Relating to induction, inductive. Maun

Mander.

IN-DUCTIVE, a. Leading; persuasive; producing:—relating to, conformed to, or proceeding by, induction.

IN-DUCTIVE-LY, ad. By induction; by inference.

N-DUCTOR, w. The person who inducts another.

N-DUCT, (in-du') v. a. [induc, L.] [L. INDUED; pp. INDUING, INDUED.] To invest; to clothe; to endow; to endue. See

| N-DUE'MENT, m. Endowment. W. Mountague.
| N-DULGE', (n-dülj') v. a. [indulgeo, L.] [i. Indulgeo, pp. indulging, indulgen.] To encourage by compliance, to favor; to gratify; to humor; to cherish; to foster; to fondle.

favor; to gratify; to humor; to cherish; to foster; to fondie.

IN-DULGE', v. n. To give or practise indulgence.

IN-DULGE'MENT,\* n. Act of indulging. Penny Mag. [R.]

IN-DULGE'MENT,\* n. Act of indulging; fondness; fond kindness; forbearance; tenderness; favor granted; compliance; gratification.—(Theol.) A power claimed by the Roman Catholic church of granting, to its contribution of the property of the penalty incurred by their transgressions. Brands.

IN-DULGEN-CY, n. Same as indulgence. Wotton. [R.]

IN-DULGEN-CY, n. Same as indulgence. Wotton. [R.]

IN-DULGEN-CY, a. Disposed to indulge; kind; gentle; mild; favorable; gratifying; giving way to.

IN-DULGEN-TY, a. Disposed to indulge is a Relating to the indulgences of the Romish church. Brownt.

IN-DULGENT-LY, a.d. In an indulgent manner.

IN-DULGENT-LY, a.d. In an indulgence meaner.

IN-DULT'G, n. [IL.] A privilege; same as indulto.

IN-DULT'G, n. [IL.] A privilege; a pardon. Drummond.

IN-DULT'G, n. [IL.] A privilege; a pardon. Drummond.

IN-DULT'G, n. [IL.] A privilege; a pardon. Drummond.

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IN-DULT'G, n. [IL.] A privilege; a pardon. Drummond.

IN-DULT'G, n. [IL.] A privilege; a pardon. Drummond.

IN-DÜPL;-CATE,\* a. (Bot.) Doubled inwards. P. Cyc. [In'Dy-Raye, [in'dy-raye, [in'dy-raye, L.] [i. Indurante), pp. in-dü'rat, Ask.) v. n. [sadaro, L.] [i. Indurante), pp. in-Duranteo, impuranteo.] To grow hard; to harden. Ba-

[IN/DU-RITE, v. a To make hard; to harden.

IIN/DU-RITE, a. Hard; not soft; made hard. Burton.

IIN/DU-RITED,\* p. a. Hardened; being hard; compact.

IN-DU-RITION, \*\* Act of indurating; state of being indurated; obduracy; hardness.

IN-DU'SIAL,\* a. (Ent.) Noting a fresh-water limestons found in Auvergne, abounding in the indusis or cases of the larves of case-worm flies, or Phrygania. Brande.

IN-DU'SI-UN,\* (in-du'sh-dim) n. [L.] (Bot.) The membrane that overlies the sori of forms. P. Oyc.

IN-DUS'TEI-AL,\* a. [industrict, Fr.] Relating to industry; performed by manual labor; laboring, Qu. Rev [R.]

IN-DUS'TEI-AL-ISM,\* n. Industry; manual labor. Carlyla.

IN-DUS'TEI-AL-ISM,\* a. In an industrial manner. Fo. Qu. Rev.

Rev.

[N-DUSTEL-OUS, s. [industrius, L.] Practising industry; diligent; laborious; assiduous; active.

[N-DUSTEL-OUS-LY ad. In an industrious manner; not idly IN-DUSTEL; [In'dustrie, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.:—in-dus'tre, outgar.] n. [industria, L.] A habit of being constantly employed; diligence; assiduity.

[N'DWELL\_\*N. n. To dwell or exist inwardly. Newton. IN'DWELL-ER. n. An inhabitant. Spenser.

[N'DWELL-ING.\* n. Act of dwelling within; interior abode. Whately,

[N'DWELL-ING.\* n. Residing within; Internal. R. Baxter [IN-E-ER]-4NT.\* a. Intoxicating; tending to intoxicate. Smart.

Smart.
[N.E'BRI-ANT,\* n. Any thing that intoxicates. P. Cyc.
[[N.E'BRI-ATE, [in-E'bre-āt, S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.; in6b'ro-āt, Ja.] v. a. [incbrio, L.] [t. INEBMATED; pp. INEBRIATING, INEBMATED.] To intoxicate; to make drunk.
[[[N.E'BRI-ĀTE, v. n. To grow drunk, to be intoxicated.
Recom

Bacon.

[[N-E-BR]-A'TION, n. Drunkenness; intoxication. Browns, IN-E-BR]'E-TY,\* n. Drunkenness; ebriety. Walker.

IN-E-BR'E-TY,\* n. Drunkenness; ebriety. Walker.

IN-E-B'E-FA-BLL, a. [ineffabits, L.] Not edited, unpublished.

IN-E-F'FA-BLL, a. [ineffabits, L.] That cannot be spoken; unspeakable; unutterable; inexpressible.

IN-E-F'FA-BLL, ad. In a manner not to be expressed.

IN-E-F'FA-BLY, ad. In a manner not to be expressed.

IN-E-F-FACE'A-BLY,\* ad. Not to be effaced. Southey.

IN-E-F-EC'TIVE, a. Not effective; producing no effect; ineffectual; inefficient.

IN-E-F-EC'TIVE-LY,\* ad. Without effect. Bp. Taylor.

IN-E-F-EC'TIVE-NESS,\* n. Quality of being ineffective.

Browne.

IN-EF-FEC-TIVE-NESS," n. Quality of being ineffective. Browne.

IN-RF-FECT'U-AL, (in-ef-fekt'yu-sl) a. Not effectual; producing no effect; insufficient, weak; wanting-power.

IN-FF-FECT'U-AL-LY, ad. Without effect.

IN-FF-FECT'U-AL-NESS, n. State of being ineffectual.

IN-FF-FER-VES'CENT, a. Not effervescent. Urc.

IN-EF-FER-VES'CENT, a. Not effervescent. Urc.

IN-EF-FI-CA'CIOUS-LY, ad. Without efficacy. Scott.

IN-EF-FI-CA'CIOUS-LY, ad. Without efficacy. Scott.

IN-EF-FI-CA'CIOUS-NESS, n. Inefficacy.

IN-EF-FI-CA'CIOUS-NESS, n. Inefficacy.

IN-EF-FI-CA'CIOUS-LY, and of power; want of effect.

IN-FF-FI-CA-CY, n. Want of power; want of effect.

IN-FF-FI-CIEN-CY, (in-ef-fish'en-se) n. Want of power in-FF-FI'CIEN-CY, (in-ef-fish'en-se) n. Want of power in-FF-FI'CIEN-CY, n. Sante as tendergame.

IN-EL'F-GANCO, n. Same as tendergame. [R.]

IN-EL'F-GANT, a. [mologans, L.] Not elegant; not beautiful or graceful.

IN-EL'F-GANT-LY, ad. In an inelegant manner; coarsely.

IN-EL'F-GANT-LY, ad. In an inelegant manner; coarsely.

IN-EL'F-GANT-LY, ad. In an inelegant manner; coarsely.

IN-EL'F-GANT-LY, ad. In an inelegant manner; coarsely.

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come. Pearson.
IN-E-LU/DI-BLE, a. That cannot be eluded. IN-EM'BRY-O-NATE,\* a. Having no embryo. Reid. †IN-E-NAR'RA-BLE, a. [inenarrabilis, L.] That cannot be

told. Cockeram.

told. Cockeram.

IN-EPT', a. [ineptus, L.] Not apt or fit; trifling; foolish.

IN-EPT', TUDE, n. Unifuness. Wilkins.

IN-EPT'LY, ad. Triflingty; foolishly; unfitly. More.

IN-EPT'NESS, n. Unifunes; ineptitude. More. [R.]

IN-EPT'NESS, n. Unifunes; ineptitude. More. [R.]

IN-EPT'NESS, n. Unifunes; inequable. Massader.

IN-EPURAL, a. [inequalis, L.] Unequal. Shenstone. [R.]

IN-EQUAL'-ITY, (In-e-kwöl'e-te) n. [inequalitas, L.] Beate of being unequal; difference in quantity, degree, or quaity; disparity; unevenness.

IN-E-QUI-LIAT'ER-AL-\*a. Not equilateral. P. Cyc.

IN-E-QUI-LIAT'ER-AL-\*a. Not equilateral. P. Cyc.

IN-E-QUI-LIB'RI-O,\* [L.] In an even poise or balance. Crabb.

IN-EQ'UI-TA-BLE, (In-Ek'we-ta-bl) a. Not equitable; unjust.

IN-EQUI-TA-BLE, (In-čk'we-ta-bi) a. Not equitable; unjust IN-EQUI-VALVE, \* a. Having unequal valves. Pensant. IN-ER'MOUS, \* a. (Bot.) Without prickles; unarmed. Smart.

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tin-fr. ra-bil/1-ry, n. Exemption from error. Bp. Hall. tin-fr. ra-bil. a. Exempt from error. Browns tin-fr. ra-bil. rabs. n. Exemption from error. Hammond. tin-fr. ra-bil. rabs. n. Exemption from error. Hammond. tin-fr. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. rabs. r IN-EX-PRES'SI-BLY, ad. Unspeakably; unsutterably.
IN-EX-PRES'SIVE, a. Not expressive; unexpressive. Above side. See Unexpressive.
IN-EX-PUG'NA-BLE, a. [inexpagnabilis, L.] Impregnable, not to be taken by assault; not to be subdued. Skelton.
IN-EX-TEND'ED, a. Unextended. Watts.
IN-EX-TEND'ED, a. Unextended. Watts.
IN-EX-TENDT', a. [inextinctus, L.] Not extinct; not quenched, quenched gish, motionless.

N.-E.R'T.J.-A.\* (in-er'she-a) n. [L.] Inactivity; that property of matter which causes it to continue in the same quenched.
IN-EX-TIN'GUISH-4-BLE, (In-eks-ting'gwish-4-bl) a. That
cannot be extinguished; unquenchable
IN-EX-TIS'PA-BLE, a. Not to be extirpated. Cockerum.
IN-EX-TIR-OA-BLE, a. [inextruachits, L.] That cannot be
disentangled; not to be unravelled or cleared.

\*\*X-Y/MN-CA-FIRS \*\*Mag. C. Theretach \*\*Desire in particulal. erty of matter which causes it to continue in the same state, whether of motion or rest. Hamilton.

IN-ER'TION,\* n. Want of activity; inertia. Smart. [R.]

IN-ER'TLY, ad. With inertness; sluggishly; dully.

IN-ERT'NESS, n. Quality of being inert.

IN-ER'DITE,\* a. Not erudite; not learned. S. Oliver.

See ERUDITE. disentangled; not to be unravelled or cleared.

N.E.X'R.I.-C.A.B.L.F.NESS, m. The state of being inextricable.

I.N.E.X'T.R.I.-C.A.B.L.F., ad. In an inextricable manner.

I.N.E.Y.D.I.F. C.A.B.L.F., (In-ek-ed per-q-bb) a. [inexuperabilis,

L.] Not exuperable. Cockersm.

I.N.E.Y.F., (in-V) v. m. [t. INEYED, pp. INEYINA, INEYED.] To

inoculate, as a tree or plant; to bud. [R.]

IN-F.M.F.R.I.-C.A.T.-E.D., a. [infabricatis, L.] Not fabricated.

Cackersm. | N-ES'CATE, v. a. [incoco, inescatus, L.] To lay a balt for. Ruston The Es-CA'TION, n. The act of baiting. Hallywell.

1N-ES-COTCH'EON, (in es kuch'on) n. (Her.) A small escutcheon borne within a shield. Crabb. Cockera IN-FAL-LI-BIL'I-TY, n. State or quality of being infallible IN-FXL-LI-BiL'1-TY, n. State or quality of being infallible; exemption from error, failure, or fault.

IN-FXL'LI-BILF, a. Not fallible; not hable to err; exempt from error or failure; certain.

IN-FXL'LI-BLY, ad. Without failure or mistake: certainly fin-FXME', p. a. [u/fame, L.] To defame. Bacon.

IN'FAME', p. a. [u/fame, L.] To defame. Bacon.

IN'FAME'z, \*v. a. To make infamous. Coleradge. [R.] fin-FXM'O-NIZE, \*v. a. To brand with infamy; to defame. Shak. [Ludicrous.]

IN'FAMOOS, a. [unfamis, L.] Publicly branded by conviction of a crime; notoriously bad; of ill report, shameless; disgraceful.

IN'FA-MOOS-LY, ad. With infamy; shamefully. N Es's E's [L.] (Los) A Latin phrase signifying in being or actually exusting:—distinguished from in posses, which denotes that a thing is not, but may be. Hamslton.

N-Es-EN'TIAL, a. Having no essence; unessential. Brooke.

IN-ES'TI-MA-BLE, a. [inestimabilis, L.] Too valuable to be rated or estimated; invaluable, transcending all price.

IN-ES'TI-MA-BLY, ad. So as not to be estimated.

IN-E-V-A's;-BLE,\* a. That cannot be evaded. Ec. Rev.

IN-E-V-DENCE, n. Obscurity; uncertainty. Barrow. [R.]

IN-E-V-TA-BLI-TY, n. State of being inevitable. Bramhall.

IN-E-V-TA-BLE, a. [inscutabilis, L.] That cannot be avoided, unavoidable; not to be escaped.

IN-E-V-TA-BLE-NESS, n. Certainty; inevitability.

IN-E-V-TA-BLE, a. (Without possibility of escape.

IN-E-X-CU'\$A-BLE, (In-eks-kū'zz-bi) a. [inexcusabilis, L.]

That cannot be excused, not admitting an excuse or apology. Brooks less; disgracetui.
IN'FA-MODS-LY, ad. With infamy; shamefully.
fIN'FA-MODS-NESS, n. Infamy. Bailey.
fIN'FA-MY, n. [infama, L.] Public reproach or disgrace; ignominy; notoricty of bad character.
IN'FAN-Cy, n. [infama, L.] The state of an infant; child hood:—the first part of life, extended by naturalists to be a first part of life, extended by naturalists to the first part of life, extended by naturalists. seven years; by law, to twenty-one:—beginning, origin.

IN-FAN'DOUS, a. [unfandus, L.] So bad as not to be expressed. Houell.

IN-FANG'THEF, z. [Sax.] (English law) A privilege or likely agranted to lords of certain manors to judge any third taken within their fee. Concel. apology.

IN-EX-CU'SA-BLE-NESS, n. State of being inexcusable
IN-EX-CU'SA-BLY, ad. To a degree beyond excuse.
IN-EX-CU'TION, n. Non-performance. Spence. IN-EX-R-CU'TION, n. Non-periormance. Spence.
IN-EX-HA'LA-BLE, a. That cannot be exhaled. Browne.
IN-EX-HA'UST'ED, a. Not exhausted; unexhausted.
IN-EX-HA'UST'ED, i-Ty,\* n. Inexhaustibleness. Reeder.
IN-EX-HA'US'T-BLE, a. That cannot be exhausted or spont.
IN-EX-HA'US'T-BLE, a-Ess, n. State of being inexhaustible.
IN-EX-HA'US'T-BLE, \* ad. In an inexhaustible manner. IN'FANT, n. [infans, L.] A babe; a child from the birth to the end of the seventh year.—(Law) A person not of age, or under twenty-one.—(Spain and Portugal.) [infante, Sp.] One of the sons of the king, the heir apparent excepted. NN-EX-HAUS'TI-BLY,\* ad. In an inexhaustible manner. Wordsnorth.

IN-EX-HAUS'TIVE, a. Inexhaustible. Thomson.

IN-EX-HAUST'LESS,\* a. inexhaustible. Boise.

IN-EX-BY'ENCE, \*\*. Want of being; want of existence.

IN-EX-PRA-BIL'1-TY, \*\*. Quality of being inexorable.

IN-EX'O-RA-BILE, (IN-SK\*O-TS-bi) a. [inexorabide, L.] That cannot be entreated; unyrelding, unrelenting.

IN-EX'O-RA-BLE-NESS, \*\*. Quality of being inexorable.

IN-EX'O-RA-BLE, ad. So as not to be moved by entreaty.

IN-EX-PEO-TA'TION, \*\*. Want of expectation. Feltham.

IN-EX-PEO-TA'TION, \*\*. Want of expectation. Feltham.

IN-EX-PEOT'ED, \*\*a. [inexpectatis, L.] Unexpected. Bp. Hall.

Hall. In'FANT, a. Not mature; young; infantile. Stak.
†In'FANT, v. a. To bring forth, to produce. Multon.
IN.FAN'TA, n. (Spain and Portugal) A princess of the royal blood.

IN-FAN'T]-CI-DAL,\* a. Relating to infanticide. Booth.

IN-FAN'T]-CiDE, n. [infanticidum, L.] Murder of an infant; child-murder; the murderer of an infant:—the slaughter of infants by Herod.

IN-FAN-TILE, or IN'FAN-TILE, [in'fan-til, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. R.; In'fan-til, P. Sm.: in-fan'til, Ash.] a. [infantile. E. L.] Pertaining to an infant; childish; infantine. Derham

IN'FAN-TINE, or IN'FAN-TINE, [in'fan-tin, W. Ja. R.; in'fan-tin, Sm.: in-fan'tin, K.] a. [infantile, Fr.] Childish, young; tender; infantile. Burka.

IN'FAN-TLIKE, a. Like an infant. Shak.

IN'FAN-TLY, a. Like a child Beaum. 4 Fl.

IN'FAN-TRY, n. [infantorie, Fr.] Foot soldiers; the portion or soldiers of an army who serve on foot.

IN-FARCY, v. a. [infarcie, L.] To stuff; to swell out. Sir Hall †[N-FARCE', v. a. [mfarcio, L.] To stuff; to swell out. Sur T. Eluat. PERSITE.

IN-EX-PE'RI-ENCE, s. Want of experience.

IN-EX-PE'RI-ENCED, (In-eks-pe're-enst) a. Not experi-†[N-FARC'TION, (in-fark'shun) n. Stuffing; constipation. Harvey. |IN-FASH'10N-A-BLE, a. Unfashionable. Beaum. & Fl. |IN-FAT'1-6A-BLE, a. [infatigabilis, L.] Indefatigable. Sher-IN.EX.PERT', a. [inexportus, L.] Not expert; not dexterous; unskilful; unskilled.

IN.EX.PERT', a. State of being inexpert. E. Farrar.

IN.EX.PI.4-BLE, a. [inexpiabilis, L.] Not expiable; not to be expiated or atoned. IN-FAT'U-ĀTE, (in-fat'yu-āt) v. a. [infatuo, L.] To make foolish; to affect with folly; to stupefy. [N-FAT'U-ĀTE, (in-fat'yu-at) a. Stupefied; infatuated. Philbe expiated or atoned.

In-Ex'P<sub>1</sub>-4-BLE-nESS,\* n. State of being inexpiable. Ash.

In-Ex'P<sub>1</sub>-4-BLY, ad. To a degree beyond atonement.

III-Ex'P<sub>1</sub>-4-BLY, ad. Inexpiainable. Cockeram.

III-Ex'PLAIN'4-BLE, a. Unexpiainable. Cockeram.

III-Ex'PLAIN'4-BLE, a. Unexpiainable.

IN-Ex'PL1-C4-BLE, al. Incapable of being explained; unaccountable; strange; mysterious.

IN-Ex'PL1-C4-BLE-nESS, n. The state of being inexplicable. lips. IN-FXT-U-X'TION, (in-fit-yu-Z'shun) n. The act of infatuating; state of being infatuated; folly; stupefaction; deprivation of reason. †IN-PAUST'ING, n. [infaustus, L.] Act of making unlucky. Bacon.
IN-FA-9;-BIL';-TY,\* n. Quality of being infeasible. Perry.
IN-FA-9;-BLE, (In-f8'ze-bl) a. Impracticable. Glassille.
IN-FEA'8;-BLE-RBS, n. Impracticability. W. Mountague.
IN-FECTY, v. a. [infectus, L.] [i. INFECTED | pp. INPECTINA,
INFECTED.] To affect with communicated qualities; to

communicate disease by being near a person ; to corrupt;

to poliute; to taint. †[N-FECT', a. Infected; polluted. Bp. Fisher.

IN-Ex'PLI-CA-BLY, ad. In a manner not to be explained. IN-Ex-PLIC'IT,\* a. Not explicit; not clear. \*\*Story.\*\* IN-Ex-PLO'EA-BLE, a. That cannot be explored. IN-EX-PEES'S|-BLE, a. Not to be expressed; unutterable.

MF

IN-FIRM', a. [infirmus, L.] Not firm; imbecile; weak; fee-ble; disabled; irresolute. †IN-FIRM', v. a. [infirmo, L.] To weaken; to enfeeble. Re-

Lainted.
[N.FECTER.\* a. He or that which infects Smart.
[N.FECTER.\* a. He or that which infects, Fr.; infectio, L.]
Act of infecting; the propagation of disease through the medium of the air, distinguished from contaguon. See
Conviction:—taint; poison.
[N.FECTER.\* a. disease; implying infection; pestilential; contaguous.
[N.FECTER.\* a. disease; implying infection; pestilential; contaguous. loigh. IN-FIRM's-RY, n. [informerie, Fr.] A residence for the nick; a hospital. a nospital.

In-Firm's-Tive, a. [infernatif, Fr] Weakening; enfee-bling. Cotyruse.

IN-Firm's-Ty-s.

IN-Firm's-Ty-s. [infernatif, Fr.] Unsound or unhealthy state of body or mind; weakness of reason, purpose, or temper; failing; fault; disease; malady. IN-FEC'IVO, a. By infection; contagiously.
IN-FEC'TIOUS-NESS, a. The quality of being infectious.
IN-FEC'IVO, a. Having the quality of infection. Sidney.
IN-FEC'UVD, [In-fek'und, W. Ja. Sm.; In-fe-künd', S. P.
E.] a. [unfecundus, L.] Unfruitful; infertile. Derham.
IN-FE-CUM'11-TY, m. [infocundus, L.] Want of fertility; state of body or mind; weakness of reason, purpose, or temper; failing; fault; disease; malady.

IN-FIRM'NESS, a. Weakness; feebleness. Boyla.

IN-FIX', v. a. [inflame, I..] [infixed]: pp. infixing, infixed.] To fix or set in; to drive in; to fasten.

IN-FLAME', v. a. [inflame, L.] [inflamed]: pp. infixing, infixed.]

IN-FLAME', v. a. [inflamed, L.] [inflamed]: for free with passion; to heat; to excite excessive action in the blood; to provide to increase to accrease to irritate. barrenness IN-FE-LIC': TOUS,\* a. Unhappy; unfortunate. Ec. Rev. IN-FE-LIC': TOUS,\* a. Unhappy; unfortunate. Ec. Rev. IN-FE-LIC':-TY, n. [infelicates, L.] Unhappiness; misery; to provoke, to incense; to aggravate; to irritate.

N-FLÄME', v. n. To grow hot, angry, or painful.

N-FLÄMED',\* (in-flämd') p. a. Set on fire; incensed; in-IN-FE-LIV FLA, WE COUNTY TO SEE THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY O ritated. Instiand, Instituted in the person or thing that inflames.

IN-FLAMMA-BIL'I-TY, n. Quality of being inflammable.

IN-FLAMMA-BLE, a. [Fr.] That may be inflamed or set on fire; ignitible; passionate.

IN-FLAMMA-BLE-NESS, n. Inflammability.

IN-FLAMMA-BLY,\* ad. In an inflammable manner. Dr. IN-FECF; (in-feif) v. a. See ENFEOFF.

IN-FER, v. a. [unjfron, L.] [I. INFERRED; pp. INFERRING, INFERRED.] To assume, from the observation of particular facts, some general fact; to draw as a conclusion from premises, to deduce, to conclude; to imply.

IN-FER/A-BLE, a. That may be inferred, inferrible. Burke.

IN'FER-ENOE, n. Conclusion drawn from premises.

IN-FE-REN/TIAL, a. Containing inference. John Tyler. [R.]

IN-FE-REN/TIAL-LY, a. By way of inference. Lord Standill. Allen Allen.

IN-FLAM-MA'TION, n. [inflammatic, L.] The act of inflaming; the state of being in flame or inflamed.—(Msd.) A swelling and redness caused by excessive action of the blood, attended by heat.

IN-FLAM'MA-TIVE,\* a. Causing inflammation. Scott. [R.]

IN-FLAM'MA-TQ-RY, a. Tending to inflame; flery; inflaming. Stornall [N.FE'/RI-OR, a. [inferior, L.; inferieur, Fr.] Lower in place, station, rank, value, or excellence; subordinate; subservient.

IN-FE'RI-OR, s. One in a lower rank or station.

IN-FE'RI-OR, s. Quality or state of being inferior; subordination; lower state of dignity or value.

IN-FE'RI-OR-LY, s. ad. In an inferior manner. Month. Rev.

IN-FE'RI-OR-LY, a. [infernal, Fr.; infernus, L.] Relating to hell or the lower regions; hellish; tartarean; detestable.

Infernal states an antiquitated name for lunar caustic. subservient. ing. [N-FLATE', v. a. [inflatus, L.] [i. INFLATED; pp. INFLAT-ING. INFLATED.] To swell with wind or breath; to dising, inflated.] To swell tend; to puff up mentally. IN-FLAT'FD,\* p. a. Filled with wind or breath; swelled.
IN-FLAT'FD,\* p. a. Filled with wind or breath; swelled.
IN-FLAT'FD,\* p. a. Filled with wind or breath; state of being infiated or puffed up, flatulence.
IN-FLECT, v. a. [infecto, L.] [i. inflected; pp. inflections, inc. inflectors.] To bend, to turn; to vary by deviations, to vary by rehearsing the different terminations of — Infernal stone, an antiquated name for lunar coustic.

IN-FER'NAL,\* n. An infernal being. Ash. IN-FER'NAL-LY, ad. In an infernal manner. Todd. IN-FER'RI-BLE, a. That may be inferred; deducible from a noun or a verb.

IN-FLEC'TION, n. [inflectio, L.] The act of turning or inflecting; a bending, modulation of the voice, variation premised grounds. --Written also inferable and inferable. premised grounds. — Written also inferable and inferable. IN-FER'TILE, a. Unfruitful, not productive; unfortile. IN-FER-TIL'1-TY, n. Unfruitfulness; want of fertility. IN-FEST', v. a. [infesto, L.] [i. IN-FESTED, pp. INFESTING, INFESTED.] To harass; to disturb, to plague. IN-FEST', a. Mischievous; hurtful. Spenser.
IN-FESTA'TION, n. [infestatio, L.] Act of infesting; moleculations. of a noun or verb.

IN-FLEC'TION-AL,\* a. Relating to inflection. Phil. Museum.

IN-FLEC'TIVE, a. Having the power of bending. Sprat.

IN-FLEX',\* v. a. To bend, to curve. Philips.

IN-FLEX-BLL',-TY, n. Quality of being inflexible.

IN-FLEX'-BLE, a. (inflexibilis, L.] That cannot be bent, stiff. firm; unchangeable, immovable.

IN-FLEX'-BLE-NESS, n. Inflexibility; stiffness.

IN-FLEX'-BLY, ad. in an inflexible manner.

IN-FLEX'-BLY, ad. in an inflexible manner.

IN-FLEX'-BLY, ad. in an inflexible manner.

IN-FLEX'-BLY, ad. in an inflexible manner.

IN-FLEX', v. a. [infligo, inflictus, L.] [inflicted; pp. infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, infliction, inflictio of a noun or verb. estation.

IN-FEST'ED,\* p. a. Harassed; troubled; diseased.

IN-FEST'EE,\* n. He or that which infests. Smart.

IN-FESTERED, a. Rankling; mischevous. Spenser.

IN-FESTIVE, a. Without mirth or festivity. Cockeram.

IN-FES-TIV'!-TY, n. Want of cheerfulness. [R.]

IN-FES-TIV'!-TY, n. Want of cheerfulness. [R.]

IN-FEU-DA'TION, n. (Law) The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate. Hals.

IN'F!-DEL, n. [injdelse, L.] An unbeliever; an atheist; a deist; one who rejects Christianity, or all revealed religion. estation. cute, or impose, as a punishment.

IN-MLICT'ER, n. One who inflicts.

IN-FLIC'TION, n. The act of inflicting; punishment inligion Ingon.
INFI-DEL, a. [infidèle, Fr.] Unbelieving; wanting belief.
IN-FI-DEL, i-TY, n. [infidelitas, L.] Want of faith, disbelief
of Christianity:—want of fidelity; unfaithfulness, parflicted, calamity.

IN-FLIC'TIVE, a. [inflicts], Fr.] Tending to inflict.

IN-FLO-RES'CENCE,\* n. (Bot.) The collection of flowers of Christianity: - want of ticularly in married persons ÎN-FLO-RES'CENCE,\* a. (Bol.) The collection of flowers upon a plant; a flowering or unfolding of flowers or blossoms. P. Cyc.

IN'FLU-ENCE, n. [mfluo, L.] An impulsive or directing power; a power whose operation is known only by its effect; credit, favor, authority; sway.

IN'FLU-ENCE, v. a. [L. INFLUENCED, pp. INFLUENCING, INFLUENCED,] To act upon with directing or impulsive power; to modify, to bias; to guide or lead; to sway.

IN'FLU-ENC-ING,\* n. One who influences. Swift.

IN'FLU-ENC-ING,\* p. a. Exerting an influence.

IN-FLU-EN'CIVE,\* a. Having influence, influential. Colsected as: IN'FIELD,\* n. Land continually cropped. Jameson. [Scotland.]
[N-Fil/TER,\* v. a. To filter or sift in. Med. Jour.
[N-Fil/TERTE,\* v. n. To enter a substance by penetrating its pores. Smart. us pores. smar.
IN-FIL-TRÄ/TION,\* n. The act of infiltrating. Smart.
IN/FI-NITE, (In/fe-nit) a. (infants, L.) Without limits;
without end, unbounded; boundless; unlimited; immense: — hyperbolically used for very large; very great. In Fig. 17 E. 1. A. Without limits; immensely.

'IN FINITE-LY, ad. Without limits; immensely.

'IN FIN-TES'-MAL, a. Infinitely small or divided.

IN-FIN-TES'-MAL, a. An infinitely small quantity. ridge.

IN'FLU-ENT, a. [influens, L.] Flowing in. Arbuthnet.

IN-FLU-EN'TIAL, (in-flu-dn'shai) a. Exerting influence; having influence, authority, or popularity. Southey.

IN-FLU-EN'IIAL-LY, ad. In an influential manner. Browns, IN-FLU-EN'ZA,\* a. [It.] An epidemic catarrh; a severe cold which affects many people at the same time. Ham-Month. Rev. [Brit. Critic. N-FIN-J-TES'J-MAL-LY,\* ad. In an infinitesimal manner. IN-FIN'I-TIVE, a. [suffattivus, L.] (Gram.) Not limited;— a term applied to the mood of a verb, which expresses its a term appried to the mood of a vert, which expresses to meaning without limiting it to number or person. IN-FIN'I-TIVE,\* s. (Gress.) A mood of the verb. Harris, IN-FIN'I-TUDE, s. Infinity: immensity. IN-FIN'I-TU-FLE,\* a. An infinite number of times repeated. IN'FLUX, s. [influxus, L.] Act of flowing in ; infusion ; intromission; influence; power.
IN-FLUX ION, R. Influsion; influx. Bacon. IN-FUX'IOUS, a. Influential. Howell. IN-FUX'IVE, a. Having influence. Holdsworth. IN-FÜLD', v. a. [i. INFOLDED; pp. INFOLDING, INFOLDED To involve; to inwrap; to enclose with involutions. [N-Fin']-TY, m. [infinites, L.] State of being infinite; immensity, boundlessness; unlimited qualities; endiess number.

tion; the act of steeping any thing in liquid without bothing; the liquor made by infusion.

IN-TUSIVE, a. Having the power of infusion.

IN-TUSIVE, a. Having the power of infusion.

IN-TU-SO'RI-4,\* a. pl. [infusion unneral. Phil. Mag.

IN-TU-SO'RI-4,\* a. pl. [infusion.] (Not. history) Microscopic animals, insects, or animalcules, found in water.

P. Cyc. See Infusor.

IN-TU-SO-RY,\* | infusories; obtained by infusion of certain plants. Rirby.

IN-TU-SO-RY,\* a. pl. INFUSORIES. (Nat. history) A microscopic animal, insect, or animalcule, found in water.

Kirby. \* N.-BÖ'LI-ATE, v. s. [is and folium, L.) To cover or carve with leaves; to form foliage. Howell [N-FÖRM', v. s. [informo, L.] [1. INFORMED; pp. INFORMATING, INFORMED] To animate. Afalton. To instruct; to supply with new knowledge, to acquaint, to acquaint with the facts of; to apprize.

[N-FÖRM', v. s. To give intelligence.— To inform against, to communicate facts by way of accusation fin-förm', s. Shapeless; ugly. Cotton.

[N-FÖRM', s. Shapeless; ugly. Cotton. fin-form', a. Shapeless; ugly. Cotton.

In-form's, a. Not formal; not according to the usual forms, particularly official forms; irregular. Bot official.

IN-FOR-MAL':-TY, R. Quality of being informal; want of regular form, or of official forms.

IN-FORMAL-Ly, ad. In an informal manner.

IN-FORM'ANT, R. One who informs; an informer.

IN-FORM'ANT, R. One who informs; an informer.

IN-FORM'ANT, R. GRIFFER-IS,\* [L.] (Less) In the form or condition of a pauper. Brands.

IN-FORM'TION, R. [unformatio. L.] Act of information. TING, a. A common pasture or meadow. Gibson.

INGAN-NI'TION, a. [ingenners, it.] Cheat; fraud; juggle; delusion. Brosne.

IN'GATE, a. Entrance; passage in. Spensor. gie; deutsion. Browns. flw'6Arg. n. Entinoe; passage in. Spenser. In'6Arg. n. Entinoe; passage in, as the barvest. flwEg. n. See Inc. In-9EL'A-BLE, a. [ingelsbille, L.] That cannot be frozen. IN-FOR-MA'TION, s. [suformato, L.] Act of informing; intelligence given; instruction; charge or accusation. 

| N-FOR'MA-TIVE, a. [suformatus, L.] Having power to animato. Mora. Imate. More.

In Förmer J. a. [informe, Fr.] †Unformed. Spenser. — Informed stars, such stars as are not included in any constellation. — p. from Inform.

In Förmer Reg. n. One who informs: — one who discovers offenders to the magistrate; one who gets a livelihood by propagating fine for Special states and appropries. Cockeram.
In-ÇEM'I-NATE, v. a. [ingemine, L.] To double. Sandys.
In-ÇEM'I-NATE, a. Redoubled. Bp. Toplor.
In-ÇEM'-NATEN, m. Repetition; reduplication. Walsall.
In-ÇEM'DER, v. a. See ENGENDER.
IN-ÇEM'DER-ER, n. See ENGENDEREN.
IN-ÇEM'DER-ER, a. See ENGENDEREN.
IN-ÇEM'DER-ER, a. See ENGENDEREN. onenders to the magnetrate; one who gets a livelinood by recovering fines for offences against the law; an accuser:

—he or that which animates. Thomson.

In-FORM\*I-TY, m. [informan, L.] Shapelessness. Browne.

IN-FORM\*I-TY, m. [informan, L.] Shapelessness. Browne.

IN-FORM\*I-TY, m. [informan, L.] Shapelessness. Browne.

IN-FORM\*OUS, a. Shapeless; of no regular figure. Browne.

IN-FOR\*TO-NATE., a. [informan, L.] Unfortunate. Browne.

IN-FOR\*TU-NATE., a. [informan, Fr.] Minfortune. Str. Theory.

IN-FOR\*TU-NATE.-LY, ad. Unfortunately. Hubet.

IN-FRACT', D. a. [informan, Fr.] Minfortune. Str. T. Elyot.

IN-FRACT', BLE, \* a. That may be broken. Cooke.

IN-FRACTTON, m. [infracto, L.] Act of breaking; breach; infringement; violation of treaty. Waller.

IN-FRACTON, m. A breaker, a violator. Ld. Herbert.

IN-FRACTOR, m. A breaker, a violator. Ld. Herbert.

IN-FRACTOR, m. A breaker, a violator. Ld. Herbert.

IN-FRACTOR, m. A breaker, a violator. Ld. Gloriy his institute in the condemnation of some, as well as his mercy in the salvation of others. Adams. recovering fines for offences against the laws; an accuser: In-QEN'ER-A-BLE, a. That cannot be produced. Boyle. In-QEN'ER-A-BLY,\* ad. In an ingenerable manner. Cud-IN-GEN'EB-ATE, v. a. [ingenero, L.] [i. INGENERATED; pp. INGENERATING, INGENERATED.] To beget; to produce. [N-QEN'ER-ATE, a. [ingeneratus, L.] Inborn; innate; generated. Bacon. erated. Bacon.

[IN-QEN/10US. (in-jēn'yus or in-jē'ne-us) [in-jē'nyus, S. E. F. K.; in-jē'ne-us, W. P. J. Ja. Sm.] a. [ingeniosus, L.]

Witty; inventive; possessed of genius or ingeniuty.

[IN-QEN/10US-NESS, a. Ingeniuty; wittiness; subtilty.

IN-QEN/1TE, or IN'QEN-ITE, [in-jēn'it, S. P. J. E. Sm.: In' jen-it, W. Ja.] a. [ingeniuty, L.] Innate; inborn; native; ingenerate. South. [E.]

IN-QE-N'U-TTY, a. [from ingenious.] [f Openness; candor; ingeniousness. Wotton.]—[from ingenious.] Quality of being ingenious; power of invention; wit; invention, genius; acuteness. cy in the salvation of others. Adams.
IN-FRA-LAP-SA'EI-AN-ISM,\* n. Same as sublapsarianism genius ; acuteness P. Cyc.
IN-FRA-MÜN'DÄNE,\* a. Being beneath the world. Smart.
IN-FRÄN'GHISE, v. a. See Enfranchiss.
IN-FRÄN'GI-BLE, a. Not to be broken or violated.
IN-FRÄN'GI-BLE-NESS,\* m. State of being infrangible. Ash.
IN-FRÄN'GI-BLE-NESS,\* m. State of being infrangible. Msh.
IN-FRÄN'GI-BLE-NESS,\* m. State of being infrangible. Msh.
IN-FRÄN'GI-BLE-NESS,\* m. State of being infrangible. Msh. [N-QÉN'U-008, (m-jěn'yu-ŭs) a. [ingenuus, L.] Open; fair; arliess; frank; candid; generous; noble; [freeborn; not servile.] IN-FRE'QUEN-CY, m. Uncommonness; rarity. Young. IN-FRE'QUENT, a. [infrequens, L.] Not frequent; rare; un-| N-GESTION, (in-jest'yun) n. The act of ingesting. ING-LE, (ing'gl) n. Fire; finene; fireplace. Ray. A catamite, a paramour. Blown. IIN-GLOBE!\* v. a. To involve; to encircle. Milton. IN-GLOBE!\* v. a. To involve; to encircle. Milton. IN-GLO'RI-O'BS-LY, ad. in an inglorious manner. IN-GLO'RI-O'BS-LY, ad. in an inglorious manner. IN-GLO'RI-O'BS-LY, ad. in an inglorious manner. IN-GLO'RI-O'BS-LY, ad. in an inglorious manner. IN-GLO'RI-O'BS-LY, ad. in an inglorious manner. IN-GLO'RI-O'BS-LY, ad. In an inglorious manner. IN-GLO'RI-O'BS-LY, ad. In an inglorious manner. IN-GLO'RI-O'BS-LY, ad. In an inglorious manner. In-GLO'RI-O'BS-LY, ad. In an inglorious manner. In-GLO'RI-O'BS-LY, ad. In office for a commulated and macerated, but not digested. Brands. IN-GRAPT, v. a. Ed. In Cataman of a wedge. IN-GRAPT, v. a. To ingraft. May. IN-GRAPT', v. a. It in normal jpp. Ingrapting, ingrafted. IN-GRAPT'EB, \*m. One who ingrafts. Goodwin. IN-GRAPT'EB, \*m. One who ingrafts. Goodwin. IN-GRAPT'EB, \*m. One who ingrafts. Goodwin. IN-GRAPT'EB, in-grap') v. a. [i. Ingrating; ppi; ingrafted. IN-GRAPT', v. a. To ingrap'pid) a. Seized on. Drayton. IN-GRAPT', a. Ingratus, L. Ungrateful. Popa. IN-GRAPT', v. a. Une graft: v. Ungrateful. Milton. N-GRAPT', v. a. Une graft is unthankful. Milton. COMMON.

IN-FREQUENT-LY,\* ad. Unfrequently. Dr. Allen.

IN-FREQ'I-DITE, v. a. [in and frigidus, L.] To chill; to make cold. Boyls. [R.]

IN-FREQ-I-DI'TION, n. The act of rendering cold. Tatler. IN-FRINGE', v. a. [asfringe, L.] [LIMFRINGED; pp. infraince inc, infraince.] To violate; to break, as laws or contracts; to destroy; to encroach; to invade; to intrude; to transgress. IN-FRINGPER, N. A. breach; a violation; invasion. IN-FRINGPER, One who infringes; a breaker. IN-FRINGPER, a. Not frugal; prodigal. Goodman. IN-FUNEDP, (m-Tund') a. [infunction, L.] Dried in smoke. Hewyt.
IN-FUN-DIB/U-LAB,\* a. Relating to or like a funnel. Kirby. IN-FUN-DIS'U-LIE'S E. ACHINING TO THRE I TURNEL ACTOR.

Of the shape of a funnel or tun-dish.

IN-FU'R-ATE, a. Enraged; raging, med. Milton.

IN-FU'R-ATE, v. a. [L INFURLATED; pp. INFURLATING, IN-FU'R-ATE, v. a. [L INFURLATED; pp. INFURLATING, IN-FU'R-ATE, p. a. Filled with rage or fury; mad. Qu. IN-FÖS'CATE, \* v. a. To make dark or black; to darken. IN-GRATE!," or IN'GRATE," z. One guitty of ingrattude. Someroille.
IN-GRATE! FOL., a. Ungratefully. Sir. A. Weldon.
IN-GRATE! FOL.-NESS, z. Unthankfulness. Bulloker.
IN-GRATE! FOL.-NESS, z. Unthankfulness. Bulloker.
IN-GRATI-IATE, (in-gra'sho-4t) v. a. [in and gratic, L.] [i. INGRATIATED.] Pp. INGRATIATING, INGRATIATED.] To put in favor; to recommend to kindness; to secure favor for with another, used reciprocally.
IN-GRATI-IAT-ING, (in-gra'sho-3t-jug) z. Act of putting in favor. IN-FUS-CL'TION, n. [infuscatus, L.] Act of darkening or blackening. (n. 422') v. a. [infusor, Fr.; infusus, L.] [i. in-rusho; pp. infusino, infusor.] To pour into the mind; to pour in; to instil, to inspire; to steep; to make an into pour in; to instil, to inspire; to secup; to mean a fusion with.

[R-FUSY], n. Infusion. Spenser.

[N-FUSY], n. One who infuses.

[N-FUSY], n. Quality of being infusible. Smert.

[N-FUS], n. Quality of being infusible. Smert.

[N-FUS], n. Quality of being infusible. Smert.

[N-FUS], n. Quality of being infusible. Smert.

[N-FUSY], n. Quality of being infusible. Smert.

[N-FUSY], n. Quality of being infusible. Smert.

[N-FUSY], n. Quality of printing in favor; to recommend to kindness; to secure favor for with another, used reciprocally.

[N-FUSY], n. Quality of printing in favor; to recommend to kindness; to secure favor for with another, used reciprocally.

[N-FUSY], n. Quality of being infused:

[N-FUSY], n. Quality of being infused:

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[N-FUSY], n. Quality of being infused:

[N-FUSY], n. Qua

INJ

fin-GRXV'I-DATE, v. s. [gravidatus, L.] To impregnate; to make prolific. Fuller.

[IN-GRXV-I-DATION, n. State of pregnancy. Maunder fin-GRRAT, (in-grat') v. s. To make great. Fotherby IN-GRRAT, (in-grat') v. s. To make great. Fotherby IN-GRRAT, [in-grat'de-ont, P. J. Ja. Sm.; in-grat'jent, S. W.; in-grat'dyent, E. F. K.] n. [ingrations, f.; ingrations, L.] That which forms a part of a compound; a component part of a compound body.

IN-GRRAS, (in'grat's n. [ingressus, L.] Entrance; power of entrance; intromission. or entrance; intromission.

IN-GRES', \* v. v. To make an entrance. Dwight. [R.]

IN-GRES'SION, (in-gresh'un) n. Act of entering; entrance.

IN-GRES'SION, (in-gresh'un) A writ of entry, whereby a
man seeks entry into lands or tenements. Whishaw.

IN-GROSI', \* v. a. See Engass.

IN-GROST', \* p. Engrossed. Shak. See Engass.

IN-GUJ-NAL, (ing'gwe-nai) a. [inguen, L.] Belonging to the groun.

[N-GOLF', v. a. [i, indulfed; pp. indulfino, indulfed.]

To swallow up in a vast profundity; to cast into a gulf.

— Often written engulf. Happard.

IN-GOLF'MENT,\* n. State of being inguifed. Buckland.

IN-GUR'G-TĀTE, v. a. [ingurgifo, L.] [i. indurgifate);

pp. indurgifatino, indurgifated.] To swallow greedity. pp. INGURGITATING, INGURGITATED.] To swallow greedily, to plunge into; to ingulf.

IN-GUR'GI-TATE, e. n. To drink largely; to swig. Burton.
IN-GUR-GI-TA'TION, n. Act of ingurgitating. Sir T. Elgot.
IN-GUR'TA-BLE, a. Not perceptible by the taste. Browne.

IN-HAE'LLE, [In-hab'i], S. J. F. K. Sm.; In-hab'i] or In-habeli, P. P. 1. a. [nabablis, L.] Unskilful; unready; unfit; unqualified, unable. unquaimed, unable.
fin-habil/fry, n. Unskifulness; inability. Barrow.
in-hab/it, v. a. [habito, L.] [1. inhabited; pp. inhabiting, inhabited.] To live in; to dwell in; to hold as a dweller; to occupy.
in-hab/it, v. s. To dwell; to live; to sojourn; to reside.
Multon. IN-HAB' I-TA-BLE, a. That may be inhabited; capable of affording habitation. — [inhabitable, Fr.] [† Uninhabitable. affording habitation. — [inkabitable, Fr.] [† Uninhabitable. Sal.]

N-HAB'-TANCE, n. Inhabitation; inhabitancy. Caren. [R.]

N-HAB'-TANCE, n. One who inhabits, a dweller.

N-HAB'-TANT, n. One who inhabits, a dweller.

N-HAB'-TANT, n. One who inhabits, a inhabitation; abode, residence; dwelling.place.

N-HAB'-TA'-TIVE-NESS, n. (Phren.) A tendency or inclination to select a peculiar dwelling. Combe.

N-HAB'-TRE, n. One who inhabits, an inhabitant.

N-HAB'-TRESS, n. A female inhabitant. Bp. Richardson.

N-HAB'-TRESS, n. The act of inhaling. Dr. Woodward.

N-HALE', v. a. [inhalo, L.] [t. INHALED; pp. INHALING, IN-HALE, v. a. [inhalo, L.] [t. INHALED; pp. INHALING, IN-HALED.] To draw into the lungs; to inspire. Arbuthnot.

N-HALE', v. a. See ENHANCE.

N-HAR'-NON'[c, a. Wanting harmony; inharmonical.

IN-HAR-MON'[c, a. Wotharmonical, discordant.

IN-HAR-MON'[c, a. Not harmonicus; unmusical.

IN-HAR-MON'[c, b. a. Not harmonicus; unmusical.

IN-HAR-MON'[c, b. w. Want of harmony. Tucker.

IN-HAR-MON'[c, b. Want of harmony. Dr. Delamator. [R.]

IN-HAR-MON'[c, b. Want of harmony. Dr. Inhar
IN-HAR-MON'[c, b. w. Want of harmony. Dr. Inhar
IN-HAR-MON'[c, b. w. Want of harmony. Dr. Inhar
IN-HER'-NOR. J. Risistonce in something else, so as to 

IN-HER'-NOR. J. Existonce in something else, so as to 

IN-HER'-NOR. J. Existonce in something else, so as to 

IN-HER'-NOR. J. [inherens. L.] Existing inseparably in some
thing else; not adventitious; innate; inbred; inborn;

naturally pertaining to.

IN-HER'-NOR-L. J. & In Inherent manner. Bentley. naturally pertaining to. IN-HER'ENT-LY, ad. In an inherent manner. Bentley.
IN-HER'IT, v. a. [enhériter, old Fr.] [i. INHERITED; pp. IN-HERITED; To receive or possess by inheritance: to possess. IN-HER-J-TA-BIL'J-TY,\* n. Quality of being inheritable. Coloridge. IN-HER'-TA-BLE, a. That may be inherited.
IN-HER'-TA-BLY, ad. By inheritance.
IN-HER'-TANCE, m. Act of inheriting; that which is inherited, or which descends to an heir; patrimony; hereditary possession; possession.

IN-HEE/I-TOR, s. One who inherits; an helr.

IN-HEE/I-TOR, s. An helress; an inheritrix. Bacon.

IN-HE/I-TORIX, s. A female who inherits; an helress.

IN-HE/SION, (in-he/zhun) s. [ishasso, L.] Act of inhering;

inherance. inherence.

fin-Hi-A'TION, m. [inkiatio, L.] A gaping after. Bp. Hall.
[N-His'IT, v. a. [inkibes, L.] [i. inhibitio]; pp. inhibition, ind. inhibition of the check, to prohibit.

In-Hi-Bi''TiON, (in-he-bish'un) m. [inkibitio, L.] Restraint; hinderance. prohibition.—(Law) A writ issuing out of a higher court to restrain the proceedings of a lower.

[N-His':-TC-Ex, a. Prohibiting; tending to restrain; prohibitory. Southey.

[N-HIVE', v. a. To put into a hive; to hive. Coagrave. inherence IN'JURE, (In'jur) c. a. [injuria, L.] [i. INJURED; pp. IN-

fin-Hold', v. a. To have inherent; to contain in itself Ralega, Ralega, In-HoOP', (-húp) v. a. To confine in an enclosure. Skal. In-HoOP', (-húp) v. a. Not hospitable; affording no aid, shelter, support, or comfort to strangers; repulsive; un-In-Hös'pj-Ta-Ble-nies, } n. Want of hospitality; want In-Hös-pj-Täl'j-Ti. of courtesy to strangers. Bp. Hall.

IN-BOS'P;-TA-ELY, ed. In an inhospitable manner.

IN-BOS'P;-TA-ELY, ed. In an inhospitable manner.

IN-BU'MAN, a. [inhomenes, L.] Wanting humanity; bru
tal; barbarous; savage; cruel.

IN-BU-MAN';-TY, n. [inhomenes, Fr.] Want of humanity;
cruelty; savageness; barbarity.

IN-BU'MAN-LY, ed. Savagely; cruelly; barbarously.

IN-BU'MA'TE, v. a. To bury; to inhume. Beiley.

IN-BU'MA'TION, n. A burying; sepulture. Waterhouse.—

(Chem.) A method of digesting substances by burying the
vessel containing them in warm earth.

IN-BUME', v. a. [inhumo, L.] [i. Inhuman; pp. Inhuming,
Inhumed.] To bury in the ground; to inter. Pope.

IN-IM'-CAL, or IN-I-MI'CAL, [in-Im'-Eal, P. E. R. Todde,
Rees, Wh.; in-Im'-Ral or In-m'-Ral, W. J. F. Ja. K.;
In-y-m'-Ral; hostile; adverse. Brand, 1796.—A modern word,
first used in England in the latter part of the 18th cenfirst used in England in the latter part of the 18th century. Walker. IN-YM-1-CAL'1-TY,\* n. Hostility; unfriendliness. J. Boucher. |[N-IM'1-CAL-LY,\* or IN-1-MI'CAL-LY,\* ad. With hostility. ||tln-im'i-cous, \* a. Unfriendly; inimical. Evelyn. || N-IM-1-TA-BIL'\_1-TY, n. Incapacity to be imitated. IN-IM'\_1-TA-BILE\_a [munitabuls\_L.] That cannot be imitated of copied; above imitation; very excellent. IN-IM'\_1-TA-BILE\_NESS,\* n. Quality of being inimitable. Ash. IN-IM'\_1-TA-BILE\_ALE, ad. In a manner not to be imitated. IN-IM'\_1-TA-BILE\_ALE, ad. In a manner not to be imitated. rious.

IN JQ'UI-TY, ()n-Ik'we-te) n. [iniquitae, L.; iniquité, Fr.]

Want of equity; injustice; wickedness; crime.

IN-I'QUOUS, a. [iniquae, L.] Unjust; iniquitous. Browne

IN-I'VIIAL, (in-In') a. To encircle; to insulate. Drayton.

IN-I'VIIAL, (in-Ish'al) a. [initials, L.] Beginning; incipient; placed at the beginning.

IN-I'VIIAL,\* (in-Ish'al) n. A letter at the beginning of a word. As (in-Ish'al) n. rious. word. Ash [N-I"TIAL-LY, (in-Ish'al-le) ad. In an incipient degree. IN-1/TI-ĀTE, (in-Ish'e-āt) v. a. [mitio, L.] [i. initiated;
pp. initiating, initiated.] To give entrance to, as to an
art, science, custom, or society; to introduce; to instruct in the rudiments.

| N-1"T|-ĀTE, (|n-1sh'e-sl) v. n. To do the first part; to perform the first act or rite. Pops.

| N-1"T|-ĀTE, (|n-1sh'e-sl) a. Unpractised; newly admitted; fresh, like a novice, untitated. Foung.

| N-1-T|-Ā'TION, (|n-1sh-e-ā'shun) n. [initiatie, L.] Act of initiating; reception; admission; is entrance.

| N-1"T|-Ā-TIVE, \* (|n-1sh'e-s-tiv) n. (Politics) The right, power, or act of introducing or proposing measures or laws in legislation; beginning; first attempt. Brande.

| N-1"T|-A-TIVE,\* a. Beginning; inceptive. Brit. Ord.

| N-1"T|-A-TO-EV, (|n-1sh'e-s-to-re) a. Introductory; initiature. in the rudiments ing. IN-I'l-I-A-TO-RY, (in-Ish'e-a-to-re) a. Introductory rite. L. IN-I'TION, (in-Ish'un) n. Beginning. Naunton. [IN-PTON, (In-martin) as Degimming. Junescope.

IN-ECT, v. a. [injected, L.] [i. infected; pp. Injecting,
INJECTED.] To throw in; to dark in.

[N-JEO'TION, (in-jek'shun) a. [injecting, L.] The act of injecting.—(Med.) The act of injecting a modicine into the jecting. (Med.) The act of injecting a medicine into the body by a syringe; liquid thrown in , a chyster:—the act of throwing a colored substance into the vessels of a dead body, in order to show their ramifications.

[N-JOIN', v. a. [snjowadre, Fr.; mpango, L.] See Enjoin. Hocker.

IN\_JOINT',\*v.a. To unite together as joints; to adjoin. Shak.

IN\_JOINT',\*v.a. To unite together as joints; to adjoin. Shak.

IN\_JU-OIN'Dj.-T, n. Uppleasantness. Cockeram.

IN\_JU-DI'CIAL, (in-ju-dish'aj) a. Not judicial. [R.]

IN\_JU-DI'CIOUS, (in-ju-dish'us) a. Not judicial. [R.]

IN\_JU-DI'CIOUS-LY, (in-ju-dish'us-le) ad. In an injudicious manner; not wisely.

IN\_JU-DI'CIOUS-EXS. (in-ju-dish'us-le) ad. In an injudicious mean. Whitlack. IN-JP-DI'CIOUS-RESS, (II-)Y-dust' us-des) R. v tark as juag-ment. Whitlock.

IN-JUNC'TION, (iI-)ingk'shun) R. [injunctio, L.] The act of enjoining: the thing enjoined; command; order; pre-cept. — (Lase) A writ or kind of prohibition issued by a court of equity, in certain cases, to stay proceedings at common law, or for the purpose of preserving property in dispute pending a suit.

WITTER, (Injun) D. a. [injunta, L.] [i. INJURED; pp. IN-

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JUBING, INJURED.] To do wrong to; to damage; to impair; to harm, to wrong; to hurt unjustly.
IN'JURED,\* (In'jurd) p. a. Wronged; hurt; annoyed.
IN'JUR-ER, s. One who lajures.
IN-JUR-DOS, a. Guilty of wrong or injury; mischievous;
annustly burful, detractory; continuations. Wrongth! of the various organ. Dunghom.

Inn'HÖLD-ER, a. One who keeps an inn; an innkeeper.

Inn'InG, s. Ingathering of corn'—the term for using the bat in the game of cricket.—pl. Lands recovered from [N-30's\_-05s\_a. Guilty of wrong or injury; mischievous; unjustly hurtful; detractory; contumelous; wrongful; hurtful; detrimental; noxious: prejudicial.
[N-30's\_-05s\_Ness\_a. Quality of being injurious.
[N'30's\_-05s\_Ness\_a. Quality of being injurious.
[N'30's\_-05s\_Ness\_a. Quality of being injurious.
[N'30's\_a. [unjuria, L.] Hurt without justice; wrong; disadvantage; mischief; detriment; annoyanoe. — [pl. [unjuria, Fr.] + Contumelious language.]
[N-30's'10s\_ [n-10's] a. [Fr.; insusting I.] An united the sea.

| N-NIX'10N,\* n. Incumbency, a resting upon. Derham.
| N-NIX'10N,\* n. Incumbency, a resting upon. Derham.
| NN'NEEP-RR, n. One who keeps an inn.
| N'NO-CÈNCE, n. Freedom from guilt or wrong; purity;
untainted integrity; harmlessness; simplicity of heart.
| N'NO-CÈNT, a. [innocene, L.] Free from guilt; guiltless;
| pure; harmless, inoffensive; ignorant.
| N'NO-CÈNT, a. One free from guilt or harm; an ignorant
| person; a natural; an idiot. Hooker.
| N'NO-CÈNT-LY, ad. Without guilt; with innocence.
| N'NO-CÈNT-LY, ad. Without guilt; with innocence.
| N'NO-CÈU-ODS, (in-nōk'ky-ds) a. [unocaus, L.] Harmless;
| not hurtful; doing no harm. Burton.
| N-NōC'U-ODS-NÈSS, n. Harmlessness. Dugby.
| N-NōM'I-NA-BLE, a. [innommablie, L.] Not to be named.
| Chaucer. [R.] In-JUSTICE, (In-JUSTUS) m. [Fr.; injustice, L.] An unjust act; violation of right; iniquity; wrong.

INK, (Ingk) m. A fluid used in writing; a coloring matter INA, (Inga) h. A tute used in writing; a coloring nature used in printing and other arts, commonly black.

INK, (Ingk) v. a. [i. INEED; pp. INEING, INEED.] To black or daub with ink.

INK'BAG, \* n. (Nat. Aist.) Bag containing ink. Buckland.

INK'PISH, \* n. The cuttle-fish. Hill.

NEW (N. Fish. \* n. The Commond of the buddies ink. Common of the buddies ink. Common of the buddies ink. Common of the buddies ink. Common of the buddies ink. INK'GLASS,\* m. A glass vessel for holding ink. Comper.
INK'HORN, (Ingk'hörn) m. A vessel for holding ink, an
sinkstand; a portable case for the instruments of writing. IN-NOM';-NA-BLE, a. [innommabile, L.] Not to be named. Chaucer, R.]

[Herbort.
IIN-NOM';-NATE, a. Without a name; anonymous. Str. T.
IN'NO-VĀTE, v. a. [innore, L.] [L. INNOVATED.] Pp. INNOVATED.] To change or after by bringing in something new; to bring in as a novelty.

IN'NO-VĀTE, v. m. To introduce novelties. Bacon.
IN-NO-VĀTE, v. m. To introduce novelties. Involvativi introduction of novelty.
IN-NO-VĀTION. n. [Fr.] The act of innovating; change; novelty; introduction of novelty.
IN-NO-VĀ'TION-IST,\* n. One who favors innovations Shak.

INN'I-NËSS, m. Quality of being inky; blackness.

IN'I-NËSS, m. Quality of being inky; blackness.

IN'I-NËSS, m. Quality of being inky; blackness.

IN'I-NËSS, m. Quality of being inky; blackness.

IN'I-LE, (Ingk'l) m. A kind of narrow fillet, a tape. Shak.

INK'LING, (Ingk'l) m. Inklington, Teut.] Hint; whisper; intimation; desire; inclination.

INK'AK-ER, (Ingk'mak-ep) m. One who makes ink. Ifl-NENOT; (in-not') v. a. To bind as with a knot. Fuller.

INK'AK-ER, (Ingk'mak-ep) m. One who makes ink. Ink'PÖT,\* m. A vessel for holding ink. Souft.

INK'YÖT,\* m. A vessel for holding ink. Souft.

INK'STAND, m. A vessel for holding ink shad other apparatus for writing.

INK'STAND, \* A tone used in making ink. Smart.

INK'Y, (Ingk'e) a. Consisting of or resembling ink; black.

IN-LACE', o. a. [i. INLACE); pp. INLACING, INLACED.] To bind; to lace; to embellish with variegations.

IN-LA-GA'TION,\* m. (Law) The restitution of one outlawed to the protection of the law. Bouver.

Obdies.

IN-LAID,\* p. a. Diversified by the insertion of different IN'LAND, a. Interior; lying remote from the see.

IN'LAND, a. Interior; lying remote from the see. Brit. Crit. In'NO-VA-TIVE, \* a. Causing innovations. Ch. Ob.
In'NO-VA-TOE, n. One who innovates.
In-nox'ious, (in-nok'shus) a. [innozius, L.] Not noxious; IN-NÖX'10US, (1n-nök'shus) a. [Innozius, L.] Not noxious; harmiess, not injurious; inoffensive.
IN-NÖX'10US-LY, (1n-nök'shus-le) ad. Harmlessly.
IN-NÖX'10US-NESS, (1n-nök'shus-nös) n. Harmlessness.
IN-NU-EN'nö, n. [innuendo, from innuo, L.] pl. IN-NU-En'nöös, An indirect allusion; an oblique hint, intumation, insinuation.
IIN'NU-Ent, a. [innuendo, I.] Significant. Burton.
IN-NÜ-MER-A-BIL[-TY, n. State of being innumerable.
IN-NÜ-MER-A-BIL[-TY, n. State of being innumerable.
IN-NÜ-MER-A-BIL[-TY, n. Innumerablity. Sherwood.
IN-NÜ-MER-A-BLE, a. [innumerablity. Sherwood.
IN-NÜ-MER-A-BLE, ad. Without number.
IN-NÜ-MER-A-BLE, ad. (innumerablity. Sherwood.
IN-NÜ-MER-OSS, a. [innumera, L.] Not numerous:—in-IN'LAND, n. The interior part of a country. Spenser IN LAND, E.R., R. A dweller remote from the sea.

IN'LAND-ER, R. A dweller remote from the sea.

IN'LAND-ISH, a. Native; opposed to outlandsh. Reere. [R.]

[N-LAP]: DATE, v. a. To turn to stone; to petrify. Bacon.

[N-LAW], v. a. See Enlard.

IN-LAW, v. a. To clear of outlawry or attainder. Bacon.

IN-LAW, v. a. To clear of outlawry or attainder. Bacon. tin-nu'mer-ous. a. [innumerus, L.] Not numerous: - in-IN-LAY', (in-la') v. a. [L. INLAID; pp. INLAYING, INLAID.]
To diversify with substances inserted into the ground or numerable. Milton.
IN-NU-TRI"TIOUS,\* (In-nu-trish'us) a. Not nutritious. C IN-LAY', (in-la') v. a. [L. INLAID; pp. INLAYING, INLAID.]
To diversify with substances inserted into the ground or
substratum; to veneer, to variegate.

IN'LAY, (in'la') n. Matter inlaid; matter cut to be inlaid.

IN-LAY'ER, (in-la'or) n. One who inlays. Evelyn.

IN-LAY'INA, \*n. The art of diversifying work with various
materials or different sorts of wood. Evelyn.

IN'LET, n. Place of ingress; entrance; a bay or recess in
a shore or between islands.

IN-LI'DAN,\* n. A. Species of myriapod. Brande.

IN-LIGHT'EN, v. a. See Enlighten.

IN-LI'DAN,\* v. a. See Enlighten.

IN-LI'DAN,\* v. a. See Enlighten.

IN-LO'CK', v. a. [L. INLOCKED; pp. INLOCKING, INLOCKED.]

To close; to lock, set, or shut one thing within another.

IN-LO'CK', v. a. [L. INLOCKED; pp. INLOCKING, INLOCKED.]

To close; to lock, set, or shut one thing within another.

IN-LO'CK', v. a. [n. Internal ce; in the proper place;
upon the spot. Macdonnel.

IN-LO'MINE, v. a. See ENLUMINE.

IN'LY, a. Interior; internal; secret. Shak.

IN'LY, a. Interior; internal; secret. Shak.

IN'LY, a. Internally; within; secrety. Spenser.

IN'MATE, n. One who lives in the same house with another, and uses the same entrance; a fellow-loager, a
fellow-boarder.

IN'MATE, a. Admitted as an inmate. Millon.

IN'MATE, a. Admitted as an inmate. Millon. Innū'Trj-Tive,\* a. Not nutritive; innutritious. Good.
|IN-O-BE'DI-ENCE, n. [old Fr.] Disobedience. Bp. Bedell.
|IN-O-BE'DI-ENT, a. [old Fr.] Disobedient.
|IN-OB-SEEV'A-BLE, a. [inobservabilis, L.] Unobservable.
|Bullokar. IN-QB-SERV'ANCE, n. Want of observance; negligence; heedlessness. Bacon.
IN-OB-SERV'ANT,\* a. Not observant; heedless. Hurd.
IN-OB-SER-VA'TION, z. Want of observation. Shuck-IN-OB-TRU'SIVE, \* a. Unobtrusive. Coloridge.
IN-OC-CU-PA'TION, \* n. Want of employment. C. B. Bron [N-OC'U-LATE, (in-Ok'ku-lat) v. a. [inoculo, in and oculus L.] To insert so that the eye of a bud shall be fixed in another stock, to insert in something different; to bud: another stock, to insert in something different; to bud:
—to communicate disease, as the small-pox, by inserting
virus into the flesh; to vaccinate.

IN-ÖC-U-LATE, v. u. To practise inoculation. Reid.
IN-ÖC-U-LATE, v. u. The act of inoculating; a method
of grafting in the bud:—a method of communicating
disease by the insertion of infectious matter, particularly
the small-pox, by inserting the virus of the small-pox.
The insertion of the virus of the cow-pox is called vacceration. IN'MATE, a. Admitted as an inmate. Milton.
IN ME'DJ-48 RES,\* [L.] "Into the midst of things." Scudamore.
IN'MÖST, s. Deepest within; most inward.
INN, s. A house of entertainment for travellers; a public nation.

[N-00'U-LA-TOR, n. One who inoculates.

[N-00'U-LA-TOR, v. a. To make hateful. South.

[N-00'D-LATE, v. a. Inodorous. Bacon.

IN-0'DOR-ATE, a. Inodorous. Bacon.

IN-0F-PEN'SIVE, a. Not offensive; unoffending; harmless; hurtless; innocent.

IN-0F-PEN'SIVE-V, ad. In an inoffensive manner.

IN-0F-PEN'SIVE-NESS, n. Harmlessness. Bp. Hall.

IN-0F-PI'CIOLX, \*(In-0f-fish'us) a. [inoffcious, L.] Not officious; careless; not civil; not attentive to others.

B. Jonson. nouse; a notel:—a house where students were boarded and taught; as, an inn of court, which in England is a college of common law.

INN, v. n. To take up temporary lodging. Donne.

INN, v. a. To house; to lodge; to put under cover or into a barn. Min-nate', fin-nat', S. W. P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm.; in'nat, F. HIN-NATE', [In-nit', S. W. P. J. E. Ja. E. Sm.; In'nit, F. Wh.] a. [innatus, L.] Inborn; ingenerate; inbred; natural; not superaded; not adactitious; inherent. [IN-NATE'LY, ad. Naturally; inherently. [IN-NATE'LY, ad. Naturally; inherently. [IN-NATE'N'.58, n. The quality of being innate. IN-NAY'-64-Bille. a. [innate/gabilie, L.] That cannot be navigated. Drydon. internal; not outward. Spenser. [IN'NEL-LY, ad. More within. Barret. In'nel-LY, ad. More within. Barret. In'nel-LY, ad. Immost; deepest within; most interior.

B. Jones

Hall.

In'Q-LiTE, \* n. (Min.) A carbonate of lime. Dana. †In-OP-ER-L'TION, n. Internal agency; influence. By

IN-OP'ER-A-TIVE,\* a. Not working; inactive. South.
|IN-OP'ER-A-TIVE,\* a. [inopinatus, L.] Not expected; not thought of. Balloy.

381 IN-ÖP-POR-TÜNE', a. [inopportunus L.] Not opportune; unseasonable; inconvenient.

IN-ÖP-POR-TÜNE'L', ad. Not opportunely; unseasonable; inconvenient.

IN-ÖP-POR-TÜNE'L', ad. Not opportunely; unseasonable.

IN-ÖR-POR-TÜ'NI-T',\* a. Unseasonableness. Qu. Rev. IN-ÖP-POR-TÜ'NI-T',\* a. Unseasonableness. Qu. Rev. IN-ÖP-POR-TÜ'NI-T',\* a. Unseasonableness. Qu. Rev. IN-ÖP-POR-TÜ'NI-T',\* a. Integularity; disorder. Bp. Taylor. IN-ÖB'DI-NATE, a. [in and ordinatus, L.] Immoderate; in-regular; disorderly; excessive; deviating from right. IN-ÖR'DI-NATE-L-Y, ad. Immoderately; irregularly. IN-ÖR'DI-NATE-L-Y, ad. Immoderately; irregularly. IN-ÖR'DI-NATE-L-Y, ad. Immoderately; irregularly. IN-ÖR-DI-NATE-NASS, and Integularly. In-ÖR-DI-NA'TION, a. Irregularity; excess. Bp. Taylor. IN-OR-GAN'IC,\* a. Destitute of organs; inorganical. Roget.

IN-SANE', a. Mad; distracted; delirious; deranged; clary — [Making mad. Skak.]

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In-OR-GAN'I-CAL, a. Not organical; destitute of organs; inorganic; void of organs, gardinorganic; void of organs, gardinorganic; void of organs, In-OR-GAN-IZD, \* a. Not organized; unorganized. Smart.
In-OR-GY-LATE, v. a. Im and osculum, L.] [i. inosculated p; pp. inosculated, inosculated.] To unite, as lips in kissing, to unite by apposition or contact.
IN-OR-GY-LATE, v. a. To insert, to join in or among; to cause to unite or grow together.
IN-OR-GY-LATE, v. a. To insert, to join in or among; to cause to unite or grow together.
IN-OR-GY-LATE, v. a. Inosculatio. L.] Act of inosculations. cause to unite or grow together.

[N-ÖS-CU-LÄ'TION, n. [unosculatio, L.] Act of inosculating; conjunction; the union of vessels by conjunction of their extremities; anisatomosis.

IN PET TO.\* [IL.] "In the breast:"—in reserve or secrecy. Macdonnel.

IN POS'SP.\* [L.] A thing in posse is one which may exist, though it does not yet exist. Hamilton. See In resp.

IN QUEST, n. [enqueste, old Fr.] Inquiry; examination; search.—(Law) A judicial inquiry, or an inquisition of jurors in causes civil or criminal; a jury summoned to inquire concerning any violent or sudden death, and give in their opinion on oath. give in their opinion on oath.

†IN-QUI'ET, v. a. [inquieter, Fr.] To disquiet. Bp. Fisher.

†IN-QUI-E-TI'TION, n. Disturbance; inquietude. Scr T. IN-QUI'E-TUDE, n. [Fr.] Disturbed state; want of quiet, disquietude. disquietude.
fin'qui-n\bar{a}Te, v. a. [inquino, L.] To pollute. Browne.
fin'qui-n\bar{a}Tion, n. Corruption; pollution. Bacon.
In-quin'a-ble, a. That may be inquired into. Bacon.
IN-quine; (in-kwir') v. n. [inquiro, L.; enquerir, Fr.]
i. inquined; pp. inquirino, inquined.] To ask questions; to make search:—to ask a question, used with of: tions; to make search:—to ask a question, used with of.
—to seek for truth or a fact by investigation, used with
about, after, for, or into. 30. This word and its derivatives are very often written with en, in the first syllable,
from the French enquérir, instead of in, from the Latin
inquiro. See Enquire.
In-Quirer, v. a. To ask about; to seek out.
IN-Quirernt, a. [inquirens, L.] Making inquiry. Shenstone. Stone.

In-Quir'er, n. One who inquires; a searcher.

In-Quir'inG,\*p.a. Making inquiry, searching.

In-Quir's, n. Act of inquiring; search by question; examination, investigation; scrutiny; research.

IN-Quis'I-BLE,\* a. (Law) Capable of judicial inquiry.

Hale. In-Qui-si"Tion, (in-kwe-zish'un) n. [inquisitio, L.] Inquiry; examination.—(Law) Judicial inquiry in criminal matters.—A court or tribunal, instituted in some Catholic countries, to inquire into offences against the established religion, especially heresy.

IN-QUI-SI'TION-AL, (In-kwe-zish'un-al) a. Busy in making inquiry, relating to the inquisition. Sterne.
IN-QUJ-\$1"TION-A-BY, \* a. Inquisitory; inquisitional. E. IN-QUIS'I-TION.A-EX; a Inquisitory; inquisitional L. Ercing;

[N-QUIS'I-TIVE, a. [inquisitus, L.] Busy in making inquiry; curious; pinging; busy in search.

IN-QUIS'I-TIVE-LY, ad. In an inquisitive manner.

IN-QUIS'I-TOE, m. [L.] One who examines judicially; a sheriff:—an officer in the Catholic court of inquisition who searches for offenders and punishes them; an ecclesization ladge. siastical judge. [N-Qu's-1-70'R1-AL, a. Relating to the inquisition or to an inquisitor. inquisitor.
f[N-QUIS-1-TÖ/R]-O'B, a. Inquisitorial. Milton.
f[N-QUIS-1-TÖ/R]-ENT,\* a. Inquisitorial. Milton.
f[N-RAILI', v. a. [L. INRAILED; pp. INRAILING, INRAILED.]
TO rail in; to enclose within rails.
f[N-ROAD, n. Incursion; sudden and desultory invasion.
f[N-ROAD', v. a. To enroll. Milton. See Engol...
f[N-ROAD', v. a. To enroll. Milton. See Engol...
f[N-ROAD', v. a. To enroll. Milton. See Engol...
f[N-ROAD', v. a. Milton. of food with saliva. Dunchions.
f[N-ROAD', v. a. Milton. of food with saliva. Dunchions.

glison.
IN-54-LU'BRI-OUS,\* a. Not salubrious; unhealthy. Young.
IN-54-LU'BRI-TY, n. [insalubrité, Fr.] Want of salubrity;
unhealthiness. Gregory.
IN-51-U-T4-RY,\* a. Not salutary; unwholesome. Smart.
IN-51-U-T4-RY,\* n. State of being insalable. Med. IN-BAN'A-BLE, a. [insanabilis, L.] Incurable. Cockeram

manner IN-SA'TI-ATE, (In-Sa'she-at) a. Insatiable; very greedy IN-SA'TI-ATE-LY, (In-Sa'she-at-le) ad. Insatiably. IN-SA'TI-ATE-NESS,\* n. The quality of being insatiate. A.SA.-Ti'g-Ty, n. Insatiableness; great greediness.
tin-sA-Ti'g-Tc', n. Dissatisfaction. Bacon.
in-sAt'u-Ra-Ble, a. [insaturabilis, L.] That cannot be
saturated or filled. saturated or mied.

IN'SCI-ENCE, M. Ignorance; unskilfulness. Bailey.

IN-SCONCE', D. A. See ENSCONCE.

IN-SCRIB', ABLE, \* A. That may be inscribed. Dr. Allen. \*

IN-SCRIBE', D. A. [INSCRIBE, I D. INSCRIBED; pp. INSCRIBED; NO, INSCRIBED; TO write on; to mark with writing; to assign or address to:—to draw a figure within another. other other.

N-SCRIP'ER, n. One who inscribes.

N-SCRIP'TION, (in-skrip'shun) n. [inscriptio, L.] Act of inscribing; that which is inscribed; a title, name, character, or address, either written or engraved:—consignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

Transmitter of inscription 1.1. Written as an inscrip-IN-SCRIP'TIVE, a. [inscriptus, L.] Written as an inscription. Mathias. INSCRÜTA-BLE-NESS,\* n. State of being inscrutable.

INSCRÜTA-BLE-NESS,\* n. State of being inscrutable. Ash. IN-SCRO'TA-BLY, ad. So as not to be traced out. [R.]
IN-SCULP', v. a. [insculpo, L.] To engrave; to cut. Skak.
IN-SCULP'TION, (in-skup'shun) n. Inscription. Tour-INSCULPT'URE, n. An engraving; sculpture. Shak.
IN-SEAM', v. a. [1. INSEAMED; pp. INSEAMING, INSEAMED.]
To impress or mark by a seam or cleatrix. Pope. To impress or mark by a seam or cicatrix. Pope.
[[N-SEARCH] v. n. To make inquiry. Str T. Elyot.
IN'SECT, n. [insectum, L.] A numerous class of minute
animals, divided into two great classes, the winged and
the unigless; a small invertebral animal with a body
cut or divided in the middle, the parts being connected
together, as a wasp or fly; or an articulated animal distinguished by the presence of antenne and of breathing
organs, composed of ramified traches, with or without
air-sace; — any thing very small. organs, composed of animate Law, marked air-sace: — any thing very small.

In/sEct,\* a. Like an insect; little; small; mean. Paley.

IN-sEc-TA/TOR, n. [insector, L.] One who pursues. Baley. IN SECT-ED, a. Having the nature of an insect. Hornell IN-SEC'TILE, (In-sek'(i)) a. Having the nature of insects. IN-SEC'TILE, (In-sek'(i)) a. An insect. Wotton.
IN-SEC'TION,\* n. The act of cutting into. Mannder.
IN-SEC-TIV'O-RA,\* n. pl. [insectum and vero, L.] (Nat. hut.) A class of animals that feed upon insects. Roget.
IN-SEC-TIV'O-ROUS,\* a. Feeding on insects. Roget.
IN-SEC-TOL'O-QY,\* n. Entomology. Booth.
IN-SEC-TOL'O-QY,\* n. Entomology. Booth.
IN-SEC-TOL'O-QY,\* n. Want of security of safet.
IN-SE-CURE', a. Not secure; wanting security; not safe.
IN-SE-CURE'NES,\* n. Want of security; insecurity. Ash.
IN-SE-CURE'NES,\* n. Want of security; danger; hazard.
IN-SE-CUTTON, n. [insecuto, L.] Fursut. Chapman.
IN-SEM':-NATE, v. a. [Insenuto, L.] To sow. Cockeram. [B.]
IN-SEM':-NATE, n. a. [insenuto, IL.] Insensible; dull; thoughtless; stupid. [N-SEC'TILE, (In-sek'til) a. Having the nature of insects. IN-SEN'SATE, a. [insensato, It.] Insensible; dull; thoughtless; stupid.
IN-SENSE', v. a. To instruct. Grose. [Local, Eng.]
IN-SENSE', v. a. To instruct. Grose. [Local, Eng.]
IN-SENSEBLL'!-TY, \* [insensibilité, Fr.] State of being insensible, want of sensibility; vvant of feeting; stupidity; dulness; torpor.
IN-SEN'SI-BLE, a. Imperceptible by the senses; not sensible; not perceived by reason of slowness; imperceptible;
gradual; void of feeting, sither mental or corporeal; void
of emotion or affection; hard; unfeeling.
IN-SEN'SI-BLE-NESS, \* Insensibility. Bp. Hall.
IN-SEN'SI-BLE-NESS, \* Insensibility. Bp. Hall.
IN-SEN'SI-BLY, ad. In an insensible manner; without feeling or perception; imperceptibly.
IN-SEN'TIENT, (-shont) a. Not sentient; senseless; inert;
not having sensation or perception. Resd. 382

IN-REP-A-RA-BIL'F-TY, a. The quality of being insepa-IN-REP'A-RA-BLE-RESS, rable.
IN-REP'A-RA-BLE-RESS, rable.
IN-REP'A-RA-BLE-RESS, rable.
IN-REP'A-RA-BLE, a. [Fr.; meparable; not divisible.
IN-REP'A-RA-REY, ad. In an inseparable manner.
IN-REP'A-RATE, a. Not separable; united Laugh.
IN-REP'A-RATE-LY, ad. So as not to be separated. Abp. [N-SERT', v. g. [insero, insertum, L.] [i. INSERTED; pp. IN-SERTING, INSERTED.] To set or place in or among; to in-[N-SER'TION, m. Act of inserting; the thing inserted. †[N-SERVE', v. a. [inservie, L.] To be of use to an end; to serve. fin-seevj-ent, a. Conducive; of use to an end. Browns. In-ses-so'ri-al.,\* a. Belating to the insessors or perching hirds. P. Cyc.

\*[N-set', v. a. To implant; to infix. Chaucer.

IN-shad'sd, a. Marked with different shades. W. Browns.

IN-shell'ell, v. a. To hide or cover in a sheath. Hugkes.

IN-shell'ell, v. a. To hide in a shell. Skak.

IN-shell'ell, v. a. To place under shelter; to shelter. (-SHEL'TER, v. a. To place under shelter; to shelter. Shak fIn-ship', v. a. To shut in a ship; to stow; to embark. IN-SHRINE', s. c. To enshrine. Skak. See Enshrine. IN'SIDE, s. Interior part; part within; opposed to the out-In'SIDE,\* a. Interior; being within; internal. Shak. IN-SID'I-ATE, v. a. [insidior, L.] To lie in wait for. Hey-[R-S10]-ATE, c. d. [Instator, L.] To be in wait for Hey-wood. [R.], n. [L.] One who lies in wait. Barrow. [N-S10]-Oüs, [in-sid'q-üs, F. J. Ja. Sm.; in-sid'yus, S. E. F. K.; in-sid'q-üs or in-sid'je-üs, W.] a. [Instatesta, L.] Lying in wait; sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherus. treacherous. Treacnerous.

IN-SID'|-OUS-LY, sd. In an insidious or sly manner.

IN-SID'|-OUS-NESS, n. State or quality of being insidious.

IN'SIBHT, (In'SID m. [msscht, D.] A sight or view of the interior; deep view; knowledge of the interior parts, introspection. trospection.

##.SIG\*NF-4, m. pl. [L.] Badges or distinguishing signs of office, honor, rank, or character; marks of distinction.

###.SIG\*NF-1-CANCE, | m. Wast of significance or of mean-in-sig-NF-1-CAN-CY, | ing; want of importance, unim-IN-SIG-NIF'I-CANT, a. Not significant, wanting meaning, weight, or importance; trifling; trivial, unimportant.
IN-SIG-NIF'I-CANT-LY, ad. In an insignificant manner. In-sig-nir'i-ca-Tive, a. Not significative. Lor. IN-3[G-NIF]-CA-TIVE, a. Not significative.
IN-3[N-GERE', a. justificaris, L.] Not sincere; decentul; hypocritical; false; not hearty; dissembling.
IN-3[N-GERE'LY, ad. Unfaithfully; without sincerity.
IN-3[N-GERE'LY, ad. Want of sincerity, truth, or fidelity.
[IN-3[N-GER]-TY, N. Want of sincerity, truth, or fidelity.
[IN-3[N-GER]-TY, N. Want of sincerity, truth, or fidelity.
[IN-3[N-GER]-TY, N. Want of sincerity, truth, or fidelity.
[IN-3[N-GER]-TY, N. Want of sincerity, truth, or fidelity. tin-sin'v-ant, a. [Fr.] Having the power to gain favor. Wetton.

[N-SIN'U-ĀTĒ, v. a. [insinuer, Fr.; insinue, L.] [L. INSINU-ATĒ, p. INSINUATĪNO, INSINUATĒD.] To introduce, as by a winding or apiral motion; to introduce gently; to push gently into favor; to hint, to impart indirectly, to intimate; to suggest; to ingratate; to instill.

[IN-SIN'U-ĀTĒ, v. n. To creep or wind in; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees, to steal into imperceptibly.

[IN-SIN'U-ĀTĒ, ING-\* p. a. Making insinuations, gently gaming favor; winning: hinting. IN-SIN'U-ĀR-;NG.\* p. a. Making insinuations, gently gaining favor; winning; hinting.
IN-SIN-U-Ā'TION, z. Act of insinuating; art or power of pleasing; a hint; intimation; suggestion.
IN-SIN'U-Ā-TIVE, a. Stealing on the affections. Bacon.
IN-SIN'U-Ā-TOE, z. Stealing on the affections. Bacon.
IN-SIN'U-Ā-TOE, z. He or that which insinuates.
IN-SIP'D, a. [insipade, Fr.; usepudus, L.] Wanting taste or spirit; vapid; spiritless; flat; dull; heavy.
IN-SI-PID'; z. Want of teste, spirit, or life; finances.
IN-SIP'D-RESS, z. Insipidity. Bp. Gaudon.
IN-SIP'-ENCE, z. [insipientia, L.] Folly; want of understanding. [R.]
IN-SIP'-ENT, z. Unwise; foolish. Maundor. [R.]
IN-SIP', z. z. [insistor, Fr.; insisto. L.] [inverted pp. IN-BIFT; ENTE; a. University routent research. R.]
[H-Sight, c. n. [insister, FL.] insistent, D.] [i. Insistent); pp.
INSISTING, INSISTED.] TO stand or rest upon; not to recede; to persist in; to dwell; to persevere.
[H-SightTrinum,\* n. Act of resting upon or persevering. Jodrall
IN-SISTENT, a. Resting upon any thing. Wotton.
||IN-SISTENT, (in-Sist'yur) a. Persistence; constancy. Shak.
||IN-SISTENT, (in-Sist'yur) a. Persistence; constancy. Shak.
||IN-SISTENT, (in-Sist'yur) a. Persistence; The insertion or ingraftment of one branch into another. Ray.
| SISTENT, [I.]. (Sist.) A term applied to minerals when found in their original position, bed, or strata. Hamilton.
||IN-SINARE, v. a. [L. INSERTED; pp. INSERTED; INSERTED; to entangle. — Often written essents. IN-STÂLL', v. d. [i. INSTALLED; pp. INSTALLED.]
To advance to any rank or office, by placing in a seat or
stall; to place or instate in office; to advance a part of a sum to be paid.

IN-STAL-LX TION, s. The act of installing; the act of giving visible possession of an office by placing in the proportion L and L are institution of an ordained minister

[N-SNAE/EP, a. One who insnares; ensnarer.

†[N-SNAEL', v. a. To entangle; to snarl. Cotgrava.

IN-SO-EI/E-TY, a. Want of sobriety; intemperance.

IN-SO-CI-4-BIL';-TY,\* (In-so-sho-a-bil'e-te) n. Want of soclability; unsociability. Warburton.

[E.]

†[N-SO-CI-4-BILE, (In-ao'sho-a-bil a. (issociabilis, L.)] Unsoclable. Wotton.

IN'SO-LATE, v. a. [insolo, L.] [i. INSOLATED; pp. INSOLATIN'SO-LATE, v. a. [insolo the sun; to expose to the uction of the sun. IN-SO-LENCE, M. [Fr.; insolsting; exposure to the sun; a scorching.—(Med.) A stroke of the sun.

IN-SO-LENCE, M. [Fr.; insolstia, L.] Pride or haughtiness
IN-SO-LENCE, mixed with contempt or abuse; impudance insult. dence; insult. Thiso-Lence, insuring the contempt. K. Charles.

Iniso-Lent, a. [†Unusual Pettas.] Contemptuous of others; haughty, rude; saucy; abusive; insulting; offensive. Iniso-Lent-Ly, ad. In an insolent manner; rudely. In-so-LiD'[-Ty, a. Want of solidity; weakness. More. In-so-L-U-Bil'[-Ty, a. Quality of being insoluble. Smart.
IN-SÖL'U-BLE, a. [Fr.; insolubilis, L.] That cannot be dissolved or solved; inseparable, insolvable.
IN-SÖL'U-BLE-NESS,\* n. Insolubility. Boyle.
IN-SÖL'U-BLE, a. [insolvable, Fr.] That cannot be solved; not solvable:—that cannot be paid or discharged.

NESS (VANCOV. Insolubility to pay dabte. (Franco Insolution) not solvable: —that cannot be paid or discharged.

18.50L/VEN-CY, z. Inability to pay debts. — (Eng. law) The
inability of an individual, not engaged in trade, to pay
his debts. —The insolvency of a trader is bankruptcy. —
Act of insolvency, an act to release insolvents.

18.50L/VENT, a. Unable to pay all debts.

18.50L/VENT,\* z. One who is unable to pay all his debts. In-som'n;-ous,\* a. Being without sleep. Maunder.
In-so-much', conj. So that; to such a degree that.
†In-sooth',\* ad. Indeed; in truth. Shak. IIN-SOOTH, \*\* a. Indeed; in truth. Stak.

IN-SPECT, v. a. [in-spectum, L.] [i. INSPECTED; pp.
INSPECTING, INSPECTED.] To view in order to correct; to
superintend; to look into by way of examination.

IN-SPECT; \*\*a. Nice or close examination. Thomson.

IN-SPECT; v. Nice or close examination. Thomson.

IN-SPECTION, n. [Fr.; inspecto, L.] Act of inspecting;
oversight; prying examination; narrow and close survey;
superintendence. IN-SPEC'TOR, a. [L.] One who inspects; a superintend-IN-SPEC'TOR-SHIP,\* s. The office of inspector. Smart. [IN-SPERSE', v. a. To sprinkle or cast upon. Bailey. IN-SPER'SION, s. [insperse, L.] A sprinkling upon. Tay-IN-SPEX'I-MÜS, n. [L., We have inspected.] [The first word of ancient charters and letters patent.] An exemplificaof ancient charters and letters patent.] An exemplifica-tion; a royal grant.

IN-SPHERE', (in-sfer') v. a. To place in an orb or sphere.

IN-SP-EA'TION, a. The act of inspiring or drawing in the breath; the act of breathing into something; state of be-ing inspired:—the infusion of supernatural influence or ideas into the mind.—Plenary inspiration, that kind of inspiration which excludes all mixture of error.

YN-SPLE'INDINGER'S R. One who holds to inspiration IN-SPI-RA'TION-IST, \* n. One who holds to inspiration Phren. Jour IN'SPI-RA-TO-RY,\* a. Producing inspiration. Dunglison.
[N-SPIRE', v. n. [inspiro, L.] [i. inspirad; pp. inspirang,
inspirad.] To draw in the breath; opposed to expire; to to draw in with the breath; to enliven; to exhilarate; to infuse into the mind; to impress upon the fancy; to animate by the infusion of supernatural ideas.

IN-SPIRED',\* (in-spird') p. a. Endued with inspiration; breathed into. N-SPIE ER, a. One who inspires. RAPIRIT, v. a. [i. IMPPIRITED; pp. INSPIRITING, IMPPIRITED.]
ED.] To animate; to actuate; to fill with life and vigor; to excite spirit in; to cheer; to enliven. to excite spirit in; to cheer; to entiven.

IN-SPIS'SATE, v. a. [L. INSPISSATED; pp. INSPISSATING, INSPISSATED.] To thicken; to make thick. Bacon.

IN-SPIS'SATE, a. Thick; inspissated. Greenhill.

IN-SPIS-SATION, n. The act of making any liquid thick.

IN-STA-BIL'I-TY, n. Want of stability, inconstancy.

IN-STA'BLE, a. [instabilis, L.] Inconstant; unstable. | IN-STA'BLE-NESS, w. Instability; fickleness. Howell.

over a parish.
IN-STAL MENT, m. The act of installing; the seat in which one is installed : - a part, or the payment of a part, of a - Payment by instalments is payment |

sum of money due. — Peyment by instalments is payment by parts, at different times.

N-STANCE, a. [instance, Br.] Importunity; urgency; solicitation; motive; influence; pressing argument, that which is present as a proof; a case occurring; example; document; state of any thing; occasion; act.

IN'STANCE, v. a. To mention as an example. Addison.

IN'STANCE, e. a. To mention as an example. Addison. IN'STANCED, (In'stance), in sure p. a. Given as an example. In'stance, T. oker. In'stance, I. oker. In'stance, I. oker. In'stance, I. oker. In'stance, I. oker. In'stance, I. oker. In making no delay.—The month instant, the present or current month. In'stance, a. A point in duration; a moment; a particular interpretation.

time

UMBC.
IN-STAN-TA-NE'I-TY, m. Instantaneousness. Shenstone.
IN-STAN-TA'NE-OUS, a. [unstantaneus, L.] Done or occurring in an instant; direct; immediate; instant.
IN-STAN-TA'NE-OUS-LY, ad. In an instant; at the moment.
IN-STAN-TA'NE-OUS-NESS,\* n. Quality of being instanta-

neous. Ash. (Instantaneous. Bp. Hall. IN-STAN'TER,\* ad. [L.] (Law) Instantly; presently. Ham.

IN'STANT-LY, ad. Without any intervention of time; in an

instant; immediately. [fEarnestly. Luke.]
[N-STAR',\* v. a. To spot or stud with stars. Harte.
[N-STAR OM'N]-UM,\* [L.] An example which may suf-

fice for all. Qu. Rev.
[N-STATE', v. a. [1. INSTATED; pp. INSTATING, INSTATED.]
To place in a certain rank or condition, to institute, to establish.

establish:
IN STA'TV QUO,\* [L.] In the state in which it was in time past. Hamilton.
IN-STA'NATE, v. a. To restore; to repair. Todd. [R.]
IN-STA'U-RA'TION, n. [instaurate, L.] Restoration. Sci-

IN-STÄU-RA'TION, R. [INSTAURAM, I...] MONOMINION OF SERVICE, R.]
IN-STÄU-RA'TOR, R., [L.] A renewer; a restorer. More. [R.]
IN-STÄU-RA'TOR, R., [L.] A renewer; a restorer. More. [R.]
IN-STÄD, (in-stěd) ad. In the stead, in the place; in the room, —followed by qf. 307" A corrupt pronunciation of this word," says Walker, "prevails in London, as if it were written usstau." This corrupt pronunciation is also often heard in the United States.

\*\*Company of the Company of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Pro

to the pastern joint.

IN'8T-0-6ATE, v. a. [instigo, L.] [i. INSTIGATED; pp. INSTIGATING, INSTIGATED.] To urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime; to encourage, to impel; to stimulate.

IN-8T-0-6ATION, a. Act of instigating, encouragement; incitement to a crime; impulse to ill.

IN-STIP-LATION, R. Act of insugang, encotragonest, incitement to a crime; impulse to ill.
IN'STI-6A-TOR. n. One who instigates, inciter to ill.
IN-STIL', v. a. [instillo, L.] [L. INSTILLED, pp. INSTILLING, INSTILLED.] To infuse slowly or by drops; to insunate imperceptibly; to infuse.
IN-STIL-LATION, n. The act of instilling, infusion.
IN'STIL-LATION, \*n. An instiller. Coleradge. [R.]
IN-STIL'IR, \*n. One who instille.
N-STIL'MENT, n. Act of instilling; any thing instilled; instillation. Shak.
IN-STIL'U-LATE, v. a. [instimulo, L.] To stimulate. Cock-lin'STINOT, n. [Fr.; instimulo, L.] Desire or aversion acting in the mind without the intervention of ression or deliberation; a natural aptitude or faculty by which animals are directed to do whatever is necessary for their preservation, natural impulse.

ry for their preservation, natural impulse.

[[N-STINGT, [in-stingkt, S. W. P. Ja.; in'stingkt, K. Sm.]
a. That, is urged or stimulated by something within;
moved; animated. Milton.

tin-stinct', v. c. To impress, as by an animating power.

tin-stinc'tion, a. Instinct. Sir T. Elyot.

IN-STINC'TIVE, a. Acting or prompted by instinct; natural. IN-STINC'TIVE-LY, ad. By instinct; by nature.

IN-STINCTIVE-LY, as. by instinct; by hattner;
in STI-THE, u. a. [Institution, activation, L.] [i. Instituting,
pp. Instituting, instituted.] To fix; to establish; to
found; to erect; to appoint; to enact; to settle; to prescribe; to educate; to instruct; to form by instruction:
—to invest with a sacred office, or the spiritual part of a benefice.

a benence.

In'sT;-UTE, n. [institutum, L.] Established law; settled order; precept; maxim; principle:—a scientific body; the principal philosophical and literary society of France, formed in 1795.—pl. A book of principles or laws, especially Roman laws.

IN-STITUTION, w. [institutio, L.] Act of instituting; establishment; settlement; positive law; education:—the act of investing a clerk, clergyman, or minister, with office.

IN-ST;-TE'TION-AL, a. Enjoined; relating to an institu-tion; institutionary. Todd.
IN-ST;-TE'TION-A-RY, a. Elemental; institutional. Browns,
IN'ST;-TE-TIST, a. One who is versed in or writes insti-tutes or instructions.
IN'ST;-TE-TIVE, a. Able to establish. Barrow.
IN'ST;-TE-TOR, n. [L.] One who institutes; as estab-

lisher.

IN-STEDC'T, v. a. To close up; to stop. Dryden. [R.]

IN-STEDCT', v. a. [instruc, L.] [i. Instructer; pp. instructing, instructer). To teach; to form by precept; to educate; to inform; to direct or inform authoritatively.

IN-STEDCT'ER, n. See Instructor.

IN-STEDC'TICN, n. The act of instructing; teaching; information; precept, direction; mandate.

IN-STEDC'TIVE. L., ad. So as to convey instruction.

IN-STEDC'TIVE.L., ad. So as to convey instruction.

IN-STEDC'TIVE.L., ad. So as to convey instructive.

IN-STEDC'TOR. 2. One who instructs a teacher.

IN-STRUC'TYE-NESS, n. Quality of being instructive.
IN-STRUC'TOR, a. One who instructs; a teacher.
IN-STRUC'TRESS, n. A female who instructs.
IN'STRU-MENT, n. [Fr.; instrumentum, L.] That by means of which something is done; a tool used for any work or purpose, an agent or subordinate actor:—a frame or artificial machine for yielding musical sounds:—a writing containing a deed, contract, or order.
IN-STRU-MEN'TAL, a. [Fr.] Relating to or done by an instrument; conductive as means to some end; organical; helpful; produced by instruments; not vocal.
IN-STRU-MEN'TAL-IST,\* n. One who plays on an instrument. Lond. Athensum.
IN-STRU-MEN-TAL'-TL'. N. State of being instruments!

IN-STRU-MEN-TAL'I-TY, n. State of being instrumental; subordinate or instrumental agency; agency of any thing

SUDDIVINUE OF HISTORICHA AGENCY, AGENCY OF ANY SAME AS MEANS to AR EACH, Ad. By means of instruments. IN-STRU-MEN'TAL-NESS, n. Instrumentality. Hammond, IN-STRU-MENT'A-RY,\* a. (Law) Instrumental. Judge Story, IN'STRU-MENT-MÄ/KER,\* n. A maker of instruments.

Burney.
N-ST\$LE', v. a. To denominate; to call; to style. Crasham.
N-ST\$LE', ry, (in-swav'e-te) s. [menavitas, L.] Unpleas-aniness. Burton.

IN-SUB-JEC'TION, n. Want of subjection or obedience. IN-SUB-MERG'j-BLE,\* a. Incapable of being submerged. Ed. Ren.

IN-SUB-OR'DI-NATE,\* a. Resisting authority; disorderly

Ency.
IN-SUB-OR-DJ-NA/TION, n. Want of subordination; resistance to authority; disorder.
IN-SUB-TXN/TIAL, a. Unsubstantial. Shak.
IN-SUC-CA/TION, n. [insuccatus, L.] Soaking. Ecolyn.
IN-SUF/FER-A-BLE, a. That cannot be endured or permitated incomparable: detestable.

IN-SUFFER-A-BLE, a. I hat cannot be become or permitted; intolerable; insupportable; detestable.

IN-SUFFER-A-BLY, ad. Intolerably; beyond endurance.

IN-SUFFIFCIENCE, (-fish'ens) | h. Inadequateness, deIN-SUFFIFCIENCE, (-fish'ens-eq) | ficiency.

IN-SUFFIFCIENT, (In-suf-fish'ent) a. Not sufficient; in

IN-SUF-FI''CIENT, (In-suf-lish'ent) a. Not sufficient; in competent; incomplete; nadequate; incapable, unait IN-SUF-FI''CIENT-LY, (-fish'ent-le) ad. Not sufficiently. IN-SUF-FIA'TION, m. Act of breathing upon. Fulke. IN'SUT', m. A petition, a request. Skak. IN-SUT',-BLE, a. Unsuitable. Burnet. [In'su-LA, [In'su-LF, S. P. Ja. K. Sm.; In'shu-lar, W. F.] a. [insularis, L.] Belonging to an island; surrounded by water.

by water.

||TN'SU-LAR, n. An islander. Bp. Berkeley.

||IN-SU-LAR/I-TY,\* n. The state or quality of being an island,

| IN-SU-LAE'-TY, \* n. Ine state or quanty of being an island, or of being surrounded by water. Ec. Rev. | IN'SU-LA-RY, a. Same as insular. Howell. | IN'SU-LATE, a. a. [L. INSULATER J. D. INSULATING, INSULATED.] To make an island of. Paragat. To detach; to place in a detached situation, so as to have no communication with nursuousling objects.

ration with surrounding objects.

||In/sy-laten, a [sneal, L] Not contiguous; not connected; standing clear from a wall, as, "an usuated column." Barks.

||In-sy-Laten, a a contiguous state of being insu-

||IN'SU-LAT-OR,\* m. He or that which insulates. Phil. Mag.

[18.40.12. a. insulsus, L.] Dull; heavy; stupid. Millon. [18.40.12. a. insulsus, L.] Dull; heavy; stupid. Millon. [18.40.17. a. Act of insulting; an act or speech of insolence or contempt; an affront; an outrage; an offence; indigence or contempt.

nity.

[N-SULT', v. a. [insulto, L.] [i. INSULTED; pp. INSULTENG, INSULTED.] [†To leap or trample upon. Sick.] To treat with insolence, contempt, or abuse.

[N-SULT', v. v. To behave with insolence. B. Jonson.

†N-SULT', Tion, v. Act of insulting. Feltham.

[N-SULT', v. One who insults.

[N-SULT', v. Act or speech of contempt or insolence.

[N-SULT', v. A. Act or speech of contempt or insolence.

[N-SULT', v. A. Act or speech of contempt or insolence.]

[N-SULT', v. A. Act or speech of contempt or insolence.] insult

IN-SULT'ING-LY, ed. With insult; insolently. Dryden.

INT f[N-SULT'MENT,\* n. Act of insulting; insult. Shak. f[N-SUME', v. a. [msumo, L.] To receive or take in.

Evelya.

IN-80-PRE-A-BIL'-TY, z. Quality of being insuperable.

IN-80-PRE-A-BILE. a. [insuperable, I.] That cannot be surmounted or overcome; invincible; insurmountable.

IN-80-PRE-A-BILE-NESS, z. Quality of being insuperable.

The surmountable of the surmountable.

IN-SUPER-A-BLE-NESS, A. Guanty or oning insuperance.
IN-SUPER-A-BLY, ad. Invincibly; insurmountably.
IN-SUP-FÖRT'A-BLE, a. [ususpportable, Fr.] That cannot be supported or endured; intolerable; insufferable.
IN-SUP-FÖRT'A-BLE-NESS, A. State of being insupportable.
IN-SUP-FÖRT'A-BLY, ad. Beyond endurance, intolerably.
IN-SUP-FÖS'A-BLE, a. That is not to be supposed. Ec.

IN-SUP-PRESS'I-BLE, a. That cannot be suppressed.

IN-SUP-PRESS: PALE, a. Not to be suppresson.
IN-SUP-PRESS'SIVE, a. Not to be suppresson.
IN-SUR'A-BLE, (in-shti's-bl) a. That may be insured.
IN-SUR'A-BLE, Act of insuring; security
against loss, for which a present payment is made, premium paid in insuring; assurance. — Written also en-See Assurance.

INSUR'AN-CER, (m-shur'an-ser) n. An insurer. Dryden.
INSURE', (in-shur') v. a. [L. INSURE); pp. INSURING, INSURED. To make sure or secure; to secure, to secure
safety from a contingent loss. — Written also ensure. See

[N-STRE',\* (in-shur') v. n. To practise insurance; to underwrite. Smart.

uctwife. Smart.

[N-Sürge, (in-shurer) n. One who insures. See Ensurer.

[N-Sürgen-Cy,\* n. The act of rising in rebellion aguinst government. Dr. R. Vaughan.

[N-Sürgent, n. [nauggens, L.] One who rises in open rebellion against the established government of his country. a rebel

try; a rebel. In-sile/QENT,\* a. Rising in opposition to lawful authority. Ed. Ren

IN-SUR-MÖÜNT'A-BLE, a. [insurmontable, Fr.] That cannot be surmounted; insuperable; unconquerable.

In-syr-möünt'A-BLE-nEss,\* n. State of being insurmount-

able. Ask. IN-SUR-MOUNT'A-BLY, ad. Invincibly; unconquerably.

IN-SUR-REC'TION, R. [insurrectto, L.] A seditious rising against government; a rebellion; a revolt.
IN-SUR-REC'TION-AL,\* a. Insurrectionary. Walsh.
IN-SUR-REC'TION-SET,\* Relating to an insurrection.
IN-SUR-REC'TION-IST,\* R. One who excites insurrection,

an insurgent. Wilberforce.

IN-SUS-CEP-TJ-BIL'J-TY,\* n. Quality of not being suscep-

tible. Smart.

In-Sub-CEP'T]-BLE, a. Not susceptible: not capable.

IN-Sub-CEP'T]-BLE, a. Not susceptive. Rambler.

IN-Sub-CEP'T]-VE,\* a. Not susceptive. Rambler.

IN-SUB-CEP'T]-VE,\* a. Not susceptive. Rambler.

IN-SUB-CEP'T]-BLE, a. Not perceptible to the touch. Bailey.

IN-TACT',\* a. Untouched; not touched. Sir R. Peel.

IN-TACT',- a. Untouched; not touched. Sir R. Peel.

IN-TACT',- a. Untouched; not touched. Sir R. Peel.

IN-TACT',- a. Untouched; not touched. Sir R. Peel.

IN-TACT',- a. Untouched; not touched. Bailey.

IN-TAN-G-ILI',- TY,\* a. Quality of being intangible.

IN-TAN-G-IBLE-NESS,\* b. Smart.

IN-TAN-G-IBLE, a. That cannot be touched; not perceptible by the touch. Wilkins.

IN-TAN-G-IBLY,\* a.d. In an intangible manner. Cudworth.

IN-TAN'91-BLY, \* ad. In an intangible manner. Cudworth. IN-TAN'91-B, v. See Extragle. 'IN-TAS'4-BLE, a. That cannot be tasted. Grew. IN'TE-92B, z. [L.] The whole; not a part; a whole num-

ber. IN'TE-GRAL, a. [Fr.] Whole; comprising all its parts; not divided; complete, not defective, total; enture; not frac-tional. — Integral calculus (Math.) is the reverse of differ-

tional.—Integral careaus (Math.) is the reverse of differential calculus, and corresponds to the inverse method of fluxions. 57 This word is sometimes corruptly pronounced in the freq; but this pronunciation is not countenanced by any of the orthodoists.

INTE-08.LL, n. The whole made up of parts. Hale.

[INTE-08.LL';-TY, n. Wholeness; completeness. Whita-

ker.

IN'TE-GRALLY, ed. Wholly; completely. Whitaker.

IN'TE-GRAILLY, ed. Contributing to make up a whole.

IN'TE-GRAITE, v. a. [integro, integrates, L.] [i. intragratus, L.] [i. intragratus, L.] [i. intragratus, L.] [i. intragratus, integratus, L.] [i. intragratus, up a whole; to contain all the parts of.

IN-TE-GRAITION, n. The act of integrating. Cockeram.

IN-TE-GRAITION, integrating. L.] Honesty; uprightness; probity; uncorruptedness; genuine, unaduliterated state.

IN-TE-GRAITION, integrameatum, L.] Any thing that covers or envelope, as the skin of an animal; a covering; an envelcie. an envelcipe.
[N-TEG-U-MENT'4-RY,\* a. Relating to integuments; cov-

ering. P. Mag.
IN-TEG-U-MEN-TA'TION,\* n. That part of physiology that

treats of integuments IN'TEL-LECT, m. [Fr.; intellectus, L.] The power of un-

INT derstanding; the intelligent or rational mind; the under-

standing; genius; talent. N-TEL-LEC'TION, n. [Fr.; intellectie, L.] Act of under-IN-TEI

standing.

IN-TEL-LEC'TIVE, a. [intellectif, Fr.] Having power to understand; mental; perceptible only by the intellect, not

IN-TEL-LEC'TIVE-LY. \* ad. In an intellective manner. Warner

f understanding.

||fin-TEL-LECT'U-AL, n. Intellect; understanding. Millon. ||In-TEL-LECT'U-AL-ISM,\* n. Intellectual quality or power.

IN-TEL-LECT'U-AL-1ST, n. [One who overrates the powers of the human understanding, Bacon.] One who holds that human knowledge is derived from pure reason. Fo. Qu. Rev. || || IN-TEL-LECT-U-XL'I-TY, m. Intellectual power. Hally-

anall

IN-TEL-LECT'U-AL-IZE, v. a. To treat or reason upon in an intellectual manner. Colorudgs.

|IN-TEL-LECT'U-AL-LY, v. ad. In an intellectual manner

IN-TEM'/FR-ATE, a. In an intelligible mainer.

IN-TEM'/FR-ATE, a. Intemeratus, L.] Undefiled. Parth.

IN-TEM'/FR-ATE-D., Sacra.

IN-TEM'/FR-ATE-NESS, n. State of being undefiled. Donne.

IN-TEM'/FR-A-MCR, n. State of being intemperate; want of temperance or moderation; excess, excessive indulgence of appetite, especially in intoxicating drink.

IN-TEM'/FR-ANCY, n. Intemperatus, L.] Not temperate; mmoderate in drink; drunken; gluttonous; passionate, excessive.

†IN-TEM'PER-ATE, v. a. To disorder; to put out of order. Whitaker

IN-TEM'PER-ATE-LY, ad. In an intemperate manner; ex-

IN-TEM'PER-ATE-NESS, n. Intemperance. Answorth.
IN-TEM'PER-A-TÜRE, n. Excess of some quality. Cot

grave. †IN-TEM-PES'TIVE, a. [intempestivus, L.] Unseasonable.

†In-TEM-PES'TIVE-LY, ad. Unseasonably; unsuitably.

tin-TEM-PES-Tiv'I-Ty, n. Unsuitableness as to time. Hals.

†IN-TEM-PRE-TIVI-TY, л. Unsuitableness as to time. Hals.
IN-TEM-B-BLE, [In-tEm'a-bl. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.; In-tE'-na-bl, Ja.] a. Indefensible, untenable. Warburton.
IN-TEND', v. a. [intendo, l..] [I. INTENDED; pp. INTENDING, INTENDED.] [†TO stretch out, to regard. Spensor.] To mean; to design; to purpose.
IN-TEND', v. v. To extend; to stretch forward. Pope. [R.]
IN-TEND', v. v. To contend; to stretch forward of an intendant; a geographical or civil division of a country France.

Ency.

IN-TEND'ANT, n. [Fr.] An officer who superintends: a superintendent. Arbuthnot. The chief magistrate of a city, corresponding to mayor. [Charleston, S. C.]

IN-TEND'ER, n. One who intends. Feltham.

IN-TEND'ER, v. a. See ENTENDER.

IN-TEND'INENT, n. [entendement, Fr.] Attention; patient hearing; understanding; consideration; thought. Spenager.

Ser. [N-TEND'MENT, n. [satendement, Fr.] Intention; design. Shak.—(Law) The understanding, intention, or true meaning. Whisham.

[M-TEN'ER-ATE, v. a. [in and tener, L.] [i. INTENSEATED: pp. INTENSEATING, INTENSEATED] To make tender; to soften. Doniel. [ii.]

[M-TEN'ER-ATE,\* a. Tender; soft; intenerated. Richardage. [ii] son. [R.]

INT 385 IN I.

ing. Bacon. [R.] †IN-TEN'[-BLE, a. Intenable. Shak. IN-TEN'SATE, \* v. a. To render intense; to strengthen. Ed.

Rev. [R.] In-Tënse'. Reo. [R.]
[N.TĒNĒE', a. [Intensus, L.] Strained; having the powers exerted to excess, forced; not lax; ardent; kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive.

N.TĒNSE'LY, ad. In an intense manner; earnestly.

IN-TĒNSE'NĒSS, n. The state of being intense; intensity; artenset.

force; vehemence; ardency; great attention; earnes

ness.

N.TEN'S|-FY,\* v. a. [i.intersified; pp. intersifying, intersifying]. To render intense, to strengthen, to intensate. Ec. Rev. [2.]

N.TEN'SION, n. [untensio, L.] The act of forcing or straining; the state of being intense. Bacon.

N.TEN'S|-TY, n. State of being intense, utmost exertion

or effort; a. Exact to tening intense; utmost exertion or effort; earnestness; vehemence; excess.

IN-TEN's|VE, a. Exerting or adding force; fully exerted or stretched out; intent; unremitted.

IN-TEN's|VE-LY, ad. By increase of degree; engerly.

IN-TEN's|VE-RESS,\* a. The state of being intensive. Hale.

[N-TENT', a. [intentus, L.] Anxiously diligent, eager; earn-

est.

[N-TENT', n. A design; a purpose; intention; aim, drift, a view formed; meaning. — To all intents, in all senses.

[N-TEN'TION, n. [intensio, L.] [Closeness of attention, deep ardor of mind. Locke.] That which is intended; design; purpose; end; aim.

[N-TEN'TION-AL, a. [untentionnel, Fr.] Having intention; voluntary; designed; done by design.

[N-TEN-TION-AL'!-TY,\* n. Quality of being intentional. Colerades.

IN-TEN'TIQN-AL-Ly, ad. By design; with fixed choice. IN-TEN'TIQNED.\*(in-ten'shund) a. Having intentions, disposed; as, well-intentioned. Richardson. IN-TEN'TIVE, a. Diligently applied, attentive. Bacon. IN-TEN'TIVE-Ly, ad. With application; attentively. Bp. Hall Hall

†[n-TEN'TIVE-NESS, n. State of being intentive. W. Mountague

IN-TENT'LY, ad. With close attention, with eager desire.

IN-TENT'LY, ad. With close attention, with eager desire.
IN-TENT'MESS. n. The state of being intent. South.
IN-TER', v. a. [enterrer, Fr.] [1. INTERRED. pp. INTERRING,
INTERRED.] To bury in the ground, to cover with earth.
IN'TER-KOT, n. A short piece between others; the time
between the acts of the dramm; interlude. Ld. Chesterfield.

In-Ter-Ac/Tion, \* n. An intervening action. Ed. Rec. In-Ter-Ac/Tion, \* n. An intervening action. Ed. Rec. In-Ter-Ac/Di-Tive, \* n. Something inserted parenthetically or between other things. Coloridge.

In-Ter-Ac/Gent, \* n. An agent that acts between two parties, a mediator. Karby.

IN-TER-XM'NJ-AN, a. [inter and amnis, L.] Situated be-tween rivers. Bryant.

IN-TER-AR-TIC'U-LAR, \* a. Situated between the articula-

tions. Dunglison.
†IN-TER-BAS-TA'TION, n. [interbasté, Fr.] Patch-work. LARY.

ILARY.

INTER/CA-LAR, a. Inserted; interculary. See INTERCA-INTER/CA-LA-RY, [in-ter'ka-k-re, S. P. Ja. K. Sm. R. Rees, Wb.; in-ter-ka'l-p-re, W. J. F.] a. [interculary, L.] Inserted out of the common order, to preserve the equation of time; as the 29th of February, in a leap year, is an intercular day.

IN-TERCA-LATE, v. a. [t. INTERCALATED; pp. INTERCALATING, INTERCALATED.] To insert out of the usual order, so as to preserve the account of time, as an extraordinary day.

IN-TER-CA-LA'TION, n. [Fr.; intercalatio, L.] Act of in-

tercalating; an insertion.

IN-TER-CEDE', v. m. [mtercedo, L.] [s. INTERCEDED; pp.
INTERCEDING, INTERCEDED.] To pass or act between; to
interpose; to mediate; to plead in favor of one; to act

interpose; to mediate; to pieca in favor of one; to act between two parties by persuasion.

IN-TER-CED'ENT,\* a. Passing between; mediator.

IN-TER-CED'ER, m. One who intercedes; a mediator.

IN-TER-CED'ING, n. Intercession. Pearson.

IN-TER-CEL'LU-LAR,\* a. (Bot.) Lying between the cells.

IN-TER-CEPT', v. a. [interceptus, L.] [i. INTERCEPTED; pp. INTERCEPTING, INTERCEPTED] To stop and seize in the way; to obstruct; to cut off; to stop from being communicated.

IN-TER-CEPT'ER, s. One who intercepts; an opponent

IN-TER-CEPTION, s. [interceptio, L.] Act of intercepting; stoppage in course; hinderance; obstruction.

IN-TER-CES'SION, (in-ter-serb'un) s. [Fr.; intercessio, L.]
Act of interceding; mediation; interposition; agency between two parties.

In-TER-CES'SION-ATE, v. a. To entreat. Nash.
In'TER-CES-SOR or In-TER-CES'SOR, n. [interessor, L.]
One who intercedes; mediator; an agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.

[N-TEN-TEN-LY-A'TION, m. The act of intenerating or softening. Bacon. [R.]

IN-TEN-CES-60'RI-AL,\* a. Relating to or implying intercession; intercessory. Bp. Horns. [R.]

IN-TEN-CES'SO-RY, a. Relating to or containing intercessory.

sion.

IN-TER-CHĂIN', v. a. [i. INTERCHAINED., pp. INTERCHAINEING, INTERCHAINED.] To chain; to link together. Stak.

IN-TER-CHĂNGE', v. a. [inter and change.] [i. INTER-CHANGE] To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange reciprocally; to succeed alternately.

IN/TER-CHĂNGE, n. Commerce, permutation of commodities, alternate succession; mutual exchange, reciprocally.

procity.

IN-TER-CHÂNGE-A-BÎL/J-TY,\*n. Interchangeableness. Por-IN-TER-CHÂNGE-A-BLE, a. Capable of being interchanged preciprocal, given and taken mutually; following alter-

IN-TER-CHANGE'A-BLE-NESS, n. State of being interchangeable

IN-TER-CHÄNGE'A-BLY, ad. By interchange, alternately IN-TER-CHÄNGE'MENT, n. Interchange. Skak. [R.] fin-TER-CJ DENT, \*a. Coming between; happening. Boyle. IN-TER-CIP'J-ENT, a. [intercipiens, L.] Obstructing; inter-

repting.

IN-TER-CIV'SION, n. [interciso, L.] Interruption. Browns.

IN-TER-CLA-VIC'U-LAR,\* a. Being between the clavicles.

Dunglison.
In'TER-CLÖSE,\* v. a. To shut in or within. Boyle.
In-TER-CLÖOD',\* v. a. To shut within clouds; to cloud.

IN-TER-CLUDE', v. a. [interclude, L.] [i. INTERCLUDED; pp. INTERCLUDING, INTERCLUDED.] To shut from a place or course by something intervening, to intercept.
IN-TER-CLU'SION, n. Act of intercluding; obstruction;

interception

IN-TER-CO-LO'NI-AL, \* a. Relating to the intercourse between different colonies. Nova-Scotian.

IN-TER-COM'MON-AGE,\* n. Joint use of the same com-

IN-TER-COM-MÜNE',\* v. n. To commune together. C. J.

IN-TER-COM-MU'NI-CA-BLE,\* a. Mutually communicable. Coleridge.

IN-TER-COM-MU'NI-CATE, \* v. n. To communicate mutually. Holland.

IN-TER-COM-MU-NI-CA'TION,\* n. Mutual communication. Coloridge

IN-TER-COM-MUN'ION,\* (In-ter-kom-mun'yun) n. Mutual communion. Law.

IN-TER-COM-MU'N-TY, n. A mutual communication or community; a mutual freedom or exercise of religion.
IN-TER-COS/TAL, a. [Fr., inter and costa, L.] Placed be-

tween the ribs. In'TER-COURSE, (In'ter-kors) n. [entrecours, Fr.] Commerce; mutual exchange; communication; connection.

IN-TER-CROSS, \* v. a. To cross mutually. Skaftesbury. †IN-TER-CUR', v. n. [intercurro, L.] To intervene, to happen. Shelton.

PCIL SACLUM.

IN-TER-CUR'RENCE, n. Passage between; intervention.

IN-TER-CUR'RENT, a. [intercurrens, L.] Running, coming, or happening between; intervening.

IN-TER-CU-TA'NE-OLS, a. Within the skin. Evelyn.

IN-TER-DASH',\* v. a. To dash at intervals; to intersperse.

TIN-TER-DEAL', n. Traffic; intercourse. Spenser. [c.s. IN-TER-DEN'TIL,\* n. The space between two dentils. Fran-IN-TER-DE-PEND'ENCE,\* n. Mutual dependence. Cols-

ridge.
IN-TER-DICT', v. a. [interductor, Fr.; interduce, L.] [i. in-IN-TER-DIC'TO-RY, a. Interdactor, FT.; interdaco, L. ] Is IN-TERDICTERD, pp. INTERDICTING, INTERDICTED.] To forbid; to prohibit, to forbid communion with the church. IN'TER-DICT, n. A prohibition, a papal prohibition of the sacrament or other religious rites. IN-TER-DIC'TION, n. Act of interdicting; interdict; pro-hibition; forbidding decree. IN-TER-DIC'TIVE, a. Having power to prohibit. Milton. IN-TER-DIC'TO-RY, a. Relating to or containing interdic-tion.

tion. [Mag. IN-TER-DIG'j-TAL,\* a. Being between the fingers. Phil. IN-TER-DUGE,\* n. (Carp.) An intertie. Smart. (IN-TER-DES, n. [interess, It.] Interest; concern; right.

Spenser. †IN'TER Ess, v. a. [intéresser, Fr.] To concern ; to inter-

est. Hooker.

In'TER-EST, v. a. [interest, L.] [i. INTERESTED; pp. INTERESTING, INTERESTED.] To excite interest or concern ito affect; to exert; to give share in.

- INTER-EST. v. m. To affect; to move; to touch with pas- |
- sion; to gain the affections of.
  INTREET, m. Concern; advantage; good; influence;
  share; participation; regard to private profit; surplus:—
  a premium or sum of money given for the loan or use of other sum of money.

In'TER-EST-ED, a. Having an interest; concerned in the consequences; not uninterested, not disinterested. Todd. In'TER-EST-ING,\* a. Exciting interest or attention, affect-

ing. IN TER-EST-ING-LY, ad. In an interesting manner. Cole-

ridge.
IN-TER-FA'CIAL,\* (In-ter-fa'shal) a. (Min.) Contained by

IN-TER-FA'CIAL," (In-tr-1-a'sna) A. (AMA.) Contained by two faces of a crystal; as, an interfacial angle. Dana.

IN-TER-FERE', v. n. [inter and forto, L.] [t. INTERFERED; pp. INTERFEREN, INTERFERED.] To interpose; to intermeddle; to clash; to oppose, to strike reciprocally, as a horse when his legs strike each other.

NATER-FERENCE. Act of interfering an intermed.

Norse when his legs surke each other.

IN-TER-FER'ENCE, a. Act of interfering; an intermedding; a clashing; interposition.

IN-TER-FER'ER,\* n. One who interferes. Dr. Reeder.

IN-TER-FER'ING, n. Clashing, contradiction; interference.

IN-TER-FELV-ENT, a. [interfluens, L.] Flowing between.

Rouls.

[N-TER FRUY-SAR] - Bayla.

[N-TER FLUY-OUS, \* a. Flowing between; interfluent. Smart.

[N-TER-FÖ-L]-Ā'CEOUS, \* (-fö-le-ā'shus) a. Being placed alternately between leaves. P. Cyc.

[N-TER-FÖ'L]-ĀTE, v. a. To interleave. Todd.

[N-TER-FÖ'L]-ĀTE, u. a. To interleave. Todd.

[N-TER-FÖ'L]-ĀTE, u. a. To interleave. Todd.

IN-TER-FUL'GENT, a. [mter and fulgers, L.] Shining be-

IN-TER-FÜSED', (In-ter-füzd') a. [interfusus, L.] Poured or spread between

spread between ... (-zhun) n. Act of pouring or spreading between. Coloradge.

In TER-IM, n. [niterim, L.] The mean time, intervening time. Sads. The name given to a decree of the Emperor

Charles V.

Unaries V.

M.TÉ'RI-OR, a. [interior, L.; interior, Fr.] Internal; inner; not superficial; not outward; opposed to exterior.

M.TÉ'RI-OR, n. That which is within, the inner part; inside; the inland part of a country. — (Politics) One's own country, or the home department; as, "minister of the interior," Ed. Rev.

interior." Ea. Kev. [N-TE-R-J-ÖK]-TY,\* n. The quality of being interior. Clussold. [N-TE-R-OR-LY, ad. Internally; inwardly. Donne. IN-TE-JA'CEN-CY, n. [interpacens, L.] Act or state of ly-

IN-TER-JA'CENT, a. [Interpaceus, L.] Act of sinte of lying between.
IN-TER-JA'CENT, a. Intervening; lying between. Raleigh.
IN-TER-JECT', v. a. [interjectus, L.] [i. INTERJECTED, pp.
INTERJECTING, INTERJECTED.] To put between; to throw
in; to insert. Wotton.

In-TER-JECT', p. n. To come between. Sir G. Buck.
In-TER-JEC'Tion, n. [Fr.; interjectus, L.] Act of throwing between; intervention.—(Gram.) An exclamation, or a word thrown in by the force of some passion or emotion; " O! Alas!"

B. TER-FEC'TION-AL,\* a. Relating to or like an interjection; thrown in. Ed. Rev.
IN-TER-FEC'TION-A-BY,\* a. Relating to or like an interjection; interjectional. Palmer.

INTER-JOIN', v. a. (i. INTERJOINED; pp. INTERJOINING, INTERJOINED; To intermary. Shak. INTER-JOINE'S. The space between josts. Francis. INTER-JUNC'TION, v. a. A mutual joining. Smart.

In-TER-Enit', \* v. a. & r. To knit together. Southey. †In-TER-Enowl'zdge, (in-ter-noi'ej) r. Mutual knowl-

edge. Bacon.

IN-TER-LACE', v. a. [entrelacer, Fr.] [i. INTERLACED; pp.
INTERLACING, INTERLACED.] To intermix; to put one
thing within another. IN-TER-LACE'MENT, \* n. Act of interlacing. Med. Jour.

IN'TER-LAPSE, a. Lapse of time between two events.

IN-TER-LARD, v. a. [entrelarder, Fr.] [t. INTERLARDED, pp.
INTERLARDING, INTERLARDED.] To insert fat pork or hacon into lean meat; to insert between; to diversify by

IN-TER-LEY', v. a. [i. INTERLAID; pp. INTERLAYING, IN-TERLAID.] To lay between or among. Danel. IN'TER-LEAF, v.; pl. IN'TER-LEAVES. A leaf inserted

among other leaves, Smart.

IN-TER-LEAVE', v. a. [i. INTERLEAVED; pp. INTERLEAVING, INTERLEAVED.] To insert a blank leaf, or blank leaves,

between other leaves.

IN-TER-LINE', v. a. To libel reciprocally. Bacon.

IN-TER-LINE', v. a. [i. interline; pp. interline, interline]. To write in alternate lines; to correct by writing between the lines.

[bles.

writing between the lines. Silver to correct by Mr.TER-LIN'E-AL,\* a. Between lines; interlineary. Penalines; having insertions between lines. Bp. Holl.
IN-TER-LIN'E-AR-LY,\* ad. By interlineation. Bp. Holl.
IN-TER-LIN'E-A-RY,\* a. Inserted between lines; having insertions between lines; interlineation. Bp. Holl.
IN-TER-LIN'E-A-RY, a. Inserted between lines; having insertions between lines; interlinear. Millon.
IN-TER-LIN'E-A-RY, a. A book interlined. Millon.

IN-TER-LIN-E-A'TION, m. Act of interlining; any thing in-

serted between lines. IN-TER-Lim'(ING, m. Correction; a writing between lines.
IN-TER-Lim'(NG, m. Correction; a writing between lines.
IN-TER-Lim'(NG, m. C. [f. INTERLIMENC; pp. INTERLIMENC,
INTERLIMENC.] To connect by uniting links; to join one in another.

IN TER-LINK. \* s. An intermediate link or connection. Cole

IN-TER-LO-OL'TION, n. [inter and locatio, L.] An interplating; an interposition.
IN'TER-LO-OL'S n. To communicate with, or flow into, one another. Maunder.

INTER-LOCK, v. n. 10 communicate man, one another, Maxader.

INTER-LO-CÜTION, n. [Fr.; interlocutie, L.] Dialogue.

Hooker.—(Lev) An intermediate act or decree before final decision. Hylfs.

INTER-LÖC'U-TOE, [In-ter-lök'u-tor, S. P. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; In-ter-lo-kü'tor, W.; In-ter-lo-kü'tor, Wares.] n. [inter and loquor, L.] A dialogist; one who speaks among others.—(Scotch law) An interlocutory indement.

judgment.
N-TEB-LÖC'U-TO-RY, [In-ter-lök'u-to-re, S. W. P. J. F. Ja.
K. Sm.; In-ter-lo-kū'to-re, E.] a. Consisting of dialogue;
preparatory to final decision.
N-TER-LÖPE', v. n. [inter and loopen, D.] [i. INTERLOPED;
pp. INTERLOPING, INTERLOPED.] To run or leap into a busitess in which one have concern to any between the ness in which one has no concern; to run between par-ties and intercept advantage, to intrude.

INTER-LOFER, n. One who interlopes; one who runs into business in which he has no concern or right, an in-

truder.

†IN-TER-LUCATE, v. a. [interluce, L.] To let in light by cutting away branches or boughs; to thin the branches of a wood. Cockeram.

IN-TER-LUD'ER, n. A performer in an interlude. B. Jon-

son.
IN-TER-LU/EN-CY, n. [interluo, L.] A flowing between; water interposed. Hale. [R.]
IN-TER-LU/MAB., } a. [inter and luna, L.] Belonging to IN-TER-LU/MAR., \) the time when the moon, about to

change, is invisible.

IN-TER-MAR'RIAGE, (In-ter-mar'nj) n. Reciprocal marriage, marriage between two families where each takes

riage, marriage between two lamines where cach sand one and gives another.

IN-TER-MAR'RY, v. n. [1. INTERMARRIED; pp. INTERMARRY-ING, INTERMARRIED.] To marry reciprocally with another family, tribe, or nation.

IN-TER-MAX'[1-14-RY,\* a. Situated between the jawlenges Posst

bones. Roget. INTER-MEAN, n. An intermediate act, an interact.

IN-TER-MED'DLE, v. n. [L. INTERMEDDLED , pp. INTERMED-DLING, INTERMEDDLED.] To meddle or interpose of-

ficiously; to intrude.

IN-TER-MED'DLE, v. a. To intermix; to mingle. Spenser.
IN-TER-MED'DLER, n. One who intermeddles, an intruder.

IN-TER-MED'DLING, \* n. Officious interference. Burke.
IN/TER-MEDE, \* n. A sort of interlude in a drama; a short
musical piece, generally of a burlesque character. Brande. ||IN-TER-ME'DJ-A-CY, n. Interposition; intervention. Der-

[IN-TER-ME'D]-A-CY, n. Interposition; intervention. Der-kam. [R.]
[IN-TER-ME'D]-AL. [In-ter-me'd]-al. [P. J. Ja. Sm. R.; Inter-me'd]-al. [V.] a. [inter and medius, L.] Intervening, lying between. Bp. Taylor.
[IN-TER-ME'D]-ATE, a. [intermédiat, Fr.; inter and medius, L.] Lying between extremes; intervening, interposed.

terposed.

||IN-TER-ME'DJ-ATE, v. n. To intervene; to interpose. Shee

||In-TER-ME'DJ-ATE-LY, ad. By way of intervention.
IN TER-ME-DJ-A'TION,\* a. Intervention; interposition.

"In-TER-ME/DI-UM," n. [L.] Intermediate space; an intermediate agent. Coloridge.
[IN-TER-MELL', v. n. [entrentler, Fr.] To intermedile.

Marston. in-tra-mell', v. a. To mix; to mingle. Bp. Fisher. In-terment, s. [enterroment, Fr.] Act of interring; burial;

acoulture

IN-TER-MEN'TION, v. a. To mention among; to include. IN-TER-MI-CA'TION, \* a. A shining between or among.

IN-TERMI-GRA'TION, n. [inter and migre, L.] Reciprocal migration; act of removing from one place to another, so as that, of two parties removing, each takes the place of the other. Hals.

In-TER'M;-NA-BLE, a. [Fr.; in and termine, L.] Having no limits; unbounded; unlimited; immense.

In-TER'MI-NA-BLE, M. He whom no limit confines. Mikon In-TER'MI-NA-BLE-NESS, n. State of being interminable. In-TER'MI-NA-TE, a. Unbounded; unlimited. Chapman. In-TER'MI-NATE, v. a. [intermino, L.] To threaten. Bp. Hall. [in-TER-MI-NA-TION, n. Menace, threat. Bp. Taylor. In-TER-MIN'GLE, (In-ter-ming's) v. a. [i. intermingled; pp. intermingled; pp. intermingled.] To mingle; to mix together.

together.

In-Ter-M(N'GLE, v. n. To be mixed or incorporated. Shak.

IN-Ter-M(Se, \* n. Interference; interposition. Bacon.

IN-Ter-M(Se, v. n. Interference; interposition. Bacon.

Act of intermitting; space or time between two periods, performances, events, or paroxysms; cessation for a time; pause; rest, stop; interruption.

IN-Ter-Mis's;ve, a. Coming by dis; alternating; not continuously.

tinual. IN-TER-MIT', v. a. [intermitto, L.] [L INTERMITTED; pp. INTERMITTING, INTERMITTED.] To cause to cease for a

time; to interrupt.

IN-TER-MiT', v. n. To subside, to abate; to cease for a time, to be interrupted.

time, to be interrupted.

N-TER-MIT'TENT, a. Ceasing and returning at intervals; alternating; coming by fits.

IN TER-MIT'TING,\* p. a. Coming by fits. Maunder.

IN TER-MIT'TING,\* p. a. Coming by fits. Maunder.

IN TER-MIT'TING-LY, ad. At intervals; not long together.

IN-TER-MIX', (In-ter-mix') v. a. [LINTERMIXED, pp. IN-TER-MIX', v. n. To be mingled together.

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IN-TER-MO-DILL'ION,\* (-yun) n. (drch.) The space be-

termixed; mass formed by mingling bodies, a mixture.

IN-TER-MO-DILL'(10,N.\* (-yun) n. (Arch.) The space between two modilions. Francis.

IN-TER-MON'DI-AN.\* a. Being between worlds. Locks.

IN-TER-MON'DI-AN.\* a. Intermudane. Colerulys.

IN-TER-MÜ'RAL, a. [inter and murus, L.] Lying between worlds.

walls.

walls.

Walls.

N-Tir-Mu-Tiron,\* a. Between the muscles. Dunglison.

N-Tir-Mu-Tiron,\* n. Mutual interchange. Smart.

IN-Tir-Mu-Tiron,\* n. Mutual. Daniel.

IN-Tir-Mu-Tiron,\* n. Mutual. Daniel.

IN-Tir-Mu-Tiron,\* n. Inward; intestine, not foreign. Howell.

IN-Tiron,\* n. Inward; intestine, not external, spiritual, not interal, interior, intrinsic.

IN-Tiron,\* n. Linearins,\* L. Inward, not external, spiritual, not interal, interior, intrinsic.

IN-Tiron,\* Lilen,\* n. Cuality of being internal. Classold.

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IN-Ti

ern word, now in established use, and said to have been first used by Jeremy Bentham.

oven hist used by Jeremy Bendam.

In-Tern-E(-1,-Ar.,\* (In-tern-frishe-g-re) a. Mutually destructive, exterminating. Mackintosh.

In-Tern-E(-1,-Al.,\* a. Mutually destructive. Qu. Rev.

In-Terne Cine, a. [internectius, L.] Mutually destroying. Hudibras.

Inter-ne Cion, (In-ter-ne'shun) n. [interneco, L.] Mutual or entire destruction; massacre, slaughter.
Inter-ne Cive, \*a. Same as interneciary. Carlyle.

IN-TER-NEC'TION, n. [internecto, L.] Connection. Moun-

In TER-NODE, \* n. (Bot.) Space between two knots or

nodes. P. Cyc. In-Ter-nō/Di-AL,\* a. Between joints, nodes, or knots.

IN TER-NOS,\* [L.] "Between ourselves." Macdonnel.
IN-TER-NON'C|-O, (in-ter-nun'she-o) n. [internuncius, L.
internuncio, It.] A messenger between two parties:—a

envoy of the pope sent to small states and republics, distinguished from a mance, who represents the pope at the courts of emperors and kings. Millon.

IN-TER-OS/SEAL, (in-ter-Osh/a) a. Same as interesseous.

IN-TER-ÖS'SE-OUS,\*(In-ter-ösh-e-us) a.(Anat.) Noting small muscles between the metacarpal bones of the hand, and the metatarsal bones of the foot. Brands.

†IN-TER-PEAL', v. a. [interpello, L.] To interrupt; to inter-

pel. More.

IN-TER-PEL', c. a. To interrupt. B. Jonson.

IN-TER-PL-LA'TION, n. An interruption, carnest address; intercession. Bp. Toylor.—(Law) A summons. Ay-

[log. IN-TER-PEN'E-TEĀTE,\* v. a. To penetrate within. Shel-IN-TER-PEN-E-TEĀ'TION,\* s. Interior penetration. Cole-radge.

ridge.
IN-TER-PET'AL-4-RY,\* c. Situated between petals. Smith.
IN-TER-PI-LLS'TER,\* n. (Arch.) The space between two

pilasters. Brands.

IN-TER-PLEAD', \* v. a. [i. INTERPLEADED; pp. INTERPLEADING. INTERPLEADED.] (Law) To discuss or try a point happening, as it were, incidentally or between, before the principal cause can be determined. Whishaso.

IN-TER-PLEAD'ER,\* n. (Law) One who mte pleads:—a bill in equity. Whishaw.
IN-TER-PLEDGE', v. a. To give and take a pleage. Dec-

angut.

IN-TER-POINT', v. a. [i. interpointed; pp. interpointing, interpointed.] To distinguish by spots or marks; to point. Daniel.

point. Daniel.

\*\*TEL'70-LATE, [in-t8r'po-lät, S. W. P. E. J. F. Ja. A. Sa.; In'ter-po-lät, Wb.] v. a. [interpolo, L.] [i. interpolated.] To insert into another composition or piece; to foist into a place; to renew.

to renew.

[N-TER-PQ-LĀT-ED,\*p.a. Foisted in; inserted improperly.

[N-TER-PQ-LĀT-ED,\*p.a. Act of interpolating; something added to, or foisted into, the original matter.

[N-TER-PQ-LĀ-TQR, [In-tēr-PQ-lā-tµr, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; In-ter-pQ-lā-tµr, Wb.] One who interpolates or foiste foists.

In-TER-PÖL'ISH, v. a. To polish between. Milton. In-TER-PÖ'NENT,\* n. He or that which interposes. Hoy-

wood.

N.TER-PÖ'ŞAL, n. Interposition; intervention. South.

IN.TER-PÖŞE', v. a. [interposit, Fr.] [LINTEROSED; pp. INTERPOSING, INTERPOSED.] To place between; to thrust in; to offer as a relief.

IN.TER-PÖŞE', (Inter-PÖZ') v. n. To mediate; to act between two parties by authority; to interfere; to intermeddle; to intercede; to put in by way of interruption.

IN.TER-PÖS'ER, n. Interposed. Spenser.

IN.TER-PÖS'ER, n. One who interpose; a mediator.

IN.TER-PÖS'IR, n. A place of deposit between one commercial city or nation and another. Mitford.

IN.TER-PÖS'IN, (Inter-po-Zish'un) n. [Fr.; interposito, L.] Act of interposing; interference; mediation; agency between parties.

IN-TER-PÖ'SUER, (In-197-PÖZhur) n. Interposition. Glan-

†IN-TER-PO'SURE, (In-ter-po'zhur) m. Interposition. Glan-

IN-TER'PRET, v. a. [i. INTERPRETED; pp. INTERPRETING, INTERPRETED.] To explain; to translate; to decipher; to give a solution to; to expound; to elucidate.

IN-TER'PRET-A-BLE, a. Capable of being interpreted. Col-

[N-TER-PRE-TA-MENT,\* n. Interpretation. Milton.
[N-TER-PRE-TA'TION, n. [Fr., interpretatio, L.] Act of interpreting; explanation; the sense or meaning given by an interp reter; exposition.

by an interpreter; exposition.

In-TER/PRE-TA-TIVE, a. Collected by interpretation; con taining explanation; expositive. Barrow.

In-TER/PRE-TA-TIVE-LY, ad. By way of interpretation. Ray.

In-TER/PRET-ER, n. One who interprets, an explainer.

In-TER/PRET-ING,\* p. a. Explaining; giving interpreta

IIO.TER-PUNC'TION, (In-ter-pungk'shun) n. [interpunge, L.]
Act of interpointing, punctuation. Dr. Jackson.
IN-TER-RE'GEN-CY,\* n. The space of time, or the government, while there is no lawful sovereign on the throne.

IN-TER-REG'NUM, n. [L.] The time in which a throne is vacant, between the death or abdication of one sovereign and the accession of another.

IN-TER-REIGN', (In-tor-ran') n. [interregne, Fr.] Interregnum. Bacon.

num. Bacon.

[N-TER'RER, n. One who inters. Cotgrave.

[N-TER'RER, \* [n'ter-rex, K. Wb. Ash, Crabb, Brande, inter'rex, Latin.] n. [L.] One who discharges the royal suthority between the death of one king and the accession of another; a regent during an interregnum. Arnold.

[N-TER'RO-GATE, v. a. Interrogo, L.] [i. INTERROGATED; pp. INTERROGATED, To examine by questioning, to question; to inquire of.

[N-TER'RO-GATE, v. n. To ask, to put questions. Bacon. [N-TER'RO-GATE, n. Question put, inquiry. Bp. Hall.

[N-TER'RO-GATE, n. One who is interrogated. Brut. Crut.

IN-TER-RO-GA'TION, n. The act of interrogating; a question put; an inquiry: — a note or point, thus [?], denoting a question.

IN-TER-RÖG'A-TIVE, a. [interrogatious, L.] Asking a ques-

IN-TER-ROG'A-TIVE, a. [interrogativis, L.] Asking a question; denoting a question; interrogatory.
IN-TER-ROG'A-TIVE, n. A pronoun or word used in asking questions, as, solo! what? which? whather?
IN-TER-ROG'A-TIVE-LY, ad. In form of a question.
IN-TER-ROG'A-TO-RY, n. (interrogators. Fr.) A questions.
IN-TER-ROG'A-TO-RY, a. Containing or expressing a question.
IN-TER-ROG'A-TO-RY, a. Containing or expressing a question.

tion; interrogative.

IN TER-RÖ'REM,\* [L.] "By way of threat or terror;" in

order to terrify. INTER-RUPT', v. a. [interruptus, L.] [i. INTERRUPTED; pp. INTERRUPTED,] To stop or hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it; to hinder, to

divide; to separate.
IN-TER-RUPT', a. Containing a chasm; broken. Milton. [R.]

IN-TER-RUPT'ED-LY, ad. Not in continuity; with inter- || IN-TER-VO-LU'TION,\* n. State of being intervolved. Camp ruption or stoppages. In-THE-RUPT'ER, n. One who interrupts. Sc

Act of interrupting; state of being interrupted; that which interrupts; intervention; interposition; hinder-

wards interpreted to the shoulders.

IN-TER-BUP'TIVE,\* a. Causing interruption. Coloridge.

IN-TER-BUP'LAB, a. Placed between the shoulders.

IN-TER-BUND', (in-ter-sind') v. a. To cut off. Badey.

IN-TER-BURD', v. a. [inter and series, L.] To write be-

IN-TRR-SCRIEF, v. a. [inter and serves, a., ] to which twoon. Basicy.

IN-TRR-SCOANT, a. [intersecens, I., ] Dividing into parter.

IN-TRR-SCOT, v. a. [intersecens, I., ] I. INTERSECTE; pp.

IN-TRR-SECT, v. a. To meet and cross each other.

IN-TRR-SECTION, m. [intersectie, I.] Act of intersecting; the meeting or concourse of two lines or surfaces; the point where lines cross each other.

IN-TRR-SECT, v. a. [intersect, I.] To put in between; to insert. Brerescood.

In-TRE-SER'TION, a. An insertion; thing inserted.
In-TRE-SOM'NJ-008,\* a. Between sleeping and waking. Dublin Ray.

IN'TER-SPEECH, z. Intervening space. Todd. IN'TER-SPEECH, z. A speech interposed between others.

\*\*MOUNT. INTERSPERSE!, v. a. [interspersus, L.] [i. INTERSPERSED;

\*\*PP. INTERSPERSING, INTERSPERSED.] To scatter here and there among other things.

IN-TRE-SPER'SIGN, w. The act of interspersing.

IN-TRE-SPINOUS, a. (Anal.) Being between the spinous banes.

IN-TRE-SPINOUS.\* a. (Anal.) Being between the spinous bones. Reget.

IN'TRE-STATE.\* a. (Lew) Existing between different states or governments. J. Story.

IN-TRE-STEL'LAR. a. (inter and stella, L.] Intervening between the stars. Bacon.

IN'TRE-STICE, s. fin-TrE'STICE, [In'ter-stis, P. J. F. Wb. Johnson, Jah, Scott, Bailey; in-ter'stis, S. Ja. K. Sm. R. Kenrick, Narus, Rose; in'ter-stis or in-ter'stis, W. Jn. Listerstitum, L.] Bpace between, generally of things closely set; a small intervening space.

IN-TRE-STINC'TIVE, a. (interstinctus, L.) Distinguishing. Walls.

Walle.

IN-TRE-STI"TIAL (-stish'si) a. Containing interstices.
IN-TRE-STRAT';-FIED,\* (-fid) a. Stratified among or between parts or bodies. Urs.

tween parts or bodies. U.a.

†IN-TER-TALK', (-tAwk') v. n. To talk together. Careso.

IN-TER-TAN'G-LE, v. a. To intertwist. Bousm. & Fl.

†IN-TER-TEX', v. a. To intertweave. B. Jonson.

IN-TER-TEX'TYPE, (In-ter-tan'y) vi) n. [natertano, L.] Act
of interweaving; any thing interwoven; diversification.

IN'TER-TE, v. (-fr-k). A horizontal piece of timber

framed between two posts to keep them together.

BY TEAT TAN-SPIC'U-OUS, \* a. Transpicuous between the parts. Shelley.

B.-TRA-TRA-TROP'|-CAL, \* a. Being between the tropics. P. Cyc.

IN-TRA-TWINE', \* v. a. [i. INTRITWINED] ; pp. INTRITWINED, ; pp. INTRITWINED, ; pp. INTRITWINED, ; pp. INTRITWINED, ; pp. INTRITWINED, ; pp. INTRITWINED, ; pp. intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, intrince, i

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aginary space between two sounds.

In TRE-VAL,\* a. Low or alluvial land on the margins of rivers;—so called in New England. Similar land is called, in the Western States, bottom land. Peck.—Sometimes written superpole.

Sometimes written sucreals.

IN'TER-VAL,\* a. Denoting alluvial lands. Belknep. [U. S.]

IN-TER-VEINED', (-vand') a. Intersected, as with veins.

TR-TER-VENE', v. m. [intervenie, L.] [i. INTERVENED; pp. INTERVENED, INTERVENED.] To come between persons or things, or points of time; to interfere; to be intermediate.

| TN-TER-VENE', m. Opposition; meeting. Wotton.
IN-TER-VE'NI-ENT, a. [microcoicus, L.] Intercodent; pass ing betwe

ing between.

IN-TR-VEN'ING, p. a. Coming between; interrupting.

IN-TR-VEN'ING, n. [Fr.: intercents, L.] Act of intervening; state of being interposed; interposition; interference.—(Politics) The interposition or interference of one state with the domestic affairs of another.

IN-TR-VEN'UR, a. [intercent, Fr.] Intervention. Blent.

IN-TR-VEN'UR, v. a. [intercents, L.] To turn to another course. Wett. n. a. [intercents, L.] To turn to another course. Wett. n. a. Being between the vertebra. IN-TR-VEN'UR, (v. n) n. [satrous, Fr.] Mutual sight or view; a meeting; a formal meeting for conference.

IN-TR-VIS'IT, n. A. Intermediate visit. Qu. Rec.

INT

OSIL.

INTER-VÖLVE', v. a. [interpolve, L.] [i. INTERVOLVED;
pp. INTERVOLVEG, INTERVOLVED.] To involve one within another. Milton.
INTER-WEAVE', v. a. [i. INTERWOVE or INTERWEAVED;

IN-TER-WEAVE', v. a. [i. INTERWOVE OF INTERWEAVED.] Pp. INTERWEAVING, INTERWOVES OF INTERWEAVED.] To weave together; to intermit; to intermingle.

IN-TER-WEAV'ING, a. Intertexture. Intlon.

IN-TER-WOEN'ING, v. To wish mutually. Donne. [s.]

IN-TER-WOEN'ING, v. Act of working together. Interweave.

IN-TER-WO'N'EN, (in-tor-wo'vn) p. from Interweave.

See INTER-WO'N'EN, (in-tor-wo'vn) p. from Interweave.

INTERWALVE.

INTERWALVE.

INTERWALVE.

INTERWALVE.

INTER'TA-BLE, a. [intertabile, L.] Not qualified to make
a will. Aphile.

IN-TES'TA-CY, m. State of being or dying without a will.
IN-TES'TATE, a. [intestatus, L.] Wanting a will; dying without a will.

[N-TES'T]-NAL, [in-tes'te-nal, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; In-tes-ti'nal, Johnson.] a. [intestinal, Fr.] Belonging to the intestines.

IN-TES-TI-NĀ'LI-A,\* [missina, L.] n. pl. (Zool.) A class of animals which infest the interior of other animal bodies. Brande

Brands.
[N.TES'TINE, a. [intestinus, L.] Internal; inward; not external; contained in the body:—domestic; not foreign.
[N.TES'TINE, a. [intestinum, L.] pl. IN-TES'TINE, A gut or guts; the bowels; entrails.
[N-THYBST', v. a. To make thirsty. Bp. Hall.
[N-THRLY, v. a. [intheralize; pp. intheralling, in the label.] To enslave; to shackle; to reduce to servi-

tude

IN-THEAL'MENT, a. Act of enthralling; servitude.

IN-THEORY, v. a. To enthrone. Thomson. See ENTHEONE. IN-THEORY, v. a. To enthrone. Thomson. See ENTHEONE. IN-THEONG. Fairfuz IN-THEO-NI-ZA'TION, n. Act of enthroning. Wesver. IN-THEO-NIZE, v. a. [inthronior, old Fr.] To enthrone

Bullokar.

IN-TICE', v. a. See ENTICE.

IN'TI-MA-CY, n. State of being intimate; close familiarity; acquaintance; fellowship.

IN'TI-MATE, a. (status, L.) Inmost; inward; intestine; — near; not kept at distance; — familiar; close in friendship; closely acquainted.

IN'TI-MATE, n. A. familiar friend; a confidant.

IN'TI-MATE, v. a. [mtimer, Fr.] [I. INTIMATED; pp. INTIMATED, ] ['TO share as friends. Spenser.] To suggest obscurely; to insinuate, to hint, to point out undirectly. directly.

directly.

In'tI-MATE-LY, ad. Closely; nearly; familiarly.

In'tI-MA'TION, m. [Fr.] Act of intimating; suggestion; insmuation; bint.

IN'TIME, a. Inward; internal; intimate. Digby.

IN'TIME, a. Inward; internal; intimate. Digby.

IN'TIMEDATING, INTIMIDATED; To overawe; to frighten; to make fearful.

IN'TIM-DA'TION, m. Act of intimidating; fear.

IN'TIM'-DA'TO-BY,\* a. Causing intimidation. Ser J. Graham.

IN-TINC-TIV/I-TY,\* a. The want of the quality of coloring other bodies. Smart.

other bodies. Smert.
N-Tire!, a. [suiter, F.] Entire. Hooker. See Entire.
N-Tire!was, a. Entireness. Donas. See Entireness.
N-Ti'tle, c. a. See Entitle.

in-TLE, v. a. Bee ENTITLE.
[IN-TÎ/TULE, v. a. [i. & p. INTITULED.] To entitle. Spenser.
IN/TO, prey. Noting entrance with regard to place, or with
regard to a new state; noting penetration beyond the outside.

Side.

IN.TÖL'ER-A-BLE, a. [intolerabilis, L.] That cannot be tolerated, endured, or borne; insufferable.

IN.TÖL'ER-A-BLE-NESS, a. Quality of being intolerable.

IN.TÖL'ER-A-BLY, ad. Not tolerably; insufferably.

IN.TÖL'ER-ARCE, s. [Fr.] Want of toleration, patience, or forbesterates. or forbestance.

IN-TÖL'ER-AN-CY,\* n. Intolerance. Bailey. [R.] IN-TÖL'ER-ANT, a. [Fr.] Not tolerant; not able to en-

dure. IN-TOL'ER-ANT, M. One who is intolerant. Lowis.
IN-TOL'ER-AT-ED, a. Not endured or tolerated. Ld. Ches.

IN-TOL-ER-A'TION, R. Want of toleration. Ld. Chesterfold.

| N.-TÓL-ER-K'ITON, s. Want of toleration. Ld. Chesterfield. | In-TÓME', (-tôm') v. a. Hooker. See Entoms. | In-TOME', (-tôm') v. a. Hooker. See Entoms. | In-TO-MATE, v. a. [incone, L.] [i. INTORATED; pp. INTO-MATING, INTONATED.] To sound; to sound loudly; to sing together; to thunder. IN-TO-NA'TION, m. The act of intonating, sounding, or singing together; manner of sounding, as of the volce, flute, &c.; chant. | In-TONE', v. a. To make a slow, protracted noise. Pope. | IN-TOET', v. a. [interting, L.] [i. INTORTED; pp. INTORTING, INTORTED.] To twist; to wreath; to wring. | IN-TOETION, v. a. A winding or twisting. Smart.

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IN TO'TO,\* [L.] "In the whole;" entirely. Macdonnel. [N-TÖX']-CATE, v. a. [in and tozicum, L.] [L. INTOXICATED; pp. INTOXICATED; To inebriate; to make drunk; to infatuate.

†[N-TÖX']-CATE, a. Intoxicated. More.
[N-TÖX']-CAT-ING,\* p. a. Causing intoxication; making drunk. In-Tro-Düce', v. a. [introduce, L.] [i. introduced generation of introduced.] To lead, bring, conduct, or usher in; to make known; to present; to bring into nousner in; to make known; to produce, tice, to produce.

IN-TRQ-DDQ'FER, M. One who introduces.

IN-TRQ-DDC'TTQN, M. [Fr.; introduced; presentation:—
exordium; preface; the preliminary part of a book.

IN-TRQ-DDC'TYCH, M. [introductof, Fr.] Serving to introduce; introductory.

IN-TRQ-DUCT'QB, M. One who introduces; introducer.

Johnson. drunk.

N.-Töx-1-CÄ/TION, s. Inebriation; ebriety; drunkenness; infatuation.

N.-TERO-TA-BILV/-TY, s. State of being intractable.

IN-TERO-TA-BILV, a. [intractabile, L.] Ungovernable; violent; stubborn; obstinate; unmanageable; furious.

N.-TERO-TA-BIL-NESS, s. Obstinacy; perverseness.

N.-TERO-TA-BIL-NESS, s. Obstinacy; perverseness.

N.-TERO-TA-BILY, ed. Unmanageably; stubbornly.

IN-TERO-TILE,\* a. Incapable of being drawn out; not
tractile. Racon. IN-TRO-DUC'TO-RI-LY,\* ed. By way of introduction. Bez-IN-TRAC'TILE,\*
tractile. Bacon. IN-TRO-DUC'TO-RY, a. Serving to introduce; preliminary; prefatory; previous. IN-TRO-DUC'TRESS,\* n. A female who introduces. Holds-[N-TRA'DOS,\* s. (Arch.) The interior and lower line or curve of an arch, the exterior and upper being extrados. worth.

IN'TRO-FLEXED,\* (-flext) a. Bent inward. Smith.

IN-TRO-GRES'SION, n. [introgressio, L.] Entrance.

IN-TRO'IT, [in-tro'it, Sm.; in-troit, R. Wb.] n. [introit, Fr.] A pealm sung, in the Catholic service, while the priest enters within the rails of the altar.

IN-TRO-MIS'SION, (-mish'un n. [intromisso, L.] Act of sending in; admission.— (Scottish law) The act of intermedding with another's effects.

IN-TRO-MIT', v. a. [untromitte, L.] [i. INTROMITTED; pp. INTROMITTED; INTROMITTED.] To send in; to let in; to admit. to allow to enter. IN-TRA-MAR'GIN-AL,\* a. Being within the margin. Low-AON.

IN-TRA-MÜN'DINE,\* a. Being within the world. Ec. Rev.

IN-TRANCE, v. a. See Entrance.

IN-TRAN-QUIL'LI-TY, a. Unquietness; want of rest.

IN-TRANS-GA'LENT,\* a. Impervious to heat. Turser.

IN-TRANS-GA'LENT,\* a. Indextous, L. (Green.) Expressing a meaning which does not pass over to an object, as admit, to allow to enter.

IN-TRO-MIT, v. m. (Socted law) To intermeddie with the effects of another. Stuart.

IN-TRO-PRES'SION,\* (-presh'un) m. Internal pressure. Bata verb which requires not a noun or pronoun in the ac-cusative or objective case. IN-TRAN'SI-TIVE-LY, ad. In the manner of an intransitive Vero.

IN TEAN's;-TÖ,\* [L.] "In the act of passing," as merchandise, from one place to another. Hamilton.

IN-TEANS-MIS'S;-ELE,\* c. That cannot be transmitted. tic. [R.]
IN-TRO-RE-CEP'TION, n. Act of admitting into.
IN-TRO-RE-CEP',\* a. (Bot.) Turned inwards. Brands.
IN-TRO-SPECT', v. a. [untrospectus, L.] To view within; IN-TRANS-MU-TA-BIL'I-TY, \* s. State of being intransmuto look into. to look into.
IN-TRO-SEC'TION, m. A view of the inside. Hale.
IN-TRO-SEC'TION, \*\* a. Viewing inwardly. N. A. Rev.
IN-TRO-SUNE', v. a. To suck in. Evelyn.
IN-TRO-SUS-CEP'TION, m. Act of taking in. Smith.
IN-TRO-VE'NI-ENT, a. Entering. Browne.
IN-TRO-VE'NI-ENT, a. Entering. Browne.
IN-TRO-VERT', v. a. [a. INTRO-VERTED; pp. INTRO-VERTING,
IN-TRO-VERT', v. a. [a. INTRO-VERTED; pp. INTRO-VERTING, table. Pen IN-TRANS-MU'TA-BLE, a. That cannot be transmuted. Ray. IN'TEANT,\* a. One who makes an entrance. Hume. fin'TEANT,\* a. Making entrance; — entering. Smart. IN-TRAP', v. c. See Entrap.

| IN-TRAP', v. c. See Entrap.

| IN-TREAS'URE, (in-trëzh'ur) v. c. To lay up as in a treasury. Shak. IN-TRO-VERT', v. a. [1. INTROVERTED; pp. INTROVERTED.] To turn inwards. Comper. ury. Seas.

[N-TREAT', v. a. See Entreat.

[N-TREAT', v. a. Full of entreaty. Spenser.

[N-TRENCH', v. n. [L. Intrenched; pp. Intrenching, intrenched.] To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another, to trench.

[N-TRENCH', v. a. To make a trench or hollow in; to fortify with a trench.

[N-TRENCH', n. a. Not dividing: not to be divided: not the threather.] [N-TRÖDE', v. m. [mbrudo, L.] [L. INTRUDED; pp. INTRUD-ING, INTRUDED.] To thrust one's self into a place or busi-ness; to enter without invitation or permission; to en-Croach.

IN-TRÜDE', v. a. To force or thrust in rudely, or without right or welcome; to cast in; to obtrude; to infringe.

IN-TRÜD'ER, n. One who intrudes; interloper.

IN-TRÜD'ING, \*p. a. Making intrusion; thrusting in.

IN-TRÜ'SION, (in-trü'zhun) n. [Fr., intrusion, L.] The act of intruding; encroachment; unwelcome entrance or the TRENCH'ANT, a Not dividing; not to be divided; not to be wounded; indivisible. Shak.
[N-TRENCH'MENT, n. (Fort.) A fortification with a trench to be wounded; indivashe. Stat.

[N-TRENCH'MENT, n. (Fort.) A fortification with a trench or ditch; a ditch or trench with a rampart.

IN-TREP'ID, a. [intrepidus, L.] Fearless; daring; bold brave; undaunted; coursgeous; valiant.

IN-TRE-PID'I-TY, n. [intrepidut.] Fr.] Fearlessness; courage; bravery; valor; boldness.

IN-TRE-PID'I-TY, a. Intrepidut. Fr.] Fearlessness; courage; bravery; valor; boldness.

IN-TRE-CA-CY, n. State of being intricate or entangled; perplexity, involution; complexity.

IN'TRI-CA-EL, a. Entangling; ensuranting. Skelton.

IN'TRI-CA-TE, a. [intractus. L.] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obscure; difficult.

IN'TRI-CA-TE.-V. a. To perplex; to darken. Camden. [E.] IN'TRI-CA-TE.-NESS, n. Perplexity; obscurity; intricacy.

IN-TRI-CA-TE.-V. a. With intricacy or perplexity.

IN-TRI-CA-TE.-NESS, n. Perplexity; obscurity; intricacy.

IN-TRIGUE', (in-treg') n. [intrigue, Fr.] A plot or scheme of secret contrivance, to effect some object of an individual, of a party, of government, or of illicit love; a stratagem; an amour; a complication; the complication or perplexity of a fable or poem.

IN-TRIGUE', v. n. [intrigue, Fr.] [i. INTRIGUE); pp. IN-TRIGUE', v. a. [intrigue, Fr.] [i. INTRIGUE); pp. IN-TRIGUE', v. a. [intrice, L.] To perplex. L. Addison.

IN-TRIGUE', v. a. [intrice, L.] To ne who intrigue.

IN-TRIGUE', v. a. [intrice, J.] one who intrigue.

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IN-TRIGUE', v. a. [intrice, L.] To perplex L. Addison.

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IN-TRIGUE', v. a. [intrice, J.] one who intrigue.

IN-TRIGUE', v. a. [intrice, J.] one who intrigue. of intruding; encroachment; unwelcome entrance or transaction; obtrusion.

| N-TEU'SION-IST,\* (in-tru'zhu-Ist) z. One who intrudes or favors intrusion. Ckalzers.
| N-TEU'SIVE, a. Intruding upon; apt to intrude; obtrusive. N-TBOST', v. a. [L. INTRUSTED; pp. INTRUSTING, INTRUSTED.]
To deliver in trust; to confide to the care of.
IN-TU-'I'TON, (In-tu-shi'un) ». The act of the mind by which a truth is immediately perceived, and, as it were, beheld, without any previous process of analysis or ratio constion; act of seeing at once by the mind; intuitive perception.

[IN-TO']-TIVE, a. [Intuitivus, low L.] Seen by the mind immediately, without the intervention of argument or testimony; perceiving at once; seeing, or seen, at once with clearne IN-TO'!-TIVE-LY, ad. By intuitive perception.
iN-TU-MESCE', \* (in-tu-mes') v. n. To swell; to become tumid with heat. Smart. IN-TU-MES-ORNER, R. [intumesco, L.] A swelling, a tumor; tumid state. Browns.

IN-TU-MES-ORN-OY, m. Same as intumescence.

IN-TU-MU-LAT-ED, c. [intumulatus, L.] Unburied. Cock-| IN-TUR-QES'CENCE, n. [in and turgesco, L.] Act of swell-IN-TUR-ORDICANOR, R. [18 and the greec, L.] At the authoring; turged state. Browns.

IN-TUR-ORD-CEP'TION,\* s. (Mod.) The introduction of one part of the intestinal canal into another; introduce point.

Disaglicon.

IN-TURE, s. [Interes, L.] Bruise. Sponeer.

IN-TURE, vs. a. [L. INTWINED; pp. INTWINER, INTWINED.]

To twine together; to twine around; to twist or wreath Intrigue.

Intrigue.

Intrigue;

Intrigue;

Intrivaic, a. Inward; internal; real; true; genuine;

native; inherent; not extrinsic; not accidental.

Intrivaicat, a. [untrinsecus, L.] Internal; solid; real;

genuine; intrinsic.— Written also intrinsecul.

Intrivaicat, caller, ad Internally; naturally; really.

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Intrivaicat together.

|N-TWINE'MENT,\* n. The act of intwining. Todd.
|N-TWINE'MENT,\* v. a. To twist together, to intwine. Smart.
|N-U-EN'DO, n. See INSUMBDO.
|N'U-LA,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of composite plants,
elecampane; starwort.
|N'U-LINE,\* n. (Chom.) A peculiar vegetable substance extracted from usula helenium, or elecampane. P. Cyc. together.

IN-TRIM'SI-GATE, a. Perplexed; entangled. Shak. IN-TRO-CES'SION,\* (In-tro sesh'un) n. (Med.) The depression or sinking of any parts inwards. Crabb.

(N-UMBRATER, U. a. [imumbro, L.] [i. INUMBRATED, pp. IN-UMBRATING, INUMBRATED.] To shade; to cover with UMBRATING, INUMBR shade. Bailey. IN-UNCT'ED, a. [mun [IN-UNCT'ED, a. [MERICUS, L.] Anointed. Cockeram.
[IN-UNC'TION, n. Act of anointing. Burton.
IN-UNC'TION, n. Act of anointing. Burton.
IN-UN'DANT, a. Overflowing. Sheastone. [R.]
IN-UN'DATE, o. a. [mendo, L.] [i inundated; pp. inundating, inundated.] To overflow with water; to overwhelm, to submerge.
IN-UN-DA'TION, n. Act of inundating; state of being inundated; overflow, flood; deluge.
fin-Un-DER-STAND'ING, a. Void of understanding. Pearson.
IN-UR-BANE'LY, a. Wanting urbanity; uncivil. Scott.
IN-UR-BANE'LY, a.d. In an impolite manner. Dr. Allen.
IN-UR-BAN'L'TY, n. Want of urbanity. Be. Hall. ctus, L.] Anointed. Cockeram. IN-UE-BANE'LY, ad. in an impolite manner. Dr. Allen.
IN-UE-BAN':-TY, n. Want of urbanity. Bp. Hall.
IN-UEE', (in-yur') v. a. [i inured; pp. inuring, inured.]
To habituate, to make ready by practice; to accustom.
In-UEE', (in-yur') v. n. (Law) To come into use or power;
to have effect. Todd. IN-URE'MENT, w. Act of inuring; practice; habit; use; custom; frequency. Wotton. In-URN', v. a. [i. INURNED; pp. INURNING, INURNED.] To intomb; to bury. Shak. IN U-SI-TA'TION, n. [inusitatus, L.] Disuse; want of use. Paley.

[IN-UST'10N, (in-ust'yun) n. [inustio, L.] Act of burning or branding. Bailey.

[IN-U'TILE, n. [Fr.; inutiles, L.] Useless; unprofitable. Bacom.

Nu-TiL'1-TY, n. Uselessness; unprofitableness. Hurd.
†N-D'I'TER-A-BLE, a. Unutterable. Milton.

IN VXO'O-O,\* [L.] "In a void," or empty space. Hamilton.

IN-YADE, v. a. [unvado, L.] [i. invaded pp. invaded, invaded, invaded, invaded, invaded, invaded, invaded, invaded, invaded, invaded, invaded, invaded, invaded, invaded, invaded, invaded, invaded, in interest to encrosed upon; to attack; to assail; to encrosed upon; to attack; to assails.

IN-YAG-I-NA'TION, n. Intussusception Palmer.

IN-YAL-E-TO'DI-NA-BY. a. Wanting health: infirm. [2] In. vil. g. Ti'dj. NA. Ry, a. Wanting health; infirm. [R.]
IN. vil. jn, a. [modidus, L.] Not valid; weak; of no weight; of no legal force. In-vA-LID', \* a. [invalide, Fr.] Infirm; weak; sick. Carpenter.
In-vA-LID', (in-va-lid') n. A person who is disabled, weak,
or infirm, — often applied to a man worn out by warfare. or infirm,—often applied to a man worn out by watered.

IN-VA-LID',\* v. a. [LINVALIDED, pp. INVALIDING, INVALIDED.]

To affect with disease, to register as an invalid. IN-VAL'I-DATE, D. a. [i. invalidated; pp. invalidating, invalidated.] To make invalid, to weaken; to deprive | N.VAL'-DATE, v. a. | L. INVALIDATED; pp. INVALIDATING;
INVALIDATED. To make invalid, to weaken; to deprive
of force or efficacy.

IN-VA-DA'TION, m. Act of invalidating. Burka.

IN-VA-LIDE', (-led') n. [Fr.] Prior. See Invalid.

IN-VA-LIDE', (-led') n. [Fr.] Prior. See Invalid.

IN-VAL'OR-OUS,\* a. Not valorous; cowardly. D. O'Connell.

IN-VAL'OR-BLE, (In-Val'y)=-bil) a. That cannot be
valued; above all value; very precious; inestimable.

IN-VAL'U-A-BLE, a. Invalidation. Bp. Hall.

IN-VAL'U-B,\* (In-Val'y) a. Inestimable. Maurice.

IN-VA-RI-A-BLE, a. Not variable, immutable; unchangeable; unalterable; constant.

IN-VA'E,I-A-BLE, a. Not variable, immutable;
IN-VA'E,I-A-BLE, a. Not variable, immutable;
IN-VA'E,I-A-BLE, a. Invalidation;
IN-VA'E,I-A-BLE, a. Unchangeably, immutably.

IN-VA'E,I-A-BLE, a. Invalidation;
IN-VA'E,I-A-BLE, a. Invalidation;
IN-VA'E,I-A-BLE, a. Invalidation;
IN-VA'E,I-A-BLE, a. Invalidation;
IN-VA'E,I-A-BLE, a. Invalidation;
IN-VA'E,I-A-BLE, a. Invalidation;
IN-VA'E,I-A-BLE, a. Invalidation;
IN-VA'E,I-A-BLE, a. Invalidation;
IN-VA'E,I-A-BLE, a. Invalidation;
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Invalidation;
I Invective. Take.

Invective, a. [sweetne, Fr.] Harsh censure; abuse; reproach; an abusive or angry speech.

Invective, a. Satirical; abusive; censorious. Dryden.

Invective, invertical; abusive; Asak.

Invective, (invert) v. a. [streads, L.] [a. invertical; pp.

Invective, (invertical) To utter censure or reproach, in version in versions. It of the remains of reproach, to rail; to declaim.

In-version version version in one who inversion.

In-version version version versions version.

In-version version version version version.

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IN-VENDI-BIL'I-TY,\* n. Unsalableness. Browns.

IN-VEND'-BLE,\* a. Unsalable. Ask.

IN-VEND', BLE,\* a. Unsalable. Ask.

IN-VEND', v. a. [inecator, Fr.] [i. INVENTED; pp. INVENTING, INVENTED.] To discover; to find out; to excepting, INVENTED.]

390 INV tate; to produce something not made before; to form by the imagination; to device; to frame; to forge; to con-trive falsely; to fabricate; to feign. [N-VENT'RR, s. One who invents. See Inventor. N-VENT'FOL, a. Full of invention. Gufford. [N-VENT'I-BLE, a. Discoverable; capable of being invention. vented. IN-VEN'TION, (in-ven'shun) s. [invento, L.] Act of inventing; thing invented; device; contrivance; ingenuity; act or power of producing something new; forgery; fiction.

[IN-VEN'TIOUS, \*a. Ingenious; inventive. B. Josson.

IN-VEN'TIOUS, \*a. [inventif, Fr.] Apt to invent; ingenious; quick at contrivance; ready at expedients.

IN-VEN'TIVE-NESS, \*a. Quality of being inventive. Cham-IN-VEN'TOR, a. fineenter, L. | One who invents : a con-In-ven-Tō'r-AL, \* a. Belonging to an inventory. Maunder.
In-ven-Tō'B-AL-LY, ad. In the manner of an inventory. Shak STAR.

IN'YEN-TO-RY, [In'ven-tăr-e, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.

Wb.: In-vên'to-re, Johnson, Kenrok.] n. [incentarium,
L.] An account or catalogue of goods or movables.

IN'VEN-TO-RY, v. a. To register; to place in a catalogue. IN-VEN'TRESS, n. [inventrees, Fr.] A female who invents. Burnet IN-VER-I-SI-MIL'I-TUDE, . . Want of verisimilitude. Colerage. [R.]
IN-VEREE', a. [inverse. L.] Inverted; reciprocal; opposed to direct.—Inverse rate, the ratio of the reciprocals of two numbers.—Inverse proportion, the proportion in which more requires less, and less requires more.
IN-VEREE'LY,\* ad. In an inverse order. Maunder.

"No-VEREE'LY,\* ad. In an inverse order. Maunder."
"No-VEREE'LY,\* ad. In an inverse order. Maunder." In the inverse order. Manager.

In ver inverse, Act of inverting; state of being inverted; change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and the first last; change of place, so as that each takes the room of the other. IN-VERT', v. a. [inverto, L.] [L. INVERTED; pp. INVERT ING, INVERTED.] To turn upside down, to place in con-trary position or order to that which was before, to place the last first, to subvert, to reverse.

IN-VER'TE-BRAL,\* a. Destitute of a vertebral column. P. CVc.

IN-VER'TE-BRATE,\* n. (Zool.) An animal which is devoid of vertebre, or of an internal bony skeleton. Brande.

IN-VER'TE-BRATE,\* | a. Destitute of a backbone, or of IN-VER'TE-BRAT-ED,\* | vertebra. Lyell.

IN-VERT'ED,\* p. a. Turned upside down; changed by in-VUISION.

IN-VERT'ED-LY, ad. In contrary or reversed order.

IN-VERT'ED-LY, ad. In contrary or reversed order.

IN-VEST', v. a. [INDESTIO, L.] [1. INVESTED; pp. INVESTING, INVESTED.] To dress; to clothe; to array; to endow, to endue; to clothe figuratively, as with an office or dignity:— to vest, to fix or place in something permanent, as money: — to enclose, to surround so as to intercept entrance, as in a siege.

in-vEst'ient, (in-vest'yent) a. Covering. Woodward.

in-vEs'Ti-Ga.Ble, a. That may be investigated. Hooker.

in-vEs'Ti-Ga.Ble, a. Investigated. If investination pp. investigating, investigated. To search out; to inquire into; to examine; to scrutinize.

In-vEs-Ti-Ga'TiON, m. Act of investigating; research; inquiry; scrutiny; examination.

In-vEs'Ti-Ga-TiVE, a. Searching; making inquiry. Peggr.

IN-VES'TI-GA-TOE, m. [L.] One who investigates.

IN-VES'TI-TIEE, m. [Fr.] Act or fight of clothing with an office; the act of giving legal possession; endowment.

IN-VES'TIVE, a. Encircling; clothing. Marror. [R.]

IN-VES'TOEN, m. Act of investing, thing invested: —

dress; clothes; garment; habit; vestment.

IN-VES'TOEN, m. One who invests or makes an investment.

Jacob. noney: - to enclose, to surround so as to intercept en-[N-VES'TOR," R. One who invesse of means an investment. Jacob.

[N-VEST'URE," (in-vest'yur) m. Investiture. Burnet.

[N-VET'ER-A-Cy, n. [investeratio, I.] State of being investerate, long continuance of any thing bad, as an ill habit, disease, &c.; obstinacy confirmed by time.

[N-VET'ER-ATE, a. [investeratio, I.] Old; long-established; fixed or obstinate by long continuance.

[N-VET'ER-ATE, v. a. [investero, I.] To fix by long continuance. Bacon. IN-VET'ER-ATE-LY, \* ad. In an inveterate manner. Warburton IN-VET'ER-ATE-NESS, m. Long continuance; inveter acy. Lock acy. Locke.

In-VID'1-OUS, [in-vid'e-ūs, P. J. Ja. Sm.; in-vid'yas, S. E.

F. K.: in-vid'e-ūs or in-vid'je-ūs, P. J. a. [in-vid'yas, S. E.

Envious; matignant; likely to incur ili-will or hatred.

In-VID'1-OUS-LY, ad. In an invidious manner.

In-VID'1-OUS-LY, ad. In your of being invidious.

In-VID'1-OUS-NESS, n. Quality of being invidious.

In-VID'1-LANCE,\* n. Want of vigilance; carelessness. NP.

In-vit/j-Lin-cy, n. [invigilance, Fr.] Sleepiness; want of vigilance. Cotgrave.

ON VIGINANCE. Cotgrave.

[IN-VIG'Q-E.A.TE., v. d. [in and vigor.] [i. INVIGORATED;

pp. INVIGORATING, INVIGORATED.] To give vigor to; to

strengthen; to animate.

[IN-VIG'Q-EAT-ING,\* p. a. Adding strength or vigor;

strengthening.

strengthening.

In-vig-O-RI/Tion, m. Act of invigorating; strength. fin-vil-'LAGED, (in-vil'aid) a. Turned into a village. Russana

IN-VIN-0]-BIL',-TY, m. The quality of being invincible.

IN-VIN-0]-BLE, a. [invincible, L.] That cannot be vanquished; insuperable; unconquerable.

IN-VIN-0]-BLE-NESS, m. Unconquerableness; insuperable-

In-VII-O-LA-BIL'1-TY, n. State or quality of being invio-

lable

IN-vi/O-LA-BLE, a. [Fr.; inviolabilis, L.] That may not be violated, broken, profaned, or injured; insusceptible of hurt, sacred.
IN-VI/Q-LA BLE-NESS, m. State or quality of being invio-

In-vi/o-LA-BLY, ad. Without breach; without failure. In-vi/o-LA-CY,\* \*\*. The state of being inviolate. Bul-

IN-VIO-LA-CY, R. IND BRACE OF COMMENTARY OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF

IN-VIS'CER-ATE, v. a. [inviscero, L.] To breed; to nour-inh. Mountagus.

IN-VIS-I-BIL'[-ITY, (In-VIZ-Q-bil'Q-tq) m. The state of being invisible; imperceptibleness to sught.

IN-VIS'[-BLE, (In-VIZ'Q-bl) a. [Fr.; invisibile, L.] That cannot be seen; imperceptible by the sight.

IN-VIS'[-BLE-AESS, \*n. State of being invisible. Scott.

IN-VIS'[-BLY, ad. In an invisible manner.

IN-VIS'[-BLY, ad. In an invisible manner.

IN-VIS'[-BLY, ad. In an invisible manner.

Wisdom] being unwilling.) Without the aid of genius.

Macdonael. Macdonn

IN-VI-TA'TION, n. Act of inviting; solicitation; a bid-

IN-VITA-TO-RY, a. Using invitation; containing invitation.

| IN-vi'TA-TO-RY, n. A hymn of invitation to prayer. Common Prayer

COMMON Frager.

[NWTEP, v. a. [saule, L.] [i. invited; pp. inviting, invited.] To bid, to ask to a place, particularly one's house; to allure; to persuade; to call, to summon, to attract.

IN-VITE', w. m. To give invitation; to ask. fin-vite'ment, m. Act of inviting; invitation. B. Jon-

[N-VIT'ER, m. One who invites

In-vIT'ING, n. Invitation. Shak.
In-vIT'ING,\* p. a. Giving invitation; attractive; allur-

ing. in-vir'ing-Ly, ad. In such a manner as invites or allures

IN-VIT'ING-NESS, M. Quality of inviting. Bp. Taylor.
IN-VIT'RI-FI-4-BLE, a. That cannot be vitrified. Smart.
IN/VO-CATE, v. a. [MV000, L.] To invoke. Bp. Tay-

lor. [R.]
IN-VO-CA'TION, n. [invocatio, L.] Act of invoking; a caling upon in prayer; supplication.
IN'VO-CA-TO-RY, a. Making invocation; invoking. Ch.

N'VOICE, n. A catalogue of the freight of a ship, or a writing sent with merchandise, particularizing the articles, prices, and other information.

IN'VOICE, e. a. [L. INVOICED; pp. INVOICING, INVOICED.]

To state or insert in an invoice. Smart.

IN-VOEN, e. a. [Secoce, L.] [L. INVOEND; pp. INVOKING, INVOEND.] To call upon with solemnity, to implore; to

pray to; to supplicate.

IN'VO\_LU-OEL,\* \*\*. (Bot.) A partial involucre. Loudon.

IN-VO\_LU-OEL',\* \*\*. (Bot.) A secondary involucrum; involucel. Brands.

IN-VO\_LU-OEL',\* \*\*. Bolating to an involucre or involucre.

crum, Smit

Crum. Smalls.

In 'VO\_LO\_GRE\_\* (in'vo\_lū-ker) s. (Bst.) A collection of bracts placed in a whori, on the outside of a calyx or flower-head; a bract. P. Cyc.

IN-VO\_LOGRUM; s. [L.] (Bst.) A bract; a whorl; involucre. Brands. See Involucra.

In-vol.'un-T4-RI-LY, ad. Not by choice: not spontaneously.
In-vol.'un-T4-RI-WESS, n. Want of choice or will.

IN-VÖL'UN-TA-RY, a. [involontairs, Fr.] Not voluntary not willing; compulsory; reluctant.
IN'VO-LOTE.\* n. (Gas...) A curve traced by the end of a string in folding it round another curve, or in unfolding it, with reference to the other, which is called the souther. Brands.

evolute. Brands.
In'vo-LDTE;\* a. (Bet.) Rolled spirally inwards. P.
In'vo-LDTE;\* † Cys.
In-vo-LDTT-Ep.;\* † Cys.
In-vo-LD'TION, n. [involutio, L.] Act of involving; state
of being involved; complication; that which is wrapped
round any thing.—(Gram.) The mingling or insertion
of a clause in a sentence.—(Math.) The raising of quan-

or a crause in a sentence. — (Mazz.) The rusing or quantities from their roots to any powers assigned.

[N-VÖLVE', v. a. [moolvo, I...] [i. involven; pp. involvento, involven.] To roll or fold round; to cover with any thing surrounding; to inwrap; to comprise; to entwist; to join; to take in; to catch; to entangle; to implicate; to blend, to mingle together confusedly. (Math.) To multiply a quantity into itself a given number of titles. er of times

IN-VÖLV'ED-NESS, n. State of being involved. Boyle. IN-VÖLVE'MENT, \* n. Same as involvedness Ch. Ob. IN-VÖL-NEB-A-BIL'I-TY, \* n. State of being invulnerable.

Ash.

IN-VUL'NER-A-BLE, a. [Fr.; invulnerabilis, L.] That cannot be wounded; secure from injury.
IN-VUL'NER-A-BLE-NESS, n. State of being invulner-

able

IN-VUL/NEE-ATE,\*a. That is not, or cannot be, wounded; unhurt; invulnerable. Buller.

IN-WALL!, v. a. To enclose or fortify with a wall. Spen-

IN-WALL, v. ase. [B.]
IN-WARD, ad. Toward the inside; within; concavely or bending inward; into the mind or thoughts.
IN-WARD, a. Internal; placed within; interior; intrinsic, intimate; domestic; seated in the mind.

Intimate: near acquaintance. Shak.

intimate; domestic; seated in the mind.

IN'WARD, n. Intimate; near acquaintance. Shak.

IN'WARD-LY, ad. In the heart; internally; inward.

IN'WARD-NESS, n. Intimacy; internal state. More.

IN'WARDS, ad. Same as inward. Milton.

IN'WARDS, n. pl. The bowels; the parts within. [Rarely used in the singular.]

IN. WEAUN; (in. war) n. a. It INWAYE OF INWEAURD; np.

[N-WEAVE', (in-wev') v. a. [i. inwove or inweaved; pp. inweaving, inwoven or inweaved.] To weave together; to mix in weaving; to intwine; to complicate.

Cate.

[In-WHEEL', v. a. To surround; to encircle. Beaum. & FL |

[In'WIT, n. Mind, understanding. Wichife.

[In-WOOD', (in-wid') v. a. To hide in woods. Sidney.

[In-WORK',\* (In-wirk') v. a. [L. INWORKED or INWROUGHT 
pp. INWORKING, INWROUGHT.] TO Work in. Smart. [R.]

[In-WORK', [NG. \* (In-wirk')] n. Operation or working

within.

within. Smart.
In-worn, \* a. Worn within or wrought within. Milton.

IN-WAR', "a. Worn within or wrought within. Million.

IN-WAR', (In-Hap') v. a. [i. Inweapfring, pr. Inweaffring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfring, inweapfri

IN-WROUGHT', (in-rawt') a. Worked in; adorned with

work. Millon.

1'0'\* n. [L. oh! oh!] pl. 1'0s. A triumphal shout. Congreve.

1'0-DATE, \*n. (Chem.) A salt composed of iodine, oxygen, and a base. Smart.

I-OD'IC. \* a. Noting an acid containing iodine and oxygen.

I'O-DIDE,\* n. A compound of iodine and a metal. Brande. I'O-DIDE,\* n. A compound of lodine and a metal. Brande.
(Po-DINE,\* n. (Chem.) A substance of a bluish-black color, and metallic lustre, prepared from kelp, and much used in medicine. Brande.
I'O-DOUS,\* a. (Chem.) Relating to or containing iodine and oxygen. Smart.

LYDIU.B. T. n. (Chem.) A compustible, compound sub-

and oxygen. Smart.

1-Ön'U-RET,\* n. (Chem.) A combustible, compound substance, containing todine. Smart.

1'Q-Lite,\* n. (Min.) A mineral of a violet color. Jameson.

1'Q-1-ite,\* n. (Min.) The elements into which a body is separated when subjected to electroyzation, or electroa. υπ, π.; pt. 10NS. The elements into which a body is separated when subjected to electroyzation, or electrochemical decomposition. Frances.

1-δ·N1-4π, a. Relating to Ionia or to a cluster of Greek islands. Murray.

IBBRUE. MESTAGE.

I-ON'[C, \*\*. An ionic verse or metre. Coloridge.

I-ON'[C, \*\*. An ionic verse or metre. Coloridge.

I-ON'[C, \*\*. Relating to Ionia or the dislect of the Ionians:

—relating to an sary kind of music:—relating to an of the five orders of architecture, whose distinguishing feature is the value of its capital. feature is the volute of its capital.

I-0/TA, m. [idra.] The name of a Greek letter: —a tittle;

a-U.A., m. [1607a.] The name of a Greek letter: —a tittle; a jot; the least quantity assignable.

1P-E-CXO-U-Xn'HA, (IP-\$-kkk-u-\$n's) [IP-\$-kkk-u-\$n's, S. P. J.\*E. F. K. Sm.; IP-\$-kkk-u-\$n, M.; Ip-\$-kkk-u-\$'-ns, Ja.] s. A root from South America, of emetic virtues, much used in medicine. tues, much used in medicine. IP'O-CRAS, m. See HIPFOCRAS.

IF'ER DIX'IT,\* [L.] (He kimself said.) A mere assertion.
Macor. [Ch. Ob.
IR-SIS'SI-MA FHR'EA,\* [L.] "The very same words."
IP'SO FAC'TO,\* [L.] (Low)" By the doed or fact itself;"
in the very deed or fact. Hamilton.
I-RIN'N-AN,\* a. Relating to Iran or Persia. Latham.
I-RIS-CI-BILE, a. [trusciolis, low L.] Partaking of anger;
prone to anger, passionate, hasty.
I-RIS'CI-BILE-RESS, m. State of being irascible.
IRE, [tra, L.] Anger, wrath; rage; passionate hatred.
IRE'FOU-LY, ad. With ire; in an angry manner. Drayton. IP'SE DIZ'IT,\* [L.] (He kimself said.) A mere assertion.

mr

ton.
IRE's'OL-NESS,\* π. Anger; violent passion. Scott.
I'RE-NARCH, (I're-nark) π. [εἰρνιάμχηε.] An officer of the old Greek empire, employed to preserve public tranquility. Todd.
I-REN'-CAL, α. Promoting peace; pacific. Todd.
I'R'-DAL,\* α. Same as resated. Smart.
II'R-1-DES'CENCE,\* [Ir-1-des'sens, Κ. WD.; I-r<sub>1</sub>-des'sens, Sm.] π. The color of the ranhow. Roget.
IIR-1-DES'CENT,\* α. Colored as the ranhow; irisated. Ed. Exce.

Ency.
[-RID'1-DM,\* n. (Chem.) A metal associated with the ore of platinum, and not malleable. Brands.

[\*RIS, n. [L.] pl. L. !R'/-DES; Eng. I'RIS-ES. The rainbow; any appearance resembling the rainbow, the prismatic circle round the pupil of the eye: — the flower-de-luce.

I'RIS-AT-ED,\* a. Exhibiting the prismatic colors. Smart. I'RISED,\* (I'rist) a. Relating to the iris or rainbow. Bonnycastla.

IR'18H, n. The Irish language; a game of elder times, linen made in Ireland. —pl. The people of Ireland. IR'18H, a. Belonging to Ireland; produced or made in Ire-

land.

IRISH-RY, m. An Irish idiom; hibernicism.

†IR'ISH-RY, m. The people of Ireland. Bryskett.

|-RI'TIS,\* n. (Mod.) Indammation of the iris of the eye.

Brande.

IRK, (urk) v. a. [yrk, Icelandic.] To weary; to give pain to.—Scarcely used except impersonally, as, "It \*rks me."

TRK'SOME, (ürk'sum) a. Wearisome, tedious; tiresome.

IRK'SQME, (urk sym) a. wearisome, tenous; irresome.

IRK'SQME-LY, (urk'sym-le) ad. Wearisomely, tediously.

IRK'SQME-NESS, (urk'sym-nös) n. Tediousness.

IR'ON, (l'urn) [l'urn, S. W. P. J. F. Sm.; l'run, E. Ja. E.

Nares.] n. The most common and useful of the metals, extremely hard, yet malleable and fusible:—an instru-

extremely hard, yet malleable and fusible: — an instrument made of iron. — pl. Fetters, manacles.
IR'ON, (I'um) a. Made of iron, resembling iron in color,
harsh, stern; indissoluble, hard, impenetable:—
rude and miserable, as opposed to golden or silver in the
sense of happy; as, "the ron age."
IR'ON, (I'um) b. a. [L. IRONED. pp. IRONING, IRONED.] To
smooth with an iron, to shackle with irons.
IR'ON-OROWN,\* ". The crown of the ancient Lombard
kings,—used to signify the crown or sceptre of Italy.
Excey. Ency.

In'ONED, (I'arnd) a. Armed; dressed in iron; fettered. In'ONED, (I'urn-) n. (Min.) A substance containing oxide of hon, united with silica. Hamilton.

IR'ON-HEART-ED, (l'urn-hart-ed) a. Hard-hearted. I-RON'IC, a. Ironical. B. Jonson.

I-RON'I-CAL, a. Relating to or containing irony; express-

1-RON'1-CAL, a. Reluting to or containing irony; expressing one thing and meaning another.

1-RON'1-CAL-LY, ad. By the use of irony. Bacon.

1-RON'1-CAL-NESS,\* n. State of being ironical. Ash.

1'RON-IST, (1'run-list) n. One who deals in irony. Hurd.

1R'ON-MON-BER, (1'run-ming-ger) n. A dealer in iron.

1R'ON-MOOLD, (1'run-mid) n. A mark or spot on linen,

occasioned by the rust of iron. Junus.

1R'ON-SID-ED,\* (1'run-wiar) n. A very hard and heavy

wood. McCullech.

1R'ON-WORK \* (1'run-wiar) n. in IR'ON-WORKS. (1'run-

wood. McCulleck.

18'ON-WORK,\* (1'urn-würk) n.; pl. IR'ON-WORKS, (1'urn-wurks) A place where iron is manufactured, manufacture of iron. Addison.

IR'ON-WORT, (1'urn-würt) n. A plant. Miller.

IR'ON-Y, (1'urn-e) n. [ciporeia.] A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words, or in which praise is bestowed when censure is intended; a delicate speechs of spream. species of sarcasm.

species of sarcasm.

†I'ROUS, a. Angry; passionate; ireful. Chaucer.

†I'ROUS, a. Angry; passionate; ireful. Chaucer.

†||R-RĀ'D]-ANCE, n. [straduo, L.] Emission of rays of light on an object; a beam of light emitted.

||R-RĀ'D]-ĀNCE, n. Same as irraduance. Browns.

||R-RĀ'D]-ĀNTE, [:-rā'de-āt, W. P. J. Ja. Sm. R.; ir-rā'dyāt, a. E. F. K.] v. a. [wradto, L.] [I. IRRADIATE, [pp. IRRADIATED], TO dart rays upon; to adorn

with light; to brighten; to enlighten intellectsally, to illuminate; to animate by heat or light; to decorate with shining ornaments.

||R-RA'DI-ATE, v. n. To emit rays; to shine. Bp. Horne. ||R-RA'DI-ATE, a. Adorned with light or brightness

[R-RA-DJ-A'TION, m. [Fr.] Act of irradiating; illumination.

[R-RAD'I-CATE, \* v. a. To fix by the root; to insert firmly.

Clissold.

[Ra-RA''IION-AL, (ir-rish'un-al) [Ir-rish'un-al, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; Ir-ri'shun-al, Wb.] a. [wrationalis, L.] Not rational; void of reason or understanding; absurd; contrary to reason; foolish.

[IR-RA'-TION-AL'I-TY, (ir-rish-un-al'o-te) n. Quality of being irrational; want of reason.

[IR-RA''TION-AL-LY, (ir-rish'un-al-o-te) n. Irrationality. Scott.

IR-RE-CLAIM'A-BLE, a. That cannot be reclaimed; in-

IR-RE-CLAIM'A-BLE, a. That cannot be reclaimed; incorrigible, hopeless.
IR-RE-CLAIM'A-BLY, ad. So as not to be reclaimed.
IR-RE-ON-CLL'A-BLE, a. [irréconculable, Fr.] That cannot be reconciled, appeased, or made consistent; unappeasable; inconsistent.
IR-RE-ON-CLL'A-BLE-NESS, n. Impossibility of being rec-

IR-REC-ON-CÎL'A-BLY, ad. In an irreconcilable manner. †IR-REC'ON-CÎLE, v. a. To alienate. Bp. Taylor. IR-REC'ON-CÎLED, (Ir-rěk'on-cÎld) a. Not reconciled

Predenur

Frideaux.

IR-REC-(NN-CILE-MENT, n. Want of reconcilement. Wake.

IR-REC-ON-CIL-1-I/TION, n. Want of reconciliation.

IR-REC-ON-CIL-1-I/TION, n. Want of reconciliation.

IR-RE-C-OV-[R-A-BLE, (Ir-re-k\u00fcv-ra-bi)] a. That cannot be recovered, restored, or remedied; not recoverable.

IR-RE-C-OV-[R-A-BLE-N\u00e4858, n. State of being irrecovera-

IR-RE-CÖV'ER-A-BLY, ad. Beyond recovery. †IR-RE-CÜ'PER-A-BLE, a. [Fr.; urrecuporabilis, L.] Inte-coverable. Cotgravs.

†TR-RE-CÜ'PER-A-BLY, ad. Irrecoverably. Bullokar. †TR-RE-CÜRED', (Ir-re-kürd') a. Not cured. Rous. TR-RE-DĒĒM'A-BLE,\* a. That cannot be redeemed. Cole-

rulge.

IR.RE-DEEM'A-BLY,\* ad So as not to be reducemed. Blair

IR.RE-DU'CI-BLE, a. Not to be reduced. Boyle.

IR.RE-FLEC'TIVE,\* a. Not reflective. Whereal.

IR.RE-FLEC'TIVE,\* a. Not reflective. Whereal.

IR.RE-FLEC'TIVE,\* a. Not reflective. Whereal.

IR.RE-FLEC'TIVE,\* a. Not reflective. No. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.

Ress; II-re-frag'a-bl, P. E.; II-ref'ra-ga-bl or II-re-frag'a-bl, W.] a. [wr-fragabits, L.] That cannot be refuted or overthrown, irrefutable, indisputable.

IIR-REF'RA-GA-BLE-NESS, n. Quality of being irrefragabits. Table. Table.

Todd. ble.

ble. Todd.
|| IR-REF-RA-GA-BLY, ad. With force above confutation.
|| IR-REF-ROT'A-BLE, or IR-REF'U-TA-BLE, [Ir-re-fat's-b], S.
| P. Ja. Sm., Ir-ref'u-ta-bl, J. F. K.; Ir-re-fat's-bl or Ir-ref'u-ta-bl, W.] a. [ur-ref'uablis, L.] That cannot be refuted; unanswerable; indisputable.
| IR-RE-FUTA-BLY, \* or IR-REF'U-TA-BLY, \* ad. Without refutation. Walker.

†IR-RE-GEN-ER-A'TION,\* n. Unregenerated state. N. E.

IR-REG'U-LAR, a. [trregularis, L.] Not regular; deviating from rule, custom, or nature, immethodical; not restrained as to personal conduct, disorderly.

strained as to personal conduct, disorderly. 

Rr REG'U-LAR, a. One not following a settled rule. 

Rakeg'U-LAR-lar,\* a. An irregular person. 

Bazter. 

IR-REG-U-LAR-lar,\* a. An irregular person. 

Bazter. 

IR-REG-U-LAR-Lar, a. Want of regularity; deviation from rule; disorderly; disorderly practice; vice. 

IR-REG-U-LAR-Ly, ad. In an irregular manner. 

IR-REG-U-LAR-Ly, a. To make irregular. 

Browns. 

IR-REJ-ECT'A-BLE,\* a. Licentious; lawless, irregular. 

Brakeg-U-TA-BLE,\* a. That cannot be rejected. 

Boyls. 

IR-REL'A-TIVE, a. Not relative; single, unconnected. 

IR-REL'A-TIVE-Ly, ad. Unconnectedly. 

Boyls. 

IR-REL'E-VAN-Cy, a. State of being irrelevant. 

Todd. 

IR-REL'E-VAN-Cy, a. State of being irrelevant. 

Todd. 

IR-REL'E-VAN-T, a. Not relevant, not assisting the matter in hand, not being to the purpose; not applicable.

in hand, not being to the purpose; not applicable.

IR REL'E-VANT-LY, ad. Without being to the purpose.

IR-RE-LEVY-BILR, a. Not admitting relief. Hargravs.

IR-RE-LIG'10N, (Ir-re-lid'jun) n. Contempt of religion; im-

piety.

piety.

IR-RE-LIG/IQN-IST,\* n. One who is irreligious. Ec. Rev.

IR-RE-LIG/IQVS, (Ir-re-lId/jus) a. Contemning religion; impious; contrary to religion; profane.

IR-RE-LIG/IQUS-Ly, ad. In an irreligious manner.

IR-RE-LIG/IQUS-Ly, ad. Irremcabilis, L. Admitting no return.

Dryden

||TB-RE-ME'D]-A-BLE, [Yr-re-me'de-a-bl, S. Fr. J. Ja. Sm.; | Yr-re-med'e-a-bl, P.] a. [Fr.] Admitting no cure; not to be remedied. ||TR-RE-ME'DJ-A-BLE-NESS, m. State of being in mediable

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|Ra-RE-ME'Dr-4-BLY, ad Beyond remedy or cure. |Ra-RE-MIS's]-BLE, a. [wremissible, Fr.] That cannot be remitted or pardoned. |Ra-RE-MIS's]-BLE-MESS, m. The quality of being irremissi-

IR-ER-MIS'SI-BLY, ad. So as not to be pardoned. Sherwood. IR-BR-MIS'SIVE, a. Not to be remitted. Coloradge. IR-BR-MIS'A'N-BLE, a. Not removable; immovable. Shak. IR-ER-MOV'A-BLE, a. Immovably. Evelyn.

IR-RE-MOV'A-BLY,\* ad. Immovably. Evelyn.
IR-RE-MO'MERA-BLE, a. Not to be rewarded. Cockeram.
IR-RE-MO'MED', (Ir-re-nöünd') a. Unrenowned. Spenser.
IR-REP-A-RA-BLL'1-TY, m. State of being irreparable.
IR-REP'A-RA-BLE, a. irreparablis, L.] That cannot be repaired or recovered; irrecoverable.
IR-REP'A-RA-BLE-NESS,\* n. State of being irreparable. Ash.
IR-REP'A-RA-BLY, ad. Without recovery or remedy.
IR-RE-PEAL-A-BIL'1-TY,\* m. Quality of being irrepealable.
Smart.

IR-RE-PEAL'A-BLE, a. That may not be repealed. Todd. IR-RE-PEAL'A-BLY, ad. Beyond the power of repeal.
IR-RE-PENT'ANCE, n. Impenitence. Mountague.
IR-BE-PLEV'I-A-BLE, a. (Law) Not to be redeemed; irre-

plevisable. plevisable.

18-RE-PLEV'|-54-BLE,\* a. (Law) Not to be replevied or redeemed. Bouvier.

18-REP-RE-HEN'SI-BLE, a. [irreprehensibilis, L.] Not reprehensible; blameless; faultiess.

18-REP-RE-HEN'SI-BLE-NESS,\* n. Quality of being irreprehensible.

hensible. Smart

hensible. Smart.

IR-REP-RE-HEN'S-BLY, ad. Without blame or censure.

IR-REP-RE-RENT'A-BLE, a. Not representable. Stillingfleet.

IR-RE-PRESS'I-BLE, a. That cannot be repressed.

IR-RE-PRESS'I-BLE, a. That cannot be repressed.

IR-RE-PRESACH'A-BLE, (Ir-q-proch'q-bl) a. Not reproachable; free from blame; free from reproach.

IR-RE-PRESACH'A-BLE-NESS, \* n. Blamelessness. Smart.

IR-RE-PRESACH'A-BLY, ad. Without blame or reproach.

IR-RE-PRESV'A-BLE, a. Not reprovable; irreproachable.

IR-RE-PRESV'A-BLE-NESS, \* n. State of being irreprovable. Ash

Ad.

R.RE-PRÔV'A-BLY, ad. Beyond reproach. Weever.

R.REP-RÔV'A-BLY, ad. Bisroputable. Bp. Law.

R.REP'U-TA-BLE,\* a. Disroputable. Bp. Law.

R.REP'U-TA-BLE,\* a. Disroputable. Bp. Law.

R.REP'ST'ANCE, (Ir-re-Zis'Isn) n. Want of resistance; non-resistance; gentleness under sufferings Paley.

R.RE-SIST'-BLL'-TY, n. Chality of being irresistiblo.

R.RE-SIST'-BLE. (Ir-re-Zis'Is-bl) a. That cannot be resisted; superior to opposition.

R.RE-SIST'-BLE-NESS, n. Power above opposition. Bp.

R.RE-SIST'-BLP, ad. In a manner not to be opposed.

JR-RE-SIST'-BLF, ad. Irresistable; resistless. Glanville.

| IR-RE-SIST'LESS, a. Irresistible; resistless. [Barbarous.]

IR-RES'O-LU-BLE, (Yr-rez'o-lu-bl) a. [in and resolubilis, L.]
That cannot be dissolved or resolved into parts; indisso-

luble. Bp. Hall.

IR-RES'O-LU-BLE-NESS, m. Quality of being irresoluble.

IR-RES'O-LUTE, a. Not resolute; wanting resolution; not

irm timid.

Lu-RES'O-LUTE-Ly, ad. Without resolution or firmness.

Lu-RES'O-LUTE-NESS, a. Want of firmness; irresolution.

Lu-RES'O-LUTEON, m. Want of resolution or firmness.

Lu-RES-SÖL-VA-BLU-Ty,\* m. State of being irresolvable.

Museum.

R.R.E.SÖLIVA-BLE,\* a. That cannot be resolved. Herschel.

R.R.E.SÖLIVA-BLE,\* a. Without determination. Boyle.

IR.R.E.SPEC/TIVE, a. Not respective; having no regard to circumstances; absolute.

IR.R.E.SPEC/TIVE-LY, ad. Without regard to circumstances.

IR.R.E.SPEC/TIVE-LY, a. Not respirable. Turner.

IR.R.E.SPÖN-8]-BILI,\* a. Not respirable; not answerable; wenting responsibility.

IR-RE-SPON'SI-BLE, a. Not responsible; not answerable; wanting responsibility.
IR-RE-SPON'SIVE,\* a. Not responsive. Ed. Rev.
IR-RE-TRIEV'A-BLE, a. That cannot be retrieved or repaired, irrecoverable; irreparable.
IR-RE-TRIEV'A-BLE-NESS,\* n. Quality of being irretrieved.

IR-RE-TRIEV'A-BLY, ad. Irreparably; irrecoverably
IR-RE-TUEN'A-BLE, a. Not returnable.
IR-REV'ER-ENCE, m. [irreverencia, L.; irreverence, Fr.]

Want of reverence, M. (Proverence, L.; Brecewicz, Fl.)
Want of reverence or veneration.
IL-REV'ER-END, 4. Irreverent. Sir C. Corassellis.
IR-REV'ER-END, 4. Not reverent; not expressing due reverence, veneration, or respect.
IR-REV'ER-ENT-LY, 4d. In an irreverent manner.
IR-REV'ERS'IBLE, 5. That cannot be reversed or changed,

unchangeable.

TR-RE VERS'I-BLE-NESS, m. State of being irreversible. (R.R.-VERS',-BLE-NESS, S. State of being irreversible.
(R.R.EV-04-BIV, ad. In an irreversible manner.
| R.R.EV-04-BIV-TY, S. State of being irrevocable; impossibility of recall.

PORTRING OF TOWARD [Prevocabilis, L.] That cannot be revoked or recalled; irreversible.

IR-REV/O-CA-BLE-NESS, n The state of being irrevocable.

IR-REV/Q-C4-BLY, ad. In an irrevocable manner. †IR-REV/Q-LU-BLE, a. [irrevolutus, L.] That has no revolu-

TR-REV'O-LU-BLE, a. [wrsecouses, la] a maximum accition. Milton.

IR-RHE-T-De'I-CAL,\* a. Not rhetorical; not persuasive.

La'RI-GATE, v. a. [wrigo, L.] [i. IRRIGATED; pp. IRRIGATE, ITO, IRRIGATED]. To sprinkle water on; to wei; to moisten; to water.

IR-RI-GA'TION, m. Act of irrigating; a sprinkling; act of watering lands by drains or channels.

IR-RIG'U-OUS, a. Watery; watered; dewy; moist. Milton.

IR-RIG'U-OUS, a. Watery; watered; dewy; moist. Milton.

IR-RIG'LELE,\* a. Not risible; incapable of laughter.

Campbell.

R.R.18',-B.LE,\* a. Not risible; incapane or suggested.
Campbell.

[R.R.1',-\$10N, (ir-rizh'un) n. [irrisio, L.] The act of laughing at another; a laugh. Fotherby.

[R.R.1-TA-BLL, T.Y. n. State or quality of being irritable.

IR'R.1-TA-BLLE, a. [irritablike, L.] Easily provoked or irritated; irrascible; freful.

IR'R.1-TA-BLE.NESS,\* n. Quality of being irritable. Perry.

IR'R.1-TANC,\* n. [irritat, L.] (Scotch law) Act of becoming void. Crabb.

IR'R.1-TANT,\* n. Something that irritates. Month. Rev.

IR'R.1-TANT,\* a. [irritans, L.] Irritating.—(Law) [irritas, L.]

Rendering void. Hayroard.

IR'R.1-TATE, v. a. [irrite, L.] [i. IRRITATED; pp. IERITATING, IRRITATED.] To excite ire or anger in; to exasperate; to provoke; to tease; to fret; to stimulate; to leighten; to agitate; to excite heat or redness in the skin by friction.

†IR'El-TATE, v. a. [writus, L.] To render null or void. Bp. Bramhall.

TR'RI-TATE, a. Heightened ; excited. Bacon.

IR'RI-TAT-ING, \* p. a. Tending to irritate; provoking. IR-RI-TA'TION, n. [*crrtatio*, L.] Act of irritating; exasper-

1R-R/TA-TION, n. [Fridate, As] Act of filled in years atton; provocation.

1R/R]-TA-TIVE,\* a. Tending to irritate. Smart.

1R/R]-TA-TO-R, a. Stimulating; irritating. Hales.

†R.RO-RÅ/TION,\* a. A bedewing; a sprinkling. Chambers.

1R-RO/BRI-CAL,\* a. Not rubrical; contrary to the rubric

Ch. Ob.

(R. BÜP'TION, (1r-rūp'shun) n. [Fr.; srruptio, L.] A sudden invasion or incursion; forcible entrance; inroad. [R-RÜP'TIVE, a. Breaking on. Whatchouse.

15. The third person singular of the verb To be. See Br. 18-λ-ΘΘ'(1-Cλ1, a. [είσαγωγικός.] Introductory. Gregory. 1/8-ΔΘ'N, n. A figure having equal angles. Grier.

18-ΕΗΙ-Λ'D'(C. (1s-K-Δd'1k) a. [[σχιαδικόκ.]] (Anat.) Relating to the hin or the parts near it.

13-EHI-AD'IC, (18-Ke-su'is) as [107,101,105] (2010), and ing to the hip or the parts near it.
13-EHI-AT'IC, a. Same as nechasic. Dunglison.
13-EHU-RET'IC, (18-ku-ret'ik) n. (Med.) Medicine for currently the same as nechasic. ing ischury

Is EHU-RY, (Is ku-re) n. [ioxovofa.] (Med.) A stoppage of Is E-RINE, n. (Min.) An oxide of titanium. Jameson.
ISH, [uc, Sax.] A termination added to an adjective to express 18II, 1sc, Nax.] A termination added to an adjective to express diminution; as, bluck, tending to blue. It is likewise sometimes the termination of a gentile or possessive adjective; as, Succlub, Danish. It likewise notes participation of the qualities of the substantive to which it is added, as, fool, foolish.

18-CLE, (1/six-kl) in. See Icicle.

18-18-4-18-8, (1/zing-glas) in. A pure form of gelatine or white glutinous substance prepared from parts of the entrails of certain fresh-water fishes:—a name applied to mice.

to mice

15'Lam,\* m. The religion of Mahomet; Mahometanism or Mohammedism; also the body of Mahometans or of the faithful;—so termed by the Mahometans themselves. Brande.

Among Mahometans, orthodoxy or the 15'LAM-15M,\* \* Among Mahometans, orthodoxy or the true faith; the Mahometan religion; islam. Ed. Rev. 15-LAM-17'1C,\* a. Relating to islamism; Mahometan. Salus

Oury.

Salisbury.

ISL'AND, (1'land) n. [insula, L.; isola, It.] A tract of land entirely surrounded by water.

ISL'AND, (1'land-ed) a. Insulated; formed as an island

and. Shelley.

and. Skelley.

SL'AND-ER, (I'land-er) n. An inhabitant of an island.

ISL'AND-Y, (I'land-e) a. Full of islands. Cotgrave. [R.]

ISLE, (II) n. [old Fr.; insula, L.] An island, a small island.

— It is sometimes incorrectly written for siels.

ISL'ER, (I'let) n. [ulette, old Fr.] A little island. Wotton.

IS-Nar'Dl-A,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of aquatic plants. Form. Ency.

I-SQ-CHI'MAL, \* a. Having equal temperature in winter. W kesoell

W RESCOIL.

I.SO-EHIM'S-NAL,\* α. Having the same temperature in winter; isochimal. Francis.

I.SO-EHRO-MAT'IC,\* α. [ΐσος and χρώμα.] Having the same colors. Brands.

\*\*\* Soch \*\*(α-γκ). A. [[ασ; and χρόνος.] Having equal times; performed in equal times. Βp. Berkeley.

1-8οκ \*\*(α-γκ), κ, \*\* ». Equality of time, as in the vibration of the pendulum. Hamilton.

I-SOKH'RO-NON,\* n. An equal time-keeper, or a sort of clock which is designed to keep perfectly equal time.

I-SOEH'RO-NOUS,\* a. Performed in equal times; isochronal. Gr

「RaOD'(つ MON.\* n. [Gr.] (Arch.) A species of ancient walling, in which all the courses were of the same height. Elmas. Tao-GE-O-TH第E'MAL,\* a. Having equal temperature below the surface of the earth. Smart.

Now the surface of the card. Smart. 1862. 18.2-1913, a. imitation of handwriting. Ency. [19/0\_LLTE,\* [1/0\_LE, W. J. F. Sm.; 16/0\_LE, E. W.; 1'so\_let, E. K.] v. a. [1. 180\_LTED; pp. 180\_LTING, 180\_LTED.] To place in a detached situation, to detach; to insulate. Latham

Laur.

[15'] O.LAT-ED. a. [isold, Fr.] Detached; separate. Warbur.

[15'] O.LAT-ED-LY,\* ad. In an isolated manner. Qu. Rev.

[15] O.LAT-ION,\* n. The state of being isolated. Ed. Rev.

15] O.LAT-EDC,\* a. Containing the same elements in the same ratio, yet exhibiting distinct chemical qualities.

Turner.

1.8.ΘM'E-Rism,\* π. [Iσος and μέρης.] A compound which contains the same elements in the same ratio, and exhibits distinct chemical qualities. Brands.

1.8.Ο-MET'RI-OAL,\* α. Having equal dimensions. Farish.

1.8.Ο-MÖE'PHIŞM;\* π. Sameness or equality of form. John-

-80-NÖR/PHOUS,\* a. Equal or similar as to form; preserving the original form. Brande.

1-80-NO-MY,\* n. Equal law or equal rights. Smart.

mg the original form. Brands.
1-80N'O-MY,\* n. Equal law or equal rights. Smart.
1-80-PER-I-MET'EI-CAL, α. [ίσος, περί, and μέτρον.]
(Geom.) Having equal perimeters or circumferences.
180-PE-BIN'E-TER',\* n. A branch of high geometry which treats of the properties of isoperimetrical figures. Hamiltonian

I'so-PTRE,\* n. (Min.) A silicate of alumina, lime, and per-

oxide of iron. Brande oxide of from. Brands.

1-808/0R-LES, a. [Gr.; isocole, Fr.] (Geom.) Having two legs or sides equal, as a triangle. Harris.

1-80-8TEM/0-NOUS,\* a. (Bot.) Having stamens equal in number to the petals. Brands.

1-80TH/E-RAL,\* a. Having equal temperature in summer.

Whenell

I-SQ-THER'MAL, \* a. Having equal heat or temperature. Isothermal traces are imaginary lines which pass through those points, on the surface of the earth, at which the mean annual temperature is the same. Brands.

I-SO-TO'/ic,\* a. Having equal tones. Smart.
Is'ay-A-BLE, (ish'shy-8-bi) a. That may be issued; so as
to bring to issue or decision. Blackstone.

Is'sU-ANT,\* (Ish'u-ant) a. (Her.) Issuing or coming up

1s'suy-NnT,\* (1sh'u-ant) a. (Her.) Issuing or coming up from another, as a charge or bearing. Brande.

1s'sux, (1sh'shu) n. [usus, Fr.] Act of passing out; exit, egress or passage out; event, consequence; effect; result; termination; conclusion:—a fontanel, a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humors, evacuation:—progeny; offspring.—(Med.) An artificial ulcer.—(Law) Legitimate offspring; profit:—the point or matter depending in suit, on which two parties join and put their cause to trial, and are hence said to you usue;—and an issue upon a matter of fact may be general or special; general, when it is left to the jury to determine, guilty or not guilty: special, when a material point, alleged by the deguilty; special, when a material point, alleged by the defendant in his defence, is to be tried, as in assault and battery, where the defendant pleads that the plaintiff struck first.

struck first.

Is'sue, (ish'sha) v. z. [i. issued; pp. issued; to break out, to proceed; to be produced; to arise; to flow; to spring; to emanate. Is'sue, z. a. To send out; to send out judicially. Is'sued, z. a. To send out; to send out judicially. Is'sued, (ish'shud) a. Descended. Shak.

Is'sueles, (ish'shud) a. Descended. Shak.

Is'sueles, (ish'shud) a. Having no issue or offspring.

Is'sueles, (ish'shud) a. Having no issue or offspring.

Is'sueles, (ish'shud) a. A do fo passing or going out.

Istel'al, al, statement of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar of the istellar

neck of land joining a peninsula to the main land, or two parts of a continent or of an island together.

r, pron. (pos. 171) of the neuter gender, used for the thing spoken of before. Sometimes there is no definite autocodent; as, "It rains."

Think (it tillyman) a. A neiter of Italy, the language.

I-TXL'iAN, (it-tal'yan) s. A native of Italy; the language of Italy.

[-TAL'|AN-IZE, v. n. d. a. [Italianiese, Fr.] To speak Italian; to make Italian. Cotgrave.
[-TXL'|C,\* n.; pl. [-TXL'|CS. An Italic letter or type. Bos-

worth.

1-TAL'<sub>1</sub>C, (it tal'<sub>1</sub>k) a. Relating to Italy, but applied particularly to a type first used by Italian printers, and now usually employed to distinguish words or sentences, or render them emphatical; cursive.

1-TAL'<sub>1</sub>-Cl3M,\* a. An Italian idiom or phrase. Jodrell.

1-TAL'<sub>1</sub>-Cl2E, v. a. [L ITALGIED; pp. ITALICIENG, ITALICIENG, ITALICIENG, TO TOPERSON IN ITALICIENG, ITALICIENG, TO TOPERSON IN ITALICIENG, Which is eased by scratching: — a very contagious disease of the skin, consisting of an eruption of minute itching vesicles, the psora:—a constant teasing desire.

ITCH, v. a. [L ITCHED; pp. ITCHENG, ITCHED.] To feel an

psora:—a constant teasing desire.
ITCH. v. x. [L. ITCHAD; pp. ITCHING, ITCHED.] To feel an uncasiness in the skin, which is removed by rubbing; to long; to have continual desire.
ITCH'ING,\* n. The state of the skin when one desires to scratch it; teasing desire. Good.
ITCH'ING,\* p. c. Feeling the litch:—teasing; irritating.
ITCH'Y, a. Infected with the itch; uncasy. Donne.
FTFM, ad. [L.] Also.—A word used in catalogues, &c when any article is added to the former.
ITCH'N. n. A new article is angle entry; any thing which

I'TEM, n. A new article; a single entry; any thing which

I'TEM, m. A new article; a single entry; any thing which might form part of a detail, a hint; an innuendo. I'TEM, v. a. To make a memorandum of. Addison.
IT'ER-A-BLE, a. That may be repeated. Sir T. Browne.
IT'ER-ANT, a. Repeating. Bacom. [R.]
IT'ER-ANT, a. Repeating. Bacom. [R.]
IT'ER-ATE, v. a. [utero, L.] [t. ITERATED; pp. ITERATING, ITERATED.] To go over or do a second time; to recite again; to repeat; to utter again.
IT-ER-A'TION, n. [uterato, L.] Act of iterating, repetition; recital over again.

recital over again.

IT'ER-A-TIVE, a. Repeating; redoubling. Cotgrave.
I-TIN'ER-AN-CY,\* n. The act or habit of travelling. H. More.

I-TIN'ER-ANT,\* n. One who travels about; an itinerant preacher. Ch. Ob.
I-TIN'ER-ANT, a. [itinerant, Fr.] Travelling; wandering;

not settled.

ITIN'ER-A-EY, m. [timerarium, L.] A book of travels; a guide for travelling.

I-TIN'ER-A-EY, a. Relating to travel; travelling; done on a journey; done during frequent change of place.

I-TIN'ER-ATE, v. m. [timeror, timeratus, L.] [L. ITIMERATED.] To journey, to travel. Cockeram.

ITA,\* neuter pron. Possessive case from R.
IT-SELF', pron. The neuter reciprocal pronoun of R.
ITT'NEE-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A bluish or ash-gray mineral. P.

I'vizD, (I'vid) a. Overgrown with ivy. Warton.
I'vo-Ry, n. [woire, Fr.] A hard substance, of a fine white color, being the tusk of the elephant, when removed from

color, being the tusk of the elephant, when removed from the animal and properly prepared.

I'VO-RY, a. Made of, prepared from, or like, ivory.

I'VO-RY-BLACK,\* a. A substance produced by burning and grinding ivory; a fine kind of blacking. Booth.

I'VY, (I've) a. A parasitical plant of different species.

I'VY-BER'RY,\* a. The fruit of the ivy. Booth.

I'VY-MAN'TLED,\* (-tid) a. Encircled with ivy. Gray.

IX'O-LITE,\* a. (Mis.) A mineral found in bituminous coal.

Dana.

J

a consonant, and the tenth letter of the alphabet, has a been be etofore identified with the vowel i, and mingled with it in all the English dictionaries, as it still is in many of them. It has invariably the same sound as g soft in giant; as, jet, just.

JÄB'BER. v. n. [gabbern, D.] [i. JABBERED; pp. JABBER.

JÄB'BER.NÖWL, n. See JOBEREROWL.

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JA-BYEN!,\* n A species of wading bird. Brands.

JAB'[-EU,\* n. (OrasiA.) A genus of wading birds. P. Oya.

JAB'[-EU,\* n. (OrasiA.) A genus of wading birds. P. Oya.

JAB'[-E,\* (jHb'bi) n. n. To bemire; to wet; to jarble or jayel. Johnson. [North of Eng.] See Janela, and Jayal.

JAC-A-MAR',\* n. A genus of scansorial birds. Brands.

JAC'O-NET,\* n. A light species of muslin. W. Ency.

JA'(DENT, a. [jacens, L.] Lying at length. Wotton.

JA'(DENT, n. The same with hyacisth. See Hyacinyis.

JYCK, n. The diminuitive of John;—used as a general term
of coutempt for a saucy or a paltry fellow, or for one who
puts himself forward in some office or employment:—
an instrument to pull off boots; an engine to turn a spit;
an engine or instrument for raising heavy weights, a
wooden wedge:—a young pike:—a coat of mail; a cup
made of waxed leather; a small bowl thrown out for a
mark to the bowlers:—a part of a virginal, a harpsichord,
or a spinet; a support to saw wood on:—the male of mark to the bowlers:—a part of a virginal, a harpsichord, or a spinet; a support to saw wood on:—the male of unimals, as a jack-ass.—(Naut.) A flag or colors used in making signals.—(Provincial, Eng.) A pint. Gross. A half-pint. Paggs.

JACK,\* a. Noting those timbers which are shorter than oth-

JÄCK,\* a. Noting those timbers which are shorter than others in the same row or line. Francis.

JÄCK'-A-DÄN'DY, s. A little, impertinent fellow. Todd.

JÄCK'AI, [Jāk'āi, S. J. E. F. Sm.; jāk-āi', W. P. Ja.] n.

[stokakai, Ar.] A wild species of dog, of gregarious habits, hunting in packs, found in India and Africa.

JÄCK'-A-LÄN'TERN,\* a. Same as Jack-volt-a-lantern; ignss faitsus. Smert. dee JACK-WITH-A-LANTERN.

JÄCK'A-LÄNT, n. A sort of puppet, formerly thrown at in Lent. Saka. A boy, in ridicule.

JÄCK'AN-APES, n. A monkey; an ape.—one full of apish tricks: a coxcomb.

tricks; a coxcomb.

JACK'-AT-ALL-TRADES,\* n. One who is expert at any

JÄCK'-AT-ALL-TRĀDEŞ,\* n. One who is expert at any business. Cleavaland.

JÄCK'-AZ-A-PİNCH,\* n. A poor hackney parson. Grove.
JÄCK'-BÄCK,\* n. The largest jack of the brewer. Ure.
JÄCK'-BÖÖTS, n. Pl. Boots which serve as armor to the legs.
JÄCK'-BY-THE-HĒDĢE, n. A plant; erysimum.
JÄCK'-DÄW, n. A common English bird of the crow genus.
JÄCK'-T, n. [paquette, Fr.] A short coat, a waistcoat.
JÄCK'-T, p. a. Wearing a jacket. Huloet.
JÄCK'-T, p. E-BÖX,\* n. A toy: — a plant. Smart.
JÄCK'-N-FHE-BÖX,\* n. A common hangman. Grove.
JÄCK'-KFTCH',\* n. A common hangman. Grove.
JÄCK'-KFTCH',\* k. A common hangman. Grove.

opens and shuts like a penknife.

JACK'-OF-THE-CLOCK'-HOUSE, n. A figure of a little

man that strikes the quarters in a clock Shak.

JACK'-POD'DING, n. A zany, a merry Andrew. Guardian.

JACK'-SÂUCE, n. An impudent fellow, a saucy Jack. Shak

JACK'-SLÄVE,\* n. A low servant; a vulgar fellow. Shak. JÄCK'SMITH, n. A smith that makes jacks. Malone. JÄCK'SNIPE,\* n. A small species of snipe; the judcock.

Booth.

Both.

JACK'STRAW,\* n. A service dependent. Milton.

JACK'STRAW,\* n. A service dependent. Milton.

JACK'-WITH-A-LAN'TERN, n. An unis fatuus. Johnson.

Called also Jack-a-lantern, and Wilt-with-a-wisp.

JAC'o-Bin, n. [Jacobin, Fr., from a convent near the
street of St. Jacques, in Paris, (Latin, Jacobius). A frua
of the order of St. Dominic; a gray or white fruara pigeon with a high tuft:—one of a political faction or
club, which bore a distinguished part in the first French
revolution; so named from their meeting in a monastery
of Jacobin friars.

JAC'O-Bin. a. Jacobinical. Burks.

JXC'O-BIN. a. Jacobinical. Burks.
JXC'O-BINE, z. See Jacobin. Aismorth.
JXC-O-BIN'1C,\* a. Relating to Jacobins; Jacobinical. Qu.

JAC-O-BIN'I-CAL, a. Relating to Jacobinism or Jacobins. JAC'O-BIN-ISM, m. The principles of the Jacobins. Burks. JAC'O-BIN-IZE, v. a. To infect with Jacobinism. Burks.

JAC'O-BITE, n. One of a sect of hereits who were anciently a branch of the Eutychians.—(English history)
One attached to the cause of James II. after his abdication, and to the subsequent Pretenders of the Stuart line.

JACO-BITE, a. Of the principles of the Jacobites.

JACO-BIT'I-CAL,\* a. Relating to the Jacobites. Sir W.

Scott.

JCO-BIT-ISM, n. The principles of the Jacobites.

JL'COB'S-LAD'DER, n. A rope-ladder with wooden steps or spokes.—(Bot.) The blue or Greek valerian, or polemonium; a perennial plant.

JL'COB'S-STAFF, n. A pilgrim's staff; a staff concealing a dagger; a cross staff; a kind of astrolabe. Cleaveland.

J-CO'BUS, n. [L.] A gold coin, struck in the reign of James I., value 25s.

JLO-O-RET.\* n. A coarse muslin. Smart. See Jacooner.

JLO-QUED.\* (jki-kird') n. A piece of mechanism applicable to silk and muslin looms, for the purpose of weaving figured goods. Brands.

JLO-TAN-OY, n. A throwing; a boasting. Cockeram.

JAC-TAN-OY, n. A cof throwing; jaculation. Temple.

JAC-TI-TA'TION, m. [jactite, L.] A tossing; motion wain boasting. —(Cason tap) A false pretension to marr age. JAC'U-LĀTE, v. a. [jacula, L.] To dart. Cockeram. JAC-U-LĀTION, m. [jaculatic, L.] The act of jaculating or throwing darts, dec. JAC'U-LĀ-TOR, m. The shooting fish:—one who darts

JAC'U-LA-TO-RY, a. Throwing out; darted out; ejacula-

JADE, n. A horse of no spirit; a hired horse; a hack:—a woman, in contempt; a young woman, in irony.—(Min.)
The nephrite, a hard silicious mineral, the figure-stone of the Chinese.

of the Chinese.

JADE, v. a. [1. JADED; pp. JADING, JADED.] To tre; to harase; to dispirit; to weary; to overbear; to degrade; to employ in vite offices.

JADE, v. n. To lose spirit; to sink. South.

JAD'RR-Y, n. Jadish tricks. Beaum. # FL. [R.]

JAD'SR-A. Vicious; bad; unchaste; incontinent.

JAG, or JAGG, v. a. [1. JAGGED; pp. JAGGED,] To cut into indentures, notches, or teeth.

JAG, n. A protuberance, denticulation, or notch. Ray. A small load, as of hay or gran. Ferby.

JAG'SED-NESS, n. State of being denticulated; unevenness.

JKG'GHR-RY,\* n. A species of coarse, dark-colored sugar, obtained from the sap of the cocos-nut palm. P. Cyc. JKG'GING-IR'ON,\* (jkg'/ng-1-yrn) n. An instrument used by pastry cooks. Ash.

JKG'GY, a. Uneven; denticulated; notched. Addison.

JKG-HR-DAR',\* or JKG-HR-DÁH',\* n. One who holds a isplire. Swart.

JAG-IR-DAF, or JAG-AR-DAF, w. One was notice a gaghire. Smart.

JAG-HIRE, \* (jag-ger) n. A portion of land, or a share in the produce of it, assigned, in India, by the government, to an individual. Molcom.

JAG-U-AF, \* n. (Zool.) The largest and most formidable feline quadruped of America, called the American tiger.

Brunds.

JAH, \*n. [Heb.] One of the names of God. Psalms.

JAH, \*n. [gatola, low L.; geols, or gatols, Fr.] A prison; a place where criminals are confined; a gaol. — Written both jail and gaol. See Gaol.

JÄIL'-BYRD, \*n. One who has been in a jail.

JAIL'-KEFP-RR, \*n. One who keeps a jail. Savags.

JÄKES, \*n. [of uncertain etymology.] A privy. Shak.

JÄL'AR, [jal'up, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; [öl'up, S. K.] \*n.

[jalapium, low L.] A medicinal purgative root, named from Xalapa, or Jalapa, in Mexico, whence it originally came.

JÄM, n. A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water:

—a sort of frock for children:—a thick bed of stone in a lead mine.

JAM, v. a. [i. Jammed, pp. Jamming, Jammed.] To compress between two bodies, to tread down; to squeeze press between two boules, to treat down, to squeeze tight. — Written also jamb.

JÄm'A-DÄR,\* n. A Hindostanee officer. Maunder.

JÄmB, (jám) n. [jambe, Fr.] The side of a door, window,

fireplace, or other opening in a building.

†JAM-BĒĒ', n. Formerly, a fashionable sort of cane. Tatler

JAm'BEUX, (zhām'bō) n. pl. [jambes, Fr.] Armor for the

legs; greaves. Dryden.

JAM'E-SON-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral containing antimo

JAM'E-SON-ITE, \* n. (Min.) A mineral containing antimo ny. Dome. \* n. A coin of Genoa: — n kind of fustian.

JÄNE, n. A coin of Genoa: — n kind of fustian.

JÄNE—OF-ĀPES, \* n. A pert girl; a female counterpart of Jackanapes. \* Massanger.

JAM'GLE, (jäng'gl) v. n. [jangler, old Fr.] [i. JANGLED; pp. JANGLED, JANGLED.] To prate, to quarrel; to bicker in words.

in words.

JXn'GLE, v. a. To make to sound discordantly; to jinglo.

JXn'GLE, v. a. [janglers, old Fr.] Prate, wrangle, babble discordant sound, jingle.

JXn'GLER, n. A noisy fellow; a prater; a wrangler.

JXn'GLER, n. A noisy fellow; a prater; a wrangler.

JXn'GLER, n. Babble; prate; altercation, quarrel.

JXn'I-TOR, n. [L.] A door-keeper, a porter. Warton.

JXn'I-TOR, n. [L.] A door-keeper, a porter. Warton.

JXn'I-ZA-RY, or JXn'IS-SA-RY, n. [Turk.] A soldier of the Turkish foot-guards, a celebrated militia of the Ottoman empire, abolished in 1836.

JXn'NOCK, n. Oat bread; bannock. [North of Eng.]

JXn'SRN-ISM, n. The doctrine concerning grace which was held and taught by Cornelius Jansen, bishop of Ypres, in Flanders, who died in 1838; opposed to that of the Jesuits.

JAN'SEN-IST, n. One who adheres to Jansenism.

JANT,\* v. n. To wander here and there; to ramble. See

JANT'I-LY,\* a. (Zool.) A genus of turbinated testaceous mollusks. P. Cyc.

JANT'I-LY,\* ad. in a janty manner. Scott.

JANT'J-REES, m. Airiness; flutter; finicalness.

JANT'Y, [Man'te, W. P. J. Ja. Sm.; shan'te, &; Man'te, F.]

a. Igentil, Fr.] Airy; showy; fluttering; finicalness,

JAN'ty-A-Ry, m. [Jeaserus, L.] The first month of the

year:—by some derived from Jease; by others, from janua, a gato. J4-PĂN, n. A

Janua, a gate.

JA-PAN', w. A varnish; work figured and varnished, like that done by the natives of Japan.

JA-PAN', v. a. [1, JATANED; pp. JAFANNING, JAFANNED.]

To varnish and embellish with gold and raised figures; to make black and glossy.

JA-PAN', a. Noting a kind of varnish, or japanned work.

JXP-An-Esr',\* a. Belonging to Japan. Cook. JXP-An-Esr',\* n. surg. & pl. A native or the natives of Ja-

pan. Murray.

Ja-PAN'NER, a. One who practises japanning.

Ja-PAN'NING,\* a. The art of varnishing and drawing figures on wood, leather, metal, paper, &c. Hamilton.

†JiPR, v. a. [geogs, Ical.] To jest. Chaucr.

†JiPR, v. a. To cheat; to impose upon; to sport with.

JAPE, n. A jest; a trick. Chaucer. |JAPER, n. A jester; a buffoon. Chaucer. JA-PHET'IC, a. Relating to Japhet, the son of Noah. Bos-

JAR, v. w. [i. JARRED; pp. JARRING, JARRED.] To strike to-gether with a kind of short rattle or imperiect vibration; to clash; to interfere; to act in opposition; to quarrel;

to clash; to interier; to act in opposition; in quaries; to wrangle; to dispute.

JÄE, v. a. To make to jar or sound untunably; to shake.

JÄE, x. A rattling vibration of sound; harsh sound; discord; disagreement; quarrel; clash of interests or opin ions:—a shake:—a large earthen or glass vessel or bottle.

—A door is a-jer when left unfastened or partly opened.

JÄPSLE, v. a. To bemire; to wet; to javel. Brockett.

— A door is a-jer when left uninstened or party opened.
JÄR/BLE, v. a. TO bemire; to wet; to javel. Brockett
[North of Eng.]
JÄEDEŞ, [järdz, Ja.; zhärdz, Sm.; järdz or zhärdz, K.] n.
pl. [Fr.] Hard, callous tumors on the legs of a horse, be
low the bend of the ham.
JÄR/BLE, v. n. To emit a harsh sound. Bp. Hall.
JÄR/GÖG-LE,\* (jär/gög-gi) v. a. To jumble; to confuse

Locke

JAR'GON, n. [jargon, Fr.] Unintelligible talk; gabble; gibberish.—(Mu.) A variety of zircon.
JAR-GO-MELLE', (-nël') n. [Fr.] A species of early pear.
JAR'GON,\* n. (Mu.) A variety of zircon. Brande. See

JARGON.

JARON.

JARON.

JARON.

A tuberous root; the pignut or earthnut.

JAR'RING, m. Quarrel; dispute; a clashing; a shaking. Burnet

Burnet.

JA'SEY, '(jā'ze) n. A worsted wig. Smart.

JAS'HAWK, n. A young hawk. Ainsworth.

JAS'HAWK, n. A young hawk. Ainsworth.

JAS'MINE, or JAS'MINE, JAZ'min, W. Sm.; jās'min, P. Ja.;

jās'min, S. K.] n. [jazmin, Fr.] A creeping shrub with

a fragrant flower:—a plant of several species, as the

Aruban jazmine, the Persan jazmine, the yellow jazmine,

&c.—Often called jazesmine.

JJASP, n. [napu, L.] Jasper. Spensor.

JJAS'PER, n. (M'n.) A silicious mineral of various colors,

sometimes spotted, banded, or variegated; used in jewelry

JIS/FRR-IT-FD,\* a. Mixed with jasper. Smart.
JIS/FRR-Y,\* a. Relating to or containing jasper. Shepherd.
JIS/SA,\* n. (Zool.) A genus of amphipodous crustaceans.
P. Cyc.

P. Cyc.
JAUM, R. See Jame.

JAUNCE, (Jane) v. R. [jenser, Fr.] To jaunt. Shak.

JAUN'DICE, (Jan'dis) R. [jenser, Fr.] A disease accompanied by a suffusion of bite, giving the eyes and skin a yellow hue, and making things appear yellow to the particular.

JAUN'DICED, (jan'dist) a. Infected with the jaundice: prejudiced. Pops.

JAUNT, (jant) v. n. [janes, Fr.] [i. JAUNTED; pp. JAUNTING, JAUNTED.] To ramble; to wander here and there; to bustle about.

to bustle about.

JAUNT, (lant) u. Ramble; flight; excursion. — [jants, Fr.]

A felly of a wheel.

JAUNT/-REAS, n. See JAWTNESS.

JAUNT/J. Showy; fluttering. See JAWTV.

JAV'ZL, v. a. To bemire; to soil. — Used in Scotland.

†JAY'ZL, n. A wandering or dirty fellow. Spansor.

JAVZ'LIN, (jav'lin) n. [javetine, Fr.] A speer or half-pike, nearly six feet long, anciently used by foot or horse.

JAW, v. A. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are set; the mouth; j.ud talk; gross abuse.

JAW, v. a. A. n. [i. JAWHD; pp. JAWHG, JAWED.] To abuse grossly; to scold.

JAW'RONE, n. The bone in which the teeth are fixed.

Pope.

TAWED, (jawd) a. Having jaws.

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jJAW'FALL, u. Depression of the jaw:—figuratively, depression of mind or spirits. Dr. M. Griffal.

JJAW'R. v. u. To open; to chaun; to yawn. Marston.

JJW'TOOTH,\* u. One of the grinders. Perry.

JJW'Y, a. Relating to the jaws. Gayton.

JJYZEL, u. A precious stone of an azure or blue color.

JJAZEL, u. A precious stone of an azure or blue color.

JEAL'OUS, (jši'us) a. [jaleux, Fr.] Suspicious of a rival, particularly in love; suspiciously fearful; ready to suspect; emulous; full of competition; zealously cautious; suspiciously riglant, careful, or fearful.

JEAL'OUS-HOOD, (jši'us-le) ad. Suspiciously; emulously.

JEAL'OUS-NESS, (jši'us-nes) u. State of being jealous; suspicious; suspicious; suspicious;

Suspicion.

JEAL'095-Y, (Jel'us-e) m. Quality of being jealous; suspicion in love; suspicious fear; suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.

JEAN, m. A twilled cotton cloth. W. Ency. See JANE.

JEER, v. s. [s. JEERED; pp. JEERING, JEERED.] To scoff; to flout; to make mock.

JEER, v. m. [t. JEERMEN, pr. to flout; to make mock.

JEER, v. a. To treat with scoffs; to mock. Hersell.

JEER, s. Scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; jibe; mock.—

(Naut.) A rope for swaying the yards.

(Next.) A rope for swaying the yards.
JERE'Rs, s. A scoffer; a scorner; a mocker.
JERE'NG, s. Mockery. Bp. Taylor.
JERE'NG-LY, ad. Scornfully; with contempt or scorn.
JERE'NG-LY, ad. Scornfully; with contempt or scorn.
JERE'NG-RS-SON-LTE,\* s. (Mis.) A variety of the pyroxene.

JEC'SET, s. A kind of sausage. Answorth.
JE-HÖ'VAH, s. The Hebrew proper name of God.
Exod. vi.

JE-JÜNE', [je-jün', S. W. J. F.: je-jün', P. E.; jë'jün, Ja.; jëd'jön, Sm.; zhş-zhūn', K.] a. [jejunus, L.] Wanting; empty; vacant; hungry; dry; bare; barren, unaffecting. JE-JUNE'LY,\* ad. In a jejune manner. Bp. Taylor.

|JE-JUNE'LY,\* ad. In a jejune manner. Bp. Taylor.
|JE-JUNE'NESS, \*\*. Penury; dryness; barrenness.
|JE-JUNE'NESS, \*\*. Penury; dryness of style. Bentley.
|JE-JUNE'NESS, \*\*. Evelutions; reduced to jelly.
|JEL'LY, \*\*. | gelatinams, L.] Any thing brought to a glutinous state, a gelatinous substance, a sweatment in a state of jelly:—a coarse sand:—written also gelly.
|JEL'LY-BAG, \*\*. A bag through which jelly is distilled.

JEM'MI-NESS, M. Spruceness; neatness. [Colloqual.]
JEM'MI-NESS, M. Spruce; neat; well dressed. Whater. [Colloquial.]
JEM'MI-NESS, M. Spruce; neat; well dressed. Whater. [Colloquial.]
JENITE, M. (Min.) A mineral, called also yenite. Cleave-

LAND.

JEN'NET, R. A Spanish horse. Prior. See Genet.

JEN'NETING, R. (corrupted from Juneating, an apple ripe in June.] A species of early apple. Mortumer.

JEN'NJ-ZER-EF-FEN'DJ,\* R. (Turkey) An officer whose duties are similar to those of a provost-marshal in European armies. Jameson.

JEN'NY,\* R. A machine for spinning; a spinning-jenny Arthorset.

Arkoright.
JEN'NY-Ass,\* n. The female ass. Booth.

JEN'NY-LBS,\* n. The female ass. Booth.
JEOF'AIL,\* (j6f'ai) n. (Law) A term by which an oversight in pleading is acknowledged. Blackstone.
JEOF'AED, (j6p'ard) v. a. [i. JEOFARDED; pp. JEOFARDING, JEOFARDED.] To hazard; to put in danger. North.
JEOF'AED-ER, (j6p'ard-er) n. One who puts to hazard. [R.]
JEOF'AED-ER, (j6p'ard-er) n. One who puts to hazard. [R.]
JEOF'AED-ER, to a. To put in jeopardy; to jeopard.
Richardson. Ezcamier.—A word sometimes used in England, and oftener in the United States.
JEOF'AED-ODS-LY, ad. In danger; & Amperously. Hulest.
JEOF'AED-ODS-LY, ad. In danger; & Amperously. Hulest.
JEOF'AED-ODS-LY, ad. In danger; & Amperously. Hulest.
JEOF'AED-ODS-LY, ad. In danger; & Amperously. Hulest.
JEOF'AED-ODS-LY, ad. In danger; & Amperously. Hulest.
JEOF'AED-N. (j6p'ard-e) n. Hazard; danger; peril. Spenser
JEB'BO-A, n. (Zool.) An animal resembling the dormouse. Crabb

JE-REED',\* or JE-RID',\* n. (Oriental) A light javelin.

JER'FAL-CON,\* (jer'fau-kn) n. Booth. See Gerfalcon. JERK, v. a. (i. JERKED; pp. JERKING, JERKED.) To strike with a quick, smart blow; to lash; to throw, as a stone, by hitting the arm against the side:—to cut into long

by hitting the arm against the side: — to cut into song thin pieces and dry, as beef.

JERK, v. n. To strike up; to accost eagerly. Dryden.

JERK, v. n. Asmert, quick lash; a sudden spring; a quick joit that shocks or starts; a throw; a cast.

JERKED,\* (jërkt) p. a. Struck. — Jerked begf, beef cut into thin silces and dried. Kendall.

JERK'RR, n. One who jorks; a whipper. Cotyreva.

JERK'RIN, n. A jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat. Ekak

A kind of hawk. Ainsworth.

JERS'RIN, n. Fine yarn of wool. Evens.

JER'SET, (jer'ze) n. Fine yarn of wool. Evens. JER'SET, (jer'ze) n. Fine yarn of wool. Evens. JER'SET, CHOKE, n. A plant and its root; a

species of sunflower.

JER/VINE,\* n. (Okon.) A vegetable base, derived from the roots of the helicotor. Phil. Mag.

JESS, n. [gatt, old Fr.; gatte, It.] pl. JESSES. A short strap

of leather ties about the legs of a hawk, with which it is held on the fist; a ribbon.

JEN'S.A.MINE, m. A fragrant dower. Spenser. See Jashine.

JEN'S.A. A large branched candlestick in churches, so called from its resembling the genealogical tree of Jeses, — of which a picture used to be hung up in churches.

JEN'E. J. A. A large branched candlestick in churches.

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attributed those of craft and deceit: — hence the meaning usually given to jessitism and jessitism.

jikg U-IT-EBJ, a. Conformed to the principles of the Jesuita.

jikg U-IT-EBJ, a. A woman of Jesuitical principles. Bp. Hall.

jikg-U-IT'[0, A. Belonging to a Jesuit: — crafty; art
jikg-U-IT'[-QAL-Ly, ful; deceitful; equivocating.

jikg-U-IT-[aAL-Ly, ad. In a Jesuit; all manner.

jikg-U-IT-[aB, a. The principles and practice of the Jesuita.

jikg-U-IT-BARR, a. Peruvian bark; cinchona. Hamilton.

jikg-U-IT-BARR, a. Peruvian bark; cinchona. Hamilton.

jikg-U-IT-BARR, a. Peruvian bark; cinchona. Hamilton of the form of the coal, a bituminous carbon: — a channel or tube for introducing melted metal into a mould: — a spout or shoot of water. — [A yard. Tusser. — Drift; scope; gist. Wynd-Mam.]

ham.]

Adm.]

BET, v. m. [jetter, Fr.] [i. JETTED; pp. JETTING, JETTED.]

To shoot forward; to shoot out; to intrude, to jut out; to strut; to throw the body out in walking; to joil.

JET-D'EAU,\* (zhā-dd)\* n. [Fr.] pl. JETS-D'EAU (zhā-dd\*)\*

An ornamental water-spout; a fountain which throws up water to some height. Brande.

JET'SAM, n. [jetter, Fr.] (Law) The act of throwing goods overboard to lighten a ship; the goods so thrown after they have floated sahore.

they have floated ashore.

JET'80N, or JET'TI-80N, n. Same as jetsam.

JET'TEE, n. [jetée, Fr.] A projection in building. Florie.

A kind of pier. See JETTY.

†JET'TER, n. A spruce fellow; one who struts. Cotgrave. JET'TI-NESS,\* n. Quality of being jetty; blackness. Pen

JET'TON,\* n. A piece of brass or other metal with a stamp, used in playing cards; a counter. Gent. Mag. JET'TY, a. Made of jet, black as jet. Browne.

JET'TY, v. n. To jut; to juty. Floros.

JET'TY, v. n. To jut; to juty. Floros.

JET'TY, \* n. A mole projecting into the sea; a pier; a mole. Smart.—Called also jettee, and jutty.

JET'U-Ris, \* n. (Bot.) A disease in plants causing them to turn yellow. Brands. JEU DE MOTS,\* (zhû'de-mō') [Fr.] A play upon words.

JEU D'ESPEIT,\* (zhû'de-sprō') A play of wit:— a witticism. Macdonnel.

ticism. Macdorsal.
JEW, (jā) s. [from Judak.] A Hebrew; an Israelite.
JEW-EL, (jā/ēļ) s. [jeweeles, D.] Any ornament of dress of precious stone, metal, or other valuable material; a precious stone; a gem: —a name of fondness.
JEW-EL, v. a. [i. Jewelled; pp. Jewelling, Jewelled.]
To dress or adorn with jeweis. B. Jonson.
JEW-EL-HÖÖSE, er JEW-EL-DO-FICE, s. The place where the English royal ornaments are reposited. Sack.
JEW-EL-LEE, s. A dealer in, or a maker of, jewels.
JEW-EL-LEE, s. A lewels collectively; jewelry. Ura.—Jewellery is the more regularly formed word; but jewelry is perhaps the more common.

is perhaps the more common.

JEW FL-LIKE, a. Brilliant as a jewel. Shak.

JEW FL-LING,\* s. The art or employment of a jeweller.

JEW'EL-Line,\* a. The art or employment of P. Cyc.

P. Cyc.

JEW'EL-EX,\* (jû'el-ro) m. Jewels collectively; the manufacture of, and trade in, jewels. Smart. See Jeweller.

JEW'ESS. (jû'es) m. A femule Jew.

JEW'ISH. (jû'ish) a. Denoting a Jew; relating to the Jews.

JEW'ISH-LY, (jû'ish-le) ad. In a Jewish manner. Densa.

JEW'ISH-EXS. m. The quality or religion of Jews.

JEW'EX, m. Judea; a district inhabited by Jews; whence probably the street so called in London. Chauser.

JEW'E-EAR, m. A fungus, tough and thin, and, while growing, of a rumpled figure, like a flat and variously hollowed cup.

JEW'S'-HARP, m. A kind of musical instrument held believe of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of hollowed cup.
JEWA'-HXEP, n. A kind of musical instrument held between the teeth, which gives a sound by the vibratory
motion of a thin metal tongue fixed to its circular base.
JEWA-MXL'LOW, (jux-mki/io) n. A plant. Miller.
JEWA-BYONE, er JEW-BYONE, n. The fossil spine of a
large egg-shaped echinus. Brends.

ition.

Jis'-DōOR,\* (Jib'dōr) n. (Arch.) A door made flush with the wall on both sides, without dressings or mouldings, and having no appearance of a door. Francis.

Jie, v. a. See Gibs.

Jie, v. a. See Gibs.

Jie', v. a. A shake; a push. B. Jonson. [A cant word.]

Jie', v. a. An instant: a moment. [Colloquial.]

Jie, n. [riga, It.] A light, quick tune played on a fiddle; a light, careless dance; a ballad; a song.

Jie, v. n. [I sigaze] rp. Jieging, sigaze.] To dance carelessly; to dance. Milton.

Jie', v. n. [I sigaze] resp. Jieging, sigaze.] To dance carelessly; to dance. Milton.

Jie', e. p. n. One who jigs. — (Naut.) A machine to stay or keep steady the cable in heaving it on board a ship.

Jie', e. p. n. To practise affected or awkward motions to wriggle Mrs. Farrar.

JIG'SUM-BÖB, n. A trinket; a knickknack. Hudibras.

JIG'AUM-BOB, n. A trinket; a knickknack. Hudibras. [Low.]
I[G'J'GG,\* n. A joiting motion; a jog; a push. Smart.
IIG'-MKE-ER, n. A player or writer of jigs. Shak.
JIG'-PIN,\* n. A pin used by miners to hold the turnbeams and prevent them from turning. Smart.
JILL, n. A woman, in contempt; writen also gill.
JIL'LET,\* n. (Scotland) A giddy git; gill-firt. Jamteson.
JILL'-FIRT, n. A giddy, light, or wanton girl or woman; a fiirt. Guardian.
JILT. n. A woman who deceives and disappoints in love:

JILT, n. A woman who deceives and disappoints in love;

A MILL. A Woman who deceives and disappoints in love; a coquette; a name of contempt for a woman.

JILT, v. a. [i. Jilte]; pp. Jilting, Jilted.] To trick or deceive in love affairs; to coquet.

JILT, v. n. To play the jilt; to practise amorous deceits.

JILT, v. n. To play the jilt; to practise amorous deceits.

JIM, \*or Jim'Ny, \*a. Neat. Same as jemmy and jimp.

Brockett. [North of England.]

JIM'MEE, n. A jointed hinge. Bailey.

JIM'A. Neat; handsome; elègant of shape. Brockett.

[North of England.] See Gims.

JIN'GLE, [ling'gl) v. n. [t. Jindled; pp. Jingling, Jingled.] To clink; to sound with a kind of sharp rattle.

Sak. Written also gingle.

JIN'GLE, v. a. To shake so as to make a shrill noise. Pope.

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JINK'ERS,\* n. "By junkers," a sort of vulgar oath, a variation of junge. Brockett.

JIP'FÖ, n. [jupps, old Fr.] A waistcoat; a jacket; a kind of stays worn by ladies, called also a jump.

JÖB, n. A petty work or labor; a piece of chance work; a piece of labor undertaken at a stated price; an undertaking set on foot for the purpose of some private, undertaking set on foot for the purpose of some private, undertaking set on foot for the purpose of some private, undertaken and private or heaft.

taking set on foot for the purpose of some private, unfair, or unreasonable emolument or benefit.

JÖB, v. a. [i. JOBERD; pp. JOBERD, JOBED.] To strike, hit, or chop at; to strike. Twister, JOBERD.] To strike, bit, or chop at; to strike. Twister, to buy and sell as a broker. Pope. To work at jobs; to hire or let horses, &c. JÖB.\* or JÖBE.\* v. 4. To chide; to reprimand.—A cant word used in the English universities. Scott. Ash, &c.

word used in the English universities. Sect., Ash, &c.

Jo-BATION,\* n. A long, vexatious scolding. Smart. [Low.]

JOB'BER, n. One who jobs; a dealer in the funds; one
who buys of importers and manufacturers, and sells to

who buys of importers and manuscurers, and seus to retailers.

JÖB/BRRS-NÖWL, M. Loggerhead; blockhead. Marston.

JÖB/BRNG,\* m. The executing of jobs. Spectator.

JÖB/BRNG,\* m. The executing of jobs. Spectator.

JÖB/B-TEARS', (jöbz-törz') m. An herb.

JÖCZ'XY, (jök'o) m. [from Jack, the diminutive of John, comes Jackey, or, as the Scotch, Jockey.] One who rides horses in the race; one who deals in horses; a cheat; a trickish fellow.

JOCK'EY, (jök'e) v. c. [i. JOCKETED; pp. JOCKETING, JOCKETED.] To play the jockey; to cheat; to trick. JÖCK'EY-IŞM,\* n. The character and practice of a jockey.

JÖCK'EY-SHIP,\* z. The character or quality of a jockey.

JÖCN'EY-SHIP,\* n. The character or quanty of a jockey. Cooper.

JO-CÖSE', a. [joccarus, L.] Merry; waggish; given to jests or jokes; jocular; facetious.

JO-CÖSE'/LY, ad. Waggishly; in jest; in game.

JO-CÖSE'/NESS, n. Waggery; merriment; mirth.

JÖ-O-SE'/SI-OÜS, a. Partaking of mirth and seriousness.

JÖC-O-LAR, a. [jocularie, L.] Used in jest; merry; jocose; waggish; facetious.

JÖC-U-LAR',-TY, n. Merriment; disposition to jest.

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JÖC'U LAR-LY, ed. In a jocose or jocular manner.
JÖC'U-LA-TOR, a. [joculator, L.] A jester; a droll; a minstrel; a kind of strolling player. Struct. [R.]
JÖC'U-LA-TO-RY, a. Droll; merrily spoken. Cockeram.
JÖC'UND, a. [jocuseus, L.] Merry, gay; airy; lively.
JÖC'UND-LY, ad. Merrily; gayly. South.
JÖC'UND-NESS, n. State of being jocund. Skorwood.
JÖG, v. s. [a. Jocosed; pp. Jocolna, Jocosed.] To push or shake, as with the hand or elbow; to push; to give notice by a push.
JÖG, v. n. To move by small shocks, as in a slow trot; to
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        Jöler, a. [joindre, Fr.] The timber of a floor to which the boards, or the boards and laths for ceiling, are nailed.
Jöler, v. a. To fit in the joists or beams of a floor.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       JOKE, M.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       w. [jocus, L.] A jest; sport; fun; something not
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        JÖEE, v. m. [jocor, L.] [i. fored; pp. foring, fored.] To sport; to make game, to jest; to be merry in words or
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   actions.

Sections.

JÖKR,* v. a. To cast jokes at; to rally. Smart

JÖK'RR, m. One who jokes; a jester.

JÖK'RR, m. One who jokes; a jester.

JÖK'ING, m. Utterance of a joke. Milton.

JÖK'ING-LY, ad. In a jesting or joking manner.

JÖLR, m. The face or cheek. Collier. The head of a fish.

Howell. Written also jowl.

JÖLL-LI-FI-OÄ'ZION,* m. A. scene of merriment, mirth, or
festivity. Wm. Howitt. [Colloquial or vulgar.]

JÖL'LI-Y, ad. In a jolly manner; gayly. Dryden.

[JÖL'LI-MENT, m. Mirth; merriment; gayety. Spenser.

JÖL'LI-TSS, m. Gayety; jollity. Sherwood.

JÖL'LI-TY, m. Gayety; merriment; mirth. Addison.

JÖL'LI, g. G. Fr.] Gay; merry; airy; cheerful; jovial:
plump.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 actions.
        notice by a push.

Jög, v. m. To move by small shocks, as in a slow trot; to travel idly and heavily.

Jög, n. A push; a slight shake; a hint given by a push; a rub; a small stop; an irregularity of motion; an unevenness; an indentation or projection; a jag.

Jög-Ser, m. One who jogs or moves heavily and dully.

Jög-Ser, m. One who jogs or moves heavily and dully.

Jög-Ser, m. One who jogs or moves heavily and dully.

Jög-Ger, m. One who jogs or moves heavily and dully.

Jög-Ger, m. One who jogs or moves heavily and dully.

Jög-Ger, m. One who jogs or moves heavily and dully.

Jög-Ger, v. m. To push or shake; to totter. Reaum. & FR.

Jög-Ger, v. m. To push or shake; to totter. Reaum. & FR.

Jög-Ger, v. m. To push or shake; to totter. Reaum. & FR.

Jög-Ger, v. m. To push or shake; to totter. Reaum. & FR.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    plump.

JOL'Ly-BÖAT, m. (Nast.) A term for a ship's small boat;
a corruption of yaul or yaul-boat.
        JO-HAM'NES,* n. [L.] A Portuguese gold coin of the value of about 8 dollars, often contracted into jos. Kelley.
JO-HAM'NITE,* n. (Max.) A sulphate of the protoxide of
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  JÖLT, v. v. [i. JOLTED; pp. JOLTED, JOLTED, JOLTED, JOLTED, JOLTED, JOLTED, JOLTED, JOLTED, JOLTED, JOLTED, JOLTED, JOLTED, JOLTED, N. Shock; violent agitation. Arbithmet.
JÖLT, v. Shock; violent agitation. Arbithmet.
JÖLT'RE, v. He or that which shakes or jolts.
JÖLT'HEAD, (-hèd) v. A dolt; a blockhead. Shak.
JÖLT'HEAD, (-hèd) v. A dolt; a blockhead. Shak.
JÖLT'ING, v. v. Shaking as a carriage on rough ground.
JÖN-QUILLE', (jön-kwii') [jun-kwii', W. P. J. F. Ja.;
jun-kel', S.; jön-kel', K.; jöng'kwil, Sma; jön'kwil,
Wb.] v. [Fr.] A species of daffodil, of several varieties.
JÖR'DEN, (jör'den) v. A vessel for chamber uses. Shak.
JÖ'RUM, v. A bowl or drinking vessel. Todd.
JÖ'SEPH, v. A riding coat or habit for women with buttons
down to the skirts. Todd.
JÖ-SEPH-Flow'ER, v. A plant. Answorth.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    JÖLT, v. n. [i. JOLTED; pp. JOLTING, JOLTED.] To shake.
                  uranium. Dana
         JÖHN, (jön) m. A proper name, often used as a common
       JOHN, John M. A proper name, otten used as a common name, in contempt; as, a country John. See Jack. Todd.
JÖHN-A-NÖKES, (Jöh-) M. A fictitious name made use of in law proceedings. It is, as well as that of John-a-Stles, usually attending it, a subject of humorous distinction by several writers. Spectator.

JÖHN-AP-PLE, (Jön'ap-pl) M. A kind of apple, that keeps
   Well.

JÖHN-A-STILES, (jön's-stilz') n. See John-A-Nores.

JÖHN-DÖ'RY, n. A kind of fish. See Dorer.

JÖHN-Ö'RY, n. A kind of fish. See Dorer.

JÖHN'ITE, n. (Min.) A variety of turquoise. Fischer.

JÖHN-Ö'Ç-ÖKE, n. (jön'e-käß) n. A cake made of Indian meal, baked before the fire. Boucher.

JÖHN-SÖ'NI-AN-ISM, n. A peculiarity of Johnson. Ed. Rev.

JÖHN-Ö'NI-AN-ISM, n. A peculiarity of Johnson. Ed. Rev.

JÖHN-N'S'-WORT, n. (jönz'würt) or St. JÖHN'S'-WORT, n. A plant of several varieties. Farm. Ency.

JÖIN, v. a. [jonzdra, Ft.] [L. JOINED; pp. JOINING, JOINED.]

To place in connection with, to add to, to couple, to combine: to unite; to collide; to encounter, to associate;
                   well
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    JO-SEPH-FLOW'ER, n. A plant. Amsworth.

JÖS'TLE, (jös'sl) v. a. [jouster, old Fr.] [t. JOSTLED, pp.

JOSTLING, JOSTLED.] To knock or rush against; to justle.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Young.
Jöst'Ling,* (jös'ling) z. A running against; a shaking.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              Smart
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  JOT, n. [iwra.] A point; a tittle; an iota; the least quan-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            tity.
    bine; to unite; to collide; to encounter, to associate; to unite in one act, league, or concord.

Jöln, v. m. To adhere; to be contiguous; to close; to clash, to unite in any league; to become confederate; to
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 JÖT, D. a. [1. JOTTED; pp. JOTTING, JOTTED.] To set down; to make a memorandum of. Todd.
JÖT'ING, n. A memorandum; sa, cursory jottings. Todd.
JÖU'[-SÄNCE, n. [jouissance, Fr.] Jollity, merriment.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Spenser.
JÖÜNCE,* n. A shake; a jolt. Gross.
               league
      JOHN'DER, s. Conjunction. Shak.—(Law) Act of joining;
the putting of two or more causes of action into the
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  JOUNCE, v. a. To shake, to jolt. Gross.
JOUR'NAL, n. [journal, Fr.] An account kept of daily transactions; a daily register; a diary; a paper published
 same declaration.

Jöln'g.R., n. One who joins; one who makes the woodwork for finishing houses, especially the interior.

Jöln'g.R.y., n. The art or work of a joiner, as doors, sashes, shutters, d.c.

Jöln'-HAND,*

joined. Adabon.

Jöln'-HAND,*

joined. Adabon.

Jöln', n. [joins, joint; juncture.

Jöln', n. [joins, Fr.] The joining of two or more things; the articulation of limbs; juncture of movable bones in animal bodies; hinge; a knot of a plant; the junction of two pleces in one line; a limb or part of an animal cut off by the butcher.—Out of joint, being out of the socket; going wrong; disordered.

Jöln', n. R. ocalesce as joints. Temple.

Völn', s. Shared by two or more; combined; united; acting together:—used in composition; ns, joint-heirs, joint-owners.
                   ame declaration.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  †JOUR'NAL, (jür'nal) a. Daily; quotidian. Spenser. JOUR'NAL-BOOK,* (-būk) n. A book for making daily records. Swift.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  JOUR'NAL-ISM,* s. The management or conduct of jour
nals. Sr R. Peel.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  JOUR'NAL-IST, (jur'nal-ist) n. A writer of journals.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                JOUR'NAL-IST, (jur'nal-ist) m. A writer of journals. JOUR'NAL-IZE, (jur'nal-ize) v. a. [s. JOURNALIZED.) TO enter in a journal. JOURNALIZED.] To enter in a journal. Johnson. — v. m. To write for a journal. JOUR'NEY, (jur'ne) m. [journée, Fr.] The travel of a day; travel generally, but particularly by land; a tour, passage from place to place.

JOUR'NEY, (jur'ne) v. m. [s. JOURNEYED; pp. JOURNEYING, JOURNEYED.] TO travel; to pass from place to place.

†JOUR'NEY-BAT-ED, * a. Fatigued or worn with a journey. Skak.
                  oint-owners.
joint-owners.

Johny, v. a. [i. Jointed; pp. Jointing, Jointed.] To form with joints or articulations; to form many parts into one; to join; to divide a joint; to cut into joints.

Jöinty, p., a. Having joints, knots, or commissures.

Jöinty, p. a. d. in a jointed manner. Smith.

Jöinty, m. A sort of long plane used by joiners.

Jöinty-Heir, (-ar) z. One who is heir with another.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           Shak.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 JOUR'NEY-ER,* n. One who journeys. Ec. Rev.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              JOHE'NEY-ER.* a. One who journeys. Ec. Rev.
JOHE'NEY-ING.* a. Act of making a journey; travel.
JOHE'NEY-ING.* a. (Jür'ne-man) n.; pl. JOHENEYHEN.
[journée (day), Fr. and man.] A hired workman, mechanic, artisan, or artificer.
JOHE'NEY-WORE. (jür'ne-würk) n. Work done for hire.
JOHET. (jüst) n. [jouste, old Fr.] Tilt, tournament; mock
fight.—Sometimes spelled just.
JOHET. (Jüst) v. n. [jouster, old Fr.] [i. sourred; pp. sour-
ino, sourred.] To run in the tilt.
JOHET'ER.* n. One who jours or takes part in a joust.
Observer.
  Johnsen.
Jöhnt'|Ne,* m. The forming of joints. Allen.
Jöhnt'|Ne,* m. The forming of joints. Allen.
Jöhnt'|Ly, ad. Together; in conjunction or union.
Jöhnt'|Exps, m. A woman who has a jointure.
Jöhnt'|Expos, m. A stool made by a nice joining of perts.
Jöhnt'|Exp'|Ln-Cy,* m. (Law) A tenure by unity of title; a mode of jointly possessing land or goods under certain regulatior s. Blackstone.
Filtur-(The Name * L. (Law) One who holds any thing in
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Obser
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  Jove, * s. One of the names of the heathen deity Jupiter
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             Pope.

JÖVI-AL, a. [jovialis, L.] [†Being under the influence of Jupiter. Browns.] — Gay; airy; jolly; merry; cheerful. JÖVI-AL-Ex; a. One who lives Jovially. Bp. Hall. JÖVI-AL-LY, a. Convivial merriment. Philips. JÖVI-AL-LY, a.d. In a jovial manner; merrily. JÖVI-AL-RSs, m. Gayety; merriment. Heosyt. †JÖVI-AL-TY, n. Merriment; festivity; joviality. Berrew.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           Pope.
requistior s. Blackstons.

JÖHT-TEN'AHT, * a. (Low) One who holds any thing in joint-tenancy. Blackstone.

JÖHST'UER, (Jöhn'yur) s. [jeinters, fr.] An estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after her husband's decesse.

JÖHT'UER, (Jöhn'yur) c. a. [LJOHTUERD; pp. JOHTURHO, JOHTURED.] To endow with a jointure. Conley.
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[OWL, (jši) n. The head; as, "check by jowi." See Join.
"OWL IR, or JOWL'IR, [jol'er, W. Sm.; joul'er, S. K.] n.
A hunting dog or beagle. Dryden.
"OW'TER, n. A fish-driver. Carese. [R.]
"OY, (jši) n. [joie, Fr.] Gladness of mind, or delight arising from the contemplation of present or future good; fruition; exuitation; gayety; merriment; festivity; happiness; felicity; gladness.
JOT, v. n. [L. JOYED; pp. JOYING, JOYED.] To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.

piness; felicity; giadness.

107, v. a. [i. joven; pp. joving, joven.] To rejoice; to be giad; to exuit.

1307, v. a. To congratulate; to entertain kindly; to giadden; to enjoy. Millen.

1307/201. a. Full of Joy; glad; exulting; happy.

1307/201. a. Full of Joy; glad; exulting; happy.

1307/201. a. Full of Joy; great gratification.

1307/121. h. s. s., a. Giadness; joy; great gratification.

1307/121. s. a. Void of Joy; feeling or giving no pleasure.

1307/121. s. a. Void of Joy; feeling or giving no pleasure.

1307/121. s. s. tate of being joyless. Donne.

1307/121. a. Blended with delight or joy. Thomson. [R.]

1307/031. a. Blended with delight or joy. Thomson. [R.]

1307/031. a. Blended with delight or joy. Thomson.

1307/031. a. Blended with delight or joy. Thomson.

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By. Hall.

JU'B\_1\_LEE, n. [jubilé, Fr.; jubilum, L.] A public festivity; a season of joy:—among the Jeus, the grand subbattcal year, which was celebrated after every seven septenayear, which ries of years.

JU-CUN'DI-TY, m. [juounditas, L.] Pleasantness; agreeable

Ju-DA'IC,\* a. Relating to the Jews; judaical. Ec. Rev. Ju-DA'I-CAL, a. [from Judak.] Jewish, belonging to the Jews

Jews.

JU-DAJ-CAL-LY, ad. After the Jewish manner. Milton.

JU-DAJ-SM, n. The religion of the Jews. Bp. Cosm.

JU-DAJ-ST, n. An adherent to Judaism. Ec. Rev.

JU-DAJ-ZZ, v. n. [I. JUDAIZZD] pp. JUDAIZING, JUDAIZED.]

To conform to the manners or rites of the Jews.

JU'DA-IZ-ER, n. One who conforms to the rites of the

JO'DA-IZ-ING,\* p. a. Tending or conforming to Judaism. JO'DAS-TREE, n. A small, beautiful, flowering tree of several species.

of the species.

JU-DE'AN,\* n. A small snipe. — Called also the jack-snips.

JU-DE'AN,\* n. A native of Juden. Shak.

JUDEE, (jul) n. [juge, Fr.; judez, L.] One who is invested with authority to determine a question at issue in a court of law; one who presides in a court of judicature; one who is competent to decide on any thing; one who judges or decides. - Judge advocate, the prosecuting officer in a court-martial.

JUDGE, v. n. [juger, Fr.] [i. JUDGED; pp. JUDGING, JUDG-ED.] To pass sentence; to form an opinion; to discern; to decide; to sentence.

JUDGE, v. a. To pass sentence upon; to examine; to de-

termine finally; to pass severe censure.

JUDG'ER, n. One who judges; a judge. Bale.

JUDG'ER, n. pl. The name of the seventh book of the Old Testament. Buble.

JUDG'ES,\* n. pl. The name of the seventh book of the Old Testament. Bible.
JUDG'ES,\* n. pl. The name of the seventh book of the Old Testament. Bible.
JUDG'MENT, (idi'ment) n. [jugement, Fr.] Act of judging; power of judging; administration of law; the sentence, determination, or decision of one who judges, discernment; penetration; discrimination; sagacity; intelligence; criticism; opinion; notion; condemnation; punishment inflicted by Providence; distribution of justice; judiciary law; statute; the last doom.

27 The following words, abridgment, acknowledgment, and judgment, are to be found, with the orthography here given, in the English dictionaries which preceded the publication of Mr. Todd's improved edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary. Todd altered Johnson's orthography of these words, by the insertion of an e, thus, abridgement, acknowledgment, judgement; and he remarks, "Several authors have revived this orthography, retaining the s to soften, as Lowth observes on judgement, the preceding g, and as Johnson himself analogically writes lodgement."

The English dictionaries of Jameson and Smart, which have appeared since the publication of Todd's edition of Johnson, also retain the s; and Smart remarks, in relation to the three words in question, that "Todd restores the s in order that they may not exhibit the othwise unaxampled irregularity of g soft before a consonant;" and he "adopts the more correct, however less usual spelling." Many respectable writers now insert the s in these words. The omission of it, however, has been hitherto, and still continues to be, the prevailing

usage; but it is perhaps not very improbable that the usage may yet be changed, and the more consistent orthography be generally adopted.

JÜDÇ'MENT-DÂY,\* n. The day of final judgment. Milton.

JÜDÇ'MENT-BĒAT,\* n. The seat of judgment. Glyn.

JÜ'D-CA-ELE,\* a. That may be judged. Taylor.

JÜ'D-CA-TO-EY, n. [Jadico, L.] The dispensation of justice; judicature. (Karadon.

JÜ'D-CA-TO-EY, a. Dispensing justice; judicially pronouncing.

nouncing.

JU/DJ-CA-TURE, R. [judicature, Fr.] The power of dispens-

JU-UA-TURE, a. [ statecture, Fr. ] The power of dispensing justice; a court of justice.

JU-D'/CIAL, (ju-dish'al) a. [ staticism, L.] Relating to a judge or to justice; practised in courts of justice, proceeding from, or inflicted on as a

penalty.

Jy-Dl"Cl+L-LY, (jy-dish'sl-le) ad. In a judicial manner.

Jy-Dl"Cl-L-RY, (jy-dish's-s-re) a. [judiciarius, L.] Passing

judgment.

JU-Di''CI-A-Ry,\* (ju-dish'e-a-re) n. The judiciary power, or the power that administers justice; judicature. Judge Story.—This word is often used as a substantive in the Story. — This word is often used as a substantive in the United States; but not often so used in England. Ju-Di'ClOus, (ly-dish'us) a. [judicieux, Fr.] Acting with, or regulated by, judgment or discretion; prudent; wise; discreet; skilful.

discreet; skilful.

JU-DI''CIQUS-LY, (jy-dish'ys-le) ad. Skilfully; wisely.

JU-DI''CIQUS-NESS, (jy-dish'ys-nes) z. State of being judicious.

dicions.

JüG, n. [jugge, Dan.] A vessel with a small mouth and gibbous beily, for holding liquors.

JüG, v. n. To emit a particular sound, as certain birds.

JüG, v. a. To cook by putting into a jug immersed in boiling water:—to call by imitating the sound of a boiling water:—to call by imitating the sound of a bird. Gauden.

JÜGAT-ED,\* a. Yoked or coupled together. Maunder.

JÜGALE, (jügʻgʻl) v. n. [juugler or jongler, Fr.] [i. jugcler, p. jugoling, jugoler, p. jugoling, jugoler, p. jugoling, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler, jugoler

JUG'GLE, v. a. To effect by artifice or trick; to deceive. Shak.
JUG'GLER, n. One who practises jugglery or sleight of
hand, a cheat; a trickish fellow.
JUG'GLER-ESS,\* n. A female juggler. T. Warton.
JUG'GLER-Y,\* n. The feats of a juggler, legerdemain

Mander.

JüG'GLING, n. Deception; imposture. Blount.
JüG'GLING-LY, ad. In a deceptive manner.

JÜG'GLANS,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; the walnut-tree. Crabb.
JÜ'GU-LAR, a. [jugulum, L.] Belonging to the throat.
JÜICE, [jüs] n. [nas, Fr.; juys, D.] The sap of vegetables; the water of fruit, succulence; the fluid in animal bodies.

occues.

†JilcE, (jūs) v. a. To moisten. Fuller.

Jūlos'LESS, (jūs'les) a. Dry; without moisture. More.

Jūlos'LESS, (jūs'les) a. Penty of juke; succulence.

Jūl'cy, (jū'se) a. Abounding in juice; moist; succulent.

†JūleE, (jūs) n. Judgment, justice Gower.

Jūl'suc, n. A plant and its fruit, which resembles a small

JUJUBE, n. A plant and its fruit, which resembles a small plum, and is used as a sweetment or dessert fruit.

JÜKE, v. n. [jucher, Fr.] To perch, as birds. L'Estrange.

JÜKE, \* n. (Falconry) The neck of a bird. Booth.

JÜLE, \* n. [julapium, low L.] (Med.) A sweet drink; a demulcent, acidulous, or mucilaginous mixture.

JÜL'IAN, (jūl'yan) a. Relating to Julius, noting the reform of the calendar introduced at Rome by Julius Cassar, and used in all Christian countries till it was reformed by Papa Gregory XIII in 1589; — noting an ers in chro-Pope Gregory XIII., in 1582: - noting an era in chro-

nology.

JU'LUS, n. [ἴουλος.] (Bot.) A catkin; an inflorescence of the willow, hazel, &c. — (Anat.) The first down on the chin

chin.

JULLY, (ju-ll') n. [Julius, L.; juillet, Fr.] [The month anciently called quantitie, or the fifth from March, named July in honor of Julius Cesar:]—the seventh month in the year from January.

JULY-FLÖW-ER, n. The gillyflower. See Gillyflower. JUM'BLE, (jūm'bl) v. a. [i. Jumslep: jp. jumsling, jumslep.] To mix confusedly together.

JUM'BLE, v. m. To be agitated together. Sayt.

JUM'BLE, n. A confused mass, mixture, or agitation.

JUM'BLE, m. Arc onfused mixture. Hancock. [Low.]

JUM'BLE, m. On the discussion of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the pro

Burton. DEFINITION.

JUMP, v. s. [gumpes, Teut.] [i. JUMPED; pp. JUMPING, JUMPED.] To spring over a distance by raising both feet; to leap; to skip; to jolt; to agree; to tally; to join.

JUMP, v. a. To venture on; to risk; to hazard; to leap

(JUNP, ad Exact), nicely; jimp. Hooker.
JUNP, s. Act of jumping; a leap; a skip; a bound; a chance; hazard.—[sage, Fr.] A waistcoat; a kind of loose stays.—(Miss.) A fault or dislocation in mineral strate.

JUMP'ER, s. One who jumps or leaps. Brevist. A tool for

borng holes in stones or rocks.

JUN'CATE, (jung'kat) n. [joncade, Fr.] Cheese-cake; a sweetmeat; any delicacy. Spensor. A furtive entertainment. See JUNEET.

ment. See JUNET.
JUN'COUS. a. [jancesus, L.] Full of bulrushes.
JUN'C'TION, m. [jonction, Fr.] Act of joining; union; joint.
JUNC'TURE, (jungkt'yur) m. [jancture, L.] The line at which two things are joined; joint; articulation; union; amity; a critical point of time; a crisis.
JUNE, m. [juns, Fr.; Junsus, L.] The sixth month of the year from January.
JUN'EAT-ING,\* m. An apple ripe in June; jenneting. P. Cor.

JUNE'-BER-RY,\* m. A small American tree and its fruit.

Farm. Ency.

JUN'GLE, \* (jun'gl) m. A thicket of shrubs and reeds. Ed. Rev.

JUN'GLE, \* (jun'gle) s. Eclating to or containing jungle.

Ec. Rev.

Ün'ion, (jūn'yur) [jū'ne-ur, W. P. J. F. Ja.; jū'ne-ur, Sm.; jū'nyur, S.; jū'nyur, E. K.] a. [L.] Younger; later born; later in office or rank. WUN'IOR.

||JUN'1QR,\* (jun'yur) a. One who is younger than another.

jun-jor'i-ty, (jūn-yōr'o-to) [jūn-yōr'o-to, K. Wb.; jūn-no-ōr'o-to, As. Sm.] n. State of being junior. Jū'ni-PEE, n. [jumperus, L.] A genus of shrubs; a shrub bearing bluish berries of a pungent sweet taste, used in medicine.

JUNK, R. A Chinese flat-bottomed vessel with three masts:
— pieces of old cable.

JUNK'ET, R. [corrupted from juncate.] A sweetmeat; a
\_\_stolen entertainment.

stolen entertainment.
JÜNK'ET, v. m. [i.JUNKETED; pp. JUNKETING, JUNKETED.]
To feast secretly or by stealth; to feast. South.
JÜNĞ,\* m. (Mythology) A goddess; the sister and consort of Jupiter.—(Attron.) An asteroid or small planet discovered by Mr. Harding, in 1804. Hamilton.
JÜN'TA, m. [Sp.] pl. JÜN'TAS. A grand Spanish council of state; a cabal.
JÜN'TÖ, m. [from junta.] pl. JÜN'TÖS. A cabal or faction.
JÜ'PI-TER, m. The chief god among the Greeks and Romans; Jove.—(Astron.) One of the planets, the largest in the solar system.
JUP-PÖR, or JÜP'PON, m. [fingen. Fr.] An under petticent:

JUP-PÖN', or JÜP'PON, m. [mon, Fr.] An under petticoat:
—a short, close coat. Dryden.
JÜ'RAT, n. [juratus, L.; jur's, Fr.] A sort of alderman in some English corporations. Sir T. Elyot.
JÜ'RAT-Po-Ry, a. Relating to or comprising an oath. Aylife.
JÜ'RA D-PF'NÖ,\* [L.] (Low) "By divine right." Hamilton

ten.

JU-RID'IC,\* a. Relating to jurisprudence; juridical. Blount.

JU-RID'I-CAL, a. [juridicus, L.] Relating to the dispensation of justice; used in courts of justice.

JU-RID'I-CAL-LY, ad. With legal authority; in legal form.

JU'RIN-ITE,\* a. (Afan.) Another name of brookite. Dana.

JU'RIS-CON-SULT, n. [jurisconsultus, L.] One who gives
his opinion in cases of law, particularly Roman law; a

civilian.

civilian.

JÜ-RIS-DIC'TION, R. [jurisdictie, L.] Legal authority; extent of power; the district to which the power of dispensing justice, or any authority, extends.

JÜ-RIS-DIC'TION-AL, A. According to legal authority.

JÜ-RIS-DIC'TIVE, a. Having jurisdiction. Milton.

JÜ-RIS-PRÜ'DENCR, R. [Fr.; jurispradentia, L.] The science of right; the science of law.

JÜ-RIS-PRÜ'DENT, A. Learned or versed in law. West.

JÜ-RIS-PRÜ'DENT, A. Learned or versed in law. West.

JU-RIS-PRU-DEN'TIAL, a. Relating to jurisprudence. Ec.

JU'EET, s. [jurists, Fr.] One versed in law, particularly Roman or civil law; a practitioner or student of law; a civilian.

JU'ROR, a. [jure, L.] One who is empanelled on a jury;

Is juryman.

10'EY, z. [jursts, L.; juri or jury, Fr.] A body of men, selected according to law, for the purpose of deciding some controversy, or trying some case in law. Juries are either grand or petit juries, the latter consisting of 12 men, the former of not less than 19, nor more than 23.

10'EY-MAN, z. One who is empanelled on a jury; a juror.

10'EY-MAN, z. One who is empanelled on a jury; a juror.

10'EY-MAN, z. One who is empanelled on a jury; a juror.

10'EY-MAN, z. One who is empanelled and a jury; a juror.

10'EY-MAN, z. One who is empanelled and away by a tempest, or any other accident.

10'E PEN' T-DE, \* (-jän'she-äm) z. [L.] The law of nations. Hamilton.

tions. Hamilton

JUST, a. [justus, L.] Conformed to the laws of God; con fyrmed to the laws of man; conformed to the dictates of conceince; right; upright; incorrupt; equitable; honest; exact; proper; accurate; virtuous; innocent; pure; true; not forged; regular.

JUST, a. Exactly, nicely; merely; barely; almost.

JUST, n. [jousts, old Fr.] Mock fight on horseback. See JOUST.

JUST, v. s. To engage in a mock fight; to tilt. See Joust.
JUSTTICE, (jus'tus) s. [justitia, L.] The quality of being just; the practice of rendering to every man his due; opposed to zerong or isjury: —equity: retribution; right; vindication of right; punishment, as opposed to zerong or isjury: an officer appointed to administer justice; a justice; a justice of the King's Bench, or justice of the Common Pleas: —a conservator of the peace, a peace

the Common Pleas:—a conservator of the peace, a peace officer; as, a justice of the peace.

JUS'TICE-A-BLE, (jus'tis-a-bl) a. Liable to account in a court of pustice. Hayward.

JUS'TICE-MENT, n. Procedure in courts. Bailey.

JUS'TICE-MENT, n. Procedure in courts. Bailey.

JUS'TICE-MENT, n. Rank or office of justice. Shojt.

JUS-TI'C:-A-BLE, (jus-tish'e-a-bl) a. Proper to be examined in courts of justice. Shejt.

JUS-TI'C:-A-R, (jus-tish'e-a-bl) n. A judge; a justice; a JUS-TI'C:-A-R, (jus-tish'e-a-re) n. Justiciary. Tomins.

JUS-TI'C:-A-R, (jus-tish'e-a-re) n. Justiciarius, low L.]

An administrator of justice; a judge; a high officer in the royal court of the Norman kings of England:—the High Court of Justiciary is the supreme court of criminal justice in Scotland.

JUS'TIF-I-A-BLE, a. That may be justified; right; just;

JUS'TI-FI-A-BLE, a. That may be justified; right; just; defensible by law or reason.

defensible by law or reason.

JUS/TI-FI-A-BLE-NESS, m. Quality of being justifiable.

JUS/TI-FI-A-BLY, ad. In a justifiable manner.

JUS-TI-FI-CA-TION, m. justificatio, low L.] Act of justifying; state of being justified; exculpation; defence; vindication; deliverance by pardon from sins past.

JUS-TIF/I-CA-TIVE, [jus-tif/e-kş-tiv, W. Ja. Wb.; Jüs-te-fe-kš/tiv, K.] a. Having power to justify justifying.

JUS-TIF/I-CA-TO-RY, a. Tending to justify; vindicatory.

Johnson.

JOSTIFIER, m. One who justifies; a vindicator.

JUSTIFIER, m. One who justifier, Fr.; justifico, low L.]

[i. JUSTIFIED; pp. JUSTIFIEND, JUSTIFIED.] To prove or show to be just; to render just; to defend, to vindicate; to free from past sin by pardon.—(Printing) To adjust properly the words, lines, spaces, &c., of a page.

JUSTIFY-ING,\* p. a. That justifies, clearing from guilt or

blame.

blame.

JUS-TIN';-AN,\* a. Belonging to the code of laws instituted by the Roman emperor Justinian. Gibbon.

JUS-TILE, (jüs'sl) v. n. [jouster, old Fr.] [1. JUSTLED; pp.
JUSTLING, JUSTLED.] To encounter; to clash; to rush
against each other:—also written jostle.

JUS-TILE, (jüs'sl) v. a. To push; to force by rushing
against; to "nke; to joggle.

JUS-TILE, (jüs') n. Shock; slight encounter.

JUS-TILE, (jüs') n. Shock; slight encounter.

JUS-TILE, ad. Uprightly; in a just manner; properly.

JUS-TILE, as. Justles; equity; accuracy; propriety.

JUS-TILESS, n. Justles; equity; accuracy; propriety.

JUT, v. n. [i. Justle ; pp. Justle, Justle,] To push or
shoot out; to run against; to butt.

JUT, \* a. A projection; a prominence; a jutty. Congress.

shoot out; to run against; to butt.

JUT-'s.\*\* A projection; a prominence; a jutty. Congreve.

JUT-'INE,\*\* R. Act of projecting; a projection. Goldsmith.

JUT-'IY, v. a. To shoot out beyond. Shak.

JUT-'IY, v. s. To shoot out beyond. Shak.

JUT-'Y, v. A projection; a jettee; a jetty; a pier; a mole.

JUT-'Win Dow, (-d0) R. A window that juts out.

JUT-'Win Dow, (-d0) R. A window that juts out.

JUT-'Win Dow, (-d0) R. A window that juts out.

JUT-'Win Dow, (-d0) R. A window that juts out.

JUT-'NIAL,\*\* R. A youth; a young man. Shak.

JU-'F.-NIAL,\*\* R. P. J. C. Certain games among the Romans, instituted for the health of youth. Amsworth.

JU-'F.-NIAL'SCONCE,\*\* R. Act of growing up; state of youth:—act of growing young again. Good.

JUT-'E.-NIAL'SCONCE,\*\* R. Act of growing up; state of youth.

JU-'F.-NIAL'SCONCE,\*\* R. Belating or adapted to youth; young; youthful.

JU-'YE-NIAL'SCONCE,\*\* R. Quality or state of being juvenile, youthfuless.

youthfulness.

JU'v<sub>1</sub>-A<sub>1</sub>\* n. A fruit enclosing the grains called Brazil nuts

W. Ency.

JDx-Ta-POS'|T<sub>1</sub>\* v. a. To place contiguously or near.

DOTAGM.

JUX-TA-PÖS'IT-ED,\* a. Placed near each other. Beattle.

JUX-TA-PÖ-SI''TION, (jüx-ta-po-zish'un) m. [juxta and positic, L.] State of being placed in nearness or contiguity; apposition.

JY'MOLD, m. See Gimmal.

## K.

The eleventh letter of the alphabet, and borrowed by the English from the Grock alphabet, has, before all the vowels, one invariable sound, as in keen, kui. K is silent before π; ns, kuye, knee.

ΚΑ-ΒΑΒ'6Ου,\* n. (Zool.) A species of armadillo. Goldsmith.

ΚΑ-ΒΟΝ, v. a. Sec Canos.

ΚΑΚ'ΟΧ-ΕΝΕ,\* n. (Min.) A mineral with brown or red radiated crystals. Brands.

ΚΑLE, or ΚΑΙL, n. A kind of cabbage; colewort:— a sort of pottage.

ALLE, or RAIL, π. A and of cappage; conswort:— a sort of pottage.

K4-LEI'DQ-SCOPE,\* π. [καλός, είδος, and σποπέω.] An optical instrument or toy, which exhibits a great variety of beautiful colors and symmetrical forms, invented by Sir David Brewster. Ed. Ency.

K4-LEI-DQ-SCOP'|C,\* α. Relating to the kaleidoscope.

KAL'EN-DAR, n. An account of time. Shak. See Calen-

NAL'EN-DAR, n. An account of time. Smar. Dec Callindar.

KAL-EN-DA'RI-AL,\* a. Relating to the kalendar. Loudon.

KAL-EN-DA'RI-AL,\* a. Relating to the kalendar. Loudon.

KAL'EN-DER, n. A sort of dervise. See Callinder.

KALL'-YARD,\* n. (Scalland) A kitchen garden. Booth.

KA'LI, (ka'le) n. [Arab.] A species of salsola, a plant, the
ashes of which are used in making glass:—hence the
word alkali. Potassa is sometimes called kali.

KA'LI-OM,\* n. (Chem.) Potassium:—a term used by German chemists. Brande.

KAL-LIG'RA-FHY, n. Beautiful writing. See CallidRAPHY, n. Callid-RA-FHY.

KXL/MJ-A, n. (Bot.) A genus of American evergreen shrubs, having beautiful white or pink flowers; the American laurel.

KA-LÖYPER, n. See Caloyer. †KXM, a. Crooked; awry, athwart. Shak. KXM'MER-ER-ITE,\* n. (Mm.) A reddish violet mineral. Dana.

n. A noxious wind of Egypt, called also

smoom. Gent. Mag.

KÄMT'CHA-DĀLP.\* n. A native of Kamtchatka. P. Cyc.

KĀN-GA-RÔÔ', (kāng-ga-rô') n. (Zool.) A marsund KAN-G-R-605, (king-ga-ré) n. (Zool.) A marsupial quadruped of New Holland, having short fore legs, and long hind legs, on which it leaps.

KAN-TI-AN,\* a. Relating to Kantism or to the German phi-

KAN'TI-AN, \* a. Relating to Kantism or to the German pmilosopher Kant. P. Cyc.

KXNT'ISM, \* n. The doctrine or tenets of Kant. Ed. Rev.

KXNT'ISM, \* n. A follower of Kant. Ed. Rev.

KX'O-LINE, \* n. The Chinese name for porcelain clay.

KAR'A-GAN,\* n. A species of fox found in Tartary. Booth. KA'ROB,\* n. (With goldsmiths) the 24th part of a grain.

KAR'PHO-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A hydrated silicate of alumina and manganese, if stellated crystals. Brands.

KAR-PHO-SID'E-RITE,\* n. (Min.) A hydrated phosphate

of iron. Brande.
KARS'TER-ITE,\* n. (Min.) Another name of anhydrite.

K/ΤΥ-DID,\* n. An insect, a species of grasshopper, found in the United States; platyphyllum concavum. Dr. T. W.

Harris.

KA-VIER!\* n. See Caviar. Booth.

KÄW, v. n. To cry as a crow or rock. See Caw.

KÄYLE, (Käl) n. [quille, Fr.] A ninepin; a kettlepin.—

The game of kayles is a game played in Scotland with

nine poles and an iron bullet.

The gains of kayles is a game played in Scotland with nine poles and an iron bullet.

[KECK, v. n. [kecken, D.] To heave the stomach; to retch at vomiting. Bacon.

[KECK,\*n. An effort to vomit. Chepne.

KECK\*ILE, (kěk'kl) v. a. (Naut.) To defend a cable by winding a rope round it.

KECK'SY, n. Hemlock:— called also kez. Shak.

KECK'S, a. Resembling a kex. Grevo.

KEDGE, v. a. [kaghe, D.] [i. KEDGED; pp. KEDGENG, KEDGEN, v. a. [kaghe, D.] [ii. KEDGED; pp. KEDGENG, KEDGEN, v. a. [kaghe, D.] [ii. KEDGEN; pp. KEDGENG, KEDGEN, v. a. [kaghe, D.] [in kedgeng pp. KEDGENG, KEDGEN, v. a. [kaghe, D.] [in kedgeng pp. KEDGENG, KEDGEN, v. a. [kaghe, D.] [in kedgeng pp. KEDGENG, kedgeng pp. KEDGENG, a. A. Small anchor used to keep a ship steady and clear from her bower anchor, while riding in a harbor or a river. Mar. Dict.

KEDGEN, or KEDGEN a. Brisk; lively; hale. Ray. [Local, KEDG'EN, n. A. Small anchor:— a fish-man. Gross. See KEDGEN.

KED'LXCE, n. A weed among corn; charlock. Tusser. KEE, n. pl. of Cow. Kine. Gross. [Provincial, England.]

| KEECH, n. A solid lump or mass, as of tailow. Bp. Percy. KEEL, n. (Nat.) The principal piece of timber in a ship, extending, at the lower part of the hull, exteriorly from head to stern:—a ship; a low, fiat-bottome? vessel—(Bat.) The two lowest petals of some flowers KEEL, v. a. [i. NELLED; pp. NEELING, NERLED, [†To cool. Shak.]—To navigate; to turn keel upwards.

Smart.

Smart.

To become cold; to lose spirit. Gower.

KEĒL', AÇE, n. Duty paid for a ship coming into the port

of Hartlepool, in England. Blownt.

KĒĒL', ACA, n. A low, fiat-bottomed boat. Crabb.

KĒĒL', KĒĀL', KĒL, A low, fiat-bottomed boat. Crabb.

KĒĒL', KĒĀL', KĒL', KĒL, Low, Low, Low, Low, Low,

KĒĒL', RA, A small tub; a tub for holding stuff for

calking ships; a keelman. Crabb.

(KĒĒL', RA, n. Cooler; a cooling van.; kēl', hawl, S. P.

J.; kēl', hāl or, kēl', hawl, F.] v. a. Same as keelhaul.

KĒĒL', KĒĒL', KĀLU, v. a. [1. KĒĒLHAULED; pp. KĒĒLHAULING,

KĒĒL', Low, A. A kind of small cod, whereof stockfish is

made. Cotgrave.

KĒĒL', NG, n. A kind of small cod, whereof stockfish is

made. Cotgrave.

mage. Congrave.
KEEL'MAN, N.; pl. KEELMEN. One who manages the
keels; a bargeman. Todd.
KEEL'RAKE,\* v. a. (Naut.) To keelfaul. Mar. Duct.
KEEL'ROE,\* n. A hair rope running between the keelson
and keel of a ship. Crabb.

and keel of a ship. Urabb.

KĒĒLI, n. pl. Same as kayles. Sudney. See Kayle.

KĒLI'son, or KĒĒLI'son, (kĕl'sun or kēl'sun) [kĕl'sun,

J. F. Sm.; kēl'sun, S. W. Ja. K.; kēl'sun or kēl'sun, P.]

n. (Naul.) The piece of timber in a ship, right over her

keel, next above the floor timber.

KĒĒN. A. Sharp: seule: severe nearches according.

Keel, next above the noor timber. KEEN, a. Sharp; acute; severe; piercing; eager; pene-trating; cutting; shrewd. KEEN, v. a. To sharpen. Thomson. [R.] KEEN'LY, ad. Sharply; vehemently; eagerly; bitterly. KEEN'LY, as, a. State of being keen; sharpness; rigor of weather; severity; asperity; eagerness; vehemence; wetters.

KĒĒN'-WIT-TED,\* a. Having a keen or sharp wit. Scott. KEEP, v. a. [L. KEPT; pp. KEEPING, KEPT.] To retain; not to lose; to have in possession, in use, in care, or in custo lose; to have in possession, in use, in case, or in custody; to hold, to preserve; to protect; to guard, to restrain from flight; to detain, to tend; to regard; to attend; to practise, to copy carefully; to observe; to maintain; to support with the necessaries of life; to have in tain; to support with the necessaries of lite; to have in the house; to restrain; to withhold.— To keep back, to reserve; to withhold; to retain.— To keep company with, to have familiar intercourse.— To keep m, to conceal; to restrain.— To keep off, to bear to a distance; not to admit; to hinder.— To keep up, to maintain without abatement; to continue; to hinder to measing.— To keep down or under, to oppress; to subdue. ĒĒP, v. n. To remain or continue in some place or state;

KEEP, v. n. To remain or continue in some place or state; to stay; to remain unhurt, to last; to dwell; to lodge.

— To keep from, to abstam; to refrain; to forbear. — To keep on, to go forward. — To keep up, to continue unsub-

KĒĒP. z. The donion or strongest part of the old castles:

dued.

KĒĒP, n. The donjon or strongest part of the old castles:
—custody; guard; care; guardianship; restraint; condition; keeping.

KĒĒP'ER, n. One who keeps; a defender; a preserver.—

Keeper of the Great Seal, or Lord Keeper, an officer of high dignity in the English government, the same as the Lord Chancellor.—Keeper of the Privy Seal, atyled Lord Privy Seal, a high officer in the English government, who keeps the king's privy seal, which is used for charters, grants, pardons, &c.

KĒĒP'ER-BKCK,\* n. One who holds back. Shak.

KĒĒP'ER-BKCK,\* n. One who holds back. Shak.

KĒĒP'ING-ROČM,\* n. The office of a keeper. Cares.

(KĒĒP'ING-BCOČM,\* n. The office of a picture keep their proper relationship to the main part or chief figure.

KĒĒP'ING-ROČM,\* n. The general sitting-room of the family; the common parlor. Frvby. (Used in the eastern parts of England and in New England.)

KĒĒP'ER, n. A large vessel to ferment liquors in; a large tub; a mashing tub; keever. Grese. [Local, Eng.]

KĒĒVE, v. a. To put into a tub or keeve; to overturn of iff up a cart so that it may unload at ones. Rey. [Local.]

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KPEV'RR.\* m. A brewing vessel for the liquor to work in before it is put into the cask, a keeve. Crabb.

\*KEF'FEL.\* n. The hend. Somerville

KEG, n. [caque, Fr.] A small barrel or cask: — written also cag. See Cag.

KELL, n. [caul, Weish.] The omentum; caul. Wiseman. A chrysalis. B. Jonson. A sort of pottage. Ainsworth.

KELP, n. Sea-weed, the alkaline calcined asiles of the weed, used in the manufacture of glass.

KELPy. n. A supposed spirit of the waters in Scotland.

KEL'PY, n. A supposed spirit of the waters in Scotland. described as a quadruped of the form of a horse. Jamieson.

KEL'SON, n. (Naut.) See Keelson.
KELT,\* n. (Scotland) Cloth with the nap; generally of native black wool. Jamieson. See Kilt.

KELT,\* n. | See CELT, and CELTIC.

KEL'TER, n. [kelter, Danish.] Order, ready or proper state.

Barrow.— Written also kilter.

†KEMB, (köm) v. a. To comb. B. Jonson. KEM'BÖ, a. See Kimbo. †KEM'E-LIN, π. [εεμήλιον.] A brewer's vessel; a tub. TREM'E-LIN, n. [REMARDS.] A MENT C. Chaucer.

KEN, v. a. [i. ERNNED; pp. KENNING, KENNED.] To see at a distance, to descry; to know. Shak.

KEN, v. n. To look round, to direct the eye. Burton.

KEN, n. View; sight, the reach of the sight. Shak.

KEN'DAL-GREEN, n. A kind of green cloth, made at Kendal, in England. Shak.

\*\*EN'PALT. n. [r.]. A cot for dogs; a number of

uai, in Engania. Seed.

KEN'NEL, n. [chent]. Fr.] A cot for dogs; a number of dogs or hounds kept in a kennel:—the hole of a fox or other wild beast.—[kennel, D., chenal, Fr.; canalts, L.]

The watercourse of a street. Bp. Hall.

The watercourse of a street. Bp. Hall.

KEN'NEL, v. n. [L. KENNELLED, pp. KENNELLING, KENNELLED.] To he; to dwell,—used of beasts, and of
man in contempt. Milton.

KEN'NEL, v. a. To keep in a kennel. Tatlor.

KEN'NEL-CŌAL, n. See Canal-Coal.

KEN'NEL-RĀ'KER,\* n. A scavenger. Arbuthnot.

KEN'NIG, n. View, sight; ken. Bacon.

KEN'TLE, or KEN'TAL,\* n. A hundred weight. See Quin-

TALL
KENT'LEDGE,\* n. A sort of ballast; iron pigs used for ballast. McCulloch.
KEPT, t. & p. from Kep. See Keep.
KEPT'-Mis'TEEss,\* n. A woman supported by a man, and cohabiting with him, though not married, a concubine.

Booth.

KER-A-MO-GRÄPH'IC,\* a. Applied to a globe recently invented by Mr. Addison, which may be used as a slate. Scudamore.

KER'A-SITE,\* n. (Min.) See Cerasite. KE'BATE,\* n. (Min.) A substance of a corneous nature. Hamilton.

KERB'STÖNE, \ n. See CURB, and CURBSTONE.

KER'CHIEF, (ker'chif) n. A head-dress of a woman; any loose cloth used in dress.

KER'CHIEFED, (ker'chift) a. Dressed; hooded. Milton. KERF, s. The way or opening made by a saw; the sawn-away slit in timber or wood.

RERI-CHETIE,\* n. (Heb.) (Philology) A name given to various readings in the Hebrew Bible. Brande. KER'MES, n. sing. & pl. A small insect, found on the scarlet oak, in Asia and the south of Europe, used as a scarlet dye

KER'MES-MIN'ER-AL,\* n. (Min.) A reddish mineral. P.

KERN, n. An Irish foot-soldier; an Irish boor. Spenser. — (Law) An idler, a vagrant. Whishaw. A hand-mill, a

(Law) 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 - 141 -

with configuration to the reapers to their narvest-home. Farm. Ency. KER'NEL, n. The edible substance contained in the shell of a nut or the stone of a fruit, any thing included in a howk; the seed of pulpy fruits, a grain, the central part

nuss; the sect of puppy from s, a grain; the central part of any thing.

KER'NEL, v. n. To ripen to or form kernels. Mortimer.

KER'NEL-UÇ, a. Full of kernels; having kernels.

KER'NEL-WORT, (-würt) n. An herb. Amsnorth.

†KERN'SLI,\* a. Boorish; clownish. Millon.

KER'O-DON,\* n. (Zool.) A species of herbivorous rodents.

Brande

Branda. KEN'O-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A kidney-shaped mineral. Dana. KEN'SEY, n. (karsaye, D.] A kind of coarse cloth, usually ribbed, and woven with long wool.

KEN'SEY-MERE,\* n. A thin, woollen, twilled stuff, generally woven from the finest wools. It is said to derive its name from Cashmere, and it is often spelled cassimers.

KER'SEY-NETTE, \* n. A thin woollen or stuff; cassinette.

tREEVE, c. a. To cut; to carve. Sir T. Elyot.

†KERV'ER, n. A carver. Chaucer. KE'SAR, n. [Casar, L.] An emperor. Spenser. KEST. The old imperfect tense of Cast. Spenser. KES'TREL, n. A kind of bastard hawk. Spenser. See Cors-

TRIL.

KETCH, n. [caicco, It.] (Naut.) A heavy ship; as, a bomb ketch; a vessel with two masts, usually from 100 to 250 tons' burden: —a hangman. Gross. See Jack-Ketch.
Ketch'op,\* n. See Catchup.
Ket'Tle, n. A metal vessel in which liquor is boiled.

KET'TLE-DRUM, n. A drum made of metal, except the head.

nead.
KET'TLE-PINS, n. pl. Ninepins; skuttleu. Ganton.
KET'TLE-PINS, n. pl. Ninepins; skuttleu. Ganton.
KET'PER,\* n. (Gool.) The German term for the upper portion of the new, red sandstone formation. P. Cyc.
KEV'EL,\* n. A kind of antelope. P. Cyc.—(Naul.) A wooden pin on shipboard:—a kind of frame formed of two pieces of timber, used in extending the main-sail Mar. Drct.

KEX, n. Hemlock, kecksy:—a dry stalk, the stem of the teasel. Shelton.

the teaser. Sacton.

KEY, (KE) n. An instrument by which a lock is fastened and unfastened.—a wedge-shaped piece of wood for fastening:—an instrument by which something is screwed or ening:—an instrument by which something is screwed or turned:—that which solves a difficulty:—a mole, a quay. See Quax.—(Mus.) The part of a musical instrument which, being struck by the fingers, produces a required note, the principal or fundamental note in a composition.—(Arch.) A piece of wood let into the back of another, to keep it from warping.—(Bot.) A husk.—(augs. Fr.] A rock lying near the surface of the water. KEY/AGE, (kE'gl.) n. Money paid for lying at the key or quay; quayage. Ainsworth.
KEY/BOARD,\* n. (Mus.) The series of levers in a keyed instrument. Brande.

†KEY'CÖLD, a. Lifeless; cold, as an iron key. KEYED,\* (köd) a. Furnished with keys; set to a key.

KĒY'HŌLE, (kē'hōl) n. An aperture or hole for receiving a

key.

KEY'-NŌTE,\* n. (Mus.) The note or tone adapted to the composition of a piece of inusic. Kames.

KEY'STŌNE, (kĕ'stōn) n. The top or fastening stone of an

KHAM'sın,\* n. A noxious wind. See Kamsin. KHAN, (kan or kan) n. [Turk] In Persia, a governor or

high officer; in Tartary, a prince or sovereign: - an oriental inn or caravansary.

KHA-NAT',\* n. A country governed by a khan. P. Cyc. KHŎT'BAH,\* (kŏt'bā) n. A Mahometan form of prayer.

Brande.

KIBE, n. An ulcerated chilblain, a chap in the heel caused by cold. Shak.

by cold. Shak.

Kibed, (kibd) a. Troubled with kibes; as, kibed heels.

Ki-Bit'KA,\* n.; pl. KibitKas. A Russian vehicle covered with leather, used for travelling in winter. Heber.

Ki'by, a. Having kibes; sore with kibes. Skelton.

Ki'ck, v. a. [kauchen, Ger.] [t. kicked, pp. kicking, kicked.]

To strike with the foot. South.

Ki'ck, v. a. To thrust out the foot; to resist.

KICK, v. n. To thrust out the toot; to resist.
KICK, n. A blow with the foot. Dryden.
KICK'ER, n. One that kicks or strikes with the foot.
KICK'ING,\* n. The set of striking with the foot. Smart.
KICK'SHW, n. [a corruption of quelque chose.] Something fantastical; a made-up dish of cookery.
KICK'SHÖB,\* n. A dancer, in contempt, a caperer. Milton.
KICK'SY-WICK'SY, n. A wife, in contempt. Shak.
KID, n. The young of a goat. — [caweln, Welsh.] A bundle of heath.

Kin, n. The y

dle of heath.

KID, v. n. [L. KIDEED; pp. KIDDING, KIDDED.] To bring forth kids. Cotgrave.

KID, v. a. To discover; to show; to make known. Gower.

KID/DED, a. Fallen, as a young kid. Cotgrave.

KID/DER, n. An engrosser of corn to enhance its price.

Answorth. A travelling trader. Ray. [Local.]

KID/DER, n. [kiddlus, low L.] A wear in a river, to catch fish. — Corruptly called, in some places, kittle, or kettle.

KID/DW, n. A web-footed bird, called also the guillemot, or guillem, the sea-hen, and skout. Chambers.

KID/IFOX, n. A young kid. W. Browne.

KID/IN, n. A young kid. W. Browne.

KID/NXP, v. a. (L. KIDNAPPED; pp. KIDNAPPING, KIDNAPPED.]

To steal children; to steal human beings.

KID/NXP-PER, n. One who kidnaps, a man-stealer.

KID/NXP-PING, n. The stealing of human beings. Black
tone.

Kin'ney, (kid'ne) a.; pl. kindneys. The two organs or large glands, which separate the urine from the blood:
—a cant term for sort or kind.

KYD'NEY-BEAN, m. A bean much cultivated, shaped like s kidney. Kid'ney-suāped,\* (-shāpt) a. Formed like a kidney

KID'NEY-VETCH, n. A medicinal plant; anthyllis.

KID'NEY-WORT, (-wurt) n. A plant; starry or hairy saxi- []

frage.

Kie, a. Kine. [North of Eng.] See Ker.

Kil'Der-Kin, n. [kandeken, D.] A liquid measure containing eighteen gallons; a small barrel.

Kill., v. a. [a. Killed; pp. Killing, Killed.] To deprive of life; to put to death; to destroy; to deprive of active

KIL'LAS,\* n. (Min.) Clay-slate, so called by Cornish miners. Urc.

ers. Urc.

KIL/LEN-ITE,\*n. (Min.) A mineral. P. Cyc. See Killinite.

KIL/LEN-ITE,\*n. One who kills or deprives of life.

KILL/HERS,\*n. A parasitical plant, broomrape. Booth.

KILL/HERS,\*n. A Depriving of life, destroying.

KIL/LIN-ITE,\*n. (Min.) A variety of spodumene. Brande.

KIL/LIN-ITE,\*n. (Min.) A variety of spodumene. Brande.

Turkish measure.

Turkish measure.

KILN, (kil) s. A stove or furnace for drying or burning;—
commonly annexed to another word; as, a brick-kiln,
lunc-kiln, mait-kiln, or hop-kiln.

KILN'DEY, (kil'dri) v. a. [L. KILNDRIED; pp. KILNDRYING,
KILNDRIED.] To dry in a kiln.

KILN'DEY-ING, \* s. The act of drying in a kiln.

KILN'DEY-ING, \* s. The act of drying in a kiln.

KILO-GRAM, \* s. [kilogramme, Fr.] A French weight, equal
to 2 lbs. 3 oz. 5 drs. avoirdupois. Brande.

KILOLITRE, \* (kil'o-li-tur) s. [kilottre, Fr.] A French
measure of a thousand intres. P. Cyc.

KILOMETRE, \* (kil'o-mè-tur) s. [kilomètre, Fr.] A French
measure of a thousand metres. P. Cyc.

KILOMETRE, \* (kil'o-mè-tur) s. [kilomètre, Fr.] A French

HELSUIF OF A HOUSAIN METES, P. Cyc. KILT, P. Killed, hurt; wounded. Spenser. KILT, P. Killed, hurt; wounded. Spenser. KILT, \* or KELT, \* n. A loose dress extending from the belly to the knee, in the form of a petiticat, worn in the Scotch Highlands by the men, and in the Lowlands by young boys, — called by the Highlanders fillibeg. Jameson.
KILTER, \* n. Condition, order; kelter. Holloway. See

boys,—called by the Highlanders fillibeg. Jameson. KIL/TER\* s. Condition, order; kelter. Holleway. See Kelter. Kil/Ter\* s. Condition, order; kelter. Holleway. See Kenter.
Kim/So, a. Crooked; bent; arched. Dryden. See A-kimbo. Kim/NEL, n. See Kemelin.
Kin/NEL, n. See Kemelin.
Kin/NEL, n. See Kemelin.
Kin/O, a. Of the same nature, bindred. Chaucer.
Kin/A of the same nature, kindred. Chaucer.
Kin/A of the same nature, kindred. Chaucer.
Kin/Ate; n. (Chem.) Kinic acid with a base. P. Cyc.
[Kind, [kind, P. E. Ja. Sm. Wb., kyind, S. W. J. F. keind,
K.] a. Benevolent, filled with general good-will; favorable, beneficent, mild, tender, indulgent, compassionate, gentle, benignant, gracous, leniont.
[Kind, R.] kand, Goth.] Race, generic class; genus; classification, sort, species, nature, manner, way.
fKind/Fd, a. Begotten. Spenser.
[Kind/Fd, a. Begotten. Spenser.
[Kind/Helatifd, Shak.]
Kind/Helatifd, Shak.
Kind/Helatifd, Shak.
Kind/Lelatifd, Shak.
Kind/Lelatifd, to make to burn; to inflame, as the passions:— [to bring forth. Skak.]
Kind/Lep. n. To take fire, to grow into rage.
Kind/Lep. n. To take fire, to grow into rage.
Kind/Lep. n. To take fire, to grow into rage.
Kind/Lep. n. To take fire, to grow into rage.
Kind/Lep. n. The who kindles or inflames.
fKind/Lep. n. The who kindles or inflames.
fKind/Lep. n. The act of setting on fire.
Kind/Lep. n. The quality of being kind; humanity; benevolence; beneficence; good-will, favor, love, beneficence; a kind act or deed.
Kin/Dec. n. pl. Kindred of kindred sind humanity; penevolence; a kind act or deed.
Kin/Dec. n. pl. Kindred of the same kind.
Kind benevolent, mild.
Kindred, n. pl. Kindred of ced.
Kin/Dec. n. pl. Kindred of ced.
Kin/Dec. n. pl. Kindred of ced.
Kin/Dec. n. pl. Kindred of ced.
Kin/Dec. n. pl. Kindred of ced.
Kin/Dec. n. pl. Kindred of ced.
Kin/Dec. n. congenial; fict, proper, consonant to nature, consonant of the same descent, relation by birth or marriage, consangulativ; people related to each other, relationship, relatives.

KIN'DRED, a. Congenial; related; cognate; of the same

Kind.

Kind.

Kine, n.; pl. of Cow. Cows. [Obsolete, except in poetry.]

Kine, n. The ruler of a nation or kingdom, a monarch, a
sovereign:—a piece or card representing a king in a game.

—King at arms, a principal officer at arms that has the
prebininence of the society; of whom there are, in
England, three, viz., Garter, Norroy, and Clarencies.

Kine, v. a. To supply with a king; to make royal; to raise
to royalty. Shak. [Ludicrous.]

King/k-ple, n. A kind of apple. Mortimer.

King/craft, n. Craft of kings; art of governing. King
James.

James.

KING'ODP, n. A flower; crowfoot. Psacham.

KING'DOM, n. A country or nation governed by a king; the dominion of a king; a region; a tract:—a division in natural history; as, the animal or vegetable kingdom.

†KING'DOMED, (king'dumd) a. Proud of kingly power.

KING'FISH,\* n. A fish having splendid colors. Crabb. KING'FISH-ER, n. A bird that feeds on fish.

tKing'hood, (king'hâd) n. State of being a king. Gover-King'-Kill'ER,\*n. One who kills a king; regicide. Shak King'-Kill'ER,\*n. The quaity of being kingly. Coleridge King'Ling,\*n. An inferior sort of king. Churchill. King'Ly, a. Belonging to a king; royal; regal, august. King'Ly, a. Belonging to a king; royal; regal, august. King'Ly, a. With an air of royalty; as a king. King'-Post,\*n. (Arch.) The middle post of a framed roof, reaching from the centre of the tie-beam to the ridge at top. Brande.
Kings,\*n. The title of two books of the Old Testament. Bible.

KING'9'-BENCH',\* n. The English court of judicature in which the lord chief-justice presides as the king's deputy

Blackstone.

KING'S-E'VIL, (Kingz-E'VI) n. The scrofula, a disease formerly believed to be cured by the touch of a king.

KING'SHIP, n. Royalty, state of a king. King Charles.

KING'SIPIP, n. Royalty, state of a king. King Charles.

KING'S'SPEAR, (Kingz'spör) n. A plant.

KING'S'STÖNE, (Kingz'sbön) n. A fish. Amsworth.

KI'NIG, \* a. (Chem.) Denoting a vegetable acid, derived from sinchens and sometimes called a vegetable acid.

from cinchona, and sometimes called cinchonic acid. P.

INK, n. An entanglement or knot in thread, &c.; a twist or turn in a rope or cable. Crabb. A fit of laughter, a fit of coughing. Brockett. KINK, n.

a fit of coughing. Brockett.

KINK, v. n. [1. KINKED, pp. KINKING, KINKED.] To be catangled; to run into knots, to set fast or stop:—[to be disentangled. Forby. To laugh immoderately. Brockett.] KIN'KA-JōU,\* n. (200.) A plantigrade quadruped of South America, of arboreal habits. Brande.

KINK'HAUST, n. The chin-cough. [Lancashire, England.] KIN'KLE,\* n. Same as knd. Francis.

KIN'KLE,\* n. Same as knd. Francis.

KIN'S,\* n. An astringent vegetable extract, containing tannin, gum, and extractive matter. Brande

KINS'FOLK, (kinz'fok) n. Relations; kindred. Obsolescent.

KINS'MAN, n., pl. KINSMEN. A man of the same race or

Kins'man, n.; pl. kinsmen. A man of the same race or family: a relative.

family; a relative.

KINS/WOM-AN, (kinz/wûm-an) n. A female relation.

KIN/TAL, n. See QUINTAL.

KINT/LIDGE,\*n. (Naul.) Ballast, kentledge. Mar. Dict.

KINT/LIDGE,\*n. (Noul.) Ballast, kentledge. Mar. Dict.

KIPS,\*n. An osier bi-ket for catching fish. Crabb.

KIPE,\*n. An osier bi-ket for catching fish. Crabb.

KIPPER, a. Lean and unfit for use:—a term applied to salmon when unfit to be taken, and to the time when they are so considered.

they are so considered.

KIP'PER.\*a. Lively, nimble, light-footed. Craven Dialect.

KIP'PER.\*TIME.\*n. A tuberous root, earthnut. Booth.

KIP'PER.\*TIME.\*n. The time between the 3d and 12th of

May, in which fishing for salmon on the Thames, in England, is prohibited. Ash.

KIRK, n. (Scotland). A church; the church of Scotland.

KIRK'MAN, n.; pl. KIRKMEN. One of the church of Scotland.

land.

Kirn, n. See Kern.

Kirn, n. See Kern.

Kirsch' was sern, \*n. (Ger.) An alcoholic liquor obtained by fermenting and distilling bruised berries. Urc.

Kir'TLE, (kir'tl) n. An upper garment or gown; an outer

petticoat.

Kir'TLED, (kir'tld) a. Wearing a kirtle. Milton.

Kir'WAN-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A dark, olive-green mineral.

Dana.

KIR'WAN-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A dark, olive-green initiation Dana.

KISS, v. a. (i. KISSED; pp. KISSING, KISSED.] To salute by applying the lips; to caress, to treat with fondness; to touch gently.

KISS, n. A salute by kissing or by joining lips.

KISS'PING-CÖM'PIT, (-küm'fit) n. Ferfumed sugar-plums for sweetening the breath. Shale.

KISS'ING-CÖM'PIT, (-küm'fit) n. Ferfumed sugar-plums for sweetening the breath. Shale.

KISS'ING-CRÜST, n. Crust formed when one loaf, in baking, has touched another.

KIST, n. A chest. [Provincial, north of England.]

KIST,\*n. (In India) The amount of a stated payment. Crabb.

KIT, n. A small fiddle: — a large bottle: — a milking pail:
—a sort of churn: —a wooden vessel in which salmon is sent to London: —a kitten or young cat: — [a soldier's knapsack and its contents: —the tools of a shoemaker:
—a sailor's chest and contents. Grose.]

KITC'KT, a. Applied to a club in London, of which Addison and Steele were members, so named from Christopher Cat, a pastry-cook, who supplied the club with mutton-ples: — also applied to a portrait about three quarters in length, such as was used for the members of this club.

KITC'KT,\*n. A game played by three or more players.

Forby.

Forby.

Kit'Cat-Roll',\* n. A bellied roller for land drawn by a

KITCAT-ROLL, A. A Beneu toner to fain draw by a horse. Forby.

KITCH'EN, (kich'en) n. [kegin, Welsh; kysken, Erse.] The room in a house where the provisions are cooked; a utensil or apparatus for cooking.

KITCH'EN, v. a. To entertain with the fare of the kitchen

KITCH'EN,\* a. Belonging to or used in the kitchen. Ash.

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Kitch'en-Gür'den, (kich'en-gar'dn) n. A garden in which vegetables for the table are raised.
KITCH'EN-MAID, n. A maid employed in the kitchen.
KITCH'EN-Stiff, n. The fat collected from pots and drip-

ping-pans. Donne.
KITCH'EN-WENCH, n. [kitchen and wench.] A maid employed to clean the kitchen instruments of cookery.
KITCH'EN-WOEK, (Kich'en-wurk) n Cookery; work done

in the kitchen

KITE, A. A bird of prey:—a rapacious man:—a paper toy raised by a string and the action of the wind into the air.

[The belly. Brockett. North of England.]

KITE'S'FOOT, (kits'fut) n. A plant. Ausworth.
KITH, n. [†Acquaintance. Gower.] — "Kith and kin," friends
and relatives. Brockett.

and relatives. Brockett.

KITH'A-RA,\* n. A musical instrument; cithara. Thomson.

KITL'ING, n. [catulus, L.] A young cat; a kitten. Forby.—

A whelp; the young of a beast. B. Jonson.

KIT'TEN, (KIT'th) v. n. [t. KITTEYED, pp. KITTENING, KITTEYED, TO bring forth young cats.

KIT'TI-WAKE, n. An English bird of the gull kind.

KIT'TI-WAKE, n. An English bird of the gull kind.

KIT'TI-WAKE, n. An English bird of the gull kind.

KIT'TI-WAKE, n. A. To tickle. Sherwood.

KIT'KI, n. A washing vat or tub, keeve. Sir W. Petty.

KIV'ER, n. a. To cover. Huloet. [Obsolete or vuigar.]

KIJCK, n. [t. KIUKED; pp. KLICKING, RLICKED.] To make a small, sharp noise, to click:—to pilfer or steal away suddenly with a snatch. Dr. Johnson.

KLICK'ER,\* n. He or that which klicks. Badey.

KLICK'NG,\* n. A regular, sharp noise. Maunder.

KLINK'STÖNE,\* n. (Min.) A basalite stone, of the fletz trap formation. Crabb. See Clinkstone.

KLI-NÖM'E-TER,\* n. An instrument for measuring the in-

KLI-NOM'E-TER,\* n. An instrument for measuring the inclination of stratified rocks, the declivity of mountains, &c. Hamilton. See Chirometer.

KNAB, (ndb) v. a. [knappen, D.] [a. knabbed, pp. knabbing, knabbed.] To bite, to bite something brittle; to nab. † Knab'bl v. n. To bite, to nible. Browne. Knack, (nab'nl) v. n. To bite, to nible. Browne. knack, (nab'nl) knite machine, a toy, a knick-knack:—a readiness, a facility, a dexterity in some slight operation.

KNACK, v. n. [knacken, Teut.] To make a sharp, quick noise, as when a stick breaks; to speak finely or affect-edly. Grose. [R.]

KNACK'ER, (nak'er) n. [A maker of knacks or toys; a harness-maker. Mortimer. A rope-maker. Answorth.] One who buys old horses for slaughter, and cuts them up for dog's-meat. Smart.

To dog . Index. Smart.

KNACK/SH, Ja. Knavish, trickish, practising tricks or

KNACK/Y, S. knacks. More. [R.]

KNACK/SH-NESS, n. Artifice, trickery. More. [R.]

KNACK/SH-NESD, p. a. Having knees which strike against
each other. Brackett.

WNA. (R. M.) A. Lord in mond.

each other. Brockett.

KNÄG, (näg) n. A knot in wood, a peg, a shoot of a deer's horn:—a rugged top of a rock or hill.

KNÄG/GI-NESS, n. The state of being knaggy. Scott.

KNÄG/GY, (näg/ge) a. Knotty; rough, ill-humored.

KNÄR, (nap) n. [cnap, Welsh.] A protuberance, a hillock.

Bacon. See NAP.

KNAP, (nap) v. a. [knappen, D.] To bite; to break short, to

†KNλΡ'εχ, (náp'pe) a. Full of knaps or hillocks. Huloet. KNλΡ'εχ, (náp'pe) sak) n. [knappen, Germ.] A bag or sack in which a soldier carries his provisions on his hack

KNAP'WĒĒD, (nap'wēd) n. A genus of plants; black cen taury.

KNAB, (nkr) n. [knor, Germ.] A hard knot. Dryden. [R.] KNARL,\* n. A knot in wood; a knurl. Brockett. KNARL/#D, (nkrl/ed) a. Knotted, gnarled.

KNAE'RY, (nav're) a. Knotty; stubby. Chaucer.
KNAVE, (nav're) a. [†A boy. Wiclife. A servant. Gover] A
petty rascal; a scoundrel:—a card with a soldier painted

KNAV'ER-Y, (nav'er-e) n. Dishonesty; fraud, petty vil-

lany. Kwāv'ish, (nāv'ish) a. Dishonest; fraudulent; mischiev-

KNĀV'ISH-LY, (nāv'ish-le) ad. Dishonestly; fraudulently. KNĀV'ISH-nžss, (nāv'ish-něs) n. Quality of being knavish.

KNÄW, (nåw) v. Sometimes written for gnaw. See Gnaw. KNËAD, (uēd) v. a. [1. Enhanded, pp. Enhanding, Enhanded] To work or press ingredients into a mass, as in making

four into dough.

KnžaD'zR. (ačd'er) n. One who kneads; a baker.

KnžaD'ng-I gough, (nčd'ing-trôf) n. A trough in which
the dough or paste of bread is worked together.

KNE/BEL-ITE,\* (në/bel-it) n. (Min.) An oxide of manga-nese. Cleaveland. KNEE, (në) n. The joint of the leg where it is joined to the thigh, something resembling the human knee when bent,

as a crooked piece of timber or metal, or the angle where

as a crooked piece of timber of meta, or the angle where two pieces join.

KNĒR, (nē) v. a. To supplicate by kneeling. Shak.

KNĒR, (nē) v. a. To supplicate by kneeling. Shak.

KNĒR, (nē) v. having knees or joints, geniculated.

KNĒE '-DĒLP, (nē'dēp) a. So deep as to reach the knees.

KNĒE '-DĒLP, (nē'dēp) a. No deep as to reach the knees.

KNĒE '-DĒLP, (nē'dēp) a. An herb.

KNĒE '-DĒLP, (nē'dom) n. Ap hant, called also knee-holly

and butcher' b-broom.

\*\*WĒĒL '-TĀNWT-EN \*\* a. (Bat.) Geniculate. P. Cyc.

and outcher's-oroom.

KNEE'-JOINT-ED,\* a. (Bot.) Geniculate. P. Cyc.

KNEEL, (nči) v. n. [1. knelt or knerled, pp. knerling,

knelt or knerled.] To bend the knee; to bend or rest

one or both knees on the ground.

KNĒĒL'ĒR, n. One who kneels KNĒĒL'ļNG,\* p. a. Bending the knee. KNĒĒ'PXN, (nē'pān) n. A little, round bone on the fore part of the knee.

KNLE'STRING,\* n. A ligament of the knee. Addison. KNEE'-Tim-BER, n. Timber with crooks or angles. KNEE'-TRIB-UTE, (ne'trib-yot) n. (Jenuflection, worship

NNUE'-TRIB-UTE, (në'Irib-yul) n. Genuficction, worship or obeisance shown by kneeling. Milton.

KNELL, (nël) n. The sound of a bell rung at a funeral.

KNELL,\* v. n. To sound as a bell, to knoil. Beaum. & Fl. KNELT,\* (nëlt) t. & p. from Kneel. See Kneel.

KNEW, (nü) t. from Knee. See Know.

KNIFE, (nif) n.; pl. KNIVES. An instrument with a sharp edge, for cutting; of various forms and for various user.

KNIFE/HAN-DLE-SHELL,\* n. A bivalve shellfish. Booth KNIGHT. (nit) n. An attendant a military attendant. Shak

KNIGHT, (nit) n. An attendant, a military attendant. Shak A champion. Spenser. A man on whom the king of Eng-A champion. Spenser. A man on whom the king of England, or his leutenant, has conferred the distinction of being addressed by the style of Sir before his Christian name, as, "Sir William"—Knight of the post, a sub-orned rogue or witness, a knight dubbed at the whipping-post or pillory.—Knight of the shire, one who represents the shire or county in the English parliament. the shire or county in the English parliament.

KNIGHT, (nit) v. a. [1. KNIGHTED, pp. KNIGHTING, KNIGHT-ED.] To dub or make a knight.

KNIGHT'AGE,\* (nīt'aj) n. The body of knights. J. B. Burke.

KNICK'-KNXCK, (nik'nak) n. Any trifle or toy. [Colloquial.] KNIGHT-BACH'E-LOR,\* n. A young, unmarried man ad mitted to the order of knighthood. Booth. KNIGHT-BAR'Q-NET,\* n. A baronet, an hereditary English title and rank. Booth.

KNÎGHT-ER'RANT, (nît-ër'rant) n., pl. KNÎGHTS-ERRANT. (Chvalry) A knight wandering in search of adventures. KNÎGHT-ER'RANT-RY, (nît-ër'rant-re) n. The character,

manners, and adventures of wandering knights.

KNIGHT-PR-RAT'1C,\* a. Relating to knight-creantry. Qu. Ren

Keg. Knight'Hood, (nit'hûd) n. The character or dignity of a knight; the order and fraternity of knights.

KNight'Less, (nit'les) a. Unbecoming a knight. Spenser
KNight'Li-nEss, (nit'le-nes) n. Quality of a knight. Spenser

KNIGHT'LY, (nit'le) a. Relating to or befitting a knight. KNIGHT'LY, (nit'le) ad. In a manner becoming a knight. KNIGHT'-SER'VICE,\* n. (English law) A tenure of land. Blackstone.

KNIT, (nit) v. a. NIT, (nit) v. a. [i. knit or knitted . pp. knitting, knit or knitten.] To make, unite or weave by texture with

or a vitted. To make, unter or weave by technic with out a loom; to tie; to join, to unite.

KNIT, (nit) v. n. To weave without a loom, to unite.

KNIT, (nit) n. Act of knitting, lexture. Shak.

[KNITCH, (alich) n. A burden of wood, a fagot. Wichfle.

KNIT'TER, (nit'ter) n. One who weaves or knits.

KNIT'TER, (nit'ter) n. One who weaves or knits.

KNIT'TER, (nit'ter) n. The work of a knitse.

KNIT'TING, (nit'ting) n. Junction, the work of a knitter:
-a weed.

KNIT'TING,\* p. a. Weaving with needles, uniting. KNIT'TING-NEE'DLE, (nit'ting-ne'di) n. A wire used in

KNIT'TING-SHEATH,\* n. A sheath for knitting-needles. Ash

Asmail into used for a hammock-string.—(Naul.) A small into used for a hammock-string, &c.

KNIVES, (nivz.) n.; pl. of Knife. Hee Knive.

KNOB, (nob.) n. A protuberance, a hard bunch.

KNOBED, (nobd) a. Having knobs or protuberances.

KNOBED, (nobd) a. Having knobs or protuberances.

KNOB'BI-NESS, (nob'be-nes) n. The quality of having knobs

KNOB'BY, (nob'be) a. Full of nobe; hard, stubbern.

KNOCK, (nok) v. n. [i. knocked, pp. knocking, knocked,

To strike or beat with something hard, followed by at, to

clash; to be driven together. — To knock under, to give in;

to viole. to vield.

KNOCK, (nök) v. a. To give blows; to beat; to strike; to collide. — To knock down, to fell by a blow. — To knock up, (Printing) To make a pair of balls; to make the printed sheets even at the edges.

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Knöck, (nök) n. A sudden stroke; a blow; a loud stroke

at a door for admission.

KNOCK'ER, (nök'er) n. One who knocks; a striker; the hammer of a door.

KNOCK'ING, (nok'ing) n. A striking; a beating at the door.

KNÖLL, (nöl) v. a. To ring, as a bell for a funeral; to toll.

Shak. — The word is now chiefly used in relation to a funeral.

KNÖLL, (nöl) v. n. To sound as a bell; to knell. Shak.
KNÖLL, (nöl) n. A little round lill; a hillock, the top or
cap of a hill or mountain. Wyndham. — A turnip. Ray.

[Local.] KNOLL'ER, (noi'er) n. One who knolls or tolls. Sherwood.

thnop, (nop) n. [knoppe, Teut.] A bud, a protuberance, n knob. Chaucer.

†KNÖPPED, (uopt) a. Having knops; fastened by knops. Chaucer

KNOPPERN,\* (nop/pern) n. A species of gallnut or excrescence formed by an insect upon several species of

crescence formed by an insect upon several species of oak, and used for tanning and dyeing. Brande. 
†KNOR, (nor) n. A knot, a gnarl, knurl. Todd.

KNOT, (nöt) n. A complication of a cord or string not easily disentingled, a part which is tied:—a place in a piece of wood caused by the protuberance of a bough, and a consequent transverse direction of the fibres:—a joint in a plant:—a complicated intersection or entanglejoint in a piant:—a complicated intersection or entanglo-ment:—an epualet:—a difficulty, intracay:—a con-federacy, an association; a small band, a cluster, a col-lection:—a bird of the sinpe kind.—(Naul.) A division of the log-line, a mile, or the space between one knot and another, answering to a mile of a ship's progress. NOT. (163), a. I. KNOTTER. DE KNOTTER.

KNOT, (udt) v. a. [L. KNOTTED, pp. KNOTTING, KNOTTED.]
To complicate in knots; to entaigle, to unite, to tie:—
to prevent the knots from appearing in painting.

KNOT, (not) v. n. To form buds, knots, or joints, in vegetation: - to kuit knots for fringes.

KNOT'BER-RY, \* or KNOUT'BER-RY, \* n. The cloudberry.

Booth.

KNOT'BER-RY-BUSH, n. A plant. Ainsworth.

KNOT'BER-RY-BUSH, n. A plant of several kinds; a jointed plant, an oat-like grass; a troublesome weed.

KNOT'LSS, (not'tes) a. Without knots or difficulty.

KNOT'TID, (not'ted) a. Full of knots, uneven, knotty.

KNOT'TI-NESS, (not'te-nes) n. Fulness of knots; unevenness; intricacy, difficulty, a protuberance.

KNOT'TY, (not'te) a. Full of knots, hard, rugged, intricate, perplexed, difficult, embarrassed.

KNOT'WEED,\* n. A plant or weed. Farm. Ency.

KNOT'KEED,\* n. A plant or weed. Farm. ency.

Russia, consisting of a handle, a leather thong, and a ring

Russia, consisting of a handle, a leather thong, and a ring with a strip of hide, punishment by the knout. Brande.

KNO(IT,\* v. a. To punish with the knout or whip. Jameson.

KNOW, (no) v. a. [I. KNEW, pp. KNOWING, KNOWN.] To perceive intellectually, whether intuitively or by the use of means, to have knowledge of, to be informed of; to distinguish; to recognize, to be no stranger to, to have

assunguish; to recognize, to be no stranger to, to have sexual commerce with.

Knōw, (nō) v. n. To have intellectual perception, to be informed, to have knowledge.

Knōw/a-Ble, (nō'a-bl) a. That may be known. Bentley.

Knōw/a-Ble-nĕss,\* n. The quality of being knowable. Locke

KNOW'ALL,\* n. One who knows every thing. Tucker.

ANOW ALL,\* n. One who knows every time. Lucker.

KNŌW'Rs, n. One who has knowledge.

KNŌW'ING, (nō'ing) a. Having knowledge; skilful.

KNŌW'ING, (nō'ing) n. Knowledge. Shak.

KNŌW'ING-LY, (nō'ing-le) ad. With skill or knowledge.

KNŌW'ING-NESS,\* n. The state of having knowledge.

KNOW Products, Colerafge.

Colerafge.

KNOWL'EDGE, (nöl'ej) [nöl'ej, S. P. J. E. Ja. Sm., nöl'ej or nöl'ej, W. F., nöl'ej or nöl'ej, K.] n. Truth ascertained, belief or evidence when it ends in moral certained, belief or evidence when it ends in moral certained, tainty; certain perception; indubitable apprehension,

learning; erudition; skill; acquaintance; cognizance, notice, information; intelligence.

†KNÖ WL'EDGE, (nöl'ej) v. a. To acknowledge. Wuliffe.
KNÖ WN, (nön) p. from Know. See Know
KNÖW-NÖTH'ING,\* a. Thoroughly ignorant. Forby.

[Colloquial.]
[KNUG/KLE, (nŭk/kl) n. A joint of the finger, particularly
when protuberant by closing the finger; the knee joint

when produberant by closing the finger; the knee joint of a calf.—[The joint of a plant. Bacon.]

KNUC'KLE, (nük'kl) v. n. [i. knuckled; pp. knuckling, knuckled, To bend the fingers; to yield, to submit. KNUC'KLED, (nük'kld) a. Jointed. Bacon.

[KNÜFF, (nüf) n. A lout; a clown. Hayward.

[KNÜR, (nut) n. [knor, Ger.] A knot; a knurl. Huloet. KNÜR, (nüf) n. A knot in wood or timber; knarl. Baley. KNÜRL'ED, a. Set with knurls, knotty. Sherwood. KNÜRL'ED, a. Set with knurls, knotty. Sherwood. KNÜR'LY, a. Having knurls or knobs; hard. Smith. †KNÜR'RY, (nür're) a. Full of knots. Drayton.

KÖB, or KO'BA, n. (Zool.) A species of antelope. P. Cyc. KOBLLITE. n. (Mp.) A suipluyet of lead and bismuth.

KOBELLITE, \* n. (Min.) A sulphuret of lead and bismuth. Dana

KÖB'OLD,\* n. A German word for spectre or gobin. Brande.

Köff,\* n. (Naut.) A Dutch vessel with a main and fore-mast. Crabb.
Köhl./-Rå/Bl,\* (köl/rā/bl) n. A singular variety of German

KOHL'-KA' Bl,\* (KOI'R' O) n. A singular variety of terman cubbage. Farm. Eng. KÖL'LY-RITE, \*n. (Min.) A species of clay. Cleaveland. †KÖN'ED. For konned or conned, i.e. knew. Spenser. KOO'1000,\*n. (Zool.) A species of antelope. P. Cyc. KÖ'PECK,\*n. A Russian copper coin, about the size of a cout. Köllan

KO'PECK,\* n. A Russian copper coin, about the size of a cent. Kelley.

Kō'RAN, n. [Arab.] Alcoran:—the same as alcoran, the prefix al being equivalent to the. See Alcoran.

Kō'TER,\* n. A fish, a species of sturgeon. Booth.

Kob'PHO-LTE,\* n. (Min.) A species of zeolite or prehnite, from the Pyrences, of a yellowish or green color.

KRA'AL, \* n. A village of rude huts or cabins of the Hot-

tentots, with conical or round tops. Campbell.

Krā/ken,\* n. A fabulous marine monster of gigantic size. Goldsmith.

KRÄ'MA,\* n. (India) A wooden sandal worn by women.

KREM'LIN,\* n. The imperial palace, together with the arsenal and some other public buildings at Moscow.

KRE O-SOTE, \* n. (Med.) See CREOSOTE.
KRE O-LITE \* n. (Min.) A hydrated fluate of alumina
and soda. Brande.

KSAR, (zår) n. See Cyar.

Kṣak, (Zaf) n. see Cyar.

Ku'ric,\* a. An epithet applied to the ancient Arabic characters, from Kufa, a town on the Euphrates. Brands.

Ku'niss,\* | n. A liquor which is made by the Calmucs,

Kou'niss,\* | by ferimenting mare's milk. Urs.

†Ky, n. pl. Kine. See Ker, and Kir.

Ky'x',\* n. A pungent pepper; a powerful condiment

and stimulating medicine, commonly written cayenne.

Brande. See CAYENNE.

Brande. See CATENNE. KŸ'A-NŸIE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral, called also distheme and sappare—also Written eyanite. Brande.

KŸ'A-NÏZL,\* v. a. [i. KYANIZED, pp. KYANIZING, KYANIZED]. To preserve timber from the dry rot, by the use of a solution of corrosive sublimate; a process invented by Markey Change.

of a solution of corrosive sublimate; a process invented by Mr. Kyan. Francis. †KŸp. v. n. To know. See Kip. KŸ'LOŁS,\* n. pl. A term applied to the cattle of the Hebrides. Loudon.

rides. Loudon.

KŸR'I-E = LE'|-SON,\* [Gr.] "Lord, have mercy on us,"
a form of invocation in the Catholic liturgy. Bailey.

KŸR-1-Q-LÖG'|-CAL,\* a. Applied by Warburton to that class of Egyptian heroglyphics, in which a part is conventionally put to represent a whole, cyriologic. Brands.

the twelfth letter of the alphabet, is a liquid consonant, which always preserves the same sound in English; as in like, fall.—As a numeral, it stands for 50, as an abbreviation, for liber, a book; libra, a pound in money; lb., a pound in weight; LL. D. legum doctor, doctor of laws.

LA, (law) interj [Sax.] See! look! behold! lo! Shak.—It is the Saxon form of the interjection lo, often taking its place in the old English dramas, and in vulgar use.

LX.\* n. (Mus.) A note or term of mustc. Crabb.
†LXB. n. A blab, a great talker. Chaucer.

LXB'A-ROM,\* n. [L.] The Romaneimpernal standard, on which Constantine blazoned the monogram of Jesus Christ, and added a cross. Gibbon.

LXB'DA-NOM, n. A resin which exudes from a shrub (custus Craticus) in Crate; ladanum.

LXB-E-RO(TION,\* n. A weakening or impairing. Smart.
†LXB'E-FY, v. a. [labefacio, L.] To weaken; to impair. Bailey.

LAC

- LA'ETL, n. [labellum, L.] A name or title affixed to any thing, or a narrow sllp of any material containing a name or title, and affixed to something to indicate its nature or contents:—a kind of tassel:—a codicil:—a thin brass rule used in taking altitudes:—an appendage thin brass rule used in taking altitudes:—an appendage consisting of fillets to the family arms:—a slip of perchament or paper containing a seal affixed to a deed or writing.—(Arch.) A moulding projecting over a door, window, &c.

  LA'BEL, v. a. [i. LABELLED; pp. LABELLING, LABELLED.]
  To affix a label to.

  LA-BEL'LUMA,\* a. [L.] (Bot.) The lower lip of a labiate corolla. Brande.

  LA'BENT. a. [Labeas. I.] Sliding: sliding: aligning.

- corolla. Brande.

  LA'BENT. a. [labens, L.] Sliding; gliding; slipping.

  Bailey. [R.]

  LA'BE O,\* n. (lch.) A genus of fishes P. Cyc.

  LA'BE, A., a. [labulis, L.] Relating to or uttered by the lips.

  LA'BI, A.L. \* n. A letter pronounced chiefly by the lips. —

  The labuls are b, p. v. f, m. Brande.

  LA'BI, ATE, \* a. (Bot.) Resembling lips; formed like a lip; having lips; labiated. P. Cyc.

  LA'BI, ATE, D. a. [labum, L.] Having parts resembling lips.

  LA'BI, O-DEN'TAL, a. [labum and dentals.] Formed or pronounced by the cooperation of the lips and tech

- LA.B.;—O-DĒN'TAL, a. [labium and dentals.] Formed or pronounced by the cooperation of the lips and teeth.

  LAB'LAB,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of leguminous plants. P. Cyc.
  †LÄB'O-RÄNT, n. A chemist. Boyle.

  LAB'O-RÄNT, n. A place fitted up for chemical investigations, a chemist's shop or lecture-room.

  LA-BÖ'R;—OÜS, a. [labornous, L.] Using labor; requiring labor; industrious, dhigent in work; assiduous, tiresome, arduous; difficult.

  LA-BÖ'R;—OÜS-LY; ad. In a laborious manner, with labor.

  LA-BÖ'R;—OÜS NESS, n. Toilsomeness, difficulty, assiduty, assiduty.
- siduity.
- LA'BOR, n. [labor, L.; labeur, Fr.] The act of doing what requires an exertion of strength, pains, toil, work, performance, drudgery; task, exercise:—childbirth, travail.
- iravail.

  LÅ'BOR, v. n. [laboro, I.] [i. LABORED, pp. LABORING, LABORED.] To make exertion or effort, to toil, to not with painful effort, to do work, to take pains, to strive, to move with difficulty, to be in distress, to be pressed:—to be in childbirth, to be in travail.—(Naut.) To move with the action of all its parts, as a ship.

  LÅ'BOR, v. a. To bestow labor on; to beat, to elaborate LÅ'BORED,\* (LÄ'DOY) p. a. Performed with labor, elaborate, having the appearance of labor; not free or easy.

  LÄ'BOR-ER, n. [laboureur, Fr.] One who labors, one employed in labor, a workman.

  LÅ'BOR-ING,\* p. a. Performing labor; working, industrious.

- Ous.

  LÄ'BOR-LESS, a. Not laborious. Brerewood. [R.]
  †LÁ'BOR-OUS, a. The old word for laborious. Spenser.
  †LÁ'BOR-OUS-LY, ad. Laboriously. Str T. Elyot.
  LÄ'BOR-SÄ'ING, a. Faving or diminishing labor. Smith.
- LATRUK-BAY [189,7 a. Faying or diminishing labor. Smith. ILA'BRA, n. [labio, Sp.] A lip. Shak.

  LA'BRA, n. [labio, Sp.] A lip. Shak.

  LAB'R 1-DÖR-İTE,\* n. (Min.) Labrador spar; a beautiful variety of opalescent felspar from Labrador. Brande.

  LA'BRAX,\* n. A genus of fishes which includes the rock-fisher stripped beautiful lived States.
- LA-BRAX,\*\*n. A genus of the United States. P. Cyc. fish or striped bass of the United States. P. Cyc. La-BRÖSE',\*\*or LĀ'BROSE,\*\*a. Having lips. Ash. LĀ'BRUM,\*\*n. [L.] pl. LĀ'BRA. A lip. Ency. La-BUR'NUM,\*n. (Ed.) A shrub, a tree found on the Alps,

- LABUR NOM, A. (1962) A surful, a tree found on the Alps, called by botanists the cytisus.

  LXB'Y-RINTH, A. [labyrinthus, L.] A place, usually subterranean, full of inextricable windings; a maze.— (Anat.)

  The internal part of the ear.— (Metallurgy) A series of troughs attached to a stamping-mill, through which a
- current of water passes.

  LXB-Y-RIN'THI-AN, a. Having windings; like a labyrinth.

  LXB-Y-RIN'THIC, a. Relating to or like a labyrinth;
- LAB-Y-RIN'THING. As Relating to or like a labyrinth; labyrinthian. Maunder.

  LAB-Y-RIN'THI-CAL,\* a. Same as labyrinthic. Ed. Rev.

  LAB-Y-RIN'THING. \* a. Formed like a labyrinth. Kirby.

  LAB-Y-RIN'THINE,\* a. Relating to or like a labyrinth. P.
- Mag.

  LAB-Y-EIN'THO-DON,\* n. An extinct genus of reptile supposed to have been of the batrachian order. Brande. An extinct genus of reptiles, XC, n. A resinous substance considered as a gum, but inflammable and not soluble in water. It flows from the

- infiammable and not soluble in water. It flows from the ficus Indica and some other trees. The commercial varieties are stick lac, seed lac, and shell lac.

  LXE'[C]C,\* a. (Chem.) Applied to an acid obtained from stick lac. Brands.

  LXE'[S]NZ,\* n. (Chem.) A hard, brittle, yellow substance, derived from lac, or shell lac. P. Cyc.

  LACE, n. [L.et, Fr] has ornamental fabric of fine linen or cotton thread, a platted string for fastening female dress; ornaments of fine thread, curiously woven; texture of thread with gold or silver. [† Spirits added to beverage. Propr.] Prior.]
- LACE, ACE, v. a. [i. Laced; pp. Lacing, Laced.] To tie; to bind, as with a cord; to fasten with a string run through eyelet-

- holes; to adorn, as with lace, gold, silver, or other on bellishments; to beat, as with a cord or rope's end:— add spirits to beverage. LACED'-COP'FFE, (last'-) n. Coffee having spirits in it. A)

- duon.

  †LÄCED'-MÜT'TON, (läst'müt'tn) n. A prostitute. Shak

  LÄCE'MÄR-ER,\* n. One employed in muking lace. Ash.

  LÄCE'MAN, n.; pl. LACEMEN. One who deals in lace.

  LÄC'ER-A-BLE, a. That may be lacerated or torn.

  LÄC'ER-Ä-TE, v. a. [lacero, L.] [s. LACERATED; pp. LACER
  ATING, LACERATED. To tear, to rend.

  LÄC-ER-Ä'TION, n. The act of lacerating; a breach.

  LÄC'ER A-TIVE, a. Tearing; having the power to tear.

  LAC'ER'TA,\* n. [L.] (Zool.) The lizard.—(Astron.) A

  morthern constellation. Brands.

  LAC'ER'TIN,\* |
- LA-CER'TIAN,\* | a. Relating to lizards or saurians. Brande. LA-CER'TINE,\* | a. Relating to lizards or saurians. Brande.
- LA-CER'TUS,\* n. [L.] The lizard fish. Smart. LACE'-Winged,\* (-wingd) a. Having wings like lace.
- LÄCE'WOM-AN, (läs wûm-an) n. She who deals in lace. LÄCE'WOM-AN, (läs wûm-an) n. She who deals in lace. LÄCH'EṢ,\* n. pl. [làche, Fr.] (Law) Negligence. Whishaw LÄCH'RY-MA-BLE, a. [lachrymabilis, L.] Lamentable. Ld
- Morley, [R.]

  LXEH'RY-MAL, (lak're-mal) a. [lacrymal, Fr.] Generating tears. Chayne.
- LXCH'RY-MA-RY, a. [lachryma, L.] Containing tears. Addison
- LXCH-RY-MA'TION, n. Act of shedding tears. Cockeram. LACH'RY-MA-TO-RY, n. [lacrymatoire, Fr.] A vessel in which tears are gathered and preserved in honor of the dead.
- LXEH-RY-MOSE',\* a. Producing or shedding tears. Month.
- Kev. LXEH-RY-MÖSE'LY,\* ad. With grief or sorrow. Athenaum. LÄE/|NG,\* n. A binding.—(Naut.) A rope or line to confine the heads of sails, a piece of compass. Crabb. LA-CiN'|-ATE,\* a. (Bot.) Cut or divided into segments; J.aged, lacinited. Loudon.
  LA-CiN'|-AT-ED, a. [lacinia, L.] Adorned with fringes.—(Rot.) lanead.
- (Bot.) Jagged.
- (Bot.) Jagged.
  LVCK, r. a. [lackA, Goth.] [I. LACKED; pp. LACKING, LACKED.]
  To be destitute of, to want, to need; to be without.
  LXCK, v. a. To be in want, to be wanting.
  LXCK, n. Want, need, failure.—(Commerce in the East
  Indies) A lack of rupees, the sum of 100,000 rupees, or
- 12,000l. sterling.

  ACK-A-DAI'SI-CAL,\* a. Affectedly pensive; sorrowful.

- Maunder, (ikk-a-dā') interj Alus! alas the day!

  LĂCK-A-DĀY', (ikk-a-dā') interj Alus! alas the day!

  LĂCK'BĒARD,\* n. One destitute of beard. Shak.

  LĂCK'BRĀIN, n. One who wants wit or sense. Shak.

  LĂCK'ER, n. One who lacks:—a yellow varnish. See Lac-QUER.
- Lick'er, v. a. To varnish. Pope. See Lacquer. Lick'ey, (ikk'e) n. [laquas, Fr.] A servant, a footboy; a
- footman, Shak.

- footman. Shal.

  LXCK'EY, (Lak'e) r. a. [1. LACKEVED, pp. LACKEVING, LACKEVED, To attend servilely. Shak.

  LXCK'EY, (IAk'e) n. n. To act as a servant or footboy.

  LXCK'LN-EN, a. Wanting linen or shirts. Shak.

  LXCK'LÖS-TRE, (lak'lüs-tçr) a. Wanting brightness. Shak.

  LXCK'LÖS-TRE, (lak'lüs-tçr) a. Wanting brightness. Shak.

  LA-CÖN'IC, a. [laconicus, L.] After the manner of the La-conies or Spartans; pithy, concise, short, brief.

  LA-CÖN'IC, n. Conciseness of language. Addison. [R]

  LA-CÖN'I-CAL-LY, ad. In a laconic manner, briefly.

  LA-CÖN'I-CISM,\* n. Concise style, laconism. Popa.

  LXC'O-NISM, [lak'o-nizm, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm., la'ko-nizm, Wb.] n. [aconismus, L.] A concise style, a brief, pithy phrase or saying.
- pithy phrase or saying.

  LXCQ'UER,\* (lak'er) n. A yellow varnish, consisting chiefly of a solution of pale shell lac in alcohol, tinged with

- iy of a solution of pule shell led in siconol, tinged with saffron, arnotto, or other coloring matter. Urs.

  LÄCQ'UER,\* [lak'(r) v. a. [1. LACQUERED; pp. LACQUERING, LACQUERED.] To varnish with lacquer. P. Cyc.

  LÄC-R;-MÖ'SÖ,\* [It.] (Mus.) A term implying a plaintive movement, as if weeping. Hamilton.

  [LÄC'TA-Ry, a. [lactarius, L.] Produce from animals yielding milk. Shuckford.

  LÄC'TA-Ry, a. [lactarius, L.] Milky; full of juice like m.lk.

  LÄC'TA-Ry, a. [lactarium, L.] A milk-house, a dairy-house.
- Furm. Ency.
  LXC'TATE,\* n.
  a base. P. Cyc. n. (Chem.) A salt formed of lactic acid with
- a base. P. Cyc.
  LAC-TÂ'TION, n. [lacto, L.] The act or time of giving suck.
  [LKO'TE-AL, [lik'to-al, P. J. E. F. Ja. E. Sm.; lik'to-al or
  lik'cho-al, W.] a. Milky; resembling milk; conveying
- chyle. |LAC'TE-AL, n. The absorbent of the mesentery; a vessel
- that conveys chyle.

  [LXC'TE-AN, a. [lactene, L.] Milky; lactenl. Mozon.

  [LXC'TE-OUS, a. Milky; lacteal; conveying chyle. Bentley

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LAC-TES'CENCE, n. [lactesco, L.] Tendency to milk or milky color. Boyle.

LAC-TES'CENT, a. Producing milk or a white juice.

LAC'TEC, a. (Chem.) Produced from milk; as, lactic acid.

LAI

LAC-TIF'ER-OUS, a. That conveys or brings milk. Ray.

LAC.TIF'[C,\*] 4. Causing or producing milk. Ash.
LAC.TIF'[C,\*] 4. Causing or producing milk. Ash.
LAC.TOM'[S-TER,\*] 2. A glass tube for ascertaining the proportion which the cream bears to the milk, a galactometer. Brande.

LA-CÜ'NA,\* n. [L.] pl. LA-CÜ'NÆ. A ditch; a pool; a fur-row; an opening, a vacant space. Hamilton. LA-CÜ'NAR,\* n. [L.] A ceiling or sofiit ornamented with

LA-CU'NAR,\* n. [L.] A ceiling or sofilt ornamented with panels. Francs.

LAC-U-NOSE',\* a. (Bot. & Zool.) Having depressions or excavations on the surface. P. Cyc.

LA-CU'NOUS,\* a. Furrowed; puted; lacunose. Smart.

LA-CUS'TRINE,\* a. Belonging to a lake. Buckland.

LAD, n. A boy; a stripling, u youth, a young man. flab. The old pretert of Lead, now led. Spenser.

LAD'A-NOM,\* n. A gum resin obtained from cistus, used by the Turks as a nertime: labdanum. P. Custus, used by

the Turks as a perfume; labdanum. P. Cyc.

LAD-A-VĒĒ',\* n. (India) A release or acquittance. Crabb.

LAD'OER, n. A contrivance or machine for facilitating as-

cent, a frame with steps between two upright pieces of timber; any thing by which one climbs, a gradual rise. LADE, n. The mouth of a river. Gibson.

IADE, v. 4. [L. LADED, pp. LADING, LADEN or LADED.] To load, to freight, to heave out; to throw out.

[LĀDE, v. n. To draw water. Bp. Hall,

LA'DIE, '-TRĀ'CEŞ,\* n. (Bol.) Bigelow. See Lady's Tra-

LA'DI-FY, v. a. To make a lady of. Massinger. [R.] LAD'ING, n. The freight of a ship, burden, cargo; load; Weight

A small lad; a boy. More

IA'DLE, ([a'd]) n. A large, deep spoon for lading fluids, a vessel with a long handle:—the receptacle of a mill wheel. IA'DLE FOL, n.; pl. LADLEFULS. As much as a ladle holds. Swift.

LA'DY, n.; pl. LA'DIES. A well-bred woman, a mistress of n family, a title of respect.—In England the title is correlative to lord, and properly belongs to every woman whose husband is not of lower rank than a knight, or who is a daughter of a nobleman not lower than an earl, though it is there, as it is here, given to almost all well-dressed and well-bred women.

LA'DY-BIRD, n. Same as lady-bug. Gay.

1A' Dy-Bird, n. Same as isany-bug. (eag. 1A' Dy-Bob, n. A small, red insect that feels upon plant lice. 1A' Dy-Cow, 1A' Dy-Firy, n. An insect, same as lady-bug. 1A' Dy-Day, n. The 25th of March, the day on which the annunciation of the blessed Virgin is celebrated. 1A' Dy-Like a. Recoming a lady, like a lady, delicate.

LA'DY-Like, a. Becoming a lady, like a lady, delicato.
LA'DY-Lôve,\* n. A female sweetheart, a lady who is loved. Walter Scott.

LA'DY'S-BED'STRÂW, n. (Bot.) A species of galum. LÂ'DY'S-BOŴ'LR,\* n. (Bot.) A climbing plant, a species of clematis. Crabb.

Of Clemans. σταου.

LÅ'Dy's-F'IN' & U.R.\* n. A plant, kidney-vetch. Farm. Ency.

LÂ'Dy's-HIP, n. The title of a lady. Shak.

LA'Dy's-MAN'TLE, n. (Bol.) A genus of plants; alche-

mina.
Lλ'/py?s-SLIP/PER, n. A plant and flower, cypripedium.
Lλ'/py?s-SMÖCK, n. A genus of plants, cardamine.
Lλ'/py?s-TRĀ/CEŖ.\* n. A genus of plants, an orchidaceous plant and flower, neottia. Farm. Ency.

LXG, a. [lagg, Swed.] Coming behind, slow, tardy, last. Shak. [R.]

LXG, n. XG, n. The lowest class; the rump; the fag-end. Shak. He that comes last, or hangs behind. Dryden.

He that comes last, or hangs behind. Dryden. LkG, v. n. [i. Lkgger]; pp. Lkgging, Lkager]. To loiter; to move slowly; to stay behind. Dryden.

Lkgan,\* n. (Lkw) Goods sunk in the sea. Crabb.

Lkg'gaRD, a. Backward; sluggish, slow. Collins.

Lkg'gaRD,\* n. One who lags behind; a loiterer. W. Irving.

LkG'sir, n. One who lags, a loiterer.

Lk-GÖM's,\* or LkG'O-M's,\* n. [λayώ; and μῦς.] (Zool.)

A Siberian rodent, called rat-hare. Brands.

Lk-GÖM's,\* n. A large pond or lake, a marsh, an inlet or body of water separated from the sea by a strip of land.

Lattobe.

Latrobe.

LA-GO'THRIX,\* or LAG'O-THRIX,\* n. | \(\lambda\) you and \(\theta\) \(\theta(t)\). A genus of South American monkeys. P. Cyc. I.\(\theta'\) | Cool.) A genus of South American monkeys. P. Cyc. I.\(\theta'\) | C, n. | [latque, Fr.] A layman; one of the people, distinct from the clergy. Bp. Morton.

L\(\theta'\) | C\_A Belonging to the laity; lay; laical. Milton.

L\(\theta'\) | CAL, a. [laicus, L.] Lay; belonging to the laity, not the clergy; laic.

L\(\theta'\) | CAL'/-TY,\* n. The quality of a layman. Ash.

L\(\theta\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\) | L\(\theta'\)

LXID'-UP,\* p. a. Deposited; laid aside; confined to the bed: — noting the situation of a ship that is unrigged and

bed:— noting the situation of a surp that is a magnetic and not used. Crabb.

LAIN, (ian) p. from Lie. See Lib.

LAIR, (ian) p. from Lie. See Lib.

LAIR, (ian) p. from Lie. See Lib.

LAIR, (ian) m. flasgher, Teut.] The couch of a boar or other wild beast. Multon. Grass or pasture land:—soil and dung. Farm. Ency. [Local.]

LAIRD, (lard) n. The lord of a manor in Sectland.

LAISM, \* n. The name of the Buddhist religion in Mongoling and Tubat. P. Crac.

ha and Tibet. P. Cyc.

LA'\SM,\* n. The name of the Buddhist religion in Mongolia and Tibet. P. Cyc.

LA'T'ER, n. The whole number of eggs which a hen lays before she incubates:—Written also lafter and lawter Brockett. [Local, Eng.]

LA'\T\SY, n. [\lad\cdot \]. The people, as distinguished from the ciergy. Swift. The state of a layman. Jylyf2.

LAKE, n. [lac, F2., lacus, L.] A large collection or body of water in the interior of a country.—A term applied to many yellow and red vegetable colors, when made of adminious earth and some other coloring matter.

LAKE, v. n. [laukan, Goth.] To play. Ray. [North of Eng.]

LAKE'LET,\* n. A small lake, a pond. Southey.

LA'KE, x\* or †LA'K, Ns, \* n. A diminious of our lady. Shak.

LAK'ER,\* n. A frequenter or visitor of lakes. Wiberforce.

LA'KY, a Belonging to a lake. Sherwood. [R.]

LAL-LA'TION,\* n. The imperfect pronunciation of the letter, which is made to sound like L. Branda.

LA'MA,\* n. The high priest or sovereign pontiff of the Asiatic Tartars; the head of the Buddhist religion in Tibet; called also Dalat Lama or Grand Lama, P. Cyc.

LA'MA,\* n. A quadriped. See LLAMA.

LA-MAN'TINE,\* n. (Zool.) The sea-cow; a species of her bivorous cetacea. Lyell.

LAMB, (Rim) n. [Lamb, Goth, & Sax.] The young of a sheep:

—typically, the Savior of the world

LAMB, (Rim) v. n. To bring forth lambs. Sherwood.

LAMB, (Rim) v. n. To bring forth lambs. Sherwood.

LAMB, (Lam) v. [Lambo, L.] Taken by licking; accompalambs. Warton.

lambs. Warton.

LXM'BA-TIVE, a. [lambo, L.] Taken by licking; accompanied by an action as of the tongue in licking.

LXM'BA-TIVE, n. A medicine taken by licking with the

LXMB'DA-CIŞM,\* n. The too full pronunciation of the letter L. Crabb.

ter t. Craoo.

LAMB-Do'IDI/AL, a. [λάμβδα and εἶδος.] Having the form of the Greek letter lambda, or A.

LXM/ERNT, a. [lambens, L.] Playing about, as the tongue of a snake, licking.

of a snake, hering.
LXM'S<sub>1</sub>-Tive, a Taken by licking, lambative. Bailey.
LXM'S<sub>1</sub>-Tive, a Taken by licking, lambative. Bailey.
LXMB'S<sub>1</sub>-Like, (lam'ik) a. Mild, innocent as a lamb.
LXMB'S'-LET-TUCE,\* n. A plant, corn salad. Farm. Ency.
LXMB'S'-QUÂR-TERS,\* n. Mountain spinach. Farm. Ency.
LXMB'S'-TÖNGUE,\* (lamz'tūng) n. A plant. Maunder.
LXMB'S'-WOOL, (lamz'wil) n. The fleece of a lamb — a
favorite beyerare among the common people in England.

favorite beverage among the common people in England,

favorite beverage among the common people in England, formed of ale and roasted apples. Nares.

Lame, a. Crippled, disabled in the limbs, hobbling; imperfect; unsatisfactory, not smooth, as a foot of verse. Lame, v. a. [L. Lamed, p. pt. Laming, Lamed). To make lame, to cripple. Shak.

LameLila,\*n. [L. ]pl. LameLilæ. (Bot.) A gill, a scale, or thin plate, a foliaceous erect scale appended to the corolla of some plants. Brande.

Lamelle, lamellae, L.] Composed of thin scales or lamellæ, lamellaed. Kerwan.

Lamellæ, Lamellaed. Kerwan.

Lamellæ, por laminæ. Derham.

Lamellæ, perkiflehlefle,\*\* n. An acephalous mollusk.

LA-MEL-LI-BRAN'EHI-ATE,\* n. An acephalous mollusk.

LA-MEL'LI-CORN,\* n. One of a family of insects. Brande. LAM-EL-LIF'ER-OUS,\* a. Composed of or producing thin

plates or leaves. Lyell.

LA-MEL'LI FORM, \* a. Having the form of lamellæ. P. Cyc.

LXM-EL-LÖSE', \* a. Covered with, or in the form of, plates

LÄME'LY, ad. In a lame manner; imperfectly.

LÄME'NESS, n. The state of being lame, loss or inability of limbs, imperfection, weakness.

LAMENT', v. n. [lamentor, L.] [LLAMENTED, pp. LAMENTING, LAMENTED.] To mourn jeto wail, to grieve, to become in the deployer to regret.

ING, LAMENTED.] To mourn jeto wall, to grieve, to bemoan; to deplore, to repret.

LA-MENT', v. a. To bewall, to mourn; to sorrow for.

LA-MENT', v. [lamentum, L.] Lamentation; sorrow; expression of sorrow; elegy.

LXM'EN-TA-BLE, a. [lamentablis, L.] That is to be lamented; deplorable; causing sorrow; mournful; sorrowful;
—in contempt or redicule, miserable; despicable.

LXM'EN-TA-BLE-NESS,\* n. The state of being lumentable Scott.

Scott.

Scot.
Limi's n-Ta-BLY, ad. With sorrow; mournfully; pitifully
Limi-s n-Ta'Tion, n. Act of lamenting; lament; expression of sorrow; audible grief.
La-MENT'S D,\* p. a. Bemoaned; bewailed.
La-MENT'S R, n. One who mourns or laments.

LA-MEN'TINE, n. A fish; a sort of walrus, sea-cow, or manatee. Bailey. See LAMANTINE.

LA-MENT'INE, n. Lamentation; expression of sorrow.

LA'MI-A, n. [L.] A kind of demon among the ancients, who, under the form of a beautiful woman, was said to devour children, a hag, a witch. Massinger.

LAM'I-NA, n. [L.] pl. LAM'I-NÆ. A thin plate; a scale; a

LAN

devour children, a hag, a witch. Massinger.

LAM'\_FNA, n. [L.] pl. LAM'\_FN&. A thin plate; a scale; a blade, one coat or plate laid over another.

LAM'\_I-NA-BLE,\* a. That may be formed into laminæ. Ura.

LAM'\_I-NA-BLE,\* a. Consisting of layers. Smart.

LAM'\_I-NA-BY,\* a. Composed of layers. Maunder.

LAM'\_I-NA-BY,\* a. Plated, consisting of thin plates.

LAM'\_I-NA-BY,\* a. Plated, consisting of thin plates.

LAM'\_I-NA-BY,\* a. Slightly lame, hobbling. A. Wood.

!LAMM, v. a. [lahmen, Teut.] To beat soundly with a cudget. Beaum. & FL. [Vulga-I].

LAM'MAS, or LAM'MAS-DAY, n. The first of August.

LAM'MAS,\* a. Belonging to the first of August. Ash.

LAM'MAS,\* in [lampas, Fr., lampas, L.] A light produced from oil with a wick, the implement containing the oil and wick, a light of any kind.

LAM'PASS, n. [lampas, Fr.] A tump of flesh, about the bigness of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth.

LAM'PATE,\* n. (Chem.) A substance formed of lampic acid with a base. Ure.

LAM'BLACK, n. Finely-divided charcoal or soot; a pigment or soot obtained by the imperfect combustion of resin and of turpentine.

in and of turpentine.

Limipere Eel.\* n. A lamprey, an eel. Forby.

Limipere,\* n. A species of lamprey, lampron. Hill.

Limipere,\* n. Pl. A disease in horses when the throat is swelled. Crabb. See Lampass.

Limipere,\* a. (Chem.) Denoting an acid obtained from using

Sweiged. C-7000. See LAMPASS.

L'MM'PIC,\* a. (Chem.) Denoting an acid obtained from using a lamp, or from the slow combustion of ether. Urc. †L'Mm'PiG, a. [Lampante, It.] Shuning, sparking. Spenser.

L'Mm'Less,\* a. Having no lamp. Blaum. & Fl.

Lam-Poön', n. [lamper, Fl.] A personal satire to vox rather than reform, bitter censure, virulent abuse.

Lam-Poön', v. a. [l. Lamponed, pp. Lamponing, Lamponed, To abuse with personal satire or virulence.

Lam-Pöön'er, n. One who lampoons.

Lam-Pöön'er, n. Abusive language, personal satire. Swg?.

Lam'Pöön'er, n. Abusive language, personal satire. Swg?.

Lam'Pöön'er, n. A shunive language, personal satire. Swg?.

Lam'Prey, n. The lamprey, or a fish of the same kind.

Lam're, n. (Eam.) A coleopterous insect. Brande.

La'nate, n. a. Store-place for wool. Smart.

La'nate, n. (Lame, fr., lancea, L.) A long spear, or a weapon consisting of a long shaft with a sharp point.

Lance, v. a. (l. Lanced, pp. Lancing, Lanced). To cut

LANCE, v. a. ANCE, v. a. [L. LANCED, pp. LANCING, LANCED.] To cut or pierce with a lance, to open or cut with a lancet, to cut; to throw.

LÄNCE'HEAD,\* n. The head of a lance. Blackwood.

LANCE HEAD, T. Inc neason a sance. Subsective LANCE (Y, a. Sutable to a lance. Subsective LANCE (O-LA, T. (Zool.) A genus of crustaceans. Say. LANCE O-LATE, A. (Bot.) Shaped like a lance. P. Cyc. LANCE O-LATE, A. (Bot.) Shaped like a lance.

LANCE-O-LAT-ED, \* LANCE-PE-SADE', n. [lancus spezzata, It.] An officer under a corporal. J. Hall.

LÄNÇ'ER, n. One who uses a lance, a soldier who carries a lance. [† A lancet. 1 Kings.]

LÄNÇ'ET, n. [lancette, Fr.] A small, pointed, surgical instrument, used for letting blood, &c.; a narrow-pointed window.

window

Window. Lin'cet-Win'dow,\* n. A window having a lancet or pointed arch. Francis.
LANCE'WOOD,\* (lans'wûd) n. A genus of evergreen shrubs.

LANCE WOOD, (IRIN WUId) n. A genus of evergreen survos. Farm. Ency.

LÄNCH, v. a. [lancer, Fr.] To dart; to cast, as a lance; to let fly. Dryden. See LAUNCH.

LÄN'C:-NATE, v. a. [lancaro, L.] [L. LANCINATED; pp. LANCINATED]. To tear, to rend, to lacerate:

CINATING, LANCINATED. 10 tent, to fend, to lacerate:
—lancanting pains, shooting pains.

LNN-Ci-NA'TION, n. Act of tearing, laceration.

LNND, n. A country; a district, a region, a portion of the earth, earth, as distinct from water, or ns opposed to sea; ground, real estate:—nation; people, [†Urine. Hanmer.]

—To make land, to approach land whom at sea.

Lind, v. a. [i. Landed; pp. Landing, Landed.] To disembark; to set on shore. Shak.

embark; to set on snore. Shar.

LAND, v. n. To come or go on shore. Bacon.

LAN'DAM-MAN,\*.n. The title of the president of the diet of the Helvetic or Swiss republic. Brands.

LAN-DAU, [spn-daw], W. P. J. Ja. K.; Isn'daw, Sm. Wb.]

n. [Fr.] A coach which opens and closes at the top.

LAN-DAU-LFT', \* n. A four-wheeled carriage resembling a nost-chaise, and occuping as a lender. East.

LAND-DAU-LFT', \*n. A four-wheeled carriage resculving a post-chaise, and opening as a landau. Ency.
LAND-BEBEZE, \*n. A breeze blewing from the land to the sea. Smollett.
LAND-CLA-RIAGE, \*n. Conveyance by land. Addison.
LAND-CLA-RIAGE, \*n. A sort of shellfish that frequents the land.
CLA-LA-LA

†LXND'DXMN, (länd'dam) v. a. To damn so as to prevent living in the land; to banish. Shak.
LXND'ED, a. Consisting of land; possessing land.
LXND'ES-TATE', \*n. Property consisting in land, landed estate. Arbuthnot.

LÄND/FISH,\* n. An amphibious animal. Skak.

LÄND'-FLOOD, (lánd'fiâd) n. An inundation. Clarendon. LÄND'-FÖRCE, n. A land army; a warlike force not naval. LÄND'FÖWL,\* n. Birds that frequent land. Booth.

LÄND'GRÄVE, n. A German tutle of dominion.
LÄND-GRÄVI-ATE,\* n. The jurisdiction or territory of a landgrave. Ency.
LÄND'GRA-VinE,\* n. The wife of a landgrave; a lady of

LAND'GRA-VILE," M. Alle Whe of a landgrave. Booth.

LÄND'HÖLD-ER, n. One who owns or holds land.

LÄND'ING, n. The act of going on shore, a landing-place.

— (Arch.) The top of stairs, or the first part of a floor at

LÄND'ING-PLÄCE, n. A place at which vessels land.

LÄND'ING-WAIT'ER,\* n. An English officer of the cus-

toms. P. Cyc.

L(ND'JÖB-BER, n. One who buys and soils land, a speculator in land.

lator in land.

LÄND'LÄ-DY, n. A female landholder; a mistress of an inn.

LÄND'LESS, a. Without property, destitute of land. Shak.

LÄND'LÖCK,\* v. a. [t. IANDLOCKED, pp. LANDLOCKED,

LANDLOCKED,] To enclose or encompass by hand. P. Cyc.

LÄND'LÖCKED, (land'lökt) a Enclosed with land.

LÄND'LÖCKED, n. A term of contempt for a landiman.

LÄND'LÖRD, n. One who owns and rents or leases lands or houses, the host or master of an inn, an innkeeper.

or noises, the nost or master of the first in this period.

Lind'Lord-Ry, n. State of a landlord. Bp. Hall.

Lind'Lörb-Ryr, n. One who lives on the land, used in contempt, a landloper. Sur J. Hawkins.

Lind'Man, n. One who lives or serves on land. Burnet.

LAND'MARK, n. A mark to designate the boundary, a guide on land for ships at sea.

LAND'-MON-STER,\* n. A monster inhabiting the land. Hume.

AND'-NYMPH,\* n. A nymph dwelling on the and. Prior LÄND'-ÖF-FICE, \*n. An office or place in which the sale and management of the public lands are conducted. Ingham. LÄND'-ÖWN-LR,\* n. An owner or proprietor of land. C.

Cushing.

LAND'-PIKE,\* n. (Zool.) An American animal resembling

a fish, but having legs instead of fins. Crabb.

LÄND'-Pi-LOT'\* n. A pulot or conductor by land. Multon.

LÄND'-Pi-RATE,\* n. One who robs on the highway. Asher.

LÄND'RAIL,\* n. A swift-running bird, the cornerake. W.

Ency
Lind'REEve,\* n. A subordinate officer on an extensive
estate, who acts as an assistant to the land-steward.
Brande.

LAND'-RENT,\* n Rent or income from land. Arbuthnot.

LAND'SCAPE, n. A portion of land or territory which the eye can comprehend at a view, a region, a picture repre-

senting an extent of country.

LÄND'SCÄPE, v. a. To represent in landscape. Smart. [R.]

LÄND'SCAPE-PÄINT'JR,\* n. A painter of landscapes or rural scenery. Morgan.

XND'-SER-VICE,\* n. Service on land, not on the sea.

Goldsmith

LAND'SKIP, \* n. The same as landscape. Addison.

Lind's Rij., n. The same as landsdap. Lyell.
LND's Libe, n. A me as landsdap. Lyell.
LND's Libe, n. A portion of land that has slidden down, in consequence of disturbance by an earthquake, or from being undermined by the action of water. Brande.

LANDS'MAN,\* n. A novice in the sea-service, landman. Smart

LAND'-STEW-ARD,\* n. A steward who has the care of lands. Steele LXND'STRĀIT, n. A narrow strip of land. Mountagu

LXND'-SUR-VEY'OR,\* (-va'or) n. A surveyor of lands. Jod-

rell. LAND'-TAX, n. A tax laid upon land and houses.

LXND'-TXX, n. A tax laid upon land and houses.
LXND'-TOR-TOJSR<sub>2</sub>, (to'rts) n. A tortuse that lives on land, land-turtle. Goldsnath.
LXND'-TBR-TLR, n. A turtle that lives on land. Smollett.
LXND'-WAIT-FR, n. A custom-house officer who waits for and watches the landing of goods.
LXND'-WARD, ad. Towards the land. Sandys.
LXND'-WIND, n. A wind blowing from the land to the sea. Goldsnith.

sea. Goldsmith.

LÄND'-WORK-ER, (-würk-er) n. A tiller of land.

LÄNE, n. [lacn, D.; lana, Nax.] A narrow way between hedges or fences; a narrow street; an alley; a passage.

LÄN'GATE,\* n. (Med.) A linen roller for a wound. Orabb.

LÄN'GRÄGE,\* n. A sort of chain-shot, langrol. Mar. Dict.

LÄN'GREL, n. A kind of chain-shot, formed of bolts, nails, bars, and other pieces of iron, tied together; langrage;

— called also langral-shot.

LXNG'SET-TLE, n. A long wooden settee or bench. Holloway.

LANG-SET-TLE, M. A long wooden settee of bench. Holloway.
[North of England]
LANG-SYNE',\* ad. (Scotch) Long since; long sgo. Jamisson.
LXNG-TER-A-LÖÖ' m. An old game at cards. Tatter.
LXNG-UAGE, (tang'gwaj) m. [langage, Fr.] Human speech;
the speech of one nation; tongue; diction; dialect,
style, manner of expression; a nation distinguished by

style, manner of expression, a manual language, than guage, than guage, v. a. To give language to; to express. Lovelace. Linn guages, (lang'gwajd) a. Skilful in language; eloquent, having languages. Pope.

†Linn guage. Less, \* a. Wanting language or speech. Skak Linn guage. Mis'Ter, n. A teacher of languages. Linn guage. Mis'Ter, n. A teacher of languages. Linn guage. Mis'Ter, n. Mis'Ter, n. A teacher of languages.

LAN-GUEN-TE,\* [It.] (Mus.) Noting a soft and languishing manner. Brande.

LAN-GUUT, (Kin'get) n. [languette, Fr.] Any thing in the form of a tongue. [R.]

LAN-GUID, (King'gwid) a. [languidus, L.] Faint; weak; feeble; exhausted; drooping, irresolute; dull.

LAN-GUID-LY, ad. In a languid manner, feebly.

LAN-GUID-NESS, n. Weakness; feebleness, faintness.

LAN-GUID-HS, (laing'gwish) v. n. [languar, Fr.; langueo, L.] [t. LANGUISHED, pp. LANGUISHING, LANGUISHED.] To grow feeble; to pine away, to lose strength, spirit, or vigor, to decline; to look with softness or tenderness.

LAN-GUISH, n. State of pining, soft appearance. Pops.

LAN-GUISH, n. State of pining, soft appearance. Pops.

LAN-GUISH-ING, p. a. Growing feeble; decaying gradually.

LAN-GUISH-ING-T, ad. In a languishing manner, feebly.

LAN-GUISH-MENT, n. Act of languishing, feebleness; leastly, softness. Dryden.

LAN-GUOR, (King'gwor) n. [languor, L.; langueur, Fr.] Lassitude, faintness; wearisomeness, listlessness, softness, laxity.

laxity †LAN'GUOR-OUS, a. [langoureux, Fr.] Tedious; melan-

TLAN'GUÇK-OUS, a. [tangoureux, Fr.] Tedious; menarcholy, Spenser.

LĂN'GURE, v. n. [langueo, L.] To languish. Chaucer.

LĂ'NI-A-RY, or LĂN'IA-RY, n. [lamo, L.] [A flesh-market.

Cockeram.] — A long, conical, sharp-pointed tooth, next
behind the incisors, canine tooth. Brande.

LĂ'NI-ĀTE, or LĀN'I-ĀTE, [lā'ne-āt, S. W. P. J. Ja.,
lân'e-āt, Sm. Wb.] v. a. To tear in pieces, to lacerate.

Cockeram.

Cockeram.

LA-NIF'ER-OÜS,\* a. Bearing wool, as plants; woolly. P. Cyc. †LÄN'!-FiCE, n. [lamfaum, L.] Woollen manufacture. Bacon.

LA-NIG'ER-OÜS, a. [lamger, L.] Bearing wool, lamiferous.

LANK, (Langk) a. [lancke, D.] Loose; not filled up, not stiffened out, not fat; not plump, slender, faint, LÄNK, v. n. To become lank, to fall away. Shah. [R.]

LÄNK'NESS, (langk'le) ad. Loosely, thinly. Sir J. Hill.

LÄNK'NESS, (langk'nes) n. Want of plumpness. Sherwood.

LÄNK'NESS, (langk'nes) n. Want of plumpness. Sherwood.

LÄNK'NER, n. [lamer, Fr., lamarus, L.] A species of hawk.

LÄN'NER, n. [lamer, Fr., lamarus, L.] As pecies of hawk.

LÄN'SEH,\* or LÄNG'SAL,\* n. A tree and highly esteemed fruit, found in the Malayan Archipelago. P. Cyc.

LXN'SQUE-NET, (lan'ske-net) n. [Fr., lance and haccht, D.]

LAN'SQUE-NET, (lan'ske-net) n. [Fr., lance and knecht, D.]
A common foot-soldier:—a game at cards vulgarly called lambskinnet.

LANT, n. The game of loc. — Urine. Brockett. [Local.]
LANTA'NI-UM,\* n. A metallic substance associated with
the oxide of cerium. Brande.

LAN'TER-LOO, n. See Langueraloo.
LAN'TERN, n. [lanterne, Fr., lanterna, L.] A transparent case for a candle or lamp; a lamp or light with a protection from the wind, a lighthouse. — (Arch.) A little tur-ret or drum-shaped erection on the top of a dome, or on the top of an apartment, to give light. LAN'TEEN, a. Thin, haggard. — Lantern-jaws, a thin vis-

age. Addison.

LAN'TERN.\* v. a. To provide or furnish with a lantern. C.

Lin'TERN-FLY,\* n. The glow-worm. Smart.

LA-NU'GI-NOUS, a. [lanuginosus, L.] Downy; covered with hair.

With nair.

LXN/YARD, n. (Naut.) A piece of line or rope for fastening the tackle of a ship.

LXP, n. That part of a person sitting, which reaches from the waist to the knees, or the clothes covering the part, any loose part or flap of a garment.

RNy, no.a. [L.LAPERO, pp. LAPPING, LAPPED.] To infold; to wrap; to involve: — to lick up. LXP, n. To be spread or turned over any thing. Grew.— To feed by quick reciprocations of the tongue. Digby. LXP/A-RO-CELE, n. (Med.) A rupture through the side of the belly. Crabb.

the belly. Crass. LXP'D5G, x. A little dog, fondled in the lap. LXP'D5G, x. A little dog, fondled in the lap. Over; facing. LA-PEL', n. That part of the coat which laps over; facing. LA-PELEED', \* (1s.-pêd') a. Furnished with lapels. C. Lamb. LXP'FÜL, n.; pl. LAPFÜLS. A quantity that fills the lap. LAP'-CIDE, n. [Lapeide, L.] A stone-cutter. Bailey. LXP'-LDA'EI AN, a. Inscribed on stone; lapidary. Croker.

LXP'I-DA-RY, n. [lapidaire, Fr.] One who cuts and polishes gems or precious stones; one skilled in the nature of precious stones; a dealer in gems.

LXP'I-DA-RY, a. Monumental; inscribed on stone. — Lapidary style, the style proper for monumental and other inscriptions; a terse, expressive style.

[LXP'I-DATE, v. a. [lapido, L.] To stone; to kill by stoning. Balley

ing. Bailey t. a. lapidot, L.] 10 stones to kini y stoning. Bailey tLAP-1-DĀ'T10N, n. [lapidatio, L.] Act of stoning. Bp. Hall. LA-PID'E-0US, a. Of the nature of stone. stony. Ray. [R.] LĂP-1-DES'CENCE, n. [lapidesco, L.] Stony concretion

Hroune.
LAP-1-DES/CENT, a. Growing or turning so stone. Evelyn.
LAP-1-DIF/IC, a. Forming stones; changing to stone. Greso.
LAP-1-DIF/I-CAL,\* a. Forming into stone; lapidific. Ash.
LAP-II-F-I-CA'TION, n. The act of forming stones. Bacon.
— The art of cutting and polishing precious stones.
LA-PID/I-F-X,\* v. a. To change into stone. Urs.
LA-PID/I-F-X,\* v. n. To become stone. Urs.
LA-PID/I-F-X,\* v. n. To become stone. Urs.

LA-PID'I-FY,\* v. n. To become stone. Urn.
LAP-IDIST, n. A dealer in stones or gems; a lapidary.
LA-PIL'LĪ,\* n. [L.] pl. (Geol.) Small volcanic cinders. Lyell.
LÄ'PIS, n. [L.] pl. LXP'I-DĒS. A stone.
LÄ'PIS CĂ'L-A-MI-NĀ'RIS,\* n. [L.] (Min.) The calamine stone; the oxide of zinc. Crabb.
LÄ'PIS LÄZ'V-LI, n. The azure stone, a blue mineral, consisting chiefly of Silica, alumina, and soda. It forms a pigment called ultramarine.
LÄZ'ING. n. One wrapped in general delights. Henry.

†LKP'LING, n. One wrapped in sensual delights. *Hewyt.*LKP'PER, n. One who laps or licks.
LKP'PET, n. A little lap or flap hanging loose.
LKP'PET, n. The opening or barking of a dog at his

LAP'PICE, \* n. 1nc opening of game. Crabb.

LAPS'A-BLE, \* a. That may lapse or fall. Dr. H. More.

LAPSE, n. [lapsus, L.] Flow, fall, glide, smooth course:

— a little fault or error. — (Law) A transfer of right from one to another by some neglect.

\*\*The n. 2 [s. LAPSED. up. LAPSING, LAPSED.] To glide

Slowly; to fall by degrees, to fall; to slip; to slip in faith or conduct.—(Law) To fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another.

LAPSED, (lapst) v. a. To suffer to slip, or to be vacant.

LAPSED, (lapst) p. a. Fallen; transferred; corrupted.—

Lapsed legacy, (Law) When the legatee dies before the

Lapse Educ, (Law) when he igneed the better the testator, the legacy is lapsed.

LXP'STONE, n. A shoemaker's or a cobbler's stone, on which he hammers his leather. Todd.

LXP'SUS LIN'GUÆ,\* [L.] "A slip of the tongue." Mac-

donnel.

donnel.

LXP'WING, n. A bird that flaps its wings much; the pewit LXP'WORK, (lkp'wurk) n. Work in Which one part laps over another. Grew.

LAR, n. [L.] pl. LĀ'RĒŞ, A household god. Lovelace.

LAR'BOARD, (lār'bord) n. (Naul.) The left-hand side to a person on shipboard looking towards the head:—it is op-

posed to starboard.

posed to starboard.

LAR'BOARD,\* a. Belonging to the left side of a ship. Ash.

LAR'CE-NY, n. [larcin, Fr.; latrocinium, L.] (Law) The
theft of another's goods in his absence, or without his
knowledge. It is divided in some of the states into
grand and petit larceny, this depends on the value of
property stolen. — In England, if the value of the goods
stolen is less than 12d. it is petty larceny, if more, grand
larceny. Mixed larceny includes some atrocious circumstance. stance.

ARCH, n. [larix, L.] A beautiful deciduous tree of the fir kind, valued for timber.

ARD, n. [lardum, L., lard, Fr.] The fat of swine melted;

bacon.

LARD, v. a. [larder, Fr.] [L. LARDED, pp. LARDING, LARDED.]
To stuff with lard or bacon; to fatten; to mix with
something else by way of improvement; to interlard.
LARD, v. n. To grow fat. Drayton.
LAR-DĀ/CEQUS,\* (lar-dā/shus) a. Relating to or containing
lard. Cree

lard. Coxe.

iard. Care.

LÄRD'ER, n. [ardier, old Fr.] The place where meat is kept.

LAR'DER, n. [ardier, old Fr.] The place where meat is kept.

LAR'DER, n. [one who has the charge of the larder.

LAR'DER, \*\*(Min.) Another name for agalmatolite. Dana.

LAR'DON, n. [Fr.] A thin slice of bacon. Bailey.

LARD'RY, (lard're) n. Same as larder. Warner.

LARE, a Learning, scholarship.—Same as lere. Brockett.

[North of England.]

LARGE, a. [Fr. largus, L.] Spread out in size; extensive, big, bulky, wide, liberal, abundant; plentiful; comprehensive, capacious, great.—At large, without restraint, diffusely, in the full extent. Watts.

LARGE'-L-CRED, \* (-\vec{a}'Krd) a. Having great estates. Pope.

LARGE'-HEART-PD, \*\* a. Munificent, g.enerous. Walter.

LARGE'-LIMBED, \*\* (lary'limbo. a. Having large limbs. Milton.

LARGE'-HEART', D-NESS, n. Largeness of near.

LARGE'-L'MMED, \* latj' limd) a. Having large limbs, Milton

LARGE'-L'Y, ad. Widely, extensively, amply; liberally.

LARGE'-NESS, n. The state of being large, bigness; liberal

ity; greatness, comprehension; amplitude.

LAR'QESS, n. [largesse, Fr.] A present; a gift; a bounty.

LAR-GEET TO, (lar-Est'to) n. [It.] (Mus.) A movement a little quicker than largo.

LAR-G!'/TION, n. [lar-gitio, L.] The act of giving. Bailey.

LAR-G. n. [It.] (Mus.) A slow movement.

LARIAT, n. A noosed cord or rope used for catching wild horses west of the Mississippi; a lasso. W. Irong.

LARIN, n. A small singing bird which ruses almost perpendicularly in the six while it sings.

LARK/IR, n. A catcher of larks. Duct.

LARK/IR. n. A catcher of larks. Duct.

LARK/IR. n. A catcher of larks. Duct.

LARK'IKE, a. Resembling the manner of a lark. Young.
LARK'SHEEL, n. A flower called also Indian cress. Tate.
LARK'SPUR, n. A plant and beautiful flower, of several

variation.

Varieties.

Varieties.

Lar'M\_PER,\*s. (Arch.) The flat, jutting part of a cornice; the eve or drip of a house; corona. Brands.

[L'Ar'M\_N or LA'RUM, [lar'um, W.J. E.F. Sm.; la'rum, P. Ja: la'rum, K.] s. [alarum or alarm.] Alarm; noise

Jd.: 12'rJm, A.] %. [augram of marm.] Anam, more noting danger.

[LXR'UM,\* v. a. To sound an alarm. Pope. [R.]

LAR'VA,\* n. [L.] pl. LARVE. A flying insect in a masked or caterpillar state, when the parts to be unfolded are concealed under the skin; the second state of the insect. P.

LAR'VAT-ED, a. [larvatus, L.] Covered with a mask; masked; closed in a mask, as larvæ.

LARVE,\* n.: pl. LARVES. Same as larva:—thus Anglicised by Kirby.

LARVE,\* a. Relating to, or being in, the caterpillar state.

Kirby.

LA-RYN'GE-AL,\* a. Relating to the larynx. Loudon.

LA-RYN'GE-AN,\* a. Relating to the larynx; laryngeal. Dr.

Traill.

LAR-YN-GYTIS,\* n. Inflammation of the larynx. Brands.

LAR-YN-GŪ'TIS,\* n. Inflammation of the larynx. Brands.
LAR-YN-GŪL'O-GY,\* n. A treatise on the larynx. Dunglison.
LAR-YN-GŪPH'O-NY,\* n. The sound of the voice as heard
by applying the stethoscope over the larynx. Brands.
LAR-YN-GŌT'O-MY, n. [λάρνγ ξ and rέμνω.] (Med.) The
operation of making an opening into the larynx.
LAR'YNX, or LĀ'RYNX, [lár'ringks, P. K. Sm. R. Wb. Ash;
lã'ringks, W. Ja.] n. [λάρνγξ.] (Anat) The upper part
of the traches, a cartilaginous cavity the superior opening of which is called the abutts.

on the tractices, a cartinginuous cavity the superior open-ing of which is called the glotts.

LAS-CAR', or LAS'CAR, [las-kāt', J. Sm.; lās'kar, Wb. Todd.]

A nature seaman of India.

LAS-CIV';-EN-CY, n. Wantonness. Hallywell.

LAS-CIV';-ENT, a. Frolicsome, lascivious. More.

LAS-CIV';-OUS, a. [lascivis, L.] Lewd, lustful, wanton, and

soft.

soft.

LAS-CIV'|-OUS-LY, ad. Lewdly; wantonly; loosely.

LAS-CIV'|-OUS-NESS, m. Wantonness, looseness.

LA'sgr,\* n. [L.] A gum resin obtained from the north of Africa, greatly esteemed by the ancients. Brande.

LASH, n. [laschen, Germ.] The thong or pliant part of a whip, a secourge, a stroke with a whip or thong, a stroke of satire; a sarcasm.

LASH, v. a. [l. LASHED, pp. LASHING, LASHED.] To strike with a whip or with any thing pliant; to scourge, to strike with a sharp sound, to scourge with satire.—
(Naut.) To tie or bind, as with a lash, to lace.

LASH, v. m. To ply the whip. Spenser.—†Lash out, [lausgan, Goth.] To break out; to become unruly; to launch out.

Feltham.

Feltham.

LÄSH'ER, n. One who lashes. Sherwood.
LÄSH'FREE, a. Free from the stroke of satire. B. Jonson.
LÄSH'ING,\* n. A beating; act of tying; a rope or band.

LASH'ING-ÖÜT, n. Extravagance; unruliness. Sout.

†LASH'ING-OUT, m. Extravagance; unruliness. South.
LA'SIQN-ITE, \* m. (Min.) Another name for wavellute. Dana.
†LASE, m. [lazus, L.] A looseness; a lax; a flux. Burton.
LAS'EXTS, \* n. pl. (Naul.) Small lines like loops, fastened
by sewing them into the bonnets. Crabb.
LASS, m. [from lad is formed laddess, by contraction lass.]
A girl; a maid; a country or rustic girl.
LAS'SIE, \* m. (Scottich) A lass; a girl. Phil. Museum.
LAS'SIE, \* m. (Scottich) L.] Wearlness; fatigue; language.

LASS'LÖRN, a. Forsaken by his mistress. Shak.

LASSO,\* n. [laz, Sp.] pl. LASSOS. A strap, line, or rope
used in South America for catching wild horses, &c.. Ser F. Head.

F. Head.

LAST, a. [superistive.—See LATE.] That comes after all the rest in time; that is after all the rest in order of place; hindradest; that has none beyond; lowest; meanest; next before the present; utmost; utimate; latest.—At last, in conclusion; at the end.—The last, the end.

LAST, ad. The last time; in conclusion. Dryden.

LAST, v. a. [1. LASTED; pp. LASTING, LASTED.] To endure; to continue; to persevere; to remain.

LAST, v. a. To form on or by a last. Simonds.

LAST, a. The mould on which shoes are formed:—a load; a weight or measure of uncertain quantity, generally estimated at 4000 lbs. A last of corn is 80 bushels, or 8 quarters.

LÄST'AGE, m. [lestage, Fr.] Custom or duty paid for freightage; ballast.

LAST'AGED, (last'ijd) a. Ballasted. Hulost.

†LAST'AGED, (last'jid) a. Ballasted. Hulost.
†LAST'EN-Y, n. A rod color. Spenser.

LAST'ING, p. a. Of long continuance; durable; perpetual.

LAST'ING, w. A woollen stuff, commonly black, used for shoes. W. Enoy.

LAST'ING-NESS, n. Durableness; continuance. Sidney.

LAST'ING-NESS, n. Durableness; continuance. Sidney.

LAST'LY, ad. In the last place; in conclusion; at last.

LATCH, m. [letse, Teut.; laccio, It.] A catch or fastening of a door, moved by a string or handle.

LATCH, v. a. [i. LATCHED; pp. LATCHING, LATCHED.] To catch; to fasten with a latch.—[léther, Fr.]

[To smear. Shak.]

LATCH'ES, (lach'ez) n. pl. (Naul.) Small lines. like loops.

LATCH'ES, (Rach'es) n. pl. (Naut.) Small lines, like loops, used in connecting the head and foot of a sail. LATCH'ET, n. [lacet, Fr.] A sort of shoe-buckle, or fastening of a shoe.

LATE, a. [comp. later or latter; superl. latest or last.] After the usual time; not early; far in the season, the day, or the neg nouns once incentry; inr in the season, the day, or the night. tardy; slow; recent; existing a little time since; last in station, place, or time; having recently left some office or station; recently deceased; as, "the late Dr. Johnson."

Johnson."

LĀTE, ad. After long delays; after a long time:—often preceded by too; as, "Misery never comes too late."—lately; not long ago; far in the day or night.— Of late, lately; in times recently passed.

LĀTE, v. a. [leita, Icel.] To seek; to search. Brockett. [North of England.]

†LĀT'ED, a. Belated; surprised by the night. Shak.

LA-TĒEN-SAIL,\* n. (Naul.) A triangular sail used by xcbecs and other small vessels in the Mediterraneau and

Eastern seas. Mar. Dict.

Lastern seas. Nat. Duc.
LATE'LY, ad. Not long ago; recently.
LATENCY, n. [latens, L.] The state of being latent or hidden; obscurity; abstruseness. Paley.
LATE'NESS, n. State or quality of being late; time far ad-

vanced, comparatively, modern time.

LA'TENT, a. [latens, L.] Hidden, occult; concealed; secret.

Latent heat, heat insensible to the thermometer, upon

which the liquid and aeriform states of bodies are supposed to depend. Brande.

LA'TENT-LY,\* ad. In a latent manner. Phil. Museum.

LAT'ER-AL, a. [lateralis, L.] Of or belonging to the side, proceeding from, or connected with, the side.

LATER-XL'1-TY, n. The quality of having distinct sides.

Browne.

Browne.
LXT'ER-AL-LY, ad. By the side; sidewise. Holder.
LXT'ER-AL-LY, ad. By the side; sidewise. Holder.
LXT'E-RXN,\* n. The pope's palace at Rome. Qu. Rev.
†LÄ'TERED, (lä'terd) p. a. Delayed. Chaucer.
LXT-ER-LYO'L1-06s,\* a. (Bot.) Growing on the side of a leaf, at the base. Lindley.
LXT-E-RI'TTOUS, (Ri-e-Fish'us) a. Relating to or resembling brick:—applied to a sediment deposited by urme. Reands.

LÄTE'WARD, a. Backward; as, lateward fruit. Huloet. [R.] LÄTE'WARD, ad. Somewhat late. [R.] LÄ'TEX,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) The vital fluid of vegetables. P.

Cye.

LATH, n. pl. LATHS. A thin cleft or sawed piece of wood used in thing, slating, and plastering. — [† A part of a county in Ireland. Spenser.]

LATH, v.a. [Latter, Fr.] [L LATHED; pp. LATHING, LATHED.]

To fit up with laths.

LATH'BRICK,\* n. A long kind of brick. Ash.

LATHE, n. A turner's machine; an engine by which any substance, as wood, ivory, &c., is cut out and turned: — a territorial division in Kent, England.

LATH'ER, n. A foam made of soap and water; foam or fruth. as the sweat of a horse.

froth, as the sweat of a horse.

LXTH'ER, (lath'or) v. n. [i. LATHERED; pp. LATHERING, LATHERED.] To form a foam. LXTH'ER, v. a. To cover with lather or foam of water and

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LATH'ER-REEVE,\* n. (Law) An officer who presides over

LAYI' ELECTY, "n. (Law) An other who presues over a division of a county in England. Blackstone.

LATH'NO, "n. A covering made of laths. Mozon.

LATH'Y, (lath'e) a. Thin or long as a lath.

LATH'Y-RUS, "n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants. Form Ency.

LA-TIB'U-LUM, "n. [L.] pl. LATIBULA. A hiding-place;
a cave; a burrow. Amsworth.

LAT'I-CLĀVE,\* n. [latalavus, L.] A broad stripe worn by Roman senators and patricians on their robes. Brands. LAT'!N, a. [Latans, king of the Laurentes.] Relating to the Latins or Romans; Roman.

LXT'IN, n. The language of the ancient Romans.
†LXT'IN, v. a. To render into Latin. Wilson.
LXT'IN-19M, (lat'in-1zm) n. A Latin idiom or mode of

speech.

LXT'IN-IST, n. One skilled in Latin. Lord Herbert.

LXT-IN-IST'IC,\* a. Partaking of Latin or Latinism. Colo-

- LA-Tin'i-Tis-Ter,\* a. A smatterer in Latin. Walker.
  LA-Tin'i TY, n. Purity of Latin style; the Latin tongue.
  LAT-IN-I-ZA'TION,\* n. The act of rendering into Latin.
- LATINIZE, v. n. [i. LATINIZED; pp. LATINIZING, LATINIZED] To use Latin words or phrases.
  LATINIZE, v. a. To give Latin terminations to.
  [LATIN-LY, ad. So as to understand or write Latin. Hey-

LA'TION,\* m. The translation or motion of a natural body from one place to another. Crabb.

LXT-1-RÖS'TROUS, a. [latus and rostrum, L.] Broad-

aked. Browns.

beared. Browns.

LAT'SH, a. Somewhat late.

LAT'-TAN-CY, n. The state of lying hid. Browns.

LAT'-TAN-CY, n. Concealed; lying hid. Browns.

LAT'-TAN, n. [L.] (Eng. law) A writ to summon a person as from his hiding-place before the Court of King's Bench.

LAT'I-TI'DE, n. [latitudo, L.] Breadth, width; in bodies of unequal dimensions, the shorter axis; in equal bodies, the line drawn from right to left; room, space; extent, laxity; undefined freedom.—(Geog.) The distance of a place from the equator, north or south, expressed in degrees of the earth's circumference.—(Astron.) The distance of a body from the ecliptic reckoned towards the

tance of a body from the ecliptic reckoned towards the poles of the ecliptic, either north or south.

LAT-I-TŪ'DI-NAL,\* a. Relating to latitude. Smart.

LAT-I-TŪ-DI-NAL,\* a. Not restrained, not confined, free in opinions, particularly religious opinions; not rigidly orthodox; liberal.

LAT-I-TŪ-DI-NA'RI-AN, n. One who indulges in latitude of opinion, particularly religious opinion.

LAT-I-TŪ-DI-NA'RI-AN-ISM, n. Freedom of opinion.

LAT-I-TŪ'DI-NOUS,\* a. Latitudinarian. M. Van Buren. [R.]

LA'TRART, a. [latrans, L.] Barking. Tickell.

LA'TRARE, v. n. [latro, L.] To bark like a dog. Cockeram.

†LA-TRA/TION, n. The act of barking. Cockeram. †LA-TREU/TI-CAL,\* a. Adapted to serve or minister. Bp.

Hall.

Hall. A. [lā'tre-a, S. W. P. J. F. Ja.; la-tri's, Sm. Ash, Johnson; la'tre-a, K.] n. [λατρεία, Gr., latre, Fr.] The highest kind of worship, as distinguished from dula. The former is sometimes understood as the worship of God; the latter, as adoration paid to saints.

LAT'ROB-ITE, \* n. (Min.) A translucent mineral of a pale

red color. Brande.

†LXT'RO-CIN-Y, n. [latrocinium, L.] Robbery; larceny. Stackhouse.

Stackhoure.

LAT'TEN, n. [lattoen, D.] A fine kind of brass or bronze; also iron plate covered with tin.

LAT'TEN-BRASS,\* n. Plates of milled brass. Smart.

LAT'TER, a. Existing after something else; opposed to former; mentioned last of two, modern; recent.—It is an irregular comparative of late, but differs in its use and environments. and application from the regular comparative later, and is used when no comparison is expressed. See Latz.

LAT'TER-LY, ad. Of late, recently. S. Richardson. 37 Dr. Johnson designates this, "a low word lately hatched." It is now much used, and by the best writers, as Abp.

Whately, Southey, &c.
LAT'TER-MATH, n. The after or second mowing, the aftermath.

a window with leaden frames; any work of wood or iron made by crossing laths or thin pieces, and forming

open squares like net-work.

LXT'TICE, (lat'tis) v. a. [i. latticed; pp. latticing, latticed.] To form with cross-bars and open work; to furnish with a lattice

LXT'TICE-WORK,\* (lat'tis-wurk) n. A reticulated work or partition. Burn.

LA'TUS-REC'TUM,\* n. (Conic Sections) Same as parameter. Brande.

Brands.

LAUD, n. [laws, L.] Praise; honor paid; that part of worship which consists in praise. Pope. [Obsolescent.]

LAUD, v. a. [lawdo, L.] [i. LAUDED, pp. LAUDING, LAUDED.]

To extol; to praise; to celebrate.

LAUD'A-BLL', TY, n. Laudableness. Todd. [R.]

LAUD'A-BLE, a. Deserving praise; commendable.

LAUD'A-BLE-NESS, n. Praiseworthiness. Stackhouse.

LAUD'A-BLY, ad. In a manner deserving praise.

LAUD'A-BLY, (law'da-num or idd's-num) [idd's-num, S. W.

J.F. Ja. K. Sm.; law'da-num, P. E.] n. A preparation of opium; opium dissolved in spirit, wine, or other liquid.

LAUD'A-TION, n. [laudsto, L.] Act of bestowing praise.

Parfre. [R.]

LAU-DA'TION, a. [audation, L.] Act of bestowing praise. Parfre. [B.]
LAUD'A-TIVE, a. [laudations, L.] Panegyric; praise. Bacon.
LAU-DA'TOR,\* a. One who lauds; a lauder. West. Rev.
LAUD'A-TO-BY, a. Containing praise; bestowing praise.
LAUD'A-TO-BY, a. That which contains praise. Millon.
LAUD'EB, a. A praiser; a commender. Cotgrava.

- LÄUGH, (181) v. n [lacken, Ger.] [i. LAUGHED; pp. LAUCH ING, LAUGHED.] To make that noise which sudden merriment excites; so be convulsed by merriment; to titter; to giggle. - (Poetry) To appear gay, pleasant, lively, or fertile.
- LAUGH, (laf) v. a. To deride; to scorn. To laugh at, to

ridicule, to deride.

LÄUGH, (laf) n. The convulsion caused by mirth or merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

LÄUGH'A-BLE, (laf's-bl) a. That may be laughed at; ridis-

LAUGH-AND-LAY-DÖWN, n. A game at cards. Skelton.
LAUGH-ER, (liffer) n. One who laughs. Shak.
LAUGH-ING, \* (laffing) p. a. Practising laughter; gay; mirthful.

AUGH'ING-LY, (laf'ing-le) ad. In a merry way; merrily. AUGH'ING-STOCK, (laf'ing-atok) n. A butt; an object of

ridicule. LÄUGH'TER, (läfter) n. Convulsive merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment; giggle; titter.
LÄUGH'TER-LËSS,\* (läfter-lës) a. Without laughter. Qu.

tLAUGH'-WOR-THY, (laf'wür-the) a. Deserving to be laughed at. B. Jon.

LAU'MON-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A variety of zeolite. Brands.

LAUNCH, n. See LANGE.

LAUNCH, n. See LANGE.

LAUNCH, (lanch) v. a. [i. LAUNCHED; pp. LAUNCHING, LAUNCHED.] To move or cause to slide into the water, as a vessel; to send from the band; to dart; to lance; to

a vessel; to send from the hand; to dart; to lance; to plunge into.

LAUNCH, (lanch) v. n. To move or slide into the water; to rove at large; to expatiate; to plunge.

LAUNCH, (lanch) n. The act of launching a ship; a kind of boat, lower, longer, and more flat-bottomed than a long-boat.

†LAUND, n. [lande, Fr.] Lawn; a plain between woods. Chaucer

LAUN'DER. (lan'der) n. [lavandière, Fr.] One who washes ;

†LAUN'DER, (län'der) v. a. To wash; to wet. Shak. LXUN'DER-ER, n. A man who washes clothes. Butler. LAUN'DEESS, (län'dres) n. A woman whose employment is to wash and iron clothes; a washer-woman.
†LAUN'DRESS, v. n. To do the work of a laundress.

LAUN'DRY, (lan'dre) n. [lavanderis, Fr.] The room in which clothes are washed and ironed; the act or state

AU'RE-ĀTE, v. a. [laureatus, L.] [i. LAUREATED; pp. LAUREATING, LAUREATED.] To crown with laurel, or with a token of merit.

with a token of ment.
LÂU'RE-ATE, a. Invested with a laurel or a token of merkt.
LÂU'RE-ATE, n. One crowned with laurel:—the poet
of the king of England's household, first so called in

King Edward IV.'s time. Lâu're-ATE-SHIP,\* n. The office of laureate or poet-laureate. C. Lamb.

AU-RE-A'TION, n. The act of laureating; the act of conferring degrees. Warton.

terring aegrees. Warton.
LAU'REL, (lôr'e) or law'rel) [lör'rel, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; law'rel, P. K. Wb.) n. [lawras, L.] A genus of evergreen trees or shrubs; the bay-tree.
LAU'REL,\* (lôr'e) or law'rel) a. Belonging to or made of laurel. Ash.

LAU'RELLED, (lör'eld or law'reld) a. Crowned with laurel LAU'RUS-TINE, n. [laurustinus, L.] An evergreen shrub; the wild bay-tree.

Lâu'RET,\* n. An English gold coin of the time of James I. Crahh.

LAU'RINE,\* n. A fatty matter, of acrid taste, found in the berries of the common laurel. Brands.

LÄU'RINE,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of shrubs; laurel. Form. Ency.

LÄU-RUS-TI'NUS, n. [L.] Same as laurestne. Crabb.

LÄU'S, DĒ'Ö,\* [L.] "Praise be to God." Macdonnel.

LÄ'A, or LÄ'A, [lā'vs, W. Sm.; la'vs, Ja. Wb.; la'vs or lā'vs, K.] n. [It.] pl. LAFAS. Matter which is discharged by volcanoes, and flows down in a melted state.

LÄV'A-RĒT,\* n. A fish of the salmon kind. Crabb.

LA-VĀ'TION, n. The act of washing. Hakevoll.

LXV'A-TO-RY, n. [lavo, L.] A wash or fluid for washing diseased paris: — a place for washing.

LXV'A-TO-RY, \*a. Washing; cleansing by washing. Month. Rev.

Rev.
LÄVE, v. a. [lave, L.] [i. LAVED; pp. LAVING, LAVED.] To wash; to bathe; to throw up, to lade out; to bale.
LÄVE, v. a. To wash one's self; to bathe. Pope.

[LÄVE'-RARED, (lāv'ērd) a. Having large cars. Bp. Hall.; to veer. Localace.

[LÄVE'MENT, \* a. [Fr.] Act of washing. Jas. Johnson. [R.]
LÄV'SNDER, s. [lavendula, L.] A genus of aromatic plants or shrubs.

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LI'- RR, m. [Luveur, Levoir, Fr.] One who laves:—a washing-ressel; a large basin:—an aquatic plant:—a vegeable substance from some marine plants; laver-bread.
L.'VER-BREAD,\* a. A sort of food made of a sea plant,

sometimes called oyster-green, or sea-laver-wort. Hamil-

†LXV'ER-OCK, n. A lark. Chaucer. See LEVEROCK.

LX'v[c,\* a. Relating to or like lava. Fo. Qu. Rev.
LXv's:H, a. Prodigal; wasteful; extravagant; indiscreetly liberal, scattered in waste; profuse; wild; unrestrained.

strained.
LAV'ISH, v. a. [i. LAVISHED; pp. LAVISHING, LAVISHED.]
To scatter with profusion; to waste.
LAV'ISH-ER, n. One who lavishes; a prodigal.
LAV'ISH-LY, ad. Profusely, wastefully, prodigally.
LAV'ISH-MENT, n. Prodigality; profusion. Fletcher. [R.]
LAV'ISH-MESS, n. Prodigality; lavishment. Spenser. [R.]
LA-VÖLT', n. A dance, Lavolta. Shak.
LA-VÖLT', n. [la volta, It.] An old sprightly dance.
Shak.

LAW, n. [wi, Fr.; lawgh, Erse.] A rule of action; a decree, edict, statute, or custom, publicly established, an act or enactment of a legislative body, a statute, a body of rules, or all the rules applicable to a given subject, judicial process; jurisprudence, the study of law:—the principle or rule by which any thing is regulated, as the law of nature, of motion, of gravitation, &c. — (Theol.) The decalogue, the Mosaical or Levitical institutions, as distinguished from the Gospel; the Pentateuch and Hagiography of the Old Testament, as distinguished from the Prophets.—Divine law, the rule of action enjoined on mankind either by revealed or natural religion.—Canon law, the law relating to ecclesiastical affairs.—Civil law, municipal law, or the law of a state or country, appropriately, the institutes of the Roman law.—Common law, the unwritten law. See Common Law.
LAW,\* interj. An exclamation expressing wonder, la. Palmer. See La.
LAW-BOOK,\* (-bluk) n. A book containing laws, or relating LAW, n. [loi, Fr.; lawgh, Erse.] A rule of action; a de-

LÂW'-BOOK,\*(-bûk) n. A book containing laws, or relating to laws. Blackstone.

LÂW'-BREÁK-ER, n. One who violates a law. LÂW'-BREÁK'ĮNG,\* a. Violating the law. Ld. Mansfield.
LAW'-DAY, (-da) n. A day of open court. Shak.

LAW'-DAY, (-da) n. A day of open court. Snar.

LAW'FOL, a. Agreeable to law; conformable to law, allowed by law; legal.

LAW'FOL-LY, ad. In a lawful manner; legally.

LAW'FOL-NESS, n. State of being lawful, legality.

LAW'FOL-ER, n. Legislator, one who makes laws.

LAW'GIV-ING, a. Enacting laws, legislative.

LAW'ING, \* n. The act of complying with a forest law by cutting off the claws and balls of a mastiff's fore-feet. Whisham

LAW'-LAN-GUAGE,\* n. The technical language of the

law. Hawkins.
Law'-Lat-in,\* n. A corrupt sort of Latin, used in the law. Blackston

LAW'LESS, a. Unrestrained by law, not subject to law,

LAW'LESS, a. Onrestration by taw, not subject to law, contrary to law, illegal.

LÂW'LESS-LY, ad. In a manner contrary to law.

LÂW'LESS-NESS, a. Disorder, disobedience to law.

LÂW'MĀR-RR, a. One who makes laws, a legislator.

LÂW'MĀR-ING,\* a. Making law, legislating. Ld. Mans-

field.
LAW'MONGER, R. A smatterer in law; a pettifogger.

LAWN, n. [lande, Fr.; land, Dan.; llan, Welsh.] An open space between woods, a plain not ploughed.—[lanon, Fr.] A sort of fine linen used for the sleeves of bish-

ops, &c.
LAWN, a. Made of lawn; resembling lawn. Marston.
LAWN-SLEEVE, \* a. A sleeve made of lawn; a part of a
bishop's dress. Wycherly.
LAWN-SLEEVED, \* (-slevd) a. Having lawn-sleeves.

LAWN'S a. Having lawns, made of lawn. Bp. Hall. LAW'-OF'FI-CER,\* a. An officer vested with legal au-

LAW'-OF'FI-CER, \* m. An officer vested with legal authority. Jones.
LAW'8017; (-sūt) m. A prosecution of right before a judicial tribunal, an action; a process in law.
LAW'YER, m. One versed in the laws, a practitioner of law, an attorney; an advocate; a counsollor.
LAW'YER-LIKE, \* a. Resembling a lawyer. Colerings.
LAW'YER-LY, a. Like a lawyer; judicial. Milton. [R.]
LAX, a. [lazus, L.] Loose, not confined; slack; not firmly united, not rigidly exact; vague; dissolute; licentious, loose; not healthly retentive in body; diarrhetic.
LAX, m. A looseness, a diarrhea.—[†A kind of salmon.]
LAX-A'TIOM, m. [lazato, L.] Act of loosening; looseness.

LAX'A-TIVE, a. [lazatif, Fr.] Loosening; relieving costiveness; purgative.

LAX'A-TIVE, m. A medicine that relaxes the bowels.

LXX'A-TIVE-NESS, n. Power of easing costiveness. Show

wood.

LXx'j-Ty, n. [laxitas, L.] Quality or state of being lax; want of precision; slackness; looseness; openness

LXx'Ly, ad. Loosely; without exactness or precision.

LXx'Ness, n. Want of tension or of precision; laxity.

LXy, (lā) i. from Lac. See Lir

LXy, (lā) v. a. [i. Laip; pp. Laving, Laid.] To place; to put; to beat down; to keep from rising; to settle; to still; to fix deep, to dispose regularly, to calm, to quiet, to allay; to prohibit from walking, as a spirit; to propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground, to wager; to stake, to reposit any thing; to exclude eggs to apply: to impute: to charge, to unpose, to enjoin. wager; to state, to reposit any times, so exclude eggs to apply; to impute; to charge, to impose, to enjoin.—
To lay ahold, to bring a ship to he as near the wind as shout to sea.— To lay apart or axide, to put away.— To lay by, to reserve for a future time, to put from one.— To lay by, to reserve for a future time, to put from one.— To by, to reserve for a future time, to put from one. — To lay doon, to deposit as a pledge, to quit, to resign, to commit to repose; to advance as a proposition. — To lay hold of, to seize. — To lay m, to store; to treasure. — To lay only to apply with violence; to beat. — To lay open, to show, to expose. — To lay over, to incrust. — To lay out, to expend; to display; to discover, to dispose; to plan; to dress in grave-clothes, and place in decent posture: — with the reciprocal pronoun, to each; to put forth. — To lay to to there a mon, to spally with view. lay to, to charge upon; to apply with vigor, to attack.

— To lay to heart, to permit to affect deeply. — To lay under, to subject to. — To lay up, to confine to the bed or

chamber, to store, to treasure.

Lax, n. n. To produce eggs. — [† To contrive. Daniel.] — To lay about, to strike on all sides, to act with vigor. — To lay at, to aim at with a blow. — To lay on, to strike. — To

 lay out, to purpose, to take measures.
 LλY, (lā) n. A row; a stratum; a layer; a wager:—a song, a poem:— [a pasture or meadow,—properly lea.]
 LλY, (lā) a. [lacus, L.; λαός, Gr.] Not clerical, regarding or belonging to the laity or people, as distinct from the clarity late. late! clergy, laic, laical.

LAY'-BROTH'ER,\* n. A layman admitted into a convent

LAY'-BROTH'ER,\* n. A layman admitted into a convent to perform the civil services belonging to it. Multon. LAY'ER, (1a'er) n. One that lays, that which is haid; a stratum, or row, a bed, a twig or shoot laid or put under ground for propagation.

LÄY'ER-ING,\* n. An operation by which the propagation of plants is effected by laying down or bending the shoots, so that a portion of them can be covered with earth. P. Cyc.

LÄY'ER-DOT, n. One who expends money.

LAY'ER-OUT, n. One who expends money. Huloet.

LAY'ER-t-0T, n. One who expends money. Huloct.

LAY'ER-t-0T, n. One who reposits for future use. Shak.

LAY'ER-t-P, n. One who reposits for future use. Shak.

LAY'INAP, n. The act of placing, a coat of any thing, as of plaster put upon a partition. Francis.

LAY'LXIND, n. Fallow ground which lies untilled.

LAY'MAN, n.; pl. LAYMEN. One of the people, distinct from the clergy, a laic:—an image used by painters.

LAY'STALL, n. A heap of dung, a dunghill.

LA'ZAR, n. [from Latarus in the Gospel.] One infected with a pestilential disease, or with filthy sores; a leper.

LXZ'A-RET, n. [Fr.] Same as lataretto. Blackstone.

LXZ'A-RET, Tō, n. [lataretto, It.] A hospital, a lazarhouse; a pest-house.

LA'ZAR-HOUSE, n. A house for lazars; a hospital.

LAZ'A-RIST, n. A missionary, so termed from the priory of St. Lazarus, at Paris, the head-quarters of the order.

A'ZAR-LIKE, a. Full of sores; leprous. Bp. Hall.

LÄ'ZĀR-LY, ' } a. Fun of sorce, reprode. 29, 21000. LÄZ-ZA-RÖ'N],\* n. pl. [It.] Beggars; houseless or unshel-

LAZ-ZA-RO'N<sub>|\*</sub> n. pl. [LI.] Beggars; houseless or unshettered poor. Ency.
LĀ'ZAR-WORT, (-würt) n. A plant.
LĀZR, v. n. To live idly, to be idle. Middleton.
LĀZR, v. a. To waste in laziness or sloth. Whately. [R.]
LĀ'Z-L'Y, ac. Idly; sluggishly; heavily. Locke.
LĀ'Z-NESS, n. Quality of being lazy; idleness.
LĀZ'NG, a. Sluggish; idle. South. [R.]
LXZ'U-Li, n. The zure stone, the laps lazuli.
LXZ'U-LiTR, \* n. (Min.) A blue mineral from Styria and Tyrol. Brande.

LAZ'(J-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A blue mineral from Styria and Tyrol. Brande.

LA'Zy, a. [lijser, Dan.; losigh, D.] Idle, sluggish; unwilling to work; indolent; slothful; inactive; tedious.

LD. An abbreviation or contraction of lord.

LEA, (18) n. An extensive plain; a meadow; a pasture.

LEACH, v. a. [L. LEACHED, pp. LEACHING, LEACHED.] To pass water through ashes to form lye; to percolate; to filtrate:—written also leech and letch.

LEACH,\* or LEACH-TÜB,\* n. A tub in which ashes are leached. See Luxer.

LEACH, of LEACH-108, n. A tun in which ashes so leached. See LEECH,
LEAD, (lid) n. A soft, heavy, ductile metal, of a dull whitish color, with a cast of blue; a plummet for sounding at sea; a space line of type metal used in printing—pl. A flat roof covered with lead.

LEAD, (led) v. a. [L. LEADED; pp. LEADING, LEADED.] To fit with lead in any manner.

LEAD, (led) v. a. [i. LED; pp. LEADING, LED.] To guide by

the hand; to conduct; to go before in showing the way; to conduct, as a chief; to direct; to entice; to

way; to conduct, as a cnier; to direct; to entice; to allure; to induce; to prevail on; to pass.

LEAD, v. n. To go before; to take precedence; to act as leader. — To lead off, to begin.

LEAD, n. Guidance, first place; precedence; direction.

LEAD'EN, (i8d'dn) a. Made of lead; heavy; unwilling; motionless; dull, stupid, absurd.

LEAD'EN-HEART-ED, (i8d'dn-hart-ed) a. Unfeeling; stunders.

pid. LEAD'EN-HEELED, (led'dn-held) a. Slow in progress.

LEAD'EN-STEP-PING, a. Slowly moving. Multon.

LEAD'ER, n. He or that which leads, a chief; a commander: — the principal wheel in machinery: — the fore-

most horse in a team.

LEAD'ER-SHIP,\* n. The office of a leader. Qu. Rev.

LEAD'HILL-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A carbonate and sulphate of

LEAD'HILL-ITE, n. (MIN.) A carbonate and surplus clead. Dana.

LEAD'ING, p. a. Taking the lead, principal, chief.

LEAD'ING, n. Act of guiding or conducting; guidance.

LEAD'ING-LY,\* ad. In a leading or directing manner.

LEAD'ING-STRINGS, n. pl. Strings by which children are supported before they can walk without help.

†LEAD'MAN, n. One who leads n dance. B. Jonson.

LCAD'-Mine,\* n. A mine containing lead, or lead ore.

Drautas.

Drayton.

LÉADS'MAN,\* n.; pl. LEADSMEN. (Naut.) The man who heaves the lead. Crabb.

LÉAD'SPAR,\* n. (Min.) A sulphate of lead. Hamilton.

LÉAD'WOOET, (léd'wirt) n. A genus of flowering plants.

†LÉAD'Y, (léd'e) a. Of the color of lead. Haloet.

LÉAF, (léf) n.; pl. LEAVES. The green, deciduous part of plants and flowers; a petal; any thing foliated, that which resembles a leaf in thinness and extension, as a part of a book whose two sides are pages, one side of a double door. the movable side of a table, gold leaf, &c. double door, the movable side of a table, gold leaf, &c.

LEAF, (lef) v. n. [t. LEAFED; pp. LEAFING, LEAFED.] To shoot out or produce leaves.

Shoot out or produce leaves.
LBAF'AGE, n. Leaves collectively; foliage. [R.]
LEAF'-BEIDGE,\* n. A kind of draw-bidge. Francis.
LEAF'-BUD,\* n. An organ of a plant, consisting of leaves in a rudimentary state P. Cyc.
LEAFED, (left) a. Bearing or having leaves. Hulot. See

LEAFED, (18ft) a. Bearing or having leaves. Hulott. See LEAVED, which is chiefly used.

LEAF', NESS,\* n. The quality of being leafy. Southey.

LEAF', LET,\* n. A division of a compound leaf; a small leaf. P. Cyc.

LEAF', LOSE,\* n. An insect. G. Idsmith

LEAF'STALK,\* (18I'stawk) n. The stalk which supports the leaf Loydon.

the leaf. Loudon.

LEAF'y, [167c] a. Full of leaves, having leaves. Dryden. LEAF'y, [167c] b. Full of leaves, having leaves. Dryden. LEAGUE, (16g) n. [lague, Fr.; lago, L.] A confederacy, a combination of interest or friendship, an alliance, a coalition:—a measure of distance of three nautical or geographical miles in length.

LEAGUE, (leg) b. m. [L. LEAGUED; pp. LEAGUING, LEAGUED.]
To form a league or confederacy, to unite, to confederate.

EAGUED, (legd) a. Confederated. Phillips.

LEAGUED, (18gd) a. Confederated. Phillips.
LEA'GUER, (18'gur) n. One who unites in a league. — [A camp, an investment. Stak.]
LEA'GUER,\* (18'gur) v. a. To besiege; to beleaguer. Pope.
LEAK, (18k) n. [Icke, D.] A hole which lets water in or out.
LEAK, a. Leaky. Spenser.
LEAK, a. Leaky. Spenser.
LEAK, v. n. [s. LEAKED; pp. LEAKING, LEAKED.] To let
water in or out; to drop through a breach; to pass out.
LEAK', v. a. To let out. Hooke.
LEAK', v. a. To state of a vossel that leaks; loss by leaking; allowance made for accidental loss out of vessels
holding liquids.

holding liquids.

LEAK'Y, a. Letting water in or out: -- revealing secrets;

loquactous, not close.
†I.EAM, n. A string to hold a dog; a leash:—a flash. See

LEME.

†LEAM'ER,\* s. A dog; a sort of hound. Ash.

LEAN, (lön) v. n. [L. LEANED or LEANT; pp. LEANING, LEANED or LEANT. — Leant (lönt) is not now much used, except colloquially.] To incline or deviate from an upright position; to rest against; to propend; to tend towards; to be in a bending posture; to bend; to waver; to totter.

LEAN, v. a. To cause to lean. Shak. — [†To conceal. Ray.]

May.] (lön) a. Not fat; meagre; wanting flesh; not unctuous; thin; low, poor, in opposition to great or rub t; logiume; not comprehensive; not embellished; shallow; dull.
LEAN, π. That part of flesh which is distinct from the fat.
LEAN, π. That part of flesh which is distinct from the fat.
LEAN, π. That part of flesh which is distinct from the fat.

LEAN'-FLESHED,\* (lön'flösht) a. Being lean in flesh. Generia.

LEAN'LY, od. In a lean manner; meagrely.

LEAN'NES, n. State of being lean; want of flesh; meagreness; thinness; poverty.

LEAN'NES, n. (Arch.) A building whose rafters pitch against or lean on another building; a shed. Brands.

LEAN'-WIT-TED,\* a. Having little understanding. Shak.

LEAN'-WIT-TED,\* a. Having little understanding. Shak.

LEAN'-WIT-TED,\* a. Having little understanding. Shak.

LEAR, [lēp, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; lēp, S.] v. n.

[L. LEARED, (lept or lēpl. [lēpt, S. Sm. Nares, Elphinstone; lēpt, K. Wb.] — pp. LEARING, LEAPED.] To jump; to move upward or progressively without change of the feet; to rush with vehemence; to bound, to spring, to start. 3CT "The past time of this verb is generally heard with the diphthong short; and, if so, it ought to be spelled lept, rhyming with kept." Walker.—"The i. and p. are regular in spelling, i. e. leaped, but are pronounced Ept." Snart.

LEAP, v. a. To pass over, or into, by leaping; to compress, as the male of certain beasts. Dryden.

LEAP, n. Bound; jump; act of leaping; space passed by leaping; sudden transition; embrace of animals, hazard.—[†A weel for fish; a basket. Weltfer.]

LEAP'ER, n. He or that which leaps or capers.

LEAP'ER, n. He or that which leaps or capers.

— [IA weel for nsn; a basket. Weige.]

LEAP'ER, n. He or that which leaps or capers.

LEAP'ER, n. He or that which leaps or capers.

LEAP'FRÖG, (RP/frög) n. A play of children, in which
they imitate the jump of frogs. Shak.

LEAP'NG-LY, ad. By leaps. Huloet.

LEAP'YEAR, n. Bissextile, every fourth year, which has
one day more than other years, (3:6 days.) February
having, that year, 29 days. It is so called from its leapng over a day in forming the succession of the days of ing over a day in forming the succession of the days of the week.

the week.

LEARN, a. See Lere.

LEARN, (lern) v. a. [i. LEARNED or LEARNT; pp. LEARNING
LEARNED or LEARNT.] To gain knowledge of or skill in;
to study and acquire, to copy. — [To teach. Shak.]

LEARN, (lern) v. n. To gain or receive knowledge.

LEARN'A-BLE,\* a. That may be learned. Ed. Rev.

LEARN'A-BLE,\* a. That may be learned. Ed. Rev.

LEARN'FD, (lern'ed) a. Possessed of learning; versed in
knowledge or literature, erudite, knowing.

LEARN'ED-LY, (lern'ed-le) ad. With knowledge; with
skill

skill.

skill.

LEARN'ED-NESS, n. The state of being learned. Barelay.

LEARN'ER, (lern'er) n. One who learns; a pupil.

LEARN'ING, (lern'ng) n. Erudition, literature, skill in

literature, languages, or sciences.

LEAS'A-BLE, a. Capable of being let by lease. Sherwood.

LEASE, (les) n. [laisser, Fr.] A conveyance, for a fixed

term, of lands or tenements, or a contract for a tem

porary possession of houses or land, the instrument by

which the contract is made valid, temporary possession

or tenure. or tenure.

LEASE, (les) v. a. [1. LEASED; pp. LEASING, LEASED.] To let, to let by a written contract; to let by lease. Ay-

Alge.

LEASE, (lez) v. n. l. LEASED; pp. LEASING, LEASED.] To glean; to gather what harvest-men leave. Dryden. [R.]

LEASE HÖLD, a. Held by lease; as, a leasehold tenement. LEASE HÖLD,\* n. A tenure held by lease. Smart.

LEASE HÖLD-ER,\* n. A tenant under a lease. Richardson

LEASE'HÖLD-ER,\* n. A tenant under a lease. Richardson LĒAS'ER, (lēz'er) n. Gleaner. Swift.—[A lar. Bp Hall.] [R]
LĒASII, [lēsh, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; lēs, S.] n. [lesse, Fr., lasche, Ger.] A leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a huntsman his dog; a band for tying any thing; three things held together by a leash, as three greyhounds, three foxes, &c.; a brace and a half.

und a nail.

LEASH, v. a. [2. LEASHED; pp. LEASHING, LEASHED.] To bind, to hold in a string. Shak.

LLEAS' NG, (lez'ing) n. Lies, falsehood. Psal. iv.

LLA'SOW, (le'sō) n. A pasture. Wielife.

LEAST, (lest) a. The superlative of little; little beyond eithers, were lives.

others; smallest.

LEAST, ad. In the smallest or lowest degree.—At least,
At the least, to say no more, not to speak or affirm more

strongly; at the lowest degree.
[LEAST'Wişe, or AT LEAST'Wişe, ad. Least, or at least. Hooker.

†LĒA'ŞY, (lē'ze) a. [losstr, Fr.] Flimsy; of weak texture.

Ascham LEAT, n. An artificial trench to convey water to or from

LEAT, n. An artificial trench to convey water to or from a mill. Francis.

LEATH'ER, (leth'er) n. The skin or hide of an animal, tanned and curried, or prepared for use; a piece of leather; skin, ludicrously.

LEATH'ER, v. a. To beat; to lash, as with a thong of leather. Grove. [Low.]

LEATH'ER, v. Leathern; made of leather. Ash.

LEATH'ER, or LETH'ER, v. n. To proceed with noise or violence; to push forward eagerly. Todd. [Low.]

LEATH'ER-DRESS-ER, n. One who dresses leather.

LEATH'ER-JKCK'ET, n. A lacket of leather: —a fish of

LEATH'ER-JACK'ET, n. A jacket of leather:—a fish of the Pacific Ocean.

LEATH'ER-MÖÜTHED, (leth'er-meathd) a. Applied to fish that have their teeth in their throat, as the chub. Walton.

LEATH'ERN, (löth'ern) a. Made or consisting of leather. LEATH'ER-SELL'ER, m. One who deals in leather and vends it.

LEATH'ER-WINGED, (-Wingd) a. Having leathery wings. LEATH'ER-WOOD,\* (-Wûd) n. A small shrub. Farm. Ency. LEATH'ER-Y, (lath'er-e) a. Resembling or partaking of

leather, leave, (leave, y-y-leather.

LEAVE, (lev) m. Grant of liberty; permission; permission to depart; license; allowance; farewell; addeu; departure. — To take leave, to bid adieu; to depart.

LEAVE, (lev) v. a. [LLEFT; pp. LEAVING, LEFT.] To quit; to forsake; to desert; to abandon; to relinquish, to give the desert from: to have remaining at death, not to up; to depart from; to have remaining at death, not to deprive of, to suffer to remain; not to carry away; to rejuct, not to choose; to bequeath; to give up; to resign.

— To leave off, to desist from; to forbear. — To leave out, to omit; to neglect. — To be left to one's self, to be deserted.

LEAVE, v. n. To cease; to desist. - To leave off, to desist;

LEAVED, (18v) v. a. [Isver, Fr.] To levy; to raise. Spenser. LEAVED, (18vd) a. Having leaves; furnished with foliage; made with leaves or folds.

†LEAVE'LESS, a. Having no leaves; leafless. Carew. LEAV'EN, (lev'en) [lev'en, S. P. J. Ja. Wb.; lev'en, W. F. Sm.; le'vn, K.] n. [levain, Fr.] A fermenting mixture; something used to raise a substance and make it light; any mixture which makes a general change in the mass.

LEAVEN, (lev'vn) t. 4. [L LEAVENED, pp. LEAVENING, LEAVENED.] To raise or ferment by a leaven; to fer-

ment; to taint; to imbue.

LEAV'EN-ING, z. Act of imbuing with leaven; ferment.

LEAV'EN-OUS, (lev'vn-us) a. Containing leaven, tainted. Milton.

LEAV'ER, n. One who leaves or forsakes. LEAVES, (levz) n.; pl. of Leaf. See Leaf. LEAVE'-TAK-ING,\* n. Act of taking leave; a parting salutation. Shak.

LEAV', NESS, n. Leafiness. See Leafiness. Sherwood. LEAV', Ness, (n. Leafiness). Things left, relies; refuse. LEAV', a. Full of leaves, leafy. Sulney. See Leafy. LE-CAN'O-MAN-CY,\* n. Divination by water in a basin.

LECH, v. a. To smear or latch. Shak. See LATCH. \*\*ILECH, v. a. To smear or latch. Shak. See Latch.
LECH'ER, n. m. [lauken, Ger.] A man given to lewdness.
LECH'ER, v. n. To practise lewdness. Shak.
LECH'ER-OUS, a. Practising lewdness, lewd, lustful.
LECH'ER-OUS-NESS, n. Lewdness.

LECH'ER-Y, n. [leckerse, old Fr.] Lewdness, lust. Asckam.

LEC-TPCA,\* n. [L.] A sort of couch or palanquin used by the Romans. Brande.

LEC'TION, (lek'shyn) n. [lectio, L.] A reading; a variety of reading; a mode of reading a passage in an author in which some variation is proposed; a lesson or portion of Scripture read in divine service.

LEC'TION-A-RY, n. [lectionarium, low L.] A book containing parts of Scripture which are read in churches. Warton.

Warton.

LECT'U-AL,\* a. (Med.) Confining to the bed. Crabb.

LECT'URE, (lekt'yur) n. [Fr.] The act of reading, a discourse by reading; a discourse pronounced upon any subject, a magisterial reprimand; a pedantic discourse.

LECT'URE, (lekt'yur) z. a. [L. LECTURE, pp. LECTURING, LECTURE]. To instruct formally or by lecture; to instruct formally or by lecture; to instruct incompanily.

LECTURE. 170 instruct formally or by lecture; to instruct an audience by a formal explanation or discourse.

LECTURE, (lekt'yur) v. a. To read in public; to instruct an audience by a formal explanation or discourse.

LECTURE, a, (lekt'yur-er) a. One who lectures; a teacher by way of lecture; a prencher, a preacher in a church hired by the parish to assist the rector or vicar.

LECTURE-SHIP, (lekt'yur-ship) a. The office or station of a lecture.

a lecturer.

LECT'UEN, (lekt'yurn) n. A reading-desk. Chaucer. LED, t. from Lead. See LEAD.

LED-CAPTAIN, (-t<sub>i</sub>n) n. An humble attendant; a favorite that follows, as if led by a string. SwfL | LED'EN, or | LED'DEN, n. Language; true meaning.

LEDGE, (18dj) n. [laggen, D.] A row; layer; stratum; a ridge rising above the rest; any prominence or rising part. LEDGE, (18d')er) n. A horizontal pole used in scaffolding:—an account-book. See LEDGE.
LEDGE Results. S. (Mas.) A line either above or below the staff Results.

LEDY FR-LINE, a. (Max.) A line either above or below the staff. Brands.
LED'-Hô' SE, m. A sumpter-horse; a horse that is led.
LEE, a. (Nax.) Lying under or to the lee of the ship; having the wind blown on it or directed to it; as, "a les shore." Hamilton.

LEE, z. (Naut.) A caim or sheltered place; that side which is under the shelter of the ship, or opposite to the quarter whence the wind blows; the shore on which the wind

ter whence the wind blows; the snore on which the wind blows.—pl. Dregs. See Lers.
†LEE, v. n. To utter a falsehood; to lie. Chaucer.
LEE'sōard, \*n. (Naut.) A small platform of planks used to oppose the action of the wind, driving a vessel to the leeward. Brands.

LEECH,\* or LEECH'-TUB,\* n. A vessel to hold ashes for

LEECH,\* or LEECH'-TÜB,\* n. A vessel to hold asses to making lye. Moor.

LEECH, v. a. [i. LEECHED; pp. LEECHING, LEECHED.] To form lye by percolating or filtering water through ashes.

Moor.— To treat with medicament; to heal. Chauser
Written also leach and letch. See Leach.

LEECH, n. A sort of aquatic worm that sucks blood; a blood-sucker. [fA physician. Spenser.— The compounds, con-lecch and horse-lecch are still used.]

\*LEECH(REET N. The art of healing. Paries.

LEECH'-WAY, n. The part of healing. Davies.

LEE-CHEE', n. An East Indian fruit. Hamilton.

LEECH'-WAY, n. The path in which the dead are carried to be buried. [Provincial, England.]

LEER, a. Pleasing; willing. — ad. Willingly. Spenser. See

LEEK, n. A biennial plant with a bulbous root.—It is the emblem of Wales, as the rose is of England, the thutle of Scotland, and the shamrock of Ireland.

OI SCOULAIRA, RICHE SHAWFOCK OI ITERRIC.
LÉÉL'ITE, \* n. (Mm.) A pink, slitco-aluminous mineral, tinged by oxide of manganese. Brande.
LÉÉR, n. [†Complexion, face; cheek. Skak.] An oblique view, a labored cast of countenance.
LÉÉR, v. n. [t. LERRED; pp. LERRING, LERRED.] To look obliquely: to look archiv. to smile: to squint.

LEER, v. n. [1. LEERED; pp. LEERING, LEERED.] To look obliquely; to look archly, to smile; to squint. LEER, v. a. To beguite with smiles or leering. Dryden. LEER, a. Empty; frivolous; foolish. B. Jonson. LEER'ING,\* p. a. Smilling archly or sneeringly; squinting. LEER'ING-LY, ad. With a kind of arch smile or sneer. LEES, (lez) n. pl. [ke, Fr.] Dregs; sediment: — sing. unusual.

suar. !LEE'SHORE,\* n. (Naul.) The shore upon which the wind blows. Mar. Duct. LEE'-SIDE,\* n. (Naul.) That half of a ship, lengthwise, which lies between a line drawn through the middle of between beauty and with the contract from the party.

which lies between a line drawn through the middle of her length, and the side which is farthest from the point of wind. Mar. Dict.

LEET, n. A law-day, or the period or day of holding legal inquiries; an ancient English court of jurisdiction.

LEET-LLE, n. A feast at the time of the lect. Warton. 
||LEET-ALE, n. A feast at the time of the lect. Warton. 
||LEET-Ward, (le'ward or la'urd) [le'wurd, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Wb.; le'wyrd or la'urd, K. Sm.; la'urd, S.] a. (Naut.) 
Under the wind, on the side opposite to that from which the wind blows. the wind blows. [LEE'WARD,\* ad. From the wind; towards the lee. Bow-

duch

dutch.
LEE'WAY,\* n. (Nant.) The deviation of the course actually
run by a ship from the course steered upon. Brande.
!LEFE. See Leef, and Lief.
LEFT, t. & p. from Leave. See Leave.
LEFT, a. [infte, D.] Sinistrous; not right; weak.
LEFT'-HAND,\* n. The hand on the left side. Ash.
LEFT'-HAND,\* a. Relating to the left hand; sinistrous;
left-handed. Proof.
LEFT'-HAND,\* a. Wing the left hand; rights than the

left-handed. Prior
LEFT'-HAND'ED, a. Using the left hand, rather than the right, not dexterous; not expert; awkward; unlucky.
LEFT'-HAND'ED-NESS, n. Habitual use of the left hand.
LEFT'-HAND'ED-NESS, n. Left-handedness. Ld. Chesterfield.
LEFT'-OFF, p. a. Laid aside; no longer worn. Gent. Mag. (LEFT'-WIT-TED,\* a. Dull, stupid; foolish. B. Jonson.
LEG, n. [leg. Dan.] The limb by which we walk, particularly that part between the knee and the foot, that by which any thing is raised from, and supported on, the ground; one of the two shorter sides of a triangle. — To stand on his own legs, to support himself.
LEG'A-CY, n. [legatum, L.] A bequest, a particular thing or sum of money given by last will and testament.
LEG'A-CY-HÖNT'ER, n. One who flatters or uses other arts in order to get legacies.

in order to get legacies.

LEG'A-Cy-HônT'|NG,\* z. An eager pursuit of legacies.

Hawkins.

LE'GAL, a. [Fr.] Permitted or authorized by law; legitimate; done according to law; lawful; according to the law of Moses, adhering to the law.

LF-OA'LIS HO'MO,\*[L.] (Law) One who stands rectus in curia, not outlawed. Crabb.

LE'GAL-ISM,\* a. Adherence to law; legal doctrine. Ch.

LE'GAL-15T,\* R. An adherent to the law; an adherent to good works. More.

LE-GAL'-TY, R. [légalité, Fr.] State of being legal; adherence to law; lawfulness.

LE-GAL--ZA'TION,\* R. The act of legalizing. Elliott.

LE'GAL-IZR, R. a. [légaliser, Fr.] [t. LEGAL-IZED; pp. LEGAL-IZING, LEGAL-IZED.] To make legal or lawful; to authorize.

LEG'A-LY, ad. Lawfully; according to law. LEG'A-TA-RY, n. [legatairs, Fr.] Legates. Ayliffs. [R.]

LEG'ATE, [log'et, S. P. J. K. Wb.; log'at, W. F. Ja Sm.; le'gat, Buchanan.] n. [legatus, L.] A deputy; an ambas-sador; an ambas-sador from the pope to a foreign power, generally a cardinal or bishop.

LEG-A-TEE', n. [legatus, L.] One to whom a legacy is left.

LEG'ATE-SHIP, n. The office of a legate. Notstock. LEG'A-TINE, a. Made by or belonging to a legate. LE-GA'TION, n. [legatio, L.] Deputation; commission; em-

bassy; the persons deputed on an embassy.

LEG-A-TOR', [lég-q-tör', S. W. Ja. Sm.; lo-ga'tor, P. K. Wb.]

n. [lego, L.] One who bequeaths, or makes a will and

... lego, ... June who bequeaus, or makes a will and leaves legacies; correlative of legates.

LEG/BAIL,\* n. A flight or running away from justice:—
used in a ludicrous style. Jamuscon.

LEGE, v. a. [allego, L.] To allege; to assert:—to lighten.

|[LE'GEND, or LEG'END, [18'jend, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K.; led'jend, E. Sm. Wb. Ash.] n. [legenda, L.] A book originally used at divine service in the Roman church, in

which are recorded the lives of saints and martyrs, a chronicle or register of the lives of saints; any memorial or relation; any incredible, mauthentic narrative:—an

or relation; any incredinte, matthente narrative:—an inscription, as on medals or coins.

[LEGGEND, v. a. To detail as in a legend. Bp. Hall.

[LEGGEN-DA-RY, [led'gen-da-re, W. P. E. K. Sm.; le'jen-da-re, Ja.] a. Fabulous, romantic; partaking of the nature of a legend.

DI a regenta.

LEG'EN-DA-RY, n. A book or a relater of legends. Sheldon.

LEG'EN-DA-RY, n. [legger, D.] Any thing that hes in a place; as a leger ambassador, a resident. Bacon.—A leger-book, the chief book used in merchants' accounts.

LEG'EN-BOOK, (löd'gr-būk) n. The chief book used in merchants' accounts, in which the several accounts are collected.

collected.

LEG-ER-DE-MÄIN', n. [léger and de main, Fr.] Sleight of hand; juggle; power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion; trick. LEG-ER-DE-MAIN'IST,\* n. One who practises legerdemain.

Lr-GER'-TY, n. [légèreté, Fr.] Lightness; nimbleness. Stak. [R.]

Nal. [2.]

LLGGE, (leg) v. a. To lay. Wichfle.

LEGGE, (leg) d. Having legs, furnished with legs:—
used in composition, as, long-legged. Dryden.

LEG-GET,\* n. A tool used in thatching houses. Loudon.

LEG-GET,\* n. A tool used in thatching houses. Loudon.

LEG-GET,\* n. Same as legging. Murray.

LEG-GIN,\* n. Same as legging. Murray.

LEG-GIN,\* n. Same to fine shoes. [U.S.]

LEG-I-BIL'-TY, n. Capability of being read.

LEG-I-BIL'-TY, n. Capability of being read.

LEG'I-BLE, a. (legibils, L.) That may be read; readable; clear in its characters; apparent; discoverable.

LEG'I-BLE-NESS, n. State or quality of being legible.

Clear in its characters; apparent; accoverable.

Lég'i-BLE-NESS, a. State or quality of being legible.

Lég'i-BLY, ad. In a legible manner.

Légio-N. (lé'jun) a. [Logo. L.] A body of Roman soldiers,

consisting generally of about five or six thousand; a mil
tary force; any great number.—Legion of honor, an or
der instituted by Bonaparte for merit, both military and civil

LE'GION-A-RY, (le'jun-a-re) a. Relating to a legion; containing a legion; containing a great, indefinite num LĒ'ĢIQN-A-RY, n. One of a legion; a soldier. Multon. LĒ'ĢIQN-RY,\* n. A body of legions. Polloh. [R.]

LE'(910N-RY,\* n. A body of legions. Polob. [R.]
LEG'18-LÄTE, v. n. [L. LEGISLATED: pp. LEGISLATING, LEGISLATING, Act of legislating, act of making laws.
LEG-18-LÄTION, n. Act of legislating, act of making laws.
LEG'18-LÄ-TIVE. [lēd'jis-lä-tıv, S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.; lēdjis-lä'tıv, Jah, Scott, Dyche; lē'jis-lä-tıv, Ja.] a. Relating
to a legislature, making or enacting laws; lawgiving.
LEG'18-LÄ-TIVE-LY,\* ad. In a legislative manner. Ch Ob.
LEG'18-LÄ-TOR, [lēd'jis-lä-tur, Ja.] n. [L.] A lawgiver; one
who makes laws.

who makes laws.

who makes laws.

LEQ-IS-LA-TO'RI-AL,\* a. Relating to a legislature. Ed. Rev. LEQ-IS-LA'TOR-SHIP, n. The office of a legislator; power of making laws. Ld. Holy'az.

LEQ-IS-LA'TOR-SHIP, n. The office of a legislator; power of making laws. Ld. Holy'az.

LEQ-IS-LATURER, (18d')is-lat-yur) [18d';is-lat-yur, K.; 18d'-jis-lat-yur, S.; 18d';is-lat-yur, B.; 18d';is-lat-yur, Ja.; 18d-jis-lat-yur, P.] n. [Fr.] The body or bodies in a state in which is vested the power of making laws. 27 We sometimes hear this word pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, legistiative, (also legislative, 1eg-2is-lative, also legislative, labeling-tive, by a mode which is not countenanced by any of the orthospista.

LE'gist, n. [L'grate, Fr.] One skilled in law; a lawyer. Marston.

LE-GIT'.-MA-CY, n. Lawfulness of birth; the state of a child born in lawful wedlock.— (Politics) The accordance of an action or of an institution with the municipal law of the land

LE-GIT'I-MATE, a. [legitimus, L.] Lawful; in a special

sense, lawfully begotten; born in marriage; genuine;

sense, lawfully negotien; norm in managery, general, not spurious; legal legitimer, Fr.] [i. legitimer); pp legitimer, Fr.] [i. legitimer); pp legitimete; to procure to any one the rights of legitimate birth. Leg-[l'1-mate-ly, ad. in a legitimate manner; lawfully; continuely. Druden.

penumely. Dryden.

LE-917';-MATE-NESS, n. State of being legitimate.

LE-917';-MATE-NESS, n. Grate of being legitimate.

LE-917-MA'TION, n. [Fr.] Act of legitimating; lawful birth.

LE-QIT'I-MA-TIST,\* n. An advocate for legitimacy. Month. Rev.

Rev.
LE-GIT'I-MIST,\* n. The same as legitimatist. Qu. Rev.
LE-GIT'I-MISE,\* v. a. To legitimate. McCulloch.
LEG'I-LESS,\* a. Destitute of legs. N. A. Rev.
LEG'-LÖCK,\* n. A lock for the leg. West. Rev.
LEG'-IMEN, (leg'gim) n. (Bot.) Any kind of fruit like the pod of a pea, pulse; legumen.
LE-GÜ'MEN, n. [legumen, L.] pl. L. LE-GÜ'MI-NA; Eng.
LEGUMENS. Pulse; peas or beans; legume.
LE-GU'MINE,\* n. (Chem.) A substance obtained from pease.
Revande.

Brande.

Brande.

LE-6U'MIN-OÜS, a. Belonging to, or consisting of, pulse.

LE-1'GER, LE-1'GER-BOOK, n. See LEGER, and LEGER-BOOK.

LE-1'GER, LE-1'GER-BOOK, n. See LEGER, and LEGER-BOOK.

LE-1'GUR-A-BLE, (lê'zhur-a-bl) a. Done at lelsure; not hurried; enjoying leisure; leisurely. Browne.

[LE-1'SUR-A-BLY, (lê'zhur-a-blç) ad. At leisure. Hooker.

LE-1'SUR-A-BLY, (lê'zhur-a-blç) ad. At leisure. Hooker.

LE-1'SUR-C, (lê'zhur) [le'zhur, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.

Wb.; lêzh'ur, Nares, Barclay; lâ'zhur, E.; lê'zhur or

lâ'zhur, Kenrick.] n. [lown, F.] Freedom from business or lurry; vacancy of mind, convenience of time.

3'J' "Between lâi'sure and lêis'ure there is little, in point of good usage, to choose." Smart.

LE-1'SUR-ED,\* (lê'zhur) a. Free from business; idle; vacant.

LE-1'SUR-ED,\* (lê'zhur) a. Having leisure; unemployed.

Ed. Rev.

|LEI'SURE-LY, (le'zhur-le) a. Not hasty; deliberate; done

without hurry |LEI'SURE-LY, (le'zhur-le) ad. Not in a hurry; deliber-

†LE'MAN, [le'man, P. Ja. K.; lem'an, Sm.] n. A sweetheart;

a gallant, or a mistress. Chaucer.

LE/MAN-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A species of feldspar. Dana.

LE'MAN-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A species of feldspar. Dana. †LEME, n. A ray, a beam; a flash. Chaucer. †LEME, v. n. To shine, to blaze. Hulot. LE'MER,\* n. (Med.) A white humor in the eye. Crabb. LEM'MA, n. [L., λημα.] pl. L. LEM'MA-TA; Eng. LEM'MAS. (Geom.) An assumption or preliminary supposition laid down for the purpose of facilitating the demonstration of a theorem, or the construction of a problem. LEM'MING,\* n. (Zool.) A rodent quadruped, as large as a rat, with black and yellow fur, very abundant in the north of Europe. Brande.

rat, with black and yellow fur, very abundant in the north of Europe. Brande.

LEM'NI-AN,\* a. Relating to Lemnos; noting a kind of silicous earth found in the island of Lemnos. P. Cyc.

LEM-NIS'CATE,\* n. (Geom.) A curve in the form of the figure 8. Grabb.

LEM'ON, n. [limon, Fr.] An acid fruit of the lemon-tree; the tree that bears lemons. LEM'ON, \* a. Belonging to or impregnated with lemon. P.

Cyc.

LEM-ON-ADE', n. [limonads, Fr.] Liquor made of lemonjuice, water, and sugar.

LEM'ON-KA'L,\* n. A beverage combining the properties
of ginger-beer and soda-water. Lvv. Chron.

LEM'ON-PEEL,\* n. The peel of a lemon. Prior.

LE'MUR,\* n. [L.] (Zool.) An animal resembling a monkey';
one of the family of lemuride. Roget.

LEM'V-RES, n. pl. [L.] Hobgoblins; evil spirits. Mülton.

LEND, v. a. [L. LEMT; pp. LENDING, LENT.] To afford or
supply on condition of return or repayment; to afford; to
grant for a time: correlative of horrow.

supply of control of return of repayment; to anora; to grant for a time; correlative of borrow.

LEND'A-BLE, a. That may be lent. Sherwood.

LEND'A-BLE, a. That may be lent. Sherwood.

LEND'A-BLE, a. What is lent; act of lending.

LEND'ING, a. What is lent; act of lending.

LENDS, a. pl. Loins. Widifa.

LENGTH, a. The measure of extent of any thing material

from end to end; the longest line parallel to the sides of a body; extent, whether of space or duration; reach; full extent; uncontracted state.—At length, at last; in conclusion

CONCLUSION.
†LÉNGTH, v. a. To extend; to make longer. Sackville.
LÉNGTH'EN, (lőng'thn) v. a. [i. LENGTHERED; pp. LENGTHERID; to make longer; to elongate; to protract.
LÉNGTH'EN, (lőng'thn) v. a. To increase in length.
LÉNGTH'ENED, v. (löng'thn) d. Prolonged; having length.
LÉNGTH'ENED, v. (löng'thn) a. Protraction.
LÉNGTH'ENI, a. (löng'thn) a. Protraction.
LÉNGTH'FOL, a. Of great length; long. Pope. [E.]
LÉNGTH'J-LY, v. ad. With length; not briefly. Th. Campbell

LENGTH'I-NESS,\* w. The quality of being lengthy or long. J. Bentha

RNGTH'WAYS,\* ad. Same as lengthwise. Pennam.
LENGTH'WISE, ad. In the direction of the length.
I ENGTH'Y,\* a. Having length; long; not brief; tiresomely long; applied often to dissertations or discourses; as, "a lengthy oration;" — This word is much used in the United States, especially as a colloqual word; and it is generally considered as of American origin. It is to be found in the writings of Washington, Jefferson, and Hamilton, though most of our best writers forbear it. It has, however, within a few years, been considerably used in England, and has been countenanced by some distinguished English wri ars, as Bishop Jebb, Lord Byron, Dr. Dibdin, Mr. Coleridge Dr. Arnold, Professor Latham, &c.: also by the Brit. Crit., Ch. Oh. Ed. Rev., Qu. Rev., Fo. Qu. Rev., Ec. Rev., Gent. Mag., Blackwood's Mag., Sat. Mag., P. Cyc., &c. It has also been admitted into the recent English dictionaries of Knowles, Smart, and Reid; yet Smart says of "" "The word as a Americanism".

at mass also been admitted into the recent English dictionaries of Knowles, Smart, and Reid; yet Smart says of it, "The word is an Americanism."

LE'NI-ENCE, \* | \* . Mildness; gentleness; lenity. Ed. Rev. LE'NI-ENCE, \* | LE'NI-ENT, a. [leniers, L.] Assuasive; softening, mild; laxative.

E'NJ-ENT, n. That which softens; an emollient.

LEN'1-FY, v. a. [lengfer, Fr.] [1. LENIFIED; pp. LENIFYING, LENIFIED.] To assuage; to mittgate. Bacon. LEN'1-EMT, n. [lenuentum, L.] An assuaging. Cockeram. LEN'1-TIVE, a. [lenut, Fr.] Assuaging; emolliont; soften-

LEN'!-TIVE, a. [lênttf, Fr.] Assuaging; emolliont; softening. Bacon.
LEN'!-TIVE, m. A medicine to relieve pain; a palliative.
LEN'!-TIVE, m. Sentage.
LEN'!-TIVE. MESS.\* n. The quality of being lentitive. Scott.
LEN'!-TY. n. [lentlas, L.] Mildness in temper, clemency; forbearance; mercy; tenderness. Shak.
LLENS, (Benz) n. [L., lentl.] pl. LENS'ES. (Optics) A thin piece of glass, or other transparent substance, having, on both sides, polished spherical surfaces, or on one side a spherical, and on the other a plane surface, and having the property of changing the direction of the rays of light massing through it; a sucht-class.

the property of changing the direction of the rays of light passing through it; a sight-glass.

LENT, LENT, a. The quadragosimal fast, continuing forty days, from Ash-Wednesday to Easter; a time of abstinence. Camden. [† A loan. Twells.]

†LENT, a. Slow; mild. B. Jonson.

LENT'EN, (len'tn) a. Such as is used in Lent; sparing.

LENT'I-CELLE, a. [Fr.] (Bot.) A minute tubercle on a stem. Brande.

a lentil of lens; lenticular.

LEN-Tig'-l'No'DS, a. [lentigo, L.] Scurfy; furfuraceous, freckly. Chalmers.

LEN-Tig'O, [len-ti'go, S. W. Sm.; len-te'go, Ja.; len'te go, J. K.] n. [L.] A freckle, or freckly eruption upon the skin.

LEN'Til., n. [lentile, Fr.] A plant of the vetch kind, a sort of pulse with orbicular seeds, which are generally convex

LEN-TIS'CUS, m. [L.] The mastic-tree; lentisk. Berkeley. LEN'TISK, m. [lentiscus, L.] The tree which produces mas-

†LEN'TI-TUDE, m. [lentus, L.] Sluggishness; slowness.

\*\*TITUDE, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS, TOURS,

aguisted part of the blood. LEN'TOUS, a Viscous; viscid, tenacious. Browne. LEN'Z|N-ITE,\*  $\pi$ . (Min.) A hydrated silicate of alumina, white and translucent. Brauk. LE' $\delta$ ,  $\pi$ . [L.] (Astron.) The Lion; the fifth sign of the zo-

diad

disc.
†LE'Op, n. The people; a nation; country. Gibson.
†LE'Op, n. Love. — Leofwin is a winner of love. Gibson.
†LE'O-HÜNT-ER,\* n. One who seeks lions or objects of curiosity; lion-hunter. Qu. Rev. [Low.]
LEONHARDITE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral resembling lau-

monite. Dana.

LE'O-NINE, a. [leoninus, L.] Belonging to a lion; having the nature of a lion.— Leonine verses are Latin verses of which the end rhymes to the middle, so named from Leo,

or from Leonaras, the inventor; as, "Gloria factorum temeré conceditur korum."

LEO-NINE-U, "ed. in the manner of a lion. Harris.

LE-ON'TO-DON, "n. (Bot.) A genus of plants; the dandelion. P. Tyc.

lion. P. 'yc. LEOP'ARD, (lEp'ard) n. [leo and pardus, L.] A spotted beast of prey, of the felis or cat genus. LEOP'ARD's-BANE, (lEp'ardz-ban) n. An herb. LEP'A-DTE,\* n. A. ctriped; the goose-barnacle. Brande. LEP-A-DQ-GAS'TER,\* n. A species of fish. Brande.

LEP'AL, \* n. (Bot.) A sterile stamen. Brande. [R.] LE'PAS, \* n. [L.] (Zool.) An invertebrate animal, of the genus cirripeda; a barnacle; the limpit of the ancients . Cyc.

LET

F. Cyc. LEP'ER, n. [lepra, L.] One infected with a leprosy. LEP'ER, n. [lepra, L.] Plensant, merry; quick. Barrow LEP-1D, a. [lepidus, L.] Plensant, merry; quick. Barrow LEP-1-DO-DEN'DRON,\* n.; pl. LEPIDODENDRA. (Geol.) A genus of fossil plants found in coal formations. Buckland

LEP'I-DOID,\* n. An extinct fossil fish. Buckland.
LEP'I-DO-LITE,\* or LE-PID'O-LITE,\* n. [λεπίς and λίθος.]
(Min.) A mineral of pinkish color, and granular and foliated texture. Brande.

ated texture. Brande.
LEP-1-DOP'TE-RA,\* n. pl. [\lambda\epsilon' \text{and \$\pi\cop \chi \rho \rho \chi} \chi\$, \( Ent. \right) An order of insects having four wings, n cluding butterflies and moths. Brande.

LEP-1-DOP'TER-AL,\* \( \frac{1}{2} \) a. Relating \$\rho\$ the lepidoptera LEP-1-DOP'TER-OUS,\* \( \frac{1}{2} \) Booth.

LEP-1-DO'SIS,\* n. (Med.) An efflorescence of scales on the body. Scudamore.

LEP'I-DOTE, \* a. (Bot.) Covered with a sort of scurfiness.

LEP-J-PHYL'LUM,\* n. (Geol.) A fossil leaf which occurs in

LEP-I-PHYI/LUM,\* n. (Geol.) A fossil leaf which occurs in coal formation. Brongmart.

LE-POR'I-DE,\* n. pl. (Zool.) A family of rodent animals, including the hare, rabbit, &c. P. Cvc.

LEP'O-RINE, or LEP'O-RINE, [Ep'o-rin, W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; le'po-rin, S.; le'po-rin, K. Wb.] a. [lepornus, L.] Belonging to a hare; having the nature of a hare.

LE'PRA,\* n. [L.] (Med.) A disease affecting the skin; leprosy. P. Cyc.

LE-PROS'I-TY, n. A leprous or squamous disease. Bacon.

LEP'RQ-SY, n. (lepra, L.] A loathsome disease of the skin, characterized by scaly patches of a nearly circular form. It appears to have been of more frequent occurrence in ancient than in modern times. ancient than in modern times

LEP'ROUS, (lep'rus) a. Infected with leprosy; scurfy. LEP'ROUS-LY, ad. In the manner of a leper. Tourneur.

LEP'ROUS-LY, ad. In the manner of a leper. Tourneur.
LEP'ROUS-NESS, n. State of being leprous. Sherwood.
LEP-TOL'O-GY,\*n. A discourse on small matters. Crabb.
LEP-TO-PHI'NA,\*n. A long, slender serpent. Bell.
LEP-TO-SO'MYS,\*n. A genus of birds. P. Cyc.
LEP-TON'TJC,\*n. An attenuating, cutting medicine. Crabb
LEP'TYN-ITE,\*n. (Min.) Same as granulus. Dana.
†LERE, n. A lesson; lore; doctrine; learning, skill. Spenser
†LERE, a. Empty; ready; prepared. Butler.
†LERE, v. a. To learn. Chaucer. To teach. Fairfax.
LER-RIS'TA,\*n. A genus of serpents. Bell.
LER-NE'AN,\*n. One of the lernaa, a genus of crustaceous animals, which are parasites of fishes; the epizoa. Brande. animals, which are parasites of fishes; the epizoa. Brande.

†LER'ky, n. A rating, a lecture. [Rustic word.]
LES'81-AN,\* a. Belonging to Lesbos. Ency.
LES'810N,\* (1c'zbun) n. A burting; an injury. — (Law) Injury suffered in consequence of mequality of withatton
Whishaw.

LESS. A negative or privative termination .-Joined to a substantive, it implies the absence or privation of the thing expressed by that substantive; as, lifeless, without life.

without life.

LESS, a., comp. of Little. Smaller; not so great.

LESS, n. Not so much; opposed to more, or to as much.

LESS, ad. In a smaller degree; in a fower degree.

LESS, conj. Unless, lest. B. Jonson.

LESS, v. a. To make less, to lessen. Gover.

LESSEL', n. The person to whom a lease is given.

LES'SEN, (15s'sn) v. a. [L LESSENED; pp. LESSENING, LESSENED.] To make less, to diminish in bulk, degree, or quality; to abate.

Es'sEN, (les'sn) v. n. To grow less; to decrease.

LESS'ER, (168'sh) 5. h. 10 grow less; to decrease.

LESS'ER, a. Less; smaller. 3.7 it is a corruption of lest, the comparative of little, of long and established use in certain cases, as, "the Lesser Asia." It may be used instead of less whenever the rhythm can be aided, or the stead of less whenever the rhythm can be aided, or the double occurrence of a terminational s avoided, as, "Attend to what a lesser Muse indites." Bp. Hurd. †LESS'ZR, ad. Less. Shak. †LES'SZ, n. pl. [lausstes, Fr.] The dung of beasts left on the ground. Bailey. LES'son, (lés'sn) n. [leçon, Fr.; laissins, Goth.] Any thing read or repeated to a teacher in order to improvement, the instruction or lecture given at one time by a teacher.

the instruction or lecture given at one time by a teacher; a task, exercise, or subject given to a pupil; precept:—portion of Scripture read in divine service:—a rating lecture.

lecture.
LES'SON, (l&s'sn) v. a. To teach; to instruct. Shak. [R.]
LES'SON, or LES-SOR', [l&s'sor, S. W. P. E. F. K.; |cs-sor',
J. |&s'sor', Ja.; |&s'sor or |cs-sor', Sm.] n. One who lets
any thing by lease. 3° This word is a law term, and
when used as a correlative of lesses, is pronounced |cs-sor'
LEST, [l&st, P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; |&st or |&st, S. W.]
conj. That not; for fear that.
LET, v. a. [LLET; pp. LETTING, LET.] To allow; to suffer,
to permit, to leave in some state or course; to lease, to

grant to a tenant, to put to hire. — In the imperative mood it denotes entreaty, supplication, exhortation, command, or permission. — It is followed by the infinitive mood without the sign to; as, "to let go." — To let blood, to cause blood to come out. — To let m, or into, to admit, or cause to come in. — To let off, to discharge. — To let out, to discharge to leave out.

cause to come in.— To let of, to discharge.— To let out, to discharge, to lesse out.

†LET, v. a. [L. LETTED; pp. LETTING, LETTED.] To hinder; to obstruct; to oppose. Spenser.

LET, v. n. [†To forbear. Bacon.] To be leased or let; as, "a house to let." "The terse brevity of this is ill replaced by the apparently more correct form of, 'a house to be

LET, n. Hinderance; obstacle; obstruction. Hooker. [R.] LET, the termination of diminutive words, from lyte, Saxon, little, as, rivulet, a small river or stream. ETCH, [lech, Sm.] n. A vessel for making lye. See Leech,

and LEACH.

LE'THAL, a. [lethalis, L.] Deadly; mortal. W. Richardson. †LE-THAL'1-TY, n. Mortality. Atkins.

| LE-THAL'|-TY, n. Mortality. Alkins.
| Li-THAR'|G|C. | a. Affected by lethargy; sleepy by dis| Li-THAR'|G|-CAL. | ease; drowsy, duil.
| Li-THAR'|G|-CAL-LY, a.d. In a morbid sleepiness. More.
| Li-THAR'|G|-CAL-NESS, n. Morbid sleepiness. More.
| Li-THAR'|G|-CAL-NESS, n. Morbid sleepiness, lethargy. Herbert.
| Li-THAR'|JE, \* o. a. To render lethargic. Coleradge. [R.]
| LETH'AR-G|ZED, \* (-jiZd) a. Rendered lethargic, drowsy. Moreon. | R.]

LETH'AR-ĢIZED,\* (-JiZd) a. Hendered lethargie, drowsy. Morgan. [R.]
LETH'AR-ĢY, n. [ληθαργία, Gr.; lethargie, Fr.] A morbid drowsiness, of the nature of apoplexy; a state of stupor; unnatural sleepiness; dulness.
†LĒTH'AR-ĢY, v. a. To make lethargic or sleepy. Shak. LĒ'THR, n. [λήθη.] A poetical river of hell: — oblivion; a draught of oblivion. Milton. — [†Death. Shak.]
İ.Ç-THĒ'AN, a. Oblivious, causing oblivion. Milton. †LĒ'THĒED. a. Oblivious | lethean. Shak.
†LĒ-THĒ'ER-OBS. a. [lethige. L.] Deadly. bringing death.

LE-THIF'ER-OUS, a. [lethifer, L.] Deadly, bringing death. Dr. Robinson

LET'TER, n. One who lets or permits.

LET'TER, n. [lettre, Fr.; litera, L.] An alphabetic character, or a character for expressing sounds to the eye, a type with which books are printed:—a written message; an epistle, a note; a billet:—verbal expression, the literal meaning.—pl. Learning, literature.—Dead letter, a writing or precept without authority or force:—a letter left in a post-office and not called for. — Letter of credit, a letter written by one merchant or correspondent to another, requesting him to credit the bearer with a certain sum of money. — Letter of license, an instrument by which creditors allow a person, who has failed in his trade, time for the payment of his debts, and the management of his affairs - Letters patent, open letters, or a written instrument contaming a royal grant. - Letters of marque. See Marque.

LET'TER, v. a. [1. LETTERED, pp LETTERING, LETTERED.]
To stamp with letters. Addison.
LET'TER-BŌARD,\* n. A board on which a printer's types

LETTER-BOARD, n. A board on which a printer's types are placed for distribution. Brands.

LETTER-CASE,\* n. A case for containing letters. Ash.

LLTTERED, (left'terd) a. Littrate, educated to learning, learned, belonging to learning, suiting letters.

LETTER-FOUND'ER, n. One who casts types, a type-

founder.

LET'TER-ING, \* n. The act of forming or marking with letters., the letters used in marking.

I.ET'TER-IZE, \* v. n. To write letters. Ch. Lamb. [R.]

†LET'TER-LESS, a. Ignorant, illiterate. Waterhouse. LET'TER-LING, \* n. A little letter. J. Bowdler. LET'TER-OF'FICE, \* n. A depository for letters. Black-

LET'TER-PRESS, n. Letters and words printed, or print from type, as distinguished from the print from copperplate. LET'TERS-PA'TENT, n. pl. A written instrument containing a royal grant. Blackstone.

LET'TER-WRIT'ER,\* n. A writer of letters. Addison.

LET'TUCE, (lět'tis) n. [lactuca, L.] A garden plant used for salad.

LE Ü'CA,\* n. [L.] (In old records) A league. Crabb.
LE Ü'C,NE,\* n. (Chom.) A white pulverulent substance, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on muscular fibre.

LEU-CIS'CUS,\* n. (Ich.) A genus of fishes, including the

dace. P. Cyc. LeU'cite,\* n. (Mm.) A white volcanic mineral. Lyell. LeU-co-den'dron,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of plants; the silver-tree. Hamilton, [,c0-co-E-TH]-OP']c, \* a. White and black. Smart.

Leū-co'MA,\* n. [λεύκωμα.] (Med.) A white opacity of the cornea of the eye. Brande.
Leū-co-Phleg'MA-cy, n. (Med.) A dropsical habit. Ar-

\*LET-CO-PHLEG-MAT'IC, a. [ λευκός and φλέγμα.] Dropsical. Quincy.
LEO-COP'Y-RITE,\* n. (Mm.) Arsenical pyrites. Dana.

LEU-CO'THI-OP, \* n. An albino. Smart.

LE'VAN-CY,\* n. The act of rising up. Burrows. [R.] LE'VANT, or LE-VANT', [le'vant, E. Wb. Johnson, Ash, Barclay; le-vant', K. Dyche, Rees; lev'ant, Sm.] a. Re-

Barctay; [e-vant', R. Dyone, Rees; [ev-ant, sm.] a. Re-lating to the quarter where the sun rises, eastern; rising up. Milton.
LE-VANT', n. [Fr.] The east, particularly the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean, or those of Asia Minor and Syria. LE-VANT'ER, n. A strong easterly wind in the Mediterra-nean:—a can't term for one who runs away from his

horse-racing debts. Todd.

horse-racing debts. Todd.

LE-VAN-TINE, or LEV'AN-TINE, [le-văn'tın, Sm. R. Ash,

Batley; lev'an-tın, J. Wb. Todd.] a. [levantın, Fr] Be
longing to the Levant, or that part of the east so called.

LE-VA'RI FA'CI-XS,\* (-fă'she-âs) [L.] (Law) A writ of
execution directed to the sheriff, for levying a sum of , and chatmoney upon a man's land, tenements, goods

money upon a man's land, tenements, goods, and chattels, who has forfeited his recognizance. Tomicas.

LE-VA'TOR, n. [L.] (Med.) A muscle that lifts up, a surgical instrument for lifting up a depressed part.

[LEVE, v. a. The old form of the word believe. Gower.

LE'VE, v. a. The old form of the word believe. Gower.

LE'VE, [têv'e] [Ev'e, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wh., le-vê', Ash, Richardson.] n. [Fr.] Time of rising, a ceremonious morning visit or assembly. — (U. S.) Used also for an evening party or assembly, as, "the president's levee," — often pronounced le-vê'. — A pier, an embankment to provent inundation. bankment to prevent inundation. LEV'EE,\* v. a. To hunt or pursue at levees

"Warm in pursuit, he leves all the great."—Young.
LEV'EL, a. Even; plain; flat; smooth; not having one
part higher than another; being in the same line or plane

with any thing.

LEV'EL, v. a. [L LEVELLED; pp. LEVELLING, LEVELLED.]

To make even; to free from inequalities; to reduce to
the same height; to lay flat; to aim at, to point; to di-

rect to an end; to suit in proportion.

EV'EL, v. n. To aim, to bring the gun or arrow to the same line with the mark, to conjecture; to attempt; to be in the same direction, to make attempts; to become

even or level.

LEV'EL, n. A plane or plain; a surface without inequalities; customary height, rate, or standard, a state of equality; rule; plan; line of direction:—an instrument whereby masons adjust their work.

whereby masons adjust their work.

LEV'EL-IŞM,\* n. The act or principles of levelling distinctions in society. Ch. Ob. [R]

LEV-EL-I-ZĀ'TION,\* n. Act of levelling. Gent. Mag. [R.]

LEV-EL-L-ER, n. One who levels, one who endeavors to bring all to the same level or condition. See Trayeller.

bring all to the same level or condition. See Traveller, LEV'EL-Ling,\* n. The act of finding or making a level; the act of finding a horizontal line. Francis. LEV'EL-Ling,\* p. a. Making level, equalizing, LEV'EL-Ling,\* p. a. Making level, eveniess. LEV'EL-NESS, n. State of being level, eveniess. LEV'EN, n. [levain, Fr.] Ferment, leaven. See Lexven. LE'Ver, n. [levain, Fr.] Ferment, leaven. See Lexven. LE'Ver, T. A. bar for raising a great weight by turning on a fulcrum, the second mechanical power.

LE'VER, A; comp. degree of leve, leef, or hef. More agreeable, more pleasing. Gower.
LE'VER, ad. Rather. Chaucer.
LEV'ER-AGE,\* n. The use or act of using levers. Loudon.
LEV'ER-TT, n. [hevreteau, Fr.] A hare in the first year of

its age.

LEV'ER-OCK, n. The name of the lark in Scotland, Walton,
LEV'ET, n. [lever, Fr.] A blast of the trumpet. Hudibras.
LEV'ET, A.BLE, a. That may be levied. Bacon.

LEVIA-BLE, a. I nat may be levice. Bacon.

LE-VIA-THAN, n. A great marine animal mentioned in the book of Job, by some supposed to be the crocodile, by some the whale, and by others an animal now extinct.

LEVI-GĀTE, v. a. [levigo, L.] [i. LEVIGATED; 79. LEVIGATED; To polish, to smooth; to plane, to grind to an impalpable powder, to mix till the liquor comes smooth and uniform. Barrow.

becomes smooth and unform. Barron.
LEV'I-GATE, a. Made smooth, levigated. Sir T. Elyot
LEV-I-GA'TION, n. Act of levigating, smoothing.
¡LEV'IN, n. Lightning. Chauser.
LEV'-RR#, n. A swift species of hound. Crabb.
LEV-R#, TION, n. [levir, L., a husband's brother.] The act
or custom, among the Jews, of a man's marrying the
widow of a deceased brother. J. Allen.
LEV-I-TA'TION, n. [levilas, levilatis, L.] Act of making
light; buoyancy. Paley.
LE'VITE, n. [levila, L., from Levi.] One of the tribe of Levi;
one born to the office of priesthood among the Jews:—a
priest. in contempt.

one born to the omce of pressnood among the Jews:—a priest, in contempt.

LE-VIT']-CAL, a. Belonging to the Levites; making part of the religion of the Jews, priestly Milton.

LE-VIT']-CAL-LY, ad. After the manner of the Levites.

LE-VIT']-CBL,\* n. The third book of Moses. Bble.

LE-VI-TY, n. [Levitas, L.] The quality of being light; want of weight, gravity, or evicousness; lightness; inconstancy; changeableness; unsteadiness; idle pleasure; vanity; triffing cayety. trifling gayety

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LEV'Y, v. c. [Lever, Fr.] [s. LEVIED; pp. LEVVING, LEVIED.]
To raise; to collect, to impose:—to raise, applied to
men, for an army, sometimes to woney.
LEV'Y, m. Act of raising money or men; the quantity,

amount, or number raised.

LEVYY-NG,\* n. (Min.) A crystallized, hydrated alumino-sil-icate of lime and soda. Brands.

LEW, (lu) a. [hew, D.] Tepid; lukewarm; pale; wan. tLE W

LEWD, (lūd) a. [†Lny, not clerical. Wuluffe.] Wicked, bad; dissolute. White of. Lustful, libidinous.
LEWD'LY, (lūd'ie) ad. In a lewd manner; lustfully.

LEWD'NESS, A. Quality of being lewd; wickedness; de-bauchery, lustful licentiousness. LEWD'STER, A. One given to criminal pleasures. Shak.

| LEW'|S, π. A mechanical instrument consisting of thin wedges of iron. Hamilton.
| LEW'|S, σ'OR, 1δ' σ'Od')' n. See Louis p'OR.
| LEX-I-COO'RA-PHER, π. [λεξικόν and γραφω.] One versed in lexicography. a writer of dictionaries. Watts.
| LEX-I-CO-GRAPH'|C,\*\* | λα. Relating to lexicography.

LÉX-I-CO-GRĂPH'/I-CAL.\* A Representing words.

LÉX-I-CO-GRĂPH'/I-CAL.\* A Relating to lexicography.

LÉX-I-CO-GRĂPH'/I-CAL.\* Relating to lexicography.

LÉX-I-COG(RA-PHY, n. The art or practice of composing, compiling, or writing dictionaries; lexicology.

LEX-I-COL'O-QY,\* n. The science of the meaning and just application of words; lexicography. Brands.

LÉX'I-CON, n. [λεξικόν.] A dictionary; particularly a Greek dictionary.

LEX-I-GRĂPH'/I-CAL.\*

LEX-I-GRXPH'ICAL,\* | a. Representing words; relating to LEX-I-GRXPH'I-CAL,\* | lexigraphy. Du Ponceau. LEX-I-G'RA-PHY,\* n. A representation of words by the combination of other many controls.

bination of other words. Du Ponceau.

LEX NON SCRIP TA,\* [L.] (Law) "Law not written,"
the common law.—Lex scripta, "written law," stat-

LEX TXL-1-0'N1S,\* [L.] (Law) "The law of retaliation." Washaw LEX TER'RE,\* [L.] (Law) "The law of the land."

Schammers.

LEY, (16) m. A field or pasture. Gibson. See Lea.

LEY-DEN-PHI'AL,\* n. (Electricity) A glass phial, or jar, coated inside with some conducting substance, for the purpose of being charged and used in making experinents. Hamilton

LEZE'-MXJ'ES-TY,\* n. (Law) A crime committed against the sovereign power in a state. Brands.

Li,\* n. A Chinese itinerary measure equal to 1879 English feet. Hamilton.

LI.\* n. A Chinese itinerary measure equal to 10/9 Enginsifeet. Hamilton.

Li-A-BlL'|-TY, n. The state of being liable, liableness. Rukardson.—[Modern, but in good use.]
Li'A-BlE, a. [liable, old Fr., from her.] Answerable, bound, not exempt; subject, obnoxious, exposed.
Li'A-BLE-MESS, n. State of being liable, obnoxiousness, subjection, liability. Hammond.

LiAISON,\* (le'9-2ong') n. [Fr.] A binding or fastening together, a bond of union. Qu. Rev.
Li'AR, n. One who lies or tells lies.
Li'AR, n. One who lies or tells lies.
Li'AR, n. a. [liatle, old Fr.] Gray. Chaucer.
Li'A,\* n. (Min.) A blue-colored, clayey limestone. Lyell.
LiB. r. a. [liablen, D.] To castrate. Chapman. [Local, Eng.]
Li-BA'TION, n. [labatio, L.] The act of pouring wine on the ground in honor of some deity, the wine so poured.
LiB'BARD'S-BANE, n. A poisonous plant. B. Jonson.
Li'BE, L. n. [libellus, L., libelle, Fr.] (Law) A malicious publication in writing or printing, or by signs, pictures, &c., designed to render a person odious, a lampoon:—an original declaration or charge in a civil action.

Li'BEL, n. a. [i. Libellie, pp. Libelling, Libellie, I.] To

original declaration or charge in a civil action.
LIBEL, n. a. [L. IBELLED, pp. LIBELLIND, LIBELLED,] To
defame maliciously; to satirize, to lampoon, to traduce,
to vilify.—(Law) To bring a charge against.
LIBEL, v. n. To spread defamation, written or printed.
LJ-BEL/LU-LA,\* n. (Enl.) A species of fly, the dragon-fly.

Brande.

LI'BEL-LANT,\* n. (Law) One who brings or files a libel or charge in a chancery or admiralty case, corresponding to plaintiff in actions in common-law courts. Bouvier.

Li'BEL-LER, n. One who libeis; a lampooner.
Li'BEL-LING, n. Act of defaming or abusing.
Li'BEL-LOUS, a. Partaking of the nature of a libel, defam-

atory.

Li\*Ber,\* a. [L., inner bark; a book.] — (Bot.) The newly-formed, inner bark of trees or plants. P. Cyc.

Li\*Er, A., a. [Liberalis, L.] Not mean; becoming a gentleman, munificent; generous; bountiful, not parsimonious; candid; catholic; allowing freedom of opinion; free to excess, latitudinarian.

Li\*Er, A.-I, \* n. An advocate for liberal principles. Ed. Rev.

LiB\*Er, AL-Ist, \* n. The principles or practice of liberals; liberal principles, free-thinking. Brit. Crit.

LiB\*Er, AL-Ist, \* n. An adherent to liberal principles. Ch. Ob.

LiB-Er, AL-Ist, \* n. Quality of being liberal, munificence,

bounty, generosity; generous profusion, freedom of opinion; catholicism; liberal principle or conduct. Lib'gr.-AL-Izr, v. a. [t. Liberalized] pp. Liberalizing, Liberalized] To make liberal; to enlarge. Burke.
Lib'gr.-AL-Ly, ad. in a liberal manner, bountifully, freely. Lib'gr.-AL-Mind'gp,\* a. Having a liberal mind; enlightened; catholic. Johnson.
Lib'gr.-AL-Mind'gp,\* a. [libero, L.] [i. Liberalized; pp. Liberalized, to rescue; to free; to set free. Adam Smith.
Lib-gr.-A'TiON, n. The act of setting free, deliverance. Lib'gr.-A-Top, n. One who liberates; a deliverance. Lib'gr.-A-Top, n. One who liberates; a deliverance city, destruction of liberty. Southey.
Lib'gr.-Ti-CiDe,\* n. [ibertang. Fr.] A destroyer of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile of liberalized profile

LIB'ER-TINE, n. [liberta, Fr.] One who lives dissolutely or without personal restraint, particularly as regrads commerce with the other sex, a debauchee. — (Law) [libertanas, L.] A freedman, or the son of a freedman. Applife. Lib'ER-TINE, a. Lax in morals; licentious. Bacon. Lib'ER-TINE, a. Lax in morals; licentious. Bacon. Lib'ER-TIN-ISM, m. The character or conduct of a libertine, dissoluteness, licentiousness. Libertany, m. [libertas, L.; liberta., Fr.] Power of acting without restraint, the state or condition of society which secures to every individual the right or power of acting

secures to every individual the right or power of acting under no restraint except such as is caused by equitable laws, operating equally on all the citizens, or naws, operating equally on an time the state of each as the as approved and sanctioned by enlightened reason, and a well-trained conscience, freedom, as opposed to slavery, freedom, as opposed to necessity, privilege, exemption; immunity, heense, leave, permission.—pl.

The precincts or outer districts of a city.—Liberty of the press, (Law) The right to print and publish the truth from

press, (Law) The right to print and publish the truth from good motives, and for justifiable sids.

Li-BETH'EN-ITE,\* n. One devoted to lewdness Janua. [R.]

Li-BID'I-NIST, n. One devoted to lewdness Janua. [R.]

Li-BID'I-NOUS. Li, Biddinosus, L.] Lewd; justful.

Li-BID'I-NOUS-LY, ad. Lewdly, justfully, Bp. Laoington.

Li-BID'I-NOUS-LY, ad. Lewdly, justfulless.

Li-BRA, n. [L.] pl. LIBRA. A balance, scales.—(Astron.)

The Balance, the seventh sign in the zodiac.

Li-BRA, a. [libralls, L.] Of a pound weight. Dict. [R.]

Li-BRA'RI-NN, n. [librarius, L.] One who has the care of a library. library.

Li-Brair, AN-SHIP, n. The office of a librarian.

LI-BRA'RI-AN-BHIP, n. The office of a librarian.

Li'BRA-RY, n. [librarie, Fr.] An arranged collection of books, public or private, a building or apartment in which the collection is kept; a book-room.

Li'BRATE, v. a. [librar, L.] [k. Librated; pp. Librating, Librated.] To poise; to balance, to hold in equipoise.

Li-BRA'TION, (li-bra'shun) n. [librate, L.] Act of librating, state of being balanced.—(Astron.) An apparent irregularity in the moon's motion, by which she seems to librate, about her anse-

irregularity in the moon's motion, by which she seems to hibrate about her axis.

Li'Bra-To, Ry, a. Balancing, playing like a balance.

Li-Bra-To, \* n. [I.] A little book; a book containing the words of an opera. Chambers.

LiBry, \* n. [I.] The south-west wind. Shenstone.

LiCE, N.: pl. of Loues. See Louse.

LiCe'Bane, n. A plant.

Li'CENNE-ABLE, a. That may be licensed. Cotgrave.

Li'CENNE-, n. [heenta, L., heence, Fr.] Leave, permission; therty:—excess, exporbinant liberty: contempt of neces--excess, exorbitant liberty; contempt of neces sary restraint - a grant of permission to do some lawful act, the instrument granting permission: - often written licence.

Li'CENSE, v. a. [1. LICENSED, pp. LICENSED, LICENSED.]
To permit by a legal grant; to dismiss, to send away.
Li'CENSED, \* li'senst) p. a. Furnished with a license.
Li-CEN-SEL',\* n. One to whom a license is granted Story.

Li-CEN-SEL',\* n. One to whom a license is granted Story.
Li'CEN-SER, n. One to whom a license is granted Story.
Li'CEN-SER,\* n. Act of licensing; license. Godown.
Li-CEN'TI-ATE, (II-sën'sho-st) [II-sën'sho-st, P. J. Jn.: II-sën'sho-st, W. F. Sm., II-sën'sho-st, P. J. Jn.: II-sën'sho-st, W. F. Sm., II-sën'sho-st, Sm. show the sa a license to predict or to practise any art or profession.
Li-CEN'TI-ATE, (II-sën'sho-st) v. a. [licenser, Fr.] To permit; to license. L'Extrange.
Li-CEN'TIOUS, (II-sën'shus) a. Using license, in a bad sense; unrestrained by law or morality; dissolute; lax, loose; vague; unconfined.
Li-CEN'TIOUS-LY, (II-sën'shus-le) ad. In a licentious munner, dissolutely, without just restraint.
Li-CEN'TIOUS-LY, (II-sën'shus-le) ad. In a licentious munner, dissolutely, without just restraint.

licentious.

licentious.

LICH, a. Like, resembling; equal. Gower.

LICH, m. A dead carcass. Webber.

[LI'EHEN,\* or LICH'EN,\* [li'ken, Ja.: Inch'en, R. R.; Ink'en, Wb.; lich'en, (as the name of a tetter, li'ken,) Sm.]

n.[\lambda:\taucev, Gr.; inchen, L. & Fr.] (Bot.) An order of plants of very low organization, which grow on the bark of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the pro trees, on rocks, and on the ground, containing many species employed in the arts as pigments, and also as articles of food, one of which is Ice, and moss. - (Med.)

articles of food, one of which is Ice and moss. — (Med.) An eruption of the skin; a cutaneous distemper affecting the head with scabs; a tetter. Brande.

307 The majority of the few English orthoepists who have given the pronunciation of this word, pronounce it lich'en, but as a Greek and Latin word, it is pronounced il'ken, the French keep the ch hard, pronouncing it licken, and the pronunciation of li'ken appears to be supported by the best usage among American botanists.

[1] 1-CHE'R-YICA\* a. (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained from lichens. P. Cyc.

[LICH'E-NINE.\* a. (Chem.) A vegetable product obtained from a species of lichen, and sometimes called hehen starch. Brande.

The Heno-Graph'ic,\* | a. Relating to lichens or | l. &H-EN-O-Graph'i-Cal,\* | lichenography. P. Cyc. | Lieh-En-Ög'ea-Phist,\* n. One versed in lichenography. TIEH-EN-Q-GRAPH'IC,\*

|LICH-EN-OG'RA-PHY, \* n. (Bot.) A description of lichens.

LICU', \* (lIch'e) n. A favorite Chinese fruit, about the size of an apricot. Malcom.

LICH', (116.14) n. A tayorite Chinese fruit, about the size of an apricot. Malcom.

LICH'-OWL, n. A sort of owl supposed to forctell death.

LIC'17, (11s'1t) a. [luctus, L.] Lawful. Port Royal Gr. [R.]

LIC'17-NESS, (11s'1t-16) ad. Lawfully. Throckmorton. [R.]

LIC'17-NESS, (11s'1t-nEs) n. Lawfullness. [R.]

LIC'N. a. [L. LICKED; pp. LICKING, LICKED.] To pass over with the tongue; to lap, to take in by the tongue.

— [To beat; to strike. Todd.— Colloquial in England and the U.S.]—To lick up, to devour.

LICK, n. A blow, a stroke. Dryden. Act of licking; that which is licked up. Dryden.—A sail spring, so named from the earth around being curiously furrowed by buffaloes and deer which lick the ground on account of the saline particles; a sail-lick. Milay. [U.S.]

LICK'ER, n. One who licks or laps up.

LICK'ER-ISH, a. Nice in the choice of food; nice; delicate; dainty; eager; greedy.

LICK FR-ISH, A. Altos in the control of the cate; dainty; eager; greedy.

LICK FR-ISH-LY, ad. In a lickerish manner. Chaucer.

LICK FR-ISH-NESS, n. Quality of being lickerish.

LICK FR-OUS-RESS, n. Same as lickerish. Bp. Hall.

LICK FR-OUS-RESS, n. Same as lickerishness. Chaucer.

Lick'ing, \* n. A beating, a whipping. Forby. [Vulgar.] Lick'-Spit-Tle, \* n. A mean, servile flatterer. Hollo-

nay, [Low.]
Lic'o-Rice, (lik'o-ris) n. [hquirina, It.] A root of sweet taste.
†Lic'o-Roos, a. Luckerish. Bailey.
†Lic'o-Roos-Ness, n. Lickerishness. Woolton.

LIC'TOR, n. [L.] A beadle or officer among the Romans, who attended the consuls to apprehend or punish criminals. LID, n. A cover, any thing that shuts down over a vessel:

— the membrane which, when we sleep or wink, is drawn over the eye; the eyelid:—the calyx that falls off from the flower in a single piece.

LIO'LESS,\* a. Destitute of a lid. Shelley.

LIE, (II) A. A criminal falschood, a falschood intended to deceive and mislead; a charge of falschood, an unconstant of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of t

truth, faisity, a fiction.

LIE, (II) v. n. [L. LIED, pp. LYING, LIED.] To utter criminal falsehood; to represent falsely; to violate truth, to

nal falsehood; to represent falsely; to violate truth, to falsify.

Lie, (il) v. n [L.LAY; pp. LTING, LAIN or LIEN.—Lien, fornerly in use, is nearly obsolete.] To rest horizontally or nearly so, to be in a state of rest or repose, to recline; to rest; to press upon, to be reposited in the grave, to remain, to reside, to be placed or situated; to be in any state; to consist; to be valid.—To lie by, to rest, to remain still.—To lie down, to rest, to sink into the grave.—To lie in, to be in childbed.—To lie with to converse with in bed.

Lie, (ii) [li, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; le, S.] n. Water impregnated with alkaline salt. See Lyz.

Lief, (lef) a. Dear; beloved. Spenser.—This word is joined indifferently to lord or subject, as, liegelord, the lord of hege-men, or legge-man, subject of a liege-lord, the lord of hege-men, or legge-man, subject of a liege-lord.

is joined induserently to ford of subject, as, large-ford, the lord of luge-men, or large-man, a subject of a luge-lord. Lieqe, ([5]) n. Sovereign, superior lord. Phillips. [R.] Lieqe'Man, n. A subject. Spenser. [R.] See Liege. Lieqe, Lieqe', [45]qr) [16]qr, S. W. P. K.; [45]qr, Sm. Wh.] n. A resident ambassador. Denham. Written also leger and

A resident surveysance.

Legier.

Lie Gian-Cy,\* n. (Law) Such a duty or featy as a man cannot hear or owe to more than one lord. Crabb.

Lie En,\* or Lie En,\* [Elen, Ja. Sm.; Lie En, K.; len. Wo] n.

(Fr. (Law) The right of a creditor to retain the property of the debtor till the debt is paid; or an obligation, tie, or hold, annexed to any property, without satisfying which, such property cannot be demanded by its owner.

Brands.

LI-EN-TER'IC, a. Pertaining to a lientery. Grew.

LI'EN-TER-Y, [II'en-ter-e, S. W. P. J. K. Sm. Wb., Ij-Ent. ter-e, Bailey, Ferning, Dunghson.] n. [helow and Interon.] (Med.) A flux of the bowels in which the food passes with little alteration.

with little alteration.

Lier, n. One who rests or lies down.

Lier, (li) n. [Fr.] Place, stead; as, in lieu of; hardly ever used except in this phrase.

[Lieu-Re', An-Cy., (lev-ten'an-se or lu-ten'an-se) n. The office of a heutenant; the body of heutenants.

[Lieu-Ten', Ant, (lev-ten'ant or lu-ten'ant) [lev-ten'ant, W. Sm.; lif-ten'ant, S. E. Barday; ly-ten'ant, P. J. R.; lu-ten'ant, J. a. Wb.; ly-ten'ant or la-ten'ant, F. lef-ten'ant, K.] n. [Fr.] [M.l.) One who holds the next rank to a captain in the army, or to a commander in the navy, one who holds the next rank to a superior of any denomination; a deputy.

officer next below a colonel. Crabb.

[LIEU-TEN'ANT-COLONEL,\* (18v-ten'ant-kür'nel) n. An officer next below a colonel. Crabb.

[LIEU-TEN'ANT-JEN'gR-4L,\* (18v-) n. An officer next below a general. Crabb.

|LIEU-TEN'ANT-GOV'ERN-OR,\* n. A deputy governor P. Cyc.

P. Cyc.

LIEU-TEN'ANT-RY,\* (lev.) n. Lieutenancy. Shak.

LIEU-TEN'ANT-RY,\* (lev.) n. Lieutenancy. Shak.

LIEU-TEN'ANT-SHIP, (lev.-ten'ant-ship) n. Lieutenancy.

LIEVE, (lev) ad. Willingly; lief. Shak See Lief.

LIFE, n.; pl. LIVES. The state of a naturally-organized being, in which the organs, or the most important of them, perform their functions, union and cooperation of soul with body; vitality, animation; present state; blood, the supposed vehicle of life; conduct, manner of living; condition; continuance of our present state; the living form, exact resemblance, the course of things, living person; narrative of a life past, spirit, briskness; vivacity; sprightliness, good cheer, resolution, animated existence, system of animal nature; vegetable existence and growth:—as a term of endearment, heart or soul.

ment, heart or soul.

Life-An-nU'i-Ty,\* n. A periodical payment or annuity during the life of the person to whom it belongs. Crabb. Life'BLÖOD, (-blud) n. The blood necessary to life.

Life'BLÖOD, (-blud) a. Necessary as the blood to life; vital

Life'-BōAT,\* n. A boat constructed with great strength,

to resist violent shocks, and at the same time possessing sufficient buoyancy to enable it to float, though loaded with men and filled with water. P. Cyc.

Life Y-BUOY, \* (-boi) n. (Naut.) A buoy with a mast to render it conspicuous, to be thrown into the sea upon a man's falling overboard. Brande.

Life'-Drop, \* n. A vital drop or particle. Byron. Life'-Es-Tāte', \* n. An interest or estate for the term of life. Blackstone.

LIFE EVER-LÄST'ING, n. A plant or herb. Answorth.
LIFE E'VER-LÄST'ING, n. A plant or herb. Answorth.
LIFE'GIV-ING, a. Imparting life; invigorating.
LIFE'-HARM-ING, \*a. Injurious to life. Shak.
LIFE'-IN'TER-EST, \* n. An interest which continues

through life.

Life 'LEAV-, 18G, \* n. Departure from life. Shak.
Life 'LEAV-, 18G, \* n. Destitute of life; wanting life; dead; unanimated, inanimate, spiritless.
Life 'LESS-14, ad. Without vigor, frigidly; jejunely.
Life 'LESS-NESS, \* n. The state of being lifeless. Bailey.

Life Like, a. Like life or a living person. Pops.

Life Like, \* n. (Naut.) A rope stretched along for the safety of the men in bad weather. Brands.

Life'-re-new', Ing, \* a. Preserving life. Shak.

Life'-re-new', Ing, \* a. Preserving life. Shak.

Life'-re-new', Ing, \* a. Renewing life, reanimating

Life'-RENT,\* n. A rent for the term of life. Phillips. Life'-RE-STOR'ING,\* a. Restoring or recovering life

Life'string, a. A nerve or string imagined to convey life Life'-sys-Tain'ing, \* a. Supporting or sustaining life. Pope

LIEF'-SUS-TĂIN'ING,\* a. Supporting or sustaining life. Pope LiFE'-WEA-RY, (-Wê-re) a. Tired of living. Shak. LiFT, v. a. [t. LIFTED, pp. LIFTING, LIFTED.—Lift, formerly used as the imperfect tense and participle, is now obsolete.] To raise from the ground; to elevate; to bear; to support; to holst, to heave; to erect; to exalt; to elevate mentally.—[†To steal. Dryden.]
LiFT, v. n. To strive to raise.—[To steal. B. Jonson.]
LiFT, n. The manner of lifting, the act of lifting, effort; struggle.—(Scottish) The sky.—(Naut.) A rope to raise or lower a sail.
LiFT, E. D. One who lifts or raises.

or lower a sail.
If T'E.R. One who lifts or raises.
If T'I.R. R. One who lifts or raises.
Lif T'. ING, R. The act of lifting, assistance. Swift.
Lif T'. LöCE, R. R. A portion of a canal enclosed between
two gates, which, on being filled with water, or emplied,
elevates or depresses a boat, and enables it to pass from
one level to another. Tanner.

LYFT'-WALL,\* n. The cross wall of a lock-chamber of a

canal. Francis. [Lig. v. n. [liggen, D.] To lie. Chaucer.

LIG 420 LIL

LIG'4.-MÉNT, n. [ligamentum, L.] A strong, elastic membrane or substance connecting the extremities of the movable bones; a cord, a bond; a band.
LIG-4.-MEN'TOUS, a. Relating to a ligament. Browne.
LIG-4.-MEN'TOUS, a. Ligamental. Wiseman.
LIG'4N, n. (Law) That which, being thrown upon the sea, sinks, unless sustained by a buoy; lagan. Blackstone.
LI-G-4.TION, n. [ligato, L.] Act of binding, state of being bound.

being bound.

Lig'A-TÜRR, m. [ligatura, L.] Any thing tied round another, bandage, a cord, a band.

Lig'GRR,\* n. The horizontal timber of a scaffolding, called also ledger. Francs.

Light, (lit) a That which produces the sense of seeing, or which renders objects visible, the ethereal medium of sight, opposed to darkness, the transparency of the air caused by the rays of the sun, &c., the medium by which objects are discerned:—day, life:—artificial illumination:—illumination of mind, instruction; knowledge, reach of knowledge, mental view:—point of view, situation, direction in which the light falls; public view, explanation:—any thing that gives light, a pha-

view, stuation, direction in which the light falls; public view, explanation:—any thing that gives light, a phatos a light-house, a taper.—(Painting) The part most illuminated, opposed to shade.

Light, (Iti) a. Not tending to the centre with great force, not heavy, not burdensome; easy; not difficult, not heavily armed, active, nimble, slight, not great, unsteady, gay, airy, trifling, not chaste; not regular in conduct, bright, clear, not dark, tending to whiteness.

Light, (Iti) ad. Lightly, cheaply. Hooker.

Light, (Iti) a. a. [i. lightly, cheaply. Hooker.

Light, till b. a. [i. lightly cheaply. Hooker.

Light, to set on fire, to give light to, to guide by light, to illumine, to illuminate, to fill with light, to lighten.

lighten.

Light, (lit) v. n. [L LIGHTED or LIT, pp. LIGHTING, LIGHTED or LIT.— Let is used colloquially only.] To happen to find, to fall upon by chance, to fall in any particular direction, to fall, to strike on, to descend from a horse

or carnage, to alight.

LīGHT'-ARMED, (līt'armd) a. Not beavily armed. Mil-

Lìght'-Bear-er, (lit'bar-er) n. A torch-bearer. Lìght'Bràin, n. A trifling, empty-headed person. Mar-

LIGHTEN, (H'th) v. n. [1. LIGHTENED, pp. LIGHTENING, LIGHTENED.] To flash, burst forth, or dart as lightning, to shine like lightning: — figuratively, to dart out words with vehemence.

LIGH'TEN, (li'tn) v. a. To illuminate, to enlighten, to make light, to exonerate, to unload, to make less

heavy.
LIGHT'ER, (IIt'er) n. One who lights. — (Naul.) A strong vessel or barge for transporting goods or stores, usually on

rivers or canals.

Līcht'' [R-AGR,\* (lit'(r-s)) n. Money paid for carrying goods in a lighter. Crabb.

Licht'' [R-MAN, n. One who manages a lighter, a barge-

man. Light'-Fin-GERED, (lit'fin-gerd) a. Numble in tingering,

Līght'-Poot, (līt'fūt) a. Nimble; light-footed. Līght'-Foot, (līt'fūt) n. Venison.— A cant word. Līght'-Foot-Ed, (līt'fūt-ed) a. Nimble in running. Dray-

LIGHT'-HEAD-RD, (lit'hed-ed) a. Disordered in the head

or brain, delirious, unsteady, thoughtless, weak. Light'-HEAD-ED-NESS, n. State of being light-headed. Light'-Heart-ed, (lithat-ed) a. Gay, merry, cheerful. Light'-Heart-ed, (lithat-ed) a. Swift of foot. Shak. Light'-Hörse,\* n. Cavalry with light arms or armor.

Light'-Hoose, (lit-) n. An establishment or a conspicu-ous building for the exhibition of light, a landmark to direct the mariner.

direct the mariner.

Lighty'-In'fan-try,\* n. A body of lightly armed men, the left fank company of a regiment, which is lightly armed for the sake of activity. Booth.

Lighty'-Leggeddd (In'legd) a Nimble; swift. Sulney.

Lighty'Legs, (In'leg) a. Wanting light, dark. Shak.

Lighty'Ly, (In'le) ad. In a light manner, without weight, seriousness, or difficulty; easily, gayly.

Lighty'-Mind-ed, (Int-) a. Unsettled; unsteady.

Lighty'-Ress. (In'res) n. State or quality of being light, want of weight, inconstancy; agrilty.

Lighty'Ning, n. The flash that attends thunder, or an electric phenomenon produced by the passage of elec-

electric phenomenon produced by the passage of elec-tricity be ween one cloud and another, or between a cloud and the earth: —mitigation, abatement. Shak. Light"-Room, \*n (Naut.) A small room from which the light is afforded to the powder magazine of a ship.

ande.

Lights, (lits) π. pl. The lungs; the organs of breathing in brute animals, corresponding to the lungs in men.

Līght'some, (It'sum) a. [Luminous; not dark. Dryden.]
— Gay; airy; cheerful. South.
Līght'some. Ness, (It'sum-nes) n. State of being light

some ; cheerfulness; merriment; levity. [E.]
LIGHT'-TOUCH,\* (Itt'tich) v. a. To touch or execute with
a light hand, Thomson.
LIGHT'-WINGED,\* (Itt'wIngd) a. Having light wings.

Shak.

Lign-XL'ŌEŞ, (In-ăl'ōz or līg-nāl'ōz) [līn-ăl'ōz, K. Taylor, Carr, līg-nāl'ōz, S. W. Sm.] n. [lignum aloes, L.] Aloeswood. Numb. xxiv.

Lio'NE-ORM, a. [hgneus, L.] Made of or like wood, consisting of wood; wooden.
Lio'NI-FORM,\* a. Having the form or appearance of wood.

Ure.

LIG'NIN,\* n. [lignum, L.] (Chem.) The woody fibre; the proximate chemical principle of wood. Brande

LIG-NI,-PER'DOUS,\* a. Destroying wood, applied to certain insects. Lyell.

LIG'NITE,\* n. (Min.) Wood converted into a kind of conl.

Liginous, a. [lignosus, L.] Wooden; ligneous. Evelyn R.

gm [K.]
L'G-NUM-PFTE, (l'Ig-num-v1'tē) n. [L.] "Wood of life:"—guancum, a very hard wood.
LIG'U-LA,\* n. [L.] (Bot. & Ent.) A membranous expansion from the top of the pettole in grasses, a membranous ap-

pendage. P. Cyc.
LIG'U-LATE,\* a. (Bot.) Denoting such flowers as have a
monopetalous corolla shi on one side, and opened flat, as

in the dand-hon hlac. P. Cyc.

Ll'ogne, [li'gar, S. W. P. J. F. Sm.; lig'yur, Ja.; li'gar or lig'ur, K.] n. A precious stone. Ezod. xxviii.

Llg'. F. Es,\* n. pl. [L.] The natives of Liguria. Earn-

LI-GÜ'RI-AN,\* a. Relating to Liguria. Ency. LIG'U-RITE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral found in tale rock. It occurs in yellow-green crystals, and, as a gem, it resembles chrysolite. Brande.

Like. A frequent termination of adjectives in English, from the Saxon form lie, softened into ly, as maniste, manly.

Like, a. Resembling, similar, alike; equal; likely.

Like, a. Some person or thing resembling another:—attachment or thing liked, as "likes and dislikes."—Near approach or probability, as, "This vehicle had like to have fallen into the sea." Couper.

Like all in the case or equipmentary likely.

IKE, ad. In the same or similar manner; likely.

LIKE, v a. [L. LIKED, pp. LIKING, LIKED.] To choose with some degree of preference, to approve, to be pleased

Like, v. n. To be pleased, to choose, to list. Atterbury.—
To be in a fair way, to come near, as, "He liked to have fullen." [Colloquial]
Like[L]-HOOD, (lik'le-hûd) n. Appearance of truth, simil

itude, probability. Like'Li-nEss, n. Quality of being likely; likelihoou.

Like'LY, a. Probable, reasonable, credible:—that may be liked, that may please, handsome.—(U. S.) Respectable, worthy of esteem, sensible. [Colloqual.] Like'Ly, ad. Probably, as may reasonably be thought. Like'—mind'ed,\* a. Having similar mind or views Milere.

ton.

Līk'en, (II'kn) v. a. [i.lienned; pp lienned, liened.]

To represent as having resemblance, to compare.

Līke'nres, n. State of being like, representation, comparison; resemblance, similitude, similitude, apicture an image, an effigy; form.

Līke'wise, ad. In like manner, also; moreover, too.

Līk'ing, n. [tPlumpness. Shak.] — Inclination, desire, delight in, pleasure in.

Līk'lng, a. Plump; in a state of plumpness. Dan. i.

Līk'lae, [ii'lak, S. W. P. J. F. Ja Sm. Wb.. Ili'lak, Kenrick; is'lak or ii'lak, K.; sometimes, corrupt'y, lā'lok.] n.

[iilas, Fr.] An ornamental flowering shrub. — Often written lilach. written lilach.

LI'LA-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral of a violet or blac color. Smart.

Color. Smart.

LIL-1-Ā(CEQUS,\* (III-9-ā'shys) a. Relating to or partaking of the lily. Krby.

LIL'|ED., (II'|d) a. Embellished with Illies. Milton.

LIL-1-PC'TIAN,\* n. An inhabitant of the imaginary island of Liliput:—a very diminutive person. Smift.

LIL-1-PC'TIAN,\* a. Very small; pygmean. Lloyd.

LIL-1-CUTIAN,\* a. To loll: used of the tongue. Spenser. See

Louis

L'ILT, v. n. To jerk in gait while dancing, or with the voice while singing; to skip; to be active. Pegge.

voice while singing, a rang, a local Eng.]
[Local, Eng.]
LiL'y, n. [littum, L.] pl. LiL'izs. A genus of plants and flowers of many species. — Lily of the valley, may-lily; a species of convaliaria; a plant and flower.
LiL'y-DXF/FO-DIL, n. A plant and flower.

Lil'y. AIND-ED, a. Having hands white as the lily. Spensor. Lil'y-H?'A-CINTH, n. A plant and flower. Miller. Lil'y-Liv-ERED, (-red) a. White-livered; cowardly. Shak. Lī-mā'czous,\* (II-mā'shus) a. Relating to snails, snaily. Blount. Li'MAIL,\* n. The filings of a metal; limature. Crabb.
Li'MA-TURE, n. [limatura, L.] A filing; particles rubbed

LI'MA-TURE, R. [amatura, L.] A filing; particles rubbed off by a file.

LI'MAX,\* n. [L.] The slug or naked snail. Roget.

LIMB, (lim) n. A jointed or articulated part of an animal body, a branch of a tree; a member.—[limbe, Fr.]

(Astron.) A border or edge, as of the sun or moon.

LIMB, (lim) v. a. [L. LIMBED; pp. LIMBING, LIMBED.] To supply with limbs:—to tear asunder; to dismember.

LIM'BATE,\* a. (Bot.) Having a colored and dilated surface.

Lim'BEC, n. A still; an alembic. Fairfaz.
Lim'BEC, v. a. To strain as through a still. Sur E Sandys. [R.]

LIMBED, (limd) a. Having limbs; as, large-limbed. Popc. Lim'BER, a. [lemper, Dan.] Flexible; easily bent, pliable, pliant.

pinal.
LiM'BER.NESS, n. State of being limber.
LiM'BERS, n. pl. (Mul.) Two-wheel carriages having boxes
for ammunition.— (Maut.) Little square apertures cut in
the timbers of a ship to convey the bilge water to the
pump. Todd.—Thills or shafts. Todd. [Local, Eng.]
LiM'BL-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A hard, compact mineral. P. Cyc.
LiMB'LESS, (lim'les) a. Destitute of timbs.
LIMB'BL-L. (Ilm'Ril) dd. Piccemenl. in pieces. Shak.

LIMB'LESS. (IIm'les) a. Destitute of limbs.
[LIMB'MEAL, (Iim'mel) ad. Piccement, in pieces. Shak.
LIMB'MEAL, (Iim'mel) ad. Piecement, in pieces. Shak.
LIM'BO, n. [Lombus, L.] pl. LIM'BOS. A border, frontier of hell, or hell itself, a place where there is neither pleasure nor pain, a place of misery or restraint. Midton.
LIM'BUS, n. [L.] A border; limbo. Bp. Patrick.—(Bot.)
The brend expanded part of a north which is approximated.

The broad, expanded part of a petal which is supported

by the unguis.

by the unguis.

Limit, n. A calcareous earth, obtained by exposing limestone to a red heat, and used in making mortar and other
coments, quicklime:—a viscous substance laid on
twigs, to entangle, and so to catch birds, called birdlime—a species of lemon, the tree bearing it:—also the linden-tree.

LIME P. C. E. LIMED, pp. LIMING, LIMED.] To entangle, to insnare, to smear with lime or birdlime:— to cement, to manure with lime.

Lime P-Bürn-er, n. One who burns stones to lime.

Hulact

LIME'HOOND, n. A limmer, or large dog, led by a leam or string, used in hunting the wild boar. Spenser.

Lime'-Kiln, (-kil) n. A kiln for burning line. Lime'less,\* a Destitute of lime. Savage.

LIME'-PLANT,\* n. A plant, called also May-apple. Farm.

Ency.
Lime's Tone, n. A carbonate of lime; calcareous stone; the stone of which lime is made.

Lime'-Twig, n. A twig smeared with lime.

Lime'-Twig, n. A twig smeared with lime. Lime'-Twiggen, (twigd) a. Smeared with lime, pre-pired to entangle. L. Addison. Lime'-wâ-Ter, n. Water impregnated with lime. Lime'wort,\* (-wurt) n. (But.) A species of dianthus or

pink. Booth.

pink. Booth.
Lim'[17, n. [limite, Fr.] Bound, boundary, border, utmost reach or extent, a determinate quantity.
Lim'[17, x. a. [limiter, Fr.] [t. Lim'[18]; pp. Limiting, Lim-[18]] To confine within certain bounds, to restrain, to circumscribe, to bound; to restrict; to confine; to restrain from a lax or general signification.
Lim'[17-A-BLE,\* a. That may be limited. Smart. Lim'[17-A-BLE,\* a. Belonging to the bounds. Bailey.
Lim'[-TA-RY, a. Placed as a boundary, or at the boundary.
Milton.

Milton

LIM-I-TA-RY, a. Flaced as a boundary, or at the boundary. Multon.

LIM-I-TĀ-TION, n. [limitatio, L.] Act of limiting, state of being limited, restriction, circumscription, confinement, limited time or space.

LIM-I-T-ED,\* a. Having limits, circumscribed; narrow.

LIM-I-T-ED-NESS,\* n. The quality of being limited. Johnson.

LIM-I-T-ESS, n. He or that which limits:—formerly, one limited, as a frur who had license to beg or teach within a certain district. Spenser.

LIM-I-T-ESS, a. Unbounded, unlimited. Sidney.

LIM-IMER, n. [limier, Fr.] A mongrel engendered by a hound and mastiff, n limehound:—a thill, shaft, or limber, a thill horse. Sherwood. [Loca], Eng.]

LIM-IN, [lim) v. a. [enliminer, Fr] [i. LIMNED; pp. LIMNING, LIMMED.] To draw, to paint any thing. Shad. LIM-IMER, n. [corrupted from enlimineur, a decorator of books with initial pictures.] A painter, a picture-maker.

LIM'NING,\* n. The art of painting in water colors.

Li'mous, a. [limosus, L.] Muddy; slimy. Browns. Limp, a. [†Vapid, weak. Walton.] Flexile; limber. [Local, England.]

LIMP, v. n. [s. LIMPED; pp. LIMPING, LIMPED.] To halt; to walk lamely. Bacon.

LIMP, n. A halt, the act of limping.

LIMP/ER, n. One who limps in his walking.

LIMP/ER, n. A small shellfish, often adhering to oysters.

LIMP/ET, n. A small shellfish, often adhering to oysters.

LIMP/EPI-TY,\* n. Quality of being limpid, clearness. Ure

LIMP/IPI-TY,\* n. Act of limping, a halting.

LIMP/ING-EY, ad. In a lame, halting manner.

†LIMP/ING-LY, ad. In a lame, halting manner.

†LIMP/ITUDE, n. [hmpitudo, L.] Limpidness. Cockeram.

LIM'Y, (I'me) a. Viscous; glutinous, containing ime.

†LIN, n. A pool from which rivers spring. Drayton.

†LIN, v. n. [linna, Icel.] To yield; to cease, to give over Spenser.

Spenser.

LINCH'PIN, n. An iron pin used to prevent a wheel from sliding off the axle-tree.

LIN'COLN GREEN, (ling'kun-gren) n. The color of stuff or cloth originally made at Lincoln, Eng. Spenser.

LINCT'URE, (linkt'yur) n. [kneturus, L.] Medicine licked up by the tongue. Burton.

LINCTURE, n. [L.] Same as kneture.

LIND, n. The linden-tree. Chaucer.

LIN'DEN, n. A large, handsome tree; the lime-tree. Lin'DEN,\* a. Belonging to the lime or linden-tree. Ash.

LINE, n. [knea, L.] Longitudinal extension; that which has length without breadth. a thread, a string, a small

has length without breadth, a thread, a string, a small cord:—the tenth part of an inch:—in French measure, a twelfth part of an inch:— incament or mark in the hand or face, delineation, sketch, contour, outline:
—as much as is written from one margin to the other, a verse: - rank of soldiers, regular infantry: - an ex a verse:—rank of soldiers, regular infantry:—an extended defence; trench, extension; limit:—equator, equinoctal circle:—a series, a succession; a course:—a family as traced through successive generations.—p!

A letter, a series of lines.—A skup of the line, a line-of-battle ship, a ship having from 64 to 120 guns.

LÎNE, v. a. [L. LINED; pp. LINING, LINED.] To cover on the inside, to put any thing in the inside, to mark with lines, to guard within, to cover or defend, as by military lines, to cover or defend, as by military lines, to cover or defend, as by military

lines, to cover with something soft:—to impregnate.

LIN'E-AGE, n. [hgnage, Fr.] Race; house; generation; progeny; genealogy, family, ascending or descending.

LIN'E-AL, a [harais, L.] Composed of lines, descending in a direct genealogy, hereditary, allied by descent.

LIN'E-AL-LY, ad. In a lineal or direct manner.

LIN'E-A-MENT, n. [Fr.] Feature; form, discriminating mark.

mark.
Lin'E-AR, a. [Incaris, L.] Composed of lines; having the form of lines, like a line, lineal.
Lin'E-ATE,\* a. (Bot.) Marked longitudinally. Loudon.
Lin'E-A'Tion, n. [Incatto, L.] Draught of a line, delineation.
Lin'EN, n. Cloth made of flax, cloth made of hemp, the under part of dress, whether of linen or cotton.
Lin'EN, a. [lineus, L.] Made of linen; resembling linen.
Lin'EN-Dra'Per, n. One who deals in linen. B. Jonson.
Lin'EN-ER.

In the Drayer, n. One who deals in linen. B. Jonson.
Lin'in-Drayer, n. One who deals in linen. B. Jonson.
Lin'in-Max, { n. A linen-draper. B. Jonson.
Lin'in-Max, { n. A linen-draper. B. Jonson.
Lin'in-Max, { n. A linen-draper. B. Jonson.
Ling. [Sax.] This termination notes commonly diminition, n.s., kiling. — sometimes a quality, as, firstling, &c.
Ling. A species of heath, long grass: — a kind of sea-fish.
Lin'isel, n. A little tongue or thong of leather. Crabb.
Lin'isel, (ling'ger) v. n. [L. Lingers, pp. Lingreria,
Lin'ser, (ling'ger) v. n. [L. Lingers, pp. Lingreria,
Lin'isel, v. a. To protinet; to draw out to length. Shak.
Lin'isel, v. a. To protinet; to draw out to length. Shak.
Lin'isel, n. Tardiness. Milton.
Lin'isel, ling'ger-er) n. One who lingers.
Lin'isel, ling, a. Remaining long, declining gradually
Lin'isel, n., [lingot, Fr.] A small mass of metal. Camden.
†Lin'Gil, (ling'gl) n. [lagueul, Fr.] A shoe-latchet, a
shoemaker's thread, lingel. Draylon.
Lin'isel, n. [Port., langua, L.] Language; tongue, speech.
Congrene. [A low word.]
Lin-Gu\(\tilde{\text{Lingua}}\), [lingwa-d\(\text{Lingua}\), [langua and
dens, L.] Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and
teeth. Holder.
Lin'gual,\*

teeth. Holder. Lin'gual,\* (ling'gwal) n. A letter pronounced by the tongue. Baxter. Lin'gual,\* a. Relating to the tongue. Maunder. Lin'gual,\* a. Having the form of a tongue. Loudon. Lin'gual,\* n. [lingua, L.] One versed or skilled in languages.

Lin-Guis'Tic,\*

Lin-Guls'Tic.\*
Lin-Guls'Ti-c.\*
Lin-Guls'Ti-c.\*
Lin-Guber, (-wirt) n. A plant or herb.
Lin'Guber, (-wirt) n. A plant or herb.
Lin'Gu-LATE.\* a. (Bot.) Tongue-shaped, linguiform. Low-

LI.NIG'ER-OUS,\* a. Bearing flax; producing linen. Scott. LIN'1-MENT, n. [limmentum, L.] Ointment; balsam; un-

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Lin'ing, n. The inner covering of any thing; that with |
   Link'ing, m. The inner covering of any thing; that with which any thing is lined.

link, m. [gelencke, Ger.] A single ring or division of a chain; any thing doubled and closed together; any thing connecting, any single part of a series or chain of consequences. — Land measure, 7.92 inches. — [A torch made of pitch and tow or hards. Dryden.]

Link, v. a. [L LINKED, pp. LINKING, LINKED.] To complicate, as the links of a chain, to unite; to conjoin; to join, to connect, to join by confederacy or contract.

Link, v. a. To be connected. Burke.

Link, v. a. To be connected. Burke.

Link, w. a. To be connected. Burke.

Link, w. a. Cascade; a waterfall, a precipice. Brockett.

[Local, Eng.]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           meited.
    Linn,* s. A cascauc; a waterant, p. p. Linn, * s. A cascauc; a waterant, p. Linn, * s. A cascauc; a waterant, p. Linn, * s. A cascauc; a waterant, according to which natural history is divided into five branches, viz., class, order, genus, species, and varieties, the subsequent division being, in each case, subordinate
            to the preceding one. Hamilton
  to the preceding one. Handlon.
Lin'Net, n. A small singing bird that feeds on flaxseed.
Lin'Net, a. Relating to or in a line. J. Herschel.
Lin'Sééd, n. The seed of flax, flaxseed.
Lin'Sééd, n. The seed of flax of laxseed.
Lin'Sééd, n. A pellucid oil expressed from linseed, much used in painting. P. Cyc.
Lin'Sév, n. [a corruption of linen.] Linsey-woolsey. Bent-
  loy.
Liv'ser-Wool-ser, (lin'se-wûl-se) m. Stuff made of linen and wool mixed, a light coarse stuff.
Lin'ser-Wool-ser, (lin'se-wûl-se) a. Made of linen and wool mixed, vile, mean, of bad mixture.
Lin'stock, m. A staff or stock holding some lint, and so forming a match used by guinners.
    forming a match used by gunners.

Lint, n. A soft, flaxen substance; linen scraped into a soft,
   downy substance, to lay on sores.

Lin'Tel, n. [Inteau, Fr.] (Arch.) A horizontal piece of timber or stone over a door, window, or other opening
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          drink.
   Li'ON, n. [hon, Fr.; leo, L.] The largest, most formidable, and most noble of the carnivorous animals, of the genus
   felis — a sign in the zodiac.

Li'on-Ant, * a. A species of ant. Gold mith.

Li'on-Cat, * a. An Asiatic quadruped, the cat of Angora.
            Cold-weth
   Li'on-Dog, * n. A species of dog which has a flowing
           mane. Booth.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        lized. Dana.
   Li'On-EL,* n. A lion's whelp, a young lion. Phillips.
Li'On-EL,* c. A female lion, or a she-lion.
Li'On-EFED,* (-ld) a. Having the eyes of a lion. Gold-
*mith.

Li'On-Heart-Ed,* a. Brave; magnanimous. Pope.

Li'On-Heart-Ed,* a. Brave; magnanimous. Pope.

Li'On-Heart-Ed,* a. Brave; magnanimous. Pope.

Li'On-Lear, (-le') n. A plant. Miller. See Lion's-Lear.

Li'On-Like, a. Resembling a lion. Bp. Hall.

†Li'On-Ly, a. Like a lion. Millon.

Li'On-Et-Tied,* a. Courageous as a lion. Shak.

Li'On's-Ear,* n. (Bot.) A plant. Booth.

Li'On's-Lear,* n. A plant; wild chervil. Lee.

Li'On's-Mödth,

Li'On's-Plw,

Li'On's-Tail,

Li'On's-Tail,

Li'On's-Toothed,* a. Having teeth like those of a lion.
   Li'ON-TOOTHED, a. Having teeth like those of a lion.
   Smith.

Lip, n. The outer part of the mouth; the muscles that shoot beyond the teeth, of so much use in speaking that
  shoot beyond the teeth, of so much use in speaking that their name often stands for all the organs of speech, the edge of any thing.—(Bot.) One of the two divisions of a monopetalous corolla; labellum.—To make a lap, to hang the lip in sullenness and contempt. Shak.

LIP.DE.VO'TION, (Ifp do vo'shan) n. Devotion uttered by the lips, without the concurrence of the heart. South.

LIP'GOOD, (-gad) a. Good in talk without practice. B. logsma.
 Jonson.

I. (**-LA-BOR, m. Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind; words without sentiments. Bale.

Lip*Lers,* a. Having no lip. Byron.

I.P*Ler,* n. A little lip. Kirby.

Lip*O-GRAM,* n. A writing that leaves out or dispenses with one of the letters of the alphabet. Addison.

Lip-O-GRAM.MAT'[C,* a. Applied to works or writings in which a particular letter is omitted throughout. Brande.

Lip-O-GRAM.MA-Tist,* n. A composer of lipograms. Addison.
   LI-POTH' i-MOUS, a. Swooning; fainting. Harvey.
LI-POTH' i-My, π [λειποθυμία.] Swoon; fainting fit. Bp.
 Traylor.

Traylor.

Lipped, (lipt) a. flaving lips; as, thick-lipped.

Lipped, Elippitude, L. Blearedness of cycs. Bacon.

Lip'-L'Wis-Dom, a. Wisdom in talk without practice. Sidney.

Lip'-Work, * (-würk) a. Same as lip-labor. Millon.
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LIP

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LIQ'UA-BLE, (lik'wa-bl) a. [liquo, L.] That may be
    meited.

LLi'QUATE, v. n. To melt; to liquefy. Woodward.

LLi-QUA'TION, n. Act of meltin; liquefaction. Browns.

LIQ-UE-FAC'TION, (lik-we-fak'shun) n. [liquefactio, L.]

The act of melting, the state of being melted. Sacon.

LIQ'UE-Fi-A-BLE, (lik'we-fi-s-bl) a. That may oe melted.

LIQ'UE-Fi-A-BLE, (lik'we-fi-s-bl) a. That may oe melted.

LIQ'UE-Fi-A-BLE, (lik'we-fi-s-bl) a. That may oe melted.

LIQ'UE-Fi-A-BLE, (lik'we-fi-s-bl) a. That may oe melted.

LIQ'UE-Fi-A-BLE, (lik'we-fi-s-bl) a. That may oe melted.

LIQ'UE-Fi-C, (lik'we-fi) v. n. To grow hquid. Addson

LI-QUES'CEN-CY, (II-kwes'gnat) a. [laquescens, L.] Melting; becoming fluid.

LI-QUES'CENT, (li-kwes'gnat) a. [laquescens, L.] Melting; becoming fluid.

LI-QUES'CENT, (li-kwes'gnat) a. [laquescens, L.] Melting; becoming fluid.

LI-QUES'CENT, (li-kwes'gnat) a. [laquescens, L.] Melting; becoming fluid.

LI-QUES'CENT, (li-kwes'gnat) a. [laquescens, L.] Melting; becoming fluid.

LI-QUES'CENT, (li-kwes'gnat) a. [laquescens, L.] Melting; becoming the liquid or cordinal. Shenstone.

LIQ'UID, (lik'wid) a. [laquidus, L.] Fluid, flowing, like water, not solid, soft, clear: -- flowing readily as a consonant into some other vowel or consonant sound. [Capable of being discharged, as a debt. Aylife.]

LIQ'UID, (lik'wid) a. Aliquid substance, liquor: -- a liquid consonant. -- The liquids are l., m, n, and r.

LIQ'UI-DATE, (lik'we-dāt) v. a. [L. Liquidate); pp. Liquidate, Liquidate, Liquidate, and account: -- to dissolve, to lessen or clear away, as debts, to decrease; to dimmish.

LIQ-UI-DATE, (lik'we-dāt) v. a. Act of liquidating, the adjustment of an account in order to mayment.
                  Li'QUATE, v. n. To melt; to liquefy. Woodward.
      to decrease; to diminish. Liq-uj-d\(\tilde{I}\)-d\(\tilde{I}'\)-d\(\tilde{I}'\)-d\(\tilde{I}'\)-d\(\tilde{I}'\)-d\(\tilde{I}'\)-d\(\tilde{I}'\)-d\(\tilde{I}'\)-d\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-d\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{I}'\)-\(\tilde{
         triantile.

11Q'UJD-IZE,* (lik'w<sub>1</sub>d-iz) v. a. To make liquid. Ure.

LiQ'UJD-Ly,* (lik'w<sub>1</sub>d-iz) ad. In a liquid manner. Smart.

LiQ'UJD-NE's, (lik'w<sub>1</sub>d-nès) n. Quality of being liquid.

11Q'UOR, (lik'ur) n. [liquor, L., liqueur, Fr.] A liquid or

fluid substance, particularly spirituous liquid; strong

drub.
      drink.
tLiq'uQR, (lik'yr) v. a. To drench or moisten. Bacon.
Liq'uQR-ICE, (lik'qr-Is) n. See Licorice.
Liq'uQR-ISH, (lik'qr-Ish) a. See Licorice.
Liq'uQR-ISH, (lik'qr-Ish) a. See Licorice.
LiR-1-CON-FAN'CY, n. A flower.
LiR-1-Q-DEN'DRON,* n.; pl. Liriodendra. (Bol.) A
genus of plants, the tulp-tree. Hamilton.
tLiR'-PÖOP, n. [Irrippion, old Fr.] The hood of a graduate.
Henry. [R.]
Lir'Q-CQN-ITE,* n. (Min.) A mineral, generally crystal-
lir'd-CQN-ITE,* n. (Min.)
         Lis,* n. A Chinese long measure, equal to about 180
         fathous. Crabb.

Lis'Bon, n. A light-colored wine exported from Lisbon.
         LISPE, (III) n A cavity, a hollow, lin. Hale.
LISP, v. n. [Lisped, pp. Lisping, Lisped] To pronounce
the letters s and z, and sometimes other consonants, near-
      the letters's and t, and sometimes other consonants, nearly as th; to articulate like a child.

LISP, v. a. To utter with a lisp. Crashaw.

LISP, w. The act of lisping, a faulty articulation.

LISP'RG, s. One who lisps. Hulost.

LISP'ING, s. timperfect speech or pronunciation.

LISP'ING, s. timperfect speech or pronunciation.

LISP'ING, s. timperfect speech or pronunciation.

LISP'ING, s. timber, supple, relaxed, loose. Pegge. [Local, Eng.]

LIST, n. [liste, Fr.] A roll, a catalogue; a register.—[luc, Fr.] Enclosed ground in which tilts are run and combats fought; bound, limit; a border:—a strip or selvedge of cloth:—a fillet. See Listel. Desire, willingness, choice. Shak.
      LIST, v. a. [I. LISTED; pp. LISTING, LISTED.] To enlist, to enroll or register, to enclose for combats:—to sew to-
enroll or register, to entose for combats:—to sew together in such a sort as to make a party-colored show:—to hearken to, to listen.

List, e. n. To choose; to desire; to be disposed. [Used as an impersonal verb, u pleases. Spenser.]

List'ed, a. Stipped, party-colored in long streaks. Malton.

List'ed, a. Stipped, party-colored in long streaks. Malton.

List'ed, a. A list or fillet in architecture. Brande.

List'ed, a. A list or fillet in architecture. Brande.

List'ed, (lis'sn) v. a. To hear, to attend. Shak.

List'ed, (lis'sn) v. a. To hear, to attend. Shak.

List'ed, (lis'sn) v. a. To hear, to attend. Shak.

List'ed, a. Attentive, heedful. Spenser. [R.]

List'ed, a. Attentive, heedful. Spenser. [R.]

List'ed, a. Attentive, careless, heedless. supine.

List'ed, a. Attentive, careless, heedless. supine.

List'ed, a. Mithout thought; without attention.

List'ed, a. A. place enclosed for combats, races, wrestings, &c. Ency. See List.

Lit'ed, a. Ny, n. [Acravela.] A general supplication; a form of supplicatory prayer.

Litch'ed, a. A pleasant Chinese fruit. W. Ency. See Lics.

Litter, a. A little: (Assocr.

Litter, a. A little; a small portion. Chauser.
                         gether in such a sort as to make a party-colored show : -
    TLITE, a. Little. Chaucer.

LIT'ER-AL, a. [litteral, Fr., litera, L.] Consisting of letters, according to the letter; following the exact words; plain; not figurative.

LIT'ER-AL, a. Primitive or literal meaning. Browns.
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LIT'ER-AL-ISM, m. Accordance with the letter. Millon LIT'ER-AL-IST, n. One who adheres to the letter. Mitten. LIT-ER-XL'I-TY, n. Quality of being literal; literal or original meaning. Browns. [R.] LIT'ER-AL-IZE, v. a. To render literal; to conform to the

letter. Ec. Rev.

hetter. Ec. Rev.
Lit'RR-AL-LY, ad. In a literal manner; according to the letter or words; not figuratively.
Lit'RR-AL-NESS, 'n. Quality of being literal. N. M. Mag.
Lit'RR-A-RY, a. [Interarius, L.] Relating to letters, to literature, to learning, or to men of letters, devoted to literature, learned.

LIT'ER-ATE, a. Versed in letters, literary. Johnson. LIT'ER-ATE,\* n. One who has received an education out of a university or college; a man educated, but not grad-

of a universe.

unted. Ch. Ob.

Litterati, It.; literatus, pl. literatus, L.]

The learned, literary men. The singular, interatus, is

rarely used.

ITTER-A'TIM,\* ad. [L.] Letter by letter, literally. Qu. Rev. LIT'ER-A'TOM, n. [L.] A teacher of letters or literature, a literary man; a schoolmaster. Burke.

L'T'I.R-A-TÜRE, n. [literatura, L.] The results of learning, knowledge, and fancy, preserved in writing, learning; skill in letters, philological learning, as distinguished from learning in the physical sciences, letters; erudition.

LITER-A'TÜR'\*, [L.] A man of letters. En Qu. Rev. LR.] LIT-ER-A'TUS,\* n. [L.] A man of letters. Fo. Qu. Rev. [R.]

See LITERATI.

flith, R. A joint, a limb. Chaucer. Lith-in 'Thekx, \* R. (Min.) Stone or pit coal. Hamilton. Lith'in Keg, R. (lithargyrum, L.] Fused oxide of lead; a vitreous oxide of lead produced in refining silver by cupellation with lead.

cupellation with lead.

LITHE, a. Limber; flexible; soft, pliant; easily bent.

LITHE, v. a. To smooth; to soften. Chaucen. To listen.

LITHE, v. a. To smooth; to soften. Chaucen. To listen.

LITHE/NESS, (IRth'nes) n. Limberness, flexibility,

[LITHERS, [li'ther, 5m. Wb., lith'er, p., li'ther or lith'er,

K] a. Soft, pliant. Shak. Bad, corrupt. Woolton.

[LI'HE-LY, ad. Slowly, lazily. Barret.

LITHE'SOME, (IRth'sum) a. Pliant, nimble, limber. Scott.

LITH'-A,\* n. [AltEro.;] (Ckem.) A rare alkaline substance,

found in the mineral petalite, and some other lapideous

bodies. Brande.

bodies. Brande.

Li-THI'A-SIS,\* n. (Med.) The stone in the bladder or kid-

Littli A-Sis; in the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of

and a base. Ure.
LITH'[C,\*]\* a. (Chem.) Relating to or obtained from stone,
as, lithic acid. Brande.
LITH'[-CM,\*]\* n. (Chem.) The metallic base of lithia. Brande.
LITH'[-CARP,\*] n. A petrified fruit. P. Cyc.
LITH-O-COL'LA,\*] n. A glue or cement for writing on stone.

LITH-Q-DEN'DRON,\* n. A term applied to coral. Brande. LI-THOD'Q-MI,\* n. pl. Molluscous animals which bore into

and lodge themselves in solid rocks. Lyell.
Li-THOD O-MOUS,\* a. Relating to the hthodomi. Lyell.
Lith-O-QEN'E-Sy,\* n. (Min.) The science of the natural production of minerals, and the causes of their forms and

qualities. Smart. LITH'O-GLYPH,\* n. The art of engraving on precious stones. Francis.

Li-THÖG'LY-PHĪTE,\* n. A stone which presents the appearance of being engraved. Smart.

LITH'O-GRAPH,\* n. A print from a drawing on stone. Phil.

Mag.
1.:TH'Q-GRAPH,\* v. a. [1. LITHOGRAPHED; pp. LITHOGRAPHING, LITHOGRAPHED.] To represent, draw, engrave, or etch

LI-THOG'RA-PHER,\* n. One who practises lithography.

L)TH-O-GRXPH'|C,\* / a. Relating to lithography. P. L|TH-O-GRXPH'|-CAL,\* / Cyc. | L)TH-O-GRXPH'|-CAL-LY,\* ad. In the manner of lithogra-

phy. Smart. Li-1 HδG'RA-PHY, n. [λίθος and γράφω.] Art of engraving,

Li-Tilög'RA-PHY, n. [λίθος and ρράφω.] Art of engraving, drawing, and printing on stone.

Li-Tilo'l'DAL,\* a. Resembling stone, stony. Lyell.

Li-Til-O-Lög' |-CAL,\* | a. Relating to lithology; being of a LiTil-O-Lög' |-CAL,\* | stony structure. Lyell.

Li-THOL'O-Py,\* n. One who is versed in lithology. Smart.

Li-THOL'O-Py,\* n. The natural history of stones. Smart.

LiTil'O-MAN-CY, [lith'O-man-se, W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; Il'thoman-se, S., 1-thôm'gan-se, P. K.] n. [λίθος and μαντεία]

Divination or prediction by stones. Browne.

LiTil'O-MARGE,\* n. (Min.) Stone-marrow, a variety of talc.

Brands.

Brande.

Brande. LITH!ON-TRIP-TIC, n. [ $\lambda(\theta u_i)$  and  $\tau \rho(i \beta \omega_i)$  [Med) Medicine to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder. LITH!ON-TRIP-TIC,\* \ der; relating to lithotripsy. Loudon. LITH!ON-TRIP-TIST,\* \ n. An operator in lithotripsy or li-LITH!O-TRIP-TIST,\* \ thotrity; a lithotritist. Knowles.

LITH'ON-TRIP-TOR,\* \*. An instrument for breaking stones or calculi, in the bladder, into small particles. Brande. LI-THÖPH'A-Gi-7\*, p.l. Animals that eat stones. Lyell. LI-THÖPH'A-GOUS,\* a. Feeding on or eating stones. Smart. LITH'O-PHYTE,\* a. A stone plant; coral. Smart. LITH-OS-TRO'TION,\* \*a. A sort of fossil; madrepore. Flem-

ting.
LITH'O-THRŸP-TIO,\* a. [λίθας and θρύπτω.] (Med.) Dissolving the stone in the bladder, or preventing its formation; same as lithout-rptic, Scudamore, See Lithouthritic, Scudamore, See Lithouthritic, Scudamore, See Lithouthritic, Scudamore, See Lithouthritic, Scudamore, See Lithouthritic, Scudamore, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, See Lithouthritics, LITH'O-TINT,\* n. A stone tint, dye, or color. Hullmandel. LITH-O-TOM'j-CAL,\* a. Relating to lithotomy. Med. Jour. Li-THOT'O-Mist, n. One who practises lithotomy. Li-THOT'O-My, n. [Mos and repub.] The art or practice of cutting into the bladder for the removal of a stone.

of cutting into the bladder for the removal of a stone. LITH'O-TRIP-SY,\* \( \) in The operation of triutrating the stone LITH'O-TRIP-TY,\* \( \) in the bladder; lithotrity. Med. Jour. LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) a. One who practises lithotrity. Knooles. LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) n. LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \( \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or LITH'O-TRI-TY,\* \) [1-thot'[RI-TY,\* or

son.

Li-THÖX'YLE,\* n. Petrified wood; lithoxylite. Smart.

Li-THÖX'YL-ITE,\* n. Petrified wood. Hamilton.

LiTH-U-XN'IC,\* a. Relating to Lithuania. Latham.

LiTH-U-XN'IC,\* a. Relating to Lithuania. Latham.

LiT'I-GA-BLE,\* a. Subject to Intigation. Lytteiton

LiT'I-GANT, n. [Litigans, L.] One engaged in a suit of law

LiT'I-GANT, a. Contending in a suit of law. Aylife.

LIT'I-GATE, v. a. [litiga, L.] [L. LITIGATED; pp. LITIGATING,

LITIGATED.] To contend, dispute, or contest in law.

LIT'I-GATE, v. n. To manage a suit, to carry on a cause.

LIT-I-GA'TION, n. [litigatio, L.] Act of litigating; judicial contest; suit at law.

LIT'I-GA-TOE,\* n. One who litigates. Coleradge.

LI-TIG-I-OS'I-TY,\* n. (Scotch law) The pendency of a suit.

Bouvor.

Bonow.

Li-Tig'10US, (le-tid'jus) a. [ittigueux, Fr.] Inclined to littigation, engaged in lawsuits, quarrelsome, wrangling.
Li-Tig'10US-LY, (le-tid'jus-le) ad. In a litigious manner.
Li-Tig'10US-NESS, (le-tid'jus-nes) n. A litigious disposition.
Lit'MUS,\* n. (Bol.) A lichen used in dyeing, orchil, a blue liquid color obtained from the orchil. Francs.
Li'TO-TES,\* n. (Rhel.) A figure by which a speaker seems to extenuate or lessen what he speaks, though he means otherwise. Snart.

otherwise. Smart.

otherwise. Smart.
Lī-TRXM'E-TER,\* n. An instrument to ascertain the specific gravity of liquids. Dr. Hars.
Lī'TRE,\* (li'tur) n. [litre, Fr.] A French standard measure of capacity in the decimal system, a little less than an

of capacity in the decimal system, a little less than an English quart. Brands.
Lit'TIN, n. A place where the dead are reposited; a churchyard. [Local, Eng.] Todd.
Lit'TER, n. [litters, Fr.] A carriage with a bed for conveying a person in a recumbent posture: — a bed for beasts, straw, hay, &c., scattered: — the young produced at birth by a quadruped, as a sow, bitch, or cat; birth of animals. imals.

To bring forth, applied to quadrupeds, as pigs, dogs, and cats: — to cover or scatter about carelessly; to cover with straw; to supply cattle with bedding.

LIT'TER, v. n. To be supplied with bedding. Habington.

LIT'TLE, (I'i'tl) a. [comp. Less, (sometimes Lesser. See Lesser.) superl. Less. [Small in size, in extent, in duration, or in importance, not great; diminutive; not

ration, or importance, not great; immunitye; me much, not many; paliry, mean.
LIT'TLE, n. A small space, part, proportion, affair, &c.
LIT'TLE. a.d. In a small degree or quantity, not much.
LIT'TLE. MESS, n. Quality of being little, smallness.
LIT'TO-RAI, a. [Littoralis, L.] Belonging to the shore, on or near the shore.

on near the shore.

LiT'U-TE,\* n. (Geol.) A fossil shell partially coiled up into a spiral form at the smaller end. Buckland.

Li-TUR'G|C, \( \) a. Belonging to a livingy or formulary of \( \) Li-TUR'G|C,\* \( \) n. pl. The doctrine or theory of liturgies.

Ex. Ren.

LIT'UR-GIST,\* n. One versed in, or attached to, a liturgy. Multon.

JULION.

LIT'UR-Q, n. [λειτουργία.] A form of prayer, a formulary of public devotions.

LIT' V-V-Vs,\* n. [L.] A crooked staff resembling a crosier, used by the ancient Roman augurs; a sort of spiral. P.

used by the ancient moman augurs; a sort of spiral. F. Cyc.

Cyc.

Live, (liv) v. n. [i. Lived, pp. Living, Lived.] To have life; to be in a state of animation, to be not dead, to continue in life; to exist; to subsist; to live, emphatically; to be in a state of happiness; to be exempt from death, temporal or spiritual, to remain undestroyed, to continue, not to be lost; to converse, to cohabit, to feed, to maintain one's self; to vegetate, to be unextinguished. LIVE, (IIv) a. Alive; having life, not dead; vegetating; quick; active; not extinguished; vivid; lively, spoken of color.— Live stock, the quadrupeds and other animals of color. — Live

of color. — Live steek, the quadrupees and other aummess kept on a farm.

\*\*Lived on a farm.

\*\*Lived on the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the

LIVER-Y, m. [horer, Fr.] Delivery, or the act of giving pos session; release from wardship: - the state of being kept at a certain rate : - a uniform or particular dress given to as a certain rate:—a uniform or particular dress given to servants:—a garb worn as a token or consequence of any thing.—(Lendon) The collective body of liverymen.—Lusry of sessies, (Lend) A delivery of possession of lands, &c. Liv' Ex-7, e. a. To clothe in a livery. Stat.
Liv' Ex-7, e. down, \* a. The gown of the freemen of London. dah.

LIVER-Y-MIN, a.; pl. LIVERYMEN. One who wears a liv-ery; a servant of an inferior kind.—(In London) The liv-erymen are a number of men belonging to the freemen of 91 companies, which embrace the different trades of the metropolis

LIV'ER-Y-STA'BLE,\* z. A stable where horses are kept

Live Market and let out to hire. Philips.
Live Stock, a. The animals necessary for the stocking and cultivation of a farm. P. Cyc.
Live Chick. L. Discolored, as by a blow; black and blue.

bute.
Liv'ip'-TY, m. Same as lividness. Arbuthnot.
Liv'ip-REas, n. The state of being hynd. Scott.
Liv'ipe, a. Having life; vigorous; active; being in motion; lively.
Liv'ipe, a. Course of life; support; maintenance; fortune; livelihood; sustenance:—the benefice of a clergy-

LIV', ING.-L.Y, ed. In the living state. Browns.
LIV-RAI-gON',\* (liv-ri-zong') m. [Fr.] A delivery; the portion of a book or publication issued and delivered at once.

tion of a noot of publication issued and centered at once. Gent. Mag.

LF FEE, (H'vur) [11/vur, S. W. P. J. F. Sm.; 16/vur, E. K.;

18vr, Ja.] n. [Fr.] A French money of account, now disused, of a little less value than a franc, 80 francs being
equal to 81 livres.

equal to SI invest.

Lix-Iv',-Li, (ik.-iv',e-si) c. Impregnated with saits like a lixivium; obtained by lixiviation.

Lix-Iv',-ATE,\* c. c. To form lye; to impregnate with saits from wood ashes. Ors.

Lix-Iv',-ATE, | c. Containing, or impregnated with, lix-lix-Iv',-ATE, | c. Vivium.

Lix-Iv-,-A'TION,\*\*s. The formation of lixivium or lye. Hom-

LIE-IV:-018,° a. Belonging to lye; lixivial. Scott.
LIE-IV:-02s, a. [L.] pl. LIE-IV:-2. Lye, or alkaline salt in solution. A term used by the old chemista.
LIE/ABD, a. [Leard, Fr.] Lacerta; a reptile whose body is scaly and its feet palmate, resembling a serpent with legs added. The genus includes the crocodile and alligator.

E'ARD-STÖNE, w. A kind of stone.

LIE'ARD-SYONE, u. A Kind of stone.
LIE'ARD-TAIL, u. A perennial plant.
LIE'ARA-TAIL, u. A perennial plant.
LIE'ARA-CH'ma, u. A South American animal resembling
the camel, very useful to man. P. Cys. Written also lems.
Lib. D. (legum dector.) A doctor of laws.
Lib. interj. Look | see | behold |
LöAGH, (libch) u. [loch, Pr.] A little fish inhabiting small,
clear streams, and excellent for food.
LöAD (Libb) u. A behold |
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LOAD, (lbd) n. A burden; a freight; lading; weight; pre-sure; encumbrance.—(Mining) A metallic or mines wein; and written lade.

LOAD, (164) v. c. (i. LOADED ; pp. LOADEM, LOADED, LABER, or LOADEN.—Loades is now very rarely used.) To burden; it of freight; it o encumber; it of charge, as a gan LOADER, (164/cr) s. One who loads. Drydon, 1LOADEM, 4,000, (164/min-idj) s. Pilotage; the art of mavigation. Chessor.

†LÖADS/MAN, (15dz/man) n. A pilot. Chescow LÖAD/STÄR, (18dd/stär) n. The pole-star; the cynosure; the leading or guiding star. Skiney. [R.] LÖAD/STÖNE, (16d/stin) n. The magnet; an oxide of iron which has the property of attracting iron, and by which the needle of the mariner's compass is directed. LÖAF, (16f) n.; pl. LÖAVES, A large cake or mass of bread as formed by the baker; any thick mass. LÖAF/S, n. [longer, Ger., a runner; a running flootman.] An idle or mischlevous person; an idler; a vagrant

And the of meanisvous person; an inter; a vageant Albam, (Rem) w. Dark-colored, rich vegetable mould or earth; mould; marl.

LÖAM, (Rem) v. a. To smear or cover with loam; to clay.

LÖAM, (Rem) v. a. Consisting of, or like, loam; marly.

LÖAM, (Rem) v. a. Consisting of, or like, loam; marly.

LÖAM, (Rem) v. a. (I. LOAYRE); p. LOANSHO, LOARED.] To lend.—"A gentleman loaned him a manuscript." Sat.

Mag., Loadon, 1839. 2.7 This vorb is inserted by Todd on the authority of Huloet (1550) and Langley (1664), and noted, "Not now in use." It is, however, much used in this country, though rarely in England.

LÖAM'A-BLE, \*a. That may be lent. M. Gouge. [2.]

LÖAM'A-BLE, \*a. That may be lent. M. Gouge. [2.]

LÖAM'A-BLE, \*a. The who lends money. C. Green. [2.]

LÖAM'E, \*a. One who lends money. C. Green. [2.]

LÖAM'E, \*a. One who lends money. C. Green. [2.]

LÖAM'E, (ROH) [Rith, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; Rith, W.).

a. Unwilling; disking; not ready; not inclined.

LÖAM'E, (ROH) v. a. [1. LOAYNED; pp. LOATHING, LOATHED.]

To feel nauses or disgust for; to ashor; to detest; to abourinste; to hate.

abominate; to hate.

abominate; to hate.
LÖAFHI, v. n. To feel nausea, disgust, or abhorrence.
LÖAFHI, v. n. To feel nausea, disgust, or abhorrence.
LÖAFHI'ER, (18th'er) n. One who loathes. Sherwood.
LÖAFHI'RO, (18th'fill) a. Abhorring; abhorred. Spenser.[R.]
LÖAFH',NG, p. a. Feeling disgust; daing from disgust.
LÖAFH',NG-LY, ad. With disgust or averaion.
†LÖAFH',N, a. Hateful; abhorred. Chauer.
LÖAFH'LY, a. Hateful; abhorred. Chauer.
LÖAFH'LY, (18th'le) ad. Unwillingly; without liking.

Sidney.

LÖATH'NESS, (löth'nes) s. Unwillingness. Shak.

LÖATH'SOME, (löth'sum) a. Disgusting; abhorred; destestable; causing disgust; abhorrent.

LÖATH'SOME-LY, (löth'sum-le) sd. So as to excite disgust.

LÖATH'SOME-NESS, s. Quality of being losthsome.

LÖAVES, (lövz) s.: pl. of Loaf.

LÖAVES, (lövz) s.: pl. of Loaf.

LÖB, s. Any one heavy, clumey, or sluggish; a large worm.

Shak. — Löb's possad, a prison. Addison.

LÖB, v. a. To let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner. Shak.

a way or passage to a principal apartment, presenting con-siderable space from the first entrance.

OB'COCK, s. A sluggish, stupid person; a lob. Braton.

[Low.] LOBE, n. [lobe, Fr.;  $\lambda \circ \beta \circ \delta_{\delta}$ , Gr.] A division; a distinct part, used for a part of the lungs, also for the lower soft

part to the ear.

LOBE'LET,\* a. A little lobe. Loudon.

LOBE'LI-A,\* s. (Bot.) A genus of plants; the cardinalflower. Crabb.

LOB'LING, " n. A large kind of fish. Ask.

LOB'LDLY, s. (Nat.) Matergram or usin. 222.
LOB'LOLLY, s. (Nat.) Water-gruel or spoon-mest. Chambers. — A luxuriant, flowering, evergreen American tree; a species of bay-tree and of fir-tree. Farm. Excy.
LOB'LOL-LY-BOY, s. (Nat.) A surgeon's attendant.

Mar. Dict.

Lo'so.-Tre,\* a. (Min.) A species of idocrase. Cleaveland.
Lo'so.-Tre,\* a. A sort of sea-dish, made of sak beef
minced with onloss, &c. Gress.
LoB'STEE, a. A crustaceous fish, or shell-fish, black before
being boiled and red afterwards. Bacon.
LoB'SUR, a. A little lobe. Chambers.
LoB'SUR, \* (lob'wirm) a. A worm used in angling. Crabb.
Lo'CAL, a. [Fr.; locus, L.] Relating to place; limited or
confined to, or having the properties of a place.
Lo'CAL, \* a. [local, Fr.] A place; locality. Mirror [R.]
Lo'CAL | \$m. \* a. A word or phrase limited to a particular
place, a local community or interest. Ec. Res.
Lo-CAL'-TY, \* a. State of being local; situation; existence
in place; relation of place or distance; place; geographical position, as of a mineral or plant.
Lo-CAL-J-ZA'TION,\* a. The act of making local. Dr. Th.
Chalmers.

Chainers.
Lô'Chl-IZE,\* v. a. [i Localized; pp. Localizeng, Localizeng, Localizeng, To place; to make local. P. Mag.
Lô'Chl-Ly, ad. In a local manner; in a place.
Lô'Chl-Ly, ad. [i Located; pp. Locaten, Located.] To place. Combuland. "The climate in which they are located." Qu. Rev. To establish; to set off, as land. [Used in this manner in the U. S.]
Lô'Chle,\* v. a. To reside; to be placed; to adopt or form a fixed residence. Misutes of the Mach. Apic. Ch. [a.]

- LO-CI'TION, s. [locatic, L.] Act of locating; state of being placed; situation.—(U. S.) Land set off and surveyed; that which is located.—(Civil law) A leasing on
- LÖEH, (ibk) s. [losk, Geel.] A lake, m Scotland; same s long in Ireland.

tough in Ireland.
LÖSEL, n. (Med.) Liquid confection. Same as lokech.
LOCHES, n. pl. (hoxeld.) Same as lokec. See Locuid.
LOCHES, n. pl. (hoxeld.) Same as lokec. See Locuid.
LOCHES, n. pl. (hoxeld.) Same as lokec. See Locuid.
LOCHES, n. pl. (hoxeld.) Same as lokech.
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LOCHES, n. pl. (

LÖEN'AGE,\* \*. [AXXIVE] An officer who commanded a luckes, or a certain body of ancient Greek soldiers. Mil-

ford.

LO-EBI'A,\* (10-kt's) n. pl. [λοχεία.] (Med.) Evacuations which follow childbirth. Dunginon.

LO'EBI-AL,\* a. Relating to lochia, or to discharges consequent on childbirth. Loudon.

LOCK, n. An instrument containing springs and bolts, used to fasten doors, drawers, chests, &c., any thing that fastens:—the part of the gun by which five is struck:—a hug; a grapple:—a quantity of hair or wool hanging together; a tuft:—an enclosure in a canal, between two floodgates, to confine water. We means of which a boat or vessel is a tuft:—an enclosure in a canal, between two floodgates, to confine water, by means of which a hoat or vessel is transferred from a higher to a lower level, or from a lower to a higher.

LOCK, v. c. [s. LOCKED; gp. LOCKING, LOCKED.] To shut or fasten with locks; to shut up or confine, as with locks; to close fast.

10 close ISE.
LÖCK, σ. κ. To become fast by a lock; to unite by mutual insertion; to interlock.
LÖCK'AÇE, σ. The construction of locks; materials for locks; the quantity of water used for filling a lock and passing a vessel through it; toll paid for passing locks. Brand

Brands.
LÖCK'-CHĀM-BER,\* n. The cavity of a canal-lock. Francis.
LÖCKED'-JĀW,\* (IÖK!'JĀW) n. (Med.) A spasmodic affection of the jaw; tetanus. Same as lock-jaw. Crabb.
LÖCK'ER, n. He or that which locks; any thing closed

LOCK'ER, M. He or that which locks; any thing closed with a lock; a drawer; a box or cupboard.

LOCK'ET, M. [loguet, Fr.] A small lock; any catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament; a little use attached to a necklace.

LÖCK'IST,\* n. A follower of John Locke. D. Stewart. LÖCK'IAW,\* n. (Med.) A spasmodic affection of the jaw; tetanus. Brande. See Tetanus.

LÖCK'RON, R. A kind of ranunculus, called also golden knay or map.

Lo-co-mo'Tion, a. Power or act of changing place. Lo-co-mo'rive, a locus and moses, L. Changing place; having the power of removing or changing place; mov-

having the power of removing or changing place; moving forward, as a steam-engine.

LO-O-MO-TIVE,\* R. A locomotive engine; an engine for moving a railroad car. Ec. Rev.

LO-CO-MO-TIVI-TY, R. Power of changing place. Bryant.

LOC'U-LA-MENT,\* n. (Bot.) The cell, in the pericarp of a plant, in which the seed is lodged. Loudon.

LOC'U-LJ-Cl'DAL,\* a. (Bot.) Having one or more cells. Farm. Ency.

LOC'U-LJ-Cl'DAL,\* a. (Bot.) Opening with the cells broken through at the back. P. Cyc.

LOC'U-LOB,\* a. Having cells; locular. Brande.

LO'CUM TRINGNS,\* [L.] A deputy; a substitute; lleutenat. Maconsel.

LO'CUMT, n. [locusta, L.] (Ent.) A migratory. devouring

LÖ'CUST, M. [locusta, L.] (Ent.) A migratory, devouring insect, of several species.—(Bot.) A tree of several insect, o

LO-CUS'TA, \* n. (Bot.) A spikelet or collection of florets of

LO-CUS'TA, TR. (Bet.) A spikelet or collection of norets of a grass. P. Cyc.
LO'CUNT-TREE, R. An ornamental tree; locust.
LO-CU'TION, R. Discourse; mode of speech; phrase. Bale.
LODAM, R. A. A game at cards. Masen.
LODE, R. (Missing) A metallic or mineral vein. Ure.—
Written also load.

Written also load.

LÖDE'SHIP, \* a. (Nexts) A small fishing-vessel. Crabb
LÖDE'SHIP, \* a. (Nexts) A small fishing-vessel. Crabb
LÖDE'STAR, w. See Loadstar.
LÖDE'STAR, \* See Loadstar.
LÖDER, 189) v. a. [i. Longer ; pp. Lodging, Longer.] To
set, lay, or place for keeping or preservation; to afford a
temporary dwelling; to plant; to fix; to settle; to harbor
or cover; to affired place to; to lay flat, as grain.
LÖDER, (18) v. Löges, fr. ] A small house; a den; a cave;
any small house appendant to a greater; as, "a porter's
leafer."

LÖDER'A-BLE, c. That affords loadstar. Sie ? Per-

\*Löngn's-nl.R, a. That affords lodging. Sir J. Finett. Löngn'sann, n. [legement, Fr.] Disposition or collect-

tion; accumulation; collection; the establishing of post in the advances towards a besleged place.

Löng'gr. (18]'er's. One who lodges or residen.

Löng'gr. (18]'er's. establishing of another:—place of residence or the state of the collection.

couns aired in the house of another:—place of real-dence:—a bed; harbor; covert.

Löng/ing-Hödez,\* n. A house to lodge in. Smellett.
Löng/ing-Rödn,\* n. A room to lodge in. Smellett.

Löpy: (16f) v. n. To laugh. Shak.

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Löpy: (16f) v. n. To laugh. Shak.

Löpy: (16f) v. n. To laugh. Shak.

roof; cockloft.

LÖF/T-LY, ad. In a lofty manner; on high; prendiy.

LÖF/T-LY, ad. In a lofty manner; on high; plevation.

LÖF/TY, a. High; hovering; elevated in place, condition, or character; tall; exalted, sublime; proud; haughty.

LÖG, m. A bulky piece of wood; part of the trunk of a large tree:— a plece of wood which, with a line, serves to

asure the course of a ship at sea : -- a Hebrew measure, about five sixths of a pint.

ure, about five sixths of a pint.
Löq. π. μ. [Locans i; pn. Locatno, Locatno]. To move to and fro. Poisshele [Local, Eng.] To get logs for timber.
M. A. Rev. [U. S.]
Lög'AN,\* \ n. A rocking-stone; a large rock so balanced Lög'GAN,\* \ n. A rocking-stone (pu. Rev. — Used also as an adjective; sa, a loggas stone. Ch. Ob.
Lög'A-BITHM, n. [λόγος and Δρίθμος.] A rational number, or a number having a ratio or proportion to another number. — Logarithms are a series of numbers in arithmetical progression, answering to another series of numbers. cal progression, answering to another series of numbers

can progression, answering to another series of numbers in geometrical progression.

LÖG-A-RITH-MET'I-C,\* (a. Relating to logarithms; log-LÖG-A-RITH-MET'I-CAL-L\*), arithmic. Crabb.

LÖG-A-RITH-MET'I-CAL-LY,\* ad. By the use of logarithms.

Ash.

Ash.

LÖG-A-RITH'MICAL. | a. Relating to or consisting of logLÖG-A-RITH'MICAL. | arithms.

LÖG'-BÖARD. (-börd) n. A table or board containing an account of a ship's way measured by the log.

LÖG'-BÖOR. (lög'bik) n. (Nust.) A book or register into
which are transcribed the contents of the log-board, &cc.

LÖG'-BER,\* n. pl. An ancient game like ninepins. Hanner

LÖG'-BER,\* n. A man employed in getting logs or timber,
in America. Minot's Hut. of Muss.

LÖG'-BER-HEAD, (-béd) n. A dolt; a blockhead; a thickskull. Skot. — (Nuut.) A spherical mass of tron with a
long handle, used for heating tar. Mar. Dot. — To full
or go to loggerheads, to scuffie; to fight without weapons

or go to loggerheads, to scuffle; to fight without weapons L'Estrange.

LOG SEE-HEAD-ED, a. Dull; stupid; doltish. Shak.
LOG Io, (lod 1k) n. [logue, L.] The science or art of reasoning, or the science of the laws of thought, and the

soning, or the science of the laws of thought, and the correct or just connection of ideas.

Lög-1-cAL, a. Pertaining to logic; conformed to logic, or to correct principles of reasoning; versed in logic.

Lög-1-cAL-LY, ad. According to the laws of logic.

Log-9/1"CIAN, (log-1sh'an) n. [logican, Fr.] A teacher or professor of logic; one versed in logic.

Log-9/1"CIAN, Applied to certain logarithms of sexagesimal numbers or fractions, used in astronomical calculations.

tions. Crabb.

LO-GIS'TI-CAL,\* a. Logistic; logarithmic. Ash.

LÖG'-LINE, n. (Next.) A line of about 150 fathoms, fastened to the log. Mar. Duct.

LÖG'MAN, s. One who gets or carries logs; logger. Skak.

LO-GÖG'RA-PHY,\* n. The art or set of taking down the words of an orator without having recourse to shorthand:—a method of printing, in which whole words in type are used, instead of single letters. Brande.

†LÖG'Q-GRIPH, (lög'Q-grif) n. [Aéyos and ypî¢os.] A sort of riddle B. Jonson.

OI FIGURE B. JORSON.
LO-GOM'A-EHIST,\* n. One who contends in words. Knowles.
LO-GOM'A-CHY, (k-gom'a-ke) n. [λογομαχία.] A war of words; a contention in or about words. Howell.
LO-GOM'R-TFR.\* n. A scale for measuring chemical equivalents. Gent. Mag.
LOG-COM'RY'NIC\*

10 Polating to a scale for measuring.

LÖG-O-MET'RICAL.\* | a. Relating to a scale for measuring LÖG-O-MET'RI-CAL.\* | chemical equivalents, noting a scale for measuring ratios. Dr. Black.
LÖG-O-METE, a. An accountant; a receiver or treasurer

of the public money. Gubben.

LOG'Q-TYPE, \* s. Two or more letters cast in one plece

as, f, f, a, e, &c. Francis.
Lög'WOOD, (-widd) s. Wood of a very dense and firm texture, found in the tropical part of America, much used

texture, found in the tropical part of America, much used in dysing and calico-printing.

LÖ'HOSH, (8'hok) s. [Ar.] (Med.) A medicine of a consistence between a soft electuary and a sirup; loch.

LÖI'MIO.\* a. Relating to the plague or contagious disorders.

LÖIN, M. [Royn, Welsh.] The back of an animal, cut for food. — pl. The reins, or the lower part of the human hack adjoining the hip on each side.

LÖI'TER, U. R. [Lotren, Teut.] [i. LOITERED; pp. LOITER-

true, correspo.] To be idly slow in moving; to lag; to || flow-gin'que-try, s. [longinquises, L.] Great distance INS, LOTTERED.] To be idly slow in moving; to ing; to inger; to idle.

LÖITTER, v. s. To consume in trifles; to waste carelessly.

LÖITTER-ER, s. One who lotters; a lingerer.

LÖE, v. (Northern smyth.) A malevolent deity. Brande.

LO-LIGO, v. [L.] pl. LO-LIG'I-TE, (fok. & Gool.) The ink-dish; the cutile-dish; a fossil fish. Buckland.

LÖ-LI-UR, v. a. [Bot.) A genus of grasses; ryo-grass. P. Cyc.

LÖLL, v. n. [Iolla, Icel.] [i. LOLLEN: pp. LOLLING, LOLLED.]

To lean idly; to rost larily against any thing; to hang out the tongue. Drydon.

LÖLL, v. a. To put out, as the tongue. Drydon.

LÖLL/LAED, n. [Iolland, Teut.] An early religious reformer; a follower of Wichiffe. — First applied as a term of contempt. er; a rottower of Withins. — First applied as a term of contempt.

LÖL'LARD-ISM, \*n. The principles of the Lollards. Ec. Rev.

LÖL'LARD-ISM, \*n. The doctrine of the Lollards. Gener.

LÖL'LER, n. Same as Losera. Chancer. [R.]

LÖL'LOP, v. m. To loil. Breeksti. (Vulgar and local.)

LÖM'BARD, \*n. A native of Lombardy; a goldsmith or hanker. P. Opc.

LOM-BARD/loq. a. Relating to Lombardy and the Lombards;

— also to an alphabet introduced into Italy in the sixth cambries. contury. \* n. [lowestem, L.] (Bot.) A kind of legume, falling in pieces when ripe. Louden.

LÖ-MEN-TÄ'CEOUS,\* (-chus) a. (Bot.) Bearing loments or pericarps, Louden.
Lo-min'Tum,\* n. (Bet.) A species of legume; loment. P. Cyc.
LÖM'Q-NITE,\* s. (Min.) A mineral of the seolite family.
Orabb. Orabi.
LÖMP, (lämp) m. A kind of roundish fish.
LÖMP, (lämp) m. A native or an inhabitant of London.
LÖMPDON-EM, m. A mode of expression peculiar to London.
LÖMPDON-IMM, m. A mode of expression peculiar to London.
LÖMPDON-IMM, m. A perennial plant. Crabb.
LÖME, a. Bolitary; lonely; retired; standing alone; single; not conjoined; unmarried, or in widowhood.
LÖME, a. A lane. Told. [local.—North of Eng.]
LÖME/LOMES. m. State of heing alone; solitude. LONE'MEN, See LONING.
LONE'LI-MESS, a. State of being alone; solitude.
LONE'LI-MESS, a. State of being alone, or in solitude.
LONE'NESS, a. Solitude; seclusion. Fietcher. [R]
LONE'SOME. (Ion'sem) a. Solitury; secluded; lonely; dismal; unhappy by being alone.
LONE'SOME-LU, sd. in a lonesome manner.
LONE'SOME-LU, sd. in a lonesome manner.
LONE'SOME-NESS, a. State of being lonesome.
LONG, a. [Longus, L.] [comp. LONGER, (löng'ger) sup. LONGER, (löng'ger)] Extended: not short; having length, drawn out in a line, or in time; of any certain measure in length:—dilatory; tedious in narration:—longing; desirous; as, a long look:—protracted; as, a long note. in length: — dilatory; tedious in narration: — longing; desirous; as, a long look: — protracted; as, a long note. Löng, as. To a great length; to a great extent; not for a short time; not soon; at a point of time far distant; all along; throughout. — It is used in composition; as, long-armed, long-legged, long-necked, &c.
Löng, a. A character of music, equal to two breves. — The long and the short, the whole of a thing, embracing all its nation. parts.

LÖNG, v. z. [i. LONGED; pp. LONGING, LONGED.] To desire extractly; to wish with eagerness continued. 
†LÖNG, v. z. [langen, Ger.] To belong. Chauser. 
LÖNG, v. z. [langen, Ger.] To belong. Chauser. 
LÖNG, v. z. [langen, Ger.] To belong. Chauser. 
LÖNG, v. z. [langen, Ger.] Forbearance; pattence in enduring offences. Wooken. [z.] 
LÖNG, LÖNG, v. z. [langen, w. z. ] 
LÖNG, LÖNG, v. z. [langen, w. z. ] 
LÖNG, LÖNG, v. z. [langen, w. z. ] 
LÖNG, v. z. Z. [langen, w. z. ] 
LÖNG, v. z. Z. [langen, w. z. ] 
LÖNG, v. z. An instrument for shooting arrows. Drayten. neria. ton.
LÖNG-BREATHED.\* (-bretht) a. Having a long or good breath; long-winded. Ash.
LÖNGE, (länj) n. [Fr.] A thrust with a sword; allonge. Smellet. A long, leathern thong. London.
LÖNGE,\* (länj) v. n. To make a pass with a rapier; to allonge. Smert.
LÖNG-EARED.\* (-brd) a. Having long cars. Pope.
LÖNG-EARED.\* (-brd) a. Having long cars. Pope.
LÖNG-EARED.\* (löng ger) a. comp. See Long.
LONG-EVAL, a. [tongsvax, L.] Living long; long-lived.
Pope. Popt.

LON-9E'/TY, to. Length of life; long life.

LON-9E'/YOUS, a. Long-lived; longeval. Browns.

LONG-HIND-RD, a. Having long hands. Johnson.

LONG-HIND-RD, a. Having a long head; wise. Bailey.

LONG-HORNED, a. (-hornd) a. Having long horns. Pennant.

LONG-PLORNED, a. (Engl.) A coleopterous insect. Brands.

LON-9IN'S-TET, n. [lengus, L., and perpiss, Gr.] The art of practice of measuring distances.

LONG-PLN'S-TET, a. (lengus, L., and perpiss, Gr.] The art of practice of measuring distances.

LONG-PLN'S-RD, a. Earnest desire; continual wish.

LONG-PLN'S-RD, a. With incessant desires or wishes.

LON-QI-PER'NITE,\* s. A long-winged, swimming bird Erenda.
LÖN-Q:-RÖs'TER,\* n. A long-billed, wading bird. Brenda.
LÖN-Q:-RÖs, a. Somewhat long.
LÖN'Q:-TÜDE, n. [longtindo, L.] Length; the greatest dimeusion.—(Geg.) The circumference of the earth, incassured east and west; the distance of any part of the earth, to the east or west, from a meridian or from any place, estimated in degrees.—(Astron.) The distance of a heavenly body from the first degree of Aries, reckoned on the ecliptic.

LÖN-GL-TÜNLNAL, g. Reisting to longitude: measured by on the ectipite.
LÖN-9;-TÜ'D;-NAL, a. Belating to longitude; measured by
the length, running in the longest direction.
LÖN-9;-TÜ'D;-NAL-LY,\* ad. In a longitudinal direction.
P. Cyc.
LÖN-9;-TÜ'D;-NAT-ED,\* a. Extended in length. Goldsmith. [R.]
LÖNG-LEAVED,\* (-lövd) a. Having long leaves. Drayton.
LÖNG-LEAVED,\* (-löyd or lög'god) a. Having long legs.
Hill. TTiN Hu.
LÖNG'LEGÇ,\* n. An insect having long legs. Hamilton.
LÖNG'LIVED, (-IIvd) a. Having great length of life.
†LÖNG'LY, ad. Tediously; longingly. Skak.
LÖNG'-NECKED,\* (-někt or někěd) a. Having a long neck. LÖNG'-NECKED,\* (-někt or něk\*\*\*) a. Having a iong neck. Dagsten.

[LÖNG'NESS, s. Length; extension. Cetgrave.

LÖNG'-PÀT-ED,\* a. Long-headed; sagaciaus. Johnson.

LÖNG-PEIN'ER,\* a. (Prusting) A sort of type intermediate between small pica and bourgeois. Brands.

LÖNG-PEIN'ER,\* a. Noting a kind of type of a size intermediate between small pica and bourgeois. Crabb.

LÖNG-EDEN,\* s. The ultimate result; the issue. Ec. Rev.

LÖNG-SHANKED, (-shankt) a. Having long legs.

LÖNG-GIGHT'ED,\* a. Seeing far or to a great distance saracious. Farrar. sagacious. Farrer. LÖNG-sightr'g D-NEss,\* s. Quality of being long-sighted LÖNG'SOME, a. Tedious; wearisome. Bacon. LÖNG'spön, a. Carried to an excessive length; tedious. LONG-SUP'FER-ANCE, M. Clemency; long-suffering. Common Prayer.

LÖNG-SÜFFER-ING, a. Patient; not easily provoked.

LÖNG-SÜFFER-ING, m. Patience of offence; clemency.

LÖNG-SÜFFER-ING, m. Patience of offence; clemency.

LÖNG-TÄIL, m. A gentleman's dog, or one qualified to

hunt, other dogs formerly having their this cut. — Cut

and long-tail, a cant phrase for gentlefolks and others. Shak LÖNG'TÄLL,\* a. Having the tail uncut, as a dog. Smart. LÖNG'TÄLLED,\* (-täid) a. Having a long tail. Addison. LÖNG'-TÖNGUED, (-tüngd) a. Having a long tongue; bab-LONG'-TORBULD, ("ange", "bling a long face. Hawkins. LÖNG'-YIS-4GED, \* (-sid) a. Having a long face. Hawkins. LÖNG'-WIN'SD, ad. Long-breathed; tedious. Such. LÖNG-WINGED, \* (-wingd) a. Having long wings. Pope. LÖNG'-WISE, (-wiz) ad. In the longitudinal direction; lengthwise. Bacon.

LÖNG'-TORBULD, \* (-wild) a. Having long wings. Pope. LÖNG'-WISE, (-wild) ad. In the longitudinal direction; lengthwise. Bacon. lengthwise. Bacon.
LÖNG'WORT, "(-würt) n. A species of herb. Ash.
LÖNG'NORT, "(-würt) n. A species of herb. Ash.
LÖN'ING, n. A lane. [Local. — North of Eng.] See Long.
LÖN'ING, a. Somewhat lonely. Life of A. Wood. [R.]
LÖÖ, n. A. To beat the opponents by winning every trick at the game. Bheastone.
LÖÖ'B-LY, a. Awkward; clumsy; lubberly. L'Estrange.
LÖÖ'B-LY, a. Alubber; a clumsy clown; booby. Swift. [R.]
[LOON, (löf) n. [Löf, Fr.] (Neut.) The after part of a ship's bow, or where the planks begin to be incurvated as they approach the stern. bow, or where the plants begin to be incurvated as they approach the stern.

[[Loor, (ith) [ith, S. W. P. J.; lth, Ja. E. Sm.] v. a. To bring a ship close to the wind; to luff. See Lurr.

[[Loor, (ith) [ith, S. P. J. Sm. Wb.; ith, W. E. F. Ja. K.] v. n. [i. Loorne; pp. Loornea, Loornea.] To direct the eye; to see to direct the intellectual eye; to expect; to take care; to watch:—to seem to the look of others; in have a particular engagement after or manner. It amount is take care; to watch:—to seem to the look of others; to appear have a particular appearance, air, or manner; to appear.
—To look about one, to be alarmed; to be vigilant.—To look after, to attend; to take care of.—To look black, to frown.—To look for, to expect.—To look state, to examine; to sift.—To look on, to exiden; to regard; to consider; to conceive of; to be a spectator.—To look over, to examine; to try one by one.—To look out, to search; to seek; to be on the watch.—To look to, to watch; to take care of: to behold. to seek; to be on the watch.—To look to, to watch; to take care of; to behold.

[LOOK, (låk) v. a. To seek; to search for; to turn the eye upon; to influence by looks.

[LOOK, (låk) ister). See! lo! behold! observe!

[LOOK, (låk) a. Air of the face; mien; cast of the countenance; net of looking; view; watch.

[LOOK'#k, (låk'er'n. One who looks.—Leoker-en, a spectator; one who is not an agent.

[LOOK'#k, (låk'er'n.) p. a. Using the eye; expecting; having an appearance. ||Look'||ne-vor, (ink'||ng-for) w. Expectation. Embrows. ||Look'||ne-GLEMS, (ink'||ng-gins) m. A glass which shows forms reflected; a mirror. ||Look'|-50T,\* (ink-) m. Observation; a habit of observa-ing; a place of observation. Qs. Rev. Loom, m. A frame or machine for weaving cloth:—that part of the car in rowing which is within the boat:—a large-sized bird. Loom'-glue. m. (N'ms.) A sentle, easy sale of wind.

LOOM'-GALE, s. (Namt.) A gentle, easy gale of wind.

Mar. Duct.
LOOM, w. w. To appear large at sea, as a ship.
LOOM, w. w. (Nest.) An enlarged, indistinct view of an object; an apparent elevation of objects into the air;

an object; an apparent oversation of superior and an an object; an apparent oversation of superior and an an object; an apparent oversation of superior and an another string or like substance through which another string may be

IRE SUBSTANCE THROUGH Which another string may be drawn; a noose, a loophole, a small aperture. LÖÖPED, (18pt) a. Full of holes. Shak.
LÖÖP'HÖLE, m. Aperture; hole to give a passage, particularly to fire-arms:—a shift; an evasion.
LÖÖP'HÖLED, (-höld) a. Full of holes or openings.
LÖÖP'HÖR, m. (Medalkurgy) The running together of the matter of an ore into a mass when the ore is heated only for calcination. Ires for calcination. Ure. †Löörd, n. [luyaerd, Teut.] An idle, slothful fellow; a

|Lôôrd, n. |Luyacru, drone. Speacer.
|Lôôrd, n. |Laus, L.] Praise; renown. Chaucer.
|Lôôrd, n. |Laus, L.] Praise; renown. Chaucer.
|Lôôrd, n. |Loord, pp. Loord, Loord. To unbind; to untie; to relax; to free; to set at liberty; to disengage; to unloose.
|Lôôrd, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Lôord, n. |Lôord, n. |Lôord, n. |Lôord, n. |Lôord, n. |Lôord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. |Loord, n. LOSE, v. m. To set sail; to depart by loosing the anchor.
LOSE, a. Unbound; untled; not fast; not fixed; not tight; not crowded, not close; not concise; vague; indeterminate; not strict; not rigid; slack; unconnected; rambling; lax of body; not costive; lax in personal conduct; wanton; unchaste. — To break lose, to gain liberty. — To let lose, to set at liberty. — At lose ends, having no regular employment. Hunter.

LÖOSE'LY, ad. in a loose manner; not fast; not firmly; irregularly; neptigently; carelessly.

LÖOSE'LY, ad. in a loose manner; not fast; not firmly; lorgularly; neptigently; carelessly.

LÖOSE'EN, (lo'an) v. a. [i. LOOSENED; pp. LOOSENENG, LOOSENED.] To make loose; to untie; to free from tightness, restraint, or costiveness; to loose. terminate; not strict; not rigid; slack; unconnected

LOGENED.] To make loose; to untle; to free from tightness, restraint, or costiveness; to loose.

1.508'EN, (16'sn) v. R. To become loose; to part.

1.508'EN, (16'sn) v. R. To become loose; to part.

1.508E'NESS, R. State of being loose; irregularity; neglect of laws; laxness; unchastity; diarrhoa; flux.

1.508E'STRIFE, R. A four-leaved plant, a name of several plants, most of them perennials, with yellow flowers.

1.508'SIM, & a Somewhat loose. Earl of Pembroke.

1.508'SIM, & a Somewhat loose. Earl of Pembroke.

1.508'SIM, & a Somewhat loose part; to cut of shorten.

1.508'SIM, & a Somewhat loose.

1.508'SIM, & a Somewhat loose.

1.508'SIM, & a Somewhat loose.

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1.508'SIM, & a Somewhat loose.

LOP, n. That which is out from trees:—a flea. †LôP, n. from Leap. Leaped, Spenser. See Lear. LôP'βR, n. A machine for laying lines. Crabb. LoP-PHI'O-DÖN, or LoPH'1-O-DÖN,\* n. (λ φος and odous.) (Geol.) A genus of animals in a fossil state, resembling the taplt and rhinoceros. P. Cyc. LôP'βRD,\* n. A tree with the top lopped or cut off.

Allan

LOP'PERD-MILE,\* s. Milk that is sour and curdled. Same as loppered milk. Farm. Excy. [Local.]
LOP'PER. s. One who lops or cuts trees.
LOP'PERED, (-perd) s. Coagulated; as, loppered milk. dissecret. [Local.—Scotland.]
LOP'PING, s. That which is cut off. Cotgrave.
LO-QUĀ'CIOUS, (lo-kwā'shus) s. [loquaz, L.] Full of talk;

LQ-QUA'CIOUS, (to-k-wa'shus) a. [Loquez, L.] Full of talk; talkative; garrulous.
LQ-QUA'CIOUS-LY,\* ad. In a loqueous manner.
LQ-QUA'CIOUS-KSS, (to-kwa'shus-nës) z. Loquecity.
LQ-QUA'CI-TY, (to-kwas'q-te) z. [Loquecits, L.] A propensity to talk much; talkativeness; too much talk.
LQ-RA'THUS,\* z. (Bot.) A perennial plant. P. Cyc.
LÔ'RATE,\* z. (Bot.) Shaped like a thong or strap. Loudez.
LÖBD, z. A monarch; ruler; governor; master; supreme person:— the Supreme Being:— a busband.— In England, a nobleman or new of the realm: snecilly a harm, as person:—the Supreme Being:—a husband.—In England, a nobleman or peer of the realm; specially a baron, as distinguished from the higher degrees of nobility; by courtesy, the son of a duke or marquis, and the eldest son of an earl; officially, the mayor of London, of York, and of Dublin, and a judge while presiding in court:—[a ludicrous title, given by the vulgar to a hump-backed person; traced, however, to the Greek λορδός, crooked.]

LÖBD, e. m. [i. Londed; pp. Londing, Londed.] To domineer; to rule despotically.

LÖBD, e. a. To invest with the dignity and privileges of a lord. Shok. courtesy, the son of a duke or marquis, and the eldest sen of an earl; officially, the mayor of London, of York, and of Dublin, and a judge while presiding in court:

— [a ludicrous title, given by the vulgar to a hump-backed person; traced, however, to the Greek λορδές, crocked.]

LÖDD, v. w. [i. Lordd : yp. Lording, Lordd D] To dominer; to rule despotically.

LÖDD, v. w. [i. Lordd : yp. Lording, Lordd D] To dominer; to rule despotically.

LÖDD, v. w. [ii. Lordd : yp. Lording, Lordd D] To dominer; to rule despotically.

LÖDD, v. w. [ii. Lordd : yp. Lording, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock, lock,

ecutive officer or vicercy of Ireland.— Lord-listenant of a county, in England, an officer who has the chief management of the military affairs of the county. Booth. Lönd'links, a. Lordly: like a lord; proud. Brydea. Lönd'li-nkss, a. Quality of being fordly; price. Lönd'links, a. A little lord; a lord, in contempt. Lönd'ly, a. Besitting a lord; proud; haughty; imperious.

LOED'Ly, a. Domining perious, perious, perious, LOED'Ly, ad. Imperiously; despotically; proudly. Dryden. LOED'SHIP, m. State, quality, or dignity of a lord; dominion: selignity; a title of honor given to lords, judges, &c., in England. See Loed.

LOEE, m. Learning; ertidition; lesson; doctrine; instruction.—(Ornith.) The space between the bill and the

tion.—(Graith.) The space between the bill and the eye.

†LÖRE, i.& p. [loren, Sax.] Lost; left. Spenker. See Lorn. †LÖR'RL, n. A scoundrel; a vagrant; a losel. Chancer. †LÖRE'SKAN, n. An instructor. Gover.

LORE'GA,\*n. [L.] A cuirass or crest of mail, made of leather, and set with plates of metal. Brande.

LÖR'I-CATE, v. a. [loricates, L.] [i. LORICATED; pp. LORICATED, To plate over; to cover, as with a crust or coat of mail. Rey.

LÖR-I-CÂ'TION, n. Act of loricating; a surface like mail.

†LÖR'I-NER, } n. [lornier, Fr.] A saddler; a bridle-maker, #LÖR'I-NER, or maker of bits, spurs; and metal-mountings. Chalmers.

ings. Chainers.
LÖR'|NG, n. Instructive discourse. Spensor.
LÖR'|NG, n. Instructive discourse. Spensor.
LÖR'|-PED, \* n. (Conch.) A species of crustacean. Kirby.
LÖR'|-PED, \* n. (Conch.) A species of crustacean. Kirby.
LÖ'R;T, \* n. A bird fabled to cure the jaundice. Crabb.
LÖ'R; \* n. A bird of the parrot kind. Crabb. A sort of monkey.
LÖ'R, \* n. A bird of the parrot kind. Crabb. A sort of monkey. Goldemuth.
LÖY'-BLE, a. That may be lost. Boyls.
LÖYE, (löz) v. a. [i. LOY: ; pp. LOSING, LOST.] To cease to have in possession; to be dispossessed of; to forfeit, to be deprived of; to possess no longer; to miss, so as not to find; to separate or alienate; to ruin; to bewilder; to deprive of; not to enjoy; to squander; to throw sway; to suffer to vanish from view; to employ ineffectually; to miss; to part with.

deprive 0., 100 to suffer to vanish from view; to employ inenectuany, to miss; to part with.

Lôse, (182) e. m. Not to win; to decline; to fail.

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Lôse, (182) e. m. Not win; to decline; to fail.

Lôse, (182) e. m. Not win; to decline; to fail.

Lôse, (182) e. m. A deceiver; a flatterer. Chancer.

Lôse, (182) e. m. One who loses or forfeits.

Lôse, (182) e. m. Lose; deprivation; diminution.

Lôse, (182) e. m. a. Suffernal lose; failing; declining.

Lôse, m. Detriment; the contrary to gain; damage; miss; privation; deprivation; forfeiture; destruction, uncless application. — To be at a lose, to be in difficulty, or unable application. to proceed or determine.

\*Loss'FOL, a. Detrimental; noxious.

†LÖSS'LESS, a. Exempt from loss. Milton.
LÖST, i. & p. from Lose. See Losn.
LÖT, n. That which comes to one as his portion; fortune; Lot, n. That which comes to one as his portion; fortune; state assigned; destiny; fate; doon; a chance:—a due, or any thing used in determining chances:—a portion or parcel; one division of an aggregate:—proportion of taxes; as, to pay scot and bot.—(U. S.) A division or portion of land measured off; a ground plot, or ground for a house. P. Mag.

Lot, v. a. [1. Lotter; pp. Lotting, Lotter] To assign; to set apart; to distribute into lots; to catalogue; temportion.

portion.

portion.

LÖTE, or LŌTE-TRĒĒ, a. [lots, Fr.] (Antiquity) A tree of two kinds, one found in Africa, and the other in Italy, the lotos.—(Modern) The nettle-tree.

LŌTE, a. The eel-pout; a fish resembling the eel.

LŌTH, a. See Loath.

LŌ'TION, a. [lotto, L.] A wash for medical purposes.

LŌ'TON, a. [lotto, L.] A wash for medical purposes.

LŌ'TON, a. [lotto, L.] A plant and tree; the water lity of the Nile, the lote-tree. See Lotz.

LŌT'TER, a. [lotterus, Fr., from lot.) A game of hazard in which small sums are ventured for the cance of obtaining a greater white: a sortilege; distribution of

m which summe are ventured for the chance of ob-taining a greater value; a sortlege; distribution of prizes and blanks by chance.—[†Allotment. Stat.] L000, a. Strong or powerful in sound; striking the ear with great force; noisy; clamorous; vociferous: turbu-

lent.

LÖÜRQ'ING,\* p. s. Indulging idieness; indolent.
LÖÜR, v. n. See Lowen.
LÖÜR, v. n. See Lowen.
LÖÜR, n.: pl. LICE. A small insect, of which there are many species that live on animal bodies.
LÖÜRE, (BÜR) v. s. To clean from lice. Speneer.
LÖÜRE, (BÜR) v. s. To clean from lice. Speneer.
LÖÜ'SI-LY, ss. In a pality, vile manner.
LÖÜ'SI-LY, ss. (Bü'ze-zée) n. The state of being lousy.
LÖÜ'SI, (Bü'ze) s. Infested with lice; vile, dirty; bred on the dunghill; mean; contemptible.
LÖÜT, n. [lesta, Ger.] An awkward fellow; a bumpkin; clown. Löüt, s. [leuts, Ger.] An awkward fellow; a bumpkin; clown.
†Löüt, v. s. To pay obeisance; to bend; to bow. Gener.
†Löüt, v. s. To overpower. Mirror for Magnirates.
Löüt'ish, a. Clownish; awkward; bumpkinly.
Löüt'ish-nkss, s. Clownishness. Todd.
Löüt'sh, (h'ver) s. [l'ounert, Fr.] An opening in the roof of a cottage for the smoke to escape. Spener. A window in a church steeple left open or crossed by bars.
Löü'a-Ele, (täv's-bi) s. Worthy to be loved; amiable.
Löü'a-Ele, (täv's-bi) s. A genus of aromatic plants, of several species. eral species.

LÔVE, (lầu) ở. a. [i. LOVED; pp. LOVING, LOVED.] To regard with good-will, with affection, or with tenderness; to regard with the affection of a lover, a husband or wife, a parent, a child, a friend, or near connection; to be fond of, to be pleased with; to delight in.

LÔVE, (lầu) v. a. To delight; to take pleasure. Bacon.

LÔVE, (lầu) a. The passion between the sexes, between parents and children, or between friends; affection; attachment; fondness; kindness; good-will; friendship; courtship; tenderness; parental care; object beloved:—picturesque representation of love:—a word of endearment:—due reverence to God.

LÔVE, & Relating to or partaking of love. Johnson. eral species. ment: — due reverence to God.

LÖVE,\* a. Relating to or partaking of love. Johnson.

LÖVE'-BP-PLE, s. A plant and its fruit. tomato.

LÖVE'-BRÖE-E.\* s. A negotistor in matters of love. Shak.

LÖVE'-DAY, s. A day, in old times, appointed for the amicable settlement of differences. Chaucer.

LÖVE'-FA-VOR, s. Something given to be worn in token of love. Bp. Hall.

LÖVE'-FEAT,\* s. An amour; a deed of gallantry. Shak.

LÖVE'-GRASs,\* s. A beautiful kind of grass. Farm. Eacy.

LÖVE-IN-I'DLE-NESS, s. A kind of violet. Shak.

LÖVE'-KNÖT, (lüv'söt) s. A complicated knot; a sort of love-favor. love-favor. love-favor.
LÔVE-LÀ-BORED,\* a. Labored through love. Millon.
LÔVE-LÀ-BORED,\* a. Labored through love.
LÔVE-LÀ-BORED,\* a. Void of love or affection. Millon.
LÔVE-LÈ-T-TER, a. Letter of courtship; a billet-doux.
LÔVE-LÈ-T-TER, a. Letter of courtship; a billet-doux.
LÔVE-LL-T, ad. in a lovely manner. Ottooy. [R.]
LÔVE/L-T, ad. in a lovely manner. Ottooy. [R.]
LÔVE/LÒCK, a. A particular sort of curi, worn by the men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James L Löyz'Lözn, a. Foreaken of one's love or lover. Millon. Löyz'Ly, a. Worthy of love; amiable; delightful; charm-Ing.
LÖVE'LY, ed. Charmingly. Phillips. [R.]
LÖVE'MÖN-SER, s. One who deals in affairs of love. Shak.
LÖVE'QUICE, e. Eager through love. Dancel.
LÖV'ER, s. One who loves; an admirer, a friend.
LÖV'ER, s. An opening for smoke. See Louver.
LÖVE'SE-LIEE, s. A Being in the manner of a lover. Milton.
LÖVE'SE-CEET, s. A secret between lovers.
LÖVE'SHÄFT, s. The arrow of Cupid.

\*\*Anysion\*\* a Disordered or languishing with love. LÖYE'-TALE, a. Narrative of love. Matton.
LÖYE'-THOUGHT, (lib'thaw') a. Amorous fancy. Shak.
LÖYE'-TÖ-KEN, (-kn) a. A present in token of love. Shak.
LÖYE'-TÖ'T, (lib'tist) a. A love-token. Arbithast.
LÖYE'-TELOE, a. An artifice'expressive of love.
LÖY'|Me, a. Feeling or expressing love; affectionate.
LÖY'|Me-KIND-NESS, a. Tendernoss; favor; mercy. LOY'ING-LY, (liv'ing-le) ad. Affectionately; with kindness.
LÖv';no-nEss, a. Kindness; affection. Sidney.
LÖv;no-nEss, a. Kindness; affection. Sidney.
LÖv, (15) a. [ias, Dan.; is, Icel.] Not high; not rising far
upwards; not elevated; not coming up to some mark or
standard: —humble; lowly; base; ness; abject:— depressed or mean in rank, is importance, in sentiment, in
speech, intellect, &c. :— not rising into antiquity; — not
near the north or couth pole:—not amounting to much in
price, number, or quantity:—not carrying a principle very
ther or to extremes:—grave in music, as opposed to
high or nesse; coft, as opposed to lend.

LÖW, (18) sa. Not aloft; not on high; not at a high price down; softly as to voice.

LÖW, (10) n. [loke, Ger.] Flame; fire; heat. Breckett [North of Eng.]

LÖW, (18) [18, S. J. E. Je. E. Sm. Wb. Scott. Barolog; Not. P. Neres, Esseich; 18û sr lb, W] v. n. [L. LOWND; pp. LOWING, LOW, 17] v. n. [L. LOWND; pp. LOWING, LOW, 17] v. n. [L. LOWND; pp. LOWING, LOW, 17] v. n. [L. LOWND; pp. LOWING, LOW, 18] v. n. To put upon an allowance; to limit; to allowance. Helloway. [Local.]

LÖW/BELL, (16/bal) n. A net with a bell attached, used with a light at night for catching birds.

LÖW/BELL, v. a. To scare as with a lowbell. Hammond.

LÖW/BÖLN,\* a. Having a mean birth. Jehason.

LÖW/BELD,\* a. Having a mean education; vulgar. Garruck.

LOY

LOW'-CHURCH.\* a. Not carrying the principles or the authority of the church or of episcopacy to extremes, opposed to high-church. Ch. Ob.

opposed to AsyA-castra. CA. Ob.
LOWE, the termination of local names, comes from the
Saxon Alesto, a hill, heap, or barrow. Gibeen.
LÖW'RR, (lô'er) v. a. [i. Lowrene] pp. Lowrenng, LowRED.] To bring or make low or lower; to humble; to
reduce; to degrade, to lessen; to make less in price or

ralue

Low'ER, (18'er) v. s. To grow lower or less; to fall; to sink.

NINK.
LÖW'ER, (188'er) v. n. [Loeren, D.] [i. LOWERED; pp. LOW-BRING, LOWERED.] To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy; to be clouded; to frown, to look sullen.
†LOW'ER-(188'er) n. Cloudiness; gloominess. Sidney.
LÖW'ER-CASE, \* n. A printer's case of boxes that hold the small letters of printing type. France. — Used as an the small letters of printing type. France. — Used as adjectus to denote small letters, as opposed to capitals. LöW'ER-ING,\* a. Cloudy; overcast, gloomy. LöW'ER-ING-LY, ad. With cloudiness; gloomly. LöW'ER-MÖST, a. Lowest. Bacon.
LöW'ER-Y, a. Threatening to be wet; overcast. Todd. LöW'ING, a. The cry of black cattle. See Low.

LOW/ING, m. The cry of black cattle. See Low.

LOW/ING, m. The cry of black cattle. See Low.

LOW/LAND, n. Country that is low; marsh.

†LOW/L-HOOD, [67]e-hûd) m. A low state. Chaucer.

LOW/L-HOOD, (167]e-hûd) m. A low state. Chaucer.

LOW/L-HOSS, m. Quality of being lowly; humbly: freedom from pride, want of dignity.

LOW/L-MASS, m. Quality of being lowly; humblity: freedom from pride, want of dignity.

LOW/LY, a. Humble; meek: — mean; wanting dignity; not great; not lofty; meanly; humbly; meekly.

LOW/MID-ED, a. Having a low and vulgar mind; mean; base. Johnson.

LOWN, (160n or 16n) m. A scoundrel; a rascal; a beavy, stupid fellow. Shak. See Loom.

LOWND, a. [logm, Icel.] Calm and mild; out of the wind; under cover or shelter. [North of England.]

LOW/NESS, m. State of being low; meanness; want of elevation, rank, dignity, or sublimity; depression; dejection.

iection.

LOW-PRESS'URE, \* (-presh'ur) 4. Applied to a steam-engine, the motion or force of which is produced by forming a vacuum within the cylinder by drawing off the steam into a condenser. Francis.

LOW-PRICED, \*(-prist) a. Having a low price. Ed. Rev. LOW-PRICED, \*(-roft) a. Having a low roof. Calling. LOW-SPIE/IT-ED, a. Dejected; depressed; not lively. LOWT, a. & v. See Lour.

LOW-TRUGHT'ED, (16-thawt'ed) a. Mean of sentiment. LOW-THOUGHT'ED, (16-thawt'ed) a. Mean of sentiment. LOW'-VÖIOED, \* (-vöist) a. Having a low voice. Shak. LOW'-WĀ'TER, \* z. The lowest point to which the tide ebbs; ebb-tide. Orabb. LOW'-WĀ-TER, \* a. Relating to the ebb of the tide. Pen-

LOW-WINES,\* n. pl. The product obtained by a single dis-tiliation of molasses, or of fermented saccharine and spirimous liquid. Francis.

Lôw'-Worm,\* (-wurm) s. A disease in horses like the shingles. Crabb.

shingles. Orabb.
LÖX-O-DEÖN'[OS, s. pl. [λοξός and δρόμος.] The art of oblique sailing by the rhomb; a table of rhombs with a table of latitudes and longitudes.
LÖX-O-DEON'[O, s. Relating to oblique sailing.—Lozzadrowic curve or spiral, a kind of logarithmic spiral traced on the surface of a sphere. Brands.
LÖX-O-D'EO-N'[SM, s. The tracing of a loxodromic curve or line. For Sign.

or line. Ed. Rev.

LOX-OURO-MY, \* s. (Nast.) The line which a sup describes in sailing on the same collateral rhomb. Hamil-

Löy,\* a A long, narrow spade, used in stony lands

LOY, a. A long, narrow space, used in mony manus Farm. Ency.

LOY's L., (Ni'sl) a. [Fr.] Faithful or true to a prince or superior; obedient; devoted; faithful in love.

LOY's L-lay, a. Loyalty. Ec. Re. [a.]

LOY's L-lay, a. One who is faithful to his sovereign.

LOY's L-Ly, ad. In a loyal manuer; with fidelity.

LOY's L-NESS, a. Same as loyalty. Recs. [R.]

LÖY'AL-TY, m. [loyaulté, old Fr.] Quality of being loyal; fidelity to a prince, a superior, a lady, or a lover.

LÖZEL, (15'zl) m. See Lozel.

LÖZ'BNÇE, (15'ze) m. [losangs, Fr.] (Geom.) An obliqueangled parallelogram, or thomb. — [Med.] A form of medicine, to be held in the mouth till melted: — a cake of preavend from — (Fine). A bassing in the shape of a relative mean of the fine mean of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color o Bally, I. D. P. P. P. R. Mocking; making sport. Barrew. ILV-DIF'I-CA-TO-EY, a. Mocking; making sport. Barrew. LUFE, \*n. [L.] A poison or postilence; a plague. Branda. LUFE, \*n. n. [i. LUFFED; pp. LUFFING, LUFFEN.] (Nauk.) To keep close to the wind. — Sometimes written logi. LUFF, \*n. (Nauk.) A sailing close to the wind; weather-gage; the roundest part of the bow of a ship, the fore or weather part of a sail. Mar. Dict.
LUFF, \*n. [lofa, Goth.] The palm of the hand. [North of Eng.] nester, to be need in the mouth till metted:—a cake of preserved fruit.—(Hor.) A bearing in the shape of a parallelogram, with two obtuse and two acute angles.
LÖZ'\$N\$ED, (-onjd) a. Having the shape of a lozenge.
LÖZ'\$N\$ED, (-onjd) a. Having the field or charge covered with lozenges. with lozenges.

I.P. A contraction for lordskip.

LU, n. A game at cards. Pope. See Loo.

LUB. BARD, n. A lazy, sturdy fellow; a lubber. Swift.

LUB. BARD, n. A sturdy drone; an idle, fat, bulky booby.

LUB. BARLY, ad. Awkwardy; clumsily. Dryden.

LUB. BARLY, ad. Awkwardy; clumsily. Dryden.

LUB. BARLY, See See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. See Lug. Eng.]
LUEFTAC-KLE,\* n. A large tackle. Mar. Dick.
LUG, v. a. [lagga, Su. Goth.] [i. luggen; pp. lugging
Luggen.] To haul or drag; to pull with effort or violence LUGGED.] To haul or drag; to pull with enort or violence—to pull by the ears. Pegge.

LÜG, v. n. To drag; to come heavily. Dryden.

LÜG, n. A kind of small fish. Careo. The ear. Moré. A land measu'e; a pole or perch. Spenser. [2.]

LÜG'GAGE, n. Any thing cumbrous that is to be carried away; a traveller's packages or baggage.

LÜG'GEE, n. Kuzut.) A small vessel carrying two or three masts. with a running bowsurit. Mar. Duct. LO'BEI-CAL,\* a.. Smooth; slippery; lubric. B. Jonson.
LO'BEI-CANT,\* a. Any thing which lubricates. Knooles.
LO'BEI-CATE, v. a. [kubraue, L. ] [ L. UBBIGATED; pp. LU-BRICATING, LUBRICATED.] To make smooth or slippery, to smooth. Arbuthnot. to smooth. Arbuthnot.
LO'BRI-CA-TOE, n. He or that which lubricates. Burke.
LU-BEIC'I-TATE, v. a. To smooth; to lubricate.
LU-BEIC'I-TY, n. [lubricus, L.] Slipperiness, smoothness; uncertainty, instability, wantonness, lewdness.
LO'BRI-COUS, a. Slippery; uncertain; lubric. Glanville.
LO-BRI-FKC'TION, n. [lubricus and facio, L.] The act of lubricating Recent LÜG-GER,\*n. (Avant.) A small vess: t. carrying seve of masts, with a running bowsprit. Mar. Duck.
LÜG-SAIL, n. (Nant.) A quadrilateral sail bent upon a yard which hangs obliquely from the mast.
LU-GU-BRI-ÖS'j-TY,\* n. Sorrowfulness; sadness. Qu. Rev. [R.] LU-GU'BRI-OUS, a. [lugubris, L.] Mournful, sorrowful. lubricating. Bacon.
LU-BEI-TI-CA/TION, m. [lubricus and fio, L.] The act of Hammond Hammona.

FLÜKE, a. Not fully hot; lukewarm. Prompt. Parv.

LÜKE'NESS, n. Moderate warmth. Ort. Vocab.

LÜKE'WÄRM, a. Moderately warm, but not at all hot; tepid:— indifferent; not ardent; not zealous.

LÜKE'WÄRM-LY, ad. In a lukewarm manner or state.

LÜKE'WÄRM-NESS, n. State of being lukewarm; indiffersmoothing. Ray.

LUCAMA,\* n. A fruit of Chili, like a peach. Farm. Ency.

LÜCE, n. [lucius, L.] A pike full grown. Walton.

†LÜ'CENT, a. [lucens, L.] Shining; bright; splendid; lucid. B. Jonson. LU'CERN, a. [luzerne, Fr.] A plant of several species; a species of grass cultivated for fodder.

LU-CER'NAL,\* a. Relating to a lamp or candle; noting a LUKE/WÄRMTH,\* n. Moderate warmth; lukewarmness; LÜKE'WARMTH,\* n. Moderate warmth; lukewarmness; indifference. Addison.

LÜLL, v. a. [lula, Danish; lullo, L.] [i. LULLED; pp. LULLING, LULLED.] To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound; to quiet; to put to rest.

LÜLL, n. Power or quality of soothing. Young.

LÜLL, h. Power or quality of soothing. Young.

LÜLL'BR, n. One that lulls; a dandler. Cotgrave.

LÜM-A-EHEL,\* n. (Min.) A calcareous stone composed of shells and coral conglutinated. Snart.

LÜ-M-Z-EHEL'LA,\* n. Shell marble, sometimes called fremarble: lumachel. Brande.

LUM-BR'O, n. [lumbi, L.] (Mod.) Pain in the loins; a rheumatic affection of the muscles about the loins.

LÜM'BRR, a. (Anal.) Relating to the lumbago. Med. Dact.

LÜM'BRR, n. Any thing useless, cumbersome, or bulky.—

[Harm; mischief. Peggs.] — (U. S.) Timber in general, as boards, shingles, staves, &c. Pükin.

LÜM'BRR, v. a. [i. LUMBERED.] pp. LUMBERING, LUMBERED.]

To heap, like useless goods, irregularly.

LÜM'BER, v. a. To move heavily, as burdened with its own bulk. Dryden.—(U. S.) To get lumber or timber from the forest. a pacies of microscope. Francis.
LD CID. a. [lucidus, L.] Shining; bright, transparent; clear; perspicuous; bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened with madness; rational. indifference. Addison LU-CID-ITY, m. Splendor; brightness. Turner. [R.] LU-CID-ITY, m. Splendor; brightness. Turner. [R.] LU-CID-NESS, m. Transparency; clearness. W. Mountague. LU-CI-FER,\* m. A name of the devil; a fallen angel:—the name of the planet Venus when she is the morning star. Hamilton. †LU-C,FE'R;-AN, a. Relating to Lucifer; devilish. LU-C,FE'R;-AN, a. A follower of Lucifer, bishop of Cagli-ari, in the 4th century, who believed the soul to be of a carnal nature, or material. LU-CIF'ER-008, a. [lucifer, L.] Giving light; making clear Boule LU-CIF'ER-OUS-LY, al. So as to enlighten. Browns. [R.]
LU-CIF'IC, a. [lux and facto, L.] Producing light. Grew.
LU'CI-FORM, a. Having the nature of light. Bp. Berkeloy.
LU-CIM'E-TER,\* s. An apparatus for measuring the inten-LU-CIM'E-TER,\* a. An apparatus for measuring the intensity of light; photometer. Hamilton.

LÜCK, n. [geluck, D.] That which happens by chance; chance; accident; hap; fortune, good or bad.

LÜCK', t., ad. In a lucky manner; fortunately.

LÜCK'; n. s. State of being lucky; good fortune.

LÜCK'; n. s. Unfortunate; unhappy. Spenser.

LÜCK'PEN-NY,\* n. A small sum given back by a person who receives money in consequence of a bargain. Jamiefrom the forest. n. One employed in getting or obtaining ŭm'ber-er,\* LUMBER-ER,\* \* . One employed in getting to obtaining lumber or timber; a woodcutter. Chamber or value of recome for lumber or value of Real Room, \* | rious matters. Pops.

LUMBER-ROOM,\* \* . The act of getting lumber or timber. son. [Local.] LUCKY, a. Fortunate; successful; happy by chance.
LUCKY, a. Fortunate; successful; happy by chance.
LUCRA-TYVE, a. [incretions, L.] Gainful; profitable;
bringing money.
LUCRE, (in'ker) s. [incress, L.] Gain; profit; pecuniary Chandler. Chander.

LUM'BEI-OAL, a. [lumbricus, L.] (Anat.) Applied to small muscles in the hands and feet; also to the earthworm.

LUM-BEIO'I-VORM,\* a. Shaped like a worm. Smart.

LUM-BEIO-RY, n. [knimare, L.] He or that which gives or diffuses light, or enlightens, a luminous body; an enlightens, but which gives or diffuses light, or enlightens. advantage †LU'CRE, (lu'ker) v. s. To have a desire of gain. Ander-|LU-CRIF'ER-OUS, a. [lucrum and fore, L.] Gainful; profitable. Boyle.
†Lu-crif' o, a. Producing gain.
†Luc-rif' rion, a. [Fr.] Struggle; effort; contest. Faringdon.

LUCT'U-5L, a. [inclus, L.] Lamentable. Sir G. Buck.

LU'U-BRĀTE, v. n. [incubror, L.] To watch or study by
candle-light. Conkeren.

LU-CU-BRĀ'TION, n. [incubratio, L.] Study by candlelight; nocturnal study; any thing composed by night.

LU'CU-BRĀ-TOR, n. One who makes lucubrations. Spec-LO'CU-BRI-TO-RY, a. Composed by candle-light. Pope. LO'CU-LENT, a. [buculentus, L.] Clear; transparent; lu-LU-U-REA-ZU-E; a. Composed by Candis-light. Pope.
10'CU-LENT, a. [luculentus, L.] Clear; transparent; lucid; evident.
LU-CUL/LITE,\* a. (Mis.) A black limestone, often polished
for orangental purposes. Broads.
†LU-DIN'E;-OUS, a. Sportive; ridiculous. Todd.

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LUR
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                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             LURON, v. a. [hercer, L.] To devour greedily. Becon. To defeat; to disappoint. South. To steal; to plifer. [2.] LURCH'ER, s. One who lurches, or watches to steal; a dag that watches for his game. — [herce, L.] A glutton. [LURONAN, s. (lourden, old Fr.] A clown; a blockhead; a lary person. Morte.
           LUMP'ING, a. Large; heavy; great. Arbuthet. [Low.]
LUMP'INH, a. [lowgeth, Teut.] Heavy; gross; duit; unse-
tive; bulky.
LUMP'PIN-LY, ad. With heaviness; with stupidity. Shor-
         pood.
LUMP'SH-NESS, n. Stupid heaviness. Harmar.
LUMP'S, a. Full of lumps; full of compact masses. Mortimer
LUMP'S, a. Full of image. (Chem.) Silver. Crabb.
LUMA-CORNE-4, a. (Chem.) A muriste of silver. Ham
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        LUE DAN, a. [lourden, old FI.] A GIOWA, a. [lasy person. Florie.
[LUE/DAN] a. Stupid; lany; sluggish. Cotgrava.
[LUE/DY, ] a. Stupid; lany; something held out to call a hawk; a bait; any enticement; allurement.
LUER, v. a. [i. LUERD; pp. LUERNO, LUERD.] To bring hawks to the lure; to attract; to entice; to allure.
LUPR, v. a. To call hawks. Sacon.
LUPR, v. a. [hardes, L.] Gloomy; dismal; of a color between a purple, yellow, and gray. Thomson.
LURR, v. v. [harrey, Danish.] [i. LUERED; pp. LUERED, LUERED.] To lie in wait; to lie hid; to keep out of sight; to skulk.
           LUCALON, R. [Sens. L.] Insanity or great disorder of the
mind, generally periodical and regular; formerly supposed
to be influenced by the moon: — madness in general;
    derangement.

LU'NAR, a. [Lansris, L.] Relating to the moon; measured by the moon; as, a tener month:—resembling the moon.

LU'NAR—CAUSTIC,* n. (CASM.) A nitrate of aliver, or nitric acid in combination with silver. Hamilton.

LU-NA'E;-AN,* n. An inhabitant of the moon. Herschel.

LU'NA-RY, a. Relating to the moon; lunar.

LU'NATE,* a. [Soc.) Formed like a crescent. P. Cyc.

LU'NATE,* a. [Soc.) Formed like a crescent. P. Cyc.

LU'NA-TIO, a. [isnaticus, L.] Under the influence of the moon, as was formerly supposed of persons affected with a sort of madness:—relating to lunatics or to insanity; insane; mad; deranged.

LU'NA-TIO, n. A person affected with lunacy; a madman.

LU-NA'TIO, n. [isnaticus, Fr.] The revolution of the moon; the time from one new or full moon to the next.

LUNCH, n. [Longie, Sp.] A small or partial meal between
                            lerangement
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        to skulk. To skulk watt, to skulks, or lies in watt.
LURK'|Ne.-HÖLE,* n. A hole or place to hide in. Addison.
LURK'|Ne.-HÖLE,* n. A hiding-place; secret place.
LURK'|Ne.-PLACE, n. A hiding-place; secret place.
LUBK'CIOUS, (lüsh'us) a. Sweet, so as to nauseate; sweet
in a great degree; delictous.
LUBK'CIOUS-LY, (lüsh'us) a. Immoderate sweetness.
LUBK'CIOUS-LY, (lüsh'us) a. Immoderate sweetness.
LUKE, n. A kind of wolf, called the stag-wolf; a lynx.
†LUSH, n. Juley; full; succulent; rank. Golding.
†LUSH, n. Juley; full; succulent; rank. Golding.
†LUSH, n. A kind of wolf, called the stag-wolf; a lynx.
†LUSH, n. To be idle, indolent, or unemployed. Warner.
†LUSK'|SH, a. Inclined to laziness or indolence. Marston.
†LUSK'|SH-LY, ad. Lazily; indolently.
†LUSK'|SH-NESS, n. A disposition to laziness. Spenser.
†LU-30'|EI-OUS, a. [tuserius, L.] Used in play; sportive.

Button.
      moon; the time from one new or tun moon to the next. LUNCH, s. [lonja, Sp.] A small or partial meal between breakfast and dinner:—formerly it was between dinner and supper:—a little food; luncheon.

LUNCH, v. m. [4. LUNCHED; pp. LUNCHING, LUNCHED.] To eat a lunch; to take refreshment. Gent. Mag.

LUNCH/POW (Janobly) Serves to Mag.
   eat a lunch; to take refreshment. Gest. Mag.
LUNC, R. (lanch'un) m. Same as issech.
LUNC, R. [lanch'un] m. Same as issech.
LUNC, R. [lanc, L.] Any thing in the shape of a half-moon:
—[sc. fit of lunacy. Sake.] A leash; as, the isse of a hawk.
LU'NET, A. A little moon, or satellite. Bp. Hall.
LU'NETTS', (lu-n8t') m. [Fr.] A small half-moon. — (Fort.)
As small half-moon, or work similar to a ravelin. — (Arch.)
As aperture for the admission of light; lunet.
LUNG, m.; pl. LUNGS. The viscers or organ by which respiration is carried on in man; —in brute animals, the lights. — The right lung is divided into three lobes, the left into two. — Formerly, an alchemist's attendant who
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                LU'so-Ry, a. Used in play; lusorious. Bp. Taylor.
LUST, a. [†Desire; inclination; will. Ezod. Vigor; power.
Bacoa.] Carnal desire; any violent, irregular, or unlawful
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       desire.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       desire.

LÜST, v. z. [i LUSTED; pp. LUSTING, LUSTED.] To desire carnally; to desire vehemently; to have irregular desires or dispositions.

LÜST, -Di-ET-ED, z. 2. Pampered by lust. Skak. [E.]

LÜST, ER, z. One inflamed with lust.

LÜST, pc. z. Libidinous; having irregular desires; pro-
   inguis.— The right lung is divided into three lobes, the left into two.—Formerly, an alchemist's attendant who puffed his coals.
LONGE, s. A thrust or pass. See LONGE, and ALLONGE.
LONGED, (lungd) a. Having lungs; having the nature of
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   LÜST'FÜL, a. Libidinous; having irregular desires; provoking to sensuality; inciting to lust.

LÜST'FÜL-LY, ad. In a lustful or irregular manner.

LÜST'FÜL-LY&AD, (-håd) ; a. Vigor; sprightiness; corporal [LÜST'|-LY, ad. Stoutly; with vigor; with mettle. Foz. LÜST'|-LY, ad. Stoutly; with vigor; with mettle. Foz. LÜST'|-N&SS, a. Stoutness; strength; vigor of body. LÜST'|N&S, a. Not vigorous; weak. Gener.

LÜST'LESS, a. Not vigorous; weak. Gener.

LÜST'LESS, a. Listrali, L.] Relating to purification. Garth. flüs'TEĀL, a. [instrali, L.] To purify; to survey. Ld. Herbert.
               lungs.
 LUN' & F. Offa, a. Spiteful; malicious. Grose. [Local.]
LUN' & F. Offa, a. (Mod.) Having the lungs grown fast to
the membrane that lines the breast. Harvey.
LUD' & Ja, z. [Langue, Fr.] A lubber; a lounger. Cotgrave.
LUN' & VORT, (-wurt) n. A genus of perennial plants; pui-
manarie.
 monarm.
LÜ'Nj-FÖRM,* a. Shaped like the moon. Loudon.
LÜ-Nj-FÖRM,* a. [suns and solers, L.] Combining the motions or revolutions of the sun and moon.— d lanisolar persod is that after which the eclipses again return in the
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Herber
same order.

LO'NI-ETICE,* a. The farthest point of the moon's northing or southing. Opc.

LDERT, a. [lente, D.] The match-cord with which guns are fixed.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  lights: - a lustrum.
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LUS-TRE'TION, s. Purification by water; a cleansing.
LUS-TRE, (läs'ter) s. [lastre, Fr.] Brightness; spiendor; gitter; spiendor of birth, of deeds, or of fame: — a bright brass chandelier suspended from a celling; a sconce with

lights: — a lustrum.

LDS/TRE-LESS,\* (lüs'ter-lös) a. Having no lustre. Walsh.

LDS/TRE-LESS,\* (lüs'ter-lös) a. Having no lustre. Walsh.

LUSTRING, (lüs'tring or lüt'string) (lüs'tring or lüt'string,

W. F. Ja.; lüt'string, S.; lüs'tring, J. S.; lü'string, K.]

z. A shining silk. — Corruptly written lutestrung. See LUTESTRING

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LUTES

Qu. Rec.
LUT'AN-IST, s. One who plays upon the lute. Tatler.
LU-TA'RI-OUS, a. [laterine, L.] Living in mud; of the col-

LU-TA'RI-OUS, a. [interine, L.] Living in mus; or the coror of mud.
LU-TA'TION, z. [interine, L.] Act of luting or comenting.
LOTE, z. [inth, int, Fr.] A stringed instrument of music,
of the guitar species. Sale.—[intern, L.] A sort of passe
or clay, with which chemists close up their vessels.
LOTE, v. a. [L. LOTED | pr. LUTING, LUTER...] To cont or
close with lute.
LOTE-CLEE,\* z. A case for a lute. Sale, [weld, Ura
LOTE-CLEE,\* z. A reliow coloring matter, found in

LO'NU-LAR,\* } a. (Bet.) Shaped like a creacent or moon.
LO'NULE,\* n. Lune. Crabb. See Lunz.

LO'NOLE, a. Lune. Crabb. See Lunz.

LU-FER'CAL, a. The feast of Pan in ancient Rome.—a.

Relating to the inpercalia or feasts of Pan — Shakspeare
accents it incorrectly Lo'per-cal.

LO-FPR-OA'LI-A. a. pl. [L.] The ancient feasts celchrated in homor of Pan. Hamilton.

LO'PIN-IS-TER, a. The bassard impine. Hamilton.

LO'PIN-IS-TER, a. The bassard impine. Hamilton.

LO'PIN-IS-E. a. Wolfish; like a wolf. Gauden.

LO'PIN-INE, a. A substance of gummy appearance, obtained from impines. Ore.

LO'PIN-INE, a. A bitter substance artracted from the

tained from lupines. Ore.

LO'PIN-ITE,\* a. A. bitter substance extracted from the leaves of the white lupine. Brands.

LO'POUS,\* a. Wolfish; like a wolf. Maunder. [R.]

LO'PU-LIBE,\* a. The active principle of the hop; called also lupulits. Brands.

LO'PU-LITE, a. A peculiar principle extracted from hope

LUPU-LITE, S. A prouser preserved condition. — (Nucl.) P. Ops.

LURCH, s. A helplose state; deserted condition. — (Nucl.) A heavy roll of a ship at sea. — To lesse in the invol. to leave in a forter or deserted condition. Deshape.

LURCH, s. s. [Lores, D.] [i. LURGHER); pp. LURGHERO, LURCHERO.] (Nucl.) To roll suddenly to one side, as a chip. Smart. To shift; to play tricks. Shell. To lurk.

URstrange.

A, E, I, S, C, P, long: I, B, I, S, D, E, shoots 4, B, I, Q, U, T, shower.—PARE, PAR, PARE, PARE, HAIR, HAIR, HAR,

LOT'ER, a. A player on the lute; a lutanist. Hakewill. LUT'er, ...
LUTE'araine, m. The string of a lute. Sherwood. A kind of silk; — properly, business. See Luterana.
LUTHERAM, m. A follower of Luther; one of a denomination of Christians that had its origin in the preaching

of Luther.

of Luther.
LUTHER-AN. a. Belating to Luther or Lutheranism.
LUTHER-AN. a. Belating to Luther or ten-ts of Luther.
LUTHER-AN., a. Same as Lutheranism. J. Wood.
LUTHER-ISM, a. [knowna, L.] (Arch.) A sort of window over the cornice, in the inclined plane of the roof of a building; same as dormer.
LUT'ING,\* s. The coating of a vessel, or materials for it.

UTA.
†LUT'U-LENT, a. [intulentus, L.] Muddy; turbid. Bailey.
†LUX, v. a. [iuxo, L.] Same as iuxate. Pope. [R.]
LUX'ATE, v. a. [i. LUXATED; pp. LUXATING, LUXATED.] To
put out of joint; to disjoint, to dislocate.
LUX-A'TION, w. The act of luxating or disjointing; any
thing disjointed.
†LUXE a. [Rr. | Marge, L.] LUXUER.

timing unjointed.

†\*LUXE, n. [Fr.; itszus, L.] Luxury. Prior.

[LUX-U'E]-ANCE, (lux-zu're-ans) | n. State of being lux
#LUX-U'E]-AN-CY, (lux-zu're-an-se) | uriant; exuberance;

the act of expanding with unrestrained freedom.

|LUX-U'R|-ART, [lug-zh're-ant, W. J. Ja. Sm.; lugz-u're-ant, P. F.; lug-zh're-ant, S.; luks-ur'yant, K.] ā. [luz-wrans, L.] Exuberant; very abundant; superfluously plenteous.

plenteous.

LUX-U'RI-ANT-LY, ad. Abundantly.

LUX-U'RI-ATE, v. n. [azurior, L.] [i. Luxuriated; pp.
Luxuriatina, Luxuriated.] To grow luxuriantly or
exuberantly; to shoot with superfluous plenty.

[LUX-U'RI-OB, [luz-zh're-us, W. J. Ja. 8m.; luzz-d're-us,
P. F.; luz-zh're-us, S.; lüks-ür'yus, K.] a. Delighting
in the pleasures of the table; administering to luxury;
voluptuous; devoted to pleasure; luxuriant; exuberant.

[LUX-U'RI-OB-LY, ad. In a luxurious manner.

[LUX-U'RI-OB-LY, ad. In a luxurious manner.

[LUX-U'RI-OB-LY, ad. In a luxurious manner.

LUX-U'RI-OB-LY, ad. In a luxurious manner.

LUX-U'RI, OB-LY, a. In a luxurious manner.

LUX-U'RI, obs. mess, n. Quality of being luxurious.

LUX-U'RI, (lak'shu-re) n. [azuria. L.] Voluptuousness;
addictedness to pleasure or indulgence; luxuriance; es
uberance; delicious fare or food; a delicious morsel; a

uberance; delicious fare or food; a delicious morsel; a

uberance; desictious rate or rows, a dentity.

LY. When by ends an adjective or adverb, it is contracted from the Saxon lie, like; as, beastly, beastlike; plainly, plainlike. See Lux.

112'AM, a. A leam, leash, or string; a dog. Drayton.

13'-CAN'THRO-PY, m. [Above and dubpowes.] A kind of madness in which men have the qualities of wolves and other wild heasts.

other wild beasts.

LF-OE'UM, n. [L.] pl. L. LF-OE'A; Eng. LV-OE'UMS.

The place where Aristotle gave his instructions:—in modern use, a literary seminary; an association for lec-tures on science or literature. Hamilton.

tures on science of interature. Hamilton.
LYBH'NIS,\* n. (Bot.) A plant of several varieties. Les.
LYBH'NIS,\* n. An ancient name of marble. Brands.
LYBH'NO-BITE,\* u. One who transacts business by day and sleeps by night. Dr. Black.
LYC'O-DÖN,\* n. A genus of serpents. P. Cyc.
LYCO-PER'DON,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of plants; the puff-ball Hamilton.

ball. Hamilton.

L?-CO-POD-7-A'OE-E.\* a. pl. (Bot.) An order of plants of inferior organization to the cornifers, called, in Eng-

or interior organization to the corniters, called, in English, dis-messes. Lysil.

Ly-cor'o-Dite,\* a. A species of fossil plant. P. Cyc.
Lyb'i-4N, c. Relating to the Lydians; soft and effeminate, as music or an air.

Lyb'i-4N-Stone,\* a. (Min.) A species of tough flint;

flint-slate. Urs. [Touchstone Holinshead.]

LTE, (II) [II, W. P. J. E. F. Js. E. Sm. Wh.; 18, S., s. Water impregnated with alkaline salt implified from the ashes of wood.

ashes of wood.

LY'|NG, a. Act of telling lies:—recumbence.

LY'|NG, a. Act of telling lies:—recumbence.

LY'|NG, a. Act of telling lies:—being recumbent.—From its. Bos Lus.

LY'|NG-LN, a. The act or state of childbirth. Samet.

LY'|NG-LY, ad. Falsely; without truth. Sherecod.

LY'|NG-LY, ad. Falsely; without truth. Sherecod.

LY'|NG-TO, a. (Naul.) Denoting the state of a ship when the sails are so arranged as to counteract each other, and prevent her progress. Hamilton.

LYRE, a. Like. Spensor. See Luss.

LYRE, Like. Spensor. See Luss.

LYMPH, (Imm) a. [lympha, L.] The liquor contained in the lymphatics; a transparent, coloriess liquor.

LYMPH, (Imm) a. [lympha, L.] Frightened to madness. [a.]

ness. [a. Lym-Ph'AT-Lp., a. [aympanata, h.] Figure to the ness. [a. Lym-Ph'AT-lp., (lim-fit'|k) n. (Anat.) An absorbent vessel which carries lymph from all parts of the body, and terminates in the thoracic duct. [†A lunatic. Shesstone.] Lym-Ph'AT-lp., a. Belating to lymph, or the vessels which convey it.—[†Mad; raving; enthusiastic. Ld. Shaftseberg 1]

CONVEY IL.—LIMME, ASSESSED, AND SUPPLY.

LYMPH'E-DUCT, M. [Aympha and ductus, L.] A vessel which conveys the lymph; a lymphatic.

LYMPHY,\* a. Containing or resembling lymph. Phren. Jour.

LYN.—CE'AN,\* a. Like a lynx; sharp-sighted. Bp. Hall.

LYNCH,\* v. a. [i. LYNCHED; pp. LYNCHINA, LYNCHED.] To condemn and execute in obedience to the decree of a multitude or mob, without a legal trial; sometimes practised in the new settlements in the south-west part of the U. S. Qu. Rev. U. S. Qu. Rev. LYNCH'ET,\* 2.

LYNCH'ET.\* A. A line of greensward which separates tracts of ploughed lands from each other. Farm. Ency. [Provincial, Eng.]
LYNCH'-LAW,\* A. An irregular and revengeful species of justice, administered by the populace or a mob, without any legal authority or trial. Brands.

LYNCH'NTE,\* A. A term anciently applied to Parian merble. Cleaveland.

blc. (Yeaveland. LYNCH'Pin, \* n. Farm. Ency. See Linchfin. LYN'DEN-T'REË, n. See Linden. LYNX, n. [L.] (Zool.) An animal of several species belonging to the cat tribe, remarkable for speed and sharp

LYNX'EFED,\* (links'id) a. Having the eyes of a lynx; sharp-sighted. Park.

LY'EATE,\*

A. (Rat.) Formed like a lyre. Farm. Ency.

 $L_{Y}^{Y} E \bar{A} T E_{x}^{*}$   $L_{X}^{Y} E \bar{A} T - E_{D}^{*}$  a. (Bot.) Formed like a lyre. Farm. Ency. LYRE, R. [lyra, L.] A musical instrument; the harp of the ancients; a musical instrument of the Egyptians Greeks, &c.:—a constellation. LYRE'-B'RD,\* n. An Australian bird. Brands.

LYRE'-SHĀPED,\* (-shāpt) a. Shaped like a lyre. Smith.
LYR', a. [lyricus, L.] Pertaining to a harp or lyre,
LYR', CAL, or to odes or poetry sung to a harp; singing

to a har, A poet who writes songs to the harp. Addison, pl. Lyric poetry. Coloridge.
LYR'1-Cigat,\* m. A lyrical construction of language. Colo-

LY'ajar, [Il'rist, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; lir'ist, P.] n. [iy-rists, L.] A musician who plays upon the lyre or harp. LYS-I-MA'SHI-4,\* n. (Bot.) Loosestrife; a genus of plants.

Hamilton,
Ly-TE'Sl-AN,\* a. Indicating the solution or termination of
a disease. Smart.
Ly-THÖG'E-NOUS,\* a. Producing stones. Lyell.
LYTH'GODE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral found in Norway

## M.

the thirteenth letter of the alphabe, is a liquid coning, songer, and has, in English, one unvaried sound,
formed by the compression of the lips; as, mins, tame,
comp; and, is proper English words, it is never mute.—
It is a numeral for 1000.—As an abbreviation, it stands
for Magister, Master, Majesty, Monster, Memoript, Medicine, Member, Meridiem, and Mundi, (world.)
MAR, n. The imaginary queen of the fairles. Shek. A slattern. Res.

(AB, w. Live second term. Ray. Ray. [Local.]
Lin, s. s. To dress carelessly. Ray. [Local.] MAR, s. s. To dress carelessly. Ray. [Local.]
MARMALE, s. s. To wrap up. Sendys. See Monta.
MAC.\* A Scotch term signifying son, preduced to many sur-

names; as, Msc Donald, &c.—It is synonymous with Fitz in England, and O in Iroland. Brande.

MAC-XD-AM-I-EL'TION,\* n. The act or art of macadamizing. Gent. Msg.

MAC-XD-AM-I-EL'TON,\* n. The act or art of macadamizing. Gent. Msg.

Mac-XD-AM-I-EL'TON,\* n. E. MACADAMIZED; pp. MACADAMIZED, TO cover, as a road or street, with stones broken into small pieces;—so named from the projector, Mac Adam. Qs. Rev.

MA-OAN'DON,\* n. (Bot.) A conference tree of Malahar Crabb.

Crass. MXO-A-RÖ'NI, n. [Fr.; massheroni, Rt.] A pasto formed chiefly of flour, and moulded into strings, used for food:

- a medley; something extravagant: - a droll; a fool; a ; fop; a coxcomb. ÄC-4-BÖ'N;-4N,\* s. Of a confused mixture ; macaronic. MAG

Richardson.

MAC-4-RÖN'IC, a. A confused heap or mixture. Cotgreva.

MAC-4-RÖN'IC, a. Applied to a kind of burlesque poetry, intermixing several inaguages, Latinixing words of vulgar use, and modernixing Latin words. Western.

MAC-4-RÖN', n. [macerva, Fr.] A kind of sweet biscuit, made of flour, almonds, eggs, and sugar:—a pert, meddling fellow; a fop; a macaroni. Dona.

MA-CAW', n. A large, beautiful species of parrot.

MA-CAW', n. A large, beautiful species of parrot.

MA-CAW'-TREE, n. A species of the palm-tree, from the nut of which palm-oil is obtained. Miller.

MAC'QO-BO'L\* n. [macouba, Fr.] A species of snuff. Adams.

MAC-CU-RU' \* n. Same as maccobay. Snart.

MACE, n. [†A club. Chaucer.] An ensign of authority carried before magistrates:—the heavier rod used in billiards:—a kind of spice, from the middle bark of the covering of

a kind of spice, from the middle bark of the covering of a aim or spice, from the middle park or the covering or the nutment.

MACE'ALE, m. Ale spiced with mace. Wiseman.

MACE'SALE, p. One who carries the mace in a proces-sion, or before a magistrate.

MACE', PRÔS, \* a. Secure against arrest. Skirley.

MA(CER, \* s. (Med.) A medicinal bark, useful in dysentory.

P. Cyc.

MAC'ER-TTE, (man'er-at) v. a. [macero, L.] [i. MACERATED, pp. MACERATED, MACERATED.] To make lean; to wear away; to mortify; to steep in water almost to solution.

MAC-ER-TION, m. [Fr.] The act of macerating, making lean, or steeping; mortification; infusion.

MAC-HAP-TION, m. A perennial plant; great cat's-tail.

MAC-HAP-TION, m. A perennial plant; great cat's-tail.

MAC-HAP-TION, m. (Gold.) An extinct mammal allied to the bear. Brands.

MACHALATEL/IAM. (MNK-A-NE/IVAN). [mik-a-vil/yan).

TOTAL'EQ-DUS, 2. (1961.) An extinct mamma amout to the bear. Branch, (mak.-p. vol'yan) [mak.-p. vol'yan) [mak.-p. vol'yan, Ja.] n. A follower of the opinions of Nicholas Machiavel, or Machiavelli, a Florentine of the fifteenth century, and author of a work entitled "The Prince:"—a refined, artful, or unprincioled politician

pled politician.

MACH-I-A-VEL'IAN, (mik-e-a-vāl'yan) a. Relating to Machiavel; crafty; subtle; roguish. Bp. Morton.

MACH-I-A-VEL-IAM, n. The principles of Machiavel, cun-

MACH!-A-A-TELBLY a. The principles of Machiavel, cunning, roguery.

MA-CHIC'O-LAT-ED,\* a. [machicouls, Fr.] (Arch.) Having prapets projecting beyond the faces of the walls, and supported by arches; having apertures or open work, as in a battlement of a wall or gate. Brands.

MACH-I-CO-LAT-ION,\* n. |macchicolatium, low L.] An opening or aperture in the parapet of a fortified building:—the act of pouring down, in old castles, heavy or burning substances, through apertures, on assailants. P. Cyc.

MACHI-NAL, or MA-CHINAL, [mak'ke-nal, S. W. J. F. Ja. K.; mish'e-nal or mak'e-nal, P.; ma-she'nal, S. M. J. F. Ja. K.; mish'e-nal or mak'e-nal, P.; ma-she'nal, S. M. J. F. Ja. (machina. L.) Balating to machines. Bailey.

MACHINATING, MACHINATED, To plan; to contrive.

MACHINATING, MACHINATED, To plan; to contrive.

MACHINE', (ma-she') n. [Rachina, L.; machine, Fr.] An artificial work which serves to apply or regulate moving power, or to produce motion; an engine; a piece of machinism. — [Supernatural agency in a poem. Addison.]

MA-CHINE', \* v. n. To be employed upon or in machinery. Dryden. [R.]

MACHI-NEEL', \* a. A large West Indian tree. Maunder.

Dyden. [R.]
MICH-I-NEEL',\* z. A large West Indian tree. Ma

Mich-1-mžel',\* a. A large West Indian tree. Mausder.

Ma-Chin'zr-y, (ma-shēn'er-e) a. Machines collectively; the works of a machine; enginery;—the superhuman beings and their actions introduced into a poem.

Ma-Chin'ing. (ma-shēn'ing) a. Denoting the machinery of a poem. Drydes.

Ma-Chin'ist, [ma-shēn'ist, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.; māk'e-nīst, K.] a. [machinists, Fr.] A constructor or director of machinery or engines.

Macieno,\* (mā-chēn'yō) a. [it.] (Mia.) A hard, silicious sandstone. Brands.

sandstone. Dranda.

#MXC'|-LEN-CY, n. Leanness. Bailey.

#MXC'|-LENT, a. [macilentus, L.] Lean. Bailey

MAC-ELW'-TREE,\* n. See Macaw-Tarr.

MAC-ELW, L, n. (mackerest, D.) A small, well-known seafish, having a streaked or spotted back;—a pander; a

MACK'ER-EL-GALE, n. A strong breeze. Dryden.
MACK'ER-EL-MINT, a. Another name of spearmint. Booth.
MACK'ER-EL-SET, n. A sky streaked or marked like a

mackerel. Mic'alla, v. a. To sell weavers' goods to shopkeepers. Belles, [faceal.]
Mi'Cl.E, v. a. (Mis..) A mineral, called elso chiestelits, found in prism-tic crystals, embedded in clay state. Breads.

MAC-LURE'ITE, \* n. (Min.) A mineral of yellowish or brown color, and vitreous justre, called also chendredite. P. Gya.

MAC-RO-BI-OT'IO, a. [ µanpos and βιός.] (Med.) Living a

iong time. Dangkiers.

Mi/ORO-OÖSM, [ms/kro-közm, S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm., mak/ro-közm, Ja. Wb.] n. [μακρός and κόσμος.] The great or whole world, or visible system, in opposition to the microcesm, or little world of men.

the microcesm, or intue worth of mean.

Mp.-OROL'O-ON, n. [µaspō; and λόγος.] Long and tedious talk, with little matter; a too diffuse style. Bullokar.

Mp.-OROM'S-TER.\* n. An instrument for measuring the distance of inaccessible objects by means of two reflec

tors. Ha

MAC-RO-PO'DI-AN,\* n. (Zoel.) A species of crustacean an

imal. P. Cya.

MXC'EQ-PDS,\* π. [μακρός and ποθς.] (Zool.) The generic name of the kangaroo. — (Ext.) A genus of beetles.

Brande of the Rangaros. — (EML) A genus of bestes.

Brande.

M\_CBO'PAN,\* n. (Zeol.) A species of decapod crustaceans; the lobster. Brande.

M\_CBO'PAO'RS,\* or M\_CCRO'PAOVS,\* a. (Zeol.) Relating to the lobster; long-tailed. P. Cya.

M\_CC-TA'TION, n. [maccatus, L.] Act of killing for sacrifice. Skuckford.

M\_CC'U-LATE, v. a. [L.] pl. MXO'V-L.M. A spot; a spot upon the skin; a spot upon the sun, moon, or planets.

MXO'U-LATE, v. a. [maculo, L.] [t. MACULATED; pp. MAC-ULATING, MACULATED.] To stain; to spot. Sir T. Elyot.

MXO'U-LATE, a. Spotted; maculated. Skale.

MXC-U-LA'TION, n. Act of maculating; stain; spot.

MXC'U-LOSE',\* a. Spotted; maculated. Bailey.

MXD, a. [mod, Goth.] Disordered in the mind; distracted; insane; crazy; raging with passion; enraged; furious.

MXD, v. a. To make mad; to madden. Dryden. [R.]

MXD, v. a. To be mad; to be furious. Milton. [E.]

MAD, R. An earthworm. Ray.

MADE, )

MAD'M, n. [madame, Fr.] The term of compliment used in address to a gentlewoman; also to ladies of every degree; a title given to a respectable, elderly lady.

MA-DAME', n. [Fr.] pl. MESDAMES, (me-dkm') Madam; ladyship; a title of respect for a married lady. Bo-

MAD'BRAIN,\* n. A giddy person; one disordered in mind.

MXD'BRAIN, a. Disordered in mind; madbrained. Stat.
MXD'BRAINED, (-brand) a. Disordered in mind; hotheaded.

MXD'CXP, n. A madman; a wild, hot-brained fellow.

MADCAP, m. A madman; a wild, hot-brained fellow.

MADCHN, (-dn) v. a. [L. MADDERED; pp. MADDERING, MADDERED.] To make mad. Thomson.

MAD'DEN, (-dn) v. n. To become mad; to act as mad.

MAD'DER, n. A plant, or the prepared root of the plant,
used as a red dye-stuff.

MADE, L. & p. from Make. See Maxz.

MAD'Z-CASS,\* n.; pl. MAD-Z-CAS-SES. A native of Madagascar. Estrakase.

MAD'Z-ESC/TION n. The act of making wat. Recom.

†MAD-E-FI-CA'TION, n. The act of making wet. Bacon.
†MAD-E-FI-CA'TION, \* n. Same as madefaction. Smart.
†MAD'E-FY, v. a. [madefio, L.] To moisten; to make

MA-DEI'RA, (ma-dê'ra or ma-dê'ra) [ma-dê'ra, Ja. K. Sm. Burland, Earnahau; ma-dê'ra, Wb.] s. A rich wine made in the island of Madeira.

MAD-RM-OI-SELLE', (mai-q-m-wa-zel') n. [Fr.] The daughter of the French king's brother;—the compellation of a young, unmarried French lady; a young lady;

tion of a young unmarited French lady; a young lady; a young girl.

MADGE-HÖÜ'LET, R. [mackette, Fr.] An owl. [R.]

MAD-HEÖÜ'LET, R. Hot-headed; full of funcies. Shak.

MAD'HÖÜSE, R. A house for lunatics, an ineane hospital

MAD'HÖÜSE, R. A house for lunatics, an ineane hospital

MAD'LY, R. (Bot.) A genus of composite plants of America, useful as a source of vegetable oil. Brands.

[MAD'LY, ad. With madness; Lil Wet; moist; dropping. Bailey.

MAD'LY, ad. With madness; furiously; wildly.

MAD'MAN, R.; pl. MAD'MEN. A man void of reason; a

maniac.

maniac MAD'NESS, m. Violent and confirmed insanity; want of reason; frenzy; lunacy, distraction; fury; wildness;

TREE

rage

MA-DONNA, m. [Sp.] Same as madonna.

MA-DONNA, n. [k.] pl. MA-DONNAS. Madam:—a
name given to pictures of the Virgin Mary.

MADES-PORE,\* m. [madréport, Fr.] A submarine substance like coral, inhabited by a small animal; a genuof corals, but generally applied to all the corals distinguished by superficial, star-shaped cavities. Lysil.

MAD'SE-PO-EITE,\* m. (Min.) A species of columnar
carbonate of time, found in Norway and Greenland.

Records.

Caronace or time, sound in Norway and Greenand.

Brands, or MXD'R-RR, [mad-ver, Ja. We. don; midd-re-ver, E. Sa.] s. [Fr.] (ML engineering) A thick plank armed with iron plants, having a cavity sufficient to receive the mouth of a petard when charged, with which it is applied against a gate or any thing intended to be

broken down : - a long plank used in sapping and min-

reason. Ash.

Mid/wort, (mid/wirt) n. A perennial plant;—called
also mad-apple.

Mill. N. A singular genus of birds found
in New South Wales; the lyre-bird or lyre-tail. P. Cyc.

Mill. F. TO'SO. [mis-9-15'85, K.; mis-9-15'25, Sm.; mis-15'25, Ja.] ad. [it.] (Mus.) With grandeur, strength, and firmness.

†MXF'FLE, v. n. [maffelsn, Teut.] To stammer. Barret. †MXF'FLER, n. A stammerer. Ainsworth. MXG'A-LAIZE,\* n. (Min.) A shining mineral like antimo-

mAG\*,-Laize; \*\* (Just) A summy minoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag aminoral mag a in London in 1731.

MIG-A-ZIN'ER, n. A writer for a magazine. Goldenuth. †MIG-BOTE,\* n. (Law) In ancient times, a compensation

for murdering one's kinsman. Whishaw.

MXG'DA-LEN,\* n. An inmate of a female penitentiary. Fo.

MAG-DA-LEN, \*n. An inmate of a remaie penitentiary. Fo. Qu. Rev. Qu. Rev. MAG-DA'LE-ÖN, \*n. (Med.) A roll of plaster or salve. Crabb. MAG-E, (māj) n. [magus, L.; mage, Fr.] A magician; a magian. Spenser.
MAG-EL-LAN'1C, \*a. Applied to three nebulæ in the southern hemisphere, named after Magellan, who first discovern hemisphere, named after Magellan, who first discovern hemisphere.

ered them. Brands.

Mered them. Brande.

MAG-G10'AR,\* (ma-jo're) a. [It.] (Mus.) Greater. Crabb.

MAG-G0T, n. A worm or grub, particularly the egg of the green or blue fly, which turns into a fly. Ray. A whim; caprice, odd fancy. Skak.

MAG-G0T-I-MESS, n. The state of abounding with maggots.

MAG-G0T-Y-HEAD'RD, a. Having a head full of fancies.

MAG-G0T-Y-HEAD'RD, a. Having a head full of fancies.

MA'G1, n. pl. [L.] Wise men of the East: — a caste of priests among the Persians and Medes: — magians; magicians.

MA'G1-AN, a. Relating to the magi or magians, one of a caste of hereditary priests among the ancient Magi, one of a caste of hereditary priests among the ancient Medes and Persians. Dr. Campbell.

MA'G1-N-ISM,\* n. The doctrines of the Magi. Smart.

sians. Dr. Campoett.
Mi/cj.-N.-ISM.\* n. The doctrines of the Magi. Smart.
Mi/cj. n. [magna, L.] The art practised by the Magi;
the art of putting in action the power of spirits, or the
occult powers of nature; sorcery; onchantment.
Mi/cj. a. [magnass, L.] Done or produced by magic;
Mi/cj.-Cil., proceeding from magic, enchanted, necro-

mantic.

mante.

MAG'I-CAL-LY, ad. By magic or enchantment.

MAG'I-CAL-LY, ad. By magic or enchantment.

MAG'I-CAL-LY, ad. By magic; an enchanter; a necromancer.

MAG'IC-LXN'TERN,\* n. An optical instrument by means
of which small pain.ed figures are magnified at pleasure on the walls of a dark room. Fyancs.

MAGUL-2 n. A gelatinous compound of linseed oil and

ure on the wails of a dark room. Francis.

Magile, \*n. A gelatinous compound of linseed oil and
mastic varnish, used by artists as a vehicle for colors.

Brande.—Written also magulph and magulph.

Mid-1-10s,\* n. (Zood.) A genus of testaceous mollusks;

mAG'-LUS,\* n. (2001) A genus of testaceous moliusas; a gastropod. Brands.

MA-SIS'TER,\* n. [L.] Contracted to Master, Mister, or Mr., a title of power or authority. An appellation given, in the middle ages, to persons of scientific or literary distinction; equivalent to the modern title of Doctor. Brande.

Brande.

MAG-13-TE'RI-AL, a. [magister, L.] Pertaining or suitable to a master, authoritative; domineering; lordly; majestic; lofty; arrogant; proud; insolent; despotic.—(Alchemy) Prepared, as a magistery.

MAG-13-TE'RI-AL-LY, ad. In a magisterial manner.

MAG-13-TE'RI-AL-LY, ad. In a magisterial manner.

MAG-13-TE'RI-AL-LY, ad. In a magisterial manner.

MAG-13-TE'RI-AL-LY, a. [magisterium, L.] (Alchemy) A powder, or precipitate, produced by the dilution of certain solutions with water.

MAG-13-TRA-CY, n. [magisterium, L.] Office or dignity of a magistrate; the body of magistrates.

MAG-13-TRA-LY, n. Asovereign medicine. Buston.

MAG-13-TRAL, n. A sovereign medicine. Buston.

MAG-13-TRAL-I, n. A sovereign medicine. Buston.

MAG-13-TRAL-I-TY, n. Despotic authority in opinions. Beseen.

MAG-IS-TRAT'I-CAL, \* 4. Relating to a magistrate Mac

MAG'IS-TRAT-URE, \* s. The office or dignity of a magis-

MAG'IS-TRAT-URR,\* a. The office or dignity of a magistrate; the body of magistrates. West. Rec. [R.]
MAG'MA,\* a. [L.] A crude mixture of mineral or organic matters in a thin pasty state. Urs.
MAG'NA SHAR'TA, (mig'ng-kik'ta) a. [L.] (English history) The "Great Charter of the Realm," signed by King John, in 1215, and confirmed by his successor, Henry III. †MAG-NAL']-TY, a. [magnalia, L.] A great thing; something great. Browne.
MAG-NA-NM/1-TY, a. Greatness of mind: bravary: aleva-

MXG-NA -NIM'I-TY, m. Greatness of mind; bravery; eleva-

tion of soul, magnanimous disposition; generosity.

MAG-NAN'I-MOÜS, (mag-nan'e-mus) a. [magnanmus, L.]

Great of mind; elevated in sentiment noble; generous

Great of mind; elevated in sentiment noble; generous liberal; brave.

MAG-NAV; MODS-LY, ad. With magnanimity; bravely.

MAG'NATE, \* n. [magnus, L.; magnates, pl., low L.] pl.

MAG'NATE, \* n. [magnus, L.; magnates, pl., low T.] pl.

MAG'NATE, \* n. [magnus, L.; magnates, pl., low T.] pl.

MAG'NATE, \* (magnes, L.) magnet.

MAG-NE'S, n. [L.] Magnet. Spenser. See MAGNET.

MAG-NE'S, \* 1. [L.] Magnet. Spenser. See MAGNET.

MAG-NE'S, \* 1. [L.] a white, tasteless, earthy substance, gently purgative, used in medicine.

MAG-NE'S, \* 1. [Magnet. Spenser. See MAGNET.

MAG-NE'S, \* 1. [Magnet. Spenser. See MAGNET.

MAG-NE'S, \* 1. [Magnet. Spenser. See MAGNET.

MAG-NE'S, \* 1. [Magnet. Spenser. See MAGNET.

MAG-NE'S, \* 1. [Magnet. Spenser. See MAGNET.

MAG'NETE, \* n. (Magnet.) Carbonate of magnesia, or native magnesia. Brande.

MAG'NETE, \* [magnes, L.] The loadstone; one of the oxides of iron, which possesses peculiar properties, and attracts iron.

tracts iron.

MAG-NET'IC, } a. Relating to the magnet or magnetism;
MAG-NET'I-CAL, containing magnetism; having power
to attract; attractive.

to attract; attractive.

MAG-NET'|-CAL-LY, ad. By the power of attraction.

MAG-NET'|-CAL-LY, ad. By the power of attraction.

MAG-NET'|CO-NESS, n. Magneticalness. Waterhouse.

MAG-NET'|CS,\* n. pl. The principles or acience of magnet

sm. Sm

ISIN. Smart. MAG'NET-15M, n. [magnétisme, Fr.] The science which investigates the phenomena presented by natural and artificial magnets, and the laws by which they are connected: — power of attraction.

MAG'NET-15T,\* n. One versed in magnetism. Qu. Rev.

MAG-NET-1-ZA'TION,\* n. Act of magnetizing. Jour. of

Science MÄG'NET-ĪZE,\* v. a. [i. MAGNETIZED; pp. MAGNETIZING, MAGNETIZED.] To impregnate or imbue with magnetism.

Rrande. ANG'NET-IZ-ER,\* n. He or that which magnetizes. P. Cyc. MAG-NE/TO-E-LEC-TRIC'| TY,\* n. That branch of natural philosophy which is established on the ascertained fact, that magnetism and electricity have certain principles in

common. Faraday.

MAG-NE'TO-MŌ'TOR,\* n. A voltaic series of two or more large plates, employed to exhibit electro-magnetic phenomena. Brands.

MAG'NI-FI-A-BLE, a. That may be magnified or extolled. MAG-NIF'I-A-BLE, a. That may be magnified or extolled.

MAG-NIF'I-C, \(\lambda\). Imagnificus, L. Great; noble; illus

MAG-NIF'I-CAL, \(\lambda\) trious; grand. Fulke.

MAG-NIF'I-CAT,\* n. [L.] The song or thanksgiving of the

Virgin Mary. Gent. Mag.

MAG-NIF'I-CATE, v. a. To praise or commend highly

Magnetical.

Marston.

MAG-NIF-I-CA'TION,\* n. The act of magnifying. Coloridge.

MAG-NIF-I-CENCE, n. [magnificentia, L.] State of being magnificent; grandeur of appearance; splendor, pomp.

MAG-NIF'I-CENCE, a. Grand in appearance; splendid; pompous; fond of splendor; showy; majestic.

MAG-NIF'I-CENT-LY, ad. With magnificence; splendidly.

MAG-NIF'I-CENT-LY, ad. With magnificen; an extoller MAG-NIF-I-ER, n. He or that which magnifies; an extoller MAG-NIF-I-R, n. He or that which magnifies; an extoller NIG-NIF-I-R, n. and NIF-I-LY, n. a. [magnifice, L.] [L. MAGNIFIED]. PM. MAGNIFIED, TO make great; to exaggerate, to increase the bulk to the eye, as by a convex glass, to praise greatly; to extol highly, to exalt, to elevate; to raise in pride or pretension. [† v. n. To have effect: a cant use. Spectator.]

Speciator.]
MXG'NI-FT-ING,\* p. a. That magnifies; making great.
MXG'NI-FT-ING-GLES,\* n. A glass that magnifies. Hali-

MAG-NIL'O-QUÊNCE, n. [magniloquents, L.] Pompous or lofty language; boasting.
MAG-NIL'O-QUÊNT,\* a. Big in words: lofty in speech. Ec.

M.G-NIL'O-QUENT-LY,\* ed. With pompous language. Ec. Rev.

MAG-NIL'O-QUOUS,\* a. Big in words; magniloquent Smart.
MAG-NILTUDE, n. [magnilude, L.] Greatness; grandeur;
comparative size or bulk. "
MAG-NO'Lj-4, n. A tree and shrub, of several species, of

1:14 MAJ

MAHA-RAT'TAS,\* (ma-rat'tax) s. pl. Natives of Maharatta

MAHA-RAT 1.070 (1972).

Restrained to the second coin answering to the second coin. Crobb.

MA-BUS'4-NY, s. A bard, reddish wood, from the tropical parts of America, valued for cabinet furniture.

MA-HOM'8-DAN, s. A Mahometan. See Mahomatan.

MA-HOM'8-DAN, s. A fullower or disciple of Mahomet; a Mohammedan; a Musuulman; — written also Mohammed which and

Mohammedan; a Museutman; — wratten also monamus-DAR, which see.

MA-HOM'S-TAN, a. Relating to Mahomet or Mahometans,

MA-HOM'S-TAN-ISM, m. The religion of Mahometans, or the religion taught by Mahomet and contained in the Al-coran; Mehammedanssm.

MA-HOM'S-TAN-IZR, v. a. To render conformable to Ma-hometaniam. Secialarus

волисилым, заславатые
МА'НО-МЕТ-ІЗМ, в. Prideoux.
МА-НОМ'ЕТ-ІЗМ, в. Prideoux.
МА-НОМ'ЕТ-ВУ, п. Sir T. Herbert. See Манометанням.
МА-НОМ'ЕТ-ІЗМ, в. Forsham.
МА-НОМ'ЕТ-ІЗТ, п. See Манометан. Fulls.
МА-НОМ'€ т. А. Turkish ship of great burden. Crabb.
†МА'НООМЪ, в. A contemptuous name formerly used for

pma-Hound, s. A contemptuous same tormerly used for Mahomet; sometimes also for the devil. Skallon. 
†M4-HUM's-тан, в. See Mahometan. Cols. 
Ma'tah,\* (mā'ysa) в. (Zool.) A tribe of brachyurous crustaceans. P. Cyc. 
Mally, (mād) в. An unmarried woman; a virgin; a female servant; a female; a maiden. 
Mālly.\* a. Female; as, "a maid-covant," "a maid-child."

Main'En, (ma'dn) n. An unmarried woman; a virgin; a maid:— a washing machine: — a sharp-edged instrument formerly used in Scotland for beheading criminals.

Main'En, (ma'dn) a. Relating to or consisting of virgina; fresh; new; unused; unpolluted. [†Strong; impregnable, as a castle. Warton.]

Main'En, (ma'dn) v. n. 'To act like a maiden. Bp. Hall.

Main'En-As-alze',\* n. (Law) An assize at which no person is condemned to death. Hamilton.

MAID'EN-HAIR, (ma'dn-har) n. A delicate and beautiful

MAID'EN-HAIR, (Ma'Gh-nar) n. A desicate and neautitate forn; adiantum.

MAID'EN-HÉAD, (mā'dh-hēd) n. Virginity; maidenhood.

(MAID'EN-HÖDE, (mā'dh-hēd) n. Maideahood.

MAID'EN-HÖDE, (mā'dh-hēd) n. The state of a maid; virginity; virgin purity; freedom from contamination; fresh-

grany; vargin purny; necession from contamination; invariances.

Mildyn-Linkes, (me'dn-lik) a. Maidenly. More.

Mildyn-Linkes, (mi'dn-lo-nis) n. The behavior of a maiden; pertleness; modesty. Shormood.

Mildyn-Lin, (mi'dn-lo) n. An herb. discoverth.

Mildyn-Lin, (mi'dn-lo) a. Like a maid. Shelten.

Mildyn-Lin, (mi'dn-lo) ad. Like a maid. Shelten.

Mildyn-Link, (mi'dn-lo) ad. Like a maid. Shelten.

Mildyn-Link, (mi'dn-lo) ad. Like a maid. Shelten.

Mildyn-Link, (mi'dn-lo) ad. Like a maid. Shelten.

Mildyn-Link, (mi'd-mi'ro-no) [mid-mi'ro-no. Shelt.

Mildyn-gran, Sm. R.] n. A kind of dance; the queen of May; a buffoon or boy dressed in gri's clothes to dance a Morris dance; a maikis.

Mildy-pllz, a. Pale like a sick virgin. Shelt.

Mildy-pllz, a. Pale like a sick virgin. Shelt.

Mildy-pllz, a. Pale like a sick virgin. Shelt.

Mildy-pllz, a. Pale like a sick virgin. Shelt.

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Mildy-pllz, a. Pale like a sick virgin.

Mildy-pllz, a. Pale like a sick virgin.

Mildy-pllz, a. Pale like a sick virgin.

Mildy-pllz, a. Pale like a sick virgin.

Mildy-pllz, a. Pale like a sick

nooters. -- North of Engiand.]

MAIL, v. c. [i. MAILED; gs. MAILED.] To arm defensively; to cover, as with armor: -- to bundle in a wrapper: -- to send by mell.

MAIL/4-BLE.\* c. That may be mailed or carried in the mail.

mail. storist, MAIL-CÔACH, n. A coach which carries the mail. Seert. MAILER, n. A silver halfpenny of the time of Henry V. Orabs.

| MAILED, (mild) a. [maslen, Tout.] Spotted; spenkled

great beauty, usually with evergreen leaves and large, fragrant flowers.

Mis'97-Fir., s. See Magriz.

Mis'97-Fir., s. See Magriz.

Mis'97-Pir., s. See Magriz.

Mis'97-Pir., s. See Magriz.

Mis'97-Pir., s. See Magriz.

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Mis'97-Pir., s. See Magriz.

Mis'97-Pir., s. See Magriz.

main, s. The gross; the bulk; the greater part; the sum; the whole:—the ocean; the great sen, as distinguished from bays and rivers:—the continent, as distinguished from neighboring islands:—a great duct, as distinguished from smaller ones:—a ditch:—violence; force:—a hand at dice:—a cockfighting match:—a hamper.

Mann, BOD-Y, s. The second line or corps of an army

MAIN'-BOOM,\* s. The spar of a small vessel on which the mainsail is extended. Booth.

MAIN'-HAMP-ER, \* n. A hand-banket to carry grapes to the

pross. Crebb.

MAIN'LAND, n. A continent. Spensor.

MAIN'LLY, ad. Chiefly; principally, greatly; mightily.

MAIN'LET, n. (Maul.) The chief or middle mest.

MAIN'OR, n. (Less) A thing stolen by a thief and found in
his hands. Whishes.

aus names. of Ausken.

MAI-NOT/TI,\* {n. pl. The natives of Maina in Greece.

MAI-NOTXE,\* } Earnahese.

MAIN'PER-NA-BLE. a. (Lose) Ballable; that may be belied.

MAIN'PER-NOE. n. (Lose) One to whom a mean is delivered out of prison or custody on becoming bound for his appearance; annext. belt

pearing; surety; bail.

MAIN'PRISE, a. [main and pris, Fr.] (Law) Delivery into
the custody of a friend upon security given for appearance, bail.

MAIN'PRISE, (man'pris.) v. a. [i. maintressed; pp. maintressed, maintressed.] (Low) To take into custody and give surety for appearance; to bail.

MAIN'SAIL, n. The principal sail of a ship; the sail of the

mainmast

MAIN'SHEET, n. The mpe attached to the lower corner of the maintail. Dryden. MAIN'SWEAR, (man'swar) v. a. (Law) To swear falsely.

MAIN-TAIN', (man-tan' or man-tan') v. a. [maintenir, Fr.]
[i. maintained; pp. maintaining, maintained.] To preserve; to keep, to defend; to assert, to sustain; to vindicate; to justify; to continue; to keep up, to sup-

MAIN-TAIN', (man-tan') v. s. To assert as a tenet. Dryden.
MAIN-TAIN', =BLE, (man-tan'a-bi) a. Defi-ssible; justifiabiLAIN-TAIN'BE, (man-tan'ex) a. Supporter; cherisher.
MAIN-TAIN'OB, \* s. (Law) One who maintains or seconds
a cause depending between others by furnishing money,
&cc. Whishes.

MAIN'TEN-ANCE, [mān'ton-ans, P. J. E. F. Sm. R.; mōn'ton-ans, S. W.] s. [Fr.] The act of maintaining; livelihood; subsistence; support; defence, supply of the necessaries of life; sustenance.—(Less) An officious intermeddling in a suit by assisting either party with money r other

or otherwise.

Min'Tôp, s. (Nust.) The top of the mainmast.

Min'Tôp, s. (Nust.) The top of the mainmast.

Min'Tâp, s. (Nust.) The yard of the mainmast.

Min'Tâp, s. (Nust.) The yard of the mainmast.

Min'Tâp, s. (mās'try) s. Mistress. Cheaser.

Min'Tâp, (mās) s. A plant and grain; Indian corn. — (Botanical name, see seeps.)

Min'Jap-Târ'j-Ca, l., a. Majestic. Poeseks.

Min'Jap-Târ'j-Ca, l., a. Majestic. Poeseks.

Majāp'j-Ca, l., grand; imperial; regal; stately; pormpous; splendid; sublime; elevated; lofty; magnificent.

Majāp'j-Ca, l. Mins, l. With dignity; with grandeur.

Majāp'j-Ca, l. Mins, l. Majesty. Oldenburg.

Majāp'j-Ca, l. Mins, l. Majesty. Oldenburg.

Majāp'j-Ca, mins, l. Majesty. (Didenburg.)

MA-JES-710-NESS,
MA-JES-720-NESS,
MA-JES-725, (mid-jes-te) n 'majestas, L.] Dignity; grandeur; greatness of appearance; power; sovereignty; magnificance; elevation of manner; the style or title of deur; gree magnifican

magnificance; elevation of manner; the style or title of kings and queens.

MAJOR, a. [L.] Greater in number, quantity, or extent; greater in dignity.—(Lagie) The mejor term, in a syllogism, is the predicate of the conclusion; the major premise is that which contains the major term.

MAJOR, a. He who is greater or older.—(Mil.) A field offer, next is rank above a captain and helses a licutenati-colonel. [A mayor of a town.]—(Lagie) The first proposition of a syllogism, containing some genomity.

MAJORANY, a (St. Laborti') a. [Fr.] Bishright; a privilege inherited by bith; the right of succession to property according to any. Brands.

cording to age. Brands.
MI'10B-47E, n. The office of major; majority. Bestl
†MLJ-0R-A'T10N, n. Increase; calargement. Bessn.

MA-IOR/CAR,\* n A native of the island of Majorca. Earn-

\*\*MATOR-DO'NO, n. [major downs, L.] The master of a house, ene who holds occarionally a station in a house next to the master, a steward.—In the courts of kings, in the middle ages, a great officer of the palace. Brends. MATOR-QEN'ER-AL, a. A mijitary efficer, next to a lieutenant-general. Huma.

tenant-general. Hums.
MA'JOR-GEN'ER-AL-SHIP,\* n. The office of a major-gen-

eral. Qu. Rev

MA-JON-(-TY, M. The state of being greater; the greater aumber; the part of any number which is greater than the other part, or than the sum of all the other parts; the excess of the greater part of a number above the other part or parts.—A plurality is the greatest of the several part or parts.—A puntasy is the greatest of the several numbers or parts into which any number may be divided; whereas a majority is a number greater than the sum of all the other parts.—Full age; the state or condition of a person at full age; end of minority:—the rank or of-

all the other parts. —Full age; the state or condition of a person at full age; end of minority: — the rank or office of a major

AJUSCULE.\* n.; pl. MAJUSCULES. [maynecule liters, L.]

(In diplomatice or ancient manuscripts) Capital letters, such as were used in ancient manuscripts. Hamston.

MAR'A-BLE, a. Effectible; feasible Cotyravs. [R.]

MARE, v. a. [i. MADN; pp. MARING, MADN.] To create; to form; to compose; to produce or effect; to perform; to cause; to keep; to force; to obsastrain; to compel; to reach; to gain. — To make eway, to destroy; to transfer. — To make account of, to esteem. — To make free with, to treat without ceremony. — To make good, to maintain; to fulfil; to accomplish. — To make light of, to consider as of no consequence. — To make love, to court. — To make merry, to feast. — To make much of, to cherish. — To make on; to consider: to account; to esteem; to cherish. — To make over, to transfer; to place with trustees. — To make sor, to consider as certain; to secure. — To make up, to get together; to reconcile; to compose; to repair; to shape; to supply; to make less deficient; to compensate; to balanse; to settle; to adjust; to accomplish; to conclude; to complete. — To make sut, to increase the quantity of sail. — To make sut, to increase the quantity of sail. — To make sut-or more with the stern forement. — To make sur-or more with the stern forement. (Nate.) 10 mass the unnity of sail. — To make stern-way, to recrease the quantity of sail. — To make stern-way, to retreat or move with the stern foremost. — To make water, to leak, by letting in water.

MARE, v. n. To tend; to travel; to contribute; to have effectively.

fect, to operate; to act as a proof, or argument, or cause; to show; to appear; to compose. — To make away with, to destroy; to kill; to make away. — To make bold, to presume; to use freedom. — To make for, to advantage; to favor. — To make up for, to compensate: to be instead of. — To make with, to concur. MAKE, n. Form; structure; shape; texture; nature. [† A

MAKE, n. Form; structure; shape; texture; nature. [† A companion; a mate. Speaser.]

MĀKE'BĀTE, n. A breeder of quarrels. Sidney.
†MĀKE'LĒSS, a. Matchless; without a mate. Shak.
MĀKE'BĀCE, n. Peacemaker; reconciler. Skak.
MĀKE'RĀCE, n. One who makes; the Creator.
MĀKE'RHĬFT,\* n. An expedient adopted to serve a present purpose of turn: a temporary substitute. Ed. Rev.
MĀKE'WEIGHT, (māk'wāt) n. That which assists to make up weight, or that contributes to something not sufficient of itself.

of itself.

MAL', No. m. Composition; structure; form; formation.

MAL, \*\*stale, L.; mol, Fr.] A prefix. See Malm.

MAL', \*\*col, \*\*Tone', \*\*n. A kind of peach; melocoton. Kenrick.

MAL', \*\*col, \*\*Tone', \*\*n. A kind of peach; melocoton. Kenrick.

MAL', \*\*col, \*\*n. (\*\*Lak.) A serricorn bestle. Brande.

MAL', \*\*col, \*\*Limi, \*\*n. (\*\*Lak.) A serricorn bestle. Brande.

MAL', \*\*col, \*\*Limi, \*\*n. (\*\*Lim.) A variety of green augite. Brande.

MAL', \*\*col, \*\*Limi, \*\*n. (\*\*Lim.) A variety of green augite. Brande.

MAL', \*\*col, \*\*Limi, \*\*n. (\*\*lim.) A variety of green augite. Brande.

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MXL-A-CÖS'TO-MOUS,\* c. Soft-jawed, as fish. Sucincon.

MXL-Δ-CÖS'TRΔ-CXN,\* n. [μαλακός and δοτρακον.] (Zeol.)

A species of crustacean. Brands.

A species of crustacean. Breads.

MXL-A-D-MIN-18-TEA'7100N, n. See MALEADMINISTRATION.

MXL'A-DY, n. [maladis, Fr.] An illness; a disease; a distemper; disorder.

M/LA-TD-R\* [L.] "In bad faith": — with a design to deceive. Macdennel.

MLI'A-A, n. A wine from Malaga in Spain.
MALIA-PLA, n. (Med.) A position. Brands.
MALIA-PLA IN SE, n. pl. [L.] "Evils in themselves." See
MALUH IN SE.

Malter is Sa.

Militan-Der. s. [malendre, Pr.] pl. Militan-Ders. A disease in the feet of horses. See Mallinders.

Militan-Ders. s. Saccy; impudent; quick with impudence; aprightly; without respect or decency. She Militaners, as impudently; saucily "tellos. [k.] Militaners. s. Quality of being malapert.

MXL-XP-RO-POS', (msi-in-pro-po') ad. [mai d propos, Fr.]
Umensonably; unsuitably. Dryden.
ML-LAR, a. [maia, L.] Belonging to the cheek. Smart.
ML-L'R1,-A. a. [maie aris, k.] An exhalation from marshy
districts, which produces intermittent fever or disease; a
noxious exhalation. Brands.
M\_LL-X'R1-Obs,\* a. Relating to or containing malaria. Ed.

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MAI E. a. [Fr.] Of the sex that begets young; not female:
—applied to a screw with a spiral thread.

MALE, n. The he of any species.

MALE, [mail, S. P. Ja. E. Sn. R. Scott. Kenrick: māl, W. J.

F.] [maie, L.; mai, Fr.] A prefix from the Latin, which, in composition, signifies it or evil. This syllable, as a prefix, is atmost always pronounced short; and the e, which is sunk in the pronunciation, is often omitted in the orthography. Dr. Webster spells this prefix mail: but almost all other lexicographers spell it male. There are words in which male has the same origin and meaning; but the letters are not so esparable as to have the charac-

words in winds make has the same origin and meaning; but the letters are not so esparable as to have the cheracter of a prefix; as, malginator.

MALE-4D-MIN-18-TRA/TION, s. Bad management of affairs.

MALE-6ON-FOR-MA/TION, s. A. An ill or defective conformation. Smart.— Written also malconformation.

MALE/ON-TENT, s. One who is dissatisfied.— Written

also malcontent.

also malcontent.

MXLE-CON-TENT,
MXLE-CON-TENT,
MXLE-CON-TENT/ED-17, ad. With discontent.

MXLE-CON-TENT/ED-17, ad. With discontent.

MXLE-CON-TENT/ED-NESS, n. Discontentedness. Spectator
iMXLE-DI/CEN-CY, n. [malcolicents. L.] Repreachful
speech. Atterbury.
iMXL-E-DI/CENT, a. Speaking repreachfully. Sir E. Sandys.
iMXL-E-DICT/ED, a. Accursed. Bailey.

MXL-E-DICT/ED, a. Accursed. Bailey.

MXL-E-DICT/ED, n. [malcolicio, L.] A curse; execuation,
denunciation.

denunciation MAL-E-FAC'TION, w. A crime; an offence. Shak [R.]

MAL-E-FAC'TOR, m. An offender against law; a criminal;

a culprit; a felon; a convict.

MALE-FEA'9ANCE,\* [māl-fē/zṣns, K. Wb.; māl-fā/zṣns,
Sm.] n. (Law) Evil doing; an evil deed Whuhano.

†MA-LEF/IC, a. [malefonz, L.] Mischievous; hurtful. Bai-

ley.

†MÅL'E-FICE, (mäl'e-fis) n. [Fr., sorcery.] An evil act or deed. Chaucer.

MA-LEF'-CENCE,\* n. Active ill-will; injury. Mannder. [R. MA-LEF'-CENT, a. [malaficus, L.] Wicked; doing evil Burks. [R.]

†MÄLE-FI"CI-ĀTE, (mäl-e-fish'e-āt) v. a. To bewitch

MAL-E-FI-CI-A'TION, (mal-o-fish-o-a'shun) n. Witchcrast

MALE-FI-CI-A'TION, (mai-o-isso-a-senun) m. Wiscocram
Bp. Hall.

MALE-FOR-MA'TION,\* m. Ill or wrong formation. Good.

iM-LiE's (ine. m. imaleagum, Fr.] An evil contrivance
guile; deceit. Misso.

MALE-O'DOR,\* m. A bad odor or smell. Qs. Rev.

MALE-PRAC'TICE, m. Practice contrary to rules; bad conduct.—Written also malpractice.

MALE-SFIR'IT-FD, c. Having the spirit of a man. B

lorseon.

†MAL/ET, n. [malette, Fr.] A budget; a portmanteau. Shel-

LOW.
MALE-TREAT', v. c. [i. MALETREATED; pp. MALETREATING,
MALETREATED.] To treat ill; to abuse. See Maltreat
MALE-TREAT'MENT, m. Ill usage. See Maltreatment.

MALETREATED.] To treat III; to subse. See MALTREAT MANDET, m. III sage. See MALTREATMENT. MA-LEV'O-LENGE, m. III-will; malignity; malice. MA-LEV'O-LENT, a. [malsockes, L.] III-disposed towards others; wishing ill; malicous; malignant. MA-LEV'O-LENT-LY, ad. Malignantly; with III-will. MA-LEV'O-LENT-LY, ad. Malignantly; with III-will. (MA-LEV'O-LENT-LY, ad. Malignantly; with III-will. (MA-LEV'O-LOUS, a. Malevolent: malicious. Warburten. MA'LIC, a. (Chem.) Derived from applies; as, "made acid." Brande.

Way (row /mk/in) m. [makkes. Fr.] A wicked intention to do

Brands.
ML'10E, (mil'ja) n. [malies, Fr.] A wicked intention to do injury; badness of design; deliberate mischief; ill intention; malignity; ill-will; spite.
iMLL'10E, v. a. To regard with ill-will. Spensor.
iMLL'10E, v. a. To regard with ill-will. Spensor.
iMLL'10ENO,\* n. [malikeks, Sp.] Mischief; injustice. Smart.
MA-LI'(10Us, (mp-lish'us) a. [malicleax, Fr.] Full of malice; partaking of malice; ill-disposed; intending ill;
malignant; malevolent.
MA-LI'(010Us-LY, (mp-lish'us-le) ad. With malice or malignant.

Ha-Li''Oloys-wiss, (ms-l'sh'ys-nis) a Malice; maligalty.
MA-LiGN', (ms-lin') a. [msdigas, Fr.] Having malice and envy; unhverable; iii-disposed; malicious; malignant, fatal; postilential.

MA-LIGN', (ma-lin') e. a. [a maligned; pp. malifoning, malifoning.] To regard with envy or malice; to burt; to harm; to defame; to vilify.

[MA-LIGN', (ma-lin') v. a. To entertain malice. Millon.

MA-LIGN', MA-T.Q, v. Malevolence; malice; unfavorable-ness; destructive tendency; malignity.

MA-LIGN', MANT. a. [makingase, L.] Partaking of malice and envy; malign; envious; malicious. — (Med.) Hostile to life, threatening death to the patient; as, makignast fevers.

MA-LIGN', A. A. A malevolent person: — a term applied to Cavaluers by the Purtans in the time of Cromwell.

MA-LIGN', A. A. (Malin') a. One who maligna.

MA-LIGN', TY, v. [malin', tr), a. One who maligna.

MA-LIGN', TY, v. [malin', tr) if destructive tendency; evilness of nature.

MA-LIGN', LY, (ma-lin', tr), a. Enviously; with ill-will.

MA-LIN', LY, (ma-lin', tr), a. makigner, Fr.] (Mil.) Sickly; lingering; being long in recovering health. Ed. Rev. 1839.

1839.

ML/KIN, (maw'kin) s. A kind of mop made of clouts for sweeping ovens; a frightful figure of clouts dressed up; a dirty wench. See Mainwanian.

Mill., [måll, P. J. E. Ja. Wb.; mål, S. W. F. Sm.; mål or måwl, E.] s. [sselleus, L.] A kind of hammer or beetle; a heavy wooden hammer, a mallet.

Mill., [mål, S. P. Sm. Wb.; mål, W. E. Ja.; mål or måwl, E.] s. A public walk. — Pall Mall, a street in London, is pronounced pål sell. W. & Sm.

Mill. s. a. [it malled : sm. Malling, Malling.] To heat of

probounces per men. rr. c. om.

MALL, v. d. [t. malled; pp. malling, malled.] To beat or
atrike with a mail; to maul.

MAL'LARD, n. [malert, Fr.] The drake of the wild duck.

Skak.

MAL-LE-A-BIL';-TY, m. Quality of being malleable.

MAL-LE-A-BIL';-TY, m. Quality of being malleable.

MAL-LE-A-BILE, a. [malléable, Fr.] Capable of being spread, extended, or drawn out by being beaten with a hammer.

MAL-LE-A-BILE-NESS, m. Malleability; duretility.

MAL-LE-A-TIO, M. a. [i. MALLEATED, pp. MALLEATING, MALLEATED.] To beat with a hammer; to hammer.

MAL-LE-A-TION, m. [old Fr.] Act of beating or hammering.

MAL-LETT, m. [mallet, Fr.] A wooden hammer. Boyle.

MAL-LIN-DE-RS, m. pl. A disease in horse's feet. Loudon.

MAL-LOW, m.; pl. MAL-LOWS, An annual plant.—Seldom used but in the plural form.

MAL-MESY. (mäm-Nes) m. A luscious white wine, prepared.

Milm'sEy, (mim'ze) s. A luscious white wine, prepared in various places, particularly in the island of Madeira, but originally from Malvana in the Morea:—a rich sort

of grape.

MALOPE,\* s. (Bet.) A genus of malvaceous plants. P. Cyc.

MAL-PLb, H.-A,\* s. (Bet.) The Barbadoes cherry; a genus
of plants. Hamilton.

of plants. Hamilton.

MALT, a. Grain, commonly barley, steeped in water and made to germinate, then dried on a kun.

MALT, (mall) v. a. [i. MALTRD; pp. MALTENG, MALTED.] To make into malt. —v. n. To become malt.

MALT, a. Made of or containing malt. Gest. Mag. (MALTALENT, n. Ill humor; spicen Chaucer.

MALT DRINK, z. Beverage made of malt. Floyer.

MALT DRINK, z. Bed dust or remains of malt.

MALTERY, a. sing. & pl. A native or natives of Malta.

Marrow.

Murrey.

Mal-Test', a. Belonging to Malta. Gent. Mag.

Mal-Test', a. Belonging to Malta. Gent. Mag.

Mal-Test's a. (Min.) A floor on which malt is dried.

Mal-Test's a. (Min.) A mineral pitch; a soft, glutinous substance. Ure.

substance. Ure.
MALT'HÖRSE, n. A horse employed in grinding malt.
MALT'HÖUSE, n. A house in which malt is made. Mann-

dor.
MALT'KILN,\* (-kil) s. A kiln or oven for drying mait.

Proncis.

MALT'MAN, n. A mainter.

MALT'MAN, n. A mill for grinding mait. Perry.

MALTERATIO, n. a. [i. malterated; pp. malteration
malterated.] To treat ill; to use roughly; to abuse.

Written also mainterated. Written also melstreat.

MAL-TREAT'MENT, \* n. Ill usage ; bad treatment. Black-

MALT'STER, s. One who makes mak

MALT'WORM, imbliwiting a. A tippler. Shak.

MAL'LUM (pl. MA'LA) IN SE,\* m. [i...] (Lee) A thing that
is wrong or evil in itself; an offence at common law.

Transas.

MA'LUM PRO-M'IN' j-TÜM, [L.] pl. MA'LA PRO-M'IN' jTA. (Law) A thing or act that is wrong because it is forbidden. Tunins.

MAL-VA'CROUS, (mal-va'shus) a. [mains, L.] Relating to MAL-VER-sa'TION, u. [Fr.] Had shifts; mean artifices.

Milk, n. [contracted from manna.] Mamma. Bailey.
Milk, n. [contracted from manna.] Mamma. Bailey.
Milk, n. [Amaluc, Arab.] A name applied to the
male slaves who were imported from Circansia into Egypt,
and once formed the military force of the country.

MAN-WX', n. [memma, L.] The fond word for mether, used especially by young children.

MIN'MX,\* n. [L.] pl. mX'N'MX. (Abat.) The breast; a giandular part of a female in which milk is prepared. Reget M'N'MAL,\* n. (Zeel.) n. An animal that suckles its young one of the class of mammalis. P. Cyc.

M.N.-MA'L-A,\* n. pl. [memma, L.] (Zeol.) The class of animals that suckle their young; mammals. P. Cyc.

M.N.-MA'L-A,\* n. Relating to mammalia or mammals, Kirby.

[P. Cyc.
MAN-MA'L-A,\* n. So. One who is versed in mammalogy.
MAN-MA'L-O-Q'ST,\* n. [memma, L., and loyor, Gr.] The science which has for its object the study and classification of animals that suckle their young; mazology. P. Cyc.

MIN'MA-RY,\* a. Relating to the breast Kirby.

MAN-ME'L,\* (Bol.) A genus of American trees. P. Cyc.

MIN-MEE', (mim-me') n. A tree so called; mamma.

Miller.

MAM-MEE', (mam-me') ". A tree so called; mammen. Malies.

MAM'MER, e. s. To be in suspense; to hesitate. Drant.

MAM'MER, s. A puppet; a figure dressed up. SAak.

MAM'MET, s. A puppet; a figure dressed up. SAak.

MAM'MET-REA, s. a. [Sool.] An animal with breasts for nour ishing its young; a mammal. P. Cyc.

MAM'MIT-FORM, a. [summes and forms, L.] Having the form of breasts, pape, or dugs. P. Cyc.

MAM'MIL-LA-EY, [mam'mil-la-ro, W. J. F. Ja. Son. Wb.; mam-mil's-ro, S. E. K.; mam-mil's-ro or mam'mil-la-ro, P.] a. [sassemillers, L.] Belonging to the breasts teats, nipples, paps, or dugs; resembling breasts or nipples; protuberant. 20" See Capillar.

MAM'MIL-LAT-ED, s. Having small nipples or little globules like nipples. Loudon.

MAM'MOCK, a. A shapeless place. Sir T. Herbert.

[MAM'MOCK, a. A shapeless place. Sir T. Herbert.

MAM'MOCK, a. A shapeless place. Sir to the desce. Milton.

MAM'MON, m. [Syriac.] Riches; worldly riches or gain;

MOCKED.] To rear; to break; to pair to pieces. Mailon. MAM'MON, n. [Syrise.] Riches; worldly riches or gain; the demon of riches. St. Luke xvi.
MAM'MON-IST, n. One devoted to worldly gain. Hammond.
MAM'MOTH, \* n. A fossil clephant: — the term is also often applied to an extinct animal of huge dimensions, known only by its fossil remains, called the mastedon. Lyell. ee Mastodon.

Min, n. [man, mon, Sax.] pl. MEN. A human being, in which sense it is of both genders; a male of the human ice, as distinguished from a woman; an adult male, as race, as distinguished from a woman; an adur male, as distinguished from a boy; a hushand, as, "mas and wife;"—a person having manly qualities; a servant, an individual:—a piece at chess, draughts, &c. — Manof-wer, a ship of war.

MAN, v. a. [L. MANNED; pp. MANNING, MANNED.] To furnish with men; to guard with men; to fortify; to strengthen. [170 tame, as a hawk; to wait on, as a servant; to direct in hostility. Slake!

in hostility. Shak.]

MAN'A-CLE, (mkn'a-kl) n. [manics, from manus, L.] pl.

MAN'A-CLES, (mkn'a-klz) Shackles or chains for the hands.

M/N'A-CLE, (man'ng-ki) v. a. [i. manacled; pp. mana-cling, manacled.] To handcuff, to chain the hands, to shackle.

shackle.

MIN'AGE, v. s. [ménager, Fr.] [i. MANAGED; pp. MANAGENING, MANAGED.] To conduct; to carry on; to govern; to make tractable; to wield; to direct; to contrive; to concert; to husband; to treat with caution or decency; to train to graceful action, as a horse.

MIN'AGE, v. m. To superintend or conduct affairs.

MIN'AGE, m. [ménage, Fr.] Conduct; administration; nse. [†Horsemanship; a riding-school. Saak. — Now manage.]

MIN'AGE-A-BLE, v. m. Manageableness. L. Jour. Sr. MIN'AGE-A-BLE, a. That may be managed; governable.

MIN'AGE-BLENT, m. [ménageable. Pilson. [x.]

MIN'AGE-BLENT, m. [ménageable. Pilson. [x.]

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MIN'AGE-BLENT, m. [ménageable. Pilson. [x.]

duct; administration; practice; statements.

MAN'A-QER, n. One who manages; a director.

MAN'A-QER, n. Conduct; direction; administration: husbandry; management. Clarenden.

MAN'A-RIN, n. (Oraith.) A group of birds remarkable for the rich tints of their plumage P Cyc.

MAN'A-RIN, n. See Mankin.

MAN-A-REL', n. An herbivorous cotacasn; the sen-cow—Written by some manit. Brande. See Manatus.

MAN'A-Title, n. (Zool.) Static as manatus. Richy.

[MA-NA'P1ON, n. [manatic, L.] Act of issuing from some thing cise; emanation. Palloy.

MA-NA'P1UR, n. [manatic, L.] (Zool.) A genus of herbivorous cotaceans, including the species called sen-cows.

Brands.

MANCHE, (minsh) n. [Fr.] A storve; a maunch. †Minch'57; n. A small louf of fine bread. Basen. Min'-child.p. n. A male child. Ask. Minch-1-wilkl.', n. [manomilla, L.] A tree of the West

Endies, noted for its poisonous qualities; valued for

MAN'CI-CATE, a. (Bot.) Having hairs interwoven into a

mass. P. Oyc.

Min'oj-nite; \*\*a. (Min.) A brown silicate of copper. Dana.

Hin'oj-nite; \*\*a. [mascipo, L.] To enslave Burton.

Min-oj-pi/rion, \*\*a. Slavery; servitude. [2.]

Min'oj-pi\_s(min'op-pi) \*\*a. [mascops, L.] The steward of

a community; a purveyor, particularly the purveyor of a

Man'cus,\* n. A Sazon coin of about the size of a half-

college

MXi'cys,\* n. A Saron coin of about the size of a halfcrown. Spelman.

MAN-DA'MYS, n. [L., "We command."] (Lew) A writ
issued from a superior court directed to a person, corporation, or an inferior court.

MXn-DA-Rin', (man-dy-rin')n. [mandarim, Port.; mandarim,
Fr.] A Chinese nobleman, magistrate, or public officer,
either civil or military.

MXn'DA-TA-Ry, n. [mandataire, Fr.] (Law) One to whom a
mandate, command, or charge is given:—a priest who
holds a mandate from the pope for his benefice.

MAN'DA-TA-Ry, n. [mandatim, L.] Command; precept; injunction; charge; commission.—(Law) A baliment of
personal property, in regard to which the ballee engages
to do some act without reward

MAN-DA'TOR, n. [L.] A director:—a ballor of goods.

MXn'DA-TO-Ry, n. Freceptive; directory. Abp. Usher

MXn'DA-TO-Ry, n. Receptive; directory. Abp. Usher

MXn'DA-TO-Ry, n. Same as mandatary. Fell.

MAN'DE-RIL.\*n. Mandrel. Crabb.

MXn'D1-BLE, n. [mandibula, L.] The jaw; the instrument
of manglucation:—(Zool.) The lower jaw of animals,
applied to both jaws of birds, and to the upper pair of
jaws of insects.

jaws of insects.

MAN-DIB'U-LAE, a. Belonging to the jaw. Gayton.
MAN-DIB'U-LATE,\* n. (Ent.) One of a class of insects
which preserve their organs of mastication in their last

which preserve their organs of matication in their tast or perfect stage of metamorphosis. Brands.

MAN-DIB'U-LATE,\* a. That masticates; using jaws. Kirby.

HÄN'DII, n. [mandile, Fr.] A sort of mantle. Horbert.

MAN-PIL'10N, (man-dil'yun) n. [mantighene, it.] A soldier's cost; a loose garment; a sieeveless jacket. Ausworth.

MAN-DIN'GÖ,\* m.: pl. MAN-DIN'GÖEŞ. A native of Man-

MAN-DIN'GO,\* n.: pl. MAN-DIN'GOES. A native of Mandingo. Earnelseo.

MAN'DISC,\* n. The American name of the plant called cassava, and by botanists, jatropha manihot. Tapioca is one of its products. Brande.

[MAND'MENT, n. [mandoiner, Fr.] Commandment. Wicliffs. MAN'DO-LIN, n.: [mandoiner, Fr.] A kind of eithern or harp. MAN'DOEE, \* n. A musical instrument of four strings, of the lute kind. P. Cyc

MAN-DEAG'O-EA, n. Same as mandrake. Shak.

MAN'DEAKE, n. A species of melon. Taylor. — A plant about which fabulous stories are related, said to resemble the human form. — The mandrake mentioned in Genesis is supposed, by some, to have been an herb or plant which is supposed, by some, to have been an herb or plant which was used as a philtre; but what it was is unknown.

Dr. Adam Clarks.

MAN'DREL, n. [mandrin, Fr.] A revolving shank to which turners affix their work in a lathe; manderil.

turners amx meir work in a latine; manderii, shan'dell.Li,\* w. A. catarrbine monkey; a baboon; the largest, most brutal, and ferocious of the baboons. Brande. MAN'DU-CA-ELE, a. That may be chewed or eaten. MAN'DU-CATE, v. a. [massdaco, L.] [t. Manducated; pp. Manducating, Manducated.] To chew; to eat Bp.

MAN-DU-CA'TION, n. Act of chewing or eating.

MANE, n. [maene, D.] The long, coarse hair, which hangs
down on the neck of horses and some other animals.

MANEAT-ER, N. One who eats human ficeh; a cannibal.
MANED, (mënd) a. Having a mane.
MA-NEGS', (mënd) b. [Fr.] A place where horses are
trained, or horsemanship taught; a riding-school:—the art of horsemanship.

Arto incrementally.

A-NEGE',\* (ma-nāzh') v. a. To train a horse for riding or to graceful motion. Dict. of Arts.

Ma'νεμ,\* π. A Hebrew weight of gold consisting of 100 shekels; a weight of silver consisting of 60 shekels. Ezekiel

Etskiel.

MA-NE'B;-AL, a. Manorial. Warton. See Manorial.

MA'NE'B;, (ma'nez) n. pl. [L.] A ghost; shade; a departed soul; the remains of the dead.

MANE'-SHEET, n. A sort of covering for the upper part of a horse's head. P. Cyc.

MAN'PUL, a. Becoming a man; manly; bold; stout;

dering.

MAN'ULL, sd. As it becomes a man; holdly.

MAN'FULLY, sd. As it becomes a man; holdly.

MAN'FUL-NESS, m. Quality of being manful. Bals.

MANG, m. Barley and oats ground with husks for swine,

&c. Brockett. [Local, Eng.]

MAN-04-NESE', immg-ga-nes', Sm. R.; ming-qa-nes', K.;

ming'ga-nes, Ja. Wh.] n. [mengenesis, low L.] (Chem.) A

black mineral:—a metal of gray color, hard, brittle, and

difficult of fusion: -- a native black oxide of a metallic substance:—a mixed substance used in clearing glass.

MXN-0-N-E's-1-N,\* (min-ga-us'zhe-u) a. Relating to
manganese. Urs.

MAN'64-NITE,\* s. (Min.) A mineral composed chiefly of an oxide of manganese, useful in the manufacture of . Di

MANG'CORN, n. [mongen, D.] Corn of several kinds mixed.

Minge, (man) s. [démangeaises, Fr.] The itch or scab in cattle, dogs, &c. See Changs.

Min'GeL-Wülk'Zell,\* (mang'gl-wülr'zi) s. Literally, root of scarcity, because used as a substitute for bread in times of scarcity; a root of the beet kind, cultivated chiefly for food for cattle. Brands.

MIN'GER, a [mangeoire, Fr.] A trough in which horses and cattle are fed with grain.—(Naut.) A sort of trough in a ship to receive the water that beats in from the hawse-holes

MAN'GER-BOARD, \* n. (Next.) The bulk-head of a ship's

Man'g-ra-Board, \* n. (Naut.) The bulk-head of a ship's deck that separates the manger Barade.

Man'g-rass, \* n. Infection with the mange. Sherwood.

Man'g-rass, \* n. Infection with the mange. Sherwood.

Man'g-rass, \* n. Infection with the mange. Sherwood.

Man'g-rass, \* n. Infection with the mange.

Mangling, \* mangle.\* n. D. ] to lacerate; to cut or tear piece-meal; to hack; to butcher:—to polish or smooth; to press in order to smooth.

Man'g-rass, \* mangle.\* n. Instrument or rolling-press for smoothing linen; a sort of calender.

Man'g-rass, \* n. The act or business of pressing and smoothing linen with a mangle. Ure.

Man'g-rass, \* n. The act or business of pressing and smoothing linen with a mangle. Ure.

Man'g-rass, \* n. The act or business of pressing and west indies; also its fruit:—a pickle; a green muskmelon stuffed and pickled.

Man'g-rass, \* n. The act or fruit-tree of the East and West Indies; also its fruit:—a pickle; a green muskmelon stuffed and pickled.

Man'g-rass, \* n. The act or fruit-tree of the East and West Indies; also its fruit:—a pickle; a green muskmelon stuffed and pickled.

Man'g-rass, \* n. The act or business of pressing and engine for throwing large stones, and battering walls Chaucer.

Chaucer

Chaucer.
†MXn'GO-Nism, n. [mangonisms, Fr.] The art of polishing and rubbing. Evelyn.

†MAN'GO-NIZE, (mang'go-niz) v. n. [mangonizo, L.] To polish and rub up for sale. B. Jonson.
MAN-GOOSE',\* or MAN-GOOZ',\* n. A sort of monkey

P. Cyc.
Min'6Q-Stin,\* n. Same as mangosteen. W. Ency.
Min'6Q-Stien, n. (Bot.) The fruit of the garcinus mengostens, growing in Java and the Molucca Islands. It is about the size of the orange, and of most delicious flavor.

MXN'GRÔVE, (măng'grôv) \*\*. A tree which forms dense groves in the tropical parts of the globe:—also a plant

MAN'GROVE, (mäng'gröv) n. A tree which forms dense groves in the tropical parts of the globe:—also a plant which grows in and near sait water.

MAN'GY, (mān'je) a. Infected with the mange; scabby.

MAN-HA'DEN,\* n. A species of herring, called also menhaden, bony-fish, mossbanker, marsbanker, hardkead, and paukaugen. Farm. Ency.

MAN'HAT-ER, n. One who hates mankind; a misanthrope.

MAN'HAT-ER, n. One who hates mankind; a misanthrope.

MAN'HAT-ER, n. One who hates mankind; a misanthrope.

MAN'HOOD, (-hūd) n. State or quality of being a man; not womanhood or childhood; man's estate; human nature; virility.—[Courage; bravery. Salney.]

MA'N'H-A, n. [L.; µavía, Gr.] Violent insanity; madness, rage or vehement desire for any thing.

MAN'I-A-BLE, a. [Fr.] Manageahle; tractable. Bacon.

MA'NI-A, a. Affected with mania; maniacal.

MA'NI-A, a. A person affected with mania; a mad person manness; raving; mad; insane.

MAN-I-CHE'AN, a. Relating to the Manichees. Wollaston.

MAN-CHE'AN, a. Relating to the Manichees. Wollaston.

MAN-CHE'AN, a. Relating to the Manichees. Wollaston.

MAN-CHEE', (min-o-ke'an) | n. A follower of Manes, a Man-c-EHE'AN, n. The doctrine of the Manichees.

MAN-EHE'AN, a. Relating to the Manichees.

MAN-EHE'AN, a. The doctrine of the Manichees.

MAN-EHE'AN, n. The doctrine of the Manichees.

MAN-EHE'AN, a. Relating to the Manichees.

MAN-EHE'AN, a. The doctrine of the Manichees.

MAN-EHE'AN, a. Ranc as Manichee. Brande.

MAN'-EHÖED, (min'o-kird) a. [manicherion, Fr.] A musical lastrument sounded by the hand, like a spinet.

MAN'-EST, a. (Com.) An involce; a draught of a cargo of a ship, showing what is due for freight.—[†A manicest.]

MAN'-EEST, v. c. [manifeste, L.] [it Maniferten; pr.

festo.]

MAN'I-FEST, e. a. [manifesto, L.] [i. manifested; pp.

MAN'I-FEST, s. a. [manifesto, L.] [i. manifested; po make appear; to make
public; to show plainly; to discover; to declare; to
reveal; to evince.

MAN-I-FESTA-ELE, a. That may be manifested. More.

MAN-I-FESTA-ELE, a. Act of manifesting; state of being
manifested; discovery; publication; show.

MAN'I-FEST-ED-NESS,\* m. State of being manifested. Ea.

MIN-I-FES'TI-BLE, a. See MANIFESTABLE
MIN'I-FEST-LY, ad. Clearly; evidently; plainty.
MIN'I-FEST-LY, ad. Clearly; evidently; plainty.
MIN'I-FEST-RESS, m. Perspicuity; clear evidence.
MIN-I-FES'TO, m. [IL.] pl. MIN-I-FES'TOES. (Politics) A
declaration of a sovereign, or a government, containing
reasons for some public proceeding, as the entering into
a war; a public protestation.
MIN'I-FOLD, a. Of different kinds, many in number;
anuluplied, complicated.

\*\*MIN-I-FOLD'ED. A. Having many complications. Some

MAN-J-FÖLD'ED, a. Having many complications. Spen

Set Man'i-Fōld-Ly, ad. In a manifold manner.

Man'i-Fōld-Ness, n. State of being manifold. Sherwood.

Ma-Nigl'ion, (ma-nil'yon) n.: pl. Maniglions. (Gun-nery) Two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance.

Man'i-Hōt, n. See Manioc.

Man'i-Kin, n. [manneks, Teut.] A little man; a dwarf.

Manil'ion [mannilyon] manifold it l. An ornament for

MAN'I-KIN, m. [manneken, Teut.] A little man; a dwarf. BIA-NIL'10, (ma-nil'y0) n. [maniglio, it.] An ornament for the land, wrist, or leg, worn in Africa. Sr. T. Herbert. MA-NIL'LA,\* m. Ring-money, a sort of coin. Gent. Mag. BIA-NILLEY, (mm nil') n. [Fr.] Same as maniko.

MA'NI-ÖC, m. The Indian name of a starch obtained from the shrub called patroplae manikot; cassava or taploca.

MA'NI-ÈL, (min'epi) n. [maniglies, L.] A handful, a small body, as of soldiers, a fanon; a kind of ornament worn about the arm of the mass priest.

MA-NIP'U-LAE, a. Relating to a maniple.

MA-NIP'U-LAE,\* v. a. & m. [i. manifulated; pp. manifulating, manifulated.] To operate or work with the hands, to handle. Phren. Jour.

MA-NIP-U-LATION, m. Work by the hand, manual operation in a chemical laboratory; manner of digging ore.

MA-NIP'U-LATIVE,\* a. Relating to manipulation. I. Taylor.

MA'NIS,\* n. pl. MAN'I-SES. (Zool.) An edentate mammal, covered with large, strong, horny scales. Brands. MAN'I-TRÜNE,\* n. (Ent.) The anterior segment of the trunk. Brands.

MAN'-KILL-ER, 2. One who kills men; murderer.
MAN'-KILL-ING, a. Destroying men, murderous. Dry-

Ja. Sm.; man-kyind', W. den.

MAN-KIND', [män-kind', S. E. Ja. Sm.: män-kyind', W.

J. F., man-keind', K., män'kind, Ash, Bauley.] n. The
race of man, the human race, men collectively.

The both syllables of mankind are fully pronounced, and
when it is used in opposition to womankind, the accent is
on the first sullabile. on the first syllable.

†MAN'KIND, a. Resembling man, not woman. Frobisher.
MANKS, \* ". The language of the Isle of Man. Ch. Ob.
See Manx.

See Manx.

Man'less, a. Without men; not manned. Bacon.

Man'less, a. Becoming a man, like man, manly.

Man'less, a. Quality of being manly, dignity.

Man'lens, a. A little man, mankin. B. Jonson.

Man'ley, a. Becoming a man, manful, firm, brave, stout, undaunted, undismayed, not womanish, not childish.

Man'ley, a.d. With courage like a man, like a man. [k.]

Man'mid'wife, [man'mid'if, W. Ja., man'mid'wif, K.; man-mid'wif, Sm.] a. A physician who practises midwifery, an accoucheur. Tathr.

Man'-Mil'ul-Ner, a. A man who makes millinery.

Carivic.

Carlyle.

MAN'NA, n. [Heb.] (Antiquity) A substance given by God to the Israelites for food in the wilderness. — (Modern)
A saccharine substance which exudes from the bark of

A saccharine substance which exudes from the bark of the frazurs ornes, and some other species of ash, natives of the south of Europe, used in in-dicine.

MAN'NER, n. [manere, Fr.] Form, method, custom, habit, fashion, way, mode, certain degree, sort, kind, mien, air, look, aspect, appearance.—pl. Morals, behavior. See Manyles.

†MAN'NER, v. a. To instruct in morals, to form. Skak.

MAN'NERD,\* (man'nerd) a. Having manners. Temple.

MAN'NER-ISM.\* n. Sameness of manner. Richardson. MAN'NEE-IST, n. An artist who adheres to one manner.
MAN'NEE-LI-NESS, n. Civility, ceremonious complaisance. Hale,

MAN'NER-LY, a. Civil, ceremonious, complaisant.

MAN'NER-LY, a. Civil, ceremonious, complaisant.
MAN'NER-LY, ad. Civily, without rudeness. Stat.
MAN'NERS, a. pd. Morals, polite behavior; habits, behavior considered as decorous or indecorous, polite or impolite, pleasing or displeasing. More.
MAN'NERS-Bit, a. A portion of a dish left by guests, that the host may not feel himself reproached for insufficient preparation. Histor. [Local.]
MAN'NENN, n. manneken, Teut.] See Maniely.
MAN'NENN, a. Human, like a man; bold, masculine.
MAN'NEN, a. A species of sugar obtained from manna.
P. Csc.

A-NEÖ'VRE, (ma-nú'ver) n. [Fr.] A stratagem; a plot; MA-NULUVEL, (ma-nuver) n. [FI.] A SITELEGEM; R PIOU; dexterous management, cunning contrivance:—adroit management or operation in naval or military affairs.

M4-NUE VVEL, (m2-nd'ver) v. n. [manaurer, Fr.] [i. manauver] pp. MANGUVELD, MANGUVELD.] To perform

manœuvres; to act by stratagem or manœuvres; tr manage military or naval tactics adroitly. MA-NEÜ'VEER, n. One who manœuvres. West. Rev. MAN'-OF WAR', n. A ship of war: — a large ship of war, carrying from 20 to 120 guns. Mar. Dict. — Another name for the bird albatross. P. Cyc. MA-NOM'E-TER, n. An instrument for measuring the

for the bird sibatross. P. Cyc.

MA-NOM'S-TER,\* a. An instrument for measuring the rarefaction and condensation of elastic fluids. Grier.

MX/NON, \* a. A genus of zoophytes. P. Cyc.

MXN'OR, a. [snasor, Fr.] A district, jurisdiction, or land of a court baron, lord, or great personage; a mansion of welling-house and lands attached to it; a large

or uwening-nouse and innes attached to it; a large landed estate.

MAN'OR-HÖÜSE, } n. The house of the lord or owner of Min'OR-SEAT, } a manor. Cowley.

M4-RÖ'81-AL, a. Belonging to a manor; denoting a

MANO-SCOPE,\* s. An instrument for showing the changes in the rarity and density of the air; a manometer. Dr. Black.

†MÄN'QUELL-ER, n. A murderer; manslayer. Wicliffs. MÄN'SARD,\* a. (Arch.) Applied to a roof; same as curb-

MAN'SARD, a. (ATOS), imprice the register of Brands.

MANSE, n. [maison, Fr.; massi, L.] A farm-house and land Wartos. A parsonage-house, particularly in Scotland.

MAN'SION, (man'shun) n. [manso, L.] The lord's house in a manor; a large house of residence; a house; an

†MAN'SION, (man'shun) v. n. To dwell, as in a mansion.

MAN'SION-HÖUSE,\* n. A large house of residence. Black-

†Man'sion-ry, (man'shun-re) a. Place of residence.

MAN'SLAUGH-TER, (man'slaw-ter) n. The killing of a man. — (Law) The unlawful killing of a man, though without malice or deliberate intention, as in a sudden quarrel.

MAN'SLAY-ER. M. One who has killed a man.

MAN'STEAL-ER, n. One who steals and sells men.

MAN'STEAL-ING, n. The act of stealing men.

†MAN'SUETE, (man'swet) a. [mansuetus, L.] Mild, gentle; tame. Ray.

†MXN'SUE-TUDE, (man'swe-tud) n. [mansuctudo, L.] Mild-

[MAN'SUE-TÜDE, (man'swe-tüd) n. [mansuetudo, L.] Mildness, gentleness, tameness. Bryskett.

Min'swe-Kr, v. n. See Mainsware.

Min'swe-Kr, v. n. See Mainsware.

Min'swe-Kr, v. n. See Mainsware.

Min'tell, (man'ti) n. [fr] pl. Mantelly, (man'töz)

A closk, a mantle. Dr. Johnson.

Min'tell, (man'ti) n. [mantel, Ger.] A beam or timber resting on the jambs of a fireplace to support the work above:—written also mantle. See Manyle.

Min-te-Let', [man-te-let', S. W. F. Ja., man'to-let, J. K. Sm.; man'ti-let, P.] n. [Fr.] A little covering, a closk.—(Fort.) A movable parapet constructed of boards, covered with tin, iron, or leather.

Min'tell-Piece,\* (man'tl-pès) n. The shelf placed against the mantel, often called the mantel simply Hunter. See Manyle.

against the mantel, often called the mantel simply finance. See Mantle.

MAN'TI-GER, [man-ti'ger, S. W., man'tl-ger, Sm.: man'tl-ger, Wb., man'tl-jer, K.] n. [manitchora, L.; mantichore, Fr.] A monkey or baboon. Arbuthnot.

MAN-TIL'LA,\* n. [Sp.] A woman's head covering: a light covering thrown over the dress of a lady. New-

MAN'TIS,\* n.; pl. MAN'TI-BEŞ. [µdvris.] (Ent.) An orthopterous insect. Brande,

MIN-TIS'SA, \* n. The decimal part of a logarithm. Brands. MAN'TLE, (man'tl) a. [manteau, Pr.] A kind of clonk or garment thrown over the rest of the dress. Shak. — (Zool.) The external fold of the skin of the mollusks. Brande. The external fold of the skin-of the mollusks. Brande.
(Arch.) A beam resting on the jambs of a fireplace, and supporting the wall or brick-work above:—called also mantle-tree and mantle-piece, or mantle-tree and mantle-piece, and often written mantel. Britton.

MAN'TLE, (man'tl) v. a. [1. MANTLED.] To closk, to cover, to disguise. Spenser.

MAN'TLE, (man'tl) v. n. To spread the wings as a hawk; to revel, to expand, to spread inxuriantly:—to gather a covering on the surface, to froth, to ferment, to be in aprightly agitation.

covering on the surface, to Iroth, to terment, to be in sprightly agitation.

Min'tle-Pièce, \* | n. A beam resting on the jamis of a Min'tle-Pièce, \* | n. A beam resting on the jamis of a Min'tle-Trèe. \* Same as mantele. Richardson.

Min'tle, n. (Her.) The drapery about a coat of arms. Min'tle, n. (Her.) The drapery about a coat of arms. Min'tle, n. [It.] pl. Min'tle, A robe; a cloak. Ricait. Min'tle, - y. \* N. The gift or art of prophery. Masson. Min'-Trine, \* n. A trap for ensoaring a man when committing a trespass. Geat. Mag.

Min'tua. (man'tu-s or man'ta) [man'tu-s, J. F. Ja.;

MAN'TUA, (man'ty-q or man'ty) [man'ty-q, J. F. Ja.; man'ty, S. E.; man'chy-q, W.; man'td, E. Sm.] n. [uardeas, Gr., manto, It.] A lady's gown or dress.

MAN'TUA-MAR'ER, (män'to-māk'er) n. One who makes gowns or dresses for women; a dress-maker.

Min'y-al., (min'yy-al) a. [manualis, L.] Relating to the hand; performed by the hand; used by the hand Min'y-al., a. A small book, such as may be carried in the hand; the service-book of the Roman church.

hand; the service-book of the Roman church.

MAN'U-A-EY, a. R. a strifteer; a workman. Manader. [R]

MAN'U-A-EY, a. Performed by the hand; manual. Fotherby.

MA-NU'B-AL, a. [manubes, L.] Belonging to spoil; taken
in war. Balley.

MA-NU'B-R--UM, n. [L.] A handle. Boyle. [R.]

MAN-U-DIC'TION, n. [manudactio, L.] Guidance by the
hand. Browne

MAN-U-FACT'URE, (man-y-fakt'yur) n. [manus and facio, L.] The process of making any thing by art, or of reducing materials into a form fit for use by the hand, or by machinery; any thing made or manufactured by hand or manual dextergy, or by machinery.

MAN-U-FACT'URE, o. a. [manufacturer, Fr.] [i. MANUFACT-URED; pp. MANUFACT-URIO, MANUFACT-URID]. To form by manufacture or workmanship, by the hand or by machinery; to make by art and labor; to work up.

MAN-U-FACT'URE, v. n. To be engaged in manufacture.

MAN-U-FACT'URE, (man-u-fakt'yur-er) n. One who manufactures; an artificer.

ufactures; an artificer.

{MXN'U-MISE, v. a. [mansmitto, L.] To manumit. Wellor.

MXN-U-MISE, v. a. [mansmitto, L.] To manumit. Wellor.

The act of manumitting; liberation from slavery; eman-

indiction is enfranchisement.

Min-U-MIT', v. a. [i. manumitted ; pp. manumitting, manumitting.] To set free; to release from slavery.

Manue'4-Ble, a. That may be manured or cultivated.

MA-NÜR'AGE, n. Cultivation. Warner.

PMANUE AGE, A COULIVARIOR PRINTER.

MANUEL, ARGICULTURE; CULTIVATION. Spenser.

MANUEL, v. a. [manusurer, Fr.] [I. MANUELD, pp. MANUELING, MANUELD.] [TO cultivate by manual labor. Millon.]

To cultivate or fertilize by manure, dung, or compost, to enrich: to dung.

MA-NÜRE', m. Dung or compost, or any thing that fertilizes land.

land.

†MA-NÜRE'MENT, n. Cultivation; improvement. Wotton.

MA-NÜR'ER, n. One who manures or fertilizes.

MAN'U-SCRIPT, n. [manuscrytum, L.] A book or paper written, not printed; a writing.

MAN'U-SCRIPT,\* a. Written; written, not printed. Burney.

†MAN-U-TEN'EN-CY, n. [manutenenta, L.] Maintenauce.

Jin Screech. Abp. Sancroft.

MANX, \* or MANKS, \* n. The language of the Isle of Man. Mc Culloch.

MXNX,\* a. Relating to the Isle of Man or its language. W. Scott

Scott.

MAN'Y, (měn'e) a. [comp. more; superl. most.] Consisting of a great number, numerous; more than few. 35-lt is used distributively before a noun in the singular number; as, "many a time," "many a day."

MAN'Y, (měn'e) n. Many persons or people; the bulk of the people, the multitude, as, "the many;" "a great many." [magnie, old Fr. — † Retinue of servants; household; family. Chaucer.] — Many is used much in composition; as, many-colored, many-sided, &c.

MAN'Y-CôL-QRED, (měn'e-kül-yrd) a. Having various colors.

MAN'Y-CÖR-NERED, (mën'e-kër-nerd) a. Polygonal; hav-

ing many corners, or more than twelve.

MAN'Y-HEAD-ED, (men'e-hed-ed) a. Having many heads. MAN-Y-LAN'GUAGED, (mën-ç-läng'gwajd) a. Having many languages. Pope. MAN'Y-LEAVED,\* (mën'ç-lëvd) a. Having many leaves.

Smart.

MAN-Y-PEO'PLED, (men-φ-pe'ptd) a. Populous. Sandys. MAN'Y-PET-ALLED,\* (men'φ-pet-ald) a. Having many

man'y-flres, (mën'e-time) ad. Often; frequently.

Man'y-Times, (mën'e-time) ad. Often; frequently.

Man'y-Times, (mën'e-time) ad. Often; frequently.

Man'y-Times, (mën'e-time) ad. Often; frequently.

Man'y-Times, (mën'e-time) ad. Often; frequently.

Man'y-flres, (mën'e-time) ad. Often; frequently.

Man'y-flres, (mën'e-time) ad. Often; frequently.

Man'y-flres, (mën'e-time) ad. Often; frequently.

Man'y-flres, (mën'e-time) ad. Often ad. Often; frequently. the earth or any part of it; a chart

MAP. D. S. [L. MAPPED: pp. MAPPING, MAPPIND.] To deline-ate geographically, to set down. MA'PLE, (mā'pl) z. A tree, of many species. MA'PLE, \* a. Relating to or derived from the maple. Ash. MAP'PER-Y, m. The art of planning and designing maps; mapping. Skak.

mapping. Skak.

MXP PING.\* n. The art of delineating maps. Arre MAP'-SELL-ER,\* n. One who sells maps or charts. Jodrell.
MAR, v. 4. [i. MARRED, pp. MARRING, MARRED.] To injure,
to spoil; to hurt; to damage; to deface. tMAR, s. A blot; an injury. Aschem. A mere. Greec.
MAR-A-BOUT',\* s. [Fr.] A house or edifice for worship
among the Mohammedans, containing the tomb of a saint,
Jackson.—A term for a saint among the Moors. Campbell.
MAR-A-NATE', [mir-s-nith's, W. J. F. Ja.; mir-s-nittha, K. Sm.; m. ma-raing-hish, S.] s. [Syriac, the Lord comes.]
A curse or form of anathematizing among the Jews. It
signifies "the Lord will come," i. e., to take vengeance.

MA-RAN'TA,\* s. (Bot.) Indian arrow-root, a genus of plants.

MAR-AS-EHI'NO,\* n. A liquor distilled from the cherry. W. Enc

MA-RAS'MUS, n. [μαρασμός.] (Med ) Atrophy; emaciation.

Harvey
M.-R.UD',\* v. n. [i. Marauded; pp. Marauding, Marauded.]
To lay waste; to rove as a freebooter or soldier in quest of plunder. Addison.
M.-R.UD'ER, [ma-raw'der, J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; maro'der, W. P.] n. [maraudeur, Fr.] A plunderer; a pittager;

rö'der, W. P.

MA-RAUD'ING, a. Roving about in quest of plunder; rob-

MA-RAUD', No. 4. ROVING about in quest or punder; roubing; plundering.

MA-RAUD', No. 4. 1. The act of roving about in quest of plunder. Memeder.

MAR-A-VE'DI, n. [Arab.] A small Spanish copper coin, of less value than a farthing; now disused.

MAR'BLE, (mar'bl) n. [marber, Fr.; marmor, L.] A limestone or carbonate of time of many varieties, having a manufacture and carable of a high granular and crystalline texture, and capable of a high polish:—that which is made of marble or stone:—a little ball which boys play with:—a stone remarkable for some sculpture or inscription; as, the Arundeltan marbles.

MAR'BLE, a. Made of marble; variegated like marble.

MAR'BLE, (mar'bl) v. a. [marbrer, Fr.] [i. marble.

MARBLENG, MARBLED.] To variegate or vein like marble.

MÄR'BLE-BRËAST'ED, \* a. Insensible; hard-hearted. Shak. MÄR'BLE-CÖN'STANT, \* a. Firm or hard as marble. Shak. MÄR'BLE-HEÄRT-ED, (mär'bl-härt-ed) a. Crucl; hard-

MAR'BLING,\* n. The act of variegating, as marble. Smart. MAR'BLY,\* 2. Containing or resembling marble. Mrs. Jumc-

MARC,\* n. Matter which remains after the pressure of any fruit, or of any substance that yields oil, pomace. Farm.

MAR'CA-SITE, n. (Min.) A mineral body having metallic particles in it, as gold, silver, or copper, called by the Cornish miners mande, a variety of iron pyrites.

MAR-CA-SIT'I-CAL;\* a. Relating to or containing marcasite.

Boyle.

MAR-CAS'sin,\* n. (Her.) A wild boar represented in a coat of armor. Crabb.

of armor. Crabb.

MAR-CES/CENT,\* a. (Bot.) Fading; withering, but not falling. Farm. Ency.

MAR-CES/CIBLE,\* a. Liable to fade. Ash. [R.]

MARCH, n. [from Mare.] The third month of the year.

MARCH, v. n. [marcher, Fr.] [i. MARCHD, pp. MARCHING, MARCHED.] To move by steps, or in military form; to walk in a grave or stately manner. [† To border upon. Gover.]

MARCH, v. a. To put in military movement; to bring in regular procession.

MARCH, marche. Fr. 1 A military movement.

MARCH, R. [marcks, Fr.] A military movement; journey of soldiers; a stately or regulated walk or step; a signal to move.—pl. Borders. See Marches

MARCH'ER, a. One who marches: - the president of the marches or borders. Davies.

MÄRCH'ES,\* n. pl. Borders, limits, or confines of a country. Shak

Shak.

MARCH', NG, n. Military movement; passage of soldiers.

MAR'(PHON-ESS, (mar'shun-ës) [mar'shun-ës, W. Sn. R.

Wh. Kenrick, mar'chun-ës, S. J. E. F. Ja., mar'chun-ës or mar'shun-ës, K.]. n. The wife of a marquis, a lady of the rank of marquis.

3.7 Marchoness, as it stands in its alphabetical place in the different editions of Walker's Dictionary, is pronounced mar'chun-ës, but this is doubtless a misprint; for in his "Principles," No. 288, he spells it for pronunciation mar'shun-ës, and again, No. 352, for the pronunciation of ck, he classes marchioness with chause, chevalier, macking &c.

chevalier, machine, &c.. MARCH'PANE, n. [massepain, Fr.] A kind of sweet bread

or inscut.

MAR'CID, a. [marcidus, L.] Lean; pining; withered. Harney.

MAR-CID'I-TY,\* n. Leanness; meagreness. Perry

MAR'CION-ITE,\* (mar'shpa-1); n. A follower of Marcion
a heretic of the second century, who adopted the notion

of two conflicting principles, one good and the other evil

Ency.

MAR'COR, s. [marcor, L.] Leanness. Browne. [R.]

MARD, s. See Mard.

MARD, s. The female of the horse. — [from mara, a spirit.]

An incubus; nightmare. See Nightmare.

MXE'R-KAN-ITE,\* n (Min.) A variety of obsidian. Brands.
MARE'SCHAL, (mar'shal) n. [mar'chal, Fr.] A chief commander of an army. Prov. See Marshal.
MARE'S'-MILK,\* n. The milk of a mare. Both.
MARE'S'-NEST,\* n. Something ridiculously absurd; a hoax. Fo. Qu. Rev.
MARE'S'-TAIL,\* n. An aquatic plant; the hippuris or horse-tail. Both.
MAR'G-RATE.\* n. (Chem.) A salt formed of margaric acid

MAR'GA-RATE.\* n. (Chem.) A salt formed of margaric acid and a base. P. Cyc. MAR-GAR'IC.\* a. (Chem.) Noting a fatty acid prepared from hog's-lard and potash or from soap made of olive oil and

nogs-sard and potash or from soap made of ourse of sampotash. P. Cyc.

Mar'ga-rine, a. A solid, fatty matter, obtained from olive oil and some other vegetable oils. Brands

Mar'ga-rite, a. [margarita, L.] (Mm.) A pearl; a min-

eral. MAR'GA-RITES, n. An herb. Amsworth.

MAR-GA-RITIE, \*a. (Chem.) Noting a fatty acid. Brande. MAR-GA-RITIE ER-OIS, \*a. Producing pearls. Manufer. MAR'GA-RON, \*n. (Chem.) A white, solid, fatty matter, which is obtained by distilling margaric acid with excess

which is obtained by distilling margaric acid with excess of lime. P. Cyc.

MAR'GA-ROUS,\* a. Noting a fatty acid; margaric. Brande.
†MARGE, n. [margo. L., marge, Fr.] Margin. Spenser
†MARGENT, n. Margin. Sada.

MAR'QENT, n. Margin. Shak.
YAR'QENT, v. a. To margin. Mirror for Mag.
MAR'QIN, n. A border, brink; verge, edge, particularly the blank edge, or border of the page of a book.
MAR'QIN, v. a. To note in the margin, to border. Bourne.
MAR'QIN-AL, a. [Fr.] Relating to or being on the margin.
MAR-QIN-ÂL', a. [A. pl. Notes written on the margin of books. Coleralge.
MAR'GIN-AL-LA, al. In the margin. Abn. Nencome.

books. Colerage.

MAR'GIN-AL-Ly, ad. In the margin. Abp. Newcome.

MAR'GIN-AL-Ly, ad. To make margin. Cockeram.

MAR'GIN-AT-ED, a. Having a margin. Goldsmith.

MAR'GIN-ED,\* (mar')Ind) a. Having a margin. Goldsmith.

MAR'GRÂVE, n. [marck and graff, Ger.] A title of sovereignly or rank formerly used in Germany, and equivalent to the English marquis

MAR-GRA'VI-ATE, \* n. The jurisdiction of a margrave. Ency. MAR'GRA-VINE, \* n. The wife of a margrave. Maunder.

MA'RI-AN,\* a. Relating to Mary, Virgin or Queen. Southey. MA'RI-ET, n. pl. MA'RI-ETS. A kind of violet. MA'RI-ETD. [Ma'RI-ETS. A kind of violet. MA'RI-EDD. [Ma'RI-ETS. A kind of violet. Mar'I-Gold. [Mar'I-egold, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm., ma'regold, S. K.] n. [Mary and gold.] A yellow flower, of several varieties.—Marygold windows, circular windows often found in cathedrals.

MAR'I-NATE, v. a. [mariner, Fr.] [i. MARINATED, pp. MAR-INATING, MARINATED.] To dip in the sea or salt water, to

salt and preserve. King.

MA-RINE', (ma-ren') a. [marinus, L., marin, Fr.] Belonging to the sea; serving at sea, maritime, naval,

MA-RINE', (ma-ren') n. Sea affairs; a navy; the whole na-

val force: — a soldier employed on shipboard.

MAR!-VER, n. [marnier, Fr.] One who gains his living at sea, a seaman, a sailor.

MARI-OL'A-TRI,\* n. The worship of the Virgin Mary.

MAR'ISH, n. A bog, a fen . a swamp, a marsh. Hayward.

[MAR'1811, n. A fog. a ten. a swamp, a marsh. Itaywara. MAR'1814, a. Fenny, boggy, swampy. Bacon. MAR'1-TÂL, [már'e-tal, S. W. P. J. F. E. Ja., ma-ri'tal, Sm.; ma-ri'tal, or mar'e-tâl, K.] a. [maretus, L.] Pertaining to a husband. Aylife.

a husband. Ayighe.

MAR'I-TAT-ED, a. Having a husband. Badey.

MAR'I-TAT-ED, a. Having a husband. Badey.

MAR'I-TMAL, [ma-rit'e-mal, S. W. P. Ja., mar'e-ti-mal, Sm.] a. Martime. Rakeya [R.]

MAR'I-TMR, (mar'e-tim) a. [maritimus, L.; maritime, Fr.]

Relating to the sea; performed at sea, bordering on or next the sea; maritime, paying, nautical, nautical. near the sea, marine, naval, nautical.

MAR'JOR-AM, n. [majorana, It.] A fragrant plant of many

kınds.

Kinds.

MARK, n. [mare, Weish.] A token by which any thing is known; a stamp; an impression, a print, a sign, note, symptom; indication, vestige, track, trace, badge, stigma; notice; a proof, as of a horse's age, an exidence, any thing at which a missile weapon is directdence, any thing at which a missile weapon is directed:—a cross or character made by one who cannot write his name.—[mare, Fr.] An old English com, value 13. 4d.; a German com, value 1s. 4d. sterling:—a weight for gold, silver, &c. — [marque, Fr.] A license, commonly written marque. See Marque.

MARK, e. a. [merken, D] [t. Marren; pp. Marring, Marren.] To impress with a token or evidence; to notify as by a mark or stamp, to note; to take notice of, to heed; to indice, to observe, to show; to point out; to indicate; to impress, to stamp, to brand.

MARK, e. m. Te note, to take notice; to observe †Marring, and the prominent.

prominent.

MAR-KEE', " A. See MARQUEE.

MARK'ER, s. One who marks or notes.

MXR'EET, n. [mercatus, L.; march', Fr.] A public place and appointed time for buying and selling, a place for buying and selling, especially provisions; a mart; pur-

chase and sale: - rate; price.

MAR'KET, v n. [i. MARKETED; pp. MARKETING, MARKET

D.] To deal at a market; to buy or sell. - v. a. To sell.

MAR'KET-4-BLE, a. Current in or fit for sale in the mar ket; such as may be sold.

State of being marketable. MAR'KET-A-BLE-NESS,\* \*

Coloradge.
MAR-KET-BELL', n. A bell to give notice of the time of s market.

MAR'KET-CRI'ER,\* n. A crier of or in the market. Lee. MAR'KET-CRÖSS', n A cross set up where a market is

MAB'KET-DAY', n. The day on which a market is held.
MAR'KET-FÖLKS, (mär'ket-föks) [See Folk.] n. pl. People
who go to the market. Shak.

MAR'KET-MAID, n. A woman or girl who goes to market. MAR'KET-MAN, n.; pl. MAR'KET-MEN. A man who goes

to market.

to market.

MAR'KET-PLACE, n. A place where a market is held.

MAR'KET-PLACE, n. The price at which any thing is curMAR'KET-RATE, rently sold.

MAR'KET-TÖWN, A. A town that has a stated market.

MAR'KET-WOM-AN,\* (mir'ket-wûn-an)n. pl. MAR'KUTWOM-EN. A woman who goes to market. Ask.

MARK'ING-INK,\* n. Ink for marking cloth, &c. Hooker.

MARK'MAN, n. pl. MARKSMEN. A man skilful to hit a
mark:—one who cannot write his name, but maker his
mark for it. mark for it.

MARKS'MAN-SHIP,\* n. Dexterity of a marksman. Silliman.
MARL, n. [marl, Welsh.] A fertilizing earth, or a sort of calcareous earth compounded of carbonate of lime and clay.

MARL, v. a. [1. MARLED, pp. MARLING, MARLED.] To manure with mark.—(Nast.) To fasten or wind marlines.

MAR'LEON, n. See MERLIN.

MAR'LEON, m. See MERLIN.

MAR'LINE, (mar'lin) n. (Naut.) A small line of two strands, but little twisted, used for winding round ropes or cables,

to prevent their being fretted.

MAR'LINE-SPĪKE, n. (Naut.) A little piece of iron used in splicing small ropes.

spining smail ropes.

MarL'ING-Spīke,\* n. The act of winding with marlines. Smart.

MarL'ING-Spīke,\* n. Same as marlinespike. Hamilton.

MarL'Līte,\* n. (Min.) A variety of marl. Urc.

MAR-LIT'IC,\* a. Relating to or containing marlite. Smart.

MarL'-PlT, n. A pit out of which marl is dug. Woodward.

MarL'Stöne,\* n. (God.) A sandy, calcareous, and irony IARL'STONE, \* n. (Geol.) A sandy, calcareous, and irony stratum, which divides the upper from the lower has clays.

MARL'Y, a. Abounding with or like marl.

MAR'MA-LADE, n. [marmelade, Fr.] A confect made of quinces or other fruit, boiled to a consistence with sugar.

MAR'MA-LET, n. Marmalade. Johnson.

MAR'MA-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A black sulphuret of zinc.

MAR-MÎTE',\* n. [Fr.] A French cooking vessel. W. Ency. MAR'MO-LÎTE,\* n. (Min ) A foliated variety of serpentine.

†MAR-MO-RA'TION, n. [marmor, L.] Incrustation with mar

ble.

MAR.MO-RĀ'TUM,\* n. [L.] A cement formed of pounded marble and lime. Braude.

MAR.MO'RE-AN, a. Made of or like marble. Hamilton.

MAR'MO'RE-AN, a. Made of or like marble. Hamilton.

MAR'MO'SE,\* n. 'Zool.) An animal resembling the opossum, but less. Eacy

MAR.MO-ET', n. [marmouset, Fr] A small monkey. Shak.

MAR'MOT, or MAR-MO'T', [mar-mo't', S. W., mar'mot, Ja.

K. R. Jsh, W b., mar-mo't, P. Sm.] n. [Fr., marmott, Jil.]

The Alpine mouse; a rodent animal nearly allied to the satirfied. MAR-MÖT'TÖ, n. [It.] The marmet. Ray.
MAR'ON-ITE,\* n. A follower of Mare, an inhabitant of Lib-

MAR'ON-ITE,\* n. A follower of Maro, an inhabitant of Libanus and Antilibanus in Syria. Brande.
MARGON,\* n. A free negro, or a runaway negro slave, in the West Indies, living in the mountains. Ed. Rec.
MARGONE,\* n. a [k. Margoned, p. p. Margonen, on the condition of maroons. Crabb.

(Naul.) To leave, as sailors, on a desolate island, to place in the condition of maroons. Crabb.

MARQUE,\* (mark n. [Fr.] (Law) A license; reprisal.—
Letters of marque and reprisal are commissions or letters which authorize reprisals on a foreign state, particularly on the merchant vessels of an enemy. Crabb.

MARQUEE,\* (mar-kb') m. [Fr.] A field-tent, or covering, made of strong canvas, to keep off the rain. Crabb.

MARQUES, (mar'kwes) m. [marques, Sp.] Same as marquis.

Selden. 27 Till of late, marquis was the usual and almost only form, but marquess has now become common.

Scidem. 3CT Till of late, marquis was the usual and almost only form, but marquess has now become common.

MKRQUETRY, (market-re) n. [marquesric, Fr.] (Arch.) Inlaid work consisting of different speces of divers colored woods; checkered work; an ornamental kind of wood flooring; inlaid wood-work, parquetry. W. Ency.

MKRQUIS, (markwis) n. [marquis, Fr.] A title of dignity

in England, France, and Germany, next in rank to that ;

in England, France, and Germany, next in rank to that of duke. [A marchioness:—marguses, Fr. Shak.] MAR'QUIS-ATE, (mar'kwis-st) n. [marguses, Fr.] The seignlory of a marquis.

MAR'RYS'S', "markes') n. [Fr.] The wife of a marquis; a marchioness. Cooke.

MAR'REE, n. One who mars, spoils, or hurts. Ascham.

MAR'RIA, E. (mar'rij) n. [marage, Fr.] The act of marrying, or uniting a man and woman for life, matrimony; wedlock; wedding, nuptials.—It is sometimes used as an adjective, and it is often used in composition; as, marriage-articles, marriage-bed, &cc.

MAR'RIAGE-A-BLE (mar'rij-a-bi) a. Fit for wedlock; of age to be married; capable of union.

MAR'RIAGE-A-BLE-NESS,\* n. State of being marriageable.

Ash.

MAR'RIAGE-POR'TION,\* n. A portion given to a woman

at her marriage. Burre MAR'RIED, (mar'rid) a. United in marriage, conjugal, con-

nubial.

MAR'B-ER,\* n. One who marries. Ann. Reg

MAR-RON',\* a. [Fr.] Of a chestnut color Hunter

MAR'ROT,\* n. A name of the auk, a sea-bird. Booth.

MAR'ROW, (mar'ro) n. A soft, oleaginous substance, con

tained in the bones of animals; pith:—the essence or

best part of any thing.

[A fellow, a companion. Ray.

North of England!

best part of any thing. [A fellow, a companion. Ray. North of England.]

†MXR'RÖW, v. a. To fill as with marrow; to glut. Quarles.

MXR'ROW-BÖNE, n. A bone containing marrow.—pl. (in burlesque) The knees. Dryden.

MXR'ROW-FÄN, n. A rich kind of pea

MXR'ROW-ISH, a. Of the nature of marrow Burton

MXR'ROW-LESS, a. Void of marrow. Shak.

MXR'ROW-Y, a. Medullary; pithy. Cotgrave.

MXR'ROW-Y, a. Medullary; pithy. Cotgrave.

MXR'RY, v. a. [marrer, Fr.] [1. MARRIED, pp. MARRYINO,

MARRIED.] To join or unite in marriage; to give in marriage, to take for husband or wife.

MXR'RY, v. n. To enter into the conjugal state

MXR'RY, v. n. To enter into the conjugal state

MXR'RY, v. n. To enter into the conjugal state

MXR'RY, v. n. To enter into the conjugal state

Mak'ky, ntery. Indeed, forsooth:—originally By Mary, that is, by the Virgin Mary. Chaucer
Maky, n. [L.] (Mythol.) The heathen god of war — (Astron.) A planet, the fourth in the order of distance from the sun.—(Old chem.) Iron

Marsh, n. A fen, bog. swamp, a watery tract of land.
Marshal, n. [marchal, Fr.] A title of honor in many
European countries, applied to various dignities and high offices, a chief officer of arms, or of an army, a field-marshal, the master of horse: — an officer who regulates combats in the lists : - one who regulates rank or order at a feast, or other assembly, a master of ceremonies, or of a public celebration:—a herald, a harbinger, a pursui-

MAR'SHAL, v. a. [t. MARSHALLED; pp. MARSHALLING, MARSHALLED.] To arrange; to rank in order, to lead, as a harbinger.

MAR'SHAL-LER, n. One who marshals or arranges MAR'SHAL-SEA, (-se) n. A prison in Southwark, Eng., belonging to the marshal of the king's household.

MAR'SHL-SHIP, n. The office of a marshal.

MARSHL-SHIP, n. The office of a marshal.

MARSH'-ĒL-DCR, n. A gelder-rose, of which it is a species.

MARSH'-HAR-R-L-CR,\* n. A bird, the harpy-falcon. Booth.

MARSH'-LAND,\* n. Swamppy or marshy land. Drayton.

MARSH-MAL'LOW, n. A genus of plants, hollyhock, al-

thee.

MARSH-MXR'1-GÖLD, n. A perennial plant and flower.

MARSH-BÖCK'ET, n. A species of watercross.

MARSH'-TRE-FOIL,\* n. A plant, buckbean. Farm. Ency.

MARSH'Y, a. Boggy, wet, fenny; swampy

MARSH'Y, a. The second of the marsupalis, a mammiferous quadruped, the female of which has a sort of pouch, which serves as a temporary abode for her young. Brande.

MARS-G'Pj-AL,\* a. Having a sack or pouch under the belly for carrying young. as certain animals. Lycil.

for carrying young, as certain animals. Lyell.

MAR-SÜ-Pi-Ä'll-A,\* n. pl. (Zool.) A class of animals, the femules of which are furnished with a marsupium or pouch for carrying their young. Buckland. See Massu-

PIAL. MAR-30'P|-AN.\* a. & n. Same as marsupial. Kirby. MAR-30-P|-A'TA,\* n. pl. (Zool.) Same as marsupiala. P.

MART, s. A place of public traffic; a market. [†Bargain. Shak.]

SAGE.]

MART, v. a. To traffic; to buy or sell. Shak

†Mart, v. n. To trade dishonorably. Shak.

Marta-Gön, n. A kind of llly. Sir T. Browns

†Martal, v. n. To strike; to make a blow. Spen.

MAR-TEL'LO,\* a. Applied to a tower, or circular building of masonry. — Martello towers were erected along the

different parts of the British coasts, as a defence against the meditated invasion of Bonaparte. — The name is supposed to be derived from a fort in Martella Bay, Corsica.

MAR'TEN, m. [marte, martre, Fr.] A large and beautiful kind of weasel, whose fur is much valued:—a bird, a kind of swallow. See Martin.
†MAR'TERN, m. Same as martes.
MAR'TIAL, (mir'shal) a. [martial, Fr.; martialis, L.] Relating to Mars or war; warlike; given to war, brave; military; not civil.—(Old chem.) Having the qualities of iron

iron.
†MAR/TIAL-ISM, n Bravery; warlike exercises. Prince.
†MAR/TIAL-IST, n. A warrior. Browne.
MAR/TIA,\* n. A sort of swallow that builds its nest in
the eaves of houses; called also martet and martinet:
a large weasel. Crabb.— Written also marten. See MARTEN

MAR'TINET, n. [martmet, Fr.] A kind of swallow; a martin.—(Mil) A very severe disciplinarian.—(Naut.) A small rope or line fastened to the leech of a sail, a

martnet.

Mar'T|N-GÅL, or MÁR'T|N-GĀLE, n. [martingale, Fr.] A

strap passing between the fore legs of a horse, from the
nose-hand to the girth, to prevent his rearing.—(Naut.)

A rope to confine the jib-boom.

Mar'T|N-MÄS, n. The feast of St. Martin, the 11th of November: often colled martings, or martlemes.

vember; often called martilmas, or martiemas.

MART'LET, n. A swallow, same as martin.—(Her.) A fanciful bird, depicted without feet, noting a fourtia

son.

MART'NET, n.; pl. MÄRT'NETS. (Naut.) Small lines firstened to the leech of the sail, to bring that part of the
leech which is next to the yard-arm close up to the yard
MAR'TYR, (mar'tur) n. [µáorvo.] One who dies for the
truth, or who suffers death or persecution on account of his belief

In Boeier

Mar'Tyr, (mar'tur) v. a. [1. Martyred; pp. Martyriag,
Martyreo.] To make a martyr of by putting to death,
to torment, to inurder to destroy.

Mar'Tyr-Dom. n. The death of a martyr; the honor of a
martyr, testimony borne to truth by volun ary submission to death.

MAR TYR-IZE, v. a. [martyriser, Fr.] To make a martyr of. Spenser. [R.]

MAR'TYR-LY, a Relating to martyrs or martyrdom Bp. Cauden

†MAR'TYR-O-LÖGE. n. [μάρτυρ and λόγυς.] Martyrology Bp. Hall.

MAR-TYR-Q-LŎQ'I-CAL, a. Relating to martyrology. Osborne

ourne.
MAR-TYR-ÖL'Q-GIST, n. A writer of martyrology.
MAR-TYR-ÖL'Q-GY, n. A register of martyrs, a book treating of the names, lives, acts, and sufferings of martyrs.
MAR'ΥξL, n. [merveille, Fr.] A wonder any thing aston-

MAR'VEL, n. [merveille, Fr.] A wonder any thing astonishing; a prodigy; a monster, a miracle.

MAR'VEL, v. n. [i. MARVELLED, pp. MARVELLING, MARVELLED.] To wonder, to be astonished. Shah.

MAR'VEL-LIZE,\* v. a. To render marveilous, to represent as marveilous. Fo. Qu. Rev. [R.]

MAR'VEL-LOÜS, a. Wonderful, strange, astonishing; extraordinary, surpassing credit.— The marveilous is used, in works of criticism, to express any thing exceeding natural nower: conceed to the probable.

matural power; opposed to the probable.

MAR'VEL-LOUS-LY, ad. Wonderfully, strangely.

MAR'VEL-LOUS-NESS, n. State of being marvellous.

MAR'VEL-OF-PE-RÜ', n. A flower and perennial plant.

Tate.

I atc.

MA'RY-BÜD, n. The marigold. Shak.

MASCAGNIN,\* (mas-kän'yın) n. (Min.) Native sulphate of ammonia, in volcanıc districts. Brande.

MAS'£LE, (măs'kl) n. (Her.) A bearing in the form of a

lozenge perforated.

†MXs'CU-LATE v a [masculus, L.] To make strong. Cock-

MXS'CU-LINE, a. [masculin, Fr.] Male, not female; resembling man; virile; not soft, not effeminate.— MAS'CU-LINE, a. [mascuin, rr.] male, not temale; resembling man; virile; not soft, not effeminate.—
(Gram.) Considered of the male gender.
MAS'CU-LINE-LY, ad. In a masculine manner. B. Jonson.
MAS'CU-LINE-NESS, n. Quality of being masculine.
MAS-CU-LIN'1-TY,\* n. The quality of being masculine.

Wakley.

MXS'DED,\* n. [Fr.] A species of French wine. W.

MASTDED,\* n. [Fr.] A species of French while. W. Ency
MSH, n. [masche, D.] A mixture of ingredients beaten
together; a mixture for a horse; a mesh. See Mish
MSH, v. a. [mascher, old Fr.] [i. MASHED; pp. MASHING,
MASHED.] To mix or beat into a confused mass; to mix
malt and water together in brewling.
MSH'-TOB,\* n. A large vessel or tun, used by brewers
for holding ground malt and water. W. Ency
MSH'-VXT.\* n. Same as mash-tub. Maunder
MISH'V. a. Of the nature of a mash. Thomson.

MASH'-VAT.\* n. Same as mash-tub. Maunder
MASH'y, a. Of the nature of a mash. Thomson.
MASK, n. [masque, Fr.] A cover to disguise the face, a visor; a cloak, a blind; any pretence or subterfuge:—an entertainment, in which the company is masked; a masquerade; a revel; a piece of mummery:—a species of drama, which, on account of the allegorical persons

introduced required the actors to be masked: - a hideous face or visor in sculpture. — Often written masque.
MASK, v. a. [masquer, Fr.] [L. MASKED; pp. MASKING,
MASKED.] To disguise with a mask or visor; to cover, to hide

MASE, p. n. To revel; to play the mummer; to be disguined.

MASKED,\* (mask'ed or maskt) p. a. Covered with a mask; maskep, mask of mask pl. a. Overed with a mask, s. c. overed as not to create suspicion or distrust. Crabb. Mask'er, z. One who revels in a mask; a mummer. †Mask'er, z. One of disquise of a masker. Marston. Mask'nose, z. A place where masks are performed. Mask'nose, z. (Mod.) A medicine prepared from opium.

MAS'LIN,\* n. A mixture of different sorts of grain, as rye

may Lin. \* A. mixture of different sorts of grain, as rye and wheat. McCullock.

May'Lin. a. [maxtelsyn, Teut.] Composed of various kinds; as, masin bread, made of wheat and rye. — Written also mastin, mastin, and musin.

mastim, mestim, and mustan
Mi'son, (mai'sn) », [macon, Fr.] A builder in stone or
brick; one who prepares or cuts stone: —one of a society
bearing the epithet of free and accepted; a freemason.
Ma-son'[c, a. Relating to masons or freemasons.
Mi'son-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A sort of foliated hornblende.

MA'SON-RY, m. [magonnerie, Fr.] The craft of a mason; the work of a mason; freemasonry.

MA'SO-RA'R, m. [Heb.] (Jound theel.) A critical work containing remarks on the verses, words, letters, and vowel-points of the Hebrew text of the Bible, by several learned rabbins. — Written also massora, and masora.

MXs-Q-RET'IC,\* a. Same as masoretical. Chambers

-O-RET'I-CAL, a. Belonging to or employed in the Masorah.

MAS'Q-RITE, s. One of those who composed the Maso-

ran. [MAS-QUER-ADE', (mas-kgr-ād') n. [mascarade, Fr.; mascherata, It.] A diversion, amusement, or ball, in which the company is masked, disguise. [MAS-QUER-ADE', v. n. [L. MASQUERADED; pp. MASQUERADING, MASQUERADED.] To go in disguise, to assemble in masks.

MAS-QUER-ADE', v. a. To put into disguise. Killingbeck.

[MAS-QUER-ADE', v. a. To put into disguise. A numgreen.
MAS-QUER-AD'ER, w. A person in a mask, a buffoon.
MASS, masse, Fr., masse, L.] A body, a lump, a quantity; bulk, a vast body, a heap, congeries, confused assemblage, gross body; the general, the whole quantity.
—[messe, Fr., masse, L.] The celebration of the Lord's supper in the Roman Catholic church. — High mass is the

supper in the Roman Catholic church. — High mass is the performance of this service accompanied with music †MASS, v. a. To celebrate mass. Bale †MASS, v. a. To celebrate mass. Bale †MASS, v. a. To thicken, to strengthen. Hayward. MAS'SA-CRE, (mas's-ker) n. [Fr.] Butchery; carnage; slaughter, indiscriminate destruction, murder MAS'SA-CRE, (mas's-ker) v. a. [massacrer, Fr.] [1. MASSA-CRED, pp. MASSACRING, MASSACRED.] To butcher, to slaughter indiscriminately. MAS'SA-CRING, \* x. Act of slaughtering indiscriminately. MAS'SA-CRING, \* x. Act of slaughtering indiscriminately. MostA Rev.

Month, Rev. Mass'-Book, + (-bûk) n A book of divine service among

the Roman Catholics. Millon.
†Mäss'z R, n. A priest who celebrates mass. Bale.
Mäss'z R, π. [masseter, Fr.; μασσάσμαι, Gr.] (Anat.) Α

masser-tru, a. [masseer, fr.; passaopa; Gr.] (Jnal.) A muscle of the lower jaw.

Mas-sr-Ten'[c,\*] (a. Belonging to the masseter. Dangli-Mass'-Höüse, \* s. A. Boman Catholic church. Hume.

Mass'-Gröt, a. [Fr.] (CAcm.) A yellow color, being an oxide of lead; when slowly heated, so as to take a red color it woulded.

color, it is called minim.

Mis'sj-nEss, s. State of being massy, weight.

Mis'sjvE, a. [massy, Pr.] Bulky; weighty, ponderous,

massy.
Mås'syre-nëss, s. State of being massive, massiness.
Mås'syre-nëss, s. State of being massive, massive.
Mås'sy-pròòr, a. Capable of sustaining a great weight.

MAST, a. [mast, mat, Fr.] A large and long piece of timber raised nearly perpendicularly to the keel of a vessel, to support the yards or gaffs on which the sails are extended.—The fruit of the beech, oak, and chestnut. In this

BAST'ED, a. Furnished with masts.

MAST'ED, a. Furnished with masts.

MAST'ER, s. [maguster, L.] One who has servants or other persons in subjection; one who has any rule or direction; over others a sovernor, owner, promision; a ruler persons in subjection; one who has any rule or direction over others; a governor; owner; proprietor; a ruler, chief, head, possessor, an adept; the commander of a trading vossel; one uncontrolled:—a competation of respect formerly, but now generally applied to an inferior, to a young gentleman in his minority, or to a hop; as, Master Henry:—one who teaches, a teacher; one who has obtained superiority in some art or science:—a title of diameter in the naiversuites; as master of arts; an official dignity in the universities; as, master of arts; an official MAST'LESS, a. Having no mast; bearing no mast.

title in the law; as, master of the rolls, a master in chancery.—It is used in composition to denote superiority.—
Master in chancery, an officer in the court of chancery.—Master of ceremones, one who receives and conducts ambassadors, &c., to the audience of the king, &c.—Master of the mint, an officer who oversees every thing belonging to the mint.—Master of ordenace, an officer to whom the care of the ordinance and artillery is committed.—Master of the rolls, an officer who assists the lord-chancellor in the English high court of chancery, and, in the absence of the chancellor, hears causes there, and also at the court of the rolls. Physicago.

of the chancelor, hears causes there, and also at the court of the rolls. Whisham.

3.7" When this word is only a compellation of civility, as, Mr. Locke, Mr. Boyle, &c., the a is sunk, and an a substituted in its stead, as if the word were written mister, rhyming with sister." Walker.—But when applied to a boy, it is pronounced mister, the Massierers.

188/TEB n. a. [1]

MASTER, v. a. [L. MASTERED; pp. MASTERINO, MASTERED.]
To be a master over; to rule; to govern; to conquer, to overpower, to execute with skill.

MASTER, v. n. To excel or be skilful in any thing. B. Jon-

MAS'TER,\* a. Belonging to a master; chief; principal. Ask

MAS'TER-BUILD'ER,\* m. A chief builder; an architect.

MASTER-CHORD, \* n. The principal chord. Moore.
MASTER-DOM, n. Dominion; rule. Stat. [R.]
†MASTER-POL, a. Imperious, like a master; artful. Mil-

MAS'TER-FOL-LY,\* ad. In an imperious manner. Month.

Rev. [R.] MAS'TER-HAND, s. A man or hand eminently skilful.

MAS'TER-JEST, n. A principal jest. Huddras.
MAS'TER-KEY, (-k8) n. A key which opens many locks;
a clew out of many difficulties.
MAS'TER-LEAV'ER, n. One who leaves his master

MAS'TER-LESS, a. Wanting a master, ungoverned.
MAS'TER-LI-NESS, n. Eminent skill.
MAS'TER-Ly, a. Suitable to a master; executed with the

MAS'TER-LY, ad. Sultable to a misser; executed with the skill of a master, skilful, imperious.

MAS'TER-LY, ad. With the skill of a master. Skak.

MAS'TER-Mivon,\* a. A superior or head mason. Fenton.

MAS'TER-MinD,\* a. A predominant intellect. Pope.

MAS'TER-PXS'SION,\* (-pash'un) n. A predominant passion.

Pope.

MAS TER-PIECE, R. An excellent performance or piece of

workmanship in any art; chief excellence.
Mis'TER-SHIP, n. The office of a master, mastery, MANTER-SHIP, M. Ine omes of a matter, mastery, ominion, rule; power, superiority, predminence, skill.

MÄNTER-SIN'EW, (-sin'nu) n. A large sinew that surrounds and divides the hough of a horse

MÄNTER-SPRING, n. The spring which sets in motion or regulates the whole work or machine.

MÄNTER-STRÖKE, n. Capital performance or achieve-

ment; masterpiece.

MAS'TER-TOOTH, m.; pl. MASTER-TEETH. One of the principal teeth.

MAS'TER-TOUCH, (-tuch) n. The finishing touch; capital

performance. Tailer.

MAS-TER-WORK, (-wurk) n. A chief work.

MAS-TER-WORK MAN, \* (-wurk'man) n. The head or chief

MASTER-WORT, (-wirt) m. A plant.
MAS'TER-Y, m. Dominion, rule, superiority; presminence, skill; desterity; mastership.
MAST'FÜL, a. Abounding in mast, or fruit of beech, &c.

MAST'HEAD,\* a. The top of the mast of a ship. Wood.

MAS'TIC, a. [mastic, Fr.] The lentisk-tree; a gum or pecu-liar resin which exudes from the tree, used in varnishes:

liar resin which exudes from the tree, used in varnishes:
— a kind of mortar or cement.

MAS'TIC,\* a. Gummy; adhesive, as gum. Garth.

MAS'TI-CATE,\* a. That can be masticated. Jour. Sci.

MAS'TI-CATE,\* v. a. [L. MASTICATED. pp. MASTICATING,
MASTICATED.] To chew; to crush with the teeth. Cotton.

MAS-TI-CATO,\* In Guasticatos, L.] The act of masticating
or chewing. Ray.

MAS'TI-CATO-RY, s. A medicine to be chewed only, not
swallowed. Bacca.

MAS'TI-CA-TO-RY," a. Grinding or chewing with the teeth.

Loudon MAS'TI-COT, R. See Massicot. Dryden.

MAR'TIFF, N. [mastin, old Fr.; mastin, It.] pl. properly, MARTIFFS, Dryden and Swift: MARTIVES, Johnson, A large, fierce species of dog, of great strength and cour-

MAS-TI-GÖPH'O-ROUS, a. [μαστιγοφόρος.] Carrying a wand, scourge, or whip. Ec. Rev.
MAS-TI'TIS, a. [μαστός.] (Med.) Inflammation of the breast of women Bran

MXST'LIN, (miz'lin) a. Mixed corn. See Maslin, and MEs- |

Lin.
MAS'TO-DON,\* n. [µaorôs and ôônês.] A huge, mammiferous, pachydermatous, extinct quadruped, known only by its fossil remains; allied to the elephant. Lyell.
MAS'TO-DON-SAU'EVS,\* n. A gigantic, extinct saurian. P.

MAS'TO-DON-SAU'RUS,\* m. A gigantic, extinct saurian. P. Cyc.
MAS'TO'DO,\* a. (Anat.) Noting cells of the temporal bone; like a breast or nipple. Rogat
MAS-TÖL'Q-Q', \* m. (Zool.) The natural history of mammals or mammalis; mammalogy, mazology. P. Cyc.
MAS-TRESS, n. [mastresse, old Fr.] A mistress. Chaucer.
MAS-TRESS, n. [mastresse, old Fr.] A mistress. Chaucer.
MAS-TRESS, r. [mastresse, old Fr.] A mistress. Chaucer.
MAS-TYRES, r. [mastresse, old Fr.] A mistress. Chaucer.
MAS-TYRES, r. [mastresse, old Fr.] A mistress. Chaucer.
MAS-TYRES, TING, \* n. Self-pollution. Dunglison.
MAT'A-DIM Matta. L.] A texture of sedge, flags, rushes, straw, or other material, used for wiping the feet.
MAT, \* o. a. [. MATTED; pp. MATTINO, MATTED.] To cover with mats; to twist together; to join like a mat.
MAT'A-DIN MA''A-BHO! M. [Fr.] An old dance. Sidney.
MAT'A-DORE', n. [matador, Sp.] One of the three principal cards in the games of ombre and quadrille. Pope. A bandit; a bull-fighter.
MATCH, n. [meche, Fr.] Any thing that catches fire, generally a card, rope, or small piece of wood, dipped in sulphur, phosphorus, or some unctuous or resinous sub-

phur, phosphorus, or some unctuous or resinous sub-

MATCH, m. One equal to another; one able to contest with another; one that suits or tallies with another:—a marriage; a union by marriage; one to be married:—a contest; a game.

MATCH, v. a. [i. MATCHED; pp. MATCHING, MATCHED.] To be equal to; to show an equal to, to oppose as equal; to suit, to proportion, to marry; to give in marriage to.

MATCH, v. m. To be married, to suit, to be proportionate;

MATCH'A-RLE, a. Suitable; equal; fit to be joined. MATCH'A-BLE-NESS,\* n. Quality of being matchable. B.

MATCH'CLOTH,\* n. A coarse woollen cloth for the Indian trade. Washington.
MATCH'COAT, n. A large, loose coat make of matchcloth.

Washington.

MATCH EORD,\* n. A line composed of matches. Johnson.

MATCH ER, n. One who matches or joins. Todd.

MATCH'LESS, a. Having no equal, unequal, not matched.
MATCH'LESS-LY, ad. In a manner not to be equalled.
MATCH'LESS-LESS, a. State of being without an equal.
MATCH'LOCK, n. The lock of the musket in former times,

bolding the match prepared to retain fire.

MATCH'-MAK-ER, n. One who makes matches. MATCH'-MAK-ING,\* a. Tending to make matches. Con-

greve.

MATCH'-MAK-ING,\* n. The act of making matches. Ash.

MATCH. n. [mact, D.] A husband or wife. Spenser. A companion, male or female, the male or female of animals, panion, inale or femile, the male or fundle of animals, an associate, one in fellowship or intimacy with another.

— The situation of the king, in the game of chess, when the game is won. — (Naul.) The second in subordination in a merchant vessel. The first below the captain is first mate; the second, second mate, &c. — In a ship-of-war, an assistant; as, "the surgeon's mate."

MATE, t. a. [I. MATED, pp. MATED, TO match, to marry. Spenser. To be equal to; to oppose, to equal. — [mater, Fr.; matar, Sp.—; To subdue, to confound, to crush. Bacon.]

MATE, \* n. The Paraguay name of a plant called by botanists iter paraguages. whose leaves are used extensively

nists ilex paraguensis, whose leaves are used extensively in South America as a substitute for tea. Brands.

MATE/LESS, a. Without a companion , wanting a mate. MXT-E-OL'O-QY,\* n. Unmeaning discourse; useless science. Ash.

MAT-E-Q-TECH'NY, \* R. A vain or unprofitable art or sci-

MATE-O-TECH'NY,\* n. A vain or unprohitable art or science. Dr. Black.

MA'TER,\* n. [L.] The Latin word for mother. See Alma Mater.
MA-TE', I-AL, a. [materiot, Fr.] Consisting of matter; corporeal, not spiritual; substantial, not formal; important; momentous; essential, not formal
MA-TE', RI-AL, n., pl. MA-TE', RI-ALS. Any thing composed of matter: — the substance or matter of which any thing is made.

Ma-Th' RI-AL-ISM, m. The theory that the material universe is self-existent and self-directed, and that the functions of life, sensation, and thought, arise out of modifications of matter; or the metaphysical theory which is founded on the hypothesis that all existence may be resolved into a modification of matter.

MA-TE'R;-AL-IST, s. One who believes in or adheres to materialism.

MA-TE-RI-AL-IS'TIC,\* a. Relating to or partaking of materialism. Qu. Rev.

MA TF-RI-AL-18'TI-CAL,\* a. Samo as materialistic. Bib. Repository.

MA-TE-RJ-XL'J-TY, a. State of being material or important terial existence.

NA-TE'RI-AL-IZE, v. a. [L MATERIALIZED; PP. MATERIAL-IZING, MATERIALIZED.] To reduce to a state of matter; to regard as matter; to form into matter or substance.

MA-TE'RI-AL-LY, ad. In a material manner, form, or state .

not formally, essentially.

MA-TE'RI-AL-NESS, n. State of being material.

MA-TE'RI-A MED'I-OA,\* [L.] (Med.) That division of medical science which treats of the knowledge of medical cines, their action on the animal economy, and mode of

cines, their action on the animal economy, and mode of administration. Dunglison.

†MA-TE-R-A/R-A-N,\* n. A materialist. Cudworth.

†MA-TE-R-A/R-AN,\* n. A materialist. Closisting of mat†MA-TE-R-A/TE, a. [materiatus, L.] Consisting of mat†MA-TE-R-A/TLON, n. Act of forming matter. Johnson.

†MA-TE-R-A/TLON, n. Act of forming matter. Browne.

MA-TE-R-A/TLON, n. Act of forming matter. Browne.

MA-TE-R-A/LON,\* a. Material. Milton.

MA-TE-R-ON,\* a. Material. Milton.

MA-TE-R-NAL, a. [maternus, L.] Motherly; befitting a mother: relating to a mother.

MXT'-FEL-ON, R. A species of knap-weed growing wild.

MXT'-GEASS,\* R. An inferior sort of grass; heath matweed. Farm. Ency.

MXTH, s. A mowing. Used in composition; as, after math. Todd.

MXTH-E-MXT'IC, } a. [mathematicus, L.] Relating to MXTH-E-MXT'I-CAL, ) mathematics, demonstrative, according to the doctrine of the mathematicians.

MXTH-E-MXT'|-СAL-LY, ad. In a mathematical manner. MXTH-E-MX-T'|'СIAN, (-tish'an) n. One who is versed in the mathematics.

MXTH-E-MXT'/ICS, n. pl. [μαθηματική.] That science which treats of magnitude and number, or of whatever is capable of being measured or numbered. It is divided into two parts: -pure, where geometrical magnitude or numbers are the subject of investigation; and mixed, where the deductions are made from relations which are obtained from observation and experiment.

tained from observation and experiment.

MATH'FR, n. See Madder.

MATH'FR, n. See Madder.

MATHE'SIS, [m3-the'SIS, S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.; m3-the'sIS, F. Sm. im3-the'sIS, F. Sm. im3-the'sIS, F. Sm. im3-the'sIS, F. Sm. im3-the'sIS, E. W. D. ] n. [μαθησις.]

The doctrine of mathematics. Pope

MAT'IN, a. Morning, used in the morning. Milton.

MAT'IN, n. [matin, Fr.] Morning. Skak.

MAT'INS, n. pl. [matines, Fr.] The earliest hours of prayer in Catholic worship, morning prayers or worship.

MAT'RASS, n. [matrus, Fr.] A bolt-head, a chemical vessel employed in sublimations, &cc., now superseded by a flask.

flask.

MXT'RESS,\* n. A quilted bed. See MATTRESS.
MXT-Rj-CA'Rj-A,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of plants, feverfew Crabb.

MÄ'TRICE, (mä'tris) [mä'tris, S. W. P. Ja. Sm] n. [Fr.; matrix, L.] The matrix; the womb; the cavity where the matrix, L.] The fretus is formed.

fectus is formed.

MXT's[CE, [mat'ris, W. P. Sm.] n. A mould, a mould or form in which printers' letters are cast, a mould in which coin is cast:—a term in dyeing applied to mother colors, or the five simple colors. RCT In these senses, it is pronounced mat'rice. See Ma'TRIOE.

MXTRI-CI'DAL, \*a. Relating to matricide. Ed. Rev.

MXTRI-CIDE, [mat're-sid, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; mat're-sid, P.] n. [matricidum, L.] The murder of a mother.

MATRICITELAL\* n. [L.] A roll or register-book in which

MA-TRIO'V-LA,\* n. [L.] A roll or register-book in which the names of persons are recorded, a matriculation-book.

MA-TRIC'U-LATE, v. a. [matricula, L.] [1. MATRICULATED, pp. MATRICULATING, MATRICULATED.] To enter or admit to a membership of a university, college, institution, or

to a membership of a university, conege, institution, of society; to enlist.

MA-TRIC'U-LATE, a. One who is matriculated.

MA-TRIC'U-LATE, a. Matriculated, admitted enrolled.

MA-TRIC-U-LÄTION, a. Act of matriculating, admission.

MXT-RI-MÖ'NI-AL, a. Suitable to marriage; relating to marriage; connubial, nuptial; hymeneal.

MXT-RI-MÖ'NI-AL-LY, ad. In a matrimonial or nuptial man-

MAT-RI-MÖ'NI-OUS, a. Matrimonial. Millon.

MAT'RI-MO-NY, n. [matrimonium, L.] The state of those
who are married, wedlock; marriage; the nuptual state,

nuptials.

MA'TRIX, n. [L.] Womb; a place where any thing is generated or formed; matrice.

MA'TRON, imatrun, S. W. P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm. R.; mittrun, Wb.; n. [matrona, L.] A married woman; a mother of a family; a wife; an old woman; a female superintent of the combine nurse in a hospital. tendent or chief nurse in a hospital.

MAY

MXT'RON-AGE,\* n. The quality of a matron; the body of matrons. Burke.

matrons. Burke.

Mattrons. Burke.

Mattrons. Al., or Mattron-al., [mattrun-al. & Ja. K. Sm.;
mattrun-al or mattronal, W. F., mattrun-al or mattrun-al,
P.; mattrun-al, R. Wb. Ash, Scott.] a. [old Fr.] Relating or
suitable to a matron, motherly
Mattron-Hood, chad) m. State of a matron. Jewsbury.

Mattron-IZE, v. a. [L. Matronized, pp. Matronized,
Mattron-Like, a. Becoming a matron; matronly.

Mattron-Like, a. Becoming a matron; matronly.

Mattron-Like, a. Becoming a wife or matron.

Mattron-Like, a. Mattronied, S. W. P. Ja. K. Sm.; mattrunle, Wb.] a. Grave, becoming a wife or matron.

Mattrons.

Mattrons.

Mattrons.

Mattron-like, under a gunner, who assists in traversing the guns, and sponging, firing, and loading them.

Mattre.\* (mat) m. [Fr.] The French name of Paraguay tea.

Boiste. See Matro.

Bouste See MATE

Hoste. See MATE.

MATTER, a. [matters, Fr., materia, L.] That which is visible or tangible, that which occupies space, body, substance, a substance extended and divisible; elementary substance perceptible by any of the senses, usually divided into four kinds, solid, liquid, aeriform, and impenderable:—materials, that of which any thing is composed: ble: — materials, that of which any thing is composed: —
subject; thing treated of, the whole; the very thing supposed, affair, business, cause of disturbance; subject of
suit or complaint: — import; consequence, importance,
moment: — thing, object, that which has some particular
relation, question considered, space or quantity nearly
computed: — substance excreted, pus, purulent running,
""Of the ultimate nature of matter, the human faculties cannot take cognizance; nor can data be furnished,
by observation or experiment, on which to fund an inby observation or experiment, on which to found an investigation of it. All we know of it is its sensible prop-" Brande. erties

erties." Brande.
MAT'TER, v. n. To be of importance, to import. B. Jonson.
To generate matter by suppuration. Sidney.
'MAT'TER, v. a. To regard not to neglect. Branston.
MAT'TER-LESS, a. Void of matter. B. Jonson.
MAT'TER-DESS, a. Void of matter. B. Jonson.
MAT'TER-DESS, a. Void of matter. B. Jonson.
MAT'TER-DESS, a. Void of matter. B. Jonson.
MAT'TER-OF-FACT, n. A reality, as distinguished from what is fanciful, hypothetical, or hyperbolical.—a. Treating of facts or realities.—Matter-of fact man, one who atheres strictly to fact or new wanders become realities. adheres strictly to fact, or never wanders beyond realities. MAT'TER-Y, a. [flinportant, full of matter B Jonson.]
Generating pus or matter.
MAT'TOCK, a. A tool of husbandry used for digging, and

for grubbing up roots of trees and weeds, a kind of pick-

ior grudding up roots of trees and weeds, a kind of pickare having the ends of the iron part broad.

MAT'TRESS, [mat'tree, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.]

n. [materas, old Fr., mattrass, Welsh.] A quilted bed, stuffed with bair, wood, or other soft material, instead of feathers. It is sometimes incorrectly pronounced material, material, MAT'U-RANT,\* n. (Med.) A medicine that promotes suppuration. Good.

MAT'U-RANT, (mattrass)

ration. Good.

MAT'U-RÂTE, (màt'yy-rāt) v. a. [maturatus, L., from maturo.] [t. MATURATED, pp. MATURRD.] To ripen; to bring to suppuration.

MAT'U-RÂTE, v. n. To grow ripe, to suppurate.

MAT-U-RÂTION, n. Act of maturating, state of being maturated, ripeness; suppuration.

[MAT'U-RA-TIVE, [mach'u-ra-tiv, W. J., māt'u-rā-tiv, K. Sm.; ma-tā'ra-tiv, S. P.] a. Ripening, conducive to ripeness; conducive to suppuration.

[MAT'U-RA-TIVE, n. (Med.) A. medicine that promotes maturation. Dunglason.

MA-TŪRE', a. [maturus, L.] Perfected by time, perfect in growth, in years, or in condition; complete; ripe, well-digested.

MA-TŪRE', v. a. [L. MATURED; pp. MATURING, MATURED.]

MA-TURE', v. a. [1. MATURED; pp. MATURING, MATURED.]
To ripen: to advance to ripeness, to advance towards

perfection.

MA-TÜRE', v. n. To become ripe, to be perfected
MA-TÜRE'LY, ad. Ripely, completely; considerately, early.

MA-TÜRE'LY, ad. Ripely, completely; considerately, early.

MA-TÜRE'LY, s. Maturity, mature state. Knowles.

MA-TÜRE'LY, n. [maturitas, L.] Mature state, ripeness;
completion.—(Law) The time when a note or bill of ex-

completion.—(Law) The time when a note or bill of exchange becomes due.

MAT'U-TI-NAL, [mdt'u-tI-nal, Ja. Sm. Wb., ma-td'ti-nal, K.] a. [mdt'u-tI-nal, Ja. Sm. Wb., ma-td'ti-nal, K.] a. [mdtutana, L.] Relating to the morning. Pegge.

MAT'U-TINE, a. Same as matuinal. Sir T. Herbert.

MAT'U-TINE, a. Same as matuinal. Sir T. Herbert.

MAU'D'LIN, a. [The corrupt appellation of Magdalen, who is drawn by painters with swollen eyes and disordered look.]

Drunk, fuddled. Scatherns.

MAU'D'I, N. a. A perennial plant; sweet milfoil.

MAU'GE, (maw'gir) ad. [madgré, Fr.] In spite of; notwithstanding. Shah. [Now used only in burlesque.]

MAU'N, n. A dish, a clout, a drag to sweep an oven; a malkin, a scarecrow; a coarse or duty wench; called also, vulgarly, a massks. Barton. [Low.]

MAUL, n. [madlens, L.] A heavy, wooden hammer; a mall. See Mall.

Mâul, v c. [1. Mauled; pp. Mauling, Mauled.] To beat to bruise; to hurt in a coarse manner. Burton. See Mall. Maul-STICK, n. [maklen, Ger.; maeka, Su. Goth.] The stick by which painters keep their hand steady in work-

†MAUNCH, (munsh) n. A sort of loose sleeve; manche Sir T Herbert.

||MAUND, (mänd) [mänd, W. Ja. Sm., mäwnd, P. E. J. K.]

z. A basket or hamper, a hand-basket. Shak. A weight,
in India, variable in quantity from 6 lbs. to 74.

||fMAUND, (mänd) v. z. [mender, Fr.] To mutter, as beggars

do; to mumble, to use unintelligible terms, to maunder. B. Jonson.

|| || MAUN'DER, (man'der) [man'der, W. F. Ja. Sm.; mawn'der, S. P. J. K.] v. n. To grumble, to murmur, to beg Wisoman.

|| MAUN'DER, (män'der) n. A beggar. Broome. || MAUN'DER-ER, (män'der-er) n. A murmurer, a grum-

|| MAUN'DER-ING, (man'der-Ing) n. Complaint. South.
| MAUN'DEILL,\* n. (In coal mines) A pick with two shanks. Brande

MAUN'DY-THÜRŞ'DAY, (mûun'de thürz'de) n. The Thursday preceding Good-Friday and Easter, on which the king of England distributes alms to a certain number of poor persons at Whitehall, so hamed from maxadz, or haskets

persons at whitenail, so named from maints, or baskets in which the gifts were formerly contained. Brands.

MĀU-SQ-LĒ'AN, a. Relating to a mausoleum. Burton.

MĀU-SQ-LĒ'UM, [māw-sq-lē'um, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja, K. Sm. Wb.: māw-sō'le-um, Barclay.] n. [L.] pl. L. MĀU-SQ-LĒ'UMŞ. A sepulchral building, or a magnificent tomb or monument, so called form the works. from Mausolus, king of Caria, to whom such a monument was erected about 353 B. C.

MÂU'THER, n. A foolish young girl. B. Jonson. [Local. Eng.

MAUVAISE HONTE, \* (mo-vaz'ont') [Fr.] False modesty.

Qu. Rev.

MA'vis, n. [mauvis, Fr.] A thrush, or bird like a thrush

Spenser.

MÂW, n The stomach of animals, the craw of birds: —an

old game at cards.

Mâwk, n. A maggot. Grose. A slattern, a maukin, called

MAWK, M. A maggot. Grove. A statern, a maukin, cane also a mawks. [Vulgar and local.]

MAW'KIN, n. See MAUKIN.

(MAWK'ING-LY, a. Slatternly. Bp. Taylor.

MAWK'SH, a. Apt to give satiety, apt to cause loathing

MAWK'ISH-LY,\* ad. In a mawkish manner. Dr. Allen.

MAWK'ISH-NESS, n. Aptness to cause loathing.

MAWKS,\* n. A large, awkward, ill-dressed girl. Smart. [Vulgar.]
MAW'KY, a. Maggoty, full of maggots. Grose. [Local.]

†MAW'MET, n. [a corruption of Mahomet] Originally an effigy to represent Mahomet, a puppet, an idol. Wichfe. †MAW'MET-RY, n. The religion of Mahomet, idolatry. Chaucer.

Chaucer.

MAW'MISH, a. Provoking disgust, nauseous. L'Estrange.

MAW'SKIN,\* n. The stomach of a calf prepared for making cheese, rennet. Farm. Ency. [Local.]

MAW'-WORM, (maw'wurin) n. A worin infesting the stom-

MAX-IL'LA,\* n. [L.] (Anat.) The jaw-bone, the upper jaw-bone. Brande.

MAX-IL'LAR, or MAX'IL-LAR, [max-Il'l], S. W. Ja.; max'il-lar, P. K. Sm. Wb.] a. [maxillaris, L.] Same as maxillary.

MAX'IL-LA-RY, [max'il-la-re, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.;
max-Il'la-re, Ash, Kenrick.] a. Relating to the maxilla or
jaw-bone. 25° Sec Carilla Rel.

MAX-IL'LI-FORM,\* a. In the form of a jaw-bone. Dr. Alien.

MXX'jm, n. [mazime, Fr.; mazimum, L.] An axiom; a general principle, a leading truth; an adage, un aphorism;

a proverb.

MXX'1M-18T,\* a. One who deals in maxims. Qu. Rev.

MXX'1M-1ZE,\* v. a. To increase to the highest degree. Qu

Rev. [R.]

MAX'I-MUM, n. [L.] pl. MAXIMA. The greatest quantity
or degree attainable in any given case, as opposed to mintmum, the smallest.

mam, the smallest.

MAY, (må) auxilary verb. [i. might.] To be at liberty; to be permitted, to be allowed, to be possible, to be by chance:—used to express desire; as, "May you prosper."—Formerly used for can. Spenser.

MAY, (må) n. [Maus, L.] The fifth month of the year:—the early or gay part of life. [A virgin; a maid. Changer.]

MAY, v. n. To gather flowers on May morning. Sidney.

MAY'-AP-PLE, n. A plant with a tuberous root; wild mandrake; hog-apple. Farm. Ency.

MAY'-BEL, ad. Perhaps, it may be that. Spenser.

MAY'-BEL-TLE,\* n. A name of the cockchafer. Booth

MAY'-BOOM, (må'bim) n. The hawthorn

MAY'-BOOM, (må'bim) n. The hawthorn

MAY'-BOOM, (må'bim) n. The hawthorn

MAY'-DAY, (må'då) a. The first day of May. Shak.

MEA 445 MÄY'-FLÖ W-ER, n. A flower that blossoms in May.

MÄY'-FLÖ, (mä'fil) n. An insect, the water cricket.

MÄY'-GÄME, n. A game fit for May-day, diversion.

MÄY-HÄP', ad. It may happen; perhaps. Ed. Rev. [R.]

MÄY'HEM, (mä'hem or müm) [mä'hem, Ja. K., mäm, Sm.

n. (Lav) Privation of some essential part; lameness

maim. Sec Maim. maim. See Maim.

MAY'ING,\* n. The act of gathering flowers in May, or May-day. Cowper

MAY'-LA'DY, n. The queen of May, in old May-games.

MAY'-LL-T, n. The same as hily of the valley.

MAY'-MÖRN,\* n. Morning of May; freshness. Shak.

MAY'OR, (ma'ur) [ma'ur, W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; mar, S. K.]

n. [mateur, old Fr.; major, L.] The chief magnetrate of a city or borough.

MAY'OR, L.-TY. (ma'ur, al. te) n. The office of a mayor. city or borough.

MAY'OR-AL-TY, (mā'ur-āl-te) n. The office of a mayor.

MA-YOR-AZ'GO,\* n. [Sp.] The right of the eldest born to inherit property, majorat. Brande.

MAY'OR-Ess, (mā'ur-ēs) n. The wife of a mayor. Tatler.

MAY'-PŌLE, n. A high pole to be danced round on Mayday. day.

MAY'-WEED, s. A plant; a species of camomile which rows wild grown wild.
MAZ'ABO, n. [machoire, Fr.] [† A jaw. Shak.] A dark-colored cherry ored cherry

MXZ'ARD, v. a. To knock on the head. B. Jonson

MXZ-A-RÎNE',\* n. A deep blue color:—a particular way

of dressing fowls:—a little dish set in a larger. Crabb.

MXZE, n. A labyrinth; a place or state of perplexity, con-MAZE, n. A habyrnin; a place of state of perplexity, c fusion of thought, uncertainty, perplexity
MAZE, v. a. To be wilder, to amaze. Gower.
MAZE, v. n. To be bewildered or amazed. Chaucer.
MAZED-NESS, n. Confusion, astonishment. Chaucer. TMAZER. n. [macser, D.] A broad cup or bowl, a maple cup. Dryden.

MAZEL, NESS, \* n. State of being macy. Dr. Allen.

MAZOL'O- $\langle Y_1 * n. | \mu a \langle S_2 \rangle$  and  $\langle S_3 \rangle$  (Zonl.) The natural history of mammaha, mammalogy, mastology. Ed. Ency. See Mammalogy. See MAMMALOGY.

MA'ZY, a. Perplexed with windings, confused. Spenser

MZ'ZARD,\* n. A dark cherry. Ash. See MAZARD.

M. D. Imedicting doctor.] Doctor of medicine or physic

Mi, pron., objective case of I.

MiA'CŎCK, (mc'kōk), n. [mes, i.e. mal, and coq, Fr. Skinner.]

A. Goningte man a coward [R.] MEACOCK, (mc'kök) n. [mes, Le. mal, and coq, Fr. Skinner.]
An effeminate man, a coward [R.]

MEACOCK, a. Tame, timorous, cowardly. Shak.

MEAD, (mcd) n. A kind of drink made of water and honey:
— meadow, used in poetry for meadow

MEAD'Ow, (med'o) n. Land unploughed, green with grass, and variegated with flowers, grass land annually mown for hay.— In the United States it is often applied to mown grantly which are mars by or tow wet to be probabled and

or may.—In the Ometer States it often applied to moving lands which are mars by or too wet to be ploughed, and producing a coarse kind of hay, which is called meadow hay, in distinction from that which grows on uplands, which is called English hay.

MEAD OW,\* a. Belonging to or obtained from a meadow.

Ash.

MEAD'OW-FÖX'TÄIL,\* n. A species of foxtail. Farm. Ency.

MEAD'OW-GRÄSS,\* n. A genus of grass, poa:—grass growing in a meadow. Farm. Ency.

MEAD'OW-PIKE,\* n. A species of dianthus. Booth.

MEAD'OW-RÖE,\* n. A plant. Booth.

MEAD'OW-SÄF-FRON, (měd'o-sáffqrn) n. A genus of bulbous plants, a plant. Miller.

MEAD'OW'S-QUEËN,\* n. A flower. B. Jonson.

MEAD'OW'S-QUEËN,\* n. A perennial plant, queen of the meadow.

meadow.

MEAD'OW-WORT, (měd'o-würt) n. A plant. Drayton. MEAD'OW-Y,\* a. Containing or resembling meadows. Smart.

MEAD'OW-Y.\* a. Containing or resembling meadows. Snart. MEA'GRE, (më'gor) a. [maigre, Fr.] Lean, thin; wanting flesh, emaclated, poor, hungry.

MEA'GRE, (mô'gor) n. a. To make lean. Knolles
MEA'GRE-LY, (mô'gor) n. a. To make lean. Knolles
MEA'GRE-LY, (mô'gor-le) ad. Poorly; thinly, barrenly
MEA'GRE-NESS, (mô'gor-nès) n. Leanness, thinness.

MEAL, (mêt) n. A hook with a long handle. Tusser.

MEAL, (môt) n. A repast; the food eaten at one time:—the
flour or edible part of corn or grain.

MEAL, (môt) v. a. To sprinkle with meal; to mingle. Shak.

MEAL', NESS, \* n. The quality of being mealy. Ash.

MEAL', N. MEAL/MEN. One who deals in meal

MEAL'NENS,\* n. The quality of being mealy. Ash.
MEAL'MAN, n.; pl. MEALMEN. One who deals in meal
MEAL'MAN, n.; pl. me. ALMEN. One who deals in meal.
MEAL'MON-SER,\* n. One who deals in meal. Booth.
MEAL'Y, (mê'le) a. Having the taste or quality of meal;
resembling meal; besprinkled, as with meal.
MEAL'Y-MOOPHED, (mê'le-mbûthd) a. Using soft words;
not expressing the plain truth; bashful or soft of speech.
MEAL'Y-MOOPH'ED-NESS, (mê'le-mbûth'ed-nès) n. Quality of being mealy-mouthed.
MEAN, (mên) a. Wanting dignity or rank; low-minded;
base; ungenerous; spiritless; contemptible; low in worth
or power, abject; vile, sordid; penurious; niggardly.—
[mayen, Fr.] Middle; moderate; without excess; intervening; intermediate.

MEAN, n. [moyen, Fr.] pl. MEANS. A middle state between two extremes; medicerity; middle rate; medium:—instrument.—pl. Income; resources. See MEANS. MEAN. v. n. [i. meant; pp. meanning, meant.—Meaned, 1. & p., is rarely used.] To have in the mind; to purpose, to think; to intend; to design.—[To moun. Brockett. Local.] MEAN, v. a. To purpose; to intend; to design; to signify, to denote, to imply; to import; to hint covertly. MEAN'-BORN,\* a. Of low or mean birth. Shak. ME-XN'DER, n. A winding like that of the river Meander, in Phrygia, a winding course; maze; labyrinth; flexuous passage.

uous passage.

Mg-An/DER, v. a. [i. meandered; pp. meandering, meandered.] To wind; to turn round, to make flexuous.

Mg-An/DER, v. n. To run in windings, to be intricate.

Mg-An/DER-ING,\* p. a. Running with a serpentine course;

ME-AN'DER-ING, \*p. a. To run in windings, to be intricat."

ME-AN'DER-ING, \*p. a. Running with a serpentine course; winding.

ME-XN'DROUS, a. Winding; meandering. Fuller. [R.]

ME-XN'DNOY, a. Winding; meandering. Fuller. [R.]

ME-AN'DRY, a. Winding; meandering. Bacon.

MEAN'ING, n. Intention; sense, signification; import.

MEAN'ING, m. Intention; sense, signification; import.

MEAN'ING, m. Intention; sense, signification; import.

MEAN'ING, m. Wint of excellence or dignity, baseness, lowness of mind, sordidness; integrationess.

MEAN'S, n. sing. & pl. An instrument, method, mode, way, that which is used in order to any end.—In this sense it is generally used in the singular number, with a verb or adjective singular; but if more than one thing is referred to, it is plural. "By this means." Pope. "By that means." Addison. "This is one of those anomalies which use has introduced and established, in spite of analogy: we should not be allowed to say, 'a mean of making inc happy." Bp. Hurd.—pl. Revenue; income, fortune, resources.—By all means, without doubt; certainly.

By no means, in no way, not at all.—By any means, in any way.—By no manner of means, not at all, not in any way.—By no manner of means, not at all, not in any way.—By no manner of means, not a selection of the sake of emphasis.

phasis.

MEAN'-SPIR-IT-ED,\* a. Having a mean spirit; base. Shenstone.

MEAN'T, (mont) 1. & p. from Mean. See MEAN.
MEAN'TIME, ad. In the intervening time; meanwhile. Dryden.

Dryden.

MEAN'WHILE, ad. In the intervening time. Addison.

†MEAR, v. A. Boundary. See Merr.

†MEAR, v. a. See Merr.

MEASE, [mes, S. W. Ja.; mez, P. K. Sm.] n. [mass, Ger]

The quantity or number of five hundred, applied to herrings, as, "a mease [500] of herrings."

†MEA'SLE, (me'zl) n. [mas, masel, Ger.] A leper. Wicliffe.

MEA'SLED, (me'zld) a. Infected with the measles.

MEA'SLED, (me'zld) n. State of being measly.

MEA'SLES, (me'zlz) n. pl. A contagious disease, usually characterized by small, red spots — also a disease in swine and in trees.

swine and in frees.

MEA'SLY, (mē'zle) a. Infected with the measles. Swift.

MEAS'U RA-BLE, (mězh'u-ra-bl) a. That may be measured,

moderate, being in small quantity.

MEAS'U-RA-BLE-NESS, (mozh'u-ra bl-nes) n. The quality
of admitting to be measured.

of admitting to be measured.

MEAS'U-RA-BLY, (mézh'u-ra-ble) ad. Moderately.

MEAS'U-RA-BLY, (mézh'u-ra-ble) ad. Moderately.

MEAS'U-RE, (mézh'u-ra-ble) ad. Moderately.

MEAS'U-RE, (mézh'u-ra-ble) ar rule; degree, that which is measured; a standard; a rule; degree, that which is measured or dealt out, proportion, quantity settled, a stated quantity; sufficient quantity; allotment, portion allotted.—(Mus.) The number counted in each bar or cadence.—(Poetry) The number counted in each foot or verse.—(Dancing) The proportion of the steps to each other.—pl. Ways, proceedings; expedients, means to an end.—Hard measure, hard treatment.

MEAS'URE, (mězh'ur) v. a. [mesurer, Fr.] [i. masi'red, pp. measuring, masiured, pp. measuring, masiured, it pass through, to judge of quantity, or extent by a rule or standard; to pass through, to judge of quantity, or extent, or greatness; to adjust; to propor-

or extent by a rule or standard; to pass through, to judge of quantity, or extent, or greatness; to adjust; to proportion; to mark out, allot, or distribute by measure. MEAS'URE-LESS, (mëzh'ur-lës) a. Immeasurable.

MEAS'URE-MENT, (mëzh'ur-mënt) z. Act of measuring, mensuration. Burks.

One who measures.

mensuration. Burke.

MEAS'UR-ER, (mezh'ur-er) m. One who measures.

MEAS'UR-ING, (mezh'ur-ing) a. That measures, or is measured:—applied to a cast. Waller

MEAT, m. [†Food in general. Bible.] Flesh to be eaten.

MEATH, (meth) m. A drink like mead, or the same. Multon.

Option; preference. Gross. [Local.]

MEAT'LESS,\* a. Destitute of meat. Th. More.

MEAT'-OF-FER-ING, \* n. An offering consisting of food

Erodus

MEAT'Y, (më'te) a. Fleshy, but not fat. Gress. [Local.]
MEAT'MEA, (mu)

MEAT'A, (me'te) a. Fleshy, but not fat. Gress. [Local.]
MEAWL, (mu)

MEAWL, (mu)

MEA'ZLING, (me'zling) p. See Mizzling. Arbuthnot.

MR-CHIN';C, (me-kin'nik) m. One employed in mechanical or manual labor; an artificer.

MR-CHIN';C, {α. [mechanicus, L.; μηχανή, Gr.] Helat-MR-CHIN';Cα, } ing to mechanics or mechanism; having the properties of a machine; employed in manual labor; skilled in mechanics:—mean; servile. Skak.—The str mechanical propers are the lever, wheel and axle, pulley, inclined plane, wedge, and screw. Francis.—Braade, in enumerating the six mechanical powers, omits the mechanical powers, omits the mechanical powers, omits the mechanical powers, omits the mechanical powers, omits the mechanical powers, omits the mechanical powers, omits the mechanical powers. enumerating the six mechanical powers, omits the mekined plane, and adds the funicular machine.

†ME-EHAN'I-CAL-IZE, v. a. To render mean or low Cot-

ME-CHAN'I-CAL-LY, ad. According to the laws of mechan-

NE-EHAN'I-CAL-NESS, m. Quality of being mechanical.
ME-EH-A-N'I'CIAN, (mök-q-nish'an) m. [m:conicion, Fr.] A
maker of machines.

maker of macines.

Mg-EHAY(128, n. pl. The science of the laws of matter
and motion, particularly as applied to the construction of
machines, the science that treats of forces and powers,
and their action on bodies, either directly or by the inter-

vention of machinery.

MEEH'AN-ISM, (měk'an-Izm) s. [mécanisme, Fr.] Action according to mechanic laws; the construction of a machine, or the parts of a machine adapted to the intended

of machines:—a philosopher who refers all the changes in the universe to the effect merely of mechanical forces.

MECH'AN-IZE,\* (měk'an-IZ) v. a. To form mechanically. Coloradge. [R.]

ME\_CHLANGES

ME-CHA-NO-GRAPH'IC, a. Treating of mechanics. Maun-

der. [R.]
MECH'LIN,\* (mek'lin) n. Lace made at Mechlin. Smart.
MECH'LIN, a. Relating to or made at Mechlin, as a kind of lace

MECH-LÖ'/C,\* (mek-lö'/k) a. (Chem.) Noting an acid formed by passing chlorine gas over fused meconine. P.

Mg-Chō'A-Căn, or Mg-Ehō'A-Căn, [me-kô'a-kan. J. K Sm. Wb.] n. A large root or white jalap from Mechoacan in Mexico, a mild purgative. Hill.

MEC'Q-NATE,\* n. A sait formed of meconic acid and a

Brande

ME-CON'IC, \* a. (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained from opi-

m. Brande.

MEC'O-NINE,\* or ME-CO'NI-A,\* n. A white, fusible substance obtained from opium. Brande.

ME-CO'NI-UM, n. [uncoross.] The junce of the white pop-

ME-CO'NI-OM, π. [μηκώντω.] The junce of the white poppy; opium:—the first faces of children
MED'AL, π. [médaille, Fr.] An ancient coin:—a piece of metal, in the shape of a coin, with figures and devices, struck in memory of some porson or event
MED'AL-LET,\* π. A little medal. Pinkerton.
ME-DAL'LION, (-γun) π. [médaillon, Fr.] A large antique stamp or medal; the representation of a medal in painting or activities.

stamp or medal; the representation of a moon in printing or sculpture.

MED'AL-LIST, n. [médailliste, Fr.] One skilled or curious in medals:—one whi gains a prize-medal. Ed. Rev. MED'AL-LUE-Qy, \*n. I he art of making and striking medals and coins. Brande.

MED'DLE, (möd'dl) v. n. [middelen, Teut.] [i. MEDDLED; pp. MEDDLING, MEDDLED.] To have to do, to interpose; to act in any thing; to interpose or intervene officiously; \*o interface.

to interfere 'MED'DLE, v. a. [mêler, Fr.] To mix, to mingle. Spenser MED'DLE, x. One who meddles; a busy-body. MED'DLE-SÖME. a. Intermeddling; officious. MED'DLE-SÖME-NESS, x. An intermeddling; officious.

mess.
MED'DLING, a. Officious interposition. South.
MED'DLING, p. a. Interfering importunately; officious.
ME'D-A, a. pl. See Madrum.
MED-La ya La (made q a va) a. Relating to the middle ages. Ec. Rev. — Written also medieval.

MED-J-E'VAL, a. One belonging to the middle age. Ed.

ME'DI-AL,\* c. Noting a medium or average; mean. Smart.
ME'DI-AR,\* c. (Anal.) Middle; situated in the middle.—
The median line is a vertical line supposed to divide the
body longitudinally into two equal parts. Dunglison.
ME'DI-ART,\* α. (Max.) The chord which is a major or minor third higher than the key-note, according as the mode
is major or mines.

nov out unigner than the key-note, according as the mode is major or minor. Brackd.

ME-D1-RS'TINE, n. [médiazin, Fr.; mediazinmm, L.] (Anat.)
Same as mediazinum. Arbuthnet.

ME-D1-AS-TI'NUM, n. [L.] (Anat.) The duplicature of the pleura, which divides the cavity of the thorax into two parts. Brands.

parts. Syssics.
ME/D-J-TE, v. s. [medius, L.] [t. MEDIATED; pp. MEDIATED;
IFO, MEDIATED.] To interpose, as a common friend, between two parties; to intercede; to be between two.
ME/D-J-TE, v. s. To effect by mediation

ME'DI-ATE, a. [médiat, Fr.] Intervening; middle, between two extremes.

ME'DI-ATE-LY, ad. By a secondary or intervening cause.

ME'DI-ATE-NESS,\* m. State of being mediate. Bannister.

ME-DI-ATE-NESS,\* m. State of mediating; interposed; intervention; agency interposed; intervention.

ME-DI-AT-I-ZATION,\* m. The annexation of similer sovereignites to larger contiguous states, as in Germany, after the dissolution of the German empire in 1806. Brands.

ME'DI-ATIZE.\* m. a. [i. MENILYER].

ter the dissolution of the derman complete an account of the ME'DI-A-TIZE, \* 0.4 [i. MEDIATIZED] Pp. MEDIATIZED, Do annex a small state, governed by a sovereign prince, to a larger one, yet allowing the ruler of the small state to retain his princely rank, rights, and

privileges. P. Cyc.

ME'Di-A-TOR, n. [mediator, L.; médiateur, Fr.] One who mediates; an intercessor; one of the characters of our blessed Savior.

ME-DJ-A-TO'RJ-AL, a. Belonging to mediation or a media-

ME-D]-A-TO'R]-AL, a. Belonging to mediation or a mediator, intercessory.

ME-D] A'TOR-SHIP, n. The office of a mediator. Pearson.

ME-D]-A'TOR-S, a. Mediatorial. Bp. Hopkins. [R.]

ME-D]-A'TRESs, n. A female mediator. Skeldon. [R.]

ME-D]-A'TREIX, n. A female mediator. Warton.

ME-D'[C, n. A genus of herbaceous plants; a kind of trefoil. — [ppl. The science of medicine. Spenser.]

MED'[C, a. Medical. Pomfret. [R.]

MED']-CA-BILE, a. [medicabilis, L.] That may be healed.

Bales.

Bailey.

MED'I-GAL, a. [medicus, L.] Relating to medicine or the art of healing, medicinal.

MED'I-GAL-LY, ad. Physically; medicinally.

MED'I-GA-MENT, [med'e-kş-mēnt, S. P. J. Ja. Sm. Wb.; měd'e-kş-mēnt or me-dik'ş-mēnt, W. F., me-dik'ş-mēnt, K.] n. [medicamentum, L.] Any thing used in healing, a topical application.

MED. G. WENTAL, a. Relating to medicaments.

MED-J-CA-MENT'AL, a. Relating to medicaments.
MED-J-CA-MENT'AL-LY, ad. After the manner of medi-

MED-I-CA-MENT'AL-LY, ad. After the manner of medicine. Browne.

MED'I-CAS-TER, n [médicastre, Fr.] A pretender to medicine; a quack. Whitlock.

MED'I-CAS-TER, n. [médicas, L.] [1. MEDICATED, pp. MEDICATED, J. A. [medica, L.] [1. MEDICATED, pp. MEDICATING, MEDICATED.] To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal.

MED-I-CA'TION, n. Act of medicating; use of physic.

MED'I-CA-TIVE, a. Tending to cure, medicinal. Secura.

ME-DIC'I-NAL, [me-dis'e-nal, P. F. K. Sm. Wb.: me-dis'e-nal or méd-e-a'inal, S. W. J. Ja.] a. [medicinalis, L.] Having the power of healing; belonging to physic or medicine; sanative. 3T Sometimes pronounced, in postry, méd-i-ci'nal.

ME-DIC'I-NAL-LY, ad. By means of medicine.

MED'I-CINE, [méd'de-sin, W. P. J. E. F. Ja.: méd'sin, S. K. Elphanstons, méd'e-sin, colloqually méd'sin, Sm.] n. [medicana, L.] That branch of physic which relates to the healing of diseases, physic, a drug or other substance used as a remedy for disease. Prev. xvii. — [médicin, Fr. — † A physician. Stak.]

MED'I-CINE, v. a. To restore or cure by medicine. Stak.

ME-DI'-CTY, n. [médice, Fr.] Middle state, participation of two extremes; haif. Browns. [a.]

ME'DJ-Ö-CRE, (me'de-ö-kur) [me'de-ö-kur, K. Sm. J.; mö-de-ökr', Ja. Maunder; me-di'o-kur, Todd.] a. [Fr., from mediobris, L.] Of moderate degree; of middle rate, mid-

dy-okr. J. J. J. Gmoderate degree; of middle rate, unid-ding. Pope.

ME'D-J-O-CRE.\* (më'de-5-kur) n. One of middle rate, unid-ding. Pope.

ME'D-J-O-CRE.\* (më'de-5-krint, Sm. Wb.: më-de-5'krint, K.; me-di'e-krint, Todd, Masnader.] n. [mcduore, Fr.]

One of middling abilities. Smyl.

ME-D-J-O'CRI-TY, [më-de-5k're-te, P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.: më-de-5k're-te or më-je-5k're-te, W.; me-jök're-te, S.] n. [meduoritas, L.; mediocrité, Fr.] Middle state, rate, or degree. moderate degree; moderation.

MED'-T-ĀTE, v. a. [meditor, L.] [i. MEDIJATED; pp. MEDITATED; pp. MEDITATED; To plan; to contrive; to think on; to revolve in the mind; to contemplate.

MED-T-TITON, n. Insediatio, L.] Act of meditating; deep thought, close attention; contrivance; contemplation; thought employed upon meered objects; a series of thoughts. thoughts.

MED'|-TĀ-T|VE, a. Addicted to meditation; reflecting.
MED'|-TĀ-T|VE-LY,\* ad. With meditation. Coloridge.
MED'|-TĀ-T|VE-NESS,\* n. Quality of being meditative.
Coloridge.

Cotenage.

[MED-1-TER-RINE', a. Mediterranean. Brorecoed.

MED-1-TER-RINE', a. Encircled by land, as a sea; lying between lands; inland; remote from the sea: — not ing the sea lying between Europe, Africa, and Asia.

MED-1-TER-RINE-OUS, a. [medias and lerre, L.; mediterranes, Fr.] Mediterranean. Burnet. [E.]

ME'n)-nm. (me'de-am, P. J. Ja. 8m. R.; me'dyum, S. E. F. K.; me'de-am or me'je-am, W.] z. [L.] pl. L. ME'-p-a, P. J. Ja. Ban, ME'n)-my. That through which a body, not in contact with another, must pass to reach it; space or substance passed through; any thing intervening:—the number between two extremes, a mean, middle place or degree.

MED'LAR, n. A genus of large, ornamental fruit-trees; the fruit of the tree.

| MED'LE, (měd'dl) \ v. a. To mingle. L. Addison. See Mro-| MED'Ly, (měd'le) \ D.E. | DE. |
| MED'LEY, (měd'le) n. A mixture; a miscellany; a mixed

MED'LEY, (měd'le) a. Mingled; confused. Chaucer.

ME-D'D'C', \* n. An excellent, red, French wine. W. Eucy.
†MED'S PP, \* n. A harvest supper formerly given, in England, to laborers at harvest-home. Whishaw.

ME-D'D'L'LA, \* n. [L.] (Anat.) Marrow.—(Bot.) Pith.

ME-DUL'LAR, a. [médullaire, Fr.] Relating to mariow, med-

uliary. Crepne.

MED'UL-LA-RY, [méd'ul-la-re, W. Ja. Wb. Dunglison; medül'la-re, S. P. K. Sm.] a. [medulla, L.; medullare, Fr.]

Pertaining to the marrow or pith. See Capillary.

ME-DUL'LINE,\* n. That form of lignin which constitutes

the pith of certain plants, as the pith of the sunflower. Reands.

Brande.

ME-DÜ'SA,\* n. [L.] pl. ME-DÜ'SE. (Antiquity) One of the Gorgons. Lempriere. — (Zool.) A genus of marine, radiated animals, without shells. Lyell.

MEED, n. Reward; recompense; gift. Shak.

MEEB, v. a. To merit; to deserve. Heynood.

MEEK, v. a. To humble, to lightly the condition of temper, not proud; not easily provoked; soft; gentle; quiet; humble.

MEEK, v. a. To humble, to meeken. Wichiffe.

MEEK'-EYED,\* (-rid) a. Having a mild aspect. Thomson.

MEEK'-EYED,\* (-rid) a. Having a mildy.

MEEK'NESS, n. Gentleness; mildness, humility.

MEEK'-SPIR-IT-ED,\* a. Having a meek spirit; gentle.

Pealms.

Paalma.

MEER, a. & z. See MERE.

(MEERED, (merd) a. Relating to a boundary. Shak.

MEER'SCHAUM,\* (mer'shoum) n. [Ger.] (Min.) A silicated,
light, and soft magnesian mineral, used in Germany in
the manufacture of tobacco-pipes. Brands.

the manufacture of tobacco-pipes. Brande.

MEER'ZA,\* n. See Mirel.

MEER'ZA,\* n. See Mirel.

MEER, a. Fit; proper, suitable; seemly; qualified.—[†Meet with, even with. Shak.]

MEER, n. a. [i.mer; pp. Meering, Mer.] To come together from opposite or different directions; to come face to face; to encounter. to ercounter in hostility or unexpectedly; to join another in the same place, to find.

MEER, n. m. To encounter, to close face to face; to encounter in hostility; to assemble; to come together.— To meet with, to light on, to find, to join, to suffer unexpectedly, to encounter; to advance half way; to join.

MEET'EN,\* (mě'tn) v. a. To make meet or fit; to prepare.

Ash.

Ash. MEET'ER, z. One who meets.

MEET'196, s. One who meets.
MEET'196, s. An assembly, a convention; an interview;
a conflux; a company; a congregation; an auditory:—an
assembly for public worship, applied, in England, to the

assembly for public worship, applied, in England, to the Dissenters.

MEŽT'ING-HÖÜSE, (m8t',ing-höüs) π. A house of public worship. In England, used for a house of public worship for Dissenters, as distinguished from a church.

MEΣT'LY, ad. Fittly; properly, suitably. Shak.

MEΣT'RESS, π. Fitness; propriety; suitableness. Bp. Bull.

MEG'A-CÖŞM, π. [μέγας and κόσμος.] The great world; macrocosm. Bp. H. Craft.

\*\*\*Δ-Δ-Λ-Ε-ΚΙΙΑΝ-\*\* Δ. Noting sames among the Romans in

macrocosin. Dp. 11. Onling games among the Romans in honor of Cybele. Brande.

MEG-A-LICH'THYS,\* n. (Min.) An extinct genus of fishes.

MEG'A-LÖ-NYX,\* n. [µtya; and δνυ[.] (Geol.) A large, extinct mammal, whose fossil bones have been found in

extinct mammal, whose fossil bones have been found in Virginia. Brande.

†MEG-3-LOP'SY-EHY,\* n. Greatness of mind. Meunder.

MEG-3-LOP'TE-EAN,\* n. [μέγας and πτερόν.] (Ent.) A neuropterous insect. Brande.

MEG-3-LO-SAU'RUS,\* n. [μέγας and σαῦρος.] (Geol.) A fossil, gigantic, amphibious animal, of the saurian, or lizard and crocodile, tribe. Lyeit.

ME-GEPH'Y-TON,\* n. (Geol.) A genus of extinct fossil plants. Buckland.

†ME-GEPH'Y-TON,\* n. [μέγας and πόλις.] A principal city; metropolis. Herbert.

MEC-GOPE.\* n. [μέγας and σεοέχω.] An ontical instru-

MEG's-SCOPE,\* π. [μέγας and σποέπω.] An optical instru-ment for examining bodies of considerable magnitude.

MEG'A-STOME,\* n. A univalve shell with a large aperture.

extinct animal, whose bones have been found in South America. Buckland.

ME-GXTH'z-RÖID,\* n. One of a family of extinct mammif-erous quadrupeds. P. Cyc. MEG'LIP,\* n. A color for painting in imitation of oak. Lou-

don.

ME'GRIM, n. [ημικρανία, Gr.; migraine, Fr.] (Med.) A violent, intermitting pain affecting one side of the head; vertigo.

ME'.Bo'M:-AN,\* a. (Anat.) Noting glands situated at the edge of the eyelids. Rogst.

†MEINE, (mēn) v. a. To mingle. Chaucer.

†MEIN'y, (měn'e) [měn'e, Sn.; mě'ne, P.] n. [sasnic, old Fr.] A family, a retinue or household of servants. Shah.

MEI'O-CĒNE,\* a. (Geol.) See Miocene.

MEI'O-NĪTE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral occurring in grains, or small, shning crystals, found at Mount Somma, near Vesuvius. Brande.

MEI'O'sis, (mī-o'sis) [mī-o'sis, K. Wb. Crabb; mī'o-sis,

Vesuvius. Brands. MEI-Ö'sis, K. Wb. Crabb; mi'o-sis, Sm.] π. [μειώσις.] (Rhet.) A figure of speech by which a thing is hyperbolically lessened. MEI'wELL\* n. A small sort of codfish. Crabb. ME'LAM,\* n. A substance consisting of carbon, nitrogen, and hydrogen, formed during the distillation of a mixture of sal-ammoniac and potassium. Brands. MEI'AM-PODE, n. [melampadium, L.] The black hellehore. Spesser.

Spenser

ME-LAN'A-GÖGUE, (me-lan's-gög) n. [μέλανας and ἄ, ω.] (Med.) A medicine for expelling black bile, cholor, or mel-

ancholy. †MEL-AN-EHÖ/LI-AN, n. One afflicted with melancholy.

MEL'AN-EHÖL-IC, a. Disordered with melancholy; hypo-

MEL'AN-EHOL-IC, a. Disordered with melancholy; hypochondriacal; gloomy idismal; melancholy.

MEL'AN-EHOL-IC, n. A person diseased with melancholy.

[† A gloomy state of mind. Ld. Clarendon.]

MEL'AN-EHOL-I-LY, ad. With melancholy. Repe. [R.]

MEL'AN-EHOL-I-NESS, n. Melancholy. Aubrey. [R.]

MEL'AN-EHOL-IST, n. A melancholy gloomy. Gower.

MEL'AN-EHOL-IST, n. A melancholy person. Glanville. [R.]

†MEL'AN-EHO-LIZE, v. n. To become melancholy. Burton.

†MEL'AN-EHO-LIZE, v. n. To make snd or melancholy. Morr.

MEL'AN-EHO-LIZE, v. n. To make snd or melancholy. Morr. MEL'AN-EHÖL-Y, (měl'an-köl-e) π. [μέλανος and χυλή.] A disease of the mind, chiefly characterized by ungrounded fear, and apprehension of evil, depression of spirits;

fear, and apprehension of evil, depression of spirits; gloomy state of mind; gloominess; hypochondria.

MEL'AN-EHÔL-Y, a. Diseased with melancholy; habitually dejected; gloomy, dismal, sad; melancholic.

ME-LÄNEZ, (ma-Hanzh) n. [Fr.] A mixture; a medley.

ME-LÄ'NI-AN, n. One of a family of fluviatile, testaceous mollusks. P. Cyc.

MEL'AN-IT'[C, a. Relating to melanite. Smart.

MEL-AN-IT'[C, a. Relating to melanite. Smart.

MEL-AN-ÖP'[Sp.] n. A. genus of fresh-water, testaceous mollusks. P. Cyc.

MEL-AN-ÖP'[Sp.] n. [μέλας,] (Med.) A malignant disease

monusses. F. Cyc.

MEL-A-Nô's]s,\* π. [μέλας.] (Med.) A malignant disease characterized by deposition of black matter. Brande.

MEL-AN-O'T/C,\* α. Relating to melanosis. P. Cyc.

MΞ-LλΝ'ΤΣΕ-ΙΤΕ,\* π. (Min.) A native sulphate of iron.

Brands.

ME'LXS,\* n. [Gr.] (Med.) An endemial disease of Arabia, characterized by dark or black spots on the skin. Brande.

Mx-LXs'mA,\* n. (Med.) A disease of aged persons, in which
a black spot appears upon the skin, and forms a foul ulcer. Brande.

cer. Brands.

Mg-LMS/C-MA,\* n. [μέλας and στόμα.] (Bot.) A genus of evergreen trees. Lyoll.

Mg-LEE',\* (ma-la') n. [Fr.] A battle; a contest; an affray. Gent. Mag

MgL/LC,\* α. [μελικός.] Relating to song lyot. Bock.

Mg. L. [St. v. m. Lyong (c.)] / Mgd.) An encysted times.

Gent. Mag
MEL'<sub>1</sub>C,\* a. [μελικός.] Relating to song; lyric. Beck.
MEL-<sub>1</sub>-CĒ'R<sub>1</sub>S, n. [μελικηρίς.] (Med.) An encysted tumor, filled with matter resembling honey.
ME-L'<sub>1</sub>C'ER-OÜS,\* a. Having matter like honey. Smart.
MEL'<sub>1</sub>-CĒT,\* n. A species of fish. Crabb.
MEL'<sub>1</sub>-CĒT,Sn.,\* n. A genus of perennial grasses. Farm.

Ency. MEL-1-CO-TOON',\* n. A sort of peach; malacatune. Crabb.
MEL'-LOT, n. [melilotus, L.] The honey lotus; a sort of trefoil or clover.

trefoil or clover.

MELI-LO-TUS,\* n. [mel and lotus, L.] A plant called the succt-secuted clover; melliot. Farm. Ency.

[MELI-10-TUS,\* n. [mel and lotus, L.] A plant called the succt-secuted clover; melliot. Farm. Ency.

[MELI-10-RATE, (mēl')-yo-rāt) [mēl-10-rāt, W. P. J. Je.; mēl-19-rat, W. P. J. Je.; mēl-19-rat, W. P. J. Je.; mēl-19-rat, p. p. MELI-DRATTHO, MELI-DRATTED.] To make better; to improve; to ameliorate.

[MEL-10-RAT-ER,\* n. One who meliorates. Ann. Reg. [MEL-10-RATTON, (mēl-yo-rāt)-shu) n. [Fr.] Act of meliorating; ameliorating; improvement.

[MEL-10R]-TY, (mēl-yōr'9-t9) n. State of being better. Bacon.

tMELL, v. n. [meler, se meler, Fr.] To mix; to meddle Spen

MEG-A-THE'RI-UM,\* n. [µéyaç and θηρίον.] (Geel.) A large, [ †MELL, n. [mel, L.] Honey. Warner.

MEL'LATE,\* n. (Chem.) A salt formed of mellitic acid and ||

mel'Late, "n. (Lossin, Later) a base. Ura.

Mel-Lif'[c,\* a. Making or producing honey. Phillips.

Mel-Lif'[c,\* a. Making or producing honey. Phillips.

Mel-Lif'[L,\* a. Making or producing honey. Phillips.

Mel-Lif'[LU-ENCS, n. A flow of honey or sweetness.

Mel-Lif'[LU-ENCS, n. A flow of honey or sweetness.

Mel-Lif'[LU-ENCS, h. A flow of honey or sweetness.

Mel-Lif'[LU-ENCS, h. A flow of honey or sweetness.

Mel-Lif'[LU-ENCS, h. A flow of honey or sweetness.

Shais.

MEL-LIC'E-NOUS,\* a. Having the qualities of honey. Smart. MEL'LI-LITE,\* s. (Min.) Same as mellite. Brande. MEL-LIC'Q-QUENT,\* a. Speaking aweetly. Maunder. [E.] MEL'LI-TATE,\* s. (Chem.) A compound of mellitic acid

and a base. Turner.

MEL'LITE,\* π. [μέλι and λίθος.] (Min.) The honey-stone, a yellow, crystallized mineral composed of mellitic acid and alumine. Brande.

and alumine. Brande.

MEL-'L'I.C.\* a. Relating to the honey-stone. Brande.

MEL'LON,\* n. A temon-yellow substance composed of carbon and nitrogen. Brande.

MEL'LOW, (mél'lò a. Soft with ripeness; fully ripe:—
soft in sound, soft to the taste, to the touch, or tread, or
to the eye; soft with liquor, drunk.

MEL'LOW, (mél'lò) v. a. [L. MELLOWED; pp. MELLOWING,
MELLOWED.] To make mellow; to soften; to ripen; to
mature.

mature.

mature.

MEL'LOW, (měl'löw) v. n. To be soft, ripe, or mature

MEL'LOW-LY,\* ad. With mellowness. Mrs. Buller

MEL'LOW-LY,\* ad. With mellowness. Mrs. Buller

MEL'LOW-Y, (měl'lo-e) a. Soft, unctuous. Drayton.

MEL-O-CO-TÔN', n. [melocoton, Sp.] A quince:—a kind

of peach; malacatune. Bacon.

[ME-LÖ'D]-O'Ds. [me-lö'de-üs, P. J. Ja. Sm.; me-lö'dyus, S.

E.F. K.; me-lö'de-üs or me-lö'je-üs, W.] a. Having melody, musical, harmonious.

[ME-LÖ'DLO'S-LV ad. Musically, harmonious!

"[ME-LO'D]-OUS-LY, ad. Musically, harmoniously.

ME-LO'D]-OUS-NESS, n. Sweetness of sound, musicalness.

MEL'O-DIST, \* n. One versed in melody; a musician. Dr. Allen

MEL'O-DIZE,\* v. a. [i. MELODIZED, pp. MELODIZITO, MELoDIZED.] To make melodious, to reduce to the form of
melody. Langhorne.
[MEL-O-DRA'MA,\* n. Same as melodrame. Duckens.

MEL-O-DRA'MA," R. Same as menourame. A. MEL-O-DRA-MAT'IC, \* a. Relating to a melodrame. Gent.

Mag. [MEL-O-DRXM'A-TIST,\* n. One who is versed in melo-

[MEL-Q-DRAM-7-1157, n. One who is versed in melo-drame. Qu. Rev. [MEL/Q-DRAM, Ja.; më'lq-dram, K.; më'-lq-dram, Sm.; më'lq-dram, Wb.] n. [Fr., from µLao5 and dpāṇa.] A dramatic performance accompanied with songs or music, a sort of pantomime. MEL/Q-DY, n. [µLao6da.] The arrangement, in succession,

of different sounds for a single voice or instrument; mu-sic; sweetness of sound, harmony; concord. MEL'ON, n. [melon, Fr.; melo, L.] A plant of several vari-

eties, and its fruit.

MEL'ON-THIS'TLE, (-si) n. A plant. Miller.

MEL-O-PCE'14,\* (mél-o-pē'ya) n. The art of melody. Bur-

REP.
MEL'RÖRE, n. [mel and rose.] The boney of roses.
MELT, v. a. [i. MELTED: pp. MELTED, MELTED. — The old
preterit, molt, is obsolete; and the old participle, molten,
is now used only as an adjective.] To change from a solid to a liquid state; to dissolve, to make liquid, to soften

to love or tenderness; to waste away.

MELT, v. n. To become liquid; to dissolve; to be softened
to pity or tenderness; to lose substance; to be subdued.

MELT, n. See Milt.
MELT'ED,\* p. a Dissolved; softened; made liquid or

tender.

MELT'ING, \* p. a. Dissolving; softening, affecting.

MELT'ING, \* a. Act of dissolving or softening; inteneration.

MELT'ING, \* a. Act of dissolving or softening; inteneration.

MELT'ING-NESS, \* a. Disposition to melt or be softened.

MELT'U-SINE', \* s. [Fr.] An imaginary beautiful nymph or dire.

MEL'U-NINE', a. [Fr.] An imaginary deautiful nymph or fairy. Brande.

MEL'WEL, z. A kind of fish.

MEM'EER, z. [seembrum, L.; membre, Fr.] A part of any thing; a limb; a part appendant to the body; a part of a discourse or period; a head; a clause; any part of an integral; one of a community, society, or association.

MEM'EREED, (mem'berd) a. Having limbs.—(Her.) Applied to the beak and legs of a bird, when of a different tincture from the body.

tincture from the body.

MEM'BERSHIP, R. State of being a member; union.
MEM'BERSHIP, R. State of being a member; union.
MEM'BERSHIP, R. State of being a member an embrane; membrane us. Crabb.
MEM'BERNE, R. [Fr.; membrane, L.] The expansion of any of the tissues of the body into a thin layer; a web of several sorts of fibres interwoven together.

MIM-BER'NE-ODS, c. Consisting of membranes; membranes.

nous. Boyle.

MEM-BRA-NIF'ER-OUS,\* a Having or producing mem-MEM-BRA'NI-FÖRM,\* a. Having the form of a membrane

or parchment, & MEM-BRA-NOL'O-GY, \* n. The science of the membranes

MEM'RRA-NODS, a. Relating to or consisting of mem branes, formed as membranes; membraneous. Ray.

ME-MEM'TO, n. [L.] pl. MR-MEM'TOS. A memorial; a no-

ME-MEN'TO, n. [L.] pl. ME-MEN'TOG. A Memorial, melice; a hint.

ME-MEN'TO MO'RI,\* [L.] "Remember death." Macdon-war, W. P. Me-moir' or mem'war, Mr. Memorial or me'mwar, S. mem'war, J. K. Sm.] n. [mémoire, Fr.] pl. Memoirs. S. notice of something remembered; a biographical notice, a short essay; an account of transactions or events familiarly written, or as they are remembered by the narrator.

[ME-MOIR'1ST.\* n. A writer of memoirs. Cariple.

ME-MOIR'18T,\* n. A writer of memoirs. Carlyle.

MEM-O-RA-BIL'1-A,\* n. pl. [L.] Things worthy to be remembered or recorded. Ency.

MEM'O RA-BLE, a [Fr., memorabilis, L.] Worthy of remembrance; signal; extraordinary, remarkable.
MEM'O-RA-BLE-NESS,\* n. Quality of being memorable

Ash.

MEM'O-RA-BLY, ad. In a manner worthy of memory.

MEM-Q-RXN'DUM, n. [L] pl. L. MEMORANDA, Eng.

MEMORANDUMS. A note to help the memory; a memorrial notice

MEM-O-BAN'DUM-BOOK,\* (-bûk) n. A book in which matters are recorded to assist the memory. Bonnell.
†MEM'O-RATE, v. a. [memoro, L.] To make mention of a

TMENTO-RATE, v. a. [memors, E.] to make thing. Cockeram.

†MEM'O-RA-TIVE, a. Preserving memory. Hammond.

ME-MO'R]-AL, n. A monument, something to preserve memory; a remembrancer, an address of solicitation; an address containing an exposition of facts and circumstances and soliciting attantion to them. stances, and soliciting attention to them.

Mṛ-mō'R¡-AL, a. Preservative of or contained in memory.

Mṛ-mō'Rṭ-AL-IST, n. One who writes, presents, or signs a

memorial. ME-MÖ'B;-AL-ĪZE,\*v. a. [i. mb.morialized, pp. memorializing, memorialized.] To address by a memorial. Ch.

ME-MO'RI-A TECH'NI-CA,\* [L.] Artificial memory, 8

method of assisting the memory by certain contrivances, mnemonics. Scudamore.

†MEM'O-RIST, n. One who memorizes. Browne.

ME-MOR'I-TER,\* ad. [L.] From memory, by heart. Ec

MEM'O-RIZE, n. a. [L. MEMORIZED; pp. MEMORIZING, MEMORIZED.] To record, to cause to be remembered. Shak. MEM'O-RY, n. [memoria, L.] The power or capacity of having what was once present to the senses or the under-

standing, suggested again to the mind, accompanied by a standing, suggested again to the mind, accompanied by a distinct consciousness of past existince, the power of retaining or recollecting things past, retention, remembrance; reminiscence, recollection, exemption from oblivion; time of knowledge or remembrance, attention. MEM'Q-RY, v. a. To lay up in the memory. Chaucer. MEM'Q-RY, v. a. Relating to Memphis; Egyptian. Smart. MEN'ACE, v. a. [memacer, Fr., from minax, minacia, I...] [t. menaced; pp. menacing, menaced.] To threaten, to threat.

threat.

MEN'ACE, m. [Fr.] A threat; a denunciation of ill.

MEN'A-CER, n. One who menaces, a threatener.
ME-NACH'AN-ITE,\* n. (Min.) Ferruginous oxide of titanium. Brande.

nnim. Branac.
MEN'A-CinG, n. Act of threatening; threat.
MEN'A-CinG-LY,\* ad. By the use of threats. Brooke.
MEN'A-CinG-LY,\* ad. By the use of threats. Brooke.
ME-NAGE', (me-nazh'), n. [F.] A menngery; manege.
Addison. [R.] See Manege, and Manage.
ME-NAGE',\* (me-nazh') v. a. To train horses; to manege.
Spenser. See Manege.

Spenser. See Marege.

Men-Ag'e-re; (men-re) or Men-Ag'e-re; (men-re) for Men-Ag'e-re; (men-re) for Men-re) for men-re) for men-re) for men-re) for men-re) for men's-jer-e, Wb.] r. [Fr.] A collection of foreign or wild animals; the place in which they are kept.

Men's-Goure, (men's-re) for [uphys and dyo.] (Mcd.) A medicine to promote the flux of the menses.

medicine to promote the flux of the inenses.

[MEN'ALD, ] a. Variegated; spotted. Cotgravs.

MEND, D. a. [emendo, L.] [i. mended; pp. mending, mend zo.] To repair from breach or decay; to correct; to help; to improve; to rectify; to reform; to amend; to emend.

cmend.

MEND. c. s. To grow better; to advance in any good.

MEND'A-BLE, a. Capable of being mended. Sherwood.

MEND'A-BLE, a. Capable of being mended. Sherwood.

MEN-DA'CIOUS, (men-dis'abus) a. [mendax. mendacus L.]

False; lying; deceiful; fallacious.

MEN-DAC'I-TY, (men-dis'o-to) s. A habit of lying; a false-bood; a lie; untruth.

MEND'E, s. One who mends.

MEN'DI-OAN-OY, s. Beggary; mendicity. Burks.

MEN'DI-CANT, a. [mendicans, L.] Begging; poor to a state of beggary; belonging to a begging fraternity. MEN'DI-CART, m. A beggar; one of a begging fraternity. †MEN'DI-CARE, v. a. [mendico, L.] To beg; to ask aims Begging; poor to a

Cockeram

Cockeram.

MEN-DJ-CĀ/TION,\* n. The act of begging. Browns.

MEN-DJ-CĀ/TION,\* n. [mendicutas, L.] Act of begging; habit of begging; condition of habitual beggars; mendicancy †MEND/MENT, n. Amendment. Bp. Gordon.

MEN-DÖ/CANS,\* (men-dő/sanz) n. pl. The natives of the Marquesas. Earnshaw.

†MENDS, n. for Amends. Shak.

MENDS, n. for Amends. Shak.

MENDS,\* A Chalatac word, which is used in Daniel, and signifies numeration. Dr. A. Clarke.

MIN-HA/DEN,\* n. A fish. Storer. See Manhaden.

MIN-HA/DEN,\* n. A fish. storer. See Manhaden.

MIN-HA/DL, a. Belonging to a train of servants; low with respect to office or employment, servile.

MIN-LA, n. One of a train of servants; a domestic ser-

Mī/Ni-AL, n. One of a train of servants; a domestic servant.

MEN'IL-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral allied to opal. Brande.
ME-NIN'UES, n. pl. [μήνιγξ.] (Anat.) Two membranes that envelop the brain, called the pia materand dura mater

ME-Nis'CAL,\* a. Relating to a meniscus. Enfield. ME-Nis'CUN,\* n. A lens, convex on one side, and concave

ME-Nis'CU3,\* n. A lens, convex on one side, and concave on the other. Braude.

MEN-1-SPER'MUM,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of plants, having fruit of a crescent-like form. P. Cye.

MEN'1-V<sub>2</sub>R, n. [menu-vair, Fr.] A small Russian animal with fine white fur, the fur itself. Chaucer.

MEN'NON-ITE,\* n. One of the followers of Menno, a contemporary of Luther, who held opinions similar to those of the Anabaptists. P. Cye.

MEN'NOL'Q-GY, n. [μη ολό tov.] A register of months. Stillanders.

Stillingfleet

Stilling flet.

MEN'O-POME,\* n. An amphibious animal. Brands.

MEN'O-POME,\* n. A fish. See Minnow.

MEN'-PLEAS', R. n. One too careful to please; a flatterer.

MEN'-PLEAS', NG,\* n. Act of endeavoring to please others, or to gain popular favor. Milton.

MEN'SA ET THO'RÖ, \* [L.] (Law) "From board and bed."

— A divorce a mensa et thero, is when the parties are allowed to live separate, though the marriage is not dissolved. Whishow.

solved. Whishew. MEN'SAL, a. [mensalis, L.] Belonging to or transacted at tible. Richardson. Monthly. Month. Rev.

tine: Rectarison. Monthly. Month. Rec. MENSE, R. Propriety, decency, manners. Brockett. [Provincial, north of England.]
Mins: 'Fott, a. Gracc'ul, mannerly. Brockett. [Local.]
Minse' Less, a. Indecent, uncivil. Brockett. [Local.]
Minse' Less, a. In L. J. Months. — (Med.) The catamental or monthly discharges. Crabb.

MEN'STRU-AL, a. [menstrums, L.] Monthly; happening once a month; lasting a month; pertaining to a men-

MEN'STRU-ĀTE,\* v. n. [1 MENSTRUATED, pp. MENSTRUAT-ING, MENSTRUATED.] To discharge the menses. Med.

MEN-STRU-A'TION,\* n. The flow of the menses. Crabb.

MEN'STRU-OUS, a. Monthly, having the catamenia.

MEN'STRU-OUS, a. Monthly, having the catamenia.

MEN'STRU-OUS, a. [L.] pl. mEn'STRU-A. A fluid substance which dissolves a solid body, a solvent.

MENS U-RA-BILI'-I'Y, n. Capacity of being measured.

MENS'U-RA-BILE, (mens'yu-ra-bl) [men'shu-ra-bl, S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm.: men'sa-ra-bl, Ja.] a. [monsura, L.] That may be measured, measurable.

MENS'U-RA-BLE-NESS,\* n. Quality of being mensurable.

Ash.

MENS'U-RAL, (mëns'yu rei) a. Relating to measure.
†MENS'U-RATE, v. a. To measure. Bailey.

MIN-8U-RA'TION, n. Act of measuring, measurement.—
(Geom.) The art or act of ascertaining the extension,
solidity, and capacity of bodies, by measuring lines and

MEN'TAL, a. [mental, Fr.; mentis, L.] Relating to the mind, existing in the mind, intellectual, ideal. MEN'TAL-Ly, ad. Intellectually; in the mind. MEN-TI-COLT'U-RAL,\* a. Cultivating the mind. Maun-

MEN'TION, (men'shun) n. [mention, Fr.; mento, L.] Act of mentioning; notice or remark signified by words, oral or written; a recital; hint.

or written; a recital; hint.

MEN'TION, (měn'shipn) v. a. [mentionner, Fr.] [i. mentioned; pp. mentioning, mentioned.] To notice or signify in words; to express; to name.

MEN'TIONA-BLE, a. That may be mentioned. Qu. Rev.

MEN'TION,\* n. The faithful friend of Ulysses:— a wise

counsellor. Fension

Min-Tô'R-AL,\* a. Containing advice; mont. rial. Smart. Mi-PHIT'[C. ] a. [mephitis, L.] Relating to mephitis;

MC-PHIT'C, a Containing autee; monte rail. Smart.
MC-PHIT'C, a (mephitis, L.) Relating to mephitis;
MC-PHIT'-CAL, foul, noxious.
MC-PHI'TIR, me-Titis, Ainsworth, Crabb, Brande, Dunglison; môf'i-tis, Sm. K. Wb.] n. [L.] pl. MC-PHI'TES, Chem.) A noxious exhalation, particularly applied to carbonic acid gas. Brande.

MEPH'I-TIŞM,\* n. Any noxious exhalation; mephitia

Dunglison
†ME-RA'CIOUS, (me-ra'shus) a. [meracus, L.] Strong;

racy Bailey.

†MER'CA-BLE, a. [mercor, L.] That may be sold or bought.

pists.

Mr.R-CAP'TAN,\* n. (Chem.) A liquid composed of sulphur, carbon, and hydrogen, which acts powerfully on mercury. Brande.

MER'CAT, n. [mercatus, L.] Market; trade. Sprat.

MER'CA-TÜRE, n. [mercatura, L.] Commerce. Bailey.

MER'CE-NA-RI-NESS, n. Quality of being mercenary, vanality.

venality.

venanty.

MER'CE-NA-RY, a. [mercenaire, Fr., mercenarius, I..]

Serving for pay, venal, hired, sold for money, sordid; avaricious, too studious of profit.

MER'CE-NA-RY, n. A hireling, one serving for pay.

MER'CER, n. [mercer, Fr.] One who deals in silks and woollen cloths.

MER'CER-SHIP, n. The business of a morcer. Howell. MER'CER-Y, n. [mercerie, Fr.] Trade, goods, or wares of

mercers. MER'CHAND, v. n. [marchander, Fr.] To transact by

tMER'CHAND, v. n. [marchander, Fr.] To transact by traffic. Bacon
MER'CHAN-DISE, n. [marchandise, Fr.] Traffic; commerce, trade; goods; wares, commodities, any thing to be bought or sold.
MER'CHAN-DISE, v. n. To trade; to traffic. Harmar.
MER'CHAN-DRY, n. Merchandise. Bp. Sanderson.
MER'CHANT, [mer'chant, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm., mar'chant, S.] n. [marchand, old Fr., then marchand, from mercans, L.] One who traffics to foreign countries, one who carries on commerce, an importer, a wholes.de non-mercana, L., One who traines in interign countries, one who carries on commerce, an importer, a wholesale trader. — [†A ship of trade. Drydon.] — In the U. S. merchant is often used for a retail-trader. 3CF "Mr. Sheridan pronounces the e, in the first syllable of this word, like the a in march, and it is certain that about thirty years ago, [i. e. 1770.] this was the general pronunciation; but since that time the sound of a has been gradually wearing away, and the sound of e is so fully established, that the former is now become gross and vulgar, and is only to be heard among the lower orders of people. Sermon, service, &c., are still pronounced by the vulgar as if written sarmon and sarrice, but this analogy is now totally exploded, except with respect to clerk, seryeard, and a few proper names." Walker. See CLERK, and SERJEANT.

MER'CHANT, v. n. To traffic. L. Addison.

MER'CHANT able, a. Passing current in trade, fit to be

DOUBLY OF SOID; IN TAKING CUITER IN TRACE, IN TO BE BOUGHT OF SOID; INARK-INDIA. MER'CHANT-LIKE, A. Like a merchant. Ainsworth. MER'CHANT-MN, A. Relating to a merchant. Bp. Gauden. MER'CHANT-MN, n., pl. MERCHANT-MEN. A merchantship, a ship of trade. Bp. Taylor. MER'CHANT-SHIP, \* n. A ship engaged in commerce

Swift.
MER'CHANT-TĀI'LOR,\* n. A tailor who furnishes cloths and other materials for the garments which he makes

Ency.

[MER'CHET,\* n. (Law) A fine anciently paid in England by inferior tenants to lords, for liberty to dispose of their daughters in marriage. Whishaw.

[MER'CI-A-Bile. (mer'se-a-bi) a. Merciful. Gower.

MER'CJ-F0L. a. Full of mercy, compassionate, tender, kind, gracious; benignant.

MER'CJ-F0L-NESS, a. In a merciful manner; tenderly.

MER'CJ-F0L-NESS, n. Tenderness, willingness to spare.

†MER'CJ-LSS, a. Vool of mercy; hard-hearted; cruel.

MER'CJ-LESS-NESS, n. Want of mercy or pity.

MER-CU-ESS-NESS, n. Want of mercy or pity.

MER-CU-RI-AL, a. [mercurialis, L.] Consisting of mercury; containing intelligence.

giving intelligence.
†Mer-cū/ri-al, n. An active, sprightly, gay person.

MER-CÜ'RI-AL-IST, n. One under the influence of Mercury, one resembling Mercury in character. Dean

King.

MUR-CÜ'RI-AL-ÏZE, v. n. [†To be humorous, gay, or spirited. Cotgrave.] — v. a. To render mercurial; to impregnate with mercury.

MUR-CÜ'RI-AL-EV,\* ad. In a mercurial manner. Hawkins.

MUR-CÜ'RI-ALS, n. pl. (Med.) Preparations of mercury.

MER-CE-RI-FI-CL'TION, n. Act of mercuritying. Royls. [R.]
MER-CU'RI-FY,\* v. a. To impregnate with mercury; to
obtain mercury from by means of a lons. Boyls. [R.]
MER'CU-RY, n. (Mercurius, L.] (Mythology) An ancient
heathen deity, the messenger of the gods.—(Astron.)
The planet which is nearest to the sun.—(Oken.)
A metal, which is fluid at common temperatures; quicktimes.—Sinciabilizance: sprichtly qualities:—a messen metal, which is fluid at common temperatures; quicksilver.—Sprightliness; sprightly qualities:—a messen
ger; an intelligencer; a carrier of news; a newspaper.
MERCU-RY, n. [mercerlais, L.] (Bot.) A plant. Hill.
†MERCU-RY, v. a. To wash with a preparation of mercury. B. Joneon.
MERCU-RY-FIN-GER, n. Wild saffron.
MERCU-RY-FIN-GER, n. Wild saffron.
MERCU-RY-FIN-GER, n. wild saffron.
pty willingness to one who deserves punishment;
pty; willingness to spare and save; clemency grace.

navor of kindness to one who deserves punishment, pity; willingness to spare and save; clemency; grace, pardon; power of being merciful.

MRR'CY-SEAT, s. The covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were deposited, which was deemed the special throne of God:—the throne of God

throne or upon.
[MERD, n. [merds, Fr.; merds, L.] Ordure. Burton.
MERE, a. [merus, L.] That or this only; such and nothing else; this only; absolute; entire.
MERE, n. A pool; a large pool; a lake; as, Winander more. Camden.—[µsipw, to divide.] A boundary; a ridne. Somesor. ridge. Spenser.

more. Commen. — [https://do. do. divide. Spenser. in Idea. Spenser. To limit; to bound; to divide. Spenser. imergy, ad. Simply; only; solely; barely; absolutely. imergy, ad. Simply; only; solely; barely; absolutely. imergy, ad. Simply; only; solely; barely; absolutely. imergy, and imerger. In Idea. Imerger. Imerger. Mergy for the finery and the finery and in Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Idea. In Id

woive. J. Harrs.

MERGP. v. n. To be swallowed up or lost; to be sunk.

MERGP. v. n. He or that which merges. — (Law) The act
of merging or being merged. Blackstone.

MP. RID'! AN, [mp-rid'e-sn. p. J. Ja. Sm.; mp-rid'yan, E.
F. K.; mp-rid'e-sn or mp-rid'|e-sn. W.; mp-ridzh'un,
S.] z. [merdien, Fr.; merdies, L.] Noon; middy:— an
imaginary great circle of the sphere, passing through the
earth's axis and the zenth of the spectator:— the terrestrial merdian is an imaginary great circle passing earths axis and the zerital of the spectator;—the cer-restrial meridian is an imaginary great circle passing through the poles, and perpendicular to the equator;— the highest place or point of any thing;—place relatively

the nighest piace or point or any thing:—piace relatively to other situations.

ME-RID'1-4N, a. Being at the point of noon; extended from north to south, raised to the highest point.

ME-RID'1-4-NAL, [me-rid'e-0-näl, W. P. J. Ja.; me-rid'yun-ăl, S. F. K. Sm.] a. [Fr.] Relating to the meridian; southern southern; southern; southern aspect.

ME-RID-1-QN-AL'1-TY, n. Position in or aspect towards the south.

south.

south.

Mg-RID'1-0-NXL-LY, ad. In the direction of the meridian.

Mg-RID'1-0-NXL-LY, ad. In the direction of the meridian.

Mg-RI'NO,\* n. [Sp.] A pocus of sheep, originally raised in Spain, noted for the superior fineness of their wool; cloth made of the wool. Branch.

Mg-RI'NO,\* a. Noting a species of fine-woolled sheep.

Parru.

PATT. C., a. toching a species of all and the part. Patry.

MER'IT, n. [meritum, L.; mérite, Fr.] Desert; excellence deserving honor or reward; worth; reward deserved; claim; right; desert of good or evil.

MER'IT, c. a. [mériter, Fr.] [i. MERITED; pp. MERITERO, meritero.] To deserve; to have a right to claim any thing as deserved; to earn; to be entitled to.

MER'IT-A-BLE, a. Deserving of reward. B. Josson.

MER'IT-TÔ'RI-OUS, a. [méritere, Fr.] Having merit; worthy; deserving of reward.

MER'IT-TÔ'RI-OUS-NESS, n. The state of being meritorious; desert.

MER-1-TO'R1-OUS-NESS, 7a. The state of being meritorious; desert.

MER'1-TO-RY, a. Meritorious. Gener.

MER'1-TO-RY, a. A play used by children, in swinging themselves on ropes or the like, till giddy. Spegkt.

MERLS, a. An ancient Scotch silver coin, of the value of 13s. 4d. sterling; not now current. Jamieson.

MERLS, n. A mop to elser cannon with. Crabb.

MERLIN, n. A mop to elser cannon with. Crabb.

MERLIN, n. [meritin, Teut.] A kind of hawk. Bale.

MER'1N, n. [meritin, Teut.] A kind of hawk. Bale.

MER'1ON, n. [meritin, Teut.] A kind of parapet, or epaulement, included between two embrauers. Brande.

MER'MAID, n. [mer and maid.] A sea-woman; a fabled animal, the fore part woman, the hinder part fish.—The animals, whose appearance, when seen at a distance,

has been supposed to have originated the idea of the mermand, are the cetacoous dagong and manates.

MEN'MAID'9-TRÜM-PET, n. A kind of fish. disapporth.

MEN'MAID'9-TRÜM-PET, n. A kind of fish. disapporth.

MEN'MAN, n., ph. MERMEN. The male of the mermaid.

ME-RÖP'-DAN,\* n. (O-mith.) One of a family of insessorital birds, of which the bee-eater is the type. Brands.

ME'RÖP-8, n. [Gr.] (Arch.) The plane face between the channels in the triglyphs of the Doric order. Brands.

MEN'S-MENT, n. Mirth; gayety, cheerfully, with mirth.

MEN'S-MENT, n. Mirth; merry disposition. Sack. [R.]

MEN'RY, a. Gay; mirthful; loudly cheerful; jovial; laughing; causing mirth or laughler; brisk. — To make merry, to be jovial.

MEN'RY, n. The wild, red cherry. Todd.

MEN'RY, a. The wild, red cherry. Todd.

MEN'RY-AN'DREW, n. A zany; a buffoon:—so named from Andrew Bords, a physician in Henry VIII.'s time, who attracted notice by facetious speeches to the multi
MEN'RY-MAKE, n. A festival: a meeting of must be seen.

MER'RY-MAKE, n. A festival; a meeting of mirth. Spen-

Ser. WER'RY-MÄRE, v. n. To feast; to be jovial. Gay. MER'RY-MÄR-ING,\* n. A convivial entertainment; a merry bout or festival. Jodrell. MER'RY-MEET-ING, n. A meeting for mirth; a festival. MER'RY-THOUGHT, (-thawt) n. A forked bone at the neck

of a fowl, which two persons pull at in play, when the one who breaks off the longest part has the omen of being first married. Echard.

MER/SION, (mer'shun) n. [mersio, L.] Act of merging;

impersion.

ME-RO'LI-DAN,\* n. [merula, L.] (Ornith.) One of a family of birds; the thrush. Brands.

MER-Y-CO-THE'RI-UM,\* n. A genus of extinct fossil mammals. P. Cyc.

MESCH'-FAT,\* n. A mashing vessel for brewing. Crabb.

ME-SEEM'S, impersonal verb. (An old phrase for) it seems to me; methinks. Sidney.

ME-SEM-BRY-XN'THE-MUM,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of succutent plants from the Cape of Good Hope, many of which have beautiful flowers. Brande.

MES-EN-TER'IC. a. Relating to the mesentery.

MES-EN-TER'IC, a. Relating to the mesentery.

MES'EN-TER-Y, (mez'en-ter-y) n. [necorrepow.] (Anat.)

A membrane by which the intestines are attached to the

A memorane by which the service representation of the mesentery; mesenteric. Browne.

MESH. R. [massche, D.] The space between the threads of a net; intersite of a net. Carew.

MESH. v. a. [i.massthe]; pp. Mashing, Mished] To catch in a net; to insinare.

MESH. v. a. Having meshes; reticulated.

MESH. I., a. Having meshes; reticulated.

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MESH. I., a. Having meshes; reticulated.

MESH. I., a. Having meshes; reticulated.

MESH. I., a. Having meshes; reticulated. magnetis sleep, somnambulism, or clairvoyance, so called from Anthony Meener, who first brought it into notice at Vienna, about the year 1776. Brande.

MES'MER-IST,\* n. One who practises mesmorism. Marti-

meau.

MES/MER-IZE, \* v. a. [i. MESMERIZED; pp. MESMERIZING, MESMERIZED.] To put into a state of mesmeric or unnatural sleep. Dr. J. Elliotson.

MES/MER-IZ-ER, \* a. One who mesmerizes. Townsend.

MESNE, \* (mén) a. (Law) Middle; intervening; intermediate, as one between a tenant and his superior lord.

MESSE MESSE DE INTERVENIENT PROPAGE Which tenue Mene process, an intermediate process, which issues pending the suit, or which intervenes between the beginning and end of a suit. Hamilton.

MES-O-COLON,\* n. (Anat.) The mesentery of the colon.

MESO-LÄBE,\* n. An instrument employed by the ancients to find two mean proportionals between two given lines. Brande.

we mean proportionals detwoen two given lines. Brande.

MESOLE,\* π. (Mπ.) A mineral which occurs massive, globular, or reniform, found in Sweden and the Farce Islands. P. Cyc.

MES-Q-LEU'COS, π. [μεοδλενικο]. A precious stone, black with a streak of white in the middle. Dict.

MES-Q-LOG's-RITHM, π. [μέσος, λόγος, and dριθμός.] A logarithm of the co-sine, or anti-logarithm; or a logarithm of the co-tangent, or differential logarithm. Harris.

MES-Q-LYTE,\* π. (Mπ.) A hydrated silicate of alumina, lime, and sods; called also needle-stone. Brande.

MES-Q-LYE,\*-LIS, [mq-dm'g-lis, R. Sm. Wb.; mq-d'mg-lis, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs], Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'lgs, Ja.; ms-σ-mg'l

MES'O-TYPE,\* s. (Min.) A hydrated silicate of alumina and sods; called also natrolite. Brands.

†MES-PRIȘE', s. [mespris, old Fr.] Contempt; scorn.

Spensor.

Spensor.

Mass, n. [mass, Ger.] A dish; a quantity of food sent to table together, or for a certain number; a hotch-potch; a mixture; an allowance of food; an ordinary, as of military men:—a number of persons who eat together at the same table; a company; a crew:—a medley; a

MESS, p. m. [i. MRSSED; pp. MRSSED, MESSED.] To take meals in common with others; to contribute to support a common table; to eat; to feed.
MES'SAGE, n. [Fr.] An errand; a mission; any thing committed to another to be told to a third.—(U. S.) An address or communication of a president, or a governor, on public affairs to the lagistative.

address or communication of a president, or a governor, on public affairs, to the legislature.

[MENSA-GER,\* n. [Fr.] A messenger. Gones.

MENSA-GER, n. messager. Fr.] A bearer of a message;
an emissary.—(Nuut.) A hawser or small cable wound round the capstan.

to the Messal'AD,\* n. The modern epic poem of Germany, written by Klopstock, relating to the sufferings and triumph of the Messiah. Brande.

MES-SI'AH, z. The Hebrew of the Greek word Christ; the

MES-SI'AH, m. The Hebrew of the Greek word Christ; the Anointed; the Christ.

MES-SI'AH SHIP, m. The office of the Messiah. South.

MES-SI'AH SHIP, m. The office of the Messiah. Ec. Rev. [R.]

MESSIEURS, (mesh'urz or mes'yerz) [mes'uirz, S.; mesh'-sherz or mesh-sherz', W.; mes'serz, P.; mesh-sherz', J.; mes-serz', E.; mesh'urz, F.; mesh'serz, Ja.; mesh-yerz, Sm.] m. [Fr.; pl. of monsteur or Mr.] Sirs; gentlemen; plural of Mr.; abbreviated to Messrs. See Master. TER

MES'MATE, 7. One who eats at the same table.

MES'SO\_RE\_LIEF', 7. Francus. See MEZZO-RILIEVO.

MES'SUAGE, (mös'swaj) 7. [messuagium, low L.] (Law)

The dwelling-house, adjoining land, offices, &c., appropriated to the use of the household, the site of a manor.

MES-TE's' 7. (West Indies) The offspring of a white and a quadroon: — written also mastes. P. Cyc.

MES-TI'NO, 7. The offspring of a Spaniard or creole and a native Indian; a mestizo. Brande.

MES-TI'ZO, 7. [Sp.] pl. MES-TI'ZO, (Spanish America)

The offspring of a Spaniard or white person and an American Indian; a mestino. Murray.

MES-SYM'NI-CUM, 7. A repetition at the end of a stanza; refrain. Walker.

MET, i. & p. from Meet. See MERT.
MET, \* n. A measure of four pecks. Hunter. [Provincial,

MET.\* n. A measure of four pecks. Hunter. [Provincial, Eng.]

Eng.]

META,\* [μετά.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying beyond, over, after, with, between, frequently answering to the Latin trans. Smart.

METAB'A-SIS, n. [Gr] (Rhet.) A figure by which the orator passes from one thing to another; a transition.

METAB'O-LA, n. [μεταβολή.] (Med.) A change of time, air, or disease.

META-CAB'PAL, a. (Ent.) An insect that undergoes a motamorphosis. Kirby.

META-CAB'PUS, n. [μετακάμπιον.] (Anat.) The part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers.

META-CAB'PUS, n. [μετακάμπιον.] (μετά and χρόνος.]

ME-TLEH'RO-NIŞM, (mo-tak'ro-nizm) π. [μετά and χρόνος.] An error in chronology by placing an event after its proper time.

MET'A-CISM,\* n. The too frequent occurrence of the letter m. Maunder.

m. Maunder.
MET-4-GXL'LATE,\* n. A salt formed from metagallic acid and a base. P. Cyc.
MET-4-GXL'L]C,\* α. (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained by a partial decomposition of gallic acid. P. Cyc.
ME'T-4CE, π. Measurement of coals; price of measuring.
MET-4-GRM'MA-TiSM, π. [μ-ri and γράμμα.] The art or practice of transposing letters so as to form new words; anagrammatism.

anagrammatems, and it is most 'si) [mět'ti, S. W. P. E. Wb.; mět'qi, F. Ja. K. Sm.; mět'qi, J.] n. [Fr.; mstalium, L.] An undecompounded body, of peculiar ustre, insolube in water, fusible by heat, and capable, in the state of an oxide, of uniting with acids, and forming with them metallic salts.—The metals known to the ancients were tailic saits.— The metals known to the ancients were seven, viz.; gold, silver, iron, copper, mercury, lead, and tin; but chemical science now reckons forty-two metals. Brands. [Courage; spirit. Clarendon. See Martle.] MRT-4.LEP/SE, [Rich.], BRET-4.LEP/SE, (Rich.) A continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of

A continuation of a trope in one word inrough a succession of significations.

MET-4-LEP'TI-0,\*

A cating transversely; relating to MET-4-LEP'TI-0,\*

MET-4-LEP'TI-0,\*

MET-4-LEP'TI-0, (met'tid) a. See METTLED.

MET-4-LEP, (met'tid) a. See METTLED.

MET-4-LEP, (met'tid) a. See METTLED.

MET-4-LEP, (met'tid) a. See METTLED.

consisting of metal; resembling metal.

MR-TAL/LI-CAL, a. Metallic. Wotton. [R.]
MET-AL-LIF'RR-ODS, a. [motalism and foro, L.] Producing metals. Bailey.
MR-TAL-LIP', RR. \*a. Having the form of a metal. Smert.
MET'AL-LINE, [mck's]-lin, W. J. Wb.; mck's]-lin, E. F.;
mp-4si'[lin, S. Ask.; mp-4si'[lin or mck's]-lin, Ja. E. a. Imprognated with metal; consisting of metal; metallic.
MET-AL-LIST, n. A worker in, or one skilled in, metals.
MET-AL-LIZA, \*v. a. [i. METALLIZED; pp. METALLIZING, MET'AL-LIZE, \*v. a. [i. METALLIZED; pp. METALLIZING, METALLIZED.] To give a substance metallic qualities.
Smart.

MET-AL-LÖEH'RO-MY,\* m. The art of coloring metals Nobili.

MET-Al-LÖG/RA-PHY, π. [metalium, L., and γράφω, Gr.] An account or description of metals. MET(Al-LÖID,\* π. (Chem.) A non-metallic, infiammable body, as sulphur, phosphorus, &c.;—applied also to the metallic bases of the fixed alkalies and alkaline earths.

MET'AL-LÖYD, \* a. Relating to metalloid; like metal. Buckland

land.

MET-AL-LUR-GIC.\* } a. Relating to metallurgy Ec.

MET-AL-LUR-GI-CAL.\* } Rev.

MET'AL-LUR-GIST, n. A worker in metals.

MET'AL-LUR-GY, [metallur]-g, W. P. E. F. K. Sm. Ash,

Nares, Wb.; me-tallur-je, J. Ja. Johnson; met-al-lur-je,

S.] n. [metallum, L., and lpyov, Gr.] The art of working

metals, or separating them from their ores.

MET-AL-MN, n. A worker in metals.

MET-A-MÖR'PHIC,\* a. Noting change; changeable.—

(Min.) Noting a class of rocks, called also stratifed pri
mary rocks. Lyell.

MET-A-MOR'PHIZE,\* v. a. To transform; to metamor
phose. Wollaston.

met-a-morenzes, v. a. το transition, ν. morando, phose. Wilston.
Met-a-mor/phose, (möt-a-mör/fos) v. a. [μεταμορφήω.]

MET-A-MOR/PHOSE, (mot-4-mor/fos) v. a. [μεταμορφόω.] [i. metamorphosing, metamorphosing). Phose of. METAMORPHOSING, pr. metamorphosing, metamorphosis. Thompson.

MET-A-MOR/PHOSE,\* n. A transformation; metamorphosis. Thompson.

MET-A-MOR/PHO-SIC, a. Transforming; changing form.

MET-A-MOR/PHO-SIC, a. Transforming; changing form.

MET-A-MOR/PHO-SIC, a. Transforming; changing form.

MET-A-MOR/PHO-SIC, a. Transforming; changing form.

MET-A-MOR/PHO-SIC, a. Transforming is metamorphoses.

MET-A-MOR/PHO-SIC, a. Transforming; changing form or shape.

MET-A-MOR/PHO-SIC, a. [μεταφορά] (Rhet) A comparison or simile comprised in a word; a figure by which a word is transferred from a subject to which it properly belongs, to another, in such a manner that a comparison is implied, though not formally expressed; as. "the subset moon" is wa mouner, in such a manner that a comparison is implied, though not formally expressed; is, "the silver moon" is a metaphor; "moon bright as silver," a comparison.

MET-A-PHÖR'|-CAL, | phor; not literal, figurative.

MET-A-PHÖR'|-CAL-LY, ad. Figuratively; not literally.

MET-A-PHÖR'|-CAL-NESS,\* z. Quality of being metaphorical figuratively.

ical. Ask.

ME-TAPIO-RIST, or MET'A-PHÖR-IST, [me-taf'o-rist, Todd, Maunder; met'a-for-ist, K. Wb.; met'a-for-ist, Sm.]
n. A maker of metaphors.

m. A maker or metaphors.

MET'A-PHRĀSE, (mē's-frāz) m. [μετάφρασις.] A transfer of phrases or idioms, without alteration, into another language; a mere verbal translation.

Mg-TΑΡΙ'RA-SIS,\* m. [Gr.] A merely verbal translation; a metaphrase. Crabb.

ME-TÄPH'RA-3IS,\* n. [Gr.] A merely verbal translation; a metaphrase. Crabb.

MĒΤ'A-PHRÄST, n. [μεταφραστής.] A maker of a metaphrase; a literal translator; an interpreter.

MĒΤ-A-PHRŠ'I-CQ-THĒ-Q-I-ÖĢ'I-CAL,\* a. Embracing metaphysics and theology. D'Israel.

MĒΤ-A-PHYŠ'I-CQ. n. Same as metaphysics. Watts. [R.]

MĒΤ-A-PHYŠ'I-CAL, to metaphysics; relating MĒΤ-A-PHYŠ'I-CAL, to metaphysics; relating only in thought; abstract; general; beyond nature; supernatural.

MĒΤ-A-PHYŠ'I-CAL-LY, ad. In a metaphysical manner.

MĒΤ-A-PHYŠ'I-CAL-LY, ad. In a metaphysical manner.

MĒΤ-A-PHYŠ'I-CAL-LY, ad. In a metaphysical manner.

MĒΤ-A-PHYŠ'I-CAL-LY, ad. In a metaphysical manner.

MĒΤ-A-PHYŠ'I-CAL-LY, ad. In a metaphysical manner.

MĒΤ-A-PHYŠ'I-CAL (mět-a-fiz'iks) n. pl. [μεταφυσική.] The philosophy of mind, as distinguished from that of matter; a science of which the object is to explain the principles and causes of all things existing:—according to Brande, "the science which regards the ultimate grounds of being, as distinguished from its phenomenal modificatious;" a speculative science which sears beyond the bounds of experience:—intellectual philosophy; ontology;

NETT PH'Y-els.\* 2. Transformation; metamorphosis. Hamchology

ME-TAPH'Y-sis,\* s. Transformation ; metamorphosis. Ham-

MET'A-PLASM, π. [μεταπλασμός.] (RAst.) A figure by which words or letters are transposed contrary to their natural order.

ME-TÁS'TA-SIS, % [μετάστασις.] pl. ME-TÁS'TA-SEŞ. (Med.) The removal of the seat of a disease from one place to another.

MET-4-STAT'[0,\* a. Relating to metastasis. Dunglison.

MET-A-TÄR'SAL, a. Belonging to the metatarsus. Sharp.
MET-A-TÄR'SUS, n. [μετά and ταρσός.] (Anat.) The instep; the sole of the foot between the toes and the ankle.
ME-TÄTH'S-SIS, n. pl. ME-TÄTH'S-SES. (Rhet.) The transposition of words or letters.
META-NHETILCAL \* Belating to or containing trans-

MET-A-THET'I-CAL, \* a. Relating to, or containing, trans-

position. Forby.
MET-A-THO'RAX,\* n. [Gr.] The third thorax or trunk of met-3-thicker, No. [Gr.] The space between one dentil and the next. Brands.

MET[s. v. a. [mettor, L.] [i. meted; pp. meting, meted.]

To measure, to reduce to measure.

†ME-TEMP'SY-CHŌSE, v. a. To translate from body to

body. Peachan

body. Peacham.

ME-TEMP-SY-EHO'S<sub>1</sub>S<sub>1</sub>, (me-temp-se-kō's<sub>1</sub>s) n. [μετεμψό<sub>τ</sub>χωτις.] The transmigration of the soul from one body to another, or through different successive bodies.

MET-EMP-TO'S<sub>1</sub>S<sub>1</sub>S<sub>1</sub> n. A falling or happening a day after the time, or "the day after the fair." Brande.

ME'TE-OR, [me'te-ur, P. J. Ja. K. Sm.; me'tyur, S. E. F.; me'te-ur or me'che-ur, W.] n. [μετέωρα.] Any natural phenomenon in the atmosphere or clouds, a fiery or luminous body occasionally seem moving rapidly through the atmosphere; a fire-ball, called also a fulling star—any thing that translently dazzles or strikes with wonder.

ME-TE-OK'1C<sub>1</sub>\* a. Relating to meteors; bright, dazzling, and transient. Brande.

ME-TE-OK'1C-AL\* a. Meteoric. Bp. Hall.

and transient. Brande.

ME-TR-OR'1-CAL,\* a. Meteoric. Bp. Hall.

ME'TR-OR-ITE,\* n. A meteoric stone; a meteorolite. Urc.

ME'TR-OR-ITE,\* v. n. To ascend in evaporation. Evelyn.

ME-TR-OR-OR'MA-PH,\* n. A description of the weather;

meteorology. Month. Rev.

ME-TR-OR'O-LITE,\* [mē-t-ōr'o-līt, Sm.; mā'te-o-ro-līt, K.

Wb.] n. (Mm.) A meteoric stone; a semi-metallic mass falling from the atmosphere. Brande.

ME-TR-O-RO-LOG'I-CAL, a. Meteorological. Smart.

ME-TR-O-RO-LOG'I-CAL, a. Relating to the atmosphere and its phenomena, relating to meteorology, registering the weather.

the weather.

ME-TE-Q-ROL'Q-GIST, n. One versed in meteorology. ME-TR-O-RÖL'O-GY, n. [μετέωρα and λέγω.] The science of meteors, the science of the atmosphere and its vari-

or meteors, the science of the atmosphere and its various phenomena, particularly the state of the weather.

ME-TE-OR'O-MAN-CY,\* n. Divination by meteors. Smart.

MI-TE-OR'O-SCOPE,\* or ME-TE'O-RO-SCOPE,\* [me-te'o-re-skop, W.; me'te-or'o-skop, Sm.] n. An instrument for taking the magnitude and distances of heavenly bodies,

ME-TE-OR'OS'CO-PY,\* n. That part of astronomy which treats of the differences of the remote heavenly bodies,

treats of the differences of the remote heavenly bodies, their distances, &c. Crabb.

†ME-TE'O-RoOis, a. Having the nature of a meteor. M.lton.

MLT'ER, n. One who metes or measures; as, a coal-meter, a land-meter.

METE'-STICK,\* n. (Naut.) A staff to measure the height of the hold of a ship, and to level the ballast. Crabb.

†METE'MAND, (-wond) n. A meteyard. Ascham.

†METE'MAND, n. A measuring rod; a yard.

ME-TH'NARD, n. A measuring rod; a yard.

ME-TH'NARD, n. A mensuring rod; a yard.

ME-TH'NARD, a. Addsson.

ME-TH'NARS', v. mpersonal. [I. METHOUGHT.] I think; it seems to me. Spenser. Addsson.

METH'On, n. [1,1004or.] A suitable or convenient arrangement with a view to some end; a regular order; way; manner, system, rule, mode; regularity.

ME-THOD'IC, a. [methodoque, Fr.] Having method; regular; nethodical.

ME-THOD'I-CAL, a. Having method; regular; orderly;

ME-THOD/I-CAL, a. Having method; regular; orderly;

systematic, exact; methodic.
Mg-THOD'I-CAL-LY, ad. According to method and order.
METH'OD-ISM, n. The system or principles of the Meth-

odists.

METH'OD-Is r, n. An observer of method. — (Med.) A phy-METH'QD-18.1, n. An observer of method. — (Med.) A physician who practises by method or rule. — (Theol.) One of a religious denomination, who date their rise from 1729, at the English university of Oxford. The leaders were John Wesley and George Whitefield.

METH-QD-18T'[-CAL, a. Relating to the Methodists.

METH-QD-18T'[-CAL-LY,\* ad. in a methodistical manner.

CR. OF.

METH'OD-IZE, v. a. [i. METHODIZED; pp. METHODIZING, METHODIZED.] To regulate; to dispose in order.

METH'OD-IZ-ER, \*n. One who methodizes. Stewart.

METH-OD-OL'O-OY, \* n. A discourse concerning method.

Month, Ren.

ME\_THOUGHT', (-thawt') i. from Methinks. I thought.

METH'Y-LENE,\* n. [μεθυ and νλη.] (Chem.) A peculiar liquid compound of carbon and hydrogen, extracted from pyrox-

ilic sp. cit. Urs.

MET'IC,\* %. [µiroxxos.] One living with others in their dwelling or city. Matford.

[ME-TIC'V-LOUS, a. [meticulosus, L.] Fearful; timid.

†ME-TIC'U-LOÜS-LY, (-lüs-le) ad. Timidly. Browns
MET'LA,\* n. (Bot.) An American plant. Tate.
ME-TON'IC,\* a. Relating to Meton, or a cycle of 19 years,
so named from Meton, an Athenian. Ency.
MET-Q-NYM'IC,\* a. Relating to metonymy; metonymical
Ash.

Ash.

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Ash.

MET-Q-NYM'|-QAL, a. Put for something else; not literal.

MET-Q-NYM'|-QAL-TY, ad. By metonymy; not literally.

MET-TON'Y-MY, or MET'Q-NYM-Y, [mq-ton'q-m, P. J. F.

Ress, Ash; met'Q-nim-q, S. E. S. Sm. Nares, mq-ton'q
mg or met'Q-nim-q, W. Ju.] n. [µcrovvµiu.] (Rhet.) A

figure by which the name of one idea or thing is substi
tuted for that of another, to which it has a certain rela
tion; as, "gray hairs," for "old age."

MET'Q-PL, n. [µcrà and òrn].] (Arch.) A square space be
tween triglyphs in the frieze of the Doric order, often or
namented with sculpture.

MET-Q-PQ-SCOP'|-QAL,\* a. Relating to metoposcopy. W.

Scott.

MET-O-PÖS'CO-PIST, n. One versed in metoposcopy.

MET-O-PÖS'CO-PY, n. [μίτωπου and σκοπιω.] The art of divination by inspecting the forehead, the study of physiognomy. Pursus

ingnomy. Burton.

ME'TRE, (mö'ter) n. [metrum, L., μέτρον, Gr.] The subdivision of a verse, measure as applied to verse, verse.— [Fr.] The unity of the French measure of length, equal to 39.37 English inches.

MET'RI-CAL, a. [metreus, L.] Pertaining to inetre or number of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the prod

bers; having metre or rhythm, measured, consisting of

MET'RI-CAL-LY,\* ad. In a metrical manner. Jodrell.

metr's |-Cal-ly; α.a. in a metrical manner. Journel. †Me-TRI'01AN, (me-trish'an) n. A versifier, a poet. Hall. Metr's|-Fi-Fr. \* n. A metrist; a versifier. Southey. ML'TRIST, n. A versifier, and λυγος. A treatise on, or exposition of, weights and measures. Kelly. MET'RO-NOME, \* n. [μετρον and νόμο.] (Mus.) An instrument or pendulum used for determining the movement, i.e. the quickness or shavenes. In museal commercial.

i. e., the quickness or slowness, of musical compositions. P. Cvc. The mother city of a colony:—the chief city of a coun-

Wb.; mē-tro-pöl/e-tan, [mēt-ro-pöl/e-tan, W. J. F. Ja. R. Wb.; mē-tro-pöl/e-tan, S. P. K. Sm.] n. A bishop of the mother church, an archbishop.

MET-RO-POL'I-TAN, a. Belonging to a metropolis, or an archbishopric.

†METRÖP'O-LITE, n. A metropolitan. Barrow. || †MET-RO-PÖL'1-TIC, a. Chief, archiepiscopal. Silden.

MET-RO-PO-LIT'I-CAL, a. Chief, principal, archiepisco-pal. Bp. Hall.
MET'TLE, (met'tl) n. [corrupted from metal.] Tempera-

ment easily warmed or excited, ardor, spirit; courage; substance.

MET'TLED, (-tld) a. Ardent, fiery; brisk; gay.
MET'TLE-SOME, (mět'tl-sum) a. Ardent, lively; gay, brisk.

MET'TLE-SÖME-LY, ad. Ardently; briskly.
MET'TLE-SÖME-NESS,\* n. Quality of being mettlesome.

Baley.

MET'WAND, (-wond) n. Burke. See Metewand.

ME' VM ET TÛ' VM,\* [L.] (Law) "Mine and thine,"
— used in law for the proper guides of right. Whishaw.

MEW, (mā) n. [mue, Fr.] pl. Mews, (mūz) A sea-fowl:—
a cage for hawks, an enclosure.—pl. Stables or places
for horses, as, "the king's mews."

MEW, (mā) v. a. [i. mewed; pp. mewing, mewed.] To
shut up; to confine; to enclose:—to shed, as feathers;
to moult.

to moult.

to moult.

MEW, v. n. [muer, Fr.] To change feathers; to cry, as a cat; to mewl.

MEWING, n. The cry of a cat; a moulting.

MEWL, (māl) v. n. [mauler, Fr.] [1. MEWLED; pp. MEWLING, MEWLED.] To cry, as an infant, to squall.

MEWL'ER, n. One who squalls or mewls.

MEW, (māz) n. pl. Places for enclosing horses; stables.

— Originally, they were places for hawks. Qu. Rev.

MEX'-I-CN,\* n. A native of Mexico. Murray.

MEX'-I-CN,\* a. Relating to Mexico. Tudor.

†MEYNT, a. Mingled. See Meine.

MEZ-ZE'RE-ON, n. A species of dabine or spurge-laurel: a

ME-ZE'RE-ON, n. A species of daphne or spurge-laurel; a

m.t.-L. R.t.-VN, m. A species of dapline of spurge-laurel; a shrub that flowers very early.

MEZ'ZA-NiNE, n. (Arch.) A story of small height introduced between two higher ones. Brands.

MEZZO,\* (m6d'zō or méz'zō) n. [it.] Middle; mean. Smart.

MEZ'Zō-RI-LIÉ'vō, (m6d'zō-rọ-lê'vō or mêz'zō-rọ-lê'vō)

n. [it.] Middle relief, or demi-relief, between bass-relief and high-relief.

MEZ/2O-TIN',\* n. A kind of engraving; mezzotinto.— MEZ/2O-TIN',\* n. A kind of engraving; mezzotinto.— MEZ-ZO-TIN',\* n. A kind of engraving; mezzotinto. MEZ-ZO-TIN'TER,\* n. One who practises mezzotinto.

IMID

[MEZ-ZQ-TIN'TO, (möd-zq-tin'tō or měz-zq-tin'tō) [mět-sq-tin'tō, S. W. P. J. F.; mět-zq-tin'tō, Ja. Sm.; měz-q-tin'tō, E. K. Wb.] n. [il.] A kind of engraving on copper, resembling drawings in Indian ink.

[MEZ-ZQ-TIN'TŌ, v. a. To engrave or represent in mez-zq-tin'tō, v. a. To engrave or represent in mez-zq-tint. Gent. Mag. [R.]

MEZ'ZQ-TINT-PĀINT'ER, \* n. One who paints in mezz-zq-tint. Gent. Mag. [R.]

MI-ORR, \* (möt) n. (Zool.) A species of antelope. P. Cyc.

MI-ORR, \* (möt) n. (Zool.) A species of rare mineral. Dana.

Mi'ASM, [mi'8zm, S. W. K. Sm. Wb.; mē'8zm, Ja.] n.

[µatra, p. mi'ASM, S. W. K. Sm. Wb.; mē'8zm, Ja.] n.

[µatra, p. l. mi'ASM, A noxious or infectious exhalation or particle floating in the air; miasma. Harvey.

Mi-AS'MA,\* s. [µacq µa] pl. Mi-AS'MA-TA. A noxious particle, substance, or exhalation floating in the air; — same ns masm. Qu. Rev. See Miasm.

Mi-AS-MAT'ICA,\* a. Relating to or containing miasma Mi-AS-MAT'ICA, a. Relating to or containing miasma Mi-AS-MAT'ICA,\* or miasms. Qu. Rev.

Mi-AS'MA-TIST,\* n. One versed in miasmata. Barton.

Mi'-A, n. [L.] (Min.) A nineral generally found in thin, smooth, elastic, transparent laminæ; tale; glist. See Grante.

Mi-CA'CEOUS. (mi-kā'shus) a. Partakung of, or like musa:

GRANITE.

MI-CA'CEOUS, (mI-ka'shus) a. Partaking of, or like, mica; glittering, shining.
Mi'CA-Schist,\* (-shist) n. (Min.) Mica-slate. Urc. See

MICA-SLATE.

Mi'C4-SLATE, \* n. (Min.) One of the lowest of the strati-hed rocks, composed of quartz and mica. Brands.

hed rocks, composed of quartz and mica. Brande, Mice, n., pl. of Mouse. See Mouse.
Mice, n., pl. of Mouse. See Mouse.
Mice HA-EL-TRE, n. (Man.) A variety of opal. Dana.
Mice HA-EL-Mas, (mikel-mas) n. [Machad and mass.] The feast of the archangel Michael; the 29th of September.
Mich (ER, [mich] v. n. To pilfer, to skulk. Spenser.
Mich (ER, [mich] v. n. To pilfer, to skulk. Spenser.
Mich (ER, Mich] v. n. The pilferer, a skulker. Sidney.
Mich (ER, n. Theft, cheating; skulking. Gower.
Mich (NG, p. 2. Pilfering, lying hid, being concealed.
Shak.

Mic'kle, (mik'kl) a. Much. Spenser. [Obsolete, except in Scotland.]

Scotant.]

Mi'Co,\* n. (Zool.) A species of small monkey. P. Cyc.

Mi'CRQ-COSM, [mi'krq-közm, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.

R.] n. [ $\mu$ k $\rho$ 65 and  $\kappa$ 6 $\sigma$  $\mu$ 0 $\epsilon$ 1.] The little world, man considered as an epitome of the macrocosm, or the great

MI-ORO-COS'MIC, \* a. Same as microcosmical. Brande

MI-CRO-COS MI-CAL, a. Pertaining to the microcosm.
MI-CRO-COS MOG-RA-PHY, n The description of man as
a little world. Gent. Mag.

MI-CRO-COOS'TIC, \* a. Increasing the intensity of sound. Dunglison.

M1'CRO-DÖN,\* n. A genus of extinct fishes. Brande.

Mi-CROG'RA-PHY, [mi-krog'ra-fe, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; mi'-kro-graf-φ, S. K.] n. [μικρός and γράφω.] The description of such objects as are too minute to be seen without the help of a microscope.

Mi'CRO-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral having very small crys-

Dana

Mi-CROM'T-TER, n. [μικρός and μέτρον.] An instrument applied to telescopes and microscopes for measuring very

applied to telescopes and microscopes for measuring very small distances, or the diameters of objects which subtend very small angles.

M'CRO-PHŌNL,\*n. (Mas.) An instrument for increasing the intensity of low sounds. Brande.

M'CRO-PYLE,\*n. (Bot.) A perforation through the skin of a seed over against the spex of the nucleus. Brande.

Mi'CRO-SCOPE, [mi'kro-skōp, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.] n. [n.kpóg and «κοποω.] An optical instrument, which chables us to see and examine objects which are too minute to be seen by the naked eve. nute to be seen by the naked eye.
Mi'cro-scope,\* v. a. To examine with a microscope.

Month. Rev. †MI GRO-SCO'PI-AL,\* a. Microscopic. Bp. Berkeley.

Mi-cro-scop'ic. [a. Relating to, or resembling, a mi-Mi-cro-scop'i-cal.] closcope, very minute. Mi-cro-scop'i-cal-ly,\* ad. In a microscopic manner.

Mi'CRO-BCÖ-PIST,\* n. One versed in microscopy. Maunder. Mi-CROS'CO-PY,\* n. The art by which small objects are made to appear large. Maunder.

MIC-TU-RI''TION,\* (mik-tu-rish'un) n. The voiding of

urine. Smart.

urine. Smart.

Mid., a. Middle; equally between two extremes. Popc. It is much used in composition: as, mid-day.

Mid., \*n. Middle; midst; as, "the mid of night." Dryden.

Mi'da, n. [µidax.] A worm producing the bean-fly.

Mid. Ain, \*n. The middle age of life. Skak.

Mid. Ain, \*n. The middle of the sky. Muton.

Mi'das, \*n. (Zool.) A species of South American monkey.

P. Cyc.

Mid. Cyclix Namel... \*n. A way neross. or in the middle of. a

MID-CHAN'NEL,\* n. A way across, or in the middle of, a channel. Crabb.

MID'-course, (mid'kors) n. Middle of the way. Milton.

MID'-DAY, (mid'dā) a. Meridional; being at noon Sidaey MID'-DAY, (mid'dā) n. Noon; the meridian. Donne. MID'DEN, (mid'da) n. A dunghill. Brockett. [North of Eng.] MID'DEN, CRÖW, \*n. A name given, in some parts of England, to the common crow. Booth.

land, to the common crow. Booth.

MID'DEST, a.: superl. of Mid. Middlemost. Spenser.

MID'DING, n. Same as midden. Phillips. [R.]

MID'DING, n. Same as midden. Phillips. [R.]

MID'DING, (mid'dl) a. Equally distant from the two extremes; intermediate; central; mean; medial; intervening.—Middle ages, a period comprising about seven hundred, or a thousand, years, from the 5th or the 8th century to the 15th century of the Christian era.—Middle finger, the longest finger.—Middle passage, or mid-passage, the passage of a slave-ship from Africa across the Atlantic Ocean.

MID'DLE, (mid'dl) 2. The part or place equally distant

MID'DLE, (mid'dl) n. The part or place equally distant from the extremities or from the verge; the midst; the

MID'DLE-AGE, \* a. Belonging to the middle ages; mediæ val. Hallwell

val. Hallwell.

MID'DLE-ÄGED, (m'd'dl-ājd) a. Of the middle period of life; placed about the middle of life.

MID'DLE-ÄGETH, n. The earth, as considered between heaven and hell. Shak.

MID'DLE-MÄN,\* n.; pl. MID'DLE-MEN. A man who has the disposal or sale of goods, or of renting of lands or estates. McCullock.—(Mil.) One who stands in the middle of the file. Crabb.

MID'DLE-MÖST. a. suppel. Being in the middle. More.

MID'DLE-MÖST, a. superl. Being in the middle. More. MID'DLE-SIZED,\* (-SIZd) a. Being of middle or average

MID'DLE-SIZED,\* (-SIZd) a. Being of middle or average size. Hosekins.

\*MID'DLE-WIT'TED, a. Of moderate abilities. Iz. Walton.

MID'DLING, a. Of middle rank, degree, or quality; of moderate size, extent, or capacity; passable; mediocre.

MID'DLING-LY, ad. Passably; indifferently. Johnson.

MID'-EARTH,\* n. The middle of the earth. Fairfax.

MID'GXL-LEY,\* n. (Naul.) The middle of a ship. West.

MIDG-HEAV-EN, (mid'hev-vn) n. The middle of heaven or of the sky:—the point of the ecliptic which is at the meridian at any time. Crabb.

MID-HODR,\* (mid'our) n. The middle part of the day Milton.

Melton

MID'LAND, a. Remote from the coast or sea; interior; sur rounded by land; mediterranean. MID'LEG, n. The middle of the leg. Bacon.

MID'LENT, n. The middle of lent. Wheatley.
MID'LENT-ING, a. Visiting at midlent. Wheatley.
MID'MOST, a.; superl. of Mid. Middlemost. Dryden

MID'NIGHT, (mid'nit) n. Twelve o'clock at night; 'he middle or depth of night.

minute or depth of night.

MD'NiGHT, (mid'nit) a. Being in the middle of the night.

MD'-Nôôn,\* n. The middle of the day. Multon

Mid'Rib,\* n. (Bat.) The middle rib or vein of a leaf. Crabb.

MD'Ribe, n. (Anat.) The diaphragm; the skin or membrane which separates the heart and lungs from the low-

brane which separates the heart and lungs from the low-er belly, Quincy.

Mid'sel, (mid'se) n. The middle of the sea. Dryden.

Mid'ship, n.; pl. Midships. (Naul.) The middle of the ship, with reference to length or breadth.

Mid'ship,\* a. Belonging to the middle of the ship. Smart.

Mid'ship-Man, n.; pl. Mid'ship-Man. (Naul.) A kind of naval cadet, or an inferior young officer on board a vessel of war.—A passed midshyman is one who has passed an examination in seamanship, &c.

Min'ships.\* ad. (Naul.) In the middle of the ship. Wilkes

an examination in seamanship, &c.
Mid'ssiffs, \*ad. (Naul.) In the middle of the ship. Wilkes
Mid'skx,\* \*n. The middle of the atmosphere. Milton.
Middle, \*E. Taylor.
†Middle, \*E. Taylor.
†Middle, \*E. Taylor.
†Middle, \*E. Toetically used for amidsle.
Middle, \*Miton.
Middle, \*T. The middle of the stream. Dryden.
Mid'som.mer., n. The middle of summer; the summer
solstice, June 21st or 22d. — Midsummer-day, June 24th,
the festival of St. John the Baptist.
Mid'skip. \*n. A byth that eats begs. \*Ash.

the featival of St. John the Baptist.
MID'WÂLD,\* n. A bird that eats bees. Ash.
†MID'WÂLD,\* n. A bird that eats bees. Ash.
†MID'WÂLD,\* a. Being in the middle.
MID'WĀY, n. The middle of the way or passage.
MID'WĀY, a. Being in the middle between two places.
MID'WĀY, a.d. In the middle of the passage. Dryuca.
MID'WĀY, a.d. In the middle of the passage. Dryuca.
MID'WĀYE, [mid'wif, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; mid'wif or mid'wif, K.] n.; pl. MID'WÏYES. A woman who assists women in childbirth. Donne.
MID'WĀYE, n.a. To assist in childbirth. Resnint

women in childbirth. Donne.

Mid'wiff, v. a. To assist in childbirth. Brevint.

Mid'wiff, v. a. To act as a midwife. Warburton

Mid'wiff, v. n. To act as a midwife. Warburton

Mid'wiff, y. n. To act as a midwife. Warburton

Mid'wiff, W. D. J. a. E. F. Ja.; mid'wiff,

F. K. S. m.; mid'wiff, W. D. J. a. Assistance given at

childbirth; trade of a midwife; obstetrics.

Mid'wiff, H. a. The middle of winter; the winter sol
atice, December 91st, 22d, or 23d.

Mid'wive, v. a. Same as midwife. Bp. H. King.

Mid'wive, v. d. C. a. In the middle of a wood. Thomson.

Mi'z-MID, "wid a. In the middle of a wood. Thomson.

Mi'z-MIE, \* n. (Min.) A magnesian carbonate of lime, of

a green color, from Miemo in Tuscany. Brande.

Mîrn, (mên) n. [mynd Goth.] Air; look; aspect; appear-

mier, (men' n. [myna toth.] Mr., tota to present anne; manner.

Miff, n. Slight resentment or offence. Peggs. [Colloquial.]

Miff, e. a. [h. miffed; pp. miffing, miffed.] To give a slight offence; to displease. Jennags.

Miffed, (mit) a. Slightly offended; displeased. Smart.

Might, (mit) a. Fower; strength; force. — With might and main, with might or utmost strength. — [Colloquial.]

Might'T-LY, (mi'te-le) ad. Powerfully; forcibly; very much.

MIGH'TJ-NESS, (mi'to-nes) n. Power; greatness; height of

Might Tj. Ness, (mi'to-nes) n. Power; greatness; height of dignity. Shek.

Might Ty. (mi'te) a. Powerful by command, by influence, or by number; strong in any respect; having might or force; potent; vast; important; momentous.

Might Ty. (mi'te) ad. In a great degree. Prior. [Colloquial.]

— "Mighty good sort of people." Wiberforce.

Might No. (min'yard) a. [mignard, Fr.] Soft; dainty; pretty. B. Jonson. — Written also minard.

Might. No. Might Ty. (min-yo-net') n. [mignonnette, Fr.] A plant and flower prized for its sweet scent.

Mi'GRATT. c. Changing place; migratory. Pennant.

Mi'GRATT. v. n. [migro. L.] [i. MIGHATED; pp. MIGHATING, MIGHATING]. To pass to a place of residence in another country or district; to remove; to change residence.

Mi-GRATION, n. [migratio, L.] Act of migrating; change of residence; removal.

of residence; removal. MI'GRA-TO-RY, a. Removing from place to place; changing

Mil-An-Eşe',\* n. sing. & pl. A native or natives of Milan. P. Cyc.

Milch, a. Giving milk; as, "a milch cow" [†Soft, tender; merciful; "milch-hearted." Shak.]

Milch, a. Giving milk; as, "a milch cow" [7801, tender; merciful; "milch-hearted," Shak.]
Mild, a. Kind; tender; indulgent; clement; soft; gentle; not violent; not harsh; not acrid; not sharp; mellow, sweet; pleasant.
Mill'DEW, (mil'da) n. A disease in plants; a rusty or mouldy appearance, which causes blight, decay, or death of plants; sometimes called rust and blight. It is produced by innumerable munute fund. by innumerable minute fungi.

by innumerable minute lugg.
Mil/DeW, (mil'dā) v. a. [t. MilDEWED; pp. MilDEWING,
MILDEWED.] To taint with mildew; to blight. Skak.
Mil/DeWeD.\* (mil'dād) p. a. Injured by mildew. Maunder.
MilD'LY, ad. In a mild manner; tenderly; gently.
MilD'LY, ad. Duality of being mild; gentleness; tender-

MILD'NESS, n. Quality of being mild; gentleness; tenderness, clemency.

MLD'-TEM-PERED,\* (-perd) a. Of a mild temper. Foz.

MILE, n. [mille passuum, L.] The usual measure of roads.

An English statute mile is B furiongs, or 320 rods, or 1760
yards. The ancient Roman mile (mille passuum) was
1000 paces, or 1600 yards. The German mile is 6859 yards.

MILL'-PSST,\* n. A post set up to mark the miles. Hayard.

MILL'-STÖNE, n. A stone or post set to mark the miles.

MIL'FÖIL, n. [millenum, L.] (Med.) A disease attended
by an eruption resembling millet-seed; miliary fever.

Brande.

MIL-1A'R, (mil'va-re) a. [milum, L.] Small; granulated.

Mil. 13-Ry, (mil'ys-re) a. [milium, L.] Small; granulated, resembling a millet-seed. Cheyne. — The miliary fever, (Med.) a disease attended by an eruption resembling mil-

(Mad.) a disease attended by an eruption resembling intelessed. See Millania.

†Mj-LICE\*, (me-l8s') n. [Fr.] Militia. Temple.

Mj-Li'Q-LA,\* n. An extinct mollusk or zoophyte. Brande.

Mj-Li'Q-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A microscopic shell. Ure.

Mil-i-Q-LIT'[c,\* a. Relating to, or containing, miliolites.

MIL'I-TAN-CY, n. Warfare. W. Mountague.
MIL'I-TAN-CY, n. [militans, L.] Fighting; engaged in warfare. —The church militant, the church on earth engaged in warfare with hell and the world, distinct from the church triumphant in heaven. Hooker.

church triumphant in heaven. Hooker.

#Mil/-TAR, a. [militaria, L.] Military. Bacon.

Mil.'-TAR, a. [militaria, L.] Military or soldierly manner.

#Mil/-TA-Rist; \*n. A military man. Skak.

Mil/-TA-Rist; \*n. A military man. Skak.

Mil/-TA-Rist, a. Belonging to the army; relating to arms or war; professing arms; soldierly; warlike; martial.

Mil/-TAR, n. pl. The soldierly; the body of soldiers or of military men; the army.

Mil/-TATE; v. n. [milito, L.] [i. Militated; pp. Militating, Militated.] To war or contend; to oppose; to operate against. Blackburn.

Mil-LI/TAL, (mellsh)/val n. [I.] A body of citizans required.

Mj-Li'TiA, (me-lish'ya) n. [L.] A body of citizens regularly enrolled and trained to military exercises; the enrolled soldiers; the trainbands; the standing force of a nation.

MILLI'II.4—MAN,\* (me lish's-man) m. ; ph. MILITIA-MEN.
One who serves in the militia; a private soldier. Ash.
MILL, A. A fluid secreted by peculiar glands in the breasts
or udders of mammiferous animals, and with which such

animais feed their young; emulsion or juice of plants.

Miller, v. a. [i. milked; pp. milking, milked.] To draw
milk by the hand, to suck.

†MILR'EN, (milk'kn) a. Consisting of milk. Temple.
MILK'ER, n. One who milks:—a cow that gives milk.
MILK'-FÉ-VER,\* n. (Med.) Puerperal fever. Crabb.
MILK'-HÉDGE,\* n. (Bet.) An East Indian plant. Hamilton.
MILK'-NESS, n. Quality of being milky; softness.
MILK'-LIV-ERED, (milk'liv-erd) a. Cowardly. Skab.
MILK'MID, n. A woman who milks; a darymaid.
MILK'MIN, n.; pl. MILKMEN. A man who sells milk.
MILK'PAIL, n. A vessel or pail for receiving milk.
MILK'PAIL, n. A vessel in which milk is kept in the dairy.
MILK'-PÄRS'LEY,\* n. (Bot.) A plant of several varieties Crabb.

Crabb.

MILE-PÖR/RIDGE,\* n. Food made by boiling milk and water with meal or flour; milk-pottage. Massn.

MILE-PÖT/TAGE, n. Food made of milk, water, and mea. or flour; milk-porridge.

MILE-SICE, n. Account of milk supplied or received.

MILE-SICE, NRSS,\* n. A malignant disease of the Western United States, affecting cattle, and also persons who make use of the flesh or dairy products of infected cattle.

make use of the nesh of dary products of infected cuttie. Farm. Ency.

MILE'SÖP, n. A plece of bread sopped in milk:—a soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man.

MILE'-THIS-TLE, (-this-si) n. A blennial plant.

MILE'-TÖÖTH, n.; pl. MILE-TEETH. A small fore tooth
which a foal cuts at about three months old, and casts
before he is three years old:—one of the first teeth of a

Milk'-RRE-FÖIL, n. An herb or plant. Milk'-VETCH, n. A genus of berbaceous and shrubby plants. Milk'-Wârm,\* a. Warm as milk in its natural state. Smollett.

lett.

MILK'-WEED, n. A plant of several varieties.

MILK'-WHITE, (mik'hwil) a. White as mik. Sulney.

MILK'-WHITE, (mik'hwil) a. White as mik. Sulney.

MILK'WOM-AN, (mik'wiln n., pl. milkwomen. A

woman who sells mik.

MILK'Y, a. Made of or yielding mik; having the qualities
of, or resembling, mik; soft, gentle; tender; timorous.

MILK'Y-WAY, (mik'q-wa) n. A broad and irregular zone
that surrounds the heavens, supposed to be the blended
light of innumerable fixed stars; the galaxy.

init surrounds the neavens, supposed to be the blended light of innumerable fixed stars; the galaxy.

Mill, n. An engine for grinding corn, &c.; a machine or engine whose action depends chiefly on circular motion, used for various purposes; as, a bark-mill, cotton-mill, flour-mill, oil-mill, saw-mill, &c.:—one tenth of a cent in United Matter program. United States money.

WILL, v. a. [1. MILLED, pp. MILLING, MILLED.] To grind:—
to stamp with a mill; to prepare by fulling with a mill:
—to beat with the fists.

— to beat with the lasts.

Mill'-còg, n. The cog or tooth of a mill-wheel.

Mill'-còn, n. The mound by which the water is kept up
for turning a water-mill.

for turning a water-mill.

MILLED,\* (mild) p. a. Having undergone the operations of a mill; stamped. Ency.

MIL'LE-GREM,\* n. [millugramme, Fr] A thousandth part of a gram, in French measure. Smart.

MIL-LEN-Ä-RI-AN,\* a. Relating to the millennium or to millenarians. Ec. Rev.

MIL-LEN-Ä-RI-AN, n. [millenarius, L.] One who expects or believes in the millennium.

MIL-LEN-Ä-RI-AN-IŞM,\* n. The doctrine of the millenarians. Ec. Rev.

rians. Ec. Ren.

†MIL'LE-NA-RISM,\* n. Millenarianism. Bp. Hall.
MIL'LE-NA-RY, n. The space of a thousand years:—a millenarian.

MIL'LE-N-A-RY, a. Consisting of a thousand. Arbuthnot. MIL-LEN'I-AN-ISM,\* n. Millenarianism. Wood. MIL-LEN'I-A-RISM,\* n. Millenarianism. Gent. Mag. [MIL'LE-NIST, n. A millenarian.

†MIL'LE-NIST, n. A millenarian.

MIL-LEN'NI-AL, a. Pertaining to the millennium. Burnet.

MIL-LEN'NI-OM, n. [L.] A thousand years; particularly
the reign of Christ with the saints upon earth for the
space of 1000 years, an idea supposed, by many, to be
supported by Rev. xx. and other passages of Scripture.

MIL'LE-PED, n. [mille and pess. L.] pl. MIL'LE-PEDs. An
insect having a thousand or a great many feet, the
wood-louse. 27 This word is often written in the plural millepedes, and pronounced, by different orthospists,
mil'i-pedz, mil'i-pedz, and mil-lep'g-dez.—See SoliPED.

PED.
MIL'LE-PORE,\* n. A genus of lithophytes, which have their mility-rore, "n. A genus of intophytes, which have their surface perforated with numerous little holes. Kirby.
MIL'LE-PO-RITE, "n. (Geol.) Fossil millepores. Kirby.
MIL'LER, n. One who tends a mill.— (Ent.) A fly; a moth.
MIL'LER-GRASS, "n. (Bot.) A kind of grass; a genus of

plants. Ask. Mil'Ler's-Thomb', (-lerz-thum') n. A small fish; bull-

head.

MILL-LES',-MAL, a. [millestmus, L.] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts. Watts.

MIL'LET, n. [millum, L.] A plant and its grain; a genus of grasses:—a kind of fish.

MILL-HÄND,\* n. A workman employed in a mill. P. Oy...

MIN MYLL'-EGREE, a. A horse that turns a mill
MilL'-EGORE, a. A house containing a mill. Ash.
Mil'Li-4-RY, a. Relating to or denoting a mill. Smart.
Mil'Li-1-1-REE, and in' ol-1-que, a. [millibries, Fr.] in French
measure, a thousandth part of a litre. Ency.
MIL'LI-ME-TEE, and in the manufacture, Tr.] In
French measure, a thousandth part of a metre. P. Cyc.
MIL'LI-NEE, a. One who makes or sells head-dresses for
women. women, Mil'Li-MER-Y, \* n. The work or employment of a milliner, the goods made or sold by milliners. Burks.
MIL'Li-NER-Y, \* a. Relating to or made by a milliner. Ask.
MILL'ING, \* n. The act of using a mill; act of fulling:—the last preparation of silk before dyeing:—act of boxing the parties. Hearing the state of the silk before dyeing:—act of boxing the parties. the last proparation of sits before upong.—as to soating or beating. Hamstlon.

Mill'10N, (mill'yun) n. [Fr.] A thousand thousand, or ten hundred thousand; any very great indefinite number.

Mill'10N-4-Ry,\* (mil'yun-4-re) a. Consisting of millions.

MILLIONED, (mll'yund) a. Multiplied by millions. Shak.
MILLIONNAIRE,\* (mll-yun-ar') n. [Fr.] A person po

fillionnaire,\* (mil-yun-ar') n. [Fr.] A person pos-sessed of property of the value of one or more millions. Sessed on property of the comment of the sessed of property of the comment of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sessed of the sess

Smollett.

MILL'-FÖÖL,\* n. A mill-pond. Whishaw. See Mill-pond. MILL'-FÖÖL,\* n. A Portuguese coin, of the value of a thousand reas, or about 3s. 6d. sterling. Crabb. MILL'-SIX'PENCE, n. One of the first milled pieces of

Vinue of a trousum reas, or about to the first milled pieces of money used in England, and coined in 1561. Douce. MILL'-STONE, n. The stone of a mill which crushes the substance to be ground.

MILL'-TÖÖTH, n.; pl. MILL-TEETH. A grinder.
MILL'-WHEEL,\* n. A wheel used in a mill. Pulkington.
MILL'wRIGHT,\* (mil'rit) n. A carpenter who constructs

mills. P. Cyc.
M1-LÖRD'.\* Sometimes used for my lord. Qu. Rev.
M1-LÖRD'.\* A sieve for straining milk. Loudon. [Local, Eng.]

ILT, n. [mildt, D.] The spleen, a viscus situated in the left hypochondrium, under the diaphragm:—the sperm MILT of the male fish.

of the male had.

MILT, v. a. [i. MILTED; pp. MILTING, MILTED.] To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish.

MILT'ER, n. A male fish, the female being called spawner.

MILT'ER, n. A Relating to Milton or his poetry. Webb.

MILT'WORT, (-wirt) n. (Bot.) A plant, the spleenwort.

MIL'VINE, n. One of a class of raptorial birds, including the kite. Brands.

MIL'vus.\* n. [L.] (Ornith.) The kite. - (Ich.) A kind of

Mime, n. [Fr.; μῖμος, Gr.; mimus, L.] One who mimics; one who amuses by gesticulations; a buffoon.—[†A farce. Milton.]

Mime, v. a. To play the mime; to mimic. Mikon.
 Mime, v. a. To play the mime. Perry. [R.]
 Mime (R. a. A buffoon; a mime. Perry. [R.]
 Mij-mE'sis,\* a. [μ(μησις.] (Rhet.) A figure of speech whereby the actions and words of others are represented.

Crabb.

M; MET'; C,\* } a. [μιμητικός.] Prone to mimic or imimically interpolar forms of the imitative. Hurd.

M; MET'; C, AL, } tate; imitative. Hurd.

M; M; C, π. imimicus, L.] A servile imitator; a sportive or ludicrous imitator; a buffoon.

M; M; C, σ. a. [t. mimicus; pp. mimicul no. mimicul for sport; to ridicule by a burlesque imitation.

M; M; C, ΔL, α. [mimicus, L.] Relating to minicity or a mimic; imitative.

M; M; C-ΔL-Lγ, αd. In imitation; in a mimical manner.

M; M; C-ΔL-Lγ, αd. In imitation; in a mimical manner.

M; M; C-ΔL-Lγ, αd. In imitation; in a mimical manner.

Ach

Mim'[c-Ry, n. Act of mimicking; playful imitation.
Mi-Mog'RA-PHER, n. [μῖμος and γράφω.] A writer of farces Sir T. Herbert.
Mi-Mosa,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of plants; the sensitive

plant. Rogst.
Mim'y-Lüs,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; the monkey-flower. Crabb.

MI-NA'CIOUS, (me-na'shus) a. [minax, L.] Full of threats.

MIN'A-TO-RI-LY, ad. [minor, L.] Threatening. Hacket. Min'A-TO-RI-LY, ad. With threatening. Hacket. Min'A-TO-RI-LY, ad. With threatening. Hacket. Min'A-TO-RI, LN, ad. With threatening. Hacket. Min'A-TO-RY, [min'a-tur-o, W. P. J. F. K. Sm. Wb.; min-ra-tur-o, S. K. Ja.] a. [minor, L.] Threatening; menac-

MINGE, v. a. [mincer, old Fr.] [i. minced; pp. mincino, minced.] To cut into very small parts:—to mention acrupulously by a little at a time; to palliate; to extenuate; to speak with affected softness; to clip and half pronounce.

MINCE, v. a. To walk nicely by short steps; to act or speak with affectation or affected delicacy.

MINCED'-MEAT,\* / n. Meat chopped into very small MINCE-MEAT,\* / pieces. Merle.

MINCED'-PIE, (minst'pi) n. Same as mince-meat, or of meat cut into small pieces, with other ingredients.

MINC'|NG,\* p. a. Speaking or acting affectedly.

MINC'|NG,\* p. a. Speaking or acting affectedly.

MINC'|NG-LV, ad. in small parts; affectedly.

MINC'|NG-LV, ad. in small parts; affectedly.

MINC, in-En-cy,\* n. The act of discharging urine; micturition. Cobbett. [R.]

MIND, n. The intelligent or intellectual faculty in man; that by which we receive sensations, understand, and are affected with emotion or passion; the soul; intellectual capacity; liking; choice; inclination, affection, disposition; thoughts; sentiments; opinion; memory; remembrance.

MIND, v. G. [L. MINDED; pp. MINDING, MINDED.] To mark;

Mind, v. a. [L. Minded; pp. Minding, Minded.] To mark; to attend; to heed; to regard; to notice; to put in

to attend; to heed; to regard; to notice; to put in mind; to remind.

MIND, v. n. To incline; to be disposed. Spenser.

MIND'ED, a. Disposed; inclined; affected:—used in compounds; as, high-minded.

MIND'ED-NESS, \*n. State of being minded. South. [Used chiefly in composition.]

MIND'FOL. 2. Attentive; heedful; having memory.

MIND'FOL.-LY, ad. Attentive; heedfully.

MIND'FOL-TS, so. Attentive; heedfully.

MIND'FOL-TS, and Attentive; heedfully.

MīND'ING,\* n. The act of taking heed; attention; regard.

McKnight

McKnight
Mind Less, a. Destitute of mind or attention; inattentive; stupid; unthinking. Shak.
Mind-Streice.en. (-strik'kn) a. Affected in mind.
Mine. pronous possessue, from L (used after a noun) Of or belonging to me; as, "This book is mine." In the solemn style it is used as a pronominal adjective, before words beginning with a vowel or a vowel sound, instead of my; as, "Mine eyes have seen thy salvation."—
"When this word is used adjectively, before a word beginning with a vowel or h mute, as in saying, 'On mine honor,' the complete absence of accentual force, and a style quite colloquial, will permit the shortening of the sound into min." Smart.
Mine. n. [mine. Fr.; muyn, or min, Welsh.] A subtor-

of the sound into mun." Smart.
MINE, n. [mune, Fr.; muyn, or mun, Welsh.] A subter-raneous work or excavation for obtaining metals, metallic ores, or other mineral substances; a pit; a cavern:—an excavation for lodging gunpowder in order to blow up

something above.

Something above.

MINE, v. n. [i. MINED; pp. MINING, MINED.] To dig ores, mines, or burrows; to practise secret means of injury.

MINE, v. a. To sap; to ruin by mines, to undermine.

MINE'-DI-AL,\* n. A box and needle used by miners. Ash.

MINE'MAN,\* n. One who works in mines. Johnson.

MIN'ER, n. [mineur, Fr.] One who mines, or is employed in mining.

MIN'ER-AL, m. [minerale, L.] A body destitute of organization, and which naturally exists within the earth or on its surface; a term including all inorganic substances, or those which constitute the earth itself, as earths, stones,

those which constitute the earth itself, as earths, stones, fossils, metals, sulphur, &c.

Min'ER-AL, a. Relating to minerals; consisting of, or impregnated with, minerals.

Min'ER-AL-IST, \*\*. One skilled in minerals. Boyle.

Min'ER-AL-IZL,\*\* \*\*. a. [i. MINERALIZED; pp. MINERALIZING, MINERALIZED]. To convert into, or combine with, a mineral; to combine with a metal in forming an ore or mineral. Urs.

Min'ER-AL-IZ-ER,\* \*\*. He or that which mineralizes; a substance with which minerals are combined in their ores. Brands.

ores. Brande.

ores. Brande.

Min-R-A-LÖG'|-0.1,\* | a. Relating to mineralogy Ed.

Min-R-A-LÖG'|-0.1,\* | Ency.

Min-R-A-LÖG'|-0.1,\* | 2d. In a mineralogical manner

Ency.

Ency.

Min-ER-LL'Q-Qiet, n. One who is versed in mineralogy.

Min-ER-LL'Q-Qiet, n. [mineral and \( \lambda \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_{\sigma\_0} \rangle \gamma\_

MIN'GLER, (ming gler) a. One who mingles.
MIN'IABD, (min'yard) a. Soft; dainty. See Migniab.
MIN'IABD-IZE, (min'yard-iz) a. [mignardisor, Fr.] To
render soft, delicate, or dainty. Howell.

MIN'; ITE, v. a. [mmiare, it., from minium, L.] To paint or tings with vermillon. Warton.

[MIN']-L-TÜRE, or MIN']-L-TÜRE, [min']-tūr, W. J. F. Ja.

Sm.; min';t-chūr, S.; min']-tūr, P.; min'y-tūr, E.]

n. [miniature, Fr., miniatura, It.] [Red letter; a painting in vermillon.] A representation of nature on a very weall seed to a very small controls it increase. sinall scale; a very small or minute portrait, likeness, or picture. — Miniature painting is generally executed on or picture. or picture. — Miniature painting is generally section of invery, or on veillum or paper.

||Min/12-TORE,\*a. Representing nature on a small scale, diminutive. Brande.

diminutive. Brande.
Min'j-Kin, a. [magnon, Fr.] Small; diminutive. Shak.
Min'j-Kin, n. A darling, a favorite:— a small sort of pin.
Min'jik, n. [minus, L.] A small being, a dwarf. Milton.
A small fish:—one of an order of friars who called themselves Minima:—anciently, the shortest note in music, half a semibreve. Shak. A little song or poem. Spensor. The smallest hquid measure:—a small type. See MINION.

min'i-ment, n. (Law) Evidence or writings, whereby a man is enabled to defend the title of his estate, proof; muniment. Whishaw.

muniment. Francisco.
Min'I-MOM, a. [L.] pl. MINIMA. The least quantity:—
opposed to maximum.
MIN'I-MON, n. [L.] pl. MINIMI. A being of the least
size. Stak.

MIN'ING,\* n. The business of working in mines. P. Cyc. Min'ing,\* n. The business of working in mines. P. Cyc. Min'ing,\* p. a. Relating to the working of mines. P. Cyc. Min'ion, (min'yun) n. [mignon, Fr.] A favorite, in an ill sense, a low, mean dependant:—a small printing type next below brevier, sometines called minm. Min'ion, (min'yun) a. Small, deleate.—[†Trim; dainty, fine; elegant, pleasing; gentle. Hulort.]†Min'ion, n. [minium, L.] Vermilion. Burton.
†Min'ion-ing, (min'yun-ing) n. Kind treatment. Marston.

Min'ion-like, (min'yun-lik) ad. Finely; daintily; af-Min'ion-ly, (min'yun-le) fectedly. Camden. †Min'ion-ship, (min'yun-ship) n. State of a minion.

Honnell.

Howell.

MIN'10US, (m'in'yus) a. [minium, L.] Of the color of red lead or minion. Browne.

MIN'18H, v. a. To lessen, to diminish. Exodus v.

MIN'18-FR, n. [L.] One who ministers or administers; one who acts by delegated authority, one employed in the administration of the government; an ambassador from one court or government to another; a delegate; an agent:—one who administers the rites of religion; a clerifying a price. ergyman , a priest.

clergyman, a priest.

MIN'[8-TER, v. a. [munstro, L.] [t. ministered; pp. ministered, Min'[8-TER, v. a. [munstro, L.] [t. ministered; pp. ministered, Min'[8-TER, v. n. To attend; to serve in some office, clerical, religious, or other office, to give supplies of things needful, to give assistance.

Min-[8-TER]-AL, a. Relating to ministers of state, the ministry, or the sacerdotal office; attendant; acting under authority; sacerdotal.

Min-[8-TER]-AL-LY, ad. In a ministerial manner.

Min'[8-TER]-T, n. Now contracted to ministry. Milton.

Min'[8-TER]-T, a. Attendant; acting at command. Milton.

um.
Min-1s-Trairon, m. Act of ministering; agency; service; office; ecclesiastical function, administration.
Min'1s-Trairor,\* a. Affording service; assisting. Perry.
Min'1s-Trairs, s. She who ministers or supplies. Shen-

mde

Min'|18-Thy, n. [ministerium, L.] The office of a minister; the body of ministers; agency; service:—the sacerdotal function:—the body of persons employed to administer

runction:— the body of persons employed to administer the government.

Min'is-Try-ship,\* n. The office of a minister. Swift.

Min'i-Um, or Min'ium, [min'yum, S W. J. K.; min'e-um, P. Sm.] n. [L.] (Pauting) A red color, being a calx or red oxide of lead.

oxide of feat.

Min'1-ver,\* n. White fur from the belly of the Siberian squirrel. Crabb. See Mexiver.

Mink,\* n. An American water-rat; a minx. P. Cyc.

Mink,\* n. An American water-rat; a minx. P. Cyc.
Min'ng-Kin, n. Sec Minkir.
Min'ng-Kin, n. Sec Minkir.
Min'ng-Kin, n. Sec Minkir.
Min'ng-Kin, n. [menuise, from monu, Fr.] A very small fish;
minin; a pink. Walton.
Ni'ng-Kin, a. [L.] Less; smaller; inferior; petty; inconsiderable, opposed to major.—(Logic) Minor torm, the subject of the conclusion in a categorical syllogism.
Mi'ng-R, a (ne under age; one less than twenty-one years of age—a franciscan friar, called also a minorite.—
(Logic) The second or particular proposition of a syllogism, or that which contains the minor term. See Majos.
Min'g-Rate, v. a. [minor, L.] To lessen; to diminish.
Bryona.

tMin-Q-RA'TION, n. The act of lessening; diminution.

All'non-ite, m. A Franciscan friar. Milton. See MINOR.

Mi-NOR'i-TY, n. The state of being a minor or of being under age; the state of being less; the smaller number, opposed to majority.

MiN'O-TAUR, [min'o-tawr, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; mi'no-tawr, S. J. n. [minos and taurus, L.] A fabled monster, half man and half bull.

half man and half buil.

Min'ster, n. A monastery:—the oburch of a monastery or convent; a cathedral church.

Min'stree, n. A musician of the middle ages, who was also a poet and singer; a musician; a bard; a singer.

Min'stree, n. Music, instrumental music; a band of musicians. Milon.

Mint, n. [moneta, L.] A place where money is coined, or where the coin of a country is manufactured:—any place of invention.—[mentha, L.] An aromatic plant.

Mint, v. a. [i. minted; pp. minting, minted; To coin; to stamp money; to invent; to forge.

Mint'AGE, n. That which is coined; duty for coining.

Mint'AGE, n. A coiner. Camden. An inventor. Gayton.

Mint'—Jū-LEP,\* n. A drink made of brandy, or other spirit sugar, and water, with an infusion of mint, a drink used in Virginia, &c. Copt. Marryatt.

Mint'Min, n. One skilled in coinage. Bacen. [R.]

Mint'Min-Ter, n. One who presides in colnage; master

MINT'MAN, N. One skinter in coinage. Bacon. [R.]
MINT'MAS-TER, n. One who presides in coinage; master
of the mint:—one who invents. Locks.
MIN'y-ET, n. A stately, regular dance; a tune to which a
minuet is danced.

miliuet is danced.

Miv'um, n. A printing type, now called minion.—(Mus.)

A short note, called also a minim. Bailey.

Mi'nus,\* a. [L] (Algebra) Signifying less; noting the
sign of subtraction, thus (—); as, 10—6 = 4. Crabb.

Mi-Nus'cule,\* n. [minisculum, L.] A small or minute sort
of letter or character used in MSS, in the middle ages.

or letter of caracter used in Miss., in the initiate ages. Gent. Mag. See Majuscule.

Mi-Nūs'cūle.\* a. Small; minute; relating to a kind of letter so called. Gent. Mag.

Mi-Nūre.' or Mi-Nūre.', im-nūt', S. J. F. K.; mi-nūt', Ja. Sm. ] a. [minutus, L.] Very small, little, slender, triflies. trifling.

Min'ute, (min'ut or min'ut) [min'nūt, J. Ja.; min'ut, S. E. F. K., min'nut or min'nūt, W. Sm.] n. [minutum, L.] The sixtieth part of an hour:—the sixtieth part of a deany small space of time:—the first draught of a writing, a short note of any thing done or to be done:—a minute

a short note of any thing done or to be done: — a minute detail of things singly enumerated.

Min'UTE,\* a. Showing the minutes; repeated every minute. Perry.

Min'UTE, v. a. [1. MINUTED; pp. MINUTING, MINUTED.] To set down in short hints. Speciator.

Min'UTE-BELL,\* n. A bell sounded every minute. Ash.

Min'UTE-BOOK, (min'11-bûk) n. A book of short hints.

Min'UTE-GLÄSS, n. A glass of which the sand measures a minute. a minute

a minute.

MIN'UTE-GON,\* n. A gun fired every minute. Maunder.

MIN'UTE-HAND, n. The hand of a clock or watch that points out the minutes.

MIN'UTE-JACK, n. Jack of the clock-house. Stak.

MIN'UTE-LY, a. Happening every minute. Hammond.

†MIN'UTE-LY, ad. Every minute. Hammond.

†MIN'UTE-LY, doe. MIN-UTE'. Jad. To a small point; exactly to the least part; nicely.

MIN'UTE-MAN,\* n.; pl. MIN'UTE-MEN. A man enlisted as a soldier, and held bound to march at a minute's warning. Dr. A. Holmss.

MIN'UTE-WATCH, (-wöch) n. A watch for measuring minutes, or on which minutes are distinctly marked.

Boyle.

minutes, or on which minutes are distinctly market. Boyle.

MJ-ND'TJ-E, (me-nū'she-8) n. pl. [L.] Minute or small particulars. Dr. Maxwell.

Minx, (mingks) n. (Zool.) An animal of the otter kind. Crabb. A she-puppy:—a pert, wanton girl. Shab.

Mi'Ny, a. Relating to mines; subterraneous. Thomson.

Mi'Q-CENE,\* a. (Gool.) Relating to the second division of the tertiary epoch, succeeding the ecosen period, or to geological formations containing a minority of fossil shells of recent species. Brande. of recent species. Brands. †Mi-RAB/I-LA-RY,\* n. A writer or relater of wonders. Bu-

MI-RXB'I-LE DIC'TU,\* [L.] "Wonderful to be told."

MI'RA-BLE, a. [mirabilis, L.] Wonderful; admirable.

MIR'A-CLE, (mir'a-kl) [mir'a-kl, W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; mer'a-kl, &] n. [miraculum, L.] An effect of which the antecedent cannot be referred to any secondary cause; a deviation from the established laws of nature; somea deviation from the established laws of nature; something not only superhuman, but preternatural; a wonder; a prodigy:—a play, or theatrical representation of miracles, or of some legend, in the middle ages.

MIR'A-CLE-MON'SER, (-mang'ger) m. A pretender to the performance of miracles. Hallywell.

fMi-RAC/U-LIZE,\* v. a. To represent as a miracle. Shaftesbury.

Mi-RACU-LODS, a. [miraculeux, Fr.] Having the nature of a miracle; supernatural; very wonderful.

Mi-RACU-LODS-LY, ad. In a miraculous manner.

Mi-RACU-LODS-NESS, n. The state of being miraculous.

MiRAGE, ("In-Dash Ness, n. The state of being miraculous.

MiRAGE, ("In-Dash") n. [Fr.] An optical illusion, presenting an image of water in sandy deserts, or of a village in a desert, as if built on a lake; also of objects on the carth or sea, as if elevated into the air. Ency.

Mire, n. [moer, D.] Mud; dirt mixed with water. [myr, Welsh.—†A pismire. Johnson.]

Mire, v. a. [t. Mirre; pp. Miriko, Mirre.] To whelm in the mud; to soil with mud.—v. n. To sink in mire.

Mire'-CROW,\*n. (Ornith.) The laughing gull. P. Cyc.

Mire'-CROW,\*n. (Ornith.) The laughing gull. P. Cyc.

Mire'-CROW,\*n. a. Producing wonder. More.

Mire'-CROW,\*n. a. Dirtiness; fulness of mud or mire.

†Mire'-CROW,\*n. a. Dirtiness; fulness of mud or mire.

†Mire'-SOME-NESS, n. Obscurity. Mountagu.

Mire'-SOME-NESS, n. Obscurity. Mountagu.

Mire'-CROW,\*n. [mirror, Fr.] A looking-glass, or speculum, or any other polished body capable of reflecting the images of objects:—a pattern; an exemplar.

Mire'-CROW,\*v. a. To represent or exhibit by means of a mirror. Taifward.

Mire'-CROW,\*v. a. A stone which reflects images.

Mire'-Till, and priment; joility; gayety; festivity, joviality, hilarity; sport; gladness. MI-RAC'U-LODS, a. [miraculeux, Fr.] Having the nature of MIRTH, M. Merriment; jolity; gayoty; festivity, joviality, hilarity; sport; gladness.
Mirth'gfut, a. Merry; gay; joyful, jovial, cheerful.
Mirth'gfut, a. Merry; gay; joyful, jovial, cheerful.
Mirth'gfut-uy, ad. In a mirthful or merry manner.
Mirth'\_Möv-lNo,\* a. Exciting mirth. Shak.
Migfy a. Full of mire; myddy; consisting of mire. Mir/y, a. Full of mire, muddy, consisting of mire.

Mir/y,\* n. The common style of honor in Persia, when
it precedes the surname of an individual, when appended to a surname, it signifies a prince, and is given to the ed to a surmame, it signifies a prince, and is given to also son of the emperor. Brande.

Mis. A Sazon prefix, having the same origin with the verb to miss, to be in error; and it gives this signification to the words with which it is compounded, as, judge, majudge, — Mis, an initial syllable of many words, is from judge. — Mu, an initial syllable of many words, the Greek word μισέω, I hate: — hence musanthrope, a hater of mankind. of mankind.
Mis-Ao-PP-TÄ'TION, n. Act of taking in a wrong sense.
Mis-AD-VENT'URE, (mis-ad-vent'yur) n. [mesaventure, Fr.]
Mischance, misfortune; ill luck, bad fortune.
Mis-AD-VENT'URED, (-yurd) a. Unfortunate. Shak.
Mis-AD-VENT'UR-OUS,\* a. Unfortunate; unlucky. Cole-MIS-AD-VENT'UR-OUS,\* a. Unfortunate; unlucky. Colorrage.

MIS-AD-VICE',\* n. Ill advice; bad counsel. Ash.

MIS-AD-VICE',\* v. a. To give bad advice to. Badey.

MIS-AD-VISED', (-Vizd) a. Wrongly adviced.

MIS-AF-FECT', v. a. To dislike. Milton.

MIS-AF-FECT', v. a. Ill-affected, ill-disposed. Burton.

MIS-AF-FIRM', v. a. To affirm falsely. Milton.

MIS-AF-FIRM', v. a. To affirm falsely. Milton.

MIS-AL-LE-A'TION, n. A false statement. Bp. Morton.

MIS-AL-LE-A'TION, n. A false statement. Bp. Misalleding, MISALLEGE, To allege or cite falsely. Bp. Misalleding, MIS-AL-LIED', (-Id') a. Ill-association. Hurd.

MIS-AL-LIED', (-Id') a. Ill-association. Burke.

MIS-AL-LIED', (-Id') a. Ill-association. Burke.

MIS-AL-LIED', (-Id') a. Ill-association. Burke.

MIS-AL-LIED', (-Id') a. Ill-association. Burke.

MIS-AL-LIED', (-Id') a. Ill-association. Burke.

MIS-AL-LIED', (-Id') a. Ill-association. Burke.

MIS-AL-LIED', (-Id') a. Ill-association. Burke.

MIS-AL-LIED', (-Id') a. Ill-association. Coeridge.

MIS-AL-LIED', (-Id') a. Ill-association. Coeridge.

MIS-AL-LIED', (-Id') a. Ill-association. Coeridge. Mis'An-Induces, as [productions] a misanthropist.
MIS-AN-THROP'[-CL], thropy; hating mankind.
MIS-AN'THROP-PIST, n. A hater of mankind, a misanthrone MIS-AN'THRO-PIZE, \* v. a. To render misanthropical. Qu. Rev. [R.] †Mjs-Xn'Thro-Pos, n. [μισάνθρωπος.] A misanthrope. Shak.

Mis-An/Thro-Py, n. [μισανθρωπία.] Hatred of mankind; aversion to mankind.

Mis-XP-PLI-CA/TION, n. A wrong application. Bruwns.

Mis-Ap-PLE'( v. a. [i. misapplied; pp. misappliting, misapplied] To apply incorrectly or to a wrong purpose.

Mis-Ap-PRE'(I-AT-ED)\* (mis-ap-pre'she-āt-ed) a. Not well appreciated. Blacknood.

Mis-Ap-PRE-HEN', v. a. [i. misapprenhended; pp. misapplied and mis-Ap-PRE-HEN'sion, n. Misapplied from insunderstand mis-Ap-PRE-HEN'sion, n. Misunderstanding; mistare.

Mis-Ap-PRO-PRI-A'TION,\* n. A wrong appropriation. Ch. Ob. Mis-AR-RANGE',\* v. c. [i. misarranged; pp misarrange.ing, misarranged.] To arrange wrongly; to derange. Clarke.

MIS-AR-RANGE'MENT,\* n. A wrong arrangement. Com-

Mis-as-cribz', v. c. To ascribe falsely. Boyle. Mis-as-sign', (-sin') v. c. To assign erroneously.

†MIs-AT-TEND', v. a. To disregard. Milton. MIs-BE-COME', (mIs-be-kuin') v. a. [i. miseecame; pp. mas-весомико, miseecome.] Not to become; to be unseemly to; not to suit. MIS-BE-COM'ING, \* a. Unbecoming; unseemly. Locks. MIS-BE-GOM', IN-MESS, n. Unbecoming; unseemly. Locks.
MIS-BE-FLOT', IN-MESS, n. Unbecomingness. Boyls.
MIS-BE-FLOT', IN-Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE-GOT', a. Mis-BE MIS-BE-GOT-TRN, (-II) A UNIMITIES IN THE GRAPH SEGORITHM, THE SEGORITHM, THE SEGORITHM, THE SEGORITHM, THE SEGORITHM SEGORITHM, THE SEGORITHM SEGORITHM SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SEGORITHM, SE ten. Dryden. neously.
Mis-cal-cu-La'Tion, n. Wrong calculation. MIS-CAL-CU-LA-TION, n. wrong calculation.
MIS-CALL', v. a. [i. MISCALLED. pp. MISCALLING, MISCALLING, MISCALLING, MISCALLING, MISCALLING, MISCALLING, MISCALING, MISCALING, MISCARING, MISCARING, MISCARING, MISCARING, N. [i. MISCARRIED; pp. MISCARRING, MISCARRIED] To fail; not to have the intended event:—to have an abortion. have an abortion.

Mis-Cast', v. a. [L. Miscast; pp. Miscasting, Miscast.] To cast erroneously or badly.

Mis-CEL-LA-NĀ'Ri-ĀN,\* n. A writer of miscellanies; miscellanies; Maftesburg.

†Misi-CEL-LĀNE, n. Mixed corn; meslin. Bacon.

Mis-CEL-LĀNE, n. Mixed corn; meslin. Bacon.

Mis-CEL-LĀNE, n. Mixed corn; diversified; various kinds; embracing many sorts; diversified; various.

Mis-CEL-LĀNE-OUS-LY,\* ad. In a miscellaneous manner fol. Ren. Fd. Rev. Ed. Rev.

MIS-CEL-LĀ/NE-OÜS-NĒSS, n. State of being miscellaneous.

MIS-CEL-LĀ-NIST,\* n. A writer of miscellaneous essays or treatises. D'Israeh.

MIS'CEL-LĀ-NIŞ, [mIs'sel-la-ne, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; mis-sel'la-ne, Kenrick.] n. [miscellaneus, L.] Something mixed; a collection of short liverary compositions or extracts; a mixture; a medley, a diversity.

MIS-CEL-LĀ-NIŞ, a. Miscellaneous. Bacon.

MIS-CEN'TRE, (mIs-sen'ter) v. a. To concentrate amiss. Donna MIS-CHANCE', n. Ill luck; misfortune; mishap.
MIS-CHAR'AC-TER-IZE,\* v. a. To characterize falsely Smart.

Mis-CHÄRGE', v. a. To charge erroneously. Hala.

Mis-CHÄRGE', \* n. An erroneous charge. Smart.

Mis-CHÄRGE', \* n. An erroneous charge. Smart.

Mis'CHIEF, (mis'chif) n. [maschef, old Fr.] Harm; hurt; whatever is ill or injurious; ill consequence; vexatious affair; misfortune; injury; damage.

[Mis'CHIEF, Mis'ch, n. One who causes mischief.

Mis'CHIEF-MÄK'ER, n. One who causes mischief.

Mis'CHIEF-MÄK'ER, n. One who causes mischief.

Mis'CHIEF-MÄK'ER, n. One who causes mischief.

Mis'CHIEF-MÄK'ER, n. One who causes mischief.

Mis'CHIEV-MÄK'ER, n. One who causes mischief.

Mis'CHIEV-OÜS, [mis'che-vūs, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.

Wo.; mis'che-vūs or mis-che'vus, P.] a. Harmful; hurtful; destructive; noxious; pernicious; injurious; wicked; malicious. 32-" ('Old authors, and the modern vulgar, accent the second syllable of mischaecous.'' Smart.

[Mis'CHIEV-OÜS-LY, (mis'che-vūs-le') ad. Noxiously, hurtfully; wickedly. Smart. ||Mis'CH|EV-OÜS-LY, (mis'che-vüs-le) ad. Noxiously, hurt-fully; wickedly.
||Mis'CH|EV-OÜS-NESS, (mis'che-vüs-nes) n. Hurtfulness.

Mis'CH|EV-OÜS-NESS, (mis'che-vüs-nes) n. Hurtfulness.

Mis-CHOEN] Makker.

Mis-CHOEN] To choose wrongly. Stove.

Mis-CHEIS'TEN,\* (-sn) v. a. To christen wrong. Qu. Rev.

Mis-CHEIL', Ty,\* n. Capacity of being mixed. Maunder.

†Mis-CJ-ELL', a. [misceo, L.] That may be mixed. Arbuthnet.

Mis-CJ-TA'TION, n. Incorrect of false citation or quotation.

Mis-CJ-TA'TION, n. factorect of false citation or quotation.

Mis-CJ-TA'TION, n. factorect of false citation.

Mis-CJ-TA'HIN', n. Mistaken claim. Bacon.

Mis-CJ-MIN-ZNT,\* a. (Law) Ignorant; not knowing. MIS-COG'NI-ZANT, \* a. (Law) Ignorant; not knowing. MIS-COL-LECT',\* v. c. To collect wrongly. Hooker MIS-COM-PRE-HEND',\* v. c. To comprehend incorrectly MIS-COM-PU-TI/TION, a. Incorrect computation; false reckonin MIS-COM-PUTE', \* v. a. To compute erroneously. Browns.

Mis-con-ceit', (mis-kon-set') n. A false opinion or notion.
Mis-con-ceive, (mis-kon-sev) v. a. [i. misconchived;
pp. misconchiving, misconchived.] To misjudge; to
inave a false notion of.
Mis-con-ceive', v. a. To have a wrong or mistaken idea.
Mis-con-ceive'z, \* n. One who misconceives. Beaum. MIS-CON-CEPTER, \* R. Une who misconceives. Deam. & FL.

MIS-CON-CEPTION, R. A wrong notion or idea.

MIS-CON-DUCT, R. Bad conduct; ill behavior.

MIS-CON-DUCT, v. a. [i. MISCONDUCTED; pp. MISCONDUCT-ING, MISCONDUCTED.] TO conduct or manage ill.

MIS-CON-JECT/URE, to. a. To conjecture or guess wrong.

MIS-CON-JECT/URE, v. a. To conjecture or guess wrong.

MIS-CON-SEC-CEA'TON, \* R. A wrong consecration. Mors.

MIS-CON-STRUCT', \* v. a. To construct or interpret wrong. For.

NIS-CON-STRUCTION, \*\*. A Wrong construction.

MIS-CON-STRUE, (mis-kön'strü v. a. [t. MIS-CONSTRUED;

pp. MIS-CONSTRUING, MIS-CONSTRUED.] To construe or intermet wrons. pp. MISCONSTRUING, MISCONSTRUES.

torpret wrong.
Mis-OSNSTRUES, n. One who misconstrues.

tMis-OSNSTRUES, n. (Law) The continuation of a suit by improper process. Whishaw.
Mis-OSNSTRUES, n. a. To mistake in correcting. Smart.
Mis-OSNSTL, v. a. To advise wrong. Spenser.
MIS-OSNSTL, v. a. [t. MISCOUNTED; pp. MISCOUNTING, MISCOUNTED]. To reckon wrong; to count wrong.
MIS-OSUNT, v. n. To make a false reckoning. Bp. Patends. mak.
Mis-Cöünt',\* a. An erroneous reckoning. Smart.
fMis'ORE-ANCE, | n. [mésoréance, old Fr.] Unbelief; false
fMis'CRE-ANCE, | faith; misbelief, adherence to a false
religion; vileness. Spenser.
Mis'CRE-ANCE, | faith; misbelief, adherence to a false
religion; vileness. religion; vileness. Spenser.

MISCER-ANT, n. [méscréant, old Fr.] [†One who holds a fulse faith; an infidel. Hooker.] A vile wretch. Skak.

MIS-CER-ATE, a. Miscreated. Skak.

MIS-CER-ATE, a. Created or formed wrong. Milton.

MIS-CER-ATE, a. That creates amiss. Skalley.

MIS-CER-ATE, a. That creates amiss. Skalley.

MIS-DÂTE', v. a. [i. MISDATED; pp. MISDATING, MISDATED.]

To date erroneously.

MIS-DĒĒD', n. An evil deed; wicked action; fault.

MIS-DĒĒD', n. An evil deed; wicked action; fault.

MIS-DĒĒD', v. a. [i. MISDATED; pp. MISDEEMING, MISDATED.]

TO judge iil; to mistake.

MIS-DĒBAN', (mis-dp-min') v. a. To behave iil. Skak.

MIS-DĒ-MĒAN', n. An offence; ill behavior.—(Laso)

An offence less atroclous than a crime.

MIS-DE-MĒAN', a. To derive improperty. Bp. Hall. MIS-DE-MEAN'OR, M. AN ORDROE; IN BERNYIOT.—(Law)
An offence less atrocious than a crime.
MIS-DE-RIVE', v. a. To derive improperly. Bp. Hall.
MIS-DE-GERBE', \*v. a. To describe falsely. West. Rev.
| MIS-DE-SERT', (mIs-de-zert') n. Ill desert. Spenser.
| MIS-DE-SERT', (mIs-de-zert') n. Ill desert. Spenser.
| MIS-DI-EC'TION, \*n. Mistaken plety. Dozna.
| MIS-DI-RECT', v. a. [1. MISDIRECTED; pp. MISDIRECTINO, \*misDIRECTED; To direct or guide wrong.
| MIS-DI-REC'TION, \*n. A wrong direction. Blackstone.
| MIS-DI-RIVGUISH, (mIs-dis-Ying'gwish) n. a. To distingish wrong. Hooker. [R.]
| MIS-DI-TRIBUTE, \*v. a. To distribute wrong. Latham.
| MIS-DI-VIDE', \*v. a. To divide wrong. Latham.
| MIS-DI-VIDE', \*v. a. To divide wrong. Latham.
| MIS-DI-VIDE', \*v. a. To divide wrong. Latham.
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| MIS-DI-VIDE', \*v. a. To divide wrong. Latham.
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| MIS-DI-VIDE', \*v. a. To divide wrong. Latham.
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| MIS-DI-VIDE', \*v. a. To divide wrong. Latham.
| MIS-DI-VIDE', \*v. a. To divide wrong. Latham. MIS-DI-VIP. VAR. (-de-Villey) & A Wilder Griefin. Lectham.

MIS-DÖ', v. a. [i. Misdid; pp. Misdoing, Misdone.] To do wrong; to commit faults. Milton.

MIS-DÖ', v. n. To commit faults. Milton.

MIS-DÖ', R. a. An offender; a criminal; a malefactor.

MIS-DÖ', R. a. An offender; a criminal; a malefactor.

MIS-DÖ', R. a. Offence; deviation from right.

†MIS-DÖBT', (-död') v. a. & n. To suspect of deceit or danger. Sakey.

MIS-DÖBT', (-död') n. Suspicton of crime or danger.

Sake. Irresolution; hesitation. Sake.

†MIS-DÖBT', (-död') n. Dread of evil. Bp. Hall.

†MIS-DREAD', (-död') n. Dread of evil. Bp. Hall.

†MIS-DÖBZ', -ET', (Law) Expense, cost, or disbursement: — a point or issue in a court of law. Coval.

†MIS-ESE, (-dö') n. Uneasiness; want of ease. Chaucer.

MIS-EDI'TION, (-dish'un) n. A spurious edition. Bp.

Hall.

MIS-ESU-U-CATE, v. a. To educate amiss. Month. Rev. Hall.

Mis-Ed'U-Cate, v. a. To educate amiss. Month. Rev.

Mis-Ed-Ploy', v. a. [i. misemployed; pp. misemploying,

misemploy' v. a. [i. misemployed; pp. misemploying,

Mis-Em-Ploy' mint, s. improper employment.

Mis-Em-Ploy' mint, s. improper employment.

Mis-Em-Ploy' minter, L. [f. A wreath; a mean fel
low. &&ak.] A wreath through covetousness; one who

lives riserably through fear of poverty, and hoards be
yond a prudent economy; a person excessively penuri
ous. Mistra-A-BLE, a. [Fr.] Full of misery; unhappy; calamitous; wretched; worthless; despicable; mean.

MIS'ER-A-BLE-NESS, m. State of being miserable.
MIS'ER-A-BLY, ad. Unhappily; wretchedly; meanly.
MIS'ER-LY, a. Avaricious in the extreme. Smart.
MIS'ER-Y, (miz'er-e) n. [miserable, or suffering evil; wretchedness; unhappiness; calemity; misfortune.
†MIS-ES-TEEM', n. Disregard; slight.
MIS-ES-TEEM', a. Disregard; slight.
MIS-EX-PL-J-GA'TION, n. A wrong explication. Bazter.
MIS-EX-PO-SI'TION, c. (-Zish'un) n. A wrong exposition Millon. Mis-Ex-PO-8/l'TION,\* (-Zibn'un) million.
Millon.
Mis-Ex-Pünnd',\* v. a. To expound incorrectly. Hooker.
Mis-Ex-Pünd',\* v. a. To expound incorrectly. Hooker.
Mis-Ex-Pund', v. a. To be fail unluckily. Spenser.
Mis-Pank', v. n. To be in an ill state. Gouer.
Mis-Pank', v. lil state; misfortune. Spenser.
Mis-Pank', v. lil state; misfortune. Spenser.
Mis-Pank', v. lil state; misfortune. To mispanion.
Ino, Mispanion v. a. [t. mispashion of form wrong.
Mis-Pank', v. lil state; misfortune.
To mispanion.
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Mispani †Mis-Feign', (-fan') v. n. To feign with an ill design fMis-fright, (-fan') v. n. To leigh with an his design-Spenser.

Mis-form', v. a. [i. misformed; pp. misforming, misformed.] To form ill or improperly.

Mis-fort'u-nate, a. Unfortunate; unhappy. Locke. [a.]

Mis-fort'u-nate, (mis-fortyun) [mis-forthan, W. J.; mis-fortan, F. Ja. Sm.; mis-forthan, S.; mis-fortyun, E. K.; mis-forthan, P.] n. Calamity; Mi luck; want of good fortune; harm; ill; disaster.

Mis-fort'u-ned, (mis-fortyu-d) a. Unfortunate. Millon.

Mis-Sive', v. a. [i. misoave; pp. misoiving, misqiven.]

To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence; to give amiss. Mis-Giv'ing, m. Doubt; distrust; hesitation.
Mis-Gō'''EN, (-tn) a. Unjustly obtained. Spenser.
Mis-Gō''EN, v. a. [i. missovenned; pp. missovenning,
miscovenned.] To govern ill; to administer unfauthfully.

MIS-GOV'ERN-KNCE, m. Bad government. Spenser.

MIS-GOV'ERNED, (-guv'ernd) a. Rude, uncivilized.

MIS-GOV'ERN-MENT, m. Bad government; ill management; MIS-GOV'EN-MENT, a. Bad government; ill management; inordinate behavior.
MIS-GOV'EN-MENT, a. Bad government; ill management; inordinate behavior.
MIS-GRÖUND', v. a. To graft amiss. Shak.
MIS-GRÖWH', \* a. A. wrong growth. Coleradgs.
MIS-GUID'ANCE, (mIs-Fi'd) a. a. I. MISOUIDED; pp. MISOUIDEN, mIS-GUID', (mIs-Fi'd) v. a. [i. MISOUIDED; pp. MISOUIDEN, mISOUIDED; pp. MISOUIDEN, mISOUIDED; pp. MISOUIDEN, a. MIS-MEN', a. Ill chance; ill luck; calamity.
MIS-HAP', a. Ill chance; ill luck; calamity.
MIS-HAP', a. Ill chance; ill luck; calamity.
MIS-HAP', v. a. [t. MISHEAND.] Spenser.
MIS-HAP', v. a. [t. MISHEAND.] pp. MISHARARING, MIS-HEAD.] To hear erroneously or imperfectly. Shak.
MISH'MAS, a. A. MISHEAN.
MISH'MAS' a. Clarks. See MISCHMA.
MISH'MAPROVEN', v. a. To use or improve to a bad purpose.
Soulh. South. MIS-IM-PRÔVE'MENT,\* n. Bad use or employment. South. Mis-IN-FER', v. a. To infer wrong. Hooker.

Mis-IN-FORM', v. a. [L. MISINFORMED; pp. MISINFORMED.]

To inform erroneously; to deceive by MISINFORMED.] To interm erroneously; to deceive by false accounts.

MIS-IN-FÖRM', v. n. To give false information.

MIS-IN-FÖRM'ANT,\* n. One who misinforms. Wilberforce.

MIS-IN-FÖRM'ER, n. One who misinforms.

MIS-IN-STRUCT', v. a. To instruct improperly. Hooker.

MIS-IN-STRUCT'ION, n. Ill or erroneous instruction. MIS-IN-TERUCTION, M. In or erroneous instruction.
MIS-IN-TER'PERT, v. a. [i. MISINTERPERTED.] pp. MISINTERPERTING, MISINTERPERTED.] To interpret wrong; to explain wrong.

Mis-in-TER'PRE-TA-BLE, a. Liable to misinterpretation. Donne.

MIS-IN-TER-PRE-TÄ'TION, n. Wrong interpretation.

MIS-IN-TER-PRET-ER, n. One who misinterprets.

MIS-JÖIN', v. c. [L. MISJOINED; pp. MISJOINING, MISJOINED.]

To join unfuly or improperly.

MIS-JÜDGE', (mIs-jüj') v. n. [i. MISJUDGED, pp. MISJUDGING, MISJUDGED.]

To judge erroneously; to form false continues. opinions.

MIS-JDQE', v. a. To mistake; to judge erroseously; to form talse opinions.

MIS-JDQ'MENT, R. Erroneous judgment.

MIS-EN', v. a. To be ignorant of; not to know.

MIS-EN', v. a. To be ignorant of; not to know.

MIS-EN'DLE, v. a. To kindle wrong. Bp. Hall.

[MIS-ENOW', (-ndo') v. a. To be ignorant of.

MIS-ENOW', (-ndo') v. a. To be ignorant of.

MIS-LAY', v. a. [i. MISLAID; pp. MISLAVING, MISLAID.] To lay in a wrong place.

MIS-LAY'ER, R. One who mislays. Bacon.

MIS'LE, (miz'zi) v. n. [i. MISLAID; pp. MISLING, MISLED.]

To rain in imperceptible drope, like a thick mist. — Written also mistle, and mizzle.

Mig-le, (mig/zi) s. A small misty rain; thick mist. Todd.
Mig-lead', (mis-led') v. a. (i. misled; pp. mislanding, misled.] To lead or guide wrong; to betray to mischief or
mistake.

MIS-re-mem's e. s. To fall of remembering correctly.

Boyle.

Mis-re-mem's e. s. To mistake in what one endeavmistake. LED.] To lead or guide wrong; to betray to mischief or mistake.

Mis-LZAD'ER, m. One who misleads.

Mis-LZAD'ER, m. One who misleads.

Mis-LZAD'ER, m. One who misleads.

Mis-LZAD'ER, m. Misco corn. See Maslin, and Maslin.

Mis'LZE. M. Misco corn. See Maslin, and Maslin.

Mis'LZE. TOR, (mis'zi-to) n. See Mistino.

Mis-Like', v. a. To disapprove; to dislike. Sidney.

Mis-Like', v. a. To disapprove; to dislike. Sidney.

Mis-Like', v. a. To mispropulation; dislike. Sidney.

Mis-Like', v. a. To mispropulation; dislike. Sidney.

Mis-Like', v. a. To mispropulation; dislike. Sidney.

Mis-Like', v. a. To mispropulation; dislike.

Mis-Like', v. a. To mispropulation; dislike.

Mis-Like', v. a. To mispropulation; dislike.

Mis-Like', v. a. To mark with the wing to conduct.

Mis-Mara', v. a. To march ill or wrong. Mashader.

Mis-Mara', v. a. To march ill or wrong. Mashader.

Mis-Mara', v. a. To march till or wrong. Mashader.

Mis-Mara', v. a. To march till or wrong. Mashader.

Mis-Mara', v. a. To march till or wrong. Mashader.

Mis-Mara', v. a. To march till or wrong. Mashader.

Mis-Mara', v. a. To march till or wrong. Mashader.

Mis-Mara', v. a. To march till or wrong. Mashader.

Mis-Mara', v. a. To mark with the wrong token. Collier.

Mis-Mara', v. a. L. mishamed jp. Mishadering, mis
Mis-Mara', v. a. L. mishamed jp. Mishamano, Mishamed.

Mis-Ob-Serve', v. a. To observe wrong. Locke.

Mis-Ob-Serve', v. a. To observe wrong. Locke.

Mis-Ob'-Y-Nist, (me-sō'-o-n, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; me-sō'-o-n, S. K.] n. liatred of women.

Mis-Ob'-y-N'sT., (me-sō'-o-n, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; me-sō'-o-n, S. K.] n. liatred of women.

Mis-Ob'-y-N'sT., (me-sō'-o-n, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; me-sō'-o-n, S. K.] n. liatred of women.

Mis-Ob'-y-N'sT., (me-sō'-o-n, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; me-sō'-o-n, Mis-o-o-y-n, N. J. misproper orination. More.

Mis-Ob'-y-N'sT., (me-sō'-o-n, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; me-sō'-o-n, Mis-o-o-y-n, N. a. misproper orination. More.

Mis-Ob'-y-N'sT., v. a. Tro conduct ill; to disorder. Ascham.

Mis-Ob'-y-N'sT., v. a. Tro conduct ill; to d Mis-LEAD'ER, s. One who misleads. MIS-PER-SU<sup>4</sup>SION, (-swä'zhun) n. A wrong notion; false opinion. Bp. Taylor. MIS-Pick-El, n. (Min.) Arsenical pyrites. Brandc. MIS-Pick-El, n. (Min.) [i. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACING, MIS-PLACED, n. a. [i. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACING, MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACING, MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED; pp. MISP MIS-PLACE, v. a. (i. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACED, v. a. (i. MISPLACED; pp. MISPLACING, MISPLACED.) To put in a wrong place; to place wrong. MIS-PLACE'AWENT,\* n. The act of misplacing. Collinson. MIS-PLEAD'ING,\* n. (Law) The omission of any thing in pleading Whishaio sading, which is essential to the action or defence. Whokan, Mis-Point, v. a. To point incorrectly.
Mis-Point, v. a. To point incorrectly.
Mis-Point, v. a. L. Mispented, pp. Mispenting, Mis-Paint, v. a. L. Mispented, pp. Mispenting, Mispented, To print wrong.
Mis-Print, a. An error in printing, or of the press.
Mis-Print, v. a. [mspreade, mepriser, Fr.] To mistake; to slight; to despise. Shak.
Mis-Print, v. a. [fScorn; contempt; mistake. Shak.]—(Law) Neglect; negligence; oversight.—Misprisson of treason. without any degree of assent to it. ment of treason, without any degree of assent to it.— Misprision of felony is the concealment of felony, which Justician of Jeony is the concesiment of felony, which a man knows, but never has assented to.

MIS-PRO-CEED/ING, m. An erroneous proceeding.

MIS-PRO-FESS', v. a. To profess wrong or falsely. Donne.

MIS-PRO-NÖÜNCE', v. a. [i. MISPRONOUNCED; pp. MISPRONOUNCING, MISPRONOUNCED.] To pronounce or speak NOUNCING, MISPRONOUNCED.] To pronounce or speak wrong.

MIS-PRO-NOUNCE', v. a. To pronounce improperly.

MIS-PRO-NOUNCE', v. a. To pronounce improperly.

MIS-PRO-NOUNCE', v. a. To pronounce improperly.

MIS-PRO-POR'TION, v. a. To join without due proportion.

MIS-PRO-POR'TION, v. a. To join without due proportion.

MIS-QUO-TA'TION, v. a. An erroneous quotation. Johnson.

MIS-QUO-TA'TION, v. a. [A misquoted proportion, misquoted, (-kwa') v. a. [A misquoted proportion, misquoted, (-kwa') v. a. [A misquoted proportion, misquoted, (-kwa') v. a. [A misquoted proportion, mis-RE-CEIVE', v. a. To reactive amiss or wrong. Todd.

MIS-RE-CIVE', v. a. To moke a false estimate. Barrow.

MIS-RE-CEIVE', v. a. To reactive amiss or wrong. Todd.

MIS-RE-CEIVE', v. a. [A misquoted proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proportion proporti MISRECITED.] To recite erroneously. Ep. Branall.

MIS-RECK'ON, (-kn) v. a. [i. MISRECKONED; pp. MISRECKONING, MISRECKONED.] To reckon wrong. Savyt. [Rev.

MIS-RE-OL-LEC'TION,\* n. Erroneous recollection. Qu.

MIS-RE-IATE', v. a. To reform erroneously. Millon.

MIS-RE-LATE', v. a. [i. MISRELATED; pp. MISRELATING,

MISRELATED.] To relate incorrectly or fulsely. Boyle.

Mis-RE-LA TION, a. False relation; inaccurate narrative.

MIS MIS-RE-MEN'BER, v. a. To fall of remembering correctly. Boyla.

MIS-RE-MEN'BER, \* v. n. To mistake in what one endeavors to remember; to err by fallure of memory. Locks.

MIS-RE-PORT', v. a. [i. MINR-PORTED; pp. MINREPORTING, MINREPORTED.] To report incorrectly or falsely; to give a false account of.

MIS-RE-PORT', v. a. [i. MINREPORTED; pp. MINREPORTED.]

MIS-RE-RE-SENTI, v. a. [i. MINREPORTED PRIMEMBERS OF THE ASSENTING, MINREPORTED TO THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF THE PRIMEMBERS OF TH MIS-REP-RE-SENT'S-TIVE, a. Representing wrongly Soift.

MIS-REP-RE-SENT'ER, n. One who misropesents.
MIS-REP-UTE', v. a. [i. MISREPUTED; pp. MISREPUTEG, MISREPUTED.] To repute wrongly. Milson.
MIS-RULY, a. Unruly; turbulent. Bp. Hall.
MISS, n. Loss; want; failure; omission; error; mistake.
Shak. [†Hurt; harm. Spenser.] pl. MISSES. A young girl; a term of respectful address to an unmarried female, prefixed to the name; as, Muss Smith, Muss Olivin:
—an unmarried female kept in concubinage; a kept-mistress. ["Miss, at the beginning of the last century, was appropriated to the daughters of gentlemen under the age of ten. Mistress was then the style of grown-up unmarried ladies, though the mother was living; and, for a considerable part of the century, maintained its ground against the infantine term of Miss."—Todd.] See Mistress. TRESS. With respect to the use of this title, when two more persons of the same name are spoken of or addressed, there is a good deal of diversity. Some give the plural form to the name; as, "The Miss Smiths;"—others, to the tule; as, "The Misses Smith." In conversation, pouras torm to the name; as, "The Miss Smiths;"—others, to the tutle; as, "The Misses Smiths," In conversation, the former prevails; in written or printed composition, usage is divided; and in addressing letters, the latter is the more common. The following authorities are given in favor of the former mode, as used in composition:—"The Miss Cotterels," James Northcote; James Bosvoll.
"The Miss Wilkinsons." Ed. Malone. "The Miss Penns." Rethard Rush. "The Miss Porters." Eclectic Review. "The two Miss Smiths." Chambers's Journal.—"The following are in favor of the latter form:—"The Misses More." Bp. Horne. "The wo Misses Potter." Sir Eg. Bryldges. "The Misses Potter." Charles Lamb "The Misses Gosset." Sir Robert Peel.—Those grammarians, who treat of the subject, generally favor the former mode, (Miss Smiths) though some make an exception in addressing letters.—""The Miss Smiths'—much preferable to "The Misses Smith." Gram's Grammar. The following remarks 'are quoted from Dr. Cromble's Grammar: "Two or more substantives in concordance, and forming one complex name, or a name and title have "Two or more substantives in concordance, Grammar: "Two or more substantives in concordance, and forming one complex name, or a name and title, have the plural termination annexed to the last only; as, 'The two Miss Louisa Howards,' 'The two Miss Thomsons.' Annlogy, Dr. Friestley observes, would plead in favor of another construction, and lead us to say,' The two Misses Thomsons,' 'The two Misses Louisa Howards,' 'Or if the ellipsis were supplied, we should say, 'The two young ladies of the name of Thomson,' and this construction, he adds, he has somewhere met with. The latter form of expression, it is true, occasionally occurs: but reported he adds, he has somewhere met with. The latter form of expression, it is true, occasionally occurs; but general usage, and, I am rather inclined to think, analogy likewise, decide in favor of the former; for, with a few exceptions, and these not parallel to the examples now given, we almost uniformly, in complex names, conduct the inflection to the last substantive. — We say, indeed, "Messrs. Thomson;" but we seldom or never say, "The two Messrs. Thomson," but "The two Mr. Thomsons." Hiley, in his Grammar, says, "In conversation the plural termination is annexed to the last noun only. But in composition and addressing letters to individuals of the same name, we pluralize the title; as, "To the Misses Howard;" "To Messrs. Thomson." But both in conversation and in composition we pluralize only the same of Howard; 'To Mesers. Thomson.' But both in conversation and in composition we pluralize only the masse of married ladies; as, 'Mrs. Filsons were there; 'To Mrs. Howards.'"—Thus also Dr. Watts:—"May there not be Sir Issas Newtons in every science?—You must not suppose the world is made up of Lady Awera Grawilles."
Miss, v. a. [L missus; pp. missing, missus.] To fail of hitting, reaching, finding, or obtaining; to mistake; to omit; to perceive want of.—To miss stays, (Nust.) to fail to come up in the direction of the wind, as the head of a ship.

ship.

Donne.

Mis-say'ing, n. Improper expression; a bad word. Millon.

Mis-say'ing, n. Improper expression; a bad word. Millon.

Mis-seem', v. n. To appear false; to misbecome. Spenser.

Mis'sel-Dird, (miz'zi-bird) n. A kind of thrush.

Mis'sel-Dird, (miz'zi-dir) n. The missistoce. Barret.

Mis'sel-Tōe, (miz'zi-dir) n. A plant. See Misrierom.

†Mis-Sem'Blance, \*n. False resemblance. Spelman.

Mis-Sem'Blance, \*n. False resemblance. Spelman.

Mis-Sem', v. a. [I missen; pp. Missending, Missent.]

To send amiss or incorrectly. Todd.

Mis-Revel n. a. To sarve upfatibility. Recom.

To send amiss of incorrectly. Todd.

MIS-SHRYEY, v. a. To serve unfaithfully. Bacon.

MIS-SHRYEY, v. a. [i. misshape; pp. misshaping, misshape or misshapen.] To shape ill; to form ill.

MIS-SHRYE, \*\* a. A bad of incorrect form. Vordsworth.

MIS-SHRYEY, \*(-pn) p. a. Ill-shaped, badly formed.

MIS-SHRAHEP', \* a. a. To sheathe erroncously. Shak.

MIS-SHRAHEP', \*(-ahēthd') a. Wrongly sheathed. Shak.

MIS-SILE, \*\* missilis, L.] That may be thrown; that is sent by the hand, as a weapon, missive.

MIS-SILE, \*\* n. A weapon thrown by the hand or by a machine. Crabb.

MIS-SILE, \*\* n. A been! weaping: not present.

cnine. Crabb.
Mis'sing\*, p. a. Absent; wanting; not present.
Mis'sing-Ly,\* ed. With omission; not constantly. Shak.
Mis'sion, (mish'un) n. mussio, L.] Act of sending; the state of being sent; delegation; commission, the persons sent to perform any service, especially for propagative radiates.

sons sent to perform any service, especially for propagating religion.

Mis'siON-A-RY, (mIsh'un-ar-e) n. A person who is sent, especially to propagate religion.

Mis'siON-A-RY,\* (mIsh'un-a-re) n. Relating to missions or missionsries; sent abroad. Temple.

Mis'siON-ATE,\* n. a. To perform the duties of a missionary. Missionary Mag. [Rare and unauthorized.]

Mis'siON-RR, (mish'un-er) n. [missionnaire, Fr.] A missionary. Druden.

Ty. Missurery v. L. (Missionnaire, Fr.) A missionary. Dryden.
Mission-Er. (missioe, Fr.) Fit for sending; such as is sent † Missionary. Dryden.
Misspeak', v. a. To speak wrong. Donne.
Misspeak', v. a. To blunder in speaking. Shak.
Misspeak', v. a. To blunder in speaking. Shak.
Misspeak', v. a. [a. Misspeat or Misspealing. Shak.
Misspeall', v. a. [a. Misspeat or Misspealing. Shak.
Misspeaking, misspeat or misspealing. Shak.
Misspeaking, misspeat or misspealing. Smart.
Misspeaking, v. a. [a. Misspeat or Misspealing, Misspeaking, v. a. [a. Misspeat or Wisspealing, Misspeaking, v. a. [a. Misspeat or Wisspeaking, Misspeaking, Misspeaking, Misspeaking, Misspeaking, Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Misspeaking, v. Missp MIS-STATE/MENT, n. Act of misstating, an erroneous or wrong statement.

MIS-STAY', v. n. (Naut.) To fail of going about from one tack to another. Dana.

MIS-STATED', winis-stad') a. (Naut.) Not brought up in the direction of the wind, so as to be on the other tack, as a ship. Mar. Dut.

MIS-SUB-MA', v. n. [1 misswore; pp. misswearing, misswore, To swear falsely. Snart.

MIS-SUB-N', v. n. (Min.) A mineral substance; a sulphate of iron when it has lost its water of crystallization, and is calcined so as to become yellow. Snart.

MIST, n. A cloud that comes close to the ground; a small, thin rain, not perceived in single drops, any thing that thin rain, not perceived in single drops, any thing that dims or darkens. Mist, v. a. To cloud; to cover with a vapor. Shak.
Mist, v. a. To shed down mist; to mizzle. Allen.
Mist, v. m. To shed down mist; to mizzle. Allen.
Mist, v. mistan') p. A poetical contraction for mistaken. Shak. Mis-TAK'A-BLE, a. Liable to be mistaken. Browns MIS-TAK'A-BLE, a. Liable to be mistaken. Browne.

MIS-TAK', v. a. [1. Mistook, pp. MISTAKING, MISTAKEN.]

To understand or conceive wrong; to take something for that which it is not; to misunderstand, to misunder.

(\*\*) Mistaken, or to be mistaken, is often used in a peculiar manner, when applied to persons, as, "I am mistaken," "He is mistaken," i.e., wrong in judgment or opinion:— but, "My opinion, or my remark, is mistaken," implies that I am mistaken, or misunderstood, by my hearers. Mis-Take', v. n. To err in judgment or opinion; not to judge right.

Mis-Take', n. Misconception, error. Milton.

Mis-Take', n. Misconception, error. Milton.

Mis-Take', n. Misconception, error. Milton.

Mis-Tak', n. One who mistakes.

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Mis-Tak', n. One who mistakes.

Mis-Tak', n. One w Mis-Tike', v. n. To err in judgment or opinion; not to viation of Master. By "This form of the word master

400 seems to have been adopted, or at least promoted, for the sake of analogy with mistress; for mistress, among our old writers, often had the form of mastress, in order to suit with master, which was then used where we now find mister." Smart. See Master, Miss'ter, a, [méstier, old Fr.] Sort of; as, what mister, what kind of. Spenser.

\*Mis'Ter, a. To signify; to import. Spenser.
\*Mis-Ter, v. a. To term erroneously. Shak.
\*Mis-Ter, v. a. To think wrong. Shak.
\*Mis-Thill, a. Clouded, as with a mist. Shak.
\*Mis-Thill, a. Clouded, as with a mist. Shak.
\*Mis-Thilly! v. a. To think wrong. Shak.
\*Mis-Thilly! v. a. To think wrong. Shak.
\*Mis-Thilly! v. a. To think wrong. Shak.
\*Mis-Thilly! v. a. To think wrong. Shak.
\*Mis-Thilly! v. a. To think wrong. Shak.
\*Mis-Thilly. v. a. [i. Mistimed.] pp. mistiming, Mistimed.].
\*To time wrong, not to adapt properly with regard to time. seems to have been adopted, or at least promoted, for the time.

Mis-Time', v. n. To neglect propor time.

Mis-Ti-NESS, n. State of being misty; cloudiness.

†Mis-Ti-NE, v. n. To call by a wrong title. Smart.

Mis-Ti-LE, \*v. a. To call by a wrong title. Smart.

Mis'TLE, (miz'zl) v. n. See Mistle, and Mizzle.

Mis'TLE-TÖE, (miz'zl-tö) n. A parasitical plant or shrub

that grows on trees, frequently on the oak and apple-tree.

— It is common in England, and was held in great ven
eration by the Druids. eration by the Druids. eration by the Druids.

MIST'LIKE, a. Resembling a mist. Shak.

MISTOOK', (mistak') a. from Mistake. See Mistake.

MISTOOK', (mistak') a. from Mistake. See Mistake.

MISTOOK', (mistak') a. a. to educate or train amiss. Spenser.

MISTRANS-LATE', v. a. [i. mistanslated; pp. mistanslation, mistranslated, To translate incorrectly.

MISTRANS-LATION, n. An incorrect translation. Lealie.

MISTRANS-LATION, n. An erroneous treading or step. Shak.

MISTREAD', v. a. To treat ill. E. Erving. [R.]

MISTREAT', v. a. To treat ill. E. Erving. MIS-TREAL MAYA.

Trilge.

MIS'TRESS, (mis'res; — colloquially, in connection with a proper name, mis's;s; as, Mistress, or Mrs., (mis's;s) Smith) n. [maîtresse, Fr.] A woman who governs, correlative to subject or to servant, and the feminine of maskill in something; a female teacher, an instructress:— she who is beloved and courted:— a woman kept in conscious a concubine. At it is the proper style of every

she who is beloved and courted:—a woman kept in concubinage; a concubine. If it is the proper style of every lady who is mistress of a family, or married, and not entitled by birth, or in right of her husband, to a higher style.—As a prefix or title it is, in writing, commonly abbreviated into Mrs.; as, Mrs. Siddons. See Miss.

The same haste and necessity of despatch, which have corrupted Marter that Migher have when it is a title have continued.

GO "The same haste and necessity of despatch, which have corrupted Master into Mister, have, when it is a title of civility only, contracted Mistress into Missis. —Thus, Mrs. Montague, Missis Carter, &c., are pronounced Missis Montague, Missis Carter, &c. To pronounce the word as it is written, would, in these cases, appear quaint and pedantic." Walker.

MIS'TRESS, v. n. To court or wait upon a mistress. Donne MISTRESS, b. n. To coult or wait upon a mistress. Frome MISTRESS-HIff, n. Female rule or power. Bp. Hall. MISTREST, n. Want of trust or confidence; distrust. MISTREST, v. a. [L. MISTRUSTED, pp. MISTRUSTING, MISTRUSTED]. To suspect, to doubt; to regard with distrust or ausmicion.

or suspicion.
Mis-Trust'er,\* n. One who mistrusts. Milton. MIS-TRÖST'ER,\* n. One who mistrusts. Milton.
MIS-TRÖST'FÜL, a. Diffident, doubting; distrustful.
MIS-TRÜST'FÜL-LY, ad. With suspicion; with mistrust.
MIS-TRÜST'FÜL-ES, n. Distrustfulness; doubt. Sidney.
MIS-TRÜST'NG-LY, ad. With mistrust.
MIS-TRÜST'LYSS, a. Confident; unsuspecting. Caren.
MIS-TRÜST'LYSS, a. Confident; unsuspecting. Caren.
MIS-TUNG, v. a. [t. MISTUNED, Pp. MISTUNING, MISTUNED.]
To tune amiss; to put out of tune. Skelton.
HIS-TUNG, v. a. To tutor or instruct amiss. Edicards.
MIS-TU'TOR, v. a. To tutor or instruct amiss. Edicards.
MIS-TU'TOR, v. a. To tutor or instruct amiss. Edicards.
MIS-TUNDER-STAND, v. a. [t. MISINDERSTOOD; pp. MISUNDERSTANDING, MISUNDERSTOOD.] To understand wrong, to misconceive.

to misconceive

to misconceive.

Mis-Un-DE-STXNO'ING, n. An erroneous understanding; misconception; dissension; disagreement; difference.

Mis-Ug'ApE, (-yUz'aj) n. Abuse; ill use; bad treatment.

Mis-Uge', (mis-yuz') n. a. [mécuser, Fr.] [L MISUED; pp. Mis-Usine, Mis-Use.] To treat or use improperly; to abuse.

Mis-Uge', (mis-yus') n. Wrong or erroneous use; abuse.

Mis-Uge'Rn,\* n. One who misuses.—(Law) Abuse. Black-stand.

stone.
Mis-wear', (mis-wear') v. n. To wear ill. Bacon.
Mis-wear', v. a. & n. To wed or marry improperly. Smart.
iMis-wear', v. n. To misjudge; to distrust. Spenser.
iMis-wear', v. n. To go wrong. Spenser.
Mis-writz', (mis-rit') v. a. [i. Mis-waoth; pp. Mis-writing,
Mis-written.] To write incorrectly. Bp. Cosin.

Mis-writ'ing,\* (mis-rit'ing) n. Erroneous writing. Baz-

Mis-wrought', (mis-tawt') p. Badly worked. Bacon Mi'sy, n. (Min.) A mineral substance. Hill. See Missy. Mis-voke', v. a. & n. To yoke or joni improperly. Milton. [Mis-ZEAL'OUS, (mis-zēl'us) a. Mistakenly zealous. Bp.

bHTTA,\* s. [Sp.] A conscription, or a division made by drawing lots, among the Indians, for any public service; tribute paid by the Indians to their caziques. Storess. MITCH/ELL,\* s. A Purbeck stone, from 15 to 24 vectors.

MITCH FILL,\* n. A Purbeck stone, from 15 to 24 inches square, and hewn; used in building. Francis. MITE, n. [mitc, Fr., mitc, D.] A small insect found in cheese or corn; a weevil:—something very small; a particle: the twentieth part of a grain: - a very small piece of

money. Mark.

M.T.E.L.L.A., n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of perennial plants.

—(Med.) A scarf for suspending the arm when hurt.

M.T.THR.A.S.\* n. The grand deity of the ancient Persians, supposed to be the sun, or god of fire, to which they paid divine honors. Brande.

MTRI'R-DATE, n. [multridate, Fr.] (Med.) A confection or medicine, said to be an antidote to poison, invented by Damocrates, physician to Mithridates, king of Pontus.— (Bot.) Common mustard, an annual plant.

(Bot.) Common mustard, an annual plant.

MIT'-GA-BLE, a. Capable of mitigation. Barrow.

MIT'-GA-BLE, a. Capable of mitigation. Barrow.

MIT'-GATE, v. a. [mitigo, L.] [i. MITGATED; pp. MITIGATED; pr. MITIGATED; pr. MITIGATED; pr. MITIGATED; pr. MITIGATED; pr. MITIGATED; pr. MITIGATED; pr. MITIGATED; pr. MITIGATED; pr. MITIGATED; pr. MITIGATED; pr. MITIGATED; pr. MITIGATED; pr. MITIGATED; pr. MITIGATED; to militaring, alleviated; an answarging.

MIT'-GA-TYPE, a. [mitigatif, Fr.] Lenitive; having power to alleviate or mitigate, molifying; assuaging.

MIT'-GA-TOR, n. One who mitigates; an appeaser.

MIT'-GA-TOR, n. One who mitigate, softening. Mackintosh.

ntiosh.

M'TRAL,\* a. (Anat.) Applied to the valves of the left ventricle of the heart. Brande.

Mi'TRE, (mi'tur) n. [Fr.; mitra, L.] An ornament for the head worn by the pope and cardinals, also, on solemn occasions, by Protestant archbishops and bishops:—an episcopal crown:—the rank of bishop or abbot.—(Arch.) A prestice of two hearts, or two purces of wood at an analysis. copal crown:—the rank of bushop or abbot.—(Arch.) A junction of two boards, or two pieces of wood, at an angle, by a diagonal fitting; an angle of 45 degrees. Miller. Miller.—BOX,\* (miltur-box) n. A machine used by joiners in cutting off any thing at an angle of 45 degrees. Ash. Miller. (milture) a. Adorned with a mitre.
Miltre-Whieel,\* n. A wheel fitted in a particular manner, so as to work into another. Farm. Ency.
Miller.—Förm,\* a. (Bot.) Conical; hollow; open at the base P. Cur.

base. P. Cyc.
MIT'TEN, n. [mitaine, Fr.] pl. MITTENS. A cover for the hand; a glove for the hand without separate covering for the fingers. - To handle one without mittens, to use one roughly

MIT'TENT, a. [mittens, L.] Sending forth; emitting. Wise-

MITTI-MUS, n. [L., we send.] (Law) A writ for transfer-ring records from one court to another:—a warrant by which a justice of the peace commits an offender to nrison.

MITTS,\* n. pl. (Commerce) Mittens or gloves. McCulloch.
A provincial word, in England, for muttens, or long gloves.
Hunter.

Hunter.

MITY, \*a. Having insect mites; as, "mity cheese." Smart.

MIX, v. a. [miseeo, mixtus, L.] [i. Mixed, pp. Mixino,

mixed.—i. & p. sometimes mixt.] To mingle with some
thing else; to mingle; to blend; to join, to confound.

MIX, v. n. To be blended or united into one mass.

Mixed, (mixt) p. a. Mingled together, united into one
mass.—(Low) A mixed action is a suit partiaking of the
nature of a real and of a personal action.

mass.—(Law) A muzed action is a suit partaking of the nature of a real and of a personal action.

MIX'FD-LY,\* or MIXED'LY,\* ad. In a mixed manner. Smart.

MIX'EN, (mik'sn) n. A dunghill; a compost heap. Chaucer.

MIX'EN, mix'pan. One who mixes; a mingler. Cotgrave.

MIX-TI-LIN'F-AR, a. [mixtus and linearis, L.] Consisting of a line, or lines, part straight and part curved. Bp. Berkeley.

MIXT'ION, (mixt'yun) n. Act of mixing; mixture.

MIXT'LY, ad. Bacon. See MIXEDLY.

MIXT'URE, (mixt'yur) n. [mixtura, L.] The act of mixing; the state of being mixed; a mass formed by mixing; an ingredient mixed; a medley.

MIZ'MAZE, n. A cant word for a maze; a labyrinth. Locke.

MIZ'ZEN, (miz'zn) n. [mexam, D.] (Naul.) The hindmost of the fixed sails of a ship.

MIZ'ZEN, MIXE'X. The mass which supports the hindmost

of the fixed sails of a snip.

MIZ'ZEN-MIST,\*\*n. The most which supports the hindmost sails, being nearest the stern of a ship. Mar. Duct.

'MIZ'ZLE, (mIz'zl) v. n. To rain in imperceptible drops; to misle. Spenser. — Written also music and musics.

MIZ'ZLE, n. Small rain; mist; misle. Brockett.

MIZ'ZLY,\*\*a. Misty; drizzly. Palmer. [Local, Eng.]

MIZ'ZY, n. A bog; a quagmire. Ainsworth. [R.]

MNE-MÖN'/IC, (nę-mön'/ik) | ε. Relating to mnemon-MNE-MÖN'/ICAL, (nę-mön'/e-kal) | ics; assisting in-mory.
MNE-MÖN'/ICA, (nę-mön'/iks) n. pl. [μνημονιαή.] The art of improving and using the memory.
MNEM'Q-TĒRH-NY,\* (něm'q-těk-ne) n. The art of memory. N. A. Rev.
†MÖ, a. More. Spenser. [Used with nouns plural]
†MÖ, ad. Further; longer. Shak.
MÖAN, (mön) v. a. [i. MOANBD; pp. MOANING, MOANED.] To lament; to deplore; to mourn; to bemoan. Prov.
MÖAN. (mön) v. a. To grieve: to make lamentation. Shak

MÖAN, (mön) v. n. To grieve; to make lamentation. Shak MÖAN, (mön) n. Lamentation; audible sorrow. Shak. MÖAN, (mön) n. Lamentable; mournful. Hammond. MÖAN/FUL-LY, ad. With lamentation. Barrow. MÖAN/ING.\* n. An audible lamenting. Smart. MÖAN, n. [motte, Fr.] A ditch round a house or castle, filled

with water, for defence.

MOAT, v. a. [motter, Fr.] To surround with a ditch or canal. Shak.

ima. state.

MOATE, \* v. n. To dung, as birds; to mute. Dryden.

MOB, n. [contracted from mobile, L., or from mobility.] A

tumultuous rout; the populace; a crowd excited to the
performance of some violent or unlawful act:—a kind

performance of some violent or unlawful act:—a kind of female undress cap, called also a mob-cap.

MÖB, v. a. [1. MOBBED; pp. MOBBING, MOBBED.] To harass; to overbear by violence and tumult:—to wrap up, as in a veil or cowl; to moble. Morc.

MÖB'BISH, a. Relating to or resembling the mob. Drum-cap.

†MOB'RY, n. A sort of drink made of potatoes. Bailey. †MO-BILE', [mo-bel', W. P. Ja. K.: mo'bil, S. Wb.; mob'-il, Sm.] n. [L. & Fr.] The populace, the rout; the mob. South. See Mon.

South. See Mon. †Mo-BiL' (mo-bel') a. [Fr.] Movable. Skelton. Mo-BiL' 1-TY, n. [mobilite, Fr.; mobilitas, L.] The power of being moved; nimbleness; activity; fickleness. [The populace, and, by contraction, the mob. Dryden.] †Mob'LE, or Mo'BLE, [möb'bl, S. Ja. Sm. W.b.; mö'bl, W.J. E. K.].

F. K. ] v. a. To wrap up, as in a hood or veil, to mob. Shak.

MöB'-STÖ-RY,\* n. A vulgar story or tale. Addison.

MöC'CA-SON,\* n. An Indian shoe, made of soft leather, without a stiff sole, and commonly ornamented round the ankle. Murray.—It is an Indian word, and often written moccasin, and also often written and pronounced

moggason.

Môléha-Stône, (môlka-stôn) n. [from Mocha.] (Min.)

The dendritic or moss agate, a silicious mineral often cut

The dendrites or mose agace, a sinctious mineral otter cut for brookes, rings, &c.

MOCK, v. a. [moquer, Fr.] [i. MOCKED; pp. MOCKENG, MOCKED,] To imitate in derision; to minic in contempt; to deride; to laugh at; to ridicule; to defeat; to elude; to fool; to tantalize; to banter.

MÖCK, v. n. To make contemptuous sport; to sneer.

to fool; to tantalize; to banter.

Mock, n. n. To make contemptuous sport; to sneer.

Mock, n. Mimicry; ridicule; act of contempt; sneer; gibe.

Mock, a. False; counterfest; feigned; not real. Dryden.

Mock'a-Ble, a. Exposed to derision. Shak. [R.]

†Mock'a-Ble, n. Mockery. Sv. T. Elyot.

†Mock'el, or Moch'el, (mok'kl) a. Much. Spenser.

Mock'er, n. One who mocks; a scorner, a scoffer.

Mock'er-y, n. [moquerie, Fr.] Act of mocking; derision; scorn, ridicule; sport; subject of laughter; vanity of attempt; vain effort; imitation; counterfeit appearance; vain show.

Mock'-He-Ro'ic,\* a. Burlesquing an heroic poem. Addison.

Mock'-He-Ro'ic,\* a. Gerision; insult. Exek. xxii.

MÖCK/ING, n. Scorn, derision; insult. Erek. xxii.

MÖCK/ING-BIRD, n. A species of thrush; a fine American
song-bird which has the faculty of imitating almost any

sound.

MÖCK'ING-LY, ad. With mockery; insultingly.

MÖCK'ING-STÖCK, n. A butt for merriment.

MÖCK'-PRIV-ST, n. (Bot.) A plant of the genus phillyrea.

MÖCK'-PVIL-LÖW, n. (Bot.) A plant or shrub. Ash.

MÖ'DAL, a. [modale, Fr.; modalis, L.] Relating to the form or mode, not the essence; existing only in other things.

MÖ'DAL-IST, \* n. (Theol.) One who adheres to modal form or existence. Jared Sparks.

MO-DAL'ITY. n. Difference in mode or form, modal form

MODAL-IST, \*\*. (Neal.) One who anheres to mount form or existence. Jared Sparks.

MO-DAL'I-TY, \*\*n. Difference in mode or form; modal form, state, or accident.

MOD'DER, \*\*n. A wench or girl. Hulost. See MAUTHER.

MODE, \*\*n. [Fr.; modus, L.] External variety; accidental discrimination; accident; degree; meanner; way; means; course; method; form; fashion; state; custom; any thing that constitutes manner, whether in logic, music, or existence: — a sort of thin silk: — the manner of conjugating a verb, called also mood. See Mood.

MOD'EL, [mod'el, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; mod'dl, Wb.]

n. [modele, Fr.; medulus, L.] A pattern of something to be made; a copy to be imitated; a mould; a mould or representation taken from something; a standard; an example; a pattern; specimen; archetype.

MOD'EL, v. a. [models, Fr.]; it MODELLED; pp. MODELLING, MODELLED.] To plan; to shape; to mould; to form; to delineate.

MÖD'RL-LRR, M. One who models; a planner.

MÖD'RL-LING, \* n. The art or practice of forming models, as in statuary, &c. Qu. Rev.

MÖ'DRR\* n. (Mochante) The mutrix, or principal place of an astrolabe, into which the other parts are fixed. Crabb.

MÖD'RR-A-RR, a. (moderatis, L.) Moderate. Cockeram.

MÖD'RA-A-RR, a. (moderatis, L.) Being between extremes; of middle rate, quality, or temperament; temperate; not excessive; not hot of temper; not luxurious; reasonable; deliberate; cool; mild.

MÖD'RR-ATR, u. a. (moderor, L.) [i. MODERATED; pp. MODERATER, tr. a. [moderor, L.] To regulate; to restrain; to still:

ble; deliberate; cool; mild.

MOD'ER-ATE, v. a. [moderov, L.] [i. MODERATED; pp. MODERATED; pv. a. [moderov, L.] [i. MODERATED; pp. MODERATED, To regulate; to restrain; to still; to pacify; to quiet; to repress; to make temperate: — to preside over, decide, direct, or regulate, as a moderator.

MOD'ER-ATE, v. n. To become less violent or intense; to preside as a moderator. Bp. Barlow.

MOD'ER-ATE-Ly, ad. With moderation; temperately.

MOD'ER-ATE-NESS, n. State of being moderate.

MOD-ER-ATE-NESS, n. State of being moderate; restraint; forbearance; temperance; sobriety; modesty; calmness; frugality.

IOTOGRAMO; semiporating in the property of the party of the property of the property of the property of the presides in a public assembly where there is discussion.

MOD-RE-A-TRIX,\*\*n. A woman who moderates or governs.

MOD'ERN. M. [moderne, Fr., from modernus, low L.] pl. MODERNS. A person of modern times; not an ancient. The moderns are the nations which arose out of the ruins of the empires of Greece and Rome, and of other ancient

MOD'EEN, a. Late; recent; not ancient; not antique;

MÖD'ERN, a. Late; recent; not ancient; not antique; novel; new.

MÖD'ERN-ISM, a. A modern phrase, idiom, or mode of speech.

MÖD'ERN-ISM, a. One who admires the moderns. Sweft.

MÖD'ERN-IZA, c. a. [i. MODERNIZED; pp. MODERNIZING, MODERNIZED, c. a. [i. MODERNIZED; pp. MODERNIZING, MODERNIZED, To render modern; to adapt to modern taste or usage. Bp. Percy.

MÖD'ERN-IZ-ER, a. One who modernizes.

MÖD'ERN-NESS, a. State of being modern.

MÖD'ERT, a. [modestus, L.] Restrained by a sense of propriety or of self-distrust; moderate; chaste; diffident; bashful; reserved; not srogant; not presumptuous; not impudent, not forward; not loose; not unchaste.

MÖD'EST-LY, ad. In a modest manner; chastely, moderately; not arrogantly; with decency.

ately; not arrogantly; with decency.

Mön'gs-Ty, n. [modestie, Fr., modestas, L.] The quality of being modest; freedom from arrogance or presumption; not impadence; moderation; decency; chastity;

tion; not impacence; inderation; decency; chastify; purity of manners.

MOD'ES-TY-PIECE, n. A narrow lace, worn by females along the upper part of the stays before. Addison.

MO-DI-A'TION, n. [modiatio, L.] A measure. Tovey.

MO-DIC'I-TY, n. [modiatié, Fr.] Moderateness; littleness.

otgra

MÖD'I-CUM, n. [L.] A small portion; pittance. Dryden.
MÖD-I-Fi'A-BLE, a. [old Fr.] That may be modified. Locke.
MO-DIF-I-CA-BIL'I-TY,\* n. Capability of being modified.

MO-DIF-I-A-SMB, & John 1, 1 and Mo-DIF-I-A-SMB, & John 1, 1 and Mo-DIF-I-A-BLL', T, \* n. Capability of being modified. Coloradge. [R.]

MO-DIF-I-A-BLE, a. Diversifiable by various modes.

MOD'I-FI-CA-BLE, a. To qualify. Pearson.

MOD'I-FI-CA-BLE, v. a. To qualify. Pearson.

MOD'I-FI-ED, \* p. a. Changed in form; moderated; qualified.

MOD'I-FI-ED, \* p. a. He or that which modifies. Hume.

MOD'I-FI, v. a. [modifier, FI.] [i modifies] pp. modifier.

It form; to soften, to moderate, to qualify.

MOD'I-FI, v. a. To extenuate. L'Extrangs.

MO-DIL'LION, (mo-dil'yun) n. [modifien, Fr.] (Arch.) A console or bracket, an ornament, sometimes square on its profile, and sometimes scroll-shaped, placed under the cornice of a building.

MO-DIL'LON, (mo-dil'yun) n. [Fr.] Same as modifien.

MO'DISH. A. Conformed to the mode; fashionable.

MO'DISH. A. Conformed to the mode; fashionable.

Mô'DISH-LY, ed. In a modish manner; fashionably. Mô'DISH-NESS, n. Affectation of the fashion. Mô'DIST,\* n. A follower of the mode or fashion. Qu. Rev.

MO'DIST,\* a. A follower of the mode or fashion. Qx. Rev. MOD'U-LATE, (mod'yu-lāt) [mod'd-lāt, J. F. Ja.; mod'd-lāt, F., c. mod'yu-lāt, F., c. mod'g-lāt, F.] v. a. [modulor, I.] [a. Modulated; pp. Modulating, Modulated.] To infect or adapt, as the voice or sounds; to form sounds with relation to a certain key.

MOD-U-LA'TION, n. [Fr.] The act of medulating; adaptation of sound; harmony; melody.

MOD'U-LA-TOR, n. One who modulates; a tuner.

MOD'U-LA-TOR, n. One who modulates; a model; a measure, size, or some one part in architecture, for regulating the proportions of the whole building.

MOD'ULE, e. a. [modulor, L.] To model; to modulate. Dregton.

Drayton.

MÖ/DVS, s. [L.] pl. MÖ/DVS-ES. Mode manner.—(Less)
A compensation made in lieu of tithes; a compensation.

MÓ/DVS ÖF-E-RIN'DI,\* [L.] "The mode of operating:"
— the manner in which a thing is effected, Hamilton.

MÖD'WALL, s. A bird that destroys bees. Hulost.

iMÖE, a. More; a greater number. Hooker. See Mo.

iMÖE, n. A distorted mouth. See Mow.

ME-SO-GÖTH'IC,\* a. Relating to the Goths of Mossia. Dr.

Crossbie.

MG-60-GOTH'10,\* a. Relating to the Goths of Mosia. Dr. Crombia.

MGG'GANS,\* a. pl. Long sleeves for women's arms, wrought like stockings:—hose without feet, or boot-hose. Jameson. [Used in Scotland.]

MGG'GA-SON,\* a. See Moncason.

MG'GO,\* a. An Indian tomahawk. Crabb.

MO-GUL', or GEEXT MO-GUL', a. The title of the chief of the Moguls, or of the empire which was founded in Hindostan, by Baber, in the 15th century, and which ter minated in 1806.

MO-GUL'INE.\* a. Belonging to Mentz (anciently Magua-

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minated in 1805.

Mo-obn'time,\* a. Belonging to Mentz (anciently Moguntium or Moguntia.) Ask.

Mo'Hajr, (mo'har) n. [moire, Fr.] The soft, fine hair of the Angora goat, of which camlets, &cc., are made; cloth made of the hair.

MO-HAM'ME-DAN, m. A follower of Mohammed; Mahometan. See Mahometan.

etan. See Mahometan.

MO-HAM'ME-DAN-ISM, \* n. The system of religion taught by Mohammed or Mahomet. See Mahometaniam.

MO-HAM'ME-DAN-IZE, \* v. a. To conform to Mohammedaniam. Reid. See Mahometanizm.

MO'HOCE, or MO'HAWE, n. The name given to certain ruffians who once infested the streets of London; so named from the Mohamb Indians in America. Spectator.

MOHS/ITE, \* n. (Min.) A hard, rare mineral. Dans.

MO'HUE, \* n. A British-Indian gold coin, of the value of 15 rupees. Malcom.

15 rupees. Malcom.

15 rupees. Malcom.

MÖl'DER, v. a. To puzzle; to perplex. Brockett. [Local.]

MÖl'DER, [möl-dör', S. W. J. E. Ja. K.; möl'dör, P. Sm.

Wb. Johnson, Ash.] n. [moeda d'on. Port.] A Portuguese
gold coin, of the value of 27s. sterling.

MÖl'E-TY, n. [motité, Fr.] Half; one of two equal parts.

MÖl'L, v. a. To dabor; to toil; to drudge. Dryden. [a.]

MÖl'L, v. n. To labor; to toil; labor. Burns. A mule. See

Moyle.

MOYLE.

MÖI'NEAU,\* (möI'nō) n. [Fr.] (Fort.) A small, flat bastion raised in front of an intended fortification. Brande.

MÖIST, a. [motte, Fr.] Wet in a small degree; not dry; damp. †MÖIST, v. a. To moisten. Skal.

MOIS'TEN, (möI'sn) v. a. [L. MOISTENED; pp. MOISTENING, MOISTENED.] To make moist or wet; to damp. MÖIST'EN.E, (möI'sn-qr) n. He or that which moistens. †MÖIST'FOL, a. Full of moisture; moist. Drayton.

MÖIST'NES, n. Dampness, moderate wetness.

MÖIST'VEE, (möIst'yur) n. State of being moist; moderate wetness; dampness. †MÖIST'Y, a. Drizzling; moist. Mirror for Mag.

MÖIST'Y, a. Drizzling; moist. Mirror for Mag.

MÖ'KÄH,\* n. The title of a doctor of laws in Turkey.

Month. Rev.

Month. Rev. †MÖKE, n. The mesh of a net. Ainsworth. †MÖKE, a. Dark; murky; muggy. Ainsworth. MÖ'LAE, a. [molars, L.] Having power to grind; used for grinding, as, the molar teath, i. e. the double teeth. MÖ'LAE, \*n. A tooth, generally having a flattened, triturating surface, and situated behind the incisors; a molar tooth. Brande.

MO.LÄERS. \* M. [L.] pl. MO-LÄERS. (Anal.) A grinder

MO-LĀ/RĒ\$, \* n. [L.] pl. MO-LĀ/RĒ\$, (Anat.) A grinder or double tooth; a molar. Crabb.

or double tooth; a molar. Crabb.

Mo'LA-RY, a. Grinding; molar. Kirby.

Mo'LA-RY, a. Grinding; molar. Kirby.

Mo'LAsse', a. (Min.) A sandstone belonging to the tertiary strata, employed by the Swiss for building. Urc.

Mo'LAs'SES, (mo-lás'ex) n. sing. [melassa, It.; melasses, Port.] Treacle, or a sirup which drains from sugar; a brown, viscid, uncrystallizable portion of sugar.—By some written melasses and molasses.

Mo'LD'WARP, n. See Mo'LDWARP.

Mo'LE, n. [Fr.; molen, Teut.; mola, L.] A mound; a dike; a pier; a massy work of large stones laid in the sea for protecting ships in a harbor.—(Mod.) A mass of fleshy matter growing in the uterus:—a natural spot or discoloration of the skin.—(Zool.) A little quadruped that works up the ground, of the genus talpa; a mould-warp. warp.

MOLE, v. n. To clear the ground from molehills. Peggs.
[Local.]
MOLE'BAT, n. A fish. Ainsworth.

MOLE CAST, n. A hillock cast up by a mole. Mortimer.
MOLE'CATCH-ER, n. One who catches moles. Tusser.
MOLE'COLTCH-ER, n. A destructive insect, called also
churr-soorm, jarr-soorm, eve-churr, and sarth-crab. Farm.

Ency.

Mo-LEO'U-LAR,\* a. Relating to or resembling molecules MO-LEC-U-LXR'I-TY,\* n. State or quality of being molecular. P. Cyc. Mol.'g.-cule, [möl'o-kāi, W. Ja. K. Sm.; möl'kāi, Wb.] n. [molocula, L.] A very minute particle of matter, or of a mass or body; an atom; a corpuscle.

Mol.E'-E'Edp.\* (-id) a. Having very small eyes. Smart.

Mol.E'HILL, n. A hillock thrown up by the mole.

Mol.E'N-D-nA'(CEO)s,\* (-shus) a. Shaped like the sail of a windmill. Smart.

Mol.EX. J. g. a. [molect. L.] [5] way a way a manufacture.

a windmill. Seart.

Mo-LEST, v. a. [molasto, L.] [i. Molested; pp. Molesting, Molester.] To disturb; to trouble; to vex; to annoy; to incommode; to lease; to make uneasy.

Molestation; trouble; disturbance.

Molestifer, a. One who molests or disturbs

Molestifer, a. One who molests or disturbs

Molestifer, a. One who molests or disturbs

Molestifer, a. The course of the mole under ground.

Moletate, a. The course of the mole under ground.

Moletate, a. A biennial plant; caper-spurge. Farm.

Exc.

MOLE WRP, n. A mole. Drayton. See Mouldwarp. [MO-LIM'I-NOUS, a. [molimen, L.] Very important. More. MO'LIN-ISM,\* n. The system of opinions on the subject of grace and predestination taught by Louis Molina, a Spanish Jesuit; opposed to Jansenism. Brands
MO'LINIST, s. A follower of Molina; an adherent to Mo-

linism

Mo'L1-site,\* n. (Min.) A crystallized titaniate of iron.

Mol'Lile, a. The title of the higher order of judges in

MÖL'LIE,\* a. The title of the nigner order of judges in the Turkish empire. Brande.

MÖL'LIENT, or MÖL'LIENT, [möl'yent, S. W. J. Ja. K. Sm.; möl'le-ent, P.] a. [molliens, L.] Softening; tending to mollify or soften. Balley, [R.]

MÖL'LI-FI-A-BLE, a. That may be mollified or softened. MÖL'LI-FI-CA'TION, m. [Fr.] Act of mollifying, a softening; pacification; mitigation. Shak.

MÖL'LI-FI-ER, n. He or that which mollifies.

MÖL'LI-FV, v. a. [mollio, L.] [L. MOLLIFIED; pp. MOLLIFY-

MOL'LIFFI.R. n. He or that which mollifies.

MOL'LIFFI.R. n. He or that which mollifies.

MOL'LIFFI.R. n. He or that which mollifies.

MOLLIFICATION.

To soften; to make soft; to assuage; to appease; to pacify; to quiet; to qualify.

MOL-LUSTCA,\* n. A. small mill. Crabb.

MOL-LUSTCA,\* n. pl. [molluscus, L. soft.] (Zool.) A division or class of animals having soft bodies, and no internal skeletons, as shell-fish. Lysu. See Mollusk.

MOL-LUSTCAN,\* a. Relating to the mollusca or mol-MOL-LUSTCAN,\* a. Relating to the mollusca or mol-MOL-LUSTCAN,\* a. Relating to the mollusca or mol-MOL-LUSTCAN,\* a. Relating to the mollusca or mol-MOL-LUSTCAN,\* a. Relating to the mollusca or mol-mol-molecular soft body, and no internal skeleton. The term is applied by Cuvier to the great primary division of the animal kingdom, which includes all those species having a gangliated nervous system, with the ganglions or medullary masses dispersed more or less irregularly in different parts of the body, which is soft and inarticulate. ent parts of the body, which is soft and inarticulate. Braz

Braile.

Mo-Lösse', (mo-lös') n. [molossus, L.] (Rhet.) A metrical foot consisting of three long syllables. Blackwall.

Mo-Lös'ses, n. See Mollses.

MoL'O-TRIGS,\* n. (Ornuth.) A Mexican bird. Swainson.

†MöLT', i from Melt. Melted. P. Fletcher.

†MöLT', ABLE, a. Fusible. Huloet.

MöLT'EN, (möl'tn) a. Melted; made of melted metal.—

From Melt. See Melt.

Mö'LV, n. [L. & Fr.] A sort of wild garlic; a medicinal plant. Mortumer.

Mo-LVR'DATE.\* n. (Chem.) A salt composed of molybdic

plant. Movimer.

MO-LYE'N, TE. \* n. (Chem.) A salt composed of molybdic acid and a base. Brands.

MO-LYE'NEN, \* n. Same as molybdens. Urs.

MOL-YE-DE'NA, \* n. (Min.) A mineral ore, which is a common sulphuret of molybdensum. Urs.

MO-LYE'D'S-NITE, \* n. (Min.) A mineral containing molyb-

MO-LYB'DE-NITE, \* R. (Min.) A mineral containing molydenum. Dana.
MO-LYB'DE-NOUS, \* a. Relating to molybdena. Brande.
MO-LYB'DE'NUM, \* n. (Min.) A sort of brittle metal, mineralized by sulphur. Brande.
MO-LYB'DIO, \* | a. Relating to or derived from molybde-MO-LYB'DOUS, \* | num. Brande.
†MOME, n. A dull, stupid blockhend; a mumchance. Spensor.

IO'MENT, n. [moment, Fr.; momentum, L.] A very small, or indefinitely small portion of time; an instant:—consequence; importance; weight; value; force; impulsive weight; actuating power; momentum. See Momen-

TUM.

†MO-MEN'TAL, a. [old Fr.] Important; momentous. Breton.
†MO-MEN'TAL-LY, ed. Momentarily; momentously.

†MÖ-MEN-TA'NE-OUS, a. [momentaneus, L.] Momentary.

†Mô'MEN-TA-NY, a. [mementené, Fr.] Momentary. Shak. Mô'MEN-TA-RI-LY, ad. Every moment. Shenstons. Mô'MEN-TA-RI-NESS,\* n. The state of being momentary.

MO'MEN-TA-RY, a. Lasting for a moment; done in a mo-

MO'MENT-LY, \* a. Momentary. - ad. Every moment. Colsridge.

MO-MENT'OUS, a. Important; weighty; of consequence. Mo-MEN'TUM, n. [L.] pl. L. MO-MEN'TA. [Eng. MO-MEN'TUMS, rare.] (Mech.) The force possessed by matter in motion, or the quantity of motion in a moving body. MON'ME-RY, n. See MUMMERY.

MON'A-EHAL, (mön's-kel) a. [menackele, L.] Living alone, as a monk; solitary; monastic life.

MON'A-EHAL, (mön's-kel) a. [menackele, L.] Living alone, as a monk; solitary; monastic life.

MON'A-D, [mön'sd, E. P. J. F. Sm. R.: mön'sd or mö'nsd, F.; mö'nad, E.] a. [no'ds.] An ultimate atom; a simple substance without parts; a primary constituent of matter.—A term of metaphysics.

MON'A-DELPHA\* n. (Bot.) A plant whose stamens are united into one parcel or body by filaments. Loudon.

MÖN-A-DEL'PHON,\* n. (Bot.) A stamen of which the filaments are combined in a single mass. Brands.

MÖN-A-DEL'PHON,\* a. (Bot.) Having stamens united into one parcel. P. Cyc.

MO-NLD'IC,\* a. Relating to monads.—According to the monadic theory of Leibuitz, all bodies are compounded by aggregation of monads, which are simple substances without parts. P. Cyc.

out parts. P. Cyc.

MO-NAD'I-CAL, a. Relating to monads. More.

MO-NAD'DER,\* n. (Bot.) A plant having only one stamen.

Smart.

Mo-NAN'DRI-A,\* n. (Bot.) A class of plants having only one stamen. Crabb.

Mo-NAN'DROUS,\* a. Having only one stamen. P. Cyc.

Mo-NAN'DROUS,\* a. Having only one stamen. P. Cyc.

Mo'NARCH, (mon'ark) n. [μόναρχος.] One who rules alone; a king; a suvereign; an emperor; a prince; a putentate:—one superior to the rest of the same kind. Mo-NARCH'AL, a. Suiting a monarch; regal; monarchical. Drayton. [R.]

Mo'NARCH'ESS, n. A female monarch. Drayton. [R.]

Mo'NARCH'I-AL, a. Regal; monarchical. Burks. [R.]

Mo'NARCH'I-OAL, a. Relating to monarchy; regal; vested in a single ruler.

in a single ruler.

MQ-NÄREU'I-CAL-LY, \* ad. In a monarchical manner. Harrington.

MÖN'ARCH-ISM,\* n. The principles of monarchy. Jeffer-

son. [R.]
MÖN'ARCH-IST, n. An advocate for monarchy. Barrow.

MON'ARCH-IST, s. An advocate for monarchy. Eurrow. MON'ARCH-IZE, v. n. To play the king. Shak. MON'ARCH-IZE, v. a. To rule over as king. Drayton. MON'ARCH-IX, v. [novapxia.] The government of a single person; kingdom; empire. — Monarchies are of four kinds, — absolute, limited or constitutional, hereditary, and elective. kınds, -abs

MON-AS-TE'RI-AL,\* a. Relating to a monastery. Maunder. MON'AS-TER-Y, [mon'ss-ter-e, S. P. E. Ja. K. Sm.; mon'ss-ter-e, or mon'ss-ter, W. F.; mon'ss-tre, J.] n. [monasterium, L.] A house appropriated to monks and num, es-

terum, L.] A house appropriated to monks and nuns, especially the former; convent; abbey; cloister.

Mo-Nis'Tic, A. A monk. Sr T. Herbert.

Mo-Nis'Tic, A. A. Relating to monks or nuns, or to monMo-Nis'Ti-c'AL-L; asteries; religiously recluse. —
Mo-Nis'Ti-c'AL-L; ad. In the manner of a monk.

Mo-Nis'Ti-c'Sim,\* n. Monastic life. Smart.

Mo-Nis'Ti-c'Sim,\* n. A book giving an account of monasteries, or monastic institutions. Manader.

Mo'N'A-ZITE,\* n. (Min.) A brown, reddish mineral. Dana.

Mo'N'A-ZITE,\* n. (Min.) A brown, reddish mineral. Dana.

Mo'N'A, n. [mona-dag, Sau., the day of the moon.] The
second day of the week.

Mo'N'B, (mond) n. [Fr.] The world; a circle of people;
a globe, as an ensign of royalty. — Bean monds, the fashionable world.

Mo-N'E'F-RON.\* n. (Med.) A kind of eye-water or eye-

MO-NEM'E-RÖN,\* n. (Med.) A kind of eye-water or eye-salve. Dungtison.

MÖN'E-TA-RY,\* [mön'e-tēr-e, K. R. Wb.; mūn'e-tēr-e, Sm.]

a. Relating to or consisting of money. Gent. Mag.

MÖN'EX, (mūn'ne) n. [monaie, Fr.; noneta, L.] pl. MONEXS:— rarely used in the plural. Stamped metal, generally gold, silver, or copper, used in traffic, or as the measure of price; coin; bank notes exchangeable for coin.

MÖN'EX, v. a. To supply with money. Tyndal.

MÖN'EX-AGE,\* n. (Law) A tax formerly paid, in England, every three years, for preserving the coinage of the realm.

Cyabb.

Crabb.

MÖN'EY-BIG, n. A large purse. Shak.

MÖN'EY-BILL,\* n. A bill for raising money. Harcourt.

MÖN'EY-BÖX, n. A till; a repository for money.

MÖN'EY-BÖX, n. A till; a repository for money.

MÖN'EY-CHĀNÇ'ER, n. A broker in money. Arbathast.

MÖN'EY-CHĀNÇ'ER, n. A broker in money; able to command money; consisting of money.

MÖN'EY-ER, n. [nannayeur, Fr.] One who deals in money, a banker; a coiner of money. Hals. [n.]

MÖN'EY-LEND'ER, n. One who lends money. Burks.

MÖN'EY-LEND'ER, n. Something in which money is concerned; account of debtor and creditor.

MÖN'EY-BCRIVE'NER, n. One who raises money for others. Arbathast.

ors. Arbuthnot.

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MÖN'EY-SPÎN-NEE, n. A small spider, vulgarly so called.
MÖN'EY'S-WORTH, (mun'ez-wurth) n. Something worth
the cost, full value. L'Estrange.
MÖN'EY-WOET, (-wurt) n. A perennial plant.
MÖNG'CÖRN, (mung'korn) n. Mixed corn; maslin Bp.
Hall. [Local, Eng.]
MÖN'GER, (mung'gor) n. A dealer; a seler.—Seldom used
except in composition; as, fishvonger.
MÖN-GÖÖZ',\* n. (Zool) A sort of lemur; mangoose.

Crabb.

MÖN'GREL, (mung'grel) a. Of a mixed breed; hybrid.

MÖN'GREL, n. Any thing of a mixed breed.

MÖN'IED, a. See MONEYED.

MO-NIL'I-FORM, a. (Bot.) Resembling a necklace. P. Cyc.

MÖN'I-MENT, n. [monumentum, or monumentum, L.] A memorial; a mark, a superscription; an image; a monument. Spenser.

MÖN'ISH, v. a. To warn; to admonish. Chaucer.

MÖN'ISH-ER, n. An admonisher: a monutor.

| MON'|SH, v. a. To warn; to admonish. Chauser. | MON'|SH-FR, m. An admonisher; a monitor. | MON'|SH-FR, m. An admonisher; a monitor. | MON'|SH-FR, m. An admoniston. Shervood. | MO-NI'TION, (mo-Nish'un) m. [monito, L.] Information; hint; admoniton, instruction, warning. | MON'|-TOR, m. [L.] One who warns or admonishes:—a student in a school or seminary appointed to instruct or observe others.—(Zool.) A species of lizard or saurian in a fossil state.—(Noul.) A small fishing-vessel. | MON-|-TO'R|-AL,\* a. Relating to or taught by a monitor; teaching or taught mutually, or by monitors Bell. | MON'|-TO-RY, a. (monitorisa, L.) Conveying instruction; giving admonition or warning; admonitory. | MON'|-TO-RY, a. Admonition; warning. Bacon. [R.] | MON'|-TEESS, m. A female monitor; a monitress. Somerville.

MONK, n. [μοναχός.] One of a religious community, with-drawn from general intercourse with the world; one liv-

drawn from general intercourse with the world; one inving in a monastery.

MÖNK'ER-Y, m. The life and state of monks. Bale.

MÖN'ER-Y, (mung'ke) n. [monicchio, It.] A quadrumanous animal, having a long tall; an ape; a baboon:—a machine for driving large piles into the earth.

MÖN'KEY-FLOW'ER,\* n. A plant, a species of mimulus.

MON'KEY-ISM,\* n. The quality of a monkey. Blackwood.

Crave.

Kon'key-ism,\* n. The quality of a monkey. Blackwood.

Monk'rish,\* n. A fish resembling a monk's cowl. Hill.

Monk'noop, (mink'hdd) n. The state of a monk.

Monk's-ism, a. Pertaining to monks; monastic.

Monk's-Hoop, (-hdd) n. A perennial plant.

Monk's-Hoop, (-hdd) n. Patience-dock.

Monk's-EAM,\* n. (Naul.) A seam made by laying the selvages of snils over one another, and sewing them on both sides. Crab.

Mon-O-ch'Poon,\* n. [μόνος and καρπός.] (Bot.) A plant that perishes after having once borne fruit. Brande.

Mon-O-ch'Pools,\* a. Bearing one single fruit; bearing fruit once only. Maunder.

Mo-No'(-Roš.) n. [μόνος and κέρας.] The Unicorn; a fMo-No'(-Roš.) n. [μόνος and κέρας.] The Unicorn; a fMo-No'(-Roš.) to constellation. Burton.

Mon-O-E-ILLA-MED'E-OUS,\* a. (Bot.) Having a single covert. Snuth.

er. Smit.

MÖN'O-EHÖRD, (-kórd) n. [μόνος and χορλή.] (Mus.) An instrument of one string, an harmonical canon.

MÖN-O-EHRO-MXT'[C,\* a. Having but one color; noting a species of lamp giving a yellow light. Brande.

MÖN'O-EHRÖMR,\* n. [μόνος and χρώμα.] A painting executed in supplied to Respué.

MON'Q-E-HROME, \* π. [10000 and χρωμα.] A painting executed in a single color. Brande.

MÖN-Q-CÖT-Y-LE'DQN,\* [mön-q-köt-q-le'don, Sm. Wb. Brande, P. Cyc.; mön-q-kq-til'q-dön, K.] n. (Bot.) A plant having only one seed-lobe, an endogen. P. Cyc.

MÖN-Q-CÖT-Y-LED'Q-NOÜS,\* a. Having but one seed-lobe.

MO-NOC'RA-CY,\* n. Government by one person. Ec. Rev. MON'Q-CRAT,\* n. One who rules alone, a monarch. Jef-

MÖN'O-CEÄT,\* n. One who rules alone, a monarch. Jefferson. [R]
MO-NÖC'U-LAR, ] α. [μόνος, Gr., and oculus, L.] One-MO-NÖC'U-LOS, eyed, having only one eye. Howell.
MON'O-CŪLE,\* n. An insect having only one eye. Smart.
MO-NÖC'U-LÜS,\* n. [L.] pl. MO-NÖC'U-LÏ. An animal or insect having but one eye, a monoculc. Roget.
MÖN'O-DĒLPH,\* n. [μόνος and ἀελφές.] (Zool.) A mammal which brings forth its young in so mature a state, as not to require the protection of a pouch. Brande.
MON'O-DĪST,\* n. One who sings or utters a monody. Gent.

Mag. ... Only who sings of access a monouy. Gone. Mag. ... (μόνος and ὁδούς.) (Zool.) The sea-unicorn; nerwhal. P. Cyc.
Mον-Ο-DR->-MλΤ'/C,\* c. Relating to a monodrame.

MON'O-DRAME,\* n. A dramatic performance by only one person. Smart.

MON'O-DY, π. [μονωδία.] A poem or song, sung by one person, to express his grief or feeling.

MO-NCE'CIAN, (mo-nē'shan) π. (Bot.) One of the monæcia,

a class of plants, which have the stamens and pistils, is separate flowers, on the same individual. A. Gray, separate flowers, on the same individual. A. Gray, Mo-RG'(51048,\* (mo-Ré'shus) a. (Bat.) Having the one sex in one flower, and the other in another. Loudon. Mön'o-Gam,\* s. (Bat.) A plant which has but one flower.

smart.

MO-NÖ6'A-Mist, n. [μόνος and γάμος.] One who disallows second marriages. Goldsmith.

MO-NÖ6'A-Mist, n. [μόνος and γαμέω.] Marriage of one wife only, or the condition or restraint of not marrying a second wife after the death of the first.

MON-O-GRAM, n. [μόνος and γράμμα.] One character or cipher in writing:— an abbreviation of a name by means cipier in writing:— an abbreviation of a name by means of a cipher or figure composed of an intertexture of letters:—a picture drawn in lines without color. Hammond. Mon'O-GRAM-MAL, a. Relating to a monogram. Mon'O-GRAM-H,\* π. [μόνος and γράφω.] A treatise or me moir on a single subject, of a brief kind. Brande. MO-NOS (RA-PHER,\* π. One who practises monography. Fo. Qu. Rav.

MON-O-GRAPH'IC,\* n. A description of a single object.

MÖN-Q-GRÄPH'IC,\* | a. Relating to monography; MÖN-Q-GRÄPH'I-CAL,\* | drawn in plain lines. Maun der.

der. Mo-Nög'RA-PHÏST,\* n. A monographer. Kesth. Mo-Nög'RA-PHY,\* n. [μόνος and γράφω.] A representation simply by lines. P. Cyc. Mön'O-q'Yn,\* n. (Bot.) A plant having only one style or stigma. Lindley.

MON-Q-HEM'E-ROUS,\* a. (Med.) Lasting but. one day. Crabb.

MO-NOL'E-PIS,\* n. A genus of crustaceans. P. Cyc.

MON'O-LITH, \*n. [μόνος and λίθος.] An obelisk, or monu-ment, formed of a single stone. Gent. Mag. MON'O-LITH-AL, \*a. Formed of a single stone. Francis. MON-O-LITH'[C, \*a. Consisting of only one stone. Catherwood.

wood.

MO-NÖL'O-G'ST,\* n. One who soliloquizes. Ec. Rev.

MÖN'O-LÖGUE, (mön'o-lög) [mön'o-lög, W. P. J. F. Ja. K.

Sm. R.; mön'o-lög, S.] n. [μόνος and λόγος.] That which
is spoken by one person, a soliloquy.

MO-NÖM'A-ΕΗ'ST,\* n. A single combatant. N. A. Rev.

MO-NÖM'A-ΕΗ'S, [mo-nŏm'g-ke, W. P. J. K. Sm. R.; mön'o-mä-ke, Johnson.] n. [μονομαχία.] A duel; a single com
heteroperson.

hat.

MON'Q-MANE, \* n. One afflicted with monomania; a mon-

MON-Y-MANE, " n. One amicted with monomania; a monomania. Month. Rev.

Mon-O-MA'NI-A, \* n. (Med.) Insanity upon one particular subject, the mind being in a sound state with respect to other matters. Brande.

MON-O-MA'NI-XC, \* n. One affected with monomania.

Classold.

MON'OME, n. [Fr.] (Algebra) An expression composed of a single term, or a series of factors, all of which are single terms.

MO-NOM'E-TER,\* n. One metre. Beck.
MO-NO'MI-AL,\* a. Consisting of only one term or letter.

Francis.

Francis.

MON-Q-ÖÜ'SIAN,\*

λ a. Having identically the same nature
MON-Q-ÖÜ'SIOUS,\*

or essence. Cudworth.

MQ-NÖP'λ-ΤΗΥ, π. [μόνις and πάθος.] Solitary sensibility;
solitary suffering. Whitlock.

MON-Q-PER'SON-ΛΙ.\* a. Having but one person. Meadows.

MON-Q-PET'λ-LOOS, a. [μόνις and πιπαλομ.] (Bot.)

Having but one petal:—noting a corolla, the petals of
which so cohere as to form a tube.

maying out one peat: — noting a corolla, the petals of which so cohere as to form a tube.

MO-NOPH'THONG,\* n. A simple vowel sound, as distinguished from a proper diphthong. Crombie.

MON-OPH-THON'GAL,\* (mon-op-thong'gal) a. Relating to a monophthong. Crombie.

MÖN-O-PHYL'1.00s,\* a. (Bot.) Having one leaf. Lindley.
MO-NÖPH'Y-SITE,\* n. (Theol.) One who maintains that
Christ has but one nature. Ency.

MON-Q-PHY-SIT'I-CAL,\* a. Relating to the Monophysites Smart

Smart.

Mo-NόΡ'O-Dy,\* n. (Latin or Greek grammar) One foot. Beck.
†MO-NόΡ'O-LER, n. A monopolist. Sherwood.

MO-NόΡ'O-LIZE, v. a. [μόνος and ποιλέω.] [ι. ΜοΝογο-LIZED; γρ. ΜοΝΡΟΙΙΖΙΙΑ, ΜΟΝΟΡΟΙΙΖΙΙΑ] [ι. ΜΟΝΟΓΟΙΙΖΙΑ] γρ. ΜΟΝΟΡΟΙΙΖΙΑΙΑ, ΜΟΝΟΡΟΙΙΖΙΑΙΑ] Τό by upso-as to be the only purchaser; to obtain sole possession of a commodity or of a market; to obtain the whole of; to engrass.

engrows.

MQ-NOP'Q-LIZ-ER, s. A monopolist. Milton.

MQ-NOP'Q-LY, s. The exclusive possession of any thing, as a commodity or a market; the sole right of selling.

MON-Q-POL'Y-L'OGUZ, s. A. An entertainment or performance in which a single actor sustains many characters.

MONOPITE-RAL,\* a. (Arch.) Having but one wing, generally applied to a circular building, with one wing and a roof supported only by pillars. Ency.

MOO

MO-NÖF'TŞ-RÖR,\* π. [μόνος and πτερόν.] (Arok.) A temple, or edifice, consisting of a circular colonnade, supporting a dome, without any enclosing wall, and consequently without the cell that there is in other temples.

Ples. Francis

MON'OP-TÖTE, [mön'op-töt, S. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; mön'op-töt or mo-nöp'töt, F. P.] n. [μόνος and πτώσις.]

(Gram.) A noun used only in one case. Clarke.

MON-O-FER'E-NOUS.\* a. (Bot.) Having but one kernel.

Croth.

MON'O-RETME,\* s. A composition in verse, in which all the lines end with the same rhyme. Brands.

MON-O-SEP'A-LOUS,\* s. (Bot.) Having only one sepal.

Reid.

MÖN-O-SPER'MOUS,\* a. Having a single seed. Crabb.

MÖN-O-SPHER'1-CAL,\* a. Consisting of, or having, a single

MON-Q-STEEM, π. [μονόστιχον.] A composition of one verse.
MON Q-STIEM, π. [μονόστιχον.] A composition of one verse. MON'O-STIPH, π. [μονόστιχον.] A composition of one verse. MÖN-Q-STEÖPH']C, α. [μόνως and στροψή.] Having but one sort of stanza; free from the restraint of any particular metre, or forming but one great stanza.

MÖN-Q-SYL-LXB']C,\* α. Consisting of only one syllable; monosyllabical. Crombie.

MÖN-Q-SYL-LXB']-CAL, α. Having only one syllable.

MÖN-Q-SYL-LAB']-CAL, α. A predominance of monosyllabiles. Ec. Rav.

bles. Ec. Rev.

MÖN'-9-S'L-LA-BLE, n. [μόνος and συλλαβή.] A word of only one syllable.

MÖN-9-S'L'LA-BLED, (mön-9-sil'la-bld) a. Monosyllabical.

Cleaneland

MON-O-THÁL'A-MAN,\* n. (Conch.) A univalve shell, which has but one chamber or cell. Brande.

MÖN-O-THÁL'A-MOÜS,\* a. Having one chamber or cell.

RON-O-THELEMOUS, The belief in only one God. Coloridge.

MÖN'O-THE-ISN,\* n. A believer in monotheism. Cogan.

MÖN-O-THE-IST,\* n. A believer in monotheism. Ec. Rev.

MÖN-O-THE-IST,\* a. Relating to monotheism. Ec. Rev.

MÖN-O-TÖNE, n. [hole or and rowe.] Uniformity of sound,
a single key or musical sound:—a tone in speech which

waries little from one musical key.

MÖN-Q-TÖN'I-CAL, a. Monotonous. Chesterfield. [R.]

MQ-NÖT'Q-NOUS, a. Having monotony; wanting variety

MO-NOT'O-NOUS, a. Having monotomy; weating variety in cadence; uniform in sound.

MO-NOT'O-NY, m. Uniformity of sound; an irksome sameness, either in speaking or composition.

MON-O-TRI'GLYPH,\* n. (Δrch.) Such an intercolumniation in the Doric order, as brings only one triglyph over it.

MO-NOX'Y-LON,\* n. A boat made of a single piece of wood. Maunder.

MON'EAD-ITE,\* n. A pale, yellowish mineral. Dana.

MONSEIGNEUR,\* (mong'sēn'yur) n. [Fr.] A title given in France, before the revolution, to the dauphin; also a

in France, before the revolution, to the dauphin; also a title of courtesy, which was prefixed to the titles of dukes and peers, archbishops and bishops, and some other exalted personages, and used in addressing them. Brands. MONSIEUR, (mö-sqū' or mön-sqū') [mö-sqū, Sr.; möng'sbūr, K.; möngs-yūr' or mös-yūr', Sm., mös'sbīr, Wb.] n. [Fr.] pl. MESSIEURS. Sir, the compellation of a French gentleman:—the title of the French king's eldest brother:—a term of reproach for a Frenchus. See Markey 100.

Frenchman. See Mussicurs.

Mon-sôôn', n. [monson, mongon, Fr.] A periodical wind;
a modification or disturbance of the regular course of the trade winds in the Arabian and Indian seas.

MÖN'STER, n. [monatrum, L.; monatre, Fr.] Something out of the common order of nature; an animal having some ill or strange formation; a person or thing horrible for deformity, wickedness, cruelty, or mischief.

MÖN'STER, v. a. To make monstrous. Shak.

MON-STRÖS'-ITY, n. The state of being monstrous.

MON'STROUS, a. [monatrous, L.] Deviating from the order of nature; unnatural, strange; wonderful; enormous; shocking; hateful, horrible.

MÖN'STROUS, a. Exceedingly; very. Dryden. [Vulgar.]

MÖN'STROUS-LY, ad. In a monstrous manner, horribly.

MÖN'STROUS-LY, a. Monstrosity. Shak.

MON-STRU-ÖS'-TY, n. Monstrosity. Shak.

MON-TXN'|U,\* a. [monatans, L.] Relating to mountains.

Smart.

MON'TA-NISM, R. The tenets of Montanus, a Phrygian of

the second century, who pretended to a new revelation.
MON'TA-NIST, m. A follower of Montanus.
MON-TA-NIS'TI-CAL, a. Belonging to the Montanists.

Hall.
MÖN'TA-NIZE, v. s. To follow the opinions of Montanus.

Hoker.

Mön'TANT, n. [Fr.] A term in fencing. Shak.—(Arch.)
An upright piece in a system of framing. Brands.

Mön'TEM,\* n. The name of an ancient custom, still
prevalent among the scholars of Eton College, England,
which consists in their proceeding every third year, on
Whit Tuesday, to a tumulus (L. ad montem) near the

Bath road, and exacting money for sell, as it is called, from all persons present or passers by. The self mensy is given to the captain, or senior scholar, to assist in defraying his expenses at the university. Brands.

MON-TETR, or MON'TETH, mon-teth, Wb. Kearick; mon-teth, K.; mon'teth, Sm.] n. A vessel for washing glasses, so named from the inventor.

MONTH, (minth) n. The 12th part of the calendar year; the space of four weeks:—the calendar month has 30 or 31 days. except February. which has 28, and in lesured.

31 days, except February, which has 28, and in leap-year 29;—the solar month, nearly 30½ days; the lunar, the time of the revolution of the moon, about 30½ days. MÖNTH/LING,\*n. Something which lasts a month. Words-

worth.

MÖNTH'LY, (munth'le) a. Continuing a month; performed in a month; bappening every month.

MÖNTH'LY, ad. Once in a month; every month.

MÖNTH'S MIND, s. A celebration in remembrance of a

deceased person, a month after his decease, practised in former times. Bals. An eager desire or longing. Nares. MON-TI-CEL'LITE, \* n. (Min.) A yellowish mineral. Dens. MON'TI-CEL, \* n. A hillock; a small hill. Meander. [R.] MON-TIC'U-LATE, \* a. Having little projections or hills.

omara, Mon-Tic'ų-Lous,\* a. Full of little hills. Maunder. [R.] MON-Tic'u-Lous,\* a. Froduced on mountains. Scott. [R.] MON-TOIR', (mon-twor') n. [Fr.] (Horsemanshy) A stone or block used for assisting in mounting a horse.

ON-TRÖSS', a. An under gunner; matross. Euley. [R.]
MÖN'U-MENT, n. [monumentum, L.; monument, Fr.] A structure or device placed as a memorial of a person deceased, or of a remarkable event; a memorial; a remembrancer; a tomb; a cenotaph.
MÖN-U-MEN'TAL, a. Belating to a monument; memorial.

MÖN-U-MEN'TAL-LY, ad. In memorial. Gayton.

MÖÖ, v. n. To make the noise of a cow; to low, imitated
from the sound:—written also mus.—[A child's word.]

Mõõ, v. n. To make the noise of a cow; to low, imitated from the sound: — written also mus. — [A child's word.] Mõõ,\* n. The noise of a cow; act of lowing. Jamiesen. Mõõ,\* n. Tmedus, L.; mode, Fr.] The form of an argument. Watts. Style of music. Milton. Temper of mind; state of mind as affected by any passion; disposition; humor; anger; mode. — (Gram.) The manner of conjugating a verb. In English Grammar, there are commonly recknoned five moods, (called also modes,) the infinitive, indicative, imperative, potential, and subjunctive. Mõõdi-L-1; ad. Sadly; pensively. Cotgrave. Mõõdi-L-1; ad. Sadly; pensively. Cotgrave.

calm

MOOD'y, a. Angry; out of humor; sad; pensive; saturnine. Shak.

nine. Stak.

Mööd'y-Mädd, a. Mad with anger. Stak.

Mööd'y-Mädd, a. Perkins. See Mollah.

Mööd'n, n. [μβνη, Gr.; mona, Sax.] The changing luminary of the night; the satellite of the earth:—a satellite of a primary planet:—the period of the revolution of the moon, or the time from one new moon to another; a lunation; a month.—(Fort.) Half-moon, a crescent, or a structure or outwork resembling a crescent in form.

Möön'-BEAM, n. A beam or ray of lunar light. Bacon.

Möön'-BLAM, n. A beam or ray of lunar light. Bacon.

Möön'-CALF, (-kkf) n. A monster; a false conception or mole in the womb; a dolt; a stupid fellow.

Möön'-D-La,\*n. A dual to show the time by the moon. Ask.

Möön'-ED, a. Moon-like; like the new moon; bearing a crescent; lunated.

Möön'-ET, n. A little moon. Bp. Hall.

MOON'ET, innated.
MOON'ET, n. A little moon. Bp. Hall.
MOON'ETED, (-īd) a. Having eyes affected by the revolu-tions of the moon; dim-eyed; purblind.
MOON'ETEN, n. A plant. Airacorth.

MOON'-FISH, n. A fish, of which the tail fin is shaped like a half-moon. Grew.

like a half-moon. Grev.

Möön'sh, a. Like, or variable as, the moon. Shak.

Möön'sh, a. Like, or variable as, the moon.

Möön'slight, (-lit) n. The light of the moon.

Möön'slight, (-lit) a. Illuminated by the moon.

Möön'slight, (-lit) a. Illuminated by the moon.

Möön'slight, (-lit) a. Illuminated by the moon.

Möön'slight, a. A simpleton. B. Jonson.

Möön'shif, a. A Mussulman professor of languages. Malcom

MOON'sHINE, n. The light of the moon: -- show with-out substance; pretence. -- In burlesque, 2 month. Stat.

MOON'SHINE, a. Illuminated by the moon.
MOON'SHIN-Y.)
MOON'STONE, n. (Min.) A variety of adularia, or resplendent felspar. Brands.

dent felspar. Brands.

Môôn/srædick, a. Lunatic; affected by the moon.

Môôn/srædick, a. Lunatic; affected by the moon.

Môôn/-rræf/foll, n. An annual plant; a species of medic.

Môôn/worr, (-wirt) n. A kind of fern; an annual
plant of the genus lunaria; station-flower.

Môôn/v, a. Relating to or like the moon, or a crescent;
lunated. Sylvester. [R.]

Môôr, n. [moor, Teut. & Icel.] A mamh; a fen; a
bog; a tract of low and watery ground. — [Maurus, L.;

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MOR neteus, Gr.] A native of Mauritania, also of that part of Africa new called Barbary, including Morocco, Algiers, Tunks, and Tryok: - a blackamoor. — [d mort, Fr.] To blow a moor, to sound the horn at the fall of a deer.

MOOR, v. a. [i. MOORED ; pp. MOORED, MOORED.] To secure or confine, as a ship, in a station, by anchors, cables, &c. MOOR, v. π. To be confined by anchors and cables or ndon, v. n. A place or station for mooring. Todd.
Môôs/Seg. n. A place or station for mooring. Todd.
Môôs/Seg. n. A. Produced in marshes. Draytos.
Môôs/Seg. n. A sort of hawk or buzzard. Gold-MÔÔR'-CŎCE, n. A fowl of the grouse tribe, that feeds in MOOR-COCK, m. A fowl of the grouse tribe, that feeds in fens, but is not web-footed.

MÕOR-SS,\* n. A female of the Moorish people. Campbell.

MÕOR-OWL,\* n. A name of the red grouse. P. Cyc.

MÕOR-OAME, n. Red game; grouse. Johnson.

MÕOR-GRES,\* n. An inferior sort of grass. Farm. Ency.

MÕOR-ERN, n. A species of grouse, the female of the

moor-cock.

MÖÖR'ING, \* \*\*, pl. MÖÖR'ING. The act of securing a ship
in a harbor by anchors, &c.: — weights or anchors, and
chains laid across a river or harbor to confine a ship.

MOORISH, a. Fenny; marshy; watery: — relating to the Moors. Congrete.

moors. Congrees.

Môðis Land, n. Marsh; fen; watery ground. Mortimer.

Môðis Land, n. A whitish kind of granite.

Môðis γ, a. Marshy; fenny; watery; moorish. Farrfax.

Môðis π. The largest animal of the deer kind, called also the sik.

also the sea.

MÖÖEP WOOD,\* (-wud) n. A species of maple; striped maple. Farm. Ency.

MÖÖS-TA-SID',\* n. A high priest or chief mollah among the Turks. Perkans.

MÖÖT, v. a. [i. MOOTED; pp. MOOTING, MOOTED.] To debate; to discuss; to plead a mock cause; to state a point

of law by way of exercise.

MOOT, v. n. To argue or plead upon a supposed cause in law by way of exercise.

Möön, Case to be disputed; a debate; dispute. Bacon. Möön, a Case to be disputed; a case or point unsettled and disputable, or one to be disputed.—Moot

unsettued and aisputation, or one to ne aisputation.—Assot court, an exercise of arguing imaginary cases. Story.
MÖÖT'4-BLE,\*a. That may be mooted. Dibdan.
MÖÖT'EB, a. Adisputer of moot points.
MÖÖT'EB, a. A disputer of moot points.
MÖÖT'-HÖÖSE,
MÖÖT'-HÖÖSE,
The place where moot-cases were anciently acreed. ciently argued

ciently argued.

MôðT'Man,\* The exercise of pleading a mock cause.

MôðT'Man,\* n.; pl. MôðT'Man. (Law) A student in law
who moots or argues cases. Crobb.

Môp, n. [soppa, Welsh.] A utensil for cleaning floors, as
pieces of cloth or locks of wool fixed to a handle:— a
wry mouth or grin made in contempt. Skak.

Môp, v. a. [i. Moffen]; pp. Moffeng, moffen, To rub or
clean with a mop.

MÖPE, v. n. To make wry mouths in contempt. Shak.
MÖPE, v. n. [i. mored; pp. moring, mored.] To be stupid;
to drowse; to be in a state of gloom, inattention, or

to drowse; to be in a state of gloom, inattention, or stupidity.

MÖPE, v. a. To make spiritless, gloomy, or stupid. Burton.

MÖPE, S. A spiritless and inattentive person. Burton.

MÖPE, SEED, (möp')d) a. Purblind. Bp. Bramhall.

MÖPE/SEED, (möp')d) a. Purblind. Bp. Bramhall.

MÖP'NGL, S. Drowsy; stupid; dull. C. B. Brosen.

MÖP'NGL, S. Drowsy; stupid; dull. C. B. Brosen.

MÖP'18H-17, S. a. In a mopish manner. Dr. Allen.

MÖP'18H-RESS, n. Dejection; inactivity. Coventy.

MÖP'LAR, S. A. Mahometan inhabitant of Malabar.

Brando.

MOP'LAE," A. A Manometan inhabitant of Malabar. Brands.

MOP'PET, s. A puppet made of rags or cloths:—a fondling name for a little girl. Drydm.

MOP'SEY, m. Same as moppet.

MOP'SI-CAL, s. Mope-cycd; blind of one cyc. Bailey.

MOP'SI-CAL, s. Mope-cycd; blind of one cyc. Bailey.

MOP'SI-CAL, s. Mope-cycd; blind of one cyc. Bailey.

MOR'AL, a. [morales, L.] Relating to rational beings and their deties to each other, as right or wrong; relating to morality; obligatory in its own nature, and not depending on legislative emactment or positive institution:—subject to a moral law; accountable; voluntary; good, as estimated by a standard of right and wrong; virtuous; just; honest:—probable; supported by the customary course of things, as moval certainty, moral evidence, a moral argument.—The moral law, the law of the Ten Commandments, in distinction from the ceremonial loss.

MOB'AL, n. The doctrine or practical application of a fable:—morality. Prier. See Moraliz.

MOB'AL-law, n. a moralizer. Shak.

MOB'AL-law, n. [moralizer, Shak.]

MOB'AL-law, n. [moralizer, Shak.]

MOB'AL-law, n. [moralizer, Shak.]

MOB'AL-law, n. [moralizer, Shak.]

mond

MO-RAL'I-TY, n. [moralité, Fr.] The doctrine or pusc.ice of the duties of human life; morals; ethics; virtue; the quality of an action as estimated by a standard of right and wrong.—An old kind of drama, in which the virtues and vices were personified. Warton.

MOR-AL-I-ZI'TION, n. Act of moralizing. Sir T. Elyot.

MOR-AL-I-ZI, v. a. [moraliser, Fr.] [I. MORALIZED; pp. MORALIZED, [To make moral. Browns.] To apply to moral purposes: to explain in a moral sense.

ply to moral purposes; to explain in a moral sense.

MOR'AL-IZE, v. n. To speak or write on moral subjects; to make moral reflections.

MOR'AL-IZ-ER, n. One who moralizes; moralist. Sher-

wood.
MOR'AL-LY, ad. In a moral sense or manner; ethically.
MOR'ALG, n. pl. The doctrine or practice of the duties of life; morality; ethics.
MO-RASS', n. [marisaires, Goth.] A fen; a bog; a moor; a

marsh.

Mo-Rås'y, d. Moorish; marshy; fenny. Pennant.
Mo-Rås'y, d. Moorish; marshy; fenny. Pennant.
Mo-Rå'yi-An, n. One of a religious sect, called United
Brethren and Herrahuters, founded by Count Zinzendorf, the earliest of them belonging to Moravia.
Mo-Rå'yi-An, a. Relating to Moravia or the Moravians.
Mo-Rå'yi-An-ism, n. The principles of the Moravians.

Ch. Ob.

Ch. Ob.

MÖR'Blp. a [morbidus, L.] Diseased; sickly; unsound;
unhealthy.

MÖR-Blp. a [morbe-det'sa] n. [It.] (Painting) Softness and delicacy of style. Brande.

MOR-Blp!-TY,\* a. In a morbid manner. Ec. Rev.

MÖR'Blp-NESS, n. State of being diseased or morbid.

MOR-NIYIC. ) a [morbus and facio, L.] Causing dis-

MOR-BIF'[C, ] a. [morbus and facto, L.] Causing dis-MOR-BIF']-CAL, | ease. Arbuthnot. MOR-BIL'LOUS,\* a. Having the character or appearance of

MOR-BIF'-CAL. ease. Abuthnot.

MOR-BIL'LOUS, \* a. Having the character or appearance of the measies. Dungtison.

MOR-BÖSE', a. [morbosus, L.] Disensed; not healthy; mor bid. Ray. [R.]

[MOR-BÖS'-TY, n. A disensed state. Browne.

MÖR-GEAU', \* (mor-sö') n. [Fr.] pl. MORCEAUX, (mör-söz') A smull piece; a morsel. Bosta.

MOR-DÄ'CIOUS, (mor-dä'shys) a. [mordax, L.] Biting; apt to bite; sarcastic, severe. Evelyn.

MOR-DÄ'CIOUS-LY, (mor-dä'shys-le) ad. Bitingly; sarcastically.

tically. MOR-DAC'J-TY, n. [mordacitas, L.] A biting quality. Ba-

WOR'DANT,\* n. A substance used in dyeing, which combines with and fixes colors:—an adhesive for fixing gold-leaf. Brands.

MOR'DANT,\* v. a. To imbue or supply with a mordant.

Brande.

MOR'DANT, \* a. Biting; tending to fix. Ency.
MOR'DANT-LY, \* ad. In the manner of a mordant. Mu-

\*\*seum.
\*\*MÖR'DJ-CAN-CY, n. Mordacity. Evolyn.
\*\*MÖR'DJ-CANT, a. Biting; acrid; mordacious. Boyle.
\*\*MÖR-DJ-CA'TION, n. Act of corroding or biting. Bacon.
\*\*MÖR-D, a.; comp. of Many, Much, and Some. Greater in quantity or number; greater; added; additional.
\*\*To greater address. acrin. \*\*No more. no long.

tity or number; greater; added; additional.

MORE, ad. To a greater degree; again. — No more, no longer, not again. — It is used, before an adjective, to form the comparative degree; sa, more wise, same as waser.

MORE, n. A greater quantity; a greater degree; greater thing; other thing.

MORE, v. a. To make more. Gower.

MORE, n. A hill: — a root. Upton. [Local, Eng.]

MORE, n. A kind of stuff used for curtains and bed-hanging.

hangings.

Mo-aEL', n. [morills, Fr.] A plant; a fungus or mushroom used in gravies, soups, &c.:—a kind of cherry. See

MORRILLO

MORE'LAND, a. A mountainous or hilly country.

MORE'LAND, a. A species of acid, juicy cherry. P. Cyc.

MO'RE MA-JÖ'RUM.\* [L.] "After the manner of our ancestors." Hamilton.

†MORE'NESS, z. Greatness, Wicliffs. MORE-O'VER, ad. Beyond what has been mentioned; fur-

MORE-O'VER, ad. Heyong what has been mentioned; iurther; besides; likewise; also; over and above.

MO-RESQUE', or MO-RESK', (mo-resk') a. [moresque, Fr., from Maurus, L.] Done after the manner of the Moors; Moorish:—applied to fancy ornaments; in painting and sculpture, of foliage, flowers, fruits, &c.:—written also

MO-RESQUE',\* (me-resk') n. (Painting) A species of ornamental painting, in which foliage, fruits, flowers, &c. are combined by springing out of each other; — first practised by the Moors, Brande

MOR-GA-MAYIC, a [merganatique, Fr.] Applied to a marriage, charvise called a left-handed marriage.—A morganata marriage is one between a man of superior, and a woman of inferior, rank, in which it is stipulated that the latter and her children shall not enjoy the rank, nor inherit the possessions, of her husband. Brands

MOR'GAY, " w The rough houndfish; a species or shark. |

MORGULY, a. A broadsword; glaymore. Ainsworth.
MORGULY, a. (morg) a. [Fr.] A place, as in many French
towns, where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, in order to be recognized and owned by their
friends. Brands.

†MÖR'-BUND, \* a. About to die; ready to die. Bailey. †MO-Rig' ER-ATE, v. n. [morigero, L.] To be obsequious.

†MO-RIG-ER-A'TION, m. Obedience; obsequiousness. Ba-

con.

'MO-EIG'ER-ODS, a. Obedient: obsequious; civil. Bullokar.

MOE'JL,\* n. A mushroom of the size of a wainut. Smart.

MO-EL'LON,\* n. (Ornich.) A fowl of the duck kind. Crabb.

MO'EL-DN, n. [Fr.] An iron or steel cap without beaver or

visor; a helmet. Ralangh.

MO-RIS'CO, n. [morisco, Sp.; morisque, old Fr.] The Moorish language:—a Moorish dance; morris dance:—a

dancer of the morris or Moorish dance. Shak.

MO-EIS'CO, e. See Mozzague.

ish language:—a Moorish dance; morris dance:—a dancer of the morris or Moorish dance. Shak.

Mo-Ris'Cō, a. See Morrisor Moorish dance. Shak.

Mo-Ris'Cō, a. See Morrisor and Morrisor.

Mō'Risk, n. See Morrisor, and Morrisor.

Mō'Risk, n. See Morrisor.

Mō'Risk, n. See Morrisor.

Mō'Risk, n. See Morrisor.

Mō'Risk, n. See Morrisor.

Mō'Risk, n. See Morrisor.

Mō'Risk, n. See Morrisor.

Mō'Risk, n. See Morrisor.

Mō'Risk, n. A cancer or gangrene.

B. Jonson.

Mō'R'MO, n. See Morrisor.

Mō'R'MO, n. See Morrisor.

Mō'R'MO, n. See Morrisor.

Mō'R'NO, n. See Morrisor.

Mō'R'NO, n. See Morrisor.

Mō'R'NO, n. The first part of the day; the morning. Foetry.]

Mō'RN'ING, n. The first part of the day; from 12 o'clock at night till 12 at noon; the time from dawn to the end of the first fourth part of the sun's daily course above the horizon; the time before dinner, the early part.

Mō'RN'ING, a. Being in the early part of the day.

Mō'RN'ING-Gō'WN, n. An undress gown for the morning.

Mō'RN'ING-STAR, s. The planet Venus, when she rises before the sun.

Mō'Rō' n. Mod.) A small abscess or tumor. Dungheen.

before the sun.

Mo'Rō,\* n. (Med.) A small abscess or tumor. Dunglison.

Mo-RōC'cō, n. A fine sort of leather, so called from its being first prepared in Morocco.

Mo-Roc'cō,\* a. Relating to Morocco or a kind of leather.

Ash.

Ash.

MÖRQN,\* n. An animal of the salamander kind. Goldsmith.

MÖRÖNE',\* n. The color of the unripe mulberry; a deep crimson. Smart.

MO-RÖSE', a [morosus, L.] Sour of temper; severe; peevish; sullen.

MO-RÖSE'LY, ad. Sourly; peevishly; severely.

MO-RÖSE'LY, n. Moroseness; peevishness; severity.

†MO-RÖS'-TY, n. Moroseness; peevishness. Skak.

MÖR'QX-TTE,\* n. [morus, L.] (Min.) A native phosphate of lime, of a mulberry color. Brande.

MO-RÖX'-LATE,\* n. (Chem.) A salt formed of moroxylic acid and a base. Hamilton.

MÖR-QX-TY'-[C,\* a. (Chem.) Noting an acid procured from the white mulberry. Ency.

MÖR'PREW, (mör'fä) n. [morphée, old Fr.] A scurf on the face.

face.
MÖZ'PHEW, (mör'fū) v. a. To cover with scurf. Bp. Hall.
MÖZ'PH-A-\* n. (Chem.) The narcotic principle of opium;
a substance extracted from opium; morphine. Brande.
MÖR'PHINE,\* n. (Chem.) A narcotic substance derived
from opium; morphia. Prout.
MOR-PHOL'Q-Q'Y, \* n. [μορφή and λόγος.] (Bot.) That part
of the science of botany, which treats of the metamorphosic of Orang. Brand.

of the science of botany, which treats of the metamorphosis of organs. Brande.

MOR'RRU-A,\* R. A genus of fishes which includes the codfish. P. Cyc.

MOR'RIS-DANCE, n. [Moorish or Morisco dance.] A dance practised in the middle ages, the performers having bells fixed to their feet. —Mns mais morris, a kind of play with nine holes in the ground. Shak.

MOR'RIS-DANC-RR, n. One who dances the morris-dance.

MOR'RIS-DANC-ING,\* n. Act of dancing the morris. Ash.

MOR'RIS-PIKE, n. A Moorish pike. Shak.

MOR'ROW, (morris) n. The day after the present day; any day with reference to another preceding it. — To-morrow, ad. & n. On the day after this current day; the day after this day.

ad. & n. On the day after this current way; the way ever this day.
Mörser, n. A. sea-horse, or walrus, of the Arctic regiofia.
Mörser, n. a morred or morred, old Fr.] A piece fit for the mouth; a mouthful; a bite; a piece; a small meal:—
a small quantity. Boyle.
Mörsel-Tä'rion, n. Act of gnawing; morsure. Seager.
[Mörsene, (mor'shur) n. [morsure, Fr.; morsura, L.] The

act of biting.

MOET, n. [mort, Fr.] A tune sounded at the death of the game. Sak. — [morgt, Icel.] A great quantity: — a salmon in its third year. [Local, Eng.]

MÖR'TAL, a. [mortalls, L.] Subject to death; deady; destructive; fatal; causing death; belonging to death; punishable by death; not venish; human; betridne; violent.
MÖR'TAL, n. Mkm; human being Tickell.
MOR-TAL, T., R. State of being mortal, or of being subject to death; death; destruction; frequency of death; number of deaths in proportion to population: — human nature.

MOR'TAL-IZE, v. a. To make mortal. A. Br

mortal-ize, v. a. To make mortal. A. Brome. [z.]
MÖR'TAL-LY, ad. In a mortal manner; fatally; irrecoverably; to death; extremely; to extremity.
MÖR'TAR, z. [mortarum, L.] A strong vessel in which substances are pounded and pulverized with a pestle:—
a short, wide piece of ordnance for throwing shells, bombs, grape-shot, &cc.:—cement for the junction of stones and bricks, usually made of lime, sand, and water.
MÖR'TAR-PTECE,\* z. A sort of short, thick cannon; a mortar. Shak.

mortar, Shak

MÖB'TAR-PIECE.\* n. A sort of short, thick cannon; a mortar. Sagk.

†MÖR'TER, n. [mortier, Fr.] A lamp or light; a chamberlamp. Chauser.

MÖBT'GAGE, (mortier), n. [mort-gage, Fr.] (Law) A pledge; a grant or deed of an estate or property to a creditor, as security for the payment of a debt, till the debt is paid; the state of being pledged.

MÖRT'GAGE, (mör'gaj) v. a. [i mortgage]; pp. mortgageling, mortgageling, mortgageling, mortgageling, mortgageling, mortgageling, mortgageling, n. A person to whom a mortgage is given.

MÖRT-GAGE.\* (mör-gaj-iv') n. (Low) One who gives a mortgage; correlative of mortgage. Blackstone. The orthography of mortgager, which is generally used in legal language, is not found at all in the common English dictionaries; and Dr. Webster says it "is an orthography that should have no countenance." Mr. Smart says that the word, when used "with reference to mortgage, is written and pronounced mortgage-ör'." The insertion of the s, however uncommon it may be, seems necessary, in order to avoid a violation of an invariable principle of English pronunciation, which requires g to be hard, when immediately followed by o.

MÖRT'GA-GER. (mör'ga-jer') mor'ga-jer, S. P. J. Ja. K. Sm. R.; mör-ga-jer', M.] n. One who gives a mortgage See Mortgageling. [mor'ga-jer, L.] Deadly; destructive

See MORTGAGEOR.

MOR-TIF'ER-OUS, a. [mortifer, L.] Deadly; destructive

MÖR-TI-FI-CĀ'TION, n. Act of mortifying; state of being mortified; local death, or loss of vitality of some part of the body; gangrene: — humiliation; vexation, chagrin; trouble

trouble.

MGR'TI-FIED,\* p. a. Humbled; subdued; vexed.

MGR'TI-FI-ED,\* n. One who mortifies. Sherwood.

MGR'TI-FI-EE,\* n. One who mortifies. Sherwood.

MGR'TI-FI, v. a. [mortfler, Fr.] [L. moerrire]; pp. Mortifier, MGR'TI-FI (n. orriver); pp. Mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mortifier, pp. mor with gangrene: — to macerate or harass, in order to reduce the body to compliance with the mind; to subdue or de-stroy inordinate passions or appetites; to humble; to de-

stroy inordinate passions or appetites; to humble; to depress; to vex; to chagrin.

MÖE'TI-FF, v. s. To lose vital heat and activity; to gangeres; to corrupt:—to be subdued; to practise severities.

MÖE'TI-FI, v. s. To a. Tending to mortify; humbling.

MÖE'TISE, (mör'tis) s. [saorteise, Fr. ] A hole cut into wood that a tenon or another piece may be put into it. Roy.

MÖE'TISE, (mör'tis) v. a. [i. MORTISED; pp. MORTISER, MORTISED.] To cut a hole or mortise in; to join with a mortise.

tine

Use.

MÖRT'MÄIN, n. [main-morte, Fr.] (Law) An alienation of lands and tenements to any corporation or frateraity and their successors; an unalienable possession.

MÖRT'PÄY, n. Dead pay; payment not made. Bacon.

MÖR'TRESS, n. [mortior do sageses, Fr.] A dish of meat of various kinds beaten together. Bacon.

Various kinds beaten together. Bacon.

MÖRT'U-A-RY, (mort'yy-a-ty n. [mortuare, Fr.; mortuarism, L.] A burial-place. Whitlock.—(Lew) A fee paid to the incumbent of a parish, by custom peculiar to some places, on the death of a parishioner.

MÖRT'U-A-RY, a. Belonging to the burial of the dead.

MÖRT'U-A-RY, a. Belonging to the burial of the dead.

MÖRT'U-A-RY, a. Belonging to the burial of which there are many varieties; the mulberry-tree, Crabb.—Morus multicaults, a species of mulberry-tree, cultivated for feeding the silk-worm.

MÖR'VANT,\* n. A species of sheep. Smellie.

MÖR'VANT,\* n. (Min.) Another name for phillipsits.

Dona.

Dana.

MO-\$\[ \frac{1}{1}C,\\* \] or MU-\$\[ \frac{1}{2}C,\\* \] n. [μουσαικόν.] (Painting) A species of representation of objects by means of very minute pieces of velored glass, or of stones or pebbles, of different colors, carefully inlaid. Brands.

MO-\$\[ \frac{1}{2}C,\\* \] \] a. Noting painting or representation of ob MO-\$\[ \frac{1}{2}C-\frac{1}{2}C,\\* \] jects in small stones or pebbles, &c., of different colors.

MO-\$1'10, } a. Relating to Moses, the Hebrew lawgiver, MO-\$1'1-0\$1., } or his writings and institutions.

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MO-SA'I-CAL-LY, ad. In the manner of mosaic work. Stering.
MO-SAN'DEITE,\* n. (Min.) A grayish brown mineral Dana.
MÖS'&HA-TEL, (mös'kş-től) n. [moschatellina, L.] A peren-

MOS'EHUS,\* x. (Zool.) An animal resembling the chamois.

MO-SELLE',\* n. A species of white German wine. W. Ency.
MÖS'LEM.\* n. A Mussulman; a Mahometan. Ec. Rec.
MÖ-SO-SÄU'RUS.\* n. (Geol.) The fossil remains of a great
animal found near Maestricht in Belgium. Buckland.

animal found near Masstricht in Beiglum. Buckland."
Mösque, (mösk) n. [medached, Ar.] A Mohammedan or
Mahometan temple or place of worship.
Mos-qui''76,\* (mos-k6'tő) n. [mosquto, Sp.] pl. Mos-qui'.
Töş. A very troublesome insect, of the genus culez; a
large kind of gnat. Excy. It is variously written musquito, musquetos, moscheto, moscheto, moscheto, musqueto, musqueto
musquito. musquitto.

Möss, n. A family of plants, with leafy stems, and narrow, simple leaves; any minute, small-leaved cryptogamic plant, such as grows on trees, rocks, &c.; a lichen. [A

plant, such as grows on trees, rocks, &c.; a lichen. In morass or boggy place. Evelyn.]

Moss. v. a. To cover with moss. Skak.

Moss'-BANK.\* n. A bank covered with moss. Collins.

Moss'-CLAN,\* a. Covered with moss. Ld. Lyttleton.

Moss'-CLAN,\* a. Covered with moss. Ld. Lyttleton.

Moss'-INESS, n. The state of being mossy. Bacon.

Moss'-LAND,\* n. Land abounding in moss or peat-moss.

Form. Ency.

ŏss'-Rōṣɛ,\* n. A beautiful kind of rose, so named from

Rooth. Moss'-Ros

its moss-like pubescence. Booth.

MÖSS'TRÖÖP-ER,\* n. A bandit; one of a rebellious class of people in the north of England who lived by rapine.

Möss', a. Overgrown or abounding with moss.

Möss, a., superl. of More, (whether used as the comparative of many or of much.) Greatest in number or in

tive of many or of much.) Greatest in interest and quantity.

MOST, ad. In the greatest degree.—It is used to form the superlative degree, instead of the termination set; as, most lovely, for lovelest.

MOST, n. The greatest number, part, value, or quantity. †MOST\_ICE, n. A corruption of mauletick.

MOST\_LY, ad. For the greatest part; chiefly.

†MOST\_WHAT. (mOst/hwot) ad. For the most part. Hammand.

mond.

MOT, n. [Fr.] A certain note of a hunting horn. [†A word; a motto. Bp. Hall.]

MOT-A-Cil.'La,\* n. [L.] A bird; the wagtail. Hill.

†MO-TA'TION, n. Act of moving. Bailey.

MOT DV GUET,\* (mô'du-gà') [Fr.] A watchword. Boste.

MOTE, n. A small particle, any thing very little, a spot.

†MOTE, m. A meeting, used in composition, as, burgmote.

†MOTE, most, D.] Must. Chaucer. Might. Spenser.

Mô'TER. See MOTOR.

MO'TER. 2. [Fr. mostetto. It.] (Mus.) A composition con-

MO-TET', n. [Fr., mottetto, It.] (Mus.) A composition consusting of from one to eight parts, of a sacred character; a short strain.

a short strain.

MOTH, n.; pl. MOYHS. A small insect or worm which eats cloths and fure, a silent consumer.

MOTH-£AT, v. a. To prey upon, as a moth. Ser T. Herbert.

MOTH-£AT, v. a. To prey upon, as a moth. Ser II. Herbert.

MOTH'£R, (möth'a) a. Full of moths. Fulke.

MOTH'£R, (mith'er) n. She that has borne offspring; a female parent, correlative to sen or daughter: that which has produced any thing:—that which has preceded in time, as, a mother church to chapels:—a familiar term of address to a matron or old woman.—[moeder, D.] A thick, sluny substance formed in liquors, especially in vinegar. Tusser.

MOTH'£R, (müth'er) a. Had at the birth; native; natural; received by birth; received from parents or ancestors; vernacular.

vernacular.

vernacular.

MOPH'ER, (muth'er) v. a. [i. muthered; pp. mothering, mothered.] To adopt as a son or daughter.

MOTH'ER, (muth'er) v. n. To gather concretion. Dryden.

MOTH'ER (h'Ty's Chick'en,\* n. A small bird which is seen at sea; the storm-petrel. Hamilton.

MOTH'ER-HOOD, (muth'er-had) n. The office or character of a mother. Donne.

MOTH'ER-LNG. (muth'er-lng) n. The on a-mathering is 10.

MOTH'ER-LNG. (muth'er-lng) n. The on a-mathering is 10.

MOTHERAINS, (muth/er-ing) n. To go a-mothering is to visit parents on Midlent Sunday; midlenting. Herrick. England.

[England.]
MÖTH'ER-IN-LÄW, n. The husband or wife's mother.
MÖTH'ER-LESS, (müth'er-les) a. Destitute of a mother.
MÖTH'ER-LESS,\* n. Quality of being motherly. Ash.
MÖTH'ER-LY, (müth'er-le) a. Belonging to a mother; suitable to a mother; tender; affectionate.
MÖTH'ER-LY, (müth'er-le) ad. In the manner of a mother.
MÖTH'ER-OF-PEARLY, (müth'er-ov-perl') n. The shell in which pearls are generated, being a coarse kind of pearl; a hard, brilliant, internal layer of several kinds of shells.
MÖTH'ER-OF-THYME, (-tim) n. A plant. Miller.

MÖYH'ÇR-QUEER,\* n. The mother of the reigning king queen-mother. Shek.
MÖYH'RE-TÖNGUR,\* (müth'en-tüng) n. A language to which other languages owe their origin; one's native languages.

guage. Crabo.
MOTH'ER-WA'TER.\* n. (Chem.) The residue of a saline

moral party at the solution in the following solution that does not crystallize. Ure.
MÖRH'ER-WIT,\* s. Common sense; natural wit. Qu. Rev.
MÖRH'ER-WORT, 'müth'er-wit'; s. A biennial plant.
MÖRH'ER-Y, (müth'er-e) a. Concreted; slimy; dreggy;

feculent.

feculent.
MÖTH-MÜL'LEIN, (möth-mül'lin) n. A biennial plant.
MÖTH'You, moth/würt) n. An herb.
MÖTH'Y, a. Full of moths. Shak.
MO-Ti'lc,\* a. Froducing motion. Good.
MO-Ti'l-TY,\* n. Power of moving; contractility. Dungli-

MO-TIL-1-TL-1-TL-2-R. Fower or moving; contractilly. Disagrason.

MO'TION, (mo'shun) n. [Fr.; motio, L.] The act of moving
or changing place; a continued and successive change of
place; movement; change of posture; action; military
march or remove, agitation; intestine or peristalic action; impulse communicated or felt:—proposal made, as
in a public assembly. [7 A puppet-show; a puppet. Skal.]
MO'TION, v. a. To propose; to move. B. Joneon. [R.]
MO'TION, v. a. To make proposal; to move. Milton. [R.]
MO'TION-LES, a. A mover. Cotyrave.
MO'TION-LES, a. Being without motion; being at rest.
MO'TIVE, (mo'tiv) a. [motivus, L.] Causing motion; tending to move.—Motive power is the propelling force by
which motion is obtained.
MO'TIVE, (mo'tiv) n. That which determines the choice;
that which incites the action; cause; reason; principle.
MO-TIV'1-TY,\* n. Power of moving; power of producing
motion. Locke.
MO'T'LED,\* (mot'tid) a. Having various colors; motley.

MOT'LED,\* (mot'tld) a. Having various colors; motley.

MÖT'LEP,\* (möt'le) a. Di various colors; diversified.

MÖT'LEY, (möt'le) a. Of various colors; diversified.

MÖT'LEY-MIND'ED,\* a. Variously inclined. Shak.

MÖT'MOT,\* n. (Ornut). A bird of Brazil. Crabb.

MÖ'TOR, n. [motor, L., moteur, Fr.] A mover. Davies.—
(Anat.) A moving muscle.

MÖ'TO-RY, a. [motorrus, L.] Giving motion. Ray.

MOT-TĒT'TÖ,\* n. [it.] (Mus.) See Motet. Crabb.

MÖT'TÖ, n. [it.] pl. MÖT'TÖES. A sentence or word added to a device, a sentence prefixed to any thing written or printed.

or printed.

MOUCH, v. See Munch.

MOUF'LON,\* n. [Fr.] A kind of sheep or ram. Smellic.

†Moden, A. A moth. Wicliffe. MOUGHT, i. from the old verb Mowe. Fairfax.

imought, i. from the old vert native. Fairfax.

Mould, (möld) n. [moulder, Fr.] A kind of concretion on the top or outside of things kept motionless and damp.—

[mold, Sax.] Earth, upper stratum of earth; loam; soil; ground in which any thing grows:—matter of which any thing is made.—[mold, Sp.] The matrix in which any thing is cast or receives its form; a model; cast; form:—

thing is east or receives its form; a model; cast; form:—
the suture or contexture of the skull:—a spot; as, an
iron-mould, [mal, Eax.] more correctly, iron-mole.
MÖULD, (möld) v. n. [L MOULDED; pp. MOULDING, MOULDING, (möld) v. a. [mouler, Fr.] To form; to fashion; to
shape; to model; to knead, as bread:—to supply or cover
with mould; to corrupt by mould.
MÖULD'A-BLE, a. That may be moulded. Bacon.
MÖULD'B-BLE, a. That may be moulded. Bacon on a
plough to turn over the furrow. Jamieson.
MOULDEBLET,\*\* n. An implement used in Flanders for
transporting mould. compost, &c. Farm. Ency.

Transporting mould, compost, &c. Farm. Ency.

MÖULD'ER, (möld'er) n. One who moulds.

MÖULD'ER, (möld'er) v. a. [i. wouldrand; pp. mouldrand, mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present the mould present

or waste away.

Mōuld'ṣʀ, (mōld'ṣr) v. a. To turn to dust; to crumble.

Mōuld'ṣʀ-ˈīng,\* p. a. Crumbling into dust; wasting

MÖULD'ER-y,\* a. Partaking of or like mould. Loudon MÖULD'I-NESS, (möld'e-nes) n. State of being mouldy.
MÖULD'ING, (möld'ing) n. (Arch.) An ornamental line.

either projecting or depressed, a cavity or projection.

MOULD WARP, (mold warp) n. A mole; a small animal
that throws up the earth.

MOULD'Y, (mold'e) a. Covered with or having mould.

MOULT, (mold'e) a. Covered with or having mould.

MOULT, (mold) v. n. [1. MOULTED; pp. MOULTING, MOULTED.] To shed or change the feathers or hair; to lose feathers

MÖULT,\* (mölt) n. The shedding or changing of feathers Jardine.

MOULT'ING,\* n. The act of changing feathers or hair. MOON. May; must. Chaucer. See Mows. MOONCH, v. a. [macher, Fr.] To chew. Chaucer. See

Мижен.

MOU Möönd, s. Something raised, a bank of earth; something raised to defend, as a bank of earth or stone.
Möönd, s. To fortify with a mound. Dryden.
Möönt, s. [masst, Saz; most, Fr.] A mountain; a hill; an artificial hill raised in a garden or other place. [A bank; a mound Racca.] a mounta. Bacon. It a garrien to tonics placed [18 Dearly, a mounta. Bacon.]

MÖÜNT, v. n. [monter, Fr.] [i. Mounted; pp. Mounting, Mounted.] To arise; to rise on high; to tower; to be built up; to get on horseback; to amount.

MÖÜNT, v. a. To raise aloft; to ascend; to get upon; to climb; to place on horseback; to furnish with horses:—to enhance or embellish with ornaments.—To mount a cannon, to raise or set it on its wooden frame.

MÖÜNTAIN, (möün'tin) n. [montaigne, old Fr.] A very large hill; a vast protuberance of the earth; any thing proverbially large.

MÖÜN'TAIN, (möün'tin) a. [montanus, L.] Pertaining to mountains; growing or found on mountains.

MÖÜN'TAIN-BLÜZ, A. A beautiful forest-tree. Dryden.

MÖÜN'TAIN-BLÜZ, \*n. A species of blue color; a carbonate of copper. Smart. mound. Bacon.] ate of copper. Smart.

MÖÜN'TAIN-CAT,\* n. A ferocious animal; catamount. Booth

MÖÜN'TAIN-CÖCK,\* n. A species of bird. Hamilton.
MÖÜN'TAIN-CORK,\* n. A species of asbestos. Crabb.
MÖÜN'TAIN-DEW,\* n. A cant term for Scotch Highland whiskey that has paid no duty. Jameson.

MÖON'TAIN-EB'O-NY,\* n. (Bot.) An evergreen shrub. Crabb.

MÖON-TAIN-EER', n. An inhabitant of the mountains; a

savage; a freebooter, a rustic.

†MON'TAIN-ER, n. A mountaineer. Bentley.

†MOON'TAIN-ET, n. A hillock; a small mount. Sidney.

MOON'TAIN-FLAX,\* n. A species of asbestos; amianthos. Crabb.
MÖUN'TAIN-GRÉEN,\* n. A species of green : — a carbonate

of copper. Francis MOUN'TAIN-HEATH,\* n. (Bot.) A plant; the saxifrage.

Crahh MÖÜN'TAIN-LÂU'REL,\* n. A species of laurel or kalmıa.

NÖÖN'TAIN-LAU'REL,\* n. A species of laurel or asimus-Farm. Eacy.

MÖÜN'TAIN-MA-HÖG'A-Ny,\* n. Black birch. Farm. Ency.

MÖÜN'TAIN-MİLK,\* n. (Min.) A very soft, spongy variety of carbonate of lime. Brands.

MÖÜN'TAIN-OÜS, (möün'tin-üs) a. Abounding in moun-tains; hilly; large as mountains, huge.

MÖÜN'TAIN-ÖBS-RESS, n. State of being mountainous.

MÖÜN'TAIN-KBS-LEY, n. A plant.

MÖÜN'TAIN-RÖŞE, (moün'tin-röz) n.\* A plant and flower.

MÖÜN'TAIN-RÖŞE, (moün'tin-röz) n.\* uctuous chalk.

RYANDE.

MOON'TAIN-TXL'LOW,\* n. A mineral substance. Hamilton. MOON'TAIN-TXL'LOW,\* n. A mineral substance. Hamilton. MOONT'ANT, a. [montant, fr.] Rusing on high. Shak. [R.] MOON'TE-BANK, n. [montare in bance, lt.] A doctor who mounts a bench in the market, and boasts his infallable remedies and cures, a quack; a chariatan; any false

remedies and cures, a quack; a charlatan; any false pretender.

†MÖÜN'TE-BANK; v. a. To cheat by false pretences. Shak.

†MÖÜN-TE-BANK'ER-Y, n. Quackery. Hammond.

MÖÜNN'ED, a. Seated on horseback; furnished with guns; raised; enhanced; finished with embellishment.

†MÖÜNT'ER, n. One who mounts. Drayton.

MÖÜNT'ER, n. One who mounts. Drayton.

MÖDNT'ER, n. One who mounts. Drayton.

MÖDNT'ING, n. Ascent; ornament; embellishment.

MÖDNT'ING-LY, ad. By ascent. Massinger.

MÖDNT'LET,\* n. A small mountain; a hill. P. Fletcher.

MÖDNT OF PI'E-TY,\* A sort of pawnbroker's shop in

Italy, where money is lent out to the poor on moderate
security. Hamilton.

MÖDNT-SAINT',\* n. Formerly a game at cards. Machin.

†MÖDN'TY, n. [montés, Fr.] The rise of a hawk. Sidney.

MÖURN, (mörn) v. n. [i. MOURNED; pp. MOURNING,
MOURNED.] To grieve; to lament; to be sorrowful; to
wear the habit of sorrow; to preserve the appearance of
grief.

west the mant of sorrow; to preserve the appearance of grief.

MOURN, (mörn) v. a. To grieve for; to lament; to utter in a sorrowful manner. Millon.

†MOURNE, (mörn) n. †morne, Fr.] The round end of a staff; the part of a lance to which the steel part is fixed

stafi; the part of a lance to which his story part of states to which his states, a. One who mourns; a lamenter.

Möurn'fûl., a. Causing sorrow; afflictive; sorrowful; feeling sorrow; betokening sorrow; expressive of grief; sad; lamentable; grievous.

Möurn'fūl.l.y, ad. In a mournful manner.

Möurn'fūl.lness, n. Grief; sorrow; the dress of sorrow.

Möurn'fing-lness, n. Grief; sorrow; the dress of sorrow.

Möurn'fing-ly, ad. With mourning or sorrow.

Möurn'fing-ly, ad. With mourning or sorrow.

Möurn'fing-ling, n. a. Indicating sorrow or grief.

Möurn'fing-ly, ad. With mourning or sorrow.

Möurn'fing-ling, n. a. To ferment and heat fimer.

Möurn'fing-ling, n. a. Indicating sorrow or grief.

Möurn'fing-ly, ad. With mourning or sorrow.

Möwr, n. a. [i. mowre]; n. a. To ferment and heat fimer.

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Möwr, n. a. To ferment and heat fimer.

Möwr, n. a. To ferment and heat fimer.

Möwr, n. a. To ent grass; to move fimer.

the genus mus. - (Naut.) A hump or knot worked on a

rope.

MÖÜSE, (möüz) v. s. [i. Mousen; pp. Mousing, Mousen]
To catch mice: — to be sly and insidious. L'Estrange.

MÖÜSE, v. a. To tear in pieces, as a cat a mouse. Shak.

MÖÜSE – CÖL-OR,\* s. A color resembling that of a mouse

MÖÜSE'-CÖL-ORED,\* a. Having the color of a mouse.

MÖÛSE'-EAR, n. A plant with a downy leaf; chickweed;

Scorpon-grass.

MÖÜSE'-HÄWE, s. A hawk that devours mice.

MÖÜSE'-HÖLE, s. A hole for mice; a small hole.

MÖÜSE'-HÜNT, s. A hunt for mice:—a kind of wessel.

MOUSE'-HONT, R. A nunt for mice:—a kind of wessel. Shak.

MÖD'S'R, (möüz'er) n. One that catches mice. Swift.

MÖD'SE'-TALL, n. An annual plant or herb.

MÖUSE'-TALP, n. A snare or trap for catching mice.

MÜUSE-TACHE's' n. [Fr.] pl. MÖUS-TACH'ES. Hair on the upper lip. See MUSTACHE.

MÖUTH, n.; pl. MÖUTHS. The aperture in the head of a man oran animal at which food is received, and the voice enitted:—the opening of a vessel; entrance; the instrument of speaking:—a speaker, in burlesque language:—cry; voice:—distortion of the mouth, wry face.—Down in the mouth, dejected; mortified. D'Estrange.

MÖUTH, v. n. [i. MOUTHED; pp. MOUTHING, MOUTHED.] To speak in a big or swelling manner; to vociferate.

MÖUTH, v. a. To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling; to grind in the mouth; to seize in the mouth; to form by the mouth, to insult. See Sooths.

MÖUTHED, (möüthd) a. Furnished with a mouth:—used in composition; as, foul-mouthed, contumelious, &c.

MOUTH'ER, n. One who mouths; an affected speaker.

Smart.

MOOTH'-FRIEND, n. A mere professing friend. Shak.

MOOTH'-FRIEND, n. | pl. MOOTH'FOLS. What the mouth contains at once: —a proverbally small quantity.

MOOTH'-HON-QR. (-5n-ur) n. Civility outwardly expressed, without sincerty. Shak.

MOOTH'-HSS, a. Being without a mouth.

MOOTH'-MADE,\* a. Expressed by the mouth; not sincere Sha

cere. Shak.

MÖÜTH'-PIECE, (-pēs) n. The part of a wind instrument to which the mouth is applied:—one who speaks in the name of several persons.

MOC'ZLE,\* v. a. To rumple; to handle freely. Congreve.

[Vulgar.]
MOV/A-BLE, a. That may move or be moved; not fixed;

Vulgar.]

Vulgar.]

Nov/A-BLE, a. That may move or be moved; not fixed; portable; changing from one time to another; changeable. Môv/A-BLE, n. [meuble, Fr.] pl. Môv/A-BLES (môv/a-blz)

Personal goods, furniture; things that may be moved, as distinguished from lands, houses, &c.

Môv/A-BLE.NESS, A. Quality of being movable.

Môv/A-BLY, ad. So that it may be moved.

Môv/A-BLY, ad. So that it may be moved.

To put out of one place into another; to put in motion; to propose, to recommend; to persuade; to prevail on; to affect is to tote pathetically, to incite; to affect is any way; to actuate, to induce.

Môve, n. To change place or posture; to stir; not to be at rest, to have motion; to have vital action; to walk; to march; to go forward.

Môve, n. Movement; act of moving, as at chess.

Môve/LESS, a. Unmoved; immovable. Boyle.

Môve/ENT, n. [movement, Fr.] Act or manner of moving; motion; excitement:—the train of wheel-work having the same measure.

having the same measure.

having the same measure.

Mô'VENT, a. [movens, L.] Moving. Greso.

Mô'VENT, a. He or that which moves another. Glasville. [R.]

Mô'VER, n. He or that which moves; a proposer.

Mô'VING, a. Pathetic; touching; affecting; exciting.

Mô'VING-LY, ad. So as to move; pathetically.

Mô'VING-LY, ad. So as to move; pathetically.

Mô'VING-LY, ad. So as to move; pathetically.

Mô'VING-LY, ad. So as to move; pathetically.

Mô'V, (môl) n. A compartment in a barn for hay or grain; a heap of corn or hay;—when laid up in a barn, it is said to be in move; when heaped in a field, in rock.

Mô'W, (môl) v. a. [i. Mowed; pp. Mowing, Mowed.] To put in a mow.

Mô'W, (môl) v. a. [i. Mowed; pp. Mowing, Mowed or Mowed.] To cut down with a scythe; to cut as with a scythe;

scyne. Möw, (mö) v. n. To cut grass; to gather the harvest. Waller.

†Möw, (möü) n. A wry mouth. Common Prayer.

†Möw, (möü) v. n. To make mouths, as an ape. Shak.

Möw'nünn, v. n. To ferment and heat in the mow. Montiner.

†MOWE, v. n. [i. MOUGHT.] May. Wickife. — The old form of may and must. The forms of move, morem, and moun, are still used in the north of England. Todd.

\*MÖN/1RG, n. The act of cutting with a scythe; that which is cut down; a meadow or field to be mowed.

MÖN'A, n. An Indian moss, used in the cure of the gout, by burning it on the part aggrieved. Temple. A cottony substance used in cauterizing. Dunglison.

MÖN-BUS'TION,\* n. (Med.) Cauterization by using moxa.

Dunglison.

MöY-4.\* a. Mud poured out from volcanoes. Brands.

fMöYLe, z. A mule. Carest.

MR.\* An abbreviation of master. See Master, Mister,

MESSIEURS, and Miss.
MRS.\* An abbreviation of mistress See Mistress, and Miss. MOCH, a. [mucho, Sp.] [com. MORE; superl. MOST.] Large in quantity; long in time; opposed to little. — [Many; as, "much people." Acts.]

MUCH, ad. In a great degree; by far; to a certain degree;

much, ad. in a great degree; by sar; to a certain degree; to a great degree; often, or long; nearly.

MUCH, M. A great quantity, opposed to a little; abundance; more than enough:—an uncommon thing; something strange. Bacon.—To make such of, to treat with regard; to fondle; to pumper. Sidney.—†Much at one, nearly of equal value. Dryden.—Much is often used in composition; as such local.

meany or equal value. Dryden. — Much is often used in composition; as, much-loved. †MCCH'EL, a. Much. Spenser.
MCCH'NESS, m. Quantity. Whately. [Obsolete or vulgar.] †MCCH'WHAT, (-hw&t) ad. Nearly. Glasville.
MC'Clo.\* a. (Chem.) Obtained from gum; as, mucic acid.
Brands.

Broads.

M'Cip, a. [mucidus, L.] Slimy; mouldy. Bailey. [R.]
M'Cip. Aless, a. Sliminess; mustiness. Austroris. [R.]
M'Cip. Aless, a. Fr.] A slimy or viscous mass; an aqueous solution of gum; the liquor which moistens and lubricates certain parts of animal bodies.
M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS, a. Sliminess, viscosity of resembling mucilage; slimy; viscous. Ray.
M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS, a. Sliminess, viscosity of M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS, a. Sliminess, viscosity of the M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS, a. Sliminess, viscosity of the M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS, a. Sliminess, viscosity of the M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-LAG-[-NOS-NESS] and M'C-LAG-[-N

MO'CITE, n. A substance in which mucic acid is combined with something else. Smart.

MOCE, a. Damp; moist; rank. Mead [R.]

MOCE, a. Dung for manure of grounds; manure. filth; a mass of filth:—simply, a heap. Spenser.— Tr run a muck, (a phrase derived from the Malays,) to run about frantically and attempt to kill all one meets.

MOCK, v. a. To manure with muck. to dung. Tusser.

MOCK, v. a. To manure with muck. to dung. Tusser.

MOCK'N-DER, n. [mocador, Sp.] A handkerchief. B.

MOCK'N-OER, | Jonson.

MOCK'N-OER, | A hiser, a niggard. Chaucer.

MOCK'ER-ER, n. A dunghill. Favour.

MOCK'ER-ER, n. A dunghill. Favour.

MOCK'EL, (mük'kl) a. Mickle; much. Spenser.

MOCK'MID-DEN, (-dn) n. A dunghill. [North of England.]

MOCK'-WOEM, (-würm) n. A wom that lives in dung:—

mick'-worm, (-würm) n. A wom that lives in dung:—

mick'-worm, (-würm) n. A worm that lives in dung:—

miser; a curmudgeon. Sayf.

MUCK'-WORM, (-wirm) n. A worm that lives in dung:—
a miser; a curmudgeon. Swyl.
MUCK'WORT,\* (-wirt) n. (Bot.) A plant. Ash.
MUCK'Y, a. Nasty; filthy. Spenser.
MU-0'69'-Try,\* n. Mucousness; sluminess. Buchanan.
MÜ'COUS, a. [mucosus, L.] Shmy, viscous, containing
muclage:—applied to a membrane which lines all the
canals and cavities of the body, which open externally.
MU'COUS-NESS, n. Slime; vuscosity.
MU'CRO, n. [L.] A sharp point. Browns.
MU'CRO-NATE,\* a. (Bot.) Tipped by a hard point. P. Cyc.
MU'CRO-NATE, a. Narrowed to a sharp point. Woodward.

MO'CU-LENT, a. [mucus, L.] Viscous; moist. Bailey.
MO'CU-LENT, a. [L.] (Anat.) A viscid fluid secreted by the
mucous membrane; animal mucilage, as that which
flows from the nose.

nows from the nose.

10D, z. Earth or soil mixed with water; moist, soft earth, such as is found at the bottom of still water.

MOD, v. a. [1. MUDDED; pp. MUDDING, MUDDED.] To bury in mud; to pollute, dash, or soil with mud or dirt; to

mudy, which was a sum, or som wan mud or dirt, wo muddy.

MDD,\* a. Made of mud; slimy. Wood.

MO'DAR,\* n. (Bot.) A plant of India, of the order of asclepias, used in scrofulous cases. Brando.

MO'DA-RINE,\* n. (Chem.) A peculiar principle, having the singular property of softening by cold, and hardening by

MUD'DIED,\* (mud'id) a. Turbid; soiled; cloudy; confused. Smart.

MUD'D1-LY, ad. Turbidly; with foul mixture.
MUD'D1-NESS, a. State of being muddy; turbidness.
MUD'D1-NESS, a. State of being muddy; turbidness.
MUD'D1E, (-mūd'dl) v. a. [i. MUDD1ED; pp. MUDD1ERG,
MUDD1ED.] To make turbid; to make half drunk; to

MUDDUED. 10 mane turbus, cloud or stupery.
MUD'DLE, (mūd'dl) v. n. To contract filth; to be in a dirty, low, degraded, or confused state. Swift.
MUD'DLE, (mūd'dl) n. A confused or turbid state; dirty

MUD'DLED,\* (müd'did) a. Half drunk; tipsy. Massader MUD'Dy, a. Turbid; foul with mud; gross; soiled with mud:—dark; not bright; cloudy in mind; dull. MUD'Dy, v. a. [i, muddled; muddyina, mudding.] To make muddy; to cloud; to disturb. Gress. MUD'DY-BRAINED,\* (-brand) a. Dull of apprehension; stupid. Smart. MUD'DY-MET-TLED,\* (-tid) a. Sluggish; spiritless. Shak. MUD'DY-MET-TLED,\* (-tid) a. Sluggish; spiritless. Shak. MUD'-FISH,\* z. A sort of fish which lies much in the mud. Grabb.

mud. Crabb. \* A. Note to the whole her mud. Crabb. \* MDD'-STONE, \* n. A local name for a part of the upper silurian rocks. P. Cyc.

MDD'SCOK-ER, n. A sea fowl. Derham.

MUD'-WALLE, n. A wall built without mortar, by throwing up mud, and suffering it to dry:—a bird. Answorth.

MUD'-WALLED, (.wild) a. Having a mud-wall.

MUD'-WALLED, (.wild) a. Having a mud-wall.

MUD'-WALLED, (.wild) a. Having a mud-wall.

MUE, v. a. [muer, Fr.] To change feathers; to moult.—

[muken, Ger.] To low, as a cow. See Maw, and Moo.

AV-ES'ZIN,\* a. A. clerk or officer of a mosque, in Mahometan countries, whose duty it is to proclaim the exam, or summons to prayers, at the five canonical hours; viz. at dawn, noon, 4 o'clock P. M., sunset, and nightfail Brands.

MUFF, m. [muff, Swed.] A soft cover, generally of fur, for

Brands.

MDFF, n. [muff, Swed.] A soft cover, generally of fur, for the hands in winter.

MDFFIR, n. A kind of light cake.

MDFFILE, (mdffd) v. a. [mufs, Fr.] [i. muffled; pp. muffling, muffled.] To wrap or cover, particularly the face or a part of it; to conceal; to involve; to wrap up: —to wind something round a sonorous instrument in order to deaden the sound.

MDFFILE, v. n. [mafflen, mefflen, D.] To speak inwardly or indistinctly.

MDFFILE, \* n. The tumid and naked portion of the upper lip and nose of animals of the bovine and deer kind. Au-

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lip and nose of animals of the bovine and deer kind. Au-dulon. An earthen oven, or earthenware case or box, for receiving cupels and protecting them in assay furnaces.

MOF'FLER, n. He or that which muffles : - a part of female

mus'fler, n. He or that which muffles:—a part of female dress for muffling the face.

MDF'T<sub>f</sub>, n. The Turkish title of a doctor of the law of the Koran. The muft of Constantinople is the head of the ecclesiastical establishment or religion of Turkey.

MOG, n. An earthen or metallic vessel or cup to drink from.

from.

MGG'G,RD, a. Sullen; displeased. Grose. [Local, Eng.]

MGG'G,SH, a. Damp and close:—same as muggy. Mortimer.

MGG-GLE-TÖ'N-AN, müg-gl-tö'ne-an) n. A follower of Lodowick Muggleton, an English journeyman tailor, who,
about the year 1657, set up for a prophet. Grey.

MGG'G, a. Damp; moist; close, misty and warm:—often
applied to the atmosphere. Byron.

MGG'HGGSE, n. An alehouse, a low house for drinking.

Tatler.

Tatler.

†MÜ'G1-ENT, a. [muguens, L.] Bellowing. Browns.
MÜ'G1L, n. [mugul, L.] A name for the mullet. Browns.
MÜG'WORT, (mug'wurt) n. A plant; a species of artemisia.

My-LXT'TŌ, n. [mulato, Sp.; mulatre, Fr.] pl. My-LXT'TŌES.
The offspring of parents, of whom one is white and the other black.

MU-LAT'TERSS,\* n. A female mulatto. Chandler. MUL'BER-BY, n. A tree of several varieties; the fruit of the tree.

MULCH, n. Straw, leaves, litter, &c., half rotten. Brande.
MULCH,\* v. a. [i. MULCHED; pp. MULCHING, MULCHED.]
To cover with litter or half-rotten straw, or with manure.

Loudon.

MÜLCT, n. [mulcts, L.] (Law) A fine of money imposed for some fault or misdemeanor; a penalty.

MÜLCT, v. a. To punish with fine or forfeiture. Bacon.

MÜLC'TA-Ry,\* a. [mulcta, L.] Consisting of fines or forfeitures; mulctuary. Temple.

MÜLC'TU-A-Ry, a. Punishing with fine. Overbury.

MÜLE, n. [mul, Bax.; mula, L.] An animal of mongrei breed, but particularly the offspring of an ass and mare, or of a horse and she-ass. — (Bot.) A hybrid plant. Hamitton.—A spinning-machine. McCullock.

MÜLE'-DRIV-ER,\* n. A driver of mules; a muleteer. Johnson.

MULE'-JEN'NY,\* m. A spinning machine, invented in 1775 by S. Crompton. McCullock.

MO-LET-EER', z. [muletter, Fr.] A mule-driver; a horse-

MO-LET-EER', m. [muscoer, a...] Womanhood; the quality of being woman, corresponding to virility; effeminacy.

MO'L-F-R', m. [L.] A woman; a wife. — (Loss) Used to designate one born in wedlock, in distinction from one born out of matrimony; in particular, one born in wedlock, though begotten before. Whishes mule, Couper.

MOL'18R, a. Like a mule; obstinate as a mule. Couper.

MOL'18R-LY,\* ad. In a mullah manner; obstinately. Booth.

MUL/ISH-RESS.\* A. The quality of being mulish. Booth.
MULL, A. [†Dust; rubbish. Gener.] A snuft-box made of
the small end of a born. [Scottish.]
MULL,\* A. A name applied to a species of muslin. W. Ency
MULL, D. a. [mulling, L.] [i. MULLED.; pp. MULLEG., MULLED.]
To soften and reduce the strength or spirit of; to heat,

sweeten, &c., as wine.

\*\*MOLILA,\*\* n.; pl. \*\*MOLILAS. A priest, or one of sacredotal order, in Tartary. — The Tartar mulla and Turkish mollah are of common origin, though their offices are distinct.

Brande.

Brande.

MUL-LA-GA-TÄW'NY,\* n. An East-Indian curry soup, being a decoction of pepper. Hamilton.

MUL'LEIN, (mül'in) n. A genus of annual plants with a soft, woolly leaf and yellow flowers; verbascum.

MUL'LER, n. [mouleur, Fr.] He or that which mulls:—a stone held in the hand with which any powder is ground upon a flat stone; often called mullet.

MUL'LET, n. [mulet, Fr.] A sea-fish, of several varieties, valued for food. See Muller.

MUL'LI-GIUE,\* n. (Min.) Another name for vivianite. Dana.

MUL'LI-GRUBS, n. pl. Twistings of the intestines; ill humor or sullenness. Beaum. & Fr. [Vulgat.]

MUL'LION, (mül'yun) n. [moulure, Fr.] (Arch.) The upright post, or bar, dividing two lights of a window.

MUL'LION, (mül'yun) v. a. [i. MULLIONED; pp. MULLIONING,

MULLION, (mul'yun) v. a. [i. mullioned; pp. mullioning, mullioned.] To form with mullions. Stukeley.

MULLIONED. To form with mullions. Stunetey.
†MÜL/LOCK, n. Bubbish; mull. Chaucer.
MÜLSE, n. multum, L.] Wine boiled and mingled with
honey. [R.]
MÜLSH,\*n. & v. a. See MULCH.
MÜLT-ANG/U-LAR, a. [multus and angulus, L.] Having
many angles; polygonal.
MULT-AUG/U-LAR, v. ad. Polygonally; with many angles.

MULT-ANG'U-LAR-LY, ad. Polygonally; with many angles or corners.

MULT-KNG-U-LAR-NESS, m. State of being multangular.
MULTE-1-TY, \* m. Multiplicity. Coloridge. [R.]
MULTI-AR-TIC-U-LATE, \* a. (Zool.) Having many joints.

Brande

MUL-TI-CXP'SU-LAR, a. [multus and capsula, L.] Having many capsules.

MUL-TI-CAR'I-NATE, \* a. (Conch.) Having many keel-like ridges. Brande.

MOL-TI-CA'VOUS, a. [multus and cavus, L.] Having many

holes or cavities.

MOL-TI-DEN'TATE,\* a. Having many teeth. Brande.

MOL-TI-FA'RI-OUS, a. [multifarius, L.] Having many vari-

MOL-TI-FA'RI-OBS, a. [multifarius, L.] Having many varieties of modes or relations, having great multiplicity or diversity, diverse; numerous; manifold.

MOL-TI-FA'RI-OBS-LY, ad. In a multifarious manner.

MOL-TI-FID,\*a. (Bot.) Having many divisions. P. Cyc.

MUL-TI-FID,\*a. (Bot.) Having many divisions. P. Cyc.

MUL-TI-I'l-DOBS, [multif-odis, P. Sm. Wb. Ash, Rees; mil-ti-f'l'dus, Ja.] a. [multifadus, L.] Having many divisions or partitions.

MOL-TI-FLO'ROUS,\* [multiforus, L.] (Bot.) Having many flowers. P. Cyc.

răs, W P. Cyc.

MUL'TI-FÖIL,\* n. (Arch.) A leaf ornament of more than

five divisions. Francis.

MUL'TI-FÖLD,\* c. Diversified; manifold. Coleridge.

MUL'TI-FÖRM, c. [multiformis, L.] Having many forms or

appearances.
MUL-Tj-FÖRM'j-TY, n. [multiformus, L.] State of being mul-

tiform

MUL-TI-FÖRM'OUS,\* a. Multiform. Lee.

MUL-Ti-FORM'OUS," a. Mulliform. Los.
MUL-Ti-YU-GOUS, a. Having many kinds. Smart.
MUL-TiJ'U-GOUS, [mül-tij'u-güs, Sm.; mül-te-jü'gus, K.
Wb.] a. Consisting of many pairs. Smart.
MUL-Ti-LXT'FR-AL, a. [multus and lateralis, L.] Having
many sides. Roid.
MUL-Ti-LVIR-AL, a. [suilbus and lines. L.] Having many.

MUL-TI-LIN'E-AL, a. [multus and linea, L.] Having many

lines. Steet

lines. Stevens.

MULTILOC'U-LAR,\* a. Having many cells. Buckland.

MULTIL'O-QUENCE,\* n. Loquacity. J. Q. Adams.

MULTIL'O-QUENCE,\* n. Liquacity. J. Q. Loquacious.

MULTIL'O-QUENCE,\* a. Having many knots; many-knot
MULTI-NO'DOJS,\* b. Having many knots; many-knot
MULTI-NO'DOJS,\* b. ted. Smart.

MULTI-NO'MI-AL, a. (Algebra) Having several terms or names. Brands.

MULTI-NOM'-NAL, c. Same as multinomial. Johnson. [R.] MULTI-NOM'-NOUS, a. [multus and nomen, L.] Multinomial. Donna. [R.] MULTIP'a-NOUS, a. [multiparus, L.] Producing many at a

birth. Brown

MUL-TIP'AR-TITE, \* a. (Bot.) Divided into many parts or

iobes. P. Cyc.

Mül. Ti-PED, n. [multipsda, L.] An insect with many feet.

Mül. Ti-PED, (müllip-li) n. [multiplex, L.] (Arth.) A number which exactly contains another number several times; as, 12 is a multiple of 3.—A common multiple is one that is a multiple of two or more numbers; as, 12 is a common ultiple of 3 and 4.

MUL'TIPLE, a. Manifold; comprising several times.

MUL-TI-PLEX,\* a. (Bot.) Having many folds. Smart MUL-TI-PLI-A-BLE, a. [Fr.] That may be multiplied MUL-TI-PLI-A-BLE, a. [Fr.] That may be multiplied. MUL-TI-PLI-GA-BLE, a. Multipliable. By. Taylor. MUL-TI-PLI-GAND', a. (Arth.) The number to be multiplied. MUL-TI-PLI-GANE, [mpl-tiple-kat, Sm. Fr.; mpl-tiple-kat, Sm. W. Ja.; mil-tiple-kat, Sm. W. Ja.; a. Consisting of more than one. Derham.

more than one. Derkam.

MUL-TI-FLI-OL'TION, n. [Fr.; multiplicatio, L.] The act of multiplying; state of being multiplied.—(Ariah.) The process of finding the amount of a given number or quantity, called the multiplicand, when repeated a certain number of times, expressed by the multiplies.—Afthiptication table, a small table containing the product of all the simple digits, and onwards up to 19 times 19.

MUL'TI-FLI-CA-TIVE, \* a. Tending to multiply. Smart.

MUL'TI-FLI-CA-TOR, n. The number by which another number is multiplied; multiplier.

[MUL-TI-FLI'/'I-Y, n. [multiplier.]

MUL-TI-FLI'/'I-Y, n. [multiplicité, Fr.] State of being many; state of being more than one of the same kind.

MUL'TI-PLI-FR, n. One who multiplies:—the multiplicator, or the number by which another number is to be

tor, or the number by which another number is to be multiplied.

MUL'T-PLY, v. a. [multiplier, Fr.; multiplier, L.] [i. mul-TFILED; pp. multipliering, multiplier.] To increase in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition; to perform the process of arithmetical multipli-

cation.

cation.

MUL-TI-FLT, v. n. To grow in number; to increase.

MUL-TIP/O-TENT, a. [multus and potens, L.] Having manifold power. Stat.

MUL-TI-FRES/ENCE, (mult-to-prez/ens) n. [multus and presentia, L.] The power or act of being present in many places at one. places at once.

tMUL-TI''SCIOUS, (mul-tish'us) a. [multiscius, L.] Knowing much. Johnson

MUL-TI-SIL'I-QUOUS, a. [multus and siliqua, L.] Having

many seed-ve MUL-TIS'Q-NOUS, a. [multisonus, L.] Having many sounds Bailey.

MUL-TI-SPI'RAL,\* a. Having many spiral coils. Brande.
MUL-TI-STRI'ATE,\* a. (Zool.) Marked with many sweaks.
Brande.

MUL-T1-SYL'LA-BLE, n. [multus, L., and syllable.] A polysyllable, a word of many syllables.

MUL'TJ-TUDE, n. [Fr., multitudo, L.] The state of being many; a great number, a number collectively; many; a swarm; a throng; a crowd, the populace; the vulgar. MUL-TJ-TU/DJ-NA-RY,\* a. Multitudinous. Mitford.

MUL-TI-TU'DI-NOUS, a. Consisting of or belonging to a

multitude; numerous; manifold.

MUL-Ti-TÜ'Di-NOUS-NESS,\* n. State of being multitudinous. Ec. Rev.

MUL-TIV'A-GANT, a. [multivagus, L.] Wandering abroad much. Bailey.

much. Salley.

fMUL-TIVA.GOUS, a. Same as multivagant. Bailey.

MOL'TI-VXLVE,\* n. An animal or shell having more than
two valves. Roget.

MOL-TI-VXLVE,\*

MOL-TI-VXLVE,\*

MOL-TI-VER'SANT,\* a. Having many valves. Roget.

MOL-TI-VER'SANT,\* a. Having many charges. Hamilton.

MULTI-VALVU-LAR.\*)

MULTI-VER'SANT,\* a. Having many charges. Hamilton.

MULTI-VI-Ols, a. [multus and via, L.] Having many ways. Bailey.

MULTO'GA,\* n. The name of the code of laws by which the Turkish empire is governed, consisting of precepts of the Alcoran, &c. Brands.

MULT-OC'V-LAR, a. [multus and oculus, L.] Having more eyes than two. Derham.

MULT-OM IN PIR'FO,\* [L.] "Much in little;" a great deal said in a few words. Macdonnol.

MULT-UN'GU-LATE,\* a. [multus and ungula, L.] (Zool.)

Having the hoof divided into more than two parts. Brands.

MULT-URE, (mult'yur) n. [mounture, old Fr.] A grist, or grinding; the corn ground; also the toll or fee for grinding. Colgrave. [Local, Eng.]

MUM, stater; Silence! hush! Sponsor.

MUM, v. See Mums.

MUM, n. See Mums.

MUM, n. See Mums.

MOM PELE, (mulm'bl) v. n. [mountelen, Teut.] [i. Mumbled; pp. Mumbled, a. [mumbled] To speak with the lips or mouth partly closed; to grumble; to mutter; to chew; to bite softly.

mouth partly closed; to grumble; to mutter; to chew; to bite softly.

MUM'BLE, (mum'bl) e. a. To utter with a low, inarticulate voice; to utter imperfectly; to mouth gently; to slubber

voice; to suppress.

MUM'BLE-NEWS, (mum'bl-nux) s. A tale-bearer. Shek.

MUM'BLE-NEWS, (mum'bl-nux) s. A tale-bearer. Shek.

MUM'BLING,\* n. Suppressed, indistinct speech. Bp. Hall.

MUM'BLING-Ly, ad. With inarticulate utterance.

MUM'-RDOFET, interf. Be silent and secret! [Used in a ludicrous manner.] Fulks.

MUM CHRNCE, a Agame of hazard with dice. Cavendish.
One stupid and silent; a fool. Gross.
MUNIN, o. n. [musme, Ger. & Dan.] [L. MUMMED; pp. MUMMING, MUMMED.] To mask; to frolic in disguise. Spenser.
MUNING, MUMMED.] To mask; to frolic in disguise. Spenser.
MUNING, n. Originally, one who gesticulated, without spenking; a masker, a performer in masks, a buffoon.
MUNING, R., n. [momeric, Fr.] Masking; frolic in masks; foolery; a fartical show; folly.
MUM-MI-PI-CI/TION,\* n. The act of making mummies.

Lond Jour.

MOM'MI-FORM,\* a. Having the form of a mummy. Brands.

MOM'MI-FV, v. a. [mummy and fig. L.] [L. MUMMIFIED., pp.

MUMMIFFING, MUMMIFIED.] To preserve, as a mummy, to make a mummy of.

to make a mummy or.

MUM'IN [No.\* m. An ancient Christmas pastime in England,
consisting of a species of masquerading. P. Cyc.

MUM'IN [No.\* p. a. Masking; relating to masking.
MUM'IN [n. mumme, Fr.; mumme, L.] A dead body preserved in a dry state from the process of putrefaction, by served in a dry state from the process of putrefaction, by any means, and especially by the Egyptian art of embalming:—the liquor which distils from mummies; gum.—(Among gardeners) A sort of wax used in grafting.—To beat to a mummy, to beat soundly. Ainstoorth.

MOM'NY,\*v. a. To embalm, to mummify. Month. Rev.
MOMP, v. a. [mompelen, Teut.] [1. MUMFED; pp. MUMFIDG, MUMFED,] To nibble; to bite quick, to chew:—to talk low and quick; to beg; to deceive. Ottoay.

MUMP, v. a. To chatter; to make mouths, to grin like an ape, to implore or beg with a false pretence. Burke.

MOMP'ER, a. One who mumps, a beggar.

MIMP'ER, a. Cone who mumps, a beggar.

MUNF', R. 7. One who humbs, a beggar.
MUNF', R. 7. Foolish or begging tricks; mockery. Bentley.
MUNF', SH. \*a. Sullen; sulky, obstinate. Maunder.
MUNF', SH. \*a. Sullenness. Ash.
MUNFS, n. pl. [mompolen, D.] Sullenness, silent anger.—
(Mod.) A disease in which the glands about the throat
and issue are surelled (congraphs aparticles).

(Mod.) A disease in which the glands about the throat and jaws are swelled, (cynanche parotidea.)

MÜN, v. Must. Brockett. [North of England.] See Mowr. MÜN, n. The mouth. Todd. [Vulgar.] See Muns.

MÜNCH, v. a. [manger, Fr.] [I. MUNCHED., pp. MUNCHING, MUNCHED.] To chew by great mouthfuls. Shak. [Vulgar.] Written also mound.

MÜNCH, v. n. To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls. Dryder [Vulgar.]

Written also mounca.

Minch, v. n. To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls. Dryden. [Vulgar.]

Minch v. n. To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls. Dryden. [Vulgar.]

Minch v. n. Seolands. L.] Belonging to the world, earthly, terrestrial. Skellon.

MUN-DAN',-Ty, n. Seolanity. W. Mountague.

MUN-DA'TION, n. [mundus, L.] Act of cleansing. Bailey.

MUN'DA-TO-RY, a. Having the power to cleanse.

MUN'DIC, n. (Min.) A Cornish name for iron pyrites.

Brande.

MUN-DIF'I-CANT,\* n. (Med.) A cleansing and healing ointment. Brande

MUN-DI-FI-CA'TION, n. [mundus and facto, L.] Act of cleansing. Quincy.

ing. Quincy.

MUN-DIF'-O-A-TIVE, a. [mundificatif, old Fr.] Cleansing;
tending to cleanse. Browns.

MUN-DIF'-C-A-TIVE, n. A medicine to cleanse. Wiseman.

MUN-DI-FF, v. a. [mundifier, old Fr.] To cleanse; to make

clean. Browne.
[MUN-DIY'A-GANT, a. [mundivagus, L.] Wandering through the world. Bailey.

MUN-DIY'A-GANT, a. Stinking tobacco. Phillips. [Vulgar.]

MUN-DIN'GUS, a. Stinking tobacco. Phillips. [Vulgar.]

MU'NER-A-EY, a. Having the nature of a gift. Bailey.

MU'NER-A-EE, v. a. [munero, L.] To remunerate. Coles.

MU'NER-A'TION, n. A remuneration. Lemon.

MUNG'COEN, n. Mixed corn. See Mana-Corn.

MUNG'CERL, (mung'gril) n. & a., See Mongre.

MU-NIC'I-PAL, a. [Fr.; munucipalis, L.] Belonging to a corporation or a city; relating to a state, kingdom, or nation.

MU-NIC'I-PAL'-IN, n. A district or its inhabitants; the local government of a town or district. Burke.

MU-NIC'I-PAL-ISM, n. Municipal state or condition. Ec. Rec.

MU-NIF';-CITE, v. a. [munifico, L.] To enrich. Cockeram. MU-NIF';-CENCE, n. [munificentia, L.] Liberality; act of giving; bounty, beneficence; generosity. MU-NIF';-CENT, a. [munificus, L.] Liberal; generous; bound-

tiful; beneficent.

MU-NEY-CENTLY, ad. Liberally; generously.
†MU-NF-CENTLY, ad. Liberally; generously.
†MU-NI-FC,\* v. a. To fortify. Drayton.
MU-NI-MENY, n. [munimentum, L.] Fortification; stronghold; support; defence.—(Law) A deed; a charter, as of a public body.
†MU-NITE', v. a. [munio, L.] To fortify; to strengthen.

MU-NI'TION, (mu-nish'un) n. [Fr.; munitio, L.] Fortifica-tion; strong-hold; ammunition; materials for war or for commerce.

MUNITY, s. Security; immunity. W. Mountagus. MUNITY, s. A species of madder produced in India.

MUN'NION, (mun'yun) n. Same as mullion. See Mullion.

MUNS, n. pl. The mouth and chops. Ray. [Vulgar.]

MON'T[N,\* or MUN'T[NG,\* n. (Arch.) The central. vertical
piece that divides the panels of a door. Loudon.

MONT'JAC,\* n. (Zool.) A species of deer. P. Cyc.

MU'RAGE, n. [murus, L.] (Law) A toll, tax, or money paid
to keep walls in repair. Whishaw.

MU'RAL, a. [murula, L.] Pertaining to a wall. — (Astron.)

Mural arch, a wall, or walled arch, placed exactly in the
plane of the meridian, for placing a quadrant, extant,
&c., to observe the meridian altitude of the heavenly
bodies. — Mural arcle or quadrant, an instrument used for
measuring angles.

bodies. — Mural arcie of quarram, an insulance measuring angles.

Mürc,\* n. (Bot.) Husks of fruit after the juice is expressed; also written murk. Orabb. See Marc.

MÜRCH,\*-8QN-TIE,\* n. (Min.) A variety of crystallized felspar. Brands.

MÜR/DER, n. The act of killing a human being with malice prepense or aforethought. — Used interjectionally when life is in danger.

Mür/DER. n. a. [i. MURDERED; pp. MURDERING, MURDERED.]

Mur/Der. v. a. (i. murdered; pp. murdering, murdered.)
To kill a person with malice prepense: to kill; to assussinate; to destroy:— to abuse or violate grossly, as, "to murder language."

MUR'DER-ER, n. One who has committed murder. —
(Naut.) A small piece of ordnance in ships of war, called also a murdering-piece.
MUR'DER-Ess, n. A woman who has committed murder.

MUR/DER-ING-PIECE, n. A small piece of ordnance Shak.
|MUR/DER-MENT, n. Act of commuting murder. Fairfux.
MUR/DER-OUS, a. Guilty of murder; addicted to blood.

MUR'DER-OUS-LY, ad. In a bloody or a cruel manner.

†MURE, n. [mur, Fr.; murus, L.] A wall. Heywood.

†MURE, v. a. To enclose in walls; to immure. Bp. Hall.

MU'REN-GER, n. An overseer of a wall. Ainsworth.

MU'REN-GER, n. [L.] (Conch.) A molluck having a univalve

spiral shell, noted for its purple dye. Roget.

MU'RI-A-CITE,\* n. (Min.) An anhydrous sulphate of lime, containing a little common salt. Brande.

MU'RI-ATE,\* n. (Chem.) A sait composed of muriatic acid and a base:—common salt is a muriate of soda. Brande. MU'RI-AT-ED, a. [muria, L.] Put in brine; combined with muriatic acid.

MU-RI-AT' [C. a. Partaking of the nature of brine or salt. —
Murabe acid, an acid obtained from common salt.
MU'RI-CATE,\* a. (Zool. & Bot.) Having a surface armed

with short, but not closely set, cones, with a sharp apex;

with short, but not closely set, cones, with a sharp apex; muricated. Brande.

MU'RI-CAT-ED,\* a. (Bot. & Zool.) Covered with short, broad, sharp-pointed tubercles, or short, sharp points or cones; muricate. P. Cyc.

MU'RI-CITE,\* n. (Min.) A genus of shells; fossil remains of murex. Roget.

MU'RI-FORM,\* a. (Bot.) Resembling the bricks in the wall of a house. P. Cyc.

MU'RINE,\* n. [mis. L.] pl. MU'RINES. A tribe of rodent quadrupeds, of which the mouse is the type. Brande.

MU'RINE,\* a. Relating to mice. Booth.

MURK, n. [morck, Dan.] Darkness. Skak. Husks of fruit. Anasoorth. See Marc.

MUR'KY. a. Dark: cloudy: wanting light. Shak.

Answorth. See Marc.
MUR'RY, a. Dark; cloudy; wanting light. Shak.
MUR'RY, a. Dark; cloudy; wanting light. Shak.
MUR'RY, n. [L.] A low, continued, or frequently repeated sound; a complaint half suppressed.
MUR'MUR, v. n. [murmuro, L.] [i. MURMURED, pp. MURMURED, To give a low, continued sound; to grumble; to utter secret and sullen discontent; to compleme to explain the results. plain; to repine; to mutter.

MUR-MU-RA'TION, n. Act of murmuring; a low sound.

Skelton. [R.]
MUR/MUR-ER, n. One who murmurs; a repiner.

MUR'MUR-ING, n. A low sound a continued murmur; a confused noise, complaint half suppressed.

MUR'MUR-ING-LY, ad. With a low sound, mutteringly.

MUR'MU-ROUS, a. Exciting murmur, murmuring. Pope.

| MUR'MI-VXL, n. [mornifle, Fr.] Four cards of a sort. Skin-

mer.
MUER, n. A catarrh. Gascoigne.
MUERAIN, (mŭr'rin) n. [morrina, Sp.] A malignant epidemic, or influenza, which sometimes makes terrible havoc among cattle, the plague in cattle.
MUERAIN, (mŭr'nn) a. Infected with the murrain. Shak.

†MURRE, (mur) n. A kind of bird, the auk. Carese. †MURRE, (mur) n. A kind of bird, the auk. Carese. †MUR'EFY, (mur're) a. [mor'c, old Fr.] Darkly red. Bacon. MUR'ERINE, \* (mur'rin) a. Made of murrhine-stone; noting a delicate sort of ancient ware, as vases and cups.

MUR'RHINE,\* n. A sort of stone or porcelain; a delicate sort of ware, anciently brought from the East; a cup or vase. Hamilton.

where namedon.
Mural-On, s. A helmet. See Morion.
Mural, s. Plenty, as of grain. Ausworth.
Mural, s. Plenty, as of grain. Ausworth.
Mural, s. A. A. hereditary nobleman among the Tartars;—
not to be confounded with mistar— which see. Brands.

MOS,\* n. [L.] (Zool) A genus of animals; the mouse, if

MU'SAPH,\* n. A book among the Turks which contains their law. Crabb.

their law. Crabb.
fMU'94RD, n. [Fr.] A dreamer; a muser. Chancer.
MUB'04-DEL, n. [suscate, suscatel, fr.] A sort of sweet
grape; a sweet wine; a sweet pear.
MUB'04-DINE, n. A sweet wine; a sweet pear; muscadel.
MUB'04-DINE, n. A sweet wine; a sweet pear; muscadel.
MUB'04-DEL, n. A sort of French wine and grape; muscadel. Crabb. See MUSCADEL.
MUB'04-TEL, MUS'04-DEL, or MUS'04-TEL, a. Noting a
sweet wine or grape. Booth.
MUSCH'EL, n. (Mush'el) n. (Min.) A limestone of the red
sandstone graph. Syndmose.

subsch'gl.," (musn'gl) n. (win.) A limestone of the red sandstone group. Scudemore.

MOSCH'gl.-KALK, n. (G.) (Min.) A calcareous rock, often containing organic remains. P. Cyc.

MOS'CLE, (mūs'sl) n. [Fr.; musculus, L.] pl. MUSCLES (mūs'sl2). A fleshy fibre susceptible of contraction and relaxation; flesh.— The muscles are the instruments of contraction; fresh.— (mūs'slz). A fleshy fibre susceptible of contraction and relaxation; flesh.—The muscles are the instruments of motion in animal bodies, acting voluntarily or involuntarily.—A bivalve shell-fish. See Musszt.

MUS-CO-LED,\* (mūs'sld) a. Having muscles. Gay.

MUS-CO-V'DO,\* a. [muscoaus, L.] Mossiness. [R.]

MUS-CO-V'DO,\* a. [muscoaus, Sp.] Raw, unrefined; applied to sugar, and noting the common brow# sugar of the shops. Extraords.

MUS-CO-VA'DO,\* a. Unrefined or moist sugar. Ency.

MUS-CO-VA'DO,\* a. Unrefined or moist sugar. Ency.

MOS-CQ-VA'DŌ,\* n. Unrefined or moist sugar. Ency.
MOS-CU-LAR, a. [musculus, L.] Relating to muscles; performed by muscles; strong; brawny.
MOS-CU-LAW!-TY, a. The state of being muscular. Grew.
MOS'CU-LOUS, a. Full of muscles; brawny; muscular.
MUSP,\* n. [μοῦσα, Gr., musa, L.] μl. MUS'US. In Greek
and Roman mythology, nymphs or inferior divinities,
nine in number, distinguished as the peculiar protectresses of poetry, painting, rhetoric, music, and generally
of the belies-lettres and the liberal arts. Addison.
MUSP. (müz) n. Deen thought, absence of music brown

MUSE, (mdz) n. Deep thought, absence of mind; brown study; reverie; the delty or power of poetry or song.

MUSE, (mdz) v. n. [muser, Fr.] [l. MUSED, pp. MUSING, MUSED.] To ponder; to think close, to study in silence, to be absent of mind, to be in a brown study or reverie, to meditate; to reflect.

MÜŞE, (müz) v. a. To meditate, to think on. Thomson. blüşn'fûl, a. Musing; silently thoughtful. Dryden.

MÜSE'LESS, a. Regardiess of poetry. Milton.
MÜS'ER, n. One who muses.
†MÜ'SET, n. (Hunting) A gap in a hedge. Shak.
MU-SETTE',\* n. [Fr.] A musical instrument; a bagpipe. Hamilton.

MU-ŞĒ'UM, [mu-zē'um, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.]
n. [μουσεῖον, Gr., museum, L.] pl. L. MU-ŞĒ'A; Eng.
MU-ŞĒ'UMŞ. A collection of curious objects in nature MU-SE'UMS. A collection of curious objects in monand art, a building or room for such a collection.

Sometimes erroneously pronounced mu'seum.

MOSH,\* n. The dust or dusty refuse of any dry substance;
any thing decayed or soft. Brockett.—(U. S.) Hasty pudding, or food made of the flour of maize boiled in

water

Water.

MDSH/ROOM, n. [mouscheron, old Fr.] A spongy plant of several kinds, that springs up suddenly on dunghills, moist, rich earth, &c., a kind of agaric used in sauces; champignon:—an upstart.

MDSH/ROOM,\* a. Of sudden growth and decay; ephemanal W Div

musar Room, a. Ol sudden growth and decay; ephemeral. W. Pitt.

Musar Room, a. A kind of fossil. Woodward.

Musar Room, a. A kind of fossil. Woodward.

Musar Room, a. A kind of fossil. Woodward.

Musar Room, a. A kind of fossil. Woodward.

Musar Room, a. C. I sudden growth and decay; ephemeral.

Musar Room, a. C. I sudden growth and decay; ephemeral. monical sounds; instrumental or vocal harmony.

MU'şı-cal, a. [Fr.] Belonging to or containing music; harmonious; melodious; sweet-sounding.

MU\$1-0.AL-LY, ad. In a musical manner.

MU\$1-0.AL-LY, ad. In a musical manner.

MU\$1-0.AL-NESS, n. Quality of being musical.

MU\$1-0.AL-NESS, n. Quality of being musical.

MU\$1-0.AL-NESS, n. Quality of being musical.

MU\$1-0.AL-NESS, n. Quality of linestrument.

MU\$1-0.AL-YER, n. A teacher of music. Dryden.

MU\$1-0.0-RA-PHY, n. The symbolical writing of music.

De Stanz.

MÖS'ING, n. Meditation; contemplation. Stat.

MÖS'ING, n. Mescha, Arab.] A very powerful perfume, procured from a little bag near the navel of an animal inhabiting some of the mountainous parts of Asia; the animal that produces musk, called also the musk-de-

a moss or mossy flower; grape-hyacinth or grape-flower.

MOSK, v. a. To perfume with musk. Cotgrave.

MOSK'-AP-PLE, \*\*. A fragrant apple. Amenorth.

MOSK'-Bic, \*\*. A bag or vessel containing musk. Gold-

MUSK'-CXT, n. [muck and cat.] The muck or musk-deer. See Musk

Hee MUSE.

MUSE.'CHER-RY, n. A sort of cherry. dinsworth.

MUSE.'DEER,\* n. [moschus moschiforus, L.] sing. & pl. A
species of deer that produces musk. Kirby.

MUSER-LDM/JEH,\* n. A large kind of fish found in the
great lakes of North America. Blois.

MUN'ERT, n. [mousquet, Fr.] The fire-arm used by infantry; a soldier's hand-gun:—a male hawk of a small kind.

MUS-KET-EER', z. A soldier whose weapon is his musket

MD-RET-ÖÖN', n. [monsqueton, Fr.] A species of short, thick musket, with a large bore; a blunderbuss:—one whose weapon is a musketoon.

MDS/RET-RY,\* n. Muskets collectively. Smart.

MÜSK'I-NESS, n. Quality of being musky.
MUS-KÎ'TŌ,
MUS-QUÎ'TŌ,
(mus-k8'tō) n. See Mosquito.

MUSK'-MEL-ON, n. A melon of musky odor, of several varieties.

MUSK'-OX,\* n. . An animal from which musk is procured;

musk-deer. Booth.

MUSK'-FEAR, (musk'par) n. A fragrant, delicious pear.

MUSK'-RAT,\* n. (Zool.) Another name for musquash. Dr Godman.

Gooman.

MUSK'-RÖŞE, n. A kind of rose, so called from its fragrance.

MUSK'-SĒĒD,\* n. The seed of the hibiscus abelmoschus, used
by the Arabians to flavor their coffee. Ljundstati.

MUSK'-WOOD,\* (-wad) n. A West-Indian tree, of a
musky smell. Booth.

MUSK'-WOOD.\* (-wad) r. A west-Indian tree, of a

musky smell. Booth.
MUSK'y. a. Containing or resembling musk; fragrant;
sweet of scent. Muton.
MUS'LIM,\* n. A Moslem or Mussulman. Lans.
MUS'LIM, n. [mousechne, Fr.] A fine thin stuff or fabric,
made of cotton, named from Mosul, in Asia, where it was
actually media. originally made.

originally made.

MGS'LIN,\* a. Made of, or consisting of, muslin. Ash.

MGS'LIN,\* a. Made of, or consisting of, muslin. Ash.

MGS'LIN-DE-LAINE',\* n. [moussetine ds laine, Fr.] A

woollen or a cotton and woollen fubric, of very light

texture. W. Ency.

MGS'LIN ET,\* n. A coarse muslin; a cotton stuff. Ure.

MGS'LIN ET,\* n. (East Indies) A throne; a chair of state.

Hamilton.

MUS'QUASH,\* (-kwösh) n. (Zool.) An American quadru-ped, the fur of which is used for making hats; musk-

rat. Dr. Richardson.

MDS/RōL, [mūz/rōl, P. K.; mūs/rōl, Sm.] n. [muserolle, Fr.]

The noseband of a horse's bridle.

†Mūss, n. [mousche, old Fr.] A scramble; an eager contest.

MUS'SEL, (mus'st) n. [mussale, old Fr.] A bivalve shell-fish. — Sometimes written muscle.

Mus/Sel-Bed,\* (mus/si-bed) n. A bed or repository of mussels. Goldsmith.

†Mus-si-ta/tion, n. [mussito, L.] Murmur; grumble.

MUS'SITE,\* n. (Min.) A variety of augite, of a pale green.

Brande. Müs'syl.-mxn, n. [Arab.] pl. Müs'syl.-mxnş. A follower of Mahomet or Mohammed; a Mahometan or Mohammedan.

MUS'SUL-MAN-ISH, a. Mahometan. Ser T. Herbert. MUST, v. (a defective verb, used as auxiliary to another verb, and having no inflection) [mucssen, Teut.] To be

obliged; to be by necessity.

MOST, n. [mustum, L.] New wine pressed from the grape,
but not fermented.

MUST, v. a. [mws, Weish.] To mould; to make mouldy.

Mortemer.

Mist, v. n. To grow mouldy.

Mist, v. n. To grow mouldy.

Must-TâcHe', (mustash' or mustash') pl. Mus-Tâ'cHes,

or Mus-Tâ'cHes, [musta'shiz, S. W. P. J. F.; musta'shiz, Ja. K.; mds-ta'shiz, S. M. P. J. F.; mustache,

salcaho, mustacchi, It., from the Groek poraf.] The hair

when suffered to grow on the upper lip.

Mus-TâcH']-OED,\*(-3d) a. Wearing mustache. Miton.

Mus-TâcH']-OED,\*(-3d) a. Wearing mustaches. E. Sadney.

Mis'Taed, mustard, Welsh; moustarde, old Fr.] A

genus of plants; the seed of the common mustar deplant

beaten and mixed into a soft mass for a condiment.

genus of plants; the seed of the common mustard plant beaten and mixed into a soft mass for a condiment. MDS'TARD-PÖT,\* n. A vessel to hold mustard. Ash. MUS'TARD-SĒĒD,\* n. The seed of mustard. Ash. MUS-TĒĒJ,\* n. See MESTEE.
MUS-TĒR, v. a. [mousteren, D.] [t. MUS-TĒRED; pp. MUS-TĒRINO, MUS-TĒRED.] To assemble for military duty; to being together. bring together.

MUS'TER, v. n. To assemble as soldiers; to meet together.

onat.

Mis'TER, w. An assembling of troops for a review; an assembling; a review; a register of forces; a collection.

— To pass muster, to be allowed, or to pass without censure. South.

MUS'TER-BOOK, (-bûk) m. A book in which the forces are

MUSTER-BOOK, (WILK) M. A BOOK in which the totoes are registered.

MUSTER-FILE, M. A muster-roll or register. Shak.

MUSTER-FILE, M. One who keeps an account of the troops, or superintends the muster to prevent frauds

MUSTER-RÖLL, M. A register of forces. Pops.

MUSTER-RÖLL, M. A register of forces. Pops.

MUSTER-RÜLL, M. A register of manner.

MUSTER-RÖLS, M. State of being musty.

MUTA-BLY, a. Affected with must; mouldy, spoiled with damp or age; moist and fetid; stale; vapid; dull; heavy; wanting practice; rusty.

MU-TA-BLI-TY, a [santabilit, Fr.] Quality of being mutable; changeableness; inconstancy; instability.

MUTA-BLE, a. [santabilit, L.] Subject to change; changeable; alterable; inconstant; unsettled; fickle; variable; unstab's wavering, unsteady.

MUTA-BLY,\* ad. Inconstant; variably. Ash.

MUTA-BLY,\* ad. Inconstantly; variably. Ash.

MUTA-BLY,\* ad. Inconstantly; variably. Ash.

MUTA-BLY,\* ad. Inconstantly; variably. Ash.

MUTA-BLY,\* ad. Inconstantly; variably. Ash.

MUTA-BLY,\* a. A process used for arresting the progress of ferunca ation in the must of grapes. Urc.

MU-TA'M'D, \* n. pl. [L.] Things to be changed. Hamilton.

MU-TA'TION, m. [Fr.; mutatio, L.] Change; alteration.
MU-TA'TIS MU-TAN'DIS,\* [L.] "The recessary changes being made;" after making the necessary changes. Qu.

Rev.

MOTE, a. [manue, L.] Silent; not vocal not pronounced, not speaking; dumb; uttering no sound.

MOTE, a. One who cannot or does not speak; a mute character in a piay:—a dumb executioner of a seragilo:—a dumb attendent at a funeral:—a consonant which affords no sound without the help of a vowel.—The mutes are b, d, k, p, t, and c hard, and g hard:—a little utensil to deaden the sound of a musical instrument:—the dume of herds.—(Leys) One who refuses to plead to the dung of birds. — (Lew) One who refuses to plead to an indictment for felony, &c.
More, v. mestir, Fr.] To dung, as birds. Teb. ii.
More v. ad. Silently; not vocally. Milton.

MUTE'LY, a.d. Suently; not vocally. Milton.

MUTE'NESS, n. Silence; aversion to speak. Milton.

MUTI-LATE, v. a. [muller, Fr.; mullo, L.] [L. MUTILATED;
pp. MUTILATING, MUTILATED.] To cut off a hmb, or a
part; to deprive of some essential part.

MUTILATE, a. Deprived of some part; mullated.

MUTILATED,\* p. a. Deprived of some limb or essential
part.

part.
MU-T;-LA'TION, n. Act of mutilating; deprivation.
MU-T;-LA'TOR, n. One who mutilates. Qu. Rec.
†MU'TINE; n. [mutin, Fr.] A mutineer, a mover of insurrection. Shak.

[mutinar. Fr.] To mutiny. Burton.

surrection. State.

1MO'TINE, v. n. [mutiner, Fr.] To mutiny. Burton.

MO-TINEER', n. One who joins in a mutiny; insurgent.

MD'TING, n. The dung of birds, mute. More.

MD'TINOUS, a. Rising in mutiny; exciting or promoting mutiny; seditious, insurrectionary; turbulent.

MD'TINOUS-LY, ad. Seditiously; turbulently.

MD'TINOUS-NESS, n. Seditiously; turbulente.

MÖ'T-NOUS-NESS, m. Seditiousness; turbulence.
MO'TI-NY, v. n. [mutmer, Fr.] [i. MUTINIED, pp. MUTINIED, ind. MUTINIED.] To rise against authority, particularly against military or naval authority, to move sedition.
MÖ'TI-NY, n. Insurrection, particularly against military or naval authority, sedition.
MÜ'TI-NY, v. n. [mutire, L.; mutira, Su. Goth.] [i. MUTTERRO; pp. MUTTERNO, MUTTERRO.] To speak indistinctly; to grumble, to murmur.
MITTER. v. a. To utter indistinctly: to grumble forth.

MOTTER, v. a. To utter indistinctly; to grumble forth.

MOTTER, v. a. To utter indistinctly; to grumble forth.

MOTTER, v. a. Murmur; obscure utterance. Milton.

MOTTER-ING, v. Murmur; utterance in a low voice

MOTTER-ING-Ly, ad. In a muttering or grumbling man-

MUTTON, (mutth) n. [mouton, Fr.] The flesh of sheep dressed for food. [†A sheep. Bason.] MUTTON-BROYH, n. Broth made from mutton. Ash. MUTTON-CHOP, n. A sike of mutton for broiling.

Johnson.
MÜT'TON-FIRT, z. A large, red, brawny fist.
MÜT'TON-FIRT, z. A pie made of mutton. Booth.
MÜT'U-AL, (müt'yu-ql) [mā'chā-ql, S. W. J.; mā'tu-ql, P.
F. Ja. K. Sm.] a. [muttat, Fr.] Reciprocal; each acting in return or correspondence to the other.
MÜT-U-AL'-I-TY, z. Quality of being mutual.
MÜT-U-AL'-LY, ad. Reciprocally; in return. Holder.
†MÜT-U-AL'-IQN, z. [mutuatio, L.] Act of borrowing. Bp.
Hall.

†MUT-U-4-TI"TIOUS, (mūt-yu-4-tish'us) a. Borrowed.

MUTULE,\* n. (Arch.) A flat, square block, placed on a soffit of a Doric cornice, answering to a modillion of the Corinthian order. Francis.

Corinthian order. Francis.

MX, n. [a corruption of muck.] Dirt. Grose. [Local, Eng.]

MXY, s. Dirty; gloomy. Lomon. [Local, Eng.]

MXY, s. Dirty; gloomy. Lomon. [Local, Eng.]

MXY-XBS, n. [Arab.] A Christian living under the sway of the Arabs:—a term formerly used by the Moors in Sant. Research.

sway of the Araba:—a term tormenty and a print figure. Brands.

MÛZ-\$-RKE'[C,\* or MÛZ-KE'\$-BIC,\* a. Relating to the Muzarabs, or to a liturgy preserved by the Christians in Spain. P. Cyc.

MÜZ'ZL 4, (mŭz'zl) 2. [musecu, Fr.] The nose or mouth of an animal or of any thing:—a fastening for the mouth vent biting

MUZ'ZLE, v. a. [i. MUZZLED; pp. MUZZLING, MUZZLED.]

To bind the mouth to prevent biting; to restrain from hurting; to fondle with the mouth.

MIZ'ZLE, v. m. To bring the mouth near. L'Estrange.

MIZ'ZY, a. Half-drunk; stupefied; absent; dressining Hollowey. [Local and vulgar, England.]

MY, or MY, (mf or me) [mi, Ja. E. E. Wh.; ml or me, 8 W. P. F. Sm.] a possessive or adjective pronouns. Belonging to me. 3CP Pronounced my, whenever distinctness in needed; as, "My pen is worse than yours."

MY-OAN'THA,\* n. (Bot.) A plant; the butcher's-broom Mounder.

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Mounday,

M'CO-LÒG'[-AL,\*]

M'CO-LÒG'[-AL,\*]

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M'CO-GRAPH'[-AL,\*]

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M'CO-GRAPH'[-AL,\*]

M'CO-GRAPH'[-AL,\*]

M'CO-GRAPH'[-AL,\*]

M'CO-GRAPHIN, n. [μυοραφία.] A description of the numanes.

mumles

MΥ-O-LOG' [-CAL, \* a. Relating to myology. P. Cyc.

MΥ-OL'O-QΥ, n. [μθς and λόγος.] That part of anatomy
which treats of the muscles.

MΥ'ÖPE, n. [Fr.; μωψ, Gr.] pl. MΥ'ÖPES. A short-sighted person:—same as myops. Adams. MΥ'-Q-PÖT'4-MÜS,\* n. (Zool.) A quadruped; the coypou.

P. Cyc.
MY'OPS,\* n. One who is near-sighted or purblind; myope.

My'O-Py, n. Shortness of sight; near-sightedness. My'O-Py, n. The dissection of the nuscles. Crabb. MyR'J-λJ, (mlr'φ-4d) n. [μοριάς.] The number of ten thousand; proverbially, any great number. Milton. MFR-Γ-4-GRÂMME',\* n. [Fr.] Ten thousand French

grammes. Bouts.

MYR-I-A-LI'TRE,\* (mYr-e-a-li'tur) n. [Fr.] A French measure of capacity equal to ten thousand litres, or to 610,280

ure of capacity equal to ten thousand litres, or to 610,280 cubic inches. Brands.

MFR-J-A-MĒ/TRE, (mIr-φ-a-mē'tur) n. [Fr.] A French measure equivalent to ten thousand metres, or to two lengues of the old measure. Brands.

MFR'-A-PŌD,\* n. [μνριάς and ποῦς.] An articulate animal, having an indefinite number of jointed feet. Brands.

MYR'-A-RŒH,\* n. A commander of ten thousand men. Ash.

MY-Ri'CINE,\* n. That portion of wax that is insoluble in alcohol. Brands.

MYR |-O-RĀ'MA,\* n. [μνριάς and δραμα.] Literally, a myriad of views:—an optical machine presenting a great number of views. Scudamore.

ber of views. Scudamore.

MYR'M:-DÖN, (mir'me-dön) n. [μυρμηδών.] Originally one of the soldiers of Achilles:—a rough soldier; a rude ruffian.

My-RÖB'A-LXN, n. [myrobalanus, L.] A bitterish, austere fruit, brought from India, formerly used in the arts and in medicine. MY-ROP'Q-LIST, n. [μῦρον and πωλέω.] One who sells

ointments or perfumery.

MY-RO-SPER'MUM,\* n. A tree which yields the balsam of

Peru. P. Cyc.

MYRRH, (mir) n. [myrrha, L.] A strong aromatic gunresin, imported from Arabia and Turkey, used for in-

resin, imported from Arabia and Turkey, used for incense and perfumes, and as a medicine.

MYR'EHINE, a. [myrrhinus, L.] Made of the myrrhine stone. Millon. See Muzarinus.

MYR'HINE,\* n. A kind of precious stone. Millon.

MYR'HITE,\* n. (Min.) A precious stone having the color of myrrh, and a fragrant smell. Crabb.

of myrrn, and a regram smell. Craos.

MYR'TL-FORM, (myr'te-form) a. Formed like a myrtle.

MYR'TLE, (myr'tl) a. [myrtus, L.] A genus of plants or
shrubs; an overgreen fragrant shrub, anciently regarded
as sacred to Venus.

MYR'TLE-BER-RY,\* s. The fruit of the myrtle-tree.

My-SELF! (mp-sölf' or mi-sölf') [mp-sölf', S. W. P. J. F. Sm.; mi-sölf', Ja.; mp-sölf' or mi-sölf', K.] pros. used for I os ms with emphasis; also the reciprocal of I. My-sö'z, n, \*K. Sm.) An oxide of copper, found at Mysore.

Dana.

MYS-TA-GO/IC.\* | a. Relating to the interpretation of MYS-TA-GO/I-CAL.\* | mysteries. Digby.

MYS-TA-GO-UR. (mis/ta-gog) n. [nuorayw/6]. One who interprets divine mysteries; one who keeps or shows church relics.

†MYs'TA-GO-QY,\* n. The interpretation of mysteries.

Maunder.

Mys-TE'RI-AL, a. Mysterious. B. Jonesa. Mys-TE'RI-AROM, (Ark) n. [guerficier and dogs.] One who presides over mysteries.

Mys-TE'R;-obs. a Containing mystery; inexplicable; not made known, unexplained; awfully obscure: artfully perplexed; secret.
Mys-TE'R;-obs-Ly, ad. In a mysterious manner; ob-

NAL

scurely.

Mys-TE'R;-OUS-NESS, a. Quality of being mysterious.

†MYs'TE-RIZE, v. a. To explain, as enigmas. Browns.

MYs'TE-RY, (mis'to-re) n. [µvorfnivo, Gr.; mysters, Fr.]

Something secret, obscure, inexplicable, or unexplained; something above human intelligence, an enigma:—a trade; an art; a calling:—a kind of ancient dramatic representation.

representation.

M'8'TiC, n. One of a religious sect who profess to have direct intercourse with the spirit of God; one imbued with mysticism; one professing a sublime devotion.

M'8'TiC, la [mysticus, L] Relating to or containing M'8'Ti-CAL, wysticism; sacredly obscure; emblematical, obscure; secret.

M'8'Ti-CAL-LY, ad. In a mystical manner.

M'8'Ti-CAL-LY, ad. In a mystical manner.

M'8'Ti-CISM, n. A view or tendency in religion which implies a direct communication between man and God, through the inward perception of the mind; the tenets of the Mystics; enthusiasm.

M'8-Ti-Fi-CA-TION,\* n. The act of mystifying. Qu. Rev.

M'8'Ti-Fi-CA-TION,\* n. One who mystifies. Qu. Rev.

M'8'Ti-Fi-CA-TION,\* n. The act of mystifying. M'8-Ti-Fi-CA-TION,\* n. The act of mystifying. Qu. Rev.

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M'8'Ti-Fi-CA-TION,\* n. The act of mystifying. Qu. Rev.

MTTH,\* n. [μ6θος.] A fable; a fabulous story. Ar-MYTH-HIS'TO-RY,\* a. History interspersed with fable.

Maunder. MYTH'10,

MUTH'[C, ] a. Relating to fable; fabulous. Streetford.

MUTH'[C, ] a. Relating to fable; fabulous. Streetford.

MUTH'[C, ] a. Relating to propose.

MUTHO-LOΘ'RA-PHER, π. A mythologist. P. Cyc.

MUTHO-LOΘ'[C, ] a. Relating to mythology; fabu
MUTHO-LOΘ'[C, ] a. Relating to mythology; fabu
MUTHO-LOΘ'[C, ] a. In a mythological manner.

MUTHO-LOΘ'[C, ] a. To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens.

MUTHO-LOΘ'[C, ] a. A writer on mythology. Was
MUTHO-LOΘ'[C, ] a. A writer on mythology.

MTTH-Q-LOG'RA-PHER,\* s. A writer on mythology. War-

MYTH'O-LOGUE, \* (mith'o-log) n. Same as mythelogist.

MYTH Q-LOGUE, [Labor and  $\lambda\delta\gamma\sigma_s$ .] A system of, or a discourse on, fables; the collective body of traditions of any heathen nation, respecting its gods and other fabulous supernatural beings. — Classical mythology is that of

Greece and Rome.

MŸ'HO-PLÄSM,\* n. A narration of fable. Manador. [E.]

MŸ'LITE,\* n. (Min.) A petrified shell. Smart.

MŸ'J'IRE,\* n. A species of fish; the gastrobranchus. Ro-

MYX'ON,\* n. A fish of the muliet kind; myxine. Ask.

- N the fourteenth letter, and the eleventh consonant, of the alphabet, is a liquid, a semivowel, and a nasal letter. As an abbreviation, it stands for north and number.—N.B. [note bene.] Note well. N. S. New style.

  NXB, v. a. [nappa, Swed.] [i. nabbed; pp. nabbing, nabbed] To catch or selze unexpectedly, or without warning; to knab. [Colloquial.]

  NXB, n. The summit of a rock or mountain. Grose. [Local. Eng.]

warning; to knab. [Conoquial.]
NAB, n. The summit of a rock or mountain. Gross. [Local, Eng.]
NA'B'IT,\* n. A powdered sugar-candy. Crabb.
NAB'LUM,\* n. (Mus.) A Hebrew musical instrument, called also nabel and nabel. Crabb.
NA'B'B, [Ra'bob, F. J. Sm. Wb. Ash, Todd, Rees; na-bob', S. na'bob or na'bob, K.] n. The title of an East-Indian prince:—or a European who has enriched himself in the East; a man of great wealth.

prince: — or a European who has enriched himself in the East; a man of great wealth.

NAC'A-RAT,\* n. A pale red color, with an orange cast: — a crape, or fine linen fabric, dyed of the above color. Urs.

NACHE. Bee Naton.

NACK'ER, n. A harness-maker. Lemon. [Local, Eng.]

NACK'ER, or NAK'ER, n. [nacre, Fr.] See NACRE.

NACC-DAR',\* n. The captain of an Arab vessel. Malcom.

NA'CEE,\* (na'Kup') m. [Fr.] Wother of pearl, or the white substance in the interior of a shell; — sometimes written masker and maker. Hamston.

nasker and naker. Hamiton.

NA'CRE-OUS,\* a. Having a pearly lustre; like nacre; iri-

descent. Rogst.

NA'CRITE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral of pearly lustre, usually occurring in mica-slate, taking the place of mica. P.

Cyc.

NADIR, n. [nazeer, Ar.] (Astron.) The point of the heavens directly under our feet, opposite to the zenith. — The zenuth and natir are the poles of the horizon.

NAEVE, (nev) n. [neve, old Fr.; nevus, L.] A spot. Dryden.

NAEF, or NAFT, n. A kind of tutted sea-bird.

NAG, n. A small horse for the saddle; a horse, in familiar

NAG., n. A small horse for the saddle; a horse, in familiar language:—a paramour, in contempt. Shak.
NAG'SY, a. Ill-humored; knaggy. Brockett. [Local, Eng.]
NA'GOR,\* n. (Zool.) A species of antelope. P. Cyc.
NA'IAD, (nā'yad) [nāy'ad, F. Ja. Sm.; nā'yad, S. E.] n.
[Natade, Fr.; Naias, L.] pl. NAIADs. (Myth.) A female deity who presided over fountains, rivers, brooks, &c.; a water-nymph.—(Conch.) A fresh-water shell-fish; a conchifes. conchifer.

NAIR,\* a. (Her.) Represented as swimming. Crabb.
NAIR,\* a. (Fr.) (Jewellers) Natural; of quick, natural appearance, as diamonds and jewels. Basley.
NAIL, (all) n. The horny substance at the ends of the fin-

mail, (asi) a. The norm substance at the enes of the nngers and toes; the taion of a bird; the claw of a beast:—
a spike of metal, by which things are fastened together;
a stud; a boss:—a measure of longth, 3\chi inches, or a sixteenth of a yard.—Os the sail, readily; without delay.
MAIL, e. a. [i. nailed; pp. nailing, nailed.] To fasten

or stud with nails; to spike or stop, as the vent of a can-

non; to bind.
NAIL'-BRUSH,\* n. A brush for the nails. Booth.

NAIL'ERUSH,\* n. A brush for the nails. Booth.

NAIL'ER, n. One who nails; a nail-maker.

NAIL'ER-Y, n. A manufactory for nails. Pennant.

NAIL'HEAD,\* n. (Arch.) A Gothic ornament. Francis.

NAIL'MORT,\* (nai'witt) n. A plant. Ash.

NAIN'SÔOK,\* n. A species of muslin. W. Ency.

NAI'YEE,\* (nai'w) a. [naif, naive, Fr.] Ingenuous; artless, having naitve simplicity. Dubdin.

NA'YE-LY,\* or NAIVE'LY,\* ad. With naiveté; with simplicity; ingenuously. Pope. [R.]

NA'YE-TE', (na'ev-ta') n. [Fr.] Simplicity; innocence; unconscious plainness, frankness; ingenuousness. Gray.

NAKE.

NAKE, (-kn) v. a. To make naked. Townser.
NA'KED, a. Having no clothes on; unclothed; uncovered;

NA'KED, a. Having no clothes on; unclothed; uncovered; bare; unarmed; defenceless; not assisted with glasses; rude; plain; mere, simple.
NA'KED-LY, ad. Without covering, simply; merely.
NA'KED-LY, ad. Without covering, simply; merely.
NA'KED-ESS, n. State of being naked; nudity; want of covering or concealment.
NALL, n. A nawl or awl Tusser. [Local, Eng.]
NA'MAZ,\* n. The common prayer of the Turks. Maunder.
NAM'SY-PAM'SY, a. Having little, affected prettinesses; affected and showy; finical. Ash. [Colloquial and low.]
NAM'SY-PAM'SY,\* n. A ridiculous or worthless person or thing. Pope.

affected and showy; finical. Ash. [Colloquia and low.]

NM'BY-PM'BY,\* n. A ridiculous or worthless person or
thing. Pope.

NAME, n. That by which any person or thing is called;
appellative; appellation; denomination; title; person;
reputation; character; renown, fame; celebrity:—quality, office, or power; inherent in the person named. — To
call names, to give opprobrious names to.

NAME, v. a. [L. NAMED; pp. NAMINO, NAMED.] To discriminate by a particular appellation; to mention by name;
to specify; to denominate; to style; to designate; to
nominate; to mention; to entitle.

NAME'LESS, a. Destitute of a name; not named.

NAME'LSS, a. Particularly; specially; that is to say; by
name; to mention by name.

NAME'SAME, n. One who names or calls by name.

NAME'SAME, n. One who has the same name with another.

NAM'Story; How! what do you say? Forby. [Local, Eng.]

NAM'DU,\* n. (Ornith.) The American ostrich. Brands.

NAM-SEN', Inan-Ren', Sm. Wb. Todd, Rese; nam'Ken,
Ja.] n. A yellowish or buff-colored cotton cloth, first
manufactured at Nankin in China. — Sometimes written

NAP, n. A short sleep: —down or villous substance on cloth; the downy substance on plants: —a knob; a protuberance; the top of a hill. Cares.
NAP, v. n. it. narran, pp. narrang, narrand, To sleep to slumber; to drowse; to be drowsy or secure. Wichife.

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Rip, \* e. a. To raise a kind of down, or nap, on cloth.

NAPE, a. The joint of the neck behind. Bacon. See NEARNAPE, a. The joint of the neck behind. Bacon.
NAPER-Y, a. [napps, It.] Linen for the table; linen in
general. Sketten.
NAPHEW, (na'fū) n. [napus, L.] A plant. See NAVEW.
NAPHTHA, (na'fū) n. [napus, L.] A plant. See NAVEW.
NAPHTHA, (na'fū) n. [napus, L.] A plant. See NAVEW.
naf'ths, S.] n. [napkha, L.] A limpid bitumen, or very inflammable bituminous substance, which exudes from the
earth, or is collected on the surface of water, on the
shores of the Caspian Sea, and some other places.—It is a hydro-carbon.

NXPH-THXL'4-MIDE,\* n. (Chem.) A compound obtained

Näph-phäll'as Midde, \* n. (Chem.) A compound obtained by distilling naphthalate of ammonia. Brande.

Näph'phal-läse, \* n. (Chem.) A substance composed of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen. P. Cyc.

Näph'phal-läse, \* n. (Chem.) A substance composed of naphthalic acid and a base. P. Cyc.

Näph'phal-läpe, \* n. (Chem.) A splied to an acid obtained from naphthaline, or naphtha. Brande.

Näph'phal-line, \* n. (Chem.) A substance deposited from naphtha, and obtained from coal-tar, resembling concrete essential oil. Brande.

Näp'j-bam, \* n. (Bot.) Nipplewort; a plant. Crabb.

Näp'j-bam, \* n. (Bot.) Nipplewort; a plant. Crabb.

Näp'j-bas, \* n. (Bot.) Nipplewort; a plant. Crabb.

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Näp'j-bas, \* n. (Bot.) Nipplewort; a plant. Crabb.

NAP'PI-NESS, s. The quality of being nappy, or sleepy.
NAP'PY, a. [An old epithet applied to ale. Gay.] Having a
nap; hairy; full of down.

nap; hairy; full of down.

NAP-TAK-ING, n. Surprise; seizure on a sudden. Caren.

NAPUS,\* n. [L.] (Sot.) A navew or turnip, the French
turnip. Hamilton.

INAR, a. Old comparative of Near. Nearer. Spenser.

NARAS, n. An excellent kind of fruit. Alexander.

NAR-CAPH'THON, n. The bark of an aromatic tree, formerly brought from India, used in fumigation. Dungli-

Son.

NAB-CE'1A,\* (nar se'ya) n. (Chem.) A vegeto-alkaline base contained in opium. Brands.

NAR-CIS'SINE,\* a. Relating to or like the narcissus. Ash.

NAB-CIS'SUS, n. [L.] pl. NAR-CIS'SUS-ES. (Bot.) A genus of bulbous plants, with fragrant flowers, — including the daffold and jonqui.

NAR-CO'SIS, n. [νάρκωσις.] (Med.) Privation of sense, as

stupefaction.

narcosis. Dangison.

NAED, π. [νάρθος.] An aromatic plant, usually called spikenard, valued by the ancients as a perfume and medicine; an unguent prepared from it.

NAE'DUS,\* π. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; a kind of grass. Ency.

(NAEE, π. [naris, L.; pl. na/res.] A nostril. Hudibras.

MI'RES,\* π. pl. [L.] (dnat.) The nostrils. Crabb.

(NAEE, π. [naris, L.] That may be related. Cockerate.

WAR'SATE, [nar'rat, W. J. Ja. R. Wb.; nar-rat', S. P. F. E. Sm.] v. a. [narro, L.] [t. narrated; pp. narrating, narrated.] To give an account of; to relate; to tell, as an event, a story, or history. Boswell. 27. Johnson says of this word, that it is "only used in Scotland." It is now in respectable use in England

of this word, that it is "only used in Scotland." It is now in respectable use in England.

NAB-RATION, m. [marratio, L.] Act of narrating or relating; a narrative, account; relation; history.

NAB-RATIVE, a. [narratif, Fr.] Relating, giving an account; story-telling; apt to relate; talkative. Pope.

NAB-RATIVE, m. A relation; an account; a story; narration.

Nin.

Nin/RA-TYVE-LY, ad. By way of relation. Ayliffa.

Nin/RA-TYVE-LY, ad. By way of relation. Ayliffa.

Nin/RA-TO-RY, a. Giving a relation of things. Howell. [R.]

Nin/RA-TO-RY, a. Giving a relation of things. Howell. [R.]

Nin/RA-TO-RY, a. Giving a relation of things. Howell. [R.]

Nin/RA-TO-RY, a. Giving a relation of things. Howell. [R.]

Nin/RA-TO-RY, a. Giving a wide; confined; straitened; limited; contracted:—covetous; ungenerous:—near; close:—vigilant; sttentive. Millon.

Nin/ROW, n. a. [i. Narrower, pp. Narrowiho, Narrower, limited; to contract; to confine: to limit.

fine; to limit.

NIR'RÔW, v. n. To grow narrow or of smaller breadth — (Ferriery) Not to take ground enough, as a horse in his paces; a horse is said to narrow, when he does not take ground enough. Furrier's Dict.
NIR'ROW,\* n.; pl. NIR'RÔWS. (Commonly used in the plural.) A strait or narrow passage between two lands.
Scott.

NXR'ROW-ER, n. The person or thing that narrows. Calebs. NXR'ROW-ING,\* n. Act of making narrow; a narrow

pince. Ask. NAE'ROW-LEAVED,\* (-lêvd) a. Having narrow leaves

NAR'ROW-LY, ad. With little breadth; contractedly; close-

ly, vigilantly; nearly; avariciously; sparingly.
NAR'ROW-MIND'ED,\* a. Illiberal; of contracted views.

NXR/ROW-MIND/ED-NESS.\* n. Illiberality : contracted

ness. Johnson. XR'ROW-NESS. NAR'ROW-SES, N. State of being narrow; want of breadth, extent, or comprehension; contractedness; meanness; poverty.
NAR'ROW-SOLLED,\* (-80ld) a. Illiberal; void of generosi

ty. Milton. NAR'ROW-SPHERED,\* (-sförd) a. Having a narrow sphere

NAR'ROW-STERNED,\* (-sternd) a. Having a narrow stern

Johnson.

NAB'VALL\*n. (Zool.) The narwhal. Crabb. See NARWHAL.

NAB'WHALL, n. A cetacean allied to the whale tribe, having a single, long, protruded tusk, the monodon.—It is also written narwhale, narwal, and narval. Browne.

†NAS. Has not. (contracted from ne has.) Spenser.

NA'SAL. (na Zai) a. [nasus, L.] Belonging to the nose; uttered through the nose.

 $\overline{A}$ 'SAL, n. A medicine operating through the nose: — a letter or sound uttered as through the nose. — The nasal letters are m and n in French, and ng in English, as in

ring.

NA-SAL'J-TY,\* n. Quality of being nasal. Sir W. Jones

NA'SAL-IZE,\* n. n. To speak through the nose or with
sal sounds. Ch. Ob. To speak through the nose or with na-

sai sounds. CA. Oc. Na's Cal., n. [nascale, low L.] A kind of medicated pessary. Ferrand.

N'AS'CEN-CY, n. Beginning of growth, production. Todd.

N'AS'CENT, a. Beginning to exist or grow, growing.

N'ASH, \* a. Weak, feeble, easily hurt. Ray. [Local, Eng.]

See NESH.

See Nesh.

NKS/I-Co-R-OUS, [nkz/e-kdr-nus, Sm. Wb.: nk/ze-kdr-nus, P. K.] a. [nasus and cornu, L.] Having the horn on the nose. Browne.

NKS/I-FORM.\* a. Shaped like a nose. Smart.

NKS/I-FORM.\* a. Dirtily; filthily; nauseously; grossly.

NKS/I-FSS, n. Dirt. filth, obscently, grossness.

NAS-TUR'TIUM.\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A pungent herb; the cress. P. Cuc.

s. P. Cyc.

NAB'TY, a. [nass, Ger.] Dirty; filthy; foul; sordid; nauseous; obscene.

†NÄ'STE, a. [nastus, L.] Captious; critical. Bp. Gauden. NÄ'TAL, a. [Fr. natalis, L.] Relating to birth or nativity; native; indigenous.

native; indigenous.

A-TA-Li''TIAL, (-lish'si) a. [natalutus, L.] Relating to a birthday; consecrated to the nativity of a person, natal.

Evolyn.

NĀ-TA-LI''TIOUS,\* (-lish'us) a. Relating to nativity, or the day of one's nativity, natal; natalitial. Cartwright.
†NĀ'TALS, n. pl. Time and place of nativity. Fitzgiffy.

NĀ'TANF, \*a. [nato, L.] (Bot.) Lying upon the water; floating; swimming. Hamilton.

NĀ-TĀ'TION, n. [natio, L.] Act of swimming. Brosone.

NĀ-TA-TÖ'Rļ-AL,\* a. Adapted to swimming. P. Cyc.

NĀ'TA-TO-RY, a. Enabling to swim; swimming; natatorial.

Brit. Crit.

NATA-TO-RY, a. Enabling to swim; swimming; natatorial. Brit. Crit.

NATCH, a. That part of the ox which lies near the tail or rump, between the two loins. Marshall.

NATCH'SONE, a. The rump-bone of an ox, also called autchbone and edgebone. Booth.

NATCH'O-NY, a. (Bot.) An East-Indian plant. Hamilton.

†NATH'ESS, ad. Nevertheless. Spenser.

†NATH'ESS, ad. Nevertheless. Spenser.

NATH'NORE, ad. Never the more. Spenser.

NATHON, (na'shun) n. [Fr.; natio, L.] A people distinct from others; a people born under the same government, and generally distinguished from other people by difference of language; a great number. emphatically.

and generally distinguished from other people by disci-ence of language; a great number, emphatically. |\mathbb{N}\subseteq \text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h'\text{(n\delta h

ION.

[INA'/TIOS-4L-IST,\* (näsh/un-al-Ist) m. (Theology) One who holds to the election of nations in contradistinction to individuals. Qu. Rev. [INA-TION-LU-I-TY, (näsh-un-äl'e-te) m. Quality of being national; national bias, partiality, or character Howell.

RNA-TION-AL-I-ZA'TION,\* m. Act of nationalizing. Whits. [NA'TION-AL-IZE, (näsh'un-ql-IZ) v. a. [n mationalized]; pp. mationalizema, mationalized]. To render national; to distinguish nationally. [NA'"TION-AL-LY, (näsh'un-ql-le) ad. With regard to nation. [NA'"TIOM-AL-Näes, m. Nationality. NI'TIVE, (nä'tiy) a. [nationality. Ni'TIVE, (nä'tiy) a. [nationality. Annexed to existence or birth; produced by nature; not artificial; natural; original; pertaining to the time, country, or place of birth; born in; born with; congenial; indigenous; intrinsic: real: senuine

birth; born in; born with; congenial; indigenous; intrinsic; real; genuine
Ni/TIVE, a. One born in a place or country; an original inhabitant; that which grows in a country.

Ni/TIVE-LY, ad. Naturally; not artificially; originally.

Ni/TIVE-LY, a. [satwite, Fr.] Birth; time, place, or manner of birth; state or place of being produced.

Ni/TRI-UM,\* s. (Chem.) Sodium,—a term of German chemists. Frances.

Ni/TRI-UM,\* s. [L.] One of a family of snakes. P. Cyc.

Ni/TRO-LITE,\* s. (Mis.) A hydrated silicate of sods and alumina, occurring in small rounded masses of a yellowish color. Brance. ish color. Brande.

NATEON, a. Native carbonate of soda, and the German name of soda;—named from Lake Natrum in Egypt, where it abounds.

where it abounds.

NAT'TER-JUCK,\* n. A species of toad. Pennent.

NAT'TY,\* a. Neat; tidy; nice. Qu. Rev. [Provincial, Eng.]

NAT'U-RAL, (nat'yu-ral) [nat'chu-ral, S.; nat'cha-ral, W. J., nat'd-ral, E. J. a.; nat'yu-ral, K.] a. [natured, Fr.]

Relating to or produced by nature; bestowed or dictated by nature, not acquired; agreeable or conformed to nature; not forced; not far-fetched:—discoverable by reason, not revealed:—tender; affectionate by nature; unaffected:—consonant to nature: opposed to violent, as, a natural not revealed:—tender; affectionate by nature; unaffected, consonant to nature; opposed to violent, as, a natural death:—illegitimate; not legal; as, a natural son.—Natural history is a description of the various productions of the earth, comprising the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms; and it includes zoology, botany, and mineralogy.—Natural philosophy is the science which treats of the powers of nature, the properties of natural hodes, and their mutual science upon a nother ral bodies, and their mutual action upon one another,

ral bodies, and their mutual action upon one another called also physics. — Natural religion, or Natural theology, an inquiry relating to the nature and attributes of God, and his relations to man, independent of revelation, from data furnished by the constitution of nature. NAT'U-RAL (nat'yu-ral) n. An idiot, a fool. [Native, nature. B. Jonson.]

NAT'U-RAL-ISM, (nat'yu-ral-Izm) n. Mere state of nature: — the religion of nature, as distinguished from revolation. NAT'U-RAL-IST, (nat'yu-ral-Ist) n. One versed in the knowledge of nature, or natural philosophy, more especially of natural history; an adherent to nature or naturalism.

NAT-U-RAL-ISM. Naturalness. Smith [R.]

NAT-U-RAL';-TY, n. Naturalness. Smith. [R.]
NAT-U-RAL-I-ZA'TION, n. The act of naturalizing; state
of being naturalized. Bacon.

NAT'U-RAL-IZE, (nat'yu-ral-lz v. a. [L. NATURALIZED, pp. NATURALIZIN, NATURALIZED.] To make natural; to invest with the privileges of native citizens, to adopt. [NAT'U-RAL-LY, (nat'yu-ral-le) ad. In a natural manner;

according to nature; without affectation; spontaneous , without art.

ly, without art.

[NAT'U-R41-RESS, (nat'yu-ral-nos) n. The state of being natural; natural state or manner.

[NAT'URE, (nat'yur) [nat'chur, S. J.; nat'chūr, W.; na'tūr, F.; nat'yur, Ja. K.; na'tyur, Scott; nat'ctūr, colloquadly na'chor, Sm.] n. [Fr.; natura, L.] The visible creation, with the laws by which it is governed, the system of the world, or of all things created, the universe; an imaginary soul or active principle of the universe; the constitution of the world, or of any part of it, or of any being or thing, the native state or properties of any thing, by which it is discriminated from others; disposition of mind; temper; the regular course of things; natural affection; natural feeling:—sort; species:—adaptation to reality.

337 "There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word as if written na-ter, which cannot be too carefully to reality. W. "There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word as if written na-ter, which cannot be too carefully avoided." Walker.

avoided." Walker.

|NAT'URED,\* (nāt'yurd) a. Disposed by nature; having a nature or disposition;—used in composition; as, good-natured, ill-natured. Johnson.

||NAT'URE-LESS,\* a. Not consonant to nature. Milton.

||NAT'UR-IST,\* (nāt'yur-Ist) n. One who adheres to nature. Religion.

NAU'FRACE, (naw'fra)) n. [Fr.; naufragrum, L.] Ship wreck. Bacon.

wreck. Bason.

NÄUGHT, (näwt) a. Bad; corrupt; worthless. Hooker.

NÄUGHT, (näwt) n. [ne and aught.] Nothing. — It is often written sought, to distinguish it from maught, a., bad.

NÄUGH'T;-LY, (näw'tộ-lệ) ad. Wickedly; corruptly.

NAUGHTI-NESS, (naw'te-nes) s. Wickedness; badness. †NAUGHT'LY, (nawt'ie) ad. Badly; corruptly. Marror for

Mag

Năug-Yry, (nâw'te) a. Bad; wicked; corrupt; mischievous. Skak. [Colloquial.]

Nău'Laça, n. [Fr.; from neulem, L.] Money paid for passage in a ship. [R.]

Nău'Ma-EHY, (nâw'ms-ke) n. [nammachie, L.] A naval combat. — generally applied to a mock combat.

Năus'co-Py, n The art of discovering the approach of ships, or other objects, at a distance. Tedd.

Nău'Sz-c, (nāw'shs-p. n. [L.] Literally, sickness on board a ship:—disposition to vomit; qualm; sickness; a loathing.

loathing.

NAU'SE-ANT,\* (naw'she-ant) n. A substance that excites

NAU'SE-AT-ING,\* (naw'she-a-ting) p. a. Exciting nausea or disgust.

NÄU-SĘ-Ā/TION,\* (nâw-shę-ā/shụn) z. Act of nauseating. Bp. Hall. NÂU/SĘ-Ą-TIVE,\* (nâw/shę-ą-tiv) z. Causing nausea. Bai-

ley.

NÂU'SEOUS, (nāw'shus) a. Loathsome; disgusting.

NÂU'SEOUS-LY, (nāw'shus-le) ad. Loathsomely; disgust-

NAU'SEQUE-NESS, (naw'shys-nes) n. Loathsomeness.
NAU'TIC, la [nauticus, L.] Relating to ships or navi-Nau'TIC, at [nauticus, L.] Relating to ships or navi-Nau'TI-(AL), gation, to sailors or seamen awai; maritime.

rine; maritime.

NĀU'T;-LTIT;\* n. (Min.) A fessil nautilus. P. Cyc.

NĀU'T;-LUS, n. [L.] pl. L. NĀU' T;-LI; Eng. NĀU'T;-LŪS.

EŞ. (Conch.) A genus of cephalopods, including those which have a chambered shell, a shell-fish furnished with something analogous to cars and a sail.

NĀVAL, a. [Fr.; navalts, L.] Consisting of ships; belonging to ships; marine; maritime; nautical.

†NĀVALS, n. pl. Naval affairs. Ld. Clarendon.

NĀVARCH,\* n. A commander of a fleet in Greece. Mitched

ford. NA'VARCH-Y, n. [navarchus, L.] The science of managing

ships. Sir W. Petty.

NAVE, n. The middle or centre of the wheel, from which the spokes radiate; a hub or boss:—the middle part or body of a church or cathedral, extending from the inner

door to the choir.

NĀ/VEL, (nā'vl) n. The centre of the belly or lower abdomen, or the point where the umbilical cord passed out of the tetus. [An incense pan. Crabb.]

NĀ/VEL-GĀLL, n. A gall or bruise on a horse's back, over

against the navel. Na. Velled, \*, (na. vid) a. Furnished with a navel. Byron. Na. Vell-Steing, \* n. (Anal.) The umbilical cord. Dry-

NA'VEL-WORT, (na'vl-wurt) n. A genus of plants or shrubs.

NÄ'VEW, (nä'vu) n. [naveau, old Fr.] A plant, like a turnip, but smaller, of the cabbage tribe.

NA-VIC'U-LAR, a. [nanculars, L.] Belonging to a small ship or boat.—(Anat. & Bot.) Shaped like a boat; applied to the third bone of the foot, also to some plants; cymbiform.

NAV-I-GA-BIL'I-TY,\* n. The state of being navigable. Liverpool Courier.

NXV'I-GA-BLE, a. [navigable, Fr.] That may be navigated;

NAVI-GA-BLE, a. [navigate, Fr.] That may be navigated; capable of being passed by ships or boats.

NAVI-GA-BLE-RESS, m. State of being navigable.

NAVI-GATE, v. m. [navigo, L.] [i. navigated; pp. navigating, navigated.] To pass on the water by a ship or vessel; to sail.

NAVI-GATE, v. a. To pass by ships or boats; to sail on or

NAY-I-GA'TION, m. [Fr.] Act of navigating; state of being navigable; the art or practice of conducting ships over the ocean, or on water; ships collectively: - nautical

the ocean, or on water; samps concentrally:—nautral science.

NAV1-GA-TOR, n. One who navigates; a sallor; seaman.

NAVY, n. [navis, L.] An assemblage of ships; a fleet of ships; a military marine; a mercantile marine; the whole of the ships of war belonging to a nation; the officers and seamen belonging to the ships.

NAVY-BÖAED,\* n. The court of admiralty; a board of na

TNAY, n. Denial; refusal. Radclifs.

†NAY, v. a. To refuse. Hokashed.

†NAY WARD, n. Tendency to denial. Shak.

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†NXY'WORD, (-würd) n. A proverbial reproach ; a by-word ; a watchword. Shak.

(NAY'WORD, (-Wird) n. A proverbial reproach; a by-word; a watchword. Shak.

NIZ-A-ENE',\* a. A native of Nazareth:— a follower of Jesus of Nazareth applied in contempt to the early Christians. Matthew

NIZ'A-ETE,\* n. [nazar, Heb.] One separated to the Lord by a vow, or separated from others for the performance of special religious duties. Clarks.

NIZE,\* n. A promontory; a head-land:— (same as ness in Scotland.) Smart. See Ness.

NEAL, (nef) n. [na,\*], icel.] A fist. Shak.

NEAL, (nef) n. [na,\*], icel.] A fist. Shak.

NEAL, (nef) n. [na,\*], icel.] A fist. Shak.

NEAL, (nef) n. [n.\*] nettais, by heat; to anneal.

NEAL, (nef) n. na,\* nettais, by heat; to anneal.

NEAL, (nef) n. na,\* nettais, by heat; to anneal.

NEAL, (nef) n. na,\* nettais, by heat; to anneal.

NEAL,\* or NAPE,\* n. A wooden instrument with three feet, to support the fore part of a loaded cart or wagon.

Holloway.—Nexp is used, in some parts of New England, for the tongue or pole of a cart or wagon.

NEAP, (nef) n. Low tide, or the time of it. Hakswill. [R.]

NEAP, (a.5p) vs. Low tide, or the time of it. Hakewill. [R.]
NEAP, a. Low; decrescent:—applied to the tide. Bp. Hall.
— May tides are the lowest tides, being produced when
the attractions of the sun and moon are extend in different directions. They take place four or five days before

new and full moon.

NEAPED, (nept) a. (Naut.) Kept from floating by want of sufficient depth of water; beneaped.

NEAPED, TAN, n. A native of the kingdom of Naples.

NE-A-POL'I-TAN, a. Belonging to Naples. Addison.
NEAP'-TIDE,\* a. The low tide which happens on the second and last quarters of the moon. Crabb. See NEAP.

one and tast quarters of the moon. Crass. See Nas. NEAR, (ner) a. Not far distant in time, place, or degree; nigh; adjacent; contiguous, advanced towards the end; direct; straight; close; chosely related; intimate; familiar; touching, pressing, affecting; dear:—parsimonious:—left, with respect to a horse or team; as, "a near horse."

NEAR, ad. Almost; at hand; not far off; within a little. NEAR, (ner) prop. At no great distance from; close to; nigh. NEAR, v. a. [i. NEARED; pp. NEARING, NEARED.] To ap-

NEAR, v. a. [i. NEARED; pp. NEARING, NEARED.] To approach; to be near to. Heywood.
NEAR, v. a. To draw near:—a naval expression.
NEAR v. a. To draw near:—s naval expression.

NEAR'NESS, s. State of being near, closeness; not re-

moteness; alliance : — tendency to avarice.

NEAR-SIGHT'ED, (ner-su'ed) a. Seeing but a short distance; short-sighted. Gent. Mag.

NEAR-SIGHT'ED-NESS,\* n. State of being near-sighted.

NEAR-SIGHT FID-NESS," n. Claus of boing meat-signious.

Sat. Mag.

NEAT, (net) n. An animal of the bovine kind. — Seldom used for an ox, cow, or calf, taken singly, except in such phrases as a neat's tongue, a neat's foot, &c.

NEAT, (net) a. [net, Fr.] Elegant, but without dignity; cleant joure; free from impure words: — clear, after deductions. — In this last sense, now written net. See Net.

NEAT'-CAT-TLE,\* n. Oxen and cows; black-cattle.

Booth.

Hoots. NEAT'LEED, 2. One who has the care of cattle. Tusser. NEAT'LEED, 2. One who has the care of cattle. Tusser. NEAT'LEE, ad. In a neat manner; cleanlily. NEAT'NESS, 2. State of being neat; cleanliness. NEAT'RESS, 3. She who takes care of cattle. Werner. NEAT'S-FOOT, 4. (-fit) 3. The foot of an ox, bullock, or

cow. Scott.

cow. Sect.

NES, m. Nose; beak; mouth. Bacon. See Nib.

NES, m. Nose; beak; mouth. Bacon. See Nib.

NE'sEL,\* n. A musical instrument among the Hebrews.

Same as asbism. Crabb.

NEB'-NEB,\* n. The East-Indian name for the rind or shell which surrounds the fruit of the mimose caserarie; called also bablab. Ore.

NEB'V-LA, n. [L.] pl. NEB'V-LE. A intile cloud; a dark spot, as in the eye, or on the body; a cluster of stars not separately distinguishable; a cloudy or hazy ap-

PERIVLE,\* s. (Arrk.) An ornament of a zigzag form, but without angles. Frances.

NEB-U-LÖSE',\* a. Misty; cloudy; foggy; nebulous. Der-

NEB-U-LÖS'S-TY,\* a. Quality of being nebulous. Phil. Mag. NEB'U-LOUS, a. [rebulous. L.] Misty; cloudy; hazy; relating to or containing nebulo. Buckland. NEB'U-LOUS-NESS, n. Mistiness; cloudiness. Smart.

NEC-ES-6A'REAS, n. Mistiness; cloudiness. Smort.

NEC-ES-6A'REAS, n. Mecoswitarian. Priestleys.

NEC-ES-6A'REAS, n. Necessitarian. Priestleys.

NEC-ES-6A-RIES, (-fiz) n. pl. Things necessary; things not only convenient, but needful. Hammond. See Nacessary.

NEC-ES-6A-RI-LY, ad. Indispensably; by inevitable consequence; by fate; not freely.

NEC-ES-6A-RI-LY, ad. Indispensably; by inevitable consequence; by fate; not freely.

NEC-ES-6A-RI-LY, ad. Indispensably; essential: — acting from necessity or compulsion, as opposed to free; not in figure of the first poverty; indispens.

NEC-ES-6A-RI-LY, ad. Indispensable; essential: — acting from necessity or compulsion, as opposed to free; not in SED, n. Exigency; necessity; want; poverty; indigence.

free; fatal; impelled by fate; inevitable; conclusive; decisive by inevitable consequence.

NEC'18-8.4.EV, n; pl. NECESSARIES. Any thing necessary nouse or place; a privy.—pl. Things needful or indispensable.

NE-CE-8.5.TATE, v. a. [a necessary to decirine of philosophical necessary. Priestley.

NE-CES'SI-TATE, v. a. [a necessary pp. NECESSITATING, NECESSITATED.] To make necessary; to compel; not to leave free.

NE-CES-SI-TA'TION, n. Act of making necessary. Bram-

hall

NR-CES'SI-TYED, (-tid) a. Being in want. Shak.

NR-CES'SI-TYED, (-tid) a. Being in want or need; poor; needy

NR-CES'SI-TOUS, a. Being in want or need; poor; needy

NR-CES'SI-TOUS, a. Recessitude, L.] Want; need. Burnet.

NR-CES'SI-TY, m. [necessitude, L.] Want; need. Hale.

NR-CES'SI-TY, m. [necessitude, L.] State of being necessary; cogency; compulsion; fatality; want; need; poverty; cogency of argument; inevitable consequence; violence; compulsion.—The metaphysical doctrine of necessity is that scheme, which represents all human actions and feelings as links in a chain of causation, determined by laws analogous to those by which the physical universe laws analogous to those by which the physical universe is governed. Brands.

NECK, a. That part of an animal body which connects the head with the trunk:—the corresponding part in inani-

neet wings.

| NECK'-BEEF, n. A neckerchief. Johnson.

NECK'-BEEF, n. The coarse fiesh of the neck of cattle.

NECK'CLÖTH, n. A cloth or handkerchief for the neck.
NECKED, (nek'ed or nekt) a. Having a neck, — used in composition, figuratively and literally; as, stiff-necked.

NECK'ER-CHIEF, (-chif) n. A kerchief for the neck. NECK'-HXND'KER-CHIEF,\* (-hang'ker-chif) n. A hand-kerchief for the neck. Ash.

NECK'LAGE, n. An ornamental chain, or string of beads, &c., worn round the neck.

NECK'LAGED, (-läst) a. Having a necklace.

NECK'LAKD, n. Along, narrow strip of land. Hakewill.

NECK'LYBECE,\* n. An ornament or defence for the neck.

Adatson.

NECK'-VERSE, n. The verse which was anciently read to entitle the party to benefit of clergy; — said to be the beginning of the 51st Psain; "Muserer mei," &c. Tradal.

NECK'WEED, n. Hemp, in ridicule. Johnson.

NEC'RO-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral of fetid odor, found in small raddies in limestens. Reseate.

NEC'RQ-LĪTE,\* n. (Mm.) A mineral of tetu ouor, tound in small nodules in limestone. Brands.

NEC-RQ-LÖQ'|C,\* a. Relating to necrology. Gent.

NEC-RQ-LÖQ'|-CAL,\* s. Mag.

NEC-RÖL'Q-Q̄ter,\* n. νεκρός and λόγος, J A register or an account of persons deceased; an oblusary.

NEC'RQ-MĀN-CRR, n. [νεκρός and μάντις,] One who practises necromancy; a conjuer; an enchanter.

NEC'RQ-MĀN-CY, n. Divination by consulting the spirits of the dead; ancharment; conjuration.

NEC'RO-MAN-CY, a. Divination by consulting the spirits of the dead; enchantment; conjuration.
NEC'RO-MAN-TIC, n. Trick, conjuration. Foung.
NEC'RO-MAN-TIC, n. Belonging to necromancy. Warton.
NEC-RO-MAN'TI-CAL. a. Necromantic. Browns.
NEC-RO-MAN'TI-CAL-LY, ad. By necromancy; by conju-

ration.

ration.

NEC'RO-NITE,\* n. (Min.) Fetid felspar; necrolite. Hayden,

NEC-RÖPH'A-GAN,\* n. (Ent.) A species of beetle. Branda.

NEC-RÖPH'A-GODS,\* a. Feeding on dead animals. Roget.

NEC-RÖPH'O-RÜS,\* n. (Ent.) An insect; the interrer or corpse-carrier. Roget.

NEC-RÖPH'C.\* . j. a. Relating to the examination of

NEC-RO-SCÖP'[-, \* ] a. Relating to the examination of NEC-RO-ScÖP']-O.L.\* a dead body, or to autopsy, or post-mortem examinations. Scudamore.

NE-CEÖ'SIS, n. [νεκρωσις.] (Med.) The mortification of the hones.

the bones.

NEC'TAE. n. [vierap, Gr.; meetar, L. & Fr.] In mythology, the supposed drink of the gods:—any pleasant inquor. Stat.

NEC-TA'SE-AL.; a. Resembling nectar; delicious.

NEC'TA'SE-AL.; a. Imbued with nectar.

NEC'TAEED, (-tard) a. Imbued with nectar.

NEC'TAEED, (-tard) a. Resembling nectar; delicious. Pope.

NEC'TAE-19'EE-OUS,\* a. Producing nectar or honey. Loudon.

NEC'TAR-INE, a. Sweet as nectar; delicious. Milton.
NEC'TAR-INE, n. [Fr.] A fruit resembling the peach,
the tree that bears the fruit.

NEG NEED; v. a. [I. MEEDED; pp. NEMDING, MEEDED.] To went; to lack; to be in west of; to require.

NEED; v. m. To be wanted or necessary; to be in want. Looks.

NEED; R. m. One who needs or wants any thing.

NEED; L. t., a. Necessary; indispensable; requisite, wanted.

NEED; L. L. t., ad. Necessary; B. Josson.

NEED; L. L. t., ad. Necessary; Boorly.

NEED; L. t., ad. In poverty; Boorly.

NEED; L. t., ad. In poverty. Bacon.

NEED; L. t., ad. Want, poverty. Bacon.

NEED; L. t., ad. to the to receive a thread, used in sewperforated at the other to receive a thread, used in sew ing; a small, slender pointer, as the steel pointer of the mariner's compass; any thing like a needle.

NEE/DLED,\* (nE/dld) a. Done with or having a needle. \*\*REFULES\*\* (a. A. sea-fish with an hexangular body.

\*\*NEFULE-FUL, \*\*\*, \*\*PL NEEDLEFULS. As much thread as is put at once in the needle.

\*\*NEEDLE-FÜRZE, \*\*\* A. A plant; a species of genista; pet
\*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant\*\* \*\*Plant ty-whin. Boots.

NEE'DLE-MAK'ER, n. One who makes needles.

NEE'DLE-MON-FY,\* n. Money to purchase needles. Addi-NEE DLER, m. One who makes or deals in needles. NEE DLE-SHAPED,\* (-shapt) a. Shaped like a needle. SMEA.

NEED'LESS. a. Unnecessary; not requisite; not wanting.

NEED'LESS-LY, ad. Unnecessarily; without need.

NEED'LESS-NESS, n. Unnecessariness. Locks.

NEE'DLE-STÖNE; \* a. (Mm.) A species of acicular zeolite. Brande.

NEE'DLE-WORK, (n8'dl-würk) s. Work executed with the needle; embroidery by the needle.

NEE'DLY,\* a. Relating to or resembling a needle. Sat.

Mag.

Mag.

NEED'MENT, n. Something necessary; need. Spenser.

NEED'S, ad. Necessarily; by compulsion; indispensably.

NEED'Y, a. Poor, necessitous; distressed by poverty.

NEEL, n. [nacl, Icel.; nacel, Dan.] A needle. Shak.

Written also needle and neld.

Needle. Shak. See NEEL. † NEELD, n. A needle. Shak. See Neel.

NE'ER, (nar) [nar, W. Ja. K. Sm.; nar, P.; ner, S.] ad.

Contraction for never. Hudibras.

Contraction for never. Huddbras.

NEESE, v. n. To sneeze. 2 Kings iv.

NEESE WOET, (new wint) n. An herb. Sherwood.

NEESE WOET, (new wint) n. An herb. Sherwood.

NEESE WOET, (new wint) n. An herb. Sherwood.

NEESE AT REG "NO. F L.] (Lew) A writ to restrain a person from going out of the country. Whishaw.

NEESE n. [Fr.] The body of a church; the nave. Addison.

NEFEAN, a. [ngiandus, L.] Same as ngiandous. Sheldon.

NEFEAN, DOUS, a. Not to be named; abominable; Sheldon.

NEFEAN, OUS, a. [ngiarus, L.] Wicked; abominable; vile.

NEFEAR, OUS. MESS, n. State of being nefarious. Allen.

NEFEAR, OUS. N. [negatio. L.] Act of denying; denial; the

NE-GA'TION, n. [negatio, L.] Act of denying; denial; the contrary to affirmation:—a description by denial, or exclusion, or exception.

NEG'A-TIVE, a. Inégaty, Fr.; negativus, L.] Implying negation, opposed to affirmative:—denying; implying only the absence of something; not positive; privative; hav-

ing the power to withhold

NEG'A-TIVE, n. A proposition by which something is de-nied; the denial of an asserted fact; the power or act of preventing an enactment:—a particle of denial; as, not. NEG'A-TIVE, v. a. [i. REGATIVED; pp. NEGATIVING, NEGA-TIVED.] To dismiss by negation; to vote or decide against

NEG'A-TIVE-LY, ad. In a negative manner; with denial; in the form of denial; not affirmatively.

NEG'A-TO-RY, a. [négatore, Fr.] Belonging to negation.

Cotgrave.

NEG-LECT', v. a. [neglectus, L.] [i. NEGLECTED; pp. NEG-LECTING, NEGLECTED.] To omit by carelessness or design; to slight; to disregard; to postpone.

NEG-LECT', n. Omission; forbearance; slight; mattention; negligence; state of being unregarded.

NEG-LECT'ED-NESS,\* n. State of being neglected. Mors.

NEG-LECT'FUL, n. One who neglects. South.

NEG-LECT'FUL, a. Heedless; careless; inattentive; negligent.

ilgent.
†NEG-LECT'FÜL-LY, ad. With heedless institution.
NEG-LECT'ING-LY, ad. Oardessly; inattentively. Shak.
†NEG-LECTIVE, a. The state of being negligent. Shak.
\*NEG-LECTIVE, a. Inattentive to; regardless of. Bp. Hall.
\*NEG-LI-GEE', (nEg-10-zhh') n. [négligé, Fr.] A sort of
old-fashloned gown or dress fitting easily to the shape. Goldsmith

NEG'LI-GENCE, n. [négligence, Fr.] Act of neglecting; habit of omitting by heedlessness, or of acting carelessley; carelessness; inattention. negligene, L.] Careless; heedless; inattentive; remise; regardless.
NEG'LI-GENT-LY, ad. Carelessiy; heedlessly; inatten-

Nx-60-T;-4-BiL'; Tx; \* (no-gl-sho-s-bil's-te) a. Guality of being negotiable. H. Clay.

Nx-60-T;-4-BiL\*; (no-gl-sho-s-bi) a. [nagetima, L.] That may be negotiated, transferred, or exchanged.

Nx-60-T;-ANT; (no-gl-sho-si) a. A negotiator. Raleigh.

Nx-60-T;-ANT; (no-gl-sho-si) a. a. negotiator. Raleigh.

octiator; pp. sucortatino, resortatino, To transact business; to hold intercourse respecting a treaty or convention; to traffic; to treat.

Nx-60-T;-ATE; (no-gl-sho-si) v. a. To manage; to conclude by bargain, treaty, or agreement.

Nx-60-T;-A'TiON, (no-gl-sho-si-shun) n. intraciation, Fr.]

The act of negotiating; a transaction of business between governments or states; the matter negotiated; a treaty.

tween governments or states; the matter negotiated; a treaty.

NE-GO'T; A-TQE, (ne-go'she-ā-tur) [ne-go'she-ā-tur, W. P. Ja. K. Sm.; ne-go-shā'tur, S.] n. [negocatsur, Fr.] One who negotiates.

NE-GO-T; A-TQ-RY,\* (ne-go'she-a-to-re) a. Relating to ne-gotiation. Maunder.

NE-GO-T; A-TQ-RY,\* n. A female who negotiates. Ash.

NE'GRESS,\* n. A female of the black race of Africa. Cyc.

NE'GRESS,\* n. A female of the black race of Africa. Cyc.

Africa; a blackamoor. Ty "Some speakers, but those of the very lowest order, pronounce this werd as if written ne-gur." Walker.

NE'GRÖ,\* a. Relating to negroes; black. Montgomery.

NE'GRÖ,\* a. Relating to negroes; black. Montgomery.

NE'GUS, n. A mixture of wine, water, sugar, lemon, and nutmeg; named from the inventor, Colonel Negus. Malone.

lone.

NÉIF, (něí) n. The fist or hand; written also neaf. Shak.

Still in use in the north of England. Brockett.

!NEIFE,\* or !NEIF, (něí) n. (Low) A female in a state of feudal vassalage. Blacketone.

NEIGH, (nä) v. n. [L. REIGHED; pp. NEIGHING, NEIGHED.]

To utter the voice of a horse or mare; to whinny.

NYICH (nä) w. The voice of a horse or mare. Shak.

NEIGH, (nā) n. The voice of a horse or mar; to winniny.
NEIGH, (nā) n. The voice of a horse or mare. Stack.
NEIGH BOR, (nā bur) n. [neh-bur, nah-bur, Sax.; nachbar,
Ger.] One who lives near to another: one who lives in
familiarity with another; a term of civility; an intimate;

one who shows kindness; one near in nature or qualities. NEIGH'BOR, (na bur a. Near to another; adjoining; next. NEIGH'BOR, (na bur b. a. [, na there are adjoining; next. NEIGH'BOR, (na bur b. a. [, na there are b. pp. naigheeoring, na int this, to make near to. Sala.]
NEIGH'BOR, (na bur) v. n. To inhabit the vicinity. De-

NEIGH'BOR-HOOD, (na'bur-hud) n. Place or small district near; vicinity; state of being near; those that live near. NEIGH'BOR-ING,\* (na'bur-Ing) a. Near; being in the vi-

NEIGH'BOR-LY, (Ins'bur-leng' a room; some or cinity, Ash.

NEIGH'BOR-LJ-NESS, (nā'bur-le-nēs) n. State or quality of being neighboriy. Scott.

NEIGH'BOR-Ly, (nā'bur-le) a. Becoming a neighbor; friendly, obliging; kind; civil; attentive.

NEIGH'BOR-Ly, (nā'bur-le) ad. With social civility.

NEIGH'BOR-SHIP, (na'bur-ship) n. State of being near each other. Muss Baillie.

Other. Mass Baulas.
NEIGH'ING, (ma'ing) n. The voice of a horse or mare.
||NEIG'SHER, (na'ther) | na'ther, S. W. P. J. E. F. J.a. Sm. R.
Wb. in'ther, Wm. Johaston; in'ther or mither, K.]. cosp.
Not either, nor:—commonly used in the first branch of
a sentence instead of nor, when the latter branch or
branches are to commence with nor. It is also often used branches are to commence with sor. It is also orten used instead of sor in the second branch of a megative er of a prohibition; as, "Ye shall not eat of it, seither shall ye touch it." 25 Neither and either conform to the same rule in pronunciation. See Elymba. [MNI/MERS, (nd/they) pros. Not either; nor one nor other. NEM/A-LITE," s. (Mrs.) A magnesian mineral. Desc.

NEM'A-LITE,\* a. (Mea.) A magnesian mineral. Dana.

NEM. ODN., is contraction for numine contradicate, L.]

"No one contradicting;" unanimously.

"No one dissenting;" Brands.

NEM'O-RAL,\* a. Relating to a grove; woody. Scott. [R.]

NEM'O-ROUS, a. [numerous, L.] Relating to woods; woody.

Evelyn. [R.]

'NEMP'NE, (nem'ee) v. a. To name. Chaucer.

NEMS,\* a. The Arabic name of the ichneumon. Booth, t. NE'N-PAIR, (nem'eff) n. The yellow water-lay.

NEN'V-PAIR, (nem'eff) n. The yellow water-lay.

NE-OB'A-NODE,\* n. (Ancest Greece) A newly-made citizen. Mitford. [R.]

NE-OB'A-MODE,\* n. One who is newly married. Ash.

NE-OB'A-PHY,\* n. A new system; new writing. Gent.

Mag.

Ng-O-LO'G-AN,\* n. A neologist. Brit. Crit.
Ng-O-LO'G-AN,\* n. A Relating to neology; neological. Ch. Ob.
Ng-O-LO'G-AN-igu,\* n. Neologism. Ec. Rev.
Ng-O-LO'G-AN-igu,\* n. Neologism. Ec. Rev.
Ng-O-LO'G-Rev. neologism. Ec. Rev.

NE-Q-LÖG'I-CAL, a. [néologique, Fr.] Relating to neology; new; novel.

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Nu-SL'O-Q'ISM, n. [néologisme, Fr.] A new word or phrase; neology. Brit. Crit.

neology. Brit. Crk. Nz-OL'O-Gist, \* n. One who introduces new terms or doc-

NR-OL-O-Q-Set. \*\*. One who introduces new terms or doctrines; an advocate for neology. Ch. Ob.
NR-OL-O-Q-Set. \*\* | A. Relating to neology; neological.
NR-OL-O-Q-Set. \*\* | A. Relating to neology; neological.
NR-OL-O-Q-Set. \*\* | Ec. Rev.
NR-OL-O-Q-Set. \*\* | Ec. Rev.
NR-OL-O-Q-Set. \*\* | To introduce new words or tenets.
Jefferson. [R.]
NR-OL-O-Q-S. \*\* | Intologis, Fr., from the Greek vios and
Adyos.] A new word or phrase; the introduction or use
of new words or phrase; a new interpretation: -- a term
applied to a modern system of interpretation of the Scriptures in Germany.
NR-O-ME-NI-A, \*\* n. | veounv.] Time of new moon. Chambers.
NR-O-NI-NI-A, \*\* n. | veounv.] Time of new moon. Chambers.
NR-O-NI-NI-A, \*\* n. One who holds to Neonomianism.
Buck.

Ruck NE-O-NÖ'Mj-An,\* a. Relating to the Neonomians. Buck. NE-O-NÖ'Mj-An-Ism,\* n. The doctrine that the gospel is a new law. Ask.

new law. Ash.
NEO-PHILLOS'O-PHER.\* n. A new philosopher, or a philosopher having new principles or views. Fo. Qu. Rev.
NE'O-PHYTE, (ne'O-I'I) n. [ndophyte, Fr.; vios and \$\phi \text{io}\$ not regenerated; a convert: — applied, in the primitive church, to a new convert.
NE'O-PHYTE, a. Newly entered on some state. B. Jonson.
NE'O-PLA-TO-NI'(CIAN.\* (-nish'an) n. Same as neoplatomic Reveals.

miet. Reamda

MSL\_O-PLLA'TO-NIST,\* m. A mystical philosopher of the school of Ammonius Saccus and Plotinus, who mixed some of the tenets of ancient Platonism with other principles.

NE-Q-RA'MA,\* n. An optical machine representing the interior of a large building. Sat. Mag.
NE-Q-TER'IC, n. [neotoricus, L.] One of modern times.

Burton.

NE-O-TER'/IC,

A. Recent in origin; modern; novel;

NE-O-TER'/ICA,

NE-O-TER'/ICA,

NE-O-TER'/ICA,

NE-P, n. [nepsta, L.] The herb catmint or catnep. Bp. Hall.

NE-P, n. [nepsta, L.] The herb catmint or catnep. Bp. Hall.

NE-PEN'THE, n. [νη and πένθος.] A drug that drives away all pain; a plant. Milton.

NE-P'-LINE, n. (Min.) A mineral from Mount Somma, near Vesuvius, sometimes called sommite. Brande.

NE-PH'EW, (nev'vu) n. [nepos, L.; neveu, Fr.] The son of a brother or sister. [†The grandson. Hooker. Descendant, however distant. Spenser.]

NE-PHET'/ICA, n. (Min.) A hard, tough mineral, of greenish color, composed chiefly of silica, with lime, sodu, and potash. Brande.

NE-PHET'/ICA, n. (Med.) A medicine for diseases of the

NE-PHRIT'IC.\* n. (Med.) A medicine for diseases of the kidneys or for the stone. Crabb.

NE-PHRIT'[C, λα. [νεφρινικός.] Relating to nephritis, NE-PHRIT'[-CAL, \ or to the kidneys, diseased in the kidneys; good against the stone.
NE-PHRIT'[18,\* n. (Med.) An inflammation of the kidneys.

NEPH-ROG'RA-PHY,\* n. A description of the kidneys.

NEPH-RO-LITH'IC,\* a. (Med.) Belonging to calculi in the

kidneys. Dunglison. NE-PHEOL'Q-GY,\* n. A treatise on the kidneys. Dungli-

NE-PHRÖT'O-MY,\* n. (Med.) The operation of extracting the stone from the kidneys. Brands.

NE PLUS O'LTRA,\* [L.] "Nothing more beyond:"—the utmost extreme of any thing. Qu. Rev.
[NEP'O-TiSM, [nëp'o-tizm, W. J. F. Sm., në'po-tizm, S. P. K.] n. [nep'otense, Fr.] Fondness for nephews. Addison.
[NEP'O-TIST,\* n. One who practises nepotism. Qu. Rev.
NEP-TU'NI-AN,\* n. One who, in opposition to the Plutonic theory, maintains that the present form of the earth has been produced by water or aqueous solution.

Enew.

NEP-TU'NI-AN,\* a. Relating to Neptune or the ocean;

formed by aqueous solution. Snart.

NEP'TU-NIST,\* n. Same as Neptunian. Ch. Ob.

NE QUID NI MIS,\* [L.] "Not too much;" a caution against excess; as, "There may be too much of a good thing." Macdonael.

NE'RE-ID, n. [News: ; pl. Nersides, L.] pl. NE'RE-IDs. A sea-nymph. Skak. An annellidan ; nereldian. P. Cyc. NE-RE-ID'I-AN,\* n. (Zool.) A class of annellidans, of which

NEWE, Day O, Beryon, Cass of annellicant, of which the genus weres is the type. Broads.

NEWITA,\* n. [L.] A sea-snail; a shell-fish Hamilton.

NEWO-Li,\* n. The essential oil of orange flowers. Ure.

NEWE, (nerv) n. [nervus, L.] One of the organs of sensation and motion, which pass from the brain to all parts of the body:—a tendon; a sinew. Pops. Force; strength.

— (Bot) The strong vein of a leaf.

NERVE. (Nevy D. 4. L. NEWEND: 20. NEWEWS. SERVED.)

— (Bot) The strong vein of a leaf.

NERVE, (něrv) v. a. [1. NERVED; pp. NERVING, NERVED.]

To invigorate; to strongthen.

NERVED,\* (něrv'ed or něrvd) a. Having nerves.— (Bat.)

Having vessels simple and unbranched, extending from the base towards the tip; as, a sersed leaf. Loudon. NERPE/LESS, a. Without nerve, force, or strength. NER/VI-MO'TION,\* a. The power of motion in leaves.

NER'VINE, \* n. (Med.) A medicine for nervous affections.

NER'VINE,\* a. Good for the nerves; nervose. Smart.
NER-VINE,\* a. Composed of nerves; nervine. Loudon.
NER-VÖSE',\* a. Composed of nerves; nervine. Loudon.
NER-VÖSE',\* The quality of being nervous or ner
vose. Hawkins. [R.]

vose. Nawkus. [R.]
NER'VOUS. a. [nervosus. L.] Relating to the nerves; full
of nerves. Barrow. Well strung; strong; vigorous. Pops.
— In popular use, having weak or diseased nerves;
morbidly fearful; agitated by trifles. Dr. Chepna.
NER'VOUS-LY, ad. In a nervous manner; vigorously; with

force.

NER'VOUS-NESS, m. State of being nervous; vigor.

| NER'VY, a. Strong; vigorous; nervous. Shak.

NES, \* or NESS, \* n. A promontory. See NESS.

NES, C. ENOSC. (nESS)-6-083 n. nesco, L. ] Ignorance; the state of not knowing. Bp. Hall. [R.]

NESH, a. Soft; tender; of feeble health; easily hurt. Chaucer. [Local, Eng.] Written also nesh.

NESS, A termination added to an adjective to change it into a substantive denoting state or quality: as good. a substantive, denoting state or quality; as, good, good-ness: from nusse. Sax. — The termination of many names ness; from ness, Sax. — The termination of many names of places where there is a headland or promontory; from

ness, Sax, a nose of land, or headland.

NEST, n. The bed or place of retreat formed by a bird for laying her eggs, &c.; a place where insects and animals are produced:—an abode; residence, a warm, close habitation:—a collection of receptacles closely put to-

naunation:—a collection of receptacles closely put together, as of boxes or drawers.

NEST,\* o. a. [i. nested; pp. nesting, nested.] To place
in a nest. South.

NEST, v. n. To build or occupy a nest. Howell.

NEST, v. n. a. To build or occupy a nest to keep the hen from
forsaking it.

NEST, v. n. To build or occupy a nest to keep the hen from
forsaking it.

NES'TLE, (nes'sl) v. n. [i. NESTLED; pp. NESTLING, NESTLED.] To settle; to lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest; to move about.

nest; to move about.

NES'TLE, (nes's|) v. a. To house, as in a nest; to cherish, as a bird her young. Chapman.

NEST'LING, (nes's|ing) n. A young bird in the nest, or just taken from it. [74 nest. Bacon.]

NEST'LING, (nes'ling) a. Newly hatched or deposited.

NEST-TLING, the A follower of Nestorius, who, in the fifth century, taught that Christ was divided into, or consisted of, two persons.

NESTO'RI-AN,\* a. Relating to Nestorius, or to Nestor. Ency.

NESTO'RI-AN,\* a. The doctrine of the Nestorians.

Buck.

Buck.

NET, a. A texture of twine or thread woven with large in-terstices or meshes, commonly used as a snare for fish, birds, &c.; any thing made as a net, a snare.

NET, v. a. [1. NETTED, pp. NETTING, NETTED.] To bring as clear produce.

clear produce.

NET, o. n. To knit a net; to knot. A. Seward.

NET, a. [Fr.; netto, It.] Clear; clear of charges; clear of tare and tret, clear after all deductions are made; as, "net weight," "net profits."

NETH'ER. MOST, a.; superl. of Nother. Lowest. †NETH'ER-MOST, a.; superl. of Nother. Lowest. †NETH'ER-BTÖCKS, 4". pl. Stockings. Shak.

NETH'I-NIM,\* n. A servant of the Hebrew priests or Levites, employed in the meanest offices about the temples. Brande.

Brande. NE'TOP, \* n. (Indian) A friend or crony. Pickering.

NET'TING, n. Reticulated work, network. NET'TLE, n. A genus of plants; a well-known, perennial,

NETTLE, n. A genus of plants; a wen-anown, personner, stinging plant or weed.

NETTLE, (net't) v. a. [t. nettled; pp. nettling, nettled.] To sting; to irritate; to provoke.

NET'TLE, n. One who nettles or stings.

NET'TLE-RISH,\* n. (Med.) An eruption on the skin.

NET'TLE-TREE,\* n. A tree or shrub; sugar-berry. Farm.

Ency.

Excy.

NET'-TRAP,\* n. A sort of trap or net to catch birds. Jodrell.

NET'TRAP,\* e. Like a net; netted. Browns.

NET'WORK, (net'würk) n. Any thing resembling the work of a net; reticulated work.

NET-RAP. 19-1.4,\* n. | νωῦρο and ἀλγος.] (Med.) An acute, painful affection in the course of the nerves, one of the most distressing forms of which is the tic douloursux.

NEU-RĂL'ĢIC,\* a. Relating to neuralgia. Oppenheim. NEU-RĂG'RA-PHY,\* s. A description of the nerves. Cham-

NEU-RO-LÖG/I-CAL,\* a. Relating to neurology. Smart. NEU-RÖL/O-ÇIST,\* m. One who describes the nerves. Ask. NEU-RÖL/O-ÇY, (ne-til-)-je) n. hvspov and h6yos, I That part of animal physiology which treats of the nerves.

NEU-RÖP/TRE,\* n. (Eat.) One of the neuropters; an in-sect with four transparent wings. Smart. NEU-RÖP/TR-RA,\* n. pl. [vijee» and mrepóv.] (Eat.) A genus of insects having four membranaceous, articulated

genus of insects having four membranaceous, articulated wings, without a sting. Roget.

NEU-RÖP/TR-RAL, \* a. Relating to the neuroptera. Booth

NEU-RÖP/TR-DOB, \* a. Belonging to the neuroptera. Roget.

NEU-RÖP/TR-Dobs, \* belonging to the neuroptera. Roget.

NEU-RÖT/10, \* a. Relating to the nerves, nervine. Ach.

NEU-RÖT/10, \* a. Pl. (Med.) Medicines for the nerves.

Crubb.

Crabb.

NEU-RO-TÖM'I-OAL,\* a. Relating to neurotomy. Smart. NEU-RO-TO-MY, m. [vei)ov and rimva.] The anatomy or cutting of the nerves.

NEU-EYP-NOL'Q-GIST,\* \*. One versed in neurypnology. Athe

NEU-RYP-NOL'Q-QY,\* s. A treatise on nervous sleep; mesmerism. Brau

merism. Brass.

NEU'TER, (nu'ter) a. [L.] Not of either side or party; indifferent; neutral.—(Gram.) Not masculine or feminine; not active or passive; applied to applied to nouns:-

NEU'TER, (nu'ter) n. One indifferent or neutral; one of

NEUTER, (nû'ter) n. One indifferent or neutral; one of neither sex, as a working bee.

NEUTER, (nû'ter)le. [neutre, Fr.] Indifferent; not of either side; taking no part in a contest; neither good nor bad:—neither acid nor alkaline, applied to saits.—A neutral nation, in time of war, that takes no part with either of the belligerent or contending parties.

NEUTERAL, n. One who is not on either side.

(NEUTERAL-IST, n. One who is neutral. Bullokar.

NEUTERAL'IST, one who is neutral. Bullokar.

NEUTERAL'IST, indirai'e-te) n. [neutralite, Fr.] The state of being neutral or neuter, a neutral state or conduct; indifference; inaction:—the condition of a state that does not take part in a war between other states.

NEUTERAL-IZE, v. a. [neutraliser, Fr.] [t. NEUTERALIZE, Pp. NEUTERALIZE,] TO make neutral, indifferent, or inactive:—to render inert or imperceptible by chemical combination.

by chemical combination.

REU'REAL-LZ-RE, \*\* a. He or that which neutralizes. Ency.

NEU'REAL-LY, ad. Indifferently; on neither part.

NEV'ER, ad. Not ever, at no time; in no degree.—It is much used in composition, as, never-ending.

NEV-ER-THE-LESS', ad. Notwithstanding that; yet; how-

NEW, (nu) a. [neu, Ger.; neuf, Fr.] Not old, fresh, novel; not being before; modern; recent; different from the former; not antiquated; having the effect of novelty; not habituated; not familiar; renovated; not of ancient extraction:—used adverbially, in composition, for newly;

as, new-born.

NEW, (nú) v. a. To make new; to renew. Gower.

NEW-Bôrn,\* a. Lately born; born anew. Wats.

NEW-CÔME,\* (nū-kūm) a. Lately arrived; recently come.

Perry.
NEW-COM'ER,\* n. One who has lately come to a place.

Perry.

NEW-CRE-ATE',\* v. a. To create anew. Shak.

NEW-GRE-ATE',\* v. a. To create anew. Shak.

NEW-EL, n. (Arch.) An upright post, or space, round which the steps of a staircase are turned about. [†A new thing. Spenser.]

[†NEW-FAN'GLE, a. Desirous of new things. Chaucer. NEW-FAN'GLE, a. To introduce novelties. Milton.

NEW-FAN'GLED, (nd-fang'gld) a. Formed or done with vain or foolish love of novelty; new-fashioned. Shak.

NEW-FAN'GLED-NESS, n. State of being newfangled.

Careov. [R.]

Caren. [R.]

(NEW-FAN'GLE-NESS, n. Newfangledness. Spenser.

(NEW-FAN'GLJET, n. One desirous of novelty. Tooker.

NEW-FASH'(ON)\* (nd-fash'un) a. Recently come into use;

new-fashioned. Sect.

NEW-FASH'(ONED,\* (nd-fash'und) a. Lately come into

fash'oneD.\*\* Rea.

new-fabriques, (a. L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L. Reiner, L.

needles. Dana.

NEW'Ly ad. Freshly; lately; in a new manner.

NEW-MARE', \* v. a. [i. NEW-MADE; pp. NEW-MARING, NEW-MADE] To make anew. State.

NEW-MOD'LL \* (nd-möd'el) v. a. [i. NEW-MODELLED; pp. NEW-MOD'LLED; pp. NEW-MODELLING, NEW-MOD'MADE). To model anew. Ash.

NEW-MOD'LLE, \* (nd-möd'el) p. a. Formed after a new model; modelled anew.

NEW'NESS, s. State of being new; freshness; lateness; recentness; novelty.

NEWS, (ndz) n. sncy. & pl.; commonly singular. Fresh account; tidings; intelligence; fresh information, generally from a distance. & Grammarians differ somewhat with respect to the number of news. Cromble says, "It is sometimes construed as a singular, and sometimes as a pieral noun; the former far the more general."

"Evil nesse rides fast, while good nesse balts." Milton.— This word has been fancifully derived from the four cardinal points of the compass, North, East, West, and

NEWS'-MON-SER, (nus'mung-ger) n. One who deals in

NEWS/PAPER, z. A printed paper or sheet published at stated intervals, for conveying intelligence on passing events; a gazette. NEWS/RÖÖM,\* z. A room where newspapers are read

NEWS'VEND-ER,\* s. One who deals in news or news

NEWS'VEND-ER,\* n. One who deals in news or news papers. Sat. Mag.
NEWS'-WRIT-ER,\* (nüz'rit-er) n. A writer of news. Ash.
NEWT, (nüt) n. An eft; a small lizard. Shak.
NEW-TO'N;-AN,\* n. A follower of Sir Isaac Newton in philosophy. Ency
NEW-TO'N;-AN,\* a. Belonging to Sir Isaac Newton or his philosophy. Ency.
NEW'-YEAR,\* a. Kelating to the beginning of the year. Pope
NEW-YEAR,\* a. Kelating to the beginning of the year. Pope they-YEAR,\* a. Kelating to the beginning of the year. Shak.
NEX'-LELE, a. [accibilis. L.] That may be knit together. †NEX'1-BLE, a. [nexibilis, L.] That may be knit together

Cockeram. NEXT, (nekst) a.; superl. of Nigh. Nearest in time, place,

NEAT, (neat) a; super. of Nega. Nearest in time, prace, degree, or order.

NEXT, ad. At the time or turn immediately succeeding. †NI'As, n. A young hawk; an eyas. B. Jonson.

NIB, n. The bill of a bird; the point of any thing, as of a pen: — the handle of a seythe.

MIBBED, (n'bd) a. Having a nib.

NIB'BLE, (n'b'bl) v. a. [i. nibble]; pp. nibbling, nibBLED. To bite by little at a time; to eat slowly; to bite

as a fish does the bait. NIB'BLE, v. n. To bite at; to carp at; to find fault. NIB'BLE, n. A little bite or half bite, as of a fish.

NIB'BLER, n. One that nibbles, a carper.
NIB'BLING,\* n. A biting, a bite; a nibble; a small quan-

NB'BLNG,\* n. A biting, a bite; a nibble; a small quantity. Jodrell.

NI'CA,\* n. (Zool.) A long-tailed crustacean. P. Cyc.

NICE, a. Accurate, exact; fine; delicate; scripulously cautious; fastdious; squeamish; precise; particular; formed with minute exactness; effeminate; delicious; handsome; pleasing.— To make or be mice; to be scrupulous or difficult.

NICE'LY, ad. Precisely; exactly; minutely; delicately.

NI'CENE, a. Relating to Mcs, a town of Asia Minor:—applied to the creed commenced by the council of Nice, A. D. 381.

NICE'NESS, n. Accuracy; minute exactness; nicety.

NI'CE-TY, [nī'sc-te, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm., nīs'te, Wb.]

n. Quality of being nice; any thing nice; minute accuracy; fastidious delicacy; squeamishness, punctilious

n. Quality of being nice; any thing nice, minute accuracy; fastidious delicacy; squeamishness, punctilious discrimination; subtity; effeminate softness, a dainty. NT/EHAR, (nt/ksr) n. A plant. Miller. NICHE, (nt/ksr) n. A plant. Miller. NICHE, (nt/h yel or nicht) a. Placed in a niche. Ash. NICH, n. [nicke, Teut.] Exact point of time; a notch; a score; a reckoning.—[niche, Fr.—A winning throw. Prior.]—(Northern mythology) An evil spirit of the waters:—hence Old Nick, for the devil, in vulgar discourse. course.

NICK. v. a. [i. nicked; pp. nicking, nicked.] To hit; to touch luckily; to perform by some artifice, to notch; to suit, as tallies:— to defeat or cozen, as at dice:— to cut under the tail of a horse.

under the tail of a horse.

NICK'EL, (nK'e)) n. A whitish metal, ductile, malleable, and very hard. It is attracted by the magnet, and, like iron, may be rendered magnetic.

NICK'ER, n. One who nicks; a pilferer; a knave.

NICK'ER, n. A trifle. See KNICKENACK.

NICK'ER, n. A trifle; a toy; a knickknack.

FIGURIA.

NICK'NAME, n. [nom de nique, Fr.] A name given in derislog; an opprobrious name or appellation.

NICK'NAME, v. a. [t. NICKNAME, p. pp. NICKNAMING, NICKNAMED.] To call by an opprobrious name.

NIC-Q-LAI-TAN, \* n. One of a sect of the early Christians, named from Nicolas, and charged with licentiousness. Ren. it.

NI-O'TIAN, (ne-kö'shan) n. [nicotians, Fr.] Tobacco:— so named from Neet, who, about 1560, first sent it to France.

NI-CÔ'TIAN, (ne-kō'shan) a. Relating to tobacco. Hall.
NI-CÔ'TIA-NINE,\* (ne-kō'she-a-nin) n. An oil or principle
extracted from the leaves of tobacco, which possesses

extracted from the leaves of toolaco, which possesses the smell of toblacos smoke. Ure.

NIC'O-TIN,\* n. (Chem.) A peculiar principle extracted from toblaco; nicotianine. Brands.

NIC'TATE, v. a. [natto, l.] To wink; to nicitate. Ray. [R.]

NIC-TA'TION, n. A winking; nicitation. Cockeram.

NIO'T;-TATE, \* v. a. To wink; to nictate. Dorium.
NIO'T;-TATE, \* v. a. Applied to a thin membrane, with
which some animals can protect their yeas, without a
total obstruction of vision. Palsy.
NIO-T;-TATO, \* v. The winking of the eyes. Evanda.
NIDE, u. [mdus, L.; nid, Fr.] A nest; a brood; as, a nide of pheasants.

NID/QET. (nld'igt) n. [corupted from milhing er miding.]

A coward; a trifer. Canden. [2.]

NID-PP-CATE.\* v. n. Te build nests, as birds. Brande.

NID-PP-CATE.\* v. n. indifector. L.] Act of building nests.

†NI'DING, n. A coward; a dastard; a base fellow; a nidget. NI'DOR, n. [midor, L.; midner, Fr.] Scent; savor; smell of roast meat. Bp. Tuplor.

†NI-DOR-OS':-TY, n. Eructation with the taste of roast meat. Floyer.
NI'DOR-OUS, a. Resembling the smell or taste of roast NID'U-LANT, a. (Bet.) Nestling, or lying loose in pulp or †NID'U-LATE, v. n. [nidulor, L.] To build a nest. Cockevom.

NID-U-L'TION, m. Time of remaining in the nest.

NI'DUS,\* m. [L.] A nest of birds; a nide. Smort.

NIECE, (n8s) m. [mices, Fr.; nepts, L.] The daughter of a brother or sister.

NI-EL'LO,\* m. [it.] A method of engraving on gold and silver plate. Brands.

[Ni'FLE, (ni'fi) m. [mife, Norm. Fr.] A trifle. Chaucer.

NI'-PEL'LO,\* m. [It.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; the fennel-flower. Crabb. newer. Orace.

Nic'GAED, a. [singgr, Icel.] A miser; a sordid fellow.

Nic'GAED, a. Bordid; parsimonious; niggardly.

Nic'GAED, s. a. To stink; to supply sparingly. Skak. [R.]

†Nic'GAED-lyz, a. Niggardliness; avarice. Spenser.

Nic'GAED-lyi, a. Having some disposition to avarice;

parsimonious. Exervet. NIG'GARD-ISI, a LIGHTER PRINTERS, A AVAIRE; sordid parsimony.

NIG'GARD-LI, a. Avaricous; sordid parsimony.

NIG'GARD-LY, a. Avaricous; sordid; parsimonious.

NIG'GARD-LY, a. Aparingly; parsimoniously. Stak.

NIG'GARD-LY, a. Avarico. Sur T. Elyon.

NIG'GARD-HY, a. Niggardiness. Gover.

NIG'GARD-Y, a. Niggardiness. Gover.

NIG'GARD-Y, a. Niggardiness. Gover.

NIG'GLR, only'gly v. a. [i. Niggle); pp. Niggling, Nig
GLR., 2 m. To play with; to trifle. Massinger.

NIG'GLR, v. n. To play with; to trifle. Massinger.

NIG'GLR, a. One that niggles. Smart.

NIGH, (nI) a [comp. NIGHER, supert. NEXT.] Near; not

distant; not remote; allied closely.

NIGH, (nI) prep. At no great distance from; near. Mil
ton. ton.

Nigh, (ni) ad. Not far off; near; nearly; almost.
Nigh, (ni) v. n. To approach; to draw near. Wickife.
Nigh, (ni) v. n. To come near to; to near. Chescer.
Nigh, (ni) v. d. Nearly; within a little. Locks.
Nigh, (ni) v. The time of darkness; the time from sumest to sunrise; darkness; obscurity; ignorance; adversity; death:—used much in composition; as, night-fall.—To-night, ad. this night.
Night—Nird, (nit) v. A bird that flies by night.
Night—Birn, (nit) v. A bird that flies by night.
Night—Birn, (nit) v. A riot or quarrel in the night. Holiday.
Night—Birlw, T. R. N. One who raises disturbances in NIGHT'BRAWL-RE, n. One who raises disturbances in the night. Shak. NIGHT'-BRÉÉZE,\* n. A breeze blowing in the night. Mason NIGHT'-DEW, a. A cap worn in bed. Bacon.
NIGHT'-CROW, a. A bird that cries in the night.
NIGHT'-DEW, a. Dew that falls in the night. NIGHT'-DEW, a. Dew that falls in the night.

NIGHT'-DOE, a. A dog that hunts in the night.

NIGHT'-DRESS, a. Dress worn at night. Pops.

NIGHT'FD, a. Darkened; black; benighted. Shak.

NIGHT'FL, (ni'fal) a. The close of day; evening.

NIGHT'FLE, inc., a. Travelling in the night. Gay.

NIGHT'FRE, a. A fire in the night:—lignis fatuus. NIGHT'-FLI-ER,\* s. An insect or bird that flies in the Night. Arby.

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Ni night nignt.
NiGHT'NAWR,\* n. A hawk that flee by night. Ask.
NiGHT'IN-GLLH, (nit'n-gal) n. A small bird that sings
sweetly in the night; the sweets of song-birds; philomel: — a word of endearment.

mei: — a word of cancerment.

\*Nieht'; et al. Econoging to the night. Turbervile.

Nieht'-jAr,\* (nit'jar) s. A Britub bird somerkuble for the wide gape of its beak: — called also the gast-sucker.

Brande.

NIGHT'LESS,\* a. Having no night. Ed. Phren. Jour.
NIGHT'LY, (nit'le) a. Done by night; happening by night. Dryden.
NIGHT'LY, (nit'le) ed. By night; every night. Mitten.
NIGHT'MAN, n.; pl. NIGHTMEN. One who couplies privies in the night.
NIGHT'-MARCH,\* n. [night, and march, Su. Goth., a spirit; nack-make, Got.] An oppressive sensation and struggle during steep, commonly produced by indigestion; imeture. NIGHT'-PIECE, (nit'pes) s. A picture colored for candle-light effect, or so colored as to be seen to the best advanlight effect, or so colored as to be seen to the Best Suvantage by candle-light.

'NIGHT'-RAIL, s. A loose cover thrown over the dress at night. Massinger.

NIGHT'-REST, s. Repose of the night. Skak.

NIGHT'-REST, s. Repose of the night. Skak.

NIGHT-REST, s. A froite of the night; night-revel. Skak.

'NIGHT-REILS, s. A froite of the night; night-revel. Skak.

NIGHT-REILS, s. A froite of the night; night-revel. Skak.

NIGHT-REILS, s. A froite of the night; night-revel. Skak. NIGHT'-SEA-SON,\* (nit's6-zn) n. The time of night. Pealm.

Might'shadde, m. The darkness of the night.—(Bot.)

A genus of plants and shrubs, some of which are very
poisonous; a perennial plant, deadly nightshade, or
belladonna, or dwale.

Night'-shin-jne, a. Showing brightness in the night.

Night'-shull, 'n. Human excrement and urine used as
manure; called also night-manure, Parm. Eng.

Night'-spell, n. A charm against harms of the night.

Chancer. NIGHT'-SWEAT,\* n. A sweat or perspiration in the night. Mead.

Night'-Treip-Ping. a. Going lightly in the night. Shak.

Night'-Vig-10N, (nik'vigh-un) n. A vision of the night.

Night'-Wāk-ing, a. Watching during the night. Shak.

Night'-Wālk, (nik'wāk) n. A waik in the night.

Night'-Wālk-ik, (nik'wāk-qr) n. One who waiks in the night: - commonly used in an ill sense.

Night'-Wālk-ing, (nik'wāk-ing) a. Roving in the night.

Night'-Wālk-ing, (nik'wāk-ing) n. The act of walking in sleep or in the night; noctambulation.

Night'-wāk-der-ing n. One that wanders by night.

Night'-wāk-der-ing, a. Singing in the night. Shak.

Night'-wāk-dap-ling, a. Singing in the night. NIGHT'-WAED, a. Approaching towards night.
NIGHT'-WATCH, (nit'woch) n. A guard or watch at night;
a period in the night during which the men on guard are not changed. NIGHT'-WATCH-ER, (nIt'woch-er) n. One who watches in the night.

Night-(witch, s. A night-hag. Hulost.

Nights/cent, a. [night-hag. Hulost.

Nights/cent, a. [night-hag. Hulost.

Nights/cent, a. [night-hag. Hulost.

Nights/cent, a. [night-hag. Hulost.

Nights/cent, a. [night-hag. Hulost.

The act of making black.
Ni'GRINE,\* n. (Min.) A silico-calcareous oxide of titanium. Hrande.

NI'HIL-ISM,\* n. Nothingness; nihility. Desight. [B.]

NI-HIL'I-TY, n. [nthilité, Fr.; nihilum, L.] Nothingness; the state of being nothing.

\*\*TNILL, v. a. [ns sull] Not to will; to refuse. Spenser.

†\*NILL, v. n. To be unwilling; not to agree. Shak.

NILL, n. The shining sparks that come off of brass when melted in a furnace. NI-LOM'E-TER.\* n. A structure by which the ancients measured the rise of the waters of the Nile. Gent. Mag. Nim, v. a. To take; to piffer; to steal. Elucipras. [Obsolete NIM. v. a. To take; to priser; to steat. Stackres. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

NIM.BLE, a. Quick; active; ready; speedy; lively; agile.

NIM.BLE.POOT-ED.\* (nim.bi-fut-ed) a. Swift of foot. Shak.

NIM.BLE.POOT-ED.\* (nim.bi-fut-ed) a. Swift of foot. Shak.

NIM.BLE.POOT-ED.\* (nim.bi-fut-ed) a. Swift of foot. Shak.

NIM.BLE.POT-TED. a. Quick; cager to speak. Bacom.

NIM.BLE.WIT-TED. a. Quick; cager to speak. Bacom.

NIM.BLY, ad. Quickty; speedily, actively.

NIM.BLY, ad. Quickty; speedily, actively.

NIM.BUS.\* a. Cloudy; stormy; tempestuous. Ash. [2.]

NIM.BUS.\* a. Cloudy; stormy; tempestuous. Ash. [2.]

NIM.BUS.\* a. Cloudy; stormy; tempestuous. Ash. [2.]

NIM.BUS.\* a. Cloudy; stormy; tempestuous. Ash. [2.]

NIM.BUS.\* a. A. Cloudy; stormy; tempestuous. Ash. [2.]

NIM.BUS.\* a. A. thief; a pilferer. Hudibras. [2.]

NIM.BUS.\* a. A. thief; a pilferer. Hudibras. [3.]

NIM.BUS.\* a. One more than eight.

NIM.E.\* a. One more than eight.

NIM.E.\* a. pl. The number nine; the nine muses. Pope. or vulgar. Mans, a. One more time spin.

Minz, a. pl. The number nine; the nine muses. Popa.

Minz'rōld, a. & a. Nine times; nine times as much.

Ninz'rōld, a. & a. Nine times; nine times as much.

Ninz'rōld, a. pl. A game in which nine holes are made in the ground, into which a pellet, is to be bowled.

Ninz-mžn'ş-mön'rıs, a. Game of ninepins. See MonMine/PRNCE, m.; pl. NINE/PEN-CES. A diver com valued at mine pence:—the sum of nine pennics. Gey.

NINE/PING, m. pl. A game played with pieces of wood, to be thrown down by a bowl.

NINE/SCORE, a. Nine times twenty. Addison.

NINE/TEENTH, a. & Nine and ten; one less than twenty.

NINE/TEENTH, a. Ordinal of nineteen; the ninth after the tenth.

NINE'TI-ETH, a. The ordinal of ninety; tenth nine times

toid.

NIMETY, a. & n. Nine times ten; eighty and ten.

NIN'NY, n. [miso, Sp.] A fool; a simpleton; ninnyhammer. & kak. [Vulgar.]

NIN'NY-EMEMBER, n. A fool; a simpleton; a ninny.

Arbutknot. [Vulgar.]

NIN'SIN', n. A bitter root possessed of the medicinal qualities of ginsong. Brands.

NINTER, a. The ordinal of nine; that follows the eighth.

NINTER, a. (Miss.) A dissonant interval, being properly the
second double. Brands.

NINTER', add in the ninth place. Shermood.

second deuble. Brands.

NINTH'LY, at. In the ninth place. Sherwood.

NIP, v. a. [nijpen, Teut.] [i. xippen; pp. xippino, xippen.]

To pinch off with something that has sharp ends or nibs, as the nails, a beak, teeth, pincers, &c.; to blast; to destroy before full growth; to punch, as frost, to vex; to bite; to satirize; to taunt sarcastically.

NIP, m. A plach with something sharp, as the nails, &c.; a small cut: —a blast:—a taunt; a sarcasm.

NIP'FER, m. He or that which nips:—one of the fore teeth of a horse.

of a hors

of a horse.

NIP'PREN, m. A little cup; a small tankard. Lys. [R.]

NIP'PREN, m. pl. Small pincers.—(Nast.) Small ropes or salvages for attaching the messenger to the cable.

NIP'PING, p. a. Pinching; biting; satirizing.

NIP'PING-LY, ad. With pain, injury, or sarcasm.

NIP'PLE, (nip'pl) m. That which the sucking young takes into the mouth; the teat; dug; pap:—the orifice at which any animal liquor is separated.

NIP'PIR-WORT. (nip'ol-wirt) m. An annual plant or weed.

Nif'FLE-WORT, (nif'pl-wirt')s. An annual plant or weed. fNis, [ns is; nsis, Sax.] Is not. Spenser. Ni'san, si [ns' nsi, Sax.] Is not. Spenser. Ni'san, si [ns' nsi, Mar.] Is not. Spenser. Ni'san, si [ns' nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi, Mar.] nsi [nsi

name of a writ directed to a shertif, beginning with the words Nosi Prins, the purport of which, in English, with those that immediately follow, is, "Unless the justices shall first come to these parts to hold the assizes." NIT, n. The egg of a louse or of other small insects. NITEN-CY, n. [nitee, L.] Lustre; clear brightness.—
[nitor, L.] Endeavor, spring to expand itself. Boyle. [a.]
[NITH'NG, n. A coward, dastard; poltron. See Nidna.
NIT'D, [nit'id, S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; ni'tid, P. K.] a. [nitday, L.] Bright; shining; gay; spruce; fine. Reco. [a.]
Ni'TRATE, n. (Chem.) A sait formed of nitric acid and a base. Brande.

base. Brande.

NiTER.T.ED.\*a. Combined with nitre. Smart.

NiTER.(niTer) n. [nitre, Fr.; nitrum, L.] Nitrate of potassa or potash; saltpetre; a salt consisting of 54 parts of nitric acid and 48 of potassa; — used in the manufacture of guppowder, for preserving meat, &c.

NiTRIC,\*a. (Chem.) Relating to or containing nitre. — Miric acid, also called aqua fortus, is a heavy liquid, of a yellow color, composed of 30 parts of nitrogen and 70 of oxygen. It is a very powerful oxidizing agent. P. Cyc. — Miric oxide or Mirous gas, a gas fatal to animal life.

NIT-EI-FI-OL/TION,\* n. Act of nitrifying; eremacausis.

Farm. Excy.

Farm. Ency.

NI'TRI-FF,\* v. a. To convert into nitre. Urs.

NI'TRITE,\* R. A salt formed of nitrous acid and a base.

NI-TRO-A-E'RI-AL, a. Containing-aitre and air. Ray NI-TRO-BEN'ZIDE,\* n. (Chem.) A yellowish liquid obtained from benzine and nitric acid. P. Cyc.

Island from benzine and nitric acts. P. Cyc.
NTTRO-QEN, m. (Chem.) A gas, called also atote. It constitutes 79 hundredths of the bulk of atmospheric air, though, of inself, it is destructive of life. Urs.
NTTRO-QENE-OUS,\* a. Relating to nitrogen; producing nitre. Spacet.

nitre. Shart.
NI-TROM'S-TER.\* n. An instrument for ascertaining the quality or value of nitre. Ura.
NI-TRO-MU-RI-AT-IC.\* a. Nitric and muriatic combined.

UTS.
NI-TRO-NEPH'THA-LÄBE, \* s. (Chem.) A compound resulting from the action of nitric acid on naphthaline. Brande.
?NI-TRO-SI-TY, s. Quality of nitre. Cotgrave.
NI'TRO-SUL-PHO'RE-OUS, \* a. Containing nitre and sulphur. Ray.
SIMPOUS a. Initrane Fr. 1 Paraking of nitre.

phur. Ray.

Ray.

Ri'TROUS, a. [nitreax, Fr.] Partaking of nitre. — Nitrous exide, acid has less of oxygen than nitric acid. — Nitrous exide, (Chem.) a gas which is obtained by heating nitrate of ammonia, and which, when respired, produces an exhilarating effect, somewhat similar to intoxication. — Impregnated with nitre.

Nitray. A Partaking of nitre; nitrous. Gay.

NI'TRY, a. Partaking of nitre; nitrous. Gay.

NIT'TI-LY, ad. In a nitty manner; lousily. Hayward. NIT'TY, a. Abounding with nits or the eggs of lice. NIT'U-RET,\*n. (Chem.) A body consisting of caygen, hydrogen, and carbon, with one stom of nitrogen. Frencis. NI'V-LL, a. [nivelie, L.] Abounding with snow. Bailey. [R.] NIV'Z-OUS, [niv'q-ln, W. P. J. F. J. Sm.; niv'yus, K.] a. [nives, L.] Snowy; resembling snow. Browne. NI-ZM',\*n. A governor of a province, or a sovereign prince, in Hindostan. Mackinstock. 1NI'ZY, a. [ness, Norm. Fr.] A dunce; a simpleton. Amer. NO, ad. The word of refusal or denial; contrary to yea. NO, a. Not any; none; as, "no man."—No one, not any one. NO,\*n. A denial, the word of denial. Gent. Mag. — Vote, or one who votes in the negative; as, "The noas have it." Hastel.
NO-KEN'-EN,\*a. Relating to the patriarch Noah. Cols-

NO-ACH'I-AN, \* a. Relating to the patriarch Noah. Cole-

†NO-BIL'I-TATE, v. a. [nobilito, L.] To ennoble; to make noble, Bullokar.

NO-BL-I-TA'TION, n. The act of ennobling. More.
NO-BL-I-TA'TION, n. The sate of quality of being noble; noblenes; dignity; the persons collectively who are of noble rank.— Nebility, in England, comprises five orders or ranks, viz., dukes, marquises, earls, vis-counts, and barons.

counts, and barons.

No Ble. a. [Fr.; nobilis, L.] Belonging to one of the or ders of nobility; exalted in rank; great; worthy; illustrious; exalted; elevated; sublime; magnificent; generous liberal; principal; capital.

No Ble. n. One of high rank; a person belonging to one s the orders of nobility:—an ancient coin rated at 6s. 8d. †No Ble. Liv Es. wo. To ennoble. Chaucer.

No Ble. Liv Es. wo. T. n. A plant; a lichen, esteemes good for curing the runsworm.

NO HELLIVEN WEEK, M. A PRINT; S lichen, esteemes, good for curing the ringworm.

NO'BLE-MAN, m.; pl. NOBLEMEN. One of the nobility.

NO'BLE-NESS, (no'bl-nes) m. Quality of being noble; inbility; greatness; worth; dignity; magnanimity.

NO'BLE-SPIR'IT-ED,\* a. Having an excellent spirit. As-

buthno

outmon.

NO-BLESS', [no-bles', S. W. J. F. Ja. K.; no'bles, P. Sm.]

[noblesse, Fr.] Nobility; noblemen collectively. Dryden.

NO'BLE-WOM-AN, (no'bl-wim-an) n. A female of noble rank. Cavendarh. [R.]

NO'BLY, ad. In a noble manner; greatly; illustriously magnetiments of sulendidly.

no bay, as. In a none manner; greatly; interiously magnanimously; splendidly.

Nō'BOD-Y, n. No person; no one; not any one.

Nō'CENT, a. [nocens, L.] [Not innocent; guilty. Bacon '
Hurtful; injurious. Milton.

NO'CENT, n. One who is criminal. Sir E. Coke. NO'CIVE, (no'siv) a. [nocuvae, L.] Hurtful, destructive Hooker.

Nock, n. A slit; a notch; the fundament. Hudibras.

†Nock, v. a. To place upon the notch. Chapman.

†Nock'ed. a. Notched. Chaucer.

Noc-TAM-BU-LA'TION, n. The act of walking in sleep or in the night; somnambulation. Bailey.

Noc-TAM'BU-LIST, n. One who walks in sleep. Ash.

†Noc-TAM'BU-LIST, n. [noz and ambulo, L.] A noctambulist.

Noc'Tho-Ra, \* n. (Zool.) An American quadrumanous an-NOC-THO-RA,\* \* . (2001) An American quadrumanous an-imal, or species of monkey. F. Cyc. NOC-TID<sup>1</sup>1AL, a. [soits and dies, L.] Comprising a nigh and a day. Holder. †NOC-TID<sup>2</sup>E-OUS, a. [soz and fero, L.] Bringing night. Bei

NOC-TI-LU'CA, n. [noz and lucce, L.] An old name of phosphorus. Boyle. [k.]
NOC-TI'-U'COUS, a. Shining in the night. Ponnant.
NOC-TIV'A-GANT, a. [noctwagus, L.] Wandering in the night. [R.]
NOC-TI-VA-GA'TION, n. Act of wandering in the night.
Gaston.

NOC-TI-VA-GATION, To Act of weathering in the night. Buckland.
NOC-TI-VA-GOUS,\* a. Moving in the night. Buckland.
NOC-TU-A-RY, n. [noctus, L.] An account of what passes by night.
NOC-TU-E,\* n. A large kind of bat. Smart.
NOC-TU-RY, n. An office of devotion, consisting of pealm and prayers performed in the night. Stilling fleet.
NOC-TU-RNAL, a. [nocturnus, L.] Relating to the night, nightly.

nightly.

NOC-TUR'NAL, s. An instrument by which observations

NOC-TUR'NAL, a. An instrument by which observations are made in the night. Watts.

†NÖC-U-MENT, n. [nocumentum, L.] Harm. Bale.

†NÖC-U-OBS, a. [nocumentum, L.] Harm. Bale.

NÖD, n. n. [a. nooden, pp. nonding, nodes.] To decline the head with a quick motion; to pay a slight bow; to be drowsy.

NÖD, v. a. To bend, to incline; to shake. Shak.

NÖD, n. The act of one who nods; a quick declination, as of the head; a slight obelsance.

NOD, n. 1ns act of one was nous; a quick decimation, as of the head; a slight obelsance.

No 'Direp, \*a. Knotted; containing knots. Smart.

No Direct, n. [node, L.] The state of being knotted, or act of making knots. Cockeren. [R.]

†NÖD'DEN, (nöd'dn) a. Bent; declined. Thomson NÖD'DER, n. One who nods; a drowsy person. NÖD'DLE, (nöd'dl) n. A head, in contempt. Stak. NÖD'Dy, n. [asadm, Norm. Fr.] A kind of sea-fowl, easily taken:—a simpleton; an idiot:—a game at cards B. ODE, n. [nodus, L.] A knot; a knob:—a knot or intrigue of a poem or other piece.—(Med.) A swelling or tumor upon a bone.—(Astron.) pl. The two points in NODE, s. trigue of a poem or other piece. — (Med.) A swelling or tumor upon a bone. — (Astron.) pl. The two points in which the orbit of a planet intersects the plane of the ecliptic. Brands. — A point or hole in the gnomon of a dial. — (Geom.) A small oval figure.

NO-DOSE, \*a. Knotty; full of knots; nodous. Hill.
NO-DOSE, \*a. Knotty; full of knots; nodous. Hill.
NO-DOSE, \*a. Knotty; full of knots; nodous. Browns. [NO-DOSE], \*a. Formed of or resembling nodules. Smart. [NO-DOSE], \*a. Formed of or resembling nodules. Smart. NOD'ULA, nody'all [ndd']all, S. J.; nòd'all, W.; nòd'all, Ja. K. Sm.] n. [nodukus, L.] A little knot or hump.
NOD'ULD, (nòd'yall) (nòd')all, S. J.; nòd'all, W.; nòd'all, NOD'ULD, (nòd'yall) a. Having little nodules.
NO'EL, n. See Nowe.
NOE, MAT'I-CAL, \*a. Mental; intellectual. Cudworth.
NO-ET'[O, a. [vontikó].] Relating to the understanding or to thought; perceiving; intelligent. Waterhouse. [R.]
NOG, m. [abbreviation of noggm.] A little mug; liquor; ale.
Swyl. — (Naut.) A treenail. — (Arch.) A wooden brick inserted in the wall of a house. — Nog of a mill, the little piece of wood which, rubbing against the hopper, makes the corn fall from it. Cotgrave.
NOG'SEN, a. Hard; rough; harsh. Escape of K. Charles. inserted in the wall of a house.—Nog of a mill, the little piece of wood which, rubbing against the hopper, makes the corn fall from it. Cotgrave.

Nög'esn, a. Hard; rough; harsh. Escape of K. Charles.
Nög'esn, a. Asnali mug or cup. Heywood.

Nög'esn, a. Asnali mug or cup. Heywood.

Nög'esn, a. Asnali mug or cup. Heywood.

Nög'esn, a. Asnali mug or cup. Heywood.

Nög'esn, a. See Noyancs, and Annoyancs.

thoilance, a. See Noyancs, and Annoyancs.

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thoilance, a. See Noyancs, and Annoyancs.

Noise, a. See Noyancs, and thuct.

thoilance, a. See Noyancs, brising, noised. To spread by rumor or report. Beatley.

Noise, a. It noses prosisted, noised. To spread by rumor or report. Beatley.

Noise'lass, a. Silent, without noise or sound. Shak.

Noise'lass, a. Silent, without noise or sound. Shak.

Noise'lass, a. Silent, without noise or sound.

Noise'lass, a. State of being noisy, clamor.

Noise'lass, a. State of being noisy, clamor.

No'sentess, noisym a. [noise, lt.] Noxious; mischievous, unwholesome; pernicious; offensive; fettid.

Nö'some-Ness, noi'sym-lej ad. Noxiously, offensively.

No'some-Ness, noi'sym-lej ad. Noxiously, offensiveness.

Noi'sy, (noi'ze) a. Making a noise, clamorous; loud, sounding loud.

No'Lens vo'lens, [L] "Willing or not willing:"—

at all adventures, whether willing or not willing. Smart.

No'Li Mā Tan'ge-Re, [L]. "Do not touck me."] n.

(Mad.) An infiamed corrosive uleer or cancer.—(Bot.) A thorny plant; yellow balsam.

No-Li'/Tion, (no-lish'un) n. [nolito, L.] Unwillingness; opposed to volution. Hale.

No'Le Par's Par's Par's [L.] (Law) An acknowledgment or an agreement by the plaintiff, that he will not further prosecute his suit. Tomins.

No'L'O, a. Par's Par's Par's [L.] (Law) on acknowledgment or an agreement by the plaintiff, that he NOM'AD, or NOM'ADE, n. One who leads a wandering or pastoral life. Todd.

No-MAD's, a Relating to nomads, having no fixed abode; wandering; pastoral; rude. Brande.

NoMAD's, a Relating to nomads, having no fixed abode; wandering; pastoral; rude. Brande.

NoMAD-18M, a Wandering life; state of a nomad. Fo. NOM'AD-ISM," n. Wandering life; state of a nomad. Fo. Qu. Rev.

NOMAN-CY, n. [nomen, L., and μαντεία, Gr.; nomancie, Fr.] Divination by the letters of a name. [R.]

NOM'ALER, n. An ancient Egyptian magistrate. Ash.

NOM'BLES, (nūm'blz) n. pl. The entrais of a deer, umbles.

NOM'BLES, (nūm'blz) n. pl. The entrais of a deer, umbles.

NOM'BLE, n. [voμάς.] The centre of an escutcheon. Smart.

NOM DE GUERRE,\* (nŏm'de-gár') [Fr.] A fictitious or assumed name. Qu. Rev.

NOME, n. [voμάς.] The Greek name for the provinces into which Egypt was anciently divided; a province. — [nomen., L.] (Algebra) A simple quantity affixed to some other quantity by its proper sign.

NO'MEN-CLĂ-TOR, or NO-MEN-CLĂ-TOR, n. [L.; nomenclater, Fr.] One who gives names to persons or things; one whose office it is to call persons by their proper names.

NO-MEN-CLĂ-TURE, (no'men-kiā-tur, pr.) no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur, J.; no-men-kiā-tur Qu. Rev. ulary.

484 NON NÖ-MEN-CLÄT'UR-IST,\* n. One who forms, or is verted in, nomenclatures. Brends.

NÖ'MI-AL,\* n. A nome, name, or single term in algebra. NOM'I-NAL, a. [nominalis, L.] Pertaining to a name or names; existing in name only; titular. †NOM'I-NAL, n. A nominalist. B. Jonson. NOM'I-NAL-ISM,\* n. The doctrine of the nominalists. Brit. Cont Nom'-NAL-IST, n. One of a scholastic sect of philosophers who arose in the eleventh century, and who maintained, in opposition to the realists, that the universals in logic were names only, and not realistes.

Nom'-NAL-IS'TIC, a. Relating to nominalism. Ec. Rev. Nom'-NAL-IX, a. To convert into a noun. Ins. for Oratory. [R.]

Nom'-NAL-IX, ad. By name; only in name; titularly. Nom'-NAL-IX, ad. By name; only in name; titularly. Nom'-NAL-IX, ad. By name; only in name; titularly. Nom'-NAL-IX, ad. By name publicly, to propose for an office or station; to propose or mention by name. Nom'-NATE-LY, ad. Particularly; by name. Spelman. Nom'-NATE-LY, ad. Particularly; by name. Spelman. Nom'-NA-IVE, ad. Particularly; by name. Spelman. Nom'-NA-IVE, a. (Gram.) That names, and nothing more;—applied to the first case of nouns. Nom'-NA-IVE, a. The form of a noun that designates the person or thing that governs the verb. Murroy. Nom'-NA-IVE, a. One who nominates or names. Nom'-N-IVE, a. A person nominated to a place or office. Nom'-O-THE-I',c, a. Legislative, nomothetical. Smart. Nom-O-THE-I',c, a. Legislative, nomothetical. Smart. Nom-O-THE-I',c, a. Legislative, nomothetical. Smart. Nom.-O-THE-I',c, a. Legislative, nomothetical. Smart. Nom.-O-THE-I',c, a. Legislative, nomothetical. Smart. Nom.-O-THE-I',c, a. Legislative, nomothetical. Smart. Nom.-O-THE-I',c, a. Legislative, nomothetical. Smart. Nom.-O-THE-I',c, a. Legislative, nomothetical. Smart. Nom.-O-THE-I',c, a. Legislative, nomothetical. Smart. Nom.-O-THE-I',c, a. Legislative, nomothetical. Smart. Nom.-O-THE-I',c, a. Legislative, nomothetical. Smart. Nom.-O-THE-I',c, a. Legislative, nomothetical. Smart. Nom.-O-THE-I',c, a. Legislative, nomothetical. Smart. Nom.-O-THE-I',c, a. Legislative, nomothetical. Smart. Nom.-O-THE-I',c, a. Legislative, nomothetical. Smart. Nom.-O-THE-I',c, a. Legislative, nomothetical. Smart. Nom.-O-THE-I',c, a. Legislative, nomothetical. Smart. Nom.-O-THE-I',c, a. Legislative, nomothetical. Smart. Nom.-O-THE-I',c, a. Legislative, nomothetical. Smart Nom'i-NAL-IST, m. One of a scholastic sect of philosophers NON, ad. [L.] Not.—It is never used separately, but always as a prefix, giving a negative sense to words; as, awiys as a print, giving a negative sense to words; as, non-residence, non-performance.

NOn-A-BIL';-TY,\* n. Want of ability. Crabb.

NOn-Ac-CePT'ANCE,\* n. A refusal of compliance. HaveNON-AC-QU;-ES'CENCE,\* n. A refusal of compliance. Have-NON-AD-MIS'SION,\* (non-ad-mish'un)n. Refusal to admit. Aylife.
NON-5-DULT',\* n. One not arrived at adult age. Horokıns kins.

NÖN'AGE, n. The time of life before legal maturity, or before the age of 21 years; minority.

NÖN'AGED, (nön'sid) a. Being in nonnge. Browne.

NÖN-A-GES'[-MAL,\* a. (Astron.) The ninetieth. Crabb.

NÖN'A-GÖN,\* n. A figure having nine angles. Crabb.

NÖN-AL-IEN-Ä/TION,\* (-āl-yen-ā'shun) n. State of not being alienated. Blackstone. NON\_AP-POINT MENT, \* n. A failure of appearance. Ash.

NON\_AP-POINT MENT, \* n. Neglect of appointment. Smart.

NON\_AS-SUMP'SIT, \* n. [L.] (Luo) A plea whereby a man denies that he has made any promise. Whishow. NON-AT-TEND'ANCE, n. Want of attendance. NON-AT-TEN'TION,\* n. Want of attention. Ash. (NONCE, n. Purpose; intent; design. Spenser. NONCHALANCE,\* (non'she-lans') n. [Fr.] Indifference; carelessness, coolness. Qu. Rev.

NONOHALANT,\*(non'sha-lang') a. [Fr.] Indifferent; care-NON'-CLAIM,\* n. (Law) An omission of a claim. Black-Non-com-mis'sioned,\* (non-kom-mish'und) a. Having no commission. Crabb. no commission. Crave.

NON-COM-PLI'ANGE, n. Failure of compliance.

NON O'DM'POS MEN'TIS,\* [L.] (Lav) Noting a person not sound of mind, memory, or understanding. Whishaw.

NON-CON-CUR',\* v. a. To refuse concurrence to. Th.

NON-CON-CUE'RENCE,\* n. A refusal of concurrence.

or transmit:—particularly, one that does not conduct the electric fluid; an electric. Ency.

NÖN-CON-FORM'|NG, a. Wanting conformity.

NÖN-CON-FORM'|NG, a. Wanting conformity.

NÖN-CON-FORM'|NG, a. Wanting conform to the established or national religion or church; a dissenter.

NÖN-CON-FÖRM'|-TY, n. Want of conformity; refusal to join in the established religion or worship.

NÖN-CON-TÉNT',\* n. One who votes in the negative in the British House of Lords. Hastel.

NÖN-CON-TRIB'U-TO-RY,\* a. Not contributing. J. Bailey.

NÖN-DE-LIV'E-RY,\* n. The omission of delivery. Blackstone.

NON'DE-SCRIPT, a. Not yet described; undescribed.
NON'DE-SCRIPT,\* n. Any thing, as a plant or animal, not yet described or classed. P. Cyc.
NON DET-PRET,\* [L.] (Lase) The general issue in an action of detinue. Tomikas.

Hutchman

NONE, [nun & W. P. J E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; non, Wb.]
a. & pron. [se one.] No one; not one; not any; not any
one; — used of persons or things.
NON-E-LEOT',\* n. [sing. & pl.] A person or persons not

elected. Kaber.

NON-E-LECT', n. [sing, & pt.] A person or persons not elected, Faber.

NON-E-LECTRIC.\* n. A substance not electric, but which conducts the electric fluid. Brands.

NON-E-LECTRIC.\* | a. Not electric, and therefore con-NON-E-LECTRI-CAL.\* | ducting the electric fluid. Brands.

NON-E-LECTRI-CAL.\* | to the electric fluid. Brands.

NON-E-S. n. pl. [nosus, L.] A day in each month of the Roman calendar, so called as being the nunth inclusive before the ides. It corresponds to the 7th of March, May, July, and Oct.; and to the 5th of all the other months:—prayers, formerly so called.

NONE-SO-PRET'TY, "(nim'so-prit'te) n. The London-pride saxifrage. Form. Ency.

NONE-SPAR'ING, a. Sparing no one. Shak.

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NONE-SPAR'ING, a. Sparing no one. Shak.

NONE-SPAR'ING, a. Sparing no one. Shak.

NONE'SUCH, (nun') n. A thing unequalled or extraordi-

None'stich, (nun-) n. A thing unequalled or extraordinary:—a kind of apple.

NON-EX-IST ENCE, n. State of not existing; nonentity.
NON-EX-IST ENT, \* a. Not having existence. Arbuthnot.
NON-EX-POR-TA TION, \* n. Failure or suspension of ex-

portation. Perry. n. Law) An offence of omission of what ought to be done. Tomins.

NON-FUL-FIL'MENT, \* a. A failure of fulfilling or per-

forming. Colorage. No. NiLL'(10N,\* (no.nll'yun) n. The number of nine millions of millions. Smart.

No.NiLE-POR-TA'-110N,\* n. Failure or suspension of im-

portation. Perry.
Non-in-HAB'i-TANT,\* n. One who is not an inhabitant.

Ld. Stowell.

Ld. Stowell.

NON-JUPANT,\* a. Nonjuring; Jacobite. Chambers.

NON-JUPANT,\* a. [non and juro, L.] Not swearing allegiance, as a nonjuror.

NON'JCAQR, or NON-JUPAQR, [non'ju-ror, W. F. K. Sm.; non-ja'ror, S. P. J. Ja. Wb.] n. (English history) One who, conceiving James II. unjustly deposed, refused to swear allegiance to those who succeeded him.

NON-NAT'U-RALS, n. pl. [non and naturaha, L.] A term applied by the old physicians to certain things which are necessary to life, but do not form a part of the living body, as air, foud, sleep, excretions, exercise, and the passions.

as air, foud, sleep, excretions, exercise, and the passions.

Non'ny, n. A ninny; a simpleton. Stevens.

Non-ob-strv'ance,\* n. A failure to observe. Smart.

Non-ob-striv'Tr, [L.] (Law) "Notwithstanding;" notwithstanding any thing to the contrary:—a clause in a

winnsunuing any thing to the contrary:—a clause in a patent, &c., licensing a thing to be done, which some former statute would otherwise restrain. Whishaw.

NON-PA-REIL!, (-rell') n. [nonpared, Fr.] Excellence unequalled. Shak. A kind of apple:—a very small printing type, smaller than minion:—a kind of liquor, or cordial.

NON-PA-REIL', (-rei') a. Peerless; unequalled.
NON-PA-RESH'ION-ER,\* n. One who is not a parishioner. Sir J. Nichol.

NON-PAY'MENT, \* n. Omission of payment. Blackstone. NON-PER-FORM'ANCE, \* n. Neglect of performance. Rlackstone.

Non'PLUS, n. [non and plus, L.] A puzzle; inability to say or do more.

or do more.

NON'PLUSSED.; Dr. NONPLUSSED; pp. NONPLUSSING, NON-PLUSSED.; To confound; to puzzle. Glanville.

NON-PRES-EN-TA'TION,\*n. Failure of presentation. Tollor.

NON-PRO-F!''CIENT, (non-pro-fish) on One who has made no progress in an art or study. Bp. Hall.

NON-PROS.\*n. [abbreviation of non prosequitur, L.] (Law)

The name of a judgment rendered against a plaintiff, for neglecting to prosecute his suit, according to law and the rules of the court. Bouvier. — When a nonsuit, or non rules of the court prosequence, and a said to be nonprosequence, is offered, the plaintiff is said to be nonproseed. Whisham.
NON-PROSED.\* (-prost) a. (Law) Permitted to be
dropped. Blackstone.
NON-RF-GARD'ANGE.\* n. Slight; disregard. Shak.
NON-RF-GARD'ANGE.\* n. State of being non-resident; neglect or failure of residence.

lect or failure or residence.

NON-RES'-DENT, n. One who does not reside at the place of his official duty.

NON-RES'-DENT, a. Not residing, or not residing at the place of one's official duties; — applied to clergymen who live away from their cures.

NON-RE-SIST'ANCE, R. State of making no resistance; the doctrine that it is unlawful or wrong to resist, by force, the commands of a prince, magistrate, or govern-

ment; passive obedience. NON-RE-SIST'ANT, a. Not resisting; unopposing.

Non-re-sist'ing \* a. Making no resistance. Addson.
Non'sine, \* a. (Law) Not sane; not of sound mind Blackstons.

NON'SENSE, s. Unmeaning language; folly; trifics.
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NON'SENSE, s. Unmeaning language; folly; trifics.
NON'SENSE, s. Unmeaning language; folly; trifics.

ure. Crabb.

NON-SEN'S;-CAL-LY, ad. Foolish; trifling

NON-SEN'S;-CAL-LY, ad. Foolishy; ridiculously

NON-SEN'S;-CAL-NESS, n. Ungrammatical jargon; folly.

NON-SEN'S;-TVE, n. One wanting sensation. —a. Insensible. Feltham. [R.]

NON NEQ'UI-TVEN, '(non-Sek'wo-tur) [L., " It does not follow."] (Law) A conclusion not warranted by the premises. Qu. Rec.

NON-SOL'SI'VION n. Estimated Salution Research

Non-so-LU'Tion, n. Failure of solution. Broome.

NON-80-LOTION, n. Faulure of southon. Strong. NON-80-LOTION, n. Inability to pay; insolvency. Surf. NON-80-LOTEN, n. Unable to pay debts; insolvent. NON-80-RAING. Merciless. Stak. See None-sparing. NON-8UB-Mis'sion,\* n. Want of submission. Burn. NON'80IT, (-sal) n. (Law) The renunciation of a suit by the plaintiff, most commonly upon the discovery of some error or defect, when the matter is far proceeded. In. ed in

ed in.
NON'SUIT, v. a. [i. NONSUITED; pp. NONSUITING, NONSUITED.] To stop or quash in legal process.
NON-TEN'UEE, \* n. (Law) A plea in bar to a real action, by
saying that he (the defendant) holds not the lands meutioned in the plantiff's count or declaration. Whichaw.
NON'-TERM, \* n. (Law) A vacation between two terms

NON'-TERM,\* n. (Law) A vacation between two terms of court. Bowner.

NON'TRON-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A silicate of iron, found in small nodules imbedded in the ore of manganese. P. Cyc.
NON-U'SER,\* n. Neglect of use. Blackstone.
NON-U'SER,\* n. (Law) A not using; neglect. Blackstone.
NOO'DLE, (no'dl) n. A fool, a simpleton; noddle. [Low.]
NOO'B, n. A corner, a small recess or retreat.—(Law)
About twelve and a half acres of land. Cowel.
NOO'N. The middle of the day, the time when the syn

About twelve and a half acres of land. Cowel.

Nõon, n. The middle of the day; the time when the sun
is in the meridian; twelve o'clock; mid-day.

Nõôn, a. Meridional, mid-day. Young.

Nõôn'DĀY, n. Mid-day, noon; noontide. Shak.

Nõôn'DĀY, a. Meridional. Addison.

Nõôn'Nŋ, n. Repose or rest at noon; repast at noon.

Addison. Work at noon or during dinner hours. Farm

†NÕON'SHÜN,\* n. A place to retire to at noon. Browns. †NÕON'STÉAD, (-stěd) n. Station of the sun at noon

Drayton. Noon'Tide, n. Mid-day; time of noon. Shak.

NOÔN'T DE, a. Meridional, mid-day. Shak. NÔÔSE, or NOÔSE, [nôz, S. J. E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; nôs, W. F.] n. A running knot, which binds the closer the more it is drawn.

tt is drawn.

NõõSE, (102) v. a. [i. NOOSED; pp. NOOSING, NOOSED.] To tie in a noose, to catch; to entrap.

NõPAL,\* n. (Bot.) A Mexican plant; the cacius opuntia, upon which the cochineal insect breeds. Upe.

NõPE, n. A bird, the builfinch or redtail. Drayton. A blow on the head. Hunter. [Local, Eng.]

NõR, con. A negative particle, correlative to not, and to neither; as, "neither this nor that."

NõRM,\* n. [norma, L.] A model; rule; pattern. Colevidge. [R.]

NõrMAL, a. [norma, L.] According to rule or principle; perpendicular:—teaching rules or first principles, elementary:—employed as a rule or standard.—Normal group, a group of rocks taken as a standard. Lyell.—Normal school, a school for training schoolmasters.

NOrMAN, n. [old Fr.] A northman, applied first to a Norwegian; then, to a native of Normandy.—(Naut.) A wooden bar on which the cable is fastened to the windiass.

windlass.

NOR'MAN, a. Relating to Normandy or the Normans. NOR'ROY, a [nord, and roy, old Fr.] (Her.) The title of the third of the three kings at arms, or provincial heralds.

Burke.

NÖRSE,\* n. The language formerly spoken in ancient Scandinavia; the Scandinavian Gothic language. Bos-

NORSE, \* a. Relating to the language of Scandinavia. Qu.

NÖRTH, n. One of the four cardinal points; the point op-

posite to the south, or to the sun when in the meridian. Norm, a. Northern; being in the north. Norm-East', (north-est') n. The point midway between the north and east.

NORTH-EAST', a. Being midway between the north and NORTH-EAST'ERN,\* a. Relating to the point between the

north and east. Jour. of Science. NÖRTH'ER-LI-NESS,\* w. The state of being northerly

NÖRFH'ER-LY, a. Being in or towards the north; northern

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NORTH'REM, a. Being in or towards the north.
NORTH'REM,\* a. An inhabitant of the north, of a northern country, or northern part of a country. Ec. Rec.
NORTH'REM-RE,\* a. One living in the north; opposed to southerner; a northern. Dr. Abbot.
NORTH'REM-LY, ad. Towards the north. Hakeeill.
NORTH'REM-MOST,\* a. Farthest to the north. Ed. Rec.
NORTH'REM,\* a. (Naut.) The difference of latitude which as hip makes in salling towards the north pole. — (Astron.)
The motion or distance of a planet from the equinoctial northward. Brands. northward. Brands.

northward. Brands.

NÖRTH'MÄN,\* n.; pl. NÖRTH'MEN. An inhabitant of the north of Europe. Coloridge.

NÖRTH-PÖLE',\* n. An imaginary point in the northern hemisphere, ninety degrees from the equator. Ency.

NÖRTH-STÄR', n. The polestar; the lodestar.

NOR-THÜM'BRJ-AN,\* a. Relating to Northumberland,

Eng. Ency.

NORTH'WARD, a. Being towards the north.

NÖRTH'WARD, a. Deing words the north. Bacon.
NÖRTH'WARD, b. d. Towards the north. Bacon.
NÖRTH'WARD-Ly,\* a. & ad. Being in a north direction,
towards the north. E. Everett.
NÖRTH-WEST', n. The point midway between the north

NÖRTH-WEST'ER-LY,\* a. Tending or being towards the north-west; north-western. Hildrett.
NÖRTH-WEST'ERN,\* a. Being between the west and

north. Dregion.
NÖRTH-WIND, n. Wind that blows from the north.
A petive of Norway

NÖETH-WIND, m. Wind that blows from the north.

NOE-WE'GI-AN, a. A native of Norway.

NOE-WE'GI-AN, a. Belonging to Norway.

NOE-WE'YAN, a. Norwegian. Shak.

NÖSE, (nöz) m. The prominence on the face, which is the organ of seent and the emunctory of the parts near it; the end of any thing, as of a bellows; seent; sagastiv.

To lead by the nose, to drag by force, as a bear by his ring; to lead blindly.—To thrust one's nose into any affair, to meddle impertinently with it.—To put one's nose out of joint, to put one out in the affections of another. other.

Other.

NÖŞE, v. a. To scent; to smell. Shak. To thrust the nose as in face of; to face. A. Wood.

NÖŞE, v. a. To look big; to bluster. Shak.

NÖŞE'BÄND,\* a. A strap passing over the nose. Booth.

NÖŞE'BÄLBED, a. A bleeding at the nose:—a plant.

NÖŞE'D, (nözd) a. Having a nose; as, long-nosed, flat-

Nōṣz'GĀY, n. A bunch of flowers; a posy. Nōṣz'Lṛṣs, a. Wanting a nose, deprived of the nose.

NOSE'LESS, a. Wanting a nose, deprived of the nose. NOSE'RMÄRT, ». A pungent plant; the cress; nasturtium. NOSE'THE [L. ». See Nostall.
NOS'ING, \* ». (Arch.) The moulding upon the upper edge of a step. Francis.
NOS'LE, (nOZ'ZI) ». See NOZLE.
[NO-8-05 (PA-PHY, \* ». [νόσος and γράφω.] A description of diseases. Dunglison.

diseases. Dunglison.
||NÖS-Q-LÖG'|-C-AL,\* a. Relating to nosology. Dunglison.
||NO-SÖL'O-GIST,\* n. One versed in nosology. P. Cyc.
||NO-SÖL'O-GY, or NO-SÖL'O-GY, [no-SÖl'O-]e, S. J. R. Sm.
||Wb.; no-Zöl'O-]e, W. P. Ja. R. ]n. ||voorg. and ||Ajoyo.] (Med.)
||The doctrine of diseases; the classification and nomenclature of diseases. clature of diseases.

|| No-so-Po-ET'IC, a. [v6005 and notio.] Producing dis-Arbuthnot.

eases. Arbuthact.

NOS-TAL'(4)-A,\* π. [νόστος and ἄλγος.] (Med.) A species of melancholy resulting from absence from home and country; homesickness. Brande.

NOS-TAL'(4)(0,\* α. Relating to nostalgia; homesick. P. Mag.

NOS-TRIL, π. One of the cavities in the nose.

NOS-TRIUM, π. [L.] P.L. NOS-TRIUMS. A quack medicine kept for profit in the hands of the inventor, or of his assistance.

migne NOT, ad. The particle of negation or refusal:—it denotes cessation; not only.—Not guilty, (Law) the general issue; the plea of a defendant in a criminal action or

issue; the plea of a defendant in a criminal action or prosecution.

NOTA BENE,\* [L.] Mark well,—used to point out something that deserves particular notice; commonly abbreviated to N. B. Macdonnol.

NOTA-BILI-TY,\* n. Notableness; a person or society of high or noble rank. Clauser. Qu. Rev.

NOTA-BILE, [n8t'-bl., S. W. P. J. E. P. Ja. Sm.] a. [notable, Fr.; notable, B.] Industrious; careful; thrifty; busting:—more commonly applied to women.

NOTA-BILE, [n8t'-bl., W. P. J. B., Sn.; n8t's-bl., S. E.] a. Worthy of notice; remarkable; memorable.

NOTA-BILE, na Person or thing worthy of notice. Addison. One of the men of rank, or deputies of the states, appointed and convoked by the king of France on certain occasions under the old refine.

NOTA-BILE-NESS, n. Carefulness; industry; thrift.

NOTA-BILE-NESS, n. Remarkableness; importance.

NOT'4-BLY, ad. Carefully; thriftily; with bustle. NOT'4-BLY, ad. Remarkably; so as to be noted. NO-XA''DA,  $^{\circ}$   $^{\circ}$   $^{\circ}$   $^{\circ}$   $^{\circ}$   $^{\circ}$   $^{\circ}$  L[L] Things to be observed. Here kins.

NO-TA'EL-AL, a. Relating to or done by a notary.

NO-TA'EL-AL, a. Relating to or done by a notary.

NO-TA'EL, a. [notarias, L.] An officer among the anciest Romans employed to take notes of contracts, trials, and public proceedings:—in modern usage, an officer authorized to attest writings of any kind which may concern the public; a notary-public Hooker.

NO-TA'ELP-PUB'LIC,\* a. (Less) A notary or officer, who publicly attests documents, or writings, to make them authentic in foreign countries; a notary. Breads.

NO-TA'TION, a. [notatio, L.] The act or manner of noting or marking:—act or practice of signifying any thing by marks or characters, as numbers by their appropriate signs in arithmetic and algebra:—the notice or knowledge of a word which is afforded by its original use and etymology; an argument from stymology. B. Josepa.

NOTCH, a. [notae, Teut.; nocchie, It.] A nick; a hollow cut; indentation.

Out; indentation.

NOTCH, v. a. [i. NOTCHED; pp. NOTCHING, NOTCHED.] To form notches or cuts in; to cut in small hollows.

NOTCH'SOAED,\* s. (Arch.) The board which receives the ends of the steps in a staircase. Breade.

NOTCH'WEED, s. An herb called also orach.

NOTCH'WEED, s. An herb called also orach.

NOTC, s. [nota, L.] A mark or token by which something is known; notice; head; reputation; secount; information; state of being observed:—tune; voice; harmonic or melodious sound; single sound in music:—short hint; abreviation: symbol:—a short remark or commendary; an--a short remark or commentary; anbreviation; symbol: — a short remark or commentary; annotation; observation: — a minute or memorandum: — a

breviation; symbol:—a short remark or commentary; annotation; observation:—a minute or memorandum:—a subscribed paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment; a promissory note.

Note, v. a. [noto, L.; noter, Fr.] [i. Noter); pp. Noting, note.] To mark; to distinguish; to observe; to remark; to heed; to attend; to take notice of; to make a memorandum of; to enter in a book; to set down; to set down in musical characters.—[To push or strike. Ray.—Local, Eng.]
Note:—Book, (not'oblk) n. A book containing notes.
Not'ed. p. a. Remarkable, eminent; celebrated, notorious.
Not'ed. p. a. Remarkable, eminent; celebrated, notorious.
Not'ed. p. y. a. With observation; with notice. Shak.
Not'ed. p. y. a. With observation; with notice. Shak.
Not'ed. p. y. a. Having no note; unknown. Decker.
Not'ed. p. n. One who notes; an annotator.
Note'(p. p. n. One who notes; an annotator.
Note'(p. p. n. one who notes; an annotator.
Note'(p. p. n. one ond thing.) Negation of being; nonentity; universal negation:—not any thing, opposed to something; a thing of no proportion or value, trifle.

[Nothing. ad. Not; in no degree; as, "nothing loath.")

[[NOTH'ING, ad. Not; in no degree; as, "nothing loath."

Millon.

||NÔTH-|NG-L'B|-AN,\* n. One who is of no particular be lief or denomination. Ch. Ob. ||NÔTH'|NG-|SM,\* n. Nothingness. Coloridge. [R.] ||NÕTH'|NG-NESS, (nūth'|ng-nes) n. Nihllity; non-existence.

No'Tice, (no'tis) s. [notics, Fr.] Remark; heed; observation; regard; advice; warning; information; in telligence.

valini, regard; savies; warning; information; in telligence.

NÖ'TICE, v. a. [i. NOTICED; pp. NOTICING, NOTICED.] To note; to head; to observe; to regard; to attend to; to mind; to take notice of. T. Howard, (1608.) Bp. Horne, Dr. Warton, &c. A word that has been disputed, but long since used in England, and now in common use.

NÖ'TICE-A-BLE,\* a. That may be noticed; worthy of notice. Wordsworth. [A modern word, in good use.]

NÖ'TICE-A-BLY,\* sd. In a noticeable manner. Blackwood.

NÖ'TICE-R,\* n. One who notices. Pops.

NÖ-TI-FJ-CA'TION, n. [Fr.] Act of notifying; information; notice given; representation by marks.

NÖ'TI-FJ, v. a. [notifier, Fr.; notifier, L.] [i. NOTIFIED; pp. NOTIFIENG, NOTIFIED.] To declare; to make known, with to. — "Such protest must be notified, within fourteen days after, to the drawer." Blackstone. — In the United States, it is often used in the sense of to inform, to give notice to; as, "I notified him of this matter;" instead of, "I notified this matter to him." — This use was long since censured by Dr. Witherspoon.

instead of, "I notified this matter to him." — This use was long since censured by Dr. Witherspoon.

NO'TION, (no'shun) n. [notio, L. Thought; representation of any thing formed by the mind; idea; image; conception; sentiment; opinion; sense; understanding. — [pl. Small wares or trifles. — Colloquial, U. S.]

NO'TION-AL, a. Imaginary; idea!; visionary; not real.

NO'TION-AL-Ly, ad. In idea; mentally.

NO'TION-AL-Ly, ad. In idea; mentally.

NO'TION-AL-Ly, ad. Notional, fanciful. Month. Rev. [R.]

NO'TION-IST, n. One who holds an ungrounded opinion a visionary. Bp. Hopkins.

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No-To-NEO'TA, a. An insect that swims on its back.

a neterious fact.

a neterious fact.

No-To're-ous-ract.

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No active to the Latin non obtainers, and answers seractive to the Latin non obtainer. It is most properly and
analogically used in the ablative case absolute, with a
moun; as, 'He is rich notrathetanding, his loss,''— Dr.
Webster considers notcothstanding, in all cases, as a participle, "constituting, either with or without this or that,
the case absolute or independent." It obviously has
the nature of a participle, rather than of a participial adjectice. In the above example, "He is rich notwithstanding his loss," notcothstanding may be regarded as a preposition governing loss in the objective case; or it may be
construed as a participle is the case absolute with loss.

NOUGHT, (nawt) n. Nothing.—[ad. In no degree. Fairfax.]—To set at nought, to slight; to scorn. 27 It has
been somewhat common to write this word nought, in
order to distinguish it from naught, bad; but naught
(nothing) is the more proper orthography, and corresponds to aught, (any thing.) See NAUGHT.

NOUL, n. The crown or top of the head; the head; noll.

Spenser.

Spenser, and the storage of the team, the team, and spenser, [NOOLD, (noid) [ns socald.] Would not. Spenser.
NOOLD, [nom, Fr.; nomen, L.] (Gram.) The name of any thing that exists, or of which we have any idea or notion.—A proper noun is the name of an individual person or thing; as, John, London, &c..—Common nouns are names of sorts or kinds, containing many individuals;

as, man, city, &c., †Nour'ice, (mir'ris) n. [nourrice, Fr.] A nurse. Sir T. El-

NOUR'ISH, (mar'ish) v. a. [nourrir, Fr.; nutrio, nounished; pp. nounishing, nounished. To feed and cause to grow, to promote growth and strength; to cherish; to nurture; to support by food; to support; to main-

ish; to nurture; to support by food; to support; to maintain; to encourage, to educate.

†Nour!ish, (nūr!ish) v. n. To gain nourishment. Bacon.
†Nour!ish, (nūr!ish) ». A nurse. Lydgate.
Nour!ish-able, (nūr!ish-abl) a. That may be nourished.
Nour!ish-able, (nūr!ish-ar) ». He or that which nourishes.
Nour!ish-No.\* ». a. Affording nourishment; nuctritous.
Nour!ish-Menn; (nūr!ish-mönt) ». [nourrussement, old Fr.]
That which nourishes; state of being nourished; food; sustenance; nutriment; sustentation.
†Nour!-Tur, (nūr'e-tur) ». [nourrusse, Fr.] Education; nurture. Spenser.

nurture. Spene

NouR'sLE, (nur'si) v. a. To nurse up. Spenser.

NOURS'LING, (nurs'ling) n. A nursing. Spenser.
NOURS, n. [Gr.] Mind; understanding; — used ludicrously. Smart.

tNous'le, or Nous'el, (nuz'zi) v. a. To nurse. Shak. tNous'le, or Nous'el, (nuz'zi) v. a. To entrap; to muz-

NO-VAC'U-LITE,\* n. (Min.) An argillaceous stone used for hones and whetstones; the razor-stone. Hamilton.
NO-VA'TIAN,\* (-shan) n. A follower of Novatus or Nova-

tianus, contemporaries, and religionists of the 3d century, who declared it sinful to admit to the eucharist persons

who had once lapsed.

No-vi/Tian-lam,\* (-shan-izm) n. The opinions of the Novatians. Bp. Hall.

Novatians. Bp. Hall.

No. VI(TON, R. [novatio, L.] Innovation. Abp. Land.

No. VI(TON, R. [L.] An innovator. Bailey.

Nov'rL, [nov'el, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. E. Sm.] a. [nosvel, Fr.; novellus, L.] New; not ancient; of recent crigin or introduction.—(Civil less) Appendant to the code, and of later enaction. Aylife. 37: "Walker says. 'Nothing is so vulgar and childlesh as to hear sesseel and seares with

the s distinct, and neces and chicken with s suppressed. Either the semark is a little extravagant, or prejudices are grown a little more reasonable since it was written. Smart. — It is often pronounced advivi in the U. S. NOVIEL, n. [newells, Fr.] [Noviet, Spiceter.] A species of fictitions composition in prose; a tale.—(Reman law A supplementary constitution, as of some emperors;

A supplementary constitution, as of some emperors; it aw annexed to the code.

1NOV'EL-15M, m. Innovation. Sir E. Dering.

NOV'EL-15T, m. [Innovator; an assector of novelty. Bacen.

A writer of news. Tatler.] A writer of novels or tales.

1NOV'EL-1ZE, v. s. To innovate. Browns.

NOV'EL-TY, m. [nouvellet, old Fr.] State of being novel; something new; newness; freshness.

NO-VEM'NEE, m. [L.] The eleventh month of the year:—

[the ninth month of the Romans, reckoned from March.]

[[NOV'EN-4-RY, [nov'en-2-re, W. P. Js. Sm.; no-von'ns-re, S; no'ven 8-c, K.] n. [novesarius, L.] Number of nine; nine, collectively. Browns.

[[NOV'EN-4-RY, \*a. Belonging to the number nine. Phillips.

NO-VEN'N,4L, s. [novesarius, L.] Done every ninth year.

Potter.
NO-VER'OAL, a. [novercells, from noverce, L.] Relating to, or suitable to, a stepmother.
NOVICE, n. [novice, Fr.; novicius, L.] One who is new in any business; a beginner; one in the rudiments; one who has entered a religious house, but not yet taken the vow; a probationer.

NOV [CE-RAIP,\* n. The state of a novice. Scott. NOV-[CE-RAIP,\* n. The state of a novice. Scott. NO-VI-LU-NAE,\* c. Relating to the new moon. Bamgfield. NO-VI'TI-ATE, (no-VISh'0-at) n. [noviciat, Fr.] The state of a novice; time for learning the rudiments; the time spent in a religious house on probation, before the vow is taken

tNO-VI'TIOUS, (no-vish'us) a. [novitius, L.] Newly in-

vented. Fearann.

1NOV|-TY, m. [novitas, L.] Newness; novelty. Browns.

NOW, ed. At this time; at the time present; at this time,

or only a luttle while ago; at one time; at another time.

—It is sometimes a conjunction or particle of connection, expressing a connection between two propositions: as, "If this be true, he is guilty; now this is true, therefore he is guilty."—Now and then, at one time and

therefore he is guilty."—Now and then, at one time and another.

Now, n. The present moment. Cowley.

Now 'a-Days, (now'a-daz) ad. In the present age.

Now avg. (nowa) | ad. Not in any manner or degree,

Now avg. (nowaz) | nowise. Campbell.

Now pp., (no'ed) a. [noué, Fr.] (Her.) | Knotted; in
wreathed.

NOW'EL, (no'el) n. [noël, neuël, Fr.] A cry of joy; originally, a shout of joy at Christmas. Chaucer. †Nowes, (noz) n. [nou, old Fr.] The marriage knot; noose

No'where, (no'hwar) ad. Not in any place; in no place. No'wise, (no'wiz) ad. Not in any manner; in no man-

Nöwl, a. See Noul

Nox'10us, (nok'shus) a. [nozius, L.] Hurtful; harmful, baneful; unwholesome; mischievous; pernicious:—

guilty.

NÖX'10US-LY, (nök'shus-le) ad. Hurtfully; perniciously.

NÖX'10US-NESS, (nök'shus-nes) s. Hurtfulness; insalubrity.

brity.
†NÖY, v. a. [noyen, Teut.] To annoy. Wichife.
†NÖY, v. Annoyance. Hist. of Sir Cityomon.
†NÖY'ANCE, v. Annoyance. Spenser.
\*NOYANC'\*, (no'yo) v. [Fr.] A rich cordial. Smart.
†NÖY'Ex, v. One who annoys; annoyer. Tusser.
†NÖY'PCI, a. Noisome; huriful; annoying. Bals.
†NÖY'O'US, a. [noisso, It.] Huriful; troublesome; annoy
ing. Wichife.

NOY'FOL, a. Noisome; huriful; annoying. Bals.
NOY'Ous, a. [soises, It.] Huriful; troublesome; annoy
ing. Piciffe.
NOY'SANCE, n. Offence; trespass; nuisance. Chaucer.
NOZ'ILE, (nöz'zl) n. [nazal, old Fr.] The
nose; the snout; the end. Arbuthavi. The extremity of
something, as of a bellows; a portion of a steam-engine.
NUB, v. a. To touch gently; to give a hint by a touch, to
nudge. Hollowsy. [Local, Eng.]
NUB, Fr. a. A species of manna or dew. Crabb.
NUB'BLE, v. a. To beat, to knubble. Ausstortia.
NU-BE'U-LA, v. a. [L.] A little cloud.— (Med.) A white
speck in the eye. Crabb.
(NU-BIP'ER-OUS, a. [subtiger, L.] Bringing clouds. Bailey.
NU-BIP'ER-OUS, a. [nuble, L.] To cloud. Bailey.
NU'BILE, v. a. [nuble, L.] Marriageable; fit for marriage. Prior.
NU'BILE, a. [Fr.; subtis, L.] Marriageable; fit for marnuse. Article of being marriageable. Month
Rec.

NO.B. LÖSE', \* a. Cloudy; abounding in clouds. Scott †NO.B. LOSE, a. Cloudy. Bailey.
NO-CA-MEN-TA'CEOUS, \* (-shus) a. (Bot.) Having long ex-

croscences. P. Cyc. Nu-cir'ge-ous, a. Bearing nuts. Beiley.

NU-CLE';-FÖRM.\* c. (Bot.) Formed like a nucleus. P. Cyc.
NU'CLE-US, z. [L.] pl. L. NÛ'CLE-I; Eng. NÛ'CLE-US-EŞ
The kernel of a nut:—that about which something is
gathered and conglobated, the body or head of a comet.
NÜ'CLE.\* z. (Bot.) A small, hard, seed-like pericarp. P.

Cyc.

Cyc.

(NUDE) Trion, a. The act of making bare or naked.

NUDE, a. [nud, old Fr.; nudus, L.] Bare, naked. Hulost.—

(Lase) Void; of no force.

NUDE, \* v. n. To touch gently; to give a hint-or signal by a private touch with the hand, elbow, or foot, to nub. Ld. Eldon.

nub. Ld. Eldon.

NU-DI-FI-GA'TION,\* s. A making naked. West. Rev.

NU-DI-FI-GA'TION,\* s. A making naked; naked; naked; naked parts:—poverty:—pl. (Fine arts) Figures, or parts of figures, entirely divested of drapery.

NU-DYN PIC'TVM,\* [L.] (Law) A bare, naked contract, without a consideration. Tomlins.

NU-EX-T-TY, (nu-giss-0-to) n. [nugaz, nugacis, L.] Futility; trifling talk or behavior. More.

NU-EX-T-TY, (nu-giss-0-to) n. [nugaz, nugacis, th.] Futility: trifling talk or behavior. More.

NU-EX-T-TY, (nu-giss-0-to) n. [nugaz, nugacis, th.] Futility: difficult. Gent. Mag. [nugar, L.] Act or practice of trifling. Bacon.

Bacon.
NŪ'GA-TO-RY, a. Trifling; futile; insignificant; useless.
NŪ'GI-FY,\* v. n. To trifle. Coloridge. [R.]
NŪ'ISANCE, (nū'sans) n. [old Fr.] Something noxious or offensive.—(Law) Λ public nuisance is something that annoys the community or public; a private nuisance, something that annoys, or injures the property of, an individual.

NUI'SAN-CER,\* n. One who causes an injury or nuisance.

NUL,\* a. (Law) Not any; none; as, nul disseizin. Blackstone.

Store.

NULL, v. a. [nullus, L.] To annul. Milton. [R.]

NULL, a. Void; of no force; ineffectual; invalid. Dryden.

NULL, a. Something of no power, or no meaning. Bacon.

(NUL-L:-BI'E-TY, n. [nullib, L.] The state of being no-

fNUL-LI-BI'E-TY, n. [nullib, L.] The state of being nowhere. Balley.

NUL-LI-FJ-CA'TION,\* n. Act of nullifying. Perry.

NUL-LI-FID'I-AN, a. [nullus and fides, L.] Of no honesty, of no religion; of no faith. Feltham.

NUL-LI-FID'I-AN,\* n. A person destitute of faith. Ask.

NUL'LI-FI, E, \* n. One who nullifies. J. C. Calhoun.

NUL'LI-FY, v. a. [nullus, L.] [i. NULLIFIED, pp. NULLIFFING, NULLIFIED.] To make null; to annul, to make void.

South.

NOL'LI-FY-ING,\* n. The act of making void. Davemport.
NOL'LI-FÖEE,\* n. A lithophytous polype, having no visible pores on its axis. Brande.
NOL'LI-TY, n. [nullite, Fr.] Want of force or efficacy; non-

existence.

NOL'LUM AR-BIT'RI-ŬM,\* [L.] (Law) "No award;"— the plea of the defendant prosecuted on an arbitration-bond, for not abiding by an award. Whishaw.

bond, for not abiding by an award. Whishaw.

NUMB, (năm) a. Torpid; chil; motionless; benumbed;
deadened in motion or sensation: — benumbing. Shak.

NOMB, (năm) v. a. [i. numbed; pp. numbing, numbed.]

To make torpid or numb, to deaden, to stupefy.
[NÜMB'ÇD-NESS, m. Torpor; numbness. Wiseman.

NUM'SER, v. a. [nomber, Fr., numero, L.] [i. NUMBERED;
pp. numberning, numberg. To count, to tell; to reckon how many; to reckon as one among many; to calculate; to compute.

NUM'SER. m. [nomber Fr. numbers L.]. That which is

late; to compute.

NDM'BER. n. [nombre, Fr.; numerus, L.] That which is counted and told; multitude, as distinguished from magnitude; a unit; one; an aggregate of units, as even or odd; many; more than one; a multitude. — pl. Harmony, proportions calculated by number; verses; poetry. — (Gram.) The consideration of an object as one or more, or the mode of signifying one or more than one. NUM'BER-ER, m. One who numbers. iNUM'BER-FUL, a. Many in number. Waterhouse.

NUM'BER-LESS, a. counted; countless. a. Innumerable; more than can be

NUM'SEES, a. pl. The fourth book in the Old Testament.
NUM'SEES, a. pl. The fourth book in the Old Testament.
NUM'SEES, a. pl. The fourth book in the Old Testament.
NUM'SEES, and in the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second secon

Interruption of action or sensation.

NU'MER-4-BLE a. Capable of being numbered. Herbert.

NU'MER-4-BLE a. Capable of being numbered. Herbert.

NU'MER-4-1, a. [sameral, Fr.] Belating to, or consisting of, number.—The numeral letters are the seven Roman capitals, viz.: I, V, X, L, C, D, M; the numeral figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0.

NU'MER-41-LY, a. A numeral character or letter. Astle.

NU'MER-41-LY, a. Belonging to a certain number. Aprife.

NU'MER-ATE, v. n. To reckon; to enumerate. Lencaster.

NU-MER-ATE, v. n. To reckon; to enumerate. Lencaster.

NU-MER-X-TION, n. The art of numbering; number contained.—(Artic.) The notation of numbers, and the art or act of writing and reading numbers.

or act of writing and reading numbers.

NUMER-A-TOR, R. [L.] One who numbers. — (Arith.) The number, in vulgar fractions, which is placed above the line, and shows how many parts of the unit are taken. NU-MER'JO, a. Numerical; the same in species and number. Huddras.

NU-MER'J-CAL-LY, a. Relating to or denoting number; the same not only in species, but number.

NU-MER'J-CAL-LY, ad. With respect to number; NU-MER-IST, n. One who deals in numbers. Browns.

NU-MER-IST, n. One who deals in numbers. Browns.

NU-MER-RO,\* n. [It. \$ Ft.] Number. — (Com.) The figure or mark by which any of a number of things is distinguished; — abbreviated to No. Crabb.

1NO-MER-CO'-1-TY, n. State of being numerous; flow Parr.

NU'MER-OUS, a. [nume rosus, L.] Containing many; con-

NUMER-OUS, a. [Numerous, L.] Containing many; consisting of many; not few; many:—consisting of poetic numbers; melodious; harmonious. Oryden.

NUMER-OUS-LY,\* ad. In or with great numbers. Cowley.

NUMER-OUS-NESS, m. The state of being numerous.

NUMER-OUS-NESS, a. Relating to numismatics, or the NU-MIS-MAT'I-CAL,\* science of coins and medals. P.

Cyc.

NU-mis-mar'ics, [nū-miz-mat'iks, K. Sm. R. Wb. Brande;
nu-miz'ma-tiks, Ja. Todd.] n. pl. [numismata, L.] The
science of coins and medals; numismatology.

science or coins and medals; numismatology.

NU-MIS'MA-TIST,\* n. One versed in numismatics; numismatologist. Gent. Mag.

NU-MIS-MA-TOL'O-OIST,\* n. One versed in numismatology. Smart.

NU-MIS-MA-TOL'O-OY,\* n. The history or science of coins gy. Smart.
NU-Mig-Ma-TÖL'O-GY,\* s. The history or science of coins and medals; numismatics. Gent. Mag.
NUM'MA-RY, a. [nummus, L.] Relating to money; nummulary. Arbuthaut.
NUM'MU-LAR, a. [nummularius, L.] Relating to money, nummular.

nummulary.

NUM'MU-LA-RY,\* a. Relating to money; monetary. P. Cyc. NUM'MU-LITE,\* n. An extinct molluscous animal, of s thin, lenticular shape, divided internally into chambers or cella. Brande.

cells. Brande.

NUM'SRS, n. A weak, foolish person. Bp. Parker. [Low.]

NUM'SRÜLL, n. A dullard; a dunce, a dolt, a blockhead.

Arbuthnot. The head, in burleaque. Prior.

NUM'SRÜLLED, (-sküld) a. Dull; stupid. Arbuthnot.

NUN, n. [nunne, Sax.; nonne, Fr.] A female devotee, among the Roman Catholics, who, like a monk of the other sex, secludes herself in a religious community, and makes profession of perpetual chastity. Swift.—The blue titmouse; a small kind of pigeon. Sherwood.

NUN'CIATE,\* (nün'shun) n. A meal eaten about noon, or between other meals; a luncheon. Browne.

NUN'CIATE,\* (nün'she-āt) n. A messenger; a nuncio.

Hoole. [R.]

Hoole. [B.]

†NUN'CI-A-TURE, (nun'she-a-tur) n. The office of a nuncio. Clarendon

NUN'O', O', (nun'she-5) n. [manzio, It.; from nuncio, It.] pl. NUN'O', O', 63. A messenger; a public envoy from the pope to negotiate on ecclesiastical affairs.

†NUN'CU-PATE, v. a. [nuncupo, L.] To declare publicly

Harrow.

\*NUN-CU-PL'TION, n. The act of naming. Chaucer.

\*NUN-CU-PL-TIVE, [nŭn-kü-pş-tīv, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K.,

nŭn-ku-pā-tīv, Sm.] a. [nuncupatus, L.] Publicly or sol
emnly declaratory; verbally pronounced, not written.—

(Law) A nuncupative will is a will orally delivered by the

NUN-CU'PA-TO-RY, a. Nuncupative. Swift.

†NUN-CU'PA-TO-RY, a. Nuncupative. Swift.

NUN'DI-NAL, a. [nundinal, Fr., from nundinal, L.] Relating
to a fair or market, or to the ninth day. — Among the Romans, a nundinal letter was one of the first eight letters
of the alphabet, which were repeated successively from
the first to the last day of the year, in such a manner
that one of these letters always expressed the market
day, which returned every nund day.
†NOW-DI-NA-RY, a. Nundinal. Basley.
†NOW-DI-NA-RY, a. Nundinal. Basley.

NUN-DI-NA'TION, n. Traffic at fairs and markets. Bram-

NON'NER-Y, n. A house or convent of nuns; a cloister. †NON'NER-NESS,\* n. The state of nuns. J. Foz.
NO'PHAE,\* n. (Bot.) The yellow pond or water lily; nen-uphar. Hamilton.

NOP'TIAL, (-shal) a. [muptial, Fr.; nuptialis, L.] Pertaining to marriage; constituting marriage; used or done in

NUP'TIALS, (-shalz) s. pl. Marriage; ceremony of mar

NURSE, n. A woman who has the care of infants, or of UBER, R. A woman who has the care of infants, or of another's child; a mother during the time of suckling her child; a woman who has the care of a sick person; one who breeds or educates:—an old woman, in con-tempt; the state of being nursed:—a sea-fish, called also the slesper. — Used in composition adjectively; as, a nurse-child.

NURRE v. a. [i. NURSED; pp. NURSENG, NURSED.] To tend as a nurse; to cherish or bring up, as a child; to feed; to tend the sick; to pamper; to manage economically so

as to increase. [Smart. NURSE-CHILD,\* n. A child that is nursed; nursling. NURSE-MAID,\* n. A maid-servant employed in nursing children. Ask. NURSE-POND,\* n. A pond for young fish. Maunder. NURSER, n. One who nurses; a promoter. NURSER, n. Act or office of nursing. Skak. The object of a nurse's care; a place of nursing; a place where young children are nursed and brought up:—a place where inputs and young toos are proposed for transwhere plants and young trees are propagated for trans-plantation.

NUR'SE-RY-MAN,\* s. One employed in the cultivation of

nurseries of shrabs and trees. Loudon.

Nürs'ıNG,\* \*. The act of bringing up young; act of taking care of the sick. Ash.

ing care of the sick. Ash.

NURS'LING, n. One that is nursed; an infant; a fondling.

NURS'LING, n. One that is nursed; an infant; a fondling.

NURS'LING, n. One that is nursed; an infant; a fondling.

NURS'LING, nursed; see Nuzzle.

NURS'URE, (nursed; nursed; nursed; pp. Nursuring, nursed; pp. Nursuring, nursuring.

NURS'URE, (nursed; to train; to bring up.

NUS'SIE, ITE, \*n. (\*m.) A phosphate of lead and time. Dana.

NUS'TLE, (nursed) v. a. To nurse. See Nuzzle.

NUT, n. The fruit of certain trees and shrubs, consisting of a kernel enclosed by a hard shell.—(Mech.) A small cylinder or body with teeth, which correspond with the teeth of wheels.— Nut of a screw, a piece of iron used in connection with a boit. NOT., o. M. I. NOTTED; pp. NUTTING, NUTTED.] To gather nuts. A. Wood.

NOT'HOOR, (-hûk) n. A pole with a hook, to pull down the boughs of nut-trees. [A cant name for a pilferer.

NUT'JOB-BER, n. A bird; same as nuthatch.

NUT'JOB-BER, H. A DITG; same as minator.
NUT'MEG, m. faut, and magnetic old Fr.] An aromatic nut,
used in cookery; the name also of the tree, which grows
in the Molucca Islands, and yields nutmegs and mace.
NUT'MEGGED,\* (nut'megd) a. Seasoned with nutmeg.

NOT'PECK-ER, n. Same as nuthatch.

NUTRI-A,\* n. A term applied to the skins of the coypon, of myopotamus, valued for fur. McCullock. [NUTRI-OLITION, n. [nutrition: Browns. NUTRI-MENT, a. Nourishing; nutritious. Brands. NUTRI-MENT, n. [nutrinous.assaultitions.] That which nourishes food a literate nutrition.

NOTEL-ENT.\* a. Nourishing; nutritious. Sysass.

NOTEL-ENT.\* a. Neurishing; nutritious.

NOTEL-ENT.\* a. Nourishing; nutritious.

NU-TRI-MENT'AL, a. Nourishing; nutritious.

NU-TRI-TION, (nu-trish'un) a. [satritio, L.] The act of nourishing; that which nourishes; support; nutriment.

NU-TRI-TIONS, (nu-trish'un) a. Having the quality of nourishing; nutritious; alimental.

NOTEL-TIVE, a. Nourishing; nutritious; alimental.

NOTEL-TURE, a. The shell of a nut; something of small compass, or of little value.

NUTT'AL-ITE,\* a. (Mis.) A mineral associated with calcspar, occurring in prismatic crystals. Brands.

NOT'ZING.\* a. The act of gathering nuts. Brooms.

NOT'ZING.\* p. a. Relating to the gathering of nuts. Nutrion.

NOT'TREE, n. A tree that bears nuts.

NOT NOT'CA.\* [L.] A poisonous nut; the fruit of a species of strychnoe, remarkable for containing the vegeto-alkil strychnia. Urs.

NOZ'ZLE, (-zl) c. a. [i. NUZZLED; pp. NUZZLING, NUZZLED.]

To ourse; to foster. Sidney. To nestle, to house. Stafford.

NUZ'ZLE a. To so with the ness down. like a hog.

Smart.

NZZ'ZLE, v. π. To go with the nose down, like a hog.

NZC'TA-LÖPS, π. [νυντάλωψ.] One who sees distinctly only in the twilight, or in the dark.

NYC'TA-LÖ-PY, π. A disease or indisposition of the eye, in which a person sees better by night than by day.

NYE, π. A nide or brood, as of pheasants.

NYL-GHÂU',\* (nl-gâw') π. (Zool.) A large species of antelope. P. Cyc.

NYMPH, (nimf) π. [νῦμφη, Gr.; ηνημβα, L.] A female being, in Greek mythology, partaking of the nature of gods and men; a goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters:

— in νοετν. a ladv. — (Exc.) The chrysalis or numa of an — in postry, a lady. — (Ent.) The chrysalis or pupa of an insect. See Nympha.

insect. See NYMPHA.

NYM'PHA,\* n. [L.] pl. NYMPHÆ. (Ent.) The chrysalis, pups, or surelia of an insect. Crabb. [Hamilton. NYM-PHE'A,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of plants; the water-lily. NYM-PHF'A-ROUS,\* a. Producing nympha. Kirby. NYMPH'ISH, a. Relating to nymphs, ladylike. NYMPH'ISH, a. Resembling a nymph. Milton. NYMPH'Ly, a. Like a nymph; nymphlike. Drayton. NYMPH'Ly, a. Like a nymph; nymphlike. Drayton. NYM-PHO-MA-NY,\* is attended with an irresistible desire of sexual intercourse. Danglison.
NYS, or NIS, [corruption of ne 1s.] None is; not is. Spenser

(8) a vowel, and the fifteenth letter of the alphabet, is

(5) a vowel, and the fifteenth letter of the alphabet, is a used as an abbreviation, as, O. S., old style, Ob. for obvivit, obut, or obit, died. It has various sounds, as in note, not, move, nor. — Before Irish names, it signifies son, equivalent to Fitz in England, and Mac in Scotland. O, interf. Oh! expressing a wish, exclamation, or emotion. O, n. A cipher, or nought. [A circle or oval. Shak.] — (Musac) The O, circle, denotes a semibreve.

OAD, (6d) n. Woad; a plant used in dyeing. B. Jonson.
OAF, (6f) n. A changeling; a foolish child left by the fairies in place of one more witty or bright; a dolt, a blockhead. OAF'18H. (6f'18h) a. Stupid; dull, doltish. Basley. [R.] OAF, (8h) n. A forest-tree, of many varieties. He wood of the tree, valued for timber.
OAK'AP-PLE, (6k'kp-pl) n. A spongy excrescence on the leaves or tender branches of the oak-tree, much used in tanning. Booth.
OAK'-CLEAV-ING,\* a. Cleaving oaks. Shak.
OAK'EN-FIN, (6'kn) a. Made of oak, obtained from oak. Bacon.
OAK'EN-FIN, (6'kn) a. Made of oak, obtained from oak. Bacon.
OAK'EN-FIN, (6'kn) a. Made of oak, obtained from oak. Bacon.
OAK'EN-FIN, (6'kn) a. Made of oak, obtained from oak. Bacon.
OAK'EN-FIN, (6'kn) a. Loose hemp obtained by untwisting old ropes, with which, being mingled with pitch, leaks are stopped.

one topes, which which, come magnet with piece, sear stopped.

Jak'y, (o'ke) a. Like oak; hard as oak. Bp. Hall.

OAR, (or) s. A long pole, or piece of timber, with a broad and or blade, by which boats are rowed.

OAR, (or) s. s. [5 oarrs; pp. oarrs, oarrs]. To impel a boat or vessel with an oar; to row.

ŌAR, (ōr) v. a. To impel by rowing. Shak. ŌAR'-FOOT-ED,\* (ōr'fūt-ọd) a. Having feet used as oars. Burnet.

OARS'MAN,\* (orz'man) a.; pl. OARS'MEN. One who man-

OARS, MAN, COLUMNIA, PR. DARS, MAN, CAR WAR Ages cars. No.A.

OAS', (5r'e) a. Having the form or use of oars. Mikon.

O'A-SIS, n. [L.] pl. O'A-SES. A fertile spot surrounded by an arid desert. Todd. A word originally appropriated to a place in the western part of Egypt, but now generally applied

OAST, (6st) n. A kiln for drying hops. Mortimer.

OAT, (6t) n.; pl. OATS. A coarse kind of grain, raised chiefly for horses. It is rarely used in the singular num-

chiefly for horses. It is rarely used in the singular number, except in composition; as, oat-straw. [A pipe of an oaten straw. Milton.] See Oats.

OAT'CARE, n. Cake made of the meal of oats. Peacham.

OAT'EN, (ô'th) a. Made of oats; bearing oats. Shak.

OAT'H, (ôth) n. [sath, Goth.; ath, Sax.] pl. Oaths. An affirmation, negation, or promise, made by calling on God to witness what is said, with an invoking of his vengeance, or a renunciation of his favor, in case of falsehood.

OATH'ABREAK-ING, n. Perjury; the violation of an oath.

Shak.

OAT'-MEALT, (ôt'mêlt) n. Mait made of oats. Mortimer. OAT'MEAL, (ôt'mêl) [ôt'mêl, & P. E. Ja. K. Sm.; ôt'mêl or ôt'mêl, W.; ôt'mêl, Nares.] n. Flour made from oats:— a

OAT-(Gas) n. pl. A kind of grain generally given to horses.
OAT-THIS-TLE, (St'this-si) n. An herb. dinsworth.
(OB-XM'BU-LÄTE, v. n. [obambule, L.] To walk about. Cock-

\*On IM-BU-LL'TION, w. The act of walking about. Gay-OB-BLI-GN'TO,\* a. [IL.] (Mas.) Made, or on purpose for the instrument named; indispensably connected.

QB-COR'DATE, \* a. (Bot.) Shaped like a heart placed in-

OB-05E'DATE,\* a. (Bot.) Shaped like a heart placed unversely. Loudon.

OB-DGE\_MI''TION, a. [obdormie, L.] Sheep. Bp. Hall.
OB-DGET, s. a. [obduco, L.] To draw over as a covering.
Hale. [s.]

OB-DGCT',\* v. a. To draw over; to obduce. Browns.
OB-DGCT',\* v. a. To draw over; to obduce. Browns.
OB-DGCT',\* v. a. To draw over; to obduce. Browns.
[IOB'DU-RA-CV, or OB-DG'RA-CV, [ob-dd'ra-eq, R. P. Ja. E.;
öb'du-ra-eq, r. 5m. Wh.; öb'-y-ra-eq or ob-dd'ra-eq, W.; öb'-du-ra-eq or ob-dd'ra-eq, F.] n. Quality of being obdurate; obstinacy; inflexible wickedness; impenitence; hardness of heart. of heart

or near.
[05'DU-RATE, or QB-DU'RATE, [ob-da'rat, S. P. J. E. K.;
[55'JU-RATE or ob-da'rat, W.; 5b'du-rat or ob-da'rat, F.; ob-da'rat, J.; 5b'du-rat or ob-da'rat, J.;
[56'Ju-rat or ob-da'rat, Sw. Wb. Belloy, Ensek, Rese,] a.
[obdurates, L.] Hard of heart; inflexibly obstinate in ill;
hardened; impenitent; stubborn; harsh; rugged; callous; unfeeling; insensible.

lous; unfeeling; insensible.

||OB'DV-RATE.V. a. To harden; to make obdurate. More.
||OB'DV-RATE.V. a. Stubbornly; inflexibly; impenitently.
||OB'DV-RATE.NESS, a. Stubbornles; obdurate; Hammend.
||OB-DV-RATE.NESS, a. Stubbornness; obdurate; hardness of heart; stubbornness. Hooker.
||OB-DV-RATE.V. a. (obdere, L. ] To harden; to render inflexible; to make obdurate. Bp. Hall.
||OB-DV-RNCS, (o-De'de-Ens. P. J. Ja. Sn.; o-De'dyens, S. E. F. K.; o-De'de-Ens. W.] n. [obetience, Fr.] The act of obeying; submission to suthority. — Passics obetience, unqualified submission or obdience to authority; however unreasonable or unlawful the commands may be.
||O-BE'D|-ENT, a. [obetience, L.] Submissive to authority; compliant with command or prohibition; dutiful; obecquious.

quious.

quious.

Q-BE-D-EN'TIAL, a. [obidiencial, Fr.] Obedient. South. [R.]
Q-BE'D-ENT-LY, ad. With obedience; submissively.
Q-BE1'SANCE, (o-bi'sans or q-bi'sans) [q-bi'sans, W. J. F.
Ja. K. Sm. R.; q-bi'sans, S. P. E. Wb.], n. [obussance, Fr.]
A bow; a courtesy; an act of civility or reverence made
by inclination of the body or knee.

Q-BE1'SANT-Y, Sance as obseance. Pollok.

Q-BE1'SANT-Y, (o-bi'sant or q-bi'sant) a. Submissive to authority; reverent; obedient. Soutt. [R.]
OB-E-LISCAL, a. Having the form of an obelisk. Stukeley.
OB'E-LISE, m. [obeliexes, L.] A lofty, quadrangular, monolithic column, diminishing upwards, or a square stone
growing smaller from the base to the summit, generally
set for a memorial: — a mark in a book for reference, &c.,

set for a memorial : - a mark in a book for reference, &c.,

set for a memorial:—a murk in a book for forester, so, thus [7].

OB'\$-LISE,\* v. a. To mark with an obelisk. Ch. Ob. [R.]

OB'\$-LIZE,\* v. a. To mark with an obelis; to mark as spurious or as suspicious. Ed. Rev.

OB'\$-LIZE,\* v. a. To mark with an obelis; to mark as spurious or as suspicious. Ed. Rev.

OB'\$-LIZE,\* v. a. To mark with an obelis; to mark as spurious or as suspected passage in a book or manuscript; usually thus (—) or thus (—). Brands.

(OB-EQ'U-TATE, (ob-5k'wo-tži) v. z. [obegatto, L.] To ride about. Cockerge.

anout. Cockerum. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†). Eq. (†).

Gayton.

O-BES'NESS, m. Obesity. Bp. Gauden.

O-BES'NESS, m. Obesity. Bp. Gauden.

O-BES', (p-bā') v. a. [obéir, Fr.] [i. obered; pp. obering, obsven.] To yield obedience or submission to; to comply with, from reverence to authority.

O-BEY'EB, (p-bā'er) m. One who obeys. Prics.

†OB-FIRM', v. a. To resolve; to harden in. Bp. Hall.

†OB-FIRM', v. a. [objirmo, L.] To resolve; to obfirm.

Shalden.

OB-FUS'CATE, v. a. [ob and fusco, L.] [i. OBFUSCATED; pp. OBFUSCATED,] To darken; to cloud. Water-

house.

OB-PUS-CATE, a. Darkened; obfuscated. Sur T. Elyot.

OB-PUS-CATE, vo. The act of darkening. Denne.

O'BIT, o'DiT, o'Dit, W. P. E. E. Sur., 'Bi't, S. F. Wb.]

n. [a corruption of the L. obitt, or obivit.] A funeral ceremony or office for the dead; a death. — Post-obit, [post obitism. L.] after death.

O-BIT'U-AL, a. R. eleating to deaths; obituary. Smort.

OBIT'U-AE, n. (obituairs, Fr.] A register of deaths; an account of deceased persons or of a deceased person; necrology.

one is employed; that which is presented to the senses to raise an affection or emotion; design; end; utilimate purpose:—that of which we are conscious; opposed to subject.—(Gram.) Any thing influenced by something clee, as a noun governed by a verb.

†ÖB-JECT, a. Opposed; presented against. Jip. Sandys.

†ÖB-JECT-GLESS, a. The glass of a telescope, or microscope, which is nearest to the object, and farthest from the eye.

OB-JECT-TON, n. [Fr.; objects, L.] The set of objecting; thing objected; adverse argument; difficulty; exception; doubt; hesitation; a fault; criminal charge.

OB-JECTION-4-BLE, a. Exposed or liable to objection.

OB-JECTION-5-BLE, a. Exposed in the objective philosophy or doctrine. Ex. Rev.

OB-JECTIVE, [ob-jek'tiv, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; ob'jek-tiv,

or dectrine. Ec. Rev.

QB.JEC'TIVE., [ob.jek'tiv, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; öb'jek-tiv,
&] a. [ebjecti, Fr.; objectes, L.] Placed over against something: — relating to the object of thought, and not to the
thinker; opposed to subjective: — having the quality of
coming in the way; as, objective certainty, L. c., certainty in
outward things, in distinction from subjective certainty. —
(Gram.) Noting the case which follows a verb or participle active, or a preposition; accurative.

QB-JEC'TIVE-LY, ad. In an objective manner; applied to
the manner or state of an object, as existing externally
with respect to the mind.

the manner or state of an object, as existing externally with respect to the mind.

OB-JEC-TYVE-REAS, n. The state of being an object. Hale.

OB-JEC-TYV-TY,\* n. The quality or state of being objective. Coloridge.

OB-JECT-OR, n. One who offers objection.

OB-JUR-TY-TYON,\* n. The set of binding by oath. Maunder.

OB-JUR-GATE, v. a. [objurgo, L.] [i. OBJURGATED; pp. OB-JURGATING, OBJURGATED, Coloridge; to reprove. Cockersm.

OB-JUR-GATON, n. [Fr.; objurgatio, L.] Repreof; reprehension. Brankall.

OB-JUR-GATON, n. [Reprehensary: culpatory: chiding.

nension. Bramau.

OB-JÜR'-A-TO-EV, a. Reprehensory; culpatory; chiding
OB-LÄTE', a. [oblatus, L.] Compressed or flattened at the
poles, or at parts over against each other;—used of a
spheroid.—The earth is an oblate spheroid. Cheyna.

OB-LA'TION, m. [Fr.; oblates, L.] An offering; a sacrifice. †OB-LA'TION-EE, m. One who makes an oblation. More. †OB-LA'TEATE, v. n. [oblatro, L.] To bark or rail against. Cockeram.

Cockeram.

†OB-LEC-TĀTE, v. a. [oblecto, L.] To delight. Cotgrave.

†OB-LEC-TĀTE, v. a. [oblecto, L.] [i. oblight: Feltham.

OB'L-GĀTE, v. a. [oblecto, L.] [i. oblight: ph. obligating obligation.

Daily. 3-7 Richardson, in speaking of oblige and obligates, says, "Among the common people, obligate is the more usual word." The "British Critic" styles it "a low, colloquial inaccuracy;" and Smart says "it is a word never heard among people who conform to the modern

colloquial inaccuracy;" and Smart says "it is a word never heard among people who conform to the modern idiom of the upper classes." It is much used in the U.S. OB-LI-GÄ/TION, n. [obligate, L.] That which binds; the binding power of an eath, vow, duty, or contract; an act which binds to some performance; a favor by which one is bound in gratitude; engagement, contract; bond. OB-LI-GÄ/TO, a. [obbligato, It.] See Obsligator. OB'LI-GA-TO-RI-UY,\* ad. In an obligatory manner; by obligation. Johnson.
OB'LI-GA-TO-RI-WESS\* - Outlies of the contract.

obligation. Johnson.

OB'L.I-GA-TO-R.I-NESS,\* n. Quality of being obligatory. Scott.

OB'L.I-GA-TO-R.Y. [5b'le-ga-tūr-e, W. J. F. Ja. R.; 5b'le-ga-tūr'e, S. E.; 5b'le-gāt-o-re, K. Sm.] a. [obligatoire, Fr.]

Imposing or implying an obligation; binding; coercive.

IMD-SIGE, or O-BLIGE', (c-blij' or c-blēj', S. W. P. F.;

y-blij', Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; y-blēj', J. E.] v. a. [obligar, Fr.;

ebligo, L.] [i. obl.1002; pp. obl.1012, o. saltom.] To bind

by a legal or moral tie; to lay under an obligation of gratitude; to please; to gratify; to compel; to engage; to

force; to necessitate. 37 "The word oblige, which was

formerly classed with marine, &cc., is now pronounced

regularly." Smart.

OB-LI-9E', n. (Lew) The person to whom another, called

regularly." Smart.

OB-LI-QEE', n. (Law) The person to whom another, called the obligor, is bound by a contract. Cowel.

| OB-LIQE'MENT, n. Obligation. Millon.

OBLIQ'ER, n. He or that which obliges.

| OBLIQ'ING, a. [obligeant, Fr.] Disposed to confer favors; civil; complaisant; respectful; engaging; binding; forcing.

civil; companient, topolitics, and civily; complaisantly. Addison.

[O-BLIG'ING-NESS, m. Obligation; civility; complaisance.

OB-LI-G'S', n. (Less) One who binds himself by contract to another. See Obligation.

[OB-LI-QUA'TION, n. [obligatio, L.] Desination; obliquity. Neston.

[OB-LI-QUA'TION, n. [obligatio, L.] Desination; obliquity. Neston.

[OB-LI-QUE'. (ob-lēk' or ob-līk') [ob-līk', S. W. F. Wb.; ob-līk', s. J. līb', s. ab-lēk'.

OBITU-AL, a. Relating to deaths; obituary. Smart.

OBITU-AL, a. Relating to deaths; obituary. Smart.

OBITU-AL, a. Relating to deaths; of a deceased person; necrology.

OBITU-AL, a. Relating to deaths or funerals. Gibbs.

OB-JECT', v. a. [objector, Fr.; objects, objects, L.] [i. objects, pr. objects, objects, L.] (i. objects, pr. objects, objects, l.] (i. objects, pr. objects, objects, l.) (i. objects, pr. objects, objects, l.) (i. objects, pr. objects, l.) (i. objects, pr. objects, l.) (i. objects, pr. objects, l.) (i. objects, pr. objects, l.) (i. objects, pr. objects, l.) (i. objects, pr. objects, l.) (i. objects, pr. objects, l.) (i. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, l.) (i. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, l.) (i. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, l.) (i. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, pr. objects, p

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QB-LIQ'U;-TY, (ob-lik'wo-to) n. [obliquité, Fr.] State of being oblique; ésvistion from physical or moral rectitude.
QB-LIT'RR-LTE, c. s. [oblitoro, L.] [i. ORLITERATED; pp. OBLITERATED.] To crase; to rub out; to efface; to destroy.
QB-LIT-RR-L'TION, n. Act of obliterating; effacement; extensions.

tinction.

(DB-Liv'i-AL,\* a. Forgetful; oblivious. Maundor.

(DB-Liv'i-ON, s. [oblivio, L.] Forgetfulness; consultion of remembrance; amnosty; a general pardon of crimes.

QB-Liv'i-Olis, a. [oblivious, L.] Causing forgetfulness.

Shak. Forgetful. Cavendish.

QB-Liv'i-Olis-NESS,\* s. State of being oblivious. Fryth.

(QB-LöC'V-TOR, s. [L.] One guilty of obloquy. Bals.

OB'LÖNG, a. [Fr.; oblongus, L.] Extended in length; longer than broad. Harris.

ON'LÖNG,\* s. A recunsular or quadrancular figure longer.

OB'LONG,\* n. A rectangular or quadrangular figure longer than it is broad. Chembers. OB'LONG-LY, ad. In an oblong form or manner. OB'LONG-NESS, n. The state of being oblong. OB'LONG-Ö'VATE,\* a. (Bot.) Between the oblong and the

OB'LONG-O'YATE, a. (2007)
ovate. Crabe.
†QB-LO'QUI-O'US, a. Reproachful. Naunton.
OB'LO-QUY, n. [ebloquor, L.] Censorious speech; blame;
slander; reproach; cause of reproach; disgrace.
[abloque I.] Omegation: resistance.

slander; reproach; cause of reproach; disgrace.
†OB-LUC-TA'TION, m. [obluster, L.] Opposition; resistance.

OB-LUC-TA'ALYAN, M. [obmuteeco, I.] Loss of speech. Browne. Obsewation of silence. Paley.

OB-NOX'10VIS, (ob-nox'shup) a. [obnuxus, I.] Subject; ilable to punishment; exposed, with to:—reprehensible; offensive; unpopular. [Of The use of obnuxus, I.] VAR-NOX-10US, (98-NOX-2018) a. [obnomic, L.] Subject; liable to punishment; exposed, with to:—reprehensible; odious; offensive; unpopular. 25 The use of obnoxious, in the latter senses, has been objected to; but it is supported by common usage and good authority. "One is popular; another obnoxious." Blackstons.

OB-NOX-10US-LY, (9b-nōX-8hus-1e) ad. In an obnoxious manner or state; with exposure.

OB-NOX-10US-NESS, (9b-nōX-8hus-nēs) n. State of being obnoxious; subjection; liableness.

OB-NO-18-LATE, v. a. [obnabilo, L.] To cloud; to obscure. Burton.

†OB-NU-BI-LX'TION, n. Act of obnubilating Waterhouse. ∂'BO-R,\* n. [It.] A musical instrument shaped like a clari-onet, and sounded through a reed; hautboy. Brande. ÖB'ÖLE, n. [obolus, L.] Twelve grains, or, according to

onet, and sounded through a reed; nauthoy. Branac.

OB'OLE, n. [bobus, L.] Twelve grains, or, according to
some, ten grains. See Obolus.

OB'O-LUS,\* n. [L.] pl. OB'O-LL. An obole:—a small
Greek coin, the sixth part of a drachm, equal to about
two cents:—a weight, the sixth of a drachm. Leverett.
OB-O'VATE,\* a. (Bot.) Having the shape of an egg. P. Cyc.
OB-REF'TION, n. [obreptio, L.] Act of creeping on; act of
coming on by surprise. Cudworth. [R.]

N-B-FE-TI'TIOIS. (Sb-ree-Lish'us) a. Obtained or done by

OB-REP-TI'TIOUS, (ob-rep-tish'us) a. Obtained or done by

surprise or in secrecy.
†ŎB'RO-GATE, v. a. [obrogo, L.] To annul; to abrogate.

Balley.

(9b-8En') a. [obscene, Fr.; obscenus, L.] Offensive to chastity; indelicate; impure; filthy; immodest; causing lewd ideas; dispusting.

(9b-8CENE'N\$88, (9b-8En'n\$8) n. Impurity; obscenity. Dry-

DB-60En'I-TY, n. [obscinité, Fr.] Quality of being obscene; impurity of thought or language; unchastity; lewdness, OB-500'BANT,\*n. One who opposes the progress of knowl-edge, or advocates ignorance:—applied to a class in Germany. Brands.

OB-SCU-BANT'15M,\* s. The doctrine or influence of obscu-

ranta. B

rants. Brasids.

OB-SCU-RA'TION, m. [obscuratio, L.] The act of darkening; state of being darkened or obscure; darkness.

QB-SCORE', a. [obscurus, L.] Dark; unenlightened; gloomy; dim; indistinct; living in the dark; not easily understood; abstruse; not noted; little known; unknown.

OB-SCORE', v. a. [obscuru, L.] [i. obscurate; pp. obscuring, obscurate]. To darken; to make dark; to make less visible, less intelligible, less glorious, less beautiful, less illustrious, or less known; to conceal.

visions, one less known; to conceal.

(OB-SCORE's, a. Obscurity; darkness. Milton.

OB-SCORE'Ly, sd. In an obscure manner; not brightly; darkly; out of sight; privately; without notice; not

darkly; out of sight; privately; without notice; not clearly.

†OB-SCURE/MENT,\* m. Darkness; obscuration. Pomfret.

OB-SCURE/NESS, m. State of being obscure; obscurity.

OB-SCURIER, m. He or that which obscures. Todd.

OB-SCUIE-TY, m. [obscuries, L.] State of being obscure; an obscure place, state, or condition; darkness; want of light; privacy; darkness of meaning.

†OB/SE-CRITE, v. m. [obscure, L.] To besech. Cocksum.

OB-SE-CRITE, m. Entreaty; supplication. Stillingfest.

†OB/SE-QUENT, m. Entreaty; supplication. Stillingfest.

OBS rites, funeral solemnities: --- rarely used in the singular

OB-SE'QUI-OUS, (ob-Se'kwe-iis) a. [obsequiam, L.] Obedient; compliant; not resisting; meanly complying; basely sub-missive; servile. [Funereal. Shak.]

OB-SE'QUI-OUS-LY, ad. in an obsequious manner OB-SE'QUI-OUS-NESS, s. Obedience; compliance.

†ÖB'SE-QUY, (5b'ep-kwe) z. [ebecquium, L.] Funeral core mony. Muton. Obsequiousness; compliance. B. Jonson. †ÖB'SE-RÄTE, v. s. [ebecre, L.] To lock up; to shut in.

OB-SERVA-BLE, (ob-serv'a-bi) a. That may be observed; worthy of notice; remarkable; noticeable. OB-SERVA-BLE-NESS,\* n. The quality of being observable. Scatt.

DB-SERV'A-BLY, ad. In a manner worthy of note.

OB-SERV'A-BLY, ad. In a manner worthy of note.

OB-SERV'A-NCE, (ob-Zerv'ans) m. [Fr.; observe, L.] Act of observing; respect; ceremonial reverence; form; ceremony; rite; attention; obedience; observation.

OB-SERV'ANT, a. Observance. Shak.

OB-SERV'ANT, a. [observans, L.] Attentive; watchful; mindful; respectful.

[OB-SERV'ANT, m. A slavish attendant; an observer. Shak.

OB-SERV'A'TION, m. [observante, L.] The set of observing; that which is gained by observing; show; exhibition; noce; remark; animadversion; observance.

OB-SERV'A-TO-RY, m. A place or building for making astronomical or physical observations.

OB-SERV'A-TO-RY, m. A [observe, L.] [i. OBERTED; pp.

tronomical or physical observations.

OB-SERVE', (ob-zerv') v. a. [observe, L.] [i. observed; 79. osservem, observem, c.] To see or behold with purpose or attention; to notice; to remark; to watch; to regard attentivel; to fulfil; to obey; to follow.

OB-SERV'ER, a. One who observes; a close remarker.

OB-SERV'ING.\*P. a. Making observation; watchful.

OB-SERV'ING-LY, ad. Attentivel; carefully. Shak.

OB-SERV'ING-LY, ad. Attentivel; carefully. Shak.

OB-SERVING-LY, ad. [obsessio, L.] To besiege; to compass about. Ser T. Elyot.

OB-SERSION, (ob-selbulum) n. [obsessio]. L.] The act of be-

QB-SES'SION, (ob-seah'un) n. [obsessio, L.] The act of be-sieging; the first attack of an evil spirit antecedent to

ession. Burton.

possession. Burton.

(M:n.) A volcanic substance resembling common green bottle glass. Lyell.

(B-81D'1-0-N'AL, [ob-sid'0-0-nid, P. Ja.; ob-sid'yun-şl, S. E. Sm., ob-sid'0-0-nid or ob-sid']0-0-nid, W.] a. [obsidonatis, L.] Belonging to a stege. Browns.

(D-81G-1L-L'A'TON, n. The act of scaling up. Maunder. t)B-81G-N'ATE, v. a. [obsigno, L.] To ratify; to scal up. Resemble.

†ÖB-SIG-NA'TION, m. Act of sealing; confirmation. Bp.

†OB-81G-MA-TION, W. Act or searing, communication—
Taylor.

†OB-81G-MA-TO-RY, a. Ratifying. Dr. Ward.

OB-80-LES-OENCE, w. State of being obsolescent. Smart.

OB-80-LES-OENT, a. [obsolescens, L.] Becoming obsolete; going out of use.

|OB-80-LETE, [ob'so-let, W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; ob'so-let, S. P.] a. [obsoletus, L.] Worn out of use; disused; unfashionable.—(Bol.) Obscure.

|INVS/SOL-ETEL-NESS. a. State of being obsolete or out of

OB'SQ-LETE-NESS, n. State of being obsolete or out of

use.

OB'STA-CLE, (öb'stş-kl) n. [Fr.; obstacutum, L.] Something standing in the way or hindering; hinderance; obstruction; difficulty; impediment.

†ÖB'STAN-CY, m. [obstanta, L.] Obstruction; obstacle. B.

OB-STET'RIC, a. [obstetriz, L.] Relating to midwifery of obstetrics; befitting a midwife.
OB-STET'RI-CAL,\* a. Relating to obstetrics; obstetric. Pos-

OB-STET'RI-CITE, v. s. [obststricer, L.] To perform the office of a midwife. Evelyn. [R.]
OB-STET'RI-CITE, v. a. To assist as a midwife. Water-

OB-STET-EX-CATE, D. c. 10 messes on minimum wife. Bp. Hall.
OB-STET-EX-CAN,\* (5b-ste-trish'an) π. One who practises obstetrics; a man-midwife; a midwife. Dr. Blundel.
OB-STETEI''(CIOUS,\* (5b-ste-trish'μs) α. Obstetric. Cud-

morth. [R.]

OB-STETERIOS.\* n. pl. (Med.) The art or science of delivering women in childbirth; midwifery. Dunglace.

OB'STI-NA-CY, n. [obstinatic, L.] Quality of being obstinate; stubbornness; contumacy; pertinacity.

OB'STI-NATE. a. [obstinates, L.] Stubborn; contumacious; inflexible; perverse; pertinacious; headstrong.

OB'STI-NATE-NESS, m. Stubbornly; inflexibly; perversely.

OB-STI-NATE-NESS, m. Stubbornness; obstinacy.

OB-STI-NATE-NESS, m. Stubbornness; obstinacy.

orby.

(DB-STREP'ER-OUS, c. [ebstreperus, L.] Loud; clamorous; CB-STREP'ER-OUS, c. [ebstreperus, L.] Loud; clamorous; ondey; turbulent; vociferous. Dryden.

OB'SE-QUIES, (Sb'se-kwiz) m. pl. [ebstques, Fr.] Funeral (OB-STREP'ER-OUS-LY, ad. Loudly; clamorously; noisily.

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the way of; to prevent; to impece; a oppose; to thinder.
OB-STRECTION, a. One who obstructs or hinders.
OB-STRECTION, a. [obstructio, L.] Act of obstructing; that which obstructs; state of being obstructed; hindersance; difficulty; obstacle; impediment; act of blocking up, as any canal or passage, natural or artificial.
OB-STRECTIVE, a. [obstructy, Fr.] Hindering; causing obstruction.

obstruction.

QB-STEUC'TIVE, m. Impediment; obstacle; he or that which

obstructs. OB'STRU-ENT, a. [obstructs, L.] Hindering; blocking up. OB'STRU-ENT,\* z. That which blocks up; obstruction.

†QB-STU-PE-FAC'TION, m. [obstupefacio, L.] Act of stupefying ; stupefaction.

OB-STU-PE-FAC'TIVE, a. Stupefying. Abbot.

OB-TAIN', (ob-tan') v. a. [obtase, L.] [t. OBTAINED; pp. OBTAINING, OBTAINED.] To gain by effort or entreaty; to

obtaining, obtained.] To gain by effort or entreaty; to win; to earn; to acquire; to procure.
Ob-TAIN', v. n. To continue in use; to be established; to subsist in nature or practice; to succeed.
OB-TAIN'A-BLE, a. That may be obtained; procurable.
OB-TAIN'ER, n. Act of obtaining. Milton.
OB-TECT'ED,\* a. [obtactus, L.] Covered. Kirby.
OB-TEND', v. a. [obtaining-ro, L.] To obey. Bailey.
OB-TEND', v. a. [obtactus, L.] [1. Obtaining, pp. Obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obtaining, obt

of darkening. Bacon

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Be-Ten'sion, (ob-ten'shun) n. Act of obtending [R.]

Ob-Ten'sion, (ob-ten'shun) n. Act of obtending [R.]

Ob-Ten'sion, (obtestor, L.] [i. orther pp. orthering, obtention] To call upon earnestly; to beseech; to supplicate. Drydon.

(Ob-Ten'sion, n. To protest. Waterhouse.

Ob-Ten'sion, n. Supplication; entreaty. Bp. Hall.

Ob-Ten'sion, n. [obtrecto, L.] Slander; detraction.

Barrene.

(OB-TRI"TION,\* n. A wearing away by friction. Maunder. OB-TRUDE', v. a. [obtrude, L.] [1. OBTRUDED; pp. OBTRUD-ING, OBTRUDED.] To thrust into by force or imposture; to

offer when not wanted; to intrude.

OB-TEUD'ER, R. One who obtrudes. Boyle.

OB-TEUD'CATE, v. a. [obtrusce, L.] To deprive of a limb; to lop. Cockeram.

OB-TRUN-CA'TION, n. Act of lopping or cutting. Cockeram. QB-TRU'SION, (ob tru'zhun) n. [obtrusus, L.] Act of obtruding; intrusion.

ing; intrusion.

OB-TRÜ'SĮVE, a. Inclined to obtrude; intrusive.

OB-TRÜ'SĮVE, LY,\* ad. In an obtrusive manner. Henry.

OB-TÜND', v. n. [obtundo, L.] [1. OBTUNDED; pp. OBTUNDING, OBTUNDED.] TO make blunt; to blunt; to duli; to queil; to deaden. Milton.

OB-TUN'DENT,\* n. (Med.) A mucilaginous or oily medicine, to deaden pain. Brande.

TOB-TU-RA'TION, n. [obturatus, L.] Act of stopping up. Cotorrose.

TOB-TU-RA'TIUN, m. [vousnesses, m] to the thigh. Crabb.
OB-TU-RA'TOR, n. (Anat.) A muscle of the thigh. Crabb.
OB-TU-RA'TOR, n. [obtusus, L.] Not pointed; not acute; dull; stupid; not shrill:—greater than a right angle.—An obtuse angle is an angle containing more than 90 degrees.
OB-TUB-A'N'GLED, e' (gld) a. Having an obtuse angle; obtusangular. Chambers.
OB-TO-RAG'U-LAR, (Ob-tha'ng'gu-ler) a. Having an obtuse angle, or an angle larger than a right angle.
OB-TUBE'LY, ad. In an obtuse manner; dully.
OB-TUBE'LY, ad. In an obtuse manner; dully.
OB-TUSE'NESS, m. Quality of being obtuse; bluntness.
OB-TU'SION, (ob-th'Zhun) n. Act of dulling; dulness.
OB-TU'SION, (ob-th'Zhun) n. Act of dulling; dulness.
Howell.

OB-UM-BRI'TION, n. Act of shading; adumbration. Mors. OB-UN'COUS,\* a. Very crooked. Maunder. †OB-VEN'TION, n. [obvenie, L.] Incident; casual benefit.

OB-VERSANT, c. Conversant; familiar. Bacon OB-VERSE,\* n. (Numiconatics) The side of a coir B'VERSE,\* n. (Numismatics) The side of a coin or medal that has the face or head upon it, the other side being the reverse. Hamilton

OB-VERSE', \* a. (Bot.) Having the smaller end turned to

the stock, as some leaves. Smith.

OB-VERRE'LY,\* ad. In an obverse manner. Hill.

OB-VERT', v. a. [abverto, L.] [i. OBVERTED; pp. OBVERT-IRG, OBVERTED.] To turn the face towards; to turn towards. Boyle.

OBVI-ATE, v. a. [obvius, L.; obvier, Fr.] [i. obviated; pp. obviating, obviated.] To most in the way; to prevent by interception; to remove.

OB-VI-I'TION,\* n. The act of obviating. Scott. [R.]
OB-VI-OUS, a. [abviate, L.] Opposed in front to any thing
as meeting it; open; exposed; plain; evident; apparent,
visible; clear; manifest.
OB'VI-OUS-LY, ad. In an obvious manner; evidently.
OB'VI-OUS-RAS, n. State of being obvious or evident.
OB'VI-OUS-RAS, n. State of being obvious or evident.
OB'VI-OUS-RAS, n. State of being obvious or evident.
OB'VI-OUS-RAS, n. State of being obvious or evident.
OB'VI-OUS-RAS, n. State of being obvious or evident.
OC-CA'SION, (ok-Ra'Zhun) n. [occasso, L.] Occurrence; cas
ualty; incident; opportunity; a particular time; convenience; need; exigence; necessity.
OC-CA'SION, (ok-Ra'Zhun-2, L. Cocassoned); pp. occasioning, occasioned. To cause incidentally; to cause;
to produce; to influence.
OC-CA'SION-4-BLE, a. That may be occasioned. Barvos.
OC-CA'SION-4-BLE, a. That may be occasioned. Barvos.
OC-CA'SION-4-BLE, a. That may be occasioned.
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OC-CA'SION-4-BLE, a. That may be occasioned.
OC-CA'SION-4-BLE, a. That

QC-CA/SION-AL-139m, n. casional causes:—a name given to certain theories of the Cartesian school of philosophers. Brands.
QC-CA-SION-AL'1-TY,\*\*. Quality of being occasional. Scager.
QC-CA-SION-AL-LY, ad. Incidentally; at times; now and

then.

OC-CÄ'SION-EE, (ok-kä'zhun-er) n. One who occasions.

OC-CÄ'SIVE,\* a. Falling or descending, as the sun. Smart.

OC-CE-CÄ'TION, n. [eccesatio, L.] The state of blinding or making blind; state of being blind. Bp. Hall. [R.]

OC'O-DENT, n. [eccidens, L.] Place of the sun's setting;

the west. OC-CI-DENT'AL, a. Western; opposed to oriental. 1QC-CID'U-OUS, a. [occidental. Western; occidental. QC-CID'U-OUS, a. [occidental. Oc-CIP'-TAL, a. Placed in the hinder part of the head. oc'p-P'T, n. [L.] The back or hinder part of the head. 1QC-CI''SION, (ok-Sizh'un) n. [occident, L.] Act of killing Hale.

Hale.

\*\*POC-CLÜDE', v. a. [occisdo, L.] To shut up. Browns.
OC-CLÜDENT,\*\* a. That shuts up or closes. Sterns. [R.]
OC-CLÜSEN, a. [occissus, L.] Shut up; closed. Holder.
OC-CLÜSEN, (ok.klüzhun) s. Act of shutting up. Hose-skl. [R.]
OC-CLLT', a. [occultus, L.] Secret; hidden; unknown; latent; abstruse.
OC-CUL-TA'TION, s. Act of hiding.—(Astron.) The obscuration of a star or planet by the interposition of another body, as the moon, &c.

other body, as the moon, &c. Oc-CULT'ED, a. Secret; hidden. Shak.

TOC-CULTED, a. Secret; inidem. Seas.

OC-CULTYRES, n. Secretness; state of being hid or occult.

OC-CU-PAN-CY, n. Act of taking possession; occupation.

OC-CU-PANT, n. [occupans, L.] An occupier; a possessor.

OC-CU-PATE, v. a. [occupo, L.] To possess; to hold; to take. Racon

OC-CU-PA'TION, n. The act of occupying, or of taking possession, the employment to which one devotes himself;

business; trade; calling; vocation. OC'CU-PI-ER, n. One who occupies; a poss

OC'CU-PI-EB, n. One who occupies; a possessor.
OC'CU-PI-EB, v. a. [occupie, L.] [i. occupied; pp. occupied, occupied, pp. occupied, occupied, pp. occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied, occupied,

against

OG-CUR'RENCE, n. [Fr.] Act of occurring; that which occurs or happens; an event; a casualty; incident; acci-

dent; presentation.

OC-CUR'RENT,\* a. Incidental; coming in the way. Ash.

†QC-CUR'RENT, n. [Fr.; occurrens, L.] Incident; occurrence. Hooker.

rence. Hooker.

†QC-CURSE', n. A meeting. Burton.

†QC-CURSE', n. [occursus, L.] Clash; mutual blow. Boyls.

O'CEAN, (d'shan) n. [occan, Fr.; occasus, L.] The vast
body of salt water which encompasses the great divisions of the earth; the largest extent of water, nowhere
entirely separated by land; the main; the great sea; any

immense expanse.

Ö'CE AN, (ö'shen) a. Relating to the ocean; oceanic. Milton.

Ö'CE AN'(O, (ö-she-ăn'|k) a. Pertaining to the ocean.

Q-CEL'LA-TED, or OC'EL-LĀT-ED, (o-sell'la-ted, S. W. P.

J. F. Ja. Sm.; 5'sel-lāt-ed, K. Wb.] a. [ocellatus, L.] Having or scambling little avas ing or resembling little eyes.

O'CE-LOT,\* n. (Zool.) The Mexican panther. Booth.

OEH'I-MY, n. [corrupted from alchymy.] A mixed base

OCH-LÖC'RA-CY,\* n. A government by the multitude or mob. Warburton.

OBH-LO-CRAT'ICAL.\* | a. Relating to an ochlocracy, or gov-OBH-LO-CRAT'I-CAL.\* | ernment by the mob. Gu. Rev. OBH-LO-CRAT'I-CAL-LY,\* ad. in an ochlocratical manner.

Och-Localty, s. Government by the mob. Downing. Q-EHRÄ/CEOUS,\* (o-krä/shus) a. Having the color of ochre or clay. Loudon.

Ö'ÆHRE, (ö'ker) க. [ຜ̄χρα.] A variety of clay deeply colored by the oxide of iron; a paint or painter's color, of various hues, prepared from a kind of earth. O'ÆHRE-O'S, (o'kre-us) a. Consisting of or containing ochre; ochrey.

ochre; ochrey.

O'AHREY, (O'kre) a. Pertaining to ochre. Woodward.

OEH'RO-ITE,\* n. (Min.) An ore of cerium. P. Cyc.

OCOROME,\* n. A Bouth American quadruped. Smellie.

O'CRE-A,\* n. (Bot.) One of the two stipules united round the stem of certain plants. P. Cyc.

OC'TA-EHÖRD,\* n. (Mus.) An instrument or system of eight sounds. Burney.

OC'TA-SON. n. [durw and yould.] (Geom.) A plane figure

eight sounds. Burney.

OC'TA-GÖN, n. [ogr\omega and y\omega vala.] (Geom.) A plane figure having eight sides and eight angles. — (Fort.) A place

having eight sides and eight angles.— (FOT.) A place having eight sides or bastions. OC-TA-HE ORAL, a. Having eight angles and sides. OC-TA-HE DRILE, a. Having eight equal sides. Smart. OC-TA-HE DRILE, a. (Mm.) The pyramidal ore of titanium. Dana. See OCTOEDRITE.

OC-TA-HE DRON, \* n. [dará and žópa.] (Geom.) One of the five regular solids, the surface of which consists of eight equal and equilateral triangles. Frances.

OC-TAN'DRI-A,\* \* \* (Bot.) A class of plants having eight stamens. P. Cyc.
QC-TAN'DRI-AN,\* a. (Bot.) Having eight stamens; octan-

drous. Smart.

OC-TÄN'DROUS,\* a. (Bot.) Having eight stamens. P. Cyc.

OC-TÄN'GU-LÄR, a. [octo and angulus, L.] Having eight

angies.

QC-TAN'eV-LAB-NESS, n. Quality of having eight angles.

CC'TANT, n. (Geom.) The eighth part of a circle. — (Astron.)

An aspect, or an intermediate position, as of the moon, when she is between her syzygies and quarters.

QC-TA'NUS, n. (Med.) A fever which returns every eighth day. Brande.

OC'TA-PLA,\* n. A polyglot Bible, arranged in eight col-

OCTA-PLA,\* a. A polygiot Bible, arranged in eight columns, or comprising eight languages. Crab.
OCTA-TEUEH, (ök'tş-tāk) π. [οκτό and τεῦχος.] A name for the first eight books of the Old Testament. Hanner.
OCTAVE, π. [Fr.: octaous, L.] The eighth day after some ecclessastical festival, the feast day itself included, eight days together after a festival. — (Mus.) An harmonical interval containing five tones and two semitones, called by ancient suthers discussed.

ancient authors duapason.

OC'TĀVB, a. Consisting of eight. Dryden.

OC-TĀVO, n. [L.] pl. OC-TĀVOŞ. A book formed by folding the sheets into eight leaves each; commonly contracted into 8vo.

The sheets into eight leaves each; commonly contracted into 800.

O-TA'VO,\* a. Having eight leaves to a sheet. Diddin.

O-TA'N',-AL, a. [octennum, L.] Happening every eighth year; lasting eight years.

OC'ILLE, n. (Astron.) Octant. See Octant.

OC-TO-BER, n. [L.] The tenth month of the year. [The eighth month of the Romans, numbered from March.]

O-TO-DE', MALL,\* a. (Min.) Eight and ten; applied to a crystal whose prisms exhibit eight faces in the middle part, and, with the two summits, ten faces. Smart.

OC-TO-BEN'ATE,\* a. Having eight sides; octahedral. Bailey.

OC-TO-ED'BL-OAL, a. Having eight sides; octahedral. Bailey.

OC-TO-ED'BL-A. Divided into eight parts. Smart.

OC-TO-FID,\* a. Divided into eight parts. Smart.

OC-TO-G'S-NA-EY, or OC'TO-GE-NA-EY, [ok-tö]'e-na-re, W.

P. K. Sm.; öK'to-je-na-re, Ja. Wb.] a. [octogen, L.] Eighty years of age.

years of age.

OC-TOG'Y-NOUS,\* a. (Bot.) Having eight styles. Loudon. OC-TO-HE'DRON,\* n. Same as octahedron. Brande. OC-TO-LOC'U-LAR,\* a. (Bot.) Having eight cells for seeds.

OC.TO.-N.-RY, a. [ectonarius, L.] Belonging to the number eight. Bailey. [R.]
OC.TO.-NOC.U.-L.R., a. [ecto and eculus, L.] Having eight

eyes. Derha OC-TO-PET'A-LOUS, a. [darw and néradov.] Having eight

petals. ΘC'TO-POD,\* π. [δκτώ and ποθς.] (Ent.) An insect having

OCTO-POD, \* \* LORTO and subs.) (and for income and the eight feet. Brands.)
OCTO-RA'DI-AT-ED, \* a. Having eight rays. Smart.
OCTO-STELMOUS, \* a. (Bot.) Having eight seeds. Lindsley.
OCTO-STELE, π. (bard and στόλος.) (Arch.) A range of eight columns; a portico, or the face of a building, having side toolumns. ing eight columns.

Ing eight columns.

Oc.70-8YL-LAB'|-C,4L,\* | c. Consisting of eight syllables;
Oc.70-8YL-LAB'|-C,4L,\* | cotosyllable. Ed. Rev.
Oc.70-8YL-LABLE. a. [odto, L., and syllable.] Consisting of eight syllables. Tyrwhitz.
Oc.70-8YL'LA-BLE,\* a. A word of eight syllables. Clarke.
Oc.70-8YL'LA-BLE,\* a. A word of eight syllables. Clarke.
Oc.70-8YL'LA-BLE,\* a. A word of eight syllables. Clarke.
A word of eight syllables. Clarke.
Oc.70-8YL'LA-BLE,\* a. A word of eight syllables. Clarke.

OC'TU-PLE, a. [octuplus, L.] Eight-fold. Bailey.
OC'U-LAR, a. [oculaire, Fr.; oculus, L.] Relating to or de pending on the eye; known by the eye; evident.

OC'U-LAR-LY, ad. By means of the eye.
OC'U-LATE, a. [ocslatus, L.] Having eyes; knowing by
the eye; opening as eyes; oculated.
OC'U-LATE, p.\* a. Full of eyes or holes; oculate. Hill.
OC'U-LI-FÖRM,\* a. Having the form of an eye. Smith.
OC'U-LIST, n. One skilled in diseases of the eyes.
OC'U-LIST, n. The late of the eyes.
OC'U-LIST, n. (The late of the eyes.)
OC'U-LIST, n. (The late of the eyes.)
OC'U-LIST, n. (The late of the eyes.)
OC'U-LIST, n. (The late of the eyes.)
OC'U-LIST, n. (The late of the eyes.)

agate. Froducera.

Op. Y.-Po'D-4N,\* n. (Zoel.) A swift-running crustacean
P. Cyc.

ODD, (6d) a. [udda, Swed.] Not even; not divisible into
equal numbers; not expressed in a round number; not to be numbered or taken with others; having no one asso-ciated or united; left out of the number or account: claied or united; left out of the number or account:—
strange; unaccountable; fantanstical; uncommon: partic
ular; singular, eccentric; whimsical.
ODD'-I-TY, n. Singularity; particularity, applied both to per
sone and things; an odd person or thing.
ODD'-LY, ad. In an odd manner; not evenly; strangely.
ODD'-NESS, n. The state of being odd; strangeness,
ODDS, (5d2) n. sing. & pl. Inequality: excess of a thing:

ODDS, (5d2) n. sing. & pl. Inequality; excess of a thing; more than an even wager; advantage; superiority; quar rel, dispute. — At odds, at variance. — Odds and ends, ref-

rei, unpute.—At local, at variance.—Otals and ends, refuse; scraps, remnants.

ODE, n. [\dolda,] A poem to be sung to music; a lyric poem.

ODE'-M&-Fig.\* n. A maker or composer of odes. Pops.

O-DE'ON,\* n. [\doldalov.] The music theatre at Athens. Hamilton. Same as ODEM. Co-This word, when applied to a modern building, is often incorrectly pronounced.

ō′de-ŏn.

OD'ER-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A variety of black mica from Swe-

OD/gr.TTE,\* n. (Min.) A variety of black mica from Sweden. Brands.

OD/gr.TTE,\* n. [L.] A music theatre; a building appropriated to music. Crabb. See Odnow.

OD/Br.L. a. Hateful. Bals.

O'Diple. a. Hateful. Bals.

O'Diple. a. (O'dyus or O'de-us) [O'dyus, S. E. F. K.; O'de-us P. J. Ja.; O'de-us or O'je us, W. Sm.] a. [odnoma, L.] Hateful; detestable; abominable; exposed to hate; causing hate or hatred; invidious.

O'Diple. L. y. ad. In an odious manner; hatefully.

O'Diple. L. y. ad. In an odious manner; hatefully.

O'Diple. L. y. ad. In an odious manner; hatefully.

O'Diple. L. y. ad. In an odious manner; hatefully.

O'Diple. L. y. ad. In an odious manner; hatefully.

O'Diple. L. y. ad. In an odious manner; hatefully.

O'Diple. L. y. ad. In an odious manner; hatefully.

O'Diple. L. y. ad. In an odious manner; hatefully.

O'Diple. L. y. ad. In an odious manner; hatefully.

O'Diple. L. y. ad. In an odious manner; hatefully.

O'Diple. L. y. ad. In an odious manner; hatefully.

O'Diple. L. y. ad. In an odious manner; hatefully.

O'Diple. L. y. ad. In an odious manner; hatefully.

O'Diple. L. y. ad. In an odious manner; hatefully.

O'Diple. L. y. ad. In an odious manner; hatefully.

Q-DOM'g-TER,\* n. [odos and µerpow.] An instrument for measuring distances; an instrument attached to the wheel of a carriage, by which the distance passed over is measured.

O-DOM'S-TRODS,\* a. Relating to odometry. Geol. Tracts. O-DOM'S-TRY,\* n. The measurement of distances. Allen. ||O-DON-TXL'GI-A,\* n. [odovs or odow and alyos.] (Med.)

The toothache; doontalgy. Brande.

||O-DON-TLL'|9|C, [6-don-tal']|k, P. Ja. K. Wb.; 8d-on-sti'jik, Sm.] a. [dobn and \( \frac{1}{2}\) \) ||Pertaining to the toothache.

||O-DON-TLL'|9|C, \* n. (Med.) A remedy for the toothache. Dunghson.

||O'DON-TXL-GY,\* n. The toothache; odontalgia. Sm.

O-DON-TAL-LITE, \* n. A fossil tooth or bone. Cleaveland.
O-DON'TA-LITE, \* n. A fossil tooth or bone. Cleaveland.
O-DON'TÔ, \* n. A dentifrice; a kind of vegetable white
powder for the teeth, prepared of oriental herbs. Revoland.
O-DON-TÔG'RA-PHY, \* n. A treatise on the teeth. Owes.
O-DON-TÔG'Q-Q-Y, \* n. [odovg and λογος.] The anatomy or
science of the teeth. Branda.

science of the teeth. Brands.

O'DOR, n. [odor, L.; odosr, Fr.] Scent, whether good or bad; smell; fragrance; perfume; sweet scent.

O'DOR-A-MENT, n. Perfume; strong scent. Burton.

O'DOR-ANT, a. [Fr.] Affording smell or odor, fragrant.

O'DOR-ATE, a. [odordus, L.] Scented; having a strong scent, whether fetid or fragrant. Bacon. [R.]

O-DO-RIF'ER-OUS, a. [odorfur, L.] Diffusing odor, usually sweet odor; fragrant; perfumed. Bacon.

O'DOR-INE, n. A. product of the redistillation of the volatile oil obtained by distilling bone, having a very diffusible odor. Brands.

ble odor. Brande

ble odor. Brande.
O'DOR-LESS,\* a. Having no odor. Millman.
O'DOR-DES,\* a. [adorus, L.] Having odor; fragrant; perfumed; sweet of scent; odoriferous.
ODS'FISH,\* interj. Noting surprise. Prior. [Vulgar.]
OD'NS-SEY,\* [öd'9-se, W. Scott, Ash, Marin; o-dis'se, Dycke.] n. An epic poem of Homer, in which the adventures of Ulysses are celebrated. Couper.
CE. This digraph, found in words adopted into the English language from the Greek, is to be esteemed a mere equivalent to s.
CE-C-D-NOW'ICS. n. pl. [olygopulsec. Gr.: sconsmions. Fr.]

ŒC-Q-NÔM'[CS, n. pl. [υἰκονομικός, Gr.; economique, Fr.] Household affairs. See Εσοπομίος.

ŒC-U-MEN'I-CAL, a. [οικουμενικός.] General. See Eou MENICAL ŒC-U-MEN'I-CAL-LY,\* ad. In an ocumenical manner. Bel-

ungbroke. Œ-dē'ma, (φ-dē'ma) n. [əlδημα.] (Med.) A tumor. Quincy. †Œd-z-mat'lo, a. Edematous. Harvey.

\*(E-DEM'A-TOUS, a. Relating to codema. See EDMMATOUS.
(B-11/14D, (p-11/yad or H'yad) [p-11/yad, W. F. R.; q-2/yad, S. K.; H'yad, P.; H'yad, Sm.] n. [aillads, Fr.] A glance; wink of the eye. Shak. [n.]

5'ER, (8r) [contracted from ever.] Addison.
(ES-O-PHA-S-AL), \* a. Belonging to the cosophagus. Reget.
(ES-OPH'A-S-US, (p-s0f's-gils) n.; pl. (C-3OPH'A-91. [olio and \$\phi\_{\phi}\circ.)]. The gullet; the tube by which food is conveyed from the mouth to the stomach. Quincy.
(E'THEA,\* (8'thrs) n. (Zool.) A genus of swift-running crustaceans. Lesch.
(B. (8'y) resp. Noting the cause, source, or origin; proceed-

or unstaceans. Leach.

Of, (8v) press. Noting the cause, source, or origin; proceeding from; owing to; with regard to; belonging to; from; out of. — Of late, in late times. — Of old, formerly. — Of course, in natural or regular order.

NOFF, (6f or auf) [6f, S. W. P. E. Ja. Sm.: auf, E. J. Wb. Narce.] ad. Noting separation or distance; from, in the sense of distance; frequently opposed to on. — Of hand, at once; without study. — Of sad on, now remise or away from the matter, now intent on it. — To ome of, to escape by some accident or subterfuge. — To get of, to make escape. — To go of, to desert; to abendon. — To go of, applied to guns, to take fire and be discharged. — Well or ill of, fortunate or unfortunate. price to guns, to take fire and be discharged. — Well or ill off, fortunate or unfortunate.

||OFF, prop. Not on; distant from; as, "off the coast."

Addison.

"Off", a. Most distant; opposed to near; as, "the off side," "of horse." Smart.

Of "AL, n. [off fall, that which falls from the table.] Waste meat from the table, but more commonly the refuse parts of animals killed for food; carrion; refuse; rubbish.

of animais killed for food; carrion; refuse; rubbish. OP-FENCE', n. [offense, Fr.; offense, from offendo, L.] A crime; a trespass; a misdeed; a transgression; injury; insult; indignity; affront; displeasure given er conceived; anger; attack; act of the assailant. [OF-FENCE'FOL, a. Injurious; giving displeasure. Shak. OF-FENCE', v. a. [offendo, L.] [L. OFFENDED; pp. OFFENDING, OFFENDED.] To make angry; to displease; to transgress; to violate: to disturb: to vex.

to violate; to disturb; to vex.

OF-FEND', v. n. To sin; to transgress the law; to cause anger; to commit transgression or offence.

or-fence, and the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute o

self; to make an attempt.

OF'FER. m. [offre, Fr.] A proposal to be accepted or rejected; that which is offered, proposition; first advance; price bid; act of bidding; attempt; endeavor; essay.

OF'FER-4-BLE, a. That may be offered. W. Moustague.

OF'FER-5R, m. One who offers or makes an offer.

OF'FER-TO-RY, m. Act of one who offers; presentation; that which is offered; oblation; a sacrifice.

OF'FER-TO-RY, m. [offertowe, Fr.] An anthem chaated in the Catholic service, being the first part of the mass, in which the priest prepares the elements for consecration. In the communion service of the Church of England, the sentences read while the alms or offerings are collected; the act of offering.

sentences read while the alms or offerings are collected; the act of offering.

OFFER-TORE, n. An offer; an overture. K. Charles.

OFFER-TORE, n. An offer; an overture. K. Charles.

OFFE-HAND,\* a. Done without study or hesitation; unpremeditated. Qu. Rev.

OFF'-HAND,\* ad. At the moment; without deliberation or delay. Qu. Rev.

OFF'HCE, (OFfis) n. [Fr.: officiars, L.] The station, condition, or employment of an officer; a public charge or employment; magistracy; agency; business; function; peculiar use; charge, duty; service; benefit; act of worship; formulary of devotions:— a room, house, or place of business.

OFFICE, v. a. To perform; to discharge; to do. Shak.

fOF'FICER, v. a. To perform; to discharge; to do. Shak.
OF'FICER, v. [officier, Fr.] A person invested with an office, either civil, military, or occlosiastical; a magistrate; a commandar in the arms or new.

either civil, military, or ecclesiastical; a magistrate; a commander in the army or mavy.

OF'51-CRR,\* v. a. {\( \) \) or ficers \( \) pp. officers \( \) officers.

OF-11-CRR, \( \) v. a. {\( \) or ficers \( \) \( \) ficers.

OF-11'CRRD. (\( \) \( \) of \( \) or fidely \( \) p. a. Supplied with officers.

OF-11'CIAL (\( \) \( \) \( \) (\( \) \( \) of \( \) in \( \) ) a. [officed, \( \) Fr.] Derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper authority; acting by virtue of office; conductive; appropriate. \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) of \( \) merchandise, in England, is the value settled as early as 1696, by which all the articles of export are ascertained

without regard to any subsequent variation in the market price of the articles themselves; and it differs from the declared, real, or supposed actual value, at the time and phace of importation or exportation. T. Pilkin.

OF-PI'(OIAL. (of-fish'a) n. [F.] One invested with an office, particularly with authority to take cognizance of causes in ecclesiastical jurisdiction; a deputy of a bishop, &c.

OF-PI'(OIAL-LY, (of-fish'a)-le) ad. In an official manner; by authority; by virtue of an office, by authority; by virtue of an office, official neclesiastical court.

OF-PI'(OIAL-TY, (of-fish'a-le) n. [efficialité, Fr.] Post of an official. Pakington.

OF-PI'(OIATE, (of-fish'a-le) v. n. [i. officialize, pp. official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of official necles of officia

†QF-FI''CI-ATE, v. a. To give or furnish in consequence of office. Milton

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OF-FI"CI-A-TOR, \* (of-fish'e-a-tor) n. One who officiates.

QF-F1''C1-L-TQR,\* (of-fish'e-E-tor) n. One who officiates. Wim. Jesy.

DF-F1-C1'NAL, or QF-F1C'1-NAL, [5f-fe-al'nel, J. F. Ja. Sm. R.; of-fis'e-nal, P. E. K. Wh.] a. [ofician, L.] Relating to, used, or sold in a shop or place of businese, as medicine.

OF-F1''C10US, (of-fish'us) a. [oficions, L.] [†Kind; doing good offices. Millon.] Active; importunately forward; meddling; busy; obtrusive; assuming.

OF-F1''C10US-LY, (of-fish'us-le) ad. In an officious manner; busily; obtrusively.

OF-F1''C10US-NESS, (of-fish'us-nes) n. Quality of being officious; forwardness of civitity.

OF'F1NG, n. (Naul.) That part of the sea which is at a considerable distance from the shore, where there is deep water, and a pilot is not needed.

OFF'SCOUR-INS, n. That which is scoured off; refuse; recrement.

rement

rement.

OFF'scUM, \* n. Refuse; officouring. Smart.

OFF'scUM, a. Refuse; viie; rejected. Todd.

OFF'scUM, a. Refuse; viie; rejected. Todd.

OFF'sET, n. A sprout; shoot of a plant. Locks. A sum set off against another; an equivalent; a set-off. Smart.—
(Surveying) A narrow, irregular slip of ground, on the outside of lines which include the main portion:— a staff or rod used in surveying Francis.—(Arch.) The superior surface left uncovered by the continuation upwards of a wall, where the thickness diminishes, forming a ledge.

Brands.

OFF'SET,\* v. a. [i. offset; pp. offsetting, offset.] To cancel by a contrary account or sum; to set one thing

against another. Smart.

ÖFF'SHÔÔT,\* n. An offset or shoot; a branch. Ec. Rev. OFF'SPRING, R. Propagation; production; a child or children; a descendant or descendants; issue; progeny.

†QF-EBS'CATE, v. a. [offusco, L.] To cloud. Wodrosphe.

See Obruscate.

Off-Fus-Oa'Tion, s. Act of darkening; obfuscation. Donne.

Off'Ward, a. (Naul.) Inclining with the side to the water, as a ship when aground; learning off. Orabb.

IOFT, (off or awth) [oft, W. P. E. F. Ja. Sm.; awt, S. J. K.

Nares.] ad. Often; frequently. [Little used, in modern times, except in poetry.]

IOF'TEN, (off or awt'n) [off n, S. W. P. E. Ja. Sm.; awt-fn, J. E. Nares.] ad. [comp. oftenes; superl. oftenest.]

Frequently; not seldom; many times.

IOF'TEN, (off n) a. Frequent. 1 Tun. v. [Rare and improper.]

proper.]
||OFTEN.NESS., (Offin.nes) n. Frequency. Hooker.
|OFTEN.NESS., (Offin.nes) nd. Frequency; often. Hooker.
|OFTEN.TIMES., (Offin.nes) nd. Frequency; often. Milton. [E.]
|OFTTIMES., (Offitime) nd. Frequency; often. Milton. [E.]

O-GEÉ', n. (Arch.) A particular kind of moulding; cima. Brande.

Brande.

100-04-NI''Tion, (5g-gs-nish'un) n. [oggannie, L.] The not of snarling like a dog; murmuring; grumbling. Messategu.

Ob'ia, m., n. A kind of steganography, or secret writing in cipher, practised by the ancient Irish. Astle.

O-cive', [o-jiv', Sm.; b'jiv, Ja.] n. [Fr.] (Arch.) A rib in a Gothic vault, that crosses diagonally from one angle to the opposite. Francis. The term used by the French for the pointed arch. Brande.

O-cive (Sci. N. (Sci.) n. a. (soc.) D.] if occupation occurs of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of th

O'GLE, (6'gl) v. a. [oogh, D.] [i. ogled; pp. ogling, ogled.]
To view with side glances, as in fondness, or with a design to be noticed only by the individual.

sign to be noticed only by the individual.

O'GLE, n. A side glance; a look of fondness. Addison.

O'GLE, n. One who ogles; a sly gazer.

O'GLE, n. Practice of viewing with side glances.

OG'LI-Ö, (ö'le-ö) n. [It.; olla, Sp.] A medley. See Ollo.

O'GE, (ö'gur) n. [ogre, Fr.] An imaginary monster of the East. Araban Nights.

O'GE, Ss., n. (Bor.) A cannon ball of a black color. Ashmole O-Q'Q'I-AN,\* a. Eclating to Orges, or a deluge in fabulous history. Leall.

history. Lyell.
ÖH, (5) interj. Denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise.

OLI 495 OMN

Oil., a. [al, Sax.; oleum, L.] Any fat, greasy, unctuous, thin matter, generally inflammable, expressed either from vagetable or azimal subtances. — The fixed oils are of either vegetable or azimal origin, and are compounds of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.—The volatile oils are generally obtained by distilling certain vegetables with water, and they are chiefly used in medicine and in perfumery.—Oil of vierol, the old name of sulphuric acid.
Oil., v. a. [i. oiled; pp. oiling, oiled.] To smear or lubricate with elt. Woston.
Oil.—Oxx.; a. The mare, or substance which remains after the oil has been expressed from the seeds of flax and rape. Form. Excy.

after the oil has been expressed names.

rape. Form. Ency.

Öft./-CLÖTH.\* n. A cloth or canvas, having on one side a thick coat of oil paint. W. Ency.

Öft./-CDL-OR, (-ktl'ur) n. A color made by grinding a colored substance in oil. Beyle.

ored substance in oil. Boyle.

Oil/ER. None who oils:—an oilman. Hulcet. [R.]

Oil/ER-EY,\* R. The commodities of an oilman. Levdon.

Oil/ER-HOLE,\* R. See EYELET-HOLE. Crabb.

Oil/INESS, R. Quality of being oily; unctuousness.

Oil/INEN, R.; pl. OILMEN. One who deals in oils, or in both oils and pickies.

Oil/ERINT-INE,\* R. Painting in which the medium for using the colors is oil. Brande.

Oil/ShOP, R. An oilman's shop. Johnson.

using the colors is oil. Brande.
Oil.'-Shōp, a. An oilman's shop. Johnson.
Oil'y, a. Consisting of oil; containing oil: having the qualities of oil; fatty; greasy.
Oil-y-Shān, (öil'e-pān) n. A plant. Miller.
Oil-y-Fālm, (öil'e-pān) n. A tree. Miller.
Oil-y-Fālm, (öil'e-pān) n. A tree. Miller.
Oil-y-Fālm, (öil'e-pān) n. A tree. Miller.
Oil-y-Fālm, (öil'e-pān) n. A tree. Miller.
Oil-y-Fālm, (öil'e-pān) n. A tree. Miller.
Oil-y-Fālm, (öil'e-pān) n. A tree. Miller.
Oil-y-Fālm, (öil'e-pān) n. A tree. Miller.
Oil-y-Fālm, a. Cuttuous matter used for smearing the body or healing a diseased part; unguent.
O'y-Falm, a. A Turkish weight of about 2; pounds. Smart.
O'KE, a. A Turkish weight of about 2; pounds. Smart.
O'KE, a. A tropical plant, the pods of which are used in the mucilaginous soup called gumbo. Farm. Ency. — It is the kibiscus esculentus, and is also written ockra, okro, and ocra.

and orra.

5LD, a. [comp. older or elder, superl. older or elder.]

Advanced far in age; having existed long; not young; not new; ancient; not modern; decayed by time; antiquet a natiquate; long-practised:—shrewd; cunning.—Of old, long ago; from ancient times.

5LD'-AGE,\*a. The advanced period of life; senlility. Milton. follorEn. (6l'dn) a. Old, ancient; as, "the older time."

Shak. Now used only in imitation of archaic language.

Shak. Now used only in imitation of archaic language.

SLD-FASH'IONED, (-und) a Formed according to obsolete custom; out of fashion. Dryden.

OLD'ISH, a. Somewhat old. Sherwood.

OLD'I-MAID,\* n. An unmarried woman advanced in life.

Guardian

Guardian.

OLD'NESS, m. State of being old; antiquity.

†ÖLD'SAID, (öld'söd) a. Long since said. Spensor.

OLD'WIFE, m. A contemptuous name for an old, prating woman. I Tim. iv. A kind of fish: the wrasse.

O-LE-XG'I-NOUS-NESS, m. Olimess.

OLE-XG'I-NOUS-NESS, m. Olimess.

OLE-XG'I-NOUS-NESS, m. Olimess.

OL-TAIMEN,\* m. (Med.) A liniment composed of oils.

Orabb.

Oraco.

O-LZ-IN'DER, m. [eliandre, Fr.] A beautiful evergreen flowering shrub; the rose-bay.

O-LZ-AS'TER, m. [L.] The wild olive; a species of olive.

Miller.

O'LE-ATE,\* m. (Chem.) A sait formed of oleic acid and a

base. Urs.

Q-LEF'|-ANT,\* [9-lef'|-ant, Brands; 5'|e-f'|-ant, Sm.; 5-le-f'|-f'|at, Wh.] a. (Chem.) Relating to or designating a gas, which, combined with chlorine, produces a compound re-

which, combined with chlorine, produces a compound resembling oil. Brande.

O'LE-IC,\* a. (Chem.) Noting an acid derived from a soap made by dispesting hog's lard in potash lye. P. Cyc.

O'LE-INE,\* \*. (Chem.) A fusible or liquid oil expressed from fat, formerly called clans. P. Cyc.

O'LE-ON,\* a. (Chem.) A substance obtained by distilling oleic acid mixed with lime. P. Cyc.

O-LE-O-SKC/SHA-RUM,\* a. A mixture of oil and sugar.

Ö-LE-ÖSE', a. [oleosus, L.] Oily. Ray. [R.]

O'LE-OUS, 'S. a. [oteosus, L.] Oily. Ray. [R.]
O'LE-RI/OEOUS, (O-le-ri/shus) a. [oleraceus, L.] Relating to or like potherbs; esculent; eatable. Browns.
OL-FXCT', v. a. [olfactus, L.] To smell. Hudibras. [Bur-

OL-FAC'TION,\* n. The sense of smell. Dunglison.
OL-FAC'TO-RY, a. [olfactoirs, Fr.] Relating to or having the sense of smell.

OLFXCTO-BY,\* n. The power or sense of smelling. Ash.
OLIFA-NUM.\* n. A gum resin which exudes from a tree
found in Arabia and India; the frankincense of the ancients. Brands.

†ÖL'ID, †ÖL'I-DOÜs, oL'I-GÄRCH,\* n. One of a few in power; an aristocrat. Es.

OL'I-GAR-EHAL,\* a. Relating to an oligarchy; oligarchical

Qu. Rev.

OL.-1-GAR-SH'10,\* c. Same as offerchical. Ann. Reg.

OL.-1-GAR-SH'10,\* c. Belonging to or denoting an oligan

chy. CLY = CHY,  $\pi$ . [ $d\lambda_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} = d\gamma_{LY} =$ 

the government, or the persons who have the power of government, or the persons who have the power of governing, in an oliganchy; aristocracy. Sidney.

O'Li-O, (6'1-0 or 61'y5) [6'1-0, F. P. J. Ja. Sm.; 6'1y5, S. E. F. K.] n. [oglio, It.; olla, Sp.] A mixture; a medley Druden. Dry

OL'I-TO-RY, a. [olitor, L.] Belonging to the kitchen gar den. Evelyn.

OL-I-VA'CEOUS,\* (öl-e-vā'shus) a. Relating to or partaking of the clive-tree, or of clives. P. Cyc.
OL-I-VAS'TER, a. [olivastre, old Fr.] Of the color of clive;

brown; tawny.

OL'ivr, (61'iv) \*\*. [olive, Fr.; olea, L.] A plant or tree; the fruit of the tree, from which olive oil is produced:—the color of the clive:—the tree is the emblem of peace. the color of the clive: — the tree is the emblem of peace.
OL'IVE,\* a. Relating to the clive; of the color of the clive;
brown tending to a yellowish green. Ask.
OL'IVE-BERNCH,\* a. A branch of the clive-tree; an emblem of peace. Skak.
OL'IVED, (öl'ivd) a. Decorated with clive-trees. Warton.
OL'IVED, (öl'ivd). A. Decorated with clive-trees. Warton.

SON.

OL'1-VILE,\* n. An amylaceous or crystalline substance obtained from the gum of the olive-tree. Brands.

OL'1-VINE,\* n. (Mrn.) A variety of chrysolite, of an olive green color. Lyell.

OL'LA, n. [Sp.] An olio. B. Jonson. See Olio, and Olla

PODRIDA.

DL'LA PQ-DR'DA,\* n. [Sp.] A dish composed of various kinds of meats boiled together. B. Jonson.

Eligant of means coned together. B. Jonson.

OL'LITE, \*n. (Min.) The potatione. Hamilton.

OL'O-SEAPH, \*n. (Law) See Holograph.

Q-LYM'P,-AD. \*n. [olympias, L.] A Grecian epoch of four years, being the interval between the celebration of the Olympic games.

OLYM'BLANK \*n. Ralsting to Olympia: Olympic Value.

Olympic games, -Lix''P-A.N.\* a. Relating to Olympia; Olympic. Usher. -Lix'M'PiO.\* a. Noting public Grecian games, celebrated at Olympia after the completion of every four years, during five days, in honor of Jupiter. P. Cyc.

Q-LYM-PI-ON'IC,\* z. An ode on an Olympic victory. John

son.

Sm'Brr. (5m'bur) [5m'bur, W. P. J. Ja. K. Sm.; 5m'bur, S. 3m'bur, E.; 5m'bur, F. Wb.] n. [Aombre, Sp.] A game of cards played by three. Tatler.

Om-Bröm's-Trr. \*\* n. A rain-gauge; a pluviometer. Brande.

O-ME'GA. [0-mb'gs, S. W. P. J. F. E. Wb.; 0-mb'gs, Ja. Sm.; 5m'0-gs, or 0-mb'gs, K.; 0'm0-gs, Tsylor's Calmet.]

n. [\$\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\psi}\tilde{\psi}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}\tilde{\Omega}

appa is the pret.

Ome'ler, (6m'jet) [5m'let, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K.; 5m'e-lêt
or 5m'let, Sm. 15m'e-lêt, We.] n. [omelette or amelette, Fr.]
A fritter, or sort of pancake, made with eggs, &c.

O'MEN, n. [omen, L.] A sign or indication, good or bad; a

O'MEN, M. [omen] I. ] A sign of independing prognostics. Pope.
O'MENED, (o'mend) a. Containing prognostics. Pope.
O-MEN'TYM, N. [L.] (Anat.) The caul or adipose membrane attached to the stomach, and lying on the anterior surface of the intestines.

surface of the intestines.

O'MER, n. A Hebrew measure. Bailey. See Homen.

†OM-I-LET'I-CAL, a. Mild; friendly; humane. Farrindon.

†OM'I-NATE, v. n. [ominor, L.] To foretoken; to show a
prognostic. Decay of Chr. Paty.

†OM'I-NATE, v. a. To foretoken. Seasonable Sermen.

tOM'I-NATE, v. a. To foretoken. Seasonable Sermen.
tOM-I-NATION, n. Prognostic. Browne.
OM'I-NOS, a. Containing omens; exhibiting tokens of good
or evil; indicative; foreboding evil; inauspicious.
OM'I-NOUS-LY, ad. In an ominous manner.
OM'I-NOUS-NESS, n. Quality of being ominous. Burnet.
O-MIS'SI-BLE, a. That may be omitted. Smart.
O-MIS'SI, ON, (o-mish'un) n. [ordissus, L.] Act of omitting;
state of being omitted; failure to do something; neglect.
O-MIS'SIVE, a. Leaving out. Skackbouse.
O-MIT', v. a. [omitte, L.] [i. omitted; pp. omitting, omitted.]
To leave out; not to mention; to pass by; to neglect.

lect

lect.

†O-MITTANCE, s. Forbearance; omission. Stat.

OM'NI-BUS,\* n. [omnibus, L., for all.] pl. Om'NI-BUS-Eş. A

well-known public carriage for conveying passengers, for
short distances, at a cheap rate. They were first introduced into use in Paris, in 1825, and afterwards in other
cities in Europe and America.

†OM.NI-OS-PO-RAL,\* a. Embracing all matter. Cudworth.

OM-NI-FÄ'RI-OUS, a. [omnifer, L.] Of all varieties or kinds.

OM-NIP'ER OUS, a. [emnis and fore. L.] Producing all things. QM-NIE IC, a. [omnis and facto, L.] All-creating. Milton. OM'NI-FÖRM, a. [omnus and forma, L.] Having every form. OM-NI-FÖRM'I-TY, n. Quality of possessing every shape.

More

QM-NIG/E-NOUS, a. [omnigenus, L.] Consisting of all kinds.

Honey. PA'RI-ENT,\* a. Bringing forth or producing all things; all-bearing. Scott.

OM-NI-PAR'I-TY, m. [omnic and per, L.] General equality.

White.

OM-NIP'A-ROUS,\* a. All-bearing; omniparient. Perry.

OM-NI-PER-CIP'-ENCE, | m. [omnis and percepie, L.] PerOM-NI-PER-CIP'-ENCE, | m. [omnis and percepie, L.] PerOM-NIP-ER-CIP'-ENT, a. Perceiving every thing. Mors.
OM-NIP'O-TENCE, | m. [omnipotenta, L.] Almighty power;
OM-NIP'O-TENT, a. [omnipotenta, L.] Almighty; all-powerful, powerful without limit.
OM-NIP'O-TENT, m. The Almighty:—one of the appellations of God. Multon.
OM-NIP'O-TENT, a. The Almighty: without limit. Founce. Wh

OM-NIP OF ENT M. In Annighty:— One to the appendations of God. Milton.

OM-NIP RESYENCE, Gom.-Re-prezyens) R. [ommis and presentia, L.] The quality of being present at all places at the same time; universal presence; ubiquity.

OM-NI-PRESYEN-CY, R. Omnipresence. More.

OM-NI-PRESYENT, a. Present every where at the same time; ubiquitary.

IOM-NI-PRES-EN'ZIAL, a. Omnipresent. South.

[OM-NI-SCI-ENCE, (om-nish'e-ens or om-nish'ens) [omnish'e-ons, W. J. Ja. Sm.; om-nish'ens, S. P. F. K. R.]

IOM-NI'SCI-ENCY, (om-nish'e-en-ee) R. Omniscience.

[OM-NI'SCI-ENCY, (om-nish'e-en-ee) R. Omniscience.

[OM-NI'SCI-ENCY, (om-nish'e-en-ee) R. Omniscience.

[OM-NI'SCI-ENCY, (om-nish'e-en-ee) R. Omniscience.

[OM-NI'SCI-ENCY, (om-nish'e-en-ee) R. Omniscience.

KNOWING an Lining.

(DM-NI'8610105, (om-nish'ys) a. Omniscient. Hakewill.

OM-NI-SPEC'TIVE.\* a. Able to see all things. Boyce.

OM'NI-UM, m. [L.] (Finance) The aggregate of the different stocks in the English public funds, in which a loan is

ent stocks in the Engine public trants in Which a four is now usually funded.

OM'N,-DM-GATH'ZR-DM, z. A cant term for a miscellaneous collection of things or persons. Selden.

OM-NIV'A-GANT, z. Wandering about every where. Maun-

der.

Qm-Niv'O-ROUE, a. [omnis and voro, L.] Eating food of every sort; all-devouring.

O-NGO-RA-PHy,\* n. A new art of representation of objects, being a substitute for engraving, lithography, and paint-

being a substitute for engraving, lithography, and painting. Dr. R. H. Black.
OM'O-PLATE, s. (Anat.) The shoulder-blade or scapula.
OM'PH4-CINE,\* n. A juice or oil extracted from green olives, with which ancient wrestlers were anointed. Smart.
OM-PHALIO-SELE,\* n. (Med.) A rupture of the navel. Crabb.
OM-PH4-LOP/TER,\* n. An old name for a convex lens.

†OM-PHA-LÖP'TIC, n.  $[\delta\mu\phi\alpha\lambda\delta_5]$  and  $\delta\pi\tau\iota\kappa\delta_5$ .] An optic glass that is convex on both sides, commonly called a conver lens

OM-PHA-LOT'A-MY,\* 2. The division of the navel-string. Branda

OR-PHA-LOTY-MY, \* M. In a division of the navel-string. Brands.
OM/PHA-ZIT,\* m. (Min.) A variety of pyroxene. Dana.
OM/PHA-ZIT,\* m. (Min.) A variety of pyroxene. Dana.
OM/PHA-M. M. Hindoo title of preeminence. Goldemith.
O'MY, a. Mellow; — spoken of land. Ray. (Local, Eng.)
ON, prep. [sma, Goth.; an, Ger.; aen, Teut.) Above and in contact with, either literally or figuratively; noting nearness of place and time; not off, near to; at; upon.
ON, ad. Above, or next beyond; in succession; in progress; forward; onward; not off. — On shybbard, in a ship.
ON, nutrie, A word of incitement; proceed!
O'M-G-BR-M,\* m. [L.] The wild ass:— a military engine for discharging stones. Anaxonorth.
O'NNN-ISM,\* m. Belf-pollution; masturbation. Clarke.
O'NON-ING-ISM,\* a. (Bot.) An American tropical flowering plant; the butterfly-plant. P. Cyc.
ON-CIN-ISM,\* m. (Bot.) An American tropical flowering plant; the butterfly-plant. P. Cyc.

glison. ON-DIT,\* (5n'dē) z. [Fr.] A flying report; a rumor. Qu.

Nee, (wan) a. [unus, L.; une, It. \$ Sp.; un, Fr.; an, on, aix, Sax.] One of two; any; single; individual; diverse; some, as opposed to smother. — To be one, to be united. — All one, all the same.

ONE, (win) pros. Any single person, often including the speaker's self; in, "One ought to take care of one's self." speaker's self; as, "One ought to take care of one's sell."

—One anc.cher, two persons or things taken reciprocally; as in the phrase "They love one another," I. e., each erson loves the other.

ONE, (wun) m.; pl. ONE, (wunz) A single person; a per-

son indefinitely; a person distinctively; a uait. — When used in the plural, it commonly stands for persons indet initely; as, "The great oras of the world." ONE-ARCHER, "(wun'strukt) a. Having a single arch. Mrs

Butler

ONE BER-RY, (wdn'ber-re) R. The plant welf's-bane.
ONE'-EFED, (wdn'id) a. Having only one eye.
ONE'-HORSE,\* (wdn'hers) a. Drawn by a single horse.

Q-NEI-RQ-CEIT'IC, n. An interpreter of dreams. Addison. Q-NEI-RQ-CEIT'IC, a. Interpreting dreams; oneirocriti-

Q-NEI-RQ-CRIT', CS, a. [ανειροκριτικός.] Interpretative of dream. Addison. [R.]
Q-NEI-RQ-CRIT', CS, n. pl. The art or science of interpret-

O-NEI-RO-CRITE 10-5, π. μπ. Σπο π. μπ. Σπο π. μπ. 1 Ing dreams. Bentley. O-NEI' RO-MÄN-CY, π. [δνειρος and μαντεία.] Divination by

dreams. Spenser.
Ö-NEI-RÖS'CO-PIST,\* n. An interpreter of dreams. Ash.
Ö-NEI RÖS'CO-PY.\* n. The art of interpreting dreams.

Mausder. [R.] (Win'mont) n. State of being one. Bp. Hall. One'ngas, (win'mos) n. State or quality of being one, unity. On'E-RA-RY, a. [onerarius, L.] Relating to or fitted for bur-

UCHIS.

[ON'E-RATE, v. a. [onero, L.] To load; to burden. Bailey.

†ON-E-RA'TION, n. The act of loading. Bailey.

ON-E-Rôse, \*a. Burdensome; onerous. Ash. [R.]

ON'ER-OUS, a. [onerosus, L.] Burdensome; oppressive;

ONE-SID'ED,\* (wŭn-sid'ed) a. Relating to or having but one side, partial. Ec. Rev.
ONE-SID'ED-NESS,\* (wŭn-) n. State of being one-sided;

one-sin' pin-rass, (wain-) n. State of being one-sided, partiality. Henrit.
On-60'Ing, \* n. Proceedure; a going-on. Ed. Rev.
On'10N, (ún'yun) n. [orgnon, Fr.] A well-known plant, with a bulbous root of strong flavor, used in cookery.

On'ION-SHELL,\* n. A species of oyster, of roundish form. Booth

ON'LI-NESS,\* n. State of being single or alone. Cudw ÖN'L;-NESS,\* n. State of being single or alone. Cudworth.
ON'Ly, a. Single; one, and no more; this, and no other; this, above all other; alone.
ON'Ly, ad. Simply, singly, merely; barely.
ON'O,\*-Φ(X)\*\* n. A foolish way of talking. Dr. Black.
ON'O-MAN-CY, n. [δνομα and μαντεία.] Divination by the letters of a name; nomancy. Camden.
ON-O-MAN'T;-CAL, a. Relating to onomancy. Camden. [R.]
ON-O-MA-TECH'NY,\*n. Divination by the letters of a name; onomancy. Resubatham.

onomancy. Rowbotham

onomancy. Rowbotham.

ON-O-MAT-O-PCE'1A,\* (-pē'yā) n. [L.] (Rhet.) The use of a word or phrase, the sound of which corresponds with or resembles the thing signified. Crabb.

O-NOM/O-MAN-Cy,\* n. Same as onomancy. Brands.

ON'SET, n. A rushing or setting upon; attack, storm; assault; first brunt, a beginning.

Son'SEL, v. a. To set upon; to begin. Carew.

ON'SLAUGHT, (on'slawt) n. Attack; onset. Hudibras. Qu. Rev. — Johnson designates this word as "not in use;" but its use is. In a degree, revived.

ON-Industry, (On slaw). In Atlact, Sinset. Pattersas, (On Standards, Markey, — Johnson designates this word as "not in use;" but its use is, in a degree, revived.

ON'TO,\* prep. Noting entrance upon a place; on; upon; to; as, "They went out on to the Mount of Olives." Mark xiv. 26. — Starpe's Translation. 37 This word is in provincial use in England, and in colloquial use in the United States; but it is little authorized by the use of good writers. Forby, in his "Vocabulary of East Anglia," says, "For the preposition upon we use onto: (why not as good as into?) Ex. 'Throw some coals onto the fire.'—Into is now generally, and probably has always, in a great measure, been used with respect to m, as denoting motion. We use onto with a like relation to on; so, probably, do other provincials, and on the same warrant of antiquity. The analogy is certainly good."

ON-TO-LOG'[-CAL,\* Brougham.

ON-TO-LOG'[-CAL-LY,\* ad. In an ontological manner. Dr. Alles.

Allen

QN-TOL'O-Q'ST, m. One who is versed in ontology; a met-

QN-TOL'Q-Q18.7,  $\pi$ . One was is stated as a physician. QN-TOL'Q-QY,  $\pi$ . [ $\delta \nu \tau \alpha$  and  $\lambda \delta \gamma \sigma s$ .] The science of being, in itself, or its ultimate grounds and conditions; in etaphysics.  $\delta' NVS, R, \Gamma$ . [L.] L,  $\delta N'E.R.A.$ , A burden; a load, Qu. Rec.  $\delta' NVS$  PRQ-BAN'DI,\* [L.] (Lose) "The burden of proving:"—the obligation of establishing by evidence.

Tomiss.

ON'WARD, ad. Forward; progressively; farther.

ON'WARD, a. Advanced; increased; leading forward.

ON'WARD, ad. Same as onword. Bp. Hall.

ON'Y-OHA, [On'e-ka, W. Ja. Wb.; b'ne-ka, S. K. Sm.] n.

The odoriferous snail, or shell of the onyx-fish:—the stone onyx. On-y-@hon'o-my,\* n. Divination by the nails Mann-

der. [R.] Ö'NŸX, (ö'nĭks) n. [öνυξ.] (Min.) A precious stone; t reg-

ularly banded agate, much prized for cameos.—(Med.) An abscess of the cornea of the eye.

('O-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A species of limestone, composed of globules clustered together, commonly without any visible cement or base. Urs.

O-LIT(η,\* s. Belating to or resembling solite. Urs.

O-OLY(η-Ψ,\* s. (ων and λογοι.) The science of, or a treating no error. cible agency; active; vigorous; once-needs, pre-call working.
Op/REA-TYPE,\* A. Alaboring man; one employed in man-ufactures; an artisan. Qu. Rev.
Op/REA-TYPE-LY;\* ad. In an operative manner. Cud OP'ER-A-TIVE-LY,\* ed. In an operative manner. Cude worth.
OP'ER-L-TOR, n. [L.; epérateur, Fr.] One who operates; one who performs a surgical operation.
OP'ER-L-TOR, n. [L.; epérateur, Fr.] One who operates; one who performs a surgical operation.
OP'ER-L-TOR, n. A laboratory. Copoley.
O-ER-CU-LARE,\* a. (Boh.) Covered with a lid. Loudon.
O-ER-CU-LARE,\* a. [L.] pl. OPERCULA: (Bot.) A cover; the lid of the thece of a moss. P. Opc.
OP-ER-OSE', a. [operates, L.] Laborious; full of labor; tedious. Burnet.
OP-ER-OSE', a. (operates, L.) Laborious; full of labor; tedious. Burnet.
OP-ER-OSE', a. Operates, a. State of being operose. Mors.
OP-ER-OSE', a. Operates, Eazter.
OP-ER-OSE', a. Operates, Eazter.
OP-ER-NESS, n. State of being operose. Mors.
OP-ER-NESS, n. State of being operose. Mors.
OP-ER-NESS, n. The ancient time of marriage, from Epiphany to Ash-Wednesdy. Bp. Hall.
OPH-I-CXL'CIC,\* n. (Man.) A rock composed of marble and serpentine. Hamilton.
OPH'-CLEIDE,\* n. [dogs and & &c.]. (Mas.) A newly-inwonted mutical wind-instrument issaed in the availant. G-OL'(-Q-Q·χ,\* s. [ωον and λογοι.] The science of, or a treatise os, eggs.

δό'Mj-Xc,\* s. A large Esquimanx boat. Maunder.

OOST,\* s. Soft mud; mare at the bottom of water; slime; soft flow; a spring:—the liquor of a tanner's vat

δόΖΕ,\* s. \* [. i. ozen: pp. ozen: nq. ozen.] To flow gently; to percolate, as liquid through the pores of substances, or through small openings.

δόΖ'(γ, a. Miry; muddy, slimy. King.
(γ-Pa'(cλΤΕ, v. a. [epaco, L.] To shade; to cloud; to darken. Bayla. en. Beyls.

O-RA'(-TY, n. [opacité, Fr.; opacites, L.] State of being opaque; cloudiness; want of transparency. Browne.
O-RA'(-TY, n. [opacité, Fr.; opacites, L.] State of being opaque; cloudiness; want of transparency. Browne.
O-RA'(-TY, n. [opacité, Transparency: opaque. Dieps.
O-RA'(-TY, n. [opacité, Transparency: opaque. Brelyn.
O-RAE'(-TY, n. [opacité, Transparency: opaque. Erelyn.
O-RAE'(-TY, n. [opacité, Transparency: opaque. Erelyn.
O-PALE'(-TY, n. [opacité, Transparency: opaque. Erelyn.
O-PALE'(-TY, n. [opacité, Transparency: opaque. Erelyn.
O-PALE'(-TY, n. [opacité, Transparency: opaque. Erelyn.
O-PALE'(-TY, n. [opacité, Transparency: opaque. Erelyn.
O-PALE'(-TY, n. [opacité, Transparency: opaque. Erelyn.
O-PALE'(-TY, n. [opacité, Fr.; opacites, p. ]
O-PACITÉ, n. [opacité, Fr.; opacites, L.] State of being opaque. Erelyn.
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O-PACITÉ, n. [opacité, Fr.; opacit OPH-I-CAL'CIC," n. (Mrn.) A rock composed of marble and serpentine. Hamilton.
OPH'I-CLEIDB, n. [dois and kleis.] (Mus.) A newly-in vented, musical wind-instrument, used in the orchestra and in military bands. It is a long, conical tube, made of brass or copper P. Cyc.
O-PHID'I-XN, n. A serpent. P. Cyc.
O-PHID'I-OB, n. A sea-flash resembling a scrpent. Hill.
OPHI-I-O-LOG'I-XL, n. A sea-flash resembling a scrpent. Hill.
OPHI-O-LOG'I-XL, n. One versed in ophiology. Smart.
OPHI-O-LOG'I-X, n. One versed in ophiology. Knowles.
OPHI-O-MNN-CY, n. [dois and Moyos.] That part of natural history which treats of reptiles or serpents. Ed. Ency.
OPHI-O-MNN-CY, n. Divination by scrpents. Brando.
OPHI-O-MNN-CY, n. Divination by scrpents. Brando.
OPHI-O-MNN-CY, n. E. Having the form of a scrpent.
Smart. O-PAL-E/CEY,\* v. a. To emit the lustre of opal. Cleaveland. O-PAL-ES/CENCE,\* s. The shanng lustre of opal. Hamilton. O-PAL-ES/CENT,\* a. Resembling opal, reflecting a bright lustre, as opal. Ure. O-PAL-ES'CENT; a. Resembling opai, reflecting a bright lustre, as opai. Ura. O'PAL-IRE, a. Belating to or resembling opai. Hamilton. O'PAL-IRE, a. E. to PALIZED, pp. OPALIZENG, OPALIZED.]
To convert into opai; to form like opai. Lyell.
O-PAQUE', (0-pāk') a. [Fr.; opacus, L.] Dark; impervious to light; not transparent; not clear; cloudy; obscure.—Often written opake.
O-PAQUE', (0-pāk') n. Opacity. Foung. [R.]
O-PAQUE', (0-pāk') n. Opacity. Foung. [R.]
O-PAQUE', (0-pāk') n. Opacity. Foung. [R.]
O-PAQUE', (0-pāk') n. Opacity. Foung. [Volume of being opaque.
OPE, (09) n. a. & n. To open. Pope. [Used only in poetry.]
O'PEN, (0'pa) v. a. [L. OFENED; pp. OFENING, OFENED.] To unclose; to unlock; the contrary of to shut; to expand, to show; to discover; to divide, to explain, to disclose; to begin. Smart †ÖPH-I-ÖPH'A-GOUS, a. [δφις and φάγω.] Serpent-eating TOPH-I-GOIN, a. [dois and doyo.] Serpent-eating Browns.

OPH-I-SPS, n. (Zool.) A genus of lacertians. P. Cyc.

OPH-I-SAU'RUS, n. (Zool.) A genus of reptiles. P. Cyc.

OPH-I-SAU'RUS, n. (Zool.) A genus of reptiles. P. Cyc.

O'PHITE'S, n. [L.] (Min.) The serpentine stone. Dyer.

O-PHITE'S, n. [L.] (Min.) The serpent-stone, green porphyry; ophite. Crabb.

OPH-I-U'EHUS, (6f-Q-u'kus) n. [obtovxo.] A constellation of the northern hemsphere; the Water-bearer.

[OPH-THAL'MIC, (op-thal'mik or of-thal'mik) [op-thal'mik, W. P. J. Ja. Sm.; of-thal'mik, S. E. K. R.—See TRIPH THONO.] a. Relating to ophthalmy or to the eye.

[OPH-THAL-MOG'RA-PHY, n. A description of the eye.

Dunglison. to begin. to begin.

O'PEN, (d'pm) v. s. To unclose itself, not to remain shut; to begin:—to bark,—a term of hunting.

O'PEN, (d'pm) a. Unclosed, not shut, plain; apparent, evident, not wearing disguise, clear, artiess, sincere, candid. frank; ingenuous, not clouded, not hidden exposed to view, not restrained, not denied, not prechided, not bound by frost; uncovered, exposed, withchided, not bound by frost; uncovered, exposed, without defence.

O'PEN-ER, (&'pm-er) n. He or that which opens.
O'PEN-ERD, (&'pm-id) a. Vigilant; watchill. Shak.
O'PEN-ERD, (a'pn-id) a. Vigilant; watchill. Shak.
O'PEN-ERD'ED, (a'pn-id) a. Bare-headed. Chaucer.
O'PEN-ERET'ED, a. Generous; candid; frank; artless.
O'PEN-HEART'ED, a. Generous; candid; frank; artless.
O'PEN-HEART'ED, a. Generous; candid; frank; artless.
O'PEN-HEART'ED, a. Generous; candid; frank; artless.
O'PEN-HEART'ED, at a distance; faint knowledge; dawn.
O'PEN-LY, (&'pn-id) ad. In an open manner, publicly; not secretly, in sight; plainly; without disguise.
O'PEN-MOOTHED, (&'pn-mooth) a. Having the mouth open; greedy; ravenous; clamorous; vociforous.
O'PEN-MESS, (&'pn-ne's) n. State of being open; plainness; clearness; freedom from disguise.
O'PEN-RESS, (&'pn-ne's) n. State of being open; plainness; clearness; freedom from disguise.
O'PEN-RESS, (&'pn-ne's) n. State of being open; plainness; clearness; freedom from disguise.
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O'PEN-RESS, (&'pn-ne's) n. State of being open; plainness; clearness; freedom from disguise.
O'PEN-RESS, (E. J. T.) To be done; practicable.
O'PEN-RESS, R. A. Small telescone used in theatres. out defence Dunglison.
||OPH-THAL-MOL'O-GIST,\* n. One versed in ophthalmol ogy. Good.
 IĞPH-THAL-MÖL'Q-QY,\* n. [ἀφθαλμός and λόγος.] A treatise on the eye. Gent. Mag.
 IĞPH-THAL-MÖS'(Q)-PY,\* n. A branch of physiognomy imited to the observation of the eyes. Smart.
 IĞPH-THAL-MÖT'Q-MY,\* n. The dissection of the eye. O'PI-AT-ED,\* p. a. Affected by opiates; containing opiates. †OP'I-FICE, n. [opificium, L.] Workmanship; handiwork. Balley.

[O-PIN'A-ELE, a. [opifez, L.] One that performs a work; artist. Bentley.

[O-PIN'A-ELE, a. [opinor, L.] That may be thought. Bailey.

[O-PIN'A-TIVE, a. Opinion; notion. Scott.

[O-PIN'A-TVE, a. Opinionative. Burton.

[O-PIN'A-TVE, a. One who holds, or is tenacious of, an opinion. Glanville.

[O-PINE', v. n. [opinor, L.] [i. OPINED; pp. OPINING, OPINED.]

To think; to judge; to be of opinion. South. [Antiquated.] OP'E-RA-GLESS,\* z. A small telescope used in theatres. OP'S-RA-GLESS,\* m. A small telescope used in theatres.
Comper.
OP-E-RAM'S-TER,\* n. An apparatus used in dressing cloth, patiented by S. Walker, of Leeds, in 1829. Ure.
OP'ER-ANCE,\* n. Act of operating; operation. Coleradge. [R.]
OP'S-RANT, 4. [Fr.] Active; operative. Skak.
OP'E-RANT, 4. [Fr.] Active; operative. Skak.
OP'E-RANT, 5. [Fr.] Active; operative. Skak.
OP'E-RANT, 5. [Fr.] Active; operative. Skak.
OP'E-RANT, 5. [Fr.] Active; operation. Op'ER-ATE, 5. n. To work; to act; to have agency; to produce effects:—to perform a surgical operation.
OP'ER-RATIO, 6. [Operation of the operation of the state of the operation of the state of the operation of the state of the operation of an army:—a surgical performance with instruments.
OP'ER-ATION, 6. [Operation of the operation of the operation of the operation of the operation of the operation of the operation of the operation of the operation of the operation of the operation of the operation of the operation of the operation of the operation of the operation of the operation of the operation of the operation of the operation of the operation of the operation of the operation of the operation operation of the operation operation operation of the operation operation of the operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation operation ed.]
(O-PIN-FR, n. One who holds an opinion. Bp. Taylor.
(O-PIN-I-X5/TER.\* n. A dogmatical person. Millon.
(O-PIN-I-X5/TER. (0-PIN-Y0-K5'ter) } a. [opinastre, old
(I)-PIN-I-X5/TEOUS, (0-PIN-Y0-K5'trus) } Fr.] Opinionative.

Raleys, to pin'ye-si v. a. To maintain obstinately. O-Pin'j-A-Tivz. (o-pin'ye-s-tiv) a. Stiff in opinion; positive; dogmatical; obstinate; opinionated. Sandys. O-Pin'j-A-Tivz-n'es. (o-pin'ye-s-tiv-nes) n. Infloxibility of opinion; obstinatey. Raleigh.

†Q-Pin-;-Ä'TQB., (o-pin-ye-ā'tur) n. [opiniātrs, Fr.] One fond of his own notion; a dogmatist. Raleigh. {o-Pin-y-Ä'TRE, (o-pin-ye-ā'tur) a. [Fr.] Opinionative.

(O-PIN-I-Ā'TRE, (o-PIN-yō-ā'tur) n. A dogmatist. Barrow.

(O-PIN-I-Ā'TRE, -TY, (o-PIN-yō-ā'tro-to) | n. Obstinacy; in
(O-PIN'I-Ā-TRY, (o-PIN'yō-ā-tro) | flexibility. Browne.

(O-PIN'ING, n. Opinion; notion. Bp. Tsylor.

O-PIN'ION, (o-PIN'yūn) n. [Fr.; opina, L.] That which, when there is no certain knowledge, is thought; persuasion of the mind, judgment, notion, favorable judgment.

ment, reputation.

nent, reputation.

10-Pin'10N, (o-pin'yun) v. a. To opine; to think. Browns.

O-Pin'10N-ATE, (o-pin'yun-at-ed) a. Opinionated. Bp. Bedell.

Q-Pin'10N-AT-ED, (o-pin'yun-at-ed) a. Obsanate in opinion; dogmatical, conceited.

C.Pln'/O.N-ATE-LY, (o-pin'yun-āt-le) ad. Obstinately; conceitedly. Feltham.
†O-Pln'/ON-A-Tist, m. One who is obstinate in opinion.

Fanton.

O-Pin'/On-A-Tive, (o-pin'yun-a-tiv) a. Fund of preconceived notions; stubborn, dogmatical, conceited.
O-Pin'/On-A-Tive-Ly, (o-pin'yun-a-tiv-lo, d. Stubbornly,
O-Pin'/On-A-Tive-NESS, (o-pin'yun-a-tiv-nes) n. Obsti-

nacy.
O-Pin'ionep, (o-pin'yund) a. Attached to particular opinions; conceited. South.
O-Pin'ion-ist, (o-pin'yun-ist) n. [opinioniste, Fr.] Oile fond of his own notions. Glanville.
Only of the own notions. Glanville.

OPIS THOO IS ALL (POPER'S, L.) Sumptuous. Bailey. OPIS'THO-DŌME,\* n. An apartment, or place, in the back purt of a Grecian house. Mativat.

O-PIS-THOO RA-PHY,\* n. [δπισθε and γράφω.] The act of writing on both sides of the paper, the back as well as the front Scutdmen.

the front. Scudamore. †Q-PIT-U-LA'TION, n. [opitulatio, L.] An aiding, a helping. Bailey.

of Pp-1-un, n. [L.;  $\delta \pi \iota o \nu$ , from  $\delta \pi \delta \varsigma$ .] The inspissated or concrete juice of a species of poppy. Its taste is bitter, warm, and somewhat acrid, and it is of intoxicating

warm, and somewhat acrid, and it is of intoxicating and anrectic properties.

O'PLE-TREE, n. [opulus, L.] The witch-hazel. Ainsworth.
OP-O-BAL'SAM, n. [opobalsamum, L.] A juice, balsam or balm of Gilead, balsam of Peru.
OP-O-DEL'DOC, n. A plaster used by Paracelsus.—
(Modern) A liminent made by dissolving soap in alcohol, with the addition of camphor and volatile oils.
O-POP'A-NXX, n. [opepanax, L.] A guin resin, of a strong, disagreeable smell, and acrid taste, resembling gum ammoniac, formerly used in medicine.
O-PO'RI-CE,\* n. [L.] (Med) A conserve made of ripe fruits.
Crabb.

Q.POSSUM, n.: pl. OPOSSUMS. An American marsupial quadruped, characterized by its prehensile tail, and the abdominal pouch of the female.

P'PI-DAN, n. [oppidame, L.] A townsman; an inhabitant of a town. A. Wood. At Eton, England, a student not on the foundation, as distinguished from a King's scholar. OP'PI-DAN, a. Relating to a town. Howell.

†OP-PIG'NER-ATE, v. a. [oppignero, L.] To pledge; to pawn. Bacon.

pawn. Date.

för'p-Läte, v. a. [oppilo, L.; oppiler, Fr.] To heap up obstruction. Cockeram.

för-P-LäTion, z. Obstruction; matter heaped up. Bur-

po-něnt.

op:po-nent.
OP-POR-TUNE', a. [opportun, Fr.; opportunus, L.] Seasonable; convenient; fit; well-timed.
OP-POR-TUNE', s. a. To suit; to accommodate. Dr. Clarke.
OP-POR-TUNE'LY, ad. Seasonably; conveniently; prop-

OP-POR-TUNE'NESS,\* n. State of being opportune. Ash.
OP-POR-TUNE'NESS,\* n. [opportunitas, L.] Fit time; ft.
place; occasion; time; suitableness of circumstances.
OP-POS'A-BLE,\* a. That may be opposed or counteracted.

OP-POS'A-BLE," a. That may be opposed or counteracted. P. Cyc.

OP-POS AL, n. Opposition. Sir T. Horbert.
OP-POSE', (OP-POS') v. a. [spposer, Fr.: oppose, L.] [i. opposes; pp. opposition, opposed. To act against; to readverse to; to hinder; to resist.— To be opposed to, to oppose; to be hostile to. Qu. Rev. & T. Dr. Franklin, in

1789, consured this use of to be opposed; but it has long been in good use.—"To which Mr. O. is as much opposed as he is himself:" Ch. Ob. "He was opposed to it." Sir Robert Inglis. "A principle to which I am totally opposed." Dr. T. Arnold.

Op.Poge', v. n. To act against in a controversy; to oblest

QP-PÓSED',\* (op-pōzd') p. a. Resisted; being against; op-posite. Pope. "A vacuust, opposed to a plenist." Dr. Inha com

JORNSON. (OP-POSE'LESS, a. Irresistible; not to be opposed. Shak. OP-POSE'ERS, n. One who opposes; an antagonist; rival. OP'PO-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (Op'po-SITE, (O

trary.

OP'PO-SITE.n. He or that which is adverse; opponent.
OP'PO-SITE.Ly, ad. In an opposite manner; adversely.
OP'PO-SITE.NESS, n. The state of being opposite.
OP'PO-SITION, (6)-PO-SIN'IN n. [Fr.; opposito, I.]
Act of opposing; state of being opposite; hostile resistance; position so as to from something else, contrariety; inconsistency, contradiction.—(Politics) The party that opposes the administration or the party in power. power.

power.

OP-PO-SI'/TION-IST,\* (öp-o-zish'un-Ist) n. One of the opposition, or one of the party that is opposed to the administration. Gent. Mag.

OP-PÖS'I-TIVE, a. That may be put in opposition. Hall. OP-PÖS'I-TO-FÖ'LI-OÜS,\* a. (Bot.) Noting a peduncle placed opposite to the leaf. Smart.

placed opposite to the leaf. Smart.

QP-PRESS, v. a. [oppressus, L.] [t. oppressed; pp. oppressus, L.] [t. oppressed; pp. oppressus, L.] [t. oppressed; pp. oppressed; oppressing, oppressed; oppressing; cruckty; severity; state of being oppressed, misery; hardship; calamity, dulness of spirits.

QP-PRES/SIVE, a. Causing or inflicting oppression; cruel, inhuman; unjustly severe; heavy.

QP-PRES/SIVE-LY, ad. In an oppressive or severe manner.

QP-PRES/SIVE-NESS,\* n. Quality of being oppressive. Richardson.

Richardson

QP-PRESS'OR, n. [oppresseur, Fr.] One who oppresses; an extortioner.

extortioner.

OP-PRÖ'BRI-OÜS, a. [opprobrium, L.] Reproachful; disgraceful; causing infamy; scurrilous; abusive; insolent; blasted with infamy.

OP-PRO'BRI-OÜS-LY, ad. Reproachfully; scurrilously.

OP-PRO'BRI-OÜS-LESS, n. Reproachfullness; scurrility.

OP-PRO'BRI-OÜN, I.L.] Reproach, disgrace; infamy.

OP'PRO-BRY, n. Opprobrium. Johnson. Todd. [R.]

OP-PÜGN', (op-pün') v. a. [oppagno, L.] I. opproarbij pp.

orrugning, oppugnel.] To oppose; to attack, to resist.

Hooker

†OP-PUG'NAN-CY, n. Opposition. Shak. OP-PUG'NANT, a. Opposing, contrary; repugnant. War-

OP-PUG-NANT, a. Opposing, contrary; repagnant. war-burton. [R.] OP-PUG-NANT, n. An opposition, resistance. Bp. Hall. [R.] OP-PUG-NA'TION, n. Opposition, resistance. Bp. Hall. [R.] OP-PUG-NA'ER, (op-pun'er) [op-pun'er, W. Ja. K. Sa Wb.; op-pug'ner, S.; op-pun'er, P.] n. One who opposes or

oppugns.
OP-SIM'A-THY, n. [οψιμάθεια.] Education begun late in life, late erudation. Hales.
OP-SI-OM'E-TER,\* n. [οψις and μέτρον.] An instrument for measuring the extent of limits of distinct vision in different persons; optometer. Brands.
OP-SO-M'ATION, n. [opsonatio, L.] Act of catering; a buying of provisions. Bailey.

†ÖP'TA-BLE, a. Desirable; that may be wished. Cockeram. †ÖP'TÄTE, v. a. [opto, L.] To choose; to wish for; to

†OP'TATE, v. a. [opto, L.] 10 cmode, w ram to, w with Colgrane.
†OP-TA'ITION, m. The expression of a wish. Peacham.
\*OP'TA-TIVE, [opta-tiv, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; top'ta-tiv or op-ta'(iv, W.; op-ta'(iv, Kenrick.] a. [optations, L.]
Expressive of desire.—(Oram.) Applied to a mood of the verb in Greek, which expresse desire.
\*OP'TA-TIVE, a. A mood of the Greek verb, expressing desire. However.

desire. Harris.

OP'TA-TIVE-LY,\* ad. In an optative manner. By. Hall.

OP'TA-TIVE-LY,\* ad. In an optative manner. Bp. Hall.
OP'TIC, n. An instrument or organ of sight. Browne.
OP'TIC, a. [An instrument or organ of sight. Browne.
OP'TIC-AL.] lating to the science of optics; subservient to vision; yisual.
OP'TI-CAL-LY,\* ad. In an optical manner. Dr. Allen.
OP-TI'CIAN, (op-tish'an) n. One skilled in optics; one who makes or selfs optic glasses or spectacles.
OP'TICS, n. pl. That branch of physical science which treats of light and vision.
OP'TI-MA-CY, n. [optimates, L.] Nobility; body of nobles.
Raleigh.
OP'TI-MATE,\* a. Noble; belonging to the nobility. Ec. Res.
OP-TI-MATE,\* a. Noble; belonging to che nobility. Ec. attact.—the patrician party in ancient Rome; opposed to populares. Crabb. populares. Crabb.

OP'TJ-ME, \* s. [L.] A term applied in the university of Cambridge, England, to those who hold, next after the wranglers, the highest rank as scholars. There are two classes, sectior optimes and junior optimes. Dr. Les OP'TJ-MISM. s. [optimus, L.] The doctrine that every thing is ordered for the best, or the system which regards physical and moral evil as elements in the universal

order of things; so that every thing is good in relation to the whole,—all being made to promote the general good. OP'TI-MIST,\* n. A believer in or an adherent to optimism. D. Sternart.

D. Stewart.

OP-Tim',-Ty, n The state of being best. Bailey. [R.]

OP'TION, (öp'shun) n. [optio, L.] Choice; election; power of choosing.—(Law) A choice which an English archishop has of any ecclesiastical preferment in the gift of his suffragan bishop, on the promotion of such bishop to another see.

another see.

OP'TION-AL-LY,\* ad. By way of choice or option. Droight.
OP-TON'&-TER,\* n. (Optics) An instrument for measuring the limits of distinct vision, opsiometer. Hamilton.
OP'U-LENCE, n. [opulentia, L.] Wealth; affluence; riches.
OP'U-LENT, n. [opulentia, L.] Rich; wealthy; affluent.
OP'U-LENT, a. [opulentia, L.] Rich; wealthy; affluent.
OP'U-LENT-LY, ad. Richly; with affluence.
OP'U-LENT-LY, ad. Richly; with affluence.
OP'U-LENT-LY, ad. Bot.) A genus of catcaceous plants; a species of Indian fig. P. Cyc.
O-POS'CULE,\* (o-Dis'sl) n. A little work; opusculum. Scott.
O-POS'CULE,\* (o-Dis'sl) n. A little work, opusculum. A little work.
Qu. Rev.

Qu. Rev.

Qu. Rev.
OR, conj. A disjunctive particle that marks an alternative, generally corresponding to eather; as, "either this or that." In poetry, it is often used for eather. Or ever, (an antiquated phrase,) before ever; before the time.
OR, n. [Fr.] (Her.) Gold;—a term of heraldry. Philips.
O'EA,\* n. A money of account among the Anglo-Saxons; in Domesday Book, valued at 20 pence. P. Cyc.
OR'ACH. n. (Bol.) A genus of louists, one species of which is

OR'ACH, n. (Bot.) A genus of plants, one species of which is

ok'Acti, n. Loria games parallel spinach.

ok'A-cle, (ör'a-kl) n. [Fr.; oraculum, L.] A response delivered by an ancient heathen divinity, or by supernatural wisdom; the place where, or person of whom, the designations of Hanuar are inclurred; a place where, or terminations of Heaven are inquired; a place where, or person by whom, certain decisions are obtained; one famed for wisdom.

famed for wisdom.

OR'A-CLE, (Ör'a-ki) v. n. To utter oracles. Milton.

Q-RAC'U-LAR, a. Uttering oracles, resembling oracles;
positive; authoritative, obscure, ambiguous.

O-RAC'U-LAR-LY, ad. In an oracular manner.

O-RAC'U-LAR-NESS,\* n. Quality of being oracular. Scott.

O-RAC'U-LOUS-LY, ad. Oracularly. Dryden.

O-RAC'U-LOUS-LY, ad. Oracularly. Dryden.

O-RAC'U-LOUS-LY, ad. Oracularly. Tryden.

O-RAC'U-LOUS-LY, ad. Oracularly. Tryden.

O-RAC'U-LOUS-LY, ad. Oracularly. Tryden.

O-RAC'U-LOUS-LY, ad. Oracularly. Dryden.

O-RAC'U-LOUS-LY, ad. Oracularly. Dryden.

O-RAC'U-LOUS-LY, ad. Oracularly. Dryden.

O-RAC'U-LOUS-LY, ad. Oracularly. Dryden.

O-RAC'U-LOUS-LY, ad. Oracularly. Dryden.

O-RAC'U-LOUS-LY, ad. Oracularly. Dryden.

O-RAC'U-LOUS-LY, ad. Oracularly. Dryden.

O-RAC'U-LOUS-LY, ad. Oracularly. Dryden.

O-RAC'U-LOUS-LY, ad. Oracularly. Dryden.

O-RAC'U-LOUS-LY, ad. Oracularly. Dryden.

O-RAC'U-LOUS-LY, ad. Oracularly. Dryden.

O-RAC'U-LOUS-LY, ad. Oracularly. Dryden.

O-RAC'U-LAR-LY, ad. In an oracular manner.

of an orange.

OR/ANGE,\* a. Belonging to or made of orange; of the color of orange; reddish yellow. Ency.

OR-ANGE-ADE',\* n. A drink made of orange-junce; sherbet, lemonade. Smart.

bet, lemonade. Smart.

ORANOEAT.\* (ôr'sn-zhât) n. [Fr.] Candied orange peel.
Surenne. A sirup made of almonds and orange flower
water. W. Ency.

Br'ANGE-OGL'ORED.\* a. Of the color of an orange. Smith.

OR'ANGE-LIST.\* n. A species of wide baize. Booth.

OR'ANGE-MAN,\* a. One of a society instituted in Ireland,
in 1795, to uphold the Protestant religion and ascendency,
and to oppose the Catholic religion and influence. Brando.

OR'ANGE-MISK. n. A species of pear.

OR'ANGE-PEEL.\* n. The peel of an orange. Mason.

OR'ANGER-Y, [ör'an-jör-0, P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb. Ress;
c-rawn'zhor-6, S. W. F.; o-ran'zhor-6, J. E.] n. [orangene.

Fr.] A plantation of orange-trees, or a gallery to pre-

o-rawh/zher-8, S. W. F.; o-ran/zher-8, J. E., n. lorungeree, Fr.] A plantation of orange-trees, or a gallery to preserve orange-trees in the winter. OR'ANGE-TÄW-NY, n. A color between yellow and brown in CR'ANGE-TÄW-NY, a. Partaking of yellow and brown in

color

color.

OR'ANGE-WIFE, R. A woman who sells oranges. Stat.

OR'ANG'-OU-TANG', \* or O'RANG-OU'TANG, \* [5-rang'6-tang', Sm.: 5-rang'6-tang, Wb.] n. A large species of ape much resembling, in form, the human species. Excy.

O-RANG'-U-TAN, \* n. Same as orang-outang. P. Cyc.

Q-RA'TION, n. [old Fr.: oratio, L.] A public speech; a speech of art and some display, delivered on a special occasion; an address; an harangue; a declariation.

1Q-EA'TION, v. n. To make a speech; to harangue. Donne.

OR'A-TOR, s. [L.] A public speaker; an eloquent speaker one appointed to speak for others.—(Chancery) A peti-

ORD

tioner.

ÖR-4-TÖ'R!-AL-Ly, ad. Oratorically. Swift. [R.]

ÖR-4-TÖ'R!-AL-Ly, ad. Oratorically. Swift.

ÖR-4-TÖR'-CAL, a. Rhetorical; befitting an orator; eloavent

OR-A-TOR/1-CAL-LY,\* ad. In an oratorical manner. Campbell.

004. TÖ'RJ-Ö, n. [It.] pl. ÖR-A-TÖ'RJ-ÖŞ. (Mus.) A sacred musical composition, consisting of airs, recitatives, duets, tries, choruses, &c., the subject of which is generally taken from the Scriptures.

†ÖR-A-TÖ'BI-OUS, a. Oratorical. Bp. Taylor. †ÖR-A-TÖ'BI-OUS-LY, ad. Oratorically. Bp. Taylor. OR'A-TOR-IZE,\* v. n. To act the orator. Qu. Rev. [R.]

OR'A-TO-RY, n. [oratoria are, L.] The art of speaking well; rhetoric, elocution; eloquence; rhetorical expression:—a room or place set apart for prayer.

OR'A-TRESS, on. A female orator. Warner OR'A-RIX, 'An Itematical College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of

form into a circle. Mulcon.

OR'BATE, a. Childless, bereaved; destitute. Maunder. [R.]

†ÖR-BA'TION, n. State of being orbate; privation. Cockeram.

ORBED, (or'bed or orbd) a. Round; circular; orbicular.

OR'Bj.c. a. [orbana, L.] Circular, spherical. Bacon.

OR'Bj-CAL, a. Spherical; orbicular; orbic. Cole.

OR'Bj-CLE, (or'be-kl) n. A small sphere. G. Fletcher. [R.]

OR-BlC'U-LAR, a. [orbiculare, Fr.] Spherical; circular.

OR-BIC'U-LAR-LY, ad. Spherically; circularly.
OR-BIC'U-LAR-NESS, n. The state of being orbicular.
OR-BIC'U-LATE, a. (Bot.) Spherical; orbicular. Crabb.

OR-BIC'U-LATE, a. (Bot.) Spherical; orbicular. Crabb.
OR-BIC'U-LATE, a. (Bot.) Spherical; orbicular. Crabb.
OR-BIC-U-LATE, D., a. Moulded into an orb.
OR-BIC-U-LATE, D. n. State of being orbicular. More.
OR'BIT, n. (orbite, Fr.; orbita, L.) The line or path which any celestial body describes, by its proper motion or revolution:—the cavity in which the eyeball is imbedded:—the skin which surrounds the eyeb of a bird.
OR'BI-TAL,\* a. Relating to an orbit. Smart.
OR'BI-TAR,\* a. Relating to the orbit; orbital. Dunglison.
OR-BIT'Q-LITE,\* n. A species of millepore. P. Cyc.
OR'BI-TÜDE, n. [orbital. Smart. [R.]
OR'BI-TÜDE, n. [orbital. orbital. Lise or want of OR'BI-TY, parents or children, privation. Bp. Hall. [R.]
ORC, n. [orca, L., b\(\xi\)]. A sea-fish; a species of whale.
Drayton.

Dranton.

Drayton.

OR-CA'D-AN,\* a. Relating to the Orkney Islands, anciently called Orcades. Manuder.

OR'EHAL, n. See Orchit.

OR'CHA-NET, n. An herb. Ainsworth.

OR'OHARD, n. An enclosure devoted to the cultivation of fruit-trees, as of apple-trees.

OR'CHARD-GRÄSS,\* n. A kind of grass; cock's-foot. Farm.

OR'CHARD-ING, n. Cultivation of orchards. Evelyn.

OR'CHARD-1NG, n. Cultivation of orchards. Everya. OR'CHARD-1ST, n. One who cultivates orchards. OR'EHEL,\* n. (Mn.) A mineral resembling alum. Crabb. OR.EHE.\* or OR.PHE.\* TAA, Treatise on dancing. Dr. Black. OR'PHE.\* TRA, or OR.PHE.\* TRA, [ör'kes-tra, P. K. Wb. Ash, Rees, Brande; or-kes'tra, W. Ja. Sm. Nares.] n. [doxforpa.] That part of an ancient theatre, situated immediately. 

OR'EHES-TRAL, \* a. Relating to or befitting an orchestra.

OR'EHES-TRE, (ör'kes-ter) n. [Fr.] A place for musicians.

Bame as orchestra. Smith.

OR-OHES'TRIC,\* a. Relating to the orchestre or to dancing; orchestral. Gullag.

OR-CHI-DA'CEOUS,\* (or-ke-da'shus) a. Relating to the orchidaces, an order of herbaceous, endogenous plants, which includes the orchis. Morris.

which includes the orchis. Morris.

OR-SHID'E-OUS,\* a. Reliating to the orchis. Loudon.

OR'SHIL'\* or OR-EHEL'LA,\* n. A. plant, a species of lichen, and a dye which the plant yields:—called also archi. P. Cya.

OR'SHIS, n. A plant of several varieties; foolstones.

OR'CINE,\* n. (Chom.) A crystallizable coloring principle obtained from a species of lichen. Brands.

[OED, n. An edge, or sharpness. Gibson.—Ord, in old English, signified beginning. Chauer.

OR-DAIN', (or-dan') v. a. [ordine, L.] [i. ordained; pp. or daining, ordained.] To appoint; to decree; to establish; to settle; to institute; to order; to prescribe, to invest with ministerial function or sacerdutal power.

OR-DAIN's BLE, a. That may be ordained. Bp. Hall.
OR-DAIN'ER, (or-dan'er) m. One who ordains.
OR-DAIN'ING, p. a. That ordains, instituting; appointing.
OR-DAIN'ING, p. a. That ordains, instituting; appointing.
OR/DE-AL, (or'de-el, P. J. F. Ja. E. Sm.; ör'dyal, S. E.; ör'de-el or'ije-el, W. J. m. A form of trial among the ancient rude nations of Europe, to determine, by a supposed reference to the judgment of God, the guilt or innocence of persons accused, by exposing them to the danger of drowning in water, or of being burnt by fire or hot iron:
—any severe trial. any severe trial.

OR'DER, n. [ordo, L.] Method; regular disposition; established process; proper state; means to an end; regularity, settled mode; rule; regulation:— mandate; precept; command:—regular government:—degree; class, a rank; a dignified or privileged class:—a religious fraternity;—the religious orders are three,—monastic, military, and mendicant.—p.k. Hierarchal state; admission to the prestmendicant.—pt. nierarcinal state; admission to the priest-hood; holy orders.—(Arak.) A system or assemblage of parts subject to certain uniform established proportions, regulated by the office each part has to perform. There are five orders of columns, with their entablatures, three of which are Greek, viz., the Doric, fonic, and Cornthian; and two Italian, viz., the Tuscan and Composite.

and two Italian, viz., the Tuscan and Composite.

OR'DER. v. a. [LOADERED] pp. ORDERING, ORDERED.] To regulate; to adjust; to manage; to conduct; to methodize; to direct; to command.

OR'DER. v. n. To give command or direction. Millon.

OR'DER. v. n. To give command or direction. Millon.

OR'DER. Disposition; distribution.

OR'DER.LESS, a. Disposition; distribution.

OR'DER.LESS, n. Regularity; methodicalness.

OR'DER.LY, a. Methodical; regular, systematic; observant of order; not tumultuous; well regulated:—containing military regulations or orders; performing subordinate military duties.

military duties.

OR'DER-LY, ad. Methodically; according to order. Hooker.

OR'DER-LY, \*\* A. A non-commissioned military officer; one

OR'DER-LY,\* n. A non-commissioned military omcer; one who does orderly duty. Gent. Mag.

OR'DERS,\* n. pl. The ecclesiastical office; ordination or admission to the priesthood. Câ. Ob. See Order.

†ÔR-DI-NA-BIL',-TY, n. Capability of ordination. Bp. Bull.

†ÔR'DI-NA-BILE, a. [ordino, L.] That may be appointed. Hammond.

Nammuna. OR'DI-NAL, a. [ordinal, Fr.; ordinalis, L.] Noting order; as, second, third, fourth, &c. Holder.

OR'DI-NAL, n. [ordinale, L.] A number denoting order, as, second, third, &c.; a book containing orders, a ritual.

OR'DI-NAL-ISM,\* n. The quality of being ordinal. Latham. OR'DI-NANCE, n. [ordonance, Fr.] A decree; law, rule; prescript; observance commanded; appointment; a practice; rite; ceremony. [A cannon; now written ordnance.

SMAL.] NAND, \* n. (Ecclesiastical antiquities) One about to re-COLVO OR'DI-NAND, \* n. (Prelate conferring orders. Brande. OR'DI-NANT, \* n. A prelate conferring orders. Brande. †OK'DI-NANT, a. [ordinans, L.] Ordaning; decreeing.

Stat.

| Oa'D-NA-B-LY, ad. According to established rules; according to settled method; commonly; usually.
| Oa'D-NA-BY, (8r'de na-re, P. E. Ja. K. Sm.; or'de-na-re or or'drie-re, W. J. F.] a. [ordnaruse, L.] Established; regular; common; usual; mean; of low rank; vulgar; indifferent; ugly; not handsome.
| Oa'D-NA-BY, m. An established judge of ecclesiastical causes; settled establishment; actual and constant office; a judge in the court of sessions of Scotland: — a clergyman who officiates in a prison, as Newgate, London.— (Her.) A portion of an escutcheon contained between straight and other lines.— (Nazz.) The establishment of the shipping not in actual service.

OB'D-Na-BY, or OBD'INA-BY, [or'de-na-re, P. J. Ja. K.

OR'DI-NA-RY, or ORD'IMA-RY, [dr'de-na-re, P. J. Ja. K. Sm. R.; Grd'na-re, W. E. F., or'ner-e, S.] n. Regular price of a meal; a place of eating, or a regular meal, established at a certain price.

tablement at a certain price.

[OR'DI-NATE, s. a. [ordinatus, L.] To appoint. Daniel.

OR'DI-NATE, s. Regular; methodical; orderly. Ray.

OR'DI-NATE, s. (Geom.) A straight line drawn from any point in a curve, perpendicularly, to another straight line, which is called the absciss.

which is called the absciss.

OR-DI-NA-TE-LY, at. In a methodical manner. Sketon. [R.]
OR-DI-NA-TION, n. [erdinate, L.] Act of ordaining; appointment; established order; the act of investing a man with the ministerial office or with sacerdotal power.
OR-DI-NA-TIVE, a. Directing; giving power. Cotgrave.
OR-DI-NA-TOR, a. An ordainer. Bazter.
OR-DI-NA-TOR, a. Cannon; applied to all sorts of great guns used in war, as cannons, mortans, howitzers, carronades, &c. Skak.

SEC. SEAS.

SET DON-WANGE, [St'don-name, S. W. F. J. E. R.; qr-dön'-name, P. Sm.] n. [Fr.] Disposition of figures in a picture; the proper disposition or arrangement of the parts of a building or of any work of art.

OR'DON-NANT, \* a. Relating to or implying ordennance.

OR DON-NART, a. Repairing to a surface of Coloridge
ORD URE, (Grd'yur) [Sr']ūr, S. W.; Srd'yur, Ja.; Sr'dūr, J. F. Sm.] n. [Fr.] Dung; filth; excrement. Shak.
ORE, n. A mineral body or substance from which metal is extracted; metal yet in its fossil state. [Metal. Millon.]
O'RE-AD, n. [Spoy.] pl. O'RE-ADS. A nymph of the mountains. Millon.

Tains. watton.

ORE'WEED,

ORE'WOOD,

No. A sea-weed. Carcu.

†ORF'&ILD, a. (Eng. law) The restitution of goods or money taken away by a thief by violence, if the robbery was committed in the day-time. Ainsworth. †OR'FRAYS, (or'fraz) n. [orfrais, old Fr.] Fringe of gold.

Chauser.

OR'GAL, n. Lees of wine; argal. See Argal.

OR'GAN, n. [organe, Fr.; δργανον, Gr.] An instrument; a natural instrument; as, the tongue is the organ of speech.

—(Mus.) A large musical wind-instrument, or a machine containing a collection of instruments or pipes, under the command of a single performer's fingers on the key-based

command of a single performer a magers on the copboard.

OR'GAN, v. a. To form organically. Mannyagham.

OR'GAN-BUILD'ER,\* n. One who makes organs. Webb.

OR-GAN'IC,

a. [organque, Fr.; organcue, L.] Relating

OR-GAN'ICAL,

toor containing organs; acting by means

of organs, consisting of various parts cooperating with

each other; instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art to a certain end.— Organic desacs, a disease

affecting the organs.— Organic remains, fossil remains of

organized bodies, whether animal or vegetable.

OR-GAN'I-CAL-NESS, n. State of being organical

OR-GAN-IST, n. Organical structure. Grev.

OR'GAN-IST, n. One who plays on the organ.

OR-GAN-I'ZA-BLE, \* a. That may be organized. P. Cyc.

OR-GAN-I-ZA'TION, n. Act of organizing, state of being

organized, regular construction of parts.

OR-GAN-J-ZA-TION, m. Act of organizating, scale or organized, regular construction of parts.
OR/GAN-IZE, v. a. [organizer, Fr.] [i. organized]; pp. organized, organized.] To form with suitable organs; to form organically; to prepare and put in operation. Locke. To distribute into parts and appoint the proper officers, as a military body. Smart. To establish and appoint the proper officers of, as a legislative body, a society, &c. Ramsay

OR'GAN-LOFT, n. The loft where the organ stands. Tat-

OR-GAN-O-GRÄPH'/IC,\* a.Relating to organography. Knowles.
OR-GAN-ÖG'RA-PHY,\* n. [δυγανον and γράφω.] (Bot.) A description of the organs or structure of plants. Brands.
OR'GA-NON,\* or ÖR'GA-NCM,\* n. [L.] An instrument;

method, rule. Bacon.

OR'GAN-PIPE, n. The pipe of a musical organ. Shak.

OR'GAN-REST,\* n. (Her.) A figure of uncertain origin.

Smart.

OR'GAN-STÖP,\* n. A collection of pipes, similar in tone and quality, which run through the whole, or a great part, of the compass of the instrument. Crabb.

OR'GAN-Y, n. [origanum, L.] An herb; origan. Gerards.

OR'GAN-ZINE,\* n. A thread used for the warp of the best silk. W. Ency. A particular kind of silk. Smart.

silk. W. Ency. A particular kind of silk. Sink. Silk. OR'GXşM, n. [δργασμός.] Immoderate excitement or ac-

ÖR'GENT, (or'zhat) [or'zhat, K. Sm.; ör'je-at, Jz.] n. [Fr.] A liquid extracted from barley and sweet almonds. Ma-

OR'GE-Is, n. A sea-fish, called likewise organling. Ains-

tooth.

OR'Oles, (Sr'jiz) n. pl. [orgia, L.] Frantic revels in honor of Bacchus; disorderly or nocturnal rites or revelry. †Or'Ole, L. Dos., a. Proud; haughty. Shak.

ORGUES, \*(Org.) n. pl. [Fr.] (Fort.) Long, thick pieces of timber, forming a portcullis for the defence of a gate; also a machine composed of several musket barrels unitad Canhi. ed. Crabb.

OR(9, \* n.; pl. ORGIES. Revelry. Letters from the Baltic. Rarely used in the singular. See Orgies. OR(1-EHALEH, (0r/9-kBik) n. [orichalcum, L.] Mountain

OR'I-SHXLEH, (Or'e-khik) n. [orichaicum, L.] Mountain brass. Spenser.

O'El-EL, n. Anciently, a sort of recess.— (Arch.) A baywindow, or a window projecting, in a tringonal or pentagonal form, beyond the wall, and supported upon brackets.

O'EL-EL-Win'Dow,\* n. See Oriel.

O'EL-EN-CY, n. Brightness of color. Waterhouse.

O'EL-ENT, a. [oriens, L.] Rising, as the sun; eastern; oriental; bright; shining; gittering; sparkling.

O'EL-ENT, n. The east; the part where the sun dirst appears.

O-EL-ENT'AL, a. Eastern; placed in or proceeding from the east.

C-RI-ENT'AL-ISM, n. An inhabitant of the east. Grew.
C-RI-ENT'AL-ISM, n. An eastern or oriental idiom or mode of speech. Warton. The oriental race or character. Salis-

O-RI-EN'TAL-IST, m. One versed in oriental literature; an inhabitant of the East.

'ORI-EN-TAL'I-TY, n. State of being oriental. Browns.
ORI-EN'TAL-IZE, \*v. s. To render oriental; to conform to oriental manners or character. Fo. Qu. Rev.
ORI-EN-TA'TION, \*s. An eastern direction or aspect; the act of placing a church, so as to have its chancel point to

the east. Goodwin.
O'RI-EN-TA-TOR,\* n. An instrument used for placing a

O'RI-EN-TA-TOR," R. An instrument used for placing a church so as to have an exact eastern direction. Arry.
OR'I-EICE. (Or'o-fis) n. [Fr.; orticum, L.] An opening; a small hole; a perforation; aperture.
OR'I-FLABB, (Or'o-fish) n. [ortifomme, old Fr.] A golden standard; the ancient royal standard of France Americal

OR'I-GAN, n. Wild marjoram. Spen.

OR'I-GEN-ISM, n. The doctrines of Origen. Milner.
OR'I-GEN-IST, n. A follower of Origen, a presbyter of Alexandria, and a learned Christian father of the third cen-

tury.

tury.

OR'-GIN, m. [origo, L.; origine, Fr.] Beginning; first existence, cause of existence; source; fountain, derivation, rise, original.

Q-BIQ'I-NAL, m. That from which any thing is transcribed or copied; first copy; archetype, origin; an original person or thing.

Q-BIQ'I-NAL, a. [originel, Fr.; originalis, L.] Primitive; pristine; first; primary; having new ideas.—Original sin, (Theol.) the first sin that the first man committed; also the immutation of it to his posterity, or that deprayaalso the imputation of it to his posterity, or that deprava tion of nature which is its consequence.
Q-RIQ-I-NAL-IST,\* n. A person of original genius. Month.

Ren

Rev.

O-RIG-I-NXL'I-TY, m. Quality or state of being original.
O-RIG-I-NAL-LY, ad. In an original manner, primarily; from the beginning, at first.
O-RIG-I-NAL-NESS, m. Originality. [R.]
O-RIG-I-NANT,\* a. That originates; original. Coleridge.
O-RIG-I-NANT,\* a. [originare, Fr.] Productive; original. Chepna. [R.]
O-RIG-I-NATE, v. a. [i. ORIGINATED; pp. ORIGINATING, OMIGINATED.] To bring into existence.
O-RIG-I-NATE, v. m. To begin or take existence. Burks.
O-RIG-I-NATE, v. m. To begin or take existence. Burks.
G-RIG-I-NATION, m. [originatio, L.] Act of originating; first production.

first production.

O-Rig'l-NA-TOR,\* n. One who originates. Brit. Crit. Q-RiL'LON,\* n. [Fr.] (Fort.) A mound of earth faced with a wall, to cover a cannon. Crabb.

of Wall, to cover a canonic rate of the family of the merulida, or thrushes. P. Cyc.

Q-RI'ON, n. [L.] (Astron.) A constellation of the southern

hemisphere.

ÖR-β8-MÖL'Q-QY,\* π. [δρισμός and λόγος.] That branch of natural history which relates to the technical terms of the properties.

natural instory water reacts to the technical terms of escience; an explanation of technical terms, glossology; terminology. Brande.

OR'1-SON, (or'e-zun) [or'e-zun, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.]

n. [old Fr.] A prayer, a supplication. Shak. 327 Some poets place the accent of ortson on the second syllable.

poets place the accent of orison on the second sylladic. ORK, n. A very large sea-fish. See Orc.
ORLE,\*n. (Her.) An ordinary in the form of a fillet round the shield, or an escutcheon voided.—(Arch.) A plinth, or fillet.—Written also orlet, and same as orlo. Crabb.
OR'LO,\*n. [It.] (Arch.) The plinth to the base of a column or a pedestal. Brande.
OR'LOP, n. [overloop, D.] (Naut.) A lower temporary deck in a ship of war:—in small ships, a kind of platform in midships.

In a ship of war: — In sman samp, midships.

OR'MO-Ld,\* n. [Fr.] Bronze or copper gilt. Brande.
OR'MO-Ld,\* n. [Fr.] Bronze or copper gilt. Brande.
OR'NA-MENT, n. [ornamentum, L.] Embellishment; decoration, honor; that which confors dignity or honor.
OR'NA-MENT, v. a. [t. ORNAMENTED; pp. ORNAMENTINO, ORNAMENTED.] To embellish; to bedeck; to adorn.
OR-NA-MENT'AL-J. a. Containing or bestowing ornament; serving for decoration; giving embellishment.
OR-NA-MENT'AL-J. J., ad. By means or use of ornament.
OR'NATE, a. [ornatus, L.] Having ornament, decorated; fine.

†ÖR'NĀTE, v. a. [orno, L.] To adorn ; to garnish. Sir T. Elyot.

Eigot.

OR'NATE-LY, ed. With decoration; with embelishment.

OR'NATE-NESS, m. Finery; state of being embelished.

(OR'NA-TURE, m. Decoration. B. Jonson.

OR-NISTO-O-FIST, m. [Sput] and I Granna.] One who observes and divines by birds. Johnson.

OR-NITH-JEH'NITE, m. (Geol.) The foot-mark of a bird on stone. Dr. Hitchcock.

Dr. Hitchcock.

Dr. WILLYGL, NO. (OGY). \* m. A treatise on petrified birds.

on stone. Lr. microcock.

OR-NITH-IGH-NOL-Y-Q-Q-Y,\* n. A treatise on petrified birds,
or marks of birds in stone. Dr. Hitchcock.

OR-NITH-O-LOG-Y-O.\* | A. Relating to ornithology. PenOR-NI-THO-LOG-Y-O.\* | nant.

OR-NI-THOL'O-GIST, n. [ornsthologiste, Fr.] One versed in ornithology.

OR-NI-THOL'O-GY, m. [soris and Asyes.] That part of gatural history which treats of birds.

OR-NITH'O-MAN-CY,\* m. Divination by the flight of birds.

Brande.

Rands.

OR-NITH V-RHYN'EHUS,\* n. [δρνις and βύγχος.] (Zool.) A genus of mammals, found in Australia, whose mouth resembles the bill of a duck. Brands.

OR-O-GRAPH'I-CAL,\* \ a. Relating to orography, descrip-OR-O-GRAPH'I-CAL,\* \ tive of mountains. Hamilton.

O-ROG'R-PHY,\* n. [δρος and γράφω.] A description of mountains. Greeneaugh.

OR-O-LÖG'I-CAL,\* a. Relating to orology. Smart.

O-ROL'O-GY,\* n. [ορος and γράφω.] A treatise on, or a knowledge of, mountains. Smart.

O-RO-TÜND',\* a. (Rhet.) Noting a manner of uttering the elements of speech, which exhibits them with fulness, clearness, and strength. P. Cyc.

OR'PHAN, (ö'f'gan) n. [όρφανός.] A child bereaved of father or mother, or both.

OR'PHAN,\* v. a. To reduce to the state of an orphan. Young.

Young.
ÖR'PHAN, a. Bereft of parents. Sidney.

OR'PHAN-AGE, (or'fan-aj) n. [orphelinage, Fr.] State of an orphan. Blackstone.

orphan. Blackstons.

OR'PHANED, (dr'ffind) a. Bereft of parents. Young.

OR'PHANED, (dr'ffind) a. Bereft of parents. Young.

OR'PHANET,\* n. A young or little orphan. Drayton.

OR'PHANISM, n. Orphanage. Basley. [R.]

OR-PHANISM, n. Orphanage. Basley. [R.]

OR-PHANISM, [cr.fc'fan, K. Sm.; ör'fg-an, Wb. Ash.] a. Relating to the ancient poet and musician Orpheus, musical and noetical. P. Circ. sical and poetical. P. Cyc.

OR'PHIC, \* a. Relating to the Orphica; relating to Orphe-

OR'PHIC,\* a. Relating to the Orphical College as College (S.R.PHI-CA,\* n. pl. [L.] Certain works or mystic poems, falsely ascribed to Orpheus. P. Cyc.
OR'PI-MENT, n. [aurphymentum, L.] A yellow sulphuret of arsenic, which forms the basis of a yellow paint, a

pigment.
OR'PINE, n. [orpin, Fr.] A succulent, herbaceous plant; rose-root.—(Painting) A yellow color, of various degrees of intensity, approaching also to red. Brande.
OR'RE-RY, n. A machine for representing the motions and relative magnitudes and distances of the bodies composite the cults system—so named from the Earl of Or-

relative magnitudes and distances of the bodies compos-ing the solar system;—so named from the Earl of Or-rery, who patronized Mr. Rowley, the inventor. OR'RIS, n. [17s, L.] (Bot.) A plant and flower, the root of which is sometimes used in perfumed powder. Branda. A gold fringe or lace. See Orfrays. ORSEDEW,\* or ORSIDUE,\* n. An inferior sort of gold-

leaf, manufactured at Manheim, and sometimes called Manheim or Dutch gold. McCullock. ORT, n.; pl. ORTS. Fragments or refuse, as of fodder. Shak. See Oars.

OR'THITE,\* n. (Min.) A silicate of cerium, iron, &c. P.

OR-THO-CER'A-TÎTE,\* n. A multilocular fossil shell. Buck-

land. απά. OR'THO-DÖX, a. [όρθός and δοκέω.] Conformed to the doctrines of the catholic or universal church; in accord-ance with orthodoxy, not heterodox; sound in opinion

or doctrine.
†ÖR-THQ-DÖX'AL-LY,\* ad. In an orthodox manner. Millon.
ÖR'THQ-DÖX-LY, ad. In an orthodox manner. Millon.
ÖR'THQ-DÖX-LY, ad. In an orthodox manner. Bacon.
†ÖR'THQ-DÖX-NESS, n. Orthodoxy. Killingbrek.
ÖR'THQ-DÖX-Y, n. [öp#odof(a.] The state of being orthodoxy the standard of doctrine maintained by the catching and doctrine and doctrine. or universal church, soundness in opinion and doctrine. OR-THO-DROM'IC, \* a. Sailing in a direct course. Ash.

OR-THO-DEOM'ICS, n. pl. [δρθός and δρόμος.] The art of sailing on a right course, or on the arc of some great circle, which is the shortest distance between any two

cle, which is the shortest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe. OR'THO-DRÖM-Y, n. Art of sailing on a straight course. OR-THO-EP'-CAL,\* a. Relating to orthoepy. Martin. OR'THO-E-PiST, n. One who is skilled in orthoepy. Walker. OR'THO-E-PY, 16'-tho-e-pe, W. P. J. Ja. Sm. Wb. Rees, optio'e-pe or of 'tho-e-pe, F. ; or-tho'e-pe, K. ]n. [dob's and \*nos.] That part of prosody which treats of the pronunciation of words, pronunciation. OR'THO-GÖN, n. [dob's and yawin.] A rectangled figure. OR-THO-G'RA-PRER, n. One who is skilled in orthography. OR-THO-GRAPHER, n. One who is skilled in orthography, orthographical. Jah.

graphical. Ash.

graphical. Jan.

OR.THO-GRAPH'1-CAL, a. Relating to orthography:—delineated according to the elevation, not the ground-plot.

OR.THO-GRAPH'1-CAL-LY, ad. According to the rules of spelling:—according to the orthography, or the elevation.

OR.THOG'RA-PRIST,\* n. One versed in orthography; an orthography.

orthographer. Scott.

OR-THOG/RA-PHY, n. [δρθός and γοάφω.] The part of grammar which teaches the nature and power of letters,

and the proper method of spelling words; the art of spelling. — (drch.) The geometrical representation of an elevation or section of a building.

vation of section of a building.

QR-THÖL'Q-GY, m. [δρθός and λόγος.] Right naming or description of things.

QR-THÖM'E-TRY,\* m. The laws of versification. Johnson.

OR'THQ-NE'X.\* m. (Ornath.) A genus of birds. P. Cyc.

OR.THQ-PED'[-GL.\*] δα. Relating to orthopedy or the art OR-THQ-PED'[-GL.\*] of curing natural deformities in children De Remons.

OR-THO-PED'[-CAL,\*] of CHING manner accounts.

children. Dr. Brown.

OR-THÖP'E-Dy,\* π. [δρθδς and παξε.] (Med.) The art of curing or remedying deformities in the bodies of children, or, generally, in the human body. Dr. V. Mott.

OR-THOP-NGX 4, (Gr-thop-nθ's) π. [δρθδπνοια.] (Med.) A difficulty of breathing, which is increased by any deviation from an erect posture.

□ πυλογια-RA.\* π. μ. Ιορθος and πτερον ] (Ent.) An or-

tion from an erect posture.

OR-TIOFUTE.RA,\*\* = p. [op00c and nrepor] (Ent.) An order of insects, comprising cockroaches, crickets, grass-hoppers, &c. P. Cyc.

OR-THOFUTE.RAN,\*\* a. (Ent.) One of the orthoptera. Brande.

OR-THOFUTE.ROUS,\*\* a. (Ent.) Relating to the orthoptera; having two straight wings. Hamilton.

OR'THO-STYLE,\*\* a. A straight range of columns. Francis.

OR'THO-STYLE," M. A straight range of columns. Frances.
OR'TIVE, a. [ortows, L.] (Astron.) Relating to the rising
of a planet or star; eastern. Brande.
OR'TO-LAN, n. [Fr.] A small bird, much esteemed for the
delicacy of its flesh.
ORTS, n. pl. Refuse, as of hay; things left or thrown away.
OR'VAL, n. [orvola, L.] The herb clary.
OR-VI-E'TAN, n. [orvolan, L.] The herb clary.
OR-VI-E'TAN, n. [orvolan, L.] An antidote for poison.
Review.

Raus

OR-YCT-NOG'NO-SY,\* n. Mineralogy. Francis. [R.]

OR-YC-T-06-NO-5; "n. Same as oryctology. Brands. OR-YC-T-06-NO-5; "n. Same as oryctology. Brands. OR-YC-T-051/0-6; "n. Smb as oryctology. Brands. Or the homeoclature and classification of minerals, or the nomenclature and classification of minerals,

oryctnognosy. Brande. Q-RFZA,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) Rice; the rice-plant. P. Cyc. OS'EHE-Q CELE, n. [οσχεον and κήλη.] (Med.) A scrotal hernia or runture.

OS'CIL-LAN-CY,\* x. State of moving backwards and for-

wards. Scott.

OS'CIL-LATE, v. z. [oscillo, L.] [i. oscillated; pp. oscillative, oscillated.] To vibrate, as a pendulum; to move backward and forward.

OS-CIL-LA'TION, n. [oscillum, L.] The act of oscillating; vibration.

vibration.

08'CJL-LA-TO-RY, or OS-CJL'LA-TO-RY, [os-81'a-tur-e, S.

W. P.; 0s';1-āt-o-re, K. Sm.; 0s'se-la-to-re, R.] a. Moving backwards and forwards, like a pendulum.

08'CJ-TÄN-CY, n. [oscitantia, L.] Act of yawning; unusual sleepiness, dulness; carelessness.

08'Oj-TÄNT, a. [oscitans, L.] Yawning; gaping; sleepy;

sluggish.

Suggish.

OS'C-TANT-LY, ad. Sluggishly; carelessly. More.
OS'C-TANT-LY, a. To yawn; to gape. Johnson.
OS-C-TATION, n. [osato, L.] Act of yawning; oscitancy.
OS'C-ULNNT,\* a. Tending to embrace; adhering close.

Kirby. S'CU-LATE, \* v. a. To salute with a kiss; to kiss. Blount. To touch or come in contact, as two curves. Brande.
Os-CU-LA'TION,\* n. The act of osculating; the contact between a curve and its osculatory circle. Brande.

Os'CU-LA-TO-RY,\* a. Touching; kissing; coming in contact. Crabb.

LO CV-LA-TO-RY, \* A. A tablet with a picture of Christ and the Virgin, which, in ancient churches, was kissed by the priest and people. Smart.

O'SIER, (ô'zher) n. [oster, Fr.] A species of willow with flexible shoots, much used in basket-making.
O'SIER, (ô'zher) 4. Made of oster or twigs; like osier.

Warton.

O'SIERED,\* (6'zherd) a. Covered with osiers. Collins. OsiMA-ZOME,\* s. (Chess.) A spirituous extract of meat. P.

Cys.

OS. MEL-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A species of mineral. Dana.

OS. MI-UM,\* n. (Min.) A metallic substance found associated with the ore of platinum. Brands.

OS. MUND, n. A plant; a species of fern.

OS. NA-BURG, n. A coarse lines, first made at Osnaburg in Germany.

Germany,

B-PHRE-81-OL'O-GY,\* n. (Med.) A treatise on olfaction
and odors. Dunglison.

Os'PRAY, n. A bird, of the eagle kind, which lives chiefly
on fish; a large, blackish hawk.—Written also osprey.

Os'SE-LET, n. [Fr.] A hard substance, like a little bone,
growing on the inside of a horse's knee.

82-00s. (ösh'ç-us) a. [esseus, L.] Bony; resembling a

Os's;-CLE, (ös'sp-ki) n. [ossiculum, L.] A small bone. Os-siC'y-LAT-ED,\* a. Furnished with small bones. Hill. Os-sif'iC, a. [osss and facto, L.] Having power to cesify.

OS-SI-FI-CA'TION, M. Act of ossifying; change into bony

Os's1-FRAGE, n. [essifrage, L.] A bird, which is said to break the bones of animals to get the marrow, a kind of

oragie. Lev. Ii.
Os-Sif'RA-GOUS,\* a. Breaking the boues. Ash. [R.]
OS'Si-FY, v. a. [L. ossifying, pp. ossifying, ossifying.] To
convert or change to bone. Sharp.
OS'Si-FY,\* v. n. To change to bone; to become bone. Jameson.

Qs-siv'Q-Rous, a. [osea and vore, L.] Feeding on bones.

Deviation.

OS-SU-A-RY, (Se'shu-a-re) n. [ossuarium, L.] A charnel-hquse; a place where the bones of dead people are kept SST, n. A hop-kiln.—Written also cust and oast. See Oast. OS-TEN'S;-BLE, a. [ostendo, L.] Held forth to view; colorable; professed; pretended; apparent; plausible. OS-TEN'S;-BLY,\* ad. In an ostensible manner. Burks.

S-TEN'SIVE, a. [ostensy, Fr.] Showing; betokening; exhibiting.

OS-TEN'SIVE-LY,\* ad. In an ostensive manner. Lloyd. OS-TENT', n. [ostentum, L.] That which is extended or shown outward, or in front; appearance; mien; show, a portent. Shak.

†Qs-TEN'TATE, v. a. [ostento, L.] To display ostentatious ly. Bp. Taylor.

ly. Bp. Taylor.

Os-Ten-TA'TiON, n. [ostentatio, L.] Ambitious display;
boast; vain show; parade; high pretension; a show. Shak.

Os-Ten-TA'TiOUS, (ös-ten-ta'shie) a. Ambitious of display;
boastful, vain; fond of show.

Os-Ten-TA'TiOUS-Ly, ad. In an ostentatious manner.

Os-Ten-TA'TiOUS-Ress, n. Ostentation, vanity.

TOS'TEN-TA'TOUS, n. [ostentateur, Fr.] One fond of show.

Shermond.

Shortwood.

(98-TEN'TOUS, a. Fond of show; ostentatious. Feltham.

OB'TE-O-CELE,\* n. (Med.) A herma in which the sac is cartiaginous and bony. Dungluon.

OB'TE-O-COL-LA, n. [dorfor and κολλάω.] An old term for an incrustating carbonate of lime;—said to have the property of unit of weaking the bases.

property of uniting fractured bones.

8-ΤΕ'Ο-CÖPE, στ Os'ΤΕ-Ο-CÖPE, [os-te'o-köp, W. J. Ja.; os-te-δ'κο-pe, K.; os'te-o-köp, Sm. Wb.] n. [dστίον and κόππω.] Pain in the bones, or in the nerves and memκόππω.] Pain in the bones branes that encompass them.

TE-OG'E-NY,\* n. The formation or growth of bone.

Os-TE-OG'RA-PHY,\* n. A description of the bones. Crabb.
Os-TE-OLOG'R., n. One versed in osteology.
Os-TE-O-LOG'R.\*
Os-TE-O-LOG'R.\*
d. Relating to osteology. Ure.

OS-TE-O-LOG'I-CAL-LY,\* ad. In an osteological manner.

OS-TE-OL'O-GYST,\* π. One versed in osteology. Smart.
OS-TE-OL'O-GY, π. [δστέον and λόγος.] A description, or the doctrine, of the bones.
OS-TE-OP-TE-k0'G-OS,\* α. Having bones in the fins.

OS-TE-OT'Q-MY,\* n. (Med.) The dissection of bones. Dun-

glison.

Os'Ti-A-RY, (ös'te-a-re or öst'yar-e) [ös'te-a-re, P. Ja. R.;

ost'yar-e, S. K. Śm.] n. [ostum, I..] The mouth or opening
by which a river discharges itself into the sea or lake.

Browns. [Formerly, an ecclesiastical officer. Weever.]

OsT'LER, (ös'ler) n. [hosteler, old Fr.] A hostler. Swift.

See HOSTLER

OST'LER-Y, (ös'ler-e) n. [hostelerie, old Fr.] See Hostelry. OST'MEN, n. pl. Eastmen, as the Danish settlers in Ireland were called. Ld. Lyttelton.

VS-TRA'CION,\* (08-tra'shan) n. [ostrea, L.] A bivalve fish; the cyster. Brands.

QS-TRA'CION,\* (08-tra'shan) n. [οστρακιον.] A genus of

Os-TRÁ'CION,\* (os-trā'shun) n. [οστρακιον.] A genus of fishes; the trunk-fish. Roget.
Os'TRA-CISM, n. [όστρακισμός.] A form of banishment, by writing the name of the person proposed to be banished on a shell, practised at ancient Athens, by which persons considered dangerous to the state word exiled for ten years; banishment; public censure.
Os'TRA-CIZE, v. a [i. ostracized; pp. ostracizing, ostracized.] To banish; to expel. And. Marvel.
Os'TRA-CIZE, v. a [i. ostracized; pp. ostracizing, ostracized.] To banish; to expel. And. Marvel.
Os'TRICH, n. [sutrucks, Fr.; strukto, I.] The largest known bird, found in Africa and Arabia. It has short wings, used for running, not for flight, and its feathers are much esteemed for ornament.
Os'TRO-GOTH,\* n. An Eastern Goth. Eney. See Visiacth.

are much esteemed for ornament. OS'TRO-GÖTH,\* n. An Eastern Goth. Ency. See Visigoth. OT-A-GÖDS'TJC,\* a. Relating to, or assisting, the sense of hearing, Ash.

OT-A-GÖDS'TJC, n. [ $\tilde{\omega}ra$  and  $asf\omega$ .] An instrument that assists the hearing; an ear-trumpet. Hammond. OT-A-GÖDS'TJ-GÖN, n. Same as exacountic. Tomkins. Q-TAL'GJ-A,\* n. [ $\tilde{\omega}r$  and  $\tilde{\Delta}\lambda\gamma\sigma_F$ .] (Med.) Pain in the ear, the earache. Disspisson.

Q-TAL'GJC,\* n. (Med.) A remedy for the earache. Dusgliagon.

O'TAL-GY,\* n. The earache; otalgia. Smart.
OTH'GE, (uth'er) pron. & a. Not the same; not this, different; not this, the contrary:—not I or he, but some
one else:—correlative to sack.—Each and other often

one else:—correlative to sack.—Each and other often come together, as if a compound word.—Other, used as a pronoun, takes the plural form, others.

10 FM'RR-GATES, ad. In another manner. Shak.

OTH'RR-GATES, ad. In another manner. Shak.

OTH'RR-GATES, ad. In another kind. [Vulgar or local.]

10 FM'RR-WHERE, (ith'er-Riz) a. & ad. (Sometimes corrupted into other guess.) Of another kind. [Vulgar or local.]

10 FM'RR-WHERE, (ith'er-War) ad. Elsewhere. Howker.

10 FM'RR-WHILE, (ith'er-will) ad. At another time, or to fill'RR-WHILES, (ith'er-will) ad. At another time, or to fill'RR-WHILES, (ith'er-will) ad. In another time, or to fill'RR-WHILE, (ith'er-will, W.] ad. In a different manner; in another way; by other causes; in other respects.

spects.

6-r1-6sr/,\* (6-she-5s') a. Idle; unemployed; being at rest or ease. Paley.

9-r1-fys.\* n. (Med.) Inflammation of the ear. Brands.

6'7-f-0m,\* (6'she-àm) n. [L.] pl. 6'7-A. (6'she-à) Rest; lessure. Often used in the phrase ottum cum digmatat, rest with dignity or respect; dignified sesure. Clarks.

9-r06'RA-PHY,\* n. (Med.) A description of the ear. Dunglasse.

glison. Q-TOL'O-GY,\* n. [ov; and lojos.] A treatise on the ear. Dunglison

OT-O PLXs'TI-CE,\* n. [Gr.] (Med.) An operation for restor-

OT-O PLAS'TI-CE,\* n. [Gr.] (Med.) An operation for restoring the ear. Dunglison.
OT'TAR,\* or OT'TO,\* n. A corruption of otr, an Arabic word, signifying quintessence, and usually applied to the oily aromas extracted from flowers; as, the ottar of rose, the essential, volatile, or odorous oil of roses. Brande.
OT'TER, n. An amphibious quadruped that preys upon fish, and is valued for its fur.
OT'TER-HOUND,\* n. A variety of hound employed in the chase of the otter. P. Cyc.
OT'TO-MAN,\* n.; pl. OT'TO-MANS. A native of Turkey, a Turk: —a kind of stool or hassock, such as is used in 'Turkey, Ency.
OT'TO-MAN,\* a. Relating to the Turks or Turkey, from Othman, or Osman, a commander or sultan of the tribe, who ascended the throne early in the 14th century. Ency.
OT'TREL-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A dark-colored mineral. Dana.
OO'BAT, \( \) n. A sort of esternillar. Scott [E.]

OO'BAT, n. A sort of caterpillar. Scott. [R.]

OUBLIETTE,\* (ô'ble-ĕt') n. [Fr.] A vaulted dungcon with only one aperture in the top for the admission of air

only one aperure in the top for the collect of a jewel; a Gent. Mag.

Occil, m. An ornament of gold; the collet of a jewel; a carcanet. Spenser. The blow given by a boar's tusk. [E]

Ought, (awt) n. Any thing, Millon. See Aught.

Ought, (awt) verb defective. (Originally the past tense of once; now used in the present and imperfect tenses, with no other inflection than oughtest, for the second person singular.) To owe or to be owed, to be bound by duty; to be oblived. to be fit or necessary.

singular.) To owe or to be owed, to be bound by duty; to be obliged, to be fit or necessary.

Ounce, m. [once, Fr., uncia, L.] A small weight: —in troy weight, the 12th part of a pound, in avoirdupois, the 16th part: —a gold coin of Sicily, and a silver coin of Malta. Crabb. — (Zool.) An animal of the panther kind; a lynx.

Crabb.—(Zool.) An animal of the panther kind; a lynx. f00 nd/pd, a. Waving; imitating waves. Chaucer. f00 nd/pn, b. [alf, Teut.] A fairy, a gobin. Shak. f00 rpen, (offn) a. Elfsh. Shak. 00 rp. pron. or a. Belonging to us. In this form it is regarded by recommendates as an adjusting property. ed by grammarians as an adjective pronoun or a pronouninal adjective. When it takes the form ours, it is a pronounin on the possessive case. See Ours.

60.RAN-OG/RA-PHIST,\* n. One who describes the heavens.

Ash. OG-RA-PHY, n. [δυρανος and γράφω.] A description of the heavens and the heavenly hodies. OD-ROL(O-GY, \*n. [ουρον and λ·γος.] (Med.) The judgment of diseases from the examination of the urine. Brande. OD-ROS (O-PY, \*n. Same as ourology. Brande. OD-ROS (O-PY, \*n. Same as ourology. Brande. OD-ROS (O-PY, \*n. Same as ourology. Brande. OD-ROS (O-PY, \*n. Same as ourology. Brande. OU-ROS (O-ROS (O-PY, \*n. Same as ourology. Brande. OU-RSELVES', (dûr-sēlvz') reciprocal pron.; pl. of Myself. We; not others:— us; not others.— The singular number, ourself, is used only in the regal style. OU-SEL, (δ2) n. See OOEE. OU-SEL, (δ2) n. See OOEE. OU-SEL, (δ2) n. A species of bird. See OU-RE. OU-SEL, (δ2) n. A species of bird. See OU-RE.

OUT. t. a. [ouster, [dar, Fr.] [L. OUSTED; pp. OUSTING, OUSTED, pp. OUSTING, OUSTED, pp. OUSTING, OUSTED, pp. OUSTING, OUSTING, n. (Lew) Dispossession. Blackstone.
OUST'R. T.E. MAIN, s. [old Fr.] (Old Eng. law) The delivery of lands out of the king's, or out of a guardian's,

hands. Blackstone.

names. Essacestone.

Out. ad. Not in; opposed to in; not within; abroad, not at home; not in office; not in employment, away, to the end; at a loss. — Out and oak, thorough-paced, extreme, going to the extremes. — Out at the heels, having the heels bare; wanting income or thrift. — Out of packet, sustaining loss. — Out of hand, forthwith; immediately — Out to

out, (Carp.) noting a measurement which is taken from the outermost bounds of an object.—Out of, from; proceeding from; without; not in; noting exclusion, duminsion, absence, or dereliction.—Out of is accounted a compound preposition; yet of is the only real preposition, out retaining, substantially, its original import.—Out is much used in composition, and generally signifies something beyond or more than another; but sometimes it betokens emission, exclusion, or something external. ternal.

ternal.

Out. interj. Expressing abhorrence or expulsion.

Out. v. a. To eject; to oust. Dryden. [R.]

Out. Lot, v. a. To do beyond. Ottog.

Out. Lot, v. a. To do beyond. Ottog.

Out. Lot et al. v. a. To overcome in argument. Johnson.

Out. Bab'sle., v. a. To overcome in argument. Johnson.

Out. Bab'sle., v. a. To overweigh; to preponderate.

Out. Bab', v. a. To shut out by fortification. Spenser.

Out. Blo, v. a. [i. outsabs; pp. outsidding, outsidden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden, outsiden

OUTBID. TO SUITBURN, O. ROUNDED.

OUT.BLOWN', a. Induced, swollen with wind. Dryden.
OUT.BLOWN', a. Induced, swollen with wind. Dryden.
OUT.BLOSH', v. a. To exceed in rosy color. Shipman.
OUTBOARD, \* n. (Naul.) Any thing that is without the ship. Crab.
OUT'BORD, a. Outward bound. Dryden.
OUT'BORD, a. Outward bound. Dryden.
OUT.BRAYE', v. a. To bear down and defeat by being more during, insolent, or splendid. Shak.
OUT.BRAYEZN, (Out-bra'zn) v. a. To bear down with impudence.

during, insolent, or spiendid. Stak.

OFT-BRA'ZEN, (Öüt-bra'zn) v. a. To bear down with impudence.

OOT'BREAK, n. A breaking forth; eruption; outburst.

OOT'BREAK, n. A. A to fo breaking forth; eruption.

OOT-BREAK-ING, n. Act of breaking forth; eruption.

OOT-BREAK-ING, n. Act of breaking forth; eruption.

OOT-BREAK-ING, n. Act of breaking forth; eruption.

OOT-BREAK-ING, n. Act of breaking forth; eruption.

OOT-BREAK-ING, n. Act of breaking forth; eruption.

OOT-BREAK-ING, n. Act of breaking forth; eruption.

OOT-BREAK-ING, n. To put forth buds. Spenser.

OOT-BREAK-ING, n. To put forth buds. Spenser.

OOT-BREAK-ING, outfull or of utratil or outbulled, pp. outbulled, outfull or outfull or outfulled, pp. outfulled, (outfull or outfull or outfulled, pp. outfulled, (outfulling outfulled, outfulled, no outfulled, outfulled, outfulled, no outfulled, n. A building subordiante to, or connected with, the main building subordiante to, or connected with, the main building subordiante to, or connected with, the main building subordiante to, or connected with, the main building subordiante to, or connected with, the main building subordiante to, or connected with, the main building subordiante to, or connected with, the main building subordiante to, or connected with, the main building subordiante to, or connected with, the main building subordiante to, or connected with, the main building subordiante to, or connected with, the main building subordiante to, or connected with, the main building subordiante to, or connected with, the main building subordiante to, or connected with, the main building subordiante to, or connected with, the main building subordiante to, or connected with, the main building subordiante to, or connected with, the main building subordiante to, or connected with, the main building subordiante to, or connected with, the main building subordiante to, or connected with, the main building subordiante to, or connected with, the main building subordiante to, or connected with, the proposed with the prop abroad. Black.

OUT-DRINK', v. a. To exceed in drinking. Donne. †OUT'DURE,\* v. a. To outlast; to endure beyond Beaum.

OUT-DWELL', v. a. To dwell or stay beyond. Shad.
OUT'ER, a. Belonging to the outside; exterior; that is with-

OUT'ER, a. Belonging to the outside; exterior; that is without, opposed to taner.
OUT'ER-MOST, a.; superl. from Outer. Remotest from the middle or midst; outmost, utternost. Bacon.
OUT'ER-MOST, a. To outbrave, to stare down.
OUT'ERCE!, v. a. To outbrave, to stare down.
OUT'ERCE!, v. a. To outbrave, to stare down.
OUT'ERLE, n. The lower end of a watercourse. Loudon.
OUT-ERLE, n. (Law) The right or claim of a lord of a fee to try a felon at his own court. Crabb.
OUT-ERST', v. a. To exceed in feasting. Bp. Taylor.
OUT'-FIELD, \* n. A field at a distance from the homestead. Loudon.

Loudon.
Loudon.
COT'FIT, n. Act of fitting out or preparing for a voyage or expedition; equipment; means or money furnished for an expedition:—allowance to a public minister of the United States on going to a foreign country, which cannot exceed a year's salary.
OUT-FITER,\* n. One who fits or makes an outfit. Conc. OUT-FLXNE', v. a. To outreach the flank of an army.
OUT-FLXNE', v. a. To outreen poutfit on OUT-FLOWN.]
To leave behind in flight.
OUT-FOOL', v. a. To exceed in folly. Young.
OUT-FROWN', v. a. To overbear by frowns. State.
OUT-GRIM, n. External appearance. B. Jonson.
OUT-GRIM, n. Content passage outwards. Spenser
OUT-GEN'ER-AL, v. a. [1, OUTGENERALLED, pp. OUTGENERA.

alling outgeneralled.] To exceed in military skill or manœuvre. Ld. Chesterfield.

Out-sive!, (siv') v. a. To surpass in giving. Dryden.

Out-sive!, v. a. [1. outwent, pp. outgoing, outgoner.] To surpass; to go beyond; to leave behind; to circumvent. Out-sive!, a. One who outgoes, one who leaves any place, territory, or land. Farm. Ency.

Out-sive!, a. The act of going out; the state of going forth:—expenditure, outlay. Fraier's Mag.

Out-sive! a. Ground lying without, or at some distance from, the main or central ground. Gent. Mag.

Out-sröw!, (-gro!) v. a. [1. outgrew; pp. outgrowns, outgrown.] To surpass in growth; to grow too great or too old for. too old for. Out-Guard, (out/gard) n. A guard posted at a distance from the main body as a defence.

OUT-HAUL'ER,\* n. (Naut.) A rope for hauling out the tack of a jib. Mar. Dict. OUT-HER(OD, \* v. a. [i. OUTHERODED; pp. OUTHERODING, OUTHERODED.] To overact or surpass the character or cruelty of Herod. Shak. elly of Herod. Shak.

OUT'LAOSE, n. An out-building, as regards the dwellinghouse; as, a barn, stable, coachhouse, &c.

OUT-JEST', v. a. To exceed or overpower by jesting. Shak.

OUT-JLLT', v. a. To surpass in julting. Congreve.

OUT-JLLT', v. a. To surpass in julting. Congreve.

OUT-JLAND-ER, on. A foreigner. Shak.

OUT-LAND-ER, n. A foreigner. A. Wood.

OUT-LAND-ISH, a. Not native, foreign strange. Addison.

OUT-LAND', sh. A. To surpass in duration. Bacon.

OUT-LAND, n. (Law) One excluded from the benefit, aid, or protection of the law;— n. robber, a bandit. Shak.

OUT'LAW, v. a. [1. OUTLAWED; pp. OUTLAWING, OUTLAWED.]

To deprive of the benefit and protection of the law.

OUT'LAW-RY, n. (Law) A decree or punishment by which To deprive of the benefit and protection or the law. On TiAkway, n. (Law) A decree or punishment by which a man is deprived of the protection of the law.—" In the United States, outlawry in civil cases sunknown; and if there are any instances of outlawry in criminal cases, they are very rare." Bouver. [out. Qu. Rev. States of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the pr there are any instances of outlawry in criminal cases, they are very rare." Bouvier.

OIT'LAY,\* n. Expenditure, sum expended; act of laying OIT-LEAP', v. a. To pass by leaping, to start beyond.

OUT'LEARN',\* v. a. To surpass in learning. Ash.

OUT'LEARN',\* v. a. To surpass in learning. Ash.

OUT'LET, n. Passage outwards, discharge outwards; egress, passage of egress.

OUT'LICK-ER, n. (Naul.) A small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop, and standing right out astern.

OUT-LIE', (-It') v. a. To surpass in lying. Bp. Hall.

OUT'LI-ER, n. One who lies not, or is not resident, in the place with which his office or duty connects him.—(Mm.) A portion of a rock or stratum detached at some distance A portion of a rock or stratum detached at some distance A photon of a lock of statement of the by which any figure is defined, a sketch; delineation; exterior line, extremity. Of T'LINE, \*v. a. [L. OUTLINED; pp. OUTLINING, OUTLINED.]
To form an outline or sketch. Month. Rev. To form an outline or sketch. Month. Rev. 60T-Live', v. a. To live beyond; to survive. Shak. 60T-Live', v. a. To live beyond; to survivor. 60at. 100K. (oit-14k') v. a. To face down; to browbeat; to look out; to select. Cotton. 60t'-Look, n. A vigilant watch; a look-out; vigilance. †60T'-Loepe, n. An excursion. Florio 60t-Los'Ter, (-tyr) v. a. To excel in brightness. Shak. 60t'-L'-1NG, p. a. Being out of the common place or order. 60t'-MAN'TLE,\* v. a. To surpass in dress or ornament. Conner. Couper.
OUT-MARCH', v. a. To leave behind in the march. OUT-MARCH, v. a. To leave behind in the march.
OUT-MAS'UBE, (61t-mežh'ur) v. a. To exceed in measure.
OUT-MŌST, a. Bemotest from the middle. Milton.
OUT-MĀMF, v. a. To exceed in naming. Beam. & Fl.
OUT-NĀMF, v. a. To exceed in naming. Beam. & Fl.
OUT-NŪM'BEB, v. a. To exceed in number. Adduson.
OUT-NŪM'BEB, v. a. To exceed in number. Adduson.
OUT-OF-DŌOR',\* a. Being out of the house, or in the open air:—Same as out-door. Southey. See Out-door in the open air:—same as out-door. Southey. See Out-door. Out-door. Southey. See Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Out-door. Tresses. Sada.

OUT'-PAR-18H, n. Parish not lying within the walls or limits.

OUT'-PART, n. Part remote from the centre or main body.

OUT'-PART, n. A patient not in the hospital. Jodrell.

OUT-PER', n. a. To surpass in nobleness. Shak.

OUT-PORCH, n. An entrance. Milton.

50T-PORT, n. A port at some distance from a city or town. 50T-PORT, n. A post or station without the limits of the camp, or L. a distance from the army; troops placed at

OUT-POUR' (661-por') v. a. To pour out; to emit.
OUT-POUR' (NG, \* n. Act of pouring out; effusion. Ch. Ob.
OUT-PERY', v. a. To exceed in prayer. Dryden.

such a station

OUT-PREACH', v. a. To exceed in preaching 100T-PRIZE', v. a. To exceed in the value set. Sket. ODT'RAGE, [5017], S. P. i Sul'raj, W. J. Ja. E. R.] a. [swirage, Fr.] Open violence; wanton abuse or mischief; a grave injury; enormity.
OUT'RAGE, [5017], S. P. Ja. R.; 501-raj', W. E.] v. a. [swirager, Fr.] [i. outracen; pp. outracino, outracen.] To injure violently; to abuse or insuit roughly or indecently; is treat or perform abusively.
100T'RAGE, v. n. To commit exorbitancies. Ascham.
OUT-RAGE, v. n. To commit exorbitancies. Ascham.
OUT-RAGE, v. n. To commit exorbitancies. Ascham.
OUT-RAGE, v. n. To commit exorbitancies. Ascham.
OUT-RAGE, v. n. To commit exorbitancies. OUT-RAGE, v. n. To commit exorbitancies. OUT-RAGE, v. n. To surpass in rapping. Pope.
OUT-RAGE, v. n. To rot out entirely. Sandys.
OUT-RAGE', v. n. To rot out entirely. Sandys.
OUT-REACH', v. a. To go beyond; to overreach.
OUT-REACH', v. a. To go beyond; to overreach.
OUT-REACH', v. a. To go beyond; to overreach.
OUT-REACH', v. a. To exceed in reckoning.
OUT-REIGN', (ddt-ran') v. a. To exceed in reckoning.
OUT-REIGN', (ddt-ran') v. a. To exceed in reckoning; to reign through or beyond the whole of. Spenser.
OUT-RICK, \* n. A heap of hay or corn in the open air. Pennant.
OUT-RICK, \* n. A place for riding. Somerrille.
OUT-RIDE, v. n. To travel or ride about. Addson.
OUT-RIDE, n. A place for riding. Somerrille.
OUT-RIDE, n. A place for riding. Somerrille.
OUT-RICK, \* n. A place for riding. Somerrille.
OUT-RICK, \* n. A place for riding. Somerrille.
OUT-RIGER, n. One who outrides, or rides abroad; a servant on horseback who precedes or accompanies a carriage:—a sheriff's summoner.
OUT-RICK, \* n. A place for riding. Somerville. vials on increases with precess of secondarias triage:—a sheriff's summoner.

OCT-RIG-SER, n. (Naul.) A projecting spar or piece of tum ber for extending ropes or sails, or for other temporary purposes.

OCT-RIGHT', (6dt-rit') ad. Immediately; completely.

OCT-RIGHT', (5dt-rit') ad. Immediately; completely.

OCT-RIGHT', (5dt-rit') ad. Immediately; completely.

OCT-ROAR', (5dt-rit') v. a. To exceed in roaring. Shak.

OCT-ROAR', (5dt-rit') v. a. To exceed in roaring. Shak.

OCT-ROAR', (5dt-rit') v. a. To exceed in roaring. Shak.

OCT-ROAR', v. a. To extirpate; to eradicate. Rove.

OCT-ROAR', v. a. To exteripate; to eradicate. Rove.

OCT-ROAR', v. a. To exteripate; to eradicate. Rove.

OCT-ROAR', v. a. To exceed or leave behind in sailing.

OCT-SAIL', v. a. To exceed or leave behind in sailing.

OCT-SAIL', v. a. To surpase in scolding. Shak.

OCT-SCORN', v. a. To bear down by contempt. Shak

OCT-SCORN', v. a. To bear down by contempt. Shak

OCT-SCORN', v. a. To surpase in scolding. Shak.

OCT-SELL v. a. [1. outsold: pp. outselling, outsold; to sell at a higher rate, to gain a higher price. Shak.

OCT-SELL v. a. [1. outsold: pp. outselling, outsold; to sell at a higher rate, to gain a higher price. Shak.

OCT-SETTILER,\* n. Openung; beginning. Mason.

OCT-SETTILER,\* n. To ewho settles at a distance from the main body. Kirby.

OCT-SHOOR', v. a. To exceed in shooting.

OCT-SHOOR', v. a. To exceed in shooting.

OCT-SHOOR', v. a. To exceed in shooting.

OCT-SHOOR', v. a. To exceed in shooting.

OCT-SHOOR', v. a. To exceed in shooting.

OCT-SIDE,\* a. Belonging to the superficies; exterior; being without; consisting in show. Ash.

OCT-SIDE,\* a. Relonging to the superficies; exterior; being without; consisting in show. Ash.

OCT-SIDE,\* v. a. To exceed in speaking. Shak.

OCT-SOAN', v. a. To sovid by flight. B. Jonson.

OCT-SER', v. a. To avoid by flight. B. Jonson.

OCT-SPEAK', v. a. To sovid by flight. B. Jonson.

OCT-SPEAK', v. a. To face down in speaking. Shak.

OCT-SPEAK', v. a. To face of the superficies; exterior; be riage:—a sheriff's summoner.

OOT-RIG'SER, n. (Naut.) A projecting spar or piece of tunber for extending ropes or sails, or for other temporary OUT-STRETCHED,\* (601-streen'ed or 601-streen't) p. a. Extended; stretched out. Deuteronomy.

OUT-STRIDE', v. a. To surpass in striding. B. Joneon.

OUT-STRIDE', v. a. [i. outstriped; pp. outstriped, outstriped.] To outgo; to leave behind in a race.

OUT-SWEAR', v. a. To overpower by swearing. Skak.

OUT-SWEET'EN,(-SWE't'IN) v. a. To excel in sweethers. Skak.

OUT-SWELL', v. a. To swell beyond; to overflow. Hereyt.

OUT-TIME', prep. Except. Goiver.

```
OOT-TALE', (-tawk') v. a. To overpower by talk. Shak. tOOT'TERM, a. Outward figure. B. Jonson.
OOT-THROW', v. a. To throw beyond. Spansor. See
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        more; throughout; from beginning to end; from side to
side.— Over and above, besides; beyond what was first
supposed or immediately intended.— Over trainer, oppo-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        site. — Over and over, with repetition. — To give over, to cease from ; to attempt to help no longer. — Over is much
         OCT-TOWOUE', (-ting') v. a. To bear down by noise Shak.
OCT-TOP', v. a. To overtop; to surpass. Williams.
†OCT-U'sure., (62t-yā'zhur) v. a. To surpass in exacting
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        cease from; to attempt to help no longer.— Over is much used in composition, and with various meanings; but more commonly with the signification of too, too stack, more than enough, excess, abundance.

O'VER, a. Being past or beyond:—upper; being on the outside; as, over leather. Todd.

O'VER, v. a. To get over. Pegge. [North of Eng.]

O'VER, -BOOND', v. n. To abound more than enough.

O'VER, -AOINST', *(-Zenst') prep. Opposite to, with an intervening space. Raleigh.

O'VER-AC', v. a. *(-Zenst') prep. Opposite to, with an intervening space. Raleigh.

O'VER-AC', *(-Xenst') a. *(-Xenst') a. To agitate too much.

O'VER-ALLS, *(-Xenst') a. *(-Xenst') a. Too anxious. Maunder.
   †OOT-O'gure, * (Gat-ya'zhur) * . a. To surpass in exacting usury. Pope.
OOT-VAL'UE, (-val'yu) v. a. To transcend in price. Boyle.
OOT-VAL'UE, (-val'yu) v. a. To transcend in price. Boyle.
OOT-VEN'OM, v. a. To exceed in poison. Shak.
OOT-VEN'(-val') v. a. To exceed in villany. Shak.
OOT-VIL'LAIN, (-in) v. a. To exceed in villany. Shak.
OOT-VAL'U. * v. a. To cutroat; to exceed in clamor. Shak.
OOT-WALL, v. a. To exceed in walking.
OOT-WALL, n. Outward wall of a building; superficial appearance. Shak.
OOT'WALL, n. Outward wall of a building; superficial appearance. Shak.
OOT'WARD, a. External; exterior, opposed to naward; visible; extrinsic; not inward; not initernal; not spiritual.
OOT'WARD, a. External form. Shak. [R.]
OOT'WARD, a. External form. Shak. [R.]
OOT'WARD, a. External form. Shak; is of foreign parts, as, "a ship outward bound."
OOT'WARD, a. Externally; not inwardly; in appear-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          Ö-VER-ANX'IOUS,* (Ank'shus) a. Too anxious. Maunder. Ö-VER-ANX'IOUS-Ly,* ad. In a too anxious manner. Ash. Ö-VER-ARCH', v. a. To cover as with an arch.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        C-YER-ARCH', v. a. To cover as with an arch.

O-YER-Mev', v. a. i. overawed; pp. overawing, overawed.]

To keep in awe; to intimidate.

O-YER-BLL ANCE, v. a. To weigh down; to preponderate.

O'VER-BLL-ANCE, n. An excess; more than an equivalent.

to-VER-BLH-ILE, a. Too fruitful; exuberant. Hooker.

O-YER-BEAR', 'char', v. a. ii. overagers; pp. overagearing,

overborne.] To bear down by power, severity, or pride;

to repress; to subdue; to prostrate.

O-YER-BEAR', NG,* p. a. Bearing down; oppressive; des-

notic.
         OOT'WARD-LY, ad. Externally; not inwardly; in appear-
OCT-WARD-LY, ad. Externally; not inwardly; in appearance.
OCT-WARD-NESS,* n. State of being outward. Coleridge.
OCT-WARDS, ad. Same as outward. Nowton.
OCT-WARCH, (-wSch') v. a. To surpass in watchfulness.
OCT-WEAR', (-wSch') v. a. To surpass in watchfulness.
OCT-WEER', (-wAr') v. a. [i. OUTWORE; pp. OUTWEARING, OUTWORN.] To wear out; to exceed in wearing:—to pass tediously. Pops.
OCT-WEEP', v. a. To exceed in weeping. Dryden.
OCT-WEEP', v. a. To exceed in weeping. Dryden.
OCT-WEEP', v. a. To pour out. Spenser.
OCT-WELL', v. a. To pour out. Spenser.
OCT-WENT', 1 from Outgo. See OUTGO.
OCT-WIN', v. a. To surpass. [†To get out of. Spenser.]
OCT-WIN', v. a. To extricate, to unlosse. Mors.
OCT-WIN', v. a. To outstrip; to outgo. Garth.
OCT-WIN', v. a. To outstrip; to outgo. Garth.
OCT-WIN', v. a. To cutstrip; to outgo. Garth.
OCT-WIN', v. a. To cutstrip; to outgo. Garth.
OCT-WIN', v. a. To cutstrip; to outgo. Garth.
OCT-WIN', v. a. To cutstrip; to outgo. Garth.
OCT-WORK',* (-wurk') v. a. [i. OUTWORKED, OUTWROUGHT; pp. OUTWORKING, OUTWORKED, OUTWROUGHT.] To exceed in working. to outdo. B. Jonson.
                     ance.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        polic.

Ö-VER-BEND', v. a. [i. oversent; pp. oversending, oversent.] To bend too much, or too intensely.

Ö-VER-BID', v. a. [i. oversende; pp. overseldding, oversender.]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      O-VER-BID', v. a. [i. OVERBADE; pp. OVERBIDDING, OVERBID.] To bid more, or too much.

O-VER-BLOW', v. n. [i. OVERBLEW; pp. OVERBLOWING, OVERBLOWN, v. n. [i. OVERBLEW; pp. OVERBLOWING, OVERBLOW, v. a. To drive away. Waller.

O'VER-BOARD, ad. Off the ship; out of the ship.

O-VER-BOARD, ad. Off the ship; out of the ship.

O-VER-BOLD', * a. To bold; impudent. Ash.

O-VER-BOLD', * v. a. To bodd; impudent. Ash.

O-VER-BOED', * v. a. To breed to excess. Fo. Qu. Rev.

O-VER-BUILD', * v. a. To exceed in building; to build over.

Black. See Build.

O-VER-BUILT', 1. & p. from Overbuild. See Overbuild.

O-VER-BUILT', v. a. To oppress by bulk. Sak.

O-VER-BUILD', v. a. To oppress by bulk. Sak.

O-VER-BUILD', v. a. To load with too great weight.
   OOT-WORK,* (-wuirk') v. a. [1. OUTWORKED, OUTWROUGHT; pp OUTWORKING, OUTWORKED, OUTWROUGHT.] To exceed in working, to outdo. B. Jonson.
OOT'WORK, (30t'wuirk) n. (Fort.) A work raised on the outside of the ditch of a fortified place; a work raised outwardly for defence, the part of a fortification next the enemy.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          O-VER-BUR', b. a. 10 oppress by bulk. Sada.
O-VER-BUR'DEN, (-dn) v. a. To load with too great weight.
O-VER-BUR'DEN-SOME,* a. Too burdensome. Raleigh.
O-VER-BUR', *(-bir') a. Too busy; officious. Smart.
O-VER-BUR', (-bir') v. a. To buy too dear or too much. Bp
     the enemy.
   the enemy.

ODT-WORN', p. from Outwear. Milton. See OUTWEAR.

†OOT-WORTH', (-wurth') v. a. To excel in value. Shak.

†OOT-WEEST', (-rest') v. a. To extent by violence. Spenser.

OOT-WEITT', *v. a. To surpass or excel in writing. Addison.

OOT-ZA'NY, v. a. To exceed in buffoonery. B. Jonson.

OU'ZEL, *(b'rl) n. (Ornth.) A water-fowl of the rail kind.

Crabb. A blackbird. Smart.

O'VAL. a. forde. Fr.: cover. [... an egg.] Oblong and cur-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    Hall.

O-VER-CAMP',* i. from Overcome. See Overcome.
O-VER-CAN'O-PY, v. a. To cover as with a canopy. Shak.
O'VER-CARE,* n. Excessive care; anxiety. Dryden.
O'VER-CARE,* n. Excessive care; anxiety. Dryden.
O-VER-CAR'RY, v. a. To carry or hurry too far. Hayward.
O-VER-CAR'RY, v. a. To carry or hurry too far. Hayward.
O-VER-CAR'RY, v. a. To carry or hurry too far. Hayward.
O-VER-CAR'RY, v. a. To covercast ro, overcasting, overcast.] To cloud; to darken:—to cast or compute at too high a rate:—to sew over; to encircle with a thread.
O'VER-CAR'TAY. Clouded; cloudy; obscured. Meannder.
O-VER-CAU'TIOUS,* (-shus) a. Cautious to excess. Smart.
O-VER-CHARGE', v. a. [i. overcharger. pp. overchargering, overchargering, overchargering. O-ver-Charge, a. Too great a charge. Gascoigne.
O-VER-CHARGE,* n. Too great a charge. Gascoigne.
O-VER-CHARGE,* n. Too great a charge. Gascoigne.
O-VER-CHO', v. a. To colimb over. Ld. Surrey
O-VER-CHO', v. a. To fill beyond satiety. Shak.
O-VER-COOT,* n. An outside coat; a greatocat. Collier.
O-VER-COME', (-kūm') v. a. [overcomen. D.] [i. overcame; pp. overcomen. overcomen.]
O-VER-COME', (-kūm') v. a. To gain the superiority.
O-VER-COM'F, (-kūm') v. a. To gain the superiority.
O-VER-COM'F, O-WEN-C,* n. Too great confidence. Ask.
O-VER-COM'F, DENCE,* n. Too great confidence. Ask.
O-VER-COM'F, DENCE,* n. Too great confidence.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             O-VER-CAME', * i. from Overcome. See Overcome.
     O'VAL, a. [ovale, Fr.; ovum, L., an egg.] Oblong and curvilinear; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg.

Oval window, one of the holes in the hollows of the
                   enr.
     O'VAL, n. A figure resembling an ellipse, or the transverse section of an egg; an egg-shaped superficies.
O'V-AL-BU'MEN,* n. The albumen or white of an egg.
                     Brande.
     D'VAL-LY,* ad. In the manner of an oval. Scott.
5'VAL-SHÄPED,* (-shāpt) a. Having the form of an oval.
O-VA'RI-ODIS, a. Consisting of eggs. Thomson.
O-VA'RI-ODIS, a. Consisting of eggs. Thomson.
O-VA'RI-ODIS, a. Consisting of eggs. Thomson.
O-VA'RI-ODIS, a. [L.] pl. O-VA'RI-A. (Anat.) The two organs which contain the female ova.—(Bot.) A hollow case enclosing ovules or young seeds, situated in the centre of a flower. Brands. See Ovarum, L.] (Anat.) An organ containing the female ova, or in which impregnation is performed.—(Bot.) A hollow case enclosing ovules or young seeds. See Ovarum, C'VATE, a. [ovatus, L.] Of an oval figure; egg-shaped; oval. O'VATE, a. [ovatus, L.] Of an oval figure; egg-shaped; oval. O'VATE, a. [ovatus, L.] Of an oval or egg form: ovate. Pennant.
O-VATE, b. (Anat.) On oval or egg form: ovate. Pennant.
O-VATEON, n. [Fr.; ovatio, L.] An inferior kind of triumph among the Komians, granted to distinguished millitary leaders, in which sheep were sacrificed instead of buillocks.
                   Loudon.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        Ash.

O-VER-CÖÜNT', v. a. To rate or count too high.

O-VER-CÖÜNT', v. a. To cover completely. Shak.

O-VER-CRÉD'U-LOÜS, * a. Credulous to excess. Millon.

O-VER-DRED'U-LOÜS, * a. To crow as in triumph. Spenser.

O'VER-DR-ING, * a. To crow as in triumph. Spenser.

O-VER-DRIP', v. a. To date beyond the proper period.

O-VER-DIL'I-(AEL*) a. Covered over. Spenser.

O-VER-DIL'I-QENT, * a. Excessively diligent. Ash.

O-VER-DO', v. a. [a. overdid ; pp. overding, overdore.]

To do more than enough.

AVER-DO', v. a. To do too much. Gress.
   tary leaders, in which sneep were sacrificed instead of billocks.

Ö-VA-TO-ÖB'LÖNG,* a. Oblong as an egg. Smart.

†ÖV'RL-TY,* n. (Law) Whishaw. See Owelly.

Ö'EN, (äv'vn) n. An arched cavity, of brick or stone work, for baking bread, &c.; a cavity in a stove for bak-
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O-VER-DÖSE,\* n. An excessive dose. Ency.

TY'EN-LESS,\* (Uv'vn-les) a. Destitute of an oven. Qu. Res.
Ö'VER, prep Above; above, with motion; across; upon;
through; throughout; more than.
Ö'VER, ad. Above the top; so as to be upper or above;

Over-Deaw', by. a. [i. overdrew; pp. overdrawing, overdraws.] To draw too much, or heyond one's credit or sathority:—to represent too strongly. Qu. Rev. O-VER-DEAW', no. f. a. The act of drawing too high, or beyond one's credit.

Over published a. To dress too much or lavishly. Page. O-VER-is/sur.\* (-Ish/shu) n. An excessive issue, as of bank notes. D. Webster.

O-VER-JEAL/OUS.\* a. Jealous to excess. Shak.

O-VER-JÖY', v. a. To transport; to ravish. Bp. Taylor.

O'VER-JÖY', v. Transport; ecstasy. Shak.

O-VER-JÖYED',\* (-Jöid') p. a. Filled with joy or trans your one's creat.
O-VER-DRESS', v. a. To dress too much or lavishly. Pope.
O-VER-DRINE', v. n. To drink too much or to excess.
O-VER-DRIVE', v. a. To drive too hard. or beyond port.

O-VER-KIND/MESS,\* n. Excessive kindness. Shak.

O-VER-LA'BOR, v. a. [i. overlabored, pp. overlabored, overlabored, overlabored, overlabored, overlabored, a. [i. overlabored, pp. overlabing, overlabored, pp. overlabing, over wirength.

O-VER-DRY, v. a. To dry too much. Burton.

O-VER-DRY, v. a. To dry too much. Burton.

O-VER-EA/SER, (-8'ger) a. Too eager; too vehement.

O-VER-EA/SERLY, ad. With too much eagerness. Million.

O-VER-EAP/NEST,\* a. Excessively earnest. Shak.

O-VER-EAP/NEST,\* a. To eat too much. Ash. See Eat.

O-VER-EAP/NEST, (-6m'te) v. a. To make too empty.

O-VER-ES/T\_MATE,\* n. Too high an estimation. Norton.

O-VER-ES/T\_MATE,\* v. a. To estimate too high. Scott.

O-VER-EX-CIT'ED,\* a. Excited too much. Coloradge.

O-VER-EYE', (o-ver-I') v. a. To superintend; to observe;

to remark. Shak.

O'VER-FALL. n. A cataract. Raleigh.—(Naut.) A shool of strength. O-VER-LADE', s. a. [i. overladed; pp. overlading, over laden.] To overburden; to lade too much. Sucking.
O'VER-LAND, a. Performed or carried on by land, not by sen. Ed. Rev. O'VER-LAND-ER,\* a. One who travels over regions or Ö'VER-L'AND-ER,\* a. One who travels over regions or lands. Trut.

Ö-VER-L'AP',\* v. a. To lap or fold over. Smart. See Lar.

Ö-VER-L'ARÇE', a. Too large. Collier.

TÖ-VER-L'ABH', v. a. To exaggerate. Barrow.

TÖ-VER-L'ABH', v. a. To exaggerate. Barrow.

O-VER-L'AH', '(-la') v. a. [1. overlain; pp. overlaying,
overlaid.] To lay something upon: to oppress by too
nuch weight or power; to smother with too much or too
close covering; to smother; to crush; to overwhelm:—
to cover the surface, as of a work in wood, with a
metal. TO FEBRER. JAME.

O'VER-FÄLL, n. A cataract. Raleigh.—(Naut.) A shoul or bank near the surface of the sea. Crabb.

O-VER FA-TGUE',\* v. a. To fatigue too much. Ash.

O-VER-FEED',\* v. a. To feed too much. Dryden. See OVER-FILL', \* v. a. To fill too full. Ash. Ö-VER-FLÖAT', v. a. To cover, as with water. Dryden. Ö VER-FLOOR'ISH, \* v. a. To flourish or adorn superficialmetal.

Ö-VER-LÄY'ING, n. A superficial covering. Exod. XXIVIII.

Ö-VER-LËAP', v. a. To pass over, as by a jump. Shak.

Ö'VER-LËAYH-ER, (-lëth-er) n. Upper-leather. Shak.

[R.]

Ö-VER LËAY'EN, (-lëth-ev) n. d. To swell out too much. B.

Jonson. To mix too much with; to corrupt. Shak.

VER-LY n. a. (-lo VERLAY, n. OVERLAY) n. OVER-LY N. OVER-LY N. ly. Skak.

Ö-VER-FLÖW', (-flö') v. n. [i. overflowed; pp. over-C-VER-FLOW', (-110') v. n. [i. OYBRFLOWED; pp. OYER-FLOWING, OYER-FLOWED, trongly OYER-FLOWED, To be more than full; to flow over the banks or limits; to exuberate; to abound.

C-VER-FLOW', v. a. To fill beyond the brim; to deluge; to drown, to inundate.

O'VER-FLOW, n. Inundation; exuberance; more than fulness; such a quantity as runs over.

C-VER-FLOW'ING, n. Exuberance; copiousness.

O-VER-FLOW'ING,\* p. a. Inundating; exuberant; abundant. Jonson. To mix too much with; to corrupt. Sagar.
O-VER-LIE!\* v. a. I. OVERLAY; pp. OVERLYING, OVERLAIN.] (Geel.) To he upon or over. Philips.
O-VER-LIGHT', (-lit') n. Too strong light. Bacon.
O-VER-LIVE', v. a. To survive; to outlive. Sadney.
O-VER-LIVE', v. n. To live too long. Milton.
O-VER-LIV'ER, n. One who overlives, survivor. Bacon.
O-VER-LIV'ER, n. One who overlives, survivor. Bacon. O-VER-LOAD, v. a. [1. OVERLOADED, pp. OVERLOADING, OVERLOADED,] To load with too much, to burden.
O-VER-LOOE, a. Too long. Boyle.
O-VER-LOOE, (-likt) v. a. [1. OVERLOOKED; pp. OVERLOOKING, OVERLOOKED.] TO view from a higher place, to view followed to constant the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contra dant.

O-VER-FLÖW', NG-LY, ad. Exuberantly. Boyla.

O-VER-FLÖWN',\* p. from Overfly. See Overfly.

O-VER-FLÖSM',\* v. a. To flush too high. Smart.

O-VER-FLÖSM',\* v. a. To flush too high. Smart.

O-VER-FLÖY, v. a. [I. overflew, pp. overflying, overflown.] To cross by flight. Dryden.

C-VER-FOND',\* a. Too fond. Milton.

C-VER-FOR'WARD,\* a. Forward to excess. Strong.

C-VER-FOR'WARD,\* a. Forward to excess. Strong.

C-VER-FOR'WARD,\* a. Too free; too familiar. Ash.

O-VER-FREIGHT', (-früt') v. a. [L. overfreighted; pp. overfreighted; overfreighted.] To freight or load too heavily. ING, OVERLOOKED, TO view from a higher place, to view fully; to peruse; to superintend, to oversee, to review:
—to pass by Indulgently, to neglect, to slight.

Ö-VER-LOOK'ER, (-10k'er) n. One who overlooks.

Ö-VER-LOOR, n. (Naut.) Orlop. Ralegh. See Orlop.

Ö-VER-LOVE', v. a. To love too much. Bp. Hall.

Ö-VER-LY, a. [Clareless; negligent, slight. Bp. Hall.] Cursory; superficial. Kames. [Scotticism.] — Excessive, too much. Coleraige, [R.]

Ö-VER-LY,\* ad. Carelessly; slightly. Bailey

Ö-VER-MAST'ED, a. Having too much mast. Dryden.

Ö-VER-MAST'ED, a. a. To subdue; to govern. Shak.

Ö-VER-MATCH', v. a. To be too powerful for, to conquer Milton. too heavily. too heavily.

O-VRR-BOIT'FOL, (-frit'fül) a. Too fruitful.

(O-VRR-BET', v. a. To reach; to come up with. Sidney.

O-VRR-BILD', v. a. To bind too closely. Milton.

O-VRR-GIED', v. a. To bind too closely. Milton.

O-VRR-GO'N, v. a. To look hastily over. Shak.

O-VRR-GO'N, v. a. [L. OYERWENT; pp. OYERGOING, OYERGOING, To go over or beyond; to surpass; to excel.

O-VRR-GONE', p. from Overgo. Surpassed. — [†Injured. Shak.] Milton. O'VER MATCH, n. One of superior powers; superiority. O-VER-MEAS'URE, (-mozh'ur) v. a. To measure or estimate O-VER-MEAS-VEE, (-mözh'ur) n. Something given over the due measure; a surplus.

O-VER-MÉAS-VEE, (-mözh'ur) n. Something given over the due measure; a surplus.

O-VER-MÉR'EV,\* a. Excessively merry. Shak.

O-VER-MÉR'EV,\* a. To mix with too much. Creach.

O-VER-MOD'EST, a. Too bashful, too reserved. Hales.

O-VER-MOD'EST, a. Too bashful, too reserved.

O-VER-MOCH', a. Too much; more than enough. Locks.

O-VER-MOCH', a. Too much; more than enough. Locks.

O-VER-MOCH', n. More than enough. Milton.

O-VER-MOCH', n. More than enough. Milton.

O-VER-MOCH', r. a. To exceed in number. Milton.

O-VER-NAME', v. a. To name over in a series. Shak.

O-VER-NIGHT', (-n.I') n. Night before bed-time. Shak.

O-VER-NIGHT', \* ad. Through the night, in the evening, or in the evening before. Turbervile. too largely. Bacon O-VER-GONE', p. from Overgo. Surpassed. — [Injured. Shak.]

Ö-VER-GÜRGE', v. a. To gorge too much. Shak.

[Ö-VER-GEÄSED', (-gräx!) a. Having too much grass; overgrown with grass. Spenser.

Ö-VER-GEED'Y, a. Groedy to excess. Ash.

Ö-VER-GRÖW', v. a. [1. overgrew; pp. overgrowing, overgrown.] To grow beyond; to cover with growth.

Ö-VER-GRÖW', v. a. To grow beyond the natural size.

Ö'VER-GRÖW', p. a. Grown too large; grown over.

Ö'VER-GRÖW', v. a. To grow beyond over.

Ö'VER-GRÖW', v. a. To grow beyond the natural size.

Ö-VER-HÄLE', (-haw!') v. a. To examine. See Overhaul.

Ö-VER-HÄND', v. a. To mention too often. Shak.

Ö-VER-HÄNG', v. a. [i. overhung; pp. overhauging, overhung.] To jut over; to impend over. Shak.

Ö-VER-HÄRG', v. a. To hang or jut over. Milton.

Ö-VER-HÄRG', a. Excessively hard. Ash.

Ö-VER-HÄRG', a. Excessively hard. Ash.

Ö-VER-HÄRG', d. in too great a hurry. Hales.

Ö-VER-HÄRG'TI-NESS, v. Too much haste. Rereaby.

Ö-VER-HÄRG'Y, a. Too quick; too hasty. Hammond. or in the evening before. Tarbervile.

†Ö-VER-NOISE', v. a. To lord by virtue of office. Shak.

Ö-VER-OFFICE, v. a. To lord by virtue of office. Shak.

Ö-VER-PAINT', v. a. To color too strongly.

†Ö-VER-PAINT', v. a. To assign too high a part to. Shak.

Ö-VER-PAINT', v. a. [i. overpassed, overpast; pp. overpassing, overpassed, overpassed, overpassed, overpast; pp. overpassing, overpassed, overpast; pp. overpassing, overpassed, overpast; pp. overpassing, overpassing, overpassed, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, overpassing, ove O.VER-HAS'TY, a. Too quick; too hasty. Hammond.
O.VER-HAUL', v. a. (Naul.) To unfold or loosen, as the tackle of a ship:—to pull or turn over unceremoniously; to examine over again.

O-VER-HEAD', ad. Above the head; aloft; in the zenith; above.

O-VER-HĒAR', v. a. [i. overheard; pp. overhearing, overhearing, overheard.] To hear privately or by chance; to hear what was not meant to be heard.

O-VER-HĒARD', \* p. a. Heard as by accident. Gilman.

O-VER-HĒARD', v. a. To heat too much. Addison.

O-VER-HĒLE', v. a. To cover over. B. Jonson.

O-VER-HĒND', v. a. To overtake; to reach. Spensor O-VER-PIC'TURE, v. a. To exceed in representation. Shak. O'VER-PLUS, n. Surplus; what remains more than enough. O-VER-PLY', v. a. To employ too laboriously. Milton. O-VER-PÖIŞE', v. a. To outweigh. Browns.

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Ö'VER PÖISE, R. Preponderant weight. Dryden.
Ö-VER-PÖL'18H, v. a. To finish too nicely. Blacksoall.
Ö-VER-PÖN'DER-OBS, a. Too weighty. Milton.
Ö-VER-PÖN'DER, v. a. To get quickly over. Skak
Ö-VER-PÖN'DE, v. a. [i overpoweren; pp. overpowering, overpowers.] To vanquish by force; to bear down; to overthrow; to be predominant over; to oppress by superiority.
Ö-VER-PÖN'ER-ING,* p. a. Bearing down by superior nower.
         power.

O-VER-PRESS', v. a. To overwhelm; to crush; to overcome by entreaty; to press or persuade too much.

O-VER-PRIZE', v. a. To value at too high a price. Wotton.

O-VER-PROMPT', a. Prompt to excess. Smith.

O-VER-PROMPT'NESS, n. Hastiness; precipitation. Hales.

O-VER-PRO-POB'TION, v. a. To make too great a propor-
     tion. Smart.

O-VER-QUIVET-NESS, m. A too quiet state. Browns.

O-VER-RARE',* v. a. (Naut.) To break in upon, as waves over a ship while at anchor. Mar. Duct.

O-VER-RANN,* i. from Overrum. See OVERRUN.

O-VER-RANN,* (-rängk') a. Too rank. Mortumer.

O-VER-RANN,* a. to overrated; pp. overrating, overrated. To rate at too much or too high.

O-VER-REACH, v. a. To rise above; to deceive; to go beyond, to circumvent.

O-VER-REACH, v. n. To strike the hinder feet too far forward, (as a horse.) so that the toes strike neannst the fore ward, (as a horse.) so that the toes strike neannst the fore
                       ward, (as a horse,) so that the toes strike against the fore
         O'VER-REACH,* n. Act of overreaching; a strain; a swell-
       ing of the master-sinew of a horse. Orabb.

Over-reachet (rr, n. One that overreaches; a cheat.

†O-ver-reach(), v. a. To peruse. Shak.

O-ver-reach(), v. a. To reckon too much.
                       Ash
   OVER-RED', v. a. To smear with red. Shak.
O-VER-RIDE', v. a. [1. OVERRODE; pp. OVERRIDING, OVERRIDE', v. a. [1. OVERRODE; pp. OVERRIDING, OVERRIDE', pp. oVERRIDING, OVERRIDE', v. a. TO ride too much.—(Law) To supersede.
O-VER-Rid', ID, *a. Too right, too strict. Ash.
O-VER-RIPE', *a. Too ripe. Millon.
O-VER-RIPE', *a. Too ripe. Millon.
O-VER-ROLE', v. a. [1. OVERRULED, pp. OVERRULING, OVERRULED, TO. control or influence; to influence by predominant power; to govern with high authority, to superintend; to supersede.—(Law) To make void; to reject.
O-VER-ROL', No. One who overrules, director.
O-VER-ROL', No. *p. a. Governing with superior power, directing.
         †Ö-VER-RED', v. a. To smear with red. Shak.
   directing.

6-Ver-rin', v. a. [L. overrann; pp. overrunning, over-
aun.] To harass by incursions, to ravage; to outrun;
to pass behind; to overspread; to cover all over, to do
mischief by great numbers; to injure by treading down.

— (Printing) To run beyond the proper length by means
of inactions: to change the disposition of lines or pages.
                     of insertions; to change the disposition of lines or pages.
   of insertions; to change the disposition of lines or pages. 

6-VRR-RDN', v. n. To overflow, to be more than full. 

6-VRR-RDN'NER, n. One who overruns. 

†6'VER-SECTICHT,* a. Much flogged or whipped. Shak. 

6'VER-SEE, a. Foreign; from beyond sea. Wilson. [R.] 

6-VER-SEE', v. a. [L. OVERSAW, pp. OVERSEEING, OVER-

SEEN.] To watch over, to observe carefully; to superintend: to overlook
   tend; to overlook.

Ö-VER-SEER', p. Superintended. [[Deceived. Hooker.]

Ö-VER-SEER', a. One who oversees, a superintendent; an

officer who has the care or superintendence of any mat-
   ter, as a literary seminary, the poor, &c.

O-VER-SE/ER-SHIP,* n. The office or station of an over-
 O-VER-SETER-SHIP,* n. The office or station of an overseer. Qu. Rev.

O-VER-SELL',* v. a. [i. Oversell); pp. overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, overselling, 
C-VER-SHAD'OW, (-shād'do)». a. To throw a shadow over; to shelter; to protect.
C-VER-SHAD'OW-ER, n. One who overshadows. Bacon.
C-VER-SHAD'OW-ER, n. One who overshadows. Bacon.
C-VER-SHOOT', v. n. To fly beyond the mark. Collier.
C-VER-SHOOT', v. n. To fly beyond the mark. Collier.
C-VER-SHOOT', v. n. To fly beyond, to pass swiftly over; to venture too for:—to have water so shot over that one part (as of a wheel) is loaded and turns, while the other is empty.
C-VER-SHOT-WHEEL',* n. A wheel which is turned by water flowing on the top of it. Francis.
C-VER-SHOT-WHEEL'). n. Superintendence; inspection:—mistake; error:—inattention; inadvertency.
C-VER-SIZE', v. a. To pass by leaping; to escape.
C-VER-SIZE', v. a. To pass by leaping; to escape.
C-VER-SIZE', v. a. To pass by leaping; to escape.
C-VER-SIZE', v. a. To leaf by v. a. To sleep too long.
C-VER-SIZE', v. a. To let slip by; to neglect. Carew.
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†Ö-VER-SLÖW', v. a. To render slow; to check. Hammond, †Ö-VER-SNÖW', (-snö') v. a. To cover with snow. Shak. Ö-VER-SÖD', i. d. p. from Oversell. Dryden. See Oversell. Ö-VER-SÖN', ad. To soon. Side too much. Milton. Ö-VER-SPEAK', v. a. To say too much. Hales. Ö-VER-SPENT', v. a. Wenried; harassed; forespeent. Dryden.
     O-VER-SPENT', p. a. Wearled; harassed; forespent. Drydes, O-VER-SPREAD', (-spred') v. a. [i. overspread; pp. overspreading, overspread.] To cover over; to fill; to scat-
                  ter over
   †Ö-VER-STÄND', v. a. To stand too much upon conditions.
                  Dryden.
       O-VER-STARE', v. n. To stare wildly or too much. Ascham.
O'VER-STATE, v. a. To state too high; to exaggerate
                Paley.
 Paley.

O-VER-STATE'MENT,* n. Too high a statement. Wilkins.

O-VER-STEP',* v. a. To step beyond. Shak. See STEE.

O-VER-STOK', v. a. To surpass in stench. Shak.

O-VER-STOKK', v. a. [L. OVERSTOCKED; pp. OVERSTOCKING, OVERSTOCKED.] To fill too full; to crowd.

O'VER-STOCK,* n. Too great a stock; superabundance.
 Leonard.

O-VER-STÖRE', v. a. To store with too much. Hale..

O-VER-STRÄIN', v. n. [i. overstrained; pp. overstraining, overstrained.] To make too violent efforts.

O-VER-STRÄIN', v. a. To strind nor stretch too far.

O-VER-STREW', (-strö') v. a. To spread over. See Strew.

O-VER-STRICIT', a. Excessively strict. Prynne.

(O-VER-STRİKE', v. a. To strike beyond. Spenser.

O-VER-SWÄY', v. a. To overrule; to bear down. Hooker.

O-VER-SWÄLL', v. a. To rise above. Shak.

O'VERT, a. [ouvert, Fr.] Open; manifest; public; apparent, not secret; not concealed.

O'VERT-ACT, * n. (Law) An open act, capable by law of being manifestly proved. Whishaw.
O'VERT-ACT,* n. (Law) An open act, capable by law of being manifestly proved. Whishaw.

O-VER-TAKE!, v. a. [L. OVERTONE; pp. OVERTAKING, OVERTAKING, OVERTAKING, OVERTAKING, OVERTAKING, OVERTAKING, OVERTAKING, OVERTAKING, OVERTAKING, OVERTAKING, OVERTAKING, OVERTAKING, v. a. To tax too heavily.

O-VER-TASY, v. a. To tax too heavily.

O-VER-TEDIOUS, a. Excessively tedious. See Tedious.

O'VER-TEBEMED, *a. Worn down with teeming. Shak.

O-VER-THROW, v. a. [L. OVERTHERW; pp. OVERTHROWING, OVERTHROW, n. To turn upside down; to overturn; to throw down; to ruin; to demolish; to defeat; to conquer; to vanquish, to destroy; to subvert.

O'VER-THROW, n. Subversion; ruin; destruction; defeat, discomfiture.

O-VER-THROW/ER, n. One who overthrows.

O-VER-THWART', a. Opposite, being over against; crossing perpendicularly; adverse. Dryden. [R.]

O-VER-THWART', n. An adverse circumstance. Ld. Surrey.

O-VER-THWART', prep. Across; transverses. [R.]

O-VER-THWART', v. a. To oppose. Stapleton.

O-VER-THWART', v. a. Prep. Across; transversely; perverseness.
O-VER-THWART'I.V. ad. Across, transversely; perversely.

(O-VER-THWART'INESS, n. Posture across; perverseness.

O-VER-THE', v. a. To subdue with fatigue. Muton.

O-VER-TITLE, v. a. To subdue with fatigue. Muton.

O-VER-TON, an overt manner; openly.

O-VER-TOOM', (-tûk') 1. from Overtake. See O-VERTANE.

O-VER-TOOM', v. a. [i. overtopency pp. overtopening, overtopenc.] To rise above the top or head, to excel; to surpass; to obscure.

O-VER-TOW'FR, v. n. To soar too high. Fuller.

O-VER-TRADE',* v. n. To trade too much. Biddle.

O-VER-TRADE',* v. n. To trade too much. Baker.

O-VER-TRAD', v. a. To trip over; to walk lightly over. Shake.

O-VER-TROST', v. a. To trip over; to walk lightly over. Shake.

O-VER-TROST', v. a. To trip over; to walk lightly over. Shake.

O-VER-TROST', v. a. To trip over; to much. Bp. Hall.

O'VER-TROST', v. a. To trip one in the proper is disciosure.

Shake.] A proposal; an offer; something offered to consideration. — (Mus.) An introductory piece of music prefixed to an oratorio, concert, or opera.
 sideration. — (Miss.) An introductory piece of music pre-
fixed to an oratorio, concert, or opera.

O-VER-TÜRN', v. a. [1. Overrunned; pp. Overturning,
overturned.] To throw down; to overthrow; to sub-
vert; to ruin, to overpower, to conquer.

O'VER-TÜRN'A-BLE, a. That imay be overturned.

O-VER-TÜRN'A-BLE, a. One who overturne.
 Ö-VER-TÜRN'ER, n. One who overturns.
O-VER-VĂL'ÜE, (ö-Ver-val'yu) v. a. [1. Overvalued; pp overvaluind, overvalued.] To rate at too high a prico.
Ö-VER-VEIL', (·vāl') v. a. To cover. Skak.
(ö'VER-VIEW,* n. An overlooking; inspection. Skak.
Ö-VER-VÖTE', v. a. To outvote. King Charles.
Ö-VER-WÄTCH', (ö-Ver-wöch') v. a. & n. To watch over:
—to watch too long. Dryden.
Ö-VER-WÄTCHED', (-wöcht') a. Tired with too much watching. Skdsen.
 O-YER-WATCHED, (-World') is There with too index
watching. Sidney.
O-YER-WEAR', a. Too wear too much. Dryden.
O-YER-WEAR', O-Ver-we're) v. a. To subdue with fatigue.
O-YER-WEARH'ER, (O-Ver-we're) v. a. To batter by vio-
lence of weather. Shak. [2.]
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6-ver-weer, v. s. To think too highly or with arrogance; to reach beyond the truth in thought, especially in the opinion of a man's self. Stat. [Little used as a verb.]

OWN

Opinion of a man's self. Stat. [Little used as a verb.]

O-VER-WEEN'ING,\* a. Thinking too highly of one's self;
concetted; arrogant; opinionated. Qs. Rev.

O-VER-WEIGHT, (O-ver-wil) v. a. To outweigh. Hooker.

O-VER-WHIGHT, (O-ver-wil) v. Preponderance.

O-VER-WHELM', (O-ver-helin') v. a. [i. overwhelmed;
pp. overwhelmino, overwhelmed; to spread over and
cover or crush with something; to immerse and bear
down, as a fluid; to overpower; to subdue; to crush.

IO-VER-WHELM', no. Act of overwhelming. Young.

O-VER-WHELM'ING,\* p. a. Covering; bearing down or
crushing every thing beneath.

O-VER-WHELM'ING-LY, ad. In a manner to overwhelm.

O-VER-WHELM'ING-LY, ad. In a manner to overwhelm.

IO-VER-WHELM'ING-NESS,\* n. Quality of being overwhelming. Coleradge.

C-YER-WOOD'Y,\* (o-ver-wurd'e) a. Abounding too much in wood. Milton.
†Ö-VER-WORD', (ö-ver-würd') v. a. [1. overworked or overworked or overwroundert; pp. overworking, overworked or overwroundert.] To work too much, to injure or tire by labor.
Ö'YER-WORK',\* (ö'ver-würk') n. Excessive work or labor.
Ed. Rov.

Ö-ver-wörn', p. Worn out; spoiled by time, toil, or use. Ö-ver-wres'tle, (ö-ver-res'sl) v. a. To subdue by wrest-

Ö-VER-WERS'ILE, (ö-ver-rös'st) v. a. To subdue by wresting. Sponser.

Ö-VER-WEOUGHT', (ö-ver-ræwt') i. & p. from Overwork.
Labored too much; worked all over. Pops.

Ö-VER-ZEARED', (ö-ver-yērd') a. Too old. Fairfaz.

†Ö-VER-ZĒALED', (-zēld') a. Ruled by too much zeal.

Ö-VER-ZĒALED', (-ö-ver-zō') sp. a. Too zealous. Locka.

Ö'VI-BÖS,\* n. A species of ox having wide horns. P. Cyc.

Ö'VI-BÖS,\* n. Relating to or resembling Ovid. Johnson.

Ö'VI-DÜCT, n. [ovum and ductus, L.] (Anat.) The tube which conducts the ovum from the ovary to the uterus, or to an external outlet.

to an external outlet.

Q-VIF'ER-OUS, \* a. (Zool.) Bearing or containing eggs. Brande.

O'VI-FORM, a. [ovum and forma, L.] Having the shape of

O'VI-FORM, a. [coum and forma, L.] Having the shape of an egg.
O-VIG-RR-O'S,\* a. Bearing or carrying eggs. Brands.
O'VINE,\* a. Pertaining to sheep. Ency.
O-VIG-RR-O'S, a. [coum and pario, L.] Bringing forth or producing young by eggs, not viviparous. More.
O-VI-FOS'[T,\* v. a. (Ent.) To lay or deposit eggs. Kirby.
O-VI-FOS'[T,\* v. a. (Ent.) The instrument by which an insect conducts its eggs to their appropriate indus. Brands.
O'VI-SAC,\* n. The cavity in the ovary, which contains the ovum. Brands.
O'VO-LO,\* [o'vo-lō, Sm. Wb. Maunder: δv'o-lō, Ash; ο-vo'-lō, Crabb.] n. [1t.] (Arch.) A convex inoulding, or quarterround, usually a quarter of a circle, and frequently cut with a representation of a string of eggs. Crabb.
O-vo-V-VTF'A-RO'S,\* a. An animal is said to be ovoviviparous when the egg is hatched within the body, and the young one excluded alive. P. Cyc.
O'VOLO,\* n. [L.] pl. O'VA. (Nat. kist.) An egg.— (Arch.) An ornament in the form of eggs. Hamilton.
OWE, (3) v. a. [L. owep; pp. owing, owed.) To be held or bound to nay to: to be indebted to; to be under obliga-

An ornament in the form of eggs. Hamikon.

OWE, (6) v. a. [L. OWED; pp. OWING, OWED.] To be held or bound to pay to; to be indetted to; to be under obligation for; to have from, as a consequence of a cause. fow.e. (3) v. a. To be bound or obliged. Bp. Fisher.

OW'EL-TY,\* n. (Law) The difference which is paid, or secured by one coparcence to another, for the purpose of equalizing a partition. Bouver.

Ow'ING, p. & a. Due as a debt; consequential; imputable to as an agent; imputable as an effect

Ow', NG, p. & c. Due as a debt; consequential; imputable to, as an agent; imputable as an effect.

OwL, n. [sie, Sax.; kwlotte, Fr.] A bird, of several varieties, that files chiefly in the night, lives in hollow trees, and ents mice: — a variety of pigeon.

OwL, v. n. (Law) To carry on a contraband or unlawful trade; to skulk about with contraband goods. Perry.

OwL'Ex, [6ûl'er, S. W. P. Ja. K.; ûl'er, Sm.] n. (Law) One who carries contraband goods; one who carries out wool illicity.

who carries contraband goods; one who carries out wou illicity.

OWL'FT, a. An owl; a small owl.

OWL'FT, a. (Law) An offence in carrying wool or sheep to the sea-side, in order to export them. Blackstons.

OWL'-LIGHT, (681/III), a. Glimmering light. Warburton.

OWL'-LIGHT, (681/III), a. Glimmering light. Warburton.

OWL'-LIKE, a. Resembling an owl. Donns.

OWN, (Or) a. Belonging; possessed; poculiar; proper to; as, "my own," belonging or peculiar to me. It is added by way of emphasis to the possessive pronouna, my, thy, his, her, our, your, their.

OWN, (6n) v. z. [i. OWNED; pp. OWNING, OWNED.] To possess or hold by right; to acknowledge; to avow fur one's own; to avow; to confess; to recognize.

OWN'ZE, (6n'e') n. One to whom any thing belongs.

OWN'ZE, (6n'e') n. A large beast; urus. Justootik.

OWNE, n. Oak bark beaten small, used by tanners; the liquor of a tan-vat; ooze. See Ooze. Crabb.

OW, SE, n. Same as owne; ooze. Crabb.

OX, (6ks) n.; pl. OXEN. A castrated bull; a bullock:—a generic name for the boving genus of animals.

neric name for the bovine genus of animals.

OX'A-LATE,\* n. (Chem.) A salt formed by a combination of oxalic acid with a base. Brands.

oxalic acid with a base. Brands.

Ox.AL'[O,\*a. Relating to or extracted from sorrel; as, ozalic acid. P. Cyc.

OX'A-L'Is,\*n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; a sharp, scid plant; sorrel. Crabb.

OX'A-M'DE,\*or OX-XL'A-M'DE,\*n. (Chem.) A substance obtained by heating oxalate of ammonia in a retort. P. Cyc.

OX'EANE, n. A plant. Ainsworth.

OX'BUR,\*n. A species of wading bird. Hamilton.

OX'BUR,\*n. A bow which encloses the neck of the ox when yoked. Ash.

OX'EVE. Gioks'] n. A plant or shrub; a flower; a daisy.

OX'BOW," n. A bow which encloses the neek of the ox when yoked. Ash.

OX'EFE, (5ks'l) n. A plant or shrub; a flower; a daisy.

OX'-EFED, (5ks'ld) a. Having eyes like those of an ox.

OX'-EFED, A fly hatched under the skin of cattle.

†OX'GANe, n. (Law) As much land as an ox can plough in a year, commonly taken for 15 acres, but varying from 6 to 40 acres. Machaw.

OX'GOAD,\* n. A rod with a point or goad for driving oxen.

OX'HEAD, \* n. The wind a point of harrow. Furm. Ency. OX'HEAD, \* n. The head of an ox. Saak.
OX'HEAD, \* n. The skin of an ox: - a measure of land. Gent. Mag.

OX'I-DABLE,\* a. Oxidizable. Phil. Mag.
OX'I-DATE,\* v. a. & n. [i. oxidated; pp. oxidating, oxidated.] To turn to the state of an oxide; to oxidize. Ura.

See Oxidize.

Ox-I-DA'TION,\* n. The act of oxidizing; act of combining with oxygen; the act of turning to the state of an oxide; oxidizement. Brands.

Ox'I-DĀ-TOR,\* n. A contrivance to throw an external cur-

rent of air upon the flame of an argand lamp. W. Ency.

Ox'IDE,\* n. (Chem.) A substance combined with oxygen without being in the state of an acid; the combination of

without being in the state of an acte; the combatain was a metal with oxygen; as, rust is an oxide of iron. Ure, it is an oxide of iron. Ure, it is an oxide of iron of the same family, are, by some, written with a y, as oxyde, or oxyd, oxydate, &c., and this orthography is in accordance with etymology; yet the orthography of oxide, oxidate, &c., seems to be established by common

usage, especially in chemical and scientific works.

ÖX-ID-1'ZA-BLE,\* a. That may be oxidized. Brands.

ÖX'ID-1ZE,\* v. a. [1. oxidized j. pp. oxidized oxidized. Stocked oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidized oxidi

Brande.

Brande.

Ox'|D-IZE-MENT,\* n. The act of oxidizing. Henry.
Ox'|D-IZE-MENT,\* n. The act of oxidizing of, the compound of oxygen and iodine. Brande.
OX'-LINE, a. Resembling the ox. Booth.
OX'LIP, n. A vernal flower, the same with cowslip. Shak.
OX-OX'-N-AN,\* n. A member, or n graduate, of the University of Oxford, in England. Qu. Rov.
OX'PECK-ER,\* n. A species of bird. P. Cyc.
OX'-EX-IL, n. A stand or stall for oxen.
OX'-EX-R. The armpit. Brockett. [North of England.]
OX'-TōNGUE, (öks'tūng) n. An annual plant.
OX-Y-ENLO'SIC,\* a. Noting an acid procured by the partial decomposition of chloric acid; perchloric. P. Cyc.
OX'Y-CRATE, n. [δξώκρατον.] A mixture of water and vinegar. Wiseman.

egar. Wiseman.

Ox'\2-qEN, n. [0\fo, and yc(vopai.] (Chem.) A gas which generates acids and oxides, and forms the vital part of common air. It is an elementary, gaseous body, color-less, tasteless, and a little heavier than common air. It is easential to respiration, and the chief supporter of combustion. By combination with hydrogen, it forms water, and with nitrogen, common air. This important element was discovered in 1774, by Dr. Priestley; and it has been termed dephlogisticated air, vital air, and empyreal air. Ox'\2-qEN-ATE, \*v. a. To acidify by oxygen; to oxygenize. Brande. egar. Wueman.

OX-Y-GEN-X/TION,\* n. The act of oxygenating. Hamilton.
OX/Y-GEN-IZE,\* v. a. [i. oxygenized; pp. oxygenizing,
oxygen; to impregnate with

oxygen. P. Cyc.

Ox-96/Σ-Noüs,\* a. Relating to or containing oxygen. Brands.

Ox/9-60n, π. [δξ6; and γωνια.] A triangle having three

acute angles.

Ox.Y-G'O-NAL, a. Having three acute angles. Francis.

Ox.Y-G'O-NAL, a. flame as evygonal. Maunder.

Ox'Y-MEL, n. [6]6µxh.] A mixture of vinegar and honey.

OX-y-MO'RON, z. [δ]ξόμωρον.] (Rhet.) A figure by which a word or phrase is used, which is pregnant with meaning, though senseless, if interpreted literally; as, "crust kindness;" "home is home."

OX-Y-MO'RI-ATE,\* π. A salt formed of oxymuriatic acid and a base. Brands. — Oxymuriate of lime, a valuable bleaching compound. [Crabb. OX-Y-MU-RI-ATIC,\* π. A cutteness of voice. Smart.

OX-Y-MO'RI-ATIC,\* α. Noting an acid, called also chlorine. OX-Y-MU-RI-ATIC,\* α. Noting an acid, called also chlorine. OX-Y-MC-BIL-T'IC,\* α. Noting an in [ξξάβροδινον.] A mixture of two parts of oil of roses with one of vinegar of roses. OX'(-8-EL,\* π. A salt consisting of an oxygenated acid and oxide. Tre.

OX'4-TONE,\* s. A word with an acute sound, or having an

OX', TONE, \* a. A WORD WHIL AN SCHEE SULUL, of HAVING ME acute accent on the heat syllable. Smart.

Ö'YER, [6'yer, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; &e'yer, K.; öy'er, S. Wb.] a. [eyer, Norm. Fr., to kear.] (Law) A hearing; always joined with terminer.—A court of oyer and terminer, a court for hearing and determining causes.

Ö-ES', [3-yès', S. Sm. R.; 5-yis', W. P. F.; 5'yes, E.; 5'yā, Ja.] saterj. [oper, Fr., hear ys.] (Law) "Hear ys.; such a call for attention, used by a sheriff or crier, as an in troduction to a proclamation. It is thrice repeated. O'!'LET-HÖLE, n. See ETRET. Prior. O'!'SAN-IR; n. [omin.] A species of mineral. Brands. O'YSAN-IR; n. [ostrea, L.] A bivaive, testaceous fish; an ostracean.

OYS'TER-BED,\* m. A bed or breeding-place of oysters.

Fennant.

O'N'TER-SHÈLL,\* n. The shell of an oyster. Pope.
O'N'TER-WENCH, n. A woman who sells oysters.
O'N'TER-WENCH, n. Same as oyster-wench.
O'N'TER-WOM', n. [δζαινα.] (Med.) An ulcer in the nose, which discharges a fetid, purulent matter.
O'N'M, 2-ΘΜΕ,\* n. See O MAIONE. Hamilton.
OZOCERITE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral resembling resinous wax in consistence and translucency. Dana.

P the sixteenth letter of the alphabet, is a labial consonant, formed by a slight compression of the anterior part of the lips; as in pull, pett. It forms, with h following it, a digraph equivalent to f.—Abbrevations, P. M., [post meridiem,] afternoon; P. S., [post scriptum,] postacript. †Ph'AQPE, n. [paage, old Fr.; paagum, low L.] A toll for passage through the grounds of another person. Burke. See Prace.

See Pragr.

PAB'U-LAR, a. Relating to food; alimental.

PAB'U-LAR, a. Relating to feeding, fodder. Cockeram.

PAB'U-LOUS, a. Alimental, affording aliment; pabular.

PAB'U-LOUS, a. [L.] Food, a liment, fodder; support.

PA'CA,\* n. (Zool.) A quadruped of South America, of the lams tribe, called also alpaca. Smelle.

PA'CAL\*,\* n. (Boc.) A tree of Peru, having medicinal qualities. Crabb.

PA'CAL\*-ED,\* a. Pacified; appeased. Ask. [ridge. [R.]

PA-CA\*TION, n. [paco, L.] Act of appeasing. Baley. Cole-PACE, n. [pas, Fr.] A step, gait, manner of walking; degree of celerity; advance in any business: — a linear measure

of celerity; advance in any business:—a linear measure of uncertain extent, assumed by some to be 5 feet, by others, 4 and 4 tenths:—the length of one movement of the foot in walking, computed at 21 feet; one fifth of a rod, or 3 feet and 3 tenths:—a particular movement of a horse, in which the legs on the same side are lifted to-

gether. R. [i. FACED; pp. FACING, FACED.] To move on slowly; to move:— used of horses, to move by raising

slowly; to move:—used of horses, to move by raising the legs on the same side together. PACED, (past) a. Having a gait or pace, spoken of horses, and thence applied to persons, generally in a bad sense;

and thence applied to persons, generally in a bad sense; as, thorough-paced.

RIOER, n. One that paces; a pacing horse.

PA-CHA', \* [pa-sha', K. Sm. R. Wh.; pa'sha, Brande, Catherwood.] n. A title of a high officer in Turkey, a governor of a pachalic:—sometimes written paska, and, as applied to Barbary, bashave. Ency.

PICH-A-CA'MAC,\* n. The name of the divinity or being worshipped by the idolaters of Peru as the creator of the universe. Brande.

universe. Brands.
PA-CHA'LIO,\* [ps-sha'l]ic, Sm. R. Wb.; ps-sha'l'<sub>1</sub>k, K.; pa'-sha-lik, Mausder.] n. A province in Turkey; the jurisdiction or government of a pachn. Dr. Walsh.
PλεΗ'<sub>2</sub>-DERM,\* n. (Zool.) A thick-skinned quadruped; one of the pachydermata. Kirby.
PλεΗ-Y-DER'M,\*-7.4, n. μ. [πανός and δέρμα.] (Zool.) An order of quadrupeds having thick skins, as the elephant, phynograp, how. δc. Leall.

order of quadrupeds having thick skins, as the elephant, rhinoceros, hog, &c. Lyell.

PLEH-Y-DER'MA-TOUS,\* a. Having a thick skin; belonging to the pachydermata. Lyell.

PA-CIF'[o. a. [pacifous, L.] Promoting peace; peaceful; peaceable; peace-making; mild; gentle; appeasing.

PA-CIF'[-OAL, a. [pacifous, L.] Mild; gentle; pacific. Sir H. Witton. H. Wotton

H. Wotton.

PA-CIY', -CAL-LY, \* ad. In a pacific manner. Gent. Mag.

PA-CIY', -CAL-LY, \* ad. In a pacific manner. Gent. Mag.

PA-CIY', -CAL-LY, \* ad. In a pacific manner. Gent. Mag.

PA-CIY', -CAL-LY, \* ad. In a pacific manner.

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PA-CIY', -CAL-LY, \* ad. In a pacific manner.

PA-CIY', -CAL-LY, \* ad. In a pacific manner.

PA-CIY', -CAL-LY, \* ad.

PAC/I-FY, v. a. [pacifier, Fr.; pacifie, L.] [i. PACIFIED; pp FACIFIEN, FACIFIED.] To restore to peace; to tranquillize; to caim; to still; to appease; to quiet. PAC/ING, \*p. a. Moving with a pace; as, a pacing horse. PACK, n. [pack, Teut.] A large bundle tied up for carriage; a burden; a load: — a pack of wool is a horse-load, or 240 pounds:—a complete assortment of playing cards:—a number of hounds hunting together:—a number of people confederated:—any great number, as to quantity and pressure; as, "a pack of troubles;" vulgarly, "a peck of troubles."

of troubles."

PACK v. a. [packen, Teut.] [i. PACKED; pp. PACKING, PACKED.] To bind and press together, as goods for carriage:—to send off in a burry:—to bring together and select or unite, in order to secure some partial or bad end,

as a jury:—to sort cards improperly or with ill design.

PXCK, v. n. To tie up goods:—to go off in a hurry; to remove in haste:—to concert bad measures, to confederate in ill. Carcw.

ACC IN III. CAPED.

PACK'AGE, n. A bale, a parcel of goods packed; a charge made for packing goods.

PACK'CLOTH, n. A cloth in which goods are tied up.

PACK'DICK,\* n. A coarse sort of linen for pack-cloths, &cc. H. B. Com.

PACK'ER, n. One who packs; one who prepares merchan-

PXCK'ER, n. One who packs; one who prepares merchandise for transit, one who packs herrings, &c.

PXCK'ET, n. [paquet, Fr.] A small pack, a mail of letters; a small bundle:— a vessel that carries mails and letters periodically; a post-ship or vessel which carries letters, despatches, or passengers, and also merchandise.

PXCK'ET, v. a. [t. PACKETED; pp. PACKETINO, PACKETED.] To bind up in parcels. Swyl.

PXCK'ET-BOAT,\* n. A boat or vessel employed to carry letters, &c., from one place to another. Maunder.

PXCK'ET-SHIP,\* n. A ship that sails at stated times for carrying passengers, letters, packages, &c. Qu. Rev.

PXCK'ENG,\* n. The Chinese name of the alloy of nickel and copper, commonly called German silver. Brande.

AGE CORE, To. 1 He Uninese name of the alloy of nickel and copper, commonly called German silver. Brands. PXCK'HÖRSE, m. A horse for carrying packs or burden. PXCK'NNG, m. The act of one who packs; a trick. PXCK'MKN, m.; pl. PXCK'MEN. One who carries a pack; a pedier. Todd.

PACK'SAD-DLE, n. A saddle on which burdens are laid.
PACK'STAFF, n. A staff to support or carry a pack.
PACK'THREAD, (pak'thred) n. Strong thread or twine used

PACA TREEAD, (park threat) a strong intend of white used in tying up parcels. Bacon.

PACE WAX, n. A tendon or Gendinous substance in the neck of brute animals:— written also paxwaz. Ray.

PACO, n. (Zool.) Booth. See Paca.

PA'CO, n. The Peruvian name of an earthy-looking ore.

which consists of a brown oxide of iron, and particles of native silver. Brande.

PACT, n. [pacts, Fr.; pactum, L.] A contract; a bargain; a covenant. Bacon. [ward. [R.] a covenant. Bacon. [saged. [R.] PAC'TION, m. [Fr.; pactie, L.] A bargain; a pact. Hay-PAC'TION-AL, a. Settled by bargain; conditional. Sanderson. PAC-TI'TIOUS, (pak-tish'us) a. [pacte, L.] Settled by covenant.

PXD, n. A road; a footpath: — an easy-paced horse: — a robber that infests the roads on foot: — a soft saddle or bolster.

DET LIBEL INITIALS LIE PLAUS ON LOCK:— A SOIL SEAGLE OF DOISTOP, PXD, w. m. To travel gently; to rob on foot. Pops. [R.]
PXD, w. a. [t. PADDED; yp. PADDING, PADDED.] To best smooth or level; to stuff; to furnish with a pad; to impregnate with a mordant, as cloth. Brands.

†PAD'AR, n. Grouts; coarse flour. Wotton. †PAD'DER, n. A robber; a footpad. Huddras. PAD'DING,\* n. The act of impregnating cloth with a mor dant. Brande.

PAD'DLE, (pAd'dl) v. n. [patrouiller, Fr.] [L PADDLED; pp. PADDLENG, PADDLED ] To beat the water as with the hand open; to row; to beat water as with oars; to play in the water to fine.

water; to finger.

PXD'DLE, (pkid'dl) v. a. To feel; to play with; to toy with; to propel as by an our.

PXD'DLE, n. An oar such as is used by a single rower in a boat; any thing broad, like the end of an oar:—one of the flies that propel a steam-vessel.

the files that propel a steam-vessel.

PAD'DLE-BÖX,\* n. One of the wooden projections on each side of a steamboat or steam-vessel, within which are the paddles, or files, that propel the vessel. Ency.

PAD'DLE-STÄFF, n. An implement used by ploughmen to free the share from earth, stubble, &c.

PAD'DOCK, n. A small enclosure for deer or other animals.

Enclyn. A great frog or toad.

PAD'DOCK-STÖOK,\* n. A Druidical charm. Mason.

PAD'DOCK-STÖOK,\* n. (Scotland) A mushroom or toad-stool. Booth.

stool. Booth.

PAD'Dy,\* n. Rice in the husk: - a species of heron:cant term for an Irishman, a contraction of Patrick. Grose.

PAD-E-LI'ON, n. [pas de hon, Fr.] A plant : lion's foot ;

called also padoupppe.

PAD'E-80Y,\* n. See PADUASOV.

PA-DI-SHAH',\* n. A title of the Turkish sultan and Persian shah. Brande.

shah. Brands.

[a staple. PAD/LOCK, n. [padde, D.] A lock with a link to hang it on PAD/LOCK, v. a To fasten with a padlock. Milton.

PAD/LOCK, v. a To fasten with a padlock. Milton.

PAD/LANG, n. An ambling nag. Dr. Pope.

PAD/OW-PIPE, (pad/p-pip) n. A plant. See Padellon.

PAD-UA-807', [pad-y-801') [pad-y-801', K. Sm.; pad-y-8-801', Ja.] n. [209e, Fr.] A kind of silk stuff named from Padua.

PE'/NN, (Pe'n) n. [mada.] A lymn in honor of Apollo; a song of trumph; a war-song:—an ancient poetic foot of four syllables. four syllables.

DUIT SYIRDIES.

PK-DO-BAPTISM.\* n. See PEDDRAPTISM.

PK-DO-BAPTISM.\* n. See PEDDRAPTISM.

PK-GAN,\* n. A Russian wine measure, equal to about ten gallons Winchester measure. Crabb.

PK-GAN, n. [paganus, L.] A heathen, a gentile; a worshipper of idols or false gods; one not a Jew, Christian, or Mahameter.

Mahometan.

Mahometan.

PĂ'GAN. a. Relating to pagans; heathenish.

PĂ'GAN-ISH, a. Heathenish. Bp. King.

PĂ'GAN-ISM, m. The religion of pagans; heathenism.

PĂ'GAN-IZE, v. a. To render heathenish. Hallywell.

PĂ'GAN-IZE, v. a. To behave like a pagan. Milton.

PĀ'GAN-IZE, v. a. To behave like a pagan. Milton.

PĀ'GR. n. [page, Fr., paguna, L.] One side of the leaf of a book; the writing on, or contents of, a page:—a boychild; a youth attached to the service of a royal or noble ersonage.

personage.

PÂGE, v. a. [i. PAGED; pp. PAGING, PAGED.] To mark the pages of a book. [To attend as a page. Shak.]

[PÂGEANT, or PÂĞEANT, [pā]ent, S. W. J. F. K. Sm.;

pā]ent, P. E. R. W.b., pā]ent or pā]ent, Ja.] n. A public representation or exhibition of a showy and splendid

characteria activities a shaw; a shaw; a spectacle of character; a statue in a show; a show; a spectacle of entertainment; any thing showy and transient.

entertainment; any toing snowy and transient. [FAG'FANT, a Showy, pompous, ostentatious; superficial. [IFAG'FANT, v. a. To exhibit in show; to represent. Shak. PAG'FANT, TY, (phi[entre] n. Pomp; show; a spectacle. PAGF'NAT, (phi[entre] n. Pomp; show; a spectacle. PAGF'NA, n. [L.] pl. PAG'I.NA. A leaf or page. — (Bot.) The surface of a leaf. Brands.

The surface of a leaf. Brande.

PAG'I-NAL, n. [Paguna, L.] Consisting of pages. Browne.

PAG'I-NAL, n. [Paguna, L.] Consisting of pages. Browne.

PAG-ING,\* n. The act of pagung; marks or figures on pages. Lowndes.

PAG'ING,\* n. The act of marking the pages of a book. Ash.

PAG'OD, n. An East Indian idol or temple; pagoda. Pope.

PAG-O'DA, n. [a corruption of poutghad, Persian.] An East Indian temple, containing an idol; also the idol itself:—

an Indian gold coin, (value \$1.94.) and also a silver coin.

PAG'OD-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A species of steatite or serpentine, which the Chinese carve into figures. Brands.

PAG'OL-IN,\* n. (Zool.) A macrurous decapod crustacean; a kind of crab-fish. Brande.

PAGI'GL-AN,\* n. (Zool.) A macrurous decapod crustacean; a kind of crab-fish. Brande.

PAIL (pād) a. p. from Pag. See Pay.

PAIL (pād) n. [paila, Sp.] A wooden vessel for milk, water, &c.

PAIL \*\*PARL\* n. A hard brush furnished with bristles at

ter, &c.,

PĂIL'BRÜSH,\* n. A hard brush furnished with bristles at the end, to clean the angles of vessels. Farm. Ency.

PĂIL'BUL, n.; pl. PAILFULS. The quantity that a pail will

PAILLASEE,\* (păi-yăs') n. [Fr.] A straw bed. Sullivan.
PAILHMALL', (pöl-mēl') n. See PALLMALL. Digby.
PĂIM, (pān) n. [peizs, Fr.] pl. PĂIMS. An uncomfortable beddily sensation, various in degree, from slight uneasiness to extreme torture; uneasiness of body or mind; angulsh; PAIN

agony, distress; suffering; punishment; penalty; a pang, a throe.—pl. The throes of childbirth.—Pains and penalties, (Law) punishment as inflicted by law. See Pains.
Pain, v. a. [L. Paineo; pp. Paining, Paineo]. To afflict with pain; to make uneasy.
Pain/Fût., a. Full of pain; miserable; giving pain; afflict with pain; to make uneasy.
Pain/Fût., a. Full of pain; miserable; giving pain; afflictive; distressing; hard to be borne; difficult. [Industrious; laborious; as, "a painful manner; with pain.
Pain/Fût.-NESS, a. Quality of being painful; grief.
Pain/Nim, (pa'mim) a. Pagan; infidel; paynim. Milton.
Pain/Less, a. Free from pain; void of trouble. Fell.
Pain/Less, a. Free from pain; void of trouble. Fell.
Pains, a. Labor; work; toil; care; trouble. 3c? According to the best usage, the word pains, though of plural form, is used in these senses as singular, and is joined with a singular verb; as, "The pains they had taken was very great." Clarendon. "No pains is taken." Pope. "Great pains is taken." Priessley. "Much pains." Bolingbroke.
Pains/Tāk-Pa, n. A very careful or laborious person. Gug.
Pains/Tāk-InG, a. Very laborious; industrious. Harris.
Pains, Tak-InG, a. Great labor, industry, or care.
Pains, (pain) v. a. [pent, from peindre, Fr.] [1. Painted;
Painstring, painters.] To represent by delineations and colors; to lay on a coloring substance; to describe, to represent; to depict; to delineate; to color or to diversify to the mind.
Paint, v. n. To practise painting; to color the face.

to the mind.

To the mind.

PÄINT, v. n. To practise painting; to color the face.

PÄINT, n. A coloring substance or pigment; color.

PÄINT'ED,\* p. a. Covered or colored with paint; colored.

PÄINT'ER, n. [penirec, Fr.] One who practises puinting; one who represents by delineation and colors:—one who paints houses, furniture, &c. — (Naut.) A rope employed to fasten a boat alongside of a ship, wharf, &c.
PAINT'ING, n. The art or work of a painter; the art of rep-

PAINT'ING, n. The art or work of a painter; the art of representing objects by delineation and colors; a picture; a painted resemblance; colors laid on.

PAINT'RESS, \*n. A female who paints. Mackintosh.

PAINT'RES, \*n. A female who paints. Mackintosh.

PAINT, (pair, (pair(yr)) n. [peinture, Fr.] Art of painting.

Dryden. [R.]

PAIR, (pr) n. [paire, Fr.; par, L.] Two things suiting one another; as, a pair of gloves, a pair of horses:—two of a sort; a couple; a brace, a man and wife.

PAIR, v. n. [L PAIRED; pp. PAIRINO, PAIRED.] To be joined in pairs, to couple; to suit, to fit as a counterpart.—To pair of, in parliamentary language, to absent themselves from divisions or voting, as two members of opposite parties.

parties.

PAIR, v. a. To join in couples; to unite as correspondent or opposite. [†To impair. Spenser.]

PAIR', ING-TIME, \*n. The time when birds couple. Cowper.

PAIL'ACE, n. [polatium, L.; palais, Fr.] The house or residence of a king, prince, or other great personage; a splendid house. did house

PAL'ACE-COURT, n. (Law) A court held under the stew-ard of the royal household of England, with a jurisdic-

PAL'ACE-COURT, n. (Law) A court held under the steward of the royal household of England, with a jurisdiction of twelve miles round the replace.

PALLA'CIOUS, (pe-la'shus) a. Royal; noble; magnificent.
PALLA'CIOUS, (pe-la'shus) a. Royal; noble; magnificent.
PALLA'CIOUS, (pe-la'shus) a. Royal; noble; magnificent.
PALLE-ON-TO'L'O-QY; n. See PALEONTOLOGY.
PALE-ON-TO'L'O-QY; n. See PALEONTOLOGY.
PA-LE-ON-TO'L'O-QY; n. See PALEONTOLOGY.
PA-LE-ON-TO'L'O-QY; n. See PALEONTOLOGY.
PA-LE-ON-TO'L'O-QY; n. See PALEONTOLOGY.
PA-LE-ON-TO'L'O-QY; n. [L.] pl. PA-LES'TRE. A place for performing athletic exercises; a gymnasium. Abp. Whately.
PAL-NN-QUIN', (păl-an-kēn') n. [palkee, Ind.] A covered carriage, for conveying a person, used in the East, and supported on the shoulders of men.
PAL'A-TA-BLE, a. Pleasing to the taste; savory; relishable. PAL'A-TA-BLE, a. Pleasing to the taste; savory; relishable. PAL'A-TA-BLE, a. Pleasing to the taste; savory; relishable. PAL'A-TA-BLE, a. Relating to, or uttered by, the palate. Booth. PAL'A-TAL, n. A consonant pronounced chiefly by the palate. The palatals are d, g, j, k, l, n, and q. Brande.
PAL'A-TAL, a. Relating to, or uttered by, the palate. Booth.
PAL'A-TAL, a. Relating to, or uttered by, the palate. Booth.
PAL'A-TAL, a. To pero/we by the taste. Shak.
1PAL'ATE, v. a. To pero/we by the taste. Shak.
PALL'TIAL, (pal'a'k, S. W. P. Ja.; pal'a-tik, K. Sm. R. Wb.] a. Belonging to the palate. Holder. [R.]
PA-LAT'-NATE, n. [palatnatus, L.] The county or seigniony of a palatin: --formerly the name of two states of Germany, Upper and Lower Palatinate, or the Palatinate of the Rhine.

Germany, Up

or the Knine.

PKL'A-THER, n. [palatinus, L.] One invested with royal privileges and rights.

PKL'A-THER, a. Possessing royal privileges.

PKL'A-TIVE, a. Pleasing to the taste. Brooms.

PA-LA'VER, [pa-la'ver, K. Sm. R. Wb.] n. [supposed to be

from the Spanish palabra, a word.] Superfluous, idle, or deceitful talk; gross flattery:—a public deliberation or

conference among negroes.

PA-LAYER,\* v. a. & n. [i. PALAYERED ; pp. PALAYERING, PALAYERED.] To finiter grossly or offensively; to use superfluous, tiresome, or deceitful language Gross. [A

PA-LÄ/VER-ER,\* \*\*.One who pelavers. Mrs. Butler. [Vulgar.]
PÄLE, a. [Fr.; palidus, L.] Not ruddy; wan; white of look; not high-colored; not bright; not shining; pallid;

oum.

Filts, n. [pal, Sax.; palus, L.] A stake or narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to enclose grounds:—any enclosure; a district or territory. [Paleness. Mitton.]—A circular instrument for trying the quality of cheese, Jamuson.—(Her.) A perpendicular stripe in a sequenchaon. n an escutcheon.

in an escutcheon.

PALE, v. a. [L PALED; pp. PALING, PALED.] To enclose with pales; to enclose; to encompass:—to make pale. Shak.

PA'LE-A,\* n. [L.] pl. PA'LE-E. (Bcl.) Chaff; a sort of inforescence. P. Cyc.

PA-LE-A'CECUS,\* (-shus) a. Relating to, or consisting of, palea or chaff. P. Cyc.

PAL'ED, a. [from pade, in heraldry.] Striped. Spensor.

PALE'-EYED, (pāl'id) a. Having a pale face. Shak.

PĀLE'-ACED. (pāl'ifast) a. Having a pale face. Shak.

PĀLE'-ACED. (pāl'ifast) a. Having a pale face. Shak.

PĀLE'-YACED. (pāl'ifast) a. Hoving a pale face. Shak.

PĀLE'-ACED. (pāl'ifast) a. Hoving a pale; in truddily.

PĀLE'-PAR, n. A kind of coasting vessel. Knolles.

PĀLE'NESS, n. State of being pale; wanness.

PĀLE-Q-GRĀPH']-CAL.\* Gent. Mag.

PĀ-LE-Q-GRĀPH']-CAL.\* Gent. Mag.

Rood

Rooa.
Rooa.
PA-LE-Go'RA-PHY, π. [παλαιός and γράφω.] The art or science of deciphering ancient inscriptions, including a knowledge of the various characters, used at different periods by the writers and sculptors of different nations and languages, their usual abbreviations, initials, &cc.; a description of ancient writings; ancient writings collec-

tively.

PA-LE-ÖL'O-GIST,\* n. One versed in paleology. Knowles

[ Tanland and hoves.] A treatise o PA-LE-OL'O-GY,\* n. [nalutos and loyos.] A treatise on, or the science of, antiquities. Smart.
PA-LE-ON-TO-LOG'1-CAL,\* a. Relating to paleontology.

Conrad.

PA-LE-ON-TOL'O-GIST,\* n. One versed in paleontology. Warburton

PĀ-LE-ON-TÖL'O-GY,\* n. [παλαιός, δυ, and λόγος.] The science that treats of fossil remains, both animal and vegetable. Lyell.

Vegetaute. Lydu.

PĀ-LE-O-SĀU'RUS,\* n. A genus of fossil saurians. P. Cyc.

PĀ'LE-O-THĒRE,\* n. Same as paleotherium. Lydu.

PA-LE-O-THĒ'RI-ĀN,\* a. Relating to the paleotherium.

Buckland.

Buckland.

PÂ-LE-O-THÉ'Rṛ-UM,\* n. [παλαιός and θηρίον.] (Geol.) A genus of extinct pachyderms; a huge extinct animal, found in the fossil state. Brande.

PÂ'-LE-O'DS, a. [palea, L.] Husky, chaffy. Browne. [R.]

PÂL-ES-TIN'E-AN,\* a. Helonging to Palestine. Qu. Rev.

PA-LES'TRIC, a. [παλαίστρα] Belonging to the pales-PA-LES'TRI-CAL, tra, to wrestling or athletic exercises.

Fryant.

†PXL'ET, n. [pelote, Fr.] The crown of the head. Skelton.

PXL'ETTE, (päl'et) [pål'et, S. W. P. Ja. K. Sm.; pa lět',

Brande.] n. [Fr.] A light board or tablet on which a
painter holds his colors, when he paints: — written also

pallet.

PALIFREY, or PALIFREY, [palifre, J. F. Wb. Scott, Kenruck; palifre, S. P. E. K. Sm.; palifre or palifre, W.] n. [palefroi, Fr.] A small, gentle horse, fit for ladies.

PALIFREYED, (fred) a. Riding on a palifrey. Tuckell.

PALIFI-OA'TION, n. [palus, L.] The art or practice of making ground firm by driving piles into it. Wotton.

PALIL'O-Q', γ\* n. [πάλιν and λέγω.] (Rhet.) The repetition of a word, or fragment of a sentence, for the sake of greater energy: enumlicinsis. epizeuxis. Brande.

greater energy; epanalopsis, epizeuxis. Brande.

PλL'|MP-SEST,\* n. [πάλιν, again, and ψάω, to scrape.]

Parchment, from which that which was first written on

Parchment, from which that which was first written on it has been erased, so as to admit of its being written on anew; a re-written manuscript. Brands.

PAL'IN-DRÖME, π. [παλινδρομία.] A word, verse, line, or sentence, which is the same read backwards or forwards; as, madam; or this sentence, Subi sura a rudibus.

PAL'ING, π. A kind of fence-work made of pales, for parks, gardens, and grounds. Crabbe.

PAL-IN-GE-NE'Si-A,\* (pā-in-je-ne'zhe-a) π. [πάλιν and γίνεσις.] A new or second birth; regeneration.

PAL'IN-ODE, π. [παλινφόία.] A poem in which the author retracts the invectives contained in a former satire; a recantation. recantation.

†PAL'IN-Ö-DY, n. Same as palinode. A. Wood. PAL-I-NO'RUS, n. [L., a pilot.] pl. PAL-I-NO'RI. (Zool.) A genus of crustaceans. P. Cyc.

PAL-I-SADE', w. d. [i. PALISADED ; pp. PALISADING, PALISADE ED.] To enclose with palisades.

PAL-I-SADE', w. [palisades, Fr.] (Fort.) A defence formed by pales or stakes driven into the ground, and sharpened at the top.

PAL-I-SA'DŌ, n. [palizada, Sp.] pl. PALISADOES. Same as PAL-I-SA'DŌ, v. a. To inclose with pales or palisades, to palisade. Swift. See PALISADE.

PAL'ISER, a. Somewhat pale. Bp. Hall.

PAL'ISER, n. A Bengal term for a palanquin. Malcom.

PÂL'L, w. A cloak or manile of state:—the mantle of an archbishop:—the covering thrown over the dend:—a detent, click, or small piece of metal that falls between the teeth of a racket-wheel.—(Her.) A figure in the form of the letter Y.

PALL, v. n. [palico, L.] [i. PALLED; pp. PALLING, PALLED.]

To become vapid; to lose spirit, strength, taste, or relish; to become insipid, tasteless, or flat.

PALL'A v. a. To make insipid or vapid; to dispirit; to weaken; to impair; to cloy. [†To cloak. Shak.]

PALLA'DI-UN, n. [L.] pl. L. PALLADIA; Eng. PALLADIUMS. A statue of Pallas in ancient Troy, on the preservation of which the safety of the city was deemed to depend:—any security or protection.—(Chem.) A whitish metal, very hard, but ductile and malleable.

PAL'L'AH,\* n. (Zool.) A species of antelope, P. Cyc.

PAL'L'AH,\* n. (Zool.) A species of antelope, P. Cyc.

PAL'L'AH,\* n. (Paulle, palette, Fr.] A small bed, a mean bed:—a piece connected with a pendulum or balance in a clock or watch:—an instrument used in gilding:—a painter's board; a painter:—a handicraft tool; a sort of shove!.—(Er.) A little pale or post.

a painter's board; a pairtte: — a handicraft tool; a sort of shovel. — (Her.) A little pale or post.

PÂLL'-HÔLD-ER,\* n. One who carries or holds a pall at a

burial. Smith.

PAL'LI-AL,\* a. (Conch.) The pallial impression is a mark formed in a breater shell by the pallium or mantle. P. Cyc.

TYRL'I.1-A-MENT, n. [pallum, L.] A dress; a robe. Shak.
†PALL'IARD, (phi'yard) n. [paillard, Fr.] A locher. Dryden.
†PALL'IARD iss, n. Fornication. Set G. Buck.
PALL'IARD, v. a. [pallo, L.; paller, Fr.] [L. PALLIATED;
pp FALLIATING, FALLIATED.] [†To clothe. Herbert.]—
To cover with excuse; to extenuate; to soften by favorable representations. to mitigate. to ever importations. able representations; to mitigate; to cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically; to ease, not cure; to gloss; to varnish.

PXL'LI-ATE, a. Eased; not perfectly cured. Fell.
PXL-LI-A'TION, n. [Fr.] Act of palliating; extenuation; alleviation, favorable representation; excuse; imperfect

nitivation; a [palliaty, Fr.] Tending to palliate, mitigation, or extenuate; relieving, extenuating.

PÄL'Li-A-Tive, n. Something that palliates; mitigation.

PÄL'Li-A-Tive, n. Something that palliates; mitigation.

PÄL'Li-A, palliatus, L.] Pale; wan; not high-colored; not bright.

not bright.

PAL-LID'<sub>1</sub>-TY, n. Paleness; pallidness. Bailey. [R.]

PAL'<sub>L</sub>ID-<sub>1</sub>-Ty, ad. Panely; wanly. Bp. Taylor.

PAL'<sub>L</sub>ID-NESS, n. Paleness. Feltham.

PAL'LID-NESS, n. Paleness. Felliam.
PAL'LIP-ICATION,\* n. Act of strengthening the ground-work with piles. Crabb.
PALL'ING,\* p. a. Cloying; insipld from repetition. Ask.
PAL'LI-Om,\* n. [L.] pl. FAL'LI-A. The outer garment of the Greeks:—an episcopal mantle; a cloak; a pall

PALL-MALL', (pël-mël') [pël-mël', S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.]

1. [pila and malleus, L.; pale maile, old Fr.] A play in
which a ball is struck with a mallet through an iron

which a ball is struck with a mallet through an irou ring; the mallet used; the place where the game is played:—a street in London. See Mall.

PAL'LOR, n. [L.] Paleness. Bp. Taylor.

PALM, (pkm) n. [palm, Sax.; palma, L.] A tree of various species, of which the branches were anciently worn in token of victory; it therefore implies superiority:—victory.—[palme, Fr.] The inner part of the hand; the hand spread out:—a measure of length:—a Roman palm was about 8\frac{1}{2} inches; an English palm is 3 inches.—(Naut.) A sail-maker's thimble, suited to the palm of the hand.

hand.

PALM, (pām) v. a. [i. paimed; pp. palming, palmed.] To conceal in the paim as jugglers; to impose by fraud; to handle; to stroke with the hand.

PAL'MA-CHRIS'TI,\*\*. A plant; the castor-oil plant. Waller.

PAL'MA-R,\* n. (Anat.) Relating to the paim of the hand; palmate. Dunglison.

PAL'MA-R,\* [pāi/ma-re, K. Wb.; pām's-re, Sm.] a. [paimarie, L.] Principal; capital; palmar. Bp. Horne. [R.]

PAD'MATE,\* n. (Chem.) A salt formed of palmic acid and a base. P. Cyc.

PAL'MATE,\* a. (Bot.) Shaped like a paim; similar to digitate, but with divisions more shallow and broader. P. Cyc.

PAL'MAT-FD, a. [palmatus, L.] Having the shape of the hand or palm; webbed, as the feet of aquatic birds.

PALM'ER, (pa'mur) s. A sort of pilgrim, or crusader, returning from Palestine, carrying a branch of a palmtree:—a ferule. Hules.

PALM'ER-WORM, (-wirm) s. A kind of locust.

PAL-MER'TO, s. A species of American dwarf palm; cabbage-tree.

bage-tree.

PAL-MIC. 4. (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained from palmine. P. Cyc.

PAL-MIF'ER-008, a. [palma and fero, L.] Bearing palms.

Bailey. [R.]
PAL'MINE,\* n. (Chem.) A substance obtained from castor-

oil. P. Cuc.

oil. P. Cyc.

Pil.'Mi-Pib., a. [palma and pes, L.] Web-footed; finfooted;—applied to birds.

Pil.'Mi-Pib.,\* a. A natatory or swimming bird. Brands.

Pil.'Mi-Pib.,\* a. A natatory or swimming bird. Brands.

Pil.'Mi-Pip.,\* a. (palma, L.) The art of telling fortunes by
the lines in the palm of the hand; a trick with the hand.

Pil.M-Oll.,\* (pam-3ii') a. A thick, unctuous liquid obtained
from the fruit of different palm-trees in Africa. Hamilton.

### SUN-DAY, (pām'sūn-da) n. The Sunday next be-fore Easter, so called in commemoration of Christ's trumphal entry into Jeruselem, when the multitude strewed palse branches in his way. Pille-Wills!, 'e (pām-win') n. A juice obtained from a species of palm-tree in the East Indies, where it is called

PALM-Wine', \* (pam-win') n. A juice obtained from a species of palm-tree in the East Indies, where it is called toddy. Hamsilton.

PALM'Y, (pam'e) a. Bearing palms; flourishing; prosperous; victorious.

PALM'Y, (pam'e) a. Bearing palms; flourishing; prosperous organ or feeler of an insect. Brands.

PALP-R. [palpus pl. palpi, L.] (Ent.) A jointed sensiferous organ or feeler of an insect. Brands.

PAL-PA-BLE, a. [palpable, Fr.] Perceptible by the touch; that may be felt; obvious; gross; plain; easily detected; easily perceptible.

PAL'PA-BLE, a. [palpable, Fr.] Perceptible by the touch; that may be felt; obvious; gross; plain; easily detected; easily perceptible.

PAL'PA-BLE, AESS, n. Quality of being palpable.

PAL'PA-BLE, a. In a palpable manner; plainly. Bacon.

PAL'PA-BLY, ad. In a palpable manner; plainly. Bacon.

PAL-PA'TION, n. [palpato, L.] Act of feeling. Glanville.

PAL-PI-PA-BLE, a. Heaving the form of a palp. Kirby.

PAL-PI-PA-BLE, a. Bearing or producing palps. Kirby.

PAL-PI-PA-TATE, v. n. [palpato, L.] [i. FALPITATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATE, v. n. [palpato, L.] [i. FALPITATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATE, v. n. [palpato, L.] [i. FALPITATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATE, v. n. [palpato, L.] [i. FALPITATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATE, v. n. [palpato, L.] [i. FALPITATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATE, v. n. [palpato, L.] [i. FALPITATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATE, v. n. [palpato, L.] [i. FALPITATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATE, v. n. [palpato, L.] [i. FALPITATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED, pp. FAL-PI-TATED

PAL'SY, v. a. [L. PALSIED; pp. PALSYING, FALSIED.] To strike with the palsy; to paralyze. Todd.
PAL'SY-WORT,\* (-würt) z. A plant once thought good for

PAL'TER, v. n. [i. paltered; pp. paltering, paltered.]
To shift; to dodge; to play tricks. Stack.
PAL'TER, v. a. To squander; as, "He palters his fortune."
Beaum. & Fl.

PALITELE, S. One who palters or shifts. Sherwood.

PALITELE, ER, s. One who palters or shifts. Sherwood.

PALITEL, a. [palter, Su. Goth.; or palt, Teut.] Sorry; worthless; contemptible; mean; vile; base.

PALITELE, a. [palse, L.] Relating to marshes or fens. J.

PA-LÜ-DA-MEN'TUM,\* n. [L.] A Roman military cloak.

Crabb.

Filly, a. Pale: — used only in poetry. Skak.

Fill, a. The knave of clubs at loo. Pope.

Fill'pag, a. pl. Extensive plains in South America, particularly in Buenos Ayres, covered, like the prairies of North America, in their natural state, with rank grass, and affording pasturage for numerous cattle and horses.

and aftorning pressurage for numerous cases.

PAM'PER, v. a. [pampore, old Fr.] [i. pampered; pp. pampered fro, pampered.] To giut; to fill; to feed luxifously; to the full; to estiate.

PAM'PERED, (pam'perd) p. a. Full-fed; overfull. Milton.

PAM'PERED. NESS. \* a. State of being pampered. Bp. Hall.

PAM'PERE, D. NESS. \* a. State of being pampered. Bp. Hall.

PAM'PERLER. \* a. One who pampers. Comper.

PAM'PERLER. \* a. One who pampers. Comper.

PAM'PERLER. \* a. D. NESS. \* a. Volent wind which sweeps over the pampas from the west or south-west, often doing much injury on the coasts. Sir W. Parish.

PAM'PILET. (pim'flet) n. [par un filet, Fr.] A small book, printed, stitched, and sold unbound.

PAM'PILET. (pim'flet) v. n. To write small books. Howell.

PAM-PILET. EES! (pim-flet-ër') n. A writer of pamphlets; a collector, or a collection, of pamphlets.

Pim-Philet-Erler'ing,\* n. The act of writing pamphlets.
Athonouse.

Pim-Philet-Erler'ing,\* a. Writing pamphlets.
Ash.
Pim-Philet-Erler'ing,\* a. Writing pamphlets.
Ash.
Pim-Philet-Erler'ing,\* a. Writing pamphlets.
Ash.
Pim-Philet-Erler'ing,\* a. Writing pamphlets.
Ash.
Pim, a. A vessel broad and shallow, used for baking, for holding provisions, &c.; any thing hollow:—the part of the lock of the gun that holds the priming:—the hard earth or bed on which vegetable soil or loam lies.

†Pin, a. Celes or join together. Amsworth.
Pin, a. Celes,\* i. mavdacca, Gr.; pamacca, L. | pl. L. Pin. a.
Ob's; Eng. Pin. a. Celes,\* (Asd.) A medicine pretended to cure all sorts of diseases:—an herb, called also all-heal
Pin. a. Celes,\* a. Healing all diseases. Whichead.
Pa. na'no, [ps. na'do, S. W. P. E. F. K. Sm.; ps. na'do, Ja.]
a. Na'Ca, ps. a. A thin cake baked or filed in a pan.

PXN'CARE, n. A thin cake baked or fried in a pan.

PAN-CARTE',\* n. [Fr. ; pancharta, L.] (Diplomatics) A royal charter, in which the enjoyment of all his possessions is

charter, in which the enjoyment of all his possessions is confirmed to a subject. Brands.

PÄN'CHA-TÄN'TRA,\* n. A celebrated collection of fables in the Sanscrit language. P. Cye.

PÄNCH'-WÄY,\* n. A Bengal four-oared boat for passengers. Malcom.

PAN-CRÄ-T-LÄS'TIC,\* a. All-powerful; pencratic. West.

PAN-CRÄ-T-LÄS'TIC, a. [nāv and κράτος.] Excelling in all PAN-CRÄT'I-CAL, b. the gymnastic exercises. Browns.

PÄN'CRA-TIST,\* n. One skilled in gymnastic exercises.

Ash. Ash.

Ash.

Ash.

PAN-CRA'Ti-UM,\* (-she-um) n. (Bot.) A genus of plants having a funnel-shaped flower, with a long tube. P. Cyc.

PAN'CRE-AS, (pang'kre-as) n. [πδυ and «ρίας.] (Anat.) A glandular viscus of the abdomen, situated under and behind the stomach; the sweethread.

PAN-CRE-AT'IC, a. Relating to the pancreas. Ray.

PAN'CY, n. A kind of violet. See Pansy.

PAN'DA,\* n. (Zool.) A quadruped of the genus alurus P. Cyc.

PAN'DA,\* R. (Zool.) A quadruped of the genus alturus P. Cyc.

†PAN'DA-ROES, v. n. To not the part of pander. Cotgrave.

†PAN'DA-ROES, a. Acting as a pander. Middleton.

PAN'DE-CT, n. [pandetta, L.] A treatise that comprehends the whole of any science.—pl. The digest of the civil law published by Justinian.

PAN-DEM'1C, a. [πāς and όῆμος.] Incident to a whole people. Harvey.

people. Harvey.

PAN-DE-MÖ'N;-UM,\* n.; pl. PAN-DE-MÖ'N;-UMS. The great hall, council-chamber, or palace of all the demons or infernal spirits. Milton.

PAN'DER, n. [Pandarus, the pimp in the story of Troilus and Cressida.] A pimp; a male bawd; a procurer. Shak.

PAN'DER, v. a. [i. FANDERED; pp. FANDERING, FANDERED.]

To pimp; to be subservient to lust or passion. Shak.

PAN'DER, v. n. To act the part of a pander or pimp. Milton.

PÄN'DER-ISM, m. The employment of a pander. Bp. Hall. PÄN'DER-LY, a. Pimping; pimplike. Skak. [R.] PAN-DIC'U-LÄT-ED,\* a. Stretched out; extended. Maun-

der.

PAN-DIC-U-LÄ/TION, m. [pandiculans, L.] (Med.) The restlessness, uneasiness, and yawning that accompany the
cold fits of an intermitting fever. Floyer.

PAN-DōRef, m. [πανούρα.] An old sort of lute:—sometimes written bandors. Drayton.

PAN-DōUR/\* n. A kind of light infantry, formerly organized as a separate corps in the Austrian service. Brande.

PAN-DōW/by,\* n. Food made of bread and apples baked
together. Lang.

PAN-DÖW'DY,\* n. Food made of bread and apples baked together. Lang.
PAN'DURAS,\* n. A female who panders. Middleton.
PAN'DURAS,\* n. A female who panders. Middleton.
PAN'DURAS,\* n. A female who panders. Middleton.
PAN'DURAS,\* n. A female who panders. Middleton.
PAN'DURAS,\* n. A female who panders. Middleton.
PANE, n. [pan, passacs, Fr.] A square, especially of glass; a distinct light in a window:—a piece in variegated work:—a part of a meadow between the trench and trench-drain, that is, the part on which grass grows, that is mown for hay.
PANED, (pānd) a. Variegated; composed of small squares.
[PAN-2-Q'S'/C, [pān-9-jir'ik, P. J. F. R.; pan-9-jēr'ik, S. W. Ja. K. Sm.] n. [naufiyops,] A eulogy; an encomium; an encomiastic piece. 2c. Though Smart pronounces squisred and panegyrie, squarf'rel and pān-e-jēr'ik, yet he says, "The irregular sound of i and y, in squisred and panegyrie, we may hope in time to hear reclaimed; a correspondent reformation having taken place in spirit and mār's-cle."

and whrese, which were once pronounced sper; I and mor's-cle."

||PAN-R-Q'ER'|COAL, | ing praise. Donne.

||PAN-R-Q'ER'|-COAL-U<sub>1</sub>," ed. By way of panegyric. Mack-

†P4-NEG'Y-RIS, n. [πανήγυρις.] A festival; a public meeting. Milton.

[PAR-E-GYR'IST, n A writer of panegyrics; a eulogist;

emcominst.

PANIS-QYE-IZE, v. a. [πανηγυρίζω.] [i. FANEGYRIZED; pp. FANEGYRIZED, p. ANEGYRIZED.] To commend highly; to bestow great praise upon. Ecolyn.

PAN'EL, n. [panneau, Fr.] A square, or piece of any matter inserted between other bodies, as in a wall or wainscot; one of the faces of a hewn stone. — [panella, panellum, L.] (Law) A roll containing the names of such jurors as the sheriff returns to pass on a trial.

PAN'EL, v. a. [i. FANELLED; pp. FANELLING, FANELLED.]

To form into panels; as, to panel wainscot.

PĀNE'LĒSS, a. Wanting panes of glass. Shoustone.

PĀN'EL-LING,\* n. Punel-work; act of making panels. Qu. Rev.

Rev

Rec.

PÄNG, n. [either from pain, or bang, D.] Extreme pain; sudden paroxysm of pain; anguish, agony; distress.

PÄNG, v. a. To torment cruelly. Shak.

PÄNG-LIN,\* n. (Zool.) The scaly ant-enter. P. Cyc.

PÄN'|C, n. A sudden and groundless alarm; sudden fear or fright: — a piant. See PANNIC.

PÄN'|C, a. [πανικός.] Sudden, groundless, and violent; — applied to fear.

†ZNN'|C. μ. a. Same as name. Camden.

PAN'IC, a. Haukof. Sudden, groundless, and violent;—applied to fear.

PAN'I-CJ., a. Same as panic. Camden.

PAN'I-CJL,\* a. Full of panic; fearful. C. B. Brown. [R.]

PAN'I-CLE,\* n. [panicula, L.] (Bot.) A form of inflorescence, a raceme bearing branches of flowers in place of slimple or single ones. Brande.

PAN'I-CLE,\* a. Struck with sudden fear. Neele.

PANIC'U-LATE,\* (a. Bot.) Funished with panicles.

PANIC'U-LATE,\* (b. Cbot.) A genus of grasses, including millet. P. Cyc.

PANIC'U-LATE,\* (a. Subsisting upon bread. Maunder.

PAN-NADE', m. The curvet of a norse.

PAN'NAGE, m. Ipanagum, low L., panage, Fr.] (Law)

Food that swine feed on in the woods, as mast of beech, acorns, &c., — called also pawaage — license for punnage: — a tax on cloth.

acorns, s.c., — called also painage — license for pullage: — a tax on cloth.

PÄN'NA-RY,\* a. Useful for making bread. Loudon. [R.]

PÄN'NRL, n. [panned, D.] A kind of rustic saddle. Tusser. The stomach of a hawk. Austworth. See Pangl.

†PAN-NRL-LÁ'TION, n. Act of empanching a jury. A.

Wood. PAN'NIC, n. A plant; same as pannicle -- written also anıc

PAN'NI-CLE, n. [pancum, L.] A plant of the millet kind, the seeds of which are, in some countries, used for mak-

ng bread.

PÄN'NIER, (pän'yyr or pän'nı-er) [pän'yer, S. W. J. F. Ja.

K. R.: pän'y-er, P. Sm.] n. [paner, Fr.] Originally, a
bread-basket:— a basket or a vehicle consisting of two
baskets thrown across a horse, in which fruit, &c., are

PAN'NIERED,\* (pan'yurd) a. Having panniers. Somerville. †PAN'NI-KEL, n. [panucule, Fr.] The bram-pan, the skull.

PXN'O-PLIED,\* (pan'o-piid) a. Furnished with panopty, armed. Fo. Qu. Rev.

armed. so. qu. sec. PhN'0-PLY, n. [πανοπλία.] Complete armor for every part of the body. PAN-ΘΡΊΙ-CΟΝ,\* n. [παν and όπτικόν.] A prison, or pententiary, constructed on such a plan, that the inspector may see the prisoners, at all times, without being seen himself. J. Bentham.

PĂN-Q-RĂ'MA, [Mn-Q-rā'ma, Sm. R.; pan Q-rā'ma, Ja. K. Wb.] κ. [māν and οραμα.] A large, circular painting or picture, in which all the objects of nature that are visible from a single point, are represented on the interior surface of a round, cylindrical wall, the point of view being in the axis of the cylinder.

PAN-O-RĂM'IC,\*
PAN-O-RĂM'IC,\*
PAN-O-RĂM'I-CAL,\*
PAN-PIMR'MA-CŎN,\* n. (Med.) A universal medicine. Sir

PAN-SÖPH',-CAL, a. Knowing every thing. Worthington. PAN'SO-PHY, n. [παν and σοφία.] Universal wisdom. Hart-

Lib.

PAN-STĒ'RĘ-O-RĀ'MA,\* n. [παν, στερεός, and ὁράω.] In rillevo, a model of a town or country in cork, wood, pasteboard, or other substance. Brande.

PĀN'Şt, n. [pessēc, Fr.] The garden violet, heart's-ease.

PĀNT, v. n. [panteler, old Fr.] [1. ranted, pp. Pantino, ranted, loaving, as for want of breath, to gasp; to play with intermission:—to long; to wish earnestly.

PĀNT'A. Palpitation; motion of the heart. Shak.

†PĀNT'A-BLE, n. A corruption of pantofe. Sandys.

PĀN'TA-GRĀPR,\* n. [παν and γράφω.] An instrument for conving. reducing, or enlarging plans or designs.— Often

rAn't - Graphy, "R. [παν μια γραφω.] At instanton for copying, reducing, or enlarging plans or designs. — Often written pastograph. Brands. See Printagraph.

Printagraph. The A womar's garment; a sort of garment worm by western Indians. Latis.

Printa-Löön', π [pantalon, Fr.] pl. Pantaloons. One

of the chief characters in pantomimic representations; a buffoon; an old man or buffoon dressed in pantaloons. -pl. Trousers; a part of a man's dress, covering the lower limbs.

PAN'TA-MÖRPH,\* n. [παν and μορφή.]. That which has

γΑΝΤΑ-ΨΟΝΡΗ, π. [πῶν and μορφή.]. That which has all shapes. Scudanore.
γΑΝ-ΤΑ-ΜΟΝ'ΡΗΙΟ, π. [πῶν and τίχνη.] A place in which every species of workmanship is collected and exposed for sale. Brande.
γΑΝ-ΤΕΚ, π. One who pants. [†A net. Chaucer.]
γΕΝΤΈΚ, π. Difficulty of breathing in a hawk. Ainsports.

words. PXn'THE-ISM,\* π. The doctrine or theory which identifies nature or the universe, in its totality, with God. Brande. PXn'THE-IST, [pan'the-ISt, Sm. Wb.; pan-thefist, Ju. Todd.] π. [πāν nah decs.] One who adheres to panthesism, one who confounds God with the universe.

PAN-THE-IS'TIC, a. Relating to pantheism; confounding

God with the universe.

PXN-THE-18'TI-CAL,\* a. Relating to panthelsm; panthelstic. Coleridge.

PXN-THE-0L'Q-GIST,\* n. One who is versed in pantheolo-

gy. Scott.
PAN-THE-OL'O-GY, \* s. An entire system of divinity.

Cote.

Cote.

PAN-THE ON, [pan-the on, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb. as an English word; as a classical word, pan'the on, W. Sm.: pan-the on or pan'the on, Carr and others.] n. návecov.] A temple dedicated to all the gods. There were two magnificent pantheons in antiquity, one at Athens, the other at Rome, still standing. See Pantheon in the Classical Vocabulary.

at Athens, the other at Rome, still standing. See Pantheon in the Classical Vocabulary.

Pin'fileg. R. [πάνθηο, Gr.; pauthera, L.] A spotted, ferocious animal, a pard.

Pin'fileg. R. [πάνθηο, Gr.; pauthera, L.] A spotted, ferocious animal, a pard.

Pin'fileg. R. A gutter tile. Bryant.

Pin'file, π. A gutter tile. Bryant.

Pin'file, π. A gutter tile. Bryant.

Pin'file, π. Act of one who pants; palpitation.

Pin'fileg. R., [panetier, Fr.] The officer, in a great family, who has the charge of the bread. Stak.

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Pin'fileg. R., [panetier, Fr.] The officer, in a great family.

Pin'fileg. R., [panetier,

Qu. Rev. PAN-TOL'O-GIST,\* n. One who treats of or is versed in

pantology. Fo. Qu. Rev. PAN-TÖL'Q- $GY_1$ \* n.  $[\pi \tilde{a} \nu$  and  $\lambda \delta \gamma v_5$ . A work or treatise of

universal instruction or science, universal knowledge; a discourse relating to all things. Park.

PAN-TOM'E-TER, n. [nās and pērpos.] An instrument for measuring all sorts of angles, elevations, and distances. PAN-TOM'E-TRY,\* n. The art of measuring all things. Cole.

PXN'TO-MIME, n. [nāv and µīµos.] A species of theatrical entertainment, in which the whole action of the piece is represented by gesticulation, without the use of words; a dumb show:—a theatrical performer skilled in mim-

a dumb show:—a theatheas possible icry; a mimic; a buffoon.
PXN-TO-Mime, a. Representing by gesticulation.
PXN-TO-Mim', c. Representing only by gesture or
PXN-TO-Mim', c. A. Representing only by gesture or
PXN-TO-Mim', c. A. Gumb show; mutely mimicking.
PXN'TO-Mi-Mist,\* n. One who performs pantomimes.

PAN'TO-MI-MIST,\* n. One who performs pantonimes. Gent. Mag.
PAN'TON, n. A sost of horse-shoe, contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel; panton-shoe. Farrier's Dat.
PAN'TON-SHOE,\* n. A shoe contrived for recovering narrow and hoof-bound heels in horses. Scott.

PAN'TRY, n. [paneterie, Fr.] A room or apartment for provisions

visions.

PAN-UR'GY,\* n. Skill in all kinds of work or craft. Smart.
PAN-UR'GY,\* n. Skill in all kinds of work or craft. Smart.
PAP, n. [pappa, It.; pappe, D.; papula, L.] The nipple of the breast; a teat:—food for infants, made with bread boiled; soft food or substance, pulp of fruit.
PAP, v. a. To feed with pap. Beaum. ? Fl.
PA-PA', n. [námma, Gr.; papa, L.] [A spiritual father. See, PAPs, and Pore.] A fond name for father. Swoft.
PAPs, and Pore.] A fond name for father. Swoft.
PA'PA-CY, n. [papauté, Fr.] The office of pope; the succession of popes in the see of Rome; popedom.
PA'PA-CN, \*n. (Ornuth.) A species of parrot. Hamilton.
PA'PAL, a. [papal, Fr.] Relating to the pope or to the papacy; popish.

PA'PALIN, n. A papist. Sir T. Herbert.
PA'PAL-IN, n. A papist. Baster.

PA'PAL-TER.\* v. a. & n. To conform to the papacy. ComfFA'PAL-TY, n. The papal sovereignty; the papacy. Mil-РА-РА-РНБ'ВІ-А, » п. A dread of the pope. Bisset. [B.] PA-PA' rg R, \* ч. [L.] (Bet.) A genus of plants; the poppy.

P. Cyc.
PA-PAV-E-RA' DEOUS,\* (-shus) a. Relating to the poppy. P.

Cyc.
 PA.-PA'V'; R-OÜS, a. [papaver, L.] Having the quality of poppies, resembling popies.
 PA.-PA'W', π. [papaya, low L.] A shrub or tree of warm climates, the fruit of the tree used for food.
 PA.PE, π. [Fr.; πάππας, Gr.] The pope; a spiritual father.

PA'PER, z. [papier, Fr.; papyrus, L.] A thin, flexible sub-stance, used for writing and printing on; piece of paper; a single sheet, printed or written, a newspaper; a writ-

ten instrument

ten instrument.

PA/PER, a. Made of paper; thin; slight.

PA/PER, v. a. [i. PAPERED; pp. PAPERING, PAPERED.] To cover with paper; to fold in paper. [To register. Stak.] r Ä/PER-CRED'[T, n. Any transfer made to the credit of another by means of a written paper, containing evidence of debt, as bills of exchange, promissory notes, for written evidences of debt.

Acc., written evidences of debt.

PA'PER-CUR'REN-CY,\* n. Bank-notes or bank-bills. Crabb.

PA'PER-FACED, (-fast) a. Having a face as white as paper. PA'PER-HANG-INGS,\* n. pl. Stained or colored paper, for drapery, to cover the walls of rooms. Urs. PA'PER-KITE, n. A machine or plaything of paper, resem-

bling a kite in the air. Dr. Warton.

PĂ'PṛR-MĀK'ṛR, n. One who makes paper.

PĀ'PṭR-MĀK'ṭNG,\* n. The business of making paper PA'PER-MILL, n. A mill in which paper is made.

PA'PER-MON'EY, (-mun'e) n. Written evidences of debt,

bills of exchange; bank-notes, promissory notes. PA'PER-STAIN'ER,\* n. One who stains or stamps paper.

PA-PES'CENT, a. Containing or resembling pap, soft.
PA-PES'CENT, a. Containing or resembling pap, soft.
PA'PES, n. A female pope. Bp. Hall. [R.]
PA'PH-AN,\* n. An inhabitant of Paphos; a Cyprian.

Ency.

PÅ/PHI-N,\* a. Relating to Paphos in Cyprus, or to Venus, who was worshipped there; venereal. Ency.

PAPIER-MACHE,\* (phy'yā-mi'shā) n. [Fr.] A substance made of paper and reduced to paste or pulp, used for making various domestic utensils, articles manufactured of paper raduced to pulp. Branch part reduced to pulp. Branch paper raduced to pulp. Branch paper raduced to pulp. Branch paper raduced to pulp. Branch paper raduced to pulp. Branch paper raduced to pulp. Branch paper raduced to pulp. Branch paper raduced to pulp. Branch paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper paper of paper reduced to pulp. Brande.

PA-PiL'10, (pa-pil'yō) n. [L., papullon, Fr.] A butterfly; a moth of various colors. Ray.

PA-PIL-10-NA'CEOUS, (pa-pil-yo-nā'shus) a. [papilio, L.] (Ent.) Relating to or resembling the butterfly.—(Bot., Consisting of a standard, wings, and keel, like a peaflower:—noting a class of plants, as beans, peas, and other pulse.

PA-PIL'LA,\* n. [L.] pl. PA-PIL'LE. (Anat.) A nipple,

a teat. Crabb.

Tarin. La. Ry. [php'|l-la-re, W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.: pa-pil'-la-re, S. P. E. K.] a. [papilla, L.] Relating to or resembling a nipple or pap, having paps or nipples. CAPILLARY.

CAPILLARY.

PAP-IL-LÖSE',\* a. Resembling a papilla or pap. Hill.

PAP-PIL-LÖSE',\* a. Resembling a papilla or pap. Hill.

PA-PIL'LOUS, or PAP'IL-LOÜS, [pa-PIl'lus, S. W. P. Ja. K.; pap'e-lös, Sm. Wb.] a. Same as papillary.

PA'PISM, (pa'pizm) n. Popery, Bp. Bedell. [R.]

FA'PIST, n. [papiste, Fr.; papista, L.] One who holds to the supremacy of the pope; a Roman Catholic:—often used by Protestants as a term of reproach.

PA-PIST'IC, [a. Relating to the pope, papacy, or papis-PA-PIST'I-CAL.] try; popish.

PA'PIS-TRY, n. Popery, the doctrine, ceremonies, and authority of the Roman Catholic church;—used by Protestants as a term of reproach. Ascham.

ants as a term of reproach. Ascham.

RAPPOORS, α. [πάππες.] Relating to papers. Fuller.

PAP-PÖÖSE',\* π. An Indian word for a child. Carver.

PAP-PÖSE',\* α. Relating to pappus; pappous. Philips.

PAP'POUS, α. [πάππες.] Relating to pappus; soft and

downy. PXP'PUS,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) The calyx of a composite flower, or the soft, downy substance that grows on the seeds of certain plants. P. Cyc.

certain plants. P. Cyc.

PXP'PY, A. Relating to pap; papescent; succulent.

PXP'V-A,\* n. pl. PXP'V-A\$. A negro of the Eastern Archipelago. P. Cyc.

PXP'V-L4, n. [L.] pl. PXP'V-LE. (Med.) An eruption on the skin, a pimple.

PXP-V-DSSV-\* a. Having papule or pimples. Loudon.

PXP-V-DOS, a. Full of pustules or pimples, pimply.

PXP-Y-EXCEOUS,\* (-shus) a. Belonging to the papyrus; papyrean. Hill.

PA-PYR'E-AN,\* a. Relating to or made of #apyrus. Dodsley.
PA-PYR'E-AN,\* a. [L.] pl. PA-PYR!. An Egyptian reed or

bulrush, used by the ancients for forming a substance to write upon; a written scroll.—Papyrus is the parent of the modern word paper. Excy.

PAR, n. [L.] State of equality, equivalence; equal value;
— much used as a term of traffic:—a small fish.

PAR N. A small Trackish approximations.

PX-RX',\* n. A small Turkish copper coin. less than a halt.

PX-RX',\* a. A small Turkish copper coin. less than a haltpenny in value. Crabb.

PXh'A-BLE, a. [m<sub>10</sub>m<sub>2</sub>h<sub>0</sub>h<sub>1</sub>]. A method of conveying instruction by the use of short fables or tales; a fable conveying instruction; a comparison; a similitude †PXh'A-BLE, a. In or represent by a parable. Milton. †PXh'A-BLE, a. [parablits, L.] Easily procured. Browne. PA-RX'b'-Lh, a. [L.] pl. PA-RX'b'-Lh, a. [L.] one of the conic sections, formed by the intersection of the cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides.

PXR-b-BOL'|-CAL, | a. Relating to or having the nature of PXh-BOL'|-CAL, | a parable, figurative:—relating to or having the form of a parabola.

PXR-b-BOL'|-CAL, a. [l.] in a parabola.

PXR-b-BOL'|-CAL, a. [l.] a parabola.

PXR-b-BOL'|-CAL, a. A laying the form of a parabola.

PXR-b-BOL'|-CAL, a. [l.] a parabola is not parabola. Sh.

PA-RXB'O-L'SM, n. (Algebra) A reduction to an equivalent sinte, as when the terms of an equation are divided by a known quantity, that is involved or multiplied in the first known quantity, that is involved or multiplied in the first

known quantity, that is involved or multiplied in the first term. Bailey.

PARNE/O-LÖID, [παραβωλή and εἶόος.] (Geom.) A higher order of parabola:—a solid formed by the rotation of a parabola about its axis; a parabolic conoid.

PARA-CEL'SIAN, (-shān) π. A follower of Paracelsus, a Swiss physician and alchemist, who died in 1541.

PARA-CEL'SIAN, a Relating to Paracelsus.

PARA-CEL'SIAN, a Relating to Paracelsus.

PARA-CEL'SIAN, π. A follower of Paracelsus in medicine, physics, and mystical science. Brande.

PARA-CEN-TE'SIS, π. [παρακέντησις.] (Med.) The operation of tapping any of the cavities of the body, for the purpose of withdrawing the contained flind.

PAR-A-CEN'TRIC, [a. [παρά and κέντροι.] (Geom.)

PAR-A-CEN'TRIC, [a. [παρά and κέντροι.] (Geom.)

PAR-A-CEN'TRICAL, Noting a sort of curve line:—not ing the motion of a planet towards the sun or the centre of attraction.

PA-RACH'RO-NISM,\* n. An error in chronology, by which an event is placed later than it should be. Dr. Black.

PAR-A-CHUTE',\* n. [Fr.] An apparatus belonging to a bal-AAA-A-(MUTE', "π. [Fr.] An apparatus belonging to a bal-loon, which resembles a common umbrella, but of far greater extent, designed to enable the aëronaut to drop to the ground, from his balloon, without injury. Braude. Päk'A-CLLTE, π. [παρακλητος.] A title of the Holy Spirit, as an advocate, intercessor, or comforter of mankind, an intercessor: a monthly spirit, as the composition of the spirit, and the composition monthly spirit, and the composition monthly spirit, and the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the compo

intercessor; a monitor.

PAR-AC-MAS'TIC, a. (Med.) Gradually decreasing. Dun-

glson.

PÅB-A CRÖS'TIC,\* n. A poetical composition, in which the first verse contains, in order, all the letters which commence the remaining verses of the poem or division.

PAR-A-CY-AN'O-GEN,\* n. (Chem.) A brown, solid matter, obtained by decomposing cyanuret of mercury by heat.

PA-RADE', n. [Fr.] Show; ostentation; display; ostentatious display: - procession, military order or show: - a place where troops assemble for military duty or ex ercine.

ercise.

PA-RADE', v. n. [1. PARADED; pp. PARADING, PARADED.] To assemble, as troops, for the purpose of being inspected or exercised, to make a military show.

PA-RADE', v. a. To exhibit in a showy operentatious manner. Todd. To assemble, as troops, for inspection and military exercises. Smart.

PAR'A-DIGM, (-dim) n. [παράστιμα.] (Rhet.) An example; illustration, a fable or parable used for illustration.

PAR-A-DIG-MAT'-CAL, a. Exemplary. More.

PAR-A-DIG-MAT'-CAL-LY, ad. By paradigm. Annot. Tr.

†PAR-A-DIG-MAT'-CAL-LY, ad. By paradigm. Annot. Tr.

paramend.

†PAR-A-DI-GRAM-MAT'I-CE,\* n. The forming of figures

in plaster. Frances.

PÄR'A-DĪ-SAL,\* a. Relating to paradise; paradisiacal. S.

FAR'A-DI-SAL, a. Retaining to paracise; paracisacian. A. Reca. [R.]
PXR'A-DISE, n. [παράδεισος.] The blissful region, in which the first human pair was placed, the garden of Eden; heaven; any place of happiness. See Bird of Paradiss. PPAR-A-DIS'(2AN, (pAr-a-dIzh'yan) a. Paradisiacal. J. Hall PYR-A-DI-Si'AC, a. Relating to paradise; paradisiacal. Fo. C.. Res.

Qu. Rev.

PXR-A-Di-5l'A-CAL, a. Relating to or befitting paradise;
blissful. More.

PAR-A-Dig'IAL,\* (-yal) a. Relating to paradise; paradisia-

cal. Hoyt. PAR-A-DISIC.\*

PAR-A-Dis'[C,\* ] a. Relating to paradise; paradistacal.
PAR-A-Dis'[-CAL,\*] Wm. Law. [R.]
PAR'A-DOX, n. [raphdolus.] A proposition or assertion that seems to be absurd, or at variance with common sense, yet true in fact; a seeming contradiction; an assertion contrary to appearance.

PÄR-A-DÖX'|-CAL, a. Having the nature of a paradox; apparently absurd, yet true; contrary to received opinions.
PÀR-A-DÖX'|-CAL-LY, ad. in a paradoxical manner.
PÄR-A-DÖX'|-CAL-NESS, n. State of being paradoxical.
PÄR-A-DOX-OL'O-GY, n. Use of paradoxes. Browns.
PÄR'A-DÖX-Q\*, n. State of being paradoxical. Coloridge. [R.]
PÄR'A-PÖNE,\* n. An open gallery or passage. Massador.
PÄR'A-FINE,\* n. (Chem.) A substance contained in the products of the distillation of the tar of beech wood.
Brands.
PÄR'AGE.\* n. (Law) Equality of name. blood, or dignity:

PXH'AΦE,\* n. (Lew) Equality of name, blood, or dignity; but more especially of land, in a division among heirs.

for trial of excellence. Spenser.]

PÄR'A-GÖN, v. a. [paragorner, old Fr.] [i. paragonned; pp. paragonned; paragonned; pp. paragonned; pp. paragonned; pp. paragoned; pp. paragoned; pp. paragoned.

PÄR'A-GÖN, v. n. To pretend equality. Skelton. [R.]

PÄR-A-GRÄM, n. [παράγραμμα.] A kind of play upon words, a pun. Addison.

PÄR-A-GRÄM'MA-TIST,\* n. A puneter. Spectator.

PÄR-A-GRÄM'MA-TIST,\* n. [It.] An instrument to avert hailstones. Francis.

stones. Francis

stones. Fransis.

PKn'4-σ-RKPH, (pkr's-grif) n. [paragraphs, Fr.; napaγραφή, Gr.] A small subdivision of a connected discourse, indicated or separated by a sign. The mark or
sign [thus, ¶] which indicates such subdivision; a portion of written or printed matter indicated by a break or
indentation at the beginning and end. "Form yourself
to reflect on what you read, paragraph by paragraph."

PAR'A-GRAPH,\* v. a. To form into paragraphs. Evelyn.
PAR-A-GRAPH', c., \*
PAR-A-GRAPH', c-, \*
lons. Cruticell.

cruticell.

ions. Grutocit.

PĂR-4-GRAPH'1-CAL-LY, ad. By paragraphs.

PĂR-4-GRAPH'1-CAL-LY, ad. By paragraphs.

PĂR-4-LI-PÖM'S-NA,\* n. pl. [παραλειτόμενα.] (Bibliography) Supplementary works. Brands.

PĂR-4-LIP'3|S,\* n. [παράλειψες.] (Rhot.) A figure by which a speaker pretends to omit what in reality he mentions. Brands. mentions. Brand

PAR-AL-LKC'TIC, a. Pertaining to a parallax.

PAR-AL-LKC'TI-CAL, b. Parallax.

PAR'AL-LKX, m. [majakha{is.}] (Astron.) A change of place or aspect:— the difference between the apparent place of a celestial object, and its true place; or an arc of the heavens, intercepted between the true and apparent place. of the sun, a planet, or a star, viewed from the surface of the earth.

of the earth.

PKR/Δ-L-LEL, a. [παράλληλος.] Extended in the same direction, and preserving slways the same distance; having the same direction or tendency, continuing the resemblance through many particulars; equal, like. — Parallel knes, straight liaes which are in the same plane, and, being produced ever so far both ways, do not meet.

PKR/Δ-LEL, π. A line equally distant throughout from another line, that which is parallel:—a line marking the latitude:— resemblance; likeness; comparison made.

PAR'AL-LEL, v. a. [i. PARALLELED, pp. PARALLELING, PAR-ALLELED.] To place so as to be parallel, to keep in the ALLELED.] To place so as to be parallel, to keep in the same direction, to level; to correspond to; to be equal to; to resemble; to compare.

[PAR-AL-LEL-A-BLE, a. That may be equalled. Bp. Hall.

PAR-AL-LEL-E-P(PED, m. [παραλληλ-επιπεδον.] (Geom.)

Brands. See Paralleloppier.

See James Level of the paralleloppier.

The quality or

FAR-AL-LEL-V-PIF'ED, π. [παραλληλ-πιπεσον.] (Geom.)

Brands. See Paralteltofffero.

Pir'AL-LEL-Işm, π. [parallelisme, Fr.] The quality or state of being parallel; resemblance; comparison.

Pir'AL-LEL-LESS, a. Not to be paralleled. Beaum. & Fl.

Pir'AL-LEL-LESS, a. Not to be paralleled. Beaum. & Fl.

Pir'AL-LEL-LESS, a. Not to be paralleled. Beaum. & Fl.

Pir'AL-LEL-LY, ad. With parallelism. Scott.

Pir'AL-LEL-Q-GRMM, π. (παμλληλος and γράμμα.]

(Geom.) A right-lined, quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and èqual. It may be a sequare, a rectangle, a rhombus, or rhomboid.

Pir-AL-LEL-Q-GRMW'IC, a. Relating to a parallelogram. parallelogrammatic. Crubs.

Pir-AL-LEL-Q-GRMW'I-CAL, a. Relating to a parallelogram. Brands.

Pir-AL-LEL-Q-GRMW-MT'IC, a. Relating to a parallelogram. Brands.

Pir-AL-LEL-Q-GRMW-MT'IC, a. Relating to a parallelogram. Brands.

Wb.; parallelograms, the opposite sides of which are equal and parallel.

parailei. PAR-AL-LEL-O-PIP'E-DÖN,\* [par-el-lel-o-pip'e-den, P. .4sk ] n. Same as parallelopiped. Grier. P4-RAL'O-Qişm, [pe-ral'o-jizm, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; par'-

a-1-jirm, S. K. Ash.] n. [παραλογισμός.] (Legic) False reasoning, or an illogical deduction; the opposite of syl-

often of one side only a paley.

PKR-3-LYT/10, m. One struck by paralysis. Bp. Hall.

PKR-3-LYT/10, the nestruck by paralysis. Bp. Hall.

PKR-3-LYT/10, the Relating to, or affected by, paralysis;

PKR-3-LYZ/10, m. paleted.

PKR-3-LYZE, v. a. [paralyser, Fr.] [i. paralyzing. Qu. Rev.

PKR-3-LYZE, v. a. [paralyser, Fr.] [i. paralyzing. pp. PARALYZEN; paralyzing. the paralysis or palsy; to make torpid: to benumb; to render useless.

Todd. [A modern word.]

PKR-3-MXT/\* n. A Birman dissenter from Buddhism. Mal
PKR-3-MXT/\* (Geom.) A Constant straight line. be-

FAR-3-MAT, "R. A Birman dissenter from Buddinin. Mai-PA-BAN', TER, A. (Gess...) A constant straight line, be-longing to each of the three conic sections, otherwise called the latus rectum. — In the purabola, the parameter is a third proportional to the absciss and its correspond-ing ordinate. In the ellipse and Myper-bola, the parameter of a dismeter is a third proportional to that diameter and

ats conjugate.
A-RX'MO,\* s. [Sp.] A mountainous district covered with

PA-RA'NÖ,\* a. [Sp.] A mountainous district covered with stunted trees, exposed to damp, cold winds, as in the clevated regions of South America. Brande.

[PAR'A-MOUNT, [par's-mount, T. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wh.; par-s-modnt', W. P. J. a. Superior; having the highest jurisdiction, as, lord paramount, the chief of the seigniory; eminent; of the highest order.

[PAR'A-MOUNT, a. The highest in rank; the chief. [ridge PAR'A-MOUNT-LY,\* ad. In a paramount manner. Cole-PAR'A-MOUNT-LY,\* ad. In a paramount manner. Cole-PAR'A-MOUNT-LY,\* ad. In par and amour, Fr.] [A lover or wooer. Spensor. A mistress. Stak.]—At present used for a lover or wooer only in an ill sense.

PAR-A-NAPH'PHA-LINE,\* n. A substance resembling naphthaline. Brande.

thaline. Brande

PA-RAN'THINE,\* n. (Min.) A rare mineral. Brande. Same

PA-BANTHINE, "a. (Min.) A rare mineral. Brands. Same as ecopolite.
PXE'A-NYMPH. (-n'Imf) π. [παράπνυμφος.] A person who waited on the bride at an ancient wedding; a bridesinan: — one who countenances or supports. Millon.
PAE'A-PESM. (-pem) π. [παράπηγια.] pl. PARAPEGMS. A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclemations were anciently engraved:—a table containing an account of the rising and setting of the start, eclipses of the sun and moon, the seasons of the year, &c. Phillos. &c. Phillips.

Ec. Philips.

PAR-A-PEG'MA,\* n. [L.] pl. PAR-A-PEG'MA-TA. Same as parapegm. Crabb.

PAR'A-PEG'MA,\* n. [L.] pl. PAR-A-PEG'MA-TA. Same as parapegm. Crabb.

PAR'A-PET, n. [Fr.; parapetto, It.] A breast-wall or railing on the edges of bridges, quays, &c., to prevent people from falling over; a balustrade. — (Fort.) A breast-work or wall, raised on the edges of ramparts, bastions, &c. PAR'A-PET-ED,\* a. Furnished with a parapet. Fo. Qu. Rev. PAR'A-PH,\* n. [paraphe, Fr.] (Diplomatics or manuscripts)

The figure formed by the flourish of the pen at the end of a signature. Brands.

PKR-A-PHR'NAL-\* a. Relating to paraphernalia. Boxvier.

end of a signature. Stands.

PXR-A-PHER'NAL's. A. Relating to parsphernalis. Bowvier.

PXR-4-PHER-NA'LI-4, n. pl. [L.; paraphernaux, Fr.]

(Law) The apparel, lewels, &c., of a wife, which are held to belong to her as a species of separate property, and which she has a right to retain after her husband's

and which she has a right to retain after her husband's death. Bowner. Apparel and ornaments of a wife:—
ornaments of dress; equipage.
PXR-A-PHI-Mo'SIS, π. [παραφίμωστες.] (Med.) A disease when the prepuce cannot be drawn up over the glans.
PXR-A-PHI-NI-A, π. An alteration of the volce; the reverse of antiphony. Burney.
PXE'A-PHIRASE, (par's-fraz) π. [παράφησατες.] A loose or free translation; a translation containing illustrations and explanations not found in the original.
PXE'A-PHIRASE, π. α. [π. PARA-PHRASED: 72. ΓΑΒΑ-PHRASEL OF TREE AND TREE TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TREE TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TRANSEL OF TR

PAR'A-PHEASE, v. a. [L. PARAPHRASED; pp. PARAPHRASING, PARAPHRASED.] To translate or interpret loosely, diffuse-

ly, or by comments; to explain in many words.

PAR'A-PHEASE, v. n. To make a paraphrase. Felton.

PAR'A-PHEASET, π. [παραφραστής.] One who makes a paraphrase. aphrase.

apprase.

γ-A-PHEXS'TIC. \ a. Relating to a paraphrase; free;

γ-A-PHEXS'TI-CAL. \ not literal; diffuse; not verbal.

γ-A-PHEX-TI-CAL-LY, ad. In a paraphrastical manner.

γ-A-PHER-NI'TIS, π. παρά and φριν'τις. (Mad.) An inflammation of the diaphragm; delirium, frenzy. Ar-

bathnot.

PAE'A-PLEG-Y,\* n. (Med.) A paralysis of the lower half of the body. Smort. — Written also paraplegia. Brands.

PAE-XP'O-PLEX-Y,\* n. (Med.) A soporous state resembling apoplexy. Dangtison.

PAE-A-QUI'TO, (par-a-ke'tō) n. A paroquet. Shak.

PAE'A-SANG, n. [parassang. low L.] A Persian measure of length, reckoned differently by different authors:—according to Herodotus, 30 stadia, or about 3½ English miles:—according to some, 60 stadia.

PAR-A-SOR N; DM,\* n. iL.] The tiring-room of the ancient theatre, called also the postecenum; equivalent to the modern green-room Brands.

†PAR-A-SOE'VE, n. [L.; napaczevi.] Preparation. Donne.
The Sabbath-eve of the Jews. (Rhem. Transl.)

PAR-A-SE-LENE,\* n. [napaczevi.] (dstron.) A mock moon; a meteor in a watery cloud, resembling the moon. Francis.

moon. Francis.

PAR'A-SITE, n. | parasite, Fr.; parasitus, L.] One who flatters the rich, or who frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery; a sycophant:—an animal of purasitical habits.—(Bot.) A parasitical plant.

PAR-A-SIT'(C.) — Partaking of the character or habits.

PAR-A-SIT'(-CAL), of a parasite; flattering; fawning.—

PAR-A-SIT'|-CAL,) of a parasite; nattering; navang.—
(Bot.) Living on another plant.

PAR-A-SIT'|-CAL-LV, cd. In a parasitical manner.

PAR-A-SIT'|-CAL-NESS,\* n. Quality of being parasitical. Scott.

PAR'A-SIT-ISM, n. The character or behavior of a parasite.

PAR'A-SÖL, or PAR'A-SÖL, [par's-söl, W. Ja.; par's-söl, S. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-söl, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-sol, S. M. J. E. F., par-s-sol, S. M.

PAR-ASY-NEX'18, N. (Civil law) An unlawful meeting.
PAR-A-TAX'18,\* n. [napara[15.] (Gram.) The mere ranging of propositions, one after another, without marking their

of propositions, one after another, without marking their connection; opposed to syntax. Brande.

PA-RATH'R-SIS,\* n. [rapadects.] Gram.) Same as apposition.

— (Rhet.) A parenthetical notice, generally of something to be afterwards expanded. — (Printing) The matter contained between two crotchets, marked thus, []. Crabb.

PAR-A-VAIL', a. [per and availe, Fr.] (Law) Holding for profit, the epithet for the lowest kind of tenant in the feudal system, implying that he held of a mediate lord, and not of the king, or is capite.

PAR'A-VAUNT, ad. [par avant, Fr.] In front. Spenser.

PAR'BEBAK, (a. L. PARBOILED, pp. PARBOILING, PARBOILED.]

TO haif-boil, to boil in part. Bacom.

PAR'BREAK, (p. a. To eject from the stomach. Bp. Hall.

PAR'BREAK, (p. a. To eject from the stomach. Bp. Hall.

PAR'BREAK, (p. a. To eject from the stomach. Bp. Hall.

PAR'BREAK, (p. a. To eject from the stomach. Bp. Hall.

PAR'BREAK, (p. a. To eject from the stomach. Sp. Hall.

PAR'BREAK, (p. a. To eject from the stomach formed with ropes, similar to a pair of slings, for hoisting up casks, &c.

ropes, similar to a pair of slings, for hoisting up casks, &c. Crabb.

Crabb.

PAR'CEL, [par'sel, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.—Often, in this country, pronounced pa'sl.] n. [parcelle, Fr.] A small bundle; a part, a portion; a quantity or mass, a number of persons or things, often in contempt.

PAR'CEL, v. a. [1. PARCELLED, pp. PARCELLING, PARCELLED.]

To divide into portions, to make up into a mass or bundle, — (Nast.) To parcel a seam is to lay canvas over it and daub it with pitch.

PAR'CEL-BAWD, R. A half-bawd. Shak.

PAR'CEN-BRWD, R. A half-bawd. Shak.

PAR'CEN-ER, s. (Law) One who holds an equal share with others of an inheritance, a coparcener, a joint towner.

PARCH, v. a. [1. PARCHED, pp. PARCHING, PARCHED.] To burn slightly and superficially; to scorch, to dry up, to reast in the ashes, as corn.

roast in the ashes, as corn.

PARCH, v. n. To be scorched; to become very dry.

PARCHED,\* (parch'ed or parcht) p. a. Dried and scorched

by fire.

PARCH'ZD NESS, z. State of being dried up. Mors.

PARCH'ZD NESS, z. State of being dried up. Mors.

PARCH'ZENT, z. [parakonsa, Fr.] The skin of a sheep or goat dressed for writing upon. The skin of a calf, and sometimes that of a kid or lamb, thus dressed, is called vellum

PARCH'MENT-MAK-ER, n. One who dresses parchment. †PAR'C!-TY, n. [parcite, old Fr., parcitas, L.] Sparingness. Coterave

PARD, n. [pard, Sax.; pardus, L.] The leopard: - in poe-

rand, n. [puru, Sal.; purus, L.] Ine leopard:—In poetry, any spotted beast pard. Spenser.
[PÁR DALE, n. Same as pard. Spenser.
PAR DON, (par'din) va. [purulonner, Fr.] [1. Pardonned; pp. Pardonned; Araboned; To forgive, as an offender; to set free or clear from penalty, to excuse, to remit; to requit; to absolve.—Pardon me is a phrase of civil denal

acquis; to absolve. — Pardon me is a phrase of civil denial or slight apology.

PAR'DON, (par'dn) n. [pardon, Fr.] Forgiveness of an offender; forgiveness of a crime; absolution, remission of penalty; emission of penalty; end official warrant of penalty remission of penalty; and official warrant of penalty remission.

PAR'DON-4-BLE, (pir'dn-4-bl-) a. Venial; excusable.

PAR'DON-4-BLE, par'dn-9-bl-) ad. Venially; excusably.

PAR'DON-4-BLY, (pir'dn-9-bl-) ad. Venially; excusably.

PAR'DON-ER, (pir'dn-9r) n. One who pardons. — (Law) A retailer of the pope's indulgences. Cwwel.

PARE, v. a. [parer, Fr.] [1. PARED; γρ. PARING, PARED.] To cut off the superficial substance or the extremities; to poel; to cut away by little and little; to diminish.

PAR-8-60E'[C, n. [rappy.opi.c6.] (Med.) That which allays pain; an cassuaging medicinal preparation; anodyne.

PAREL'CON; n. [παρέλκον.] (Rhet.) A figure by which a word is lengthened by a syllable or word added. Crabb.

PA-BEL'LA,\* n. (Bot.) A crustaceous lichen. P. Uye PA-REM'BO-LE,\* n. [παρεμβολή] (Rhet.) A sort of na renthesis, or figure by which a sentence is inserted to explanation, that may be removed without injury to the

reninesis, or ngure by which a senence is inserted of explanation, that may be removed without injury to the sense; called also paremptosus. Brands [Brands Pl.R-EM'P-TO'SIS,\* n. [παρέμπτωσις.] Same as paremble. P4-EN'EM'-M-M, [ps-rèn'kp-mp, W. K. Sm. Wb. Johnson; par-qn-kY'ma, Ja. Ash, Crabb, Brands.] n. [παρέχχυμ.] The spongy and porous substance; pith. PKR-EN-EHIM'A-TOOS, J. Relating to the parenchyma; PKR-EN-EHIM'A-TOOS, J. Relating to the parenchyma; PA-EN'E-IS, [ps-rèn'g-sis, W. K.; ps-rèn-q-sis, S. Sm. n. [παραίνεσις.] Persuasion; exhortation.

PKR-E-NET'ICAL, J. a. [παραίνετικός.] Containing exhorta PKR-E-NET'I-CAL, itons, hortatory, encouraging. Potter. PAR'ENT-AGE, or PKN'EN-TAGE, or PKN'EN-TAGE, or PKN'EN-TAGE, or PKN'EN-TAGE, [pr-rèn'e], S. W. P. J. E. F., pa'rọnt-āj, Ja.; pā'rọnt-āj, K. Sm.] n. [parentage Fr.] Extraction; birth, condition with respect to the rank of parents.

PA-RENT'AL, a. Relating to, or resembling, a parent, becoming parents; cherishing, as a parent; tender.

PA-RENT'AL, a. Relating to, or resembling, a parent, becoming parents; cherishing, as a parent; tender.

PAR-RN-TA'TION, M. [parento, L.] Something done or said in honor of the dead:—a word derived from Parentalia, Roman feasts and sacrifices in honor of deceased par-

ents, &c.

PA-REN'THE-SIS, π. [L.; παρενθεσις.] pl. PA-REN'THE-SES. A series of words inserted in a sentence for explanation, having no grammatical connection with those which precede or follow:—also the marks (thus), enclosing the words inserted.

Ing the worst inserted.

A. Relating to, or partaking of, paPÄR-EN-THET'|-CAL\_\) renthesis; using parentheses.

PÄR-EN-THET'|-CAL\_LY, ad. In or by a parenthesis.

PĀ-RĒN'T|-CIDE," a. The murder or murderer of a parent

PAR'ENT-LESS, a. Deprived of parents. Mirror for Mag PAR'ER, n. He or that which pares, a tool to cut away the surface. Tusser.

†PAR'RR-94, n. [παρά and ξογον.] Something unimportant, something done by the by. Browns.

PĀ'RĒS,\* n. pl. [L., pl. of par.] (Law) A man's peers or equals. Whishaw.

equals. Whishaw.

PAR'GAS-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A variety of actinolite. Brande.

†PAR'GAS-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A variety of actinolite. Brande.

†PAR'GAS-ITE,\* n. (Spargo, L.) Plaster laid upon roofs of rooms gypsum, paint. Dryiden.

†PAR'GET, v. a. To plaster; to paint. Bp. Hall.

†PAR'GET, v. a. To lay paint on the face. B. Jonson

†PAR'GET-ER, n. A plasterer Barret.

†PAR'GET-TO-RY,\* n. A plastered object. Milton.

PAR-GI-TO-T,\* n. A native of Parga in Albania. Ed. Rev.

PAR-HL'LI-ON, or PAR-HEL'1ON, [par-he'le-un, W. P. J.

F. Ja. Sm., par-he'lyun, S. E. K. Wb.) n. [παρά and λλιος.] D. PAR-HE'LI-A. A meteor appearing as a very bright light near the sun, a mock sun.

PAR-HE'LI-TOM,\* n. Same as porhelion. Francis.

PAR-HE'LI-UM,\* n. Same as parhelion. Francis.
PA'RI-AH,\* n. One of the wretched class of hereditary out-

PA'RI-AH,\* a. One of the wretched class of hereditary outcasts in the south of Hindostan. Murray.
PA-RI'AL, [pa-ri'al, Sm. Wb. Todd: pā're-al, Ja.] n. A corruption of pair-royal, the name of three cards of a sort in certain games. Buller.
PĀ'RI-AN,\* a. Belonging to the island of Paros Ency.
PA-RI'E-TAL, [pa-ri'e-tal, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; par-e-e'tal, Jsh.] a. [paries, L.] Relating to walls or sides, as of houses, noting two lateral bones of the skull.
PA-RI'E-TA-RY, n. [parietare, Fr.] A medicinal plant. wall

PA-RI'E-TA-RY, n. [ parietaire, Fr. ] A medicinal plant , wall

†PA-Ri'g-Tine, n. A piece of a wall; a fragment. Burton.
PAR' IM'PAR,\* n. [even odd.] The game of even or odd,
among the Romans. Brande.

PAR'[No, n. A cutting; that which is pared off, the rind. PA'RI PAS'NY,\* [L.] "With equal step;" by similar gradation. Macdonnol.

ARI PAS V, [1.] with equas seep; by shinnar gradation. Macdonnel.

PAR'|S, n. A plant; true-love, or one-berry.

PAR'|SI, n. [parceka, low L.: paroisse, Fr., from the Greek sapotata.] An ecclesiastical district, the particular charge of a priest, clergyman, or Christian minister.

PAR'|SIH, a. Belonging to a parish; parochial.

PAR|SIH'|OR-ER, (\*klark or \*klerk) n. The lowest officer of the church in a parish in England. Whahan. See Clerk.

PAR(SIH'|OR-ER, (pa-rish'un-si) a. Belonging to a parish; parochial. Bp. Hall.

PAR(SIH'|OR-ER, (pa-rish'un-yr) n. [paroissien, Fr.] One who belongs to a parish.

PARI'|S|AN, \*(pa-rish'un-yr) n. A native of Paris. Coleridge.

PAR-ISOL'(-QY, \*n. [πάρισος and λόγος.] The use of equivocal words. Campbell.

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PAR(JR, \*N. (pa-rish', parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita, parita,

PARK, s. [perc, Fr.] A piece of ground consisting of pasture and woodland, used for the chase or other recreations, and stored with deer and other animals — (Mil.)

Park of artillery, the whole train of artillery belonging

Park of artillery, the whole train of artillery belonging

Furk of arthury, such on a park. Shak.

PARK v. a. To enclose, as in a park. Shak.

PARK v. a. A keeper of a park. Skelton.

PARK (SH,\* a. Relating to, or resembling, a park. Southey.

PARK a EP-Lu,\* n. One who has the custody of a park.

Johnson.

PAR'Linge, m. Conversation; talk; discourse. North.

PAR'Linge, (parl) v. m. [parlor, Fr.] To talk; to discuss; to parloy. Stack.

PARLE, (pirl) n. Conversation, oral treaty; parloy. Stack.

PAR'LEAVES, (park'levz) n. An herb. Anascorth.

PAR'LEY, (par'le) v. n. [parlor, Fr.] L. PARLEYED, pp. PARLEYED, PR. PARLEYED, Potents by word of mouth, to talk; to discuss any thing orally; to discourse, to confer.

PAR'LEY, n. Oral treaty; talk; conference. Millon.

PAR'LIA-MENT, (par'le-ment) n. [parlamentum, low L.; parlement, Fr.] The supreme legislative assembly of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of the king, or sovereign, the house of lords, and house of commons, but it is often used for the two houses only, without the king or sovereign,

PAR-LIA-MEN-TA'RI-AN, n. One who sided with the parliament against Charles I.

PAR-LIA-MEN-TA'RI-AN, a. Adhering to the parliament in the time of Charles I.

the time of Charles I.

PAR-LJA-MEN'TA-RY, (par-lo-mën'ta-ro) a. Relating to parlament, conformed to the rules of parliament.

PAR-LJA-MEN-TEĒR', x. Same as parliamentariam. A. Wood.

PAR'LOR, x. [parlor, Fr.] [A room in monasteries where
monks and nuns used to give interviews to their visitors.]

A room in houses, commonly on the first floor, furnished
for the reception of visitors, &cc., a sitting-room in a pubtic house. lic house.

PAR'LOUS, a. Perilous. Bale. Keen; shrewd. Milton

Franticous, a. revisious. Baie. Reen; snrewo. nation. Pranticous. Ness, n. Quickness, keenness of temper. Pran-Ma-Cit'y, n. Corruption of spermacets, which see. Stak. Par-Me-Sah', a. [Par-Mean, Fr.] Reinting to Parma in Italy; applied to a delicate sort of cheese made at Parma. Par-Nas's-4n, "(ppr-nash'-4n) a. Relating to Parnassus, a Grecian mountain, poetical. Pope. [Pran'Mel, n. [diminutive of puttanella, It.] A punk, a shit. Skinner...

FARTALL, I. [narothialis, low L.] Belonging to a par-ish, parishional. †PA-RO-EH-LL'I-TY, n. State of being parochial. Dr. Mar-

PA-RO'EHI-AL-IZE, \* v. a. To render parochial; to form to parishes. Brit. Crit.

parisines. Bril. Crit.

parisines. Bril. Crit.

ph. Bö'chi-AL-L', ad. In a parish, by parishes.

ph. Rö'chi-An, a. Parochial. Bacon.

ph. Rö'chi-An, a. A parishoner. Ld. Burleigh.

ph. Röb'lc,\*

a. Relating to, or consisting of, pasody.

Ph. Röb'-CAL,\*

Warton.

PAR'O'-DiST,\*

a. One who uses or makes parodics. Ch. Ob.

PAR'O'-DiST,\*

b. Color of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the p

PXR'Q-DY, n. [παροιδία.] A kind of writing, in which the words of an author are so imitated as to render the composition ludicrous, or adapted to a new purpose, a turning

of what is serious into buriesque.

PĂE/Q-DY, v. a. [paroder, Fr.] [i. PAROLED; pp. PARODING, PARODIED.] To imitate by parody; to buriesque.

PAE/QL, [par/ql, Sm. R.; par/dl, Ja. K.] a. Done by word of mouth, oral; as, parol evidence, distinguished from partitus evidence.

or mouth. out; as, pare vincies, assuments of written evidence.

P.A.RÖLE', n. [parole, Fr.] Word of honor or promise, particularly by a prisoner of war, conditionally set at large.

P.A.RÖLE', a. Same as parol. Perry. See P.ROL.

P.X.R.O.MÖL'O-GY,\* n. (Rhet.) A figure by which an orator concedes something to an adversary, in order to strengthable out a symmetry. Cash.

en his own argument. Crab.

Pár-Q-NQ-mλ'si-A, (par-q-nq-mā'zhq-a) π. [παρωνομασία.]

Rhet.) A figure by which a word is used in different

senses, A significially writed a word is used in different senses, or similar words are set in opposition to each other, a play upon words. P(R-Q-NQ-MAS'T)-CAL, a. Belonging to a paronomasia. |Γ'(R-Q-NQM'4-SY, n. Same as paronomasia, B. Jonson. PAR-Q-NYCH'[-4, (parq-nlk'9-a) n. [παρωνυχία.] (Med.) A whitlow.

whitlow

PXR'O N'ME, \* n. A paronymous word. Smart. PA-RÖN'Y-MODS, \* α. [παρώνυμος.] Alike in sound, but difering in orthography and signification; as, ar and heirmaining the same derivation. Watts.

- having the same derivation. Watts.

PAR'O-QUET, (par'o-ket) n. [perrequet, Fr.] A small spe

PXE'O-QUET, (par'o-Kë) n. [perroguet, Fr.] A small species of parrot.
PA-RÖT'1p, [pa-τöt'id, S. W. J. E. F. Je. K. Sm. Wb.; partö'tid, P.] a. [πυρωτίς.] (dnat.) Noting a large gland, situated under the ear, which secretes saliva; saliva; saliva; particles and the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the par

Ine mumps. Straste.

Pλπ/Qx-Ygm, [gar/ck-lzm] n. [παροξυσμός.] The periodical exacerbation of a disease, a fit or turn of pain or great suffering; convulsion.

Pλπ-Qx-Yg'm, L, \* a. Relating to paroxysms; convulsive.

Qu. Rev. PAR(UET-RY,\* m. Inlaid wood-work: marquetry. Frances. PARR,\* m. The young of the salmon, less than two years old. Brands.

PAR'RAL, or PAR'REL, m. (Wast.) A collar of greased rope, or trucks, by which the yard is confined to the mast while it slides up and down.

while it slides up and down.

PKB-RI-CĪ'DAL, a. [parricida, L.] Relating to, partaking of, or committing, parricide.

PKE'RI-CĪDE, n. [Fr., parricida, L.] The murder of a father; the murderer of a father, also the murder or murderer of any near relative, as a husband, wife, mother, &c., or of a distinguished or sacred person or benefactor

\*\*ANN NICON ONE - Parricidal Reports.

†PÄR-RI-CID'I-OÜS, a. Parricidal. Broome.
PÄR'RIED,\* (pā'r)d) p. a. Warded off; turned aside.
PÄR'ROT, m. [perroquet, Fr.] A party-colored bird, having a hooked bill, and remarkable for imitating the human

PAR'ROT-Fish, \* n. A fish of the Pacific Ocean. Cook. PAR'ROT-RY, \* n. Habit of imitation, as of a parrot. Cole-ridge. [R.]

ridge. [R.]

PAR'RY, v. n. [parer, Fr., paera, Icel.] [L. PARRIED. PP, FARRYING, PARRIED.] To ward off thrusts; to sence.

PAR'RY, v. a. To turn aside, to ward off.

PARSE, v. a. [pare, L.] [L. PARSED; pp. PARSENG, PARSED.]

To resolve by the rules of grammar; to resolve into the grammatical elements, or parts of speech.

PAR'SEE, \* n. One of the Persian refugers, Guebses, or fireworshippers, driven from Persia by the persecutions of the Mahometans, now unbabining parts of India. Branda.

PAR-SI-MO'NI-OUS. a. Covetous; too frugal, sparing, penurious. a varicious, inggardly; miserly.

PAR-SI-MO'NI-OUS-RESS, n. Quality of being parsimonious.

PAR'SI-MO'NI-OUS-RESS, n. Quality of being parsimonious.

PAR'S NO.NY, n. [passimana, L.] Excessive frugality, covetousness; nyggrdiness, penuriousness, avarice. PAR'ING.\* n. The act of resolving a sentence into grainmatical elements or parts. Wells 1 A corden with the

PARS'LEY, (pars'le) n. [persh, Welsh ] A garden plant or herb.

herb.

PARS'NIP, n. A garden vegetable or root:—written also
PARS'NIP, n. A garden vegetable or root:—written also
PARS'ON, (pAr'sn) n. [ecclesive persona, L.] A clergyman;
a priest, a minister.—(English law) One who has full
possession of all the rights of a parochial church.
PAR'SON-AGE, (pAr'sn-si) n. (The benefice of a parish. Addison.] The house of a parison or clergyman.
PAR'SONED,\* (pAr'snd) a. Furnished with a parson; relating to or done by a parson. Young. [R.]
PAR-SON'IC,\* | a. Relating to a parson or clergyman;
PAR-SON'IC,\* | d. Relating to a parson. Ch. Lamb.
PARS PRO TO'TO',\* [L.] (Law) "Part for the whole,"
Hamilton.

Hamilton.

HART, n. [pars, L.] Something less than the whole; a por-tion, a quantity helping to form a larger quantity; a piece; a share, a division:—a member; particular; in-gredient; proportional quantity:—concern; side; party; gredient; proportional quantity: — concern; side; particy; interest; particular office: — any one of the characters of a play: — business, duty; action, conduct: — something relating or belonging; reciprocal relation.—pl. Qualities, powers, faculties, or accomplishments: — quarters; regions, districts. — In good part, as well done. — In ul part, as ill done. — Fur the most part, commonly.
Pirr, ad. Partly; in some measure. Shak. [R.]
Part, v. a. [1. Partler]; pp. Partling, Partler, [1.] To divide, to share, to distribute; to separate; to distunite; to break into peners; to keep sunder; to separate; or refine, as the

into pieces; to keep asunder, to separate or refine, as the

precious metals.

PART, v. n. To be separated; to quit each other; to take or bid farewell.—[parter, Fr.] To go away.—The page with, to quit, to resign; to lose.

PART, ABLE, a. That may be parted or divided, Camaen.

PART, AGLE, n. [Fr.] Division, act of sharing or parting.

Locks.

PARTAKE', v. s. [i. partook; pp. partaking, partaken.]

To take part with others; to have a same; to particle pate; to be admitted.

PARTAKE', v. a. To share; to have partize, to admit to.

PARTAK'EN, \* (parta'kn) p. from Partake. See Partake, PARTAK'EN, \* (parta'kn) p. from Partake. See Partake, soons, a sharer; an associate; accomplice.

PARTAK'ER, s. One who partakes; a partner in possessions, a sharer; an associate; accomplice.

PARTATED, a. Possessing accomplishments. B. Josson, PART'ER, s. One who parts or separates.

PARTERER, (parta') s. [Fr.] A level piece of ground, or a system of beds, in which flowers are cultivated, connected together, with intervening spaces for walks.

PAR-THE/NJ-LD,\* m. A poem in honor of a virgin. Harrington. Par the-non,\* n. [παρθενών.] The magnificent temple

of Minerva at Athens Ency.
PAR-THE-NO'Pj-4N,\* n. (Zool.) A genus of crustaceans.

FR. TIAL, (par'shal) a. [Fr.] Inclined antecedently to favor one party in a cause, or one side of a question, more than the other, based to one party; not impartial: more train the other, masses to one party; not impartial:—
comprising a part, not total; not general; affecting only
one part; subsisting only in a part.

†PARTIAL-IST, N. One who is partial. Bp. Morton.

PARTIAL'ITY, (part-abp-41'0-40) n. [partabite, Fr.] State
of being partial; an undue bias; unequal state of the

or being partial; an undue mas, unequal state of the judgment.

PAR'TIAL-IZE, (pir'shal-IZ) v. a. [partialiser, Fr.] To make partial. Stak.

PAR'TIAL-LY, ad. With partiality; in part; not totally.

PAR-TI-BL'1-TY, n. Divisibility; separability.

PART'-BLE, a. That may be parted or divided; divisible; separable. Bacon.

PARTICEPS CRIMI-NIS,\* [L.] (Law) A partner in a crime; an accomplice. Hamilton.
PAR-TIC':-PA-BLE, a. That may be participated. Norris.
PAR-TIC':-PANT, a. [Fl.] Sharing; having share or part. Bacon.

Bacon.
PAR-Ti('!-PANT, n. A partaker. Warburton.
PAR-Ti('!-PATE, v. n. [participo, L.; participer, Fr.]
[i. Participated; pp. Participatino, Participated.]
To partake; to have share or part. PAR-TIC'I-PATE, v. a. To partake; to have part of; to

share.

PAR-TIC-I-PA'TION, n. [Fr.] State of sharing; act of par-ticipating; a share or part, distribution.

FAR-TIC-I-FATION, R. [Fr.] State of snaring; act of participating; a share or part, distribution.

PAR-TIC/I-FA-TIVE, a. Capable of partaking.

PAR-TIC/I-FA-TOR, R. One who participates. Smith.

PAR-TI-CIP'I-AL, a. [participates, L.] Having the nature or form of a participle.

PAR-TI-CIP'I-AL-IZE, v. a. To form into a participle.

Ruchardson

PAR-TJ-CIP'J-AL-LY, ad. In the manner of a participle.
PAR'TJ-CIP-LE, (par'te-sip-pl) n. [participium, L.] (Gram.)
A word derived from a verb, and partaking of the quali-

A word derived from a vero, and partaking of the quanties of a verb and an adjective.

Par'Tj-CLE, (par'te-kl) n. [particule, Fr.; particula, L.]

A minute part or portion; something very small; a corpuscle; an atom.—(Gram.) An indeclinable word or

corpuscle; an atom. — (Gram.) An indeclinable word or part of speech, of constant use in sentences; an article, adverb, preposition, or conjunction.

PAR-TIC/U-LAR, a. [particular, Fr.] Not belonging to the whole, but to one person; not general; individual, one, distinct from others; attentive to minute things; peculiar; singular, odd; appropriate, exclusive; close; exact; nice; punctual; specific; minute; circumstantial.

PAR-TIC/U-LAR, a. A single instance, point, or matter; a single thing, individual person; a minute division or part. — In particular, peculiarly; distinctly.

PAR-TIC/U-LAR-ISM,\* a. State of being particular, particularity. Coleridge, [R.]

PAR-TIC/U-LAR-IST,\* a. (Theol.) One who holds the doctrine of God's particular decrees of salvation and reprobation: — also a Baptist who adheres to particular communion. Brands.

PAR-TIC-U-LAR-IT,\* a. [perticularité, Fr.] Quality of

PAR-TIC-U-LAR-I-ZĂ'TION, \* Act of particularité, Fr.] Quality of being particular; exactness; distinct notice or enumeration, petty account; something peculiar.

PAR-TIC-U-LAR-I-ZĂ'TION, \* Act of particularizing.

PAR-TIC-U-LAR-I-ZI'TION,\* n. Act of particularizing. Coloridge. [R.]

PAR-TIC-U-LAR-IZE, v. a. [particularisor, Fr.] [i. Particularizor]

LARIZED; pp. PARTICULARIZING, FARTICULARIZED.] To mention distinctly; to detail; to show minutely.

PAR-TIC-U-LAR-IZE, v. n. To be particular. Herbert.

PAR-TIC-U-LAR-LY, ed. in a particular manner; distinctly. PAR-TIC-U-LAR-LY, ed. in a particular manner; distinctly. PAR-TIC-U-LAR-LY, ed. in a particular manner; distinctly. PAR-TIC-U-LAR-LY, ed. in a particular manner; distinctly. PAR-TIC-U-LAR-LY, ed. in a particular manner; distinctly. PAR-TING-LAR-LY, ed. in a particular manner; distinctly.

PAR-TING, n. Division; separation.—(Chem.) A separation of gold and silver from each other.—(Naul.) State of being driven from the anchors, when a ship has broken her cable.

PAR-TI-SAN. (par-te-zan) [par-te-zan, S. W. P. J. F. Ja.

broken her cable.

PAR'TI-SAN, (par'te-zan) [par'te-zan, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; par'4e-zan, K.] m. [pertusiane, Fr. †A kind of pike or halberd. Shak.] — [partusan, Fr.] An adherent to a party or faction; a follower; a disciple:—the commander of a detachment of an army:—a commander's leading staff. Ausworth.

PAR'TI-SAN-BHIP,\* n. The zeal or feeling of partisans.

Qu. Rev.

Qu. Rev.

PAR-TITE,\* a. (Bot.) Divided; separated. Smart.

PAR-TITION, (par-tish'un) m. [Fr.; partitio, L.] Act of dividing; state of being divided; that which divides; division; separation; separate part.

PAR-TITION, (par-tish'un) v. a. [i. PARTITIONED; pp. FARTITIONED, PARTITIONED]. To separate by partition; to divide.

to divide.

PAR'TI-TIVE,\* a. (Gram.) A partitive word Adam.
PAR'TI-TIVE,\* a. Distributive, making distribution Adam.

PRETITIVE LY, \* ad. Distributively. Adam.
†PART'UET, m. A ruff or band formerly worn by women:
—a hen. Stat.

PART'LY, as. A full of band formerly were by wessels—a hea. Sack.

PART'LY, as. In some measure or degree; in part.

PART'NER, n. One who is associated with another, as in trade, or as a husband or wife:—a partaker; sharer; associate:—one who dances with another.

PART'NER, v. a. To join; to associate as partner. Shak.

PART'NER, su. p. Joint interest or property; the union of two or more in the same trade, business, or concern.

PARTOOK', (par-tûk') p. from Partake. See Partake.

PARTRIDGE, n. [perdux, Fr.; petus, Weish.] A well-known bird of game.

PAR'TEIDGE-WOOD,\* (-wâd) n. A kind of wood much esteemed for cabinet work. P. Cyc.

PARTS,\* n. pl. Faculties; abilities; mental accomplishments:—quarters; regions; districts. Lowth. See Part.

[PART'URE, (part'yur) n. Departure. Spenser.

PAR-TU'R-ENT, a. [parturens, L.] Bringing forth; about to bring forth.

to bring forth.

to oring fortm.

ARR-TV-RI''TION, (par-ty-rish'un) n. [parturo, L.] Act of bringing forth young; childbirth; delivery.

PAR'TY, n. [part, parte, Fr.] A number of persons in a community united in opinion or design in opposition to others; a body of men united under some leader, or leaders, in politics, religion, or other matter of interest, a faction:—one of two litigants:—one concerned in any affair:—side; cause:—a select assembly:—particular person; a person distinct from or opposed to another:—a detachment of soldiers from the main body.

PAR'TY,\* a. Pertaining to a party or sect; partial; as, "a party measure." Ch. Ob.

PAR'TY-COL'ORED, (-kul'urd) a. Having diversity of colors. Shak

COIOTS. SAAK.

PAR'TY-JÜ-RY, n. (Law) A jury composed of one half natives, and one half foreigners.

PAR'TY-MAN, n.; pl. PARTY-MEN. A man devoted to the interests of a party; a factious person.

PAR'TY-SPIR'IT,\* n. The temper or spirit of partisans.

PAR'TY-SPIR'IT-ED,\* a. Having the spirit of party. Ch.

PAR'TY-WALL, n. A wall that separates two houses.
PA-RU'LIS,\* n. (Med.) A gum boil. Brande.
PAR'YE-NU',\* n. [Fr.] One who has recently come into

notice , an upstart. Brit. Crit.

PAR'VIS. n. [Fr.] A church or church porch. Chaucer. or Par'VISE, \* n. [parvisa, L.] An afternoon's exercise, or moot, for the instruction of young students. Whisham. PAR'VI-TÜDE, n. [parvisa, L.] Littleness, minuteness. Glanville.

†PAR'VI-TY, n. Littleness; minuteness. Ray.
PAS, (på) n. [Fr.] A step; a pace; precedence. Arbuth-

†PASCH, (păsk) n. [pasque, old Fr., paska, Goth.; πάσχα, Gr.] The passover; the feast of Easter. Wichfle.
PASCHAL, (păs'kal) a. [old Fr.; paschales, L.] Relating to

the passover; relating to Easter.

the passover; relating to Easter.

PASCH'-EGG, (pask'eg) n. An egg dyed or stained, presented about Easter. [North of England.]

PASCH'-FLÖW-ER, (pask-) See Pasque-Flower.

†PASH, v. a. [ruiw, raiow.] To strike; to push against.

SAGA.

FASHA', PASHA'L|C.\* See PACHA, and PACHALIC.

FASHA', PASHA'L|C.\* See PACHA, and PACHALIC.

FASH-GRXPH'|C-AL,\* | Journal.

FAS-16'RA-PHY,\* n. [πας and γράφω.] An imaginary universal language, designed to be spoken and written by all nations. Brands.

PASQUE'-FLÖW-ER, (pask'flöu-er) n. The easter-flower; anemone

anemone.
†Phs'Quil., (pas'kwil) n. Same as pasquinade. Tuller.
†Phs'Quil., (pas'kwil) v. a. To lampoon. Burton.
Phs'Quil-Lant, n. A lampooner. Colerage. [R.]
†Phs'Quil-Lur, n. A. lampooner. Burton.

†PAS'QUIL-LER, a. A lampooner. Burton.

PAS'QUIN, n. [Pasquino, a statue at Rome.] Pasquinade.

Dryden. See Pasquinade, a statue at Rome.] Pasquinade.

PAS'QUIN, v. a. To lampoon; to pasquinade. Swift.

PAS-QUIN-ADE', n. [pasquinata, It.] A satirical writing, so called from the name (Pasquino) given to a mutilated statue of a gladiator if Rome, on which it was usual to paste satirical paper; a lampoon.

PAS-QUIN-ADE', \* v. a. To lampoon; to vilify. Smart.

PASS, v. n. [passer, Fr.; passus, L.] [L. PASSED; pp. PASSING, PassED, of PAST. — Pass Equilar worb; and past, for passed, is a correct pronunciation, but a wrong orthography for the proper participle, though a correct orthography for the proper participle, though a correct orthography for the adjective, preposition, and noun. Smart. See Past.] To move onward; to be progressive; to proceed;

to be current, to vanish, to occur; to be enacted, to be transacted. — To pass away, to be lost; to glide off; to

Plas, w s To go beyond; to go through; to exceed; to spend, to rive through; to cause to move onward, to transfer, to utter -to enact; to give authority to:—to ommit to admit; to allow:—to thrust; to surpass.—to pass away, to spend; to waste.—To pass by, to excuse; to forgive; to neglect.—To pass over, to omit; to let go ungegarded.

PASS, n. A narrow entrance; an avenue; passage; road: a permission to go or come any where, a permit; an order by which a person is possed onward to some other desti-nation, as a slave or pauper: — push; thrust in fencing: - state condition.

—state condition.

PASS'ABLE, a [passable, Fr.] That may be passed or travelled over, that may pass without objection; current, tolerable, allowable.

PASS'ABLY, ad. Tolerably; moderately.

PASS'A'DO, [passad; do, S. W. P. J. E. F.; pas-aa'dō, J. K. Sm.] n. [passada, It.; passada, Fr.] A pass in fencing; a push, a thrust. Shak.

PAs'AQE, n. [Fr.] Act of passing; travel; course; jour-ney, ferriage; sum paid for passing, a way over water, a voyage made over the sea or other water, movement from place to pince, road; way, entrance or exit, liberty to pass:—occurrence; unsettled state. Temple. Incident; transaction. Hayward. Management; conduct. Davies. Part of a book; single place in a writing. Addison. The passing or enactment of a law or bill by a legislative body. Morshall

Justinau.

Fr.] (Her.) Walking, as a beast. [fCursory; careless Barrow.]—En passant, (\u00e4ng'-plssaing) [Fr.] By the way, slightly.

PASS'-BOOK,\* (-buk) n. A book in which a merchant or

trader makes an entry of goods sold to a customer. Bou-

PAS.ED. (phst) i. & p. from Pass. See Pass.
PAS.ED. (phst) i. & p. from Pass. See Pass.
PAS.ED. (phst) i. & p. from Pass. See Pass.
PAS.ED. (phst) i. & p. from Pass. See Pass.
I have been continuously in the road, or in a vehicle on land, or in a vessel on water, a wayfarer.
PAS.SED. PAR. TO UT. (phst) in A migratory hawk.
PAS.SED. PAR. TO UT. (phst) in [Fr.] Master-key:—
A plate or wood-block used by an engraver. Brande.
PAS.ER. UT. (no who passes by. Coleridge.
PAS.ER. BY, n. One who passes by. Coleridge.
PAS.ER. BY, n. (Ornith.) One of an order of birds, including the sparrow. Brande.

PASSERINE, \*\* a. (Oratio.) One of all other of bluds, including the sparrow. Brande.

PASSERINE, \*\* a. Noting a class of birds, which include the sparrow. P. Cyc.

PASSEBIL'J-TY, n. [passibilite, Fr.] Quality of being passible, passibleness.

PAS's BLE, a. [Fr., passibiles, L.] That may feel or suf-fer, susceptible of suffering or of impressions from exter-

fer, susceptible of suffering or of impressions from exter-nal agents. Hooker. PAS'SI-BLE-NESS, n. Quality of being passible. PAS-SI-BLÖ'RA,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of flowers, the passion-flower. Crabb. PAS'SIM,\* ad. [L.] Every where, here and there; used as a word of reference. Hamilton.

as a word or reference. Hamuton.

PASS'ING, p. a. Surpassing, eminent. Fairfax. [R.]

PASS'ING, d. Exceedingly, as, "passing strange." Shak.

PASS'ING, n. The act of going by.

PASS'ING, n. A bell tolled at the death of a person;
formerly rung to obtain prayers for the dying, now rung after decease.

PArs' NG-LY, ad. Exceedingly; surpassingly. Wichfe.
PAss' NG NOTE, \* n. (Mus.) A softening note between two
others, a grace wherein two notes are connected by

smaller intervening notes. Brande.

PXs'SION. (pash'un) n. [Fr.; passio, L.] Any effect caused by external agency; mental excitement; violent or strong emotion of the mind; love; anger; grief; fear; zeal; ardor, engerness:— passibleness, suffering;— emphatically, the last suffering of Christ. Acts.

PKs'sio, (pash'un) v. n. [passionner, Fr.] To be extremely agitated. Shak.

agitated. Some partial partial passion partial passion are, Fr.] A book describing the sufferings of saints and martyrs. Warton. PAS'SION-ATE, (pash'un-et) a. [passion nef. Fr.] Moved by passion, feeling or expressing great emotion of mind; easily moved to anger; trascible; excitable; angry, hasty. hottempered. ty; hot-tempered.
†PAS'SION-ATE, v. a. To affect or express with passion.

Spenser

Spenser.

Nps://sich.att.ly, (pksh/un-st-le) ad. In a passionate manner; with passion; angrily.

Pas/sich.att.ness, n. State of being passionate.

PAs/sich.att.ness, n. State of being passionate.

PAs/sich.att.ness, n. State of being passionate.

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PAS'SION-LESS, a. Void of passion; cool.
PAS'SION-WEEK, (pash'un-wek) n. The week before Eas-

ter, in which the sufferings and crucifixion of Christ me commemorated

PAS'SIVE, pas'siv) a. [passif, Fr.; passeous, L.] Receiving impression from some external agent; unresisting; not impression from some external agent; unresisting; mot active; quisseent; submissive; patient.—(Gram.) Having that form, as a verb, by which the accusative of the active voice becomes the nominative; as, docsor, I am taught.

PAS/syve Ly, (pas/syv-le) ad. In a passive manner; without agency.—(Gram.) According to the form of a verb

PAS'SIVE-NESS, n. Quality of being passive; passibility;

patience ; calmness.

Patience; calmness. Hammond. [R.]
Pass'Less, a. Having no pussage. Cooley
Pass'Ö-VER, n. [pascha, L.] A festival among the Jews
which derives its English name from God's passing over
the houses of the Israelites, and sparing their first-born
when those of the Egyptians were put to death; the sac rifice killed.

PASS-PA-RÖLE',\* n. [ passo-parols, Fr.] A command, given at the head of an army, to be passed on to the rear; pass

at the head of an army, to be passed on to the rear; passe word. Smart.

PASS'PORT, n. 'passe-port, Fr.] A warrant of protection and authority to travel, granted to persons moving from place to place, permission of passage.

PASS'-WORD,\* 'pas'wurd) n. A word used as a signal, a watchword. Qu. Ren.

PASS'-WORD,\* (pas'wurd) n. A plant; palsywort. Booth.

PASS'-WEAS'URE, (pas's-mezh-ur) n. [passamerto, It.] An old, statchy kind of dance, a cinque-pace. Shak.

PAST, p. a. & a. [from Pass. See Pass.] Having formerly been, not present, not to come, spent, gone by.

PAST, n. The time gone by; past time. Fenton.

PAST, prep. Beyond, above; after, more than.—Sometimes incorrectly used for by; as, "to go past." Mrs. Hemans.

Hemans

PASTE, (past) n. [old Fr ] Any thing mixed up so as to be vis-cous and tenacious: — flour and water mingled for cement or for food:—artificial mixture, in imitation of gems or precious stones.

PASTE, v. a. [paster, Fr.] [1. FASTED, pp. FASTING, FASTED.]
To cement or fasten with paste.
PASTE'BOARD, (past'bord) n. Thick, stiff paper, made by

PASTE/BOARD, (past/bord) n. Thick, stiff paper, made by macerating paper or other substance, and casting it in moulds, or by pasting sheets of paper together.

PASTE/BOARD, (past/bord) a. Made of pasteboard.

PASTE/BOARD, (past/bord) a. Made of pasteboard.

PASTERN, n. [Fr.] An herb or plant; woad; it dyestuff alled to indigo:—a colored crayon.

PASTERN, n. [pasturon, old Fr.] The part of a horse's foot under the fettock to the heel:—a patten. Dryden.

PASTICCIO, (pas-tich'o) n. [It.] An oglio, a medley. (Painting) A picture painted by a master in a style different from his customary style. Brands.

PASTILLE, n. [pasturo, and PASTILLE.

PASTILLE, n. a. Toadminister or trent with pastils. Qu. Rev. PAS-TILLE',\* n. [pastule, Fr.] A roll of paste hardened, as those which are made of sweet-scented resins and arromatic woods for perfuming chambers, a pastil:—a suomatic woods for perfuming chambers, a pastil:—a sugared confection. Ure.

gared confection. Urc.

Pfa'(TiME, n. [pass and tume.] Sport; amusement; diver sion, recreation, play, entertainment.

Pfa'(TiME, v. n. To sport, to take pushime. Haloet.

Pfa'(ToR, n. [pastor, l., pasteur, Fr.] A shepherd. Dryden A clergyman or minister who has the care of a flock.

Pfa'(ToR-AGE,\* n. The office or jurisdiction of a pastor. Month. Rev.

PAS'TOR-AGE, \* n. The office or jurisdiction of a pastor. Month. Rev.

PAS'TOR-AL, a. [pastoralis, L.] Relating to a pastor; relating to a shepherd, rural, relating to the care of souls. PAS'TOR-AL, n. A poem descriptive of shepherds and their occupations, or of a country life; an idyl; a bucolic, a book relating to the care of souls.

PAS-TOR-A'-LE,\* n. [It.] (Mus.) An air of a pastoral character, a figure of a dance. Smart.

PAS'TOR-AL-LY,\* ad. In the manner of a pastor. Smart.

PAS'TOR-AL-LY,\* ad. Destitute of a pastor. Dr. Allen.

PAS'TOR-LESS,\* a. Destitute of a pastor. Dr. Allen.

PAS'TOR-LIKE, a. Becoming or like a pastor. Milton.

PAS'TOR-LIKE, a. Becoming or like a pastor. Milton.

PAS'TOR-SHIP, n. The office or rank of a pastor. Bp. Bull.

PAS'TOR-SHIP, n. The office or rank of a pastor. Bp. Bull.

PAS'TOR-SHIP, n. The office or rank of a pastor. Bp. Bull.

PAS'TOR-SHIP, n. The office or rank of a pastor. Bp. Bull.

PAS'TOR-BLE, (pas'yu-ra-li) a. Fit for pasture, bastry, or things baked in paste.

PAST'U-RAGE, n. (old Fr.] The business of feeding cattle; lands grazed by cattle; grass or feed for cattle

PAST'URE, (pas'yur) n. [pasture, old Fr.] Food for cattle; land grazed by cattle; act of feeding. [†Human culture. Dryden.]

PAST'URE, (pas'yur) v. a. [i. Pastured; pp. Pastureng, pasturence.] To feed on grass; to place in a pasture.

PAST URE, v. n. To graze or feed on grass. Gower. [greve. PAST'URE-LAND, \* n. Land appropriated to pasture. Con-[FAS'TY, or PAS'TY, [pas'te, S. W. E. F. Ja. K.; pas'te, P. Sm. Wb.] n. A ple of crust raised without a dish. Shak. PAS'TY, \* a. Resembling or like paste; doughy. Maun-

PAT

der.

PAT, a. [pas, Teut.] Fit; convenient; exact. "It lieth in pat allusion." Barrow. [Colloquial.]

PAT, ad. Just in the nick, exactly; fitly. Stak. [Colloquial.]

PAT, m. [patte, Fr.] A light, quick blow; a tap; a small large of marker busten into share with the hand

quial.]
PAT, n. [patte, Fr.] A light, quick blow; a tap; a small lump of matter beaten into shape with the hand.
PAT, v. a. [I. FATTED; pp. FATTING, FATTED.] To strike lightly, to tap. Bacon.
PA-TACHE', (pp.tash') n. [Fr.] A small, light ship or vessel; a sort of stage-coach.
PAT-A-COON', n. patacon, Sp.] A Spanish coin worth somewhat more than a dollar.
PATA-GO'NI-AN \*\* A. A native of Patagonin. Murray.

somewhat more than a dollar.

PXT-A-O'N',I-An,\* a. A native of Patagonia. Murray.

PXT-A-VIN',I-TY,\* n. A provincial idiom in speech, so named from the idiom of Lucy, the historian, from his being born in the provincial town of Patacium. Brande.

PXTCH, n. [peize, It.] A piece sewed on to cover a hole:—a

piece inserted in variegated work:—a small spot of black silk put on the face:—a small parcel, as of land; a small

sing put on the lace: — a singly period; as of any a singly piece; a part

PATCH, v. a. [pudizer, Dan.; period; [l. ] [l. patched; pp.
patching, patched;] To put a patch on, to cover with a
patch, to mend clumsily; to make with patches or pieces.

PATCH'ER, n. One who patches, a botcher.

PATCH'ERY, n. Botchery; bungling work. Shak. [R.]

PATCH'WORK, (patch'wark) n. Work or something composed of places. a made up clumy thus.

posed of pieces, a made-up, clumsy thing.
PATCH'Y,\* a. Full of patches. Athensum.
PATCH, The head. Spenser, [Now used in ridicule.]
PAT'ED, a. Having a pate.—It is used only in composition;
as, long-pated, cunning; shallow-pated, foolish.
PATC-FAC'TION, n. [pate/actio, L.] Act or state of opening. Pearson.

PA-TEL'LI-FORM, \* a. Having the form of a dish. Smith PA-TEL'LA,\* n. [L.] pl. L. PA-TEL'LÆ; Eng. PA-TEL'-LAS. The cap of the knee, the knee-pan:—a univalve LAS. The

LAS, THE CAP OF the Anne, the anne, the shell-fish, Crabb,
PAT'LL-LITE,\*n. The fossil remains of the patella. Urc.
PAT'EN, n. [ patena, L.] A stand or saucer for a chalice
to rest on:—a vessel on which the sacramental bread is

to rest on:— a vessel on which the sacramental bread is placed:—a plate. See Patten.

[Păt'Ent, or Pă'Tunt, [pat'ent, S. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. Wb.; pát'ent or pā'tent, W. Ja.] a. [patens, L... patent, Fr.] Spreading, as a leaf, apparent, manifest:— secured by a patent:—open to the perusal of all; as, letters patent.

[Păt'Ent, a. A writ or privilege granted by authority, conveying to a person the sole right to make use, or dispose of some new invention or discovery, for a limited period.

[Păt'Ent, b. a. [1, patented, pp. patentino, patented.]

[Păt'Ent, Eff, n. One who holds a patent.

Păt'Era, E. [L.] pl. Păt'Pakă. A goblet; a broad bowi. Crabb.

Pă-Terinal, a. [patennus, L., paternel, Fr.] Relating to, or becoming, a father, fatherly, kind; derived from a father, hereditary.

or becoming, a father, fatherly, kind; derived from a father, hereditary.

PA-TER'NI-TY, m. [paternité, Fr.] The quality, state, or relation of a father; fatherehp.

PA'TER-NOS'TER, m. [L., our Father.] The Lord's prayer. — (Arch.) A sort of ornament in the shape of beads, or of an oval form.

PATH, m.: pl. PATHS. Way; road, track; any passage; usually, a marrow way.

usually, a narrow way.

usually, a narrow way.

PĀTH, b. a. [t. PATHED; pp. PATHING, PATHED.] To go over; to cause to go; to make way for. Shak.

PĀTH.E.—MĀT']C., a. [πάθημα.] Suffering. Chalmers. [R.]

PĀTHĒT']-C., a. [πάθητκός.] Relating to pathos, afPĀTHĒT']-C.A., fecting the passions, addressed to the passions; moving; affecting; touching; exciting the feelings.

ings.

PA-THET'|-CAL-LY, ad. In a pathetic manner.

PA-THET'|-CAL-NESS, n. Quality of being pathetic.

PATH'FL', n. A fly found in footpaths.

PATH'|C, n. A person abused contrary to nature. Drayton.

PATH'LESS, a. Destitute of a path; untrodden.

PA-THÖG'S-NY, n. (Mod.) The production of disease.

PA-THÖG'E-NY,\* n. (Mod.) The production of disease. Dunglison.

Ph.THÖG-NO-MÖN']C, a. [παθο, νωμονικός.] (Med.) Applied to symptoms which are peculiar to particular diseases, and by which they are recognized; not merely symptomatic.

PA-THÖG'NO-MY,\* n. [πάθος and γνώμη.] The expression of the passions; the science of the signs by which the state of the passions is indicated; the natural language or operation of the mind, as indicated by the motions of the soft and mobile parts of the body. Comba. [Blown. PATH-O-LÖG']C,\* a. Relating to pathology; pathological.

PATH-O-LÖG']-CAL, a. Relating to pathology; pathological.

PA-THÖL'O-GIST, n. One who treats of pathology.

Ph. THÖL'Q.QX, n.  $[\pi d^3]_0$ ; and  $\lambda \delta_j \circ g_*$ ] (Med.) The doctrine of discusses, together with their causes, effects, and differences, a treatise on diseases.

PLTH.O.P.CE'.[A, 2] (path.Q.DE'ya) n. (Rhet.) A figure of speech by which the passions are moved. Crabb.

PLTHIOS, n.  $[\pi d^3]_0$ .] Pansion; vehemone of feeling; expression of deep feeling, that which excites the emotions, respectively the the control of the property of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the

pression of deep feeling, that which excites the emotions, especially the tender emotions of the mind.

PATH/WAY, m. A road; a narrow way to be passed on foot.

PATIS/LELE, a. That may be suffered. Bailey.

PATIS/U-LA-RY, a. [patibularie, Fr., from patibulum, L.]

Relating to a cross, gibbet, or gallows.

PATISROE, (pa'shens) m. [Fr.; patientia, L.] Quality of being patient, act of suffering without complaint; calm

IN TIENCE, (pa'snens) n. [Fr.; patienta, L.] Quality of being patient, act of suffering without complaint; calm endurance; resignation; perseverance; continuance of labor.—(Bot.) An herb or plant.

PA'TIENT, (pā'shent) a. [patient, Fr.; patiens, L.] Possessed of patience; suffering pain, affliction, hardship, or insults with equaninity, calm; persevering; not hasty.

PĀ'TIENT, (pā'shent) n. [Fr.] That which receives impressions from external agents; an invalid:—a person suffering under disease; commonly used of the relation between a sick person and a physician. [usson. [usson. PA'TIENT-LY, (pā'shent-le) ad. With patience, calmly PAT'INT, (pā'shent-le) ad. With patience, calmly PAT'IN, n. [patina, L.] See PATEN, and PATEN.

PAT'A,\* n. [La] (Mumsmatics) The fine rust with which coms become covered by lying in certain soils. Brandc.

PAT'LY, ad. Commodiously, fitly. Barrow See PAT.

PAT'IY, ad. Commodiously, fitly. Barrow See PAT.

PAT'IY, ad. Commodiously, fitly. Barrow the peasantry or lower classes, a rustic or provincial dialect. Brande.

PATREN CON-SCRIP'Tī,\* pl. [L.] "Conscript fathers,"

PA'TRES CON-SCRYP'TI,\* pl. [L.] "Conscript fathers,"

TATES CONSCRIPT, P. [15] Conscript lattices, the sensitors of ancient Rome Hamilton.

PÄ'TRI-AREH, (pä'tre-ärk) n. [patriarcha, L.] One who governs by paternal right, applied in general to the ancient fathers of mankind, the father or head of a family:

— a dignity of the highest rank in the Oriental churches, superior to archbishops.

superior to archbishops.

PĀ-TRI-AR/EHAL, (pā-tre-ār'kṣl) a. Belonging to patriarchs, such as is or was possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs.

PĀ-TRI-AR/EHATE, (pā-tre-ār'kṣl) n. [patriarchāt, Fr.] The office, dignity, rank, or jurisdiction of a patriarch. #PĀ'TRI-AREH-DOM,\* n. Dominion of a patriarch. Milton.

PĀ-TRI-ĀREH'IC.\* a. Patriarchal. Bryant.

PĀ-TRI-AREH-IṢM,\* n. Patriarchal state or religion. Ch. Ob

PA'TRI-ARCH-18M.\* n. rattractual state or rengion. cn. co. PA'TRI-ARCH-18M.». Same as patractaches. PA'TRI-AR-CHY, n. Patriarchate. Brerewood. PA-TRI'CIAN, (pa-trish'an) n. [patricus, L.] One of the nobility, among bite ancient Romans; a nobleman:—one who is versed in or adheres to patristic theology.

PA-TRI''CIAN, (pa-trish'an) a. Noble, senatorial, not ple PA-TRI''CIAN-ISM,\* n. The rank or character of patricians. Ec. Rev.

PAT-RI-CIDE, \* a. Relating to patricide; parricidal. Booth. PAT'RI-CIDE, \* s. The murder or murderer of a father, parricide. Booth,

ricide. Boots.

PĂTRI-MÖ'NI-AL, a. Relating to a patrimony; possessed by inheritance, claimed by right of birth; hereditary.

PĂTRI-MÖ'NI-AL-LY, ad. By inheritance.

PĂTRI-MO-NY, a. | patrimonium, L.] A right or estate inherited from one's fathers; a patrimonial estate.

[PĂTRI-OT, [pā'try-ct, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; păt'-ro-ot, Wb. Ress.] n. | patriote, Fr., from patria, L.] One who loves and fathfully serves his country. It is sometimes used ironically for a factious disturber of the government. ernment.

PATRI-OT, a. Actuated by the love of one's country.

PATRI-OT, a. PAT-RI-OT'IC, [pā-tre-ōt'ik, E. Ja. K.
Sm.: pat-re-ōt'ik, J. F. R. Wb.] a. Relating to or full of
patriotism.

patriousin.

[PA-TRI-OT-1-C.AL-L.Y.,\* ad. In a patriotic manner. Burke |

[PA'TRI-OT-15M, [pa'tre ot-1zm, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R., patre-ot-1zm, W.b.] n. Love of one's country, zeal for one's country.

PA-TRI-PAS'SIAN.\* (pa-tre-pash'an) n. (Theol.) One who holds that God the Father himself suffered on the cross.

Dramas. [Classed]
A.TR.-P.Xs'SIAN-ISM,\* n. The tenets of the Patripassians.
P.-TRIS'TIC.\* | a. Relating to the Fathers of the primitive Christian church. Brit. Crit.—
Patristic theology, the theology of the early Christian
Patristic

Fathers.

FA-TRÖC';-NATE, v. a. [patrocusor, L.] To patronize, Dict PA-TRÖC';-NA'TION, n. Countenance, support. Bp. Hall tPAT'RO-CIN-Y, n. Patronize, Eppport. Waterhouse.

PA-TRÖL, n. [patronize, Fr.] The act of going the rounds, in the streets of a garrison town, to repress disorder; the persons or soldiers who go the rounds.

PA-TRÖL', v. n. [patronize, Fr.] [i. FATROLLED.] TO go round a place or district as a patrol.

a patrol.

PA-FRÖL',\* v. c. To pass through ; to go rouv \*, as a guard. Ads.

PA'TEON, [PE'trun, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.: pat'-run, Wb.] n. [Fr.: patronus, L.] One who patronizes, countenances, supports, or protects:—a guardian saint:—one who has the donation of ecclesiantical preferment.

Advanced tutelary and Warburton.

— one who has the donation of ecclesiastical preferment. [PA/TRON,\* a. Affording tutelary aid. Warburton. PAT/TRON-AGE, [pai/tyn-aj, S. W. P. J. E. F. K.; pā/trun-āj, Ja. Sm.] n. [Fr.] Act of patronizing; support; protection; guardianship:— donation of a benefice; right of

ā, Ja. Smi, m. [Fr.] Act of patronizing; support; protection; guardianship:—donation of a benefice; right of conferring a benefice.
 ¿PAT'RON-AGE, v. a. To patronize. Shak.
 ¿PAT'RON-AGE, v. a. To patronize. Shak.
 ¿PAT'RON-AGE, v. a. To patronize. Shak.
 ¿PAT'RON-AGE, v. a. To patronize. Shak.
 ¿PAT'RON-LESS. [pā'trun-ēs, P. P. J. E. F.; pa-trō'n-al, S. Ja.; pā'trun-ēs, S. E. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.: pā'trun-ēs, S. S. W. M.] n. A female patron, or a female who patronizes, defends, countenances, or supports.
 〖PAT'RON-12E, [pat'run-12, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K.: pā'trun-12, Sm. v. a. [t. Patronized; pp. Patronizing, patronized.] To protect; to support; to defend, to countenance.
 〖PAT'RON-12-ER, n. One who patronizes or supports.
 ℻-RO-NIM'[C, N. One who patronizes or supports.
 ℻-RO-NYM'[C, N. Derived, patronizes or supports.
 ℻-RO-NYM'[C, N. Derived, pas a name, from an ancestor; patronymical. Dr. Black.
 ഊronymical. Dr. Black.
 ഊronymical. Dr. Black.
 ഊronymical. Dr. Alarge landed proprietor, holding estates occupied by a tenantry. Barnard. [Local, N. Y.]
 PAT-TEE'.\* n. (Her.) A cross. small in the middle and

N. Y.)

PAT-TEE',\* n. (Her.) A cross, small in the middle and wide at the ends. Crabb.

PAT'TEN, n. [patin, Fr.] The foot or base, as of a pillar:

— a sloe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the sole of the common shoe by women, to keep them from the dirt or water.

The of water.

BAT'TEN-MAK-ER, R. One who makes pattens.

BAT'TER, v. n. [patte, Fr.] [L. PATTERED, JD. FATTERING, PATTERED]. TO strike with a quick succession of small sounds, as the quick steps of many feet, or the beating of had

of hall.

PATTER, v. a. [paetra, Sw.; patteren, Arm.] To recite or repeat hastily. Chaucer. [R.]

PATTERN, n. [patron, Fr., patroon, D.] The original proposed for mulation, archetype, that which is to be copied, a model, an exemplar:—a specimen, a part shown as a sample of the rest, an instance:—a shape or form cut

In paper, &c.
PAT'TURN, v. a. [patronner, Fr.] To unitate, as from a

PAT'TURN, v. a. [patronner, Fr.] To unitate, as from a justicern; to copy, to serve as an example. Shak. PAT'TY, n. [pāte, Fr.] A Intie pic, as, a veal-patty. PAT'TY-PĀN, n. A pan to bake a little pie in. PAT'U-LOGS,\* a. Spreading; expanded. Loudon. PÂU-CIL'O-QUENT,\* a. Using few words. Ash. PAU-CIL'O-QUENT,\* a. Using few words. Ash. PAU-CIL'O-QUENT,\* a. Using few words. Ash. PAU-CIL'O-QUENT,\* a. Using few words. Ash. PAU-CIL'O-QUENT,\* a. Using few words. Ash. PAU-CIL'O-QUENT,\* a. Using few words. Ash. PAU-CIL'O-QUENT,\* a. Using few words. Ash. PAU-CIL'O-QUENT,\* a. Using few words. Ash. PAU-CIL'O-QUENT,\* a. Using few words. Ash. PAU-CIL'O-QUENT,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* I. Sparing and rare speech. Badey. Ex. (Pawologuent,\* I. Sparing and rare speech. Badey. Ex. (Pawologuent,\* I. Sparing and Sparing and Pauloguent,\* I. Sparing and Sparing and Pauloguent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* I. Sparing and Fauloguent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (Pawologuent,\* a. (P

microwoen with that of the Greek church of the 9th and 10th centuries. Brands.
PAU'(LINE,\* a. Relating to St. Paul. Coleridge.
PAUNCE, (pains) n. A pannsy. Spenser. See Panns.
PAUNCE, (pains) n. A pannsy. Spenser. See Pannsy.
PAUNCE, (pains) n. A pannsy. Spenser. See Pannsy.
PAUNCH, (painch or pawneth) [plunch, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.;
pawnch, S. E. K.] n. [panse, Fr.] The belly, the abdomen.
PAUNCH, o. a. To exenterate, to eviscerate. Shak.
PAU'PER, n. [L.] A poor person; one who is supported by alms, or by public provision.
PAU'PER, SSM. n. Etals of being a nature. Devetty a condi-

PAUPER-IXE, M. B. State of being a pauper, poverty; condition of paupers which requires a legal provision.

PAUPER-IZE, C. G. [L. FAUPERIZAD; PP. FAUPERIZING, PAUPERIZED] To reduce to pauperism, to treat as paupers. CA. Ob.

PAUSE ("Adua") of Free pause lowe L. Tagán, Gr.] A ston-

PANPERIZED.] To reduce to pauperism, to treat as pauperis. Ch. Ob.

PAUŞE, phwz) n. [Fr.; pausa, low L.; παθω, Gr.] A stop; a place or time of intermission, suspense; cessation:—a mark, thus(—), forsuspending the voice:—a stop in music.

PAUŞE, v. π. [i. raused, pp. rausing, raused.] To wait; to stop; not to proceed; to forbear for a time; to deliberate; to demur, to hesitate.

PAUŞ'ER, n. One who pauses or deliberates.

PAUŞ'RG-LY, ad. After a pause; by breaks. Shak.

PAUŞ'RG-LY, ad. After a pause; by breaks. Shak.

PAUŞ'R n. (Bot.) An East-Indian plant. Hamilton.

1PA-VĀDE',\* n. A sort of weapon. Chaucer.

1PA-VĀDE',\* n. [pascast. Bp.] Aslow, stately dance, practised in Spain, and formerly practised in England.

PAVE, v. e. [pace, L.] [i. raved; pp. raving, raved.] To lay with brick or stone; to floor with stone.

PAVE'MENT, n. [pavimentum, L.] A floor or causewing formed of stone, or brick, or other hard material. PAVE'MENT, v. a. To floor; to pave. Bp. Hall. PAV'ER, m. One who paves or forms pavements, a pavier. PAV-E-SADE', n. [Fr.] A kind of defence, or a cloth hung round a galley to cover the rowers. Crubs. PAV'ESE, n. a. To shield; to cover ing the whole body; used in the middle ages. Sir Th. Mors. PAV'ESE, n. a. To shield; to cover. Berners. PAV'1-AGE, n. (Law) A contribution or tax for paving the streets or highways. Beavier.
PAV'IL', pav', pav', pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavillen, pavil

PA-VIL'ION, (-yun) v. a. To furnish with tents; to sholter by a tent. Pope.

PA-VIL'IN, n. Same as pavan. See PAVAN.

[FAV'|N, n. Same as pavan. See Pavan.
PĀV'|NG, n. Act of making a pavement; pavement.
PĀV'|OR,\* (-yur) n. Same as paver, or pavier. Gay.
PĀ'Vō,\* n. [L.] (Ornuh.) A genus of birds; the peacock
—(Astron.) A southern constellation. Crab.

PA-VONE', n. [pavo, L.; pavons, It.] A peacock. Spenser.

er.

PÅV'Q-NINE,\* n. (Painting) Peacock-tall tarnish. Hamilton.

PÅW, n. [pawen, Weish.] The foot of a beast of prey, including the dog and the cat:—the hand, in contempt.

PÅW, v. n. [1 - PAWED, pp. FAWING, FAWED.] To draw the fore foot along the ground; to dig with the foot.

PÅW, v. a. To strike with a drawn stroke of the fore foot; to handle, as with paws.

PÅWED, (pÅWd) a. Having paws, broad-footed.

PÅWK,\* n. A sort of small lobster. Travis.

PÅWKY, a. Arch; cunning, artful. Gross. [North of England.]

PÅWL,\* n. (Naul.) A piece of iron in a ship to keep the

(Naut.) A piece of iron in a ship to keep the capstan from recoiling. - A small piece of money in Guinea. Crabb.

FAWN, n. [pand, Teut.; pan, old Fr.] Something given as a security for repayment of money, or fulfilment of a promise; a pledge; state of being pledged. — [pion, Fr.] A common man at chess.

common man at cness.

PAWN, v. a. [L. FAWNED; pp. PAWNING, PAWNED.] To pledge, to give in pledge.

PAWN'BRÖK-FR, n. One who lends money upon pledge; a sort of banker who advances money, at a certain rate of interest, upon the security of goods deposited in his hands.

PAWN'BROK-ING,\* n. The business of a pawnbroker. Ld.

PÂWN'BRŌK-ING, 7 n. A. G. Glendg, PAWN-ĒĒ', n. One who pawns. Smart.
PĀWN-ĒĒ', n. One who pawns. Smart.
PĀWN'ĒR,\* n. One who pawns. Smart.
PXX, n. [pax, L., peace.] A sort of little image of Christ, or a metallic plate with a crucifix engraved on it, which, in old times, the people used to kiss after the service was ended, that ceremony being considered as the kiss of peace. The word has been often confounded with pix.

PIY/WIX. n. See PACKWAY.

PAY, (pā) v. a. [payer, Fr.] [1. PAID; pp. PAYING, PAID.] To discharge as a debt; to give what is due; to reward, to recompense; to give an equivalent for. — (Naul.) To smear with pitch, resin, turpentine, tallow, and the

PAY, n. Wages; hire; money for service or debt, payment. PAY/A-BLE, a. [payable, Fr.] That may be paid; that is to be paid; d due. PAY-DAY, (pa'da) n. The day on which payment is to be

made.

PĀY-ĒĒ;\* n. (Law) A person to whom a bill or note is to be paid. Blackstons.

PĀY'ĒŖ, n. [payeur, Fr.] One who pays.

PĀY'Mā-TĒŖ, n. One who pays or makes payment:— an officer of the army by whom the officers and soldiers are

pand.

PAY'MÄS-TER-ĢEN'ER-AL,\* n. An officer of the army who is intrusted with the funds for paying the salaries of the officers, the wages of the soldiers, &c. Brande.

PAY'MENT, n. Act of paying; that which is paid; pay.

PAY'MIS-TRESS,\* n. A woman who pays money. Jodrell.

PAY'NIM, n. See PAINIM.

PAY'NM, n. See PAIN'M.
PAY'SE, (phy) n. [paser, Fr.] To poise. Spenser.
PAY'SEn, (ph'zur) n. One that weighs or poises. Careso.
PEA, (ph) n. [pisum, L.] pl. PRAS or PEASE. A plant; its fruit, which grows in a pod. 37 In the plural, peas is used when number is referred to; as, "ten peas;" and pease when species or quantity is denoted; as, "a bushel of nece," See Prass.

pease when species or quantity is denoted; as, "a bustict of pease." See Prasz.

PEA'-BUG, "or PEA'-WEE-VIL, "a. A small insect or bectle that breeds in peas. Harris.

PEACE, (pēs) n. [paix, Fr.; paz, L.] A state of tranquillity or freedom from war or disturbance; respite from war a state not hostile; tranquillity; rest; quiet; content freedom from terror; heavenly rest; stillness; silence.-(Law) That general security and quiet which a king.

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ruler, or government warrants to those who are under the government.

PEAS'ANT, (pëz'ant) n. [paisant, old Fr.] One of the lower class of people, in distinction from the nobility and gen try; a rural labor; a rustic. lence.

EACE, (pēz'ant). Rustic; country. Spensor.

PEAS'ANT, (pēz'ant) n. [paisant, old Fr.] One of the lower class of people, in distinction from the nobility and gen try; a rural labor; a rustic.

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PEAS'ANT, (pēz'ant) n. [paisant, old Fr.] One of the lower class of people, in distinction from the nobility and gen try; a rural labor. the government. PEACE, (pēs) interj. Silence!—a word commanding silence.

PRACE'A-BLE, a. Free from war or tumult; peaceful; pa-ific; quiet, undisturbed; promoting peace; not quarrelsome; midd, gentle.

PRACE'A-BLE-NESS, m. Quietness; disposition to peace.

PEACE'A-BLE-NESS, m. Quietness; disposition to peace.

PEACE'A-BLY, ad. In a peaceable manner.

PEACE'FOL-LY, ad. In a peaceful manner; quietly.

PEACE'FOL-NESS, m. Quality of being peaceful; quiet.

PEACE'CL-NESS, m. Quality of being peaceful; quiet.

PEACE'MÄK-ER, m. A promoter of peace, a reconciler.

PEACE'MÄK-ING, m. The act of making peace. Miltom.

PEACE'MÄK-ING, a. Reconciling differences. Ch. Ob.

PEACE'MOS-T-FER-ING, m. An toning secrifice among the rustic.

PEAS'ANT-LY, (pEr'ant-in) A body of peasants; peasants and solicitively; rustics.

PEAS'ANT-RY, (pEx'ant-re) n. A body of peasants; peasants collectively; rustics.

PEAS'COD, or PEAS'COD, (pEz'köd, S. P. E. K. Sm., pës'-köd, W. J. F. Ja.] n. The husk of the pea.

PEAS'E, (pëz) n. [pois, Fr] pl. of Pea. Peas collectively, used for food, or spoken of in quantity. See PEA.

PEA'STÖRE,\* n. (Ain.) A variety of limestone, composed of globular concretions of the size of a pen, called also pisolite. Brande.

PEAT. (pēt) n. A species of turf, composed of an accumulation of vogetable matter, used for fuel. [†A darling, a pet. Shak.]

PEAT'-BGG,\* n. A bog or marsh containing peat. Gent. Mag. PEACE'-OF-FER-ING, n. An atoning sacrifice among the Israelites, or an offering to procure peace

PEACE'-OF-FI-CER,\* n. A justice of the peace, constable,
or other civil officer, whose duty it is to keep the peace. PĒAT'-Bōa,\* a. A bog or marsh containing peat. Gent. Mag.

PĒAT'Y,\* a. Containing or resembling peat. Brande.

PĒB'BLE, n. A small, roundish stone; a rounded nodulc, especially of silicious minerais, as rock-crystals, agates, &c. — (With opticians) A transparent rock-crystal or quartz, used instead of glass for spectacles.

PĒB'BLE-CE\$'TAL, n. A crystal in the form of nodules.

PĒB'BLE, (pĒb'bld) a. Abounding with pebbles.

PĒB'BLE-STŌNE, n. A small stone. See PĒBBLE.

PĒB'BLY, a. Full of pebbles, having pebbles. Thomson.

PĒ-CAN',\* n. An American tree and its fruit, resembling the walnut. Michauz.

PĒC-CA-BLI'-TV. n. State of being peccable or liable to sin Ask PEACE'-PART-ED, a. Dismissed or separated in peace. PEACE'-RE-STOR'ING,\* a. Recovering peace. Cowper.
PEACH, (pech) n. [peche, Fr.] A well-known fruit.
†PEACH, v. n. [corrupted from impeach.] To impute guilt. PEACH, v. n. [corrupted from mpeach.] To impute guilt. Dryden.

PEACH, v. a. To impeach. Old Mor. of Hycke Scorner.

PEACH'-Oblosem; pale red. Stak.

PEACH'ER, n. An impeacher. Foz.

PEA'CHICK, (pe'chik) n. The chick of a peacock.

PEACH'TREE, n. A tree that bears peaches. Pike.

PEACH'Y,\* a. Containing or resembling peaches. Barry.

PEA'CBCK, (pe'kōk) n. A fowl distinguished for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail.

PE'A'GE, n. A toll or tax paid by passengers for protection. J. Foz. See Paacs, and Pedacs.

PEA'HEN, n. The female of the peacock.

PEA'HEN, n. The female of the peacock. wainut. Michaux.
PEC-CA-BLL'\_1-TY, n. State of being peccable or liable to sin
PEC'(A-BLL'\_1-TY, n. State of being peccable. r liable to sin.
PEC'(A-BLL', a. [pecco, L.] That may sin, liable to sin.
PEC-CA-DILLOES. A petty fault, a slight crime, a venial offence. [†A sort of stiff ruff. Bp. Tuylor.]
PEC'(AN-CY, n. A bad quality. [Offence. W. Mountague.]
PEC'(ANT, a. [peccaut, Fr. peccaus, L.] Guilty. criminal, ill-disposed, corrupt, bad: — injurious to the body or to health, corrupting, diseased: — wrong; deficient, informal. FEA. HEA, w. A loose, coarse jacket, or short gar-nent worn by mariners, fishermen, &c. Brockett.

PEAK, n. The top of a hill, eminence, or mountain; a point; any thing acuminated; the rising forepart of a head-dress.—(Naul.) The upper corner of an extended formal. formal.

†PEC'CANT, n. An offend r. Whitlock.

PEC'CA-RY,\* n. A Mexican animal. musk-boar. Booth.

PEC-CA'V!, [L., "I have sinned."] A colloquial expression, as, "He cried peccari." Autrog.

PEC'CÔ,\* n. A kind of black tea. Adams. See Peroe.

PEC'U'A: ENDE \*\*. (Mm.) An ove of granum. nitchillende. PEAK, v. z. To look sickly, or mean:—to sneak. Shak. PEAK, \* v. a. (Naut.) To raise a yard or gaff more obliquely PĒAK,\* v. a. (Nout.) To raise a yard or gaff more obliquely to the mast. Falconer.

PĒAK'ED,\* a. Having a peak or point; picked. Holloway.

PĒAK'SH, a. Having peaks, situated on a peak: — thin and emacated, as from sickness. Draytom.

PĒAL, (pēl) n. A succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, or loud instruments, a loud noise.

PĒAL, (pēl) v. n. [i. PĒALED, pp. PĒALING, PĒALEL] To utter solemn and loud sounds. Millon.

PĒAL, v. a. To assail with noise. Millon. To cool; as, "to peal the pot." Gross. [North of Eng.]

PĒ'AN-[Şm\* n. A triumphal song. Smart.

PĒAR, (pār) n. [poire, Fr.] A fruit of many varieties

PĒAR, v. n. See PĒRE.

PĒARCH, (pērch) n. See PĒREH. PECH'BLENDE, \* n. (Min.) An ore of uranium, pitchblende. FECH BLENDE, \*n. (Mill.) An ore of trainium, pitchibende. Brande.

PECK, n. The fourth part of a bushel. — A great deal, as, 
"a peck (or pack) of troubles." [Low.] See Pack.

PECK, v. a. [becquer, old Fr.; picken, D., picka, Su. Goth.] [L.

FECKED, pp. FECKING, PECKED.] To strike with the beak, as a bird, to pick up food with the beak, to strike with any pointed instrument, to strike.

PECK, T. n. To strike, to carp, to find fault. South.

PECK, T. R., a. One that pecks, a bird, the wood-pecker.

PEC'KLED, (-kill) a. Spotted; speckled. Walton.

PEC'TEL, \*n. (Chem.) A salt composed of pectic acid and a base. Phil. Mag.

PEC'TEN, \*n. A vascular membrane in the eyes of birds:

— a genus of bivalve shells; the clam. Brande.

PEC'TI-NAL, n. [pecten, L.] A fish whose bones resemble the teeth of a comb.

PEC'TI-NAL, \*a. Resembling a comb. Ash. Brande. PEAR, v. n. See Pere.
PEARCH. (pSrch) n. See Peren.
PEARCH. (pSrch) n. See Peren.
PEARCH. (pSrd) n. A sort of stone.
PEARCH. (pSrd) n. [psrls, Fr.; psrls, Sp.] A white or whitish, hard, smooth substance, usually round, and of a peculiar lustre, found chiefly in a kind of oyster or bivalve mollusk in the Assatic seas: — poetically, any thing round and clear, as a fluid drop: — a white speck or film growing on the eye: — the smallest printing type except diamond.

PEARL (Chiefly n. To adorn with pearls Smart PEC'TI-NAI,\* a. Resembling a comb. Ash.
PEC'TI-NAI,\* a. (Bot.) Formed like the teeth of a comb;
pectinated. P. Cyc.
PEC'TI-NAI-ED, a. Formed like the teeth of a comb. diamont.
PEARL, \* (p8ri) v. s. To adorn with pearls. Smart.
PEARL, v. n. To resemble pearls. Spenser.
PEARL, \* a. Relating to or made of pearls. Goldsmuth.
PEARL'ASH, \* n. Impure carbonate of potash. Brande.
PEARL'-DIV-ER, \* n. One who dives to get pearls. Cole-PEC'TI-NAT-ED, a. Formed like the teeth of a comb. PEC-TI-NAT-ED, a. State of being pectinated. Browne. PEC'TINE,\* n. The gelatinizing principle of certain vegetables, such as currants, upples, &c. Brande. PEC'TO-L-TIE,\* n. (Min.) A grayish mineral. Dana. PEC'TO-RAL, a. [pectorals, L.] Belonging to the breast. PEC'TO-RAL, n. [pectorale, L.; pectoral, Fr.] (Mcd.) A medicine for diseases of the breast. — A breastplate. PEC'TO-RAL-LY,\* ad. In a pectoral manner. Chester-field. YMES. PEARL'-EYED, (përid) s. Adorned with or resembling pearls.
PEARL'-EYED, (përid) s. Having a speck in the eye.
PEARL'-GYES, m. A plant.
PEARL'-GYS-TER,\* m. A testaceous fish that produces field.

PEC'TO-RI-LŌ'QUI-AL,\* a. Relating to pectoriloquy. Mu-PEARL'-OVE-TER,\* n. A testaceous fish that produces pearls. P. Cyc.
PEARL'FILNT, n. A plant.
PEARL'SIN-TER,\* n. (Min.) A silicious mineral, found in volcanic tufa, called also Rorite. Brands.
PEARL'STAR,\* n. (Min.) A kind of brown spar. Phillips.
PEARL'STONE,\* n. (Min.) A variety of obsidian. Jameson.
PEARL'WHITE,\* n. (Chem.) A submuriate of bismuth. Ure.
PEARL'WHITE,\* n. (Chem.) A submuriate of bismuth. Ure. seum.

PEC-TO-RIL'O-QU'SM,\* n. Speech or voice coming from the chest or breast; pectoriloquy. Dunglison.

PEC-TO-RIL'O-QUY,\* n. A sound from the chest or breast:

— a phenomenon in the state of diseased lungs, ascer tained by means of the stethoscope. Soudamore.

PE'OUL,\* n. An East-Indian measure, equal to 139 lbs. avoirdupois. Crabb. PEARL'WORT, (-wurt) n. An annual plant or woed; sagina.

PEARL'Y, a. Abounding with pearls; containing pearls; resembling \_carts. Drayton.

PEARMAIN', (par-mān') n. [parmain, Fr.] An apple.

PEAR-SHĀPED,\* (-shāpt) a. Shaped like a pear. Smith.

PEĀR'-TRĒĒ, n. The tree that bears pears. avoirdupois. L'rado.

PEC'U-LATE, v. a. & n. [peculor, L.] [i. FECULATED; pp.
FECULATINO, FECULATED.] To embezzie, as public money.
by an officer; to rob or defraud the public. Burke.
†PEC'U-LATE, n. Peculation. Burnet.
PEC-U-LATION, n. [peculatus, L.] Act of peculating.—

PED 523 (Law) Embesziement, or unlawful appropriation, of public officer.

PR-DES'TRI-AN, s. Using the feet; going on foot.

PR-DES'TRI-AN, s. One who goes or journeys on foot.

PR-DES'TRI-AN-ISM, s. The act of travelling on foot PEC'U-LL-TOR, n. [L.] One who peculates; a robber of the public.

PE-CUL'IAR, or PE-CUL'L-AR, (pc-kül'yar or pc-kül't-ar) [pc-kü'lyar, S. E. F. K.; pc-kü'l-ar, W. P. J. Ja. Sm.] a. [pecularus, L.] Belonging to only one, not common to many; singular; appropriate; particular; single.—To join most with pscular is improper.

PE-CUL'IAR, n. Property; the exclusive property. Millon.—(Canon lass) A particular parish or church which has the probate of wills within itself.

BECCUL'LLEVILTY (Cackilly-Ki'l-ty).—Quality of being |PE-CI-LIAR'I-TY, (pp-kdl-ye-ar'-t-p) n. Quality of being peculiar, particularity something found only in one. | |PE-CI-LIAR-IZE, (pp-kdl/ye-IZ) v. n. [t. PECULIARIZED; pp FECULIARIZED, FECULIARIZED]. To appropriate; to pp PROULIABLES.

make peculiar.

|Ps.cil'iar.ly, ad. Particularly; in a peculiar manner

|Ps.cil'iar.lkss, n. Peculiarity. Meds. [R.]

Ps.cil'iar.lkss, n. [L.] (Law) Peculiar or exclusive property. Blackstons.

[Rev. Ps. Collins of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Pr PF-CU'LI-UM, \*\*. [L.] (Law) Feculiar or exclusive property. Blackstone. [Rev. [PE-CUN'14-R], LY, \*\* ad. In a pecuniary manner. West. [PE-CUN'14-RY, or PE-CU'NI-4-RY, (pe-kūn'ys-re or pe-kūne-s-re) [pe-kū'nys-re, S. E. F. K.; pe-kū'ne-s-re, W. P. J. Ja. Sm.] a. [pecuniarius, L.] Relating to money; consisting of money; monetary. [PE-CU'NI-OUS, a. [pécuneux, Fr.] Full of money. Sher-PED, n. A basket, a hamper; a pad. Tusser. [PED'4GE, \*\* n. A toll paid by passengers. Phillips. See Ps-AGE. [PED-A-650']c, a. Same as pedagogical. Warton. [PED-A-650']-cAL, [pēd-a-gō](c-kal, Sm. R. Wb.; pēd-a-gō']c-kal, Ja.; pēd-a-gō']c-kal, K.] a. Belonging to a schoolmaster. South. REDIOMASTER. South.

|| PED'A-GO-GISM. [pēd'a-go-Jīzm, R. Wb.; pēd'a-gōg-Izm, Sm. K.]. n. Office or character of a pedagogue.

PED'A-GOGUE, (pēd'a-gōg) n. [παιδαγωγός.] One who teaches boys; a schoolmaster; a pedant. Sir M. Sandys.

PED'A-GŌGUE, (pēd'a-gōg) v. a. [παιδαγωγέω.] Το teach, as a pedagogue. Prior. PED'A-GOGUE, (ped'a-gog) v. a. [παιουγωγεω.] To teach, as a pedagogue. Pruor.

[PED'A-GÖG-Y. n. [παιουγωγία.] The employment of a schoolmaster; teaching. White.

PE'DAL, [pe'dal, S. W. P. Ja.; pĕd'al, K. Sm.] a. [pedalis, L.] Belonging to a foot. Brande.

PED'AL, n.; pl. PED'ALS. A key, acted upon by the foot, in a musical instrument, as an organ or piano-forte; a lever acting on the swell of the organ.

PE-DA'LI-AN.\* a. Relating to the feet; pedal. Maunder.

PE-DA'LY-Y.\* n. The act of measuring by the foot or by paces. Ash. [R.]

PE-DA'NE-OOS, a. [pedaneus, I..] Pedestrian. Bailey.

PE-DA'NE-OOS, a. [pedaneus, I..] Pedestrian. Bailey.

PE-DA'NT-CAL, a. [pedaneus, Fr.] A schoolinaster; a vain pretender to learning; one full of pedantry, a man vain or awkwardly ostentatious of his learning.

PE-DAN'TIC, \( \lambda \) a. [pedantesque, Fr., from pedant.] Re-PE-DAN'TI-CAL, \( \lambda \) lating to pedantry or a pedant; resembling a pedant; ostentatious of learning.

PE-DAN'TI-CAL, ad. Same as pedantically. More.

PED'ANT-ISM.\* n. Office or quality of a pedant. Bailey.

PED'ANT-ISM.\* n. [pedanteser, Fr.] To act or play the pedant. Para Pedant. The PED'ANT-YES. e. n. [pedanteser, Fr.] To act or play the PED'ANT-YES. e. n. [pedanteser, Fr.] To act or play the pedant. Para Pedant. The PED'ANT-YES. Character or quality of a pedant.

pedant. Cotgrave.
PED'AN-TRY, s. Character or quality of a pedant; awk-ward or vain pretension to learning, ostentation of learning, an obstructe addiction to the forms of some professions of law of life, with contempt of other forms. ing, an obstinate addiction to the forms of some profession or time of life, with contempt of other forms. 
†PED'AN-TY,\* m. An assembly of pedants. Milton.
PE-DA'RI-AN,\* m. A. Roman senator who voted by walking over to the side which he espoused. Smart.
PED ATE,\* a. (Bot.) Palmate, with the lateral sections lengthened and lobed. P. Cyc.
PE-DAT'I-FID,\* a. (Bot.) Cut into lobes irregularly. Low-PED'DLE, [p6d'dl) v. m. [t. PEDDLED.] PEDDLING, PEDDLED.] To sell as a pedler. [†To trifle; to piddle. Ainsworth.]

pleb.] PED'DLE,\* v. a. To carry about and sell; to retail, as a

PED'DLE,\* v. a. To carry about and sell; to retail, as a peddler. Smart.
PED'DLER.\* n. One who peddles.
PED'DLER.\* p. One who peddles.
PED'DLER.\* p. The articles sold by peddlers. Milton. The employment of selling petty articles. Johnson.
PED'DLER.\* p. a. Sold by peddlers. Soift [R.]
PED'DLER.\* p. a. Sold by peddlers. Soift [R.]
PED'DLER.\* p. a. Retailing. [†Petty; trifling. Bp. Taylor.]
PED'E-RIST.\* n. One addicted to pederasty. Burnsy.
PED'E-RIST.\* p. Unnatural love for boys. Ash.
PED-E-RE'RO, n. [pedrero, Sp.] A small cannon managed by a swivel; a sort of swivel gun: — frequently written peterson.

PED'83-TAL, n. [piédastal, Fr.] (Arch.) The foot, base or substruction of a column, statue, pillar, or wall. It con-sists of the base, die, and cornice.

Pr-DES'TRI-AL, a. [padestrie, L.] Belonging to the foot; pedestrian. Moseley.

PEDES'TRI-AN-IZE, \* v. n. To travel on foot. Ec Rev. PE-DES'TRI-OUS, a. Going on foot; pedestrian. Browns. PED'I-CEL, \* n. (Bot.) An ultimate branch of a peduncic.

PED'I-CEL-LATE, \* a. (Bet.) Supported by a pedicle.

PED'I-CLE, (pēd'e-ki) n. [pédis, L.; pédiculs, Fr] (Bot.) The footstalk which supports one flower. Bacon. Pedicel. PE-DIO'U-LAR, a. [pediculoris, L.] Having the puthiriasia

ry-Dic'y-Lak, a. [penculary, i...] ritying the pithirias—
or lousy distemper; lousy.
PE-Dig'ER-OUS, a. Having feet. Kirby.
PED'-GREE, n. Genealogy; lineage; account of descent.
PED'-BENT, n. [pedus, L.] (Arch.) The triangular part
over the entablature at the end of a building; a similar

part over a portico, door, window, &c.
PED'I-PALP,\* n. (Zool.) One of an order of animals or
reptiles, which includes the scorpion. Kirby.

PED'LER, s. One who peddles: — written also peddler and peddar. See PEDDLER.

pediar. See Peddlen.
PÉ.DO-BAP'Tigm, [B-do-bap'tizm, S. P. E. K. Sm. Wb., pēdo-bap'tizm, W.] n. [παιδος and βάπτισμα.] The baptism of infants or children. Featley.
PĒ-DO-BAP'TigT, n. [παιδος and βαπτιστής.] One that holds or practises infant baptism.
PĒD'O-MAN-CY,\* n. Divination by the soles of the feet.

Smart.

PE-DOM'R-TER, n. [pes, L., and μέτρον, Gr.; pédomètre,
Fr.] An instrument for the purpose of registering
the number of paces taken by a man in travelling or
walking, and thus ascertaining the distance.

PE-DON'CLE,\* [pe-dūn'kl, K. Sm. #δ.; pěd'un-kl, Ask,
Dunghson.] n. (Bot.) The flower-stalk of a plant. P.

Cyc.

PE-DUN'CU-LAR,\* a. Relating to or like a peduncle. P.

PE-DUN'CU-LATE,\* a. Growing out of a peduncle. Snath.

PEE, v. n. To look with one eye; to peep. Ray. [North of England]

England.]
PĒĒD, a. Blind of one eye. Ray. [Local, Eng.]
PĒĒL, \* n. See Peak.
PĒĒL, \* a. [peler, Fr.; from pelis, L.] [i. feeled; pp.
Feeling, feeled.] To strip off the skin, or bark; to
decorticate; to flay.—[puler, Fr. To plunder, to pill.

Isaiah xviii.]

FEĒL, n. [pedis, L.] The skin or thin rind of any thing:

—a broad board with a handle, or a shovel, used by bakers to put bread in and out of the oven:

—a most for hanging up printed sheets to dry.

FĒĒL, v. n. To be separated, or come off, in flakes.

PEEL,\* v. n. To be separate Suyl.

PEELED, (pēld) a. See Pieled.

One who peels or

PEÉLED, (pèld) a. See Pieled.

PÉEL'ER, a. One who peels or strips; a robber.

PÉEL'ER, a. One who peels or strips; a robber.

PÉEL'ING,\* n. The skin or rind, the peel. Fordy.

PÉEP, o. n. [i. FEFFED; pp. FEFFING, P. EEFFING, P. EEFFING, D. FEFFING, D. FEFFING, D. FEFFING, D. FEFFING, D. FEFFING, D. FEFFING, D. FEFFING, D. FEFFING, D. One who peeps:—a sly look.

PÉEP, n. A beginning to appear; a sly look.

PÉEP, n. One who peeps:—a neye:—a young chicken.

PÉEP'ING-HÖLE, n. A hole to peep through; a little hole.

PÉER, n. [pair, Fr.] An equal; one of the same rank; a companion:—a nobleman; particularly, a nobleman entitled to a seat in the British House of Lords, or upper house of parliament. house of parliament.

PEER, v. n. [perer, Norm. Fr.] [1. PEERED; pp. PEERING, PEERED.] To come just in sight; to look narrowly; to

PEERRD. To come just in signs, to local peep.

PEER, v. a. To make equal or of the same rank. Heylin.

PEER'AGE, n. [parne, Fr.] The dignity or rank of a peer, the body of peers.

PEER'DOM, n. Peerage. Bailey.

PEER'DES, n. Lady of a peer, a woman ennobled.

PEER'LESS, a. Unequalled, having no peer; matchless.

PEER'LESS-V, ad. Without an equal; matchlessly.

PEER'LESS-NESS, n. State of being peerless.

PEE'TSEE,\* n. A species of Chinese water chestnut.

Farm. Ency.

FEF-TSEE, a. A species of Company varieties of Company.

PEE/vish, a. Apt to complain; querulous; cross; fretful; morose; petulant; waspish. [†Silly. Shak.]

PEE/vish-hy, ad. In a peevish manner; querulously.

PEE/vish-ness, m. Irascibility; querulousness, fretful-

ness.

PEE'vit,\* n. A bird, called also the blackcap or gray larus.

Hill. See PEWIT.

PEG, n. [peggka, Teut.] A piece of wood serving as a nail; a small wooden pln:—the pin or part of an instrument on which strings are strained:—the bickname of Margaret.—To take a peg lower, to depress; to sink.

PNG, v. a. [i. PEGGED; pp. PEGGING, PEGGED.] To fasten with a peg.

PEN

PES'A-NUS,\* n. (Astron.) A constellation in the northern hemisphere, figured in the form of a flying horse. Crabb. PEG'ER, n. One who pegs. Sherwood. †PEGM, (pēm) n. [πημα.] A sort of moving machine in the old pageants. B. Joneon.
PEG'MAT-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A primitive granite rock. Hamster.

PEG'-STRIK-FR,\* n. One who catches turtles by striking them with an iron peg having a string attached to it. Hol-

orrow.

PE-GÜER,\* n. A native of Pegu. Earnshaw.

PEl-RÄM'E-TER,\* n. An instrument which shows the amount of resistance offered by the surfaces of roads, to the passing of wheel-carriages. Francis.

PEI-RÄS'TIC.\* a. Attempting. Smart.

[PEISE, (piz) n. [pesa, Sp.] A weight; poise; a blow.

†PEISE, (pIz) v. c. [peser, Fr.] To poise, to balance. Suincy. PE'KAN,\* n. (Zool.) An American weasel. Booth. PE'KE-A,\* n. (Bot.) A South American plant which

yields an excellent nut, called sacuars or sawarra. P. Cyc. PEX'OE,\* n. The finest species of black tea. Davis. PEL'AGE,\* n. The covering of a wild beast, consisting of

hau, fur, or wool. Thompson.

PE-LA'GI-AN, m. A follower of Pelagius, a British monk of the 5th century, who denied the doctrine of original sin, and maintained free-will, and the merit of good works.

Pṛ-LĀ'QI-AN, a. Relating to Pelagius or Pelagianism:— belonging to the sea. Pṛ-LĀ'QI-AN-IṢM, z. Doctrine of Pelagius and his fol-

lowers.

PELY-COID,\* a. Belonging to the sea; marine. Lyell.
PELY-COID,\* a. A peculiar-shaped curve. Francis.

PELY-COID,\* a. A peculiar-shaped curve. Francis.

PELY-COID,\* a. A peculiar-shaped carner.

PELY-COID,\* a. PELY-COID, a. [scheaped, Gr.; pelicanus, low L.] A genus of swimming birds:—a large bird with a pouch from which it supplies its young with water; whence it has been supposed to permit its young to sick a pouch from which it supplies its young with water; whence it has been supposed to permit its young to suck blood from its breast.—(Chem.) A blind alembic, or a glass vessel from which two opposite beaks pass out and receiver at the belly of the cucurbit.—(Med.) An instrument for extracting feeth.

PEL-[-i-OM,\*\*n. (Min.) A variety of iolite, pelioma. Phillips.
PEL-FoW,\*\*n.\*(Min.) A variety of iolite, peliom.—(Med.) A livid spot or bruise. Smart.

PEL-LA'GRA,\*\*n. [pelis, In., and δγρα, Gr.] (Med.) A disease chefty affecting the skin. P. Circ.

PEL-LA'GRA,\* n. [pellis, L., and ἄγρα, Gr] (Med.) A disease chiefly affecting the skin. P. Cyc.

PEL-LET, n. [pila, L., pelote, Fr.] A little ball, a bullet:—
shreds used as pellets, in dressing wounds.—(Arch.) A
Gothic ornament.

PEL'LET, v. a. To form into little balls. Shak.
PEL'LET, v. a. To form into little balls. Shak.
PEL'LI-CLE, n. [pelkeula, L.] A thin skin or membrane.
— (Chem.) A film of sait or other substance which forms

— (Chem.) A fill of sait of other substance which forms on the surface of liquors or solutions.

PEL'LI-TO-RY, n. A perennial medicinal plant.

PELL-MELL', ad. [pele-mele, Fr.] Confusedly; tumultuously; with hurrying confusion. Shat.

PELLS, (pelz) n. pl. [pells, L., a skin.] Parchiment rolls or records made of skins. — Clerk of the pells, an officer of the English exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll, called pellus acceptorum.

EL-LÜCID, a. [pellucidus, L.] Clear; transparent; not dark. Milion.

dark. Milton.

PEL-LU-CID'-T-Y, n. Pellucidness. Locke.

PEL-LU-CID'-T-Y, n. Quality of being pellucid. Keil.

PELOKONITE, n. (Min.) A bluish-black mineral. P. Cyc.

PELT, n. pellis, L.] An undressed skin or hide of an animal. — [pellis, L.] An undressed skin or hide of an animal. — [pellis, pellis, L.] A buckler or target; more correctly, pellis. Addison. [A blow; a stroke. Colloquial.]

PELT, v. a. [i. PELTED; pp. FELTINO, PELTED.] To strike with something thrown; to beat; to throw, to cast.

PEL'TA, n. A sort of light shield or buckler; a pell. — (Bol.) A flat fructification on some lichens. Crabb.

PEL'Tape, a. C. (Bol.) Formed like a round shield; fixed to the stock by the centre. Brande.

Delta'er, a. One who pelts. [74 pairry wretch. Huloet.] 
†PELT'[NG, a. Mean; pairry, pitiful. State.

PELT'[NG, a. A beating; assault; violence. State.

PELT'-MÖN-SER, (-mung'ger) a. A dealer in furs and

skins. Richarde

skins. Richardson.

PEL'TRY, n. [pelleterie, Fr.] Furs collectively; skins with the fur on.

PELT'-WOOL, \* (přit'wûl) n. Wool taken from the skin or pelt of a dead sheep. Whishaw.

PEL'VIC,\* a. Belonging to the pelvis. Dunglison.

PEL'VIS, n. [L.] (Jnat.) The lower part of the abdomen.

PEM'SI-CAN,\* n. Meat or food cooked and prepared for the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of the sheep of th

use in long voyages, or journeys. Smart.
PEN, n. [peuna, L.] Primarily a feather; a large feather.

Spensor. An instrument for writing, made of a quill, or of a metallic substance. — [pennan, Sax.] A small enclosure; a coop, as for sheep, fowls, &c.
PRN, v. a. i. FRNT or PRNNED, pp. FRNNING, PERT or FRNED.] To coop; to shut up; to incage; to imprison

FENNED.] To coop; to shut up; to incage; to imprison in a narrow place.

PEN, v. a. [i FENNED; pp. FENNING, FENNED.] To write; to compose, as an author.

PE'NAL. a. [pénal, Fr., from pæna, L.] That punishes; relating to or inflicting punishment; vindictive.

PE'NAL. CODE, \* n. (Law) A code or system of laws relating to the punishment of crimes. Ed. Rev. [FF.-NAL]:-Ty, n. [pénatut, old Fr.] Penalty. Broome.

PE'NAL-LY, \* ad In a penal manner, by penalty. La. Stunell.

PEN'AL-TY, n [pénalité, old Fr.] Punishment; judicial infliction; a fine; a mulct; a forfeiture for wrong omis-

sion or commission. sion or commission.

PEN'ANCE, n. [penance, old Fr.] Suffering, voluntary or imposed, for sin or offences; repentance.

PE-NA'TES,\* n. pl. [L.] The household gods of the Romans. Clarke.

PEN'CASE,\* n. A case to carry pens in. Johnson.

PENCE, n.; pl. of Penny. See PENNY.

PENCHANT,\* (phn-shang') n. [Fr.] Declivity; inclination; bias. Ec. Rev.

tion; bias. E.c. Rev. PEN'CIL, n. [pencullum, L.] An instrument made of black lead, or other substance, for writing or marking without ink; a small brush made of hair, used by painters, the art of painting:—any instrument for writing without ink.—(Optics) A collection of rays of light converging to a point.

To mark or draw with a pencil, to paint.

PEN'CIL. v. a. [i. FENCILLED; pp. PENCILLING, FENCILLED.]

To mark or draw with a pencil, to paint.

PEN'CILLED,\* (-spid) p. a. Painted; marked with a pencil; drawn with black-lead marks.

cii; drawn with black-lead marks.

PEN'CIL-ING,\* n. The act of forming sketches with a pencil; a sketch. Qu. Ren.

PEN'CRAFT,\* n. The use of the pen. M. Bruce.

PEN'CUT-TER,\* n. One who makes pens. Sir J. Hawkins.

PEN'DANT, n. [Fr.] Something which hangs; a jewel in the ear, an earring:—something corresponding to another thing symmetrically.—(Nout.) A streamer or flug from the mast-head of a ship.—(Arch.) An ornamented piece of stone or timber hanging from the vault or roof.

PEN'DENCE. z. Slopeness: tendency. Matton.

piece of stone or timber hanging from the vault or roof. PEN'DENCE, m. Slopeness; pendency. Wotton. PEN'DENCY, m. Slopeness, suspense; delay of decision. PEN'DENT, a. [pendens, L.] Hanging; pendulous, jutting over, sloping; supported above the ground. PEN-DEN'TE L'I'TE,\* [L.] (Law) "During the trial or dispute;" while the suit is undetermined. Hamilton. PEN-DEN'TIVE,\* n. (Arch.) A spundrel or triangular space between the arches, or arch-headed walls, supporting a dome, which is continued down to the springing of such arches. P. Cyc.
PEN'DICE,\* n. See PENTICE.

arches. P. Cyc.
PEN'DICE, n. See Pentice.
PEN'DICE, n. See Pentice.
PEN'DI-CLE,\* n. A pendant, an appendage. Jamieson.
PEND'ING, a. Depending, romaining yet undecided. "At the period when the treaty was pending." Brit. Crit.
PEND'ING,\* prep. For the time of the continuance of, during; as, "pending the suit." "Pending the negotiation." Applife.
PEN'DICE, n. [Fr.] A pendulum. Ecclyn.
PEN'DULE, n. [Fr.] A pendulum. Ecclyn.
PEN'DULOUS, [pen'du-lüs, S. P. F. Ja. K. Sm.; pën'-ju-lüs, W.] a. [pendulus, L.] Pendent; hanging, not supported below. [Poubiful. Bp. Bul.]
PEN'DU-LOUS-NESS, n. State of hanging; suspension.
PEN'DU-LOUS, ne [pendulus, L.; pendule, Fr.] pl. PEN'DU-LUMS, Any heavy body so suspended that it may vibrate or swing backwards and forwards about some fixed point; of which the great law is, that its oscillations are always performed in equal time; a suspended, vibrating body, belonging to a ciock.
PEN-E-TRA-BLI-TTY, n. Quality of being penetrable.
PEN'E-TRA-BLE-RESS,\* n. Quality of being penetrable.
Ash.
PEN'E-TRA-BLY,\* ad in a penetrable manner. Cudworth.

PEN'E-TRA-BLY,\* ad in a penetrable manner. Cudworth. †PEN'E-TRĀIL, n. [penetralia, L.] Interior part; recess.

PEN-E-TERILE,\* \*\*. [L.] pl. PEN-E-TERILI-A. A sacred place in the interior part of an ancient temple. Crabb. PEN'E-TERIN-CY. \*\*. Power of entering or piercing. Ray. PEN'E-TERINT, a. [Fr.] Having power to pierce; sharp; subtile. Boyle.

SURLIE. BOYLE.

PEN'ETRATE, v. a. [penetro, L.] [i. PENETRATED; pp.
PENETRATING, PENETRATED.] To pierce; to enter beyond the surface; to perforate; to bore; to affect the
mind; to reach the meaning. Ray.
PEN'E-TRATE, v. n. To make way; to pase; to enter.

PEN'E-TRAT-ING,\* p. a. Piercing, having penetration;

discerning.

PEN-Z-TRA'TION, n. [Fr.] The act of penetrating; mental power of penetrating; discernment, discrimination; ncuteness; s

gacity. vz. a. Piercing; acute; sagacious; dis-

PEN'E-TRA-TIVE, a. Piercing; acute; sagacious; discerning; penetrating.
PEN'E-TRA-TIVE-NESS, m. The quality of being penetra-

PEN'GUIN, (pën'gwin) z. A large aquatic bird:—a fruit common in the West Indies.

PEN-I-CYL/LATE,\* a. (Zool.) Supporting one or more small bundles of diverging hairs; shaped like a pencil or tuft.

P. Ja. K. Sm.] s. [pen-in'shu-la, S. W. J. F.; pen-in'su-la, P. Ja. K. Sm.] s. [pen-in'sula, pene insula, L.] pl. PENINSULAS. A piece of land almost surrounded by water, but joined by a narrow neck to the continent or main land.
PEN-IN'SU-LAR,\* a. Relating to or like a peninsula. Napier.
PEN-IN'SU-LATE,\* v. a. To form a peninsula. Smart. PEN-IN'SU-LAT-ED, a. Almost surrounded by

Wyntham.

PEN'I-TENCE, n. [Fr.; panitentia, L.] Quality of being penitent, repentance; sorrow for sin or crimes; con-

penicate, repentance; sorrow for sin or crimes; contrition, compunction.

PEN'-I-EN-CY, n. Same as penitence. Taylor.

PEN'-I-ENT, a. [Fr.; penitens, L.] Suffering pain or sorrow of heart on account of sin; repentant; contrict.

PEN'-I-ENT, n. One who is penitent or sorrowful for sin. [One under censures of the church, but admitted to penance. Stillingfleet.]

penance. Saturgrees.]
PEN-I-TEN'TIAL, (pen-q-ton'shal) a. Proceeding from, or expressing, pentence, enjoined to penance.
PEN-I-TEN'TIAL, n. [pentential, Fr.; ponutentiale, low L.]
A book directing the degrees of penance. Aying.

A book directing the degrees of penance. Asympto.

PEN-I-TEM'ITIA-BY, (pEn-q-id-sha-re). I pantentiarius, low L.] One who prescribes the rules of penance. Bacon. A penitent; one who does penance. Carrow. A place where penance is enjoined; a house of correction:

— a prison in which convicted criminals are subjected to a course of discipline and instruction with a view to their reformation.

PEN-I-TEN'TIA-RY, (pen-e-ten'sha-re) a. Relating to the rules and measures of penance. Bp. Bramhall.
PEN'I-TENT-LY, ad. In a penitent manner.
PEN'KNIFE, (pen'nif) n. A knife for making pens.

PEN'KNIFE, (pen'nit) m. A knife for making pens.
PEN'MAN, m.; pl. PENMEN. One who practises writing; a
writer; an author.
PEN'MAN-SHIP, m. The use of the pen; art of writing.
PEN'NACHED, (pën'nasht) a. [panache, Fr.] (Bot.) Diversified with natural stripes of various colors, as flowers.
PEN'NANT, m. [pennon, Fr.] A tackle for hoisting things
on board a ship. Ainsworth. A small flag. See Pendant,
and Pewson.

and PERSON.

and PERNON.

PEN'NATE,\* a. (Bot.) Same as pennated. Browns.

PEN'NĀT-ED, a. [pennatus, L.] Winged.—(Bot.) Having leaves that grow directly, one against another, on the same rib or stalk.

PEN'NED, a. Winged; having wings, plumed. Huloet.

PENNED,\* (pënd) p. from Pen. Written:—enclosed;

PENNED,\* (pend) p. 110m ren. witten.—c.c.o., pent.
PEN'NER, n. One who pens or writes. [A pencase.]
PEN'NI-FORM,\* a. Resembling the fibres in the shaft of a pen or feather, shaped like a pen or feather. Roget.
PEN-NIG'ER-OUS,\* a. Bearing feathers. Kirby.
PEN'NI-LESs, a. Moneyless, poor; wanting money.
PEN'NI-STONE,\* n. A coarse woollen stuff or frieze.
Roatk Booth.

PEN'NON, n. [Fr.] A small flag, streamer, or banner:—
the banner of a knight, baronet, or esquire.—[penna, the banner of a kni L. A pinion. Millon.]

PEN'NY, n., pl. PENCE or PENNIES. An English copper coin, (formerly silver;) four farthings; one twelfth of a shilling:—a small sum; money in general. 307 The plural form of pennies is used only when the pieces of coin are meant.

PEN'NY-A-LIN'ER,\* n. A writer or author who furnishes

ren'ny-A-lin'fe," n. A writer or author who furnishes copy for a penny a line. Qu. Rev.
PEN'ny-Cörd, n. A small cord or rope. Shak.
PEN'ny-Gräss, n. A species of grass; pennyroyal. Dyer.
PEN'ny-Mäll, n. (Scotland) Bent paid in money. Jamiceon.
PEN'ny-Pöst, n. A post in a city, by which letters are conveyed to the different parts of it. Gent. Mag.

Conveyed to the amerent parts of it. Gent. Mag.
PEN-Ny-RÖY'AL, M. An annual aromatic or spicy plant,
called also penny-grass.
PEN'Ny-WEIGHT, (-wit) m. A weight equal to 24 grains,
or the twentieth part of an ounce troy.—It was the
weight of a silver penny in the time of Edward I.
PEN'Ny-Wise', a. Saving small sums at the hazard of larment register on improper consisters.

ger; saving on improper occasions.

PRN'NY-WORTH, (pën'ne-wirth) [pën'ne-wirth, S. P. E. Js. E.; pën'ne-wirth or pën'nurth, W. J. F.: pën'ne-wirth, collequially pën'nurth, Sm.] n. As much as is

bought for a penny; any purchase; a bargain; rate, a small quantity. PEN'SILE, (pën'sil) a. [pensile, L.] Suspended, supported

above the ground. En'sile-ness, n The state of being pensile.

PEN'SION, (pën'shun) m. [Fr.] A payment of money; a rent : an allowance :—an allowance or annual sum paid for public services, literary merit, &c.

PEN'SION, (pen'shun) c. a. [t. pensioned; pp. pensioning, pensioned.] To grant a pension to.

PEN'SION-A-RY, a. [pensionnaire, Fr.] Consisting of, or

PEN'SIQN-2-EY, a. (pensions. e maintained by, pensions. PEN'SIQN-4-EY, n. One receiving a pension; a pensione; PEN'SIQN-ER, (pen'shun-er) n. One who has a pension; a dependant.— (At Cambrulge University, Eag.) One who pays for his commons out of his own income;—the same commoner at Oxford

as commoner at Oxiord.
PEN'SIVE, (pën'siy) a. [pensif, Fr.; pensivo, It.] Thoughtful with melancholy or sadness; sorrowful; serious; sad.
PEN'SIVE-LY, ad. In a pensive manner; sadly.
PEN'SIVE-NESS, m. Quality of being pensive.
PEN'STOCK, m. An instrument or trough for supplying water to a mill or wheel, a pentrough; a sort of sluice; a

PENT, t. & p. from Pen. Shut up. See Pen.
PENT,\* n. A confined accumulation; enclosure. Milton.
PEN-TA-CXP'SU-LAR, a. [πέντε and capeular.] Having five cells or cavities.

EN'TA-EHÖRD, n. [πένπε and χορδή.] An instrument

PENTA-EHORD, n. [nbrns and gopon-] are installed with five strings.

PEN-TA-CÖC'COUS,\* a. (Bot.) Five-grained; having grains or seeds in five united cells, one in each. Crubb.

PEN-TA-CRIN-TIE.\* n. (Gool.) A fossil animal brdy resembling the star-fish. Buckland.

PEN'TA-CRÖS-TIC.\* n. A set of verses so arranged as to

exhibit an acrostic of one name five times over. Smart. PEN'TA-DAC-TYL,\* n. (Bot.) A five-fingered plan A five-fingered plant.

PEN'TA-GŎN, π. [πέντε and γωνία.] (Geom.) A plane figure having five angles and five sides.

PEN-TÁG'O-NAL, a. Quinquangular; having five angles.
PEN-TÁG'O-NAL-LY,\* ad. in a pentagonal manner. Browns.
PEN'TA-GRÄPH,\* n. An instrument for copying designs

FENTA-GRAPH, \* n. An instrument for copying designs—written also pantagraph and pantagraph. Crabb.
PENTA-GRAPH/IC, \* | a. Relating to a pentagraph PENTA-GRAPH/ICAL, \* | pantagraphical. Knowles.
PENTA-GYN'I-A, \* n. pl. (Bot.) An order of plan's, which have five putils. Crabb.
PENTA-GYN'I-N, \* a. Having five pistils or styles. P

PEN-TAG'Y-NOUS,\* a. (Bot.) Having five styles. Loudon.
PEN-TA-HE'DRAL,\* a. Having five sides, pentahedrous. Smart.

PEN-TA-HED'RI-CAL,\* a. Having five sides. Ash.
PEN-TA-HE'DRON,\* n.; pl. PEN-TA-HE'DRA. A figure
having five sides. Smart.

naving nve sides. Smart.
PEN-TA-HE'DROUS. a. [πέντε and ἔδρα.] Having five sides; pentahedral. Woodward.
PEN-TA-HEX-A-HE'DRAL, a. (Crystallography) Exhibiting five ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces. Smart.

tenningsis naces. Smarr, postametrum, L.] A Greek or Latin verse of five feet; a series of five metres. PEN-TXM(E-TER, a. Having five metrical feet. Warton. PEN-TXN'DRI-A,\* n. (Bot.) A class of plants which have hermaphrodute flowers, with five stamens. Crabb. PEN-TXN'DRI-AN,\* a. Having five stamens; pentandrous.

Smart.

PEN-TĂN'DROUS,\* a. Having five stamens. P. Cyc. PENT-ĂN'GLE,\* n. A figure having five angles; a pentagon. Crabb. PENT-XN'GU-LAR, a. [πέντε, and angular.] Having five

angles. PEN-TA-PET'A-LOUS, a. [népre and néradou.] Having five

petals or leaves.

PEN-TA-PHYL'LOUS,\* a. (Bot.) Five-leaved. Smart.

PEN-TAP(-O-Dy,\* n. A series of five feet. Back.

PEN-TABBH-Y, n. [néwra and  $d\rho\chi\dot{\eta}$ .] A government exer-

cised by five.

cised by five.

PEN'TA-SPÄST, n. [pentaspaste, Fr.; πέντε and σπάω, Gr.]

An engine with five pulleys.

PEN-TA-SPËE'MOUS,\* a. (Bot.) Having five seeds. Smart.

PEN-TA-STËEH, [pen'ta-silk, Ja. Sm. Wb.; pen-tás'tik,

Johnson, Ash, Crabb.] n. [πεντε and στίχοε.] A poem, pu
etical passage, or stanza, consisting of five verses or lines.

PEN'TA-STĒLE, n. [πέντε and στόλος.] (Arch.) A building

having five columns in front; a portico of five col
umus.

PEN'TA-TEUSH, (pön'ta-tāk) n. [névre and redyse.] The five books of Moses, or first five books of the Bible.
PEN-TA-TEUSHAL,\* c. Relating to the Pentateuch. Wil-

PEN'TE-CON-TER,\* n. A fifty-cared vessel of ancient Greece. Mitford.

PEN'A 4-COAT, [pēn'to-köst, P. E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; pēn'to-köst, S. W. J. F. | n. [nurreworth.] A feast among the Jews, so called because it was celebrated on the fitsets day after the feast of unleavened bread, i. e., the 15th of the month Nisan, and the next day after the feast of the Passover; Whitsuntide.

PEN'TE-COS-TAL, a. Belonging to Pentecost or Whitsuntide.

tide.

PEN'TE-COS-TALS, m. pl Oblations formerly made at Pentecoat, by parishioners to their parish-priest. Cowel. PEN'TE-COS-TER,\* m. A commander of fifty men in

Greece. Mittord.

PEN'TE-COS-TES.\* n. A Grecian body of fifty men. Mittord.

PEN'THOOSE, n. [pent, from pente, Fr., and house.] A shed hanging out aslope from the main wall.

PEN'TICE, n. [pendace, It.] A sloping roof. Wotton. [R.]

†PEN'TICE, n. A tile formed to cover the sloping part of a

roof:—they are often called partites. Mozon.
PEN'TROUGH,\* (pën'trôf) n. Same as penstock. Francis.
PE'NULT,\* n. Penultima:—so shortened by some writers.

Pt-NUL'TI-MA,\* n. The last syllable but one of a word; penultimate. Walker.

PE-NUL'TI-MATE, a. [penultimus, L.] Noting the last syl-

lable but one. PE-NCL'TI-MATE, \* n. The last syllable but one of a word;

penultina. Carr.

PE-NOM'BRA, n. [pens and umbra, L.] A faint shade. —
(Astron.) An imperfect shadow, as of the earth, occasioned by the apparent magnitude of the sun's disk. —
(Painting) The boundary of shade and light.

(Panting) The countary of single and fight.

PE-NU'R-OUS, a. [penura, L.] Niggardly, sparing, not liberal; sordid, mean; parsimonious; avaricious.

PE-NU'R-OUS-LY, ad. In a penurious manner.

PE-NU'R-OUS-NESS, m. Niggardiness, parsimony.

PEN'U-RY, n. [penuria, L.] Extreme poverty, want, indigence.

gence.

PEN'WOM-AN,\* (-wûm'an) n. A female writer. Johnson.

PE'ON, n. (In India) A foot-soldier, a servant.

PE'O-Ny, n. [psonia, L.] A plant and flower:—writte

PE'O-NY, n. [psonia, L.] A plant and flower:—written also piony.

PEO'PLE, pe'pi) n. [psuple, Fr.; populus, L.] pl. PEOPLE or PEOPLES. A nation; those who compose a community, the commonatty, not the princes or nobles; the vulgar, persons of a particular class, persons in general.

The plural form peoples is rarely used; and people is sometimes, though now very rarely, used with a singular verb; as, "My people doth not consider." Isauch PLO'PLE, (pe'pi) v. a. [psupler, Fr.] [t. PEOPLED, pp. PEOPLING, PEOPLED, TO stock with inhabitants. [PEO'PLEBH, (pe'pi) sh) a. Vulgar. Chaucer.

PPE-PEN'NO'\* n. [rerativo.] A peptic medicine. Bailey.

PEP-FER-NO'\* n. [t.] A kind of volcanic rock, formed by cementing together sand, cinders, &c. Braude.

PEP'PER, n. [pppor, Sax., ppper, L.] An aromatic, pungent plant, seed, or spice.—There are three kinds of pepper, the black, the white, and the lung, which are produced by three distinct plants.

PEP'PER, v. a. [i. PEPPERED; pp. PEPPERING, PEPPERED]

produced by three distinct plants.

PEPPERE, v. a. (i. PEPPERED.) pp. PEPPERENO, PEPPERED.]

To sprinkle with pepper. [To beat; to mangle with shot or blows. Skak.]

PEPPER.BIRD,\* a. A bird that is very fond of pepper. Hill.

PEPPER.BOX, s. A box for holding pepper.

PEPPER.BRAND,\* a. A discase in grain. Farm. Ency.

PEPPER.GORN. a. A seed of the pepper-plant: any thing.

PEP'PER-CORN, n. A seed of the pepper-plant; any thing of inconsiderable value.

of inconsiderable value.

PEP'PER-GIN'QER-BEEAD, n. Hot-spiced gingerbread.

PEP'PER-GIN'QER-BEEAD, n. Hot-spiced gingerbread.

PEP'PER-IDGE,\* n. A plant or shrub; the barberry: — applied sometimes to the black-gum. Farm. Ency.

PEP'PER-ING, a. Hot; fiery; angry. Swyt.

PEP'PER-HINT, n. An aromatic plant or herb; a liquor impregnated with it.

PEP'PER-SXX'I-FRAGE,\* s. A worthless herbaceous plant.

FEFFEX-SAY, FRAGE, \*\* A Worthless heroscoule man. Farm. Excy.

PEFFEX-WAITER, \*\* a. A liquid prepared from powdered black pepper, used in microscopical observations. Smart. PEFFEX-WORT, (-wurt) n. An annual plant; a cross.

PEFFEX-Y, \*\* a. Relating to, or containing, pepper. Attachment

PEP'TIC, a. [TERTIRÓS.] Promoting digestion; dietetic.

PEP'TIC,\* n. A substance that promotes digestion. Dungli-

son.

PER,\* prep. [L.] By; for; through.— This Latin preposition is often used in certain forms or phrases, and sometimes preced: an English word; as, per day, per force, per sen. "A loaf per man;" i. e. a loaf for each man:—sometimes it precedes a Latin word; as, per annum, per cent. or centum. "A man per se;" i. e., a man who, for excellence, stands by kinusti, or alone.— As a prefix, especially in chemistry, per is often used to amplify the

meaning; as, percents is a substance containing a max imum of oxygen. Smart.

PRE-A-CUTE', a. [percentus, L.] Very sharp; very violent.

Harvey.

PER-AD-VENT/URE, (për-ed-vënt/yur) ad. [par aventure, Fr.] Perhaps; may be; by chance. [Obsolescent.]

PER-AD-VENT/URE,\* n. Doubt, question. B. Jonson. [PER-AD-VENT/URE,\* n. Loubt, question. B. Jonson. [PER-AG-REATE, v. a. [peragro, L.] To wander over. Bailand.

PER'A-GRATE, v. a. [peragro, L.] To wander over. Deley.

PER-A-GRA'TION, n. The act of passing through. Browns.

PER-A-M'BU-LATE, v. a. [perambulo, L.] [s. PERAMBULATE, p. PERAMBULATINO, PERAMBULATINO] To waik through; to survey by passing through.

PER-AM-BU-LA'TION, n. Act of perambulating; a travelling survey; a district; hmit of jurnediction; survey of the bounds of a district or parish.

PER-AM'BU-LA-TOR, n. One who perambulates:—a machine for measuring distances on roads; an odometer.

PER-AN'NUM, [L.] "By the year."

PER-BISU-PHATE, n. (Chem.) A sulphate with two proportions of sulphuric acid, combined with an oxide at the maximum of oxidation. Smart.

PER-CA'BU-ET-TED,\* a. (Chem.) Combined with a maximum of carbon. Ure.

imum of carbon. Ure.
†PER-CASE', ad. Perchance; perhaps Bacon.
†PER'CE-ANT, a. [perçant, Fr.] Piercing; penetrating

Spenser.

PER-CEIV'A-BLE, (per-sev's-bl) a. Perceptible. Locks.

PER-CEIV'A-BLE, (per-sev's-ble) ad. Perceptibly.

PER-CEIV'A-BLE, (per-sev's-ble) ad. Perceptibly.

PER-CEIV'E, (per-sev') v. a. [percipio, L.] [1. PERCEIVED; pp. PERCEIVER, PERCEIVED.] To discover by some sensible effects; to discorn; to get knowledge of by the bodily senses, or by the mind; to distinguish, to observe.

PER-CEIV'AGE, (per-sev'er) n. One who perceives.

PER-CENT'AGE,\* n. A rate or estimate by the hundred.

PER CEN'TOM,\* [L.] "By the hundred:" - commonly

PER CEN'TUM,\* [L.] "By the hundred:"—commonly abbreviated per cent.

PER-CEP-Ti-BiL'1-Ty, n. State of being perceptible.

PER-CEP-Ti-BiL'1-Ty, n. State of being perceptible.

PER-CEP'Ti-BiL, a. [Fr.: perceptus, L.] That may be perceived, seen, heard, felt, tasted, or smelt; observable; discernible, capable of perception.

PER-CEP'Ti-BiLy, a. In a perceptible manner.

PER-CEP'Ti-Ni, n. [Fr.: perceptus, L.] Act of perceiving; power of perceiving, knowledge; conscious observation; notion; idea, conception; sensation.

PER-CEP'TIVE, a. [perceptus, L.] Having the power of perceiving; perceiving; perceiving.

PER-CEP-TIV'1-Ty, n. Power of perception. Locks.

PERCH, n. [perca, L.: percks, Fr.] A fresh-water fish.

PERCH, n. [pertca, L.: percks, Fr.] A measure of length, 161 feet, or 51 yards, in land measure, a fortieth part of a rood:—a rod, a pole:—something on which birds roost or sit. roost or sit.

roost of sit.
PERCH, v. n. [i. FERCHED, pp. FERCHING, FERCHED.] To sit or roost, as a bird; to roost. Spenser.
PERCH, v. a. To place on a perch. More.
PERCH, No. a. To place on a perch. More.
PERCH'ER, m. He or that which perches:—one of an order of birds. [A sort of wax candle, also a Paris candle formerly used in England. Bastey.]
PER-EHLÔ'RATE,\* n. (Chem.) A salt composed of perchloric acid and a base. P. Cyc.
PER-EHLÔ'RATE,\* a. An epithet applied to chloric acid when chlorine is combined with a maximum of oxygen Urc.

PER-CHLO'RIDE,\* m. A compound of an excess of chlorine with a base. Brands.

PER-CIP'I-ENCE,\* n. Act of perceiving; perception. Has-

lam.
PER-CIP'I-ENT, a. [percipiens, L.] That perceives; perceiving; having the power of perception. Bentley.
PER-CIP'I-ENT, n. One who perceives. More.
PER-CO-LÂTE, v. a. [percele, L.] [i. PERCOLATED; pp. PERCOLATER, v. a. [percele, L.] [i. PERCOLATED; pp. PERCOLATER, v. n. To pass by filtration. South.
PER-CO-LÂTE, v. n. Act of percelating, filtration.
PER-CO-LÂ-TOR, \* n. Act ilterer; a filtering machine. Francis.

PER-CUSS', v. a. [percussus, L.] To strike against. Bacom-PER-CUS'SION, (per-kush'un) n. [percussis, L.] Act of striking; the striking of one body against another, col-

lision.

PER-CU'TIENT, (per-ku'shent) a. [percutiens, L.] Striking;
having the power to strike. Bacon. [R.]

PER-CU'TIENT, (per-ku'shent) a. [percutiens, L.] Striking;
having the power to strike. Bacon. [R.]

PER D!'ER!,\* [L.] "By the day."

PER-D!-volt.,\* a. A tree or plant which periodically loses
its leaves; a deciduous tree. Smart.

PER-D!'/EION, (per-dish'un) n. [perditto, L.] State of periodically lost; destruction; ruin; death; eternal
death.

PRE-DI''TION-4. BLE, \* (per-dish'un-q-bl) a. Fitted for per-dition. Pollok. [B.] \*\*PFR-DUE', [per-dd', S. W. J. Ja.; për'du, P. \*\*FR-DUE', a. [perda, Fr.] Desperate; abandoned; given up as lost. App. Sarreys.
gg.DU', n. One who is placed in ambush, or on the watch.

PPER-DU, ad. In concealment; in ambush. South. PER'DU-LOUS, a. [pordo, L.] Lost; thrown away. Bram-

\*PER DU-RA-BLE, a. [Fr.; perduro, L.] Lasting; long-continued. Shak.

Tinued. SAGK.

PER-DU-RA-BLY, ad. Lastingly: durably. Shak.

PER-DU-RA-TION, m. Long continuance. Ainsworth.

PER-DY', (per-de') ad. [a corruption of the French oath par

Dieu.] Certainly; verily, in truth. Spenser. [Frequent in
old English poetry.]

PER's-GAL, a. [por, and égal, Fr.] Equal; equal in all respects. Spencer.

PER-S-GRA'TION,\* n. See PERAGRATION.

IPER-E-GRATION,\* n. See PERAGRATION.

PER'E-GRI-NATE, v. n. [peregrinus, L.] [i. PEREGRINATED; pp. PEREGRINATING, PEREGRINATED]. To travel; to live in foreign countries. Bailey. [R.]

\*\*PER'E-GRI-NATE,\* a. Foreign; travelled. Shak.

PER-E-GRI-NATION, n. Act of travelling; foreign travel.

\*\*pER'E-GRI-NATION, n. A traveller. Casaubon.

PER'E-GRI-NATOR, n. A traveller. Casaubon.

PER'E-GRINE, a. | perceptine, Fr.; perceptinus, L.] Foreign; not native; not domestic. Bacon. [R.]
PER'E-GRINE,\* n. A species of falcon. Selden.

†PER-E-GRIN'I-TY, n. [péregrinité, Fr.] Strangeness.

Cockeram

Cockeram.

(PER-EMPT', (per-Smit') v. a. [peremptus, L.] (Law) To kill, to crush. Aylife.

(PER-EMP'TION, n. [peremptus, L.] (Law) Act of destroying, extinction. Aylife.

(PER'EMP-TO-RI-LY, ad. In a peremptory manner, absolutely, positively; declisively.

(PER'EMP-TO-RI-DES, n. Quality of being peremptory, positiveness, absolute decision; dogmatism.

(PER'EMP-TO-RI-DES, n. Quality of being peremptory, positiveness, absolute decision; dogmatism.

(PER'EMP-TO-RI-DES, n. Quality of being peremptorius, porture, or per-fim'to-re, W. P. Ja.] a. [peremptorius, tow L.] That puts an end to all debate; decisive, positive, dogmatical, absolute.

PER-EN'NI-AL, a. [peremis, L.] Lasting through the years.

two years. PER-EN'NI-AL, n. (Bot.) A plant that lives more than two years, or a plant whose roots remain alive more years than two, but whose stems. flowers, and leaves perish an-

nually.

†Per-En'ni-Ty, n. [perennitas, L.] Quality of being perennial. Derham.

nial. Derham.

PER-FRATION, n. [pererratus, L.] Travel; act of rambling through various places. Howell.

PER FRAS ET N. F. FAS, \* [L.] "Through right and wrong"

PER FFECT, a. [parfait, Fr., perfectus, L.] Possessing perfection, having no defect, faultless:— entirely finished; consplete, consummate:—pure, blameless; immaculate.—Perfect number, a number equal to the sum of all its divisors.—(Gram.) Past or finished. The perfect tense is that form of the English verb denoted by the auxiliary have; as. "I have done."

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Ed. Rev. [R.]

FR.FEC-Ti-BiL'1-TY,\* n. Capability of arriving at perfection; capacity of being made perfect; state of perfection. Dr. N. Draks.

FR.FEC-Ti-Bile,\* a. Capable of becoming perfect, P. Mag.

FR.FEC-TION, n. [perfecto, L.] The state of being perfect; supreme excellence; something that concurs to produce perfection:—an attribute of God. In this last sense it has a plural.

FR.FEC-TION-AL, a. Relating to perfection. [Made complete. Pearson.]

plete. Pearson.

PER-FEC'TION-ATE, v. a. [perfectionner, Fr.] To perfect.

Dryden. [R.] PER-FEC-TION-I'TION,\* n. Act of making perfect. Fo. Qu.

Rev. [R.]
PER-FEC'TION-ISM,\* n. The principles of the perfectionists. Ch. Ob.

PER-FEC'TION-IST, a. One who holds to the possibility of attaining perfection:—one pretending to perfection;—formerly applied to a Puritan. South.

PRR-FEO'TION-MENT,\* n. Act of making perfect. Dr.

PER-FEO'TION-MENT," A. Act of maning perfection.

PER-FEO'TIVE.LY, ed. So as to bring to perfection.

PER-FEO'TIVE-LY, ed. So as to bring to perfection.

PER-FEOT-LY, ed. In a perfect manner; completely.

PER-FEOT-RESS, s. Completeness; perfection; skill.

PER-FI''CIENT,\* (per-fish'ent) a. One who performs a per manent work, or who endows a charity. Smart.
PER-FI''CIENT,\* (per-fish'ent) a. Effectual; performing.

||PRR-FID'1-0US, or PRR-FID'TOUS, [por-fid'yus, S. W. E. F. E. Sm.; per-fid'e-us, J. Ja. Wo.] a. [perfidus, L. Guilty of perfidy; faithless; treacherous; false to trust.

|PER-FID'|-049-LY, aa. Treacherously; by breach of faith. |PER-FID'|-049-NESS, n. The quality of being perfidious. PER'FIDY, n. [perfidia, L.; perfidia, Fr.] Treachery; breach of faith or trust; faithlessness. PER'FLA-BLE, a. [perfio, L.] Having the wind driven through

PER-FLATE', v. a. [perfis, I..] To blow through. Hervey. PER-FLATION, u. Act of blowing through. Woodward. PER-FÖ-L-ATE,\* a. (Bot.) Surrounding the stem by the base of the leaf, which grows together where the margins

DER OF CHE 1021, WHICH GIVES CONCERN WHITE THE 1021.

PER-FO-LATE, v. a. [perfore, L.] [I. PERFORATED; pp. PERFORATED, TO bore through; to pierce with

a tool.

PER-FO-RA'TION, n. Act of perforating; a hole.

PER-FO-RA-TIVE, a. Having power to pierce or perforate.

PER-FO-RA-TOR, n. He or that which perforates; a borer.

PER-FORM', [per-form', S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; per-form' or per-form', N. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; per-form' or per-form', N. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; per-form on per-form', N. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; per-form of per-form', N. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; per-formed per-form', N. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; per-formed per-formed per-form', N. J. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; per-formed per-formed per-form', N. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per-formed per

PER-FÖRM', v. n. To succeed in an attempt to act a part.
PER-FÖRM'A-BLE, a. That may be performed; practicable,
PER-FÖRM'A-WEE, n. Act of performing; completion; execution, production; work, deed; exploit; achievement;

cution, production; work, deed; exploit; achievement; action, something done.

PER-FORM'ER, n. One who performs.

PER-FORM'ER,\* n. A performance; act of doing. PEE/FEI/ER\_CATE, v. n. [perform, L.] To rub over. Bailey.

PER-FU'MA-TO-ER, n. [perform.] For rub over. Bailey.

PER-FUME', or PER/FUME, [per'lum, S. W. J. F. Ja. R.; per-fum', E. K. Sm.; per-fum' or per'fum, P.] n. [parfum, Fr.] Volatile, fragrant effluvia; a substance emitting such effluvia; sweet door: fragrance. scant.

efiluvia; sweet odor; fragrance scent.

PER-FUME', v. a. [L. PERFUMED: pp. PERFUMING, PER-FUMED.] To scent, to impregnate with perfume or sweet

PUR-FUM'ER, n. One who perfumes or sells perfumes.
PUR-FUM'E-RY,\* n. The art of perfuming; perfumes in

general. Ure.

PER-FUNC'TO-RI-LY, ad. In a perfunctory manner.

PER-FUNC'TO-RI-NESS, n. Negligence, carelessnes

PER-FUNC'TO-Ry, or PER'SUNC-TO-Ry, [per-funk'to-re, W. P. J. F.; per'funk-to-re, S. K. Sm.] a. [perfunctorius, L.] Done with the sole purpose of getting through; care-

L., Done with the sole purpose of getting through; careless how done, relating to work done carelessly or negligently; indifferent; slight; negligent.

PER-FÜSE', v. a. [perfusus, L.] To tincture; to overspread Harvev. [R.]

PER-FÜ'SIVE,\* (per-fü'zhun) n. Act of pouring out. Maun-PER-FÜ'SIVE,\* a. Overspreading, diffusive. Colorudge. [R.

PER-O-ME'NE-OUS,\* a. (Ent.) Consisting of a thin, tough semi-transparent substance; like parchment. Brands.

semi-transparent substance; like parchment. Brands. PER'GQ-LA, n. [It.] A kind of arbor. Finett.

PER-HAPS', ad. Peradventure; it may be; perchance.

PER-1-λ'GŌ,\* PĒR-1-λ'GUA,\* or PĒR-1-ĀU'ĀŖĒ,\* n. A small boat or cance; a progue. Legon. See Pincoure.

PĒR'1-ĀNTH,\* n. (Bot.) A collection of floral envelopes, among which the calyx cannot be distinguished from the corolla, though both are present. P. Oge.

PĒR-1-ĀN'TH1-ŪM,\* n. [περί and ἀνθος] (Bot.) An envelope that surrounds the flower; a perianth. Loudon.

PĒR'1-ĀPT, n. [περί and βάλλω] (Arch.) A court or enclosure entirely round a temple, surrounded by a wall.

enclosure entirely round a temple, surrounded by a wall. Brande.

PER-J-CAR'DJ-AC, \* a. Relating to the pericardium; peri-

TER-I-CAR'DI-AC,\* a. Relating to the pericardium; pericardic. Med. Jour.

PER-I-CAR'DI-AL,\* a. Relating to the pericardium. Buckland.

PER-I-CAR'DI-AN,\* \ a. Belonging to the pericardium. Phul-PER-I-CAR'DI-UM, π. [περί and καρδία, Gr.; péricarda, Fr.] (Anal.) A thin membrane, or membranous sac, which

surrounds the heart.

PER'I-CARP,\* n. (Bet.) The shell or covering of a fruit;

pericarpium. P. Cyc.

pericarpium. P. Cyc.

PER-I-CAR'PIUM, m. [περί and καρπός, Gr.; péricarpe, Fr.]
(Bot.) The same as pericarp. Ray.

PER-I-EHE'TIAL,\*a. Relating to the perichetium. Brands.

PER-I-EHE'T-[UM,\*a. Rejating to the perichetium. Brands.

The leaves at the base of the stalk of the fruit of a moss. P. Cyc.

PER-I-EHO-RE'SIS,\* m. [Gr.] A going round about; a rotation. Per Faust.

tion. Bp. Kaye.

PER

PE-RIC-LI-TĀ'TION, n. Danger; hazard; trial. Cockeram.
PER-I-CRĀ'NI-ŪM, π. [περί and κρανίον.] (Anat.) A membrane that covers the skull.

PER-I-DO-DEC A-HE'DRAL,\* a. Having twelve sides all round, or when all are counted, applied to a crystal.

PER'|-DOT,\* π. (Min.) The prismatic chrysolite. Brande. PER'|-DRÔME,\* π. [περί and ορόμος.] A gallery or an alley between columns or walls. Francis.

between columns or walls. Francis.

PER-1-ECIANS,\* (pēr-9-d'shans) n. pl. Same as peruzci.

Smart. See Periccot.

PER-1-ER/Gγ. n. [περί and ἔργον.] Needless caution in an operation; bustle; trouble.—(Rhet.) A bombastic or over-lubored style. Crabb. [R.]

PER-1-QES, n. [περί and γῆ, Gr.; périgés, Fr.] (Astron.)

That point of the moon's orbit which is nearest to the

PER/I-GORD,\* n. (Min.) An ore of manganese. Urs.
PER/I-GRAPH,\* n. A careless or imperfect delineation;
a sketch. Dict. Arts.

PE-RIG'Y-NOUS,\* a. (Bot.) Growing from the sides of a ca-

PE-RIG'Y-NOUS, a. (200.) Storming lyx. P. Cyc.

PER-I-HE'LI-ON, \* n.; pl. PERIHELIA. (Astron.) The point in the orbit of a planet or comet which is nearest the sun; oppused to aphelion. Brande.

PER-I-HE'LI-OM, n. [L.; περί and πλιος, Gr.; péruhéhe, Fr.] Same as perihelion. Cheque.

PER-I-HEX-A-HE'DRAL, \* a. Applied to a crystal whose primitive form has four sides, and its secondary six. Smart.

PER'IL, n. [perul, Fr.] Danger; hazard; jeopardy; risk; denunciation; danger denounced or threatened.

PER'[1... v. n. [perul, r. ] Janger; hazard jeophard; reas; denunciation; danger denounced or threatened.
PER'[1... v. a. [i. resiller], pp. perilling, perilled.] To endanger; to put in peril. Qu. Rev.
PER'[1... v. n. [périller], old Fr.] To be in danger. Milton.
PER'[1... v. n. [périlleux, Fr.] Dangerous; hazardous, full of peril.

or peru.

PER'/IL-OUS-LY, ad. With peril; dangerously

PER'/IL-OUS-NESS, z. Dangerousness.

PER'/-LYMPH,\* z. (Anat.) A transparent, watery, or thin

gentinous fluid. Royet.

PE-RIM'E-TER, n. [περί and μετρέω, Gr.; périmètre, Fr.]
The circuit or boundary, or the length of the bounding

ine, of a plane figure.

PER-I-OC-TA-HE'DRAL,\* a. Applied to a crystal whose primitive form has four sides, and its secondary eight.

PE'R|-OD, π. [période, Fr.; περίοδος, Gr.] An interval of time at the end of which the same phenomenon again takes rime at the end of which the same pinenomenon again takes place, as the revolution of a planet:—a cycle, a circuit:—a series of years; length of duration:—the end or conclusion, termination:—a complete sentence, from one ful stop to another, or a passage or series of words developed in properly connected parts:—a mark or dot, thus [.], placed at the end of a sentence.

placed at the end of a sentence.

Pl./RI-OD, v. a. To put an end to. Shak.

Pl.RI-OD'[c, ] a. [pdriodque, Fr.] Relating to a period

Pl.RI-OD'[-CAL.] or periods; happening at regular or

stated times; performed in a circuit; crecular; regular.

Pl.RI-OD'[-CAL.]\* n. A publication issued periodically, as a

review, a magazine, &c. Ed. Rev.

Pl.RI-OD'[-CAL-NET,\* n. A writer in a periodical work. N.

M.Mag.

Pl.RI-OD'[-CAL-NES,\* n. State of being periodical. Ash.

Pl.RI-OD'[-CAL-NES,\* n. State of being periodical. Ash.

Pl.RI-OD'[-CAL-NES,\* n. The quality of being periodical. Ash.

Reverbara.

Brougham. PER-J-CF'CI.\*\* n. pl. [I..] People who live under the same parallel of latitude, but in opposite meridians. Crabb. PER-J-OS'TE-JON, n.  $[\pi \epsilon \rho i$  and  $d\sigma \tau i \omega \tau$ .] (Anal.) A fibrous membrane which invests the bones.

PER-J-PA-TET/IC, n. One of the followers of Aristotle.—
The Perspatatics were so named from the walks in the Lyceum where Aristotle taught:—ludicrously, a great

walker; an itinerant preacher.

wasker; an itmerant preacher.
PER-1-P2-RET'[1-α, α. Impinarynize(c.)] Belonging to the Peripatetics; Aristotelian; walking about.
PER-1-P3-TET'[-1-C3L, α. Same as peripatetic. Hales.
PER-1-P3-RET'[-1-C3R, α. Notions of the Peripatetics.
PER-1P4-RAL,\*α. Relating to the periphery; peripherical.

PER-I-PHER'[C.\*] a. Relating to or consisting of a pe-PER-I-PHER'[-λ,L,\*] riphery. Smart. Pg-RiPH'S-Ry, n. [περί and φτρω, Gr.; périphérie, Fr.] Cir-cumference of a circle, ellipse, or other curvilinear PER-I-PHER/IC.\*

Agure.

PER/I-PHRIŞE, v. a. To express by circumlocution. Bailey PER/I-PHRIŞE, \* n. Same as persphrasis. Smart.
PR-RIPH/RR-SIS, n. [περιάρρασις, Gr.; persphrasis, L.; pέ-riphrasis, Fl.] pl. PR-RIPH/RA-SES, Circumlocution; the use of many words to express the sense of one; as, for

use of many words to express the sense of one; as, for death, we may say, the loss of light?; periphrastical. Scatt. PER-I-PHRXB'T|-C,\*a. Circumlocatory; periphrastical. Scatt. PER-I-PHRXB'T|-C,\*L. a. Using circumlocation; circumlocation; circumlocation; expressing the sense of one word in many. PER-I-PHRXB'T|-C,\*L.-L.\*Y, ad. With circumlocation. PER-I-P-NEU, n. [L.; npi and n\*boy; Gr.] A voyage round a certain sea sea-coast; circumnavigation. Dr. Fincent. PER-I-P-NEU-NO'N'|-C,\*A., n. [L.] Peripneumony. Horsey. PER-I-NEU-NO'N'|-C,\*L.,\*a. Afflicted with peripneumony.

Ash.

Assa.

PER-IP-NEO'MO-NY, π. [πεοὶ and πνεόμων, Gr.; péripneumonie, Fr.] An inflammation of the lungs.

PER-I-PO-L'G'O-NAL,\* α. Having many sides. Scudamore.

PE-RIP'TE-RAL,\* α. (Arch.) Encompassed with columns or
battlements; peripterous. P. Cyc.

PE-RIP'TE-ROUS,\* α. Encompassed with columns; perip-

teral. Crabb.

PE-RIP'TE-RY,\* n. (Arch.) A building surrounded with a wing, aisle, or passage, or with a single row of columns.

Brande.

PERIPUTIST,\* n. A small, tin, cooking apparatus. Welles. PE-RIP'Y-RIST,\* n. A newly-invented cooking apparatus.

Scudamore.  $P\vec{E}'RI,^*$  n.; pl.  $P\vec{E}'RIs$ . (Persuan mythology) A class of imaginary beings closely allied to the elves or fairles of more northern latitudes. Brands.

PE-RIS'CIAN, (pe-rish'yan) a. Having shadows all around.

PE-BIS'CIAN,\* (pe-rish'yan) n.; pl. PERISCIANS. Same as periscu. Browne.

PE-RIS'CI-I, (pe-rish'e-i) n. pl. [L., περίσκιοι, Gr.] People whose shadows move all round, as the inhabitants within the Arctic and Antartic circles.

within the Arctic and Antartic circles.

PER'\_I-SCOP'\_IC,\* a. Looking or viewing all around; applied to a kind of spectacles. Dr. Wollaston.

PER-I-SCOP'\_ICAL\* a. Same as periscopic. Ec. Rev.

PER'\_ISH, v. n. [ptri, Fr., pereo, L.] [i. Perished; pp. Perishing, perished]. To die; to be destroyed, to be lost; to come to nothing; to expire; to decay.

PER'\_ISH, v. a. To destroy, to bring to decay. Shak.

PER-ISH-A-BIL'\_I-TY,\* n. Perishableness. Sylvester.

PER'\_ISH-A-BILE\_NESS, n. State of being perishable.

PER'\_ISH-A-BLE\_NESS, n. State of being perishable.

PER'\_ISH-BMENT,\* n. Act of perishing. Ld. Stowell.

PER'\_ISPERM,\* n. The testa or albumen of a seed. Brands.

PER-I-SPHER'\_I-CAL,\* a. Spherical; round. Smart.

PER-J-SPHER' C.A., a. Spherical; round. Smart.
PER-J-SPHER' - CAL, a. Spherical; round. Smart.
PER-JS-SOLO-GY, n. [περισσυλογία.] (Rhet.) Redundance,

macrology.

PER-J-STAL'TIC, a. [περιστέλλω, Gr.; pérustaltique, Fr.]

(Anat.) Applied to the peculiar motion of the intestines, by which their contents are gradually propelled from one

by which their contents are gradually propelled from one end of the canal to the other.

PER-18-TE'R1-ON, n. The herb vervain.

PER-18-TE'R1-T,\* n. (Min.) A variety of felspar. Thomson.

PER-18-TOME,\* n. (Bot.) A set of processes surrounding the orifice of the theca of a moss, peristomium. P. Cyc.

PER-18-TO'M1-UM,\* n. (Bot.) A ring or fringe of bristles or teeth, which are seated immediately below the operculum of mosses, and close up the orifice of the seed vessel:

um of mosses, and close up the office of the seed vessel:

—same as peristone. P. Cyc.
PER-1-STREPH'IC,\* a. An epithet applied to panoramic paintings, exhibited in parts, by being fixed on two cylinders, revolving. Dr. Black.
PER'1-STRILE, n. [peristyle, Fr.] (Arch.) A building encompassed with columns on the inside. Francis. A circular approach of the seed Architect.

passed with columns on the inside. Francis. A circuitrange of pillars. Arbuthnot.

PER-I-STYLI-THM,\* n. [L.] pl. PERISTYLIA. A court, square, or cloister, with columns on three sides. Brande. A place surrounded with pillars; peristyle. Answorth.

PER-I-STS/TO-LE, n. [περί and συστυλή.] (Med.) The pause that ensues on the contraction of the heart, before the diastole or dilatation can follow.

astole or dilatation can follow.

PER-ITE', a. [pertus, L.] Skilful. Whitaker.

PER-I-TO-NE'AL,\* a. Relating to the peritoneum. P. Cyc.

PER-I-TO-NE'VM, μ. [περιτόγαιον.] (Anal.) The membran which envelops the abdominal viscera, and lines the cav ity of the abdomen.

PER-I-TO'GHI-DM,\* n. [περιτροχάω.] (Mech.) A wheel or circular frame of wood, fixed upon a cylinder or axie, round which a rope is wound; and the wheel and cylinder being movable about a common axis, a power applied to the wheel will raise a weight attached to the rope with so much the greater advantage, as the circumference of to the wheel will raise a weight statement to the rope with so much the greater advantage, as the circumference of the wheel is greater than that of the cylinder. This mechanical power is called the axis in pertirocato. The windless and capstan are constructed on the same principle wheel and axis. Brands. \*E-RIT'EQ-PAL, \* a. Turning around, rotary. Hocker. PER'I-Wig, n. [perruque, Fr.] A peruke; a wig; false hair for the head.

for the dead.

PER'I-WIG, v. a. To dress in false hair. Sylvester. [R.]

PER'I-WIG-MAKER,\* n. One who makes perwigs. Booth.

PER'I-WIR-MLE, (per'e-Wing-M) n. A small shell-fish; a

kind of fish-snall:— a perennial evergreen plant.

PER/URE, c. d. (perjure) L.) [i. FERJURED; pp. FERJURING, FERJURED; pp. FERJURING, FERJURED; To forswear, to taint with perjury. It is used with the reciprocal pronoun.

1PER/URE. n. [perjurus, L.] A perjured or forsworn per-

son. Stat.

PER'JUE D.\* (për'j.rd) p. a. Guilty of perjury; obtained by perjury; sworn fulsely.

PER'JUE ER, n. One who perjures or commits perjury.

†PER-JUR-JOS, a. Guilty of perjury. Sir E. Coka.

PER'JU-Ey, n. [perjury.m. L.] A fulse oath or swearing.—

(Law) A wifful fulse oath, taken in a court of justice, by a witness lawfully required to depose the truth. \*
PERK, v. n. To hold up the head with an affected brisk-

PERK, v. n. To hold up the head with an anected brisk-ness, to berch. More. PERK, v. a. To dress, to prank. Shak. PERK, a. Pert, brisk; airy; lively; proud. Spenser.—"Perk as a peacock." Forby. [Local and colloquial.] PER-LA'CEOUS.\* (-shus) a. Resembling a peurl. Pennant. FER'LATE, a. (Chem.) Applied to an acid or sult, which is a phosphate of soda. Francis.

a phosphate of sods. Francis.
†PRE'LOUS, a [from perious.] Dangerous; perious. Spensor.
PER-LUS-TRA'TION, n. [perlustratus, L.] Act-of viewing all over. Howell. [R.]
PER'MA-QY, n. A little Turkish boat. [R.]
PER'MA-NENCE, / n. State of being permanent; duration;
PER'MA-NENCY, i continuance; lastingness.
PER'MA-NENT, a. [permanent, Fr., permanens, L.] Durable, not decoving up hanged of long counturance.

ble, not decaying, unchanged, of long continuance; lasting.

PER'MA-NENT-LY, ad. Durably, lastingly. Boyle.
†PER-MAN'SION, n. [permance, L.] Permanence. Browns.
PER-ME-A-BiL'1-TY, n. Quality of being permeable. Dr. Ritchie

Richie.

PER'ME-A-BLE, a. [permeo, L.] That may be permeated or passed through.

IP-E'ME-ANT, a. [permeons, L.] Passing through. Browne.

PER'ME-ATE, v. a. [permeo, L.] [L. FERMEATED; pp. FERMEATING, FERMEATED.] To pass through the pores or interstices of; to pass through assume through.

PER-ME-A'TION, n. The act of passing through.

PER-MISG', BLE, a. [permission. Milton.

IP-RE-MISG', T. Permission. Milton.

The converting a Company of the permitted: allowable.

FPER-MISS',\* n. Permission. Millon.
PIR-MISS', BLE, a. That may be permitted; allowable.
PER-MIS'SI-BLE, a.d. By permission. Dr. Allon.
PER-MIS'SION, (per-mish'un) n. [Fr., permission, L.] Act of permitting; leave, license, allowance, grant of liberty, a permit.
PER-MIS'SIVE, a. [permitto, permissus, L.] Granting liberty, not favor, not hindering, though not approving, granted, suffered without hinderance; permitted, not authorized or favored.
PER-MIS'SIVE-LY, ad. By permission. without hinderance.

ized or favored.

PRE-MS'SIVE-LY, ad. By permission, without hinderance.

PRE-MS'SIVE-LY, ad. By permission, without hinderance.

PRE-MS'TION, (per-mist'yun) n. [permistics, L.] Act of mixing, permixtion.

PRE-MS'T, v. a. [permitto, L.] [I. PERMITTED, pp. PERMITTING, PREMITTED.] To allow, without command, to suffer; to admit, to consent to; to tolerate.

PRE'MST, or PRE-MST', [per'init, S. W. J. E. F. K. Sm.; per-mit', P. Ja. Wb. Rees.] n. An order; permission; a written permission from an officer of the customs, authorizing the removal of goods, subject to duties. from thorizing the removal of goods, subject to duties, from one place to another.

one place to another.

PR-MIT'TANCE, m. Allowance; permission. Derkam. [R.]

PR-MIT'TEE',\* n. One to whom permission or a permit has been granted. Rutchte.

PR-MIX'TER,\* n. One who permits. Edwards.

PR-MIX'TON, (per-mikst'yun) n. [permistus, L.] Act of mingling; state of being mingled.

PR-MU'TA-BLE,\* a. Changeable. Buckingham. [R.]

PR-MU-TA'TION, n. [permutatta, L.] Exchange of one for another. Bacon. - (Algebra) The arrangement of any determinate number of things or letters, in all possible orders, one after the other. ders, one after the other.

acrs, one atter the other.

PRE-MUTE', v. a. [permuto, L.] To exchange. Hulcet. [R.]

PRE-MUTE'R, m. An exchanger. Hulcet. [R.]

PRE'NAN-CY,\* n. (Loss) A taking or receiving. Tithes in permancy are tithes taken, or that may be taken, in kind. Washaw.

PER-NI"CION,\* (per-nish'un) n. Destruction. Hudib PFE-NI'CION, (pp:-nish'us) a. Destruction. Putters.

PFE-NI'CION, (pp:-nish'us) a. [pernicoeus, L.] Mischierous in the highest degree; very hurtful, ruinous; destructive. --[pernix, L. Quick. Millon.]

PEE-NI'CIOUS-LEX, (pp:-nish'us-le) ad. In a pernicious manner; destructively; mischievously; ruinously.

PEE-NIC'1-TY, n. [pernix, L.] Swiftness; celerity. Ray.

PER PER-NQC-TI'TION, n. [pernestatio, L.] Act of watching through the night. Bp. Taylor.
PER'NOR,\* n. (Law) He who receives the profits of land, &c. Jacob.

EC. Jacob.

PER'O-NATE,\* a. (Bot.) Laid thickly over with a woolly substance, ending in a soft meal. P. Cyc.

PER-O-B-VITOR, R. [perorate, L.] (Rist.) The concluding part of an oration, in which the arguments are briefly recapitulated, and earnestly enforced.

PEROVSEITE,\* n. (Mis.) A mineral containing titanium

and lime. Ross.

PEROVSKITE, \*a. (Max.) A mineral containing ittalium and lime. Ross.

PER-ÖX'|DE, \*n. (Chem.) A substance having a maximum of oxygen, the highest oxide of any metal. Ure.

PER-ÖX'|-DIZE, \*v. a. To oxidize to the highest degree. Ure.

PER-PEND', v. a. [perpende, L.] To weigh in the mind, to consider. Stak.

PLE-PEND', E. or PER'PEND-STŌNE, \*s. A coping-stone.

PLE-PEND', \*BL-OT PER'PEND-STŌNE, \*s. A coping-stone.

PER-PEN-DIC'U-LAR, \*a. [perpendicularis, L.] Crossing an other line at right angles, falling at right angles on the plane of the horizon; standing at right angles; upright.

PER-PEN-DIC'U-LAR, \*n. A line falling on the plane of the horizon at right angles, a line falling upon or intersecting another line, so that the angles foxined by the intersection are equal, and each of them a right angle.

PER-PEN-DIC'U-LAR-LY, \*ad. In a perpendicular manner, at right angles; in the direction of a straight line up and down.

†PER-PEN'SION, (-shun) n. Consideration. Browns. †PER-PEN'SI-TY,\* n. Consideration, a pondering. Swift. †PER-PES'SION, (per-pesh'un) n. [perpessio, L.] Suffering.

PER'PE-TRATE, v. 4. [perpetro, L.] [i. PERFETRATED; pp. PERFETRATED, PERFETRATED.] To commit, to perform—always used in an ill sense.
PER-PE-TRA/TION, m. The act of perpetrating; the com

mission of a crime.

PER'PE-TRÂ-TOR,\* n. One who perpetrates. Richardson.

PER'PE-TRA-TOR, \* R. One who perpetrates. Richardson. PER-PET'V-AL, (per-pēt'yu-al) a. [perpetual, Fr., perpetuas, L.] Never-ceasing, eternal, with respect to futurity, continual, uninterrupted; perennial, lasting; constant; incessant; unceasing. — Perpetual screw, a screw which acts against the teeth of a wheel, so that the action can always go on.

PER-PET'U-AL-LY, ad. Constantly; continually; inces

PER-PET'U-AL-LY, aa. Constantly; continually, inco-sanity.

PER-PET'U-ATE, (per-pet'yu-āt) v. a. [perpetuer, Fr.; perpetue, L.] [l. perpetual, to preserve from extinction; to continue without cessation or intermission.

PER-PET-U-A'TION, n. The act of perpetuating, act of making perpetual, incessant continuance.

PER-PE-TU'-TY, n. [perpetuale; Fr., perpetuates, L.] State of being perpetual; duration to all futurity, eternity; something of which there is no end:—a sum of money that will purchase a perpetual annuity.

that will purchase a perpetual annuity.

PER-PHOS'PHATE,\* n. (Chem.) A salt in which phosphoric acid is combined with an oxide, at the maximum of oxidation. Ure.

ganon. Ore.

PER-PLEX', v. a. [perplexus, L.] [i. PERPLEXED; pp. PER-PLEXING, PERPLEXED.] To disturb with doubtful notions; to entangle, to make anxious, to distract, to embarrass, to puzzle; to harass; to confuse; to make intricate, to involve, to vex.

PFR-PLEX', a. [perplexe, Fr.; perplexus, L.] Intricate, difficult; perplexed. Glanville.

PFR-PLEX'ED-LY, ad. Intricately; with involution. Bp.

PER-PLEX'ED-NESS, n. Intricacy; difficulty, perplexity. Locke.

PER-PLEX'ING,\* p. a. Embarrassing; difficult, intricate.
PER-PLEX'I-TY, n. [perplexité, Fr.] Anxiety; distraction of mind; embarrassment, difficulty; entanglement, intri-

†PER-PLEX'LY, ad. Perplexedly. Milton. †PER-PO-TA'TION, n. [per and poto, L.] Act of drinking

†PÉR-PO-TÁ/TION, n. [per and poto, L.] Act of drinking largely. Bailey.
PÉR QUI-SITE, (për/kwe-zit) n. [perquisitus, L.] Something obtained by a place or office over and above the settled salary, a gift or allowance in addition to wages.
†PÉR-QUI-SIT-ED, a. Supplied with perquisites. Savage.
PÉR-QUI-SIT/TION, (për-kwe-zish'un) n. An accurate inquiry, a thorough search. Bp. Berkeley. [E.]
PÉR RI-ER,\* n. [Fr.] An engine for throwing stones.

Hakkuyt.
PER'RON,\* n. (Arch.) A staircase outside of a building.

Hamilton.
PEB'RO-QUET,\* (pöt'ro-köt) n. See Paroquet.
PER-RÜ'QUI-ER,\* (pçt-rū'ko-et) n. [Fr.] A wig-maker.
Bril. Cril.
PEB'RE, n. [poiré, Fr.] A fermented liquor made of pears.
PER SAL'TUM,\* [L] "By a leap or jump."

PER-SCRU-TX'T(ON,\* n. A thorough search. Smert. PER SE, [L.] By himself; by herself, by itself; by them-selves:— abstractedly; alone.—(Logu) Things are said to be considered per se when they are taken in the ab-

Stract. Crabb.

PER'SE-CUTE, v. a. [persécuter, Fr.; persecutus, L.] [i. persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of persecutus of

as by Spenser.

PER-8E-VER'ANCE, n. [Fr., perseveranta, L.] Act of persevering, persistence in any design; steadiness in pursuits, constancy.—(Theol.) Continuance in a state of

grace.

PER-SE-VER'ANT, a. [Fr.; perseverans, L.] Persisting, constant, persevering. Bp. Pridaux. Coleridge. [R.]

†PER-SE-VER'ANT-LY, ad. With constancy. Spiritual Con-

PER-SE-VERE', v. n. [persevero, L.] [i. PERSEVERED.] pp.
PERSEVERING, PERSEVERED.] To persist in an attempt, to
hold on, to be constant; to continue; to pursue; to pros-

noid on, to be constant; to continue; to pursue; to pros-ecute; to insist; not to give over.

PER-SE-VER'ING-LY, ad. With perseverance. Bp. Bull.

PER'SIAN,\* (Bi'shan) n. A native of Persia. Morter.

— (Arch.) A male figure, instead of a column, to support an entablature. Francis. See Persic.

BER'SIAN,\* a. Relating to Persia; of Persia. — Persian subset, an engine for watering lands. Crabb.
PER'SIC,\* a. Relating to Persia. — noting an order of architecture in which an entablature is supported by the

tecture in which an entablature is supported by the statues of men. Scott.

PERSICOT,\* (pår'se-kō') n. [Fr.] A kind of liquor or cordial. W. Ency.

PERSIFLAGE,\* (pår-se-fläzh') n. [Fr.] Idle talk, in which all the subjects are treated with levity or banter. Qu. Rev.

Qu. Rev.
PER-SIM'MON,\* n. (Bot.) A tree and its fruit, found in the
Middle and Southern United States of America. Michaux.
PER'SISM,\* n. A Persian idiom.
PER-SIST', v. n. [persito, L., persitor, Fr.] [i. persistED; pp. persisting, persisted.] To persevere; to continue firm, inflexible, or steadfast; not to give over.
PER-SIST'ENCE, ? n. State of persisting, constancy, perPER-SIST'ENCE, ? n. State of persisting, constancy, per(Optics) The duration of the impression of light on the
retina, after the luminous object has disappeared.
PER-SIST'ENT,\* a. Remaining, not failing off. Loudon.

retina, after the luminous object has disappeared.

PRR-SIST'ENT;\* a. Remaining, not falling off. Loudon.

PRR SIST'INT, a. Steady, firm, persevering. Shak.

PRR'SON, (pér'sn) [pér'sn, W. P. J. F. Ja.; pér'sun, S. K.;

për'sun, colloqually per'sn, Sm.] n. [persona, L., personae, Fr] Originally, a mask used by Roman actors;

whence, character assumed, exterior appearance, the body; shape:—an individual; a human being, a man or woman; an individual; intelligent being, one.—

(Gram.) The character which a noun or pronoun bears, as denoting the speaker, the person spoken to, or the person or thing spoken of.

PR'SON-A-BLE, a. Handsome; graceful; of good appearance.—(Law) That can appear and maintain pleas in court.

PRE'SON-A-BLE, a. [personnage, Fr.] A person of distinction;

pearance.—(Law) That can appear and maintain pleas in court.

PER'SON-AGE, m. [personage, Fr.] A person of distinction; exterior appearance; character assumed or represented. PER'SON-AGE, [Dér'sun-al, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.] a. [personael, Fr.; personadis, L.] Relating to the person or individual; relating to one's private actions or character:—belonging to men or women, not to things:—peculiar; proper to him or her:—present; not acting by representative; done by one's self, not by another:—exterior'; corporal.—(Law) Movable; appendant to the person, as money; not real, as land.—(Gram.) Having the modifications of the three grammatical persons.

PER'SON-AL, m. (Law) Movable property, or goods; in opposition to lands and tenements, or real estate.

PER'SON-AL-ISM,\* a. Quality of being personal. Qu. Rev. PER-SON-AL-ISM,\* a. State of being a person; quality of being personal; individuality:—a redection or remark directly or offensively applied.

PER'SON-AL-IZE, \* s. a. To render personal. Warburton.

PER'SON-AL-IZE, \* s. a. To render personal. The person; in presence; not by representative; particularly.

PER'SON-AL-IX, \* (Law) A name for things personal, in distinction from things real:—an action is in persenalty when it is brought against the right person, or the person against whom in law it lies. Whishen.

PER'SON-ATE, v. a. [i. FERSORATED; pp. FERSORATIRA, FERSORATED.] To-represent by a fictilious or assumed character, see as to pass for the person represented, to represent by feigning a character; to act; to counterfeit; to feign. [To describe. Shak.—persono, L. To celebrate loudly. Milton.]

loudly. Milton.]
PER'SON-ATE, v. n. To play a fictitious character. Buck.
PER'SON-ATE, v. n. To play a fictitious character. Buck.
PER'SON-ATE, v. n. To play a fictitious character. Buck.
PER'SON-ATE, v. n. Experiments of the lower lip pressing against the upper lip. P. Cyc.
PER-SON-ATION, w. Act of personating; a counterfeit.
PER-SON-E-1-TY, v. n. Personality. Coleradge. [R.]
PER-SON-I-FI-CA'TION, n. Act of personifying.—(Rhet.)
A figure by which inanimate objects are represented as endued with life and action; prosopopeia.
PER-SON'I-FI, v. a. [L. PERSONIFIED; PP. PERSONIFYING, PERSONIFIED] To represent with the attributes of a person, to change from a thing to a person.
PERSONNEL, v. (par'so-neil') n. [Fr.] The rank, appoint ment, and duties of the persons, men, or officers belonging to an army, as distinguished from the material, or

ment, and duties of the persons, men, or officers belonging to an army, as distinguished from the material, or provisions, arms, equipage, &c. McCulloch.

PER-SPEC'TIVE, [per-spek'tiv, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; per'spek-tiv, Johnson.] n. [per-spectave, Fr.; per-spect, L.] A glass through which things are viewed, a vista; a view; a prospect:—the act of delineating, on a plane, objects as they appear to an eye placed at a given height and distance. ??" "This word, as may be seen in Johnson, was generally accented by the poets on the first syllable, but the harshness of this pronunciation has prevented it from gaining any ground in prose." Walker. PER-SPEC'TIVE-LY, ad. Optically; through a glass. Shak.

PER-SPEC'TO-GRAPH,\* n. An instrument for taking the points and outlines of objects. Bigeloss.

IPER'SPI-CA-BLE, a. [per-speadius, L.] Discernible. Herbert. PER-SPI-CA-CICIOUS, (per-spe-kishus) a. [per-speaax, L.] Quick-sighted, sharp of sight, discerning, acute; clear. PER-SPI-CA'CIOUS-LY,\* ad. In a perspicacious manner. Johnson.

Johnson

PER-SPI-CA'CIOUS-NESS, (per-spe-ka'shus-nes) n. Perspi-

cacty.

PER-SPI-CXC'I-TY, n. [perspicacite, Fr.] Quality of being perspicacious, acuteness of sight or discernment.

PER'SPI-CA-CY, n [perspicacia, L.] Perspicacity. B. Jonson.

PER-SPI''CI-ENCE, (per-spish'e-ens) n. [perspicacis, L.]

Perspicacity. †PER'SPI-CIL, n. [perspicillum, L.] An optic glass. Cra-

Browne.] Quality of being perspicuité, Fr.] [†Transparency.

Browne.] Quality of being perspicuous; clearness to the mind; easiness to be understood; freedom from ob-

PLR-SPIC'U-OUS, a. [perspicuus, L.] That may be seen through, easily discerned; transparent; clear, clear to the understanding; easily understood, not obscure. PER-SPIC'U-OUS-LY, ad. In a perspicuous manner, clearly; not obscurely.

PER-SPIC'U-OUS-NESS, n. Freedom from obscurity; per-

PER-SPIC V-Co-charge, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially, specially,

CUICUIAT POPES. APPLIANDE.

PER-SPIR'A-TO'RE, a. Performing the act of perspiration.

PER-SPIR'A-TO'RE, a. Perspirative. Bp. Berkeley.

PER-SPIRE', v. n. [perspiro, L.] [t. PERSPIRED, pp. PERSPIRED, to perform excretion by the pores; to sweat.

PER-SPIRE', v. a. To emit by the pores; to sweat.

PER-STRINGE', v. a. [perstrage, L.] To touch or glance

upon. Burton.

PRE-STRINGE', v. a. [perstrage, L.] To touch or glance upon. Barton.

PRB-SUÄD'A-BLE. (per-swäd'9-bl) a. That may be persuaded; persuasable. [R.]

PPR-SUAD'A-BLY, ad. So as to be persuaded. Sherwood.

PRE-SUADE; p. PERSUADING, PERSUADED, To counsel or advise with effect; to draw or incline the will; to cause to act; to influence by argument or expostulation, to entice; to exhort; to pregal upon.

PPR-SUADE', n. Persuasion. Solman and Persuada.

PPR-SUADE', n. Persuasion. Solman and Persuada.

PPR-SUADE', n. Persuasion. Solman and Persuadad.

[PPR-SUA'SI-BLE, [ppr-swä'se-bl, S. P. F. Sm. Wb.; perswä'ze-bl, W. J. Ja. K. R.] a. [persuasiblis, L.] That may be persuaded. [R.]

[PPR-SUA'SI-BLE. [per-swä'ze-bl, S. P. Act or art of persuading; exhortation; enticement; state of being persuaded; creed; belief; opinion.

PRE-SUA'SIVE, a. [persuasif, Fr.] Having power to persuade; influencing the will or passions; hortatory.

PRE-SUA'SIVE, a. [persuasif, Fr.] Having power to persuade; influencing the will or passions; hortatory.

PER-SUA'SIVE-LY, ad. In such a manner as to persuade.

PER-SUA'SIVE-NESS, m. Quality of being persuasive,

PER-SUA'SO-RY, a. [perrusaorius, L.] Having power to

persuade; persuasive. Browne.

PER-SUL'PHATE;\* m. (Chem.) A sait composed of sulphuric acid and a peroxide. Urc.

PER-SUL-TA'ITON, \* m. An eruption of the blood. Scott.

PER-T, a. [pert, Welsh; port, D.] [flively; brisk; smart.

Milton.] Saucy; forward; bold and loquacious.

PERT, m. A pert or over-forward person. Woldsmith. [R.]

†PERTE, v. m. To behave perily or impudently. Bp. Gauden.

PERTAINEN, v. n. [pertineo, L.] [i. FERTAINED; pp. FER
TAINING, FERTAINED.] To belong; to relate; to appertain.

PERTER-BRA'TION, m. [per and terebratio, L.] Boring

through. Bailey.

PERTH'ITE, \* m. (Min.) A variety of felspar. Thomson.

PERT-INA'CIOUS, (per-te-me'shus) a. Obstinate; stubthrough. Bailey.

PRETHITE,\*n. (Min.) A variety of felspar. Thomson.

PRETH.NA/CIOUS. (per-te-na/shus) a. Obstinate; stubborn; perversely resolute. (Resolute; steady. South.]

PER-TI-NA/CIOUS-LY, (per-te-na/shus-le) ad. In a pertinactor color manner; obstinately; stubbornly.

PER-TI-NA/CIOUS-LY, (per-te-na/shus-le) ad. In a pertinactor color manner; obstinately; stubbornly.

PER-TI-NA/CI-TY, n. [pertinaca, L.] Quality of being pertinactor, obstinacy; stubbornness; persistency.

PER/TI-NENCY, n. [pertinaca, L.] Quality of being per-terinacious, obstinacy; stubbornness; persistency.

PER/TI-NENCX, n. [pertinaca, L.] Quality of being per-terinacious, obstinacy; appropriateness, appositeness.

PER/TI-NENCY, d. [pertinaca, L.; pertinent, Fr.] Related to the matter in hand; just to the purpose; not useless to the end proposed; apposite; fit; relevant, appropriate.

PER/TI-NENT-LY, ad. Appositeness; pertinence. [R.]

PER-TIN-PENT-LY, ad. Appositeness; pertinence. [R.]

PER-TIN-PENT-LY, ad. Appositeness; pertinence. [R.]

PER-TIN-PENT-LY, ad. In a pert manner, smartly, saucily.

PER-TIRB/, v. a. [perturpas, L.] Reaching to; touching.

PER-TIRB/, v. a. [perturpas, L.] Resurubercy; pp. PER-TURB/s., PER-TURB/s. a. [Perturpas, L.] Colsquiet; to disturb, to disorder. Bp. Hall. [R.] TUBBING, PRIVERED. 10 disquiet; to disturb, to dis-order. Bp. Hall. [R.] PER-TÜR'BANE, ppr-tur'bāt, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; per'tur-bāt, Wb.] v. a. To disquiet; to disturb, to per-turb. Mora. See Contemplate. turb. More. See Contemplate.

PÉR-TUR-BÄTION, n. [perturbato, L.] Disquiet of mind; disturbance; disorder, confusion; cause of disquiet, commotion of passions. Hooker.

PER-TUR-BÄ-TOR, n. [L.] One who disturbs.

PER-TÜRB'ER, n. A disturber. Sir G. Paul.

PER-TÜSE'\* a. Bored through; perforated. Bailey. [R.] †

PER-TÜSE'N. (per-tüzd') a. [pertusus, L.] Bored, pierced with holes. Scott. PER-TUSION, (per-td/zhun) n. Act of piercing, hole made by piercing, a perforation. Bacon. PER-TUSIS,\* n. (Med.) The whooping-cough. Brande. PER/UKE, n. [perruque, Fr.] A cap of false hair; a periwig.
PER'ÜKE, v. a. To furnish with perukes or wigs. [R.]
PER'ÜKE-MÄK-ER, n. A maker of perukes; a PER'ULE,\* n. (Bot.) The cover of a seed. Hamilton.
PE-RU'SAL, n. Act of perusing; examination.
PE-RUSE', v. a. [t. FERUSED; pp. PERUSING, PERUSED.] To PE-RÛŞE', v. a. [1. PERUSED; pp. PERUSING, PERUSED.] To read, to observe, to examine.

PE-RÛŞ'ER, n. One who peruses; a reader.

PE-RÛY;-AN, a. Belonging to Peru. — Peruvian bark, or cinchona, a bark from a Peruvian tree, much used in medicine. Brande.

PER-VĀDE', v. a. [pervado, L.] [i. PERVADED; pp. PERVADED; pr. vernouria, pervading, pervaded, L.] Fervaded, pp. PER-VĀD'NG, pervaded, permeate; to pass through the whole extent of; to extend through.

PER-VĀ'JON, (per-vā'shun) n. The act of pervading; state of being pervaded. Boyle.

PER-VĀ'SION, (per-vā'shun) n. The act of pervading; state of being pervaded. Boyle.

PER-VĀ'SIVE, a. Having power to pervade. Shenstone.

PER-VĒRSE', a. [pervera, Fr.; perveras, L.] Distorted from the right; obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; untractable; untoward; spiteful, petulant; vexatious. from the right; obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; untractable; untoward; spiteful, petulant; vexatious. FRR-VERSE/LY, ad. In a perverse manner; spitefully. FRR-VERSE/LY, ad. In a perverse manner; spitefully. FRR-VERSE/NESS, m. Quality of being perverse. PER-VER'SION, (per-ver'sinn) n. [Fr.] Act of perverting; state of being perverted; change to something worse. FER-VER'SI-TY, n. [perversité, Fr.] Quality of being perverse; ill disposition; perverseness; crossness. FER-VER'SI-TY, n. [perversité, Fr.] Quality of being perverse; ill disposition; perverseness; crossness. FER-VER'SI-YE, a. Tending to pervert or corrupt. FER-VERTY, v. a. [perverte, L.] [i. FER-VERTED; pp. FER-VERTING, PERVERTED.] To distort from the true end or purpose; to corrupt; to turn from the right; to entice to ill.
FER-VERT'ER, n. One who perverts; a corrupter. FER-VERT'I-BLE, a. That may be perverted. Mountagu. (PER-VES'TI-GATE, v. a. [pervestigo, L.] To search out. Cockerom.

†PER-VES'TI-BA'TION, n. [pervestigatie, L.] A thorough of diligent search. Childingworth.
†PER-VI-GA'GIOUS. (per-ve-ka'shus) a. [pervicax, L.] Spitefully obstinate; peevishly contumacious. Denkem.
†PER-VI-GA'GIOUS-LY, ad. With spiteful obstinacy.
†PER-VI-GA'GIOUS-NESS, j. n. Spiteful obstinacy; contuma†PER-VI-GA-GY, n. [pervicacia, L.] Same as pervicacity Bailey. Bailey.

PER'VI-OUS, a. [pervius, L.] That may be permeated, penetrated, or passed through; admitting passage; permeable. [Permeating. Proc.]

PER'VI-OUS-NESS, n. Quality of being pervious.

PER'VI-OUS-NESS, n. Quality of being pervious.

PER'S-ADE', [pe-said', Ja.; pe-zād', Sm.] n. [Fr.] The motion which a horse makes in raising or lifting up his fore quarters. Farrier's Duct.

PES'S-ARV, n. [nessagir. Fr.] (Med.) A small roll of somequarters. Farrier's Lines.

PES'84-Ry, n. [pressire, Fr.] (Med.) A small roll of something, as of lint, medicated for thrusting into the uterus on extraordinary occasions. Arbuthnot.

PES'81-MIST,\* n. A universal complainer; opposed to optimist. Smart.

PES'SO-MXN-CY,\* n. [πεσσός and μαντεία.] Divination by means of pebbles. Smart.

PEST, n. [peste, Fr.; pestes, L.] Plague; pestilence; a person or thing mischlevous or destructive.

PES'TER, v. a. [pester, Fr.] [L. PESTERED; pp. PESTERING, PESTERED.] To disturb; to perplex, to harass; to encumber. cumber. PESTYPE. P. R. One who pesters or disturbs.

PESTYPE. OBS. a. Encumbering; cumbersome. Bacon.

PEST'-HOSSE, n. A hospital for persons infected with any pestilential disease. South.

PESTY-HOST. n. [peste and duce, L.] That which conveys contagion. Donne.

PESTYPE OF S. [pestion | L.] Pennenting pestilence. PES-TIF'ER-OUS, a. [pestifer, L.] Propagating pestilence; destructive; mischievous; pestilential; malignant; infectious. PES'T-LENCE, n. [Fr.; pestilentia, L.] A contagious or infectious disease, which is epidemic, or endemic, and mortal; the plague; pest; contagious distemper. PES'T-LENT, a. [Fr.; pestilen. L.] Producing pestilence or plagues; mafignant, pestilential, mischievous; destructive. structive. PES-TI-LEN'TIAL, (pës-te-lën'shal) a. [pestilentiel, Fr.] Partaking of the nature of pestilence or of the plague; producing pestilence, infectious; contagious; mischevous; destructive; pernicious; pestilent.
PES-TI-LEN'TIAL-LY,\* ad. By means of pestilence. Qu. Rev PES-TI-LEN'TIOUS,\* a. Pestilential. Sidney. [R.]
PES'TI-ENT-LY, ad. Mischevously; destructively.
(PES-TIL-LA'TION, n. Act of pounding in a mortar. Browne. sl, Sm. Wb.] n. [pestel; dolf Fr.; pistilum, L.] An instrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar.—A pestle of pork, a gammon of bacon. Hillot.
(PES'TLE, (pés'el) v. n. To use a pestle. B. Jonson. [a.]
PET, n. A slight anger or passion; a slight fit of peevishness:—a lamb taken into the house, and brought up by hand; a cade lamb; any creature or person that is fondled and indulged. PES-TI-LEN'TIAL, (pes-te-len'shal) a. [pestilentiel, Fr.] Pardled and indulged. dled and indulged.

PET, v.a. [I.-HETTED; pp. FETTING, PETTED.] To treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge.

PET'AL, or PET'AL, [pèt'a], Ja. K.] n. [πέταλον.] (Bot.) A flower leaf; a division of the corolla of a plant.

PET'A-LINE,\* a. (Bot.) Relating to or like a petal. Smith.

PET'A-LINE,\* a. (Bot.) Relating to or like a petal. Smith.

PET'AL-INE, m. n. [πεταλισμό.] A form of banishment among the Syracusans, for five yoars, by writing the name of the obnoxious person on a leaf.

PET'AL-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A rare mineral, having a foliated structure. Brande.

PET'AL-D,\* (nět'ald) a. Furnished with petals. Barrett. structure. Brand.
PET'ALLED,\* (pêt'sid) a. Furnished with petals. Barrett.
PET'ALLED,\* (pêt'sid) a. Furnished with petals. Barrett.
PET'ALODS, a. Having petals.
PET'ALOSS, a. Having petals.
PET'AL-SHAPED,\* (-shāpt) a. Shaped like a petal. Gray.
PPET'AL-SHAPED,\* (-shāpt) a. Shaped like a petal. Gray.
PPETARD, n. [pétard, Fr.; petardo, It.] (Mil.) An engine, charged with powder, resembling in shape a high-crowned hat, formerly much used for breaking gates, barricades, &c.
PET-ARD-ĒĒR',\* n. One who manages a petard. Crabb.
PETAB-STS,\* n. [L.] A broad covering for the head; Mer cury's winged cap.— (Arch.) A cupola in the form of a broad-brimmed cap. Crabb.
PETAU'BIST,\* n. (Zool.) A marsupial animal which has the power of taking extensive leaps through the air. Brande.
PĒ-TĒ'(PHI-E, (po-18'ko-8) n. pl. [L.] (Med.) Small, red, pestilential spots.
PE-TĒ'(PHI-EL, [po-18'ko-8], W. J. F. Ja.; po-18'k'o-8], P. pestilential spots.

Pg.TE/CHI-AL, [pe-t6'ke-al, W. J. F. Ja.; pe-t6k'e-al, P. Sm.; pe-t6k'yal, S. K.] a. Pestilentially spotted. Arbathact.

PET-E-EA'(Eō,\* n. See-Paddist. Habetworth. See Patiel.

PET'E-REL, n. A Sea-bird. Habetworth. See Patiel.

PE'TEB-MAN,\* n. A fisherman peaching on the Thames.

PET'TY-WHIN,\* n. A plant, called also noidle-farts. Booth PET'U-LANCE, } n. [pétulance, Fr.; petulantia, L.] Quality PET'U-LANCY, } of being petulant; sauciness; pecvien ness; ill temper; fretfulness; wantonness. PET'U-LANT, (pét'yu-lant) a. [Fr.; petulane, L.] Saucy; pervense; abusive; petulas; fretful; pert; wanton. PET'U-LANT-LY, ad. In a petulant manner; pertly. FR-TU-COUS, a. [petulaue, L.] Wanton; frisky. Cane. PR-TUNEE,\* n. (Afm.) Porcelain clay; a variety of felspar. Ure.

PR-TUNTSE',\* or PR-TUNTZE',\* (po-tuns') n. (Chinese) See PETUNSE. Brandu. PEU-CEP',\* ANINE,\* n. (Chem.) A peculiar principle ob-tained from the peucedanum officinale, or sea-sulphurwort.

PET PETTE-PENCE, n. pl. A tribute of a penny fror every house in England, otherwise called \*\*Rome-scot\*\*, ft merly paid to the pope, at Lammas-day. \*\*Bp. Hall.\*\*
PETTE-WORT. (-witt) n. A plant.
PETTI-O-LAR,\*\* a. Of or belonging to a petioles. Loudon.
PETTI-O-LAR,\*\* a. Growing out of petioles. Loudon.
PETTI-O-LÜLE,\*\* a. (Bot.) The stalk of a leaf. P. Cyc.
PETTI-O-LÜLE,\*\* a. (Bot.) A little petiole. Loudon.
PETTI, (Petit') petic, or peti't) [petit' or petic, Sm.; peti'i or petit', In.; petit' or petit', K.; peti'e, R. W. b.] a. [Fr.]
Small; little; inconsiderable; petity. Horman. \*\*LTF" in the sense of petty, as opposed to important, grand, or kigh, it is generally pronounced petty, even when the spelling is petit, as petit or petty tarcony, petit or petty person." Smart.
PETTI-OTON, (De-l'ibl'un) n. [petitie, L.] A request; en-PR-TI'TION, (pc-tish'un) n. [petitic, L.] A request; entresty; supplication; a single part or article of a prayer. PR-TI'TION, (pc-tish'un) v. a. [L. PRITITIONED; pp. PRITITIONED,] TO solicit; to supplicate; to en-Treat.

Pg.-Tl'/TiON-4-Ri-LY, (pę-tiah'un-a-re-le) ad. By way of petition, or begging the question. Browns.

Pg.-Tl'/TiON-4-RY, (pę-tish'un-a-re) a. Supplicatory; coming with petitions; containing petitions or requests. Hostor.

PE-T!"TION-ER, (pe-tish'un-er) n. One who petitions.

PE-T!"TION-ER, (pe-tish'un-er) n. One who petitions.

PE-T!"T-O PRIN-OIP'I-I.\* (pe-tish'e-5) [L.] (Logue)

"A begging of the question;" or the taking of a thing for true, which is false, or which requires to be proved. Ency.

PRII-MAITRE,\* (pet'é ma'tr) n. [Fr.] A coxcomb; a fop. Chestorfield.

[PET'I-TO-EX, a. [petitorius, L.] Petitioning; petitionary.

Breaser. PET'IT-TREA'SON,\* (pet'e-tre'zn) n. See Treason.
PET'MAN,\* n. The smallest pig of the litter. Forby. [Pro-PET'MAN,\* z. vincial, Eng.] Vincua, ang. .] PĒTRE, (Dē'ter) z. [pstra, L.] Nitre; saltpetre. Browns. PĒTRĒJAŅ.\* a. Relating to a rock or stone. Urc. PĒTRĒJA.\* a. Assa-fowl, or bird of the class of procella-res, the appearance of which around a vessel is said to be a pressee of a storm; called also storm-petrel, storm-brd, and Mother Cary's chicken. Brands.
PH-TRES'CENTE, \*\*a. Act of being turned to stane. Scott.
PH-TRES'CENT, a. [petrescens, L.] Becoming stone; petricular. PR-TRES CRUCK, R. ACU DEEMS DATE OF STREET OF THE PROPERTY. A. [petrescess, L.] Becoming stone; petrifying.
PR-TRES/CRUCN, R. [petrescess, L.] The act of petrifying; state of being petrified or turned to stone; that which is petrified or made stone.
PR-TRIF/IC, A. [petrifiers, L.] Having power to change to stone; petrifactive.
PR-TRIF/IC, A. [petrifier, II.] Having power to change to stone; petrifactive.
PR-TRIF/IC, TION, R. Petrifaction. Hallywell.
PR-TRIF/ICA/TION, R. Petrifaction. Hallywell.
PR-TRIF/ICA/TION, R. Petrifaction. Hallywell.
PR-TRIF/ICA/TION, R. Petrifaction. Hallywell.
PR-TRIF/ICA/TION, R. Petrifier, I.; petra and fio, L.] [i. FRT-RIFIED]; pp. PRTRIFFING, PRTRIFIED.] To change to stone; to make callous, obdurate, or hard, to fix.
PR-TRIF/ICA, R. M. M.) A sort of felapar. Crabb.
PR-TRIFIE, R. (Mm.) A sort of felapar. Crabb.
PR-TRICL, [petrifi, S. W. W b.; pe-troll, Ja. Sm.] n. [petroll, T.] Same as petroleum. Woodward.
PR-TRICLICAN, R. A brown liquid bitumen, found in Persia, the West Indies, and other parts of America, and several parts of Europe. It is called also rock-oil and Barbadoss tor.

A substance obtained by distilling pe-PET'RO-LINE,\* n. A substance obtained by distilling petroleum. Brande. troleum. Branas.
P\$-TRÖL'Q-Q'\.\*\* n. [πετος and λογος.] A discourse concerning rocks. Phil. Mag.
P\$T'RQ-NEL, n. [petriad, Fr.] A pistol; a small gun used by a horseman; petrel. Spenser.
P\$-TRQ-81/L\$\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L}\overline{L

Cisspeans.

FÉTROUS,\* a. Stony; resembling stone. Dunglison.

PÉT'T-COAT, a. The lower part of a woman's dress.

PÉT'TI COAT,\* a. Belonging to a petiticost; female. Ash.

PÉT'TI COAT,\* a. Belonging to a petiticost; female. Ash.

tained from the peucedanum officinale, or sea-sulphurwort. P. Cyc.
PEUR'MI-OXN,\* n. Potted beef. Maunder. See Primitan.
PEW, (ph) n. A seat, or several seats enclosed together, in a church.
PEW, (ph) n. A seat, or several seats enclosed together, in a church.
PEW, ph. A. Tournish with pews. Ash.
PEW-DOOR,\* (ph'dör) n. The door of a pew. Guardian.
PEW'WIT, or PE'WET, [ph'wet, S. W. F. Ja. Sm.; ph'et, P. K. Wb.] n. [piewit, D.] A water-ficwl; the lapwing.
PEW'FEL-LOW, n. A companion. Bp. Hall.
PEW'TER, n. [pewiter, Teut.] An artificial metal, being an alloy of tin and lead, together with a little antimony, zinc, or copper:—the pewter plates and dishes in a house.
PEW'TER, a. Relating to or made of pewter. Sect.
PEW'TERER, n. A smith who works in pewter. Boyle.
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PEW'TERER, n. A smith who works in pewter. Boyle.
PEW'TERER, n. A smith who works in pewter. Boyle.
PEW'TER, n. [petc, L.] The nap or shag of cloth. Coles.
PEW'TER, n. [petc, L.] The nap or shag of cloth. Coles.
PEY'TY, n. [petc, L.] The nap or shag of cloth. Coles.
PEY'TY, n. [petc, L.] The nap or shag of cloth. Coles.
PEY'TY, n. [petc, L.] The nap or shag of cloth. Coles.
PEN'NING, \* (fôn'ing) n. A small German copper coin, of the value of only about one twelfth of a farthing. Crubb.
PHEN'NO'S-MON'S. a. (Bot.) Having flowers and seeds that are visible. P. Cyc.
PHEN'ON'S-NON, n. See PHENOMENON.
PHÄ'E-TON, n. A kind of lofty, open chaise, upon four wheels so named from Phaeton, the fabled driver of the charlot of the sun.
PHÄ'E-P.DE'NA, n. [day/folava, Gr., phagedana, L.] (Med.)
An nicer that eats away the flesh. charlot of the sun.

PHÄG-E-DĒ/NA, n. [φαγέδαινα, Gr., phagedæna, L.] (Med.)

An ulcer that eats away the flesh.

PHÄG-E-DĒN/IC, a. [phagedæna, L., an ulcer.] Relating to or curing an ulcer; corroding, ulcerous. Dungitson.

PHÄG-E-DĒ/NOUS, a. Same as phagedenic. Wiseman.

PHA-LÄN/G-N, n. Relating to a phalanx:— uoting certain bones in the fluores and tone. bones in the fingers and toes. Low. PHA-LAN'GER,\* n. (Zool.) A genus of marsupial animals. Brande.

PHA-LANG-OUS,\* a. [phalangium, L.] Relating to a genus of spiders. Smart.

PHĀ/LĀNK, or PHĀL'ANK, [ā'lānks, S. E. Ja. K.; fā'lānks or fāl'anks, W. P. J. E.; fāl'anks, S. M. [L.] pl. L.

PHA-LĀN'/ĒĒŞ; Eng. PHĀ'LĀNX-EŞ, or PHĀĒ'ANKEŞ. A close, compact body of men ;— originally applied to a Macedonian troop.— The classical plural, phalanges, is applied to the small bones in the fingers and tows.

\$\frac{1}{2}\tau^n \text{The promulcation phal'anx} is the more general; but phā'lanx is the more analogical." Walker.

PHĀL-LĒZ-CIĀN,\* (E. Sch.) A small genus of grasses, one species of which produces Canary-seed. P. Cyc.

PHA-LĒZ-CIĀN,\* (E. B. eban) a. Noting verses of eleven syllables. Crahb. — Written also. phaleucian.

PHĀL'Z-RŌPE,\* n. (Ornith.) A species of wading bird Brande. PHÄN-E-RO-GAM'IC,\* | a. [φανερός and γάμος.] (Bot.)
PHÄN-E-RÖG'A-MOÜS,\* | Having the reproductive organs
visible. Lyell. PHANTAGIN,\* n. (Zool.) A quadruped covered with scales Goldsmith. PHXN'TA-SCOPE,\* n. An optical instrument. Scudamore See Piantasmascore.

PHIN'TISM. n. An appearance, generally a vain and airy appearance; something appearing to the imagination; a vision; a spectre; a phantom.

PHAN-TISM. n. [φάντασμα]. Same as phantasm.

PHAN-TISM. αΘ΄ ΕΙ-Α,\* n. [φάντασμα] and ἀγοράσμα; ]

An optical appearatus, by means of which the images of objects can be magnified or dumnished at pleasure, and motion given to them, whereby a strong illusion is produced; a sort of magic lantern. Brande.

PHAN-TIS-MA-GÖ'EI-AL,\* a. Phantasmagoric. N. A. Rev.

PHAN-TIS-MA-GÖ'RI-AL,\* a. Relating to phantasmagoria. Coloridge. See PHANTASMASCOPE. PHAN-TAS-MA-GO-RY,\* n. Same as phantasmagoria. Qu. Rev. PHAN-TAS'MA-GÖ-RY,\* n. Same as phantasmagoria. Qu. Rev. PHAN-TAS'MA-BÖ-EE,\* n. [φύντισμα and σκοπίω.] An optical instrument, invented by Dr. Roget, which gives the motion to figures. Roget. tical instrument, invented by Dr. Roget, which gives the appearance of motion to figures. Roget.
PHAR-TÄS-MA-TÖG-RA-PHY,\* n. A description of celestial appearances, as the rainhow, &c. Crabb.
PHAN-TÄS-TIC,
PHAN-TÄS-TIC, &c. See FARTASTIC.
PHÄN-TAS-TY, R. See FARTASTIC.
PHÄN-TAS-TY, R. See FARTASTIC.
PHÄN-TAS-TY, R. See FARTASTIC.
PHÄN-TAS-TY, R. See FARTASTIC.
PHÄN-TAS-TY, R. See FARTASTIC.
PHÄN-TAS-TY, R. See FARTASTIC.
PHÄN-TAS-TY, R. See FARTASTIC.
PHÄN-TOM, n. [phantôms, fantôms, Fr.] A spectre; an apparition; a gnost; a phantasm; a fancied vision.

PHAN-TOM-AT'IC,\* c. Relating to or like a phantom ; fan- !!

PHAR-MA-CEU'TI-CAL, a. [ψαρμακευτικός.] Same as phar-

(|PHAR-MA-CEU'TICS,\* n. pl. (Med.) The science of preparing medicines, and of the effect of medicines; pharmacy.

PHAR-MA-COL'O-GIST, n. One who is versed in pharma-

Fig. 1. A. Color who is versed in pnarmacology. Woodward.

PHAR-MA-COL'O-GY, π. [φάρμακον and λόγος.] A treatise on pharmacy, or on medicines.

PHAR-MA-CO-PG'IA, (far-ms-ko-p8'ys) π. [φάρμακον and ποιω.] μ). PHARMACOPGIAS. A dispensatory; a book containing directions for the preparation of medicines.

PHAR-MA-COP'O-LIST, n. [φάρμακον and πωλέω.] An apothecary; a druggist.
PHAR-MA-CO, n. [φάρμακον.] The art or practice of preparing medicines, the trade of an apothecary or druggist.
PHAR-MA-CO, LITE,\* n. (Mm.) Native arseniate of lime. Brande

Brande.

FPHÅ'RÖ, π. Same as pharos. Sir T. Horbert.

FPHĀ'RÖ, π. [L.] A watchtower, a lighthouse for directing mariners; so named from the famous one on the island of Pharos, near Alexandria, in Egypt.

FHAR'SĀNG, π. See Pamasang.

FHAR'SĀNG, π. See Pamasang.

FHAR-YN-GÖG'RA-PHY,\* π. [φάρυγ, and γράφω.] (Anal.)

A description of the pharynx. Dunglison.

PHAR-YN-GÖL'Q-GY,\* π. The part of anatomy which treats of the pharynx. Dunglison.

PHAR-YN-GÖT'Q-MY, (far-in-göt'q-ing) π. [φάρυγξ and

PHXB-YN-GÖT'Q-MY, (far-in-göt'q-me) n. [φάρυγξ and τέμνω.] The operation of making an incision into the

TEHOO; 1110 Operation planying.

PHÄR'YNX,\* [fär'inks, P. Sm. Wb.: fär'inks, W.] n.
[φάροξ, [danat.] The back part of the mouth, or the upper part of the guilet, below the larynx. Brande.

PHÄR'CO-LÖME,\* n. (Zool.) A marsupial quadruped, the

 PHAS CO-LORE, "n. (2006.) A marsupal quaurupea, the wombat. Brands.
 PHÁSE, " (fāz) [fāz, Sm. R.; fās, Wb.] n. [Fr.; φάσις.] pl. PHÁ'SES. The appearance of any celestial body, especially of the moon or an inferior planet, as seen by an observer; the appearance or state of any phenomenon that undergoes a periodical change, phasis. Brande. PHA'SEL, (fa'zel) n. [phassolus, L.] A French bean; a kind of pulse. Ausworth.

PHA'818, π. [L.; ψάσις, Gr.; phase, Fr.] pl. PHA'8ΕŞ. An appearance of a body at a particular time, particularly of a planetary body. See Phase.

pineneary words. Someonics. Hammond.

[PHAS, MA, ] n. [φάσμα.] A phentasm. Hammond.

[PHAS, MA, ] n. [φάσμα.] A phentasm. Hammond.

PHEAS, ANT. (fez'ant) n. [fausan, Fr.] One of a family of gallinaceous birds, originally from Asia; a wild cock.

PHEAS, ANT-RY, n. A coop or collection of pheasants.

Maundor.

A companion. Dravion. See Fear, and Fere.

Mainder.
†PHEER, n. A companion. Drayton. See Fear, and Fere.
PHEESE, (72) v. a. To comb; to fleece; to curry, to lessen in bulk. Shak. [R.] See Feare.
PHEES',\* a. Frethi; querulous, urritable; sore. Forby.
— A provincial word in England. — Pheese, n., a fit of frethiness, is a colloquial, vulgar word in the United States,
PHEN'A-CITE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral resembling quartz. Hartwall.

PHEN'GITE, \* n. (Min.) A species of bright and beautiful

nlabaster. Phillips.

PHEN'I-CINE, A. A purple powder, which is precipitated when a sulphuric solution of indigo is diluted with water.

PHEN'I-COP-TER, a. [фициконтерас.] A hird with purple wings. Haker

PHE'NIX, (fe'niks) s. [polvil, Gr.; phenix, L.] Milton. See PHOENIX

PHEN-0-64'M; 4N,\* c. (Bot.) Having visible pistils and stamens; phenogemous. Hereos. PHE-NOM'S-NAL-c. Relating to phenomena. Ec. Rev. PHE-NOM'S-NAL-LY,\* cd. In the manner of a phenome-

non. Celeridge.

PHE-NOM'S-NON, n. [φαινόμενον.] pl. PHENOMENA. An appearance; any thing as it appears to the senses.—It is commonly applied to those appearances of nature of which the cause is not immediately obvious, such as the phenomens of light, electricity, magnetiam, i.e., produced by experiments; or to unusual natural appearances, as meteors, comets, i.e., 2° Smart says, "This word has a regular plural, as having been long adopted in our language, but the classical plural, phenomena, is more common in works of science."—The plural form of phenomenas is not common, and in works of science very rarely, if ever, used.

PHE'ON, n. (Hor.) The barbed iron head of a dart.

PHI'AL, (fi's) n. [phiela, L.; phiels, Fr.] A small bottle; a vial;—an electrical jur; as, "a Leyden phiel." Newtorn.

PHI'AL, v. a. To keep in a phiel. Shentons.

PHI-A-DEL'PHI-AN, "a. One of the sect called the Family of Love:—a citizen of Philadelphia. Buck.

PHIL-ADEL'PHI-AN,\* n. One of the sect called the Family of Love:—a citizen of Philadelphia. Buck.
PHIL-AN-THEÖP'I-OAL,
philanthropy; loving man-

kind, benevolent.
PHIL-AN-THRÖP'I-CAL-LY,\* ad. In a philanthropical manner. Godzon.

PHIL-AN-THROP'I-NISM,\* n. A.name given in Germany to a system of education on natural principles, as it is termed. Brande.

PHIL-AN-THROP'I-NIST,\* s. An advocate for philanthropinism. Brands.
PHI-LXN'THRO-PIST, m. A person possessed of philan-

EMI-LAN THRO-FIST, s. A person possessed of philanthropy, a lover or benefactor of mankind.

PHI-LAN THRO-PY, s. [φιλίω and δυθρωπος.] Love of mankind generally, general benevolence.

PHIL'/LUTY,\* s. [φιλαυτία.] Love of one's self; self-love. Beaumont.

PHIL-HAR-MON'IC,\* a. Loving harmony or music. Maus-

AFT:

PHIL-HEL-LEN';c,\* a. Friendly to Greece. Maunder.

PHIL'-BEG, n. See Filliage.

PHI-LIP'PIC, n. An invective; violent declamation; — so named from the invectives of Demosthenes against Philip of Maradon

PHIL'IP-PIZE, v. m. To declaim against; to utter invectives. Burk

PHI-LIS'TINE,\* n. An inhabitant of ancient Canaan:—a term applied by German students to those who are not

members of the university. Russell.

PHI-LIS'TIN-ISM,\* n. The character or manner of the Philistines. Carlyle.

PHIL'LIPS-TE,\* π. (Min.) A silicious mineral. P. Cyc. PHIL-Ly-RE'A, π. An evergreen plant. Evelyn. PHI-LOL'O-GER, π. [φιλόλογος.] One versed in philology;

a philologist.

PHIL-Q-LÖG'ICA, | a. Relating to philology or language;

PHIL-Q-LÖG'I-CAL-LY,\* ad. In a philological manner. Dr. Allen

Muss.

PHI-LÖL'O-GIST, π. One versed in philology; a critic.

PHI-LÖL'O-GIZE, v. π. Το offer criticisms. Evelyn. [R.]

PHI-LÖL'O-GY, π. [φιλολογία.] The knowledge and study

of the languages, or the branches of learning connected

with the languages. — It comprises, in the common use with the languages.—It comprises, in the common use of the term, etymology, grammar, and literary criticism; belies-lettres.—The province of philology has of late been enlarged, and been made to comprehend phonology, etymology, and ideology. Brands.

PHIL-O-MATH, [FI]O-mith, P. K. Sm. Ash, Ress; fi'lomath, Ja. Wb.] n. [φιλνμαθής.] A lover of learning.

PHIL-O-MATH'-[C-AL,\*] of learning. Smart.

PHIL-O-MATH'-[C-AL,\*] of learning. Maunder.

PHIL-O-MATH'-[C-AL,\*] of learning. Smart.

PHIL-O-MEL, [FI](-mit), S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.; fi'lomath, Ja. Wb.] n. The nightingale. Shak.

PHIL-O-ME'-LA, n. [Gr.] A nightingale, philomel. Pope.

PHIL-O-ME'-LA, n. [Gr.] A nightingale, philomel. Pope.

PHIL-O-ME'-LA, n. [Gr.] A nightingale. Shak.

Culored like a dead leaf. Addison. See Filzmor.

PHI-LO-RO-Q-EN'-TVE-NESS; n. (Pers.) The love of offspring. Combe.

PHI-LOSO-PHIS-TER.\* n. A pretender to philosophy. H.

PHI-LOS'O-PHAS-TER,\* n. A pretender to philosophy. H.

†PHI-LOS'Q-PHATE, v. n. [philosophatus, L.] To philoso-

phize. Barrow. †PHI-LÖS-Q-PHÄ'TIQN, n. Act of philesophizing. Sir W.

Petty. †PH-LOS'O-PHEME, n. [φιλοσόφημα.] A principle of reason

ing; theorem. Watts.
PHI-LÖS'O-PHEE, n. [philosophus, L.] One who is versed

PHI-LOS'Q-PHEE, M. [patterphen, t.] Une who is versed in philosophy.
PHI-LÖS'Q-PHEE'S-STÖNE, M. A stone which was fancied by the alchemists to convert base metals into gold. Milson.
[PHIL-Q-SÖPH'10. or PHIL-Q-SÖPH'10. [f'II-Q-25F'ik, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; f'II-Q-25F'ik, P. W. b.] a. [philosophique, Fr.] Relating to philosophy; philosophical.
[PHIL-Q-GÖPH'1-CAL, a. Relating to philosophy; becoming

PHO a philosopher; formed by philosophy; rational; calm; wise; philosophic.

PHIL-Q-SOPH'-CAL-LY, ad. In a philosophical manner.

PHIL-Q-SOPH'-CAL-NESS,\* n. Quality of being philosophical. Ch. Ob

PHJ-LÖS'Q-PHISM,\* n. Sophistry; false philosophy. Car-

PHI-LOS'Q-PHIST,\* n. A pretender to philosophy. Eustides.

PHI-LOS'O-PHIZE, v. n. [i. PHILOSOPHIZED; pp. PHILOSO-PHIZING, PHILOSOPHIZED.] To act the philosopher, to reason ; to moralize.

Boli , to indicate.
PH;-LÖS'(9-PH'), (fe-lös'(9-fe) π. [φιλίω and σοφία, Gr. ; philosophia, L., philosophia, Fr.] Literally, the love of wisdom: — the sum total of systematic human knowledge: — knowl-

the sum total of systematic human knowledge: — knowledge, natural or moral, consisting of three departments, vir. natural philosophy, or physics; intellectual or mental philosophy, or ethics. PHIL-O-TECH'NIC,\* A. Affection for offspring. Crabb. PHIL-O-TECH'NIC,\* \( \) A. Fond of the arts; friendly to PHIL-O-TECH'NI-CAL,\* \( \) the arts. Maunder. PHIL'TER, n. a [\$\phi(\text{Arpon}\$), Gr.; philire, Fr.] Something to cause love; a charm.

cause love; a chaim.

PHL'TER, v. a. To charm to love. Brooks.

PHIZ, (f iz) n. [a ludicrous contraction from physiognomy.]

The face or visage, in contempt. [Vulgar.]

PHLF-BΘσ'RA-PHY,\* n. [φλέψ and γράφω.] (Anat.) A description of the veins. Dungischer.

PHLE-BΘL'Q-QY,\* n. The anatomy of the veins. Dungis-

PHLE-BÖΤ'O-M'IST, n. [φλέψ and τέμνω.] One who lets blood; a bloodletter.
PHLE-BÖΤ'O-M'IZE, v. a. To let blood. Howell.
PHLE-BÖΤ'O-M'Y, (he-böt'o-me) n. [φλέθοτομία.] The operation of opening a vein for the purpose of taking away blood; bloodletting.
PHLEGM, (hēm) n. [φλίγμα.] The watery humor of the body; the thick, viscid matter discharged from the throat in coughing: — dulness, coolness; indifference — (Chem.)
The water of distillation.

The water of distillation.

PHLEG'MA-GÖGUE, (flög'mg-gög) n. [φλέγμα and ἄγω.]
(Med.) Medicine for carrying away phlegm.

PHLEG-MÄT'[C, σr PHLEG'MA-TIC, [flog-mht']k, P. F. K.

Sm. Wb. Ash, Rees; flög'mg-tik, S. W. J. Ja.; flö'mg-tik,

E.] a. [φλεγματικός.] Abounding in phlegm; generating
phlegm, watery:—dull, cold, frigid. § Tr 'Phlegmatic,
though more frequently heard with the accent on the antepenulitimate, ought, if possible, to be reduced to regularity." Walker.

PHLEG-MÄT'[LCAL \* a. Same as phlegmatic, Ash.

Inity." Walker.

PHIRG-MAT'[-CAL,\* a. Same as phlegmatic. Ash.
PHIRG-MAT'[-CAL,\* a. Vith phlegmatic manner. Lee.
PHIRG-MAT'[-CAL,\* a. With phlegm , coolly. Warburton.
PHIRG-MAT'[-CLY, ad. With phlegm , coolly. Warburton.
PHIRG'MO,N. n. [φλεγμονή.] (Med.) An inflammation, a burning tumor. Wuseman.
PHIRG'MO-NOUS, a. Inflammatory. Harvey.
PHIRME, (filen) n. See Firem.
PHIR-Q-[s'T]C, (fil-j]s't|k) a. [phlogistique, Fr.] Partaking of phlogiston.
PHIR-Q-[s'T]-CATE,\* v. a. [i. PHLOGISTICATED; pp. PHLOGISTICATING, PHLOGISTICATED.] To combine with phlogiston. Henry.

ton. Henry.

tion. 250.7 γ. [flo-]is'ton or flo-gis'ton, W. P. J. F. Ja.; flo-jis'ton, E. K. Sm. Wb.; flo-gis'ton, S.] n. [ψλογιστός.] (Chem.) The matter of fire fixed in combustible bodies; an imaginary principle by which Stahl and the chemists of his school account for the phenomena of combustion: -the old name for calori

PHLO-RET'IC,\* a. (Chem.) Noting an acid containing phlorizine. P. Cyc.

PHLÖR!-ZINE, \* n. (Chem.) A peculiar vegetable matter that exists in the bark of apple, pear, cherry, and plum

that exists in the bark of apple, pear, cherry, and plum trees. P. Cyc.

PHLÖX,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants and flowers, comprising many species. Ency.

PHÖ/CA,\* n. [L.] pl. PHÖ/CM. (Zool.) A genus of animals, the seal. Ser W. Soot.

PHO-CA CEAN,\* (fo-kk'sban) n. [phoca, L.] (Zool.) One of

a tribe of carnivorous, amphibious mammals, of which the seal is the type; one of the seal tribe. Brands.

PRO-CE'NINE,\* n. (Chem.) A peculiar fatty matter contained in the oil of the porpoise. It yields phocenic acud.

Brande.

PHG'CINE,\* a. Relating to the phoca or seal. P. Cyc.

PHG'CINE,\* (f<sup>0</sup>niks) n. (Myth.) A fabled bird of great
celebrity among the ancients, which was supposed to
live for a long period, to exist single, to burn itself, and
to rise again from its own ashes.—(Astron.) A southern
constellation.—(Bet.) A genus of palms; the date-tree:
— written also phenix.

PHO-LAP-AN,\* n. A bivalve shell-fish. Brande.

PHO-LAP-I.Z.\*,\* n. (Min.) A hydrated silicate of alumins.

P. Onc.

P. Ogc.
PHO-NÅ'TION,\* z. The physiology of the voice. Dunglison.
PHO NET'IC,\* c. Applied to that sort of writing in which

the signs used represent sounds; — opposed to ideographic. Brands.

PHO-NET';-CAL,\* a. Same as phonetic. Sharps.
PHO-NET';-CAL,-Y, \* ad. In a phonetic manner. Sharps.
PHO-NET';CS,\* n. The doctrine of sounds; the representation of sounds; the science which treats of the sounds of the human voice. Latham.

the numan voice. Letham. PHÖN'[C.\*]  $^*$  \( \) a. Relating to phonics; relating to sound PHÖN'[CAL.\*] \( CA. Ob. \)
PHÖN'[CS. [fön'[ks. P.J. F. W. Sm.: fö'n]ks, Ja. K.] n. pl.  $[\phi\omega\nu\hat{n}]$  The doctrine of sounds; acoustics.
PHÖ-NQ-CXMP'T]C, a.  $[\phi\omega\nu\hat{n}$  and  $\kappa\hat{n}\mu\pi\nu\omega$ .] Able to inflect sound. Develops.

sound. Derkam.

PHÖ'NO-GRÄPH,\* n. A type or character for expressing sound; a character used in phonography. Pttman.

PHO-NÖG'EA-PHER,\* n. One versed in phonography. Ptt.

PHŌ-NO-GRĂPH'IC,\* | a. Relating to phonography. An-PHŌ-NO-GRĂPH'I-CAL,\* | drews. PHÖ-NO-GRAPH'I-CAL-LY, ad. According to phonography.

PHO-NΘΘ'RA-PHY,\* n. [φωνή and γράφω.] The art of expressing sounds by characters or symbols; a brief system of short-hand writing, used instead of stenography. Puman. The art of expressing ideas harmoniously and muman. The art of expressing ideas harmoniously and musically. Sudre.

PHŌ'NQ-LĪTE,\* n. (Min.) A species of compact, sonorous

basait. Brande.

PHÖ-NQ-LÖG'|-CAL.\* [fo-nq-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj'q-ka], K. Sm.; fön-q-löj

PHO.NÖL/Q-Q-18T,\* n. One versed in phonology.
PHO.NÖL/Q-Q-18T,\* n. [φωνή and λόγος.] The science of sounds; phonics; a treatise on the sounds of the human voice. Brande.

PHO'NO-TYPE,\* n. A type or character used in phonotypic

PHO-NO-TYPE, \* A. A type or character used in panoncypic printing. Ptiman.

PHÖ-NO-TYP'[C,\* \ a. Relating to phonotypes or pho-PHÖ-NO-TYP'[-C,4L,\* \ notypy. Ptiman.

Phy-No-Ty, \* n. The act or art of printing by sound, or by types or characters representing the sounds of the voice.

PHMAN.
PHOR'MINX,\* n. (Mus.) An ancient lyre. Burney.
PHÖR-Q-NÖ'MI-A.\* n. Same as phoronomics. Brande.
PHÖR-Q-NÖM'ICS,\* n. pl. The science of motion. Brande.
PHÖS'GENE,\* a. Applied to a gas compounded of chlorine
and carbonic oxide, formed in bright daylight or sunshme. Brande.

PHÖS'PHATE,\* n. (Chem.) A salt formed of phosphoric acid and a base. Brands. PHÖS'PHĪTE,\* n. A salt formed of phosphorous acid and a

base. Brande.

PHÖS'PHOR, n. Same as phosphorus. Addison. [R.] PHÖS'PHO-RATE,\* v. a. [1. PHOSPHORATED, pp. P

PHOS'PHO-RATE, \* v. a. [1. PHOSPHORATED, pp. PHOSPHO-RATING, PHOSPHORATED.] To combine or impregnate with phosphorus. Brande. PHOS'PHO-RAT-ED, a. Impregnated with phosphorus. Kir-

PHOS-PHO-RESCE',\* (-res') v. n. [1. PHOSPHORESCED; pp. PHOSPHORESCING, PHOSPHORESCED.] To emit a phosphoric

light, or a feeble light without heat. Brande.

PHOS-PHO-RES/CENCE,\* n. The emission of light by substances at common temperatures, or below red heat. Brande.

PHOS-PHO-RES'CENT,\* a. Emitting phosphoric light; lu-

гиов-рио-res'Cent,\* a. Emitting phosphoric light; luminous. Ure.
Phos-phoric,\* | a. Relating to, or containing, phosPhos-phorics' | phorus, noting an acid in which phosphorus is combined with two degrees of oxygeu.

Brande.

PHOS'PHO-RITE,\* n. (Min.) Native phosphate of lime. Reande

Branac.

PHÖS/PHO-ROUS,\* a. Noting an acid in which phosphorus is combined with but one degree of oxygen. Brande.

PHÖS/PHO-RUS, n. [phosphorus, L.] (Chem.) A substance which exists in minerals and animuls, and is commonly which exists in innersia and animals, and is commonly obtained from bones and urine. When exposed to the air, at a temperature of about 100 degrees, it burns with intense brillancy. — (Astron.) The morning star. Pope. Phös'PHU-RET.\* n. A compound formed of phosphorus, combined with some other substances. Brande. Phös'PHU-RET-TED,\* a. Combined with phosphorus.

Brande.
PHO'TEL.\* n.(Bot.) A tree resembling the banana-tree. Crabb.
PHO'TEL.\* n. (Bot.) A tree resembling the banana-tree. Crabb.
PHO'TEL.\* n. A magnesian spar. Dana.
PHO-TO-GEN'IC.\* a. Produced by the light of the sun:—applied to a species of drawing performed by exposing metal plates, properly prepared, to intense light. Brande.
PHO-TOG'E-NY.\* n. [φως and yίγνομαι.] The cut or act of producing fac-similes, or representations of objects, by the chemical action of light on a prepared metallic tablet:—called also daguerrestype, from M. Daguerre, the inventor P. Cyc. See Daguerrestyre.

PHÖ'TQ-GENPM.\* n. A fac-simile or likeness produced by photogeny or daguerreotype Month. Rev.
PHÖ'TQ GELPH.\* v. a. To produce fac-similes or likenesses by photogeny. Month. Rev.
PHÖ-TQ-GELPH'[C,\*] (a. Relating to photography. PHO-TQ-GELPH'[-C,\*]. Month. Rev.
PHO-TQ-GELPH'[-C,\*]. Month. Rev.
PHO-TQ-GELPH'[-C,\*]. Month. Rev.
PHO-TQ-GELPH'[-C,\*]. Photogenic drawing or representation; photogeny; daguerreotype. Brands.
PHÖ-TQ-LÖG'[-C,\*]. \* a. Relating to photology.
PHO-TQ-LÖG'[-C,\*]. \* [-\tilde{\phi}] is photogenic of, or a treatise on, light. Snarr.
PHO-TQ-METER, n. [-\tilde{\phi}] is not photogenic on distribution of different sources of light. P. Cyc.
PHO-TQ-MET'[S,C,\*] (a. Relating to photometry; meas-PHO-TQ-MET'[S]C,\*] (a. Relating to photometry; meas-PHO-TQ-MET'[S]C,\*] (a. Relating to photometry; meas-

PHO-TO-MET'EIG.\* ) a. Relating to photometry; meas-PHO-TO-MET'EIG.4. \* Juring light. Brands. PHO-TO-MET'EIGAL,\* \* Juring light. Brands. PHO-TOM'E-TEX,\* \* [\$\phi\omega\$ and \$\mu(\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\eta}\textit{\

PHRÄŞE, (frāz) π. [φράσις.] An expression consisting of two or more words, and forming in general a part of a sentence, manner of expression; mode of speech; style; an idiom.

an idiom.

PHEĀĒZ, ([TĒZ] D. &. [i. FHEASED; pp. FHEASING, FHEASED.]
TO style; to call; to term.

PHEĀĒZ, ([TĒZ] D. R. TO employ peculiar phrases.

PHEĀĒZ, ([TĒZ] D. R. TO employ peculiar phrases,

OT the idioms of a language, are explained. Ash.

PHEĀĒZ LĒS, \* a. Destitute of phrases, specchiess. Shak.

PHEĀĒZ MAN. \* R. One who makes phrases. Coleradge.

PHEĀ-ĢĒZ-O-LOĢ'[-CĀL], a. Peculiar to a language or phrase.

PHEĀ-ĢĒZ-O-LOĢ'[-CĀL], a. Peculiar to a language or phrase.

PHEĀ-ĢĒZ-O-LOĢ'[-CĀL]. A. Peculiar to a language or phrase
OLOĢ'[-CĀL]. A. Peculiar to a language or phrase
OLOĢ'[-CĀL]. A. Peculiar to a language or phrase
OLOĢ'[-CĀL]. A. Peculiar to a language or phrase
OLOĢ'[-CĀL]. A. Peculiar to a language or phrase
OLOĢ'[-CĀL]. A. Stickler for a particular phrase
OLOĢ'[-CĀL]. A. Stickler for a particular phrase-

PHRA-35-OL'O-GIST,\* n. A stickler for a particular phrase-ology. More.
PHRA-35-OL'O-GY, n. [φράσις and λόγος.] Manner of ex-pression, diction, style, a collection of phrases.
PHRE-NET'[C] [fre-net'|k, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm., frön'-g-tik, S] a. [φρωντικός, Gr.; phrenetique, Fr.] Disordered with phrensy; affected in the brain, mad; frantic.
PHRE-NET'[C, n. A madman; a frantic person. Solden. [R.] PHRE-N'[T]S, n. [φρωντικό]. (Med.) Inflammation of the brain, madness.
PHRE-NÖL'[G, PR. R. A phrenologist. Phren. Jour. PHREN-O-LÖG'[C-AL-1] ing of phrenology. Cambe. PHREN-O-LÖG'[-C-AL-1]; a. Relating to phrenology. Cambe. PHREN-O-LÖG'[-C-AL-1]; a. In a phrenological manner. Combe.

PHRE-NOL'Q-Q'IST, \* m. One who is versed in phrenology.

PHRE-NOL'O-GY, n. [φρήν and λόγος.] The doctrine, according to Dr. Spurzheim, of the special faculties of the mind, and of the relations between their manifestations and the body, particularly the brain, or, according to Mr. Combe, the science of the brain, as connected with the intellectual, moral, and sensual dispositions and qualities of the individual: — craniology.

of the individual: — craintology.

PHREN'SY, \* v. a. To make frantic; to infuriate. Byron.

PHREN'SY, (fron'se) n. [opénous, Gr., phrénéns, Fr.] Madness, franticaess. See FERRY.

PHREN'TIC, a. Same as phrenetic. B. Jenks.

FPREEN'TIC, a. Same as parenette. B. Jenus.
FPREEN'TIC, n. A madman. Woodward.
PHRÖN'TIS-TE-RY, n. [φροντιστήριον.] A school; a seminary of learning. Corak's Doom, \$c.
PREE'g'-Jan, (frij'e-an) a. Relating to Phrygia: — denoting, among the ancients, a sprightly and animating kind of music.

of music.  $PHTH_R^{1}(A-SIS, *n. [L.] (Med.)$  The lousy disease. Brande.  $PHTH_R^{1}(A-SIS, *n. [L.] (Med.)$  A consumption; phthisis. Mitton.  $PHTH[S](-C, (ltz'e-kal) a. [\phi\theta(\sigma\iota\kappa\delta_{5}.]$  Consumptive; wasting. Harvey. PHTH[S](-C, Y, \*(ltz'e-ke) a. Having the phthisic or phthisis; phthisical.  $Mau\kappa der.$  PHTH[S](S, (thl's)s or it's)s) 'thi's S. W. F. Ja. K.; tt's S. S. M.; this's, P. J. R. [Gr.; phthisis, L.] (Med.) A pulmonary consumption.

arm or between the eyes of a Jew; an amulet for preser-

vation against infection. vation against insection.

PHΥ'L'L'R.E.H.\* n. [φόλαρχυς.] An Athenian officer appointed for each phyle or tribe, to superintend the registering of its members, &c. Brands.

PHYL'L'TTE.\* n. (Min.) A petrified leaf. Urc.

PHYLLO'DIA. (Bot.) A petiole transformed into a flat, leaf-like body. P. Cyc.

PHYL-LOPH'4-GKN,\* π. [φέλλον and φαγω.] (Zool.) One of a tribe of marsupials.— (Emt.) One of a tribe of beetles. Brands.

PHYL-LOPH'O-ROUS,\* a. Bearing leaves. P. Cyc. PHYL-LO-POD,\* π. [φ6λλον and πους.] One of a tribe of crustaceans. Brands.

Crustaceans. Brands.

PHYL'LO-STÖME,\* n. A species of bat. Brands.

PHYL'LO-STÖME,\* n. (Min.) A perified plant. Urs.

PHYS'A-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral that swells with heat, a species of topas. Urs.

PHYS'S-TER,\* n. A filtering machine, consisting of a tub, with an aurtight perforated stage. Francis. — (Ich.) A large species of whale; the cachaiot. Hamilton.

PHYS'IC, (fiz'ik) n. [φυσικη.] The science of medicine or the art of healing: — medicine collectively: — a purging medicine; a cathartic.

PHYS'IC, (fiz'ik) v. a. [a. physicked] pp. physicked, physicked.] To purge; to treat with physic; to cure Shak.

Shak.

PHYS'I-CAL, (fix'o-kai) a. [physique, Fr.] Relating to physics, to nature, or to natural philosophy, natural, not moral. [Medicinal; helpful to health. Shak.]

PHYS'I-CAL-LY, ad. In a physical manner; according to nature; by natural operation; not morally.

PHYS'I-CAL-NESS,\* a. The quality of being physical. Scott.

PHY-S'I'CIAN, (fo-21sh'an) n. [physicaen, Fr.] One who professes or practises physic or the art of healing.

PHYS'I-CIAT, \*n. One versed in physics. Phul. Mag. [R.]

PHYS'I-CO-MATH-E. MAT'[CR,\* n. pl. Muzed mathematics.

Crabb.

Crabb.

PHΥS'1-CO-THE-CL'Q-GY, m. [from physicus and theology.]

Natural theology, or theology enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.

PHΥS'(CS, m. pl. [dwornh.] The science of nature; natural philosophy; natural science:—that department of science which has for its subject all things that exist independently of the mind's conception of them, and of the human will, and thus standing distinct from metaphysics, or the science which has for its subject the notions that exist in the mind only.

PHΥS-1-QG-NOM'S, n. A physiognomist. Peacham. [R.]

PHΥS-1-QG-NOM'CS, n. pl. Physiognomy. Chambers.

PHΥS-1-QG-NOM'CS, n. pl. Physiognomy. Chambers.

PHΥS-1-QG-NOM'CS, n. pl. Physiognomy. Chambers.

PHΥS-1-QG-NOM'CS, n. pl. Physiognomy. Linear physiognomy.

nomy.
†Pht's-1-Ög-NQ-MÖN'/IC, a. Physiognomic. Johnson.
Pht's-1-Ög'NQ-MY, [fiz-φ-Ög'nq-me, S. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.;
fizh'φ-Ög-nq-me, W.; fiz-φ-Ög'nq-me, or fiz-φ-Ön'q-me,
Ja] n. [φυστογνωμονία, Gr.] The art of discovering the
temper and character by the outward appearance, especially by the features of the face; the countenance, the
face; the cast of the look.
Pht's-1-Ög'NQ-TVPE.\* n. A machine for taking seatoure.

cially by the features of the face; the countenance, the face; the cast of the look.

PHYS-I-ÖG'NO-TŸPE,\* n. A machine for taking casts and imprints of human faces or countenances. Observer.

PHYS-I-ÖG'NO-TŸPE,\* n. The production or birth of nature. Coleridge.

PHYS-I-ÖL'O-QER, n. A physiologist. Aubrey.

PHYS-I-O-LÖG'I-C, ta. Relating to physiology, or the PHYS-I-O-LÖG'I-C, ta. Relating to physiology, or the PHYS-I-O-LÖG'I-C, ta. Relating to physiology.

PHYS-I-O-LÖG'I-C, ta. L. L. Y.\* ad. In a physiological manner. Gent. Mag.

PHYS-I-O-LÖG'I-C, ta. L. L. Y.\* ad. In a physiological manner. Gent. Mag.

PHYS-I-O-LÖG'I-C, ta. L. Y.\* ad. In a physiology.

PHYS-I-O-LOG-GY, fitz-o-Öl-Jo, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; fitzh-o-Öl'O-Jo, W. In [būrīs and λογος, Gr.; physiology.

FI. The science of things generated or alive, the doctrine of vital phenomena, the science of natural organization, or of organized beings. — Anumal physiology, the science of animals, or zoology. — Vegetable physiology, the science of vegetables, or botany.

PHYS' O-GRĀDE,\* n. (Zool.) One of the tribe of acalephas Brands.

PHYS'Y, n. The same with fuses. Locks.

Brands. 
PHΥS'Y, n. The same with fuses. Locks.
PHY-TIPM'A-GAN,\* n. [φυτον and φαγω.] (Zeol.) A cetacoous mammal. Brands.
PHY-TY-O-EORS, A. Feeding on plants. Ray.
PHΥT-O-EHEM'18-TRY,\* n. Vegetable chemistry. Philos.

Mag. G'RA-PHY, π. [φυτον and γράφω.] A description of plants; a branch of botany. PHΥ''O-LITE.\*π. (Min.) A petrified plant. Sectamore. PHΥ''-O-LOG''-O-LI'-Δ. & Relating to phytology or to plants.

Lyell

PHY-TÖL'O-Q'IST, π. One versed in phytology. Evelyπ. PHY-TÖL'O-Q'Y, π. [φυτόν and λέγω.] The doctrine of plants; a discourse on botany; botany; a book contain-

plants; a discourse on botany; botany; a book containing herbs and plants.

†PH!'TON-ESS, s. See Pythoness.

PHY-TOPH'A-GODS,\* a. [φυτόν and φάγω.] Eating or subsisting on plants. Brands.

PHYT-Q-SAU'RUS,\* s. A genus of fossil saurians. P. Cyc.

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PIE

PHYZ, & See Phis FRY2, w. See PH12

FP1-A-CU, a. [pacelism, L.] An enormous crime. Bp. Eing.

Fi-Kc/U-LAR, a. [paceliaris, L.] Expintory; making explation: -criminal, attoclous. Bp. Hall

FP-K-M/I-TER, n. [L.] (Anal.) A thin, vascular membrane covering the convolutions of the brain, and the spinal

PIC

marrow.
Pi'4.NET, n. A small kind of woodpecker; also the magple.
Pi-A'NIST,\* [p-4'nIst, K. Sm. Maunder; pi'4-nIst, Wb.] n.
A performer on the piano-forte. Gent. Mag.
Pj-K'NO;\* [lt.] (Mus.) Soft.—n. Sometimes used for piano-forte. Observer.

FI-A/NO-FORTES. A musical stringed instrument, played

by keys.— It is often pronounced pe-fu'o-fort.

Pi'A-Mist,\* \*\*. One of a religious order founded at Rome in the 17th century, bound by a special vow to devote themselves to education. Brands.

in the 17th century, bound by a special vow to devote themselves to education. Brands.

Pi-K'TER, n. [pastra, It.; piastrs, Fr.] An Italian coin, of the value of nearly 5s. sterling.

Pi-K'TION, n. [piasto, L.] Explation. Cocker.

Pi-K'Z'CA, n. [li.] pl. PiAZZAS. (Arck.) A square, open space, surrounded by buildings, an open walk around a building, usually enclosed by columns and covered by a projecting story, a walk undera roof supported by pillars.

PiB'SLE-PAB'SLE,\* n. Idle talk; tattle. Shak.

PiB'CAR,\* n. A species of musical pipe in Wales. Smart

PiBROEH, [pi'brok, Ja. R.; pe'brok, K. Sm.] n. A Highland air, or martial music produced by the bagpipe of the Scotch Highlanders, the instrument or bagpipe.

Pi'CA, n. A bird, the pie, or magpie. (Med) A vitiated appetite.—(Printing) A type of two sizes, pica, and small pica, small pica being the size next larger than long primer.

PiC-A-DOR',\* n. [Sp.] A riding-master; a breaker of horses:
— the horseman in a buil-fight. Qu. Rev.

PiC-A-BÖN', n. [picaron, Sp.] A robber, a plunderer on the sea. Howell. See Pickrenon.

PiC'CA-DIL, n. Same as piccadily. Bp. Corbet.

on the sea. Aprece. See FIGEROOM.
FIGURE ADM., n. Same as precadily. Bp. Corbet.
Pic'CA-Dig.Ly, n. [precadile, Fr.] A ruff or border of points like specification over in the time of James I.:—hence the name of the street in London.

Fic CAPE, n. [piecegium, low L.] (Law) Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths. Amsworth.

Fice, n. (India) A small copper coin. Malcom.

Fich("-Rim," n. A sort of bean, or oblong, heavy seed, brought from Brazil, and used medicinally in the cure of the colin.

brought from Brazil, and used medicinally in the cure of the colic. Brands.

PIOK, v. a. [pucken, D.] [i. Ficked; pp. Ficking, Ficked.]

To cull; to choose, to select, to glean; to gather here and there; to take up; to gather, to find industriously; to separate by gleaning; to clean by gathering off, gradually, any thing adhering.—[piquer, Fr.] To pierce; to strike with a sharp instrument.—[piquer, Sax.] To strike with bill or beak; to peck, to mark.—[piccare, It.] To rob, to open a lock by a pointed instrument.—To pick a hole is one's coat, to find fault.—To pick in, (Painting) to restore any unevenness in a picture by using a small pencil.

Pick, v. n. To eat slowly and by small morsels; to do any

thing nicely and lensurely. Drydon.

Pick, n. [pugus, Fr.] A sharp-pointed fron tool for dressing milistones, ac.:—a toothpick:—selection:—that which is picked out, or requires to be picked out, as foul matter in type

Pick'A-PACK, ad. In the manner of a pack. L'Estrange.

Pick'A-FACA, — [Low.]
[Low.]
[Fick'A-B-Dil., n. Same as piccadilly. B. Jonson.
Pick'A-B-Dil., n. Same as piccadilly. B. Jonson.
Pick'A-B-Dil., n. Same as piccadilly. B. Jonson.
Pick'A-B-Dil., n. Same as piccadilly. B. Jonson.
Pick'A-B-Dil., n. Same as piccadilly. B. Jonson.
Pick'A-B-Dil., n. Same as piccadilly. B. Jonson.
Pick'A-FACA, piccadilly.
Pick'A-FACA, — pick'A-B-Dil.
Pick'A-FACA, — pick'A-B-Dil.
Pick'A-FACA, — pick'A-B-Dil.
Pick'A-FACA, — pick'A-B-Dil.
Pick'A-B-Dil., n. Same as piccadilly. B. Jonson.
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Pick'B-Dil., n. Same as piccadilly. B. Jonson.
Pick'B-Dil

Shak | Picked, \* (pikt) p. a. Selected; culled: — from Pick.
Pick' Ed-NESS, a. State of being pointed or picked. [†Fop-

FIGE 'ED-NESS, s. State of being pointed or picked. [†Foppery; spruceness. B. Joneon.]

†Pic-KEER', v. s. [picorer, Fr.] To pillage; to rob. Amenorth.

Pic-KEER', v. s. One who picke; a pickare; an instrument to pick with.

Pic-K'ER-EL, w. A fresh-water fish; a small pike.

Pic-K'ER-EL-WEED, s. A water-plant, from which pikes are fabled to be generated. Wallon.

Pic-K'ER-IDGE,\* s. A tumor on the back of cattle; wornal. London.

Pick r.-Inc. Ite. n. (Min.) A magnesian alum. Hayes. Pick-r-Rôôn', n. (Naut.) A pirate-ship. Crabb. See

PICAROOM. PION-E-ROON', \* v. n. (Mil.) To skirmish before the main

battle begins, as light horsemen. Crabb.

FICE VF. S. (Scolland) The stealing of trifles. Whishes.

FICE VET. S. [squark, Fr.] (Fort.) A stake used, in laying out grounds, to mark the bounds and angles. — (Mil.) A

guard posted before an army, to give notice of an ese my's approach.

PICE/ET, v. e. [L. PICEETED; pp. PICEETED.]

To place as a picket; to faston to a picket.

PICE-ET-TEE/,\* n. (Bot.) A fine, variegated carnation. Crabb

PICE/ING,\* n. Act of culling or choosing; a gleaning; thing left.

Pic'KLE, (pik'kl) s. [ pekel, Teut.] Any kind of sait liquor, or vinegar, in which flesh or vegetables are preserved; the substance pickled. [Condition; state. Skak. Ludicrous.] Pic'ale, v. 4. [a. Fickled; pp. Fickling, Fickled.] To preserve in pickle:—to season or imbue highly with any thing bad.

preserve in pickle:—to season or innure many which and and.

Pic-Kle-Hering, m. A salted herring:—formerly, a merry-andrew; a buffoon. State.

Pick'lock, m. An instrument for picking locks:—a person who picks locks.

Pick'pock-Et, m. A thief who steals by putting his hand privately in the pocket.

Pick'pock-Et, m. A first who steals by putting his hand privately in the pocket.

Pick'pock-Et, m. Same as pickpocket. State.

Pick'pusse, m. Same as pickpocket. State.

Pick'pusse, m. A fairy. Gent. Mag. See Pirr.

Pick'thank, m. An officious person, a whispering parasite.

Pick'thank, m. An officious person, a whispering parasite.

Pick'thank, m. An officious person, a whispering parasite.

Pick'the, or Pick'kle, (pik'kl) m. [piccolo, lt.] (Eng. law) A little close; a small parcel of land enclosed with a liedge:—written also pycle, pightel, and pingle. Covel.

Pick'nc, m. An assembly or entertainment in which each person contributes to the general supply of the table.

Pick'po, (pik'ko) m. [Sp.] Peak, point. Bentley.

Pick'po, "it's the "it's the present of magnesia. Dana.

Pick's the "it's the "it's the present of the present of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the person of the per

nessa. Dana. Pic'RO-MEL,\*  $\pi$ .  $[\pi \kappa \rho \delta \delta]$  and  $\mu \delta \lambda \iota$ . The chemical principle, of a sweetish bitter taste, which exists in the bile. Brands.

Brands.

PIC'RO-PHŸLL,\* n. (Min.) A species of serpentine. Dana.

PICROSMINE,\* n. (Min.) A silicious mineral. P. Cyc.

PIC-RO-TÖX', NE,\* n. (Chem.) The bitter and poisonous principle of the occulus Inductor. Hamilton.

PICT, n. [puctus, L.] A painted person; one of a Scythian or German race who anciently settled in Scotland, —so named from their painting their naked bodies. Lec.

PICT'1SH,\* a. Relating to the Picts, anciently of Scotland.

Ed. Rev.

Ed. Rev.

P[c-To'R[-AL, a. [pictor, L.] Produced by a painter; having pictures; illustrated by paintings or pictures. Browne.

P[c-To'R[-AL-L,\*] \* ad. In a pictorial manner. Observer.

P[c-To'R']-OAL,\* } resented by pictures. Manader. [R.]

P[cT'UR-ABLE,\* (pikt'yu-a-bi) a. That may be pictured or painted. Coloridge.

P[cT'UR-AL,\* a. Relating to or representation. Spenser. [R.]

P[cT'UR-AL,\* a. Relating to or represented by pictures. Fo. Ou. Rev.

Qu. Rev.

Qu. Keo.

P(CT'URE, (pikt'yur) n. [pictura, L.] A representation of a person or thing in colors; a painting; a likeness, an imago, an effigy; any resemblance or representation.

P(CT'URE, (pikt'yur) v. a. [L. PICTURE, pp. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICTURE, pr. PICT

PicT'URE-FRAME, \* n. A frame for a picture. Morgan.

FICT'URE-FRAME,\* n. A frame for a picture. Morgan.
FICT'URE-LIKE, a. Like a picture. Shak.
FICT'URE-LIKE, a. hander of pictures. Fuller.
FICT-U-RESQUE', (pikt-yu-résk') a. [pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pittoresco, It.; pit

Pict-y-RESQUE'NESS, n. Quality of being picturesque. Pict'y-RIZE,\* v. a. To adorn or represent by pictures. Ec.

Rev. [8.]

Pic'UL,\* n. A Chinese weight of 133½ lbs., containing 100 catties, or 1600 taels. Malcom.

Pib'DLE, (pid'dl) v. n. [i piddlep; pp. Piddling, Piddlen.]

To pick at table; to feed squeamishly; to trifle, to be

To pick at table; to reca squeamisiny; to trine, to be busy about small matters. Swift.

PID'DLER, n. One who piddles, or is busy about trifles.

PID'DLING,\* p. a. Trifling; being busy about trifles.

PIZ, (pf) n. A crust baked with something in it for food; pastry.—[pma, L.] A magple; a party-colored bird:—the old Catholic service-book:—printer's type, when the different letters are mingled together.—A mound or pit, for necessing netators. \*\*Extra.\*\* for preserving potatoes, &cc. ;--a compost heap. Farn

Eacy,

PIE'BALD, a. Of various colors; diversified in color.

PIECE, (pés) a. [pièce, Fr.] A patch; a part of the whole; a fragment; a single thing or part; a portion:—a picture; a composition; performance:—a gun, large or small:—a coin. [†A castle; any building. Spensor.]—A-piece, to each.—Of a piece with, like; of the same sort.

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PIECE, (p8e) c. a. [i. FIRCED ; pp. FIRCEM, FIRCED.] To patch; to enlarge by the addition of a piece; to join; to unite. — To piece out, to increase by addition. PIECE, v. a. To join; to coalesce; to be compacted. PIECE LESS, a. Whole; not made of separate pieces. PIECE LESS, a. Whole; not made of separate pieces. PIECE MEAL, (p8e'm6l) ad. In pieces; in fragments. PIECE MEAL, (p8e'm6l) a. Single; separate; divided. †PIECE MEAL, a. A. fragment; a morset. R. Fasphan. †PIECE MEAL, v. a. To divide into parts. Jodrad. †PIECE MEAL, p8e'm6ld) a. Divided into pieces. Cot-

PIECE'MEALED, (pes'meld) a. Divided into pieces. Cot-

grave.

PIECE'NER,\* s. One who supplies the rolls of wool to the slubber, in the woollen manufacture. P. Mag.

slubber, in the woolien manufacture. r. mag.
PIEC'EN. m. One who pieces; a patcher.
PIECE'WORK.\* (p8e'wurk) n. Work done by the piece or
job; task-work. Farm. Ency.
PIED, (pfd) a. Variegated; perty-colored. Abbot.
PIED'NESS, (pId'nes) n. Variegation; diversity of color. Shak

Shak.
PIELD, (pēld) a. [pelé, Fr.] Bald; bare; peeled. Shak.
PIEP, (pēp) v. n. To peep. Hulost. See PEEP.
PIEP'FOW-DER-COURT, or PIE'FoO-DER-COURT, n. [pied poudrexx, Fr.] (Exp. law) A court established to decide, on the spot, disputes arising at fairs and markets.
PIER, (pēr) n. [pierre, Fr.] A column on which the arch of a bridge is raised:—the solids between the openings of a building:—that part of the wall of a house which is between the windows:—a mole projecting into the sea, to break the force of the waves. break the force of the waves.

break the force of the waves.

PIER'AGE,\* n. Toll paid for using a marine pier. Smart.

||PIERCE, or PIERCE, [pers, P. E. Ja. K. Sm.; pers or pers,
W. J. F.; pers, S.] v. a. [percer, Fr.] [L. PIERCED, pp.
FIERCING, FIERCED.] To penetrate, to enter; to force a
way into; to touch the passions, to affect.

||PIERCE, v. m. To make way by force muto or through any
thing; to affect; to enter, to dive, as into a secret.

||PIERC'ER, n. He or that which pierces, a perforater.

||PIERC'ING, n. Act of penetrating; penetration. Prov. xii.

||PIERC'ING, n. Act of penetrating; affecting; sharp; severe.

PIER'ING-LY, ad. Sharply. Sherwood.
|PIER'ING-NESS, n. Power or act of piercing. Derham.
PIER'-GLESS,\* n. A large looking-glass between windows.

PIER'-TA-BLE,\* n. A table placed between windows.

P)'ET, or PI'OT, n. A magpie. [Local, Eng.

P'!ET, or P'!OT, n. A magple. [Local, Eng.]
P'!ET-ISM, n. The principles or practice of the Pietists.
P'!ET-IST, n. One of a sect that sprung up in Germany in
the 17th century, noted for strict devotion and great
purity of life:— a kind of mystic.
P-!E-TB'.T|C,\* } a. Relating to, or partaking of, pletism.
P'!E-TB'.T, CAL,\* } Fo. Qu. Rev.
P'!'E-TY, n. [pietas, L.; pietc, Fr.] The filial sentiment felt
by man to the Father of all, duty to God, duty to parents or those in superior relation.
P'!-E ZÖM'E-TER.\* n. [pietas and atroov.] An instrument

rents or those in superior relation.

Pi-E ZÖM'E-TER,\* n. [ni\$\(\rho\) and \(\mu^{\text{irpov.}}\)] An instrument for ascertaming the compressibility of liquids. \(B^{\text{irpov.}}\) and histoment for ascertaming the compressibility of liquids. \(B^{\text{irpov.}}\) and histoment resembling a hautboy: —a fife. \(Crabb\).

Pi-Q, n. [biggs, Teut.; pic, Sax.] The young of swine; a young boar or sow. — (Mining) A separated mass of unforged metal, about 250 lbs., as of iron, or of lead.

Pi-Q, v. n. To farrow, to bring sigs.

Pi-Q-EON, (pi-Qin) n. [pigeon, Fr.] A bird of several species, often bred tame in a cut, or dove-cot.

Pi-Q-EON-HOLE, p. A. Timid; frightened.

Pi-Q-EON-HOLE, n. A hole in a dove-cot: —a small hole or cavity for papers, &c. — pl. An old English game; —so called from the arches in the machine, through which balls were rolled.

Pi-Q-EON-LIV-FRED, (-qrd) a. Mild; soft, gentle; timid.

PIÇ'EON-LIV-ERED, (-erd) a. Mild; soft, gentle; timid. Piç'EON-RY,\* (pij'un-re) n. A house or cage for pigeons.

PIG'-EVED,\* (-Id) a. Having small, sunken eyes; having eyes like those of swine. Booth.

Pig'GER-Y,\* n. A place or receptacle for pigs; a sty. Low-

Pig'sin, n. A small wooden vessel.

FIG'AIN, \* A. Small Wooden vessel. Pigs; swinish. Qu. Rev. Pigs'-HEAD-ED, a. Having a head like a pig, or a large head; stupid; obstinate.

FIGHT, (pit) i. & p. obs. from Pitch. Pitched; fixed. Spenser.

FIGHT, (pit) v. a. To pierce. Wichifs.

FIGHTELL, (pit'tel) \* [piccole, It.] A little close. Coucl.

See Fig. 3.

Fig. 18. - N.\* (-I-urn) n. Iron melted from the ore into large lumps. Ferry. See Fig.

Fig. - Lhad, \*\* n. Lead in large masses from the furnace. Beeth. See Fig.

PIG'MENT, n. [pigmentum, L.] Paint; any color used by

artists: -- a mucous secretion that covers the iris of the Pig'My, n. | pygmoue, L.; rvyuatos, Gr. | A dwarf Hey-

ha. See Promt.

Pie-NO-RA'ZION, s. [Ft., from pignue, pignorie, L.] (Low)
The act of pledging; a pledge of property or of person.

Cockerom. [2.]
Pig'NO-RA-TIVE, a. Pledging; pawning. Bullokar. [2.]
Pig'NOT. n. The earth-nut or ground-nut; a bulbous root.

PIG'OT-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A massive, brownish mineral.

†Pigs'ngv, (pigz'ne) a. A word of endearment to a girl.

PIG'STY,\* n. A place where pigs are kept; a piggery.

Booth.

Booth.

Rig'Tall., n. A cue; the hair tied behind in a ribbon, so as to resemble a pig's tail, tobacco twisted so as to have a similar resemblance:—a species of baboon.

Pig'wid-Geon, (-jun) n. A fairy; a cant word for any thing petty or small. Cleaveland.

Pike, n. [prque, Fr.] Something pointed:—a fresh-water fish, having a sharp snout:—a long lance, formerly used by foot-soldiers, a fork used in husbandry; a pitchfork:
—a peak; a point:—one of two iron springs for fastening the work to a turning-lathe.

Pik'gd, (pik'gd) [pik'gd, S. W. P. J. F. Ja.; ps'ked, K.; pökt or pik'gd, Sm.] a. [pyque, Fr.] Ending in a point; picked, peaked. See Picked.

Pike'-HEAD-ED, a. Having a sharp-pointed head. Pennant.

mant.

nant.

Pike'Let., n. A light cake; a kind of muffin. Seneard's Pike'Lin., l. Letters. [North of Eng.]

Pike'Man, n. A soldier armed with a pike. Knolles. Pike's Teff. n. The wooden pole of a pike. Tatter. †Pi'Lage.\* n. The natural coat or hair on animals Bacon Pi-Lage.\* n. [pilastre, Fr., pilastre, It.] (Arch.) A square column or pillar set or engaged in a wall, usually projecting not more than a fifth or sixth part of its width.

PI-LAS'TERED,\* (pe-las'terd) a. Furnished with pllasters.

Fo. Qu. Rev.
PILCH, n. A coat of skins; a furred gown; a pilcher. Chaucer

Chauer.

Chauer.

Chauer.

Chauer.

PILCH'ard, m. A fish resembling the herring, but thicker and rounder, yet smaller,—called also picker.

PILCH're, m. A furred gown or case, any thing inned with fur. Shak. A fish, pichard. Milton.

PILE, m. [pil, Sax.; pile, Fr., pyle, D.] A stake, or strong piece of wood, or timber, driven into the ground to make a firm foundation:—a heap; an accumulation, any thing heaped together to be burned:—an editice, a building, a mass of building.—[piles, L.] Hair, sing, hairy surface, nap.—[pilem, L.] The head of an arrow.—[pile, Fr., pile, It.] One side of a coun, the cross being the other.—pil. Hemorrhoids. See Piles.—Galvane or Voltage pile, a series of circles or elements acting in unison, a galvanic battery.—Pile engine, a machine for driving piles into the ground; a pile-driver.

PILE, v. a. [L. FILED, pp. Filling, FileD.] To heap, to co-

piles into the ground; a pile-driver.

Pile, v. a. [L. Piled, pp. Piling, Piled.] To heap, to coacervate, to fill with something heaped, to lay on. Shak.

To break off, as the awns of barley. Farm. Ency.

Pili-E-AT-ED, a. [piled.] Having a cap like that of a mushroom, pileated. Loudon.

Pile-AT-ED, a. [pileas, L.] Having the form of a cover
or hat; pileate.

Pile'-DRIV-ER,\* n. An engine for driving piles into the
ground. Brande.

†Pile'-RENT, n. Accumulation. Bp. Hall.

Pile-OP'SIS.\* n. (Conch.) A species of shell; the fool's
cap. Roget.

cap. Roget.

Pills. Obs.\* a. Relating to the hair; pilous. Dunglison.
Pills., n. One who piles or accumulates.
Pills, \*n. pl. (Med.) A disease originating in a morbid dilatation of the veins in the lower part of the rectum,

Pil. GRIM, n. [pelgrim, D.; peregrinus, L.] A traveller; a wanderer: — one who travels on a pilgrunage, or on a re-

higious account, or to hallowed places.

†PiL'GRIM, v. n. To wander; to ramble. Gree.

PiL'GRIM, \* a. Relating to pilgrims; travelling. Cooley.

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Pil/GRIM-AGE, s. [pélorizage, Fr.] A journey, undertaken for devotional purposes, to some hallowed place; a long journey; travel.
†Pil/GRIM-IZE, v. s. To journey like a pilgrim. B. Jon-
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Pi-Lir/ER-OUS, \* a. Bearing hairs. Loudon

Pil'1-FORM, \* a. (Bot.) Having the form of hairs or down.

PI-LIG'ER-OUS,\* a. Producing hair. Kirby.
PI-LIG'ER-ON,\* (-I-urn) n. A tool for breaking off the awns of barley. Farm. Ency.
PILL, n. [ptinta, L.] Medicine made up into a little ball;

PILL, n. [piula, L.] Modicine made up into a little ball; any thing nauseous.
PILL, v. a. [piller, Fr.] [i. fill.ed]; pp. fill.ed.]
To take off the rind; to peel; to strip; to rob; to plunder, to pillage. Dryden. [R.]
PILL, v. n. To be stripped away; to come off in flakes; to peel; to commit robbery. L'Estrange. [R.]
PIL'1.AGE, n. [pillage, Fr.] Plunder; spoil; act of plundering. -(Arch.) A pillar standing behind a column to bear up the arches. Crabb.

bear up the arches. Crass.

FIL'LAGE, v. a. [1. FILLAGED; pp. FILLAGEG, FILLAGED.]

To plunder; to sack; to rob; to spoil.

FIL'LAG-EE, n. One who pillages; a plunderer.

PIL'LAG-EE, n. [piker, Fr.; piker, Sp.] (Arch.) A columnar or vertical support in a building; an irregular column, or one having the same diameter at the base and capital; something that supports.

Something that supports.

Pil'LARED, (4rd) a. Supported by pillars or columns.

Pil-LAU, a. A common Turkish dish, made of boiled rice and mutton fat. Walsh.

Pilled'-G'ar'lic, (pild'-) n. One whose hair is fallen off by disease; a forlorn wretch. Steevens. [Low.] See

†PIL'LER, s. [pilleur, Fr.] A plunderer; a robber. Chau-

cer.
Fill/LE-RY, n. [pillerie, Fr.] Rapine; robbery. Huloet.
Fill/LE-RY, n. The name in Cornwall, England, for a species of naked barley raised there. F. Cyc.
Fill/LiON, (pill'yun) n. A cushon or soft saddle for a woman to ride on, behind a person on horseback; the pad of a saddle.

a saddle; a low saddle.

Pit. LO-Ey, n. [pilori, Fr.; pillorium, low L.] A wooden frame or engine on which criminals or offenders were formerly exposed to public view, and generally to public

PIL'LQ-RY, v. a. [pilorser, Fr.] To punish with the pil-

lory.

Pil-Low, (pil-15) n. A bag of feathers, or something soft, laid under the head to sleep on; that which supports something laid on it.

Pil'Lōw, v. a. To rest any thing on a pillow. Pil'Low-Beer, or Pil'Low-Bear, n. A pillow-case.

PL'LOW-CASE, n. A cover or case for a pillow.
Pl-LÖSE',\* a. (Zool. & Bot.) Hurry; covered with hair; pilous. Brands. Pi-Los'i-Ty, (pe-los'e-te) n. [pulosus, L.] Hairiness. Ba-

Pi'lor, n. [pilote, Fr.; pilot, D.] One whose business it is to conduct ships or vessels in or out of harbors, or

wherever the navigation requires local knowledge. Pi'LOT, v. a. [i. FILOTED; pp. FILOTING, FILOTED.] To steer; to direct in the course.

Pi'LOT-AGE, m. [Fr.] The employment, office, or pay of a

pilot. ..., ... and employment, office, or pay of a Pi'LOT-BYED,\* s. A bird found about the Caribbee Islands. Crabb.

Crabb.

Pi'LOT-Fish,\* n. A fish that attends on the shark. Crabb.

†Pi'LOT-Fish,\* n. Pilotage; skill of a pilot. Skerwood.

†Pi'LOT-EY, n. Pilotage. Harris.

Pi'LOUS, a. [pulosus, L.] Hairy; full of hairs. Robinson.

Pi'LOSE, n. The candle-moth. Ainsworth.

Pi'LYSE,\* n. L.] A missile weapon; a javelin. Crabb.

Pi'M'EL-ITE,\* n. (Afin.) A green, hydrated, silico-aluminous mineral. Brands.

ous mineral. Brande. [Pl'MENT, n. [pumentum, low L.] Wine mixed with spice or honey. Chaucer. F. MEN'TA, n. [pument, Fr.] Jamaica pepper; allspice; a F.-MEN'TA, n. [pument, produce of the myrtus pumenta, or eugenia pumenta, a native tree of the West Indies. PIMP, n. [pument, F.] One who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander.

PIMP, v. n. [L PIMPED; pp. FIMPING, PIMPED.] To procure, as a pinm; to pander.

PIMPERNEL, n. [pumpernella, L.] A plant of several varieties.

eties.

Pim'Pi-NEL-LA, n. (Bot.) A genus of plants, mostly perennuls, including burnet.

Pim'Pi-NEL, a. Little; petty; as, a pimping thing. Skinner.

Pim'Pi-LE, (-nl) m. A small red pustule; a blotch.

Pim'Pi-LE, (-nl) m. A small red pustule; a blotch.

Pim'Pi-LP, (a. Full of pimples; spotted. Pennant.

Pim'SHIP, n. The office of a pimp. Oldham.

Pin, n. | pennum, low L.] A short, pointed piece of wire, with a head, used for fastening clothes:—any thing driven to hold parts together; a peg; a bolt, any slender thing fixed in another body; that which locks the wheel to the axle; a linchpin; the central part; a peg by which musicians stretch or relax their strings.—A horny induration of the membranes of the eye. Hammer. A cylindrical roller made of wood. Corbet. A noxious humor in a hawk's foot. Aissworth. [State of being almost drunk. Gross. Note; strain; whim. D'Estrange.]

Pin, v. a. [i. pinned]; pp. pinning, pinned.] To fasten with pins; to fasten; to make fast; to join; to fix; to shut up; to pen.

shut up; to pen.
PIN'A-FÖRE,\* \*\*. A sort of garment or apron, worn by children or laborers to protect their clothes; a child's apron;

dren or laborers to protect their clothes; a child's apron; a scuffie. P. Mag.
P!.Nis'TER, m. [L.] The wild or mountain pine. Anon.
Pin'Care, n. A case for pins; a pincushion.
Pin'Care, [pin'serz, S. W. P. J. F. Ja.] m. pincette, Fr.]
An instrument by which any thing is griped in order to be drawn out, as a nail. Of "This word is frequently mispronounced pinchers." Walker. See Pinchems.
Pinch, v. a. [pincer, Fr.] [i. pinched; pp. pinchenn, rinched.] To squeeze between two small hard bodies, as the fingers, teeth, or parts of a utensil; to press, to gall, to fret, to gripe; to oppress; to straiten; to distress; to pain; to try thoroughly.
Pinch, v. m. To act with force, so as to be felt; to bear hard; to be puzzling; to spare; to be frugal.
Pinch, n. [pincon, Fr.] The act of one who pinches; a pannful squeeze; a gripe:—a smuch as is pinched up by the fingers:—oppression; distress inflicted; difficulty; time of distress.
Pinch'BECK, m. An alloy of copper and zinc; a gold-col-

time of distress.

FINCH'BECK, n. An alloy of copper and zinc; a gold-colored mixed metal, named from the inventor.

FINCH'ER,\* n. He or that which pinches. Ash.

FINCH'ER,\* n. p. An instrument by which any thing is griped in order to be drawn out; pincers. Smart. This word is very often used instead of pincers, and it is preferred by Dr. Webster and Mr. Smart.

FINCH'FIST, An. A sordid person; a niggard; a miser.

FINCH'PEN-NY, Huloct.

FINCH'ING,\* p. a. Griping; oppressing; covetous. Ash.

FINCH'-SPÖT-TED,\* a. Discolored by having been pinched.

Shak.

Pin'cûsh-ion, (-kûsh-un) n. A cushion to keep pins in. PIN-DXR'IC, n. An irregular ode, an ode in imitation of the odes of Pindar. Addison.

PIN-DAR'IC, a. Relating to, or resembling, Pindar. PIN-DAR'I-CAL.\* a. Relating to Pindar, Pindaric. Couley. PIN'DAR-ISM.\* n. An imitation of Pindar. Johnson. PIN'DAR-IST,\* n. An imitation of Pindar. Johnson.

PIN'DUST, n. Metal dust in a pin manufactory.

PIN'DGST, n. Metal dust in a pin manufactory.

PINE, n. [pinus, L., pin, Fr., pinn, Sax.] A large evergreen tree of many varieties, valued for timber:—a pine-apple.

PINE, v. n. [L. PINED; pp. PINING, PINED.] To languish; to wear away with any kind of misery; to flag; to droop, to waste away.

PINE, v. a. To wear out, to grieve for. Milton. [R.] †PINE, n. Woe; want; suffering of any kind. Spenser.

PIN'E-AL, [pin'e-al, W. P. J. Ja. Wo.; pin'yal, S. K.; pi'no-al, Sm.] a. [pinedae, Fr.] Resembling a pineapple.—(Anat.) Applied to a protuberance or gland of the brain PINE'AP-PLE, n. The ananas, a delicious tropical fruit, resembling, in shape, the cone of a pine.

PINE'AS-RER.\* n. The wild pine. Hamilton. See PINABTER.

PINE'-BAB'RENS,\* n. pl. A term applied to lovel, sandy tracts covered with pine-trees in the Southern United States. Darby.

States. Darby.
†Pine'Fol., a. Full of woe; sorrowful. Bp. Hall.
Pine'-Mar-Ten,\* n. (Zool.) A marten valued for its fur.

Pin'E-Ft, n. A place where pineapples are raised.
Pin'E-Ft, a. Abounding in pines. See Piny. Urc.
Pin'-FEATH-ER,\* n. A feather, from its size, assimilated to an - - маки--, н., т. н. reather, from its size, assimilated to a pin ; a feather beginning to shoot, or not fully grown. Smart.

SMATA.

PIN'-FEATH-ERED, (-erd) a. Having pin-feathers.

PIN'-FÖLD, n. A place for confining beasts; a pound.

PIN'-FOOT-ED,\* (pin'füt-ed) a. Having the toes or feet bordered by a membrane. Kirby.

†PIN'GLE, (ping'gl) n. A small enclosure. Ainsworth.

PIN-GUE'DO,\* n. [L.] (Anat.) Fat of animals lying under the akin. Caph.

the skin. Crabb.

Pin-gurd'i-nous,\* a. Fat. Dr. Cogan. [R.]

†Pin'guid, (ping'gwid) a. [pinguis, L.] Fat; unctuous. Martiner

Mortuner.

FIN'GUITE,\* v. a. To fatten; to make fat. Cudworth.

FIN'GUITE,\* n. (Min.) An oil-green mineral. Dana.

FIN'GUI-TÜDe,\* n. Fatness; obesity. Sv. W. Scott. [R.]

FIN'HÖLD,\* n. A place where a pin makes fast. Smart.

FIN'HÖLE, n. A hole or perforation, such as is made by a

Pin'ion, (pin'yun) a. [pignon, Fr.] The joint of the

PIS

wing remotest from the body; a feather or quill of the wing; a wing:—a fetter or bond for the arm:—a small, toothed wheel which plays in the teeth of a larger one.

toothed wheel which plays in the teeth of a larger one. 
Fin'lon, (pin'yun) v. a. [i. pinioned p. p. pinioning, pinioning, confine or bind, as the wings or pinions; to disable the pinion; to confine by binding the arms or elbows to the sides; to shackle; to bind.
Fin'loned, (pin'yund) a. Furnished with pinions. Dryden.
Fin'loned, (pin'yund) a. Furnished with pinions. Dryden.
Fin'Ite,\* n. (Min.) A soft, crystallized mineral. Brande.
Fink, n. [pink, D.] A small, fragrant flower of many varieties; the dianthus, the usual color of the flower; a light crimson; a color of reddish hue:—the summit of excellence:—a little eye; a little fish; the minnow.

[pinck, Danish; pinque, Fr.] A kind of heavy, narrowsterned ship: hence the sea-term pink-sterned.
Fink, v. a. [pink, D.] [I. FINKED, pp. FINKED, PINKED.]

PINK, v. a. [pink, D.] [t. PINKED., pp. FINKING, PINKED.]
To work in eyelet-holes; to pierce; to stab. Addison.
PINK, v. n. [pincken, D.] To wink with the eyes. L'E-

strange. a. Resembling the most usual color of the pink, light crimson. Smart.
PINK-COL-OBED,\* (-urd) a. Having the color of the pink.

PINK'-ETED, (-Id) a. Having little eyes. Holland.
PINK'-NĒĒ-DLE, n. A shepherd's bodkin. Sherwood.
PINK'-STĒRNED, (-stërnd) a. (Naut.) Having a narrow stern, as a ship.

Pin'-MAK-ER, s. One who makes pins.

Pin'-MAK-ER, a. One who makes pins.
Pin'-MON-EY, (-min-e) n. Money allowed to a wife, as for pins, that is, for her private expenses.
Pin'NACE, n. [pinasse, Fr.] (Naut.) A small, light vessel with sails and oars:—a boat belonging to a ship of war.
Pin'NA-CLE, (pin'ng-kl) n. [pinade, Fr., pinna, L.] (Arch.) A small square or polygonal pillar or turret on a building, generally on an angle of a building; a turret or elevation above the rest of the building:—a high, spiring point.
Pin'NA-CLE, v. a. To furnish with pinnacles. Warton.
P(N'NA-CLE, v. a. To furnish with pinnacles. Masson.

PIN'NA-CLE, v. a. To furnish with pinnacles. Warton.
PIN'NA-CLED,\* (-kld) a. Having a pinnacle. Mason.
PIN'NA-CLED,\* (-kld) a. Having a pinnacle. Mason.
PIN'NA-E,\* a. (Bot.) Divided into a number of pairs of leaflets. P. Cyc.
PIN'NAT-ED, a. [pinnatus, L.] (Bot.) Feathered, having leaflets; pinnate.
PIN-NAT'-FID,\* a. (Bot.) Divided in a pinnated manner, nearly down to the midrib. P. Cyc.
PIN-NAT'-PED,\* a. Fin-footed; having the toes bordered by a membrane. Hamilton.
PIN-NAT'-ED,\* n. A fin-footed bird. Brande.
PIN-NAT'-ED,\* n. A fin-footed bird. Brande.

Pin'ng n. One who pins, a maker of pins: — the lappet of a head-dress which flies loose. [A pounder of cattle. -the lappet

or a nead-dress which miss loose. [A pounder of cathe. Warton.]

Pin'nrt, \* n. A pinacle; a wing. Scott.

Pin'n, FOEm, \* a. Having the form of a fin. Hill.

Pin'n, G, \* n. The act of fastening with pins:—the low masonry which supports a frame of stud-work. Forby. See Underpinning.

masonry which supports a frame of stud-work. Foroy. See Underfirmed.

Pin'np-Edd.\* n. A species of crab. Brande.

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Pin'np-Edd.\* n. A species of crab. Brande.

Pin'np-Edd.\* n. A species of crab. Brande.

Pin'np-Edd.\* a. (Bot.) Subdivided into leaflets; pinnate. Booth.

Pin'np-Late.\* a. (Bot.) Subdivided into leaflets; pinnate. Booth.

Pin'np-Late.\* n. A small fin. Hill.

Pin'n, n. Half a quart; the eighth part of a gallon; a liquid measure. Dryden.

Pin'nt'all.\* n. A hind of duck, with a pointed tail. Pennant.

Pin'nt'll.\* n. A hind of duck, with a pointed tail. Pennant.

Pin'nt'll.\* n. A hind of duck, with a pointed tail. Pennant.

Pin'nt'll.\* n. A hoo, or bolt, for hanging a rudder. Crabb.

Pin'y-Pot,\* n. A measure of a half a quart. Shak.

Pin'y-L. A bounding with, or resembling, pines.

Pi-O-nEER', n. [ponner, from puon, Fr.] A soldier or person whose business it is to clear a road before an army, to sink mines, and throw up works and fordications:—one

sink mines, and throw up works and fortifications: who removes obstructions, or prepares the way for those

who follow.

who follow.

Pi-Q-NEER',\* v. n. [i. PIONEERED; pp. PIONEERING, PIONEERED.] To act as pioneer; to clear the way. Qu. Rev.
Pl-Q-NEER',\* v. a. To remove obstacles from; to clear for passage. More.
Pi'Q-NED,\* (pri'q-nid) a. Furnished with pionies. Shak.
Pi'Q-NING, n. Works of pioneers; a pioneering. Spensor.
Pi'Q-NY, n. [pronie, Sax.; paoma, L.] A perennial plant with a large flower:— written also poony. See Pronx.
Pi'QUS. A. [puss. L.] Partaking of piety; possessing piety;

Pi'ous, a. [pus, L.] Partaking of piety; possessing piety; dutiful to God; devout; godly; religious:—dutiful to parents or other near relations.—Pous fraud, a fraud or

ents or other near relations. — Pows fraud, a fraud or a wrong done with a professedly religious motive.

Pl'oys-Ly, ad. In a pious manner; religiously.

Plr, n. [pippe, D.] A disease in fowls, being a defluxion or a horny pellilel that grows on the the of their tongues:

—a spot on playing cards: — the seed of an apple.

PTP, v. n. [piple, L.] To chirp or cry as a hird; to peep. Boyle.

PIPE. n. [pib, Welsh; pups. Sax.] Any long, hollow body;
a tube:—a tube of baked clay or other substance for
smoking tobacco:—a wind-instrument of music:—the
organs of votee and respiration; as, the wind-pups:—the
key or sound of the voice:—a large cask; a liquid or
wine measure, from 105 to 140 guilons.—(Lass) A roll, or
great roll, in the English exchequer.—(Min.) An ore
running endwise in a hole. Crabb.

PIPE. n. [6] super. To reserve and supple.] To play on the

running endwise in a hole. Crabb.

FIFE, v. n. [i. FIFE); pp. FIFING, FIFED.] To play on the pipe; to emit a shrill sound; to whistle.

FIFE, v. a. To play upon a pipe. 1 Cor. xiv.

FIFE'-CLLX, "n. (Min.) A species of clay employed in the manufacture of earthenware. McCadlock.

FIFED, "(pipt) a. Formed with a pipe; tubular. Cyc.

FIFE'-FIFE, "a. A small sea-fish. Storer.

FIF'R, n. One who plays on the pipe:—a long, slender fish.

PIP'ER-TOGE.\* n. (Bot.) The barberry bush, a shrub.

Johnson. See Perpendog.

PIP'ER-INE.\* n. (Chom.) The active principle of black

PIP'ER-INE,\* n. (Chom.) The active principle of black pepper. P. Cyp.
PIPE'-TREE, n. The iliac-tree.
PIP'ING, a. That pipes in speech as from sickness:—
wenk; feeble; sickly:—that pipes in the act of boiling;
—hence the vulgar phrase piping hot.
PIP'EIN, n. A small earthen boiler. Pope.
PIP'EIN, n. A small earthen boiler. Pope.

PIP'PIN, n. [puppynghe, D.] A kind of apple; an excellent winter apple.

||P'|Q'UAN-CY, (p'lk'an-se) n. State of being piquant;

||Piq'Uan-cy, (pik'an-se) n. State of being piquant; sharpness, pungency; severity. |
||Piq'Uan-t, (pik'ant) ||pik'ant, W. P. J. F. Ja.; pē'kant, S. Sm.] a. [Fr.] Pricking, piercing; stimulating to the taste, corporeal or mental; sharp; pungent; severe. ||Piq'Uan-tly, (pik'ant-le) ad. Sharply; pungently.
Pique, (pēk) n. [Fr.] An ill-will, an offence, a slight resentment, grudge:—a point; a punctilio:—a doubling of the points at piquet. [A depraved appetite. See Pro.]
Pique, (pēk) v. a. [piquer, Fr.] [t. riqued; pp. riquing, riqued.] To touch with envy; to put into a fret, to kindle to emulation; to offend; to irritate:—to value; to pride, with the reciprocal pronouns.

pride, with the reciprocal pronouns.

Pique, (pek) v. n. To cause irritation. Tatler.

PiqueEER', v. n. See Picker.

†PiqueEER'sen, (pik-ār'er) n. A robber; a picaroon. Swift

Pi-queT', (pe-kēt') n. [piquet, Fr.] A game at cards. See PICKET.

Picket.

Pira.-Cy, n. [πειρατεία, Gr.; piratica, L.] The crime of robbery on the sea; the crime or employment of pirates:
— any robbery, particularly literary theft. Johnson.

Pi-Ra. (GU.,\* n. A rude canoe. See Piracour.

Pi-Ra. (GU.,\* n. A rude canoe. See Piracour.

Pi-Ra. (GU.,\* n. A rude canoe. See Piracour.

Pi-Ra. (GU.,\* n. A rude canoe. See Piracour.

cy:—any robber, particularly a bookseller who steals a contrict. copyright.

copyright.

P!RATE, v. a. [i. FIRATED; pp. FIRATING, FIRATED.] To take by theft or robbery, to rob by sea. Arbuthnot.

P!RATE, v. n. To practise piracy or robbery,

P!RATE, v. n. To practise piracy, or robbery, or theft.

P!-RAY-[-OAL, a. Relating to piracy; plundering, predatory, robbing.

P!-RAY-[-OAL-IV, ad. In a piratical manner; by piracy.

P!R-I-ME\*[A,\* n. (Conch.) A genus of crabs. Dr. Leach.

P!RN,\* n. The wound yarn that is on a weaver's shuttle.

Francis

Practise. P. (pe-rog') n. [Fr.] A cance formed of one large tree, a small boat used on the western waters of the United States. Flint. Written also portage and portagua. PIR-OU-ETTE!,\* n. [Fr.] A twirl, as in dancing. Smart. PIR-OU-ETTE!,\* v. n. To twirl, to turn round on one foot. Maunder.

Pir's, n. A rough gale or storm. Sir T. Elyot.
Pi's, n., n. A native of Pisa. Earnshaw.
Pis-As-PHXL'TUM, n. Mineral pitch. Brande. See Pissas-

PHALT.

PIS'CA-Ry, n. (Law) The right or liberty of fishing. Crabb

PIS-CA'TION, n. [piscatio, L.] The act of fishing. Browns.

PIS-CA'TOR,\* n. [L.] A fisherman; an angler. Gent.

Mag.

PIS-CA-TO'RI-AL,\* a. Relating to fishing; piscatory. Gent.

Mag.

Nis'CA-TO-RY, a. Relating to fishes or fishing. Addison.

PIs'CES, (pis's52) n. pl. [L.] Fishes.—(Astron.) The 12th sign of the zodiac, represented by two fishes joined together.

Plate Val. 4. a. Relating to a fish-nord. Ask. [W.]

Pis'cl-NAL,\* a. Belonging to a fish-pond. Ash. [R.]
Pis'clne,\* a. Relating to fish. Smart.
Pis-Civ'o-ROUS, a. [piecie and vore, L.] Fish-eating; "wing

on fish. Ray. n. [piec, Fr.] A kind of clay.—(Arch.) A species of wall constructed of stiff earth or clay, carried up in moulds, and rammed down, as the work is carried

Pish, interj. Pshaw! a contemptuous exclamation. FISH, saterj. Febaw! a contemptuous extennation. FISH, v. m. To express contempt. Beaum. & F.C.
FISH-PASH.\* n. A confused medley. Ec. Rev. [Low.]
Pl'sj-FÖRM.\* [pi/sp-form, Sm.; pis/s-form, Wb.] a. Formed
like a pea. Smart.
Fig/wire.; or Pis/wire.; [piz/mir, W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; pis/mir, S. P. E. K.] n. [pismere, D.] A small insect; an
ant; an emmet.

P1'80-LITE,\* [p1'80-lit, Sm.; p1s'0-lit, Wb.] n. (Min.) The pea-stone, a mineral resembling an agglutination of peas. Lyell.

Piss, v. n. [pisser, Fr.; pissen, Teut.] To make water. Dryden. Piss, n. Urine; animal water. Pope.

Dryden.
Piss, a. Urine; animal water. Pops.
Piss, a. Urine; animal water. Pops.
Piss, δ-BED, n. A yellow flower growing in the grass.
Piss δ-BED, n. A yellow flower growing in the grass.
L.] Mineral pitch, an indurated bitumed.
Piss-BERT, a. Stained with urine.
Piss-Tά/Chiō, (pis-tά/chō, S. W. E. Ja. K. R.; pis-tá/chō, J. Sm.; pis-tá/chō or pis-tá/shō, F.] n. [pistacke, Fr.; pistacke, It; pistacke, L.] A nut of an oblong figure, of a sweetish and unctuous taste, the fruit of the pistacia vera, a kind of turpentine-tree. Bacon.
Pis'Tā-CiTE, \* n. (Min.) A mineral, called also epidote.
Brande.

PIS-TA-REEN',\* n. A small Spanish silver coin, of the value of 17 cents; formerly valued at 20 cents. Bouvier.

value of 17 cents; formerly valued at 20 cents. Bowver. Platz, (pset) n. [Fr.] A track or footstep. Johnson. †Pis'τμ,\* n. (Bol.) The pointal of a female flower, adhering to the fruit, get the reception of the pollen, and consisting of three parts, the ovary, style, and stigma. P. Cyc. Pis-τμ-Lλ'(ΣΕΟUS,\* (pis-tμl-lā'shu) a. (Bot.) Growing on the germ or seed-bud of a flower. Smart.

Pis'τμ-LλTE,\* a. (Bot.) Having, or consisting of, a pistil. London.

†Pis-Til-LL'TION, n. [pistillum, L.] The act of pounding.

Browne. See Pestilation.

Pis-Til--LiF'ER-O's, a. (Bot.) Having a pistil. Smith.

Pis-Tol., n. [pistolet, Fr.] A small hand-gun; the smallest firearm.

Pis'TOL, v. a. [pistoler, Fr.] To shoot with a pistol. Aubrey. Pis-TO-LADE',\* n. [Fr.] The shot or discharge of a pistol.

Pis-To-LADE',\* n. [Fr.] The shot or discharge of a pistol. Crobb.
Pis-ToLE', n. [Fr.] A gold coin of Spain, Germany, &c., of different degrees of value.
Pis-To-LE', n. A little pistol, a coin.
Pis'ToL-ITE,\* n. (Mis.) The pea-stone, a carbonate of lime, existing in globules. Brande.
Pis'ToN, n. [Fr.] A short cylinder of wood or metal, which fits exactly the cavity of a pump, or of other hydraulic machines, as an air-pump, &c., and works up and down, causing suction, an embolus.
Pit, n. A hole in the ground; an abyss, the grave:— the floor or middle portion of the audience part of a theatre:— any hollow, as of the stomach; the arm-put;— the arena on which cocks fight:—a mark made by a disease:— the stone of a fruit, as of a cherry or peach. [Local, U. S.]
Pit, v. a. [1. Pitter, pp. Pitting, Pittel.] To lay in a pit:—to mark with holes or spots; to indent:—to set in opposition or competition, as cocks in a pit.
Pit'A-PAT, n. A flutter, a palpitation, a light, quick step.
Pitt-A-PAT, \*ad. With a fluttering palpitation. Smart.
Pittell, n. [pic, Sax.; piz, L.] The residuum which remains after boiling tar in an open iron pot, much used in ship-building; asphali or asphalitum, bitumen:—size, stature; degree; rate.—(Mis.) The degree of acuteness or graveness of a note.—(Arch.) The inclination of sloping sides to the horizon, as of a roof.
Pitcli, v. a. [1. ritcling; pp. Pitching, Pitching.] To fax, to plant; to order regularly, to set to a key-note; to

sloping sides to the horizon, as of a root.

PITCH, v. a. [L. PITCHED; pp. PITCHING, PITCHED.] To fix, to plant; to order regularly, to set to a key-note; to throw; to cast; to throw headlong; to cast forward:—to smear with pitch.

PITCH, v. z. To light; to drop? to happen; to fall, to fall headlong; to fix choice, with upon; to fix a tent.

PITCH'BLENDE,\* z. (Min.) A compound of the oxides of uranium and iron: a mineral found in Saxony. Brands.

uranium and iron; a mineral found in Saxony. Brands.
PITCH'COAL,\* n. (Min.) Jet, a hard, black substance.

Pitch'er, s. [picker, Fr.] He or that which pitches: — an instrument for piercing the ground: — an earthen yessel; a water-pot

sel; a water-pot.

PITCH'-FAR-WHING, R. A play (otherwise called chick-farthing) of pitching copper money into a round hole.

PITCH'-FARS, R. A fork with which hay or grain is pitched.

PITCH'-FARS, R. Blackness; darkness.

PITCH'ING,\* R. The rising and falling of the head and storn of a ship, act of throwing, as with a pitchfork.

PITCH'NG,\* R. Descending abruptly; declyrous; steep.

PITCH'FIFE, R. An instrument to regulate the voice, and to give the lea.ing note of a tune. Spectator.

PITCH'STONE,\* R. (Min.) A voicanic rock resembling indurated pitch. Lyell.

PILA

PITCH'Y, a. Smeared with pitch; having the qualities of pitch: — black, dark; dismal. Shak.

PIT'-cotAL, (pit'kd) ». Fossil or mineral coal, so called because it is obtained by sinking pits in the earth. •

||PIT'\$-0.05, [pit'e-ās, P. J. Ja. Sm.; pit'yus, S. E. F. K., pitch'e-ās, W.] a. Borrowful, mournful, exciting pity, woful; doleful; compassionate; tender. [PITI'\$-0.05-NESS, n. Sorrowfulness; tenderness.
||PIT'\$-0.05-NESS, n. Sorrowfulness; tenderness.
||PIT'\$-0.05-NESS, n. Sorrowfulness; tenderness.
||PIT'\$-1.1., n. A covered or concealed pit, liable to be fallen into; a sort of gin or trap for catching wild beasts.
||PIT'\$-1.1., n. A To lead into a pitfall. Milton.
||PITH, n. The soft, spongy substance in the centre of the stem of plants:—the marrow of animal bodies:—strongth; force; energy, cogency:—closeness; importance, moment; principal part; quintessence; chief part-PITH'-1.4.7, ad. With strength; with cogency or force.
||PITH'-NESS, m. State of being pithy; energy.
||PITH'-1.85S, n. State of being pithy; energy.
||PITH'-1.85S, n. State of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of the part of t

bad sense.

Pit'i-FUL-LY, ad. In a pitiful manner; basely.

Pit'i-FUL-NESS, n. Quality of being pitiful.

Pit'i-LESS, Wanting pity or compassion; merciless.

Pit'i-LESS-LY, ad. Without pity or mercy. Sherwood.

Pit'i-LESS-NESS, n. Unmercifulness.

Pit'MAN, n.; pl. PITMEN. One who, in sawing timber, stands in a pit:—an appendage to a forcing pump.

Pit'sAw, n. A large saw used by two men, of whom one is in a pit.

is in a pit.
PiT'TA-CÂLL,\* or PIT'TA-CĂL,\* n. One of the curious six principles found in wood-tar, of a dark blue, solid substance, somewhat like indigo. Urs.

PIT'TANCE, n. [putance, Fr.] A small allowance; a small portion; a little quantity, a trifle.

PIT'TED,\* p. a. Marked with indentations or pits; in directed the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the

dented

Try 12-17E,\* n. (Min.) Vitrol ochre. Dana.
Pi-T01-T4-RY, a. Relating to or conducting phlegm.
Pi-T01-TE, (pit/y-11) n. [pitate, Fr.; pitate, L.] Phlegm;
mucus. Arbuthnot.

PI-TU'I-TOUS, a. Consisting of, or discharging, mucus or

PI-TU-1-TOUS, a. Consisting of, or discharging, mucus or philegim. Browns.
Pit'γ, n. [pitic, Fr.; pietd, It.] The feeling of a humane person excited by the distress of another, commiseration; compassion, sympathy with misery.— A ground of pity, a subject of pity or of grief, in which sense it has, colloquially, a plural, as, "a thousand pities." L'Estrange.
PIT'γ, v. a. [pitioper, old Fr.] [L PITIED, pp. PITYING, PITIED.]
To have compassion for, to compassionate, to regard with nity, to commiserate.

To have compassion for, to compassionate, to regard with pity, to commiserate.

Pir'\( \text{Y}, \text{v}, \text{n}. \text{To be compassionate. Jer. xili.} \)

Piv'\( \text{Tr}, \text{n}. \text{[pivot, Fr.]} A pin or short shaft on which any thing turns. — (Mil.) The officer or soldier upon whom the wheelings, in evolutions, are made.

Pix, n. [pixis, L.] A little chest or box. See Prx.

Pix'\( \text{Y}, \text{\*} \text{ n}. \text{A sort of fairy or imaginary being. Jennangs.} \)

[A word common in the south-west part of England.]

Piz'\( ZL \text{E}, \text{ The male organ in quadrupeds.} \)

[Piz'\( ZL \text{E}, \text{E} \text{The male organ in quadrupeds.} \)

[Piz'\( A-\text{E} \text{LE} - \text{Pis} \text{S}, \text{ bility to be appeased.} \)

[Piz'\( Z-\text{Ble}, \text{[pis'\( k\_0 - \text{bl.}]}, \text{S}, \text{Sm. Wb.}; \text{pisk'a-bl.}, \text{P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.}; \text{pisk'a-bl.}, \text{P. Resrick.} \]

[Piz'\( A-\text{Ble}, \text{P. Resrick.}) \text{a. [piacabilis, L.]} \text{That may be appeased; appeasable.}

|PLACA-BLE, [placks-b], S. W. J. L. F. Jan. 1. 500. 17. plak's-bl., P. Kervick.] a. [placablis, L.] That may be appeased; appeasable.

PLA-CARD', R. [plakaert, D.; placard, Fr.] A written or printed paper posted up in some place of public resort; an edict; a declaration; a public notification.

PLA-CARD', v. a. [placarde, Fr.] [L. PLACARDED; pp. PLACARDING, PLACARDED.] To advertise or give notice of by placards, to publish by posting up; to post up.

PLA-CART', n. Bame as placard. Howell. [R.]

PLACART', n. Bame as placard. Howell. [R.]

PLACART', n. Esace, En. [J. To appease; to reconcile. Forbes. Ch. Ob. [A word used in Scotland.]

PLACE, n. [place, Fr.; place, Sax.] A particular portion of space; locality; situation; station; postion; site; spot; local relation; local existence; space in general; separate room; a seat; residence; mansion; passage in writing; ordinal relation; state of actual operation; effect; existence; rank; order of priority; precedence; office; public employment; post; charge; function; room, way; ground; station in life;—a public square in a city.

PLACE, n. [place, Fr.] [s. FLACER; pp. PLACER, c. s. [place, Fr.] [s. FLACER; pr. PLACER, c. s. [place, Fr.] [s. FLACER; pp. PLACER, c. s. [place, Fr.] [s. FLACER]; pp. PLACER, c. s. [place, Fr.] [s. FLACER; pp. PLACER, c. s. [place, Fr.] [s. FLACER]; pp. PLACER, c. s. [place, Fr.] [s. FLACER]; pp. PLACER; to order.

PLA

PLA-CE'EO,\* s. (Med.) A medicine or prescription which is designed to please, rather than benefit, the patient. Crabb. PLACE'LESS,\* a. Having no place or office. Ed. Rev. PLACEMAN, s.; pl. PLACEMAN. One who has a place or office under a government.

omec under a government.

PLA-0ENTA, a. [L.] A cake.—(Anat.) A circular, flat, vascular substance, that serves to convey nourishment from the mother to the feetus in the womb, and comes away after the birth; the after-birth.—(Ed.) The part of the overy to which the ovules are attached; a cellular tiesus

tissue.

PLA-CEN'TAL.\* a. Relating to the placenta. Smart.

PLA-CEN'TAL.\* a. Relating to the placenta. Smart.

PLA-CEN-TA'TION.\* n. (Bot.) The disposition of the cotyledons in the germination of seeds. P. Cyc.

PLAC.EN-TP'FER-OÜS.\* a. (Bot.) Bearing the placenta. Gray.

PLAC'OFR. n. One who places. Spensor.

PLAC'OFR. n. One who places. Spensor.

PLAC'ID-NESS.; the disposition of mildness; genPLAC'ID-NESS.; theness. Chandler.

PLAC'ID-LY, ad. Mildly; gently; with quietness.

PLAC'IT-NESS. it leness. Chandler.

PLAC'IT-TA.\* n. pl. (Lw) Decree or decision of some court or government. Glanoule.

PLAC'IT-TA.\* n. pl. [L] Public courts or assomblies in the middle ages. Brands.— (Law) A decree, a decision:

— plens; pleadings. Crabb.

the middle ages. Brands. — (Law) A decree, a decision: — pleas; pleadings. Crabb.

PLAC'1-TO-RY, a. (Law) Relating to the act or form of pleading in courts of law. Clayton.

†PLACK'ET, or PLAC'UET, (plak'et) n. A petticont. Shak.

PLA-FÖND'\* n. [Fr.] (Arch.) A ceiling of a room, a sof-fit. Francis. Francis.

fit. Francis.
PLΛ'GAL,\* a. [πλαγιος.] (Mus.) Noting a kind of melody; a term in the old ecclesiastical music. P. Cyc.
||PLΛ'G1-A-B|SM, n. [plagum, L.] The act of taking, without acknowledgment, in literary composition, the thoughts or words of another, literary theft.
||PLΛ'G1-A-B|ST,\* n. One who commits plagiarism; a plagiary.

||PLA'(9|-A-RIST,\* n. One who commits plagiarism; a plagiary, Qu. Rev. ||PLA'(9|-A-RIZE,\* v. a. & n. To commit literary theft, to steal literary property. Qu. Rev. ||PLA'(9|-A-R), or PLA'(9|-A-R), [pla'|-9-re, P. J. E. F. Ja. R.; pla'|-9-re, S. W. K. Sm.] n. [plagiaim, L.; plagiaire, Fr.] One who commits plagiarism of Plagiairism. Browne.]
||PLA'(9|-A-R), a. Relating to plagiairism or literary theft.
||PLA'(9|-On-TIE,\* n. (Mu.) A mineral containing lead, antimony, and sulphur. Dana.
||PLA'(9|-OS-TOME,\* n. A cartilaginous fish:—a univalve moliusk. Brande.

moliusk. Brande.

PLÁGUE, (plāg) π. [plaga, L.; πληγή, Gr.] A disease eminently contagious and destructive; pestilence:—state of

nently contagious and destructive; pestilence:—state of misery:—nay thing troublesome or vexations; trouble. PLÄGUE, (pläg) v. a. [1. PLAGUED; pp. PLAGUING, PLAGUED.]
To infect with pestilence; to oppress with calamity; to trouble; to tease; to vex; to harass, to torment, to afflict, to distress; to torture; to embarrass, to excruciate; to annoy; to molest.
PLAGUE/FÜL, (pläg'(ūl) a. Infecting with plague; abounding with plagues. Mirror for Mag.
PLA'GUER.\* (pläg'e) n. One who plagues or vexes. Browne. PLA'GUI-LY, (pläg'e)-e) ad. Vexatiously, horribly. [Low.] PLA'GUY, (pläg'e)-e) ad. Vexatiously, horribly. [Low.] PLA'GUY, (pläg'e)-a. Vexatious; troublesome. [Low.] Donac. PLAICE, (pläs) n. [plate, D.] A sort of flat fish, valued for food.

food.

PLAICE'-MÖUTH, R. A wry mouth. B. Jonson.

PLAID, (Didd) n. [plat, M. Goth.] A striped or variegated cloth, much worn by the Highlanders of Scotland, and forming a predominant part of the national costume.

PLAIN, (plān) a. [planus, L.] Smooth; level; flat; plane:
—open, clear; evident; not obscure, void of ornament; simple; artless; honestly rough, open; sincere, not soft in language:—mere; bare.—Planackart, a chart on which the degrees of latitude and longitude are made of equal length.—Plain saying, the method of saying he aplan - Plain sailing, the method of sailing by a plain length. chart.

Chart.

Phain, ad. Not obscurely, distinctly; frankly, plainly.

Plain, a. [plaine, Fr.] Level ground, open field, flat expanse; often, a field of battle; a plane superficies.

For Plain and plane are often used indscriminately, in science and the arts, the word is generally written plane; but for a level, open field or expanse, plain.

Plain, v. a. To level; to make plain. See Plane.

Plain, v. a. To lawer, Fr.] To lament, to wail; to complain. Milton.

FPLAIN, v. a. To lament. Spensor.

FPLAIN, plane \*a. A plaintiff. Butter.

Plain\*DEAL=RE, \*a. One who deals plainly or frankly.

Leckford.

PLAIN'DEAL-ING, a. Honest; open; acting without art.
PLAIN'DEAL-ING, m. Management void of art; sincerity.
PLAIN'RE, m. One who plains. Chapman.
PLAIN'HEART-ED, a. Having a sincere, honest heart; frank.
PLAIN'HEART-ED-NESS, (plain'hart-pd-nes) m. Frankness.
ARLINGER C. Company.

PLAIN'ING, n. Complaint. Shak.

PLXIN'LY, ad. In a plain manner; frankly; sincerely: earnest; evidently, clearly; not obscurely.

PLAIN'NESS, m. Quality of being plain; flatness; want of show; openness; artlessness; simplicity; frankness.

PLAIN'SÖNG, m. The plain, unvaried chant in church service, in distinction from problems, or variegated music super by note Shot.

vice, in distinction from prick-cong, or variegated music sung by note. Skak.
PLÄIN'-spō-ken, (plān'spō-kn) a. Speaking frankly.
PLÄIN', (plānt) n. [plants, Fr.] [Complaint; lement; expression of sorrow. Millon.] — (Las) The propounding of exhibiting of any action. personal or real, in writing.

Concel.

FPLAINT'FUL, a. Complaining, plaintive. Sidney.

FLAINT'FFF, [plān'tɪf, W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; plān'tɪf, Kenrick, Scott.] n. [plainttf, Fr.] (Law) One who, in a personal action, commences a suit, or seeks a remedy for an injury to his rights; opposed to defendant.

FPLAIN'TIFF, a. Complaining; pluintive. Prior.

PLAIN'TIFF, a. [plainttf, Fr.] Complaining; lamenting; expressive of sorrow; sorrowful; mournful; sad.

PLĀIN'TIFE\_LY, a. [la manner expressing gruef or sorrow.

expressive of sorrow; sorrowful; mournful; sad. PLÄIN'TIVE-LY, ad. In a manner expressing gruf or sorrow. PLÄIN'TIVE-NESS, a. Quality of being plaintive. PLÄIN'TIVE-NESS, a. Quality of being plaintive. PLÄIN'TIVES, a. Without complaint; unrepining. Savage. PLÄIN'-WORE, (plān'würk) a. Work not difficult:—common needlework, as distinguished from embroidery. PLÄIT, (plait) n. [pleta, Su. Goth.] [1. PLAITED, pp. PLAITING, PLAITED.] TO fold it to double, to weave; to braid, to entangle; to plat. [307 "Often wrongly pronounced plet." Smart. A vulgar pronunciation in the United States.] PLÄIT'ER, (plait'p) n. One who plants.
PLÄIT'ER, (plait'p) n. One who plants.
PLÄN, n. [plan, Fr.] A scheme; a form, a model; a device; contrivance, project:—a plot of a building:—a representation of something drawn on paper, or on a flat surface.

Sentation of sometiming drawn on paper, or on a nat surface. PLAN, v. a. [1. PLANNAD; pp. PLANNING, PLANNED.] To devise, to scheme; to form in design.
PLANA-RY, a. (planchéter, Fr.) [3. PLANCHED; pp. PLANCHING, PLANCHED]. To plank; to cover with board or planks.

Repare, [R.] Berners. [R.]

PLANCH'ED, a. Made of boards. Shak.
PLANCH'ER, n. One who planches:—a floor; a plank.
†PLANCH'ER, v. a. To make a wooden floor. Sancroft.

PLANCH'ING, n. (Carp.) The laying of floors; a wooden flooring.

PLANE, n. [planus, L.] (Geom.) A completely flat or even FLANE, n. [planus, L.] (Geom.) A completely nat or even surface or superficies.—[plane, Fr.] (Carp.) A tool for making straight, smooth, or even surfaces on wood:—the sycamore-tree. See Plain.

PLĀNE, v. a. [planer, Fr.] [i FLANED; pp. PLANING, FLANED.]
To level; to smooth, to make smooth with a plane.

PLĀNE, a. (Geom.) Level, even, plain. Francis.

PLĀN'ER, n. One who planes:—an American tree. Michaux.

PLĀN'ER, n. [planuta. L.] A celestial body that revolves

PLAN'ER, m. [planeta, L.] A celestral body that revolves about another and larger body, a wandering star, as distinguished from such as are fixed.—A primary planet is one which revolves round the sun.—A secondary

planet is a new thich revolves round a primary planet.

PLAN-ET-Å'R-DM,\* m. (Astron.) An orrory, or astronomical machine which exhibits the motions of the planets Hamme

Harris.

PLAN'ET-A-BY, a. [planétaire, Fr.] Pertaining to the planets, under the dominion of a planet; produced by the planets; having the nature of a planet; erratic.

PLAN'ET-ED, a. Belonging to, or having, planets. Young. PLA-NET'!-OAL, a. Planetary. Browns.

PLANE'-TREE, n. [plane, platane, Fr.] A large tree, of majestic appearance, called in America the sycamore, or button-wood.—(Scotland) The maple.

PLAN'ET-STEUCH, a. Struck by a planet; blasted.

PLAN'ET-STEUCH, a. Struck by a planet; blasted.

PLAN-I-VÔ'LI-O'DS, a. [planus and folum, L.] (Bot.) Consisting of plain leaves, set together in circular rows round the centre.

PLAN-J-MET'RJ-C'AL, a. Relating to planimetry.. PLA-NIM'E-TRY, n. [planus, L., and μετρέω, Gr.] That part of geometry which treats of plain figures.

PLIN-I-PET'A-LOOS, a. [planus, L., and πεταλον, Gr.] (Bot.)
Having flat petals or leaves, flat-leaved.

Having flat petals of leaves, flat-leaved.
PLXN'|SH, v. a. [t. ILANISHED; pp. PLANISHED,]
To polish; to smooth.
PLXN'|-RPHERE, n. [planus, L., and sphere.] A sphere projected on a plane: — a map of one or both hemispheres.
PLXNK, (pkingk) n. [planche, Fr.] A broad piece of timber thicker than a board; a board from ½ to dinches thek, and more than 9 in width. Those of fir or pine are called

deals in England.

deals in England.
PLINE, (plangk). a. [i. PLANKED; pp. PLANKING, PLANKED.]
To cover or lay with planks.
PLINEY, a. Constructed of planks. Rose.
PLINEY, a. Constitute of a plan. Coloridge.
PLINER, a. Onestitute of a plan. Coloridge.
PLINER, a. One who forms a plan or designam
PLINO-CONCAVE, a. Flat on one side, and concave on

the other. Francis.

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PLA'NO-OÖN'I-OAL, a. [planus and conus, L.] Eevel on one side, and conical on the other.
PLA'NO-OÖN'VEX, a. [planus and convexus, L.] Flat on the one side, and convex on the other. [position. Smart. PLA'NO-HÖR-I-ZÖN'TAL,\* a. Having a level, horizontal PLA-NÖR'BIS,\* n. (Zoch.) A univalve mollusk. Roget. PLA'NO-SÖ'BU-LATE,\* a. (Bot.) Flain, and awi-shaped. Browns.

Browne.

PLANT, n. [plant, Sax.; plant, Fr.; planta, L.] An organized being destitute of sensation; any thing produced from seed; a vegetable; any vegetable production; a sapling.—[planta, L.] The sole of the foot. Chapman.

PLANT, v. a. [planto, L.; plantor, Fr.] [s. PLANTED; pp. PLANTING, PLANTED.] To put into the ground in order to grow, as seeds, to set; to cultivate, to generate; to place; to fix; to settle, to establish, to fill or adorn with something planted:—to lay the first course of stone in building; to direct.

PLANT, v. n. To perform the act of planting. Bacon.

PPLANT'AGE, n. [plantago, L.] An herb, or herbs in general. Shak.

PLANT'AGE, n. [plantago, L.] An herb, or herbs in general.

PLAN'TAIN, (plan'tin) n. [Fr.; plantage, L.] A medicinal plant:—a tree of the West Indies, and its fruit, which resembles the banana.

\*PLAN'TAL, a Pertaining to plants. Glanville.

PLAN-TA'TION, n. [plantatto, L.] Act of planting; the place planted; a piece of ground planted with trees for tumber:—land appropriated to the production of important

place planted; a piece of ground planted with trees for tumber: — land appropriated to the production of important crops, as the sugar-cane, cotton, rice, tobacco, coffee, &c.; a large farm: — a colony, establishment.

PLANT'ED, p. a. Settled; well-grounded. Shak.

PLANT'ED, p. a. Settled; well-grounded. Shak.

PLANT'ED, p. a. Settled; well-grounded. Shak.

PLANT'ELE,\* n. A. who plants, a cultivator: — a proprietor and cultivator, as in the Southern States or West Indies.

PLANT'L-CLE,\* n. A. small, young plant. Darwin.

PLANT'L-GRADE,\* n. An animal that walks on the whole foot, set be bear. Karby.

PLANT'L-GRADE,\* a. Walking on the whole foot. Kirby.

PLANT'L-GRADE,\* a. Welking on the whole foot. Kirby.

PLANT'L-GRADE,\* n. Act of one who plants, plantation.

PLANT'L-GRASE,\* a. Destitute of plants. Ed. Rec.

PLANT'L-LES,\* n. A little plant, a plantule. Kirby.

PLANT'L-LOUSE,\* n. A little plant, a plantule. Kirby.

PLANT'C-LOUSE,\* n. An insect that infests plants. Lec.

PLANT'C-L'RA-CY,\* n. A body of planters. Ec. Rev. [k.]

PLANT'C-L'R,\* n. A little plant or germ, a planticl. Paley.

PLANT'T,\* n. An little plant or germ, a planticl. Paley.

PLANT'T,\* n. An little plant or germ, a planticl. Paley.

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PLANT,\* n. a. plassche, Teut., platz, Dan.] A pond, a puddle:

— a branch partly cut off and bound to other branches.

PLASH, n. a. plasschen, Teut.] [1. FLASHED, pp. FLASHING,

FLASHED.] To dash with water, to disturb the water; to splash. — [plesser, old Fr.] To interweave branches.

Ecolyn.

spinsair.— [piezer, our Fr.] To interweave branches. Ecolyn.
P.L.Sehi'x, a. Watery; filled with puddles; splashy.
PL.ΣSeh, a. [πλάσμα.] A mould, a matrix in which any thing is east or formed. Woodward.
PLAS' MA,\* a. (Min.) A species of green genn. Hamilton.
PLAS-MAT'/-CAL, a. Having the power of giving form.

PLAS-MAT'[-CAL, a. Having the power of giving form. More. [B.]
PLÄS'TEE, π. [plastre, old Fr.; πλάσσω, Gr.] A composition of water, lime, and other things, for overlaying walls:—a substance, generally formed of gypoum, for casting figures and ornaments.—(Mod.) A composition for external application; a kind of salve.—Plaster of Paris, gypaum, or calcined gypsum.
PLÄS'TEE, v. a. [plaster, old Fr.] [t. PLASTERED; pp. PLASTERING, PLASTERED.] To overlay or cover, as with plaster, to smooth over.
PLÄS'TEE-EE, π. One who plasters or forms figures in

The first of the smooth over.

[PLAS'TEE-ING, a. Work done in plaster. Ecclus. XXII.

PLAS'TEE-STONE,\* a. Gypsum used for making plaster. Urc.

a plot:—work performed by platting.

PLÅT, a. Plain; flat. Chaucer.

PLÅT, a. [ plat, Teut.] Downright; smoothly. Dramt.

PLÅT' 4NE, π. [ platanus, L.; πλάτανος, Gr.] The plane-

FLAT'ANE, R. [patawas, L.; MAGRAPOS, GIT] and parametere. Spenser.

PLAT'A-NIST,\* R. [platamista, L.] A kind of fish:—a species of do.phin. Brands.

PLAT'B-Mish,\* R. (Arch) A square moulding, projecting less than its height or breadth. Brands.

PLATE, R. [plats, Teut.; plat, Fr.] A flat, extended piece

of metal; a vessel, almost flat, on which provisions are eaten at table: — armor in flat pieces, distinguished from small. — [plata, Sp.] Silver and gold wrought into articles of household furniture.—(Arch.) A piece of timber lying horizontally on a wall, for the reception of the ends of girders, joists, &c.
PLATE, v. a. [i. FLATED]; pp. FLATING, FLATED.] To cover or overlay with plate or silver, or a coating or wash of silver: — to arm with plates. Shak. To beat into laming or plates. Druden.

or plates. Dryden.

\*\*PLATEAU,\*\* (pla-to') [pla-to', K. Sm.; plat'o, Maunder.] n.

[Fr.] pl. Fr. PLATEAUX; Eng. PLATEAUX or PLA-TEAUS, (pla-tos') A large ornamental dish, for the cen-tre of a table; a table, an elevated plain; table-land.

P. Cyc.

PLĀT'ED,\* p. a. Covered with plate or silver; as, plated ware. Ure.

PLĀTE'FOL,\* n.; pl. PLATEFULS. As much as a plate will PLĀTE'-GLĀSS,\* n. A fine kind of glass, cast in plates, used for looking-glasses, the better kind of windows, &c.

PLAT'EN, n. The plate or flat part of a printing press, on which the impression is made.

Which the impression is made.

PLAT'FORM, n. [plattforme, Teut.] A level formed by contrivance:—a plan or ichnography of an intended building:—a flat floor, of wood or stone, raised above the ground; a level floor; a foundation:—a scheme; a plan.

PLA'TIC, a. (Astrology) Applied to an aspect or ray cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the

orbit of its own light. Bailey.

PLAT'!-NA, [plat'e-na, W. Ja. K. Sm.; pla-ti'na, Dunglison.]

n. [platma, Sp.] (Min.) The heaviest of metals, — now more commonly written platmum. See Platinum.

more commonly written platnum. See PLATINUM.
PLĀT'ING.\* n. Act of covering with plate; a coat of silver.
PLĀT'I-NÖDE,\* n. (Galzansm) The cathode or negative
pole of a galvanic battery. Francs.
PLĀT'I-NÜM,\* n. (Mn.) A metal, of whitish color, very
hard, exceedingly ductile, malleable, and difficult of fusion.—It is the heaviest substance known, the specific

carnal desires.

PLA-TON'I-CAL-Ly, ad. After the manner of Plato. ||PLA'TO-NISM, n. The philosophy of Plato. — "The leading doctrine of Platonism is the independence of God, or spirit, and matter, as the two distinct and eternal principles by which all things exist, the one operating formatively

on the other, but not creatively." Smart.

||PLA'TO-NIST, ||pla'to-nist, Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; plat'o-nist, W. P. ]n. One who adheres to Platonism.
||PLA'TO-NISTS, v. n. [1. PLATONIZED, pp. PLATONIZING, PLATONIZED, To reason or think like Plato. Enfeld.

PLA-TONIZED. To reason or think filter Pilton. Exquest. IPLA-TONIZ-ER, n. One who Piatonizes. Foung. PLA-TOON', n. [a corruption of peleton, Fr.] (Mil.) A small, square body of musketeers, drawn out from the minbody, m order to strengthen the angle of a larger square, or to do duty in ambuscade, defiles, &c., a body separate from the main body.

from the main body.

PLXT'TER, n. One who plats:—a large dish for holding provisions for the table.

PLAT'ING.\* n. Bark, cane, straw, &c., woven or plaited for making hats. *McCulloc*k. PLAT-Y-CEPH'A-LOUS,\* a. Broad-headed. *Smart*. PLAT-Y-CEI'NITE,\* n. A broad, lily-shaped fossil animal.

PLAT-Y'O-DON,\* n. A broad-toothed animal. Sme

Smart.
PLAT-Y'O-DON,\* n. A broad-toothed animal. Smart.
PLAT-Y'O-DON,\* n. (Zool.) A flat-footed quadruped of New Holland, with a mouth like a duck's bill; — now called ornuthorhynchus. P. Cyc.
PLAT'Y-RHINE,\* n. A species of monkey. Brande.
PLAU'DIT, n. [plaudies, L.] Applause; acclamation; a shout of applause or approbation.
PLAU'DIT-O-RY,\* a. Giving applause; laudatory. Maunder PLAU-51-BLU-[-TV, n. Quality of being plausible.
PLAU'SI-BLE, (plaw'zo-bl) a. [plausible, Fr.; plausibles, L.] Having the appearance of truth; apparently right; superficially pleasing; colorable; specious; popular.
PLAU'SI-BLE, Az S. Speciousness; show of right.
PLAU'SI-BLY, ad. In a plausible manner; speciously.
PLAU'SI-BLY, a. Applauding. [Plausible, Sak.]
PLAY, (pla) v. n. [1. PLATED; pp. PLATING, PLATED.] To sport; to frolic; to do, not as a task, but for pleasure; to act or operate with the easy effect of nature, of skill, or of contrivance; to act as if for sport; to toy; to trifle; to mock:— to game; to contend at some game:— to touch a musical instrument; to operate; to wanton; to move irregularly:—to personate a drama; to represent a character; to act.

PLAY, v. a. To put in action or operation; to use an instru-ment of music; to perform; to act; to exhibit dramatically

PLE PLAT, (plā) s. Action or occupation for pleasure or amuse-ment; pastime, amusement; sport; jest, not earnest; — a drama; a comedy or tragedy:—a game; practice of gam-ing; contest at a game:—practice in any contest; employ-ment:—office; practice; action; manner of acting:— room for action; liberty of acting:—act of touching an instrument. PLĀY'BILL,\* n. PLÄY'BILL,\* n. An advertisement of a play or dramatic performance. Johnson.
PLÄY'BOOK, (pla'blk) n. A book containing plays.
PLÄY'BOOK, (pla'blk) n. A book containing plays.
PLÄY'DÄY, n. Day exempt from tasks or work. Swoft.
PLÄY'DÄBT, (pla'gr) n. One who plays; an actor; a gamester.
PLÄY'ERL-LÖW, n. A companion in play.
PLÄY'ERE, n. A playfellow. Gover.
PLÄY'FÖL-LY,\* ad. In a playful manner. Bostell.
PLÄY'FÖL-LY,\* ad. In a playful manner. Bostell.
PLÄY'GÅME, n. Amusement or game of children.
PLÄY'GÖ-ER.\* n. A frequenter of plays. Mrs. Butler.
PLÄY'GÖ-ING.\* a. Frequenting the theater. Dayses. An advertisement of a play or dramatic PLAY-60-24," M. A frequenting the theatre. Davies.
PLAY-60-10, \*a. Frequenting the theatre. Davies.
PLAY-H009E, m. A house for dramatic performances.
PLAY-MATE, m. Playfellow; companion in amusement.
PLAY-PLEAS-URE, (play-plean-ur) m. Idle amusement. Bacon.
†PLÄYSE'MÖÜTH,\* n. A wry mouth. B. Jonson.
†PLÄY'SOME., (pla'sum) a. Wanton, playful. Shelton.
†PLÄY'SOME.NESS, n. Wantonness, levity. B. Jonson.
PLÄY'THING, n. A toy; a thing to play with. Locks.
PLÄY'WRĪT-T, (pla'rit) n. A maker of plays. Pope.
PLÄY'WRĪT-T, S.,\* n. A writer of plays. Chambers.
PLĒA, (plē) n. [plaud, Fr.] (Law) The act or form of pleading, that which a peaky alleges for himself in a cause tried in court; the argument of a lawyer or counsel in a cause in court: - an allegation, an apology; sel in a cause in court: - an allegation, an apology; set in a cause in court:—an allegation, an apology; argument; defence; an excuse.

PLEACH, v. a. [plesser, old Fr.; πλέω, Gr.] To bend; to interweave, to plat. Shak.

PLEAD, (plēd) v. π. [pledser, plēder, old Fr.; plaider, modern.] [t. PLEADED: pp. PLEADING, PLEADED.] To offer pleas or allegations, as arguments for or against somepleas of allegations, as arguments for or against something, to argue before a court of justice; to reason with another, to be offered as a plea, to reason. ?? It is a regular verb, yet the Scotch use pled, or plead, for the imperfect tense and past participle, instead of pleaded; as also do many Americans, especially in conversation. PLLAD, v. a. To defend, to discuss; to allege in pleading or argument; to offer as an excuse. PLEAD'A-BLE, a. That may be alleged in plea. Howell, PLEAD'RR, n. One who pleads; an advocate. PLEAD'IRG, n. Act or form of pleading.—pl. (Law) The alterations of litigants; the allegations of parties to suits,

This play. Act of the allegations of parties to suits, when they are put into a proper and legal form; pleas. †PLEA'SANCE, (plē'zans) n. [plassance, Fr.] Gayety, pleas-

when they are put into a proper and legal form; pleas. 
¡PLEA'SANCE, (ple'Zans) n. [plausance, Fr.] Gayety, pleasantry. Spenser.

PLEAS'ANT, (pleZ'ant) a. [plausance, Fr.] Gayety, pleasful to the senses; cheerful, agreeable; pleasing:—fitted 
to raise mirth, jocose; facetious, gay; lively, merry. 
PLEAS'ANT-LY, (pleZ'antro) in good humor; lightly. 
PLEAS'ANT-LY, (pleZ'antro) in good humor; lightly. 
PLEAS'ANT-RY, (pleZ'antro) in [plausanterace, Fr.] Gayety; 
inerriment; a sprightly saying, lively talk; light humor. 
PLEASE, (pleZ) v. a. [placeo, L.] [L. PLEASED; pp. PLEASing, PLEASED.] To delight; to gratify; to humor; to satisfy.—To be pleased with, to approve.—To be pleased, to 
like; to condescend. [A word of ceremony.] 
PLEASE, (pleZ) v. n. To give pleasure; to gain approbation; to like; to choose; to condescend, to comply. [A 
word of ceremony or entreaty.] 
PLEAS'ED-LY, ad. In a way to be delighted. Feltham. 
PLEAS'EMAN, n. A pickthank; an officious fellow. Shak. 
PLEAS'EMAN, n. A pickthank; an officious fellow. Shak. 
PLEAS'ING-LY, ad. In such a manner as to give delight. 
PLEAS'ING-LY, ad. In such a manner as to give delight. 
PLEAS'ING-LY, ad. In such a manner as to give delight. 
PLEAS'ING-NESS, n. Quality of giving delight. Feltham. 
PLEAS'UR-A-BLE-RES, (pleZh'ur-a-bl) a. Delightful; full of 
pleasure; affording pleasure; pleasing. 
PLEAS'UR-A-BLE-RES, (pleZh'ur-a-bl)e ad. With pleasure. 
PLEAS'UR-A-BLE-RES, (pleZh'ur-a-bl)e ad. With pleasure. 
PLEAS'UR-A-BLE-RES, (pleZh'ur-a-bl)e ad. With pleasure. 
PLEAS'UR-A-BLE-RES, (pleZh'ur-a-bl)e ad. With pleasure. 
PLEAS'UR-A-BLE-RES, (pleZh'ur-a-bl)e, od. With pleasure. 
PLEAS'UR-A-BLE-RES, (pleZh'ur-a-bl)e, od. With pleasure. 
PLEAS'UR-A-BLE-RES, (pleZh'ur-a-bl)e, od. With pleasure. 
PLEAS'UR-A-BLE-RES, (pleZh'ur-a-bl)e, od. With pleasure. 
PLEAS'UR-A-BLE-RES, (pleZh'ur-a-bl)e, od. With pleasure. 
PLEAS'UR-A-BLE-RES, (pleZh'ur-a-bl)e, od. With pleasure. 
PLEAS'UR-A-BLE-RES, (pleZh'ur-a-bl)e, od. With pleasure. 
PLEAS'UR-A-BLE-RES, (pleZh'ur-a-bl)e,

pleases.

PLEAS'URE, (plēzh'ur) v. a. To please; to gratify. Skak. [R.]

PLEAS'URE, \* (plēzh'ur) v. a. To pursue pleasure. C. Lamb.

PLEAS'URE, \* (plēzh'ur) v. a. To pursue pleasure. C. Lamb.

PLEAS'URE, \* BOAT, \* (plēzh'ur-bōt) a. A boat used for excursions of pleasure. Clarks.

PLEAS'URE-CAR'ELAGE, \* (plēzh'ur-kār'ij) a. A carriage used for pleasure. Adams. Acht.

\*\*Adams.\*\* (plēzh'ur-kār') a. Palightén!

PLEAS URE-FOL, (plezh ur-fûl) a. Delightful. Abbot
PLEAS URE-GRÖUND, a. Ground, near a mansion, devoted
to ornamental purposes and recreation.

†Plekag'un-list, s. One devoted to pleasure. Browns. Ple-Be'lan, (ple-be'yan) s. [plebetes, Fr.; plebess, L.] A free citizen of ancient Rome, belonging to the lower class; not a patrician:—one of the common people; a

rustic.
PLE-BE'1AN, (pię-bē'yan) a. Belonging to the plebelans or common people; vulgar; low; common.
PLE-BE'1ANCE, (-yans) w. Commonliy. Du Bartas. (1621.)
PLE-BE'1ANCE, (-yans) w. Commonliy. Du Bartas. (1621.)
PLE-BE'1AN-IZE, \*(pię-bē'yan-Izm) w. The qualities of a plebelan; vulgarity Foster.
PLE-BE'1AN-IZE, \*(pię-bē'yan-Iz) v. a. To render plebelan or common. Ch. Ob.
PLE-B-I-FI-CA'TION, \* n. Act of making plebelan. Celeridge. [B.]

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ridgs. [R.]
PLEBISCIT,\* n. [plebiscitum, L.] A law or order made by
the Roman plebelans or commonalty, on the requisition

PLEC-TOG-NATH'IC,\* a. Applied to fishes having fixed iawa, Scudamore,

jaws. scuamors.
PLEC'TRUM,\* n. [L.] An instrument used by the ancients for playing on the lyre.—(Anal.) The styloid process of the temporal bone. Crabb.

the temporal sone. Crabb.

PLED,\* i. & p. from Plead. Erroneously used for pleaded.

Sir David Brewster. See Plead.

PLEDGE, (pl6) n. Any thing put to pawn; a gage; any thing given as security, a pawn; a surety, a bail, a hostage; a deposit:—an invitation to drink, or a health

nouses; a deposit;—an invitation to utilis, or a little in drinking.

PLEDGE, (plčj) v. a. [pleger, old Fr.; pfledgen, Ger.] [i. fledges, pp. fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledgen, fledg

Cyc.
PLEDGE'LESS,\* a. Having no pledges. Qs. Rev.
PLEDGE ÖR',\* n. (Law) One who gives a pledge; correlative of pledges. Blackstone. [R.] See Morroacoca.
PLEDG'ER, n. One who pledges or offers a pledge.
PLEDG'ER; n. (Law) Suretyship; an answering for Whishau.

PLEDG'ET, n. [plagghe, D.] (Med.) A flat tent, or small mass of lint.

mass of lint. [PLE'1A-DE's, cpie'vg-dez) n. pl. [pleiades, L.; Ilλειάδες, Gr.] (Myth.) The seven daughters of Atlas, who were transformed to stars:— the seven stars. See Pleiads. [PLE'1ADS, (ple'yadz) [ple'yadz, W. P. F. Sm. W. b.; pla'-adz, E. Ja.; pli'yadz, S. K.] n. pl. The Seven Stars, a northern constellation. Drydens. [PLE'NAL, a. [plenus, L.] Full; complete; plenary. Beaumant.

PLEN'A-RI-LY, ad. In a plenary manner, fully.

PLEN'A-RI-NESS, n. Fulness; completeness.

PLEN'A-RI-Y, n. [plenus, L.] (Eng. law) The state of a benefice, office, &cc., when full; in opposition to vacancy.

Blackstone.

Hiackstone.

[PLEN'A-RY, or PLE'NA-RY, [plen's-re, S. P. J. E. F. K. R.; plen's-re, Ja. Sm. Wb.; plen's-re or plenere, W.] a. [plenus, L.] Full; complete; entire.—Plenary inspiration, (Theol.) that kind or degree of inspiration which excludes all mixture of error.

||PLEN'A-RY, or PLE'NA-RY, n. (Law) Decisive procedure. Aplific.
PLEN-I-LU'NAR,\* a. Relating to the full moon, plentiuns.
[R.]

ry. Campbell.

PLEN-J-LU'NA-RY, a. Relating to the full moon. Browne.

†PLEN'J-LUNE, n. [plendumum, L.] A full moon. B. Jon-

PLE-NIP'O-TENCE, ] n. [plenus and potentia, L.] Fulness PLE-NIP'O-TENCY, of power. Milton. [R.] PLE-NIP'O-TENT, a. [plenipotens, L.] Invested with full power. Milton.

PLE-NIP'O-TENT, A. [plenspotent, I.] Invested with fun power. Milton.

PLEN-I-PO-TEN'T-A-RY, (plen-p-p-ten'she-a-re) n. [plenspotentaire, Fr.] An ambassador, envoy, commissioner, or negotiator, invested with full power.

PLEN-I-PO-TEN'TI-A-RY, (plen-p-p-ten'she-a-re) a. Invested with full powers, as a negotiator. Concley.

PLEN'IST, n. [plensus, L.] One who holds all space to be full of matter; opposed to vacust. Boyle.

PLEN'I-TOUR, n. [plensus, L.] One who holds all space to be being full; the contrary to vacusty:—repletion; fulness; plethory; abundance; completeness.

PLEN'I-TO-DI-N'R-I-AN,\* n. One who allows no vacuum to exist in nature; a plenist. Shaftsebury. [R.]

[PLEN'TE-OUS, [plen'to-lis, P. J. Ja. Sm.; plen'tyus, E. F. K.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen'to-us, S.; plen't

||FLER'XF-OUS-NESS, m. Abundance; plenty. ||PLEN'TE-OUS-NESS, m. Abundant; exuberant; fruitful; ample, plenteous. |PLEN'TI-FUL-LY, ad. Copiously; abundantly; exuber-

PLEN'T: FOL-NESS, m. State of being plentiful; abun-

dance
PLEN'TJ-NESS,\* n. Plentifulness. Raymond. [R.]
PLEN'TJ, n. [plente, old Fr.] Abundance; such a quantity
as is more than enough; fruifulness; exuberance.—Often used colloquially, but not correctly, as an adjective
for plenty'u!; as, "water is plenty." Tueser.
PLE'NVM,\* n. [L.] Fulness of matter in space, in distinction from racussm, i. e., empty state or space. Orabb.
PLE'O-DONT,\* n. A lacertian lizard; a kind of saurian.

PLE-O-NXSM, (pl8'o-nžzm) n. [pleonasmus, L.] (Rhet.) A redundant phrase or expression; the use of more words

fedundant phrase or capression; the use of more water than are necessary.

PLE-Q-NXS'TIC,\* a. Redundant; pleonastical. P. Cyc.

PLE-Q-NXS'TI-CAL. a. Relating to pleonasm, redundant.

PLE-Q-NXS'TI-CAL-LY, ad. Redundantly. Blackwall.

†PLE-ROPH'Q-RY, n. [πληροφορία.] Firm persuasion. Bp. 22.11

tPLESH, n.

PLESH, n. A puddle, a plash. Spenser. LE-8,-O-MÖR'PHISM,\* n. [πλησίος and μορφή.] A close resemblance of the forms of crystallized substances to each other. Brands.

PLE'81-0-SAUR,\* n. Same as plesiosaurus. Brands.
PLE-81-0-SAUR,\* n. Same as plesiosaurus. Brands.
PLE-81-0-SAU'RUS,\* n. [πλησίις and σαῦρα.] pl. PLESIOSAURI. (Geol.) A genus of extinct marine saurians, re-

sand: (Geol.) A genue of extinct marine sammin, remarkable for a long neck. P. Cyc.

PLETH'O-RA, [pl8th'o-ra, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; plethb'ra, R.)  $n. [\pi \lambda \eta \theta_0 \rho a.]$  (Med.) A redundant fulness of the blood-vessels; too great fulness of blood or hu-

PAETH-O-RET'[C, a. Plethoric. Johnson.
PLE-THÖR'[C, or PLETH'O-RIC, [ple-thör']k, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; plöth'o-rik, Wb. Ash, Crabb.] a. Affected by plethora; having a full habit. Arbuthot. 27 Although all the principal English orthospists place the accepted by the control of the principal English orthospists place the accepted by the though all the principal English orthospists place the accepted by the principal English orthospists place the accepted by the principal English orthospists place the accepted by the principal English orthospists place the accepted by the principal English orthospists place the accepted by the principal English orthospists place the accepted by the principal English orthospists place the accepted by the principal English orthospists place the accepted by the principal English orthospists place the accepted by the principal English orthospists place the accepted by the principal English orthospists place the accepted by the principal English orthospists place the accepted by the principal English orthospists place the accepted by the principal English orthospists place the accepted by the principal English orthospists place the accepted by the principal English orthospists place the accepted by the principal English orthospists place the accepted by the principal English orthospists place the accepted by the principal English orthospists place the accepted by the principal English orthospists place the accepted by the principal English orthospists place the accepted by the principal English orthospists place the accepted by the principal English orthospists place the accepted by the principal English orthospists place the accepted by the principal English place the accepted by the principal English place the accepted by the principal English place the accepted by the principal English place the accepted by the principal English place the accepted by the principal English place the accepted by the principal English place the accepted by the principal English place the accept cent of this word on the second syllable, yet Mr. Todd says, "it is now usually placed on the first." PLE-THÖE'-CAL-Ly, a. Full, in habit; plethoric. C. Lamb. PLE-THÖE'-CAL-Ly, a.d. In a plethoric manner. C.

Lamb.
PLETHO-RY, m. Plethora. Bp. Taylor. See Plethora.
PLETHOUN,\* m. An ancient Greek measure, of, as supposed by some, 240 feet. Snart.
PLEUR,\* m. [L.] (Anat.) A double membrane, which covers the internal cavity of the thorax. Crabb.
PLEUR, (plu're-se) n. [πλευρῖτις, Gr.; pleurésie, Fr.] (Med.) An inflammation of the pleura, a disense which begins with fever, cough, pain in the side, and a hard and strong pulse.

begins with fever, cough, pain in the side, and a hard and strong pulse.

PLEO-RIT', C, and Diseased with a pleurisy; relating to PLEO-RIT', CAL, pleurisy.

PLEO-RIT', CAL, pleurisy.

PLEO-RIT', CAL, pleurisy.

Brande.

PLEO'RO-DÓNT, \* n. An iguanian lizard. P. Cyc.

PLEO'N, \* [pleurie, old Fr.; pleuria, low L.] (Law) A warrant. See Repleyin.

PLEO'RE\* \* An interweaping: a torture.

PLEX'URE \* n. An interweaving; a texture. Brooks.
PLEX'US, n. [L.] (Anat.) A weaving; a union of fibres,
&c. Crabb.

PLITERS, m. pl. An instrument for holding something in order to bend it.

order to bend it.

PLIGHT, (pitt) v. a. [i. FLIGHTED; pp. FLIGHTING, FLIGHTED.]

PLIGHT, (pitt) v. a. [i. FLIGHTED; pp. FLIGHTING, FLIGHTED.]

PLIGHT, (pitt) n. Condition; state; good case; pledge; gage. Shak: [A fold; a plait; a garment. Chapman.]

PLIGHT'ER, (pitt'er) n. He or that which plights.

PLIM, v. n. To swell; to increase in bulk:—to plumb.

Grose. [Local, England.]

PLINTE, n. [FAirbos, Gr.; plinthe, Fr.] (Arch.) The square part under a pedestat, or the lower member of the base of a column, wall, &c., in the shape of a brick or tile.

PLIYO-ENE, n. k. a. [nhttwo and nairbe.] (Gest.) Noting the most modern division of the tortiary period of goologists, subsequent to the miocene. It is divided into two parts, the older piecesse and nesser piecesse. Lysil.

PLOD, v. n. [pleghen, D.] [i. PLODDED; pp. PLODDING,

PLU

PLODED.] To toil; to drudge; to labor; to travel labori of the problem.] To toil; to drudge; to labor; to travel labori of the problem. To toil; to drudge; to labor; to travel labori of the problem. The problem. One who plods; a dull, laborious man. Prob'Dyne, m. Act of a plodder; dull labor.
Prob'Dyne, m. Act of a plodder; dull labor.
Prob'Dyne, m. Act of a plodder; dull labor.
Prob'Dyne, m. Act of a plodder; dull labor.
Prob'Dyne, m. Act of laboring a plan. — (complot, fr., A conspiracy; a secret design; combination; an intrigue; a stratagem; contrivance, an affair complicated and embarrassed, with the intention of being unravelled, as the story of a play.
Prot, v. m. [i. Plotted; pp. Plotting, Plotted.] To form schemes of mischief against another, commonly against those in authority; to contrive, to scheme.
Prot, v. a. To plan; to contrive; to project; to describe according to ichnography.
Prot'Ter, m. One who plots; conspirator.
Prot'Er, m. One who plots; conspirator.
Prot'Er, m. One who plots; conspirator.
Prot'Er, m. One who plots; conspirator.
Prot'Gen, (pldd) m. An implement of husbandry, by which the soil is cut and turned up in furrows:—a sort of plane for making grooves:—a bookbinder's instrument for cutting the edges of paper, books, &c.:—tillage; culture of land:—by some written plays.
Prot'Gen, (pldd) v. m. [t. Prougher; pp. Proughing, Prougher, [pldd]) v. m. [t. Prougher; pp. Proughing, Prougher, [pldd]) v. m. [t. Prougher; pp. Prougher, Prougher, [pldd]) v. a. To turn up with a plough; to bring

the plough.

the prougn.
PLOGH, (plda) v. a. To turn up with a plough; to bring
to view by the plough; to furrow; to divide; to tear;
to smooth with a bookbinder's instrument.
PLOGGH'4-BLE,\* a. That may be ploughed; arable. E.

PLOUGH'ALMS, (plou'am) n. An ancient contribution to the church of one penny for every carucate.
PLOUGH'BOTE,\* n. (Law) Wood allowed to a tenant for the repair of the instruments of husbandry. Whushaw.
PLOUGH'BOTS, (plou'bol) n. P boy that follows the plough; a rude, rustic, ignorant boy. Watts.
PLOUGH'GAT, (plou'gr) n. One who ploughs.
PLOUGH'GATE,\* (plou'gr) n. One who ploughs.
PLOUGH'GATE,\* (plou'gr) n. One who ploughs.
PLOUGH'ING, (plou'ing) n. Operation by the plough.
PLOUGH'LAND, (plou'ing) n. Operation by the plough.
PLOUGH'LAND, (plou'ing) n. (A carucate. Hate.) Land that is ploughed; corn-land.
PLOUGH'MAN, n.; pl. PLOUGHMEN. One who ploughs; an agricultural laborer; a rustic.
PLOUGH-MON'DAY, (plou'mun'ds) n. The Monday for beginning work after the 12th day, or the termination of the Christinss bolidays.

the Christinas holidays.

PLOOGH'SHARR, (plou'shar) n. The iron part of a plough, which cuts the ground.

PLOOGH'-TĂIL,\* (plou'tāl) n. The handle of a plough.

PLUCE, n. A pull, a draw. Ray.—[plughk, Erse.] The heart, liver, and lights of an animal killed for food:—courage; spurit. Hunter. [Vulgar.]
PLUCE\*ER, n. One who plucks. Mortimer.
PLUG, n. [plugg, Swed.; plugghe, Teut.] Any thing to stop a hole larger than a peg; a stopple.

PLUG, v. a. [L. PLUGGED; pp. PLUGGING, FLUGGED.] To stop with a plug.
PLUM, n. A fruit with a stone; a grape dried in the sun; a

raisin.— In cant language, now obsolescent, the sum of £100,000 sterling; a person possessing £100,000. Addison. A kind of play. Answorth. Floria.

PLUMA, a. The old word for plump. Floria.

PLUMA, E., plumage, Fr.] The feathers of a bird; suit of feathers.

of feathers.

PLÜ-MÄS-SIĒR',\* n. [Fr.] One who prepares feathers for ornamental purposes. Loudon.

PLÜ-MÄS-SIĒR',\* n. [Fr.] One who prepares feathers for ornamental purposes. Loudon.

PLÜMB, (plūm) n. [plomb, Fr.; plumbum, L.] A heavy body, usually of lead, suspended at the end of a line, by which perpendicularity is ascertained; a plummet.

PLÜMB, (plūm) ad Perpendicularity to the horizon.—To fall plumb down, often erroneously written plump.

PLÜMB, (plūm) a. Perpendicular to the horizon. Reid.

PLÜMB, (plūm) v. a. [1 r.t.wasep: jpp. r.t.wasep.]

To sound; to search by a plumb-line; to regulate by the plummet.

PLUM-BL'QINE,\* n. A vegetable principle existing in the root of the plumbago Europea, or leatherwort. P. Cye. PLUM-BL'60,\* n. (Min.) A mineral consisting of carbon and iron, commonly called black-lead; called also graphete.

Branda Brands.

PLUM'SE-AN, | a. [plumbeus, L.] Consisting of lead; rePLUM'SE-AN, | a. [plumbeus, L.] Consisting of lead; rePLUM'SE-OUS, | sembling lead; heavy, dull. Ellis.

PLUM'SE-PL, [plum'er) n. [plumbier, Fr.] One who plumbs;
a worker in lead.

PLUMB'ER-Y, 'plum'er-e) n. Lead-works; the manufactures of lead, or of a plumber. Bp. Hall.

PLUMB'F'ER-OUS,\* a. Froducing lead. Smart.

PLUMB'F'ER-OUS,\* (plum'ing) n. (Mun.) The operation of sounding or searching among mines. Crs.

PLUMB'-Line,\* (plum'in) n. A line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon, made by dropping a plummet. Hamilton.

HOW-BRÖTH,\* n. A liquid containing plums. Pops.
PLOM-CAKE', n. Cake made with plums or rasins.
PLOME, n. [Fr.; pluma, L.] A feather of a brid, a feather
worn as an ornament, a crest:—token of honor, prize of contest; pride; towering mien. - (Bot.) A plumule. See PLUMULE.

See PLUMULE.

PLÜME, v. a. [L. PLUMED; pp. PLUMING, FLUMED.] To pick and adjust feathers; to feather; to place as a plume, to adorn with plumes:—to make proud, to pride; to value.—[plumer, Fr.] To strip off, as feathers; to strip. Dryden. PLÜME-AL'UM, m. Feathery alum, a kind of asbectos. PLUME/LESS, a. Having no plume; without feathers. PLU-MIG/ER-OCS, a. [pluma and gero, L.] Having feathers. PLU-MIG/ED, m. [pluma and pes, L.] A fowl that has feathers on the feet. Having the fact covered with feathers.

PLU'MI-PED,\* a. Having the feet covered with feathers.

Smarr.

PLUM'MET. n. [plomet, old Fr.; plumbata, L.] A weight of lead attached to a string or plumb-line, by which depths are sounded, and perpendicularity is ascertained:—a pencil wholly of lead.

PLU-MÖSE',\* a. Feathery; downy, plumous. Crabb. †PLU-MÖS',-TY, n. The state of having feathers. Bailey. PLU'MOUS, a. [plumosus, L.] Feathery, plumose. Wood-

PLUMP, a. Full with substance; round and sleek with fulness of flesh; fleshy, fat, sleek.

PLUMP, n. A cluster, things formed into a lump or mass, now written clump. Bacon.

PLUMP, v. a. To fatten, to swell, to make large: fall suddenly: - to vote for one candidate only, when

more than one are to be elected. Smart. PLUMP, v. n. To grow plump: - to fall or sink down, as a

stone, or something solid.

PLUMP, ad. [plompen, Teut.] With a sudden or heavy fall. 7 207L

PLUMP'ER, n. He or that which plumps: - something worn in the mouth to swell out the cheeks:-– at elections, a vote for a single candidate, when more than one are to be elected: -something large and full. [A downright he.

Low.]
PLUMP'-FACED,\* (-fast) a. Having a plump face. Spectator.

PLUMP'-FACED,\* (-fast) a. Having a plump face. Spectator.

PLUMP'-LY, ad. Roundly, fully. Cotgrave.

PLUMP'LY, ad. Roundly, fully. Cotgrave.

PLUMP'LY, ad. Roundly, fully. Cotgrave.

PLUMP'RESS, a. State of being plump, fulness.

PLUM-POR'RIPGE, n. Porridge with plums. Addison.

PLUM-POD'DING-N. Pudding made with plums or raisins.

PLUM-PUD'DING-STONE,\* n. (Min.) See Pudding-Stone.

PLUM-PUD', a. Plump, fat. Shak.

PLUM-TREE,\* n. A tree that bears plums. Loudon.

PLUM-LA,\* n. [pluma, L.] (Bot.) The growing point of the embryo, or the rudiment of the future stem of a plant, plumule. Brande.

PLU'MU-LA,\* n. [pluma. L.] (Bot.) The growing point of the embryo, or the rudiment of the sture stem of a plant, plumule. Brande.

PLU'MU-LR,\* n. [Bot.) The rudiment of a stem in the embryo. P. Cyc.

PLU'NY, a. Feathered; covered with feathers. Milton.

PLUNDERRD; pp. PLUNDERRO, PLUNDERRO, Teut.]

[L. PLUNDERRD; pp. PLUNDERRO, PLUNDERRO,] To pliage, to rob in warfarc, or as a thief, to strp, to sack.

PLUM'DER, n. Pillage, spoil taken in war or by theft.

[Luggage or baggage, so used, as a cant term, in some parts of the U. S.]

PLUM'DER-AQE,\* n. (Law) The embezzlement of goods on board a ship. Bouvier.

PLUM'DER-ER, n. One who plunders; a spoiler; a robber.

PLUN'DER-ER, n. One who plunders; a spoiler; a robber. 

horse.

horse.

PLÜNGE, m. Act of plunging; sudden fall; distress.

PLÜNGEON, (plün'jun) n. A sea-bird. Ainsworth.

PLÜNGER, n. One who plunges; a diver:—the forcer of a pump. Grier.

\*PLÜN'GE, n. Wet. Chaucer.

PLÜN'GE, j. (pling'ket) n. A kind of blue color. Ainsworth.

PLÜ'PER-FECT, a. (Gram.) Noting the tense of a verb which expresses what had already taken place at some past time mentioned; as, "I had seen him before." Mirray.

PLÜ'RAL, a. [pluralis, L.] More than one; expressing more than one;

than one.

PLU'RAL,\* n. A number containing more than one. Harris.

PLU'RAL-IŞM,\* n. The quality of being plural:—the sys-

tem or act of holding more than one living or benefice

Ch. Ob.
Phi'ra.L.-isr., s. [pisralists, Fr.] A clergyman, or ecclesias
tic, who holds more than one benefice, with cure of souls
PLU-RAL'-TY, n. [pisralist, Fr.] The state of being plural
a number more than one; the greater number, or the
greatest of several numbers.—A candidate, in an elecgreatest or several numers.—A candidate, in an erro-tion, receives a plurality of votes, when he receives more than any other candidate, and he receives a majority of votes, when he receives more than all others.—(Canon-law) More benefices than one, or the holding of more than one benefice.

PLO'RAL-IZE,\* v. a. [i. PLURALIZED; pp. PLURALIZING, PLURALIZED.] To make plural; to express in the plural

form. Hiley.

PLO'RAL-LY, ad. In a sense implying more than one. PLO'RI-ES, \* n. [L.] (Law) A species of writ. Blackstone. PLO-RI-PRES'ENCE, \* n. Presence in many places. Johnson. PLUSH, n. [place, place, n. Trescher in many places. Johnson. PLUS, n. [place, places, L.] Superabundance. Skat. PLUS, ad. [L.] More. — (Algebra) n. The affirmative or postive sign, noting addition, and marked thus, [+.] Crabb. PLUSH, n. [pelacke, Fr.] A vilious or shaggy cloth; woollen velvet.

PLUSH'FR, n. A sea-fish. Carew.
PLUS-QUAM-PER'FECT,\* a. (Gram.) Same as pluperfect.
See PLUFERFECT. Ash.

PLU-TŌ'N]-AN,\* \ n. One who adopts the theory that the PLŪ'TQ-NIST,\* \ formation of the earth, in its present

PLÜ'TQ-NIST,\* { formation of the earth, in its present state, was effected by igneous fusion. Eacy.
PLU-TO'N|-AN,\* { a. Relating to Pluto, to fire, or to the rePLU-TO'N'[c,\* } gions of fire. — Plutone theory, the theory that ascribes the formation of the earth to the action
of fire. Eacy.
PLÜ'V|-AL, a. [pluvia, L.] Rainy; relating to rain. [R.]
†PLÜ'V|-AL, n. [pluvia], Fr.] A priest's cope or clouk.
Ainmoorth.

Ainmoorth

PLU-VI-AM'E-TER,\* n. [ pluvius and metrum, L.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of water that falls in rain; a rain-gauge: -- written also pluviometer. Brande. PLU/vi-ODS, a. Relating to rain, pluviol. More. [R.]

PLY, (pl); v. a. [i. plie], pp. plyino, plie]. To work on closely, to employ with diligence, to keep busy, to set on work, to practise diligently or carnestly. PLY, v. n. To work, or offer service; to go in haste; to busy

PLΥ, v. n. To work, or offer service; to go in haste; to busy one's self, to be employed or active. — [plier, Fr. To bend. Gower.]
PLΥ, n. Bent, turn; cast; blas: — plait; fold. Arbutknot.
PLΥ(Ters, n. pl. See Pliers.
PLΥ(190, n. Act of one who plies. — (Naut.) Act of working against the direction of the wind.
PNEU-MAT'[c, (nū-mat')k) | λα. [πνευματικός.] Relat-PNEU-MAT'[-CAL, (nū-mat')c-kgl]) ing to the nr, to wind, to breath to work to the plant of the present to severe to the present set.

to breath, to spirit, or to pneumatics, atmospherical.

PNEŪ-MXT'ICS, (nū-mat'iks) n. pl. [pneumatique, Fr., πνεῦ-μα, Gr.] The science which treats of the mechanical properties, as the weight, pressure, elasticity, &c., of elastic fluids, and particularly of atmospheric air: — pneumatol-

PNEU-MAT'O-CELE,\* n. (Med.) A herma from wind in

the scrotum. Crabb.

PNEU-MA-TO-LÖG'I-CAL,\* a. Relating to pneumatology.

Doddridge.
PNEU-MA-TÖL'Q-GIST,\* n. One versed in pneumatology.

PNEU-MA-TÖL'O-OY, (nū-ma-töl'o-je) n. [πυευματολογία.]
The doctrine of the properties of elastic fluids:—the doctrine of spiritual existence. Reid.

PNEU-MÖO'(RA-PHY,\* n. [πνεύμων and γράφω.] (Anat.) A description of the lungs. Dunglison.

PNEU-MÖL'()-Gγ,\* n. [πνεύμων and λόγος.] The anatomy of the lungs. Dunglison.

PNEU-MÖ'(N-A,\* n. (Mod.) An inflammation of the lungs.

PNEU-MON'IC,\* (nū-mon'ik) a. Relating to the lungs. Dun-

PNEŪ-MON'ICS, (nū-mon'iks) n. pl. [πνεύμων.] (Med.) Medi-

Procumonics, (nū-mon'iks) n. pl. [nvsúµωv.] (Med.) Medicines for diseases of the lungs.

PreÜ'Mc-Ni,\* n. The same as pneumonia. Crabb.

Pò'A,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of grasses; meadow-grass. Brands.

Pò'A,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of grasses; meadow-grass. Brands.

PòACH. (pòch) v. a. [poche, Fr.] [i. poacher]: pp. poach

ing, poached.] To soften or cook by boiling; to boil
slightly; to make mellow or soft:—to stab.—[poche,

Fr.] To steal, to plunder by stealth.

PòACH, (pòch) v. n. [poche, Fr.] [i. poached pp. poach

ing, poached.] To steal game; to carry off game privately, as in a bag. [To be damp; to be swampy. Mortumer.]

PòACH'ARD, (pòch'gi'd) n. A kind of water-low!.

PòACH'ER, n. One who poaches or steals game.

PòACH'I-NESS, n. Marshiness; dampness. Mortimer.

PòACH'I-NESS, n. Marshiness; dampness. Mortimer.

PòACH'I, (pòch'e) a. Damp; marshy. Mortimer.

PòACH'I, m. Waste arising from the preparation of skins,
composed of hair, lune, and oil. Farm. Ency.

Pò'CÀRD,\* n. A Mexican bird of the duck kind. Crabb.

PÖCK, R. A pustule from an eruptive distemper, as the small-pox; a discuse, cow-pox or kine-pock.—pl. Pustules, pax. See baall-Pox, and Cow-Pox.
PÖCK'SEO-KEN, a. Marked with the small-pox. Same as

pockrettes. Furby.

POCK'ET, n. [pochette, Fr.] A pouch or small bag in a garment; a pouch:—a small quantity:—a large bag for hops.

POCK'ET, v. a. [pocheter, Fr.] [i. POCKETED; pp. POCKETING, POCKETED.] To put in the pocket. — To pocket up, to put out of sight, to take without examination or com-

POCK'ET-BOOK, (-bûk) n. A book, or note-case, for the

pocket. POCK'ET-FLAP,\* a. The piece that covers the pocket-hole.

Ask. POCK'ET-FUL,\* n. As much as a pocket will hold. Jodrell.

PÖCK'ET-GLES, n. A glass carried in the pocket.
PÖCK'ET-HÖLE,\* n. An aperture to a pocket. Johnson.
PÖCK'ET-MÖLE,\* n. Money for casual expenses. Wyman.
PÖCK'ET-PICK-ING,\* n. Act of picking the pocket. Stenne.
PÖCK'ET-PIS-TOL,\* n. A pistol to be carried in the pocket.

Booth.

PÖCK'FRET-VÖL-UME,\* n. A portable volume. Jodreil.
PÖCK'FRET-TEN, (pök'fret-in) a. Having pock incles.
PÖCK'-HÖLE, n. A pit or scar made by a pock or the small-

POCK/I-NESS, n. The state of being pocky POCK'-MARK, n. A mark made by the small-pox. Todd. POCK'-PIT-TED,\* a. Marked with the small-pox. Booth.

POCK-PIT-TED, a marked with the small-pox. Boots.
POCK', a Having pocks, infected with the pox.
PO-CO'80N,\* n. A little swamp, marsh, or fen. Washington.
[A word used in Virginia and other Southern States.]
POC'U-LENT, a. [poculum, L.] Fit for a cup or drink. Bacon.
POD, n. [bods, boots, D.] The capsule, or case of seeds, of learning on plants.

POD A-GRA, overe, D.] The capsule, or case of seeds, of leguminous plants.

POD A-GRA, or PO-DAG'RA, [po-dag'ra, Ash, Crabb, pod's-gra, Brande, Dungleson.] n. [L.] (Med.) The gout in the feet. Crabb.

PO-DAG'RI-CAL, a. [ποδαγρικός.] Relating to the gout, couty.

POD'DER, R. A gatherer of pods. Loudon.

PO-DES'TA;\* n. [it.] One of the that magistrates of Genon or Venice, a magistrate. Brande.
PO-DOL'O-QY,\* n. [πους and λογος.] A treatise on the foot.

Dunguson.

Po'EM, n. [poema, L.; ποίημα, Gr.] The work or produc-PO'EM, n. [poéma, L.; ποίημα, Gr.] The work or production of a poet, a poetical composition, a prece of poetry. Pô-EM-XT'[C,\* a. Relating to a poem, poetical. Coleralge. Pô'E-SY, n. [poésse, Fr., poesse, L., ποίηπις, Gr.] The art or skill of writing poetry or poems, poetry:—a short conceit engraved on a ring, a posy. See Posy. Pô'ET, n. [poéte, Fr., poeta, L., ποίηπης, Gr.] An author of poetry, a writer of poems.
Pô'ET-AS-TER, n. [poétastre, Fr.] A vile, petty poet. B. Jonson.

Jonson.

Po'ET-ESS, n. [poétesse, old Fr.] A female poet. Bp. Hall.
Po-ET'/C, {a. [ποιητικό,, Gr., poeticus, L.] Relating to
Po-ET'-CAL, poetry, partaking of poetry, expressed
in poetry, suitable to poetry.
Po-ET'-CAL-LY, ad. With the qualities of poetry, by po-

PO-ET'ICS, n. pl. That branch of criticism which treats of

PO-ET-105, n. pc. That maner of consens which store so the nature and laws of poetry, peesy.

PO-LT-12L, v. n. [poétser, Fr.] To write like a poet. Donne.

PO-LT-LÂU'RL-ATE,\* n. A king's poet. Southey. See LAU-

REATE.

PÔ'ET-RESS, n. [poetris, L.] A poetess. Spenser.

PÔ'ET-RESS, n. [poetris, old Fr.] A composition in metrical language, produced or embellished, more or less, by a creative imagination, the end of which is to afford intellections of the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second se tual pleasure, by exciting elevated, agreeable, or pathetic emotions; composition uniting fiction and metre, verse;

metrical composition; poems collectively.
Pörg-shtp,\* a. The state or rank of a poet. Couper.
Pöw-sy,\* a. A kind of American sish. Hale.
Pöh,\* sherj. An exclamation of contempt or aversion. John-

gon.

[Poig'nan-cy, [foi'nan-se) n. The power of stimulating the painte; abstrances, asperity; point.

[Poig'nant, (poi'nant) [poi'nant, W. P. E. Ja. R. Sm.; pwoi'nant, S. J. F.] a. [poignant, Fr.] Sharp; penetrating; stimulating the palate; severe; painful; irritating; seen.

Reen., [PÖle\*ANT-LY, (pBi'nant-le) ad. In a poignant manner. PÖl-Ki-LiT';C,\* a. [ποικίλος.] (Geol.) Ap. Hed to the new red sandstone formation. Brande. PÖlNT, π. ["ounct, point, Fr.; punctum, L.] The sharp end of say instrument: any thing which pierces, pricks, or wounds: — that which has position, but no dimensions:— the smallest nossible snace or magnitude:— an end of a when the smaller possible space or magnitude;—an end of a lime:—a spot where two or more lines meet;—a string with a tag;—headland; promontory; a cape;—a sting of an epigram; a sentence terminated with some remarkable turn of words or thought:—an indivisible part of space or of time; a moment.—punctific; netty:—exact place; degree; state:—note of distinction, in writing. a stop or dot used in printing or writing:—a spot; a part of surface divided by spots; the acc point:—one of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon, and the mariner's compass, is divided:—the particular place to which any thing is directed:—particular, particular mode, an aim; act of aiming:—the particular thing required:—instance; example; a single position; a single assertion; a single part of a complicated question; a single part of any whole:—a note, in music.—Acting point, in physics, the exact spot at which any impulse is given.—Point-blank, the white mark at which aim is taken; as, an arrow is shot to the point-blank, or white mark:—used adverbially for directly.—Point devise, or device, originally a sort of lace or fine medile work:—something very nice and exact.—Point of sight, (Perspective) that which is exactly opposite to the cyc.—The melting or finang points of solids, and the beiting and freezing points of liquids, are those degrees of heat at which melting, boiling, and freezing, respectively commence.—Point of medicine, the place where, by striking a resisting or refracting surface, the motion is changed in direction.—Fount of wiew, the place from which an object is seen. an epigram; a sentence terminated with some remarkable which an object is seen.

which an object is seen.

Point, v. a [1. Pointed; pp. Pointing, Pointed.] To sharpen, to forge or grind to a point:—to direct with the point towards; to aim, to direct the eye or notice, to show, as by directing the finger, to indicate, to direct towards:—to distinguish by stops or points:—to fill with morter and smooth with a trowel. [†To appoint. Spenser.]

Point, v. n. To note, by pointing the finger, to distinguish words or sentences by points, to indicate, as dogs do to aports. Spenser.]

Point'al.,\* v. (Bol.) The pistil of a flower. Crabb. See Pistil.

PISTIL.

PÓINT'-BLXNK,\* ad. (Gun.) Denoting that when the piece is levelled, the shot goes directly forward, and does not move in a curved line:—directly, straight forward to the mark. Crabb. — n. A white mark. See Point.

Point'gl, a. Sharp: having a point or points, directed with personality, engrammatical.

Point'gl-Ly, ad. In a pointed manner; sharply.

Point'gl-nkss, n. Quality of being pointed, sharpness.

Póin'tgl, n. [pointille, Fr.] A kind of pencil or style, any thing on a point. Perham.

thing on a point. Derham.
OINT'ER, n. He or that which points:—a dog that points

out the game to sportsmen.

Point'ing,\* n. A sharpening, punctuation:— the act of filling with mortar, the mortar used for pointing. Harris.

Point ing. Stöck, n. An object of ridicule. Shal.

POINT (FIG. STOCK, R. An object of future. Saga. Po NT'(Ess. a. Having no point. blant, not sharp. Poist, (p6iz) n. [poids, Fr.] Force tending to the centre, weight, balance, equilibrium, equipoise.
Po'yE, (p6iz) v. a. [peser, Fr.] [n. roised, pp. roising, r. ised.]-To balance, to hold or place in equiponderance, to load with weight, to be equiponderant to, to weight the vannine by the balance.
Po'ySoN. (100/2n) n. [nuisan. Fr.] A nuise dring case or

Pol'son, (pol'zn) n. [poison, Fr] A juice, drug, gas, or other substance, that disturbs, suspends, or destroys life, or one or more of the vital functions, venom, any thing infections or malignant.

PO'/SON-A-BLE, (PO'/2n-s-bl) a. That may be person d

Pol'son-ER, (pol'zn-er) n. One who poisons. PO'/SON-PÛL, (pit'an-ej) n. One who possons. Greneway.
†PÔ'/SON-PÛL, (pit'an-fûl) a. Poisonous. Dr. White.
PÔ'/SON-PÛL, (pit'an-lig) n. Act of giving poison.
PÔ'/SON-OUS, (pō'/zn-us) a. Containing poison; venomous;

having the qualities of poison.

Pôl'son-ols-Ly, (pôl'zn-ds-le) ad. Venomously. South.

Pôl'son-ols-NESs, (pôl'zn-ds-nès) n. Venomousness.

Pôl'son-ols-NESs, (pôl'zn-trò) n. A plant. Miller.

Pôl'TREL, n. [poitrad, Fr.; petterale, It.; pectorale, L.] Armor for the breast of a horse. Skuner. [†A graving tool;

mor for the breast of a horse. Samer. [†A graving tool; a pointel. Ainsworth.]
PÖIZE, n. [poises, pesse, old Fr.; poids, later.] See Poise.
PÖKE, n. [poises, Six., posse, Fr., poke, Icel.] The act of one who pokes:—a bag; a sack.—A plant; garget.
PÖKE, v. a. [poka, Swed.] [I. POKED; pp POKING, POKED.]
To put or thrust forward, as the hand, a stick, or the horn of a brute; to feel in the dark; to search with a long in strumout. strument.

strument.

PÖK'ER, n. He or that which pokes; an iron bar for stirring the fire. [A bugbear. Vulgar and colloquiat, U. S.]

PÖK 'ER-ISH,\* a. Frightful, causing fear, especially to children. Dr. F. Mott. [A childish or colloquiat word.]

PÖK'ING, a. Drudging, servile. Gray. [Colloquiat.]

PÖK'ING-2TICK, n. An instrument anciently made use of to adjust the plaits of ruffs. Middleton.

PCL

PO-LXC'OA,\* n. A Levantine vessel with three masts; written also polaces and polaque. Brande. See Polacer. Pt-LA'ORE, (po-la'ker) [po-la'ker, K. Sm.; po'la-ker, Ja. Todd, Ress: po-la'ker, Wb. Barclay.] n. [Fr.] (Naul.) A Levantine vessel; a peculiar rig of a vessel, having no pole masts, no tops, and sometimes no cross-trees. Brande. See Polacea.

PO-LAQUE', (po-lak') n. [Fr.] Polacre or polacca. Boyer. Po'LAR, a. [polacre, Fr.] Relating to the pole or poles, being near the pole; assuing from the pole.

POL'AR-EHY,\* n. A government by many. Maunder.
PO-L'AR'1-SCOPE,\* n. An apparatus, or instrument, for exhibiting the polarization of light. Francs.
PO-L'AR'1-TY, n. Tendency to the pole, that property of bodies in consequence of which they tend or point to

polities in consequence of which they tend of point of given poles.

Po-LAR-IZ'A-BLE,\* a. That may be polarized. Phil. Maq.

Po-LAR-I-ZA'TION,\* n. (Optics) Act of polarizing, state of being polarized; the modification of light, by causing it to undergo certain reflections and refractions, in consequence of which it no longer presents the same phenomena of reflection and transmission, as light which has not ena of reflection and transmission, as light which has not been subjected to such action. Brande.

POLAR-IZE,\* v. a. [1. POLARIZED; pp. POLARIZING, POLAR-IZED.] To render polary; to render light incapable of reflection and transmission in certain directions, with an

reflection and transmission in certain directions, with an allusion to an imaginary conformity to the poles of a magnet. Phil. Mag.

PollA-RY, a. [polaris, L.] Tending to the pole; directed toward the poles.

PollOER.\* n. A salt marsh, as in Holland. Loudon.

Pole, n. [polus, L., pôle, Fr.] One of the extremities of the imaginary axis of the earth, the extremity of any axis of rotation, or of the axis of a sphere:—the point in a body in which its attractive or results of first policy force appears to be conin which its attractive or repulsive force appears to be concentrated:—a measure of length containing 164 feet, or 51 yards, a perch, a rod:—an instrument for measuring, a long stake, a long staff:—a long, slender piece of timber:—a tull piece of timber erected:—a native of

Pole, v. a. [i. foled; pp. foling, foled.] To furnish with poles, to carry with poles, to push forward by poles, as ı boat

POLE'-AXE, n. An axe fixed to a long pole.
POLE'CXT, n. [Pole or Polish cat.] A fetid animal of the weasel tribe, the fitchew.

wease tribe, the fitchew.
†POLE'DA-VY, n. A sort of coarse cloth. Howell.
POLE'-LÄTHE.\* n. A simple sort of lathe. Francis.
POL'E-MARCH.\* n. [πόνιμος and ἀοχός.] A ruler of an army;
an Athennan officer who had under his charge all strangers in Athens, and the children of those who had lost

their lives in their country's service. Crabb.

PÕLE'MÄST,\* n. (Naut.) A mast formed of a single tree.

PO-LEM'IC, n. A disputant, controversialist. Pope.

PO-LEM'IC, (a. [πολεμίκό,.] Controversial, disputa-PO-LEM'I-CAL, tious, contentious, disputative.

PO-LEM'ICS,\* n. pl. Controversy, controversial treatises theological controversy. Ec. Rev. Pol.'F-Mist,\* n. A controversialist; n polemic. Qu. Rev. pl. Controversy, controversial treatises,

FOLE-MIST,\* n. A controversialist; a polemic. Qu. Rev. PQ-LEM'O-ScÖPE, n.  $I_m$ 0 $\lambda_{LP0}$  and  $\sigma_{ND}$  and  $I_m$ 0 (Optics) A kind of crooked or oblique perspective glass or instrument, for seeing objects which cannot be seen by direct vision. PQ-LEN'TA,\* n. [It.] An Italian food made of unripe roasted maize. W. Ency. POLE'STAR, n. The north star; a star near the pole, by which navigators compute their northern latitude; evnosure: indestar, a grude.

by which navigators compute their northern latitude; cynosure; lodestar, a guide.
PÔ'LEY-GRÂSS,\* n. (Bot.) A plant; an herb. Smart.
PÔ'LEY-MO'N'TAIN, n. A plant. Miller.
PO-LICEY, (po-les') n. [Fr.] The regulation and government of a city, town, or country, so far as regards the inhabitants, or so far as relates to the maintenance of good order, cleanliness, health, &c.; the body or civil force by whose means these objects are effected.
PO-LICE' (po-lest') [po-lest', & W. P. K.] a. [police, Fr.] Regulated; governed. Thomson. See Policie.
PO-LICE'—MN,\* n. pl. PO-LICE'—MEN. One of the ordinary police of a town or city. Ec. Rev.
PO-LICE'-OF'FI-CER,\* n. An officer of the civil government. Levis.

PO-LICE'-OF'F]-CER,\* n. An officer of the civil government. Leuis.

PO-LI''(JA, \*\* (pp-lish'al) a. Relating to the police. Pos. [R.]
PÖL'-OIED, (pöl'e-sid) a. Regulated by laws; governed; policed. Young.
PÖL'-CY, n. [πολιτεία, Gr.; politia, L.] The art of government; rule; management of public affairs, foreign or domestic:—art; prudence; management of common affairs; stratagem.—[poliga, Sp.] A warrant for money in the public funds; a ticket:—a warrant for some peculiar kinds of claim:—an instrument or writing given by insurers to make good the thing insured.—(Sootland) The pleasure-grounds about a gentleman's mansion.

(PÖL'-CY, \* v. a. To reduce to order, or regulate by laws. Becca.

Races

POL'ING.\* a. The set of using poles for any purpose; urging forward a boat by poles:—a small board for supporting the earth while a tunnel is formed. Francis. POL'ISH, v. a. [pole, I.; poler, Fr.] [i. PoLISKED; pp. polishing, polishind.] To smooth; to brighten by at trition; to gloss; to refine; to make elegant of manners. POL'ISH, v. a. To become smooth, bright, or glossy. POL'ISH, w. a. [pole, polishers, Fr.] Artificial gloss; elegance of manners; politeness.
POL'ISH, w. a. [pole, polishers, Fr.] Artificial gloss; elegance of manners; politeness.
POL'ISH-&BLE, a. Capuble of being polished. Cotgrave. POL'ISH-&BLE, a. Capuble of being polished. Cotgrave. POL'ISH-ED.\* (POL'ISH-D.\* POL'ISH-D.\* POL'ISH-ED.\* (POL'ISH-D.\* POL'ISH-EN. T. Act of polishing; polishe.
POL'ISH-ING, n. Act of polishing; polishe. Waterhouse. POL'ISH-ING, n. Act of polishing; polishe. Waterhouse. POLITE', a. [politus, L.] Of polished or refined manners; genteel; courteous, civil; elegant; polished; refined? PO-LITE'LY, ad. In a polite manner, genteelly.
PO-LITE'LY, ad. In a polite manner, genteelly.
POL-ITE'SSE', \* n. [Fr.] Politeness; over-acted politeness. Smart. [An affected word.]
POL'IT'C, a. [noArricos]. Wise; sagacious; shrewd; cautious; prudent; artful; cunning:—political, as in the phrase, "body politic."

POL'IT'-CAL, a. [noArricos]. Relating to government, polity, or politics, relating to public affairs; national;

POLIT-IC, n. A politician. Bacon.
PO-LIT-IC, n. A politician. Bacon.
polity, or politics, relating to public affairs; national; public; civil. — Political sconomy, the science which treats of the wealth of nations and the causes of its increase or diminution; the principles of government.
PO-LIT-I-CAL-ISM,\* n. Political zeal or partisanship. Ch. Ob.
PO-LIT-I-CAS-TER, n. A petty, ignorant politician. L'Estrange, [R.]

PO-LIT-I-CAS'TER, n. A petty, ignorant politician. D'Estrange, [R.]
PÖL-I-TI''CIAN, (pöl-e-tish'an) n. [politicien, Fr.] One versed in politics; one devoted to politics; one who is much in public life; a statesman; a man of artifice.
†PÖL-I-TI'-LY, ad. In a politic manner, artifully.
PÖL'I-TIC-IY, ad. In a politic manner, artifully.
PÖL'I-TICS, n. pl. The art or science of government; political science; the administration of public affairs; public affairs; the conduct and contentions of public affairs.

Inicial science; the administration of public affairs; public affairs; the conduct and contentions of political parties. POLI-TIZE, v. n. To play the politican. Milton. POLI-TIZE, v. n. To play the politican. Milton. POLI-TIZE, n. [politire, old Fr.] Gloss; polish. Donne. POLI-TY, n. [nohriful] The science or art of government; a form of government; civil constitution, policy; art, management.

POLL, n. [polle, pol, D.] The head; the back of the head; a catalogue or list of persons; a register of heads; an election; act of voting:—the chub-fish or cheven, pollard POLL, v. a. [L. POLLED; pp. FOLLING, FOLKED.] To lop off the head or top of any thing, as trees; to cut off hair from the head; to clip; to shear; to crop. [To plunder; to strip. Shak ] To take a list or register of persons, to enter one's name in a list or register; to insert into a number as a voter; to receive or give, as votes.— Polled sheep, sheep without horns.

sheep, sheep without horns.

POL'LARD, m. A tree lopped or polled:—a clipped coin:
the chub-fish:—stag that has cast his horns:—a mixtu of bran and meal.

or or an anu men.

POL/LARD, v. a. To lop off; to poll. Evelyn. [R.]

POL/LEN, n. A fine bran; farina. — (Bot.) The powder or pulverulent substance contained in the anther of a flower.

POL-LEN-A'RI-OUS,\* a. Consisting of pollen or meal.

POL-LEN-A'RI-OUS,\* a. Consisting of pollen or meal. Maunder. [R.]

POL'LEN-GER, n. Brushwood. Tusser.

POL'LEN-INE,\* n. (Chem.) A substance prepared from the pollen of tulips. Brande.

POL'LEN-I'GER,\* n. (Bot.) A membranous tube emitted by pollen after failing on the stigma. P. Cyc.

POLL'ER, n. One who polls; a clipper; a robber.

POLL'ER, n. One who polls; a clipper; a robber.

POLL'E-VIL, (pöl's-VI) n. A swelling or inflammation in a horse's poll or in the nape of the neck. Rawler's Dut.

POL-LIC-I-TA'TION, n. (Civil law) A premise not yet accepted by the person to whom it is made, Bouvier.

POL-LINC'TOR, n. [L.] One who prepared materials for embalming the dead. Greenhall.

POL-LINC'TOR, n. A tadpole; a powiggle. Forby. [Povincial in England; in the United States veligative called politicos.]

vincial in England; in the United States veligative called politicog. 

Poll'Lock, n. A fish of the cod kind.

Poll'-TAX, n. A tax assessed by the head or poli. Crabb. 
PollUTE', v. a. [politic, l.] [1. FollUTED; pp. SollUTE inc, FollUTED.] To make unclean; to define two taint; to corrupt; to contaminate; to infect; to vitiate to corrupt; to contaminate; to infect; to vitiate pollutel. Litten.

PollUTE', a. Polluted. Litten.

PollUT'ED-NESS, m. The state of being polluted. 
PollUT'ER; m. One who pollutes; defier.

POL-LÖ'TION, n. [Fr.; pollutio, L.] Act of polluting; state of being polluted; taint; defilement.

POL'LUX,\* n. (Astron.) A fixed star:—one of the twins forming the constellation Gemini. (prabb. See Caston. PO-LO-NĀISE', (pol-lo-nāz')n. [Fr.] A kind of woman's robe or dress, adopted from the fashion of the Poles.—(Mus.). A Polish air and dance.

PO-LO-NĒSE',\* n. The Polish language.—a. Relating to Poland. P. Cyc

POLT\*, n. A blow; a stroke; a push. Scott. [Colloquial.]

POLT\*, FOOT, (polit'fût) n. A crooked or distorted foot.

POLT\*-FOOT, polit'fût) n. A lawing distorted feet. B.

POLT\*-FOOT, polit'fût) n. A crooked or distorted foot.

POLT\*-FOOT, polit'fût) n. A fuscuan coin of the value of about 20d. sterling. Crabb.

POLTRÔON', n. [politron, Fr.] A coward; a scoundrel.

POL-TRÔON', a. Base; vile; contemptible. Hommond.

POL-TRÔON', R. [politroneria, It.] Cowardic; baseness. B. Jonson. A collection of different works either by one authors. Brands.

PÖL-Y-GRÄPH'[C,\*] a. Relating to polygraphy or to polPÖL-Y-GRÄPH'[-C,\*], ygraphs. Smart.

PO-LYG'[A,-PHY, n. [πολές and γραφέ,] The art of writing in various ciphers, and of deciphering them.

PÖL-Y-GYN,\* n. (Bot.) A plant having many pistils. P. Cyc.
PO-LYG'[Y-N],\* n. A plurality of wives, polygamy. Smart.
PO-LYHAL-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral from isobel in Austria, a mineral containing many saits. Brands.

PÖL-Y-HÉ'DRAL,\* a. Having many sides. Turner.

PÖL-Y-HÉ'DROUS, a. [πολύσδρος, Gr.; polyddre, Fr.]

PÖL-Y-HÉ'DROUS, Relating to a polyhedron; having many sides. many sides.
PÖL-Y-HE'DRON, n.: pl. POLYHEDRA. (Geom.) A figure or a solid body of many sides: — a multiplying glass.
PÖL-Y-HŸ/DRĪTE,\* n. (Mis.) A silicate of the peroxide of ness R. Jones POL-TRÔÔN'ISH,\* a. Resembling a poltroon; cowardly. POL'y-Līte,\* n. (Min.) A mineral allied to pyroxene. Dana. †PO-LŸL'Q-QY, n. [πολύς and λόγυς.] Talkativeness. H. R. Hamilton.
†POL-TRÖÖN'EY, n. Poltroonery. Warburton.
POL'YER-INE,\* n. Calcined ashes of a plant of the Levant that have the nature of pearl-ashes. Urc.
POLY, n. Polium, L.] A plant or herb. Anamorth. See POLEY-GRASS.
POLY, [rol&] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying many, multiplication, plurality, &c.; as, polygon, a figure of many angles. H. R. Hamilton Granger.
PO-LYL'O-QUENT,\* a. Talking much; talkative. Smart. PO-LYL'O-QUENT,\* a. Talking much; talkative. Smart.
PO-LYM'A-THST,\* a. Relating to polymathy. Smart.
PO-LYM'A-THST,\* a. A man of various learning. Howeld.
PO-LYM'A-THY, n. [πολός and μανθάνω.] The knowledge of many arts and sciences; various learning. Hartlib.
PÖL-y-Mig'NiTE,\* a. (Mm.) A mineral occurring in prismatic crystals, of metallic lustre, found in Norway. Brande.
PÖL-y-MÖR'PHOUS,\* a. Having many forms. Ec. Rev.
PÖL'y-MÖR-PHY,\* a. {πολός and μορφή. State of having many forms. Ec. Rev.
PÖL-y-NĒ'SI-A,\* (pöl-φ-nē'zhφ-a) n. A space in the Pactūc Ocean which includes many clusters of islands. Ency.
PÖL-y-NĒ'SI-A,\* (pöl-φ-nē'zhφ-an) a. Relating to Polyne sia. Cyc. sia. Cyc.

PŏL-y-nō/MJ-AL,\* a. Having many names or terms, multi-PÖL-Y-NÖ/M;-AL,\* a. Having many names or terms, nultinomial. Francis.
PÖL-Y-ÖN/O-MOUS,\* a. Having many names. Cudworth.
PÖL-Y-ÖN/O-MY,\* n. A multiplicity of names. Cudworth.
PÖL-Y-ÖP/TRON,\* n. [m/hö; and örron] (Optics) A glass
through which objects appear multiplied, but not diminished, a multiplying glass. Brands.
PÖL-Y-ÖP/TRUM,\* n. Same as polyoptron. Crabb.
PÖL-Y-ÖP/TRUM,\* n. Literally, many views, an optical machine presenting many views. Hale. See Panorama.
PÖL/YPE, n. ; pl. PÖL/YPES. The name of ag extensive
group of radiated animals, in the system of Cuvier, associated together by the common character of a fleshy body,
of a conteal or cylindrical form, commonly fixed by one exhypogynous stamens. P. Cyc.

Pôl-y-Xn'dry,\* n. [πολός and ἀνῆρ.] A plurality of husbands. Bouvier.

Pôl-y-Xn'dryy,\* n. [πολός and ἀνῆρ.] A plurality of husbands. Bouvier.

Pôl-y-Xn'Thyus, [pô-je-ăn'thus, s. W. P. J. F. K.; pòi-en'thus, Ja. Sm. R. W.b.] n. [πολός and ἀνῶρ.] pl.

Pol-y-Xnthuses. A plant and flower of many hues; a primrose: --- sometimes written polyarchy. Cudworth.

Pôl-y-Xa-c-Hist,\* n. [πολός and ἀρχή.] A government by many, opposed to memarchy; a democracy, an oligarchy, polycracy; polygarchy. Cudworth.

Pôl-y-Xg(Jtr.\* n. (Min.) A mineral allied to rosite. Dana.

Pôl-y-X-18'g(Jtr.\* n. (Min.) A mineral allied to rosite. Dana.

Pôl-y-C-AR'Polys.\* a. (Bol.) Bearing much fruit. Maunder.

Pôl-y-C-HER'S-Ny.\* n. [πολός and χρησής.] (Chem. & Med.)

Any thing of multifarious virtues, or having various uses. Ecolyn.

Pôl'y-E-HEÔ-ITE,\* n. [πολός and χρησής.] (Chem. & Med.) of a contain or yith drical form, commonly fixed by one extremity, and with the mouth situated at the opposite end, and surrounded by more or less numerous arms or tentacles: — written also polypus. Brande.
PÖL-Y-PÉ-'λ-N,\* a. Relating to the polype or polypus. P. Cyc.
PÖL-Y-PÉ-'λ-LOÜS, a. [πολύς and πέταλον.] (Bot.) Having many petals.

PO-LYPH'A-GOUS,\* a. Feeding on many things. Kirby.

PÖL-Y-PHÄR'MA-CY,\* s. A pharmacy embracing many in-POL-Y-PHAB MA-1, guddents. Everett.
Pol-Y-PHō'Ni-An,\* n. A musical instrument. Gent. Mag.
Pöl-Y-PHō'N'-1c,\* a. Having many sounds. Smart.
Po-LYPH'O-Nism, n. [πολύς and φωνή-] Multiplicity of uses. Evelyn. Pol'y-chro-îte,\* n. uses. Accepts.

Pol'y-chac-Tre,\* n. [πολός and χρόα.] (Chem.) The coloring matter of saffron. Brands.

Pol'y-chac-my,\* n. [πολος and χρόμα.] The ancient art or practice of coloring statues and exteriors of buildor practice of coloring statues and exteriors of buildings. P. Oye.
Pol-Y-COTY-LED'O-NOUS,\* a. (Bot.) Having more than two cotyledons. P. Cyc.
POL-Y-E/BRON, n. See POLYHEDRON.
POL-Y-E/DRON, n. A government by many rulers. Smart.
POL-Y-E/DRON, n. An advocate for polygamy; one who has more than one wife.
PO-LYG'A-MOUS,\* a. Relating to polygamy.— (Bot.) Having male and hermaphrodite, or female and hermaphrodite, or male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers on the same or different individuals. P. Cyc.
PO-LYG'A-MY, n. [Dolygamis, F. n. nolovaµ(a, Gr.) Plurality of wives; the act or custom of having more than one wife, or more than one husband, at the same time.
POL'Y-ALE-PHY,\* n. A government by many. sound. Derk \*\*Outon. Journal. P. One producing many sounds. Black. P.O.LŸPH'O-NOUS,\* a. Having many sounds. Dr. Black. P.O.LŸPH'O-NY,\* n. [πολύς and φωνή.] A multiplicity of sounds. Smart. SOURDS. START.

SOL-Y-PHYL/LOUS, \* a. Having many leaves. Loudon.

PÖL-Y-PIF/ER-OBS, \* a. Producing polypes. Philips.

PÖL/Y-FIE, \* n. A fossil polypus or polype. Smart.

PÖL/Y-PODE, n. (Ext.) A milliped. Crabb. — Polypody. POLY-PODE, n. (E.R.) A miniped. Crass.—Polypony.
Poliff(o-DY, n. [pelypodium, L.] (Bet.) A genus of ornamental ferns, of several species.
Poliff(o-Bite.)\* n. A plant having many pores. Smart.
Poliff(o-Bots.)\* a. Having many pores. Arbathast.
Poliff(o-Bots.)\* a. Having many pores. Arbathast.
Poliff(o-Bots.)\* a. Relating to or partaking of the polypus.
Poliff(o-Bots.)\* [πολόπους.] pl. L. Poliff(o-Pl.)\* Pis.Eg.
Poliff(o-Bots.)\* One of a group of radiated animals; a polype.
See Polype.—(Med.) A fleshy tumor, as in the nostrils or POL'Y-GAR-EHY,\* n. A government by many. Smart.
POL'Y-GLÖT, n. [πολέγλωττος, Gr.; polygiotte, Fr.] One
who understands many languages; a book containing a uterus.
PŏL-y-schE'mA-Tist,\* a. Having many forms. Beck.
PŏL-y-scope, n. [moλύς and σκοπέω.] (Optics) A lens, consisting of severs] plane surfaces disposed under a convex work, as the Bible, in everal languages.

PÖL'Y-0-LÖT, a. Having menny tanguages.

PÖL'Y-0-LÖT, a. Having menny tanguages.

PÖL'Y-0-LÖT, a. Having menny tanguages.

PÖL'Y-0-LÖT, a. Having menny tanguages.

PÖL'Y-0-LÖT, a. Having menny tanguages. form; a multiplying glass.

PÖL-Y-SEP'A-LOUS,\* a. Having many sepals. Read.

PÖL-Y-SPAST, n. [polyspaste, Fr.] A machine having many PO-LYG'O-NAL, a. Having many angles.
POL-y-GO-NOM'E-TRY,\* n. The doctrine or properties of pulleys.

PÖL'Y-SPERM, n. [πολύς and σπέρμα.] A tree with fruit of many sceds.

PÖL-Y-SPER'MOUS, a. (Bot.) Having many sceds.

PÖL-Y-SPER'M. [πολύς and στύλος.] (Arch.) An edifice having many columns. Brands. polygone. Brands.
Po-LYG-O-NY, n. [polygonum, L.] Knotgrass. Spensor.
PoL'Y-ΘRAM, n. [roλός and γράμμα.] A figure consisting

of many lines. Poll'y-GRAPH,\* n. [πολός and γράφω.] An instrument for

POL-Y-SYL-LXB'IC, } a. Having many syllables; per-POL-Y-SYL-LXB'|-OAL, } taining to a polysyllable. POL-Y-SYL-LXB'|-OISM,\* s. State of having many syllables. Annual Register. Annual Register.

POL'Y-SYL-LA-BLE, π. [πολός and συλλαβή.] A word of measy syliables or of more than three syliables.

POL-Y-SYN'DE-TÖN, π. [πολοστ όστο.] (Rhet.) A figure by which conjunctions are often repeated; as, "I came, and saw, and overcame." See ΑΝΝΠΩΤΟΝ.

POL-Y-SYN-THET(10,\*) a. Forming a manifold com-POL-Y-SYN-THET(1-CAL,\*) pound or composition. Ec.

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Dr. Allen.

POL-Y-ZO'NAL,\* 4. Having many zones or belts:—applied to a burning lens constructed of several zones or rings. Brande.

Pol-γ-Zo'on,\* n. {πυλές and ζωσν.] (Zool.) A species of compound animal. Brande.

compound animal. Brands.

PÖM'ACE, (pim'ss) n. [pomacsum, L.] The substance of ground apples after the cider is expressed.

PO-MA'CEOUS, (pp-ma'shus) a. [pomum, L.] Consisting of apples; relating to or like apples, Philips.

PO-MADE', [pp-mad', S. W. P. J. F. Sm.; pp-mad', Ja.] n. [pommade, Fr.; pomata, IL.] A fragrant ontument.

PO-MAN'DER, [pp-man'der, W. J. Sm. R.; pom'an-der, S. F.; po'm'an-der, S. K. Wh.] n. [pomme d'ambre, Fr.] A perfumed ball or powder. Skak.

PO-MA'TUM, n. [L.] An unguent or ointment for the hair.

PO-MA'TUM, v. a. To apply pomatum to the hair.

PO-MA'TUM, v. a. To apply pomatum to the hair.

PO-MA'DER, v. n. [pommer, Fr.] To grow to a round head, like an apple.

an apple.

POME, \* n. (Bot.) An apple, or fruit like that of the apple, pear, &c. P. Cyc.
POME-cIT'EQN, (păm-sĭt'ron) n. [pome and citron.] A cit-

ron apple.

PÔME-GRĂN'ATE, (păm-grăn'at) n. [pomum granatum, L.]

A tree and its fruit, which is as large as an orange, filled with numerous seeds, each surrounded with pulp: - an

ornament like a pomegranate.

Po-MEL'10N,\* n. The hindmost knob of a cannon, the cascabel. Falconer.

cascabel. Fulconer.

Pome "Roy" (pim'roi)

n. A sort of apple. AinsPome "Roy" (pim'roi)

pometa

Pome "Roy" (pim'roi)

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Pomet a saddle-bow.

a sacate-now.

Pom'met, (pun'mei) v. a. [pommeler, Fr.] [i. Fommelled;
pp. Fommelling, Fommelled.] To best with any thing
thick or bulky; to best black and blue, to bruise.

Pom'metled, (pum'meld) a. (Her.) Denoting the pommel
of a sword or dagger.

Pow out for the pum leaves of the pompology or four Powner.

POM-Q-LOG'I-CAL, \* a. Relating to pomology or fruit. Down-

rag... PO-MÖL'Q-Q'ST,\* n. One who is versed in pomology, a cultivator of fruit or fruit-trees. Downing. PO-MÖL'Q-Q'y,\* n. [pomum, L., and λόγος, Gr.] The nrt of cultivating fruit and fruit-trees; a treatuse on fruit. Maander.

aer.

POMP, n. [pompe, Fr.; pompa, L.; πομπή, Gr.] A procession of purade and splendor. Mulon. Splendor; exterior show; magnificence; grandeur; pride, pageantry.

POM-PXT'[C, a. [pompatus, L.] Pompous; ostentatious.

Barrow. Barrow. Pompette, Fr.] An old name for a printer's blacking ball. Cotgrave.
POm'PHO-LYX, n. [nop.16\v.]. (Alchemy) White oxide of zinc. Hall. A small spark, which, while brass is trying, flies upwards and sticks to the roof or sides of the work-

nies upwarea and sucks to the root of sizes of the worg-shop. Crabb.

Pôm'p-On, (pdm'po-un) n. [pompon, old Fr.] A pumpkin.
See Pumrain.

Pôm'piez, (pdm'pir) n. [pomus and pyrus, L.] An ap-ple; a sort of pearmain. Answorth.

POM-Pôt-I-TY, n. Quality of being pompous; ostentatious-ness; boastfuiness. Aidia.

PÖM'POUS, a. [pompaus, Fr.] Spiendid, magnificent; showy; inflated; affecting great show, stately, grand. PÖM'POUS-LY, ad. In a pompous manner, spiendidly. PÖM'POUS-NESS, a. Quality of being puospous. PÖN'CHÖ,\* n. [pomoke, Sp., soft.] A sort of clock, or loose garment, worn by the Indians, and aine by many of the Spanish inhabitants, of South America. Sir F. Head. PÖND, n. A small lake; a small collection of water; a natural or an artificial basin of water; a pool. Milton. PÖND'DEL,\* n. A species of duck. Goldenstk. PÖN'DEL, c. a. [pomdere, L.] [l. PONDERED; pp. PONDERING, PONDERED.] To weigh mentally; to consider; to think upon.

PÖN'DER, v. n. To think: to muse; to reflect, with on. PÖN-DER-4-BIL'I-TY,\* n. The quality of being ponderable.

Colordon.

PÖN'DER-A-BLE, a. [pondero, L.] That may be pondered or weighed.

PÖN'DER-A-BLE-NESS,\* n. State of being ponderable. Dr.

Allen

Allen.
PÖN'DER-AL, a. Estimated by weight, not by number.
PÖN'DER-ANCE,\* n. Weight; heaviness. Smart.
PÖN'DER-ANCE,\* n. Weight; heaviness. Smart.
PÖN'DER-ER, n. One who ponders. Whitlock.
PÖN'DER-ER, n. One who ponders. Whitlock.
PÖN'DER-MENT,\* n. The act of pondering. Byrom.
PÖN-DER-ÖS'1-TY, n. [ponderosite, Fr.] Weight; gravity;
heaviness.

heaviness

heaviness.

PON'DER-OUS, a. [ponderosus, L.] Heavy; weighty; important, momentous; forcible; strongly impulsive.

PON'DER-OUS-LY, ad. With great weight.

PON'DER-OUS-LY, ad. With great weight; gravity.

POND'WEED, n. A perennial, herbaceous plant.

PO'NENT, a. [ponente, It.] Setting, or western, with reference to the sun-setting. Milton. See LEVANT.

PON-GEE', \* a. A kind of slik made in China. Stone.

PON-GUEE', \* (pong'go') n. A species of orang-outang. Smellie.

Pon'(Go,\* (pong'go) n. A species of orang-outang. Smellie. Pon'(ARD, (pon'yard) n. [poignard, Fr.] A dagger; a stab-bing weapon; a dirk.

PON'IARD, (pon'yard) v. a. To stab with a poniard. Cot-

grave.

†PONK, n. [puke, Icel.] A nocturnal spirit. Spenser.

PON'TAC,\* n. A fine sort of claret. Henderson.

PON'TAGE, n. [pontage, Fr.: pontagrum, low L.] Duty paid for repairing bridges. Aylife. Toll of a bridge. Coke.

PON'TEE,\* n. (Glass manufacture) An iron instrument by which the hot glass is taken out of the glass-pot. Brands.

PON'TIP, n. [pontife, Fr., pontifex, L.] The highest sacerdotal title; a high priest, the pope.

PON-TIP'|C, a. Relating to a pontiff or to the pope; pontifical.

cal.

cai.

PÖN-TIF'I-CAL, a. [pontifical, Fr.; pontificalis, L.] Belong ing to a high priest, pontiff, or pope; popish:—splendid.—[from pous and facto. Bridge-building. Multon.]

PÖN-TIF'I-CAL, n. [pontifical, L.] A book of ecclesiastical rites and ceremonles.—pl. The full dress of a priest or bubble.

bishop.

tPON-TIF-I-CXL'I-TY, n. The papacy. Abp. Usher.
PÖN-TIF'I-CAL-LY, ad. In a pontifical manner.
PÖN-TIF'I-CATE, n. [pontifical, Fr. ; pontificatus, L.] The
state or office of a pontiff or high priest; the papacy;

state or office of a pontiff or high priest; the papacy; popedom. Addison.

PON'T1-FICE, a [pons and facto.] Bridge-work; the construction of a bridge; the edifice of a bridge. Milton. [R.]
PON-T1-FI''CIAN. (pon-te-fish'sn) a. Pontifical. Burtom.
PON-T1-FI''CIAN. (pon-te-fish'sn) a. Pontifical. Bp. Hull.
PON-T1-FI''CIAN. (pon-te-fish'sn) a. A papist. Mountagus.
PON'T1NE,\* a. An epithet applied to a large marsh between Rome and Naples. Ency.
PON-TC-VIS, a. (Horsemanship) A disorderly action of a horse that rears up so as to be in danger of coming over.
PON-TON', [pon-tôn', S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm., pon'ton, Ja. Rese.] a. [Fr.] A fint-bottomed boat. See Pontoon.
PON-TO-NIÈR',\* s. [Fr.] A constructer of pontoons.
Massader.

Maunder

PON-TOON', \* n. [ ponton, Fr.] A flat-hottomed boat, used for

PON-POON',\* n. [ponton, Fr.] A flat-hottomed boat, used for making temporary floating bridges; a floating bridge.
PO'NY, n. A small horse; a nag.
POOD,\* n. A Bussian weight of 36 pounds. Crabb.
POO'DLE,\* n. A small dog with long, curly hair, a sort of lap-dog; a barbet. Booth.
POOL, n. A small collection of water; a pond:—a receptacle for stakes at certain games of cards; also the stakes.
Written also pouts.
POOL/ER,\* n. A tanner's instrument for stirring vats.
Crabb.
POOL/ER,\* n. A bird. called also redshank. Pennant.

PÕÕL'anīpe,\* n. A bird, called also redshank. Pennant. PÕÕ'NAH-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral allied to natrolite

POOF, n. [poupe, Fr.; puppis, L.] (Naul.) A partial deriverending close aft, above the complete deck of the vessel, the hindmost part of the ship.

POOP, v. a. (Nant.) [i. FOOPED; pp. FOOPING, FOOPED.] To run the head, bowaprit, or jib-boom of one vessel into the stern of another:— a ship is said to be pooped when a sea comes over the stern. Mar. Dict.

sea comes over the stern. Mar. Dict.

PÔOPEN, (pdp'ed or popt) a. Having a poop; struck on the poop by the shock of a heavy sea. Smart.

PÔOP 1NG, \*n. (Naut.) A breaking of the sea over the taffrail on the poop. Mar. Dict.

PÔOR, a. [paure, Fr.; pobre, Sp.] Not rich; indigent; necessitous:—barren, as soil; not fertile:—lean, not fat; emaciated:—wretched; low; of little dignity, force, or value; paltry; mean; contemptible:—unhappy; uneasy; pittable:—often used in a sense of pity, and sometimes as a word of tenderness. as a word of tenderness.

as a word of tenderness.

Pôör, n. pč. Indigent people collectively; that portion of the population of a country, or those persons, who are destitute of wealth or property, and are often assisted by charity, the opposite of the rick. "The rick and the poor meet together." Proverbs.

Pôor." Book. \* n. A box to receive money for the poor. Pops.

Pôor." Hööse, \* n. A house for the poor, an almshouse.

Pôốk'-HOUSE, \*\* n. c. house Qu. Rev.
Pôốk-JÖHN', (pêr-jön') n. A sort of fish. Burton.
Pôok'-LÂW, \*\* n. A law relating to the poor, or providing for the support of the poor. Qu. Rev.
Pôők'LY, ad. Without wealth, spirit, or merit; meanly.
Pôők'LY, a. Somewhat ill; feeble; indisposed. [Colloquial] "I have, for a long time, been very poorty." Dr.

S. Johnson.
PõõR'NESS, n. State of being poor; poverty
PõõR'NESS, n. A tax for the support of the poor. Qu. Rev.
PõõR'-BÄTE,\* n. A tax for the support of the poor. Qu. Rev.
PõÕR-SPĪR'ŢI-ED-NESS, n. Meanness; cowardice. South.
PÕP, n. [poppysma, L.] A small, smart, quick sound. Addison.
PÕP, n. n. L. roprisci pp. ropring, roprisc.] To appear to the eye suddenly; to move or enter with a sudden motion.
PÕP, v. a. To offer, present, or to put out or in suddenly, slyly, or unexpectedly; to shift.
PÕP, ad. Suddenly; unexpectedly. Beaum. & FL.
PÕPE, n. [papa, L.; mämπay, Gr.] The title of the bishop of Kome, the supreme head of the Roman Catholic church, the sovereign pontifi:— a small fish.

of Rome, the supreme nead of the Roman Catholic church, the sovereign pontifi:—a small fish.

PÖPE'DOM, n. The office, jurisdiction, or territory of the pope; papacy; papad dignity.

OPE'JOAN', (pōp'jōn') n. A game at cards. Jenner.

†POPE'LING, n. One who adheres to the pope:—an inferior of the pope.

leg of mutton.

PÖP'SON, n. A child's gun for making a noise.

PÖP'N-JAY, n. [papegay, D.] A parrot; a woodpecker:—
a trifling fop.

PÖP'ISH, a. Relating to the pope, or to popery. Hooker.

PÖP'ISH-LY, ad. in a popush manner. Addison.

PÖP'LAR, n. [psupher, Fr.; populus, L.] A tree of several

varieties.

PÖP'LAR,\* a. Belonging to, or made of, poplar. Ash. PÖP'LARED,\* (-lard) a. Covered with, or containing, pop-Jones.

POP'LARED, "(-121d) a. Covered with, or containing, poplars. Jones.

POP'LIN, z. A kind of stuff made of silk and worsted

POP-LIT'E, AL, \*a. (Anat.) Relating to the posterior part of
the knee-joint or ham. Brande.

POP-LIT'IC, \*a. Same as popitical. Crabb.

POP'PLE, \*a. The poplar-tree. Forby. [Provincial, Eng.]

POP'PLE, \*a. In paparer, L.] A genus of soportic plants and
flowers, from a species of which opium is obtained.

POP'U-LACE, n. [Fr., from populus, L.] The vulgar; the
multitude, the people; the mob, the rabble.

POP'U-LA-CY, a. The multitude; populace. King Charles.

POP'U-LA-CY, a. The multitude; populace. King Charles.

POP'U-LA-CY, a. The multitude; populace or to the
understanding of the people; generally acceptable or esteemed; easily understood; not profound or abstruse,
familiar; not critical; vulgar; common.

POP-U-LXE'I-TY, z. [popularias, L.] State or quality of be
ing popular; state of being generally beloved or esteemed;
general esteem.

general esteem.

Pop-U-LXE-J-ZÄ/TION,\* n. Act of making popular. Qu.

POP-U-LAR-J-ZA 11/2",

Ret. [R.]

POP'U-LAR-IZE,\* v. a. [i. FOFULARIZED; pp. FOFULARIZING,
FOFULARIZED.] To render popular; to make common
or ensy. Fd. Rev. [Modern.]

POP'U-LAR-Ly, ad. in a popular manner.

FOFU-LARE,\* v. a. [i. FOFULATED; pp. FOFULATING, FOFULATED.] To people; to furnish with inhabitants. Gent.

Mac. [Modern.]

POP-U-LATE, v. a. [revenues with inhabitants. Gent. Mag. [Modern.]
POP-U-LATE, v. n. [populus, L.] To breed people. Bacon.
POP-U-LATION, n. The inhabitants or people of a town, district, country, &c.; the people, comprising all classes.

— Law of population, the law or rule according to which the population of a country increases.

PÖF'U-Li-CIDE,\* n. The murder of the people, Ec. Rev. [R.]

PÖF'U-Li-KR,\* n. A crystallizable substance, separated from the bark of the poplar. Brands.

\*POPU-Li-Gil-LTV. a. [cross/act. old Fr.] Populousness.

†POP-U-LOS'I-TY, n. [populosté, old Fr.] Populousness.

D'Orde.

D'O'-Lous, a. [populosus, L.] Having population, or a dense population; full of people, numerously inhabited. Por U.-Lous. Ly, ad. With much population or people. Por U.-Lous. N. 28. a. The state of being populous. Por Beachele, \*n. A species of shark. Pennant. Por Cate, \*e. [porca, L.] Having longitudinal ridges. Recards.

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||POH'CE-LAIN-ITE,\* n. (Min.) An opaque, brittle variety of

jasper. Brande. ||Por-ce-La'ng-ous,\* a. Relating to, or containing, porce-

lain. Brands.

PORCH, n. [porche, Fr.; porticus, L.] A vestibule or roof supported by pillars before a door, an entrance, a por-

POR'CU-PINE, a. Relating to swine, like a hog. Smart.
POR'CU-PINE, n. [porc-épic, porte-épine, Fr.] An animal
of about the size of a rabbit, having a bristly hide, full

of about the size of a rabbit, having a bristly hide, full of spines, a sort of hedgehog. Hill.

Por'Cu-Pine-Fish,\* n. A prickly fish. Scott.

Pore, n. [pore, Fr.; πόρος, Gr.] A spiracle, particularly in the skin, a passinge for perspiration, a small hole.

Pore, n. n. [l-pored; pp. poring, pored.] To look or examine with steady or continued attention.

†Pore'Filing, a. Shortisghted; purblind. Bacon.

Por'Fine,\* n. One who pores, an intense student. Temple.

Por'Fine,\* n. (Geom.) A theorem or proposition in geometry, so easy to be demonstrated as to be almost self-evident. Crabb. See Porism.

Por'I-nEss, n. Fulness of pores. Wiseman.

Por'Rims, n. [πόρισμα.] (Geom.) A proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate, or capable of innumerable solutions, a general theorem drawn from another

able solutions, a general theorem drawn from another theorem already demonstrated. Playfair.

PO-RIS'TIC, a.  $[\pi o \rho (\sigma \tau (\kappa b_s)]]$  (Math.) Applied to a method of determining the several ways of solving a problem.

of determining the several ways of solving a problem. PÖ'RİTE, \*\*n. A species of coral. Smart.
PÖRK, n. [porc, Fr.; porcus, L.] The flesh of swine, fresh or saited. [A hog, a pig. Multon.]
PÖRK'EAT-ER, n. One who feeds on pork. Shak.
PÖRK'ER, n. A hog; a pig. a pig for enting fresh.
PÖRK'ET, n. A young hog; a porkling; a porker. Dryden.
PÖRK'LING, n. A young pig. Tusser.
PO-RÖS'1-TY, n. [porosite, Fr.] State or quality of being norous.

porous.
Po Roys, a. [poreux, Fr.] Having small pores, spiracles, or passages.
Po/Rous-NEss, n. The quality or state of having pores.

PO'ROUS-NESS, n. The quality or state of having pores. POR'PEN-TINE,\* n. Another name for the porcupine. Shak. POR'PESS,\* n. The porpoise. See Porpoise. POR'PHYRE, (por'fe?) n. Porphyry. Locke. POR-PHY-RIT'[-CAL,\* ] phyry. McCullock. POR'PHY-RY, (por'fe-re) n. [πορφύρα, Gr.; porphyrites, L.; porphyre, fr.] A hard stone, of different colors, susceptible of a high polish.—(Geol.) An unstratified or igneous rock.

PÖR'POISE, (pör'pus) n. [porc poisson, Fr.] The sea-hog; a sort of dolphin or unwieldy cetaceous mammal. PÖR'PUS, n. Same as porpoiss. Swyt. POR-RA'CEOUS, (-shus) a. [porraccus, L.] Green like a

POR-RECT',\* a. (Bot. & Zool.) Extended forward. Loudon. †POR-REC'TION, n. [porrectio, L.] Act of reaching forth. POR'RET, n. [porrum, L.] A leek; a small onion; a scalhon

PÖR'RIDGE, n. A kind of broth, pottage; food made by boiling flour in water, or in milk and water.

PÖR'RIDGE-PÖT, n. The pot in which porridge or food is

hoiled POR-RIGO,\* n. [L.] (Med.) The ringworm or scald-head.

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A kind of wine, from Oporto. — The Ottoman court, commonly written ports. See Ponrs. [PORT, v. s. [porto L.; portor, Fr.] To carry in form. Mil-

ton.

FÖR-TA-SIL'I-TY,\* n. Quality of being portable. Ec. Rec.
FÖRT'A-BLE, a. [portabilis, L.] That may be carried, borne, or supported; manageable by the hand; supportable.

FÖRT'A-BLE-NESS, n. The quality of being portable.

FÖRT'A-BLE-NESS, n. The quality of being portable.

FÖRT'A-BLE-NESS, n. The quality of being portable.

FÖRT'A-BLE-NESS, n. The quality of being portable.

FÖRT'A-BLE-NESS, n. The quality of being portable.

FÖRT'A-L, n. [portags, Fr.] Carriage; act of carrying place round waterfalls, or from one navigable river, or water, to another. Qu. Rev.

FÖR'TA-L, n. [portal, Sp.; portal, Fr.] A gate; the arch over a door or gateway; the frame of a gateway:—the smaller of two gates.

smaller of two gates. †PÖRT'ANCE, n. [port, Fr.] Air; mien; port; demeanor.

Spenser.
FORTASS, n. A breviary; a prayer-book. Chaucer.
FORT'A TIVE, a. [portaty, Fr.] Portable. Chaucer.
FORT-CXN'NON,\* n. An ornament for the knees. Hudi-

brus.

PORT'CLÜSE, n. Same as portcullis.

PORT'CLÜSE, n. Same as portcullis.

PORT-CBAY-ON,\* n. A case to carry a pencil. Francis.

PORT-CBL'LIS, n. [portc coulsse, Fr.] A frame of iron or wooden bars, placed over a gateway, to let down as a protection to the gate.

PORT-CBL'LISED, (-list) a. Having a portculis

PORT-CBL'LISED, (-list) a. Having a portculis

PORTE,\* n. The Odoman or Turkish court, or government, so called from the gate of the suitan's palace, where justice is administered. Ency.

PORTE-PEUILLE,\* (port'ful'ye) n. [Fr.] A portfolio; the office, charge, or department of a minister of state.

Botste.

office, charge, or department of a mainster of state. Boste.

PORTEND', v. a. [portendo, L.] [I. FORTENDED; pp. FORTENDED, v. a. [portendo, L.] [I. FORTENDED; pp. FORTENDED, v. a. [portendo, L.] [I. FORTENDED; pp. FORTENDED, v. a. [portendous; to betoken Hooker.

FORTENT', n. [portendous, L.] Omen of ill, an ill-boding prodigy, a presage.

FORTEN'TIVE,\* a. Foreshowing; portentous. Browne.

FORTEN'TIVE,\* a. Foreshowing; portentous. Browne.

FORTEN'TOUS, a. [portendous, L.] Foretokening ill, ominous, monstrous, prodigious, wonderful.

PÖR'TER, n. [porter, Fr., from porta, L.] One who has charge of a gate, or who waits at a gate or door.—[porteur, Fr., from porto, L.] One who carries burdens for hire.

— A kind of strong beer, or strong malt liquor.

PÖR'TER-A'QE, n. Carriage, money paid for carriage.

POR'TER-B, L. (Bundery) A paper tube filled with powder, &c., used to fire guns instead of a match. Brande.

FÖRT-FO'LI-Ö, or PÖRT-EÖL'IÖ, (-yō) n. [portefaille, Fr.]

pl. PORTFOLIOS. A case, of the size and form of a large book, to keep loose papers or prints in. See Folio.

book, to keep loose papers or prints in. See Folio.
PORT'GLAVE, n. [porter and glaive, Fr. & Erse.] A sword-

PORT'GLÄYE, n. [porter and glauce, Fr. & Ersc.] A sword-bearer. Amsworth.

†PÖRT'GRÄVE, n. (Law) The principal magistrate of a fPÖRT'GRËVE, port-town. See Portreeve.

PORT'HÖLE, n. A hole cut like a window in the sides of a ship of war, in which the guns are placed.

PÖRT'HOOK, \* (-hök) n. (Naul.) A hook driven through the side of a ship and clinched, for the purpose of hooking the integes that are fastened to the port-lide. Crabb.

PÖR'T-CÖ, n. [portess, L.; porteo, II.] pl. PÖR'T-CÖS, (Arch.) A series of columns at the end of a building, a place for walking under shelter. a projection supported

(Arch.) A series of columns at the end of a building, a place for walking under shelter, a projection supported by columns, placed before a building. †POR'TI-CUS, n. [L.] Same as portico. B. Jonson. PÖR'TION, (pDr'shun) n. [Fr., portic, L.] A part; a part assigned; an allotment, a dividend; a share, a quantity:—part of an inheritance given to a child; a fortune, a wife's fortune.

POR'TION, v. a. [L. FORTIONED; pp. FORTIONING, FOR-TIONED.] To divide; to parcel:—to endow with a fortune or inheritance.

tune or inheritance.

FÖR-TION-ER, n. One who portions.

FÖR-TION-ER, n. [portioniste, Fr.] One who has a certain academical allowance or portion; the incumbent of a benefice that has more rectors or vicars than one.

FÖR-TION-LESS,\* a. Destitute of a portion. Ed. Rev.

FÖRT'LAND-STÖNE,\* n. (Min.) A species of colite, an alkallne, whitish sandstone, used for building. Francis.

FÖRT'LÄST,\* or FÖR'TOISE,\* n. (Naul.) Same as gunvale.

Mar. Dist.

FORT'-LID,\* n. (Naut.) A sort of hanging door that shuts in the ports at sea. Crabb.

na me pores at sea. Crass.

PÖRT'LF, PESS, n. Quality of being portly; bulkiness.

PÖRT'LY, a. Grand of mien; bulky, swelling; corpulent.

PÖRT'MAN, n. A burgess of a port-town, or of one of the

English Cinque Forts. Dict. PORT-MAN'TEAU, (port-man'to) n. [portemanteau, Fr.] pl.

FT. PORTEMANTRAUX; Eng. PÖRT-MÄN'TEAUŞ, (-46s) A case or bag for carrying clothes and other things necessary in travelling; a value.

PÖRT'MÄN-TLE,\*n. A portmanteau.—"This seems to be the old Engush orthography." Carr's Crases Dialect.—[Portmantle is countenanced by the Dictionaries of Bailey, Dyche, Ash, and Martin; and somewhat also by vulgar, though not by good, use.]

PÖRT'MÖTE, n. A court held in port-towns. Blackstone.

PÖR'TOIŞE, (DO'ILE) N. (Yaut.) A ship is said to ride a portoise, when she rides with her yards struck down to the dock, when at anchor in a gale of wind: —gunwale.

See PORTLAST.

e PORTLAST. POR'TRÂIT, (ph'trât) n. [portrait, Fr.] A picture or representation of a person or an individual, or of a face, painted from real life.

POR'TRÂIT, v. a. [portraire, Fr.] To draw; to portray.

Spenser.
POR'TRAIT-PAINT'ER,\* n. A painter of portraits. Tweed-

POR'TRAIT-PAINT'ING, \* m. The art of painting portraits

or human faces. Bosnoell.
PÖR'TRAI-TÜRE, n. [Fr.] A painted resemblance; a portrait.

trait.
†POR'TRAI-TÜRE,\* v. a. To paint, to portray. Skaftesbury.
POR-TRAY', (pōr-tra') v. a. [portraire, Fr.] [i. fortraired;
pp. fortrairing, robinstad.] To represent or draw that colors; to describe by picture, to adorn with pictures.
PÖR-TRAY'FR,\* n. One who portrays. Richardson.
PÖR-TRAY'FR,\* n. A female porter or keeper of a gate. Ma.
Pok'TRESS, n. A female porter or keeper of a gate. Ma.

PORT'RULE,\* n. An instrument which regulates the mo-

tion of a rule in a machine. Morse. 

| FÖR'WiG-GLE, (por'wig-yl) n. A tadpole; a young frog. 

- Called also politong and politong. Browns. 

| FÖRY, (pö're) a. [poreux, Fr.] Full of pores, porous. Dry-

Pose, n. A cold, a catarrh, a rheum. Chaucer.

ÖŞE, (pöz) v. a. [i. FOSED, pp. POSING, POSED.] To puz-zle, to gravel, to put to a stund or stop. [†To oppose, to interrogate. Bacon.]

Interrogate. Bacon.]
Pôs'ER, n. One who poses; something that puzzles.
Pôs'ER, n. One who poses; something that puzzles.
Pôs'IT-ED, a. [postus, L.] Placed, deposited. Hale.
Possit'TION, ((p-zish'un) n. [Fr., postuo, L.] State of being placed, situation, posture, bearing:—principle laid down, advancement of any principle.—(Gram.) The state of a vowel placed before two consonauts, as pompous, or a double consonant, as azis.—(Arth.) A rule of supposition, called also rule of false, divided into single position and double position.
Po-Si'TION-AL, (po-zish'un al) a. Relating to position.

Browne.

PÓS'1-TIVE, (pöz'1-tīv) a. [positivis, L.; positif, Fr.] Real; absolute, explicit, actual, certain, assured, affirmative; direct, not implied, not negative:—confident, dogmatical; ready to lay down notions with confidence:—settled by sibitary appointment, as opposed to natural. — Positive degree, (Gram.) the simple form of an adjective, or the first degree of any quality expressed by an adjective. Pointive electricity, a state of bodies having more than their natural quantity of electricity.
ŏs/1-Tive, n. That which is capable of being affirmed;

their natural quantity of electricity.

Pös'|-TivC, n. That which is capable of being affirmed; that which settles by arbitrary appointment, reality.

Pös'|-TivE-Ly, ad. In a positive manner, absolutely.

Pös'|-TivE-NES, n. State of being positive.

Pös'|-Tiv'|-Ty, n. Confidence, positiveness. Watts. [R.] 

Pös'|-TüRE, n. [positiva, L.] Position, posture. Branhall 

Pös'|-Ti, n. [bassinet, Fr.] A little basin, a porringer; a 

skillet. Bacon.

skillet. Bacon.

PO-SOL'O-QY,\* n. (Med.) That part of medicine which teaches the right administration of doses. Crabb.

POSS, v. a. To dash into the water. Brockett. [Local.]

POS'SE, n. [L.] An armed power, a number. Locke.—

POS'SE Comi-ta'tus, [L.] (Law) the power of the county, which the sheriff is empowered to raise in case of riot, or resistance to lawful authority.

POS-SESS', (poz-zes') v. a. [possessus, L.] [i. possessus; pp. possessus, rosessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the possessus of the

master of, to enjoy or occupy actually, to hold, to seize; to obtain; to make master of; to have power over, as an unclean spirit.

Pos-sEs's10N, (poz-zesh'un) n. [Fr.; possessio, L.] The state or act of possessing, that which is possessed; prop-erty; madness caused by the internal operation of an evil spirit.

POS SES'SION, v. a. To invest. Carew.
POS SES'SION &-RY,\* a. Relating to or implying possession
Blomefield.

POS-SES'SION-ER. n. POSSESSOR. Sidney.
POS-SES'SIVE, a. [possessions, L.] Having possession; denoting possession.— Eng. gram.) Noting a case of nouns, implying possession, and answering to the genitive in

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POS-RES'SIVE, \* M. A pronoun denoting possession. Ash.
POS-RES'SOR, M. [L.] One who possesses; proprietor.
POS-RES'SOR, M. [L.] One who possesses; proprietor.
POS-RES'SOR-RY, or POS'SER-SOR-RY, [Doz-Zeńsur-e, J. K. Sm.
R. Wb.; poz'zes-sur-e, S. W. P. E. F. Ja.] a. [possessoire,
Fr.] Having possession. Howell. — Possessory acton, (Law)
an action in which the right of possession is contested.
POS'SET, M. [posca, L.] Milk curdled with wine or other
liquer. liquor

liquor ffOs'sgr, v. a. To turn; to curdle, as milk with acids. Shak. POs-85-BiL'/-Ty, n. [possibiles, Fr.] State of being possible; power of being or doing; practicability. POs'SI-BLE, (possible) a. [Fr.; possible, L.] That may exist, or be, or be done; not contrary to the nature of things, practicable.

things, practicable.
Pös's,B.Ly, ad. By any power existing; perhaps.
Pös's,B.Ly, ad. By any power existing; perhaps.
Pöst, n. [poste, Fr.] A hasty messenger, a courier; a public letter-carrier; quick course or manner of travelling:—
a French measure of distance, equal to 5.52 English miles.—[poste, Fr., from postus, L.] Situation, seat, military station; place; employment, office.—[post, and pair, an old game at cards. B. Jonson.—Knight of the post, [aposté, Fr.] a fellow suborned or procured to do a bad action. Fuller.
Pöst, a. Used in travelling quickly, speedy. [aposté, Fr. a bad action. Fuller.

Post, a. Used in travelling quickly, speedy. [aposté, Fr.

tSuborned. Sandys.]

fSuborned. Sandys.]
POST, v. a. [1 FORTED: pp. FORTING, FORTED.] To fix on a
post. — [poster, Fr.] To place in the line of promotion,
to station: — to register methodically: — to transcribe from
one book into another, or from the waste-book or journal
mut the leger: — to send with speed, or by means of post-horses.

Post, v. n. [poster, Fr.] To travel with post-horses, or with

POST, v. n. [pvecer, -...]

Post, v. a. (Hastily, or as a post. Smart.

Post, B.L., a. That may be posted. Mountague.

Post, A.B.L., a. That may be posted. Mountague.

Post, A.L., a. Relating to posts, posting, or mails. Times.

Post, A.D.-PAIR, \* n. A game at cards. T. Heynood.

Post, A. Courier. a boy who rides post. Tatler.

PÖST'CHAIŞE, (-shāz) n. A travelling carriage with four wheels; a stage-coach.
Post'coach,\* n. A coach hired for travelling. Boswell.

FOST COACH, \* n. A coach hired for travelling. Bosnedt.
PÖST 'DATE, v. a. [post, L., and date.] [I. POSTDATED; pp.
FOSTDATING, POSTDATED.] To date later than the real time.
FÖST D'N, \* n. A day on which the post arrives. Johnson.
FÖST D'N EM; \* [L., after the day.] (Law) The return of a
writ after the day assigned. Crabb.
FÖST-D)-LÖ'VJ-AL, \* a. After the flood, postdluvian. Smart.
FÖST D'N LÖ'VJ-AL, \* a. After the flood, postdluvian.

Post-Dj-LÜ'Vj-AN, a. [post and diluvium, L.] Posterior to, or after, the flood.

POST-D1-LÜVi]-AN, n. A person living since the flood. Grew.
POST-D1-LÜVi]-AN, n. A person living since the flood. Grew.
having recovered lands or tenements by force of novel
dissettin, is again dissetzed by the former dissetzor.

Whishate.

POS'TE-A,\* n. [L., afterward.] (Law) A record of what is done in a cause subsequent to the joining of issue and awarding of trial. Whishate.

Post'ER, a. One who posts, a post, a courier: — a bill or advertisement posted.

POS-TL'RI-OR, a. [L.; postérieur, Fr.] Later; subsequent in time or place; happening after, placed after; back-

POS-TE-BI-OR/I-TY, n. [postériorité, Fr.] The state of being posterior, opposite to priority.

POS-TE-RI-OR-LY,\* ad. In a posterior manner; behind.

Dungitson,

POS-TE'RI-ORS, n. pl. [posteriora, L.] The hinder parts.

POS-TE'RI-ORS, n. pl. [posteritas, L.] Succeeding generations,
descendants, opposed to ancestors.

Pos'TERN, n. [poterne, Fr., posterne, D.] A'small gate; a

intue acor.

Pos'TERN,\* a. Being behind or in the rear. Dryden.

†Pos'TERN,\* a. Being behind or in the rear. Cudworth.

Post-EX-18T',\* v. a. To exist or live after. Cudworth.

Post-EX-18T'ENT,\* a. Existing after. Cudworth.

Post-FXCT, a. That which represents or relates to a fact that has occurred. Todd.

POST/FINE,\* n. (English law) A duty to the king for a fine acknowledged in his court, paid by the cognizee after the fine is fully passed. Whishaw.

FAST'Fix,\* n. A particle added at the end of a word; an affix, Bosworth,

POST-HACK'NEY, n. A hired post-horse. Wotton.
POST-HASTE', n. Haste, like that of a post or courier.
POST-HASTE', \* ad. With the haste of one who rides post. Ash

NSS., ABRE, n. A horse for the use of couriers.

PÖST'-HÖRSE, n. Post-office, a house with a post-office.

PÖST'HUME, a. Post-hu-müs, Purchas.

FÖST'HU-MOIS, 'pōst'hu-müs, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.

Wb.; pöst'hu-müs, P.] a. [posthumus, L.] Done, had, or

published after one's death; born after a father's death.

PÖNT'HU-MOÜS-LY, ad. After one's death. †PÖS'T|C, a. [postieus, L.] Backward. Brosna. †PÖS'T|L, n. [postille, Fr.; postilla, L.] Gloss; a warginal note. Bala.

Pos'Til, v. n. To comment; to add notes. Shelton

FOS-TLI, v. a. To illustrate with marginal notes. Basen.
FOS-TLI/ION, [DS-41i/yun, S. J. F. Ja. Sm.: pos-til/yun, W.
E. K.] n. [postulen, Fr.] One who guides, or rides on, one of the leaders in a coach, postchaise, or other car-

The transfer in a coach, posteriase, or other carriage.

†PÓSTILLER, n. One who glosses or comments. Browne.

FÖST'ING,\* n. The act of travelling post; the business of furnishing post-horses. McCullock.

POSTIQUE,\* (pps-48k') a. [postake, Fr.] Superadded; done after the work is finished:—applied to an ornament of sculpture or architecture. Francis.

of sculpture or architecture. Francis.

PÖST-LI-MIN'[-OD, 4. [postimanium, L.] Existing, done,
PÖST-LI-MIN'[-OD, 4. or contrived subsequently. South.

PÖST-LI-MIN'[-OD, 4. or contrived subsequently. South.

PÖST-LI-MIN'[-OD, 4. or contrived subsequently. South.

their former state of freedom, with their former rights and property. Brande.

PÖST-LIM'[-N], \* n. (Law) The English form of postimunum. See Postliminium. Scott.

PÖST-MIN, n. n. [DOSTMEN. A post; a courier: a letter-

tim. See Postiminium. Scott.
POST'MAN, m. pl. Postimen. A post; a courier; a letter-carrier. Granger.— In the English court of exchequer, two of the most distinguished barristers are called postman and tubman, from the places they occupy. Whishaw.
Post'Mark,\* n. A mark on a letter by a postmaster. Greens

POST'MARK,\* v. a. [i. FOSTMARKED; pp. FOSTMARKING, FOSTMARKED.] To put the mark of the post-office on a

letter, &c. Gardiner.

PÖST'MÄS-TÇR, n. One who has charge of a post-office.

PÖST'MÄS-TÇR-ÇEN'ER-AL, n. A public officer, who has the superintendence and direction of the post-office establishment of a country or nation.

tablishment of a country of nation.

POST-ME-RIO'[-AN, a. [postmerdanus, L.] Relating to, or being in, the afternoon.

POST-MOR'TEM,\* [L., after death.] — done or happening after death, as, "a post mortem examination." Gent. Mag. POST'NATE, a. [post and natus, L.] Born after. Bp. Taylor.

POST'NOTE,\* n. A promissory note of a banking company, payable at a distant period, and not on demand, a cash-note to be sent by post. Bouvier.

ny, payable at a distant period, and not on demand, a cash-note to be sent by post. Bouvier.

PŌST-Ō'BỊT,\* n. [post volum, L.] (Law) A bond given for the purpose of securing a sum of money, on the death of some specified individual. Brande.

PŌST-Ō'BỊT,\* a. After death; posthumous. Smart.

PŌST-Ō'P-PICE, n. A place for the reception and distribution of letters, despatches, newspapers, &c.

PŌST-PĀID,\* a. Having the postage pand. Greene.

PŌST-PŌNE', v. a. [postpono, L.] [L. POSTONED, pp. POST-PONINO, POSTPONED.] TO put off, to delay, to set in value below something else; to procrastinate, to defer, to prolong; to protract. long; to protract.

long; to protract.

PÖST-PONE'MENT, n. Act of postponing; state of being postponed; delay.

PÖST-PÖN'ER, n. One who postpones or puts off. Todd.

PÖST-PÖN'ER, n. One who postpones or puts off. Todd.

PÖST-PÖN'ER, n. One who postpones or puts off. Todd.

PÖST-PÖS'I'TION, (pÖst-pp-Zish'un) n. [postpositus, L.]

State of being put back; a back position. Mode.

PÖST-PÖS'I'TIO, AL,\* a. Happening after dinner. Bulver.

PÖST-PÖN'D,\* n. A road on which the post, or mail, is conveyed. Sterne.

PÖST-SENI-DUK.\* n. [L.] The back part of a theatre.

PÔST-SCE'NI-UM,\* n. [L.] The back part of a theatre. Hamilton.

Homitton.

PÖST'SCRIPT, n. [post and scriptum, L.] That which is written after; a paragraph added to a letter.

PÖST'SCRIPT-ED,\* a. Having a postscript, written afterwards. J. Q. Adams. [R.]

PÖST'-TÖWN, n. A town having a post-office or post-house.

PÖS'TU-LÄNT,\* s. A candidate. Chestorfield. [R.]

PÖST'U-LÄNT, (pöst'yu-lät) v. a. [postulo, L.] To beg or assume without proof; to invite; to require by entreaty.

assume without proof; to invite; to require by entreaty. Burnet. [R.]
PÖST'U-LATE, n. [postulatum, L.] A position assumed without proof; postulatum.
PÖST-U-LÄTION, n. [postulatio, L.] Act of supposing without proof: postulate. Hale. Supplication. Pearson. Suit; cause. Burnet.

PÖST'U-LA-TO-RY, s. Assuming or assumed without proof.

PÖST-U-LÄ'TUM, n. [L.] pl. L. POSTULATA; Eng. POSTULATUMS. A position assumed without proof; a postulate.

POST'URE, (post'yur) n. [Fr.; positura, L.] Place; situation; state: — collocation of the parts of the body with respect

to each other; attitude; gesture.

PÖST'URE, (pöst'yur) v. a. To put in any posture. Brook.

PÖST'URE-MAK-RR,\* n. One who makes postures or con-2002 уль планци, п. One was makes postures or contortions. Spectator.
PÖST'(RE-MAS-TER, (pöst'yur-müs-ter) я. A teacher of postures or attitudes.

Po sy, (pô'ze) n. [contracted from possy.] A poetic motto, as on a ring, &c.; a bunch of flowers; a bouquet.
Po'r, n. [pot, Fr. & D.] A vessel in which meat is boiled on the fire; a vessel, commonly of earthenware, for vaon the fire; a vessel, commonly of earthenware, for various purposes:—a cup:—the quantity contained in a pot:—definitely, a quart.—To go to pot, to go to destruction. Arbethaset [Vulgar.]
PÖT, v. s. [L. FOTERD; pp. FOTERS, FOTERD.] To preserve in pots; to encl. se in pots of earth.
†PÖT, v. s. To tipple; to drink. Shak.
PÖTA-BLE, s. [Fr.; potables, L.] That may be drunk; drinkable. Shak.

Po'TA-BLE, z. Something which may be drunk. Philips.

PÖ'TA-BLE, m. Something which may be drunk. Palips.
PÖ'TA-BLE-MESS, m. State of being potable.
PÖ'TA-GER, m. A porringer. Gress. [E.]
PÖ'TA-GER, m. The stud in which the lower pivot of the verge of a watch is placed. Grabb.
PO-TAR'-GO, m. A sauce or pickle from the West Indies.
PÖT'ASR, m. [potasse, Fr.] A saine matter, or an impure, fixed, alkaline salt, obtained from lixiviating the ashes of wood. It is not grant mae in the manufacture of soon and It is of great use in the manufacture of soap and

wood. It is of great use in the manufacture of some paraglass, in bleaching, &c.

Po-TA'S'A,\* n. (Chem.) An alkaline, salt substance; a protoxide of potassium. Brands.

Po-TA'S'S-1-DM,\* (po-tash'e-um) n. (Chem.) The metallic base of potassa; an extraordinary metal discovered, in 1807, but site througher how. It is the hobitate known solid. PO-TÅS'8;-DM,\* (po-tish'e-um) n. (Chem.) The metallic base of potasa; an extraordinary metal discovered, in 1807, by Sir Humphry Davy. It is the lightest known solid, and is very combustible. Brands.
PO-TÅ'TON, n. [polatio, L.] Act of drinking; a drinking bout; draught:— a species of drink. Shak.
PO-TÅ'TÖ, n. [Sp. batata, and patata, corrupted from the Indian.] pl. PO-TÅ'TÖES. A well-known plant, and esculent root.

POTTA-TO-RY\*A. Relating to drinking. Ruber. [R.]

lent root.

FÖ'TA-TO-RY,\* a. Relating to drinking. Bulwer. [R.]

FÖT'BEL-LIED, (-lid) a. Having a large belly.

FÖT'BEL-LY, n. A protuberant belly. Arbuthnot.

†FÖTCH, v. n. [pocher, Fr.] To thrust, to push. Shak.

FÖTCH, v. a. [pocher, Fr.] To posch. Wiseman. See Poach.

FÖT'-COM-PÄN'[ON, (-kum-pan'yun) n. A fellow-drinker.

FO-TEEN',\* or PÖT-TĒĒN',\* n. [Irish.] Whiskey. Gent.

Man.

PÖT'-COM-PÂN'ION, (-Kom-pán'yon) m. A fellow-drinker.

N-TĒEN',\* or PÖT-TĒĒN',\* n. [Irish.] Whiskey. Gent.

Mag.

PÖ'TĒ-LÖT,\* n. (Mm.) A sulphuret of molybden. Urc.

PÖ'TĒNCĒ,\* \n. (Mm.) A sulphuret of molybden. Urc.

PÖ'TĒNCĒ,\* \n. (Her.) A sort of cross which terminates

PÖ'TĒNT,\* like the head of a crutch. Crabb.

PÖ'TĒNT,\* like the head of a crutch. Crabb.

PÖ'TĒNT, n. [potenta, L.] Power, influence; authority, force, energy, efficacy; strength.

PÖ'TĒNT, n. A potentate. Skak. A crutch. Chaucer.

PÖ'TĒNT, n. A potentate. Skak. A crutch. Chaucer.

PÖ'TĒN-TĀ-CY, n. Sovereignty, potency. Barrow.

PÖ'TĒN-TĀ-CY, n. Sovereignty, potency. Barrow.

PÖ'TĒN-TĀ-CY, n. Monarch; prince. sovereign. RY Sometimes incorrectly pronounced pŏt'on-tāt.

PQ-TĒN'TIAL, (Qo-tēn'shāl) a. [potentet, Fr.; potentatis, L.]

Existing in possibility not in act. [tĒficacious; powerful. Skak.] — (Eng. gram.) Noting a mood of the verb, which implies possibility of biderty, power, wil, or obligation, or the possibility of doing any action.

PQ-TĒN-TI-ĀL']-TY, (pq-tēn-shq-al'o-te) n. Quality of being potential; possibility. Bp. Taylor.

PQ-TĒN'TIAL-Ly, ad. In power or possibility; not in act, or positively; in effency, not in actuality.

PQ-TĒN'TI-ĀL', ad. Powerfulnes, might; power.

PQ-TĒN'TI-ĀLE,\* (pp-tēn'shq-āt) v. a. To give power to. Colerage, [E.]

PÖ'TĒNT-LY, ad. Powerfulness, might; power.

PQ-TĒN'TA-TIVE, a. [potezativus, low L.] Authoritative. Pearson.

PÖTĞN. m. Popgun. Bp. Hall. See Popgun.

POT'GUN, m. Popgun. Bp. Hall. See Porgun.
PÖT'HXNG-ER, m. A hook to hang a pot on; a pothock.
PÖTHX-CA-RY, m. [beticarie, Sp.] The old word for apothecary. Chaucer.

||POTH'SE. [Doth'er, E. Ja. R. Sm. Wb.; puth'er, S. W. P. J.
F.] n. [poudre, Fr.] Bustle, tumult; flutter, bother. Shak.
||POTH'SE. | TO THERED. ] pp. FOTHERING, FOTHERED.]

To make a blustering, ineffectual effort.

To make a blustering, ineffectual effort.

[PÖTH/ERR, v.a. To turmoil; to puzzle, to bother. Locks.

FOT'HERR, (pöt'hūk) n. An herb itt for the pot. Tatler.

PÖT'HOOK, (pöt'hūk) n. A hook or branch on which a pot or kettle is hung over the fire; any thing like it in shape.

PÖT'HÖÜSE, n. An alehouse; a drinking-house. Warton.

PÖT'LON, n. [Fr.; potio, L.] A draught, commonly of medicine. Milton.

FÖT'L'ID, n. A cover of a pot. Derham.

PÖT'L'DCK,\* n. Dinner; food from the pot. — "To take potluck, to partake of the family dinner." Carr. Craven Dulect. [Colloquial.]

PÖT'MAN, n. [A pot companion. A. Wood.] A servant at a

public house.
POT'-MXR-I-GÖLD,\* s. A plant used in broths and soups.

PÖT'SHÄRD, A. An alloy of lead and copper. Branda. PÖT'SHÄRD, A. An alloy of lead and copper. Branda. PÖT'SHÄRD, R. Same as potskerd. Spensor. PÖT'SHÄRD, R. A fragment of a broken pot. Spensor.

PÖT'STÖNE,\* s. (Min.) A tough variety of steatite. Branda. PÖT'TAGE, s. [petage, Fr.] Food beiled in a pot; any thing belied or decoted for food. POTTEEN',\* s. Irish whiskey. W. Ency. Written also pe-

POT'TER, s. [potier, Fr.] A maker of carthen pots or ves

Sois.

POTTER, \* v. z. [i. Fottered; pp. Fottering, Fottered.]

To busy or perplex one's self shout triffes; to triffe; to pudder. Qu. Rev. 27 The verb to putter is used colloquially, in the United States, in the same sense.

POTTER, v. a. To poke; to push; to disturb; to pother.

Wildrakam.

POT'TERN-ORE, a. Ore with which potters glaze earthen

vesses.

POT/TERS'-CLLY,\* \*. (Mis.) A substance which differs from pipe-clay, by containing a greater proportion of lime and oxide of iron. Hamilton.

POT/TE.Ry, \*\* [poteric, Pr.] The manufactory of a potter; the manufactures of a potter; all kinds of eartherware.

POT/TIME. Act of putting to pair [Political Sch.]

the manufactures of a potter; all kinds of earthenware. POT'TINE, n. Act of putting in pots. [Drinking. Shat.]
POT'TLE, (pWrl) a. A liquid measure containing four pints; a tankard; a fruit-vessel or basket.
POT'V-LENT, a. [potulentus, L.] Inchriated; fit to drink.
POT-VAL'IANT, (pOt-Val'yant) a. Courageous from the effects of liquor only. Addison.
POT-WAL'LO-PER,\* (pOt-Wol'o-per) n. A person entitled to vote, in certain boroughs in England, from having bouled a pot in it. Qu. Rev.
POOCH. n. I socks. Fr.] A small bar; a pocket.—Applied

vote, in certain boroughs in England, from having boiled a pot in it. Qu. Rev.
PÖUCH, n. [pocks, Fr.] A small bag; a pocket. — Applied ludicrously to a big belly or paunch.
PÖUCH, v. a. To pocket. Tusser. To swallow: — to pout. Derham. [R.]
PÖUCH-Like,\* a. Resembling a peuch. Smith.
PÖUCH-MÖÜTH,\* n. A mouth with blubbered lips. Ash.
PÖUCH-MÖÜTHED, (-möüthd) a. Blubber-lipped.
PÖUCH-MÖÜTHED, (-möüthd) a. Blubber-lipped.
PÖUCHÖNG',\* n. A species of tes. Adams.
PÖUC-DRÉTTE',\* (pö-drét') n. [Fr.] Manure prepared from human excrement; dried night-sol. Farm. Ency.
PÖUL'DA-VIS, n. A sall-cloth. Ausworth. See POLEDAVY.
PÖUL'DR, v. a. See Powders.
PÖUL'DR, v. a. See Powders.
PÖUL'DR, v. a. See Powders.
PÖUL'TER, (pö)'n. [Fr.] The stakes played for at some games of cards: — written also pool. Southerne.
PÖUL'TER, (pö)'n. [Fr.] The stakes played for at some games of cards: — written also pool. Southerne.
PÖUL'TER, (pö)'ver' n. Same as poutterer. Shak.
PÖUL'TER, (pö)'ver' n. Same as poutterer. Shak.
PÖUL'TER, (pö)'ver' n. Fulle, old Fr., pultu, L.] An application to sores of flour, bread, &c., to remove inflammation, a cataplasm; a soft, mollifying application.
PÖUL'TICE, (pö'vis) v. a. [t. POULTICED; pp. POULTICING, POULTICE, (pö'vis) v. a. [t. POULTICED; pp. POULTICING, POULTICE, (pö'vis) v. a. [t. POULTICED; pp. POULTICING, POULTICE, (pö'vis) v. a. [t. POULTICED; pp. POULTICING, POULTICE, (pö'vis) v. a. [t. POULTICED; pp. PoULTICING, POULTICE, (pö'vis) v. a. [t. POULTICED; pp. PoULTICING, POULTICE, (pö'vis) v. a. [t. POULTICED; pp. PoULTICING, POULTICE, (pö'vis) v. a. [t. POULTICED; pp. PoULTICING, POULTICE, (pö'vis) v. a. [t. Poultice to. Poultice, Temple.

tic fowls used for food.

PÖÖNCE, n. [panzone, it.] The claw or talon of a bird of prey:—the powder of gum sandarach; a powder used to prevent ink from spreading after erasures, and other purposes.—[ponze, Fr.] Cloth worked in cyclet-holes.

PÖÖNCE, v. a. [punzellare, it.] [i rounge; pp. roungen, roungen.] To pierce; to perforate:—to pour or sprinkle with powder through small perforations:— to seize with the pources of talons, as a bird of ones.

the pounces or talons, as a bird of prey.

PÖÜNCED, (pöünst) a. Furnished with talons. Thomson
PÖÜN'CET-BÖX, n. A small box perforated. Shak.

FOUNDER-SON, M. A small box perforated. Shak.
POUND, M. A weight, being 12 ounces troy, and 16 ounces
avoirdupois.—In money, the sum of 20 shillings.—A
pinfold, or enclosure for cattle or strayed animals.
POUND, M. L. FOUNDED, PP. POUNDING, POUNDED.]
beat, to grind, as with a pestie:—to shutup; to imprison
as in a nound.

as in a pound.

Po ND'AGE, m. A sum deducted from a pound: — payment rated by the pound: — confinement of cattle in a pound.

Po OND'BREACH,\* m. (Law) The breaking of a public pound.

PÖÜND'CÖV-ERT,\* n. (Law) A place of enclosure. Black-

POUND'ER, n. He or that which pounds; a pestle; a large pear: — that which has or carries pounds; as, a ten-pounder, &c., applied to cannon fitted for a ball of so many pounds.

pounds.
POOND-FOOL/ISH, a. Neglecting the care of large sums in attending to little ones. Burton.
POOND/O-VERT',\* n. (Law) An enclosure in the open air.

PÖOND'RATE,\* s. (Law) A rate or payment by the pound.

Toller. PÖÜNX'A,\* n. (Chem.) Impure borate of sods. Francis.
PÖÜ'PE-TON, (pô'pe-ton) n. [psupés, Fr.] A puppet; a

†Pou'Pics, (pô'piks) n. pl. Veal steaks and slices of bacon.

||Pour, (por) [por, E. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb. Nares; por, S. P. J.; pour, W.; por, por, or pour, F.] v. a. [i. poured; pp. rour-

to spid; to empty; to effuse; to emit; to give vont to; to send forth, to let out.

[POUR, (Far) v. a. To stream; to flow; to rush tumultuous ly, (Far).

ly, Gay.

[POIR/ER, (pōr'er) n. One who pours.

POUR/ER, (pōr'er) n. One who pours.

POUR/ER, (pōr'er) n. One who pours.

POUR/PRETY,\* n. (Law) A division or share of lands which, before the partition, were held jointly by parceners. W Aushaw.

POUR-PRETYURE,\* (pōr-prēst'yur) n. (Law) The act of wrongfully taking and appropriating to one's self any thing, whether it be jurisdiction, land, or franchise.

Brands.

POUR-TRAY', (por-tra') v. a. See Portray.

FOUR-TRAY, (pot-tra') to a See Contant.
FOOSE, (podis) n. Pulse; pease. Spenser.
POOT, n. A fresh-water fish; the whiting pout:—a kind of
bird:—a fit of sullenness. [Colloquial.]
POOT, v. n. [bouter, Fr.] [a routed; pp. routing, routkd.] To look sullen by thrusting out the lips; to shoot

out, to hang prominent.
PÖÜT'ER, n. One who pouts:—a kind of pigeon. Todd.
See Powter.

POUT/ING, m. Act of one that pouts; sullenness.
POV/ER-TY, m. [paurreté, Fr.] The state or condition of being poor, penury; indigence, necessity; want; barrenness, defect.

Pow,\* mterj. An exclamation of contempt; as, "pow wow." Skak. See Powwow.

POW'DER, n. [poudre, Fr.] Dust, as of the earth, dust, any substance or body pulverized, gunpowder, dust or perfumed flour for the hair.

Tumed nour for the nair.

PÖW'DER, v. a. [powder, Fr.] [t. POWDERED, pp. POWDERING, POWDERED.] To reduce to dust, to communute, to
grand small; to pulverize; to sprinkle, as with dust.

POW'DER, v. n. To fall to dust: — to come with tumult.

POW'DER-BÖX, n. A box for keeping powder for the hair.

Pow'ner-Chest, n. (Nauk.) A chest or box filled with gunpowder, pebble stones, and such like materials, set on fire when a ship is boarded by an enemy.
Pow'ner-Flask, n. A flask for gunpowder; a powder-

horn.

Pow"DER-HORN, n. A horn or case for gunpowder.

Pow"DER-ING-TÜB, n. A vessel in which meat is salted;
a place in which any thing is kept from putrefaction.

Pow"DER-MILL, n. A mill in which gunpowder is made.

Pow"DER-MINE, n. A cavern in which powder is placed,

so as to be fired at a proper time. Rowley.

Pow'der-Room, n. (Naut.) A room in a ship for gun-

powder.

Pow'DER-Y, a. [poudreux, Fr.] Covered with powder;

Pow'-DIRE, n. A sort of dike in a marsh or fen. Black-

stone.

Fiw'.F.R., n. [pouvour, Fr.] Ability to do something; ability to endure or suffer, capacity, mental faculty, command, authority, dominion, inducence, prevalence, force, strength, might, sway; animal strength, natural strength:—the moving force of an engine:—government. ment, right of governing:—sovereign, potentate, one invested with dominion:—army, military force:—the force which tends to produce motion, when applied to an engine or machine. [A great number, Low.]—(Algean engine or machine. [A great number. Low.]— (Algebra & Arthmete) Ine product arising from a number multiplied into itself.—Power of attorney, (Low) The authority which one man gives another to act for him. FPOW'ER-BLE, a. Capable of performing. Canden. POW'ER-FUL, a. Having power; strong; potent, forcible; mighty, effications.

POW'ER-FUL-LY, ad. In a powerful manner; forcibly.

POW'ER-FUL-LESS, a. Having no power, weak.

POW'ER-LESS. Having no power, weak.

mers.
PÖŴ'ER-PEBS,\* n. A loom worked by steam. McCullock.
PÖŴ'ER-PEBS,\* n. A printing-press worked by steam, by water, or by other power. Ency.
PÖWL'DRON, n. (Her.) That part of armor which covers the shoulders. Sandys.
PÖW'L'E. s. I area-breasted obseon: — written also pouter.

PÖW'TER, n. Large-breasted pigeon: — written also pouter. PÖW'WOW,\* v. n. To use magical arts; to conjure; to divine. Boucher.

Pöw'wöw, \* n. An Indian dance : -a sort of conjurer, sor-

Föw'wöw,\* n. An Indian dance:—a sort of conjurer, sorcers, or diviner, among the Indians. Bransard.
Föx, (pöks) n. [properly pocks.] Pustules; syphilis:—an cruptive disease, as the small-pox or cow-pox:—without a prefix it means syphilis, or the venereal disease.
Föx, n. [apoyo, Sp.; appui, pouls, Fr.] A rope-dancer's pule; a pole to impel a boat.
Föx'-Bign,\* n. A bird of New Zesland. Cook.

PÖZE, v. a. To puzzle. See Poss. Skak.
PÖZ-ZU-O-LÄ'NA,\* n. Volcanic ashes used as mortar for buildings: — so assued from Pozzuok, from which it is shipped. Branks

PRAAM,\* (pram) a. A flat-bottomed boat. See PRAM. PRÄAM, \* (prim) n. A fiat-bottomed boat. See Pram. PRÄC'TIO. a. [πρακτικός.] Practical; sly; artful. Spenser PRÄC-TI-CA-BLL i-TY, n. State of being practicable, practicableness; possibility. PRÄC'TI-CA-BLL a. [praticable, Fr.] That may be performed, practised, or accomplished; performable; feasible; possible; assailable; fit to be assailed. PRÄC'TI-CA-BLY, a.d. in a practicable manner. PRÄC'TI-CA-BLY, a.d. in a practicable manner. PRÄC'TI-CA-BLY, a.d. in a practicable manner. PRÄC'TI-CA-BLY, a. [practicus, L.] Relating to action or practice; designed for practice; that is to be acted, performed, or practiced; not merely speculative. PRÄC-TI-CAL'I-TY,\* n. Quality of being practical. Fo. Qu. Rev.

Rev.

Rev.
PRÄC'TI-CAL-TLY, ad. In a practical manner; by practice.
PRÄC'TI-CAL-RESS, π. The quality of being practical.
PRÄC'TI-CAL-RESS, π. The quality of being practical.
PRÄC'TI-CA, (prisk'tis) π. [πρακτική, Gr.; practagus, Fr.] The habit of doing any thing, such use as begets a habit; customary use; dexterity acquired by habit, actual performance, distinguished from theory; method; custom; habit; manner; use:—medical treatment of diseases; exercise of any profession, as that of medicine:—a rule, in artithmetic, for expeditiously solving questions in proportion. tion.

tion.

PRAC'TISE, (prak'tis) v. a. [pourtings, Gr.; pratiquer, Fr.]

[L. PRACTISE, (prak'tis) v. a. [pourtings, Gr.; pratiquer, Fr.]

[L. PRACTISE, pp. PRACTISING, PRACTISED.] To do habitually or repeatedly, to exercise actually; to do, not merely to profess; to transact:—to perform or attend to, as, to practise law or physic.

PRAC'TISE, v. n. To form a habit; to exercise a profession; to transact, to negotiate secretly, to use arts or stratagem.

PRAC'TISE, n. One who practises; a practitioner.

PRAC'TISE, n., \*p. a. Doing; exercising, engaged in practice.

PRAC-TIMTIONER, (prak-tish'un-er) n. One actually engaged in the exercise of any art or profession, as that of

gaged in the exercise of any art or profession, as that of medicine.

medicine.

PR.M., (prē) [L.] "Before:"—a prefix which occurs in compound words adopted from the Latin; as, pracognuta. See Pr.B.

PR.M., 'P.P.B.\* (prēs'e-pē) n. (Law) Written instructions, given by an attorney or plaintiff, to the clerk of a court, for making out a writ. Bowner. An original writ. Whathato.

PR.M.-CÖG'NI-TA, n. pl. [L.] Things previously known, in order to understanding something else. Locks.

PR.A.-CÖG'DI-A.\* n. pl. [L.] (Anat.) The parts adjoining to the heart, the diaphragm, the abdominal viscera, and the engastrium. Dunglason.

to the heart, the diaphragm, the abdominal viscera, and the epigastrium. Dunglison.

PRÆF-LO-RA'ZION,\* (pröf-lo-rā'shun) n. (Bot.) Æstivation.

P. Cyc. See Æstivation.

P. Ed.--ÖG'RA-PHY,\* n. A description of battles. Harris.

PRÆL--ÖG'RA-PHY,\* n. A. description of battles. Harris.

Offence of the nature of contempt against government, for which the writ is granted. See Premunire.

PRE-NÖ'MEN,\* n. [L.] The first name of a person among the Romans, prefixed to the general family name. Ausworth.

PRA: TEX'TA,\* n. [L] A long, white, Roman robe, worn by boys till the age of 17, and by girls till they were married. Brande.

PRÆ-TÖ'R-UM,\* n. [L.] pl. PRÆTORIA. The hall or court where the Roman prætor administered justice; also a general's tent. Crubb.

a general's tent. Crubb.

PRAG-MXT'(C, Δ., πρώγματα, Gr.; pragmatique, Fr.]

PRAG-MXT'(-CAL,) Meddling, impertment: impertinently busy; assuming airs of business, officious; dictatorial.—Pragmatic sanction, (Civil lum) a rescript, or answer
of a sovereign, delivered, by the advice of his council, to
some college, order, or body of people.—The Pragmatic
Sanction, famous in history, was the rescript of Charles
VI., in 1724, by which he settled his hereditary dominions on his daughter Maria Theresa. Ency.

PRAG-MXT-LCAL-LY, ad. In a pragmatical manner.

ions on his daughter Maria Theresa. Ency.

PRAG-MÄT'I-CAL-NESS, a. Quality of being pragmatical.

PRAG-MÄT'I-CAL-NESS, a. Quality of being pragmatical.

†PRÄG'MA-TIST, a. A busybody. Bp. Reynolds.

PRÄHME, (pram) See Pram.

PRÄHME, (pram) See Pram.

PRÄH'RIR,\* (pra're) n. [Fr.] A large natural meadow, or tract of country, bare of trees, and covered with grass, such as are common in many parts of the Mississippi valley. P.

PRAIS'A-BLE, a. That may be praised. Wichife. PRAIS'A-BLY,\* ad. So as to deserve praise. Oxford Lat.

PRAISE, (prāz) n. [prije, Teut.; prez, Sp; prezzo, It.; preis, Ger] Commendation; encomium; eulogy; panegyric; fame, glorification; tribute of gratitude; laud, ground

fame, glorification; tribute of gratitude; laud, ground or reason of praise.

PRĀIȘU, (prāz) v. a. [prijsen, D.] [i. Praised; pp. Praisung, rraised.] To commend; to applaud; to celebrate; to extol; to eulogize; to glorify in worship.

†PRĀIŞE/LZSS, a. Wanting praise; without praise. Sidney.

PRĀIŞE/WOR-FHI-LY, ad. In a manner worthy of praise.

Palise/wor-THI-MESS, (praz/wur-the-nos) a. State of being praiseworth

ing praiseworthy.

Praise Worley (praywurthe) a. Worthy of praise; deserving commendation; commendation.

Prain, or Praint, n. [prain, icel.; praine, Teut.] (Naul.) A light sort of boat used in Holland and the Baltic for loading and unloading ships.

Praince, v. n. [prainten, D.; prangen, Ger.] [i. Prainced; pp. Prainceno, prainced.] To spring and bound in high mettle, as a horse; to ride or move in a warlike or showy manner. mannér.

PRANC'ING, n. The act of bounding, as a horse.
PRAN'GOS,\* n. (Bet.) An East Indian, herbaceous, perennial plant. Hamilton.

PRANK, (prangk) v. a. RANK, (prangk) v. a. [pronken, D.] [i. PRANKED; pp. PRANKING, FRANKED.] To decorate; to dress to ostenta-

PRAYRING, PRARRED.] To decorate; to dress to ostentation; to prink.

PRÄNK, (prängk) n. [pronk, D.] A frolic; a wild flight; a inducrous trick, a mischievous act. Spenser. [Low.]

PRÄNK, (prängk) a. Frolicsone; full of tricks. Brener.

PRÄNK'ER, n. One who pranks or prinks. Button.

PRÄNK'ER, n. Ostentatious dress: prinking. More.

PRÄNK'SH, \*a. Full of pranks, mischievous. Gent. Mag.

PRASE, \*n. (Min.) Green quartz, a slictous mineral. Brande.

Norwegian mineral. Dana.

PRÄS'ELITE.\* n. (Min.) A soft, green, fibrous mineral, found in Scotland. Dana.

PRÄS'ELITE.\* n. [Min.) A soft, green, fibrous mineral, found in Scotland. Dana.

PRÄS'ELITE.\* n. [praten, D.] [L. PRATED, pp. PRATING, PRATED.] To talk carelessly and foolishly; to babble; to chatter, to be loquacious; to prattle.

ED. To talk carelessly and foolishly to babble; to chatter, to be loquacious; to prattle.

PRATE, n. Tattle, babble, idle talk; unmeaning loquacity.

PRATE, v. Tattle, babble, idle talk; unmeaning loquacity.

PRAT'ER, n. One who prates; an idle talker.

PRAT'ER, n. One who prates; an idle talker.

PRAT'IC, n. [pratages, Fr.; pratica, It.] (Naut.) A license for the master of a ship to traffic in the European ports of the Mediterranean, after having performed quarantine.

PRAT'ING-COLE,\* n. A bird of Coromandel, with a hooked bill. Crable.

PRAT'|NG-Ly, ad. With tittle-tattle; with loquacity.
PRAT'TLE, (prat'tl) v. n. [diminutive of prate.] (i. PRATTLED, pp. PRATTLING, PRATTLED.] To talk childishly or

ILED, Pp. FRATEIROS, FRATEIROS, P. FRATEIROS, P. FRATEIROS, P. FRATEIROS, P. Childish, puerile, or trifling talk; chat. PRAT'TLE-MENT,\* n. Prate, idle or light talk. Hayley. PRAT'TLERS, n. One who prattles; a chatterer. PRAV';-TY, n. [pravitas, L.] Corruption, depravity. Milton. PRAWN, n. A small crustaceous fish, of the crab kind, recombined a shrum but larger.

PRAWN, n. A small crustaceous fish, of the crab kind, resembling a sprimp, but larger.

PRAX'IS, n. [L.] Use, practice, requisition, the subject or matter of exercise. Coventry.

PRAY, o. n. [prier, Fr.; praier, old Fr.] [1. PRAYED; pp. FRAYING, PRAYED.] To make pittions or entricity, to make prayer to God. to entered, to ask submissively.—

To pray in aid, (Law) to call in for help one who has an interest in the cause in question.—I pray, or pray, that is, I pray you to tell me, or pray tril me, is a sort of adverbal or expletive phrase, or a slightly ceremonious form of introducing a question. troducing a question.

PRAY, (pra) v. a. To supplicate, to implore; to ask for; to entr

entrent.

PRAY'ER, (pra'er or pra') [pra'er, W. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.;

pra'er, P.; prar, S. K.] n. 'praier, old Fr., prière, mod
ern.] A petition to God, a petition, a form of supplica
tion; request; a suit, entreaty. C. I imay be doubted,

with respect to prayer, whether it should be regarded as a

dissyllable or a monosyllable. By most orthospists, it is

noted as a dissyllable, but in poetry, it is commonly

used as a monosyllable; and it rhymes exactly with

care, fair, pair, &c. A similar difficulty relates to various

other words ending in er; as, for example, the dissylla
bles go'er and high'er, are pronounced exactly, or near
ly, like the monosyllables gore and hire.

PRAY'ER, \*n. One who prays. Smart.

ly, like the monosyliables gore and hire.

PRAY'ER,\* n. One who prays. Smark.

PRAY'ER-BOOK, (priep būk) s. A book of public or private devotion, containing forms of prayer.

PRAY'ER-FÛL,\* a. Using prayer, praying; devont. Ch. Ob.

PRAY'ER-FÛL-LY,\* ad. In a devout manner. Ec. Rev.

PRAY'ER-FÛL-LY,\* ad. In a devout manner. Ec. Rev.

PRAY'ER-FÛL-NESS,\* n. State of being prayer; indevout.

Orton. 3.7 This word, also prayerful and prayerfully, though modern, are new much used.

PRAY'ER-MEET-ING,\* n. A meeting for prayer. Ec. Rev.

PRAY'ING-LY, (pra'ing-le) ad. With supplication. Milton.

PRE, [pra, L.] A particle or prefix, whose original Latin form, pres, is still retained in some words scarcely naturalized. It signifies before or previous, in time or place; also above, superior.

PREACH, (pröch) v. n. [prodice, L.; présher, Fr.] [i. FRRACHED; pp FRRACHING, FRRACHED.] To discourse publicly on the gospel, &c.; to pronounce a public discourse upon a sacred subject.

PREACH, s. s. To proclaim or publish in religious orations or sermons; to insulcate publicly; to teach. Preach, m. [pricks, Fr.] A discourse; a sermon. Hocker Preach(R. m. [pricks, Fr.]) One who preaches. Preach(R. m. [pricks, Fr.]) One who preaches. Preach(R. m. The employment or act of a preacher. Pp. Hall. Preach(M. m. A preacher, in contempt. Howell. Preach(M. m. A. A sermon, in contempt. Howell. Preach(M. m. A. Anterior to Adam. I. Taylor. Pre-AD-M/[c.\* a. Anterior to Adam. I. Taylor. Pre-AD-M/-M/-Tre,\* n. One supposed to have lived before Adam:—one who holds there were persons existing before Adam. Crabb.
PRE-AD-MIN-IS-TRA'TION, m. Previous administration. Pre-AD-MIN-IS-TRA'TION, m. Previous administration. Pre-AD-MON/SII, v. a. [i. Pread-MONISHED, pp. PREADMON ISHING, PREADMONISHED.] To caution or admonsh beforehand.
PRE-AD-MO-MIN-IS-TRA'TION,\* a. A provious warning. Smart.

ISHING, PREADMONISHED.] TO caution or admonish beforehand.

PRE-AD-MO-NI''TION,\* n. A provious warning. Smart.

PRE-AD-MO-NI''TION,\* n. A provious warning. Smart.

PRE-AD-MO-NI''TION,\* n. A provious warning. Smart.

PRE-AM-BLE, n. [préambule, Fr.] Something previous; introduction, preface.—(Las) The introductory matter to a statute, bill, or act of a legislative body.

PRE-AM-BU-LA-E, v. a. To preface; io introduce. Feltham. [R.]

PRE-AM'BU-LA-E, v. n. To walk or go before. Ordan. [R.]

PRE-AM'BU-LA-TO-RY, a. Going before. Chancer.

PRE-AM'BU-LA-TO-RY, a. Going before. Bp. Taylor. [R.]

PRE-AN-BU-LA-TO-RY, a. To announce before. Coleridge.

PRE-AN-BU-LA-TO-RY, a. To announce before. Coleridge.

PRE-AN-BU-LA-TO-RY, a. A previous apprehension.

PRE-AP-PRE-HEN'SION, n. A previous apprehension.

PPRE-AP-PRE-HEN'SION, n. A previous audience; the right or state of being heard before another. Blackstone.

PRE-BYING, a. Crowding. Spenser.

PRE-BYING, n. [probenda, low L.; prébende, Fr.] A stipend or share in the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church received by a prebendary. Johnson.

PRE-BEND'AL, a. Of or belonging to a prebend.

PREB'END-RH, a. In probending, but improperly, used fin a probendary. Johnson.

PREB'END-RH, p. n. [prebendary. ]. A stipendiary of a cathedral who has a probend; an officiating canou.

PREB'END-RHP, n. The office of a prebendary.

PREB'END-RHP, n. The office of a prebendary.

PRE-B'END-RHP, n. The office of a prebendary.

PRE-B'END-RHP, n. The office of a prebendary.

PRE-CA'R-OSS, n. Supplication; entraty. Cotton.

PREC'A-TIVE, a. [precarius, L.] Suppliant; submissive.

Harris. [R.]

PREC'A-TO-R, a. Suppliant; beseeching, Bp. Hopkins. [R.]

PRECA-TIVE, a. [Precature, L.] Suppliant; summester Harris. [R.]

PREC'A-TO-RY, a. Suppliant; beseeching. Bp. Hopkins. [R.]

PRE-CAU'TION, n. [Fr., from praceaturs, L.] Previous care; preservative caution, preventive measures.

PRE-CAU'TION, v. a. [précautionner, Fr.] [I. PRECAUTIONED; pp. PRECAUTIONING, PRECAUTIONED.] To warn beforehand. Locks.

PRE-CAU'TION-AL, a. Precautionary. W. Mountague. [R.]
PRE-CÂU'TION-A-RY,\* a. Implying or using precaution. Colemdae.

PRE-CÂU'TIOUS,\* a. Relating to or using precaution; pre-

(Law) An authority to be followed in a court of justice, &c.

PREC'E-DENT-ED, a. Having a precedent or example.

PREC'E-DENT-ED, a. Going before, being earlier in time.

PRECED'ING.\* p. a. Going before, being earlier in time.

PRECEL'LENCE, \(\text{TR}\) - (Sollence, Sheldon.

PRECEN'IOR, m. [precentor, L.; precentour, Fr.] (Mus.)

One who leads a choir; a chanter.—(Scotland) A clerk.

PRECEN'IOR-SHIP,\* m. The office of precentor. Resca.

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PRECEN'IOR-SHIP,\* m. The office of precentor. Resca.

PRECEN'ING.\* J.; prés'ept, Esmick.] m. [précepte, Fr.; presceptum, L.] A rule authoritatively given; a wandate; a direction; a command; an order; a doctrine; a principle; a maxim; a law.—(Lew) A warrant of a magierate.

PRECEN'ILAL. (-ahel) a. Containing precepts. Shak.

PRECEN'ITION, m. [presceptio, L.] A precept. Ep. Hall.

PRE PRE-OEP'TIVE, a. [preceptious, L.] Containing precepts; giving precepts; teaching: instructive; didactic.
PRE-CEP'TOR, n. [preceptor, L.; precepters, Fr.] A head inaster or principal of an academy or other seminary; a unster or principal of an academy or other seminary; a teacher; a tutor.

PRE-CEP-TO'R|-AL,\* a. Relating to a preceptor or to teaching; preceptive. Smart.

PREC'EP-TO-EY, [prés'ep-tur-e, M: prés'ep-tur-e, Ja. Sm.: pro-sép'tur-e, K. W\*s.] a. Giving preceptive, Ja. Sm.: pre-sép'tur-e, K. W\*s.] a. Giving preceptive, PREC'EF-TO-EY, m. A subordinate religious house. Cleyton.

PRE-CEP'TRESS,\* n. A female who teaches. Compor.

PRE-CEP'SIGN, (pre-Sébh'um) n. [precessor, precessor, L.]

The act of going before; an advance; a movement forward, particularly applied to the advancing of the equinoctial points. noctau points.

PRE-C-1-DA'NE-OUS,\* a. Cut before; killed before. Ash.

PRE-CINCT. [pre-langkt, S. P. E. K. Sm. Wb.; pry-singkt',

M. Ja.; pre-langkt', J. P.] n. [preciosus, L.]

Outward limit, boundary; a territorial district. Hooker.

PRE-C-1-OS'-TY, (pre-she-os'-te) n. [preciosus, L.] Value; preciosuses. Browns. †PRE-ci-Osi-TY, (pre-she-5s'-te) n. [pretiosus, L.] Value; preciousness. Brooms.

RE\*/Clous, (presh'us) a. [précieux, Fr.; pretiosus, L.] Value; preciousness. Brooms.

"a practious stone." (Often used ironically.]

PRE\*/Clous-NESS, (presh'us-le) ad. Valuably; to a great price.

PRE\*/Clous-NESS, (presh'us-le) ad. Valuably; to a great price.

PRE\*/Clous-NESS, (presh'us-le) ad. Value, worth; price.

PRE\*/Clous-NESS, (presh'us-le) ad. Value, worth; price.

PRE\*/Clous-NESS, (presh'us-le) ad. Value, worth; price.

PRE\*/Clous-NESS, (presiputum, L.; précipice, Fr.]

A headlong steep; an abrupt or steep descent or declivity; a fail nearly perpendicular.

PRE-Clp'-TANEL; a. That may be precipitated. Brande.

PRE-Clp'-TANEL; ness. Millon.

PRE-Clp'-TANT, a. [pracupitans, L.] Failing or rushing headlong; hasty, rash; precipitate.

PRE-Clp'-TANT-LY, ad. In headlong haste or hurry.

PRE-Clp'-TANT-LY, ad. In headlong haste or hurry.

PRE-Clp'-TANT-NESs,\* n. Quality of being precipitant.

Mannder.

PRE-CIP'I-TATE, v. a. [precipito, L.] [1. PRECIPITATED; pp. PRECIPITATING, PRECIPITATED.] To throw headlong; to urge on violently, to hasten unexpectedly; to hurry.—
(Chem.) To throw to the bottom, as a solid substance in à liquid.

PRE-CIP'I-TATE, v. n. To fall headlong; to proceed hastily.
—(Chem.) To fall to the bottom, as a sediment.

-CIP'I-TATE, a. Steep, headlong; hasty; rash; violent, thoughtless, heedless.

PRE-CIP'I-TATE, z. A substance or medicine thrown down,

RE-CIP-I-TA'TION, n. [Fr.] The act of precipitating; blind haste. — (Chem.) Sediment; subsidency.

RE-CIP-I-TA'TION, n. [Fr.] The act of precipitating; blind haste. — (Chem.) Sediment; subsidency.

RE-CIP-I-TA'TOR, n. [pracipitator, L.] One who precipitating is the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of

†PREC-1-PI"TIOUS, (pres-e-pish'us) a. Steep, headlong. Herbert.

†PREC-J-P!"TIOUS-LY, (pres-e-pish'us-le) ad. Headlong. PRE-C!P'I-TOUS, a. Headlong; steep; precipitate; hasty;

PRE-CIP',-TOUS, a. Headlong; steep; precipitate; husty; sudden, rash. PRE-CIP',-TOUS-LY, ad. In a precipitous manner. PRE-CIP',-TOUS-LY, ad. In a precipitous manner. PRE-CIB',-TOUS-LY, ad. In a precise, L.] Exact; strict; rigidly nice; scrupulous, accurate; correct; nice; having strict limitations; formal; too particular; finical. PRE-CIB'LY, ad. In a precise manner, exactly; nicely; accurately; with too much scrupulosity. PRE-CIB'LY, ad. In a precise; rigid nicety. Bacon. PRE-CIB'LAN, (pre-sizh'an) n. One who is precise, very exact, or superstitiously rigorous. Watts.
PRE-CIB'LAN-IST, n. One very precise, a precisian. Ec. Rev. PRE-CIB'LAN-IST, n. One very precise, a precisian. Ec. Rev. PRE-CIB'LYN-IST, n. One very precise; a precisian. Ec. Rev. PRE-CIB'LYN-IST, n. One very precise; a precisian. Ec. Rev. PRE-CIB'LYN-IST, n. One very precise; a precisian. Ec. Rev. PRE-CIB'LYN-IST, n. University of the precise; exactiness; exact limitation.

[PRE-CI'SIVE, a. [precisus, L.] Cutting off; exactly limit-

†PRE-CI'SIVE, a. [precisus, L.] Cutting off; exactly limit-

ing. wazzs.
PRE-CLUDE', v. s. [precisio, L.] [i. PRECLUDED; pp. PRE-CLUDING, PRECLUDED.] To shut out or hinder beforehand; to hinder; to prevent; to obviate.
PRE-CLU'\$10N, (pry-kid'zhun) vs. [precisio, L.] Act of precluding; hinderance by some anticipation.

procluding; hinderinace by some anticipation. Burke. PRE-CLO'SIVE\_LY, ad. With hinderance-by anticipation. Burke. PRE-CLO'SIVE\_LY, ad. With hinderance-by anticipation. PRE-CO'CIOUS, (pre-Ko'shus) a. [pracez, pracecus, L: ; pré-coce, Fr.] Ripe before the natural time; early ripe, as plants; applied also to the mental or bodily powers. PRE-CO'CIOUS-NESS, (pre-ko'shus-nès) m. Precocity. PRE-CO'CIOUS-NESS, (pre-ko'shus-nès) m. Precocity. PRE-CO'CIOUS-NESS, (pre-ko'shus-nès) m. Precocity. PRE-CO'CIOUS-NESS, (pre-ko'shus-nès) m. Precocity. PRE-CO'CIOUS-NESS, (pre-ko'shus-nès) m. Precocity. PRE-CO'CIOUS-NESS, (pre-ko'shus-nès) m. Precocity. PRE-CO'CIOUS-NESS, (pre-ko'shus-nès) m. Precocity. PRE-CO'CIOUS-NESS, (pre-ko'shus-nès) m. Precocity. PRE-CO'CIOUS-NESS, (pre-ko'shus-nès) m. Precocity. PRE-DI-CA-BLE, a. [Fr.: predicabilis, L.] That may be predicated; that may be affirmed of something. PRE-CO'CIOUS-NESS, (pre-ko'shus-nès) m. Precocity. PREDI-CA-BLE, a. [Fr.: predicabilis, L.] (Logic) That which can be affirmed of any thing; viz. genus precies, difference, property, and accident, called the five predicables. Watts. PRE-DIC'A-MENT, n. [Fr.: predicamentum, L.] A class; a

cognitio, L. | Previous knowledge. — (Secte law) A preva-quiry whether there is ground for prosecution. PRE-COM-POREY, v. a. To compose beforehand. Johnson. PRE-COM-POREY, (-24') z. [pres and concest.] An opinion previously formed. Hooker.

conceivence, resconceived; j. c. (i. Pasconceived; pp. Pas-conceiving, Pasconceived.) To conceive beforehand; to imagine beforehand.

PRE-CON-CEP'TION, M. A previous conception.
PRE-CON-CERT',\* v. a. [i. PRECONCERTED; pp. PRECON CERTING, PRECONCERTED.] To concert beforehand. Qu

PRE-CON-CERT'ED, p. c. Concerted or settled beforehand PRE-CON-CERT'ED-LY,\* cd. In a preconcerted manner

PRE-CON-CERT/RD-NESS,\* n. State of being preconcerted

Coloridge.

PRE-CON-DEM', \* (pre-kon-dem') v. a. To condemn before-

hand. Prysne.
PRE-CON-FORM'1-TY,\* s. Antecedent conformity. Colsrulge. †PRE-CON-J-ZA'TION, n. [preconium, L.] Proclamation

Bp. Hall.

PRE-CON-SIGN',\* (pre-kon-sin') v. s. To make over, or consign, beforehand. Ash.

PRE-CON-SOL',-DAT-ED,\* s. Consolidated previously. Phil

PRE-CONTRACT, n. A previous contract. Shak.

PRE-CONTRACT, v. a. [t. PRECONTRACTED; pp. PRECONTRACTED,] To contract or bargain be-

PRE-CURSE', n. [procurro, L.] A forerunning. Shak.
PRE-CURS'90R, n. [procursor, L.] A predecessor; forerunner; harbinger , a messenger.
PRE-CUR'SO-RY, a. Preceding; introductory; previous. Ba-

†PRE-ctiR'so-Ry, n. An introduction. Hammond.
PRE-DA'CEAN,\* (pre-da'shan) n. An animal of prey. Kirby
PRE-DA'CEOUS, (pre-da'shus) a. [proda, L.] Living by

prey.
†PRE'DAL, a. [preda, L.] Robbing; predatory. Boyse.
PRED'A-TO-RY, a. [predatorius, L.] Plundering; practising rapine; hungry, preying, rapacious; ravenous.
PRE-DE-CEASE', v. a. To die before. Shak.
PRE-DE-CEASE',\* n. The decease of one before another.

Brougham

Brougaam.
PREDE-CEASED', (-sēst') a. Dead before. Shak.
PREDE-CES'SOR, [prēd-e-sēs'sur, S. W. J. F. K. Sm.; pro-de-sēs'sur, P. Ja.] n. [prēdecesseur, Fr.; pre-and decedo, L.] One who precedes, one who, dying first, leaves an other in his place, an ancestor.

PRE-DE-CLARED',\* (-klard') a. Declared beforehand

Ruska

PRE-DE-FINE', \* v. a. To define or limit beforehand. Bp

PRĒ-DE-LǐN-E-Ā'TION, n. A previous delineation. Todd. PRE-DES-TI NĀ'RI-AN, n. One who believes in predesti-

nation.

PRE-DES-TI-NA'RI-AN, a. Of or belonging to predestination.

PRE-DES'TI-NATE, v. a. [predestiner, Fr., pres and destine, L.] [I. PREDESTINATED] pp. PREDESTINATIO, PREDESTINATED.] To predetermine; to foreordain; to predestine; to appoint beforehand by an irreversible decree.

PRE-DES'TI-NATE, v. n. To hold predestination. Dry-

den. [R.]
PRE-DÉS'TI-NATE, a. Predestinated. Burnet.
PRE-DÉS-TI-NA'TION, n. Act of predestinating; the doctrine or belief that God has from all eternity decreed

whatever comes to pass; preordination.
PRE-DES'TI-NA-TIVE, \* a. That predestinates; foreordain-

PRE-DES'TI-NA-TIVE,\* a. I That precessinates; one who ing. Coleraige.

PRE-DES'TI-NA-TOR, n. One who predestinates; one who holds the doctrine of predestination; predestinarian.

PRE-DES'TINE, (pre-des'tin) v. a. [prédestiner, Fr.] [i. PRE-DES'TINE, PREDESTINEO, PREDESTINED.] To decree beforehand; to predestinate. Millon.

PRÉ-DE-TER'MIN-A-BLE,\* a. That may be predetermined.

Colorage.

PRE-DE-TER'MI-NATE, a. Before determined. Ruchardson.

PRE-DE-TER'MI-NA'TION, n. Previous determination.

PRE-DE-TER'MINE, v. a. [1. PREOSTERMINED; pp. PREDETERMINING, PREDETERMINED.] To determine beforehand.

PRE-DE-TER'MINE, v. n. To determine beforehand. Smart.

Eind; situation; condition; state. — (Logic) A category; one of the Aristote ian divisions or predicaments; viz. substance, quantity, quality, relation, space, time, situation, possession, action, suffering.

PRE-DIO-A-MEN'TAL, a. Relating to predicaments. Bp. Hall. PRED'I-CANT, n. President, L.] One who affirms. Hooker.

PRED'I-CATE, v. a. [predicat, L.] [t. PREDICATED; pp. PREDICATED, v. a. To affirm something of another thing: to affirm.

PREDICATING, PREDICATE, v. S. To affirm something of another thing; to affirm.

PRED'I-CATE, v. [predicatum, L.] (Logic) That which is affirmed or denied of the subject; as, "Man is rational." Here man is the subject, is the copula, and rational the predicate.

predicate.

PRED'I-CATE,\* a. Predicated; affirmed. J. Marshall. [R.]

PRED-I-CATON, n. [predicate, L.] Affirmation concerning any thing; declaration of any position. Locks.

PRED'I-CA-TO-RY, a. Affirmative, decisive. Bp. Hall.

PREDICTIV, v. a. [predicties, L.] [1. PREDICTED; pp. PREDICTING, PREDICTED.] TO foretall; to foreshow; to prophesy; to prognosticate.

PRE-DIC'TION, n. [predicties, L.] Act of predicting; prophecy; declaration of something future.

ecy; accuration or sometaing nature.

PRE-DIC/TIVE, a. Prophetic, foretelling. More.

PRE-DIC/TIVE-LY,\* ad. By way of prediction. Sibley.

PRE-DIC/TOR, n. One who predicts; foreteller.

PRE-DI-QES/TION, n. Digestion too soon performed. Bacon.

PRE-DI-LEC/TION, n. A preference or liking beforehand,

mclination to favor, partiality; preference.

PRE-DIS-PO'NEN-CY,\* n. A prior disposition. Perry.

PRE-DIS-PO'NENT,\* a. Predisposing. Smart.

PRE-DIS-POSE', v. a. [1 PREDISPOSED, pp. PREDISI

RE-DIS-POSE', v. a. [1 PREDISPOSED, pp. PREDISPOSING, PREDISPOSED.] To incline beforehand, to adapt previously.

PREDISTORED. TO Incine beforehand, to adapt previously.

PRE-DIS-PO SI''TION, (pre-dis-po-zish'un) n. State of being predisposed; previous adaptation or inclination.

PRE-DOM'I-NANCE, | n. State of being predominant, PRE-DOM'I-NANCE, | n. State of being predominant, PRE-DOM'I-NANCE, | n. State of being predominant, or prevailing, superior, superiority; ascendencency, superior influence.

PRE-DOM'I-NANT. Ly, ad. With superior influence.

PRE-DOM'I-NANT-LY, ad. With superior influence.

PRE-DOM'I-NATE, n. n. [prédominer, Fr., præ and dominor, L.] [a. PREDOMINATED, pp. PREDOMINATING, PREDOMINATED] To be first or superior in rule or power, to have rule or sway, to prevail, to be ascendant.

PRE-DOM'I-NATE, n. a. TO rule over. Davies.

PRE-DOM'I-NATE, n. a. TO rule over. Davies.

PRE-DOM'I-NA'TION, n. Superior influence. Brusna.

PRE-DOM'D', (-dômd') a. Doomed beforehand. Coleridge.

PRE-DOM'D', (-dômd') a. Doomed beforehand. Coleridge.

PRE-DOOMED',\* ('dômd') a. Doomed beforehand. Coleridge. PRE-E-LECT', v. a. [i. prefilected; pp. prefilecting, prefilected]. To choose or elect beforehand. PRE-E-LEC'TION, n. Previous choice or election. PRE-E-M',-NENCE, n. [prééminence, Fr.] State of being pre-eminent; superiority of excellence, power, or influence; precedence, priority of place. PRE-EM',-NENT, a. [prééminent, Fr.] Having preéminence; eminent or excellent above others. PRE-EM',-NENT-Ly, ad. In a preéminent manner. PRE-EM',-NENT-Ly, ad. In a preéminent manner. PRE-EMPLOY',\* v. a. To employ previously. Shak. PRE-EMPLOY',\* v. a. To employ previously. Shak thing, the right or privilege of purchasing before others. PRE-EMP'TOR, \* (pre-em'tor) n. One who practises premption. Judge Story.
PREEM, v. a. [i. preemed; pp. preeming, preemed.] To

emption. Judge Story.

PREÉN, v. a. [L. PREENED; pp. PREENING, PREENED.] To clean, as with a preen, to trim feathers, as birds. Warton.

PRÉÉN, n. A forked instrument used by clothiers.

PRÉ-EN-6AGE', v. a. [L. PREENAGED; pp. PREËNGAGING, PREËNGAGED.] To engage beforehand.

PRÉ-EN-GAGE'MENT, n. A previous engagement.

PRÉ-EN-TAB'LISH, v. a. [L. PREËSTABLISHED; pp. PREËSTABLISHED; pp. PREËSTABLISHED.] To establish or settle beforehand.

forehund

PRÉ-EX-TAB'LISH-MENT, n. A previous establishment. PRÉ-EX-AM-I-NĀ'TION, n. Previous examination. PRÉ-EX-AM'INE, \* v. a. To examine beforehand. Chitty.

FRE-EX-IST', (prē-egz-ist') v. n. [1. PREEXISTED; pp. PRE-EXIST', (prē-egz-ist') v. n. [1. PREEXISTED; pp. PRE-EXISTED; pr. PREEXISTED; pr. PREEXISTED; pr. PREEXISTED; pr. PREEXISTED; previous existence of a thing before another, previous existence:—the existence of the soul before its union with the body.—(Theol.) The existence of Christ before his human birth.

PRE-EX-IST'/ENT AND EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE PRE-EXISTED ASSOCIATI

PRE-EX-IST'ENT, a. Existing beforehand; preceding. PRE-EX-IS-TI-MA'TION, s. [pre and existimatio, L.] Esteem beforehand. Bresens.

teem beforehand. Brevias.

PRETACE, (PISTA).

PRETACE, (PISTA) a. A previous expectation. Smart.

PRETACE, (prista) a. [Fr.; prestato, L.] Observations prefixed to a literary work intended to inform the reader respecting its design, plan, &c.; something spoken before; introduction; prelude; proem.

PRETACE, v. a. (L. PREFACED; DP. PREFACING, PREFACED.]

To introduce by preliminary remarks.

PREFACE, v. a. To say or do something introductory.

PREFACE, v. a. To say or do something introductory.

PREFACTO'RI-AL,\* c. introductory; prefatory. Gilpis. [R.]

PREF'A-TO-RY, a. Introductory; serving to introduce.
PRE'FECT, n. [prafectas, L.] One placed over others; a governor of a province; the mayor of a town or city:—an officer who has the direction of the police establishment in a department in France:—a commander; a superinterdepth. tendent.

In a department in Transcotendent.

PRÉFECT-SHIP,\* n. The office of prefect. Wood.

PRÉFECT-URE, [préfek-thr, K.] n. [préfek-thr, K.

Je. Sm. R. Wo.; préfek-thar, K.] n. [préfek-thr, K.

Je. Sm. R. Wo.; préfek-thar, K.] n. [préfek-thr, K.

Je. Sm. R. Wo.; préfek-thar, K.] n. [préfek-thr, K.

Jennet de la language de la prefect; command.

Though I have agreed with all our orthodpists in making the first syllable of prefect long, I cannot follow them so implicitly in the accent and quantity of this word. All [l. e. who preceded Walker] but Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry, place the accent on the second syllable, and the two first of these writers make the first syllable long, as in prefect. Mr. Perry, alone, has, in my opinion, given this word its true pronunciation, by placing the accent on the first syllable, and making that syllable short. This is agreeable to that general tendency of our language to an antepenultimate accentuation, with a short quantity on every vowel but u." Walker. accentuation, but u." Walker.

accentiation, with a short quantity on every vower but u." Walker.

PRE-PER', v. a. [préfèrer, Fr., prafère, L.] [i. FREFERRED pp. FREFERRING, PERFERRED.] To regard or esteem more than something else; to place or put before; to choose to advance; to exait; to raise; to promote.

PRÉFÉRA-BLE, a. [Fr.] That is to be preferred; deserving preference; eligible before something else.

PRÉFÉRA-BLE, a. [Fr.] The state of being preferable.

PRÉFÉRA-BLE, a. [Fr.] The act of preferring; estimation, choice, or election of one thing before another.

PRÉFÉRE-EN'TIAL, a. Implying preference. J. Story. [R.]

PREFER'MENT, n. Act of preferring, advancement to a post of honor or profit, exaitation, preference.

PREFÉRE, n. One who prefers.

PREFÉPI-DENT, a. Confident beforehand. Bazter.

PREFÉPI-DENT, a. Confident beforehand. Bazter.

PREFÉPI-DENT, a. Confident beforehand. Bazter.

PREFFIGU-RATTE, v. a. To prefiguring; antecedent representation. Burnet.

representation. Burnet.

PRE-Fig'U-RA-TUE, a. Foreshowing by figures. Barrow.
PRE-Fig'U-RA, (pre-fig'yur) v. a [L. PREFIGURED; pp. PRE-FIGURING, PREFIGURED.] To exhibit by antecedent rep-

resentation.

PRE-FIG'URE-MENT,\* n. The act of prefiguring. Ch. Ob.

PRE-FINE', v. a. [préfinir, Fr., prafinio, L.] To limit beforchand. Knoles. [R.]

PREF-INI'TION, [préf-p-nish'un] n. [prafinitio, L.] Previous limitation. Fotherby.

PRE-FIX', v. a. [prafigo, L.] [L. PREFIXED, pp. PRE-FIXING, PREFIXED.] To fix or put before something else; to apoint beforehand, to settle.

punn uniorenand, to settle.

PRE'PIX, n. [prafixum, L.] A particle or something placed before another word to make with it a new word.

PRE-PIX'ION, [pre-fik'shun) n. The act of prefixing.

PRE-PIX-RYION, PR. A. previous flowering. Smith.

PRE-PORM', v. a. To form beforehand. Shak.

PRE-PIXI(REMAY).

PRE-FOL'GEN-CY, n. [prafulgens, L.] Superior brightness

†PREG'NA-BLE, a. [prenable, Fr.] Expugnable; that may

PREG'NA-BLE, a. [prenable, Fr.] Expugnable; that may be taken. Cotgrave.

PREG'NANCE, n. Inventive power; pregnancy. Milton.

PREG'NANCE, n. State of being pregnant or with young fertility; fruitfulness; inventive power.

PREG'NANT, a. [Fr.; pragnans, L.] Being with young; teeming, breeding; fruitful; fertile; full of consequence. [†Plain, clear; full, free; kind; ready; witty. Shak.]

PREG'NANT-LY, ad. In a pregnant manner; fruitfully. PREG'NANT-LY, ad. In a pregnant manner; fruitfully. PREG'NANT-LY, a. a. [pragrave, L.] To bear down; to depress. Bp. Hall.

PREG-US-TA'TION, n. Act of tasting before another.

PRE-BEN'S]-BLE,\* a. That may be taken hold of. Lawrence.

PRE-HEN'SILE,\* a. Adapted to seize or grasp; taking hold.

P. Cyc.
PRE-HEN'SION,\* n. Act of taking hold; grasp. Roget.

PRE-HEN'SO-EV, \* a. Prehensile. Kirby.
PRE-HN'ITE, \* (pren'it) n. (Min.) A mineral of greenish
color. Brands.

PRE-IN-STRUCT', v. a. [i. PREINSTRUCTED; pp. PREIN-STRUCTING, PREINSTRUCTED.] To instruct previously

PRE-JUDGE', v. a. [préjuger, Fr.; pre and judice, L.] [i. PREJUDGED; pp. PREJUDGENG, PREJUDGED.] To judge previously; and, generally, to judge unfavorably; to determine beforchand.

termine beforehand.

PRE-JUDG'MENT, n. Previous judgment.

PRE-JUD-CA-CY, n. Prepossession; prejudice. Blount.

PRE-JUD-CA-CY, n. Prepossession; prejudice. Blount.

PRE-JUD-CATE, e. a. [pre and judice, I...] To prejudge.

Sandye.

558 PRE PRE 16/DI-CATE, s a. To torm a judgment beforehand. Sidney.
P4E-10'D1-CATE, a. Prejudiced; prepossessed. Bp. Hall. PRE-JUD-CATE-LY, at Its united by projudice. Derkam.
PRE-JUD-CATION, s. Act of projudging. Sherwood.
PRE-JUD-CA-TIVE, a. Judging without examination.
More. More.

PREJ'U-Dice, (pred'ju-dis) m. [Fr.; prejudicium, L.] Pre-vious and uniavorable bias or judgment; preposession:

— mischief; detriment; hurt; injury.

PREJ'U-Dice, (pred'ju-dis) v. a. [L. PREJUDICED; pp. PREJUDICING, PREJUDICED.] To preposesse against; to fill
with prejudice; to injure; to hurt; to impair.

PREJ'U-DICED, v. [pred'ju-dist) p. a. [Influenced by prejudice, biased; injured; wanting candor or furness.

PREJ-U-DI'CIAL, (pred-ju-dish'al) a. [prejudicel, Fr.]
Obstructed by prejudice; mischievous; hurtful, injurious, detrimental. PREJ-U-Di"CIAL-Ly,\* (pred-ju-dish'al-le) ad. In a prejudi-cial manner. Jackson. PREJ-U-DI"CIAL-NESS, (pred-ju-dish/al-nes) a. Injury; hurt.

PRE-KNÖWL'EDGE,\* n. Foreknowledge. Coloridge. [E.]

PREL'A-CY, n. The dignity or office of a prelate, episcopacy, the order of bishops; bishops collectively.

PREL'ATE, [pröl'st, S.W. P. J. E. F. J. a. K. Sm.: pröl'st, W.b.] n. [prélat, Fr., prolatus, L.] A bishop, or an archbishop; a dignatary of the church:—seldom applied to one lower than a bishop.

PREL-A-TE'-TY,\* n. Prelacy. Milton.

PREL'ATE-SRIP, n. Office of a prelate; prelacy. Harmar.

PREL'ATE-SRIP, n. Office of a prelate sor prelacy, epis-PRE-LAT'-CAL-Ly. copal; haughty. Bp. Morton.

PRE-LAT'-CAL-Ly. ad. With reference to prelates. Milton.

PRE-LATISM,\* n. The office of a prelate; prelacy. Milton.

PREL'A-TISM,\* n. The office of a prelate; prelacy. Milton.

PREL'A-TISM,\* n. The office of a prelate; prelacy. Milton.

PREL'A-TISM,\* n. The office of a prelate; prelacy. Milton.

PREL'A-TISM,\* n. To perform the duties of a prelate.

Milton. hort.

Milton

| PREL'A-TRY, \* n. Prelacy. Milton. | PREL'A-TÜRE, | n. [prelatura, L.; prelature, Fr.] | PREL'A-TÜRE-SHIP, | The state or dignity of a prel-TREL'A-TURE-SHIF, I also state to togainy of a pro-state. Badley. PREL'A-TY, n. Episcopacy; prelacy. Milton. PRI-LECT, v. n. [prelego, prelectus, L.] To discourse; to lecture. Bp. Horsley. [R.]

PRE-LEC'TION, n. [prelectio, L.] Act of reading; lecture; discourse.

RE-LEC'TOR, R. [praictor, L.] A reader; a lecturer.

PRI-LEC'TOR, R. [praicto, L.] A previous taste; foretaste; antepast; anticipation.

PRE-LIM',-NA-R;-LY,\* ad. Antecedently. Maunder.

PRE-LIM',-NA-RY, a. [preliminaire, Fr.; praclimine, L.]

Previous; introductory; preparatory; antecedent; proemist.

PRE-LIM'I-NA-RY, s. That which precedes; a preparatory

PRE-LIM'I-NA-RY, m. That which precedes; a preparatory act or measure; something previous.

PRELI'ODE, [prél'ûd, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; prél'ûd, W. b.] m. [prélude, Fr., preludum, L.] Something introduction, something that only shows what is to follow.—(Mss.) A preface or introduction to a movement or performance.

[PRE-LÖDE', or PRÉL'ÖDE, [pre-lüd', S. W. P. J. F. K. Wb.; prél'ûd, J. S. Sm.] v. n. [préluder, Fr., praludo, L.]

[L. PRELUDED, pp. PRELUDING, PRELUDED.] To serve as an introduction; to be previous to.

[PRE-LÖDE', v. a. To play a prelude to. Mason.

[PRE-LÖDE', p. a. To play a prelude to. Mason.

[PRE-LÖDE'R, or PREL'ÖD-ER, n. One who plays a prelude.

lude.

†PRE-LU'Dj-OUS, s. Previous; introductory. More. PRE-LU'Dj-OM, n. [L.] Prelude. Bp. Taylor. PRE-LUM'BAR,\* a. (Anat.) Placed before the loins. Dun-

gison.

PRE-LUSIVE, a. Previous, introductory. Thomson.

PRE-LUSIVE, a. Introductory; prelusive. Bacon.

||PRE-MA-TÜRE', [prē-ma-tūr', S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Wb.; prēm'z-tūr, S.m.] a. [promaturus, L.] Ripe too soon, existing, done, said, or undertaken too soon; too early, not

INCINE, GODE, SEIG, OF UNIONISECTION OF SOURCE, AND PROPERTY OF UNIFICATION OF A CONTROL OF SOURCE, TO BE SUPERIOR OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE OF SOURCE O PRE-MA-TÜ'RI-TY, unseasonable earliness.

unsessonable earliness.

PRE-MED'|-TATE, v. a. [promeditor, L.] [t. PREMEDITATED, pp. PREMEDITATING, PREMEDITATED.] To contrive, form, conceive, or meditate beforehand.

PRE-MED'|-TATE, v. a. To meditate or think beforehand.

PRE-MED'|-TATE, a. Premeditated. Burnet.

PRE-MED'|-TATE, a. Meditated or contrived beforehand.

nano.

PRE-MED'-TATI-LY, ed. With premeditation. Feltham.

PRE-MED--TA'TION, m. [premeditatio, L.] Act of premeditating; previous reflection, consideration, or thought.

PRE-MER'IT, v. a. [ premereor, L.] To deserve before. King Charles. IR.1 Charles. [R.] | PREM'I-CES, m. [primitio, L.; prémices, Fr.] First fruita

Dryden. ||PRE'MI-ER, or PREM'IER, a. [Fr.] First; chief. Cam-

dea.

||Pag'M|-RR, or PREM'IRR, [prēm'yer, W. F. Ja.; prēm'-yer, S. J. E. R.; prē'm'-yer, S. J. E. R.; prē'm'-yer, S. J. E. R.; prē'm'-yer, S. J. E. R.; prē'm'-wer, P. Sm.] n. [Fr.] The prime minister; the prime minister of England.

||PRE'M|-RR-SHIP,\* n. The office of premier. Ec. Rec.

|PRE-MISE', (pre-miz') v. a. [promissus, L.] [i. premised; pp. praemissus, premised. [70 explain previously, to lay down premises. [71 os explain previously, to lay down premises. [71 os explain previously, to lay flow for premises. [72 explain previously, to lay flow flow.]

|PRE-MISE', v. n. To make antecedent propositions. Swoft.

|PRE-MISE', v. n. To make antecedent propositions. Swoft.

|PRE-MISE', v. n. To make antecedent propositions of a syllogism. — [Lague] The first two propositions of a syllogism. — [Lague] The first two propositions of a syllogism. — [Lague] The heginning of a deed, in which are set forth the names of the parties, with their titles and additions, and other matters: —lands and houses or tenements. and houses or tenements.

nnd houses or tenements.

PREM/188, n. (Logue) Premise. Watts. See Premise.

PREM/188, n. (Logue) Premise. Watts. See Premise.

PREM/188, n. (Egremum, L.; pl. premia.) pl. PRE/MJUMS. Sometting given to invite a loan or a bargain; a
reward; a recumpense, a bonus:—value above the
original price or cost, as opposed to discount.

PRE-MON/1814, v. a. [L. Premonished, pp. Premonishing,
PRE-MON/1814, m. To warn or admonish beforehand.

PRE-MON/1814-MENT, n. Previous admonition. Wotton.

PRE-MON/1710N, (pre-mo-nish'un) n. Previous notice or
warning, previous intelligence. Chapman.

PRE-MON/1-TOR,\* n. One who gives premonition. Bp

Hall.

Hall

PRE-MON'I-TO-RY, a. [præ and moneo, L.] Previously ad-

PRE-MON'STRANT, n. [Promonstratenses, L.] One of an order of monks from Premontre, in the Isle of France, commonly called White Canons.

PRE-MON'STRATE, v. a. To show beforehand. Haring-†PRE-MON-STRA'TION, n. Act of premonstrating. Shel-

PRE-MON'STRA-TOR,\* n. He or that which premonstrates.

Kirby. PRE-MÖRSE',\* a. (Bot.) Bitten off, as it were, at the end.

Crabb.

PREM'U-NI-RE, n. [L.] (Law) A writ. See PREMUNINE.

PREM'U-NITE, v. a. [premunw, L.] To fortify. Fotherby,

PRE-MU-NI'TION, (pre-my-nish'un) n. [premunw, L.] An
anticipation of objection.

PRE-MU'NI-TO-RY, a. Defining a penalty that may be incurred. Hady.

PREN'DER,\* n. (Law) The power or right of taking a thing
before it is offered. Whishau.

PRE-NÖM'I-NATE, v. a. [premomino, L.] To forename.

Shak [R]

Shak. [R] PRE-NOM'I-NATE, a. Forenamed. Shak. [R.]

PRE-NOT-ION, n. Foreinstein State of being named first.

PRE-NO-TION, n. [prénoton, Fr.] Foreknowledge. Browne.

†PREN-SÄTION, n. [prensatus, from prenso, L.] A violent seizing. Barrow.

PREN'TICE, n. [contracted from apprentice.] Apprentice. Shak. See Apprentice.

onas. See Apprentice.
PRENTICE-SHIP, n. Pope. See Appenticeship.
|PRE-Ntn-Cj-Ā/TiQN, (prē-nun-she-ā/shun) n. [prænunco,
L.] Act of telling before. Bailey.
PRĒ-Čof-Qu-PAN-CY, n. The right or act of taking possession before another.

†PRE-OC'CU-PATE, v. a. To preoccupy. Bacon. PRE-OC-CU-PATION, n. Act of preoccupying; preposses-

PRE-OCCU-PY, v. a. [préoccuper, Fr.; praoccupe, L.] [i. razdocupied; pp. predocupiend, preoccupied.] To take previous possession of; to prepossess; to occupy

PREGOCUPIED; pp. PREGOCUPIED; ro. PREGOCUPIED; to preposesses; to occupy previously. PRE-Nd'-NATE, v. a. To prognosticate. Browns.

PRE-O-PIN'10N, (-yun) n. Opinion antecedently formed; preposession. Browns.

PRE-O-PIN'10N, n. The right of first choice. Stackhouss.

PRE-OR-DAINY, v. a. [R. PREGRAINED; pp. PREGRAINING, PREGRAINED.] To ordain beforehand; to foreordain.

PRE-OR-DAINACE, n. Antecedent or first decree. Shak. [R.]

PRE-OR-DI-NATION, n. The act of preordaining. Fotherby.

PRE-A-RATE, a. [Preparatio, L.] Preparad.

PREP-A-RATION, n. [preparatio, L.] Act of proparing; state of being prepared; thing prepared; readiness; equipment, previous measures, ceremonious introduction; accomplishment; qualification.

PRE-P-RA-TIVE, n. [preparatif, Fr.] That which has the power of preparing; that which is done in order to something else.

PRE-PAR'A-Tive-Ly, ad. By way of preparation.

PREP'A-RA-TOR,\* n. One who prepares Goldenith. [R.]

PRE-PAR'A-TO-Ry, a. [preparatore, Fr.] Introductory;

previous; preliminary; antecedent.
PER-PARE, v. a. [prepare, L.] [L. PER-PARED; pp. PREPARE ING, PERPARED.] To make ready; to fit for any thing; to ino, praparano.] To make ready; to fit for any thing; to adjust to any use; to qualify for any purpose; to form; to make; to provide; to equip.

PRE-PAREY, v. s. To take previous measures; to make all things ready; to put things in order; to make one's self

†PRE-PARE', s. Preparation; previous measures. Stak.
PRE-PARED',\* (pre-pard') p. s. Being in a state of preparation; ready,
PRE-PAR'ED-LY, sd. In a state of preparation.

PRE-PAR'ED-17, 4d. In a state of perparation.
PRE-PAR'ED-1888, m. State or act of being prepared.
PRE-PAR'ER, m. He or that which prepares.
PRE-PAR', v. d. [1. PREPAID; pp. PREPAING, PREPAID.] To pay beforehand. R. Hill.
PRE-PAR'MENT, \* n. Act of paying beforehand; sum prepared E. Ben.

PRE-PAY'MENT,\* n. Act of paying beforehand; sum prepaid. Ec. Rev.
PRE-PENSE', v. a. To weigh beforehand. Sir T. Elyet.
PRE-PENSE', v. n. To deliberate beforehand. Spenser.
PRE-PENSE', a. (Law) Premeditated, preconceived; contrived beforehand; as, malice prepaise.
PRE-PENSE'LY,\* ad. In a prepense manner. Qu. Rev.
PRE-PENSE'LY,\* ad. In a prepense manner. Qu. Rev.
PRE-POL'LENCE, in. [prepolican, L.] Prevalence; supe-PRE-POL'LENCY, riority of force. Coventry.
PRE-POL'LENT, a. Superior in force or value. Huntingford.
PRE-PON'DER, v. a. To outweigh. Wotton.
PRE-PON'DER, v. a. To outweigh. Wotton.

weighing.
PRE-PÖN'DER-AN-CY, n. Preponderance. Locke.
PRE-PÖN'DER-ANT, a. [praponderans, L.] Outweighing.

RELEGION DER-ATE, v. a. [propondero, L.] [L. PREPONDER-ATE); pp. FREPONDERATINO, FREPONDERATED.] TO OUT-weight, to overpower by weight or by stronger influence. PRE-PÖN'DER-ATE, v. n. To exceed in weight, or in influence

PRE-PON DER-A'TION, n. Act or state of preponderating.

†PRE-PŌSE', v. a. [ préposer, Fr.; præpono, L.] To put before. W. Percy.

Note: W. Percy.

PRÉP-Q-SI''TIQN, (prép-q-zish'un) n. [Fr; propositio, L.]

(Gram.) A particle or part of speech which serves to connect words with one another, and to show the relation between them. Prepositions, in English grammar, govern the objective case of noune and pronouns.

PRÉP-Q-SI''TIQN-AL,\* (-zish'un-zi) a. Relating to, or like, a

preposition. Latham.

PRE-POS'I-TIVE,\* n. A word or particle put before another word. Horne Tooke.

PRE-PÖS'I-TOR, n. [propositor, L.] A scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest, a monitor.

PRE-POS'I-TURE, n. [prapositura, L.] A provostship. Lowth.

PRE-POS-SESS', (pre-poz-zes') v. a. [i. Prepossessed; pp. prepossessing, prepossessed.] To preoccupy, to take previous possession of, to bias or influence beforehand, to prejudice.

PRE-POS-SES'SION, (pre-poz-zesh'un) n. Predecupation; first possession, prejudice, preconceived opinion. PRE-POS-SES'SOR, n. One who prepossessess. PRE-POS'TER-ODS, a. [preposterus, L.] Having that first which ought to be last, perverted, irrational, wrong; about of collish

which ought to be last, perverted, irrational, wrong; absurd, foolish.

PRE-POS'TER-OUS-LY, ad. In a preposterous manner.

PRE-POS'TER-COS-NESS, n. State of being preposterous.

PRE-POTER-OUS-NESS, n. Sprapotenta, L.] Superior power; predominance. Browns.

PRE-POTERT, a. Mighty; very powerful. Plaifers.

PRE-POO'FER-OUS, a. [preproperus, L.] Over-hasty. Ray.

PRE'PUCE, n. [prépuce, Fr.; preputium, L.] The skin which is removed by circumcision, foreskin.

PRE-POI'TIAL.\* a. Relating to the prepuce or foreskin. Cor-PRC-PU'TIAL,\* a. Relating to the prepuce or foreskin. Cor-

Oct... PRL-RE-MŌTE',\* a. Remote with respect to the antecedent order or time. Smart. PRE-RE-QUIRE', v. a. To demand previously. Hammond. PRE-REQUI-SITE, (pre-rek'we-zit) a. Previously neces-

PRE-REQ'UI-SITE, (pre-rek'we-zit) n. Something pre-viously necessary. Dryden. PRE-RE-SÖLVE', v a. To resolve previously. Sir E. Der-

PRE-ROYA-TIVE, n. [prérogative, Fr.; prerogative, low L.] An exclusive or peculiar privilege, right, or authority; the special right or preëminence of a king. PRE ROG'A-TIVE, a. Having special privileges. Harrington. — Prerogative court, a court, belonging to the archiebop of Canterbury, in England, in which all testaments are proved, and administrations granted. Blackstone.

PRE-RÖG'A-TIVED, (-tivd) a. Having prerognitive. Shak.
PRES'AGE, [prés'a], S. W. P. E. Ja. E. Sm.; prés'a] er prè'as], J.; près'a] or pro-sij', F.; prè'sa], W. b.] n. [présage
Fr.; presagium, L.] Sumesthing that foreshows; a fure
boding; an ounen; a token; prognostic; indication.
PRE-SAGE', v. a. [présager, Fr.; presagio, L.] [l. rananded, pp. raesaging, presage, To forebodie; to fore
tell; to prophesy; to foretoken; to foreshow
PRE-SAGE'NUL, a. Foreboding; presage. Wotton.
PRE-SAGE'NULT, a. Foreboding; presage. Wotton.
PRE-SAGE'NULT, a. Foreboding; presage. Wotton.
PRE-SAGE'NULT, a. [Freebyder, J.] One who sees objects
only at a distance; a long-sighted person. Prof. Furrar.
PRES'BY-TER, n. [presbyter, L.; ηρεσβύτηρο], Gr.] Elder;
a member of a presbytery; a priest. [A PresbyterianButler.]

Buller.]
PRES-BYT'E-RAL,\* a. Relating to a presbyter or presbytery.
Ann. Reg.
PRES-BYT'ER-ATE,\* \ n. The office or station of a presbyPRES'BYT-ER-SHIP.\* \ ter. Heber.
PRES'BYT-ER-ESS,\* n. A female presbyter. Bale.
PRES-BY-TĒ'RI-AL, a. Presbyterian. Holyday.

PRES-BY-TE'RI-AN, α. [ποεσβύτεμος.] Relating to presby-terianism or the Presbyterians, consisting of elders, a term for a form of ecclesiastical government.

PRES-BY-TE'RI-AN, n. One who adheres to the form of church government that is conducted by presbyteries, or by clerical and lay presbyters:—a Calvinist.

PRES-BY-TE'RI-AN-ISM, n. The principles and discipline

of Presbyterians. Addison.

PRES'BY-TER-Y, (prēz'be-tēr-e) [prēz'be-tēr-e, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.] n. That form of ecclesiastical pol-E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.] n. That form of ecclesnastical polity which vests church government in a society of cierical and lay presbyters, or of ministers and lay elders, all possessed, officially, of equal rank and power:—a body of clerical and lay presbyters:—a district comprising a number of parishes. B.T. This word is sometimes erroneously pronounced pres-bytery,—a mode which is not countenanced by any of the orthoepists.

[PRE'SCI-ENCE, (pre'she,ens) [pre'she,ens, W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; pre'she,ens, K. ; pre'she'ens, P. ]n. [prescence, Fr.] Foreknowledge, knowledge of future things.

[PRE'SCI-ENT, (pre'she-ënt) a. [prescens, L.] Foreknowing, prophetic. Bason.

PRL-SCIND', (pre-stind') v. a. [prescindo, L.] To cut off; to abstract. Pearson. [R.]

PRE'SCI-OUS, (pre'she-dis) a. [prescius, L.] Foreknowing;

PRE-SCIND'ENT, a. Abstracting. Cheyne.

PRE'SCI-OUS, (pre'spe, da) a. [prescues, L.] Foreknowing;
prescuent. Bp. Hall. [R.]

PRE-SCRIBE', v. a. [prescribo, L.] [L. PRESCRIBED; pp.
PRESCRIBING, PRESCRIBED.] To set down authoritatively,
to order, to direct, to direct medically, to appoint, to
ordain, to dictate.

PRE-SCRIBE', v. n. To influence arbitrarily or by long custom, to give law.—[prescripe, Fr.] To form a custom
which has the force of law:—to write medical direc-

tions.

PRE-SCRIB'ER, n. One who prescribes.
PRE'SCRIPT, a. [ prascriptus, L.] Directed by precept; prescribed.

PRE'SCRIPT, n. [ prascriptum, I.. ] Direction; precept; model; prescription.
PRE-SCRIP-TI-BIL'I TY,\* n. Quality of being prescriptible.

J. Story.

J. Story.

PRE-SCRIP'TI-BLE,\* a. That may be prescribed. Grafton.

PRE-SCRIP'TION, n. [prascriptio, L.] A medical recipe; a direction, a rule.—(Law) A title, acquired by use and time, to incorporeal hereditaments, such as a right of way, of common, &c.; long use or usage.

PRE-SCRIP'TIVE, a [prascriptio, L.] Relating to prescription. pleading the authority of custom. Hurd.

PRE-SCRIP'TIVE,\* n. [L.] pl. PRESCRIPTA. A thing prescribed; a prescription, a prescript. Month. Rev. [PRE-SE'ANCE, n. [préséance, Fr.] Priority of place in sitting. Careb.

ting. Carew.

ting. Carew.

PRE's PROE, (prez'ens) n. [Fr.; presentia, L.] State of being present: contrary to absence:—approach face to face to a great person; state of being present to a great personage:—the persons so present:—the chamber or place of such presence:—port, air, men; demeanor:—reading the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence of the prosence iness at need; quickness at expedients, as, "presence of mind."

PRES'ENCE-CHAM'BER, In. The room in which a great PRES'ENCE-RÔÖM, person receives company

PRE-SEN-SA'TION, n. Previous sensation. More.

FRE-SENT-SATION, T. FIEVIOUS SERSAUGH. MORE.

PRES-ENT-SION, M. [Presensio, L.] Freesentiment. Browns.

PRES-ENT, a. [Fr.; presens, L.] Heing face to face, ready
at hand; not absent; now existing; not past; not future;
quick in emergencies; attentive; not neglectful; propitious.

PRES'ENT, s. [an elliptical expression.] The present time.
Milton. — At present at the present time : now. Miton. — At present, at the present time; now.
PRES'ENT, R. A gift; a donative; a donation; a benefac-

tion; exhibition: — act of offering any one to an ecclesi-astical benefice.

PRE SENT'A-TIVE, a. Relating to, or admitting, presenta-

PRES-EN-TEE', n. [présenté, Fr.] (English law) One pre-sented to a benefice. Aylife. PRE-SENT'ER, n. One who presents. †PRE-SEN'TIAL, (pre-zen'shal) a. Supposing presence. Nor-

†PEE-SEN-TI-XL'I-TY, (-she-El'-) s. State of being present.

TPRE-SEN'TIAL-LY, (-shpl-le) ad. In a way which supposes actual presence. More. PPRE-SEN'TI-TATE, (-shp-āt) v. a. To make present. Greso. PRES-EN-TIF'[c, a. [presens and facto, L.] Making pres-

More TRES-EN-TIF'[C-LY, ad. So as to make present. More.

PRE-SEN'TI-MENT, n. [presentiment, Fr.] A previous notion, idea, or sentiment.

PRE-SEN-TI-MEN'TAL,\* a. Relating to or having presenti-

Colerudge.

ment. Coleraige.

PRE-SENTION, n. See PRESENSION.

PRES'ENT-LY, ad. [At present. Hooker.] Immediately, soon; before long.

PRE-SENT'MENT, n. Act of presenting; any thing presented; presentation. — (Law) The notice taken by a grand jury, of their own knowledge, without any bill or indictment found before them, of any offence, nuisance, libel, &c.:—an information made by a jury in a court, an inquisition of office and indictments.

†PRES'ENT-NESS, n. Presence of mind ; quickness. Claren

AGN.

PRE-SEEV'A-BLE, a. That may be preserved.

PRE-SE-VA'TION, m. Act of preserving, state of being preserved; protection; care to preserve.

PRE-SEE'VA-TIVE, m. [préservats, Fr.] That which pre-

serves, a preventive.

PRE-SERV'A-TIVE, a. Having power to preserve; conserv-

ativ

PRE-SERV'A-TO-RY, R. A preservative. Whitlock.
PRE-SERV'A-TO-RY, a. That preserves, preservative. Bp.
Hall.

PRE-SERVE', (pre-zerv') v. a. [preserve, low L.] [i. rre-served; pp. freserving, freserved.] To keep or save from destruction or injury; to protect: heep or save keep: —to season or pickle, as fruits, &c., so as to keep them fit for food.

keep them fit for food.

PRE-SERVY, n. Fruit preserved in sugar: a sweetmeat:—
a place set apart for the preservation of game.

PRE-SERVYER, n. One who preserves.

PRE-SERVYER, n. One who preserves.

PRE-SERVYER, n. One who preserves.

PRE-SIDEY, (pre-Zid') [pre-Zid', Ja. E. Sm. Wb.: pre sid', S.
W.P. J. F.] v. n. [presado, L.; presider, Fr.] [t. PRESIDED; To be set over, to have authority over others; to act as president or chairman.

PRES'-DENCY, n. [presidence, Fr.] The office of president; the term of the office, superintendence.

PRES'-DENT, n. [presidens, L.] One who presides; one who is placed in authority over others:—the chief officer of a society, university, college, corporation, or state:—

who is placed in authority over others:—the chief officer of a society, university, college, corporation, or state:—the chief magistrate of the United States.

PRE6-1-DEN'TIAL, a. Presiding over. Glanville. Relating to a president or president. Qu. Rev.

PRE5[1-DENT-SHIP, n. The office of president; presidency.

PRE5[10']ER,\* n. One who presides. Williams.

PRE-SID'-LAL, a. (Dr. presidial, Fr.; presidum, L.] Relating to or having a garrison.

or having a garrison.

PRE-SIG'+1-EV, a. Of or belonging to a garrison. Sheldon.

PRE-SIG'NI-FI-CA'TION, n. [pressgnifeatio, L.] Act of presignifying. Barrow.

PRE-SIG'NI-FV, v. a. [i. PRESIGNIFIED; pp. PRESIGNIFYING, PRESIGNIFIED] To mark or show out beforehand. Praceon. FRESO, to a [presert, Fr.; presup, presens, L.] [t. FRESED; PRESE, to a [presert, Fr.; presup, presens, L.] [t. FRESED; pp. FRESEID; To squeeze; to crush; to distress; to crush with calamities, to gripe; to constrain; to compel; to impose by constrain; to drive by violence; to affect strongly; to enforce; to inculcate with argument or importunit; to urge; to bear strongly on:—to make smooth; to compress; to hug, as in embracing:—to act upon with weight; to force, as into some service; to im-

press.
PREss, v. n. To act with compulsive violence; to urge; to go forward with violence to any object; to crowd; to throng, to come unseasonably or importunately; to urge with vehemence and importunity; to act upon or influence and importunity; to act upon or influence and importunity; to act upon or influence and importunity; to act upon or influence and importunity; to act upon or influence and importunity; to act upon or influence and importunity; to act upon or influence and importunity; to act upon or influence and importunity; to act upon or influence and importunity; to act upon or influence and importunity; to act upon or influence and importunity.

with vehemence and importunity; to act upon or influence. — To press upon, to invade, to push against.

PRESS, m. [pressoir, Fr.] An instrument or machine by which any thing is pressed: — a wine-press; a cider-press: — the instrument used in printing; the art of printing; the literature of a country: — a case or frame in which clothes, &c., are kept; a clothes-press: — crowd; throng; violent tendency: — a commission to force men into naval or military service: used for mapress. See largues.

acc, are kep; a clothes-press;—crowd; clind; violent tendency:—a commission to force men into naval of military service: used for supress. See largues.

PRESS'ER, m. He or that which presses.

PRESS'ER, m. He or that which presses.

PRESS'GANG, m. A detachment from a ship's crew, or a number of men, for impressing men into naval service.

PRESS'ING.\*p. a. Squeezing: urgent; importunate.

PRESS'ING.\*p. a. Squeezing: urgent; importunate.

PRESS'ING.LY, ad. With force; closely. Howell.

†PRES'SI-TANT, a. Gravitating; heavy. More.

\*PRESS'MAN, m.; pl. PRESSMEN. A printer who works at the press:—one of a pressgang.

PRESS'-MÖN-EY, (prës'mun-q) n. Money given to one who is impressed. Cay. See Prest-money.

\*PRESS'VES, \*a. Closeness; compression. Young.

\*PRESS'VES, \*a. Closeness; compression. Young.

\*PRESS'VES, \*a. Closeness; compression. Young.

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pressed, the force or weight which presses; gravitation, weight acting or resisting: — violence inflicted; oppression; affliction; grievance; distress:—impression; stamp; character made by impression.

PRESS'WORK,\* (pres'wirk) n. The operation of taking impressions from types, by means of the press. Brande.

†PREST, a. [prest or pret, Fr.] Ready; not dilatory, neat; tight. Tusser.

PREST, \* n. (Law) Duty in money to be paid by the sheriff upon his account in the exchequer, or for money left in

upon ms account in the exchequet, or for money lett in als hands. Crabb.

PRES'TA-BLE,\*a. Payable, that may be made good. Sir W. Scott. [A word used in Scotland.]

PRES-TA'TION,\*n. An annual payment; a tax. Russell.

PRES'TER, n. [πµηστῆο.] A kind of exhulation, thrown from the clouds downwards with such force as to be set

on fire by the collision. PRES'TIGE, n. [prestige, Fr.: prastigium, L.] pl. PRES'-TI-GES. Illusion, imposture, juggling tricks. Warburton. PRES-TIG-I-A'TION, n. [prastigiator, L.] A deceiving; legerdemain.

PRES-TIG'I-A-TOR, n. A juggler; a cheat. More.

†PRES-TIG'I-A-TO-RY, a. Juggling, lilusory. Barrow.

†PRES-TIG'I-OUS, a. Juggling, practising tricks. Bale.

PREST'-MÖN-EX,\* n. Earnest money given to a soldier

when he is enlisted, so called because it binds the receiver to be ready for service at all times appointed. Whishaw. PRES'TŌ, ad. [It.] (Mus.) Quick, at once; gayly. †PRE-STRIC'TION, n. [prestrictus, L.] Dinness, a dazzling

PREST'-SAIL,\* n. (Naut.) All the sail which a ship can carry. Crabb.

PRE-SUM'A-BLE, a. That may be presumed; credible, prob-

BUE.-SUME', (pro-zūm') v. n. [présumer, Fr., prosume, L.]
[L. PRE-SUME', (pro-zūm') v. n. [présumer, Fr., prosume, L.]
[L. PRESUMED, pp. PRESUMING, PRESUMED.] To take beforehand; to take for granted; to suppose; to believe;
to venture without positive leave; to form confident or

arrogant opinions.

PRE-SUM'ER, n. One who presumes; an arrogant person.

PRE-SUM'ING,\* p. a. Supposing:—confident; arrogant;

presumptive

PRE-SUMPLY TION, (pre-zum'shun) n. [presumptus, L.; pre-somption, Fr.] Act of presuming; the thing presumed; inclination to presume; supposition; confidence ground-ed on any thing presupposed; an argument strong, but not demonstrative; a strong probability:—arrogance; unfounded reliance; unreasonable confidence.

uniounded relance; unreasonable conneence.

PER-SUMP'TIVE, (pre-zam'tiv) a. [présomptif, Fr.] Taken
by previous supposition: — confident; arrogant: — proving circumstantially, not directly; circumstantial, as,
"presumptive evidence:"— supposed, not apparent; as,
"heir presumptive." See Heir.

Per efficiency Ly of In presumptive meaner.

"presumptive evidence: "-supposed, and their presumptive." See Hill.

Their presumptive." See Hill.

PRE-5UMPT'U-OUS, (pre-zümt'yu-üs) a. [presomptionix, Fr.]

Arrogant; unreasonably confident; insolent. \$Cor There
is a vulgar pronunciation of this word in three syllables,
(pre-züm'shus,) which should be carefully avoided.

PRE-5UMPT'U-OUS-LY, (pre-züm'yu-üs-ie) ad. In a presumptuous manner; arrogantly; confidently.

PRE-5UMPT'U-OUS-RESS, a. Quality of being presumptuous.

PRE-5UP-POST', v. a. [presupposer, Fr.; pre and suppose.]

[i. PRESUPPOSED; pp. PRESUPPOSING, PRESUPPOSED.] To suppose beforehand, to suppose as previous, to imply an antecedent.

as antecedent.

PRE-SUP-PO-SI'TION, (pr8-sup-po-zish'un) n. Supposition previously formed. Sharmood.

PRE-SUR-MISE', n. Surmise previously formed. Shak.

PRE-TENCE', n. [protensus, L.] A fulse argument, grounded upon fictitous postulates; act of pretending, or of showing or alleging what is not real; unfounded claim; pretension; pretext, show; appearance; assumption, thim. claim.

Claim.

PRE-TENCE/LESS,\* a. Having no pretension. Multon.

PRE-TEND', v. a. [pratendo, L.] [I. PRETENDED, pp. FRETEND'NG, PRETENDED.] To hold out, with false or delusive appearance; to make a show of, to feign, to affect,
to simulate, to allege falsely; to claim; to design.

PRE-TEND', v. n. To hold out an appearance; to make profession; to put in a claim, truly or falsely, to presume.

PRE-TEND'ED-4; a. Feigned, making false claims.

PRE-TEND'ED-LY, ad. By pretence or false appearance.

PRE-TEND'ER, a. One who pretends or claims:—one who
pretends to a right to a crown from which he is excluded:—the name by which Chailes Stuart, the grandson of

pretenus to a right to a crown from which he is excluding at — the name by which Charles Stuart, the grandson of James II., of England, is generally known.

PRE-TEND'ING-EY, ad. Making pretensions, simulating.

PRE-TENSED', (pro-tenset) a. [pratensus, L.] (Law) Pretended; as, "a pretensed right to land which is in possession of another."

PRE-TEN'ION. (pre-ten'shun) n. [pretensio, L.] Claim, true or false, assumption; pretence.

PRE-TEN'TA-TIVE, a. That may be proviously tried. Wot-

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Bentley.

PRÉ-TER-LAPSED', (pré-ter-lapst') a. [præterlapsus, L.]

PRE-TER-LXPSED', (prē-ter-lāpst') a. [præterlapsus, L.]
Past and gone.
PRE-TER-LE'GAL, a. Excoeding legal limits. K. Charles.
PRE-TER-MIS'SION, (prē-ter-mish'un) n. [Fr., prætermisno, L.] Act of prætermitting. Donne.
PRE-TER-MIT', v. a. [prætermitto, L.] [i. prætermitted;
pp. prætermittind, prætermitto]. To omit, to pass
by; to neglect.
PRE-TER-NAT'U-RAL, (prē-ter-nāt'yu-ral) a. Beyond what
is natural; out of ordinary nature; unnatural, irregular.
PRE-TER-NAT-U-RAL-LY, ca. In a preternatural manner.
PRE-TER-NAT'U-RAL-NESS, n. State of being preternatural.
PRE-TER-PER'FECT, a. [præteritum perfectum, L.] (Gram.)
Perfectly past, aspied to a tense which denotes time
absolutely past, as, "I have done:" — otherwise called
simply perfecPRE'TER-PER'FECT, a. [præteritum plusquam perfec-

sumply perfect.

RRÉTER-FUÖ-PËR'FECT, a. [præteritum plusquam perfectum, L.] (Gram.) More than perfectly past, applied to a time past before some other past time; as, "I had done:"—otherwise called simply pluperfect.

PRE-TEX', v. a. [pretezo, L.] To cloak; to conceal. Ed-

PRE-TEXT', or PRE'TEXT, [pre-text', S. W. P. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; pre-text' or pre'text, J.; pre'text, K. Ash.] n. [protextum, L.] Pretence; false appearance; false allegation. prytension; excuse. Shak.

PRE-TEX'TA,\* n. See PRE-TEXTA.

PRE'TOR, n. [proter, L.] A Roman magistrate ranking in dignity next to the consuls; a general; a commander; a funder.

a judge.

PRE-TO'RI-AL, a. Relating to a pretor; judicial. Burke.

PRE-TO'RI-AN, a. [pretorunus, L.] Judicial; exercised by

the pretor.

PEE-TÖ'BI-AN,\* \*\*. A member of a pretorian cohort. Gib

handsome; neat; trim:—applied in contempt or irony to men, &te;; as, "A pretty fellow!"

[PRET'Ty, (prit'to) ad. In some degree; moderately; considerably:—less than very. siderably: — less than very. [PRET'TY-Işm,\* (prit'te-Izm) n. Affected prettiness. Ed.

Rev. [R. Rev. [R. Rev. [R. Rev. [R. Rev. [R. Rev. [R. Rev. [R. Rev. [R. Rev. [R. Rev. Rev. ]]]]] FRE-YEP(1-FR, v.a. To prefigure. Pearson. PRE-YEIL!) to he in force; to have effect, power, or influence; to the inforce; to have effect, power, or influence; to reain the superiority; to gain influence; to to be in force; to have effect, power, or influence; to overcome, to gain the superiority; to gain influence; to operate effectually:—to extend, to become common.—
To preval upon or with, to persuade; to induce.
PRE-VALL/ING. A. Predominant; having most influence; widely extended; prevalent.
PRE-VALL/ING-LY,\* ad. Predominantly; chiefly. Saundors.
PRE-VALL/ING-LY,\* al. Prevalence. Shok.
PREV/A-LENCE, {n. [prévalence, old Fr.; pravalentia, low PREV/A-LENCE, to L] State of being prevalent; superiority, influence; predominance, efficacy; force; validity.

ority, influence; predominance, efficacy; iorce; validity,
PREV'A-LENT, a. [pravalens, L.] Predominant; powerful, efficacious, common.
PREV'A-LENT-LY, ad. Powerfully; forcibly. Prior
[PRE-VAR'I-CATE, [pre-vär'c-kāt, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. R.;
pre-vär'f-kāt, S.n. [pravaricor, L.] [L. PREVARICATED;
pp. PREVARICATINO, PREVARICATED.] To evade the truth;
to quibble, to cavil, to shuffle.

[||PRE-VÄR'I-CÄTE, v.a. To pervert; to evade by a crooked
course. Bp. Taylor.

||PRE-VÄR-I-CÄTION, n. [pravaricatio, L.] Act of prevari-

course. Bp. Taylor.

[PRE-VAR-I-GATION, n. [prævaricatio, L.] Act of prevaricating; a cavil, a quibble.

[PRE-VAR'I-GATOR, n. [prævaricator, L.] One who prevaricates, a caviller.—(Civil law) A sham-dealer.—(Cumbridge, Eng.) A sort of occasional orator.

\*PRE-VENT, v. a. [prævenue, L.] To hinder. Phillips.

PRE-VENT, a. [prævenue, L.] Preceding, prevent-

ive. Milton.

PRE-VENT', v. a. [pravenio, L.] [i. prevented; pp. preventino, prevented.] [†To go before, to precede; to succor. Bible. To anticipate. Pope.] To hinder; to obvi-

succor. Biole. To hinterpace. Fope. 1 to Indice; to obstruct, to impede; to preclude.

†PRE-VENT', v. n. To come before the usual time. Bacon.

PRE-VENT'A-BLE, a. That may be prevented. Bp. Regnolds.

PRE-VEN'TA-TIVE,\* n. That which prevents:—incor

rectly used for preventue. Pilkimeton.

PRI-VENT'ER, n. One who prevents, a hinderer.

PRE-VENT'ING-LY, ad. In a way so as to prevent. Dr.

Walker.

PRE-VEN'TION, n. [prévention, Fr., from preventum, L.]
Act of preventing, state of being prevented, hinderance, obstruction.
†PRE-VEN'TION-AL, a. Tending to prevention. Bailey.
PRE-VENT'IVE, a. Tending to hinder; preservative; hinderance.

dering

PRE-VENT'IVE. n. A preservative; that which provents.
PRE-VENT'IVE-LY, ad. In a preventive manner.
PRE-VI-0US, a. [prævius, L.] Antecedent, going before;

prior; introductory; preliminary, anterior.
PRE'vi-ous-Ly, ad. Beforehand, antecedently, before.
PRE'vi-ous-ness, n. State of being previous.

†PRE-VI"SION, (pre-vizh'un) n. [prævisus, L.] Foresight.

Pearson.

PRE-WARN', v. a. [i. PREWARNED, pp. PREWARNING, PRE-WARNED.] To warn beforehand. Beaum. & Fl.

PREY, (prā) n. [præda, L.] Something seized, or liable to be seized, in order to be devoured, rapine; booty, spoil; plunder, ravage, depredation.—A beast or animal of prey is one that lives on other animals.

PREY, (prā) v. n. [prædor, L.] [i. PREYED, pp. PREYING, PREYED.] To feed by violence, to plunder; to rob, to corrode.

corrode.

PREY'ER, (pra'er) n. A robber; devourer, plunderer.

PRI'A-PIŞM, n. [prupusmus, L.] A preternatural tension.

PRICE, n. [priz, Fr.; preus, Ger.; pris, Goth.] The sum
for which any thing may be bought, an equivalent paid
for any thing, value rated in money; cost, charge; expense; worth; estimation; rate; reward. .

expense; worth; estimation; rate; reward. •

PRĪCE, v. a. [1. PRICED, pp. PRICERG, PRICED.] [To pay for. Spenser.] To put a price on; to value.

PRĪCE—CŪR/RENT,\* n. A list or enumeration of various articles of merchandise with their present market prices stated. McCulloch.

PRĪCED,\* (prīst) a. Having a fixed price; rated at a price.

P. Mag.

P. Mag.

chief; principal.—Primary planet, a planet which revolves around the sun, and not round another planet. PRI'MA-RY,\*\*. A principal thing. Penanat. PRI'MATE, n. [primat, Fr.; primat, L.] An ecclesiastical chief; a prelate of superior dignity or authority; an archibishon.

a goad; a puncture, a point at which archers aim:—the print of a hare in the ground.

PRICK'ER, n. He or that which pricks; a sharp point; a prick; a prick; a prick; a prick; a prick; a PRICK'ET, n. A buck in his second year. Shak.

PRICK'LE, (prik'kl) n. A small, sharp point, or pointed shoot growing from the bark, as in the brier or goose-berry; a pricker. [†A basket made of briers. B. Jonson.]

PRICK'LE-BACK, (prik'kl-bak) n. A small fish; called also stickleback. bishop. bishop.

PRI'MATE-SHIP, m. Office of a primate; primacy.

PRI-MAT'I-CAL, a. Belonging to a primate. Berroe.

PRI-MAT'I-CAL, a. Belonging to a primate. Berroe.

PRIME, n. [primus, L.; prim, Bax.] The first part of the day; the dawn; the morning; the beginning; the early days; spring; the spring of life; the first or best part:

- the height: —the first canonical hour. —Prime of the moon, the new moon at her first appearance.

PRIME A. Early: blooming: principal; first-rate; first; stickleback.

PRICK'L-NESS, n. Fulness of prickles or sharp points.

PRICK'L-NESS, n. A tailor, in contempt. L'Estrangs.

PRICK'L'Y, a. Full of prickles or sharp points.

PRICK'L'Y-PCPAR,\* n. (Bot.) A plant having sharp thorns; the Indian fig; cactus openita. Crabb.

PRICK'MAD-AM, n. A species of houseleck.

PRICK'-POST,\* n. (Arch.) A post framed into the breast-summer. Crabb.

PRICK'-PRICK - A pointed tool of tempered steel, to — the height:—the first canonical hour.—Prime of the moon, the new moon at her first appearance.

PRIME, a. Early; blooming; principal; first-rate; first; original; excellent.—Prime vertical, a vertical circle which is perpendicular to the meridian.—Prime numbers, numbers which have no divisors, or which cannot be divided into any less number of equal integral parts, than the number of units of which they are composed; such are 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, &cc.

PRIME, v. a. [I. PRIMED; pp. PRIMING, PRIMED.] To put powder in the pan of a gun.—[primer, Fr.] To lay the ground or first coat on a canvas for painting.

PRIME'LY, ad. Originally; primarily; excellently; well.

PRIME'LY, ad. Originally; primarily; excellently; well.

PRIME'NESS, m. The state of being first; excellence.

†PRIM'ER, n. [primarius, L.] A first book for children; a book of devotion in the Roman Catholic church:—a printing type, called long primer, larger than bourgeois, and smaller than small pica.

PRI-ME'RÔ, n. [primarius, L.] A Original; of the earliest ages; primitive, first.

†PRI-ME'NOUS, a. Primeval. Bailey.

\*PRI-ME'NOUS, a. Primeval. Bailey.

\*PRI-MI-E'NI-CA. a. First-born, primagenial. Glanville.

†PRI-MI-E'NI-COS, a. [primingenius, L.] First-born; primagenial. Bp. Hall.

PRI-MI-MINE, n. (Bot.) The external integument of the ovule. P. Cyc.

PRIM'MN, n. Powder for the pan of a gun:—the first coloring or coat of painting. Crabb.

PRI-MI-LAR. a. [primingenius, L.] Of, or belonging to, PRICE PUNCH, n. A pointed tool, of tempered steel, to prick a round mark in cold iron. PRICK'SONG, n. A song pricked down, or set to music; varicgated music, in contradistruction to plansong.

PRICK'WOOD, (wdd) n. A tree. Ainsworth.

PRIDE, n. Inordinate solf-esteem; behavior which indicates too little esteem of others; haughtiness; loftiness of air; arrogance; conceit, vanity, insolence; insolent exultation, elevation, dignity, ornament; show, splendor; ostentation:—the state of a female beast soliciting the male:—a sort of fish.

PRIDE, v. a. [L. PRIDED; pp. PRIDING, PRIDED.] To make proud, to rate high, followed by the reciprocal pronoun.

PRIDE FOL, a. Insolent; proud. W. Richardson. †PRIDE'FÜL, a. Insolent; proud. W. Richardson.
†PRIDE'ERS, a. Without pride. Chauser.
PRID'ING-LY, ad. In pride of heart. Barrow.
†PRIE, (pri) n. Probably an old name of privet. Tusser.
†PRIER, (prof) n. Proof. Spenser.
PRITER, n. One who pries or inquires narrowly.
PRIEST, (pröst) n. One who officiates in sacred offices; a
clergyman, an ecclesiastic, above a deacon, below a
below. bishop.

PRIEST'CRAFT, \*\*. The arts and management of priests and ecclesiastical persons, to gain power, religious oring or coat of painting. Crabb.

PRI-Mip'i-LAR, a. [primipilaris, L.] Of, or belonging to, the captain or leader of the van-guard of a Roman arfraud or artifice. PRIEST'CRAFT-Y,\* a. Relating to, or possessed of, priestcraft. Ch. Ob.

PRIEST'ESS, n. A woman who officiated in heathen rites.

PRIEST'ESS, n. A woman who officiated in deathen rites.

PRIEST'HOOD, (prēst'hūd) n. The office and character of a priest; the order of priests, the second order of the himy. Barrow.

PRI-M'' [T]-E,\* (pri-mish'e-t) n. pl. [L.] The first fruits of the year.—(Law) The profits of a church living for of the year. — (Law) The profits of a church living for one year after it becomes void. Crabb.

PRI-M!'TIAL, (pri-mish'el) a. [primitiæ, L.] Primitiæ; first. Ainsworth. [R.]

PRIM'-TIVE, a. [primitif, Fr.; primitwus, L.] Ancient; original, primary, not derivative; established from the beginning, formal; imitating the supposed gravity or excellence of early times; grave; solemn. — Primitive colors, the seven prismatic colors, now more properly restricted to three. Wiz. red. vallow, and blue. erarchy, in episcopacy. †PRIEST'ING,\* n. The office or duty of a priest. Milton. PRIEST'ISM,\* n. The character, influence, or government of the priesthood. Ec. Rev. of the pressinced. Ec. Acc.,
PRIEST'LERS,\* a. Having no priest. Pope.
PRIEST'LIKE, a. Resembling a priest. Shak.
PRIEST'LI, AESS, n. The quality of being priestly.
PRIEST'LY, a. Relating to or becoming a priest; sacerdothe seven prismatic colors, now more properly restricted to three, viz., red, yellow, and blue.

PRIM'-TIVE, n. An original or primitive word.

PRIM'-TIVE-LES, n. State of being primitive, antiquity fPRIM'-TY-N. n. Set.

PRIM'-TY-N. 1 primitive, L.] State of being first, primitiveness. Pearson.

PRIM'LY,\* ad. With primness; precisely. Smart.

PRIM'LY,\* ad. With primness or formality. Gray.

PRIMO-\$\frac{1}{2}\text{It}, (Mus.) The first. Hamilton.

PRI-MO-\$\frac{1}{2}\text{It}, (Au.) Tremitive. L.] First-born; original; primary; primitive; constituent, elemental.

PRI-MO-\$\frac{1}{2}\text{IVE},\* a. Belating to primogeniture. Month. Rev. tal. PRIEST'RID-DEN, (-dn) a. Managed or governed by priests. PRIEVE, (prev) v. a. To prove. Chaucer. FRIG. v. n. [prackgen, D.] To steal, to flich. Barret. PRIG. v. n. [prackgen, D.] To steal, to flich. Barret. PRIG. n. [†A thief. Shak.] A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical little fellow, an upstart. Tatler. [A cant word.] PRIG'serry.\* n. The qualities of a prig; pertness; conceit. Qu. Rev.

PRIG'seri, a. Vain; conceited; coxcomical; affected. Brockett. PRIG'GISH-LY,\* ad. In a priggish manner; conceitedly. Booth PRIG's 15M,\* n. The qualities of a prig; conceit. Qu. Rev. PRILL, n. A birt or turbot,—called also brill. Amenorth. PRILL'10N,\* (pril'yun) n. Tin extracted from the slag of the furnace. Hamilton. Res. PRI-MO-GEN'I-TOR, m. An ancestor; forefather. Gayton. PRI-MO-GEN'I-TÜRE, n. [primagéniture, Fr., from primagenitus, L.] The state of being the first-born; the right of the eldest son, or of the first-born; seniority; elder-PRIM, a. Formal; precise; affectedly nice. Swift PRIM, v. a. I. FRIMMED; pp. PRIMMING, PRIMMED.] To deck up with great or affected nicety; to prink.

PRI'M,-cy, n. [primauté, Fr.; primatus, L.] The office or dignity of primate; the chief occlesiastical station; su-Snip.
PRI-MO-QEN'I-TÜRE-SHIP, n. Right of eldership.
||PRI-MÖR'DI-AL, [pri-mör'de-sl, P. J. F. Sm.: pri-mör'de-sl, P. J. F. Sm.: pri-mör'de-sl or pri-mör'je-sl, W.] a. [pri-mordum, L.] Orignal, existing from the beginning. Bp. premacy.

PRI'MA DON'NA,\* n. [It.] A singer who performs the first female part in an Italian opera; a first-rate female Buil.

[PRI-MÖR'DJ-AL, n. Origin; first principle. More.

[PRI-MÖR'DJ-AL, n. A kind of plum.

[PRI-MÖR'DJ-ALE, a. Original; primordial. Boyle.

[PRI-MÖR'DJ-DE, n. [L.] pl. PRI-MÖR'DJ-4. Beginning; origin. Qu. Rev.

PRIMP, v. n. To behave in a ridiculously formal or affected manner. [Cumberland, Eng.]

PRIM'RÖŞE, n. A plant and early flower; a species of daffodil.—[a. Flowery. Shak.]

PRIM'RÖŞED,\* (-rözd) a. Adorned with primroses. Warton. Par 17 singer, or actress. Grant.

PRIMA FA'O:-E.\* (pri'me-fa'she-5) [L.] "On the first face or view;" at first sight.

PRIMAPE, s. (Com.) An allowance paid by a shipper or consigner of goods to the master and saliors of a vessel, for loading it. Answorth.

\*\*The first mover:"—that which puts every thing in motion.—(Ptolemaic astron.)

The outermost sphere of the universe, which gives mo-

tion to all the others, and carries them round with it, in | its diurnal revolution. Its centre is the centre of the PRIMUS IN TER PA'RES,\* [L.] "The first among equals." Scudamore.

equals." Schadovs. Schal.

FRI'MY, a Blooming; carly. Shak.

FRINCE, s. [Fr: princeps, L.] A chief of any body of
men; a chief, a ruler; a sovereign:—a sovereign of a
principality, and of lower rank than a king:—the son of a king, specially the eldest son. - [†A princess. Cam-

den.]

†PRINCE, v. n. To play the prince; to take state. Shak.

PRINCE'AGE, \*n. The body of princes. Month. Rev. [R.]

PRINCE'DOM, (prins'dum) n. The rank, estate, or power
of a prince; sovereignty; principality. Milton.

PRINCE'LINE, a. Becoming, or like, a prince. Shak.

PRINCE'LINES, m. State, manner, or dignity of a prince.

PRINCE'LY, a. Relating to a prince; becoming a prince;
having the rank of a prince, royal; noble; honorable,
grand: august.

grand; august.
PRINCE'LY, ad. In a princelike manner.
PRINCE'LY, EATH'ER, n. A plant and flower; a species of

amaranth.

PRIN'CES-MET'AL, n. A kind of factitious metal, composed of fine brass and tin or zinc. Todd.

PRIN'CESS, n. [princesse, Fr.] A sovereign or royal lady; the wife of a prince; the daughter of a king.

PRIN'CESS, n. [princepal, Fr., principalis, L.] Chief; first; capital, essential, important; main; most considerable; greatest in amount or importance.

PRIN'C!-PAL, n. A head, a president; the first officer in a seminary:—a leader; a chief, not a second:—one primarily engaged, not accessory or auxiliary:—a capital sum placed out at interest.—(Arch.) A main timber in a building.

PRIN-C!-PAL'[-TY, n. [principalité, Fr.] The state, rank,

PRIN-CI-PXL'I-TY, n. [principalité, Fr.] The state, rank, office, or domain of a prince, sovereignty:—supreme power:—the country which gives title to a prince; as,

power:—the country which gives the to a pinto, as, the principality of Wales.

PRIN'CI-PAL-LY, ad. Chiefly, above all; above the rest.

PRIN'CI-PAL-NESS, n. The state of being principal or

PRIN'CI-PATE, n. [principatus, L.] Principality; supreme rule. Barrow.

PRIN-CIP' J-A,\* n. pl. [L.] First principles; elements. Newton.

Newton.

†PRIN-CIP'I-AL,\* a. Initial; elementary. Bacon.

PRIN-CIP'I-ANT,\* a. Relating to the beginning or first principles. Coloridge. [R.] †PRIN-CYP-J-A'TION, n. [principium, L.] Analysis into ele-

mental parts. Bacon.

mental parts. Bacon.

PRIN'CI-PLE, (prin'sq-pl) n. [principium, L.] An element; constituent part; original cause; being productive of other being, operative cause, fundamental truth, original postulate, first position from which others are deduced, ground of action; motive, r. tenet on which morality or religion is founded, doctrine, rule of action or conduct; foundation of morality or religion.

PRIN'CI-PLE, v. a. [L. PRINCIPLED, pp. PRINCIPLING, PRINCIPLED, TO establish of rix firmly in the mind, as a principle; to educate in good principles; to indoctrinate.

PRIN'CI-PLED,\* (-pld) p. a. Having principles, fixed in opinion

opinion

PRIN'COCK, a. Pert; coxeomical. Florio.

[PRIN'COUR, a. Fert; concentral. Farm.
PRIN'COX, n. A coxcomb; a conceited person; a pertyoung rogue. Shak. [Rare or local.]
PRIN'; A.\* n. (Ornuth.) The name of a genus of birds of Java. Horsfield.

PRINK, (pringk) v. n. [pronken, D.] [i. PRINKED; pp. PRINK-ING, PRINKED.] To prank; to dress for show. Howell. PRINK, v. a. To dress or adjust to ostentation. Coveper.

PRINT, v. a. [imprimer, empreint, Fr.] [1. PRINTED; pp. PRINTING, PRINTED.] To mark by pressure, to impress any thing, so as to leave its form; to form by impression, to impress on paper by means of letters or types; to stamp.

stamp.

PRINT, v. n. To use the art of printing; to publish a book.

PRINT, n. [empresints, Fr.] A mark or form made by impression or printing; any thing printed:—that which, being impressed, leaves its form; as, a butter-print:—a cut, in wood or metal, to be impressed on paper; the impression made; a picture; a stamp:—the letters in a printed book:

— a printed work or sheet:—a newspaper.

PRINT TR., n. One who prints books, &cc.; one employed in penting.

PRINT'RE, n. One who prints books, ec.; one employed in printing.

PRINT'RES'-INE,\* or PRINT'ING-INE,\* n. Ink used for printing, commonly made of linseed oil, holled to a varnish, and lampblack. Hamilton.

PRINT'E-RY,\* n. An establishment for printing cottons, &c.; print works. Pikins. [R.]

PRINT'ING, n. The business of a printer; the art or process of impressing letters or words; typography:—the process of staining linen with figures.

PRYNT'ING-HÖÜSE,\* n. A house where printing is execut-

ed. Johnson.

PRINT'ING-MA-CHINE',\* n. A machine for performing, with rapidity, the operation of printing by steam-power.

P. Cyc.
PRINT ING-PRESS,\* n. A press or machine for printing.

Ure.

PRINT'LESS, a. That leaves no impression. Milton.

PRINT'LESS, a. That leaves no impression. Milton.

PRINT'-SELL-ER,\* n. One who sells prints. Gent. Mag.

PRINT'-SHÖP,\* n. A shop where prints are sold. Davice.

PRI-ON'O-DON,\* n. (Zoel.) A quadruped, of feline form, found in Java. Horsfield.

PRI'OR, a. [L.] Former; being before something else; antecedent: anterior previous: preceding.

tecedent; anterior, previous; preceding.
PRI'OR, n. [prieur, Fr.] The head of a priory, or of a mon-

astery, in rank below an abbot.

RRI/OR-ATE, n. [prioratus, low L.] Office or government of a prior. Warton.

PRI/OR-ESS, m. The head, or lady superior, of a convent of

PRI-OR'I-TY, n. The state of being prior or first; antecedence in time or place; precedence.

dence in time or place; precedence.

PRI'(OR-LY, ad. Antecedently. Geddes. [R.]

PRI'(OR-SHIP, a. The state or office of a prior.

PRI'(O-RY, n. A convent, in dignity below an abbey.

PRI'(SAGE, n. [prisage, old Fr.] (English law) The king's share or custom of lawful prizes, usually one tenth.—

Pri'sage, an ancient duty, now called butlorage, by which the king took, at his own price, a certain portion of the cargoes of wine brought into certain portion of the cargoes of wine brought into certain portion of the Cargoes of wine brought into certain portion of the PRIS-CIL/LIAN-IST,\* n. A follower of Priscillian, bishop of Atila in Spain, in the 4th century. Brande.

PRISC,\* v. & n. See Prize, and Prav.

PRISC,\* v. & n. See Prize, and Prav.

PRISM, (prizm) n. [prisme, Fr.; npiopua, Gr.] A geometrical figure or solid, whose two ends are parallel. equal, and straight, and whose sides are parallelograms:—an optical instrument or prism of glass, whose ends are triangles.

angles.

PRIŞ-MĂT'|C, a. [prismatique, Fr.] Relating to, or formed as, a prism. — Prismatic colors, or primary colors, the seven colors into which a ray of light is decomposed, when refracted from a prism, viz., red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple, and violet.

PRIŞ-MĂT'|-CAL,\* a. Formed as a prism; prismatic-

PRIS-MAT'I-CAL-LY, ad. In the form of a prism. Boyle.
PRIS-MA-TOID'AL,\* a. Resembling a prism. Smart.
PRIS-MOID, n. An imperfect prism; a figure resembling the

form of a prism.

Prisymy,\* a. Like a prism; prismatic. Jodrell. [R.]

Prisyo-don,\* n. (Conch.) A fresh-water conchiler or shell

PRIS'O-DON," R. (CORCH.) A ITESH-water conclined to since P. Cyc.
PRIS'ON, (priz'zn) n. [Fr.] A place of confinement; a house for prisoners, a jail.
PRIS'ON, (priz'zn) v. a. To imprison; to confine. Shak.
PRIS'ON-BASE, (priz'zn-bās) n. A kind of rural play;—called also prisoner-base, and prison-bare. Sandys.
PRIS'ON-ER, (priz'zn-er) n. [prisonnier, Fr.] One who is confined in prison, or under arrest; a captive, one taken by the enemy.

by the enemy.

by the enemy.

PRIS'ON-MENT, (priz'zn-höüs) n. A jail; a prison.

†PRIS'ON-MENT, (priz'zn-ment) n. Imprisonment. Shak.

PRIS'INLE. a. [pristing. old Fr.; pristings, L.] First; ancient; original, primitive.

PRIS'Tyls,\* n. A genus of fishes; the saw-fish. Crabb.

PRIPH EE. A familiar corruption of pray thee, or, I pray

thee. Rowe.

thes. Rows.

PRIT'TLE-PRXT'TLE, n. Idle or empty talk; trifling loquacity. Bp. Bramhall.

PRIVA-CY, [pri'va-se, P. E. Ja. Sm. Wb.; pri'va-se or priv'a-se, W. J. F.; priv'a-se, S. K.] n. State of being private or secret; secrecy, retirement; retreat; seclusion.—[privauté, Fr. Privity] joint knowledge; great familiarity. Arbuthot.]

†PRI-VĀ'DŌ, n. [Sp.] A secret friend. Bacon.

PRI'VATE, a. [privatus, L.] Not open, secret; alone; not accompanied; single; individual; particular, not public; belonging to an individual, not to the community, as, private property:—not noted or known as of public

as, private property:—not noted or known as of pablic or general concern.—In private, secretly; not publicly. PRI'VATE, n. [†A secret message. Shak.] A common sol-

PRI-VA-TEER', n. An armed ship or vessel, belonging to one or more private individuals, licensed by government

one or more private muvication, the consists by government to take prizes from an enemy.

PRI-VA-TEER', v. n. To fit out and manage privateers.

PRI-VA-TEER', WG, \* n. The employment of taking prizes or property, on the ocean, from an enemy, by means of privateers. Ash.

PRI-VA-TEERS'MAN,\* \* One engaged in privateering.

Kingsley.
PRI'VATE-LY, ad. In a private manner; secretly.
PRI'VATE-RESS, n. The state of being private; privacy.

PRIVATE-WAY,\* n. (Law) A right possessed by one or more persons of going over the land of another. Whishaw PRI-VA'TION, n. [Fr.; pruatu, L.] State of being desutute, or deprived, of something, loss of something; ab-

PRO

sence; deprivation.

||PRIV'A-TIVE, [priv's-tiv, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; pri'-vs-tiv, P.] a. [privatif, Fr., privativus, L.] Causing privation; taking away; consisting in the absence of something; not positive. Privative is in things what negative.

thing; not positive. Privates is in things what negetive is in propositions.

"Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Entick, make the first syllable of this word short, as I have done, and Mr. Perry and Buchann make it long. In defence of the first pronunciation, it may be observed, that this word is not like primary and primary, the first of which is a formative of our own, and the second derived from the Latin primaries, which in our pronunciation of the Latin, does not shortown, and the second derived from the Latin, does not shorten the 1n the first syllable, as privativus does, and therefore these words are no rule for the pronunciation of this, which, besides the general tendency of the penultimate accent to shorten every vowel it falls on but u, seems to have another claim to the short vowel from its termina-

nave another claim to the snort vower from its termina-tion, thus sanative, donative, primitive, derivative, &c., all plead for the short sound." Walker. |PRIV'A\_TIVE, n. That which has metaphysical existence, by the absence of sound-(Farm.) A letter or syllable pre-fixed to a word, which changes it from an affirmative to a

||PRIV'A-TIVE-LY, ad. By privation, negatively. ||PRIV'A-TIVE-NESS, n. Quality of being privative.

PRIV'I-LEGE, n. [Fr., privilegrium, L.] A law, or an exception from the common provisions of law, in favor of an

tion from the common provisions of law, in favor of an individual or a body, a peculiar advantage or benefit, an exemption; immunity; a right not universal.

PRIV'-LLQE, (priv'Q-[Q]) v. a. [1. FRIVILEGED, pp. FRIVILEGED, Polity-LEGING, PRIVILEGED,] To invest with rights or immunities, to grant a privilege to, to exempt from censure, injury, danger, tax, &c.: to excuse.

PRIV'-LUQED, \* (priv'c-lv]d) p. a. Possessed of privileges.

PRIV'-TY, n. [privaul, Fr.] Private communication, consciousness, joint knowledge, private concurrence. [fPrivacy, Spenser].—p. Secret Indits.

sciousness, joint knowings, private concurrence. [frivacy, Spenser.] -pl. Sect. 1 parts.

PRIVY, a. [privé, Fr.] Private, not public, secret, clandestine, done by stealth: - conscious, privately knowing: -- admitted to secrets of state. - Privy council, (England) the principal council belonging to the king, the members of which are styled privy councillors. - Privy seal, or

bers of Which are styled privy councilors. — Prop seal, or privy signet, (England) the king's seal, which is first set to such grants or things as pass the great seal. Whishaw. PRIV'Y, n. A place of retirement, a necessary house. PRIZE, n. [press, Ger., prss, Goth.] A reward gained or taken by contest or contention, a reward gained by any performance, something taken by adventure, any thing captured by a belligerent during a war.

captured by a belligerent during a war.

PRIZE, v. a. [priser, Fr., appreciare, L.] [i. frized; pp. frizing, prized] To set a price on, to appraise, to hold in high esteem, to rate, to esteem, to value highly.

PRIZE, v. a. To apply a lever to move any weighty body, as a cask, anchor, or cannon. Mar. Dict. To force up or

PRIZE,\* v. a. To apply a lever to move any weighty body, as a cask, anchor, or cannon. Mar. Duct. To force up or open, as the lid of a chest, a door, &c. Forby.

PRIZE,\* or PRISE,\* n. A lever used for the purpose of forcing or raising heavy bodies. "This instrument is sometimes called a pry," Forby. 33-In the United States, it is generally called a pry, and the same word is used as a verb to denote the use of it. See Pay.

PRIZE'-FIGHT-ER, n. One who fights publicly for a reward.

ward.

PRIZ'ER, n. [priseur, Fr.] One who prizes. [†A prize-fighter. Shak.]

PRO, [L.] For: in defence of. — Pro and con, [for pro and contra,] for and against. Clarendon.

PRO'A, n. A long, narrow vessel, or sort of canoe, in the Eastern seas: — a Malay bont: — sometimes written proc.

PRO-AU'LION,\* n. (Arch.) A vestibule. Brande.

PROB'A-BIL-ISM,\* n. (Theology & Ethics) The theory of probability, or a theory that it is right to follow, in doubtful cases, a probable opinion, though there may be an opinion still more probable. Hallam.

PROB'A-BIL-IST,\* n. One who adheres to probabilism.

Brande.

Brande.

PROB-A-EIL'I-TY, n. [probabilitas, L.] State of being probable, that degree of evidence, or appearance of truth, which induces belief, but not certainty; likelihood; chance

PRO

PRO'BATE, n. [probatum, L.] [†Proof. Skelton.] — (Law) The proof, or the act of exhibiting and proving, of wills and testaments:—the official copy of a will, with the certificate of its having been proved. Blackstone.

PRO'BATE,\* a. Relating to the proof or establishment of wills and testaments; as, probate court. W. Phillips.

PRO-BA'TION, n. [probatio, L.] Act of proving, proof; evidence; testimony.—[probation, Fr.] Trial; examination; moral trial; term or time of trial or of proving; no vitate.

PRO-BA'TION-AL. a. Probationary. Ba. Probationary.

PRO-BÄ/TION-AL, a. Probationary. Bp. Richardson.
PRO-BÄ/TION-A-BY, a. Relating to, or implying, probation, serving for trial.
PRO-BÄ/TION-ER, n. One who is upon trial or probation.
PRO-BÄ/TION-ER-SHIP, n. State of a probationer; novitute. Lock.

trate. Locke.
†PRO-BÄ-TION-SHIP, n. State of probation. Transl. of Boc.
PRO-BA-TIVE, a. [probatus, L.] Serving for trial, proba-

PRÖ'BA-TIVE, a. [probatus, L.] Serving for trait, prove-tionary, South.

PRO-BĀ'TOR, n. [L.] An examiner; an approver. Maydman.—(Law) An accuser; one who undertakes to prove a charge against another. Coved.

PRÖ'BA-TO-RY, [prö'ba-tūr-e, S. P.E. K. Sm. Wb.; pröb'a-tūr-e, W. Ja. R.] a. [probe, L.] Serving for trial. Bram-hall. Serving for proof. Bp. Taylor.

PRO-BĀ'TUM ĒST, [L.] "It has been tried, it has been proved:"—an expression added at the end of a receipt or a demonstration.

a demonstration.

PRÔBE, n. [probo, L.] A surgical instrument, generally of silver wire, for examining wounds, something that probes

or examinés. PRŌBE, v. a. [probo, L.] [i. PROBED; pp. PROBING, PROBED.]
To try with a probe, to search or try thoroughly, to ex-

amine.

amine.
PRŌBE'-SCIS'SORS, (prōb'siz'zurz) n. pl. Surgical scissors, used to open wounds. Wissenan.
PRŌB'-TY, n. [probite, Fr., probitas, L.] Honesty, uprightness; integrity, sincerity; vernaty.
PRŌB'-LEM, n. [problème, Fr., προβλημα, Gr.] A question to be solved, a proposition requiring some operation to be

be solved, a proposition requiring some operation to be performed, or something to be demonstrated. PRÖB-LEM-AT'/-CAL, a. Uncertain, unsettled, disputable. PRÖB-LEM-AT'/-CAL-LY, ad. Uncertainty, doubtfully, 'PRÖB'/LEM-AT-IET, n. One who proposes problems. Ecology, 'PRÖB'/LEM-AT-IET, v. n. To propose problems. B. Jonson. PRÖB-OS-CID'/-NN,\* n. (Zool.) A manimal having a problems. boscis Brande.

PRO-BÖS'(CIS, n. [Gr., proboscis, L.] pl. PRO-BÖS'CI-DES. A prohensile organ formed by the prolongation of the nose. as the trunk of an elephant, a snout. PRO-CA'CIOUS, a. [procax, L.] Petulant, saucy; pert. Bar-

PRO-CAÇ'<sub>1</sub>-TY, n. Petulance, pertness. Barrow. [R.] PRO-CAT-ARC'TIC, a. [πρυκαταρκτικός.] Relating to procatarxis; forerunning.

PRŌ-CĂT-ARX'IS, n. [προκαταρξις.] (Med.) The preëxistent cause of a disease.

PRO-CE-DEN'DO,\* n. (Law) A writ which lies where an action is removed from an inferior to a superior court.

PRO-CED'URE, (pro-sed'yur) n. [Fr.] Act of proceeding;

PRO-CED'URE, (pro-seu'yu') n. [rt.] Act of proceeding; management; conduct, progress; process, operation. [\*Produce. Bacon.]
PRO-CEED', v. n. [procedo, L.; proceder, Fr.] [i. PROCEEDED: pp. PROCEEDING, PROCEEDED.] To go on; to go or come forward or forth, to tend to the end designed; to advance; to make progress; to issue, to arise; to ema-nate; to take effect; to be transacted; to be produced:—

to carry on a judicial process. PRO-CEED'ER, R. One who proceeds.

PRO-CĒĒD'FR, n. One who proceeds.

PRO-CĒĒD'JNG, n. [procéde, Fr.] Process; conduct; transaction, legal procedure.

PRO-CĒĒDS, or PRO-CĒĒDS', [pro-sēdz', W. P. K. Wb.; pro'sēdz, Ja.; pro's'ēdz, Sm.] n. pl. Produce; income; rent; money arising out of a commercial transaction.

PRO-CE-L'EUS-MA'' J(c., (pros-g-lus-mat'lk).a. [προκλενσμα-τικός.] Encouraging by a song, call, or speech. Johnson. †PRO-CĒL'LOUS, a. [procellosus, L.] Stormy. Bauley.

†PRO-CĒL'TOUS, a. Predecupation. King Charles.

PRO-CĒR' A. In roon hooked at the end. Crabb.

†PRO-CĒR', a. [procerus. L.] Tall: of high stature. Epalyn.

†PRO-CERE', a. [procerus, L.] Tall; of high stature. Evolyn. †PRO-CER',-TY, n. [procerut, Fr., from procerus, L.] Tall-ness; height of stature. Bacon.

ness; height of stature. Bacon.
PRÖC'ESS, (prös'es) [prös'es, S. W. P. J. F. E. Ja. Sm.; prö'ess or prös'es, K.] n. [procès, Fr.; processus, L.] A proceeding or moving forward; progressive course; gradual progress; course; methodical management, arrangement; operation.—(Law) The proceedings in an action or prosecution; a course of law.—(Anat.) The prominent

Chance.

PRÖB'A-BLE, a. [Fr.: probabilis, L.] [†That may be proved Milton.] That may be; having probability; likely; having more evider ce than the contrary.

PRÖB'A-BLY, ad. Likely, in likelihood; it may be.

PRÖB'B-BLY, ad. Likely, in likelihood; it may be.

PRÖB'B-BLY, ad. Likely, in likelihood; it may be.

PRÖB'B-BLY, ad. Likely, in likelihood; it may be.

PROCES'SION, (pro-85sh'un) v. n. [Fr.: processio, L.] Act of proceeding; an issuing forth; a retinue; a company, a numerous body, or train, marching in ceremonlous solemnity.

PRO-CES'SION, (pro-85sh'un) v. n. To go in procession. [R.]

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PRO-OES'SION-AL, (pro-sesh'un-al) a. [processionnal, Fr.] Relating to a procession, moving or formed as a procession. PRO-OES'SION-AL, (pro-sesh'un-al) n. [processionale, L.] A book relating to the processions of the Romish church. Gregory. [Davies. [R.] PRO-CES'SION-AL-IST,\* n. One who walks in a procession.

PRO-CES'SION-A-RY, (pro-sesh'un-a-re) a. Consisting in pro-cession. Hooker.

PRO-CES'SION-ING,\* n. (Law) A term used, in Tennessee, to denote the act of ascertaining the boundaries of land. Bouvie

PRO-CES's; ve, \* a. Going forward; advancing. Coleridge. PROCES VERBAL, \* (pros-sā-vēr-bā!) [Fr.] \* Verbal process. \* (French invesprudence) An authentic written minute or report of an official act or proceeding, or a statement of facts. Brande.

ment of facts. Brands.

PRO'CHEIN,\* (pro'shōn) a. [Fr.] (Law) Near; next; as, prochem amy, next frend. Whishaw.

PRÔ'CHENN,\* (pro'shōn) a. [Fr.] (Law) Near; next; as, prochem amy, next frend. Whishaw.

PRÔCHRON-ISM, n. [modyoovicupés.] An error in chronology, by dating a thing before it happened. Gregory.

PRÔCHDENCE, or PRÔ'CHDENCE, [pro'so-dēns, Ja. R. Wb.; pros'e-dēns, K. Sm.] n. [procudenta, L.] (Mad.) A falling down of any part. Ferrand.

PRO-CID'U-O'DS,\* a. That falls from its place. Smart. [fon. falling down of any part. Ferrand.

PRO-CLĂIM', v. a. [proclamo, L.] [i. rroclaims d. pp. froclaiming, proclaimed.]. To promulgate; to pronounce publicly; to publish, to announce, to declare; to tell openly; to outlaw by public denunciation.

PRÔC-LA-MĀ'TION, n. [proclamato, L.] A public declaration by government or public authority; a public notice, a decree; an edict.

a decree; an edict. [kar. †PRO-CLIVE', a. [proclivis, L.] Inclining or inclined. Bullo-PRO-CLIV', T.Y., n. [proclivitas, L.] Tendency, natural in-

PRO-CLIV'1-TY, n. [procleutas, L.] Tendency, natural inclination; propension, proneness, readiness. PRO-CLIVOUS, a. Inclined, tending by nature. Bailey. PRO-CÖN'SUL., n. [L.] A Roman officer who governed a province with consular authority.

PRO-CÖN'SUL-LAR, a. Belonging to a proconsul, under the rule of a proconsul. Milton.

PRO-CÖN'SUL-LARE, \* a. Proconsular. Greeneway.

PRO-CÖN'SUL-LARE, \* n. Proconsular. Greeneway.

PRO-CÖN'SUL-LARE, \* n. Proconsular. PRO-CONSUL-NIP, n. The office of a proconsul.

PRO-CRAS'TI-NATE, v. a. [procrastino, L.] [1. PROCRASTINATED, 'PRO-CRAS'TI-NATED, 'Or time to time, to defer; to delay, to prolong, to postpone.

PRO-CRAS'TI-NATE, v. n. To be dilatory, to delay, PRO-CRAS-TI-NATE, v. n. To be dilatory, to delay,

PRO-CRAS-TI-NA'TION, n. Act of procrastmating, delay,

dilatoriness.

PRO-CRAS'TI-NA-TOR, n. A dilatory person. PRO-CRAS'TI-NA-TO-RY,\* a. Implying procrastination. Ec.

Ren.
[Shak.
PRÓ'CRE-ANT, a. [procreans, L.] Productive, pregnant.
PRÔ'CRE-ANT, n. That which generates. Milton.
PRÔ'CRE-ATE, v. a. [procreo, L.] [L. PROCREATED, pp. PROCREATING, PROFERENTED.] TO generate, to produce.
PRÔ-CRE-À-TION, n. [Fr. procreative, L.] Act of procreating, generation, production.
PRÔ'CRE-À-TIVE-NESS, n. Power of generation.
PRÔ'CRE-À-TIVE-NESS, n. Power of generation.
PRÔ-CRE-Ă-TO,N. n. One who procreates, generator.
PRÒ-CRDS'TE-AN,\* a. Relating to Procrustes, a robber, of ancient Greece, who accommodated the length of his guests or victims to the length of his bed, by either stretching them longer or cutting them shorter:—
stretched, or contracted, to cover a given extent. Ch. Ob. enter streething them longer or cutting them shorter:—
stretched, or contracted, to cover a given or extent. Ch. Ob.
PRO-CROS'TE-AN-IZE,\*n. a. To stretch or contract to a
given or required extent or size. Ch. Ob.
PRO-CRUS-TE'SIAN,\* a. Relating to Procrustes; Procrus-

tean. Qu. Rev.

PROC'TOR, n. [procurator, L.] A manager of another man's affairs: — an attorney in a spiritual court, or in a court of admiralty, a procurator: - an officer in a university or

PRÖC'TOR, v. a. To manage. Warburton. [A cant word.] †PRÖC'TOR-AGE, n. Management, in contempt. Multon. PROC-TÖ'RI-AL,\* a. Relating to a proctor. Waterhouse. PROC. TOR'I-CAL, a. Belonging to a proctor; magisterial;

tProc. Tör!-cal. a. Belonging to a proctor; magisterial; proctorial. Prideaux
Pròc. Tor. Ship. n. The office or dignity of a proctor.
Pro-com Bert. a. [procumbers, L.] Lying down; prone.
—(Bol.) Trailing on the ground.
Pro-cour. Trailing on the ground.
Pro-cour. A-ble. a. That may be procured; obtainable.
Pròc-y-ral-yin, n. The act of procuring:—management of affairs for another person:—a sum paid by an incumbent to a bishop, at visitations.
Pròc-y-ral-yinon-mon'fry; n. (Law) Money for procuring a loan. Blackstons.

a loan. Blackstons.

PROC/U-RA-TOR, m. A Roman provincial magistrate: — one who undertakes to manage any legal proceedings for another; an agent; manager; a proctor.

PROC-U RA-TO'RI-AL, a. Relating to, or done by, a proctor.

PROC-URA-TÔ'RJ-AL, a. Relating to, or done by, a proctor.

Aylife.

PROC-URA-TO-R-SHIP, n. The office of a procurator.

PROC-URA-TO-R-SHIP, n. The office of a procurator.

PROC-URA-TO-R-Y, [pro-kal'r-s-tyr-e, S. W. P. J. K.; prök'
y-fa-tur-e, Sm.; prô'ky-r-tyr-e, S. W. P. J. K.; prök'
y-fa-tur-e, Sm.; prô'ky-r-tyr-e, Wb.] a. Tending to procuration. J. Fox. [R.]

PRO-CŪRE', v. a. [procuro, L.] [i. PROCURED, pp. PROCURING, PROCURE', v. n. To bawd; to transact for another, to obtain; to acquire; to gain; to win; to earn, to per
suade; to contrive; to forward.

PRO-CŪR'MENT, n. The act of procuring. Sir T. Elyot.

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PRO-CŪR'MENT, n. The act of procuring. Sir T. Elyot.

PRO-CŪR'ER, n. One who procuries; a bawd. 3c T These words, in their ill sense, Smart says, "are mostly pro
nounced prôc'u-rer and prôc'u-rēss." All the other principal orthoepists place the accent on the second syllable.

PRO-ŪR'-GAL, a. [prodigalité, Prose. [Local, Eng.]

PROD'-GAL, n. A waster, a spendthrift; a lavisher.

PROD'-GAL-LY, ad. In a prodigal manner, profusely.

\*PROD'-GAL-LY, ad. In a prodigal manner, profusely.

\*PROD'-GAL-LY, ad. In a prodigal manner, profusely.

\*PROD'-GAL-LY, ad. In a prodigal manner, profusely.

\*PRO-DIG'-TOYS, (pro-dij'us) a. [prodigavsus, L.] Wonder
ful, amazing, assionishing, portentous; enormous; mon
strous.

PRO-Dig/10US-LY, (pro-dij/us-lo) ad. In a prodigious manner, amazingly, astonishingly.
PRO-Dig/10US-NESS, (pro-dij/us-nes) n. State of being pro-

digious; portentousness.

PRÖD'1-GY, n. [prodige, Fr.; prodigium, L.] Any thing out of the ordinary course of nature; portent; any thing as-

of the ordinary course of nature; portent; any thing astonishing, a wonder, a monster.

†PRO-DI"TION, (pro-dish'un) n. [prodito, L.] Treason; treachery. Bp. Hall.

†PROD-J-TÖR, n. [L.] A traitor. Shak.

†PROD-J-TÖR-DS, a. Tritorous, treacherous. Wotton.

PROD-J-TO-RY, a. (Lay) Treasonable, treacherous. Milton.

†PROD-TRO-RY, a. (Lay) Treasonable, treacherous. Milton.

†PROD-TRO-RY, a. (Lay) Treasonable, treacherous. Milton. ner. Coles.

PRODUCT', v. a. [produco, L.] [i. PRODUCED, pp. PRODUC-ING, PRODUCED] To bring forth, to yield, to afford, to

INO, PRODUCED | TO Dring forth, to yield, to atford, to give, to impart, to offer to view, to exhibit to the public; to hear, to cause; to effect, to generate, to extend. PROD'UCE, (prod'dus) [prod'dus, J. L. R., prod'us, J. L. R., prod'us, J. L. R., prod'us, J. L. R., prod'us, J. R. That which is produced, that which any thing yields or brings, product, around wroth seasons.

duced, that which any thing yields or brings, product, amount, profit, gain.

PRO-DÜCE'MUNT, n. Production. Milton.

PRO-DÜC'ENT, n. One who exhibits or offers. Ayliffe. [R.]

PRO-DÜC'EN, n. One who produces.

PRO-DÜC'EN, n. One who produced or exhibited.

PRO-DÜC'EBLE, a. That may be produced or exhibited.

PRO-DÜC'EBLE, n. That may be produced or exhibited.

PRO-DÜC'EBLE, n. That may be produced or exhibited.

PRO-DÜC'EBLE, n. The state of being producible.

PRO-DÜC'EBLE, n. The state of being producible.

PRODÜC'EBLE, n. The state of being producible.

PRODÜC'EBLE, n. The state of being producible.

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PRODÜC'EBLE, n. The state of being producibl

(ATMA.) The result or quantity produced by multiplying one number by another, sum.  $PRO-DE'TA_*^*$  n. (Geol.) A genus of extinct, fossil, bivalve shells. Brande. PRO-DE'TI\_BLE\_\*\* a. That may be produced; producible.

Maunder, [R.]
PRO-DUC'TILE, a. That may be drawn out; tensile.
PRO-DUC'TILE, a. That may be drawn out; tensile.
fruit; product; composition, a literary work, a work of

FRO-DEC'TION, π. Act of producing; any thing produced fruit; product; composition, a literary work, a work of art; a performance.

PRO-DEC'TIVE, α. That produces; causing production; having power to produce, fertile; efficient.

PRO-DEC'TIVE-LY,\* ad. In a productive manner. Allen.

PRO-DEC'TIVE-LY,\* a. Power of broducing. Coloridge.

PRO-DEC'TIVE-TY,\* n. Power of producing. Coloridge.

PRO-DEC'TIVE-TY,\* n. Power of producing. Coloridge.

PRO-DEC'TIVE-TY,\* n. Power of producing. Harvis.

PRO-EM, n. [proolitov, Gr.; proamium, L.] Preface, introduction, exordium.

PRO-EM, n. a. To preface. South.

PRO-E'MI-AL, a. Introductory; prefatory. Hammond. [R.]

PRO-EM, n. a. To preface. South.

PRO-EM-TO'SIS,\* [pro-gm-to'sis, Sm. Crabb; pro-em'to-sis, K. Wb. Ash.] n. [propinitario.] (Astron.) A happening too soon:— applied as a name of a lunar equation, of addition of a day, to prevent the new moon from happening too soon. Erande.

PRO-FACE', interj. [province, old F., prof faccia, It.] Muck PROF'A-NATE,\* v. a. To profane. Bp. Tunstall.

PROF-A-NA'TION, n. [profanus, L.] Act of profaning; violation of things sacred; irreverence.

PRO-FANE', a. [profanus, L.] Irreverent to sacred names or things; implous; irreligious; polluted; not pure:— secular; not sacred; as, "profane history."

PRO

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PRO-FINE', s. a. [profeme, L.; profemer, Fr.] [t. pro-FAMED; pp. profaming, profamed.] To violate; to pol-lute; to desecrate; to put to a degrading or wrong use. PRO-FINE'NESS, n. Irreverence to what is sacred. PRO-FINE'NESS, n. Irreverence of what is sacred. PRO-FINE'NESS, n. Irreverence of what is sacred. PRO-FINE'NESS, n. Irreverence of what is sacred. PRO-FINE'NESS, n. Profameness. Brit. Critic, Ec. Rev., Ch. Ob., &c. 3CF Mr. Smart says that this word is "little authorized." It is in common use in America and in Scotland, and it is also used by respectable English authorize.

†PRO-PEC'TION, n. [profectie, I.] Advance. Browne. PRO-PEC-TI''TIOUS,\* (pro-fek-tish'us) a. Proceeding from. Gibbon.

PROFERT,\* n. [L., he brings forward.] (Law) A bringing forward, an exhibition, or record, in curia, i. e. in a court.

TOWARD, an exhibition, or record, is curiz, i. e. in a court.

Crabb.

PRO-FESS', v. a. [professor, Fr.; professus, L.] [i. FRO-FESSID, pp. PROFESSINO, PROFESSED.] To make open or public declaration of, to declare openly, publicly, or in strong terms; to avow; to maintain.

PRO-FESS', v. n. To declare openly; to enter into a state of life, secular or religious, by a public declaration.

PRO-FESSED', \* (pro-fest') p. a. Avowed; declared publicly.

PRO-FESS'RD-LY, ad. With open declaration or profession, avowedly, undeniably.

PRO-FES'SION, (pro-fesh'un) n. [Fr.] Act of professing, that which is professed, declaration:—a calling, vocation; an employment requiring a learned education, as those of divinity, law, and physic.

PRO-FES'SION-AL, (pro-fesh'un-sl) a. Relating to a calling or profession; done by a professor.

PRO-FES'SION-AL-IST, \* n. One who practises, or belongs to, some profession. Month. Rev. [R.]

PRO-FES'SION-AL-ILY, (pro-fesh'un-sl-le) ad. By profession, as a professor.

PRO-FES'SION-ALL-LY, (pro-rosm variety, sion, as a professor, sion, as a professor.

PRO-FES'SOR, a. [professour, Fr.] One who professes, a public teacher of some science or art, in a university, college, &c.; one who makes profession of any thing, one visibly or professody religious.

PRO-FES-SO'RI-AL, a. [professorius, L.] Relating to a professor Rentley.

RO-FES-SO'RI-AL-ISM,\* n. The character or quality of a

RO-FES-SO'RI-AL-ISM,\* n. The character or quality of a professor. Ec. Rev. [R.]
RO-FES'SQR-SHIP, n. The station or office of a professor. PRO-FES'SQ-RY, a. Professorial. Bacon.
PROF'FER, v. a. [profero, L.] [t. PROFFERED; pp. PROFFERING, PROFFERED.] TO propose, to offer to acceptance; to attempt of one's own accord.
PROF'FER, n. Something proposed to acceptance; offer.
PROF'FER-ER, n. Dom who proffers.
PRO-FIVIENCE, (pro-fish'ens) n. Sum as proficiency.
RRO-FIVIENCEY, (pro-fish'en-se) n. [proficio. L.]

PRO-FI'CLENCY, (Pro-lish'ens) n. same as projectory. PRO-FI'CLEN-CY, (Pro-fish'en-se) n. [profice, L.] Advancement; improvement gained; progress.
PRO-FI'CLENT, (pro-fish'ent) n. [proficens, L.] One who has made advancement or proficiency in any study or

business; an adept. †PRO-FIC'U-OUS, a. [proficuus, L.] Advantageous; useful.

PRO-FIC'U-OUS, a. [proficuus, L.] Advantageous; useful. Harvey.

[PRO-FILE, PRO-FILE', or PRO-FILE, [pro-fel', S. P. J. F. K.; pro'file, E. Ja. Sm.; pro'fil, or pro-fel', W.] n. [profil, Fr.] The outside or contour of any thing, such as a figure, building, ornament, the face, &c.; a head or portrait represented sideways, the side-face; half-face.

[PRO-FILE', v. a. To draw an outline of Holland.

[PRO-FILE', v. a. To draw an outline of Holland.

[PRO-FIL'|ST,\* [pro-fel'st, K. Sm.; profie-list, Maunder.]
n. One who draws a profile. [Modern.]

PROF'IT, n. [Fr.] Pecuniary gain, opposed to loss:—the surplus money which remains to a dealer, above that with which he began; benefit; advantage; proficency.

PROF'IT, v. a. [profier, Fr.] [i. PROFITED; pp. PROFITING, PROF'ITA-BLE, a. [Fr.] Affording profit; beneficial, gainful; lucrative; useful; advantageous.

PROF'IT-4-BLE\_MESS, a. Quality, of being profitable.

PROF'IT-4-BLE, a. [Fr.] Affording profit pendical, gainful; lucrative; useful; advantageously.

PROF'IT-4-BLE, a. Gainfully; advantageously.

PROF'IT-4-BLE, a. State of a profit gain, or advantage.

PROF'IT-6-A-CY, n. State of a profit pendical phandoned conduct; depravity.

PROF'LI-6-ATE, a. [profitigatus, L.] Abandoned to vice; obeniv vicious i lost to virtue and decency; shameless.

PROF'LI-GATE, a. [profligatus, L.] Abandoned to vice; openly victous; lost to virtue and decency; shameless. PROF'LI-GATE, n. An abandoned or profligate person. †PROF'LI-GATE, v. a. [profligo, L.] To drive away; to

overcome.

PROF'LI-GATE-LY, ad. In a profligate manner.

PROF'LI-GATE-NESS, n. The quality of being profligate.

PROF-LI-GATENESS, n. Defeat; rout. Bacon.

PROF'LU-ENCE, n. Progress; course. Wotton.

PROF'LU-ENT, a. [profluens, L.] Flowing forward. Mil
tom. [R.]

rmos Lu-la, ton. [L.] pl. PRO-FLÖ'V;-4. (Med.) A morbid discharge or flux. Crabb.
PRO FOR'M4,\* [L.] "For form's sake,"

PRO-FÖÜND', a. [profundus, L.] Having great depth, deep; descending far below the surface; low, with respect to the neighboring places:—intellectually deep; learned:—deep in contrivance; hidden:—lowly; humble; submissions sive.

PRO-FÖÜND', n. The deep; the sea; the abyss. Milton. †PRO-FÖÜND', v. n. To dive; to penetrate. Glaweille. PRO-FÖÜND'LY, ad. In a profound mannet; deeply. PRO-FÖÜND'NESS, n. Depth of place; depth of knowl-

edge; profundity.
PRO-FUN'DI-TY, n.
place or knowledge. n. State of being profound; depth of

PRO-FÜSE', a. [profusus, L.] Lavish; too liberal; prodigal; extravagant; overabounding; exuberant. | PRO-FÜSE',\* v. a. To pour forth; to make abundant.

Armstrong.

PRO-FUSE/Ly, ad. In a profuse manner; lavishly.
PRO-FUSE/NESS, n. State of being profusion.
PRO-FUSION, (pro-fuzbun) n. | profuso, L. | State of being profuse; lavishness; prodigality; profuseness; excess; extravagance; lavish expense: — abundance; exuberant plenty.

PROG, v. n. To go a begging; to procure by beggarly tricks; to steal; to shift meanly for provisions. More.

[Low.]

PROG. n. Victuals; provision of any kind. Swift. [Low.] PROG. n. Victuals; provision of any kind. Swift. [Low.] PRO-QEN-ER-Ā/TION, n. The act of begetting; propagation. Johnson.

RAUGH SOMEON.

[L.] One from whom another descends in a direct line, a forefather; an ancestor.

PRÓCY-Ny, n. [progénie, old Fr., progenies, L.] Offspring;

descendants; issue; race.

PRÖG-NÖ'8|8,\* n. [πρόγνωσις.] (Med.) That part of medicine by which the progress and termination of diseases

cine by which the progress and termination of diseases are judged of by their symptoms. P. Cyc.
PROG-NÖS'TIC, a. [ποογωστικός.] Foreshowing: — foretokening disease or recovery, as, a prognostic symptom.
PROG-NÖS'TIC, v. a. Prediction; a token: — the judgment formed of the event of a disease.
PROG-NÖS'TIC, v. a. To prognosticate. Bp. Hacket,
PROG-NÖS'TIC, v. a. To prognosticate. Bp. Hacket,
PROG-NÖS'TIC, v. a. That may be foreknown or fore-told. Brooms.

PROG-NOS'T]-CA-BLE, a. I hat may be foreknown of fore-told. Browns.

PROG-NOS'T]-CĀTE, v. a. [i. PROGNOSTICATED; pp. PROG-NOSTICATING, PROGNOSTICATED.] To foretell; to foreshow.

PROG-NOS-T]-CĀ'TON, n. Act of prognosticating; that which is prognosticated; prediction; a foretelling.

PROG-NOS'T]-CĀ-TOR, n. One who prognosticates; fore-told-

teller.

PROGRAM,\* n. [programma, L.; programme, Fr.] A bill or plan exhibiting an outline of an entertainment or public performance, as at a college or university, an advertisement; an edict. Bailey. This is the English form of the

ment; an edict. Bailey. This is the English form of the word, but the Latin programma and the French programme are often used. See Programme, Fr.] See Programme. Pr.] See Programme. Pr.] See Programme. Pr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] See Programme. Tr.] particular occasion : - an outline of any entertainment or

outline of the speeches and ordinis to be delivered on a particular occasion:—an outline of any entertainment or public ceremony. Brande. See Pacoram.

Prög'res, Ja. K. Entick! n. [progres, Fr.; progressus, I. Course; procession; passage; advancement; motion forward; intellectual improvement; advancement in knowledge; proficiency; removal from one place to another; a journey of state.

Prög'ress, v. n. To move forward; to advance. Stak.

Prög'ress, v. a. To move forward; to advance. Stak.

Progress, v. a. To go round. Milton.

Progress, v. a. To move forward; to proceed; to move forward. 3;—The verb prog'ress, with the accent on the first syllable, is found in Shakspeare; and Dr. Johnson inserted it in his Dictionary, noted as "not in use." The word is also found in Milton, used in an active sense; as, "to progress a circle;" in this sense, however, it is entirely obsolete. But the neuter verb progress', with the accent on the second syllable, is of modern origin or revival; and it has generally been modern origin or revival; and it has generally been regarded as an Americanism. It often occurs, both in conversation and in published writings, though a great part of our best writers forbear the use of it. It has of late been much used in England, and by writers of high respectability. Among the numerous English authorities that may be brought forward for the use of it, are the following:—Sir Robert Peel, O'Connell, Coleridge, Dick, Hood, Bulwer, Dickens, the British Critic, the Edinburgh Review, the Guarterly Review, the Monthly Review, the Edectic Review, the Dublin Review, the Henny Cyclopedia; and it is also inserted in the late English Dictionaries of Maunder, Knowles, Smart, and Red.

PRO GRES'SION, (Dro-Frén'un) n. [progressio, L.] Regular

PRO GRES'SION, (pro-grösh'un) n. [progressio, L.] Regular and gradual advance; gradual motion forward; course;

medicitual advance; progress.—(Arith.) A series of numbers increasing or decreasing by equal differences.

PRO-GRES'SION-AL, (pro-gress', progress') a. Implying progression; advancing; progressive. Brooms.

PRO-GRES'SIVE., a. [progress', Fr.] Going forward; making progress; advancing.

PRO-GRES'SIVE.LY, ad. By regular course or advance.

PRO-GRES'SIVE.NESS, n. The state of advancing.

PRO-HS'IT. v. a. [prohibec, L.] (i. Fronhibitz); pp. PRO-HS-IT. v. a. [prohibec, L.] (i. Fronhibitz); pp. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. PRO-HS-IT. P

writ issued by one court to stop the proceeding of another. PRÖ-HJ-BI'/TION-IST,\* n. An advocate for prohibitory measures. Fo. Qu. Rev.
PRO-HIB'I-TIVE, a. Implying prohibition; prohibiting; pro-

hibitory. Barrow.

PRO-HIB'I-TO-RY, a. Implying prohibition; forbidding. 
PRÖIN, v. a. [provigner, Fr.] To lop; to trim; to prune.

PROINT, v. n. To be employed in pruning. Bacon.
PRO-JECT', v. a. [projectus, L.] [I. PROJECTED; pp. PRO-JECTING, PROJECTED.] To throw or cast forward; to exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a murror. — [projecter, Fr.] To scheme, to form in the mind; to contrive; to plan.

PROJECT - n. To jut out; to phoet forward; to extend

to plan.

PRO-JECT', v. n. To jut out; to shoot forward; to extend.

PROJ'ECT, n. [projet, Fr.] Scheme; design; contrivance.

PRO-JEC'TILE, a. A body projected or put in motion.

PRO-JEC'TILE, a. Fr.] Impelled or impelling forward.

PRO-JEC'TION, n. Act of projecting; that which is projected; that which projects; a part jutting out, as in a building:—a plan; delineation, scheme; the representation of any object on a plane.—(Old chem.) The crisis of an operation. of any object on a property of a property of the property of the drawn of the property of the project of the project of the project of the project of the project of the project of the project of a project, the draft of a proposed treaty or convention. Bouvier.

PRO-LAPSE',\* v. a. To protrude. — v. n. To extend out.

Ash. [R.]

PRO-LÄPEZ'\* v. a. To protrude.—v. n. To extend out. Ash. [R.]
PRO-LÄTE', v. a. [prolatum, L.] To pronounce; to utter. Howell. [R.]
PRO'LÄTE, [pro'lūt, S. E. Wb. Ash, pro'l'āt, W.; pro-lāt', Sm.] a. [prolatus, L.] Extended or brought out beyond an exact figure or sphere.—A sphere drawn out at the poles is prolate; one flattened at the poles is oblate.
PRO-LÄ'TION, n. Utterance; act of bringing out. B. Jonson. Delay; act of deferring. Amsorth.
PRO'LEG, \* n. A kind of false or spurious leg of certain insects. Rojet.

sects. Roget.

PRÖL-E-GÖM'E-NA, n. pl. [προλεγόμενα.] Preliminary observations prefixed to any work.— Prolegomenon, the sin-

Servations prefixed to any work.—I recognize the singular, is rarely used.

PRÖLE-GOM'E-NA-RY,\* a. Introductory; prefatory. Ec. Rec. PRO-LEP'818,  $n. [\pi \rho \delta h \eta \psi_{1:}]$  (Rhet.) A figure by which objections are unicipated and answered, anticipation.—(Chron.) An error in chronology by which events are dated too early. Theobald.

PRO-LEP'TIC, [a. Previous; antecedent:—applied to PRO-LEP'TIC, L.] certain fits of a disease. Gregory. PRO-LEP'TI-CALLY, ad. By way of anticipation. Bentley. †PROLE-TA'NE-OUS,\* a. Having a numerous offspring.

PROL-E-TA'RI-AN, a. Mean; vile; vulgar. Hudibras PRÖL'E-TA-RY, n. [ proletarius, L. ] A mean person. Burton. PRÖL'I-CIDE,\* n. The destruction of human offspring, infanticide or fæticide. Bouvier

PRO-LIF'ER-OUS,\* a. (Bot.) Producing progeny; prolific.

Pro-Lir'ic, a. [prolifique, Fr.; proles and facto, L.] Pro-ducing offspring; fruitful; productive; promising fecun-

dity.

RO-Liy';-CAL, a. Fruitful; prolific. Pearson.

PRO-Liy';-CAL-LY, ad. Fruitfully; productively.

PRO-Liy-;-CA'TION, n. Generation of children; production.

PRO-Liy'; CNESS, n. The state of being prolific Scott.

PRO-Lix', [pro-liks', S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. R. Sm.; pro-liks' or prolific, Web.] a. [proluxus, L.] Long; tedious, diffuse; not concise : tiresome

†PRO-LIX'IOVS, (pro-lik'shus) a. Tedious; prolix. Shak. PRO-LIX'I-TY, n. [prolixié, Fr.] Quality of being prolix; tiresome length.

tiresome length.

PRO-LIX'LY, ad. At great length; tediously. Dryden.

PRO-LIX'NESS, n. Tediousness; proluxity. A. Smith.

PROL'C-CU-ron, [prolo-kd-tur, S. Sm.: prolo-ku'tur, P.
Ja.; pro-lok'u-tur, J. F. K. R. W. b.; prolo-ku'tur, W.] n.

[L.] One who speaks before or for others; the foreman or speaker of a convocation.

[PRÖL-Q-CÜ'TQR-SHIP, m. Office or dignity of a prolocu

tor.

'PRÖL'O-GIZE, v. n. To deliver a prologue. Beaum. & F. PRÖL'O-GIZE, v. n. One who makes prologues. Lloyd. [R.]

'PRÖL'O-GIZE, v. n. One who makes prologues. Lloyd. [R.]

'PROL'O-GIZE, v. n. (πρόλογως, Gr.; prologue, Fr.] A

piece in verse recited before the representation of a play, a preface; introduction to any discourse or performance.

'PROL'O-GUE, (prol'og) v. a. To introduce formally. Skak.

PRO-LONG', v. a. [prolonger, Fr.; pro and longus, L.] [I. PROLONGE p. p. PROLONGING, PROLONGE D.] To lengthen out; to continue; to put off to a distant time; to protract, to delay.

PRO-LONGE A'TION. [pro-lon-ex'shun. S. P. Ja. K. Sm. Wh.;

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to delay.

PRÔ-LON-GĂ'TION, [prô-lon-gă'shun, S. P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; prôl-on-gă'shun, W. J. F.] n. [Fr.] Act of prolonging; protraction; delay.

PRO-LÔNG'ER, n. He or that which prolongs.

PRO-LÔNG'MENT,\* n. The act of prolonging. Shaftesbury.

PRO-LÖISION, (pro-lū'zhun) n. [prolusio, L.] A prelude; an introduction; an essay. Hakevoil. [R.]

|PROM-E-NADE', or PROM-E-NADE', [pròm-9-nad', Ja. K. Sm. R., pròm-9-nād', Wb], n. [Fr.] A walk; a place for walking, a walk for pleasure or show. Burke.

|PRÔM-E-NADE', v. a. [i-PROMENADED, pp. PROMENADING, FROMENADED,] To walk; to take a walk. Qu. Rev.

|PRÔM-E-NADE', r. a. [i-Promerco, L.] To oblige; to deserve.

PRO-MER'IT, v. a. [ promereo, L.] To oblige; to deserve.

Bp. Hall.
PRO-ME/THE-AN,\* n. A small glass tube containing concentrated sulphuric acid, surrounded with an inflamma-

ble mixture. Brande.

PRO-ME'THE-AN,\* a. Relating to Prometheus; having the life-giving quality of the fire which he stole from heaven.

Ency.

PROM'I-NENCE, n. [ prominence, Fr.; prominentia, L.] State of being prominent; a projection, conspicuousness, pro-

PROM'I-RENCE, n. [prominence, Fr.; prominenca, L.] State of being prominent; a projection, conspicuousness, protuberance; extant part.

PRÓM'I-NENCY, n. Same as prominence.

PRÓM'I-NENT, a. [prominent, full, conspicuousness, protuberant, full, conspicuousness, prominent parts, protuberant, full, conspicuousness, prominent parts, protuberant, and in a prominent manner.

PRO-MIS'CU-OBS, a. [promiseuus, L.] Mingled, indiscriminate; common, confused; undistinguished.

PRO-MIS'CU-OBS-LY, ad. In a promiscuous manner.

PRO-MIS'CU-OBS-LY, al. In a promiscuous manner.

PRO-MIS'CU-OBS-NESS, n. State of being promiscuous.

PRO-MIS'CU-OBS-NESS, n. State of being promiscuous.

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PROM'ISE-BREACH, n. Violation of promise. Shak. PROM'ISE-BREAK'ER, n. A violator of promises. Shak PROM'ISE-CRAMMED,\* (-kramd) a. Filled with promises

Shak.

PRÖM-JS-ĒĒ',\* n. One to whom a promise is made. Palcy.

PROM'JSE-KĒĒP',NG,\* n. Adherence to promise. Shak.

PROM'JS-RR, n. One who promises.

PROM'JS-RR,\* a. Giving promises; affording hope of good.

PROM'JS-OR,\* or PROM-JS-OR',\* n. (Law) One who promises.

It is pronounced prom-JS-ör' when used in opposition to recovered.

ises. It is pronounced prom-is-8t' when used in opposi-tion to promisee. Chitty.

PROM'IS-SO-RY, a. [promissorius, L.] Containing a prom-ise — Promissory note, a note or writing containing a promise to pay a specified sum, or perform a specified act PROM'IS-SO-RI-LY, ad. By way of promise. Browne. 'PROM'ON-TO-RY, n. [promontory. Feitham. PROM'ON-TO-RY, n. [promontorum, L.] A headland, a cape; a point of land, commonly high, projecting into the

sea.

PRO-MOTE', v. a. [promoveo, promotus, L.] [i. PROMOTED, pp. PROMOTING, PROMOTED.] To forward, to advance; to elevate; to exalt, to prefer; to raise in rank or office.

PRO-MOTER, n. [promoteur, Fr.] One who promotes; advancer; forwarder; encourager.

PRO-MOTINN, n. [Fr.] Act of promoting; state of being promoted; advancement; encouragement; explication to some new honor or rank; preferment.

PRO-MOTIVE,\* a. Tending to promote, helpful. Hume. iPRO-MOVE', v. a. [promoveo, L.] To advance; to promote Sucking.

Suckling.

Sucking.

RÖMPT, (prömt) a. [Fr.; promptus, L.] Quick; ready; acute; easy; agile; alert; brisk, lively; sprightly; unobstructed, immediate; prepared; wanting no new motive:—ready, told down; as, prompt payment.

PRÖMPT, (prömt) v. a. [prontare, It.] [i. FROMPTED; pp. PROMPTING, PROMPTED.] To incite; to assist when at a loss, particularly for words; to dictate; to excite; to instinct.

stigate, to remind.
PROMPT'FR, (promt'er) n. One who prompts.

reconstituting, resolutes, 1 to promutate; to punish, to teach openly.

PRO-MULG'ER, n. One who promutges; promutgator.

PRO-NI'Os, n. [nρό and ννός.] (Arch.) The front porch of a temple or of a church. Brande.

PRO-NI'TION, n. The position of the hand in which the palm is turned downward. Smath.

PRO-NA'TOR, n. (Anat.) A muscle used in turning the palm of the hand downwards.

of the hand downwards.

PRÖNE, a. [old Fr.; pronus, L.] Lying with the face downwards, as opposed to supine; bending downward, not erect, precipitous, sloping, inclined, mentally disposed, commonly in an ill sense.

PRÖNE/LY, ad. In a prone manner; downward. Todd.

PRÖNE/NESS, a. The state of being prone, descent, declivative inclinations of the properties.

PRONE'NESS, n. The state of being prone, descent, declivity, inclination, disposition to ill.
PRONG, n. [prion, Icel.] A spike of a fork, a fork.
PRÖNG'BÜCK,\* n. (Zool.) A species of antelope. P. Cuc.
PRÖNGED,\* (pröngd) a. Having prongs, forked. Jadrell.
†PRÖ'N|-TY, n. Proneness. More.
PRO-NÖM'|-NAL, a. [pronominalis, L.] Relating to a pronoun, having the nature of a pronoun.
PRO-NÖM'|-NAL-LY,\* ad. In the manner of a pronoun.
Smart.

†PRON'Q-TA-RY,\* n. Prothonotary. See PROTHONOTARY.

Bower.

PRÖ/NOON, n. [pronomen, L] A word that is used instead of a noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word.—Personal pronouns are used as substitutes for nouns that denote persons:—they are I, thou, he, she, it, with their plurals, ice, you or ye, and they.—Relative pronouns, in general, relate to some word or phrase going before, called the antecedent:—they are who, which, what, and that.—Who, which, and what, when used in asking questions are called intergative, requires. questions, are called interrogative pronouns. — Adjective pronouns partake of the properties both of pronouns and pronouns partake of the properties both of pronouns and adjectives, and are subdivided into the possessive, the distributive, the demonstrative, and the indefinite. The possessive are my or mine, thy or thine, his, her, our, your, their — the distributive, each, every, either, neither — the demonstrative, this, that, these, those: — the indefinite, some, other, any, one, all, such, &c.

PRO-NÖÜNCE', v. a. [prononcer, Fr.; pronuncio, L.] [i. PHONOUNCED; pp. PRONOUNCING PRONOUNCED.] To articulate, to speak, to utter, to form or articulate by the organs of speech, to utter rhetorically, to declare; to affirm.

organs of speech, to utter rhetorically, to deciare; to anfirm.

PRO-NOÛNCE', v. n. To speak with confidence or authority fro-NoûNCE', n. Declaration. Milion.

PRO-NOÛNCE'A-BLE, a. [pronongable, old Fr.] That may be pronounced. Cotgrave.

PRO-NOÛNC'I'R, a. One who pronounces.

PRO-NOÛNC'I'R, \* p. a. Uttering, relating to pronunciation.

PRO-NOÛNC'I'R, \* p. a. Uttering, relating to pronunciation.

PRO-NOÛNC'I-A'TION, (pro-nun-she-a'shun) [pro-nun-she-a'shun, P. K. S. Ja.; pro-nun-she'shun, S.; pro-nun-she-a'shun, P. K. S. Ja.; pro-nun-she, L.] Act of pronouncing; mode of pronouncing, utterance; delivery of a discourse. Er. "This word is regularly pronounced pro-nun-she-a'shun, and by all speakers would probably be so sounded if it were related to any such verb as to pronunciate, in the same way as association and enunciation are related to associate and enunciation are related to associate and enunciation are related to associate and enunciation are related to associate and enunciation are related to associate and enunciation are related to associate and enunciation. In the absence of any such related verb, most speakers say pro-nun-se-a'shun, and so avoid the double occurrence of the sound of sh in the same word." Smart. Walker says, "The very same reasons that oblige us to pronounce partiality, pro-monitality specially seconds. of sh in the same word." Smart. Walker says, "The very same reasons that oblige us to pronounce partuality, proplitation, speciality, &c., as if written parsheality, proplisheashin, spesheality, &c., oblige us to pronounce promined on as if written pronunsheashin."

The majority of the authorities above given are in favor of the sound of sh; and the Rev. Dr. N. H. Wheaton says, in his "Travels in England," "I was a little mortified at having my Yankee origin detected, by my omitting to give the full sound of sh in the word promincation." If Pro-NUN'CI-A CIVE, (pro-nun'she-a-tiv) a. Dogmatical. Bacon.

EPRO-NUN'CI-A-TOR,\* n. One who pronounces. Ch. Ob.

PRO

FRÖMP'TI-TÜDE, (pröm'ta-tād) n. [Fr.; promptus, L.] State of being prompt; readiness, quickness. PRÖMP'TI-TÜDE, (pröm'ta-tad) n. [Fr.; promptus, L.] State of being prompt; readiness, quickness. PRÖMPT'NESS, (pröm'ta-tad) n. Readiness, quickness. PRÖMPT'NESS, (pröm'ta-tad) n. Readiness, quickness. PRÖMPT'VA-RY, (pröm'ty-a-p) n. Fromty-a-ry n. [promptua-rum, L.] As storehouse; a repository; a magazine. Bp. King. PRÖMPT'VIE, (pröm'ty-a-p) n. Suggestion. Shak. PRO-MULGATED; pr. PROMULGATED; To publish; to make known by open declaration, to promulgate. L.] Act of promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgatering, promulgat

tains.

PRÔ-PE-DEŪ'TICS,\* n. pl. [πρό and παιδεύω.] Preliminary learning, connected with any art or science. Brande.

PRÔY-A-6-BLE, a. That may be propagated or spread.

PRÔY-A-GAN'DA,\* n. The name of a Roman Catholic association, called the Congregatio de Propaganda Fids, or "Society for propagating the Faith." Ency.

PRÔP-A-GĂN'DISM,\* n. A system of measures for the propagation of opinions or principles, proselytism. Qu. Rev.

PRÔP-A-GĀN'DIST,\* n. One employed to propagate opinions. Qu. Rev.

ions. Qu. Rev.

PRÖP'A-GATE, v a. [propago, L.] [i. PROPAGATED; pp.
PROPAGATING, PROPAGATED.] To continue or spread by
generation or successive production; to extend; to circulate, to diffuse; to disseminate, to promote; to increase;

PRÖP'A-GĀTE, v. n. To have offspring or increase. Milton PRÖP-A-GĀ'Tion, n. [propagatto, L.] Act of propagating; state of being propagated, generation; production; increase.

crease, extension.

PRÓP'A-GA-TOR, n. One who propagates, a spreader.

PRO-PLL', v. a. [propello, L.] [L. PROPELLED; pp. PROPELLING, PROPELLED.] To drive forward, to urge on, to im-

er. [R.]

er. [R.]

PRO-PENSE'NESS, n. Natural tendency. Donne.

PRO-PEN'SION, (pro-pën'shun) n. [propensio, L.] Same as propensity. Temple. [R.]

PRO-PEN'SI-TY, n. Natural tendency; bent of mind, bias; inclination, disposition to any thing, good or bad.

PRÖP'LR, a. [propre, Fr., proprius, L.] Peculiar, belonging or peculiar to the individual, not belonging to more; pot company potentiar an individual of property and propried. nnt common, noting an individual, one's own, natural; original, fit, accommodated, adapted, suitable, qualfied, exact, accurate, just, strict, right, real, not fig urative. [Elegant, pretty. Heb. †Mere, pure, tall, lusty, well-made, good-looking; personable. Shake.]
PROFYER-ATE, v. a. [propero, L.] To hasten. Cockeram. †PROFYER-ENTION, n. [properatio, L.] Act of hastening; hoste Railer.

fPROP-E-RATION, n. [properatio, L.] Act of hastening; haste, Balley.

PRÖP', PR-Lγ, ad. In a proper manner, strictly, fitly; suitably, in a strict sense.

PRÖP', PR-NESS, n. The quality of being proper.

PRÖP', PR-Tγ, n. A peculiar quality, quality, attribute; disposition:—that which is one's own, right; thing possession possession held in one's own right; thing possessed, estate; goods:—something appropriate to the character placed or which he actor was in playing he sessed, estate; goods: - something appropriate to the character played, or which an actor uses in playing his

part. †PRὄΡ'ĘR-TY, v. a. To invest with properties; to hold. Shak. PRὄΡΗ'A-SIS, (prὄl'a-sis) n. [πμόφασις.] (Med.) Prognosis. Builey.

sis. Bailey.

PRÖPH'Ε-CY, (pröl'e-sc) n. [προφητεια.] A foretelling of something that is to take place in a future time; that which is foretold, prediction.

PRÖPH'Ε-SĪ-ΕR, n. One who prophesics.

PRÖPH'Ε-SỸ, (pröl'e-si) v. a. [L. PROPHESIED; pp. PROPHESING, PROPHESIED.] To foretell what is to take place at the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the prop

sying, PROPHESIED.] To foretell what is to take place at some future time; to predict; to foretell; to prognosticate; to foreshow.

PRÖPH'E-ST, v. n. To utter predictions. [†To preach.

PROPH'E-SY-ING,\* n Act of foretelling. [Act of preaching

PROPH'E-SY-ING, \* n Act of foretelling. [Act of preaching Bp. Taylor.]

PROPH'ET, (profet) n. [prophète, Fr.; προφήτης, Gr.] One who prophesies; one who foretells future events; a predicter; a foreteller; a writer of prophecies; the writing of a prophet.—pl. The portion of the Old Testament written by the prophets.

PROPH'ET-ESS, n. [prophétesse, Fr.] A woman who prophesies or foretells.

PRO-PHET'IC, a. [prophetique, Fr.] Relating to a PRO-PHET'I-CAL, prophet; relating to a prophecy;

FRO-PHET', CAL, propnet; retaining to a propnecy; foreseeing; foretelling
PRO-PHET-1-OAL(1-TY,\* n. Propheticalness. Coleridge. [R.]
PRO-PHET', CAL-LY, ad. In the manner of a prophecy.
PRO-PHET', CAL-NESS,\* n. Quality of being prophetical.

†PEOPH'ET-IZE, v. n. [prophétiser, Fr.] To give predictions. Daniel.

tions. Daniel.

PRÖPH-Y-LIKE, a. Like a prophet. Shak.

PRÖPH-Y-LKC'TIC, n. (Med.) A preventive. Fordyce.

PRÖPH-Y-LKC'TIC, p. (a. [профиλактибс.] Preventing.

PRÖPH-Y-LKC'TI-CAL, disease; preventive. Ferrand.

†PRÖP-I-NÄ'TION, n. [propinatio, L.] Act of pledging or offering a cup. Potter.

\*\*PRO-DIME 'n. a. [rappina. L.] To offer in kindness as

offering a cup. Potter.

PRO-PINE', v. a. [propino, L.] To offer in kindness, as the cup when we drink to any one; to expose. Fotherby.

PRO-PIN'QUĀTE, v. n. [propinquo, L.] To approach; to draw near. Cockeram.

PRO-PIN'QUI-TY, (pro-ping'kwe-te) n. [propinquitas, L.]
Nearness; proximity Ray. Kindred; nearness of blood.

PROP-I-THE'CUS,\* n. (Zool.) A quadruped allied to the lemur. Bonnett

MUI. Somett.

RRO-PI'TI-A-BLE, (pro-pish'e-a-bl) a. [propittabilis, L.]

That may be propittated or made propitious; placable.

PRO-PI'TI-ATE, (pro-pish'e-at) v. a. [propitto, L.] [l. rRopittates; pp. raopittation, rroofitates]. To make

propitious or favorable; to appease; to reconcile; to

rein it a conciliate

propintous or ravorable; to appease; to reconcile; to gain; to conciliate.

PRO-PI'IT-I-ATE, (pro-pish'e-āt) v. n. To make propitiation or atonement. Young.

PRO-PI-TI-A'TION, (pro-pish-e-ā'shun) [pro-pish-e-ā'shun, W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; prō-pe-shā'shun, S. — See Pronunciation.] n. [proputation, Fr.] Act of propritating, that which propitiates, reconciliation; atonement.

PRO-PI'IT-I-TOR, (pro-pish'e-ā-tur) n. One who propitates.

ates.

PRO-PI"TI-A-TO-RY, (pro-pish'e-a-to-re) a. [proputatoire, Fr.] Having the power to make propinous; conciliatory. PRO-PI''TI-A-TO-RY, (pro-pish'e-a-to-re) n. The mercy-seat; the covering of the ark in the Jewish temple. Pear

Pearson.

PRO-PI''πIOUS, (pro-pish'us) a. [proputius, L.] Favorable; kind; benign, benevolent.

PRO-PI''πΙΟUS-LY, (pro-pish'us-le) ad. Favorably; kindly.

PRO-PI''ΤΙΟUS-NESS, (pro-pish'us-nes) n. Favorableness.

PRO'PLÄSM, n. [πρό and πλάσμα.] Mould, matrix. Wood-mard. [fg ]

PROPILASM, n. | πρό and πλασμα.] Mould, matrix. Woodward. [R.]
PRO-PLAS'TIC,\* a. Forming a mould or cast. Coleradge.
PRO-PLAS'TICE, [pro-plas'tis, p. K. Sm. Wb.; pro-plas'tis, sec. Soci.] n. | πρωπλαστική. Latr of making moulds for casting. Bailey. [R.]
PROP'O-LIS, [pro'po-lis, Ja. Sm. Wb.; prop'o-lis, K.] n. [L.]
A glutmous substance, with which bees close the holes and crannies of their hives.
PROPO'NENT n. | remogence. [L.] (Lux) One who pro-

PRO-PÔ'NENT, n. [proponens, L.] (Law) One who propounds or makes a proposal. Dryden.
PRO-PÔK-TION, (-shun) n. [Fr., proporto, L.] Comparative relation of one thing to another; equality of ratios; tive relation of one thing to another; equality of ratios; size, always in comparison; ratio; rate, equal degree, harmonic relation; symmetry; adaptation of one to another.—(Arich. & Geom.) An equality or similarity of ratio; that is, if the ratio of 6 to 3 be the same as that of 24 to 12, then 6, 3, 24, and 12, are in proportion, which is denoted by placing the quantities thus, 6:3:2:24:12, and is read, as 6 is to 3, so is 24 to 12. This, because three of the numbers are usually given to find a fourth, is often called the Rule of Three, and divided into direct and inverse. In direct proportion, the second term, if greater or less than the first, requires the fourth to be, in like manner, greater or less than the third, as in the above example. In inverse proportion, more requires less, and less requires more. and less requires more.

PRO-POR'TION, v. a. [proportionner, Fr.] [1. PROPORTIONED; pp. PROPORTIONING, PROPORTIONED.] To adjust by comparative relation; to form symmetrically.
PRO-POR'TION-A-BLE, a. That may be proportioned; proportional. Tulotson.

PRO-POR'TION-A-BLE-NESS, n. State of being proportionable.

PRO-PÖR'TION-A-BLY, ad. According to proportion.
PRO-PÖR'TION-AL, a. [proportionned, Fr.] Relating to the proportion which objects, quantities, and numbers bear to each other; having due proportion or a settled com-

to each other; having due proportion or a settled com-parative relation; proportionate; symmetrical. PRO-PÖR'TION-AL,\* a. A quantity in proportion. Maunder. PRO-PÖR-TION-AL-I-TY, a. Quality of being proportional. PRO-PÖR'TION-AL-I-Y, ad. In a proportional degree. PRO-PÖR'TION-ATE, a. Adjusted to something else, ac-cording to a comparative relation; proportional. PRO-PÖR'TION-ATE, v. a. [L. PROPORTIONATED]; pp. PRO-PORTIONATING, PROPORTIONATED.] To adjust relatively; to adjust according to settled rates.

PRO-PÖR'TION-ATE-LY, ad. In a proportionate manner PRO-PÖR'TION-ATE-NESS, m. State of being proportion

PRO-POR'TION-LESS. c. Wanting proportion or symme-

PRO-POR'TION-MENT,\* n. The act of proportioning. Moly-

PRO-PO'SAL, n. That which is proposed; a scheme; de-

PRO-PO'SAL, n. That which is proposed; a scheme; design; offer; proposition.

PRO-PōSY, (pro-pōZ') v. a. [proposer, Fr.; propono, 1/4] [t. proposed; (pro-pōZ') v. a. [proposed]. To put fotward; to bid; to tender; to offer to the consideration.

PRO-PōSY, (pro-pōZ') v. n. [710 converse. Skak.] Some: ures incorrectly used for purpose. PRO-PōSP, n. [propos, Fr.] Talk; discourse. Skak.

PRO-PōSY, n. [propos, Fr.] Talk; discourse. Skak.

PRO-PōSY, n. One who proposes.

PRÒP-0-SI''TION, (prōp-0-Zish'un) n. [Fr.; propositio, L.]

A thing proposed; an offer, a proposal:—a sentence in which something is affirmed, particularly one of the three members of a syllogism.

PRÒP-0-SI''TION, LL. (prōp-0-Zish'un-al) a. Relating to, or implying, a proposition. Watts.

PRO-POIND', v. a. [propono, I..] [t. propounded; propose; to offer; to exhibut.

PRO-POIND', R. n. One who propounds, proposer.

PRO-POIND' E. n. [proprietare, Fr.] A possessor in his own right; a proprietor, a body of proprietors.

PRO-POIND' E. TA-RY, a. Relating to a certain owner or proprietor. Grew.

etor. Green PRO-PRI'E-TOR, n. [proprius, L.] A possessor in his own

right, an owner.

PRO-PRI'E-TOR-SHIP,\* n. The state or right of a proprie-

PRO-PRI'E-TOR-SHIP,\* n. The state of right of a proprietor. Locke.
PRO-PRI'E-TRESS, n. A female proprietor, a mistress.
PRO-PRI'E-TY, n. [propriete, Fr., proprietas, L.] Peculiar or exclusive right, property. Miton. State of being proper; fitness; suitableness, justness.
PRÖPT, p. from Prop; contracted from propped. See Paor.

Pope.

Proped Nr. (propūn') v. a. [propugno, L.] To defend; to vindicate, to contend for. Hammond. [R.] [ell.]

Proped Nr.-Cle. n. [propugnaculum, L.] A fortress. Huverproped Nr. (propugnatio, L.] Defence. Shak.

Proped Nr. (propun'er) n. A defender. Cudworth.

Propul-sā'tīon, n. [propulsatio, L.] The act of repelling Bp. Hall.

Proped Server Nr. (propusatio, L.] The act of repelling Bp. Hall.

Proped Server Nr. (propulsatio, L.] Act of driving forward.

Rroped Nr. (propulsas, L.] Act of driving forward.

Rroped Nr. (propulsas, L.] Act of driving forward.

Racon

PRO-PUL'sive, \* a. Driving on; propelling. Coleridge.
PROP-y-LE'UM, \* n. [L.] pl. PROP-y-LE'A. (Arch.
The porch of a temple, the vestibule of a house

PRO RATA,\* [L.] (Com.) "According to the rate;" in proportion.

PRÖRE, n. [prora, L.] The prow of a ship. Pope. [R.]
PRÖ-REC'TOR,\* n. An officer in a German university who
presides in the senate of academic court. Month. Rev

PRO-REC'TO-RATE, \* n. The office of prorector. Wm. How-

ett.

PRO RE NA'TA,\* [L.] As occasion may arise; or, as matters have turned. Macdonnel.

PRO-REP'TION,\* n. Act of creeping on. Smart.

PRO-RO-GATE,\* v. a. To prorogue, to put off. Lord Brougham. [R.]

PRO-RO-GATION, n. [prorogatio, L.] Act of proroguing, act of deferring or putting off, as the session of parliament, continuance; prolongation.

PRO-ROGUE', (pro-rog') v. a. [prorogo, L.] [i. prorogued pp. proroguing, prorogued pp. proroguing, as the further session of parliament; to delay, as the further session of parliament; to adjourn. to adjourn.

PRO-RUP'TION, n. [ proruptus, L.] The act of bursting out.

\*\*RO-RUPTION, n. [ proruptus, L.] The act of pursting out. Browns.

PRO-\$\( \lambda \) [ prosatque, Fr.; prosatcus, L.] Relating to or consisting of prose; written in prose, not poetical. PRO-\$\( \lambda \) [ A-L \) \*\* a. Consisting of prose, prossic. Cudworth. PRO-\$\( \lambda \) [ PRO-\$\( \lambda \) [ PRO-\$\( \lambda \) [ PRO-\$\( \lambda \) [ PRO-\$\( \lambda \) [ Prosatc manner. Southey. PRO-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Prosatc. Sir T. Browns. PRO-\$\( \lambda \) [ PRO-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lambda \) [ Pro-\$\( \lamb

PRO PRO-SCRIPTIVE, a. [prescriptus, L.] Tending to proscribe;

proserbing.

Programmer and proceeding the proserbing of proserbing.

Programmer and proceeding the proceeding the process of the Romesh church, used on particular days. Harmar.]

RÖŞE, v. n. [i. PROSED; pp. PROSING, PROSED.] To write prose. Milton. To speak tediously. Mason.

prose. Maton. To speak calculary. Adadon.

PRÓSE, A. Relating to, or consisting of, prose; prosaic; not poetic. Addison.

PRÓS'E-CUTE, v. a. [prosecutus, L.] [L. PROSECUTED; pp. PROSECUTING, PROSECUTED.] To pursue, to continue endeavors after; to continue; to carry on; to apply to with

continued purpose; to pursue by law; to sue as a criminal; to indict.

PRÖS'Z-CUT-ING,\* p. a. Pursuing, conducting prosecution.

tions. PROS-E-CUTION, m. Act of prosecuting; state of being

prosecuted; pursuit; endeavor to carry on; a criminal

PRÖS'E-CU-TOR, n. One who prosecutes; a pursuer.
PRÖS'E-CU-TRIX,\* n. A female who prosecutes. Collinson.
PRÖS'E-LVTE, n. [προσήλυτος.] One who is proselyted;
one brought over to a new opinion, particularly in reli gion . a convert.

PROS'E-LYTE, v. a. [i. PROSELYTED; pp. PROSELYTING, PROSELYTED.] To bring over to a new opinion, to convert.

PROS'E-LY-TISM, n. Act of proselyting, conversion; zeal

AND K-LI-TIAM, n. Act of prosclyting, conversion; zeal for making prosclytes. Hammond.

PRÖS'E-LY-TIZE, v. a. [i. PROSLYTIZED; pp. PROSELYTIZED; RÖS'E-LY-TIZED.] TO convert, to proselyte. Burke.

PRÖS'E-LY-TIZE, v. n. To proselyte. L. Addison. [R.] †PRO-SEM-I-NĀ/TION, n. [prosemutatus, L.] Propagation by seed. Hale.

PRÖS-EN-NE-A-HE'DRAL.\* a. Having nine faces on two adjacent parts, as a crystal. Smart.
PRÖS/ER, n. [A writer of prose. Drayton.] One who proses,

a tiresome relater.

a tiresome relater.

PRO-SIL'1-RN-CY,\* n. [prosilio, L.] Act of leaping forward.

Coleradge. [R.]

PRO-SIN'1-A,\* n. (Zool.) A species of lemur. P. Cyc.

PRO'81-RESS,\* n. Quality of being prosy or dull. Gent. Mag.

PRO'81-RESS,\* n. Dull and tiresome discourse or writing.

PRÖS', ING., \* a. Dull and tiresome discourse of withing. Qu. Rev.
PRÖS', The. Dull; tiresome; prosaic. Ec. Rev.
PRÖS-Q-DI'A-CAL-Ly, \* a. Of or relating to prosody. Walker.
PRÖS-Q-DI'A-CAL-Ly, \* ad. In a prosodiscal manner. Smart.
PRQ-SÖ'DI-AL, \* a. Relating to prosody; prosodical. Browne.
PRQ-SÖ'DI-AN, [pro-SÖ'd-3n, W. J. Ja. Sm. Wb.; pro-SÖ'dy-3n, W. J. Ja. Sm. Wb.; pro-SÖ'dy-3n, Y.] n. One skilled in

matter or presedy: a prosadist.

wyan, S. E. A.; pry-sou-q-sqn, r-] π. One same at metre or prosody; a prosodist. [ton. PRQ-SōD']-C.Al, a. Relating to prosody; prosodiacal. War-PRŌS'Q-Dist, π. One who is versed in prosody. PRŌS'Q-Dy, π. [προσωδία.] The science, or the part of grammar, which treats of quantity, accent, versification, and the laws of harmony, both in metrical and prose composition

and the laws of narmony, both in metrical and prose composition.

PRÖS-Q-PÖG-'RA-PHY,\* n. (Rhet.) A description of animated objects. Brande.

PRÖS-Q-PQ-LEP'SY,\* n. Prejudice from the first view of a person; personal partiality. Cudworth.

PRÖS-Q-PQ-LEP'S, (Prös-Q-PQ-Pd'y3) n. [προσωποποιία.] (Rhet.) A figure by which inanimate objects, or abstract ideas, are personified; personification.

PRÖS'PECT, n. [prespectus, L.] A view of something distant; a place which affords an extended view; a landscape; a survey; series of objects open to the eye; object of view; view delineated; a representation of a landscape; eview into futurity, opposed to retrospect; ground of expectation; regard to something future. PROS-PECT, v. n. [prospectus, L.] To look forward. Dict. PRO-SPEC'TIVE, a. Looking forward; acting with foresight; distant; fiture.

PRO-SPEC'TIVE, a. Looking forward; acting with foresight; distant; fiture.

PRO-SPEC'TIVE, ». A view soen at a distance. Wotton.

PRO-SPEC'TIVE-NESS, \* n. Quality of being prospective. Coleridge.

PRO-SPEC'TUS, ». [L.] PRO-SPEC'TUS-S. An outline.

PRO-SPEC'TUS, z. [L.] pl. PRO-SPEC'TUS-ES. An outline of any plan, or a proposal submitted to the public; commonly applied to a literary undertaking, or a proposed work or publication.

work or publication.

PRÖS'PER. V. a. [prospero, L.] [i. PROSPERED; pp. PROSPERING, PROSPERED.] To make prosperous or successful; to cause to succeed; to favor.

PRÖS'PER, v. a. [presperor, Fr.] To be prosperous; to be successful; to thrive; to flourish.

PROS-PEN';-TV, n. [presperous, L.; prospérité, Fr.] State of being prosperous; success; good fortune; welfare.

PRÖS'PER-OUS. G. [prosperus, L.] Successful; fortunate; thriving; flourishing; lucky.

PRÖS'PER-OUS-LY, ad. Successfully; fortunately.

PRÖS'PER-OUS-NESS, n. Prosperity; success.

†PRO-SPI''CI-ENCE, (pro-spish'o-ens) n. [prospicio, L.] The act of looking forward.

| PRO-SPI'OI-ENCE. (pro-Spish'o-ena) n. [prospicio, L.] The act of looking forward.

PROSS, n. Talk; gossip. Brockett. [Local, Eng.]

!PROS-TPE-NA'TION, n. [prosterno, L.] Dejection; depression. Fettham.

!PROS-TS'THIS, n. [προστηθίς] (Med.) A filling up with flesh, as a fistulous ulcer. Bailey.

PROS'THE-SIS, \*n. [προσθεσις.] (Gram.) A figure by which one or more letters are prefixed to a word, as, loved beloved. Brande. See Prothests.

PROS-THET'IC, \*a. Prefixed to a word or letter. Qu. Rev. PROS-TH-TITE, v. a. [prostituo, L.] [i. PROSITIVED) pp. raositiuting, prositiuting. L.] [ii. PROSITIVED) pp. PROS-TH-TITE a. [prostituts, L.] Vicious for hire; sold to vice or infamy; perverted; degraded; vile.

PROS-TH-TOTE, n. A person sold to vice; a hireling; a mercenary; one who is set to sale; a public strumpet.

PROS-TH-TO-TOR, n. One who prostitute, lewdness. PROS'TH-TO-TOR, n. One who prostitute, lewdness.

PROS'TH-TO-TOR, n. One who prostitute, lewdness.

PROS'THATE, a. [prostratus, L.] Vicious length; lying at mercy; prostrated, thrown down; lying in humble adoration.

PROS'TEATE, v. a. [i. PROSTRATED; pp. PROSTRATING.]

PROS'TRATE, v. a. [i. PROSTRATED; pp. PROSTRATING. PROSTRATED.] To lay flat; to throw down; to throw ... cast down in adoration.

cast down in adoration.

PROS-TRA/TION, A. Act of prostrating; state of being prostrated; loss of strength, dejection, depression.

PRÖ/STŸLE, n. [prostyle, Fr.; προστολός, Gr.] (drch.) A range of columns before an edifice.

PRÖ/SΥ,\* a. Partaking of the nature of prose; dull; tiresome. Pr. C. Pr. (2016)

Brit. Crit. some

PRO-SYL'LO-GISM, n. (Logic) A form of argument in which the conclusion of one syllogism becomes the

which the conclusion of one syllogism becomes the major of the next. Watts.

PRO-TX6'O-NIST,\* n. A prime contender or fighter. Dryden.

PRO TXN'TO,\* [L.] (Lazo) "For so much." Hamilton.

PROTA-SIS, [prot!g-sis, Sm. R., pro-tā'sis, W. P. Ash, Crabb, pro'ta-sis, Ja. K. Wb.] n. [pro-tā'sis, W. P. Ash, Crabb the woparts of a period, the other or second part being the apodoss:—a maxim or proposition:—in the ancient drama, the first part or opening of the plot.

PRO-TXT'IC, a. [προτατικός.] Serving to introduce; previous. Druden.

PRO-TAT'[C, a. [mporatichs.] Serving to introduce; previous. Dryden.

PRÔ'TE-A,\* a. (Bot.) A genus of plants. Crabb.

PRÔ'TE-A,\* a. (Bot.) A genus of plants. Crabb.

PRÔ'TE-A,\* a. (Bot.) A genus of plants. Crabb.

Sm.] a. Relating to Proteus, (a sea-deity who possessed the power of changing himself into different shapes; of assuming different shapes. Cudworth.

PRÔ'TE-AN-LY,\* ad. In the manner of Proteus. Cudworth.

PRÔ'TE-CT n. a. [motective. L.] [I] PROTECTED n. n. PRO-

PROTE-AN-LY,\* ad. In the manner of Proteus. Cudworth. PRO-TECT', o. a. [protectus, L.] [L. protectus pp. Protectus, to shield; to support; to cherish; to harbor, to shelter, to foster; to guard; to contenance; to vindicate. PRO-TEC'TION, n. [Fr.] Act of protecting; state of being protected, defence; shelter; a passport, exemption. PRO-TEC'TIVE, a. Serving to protect, defensive. PRO-TEC'TOR, n. [protectus, Fr.] One who protects; defender; supporter, guardian:—one appointed to protect or govern a kingdom during the king's minority or during an interregame:—the title of Cromwell while at the head of the commonwealth of England.
PRO-TEC'TO-RAL,\* a. Relating to a protector, protectorial. Ec. Rev.

Ec. Rev.

PRO-TEC'TO-RATE, n. Government or office of a pro-

rector; protectorship.

PRO-TEC-TO'RI-AL, a. Relating to a protector. Noble.

PRO-TEC-TOR-SHIP, n. Office of a protector; protectorate

PRO-TEC'TRESS, n. [protectrice, Fr.] A woman who pro tects. Bacon

PRO-TEC'TRIX.\* n. [L.] A protectress. Scott.

PROTEGÉ,\* (prō-tọ-zhā') n. [Fr.] One who is protected or patronized by another; a dependent. Ed. Rev.

PROTEGÉ,\* (prō-tọ-zhā') n. [Fr.] A female who is protected. Qu. Rev.

PRÖ TEM PO-RE,\* [L.] "For the time or occasion."

Rooth †PRO-TEND', v. a. [protendo, L.] To hold out; to stretch forth. Dryden.

forth. Dryden.

[PRO-TĒNSE', n. [protendo, L.] Extension. Spenser.

PRO-TĒNSE', n. [protendo, L.] Extension. Spenser.

PRO-TĒNSE', n. [protervitas, L.] Peevishness; petulance. Bullokar. [R.]

PRO-TĒR', v. n. [protestor, L.] [i. PROTESTED; pp. PROTESTING, PROTESTED.] To give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution; to remonstrate.

PRO-TĒST', v. a. [fTo prove; to show. Shak.] To call as a witness; to disown. — To protest a bill, to cause a notary public to make a formal declaration against the drawer on account of non-acceptance or non-payment.

PRO

PRÖ'TEST, er PRÖT'EST, [prö'tĕst, J. E. Ja. E. Wb.; protest' or pröt'est, W.; pröt'est, Sm. R. Ash, Nares. Encick; pro-tĕst', S. P. F.] n. A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against something; a paper containing reasons of dissent.—(Com.) A writing drawn by a master of a vessel, stating that any injury which the vessel has suffered is not owing to his misconductor neglect:—a notification written upon a copy of a bill of exchange, note, or order, for its non-payment or non-acceptance. Blackstone. 27 "The first pronunciation [pro-tēst'] of this word is adopted by Mr. Shertdan, Mr. Eott, br. Kenrick, Mr. Smith, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Barclay, Balley, and Fenning; and the second [prot'est] by Mr. Nares, Dr. Ash, Dr. Johnson, and Entick. As this substantive was derived from the verb, it had formerly the accent of the verb; and that this accent was the most prevailing, appears from the majority of authorities in its favor. But the respectable authorities for the second pronunciation, and the from the majority of authorities in its favor. But the respectable authorities for the second pronunciation, and the pretence of distinguishing it from the verb, may very probably establish it, to the detriment of the sound of the language, without any advantage to its signification." Walker.

PROT'ES-TANT, n. [protestant, Fr.] Originally, one of the Reformers or Lutherans, who protested against a decree of the imperial diet held at Spires in 1529, and appealed to a general council: - one of the reformed religion; one belonging to some denomination of Christians not within the pale of the Roman Catholic or Greek church.

PROT'ES-TANT. a. Belonging to Protestants. Addison.

PROT'ES-TANT-ISM, n. The principles or religion of Protestants.

estants.

PRÖT'ES-TANT-LY, ad. In conformity to Protestants. Milton. PRÖT-ES-TA'TION, n. [Fr.] Act of protesting; a solemn declaration or protest.

declaration or protest.

PRO-TEST'ER, n. One who protests.

PRO'TEST'ER, n. [L.] (Myth.) A marine deity of the heathens, who was said to appear in various forms:—one who assumes any shape. Maundrell.—(Zool.) A genus of infusories:—an amphibious reptile.

PRO-THA-LA'MI-ON,\* n. A piece written to celebrate a marriage, an epithalamium. Drayton.

PROTH'E-SIS,\* n. [τρόθεσις.] (Med.) The addition of some artificial part to the human body, as a wooden leg. Dranolison.

PRO-THON'O-TA-RY, n. [protonotarius, L.] A chief notary of the Greek empire:—formerly a register or clerk of of the Greek empire:—formerly a register or cierk of the Court of the King's Bench, Eng.:—the cierk of a court. PRO-THÖN'O-TA-RY-SHIP, n. The office of prothonotary. PRO-THÖ'RAX,\* n. [προυθωράκιον.] The first thorax or trunk of an insect. Roget.

PRÖ'TO,\* [προυτος, first.] Used as a prefix in the English language to express priority; as, proto-martyr, the first

marty. Hamiton.
PRÖ/TQ-CÖL, n. [πρῶτος and κολλή.] The original copy or rough draught of a writing, as of a treaty, despatch,

or other document; a record; a register.

PRÖ'TO-CÖL,\* v. n. To form propositions or first draughts.

PRÔ TO-CÖL-JET,\* n. (Russia) A register; a clerk. Smart. PRÔ-TO-MÄR'TYR, n. | πρῶτος and μάρτυρ.] The first martyr; a term applied to St. Stephon:—any one who suffers first in a cause. Dryden.

FRO TO-PLÄST, n. [πρώτος and πλαστός.] A thing first formed as a model, to be followed afterwards. Howell. PRO-TO-PLÄST/IC, a. First formed. Howell. PRO-TO-PTE-RÜS,\* n. An extraordinary animal supposed by Mr. Owen to belong to the class of malacopterygious debes. fishes. P. Cyc. PRŌ-TO-SŬL'PHATE,\* n. (Chem.) A combination of sul-

PRO-TO-SUPPIATE, \* n. (Chem.) A combination of supphuric acid with a protoxide. Brande.
PRO-TO-TYPE, n. [πρωτότυπου.] The original pattern or model of a thing that may be copied, exemplar, archetype.
PRO-TOX/1DE, \* n. (Chem.) A substance combined with oxygen in the first degree. Brande.
PRO-TOX/1-DIZE, \* v. a. To oxidize in the first degree.

PRO-TRACT', v. a. [protractus, L.] [i. PROTRACTED; pp. PROTRACTING, PROTRACTED.] To draw out, to delay, to lengthen; to spin to length, to prolong, to put off. †PRO-TRACT', n. Tedious continuance. Spenser.
PRO-TRACT'ER, n. One who protracts. See Protractor.

PRO-TRAC'TION, n. The act of protracting; continua-

tion.

tion.
PRO-TEXC'TIVE, a. Dilatory; delaying; spinning to length.
PRO-TEXC'TOR, n. One who protracts:—an instrument for laying down and measuring angles.

PRO-TEEP'TI-CAL a. [προτρεπτικός.] Hortatory. Ward.
PRO-TEEDDE', v. a. [protrude, L.] [t. PROTRUDED; pp. PROTRUDING, PROTRUDED.] To push on or forward, to thrust forward.

PRO-TETDE (n. n. To thrust or move forward Recommends.)

TRO-TED'SLYE, s. n. To thrust or move forward. Bacon.
PRO-TED'SLOW, (pro-trd'zhun) n. [protrusus, L.] Act of
protruding or thrusting forward; thrust; push.
PRO-TED'SLYE, a Thrusting or pushing forward.

PRO-TU/BER-INCE, n. [protubers, L.] A part projecting out; a swelling; prominence; tumor.
PRO-TU/BER-INTLS;\* ad. In a protuberant manner. Dr. Allen

PRO-TU'BER-ATE, v. n. [protubero, L.] To buige; to swell

out. Sharp.
PRO-TÜ BER-A'TION, n. Act of protuberating; a swelling

PRO-TU'BER-OUS, a. Protuberant. Smith.

PROOD, a. Possessing pride, or inordinate self-esteem, overvaluing one's self; arrogant; haughty; assuming; conceited, vain; daring; presumptuous; lofty; grand of mien or person; ostentatious; grand. [Salacious; eager for the male: applied to female brutes.] — Proud flesh, flesh exuberant and fungous, from the healing of a wound.

wound.

PRÖOD'-HEÄRT-ED,\* a. Having a proud spirit. Skak.

PRÖOD'ISH,\* a. Somewhat proud. Ask.

PRÖOD'LY, ad. In a proud manner; haughtly; arrogantly

PROOD'-MND-ED,\* a. Proud in mind; haughtly. Skak.

PRÔV'A-BLE, a. That may be proved. Chauser.

PRÔV'A-BLY, ad. In a manner capable of proof. Hulost.

PRÔV'A-BLY, ad. In a manner capable of proof. Hulost.

PRÔVE, p. a. [PROUNER. Fr.: probo. In.] [i. FROYED: 22.

PROVE, v. a. [prouver, Fr.; probo, L.] [i. FROVED; pp. FROVING, PROVED:—in Scotland, PROVEN.] To make that appear certain which was doubtful; to evince; to show by argument or testimony; to demonstrate; to manifest:

to try, to bring to the test, to experience, to endure:

to publish, according to the law of testaments, before
the proper officer.

PRO'VE, o. To make trial; to be found by experience; to succeed, to turn out.

PRO-VED'[-TOR, n. [provedutore, It.] An officer who furnished supplies and provisions for the army; purveyor

PROVEN,\* (prov'vn) p. from Prove. Proved. See Prove. 27. The participle proven is used in Scotland and in some parts of the United States, and sometimes, though some parts of the United States, and sometimes, though rarely, in England. — "There is a mighty difference between not proven and disproven." Dr. Th. Chalmers. "Not proven." Qu. Rev.

"Not proven" Qu. Rev.
PROY'ENGE-RÖSE.\* n. A common rose, called also cab-PROY'INCE-RÖSE.\* | n. A common rose, called also cab-PROY'INCE-RÖSE.\* | bage-rose. Booth.
PRO-VEN'CIAL, (pro-ven'shal) a. [Provençal, Fr.] Of, or belonging to, Provence, in France. Todd.
PRÖY'EN-DER, n. [provande, D.; provende, Fr.] Dry food for brutes, hay, corn, or oats.
PRÖY'ER. n. [provence. Fr., proverbum. L.] A short sen-

PRÔY'ER, n. One who proves or shows. Shak.
PRÔY'ERB, n. [proverbe, Fr., proverbium, L.] A short sentence often repeated; a common saying, a maxim, an aphorism, a saw; an adage, a by-word.—pl. One of the books of the Old Testament.
'PRÔY'ERB, v. n. To utter proverbs. Milton.
'PRÔY'ERB, v. n. To mention in a proverb. Milton.
PRÔY'ERB, v. a. To mention in a proverb. Milton.
PRÔY'ERB'H-AL, a. [Fr.] Mentioned or comprised in a proverb, resembling or suitable to a proverb.
PRÔY'ERB'H-AL-IŞM,\* n. A proverbial phrase or maxim.
M. A. Rev.

N. A. Rev. PRO-VER'BI-AL-IST, \* n. One who utters proverbs. Cun-

ningham.
PRO-VER'BI-AL-IZE,\* v. a. & n. To make proverbs. Colo-

ridge.
PRO-VER'BI-AL-LY, ad. In a proverbial manner.

PRO-VER'BI-AL-LY, ad. In a proverbial manner.

PRO-VER'BI-AL-LY, ad. In a proverbial manner.

PRO-VIDE', v. a. [provideo, L.] [I. PROVIDED, pp. PROVIDING, PROVIDED, To procure beforehand, to get rendy; to prepare, to furnish; to supply; to stipulate; to make a conditional limitation; to foresee. — To provide against, to take measures against. — To provide for, to take care of beforehand. — Provided that, a conjunctive phrase, introducing a saving clause or condition; upon these terms, this stipulation being made.

PRÖV'I-DENCE, n. [Fr.; providentia, L.] Quality of being provident; prudence, frugality, foresight, timely care:
— the divine superintendence over all created beings, the Divine Being considered in this relation.

PRÖV'I-DENT, a. [providens, L.] Forecasting; careful for the future, cautious; prudent.

PRÖV-I-DEN'TIAL, a. Relating to, or effected by, Providence.

dence.

PRÖV-I-DEN'TIAL-LY, ad. By the care of Providence.

PRÖV'I-DENT-LY, ad. In a provident manner.

PRO-VID'ER, n. One who provides or procures.

PRÖV'INCE, n. [Fr.; promata, L.] A subject country:—

a region; a tract:—a district, a part or division of a country:—a tract over which an archbishop or other officer has jurisdiction:—the proper office or business of any one.

PRO-VIN'CIAL. (pro-Vin'sha) a. [Fr.] Relating to a province, appendant to the principal country; belonging to a province, not to the mother country;—rude; unpolished:—belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction:—not œcumenical.

PRO-VIN'CIAL, (pro-vin'shal) n. One belonging to a province; an ecclesiastical governor. Burks.

PRO-VIN'CIAL-ISM, (pro-vin'shal-ism) n. A provincial idiom, word, or phrase. Bp. Marsh.

PRO-VIN'CIAL-IST,\* n. An inhabitant of a province. Ch. Ob.

PRO-VIN-CI-AL'I-TY, (pro-vin-she-al'e-te) n. Quality of being provincial:—a peculiarity of language.

PRO-VIN'CI-ĀTE, (pro-vin'she-āt) v. a. To turn to a province. Head!!

ince. Howell.

PRO-VINE', v. n. [provigner, Fr.] To lay a branch of a vine, or of any tree, in the ground for propagation.

PRO-VIS'(ON, (pro-VIZh'un) n. [Fr.; provisio, L.] Act of providing; thing provided; terms settled; care taken; measures taken beforehand; accumulation of stores beforehand; stock collected:—victuals, food; fare.

PRO-VIS'(ON, OL, OL, OLD). To supply with provisions.

PRO-VIS'(ON-AL, (pro-VIZh'un-al) a. [provisionnel, Fr.] Temporarily established; provided mercly for present need.

PRO-VIS'(ON-AL-LY, (pro-VIZh'un-al-Q) ad. By way of provision; for the present occasion.

PRO-VIS'(ON-A-RY, (pro-VIZh'un-a-P) a. Making provision for the occasion; provisional. Burke.

PRO-VIS'SO, n. [L.] pl. PRO-VIS'SOS. An article in which a condition is introduced; stipulation, caution, provisional

condition.

PRO-VI'SOR, n. [L.; proviseur, Fr.] A purveyor. Cowel. An officer in the ancient French universities: — a person apofficer in the ancient French universities: — a person ap-pointed to a benefice by the pope before the death of the

incumbent.

PRO-VI'SO-RY, a. [provisorre, Fr.] Conditional; including PROV-O-CLITION, n. [provocatto, L.] Act of provoking, state of being provoked, cause of anger, irritation; in-

citement.

[PRO-VÖ/CA-TIVE, [pro-vö/ka-tiv, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. R.; pro-vök/a-tiv, Sm.] a. That provokes or incites; stimulat-

pro-vök 2-tiv, 5m.] a. That provokes or incites; stimulating, inciting.

[PRO-vö(2-TivE, n. Any thing which provokes, incites, or stimulates, something that excites an appetite.

[PRO-vö(2-TivE-RES, n. Quality of being provocative. [PRO-vö/Ca-To-RY, n. [provocatore, old Fr.] A challenge, provocative. Cotgravs.

PRO-vök/A-BLE, a. That may be provoked. Rawlins.

PRO-vök/A-BLE, a. That may be provoked. Rawlins.

PRO-vök/A-BLE, a. Thour may be provoked. Pp. PROVOKING, PROVOKED, pp. PROVOKED, pp. PROVOKED, incites; to awake, to enrage, to offend, to incense, to irritate, to aggravate, to excite by something offensive; to awake, to enrage, to more, to incites, to additionally the provokes, to incite.

PRO-vök/R, n. To appeal, to produce anger. [R.]

PRO-vök/Ng,\* p. a. Tending to provoke, irritating; vexatious.

tious.

PRO-VÖK', ING-LY, ad. In such a manner as to raise anger.

PRÔV'OST, [prôv'ust, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.] n. [prévost, old Fr.] The chief or head of any body, as, the provost of a college. — (Scottand) The head of a royal burgh.

PROVOST, (pro-vö') [pro-vö', S. W. F.: prôv'ust, P. Ja. K. Sm.] n. [corrupted from the Fr. prêv'ût.] The execution of an army. — Provost-marshal, an officer, of the English navy, who has the charge of prisoners taken at sea. Whishaw.

W hishaw.

ISBI NAVY, WIGH HAS THE CHARGE OF PRISONERS LIKEN AT SEA. Whishay, who has the charge of prisoners liken at sea. Whishay, profid or prof) [profi, P. J. E. F. Wb.; prof. S. Ja. Sm.; profid or prof) [profi, P. J. E. F. Kpb.; prof. S. Ja. Sm.; profid or prof. W. K.] n. [proue, Fr.; proa, Sp.] The head or fore part of a ship; the beak of a vessel or galley. Profid of the season of the profides, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; profides or profices, W. K.] n. [prouesse, Fr.] Bravery, courage, valor; military gallantry.

PROW'EST, a. Bravest, most valuant. Spenser.

[PROWLEST, a. Bravest, most valuant. Spenser.

[PROWLEST, a. Braver; to scour or search.

PROWLEST, a. To reve about for plunder or prey; to prey. PROWLER, n. Che with profiler. Todd.

[PROWLER, n. One with prowles or roves about for prey. PROWLER, n. One with prowles or roves about for prey. PROWLER, n. One with prowles or roves about for prey. PROWLER, n. One with prowles or roves about for prey. PROWLER, n. One with prowles or roves about for prey. PROWLER, n. One with prowles or roves about for prey. PROWLER, n. One with previous or roves about for prey. PROWLER, n. One with previous or roves about for prey. PROWLER, n. One with previous or roves about for prey. PROWLER, n. One with previous or roves about for prey. PROWLER, n. One with previous or roves about for prey. PROWLER, n. One with previous of superintending strangers. Brande.

PROWLER, n. One previous of the series; near, not the series; near, not represent the series.

PROX'|-MATE. a. | Proximus, L. | Next in the series; near, immediate, opposed to remote and mediate.

PROX'|-MATE.-LY, ad. immediately; without intervention. PROX'|ME, (proks'|m) n. [proximus, L.] Next. Watts.

PROX-IM'|-TY, n. [proximute, Fr.] State of being proximate; nearness.

mate; nearness.

PRÖX'Y, n. [contracted from procuracy.] The agency of another, the agency of a substitute; the person substituted or deputed, a substitute, whether a person or a written paper.—(Rhode Island and Connecticut) improperly used for an election, or time of an election. Pickering.

PROXY'S a.— To week or set by the purpose of another. See

PROX'y, \* v. n. To vote or act by the agency of another. Ser J. Mackintosh,

PRÖYE, a. [old name for Prussa.] Prussian leather. Dryden. PRÜCE, a. [old name for Prussa.] A woman over-soru-

PSA pulous; a woman of affected reserve, coyness, and stiff-

PRU'DENCE, n. [prudence, Fr.; prudentia, L.] Quality of being prudent; wisdom applied to practice; caution. PRU'DENT, a. [prudent, Fr.; prudens, L.] Cautious and wise in measures and conduct; discreet; provident, prac-

wise in measures and conduct; discrees, providents, plac-tically wise; careful.

PRU-DEN'TIAL, a. Eligible on principles of prudence; hav-ing superintendence, direction, and care. South.

PRU-DEN'TIAL-IST,\* a. One who adheres to, or is governed

by, prudence. Coleradge. dense, e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e., e.e.

principles of prudence. Browne. [R.]

PRU-DEN'TIAL-LY, ad. According to the rules of prudence.

PRU-DEN'TIAL-LY, ad. According to the rules of prudence or practical wisdom. Watts.

PRU'DEN-LY, ad. In a prudent manner, discreetly.

PRU'DER-LY, a. In a prudent manner, discreetly.

PRU'DER-LY, a. The quality or conduct of a prude; overmuch nicety or reserve in conduct.

PRU'DISH-LY, ad. In the manner of a prude. Popa.

PRUNE, v. a. [prungner, Fr.] [L. PRUNED, pp. PRUNING, PRUNED]. To lop; to divest, as trees or vines of their superfluous branches; to clear from excresences; to trim.

PRUNE, v. n. To dress; to prink. Dryden. [Luderous.]

PRUNE, v. n. To dress; to prink. Dryden. [Luderous.]

PRUNE, n. [prune, pruneau, Fr., prunum, L.] A dried plum; a plum. Bacon.

PRU'NEL, n. [Prunella, L.] An herb. Answorth.

PRU-NEL'LA, n. [L.] (Med.) [Dryness of the throat in fevers. Crabb.] — (Bot.) A medicinal plant. Crabb. A preparation of purified intre. Maunder.

PRU-NEL'LO, n. A stuff of which clergymen's gowns are made, often written prunella: — a plum, prune.

PRUNEL, n. One who prunes.

PRUNEL, n. One who prunes.

PRUNEL FREE, n. The tree that bears prunes. Hamilton.

PRUNEL FREE, n. Act of lopping or trimming, a cropping.

or plums.
PRUNING\* n. Act of lopping or trimming, a cropping.
PRUNING-HOOK, (-lokk) n. A hooked knife for pruning.
PRUNING-KNIEE, n. A kinfe for pruning trees.
PRUNING-SHLARS,\* n. pl. Shears for pruning shrubs, &c.

Brande.

RO'RI-ENCE, \ n. [prurio, L.] An itching; an cager de-PRO'RI-ENCY, \ sire or appetite for any thing. Burke.

PRO'RI-LNT, a. [pruriens, L.] Itching, having an itching or uneasy desire, uneasy.

PRU-RIG'|-NOOS, a. [pruriens, L.] Relating to, or partaking of, the tich. Greenhill.

PRU-RIG', NO [L.] (Med.) An itching of the skin, with an eruption of piniples, itch, irritation, psora.

[PRUSSIAN,\* (prd'shan or prüsh'an) [prd'shan, P. K. Wb.; prd'sho-an or prüsh'e-an, Earnshaw, prüsh'an, Sm.] n. A native of Prussia. Murray.

[PROS'SIAN,\* or PRUS'SIAN,\* a. Relating to Prussia.—Prussian blue is a color of a fine blue tint. Brande, [PROS'SIATE,\* or PROS'SIATE,\* n. A salt formed of prus-

||PRUS'SI-ATE,\* or PRUS'SI-ATE,\* n. A salt formed of prus-

||PRUS'S|-ATE, "OF PRUS'S|-ATE," "I. A san tolline to presse and and a base. Brands.
||PRUS'S|C, \* or PRUS'S|C, \* [prus's|k, K. Wb.; prus's|k, Sm.]
a. (Chem.) Noting an acid which is called also hydrocyanic acid, and forms the coloring matter of prussian blue. It is acrid to the taste, of pungent odor, and very poisonous. Brande.

PRUS'SINE,\* or PRUS'SINE,\* n. A gaseous substance, PRY, (pri) v. n. [1. PRIED], pp. PRYING, PRIED.] To peep narrowly, to inspect officiously, curiously, or impertinently.

PRY, n. Impertment peeping. Smart's Poems.
PRY, \* n. A large lever employed to raise or move heavy substances. [A word used in the United States and in some parts of England.] See PRIZE.

some parts of England.) See Prize.

PRŸ,\* v. a. [i. PRIED; pp. PRYING, PRIED.] To move or raise by means of a large lever, to prize. [A word used in the United States.] See Prize.

PRŸ/ING-LY, ad. With impertinent curiosity.

PRŸTA-NŸ/UM,\* n. [L.] The senate-house at Athens, where the Prytanes assembled. Crabb.

PRŸTA-NŸ/S,\* n. [Gr.] pl. PRŸTA-NŸS. One of the select senators of Athens, being 50 in number, selected from 500. Crabb.

from 500. Crabb.

from 500. Cravo.

PSALM, (skim) n. [psalm, Sax.; ψαλμός, Gr.] A sacred song.

PSALM [skim] n. [psalm [skim] st.] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim] [skim]

plied to David, king of Israel. [Millon. Ps\L'Mis-Try,\* (sal'mis-tre) n. The act of singing psalms. Ps\L'Mis-Try,\* (sam'it) n. (Min.) A species of sandstone.

Smart.

PSAL-MÖD'/IC, (sal-möd'/k)

PSAL-MÖD'/IC, (sal-möd'/k)

PSAL-MÖD'/I-CAL, (sal-möd'/c-kal) | dy. Warbon.

PSAL'MO-DIBT, (sal'mo-dist) n. One who sings boly songs.

PSAL'MO-DY, (sal'mo-de) [sal'mo-de), S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K.

Sm. R.; sam'/c-de, Wb.] n. [ψαλμφάlα] The act or practice of singing sacred songs. Hammond.

PSAL-MÖG'RA-PHER, (sal-mög'ra-fer) n. [ψαλμός and γρά-φω.] A writer of psalms. Los. (1614.) PSAL-MÖG'RA-PHIST,\* n. A writer of psalms. Ash. PSAL-MÖG'RA-PHY, (sal-mög'ra-fe) n. The act of writing PSALL-MÖG/RA-PHY, (sal-mög'rs-fe) n. The act of writing psalms. Bcaley.

PSALM'-SING-ING,\* (sam'sIng-ing) n. The singing of psalms. Gent. Mag.

PSAL'ER, (saw'iver) [sal'ter, S. W. P. J. F. E. Ja. K. R.; sai'ter, Sm.] n. [psalter, Sax.; psauter, Fr.; ψαλτήριον, Gr.] The book of Faalms, a psalm-book.

PSAL'TER-Y, (saw'iver-ē) n. A musical stringed instrument, in use among the Jews; a kind of harp. Shak.

PSEUDG-FIG'RA-PHY,\* (sa'd-c-p'ig're-fe) n. [ψενδής and tπγραφή.] The ascription of false names of authors to works. Brands.

PSEUDG. (sa'd-fo) n. [ψενδής.] A prefix from the Greek.

PSEUDO, (6t/dō) n. [ψεῦδος.] A prefix, from the Greek, which signifies false, or counterfeit; as, pseudo-apostle, a false apostle.

PSEÜ/DQ-A-PÖS/TLE,\* n. A false apostle. Scott. PSEÜ/DQ-BLEP/SIS,\* n. [ $\psi$ ευδής and  $\beta\lambda$ ε $\psi$ ις.] False vision.

PSEU'DO-BULB, \* n. (Bot.) The solid, above-ground tuber of

some of the orchidae, P. Cyc.

PSEU 100-E-VIN CAPACY, N. A. false episcopacy. Milton.

PSEU 100-E-VAN-GEL'I-CIŞM,\* n. A false view of evangelical doctrine. Brit. Crit.

PSEU'DO-GA-LE'NA,\*n. (Min.) False galena, or black-jack.
PSEU'DO-GRYPH, (8u'do-graf) n. Pseudography. Cockeram.
PSEU-DŎG/RA-PHY, n. False writing; false spelling. B. Jones

PSEU-DOL'O-GIST,\* n. A retailer of falsehood. Maunder. PSEU-DOL'O-GY, Su-dö'l'o-je) n. [ψευδολοψία.] Falschood of speech. Arbuthnot.
PSEÜ'DO-MAR'TYR,\* n. A false martyr. Blount.
PSEÜ'DO-ME-TĂL'L|C,\* a. (Min.) Affording a lustre only when held to the light, as a mineral. Snart.

which near one light, as a finite is. Smarr.

PSEU'DO-MOR'PHOUS,\* a. Of deceptive form; having derived its form from some other substance. Cleaveland.

PSEU'DO-N'ME,\* (sū'do-n'in) n. A false name. Qu. Rev.

PSEU-DON'Y-MOUS,\* a. Having a false name or signature.

Ec. Ren.

PSEŪ'DO-PHI-LŎS'O-PHER,\* n. A false philosopher. Smart. PSEŪ'DO-PHI-LŌS'O-PHY,\* n. False philosophy. Ch. Ob. PSEU-DŌTII'Y-RŌN,\* n. [ψ.νδής and τύρα.] (Arch.) A false door. Brande.

PSEŪ-DO-TIN'Ę-A,\* n. An insect that feeds on wax. Kirby.
PSEŪ'DO-VQL-Ch'NŌ,\* n. A volcano which emits smoke and sometimes flame, but never lava. P. Cyc.

Psilaw, (shaw) interj. Poh! - expressing dislike. contempt or

Psī-Lλn'Thro-Pist,\* (sī-lan'thro-pist) n. [ψιλός and αν-

 $\theta \rho \omega m \rho_s$ .] One who believes Christ to have been a mere man, a humantarian. Smart.

PSIT-TA'OEOUS,\* (sit-ta'shus) a. Of the parrot kind P. Cyc.

PSO'AS, (80'as) n. [ $\psi \phi a$ .] pl. PSO E. (Anat.) The name of a muscle in the loins, of which there are two.

Booker, (60'ra) n. [ψώρα.] (Med.) A cutaneous, contagious oruption of very minute pimples; the itch. Pso-Ri'A-8is,\* (so-ri's-8is) n. (Med.) A rough, scaly state of the cutcle. Brande.

the cutters. Branae.

PSÖ/RIC\*, (85/rk) a. (Med.) Relating to psora. Herring.

PSÖ/RIC\*\*, \*n. pl. (Med.) Medicine for the itch. Smart.

PSY-EHI'A-TRY, \*n. Medical treatment of diseases of the mind. Month. Rev.

mind. Month. Rev.

PSY-EH-CAL.\* (st'kę-kal) a. Relating to the soul, psychological. Fo. Qu. Rev.

PSY-EHO-LÖĞ'[IC, (sl-kç-lö]'[c]-kal] | a. Relating to psy-PSY-EHO-LÖĞ'[I-CAL, (sl-kç-lö]'[c]-kal] | chology, or the soul; mental.

PSY-EHO-LÖĞ'[I-CAL-LY,\* ad. In a psychological manner.

PSY-EHOL'[O-GY, (sl-kōl']-[c]-y]. [[Uvy,\*] and λόy-s,\*] The doctrine of the soul or mind; a treatise on the soul or mind; a mental bulkbosophy. metaphysics.

coctrine of the soul or mind; a treatise on the soul or mind; mental philosophy; metaphysics.

PSΥ-ΕΗΟΜ'Α-ΕΗΥ,\* (st.kom's-ke) n. A conflict of the soul with the body. Walker.

PSΥ-ΕΗΟ-ΜΑΝ-CY,\* (st'ko-mön-se) n. Divination by consulting the spirits or souls of the dead. Walker.

PSY-ΕΗΕΜΙΈ-ΤΕΕ,\* n. [ψυχρός and ψετρν.] An instrument for measuring the tension of the aqueous vapor contained in the atmosphere. Brande.

ment for measuring the tension of the aqueous vapor contained in the atmosphore. Brande. [der. PSY-EHRO-PHO'B-L-A,\* n. A dread of any thing cold. Maun-PTÄR/M-GAN, (tär/me-gan) n. The white grouse game. PTĒR-Q-DĀC'TYL,\* (tĕr-Q-dāk'ti) n (Geol.) An extinct genus of flying reptiles, adapted to fly in the air, of the order of saurians. Buckland PTĒR(Q-PŌ),\* (tĕr'Q-Pŏd) n. (Zool.) One of a wing-footed class of mollusks. Brande.
PTĒR'Y-GÖID,\* (tĕr'Q-gŏid) a. Wing-shaped. Brande.
PTĒRY-GÖID,\* (tĕr'Q-gŏid) a. Wing-shaped. Brande.
PTĪSAN, (tjz-zšn' or tīz'an) [tjz-zān', S. W. F. Ja. K.; tīz'-an, P. J. Sm. Wb.] n. [ptisane, Fr.; πτισάνη, Gr.] (Med.) A medicinal drink made of a decoction of barley with other ingredients.

other ingredients.

PTÖL-E-MÄ'/C, (töl-e-mä'/k) a. Relating to Ptolemy the astronomer, or his system of the universe, in which the earth is supposed to be the centre.

PTŶ'A-LIŞM, (ti'q-lizm) π. [πτυαλισμός.] (Med.) A flow of saliva; salivation.

PTŶ'MA-GÖGUE, (tiz'ma-gŏg) n. [πτύσμα and δyω.] (Med.) A medicine which causes a discharge of saliva or spittle.

PŪ'BER-TY, π. [pubertas, L.] The time of life in which the generative faculties begin to be developed; ripe age.—(Law) The age of 14 in men, and 12 in women.

generative reculties segin to be developed; ripe age. — (Law) The age of 14 in men, and 12 in women.

PU-BES'CENCE, n. [pubesco, L.] The state of arriving at puberty: — soft, downy hair on insects or plants.

PU-BES'CENT, a. [pubescens, L.] Arriving at puberty: — covered with down or hair.

PU-BES'CENT, a. [pubescens, L.] Arriving at puberty:—covered with down or hair.
PU'BIC,\*, a. (Anat.) Denoting a bone of the pelvis. Roget.
PUB'LIC,\*, a. [pubic, Fr.; publicus, L.] Belonging to u state or nation; not private; common to many; belonging to the community, common; open; notorious, generally known, general; open for general use or entertainment; as, a public road, a public house.
PUB'LI-CAN, n. [publicus, L.] A Roman officer of the revenue, employed in collecting taxes or tribute; a tax-gatherer. Matthews. Now, a keeper of a public drinking or eating house. [Low.] Johnson.
PUB-LI-CA'TION, n. [Fr.; publice, L.] Act of publishing, that which is published, any literary work published, an edition; proclamation.
PUB'LIC-HEART'ED, a. Public-spirited. Clarendon.
PUB'LIC-HOSEE, \* n. An inn or tavern.— "An inn or tavern, in ordinary language, is called a public house." Booth.
PUB'LIC-IST, \* n. A writer on the laws of nature and na-

PUB'LI-CIST,\* n. A writer on the laws of nature and nations. Burke.

PUB-LIC'I-TY, n. [ publicité, Fr.] State of being public, pub-

In notice; notoricity, at public manner; openly.
Pirs'lic-Ly, ad. In a public manner; openly.
Pürs'lic-Mind'ed-NESS, n. Public spirit. South.
Pürs'lic-NESS, n. State of being public; publicity. Boyle. [R.]
Pürs'lic-Spirs'lr-LD, a. Having regard to the public intertent from private good. managenis; therpl.

PÜB'LIC-SP[R']T-LD, a. Having regard to the public interest apart from private good, generous; liberal.

PÜB'LIC-SPIR']T-LD-NESS, n. Regard to public good.

PÜB'LISH, v. a. [publer, Fr.; publico, L.] [I. PÜBLISHED, pp. PÜBLISHED, SUBLISHED]. To make public; to make generally known; to announce, to advertise, to declare openly, to promulgate, to reveal, to disclose:—to print and offer for sale, as a book, newspaper, &c.

PÜB'LISH-A-BLE,\* a. That may be published. Qu. Rev.

PÜB'LISH-KE, n. One who makes publicy or generally known, one who publishes books, &c.

PÜB'LISH-MENT,\* n. Act of publishing. Fabyan.—In the United States, it is used for an official notice, made by a

United States, it is used for an official notice, made by a town-clerk, of an intended marriage. Judge Jer. Smith. Puc-coon',\* n. A red vegetable pigment, used by the American Indians:— a papaveraceous plant that produces the pigment. P. Cyc.

PŪCE, a. [Fr.] Of a flea color, dark brown; brown purple.

PÜ'CE-AN,\* n. The plant-louse. Smart.
PÜ'CE-AĢE, n. [Fr.] A state of virginity. Robinson. [R.]
PÜ'CE-RÖN,\* n. (Ent.) A genus of insects, the vine-fretter;

plant-louse. Loudon.

PUCK, n. [puke, Icel. & Su. Goth.] In the mythology of the middle ages, a sort of mischievous fairy, hobgoblin, or sprite, — called also Robin Goodfellow. Shak.

PUCK'BÄLL, n. A kind of mushroom full of dust; puff-

PÜCK'ER, v. a. [1. PUCKERED; pp. PUCKERING, FUCKERED.]
To gather into corrugations or small folds; to wrinkle.
PÜCK'ER, v. A small fold or plucation; a wrinkle.
PÜCK'ERED,\* (pük'erd) p. a. Gathered into puckers; wrin-

PUCK'ER-ER,\* n. He or that which puckers. Ash.

PÜCK'RIST, n. Same as puchball. B. Jonson.
PÜD'DER, n. A tumult; a bustle, a bother. Locke. [Low.]

PUD'DER, n. A tumuit; a bustie, a botner. Locke. [Low., PUD'DER, n. [L. PUDDERED, Jp. PUDDERINO, FUDDERED.] To make a tumult or bustle; to rake, to potter. Locke. PUD'DER, n. a. To perplex, to confound, to pother. Locke. PUD'DING, n. [boudin, Fr., puding, Swed.] A kind of food very variously compounded, of flour, milk, eggs, fruit, &c., boiled or baked:—something of the consistence of pudding:—a bowel stuffed with edible ingredients:—a proverbial name for food.
PUD'DING-BXG,\* n. A bag in which a pudding is boiled.

Arbuthnot.

POD'DING-FISH,\* n. A species of fish. Hamilton

POD'DING-GRÖSS, n. A plant. POD'DING-HEAD'ED,\* a. Dull; stupid. Sterne. [Low.]

POD'DING-HEAD'ED," a Dutil; suppa. Sterne. [LOW.]
POD'DING-PIE, n. A pudding with meat baked in it.
POD'DING-SLEEVE, n. A full sleeve, as of a clergyman
in full dress. Swift.
POD'DING-STONE, n. (Min.) A stone or rock consisting
of fragments, or small stones, conglutinated by a sort of
cement; conglomerate; breccia. Ura.

POD'DING-TIME, n. The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently the first dish, is set upon the table. Johnson. Nick of time; critical minute. Hubbras.
PDD'DLE, (pidd'dl) n. [putcolus, L.; pud, Weish.] A small pool of dirty water; a muddy plash:—a mixture of clay and sand reduced to a semi-fluid state.

PUD'DLE, v. a. [i ruddled; pp. Fuddling, ruddled.] To make muddy or foul; to mix with dirt and water:—to fill or stop up with a mixture of clay and sand, in order to exclude or stop water:—to convert cast iron into

wrought iron.

PUD'DLE, v. n. To make a dirty stir. Junius.

PUD'DLING,\* n. A process of changing cast iron into wrought iron:—act of using a mixture of clay and sand

PDD/DLING,\* n. A process of canging a state of the wrought fron: -act of using a mixture of clay and sand for confining water Francis.
PDD/DLY, a. Middy; dirty; miry. Carew.
PDD/DCK, n. A small enclosure; a paddock;—also written purveck. [Local, Eng.]
PD/DEN/O, n. pudents, L. Modesty; shamefacedness. Shak.
PV-DEN/DA,\* n. pl. [L.] The private parts. Crabb.
PV-DEN/DA,\* n. pl. [L.] The private parts. Crabb.
PV-DEN/DA,\* n. pudents, Fr.; pudenta, L.] Modesty; chastity. Howell.
PU-FLELOW, m. See PEWFELLOW.
PU-FRILE, a. [pucritis, L.] Childish; boyish; youthful; juvenile; trifning.
PU-FR-PL-RAL, a. [pucritias, L.; puérilité, Fr.] Childishness; boyishness.
PU-FR-PE-RAL, a. [pucr and perio, L.] Relating to, or happening after, childbirth; as, the pucrperal fever.
PU-FR, n. A kind of water-fowl. See PEWET.
PU-FR, n. A kind of water-fowl. See PEWET.
PU-FR, n. [pof, bof, Teut.] A quick blast with the mouth; a small blast of wind: -a fungous ball filled with dust, anything light and porous:—something with which to any thing light and porous:—something with which to sprinkle powder on the hair:—exaggerated praise, as in a public notice or advertisement.

a public notice or advertisement.

POFF, v. n. [beffen, D.] [L. PUFFED.] pp. PUFFING, PUFFED.]

To swell the cheeks with wind; to blow with a quick blast; to blow with scornfulness; to breathe thick and hard, to move with hurry; to swell with wind or air.

POFF, v. a. To inflate, as with wind; to inflate or swell with air; to drive with as blast:—to swell or blow up with pride or praise:—to praise extravagantly.

POFF-BALL,\* n. Lycoperdon, a puffin, or a species of fungue, a mushroom filled with dust; puckball. P. Cyc.

POFF-BIRD,\* n. The barbet or kingfisher. P. Cyc.

POFF-ER, n. One who puffs:—a person employed by the owner of property to bid it up in order to raise the price:
—a small sea-fish.

POFF-ER,\* n. Act of puffing; extravagant praise. W. C.

PUFF'E-RY,\* n. Act of puffing; extravagant praise. W. C. Bruant.

Bryant.

Püf'in, n. [pufin, Fr.] A water-fowl; a kind of fish:—
a kind of fungus filled with dust; a puff-ball.

PÜF'in-Ap'pl.E, n. A sort of apple. Auszworth.
PÜFF'in-Res, n. State or quality of being turgid or puffy.

PÜFF'inG,\* n. Inflation; extravagant praise. Burke.

PÜFF'inG-LY, ad. In a puffing manner; tumidy.

PÜFF'y, a. Windy; flatulent, tumid; turgid.

PÜG, n. A puck:—a monkey:—a small dog, a fondled dog or other animal.

or other animal.

or other animal.

PÜG,\*a. Like a monkey; noting a species of dog. Ash.

PÜG'-DÖG,\* n. A small dog which bears a miniature resemblance to the bull-dog.—"It is the common lap-dog of Italy." Booth.

PÜG'-PĀCED,\* (pŭg'fēst) a. Having a monkey-like face.

Palmer.

†Pig-express, (pug'gerd) a. Complicated; puckered. More. PugH, (p8h) mter. Poh! expressing contempt. PigHt. n. fpugille, Fr.] A small handful; a large pinch, or as much as can be held between the thumb and first wo fingers. Bacen.

two fingers. Bacon.

PÛ'(9|L-15M, (pû')|1-1zm) n. [pugnl, L.] The act or practice of boxing, or fighting with the fist.

PÛ'(9|L-18T, n. A fighter with the fist; a boxer.

PÛ-(9|L-18T, n. A fighter with the fist; a boxer.

PÛ-(9|L-18T'|C, \*\* a. Eslating to pugnism or boxing. Qu. Rev.

PUG-NĀ'(10US, (-shus) a. [pugnaz, L.] Inclined to fight; quarrelsome; fighting; contentious.

PUG-NĀ'(1-TY, n. Quarrelsomeness; inclination to fight.

PÛG'-NÔSED,\* (pùg'nōzd) a. Having a short and thick nose. Pulmer.

nose. Palmer.

nose. Palmer.

PUIS'TR, (ph'ne) a. [puised, Fr.] (Law) Young; youngcr; inferior; lower in rank; petty; small; puny. 37 ft
is written puny, when it is not used as a technical world.

Puse judge, a term applied to the judges and barons
of the King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, in
England, with the exception of the chief justices and
chief baron.

Pulsa Even [nalination R. J. F. Ja. F. Ru. R. P. J. pn-

PU'IS-SANCE, [pd'is-sans, S. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; pq-

18'spas, P.; pd'is-sans, S. J. F. Ja. R. Sm. R. W. S.; puls'spas, P.; pd'is-sans or pp-lis'spas, W.] n. [Fr.] Power; strength; force. Sponsor.
[P0'is-SANT, pd'in-sant, S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. W. S.; puls'spant, P. K. Lash, Scott, Entick.] a. [Fr.] Powerful; strong; forcible. Shak.
[P0'is-SANT-Ly, ad. Powerfully; forcibly. Borners.

PURE, n. A vomit; medicine causing vomit; an emetic.
PURE, v. n [i. fured; pp. furing, fured.] To spew; to
vomit. Shak.

PUKE, a. Of a color between black and russet; puce. Shak. See Puce.

PUR'ER, n. One who pukes; an emetic. Gerth.
PUL'EHRI-TÜDE, n. [pulchritudo, L.] Beauty, grace;
handsomeness. More.

PULE, v. n. [piauler, Fr.] [i. PULED; pp. PULING, PULED.]
To cry like a chicken. Cotgrave. To whine; to cry, to whimper. Shak.

 $P\bar{U}'LEX,*$  n. [L.] (Ent.) A genus of insects; the flea. Crabb.

POLLEX,\* n. [L.] (Enl.) A genus or insecus; the near-Crabb.

PO'LIC, n. A plant or herb. Ainsworth.

PO'LIC, n. A plant or herb. Ainsworth.

PO'LIC, CERE, \* a. Relating to fleas; pulicous. Maunder. [R.]

PO'LICOOS, \* a. Relating to fleas; pulicose. Smart. [R.]

PO'LICOOS, \* a. Relating to fleas; pulicose. Smart. [R.]

POLL'ING. n. The cry as of a chicken, or child; a whine.

POLL'ING-LY, ad. With whining; with complaint.

PO'LI, OL, n. A plant or herb. Ainsworth.

POLK, \* n. A compact company or collection:—a hole full of mud. Froly. [Local, Eng.]

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POLK, \* n. A compact company or collection:—a hole full of mud. Froly. [Local, Eng.]

POLK, \* n. A compact company or collection:—a hole full of mud. Froly. \* to tax:—to impress by pulling, which is to drive from one, to draw forcibly; to haul; to drag; to pluck; to gather, to tear:—to impress by pulling at a printing-press.—To pull down, to subvert; to demolish.—To pull up, to extirpate; to eradicate.

POLL, \* n. A ct of pulling; contest; struggle; pluck.

POLL'BXCK, n. That which keeps back, a restraint.

POLL'EX, \* n. He or that which pulls.

POLL'EX, \* n. He or that which pulls.

POL'LEX, \* n. He or that which pulls.

PÜLL'ER, n. He or that which pulls.
PÜL'LEY, n. [poule, Fr.] A young hen. Browns.
PÜL'LEY, n. [poule, Fr.] One of the six simple machines or mechanical powers, consisting of a wheel movable about an axis, and having a groove cut in its circumference, over which a cord passes, for raising weights.
PÜL'LEYED,\* (pül'ed) a. Furnished with pulleys. Howell.
PÜL'LU-LÄTE, v. n. [pullulo, L.; pulluler, Fr.] To germinate; to bud. Granger.
PÜL-LU-LÄTION, n. The act of budding or growing.
Morr.

PÜL'MO-NA-RY, a. [pulmo, L.] Relating to the lungs, affecting the lungs; pulmonic.
PÜL'MO-NA-RY, n. [pulmonaria, L.] The herb lungwort.

Amsworth. PUL-MON'IC, n. One diseased in the lungs. Arbuthnot. PUL-MON'IC, a. [pulmo, L.] Belonging to the lungs; pul-

monary.
PUL-MON'I-CAL,\* a. Relating to the lungs; pulmonic.

PUL-MO-NIF'ER-OUS, \* a. Having or producing lungs. Gent.

Mag.
PULP, n. [pulpa, L.; pulpe, Fr.] Any soft mass; the soft

PULP, n. [pulpa, L.; pulpe, FT.] Any soit mass; the soit part of fruit.

PÜLP,\* v. a. [1. PULPED; pp. PULPING, PULPED.] To reduce a vegetable substance to pulp. Dungluon.

PÜL-PA-TÖÖN',\* n. A sort of confection or cake. Nares.

PÜL'PI-NISS,\* n. State of being pulpy. Jas. Johnson.

PÜL'PIT, [pül'pit, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb., pül'pit, P.]

n [pulpitum, L.] A structure, or a raised part, in a church or public building, from which a sermon or oration is delivered. a rotatum. Drudan.

tion is delivered, a rostrium. Dryden.

POL'PIT-ELR,\* n. A preacher, in contempt. Dr. South.

POL'PIT-EL'O-QUENCE,\* n. The eloquence or oratory of preachers. Booth.
PUL-PIT'1-CAL,\* a. Relating or suited to the pulpit.

A4h. [R.]

27.4. [K.] POL-PIT'1-CAL-LY,\* ad. In the manner of the pulpit. Ld. Chesterfield. [R.] POL'PIT-181,\* a. Relating to, or like, the pulpit. Chalmera, POL'POUS, a. [pulpeux, Fr.] Soft; pappy, pulpy. Phil-

lins.

PUL'POUS-NESS, n. The quality of being pulpous.

PUL/PY, a. Consisting of pulp, soft, pappy.

PULQUE,\* (pûl/kä) n. [Sp.] A vinous beverage resembling cider, obtained from the Mexican aloes or American

cider, obtained from the Mexican aloes or American agave. P. Mag.
PÜL'sA-TILE, a. [pulsatilis, L.] Fit to be struck, beaten, or acted on by pulsation, as a drum or tabor.
PUL-SA'TIQN, n. [pulsatis, L.] The act of beating or striking, motion of the pulse; a throbbing.
PUL'SA-TIVE,\* a. Having an impelling power. Goldsmith.
PUL-SA'TQR, n. [L.] Striker; a beater. [L.]
PUL'SA-TQ-RY, a. Beating like the pulse; throbbing. Wellow.

ton.

PULSE, n. [pulsus, L.] pl. PULS'ES. The pulsation or motion of an artery, depending on the impulse given to the
blood by the action of the heart; a slight stroke; a throb;
oscillation; vibration. — To feel ene's pulse, to try to
know one's mind artfully. — [puls, L.] Leguminous
plants, cultivated for their pods or seeds, as the pea,
bean, vetch, lupin, &c.

PÖLSE, v. n. To beat, as the pulse. Ray. [R.]
PÖLSE, v. a. To drive, as the pulse is driven. Smith. [R.]
PÖLSE'LESS,\* a. Destitute of pulse. Wordsworth.
PUL-SIP'IC, a. [pulsus and facto, L.] Moving or exciting the pulse. Smith. [R.]
PÜL'SION, (pül'shn) n. [pulsus, L.] The act of driving or of forcing forward, in distinction to suction or traction.

PUL-TA'CEOUS,\* (pul-ta'shus) a. Resembling pap; macer-

ated. Hamilton.

PÜL'VEE. s. [pullis, L.] A poultice. Burton.

PÜL'VEE. s. [pullis, L.] That may be pulverized; pulverizable. Boyle.

PÜL'VEE. ITE, v. a. To pulverize. Cockeram.

PÜL'VEE. INE, \* n. The ashes of barilla. Urs.

POL'VER-I-ZA-BLE,\* a. That may be pulverized. P. Mag. PUL-VER-I-ZA'TION, n. Act of pulverizing; state of being

PUL-VER-1-ZA-TIQN, n. Act of purverizing; state of being pulverized, reduction to dust.
PUL-VER-IZE, v. a. [pulvero, I..; pulverizer, Fr.] [L. FUL-VERIZED; pp. FUL-VERIZING, FUL-VERIZED.] To reduce to powder or dust.
PUL-VER-US, \* a. Consisting of dust or powder. Smart.
PUL-VER-U-LENCE, n. [pulverulentia, L.] Dustiness, dust

dust.

PUL-VER'U-LENT,\* a. (Bot.) Dusty; powdery. P. Cyc.

PÜL'YIL, n. [pulvilum, L.] Sweet-scented powder.

Gay. [R.]

PÜL-VIL, v. a. To sprinkle with pulvil. Congress.

PUL-VIL'LÖ,\* n.; pl. PULVILLOS. A small bag or cushion stuffed with perfumes. Addison.

PUL-VINAR,\* n. [L.] (Med.) A medicated cushion. Crabb.

PÜL'VI-NATE,\* a. Cushion-shaped; pulvinated. Loudon.

PÜL'VI-NATE,\* a. (Arch.) Swelled, swelling as a pillow. Basada.

POL'VI-NAT-ED,\* a. (Arc.) Swelled, swelling as a pillow. Brands.
PÜ'MA,\* n. (Zool.) A feroclous American animal, of the genus feits. Ency.
PÜ'Mi-CATE,\* v. a. To smooth with pumice. Maunder.
||PÜ'Mi-CATE,\* v. a. To smooth with pumice. Maunder.
||PÜ'Mi-CATE,\* v. a. To smooth with pumice. Maunder.
||PÜ'Mi-CATE,\* v. a. To smooth with pumice. J. n. [pimmer, pumices, L.] A substance frequently ejected from volcances, lax snoncy and progus: a slag or cinder of some fossil lax, spongy, and porous; a slag or cinder of some fossil. Pu-Mi"CEOUS,\* (pu-mish'as) a. Having the nature of punice. Smart

||PU'MICE-STONE, \* n. The cinder of a fossil. Ash. PUM'MACE,\* n. Apples ground. Forby. See Pomace. PUM'MEL, n. See PommeL.

PUM'NEL, n. See Pommer.

PUMP, n. [pompe, D. & Fr.] An engine or machine by which water is drawn up from wells:—a shoe with a thin sole and low heel.—The suction, or sucking, pump, the common household pump.—The force, or forcing, pump, a pump which is capable of driving a stream of water above the pump-barrel, by means of compressed air.—The chain-pump, a pump used in ships of war.—Air-pump. See Air-Pump.

PUMP, v. n. [pompen, D.] [1. PUMPED; pp. FUMPING, FUMPED.] To work a pump; to throw out water by a pump.

pump.
PIMP, v. a. To raise or throw out, as by means of a pump:

—to elicit or draw out artfully, or by any means.

PDMP'-BRAKE,\* n. (Naut.) The handle of a pump in a

ship. Crabb.
UMP'-CAN,\*\*\*, A vessel for pouring water into a pump, to PUMP

make it work. Crabb.

PUMP'-DALE,\* \ n. (Naul.) A trough into which the water

PUMP'-VALE,\* \ runs that is pumped out, a tube used

with a chain-pump. Crabb.
PUMP'ER, s. He or that which pumps.

NICK'EL,\* n. A kind of bread eaten by the peas-PUM'PER ants of Westphalia, made of bran. It has a little acidity, but is agreeable to the taste. Brands.

PUMP/GEAR,\* n. Materials for pumps. Smart.

PUMP'-HOOD,\* (-had) n. A head or covering for a chain-pump. Mar. Dict. PUMP'ion, (-yun) n. [pompon, Fr.] A plant and its fruit.

PUMP'ION, (-yun) n. [pompon, Fr.] A plant and its fruit. PUMP'KIN, n. A plant and its fruit, the pumpion. — Pumpkin, though a corrupted orthography, is now the most common

COMMON.

PÜMP'-MÄE'ER,\* n. One who makes pumps. Gent. Mag.

PÜMP'-SPĒAR,\* n. The bar to which the upper box of a pump is fastened. Ure.

PÜN, n. A play upon words, the wit or point of which depends on some resemblance of sound, with a difference of meaning; a quibble; a witticism; a conceit.

or meaning; a quintie; a wittleam; a concert.
PUN, v. n. [i. Furnad; pp. Furnana, Furnado]. To play on
words so as to make pune; to quibble.
PUN, v. a. To affect or persuade by a pun. Addison.
PUNCH, v. a. [poingouner, Fr.; punchar, pungur, Sp., from the
Latin pungers.] [i. FUNCHED; pp. FUNCHING, FUNCHED.]
To bore or perforate with a sharp instrument; to push or
strike with the fist.

BUILDE WILL HIGH HE.

BYONCH, M. A pointed instrument for making small holes;
a borer:—a blow or push:—a liquor made by muxing
spirit with water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.—
[pulcinglie, it.] The buffoon or harlequin of a puppet-

show; punchinello:—a short, thick-set man:—a horse.
well set and well knit, having a short back and thin
shoulders, with a broad neck, and well lined with fat. show; punchinello:-

Shoulders, with a broad property of the Ponch, a. Short; thick; fat. Todd. [Vulgar.]
PUNCH'-BOWL, (-b8l) n. A bowl to hold punch.
PUNCH'-BOWL, (punch'un) n. [poingon, Fr.] An instrument, a sort of puncher or punch:—a short post:—a 4arge cask; a measure for liquids, containing from 84 to 129 anti-nu

gallons.
PONCH'ER, s. He or that which punches; an instrument

PÜNCH'ER, m. He or that which punches; an instrument that makes an impression or hole.

PÜN'CHIN,\* m. A short piece of timber, placed to support a weight. Crabb.

PÜN-CHI-NEL'LÖ, n. [polichisells, Fr.; pulcinello, It.] A sort of buffoon; a punch. Tatler.

PÜN-CHI-NEL'LÖ, n. [polichisells, Fr.; pulcinello, It.] A sort of buffoon; a punch. Tatler.

PÜN-CTĀTE,\* a. (Zool.) Having many points or minute impressions, which do not perforate the surface. Branda.

PÜNCTĀTE, a. [punclatus, L.] Drawn into a point; full of small holes, dotted.

PÜNCTHI-FORM,\* a. Having the form of a point. Loudon.

PÜNCTIL'IO, (pūnk-til'yō), I puntiglio, It, from panetum, L.] pl. PÜNC-TIL'IO, (pūnk-til'yus) [pūnk-til'yus, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; pūnk-til'cas, P.] a. Nice; very exact; precise, scrupulous, punctual or exact to excess.

[PŬNC-TIL'IOUS-LY, (pūnk-til'yus-lòs) n. Nicety; exactsess.

actness.

actness.

PÜNC'TION, (püngk'shun) n. [punctio, L.] A puncture.

PÜNC'TION, (püngk'shun) n. [punctio, L.] A puncture.

PÜNC'TÖ. n. [punto, Sp.] Nice point of ceremony; punctible. Bacon. The point in fencing. Shak.

PÜNCT'U-AL, (püngkt'yu-al) a. [punctue], old Fr.] Comprised in a point; done at the precise time; observing the exact time; exact; nice; punctilious.

PÜNCT'U-AL-IST, n. One very exact or ceremonious. Milton.

PÜNCT'U-AL-IST, n. One very exact or ceremonious. Milton.

PÜNCT'U-AL-IST, n. (püngkt-ya-Milton. Quality of heing

PUNCT-V-AL-IST, m. One very exact or ceremonious. Mulon.
PUNCT-V-XI-I-TY, (pungkt-y-4lf-ete) n. Quality of being
punctual, nicety, scrupulous exactness.
PUNCT/V-AL-NESS, m. Exactness; punctuality.
PUNCT/V-ATE, (pungkt/y-at) v. a. [punctuer, old Fr.] [i.

FUNCTUATED. pp. FUNCTUATING, FUNCTUATED.] To mark with written points; to point.

PUNCTUATED, n. [old Fr.] The art of dividing words and sentences by means of marks or points; the act of

pointing. PUNCT'U-A-TOR,\* n. One who punctuates; punctuist. S.

Phelps.

PUNCT'U-IST,\* n. One skilled in punctuation. Smart. PUNCT'U-LATE, v. a. [ punctulum, L.] To mark with small spots. Woodward.

spots. Woodward.

PÜNCT'URE, (Düngkt'yur) n. [punctus, L.] A small, sharp point; a small prick, a hole made with a sharp point.

PÜNCT'URE, v. a. [a. functured; pp. functuring, functured.] To prick; to pierce with a small hole.

PÜN'DIT,\* n. (East Indies) A learned Brahmin. Hamilton.

†PÜN'DLE, n. A short and fat woman. Ainsworth.

PÜNG,\* n. A rude sort of sleigh, or oblong box, made of boards, and placed on runners, used in the United States for drawing loads on snow by horses. N. A. Rev.

PÜN'GAR, (pung'gar) n. A crab-fish.

PÜN'GAR, (pung'gar) n. A crab-fish.

PÜN'GAR, of sharpness to the tongue; smartness; acridness; heat or sharpness to the tongue; smartness; acridness;

heat or sharpness to the tongue; smartness; acridness;

acrimoniousness, keenness. PON'GENT, a. [ pungens, L.] Pricking; sharp or acrid to the tongue or palate, smart, plercing; sharp, acrimonious;

biting.

PUN'GENT-LY,\* ad. In a pungent manner. Clarke.
PU'Nic,\* a. Relating to the Carthaginians:—faithless;
treacherous, as, "Punic faith," ironically used for treach-– faithless ;

ery. Milton.  $P\bar{U}^{\prime}NIC$ ,\* n. The language of the ancient Carthaginians.

pline. PUN'ISH-A-BLE, a. [ punissable, Fr.] That may be punished;

liable to punishment.

liable to punishment.

PUN'18H-A-BLE-NESS, n. The quality of being punishable.

PUN'19H-R, n. One who punishes.

PUN'19H-MENT, n. Act of punishing; any infliction of suffering or pain imposed on one who has committed a fault or crime, a penalty, correction.

PU-NI'/TION, (pe-nish'un) n. [Fr.; punito, L.] Punishment. Mirror for Mag.

PU'N1-TIVE, a. [punio, L.] Relating to punishment; inflicting punishment; penal. Hammond.

PU'N1-TO-RY, a. Punishing; punitive. Bailey.

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PONK, n. A common prostitute; a strumpet. Shak. A kind of fungus used for tinder. Ash. Rotten wood; touch
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PUR

Wood.

\*\*PUN-NIMG.\*\* n. The art or practice of making puns. Tatler.

\*\*PUN-NOL'O-GY.\*\* n. The art of punning. Pope. [R.]

\*\*PUN-NOL'O-GY.\*\* n. The art of punning. Pope. [R.]

\*\*PUN-Y. n. A fint-bottomed boat.

\*\*PUN-Y. n. A fint-bottomed boat.

\*\*PUN-Y. n. To play at basset and ombre. Addison.

\*\*PUN-Y. n. To play at basset and ombre. Addison.

\*\*PUN-Y. n. To play at basset and ombre. Addison.

\*\*PUN-Y. n. [pussne, Fr.] Young, inferior; inferior in rate or size; petty, little, puisne. See Puisne.

\*\*PUN-Y. n. [pussne, Fr.] Young, inferior; inferior in rate or size; petty, little, puisne. See Puisne.

\*\*PUN-Y. n. L. purper, pp. pupping, purperso.] To bring forth whelps, used of a bitch bringing forth young.

\*\*PUP-Y. n. A puppy, a whelp. Smart.

PUP, v. n. [L. PUPFEO, pp. PUPFING, PUPFED.] 10 U.M. whelps, used of a bitch bringing forth young. PUP,\* n. A puppy, a whelp. Smart.
PÜP'A, n. [L.] pl. PUP-E. Chrysalis. Paley. A genus of land snails.
PÜP-E. [vuna. L.] The oviform nymph of certain in-

land snails.

PUPP,\* n. [pupa, L.] The oviform nymph of certain insects; chrysalls. Brande.

PUPIL, n. [pupila, L.] The apple of the eye Bacon.—
[pupila, Fr., pupilas, L.] A scholar, one under the care of a tutor, a student:—a ward, one under the care of a guardian.—(Cript law) One under the age of 14, if a male, guardian. — (Civil or 12, if a female.

O'I.2, It a leman.
PÜ'PLI-AGE, n. State of being a pupil; wardship.
PÜ-PLI-AR'I-TY, n. [pupilarize, Fr.] (Law) The state of infants before puberty, pupilage. Cotgrave.
PÜ'PLI-ARY, n. Pertaining to a pupil or ward. See Capil-

LANT.
PU-PIV'A-ROÜS,\* a. Bringing forth pupe or pupes. Kirby.
PU-PIV'O-ROÜS,\* a. Feeding on pupe or larvæ. Smart.
PÜ-P'RT, n. [poupes, Fr.] A little image moved by a wire in a show or mock drama: —a word of contempt.—
(Turnery) The upright parts for supporting the mandrel.
PÜP'PET—MÄN,
n. The owner or master of a puppetPÜP'PET—MÄN,\* show.
PÜP'PET—PLÄY,\* n. A play with puppets, a mock drama.
Johnson.

Johnson.
PÜP'PET-PLÄY-ER, n. One who manages puppets. Hales.
PÜP'PET-RU, n. Affectation. Marston.
PÜP'PET-RY, n. Affectation. Marston.
PÜP'PET-RY, n. Affectation. Marston.
PÜP'PET-RY, n. An exhibition of puppets.
PÜP'PY, n. [poupete, Fr.] A whelp, progeny of a bitch, a young dog:— a name of contemptuous reproach to a man. Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

PEP'PY, v. n. To bring forth pupples, to pup.

PEP'PY-1SM, n. Extreme affectation, conceit.

PUR, or PUR, n. A gentle noise made by a cat. Shak.

PUR, or n. [I. PURRED, pp. PURRING, PURRED] To murmur, as a cat or leopard in pleasure. Gay. Written also purr.

PUR, or PURR, v. a. To signify by purring. Gray. [R.]

PURA'NA,\* n. [Sanscrit.] pl. PU-RA'NA,\* The sacred books of India. which contain the exulanation of the Shaster.

of India, which contain the explanation of the Shaster. Brande

Brands.

PÜR'SECK-STÖNE,\* n. (Mm.) A hard stone found at Purbeck, in Dorsetshire, England. Ure.

PÜR'BLIND, a. [corrupted from poreblind.] Near-sighted; short-sighted, dim-sighted. Skak.

PÜR'SLIND-NESS, n. Shortness of sight. Cotgrave.

PÜB'CHAS-4-BLE, a. That may be purchased or bought.

PÜR'CHASE, v. a. [pourchaser, old Fr.] [L. FURCHASED, pp. FURCHASING, FURCHASED.] To bargain for, to acquire, not inherit, to buy für a price; to obtain at any expense; to expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit, to gain some machanical advantage.—(Naut.) To raise or move heavy bodies by means of mechanical powers.

PÜR'CHASE, n. [pourchase, old Fr.] Act of buying, thing bought, any thing purchased or obtained otherwise than by inheritance:—a mechanical advantage. [fRobbery; plunder. Skak.]

by inheritance:— a mechanical advantage. [†Robbery; plunder. Shak.]
PUR'CHASE-MON-EY, n. Money laid out for a purchase.
PUR'CHASE-MON-EY, n. Money laid out for a purchase.
PUR'CHASE-MON-EY, n. One who purchases, a buyer.
PURCON, n. An oriental priest of fire-worship. Bryant.
PURE, a. [pur, Sax.; pur, pure, Fr.; purus, L.] Clear, not dirty; not muddy, free from mixture with any thing else; free from dirt, stain, or guilt; not filthy; not sullied; unmingled; genuine; real; unadulterated; unpolluted; unmingled; genuine; real; unadulterated; unpolluted; clean; guiltless; holy; chaste; mere; not vitinted, corrupted, or mixed:— not connected with any thing extrinsic. ss. pure mathematics.

rupted, or mixed:—not connected with any thing extrinsic, as, pure mathematics.

†PÜRE, v. a. To purify; to cleanse. Chaucer.

PÜRE/LY, ad. In a pure manner; merely; completely.

PÜRE/NESS, a. State of being pure; purity; clearness.

PÜR/FILE, (pür/fil) n. [pourfilee, Fr.] A sort of ancient trimming for women's gowns, made of tinsel and thread; purfile. Bailey.

†PÜR/FILE, v. a. [pourfiler, Fr.] To decorate with purfile; to embroider. Spenser.

†PÜR/FILE, v. a. To be trimmed with purfile. Sir T. Herbert.

PÜR/FILE, v. A. To be trimmed with purfile. Sir T. Herbert.

PÜR/FILE, v. S. To be trimmed with purfile. Sir T. Herbert.

PÜR/FILE, v. S. To be trimmed.

PÜR/FILE, v. S. To be trimmed.

PÜR/FILE, v. S. To be trimmed.

PÜR/FILE, v. S. To be trimmed.

PÜR/FILE, v. S. To be trimmed.

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PÜR/FILE, v. S. To be trimmed.

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†PÜR'GA-MENT,\* n. A cathartic; purgation. Bacon.
PUR-GA'TION, n. [purgato, L.] Act of cleansing or purify.
ing; purification; evecuation; a cleansing; a clearing.
PUR'GA-TIVE, n. [purgaty, Fr.; purgatives, L.] Serving to
cleanse or purge, cathartic; cleansing.
PUR-GA-TIVE, n. A cathartic medicine. Burton.
PUR-GA-TO'NI-AL, a. Relating to purgatory; purifying.
PUR-GA-TO'NI-AN, a. Same as purgatorial. Mede.
PUR-GA-TO'NI-AN,\* n. A believer in purgatory. Johnson.
PUR'GA-TO-NY, n. [purgatorium, L.] A place of expinition
or purification:—according to Roman Catholics, an intermediate state of the souls of the penitent after death,
and before the final judgment, during which they are and before the final judgment, during which they are supposed to expiate, by certain punishments, the guilt which they have incurred through life.

PUR'GA-TO-RY, a. Cleansing; expiatory. Burk

PURGE, v. a. [purger, Fr., purge, L.] [L. FURGED; pp. FURGING, FURGED.] To make clear or pure, to cleanse, to clear from impurities or from guilt, to defecate; to evacuate

the body by cathartics.

PURGE, v. n. To grow pure; to have frequent evacuations.

PURGE, v. n. [purge, Fr.] A cathartic medicine; a medicine that evacuates the body by stool.

PÜRG'ER, n. One who purges; purge; cathartic.
PÜRG'ING,\* n. Purgation; lax state of the bowels.
PÜRG'ING-FLXX,\* n. Dwarf wild flax; a medicinal plant.

Farm. Ency.

PÜ-RI-FI-CA'TION, n. [purificatio, L.] Act of purifying; state of being purified; a cleansing, a Hebrew rite after

†PU-RIF'1-CA-TIVE, a. [purificatif, old Fr.] Tending to

purify. Cotgrave.
PU-RI-FI-CA'TOR,\* n. A purifier. Blackwood's Mag

PÜ-RI-FI-CA'TOR,\* n. A purifier. Blackwood's Mag.
PÜ-RI-FI-CA'TOR,\* n. Having power to purify. [R.]
PÜ-RI-FI-ER, n. He or that which purifies; cleanser.
PÜ'RI-FI-FR, n. He or that which purifies; cleanser.
PÜ'RI-FI-FR, n. a. (Med.) Having the form of pus. Dunglison.
PÜ'RI-FF, v. a. [purifier, Fr.; purifieo, I..] [i. PURIFIED, pp.
PURIFINO, FURIFIED.] To make pure; to free from any
extraneous admixture; to free from guilt or pollution; to
cleanse; to clarify, to clear from barbarisms.
PÜ'RI-FF, v. n. To grow pure. Burnet.
PÜ'RI-FF-ING, n. Act of inaking pure; purification.
PÜ'RIM,\* n. The feast of lots, among the Jews, in commemoration of their deliverance from Haman's conspiracy. Crabb.

Po'nism, \* n. [purisme, Fr.] Rigid purity; niceness in the use of words. Mittord.

PU'RIST, n. [puriste, Fr.] One scrupulously nice in the use

of words. Of Words.

Of RITAN, n. An advocate for purity in religion:—one of a class of dissenters from the church of England, in the time of Elizabeth and the first two Stuarts, who were advocates for a greater purity of doctrine and discipline in the church.

the church.

PÜ'RI-TAN, a. Of or belonging to Puritans. Milton.

PÜ-RI-TAN'IC, \ a. Relating to Puritans; strict; rigid;

PÜ-RI-TAN'I-CALL\ precise.

PÜ-RI-TAN'I-CAL-LY, ad. In a Puritanical manner.

PÜ'RI-TAN-ISM, n. Doctrine and practice of Puritans.

†PÜ'RI-TAN-IZE, v. a. To conform to the Puritans. Mountant

My m. [pureté, Fr.; puritas, L.] State of being pure, freedom from guilt or impurity, freedom from mixture, cleanness; innocence, chastity.
PURL, n. [contracted from purfle.] An embroidered and puckered border:—a soft flow, as of a stream:—manting of liquor:—medicated alalt liquor:—als or beer in

ling of liquor: — medicated malt liquor: — ale or beer in which wormwood is infused.

PÜRL, v. n. [porla, Swed.] [L. PURLED. ; pp. PURLING, PURLED.]

To murmur; to flow with a gentle noise; to rise or appear in undulations. Shak.

PÜRL, v. a. To decorate with a purl. B. Jonson.

PÜR'LIED, (pur'la) n. [pur and lieu, Fr.] pl. PÜR'LIEUŞ.

The grounds on the borders of a forest; border, enclosure; district.

PÜR'LIED-MAN,\* n. A man who has the care of a purlicu.

Rickston.

Blackstone.

Buckstone.

PUR'LIN, n.; pl. PUR'LINS. (Arch.) A horizontal piece of timber lying on the main ratters, to support the common ratters, in the middle of their length.

ratters, in the middle of their length.

PURL'ING. n. The gentle noise of a stream. Bacon.

PURLOIN, v. a. [L. PURLOINED; pp. PURLOINING FURLOINED.] To steal, to take by theft. Spenser.

PUR-LOIN', v. n. To practise theft. Tig. ii.

PUR-LOIN', R. n. One who purioins; a thief.

PUR-LOIN', R. n. Act of stealing; theft. Bacon.

PUR'PAR-TY, n. (Law) A share or part of an estate. See

POUR-PARTY.

FOUR-PARTY.

PÜR'PLE, a. [pourpre, Fr.; purpureus, L.] Red tinctured with blue.—(Postry) Red.

PÜR'PLE, n. A color produced by the mixture of red and blue:—the color which distinguished the Roman emperors; hence imperial sovereignty:—the color of a cardinal's cloak; hence a cardinalate:—a purple dress.

Ptin'ple, v. c. [purpure, L.] [i. furpled; pp. furpling, furpled.] To color with purple. Skak.
PUR'PLE-COL'ORED,\* (piir'pi-kül'urd) a. Having the color PÜE'PLE-GÖL'ORED,\* (pür'pi-kül'urd) a. Having the color of purple. Sack.

PÜE'FLE-HÜED,\* (-hūd) a. Same as purple-colored. Shak.

PÜE'FLEŞ, (pür'piz) a. pl. Spots of a livid red color, which break out in malignant fevers; a purple fever.

PÜE'PLE-TINÇED,\* (-tīnjd) a. Tinged with purple. Popc.

PÜE'PÖRT, a. [old Fr.] Design; meaning; signification; intent, tendency of a writing or discourse.

PÜE'PÖRT, v. a. [i. PURPORTED; pp. FURPORTING, PURPORTED.] To intend; to tend, to show.

PÜB'POE, (pur'pos) ». [propes, Fr.: prepositum. L.] In-PÜR'POET, v. s. [i. VURPORIED] pp. PURPORITING, PURPORIED.] To intend; to tend, to show.
PÜR'POEE, (pur'pos) z. [propos, Fr.; propositum, L.] Intention; design; effect, object; view; aim, reason, the
end desired.—pl. A kind of enigma or riddle.—On purpose, for of purpose, designedly; intentionally.
PÜR'POEE, v. a. [i. FURPOSED, pp. FURPOSING, FURPOSED.]
To intend; to design; to resolve.
PÜR'POEE, LESS, a. Having no purpose or aim. Bp. Hall.
PÜR'POEE-LESS, a. Having no purpose or aim. Bp. Hall.
PÜR'POEE-LY, ad. By design, by intention. Hooker.
PÜR-PREST'URE \*\*, (Law) See Pourresture. Blackstone.
PÜR'PRISE, (pür'priz) n. [pourpris, old Fr.; purprisum, law
L.] A close or enclosure, as also the whole compass of a
manor. Bacon. manor. Bacon. manor. nacor.

PURP'P'.RA,\* n. [L.] (Med.) An eruption of small purple specks and patches, caused by extravasation of blood under the cuticle. — (Zool.) A univalve gasteropod. Brands.

PUR'PU-RATE,\* n. Salt formed of purpure acid and a base. Brande.

PUR'PURATE,\* a. Relating to purpura. More.

PUR'PURE,\* v. (Her.) Purple, one of the colors used in

PURIVERS.\* n. (Hor.) Furple, one of the colors used in blazonry. Brands.

PUR-PU'R.P.AL.\* a. Purple, beautiful. Akenside. [R.]

PUR-PU'R.P.AL.\* a. Purple, both an acid, obtained by treating uric or lithic acid with dilute nitric acid. Urs.

PUR'PU-RINE,\* n. A coloring principle supposed by Robiquet to exist in madder. Urs.

PURR, n. A sea-lark. Ainsnorth. The noise of a cat. See PURR, n. n. [L PURRED, pp. PURRING, PURRED.] To murmur as a cat, &c. See PUR.

PUR'RING,\* n. The murmuring noise of a cat. Baley.

PURSE, n. [bourse, Fr.; purs, Welsh.] A small bag for inconey; a sum of money.

PURSE, v. a. [L. PURSED, pp. PURSING, PURSED.] To put

inoney; a sum of money.

PÜRER, v. a. [L. PUREE, pp. PURSING, PURSED.] To put into a purse; to contract as a purse. Shak.

PÜRER'-BEÂR-ER,\* n. One who carries the purse. Blount.

PÜRER'-BEÂR-ER,\* n. PURSEFULS. As much as a purse will hold. Dryden.

PÜRER'-KIT, n. A purse made of network, a net of which the mouth is drawn together by a string.

PÜRER'-PRIDE, n. Pride which springs from wealth.

PÜRSE'-PROOD, a. Puffed up or made proud with money or wealth. Bp. Hall.

PÜRSE'R, n. An officer of the navy who keeps the accounts of the vessel to which he belongs, and also acts as pur-

of the vessel to which he belongs, and also acts as pur-

of the vessel to which he belongs, and also acts as purveyor.

PURSE-TAK-ING,\* n. The act of stealing a purse. Shak.

PURSE-TAK-ING,\* n. The act of stealing a purse. Shak.

PURS'S-NESS, n. Quality of being pursy. Sherwood.

PURS'LAIN-ESS, n. Same as pursiness. Bailey.

PURS'LAIN-TREE, (-lin-tre) n. A shrub proper for a hedge.

PURS'LAIN-TREE, (-lin-tre) n. A shrub proper for a hedge.

PUR-SU'ANCE, n. Prosecution; process; consequence.

PUR-SU'ANCE, n. Prosecution; process; consequence.

PUR-SU'ANT, a. Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing, consequent; conformable.

PUR-SU'ANT,\* ad. Conformably; in consequence of. Swoft

PUR-SU', (pur-Su') v. a. poursuivre, Fr.] [1. PURSUED, pp.

PUR-SUE', (pur-Su') v. a. Powereuter, to continue; to imitate.

PUR-SU', (pur-Su') v. n. To go on, to proceed; to persist.

Boyle.

Boyle.

PUR-SU'ER, n. One who pursues or follows.

PUR-SU'IT, n. [poursuite, Fr.] Act of pursuing; that which is pursued; a following; a chase; employment; occupation.

PUR'SUI-VANT, (pür'swe-vănt) n. [poursuicant, Fr.] (Lan)

A state messenger.—(Her.) A kind of probationer in the Hieralds' College of England.

[Shak.

PUR'SY, (pür'se) a. [poussif, Fr.] Fat and short-breathed.

PUR'SY, "ANCE, n. [appartenance, Fr.] The pluck of an animal. Ex. XII.

[PUR'SUI-LENCE.]

animal. Ex xi.

|PO'RU-LENCE, } n. Pus; generation of pus or matter.
|PO'RU-LENCE, } n. Pus; generation of pus or matter.
|PO'RU-LENT, [na'ru-lent, S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.; pūr'u-lent, S. J. Consisting of pus; full of pus; resembling pus.
|PU'RU-LENT-LY, \* ad. In a purulent manner. Coloridge.
|PUR-VEY', (pur-vā') v. a. [pourvoir, Fr.1 [1. FURVEYED; pp. FURVEYEN', (pur-vā') v. n. To buy in provisions; to provide.
|PUR-VEY', NCE, (pur-vā') n. A. to of purveying; provis-

ion. - (English law) The providing of necessaries for

the.king's house.

PUR-VEY'OR, (pur-vs'ur) n. One who purveys:—a procurer, a pinpr —an officer who provides provisions and supplies for an army.

PUR'VIEW, (pur'va) n. [posters, Fr.] Proviso; condition.—(Law) The body of a statute distinct from the preamble.

Pus, n. [L] (Med.) Matter, or a yellowish fluid, secreted

rus, n. [L] (MacL) Matter, or a yellowish nuita, secreted in abscesses or sorses, when they are healing.

PÜ'sg-X-Xgm,\* (pū'sg-lzim) n. The principles of a class of divines of the church of England, so termed from Dr. E. B. Pusey, professor of Hebrew in the university of Oxford, called also, by some, Newmanum, from the Rev. J. H. Newman, another prominent theologian of this class. Their views, in relation to the doctrine and discipline of the church, are exhibited in various publications, especially in a series of "Tracts for the Times." and they are, in many particulars much more assimilated they are, in many particulars, much more assimilated to the views of the Roman Catholic church, than are the

to the views of the Roman Catholic church, than are the views of most Protestants. Ch. Ob.
POSH, v. a. [pueser, Fr.] [I. PUSHED; pp. PUSHING, PUSHED.]
To press against with force, to urge or press forward; to strike with a thrust, to force; to enforce, to drive to a conclusion, to importune.
POSH, v. To make a thrust or effort, to rush.
POSH, n. Thrust; an impulse, force impressed, assault; attack; a forcible onset; a strong effort:—exigence, trial; extremity.—[pustuka, L. A. pumple, an eruption. Bacon.]
POSHYER, n. One who pushes.
POSHYER, a. Urging on, enterprising, vigorous.

POSH'ER, n. One who pushes.

POSH'ING, a. Urging on . enterprising, vigorous.

POSH'ING, a. Urging on . enterprising, vigorous.

POSH'IN, n. A child's play, in which pins are pushed.

PU-SLI-LANIM'I-TY, n. [pusulanumut, Ft.] State of being pusullanumus; cowardice; want of spirit. Bacon.

PU-SLI-LXN'I-MOÜS, a. [pusullus and anumus, L.] Having no spirit, mean-spirited, cowardly; timid, fearful.

PU-SLI-LXN'I-MOÜS-LY, ad. With pusulanimity.

PU-SLI-LXN'I-MOÜS-NESS, n. Pusullanimity.

PU-SLI-LXN'I-MOÜS-NESS, n. Pusullanimity.

PU-SLI-LXN'I-MOÜS-NESS, n. Pusullanimity.

PU-SLI-LXN'I-MOÜS-NESS, n. Pusullanimity.

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PU-SLI-LXN'I-MOÜS-NESS, n. Pusullanimity.

PU-SLI-LXN'I-MOÜS-NESS, n. Pusullanimity.

man's term for a hare. Gay.

POS'SY,\* n. A fondling name for a cat, the diminutive of puss. Booth.

[tulate. Maunder

POST'U-LAR,\* a. Having, or covered with, pustules; pus
POST'U-LATE, (pūst'yu-lāt) v. a. [pustulatus, L.] To form into pustules or blisters. Stackhouse.

POST'U-LATE,\* a. Covered with pustules; pustular, pustu
logs. Lowder.

into pustules or blisters. Stackhouse.

Pust'y-late, a Covered with pustules; pustular, pustulous. Loudon.

Pust'Ule, (pustul or pust'yal) [pus'tal, E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; pus'tal, M. J.; pus'chal, S.] n. [pustula, L.] A small swelling, a pimple, an efforescence.

Pust'y-lou', a Full of pustules; pimply. Cockeram.

Put, v. a. [pust, pustan, Weish.] [1. rut, pp. rutting, rut.] To lay or reposit in any place; to place in any situation, to place in any state or condition; to set; to apply, to propose, to state; to offer; to reduce.—To put about, to turn round.—To put by, to turn off; to divert; to thrust aside.—To put down, to repress; to crush; to degrade; to confute.—To put forth, to propose; to extend; to emit, as a sprouting plant; to exert.—To put in, to interpose; to drive; to enter, to offer as a claim; to harbor.—To put in practice, to use; to exercise.—To put off; to divest; to lay aside; to defeat or delay with some artifice or excuse; to delay; to defer; to procrastinate, to discard; to dispose of, to eleve land.—To put on or upon, to impute; to invest with; to emit, as a plant; to extend; to protrude; to expet; to drive from. to make public, to disconcert; to disappoint; to offend.—To put to, to lay by; to assist with; to punish by, to refer to; to expose.—To put to disappoint; to offend.—To put to pushes, to expend; to disconcert; to disappoint; to offend.—To put to, to lay by; to assist with; to punish by, to refer to; to expose.—To put to distress, to perplex; to press hard.—To put to death, to distress, to perplex; to press hard.—To put to death, to distress, to perplex; to press hard.—To put to death, to distress, to perplex; to press hard.—To put ace, an old elliptical phrase, signifying, suppose the case to be. Pot, fight, S.P. J. E. F. Ja.; plut or pit, W.] v. a. To move, to shoot or germinate; to the case to be offer a claim.—To put to, to leave land.—To put up, to offer a claim.—To put to, to leave land.—To put up, to offer a claim.—To put to, to leave land.—To put up, to offer a claim.—To put to,

[woman's part

PUTAGE, s. [putais, Fr.] (Line) Prostitution on the PU-TA'MEN,\* s. (Bot.) The inner coat, or shell, or stone of a fruit, commonly called the sudocarp. Brands.

578 PYR PÖ'TA-MISM, n. [putanisme, Fr.] The trade of a prostitute. PÖ'TA-TIVE, a. [putanif, Fr., from puto, L.] Supposed; reputed; not real. Aylife.

PÜTOM'COK,\* n. The root of a plant which grows in Sinde, is imported into China, and is burnt as incense in Chinese temples. McCulloch.

PÜTOM'UK,\* n. Same as putchock. P. Cyc. See PUTCHOCK.
PÜ'TID, a. [putudus, L.] Mean; low; worthless. Bp. Thylor. [R.] triangles. PUTID-RESS, n. Meanness; vileness. [R.]
PUTID-RESS, n. Meanness; vileness. [R.]
PUTID-RESS, n. (Arch.) A piece of timber used for a brick-layer's platform, or in scaffolding.
PUTID-FF, n. An excuse; an evasion; delay. King James. PU-TRED'I-NOUS, a. [putredo, L.] Stinking; rotten; putrid. Floyer. \*\*FU-TRE-FAC'TION, n. [putréfaction, Fr.; putrus and facto, L.] Act of putrefying; rottenness; decomposition of an animal substance by exposure.

PU-TRE-FAC'TIVE, a. Causing putrefaction; making rotshaw. Brande. ten PU-TRE-FAC'TIVE-NESS,\* n. State of being putrefactive. PUTTRE-FY, v. a. [putrefier, Ft.; putrefacto, L.] [i. futre-fied; pp. futrefring, futrefied.] To make rotten or putrid, as an animal substance; to corrupt with rotten-PUTRE-FF, v. n. To rot; to become putrid.
PU-TRES'CENCE, n. [putresco, L.] Act of growing putrid or rotten, rottenness. PU-TRES'CENT, a. [putrescens, L.] Growing rotten or putrid. trid.
PU-TRES'CJ-BLE, a. That may grow rotten or putrefy.
PU'TRID, a. [putride, Fr.; putridus, L.] Rotten; corrupt; tainted or decomposed, as animal substance.—(Mad.)
Noting a kind of fever; typhus.
PU-TRID'1-TY,\* m. State of being putrid; putridness. Dundless. glison. PO'TRID-NESS, n. Rottenness. Floyer. Eaton.

FER'I-TOUS,\* a. Containing pyrite; pyritic, P. Cyc.

PY-ROB'O-LI,\* n. pl. [L.] Fire-balls, or other sorts of fireworks used by the ancients. Crabb.

PFR'O-EHLÖRE,\* n. (Min.) A reddish-brown, or black
mineral, occurring in octahedral crystals. P. Cyc.

PFR-O-CIT'RIC,\* a. (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained by
distilling citric acid. Ure.

PY-ROG'E-NOUS,\* a. Causing fire; igneous. Phillips.

PFR'O-LA,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of plants; the winter-green.

Crabb. TU'TRID-NESS, n. Rottenness. Floyer.

PÜ-TRI-P-ICA'TION, n. State of becoming rotten.

†PÜ'TRY, a. Rotten; putrid. Marston.

PÜT'TER, n. One who puts. — Putter on, inciter. Shak.

PÜT'TER, \*v. n. See POTTER.

PÜT'TING-STÖNE, n. A stone for the trial of strength.

POP.

PUTTOCK, n. [buteo, L.] A hawk; a kite.—(Naut.) A small shroud. Phillips. Properly futtock. See Futtocks. PUTTY, n. A very fine coment of lime, used by plasterers:

a cement or composition, chiefly of whiting and oil,

used by glaziers.
PUT'TY,\* v. a. To lay on a cement or putty. Ash.
Puv. See Pov.

PUY. See Pov.

PUZ/ZLE, (pūz/zl) v. a. [pussa, pulsa, Icel. and Su. Goth.]

[1. PUZZLED; pp. PUZZLING, PUZZLED.] To perplex; to confound, to embarrass; to entangle, to put to a stand; to tesse; to bewilder, to make intricate; to entangle.

PUZ/ZLE, v. n. To be bewildered or perplexed.

PUZ/ZLE, (pūz/zl) n. A toy to try ingenuity; any thing that puzzles; embarrassment; perplexity

PUZ/ZLE-HĒAD-ED, a. Full of confused notions. Johnson.

SOM.

PÜZ'ZLER, \*\*. One who puzzles.

PÜZ'ZLING, \*\* p. a. Perplexing; confusing; intricate.

PÜZ'ZO-LNN, \*\* | n. A porous, volcanic substance. Smart.

PÜZ-ZO-LNNA, \*\* See POZZOLANA.

PŸC'NITE, \*\* n. (Min.) Shorlous topaz, a prismatic mineral; shorlite. Brands. PYC'NO-STYLE,\* n. (Arch.) An arrangement of columns,

in which the intercolumniations are equal to one diameter and a half of the columns. Brands PYE. See PIE.

PYE'BALD. See PIEBALD

PYGRG, n. A kind of eagle, having a white tail:-a beast with white buttocks.

a beast with white buttocks.

PYG-ME'AN, [pig-me'an, S. W. Ja. K. Sm.; pig'me'an, P.]

a. Belonging to a pygmy; dwarfish.

PYG'MY, n. [pygme's, Pr.; pygmaus, L.; πυγμαῖος, Gr.]

[One of a nation fabled to be only three spans high.

Benley.] A dwarf; any thing little; a species of monkey.

PYG'MY, a. Dwarfish; small; pygmean.

PYL'A-GÖRE,\* n. [πυλαγόρας] A representative of a Grecian city, in the council of the Amphictyons. Muford.

PY-LÖR'[O,\* a. Relating to the pylorus. Roget.

PY-LÖR'US, n. [πυλωρός.] pl. PY-LÖ'EL (Anat.) The lower orifice of the stomach.

PYOT. See Piet.

PYR'A-CANTH, n. [pyrscantha, L.] A plant; a kind of

PYR'A-CANTH, n. [pyracantha, L.] A plant; a kind of

thorn. Mason.

Py-RXL'LOL-ITE, \* m. (Min.) A mineral which changes its color by heat. Dana. PY-RAM 4-DÖID,\* n. A figure resembling a pyramid. Crabb.

PYRAME,\* n. A small water-spaniel. Booth PYR'A-MID, n. [ pyramide, Fr. ; nvpaule, Gr.] A solid figure, standing on a polygonal, square, or triangular base, and terminating in a point at the top, the sides being plane

Trangues.

PY-RAM';-DAL, a. Relating to or formed as a pyramid.

PY-RAM';-DAL-LY, a.d. In the form of a pyramid.

BY-RAM';-DAL-LY, a.d. In the form of a pyramid;

PYR-A-MID';-OAL, y ramidal. Lock.

PYR-A-MID';-OAL-LY, ad. In the form of a pyramid

Recomme

PYR-A-MID'I-CAL-NESS,\* n. Quality of being pyramidical.

†PŸR'A-MÏS, n. [L., pl. PY-RXM'I-DES.] A pyramid. Bo-

Py-RAR'GIL-LITE, \* n. (Min.) A mineral found in four-sided prisms. P. Cyc.
PŸRE, n. [pyra, L.] A pile to be burnt; a funeral pile.
PŸR-E-NĒ'AN,\* a. Relating to the Pyrenees in Spain. Earn

Pre.E.NE'ITE,\* n. (Mm.) A mineral from the Pyrenees; a kind of garnet. — Written also pyrenite and pyrenaits.

Branae.
PYRET'[CS,\* n. pl. Medicines for fevers. Smart.
PYR-F-TÖL'Q-QY,\* n. [πυρετός and λόγος.] (Med.) The doctrine of, or a treatise on, fevers. Brande.
PY-REX'[-CAL,\* a. pl. [L.] (Med.) Fevers. Brande.
PY-REX'[-CAL,\* a. Relating to fever; febrile. Dr. Emergence.

FORM, \* a. (Bot.) Shaped like a pear. P. Cyc.
PYR/I-FÖRM, \* a. (Bot.) Shaped like a pear. P. Cyc.
PYR/ITE, \* n. ; pl. PYR/ITES. (Mm.) The fire-stone; a sulpluret of iron or other metal. Dawoin. — This Anglicized
form of this word, though modern, is now in good use.

SMATA.

SMATA.

SPARITES, [pe-ri'tēz, S. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; pe-ri'tēz or pīr'e-tēz, W. P.] n. sing. & pl. [L.] Fire-stone, a sulphuret of 1ron or other metal; pyrite. See Praire.

PY-RIT'IC.\* ) a. Relating to, or consisting of, pyrites
PY-RIT'I-CAL.\* | or pyrite. Cleaveland.
PYR-T-IF'ER-OUS,\* a. Containing or producing pyrites.

Py-RÖL'A-TRy, n. [πῦρ and λατρεία.] Adoration or worship of fire. Young.
PYR-O-LIG'NE-OUS,\* a. Noting an acid obtained from wood;

— same as pyrolynous. Brands.

PYR-0-Lie'Nic.\* a. (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained by the distillation of wood. Hamilton.

PYR-0-Lie'Noys,\* a. Noting an acid obtained from wood.

Ure.
PYR-O-LITH'IC,\* a. Noting an acid obtained from uric acid-

Smart.

PY-RÖLI'Q-QY,\* n. A treatise on heat or fire. Smart.

PYR-Q-LU'SITE,\* n. (Min.) Common black manganese, or a binoxide of manganese. P. Cyc.

PYR'Q-MAN-CY, [DI'Q-män-se, W. J. F. Sm.; pī'ro-män-se, S. E. Ja. K.; pọ-rôm'ṣn-se or pīr'q-män-se, P.] n. πνορομαντία.] Divination by fire. Aylifs.

PYR'Q-MAN-TIC, n. One who practises pyromancy. Heryer'd-MAN-TIC, n. One who practises pyromancy. Heryer'd-MAN-TIC, n. One who practises pyromancy. Heryer'd-MAN-TIC, n. One who practises pyromancy. Heryer'd-MAN-TIC, n. One who practises pyromancy. Heryer'd-MAN-TIC, n. One who practises of pirquite for measuring the degrees of heat, or of the expansion of bodies by heat.

PYR-Q-MOR'PHITE,\* n. (Min.) Native phosphate of lead; a species of mineral. Brande.

a species of mineral. Brands.

PYR-O-MU/CITE,\* n. A salt formed of pyromucous acid and

PYR-O-MU'CITE, A. A sait formed of pyromucous acid and a base. Crabb.

PYR-O-MÜ'COÜS, \* a. (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained from sugar, gum, and mucilage. Crabb.

PYR-OPE, \* n. (Mm.) A fiery, brilliant-red garnet. Brands.

PYR-PYA-NOÜS, \* a. Rendered transparent by heat

Smart
PYR-Q-PHÖR'/C,\* a. Relating to pyrophorus. Brande.
PYR-Q-PHÖR'/Q-R'DS,\* n. A substance which spontaneously takes fire when exposed to air. Brande.
PYR-Q-PHŸL'LÎTE,\* n. (Min.) A foliated mineral. Dana.
PYR-Q-PNEU-MAT'/C,\* a. Noting a kind of lamp for producing instantaneous light, by the action of infiammable air upon a metallic substance; invented by Mr. Garden.
Black.

Py-Rörth'Ite,\* n. (Min.) A mineral resembling orthite Brande

YROSCLERITE,\* z. (Min.) A greenish mineral. PYR'O-SOOPE,\* n. An instrument for measuring the intensity of heat radiating from a fire. Francis.

Py-RO's1s,\* n. [πύρωσις.] (Med.) A burning redness us the face. Crabb. FY-ROS'MA-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A native submurlate of iron.

Brands,

P\$R'0-50ME,\* n. (Ent.) A sort of compound ascidian,
which is remarkable for emitting phosphoric light. Brands.

P\$R-0-TAR-TAR'[C,\* a. Noting an acid obtained by distiling pure tartrate of potassa. Brands.

P\$R-0-TECH'NI'(C,\* a. Noting an acid obtained by distiling pure tartrate of potassa. Brands.

P\$R-0-TECH'NI'(C,\* a. Relating to fire-works; pyrotechnical. P. Cur.

||PYR-O-TECH'NI-CAL, a. Relating to pyrotechny or fire-

||PYR-O-TECH'NICS, n. pl. [πθρ and τεχνη.] Art of fire-

| PYR-O-TECH-NICS, no per land and the works; pyrotechny. |
| PYR-O-TECH-NIST, n. One who is versed in pyrotechny. |
| PYR-O-TECH-NY, | pir/o-tek-ne, W. P. J. F. Sm.; pir/o-tek-ne, S. E. Ja. K.] n. | pyrotechnie, Fr.] The art of manajing fire, particularly as applied to the art of war, and more especially the making of ornamental fire-works for amusement.

Py-ROT'IC, n. [pyrotique, Fr., from πυρόω, Gr.] (Med.) A caustic medicine.

PY-RÖT'[C,\* a. Caustic; burning. Ash. PYR'OX-ENE,\* n. (Min.) The augite; a crystallized miner-

PYR-QX-YL'IC,\* a. (Chem.) Applied to a spirit produced by the destructive distillation of wood. Brande. [Ure. PY-RÖX'Y-LINE,\* n. A substance found in pyroxylic spirit.
PYR'RHIC,\* (pir'ik) n. An ancient, military, quick dance, invented by Pyrrhus:—a poetic foot of two short sylla-

PFE/RHIC.\* a. Relating to Pyrrhus, or to a dance invented by him. Brands.
Pyr-RHIC\*[-4.N.\* a. Noting a military dance invented by Pyrrhus; pyrrhic. Orebe.

PYE'RHÎTE, \* n. (Mîn.) A mineral of an orange yellow. Duna.
PYE-RHO-NE'AN,\* a. Relating to Pyrrho. Shaftesbury.
PYE-RHON'JO,\* (pe-rön'ik) a. Relating to Pyrrhonism.

PYR'RHO-NISM, (pIr'o-nizm) n. Scepticism; the doctrine or principles of Pyrrho, the founder of the sceptical phi

PTR'RHO-NIST, n. A follower of Pyrrho; a sceptic. Man

||PY-THXG-O-RE'AN, [pe-thag-o-re'an, W. Ja. K. Sm.; pith-a-go'ro-an, Wb.] a. Relating to Pythagoras or his philos-

||PY-THXG-O-RE'AN, n. A follower of Pythagoras the phi-

||PY-THIG-Q-RE'AN-ISM,\* n. The doctrine of Pythagoras

PYTH-A-GOR'IC, a. Same as Pythagorean. Warburton.

PYTH-A-GOR!-CAL, a. Same as "glaagurean. Warn-PYTH-A-GOR!-CAL, a. Same as Pythagurean. More.
PY-THXG'O-RISM, n. The doctrine of Pythagoras. More.
PYTH'I-AN,\* a. Relating to Pythia, the priestess of Apollo;
also to Grecian games celebrated, in honor of the Pythian

also to Grectan games celebrated, in honor of the Pythian Apollo, at Delpin. Crabb.

PYTH'O-NESS, [pith'o-nës, K. Sm. Wb.; pi'tho-nës, Ja.] s., [Pythonussa, L., from Hiddow, Gr.] The priesticss of Apollo at the oracle of Delphi:—a sort of witch. Bp. Hall.

PY-THÖN'[C, a. [πυθωνικός.] Pretending to foretell future events. Ricaut.

PYTH'O-NISM,\* n. The art of foretelling future events by sorcery. Cole.

sorcery. Cole.

PŸ-BY-CN-(ST, n. A conjurer. Cockeram.

PŸ-BY-CN,\* n.; pl. PŶ-DY-CA. (Med.) A surgical instrument for extracting pus from a cavity. Dunglison.

PYX, n. [pyzis, L.] The box in which the host is kept by Roman Catholics:—a box used for the trial of gold and allvar coin

a consonant, and the 17th letter of the alphabet, is always followed by u. It has the sound of k or c hard, and the u which follows it, when not silent, is sounded as w; as, quail, pronounced kwail. Q is used as an abbreviation of queen, question, and query.

QUAB, (kwöb) n. [quabbe, or queppe, Teut.] A sort of fish

NSII.
QUÁCK, (kwäk) v. n. [quacken, Teut.] [i. QUACKED, pp. QUACKEN, QUACKED.] To cry like a duck: —to chatter boastingly; to brag loudly; to talk ostentatiously.
QUÁCK, n. The cry of a duck: —a vain, boastful pretender to a science or art which he does not understand, particularly medicine; an irregular, tricking practitioner in physics Predictions. physic. Pope.
QUACK, a. Falsely pretending, or falsely alleged, to cure

diseases; as, a quack doctor, a quack medicine.

QUÁCK'EKED, (kwäk'knd) p. a. Almost choked; quackled. Lemon. [Local, Eng.]

QUÁCK'EK-Y, n. The character and practices of a quack;
irregular practice; vain and false pretensions.

QUÁCK'SH, a. Boastful and trickful; like a quack.

Burke.

QUACK'[SM, n. The practice of quackery, Ash. [R.]

QUACKLE,\* v. a. & n. [i. QUACKLED; pp. QUACKLING,

QUACKLED] To interrupt in breathing; to almost choke,
to sufficiate. Holloway. [Provincial in England, and col-

to sunceate. Holoway. [Provincial in England, and colloquial in America.]

QUAC'KLED, (kwak'kld) p. a. from Quackle. Almost choked. Pegge. See Quackle.

QUACK'SAL-VER, [kwak'sal-ver, S. W. P. Ja. R.: kwak'sal-ver, Sm.] n. [guack and salve.] A quack who deals chiefly in salves and ointments, a medicaster; a charlatan. Burton.

tan. Byrton.

(QuAD, (kwöd) a. [quaed, Teut.] Evil; bad. Gower.

QuAD'RA, (kwöd'ra) n. (Arch.) A square moulding, frame, or border, encompassing a bass-relief. Francis.

QuAD'RA-QENE, (kwöd'ra-jen) n. [quadragena, L] A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties. Bp. Taylor.

QuAD-RA-QES'-I-MAA, (kwöd-) n. [L., fortisth.] The season of lent, so called because it consists of 40 days. — Quadragena Sunday, the first Sunday in lent. Brande.

QuAD-RA-QES'-MALL, (kwöd-ra-jēs'q-mal) a. [quadragesima, L.] Relating to Lent; lenten.

Quadrag-qEs'-MALL, (kwöd-ra-jēs'q-malz) n. pl. Offerings formerly made, on mid-lent Sunday, to the mother church.

church.

QUAD'RĂN-GLE, (kwöd'răng-gl) a. [quadratus and angu-lus, L.] A plane figure, having four angles and four sides, a square. QUAD-RĂN'GU-LAR, a. Square; having four angles. QUAD'RANT, (kwöd'rant) [kwäd'drant, S. W. E. F. Ja. K.; kwöd'rant, P. J. Sm.] n. [quadrans, L.] The fourth part; the quarter:—the quarter of a circle, an arc of 90 degrees:—a mathematical instrument for taking altitudes, formerly much used in astronomy and navigation:—an instrument used in gunnery, for elevating and pointing

instrument used in gunnery, for elevating and pointing cannon, &c.
QUA-DRÄN'TAL, a. Relating to a quadrant. — Quadrantal trungle, a spherical trungle, having a quadrant or arc of 90 degrees for one of its sides. Derham.
QUA-DRÄN'TAL,\* n. A figure which is every way square, like a die. Crabb
QUAD'RAT,\* (kwöd'rst) n. [Fr.] (Printing) A square piece of metal to fill up a void space between words and letters. They are either m-quadrats, which are whole squares, or n-quadrats, half squares. Crabb.
QUAD'RATE, (kwöd'rst) a. [quadratus or quadrats, L.]
Square, having four equal sides: — square, in a figurative sense, equal, exact.

sense, equal, exact.

QUAD'RATE, (kwöd'rat) n. A square; a mathematical instrument.—(Astrol.) [quadrat, Fr.] An aspect:—same

as quartile.

as quartite.
QUAD'RATE, (kwöd'rāt) v. n. [quadro, L., quadrer, Fr.]
To suit, to correspond, to be accommodated to. Bp. Bull.
QUA-DRAT'[c. a. Square; belonging to a square. — Quadratic equation, (Algebra) an equation of the second degree, or one which involves the square of the unknown quantity.

quantity. (kwöd-rä'triks or kwöd'ra-triks) [kwöd'-ra-triks, K. Sm. Wb.; kwöd-rä'triks, Ash, Orabb, Braude, n. (Geom.) A mechanical line, by means of which right lines are found equal to the circumferences of circles or

Innes are found equal to the circumterences of circles or other curves. Crabs.

QUAD'RA-TÜRE, (kw&d'ra-für) n. [Fr.; quadratura, L.]

The act of squaring; a quadrate; a square. — (Geom.)

The determination of the area of a curve, or the finding of an equal square; the finding of a square equal to the area of another figure, as a circle. — The quadrature of the circle is a problem of great celebrity in the history of mathematical science. — (Astron.) The position of the moon when she is 90 degrees from the sun when entermoon when she is 90 degrees from the sun, when entering the second or fourth quarter. [stone. Crabb QUAD'REL,\* (kwöd'rel) n A kind of artificial square QUAD-REN'NI-AL, a. See QUADRIENNIAL.
QUAD-REN'NI-AL-LY,\* ad. Every four years Smart.
QUAD'RI-BLE, (kwöd're-bl) a. [quadro, L.] That may be
squared. Derdam.
QUAD-RI-CAP'SU-LAR,\* (kwöd-re-kkp'su-lap) a. (Bot) Having four capsules to a flower. Loudon.
QUAD'RI-COEN,\* (kwöd're-körn) n. (Ent.) The name of a
family of insects, having four antenne. — (Zool.) A fourhorned antelope. Brands.
QUAD-RI-CO'NOIS \* (kwöd) a. Having four horns. Smart.

horned antelope. Brande.
QUAD-RI-CÖR'NOUS; (kwöd-) a. Having four horns. Smart.
QUAD RI-DĒC'|-MALI,\* (kwöd-re-dēd'e-mal) a. Having four
faces to each of the two summits, as a crystal. Ure.
QUAD-RI-DĒN'TATE,\* a. (Bot.) Having four teeth. P. Cyc.
QUAD-RI-ĒN'NI-ALI, (kwöd-re-ēn'ne-al) a. [quadrennum,
from quatuor and annus, L.] Comprising four years;
happening once in four years. Todd.
QUAD-RI-FÁ'RI-OUS,\* (kwöd-re-fá're-ūs) a. Arranged in
four rows or ranks. Loudon.

four rows or ranks. Loudon.
QUAD'RI-FID, (kwod're-fid) a. [quadrifidis, L.] Cloven
into four divisions.

QUAD'RI-FOIL,\* (kwod're-foil) a. Having four leaves.

QUAD'RI-FÜR-CAT-ED,\* (kwod're-für-cat-ed) a. Having

four forks. Pennant.
QUAD'RI-QR-NA'RI-OUS,\* (kwöd're-je-nā're-us) a. Consisting of forty. Maunder.
QUAD-RIJ'U-GOUS,\* (kwöd-rij'u-gus) a. (Bot.) Having

GUAD-RIJ'TO-GOUS, "(kwod-rij't)-gus) a. (86t.) Having four pairs of leaflets. Crabb.

QUAD-RI-LXT'ER-AL, (kwod-re-lkt'er-sl) a. [quatsor and latus, L.] Having four sides.

QUAD-RI-LXT'ER-AL, "(kwod-re-lkt'er-sl) n. A figure having four sides. P. Cyc.

QUAD-RI-LXT'ER-AL, "(kwod-re-lkt'er-sl) n. A figure having four sides. P. Cyc.

QUAD-RI-LAT'ER-AL-NESS, (kwod-re-kt'er-al-nes) n. State

QUAD-RI-LATTER-AL-NESS, (KWOd-re-lat'er-al-nes) n. State of being quadrilateral.

QUAD-RI-LIT'ER-AL,\* (kwŏd-re-lit'er-al) a. Consisting of four letters. P. Cyc.

QUA-DRILLE', (kg-dril') n. [quadrilla, Sp.] A game at cards, played by four persons. Pope. A kind of dance, a cotilion.

COLDING. QUA-DRILLE',\* (k3-dril') v. n. To play at quadrille. Quin. QUAD-RILL'[cn,\* (kwod-ril')yun) n. The fourth power of a million, or, according to the French, only the square of a million. Francis.

QUAD-BJ-LO'BĀTE,\* (kwŏd-re-lo'bāt) a. (Bot.) Having four lobes. Loudon

QUAD-RI-LOC'U-LAR,\* (kwod-re-lok'u-lar) a. (Bot.) Having four cells. Loudon

†QUAD'RIN, (kwod'rin) n. [quadrinus, L.] A mite; a small piece of money. Balley.

QUAD-RI-NŌ'MI-AL,\* (kwŏd-re-nō'me-al) a. (Algebra)

Having four terms. Crabb.

Having four terms. Crabb.
QUAD-RI-NOM']-CAL, (kwód-re-nŏm'e-kal) a. [quatuor and nomen, L.] Consisting of four denominations.
QUA-DRIP'AR-TITE, a. [quatuor and partitus, L.] Having four parts, divided into four parts.
QUA-DRIP'AR-TITE-LY, ad. In a quadripartite distribution.
QUAD-RI-PAR-TITION, (kwŏd-re-par-tish'un) n. A division by four, or into quarters, a quarter. [R.]
QUAD-RI-PAS-PHAL,\* (kwŏd-re-pas'kal) a. Including four massovers. Carpenter.

passovers. Carpenter.
QUAD-RI-PEN'NATE,\* (kwod-) a. Having four wings.

QUAD-RI-PHYL'LOUS, (kwod-re-fil'lus) a. | quatuor, L., and

φυλλον, Gr.] Having four leaves.

QUAD'RI-RÉME, (kwöd'rç-rēm) π. [quadriremis, L.] A galley with four banks of oars.

with four banks of cars.

GUAD-B-S-YL'LA-BLE, (kwöd-re-ell'ls-bl) n. [quatuor and sylladis.] A word of four syllables.

GUAD'EI-YALVES, a. (Bot.) Having four valves. London.

GUAD'EI-YALVES, (kwöd-) n. pl. [quatuor and valves, L.]

Doors with four folds.

GUAD-B'V-1-AL, (kwōd-riv'e-sl) a. [quadrivium, L.] Having four ways meeting in a point. B. Jongon.

GUAD-B'V-1-AL, "(kwōd-riv'e-sl) n. A forum with quadrivial streets. B. Jongon.

QUAD-RIVI-UM.\* n. [L.] (In the language of the schools) the four lesser arts,—arithmetic, music, geometry, and

Line four lesser arts, — arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy. Brands.

QUAD-EÔÔN',\* (kwod-rôn') n. A quarter-blooded person, the offspring of a musicuto woman by a white man. P. Cyc. CUAD-EÛ'NA-NA,\* n. pl. (Zool.) The second order of mammiferous animals in Cuvier's system, which includes monkeys. P. Che.

miferous animals in Cuvier's system, which includes monkeys. P. Cyc.
QUAD'RU-MANE,\* (kwöd'ru-man) n. [quadrumanus, L.]
One of the quadrumana; a mammal, having four limbs or extremities terminated by hands. Kr.by.
QUAD-RU'MA-NOUS,\* [kwod-rû'ma-nüs, K. Wb.; kwöd'ru-man-us, Sn.] a. Hawing four limbs, each of which serves as a hand, as the monkey tribe. P. Cyc.
QUAD'RU-PEL, (kwöd'ru-ped) n. [guadrupėds, Fr.; quadrupse, L.] A four-coated animal; a mammal having four feet.
QUAD'RU-PED, (kwöd'ru-ped) a. Having four feet. Watts.
QUAD-RÜ'PE-DAL,\* (kwod-rû'pp-dal) a. Having four feet. P. Cyc.

QUAD'RO-PLE, (kwod'rti-pl) a. [quadruplus, L.] Fore-

QUAD'RÜ-PLE, (kwöd'rā-pl) a. [quadruplus, L.] FOWfold; four times told.
QUAD'RÜ-PLED,\* (kwöd'rā-pld) a. Made fourfold. Ash.
QUAD-RÜ'PLI-CĀTE, (kwōd-rā'ple-kāt) v. a. [quadruplus,
L.] [i. QUADRUFLICATED; pp. QUADRUFLICATING, QUADRUFLICATED.] To double twice; to make fourfold.
QUAD-RÜ-PLI-CĀ'TION, (kwŏd-rā-ple-kā'shun) n. The
taking a thing four times; a fourfold quantity.
QUAD'RÜ-PLY, (kwŏd'rā-ple) ad. To a fourfold quantity.
QUAFRE, (kwō'rā-ple) [L., v. imperatue i-mquare.] Inquire;
search; seek:— often placed, (or its abbreviation Qu.)
before something held in doubt, or to be inquired into.
QUĀFF, (kwōf') v. a. [i. QUAFFED; pp. QUAFFING,

before something held in doubt, or to be inquired into.

QUAFF, (kwáť) v. a. [i. QUAFFED; pp. QUAFFING,
 qUAFFED, To drink; to swallow in large draughts.

QUAFF, (kwáť) v. n. To drink luxuriously. Skak.

QUAFF, (kwáť) v. n. To drink luxuriously. Skak.

QUAFF, (kwáť) v. n. To drink luxuriously. Skak.

QUAFFER, (kwáť) v. a. To feel out. Derham.

QUAG'A,\* n. (Zool.) A solipedous, African quadruped, of
 the species equus or horse, allied to the zebra. Brande.

QUAG'A, a. Boggy; soft and wet; not solid.

QUAG'MIRE, v. a. To whelm in a quagmire. Todd.

QUAHJUG'\*, a. A large species of American clam, —
 written also quahog and quauhog. Jour. of Science.

QUAHJUG. Quailed; depressed. Spenser.

QUAIL, n. [quaglia, It.] A bird, nearly allied to the par tridge. Ray.

QUAIL, (kwál) v. n. [quelen, Teut.] [i. QUAILED; pp. QUAIL-

Tridge, Ray.

Qualt, R. [quagua, It.] A bird, hearly alies to the pairinge, Ray.

Qualt, (kwai) v. n. [qualen, Teut.] [i. qualted; pp. qualting, qualted.] To sink in spirit or by dejection; to languish. [To curdle. Forby. — Local, Eng.]

Qualt, v. a. To crush; to quell, to depress. Spenser. [R.]

Qualt, v. a. To crush; to quell, to depress. Spenser. [R.]

Qualt, v. fight, n. A combat of quails. Goldsmith.

Qualt, v. fight, n. A combat of quails. Goldsmith.

Qualt, v. fight, n. A ciont, Fr.; comptus, L.] Nice, exact

with petty elegance; odd through nicety; fine-spun;

fantastic, affected; having some point or conceit. having point, though not elevated, fanciful. Chaucor. [Neat;

pretty. Shak.]

Qualty Y. y. ad. In a quaint manner; nicely.

Qualty Y. Sas. Quality of being quaint, nicety.

Qualty Y. Sas. Quality of being quaint, nicety.

Qualty v. n. [I. quared; pp. quaring, quared.] To

shake with cold or fear; to tremble; to shake; not to be

solid or firm.

shake with cold or rear; to tremble, where solid or firm.

QUĀKE, v. a. To frighten; to cause to tremble. Shak.

QUĀKE, n. A shudder; a shake, a trembling.

QUĀK'ER, n. One who quakes.—(Theol.) A Friend:—

applied (originally in derision) to the religious denomination of Friends, who were founded about the middle of the 17th century by George Fox.

QUĀK'ĒR-ISH,\* a. Relating to, or resembling, Quakers. C.

Lamb.
QUAK'RR-ISM, n. The principles of the Quakers.
QUAK'RR-IV, a. Relating to or resembling Quakers.
QUAK'RR-IV, a. Relating to or resembling Quakers.
QUAK'ING, n. A trembling, trepidation. Exck. xii.
QUAK'ING-GRASS, n. A species of grass having little pendulous, trembling spikelets, an annual plant. Hamilton.
[QUAL'I-FI-A-BLE, (kwö']c-fi-a-bl) a. That may be qualified.
[QUAL'I-FI-A-BLE, (kwö']c-fi-qr.) a. That may be qualified; legal ability; possession of the requisite qualities, fitness, accomplishment:—abatement, diminution.
[QUAL'I-FIED,\* (kwö']c-fi-qr.) p. a. Having qualification; fit, furnished:—partial; limited; not complete.
[QUAL'I-FI-ER, (kwö']c-fi-qr.) n. He or that which qualifies.

fies.

||QUAL'-FY, (kwŏl'e-fi) [kwŏl'e-fi, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.;
|kwál'e-fi, S. E.] v. a. [qualifer, Fr.] [L. QUALIFIED, pp.
|QUALIFFIED, qualified.] To make fit, capable, or furnished; to fit for, to furnish with qualifications, to
|make capable of any employment, office, or privilege: —
|to abate, to soften; to ease; to assuage; to modify;
|to regulate; to limit.

||Qualif-Fy,\* (kwŏl'e-fi) v. n. To become qualified or fit.
|Qualif-Fy,\* (kwŏl'e-fi) v. n. To become qualified or fit.

Qu. Rev.

†QUAL'I-TIED, (kwöl'e-tid) a. Disposed as to qualities. Hales

Males.
QUAL'I-TY, (kwöl'e-te) [kwöl'e-te, W. P. J. R. Ja. Sm., kwál'e-te, S. E.] n. [qualitas, L.; qualité, Fr.] The nature of a thing, relatively considered; property of a thing; attribute; disposition; temper; virtue or vice; character; comparative or relative rank:—distinction; fashion; rank; superiority of birth or station; persons of high rank.

||Quilm, (kwam or kwam) [kwam, P. J. Ja. Sm. Wb.; kwam, W. E. F.] n. A sudden fit of sickness; a sudden seizure of sickly languor; nausea. ||Quilm'|sn, (kwam'|sn) a. Seized with sickly languor; queasy; squeamish. ||Quilm'|sm-Ly,\* (kwam-) ed. In a qualmish manner

Dr. Allen.

QUALM'ISH-NESS,\* (kwam'jsh nes) n . State of being

qualmish. Smart.

QUAM'DI-U SE BE'NE FES'SE-RIT,\* [L.] (Law) "As long as he shall behave himself well;"—a clause often

long as he shall behave himself well; "— is clause often inserted in letters-patent of the grant of offices, that the party shall hid the same during good behavior. Whishaw.

QUAM'O-CLIT.\* n. (Bot.) A plant or shrub. Crabb.

QUAN-DA'RY, (kwon-da're or kwon'da-re) [kwon-da're, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; kwon'da-re, Wb. Maunder.] n.

[Qw'en dirai-je, Fr.] A doubt; a difficulty; an uncertainty, perplexity. [A low word.]

QUAN-DA'RY, (kwon-da're) v. a. To perplex. Ottosy.

QUANT,\* n. A small piece of board at the bottom of a jumping-pole, to prevent the pole from sinking into the earth or mud. Loudon.

QUAN'I-TAAT(VE. (kwon'fa-ta-tiv) a. Quantitive. Re-

QUAN'TI-TA-TIVE, (kwon'te-ta-tiv) a. Quantitive. Bp.

fQuan'T;-Ta-Tive, (kwŏn'te-ta-tiv) a. Quantitive. Bp. Taylor.

Quan'T;-Tive, (kwŏn'te-tiv) a. Rated by quantity. Digby. Quan'T;-Tive, (kwŏn'te-te) [kwŏn'te-te, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; kwān'te-te) [kwŏn'te-te, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; kwān'te-te, S. E.] n. [quantite, Fr.; quantitas, L.] That property of any thing capable of estimation or measurement, bulk, weight; measure; a portion; a part; a deal; a large portion.—(Prosody) The measure of time in pronouncing a syllable.

QUAN'TUM, (kwŏn'tum) n. [L.] Quantity; amount Swit. QUAN'TUM MER'U-T.\* [L.] (Lum) "As much as he has deserved,"—an action on a case grounded upon the promise of another to pay the plaintiff, for doing any thing, so much as he should deserve or merit. Whishaw.
QUAN'TUM SŪN'F;-CIT,\* [L.] A sufficient quantity. QUAR, n. See QUARE.
QUAR-N-TINE', (kwŏn-qn-tēn') [kwŏr-qn-tēn', S. W. J. F. Ja. K., kwŏr'qn-tēn, Sm. Wb.; kar'qn-tēn, of the term of forty days.] The space of forty days, applied to the season of Lent. Bailey.—(Com.) A period of time, variable in length, during which a ship or vessel, supposed to be infected with certain diseases, is not allowed to communicate freely with the shore.—(Law) A henefit allowed, by the law of England, to the widow of a man dying seized of land, whereby she may challenge to continue in his capital messuage forty days after his decease.
QUAR-AN-TiNE',\* (kwŏr-qn-tēn') v. a. To put under quarantine, to prohibit from intercourse with a town or its inhabitants. Black.

QUAR'AR-AN-TINE',\* (kwör-an-tön') v. a. To put under quarantine, to prohibit from intercourse with a town or its inhabitants. Black.

QUAR'REL, (kwor) n. A quarry. Drayton.

QUAR'REL, (kwor're) n. [querelle, Fr.] A breach of concord, a brawl, a petty fight, a scuffle; a dispute; a contest; a cause of contention, altercation, a broil; a feud, something that gives a right to reprisal; objection; ill-will.—[quarreaw, old Fr., quadrello, it. An arrow with a square head. Camden.]—[quadrum, L. A square of glass. Sherwood. The instrument with which a square or pane of glass is cut, the glazier's diamond. Douce.]

QUAR'REL, (kwör'rel) v. n. [quereller, Fr.] [a. quarrelled, pp. quarrelled, quarrelled.] To dispute violently or with anger, to debate; to scuffle; to squabble; to fight, to combat; to find fault; to disagree. See Travel.

QUAR'REL-LER, (kwör'rel-er) n. One who quarrels.

QUAR'REL-LER, (kwör'rel-er) n. One who quarrels.

QUAR'REL-LOUS, (kwör'rel-sim) a. Disposed to quarrel; QUAR'REL-LOUS, (kwör'rel-sim) a. Disposed to quarrel; contentious, easily irritated; irrascible, choleric, petulant.

QUAR'REL-SÖME, (kwör'rel-söm-le) ad. In a quarrel-

lant.

QUAR'REL-SOME-LY, (kwor'rel-sum-le) ad. In a quarrel-some manuer; petulantly, cholericly. QUAR'REL-SOME-NESS, (kwor'rel-sum-nes) n. Choleric-

ness , petulance

QUAR'RI-ER,\* (kwor're-er) n. One who quarries. Chandler.

dler.

QUAR'RY, (kwör're) n. [carrière, Fr.] A stone mine; a place where stone, slate, or chalk is dug.—[quarré, Fr.] A diamond-shaped piece of glass, to be used as a window-pane. [A small square, made for paving. Mortimer.]—[quarreau, quadre, Fr. An arrow with a square head; quarrel. Fairfax. Game flown at by a hawk. Dryden. A

quarrel. Fairfaz. Game flown at by a hawk. Dryden. A heap of game killed. Shak.]
QUAR'RY, (kwö'r'e) v. a. [i. QUARRIED; pp. QUARRIED.] To dig out of a quarry. Goldsmith.
QUAR'RY, (kwör're) v. n. To prey upon. L'Estrangs.
QUAR'RY-INC,\* (kwör're-Ing) n. The act of one who quarries:—a small piece, broken or chipped off, found in clusters. in quarries. Francis.

QUAR'RY-MAN, (kwor're-man) n. One who digs in a

quarry.
QUART, n. [Fr.] [†A fourth part; a quarter. Spenser.] The fourth part of a gallon; a vessel which holds a quart.
QUART, (kirt) n. [quarts, Fr.] A sequence of four cards at piquet. Johnson.

QUAR'TAN, a. [februs quartana, L.] (Med.) An intermitten fever or ague which returns every fourth day.
QUAR'TAN,\* a. (Med.) Coming every fourth day, as an ague. Good.
QUAR-TA'TION, s. Act of quartering. — (Metallurgy) Th separation of silver from gold, by means of nitric acid:-an operation by which the quantity of one thing is made equal to the fourth part of the quantity of another.
QUAR'TER, s. [ourter, Fr.] A fourth part:—a resion

equal to the fourth part of the quantity of another.

QUAR'TER, m. [quart., quarter, Fr.] A fourth part: — a region of the skies, as referred to the seaman's card, a particular region of a town or country; a section; a district; a station: — the fourth part of a lunation: — remission of life, mercy granted by a conqueror: — a square panel: — the after part of a ship's side: — a measure of eight bushiels of grain: — a square timber four inches thick. [Amity; concord. Skak.] — pl. Stations for a ship's crew in time of action: — stations for soldiers or an army; lodgings. — To give quarter, to give or spare life. — False quarter is a cleft or chink in a quarter of a horse's hoof, from ton to bottom. top to bottom.

top to bottom.

QUARTERR. v. a. [i. QUARTERED; pp. QUARTERING, QUARTERRD.] To divide into four parts or quarters, to divide, to break by force; to divide into distinct regions:— to station or lodge, as soldiers, to lodge; to fix on a temporary dwelling:— to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms:—to punish by tearing in pieces by four horses, one attached to each limb of a criminal.

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one attached to each limb of a criminal.

QUÂR'TER.\* v. n. To remain in quarters; to abide. Swylt

QUÂR'TER.\* v. n. A quarterly allowance. J. Foz.

QUÂR'TER.\* DAY, n. The day that begins or completes a

quarter of the year, on which rent is paid.

QUÂR'TER.\* DECK, n. (Nout.) The portion of the uppermost deck of a ship between the main and mizzen masts.

QUÂR'TER.\* ING, n. A dividing into quarters: — station;

appointment of quarters: — a partition.

QUÂR'TER.\* LY, a. Occurring every quarter, or four times in

a year, containing a fourth part.

QUÂR'TER.\* LY, ad. Once in a quarter of a year.

QUÂR'TER.\* LY, ad. Once in a quarter once a quarter.

Ec. Rec.

Ec. Rev.

QUÂR'TER-MÄS'TER, n. (Mil.) An officer whose business it is to look after the quarters of the soldiers, and to attend to their clothing, bread, ammunition, &c. — (Navy) A petty officer, who, besides other duties of superintendence, cuns the ship, and attends to her steerage. Brands. QUÂR'TER-MÄS-TER-GEN'IR-AL\* n. An officer of the army, whose duty it is to define the marches, to mark out the encampments, to choose head-quarters, &c. Crabb. QUÂR'TERN, n. A gill; fourth part of a pint: — the fourth part of a peck of corn.
QUÂR'TER-POINT, n. (Naut.) The fourth part of the measure of one of the principal points of the compass Frances.

Francis.

QUÂR/TER-RÓUND.\* n. A moulding whose contour is either a perfect quadrant, or a quarter of a circle, or what approaches to that figure. Crabb.
QUÂR/TER-RÉS/SIONS, (-sēsh/unz) n. pl. (Law) A court held by at least two justices, commonly for the trial of

criminals.

Triminals.

GUARTER-STAFF, n. A staff of defence.

GUARTET, n. [quartetto, It.] (Mus.) A piece of music arranged for four voices, or for four instruments. Brands.

— (Postry) A stanza of four lines. Massn.

GUARTILE, n. (Astrol.) An aspect of two planets whose positions are at a distance of 90 degrees on the zodiac.

GUARTINE,\* n. (Bot.) The fourth envelope of the vegetable ovulum, beginning to count form the outside. Brands.

GUARTO, n. [quartens, L.] pl. QUARTOS or QUARTOR.

A book composed of sheets of paper each folded into four leaves; abbreviated to 4to.

GUARTO,\* a. Having four leaves in a sheet. Ed. Rev.

GUARTORIN,\* n. (Poetry) A stanza of four lines, rhyming alternately. Hamilton.

GUARTERINE,\* n. Quarterly allowance; quarterage.

Smift.

GUARTZ, n. (Min.) Rock-crystal; a transparent mineral composed of pure silex; a silicious stone, one of the ingredients of granite.
QUART/ZOSE,\* (kwort/zōs) a. Relating to, or containing,

QUART'ZOSE," (kwort'zōs) a. Relating to, or containing, quartz. Rogers.
QUARTZ'-SN-TER,\* n. (Min.) A substance found in the form of silicious concretions. Hamilton.
QUARTZ',\* a. Relating to quartz, quartzose. Ura.
[QUABH, (kwōsh) [kwōsh, S. W. J. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; kwish, P. E. F.] v. a. [i. QUABHE, p. p. QUASHING, QUARHED.]
To crush; to squeeze; to subdue suddenly.—(Law) To annul; to nullify; to make void.
[QUASH, (kwōsh) v. n. To be shaken with a noise. Ray.
[QUASH, (kwōsh) n. Squash. Amsworth. See Squash.
QUA'SI,\* [L.] "As it;") just as if; almost.—Quasi contract, (Law) an implied contract. Crabb.— It is used in the sense of pretended, not real.
QUAS--Mō'Dō,\* n. (In the Roman Catholic calendar) The first Sunday after Easter. Brande.

QUASS,\* s. A mean sort of termented liquor, made by pouring warm water on rye or burley meal, and drunk by the peasantry of Russia. Clarke.
QUAS-Si-Tion, n. [quassatic, Li] The act of shaking; the state of being shaken. Gayton.
QUAS-Si-A, (kwosh'e-a) s. A tall tree of South America and the West Indies; the wood or bark of the tree; a very bitter infusion obtained from the wood and bark.
QUAS-Si-New An (Chen The at use butter infusion of guas-†QUENCH, v. n. To cool; to grow cool. Shak.
QUENCH'A-BLE, a. That may be quenched Sherwood
QUENCH'ER, n. One who quenches; extinguisher.
QUENCH'LESS, a. Unextinguishable. Shak.

[Ura.
QUENCH'LESS, a. Unextinguishable. Shak.

[Ura.
QUENCH'ZQN,\* or QUENCH'INCN-BÄRK,\* n. The bark
of an American oak, (quercus tractora, or yellow oak,)
which furnishes an excellent yellow dye-stuff. Brande.
QUEN'CUS,\* a. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of trees; the oak.
Brande. QUAS'SINE \* n. (Chem.) The active, latter principle of quas-sia. Phil. Mag. Brande sia. Phil. Mag. †QUAT, (kwöt) n. A pustule, a pimple. Shak. QUA-TER-COUS-INS, (ka'ter-kuz-znz) n. pl. Those within the first four degrees of kindred, friends. QUA-TER'NA-EN, n. [quaternarius, L.] The number four; quaternity. Boyle. QUA-TER'NI-NI, a. Consisting of four. F. Gregory. QUA-TER'NI-ON, n. [quaternio, L.] The number four, a file of four soldiers. QUĒ'RĘ. See QUERE. QUE'RE. See QUERE.

(QUE'RELE, n. [querela, L.; querelle, Fr.] (Law) A complaint to a court. Aylife.

(QUE'RENT, n. [querens, L.] (Law) A complainant, plantiff.—[querens, L.] An inquirer; querist. Aubrey.

(QUER-|-MÖ'N|-O'Ds, a. [querimonia, L.] Querulous. Cockeram. †QUER-j-MŌ'Nj-OUS-LY, ad. Querulously. Denham. †QUER-j-MŌ'Nj-OUS-NESS, n. Complaining temper. QUE'RIST, n. [quæro, L.] An inquirer, an asker of ques-QUA-TER'NJ-QN, v. c. To divide into files. Milto QUA-TER'NI-TY, n. [quaternus, L.] The number four; qua-tions, an interrogator. QUERK. n. See QUIRK. QUER'RENED, (kwer'knd) a. Choked. Carr. [Local, Eng.] QUERN, n. A hand-mill for grinding grain. Shak. QUER'PO, n. [carrpo, Sp.] Bodly shape: - a dress close to the body; a waistcoat. Dryden. See Cuerro. QUER-U-LEN'TIAL, \* a. Complaining. Cumberland. CT400.

QUAYE, v. n. To shake; to quaver. Pegge. [Local.]

†QUAYE'MiEE, n. A quagmire. Mur. for Mag.

QUÁYER, v. n. [t. quayerren; pp. quayering, quayerren.]

To shake the voice; to produce a shake on a musical instrument, to tremble; to vibrate.

QUÂ'YER, n. (Mus.) A shake of the voice, or of a sound from †QUER-U-LEN'TIAL,\* a. Complaining. Camberland.
QUER'U-LOOS, a. (generulus, L.) Disposed to find fault or
to complain; whiming, habitually complaining. [her.
QUER'U-LOOS-NESS, n. Quality of being querulous.
QUE'RY, n. [quare, L.] A question, an inquiry to be resolved, interrogatory.
QUL'RY, v. n. [quare, L.] [i. QUERIED; pp. QUERYING,
QUERIED.] To ask questions, to express doubts, to
question. QUA'VER, n. (Mus.) A shake of the voice, or of a sound from an instrument:—a musical note, equal to half a crotchet. QUĀ'VERED, (kwā'verd) a. Distributed into quavers. QUA'VER-ER, n. One who quavers, a warbler. QUĀ'VER-ENG, n. Act of shaking the voice, a shake. 'QUAY, (kē) [kē, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb., kā, S.] n. [quai, Fr.; kasy, Dan.] A key, an artificial bank or wharf, by the side of the sea or a river, for more conveniently loading and unloading vessels:—written also question. Querxy, v. a. To examine by questions; to doubt of. Querxe,\* v. a. To search after. Millon. QUEST, n. [queste, old Fr.] Search, act of seeking; pursuit. [Inquest, a jury. Shak. Inqury, request. Herbert.] QUEST, v. n. [quester, old Fr.] To go in search. B. Jonsov. (QUEST, v. a. To search for, to seek for. Sir T. Herbert. QLLSTANT, n. [questant, old Fr.] A seeker, a searcher. [QUAY'AGE,\* (ke'aj) n. Money paid for the use of a quay. Smar.

'QUEACH, n. A thick, bushy plot. Chapman.

'QUEACH, n. n. To stir, to move. Bacon.

QUEACH'y, a. Shaking; quaggy, unsolid; unsound.

Drayton. Thick, bushy. Cockeram. [Obsolete or local.]

QUEAN, (kwēn) [kwēn, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm., kwān, S. K.]

n. [quens, Goth.] A worthless woman, a strumpet.

Shak. [R.] Shah. QUES'TER, \* n. A seeker, a searcher. Rows. QULSTION, (kwestynn) n. [question, Fr.; quæstio, L.]
That which is asked, and which requires an answer, interrogatory, any thing inquired, inquiry, disquisitor; a dispute, a subject of debate, affair to be examined, doubt, controversy, judicial trial, examination by torture, state of being the subject of present inquiry. [†Act of seeking. Shah.] Shak. [R.]
QUEA'SI-NESS, n. The sickness of a nauscated stomach. QUEA/SI-NESS, n. The sickness of a nauscated stomach. QUEA/Sy, (kwe'ze) a. Sick with nausca, fastidious, squeamish, delicate; tender. Shak.

QUEEN, n. n. To sitt. Bacon. See Quich, and Qurach.

QUEEN, (kwen) n. The wife of a king; a woman who is sovereign of a kingdom; a female regent; a female chief.

— Queen bee, the largest and governing bee of a swarm.

QUEEN/n. n. To play the queen. Shak.

QUEEN/LP-PLE, n. A species of apple. Mortimer.

QUEEN/CON/SORT,\* n. The wife of the reigning king. Blackton. QUES'TION, (kwēst'yun) v. n. [i. questioned, pp. questioned, questioned.] To inquire, to ask, to debate by interrogatories. QUES'TION, (kwest'yun) v. a. [questionner, Fr.] To examine one by questions, to interrogate, to doubt; to be uncertain of, to have no confidence in, to mention as not to be trusted.

QUÉS'TION-A-BLE, (kwëst'yyn-a-bl) a. That may be questioned or doubted, doubtful; disputable.

QUÉS'TION-A-BLE-NÉSS, n. The quality of being ques-Rlackston QUEEN'-DOW'A-GER,\* n. The widow of a deceased king. Wellington.

QUEEN'GOLD,\* n. A royal duty or revenue formerly belonging to the queen of England. Blackstons.

QUEEN'(NG, n. A species of winter apple. Mortimer.

QUEEN'LIKE, a. Becoming or resembling a queen; queentionable. QUES'TION-A-RY, a. Inquiring; asking questions. Pope. QUES'TION-A-RY,\* n. An itinerant peddler of relics. Sir W. QUES'TION-ER, (kwest'yun-er) n. An inquirer; querist. QUES'TION-ING,\* n. Interrogation; the putting of questions. Fox. Iy. Drayton.

QUEEN'LY, a. Becoming a queen; suitable to a queen.

QUEEN'-MÖTHYER,\* n. The widow of a deceased king,
and mother of the reigning king. Temple.

QUEEN'-REG'QUNT,\* n. Same as queen-regrant. Blackstone.

QUEEN'-REG'NANT,\* n. A queen who reigns in her own
right; a queen-regent; a queen-sovereign. Coke.

QUEEN'SHIP,\* n. The state or condition of a queen. Be-QUES'TION-ING,\* n. Interrogation; the putting of questions. For.
QUES'TION-IST, n. A questioner; an inquirer. Bp. Hall.
One who is examined. Month. Rev. [R.]
QUES'TION-LESS, ad. Certainly; doubtless. Raleigh.
QUEST'MAN, n. One legally empowered to make quest of certain matters, as a churchwarden.
QUEST'MONG-ER, (-mung-ger) n. [quest and monger.] One who delights in litigation; a starter of lawsuits. Hacon.
QUEST'OR, n. [quester, L.] An officer among the Romans, who had the manugement of the public treasure.
QUEST'OR-SHIP, n. Office of a questor. Millon.
fQUES'TERST, n. [quester, old Fr.] Seeker; pursuer. Shak.
QUEST'U-A-RY, (kwest'yu-R-re) a. [questus, L.] Studious of profit. Browns.
QUEST'U-A-RY, n. One employed to collect profits. Taylor.
QUEST, (kü) n. See Cuz.
fQUIB, n. A sarcasm; a bitter taunt; a quip. Ainsworth.
QUIB'BLE, (kwib'b) n. A slight cavil; a start or turn from the point in question, an evasion; a conceit; a sort of pun.
QUIB'BLE, (-bl) v. n. [a. quissled pp. Quissling, quissled.]
To evade the point in question by some play upon words; to cavil, to pun.
QUIB'BLER, n. One who quibbles; a punster.
QUIB'BLER, n. One who quibbles; a punster. tham. zaam. QUÉER, (kwēr) a. Odd; droll; strange; original, singular. QUÉER/LSH,\* a. Somewhat queer; odd. Gent. Mag. QUÉER/LY, ad. In a queer manner; oddly. QUÉER/RES, m. Oddness; strangeness; particularity. QUÉEST, (kwēst) m. [questus, L.] A ringdove; a kind of wild pigeon. wild pigeon.

[QuEINT, (kwönt) i. & p. from Quench. Quenched. Gower.

QuELL, v. a. [L. QUELLED; pp. QUELLING, QUELLED.] To
quiet; to crush; to subdue:—originally, to kill. Muton.

QUELL, v. n. To abate; to diminish. Spensor.

[QuELL, v. n. A kiling; murder. Skak.

QUELL[ER, n. One who quells, crushes, or subdues. Müton.

QUELQUE-CHOSE, (kök'shöz) n. [Fr.] A trifle; a kickshaw. Donne. shaw. Donne. \*

(Queme, v. a. "to please. Gower.

Quemeh, v. a. [L. quenched; pp. quenchine, quenched.]

To extinguish; to still; to stille; to aliay; to destroy.

tQuicii, v. n. To stir; to move. Spenser.
Quick, (kwik) a. Moving; living; alive; pregnant:—
swift; nimble; speedy; active; sprightly; ready; brisk;
prompt, expeditious.
Quick, ad. Nimbly; speedily; readily; quickly. Shak.
Quick, n. [†4 live animal. Spenser.] Living plants, as in a
hedge. Mortumer. The living flesh; the sensible parts of hedge. Mi

QUICK, v. a. To make alive; to quicken. Chaucer QUICK, v. n. To become alive; to quicken. Chaucer. QUICK/BEAM, or QUICK/EN-TREE, n. A species of wild

GUICK'EN, (kwik'kn) v. a. [i. quickened; pp. quickenno, quickened] To make alive: — to hasten; to accelerate; to despatch; to sharpen; to excite to despatch; to sharpen; to excite Quick'en, (kwik'kn) v. n. To become alive; to be in that

QUICK'EN, (kwik'kn) v. n. To become alive; to be in that state of pregnancy in which the child gives indications of life:— to move with activity.
QUICK'EN-FR, n. He or that which quickens.
QUICK'EFED, (kwik'fd) a. Having sharp sight.
QUICK'EFED, (kwik'fd) a. Having sharp sight.
QUICK'HATCH,\* n. A name of the wolverine. Booth.
QUICK'LIME, n. Fresh-burnt lime; lime unquenched; pure caustic lime. Hill.
QUICK'LY ad Soon; expeedity; without delay. South

pure caustic lime. Hill.
QUICK'LY, ad. Soon; speedily; without delay. South.
QUICK'LY, ad. Soon; speedily; without delay. South.
QUICK'MATCH,\* n. A match used by artillery-men. Smart.
QUICK'SAND, n. Moving sand; unsolid ground.
QUICK'SCENT-ED, a. Having keen scent.
QUICK'SCENT-ED, a. Having keen scent.
QUICK'SET, n. A. Polant with living plants. Tusser.
QUICK'SET, n. A living plant set to grow, as a hawthorn.
— Quicket heage, a hedge formed of living plants or shrubs.

\*QuID'DA-NY, n. Marmalade; confection of quinces, &c. Baılev.

QUID'DIT, n. [corrupted from quidlibet, L.] A subtilty; an

equivocation. Shak. [Low.]
QU[D'D]-Ty, n. [quidditas, low L.] Essence; that which is a proper answer to the question, Quid set? (What is it?) the essence of a thing inquired after, a trifling nicety, a cavil:—a scholastic term.

QUID'DLE, \* v. n. To be busy about trifles , to piddle. [Colloquial, U. S.]

Quil, V. S.]
Quid'nder, \* (n. One who busies himself about trifles. Quil'nder, \* (Colloquial, U. S.)
Quid'nder, \* (Colloquial, U. S.)
Quid'nder, \* (Colloquial, U. S.)
Quid'nder, \* (Lu, What now?) or 'What news?''; a newsgossiper, a politician, in contempt. Gent. Mag.
Quid Pro Quid, \* [L., what for what ] (Law) 'Something for somewhat.''— the giving of one thing of value in return for another thing. Whishaw.
Quider(Ence, n. [quiesce, L.] Rest; repose; quiet.
Quider(Ence, n. [quiescens, L.] Resting; being at rest; not moving; silent; quiet.
Qui'ET, a. [quiet, Fr.; quetus, L.] Still; free from disturbance, peaceable; calm; silent; smooth; not ruffled.
Qui'ET, n. [quies, L.] Rest; repose; ease; calm; calmness, tranquillity, peace; stillness.
Qui'ET, v. a. [1, Quiexred pp. Quiexred, Quiexred] To.

ness, tranquility, peace; stillness.

QUI'ET, v. a. [1, QUIRTED; pp. QUIETINO, QUIRTED.] To calm; to lull; to pacify; to put to rest; to still; to satisfy.

QUI'ET-ER, n. The person or thing that quiets, who make religion consist chiefly in devout contemplation, a sect of which Molinos, a Spanish priest, author of "The Spiritual Guide," (1675,) was the reputed founder.

QUI'ET-IST, n. One who loves quiet:—a believer in, or an adherent to Quietism.

QUI'ET-18T, n. One who loves quiet:—a believer in, or an adherent to, Quietism.
QUI'ET-LY, ad. In a quiet manner; calmly; at rest.
QUI'ET-LY, ad. In a quiet manner; calmly; at rest.
QUI'ET-SOME, a. Calm; still; quiet. Spensor.
[QUI'ET-TDDE, n. [quietude, Fr.] Rest; repose; tranquillity; quiet. Wotton.
QUI-E'TUS, n. [L.] (Eng. law) A final discharge; complete acquittance. Shak.

acquittance. same. Quilt., n. The large, strong feather of the wing of a goose or other fow!; a pen; the instrument of writing: —that which resembles a quill, as the dart or prick of a poroupine, or the reed on which weavers wind their threads: pine, or the reed on which weavers wind their threads: the instrument with which musicians strike their strings.

QUILL, v. a. [i. quiller; pp. quilline, quillen.] To plait; to form in plaits or folds, like quille.

QUIL'LET, n. [quidibct, quilibet, and quodlibet, L.; quolbot, Fr.] Subtilty; nicety; a scientific quibble; petty cant; quodlibet. Skak.

QUILL'WORT,\* (-wurt) n. A plant of the fern tribe Besta QUILT, n. [kulcht, D.] A cover or coverlet made by stitching one cloth over another, with some soft substance between them.

QUILT, v. a. [i. QUILTED; pp. QUILTING, QUILTED.] To stitch one cloth upon another with something soft be tween them.

QUILT'ER,\* n. One who quilts. Booth.
QUILT'ING.\* n. The act of quilting; the substance quilted.

QUI'NA-RY, a. [quinarsus, L.] Consisting of five. Boyle. QUI'NA-E \* a. (Bot.) Combined of fives. P. Cyc. QUINCE, (kwins) n. [coin, Fr.; quidden, Ger.] A fruit-tree the fruit of the tree.

QUINCE, PEL\* n. A ple made of quinces. Butler. QUINCH, v. n. [the same with quick.] To stir. Spenser. QUIN'CITE, n. (Min.) has magnesian mineral. Dana. QUIN-CUN'CIAL, (kwin-kung'sha) a. Having the form of a quincunx. Ray.

a quincunx. May.

QUIN'CUNX, (kwing'küngks) n. [L.] pl. L. QUIN'CÜNXÇĒS; Eng. QUIN'CUNX-EŞ. An order or arrangement of five. a peculiar arrangement of any thing in rows, as trees, so that the articles in one row are not opposite to those of the other, but opposite to the intervals between them

Quin-DEC'A-GON,\* n. A plane figure, with fifteen angles and fifteen sides. Crabb.

and fifteen sides. Crabb.
QUIN-DE-OEM'VIR.\* n. [L.] pl. QUIN-DE-OEM'VI-RI.
One of a body of 15 magistrates who presided over
Roman sacrifices. 3rnold.
QUIN'1-A.\* or QUI'N'1-A.\* n. (Mod.) A vegetable alkali, obtained from cuchona, or cuchona cordyolta, Peruvian or
yellow bark, much used in medicine; called also quinino.
See QUININE. P. Cyc.
QUI-NINE',\* or QUIN'INE,\* [kwo-nin', Sm.: kwin'In, K.
kwi'nin, Wb.] n. (Mod.) An alkaline substance prepared
from cinchona or yellow bark, much used in medicine as
a tonic and febrifuce. See QUINIA. Brande.

a tonic and febrifuge. See Quinia. Brande.

QUIN-QUA-GEN'I-MA, n. [L., fifty.] Quinquagesima Sunday, which is the seventh Sunday, and about the fiftseth

day, before Easter; Shrove Sunday, and about the Jutest day, before Easter; Shrove Sunday.

QUIN-QUANG'U-LAR, a. [quinque and angulus, L.] Having five angles or corners. QUIN-QUAR-TIC'U-LAR, a. [quinque and articulus, L.] Con sisting of five articles. Sanderson.

QUIN-QUE-CAP'SU-LAR,\* a. (Bot.) Having five capsules

Crabb. QUIN-QUE-DEN'TATE,\* [a. (Bot.) Having five teeth or QUIN-QUE-DEN'TAT-ED,\* ] indentations. Pennant. QUIN-QUE-FĀ'RI-OUS,\* a. Opening into five parts. Loudon. QUIN'QUE-FÎD, a. [quanque and findo, L.] Divided into five.

QUIN-QUE-FO'LI-AT-ED, a. [quanque and folum, L.] Having five leaves

QUIN'QUE-LOBED,\* (-lobd) a. (Bot.) Having five lobes.

P. Cyc.
QUIN-QUE-LŎC'V-LAR,\* a. (Bot.) Having five cells. P. Cyc.
QUIN-QUEN'NI-AL, (kwin-kwen'ne-al) a. [quinquenus, L.]
Embracing, or lasting, five years; happening once in five

QUIN-QUEN'NI-UM,\* n. The space of five years. Fb. Qu. Rev QUIN-QUEP'AR-TITE,\* a. (Bot.) Divided into five parts.

Quin'Que-Reme, \* n. A galley having five seats or banks of oars. Brande

QUIN-QUE-SYL'LA-BLE,\* n. A word of five syllables. Osmald.

wada. QUIN'QUE-VXLVE,\* n. A shell having five valves. Jodreil. QUIN-QUE-VXL'VU-LAR,\* a. Having five valves. P. Cyc. QUIN'QUE-V'R,\* n. [L.] pl. QUIN'-QUE'' f-Rî One of the board of five commissioners or magistrates in Rome. Amsmorth.

Quin-qui'na, \* n. A name of Peruvian bark or cinchona.

QUIN'SY, (kwin'ze) n. [squinancie, Fr.] Corrupted from squinancy. (Med.) Inflammation of the tonsils; inflammatory sore throat.

QUINT, (kwint) n. [quint, Fr.] A set of five. Hudibras.
QUINT, (kwint) n. [quintaine, Fr.; gwyntyn, Welsh.] A post:
—an ancient pastime, in which a post was erected, with —an ancient pastime, in which a pivot on the top of it, to one end of which a sand-bag was suspended, and at the other a board was fixed. The play consisted in riding or tilting against the board with a lance, and passing, without being

struck behind by the sand-bag.

QUIN'TAL, n. [quintal, Fr.] A hundred weight; equal to 112 pounds: — written also kentle.

QUIN'TAN,\* n. [quintana, L.] A fifth day fever or ague. P

Cyc.
QUIN-TES'SENCE, or QUIN'TES-SENCE [kWin'tes-sens, 8.
P. J. E. F.; kwin-tes'sens, Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb. Rees, Ash, kwin'tes-sens or kwin-tes'sens, W.] n. [quinta essenta, L.] A fifth being. Watts. An extract from any thing, con taining all its virtues in a small quantity; essence; tino ture.

QUIN-TES-BEN'TIAL. a. Consisting of quintessence.
QUIN'TILE,\* n. (detron.) The aspect of planets when distant from each other the fifth of a circle. Crabb QUINTILLION,\* n. The fifth power of a million. Francis.
QUINTILL, N. See QUINTAIN.
QUINTINE,\* n. (Bol.) The innermost integument of the

ovule. P. Cyc.
QUINT-ROON! \* n. The offspring of a white man by a mustrpkint, or a woman who has one sixteenth part of negro
blood. Booth.

QUIN'TU-PLE, (kwin'tu-pl) a. [quintuplus, L.] Fivefold. Graunt.

Graint.
QUIN'TL-PLED,\* a. Increased fivefold. Coloridge.
QUIN'ZAINE,\* n. (Chron.) The 14th day after a feast-day,
or the 15th, if the day of the feast is included. Brands.
QUIF, (kwip) n. A sharp jest; a taunt; a sarcasm. Shak.
tQUIF, v. a. To scoff at; to insuit, to taunt. Spenser.
QUIF, v. n. To scoff. Sr. H. Sudaey.
QUIFO,\* (kö'pò) n.; pl. QUI'Pō,\* n. [Sp.] Cords having
various colors and knots, used by the ancient Peruvians
for records and accounts. Robertson.
QUIPE (Kwix) n. [carer or mayer. old Fr.] A bundle of pre-

QUIRE, (kWir) n. [cayer or quayer, old Fr.] A bundle of paper containing 24 sheets.—[cheur, Fr.; coro, It.] A body of singers, a chorus; a choir Now commonly written

QUIRE, v. m. To sing as in a choir. Shak.
QUIR/18-TER, m. Chorister. See Chorister.
†QUIR-1-TA'TION, m. [quiritatio, L.] A cry for help. Bp.

Qu'ira, (kwërk) n. Quick stroke; smart taunt:—a slight conceit; flight of fancy; subtilty, a quibble; nicety; artful distinction:—a loose, light tune. Pope.—(Arch.) A piece of ground taken out of any regular ground-plot or floor.—Quirk moulding, a moulding which is increased by an additional turn or twist.

QUIEK 18H, a. Consisting of quirks; subtle, artful.
QUIT, (kwit) v. a. [quitter, Fr.] [1. QUITTED or QUIT; pp.
QUITTING, QUITTED or QUIT.] To leave, to relinquish, to QUITTING, QUITTED or QUIT.] To leave, to relinquish, to give up, to resign, to forsake, to leave at liberty, to free from obligation, to discharge:—to be even with. [7] To acquit. Shak. To requite. Fairfax.] The regular form of this verb, quitted, is now chiefly used. QUIT,\* a. Free, clear, discharged. Ash. QUI TAM,\* a. [L.] (Law) A term applied to penal actions brought by common informers. Danc. QUITCH/GRASS. n. Informers. Quite.

Ording to common informers. Danc.
QUITCH'GRASS, n. Dog.grass, quick-grass, Mortimer.
QUITCHAM,\* n. (Law) The release or acquitting of a
man for any action which the releaser has, or may have,
against him:— a release of claim by deed. Whishaw,

against him: — a release of claim by deed. Whishaw.

QUITCLAIM, v. u. [L. QUITCLAIMED, pp. QUITCLAIMING, QUITCLAIMED] To release or yield up by quitclaim. Todd.

QUITCL, (kwit) ad. [quitte, Fr.] Completely; perfectly, totally, thoroughly. Hooker. 27.7 The definition here given of quite is that of Johnson, and it is its proper meaning, and accords with the best English usage, yet it is often used, in this country, in the sense of very; as, "quite warm," "quite cold," and it is sometimes so used by English writers, as, "quite recent." Ec. Rev. "Quite extraordinary." McCulloch.

QUITCENT, n. (Law) A rent paid by the tenant of a free-hold, by which he is discharged from any other rent. Bouvier.

Quits, interj. An exclamation implying that claims are set-

QUIT'TA-BLE, a. That may be left or relinquished. Todd. TQUIT'TA-BLE, a. That may be left or relinquished. Todd. QUIT'TA-BLE, a. Return; repayment. Shak.
QUIT'TANCE, a. [quattance, Fr.] A discharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance; recompense; return; repayment. Shak.

TQUIT'TANCE, v. a. To repay; to recompense. Shak.
QUIT'TER, s. One who quits.—(Mcd.) Discharge from a
wound:—an ulcer formed in a horse's foot between the
hair and the hoof. See QUITTERSORE. Scoria of tip.

QUITTER-BONE 7. A hard, round swelling upon the coronet, between a horse's heel and the quarter. Farrier's

DIG.

Spencer.

QUIV'ER, m. [couvrir, Fr.] A case or sheath for arrow, 
QUIV'ER, a. [quiven, Goth.] Nimble, active. Shak.

QUIV'ER, v. m. [L. QUIVERED; pp. QUIVERING, QUIVERED.]

To quake; to quaver; to shiver; to shudder. Subsey.

QUIV'ERED, (kwiv'erd) a. Furnished with a quiver. Mul-

ton.

QDIV/ER-ING,\* n. Act of shaking; a tremulous motion.

QUI-FIFE,\* (kë/vëv') [Fr.] Who goes there? The cry of
a sentine!. — "He is on the qui-vive," i. e. on the alert.

Blessington.

QUIX-OT'[c,\* a. Like Don Quixote; absurd; extravagant.

QUIX/OT-lem, n. Romantic and absurd notions or actions,
like those of Don Quixots, the celebrated hero of Cer
wantes.

QUIX'OT RY,\* n. Quixotism. Scott.

QUIX,\* n. An imposition; a hoar, something to puzzle:—
an odd fellow. Gent. Mag. [Colloquial and low.]

QUIX,\* v. a. [i. QUIZZED, pp. QUIZZING, QUIZZED.] To hoax;
to play a trick upon; to puzzle. Qu. Rev.

QUIZZ'ER,\* n. One who quizzes. Wilberforcs.

QUIZZ'ER,\* n. One who quizzes. Wilberforcs.

QUIZZ'ING,\* p. a. Relating to or containing a quiz or hoax;
farcical. White. [Colloquial or low.]

QUIZZ'ING,\* p. a. Imposing upon, fitted for quizzing.

QUIZZ'ING,\* p. a. Imposing upon, fitted for quizzing.

QUIZZ'ING,\* p. a. Imposing upon, fitted for quizzing.

QUIZZ'ING,\* p. a. Imposing upon, sitted for quizzing.

QUIZZ'ING,\* p. a. Imposing upon, sitted for quizzing.

QUIZZ'ING,\* [L.] (Law)." As to this; "" as far as this: "
— used in pleadings to signify that, as to the thing named,
the law is so and so. Whishaw.

QUIX NN'1-NO,\* [L.] "With what mind:"— with what
intention; with what meaning. Hamilton.

QUID'L, PEZ, n. [L.] A nice point; a subtilty. Prior. [R.]

QUID'L, PEZ, n. [L.] A nice point; a subtilty. Prior. [R.]

QUID'L, PEZ, n. [L.] A nice point; a subtilty. Prior. [R.]

QUID'L, RET'|-CAL, a. Such as you will. Fulke.

QUID'L, [RWOIT, S. W. P. J. F. K., kOIT, E. Ja.] n. [ouffe,
Fr.] A cap for the head, a coif. See Coir.

[QUID'R, kwoll, S. W. P. J. F. K., kOIT, E. Ja.] n. [ouffe,
Fr.] A cap for the head, a coif. See Coir.

[QUOI'R, c. a. [coiffer, tr.] A conflure. See Coirfure.

QUOI'R, (kwoll or koin) [kwoln, P. K.; koin, E. Ja.] n.

[coin, Fr.] Corner, a wedge used by printere, &c., Arch.) A corner or angle of a building.— (Gunnery) A

loose wedge placed below the breech of a cannon to adjust
its elevation. loose wedge placed below the breech of a cannon to adjust its elevation

(BUÖIT, (kwoit) [kwoit, S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm.; koit, E. Ja.] n. [cotte, D.] Something, as a flat fron ring, or a flat stone, to be pitched from a distance to a certain point, as a trial

to be pitched from a distance to a certain point, as a trial of detterty — pl. A game with quoits.

[[QUOIT, v. n. [L. QUOITED; pp. QUOITING, QUOITED.] To throw quoits, to play at quoits. Dryden.

[[QUOITS,\* n. pl. A game in which quoits are thrown. Ash. QUO JU'RE,\* [L.] By what right." Hamilton.

QUON'DAM, (kwon'dam) a. [L.] Having been formerly.

Shak. [Collequial.]

QUO'N'DAM, (kwon'dam) a. [L.] Having been formerly. Shak. [Collequial.] (QUOOK, (kwok) a. from Quake. Quaked. Spenser. (QUO'N, n. See Quos. Cleaveland. Quo'num, (kwo'rum) n. [L.] (Law) A bench of justices:
—such a number of an assembly, committee, or other body of men, as is sufficient to transact business, and give validity to their acts.

give validity to their acts.

QUOTA, (kwo'ts) n. [quotus, quota, L.] A share, that part which each member of a society or community has to contribute or receive, in making up or dividing a certain sum [QUOTA-BLE,\* a. That may be quoted .Ch. Ob. [QUO-TA'TION, (kwo-ta'shun) n. Act of quoting; a passage quoted, that which is quoted; citation:—the price of merchandise, as stated in a price-current.

[QUO-TA'TION-IST, n. One who makes quotations. Milton. [QUO-TA'TION-IST, n. One who makes quotations. Milton. v. a. [quoter, Fr.] [t. quoter, pp. quotino, quoted.] To cite or adduce in the words of another. [†To note. Shak!]

iguots, p., [quots, Fr.] A note upon an article. Cotgrave. |QUOT'ER, n. One who quotes; a citer. |QUOTH, (kwùth or kwòth) [kwòth, F. Ja. K.: köth, S.: kwùth or kwòth, M.: köth or kith, P.; kwùth, J. Sm.] v. n. defectre. Said. — It is used only in the imperfect tense, and in the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of t n. defective. Said.—It is used only in the imperfect tense, and in the first and third persons, as, "quoth I," said I, "quoth ke," said he. Sidney. 27. "Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Nares, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, pronounce the o in this word long, as in both: but Buchanan short, as in moth. This latter pronunciation is certainly more agreeable to the general sound of o before th, as in broth, froth, cloth, &c.; but my ear fails me if I have not always heard it pronounced like the in doth, as if written kwath, which is the pronunciation Mr. Elphinistone gives it, and, in my opinion, is the true one." Walker. one." Walker.

[Quo-Tib'i-An, [kwo-tid'e-an, P. J. Ja. Sm.; kwo-tid'yan, E. F. K.; kwo-tij'e-an, M.; kwo-tidzh'an, S.] a. [quoti-den, Fr., quotidanus, L.] Daily; happening every day. [Quo-Tib'i-An, n. A quotidian fever, a fever which returns every day : - any thing which returns every day.

Milton.

QUO'TILVI, (kwō'shent) [kwō'shent, W. J. E. F. Ja. R. Sm.: kō'shent, S. P.] n. [Fr., quoties, L.] (Arith.) The result of division, or the number resulting from the division of one number by another.

QUO WARIAN-TO,\* [L.] "By what warrant or authority."—(Law A writ against one who claims or usurps an office, franchise, or liberty, to inquire by what authority he supports his claim, in order to determine the right. Whishay.

## R.

P the eighteenth letter of the alphabet, a consonant, a liquid, and a semivowel, has a rough sound, and is never silent.—As an abbreviation, R stands for rex, (king,) royal, rare.

[RA-BATE', v. a. [rabattre, Fr.] (Falconry) To recover a hawk to the flat again. Airenorth. [Shak. (RA-BA'Tō, n. [rabattre, Fr.] A neck-hand; a kind of ruff. RABBET, v. a. [rabattre, Tabletr, Fr.] [i. RABBETED; pp. RABBETHO, RABBETED.] To pare down, as the edge of a board, so as to receive the edge of another, to unite.

RAB'BET, n. A joint. cut. or grove, in the edge of a board.

Daird, so as to receive the edge of another; to timbe.

Rib'BET, n. A joint, cut, or groove, in the edge of a board.

Rib'Bi, (rab'be or rab'bi) [rab'be or rab'bi, W.F. Ja.; rab'be, S.P. J.; rab'bi, E. Sm.] n. A He-brew term for dearer or teacher; an expounder of the Jewish law, and of the Talmud. 27 "in reading the Scripture, it should be pronounced rab'bi." Walker.

RAB-BIN in. Same as rabbi.

RAB-BIN ic. \* a. Relating to the rabbies or rabbins, rabbina ical. Cudworth.

RAB-BIN'1-CAL, a. Relating to the rabbies or rabbins, or to

The state of the rabbins. Ec. Rev.

RAB'SIN-ISM,\* n. The doctrines of the rabbins. Ec. Rev.

RAB'SIN-ISM,\* n. The doctrines of the rabbins. Ec. Rev.

RAB'SIN-IST, n. One who adheres to, or is versed in, the doctrines of the rabbins, or the Talmud.

RAB'SIT, n. [robbe, robbekn, D.] A small rodent quadruped, of the hare tribe, that hurrows in the ground.—

Welsh rabbu, bread and cheese toasted, corrupted from rare-bit. Gruse.

rare-bit. Gruss.

RAB'B|T-RY,\* n. A place for rabbits. Loudon.

RAB'B|T-WAR-REN,\* (-wor-ren) n. An enclosure for rabbits; a rabbitry. Maunder.

RAB'BLE, (rab'hl) n. [rabula, L.; rabulare, low L.] A tumultuous crowd; an assembly of low people, a mob, nouther.

populace.

RAB'BLE, v. n. To speak in a confused manner. Told.

RAB'BLE-CHARM-ING,\* a. Charming the rabble. South.

†RAB'BLE-MENT, n. A crowd of low people, a rabble.

RAB'BLE-RÖÜT,\* n. A tumultuous assembly. Jodrell.
RAB-DÖLO-GY,\* n. A contrivance of J. Napier to facilitate
the performance of multiplication and division by means

of rods: - called also Napier's bones or Napier's rods. P.

RAB'DO-MAN-CY,\* n. See RHABDOMANCY.

RAB'lD, a. [rabidus, L.] Fierce, furnous, mad; raging. RAB'lD-NESS, n. Fierceness, furnousness. Feltham. RAB'l-NET, n. A kind of small ordnance. Ausworth.

RAB'I-NET, n. A kind of small ordnance. Answorth.

RAB'I-NET, n. A Syriac word, signifying vanity or folly, and
used to express extreme contempt:—a miscreant. Camp-

occu.

RAC-COON', n. An American quadruped, valued for its fur.

RACE, n. [Fr: from radics, L.] A family collectively; a
family ascending, a family descending, ancestry, propony; lineage; house; a generation, a particular breed: ny; ineage; inose; a gonerator, a pasteura brogges; progress; train: — [a particular strength, taste, or flavor; as, a race of wine. Steevess.] A root, as, "a race (i. c. root) of ginger." A cut or canal along which water is conveyed to a water-wheel. Francis.

a wnter-wheel. Francis.

RACE, v. n. [L. RACED, pp. RACINO, RACED.] To run as in a race; to run swiftly. Pops.

RACE:—COURSE,\* n. The ground or path on which races are run:—a cut or course for water. Francis.

RACE:—GROOND,\* n. Ground appropriated to races. Booth.

RACE:—HORSE, n. Horse bred to run in the race for prizes.

RACE:—WITION. n. [racemato, L.] A cluster, like that of grapes:—the cultivation of the clusters of grapes.

RACE:MR's n. [racemato, L.] A form of inflorescence in which the flowers are arranged along an axis, as in the hyacinth or current. Brands.

in which the nowers are arranged along an axis, with the hyacinth or currant. Brande.

RA-CEMED',\* (rp-semd') a. (Bot.) Racemose. Smith.

RA-CEM'1C,\* a. (Chem.) Noting an acid found, together with turtaric acid, in the tartar obtained from certain vineyards on the Rhine. Brande.

[Lets.

on the Rhine. Brande. [ters. RXC-E-MS 'S. R-OS, a. [racemus and fero, L.] Bearing clustic. E. Moss', \*a. Growing or flowering in racemes. Loudon. RXC'L-MOSS, \* or RA-CL'MOUS, \* [ra-st'mus, Sm.; ras's-mis, K. W.]. a. Growing in clusters. Smac. RXC-R, n. One who races; a race-horse. (RXC-R, n. A hunting or setting dog. Gentlemen's Recreation. RX'CHIS, \*n. (Bot.) The axis of inflorescence; a petiole of a leaf. P. Oy.

RAC-RITIS, \*n. [páx::] (Med.) The rickets, a disease affecting children. Brands.

RI/CI-NESS, n. The quality of being racy. Blackstona.

BACK, n. [racks, D.] An engine or instrument of torture: —
torture, extreme pain; exaction:—any instrument by
which extension is performed; a distafi:—a motion or
pace of a horse.—(Naut.) A frame of timber on a ship's
howsprit.—A wooden grate or frame to hold hay for cattie, a grate on which bacon is laid:—a toothed wheel or
bar of metal in machinery:—a neck or crag of mutton.

[†Thin vapor, a flying cloud; a track, a trace. Shak.] A
spirituous liquor, arrack. See Arraca.

RACK, v. a. [I. RACKED; pp. RACKING, RACKED.] To torment; to harass, to harass by exaction; to screw; to
force to performance; to stretch; to extend; to defecate;
to draw off from the lees:—to move with a quick amble,
as a horse.

as a hors

†RACK, v. n. To stream or fly, as clouds before the wind.

SHALL, n. One who racks; a wrester. Barret.

RACK'ET, n. An irregular, clattering noise. Shak. A confused talk. — [raquette, Fr.] The instrument or bat used at tennis. Shak. A little net. Sullivan. A snow-shoe. [U. S.]

nis. SAAR. A little net. SALUVEAR. A SHOW-SHOE. [U. S.]

RÄCK!ET, v. a [I. RACKETED; pp. RACKETING, RACKETED]

To strike, as at the game of racket; to cuff; to toss.

RÄCK!ET, v. n. To make a racket or noise; to frolic. Gray

RÄCK!ET, a. pl. Show-shoes: — sometimes so called in

the Northern States of America. Pickering.

RÄCK!ET, v. a. Making a noise; noisy. Todd. [Vulgar.]

RÄCK![IN, n. The use of the rack; torture; process of

RACKING, n. The use of the last, buttle; process of stretching or of defecating.

RXCKING-PACE, n. The same as an amble, except that it is a swifter time and a shorter tread. Farner's Dict.

RXCKI-RENT, n. Annual rent raised to the uttermost.

Swift.

RÄCK'-RENT-ER, n. One who pays rack-rent. Locks.
RÄ'CY, a. Having strong flavor, indicating its origin; exciting or stimulating to the mental taste; flavorous; tasting

ing or stimulating to the mental taste; havorous; tasting of the soil, high-sensoned.

†RAD. The old pret. and part. of Read. Spenser.

RAD'DLE, v. a. To twist together. Defoe.

RAD'DLE, n. A long stick used in hedging. — A raddle hedge is a hedge of twisted twigs or boughs. Tooke.

RAD'DOCK, n. See RUDDOCK.

RADEAU,\* (rd-dō') n. [Fr.] A float of timber, a raft. Hatch-

RA'DE-OL-ITE, \* n. (Min.) A variety of natrolite. Dana

RA'DE-OL-ITE, \*n. (Mm.) A variety of natronic. Dana.
[RR'D-1-AL\*\* a. Relating to a radius, a ray, or a rod; shooting out from a centre; having rays. Bonnycastle.
[RA'D-AN-CF, ] n. [raduare, L.] Sparkling lustre, glitter;
[RA'D-AN-CF, ] effulgence. Shak.
[RA'D-AN-T, [ra'de-ant, P. J. Ja. Sm.; ra'dyant, E. F. K.;
ra'dent, S., ra'de-ant or ra'de-ant, W.] a. [raduans, L.]
Dispersed in rays or by radiation, shining; sparkling;

mappensed in rays or by radiation, shining; sparkling; emitting rays.

||RA'D|-ANT,\* n. (Geom.) A straight line proceeding from a given point, or fixed pole, about which it is conceived to revolve. Brands.

"given pount, or fixed pole, about which it is conceived to revolve. Brande.

[RA'D]-A.NT-LY, ad. With glitter, with sporkling lustre.

[RA'D]-A.RY,\* n.: pl. RA'D]-A-RJES, (Zool.) A worm or animal having a radiated form; the lowest organized being of the primary divisions of the animal kingdom. Brande [RA'D]-ATE, [rā'de-āt, P. J. Ja. Sm.; rā'dyt, E. F.; rā'de-āt or rā'jo-āt, W.] v. a. [radio, L.] [s radiates; pp. radiating, radiated of the with brightness.

[RA'D]-ATE, n. n. To emit rays; to shine, to sparkle.

[RA'D]-ATE, a. (Boc.) Radiated; having forets set round in the form of a radiant star. Loudon.

[RA'D]-AT-ED, a. [radiatus, L.] Adorned with rays. Addison.

||RA-D|-A'TION, z. [radiatio, L.] Act of radiating; beamy lustre, emission of rays. ||RA'D|-A-TOR,\* n. He or that which radiates; a hody or

||RA'D|-A-TOR,\* n. He or that which radiates; a body or substance from which rays omanate or radiate. Francis. READ'1-CAL, a. [radical, Fr.] That regards the root, origin, or first principles, native, fundamental; primitive; original; serving to originate. (Algebra) Radical sign, a symbol noting the extraction of a root.

READ'1-CAL,\* n. An advocate for radical reform in government; a political reformer or agitator. Qu. Rev. — (Chem.) The base, as applied to acids; as, sulphur is the radical of sulphuric acid. Brands.

READ'1-CAL-ISA,\* n. The principles of radicals. Brit. Orit.

READ-1-CAL-ISA,\* n. Origination; radicalness. Brooms. [R.]

READ'1-CAL-LY, ad. 'p a radical manner; primitively.

RXD | CAL-NESS, n. The state of being radical.
RXD'|-CANT,\* a. (Bot) Producing roots from the stem

Moder, RAD'I-CATE, v. a. [radicatus, L.] To root; to plant deeply. Hammond. [R.]

†RAD'I-CATE, a. Deeply infixed. South.

RAD-I-CA'TION, n. [Fr.] The act of taking root. Hammond.

RAD'I-OLE, n. [radicule, Fr.] A little root; that part of the seed of a plant which becomes a root; the fibrous part of root.

part of a root.

RAD'I-CÜLE,\* n. [Fr.] (Bot.) That end of the embryo which is opposite to the cotyledons. Loudon.

RADIO-LITE,\* n. A fossil shell, the inferior valve of which is in the shape of a reversed cone, the superior valve convex. Brands.

RA-DI-OM'E-TER,\* n. An instrument for taking altitudes.

RXD'ISH, n. A root, commonly eaten raw.

RAD ISH, R. A. TOOL, commonly eaten raw.

RAD ISH, Ta'dq-us, P. J. Ja. Sm.; Ta'jus, S.; Ta'dyus, E.
F. K.; Ta'dq-us or Ta'jq-us, W.] n. [L.] pl. L. RA'DJ-I,
Eng. RA'DJ-US-ES. The semi-diameter of a circle:—a
spoke of a wheel:—the bone of the forearm, which acspoke of a wheel:—the bone of the forearm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.—(Bot.)
The outer part of the circumference of a compound radiate flower.—The Latin plural radius chiefly used.
RAIDIX, R. [L.] pl. RA-DIOES. Root; the base.
RAIDIX, R. [L.] pl. RA-DIOES. Root; to that the hastily without distinction. Careo.

nastily without distinction. Carew.

Riff, A. A confused heap; a jumble. Barrow. Refuse.
Forby. A low fellow.— Riffraff, the mob. Grose.

Riffle, (-fi) s. (rafe, Fr.] A species of game or lottery,
in which many stake a small part of the value of some
single thing, for the chance of gaining it by casting, or otherwise.

Otherwise.

BAFFILE, (-fl) v. m. [1. RAFFILED; pp. RAFFILING, RAFFILED.]

To try the chance of a raffle; to cast dice for a prize, for which every one lays down a stake. Young.

RAFFILE-NET, \* n. A sort of fishing-not. Crabb.

RAFF-RLE'SI-A, \* (rgf-fle'zhe-a) n. (Bot.) A parasitical plant of Sumatra. P. Cyc.

RAFT, m. A frame, or float, formed of logs or planks fastened together, so as to be conveyed down a stream, or upon water.

upon water.

upon water.

RAFT, p. Bereft; rent; severed. Spenser.

RAFTER, n. [rafter, D.] (Arch.) A sloping or inclined piece of timber in the side of a roof.

RAFTER,\* v. a. To form into rafters:—to plough up one half of the land, by turning the grass side of the ploughed furrow on the land that is left unploughed

RAF'TERED, (raf'tord) a. Built with rafters. Pop

RAFT '4.0. Damp, misty, musty; stale. Forby. [Local, Eng.]
RAG, m. A piece of cloth torn from the rest, a tatter, a
fragment:—a stone that breaks into ragged or jagged
pieces. [fA vulgar person. Spenser.]—pl. Worn-out
clothes; mean attire; tatters.

RAG, v. a To rate; to scold opprobriously. Pegge. [Local, Eng.

RXG-A-MUF'F RXG'-BOLT,\* MUF'FIN, n. A paltry, mean fellow, a blackguard. BOLT,\* n. An iron pin full of barbs or jags.

BAGE, s. [rage, Fr.] Violent anger; vehement fury; choler; vehemence of any thing painful, violent desire; eagerness; vehemence of mind. — [Fashion; mode, as," It is all the rage." Colloquial.]

Is all the rage. Colleguin.]

BÂÇE, D. N., [I. RAGED; JPD. RAGED.] To be furious; to be heated with excessive anger; to ravage; to act with mischievous or destructive impetuosity.

FRÂÇE'FOL, a. Furious; violent. Sidney.

FRÂÇ'E-RY, N. Wantonness. Chaucer.

RAG'E-RY, N. Rent into tatters; tattered; dressed in rags, torn. uneven; rivered; not smooth.

RAG'SED, a. Rent into tatters; tattered; dressed in rags, torn; uneven; rugged; not smooth.

RAG'SED-LY, ad. In a ragged condition. Bp. Hacket.

RAG'SED-LY, ad. In a ragged condition. Bp. Hacket.

RAG'SED-NESS, n. State of being ragged; unevenness.

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RAG'SED-NESS, n. State of being ragged; unevenness.

RAG'SED-NESS, n. State of being ragged; unevenness.

RAG'NESS, n. Admin. One who deals in rags.

RAG'MAN-RÖLL, n. See Richard.

RAGOST, (rs-gô') n. [Fr.] A highly-seasoned dish or food.

RAGOSTONE, n. A dark-gray, silicious sandstone, which has a rough or uneven fracture.

RAG-WEEL,\* n. A wheel furnished with cogs or pins.

Francis.

RXG'WORT, (-würt) n. An annual plant of several spe-RXIL, (răl) n. [riegel, Ger.] A bar of wood or iron extend-ing from one upright post to another: — the horizontal part in g from one upright post to another:—the horizontal pair in a piece of framing or panelling:—an aquatic bird; the water-rail. [tA woman's upper garment. Beaum. \$F.]

RAIL., v. a. [t. RAILED]. \*\*pp. RAILING, RAILED.] To enclose with rails; to range in a line. Bacon.

RAIL., v. a. [railer, Fr.] To use insolent and reproachful language; to utter reproaches [†To flow. Spenser.]

RAILL'ER, a. One who rails; one who reproaches.

RAIL'ING, n. Insolent and reproachful language: — a series of rails; rails which enclose a place; as, an iron rail-

RAIL/ING-LY, ad. Scoffingly; like a scoffer. Hulost.
RAIL/LER-Y, (ril/ler-e) [rail/er-e, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K.
Sm.; rail/er-e, W. D. n. [rail/er-e, Fr.] Slight satire; satirical merriment; banter; good-humored trony.

"We must not suppose this word to be the offspring of the English word to rail, however nearly they may be sometimes allied in practice. Railery comes directly from the French word raillerie; and, in compliment to that language for the assistance it so often affords us. manuage for the assistance it so often anords us, we pronounce the first syllable nearly as in the original This, however, is not a mere compliment, like the generality of those we pay the French, for, were we to pronounce the first syllable like rad, it might obscure and pervert the meaning. Mr. Shertdan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, pronounce it as I have marked it." Walker.

pronounce it as I have marked it." Malker.

RAILLEUR, (ra-e]-vir') n. [Fr.] One who uses raillery; a jester, a mocker. Sprat. [R.]

RAIL'SOAD,\* n. A road made nearly level, and constructed of tracks of iron, called rails, on which the wheels of carriages roll, and to which they are confined by ledges or flanges, raised either on the rail or on the tire of the wheels, a railway. Brande.

RAIL'WAY,\* n. Same as railroad. P. Cyc. — Railway is the

more common term in England; and radroad is the more common in the United States.

common in the United States.

RĀI/MENT, (rā/ment) n. Vesture; vestment; dress.

RĀIN, (rān) v. n. [L. RAINED; pp. RAINING, RAINED.] To fall in drops from the clouds, to fall as rain.— It rains, the water falls from the clouds.

RĀIN, v. a. To pour down as rain. Psalm lxxviii.

RĀIN, n. The water or mosture that falls in drops from the clouds. [A

clouds; any shower or fall of water from the clouds. [A furrow. Wynne. Local, Eng.]

AIN'BEAT, a. Injured by rain. Bp. Hall.

RAIN'BOW, n. The iris, the brilliant-colored arch, which is seen when rain is falling in the region of the sky opposite to the sun, and when the sun is shining at the same time.

RĀIN'BŌWED,\* (rān'bōd) a. Furnished with a rainbow

RAIN'DEER, m. See REINDEER. RAIN'GAUGE,\* n. An instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls, a pluviameter. Crabb.

RĀIN'I-NĒSS, n. The state of being rainy or showery.

RĀIN'-WĀ-TĒR, n. Water which falls in rain from the

clouds.

RĂIN'Y, a. Abounding in rain; showery, wet. RĂIP, n. A rod to measure ground. Duct. Rust. [R.] RĂIS, A-BLE, \* a. That may be raised or produced

RAISE, (faz) v. a. [resa, Swed; reiser, Dan.] [I. RIISED PP. RAISING, RAISED.] To lift, to set upright, to erect, to build up; to exait; to elevate; to amplify; to enlarge, to increase in current value, to heighten; to advance, to promote, to prefer, to excite; to put in action; to excite to war or tumult; to stir up; to aggravate, to give beginning of importance to, as, "He raised the family," to bring into being; to call into view from the state of separate spirits, to bring from denth to life, to occasion, to begin; to set up, to utter loudly; to collect; to obtain a certain sum; to assemble; to levy; to give rise to:—to make light or spongy, as dough or paste:—to procure to be bred or propagated, as, "He raised sheep:"—To raise a spirit, to call it into view. To raise a soge, to relinquish a siege. 37—In the Southern States, to raise is used in a siege. 37 In the Southern States, to raise is used in the sense of to bring up; as, "The place in which he was raised." Jefferson.

Was rassed." Jefferson.

Klis 'Er. n. One who raises:—a board set on edge under the foreside of a step, a stair, &c.

Rāt'sīn, (rā'zn) [rā'zn, &.E. K. Sm. R. Wb.; rā'zn, P. Ja.; rā'zn, W. J.; rāzn or rēzn, F.] n. [rassin, Fr.] A dried grape. By Walker pronounces this word rē'zn; and he regards the pun contained in the following quotation from Shakspeare,—"If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason upon computation."—a sa proof that raise and reason were pronounced. sion," — as a proof that raism and reason were pronounced exactly alike in his time, but they are now pronounced differently.

differently.

RAIS/ING\* n. An exalting; act of lifting up.

RAISONNÉ,\* (rā-zo-nā') a. [Fr.] Rational; accurate; supported by reason:—arranged and digested systematically, as, "a catalogue ransonné." Coleridge.

RAIJAH, (rā'jā or rā'jā) [rā'jā, Ja. K.; rā'jā, Sm.] n. A Hindoo native prince or chief.

RAI-POOT.\* n. (In-tia) A person belonging to the military order. Malcom.

RAKE, n. [raca, race, Sax.] An instrument with teeth and a handle, used in haymaking and gardening.—[racaille, Fr.; rekel, D.] A loose and dissolute man; a debauchee;

one devoted to vicious pleasure. - (Naut.) The inclination of a mast from the perpendicular.

BAKE, v. a. [i. RAKED ; pp. RAKING, RAKED.] To gather with a rake; to clear with a rake; to draw or heap together: to scour, to search with eager and vellement diligence:—
to pass swiftly and violently over.—(Naut.) To fire into
the head or stern of a ship in the direction of her length, or along her decks. - To rake up, to cover with ashes, as

the fire.

RÄKE, v. n. To use a rake; to search; to grope; to pass with violence; to play the part of a rake.—(Naul.) To incline, as a mast, stem, or sternpost.

RÄKE/HELL, n. A wild, worthless, dissolute person; a rake. Stoyl. [Low.]

RÄKE/HELL, a. Base; wild; outcast; worthless. Spenser. RÄKE/HELL-Y, a. Wild, dissolute. B. Jonson.

RAK/ER, n. One who rakes.

†RAKE/SHĀME, n. A base, rascally fellow. Milton.

RAK/NG,\* n. Act of one who rakes:—a cannonading:
—dissoluteness.—(Arch.) A substance placed on a sur-

AAN 186, "A. Act of one who rakes:—a cannonating:
— dissoluteness.—(Afrch.) A substance placed on a surface at an irregular angle. Francis.
RAK'18H-AESS, "a. Dissoluteness; lewdness. Scott.
RAK'18H-NESS, "a. Dissoluteness; lewdness. Scott.
RAK'LL-ARC, "a. Act of rallying, rally. Jefferson. [R.]
RAL'LL-ER, "a. One who rallies. Huddoras.

RAL'LY, v. a. [rallier, Fr.] [t. RALLIED; pp. RALLYING, RALLYING]. To put disordered or dispersed forces into order, to recover : - to treat with raillery, irony, or satire; to banter; to joke. RAL'LY, v. n. To come together in a hurry, to come again

into order: - to recover strength or vigor: - to exercise saturical merriment.

RXL'LY, n. Act of recovering order: — act of recovering strength: — exercise of slight satire; banter, a joke, a

RXM, n. A male sheep:—the vernal sign Aries:—a war-like engine, a battering-ram:—an hydraulic engine, a water-ram.

by violence, as with a battering-ram:—to push in or fill something, as a gun, to press or force in, to drive or force down.

RAM-A-DAN',\* n. The name given to the great fast, or lent, of the Mahometans. It commences with the new moon of the manometans. It commences with the new moon of the ninth month of the Mahometan year, and, while it continues, the day is spent in prayers and other devotional exercises; and a strict abstinence from food and drink, from the first appearance of daybreak till sunset.—It is also written rhamadan, ramadhan, and ramazan.

Brande & P. Cyc.

Brande & P. Cyc. {R.K.M.'AGE, n. [ramage, Fr.] Boughs or branches of trees; warbing as on boughs. Drummond. {K.K.M.'AGE, a. [ramage, old Fr.] Wild; shy. Chaucer R.K.M.'AGE, v. a. See Rummage. R.K.M.-A-'A'.N.A,\* n. The oldest of the two great Sanscrit epic poems, which describes the life and actions of the hero Rama and his wife Sita. Brande.

R.K.M.'Ble, (-bl) v. n. [rammelen, D.] [I. RAMBLED; pp. RAMBLING, RAMBLED.] To rove loosely and irregularly; to wander.

RAM'BLE, n. A wandering; an irregular excursion.

RAM'BLE, n. A wandering; an irregular excursion.

RAM'BLER, n. One who rambles; a wanderer.

RAM'BLING, n. A wandering; no irregular excursion. South.

RAM'BLING, p. a. Wandering; roving, irregular.

RAM'BLING-LY, \* ad. I ne arambling manner.

†RAM-BLOSE', n. "A compound drink, in most request at RAM'8LING-LY,\* ad. In a rambing manner.

RAM-BOSSE', n. "A compound drink, in most request at Cambridge, [England,] commonly made of eggs, ale, wine, and sugar, but in summer, of milk, wine, sugar, and rose-water." Blount's Glossography.

RAM-BOSE', n. Same as ramboose. Bailey.

RAM'LKIN, n. [ramequin, Fr.] (Cookery) A small slice of bread, with farces of cheese and eggs. Bailey.

RAM'LNT, n. [ramenta, L.] [†A shaving or scraping.]—

(Bot.) A ramentum. See RAMENTUM.

RAM-N-TA'CEOUS,\* (-shus) a. (Bot.) Covered with raments. Loudon.

menta. Loudon.

RA-MEN'TUM,\* n. [L.] pl. RA-MEN'TA. (Bot.) Soft, ragg d, chaff-like hairs, growing upon the petiole of ferns;

gd, chair-like hans, glowing upon in proving runnent. P. Cyc.
R. 'uL-obs, \* a. Relating to a branch; ramous. Smart.
fk. M. G. Qulh. (-kln) n. [Fr.] Same as ramekin. Crabb.
R. M.-F-I-OĀ'TiON, n. [ramification, Fr., from ramus, L.]
Act of ramifying or branching; separation into branches;

a branch. Arbuthnot.

RAM'I-F?, o. a. [ramifer, Fr.] [i. RAMIFIED; pp. RAMIFING, RAMIFIED.] To separate into branches; to branch.

RAM'I-F?, v. a. To shoot into branches; to branch.

RAM'I-F?, v. a. To shoot into branches; to branch.

RA'MIST., \* a. (Pallosophy) A follower or disciple of Pe
RA'MIS-N., \* {
 ter Ramus, professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Paris. Branch.

EXM'-LINE, \* n. A long line, used to gain a straight middle

line on a mast or a tree. Mar. Diet

RAM'MER, m. He or that which rams; an instrument with which any thing is driven hard; a ramrod.

RAM'MSH, a. Like a ram:—strong-scented. Chaucer
RAM'MY, a. Resembling a ram; ramnish. Burton.

RAMOSE',\* a. Full of branches; ramnus. Hill.

RA'MOUS, a. [ramse, L.] Branchy; branched; consisting of branches; ramose.

RAM D. RAMER S. [RAMSE]. S. [RAMSE]. A. [RAMSE].

To climb as a plant, to leap with violence; to sport; to play, to romp. Milton.

RAMP, n. Leap; spring; a romp. Shak.—(Arch.) A concave bond or slope in the cap or upper member of any plece of workmanship. Brands.

cave bond or slope in the cap or upper number of any plece of workmanship. Branda. A mean wretch. Sak. RAM-PAL'LIAN, (ram-pal'ysn) n. A mean wretch. Sak. RAM'PANCY, n. Frevalence, exuberance. More. RXM'PANT, a. [Fr.] Exuberant; overgrowing restraint, rebounding, exulting.—(Hor.) Rearing, as if to leap;—applied to lions, tigers, &c.

RXM'PANT, 1. [gers, &c.
RXM'PANT, n. [rempart, Fr.] (Fort.) The wall which surrounds a fortified place; a mound; a platform behind a parapet:—the void space between the walls of a city and the nearest houses.

RXM'PART, v. a. To fortify with ramparts. Shak. Sidney. RXM'PIRE, RXM'PIRE, RXM'PIRE, n. Same us rampart. Pope. RXM'PIRE, n. A creeping, blennial plant, with an esculent

root.

RAM'ROD,\* n. The rammer of a gun. Crabb.

RAM'SON, n. A species of garlic. Ainsworth

RAN, t. from Run. See Run.

RAN-CES'CENT,\* a. Becoming rancid. Smart.

RANCH, v. a. To sprain; to wrench. Dryden.

RAN'CID, a. [rancidus, L.] Huying a rank smell; rank;

fetid, sour, offensive, as butter or oils too long exposed.

RAN-CID'-TY, ) n. State of being rancid; a rank smell;

RAN'COR, (rang'kur) n. [rancor, L. & Sp.; rancore, It.,

rancwir, old Fr.] Inveterate malignity, malice, stead
fast implacability; standing hate, virulence; hatred,

enmity: animosity.

fast implacability; scaled and fast implacability; animosity.

RÅN'COR-ODS, (ráng'kur-ŭs) a. Full of rancor; virulent, malignant; malicious, spiteful in the utmost degree.

RÅN'COR-ODS-LY, (ráng'kur-ŭs-le) ad. With rancor, ma-

ilignantly.

†RAND, m. A border, shred, piece cut out. Beaum. & Fl.

RAN'DOM, n. [randon, Fr.] An attempt without direction;
want of direction; want of rule or method, chance;
hazard, roving motion.

RANDOM a Done by chance: roving without direction.

RXN'DOM, a. Done by chance; roving without direction. RXN'DY, a. Riotons, disorderly. Grose. [Local, Eng.] †RXN'FORCE, n. The ring of a gun next to the touch-hole

Bailey.

RÄNG, I. from Ring. Rung. See Ring.

RÄNGE, v. a. [ranger, Fr.] [I. RANGED]; pp. RANGING,
RANGED.] To place in order; to set in rows or ranks;
to arrange:—to rove over.—[rangen, D.] †To sift. Hu-

in an ange: — to rove over. — [rangen, 1.] The sint. Huller | See Change.
Rate!, See Change.
Range, v. n. To rove at large; to wander: — to be placed
in order; to lie or stand in a particular direction.

in order; to lie or stand in a particular direction.

RÄNGE, n. [rangee, Fr.] A rank, any thing placed in a line: — a step in a ladder: — a kitchen grate or cooking apparatus: — a beam between two horses in a coach: — as class, an order: — excursion; wandering; room for excursion; compass taken in by any thing excursive, extended, or ranked in order. — (Nauk.) A length of cable equal to the depth of water. — (Gunnery) The horizontal distance to which a shot or other projectile is carried. IRANGE MENT; \* n. The act of ranging; arrangement Materiand.

Waterland.

Princerana.

RĂNG 'ER, n. One who ranges, a rover: — a dog that bet so the ground: — an officer who superintends a forest of the king of England; an English officer of state.

RĂNG ER-SHIP, n. The office of a ranger, or keeper of a formula Ash. - a dog that ber A

[tongue Ash.

park or forest.

RÅNNKE,\* a. Relating to a frog, or to the veins under the RÅNK, (rångk) a. [ranc, Sax.] High-growing, strong iluxuriant, fruitful, bearing strong plants; rampant; raised to a high degree. — [rancidus, L.] Strong-scented; rancid; high-tasted; strong in quality; gross; coarse:—taking strong hold, cutting deep.—The iron of a plane is set rank, when the edge is so placed that it will take off a thick sharing.

rank, when the edge is so pinced that a war the state thick shaving.

RANK, ad. Strongly; violently; flercely. Spenser.

RANK, n. A row; a line, particularly of soldiers: — range of subordination; class; order; degree of dignity; eminence; dignity; high place. — pl. Order of common soldiers. — Rank and file, all in an army who carry fire-locks.

RANK, v. a. [ranger, Fr.] [L. RANKED; pp. RANKING, RANKED.]

To place abreast; to range in a class; to arrange methodically. to class.

ically, to class.

RANK, v. n. To be ranged; to have a certain order.

RANK/ER, m. One who ranks or arranges.

RAN'KLE, (rang'hl) v. n. [i. RANKLED; pp. RANKLING, RAN-

RLED. To lesser; to corrode: to become sure or frestul; to be inflamed in body or mind.

RAN'KLE,\* (rang'kl) v. a. To make sore: to irritate; to inflame. Hums.

RANK'LY, ad. Luxuriantly; rancidly; with rankness.

RANK'RSSS, n. State of being rank; exuberance

RAN'NY, n. The shrewmouse. Browne.

RAN'NY, n. The shrewmouse. Browne.

RAN'SGK, v. a. [ranaka, Su. Goth.] [i. Ransacked; pp.

RANsacking, ranaacked.] To plunder; to pillage:—to search narrowly. [†To ravish. Spenser]

RAN'SOM, n. [rangon, Fr.; ransson, D.] Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment; redemption; release; rescue; deliverance.

RAN'SOM, v. a. [rangonner, Fr.] [i. Ransomed; pp. Ransomens, D. and price of the sound of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of t

boisterous, abusive, or virulent.

RÄNT, s. Violent language; empty declamation; bluster.

RÄNT/ER, n. One who rants:—one of a religious sect that
first appeared in England, about the middle of the 17th century

RAN'TI-POLE, a. Wild; roving; rakish. Congreve. A low

RAN'TI-POLE,\* R. A rude, romping boy or girl. Grose. RAN'TI-POLE, v. R. To run about wildly. Arbathnot.

[Low.]

RÅNT/18M, s. Tenets of the Ranters. Bp. Rust.

RÄNT/1, a. Wild; mad. [Cumberland, Eng.] Todd.

RÄNT/τ-Δ, s. [L.] A little frog.—(Med.) An inflammatory tumor under the tongue.

RA-NUN-CU-LA'CEOUS,\* (-shys) a. (Bot.) Relating to the

ranunculus. P. Cyc.

BA-NUN'CU-LUS, R. [L.] pl. L. RA-NUN'CU-LUS, Eng. RA-NUN'CU-LUS, E. (Bot.) A plant and its flower, the

crows-foot.

RANZ DES VACHES,\* (ranz-da-vash') n. [Fr.] A favorite air which the Swiss shepherds play upon the Alpine horn. Brande.

BAP, n. [rapp, Su. Goth.] A quick, smart blow; a knock.
[Counterfeit coin:—a sort of cant term, perhaps from

[Counterfeit coin:—a sort of cant term, possessive, rappares. Swift.]

RAP, o. n. [L. raffed; pp. raffing, raffed.] To strike with a quick, smart blow, to knock.

RAP, v. a. To strike with a quick, smart blow, to knock.

To rap out, to utter with hasty violence, as an outh.

In the United States, to rip out is often used in the

BATP. v. a. [L RAPPED; pp. RAPPING, RAPPED or RAPT.] To affect with rapture:—to snatch away; to selze by violence.—To rap and rend, to selze with violence.

BA-PĀ'CIOUS, (ra-pā'shus) a. [rapaze, Fr.; rapaz, L.] Given to plunder; seizing by violence, ravenous; voracious,

greedy.

RA-PA'CIOUS-LY, (-shus-) ad. In a rapacious manner.

RA-PA'CIOUS-NESS, (-shus-) n. Rapacity. Burke.

RA-PA'CIOUS-NESS, (-shus-) n. Rapacity. Burke.

RA-PA'C'I-TY, n. [rapacitas, L.] Quality of being rapacious; addictedness to plunder; ravenousness.

RAPE, n. A plant belonging to the cabbage family, from the seed of which off is expressed:—one of the six divisions of the county of Essex, England.—[rapt, Fr.; raptus, L.] A seizure; a taking away.—(Law) Violent seizure and carnal knowledge of a woman against her will.

RAPE'-CAKE,\* n. The refuse, or marc, remaining after the oil has been expressed from rape or cole seed. Farm. Ency.

RAPE'-SEED,\* n. The seed of the rape from which oil is obtained. Ure.

obtained. Ure.

onumed. "Communication between the hium and chalaza. P. Cyc.

EXPH[-DES]\* \* \* \* p. | [ραφή.] (Bot.) The line of communication between the hium and chalaza. P. Cyc.

EXPH[-DES]\* \* \* \* p. | [ραφ[ε].] (Bot.) Acicular and other crystals scattered in vegetable tissue. P. Cyc.

EXPH[-TE.\* \* \* a. (Mim.) A mineral occurring in diverging, acicular crystals. Data.

RAP'ID, a. [rapidus, L.] Quick; swift; moving fast; fleet,

speedy.

RXP'|D,\* m.; pl. RXP'|DS. A swift current in a river where the channel is descending; — commonly used in the plu-

the channel is descending; — commonly used in the plural. Qs. Rev.

RA-PID'I-TY, n. [rapidité, Fr.] Quality of being rapid; celerity; velocity; swiftness.

RAP'ID-LY, ad. Swiftly, with quick or rapid motion.

RAP'ID-NESS, n. Celerity; swiftness; rapidity.

RAP'I-LR. (ra'po-er) n. [rapior, Ger.] A sort of sword used for thrusting.

RAP'INE. (tib'in) n. [rapios. L.: rapios. Fr.] Act of plun-

BAP-19-E. (rip'in) n. [repins, L.; repins, Fr.] Act of plun-dering; plunder; pl.iage; violence; force. FAXP'1NE, (rip'in) v. a. To plunder. Sir J. Buck. BAP-P3-EE', n. A wild Irish plunderer, so called from his being armed with a half-pike, termed a repery. Burnst.

RLRD.] To fester; to corrode: to become sore or fretful; RAP-PEE', frape, Fr.] s. A coarse sort of snuff. F. Sales, to be inflamed in body or mind.

RAP-PEE', frape', Fr.] s. A small Swiss coin, equal to about half s. farthing. Crabb.

tarining. Crabb.

RXP/PER, n. One who raps:—the knocker of a door. [An oath or a lie. Bp. Parker.]

[RAP-PÖRT, n. [rapport, Fr.] Relation; reference; proportion. Temple.

tion. Temple.

†RAPT, v. a. To ravish; to put in ecstasy. Chapman.
†RAPT, v. a. trance. Bp. Morton. Rapidity. Bruwne.

RAPT,\* p. a. from Rap. Seized with rapture. See Rap.
†RAPT,or †RAPT/ER, n. [raptor, L.] A ravisher, s plunderer. Drayton.

RAP-TO'R[-AL,\* a. Rapacious; living by rapine or prey, as. raptorul birds, b.e., birds of prey. P. Cyc.

RAP-TO'R[-AL,\* a. Same as raptorul. Kirby.

RAPT'UR-['Gipl'yur'] n. ['Volent seizure Chapman. Rapidity. Milton.] Ecstasy; transport, delight; enthusiasm

RAPT'UR-DCS, (rapt'yur') a. Enraptured. Thomson. [R.]
†RAPT'UR-OUS, (rapt'yur') a. Full of rapture, delightful, ecstatic, transporting.

ectatic, transporting.

RXPT'UB-00s-LY,\* ad. In a rapturous manner. Booth.

RARE, a. [rarus, L.; rare, Fr.] Thin; not dense, thinly scattered, scarce; uncommon, not frequent:—excellent, incomparable; valuable to a degree seldom found: nearly raw, not perfectly roasted or boiled, underdone.

Dryden.

RÅ'REE-SHÖW, (rår'e-shö) n. A rare-show; a peep-show; a show carried in a box. Pope.

RÄR-E-FÄC'TION, n. [Fr.] Act of rarefying, state of being rarefled, extension of the parts of a body, the opposite to condensation.

to condensation.

RXB'E-F-L-BLE, a. Admitting rarefaction.

RXB'E-F-P, [rar'e-f1, S. W. J. F. K., rar'e f1, P.; ra're-f1,

Ja. Sm.] v. a. [raréfier, Fr., rarus and fio, L.] [i. rareFIED, pp. RAREFYING, RAREFIED.] To make thin, contrary to condense; to expand.

RXB'L-F-P, v. n. To become thin. Dryden.

RARE'LY, ad. In a rare manner, seldom; not often; not
frequently findly nicely: accurately.

of dissenters from the Greek church in Russia. Brande.
RASP, n. [raspa, It.] A large, rough file, for filing wood. [†A
raspberry. Bacon.]
RASP, v. a. [raspen, Ger.; rasper, old Fr.] [t. rasped) pr
rasping, rasped. To file with a rasp; to ruh to powder
RASP'A-TO-RY, n. [raspatoir, Fr.] A surgeon's rasp.
[RASP'BER-RY, (riss'ber-e) [raz'ber-e, P. J. F.; ras'ber-e,
R. W. Ja.; risz'ber-e, K. Sm.] n. A shrub and its fruit; a
delicious berry, of several varieties.
[RASP'BER-RY-BOSH, (raz'ber-e-bûsh) n. A shrub that bears
raspberries; a bramble.
RASP'ER, n. One who rasps; a scraper.
[RASURE.
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RASURE.

RA'sure, (ra'zhur) n. [ranna, L.] Erssure; ranne. See RAT, n. [ratte, D.; rat, Fr.] An animal of the mouse (or mus) kind, that infests houses and ships. — To smell a rat,

mus) kind, that infeats houses and ships.— To small a rat, to suspect something, and be on the watch for it.

EXT, \*v. n. [i. ratted, pp. ratting, ratted.] To act basely; to foreake friends, or a party, from unworthy motives; to leave a failing party or cause. Fo. Qu. Rav.

EX-TA-BIL'1-TY, \*a. Quality of being ratable. Month. Mag.

EX-TA-BLE, a. That may be rated; set at a certain value.

EX-TA-BLY, ad. By rate; proportionably.

EXT-A-FI'4, (rat-a-fs's or rat-a-fs') [rat-a-fs's, S. W. P. F.

Ja. E.: ritt.p.fa', J. Wb.: ritt.p.fa's or ritt.p.fa', fiss.] m.
A spirituous liquor flavored with kernels of apricots; any
liquor compounded with alcohol, sugar, and the odorif
erous or flavoring principles of vegetables.

R.-T.K', (rp.-tin') m. A branch or shoot of the calamus raissay, a plant found in the Asiatic islands:—a small cane;
a small validing state. Provides

seasy, a paint tound in the Assault sames:—a small cane; a small walking-stuck. Brande. RXT'-CXTCH-ER,\* a. One that catches rats. Pennant. RXTCH, n. (Clock-work) A ratchet; a ratchet-wheel. See RATCHET, and RATCHET-WHEEL. RXTCH'ET,\* a. A small tooth or piece of mechanism in a clock or watch, which abute against the teeth of the ratchet wheel, or which keeps the fusee from going back in winding up. Brands. RXTCH'ET-WHEEL,\* n. A wheel having teeth like thos

of a saw. Brande.

- or a saw. Strange.

  KATE, n. [ratus, L.] Price or value of things as estimated in proportion to other things; allowance or price in relation to a standard; comparative value; proportion; ratio; quota; degree; rank; estimation: a tax; a parish LAX
- EATE, v. a. [a. RATED; pp. RATING, RATED.] To settle or fix the value, rank, or degree, to estimate, to value, to ap-praise:— to scold, to chide hastily and vehemently. Skak. RATE, v. n. To make an estimate. Kettlevell.

RAT'ER, m. One who rates; one who makes an estimate.

†RATH, n. A hill. Spenser. †BATH, s. Early, soon; coming before the time. Wickife.

†BATH. a. Early, soon; coming before the time. Wichife. †BATH. ad. Soon, betimes. early. Chaucer.

BATH! R., |rith!er. S. P. J. E. F. R. W.b.; rath!er or ra! ther, W.; ra'ther, Ja. K. Sm.] ad. [Originally the comp. from Rath.] More willingly; preferably to the other; with better reason, in preference; more properly; especially.—To have rather, to desire in preference. 27° Dr. Johnson tells us that this word is the comparative of rath, a Saxon word signifying soon, and that it still retains its original signification, as we may say, 'I would sooner do a thing,' with as much propriety as 'I would rather do it.' Some very respectable speakers pronounce this word with the first syllable like that in ra-ven; and Mr. Nares has adopted this pronunciation. Dr. Ash and Bailey seem to be of the same opinion; but all the other orthopists, to be of the same opinion; but all the other orthoepists, from whom we can certainly know the quantity of the vowel, as Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Entick, make it short. There is a pronunciation of this, and some few other words, which may not improperly be called diminuitive. Thus, in familiar conversation, when we wish to express very little, we sometimes lengthen the vowel, and pronounce the word as if written lettle. In the same manner, when rather signifies just preferable, we lengthen the first vowel, and pronounce it long and slender, as if written rayther, and this, perhaps, may be the reason that the long, slender sound of the vowel has so much obtained; for usage seems to be clearly on the side of the other pronunciation, and analogy requires it, as this word is but the old comparative of the word rath, soon." Walker. to be of the same opinion; but all the other orthospists,

RATH'OFF-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A species of garnet found in

Sweden. Brands.

RATH'RIPE,\* n. An early fruit; rareripe. Ray. [Local, Eng.]

RÄTH'RĪPE,\* a. An early fruit; rareripe. Ray. [Local, Eng.]
RÄTH'RĪPE,\* a. Coming early to maturity, rareripe. Forby.
RÄT-I-FI'A, (rät-9-fö'4 or rät'0-fö) n. See RATAFIA.
RÄT-J-FI-CA'TION, m. The act of ratifying; state of being ratified; settlement; confirmation.
RÄT'I-FI-ER, n. The person or thing that ratifies.
RÄT'I-FI-ER, n. Eratifor, Fr., ratum facto, L.] [L. RATIFIED; pp. RATIFING, RATIFIED.] TO confirm; to settle, to establish.

[Taylor.
ADY-ILHA-NI'/TION.\* n. Ratification; addressed. By.

rabism. [1aylor. RRIT-1-HA-RI"TION,\* n. Ratification; approbation. Bp. RĀT-[HG. n. Act of one who rates, chiding:—valuation. RĀ[T-]-ō, (rā'shọ-ō) n. [L.] pl. RĀ[T-]-ō, (rā'shọ-ō) Literally, reason:—the relation or proportion of two or more ally, reason: — the relation or proportion of two or more things of the same kind, as to limit, quantity, magnitude, or quality, the relation which one thing has to another;

or quanty, the relation which one thing has to another, proportion.

||RA-T1-OC'|-NATE, (rish-o-Os'o-nāt) [rish-o-Os'o-nāt, M. P. E. Sm.; ra-shō'so-nāt, S.; rā-sho-Os'o-nāt, Ja.] v. n. [ratiocinor, L.] To reason; to argue. Sir W. Petty. [R.] ||RA-T1-OC-1-NA'ITON, [rish-o-So-o-nā'shun, W. P. J. E. F. Sm.; rp-shō-so-nā'shun, S.; rā-sho-Os-o-nā'shun, Ja.] n. Act or process of reasoning.

||RA-T1-OC'|-NA-T1VR, (rish-o-Os'o-na-tiv) a. Argumentative; advancing by process of discourse Hala. [R.]

|RA'TION, n. [Fr.] An allowance or portion of food, ammunition, &c., assigned daily to each soldier.

||RA'TION-AL, (rish-yun-al) [rish-yun-al, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. E. Sm. R.; rā'shun-al, Wb.] a. [rationnel, Fr.; rationalis, L.] Having the power of reasoning; endowed with reason; agreeable to reason; wise; judicious — (Arith. & Algebra) Having a definite root; not surd.— (Geog.)

| Real. opposed to sensible, as applied to the horizon. 3.7- It is very common, in this country, to pronounce rational and astional with the first syllable long, rā'tional, nā'-

tional; but this mode is not countenanced by any of

tional; but this mode is not countenanced by any of the English orthodepasts.

[RA''TION-AL, (rish'un-al) s. A rational being. Young.

RA-TI-O-NI'LE, (rish-o-o-na'le) [rish-o-o-na'le, P. E. R.; ris-shu-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish-un-o-d'le, J. Ss., rish

elation; interpretation of Scripture on the principles of

human reason. Brit. Crtt. | RA'/TION-AL-IST, (risb'un-al-Ist) n. One who adheres to reason; one who adheres to rationalism. ||RA'/TION-AL-IST,\* a. Relating to rationalism; rationalism.

tic. Hoppus. RA-TION-AL-IS'TIC,\*

| RA-TION-AL-Is'TIC.\* | a. Belating to, or accordant | RI-TION-AL Is'TI-CAL-\* | with, rationalism. Brit. Crit. | RA-TION-AL-Is'TI-CAL-LY,\* ad. In a rationalistic manner. Ec. Rev.

||RX-TI-O-NXL'I-TY, (rash-e-o-nal'e-te) s. Quality of being rational; the power of reasoning; sanity of mind; reasonableness.

sonableness.

||RA''TION-AL-IZE,\* v. n. [i. RATIONALIZED; pp. RATIONALIZED] To reason; to act the rationalist.
Qu. Rev. -v. a. To make rational. Warburton. [son.
||RA''TION-AL-L-Y, (rish'un-si-l-9a.d. Reasonably; with rea.
||RA''TION-AL-NESS, (rish'un-si-nis) n. Rationality.
||RAT'LINES,\* n. (Naul.) Small, horizontal lines or ropes, extending over the shrouds, thus forming the steps of ladders, for going up and down the rigging and masts. Reanda

Brande.

RAT'LINGS,\* n. pl. (Naul.) See Ratlines.

RATS'BÂNE, n. Poison for rats; arsenic. L'Estrange.

RATS'BÂNED, (râis'bând) a. Poisoned by ratsbane. Junius.

RAT-RIS,\* n. pl. A virulent disease in horses. Crabb.

RAT-TIN,\* n. At hick, quilted or twilled, woollen stuff.

RAT-TEEN,\* n. A thick, quilted or twilled, woollen stuff.

RAT-TLE, (râi'li) v. n. [ratelen, D.] [1. RATTLED; pp. RAT
TLING, RATTLED.] To make a quick, sharp noise, by frequent collision, as of small, round bodies, to speak noisely: to clatter.

BAT'TLE, v. a. To move any thing so as to make a rattle or noise, to stun with a noise; to drive with a noise; to scold, to rail at.—(Naut.) To rattle the rugging, to fix the rathmes.

RAT'TLE, n. A quick noise nimbly repeated; empty and loud talk, an instrument, or child's toy, for making a

loud talk, an instrument, or child's toy, for making a sharp noise: — a plant, louseown. RAT'TLE-BRAINED, \*(-brand) a. Giddy; wild. \*Addison.\*
RAT'TLE-BRAINED, \*(-brand) a. Giddy; wild. \*Addison.\*
RAT'TLE-BRAINED, \*(-brand) a. Giddy; not steady.
RAT'TLE-SNĀKE, n. A deadly-poisonous serpent, so called on account of its being furnished with a rattle, or ratting instrument, at the end of its tall, formed of several flattened horny rings or nodules.
RAT'TLE-SNĀKE-RÖÖT', n. A plant, polygala sensga, used as a remedy against the bite of a rattlesnake. [Crabb. RAT'TLE-SNĀKE-WĒĒD',\* n. (Bot.) A perennial plant. RAT'TLING, n. Noise produced by a rattle, or by the wheels of a carriage in swift motion.
RAT-TŌON',\* n. A raccoon. \*Walker.\* See Raccoon.
RAUCH-WACK'E,\* n. (Got.) A calcareous formation of Germany, equivalent to the magnesian limestone formation in Ēngland. P. Cyc.
RAUC'GUS, a. Hoarse; harsh. Tr. of Bufon. [R.]
RAUCOUS, a. Hoarse; harsh. Tr. of Bufon. [R.]
RAUCOUS, a. Hoarse; harsh. Tr. of Bufon. [R.]

RAUNCH, v. a. See WEENCH.

TRÂUNCH, v. a. See WRENCH.

RAV'AGE, v. a. [ravager, Fr.] [i. RAVAGER; pp. RAVAGER, ravager.] To lay waste; to desolate; to sack; to ransack; to spoil; to pillage; to plunder.

RAV'AGE, n. Spoil; ruin; waste; desolation; devastation.

RAV'AGE, R. n. One who ravages; plunderer.

RAVE, v. n. [recen, D.; rever, Fr.] [i. RAVED; pp. RAVING, RAVED.] To be mad, furious, or delirious; to talk irrationally or furiously; to dote.

RAV'EL, (rav'vl) v. a. [ravolen, D.] [i. RAVELLED; pp. RAVELLING, RAVELLED.] To entangle; to enswist; to make intricate; to involve:— to unweave. Sack.— To ravalout, to untwist; to unravel. Skale.

RAV'EL, (rav'vl) v. n. To fall into perplexity or confusion; to work in perplexity. Milton. To be unwoven or unravelled. Spenser.

elled. Spenser

elled. spensor.

RXVE'LIN, (rāv'lin) n. [Fr.] (Fort.) A detached work, composed of two embankments, forming a salient angle.

RA'VEN, (rā'vn) n. A large, black, voracious bird, allied to

the crow

RA'VEN,\* (ra'vn) a. Like a raven; black. Dryden. RAYEN, '(Ray'n) a. Line a rayen, butter Dymen.
RAY'EN, (ray'n) a. a. (i. RAYENED; pp. RAYENING, RAYRNED.] To obtain by violence; to devour with rapacity.
RAY'EN, (ray'n) e. a. To prey with rapacity. Gen. xl.
RAY'EN, '(ray'n) a. Prey; plunder; rapine. Johnson.
RAY'EN, ER, a. One who rayens or plunders. Gower.

RAV'EN-ING, (MV'vn-Ing) z. Violence; a plundering.

RXV'EN-Inc,\* p. a. Devouring ; rapacious. RXV'EN-Offs, (rXv'vn-ŭs) a. Furiously voracious ; hungry

to rage. RXv'zn-ous-Ly, (rav'vn-us-le) ad. With raging voracity. RAV'EN-OUS-LY, (rav'en-üs-le) ad. With raging voracity.
RAV'EN-OUS-NESS, (rav'en-üs-nes) n. Furious voracity.
RAV'EN, n. One who raves. Shermood.
RAV'IN, (rav'en) n. Prey; plunder; rapine. Ray. See
RAV'IN, (rav'en) a. Ravenous. Shak.
RA-ViNE', (ra-vēn') n. [Fr.] A long, deep hollow, usually
formed by a stream or torrent of water, a deep pass.
RAV'ING, n. Madness, fury, furious exclamation.
RAV'ING, \*a. Furious; distracted; frenzied.
RAV'ING-LY, ad. With frenzy; with distraction. Sidney.
RAV'ISH, v. a. [raver, Fr.] [L. RAVISHED, pp. RAVISHING,
RAVISHED.] To violate by force; to deflower by violence; to take away by volence: — to enrapture; to charm; to

to take away by violence : - to enrapture; to charm; to delight, to transport.

delight, to transport.

RAV'|SH-ER, n. [ravisseur, Fr.] One who ravishes.

RAV'|SH-ER, n. [ravisseur, Fr.] One who ravishes.

RAV'|SH-ING, p. a. Delighting; affording joy or transport.

RAV'|SH-ING-LY, ad. With ravishment or transport.

RAV'|SH-MENT, n. [ravissement, Fr.] Act of ravishing; forcible violation, rape; violence:—transport; rapture;
ecstasy; enravishment.

RAW, a. [rac, Dan., rowe, D.] Not subdued by the fire or
heat; not cooked or concocted:—bare of skin or flesh,
sore:—green in vears or experience: crude. immature; neat; not cooked or concocted: — bare of skin or flesh, sore: — green in years or experience; crude, immature; unripe; unseasoned; unripe in skill, new: — bleak; chill; cold with damp: — not spun or twisted; as, raw spirits: — not worked up, manufactured, or prepared for use; as, raw materials. RAW'BONED, a. Having little fiesh on the bones. Speaser. RAW'BONED, (-bond) a. Having little flesh on the bones. Shak.

RAW'HEAD, n. A spectre mentioned to frighten children. BAW'18H, a. Somewhat raw. Marston.

BAW'17, ad. In a raw manner; cfudely; unskilfully.

RAW'17, ad. In a raw manner; cfudely; unskilfulles.

RAW'18ESS, n. State of being raw; unskilfulness.

RAW'20ER; n. (Naut.) A port-hole, in small vessels, for working an oar in a calm. Smart.

Working an oar in a caim. Smart.

RAY, (7a) n. [raic, rayon, Fr.] A beam or portion of light from any luminous body, any lustre, corporeal or intellectual.— [raye, Fr.; raia, L. A fish. Answorth. An herb. Answorth. ] [Array or order. Spenser. Array or dress. B. Jonson.]—A disease in sheep. Loudon.—(Bot.) Same as radius. See Radius.

Takes. See Ladius.

RAY, (rā) v. a. [rayer, Fr.] [t. RAYED, pp. RAYING, RAYED.]

To streak; to shoot forth. [†To foul, to bewray. Spenser.

To array. More.]

RAYKAR, a. A term applied by the Turkish government to its non-Mahometan subjects, who pay the capitation tax.

Description.

Dr. Walsh.

RAYED,\* (rād) p. a. Streaked, marked with lines, radiated; applied to a class of invertebrate animals. P. Cyc.

RAY-GRĀSS,\* a. A species of grass. Pilkington.

RĀY-ESS, (rā'les) a. Dark; without a ray. Young.

RĀZE, v. a. [raser, Fr.; rasus, L.] [i. razed; pp. razing,

razed. To demolish; to dismantle; to destroy; to overthrow; to ruin, to subvert. [To extirate; to erase. Shak.]

Ro-ZĒĒ',\* a. [rasés, Fr.] (Naul.) A ship of war cut down
to an inferior class, or made smaller; as a seventy-four
cut down to a firgate. Brande.

RAZĒĒ',\* v. a. [i. razed] Dr. razeling. razed.] To

cui down to a fugate. Brande.

RAZEE, v. a. [i. RAZEE] pp. RAZEEING, RAZEED.] To cut down or reduce to a lower class, as a ship. Brande.

RĂZOR, n. [rasor, Fr.] A knife, or sharp instrument, for shaving the beard.—Razors of a boar, a boar's tusks.

RĂZOR-A-BLE, a. Fit to be shaved. Stak. [R.]

RĂZOR-BILL, n. A web-footed, aquatic bird, the alka.

RĂZOR-FISH, m. A small, bivalve shell-fish.

RĂZOR-SHĒLL,\* n. One who makes razors. Jodrell.

RĂZOR-SHĒLL,\* n. (Conch.) A bivalve shell, of the genus solen. P. Cuc.

polen. P. Cuc.

RA'ZOR-STROP, \* n. A piece of leather, or other substance,

AA'ZQR-STROF, \*n. A piece of leather, or other substance, for sharpening razors: — written also razor-strap. Spectator. RA'ZURE, (ra'zhur) n. [rasure, Fr.; rasura, L.] Act of erasing; erasure. Shak. [R.] RE, a prefix or an inseparable particle, borrowed from the Latus, denoting repetition, iteration, or backward action, as, to return, to come back ito revue, to live again, repercussion, the act of driving back.— It is used abundantly before verbs and verbal nouns.

REALPRINE P. A. TO shorth new to swallow up.

RE-AB-SORB', v. a. To absorb anew; to swallow up again.

again.

BE-AB-SÖRP'TION,\* m. The act of reabsorbing. Ure.

RÈ-AC-CESS', m. A new or fresh access.

RÈ-AC-CESS', w. a. To accuse again. Danuel.

RÈACH, (fech) v. a. It accuse: pp. reaching, reached; to arrive at; to attain by the thand or by any instrument, or by effort; to strike "om a distance; to hand from a place not far off, and give, to bold out; to stretch forth; to attain; to gain; to obtain; to penetrate to, to extend to.

[†To overreach. South.]

REACH, v. m. To be extended; to penetrate:—to strive; to make an effort to vomit. See Retch.

REACH, m. Act or power of reaching; the distance or space that can be reached; compass; power of attainment or management; power; limit of faculties; intellectual power; contrivance; deep thought; a fetch; an artifice; tendency; extent; distance between two points.

REACH'a-Ble; a. That may be reached. H. Martineau.

REACH'ING-POST, m. A post used in rope-making, fixed in the ground at the lower end of a ropewalk. Crabb.

REACH'LESS, a. That cannot be reached. Hall.

RE-ACT', v. a. [1. REACTED; pp. REACTING, REACTED.] To act or do ngain, to reciprocate.

RL-ACT', v. n. To act again; to return an act or impulse.

Excy.

Ency.

RL-XC'TION, n. [réaction, Fr.] An action resterated or returned, the reciprocality of force exerted by two bodies

RE-XC'TION-A-RY,\* a. Implying reaction. Black.
RE-XC'TIVE,\* a. Relating to or causing reaction. Black-

REAC'TIVE-LY,\* ad. By way of reaction. Foster.
READ, n. Counsel; saying; sentence. Spenser. [Obsolete or local.]

or local.]

READ, (réd) v a. [i. READ; pp. READING, READ.] To peruse, as a book or any thing written, to discover by characters or marks; to learn by observation. [†To know fully. Shak. To advise; to suppose, to guess. Spenser.]

READ, v. n. To perform the act of reading; to peruse books. [To tell, to declare. Spenser.]

READ, (réd) a. [from read.] Skilful by reading; acquainted with books; as, "well-read."

READ'A-BLE, a. That may be read; fit to be read; legible

ble.

READ'A-BLE-NESS,\* n Quality of being readable. Ec. Ren.

RE-AD-DRESS',\* v. a. To address or direct again. Boyle. †RE-AD-EP'TION, n. Recovery; act of regaining. Bacon. READ'ER, n. One who reads, one who reads or corrects

for the press; one whose office it is to read prayers in churches

Churches.

READ'FR-SHIP, n. The office of a reader of prayers. Swift.

READ'I-LY, (rěd'e-le) ad. In a ready manner; quickly; promptly; willingly.

READ'I-NESS, (rěd'e-něs) n. State of being ready; promptitude, facility, freedom from obstruction; willingness;

preparation.

READ'ING, (rēd'ing) n. Perusal of books; a lecture; a prelection, public recital:— variation in copies of books or manuscripts, or a particular interpretation of a passage, as, "various readings."

READ'ING-DESK, n. A desk at which reading is per-

formed. Johnson. READ'ING-ROOM,\* n. A room appropriated to reading.

Qu. Rev. (-jurn') v. a. To put off or adjourn again. Re-AD-Journ', (-jurn') v. a. To put off or adjourn again. Re-AD-Jour', v. a. To put in order or adjust again. Re-AD-Jour', v. A. New or repeated adjustment.

RE-AD-Mis'sion, (re-ad-mish'un) n. Act of admitting again RE-AD-Mit', v. a. To admit or let in again. Milton.

RE-AD-MIS'SION, (r8-ad-mish'un) n. Act of admitting again RE-AD-MIT', v. a. To admit or let in again. Milton. RE-AD-MIT', v. a. To admit or let in again. Milton. RE-AD-MIT', v. a. To adopt again. Young. RE-ADORN', v. a. To decorate again; to adorn anew RE-AD-VEN', v. a. To decorate again; to adorn anew RE-AD-VEN', v. a. To decorate again; B. Jonson. RE-AD-VEN', v. v. n. Act of reviewing. Norus. READ'Y, (r6d'e) a. Prepared; prompt; fit for a purpose; not to seek, accommodated to any design; willing; eager; quick; not distant; near; about to do or be; being at hand, next to hand; apt, dexterous; facile; easy, opportune, nimble; not embarrassed; not slow—To make ready, to make things ready; to prepare. READ'Y, ad. Readily, without delay. Numbers. [E.] READ'Y, u. Ready money. Arbuthnot. [Vulgar.] READ'Y, v. a. To set things in order. Brooke. [Local, Eng.] READ'Y-MADE, a. Made ready, prepared beforehand. Ec. Rec.

RE\_AF-FIRM',\* v. a. & n. To affirm again. R. Fletcher.
RE\_AF-FIRM'ANCE, n. A second affirmation. Ayliffe.
RE\_AF-FOR'EST-ED,\* a. (Law) Converted anew into a

forest. Crabb.

forest. Crabb.

REA TGRIT\* n. (Chem.) A substance employed to precipitate another in solution, or to detect the ingredients of a mixture; a chemical test. Ure.

REAG-GRA-VA'TIQN\* n. (Catholic church) The last monitory published after three admonitions, and before the

itory published after three admonitions, and before the last excommunication. Ash. 
(REAK, (r8k) n. A rush. Drant. 
BE'AL, a. [riel, Fr.; reaks, L.] Actually being or existing; not imaginary; not fictitious; true; genuine; actual; positive; certain:—relating to things, not persons; not personal.—(Law) Consisting of things immovable, as land.—Real action, an action relating to real property.

RE'AL, m. [red], Sp.] A Spanish silver coin, of the value of about 10 or 12 cents. [t A realist. Burton.]
RE'AL-GAR, m. (Chem.) Red sulphuret of arsenic.
RE'AL-IST, m. One of the sect of scholastical philosophers, who maintained, in opposition to the nominalists, that the universals in logic were things or realities, and not

merely names.

RE-AL-is'Tio, \*a. Relating to realism. Ec. Rev.

RE-AL'I-TY, \*s. [relatic, Fr.] State of being real; fact;

truth, verity; what is, not what merely seems; some-

RE-AL-IS-TIO," a. Relating to realism. Ec. Rev.

RE-LI-TY, n. [réalité, Fr.] Slate of being real; fact; truth, verity; what is, not what merely seems; something intrinsically important.

RE/AL-IZ-A-BLE," a. That may be realized. Ec. Rev.

RE-AL-IZ-A-TION, n. [réalisein, Fr.] Act of realizing; state of being realized; act of making real.

RE/AL-IZE, v. a. [réalisein, Fr.] [i. BEALIZED; pp. REALIZING, REALIZED] To make real; to bring into being or act, to convert into land, as money; to accomplish; to achieve, to fulfil; to effect, to complete, to consummate, to make real:—to make certain or substantial. Aliseon. 3: This word, in the sense of to make cortain or substantial, has been reputed an Americanism; but Dr. Dunglison says of it, that "it is universal in England in this very sense."—It is also used, in America, in the sense of to feel or bring home to one's mind as a reality; and this latter sense is not without English authority; as, "To realize our position." Ec. Rev.

RE/AL-IZ-ER, n. One who realizes. Coleraige.

RE/AL-IZ-ER, n. One who realizes. Coleraige.

RE/AL-IZ-ER, n. One who realizes. The latter of the sense of the proposition." Ec. Rev.

RE-AL-LEGE', (re-al-lej') v a. [réalléquer, Fr.] To allege again. Cotgrave.
RE'AL-LY, ad. With reality; actually; truly; indeed.
REALLY, ad. With reality; actually; truly; indeed.
REALM, (rélim) n. [realme, Sp.] A kingdom; a king's dominion, an empire; a state.
RE'AL-TY, n. [Loygly: Millon. Reality. More.]—(Law) An abstract of real, as distinguished from personalty. Reality relates to real property, as lands and tenements. Bounty.
REAM, (rêm) n. A quantity of paper consisting generally of 20 quires, of 24 sheets each.—A printer's ream, in England, contains 213 quires, or 516 sheets. Brande.
REAN'; MATE, v. a. To revive, to restore to life. Glanville.

mille.

where RE-AN-NEX', v. a. To annex again. Bacon. RE-AN-NEX-I'TION,\* n. Act of reannexing. J. K. Polk. RE-A-NOINT',\* v. a. To anont again. Drayton. RE-AN'SWER,\* v. a. To answer again. Shak.

REAP, (rep) v. a. [i. REAPED, pp. REAPING, REAPED.] To cut with a sickle, at harvest, to harvest, to gather; to

obtain.

REAP, v. n. To use the sickle; to harvest,

REAP, v. n. A company of reapers. Forby.

REAP, R. n. One who reaps.

REAP'FR, n. One who reaps.

REAP'FR, n. One who reaps.

REAP'ING, n. The act of cutting standing corn, &c. Swyf.

REAP'ING-HOOK, (-hûk) n. A sickle. Dryden.

REAP-PEAR', v. n. To appear again. Scott.

REAP-PEAR', v. n. To appear again. Scott.

REAP-PEAR', v. n. A second or new appearance.

REAP-PLI-CA'TION, n. A second or new appearance.

REAP-PLI-CA'TION, n. A second or new application.

REAP-PLI-CA'TION, n. A renewed appointment. Foz.

REAR, (rer) n. [arriere, Fr.] That which is behind, the hind part, as of an army or fleet:—the last class, the last in order.

nind part, as of an army or neet:—the last class, the last in order.
†RĒAR, o. a. To place so as to protect the rear. Scott.
RĒAR, a. Behind, hindermost; last, as, "rear rank."

Brande. [Raw; underdone; rare. Sir T. Elyot. See

RARE.]

RARE.]
REAR, ad. Early; soon. Gay [Provincial, Eng.]
REAR, v. a. [1. REARED; pp. REARINO, REARED.] To raise
up, to lift up; to bring up to maturity, to educate, to instruct, to exalt; to elevate; to raise; to breed. [†To
achieve; to obtain. Spenser.]

PERP \* To servince an erect posture: to rise up.

REAR,\* v. n. To assume an erect posture; to rise up. Swift.

SWUL.

RÉAR-Äd'MI-RAL,\* n. An officer who is next in rank to the vice-admiral, and carries his flag at the mizzen topmast head. Crabb.

RÉAR-ÉR,\* n. One who rears or raises. Lewis.

REAR/ER,\* n. One who rears or raises. Lewis.
REAR/ER/RNT,\* n. (Mil.) A company or body of men when
faced about, and standing in that position. Crabb.
REAR/GURR,\* n. That part of an army, a regiment, or
a battalion, which marches after the main body. Brands.
REAR/GUR,\* n. a. To argue again. Burrows.
REAR/ING,\* n. The act of rearing or bringing up. Dryden.
REAR/RUNG,\* n. The last rank of a battalion when drawn
nu in one order. Brands.

up in open order. Brande. REAR'WARD, a. The last troop; the end; a train behind;

the latter part.

RE-48-0END', v. s. To climb or ascend again.

RE-48-0END', v. s. To mount or ascend again.

RE-As-CENT',\* n. The act of reasonading. Cooper.

REA'SON, (re'zn) n. [raison, Fr.; ratio, L.] That faculty in man of which either the exclusive, or the incomparably higher, enjoyment distinguishes him from the rest of the animal creation, that power of the perception of truth, in the human mind, to which all reasonings may be referred; the power of producing one proposition from another, the rational faculty; discursive power:—efficient cause; final cause, purpose; end; argument; proof; ground of persuasion; motive; ratiocination; discursive act:—clearness of faculties; reasonable claim; just view

ground of persuasion; motive; ratiocination; discursive act:—clearness of faculties; reasonable claim; just view of things, rationale, just account; moderation; moderate demands:—absolute right, truth, or justice.

RĒA'SON, (rē'zn) v. m. [raisonner, Fr.] [i. reasonne], pp. reasonned, reasonned, to argue rationally; to debate; to discourse.

RĒA'SON, (rē'zn) v. a. To examine rationally; to argue.

RĒA'SON, (rē'zn) v. a. To examine rationally; to argue.

RĒA'SON, (rē'zn) v. a. To examine rationally; to argue.

RĒA'SON, -B.E. (rē'zn-a-bl) a. Having the faculty of reason; endued with reason; partaking of reason; conformed to reason; agreeable to reason; or immoderate; honest, equitable; fair.

RĒA'SON-A-BLE-RĒSS, (rē'zn-a-bl-nēs) n. Staţe or quality of being reasonable; the faculty of reason, compliance with reason; rationality; moderation.

RĒA'SON-A-BLY, (rē'zn-a-ble) ad. In a reasonable manner;

RĒA'SON-A-BLY, (rē'zn-ş-ble) ad. In a reasonable manner; agreeably to reason; moderately.
RĒA'\$ON-ER, (rē'zn-er) n. One who reasons; an arguer.
RĒA'\$ON-ING, (rē'zn-ing) n. Ratiocination; argument.
RĒA'\$ON-ING\*, (rē'zn-ing) n. A follower of reason; a rationalist. Waterland.
RĒA'\$ON-LĒSS, (rē'zn-lēs) n. A follower of reason. Shak.
RĒ-AS-SĒM'BLAĢE, n. A renewed assemblage. Harris.
RĒ-AS-SĒM'BLAĢE, n. A renewed assemblage. Harris.
RĒ-AS-SĒM'DL, v. a. To collect or assemble anew.
RĒ-AS-SĒM'DL, n. A repeated assertion. J. Q. Adams.
RĒ-AS-SĒS'MENT.\* n. A renewed assesment. Burrous.

RE-AS-SES/MENT,\* n. A repeated assertion. J. Q. Adams.
RE-AS-SES/MENT,\* n. A renewed assessment. Burrows.
RE-AS-SIGN',\* (rē-as-sīn') v. a. To assign again. Ash.
RE-AS-SIGN',\* (rē-as-sīn') v. a. To assign ment. Chandler.
RE-AS-SC(C-LATE,\* (rē-as-sō'sh-āt) v. n. To associate again
Fibyan.

RE-AS-SUME', v. a. [reassumo, L.] To resume; to take again. Milton.

RE-AS-BURP'TION,\* (-sŭm'-) n. Act of reassuming. Maunder. RE-AS-BUR'ANCE,\* (re-as-shur'ans) n. Renewed assurance. Blackston

Biaccesons.

REAS-BGE, (re-as-shur') v. a. [réassurer, Fr.] To assure anew; to free from fear.

REAS-T-NESS, a. State of being rancid. Cotgrave. [Local.] REAS-T-NESS, a. Rusty, as bacon; rancid Sketton.

[North of England.]

[North of England.]

RÉATE, (ret) n. A kind of long, small water-grass. Walton. [R.]

RE-AT-TACH'MENT,\* n. A second attachment. Whishaw.

RE-AT-TACH'MENT,\* v. a. To attain again. Daniel.

RE-AT-TEMPT', (-temt') v. a. To try again. More.

†REAVE, (rev) v. a. [L. REFT; pp. REAVING, REFT.] To take away by stealth or violence; to bereave. Spenser.

RE-A-VOW', \* v. a. To avow again. Clay.

RE-AV-TI-ZA'TION, n. Renewal of baptism. Hoose.

RE-BAP-TI-Z'E, n. a. [redaptiser, Fr.] To baptize again.

RE-BAP-TIZ'E, v. a. To reduce again to barbarism. Annual Reg.

musi Reg.

RE-BATE!, v. a. [rebattre, Fr.] [i. REBATED; pp. REBATING, REBATED.] To blunt; to make obtuse:—to abate:—to rabbet. Dryden. [R.] See Rabbet.

RE-BATE!, \*n. (Arch.) The groove, recess, or channel sunk on the edge of any piece of material. Brande. A kind of fourth-material control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control

freestone: — a piece of wood to beat out mortar: — an iron tool somewhat like a chisel. Elmes. — (Mer. law) Discount; abatement of interest on account of prompt pay-ment. Bouver.

RE-BATE MENT, n. Diminution; abatement. 1 Kings. [R.] †RE-BATO, n. A sort of ruff. See Rabaro. Burton. RE'BEC, n. [rebec, Fr.; rubeca, It.] A three-stringed instrument; a sort of violin introduced by the Moors into Spain. ment; a sort of violin introduced by the Moors into Spain.

RE-BEC'CA,\* a. A gate-breaker or rictous person:— à title
given to the leader of an ant-turnpike conspiracy, which
was commenced in Wales, in 1839, by breaking down the
turnpike gates, the leader assuming the guise of a woman. The name was derived from a strange application of
a passage in Genesia xxiv. 80. Asmual Register.

REB'LI, n. [rebelle, Fr.; rebellis, L.] One who resists by
violence lawful authority; a revolter; an insurgent.

REB'LI, a. [rebellis, L.] Rebellious. Milton.

RE-BEL', v. n. [rebello, L.] [i. ARBELLED; pp. REBELLING,
REBELLED.] To rise in rebellion; to resist inwful authority; to revolt.

RE-BEL'LED', (re-bid') p. a. Guilty of rebellion. Milton.
†RE-BEL'LEB, x. One who rebels; a rebel. Parfre.

RE-BEL'LION, (re-bel'yun) n. [rebellion, Fr.; rebellio, L.]

Insurrection against lawful authority; redition, revolt;

contumacy.

RE-BEL'Lious, (re-bel'yus) a. Resisting, or contrary to lawful authority; seditious; insurrectionary; contumers (nee [ner.

Cious. [ner. RE-BEL/LIOUS-LY, (re-bēl/yus-le) ad. In a rebellious men. RE-BEL/LIOUS-NESS, (re-bēl/yus-nēs) m. The quality of being rebellious. Bp. Marton. RE-BEL/Clow, (re-bēl/lo) v. n. To bellow again; to bellow in return, to echo back a loud noise. Spenser. RE-BLO-M', \*v. n. To bloom or blossom again. Crabbe. (RE-BO-M'TION, n. [reboo, L.] Return of a loud sound.

RE-BO-L'TION, n. [reboo, L.] Return of a loud sound.

[T. Elyot.

RE-BOIL', v. n. [rebullto, L.] To boil anew: to be hot. Str.

RE-BOIL', v. n. [rebullto, L.] To boil anew: to be hot. Str.

RE-BOUND', v. n. [rebullto, REBOUNDED.] 'To spring back, to be reverberated; to fly back in consequence of motion impressed and resisted: to recoil.

RE-BOUND', v. a. To reverberate; to bent or force back.

RE-BOUND', v. a. To bace again. Gray.

RE-BEARTE', v. a. To bace again. Gray.

RE-BURTE', n. [rebuffade, Fr., rabbuffo, It.] Repercussion; a beating back; a sudden check or resistance; a refusal.

RE-BUFF', v. a. [REBUFFED, pp. REBUFFED, a REFUFFED.

E-BUFF', v. a. (i. REBUFFED; pp. REBUFFING, REBUFFED.)
'To beat back; to oppose with sudden violence, to repel. RE-BOFF to reject; to oppose.

RE-BUYLET, \* v. a. To huffet again; to bent hack. Rowe.
RE-BUYLD', (re-bild') v. a. [L. REBUILT, pp. REBUILDING,
REBUILT.] To build anew; to reedify, to repair. See

BULLD.

RE-BULLD'ER, (rë-b'ild'er) n. One who rebuilds. Todd.

RE-BULLD'ER, a. That may be rebuked, reprehensible.

RE-BUKE', v. a. [reboucher, Fr., rebech, Arm.] [L.REBUKED, pp. REBUKED, To chide; to reprehensible.

RE-BUKE', n. Reprehension: objurgation; reproof, a check.

RE-BUKE'FOL, a. Abounding in rebuke. Huloct.

(RE-BUKE'FOL-LY, ad. With reprehension. Sir T. Elyot.

RE-BUK-L'I'TION, (rë-bul-lish'un) n. [rebulluc, L.] Act of rebuilung.

RE-BUGE', v. a. To buoy, raise, or sustain again. Byron. RE-BUE', (re-ber're) v. a. To bury or inter again. RE'BUS, n. [rebus, L.] pl. RE'BUS-ES. An enigmatical representation of a name by pictures and emblems; a sort of riddle or enigma.

RE-BCT', v. a. [rebuter, Fr.] [i. REBUTTED; pp. REBUTTING, REBUTTED.] To beat back, to repel, to oppose by argu-

RE-BOT', v. n. [†To retire. Spenser.] - (Law) To return an

RE-BUTTER, n. He or that which rebuts.—(Law) The fifth stage of the pleadings in a suit, or the plaintif's answer to the defendant's surrejoinder. Whishaw.

RE-CAL'CI-TRANT, \* a. Kicking back; kicking again. Ed.

RE-CAL-CI-TRATE, \* v. a. To kick; to kick again. Smart.
RE-CAL-CI-TRA'TION, \* n. Act of kicking, act of kicking back or again. Ed. Rev.

ing back of again. Lat. Reco.

RE-CALL', v. a. [L RECALLED; pp. RECALLING, RECALLED.]

To call back; to annul; to revoke; to repeal.

RE-CALL', v. a. To call again. Davis.

RE-CALL', v. a. To call again. Pavis.

RE-CANT', v. a. [recanto, L.] [L RECANTED; pp. RECANTING, RECANTED.] To retract, au an opinion or declaration;

to revoke; to abjure; to recall.

RE-CANT', v. n. To retract an opinion or declaration; to

make a recantation. RE-CAN-TA'TION, n. Act of recanting; that which is re-

RE-CAN-TA'TION, m. Act of recanting; that which is recanted; retraction.

RE-CANT'ER, m. One who recants. Skak.

RE-CA-PAC'I-TATE, v. a. To qualify again. Atterbury.

RE-CA-PIT'U-LATE, (re-ke-pit'yu-lat) v. a. [recapituler, Fr.; re and capitulem, L] [L. RECAPITULATED; pp. RECAPITU-LATINA, RECAPITULATED.] To repeat the heads or sum of what has already been said; to recite; to rehearse.

RE-CA-RITULLITUM m. Act of reconstitutions: they which

what has already been said; to recite; to rehearse.

RĒ-CA-PITU-U-LĀ-TION, n. Act of recapitulating; that which
is recapitulated; repetition.

RĒ-CA-PITU-U-Ā-TO-RY, a. Repeating again. Barrow.

RĒ-CĀ-PITU-N-\* n. (Law) A second caption, distress, or
seizure: —the act of a person who has been deprived of
the custody of another, to which he is legally entitled, by
which he regains custody of such person. Bosnier.

RĒ-CA-PT'URE, (17-kāpt'yur) n. Act of taking again; recovery of a prize.

erv of a prize

ery of a prize.

RE-CAP'(URE, (r8-kapt'yur) v. a. To capture anew; to roRE-CAR'NI-F?, v. a. To convert again into flesh. Howell.

RE-CAR'NY, v. a. To carry again; to carry back.

RE-CAST', v. a. [t. recast, pp. recasting, recast.] To cast

RE-CEDEY, v. n. | RECAPI, pp. RECAPING, RECEDED; pp. RECEDING, RECEDED; v. n. | recede, L. | [i. RECEDED; pp. RECEDING, RECEDED.] To fall back, to retreat: to desist; to relax any claim; to retire; to withdraw; to retrograde.

RE-CEIPE, (re-set') n. [recepts old Fr. ; recepts. low L.] Act of receiving , place of receiving ; reception ; a prescription ; a recipe ; a writing acknowledging the reception of money

or goods.

BE-CEIPT',\* (re-set') v. a. [i. RECRIPTED; pp. RECRIPTING, RECRIPTED.] To give a written acknowledgment for money or property received; to give a receipt for. Chandler. 307 It is in common use, as a verb, in the United States, but not found in the English dictionaries.

BE-CEIPT'-BOOK,\* (re-set'buk) n. A book containing re-

ceipts. More.

RE-CEIPT'OR,\* (re-sē/tur) n. One who gives a receipt; one who becomes surety for goods attached. Curtus.

RE-CEIV-A-BIL'I-TY,\* n. Quality of being receivable. Dan-

iel Webster.

tel Webster.

RE-CEIV'A-BLE, (re-SEV's-bl) a. That may be received.

RE-CEIV'A-BLE-NESS, n. State of being receivable.

RE-CEIVE', D. a. [recever, Fr.; recepto, L.] [i. RECEIVED, pp. RECEIVING, RECEIVED, To take or obtain by a volun tary act; to take by an involuntary act; to accept, to embrace intellectually; to allow; to admit; to entertain.

RE-CEIV'ED-NESS, a. General allowance; reception. Boyle.

RE-CEIV'ER, n. [receveur, Fr.] One who receives; that which receives; a partaker, an officer appointed to receive public money:— one who codperates with a robber or thef, by taking the goods which he steals:— a vessel of the air-nump, out of which the air is exhausted, in order or times, by taking the goods which he steals:—a vessel of the air-pump, out of which the air is exhausted, in order to receive the subjects of experiment:—any vessel for receiving the product of an operation, as of distilling.

RE-CEL'T-BRATE, c. a. Tocelebrate anew. B. Jonson.

RE-CEN-CY, n. [recens, L.] State of being recent, newness; new state. Wiseman.

new state. Freeman. Re-CENEY, v. a. [recenser, Fr.] To review; to revise. Bentley. [R.]
R.-CEN'SION, (re-sen'shun) n. [recensin, L.] Enumeration; review:— a review of the text of an ancient author by

a critical editor.

a critical editor.

RE/CENT, a. [récent, Fr.; recens, L.] New; not of long existence; late, fresh, novel; modern.

RE/CENT-LY, ad. Lately; newly; freshly. Arbuthnot.

RE/CENT-NESs, n. Newness; freshness. Hale.

RE-CEPTA-CLE, [re-86p'ta-kl, P. E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb. Ash, Kenrick, Nares, rés'ep-ta-kl, S. J. F., rés'ep-ta-kl or resép'ta-kl, W.] n. [receptaculum, L.] A vessel or place into which any thing is received; a reservoir; a cistern.

The pronunciation réc'ep-ta-cle is by far the more fashionable, but re-cép'ta-cle imore agreeable to analogy and the enr." Walker. (1804.) "The accent used to be on the first syllable." Smart. (1840.)

REC'EP-TA-RY, n. A thing received. Browne.

†REC'EP-TA-RY, n. A thing received. Browne. RE-CEP-TI-B(L'1-TY, n. Possibility of receiving. Glanvills.

RE-CEP-TI-BIL'; T., T., Possibility of receiving. Glawdia.

RE-CEP-TION, (re-sep'shin) n. [réception, Fr., receptus, L.]

Act of receiving; power of receiving; state of being received, admission of any thing communicated, acceptation, receipt, admission; act of containing; welcome; entertainment.

RE-CEP'TIVE, a. Having the power of receiving or admit-

ting.

REC-EP-Tiv';-TY, n. [réceptivité, Fr.] State of being receptive. Fotherby. [R.]

REC'EP-TO-RY, or RE CEP'TO-RY, [rès'ep-tüt-e, S. W. J. F.
R.; re-sèp'to-re, P. K. Sm. Wb.] a. Generally admitted of received. Browne. [R.]

Ry-CESS', [re-sès', S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.] n. [recessus, L.] Retirement; retreat; a withdrawing, place of retirement:—a cavity in the face of a wall; a niche-place of secrety: private shade; privaty; secret part; - place of secrecy; private abode; privacy; secret part; - remission or suspension : intermission : - a decree of —remission or suspiension; intermission:—a decree or the German diet. (C)—Although all the orthospists ac-cent this word on the second syllable, yet we often hear it pronounced with the accent on the first. RE-CESSED',\* (re-\*Est') a. Furnished with recesses. P. Cyc. Ex-CESSEON, (re-\*Est') up. n. [recessio, L.] Act of reced-ing, act of relaxing; a retreat a going back.

RE'CHAB-ITE,\* n. One of a religious sect among the ancient Jews. Jeremiak.

RE-CHANGE', v. a. [rechanger, Fr.] To change again. Dry-

RE-CHARGE', v. a. [recharger, Fr.] To charge again: - to accuse in return.

RE-CHARTEN,\* (re-chās'sn) v. a. To chasten again. Moore. RE-CHĒAT', n. [rachat, old Fr.] (Hunting) A recall by the horn to the dogs. Shak.

RE-CHEAT', (ro-chēt') v. n. To blow the recheat. Drayton.
RE-CHÖÖSE', \* v. a. To choose again; to reëlect. Johnson.
†REC-1-Divate, v. n. To fall back; to backslide. Bp. Andrems.

†RE-CID-I-VA'TION, n. [recidious, L.] Backsliding, a re-

lapse. Bp. Hall.
†REC-1-Dī'vOUS, a. Subject or liable to fall again. Bailey.
REC-1-PĒ, (rēs'e-pē) n. [L.] A medical prescription; any RE-CIP'|-EN-CY,\* n. Act or capacity of receiving; reception. Bp. Wilson.

RE-CIP'I-RNT, n. [recipiene, L.] A receiver; a veisel which

Feorews.

Re-Oir/Ro-OAL, s. [reciprocus, L.] Acting in vicinsitude or by turns; alternate; mutual, mutually interchangeable.— Reciprocal figures, (Geom) two figures of the same kind, as triangles, parallelograms, &c., so related, that two sides of the one form the extremes of an analogue. gy of which the means are the two corresponding sides of the other.—Recurrocal proportion is, when, of four numbers or terms taken in order, the first has to the second the same ratio that the fourth has to the third, or

when the first has to the second the same ratio which the reciprocal of the third has to the reciprocal of the fourth. BE-CIP'RO-CAL, n. (Arth.) The quotient resulting from the division of unity by any number.—[An alternacy.

RE-CIP-RO-CXL'I-TY,\* x. The quality of being reciprocal.

RE-CIP'RO-CAL-LY, ad. Mutually; interchangeably.
RE-CIP'RO-CAL-NESS, m. Mutual return; alternateness.

RE-CIP'RO-CATE, v. m. [t. RECIPROCATED; pp. RECIPROCATINO, RECIPROCATED.] TO act interchangeably; to alternate.

RE-CIP'RO-CATE, v. a. To exchange mutually; to inter-

change.

RE-CIP-RO-CA'TION, n. [reciprocatio, L.] Act of reciprocating; alternation; action interchanged.

REC-I-PROC'I-TY, (res-e-pros'e-te) n. [reciprocite, Fr.] Reciprocal act, right, or obligation; interchange. Black-

RE-CIP-RO-CÖR'NOUS,\* a. Having horns turned backwards

and forwards, as those of a ram. Scott.

RE-CIR'CUM-Cise,\* v. a. To circumcise again. Barrow.

RE-CIS'(10N, (re-sizh'un) n. [Fr.; recisus, L.] Act of cut-

ting off.

RE-CI'TAL, m. Act of reciting; account; relation; narrative; repetition; rehearsal; narration, recitation, detail.

REC-I-TA'TION, n. Act of reciting, that which is recited; recital, rehearsal.

recital, rehearsal.

REC-I-TA-TIVE', (rĕs-e-ta-tēv') n. [recitatef, Fr.] (Mus.) A kind of singing differing but little from ordinary speaking; a sort of tuneful pronunciation; a chant.

REC-I-TA-TIVE', a. Uttered musically, chanting. Addison.

REC-I-TA-TIVE', ad. After the manner of recitative.

REC-I-TA-TI'VE', (rĕs-e-ta-tĕ've) n. [It.] Same as recitative.

REF.-I.ZA-TI'VO, (res.-0-12-16-VO) n. [11.] Same as recitative. Pope.

RE-CITE', v. a. [recito, L.; récitor, Fr.] [t. RECITED; pp.
RECITING, RECITED.] To rehearse, to repeat, to enumerate; to tell over, to recapitulate.

RE-CITE', v. n. To make a recital or recitation. Smart.

RE-CIT'ER, n. One who recites. Burton.

RECK, v. a. To heed; to care for. Sidney — R recks, (impersonal.) to care for or concern, as, "It recks me not." Milton.

Millon.

\*RECK, v. n. To care; to heed; to mind. Spenser.

RECK, v. n. To care; to heed; to mind. Spenser.

RECK/LESS.A. Careless; heedless; thoughtless; rash.

RECK/LESS-LY,\* ad. In a reckless manner. Udal.

RECK/LESS-RESS, n. Carelessness; negligence. Sidney.

RECK/ON, (rčk/kn) v. a. [i. RECKONED, pp. RECKONING,
RECKONED.] To compute; to number; to count; to
esteem; to account; to estimate; to calculate. to assign
in an account. 27 "To reckon, to suppose, to conjecture; to conclude; ss, 'I reckon he'll come.'" Brockett.

—"'I reckon, I guess,' are idiomatic in Devonshire."
Palmer.—"'To reckon is used in some of the Southern
States as guess is in the Northern." Pickering.— The
provincial use in some parts of England, with respect to
this word, is the same as the colloquial use in some parts
of the United States.

RECK'ON, (rčk/kn) v. n. To compute; to calculate; to

this word, is the same as the colloquial use in some parts of the United States.

RECK'ON, (r&k'kn) v. m. To compute; to calculate; to state an account; to charge to account; to give an account; to pay a penalty; to call to punishment; to lay stress or dependence upon.

RECK'ON-EN, (r&k'kn-tr) n. One who reckons.

RECK'ON-ING, (f&k'kn-ing) n. Computation; calculation; account of time; account of debtor and creditor; money charged by a host or landlord, account taken; esteem; account; estimation. — (NewL.) The estimated place of a ship calculated from the rate, as determined by the log, and the course, as determined by the compass.

RECK'ON-ING-BOOK, (r&k'kn-ing-būk) n. A book in which money received and expended is set down.

RECLAIM', (-klim') v. a. (reclame, L.] [L RECLAIMED; pp. RECLAIMING, RECLAIMED.] To call back from error or vice; to reform; to correct.——[réclamer, Fr.] To reduce to the state desired; to recall: to recover.

RE-CLAIM', v. n. To exclaim. Pops. [R.]

RÉ-CLAIM', v. n. To exclaim. Pops. [R.]

RE-CLAIM', BLE, a. That may be reclaimed; recoverable.

RE-CLAIM', A-BLE, a. That may be reclaimed. Les.

Mills REVELERS, a. That cannot be reclaimed.

RFC-LA-MX'TION, m. [Fr.] Recovery; demand. Bp. Hel. RE-OLESP', \* v. a. To clasp or embrace again. Paley. REC-L-NX'TION, m. Act or state of leaning or reclining. REC CLINE', v. a. (recline). L., reckner, Fr.] (i. RECLINED pp. RECLINERG, RECLINED.] To lean back; to lean sidewavs.

RE-CLINE', v. n. To rest; to repose; to lean Shenstone. RE-CLINE', a. [reclinis, L.] In a leaning posture. Mil-

RE-CLINE', a. [reclims, L.] In a leaning posture. Milton. [R.]
RF-CLIN'ER,\* n. He or that which reclines:—a dia. whose plane reclines from the perpendicular. Francis.
RE-CLÖSE', (re-klÖz') v. a. To close again. Fope.
RE-CLÜBE', v. a. [reclude, L.] To open. Harvey. [R.]
RE-CLÜBE', v. a. [reclude, L.] To open. Harvey. [R.]
RE-CLÜBE', (re-klÖz'), S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.] n. [reclude, recluse, Fr.] A retired person; a person secluded from the world, a hermit.
RE-CLÜSE', v. a. To shut up. Donna.
RE-CLÜSE', v. a. To shut up. Donna.
RE-CLÜSE', v. a. To shut up. To nna.
RE-CLÜSE', v. shut up. retired; solitary. Frior.
RE-CLÜSE', v. a. To shut up. To nna.
RE-CLÜSE', v. a. To shut up. To nna.
RE-CLÜSE', v. a. Ardraing concealment. Shak.
RE-CLÜSE', v. a. [recoctus, L.] To cook or vamp up. Bp Taylor.

tBE-COCT', v. a. [recoctus, L.] To cook or vamp up. Bp Taylor.

RE-COCTION,\* a. A repeated coction or boiling. Scrops.

REC-OG-N''TION, (rek-og-nish'un) n. [recognitio, L.] Act of recognizing; state of being recognized; review; ren ovation of knowledge, acknowledgment.

[RE-COC'N-TOR,\* n. pl. RE-COC'N-TORS. (Law) A jury empanelled on an assize; so called because they acknowledge a disseizin by their verdict. Whahaso.

RECOC'N-ZA-BLE, [re-kög'ne-zz-bl, Ja.; re-kön'e-zz-bl, K. Wb.; rek'g-nl-zz-bl, Sm.] a. That may be acknowledged or recognized.

M. Wo.; fek (9g-11-2g-11, 5m-) a. 1 na may be acquiredged or recognized.

||RE-CÖG'NI-ZÄNCE, [re-kög'ne-zkns, W. J. F. Sm.; re-kön'e-zäns, S. P. K. Wb.; re-kög'ne-zäns or re-kön'e-zäns, Ja.] n. [reconnoissance, Fr.] An acknowledgment; recognition.—(Law) An acknowledgment of a debtupon record : - an obligation which a man enters into before

record:—an obligation which a man enters into before some court or magistrate to do some act:—also an acknowledgment by the recognizor of something due to the recognizee. %7 "In the general sense, the g is sounded; in professional legal use, it is usually sunk." Smart. RB-COG-NI-ZK/TION,\* n. Act of recognizing. Blackstone. [REC'OG-NIZE, [rčk'og-NiZ, W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; rā-kog-niz, S.; rčk'on-iz, P. Wb.—sometimes incorrectly pronounced re-kög'niz.] v. a. [recognosea, L.] [t. rrconied routed by the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of the kind of

bound by recognizance.

REC'0G-Nīz-ṭu,\* n. One who recognizes. Shaftesbury.

RE-COG-NI-ZOR', n. (Law) One who gives a recognizance. RE-CÖIL', v. n. [reculer, Fr.] [a. RECOILED; pp. RECOILING, RECOILED.] To rush or fall back in consequence of resist-

RECOILED. I Or hish of rail back in consequence of resistance; to rebound; to reverberate:—to fail; to shrink. †RE-COIL', v. a. To cause to recoil. Spenser. RE-COIL', v. A falling or springing back; resilience:—the rebound of firearms, or of a piece of ordnance, when

discharged.

RE-coll'ER, n. One who recoils or falls back. Todd.

Act of shrinking back; revolt; r

RE-COIL'ER, a. One who recoils or russ deck. Toda.

RE-COIL'ING, n. Act of shrinking back; revolt; recoil.

RE-COIL'ING-LY, ad. With retrocession. Hulcet.

RE-COIN', v. a. To coin over again. Addison.

RE-COIN'AGE, n. Act of coining anew; a new coinage.

RE-COIN'ER,\* n. One who recoins.

RE-COILECT!, v. a. [recollectus, I.] [i. RECOLLECTED; pp.

RECOLLECTING, RECOLLECTED.] To recall to mind or

RECOLLECTING, RECOLLECTED. I TO FECHI to Mind or memory; to remember; to recover to memory.

RE-COL-LECT, v. a. To collect or gather again. Donne.

REC(OL-LECT, \* | n. [recollect, Fr.] A monk of a reformed REC(OL-LECT, \* | order of Franciscans. Weever.

REC-OL-LEC'TION, n. Act of recollecting; remuniscence;

REC-OL-LEC'TION, n. Act of recollecting; reminiscence; remembrance; memory; recovery of notion; revival in the memory. Locks.

REC-OL-LEC'TIVE,\* a. Implying or causing recollection.

RE-OL-NIZE,\* v. a. Tr colonize anew. P. Cyc.

RE-OM'PORT, (-küm) v. a. To combine or join together again.

RE-OM'FORT, (-küm) v. a. To comfort again.

RE-OM'FORT, LESS, a. Being without comfort. Spenser.

RE-OM'FORT-LESS, a. Renewal of comfort. Shak.

RE-OM-MENCE', v. a. [recommencer, Fr.] To commence or begin anew.

RE-COM-MENCE', v. a. (recommencer, Fr. 1 To commence or begin anew.

RE-COM-MENCE', v. a. To commence again. Howell.

RE-COM-MENCE', v. a. To commence again. Howell.

REC-OM-MENCE', v. a. (recommender, Fr.) [i. RECOMMENDREC, pp. RECOMMENDING, RECOMMENDED.] To commend or praise to another; to make acceptable; to commit with prayers.

REC-OM-MEND'A-BLE, a. That may be recommended.

REC-OM-MEND'A-BLE-NESS, n. Desert of praise. Mors. REC-OM-MEND'A-BLY, ad. So as to deserve praise. Sh.

REC-OM-MEN-DA'TION, m. [recommendation, Fr.] Act of recommending, that which recommends; a favorable representation; a commendation; a credential.

representation; a commendation, a representation. Jodrell. REC-OM-MEN'DA-TO-RY, a. Conveying praise; laudatory. REC-OM-MEN'DA-TO-RY, a. Conveying praise; laudatory. REC-OM-MEN'E, a. One who recommends. REC-OM-MIT', b. a. To commit anew. Clarendon. REC-OM-MIT'MENT, a. A new or second committal. Gent.

RECOM-MIT'TAL,\* s. A new or second community Mag.

Mag.

BE-COM-PKCT', v. a. To join or compact anew. Dorse.

REC-OM-PKNST, v. a. Recompense. Hulot.

BEC'OM-PKNST, v. a. [récompenser, Fr.] i. RECOMPENSED;

pp. RECOMPENSING, RECOMPENSED.] To pay back an equivalent; to repay, to requite; to give in requital; to compensate; to remunerate; to redeem.

BEC'OM-PENSE, s. [Fr.] Reward; requital; compensation; remuneration; satisfaction; amends.

REC-OM-PENS'ER,\* s. One who recompenses. Foz.

RE-COM-PILE'MENT, s. New compilement. Bacon.

RE-COM-PÖSE', v. a. [recomposer, Fr.] To compose, form, or quiet anew.

RE-COM-PŌSE', v. a. [recomposer, Fr.] To compose, form, or quiet anew.

RE-COM-PŌSER,\* n. One who recomposes. More.

RE-COM-PO-SI'TION, (-Zish'un) n. A new composition.

REC-ON-CIL'A-BLE, a. [reconcidable, Fr.] That may be reconciled, conciliated, or made consistent; consistent.

REC-ON-CIL'A-BLE-NESS, n. State of being reconcilable.

REC'ON-CIL'S, v. a. [reconciler, Fr.; reconcile, L.] [i. RECONCILES; pp. RECONCILED.] To make to like again; to conciliate; to prepitiate; to make consistent; to restore to favor. [†To purify. Puller. To resistabilish. Spenser.]

REC'ON-CILE, v. n. To become reconciled. Abp. Sancret.

REC'ON-CILE-MENT, z. Reconciliation. Milton.

REC'ON-CIL-ER, z. One who reconciles.

REC-ON-CIL-ER, z. One who reconciles.

REC-ON-CIL-I-A'TION, s. [reconculate, L.] Act of reconciling; state of being reconciled; renewal of friendship; solution of seeming contrarieties; atonement.

REC-ON-CIL-I-A-TO-RY, z. Tending to reconcile. Bp. Hall.

REC-ON-DITE, or REC-ON'DITE, [rek'on-dit, W. J. Ja.

Wb.; re-kon-dit', S. K.; re-kön'dit, P. Sm. R.; rek'on-dit or re-kön'dit, F.] a. [reconditus, L.] Hidden, secret; profound; abstruse; deep; interior, hard to be understood.

27 "Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Barclay,

37 "Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Mr. Fry, and Entick, accent this word on the second syllable; Mr. Sheridan and Bailey on the last; and Fenning, only, on the first. But, notwith-standing so many authorities are against me, I am much deceived if the analogy of pronunciation be not decided-ly in favor of that accentuation which I have given. We have but few instances in the language who re we receive a word from the Latin, by dropping a syllable, that we do not remove the accent higher than the original. Thus co not remove the accent inginer than the original. Into recondite, derived from recondute, may with as much pro-priety remove the accent from the long penultimate, as cerbinals from carbusaliss, calumny from calumnia, detri-ment from detrimentum, is no cercy from innocentia, contro-versy from controversia, and a thousand others. The word facebased must certainly follow the fortunes of the present word; and we find those orthospiets, who have the word, accent it as they do recondite, Mr. Sheridan on the last syllable, but Mr. Fenning, inconsistently, on the second."

Walker.

RE-OON'DI-TO-RY,\* n. A storehouse; s repository. Mander.
RE-OON-DUCT', v. a. To conduct again. Dryden.
RE-OON-DUC'TION,\* n. Act of reconducting. — (Law) A

RE-CON-DUC'TION,\* n. Act of reconducting.—(Law) A renewing of a former lease. Bouvier.

RE-CON-FIRM, v. a. To confirm or establish again.

RE-CON-JOIN, v. a. To confirm or establish again.

RE-CON-JOIN, v. a. To confirm or establish again.

RE-CON-JOIN, v. a. To confirm or establish again.

RE-CON-JOIN, v. a. To confirm or establish again.

RE-CON-ROINTER, (FSK-pn-HIV), preparatory to the march of an army, the construction of a railroad, canal, &c., or the embarcation of troops. P. Cyc.

REC-ON-ROINTER, (FSK-pn-HIV), Ja. Sm. R.;

RE-CON-JOINTER, (FSK-Pn-HIV), Ja. Sm. R.;

RE-CON-GUITER, RECOMPORTERD, TO view; to survey, particularly for military purposes; to examine. Addison.

RE-CON'GUER, (FC-KONg'Ker) v. a. [recomputer, Fr.] To conguer again.

RE-CON-QUEE, (TP-EORG'ROT) v. a. [Treconquert, Att] acconquert gam.
RE-CON'QUEET,\* s. A renewed conquest, Drydes.
RE-CON-RE-CEA'TE, v. a. To consecrate ancw. dysife.
RE-CON-RE-CEA'TION,\* s. A renewed consecration. Burn.
RE-CON-RED'ER, v. a. To consider again; to review; to renew the consideration of; to retract.
RE-CON-RED-ER-A'TION,\* s. Act of reconsidering. John-

†RE-CON'SO-LATE, v. a. To comfort again. Wotten

RE CON-SÖL-J-DX'TION,\* n. A second consolidation. De

RE CON-STRUCT',\* v. a. To construct again; to rebuild Tucker.

Tucker.

RÉ-CON-STRÜC'TION,\* n. Act of reconstructing. Beisham.

RÉ-CON-TIN'U-ANCE,\* n. Act of recontinuing. Drayton.

RÉ-CON-TIN'UE,\* v. a. & n. To continue again. Skirling.

RÉ-CON-VEN'TION,\* n. (Civil law) An action brought by a party who is defendant, against the plaintiff, before the same judge. Bowter.

RÉ-CON-VER'SION, n. A second conversion.

RÉ-CON-VER', (-vē') v. a. To conveyt again. Denham.

RÉ-CON-VEY', (-vē') v. a. To convey again. Denham.

RÈ-CON-VEY', (-vē') v. a. To convey again. Denham.

RÈ-CON-VEY', (-vē') v. a. To convey again. Denham.

RÉ-CON-VEY', (-vē') v. a. To convey again. Denham.

RÉ-CON-VEY', (-vē') v. a. To convey again. Denham.

NE-CON-VEY MOE, " (re-Ron-va'ans) a. A repeace convey nee. Blackstone. RE-COP'y, \*v. a. To copy anew; to transcribe again. Tweed-RE-CORP', v. a. [recorder, L.; recorder, Fr.] [n. RECORDE; pp. RECORDE, RECORDED.] To register any thing, so that its memory may not be lost; to celebrate; to cause to be remanuhered, to enroll. [†To recite; to tune; to call

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to be remembered, to enroll. [†To recite; to tune; to call to mind. Spasser.] tRE-CORD', v. n. To sing a tune; to play a tune. Shak. REC'ORD, [rek'ord, P. J. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; rek'ord or rekord', W. J. F.] n. [Fr.] Register; an authentic memorial; an enrolment, a memorandum. 27 "Old authors accent the noun as the verb, and this accentuation is sometimes still retained; as in the phrase, 'A court of record.'." Smart. But, in the United States, it is commonly, in this phrase, pronounced rec'ord. REC-OR-DA'TION, n. [recordatio, L.] Remembrance. Shak. RE-OBD'ER, n. One who records; one who registers any event:—the chief judicial officer, of a city:—a musical instrument somewhat resembling a flageolet. Bason. RE-CORD'ER-SHIP,\* n. The office of recorder. Sir J. Mackintola.

RE-COUCH', v. n. To couch or lie down again. Wotton.

RE-OÓOCH', v. a. To couch or lie down again. Wotton. RE-OÓONT', v. a. [reconter, Fr.] [I. RECOUNTED; pp. RE-COUNTED, RECOUNTED; pp. RE-COUNTED, RECOUNTED; pp. RE-COUNT', v. a. To count again. J. Lovering. RE-COUNT'MENT, n. Relation; recutal. Shak. RE-COUNT'MENT, n. Relation; recutal. Shak. RE-COUNT'MENT, n. Relation; recutal. Shak. RE-COUNT'MENT, n. Relation; recutal. Shak. RE-COUNT'MENT, n. Relation; recutal. Shak. RE-COUNT'MENT, n. Relation; recutal. Shak. RE-COUNT, as by a defendant to the claim of a plaintiff. Roumer. Bourse

RE-CÔUP'ER,\* n. One who recoups or keeps back. Story. †RE-COURE', v. a. To recover. Spenser. See RECURE.

RE-COURSE', (re-kors') n. [recursus, L.; recours, Fr.] [†Frequent passage; access. Shak. Return. Barrow.] — [recours,

RE-GOURSE', (re-körs') m. | recurrus, h.; recurrus, t.; | recours, quent passage; access. Shak Return. Barroso. | - | recours, Fr. | Application, as for help or protection, resort. RE-GOURSE', (re-körs') v. n. To return. Foz. | RE-GOURSE', fot, a. Moving alternately. Drayton. RE-GOV'ER, (re-küv'er) v. a. | recourser, Fr.; recupero, L. | [I. RECOVIERD.] To restore from sickness or disorder, to repair, to regain; to retrains to recruit to get again.

store from sickness or disorder, to repair, to regain; to retrieve; to recruit, to get again; to retrieve; to recruit, to get again. Ri-c-6v'FR, v. a. To gain health or strength. Ri-c-6v'FR, v. a. To cover again. Black.
RE-6v'FR-3-BLE, a. [recourable, Fr.] That may be recovered; possible to be regnined.
RE-6v'FR-3-BLE-NESS,\* a. State of being recoverable.

RE-COV-ER-ER.\* n. One who recovers. Clarks.

RE-COV-ER-OR.\* n. (Law) One who obtains a claim, in a suit of common recovery, from the defendant or the recoverce'. Blackstone

RE-COVIER-Y, n. Act of recovering, state of being recovered, restoration from sickness.—(Law) The act of cutting off an entail; act of obtaining any thing by trial of

law.

BEC'RE-ANT, a. [récréant, old Fr.] Cowardly; mean-spirited; apostate; faise; faithless.

BEC'RE-ATE, v. a. [recreo, L.] [i. RECREATED; pp. RECREATING, RECREATED] To refresh after toil; to amuse or divert; to delight; to gratify; to relieve; to revive.

BEC'RE-ATE, v. a. To take recreation. L. Addison.

BEC-RE-ATE, v. a. To create anew. Donas.

REC-RE-ATION, n. Act of recreating; relief after toil or pain; amusement in sorrow or distress; refreshment; amusement; diversion, entertainment; sport; pastime.

RE-CRE-A'TION,\* n. Act of recreating; a new creation.

Walker.

Walker.

BEC'RE-A-TIVE, a. Serving to recreate; refreshing, giving relief after labor or pain; amusing; diverting.

BEC'RE-A-TIVE-LY, ad. With recreation; with diversion REC'RE-A-TIVE-NESS, n. The quality of being recreative BEC'RE-MENT, n. [recrementum, L.] Dross; spume, su perfluous matter cast out.

BEC-RE-MENT'AL, a. Drossy; recrementitious; refuse REC-RE-MENT'AL, a. Drossy; recrementitious; refuse REC-RE-MENT'T'TIOUS, (-lish'us) a. Drossy; spumy; con sisting of refuse. Boyla.

RE-CRIM'I-NATE, v. n. [recrementum, Fr.; re and crimino-L.] [i. RECRIMINATED; pp. RECRIMINATING, RECRIMINATING.

'A, E, I, S, S, T, long; A, E, I, S, U, Y, short; 4, B, I, O, U, Y, shoure. — PARR, PAR, PART, PALL; MRIR, MER

ED.] To criminate or reproach mutually; to return one accusation with another. RE-CRIM';-NATE, v. a. To accuse in return.

RE-CRIM';-NATE, v. a. To accuse in return.

RE-CRIM-;-NA'TION, n. [Fr.] Act of recriminating; return

of one accusation with another. or one accusation with another.

\$E\$-ORIM';-NA-TIVE,\* a. Returning crimination. Qu. Rev.

\$E\$-CRIM';-NA-TOR, n. One who recriminates.

\$E\$-CRIM';-NA-TOR, a. Retorting accusation. Burks.

\$E\$-CRIM';-NA-TOR, Recrudescency. Bacom.

\$E\$-ORU-DES'CEN-CY, n. [recrudescence, Fr.; recrudesco, L.] State of becoming sore again; a sort of relapse.

†RE-CRU-DES'CENT, a. [recrudescens, L.] Growing sore or

RE-CRUI-DES'CENT, a. [recrudescens, L.] Growing sore or painful again. Bauley.
RE-CRUIT', (re-krût') v. a. [recruter, Fr.] [i. RECRUITED; pp. RECRUITED.] To repair by new supplies; to supply an army with new men; to regain; to recover, to retrieve; to replace; to refresh.
RE-CRÜIT', (re-krût') v. n. To raise new soldiers:—to receive new strength; to grow again.
RE-CRÜIT', (re-krût') n. Supply of any thing wasted:—a newly enlisted soldier.
RE-CRÜIT'ER, n. One who recruits. Wood.
RE-CRÜIT'ER, n. One who recruiting. Smart. [R.]
RE-CRÜIT'MENT,\* n. Act of recruiting. Smart. [R.]
REC'TXN-GLE, n. [roctangulus, L.] A right-angled parallelogram; any geometrical figure containing one or more right angles.

right angles.

REC'TĂN-GLE, (rök'tăng-gl) a. Rectangular. Browns.

REC'TAN-GLED, (rek'tang-gid) a. Rectangular.

BEC-TAN-GU-LAR, (rek-tang-gid) a. Rectangular.

BEC-TAN-GU-LAR, (rek-tang-gy-lar) a. Right-angled, having one or more angles of ninety degrees.

ing one or more angles of ninety degrees.

BEC-TAN'GU-LAB-LY, ad. With right angles. Browns.

REC-TAN'GU-LAB-LY, ad. With right angles. Browns.

REC-TAN-GU-LAB'-TY,\* gular. Ash.

REC'TI-FI-ABLP, a. That may be rectified or set right.

REC-TI-FI-GA'TION, n. [Fr.] The act of rectifying or setting right.—(Math.) The finding of a right line equal to a proposed curve.—(Chem.) The act of strengthening and purifying spirituous liquors by repeated distillation.

BEC'TI-FI-EL n. One who rectifies: that which rectifies:

REC'TI-FI-ER, n. One who rectifies, that which rectifies:
— an instrument that shows the variation of the com-

pass.

REC'TI-FV, v. a. [rectifier, Fr.; rectus and facio, L.] [i.

RECTIFIED; pp. RECTIFIED,] To make

right, to reform; to redress; to amend, to correct, to

mend:—to exalt and improve by repeated distillation, to redistil.

REC-TI-LIN'E-AL, \* a. Bounded by right lines; rectilinear.

REC-TI-LIN'E-AR, a [rectus and lines, L.] Consisting of right lines, bounded by straight lines; rectilineal.
REC-TI-LIN-E-AR'I-TY,\* n. State of being rectilinear, or in

BEC-TI-LIN-E-AB/I-TY,\* n. State of being rectilinear, or in right lines. Coloridge.

BEC-TI-LIN'E-OBS, a. Rectilinear. Ray. [R.]

BEC-TI-LIN'E-OBS, a. Rectilinear. Ray. [R.]

BEC'TI-TODE, n. [rectuade, L.] State of being right, straightness, not curvity; freedom from moral curvity or obliquity; uprightness; right judgment; due deliberation and decision.

BEC'TO,\* n. (Law) A writ of right. Whishaw.

BEC'TO, n. [recteur, Fr.; rector, L.] [Ruler; governor. Hale.] A clergyman who has the care and charge of a parish church:—the head of a literary seminary.

BEC'TO-BATE,\* n. The office of rector. Wm. Howitt.

BEC-TO'BI-AL, a. [rectoral, Fr.] Relating to a rectory or rector.

REC'TOR-SHIP, m. The rank or office of rector.
REC'TORY, m. The benefice of a rector; the church of a rector, the station, living, rights, and perquisites of a

rector; a rector's house, parsonage.

†RECTRESS, { n. [rectrix, L.] Governess. B. Jonson.

†RECTREIX, \* n. (Anat.) The last portion of the large intestines, terminating in the anus. Crabb.

### \*\*REOTRES\*\* (Lap) \*\*(Right in court:"—
one who stands at the bar and no man objects against him,

on account of any offence. Hamilton.

REC-U-BA'TION, n. [recube, L.] Act of lying. Browns.
†RE-CULE', v. n. [reculer, Fr.] To fall backward, to recoil.

†RE-CUMB', (re-kum') v. n. [recumbo, L.] To lean; to re-

RE-CUM'BENCE, m. Act or posture of lying ; recumbency. RE-CUM'BEN-CY, m. The posture or act of lying, rest; re-

EE-CUM'BENT, a. [recumbens, L.] Lying; leaning; reclining; reposing; inactive; listless.

BE-CUM'BENT-LY,\* ed. In a recumbent posture. Dr. Al-

RE-CU'PER-A-BLE,\* a. Recoverable. Chaucer.
RE-CU'PER-ATE,\* v. a. To recover; to regain. N. Bid-

dle. [E.] |RE-CU-PER-I'TION, m. [recuperatio, L.] Recovery of a

thing lost. More.

BE-CUPER-A-TIVE, a. Restorative; recovering. Cockeram.

RE-CUPPER-A TO-RY, a. Same as recuperative. Bailey.
RE-CUR', v. n. [recurro, L.] [i. RECURARD, pp. RECURAING,
RECURARD.] To come bank to the thought; to revive in
the mind.—[recessrr, Fr.] To have recourse; to resort;
to occur or happen again.

RE-CURE', v. a. To recover from sickness or labor. Spen-

RE-CURE', s. Recovery; remedy. Sackville. RE-CURE'LESS, a. Incapable of remedy. Bp. Hall.

RE-COR'RENCE, n. Act of recurring; return.
RE-COR'RENCY, n. Return; recurrence.
RE-COR'RENT, a. [récurrent, Fr.; recurrens, L.] Returning

KE-CUR'ERN-C, T. REGUTI ; TOURISHES, L.] Returning from time to time; coming again. Harvey. RE-CUR'SION, n. [recurrent, L.] Recurrence. Boyle. RE-CUR'SION, n. [recurrented, L.] [L. RECURVATED ; pp. RECURVATING, RECURVATED ] To bend back; to recurve

RE-CUR-VA'TION, M. Act of recurvating; flexure back-

RE-CURVE', v. a. [recurve, L.] To bow or bend back. Cock-

RE-CUR'V1-TY, m. A bending or flexure backwards. Derkam. RE-CUR'VOUS, a. [recursus, L.] Bent backwards. Derkam. [RE-CU'SAN-CY, m. The tenets or practice of a recusant; nonconformity. Coke.

nonconformity. Coke.

||R.E.-C.O'SANT, or REC'U-SANT, [re-kû'zant, P. J. E. Ja.
R. Wb.; rêk'ku-zant, S. K. Sm.; re-kû'zant or rêk'kuzant, W.] n. [recusans, L.] (English history) One of those
who refused to acknowledge the king's supremacy as
head of the church, chiefly Catholics:—a nonconformist.
||R.E.-C.U'SANT, a. Relating to or implying recusancy.
R.E.C.U-SANT, a. Relating to or implying recusancy.
R.E.C.U-SANT, a. Relating to or implying recusancy.
R.E.C.U-SANT, a. Relating to or implying recusancy.
R.E.C.U-SANT, a. Relating to or implying recusancy.
R.E.C.U-SANT, a. Relating to or implying recusancy.
R.E.C.U-SANT, a. Relating to or implying recusancy.
R.E.C.U-SANT, a. Relating to or implying recusancy.
R.E.C.U-SANT, a. Relating to or implying recusancy.
R.E.U-SANT, a. Relating to or implying recusancy.
R.E.C.U-SANT, a. Relating to or implying recusancy.
R.E.C.U-SANT, a. Relating to or implying recusancy.
R.E.C.U-SANT, a. Relating to or implying recusancy.
R.E.C.U-SANT, a. Relating to or implying recusancy.
R.E.C.U-SANT, a. Relating to or implying recusancy.
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R.E.C.U-SANT, a. Relating to or implying recusancy.
R.E.C.U-SANT, a. Relating to or implying recusancy.
R.E.C.U-SANT, a. Relating to or implying recusancy.
R.E.C.U-SANT, a. Relating to or implying recusancy.
R.E.C.U-SANT, a. Relating to or implying recusancy.
R.E.C.U-SANT, a. Relating to

Digby. [R.] RE-Cus'sion,\* (re-kush'un) n. Act of beating back. Maun-

RED, a. Having the color which is like blood, the varie-

RED, a. Having the color which is like blood, the varieties of which are scarlet, vermillion, crimson, &c.
RED, n. Red color; one of the primitive colors.

RE-DXC'T, v. a. [redactus, L.] To force; to reduce into form. Drummond.

RE-DXC'TION,\* n. Act of digesting or reducing to form.

Ed. Mag. [R.]

RE'DNN,\* n. (Fort.) A kind of rampart placed in advance of the principal works to defend the least protected parts.

Brande.

RED'-ANT,\* n. A small species of ant. Booth, †RE-DAR'GUE, v. a. [redarguo, L.] To refute. Hakewill, †RED-AR-GU'TION, n. [redargutto, L.] A refutation. Ba-

RED'-BÄCKED,\* (-bäkt) a. Having a red back. Pennant. RED'-BÄY,\* n. A species of American bay or laurel. Farm.

Ency.
RED'-BER-RIED, a. Bearing red berries; as, the red-berried

RED'-BIRD.\* n. A bird of a red color. Blackmore.
RED'-BOOK,\* (-bûk) n. The name given to a book containing the names of all the persons in the service of the British government. Brands.

RED'BREAST, m. A bird, so named from the color of its

breast.

RED'-BREAST-ED,\* a. Having a red breast. Pennant. RED'-BDD,\* n. The Judas tree. Farm. Ency. RED'-CXP,\* n. A spectre with long teeth, supposed to haunt old houses in Scotland. Jameson.

haunt old houses in Scotland. Jameson.

RED'-CXP,\* n. A name of a species of goldfinch. Booth.

RED'-CAP,\* n. A name of a species of goldfinch. Booth.

RED'-CHALK,\* (-chāwk) n. Chalk of a red color. Smark.

RED'-CHALK,\* (-chāwk) n. Chalk of a red color. Smark.

RED'-COAT, n. An English soldier, in contempt.

RED'-COAT, En. \* a. Having a red coat. Scott.

RED'DEN, (rēd'dn) v. a. [t. REDDENED; pp. REDDENING,

REDDENN, (rēd'dn) v. a. To grow red. Dryden.

RED'DEN, (rēd'dn) v. a. To grow red. Dryden.

RED'DEN, Dryf,\* [L. "To be yielded."]—(Law) A term used in a deed, whereby the grantor reserves something new to himself, out of what he had before rented. Bouvier

RED'DISH. A. Somewhat red; inclining to red.

RED'DISH. Ses, n. Tendency to redness. Beyls.

RED'DISHNESS, n. Tendency to redness. Beyls.

REDD'DISHNESS, n. Tendering; explanation; representation. Millon.

RED'DISH, a. [redditivus, L.] Answering: render-

RED'DI-TIVE, a. [redditivus, L.] Answering; render-

REDUCTIVE, a. [Federates, L.] Associate, foliating. [R.]
REDUDLE, m. (Min.) A soft, argillaceous mineral, deeply tinged with red by oxide of iron; red chalk.
REDE, v. a. To advise. Burns. See Read.
REDE, v. a. To advise. Burns. See Read.
REDEEM, v. a. [redimo, L.] i. and remains provided in the companion of the reductive from forfeiture or captivity by paying a price, to rescue; to recover, to recompense; to compensate; to make amends for the

RED pay the penalty of: -- to recover from sin and its conse-RE-DEEM'A-BLE. a. That may be redeemed; recoverable.
RE-DEEM'A-BLE-NESS, n. The state of being redeemable.
EE-DEEM'ER, n. One who ransoms or redeems; a ransomer:—the Savior of the world. er: — the Savior of the world.

RE-DF-LIB'ER-ATE, v. a. To reconsider. Cotgrave.

RE-DF-LIB'ER-ATE, v. a. To deliver again or back. Ayiffe.

RE-DF-LIV'ER-V. n. A second or new delivery.

RE-DF-MINE'. v. a. To demand back or again. Addison.

RE-DE-MISE'. v. a. [L. REDEMISED; pp. REDEMISING, RE-DEMISED]. (Law) To regrant lands before demised for a long time; to convey back. Whishau.

RE-DEMP'TION, I'F. dem'shun n. [Fr.; redempte, L.] The act of redeeming; state of being redeemed; ransom; release: — the recovery of mankind by the mediation of Christ.

Christ.

BE-DEMP'TION-A-RY,\* n. One who is redeemed, or set at liberty, by paying a compensation. Hakkuyt.

BE-DEMP'TION-ER,\* n. A foreign emigrant, who sells his services for a term of time to pay for his passage from Europe to America. J. Boucher.

BE-DEMP'TIYE,\* (F-odém't<sub>1</sub>v) a. Relating to or implying redemption. Coloridge.

reaemption. Coterage.

Ex DEMF'TO-RIST,\* (re-dem'to-rist) n. One of a monastic religious order, founded in 1732, at Naples, by Lignori, and sometimes called Lignorists. Brande.

Ex-DEMF'TO-RY, (re-dem'to-re) a. Redeeming; paid for ransom. Chapman.

EE-DE-SCEND', v. n. To descend again. Howell.

ransom. Chapman.

RĒ-DE-SCEND', v. n. To descend again. Howell.

RĒD'EYĒ,\* (rēd'l) n. (Ich.) A sort of carp with red fins.

Craob.

RED/GUM, m. A disease incident to children newly born:—
a disease in grain; a kund of blight.
RED/-HAIRED.\* (-hàrd) a. Having red hair. Orton.
RED/HEAD-ED.\* a. Having a red head. Goldsmith.
RED-H-B-WITION.\* (réd-họ-bish'un) m. (Law) The avoidance of a sale on account of defect in the thing sold

Bouvier.

RED'HÖT, a. Heated to redness; very hot.

RED'HÖT, a. Heated to redness; very hot.

REDIN'TE-GRATE, v. a. [redntegro, L.] To restore; to make new. B. Jonson. [R.] [Bacon.

TRE-DIN'TE-GRATE, a. Restored; renewed; made new.

RE-DIN-TE-GRATION, n. Renovation; restoration.—
(Chem.) The restoring of a mixed body, whose form has been destroyed, to its former state.

RE-DIS-BURSE! (-burs') v. a. To repay. Spenser.

RE-DIS-BURSE! (-burs') v. a. To repay. Spenser.

RE-DIS-BURSE!, v. a. To discover a second time. Salmon.

RE-DIS-BUZE! v. (-a. To adjust or dispose anew. A. Bazter.

RE-DIS-BUZIN.\* (-buz) v. a. (Law) To dissetze anew. Coke.

RE-DIS-BUZIN.\* (-buz) dissetze made by one who before was found to have dissetzed the same man of his lands or tenements, for which a special writ lay, called a

before was found to have disseized the same man of his lands or tenements, for which a special writ lay, called a sorit of redisseizn. Crabb.

BE-D18-SE''ZOR,\* n. One who disseizes again. Blackstone.

BE-D18-SE''ZOR,\* n. One who disseizes again. Blackstone.

BE-D18-TRIB'UTE, v. a. To dissolve or melt again. Boyle.

RE-D18-TRIB'UTE, v. a. To distribute anew. Cotgrave.

RE-D1-VIDE', v. a. To divide again. Bp. Hall.

BED-LEAD', (-18d) n. The red oxide of lead, used as a pigment; an oxide intermediate between the protoxide and peroxide of lead, minium.

BED'-LEGGED,\* (-18gd) a. Having red legs. Hill.

BED'-LET-TERED,\* (-4erd) a. Printed with red letters.

Savage.

Savage.

Savage.

RED'LY, ad. With redness. Cotgrave.

RED'MNT,\* n. A species of mint. Booth.

RED'MSSS, n. The quality of being red. Browns.

RED'O-LENCE, n. Quality of being redolent; sweet

RED'O-LENCE, n. Quality of being redolent; sweet

RED'O-LENC, scent; odor.

RED'O-LENC, a. [redolens, L.] Diffusing an odor, smell,

scent, or savor; odoriferous; sweet of scent.

RE-DOUB'LE, (re-düb'bi) v. a. [redoubler, Fr.] [i. REDOUBLED; pp. REDOUBLING, REDOUBLED.] To increase by doub
ling; to repeat in return, or often.

RE-DOBT', (re-düb'b') v. a. To become twice as much.

RE-DÖBT', (re-düb') a. [redoute, Fr., redotte, It.] (Fort.)

An outwork; a work intended to fortify a military posi
tion; a fortress. tion ; a fortre

tion; a fortress.

RE-DÖÜBT'Æ-BLE, (re-dBüt'ş-bl) a. [redoutable, Fr.] Formidable; terrible to foes, terrible; dreadful. Pope.

RE-DÖÜBT'ED, a. [redoutd, Fr.] Formidable. Speaser.

RE-DÖÜND', v. n. [redoutd, I.] [i. REDOUNDED; pp. RE-DOUNDING, REDOUNDED.] To be sent back, as a wave, by reaction; to conduce in the consequence; to proceed in

reaction; to conduce in the consequence; to proceed in the consequence; to contribute, to tend.

RED'FÖLE,\* n. (Ormith.) A sort of finch; a species of lineat. Crabb.

RED'FÖLL,\* n. Same as redpole. Booth.

RE-DRESS', v. a. [redrasser, Fr.] [i. REDRESSED; pp. RE-DRESSING, REDRESSED.] To set right; to amend; to rectify; to correct. to repair; to relieve; to remedy; to case.

RI-DRESS', n. Relief, remedy, amends; reparation; compensation for injury; remuneration.

RE-DRESS'ER, n. One who redresses or affords relief. RE-DRES'SIVE, a. Affording remedy. Thomson. [R.] RE-DRESS'LESS, a. Without redress or relief. Shor

RE-DESS'LES, a. Without redress or relief. Shewwood. [R.]
RE-DESS'LESS, a. Without redressing. Jefferson. [R.]
RE-DESS'LESS, a. A worthless weed; stoneweed:—New Jersey tea:—a plant; puccoon root, turmeric, or Indian paint. Farm. Ency.
RED-SEAR', (réd-sér') v. n. To break or crack under the hummer, as iron when redhot. Mozon.
RED'SHÄNK, n. A name of contempt, formerly given to the Scotch Highlanders. Spenser. A bird. Answorth.
RED'SHÄNK, s. Now having a red tinge. Scoresby.—(Bot.) An arctic plant or fungus; weeds nivals. Hamilton.
RED'STREAK, n. A kind of apple; cider made of it.
RED'STREAK, n. A kind of apple; cider made of it.
RED'TAILED,\* (-tâld) a. Having a red tail. Pennant.
RED'THROAT-ED,\* a. Having a red tail. Pennant.
RED'THROAT-ED,\* a. Having a red throat. Pennant.
RED'THROAT-ED,\* a. Having a red throat. Pennant.
ED'THROAT-ED,\* a. Having a red throat. Pennant.
ED'TO,\* n. A common species of valuable grass. Furm.
Ency.

Ency. R. A Common species of valuable glass. Park.

Encyl. Re-Dück', v. a. [reduco, I..] [i. Reduced; pp. Reducind,

Reduced.] To bring back; to bring to the former state;

to bring into a state of diminution; to degrade; to sub
due; to diminish; to lower; to curtail; to shorten.

(Arukh.) To bring or change from a higher to a lower, or

from a lower to a higher, denomination or state.—To

reclaim to order:—to subject to a rule; to bring into a

class, as, the variations of language are reduced to rules,

insects are reduced to tribes.

insects are reduced to tribes.

RE-DUC'MENT, A. Act of reducing; reduction. Bacon. [R.]

RE-DUC'ENT,\* n. That which reduces. Good.

RE-DUC'ER, n. One who reduces.

RE-DUC'-BLE, a. That may be reduced. South.

RE-DUC'-BLE-NESS, n. Quality of being reducible. Boyle.

†RE-DUCT', v. a. [reductus, L.] To reduce. Wards.

RE-DUCT', n. (Arch.) A quirk, or a little place, taken out of a larger, to make it more uniform and regular. Chambers.

oers.

RE-DUC'Tj-Ö XD AB-SÜR'DUM,\* (re-dük'she-ö-) [L.]

(Logic) A species of argument which proves not the thing asserted, but the absurdity of whatever contradicts it. P. Cyc.

dicts it. P. Cyc.

RE-DÜC'TION, n. [Fr.] The act of reducing, state of being reduced; diminution.—(Arath.) The changing of quantities from one denomination to another, or of bringing them to one denomination.—(Chem.) The process of converting a metallic oxide into metal, by arrelling its owners. expelling its oxygen.

RE-DUC'TIVE, a. [reductif, Fr.] Having the power of re-

ducing.

RE-DUC'TIVE, n. That which has power to reduce. Hale.

RE-DUC'TIVE-LY, ad. By reduction; by consequence.

RE-DUN'DANCE, \n. [redundanta, L.] State of being re
RE-DUN'DAN-CY, \dundant; excess, superabundance;

evuberance; diffuseness.

RE-DÜN'DANT, a. [redundans, L.] Superahundant; exuberant; superfluous; excessive; diffuse; using too many

words or images.

RE-DUN'DANT-LY, ad. Superfluously; superabundantly.

RE-DUP-LICATE, v. a. [1. REDUP-LICATED; pp. REDUP-LICATED; pp. REDUP-LICATED.]

CATING, REDUP-LICATED.]

To double; to double again

FE-DU-PL,-CA'TION, n. Act of doubling.—(Rhet.) A figure by which a verse ends with the same word with which the following begins.

RE-DU/PLI-CA-TIVE, a. [réduplicatif, Fr.] Double; doub-

ling again. Watts.

RE-DU/PLI-CÄ-TIVE,\* n. A reduplicative word. Philosoph-

al Museum.

LEA Museum.
RED'WING n. A bird; a sort of thrush.
RED'WING n. A bird; a sort of thrush.
RED; wing to define the sort of thrush.
REE, v. a. To riddle; to sift. Mortumer. [Local, Eng.]
REE, n. A small Portuguese copper coin. Crabb.
REE BÖK, n. (Zool) A species of antelope; rheebok.

REEECH'Ö, (rē-ēk'ő) v. n. [i. rezchord; pp. rezchoing, rezchord.] To return an echo; to echo back.
REEECH'Ö,\* (rē-ēk'ő) n. An echo returned or sent back.

Browns.

\*\*REECH'Y, a. Smoky; sooty; sweaty; reeky. Shak.

\*\*REECH'Y, a. Smoky; sooty; sweaty; reeky. Shak.

\*\*REECH'Y, a. Common name of many aquatic plants, which have a hollow, knotted stalk; a cane:—a small pipe, originally made of a reed:—a part of a loom which resembles the teeth of a comb:—an arrow, as made of a reed.

\*\*REED'PAD, a. Covered or furnished with reeds.

\*\*REED'SD, (re'dn) a. Consisting of reeds. \*\*Drydes.

\*\*REED'GARSs, x. A plant; bur-reed; canary-grass.

\*\*REED'-FICA'TION, n. [récdification, Fr.] Act of rebuilding; state of being rebuilt; a now edification.

\*\*RE-ED'-FT, v. a. [récdifer, Fr.] To edify again; to rebuild. \*\*Spenser.\*\*

REED'ING,\* n. (Arch.) A number of beaded mouldings united together, as in chimney jambs, wooden pilasters, common picture-frames, &c. Francis
REED'LESS, a. Being without reeds. May.
REED'MACE,\* n. A plant that grows near water. Beoth.
REED'FER,\* n. A musical pipe made of reed. Jourell.
REED'-SFAR-ROW,\* n. A bird living among reeds. Pen-REED'Y, a. Abounding with reeds. Blackmore.

REED'Y-TÔNED,\* (-tônd) a. (Mus.) Noting a voice that is somewhat thick, or partakes of the tone of a reed. Crobb.

REER, m. [D.] (Musl.) A certain portion of a sail which, by eyelet-holes, can be so drawn together as to reduce the surface of the sail. — [ruf, Ger.] A chain of rocks in the ocean tying near the surface of the water. Walks.

REEF, v. a. [i. REEFED; pp. REEFING, REEFED.] (Newl.) To diminish or reduce the surface of the sails, by taking in one or more of the reefs. on the increasing of the wind. one or more of the reefs. on the increasing of the wind.

REER, n. [reac, Sax.] Smoke; steam, vapor. Scett. — [reke,
Ger. — A pile of corn or hay, commonly pronounced rick. Ger. — A pile of corn or hay, commonly pronounced rick. Dryden.]

REEK, v. z. [i. REEKED; pp. REEKING, REEKED.] To smoke; to steam; to emit vapor. Shak.

REEK', a. Smoky, tanned; black; dark. Shak.

REEL, z. A turning frame, upon which yarn or thread is wound into skeins from the spindle: — an angler's implement to wind his line on: — a lively Scotch dance.

REEL, z. a. [i. REEKING: zp. REELING.] REELED.] To gather RÉEL, v. a. [L. REPLED; pp. REBLING, RELED.] To gather yarn off the spindle.

RÉZL, v. n. [rollen, D; ragla, Swed.] To stagger; to incline, in wakting, first to one side and then to the other; to totter: — to wind in dancing with constant circles.

RÉ-R-LECT', v. a. To elect again, to rechoose. Junius.

RE-EL'G-VITON, n. A repeated election.

RE-EL'G-VITON, v. a. To elevate again. Coloridge.

RE-EL'[-0]-BLE, \*a. Capable of being reflected. Knowles.

RE-EL'[-0]-BLE, \*a. Capable of being reflected. Knowles.

RE-EL'[-0]-RE-K-B-K-V, v. a. & n. To embark again. Belsham.

RE-EM-BAT'TLE, v. a. To range again in battle array Milton. REEL, v. a. [L REELED; pp. REELING, REELED.] To gather ton.

EE-EM-BÖD'Y,\* v. a. To embody again. Ash.

RE-EM-BRACE',\* v. a. To embrace again. Young.

RE-E-MERGE',\* v. n. To emerge again. Potter.

RE-EM-ACT', v. a. To emerge again. Potter.

RE-EN-COUR'AGE-MENT,\* z. Renewed encouragement. RE-EN-DÖW', \* v. c. To endow again. Jodrell. RE-EN-FORCE', v. a. [L. REENFORCED; pp. REENFORCING, REENFORCED.] To enforce anew; to strengthen with new REENFORCED.] To enforce anew; to strengthen with new assistance or support. Shak.

RE-EN-FORCE'MENT, n. Act of reënforcing; supply of new force; fresh assistance; new help RE-EN-GAGE',\*v. a. To engage again. Scott.

RE-EN-GAGE',\*v. a. To engrave again. Jodrell.

RE-EN-GRAVE',\*v. a. To engrave again. Jodrell.

RE-EN-BLOY', v. a. To enjoy anew, or a second time. Pope.

RE-EN-LIST',\*v. a. To enist again, or a second time. Ency.

RE-EN-LIST',\*v. a. To enist again, or a second time. Ency.

RE-EN-LIST',\*v. a. To enist again, or a second time. Ency.

RE-EN-LIST'MENT,\* n. A repeated enlistment. Dr. Allen.

RE-EN-TER, v. a. [L. REENTERED, pp. REENTERING, REENTERED.] To enter again; to enter anew. Multon. — (Engravaus) To deepen the incisions of a plate, which are not TERED.] To enter again; to enter anew. Milton. — (Engraving) To deepen the incisions of a plate, which are not gravagy 10 deepen the incisions of a plate, which are not sufficiently bitten in by aqua-fortis.

RE EN-THRÖNE', v. a. To replace in a throne. Southern.

RE-EN'TRANCE, n. The act of entering again. Hooker.

RE-EN'TRY,\* n. A renewed entry. Barry.

REER'MÖÖSE, n. A bat. See Rearmouse, and Reremouse.

RE-ES-TAB'LISH-V. a. To establish again. Locks.

RE-ES-TAB'LISH-ER, n. One who establishes anew. RE-ES-TXB'LISH-MENT, n. Act of reëstablishing; state of being reëstablished; a new establishment. RE-ER-TAB'LISH-MENT, n. Act of reëstablishing; state of being reëstablished; a new establishment.

RE-ER-TATE', v. a. To reestablish. Walls. [R.]

RE-YE. A. A steward, a peace-officer. It is used in composition; as, borough-reve, port-reve, &c. Dryden.

RE-EX-AM-I-NA'TION,\* n. Renewed examination. Maunder.

RE-EX-MA'INE, v. a. To exchange again. Smart.

RE-EX-CHANGE',\* v. a. To exchange again. Smart.

RE-EX-CHANGE',\* v. a. To export again, to export what has been imported. Smath.

RE-EX-POR-TA'TION,\* n. Act of reëxporting. Smith.

RE-EX-POR-TA'TION,\* n. Act of reëxporting. Smith.

RE-FECT', v. a. [refectus, L.] To refresh; to restore after hunger. Browns.

RE-FECT'TON, a. [refectus, L.] To refresh; to restore after hunger. Browns.

RE-FEC'TO-RY, [re-Fek'tur-0, Fr.] A repast; a spare meal; refreshment after hunger or fatigue. Browns.

RE-FEC'TO-RY, [re-Fek'tur-0, P. E. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb. Neres, Todd, Ress; ref'ck-tur-0, P. E. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb. Neres, Todd, Ress; ref'ck-tur-0, P. E. Ja. R. Sm. R. Wb. Neres, Todd, Ress; ref'ck-tur-0, P. E. Ja. R. Sm. R. Wb. Neres, Todd, Ress; ref'ck-tur-0, P. E. Ja. R. Sm. R. Wb. Neres, Todd, Ress; ref'ck-tur-0, P. E. Ja. R. Sm. R. Wb. Neres, Todd, Ress; ref'ck-tur-0, P. E. Ja. R. Sm. R. Wb. Neres, Todd, Ress; ref'ck-tur-0, P. E. Ja. R. Sm. R. Wb. Neres, Todd, Ress; ref'ck-tur-0, P. E. Ja. R. Sm. R. Wb. Neres, Todd, Ress; ref'ck-tur-0, P. E. Ja. R. Sm. R. Wb. Neres, Todd, Ress; ref'ck-tur-0, P. E. Ja. R. Sm. R. Wb. Neres, Todd, Ress; ref'ck-tur-0, P. E. Ja. R. Sm. R. Wb. Neres, Todd, Ress; ref'ck-tur-0, P. E. Ja. R. Sm. R. Wb. Neres, Todd, R. Sm. R. Wb. Neres, Todd, R. Sm. R. Wb. Neres, Todd, R. Sm. R. Wb. Neres, Todd, R. Sm. R. Wb. Neres, Todd, R. Sm. R. Wb. Neres, Todd, R. Sm. R. Wb. Neres, Todd, R. Sm. R. Wb. Neres, Todd, R. Sm. R. Wb. Neres, Todd, R. Sm. R. Wb. Neres, Todd, R. Sm. R. Wb. Neres, Todd, R. Sm. R. Wb. Neres, Todd, R. Sm. R. Wb. Neres, Todd, R. Sm. R. Wb. Neres, Todd, R. Sm. R. Wb. Neres, Todd, R. Sm. R. Wb. Neres, Todd, R. Sm. R. Wb. Neres, Todd, R. Sm. R. Wb. Nere

597 REFERRING, REFERRED.] To direct to another for information or judgment; to send to; to betake to for decision to reduce to; to reduce, as to a class.

RE-FEP, v. m. To respect; to have or bear relation; to all iude; to hint; to appeal.

REFF-R-ALLE, a. That may be referred; referrible. Mors.

REF-R-REF, m. One to whom some matter in dispute is referred, in order that he may settle it; an arbitrator.

REFF-RENCE, m. Act of referring; relation; respect; allusion to; dismission to another tribunal:—a trial or decision by referree:—act of referring. or a person referred cision by referees:—act of referring, or a person referred to, in order to establish credit.

REF-ER-EN'DA-EV, a. [referendus, L.] A referee. Bacon.—
[referendarius, L.] An officer who delivered the royal answer to petitions. Harmar.

REF-ER-EN'TIAL's a. Relating to or having reference. Smart.

REF-ER-K'TIAL-LY,\* ad. By way of reference. Smart. † REF-ER-MENT, w. A. reference. Abp. Land.

REF-ER-MENT,\* v. a. To ferment anew. Blackmore. REF-ER-MENT,\* v. a. To ferment again. Maunder.

REF-ER-RENT,\* v. a. To der ment again. Maunder.

REF-ER'RE,\* a. One who refers. Scott.

REF-ER'RE,\* a. That may be referred; referable. — Often written referable. BEF-E'(VRE,\* v. a. To fill again. Browne.

REF-IND', v. a. To fill again. Sandys.

REF-IND', v. a. To fill again. Sandys.

REF-IND', v. a. To fill again. Sandys.

REF-IND', v. a. To fill again. Standys.

REF-IND', v. a. To fill again. Standys.

REF-IND', v. a. To fill again. Sandys. purity; poisis; anti-cardon of ment; civilization.

RE-FIN'ER, n. One who refines; a purifier of metals.

RE-FIN'ER-Y,\* n. A place for refining, as sugar. Smit.

RE-FIN'NG, \* n. The employment of a refiner.

RE-FIT', v. a. [refait, Fr., re and fit.] [1. REFITED; pp. RE-FITTING, REFITTED.] To fit or prepare anew; to repair, to FITTING, REFITED. To fit or prepare anew; to repair, to restore after damage.

RE-PIT'MENT,\* n. Act of refitting. Ld. Ellenborough.

RE-FILE', \* v. a. To fix again. Wollaston.

RE-FILECT', v. a. (reflecto, L.) [1. REFILECTED; pp. REFILECTING, REFILECTED.] To throw back; to cast back.

RE-FILECT', v. n. To throw back ight; to bond back:—to consider attentively; to ponder, to think; to muse:—to throw reproach or censure; to bring reproach.

RE-FILECT'ENT, a. [reflectens, L.] Beading back; flying back. Darby. back. Digby.

RE-FLECT'ING,\* p. a. Making reflection; considerate; thoughtful. — Reflecting telescope, a telescope in which the rays from the object to be viewed are first received on a speculum, or reflecting surface, thence passing to another speculum, and so to the eye. Crubb.

RE-FLEC'TIOS-LY,\* ad. With reflection. Swyf.

RE-FLEC'TION, n. Act of reflecting, a rebound of a body. or of light, heat, or sound, from an opposing surface, that which is reflected:—thought thrown back upon the past, or the absent, or on itself, the action of the mind upon itself. sen, attentive consideration; meditation, cogitation:—
reproach, censure.
Re-FileCT/iVE, a. Throwing back images:—considering
things past; musing:—tending to reproach.—Reflective
verb is one which returns the action upon the agent.
Re-FileCT/iVE-NESS,\* a. Quality of being reflective. Ec.
Rev. RE-FLECT'OR, n. He or that which reflects: - a reflecting telescope. RE'FLEX, a. [reflexus, L.] Directed backward. Hale.
RE'FLEX, n. [†Reflection. Hooker.]—(Passating) The filumination of one body by light reflected from another. mination of one body by light reflected from another. TRE-FLEX', v. a. To reflect. Shak.

RE-FLEX', v. a. To reflect. Shak.

RE-FLEX', v. a. That may be reflected or thrown back.

RE-FLEX', v. a. Reflective. South. See Reflective.

RE-FLEX', v. a. Reflective. South. See Reflective.

RE-FLEX', v. a. Reflectively. South.

RE-FLOAE'S' CENCE.\* a. A reblossoming. Loudon.

RE-FLOAE'S' CENCE.\* a. A reblossoming. Loudon.

RE-FLOAE'S' (re-flev', sh. b. a. To flourish anew. Milton.

RE-FLOW', (re-flev') v. a. [refleo, L.] To flow back or anew W. Browns.

RE-FLO-RNCE, a. Same as refluency. Du Bartas.

REF'LU-ENCE, a. Same as refluency. Du Bartas.

REF'LU-ENCE, a. State of flowing back. W. Mountague.

Arbuthace. Arbuthnot.
RE'FLUX, n. [reflux, Fr.; refluxus, L.] Backward course of water. Milton.

\*\*REFFOC'IL-LATE, v. a. [refociller, Fr.; refocille, L.] To strengthen by refreshment. Aubrey.

\*\*REFFOC-IL-LA'TION, n. Restoration of strength. Middleton.

\*\*REFFO-MENT', v. a. To foment or warm again. Cotgress.

\*\*REFFORM', v. a. [roformo, L.; reformer, Fr.] [I. REFORME);

\*\*pp. REFORMING, REFORMED.] To change from worse to better; to mend, to amend; to correct; to improve; to rectify; to restore.

\*\*REFFORM', v. a. To pass by change from worse to better.

\*\*REFFORM', v. a. To form anew. Gouser.

\*\*REFFORM', v. a. To form anew. Gouser.

\*\*REFFORM', v. a. To form anew. Gouser.

\*\*REFFORM', v. a. To form anew. Hower.

\*\*REFFORM', v. a. To form anew. Hower.

\*\*REFFORM', v. a. To form anew. Hower.

\*\*REFFORM', v. a. To affect reformation to the reformation of his order. Weseer. An officer retained in a regiment when his company is disbanded. B. Jonson.

\*\*REFFORM', v. a. To affect reformation. Los.

\*\*REFFORM', v. a. To affect reformation. Los.

\*\*REFFORM', v. a. To affect reformation. Correction, reform, change from worse to better: — the change of religion effected by Luther and others in the sutkeenth century.

\*\*REFFORM', v. ORN' & Relation to or causing reformation. RE-FOR-MATION, n. The act of forming anew. Pearson. RE-FORM'A-TO-RY, \* a. Relating to, or causing, reformation. Maunder

RE-FORMED',\* (re-formd') p. a. Changed for the better; amended:—having renounced the doctrines of the Ro-man Catholics, and embraced those of the Protestants; Calvinistic.

Calvinistic.

RE-PORM'ER, m. One who reforms:—one who assisted in the reformation of religion; one belonging to a reformed church:—one who promotes or urges political reform. RE-FÖRM'[ST, m. One who reforms, a reformer. Howell. IRE-FÖS'SION, (re-Fösh'un) n. [refosms, L.] Act of digging up. Bp. Hall.

RE-FOOND'ER, m. One who refounds. Southey.

RE-FOOND'ER, m. One who refounds. Southey.

RE-FERCT', v. a. [refractus, L.] [I. REFRACTED; pp. RE-FERCTING, REFRACTED] To break or oppose the direct course of, as rays of light, to turn saide.

The deviation of a rays of light, to turn aside.

RE-FRXC/TION, m. [Fr.] Act of refracting; change of direction.—(Optics) The deviation of a ray of light from its original path in entering a medium of different den-

SIY.

RE-FRACT'IVE, a. Having the power of refraction.

RE-FRACT'O-RI-LY,\* ad. In a refractory manner. Ash.

RE-FRAC'TO-RI-LY,\* ad. In a refractory manner. Ash.

RE-FRAC'TO-RY, a. Préfractarie, Fr.: refractaries, L.] Obstinate; perverse, contumacious; unruly, ungovernable.

RE-FRAC'TO-RY, a. An obstinate person. Bp. Hall. [R.]

[REF'RA-GA-BLE, [réf'ra-ga-bl, S. W. J. K. Sm.; re-frag-a-bl or réf'ra-ga-bl, P.] a [refragabite, L.] Capable of condutation, refutable. Baley. [R.]

[REF'RA-GA-BLE-NESS,\* a State of being refragable. Ash.

RE-FRAIN', (re-frain') v. a. [refraer, Fr., re and framem,

L.] [L. REFRAINED; pp. REFRAINING, REFRAINED.] To hold back, to keep from action, to withhold.

RE-FRAIN', m. To forbear, to abstain; to spare.

RE-FRAIN', m. To forbear, the abstain; to spare.

RE-FRAIN', m. [refrain, Fr.] The burden of a song or piece of music; a kind of musical repetition. Mason.

RE-FRAIN' MERNT,\* m. Act of refraining, abstinence.

Shaftesbury. RE-FRAME',

EE-FRAN-Q-EIL/1-Ty, m. Quality of being refrangible; the disposition of the rays of light to be refracted or bent in passing obliquely from one transparent body or medium

into another.

BE-FRAN'GI-BLE, a. Capable of being refracted.

BE-FRAN'GI-BLE-NESS,\* n. Quality of being refrangible.

ARRA REPRENA'TION, A Act of restraining. Cotgrave.

RE-FRESH', v. a. [refraschur, old Fr.] [1. REPRESHED; pp.

BEFRESHING, REFRESHED.] To recreate; to relieve or revive after pain, fatigue, or want:— to improve by new

touches any thing impaired : - to renovate ; to renew :

to refrigerate; to cool.

†RE-FRESH', n. Act of refreshing. Daniel.

RE-FRESH'ER, n. He or that which refreshes. Thomson.

RE-FRESH'FOL, a. Full of refreshment, refreshing: Thomson.

son.

RE-PRESH'ING, m. Relief after pain, fatigue, or want.

RE-PRESH'ING, p. a. Affording refreshment; reviving.

RE-PRESH'MENT, m. Act of refreshing; that which refreshes, relief after pain, want, or fatigue; rest, food,

RE-PRET', m. The burden of a song; refrain. Bailey.

RE-PRET', p. T. Cooling; mitigating heat. Ba-com.

RE-FRIG'ER-ANT, m. Something that cools, as a medicine

or drink.

RE-PRIG'ZE-ĀTE, v. a. [refrigero, L.] [i. REFRIGERATAD;
pp. REFRIGERATING, REFRIGERATED.] To cool. Bacon.

RE-PRIG-ZE-ĀTION, n. [refrigerato, L.] Act of cooling;
state of being cooled.

RE-PRIG-ZE-Ā-TIVE, v. A cooling medicine. Scott.

RE-PRIG-ZE-Ā-TIVE, a. [refrigeratof, Fr.; refrigeratorine.]

RE-GARD'ZE-A-TIVE, a. [refrigeratof, Fr.; refrigeratorine.]

L.] Cooling; having the power to cool; refrigeratory.

RE-FRIG'ER-X-TOR,\* n. A cooler; an apparatus for pre-serving matters by means of ice; an apparatus to cool the worts of a brew-house. Francis.

RE-FEG-FER-A-TO-RY, s. Any thing that cools; that part of a distilling vessel which is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensing vapors; a refrigerator.

RE-FRIG E-FRIG/ER-A-TO-RY, a. Having a cooling quality; re-frigerative. Scott.

REFT, p. from Reave. Deprived; taken away. Ascham.
REFT, p. from Reave. Deprived; taken away. Ascham.
REFT, n. A chink. See RIFT.

REF'IQE, (ref'fuj) n. [Fr.; refugium, L.] A shelter from any danger or distress; protection; an asylum; a retreat; that which gives shelter; an expedient in distress; expedient in general.

dient in general.

\*REF'ÜÇE, v. a. [réfugier, Fr.] To shelter; to protect. Shak.

\*REF'ÜÇE, v. n. To take refuge. Ser J. Finett.

REF U-ĢĒE', n. [réfugie', Fr.] One who flies to shelter or protection; one who flees from religious or political persecution, in his own country, to take refuge in another.

Dryden.

REFÜL'GENCE, } n. Brilliant light; radiation of light;

REFÜL'GENCE, } splendor; brightness.

REFÜL'GENT, a. [réfulgent, Fr., rafulgens, L.] Emitting
light, pring; glittenig; splendid.

REFÜL'GENT-LY, ad. In a refulgent or shining manner.

REFÜL'GENT-LY, ad. In a refulgent or shining manner.

Inc., REFUNDED.] To pour back, to repay what is received; to restore. to restore.

No. REFUND., \* v. a. To fund anew. D. Treadwell.
RE-FUND., \* v. a. To fund anew. D. Treadwell.
RE-FUND., \* v. a. To furnish anew. Sur T. Elyot.
RE-FURNISH, \* v. a. To furnish anew. Sur T. Elyot.
RE-FURNISH, \* v. a. To furnish anew. Sur T. Elyot.
RE-FURNISH, \* v. a. To furnish anew. Sur T. Elyot.
RE-FURNISH, \* v. a. Act of refusing, rejection, denial of a request, petition, or demand; denial: — preemption; right of having or choosing before another, offer, option.
RE-FURE., (re-fuz') v. a. [rofuser, Fr.] [1. REFURED; pp. REFURE, rusing, REFURED.] To deny what is solicited or required; not to comply with; to decline, to reject.
RE-FURE., v. n. Not to accept, not to comply.
REFURE., [refuse, Fr.] That which remains disregarded when the rest is taken, worthless remains; dregs, dross.
REFURE, a. Left when the rest is taken; worthless.

REF'USE, a. Left when the rest is taken; worthless.

REF USE, A. Let when the rest staken; wordness. REFUS; ER, m. One who refuses. REFUS; ION,\* m. A renewed fusion, restoring. Warburton REFUTA-BLE, a. That may be refuted. See IRREFUTABLE. (REF U-TA'TION, m. [refutation. Duct. REF U-TA'TION, m. [refutatio, L.] Act of refuting; act of proving false; condutation, disproof. RE-FUTA-TO-RY,\* a. Relating to, or containing, refutation.

Abp. Whately.

RE-FUTE', v. a. [refuto, L.; réfutor, Fr.] [i. refuted; pp. refuting, refuted.] To prove false or erroneous; to

REFUTING, REFUTED.] To prove false or erroneous; to confute, to disprove.

RE-FUT'ER, n. One who refutes. Bp. Hall.

RE-GAIN', v. a. [regagner, Fr.] [t. REGAINED; pp. REGAINING, REGAINED.] To recover, to gain or get anew.

RE'GAL, a. [regale, Fr.; regale, L.] Relating to a king; royal; kingly.

[RE'GAL, n. [régale, Fr.] A musical instrument; a sort of portable organ. Bacon.

RE-GAL'E, n. [L.] pl. RE-GĀ'L!-A. A royal prerogative ensign. See REGALIA.

RE-GALE', v. a. [régale, Fr.] [t. REGALED; pp. REGALING.

ensign. See ENGALIA.

RE-GALE', v. a. [régaler, Fr.] [L. REGALED; pp. REGALING,
REGALED.] To refresh; to entertain; to gratify; to feast.

RE-GALE', v. n. To feast, to fare sumptuously. Stenstone.

RE-GALE', m. An entertainment; a regalement. [R.]

RE-GALE'MENT, n. Refreshment; entertainment, a treat.

RE-GALL: maps, m servine Philips.

RE-GA<sup>†</sup>LI-A, n. pl. [L.] The privileges, prerogatives, and rights of a sovereign; ensigns of royalty.

RE-GALL:-TY, n. [regales, L.] State of being regal; royalty;

n.-e.al.';-TY, n. [regaus, L.] State of being regal; royalty; sovereignty; an ensign of royalty.

RE(all-LY, ad. In a regal manner. Millon.

RE-GABD', v. a. [regarder, Fr.] [i. REGARDED; pp. REGARDING, REGARDED.] To value; to attend to, as worthy of notice, to esteem; to respect:—to observe; to remark; to mind; to heed; to pay attention to:—to have relation to.

RE-GAED', m. Attention; esteem; respect; reverence; concern; care; note; eminence; account; relation; reference; look. [Matter demanding notice Spenser.] †RE-GAED'4-BLE, a. Observable; worthy of notice. Ce-

REG 500 REI

RR-GARD'FÜL-LY, ad. Attentively; heedfully, respectfully.

RR-GARD'ING,\* prep. Having regard to; respecting. Hiley.

RR-GARD'LESS, a. Heedless, negligent; inattentive. [Not regarded; slighted. Spectator.]

RR-GARD'LESS-LY, ad. Carelessly; without heed.

RR-GARD'LESS-LY, ad. Carelessly; without heed.

RR-GARD'ZESS-NESS, n. Heedlessness, inattention.

RE-GARD'ZESS-NESS, n. Heedlessness, inattention.

RE-GARD'ZESS-NESS. n. Heedlessness, inattention.

RE-GARD'ZESS-NESS. n. Heedlessness, inattention.

RE-GARD'ZESS-NESS-LY, ad. Carelessly; without heed.

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Orion. Brande.

magnitude, constituting the left deet in the constituting the left deet in the constituting the left deet in the constitution of a regent, rule, vicarious government: — a collective body administering the government; as, "The regracy transacted affairs in the kings absence." Johnson.

RE-URN'RE-A-CY, m. State of being regenerate. Hammond.

RE-URN'RE-A-CY, m. State of being regenerate. Hammond.

RE-URN'RE-A-CY, m. a [regenera, L.] [to produce anew; to cause to be form anew; to renew, as to the affections RE-URN-RE-A-CY, m. a [regenerating, L.] Reproduced; regenerated; born anew by grace to a Christian life.

RE-URN-RE-A-CY, m. [Fr.] Act of regenerating; state of being regenerated, new birth; birth by grace unto righteousness.

righteousness.

RE-VEN'ER-A-TIVE,\* a. Producing regeneration. Coloridge.

RE-VEN'ER-A-TIVE,\* a. Producing regeneration. Coloridge.

RE-VEN'ER-A-TIVE,\* a. Producing regeneration. Coloridge.

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RE-VEN'ER-A-TIVE,\* a. Producing regeneration.

RE-VEN'ER-A-TIVE,\* a. Producing regeneration.

RE-VEN'ER-A-TIVE,\* a. Producing regen an officer of high authority in a university, a governor; a director:—a subordinate officer in some American colleges.

a. [Fr., regens, L.] Ruling, exercising vica-

RE'(GENT, a. [Fr., regens, L.] Ruling, exercising vicarious authority; regnant.

RE'(GENT-ESS, n. [regente, Fr.] A female regent. Cotgrave.

RE'(GENT-SHIP, n. The office of a regent, regency. Shak.

RE-GERM:-NATE, v. n. To germinate or bud anew. Bauley.

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RE-GERM:-NATE, v. n. To germinate or bud anew. Bauley.

RE-GERM:-NATE, v. n. To germinate or Bauley.

RE-GE-I-CIDE, n. [regucada, L.] The offence or crime of murdering or slaying a king or sovereign; a murderer or slayer of a king.

RE-GERM:-(re-zhēmt) n. [Fr.] Government, rule. Ec. Rec.

REG'I-CIDE, \* a. Relating to the murder of a king. Burke. R&GIME, \* (re-zhām') n. [Fr.] Government, rule. Ec. Re. B&G'I-MEN, n. [L.] (Mod.) The method to be observed by a patient with respect to diet; regulation of diet or food; diet. — (Gram.) The government of nouns by verbs, and other words, which determine the case. REG'I-MENNT, n. [régiment, Fr.] [Government, rule, authority. Hala.] A body of troops under the command of a colonel.

REG'I-MENT. n. [regiment, ...]
authority. Hale.] A body of troops under the command of a colonel.
REG'I-MENT, e. a. To form into regiments. A. Smith. [R.]
REG-I-MEN'TAL, a. Belonging to a regiment; inilitary.
REG-I-MEN'TAL, s. p.f. The military dress of a regiment.
REG'ION, (rel'jun) n. [Fr., regul. L.] A tract of land, country; tract of space, district; quarter, space:—part of the body, place. [Hank. Shak.]
REG'IS-TER, n. [regustre, Fr.; regustrum, L.; a corruption of regestum.] An account of any thing regularly kept; a record; a catalogue; a list, a roll; a chronicle.—[regustrums.] to Menter of the standard of the best in the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the st

of an engine, or the rapidity of a process.

REG'IS-TER, v. a. [registrer, Fr.] [1. REGISTERED; pp.
REGISTERING, REGISTERED.] To record, to enroll, to set
down in a list or register.

REG'IS-TER-SHIP, n. The office of register. Abp. Laud.

REG'IS-TERAR, n. [registrarius, law L.] One who writes
and keeps a register; a register.

REG'IS-TERAR-SHIP, n. The office of registrar. Ed. Rev.

REG'IS-TERAR-Y, n. A registrar. Abp. Laud. [R.]

REG-IS-TERATION, n. Act of registering, registry.

REG'IS-TERY, n. [registrum, L.] Act of registering; the
place where a register is kept:—a series of facts recorded; a record; a register.

pface where a register is kept:—a series of facts recorded; a record; a register.

R'[\$f.F.\$^\*, a. [L.] Royal; kingly.—Regius professor is a professor appointed by the king. Scudanare.

RE\_SIVE, v. a. To give again. Poung.

REG'LE-MENT, ('RE'gl-mont) n. [Fr.] Regulation Bacon.

EEG'LE-MENT, ('RE'gl-mont) a. [Fr.] Regulation Bacon.

EEG'LE-MENT, ('RE'gl-mont) a. [Fr.] Regulation Bacon.

EEG'NAN-CV, v. The act of reigning, rule. Coloridge. [R.]

EEG'NAN-T, a. [Fr.] Reigning; actually ruling; regent;

having regal authority; predominant; prevalent.

RE-GÖRQE', s. a. [re and gergs.] [i. REGORGED. pp. RE-GORGING, REGORGED.] To vomit up; to throw buck, te swallow eagerly.—[regress, Fr.] To swallow back. RE-GRET', v. a. To graft again. Becon.
RE-GRET', v. a. To graft again. Becon.
RE-GRETE', v. a. To graft again. Becon.
RE-GRETE', v. a. [regress, Fr.] [i. REGRETE); pp. RE-GRETE', v. a. [regress, Fr.] [i. REGRETE); pp. RE-GRETE', v. a. [regress, Fr.] [i. REGRETE); pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-GRETE', pp. RE-G

out news stone wall.

RE-GRETOR. z. [regretier, Fr.] (Low) One who regrates
or forestalls; one who buys and sells provisions or wares
at the same market; an engrosser; a huckster.

RE-GREET', v. a. To resalute; to greet a second time.

†RE-GREET', n. Return or exchange of salutation. Skak.
RE-GREES, z. [regretor, Fr.; regressus, L.] Passage back; a
return. Burnet.

return. Burnet.

†RE'GRESs, v. n. To go back; to return. Browns.

RL-GRES'siON, (re-gresh'un) n. Act of returning; return.

RE-GRES'siVE, v. a. Passing or going back. Smart.

RE-GRES'SiVE-LY,\* ad. In a regressive manner. Johnson.

RE-GRET', n. [regret, Fr.; grettan, Goth.] Vexation or grief on account of something past; grief, sorrow; dis
astisfaction.

satisfaction.

RE-GREY', n. [regret, Fr.; grestan, Goth.] Vexation or grief on account of something past; grief, sorrow; dissatisfaction.

RE-GREY', v. a. [regretter, Fr.] [i. REGRETTED; pp. REGRETTING, REGRETTED.] To grieve at; to lament; to be sorry for; to repent of.

RE-GREY'gUL, a. Full of regret; sorrowful. Farabase

RE-GREY'gUL, a. Full of regret; sorrowful. Farabase

RE-GREY'gUL, a. Full of regret; sorrowful. Farabase

RE-GREY'gUL, a. Full of regret; sorrowful. Farabase

RE-GREY'gUL, a. To reward. Shak.

REG'U-LAR, a. [réguler, Fr.; regularis, L.] Conformable to rule, conformed to strict regulations; methodical; orderly; exact, correct:—instituted or initiated according to established forms.—(Geom.) Having the sides or surfaces composed of equal figures or lines.

REG'U-LAR, R. [réguler, Fr.] One in a monastery who has taken the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience:—a soldier belonging to a permanent army.

REG-U-LAR, R. [réguler, Fr.] One in a monastery who has taken the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience:—a soldier belonging to a permanent army.

REG-U-LAR, R. [réguler, Fr.] State or quality of being regular; conformity to rule or regulations, cortain order; method.

REG'U-LAR-Ly, ad. In a regular manner, exactly.

REG'U-LAR-Ly, ad. In a regular manner, exactly.

REG'U-LAR-Ly, ad. In a regular manner, exactly.

REG'U-LAR-Ly, ad. In a regular manner, exactly.

REG'U-LAR-Ly, ad. In a regular manner, exactly.

REG'U-LAR-Ly, a. To over the proper of the content of the pose, to rule; to govern.

REG-U-LA'TION, n. Act of regulates; that part of a machine which produces uniform movement.

REG'U-LA-TOS, n. [L.; régule, Fr.] pl. L. REG'U-LA, Eng. Chiec.

REG'U-LOS-ES, (Chem.) Pure metal freed from impurities, applied by the old chemists to some of the inferior metals, as antimony, bismuth, &c.:—antimony.

REGUR'GH-TATE, v. a. [re and greges, L.] [L. REGURATE, P., REG'U-LOS-ES, (Chem.) Pure metal freed from impurities, applied by the old chemists to some of the inferior metals, as antimony, bismuth, &c.:

RE-HEAR', v. a. [L. REHEARD; pp. REMEARING, REHEARD.]
To hear again. Chambers.

To hear again. Chambers.

RE-HEAR/ING, m. A second hearing. Addison.

RE-HEARS'AL, (re-hers'al) m. Act of rehearsing; receition:—a recital in private, previous to public exhibition.

RE-HEARS', (re-hers') v. a. [L. REHEARSED; PR. REMEARSING, REHEARSED.] To repeat; to recite; to relate; tetell:—to recite previously to public exhibition.

RE-HEARS'ER, (re-hers'er) m. One who rehearses.

RE-HEARS'ER, (re-hers'er) m. One who rehearses.

RE-HEARS', v. a. To hire again. Lord Manyfold.

REVOLE, (re'gl) m. [resyle, old Fr., from regula, L.] A hollow or groove formed for any thing to run in:—a rule. Carese.

†REI'GLE-MENT, \* n. A rule; a canon; a mark; regula-

[REIGH.F. The Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and Article, and A nant , to prevail.

REIGN, (ran) m. [regne, Fr.; regnum, L.] Royal authorny; sovereignty; a king's government; time of a king's gov-

REL

Joseph. RE. Is'sup, and the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the se

EE-IT'ER-ATE, v. c. [re and store, L.; reiterer, Fr.] [i. en-Yteratred; pp. en'teratine, en'teratred.] To repeat again and again. EE-IT'ER-AT-ED-LY,\* ad. By reiteration; repeatedly. Phil.

RE-IN'ER-AT-ED-LY, \* ed. By refteration; repeatedly. Same Mag.

RE-IT-ER-A'TION, \*\*a. [Fr.] Act of refterating; repetition.

RE-IECT', v. a. [repecter, Fr.; rejicio, rejectus, L.] [i RE-IECTED; pp. REJECTING, REJECTED.] To refuse; to throw away; to dismiss without complying with the proposal or accepting the offer; to cast back; to cast off; to decline; to repel; to discard; to refuse.

RE-IECT'A-BLE, a. That may be rejected. Cotgrave.

[RE-JEC-TA'NE-OUS, a. [rejectaneus, L.] Not chosen; rejected. More.

partieur More.

RE-JECT'RD, P. a. Refused; cast off; thrown aside.

RE-JECT'RD, n. One who rejects; a refuser.

RE-JECT'RD, n. [rejecto, L.] The act of rejecting; refusal; repulsion.

RE-JECT'TIOV, n. [rejecto, L.] a. Implying rejection.

600 REI ernment; kingdom; empire; dominion; power; influ- || RE-le/sy-4-BLE, cre-linh/u-a-bl) a. That may be referred REIGN'ER, (rān'er) n. One who reigns. Sherwood. REIGN'ING,\* (rān'ing) p. a. Exercising sovereign power; ruling RE-IL-LO'MINE, \* v. a. To illuminate anew. Comper.
RE-IM-BÖD'Y, v. n. To imbody again. See REMMEDT.
RE-IM-BÜRSE', v. a. [rembourser, Fr.] [i. mineussen; pp.
RE'MBURSEN, a. RE'MBURSED.] To repay; to repair loss or REIMSURSING, REIMSURED.] TO repay; to repair loss of expense by an equivalent.

RE-IM-BÜRSE'MENT, z. Act of reimbursing; repayment.

RE-IM-BÜRS'ER, z. One who reimburses or repays.

RE-IM-BÜRS'I-BLE,\* z. That may be reimbursed. Hop-#3 5.

#E-IM-MERGE',\* v. a. To immerge again. Jodrell.

#E-IM-PLANT', v. a. To implant or graft again. Bp. Taylor.

#E-IM-POR-TÜNE', v. a. To importune or entreat again.

#E-IM-POSE', \*v. a. To impose or place anew. Smith.

#E-IM-PO-Şl''TION,\* (-zish'un) s. Act of reimposing. Smith.

RE-JM-PRES'NATE, v. a. To impregnate anew. Browns.

RE-JM-PRES'S(0N, (rè-Im-prèsh'un) n. A new impression.

RE-JM-PRES'S(0N, (rè-Im-prèsh'un) n. A new impression.

RE-JM-PRINT', v. a. To imprint again. Spolman.

REIN, (rān) n. [rêne, Fr.] The strap or part of a bridle, which extends from the horse's head to the driver's or rider's hand; an instrument for curbing or restraining; restraint; government.— To gue the reme, to give license. cense.

REIN, (rān) v. a. [i. REINED; pp. REINING, REINED.] To govern by a bridle; to restrain; to control.

REIN,\* (rān) v. a. To obey the reins. Saak.

RE-IN-CORNEL,\* v. a. To inceuse or kindle anew. Daniel.

RE-IN-CÖR,\* v. a. To incite again. Levou.

RE-IN-CÖR,\* v. a. To incite again. Levou.

RE-IN-CÖR,\* v. a. To incur again. Mitherspoon.

REIN'DEER, (rān'dēr) a. [rennthær, G.] A species of deer which has high horns, inhabits Lapland, and is used for drawing sledges. P. Cyc. Sometimes written raindeer and ranedeer. Figure 1 and Transact.

REIN'DEER-MÖSS',\* n. A lichen, or Lapland moss, which furnishes food for the reindeer. Booth.

REFNEC-AE,\* n. (Ben., The Fox.] A celebrated German epic poem, in high repute in the latter part of the middle Bran ages. Brande.

RE JN-PÉC'TA,\* [L.] "The affair or business not having been done or accomplished." Scudamore.

RE-IN-PÉRCE',\* n. (Artidery) That part of a gun nearest to the breech. Brande. See REENFORCE.

RE-IN-PÉRM',\* v. a. To inform again. Scott.

RE-IN-PÉRM',\* v. n. To flow in again. Scott.

RE-IN-PÉRE',\* v. a. To infuse anew. Oldham. RU-IN-GRĀ'T]-ĀTE, (rē-in-grā'she-āt) v. a. To ingratiate again.
RĒ-IN-HĀB'ļT, v. a. To inhabit again. Mede.
REIN'LESS, (rān'les) a. Without rein; unchecked.
REINS, (rānz) n. pl. [rense, L.; rens, Fr.] The kidneys;
the lower part of the back.
RĒ-IN-SĒRT', v. a. To insert again.
RĒ-IN-SĒRT', v. a. To insert again. the lower part of the Back again.

RE-IN-SERT', v. q. To insert again.

RE-IN-SPIRE', v. q. To inspire anew. Multon.

RE-IN-SPIR', v. q. To inspire again. Foster.

RE-IN-SPIR', v. q. To inspire again. Foster.

RE-IN-SPIR', v. q. [1. REINSTALLED, pp. REINSTALLING, REINSTALLING, REINSTALLED.] To install anew; to put again in posses-SION.

RE-IN-STATE', v. a. [i. REYNSTATED; pp. REYNSTATING, RE-INSTATED.] To instate or invest anew.

RE-IN-STATE'MENT,\* n. Act of reinstating. Bp. Horsley.

RE-IN-STRECT,\* v. a. To instruct anew. Waterland.

RE-IN-SDR'ANCE,\* (re-in-shūr'ans) n. Second insurance.

— (Law) An insurance made by a former insurer in order to protect himself, or his estate, from the risk of his former insurance. Bowver.

RE-IN/TE-GRATE. v. a. [réméterer. Fr.: re and integer.

stone.

CHAROTTA.

RE-JOICE', v. n. [réjouir, Fr.] [i. REJOICED; pp. REJOICEING, REJOICED.] To be joyful; to feel joy or gladness, to inv. to exult.

[ful. ino, rejoince.] To be joyful; to feel joy or gladness, to joy, to exult.

RE-JÖICE', v. a. To exhilarate; to gladden; to make joy-tre-JÖICE', v. a. Act of rejoining. Browns.

RE-JÖIC', r. a. One who rejoinces.

RE-JÖIC', r. a. Expression of joy; subject of joy.

RE-JÖIC', r. a. Expression of joy; subject of joy.

RE-JÖIC', v. a. [rejoindre, Fr.] i. rejoince]; pp. rejoint ino, rejoince ] To join again; to meet one again.

RE-JÖIN', v. n. To answer to an answer. Dryden.

RE-JÖIN', r. a. [rejoindre] Fr.] in the pleadings of an action, being the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's rejurcation; an answer to a reply. or an action, being the detendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication; an answer to a reply.

†RE-JÖIN'DER, v. n. To make a reply. Hammond.

†RE-JÖIN'DORE, \* n. A joining again, reunion. Shak.

RE-JÖIN'T, v. a. To reunite the joints. Barrow. To fill up the old joints of walls with fresh mortar. the old joints of walls with fresh morter. fRE-JÖLT', n. [rejailler, Fr.] Shock; succussion. South. fRE-JÖLT', v. a. To reverberate, to rebound. Locke. fRE-JÖLR', (re-juin') v. a. [reajourner, Fr.] To read journ. Burton.

RE-JÖLÇE', v. a. To judge anew; to reexamine.

RE-JÖLÇE-NATE, v. a. To restore youth to; to make young again. Ed. Rev.

RE-JÖLVE-NES/CENCE, n. Renewal of youth. Chesterfield.

RE-JÖLVE-NES/CENCE, v. a. To and weeneesse. L. Same. RE-JU-VE-NES/CENCE, n. Renewal of youth. Chesterfield.

RE-JU-VE-NES/CEN-CY, n [re and juvenescens, L.] Same as rejuvenescence, Smith.

RE-JU-VE-NES/CENT,\* a. Becoming young again. Gent.

RE-KIN/DLE, v. a. To kindle or set on fire again. Chent.

RE-LADE',\* v. a. To lade anew, to load again. Pennant.

RELAIS,\* (re-la') n. [Fr.] (Fort.) A narrow walk, four or five feet wide, left without the rampart. Brande.

RE-LAND',\* v. a. & n. To land again. Smith.

RE-LAPSE', v. n. [relapsus, L.] [t. RELAPSED; pp. RELAPSING, RELAPSED].

To slip back; to slide or fall back; to fall back into vice or error; to fall back, from a state of recovery to sickness. recovery, to sickness.

RE-LAPSE', n. Act of relapsing; a falling back into vice, error, or sickness, regression; return to any state. [†A relapser. J. Fox. RE-LAPS'ER, n. One who relapses. Bp. Hall. RE-LATE, v. a. [relates, L.] [i. RELATED, pp. RELATING, RELATED.] To tell; to recite, to unfold; to recount, to detail; to describe; to narrate. [†To bring back:—a Lat-RELATED.] To tell; to recite, to untold; to recount, of detail; to describe; to narrate. [†To bring back:—a Latinism. Spenser.]

BE-LATE, v. n. To have reference, relation, or respect; to belong; to pertain; to refer.

RE-LAT'gD,\* p. a. Allied by kindred; connected; declared; told.

RE-LAT'gN,\* [relateur, Fr.] One who relates; a narrator—(Law) A person who suggests or states facts.

RE-LAT'JNG,\* p. a. Having relation or reference; belonging; respecting; pertaining.

RE-LAT'INO,\* n. [Fr.] Act of relating; that which is related; recital; narrative; narration, detail; account; respect; reference; regard:—connection between one thing and another:—kindred; alliance by blood or marriage; a relative; kinsman; kinswoman.

RE-LA'TION-SL,\* a. Having, or implying, relation. Ch. Os.

BE-LA'TION-SL,\* a. A relative; relation. Browns [R.]

BE-LA'TION-SL,\* a. A relative; relation. Browns [R.]

BE-LA'TION-SL,\* a. State of being related, either by birth or marriage; connection; alliance.

BEL'A-TIVE, a. [relatives, L.; relatif, Fr.] Having relation; respecting; belonging to; connected with:—considered not absolutely, but as belonging to, or respecting, something else. BE-INTE-GRATE, v. a. [réintégrer, Fr.; re and integer, L.] To renew. Bacon. See Redintegrate. BE-INTE-GRATE. RE-INTE-GRATE. Act of reintegrating. Maunder. RE-INTER'EO-GATE, v. a. To interrogate again. Colgrate,

RÉ-IN-THEÔNE', v. a. See REENTHRONE.

|RE-IN-THEÔN'IZE, v. a. To reënthrone. Howell.

RÈ-IN-RICE', v. a. To intice again. Warner.

RÈ-IN-RO-DUCC', v. a. To introduce again. N. A. Rev.

RÈ-IN-TRO-DUC'TION, v. a. To repeated introduction. Black-RE-IN-UN'DATE,\* p. q. To inundate again. Caldwell. RE-IN-VEST', v. a. To invest anew. Donne. RE-IN-VES'T-GATE,\* v. a. To investigate again. M. RE-IN-VES-TI-GE/TION,\* n. A repeated investigation. 表述なる。 RE-IN-VG(OR-ATE,\* v. a. To invigorate again. Smith. RE-IN-VGLVE',\* v. a. To involve anew. Milton. REIF-FF-FF DJ: vs. The title of one of the chief Turk-ish officers of state. He is chancellor of the empire, and minister of foreign affairs. Brande.

ing, something else.

ELL'A-TIVE, m. Relation; kinsman; a person related; a thing related; connection: — a pronoun answering to an

antercount.

REL'A-Tive-Ly, sd. In relation to something else.

REL'A-Tive-RESS, n. The state of having relation.

REL-A-Tive-FESS, n. Relativeness. Coloradge. [R.]

RE-LA'TOR,\* n. (Low) A rehearser; a teller. Bouvier.

RE-LA'TRIX,\* n. (Low) A female who relates. Judge Story.

RE-LA'C, v. a. [relato, L.] [t. RELAYED; pp. RELAYING,

RELAYED.] To slacken; to remit; to make less severe, rigorous, or tense; to loose; to mitigate; to ease; to divert; to unbend.

RE-LXX', s. Relaxation. Feltham. RE-LXX', s. Relaxation. Feltham. RE-LXX', s. Relaxation. Feltham. RE-LXX', s. That may be relaxed. Barrow. [R.] RE-LXX', ANT, s. n. (Med.) A relaxing medicine. Dungli-

BEL-Ax-A'TION, m. [relaxatio, L.] Act of relaxing; state of being relaxed; diminution of tension or restraint; remission; abatement of rigor.

RE-LXXA-TIVE. n. [relaxatus, L.] That which relaxes. B.

RE-LAX'A-TIVE, T. [FEGIZIERS, L.] I MRI WHICH FURLOSS D. JORGON.

RE-LAX'A-TYPE, \*a. Tending to relax; relaxing. Good.

RE-LAX', n. [relax, Fr.] [Hunting-dogs, kept in readiness to relieve others. B. Jonson.] Fresh horses on the road to relieve others. B. Jonson.] Fresh horses on the road to relieve others in a journey; a new supply.

RE-LEAS'A-BLE, a. Capable of being released. Self.

RE-LEASE', (rel&S') v. a. [rel&cker, relaxer, Fr.] [i. RE-LEASE, pp. RELEASING, RELEASED.] To set free; to set at liberty; to free from servitude, confinement, or obligation; to tet go; to discharge; to dismiss.

RE-LEASE', n. [rel&cke, Fr.] Act of releasing; a setting free; dismission; discharge; liberation; releastion of a penalty; remission of a claim; acquittance from a debt, legally signed; a legal method of cquveying land.

RE-LEASE'NENT, n. Act of releasing, release. Millon. [R.]

RE-LEASE'NENT, n. One who releases or sets free.

Cotgrave. †REL-E-GA'TION, n. [relegatio, L.] Exile; judicial banishment. Aylaffe.

The LENT', v. n. [relentir, Fr.] [i. RELENTED; pp. RELENTING, RELENTED.] To soften, to grow less rigid or hard, to yield; to melt, to grow less intense; to soften in tem-

to yield; to melf, to grow less intense; to soften in temper; to grow tender; to feel compassion.

RE-LENT', u. a. To slacken; to soften; to mollify. Spenser.

RE-LENT', u. a. To slacken; to soften; to mollify. Spenser.

RE-LENT', n. Remission, stay. Spenser.

RE-LENT'ING, n. Act of softening, return of kindness.

RE-LENT'LESS, a. Unrelenting, unpitying, unmoved by kindness, tenderness, or pity; cruel, unmerciful.

RE-LENT'LESS-NESS, n. State of being relentless. Millman.

RE-LENT'LESS-NESS, n. State of being relentless. Millman.

RE-LENT'LESS-NESS, n. State of being relentless. Millman.

RE-LENT'LESS-NESS, n. State of being relentless. Millman.

RE-LES-SOR',\* n. (Law) to a relessee. Blackstone. n. (Law) One who executes a release

to a relessee. Biackstone.

RE-LET', \* v. a. To let again. Qu. Rev.

REL-ET', \* v. a. To let again. Qu. Rev.

BEL'E-VAN-CY, n. State of being relevant. Bp. Burnet.

— (Love) The evidence applicable to the issue joined.

— (South law) Bufficiency to Infer the conclusion.

BEL'E-VANT, a. [Fr.] Relieving; lending aid, affording something to the purpose. pertinent, applicable. Charles I. (REL-E-VA'TION, n. [relevatio, L.] A liiting up. Bailey.

RE-LI-A-BIL'-TY, \* n. State of confidence, trust. Coleradge. [Modern.]

RE-LI'A-BLE, \* a. That may be confided in. Sir R. Peel.

EE-LI'A-NCE, n. Act of relying; that which is relied on; trust, dependence; confidence; repose.

REL'IC, n. [reliquae, L.; relique, Fr.] That which remains; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; that remains of a deceased person: — the remains of saints, or of their garments, &c., which are held in veneration by the Roman Catholic church.

†REL'IC-LY, ad. In the manner of relics. Donne.

REL'ICT, n. [relicta, L.] A woman whose husband is dead;

RE-LICT'ED,\* p. a. (Law) Left uncovered, as land by the retreat of the sea or of any water. Bouvier.

retreat of the sea of of any water. Bouvier.

BE-LIC'TION,\* n. (Law) An increase of land by a sudden retreat of the sea or a river. Bouvier.

RE-LIEF', (re-lef') n. [relevium, low L. retief, Fr.] Alleviation of calamity, pain, or sorrow; that which frees from pain or sorrow; succor; assistance; remedy; mitigation; redress:—the raising or replacing of a sentinel:—the prominence of a figure or picture; rillevo.

BE-LIEF'LESS,\* a. Destitute of relief. Savage.

EE-LIEVE', (re-lev's-bi) a. Capable of relief. Hale.

EE-LIEVE', (re-lev') v. a. [relevo, L.; relever, Fr.] [a reliever); pp. relieved, are liever, fr.] [a relieved; pp. relieved; pp. relieved; controller of selections of the save of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the sel

alleviate; to aid; to help; to succor:—to afford relief to by supplying the place, as of a sentinel.—(Low) To redress; to right by law.

IR-LIEVEMENT, B. Release; relief. Weever.

RE-LIEVEMENT, "a. Release; relief. Weever.

RE-LIEVEMENT, (re-lev'e) a. [rilieve, It.] The prominence or raising of a figure in sculpture or painting. See Rilleve RE-LIGHT', (re-lift') c. a. To light anew. Pope.

RE-LIGHT', (re-lift') v. a. To light anew. Pope.

RE-LIGHT', (re-lift') un a. [Fr. religio, L.] Duty to God; the bond which ties man to the Delity; practical piety:—a system of faith and worship, as distinguished from others; as, "a view of different religions."—[pl. Religious rites. Millon.]

RE-LIGTON-A-RY, a. Relating to religion; pious. Bp. Bar-

RE-LIGION-4-RY, a. Relating to religion; pious. Bp. Bar-

love.

RE-LIQ'10N-ER,\* n. A religionist. Southey. [R.]

RE-LIQ'10N-IRM,\* n. Religious feeling or zeal. Qu. Rev.

RE-LIQ'10N-IRM,\* n. Religious feeling or zeal. Qu. Rev.

RE-LIQ'10N-IRM, en. Religious person. More.

RE-LIQ-1-6S'1-TY,\* n. State of being religious. Fb. Qu. Rev.

Rev. [R.]

RE-LIQ'10US, (re-lid'jus) a. [religious. L.] Attentive to religion, or practising its duties; pious; devout; holy; reverent; strict:—among Catholics, bound by monastic vows, or the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

RE-LIQ'10US, (re-lid'jus) n. One, among the Roman Catholics, bound by monastic vows. Addison.

RE-LIQ'10US-LY, (re-lid'jus-le) ad. in a religious manner;

olics, bound by monastic vows. Addison.

RE-LIG'10US-LY, (re-lId'Jus-le) ad. In a religious manner; plously; reverently; exactly.

RE-LIG'10US-NESS, (re-lId'Jus-nes) n. The quality or state of being religious. Sor E. Sandys. [R.]

RE-LIN'QUISHB, (re-ling'kwish) v. a. [relinque, L.] [i. re-Linqueshes; pp. religious. Relinqueshes.] To forsake; to abandon; to leave with reluctance, applied to things; to desert; to quit; to release; to give up, to forego; to renounce; to abdiate; to resign.

RE-LIN'QUISH-RR, n. One who relinquishes.

RE-LIN'QUISH-RR, n. Act of relinquishing; abandonment; release.

RE-LIN'QUISH MENT, n. Act of relinquishing; abandonment; release.

RE-LI' QUI-R; n. pl. [L.] (Gool.) Fossil remains of substances found in different parts of the globe. Hamilton.

REL'[-QUA-RY, n. [reliquaire, Fr.] A casket or receptacle for relica. Gray.

RE-LIQUE', \* (re-lecker, Fr.] Taste; the effect of any thing on the palate, a pleasing taste; flavor; avor; zest:—a small quantity just perceptible:—liking; delight in any thing; sense. power of perceiving excellence. delicht thing; sense, power of perceiving excellence, delight given by any thing.

given by any thing.

REL'[SH, v. a. [L. RELISHED; pp. RELISHING, RELISHED]

To give a taste to; to taste; to like the taste of; to use
with pleasure; to enjoy.

REL'[SH, v. n. To have a pleasing taste; to give pleasure, to have a flavor.

to have a flavor.

REL'[1814-].-RLE, a. That may be relished, gustable

REL'[1814-].-RLE, a. Giving a relish; nalatable; savory

RE-LIVE', v. a. To revive; to live anew.

RE-LIVE', v. a. To bring back to life. Spenser

RE-LOAD', v. a. To load again. Cook.

REL-O-CA'TION, v. a. (Law) Renewal of a lease. Whishaw.

REL-OVE', v. a. To love again. [†To love in retura.

Roule.]

RE-LOVE', v. a. To love again. [710 love in remain. Boyle.]

RE-LU'CENT, a. [relucens, L.] Throwing back light; shining; transparent, pellucid. Thomson.

RE-LUC', v. n. [reluctor, Fr.; reluctor, L.] To struggle against. Walton. [R.]

RE-LUC'TANCE, n. [reluctor, L.] Unwillingness; repugnance; aversion.

RE-LUC'TANCE, n. Unwillingness; reluctance. Drydon.

RE-LUC'TANT, a. [reluctans, L.] Striving against; unwilling; averse; backward; loath.

RE-LUC'TANT-LY, ad. With resistance; with unwillingness.

ness.

1R.-LUC'TĀTE, v. n. [reluctor, L.] To resist; to struggle
against; to reluct. Decay of Piety.

1R.E.-U.C.TĀTION, n. Repugnance; unwillingness. Bacon.
RE-LUME', v. a. [rallumer, Fr.] To light anew; to rekindle. Skak.

RE-LY, v. a. To light anew; to relume.

RE-LY, v. a. [i relied; pp. relving, relied.] To lean
upon with confidence; to put trust in; to rest or depend

upon with confidence; to put trust in; to rest or depend upon; to confide.

RE-MAIN', w. m. [remaneo, L.] [i. REMAINED, pp. REMAINING, REMAINED.] To continue; to endure; to be left in a particular state, or out of a greater number; to stay, to sojourn; to abide.

RE-MAIN', v. a. To await; to be left to. Millon. [R.]

RE-MAIN', n. [remain, old Fr.] That which is left:—a relic:—abode. Slak. See Remains, refuse left. Slak.

RE-MAIN'DER, a. Remaining; refuse left. Slak.

RE-MAIN'DER, a. That which remains; what is left; remant; the rest; residue.—(Jak.). The difference of two quantities, left after the less is subtracted from the greater—(Law) A remnant of an estate, or a future estate in

REM

bands, tenements, or hereditaments, limited to arise after the determination of another estate.
R.T.MAIN'DER-MIN,\* n. (Law) One entitled to an estate, to take effect after another estate is determined. Burrews.
R.T.MAIN'S,\* n. pl. Relics; the body of a deceased person; a corpse; things left by a person deceased. Addison.
R.T.MAKE', v. a. [s. REMADE; pp. REMAKING, REMADE.] To make anew.

make anew.

RE-MAND, v. a. [remander, Fr.; re and mando, L.] [L. RE-MANDED; pp. REMANDING, REMANDED.] To send back; to call back.

MANDED; pp. REMANDING, REMANDED.] To send back; to call back.

REM'A-NENCE,\* } n. Act or state of remaining; a remainREM'A-NENCE,\* der. Bp. Taylor. [R.]

REM'A-NENCE, der. Bp. Taylor. [R.]

REM'A-NENCE, der. Bp. Taylor.

REM'A-NENCE, a. Remaining; continuing. Bp. Taylor.

REM'A-NENCE, a. Remaining; continuing. Bp. Taylor.

RE-MARK', v. d. [remarquer, Fr.] Observation; note; notice
taken, comment, annotation; suggestion; hint.

RC-MARK', v. d. [remarquer, Fr.] Chervation; note; to observe; to notice; to express in words; to mark.

RE-MARK',\* v. d. To make observation; to observe. Swyf.

RE-MARK'A-BLE, a. [remarquable, Fr.] Observable; worthy
of note; uncommon; extraordinary; singular; noticeable.

RC-MARK'A-BLE, a. (Temarquable, Fr.] Observable; manner.

RC-MARK'A-BLE, a. Observably; in a remarkable manner.

RC-MARK'A-BLE, a. Observably; in a remarkable manner.

RE-MARK'R, w. One who remarks; an observer.

RE-MARK'R, v. d. To marry again, or a second time.

RE-ME'DI-A-BLE, [re-me'de-bl, W. J. Ja. K. Sm.; re-me'dy-bl, S. F.; re-med'q-bl, P.] a. Capable of remedy;

curable.

RC-ME'DI-A-BLE, a. Affording remedy; relieving. Burks.

oyable. A., t.-Mordy-st., r. j. Capable of tenery, curable.

R. - ME'Dj-AL-Ly,\* ad. In a remedial manner. Burke.

R. - ME'Dj-AL-Ly,\* ad. In a remedial manner. Burke.

R. - ME'Dj-AL-Ly,\* ad. In a remedial manner. Burke.

R. - ME'Dj-LESs, or BE-MED'J-LESS, [rem'j-dg-less, S. W.

J. Ja. K. Sm. R.; r-med'g-les, P. W. b. Ach, Rese; rem'g-dg-les or re-mèd'g-les, F.] a. Not admitting remedy; irreparable; incurable.

A. - Med Since and Milton place the accent upon the second syllable of this word; and, as Mr. Nares observes, Dr. Johnson has, on the authority of these authors, adopted this accentuation. But this, says Mr. Nares, is irregular; for every monosyllabic termination, added to a word accented on the antepenult, throws the accent to the fourth syllable from the end.' With great respect for Mr. Nares' sopinion on this subject, I should think a much easier and more general rule might be laid down arr. Nares's opinion on this subject, I should think a much easier and more general rule might be laid down for all words of this kind, which is, that those words which take the Saxon terminations after them, as er, less, ness, lessness, ly, &c., preserve the accent of the radical word; therefore this and the following words ought to have the same accent as remedy, from which they are formed." Walker.

||REM'E-DI-LESS-LY,\* ad. Without remedy. Sidney. ||REM'E-DI-LESS-NESS, n. Incurableness. |REM'E-DY, n. [remedium, I.] That which procures a cure or recovery from disease or other evil; a restorative; cure; that which counteracts any evil; reparation, an effica-

clous medicine; a cure.

REM'5-Dy, v. a. [remédier, Fr.] [i. REMEDIED, pp. REMEDY-ING, REMEDIED.] To cure; to heal; to repair or remove

some evil

Some evil.

RE-MELT', v. a. To melt again. Ash.

RE-MELT', v. a. [remembrer, old Fr.; rimembrare, It.] [i. REMEM'BERD, pp. REMEMBERING, REMEMBERD.] To bear in mind, not to forget, to recollect; to call to mind; to keep or hold in mind; to preserve from oblivion, to mention, to put in mind; to remind.

RE-MEM'BER-A-BLE, a. That may be remembered. Coloridae.

[Souther.]

ridge. [Southey. RE-MEM'BER-A-BLY,\* ad. So as to be remembered.

RE MEM'BRAN-CER, M. One that reminds; he or that which puts in mind; a memoria; a monument; a memento:—
a recorder or officer of the English exchequer.
†RE-MEM'O-RATE, v. a. [rememoratus, L.] To remember.

R.—MEM'O-RATE, v. a. [rememoratus, 1.] 10 remember. Bryskett.
RE-MEM-O-RA'TION, n. Remembrance. Mountagu.
RE-MEM'O-RA-TIVE, a. Calling to mind. Waterland. [R.]
RL-MER'CY, v. a. [remercer, Fr.] To thank. Spenser.
REM'I-SES, n. pl. [remez, pl. remiges, L.] The quill feathers of the wings of a bird. Brande.
REM'I-RATE, [rem'e-grāt, W. P. J. E.
F. Ja. K. Sm.; r8'mo-grāt, S.: x8-mi'grāt, Wb.] v. n. [remigro, L.] To remove back again. Boyle. [R.]
REM-I-GRA'TION, c. RE-MI-GRA'TION, n. Removal back again. Hale.

RE-MIND', v. a. [1. REMINDED; pp. REMINDING, REMINDED.,
To put in mind; to cause to remember. South.
RE-MIND'ER, n. One who reminds. Johnson.

REM.-INISCENCE, n. [réminiscence, Fr.; réminiscence, L.]
Récollèction; recovery of ideas; memory.
REM.-INISCENCY, n. Same as reminiscence. Smith.
REM.-INISCENT, n. One who calls past events to mind.

REM-I-NIS'CENT,\* n. One who calls past events to mind.
Charles Butler.

REM-I-NIS-CEN'TIAL, a. Relating to reminiscence. Browns.
REM'I-PED,\* n. [remus and pes, L.] (Emt.) One of an order
of colcopterous insects. Brands.

RE-MISE',\* v. a. [remuser, Fr.] [1. REMISED; pp. REMISING,
REMISED,] (Law) To give or grant back, to release a
claim. Bouvier.

claim. Boweier.

R.-MISS', a. [remissus, L.] Slack; slothful; careless; negligent; inattentive, heedless; thoughtless.

R.-MISS-J-BLL', T-TY, a. Quality of being remissible. Ash.

R.-MISS',-BLL, a. [Fr.] That may be forgiven or remitted. Feltham.

R.-MISS', BLL, a. [Fr.] That may be forgiven or remitted, Feltham.

R.-MISS', BLL, a. [Fr.] That may be forgiven or remitting; that which is remitted, abatement, relaxation; moderation, cessation of intenseness, release: — pardon; forgiveness.— (Msd.) Abatement of a disorder, but with quick return.

quick return.

RE-MIS'SIVE, a. Forgiving; yielding. Hacket. RE-MISS'LY, ad. Carelessly; negligently, slackly. RE-MISS'NESS, m. State of being remiss, inattention; care-

RE-MINS' NESS, M. State of cent reines, inattention; care lessness, negligence, slackness.

RE-MIT', v. a. [remutto, L.; remettre, Fr.] [I. REMITTED, pp. REMITTED, gamenter, Remitted, Remitted, reine; to relax; to abate; to forgive; to pardon: — to give up; to resign; to defer; to refer: — to put again in customer.

up; to resign; to defer; to refer:—to put again in custody:—to send to a distant place, as money.

REMIT', v. n. To slacken, to grow less intense; to abate.
—(Macl. To grow by intervals less violent.

RE-MIT'MENT, n. The act of remitting; remission. Millon.

RE-MIT'TAL.\*n. Act of remitting, remission. Smart.

RE-MIT'TANCE, n. Act of remitting, sum or money remitted; any thing sent, remission.

RE-MIT'TENT,\*a. Ceasing, or abating, for a time. Hamilton.

RE-MIT'TER, n. [remetter, Fr.] One who remits.—(Law)

The restitution of a more ancient and certain right of possession, to a person who comes into nossession through a session, to a person who comes into possession through a defect of title in the previous possessor.

RE-MIT'TÖR,\* n. (Law) One who makes a remittance.

RE-MIT'TÖR,\* n. (Law) One who makes a remittance. Bouvier.

RE-MIX',\* v. a. To mix again. Ash.

REM'NANT, n. [corrupted from remanent.] Residue; that which is left; remainder.

REM'NANT, a. Remaining, yet left. Prior. [R.]

RE-MOD'EL, v. a. To model anew. Churton.

RE-MOD'STRANCE, n. [old Fr.] [†Show. Shak.] A strong representation, or statement of facts and reasons, against something complained of or opposed; expostulation.

RE-MON'STRANT, n. [remonstrans, L.] One who joins in a remonstrance:—a title given to the Arminians from their remonstrance made in 1618.

RE-MON'STRANT, a. Expostulatory; containing reasons.

RE-MON'STRANT, a. Expostulator; containing reasons.

RE-MON'STRANT, a. Expostulator; containing reasons.

RE-MON'STRATE, v. n. [remonstro, L.] [1. REMONSTRATED;

pp. REMONSTRATING, REMONSTRATED.] To make a strong
representation; to show reasons against something complained of; to expostulate.

The MONEY Property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of

plained of; to expostulate.

RE-MON'STRĀTE, v. a. To show by a strong representation. Foung. [R.]

REM-ON-STRĀTION, n. Act of remonstrating. Todd. [R.]

REM-ON-STRĀTION, n. One who remonstrates. Burnet. [R.]

REMO'C-RA, n. [L.] An obstacle. Rows. A sucking-fish; a

fism or sen-worm, so called because it was supposed to retard the passage of ships, by sticking to them. Spenser.

fREM'O-RĀTE, v. a. [remoror, L.] To rininder; to delay.

fREM'O-RĀTE, v. a. [remoror, L.] To rebuke, to excite to remorse. Skelton.

fRE-MÖRD', v. n. To feel remorse. Str T. Elsot.

†RE-MÖRD', v. n. To feel remorse. Ser T. Elyot. RE-MÖR'DEN-CY, n. [remordens, L.] Compunction. Killing-

or re-mors', W. P.] n. [remorsus, L.] The pain of guilt; the reproach of conscience, compunction; penitence. Hall.

Shak. [Allen.

Shak.]

[R.-MÖRSE/FÜL-LY,\* ad. In a remorseful manner. Dr.

R.-MÖRSE/LESS, a. Unpitying; cruel; savage. Millon.

R.-MÖRSE/LESS-LY, ad. Without remorse. South.

R.-MÖRSE/LESS-NESS, n. Savageness, cruelty. Beaumont.

R.-MÖRSE/LESS-NESS, n. Savageness, cruelty. Beaumont.

R.-MÖTE/, a. [remotus, L.] Distant in place, time, or connection; far off; not near; not connected; disconnected; foreign; alien; not agreeing; abstracted.

R.-MÖTE/LY, ad. Not nearly; at a distance; far off.

R.-MÖTE/LY, ad. Not nearly; at a distance; far off.

R.-MÖTE/NESS, n. State of being remote; distance

RR-MÖTION, n. [remotus, L.] Act of removing; movement. Shak.

BE-MÖÜNT', w. s. [rementer, Fr.] To mount again. Dryden. BE-MÖV'A-BLE, a. That may be removed; movable. BE-MÖV'AL, s. Act of removing; state of being removed; remove; dismission from a post or office. RE-MÖVE', v. a. [removec, L.] [t. REMOVED.] FP. REMOVING, REMOVED.] To put from its place; to take or put away; to place at a distance.

RE-MÖVE', v. s. To change place; to go to another place.

RE-MÖVE', v. Act of moving; state of being removed; removed; change of place; a step in the scale of gradation; a small distance:—act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet:—a dish to be changed, while the rest of the course remains.

different feet:— a cusn to be changed, while the rest or the course remains.

RE-MôVED', (re-môvd') p. a. Remote. Shak.

RE-MôVER, n. One who removes.—(Law) The removal of a cause or suit out of one court into another. Bounce.

BandoVER has been described by the law of the cause or suit out of one court into another. Bounce. REM'PHAN,\* n. An idol worshipped by the Israelites, while

n the wilderness. Acts.

RE-MU-NER-A-BIL'1-TY, R. State of being remunerable.

Fewiren.

if -Mi'ner-A-Ble, a. That may be remunerated.

if -Mi'ner-Are, v. a. [remunero, L., rémunéror, Fr.] [t.

REMUNERATED, pp. REMUNERATING, REMUNERATED.] To

reward for service; to repay, to requite; to recompense, to compensate.

Toward for service; to repay, to require; to recompense to compensate.

R.T.MC-NRR-A'TION, n. [Fr.; remuneratio, L.] Act of remunerating; compensation; satisfaction; reward, requital; recompense; repayment.

RE-MC'NRR-A-TVE, a. Affording remuneration or reward.

RE-MC'NRR-A-TVE, a. Affording recompense or reward.

RE-MC'NRR-A-TO-RY, a. Affording recompense or reward.

RE-MC'NUR, v. a. [L. REMLANURED; PD. REMURMURING.]

To murmur again, to utter back in murmurs; to repeat in low, hoarse sounds.

RE-MC'MUR, v. n. [remurmuro, L.] To murmur back or again, to echo a low sound.

RE'NAL, a. [remails, L.] Relating to the reins or kidneys.

RE'NAL, a. [ren.] The name of a fox in fable. Dryden.

Written also reynard. See Reynard.

RE-NAS'CENCE, ") a. [remascens, L.] State of being renas
RE-NAS'CENCE, ") a. [remascens, L.] Produced again; rising again into being; reviving.

RE-NAS'CENCE, [-remascero, L.] Possible to be produced again. Baley.

again. Balley.

again. Bauley.

RE-NATE/+\* a. Born again; revived. Beaum. & Fl. [R.]

RE-NAV/-GATE, v. n. To sail or navigate again.

REN-COUNTER, n. [rencontre, Fr.] Clash, collision; personal opposition; an unexpected or casual engagement; a sudden combat or conflict.

sonal opposition; an unexpected or casual engagement; a sudden combat or conflict.

REN-GOON'TER, v. a. [remcentrer, Fr.] To attack hand to hand; to encounter. Spenser. [R.]

REN-GOON'TER, v. n. To clash; to collide; to fight. [R.]

REN-GOON'TER, v. n. To clash; to collide; to fight. [R.]

REN-GOON'TER, v. n. To clash; to collide; to fight. [R.]

REN-GOON'TER, v. n. To clash; to rack.

REND, v. n. To separate, to be disunited. Bp. Taylor. [R.]

REND'RER, v. a. [rendre, Fr.] [i. RENDERED; pp. RENDERED; Render, v. a. [rendre, Fr.] [i. RENDERED; pp. RENDERED; pp. RENDERED; To return, to pay back, to restore; to give back; to yield; to afford; to give upon demand:—

to invest with qualities; to make:—to represent, to erhibit; to translate. [†To surrender. Shak.]

REN'DER, v. a. To show, to give an account. Shak.

REN'DER, v. [An account. Shak.] A rectial, payment.

REN'DER, v. To en who renders or returns. Todd.

REN'DER-RER, v. One who renders or returns. Todd.

REN'DER-RING, v. n. Act of giving up or returning.—(Arch.)

The first coat of plastering on walls. Fracus.

[RENDE ZVOUS, (ren'de-vô, sn.; ren-de-vôz', sr.

J. M.; ran'de-vô, E.; ren'de-vô, sn.; ren-de-vôz', sn.

J. J. n. [rendez-cous.]

RENDE ZVOUSES. A meeting appointed, a place of meeting or resort, particuliarly for troops. 27 "I know not," says Bp. Hurd, "how this word came to make its fortune in our language. It is an awkward and ill construction even in French." —It is word came to make its fortune in our language. It is an awkward and ill construction even in French."—It is nwaward and in construction even in riench."—It is not often used in the plural, yet is so used (rendezvouses) by Bp. Sprut, Swift, and the Quarterly Review. [RENDEZVOUS, (ris/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z., ren/de-vô, Z.,

S. J. K.; ran'de-vô, E., rēn'de-vô, Sm.; rōn-de-vôz', W. F. Ja.] v. n. L. hendervolker. pp. representations and representations. To meet at a place appointed. Herbert. It ends to a place appointed. Herbert. It ends to a place appointed. Echard. Ren'de-vôz' v. a. To bring together to a place appointed. Echard. Ren'de-vôz' v. a. To bring together translated, yielded, or restored. Cotgrave. [R.] Ren-d'de-vôz' vielden. Translation. South. [R.] Ren'g-Gade. Translation. South. [R.] Ren'g-Gade. An apposition. South. [R.] Ren'g-Gade. An apposition in the old English authors, is renegate, and runagate.

Ren-g-Ga'dōō, n. [Sp., rendgat, Fr.; renegatus, low L.] pl. ren'g-gade. The souther than the faith; a revolter to the enemy; a vagabond; a renegade.

|| [RR-NESE!, or RE-NESE; [re-nese; S. W. P. E ; re-nest; Sm. R. W.s.] v. a. [renege, L.; renier, Fr.] To disswn; to renounce. Shak.

om. R. W. 1. a. [veneys, L.; veney, Fr.] To desown; to renonnee. Shak.
[[RE-NERSE, or RE-NEGE, v. n. To deny. Shak.
RE-NERSE, v. RE-NEGE, v. n. To deny. Shak.
RE-NERSE, v. v. To nerve or estrengthen snew. Byron.
RE-NEW', (ro.nd') v. a. [i. RENEWED; pp. RENEWING, RENEWED. To renowate; to begin again; to repeat; to make new; to transform to new life.
RE-NEW', v. n. To grow afresh; to begin again. Pope.
RE-NEW-A-BLE, a. That may be renewed. Swift.
RE-NEW-A-BLE, a. That may be renewed. Swift.
RE-NEW-A-L, x. Act of renewing; renovation.
RE-NEW-ED, \*(ro-ndd') p. a. Formed anew; renewated.
RE-NEW-ED, \*(ro-ndd') p. a. formed anew; renewated.
RE-NEW-ED-Ty, \*ad. Anew; again; once more. John Devie Aword often used by American preachers, but not supported by good English use.
RE-NEW-ED-Ty, \*ad. State of being made anew.
EE-NEW-ER, n. One who renews. Sherwood.
EE-NEW-ER, n. One who renews. Sherwood.
EE-NEW-ER, n. One who renews. Sherwood.

State.

REN'I-FÖRM,\* [rön'e-förm, K. Wb.; rö'ne-förm, Sm.] s. Having the form of kidneys. Ure.

[RE-N'ITENCE, R. Same as resutency. Wollaston.

[RE-N'ITENCY, [re-n'ten-se, S. W.J. K. Ja. K. Sm.; rön'e-e-tön-se, P. Wb.] n. The resistance which solid bodies oppose to any force that is exerted upon them ; resistance ; opposition.

opposition.

[Rg-ni'rgnt, [rg-ni'tent, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; rön'g-tönt, P. Wb.] a. [resitins, L.] Acting against any impulse by elastic power. Ray.

REN'NET, s. The prepared inner membrane of a calf's
stomach, used for turning milk to curds and whey.—
Witten also runset. See Bunnat.

Witten also runnet. See Bunnet.
RENNET,
RENNETTING,

n. A kind of apple.
REN'NETTING,

RE-NOUNCE', v. a. [renoncer, Fr.; renuncio, L.] [i. RENOUNCE', v. a. [renoncer, Fr.; renuncio, L.] [i. RENOUNCE', v. a. [renoncer, Fr.; renuncio, L.] To disown;
to abandon; to forsake; to abdicate; to relinquish; to
abandon; to forsake; to abdicate; to relinquish; to
resign; to quit upon oath.

RE-NOUNCE', v. a. [To declare renunciation. Dryden.]—
(At cards) Not to follow the suit led, though the player
has one of the suit in his hand.
RE-NOUNCE', v. Act of renouncing at cards. Whist, s Poem.
the-NOUNCE' MENT, v. Act of renouncing, renunciation.

RE-NÖÜNÇ'ER, n. One who renounces, disowns, or denies

RE-NOUNC'ING, n. Act of disowning; apostasy.

nies.

REN-ONC'ING, n. Act of disowning; apostasy.

REN'O-VÂTE, v. a. [renovo, L.] [I. RENOVATED; pp. RENOVATED, To make new; to renew; to restore to the first state.

REN'O-VÂTE, R.\* n. One who renovates. Foster.

REN-O-VÂTION, n. [renovate, L.] Act of renovating; state of being renovated i renewal.

REN-O-VÂTION, n. [renovate, Fl.] L. RENOWNED; great reputation, notorlety, high honor; great eminence.

REN-NOWN', v. a. [renovater, Fl.] [I. RENOWNED; pp. RENOWNED, To make famous; to celebrate.

RE-NOWN'ED', (re-nound') To make famous; to celebrate.

RE-NOWN'ED', (re-nound') a. Famous; to celebrate eminent; highly distinguished.

RE-NOWN'ED-LY, ad. With celebrity; with fame.

RE-NOWN'ERS, a. Inglorious, without renown. Hulost.

RENN'S LAER'ITE, \* n. (Min.) A mineral allied to pyroxene. Dana.

RENT, \* t. & p. from Rend. Torn; lacerated. See Rend.

RENT, \* t. & p. from Rend. Torn; lacerated. See Rend.

RENT, \* v. a. To tear; to lacerate; to rend. Hooker. — Rend is the word in modern use. See Rend.

RENT, \* v. a. To bluster; to rant. Hudbras. See Rant.

RENT, v. n. To bluster; to rant. Hudibras. See Rant. RENT, v. [rest. Sax., rents, Fr.] Revenue; annual payment; a sum paid for any thing held of another:—a break; a laceration.

break; a laceration.

BENT, v. a. [renter, Fr.] [i. RENTED; pp. RENTING, RENT-RD.] To hold by paying rent; to take by lease. Addison.

To let to a tenant, to lease. Swyft.

RENT'A-BLE, a. That may be rented.

RENT'A-BLE, a. That may be rented.

RENT'AL, v. A schedule or account of rents; a rent-roll; aggregate of rents.

RENT-AR-REAK'\* n. Unpaid rent. Blackstons.

RENT-CHARGE, \*n. A charge on an estate. Maunder.

RENT'-DAY, \*n. The day for paying rent. Someroulls.

RENT'ER, a. One who rents, or holds by paying rent.

RENT'-ROLL, v. A list or schedule of rents, or revenues; rental. Hakevull.

RENT'R-NO'RRATE, \*v. a. To recount. Maunder.

RE-NU'MER-ATE, \* v. a. To recount. Maunder

RE-NUMER-ATE, v. a. 10 recount. Acamara. BE-NUN-CI-A'TION, (rp-nun-sh-a'shun) [rp-nun-sh-a'-shun, W. P. J. F. Ja: rs-nun-sh-a'shun, S.: rp-nun-sq-a'shun, K.] n. [renuncutto, L.] The act of renouncing; abnegation; recantation, abjuration. See Paonuncus.

†REN-VERSE', v. a. [renverser, Fr.] To reverse. Spenser.

REN-VERRE',\* a. (Her.) Reverse; having the head downwards. Crabb.

'REN-VERRE'MENT, R. [Fr.] Act of reversing. Stakely.

RE-OB-TAIN', v. a. To obtain again. Mer. for Mag.

RE-OB-TAIN', v. a. To obtain again. Mer. for Mag.

RE-OB-TAIN'A-BLE, a. That may be obtained again.

RE-OB-TAIN'A-BLE, a. That may be obtained again.

RE-OB-TAIN'A-BLE, a. To open again. Everett.

RE-OP-POSE',\* v. a. To open again. Everett.

RE-OP-POSE',\* v. a. To open again. Dancel.

RE-OB-DAIN', v. a. [réordonner, Fr.] To ordain again.

RE-OB'DER,\* v. a. To order again. Dancel.

RE-OB-GAN-IZE,\* v. a. To organiza anew. Scott.

RE-PAC',\* F. v. a. To pacify again. Dancel.

RE-PAIN', v. a. To pacify again. Dancel.

RE-PAIN', \* v. a. To pacify again. Dancel.

RE-PAIN', \* v. a. To pacify again. Smith.

RE-PAIN', \* v. a. To pacify again. Smith.

RE-PAIN', \* v. a. To pacify again. Drovelds.

RE-PAIN', \* v. a. To pacify again. To restore after injury or dispidation; to amend by an equivalent; to fill up anew; to retrieve. [To recover. Spenser.]

RE-PAIN', \* R. Reparation; state of being repaired; supply of loss; restoration after dilapidation. Stak.

RE-PAIN', \* R. Fepair', v. n. [repairer, Fr.] To go to; to betake one's self.

RE-PAIN', \* R. Trepaire, Fr.] Resort; abode; retreat. Dryden. the surface of the body, designed to cause a disorder to retreat inwards.

RE-PEL/LENT, a. Having power to repel. Bp. Berkeley.

RE-PEL/LENT, a. One who repels.

RE-PENT', v. a. [repentir, Fr.] [i. REPENTED; pp. REPENTING, REPENTED: To feel pain or sorrow on account of something one has done or left undone; to be penitent; to be sorry; to have such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life; to change one's course.

RE-PENT', v. a. To remember with sorrow. Shak.—[se repenter, Fr.] [It was formerly used with the reciprocal pronoun; as, "To repent one's self."]

RE'PENT', a. [repent, L.] (Zool.) Creeping; moving with the body close to the ground. Brands.

RE-PENT', ANCE, n. [repentages, Fr.] Act of repenting; sorrow for something done or left undone; sorrow for sin, such as produces newness of life; penitence: contrition. RE-PENT'ANT, a. [repentant, Fr.] Sorrowful for sin; peni-RE-PENT'ANT, m. One who repents; a penitent. Laghtfoot.

†RE-PENT'ANT-LY,\* ad. Penitently. Grafton.

RE-PENT'ING, n. One who repents. Donne.

RE-PENT'ING, n. Act of repentance. Hos. xl.

RE-PENT'ING-LY, ad. With repentance.

RE-PEO'PLE, (rē-pē'pl) v. a. To stock with people anew.

RE-PEO'PLING, (rē-pē'pl)ng, n. Act of peopling anew.

†RE-PER-O'BS', v. a. [repercutio, repercussis, L.] To beat or drive back. Bacon. †RE-PAIR', n. [repaire, Fr.] Resort; abode; retreat. Dryden. †RE-PAIR'A-BLE, a. That may be repaired; reparable. Cotgrave.

RE-PAIN', \*\* a. (Bot.) Having the margin undulated and unequally dilated. Loudon. or drive buck. Bacon.

RE-PER-CUS'SION, (-küsh'un) n. [repercussio, L.] Act of
driving back; rebound. Bacon.

RE-PER-CUS'SIVE, a. [repercussif, Fr.] Driving back; repellent, rebounding.

RE-PER-CUS'SIVE, n. A repellent. Bacon.

RE-PER-TI'TIOUS, (repertish'us) a. [repertus, L.] Found. unequaly duated. Louada.

RE-P'AN'DOUS, a. [repandus, L.] [Bent upwards, or back.

Browns.] — (Bot.) Having a sinuous margin; repand.

REP'A-RA-ELE, a. [Fr.; reparabits, L.] That may be re-REFJ.-RA-WLE, a. [Fr.; reparatus, L.] That may be re-paired; retrievable.
REFJ.-RA-MLY, ad. In a reparatue manner.
REFJ.-RA-MION, m. [Fr., reparatue, L.] Act of repairing; state of being repaired; instauration; recompense for in-jury; amends; remuneration.
RE-PLE/A-TIVE, m. Whatever makes amends or repara-Bailey. Baley.
REP'ER-TO-RY, [rep'er-tur-e, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; re-per'to-re, E. Baley, Ash.] n. [repertorium, L.] A treasury, a magazine; a book or a place in which any RE-PAR'A-TIVE, a. Amending defect, loss, or injury. Taything thing is to be found.

REP-E-TEND',\* n. (Arth.) That part of a circulating decimal which is continually repeated. Francis.

REP-E-TI'TION, (rép-é-tish'un) n. [Fr.; repetito, L.] Act of repeating; state of being repeated, tautology, iteration; recital.—(Law) A recovery, or a demanding back again. REP-AR-TEE', n. [repartie, Fr.] A smart reply; a witty retort to a jocose observation.

REP-AR-TEE', v. n. To make smart replies; to retort. Den-RE-PAR-TI"TION,\* (-tish'un) n. A division into smaller RÉP-E-T!"TION-AL, (-t'Ish'un-al) a. Containing rep-RÉP-E-T!"TION-A-RY, (-t'Ish'un-a-re) detition. Biblioth Bibl. Pothier parts. Maunder.

RE-PASS', v. a. [repasser, Fr.] To pass again; to pass or travel back. RE-PASS', v. n. To go back in a road. Dryden.
RE-PASS', v. n. Act of passing anew. Hakluyt.
RE-PAST', n. [repas, Fr.] A meal, act of taking food; REP-E-Ti'TIOUS,\* (rep-e-tish'us) a. Containing repetition; repetitional. N. A. Rev. R. Anderson. [R.]
REP'E TI-TIVE,\* a. Containing repetitions; repeating; REP'E TI-TIVE, \*a. Containing repetitions; repeating; repetitional. Andrews Norton.

REP-E-TI'TOR, \*n. [L.] A private teacher in a German university. Gent. Mag.

REP-IT'TOR, \*n. [L.] A private teacher in a German university. Gent. Mag.

RE-PINE', v. n. [re and pine.] [i. REPINED; pp. REPINING., REPINED.] To murmur, to complain; to fret; to be discontented, to envy.

RE-PIN'ER, n. One who repines or murmurs.

RE-PIN'ING, n. Act of murmuring or complaining.

RE-PIN'ING-LY, ad. With complaint; with murmuring.

RE-PIN'ING-LY, ad. With complaint; with murmuring.

RE-PINGE', v. a. [replacer, Fr.] [l. REPLACED; pp. REPLACED; np. REPLACED; np. REPLACED; np. and there in the place of that taken away it os substitute.

RE-PLACE', v. a. To place anew. Williams.

RE-PLAC', No., \*n. The act of replacing. Qu. Rev.

RE-PLAIT', v. a. To plait anew; to add another fold.

RE-PLAIT', v. a. To plait anew; to add another fold.

RE-PLAIT', v. a. To plait anew; to add another fold.

RE-PLANT', v. a. [replace, Fr.] To plant anew. Bacon.

RE-PLANT'A'TION, n. Act of planting again. Hallywoll.

RE-PLEN'SH, v. a. [repleo, from re and plenus, L.] [l. RE-PLEN'SH, v. a. [repleo, from re and plenus, L.] [l. RE-PLEN'SH, v. a. To recover the former fulness. Bacon.

RE-PLEN'SH-MENT, \*n. Act of replenushing. Ch. Ob.

RE-PLEN'SH-MENT, \*n. Act of replenushing. Ch. Ob.

RE-PLE'TIVE, a. [repletif, old Fr.] Replenishing; filling. food ; a feast. food; a feast. Shak. RE-PAST, v. a. [repaistre, old Fr.] To feed; to feast. Shak. RE-PAST, v. a. [repaistre, old Fr.] To feed; to feast. Shak. RE-PAST(URE, (re-Past)vyr) n. Entertainment. Shak. RE-PA'TRI-ĀTE, v. a. [repairer, old Fr.; re and patria, L.] To restore to one's own home or country. Cotgrace. [RE-PA'T, v. a. [repayer, Fr.] [L. REFAID; pp. REFAINO, REFAIN, TO pay back in return, in requist), or in evenge; to recompense; to requite good or ill, to reimburse, to return. venge; to recompense; to requite good or ili, to reimburse, to return.

RE-PAY', \* o. a. To pay again, or a second time. Clarke.

RE-PAY', \* BLE, \* a. That may be repaid. Smart.

RE-PAY'MENT, a. Act of repaying, the thing repaid.

RE-PEAL', (re-pēl') v. a. [rappeler, Fr.] [i. REFEALED; pp.
REFEALING, REFEALED]. To reverse by authority; to annul; to call back legally; to abrogate; to revoke.

RE-PĒAL', n. Act of repealing, abrogation of a law; recall; revocation; abrogation.

RE-PĒAL'A-BLE, \* a. That may be repealed. Scott.

RE-PĒAL'A-BLE, \* a. That may be repealed. Scott.

RE-PĒAL'A-BLE, \* a. That may be repealed with England. D. O'Compell.

RE-PĒAL', (re-pēl') v. a. [repeto, L.; répéter, Fr.] [a. RE-PĒAL'], (re-pēl') v. a. [repeto, L.; répéter, Fr.] [a. RE-PĒAL'], (re-pēl') v. a. [repeto, L.; répéter, Fr.] [a. RE-PĒAL'], (re-pēl') v. a. [repeto, L.; répéter, Fr.] [a. RE-PĒAL'], (re-pēl') v. a. [repeto, L.; répéter, Fr.] [a. RE-PĒAL'], (re-pēl') v. a. [repeto, L.; répéter, Fr.] [a. RE-PĒAL'], (re-pēl') v. a. [repeto, L.; répéter, Fr.] [a. RE-PĒAL'], (re-pēl') v. a. [repeto, L.; répéter, Fr.] [a. RE-PĒAL'], (re-pēl') v. a. [repeto, L.; répéter, Fr.] [a. RE-PĒAL'], (re-pēl') v. a. [repeto, L.; répéter, Fr.] [a. RE-PĒAL'], (re-pēl') v. a. [repeto, L.; répéter, Fr.] [a. RE-PĒAL'], (re-pēl') v. a. [repeto, L.; répéter, Fr.] [a. RE-PĒAL'], (re-pēl') v. a. [repeto, L.; répéter, Fr.] [a. RE-PĒAL'], (re-pēl') v. a. [repeto, L.; répéter, Fr.] [a. RE-PĒAL'], (re-pēl') v. a. [repeto, L.; répéter, Fr.] [a. RE-PĒAL'], (re-pēl') v. a. [repeto, L.; répéter, Fr.] [a. RE-PĒAL'], (re-pēl') v. a. [repeto, L.; répéter, Fr.] [a. RE-PĒAL'], (re-pēl') v. a. [repeto, L.; répéter, Fr.] [a. RE-PĒAL'], (re-pēl') v. a. [repeto, L.; répéter, Fr.] [a. RE-PĒAL'], (re-pēl') v. a. [repeto, L.; répéter, Fr.] [a. RE-PĒAL'], (re-pēl') v. a. [repeto, L.; répéter, Fr.] [a. RE-PĒAL'], (re-pēl') v. a. [repeto, L.; répéter, Fr.] [a. RE-PĒAL'], (re-pēl') v. a. [a. Re-PĒAL'], (re-pēl') v. a. [a. Re-PĒAL'], (re-pēl') v. a. [a. Re-PĒAL'], (re-pēl') v. a. [ hearse.

R. PĒAT', s. A repetition.—(Mus.) A mark or character denoting the repetition of the part which it bounds.

R. PĒAT'ĒD.\* p. a. Spoken again; done again, iterated.

R. PĒAT'ĒD.LY, ad. Over and over; more than once.

R. PĒAT'ĒR. n. He or that which repeats:—a watch that series the hour on the pressing of a spring.

RE-PLE'TIVE, a. [réplétif, old Fr.] Replenishing; filling Cotgrave. [R.]
RE-PLE'TIVE-LY, ad. So as to be filled. Summary of Du

RE-PLEV'I-A-BLE, a. [replegiabilis, low L.] That may be replevied; bailable. RE-PLEV'IN,\* n. (Low) An action of tort, in which the

strikes the hour, on the pressing of a spring.

[REP.E.DA'TION, m. [repedates, L.] A going back. More.

REP.ELI, v. a. [repedates, L.] A going back. More.

REPELLED.] To drive back; to repulse; to resist; to drive

E.-Pil., v. s. To act with force contrary to force im-pressed; to make esistance.—(Med.) To act with re-pelling power, by preventing a tumor, &c.

bra.

Br.-PLEV'IS.4-BLE. a. Same as repleviable. Hale. [R.]

BR.-PLEV'Y, v. a. [replegue, low L.] [L. BEPLEVIED; pp.

REPLEV'Y, v. a. [replegue, low L.] To take back, by

writ, things distributed or illegally seized.

BR.-PLEV'Y.\* n. (Less)' Replevin. Janus. See Replevin.

BRP'LI-CATE, a. Cone who makes a reply. Ch. Ob.

BRP'LI-CATE, a. (Mus.) A repetition. Burney.

BEP'LI-CATE, n. (Folded back: replicated. Loudon.

BEP'LI-CATE, n. (Folded back: Pennant.

BEP-LI-CATION, n. [repluco, L.] [A rebound. Shak.] A reply; answer. Shak.—(Las) The thrif stage in the pleadings in an action, the plaintif's answer to the defendant's plea.

BZ-PLI'ZE, n. One who replies.

fendant's pies.

E.PLI'ER, n. One who replies.

E.PLI'ER, n. One who replies.

E.PLI'ER, n. One who replies.

E.PLI'ER, n. One who replies.

FLING, REFLIED.] To make a return to an answer; to respond, to answer.

E.PLI', v. a. To return for an answer. Millon.

E.PLI', n. [réplayae, Fr.] That which is said in return to an answer or remonstrance; return to an answer; a re-ininder.

an answer or an answer or production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the prod

RE-PORT', v. d. [rapporter, Fr.] [i. REFORTED; pp. REFORT-ING, REFORTED.] To noise by popular rumor; to relate; to give an account of; to return, RE-PORT', v. Rumor; popular fame, repute; hearsay:—

to give an account of, to return.

2. PORT', n. Rumor; popular fame, repute; hearsny:—
sound; loud noise; repercussion:—an account of the
operations, proceedings, or condition of any institution
or matter; an account of a law case; a statement made by a committee or public officer.

RE-PORT'ER, a. One who reports.

RE-PORT'ER, R. One who reports. — (Law) One who reports the proceedings of courts or public bodies. RE-PORT'ER, R. One who reports the proceedings of courts or public bodies. RE-POS'ING-LY, ad. By report or common fame. Shak. RE-POSE', No. 1, reports, Reliance. J. Hall. RE-POSE', v. a. [reports, reports, L.] [L. REPOSE) pp. RE-POSE', v. a. [reposer, Fr.] It place, as in confidence or trust, to lodge; to lay up. RE-POSE', v. n. [reposer, Fr.] To sleep; to be at rest or ease, to rest; to recline. RE-POSE', n. [repos, Fr.] Sleep; rest; quiet; ease; cause of rest:— m a picture, that kind of harmony when nothing is out of keeping either in the shade, light, or coloring. RE-POS'ED-NESS, n. State of being at rest. [R.] RE-POS'ED-NESS, n. State of being at rest. [R.] pp errositing, RE-POS'ED-NESS, n. State of being at rest. [R.] pp errositing, RE-POS'ED-NESS, n. State of being at rest. [R.] pp errositing, RE-POS'ED-NESS, n. State of being at rest. [R.] pp errositing, RE-POS'ED-NESS, n. State of being at rest. [R.] pp errositing, RE-POS'ED-NESS, n. State of being at rest. [R.]

place of sarety; to deposit.

{RE-po-3!!"TiON, (r8-po-zish'un) n. The act of repositing.

Bp. Hall. The act of replacing. Wiseman.

Bp. Hall. The act of replacing. Wiseman.

Rp. POS [-TO-RY, n. [répositore, old Fr.; repositorum, L.] A place where any thing is safely laid up; a depository.

RE-POS \$283', (re-poz-zés') v. a. To possess again. Spenser.

RE-POS \$283', (re-poz-zés') v. a. To possess again. Spenser.

RE-POS \$283', (re-poz-zés') v. a. To pour anew. See Pous.

RE-RE-PUB', v. a. [répréhende, L.] [L. REFREHENDED; p. REFREHENDED, To reprove; to chide; to blame; to censure; to charge with, as a fault.

REP-RE-HEND'ER, n. One who reprehends; a censure.

REP-RE-HEND'ER, n. One who reprehends; a censure.

REP-RE-HEND'ER, n. (répréhensible, Fr.; reprehensus, L.] Deserving reprehension; blamable; culpable; censurable.

surable. REP-RE-HEN'sI-BLE-NESS, n. Blamableness; culpableness. REP-RE-HEN'sI-BLY, ad. Blamably; culpably. REP-RE-HEN'SION, (rEP-P-blan'sbun) n. [reprehensio, L.] Act of reprehending; reproof; censure; blame. REP-RE-HEN'SIVE, a. Given to reproof; containing reproof; somethaneser. South

REP-RE-HEN'SIVE, a. Given to reproof; containing reproof; reprehensory. South.

REP-RE-HEN'SIVE-LY,\* a.d. With reprehension. Cudworth.

REP-RE-HEN'SO-EY,\* a. Containing reproof. Johnson.

REP-RE-SENT', v. a. [represento, L.; represents, Fr.] [i. AEFRRENNIED.] To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were present; to describe; to show in any purticular character:— to personate; as, "The parliament, or congress, represents the people:"—to exhibit; to show dramatically, as, "The tragged y was represented very skilfully:"—to fill the place of another, or of others, to act as a substitute for others, or for constituents, in conducting public affairs or government.

REP-RE-SENT'4-BLE,\* a. That may be represented. Colsnig.

The presented of the presentation of the presented of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the presenta declaration; public exhibition.

- plaintiff seeks the recovery of goods illegally distrained, a writ by which a distress is replevied. Brands.

  RE-PLEVIN, v. a. [pleviner, old Fr.] Same as replevy. Hudibras.

  RE-PLEVIS-4-BLE, a. Same as repleviable. Hals. [R.]

  RE-PLEVIS-4-BLE, a. Same as repleviable. Hals. [R.]

  RE-PLEVIS-4-BLE, a. Same as repleviable. Hals. [R.]
  - REP-RE-SENT'A-TIVE-LY ad. By representation; vicari-

REP-RE-SENT'ER, m. One who represents; a representa-

REP-RE-SENT'MENT, a. Image ; representation. Bp. Tay-

Or. [R.] RE-PRESS', v. a. [repressus, L.] [i. REFRESSED; pp. REPRESSIO, RE-PRESSIO, TO CRUSH; to put down; to subdue; to restrain; to suppress.

RE-PRESSIGN, (re-présb'un) n. Act of repressing.

RE-PRESSIGN, (re-présb'un) n. Act of repressing.

RE-PRESSIVE. a. Having power to repress; repressing.

RE-PRESSIVE-LY,\* ad. in a repressive manner. Allen.

[RE-PREVIAL, (re-prév'si) n. Reprieve. Overbury.

RE-PRIEV'AL, (re-prév') n. Reprieve D.] To respite after sentence of death; to give a reprieve or respite.

RE-PRIEVE', (re-prév') n. The suspension of the execution of a sentence for a certain time; a respite after sentence of death.

REP-RI-MAND', v. a. [réprimander, Fr.; reprimo, L.] [1. REP-RI-MANDED.] To chide; to check; to reprehend; to reprove; to rebuke; to cen-

REP'RI-MAND, n. [reprimands, Fr.] Reproof; reprehension; censure; rebuke: — a censure which a public officer pronounces against an offender.

nounces against an offender.

RÉ-PRINT', c. a. (i. REPRINTED; pp. REPRINTING, REPRINT-ED.] To print again, to renew the impression of.

RÉ-PRINT, n. A retimpression, a new impression.

RÉ-PRINT, n. A retimpression, a new impression of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service

charges or annuities.

charges or annuities.

(RE-PRISE', v. a. [reprendre, repris, Fr.] To take again; to recompense, Speare,

RE-PRISE', \* v. a. To prize anew. Burke.

RE-PRIZE', \* v. a. To prize anew. Burke.

RE-PRIZE', \* v. a. To prize anew. Burke.

RE-PRIZE', \* v. a. To prize anew. Burke.

RE-PRIZE', \* v. a. To prize anew. Burke.

It is a [reprocher, Fr.] [i. RE-PROACHED, pr. RE-PROACHED] To censure in opprobrious terms; to charge with a fault in severe language; to upbraid; to blame; to reprove; to condemn, to vility, to revile.

RE-PROACH', (re-proch') n. [reproche, Fr.] Censure; infamy, shame; reproof; abuse; opprobrium.

RE-PROACH'SEL'a. [reprochable, Fr.] Worthy of reproach; censurable.

RE-PROACH'SEL'a. Cone who reproaches. Brosone.

RE-PROACH'FOL, a. Scurrilous; opprobrious; insolent;

RE-PROACH'SUL. A. Scurribous; opprobrious; insolent; insulting; abusive; offensive, shameful, vile.

RE-PROACH'SUL-Ly, ad. Opprobriously; scurribously;

shamefully RE-PROACH'FUL-NESS,\* n. Quality of being repreachful

RÉP'RO-BATE, a. [reprobus, L.] Lost to virtue; lost to grace; abandoned; vituated, profligate; corrupt; deprayed; rejected as base.
RÉP'RO-BATE, a. One lost to virtue; an abandoned wretch

RÉP'RO-BATE, n. One lost to virtue; an abandoned wreten RÉP'RO-BATE, v. a. [reprobe, L.] [I. REPROBATED; pp. REPROBATED; To disallow; to reject; to condemn; to censure; to abandon to ruin or destruction. REP'RO-BATE-NESS, n. The state of being reprobate. REP'RO-BATER, n. One who reprobates. Noble. REP'RO-BATER, n. (Fr.] Act of reprobating; state of being reprobated; condemnation:— the act of abandoning, or the state of being abandoned, to eternal destruction,—nonemed to election.

—opposed to election.

REF-RO-BA'TION-ER, n. One who holds to reprobation.

South.

RE-PRO-DÜCE', v. a. To produce again or anew. Browns
RE-PRO-DÜC'ER, n. One who produces anew. Burks.
RE-PRO-DÜC'TION, n. The act of producing anew.
REP'RO-BA-TIVE, \*) a. Condemning in strong terms;
REP'RO-BA-TIVE, \*) a. Condemning in strong terms;
REP'RO-BA-TIVE, \*) a. Producing anew. Lysil.
RE-PRO-DUC'TO-RY, \* a. Producing anew. Lysil.
RE-PRO-DUC'TO-RY, \* a. Producing anew. Lysil.
RE-PRO-PRO-PRO-RESIDE A. Deserving reproof; pismable.
RE-PRO-VA-BLE, a. Deserving reproof; pismable.
RE-PRO-VA-BLE-NESS, \* n. State of being reprovable. Dr. Allen.

Allen.
RE-PRÔV'AL,\* \*\*. Act of reproving; reproof. Gent. Mag.
RE-PRÔVE', v. a. [réprouver, Fr.] [i. REFROVED; pp. RE-FROVING, REFROVED! To blame; to censure; to charge to the face with a fault; to check; to chide; to reprimand; to rebuke. [†To disprove. Shak.]

pents. Brande.

2 Pf TILE; [rep'til, S. W. P. J. E. F. E. Sm.: rep'til, Ja.]

3. [reptitie, L.] An animal that creeps upon the ground, moving on its belly or with short feet, as a serpent, a tortoise, or a toad. See Erffolder.—A mean, grovelling wretch.

REP'TILE, a. Creeping on the ground, or on many feet.

BEP-TIL',-AN,\* a. Relating to reptiles; reptile. Silliman.

RE-PUB'LI-CAN, a. Relating to a republic; conformed to a

RE-POB'LI-CAN, m. One who favors a republican govern-

ment, a citizen of a republic.

RE-POB'LI-CAN-ISM, \*\* Attachment to a republican form of government; republican principles.

RE-PUB'LI-CAN-IZE, v. a. To render republican. M.

Young.

RE-POB'LIC, n. [respublica, L.; république, Fr.] That form of government in which the supreme power is vested in of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people, or in representatives elected by the people, a commonwealth. — A republic may be either a democracy or an aristocracy. In the former, the supreme power is vested in the whole body of the people, or in representatives elected by the people; in the latter, it is vested in anobility, or a privileged class, of comparatively a small number of persons. — Republic of latters, the whole body of people who apply themselves to study and learning, or to literature and science.

or to literature and science.

RE-PUB-LI-CA'TION, m. A reympression of a printed work.

— (Las) A second publication.

RE-PUB-LISH, v. a. To publish anew. Mountagu.

RE-PUB-LISH, p. m. One who republishes. Warburton.

RE-PU'DI-A-BLE, a. That may be repudiated or rejected; fit to be rejected. Baley. [R.]

RE-PU'DI-A-BLE, a. [répudio, L.; répudier, Fr.] [i. REPUDI-ATED; pp. REPUDIATING, REPUDI-ATED.] To divorce, to reject; ku put away. Bp. Horsley. To disown or refuse to pay, as a debt. McNutt.

RE-PUB-INTION. N. [Fr.] Act of repudining: divorce.

pay, as a debt. McNutt.

RE-FO-Di-AITION, n. [Fr.] Act of repudinting; divorce, rejection. Martin. Disavowal or refusal to pay a debt.

Sydney Smuth.

-PÜ'DI-Ā-TOR,\* z. One who repudiates. Foster.

RE-PU'DI-A-TOR,\* \* .. One who repudiates. Foster.

{RE-PUGN', (re-pan') v. \* n. [repugno, L., repugner, Fr.] To oppose; to make resistance. Sir T. Elyot.

{RE-PUGN', (re-pan') v. \* a. To withstand; to resist. Shak.

RE-PUGN', (re-pan') v. \* n. [repugnance, Fr.] Inconsistency, con
RE-PUGNANCE, in [repugnance, Fr.] inconsistency, con
RE-PUGNANCE, in [repugnance, L.] Contrary; opposition; aversion; unwillingness.

RE-PUGNANT. Ly, ad. Reluctant; adverse; bostile; inimical.

RE-PUGNATE, \* v. \* a. To oppose; to resist. Taylor.

RE-PUGNATE, v. \* a. [repulluler, Fr.] To bud again. Hovell.

REP'U-TA-BLE-NESS, n. State of being reputable.

REF'U-TA-BLY, ad. In a reputable manner.

REF-U-TĀ'TION, m. [Fr.] Good repute, credit, honor;
fame; character, good or bad.

[REF-PÜ'-X-TIVE-LY,\* ad. According to repute. N. E. El-

dera.

RE-PUTE', v. a. [repute, L.; réputer, Fr.] [i. REFUTED; pp. REFUTED.] To hold; to account; to think; to estimate; to esteem. Sada.

RE-PUT'S, a. Character; reputation; credit.

RE-PUT'SD.\* a. Having repute; estimated; esteemed.

RE-PUT'SD.\* y. a. In common estimation; by repute.

(RE-PUTS'LESS, a. Disreputable; disgraceful. Sada.

RE-QUEST', (re-west') a. [requests, old Fr.] Petition; entreaty; prayer; suit; demand:—repute, credit:— state of being desired.

RE-QUEST', (re-kwēst') v. a. [i. REQUESTED; pp. REQUEST-

RE-QUEST', (re-kwest') v. a. [i. nequested; pp. nequest-ing, nequested.] To ask; to solicit; to entreat; to de-

mand.

RE-QUEST'ER, m. One who requests; petitioner.

RE-QUECK'ER, (rê-kwik'kn) v. a. To retnimate. Shak.

REQUIEM, (rê/kwe-em or rêk'we-em). [rê/kwe-em, S. W.

P. J. F. Ja. E. Wh.; rêk'we-em, Sm.] n. [requies, accusative requiem, L. "rest."] A hymn in which rest is implored for the dead.— It is called request, because the

introits in the masses for the dead begir with this word

— Rest; quiet; peace.

†RE-QUI'E-TO-RY, n. [requieterium, low L.] A sepuichre

Wasser.

RE\_QUIR.\* \*\*. [Fr.] A species of shark. Kirby.

RE\_QUIR.\* \*\*. [Fr.] A species of shark. Kirby.

RE\_QUIR.\* (. Te. \*\*wwir') v. a. [requiro. L.; requiro.; Fr.] [i. REQUIRE]; pp. REQUIRINO, REQUIRED. TO demand, to ask as of right. to make necessary, to need; to request.

RE\_QUIRE\_MENT.\* \*\*. That which is required; requisition.

RAUGY Duct., John Faster, Ch. Ob., Ec. Rev., &c. A word much used in the United States. less used, though now in good use, in England.

good use, in England.

RE-QUIR'ER, (re-kwir'er) n. One who requires.

REQUI-SITE, (rekwe-zit) a. [requisitus, L.] Necessary;
needful; required by the nature of things; essential; er

RÉQ'UI-SITE, (rĕk'we-zīt) n. Any thing necessary. RÉQ'UI-SITE-LY, (rĕk'we-zīt-le) ad. In a requisite mar

ner.

REQ-'U1-SI'TE-NESS, n. State of being requisite.

REQ-'U1-SI''TION, (rēk-wp-zish'un) n. [Fr.] Act of requiring, that which is required, demand; application for a thing as of right.

REQ-U1-SI''TION-IST,\* (rēk-wp-zish'un-ist) n. One who makes requisition. Fo. Qu. Rev.

RE-QUIS'I-TIVE, (re-kwiz'e-tiv) a. Indicating demand.

RE-QUIS'I-TIVE,\* s. He or that which makes requisition.

RE-QUIS': TO-RY, a. [requisitus, L.] Sought for; demanded. [R.]
RE-QUI'TAL, n. Act of requiting; return for any good or

bad office; reward; recompense; compensation; retribution; amends, satisfaction.

RE-QUITE', (re-kwit') v. a. [L. REQUITED; pp. REQUITING, REQUITED.] To repay; to retaliate good or ill; to recom-

REQUITED.] To repay; to remaine good of an, pense, to reward.

RE-QUIT'ER. (rp-kwit'er) n. One who requites.

RERE'MOOSE, n. A bat. See Rearmouse.

RERE'WARD,\* n. See Rearward.

RE-SALL', v. a. To sail again; to sail back. Pope.

RE'SALE, n. A second sale; sale at second hand.

RE-SA-LUTE', v. a. [resaluto, L.; resaluer, Fr.] To salute

spew: to smitte in return.

RE-SA-LUTE', v. a. [resaluto, L.; resaluer, Fr.] To salute anew; to salute in return.

\*RES'CAT, \*n. A ransom, a release. Hakluyt.

\*RES-SCIND', (re-Sind') v. a. [rescindo, L.; rescinder, Fr.] [t. RESCIND'DED; pp. RESCINDING, RESCINDED.] To cut off; to abrogate, as a law; to abolish.

\*RE-SCIND'MENT, \*n. Act of rescinded. Story.

\*RE-SCIND'MENT, \*n. Act of rescinding. Story.

\*RE-SCIS'SION, (re-Sizh'un) n. [rescision, Fr.; rescissus, L.]

\*A cutting off; abrogation. Bacon.

\*RE-SCIS'SO-RY, [re-Siz'sur-e, W. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; res'sissur's, S.; re-Sis'so-re, P.] a. Having the power to cut of or abrogate. Burnet. [R.]

\*RES'COUS, \*or RES'CUE, \*n. (Law) An illegal taking away and setting at liberty of a distress taken, or of a person

RES'GOUS, For RES'CUE, Fa. (Law) An illegal taking away and setting at liberty of a distress taken, or of a person arrested by process of law. Bouvier. A writ which lies for a rescue. Waishaw. Be\_series\_(re-skrib) v. a. [rescribo, L.] [i rescribe] pp. rescribing, rescribed.] To write back, to write over again. Howell.
Rescript, Fr.; rescriptum, L.] An answer of an emperor when consulted, having the force of an edict; an edict. Racen.—A counterpart. Resume.

an edict. Bacon. — A counterpart. Bouvier.

RE-SCRIP'TION, n. Act of writing or answering back. Todd.

RE-SCRIP'TIYE-LY,\* ad. By rescript. Swarr.

RES'CU-4-BLE, a. [rescouable, old Fr.] That may be res-

cued

cued.

RES'CUE, (rés'kū) v. a. [rescue, low L.] [i. RESCUED; pp
RESCUING, RESCUED.] To set free from any violence, confinement, or danger; to set free; to liberate; to save:—
to take by illegal rescue.

RES'CUE, (rés'kū) n. [rescuese, old Fr.; rescuesus, low L.]
Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement.—
(Law) A forcible retaking of goods or persons detained by
legal authority.

(Law) A forcible retaking or goods or persons descained by legal authority.

RES-CU-SER, n. One who rescues.

RES-CU-SER', n. (Law) One in whose favor a rescue is made. Crabb. [R.]

RES-CUS-SER', n. One who makes a rescue; rescuer. Crabb.

RES-CUS-SCR, n. One who makes a rescue; rescuer. Crabb.

RES-EXECUS', c. edicch') n. [recherche, Fr.] Inquiry; search; examination; investigation; scrutiny.

RE-SEARCH', v. a. To examine; to inquire; to search Witten.

RE-SEARCH'ER, n. One who makes research or inquiry. RE-SEARCH'EUL,\* a. Making or implying research. Cols-

ridge.
RE-SEAT', v. a. To seat again. Dryden.
RE-SEC'TION, u. [old Fr.] Act of cutting or paring off Cotgrave.

RE-SEIZE', (re-SEZ') v. a. To seize or lay hold on again
RE-SEIZ'ER, (re-SEZ'er) n. One who seizes again.

RE-SEIZ'URE, (rè-sé'zhur) n. Repeated seizure. Bacon RE-SELL',\* v. a. To sell again. Clarke.

RE-SEM'BLA-RLE, a. That may be compared. Groser. RE-SEM'BLANCE, (re-zém'blens) n. [reasomblance, Fr.] Likeness, similitude; representation; sumlarity.

RE-SEM'BLE, (re-zém'bl) v. a. [reasombler, Fr.] [t. RESEM-BLE], (re-zém'bl) v. a. [reasombler, Fr.] [t. RESEM-BLE], [To represent as like something else. Ralagh.] To be like, to have likeness to; to appear similas to.

RE-SENT', v. a. To send again, to send back. Skak.

RE-SENT', v. a. [reasomtr, Fr.] [t. RESENTED, pp. RESENTING, RESENTED.] [tTo take well or ill. Bacon.] To take ill, to consider as an injury or affront; to be angry in consequence of.

consequence of.

consequence of.

R.-SENT'FOL, a. Foeling resentment; angry; malignant; easily provoked to anger; irracible.

R.-SENT'ING-LY, ad. With resentment; with anger. fR.-SENT'ING-LY, ad. With resentment; with anger. fR.-SENT'INE, (rp.-Zent'IV) a. Ready to resent. Thomson.

R.-SENT'MENT, n. [resentment, Fr.] Act of resenting; deep sense of injury; anger prolonged; indignation;

Wish.

RES-ER-VA/TION, m. [Fr.] The act of reserving; state
of being reserved; any thing kept in reserve; reserve;
concealment in the mind; something kept back; custody.

RE-SERV'A-TIVE, a. Reserving. Cotgravs.

RE-SERV'A-TO-RY, n. [réservoir, Fr.] A place in which things are reserved; depository, repository.

RE-SERVED; pp. RESERVING, RESERVED.] To keep in store; to save to some other purpose; to retain; to keep; to hold to reseave.

hold, to preserve.

RE-SERVE', (re-zerv') n. Store kept untouched; something reserved or kept for exigence; something concealed in the mind, reservation; exception; prohibition; excep-tion in favor; retention:—the habit of keeping back or being silent, silence; taciturnity:— modesty; caution in personal behavior.

in personal behavior.

RE-SERVED', (rp-zervd') a. Modest; not loosely free:—
not communicative, taciturn; not open; not frank.

RE-SERV'ED-LY, ad. With reserve; not frankly; coldly.

RE-SERV'ED-NESS, n. Want of gankness; reserve.

RES-ER-VEE',\* n. (Law) One to whom something is reserved, opposed to reservor. Story.

RE-SERV'ER, (rp-zerver') n. One who reserves. Wotton.

RE-SER-VOIR', (rE-ep-vwor') n. [Fr.] A place where any thing is kept in store, as water; a cistern; a pond.

RES-ER-VOR',\* n. (Law) One who reserves. Story.

RE-SER',\* v. a. (Scotland) To harbor; to receive stolen goods. Jameson.

ALSET', v. a. (Scottana) To harbor; to receive stolen goods. Jameson.

RE-SET', \* n. (Scotch law) The act of receiving stolen goods. Bouvier. The act of harboring an outlaw. Crabb.

RE-SET', v. a. To set or compose anew. Burney.

RE-SET'TEE, \* n. (Scotch law) A receiver of stolen goods.

Bouvier.

RE-SET'TLE, v. a. To settle again. Swift. RE-SET'TLE-MENT, v. Act of settling again; new settlement

ment.

RE-SHAPE', \* v. a. To shape anew. Ed. Rev.

||RES'|-ANCE, [rez'e-ans, Sm.; re'she-ans, Ja.; re-si'ans,
S.; rez'yans, K.] n. [resséantise, Fr.; ressancia, low L.]

(Law) Residence; abode; dwelling. Bacon.

||RES'|-ANT,\* n. [resséant; present in a place. Spenser.

||RES'|-ANT,\* n. [resséant, Fr.] A resident; an officer residing in a distant place. Str. J. Hawkins.

RE-SIDE', (re-sid') v. n. [resideo, I.; résider, Fr.] [i. RESIDED; pp. RESIDING, RESIDED.] To have abode; to live, to
dwell; to inhabit, to sujourn.—[reside, L. To sink; to
subside; to fall to the bottom. Boyle.]

RES'|-DENCE, n. [résidence, Fr.] Act of dwelling in a
place; place of abode; dwelling, domicile; habitation;
abode. [résdiment. Bacon.]

RES'|-DENCE, n. Same as residence, Hale.

RES'|-DENT, a. [residens, L.] Dwelling, having abode in
any place; stationary, residing; fixed.

RES'|-DENT, n. Creadens, L.] Dwelling, having abode in
any place; stationary, residing; fixed.

of state sent to continue, for some time, at the court of a

foreign prince or state.

EE9'-DENT-ER,\* n. One who resides; a resident. Ch. Ob.

EE9--DEN'TIAL,\* a. Relating to residence. Waterland.

EE9--DEN'TI-A-EY, (rez-o-den'sho-a-re) a. Holding resi-

nce. More

dence. More.

dence. More.

dence. More.

Esp.-DEN'TI-A-BY, (rez-o-den'she-s-re) n. An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.

Esp.-DEN'TI-A-BY-SHIP, n. The station of a residentiary.

Esp.-DEN'TI-A-BY-SHIP, n. The station of a residentiary.

Esp.-DEN'TI-A-BY-SHIP, n. The station of a residentiary.

Esp.-DEN'TI-A-BY-SHIP, n. The station of a residentiary.

Esp.-DEN'TI-A-BY-SHIP, n. The station of a residue to the residue or remainder. — Residential to, or entitled to, the residue or remainder. — Residential station of the station of an estate after all other legacles and demands are paid.

RE\$':-DUE, (rēz'o-dā) u. [résidu, Fr.; residuum, L.] The remaining part, that which is left; remainder, the

||RE-Ş|L'|-ENCE, (re-zll'e-ĕns) | n. [resilie, L.] The act ||RE-\$|L'|-EN-cy, (re-zll'e-ĕn-se) | of starting or leaping | back. Bacon.

back. Bacon.

[RE-SIL'1-ENT, [re-zil'e-int, W. P. Ja. Sm.; re-zil'yent, S. F. K.] a. [resulens, L.] Starting or springing back.

RES-1-Ll''ITION, (röz-e-lish'un) n. [resule, L.] Resilience.

RES', IN. n. [résus, Fr.; resund, L.] A vegetable principle exuding from certain trees, inflammable, hard when cool, viscid when heated, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol; inspissated turpentine; rosin.

RES', IN-I-FÖRM, a. Having the form of resin. Smart.

RES-1-INI'RE-OUS, a. Yielding resin. Urc.

RES', INO-E-LEC'TRIC, a. Exhibiting what was formerly called negative slectructu. Urc.

RES!-NO-E-LEC'TRIC,\* a. Exhibiting what was formerly called negative electricity. Ure.

RES!-NOUS, a. [réstaeux, Fr.] Containing resin; consisting of resin; resembling resin.—Restaute electricity, that kind of electricity which a tube of resin exhibits by friction on a rubber of wool, otherwise called negative electricity; opposed to vurrous electricity.

RES!-IN-OUS-NESS, m. The quality of being resinous.

RES-I-PIS'(CENCE, R. [Fr.; resspecentia, low L.] Wisdom after the fact; repentance. W. Mountague. [R.]

RE-SIST', v. a. [resuto]. L.; réssiter, Fr.] [1. RESIER]; pp. RESISTING, RESISTED.] To oppose, to strive or not against; to withstand, to thwart, not to admit impression or force from. force from.

force from.

RE-\$18T', v. n. To make opposition. Shak.

RE-\$18T', v. n. To make opposition. Shak.

RE-\$18T', NCE, n. [résistance, Fr.] Act of resisting; opposition, the quality of not yielding to force or external impression:—a resisting force, or a power that acts in opposition to another, so as to destroy or diminish its effect.

\*\*De-star\*/\*\* under that which resista. \*\*Pearson.\*\*

position to another, so as to destroy or diminish its effect. RR.-SIST', ATT, n. He or that which resists. Pearson.
RR.-SIST', RR. n. One who resists. Auxin.
RR.-SIST-I-BLK', T.Y. n. Quality of being resistible
RR.-SIST', BLK, a. That may be resisted.
RR.-SIST', BLK, a. Having power to resist. B. Jonson.
RR.-SIST', LESS. a. Irresistible, that cannot be resisted or opposed:—that cannot resist; helpless.
PRINTER VEG. V. A. S. S. a. Not to be convesed or danted.

opposeu:— unat cannot resist; neipiess.
RE-SisT-LESS-LY, ad. So as not to be opposed or denied.
RES'O-LÜ-BLE, [rēz'o-lū-bl, W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; re-söl'u-bl, S.] a. [rēsoluble, Fr.; re and solublus, L.] That may
be metted, dissolved, or resolved; resolvable.
RES'O-LÜ-BLE-NESS,\* n. Quality of being resoluble.
Res'o-LÜ-BLE-NESS,\*

RESO-LUTE, a. [résolu, Fr.] Determined, decided; fixed, constant; steady; firm; persevering; unshaken.
RESO-LUTE, n. A determined person. Shak. [R.]

RES/O-LŪTE, n. A determined person. State [R.]
RES/O-LŪTE-LY, ad. In a resolute manner; firmly
RES/O-LŪTE-NESS, n. Quality of being resolute.
RES-O-LŪTION, (rēz-O-lū'shun) n. [resolute, L.] Act of resolving; state of being resolved; that which is resolved,
fixed determination; settled thought, constancy; firmness;
steadiness:—the act of clearing of difficulties; analy
sis; act of separating any thing into constituent parts;
dissolution:—determination of a cause in court, declaration nessed by a public body. dissolution:—determination of a cause in court, declaration passed by a public body.

RES-O-LUTION-ER, a. One who makes a resolution. Bur-

net. [R.] RES Q-LU'TION-IST,\* n. One who makes a resolution. Qu.

RES O-LUTIVE, a. [resolutif, Fr.] Having the power to dissive. Holland. [R]

E-SOLUTIVE, a. [resolutif, Fr.] Having the power to dissolve. Holland. [R]

E-SOLUTIVE, a. That may be resolved, referred, or reduced; admitting separation of parts; dissolvable; capable of solution; solvable.

E-SOLUTE, (re-Solv') v. a. [resolvo, L.] [i. RESOLVED; pp RESOLVING, RESOLVED.] To inform; to free from a doubt or difficulty; to solve; to clear; to settle in an opinion, to determine; to purpose; to fix; to confirm:— to reduce into component parts; to analyze; to melt; to dissolve; to relax. to relax.

BR-SÖLVE', (re-zölv') v. n. To determine; to decree within one's self; to be fixed: —to melt, to be dissolved.
BR-SÖLVE', (rp-zölv') n. A resolution; fixed determination; a declaration of a public body.
BR-SÖLVED', \*(rp-zölvd') a. Determined; firm; resolute.
BR-SÖLVED-LY, ad. With firmness and constancy.
BR-SÖLVED-LY, ad. Arisk.) A number which arises from increasing the remainder after subtraction, in extracting the square or cube root. Crabb. increasing the remainder after subtraction, in extracting the square or cube roct. Crabb.

Ex-SCLVENT, n. [reselvens, L.] That which causes solution:—a substance used to disperse a tumor.

Ex-SCLVENT, a. Having power to dissolve. London.

Ex-SCLVIEN, h. He or that which resolves.

Ex-SCLVIEN, h. He seedution; determination.

Ex-SCLVIEN, h. The proceeding the first of sound; resound:—broncophony. Boyle.

Ex-SCLVINT, a. [Fr.; resonans, L.] Resounding; returning sound. Millon.

RES/O-NANT, a. [Fr.; resonans, L.] Resounding; returning sound. Millon.

ing sound. Millon.
RE-SORP, v. a. [resorbeo, L.] To swallow up. Young.
RE-SOR'S, v. a. [resorbens, L.] Swallowing up. Wodhull.
EE-SORT', v. n. [resorbens, L.] [in resource p: pp. resorting, resorted.) To have recourse; to go often; to repair.—(Law) To fall back. Hale.
BE-SORT', ve. [resort, Fr.] Frequency; assembly; meeting; concourse; confluence; act of visiting; mevement; resource.—Last resort, last resource; the highest tribunal.—Dermor resort, last resource.
RE-SORT'ER. ve. One who resorts or frequents.

nal. — Dermer resort, last resource.

RE-SORT'ER, m. One who resorts or frequents.

RE-SOUND', (re-Zound') v. a. [resono, L.; résonner, Fr.]
[i. RESOUNDED, pp. RESOUNDING, RESOUNDED.] To echo;
to sound back; to return as sound; to celebrate by
sound, to sound, to tell so as to be heard far.

RE-SOUND', v. m. To be echoed back; to be much and
loudly mentioned.

RE-SOUND', m. Echo; return of sound. Beaumont. [R.]

RE'SOUND', v. a. To sound again.

RE-SOURCE', (re-Sors') n. [ressource, Fr.] Any source of
aid or support; an expedient to which many resort;
means; resort.

means; resort.

means; resort.

RE-SÖRCE'LESS, (re-sörs'ies) a. Wanting resource.

RE-SÖW', (rē-sö') v. a. To sow anew. Bacm.

RE-SPEAK', v n. To speak again; to answer.

RE-SPECT', v. a. [respectus, L. ; respecter, Fr.] [1. RESPECT-ED; pp. RESPECTION, RESPECTED.] To esteem, to honor; to prize; to regard; to have regard to; to consider with honor or a degree of reverence:—to have relation to; to look towards.

Eg-spect', s. [Fr.; respectus, L.] Regard; attention; reverence; honor; deference; esteem; good-will; partial regard; manner of treating others, consideration; esti-

regard; mainter of treating others, consideration; estimation; motive; relation; reference.

E.S.-PECT-A-BLL, (-repoctable, Fr.) Worthy of respect; venerable; reputable; estimable; of good quality; moderately good.

E.S.-PECT'A-BLE-NESS, n. State or quality of being re-

spectable: respectability.

spectane: respectating.

R\$-SPECT'\$D,\* p. a. Regarded or treated with respect.

R\$-SPECT'\$D,\* p. a. Regarded or treated with respect.

R\$-SPECT'\$D,\* p. a. Full of respects; civil; obedient, dutiful; ceremonious.

RE-SPECT'FÛL-LY, ad. In a respectful manner.
RE-SPECT'FÛL-NESS, z. The quality of being respect-'nΪ

RE-SPECT'ING,\* prep. Having respect to; concerning.

Hiley.

RE-SPEC'TIVE, (re-spök'tjv) a. Particular; relating to particular persons or things; not collective, but several.—

[respectif, Fr.] Relative; not absolute. [†Worthy of reverence; respectable. Shak. Careful. Hocker.]

RE-SPEC'TIVE-LY, ad. in a respective manner; particularly; as each belongs to each; relatively; not absolutely: nartially

ly; partially

RE-SPECT'LESS, a. Having no respect; disrespectful. [R.]
RE-SPECT'LESS-NESS, s. State of being respectless. Shel-

ton.

RR-SPERSE', v. a. [respersus, L.] To sprinkle; to disperse in small masses. Bp. Taylor.

RR-SPER'SION, (rp-sper'shun) n. [respersio, L.] Act of sprinkling, [R.]

RR-SPIR-A-BIL';-TY,\* n. State of being respirable. Med.

BU-SPIR'A-BLE, [re-spir'a-bl, Ja. Sm. Wb. Todd; res'pe-ra-bl, P. K.] a. That can respire; that can be respired. EES-PI-EA'TION, n. [Fr.; respirate, L.] Act of respiring, act of breathing:—the function by which the nutrient, act of breathing:—the function by which the nutrient, circulating fluid of an organized body is submitted to the influence of air, for the purpose of changing its properties. Brande. Relief from toil; interval. Bp. Hall.

B3-SPIRZ', v. n. [respire, L.; respirer, Fr.] [i REFFIRZ], pp. REFFIRMO, ASPIRED.]

TO breathe; to 'shale; to catch breath; to take breath; to rest.

RE-SPIRE', v. c. To breathe out, to send out in exhalc

RES-PI-RA'TION-AL,\* a. Relating to respiration. Ch. Ob.
RES'PI-RA-TOR,\* n. An instrument formed of flattened
silver or gilt wires, fitted to cover the mouth, over which

suver or gilt wires, fitted to cover the mouth, over which it is retained by proper bandages, used as a safeguard for weak lungs. Brands.

RE-SPIR'4-TO-EY, a. Having power to respire. Hunter.

RES'FITE, (re'pit) n. [respit, eld Pr.] Delay, as for breathing; pause; interval:—reprieve; suspension of a capital sentence.

tal sentence.

RES'PITE, (res'pit) c. a. [respiter, old Fr.] [i. RESPITED, pp. RESPITED, and pend; to delay; to reprieve.

RE-SPLEM'DENCE, | n. Lustre; brightness; splendor.

RE-SPLEM'DENT, a. [resplendens, L.] Bright; shining; having a fine lustre.

RE-SPLEM'DENT-LY, ad. With lustre; brightly; splendidiv.

RE-SPOND', v. n. [responded, L.] [i. RESPONDED; pp. RE-SPONDING, RESPONDED.] To answer; to reply; to cor-

RE-SPON'DENT, n. [respondens, L.] He who answers the opponent in a set disputation; one who answers objections.—(Law) One who makes an answer to a bill or

tions.—(Law) One who makes an answer to a bit or other proceeding in chancery.

RE-SPÖN'DENT's a. Answerable; corresponding. Pope.

RE-SPÖN'SAL, a. Answerable; responsible. Heylus.

RE-SPÖN'SAL, b. Charestender: response. Barrow.

RE-SPÖNSE', n. [responsum, L.; response, old Fr.] An answer; a reply to an objection in a formal disputation; an oracular answer; an alternate answer: — an answer by the congregation, made alternately with the priest or minister, in public worship.

minister, in public worship.

RE-SPÖN-SI-BLI/1-Ty, n. [responsabilité, Fr.] State of being responsible; obligation, responsibleness; ability to discharge obligations. Bp. Horsdey.

RE-SPÖN'SI-BLE, a. [responsus, L.] Answerable; accountable; amenable: — capable of discharging an obligation; able to pay all demands.

RE-SPON'SI-BLE-NESS, n. State of being responsible; re-

sponsibility

†RE-SPON'SION, n. [responsio, L.] Act of answering. Bai

BE-SPON'SIVE, a. [responsif, Fr.] Making response; answering; making answer, correspondent.

RE-SPON'SIVE-LY,\* ad. In a responsive manner. Str. W.

RE-SPON'SO-RY, a. [responsorius, L.] Containing answer. RE-SPON'SO-RY, n. A response. Crashaw. [R.] REST, n. [rest, Sax.] Cessation of motion or labor; quiet;

EST, n. [rest, Sax.] Cessation of motion or lawor; quiet; stillness; ease; peace; intermission; stop; sleep; repose; death:—support; that on which any thing leans or rests; place of repose.—[reste, Fr.; quod restat, L.] Remainder; what remains; others; those not included; residue; remnant.—(Music) An interval, during which the sound or voice is intermitted.—(Poetry). A pause or most of the voice is greater. rest of the voice; a cosura.

REST, v. n. [restan, Sax.] [i. RESTED; pp. RESTING, RESTED.]

To sleep; to be asleep; to slumber; to die; to be quiet or still; to be at peace; to be without disturbance; to be fixed in any state or opinion; to cease from labor; to be satisfied:— to lean; to recline for support or quiet.[resto, L.; rester, Fr.] To be left; to remain.
EST. v. a. To lay to rest; to place as on a support.

†RE-STAG'NANT, a. [restagnans, L.] Remaining without

†RE-STAG'NANI, a. (resumere, a.)

\*RE-STAG'NATE, v. n. To stand without flow. Wiseman.

\*RE-STAG-NATION, n. A standing still; stagnation.

RES'TANT, a. (Bot.) Remaining, as footstaks. London.

RESTAURANZ, (rös-to-räng') n. [Fr.] An eating-house.

Brit. Cril.

RESTATRATEUR,\* (res-tor'e-tur') n. [Fr.] One who keeps an eating-house. P. Cyc.

RESTAU-RA'TION, n. [restauro, L.] Restoration. Hocker.

RESTEM', v. a. To stem back against the current. Shak.

REST'FOL, a. Quiet; being at rest. Shak. [R.]

thERT'FOL-Ly, ad. In a state of quiet. Ser T. Elyot.

REST'FOL-NESS,\* n. State of being restful. Ec. Rev. [R.]

REST-HAR'ROW, s. An herbaceous plant or shrub; cam mock.

RES'TIFF, a. [restif, old Fr.; restic, It.] Unwilling to stir resolute against going forward; obstinate; stubborn, restive. See RESTIVE.

RES'TIFF-NESS, m. Obstinate reluctance; restiveness. †RE-STINC'TION, (re-stingk'shun) m. [restinctus, L.] Act of extinguishing.

REST'ING-PLACE, s. A place of rest. Coventry.

TRE-STIN'GUISH, v. a. [restingue, L.] To extinguish. Dr.

Field.

RE-STIP-U-LA'TION,\* n. A new stipulation. Bp. Hall.

RES'TI-TOTE, v. a. [restatuo, restitutus, L.] To recover; to restore. Dyer.

RES-TI-TO'TION, n. [restituto, L.] Act of restoring what is lost or taken; state of being restored; thing restored: -the act of returning or giving back something to the

proper owner.

RES'TI-TÜ-TOR, n. [L.] A restorer. Gayton.

RES'TIVE, a. Unwilling to stir; obstinate, stubborn, restiff. Browne.— Restive, which has been discountenanced by some, has been long in use, and is now more common than restiff. See Restiff.

Productive\_News ... State of being restive: restiffness. Ld.

mon than restly. See RESTIFF.
RES'TIVE-NESS, a. State of being restive; restiffness. Ld.
REST'LESS, a. Being without rest; wanting rest, unquiet,
unsettled, not still; in continual motion.
REST'LESS-LY, ad. Without rest; unquietly. South.
REST'LESS-NESS, a. State of being restless; want of rest,

REST'LESS-NESS, n. State of being restless; want of rest, unquetness; agitation.

RE-STÖR'A-BLE, a. That may be restored. Swift. (RE-STÖ'RAL, n. Restitution. Barrow. RES-TO-RA'TION. A. Act of restoring; state of being restored; recovery.—(English history) The restoring of the monarchy, in the person of Charles II., in 1660.

RES-TO-RA'TION-ER,\* / n. One who holds to the doctrine RES-TO-RA'TION-IST,\* of the final restoration of all men to hountness Adams.

RES-TO-RĀ/TION-IST,\* of the final restoration of all men to happiness. Adams.

RES-TO-RĀ/TION-ISM,\* n. Doctrine of the Restorationists.

RE-STÖ/RA-TIVE, a. That has the power to restore or recruit; restoring; curative.

RE-STÖ/RA-TOK,\* n. [restaurateur, Fr.] A keeper of an eating-house. Ford.

RE-STÖ-RA-TO-RY,\* a. Restorative. Jour. Cong. [R.]

RE-STÖ/RA-TO-RY,\* a. Restorative. Jour. Cong. [R.]

RE-STÖ/RA-TO-RY,\* a. Restorative. Jour. to restoration pp. RESTORING, RESTORED.]

To return what has been taken, lost, or queen taken, lost, or queen, to green taken, lost, or queen, to green yet one, to get back. pp. RESTORING, RESTORED.] To return what has been taken, lost, or given, to return; to repay; to give back, to bring back, to retrieve, to cure, to recover from disease; to recover from corruption, as passages in books.

ease; to recover from corruption, as passages in books. FRE-STÖRE', n. Restoration. Speace, fRE-STÖRE', n. Restoration. Milton. RC-STÖRE'MENT, n. Restoration. Milton. RC-STÖR'ER, n. One who repairs or restores. RE-STRÂIN', v. a. (restreader, Fr.] [L. RESTRAINED; pp. RESTRAINING, RESTRAINED.] To hold back; to keep in, to repress, to keep in awe; to linder, to abridge, to hold in; to limit; to confine, to coerce, to restrict. RE-STRÂIN'A-BLE, a. That may be restrained. Browne. RE-STRÂIN'ED-LY, ad. With restrains or withholds. RE-STRÂINT', n. [restreat, Fr.] Act of restraining, state of being restrained, that which restrains, prohibition, restriction; limitation, hinderance, constraint.

or being restrained, that which restrains, prominion, restriction; limitation, hinderance, constraint.

RE-STRÍCT', v. a. [restrictus, L.] [L RESTRICTED, pp. RESTRICTING, RESTRICTED.] To limit, to confine, to restrain.

RE-STRÍC'TION, n. [Fr.] Confinement, limitation, reRE-STRÍC'TIVE, a. Tending to restrain, expressing limitation.— [restrictly, Ft.] Styptic, astringent.

RE-STRÍC'TIVE-LY, ad. In a restrictive manner.

RE-STRÍC'TIVE-LY, ad. In a restrictive manner.

RE-STRICTLY-LY, au. in a restrictive manner.

RE-STRINGE', v. a. [restringo, L.] [L. RESTRINGED, pp. RE
STRINGING, RESTRINGED.] To confine, to contract, to 

SETTINGE, Bailey, [R.]

RE-STRIN'OFN-CY, n. Power of contracting; astringent 

RE-STRIN'OFN-CY, n. [restringens, L.] An astringent medi
cine; a styptic. Harvey.

Propriet (LENT & Having Contracting quality P. Che

cine; a stypitc. Harvey,

EE-STEIN'GENT,\* a. Having a contracting quality. P. Cyc.

RE-STEIN'E; v. n. To strive anew. Sir E. Sackville.

BES'TY, a. [restf, old Fr.] Obstinate in standing still; restiff; restive. Millon. See Restriff; and Restive.

RE-SUB-LEC'TION, n. A second subjection. Bp. Hall.

RE-SUB-LEC'TION, n. Act of resulbining. Boyle.

RE-SUB-LIME', v. a. To sublime another time. Newton.

RE-SUB-DA'TION, n. [old Fr.; resudatus, L.] Act of swenting out again.

ing out again.

ing out again.

RE-SULTY (re-zult') v. n. [resulte, L.] [I. RESULTED; pp. RESULTING, RESULTED.] [To fly back. Pope.] — [résulter, Fr.] To come, as by force or necessity, from premises, to be produced as the effect of causes jointly concurring.

be produced as the enect of causes jointly concaring. [To come to a decision, as an ecclesiastical council. Austin. U. S. See Result, n.]

RE-SULT, (re-Zult). [†Resilience. Bacon.] Consequence; effect produced by the concurrence of cooperating causes; effect produced by the concurrence of cooperating causes; issue; event, inference from premises.—[Resolve, decision.—"Rude, parsionate, and mistaken results have, at certain times, failen from great assemblies." Supt. This use of result Johnson pronounces to be "improper."—In the United States, it is often used in this sense, as applied to the decision of an ecclesiastical council. The Eclectic Review remarks, "Result and to result, in the technical sense peculiar to American ecclesiastics, deserve to be exploded."]
[2-581/TANCE, a. Act of resulting. Ld. Herbert.
[2-581/TANCE, a. Act of presulting. Ld. Herbert.

RE-SUL'TANT, \* s. (Mach.) The force which results from

the composition of two or more forces acting upon a body. Brands.

RR-5ULTANT,\* a. Combined of two or more forces RR-5ULTFOL,\* a. Having results, effectual. Examiner.

RR-5ULTFOL,\* a. Having results, effectual. Examiner.

RR-5UM', BLE, a. That may be resumed or taken back.

RR-5UM', (rp-zum') v. a. [resumo, L.] [L. RESUMED; pp RESUMED; (rp-zum') v. a. [resumo, L.] [L. RESUMED; pp RESUMED, To take back; to take again; to take part:—to begin again after interruption.

RESUM', (ro', u-ma') n. [Fr.] A summary. Sir D. Barry RR-5UM', ToN, (rp-zum'shun) n. [resumptuo, Fr.; resumptus, L.] Act of resuming, that which is resumed.

RR-5UMP'TIVE, \* (r-zum'tu) a. [resumptus, L.] Taking back. Johnson. [R.]

RR-5UM', 1VE, \* a. (Med.) A restoring medicine. Crabb.

RR-5UP;-NĀTE,\* a. (Bot.) Inverted; bent backwards, resupinated. P. Cyc.

RR-5U-P;-NĀTE,\* a. Lying with the face upwards. Hill.

RE-5U-P;-NĀTE,\* a. Lying with the face upwards. Hill. the composition of two or more forces acting upon a

RE-SU-PI-NA'TION, n. [resupino, L.] Act of lying on the

BE-SUR/GENCE,\* n. The act of rising again. Coloridge.

RE-SUR/GENT,\* a. Rising again, or from the dead. Colo-

ridge.

RE-SUR-REISE', \* v. a. To surprise anew. Bacun.

RES-UR-REO'TION, n. [Fr., resurrectum, L.] Act of rising again, especially after death, revival from the dead, return to his from the grave.

RES-UR-REC'TION-IST,\* n. One who disinters human bodies for dissection. Qu. Rev.

RES-UR-REC'TION-ISM,\* n. Sume as resurrectionst. Th.

RE-SUR-YEY', (-vā') v. a. To survey again, to review.

RE-SUS-CI-TATE, v. a. [resuscita, I.e., ressuscite, Fi.] I are up anew, to restore to life; to revive. Bacon.
RE-SUS-CI-TATE, v. n. To awaken. to rovive. Feltham.
RE-SUS-CI-TA'TION, n. Act of resuscitating, state of being resuscitated, revival.

RU-SOS'C-I-TA-TIVE, a. [ressuscitatif, Fr.] Tending to resuscitate, reviving. Colgrave.

RET,\* v. a. [L. RETTED, pp. RETTING, RETTED.] To sonk; to maccrate in water or in mosture, to rot or partially

putrefy, as flax. Ure. RE-TAIL', [re-tal', S. putrety, as nax. Ore. LE-TAIL', [re-tal', S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.: re-tal' or re'tal, Wb.] v. a. [retailler, Fr.] [1. RETAILED; pp. RE-TAILING, RETAILED.] To sell in small quantities, in consequence of selling at second hand, to sell in broken parts, or at second hand. (F) "This verb is sometimes accented on the first syllable, and the noun on the last.") Walker.

Walker.

RĒ'TĀIL, [rē'tāl, W. P. Ja. Sm.; ro-tāl', S. J. F. K.] n.

Sale by small quantities, or at second hand.

RĒ-TĀIL'ĒR, or RĒ'TĀIL-ĒR, n. One who retails.

RĒ-TĀIL'Ā, (ro-tān') v. a. [rētineo, L., retenir, Fr.] [L. RĒ-TĀINED, pp. RĒTĀINING, RĒTĀINĒD.] To keep, to hold;

to detain, to reserve, to keep in pay, to hire.

RĒ-TĀIN', v. n. To belong to, to depend on, to continue.

RĒ-TĀIN'ĒR, n. One who retains:—one who is retained.

RĒ-TĀIN'ĒR, n. One who retains:—one who is retained.

Ash.

— an adherent, a dependant; a hanger-on. — (Old English law) A servant, not a menial dwelling continually in the house of his master, but only wearing his livery, and attending sometimes on special occasions: — act of keeping dependants. — (Law) A retaining fee, or a fee to secure a lawyer or counsellor, or prevent him from pleading for

a lawyer or counsellor, or prevent min from pleading for the opposite party.

RE-TAIN'[NG,\* p. a. Withholding; securing; keeping back. — Retdining wall, a wall used for the support and maintenance of a body of earth. — (Law) Retaining fee, a fee given to a lawyer to secure his services, or prevent the action of the opposite party, a retaining. acting in favor of the opposite party, a retainer. Whisham.

Whishan.

RE-TāKE', v. a. To take again. Clarendon.

RE-TāKL'|-ĀTE, v. a. [re and taho, L.] [a. retaliated; pp.

RE-TāKL'|-ĀTE, v. a. [re and taho, L.] [b. retaliated] for like, to repay; to requite, either with good or evil, but commonly used in an ill sense; to revenge.

BE-TĀL'|-Ā'TION, n. Act of retaliating; requital; return of like for like; repayment, revenge. [West. Rev. RE-TĀL'|-A-TIVE, \*a. Returning like for like; retaliatory.

RE-TĀL'|-A-TVE, \*a. Implying retaliation; retaliating; revenging. George Canning.

RE-TAL'I-A-TO-RY,\* a. Implying retailation; retainting; revenging. George Canning.

RE-TARD', v. a. [retardo, L., retardor, Fr.] [i. RETARDED, pp. RETARDING, RETARDED.] To hinder, to obstruct in swiftness of course, to delay; to put off; to defer; to protract, to prolong, to postpone, to procrastinate. † RE-TARD', v. n. To stay back. Bruona.

RETAR-DA'TION, n. [Fr.] Act of retarding; delay; hin-

derance.

RE-TAR'DA-TIVE,\* a. Having power to retard. Maunder.

RE-TARD'ER, n. One who retards; hinderer.

RE-TARD'MENT, n. Retardation; delay. Concley. [R.]

RETCH, (rech or rech) [rech, E. Ja. K. Sm.; rech, S. P. Wb.,

rech or rech, W. F.] v. n. [i.RETCHED; pp. RETCHING,

RET 610 RETCHED.] To mal often written reach. To make an effort ... vomit; to strive:-PRETCH-LESS, a. Rockless. Dryden. See Receless. Ex-TE'C10US,\* (re-t8'shus) a. Resembling net-work. Maus RE-TECTOUS, \*(rq-48'shus) a. Resembling net-work. Mausder. [R.]
†RE-TECTION, n. [retectus, L.] Act of discovering. Boyle.
RE-TELL', v. a. [1. RETOLD; pp. RETELLING, RETOLD.] To tell again. Shak.
RETE MU-CO'SUM, n. [L.] (Anat.) The soft and apparently fibrous matter, or layer, situated between the cuticle and cutis. It is the seat of the color of the skin. Brands.

RE-TENTION, n. [Fr.; retentio, L.] Act of retaining; power of retaining: — memory: — act of withholding any thing, preservation; custody; confinement; restraint.

RE-TENTIVE, a. [retentif, Fr.] Having power to retain; capacious; preserving; holding much or long. capacious; preserving; holding much or long. fRe-TEN'TIVE, n. Restraint. Bp. Hall.

RE-TEN'TIVE-LY,\* ad. In a retentive manner. Dr. Allen.

RE-TEN'TIVE-NESS, n. Quality of being retentive. HRE-TEX', v. a. [retexo, L.] To unweave; to undo. Hacket.

RE-TEXT'URE,\* (r8-16zt'yur) n. A renewed texture. Carlyle.

RE'T!-A-RY,\* (r8-16zt'-yur) n. [retiarus, L.] Armed with a trident and net, as a gladiator. Coloridge. [R.]

RET'-OENCE, n. [Fr.; reticentia, L.] Concealment by silence. Souther. lence. Southey. RET'I-CLE, (ret'e-kl) n. [reticulum, L.] A small net; a bag; a reticule RE-TIC'U-LAR, a. Having the form of a small net. BE-TIC'U-LATE,\* n. (Zool.) A species of lithophyte. Brands •RE-TIC'U-LATE,\* a. Resembling net-work; having a surakk\_TIC'U-LATE,\* a. Resembling net-work; having a surface intersected by lines. Lyskl.
RE\_TIC'U-LATE,D, a. [reticulatus, L.] Made of net-work; formed like a net.
RET'I-CLE,\* n. A small work-bag, or net; reticle. — In a telescope, a net-work dividing the field of view into a series of small, equal squares. Brande.
RET'I-PORM, a. [retiformus, L.] Having the form of a net, or net-work. or net-work.

RET'\_I-NA, n. [L.] pl. RET'\_I-NE. The pulpy or net-like expansion of the optic nerve, on the interior surface of the eye. It is the seat of vision. RETI-NA, n. [L.] pl. RETI-NE. The pulpy or net-like expansion of the optic nerve, on the interior surface of the eye. It is the seat of vision.

RETI-NAS-PHAL/TUM,\* n. A resinous substance, found in some kinds of coal, retinite. Francis.

RETI-NAS-PHAL/TUM,\* n. A resinous substance, found in some kinds of coal, retinite. Francis.

RETI-NAS-PHAL/TUM,\* n. (Min.) An inflammable, resinous substance, found in some coal-mines. Dana.

RETI-NITE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral substance. Dana.

RETI-NIOLITE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral substance. Dana.

RETI-NIOLITE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral substance. Dana.

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RETIRE/, v. a. [reture, Hen, analogy ought to decide for placing the accent on the first syllable. "Malker.—All the principal English ortho-plate, more recent than Walker, give the preference to placing the accent on the first syllable. See Revenue.

RETIRE/, v. a. [reture, Fr.] (Fort.) A retrenchment. Crabb.

RETIRE/, v. a. [reture, Fr.] (Laetire); pp. retiring, retiring, secret; private.

RETIRED', (re-tird') a. Withdrawn; secret; private.

RETIRED', (re-tird') a. Withdrawn; secret; private.

RETIRED', p. from Retell. See Revell.

RETIRED', p. from Retell. See Revell.

RETIRED', p. from Retell. See Revell.

RETIRED', p. from Retell. See Revell.

RETIRED', p. from Retell. See Revell.

RETIRED', n. a. To make a retort; to rebound, to return, as an argument, censure, or incivility. ind, setoetep.] To throw of twist back; to rebound, to return, as an argument, censure, or incivility.

RETOET',\* v. n. To make a retort; to rebound. Pops.

RETOET',\* v. n. To make a retort; to rebound. Pops.

RETOET',\* v. retorte, Fr.; retortum, L.] A censure or incivility returned; a severe, short answer or reply; a repartee. — A chemical glass or earthen vessel, with a bent neck, for holding solids or liquids for distillation, &c.

RETOET', NG, n. Act of easting back, as a censure or incivility.

pp. RETOUCHING, RETOUCHED.] To touch again; to improve by new touches. Dryden.
RE-TRACE', or RE-TRACE', v. a. [retracer, Fr.] [i. RE-TRACE', pp. RETRACING, RETRACED.] To trace again; to trace back:—to renew, as the outline of a drawing RE-TRACT', v. a. [retractus, L.; retracter, Fr.] [i. RETRACTED; pp. RETRACTING, RETRACTED.] To recall; to recant; to take back; to revoke; to abjure; to unsay; to resume. RE-TEXCT', v. n. To unsay; to withdraw concession.
†RE-TEXO'TATE, v. a. [retractatus, L.] To retract. Translators of the Bible. TRE-TRAC'TATE, v. a. [retractatus, L.] To remes. I ranulators of the Bible.

RET-RAC-TĀ'TION, n. [Fr.; retractatio, L.] Recantation; retraction. Browne. [R.]

RE-TRĀC'TILE,\* a. That may be retracted. Smith.

RE-TRĀC'TILE,\* a. Capable of being drawn back. Smart.

RE-TRĀC'TIVN, n. [Fr.] Act of retracting; something retracted; recentation; declaration of change of opinion.

RE-TRĀC'TIVE, n. That which withdraws. Bp. Hall.

(RE-TRĀCT', (re-trākt') n. [retracte, old Fr.] Retreat.

Bacon.

(RE-TRĀIT', n. [ritratto, it.] A cast of countenance; a pic.

RE-TRĀXT', n. [ritratto, it.] A cast of countenance; a pic.

RE-TRĀXT', n. [L.] (Law) A withdrawal of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action. Whishaw.

RE-TRĒAD', v. a. To tread again Wordsworth.

RE-TRĒAT', (re-trēt') n. [retracte, Fr.] Act of retreating; state of privacy; place of privacy; place of safety; withdrawal; retrement; shelter; refuge, asylum.

RE-TRĒAT', n. n. [i. ERTREATE); pp. RETRRATIO, RE-TREAT', n. n. [i. ERTREATE); pp. RETRRATIO, RE-TREAT', n. n. [i. ERTREATE); pp. RETRRATIO, RE-TREAT', n. n. [i. ERTREATE); pp. RETRRATIO, RE-TREAT', n. n. [i. ERTREATED; pp. RETRRATIO, RE-TREAT', n. n. [i. ERTREATED; pp. RETRRATIO, RE-TREAT', n. n. [i. ERTREATED; pp. RETRRATIO, RE-TREAT', n. n. [i. ERTREATED; pp. RETRRATIO, RE-TREATED.] To withdraw; to move back to a place; to go to a place of security; to retire from a superior enemy; to recede; to curity; to retire from a superior enemy; to recede; to retire retire
RE-TREAT'ED, p. a. Retired; gone to privacy. Milton.
RE-TREAT'MENT.\* n. Retreat. John Tyler. [R.]
RE-TRENCH', v. a. [retrancher, Fr.] [i. RETRENCHED; pp.
RETRENCHING, RETRENCHED.] To cut off; to pare away;
to confine; to lessen; to diminish.
RE-TRENCH', v. n. To live with less show or expense.
RE-TRENCH'ING, n. A cutting off; a purposed omission.
RE-TRENCH'MENT, n. [retranchement, Fr.] Act of retrenching; curtailment; diminution. — (Fort.) Any raised
work to caver a nost. trenching; curtailment; diminution. — (Fort.) Any raised work to cover a post.

RE-TRIB'UTE, [re-trib'ut, W. P. J. E. Ja. Sm. R.: rēt're-būt, S. K.; re-trib'ut or rēt're-būt, F.] v. a. [retribuo, L., rétribuer, F.] [l. RETRIBUTED, pp. RETRIBUTING, RETRIBUTED.] To pay back, to make repayment of, to requite.

RE-TRIB'U-TER, n. One who makes retribution.

RET-RI-BŪ'TION, n. [Fr.] Act of retributing; that which is retributed or awarded, repayment; requital, reward; recompense, return accommodated to the action.

RE-TRIB'U-TO-RV. a. Making retribution; repaying.

RE-TRIB'U-TO-RV. a. Repaying, retributive. Bp. Hall. RE-TRIB'U-TO-RY, a. Repaying, retributive. Bp. Hall. RE-TRIEV'A-BLE, a. That may be retrieved; recoverable. RE-TRIEV'A-BLE, a. That may be retrieved; recoverance, RE-TRIEV'A-BLE-NESS,\* n. State of being retrievable. Ash. RE-TRIEV'A-L,\* n. Recovery, restoration. Coleradge. RE-TRIEV'A-L,\* n. Recovery, restoration. Coleradge. RE-TRIEVEC, (re-treb') v. a. [retrouver, Fr.; ritrocare, It.] [1. RETRIEVED; pp. RETRIEVENG, RETRIEVED.] To make up for, as a loss; to recover, to restore; to repair; to regain; to recall; to bring back. RE-TRIEVEY, n. A discovery; recovery. B. Jonson.
RE-TRIEVEY, n. A discovery; recovery. B. Jonson.
RE-TRIEVEY, n. One who retrieves. Harrington.
RE-TRIEVEY, n. To trim again. Wordsnorth
RETRI-MENT, n. Dregs, refuse. Scott. [R.]
IRE-TRO-ACT, n. To act backward. Wm. Johnson.
IRE-TRO-ACTION, n. [retro, L., and action.] Action back-Ward.

(RE-TRO-AC'TIVE, or RET-RO-AC'TIVE, [rê-tro-kk'tıv, K. Sm. R.: rēt-ro-kk'tıv, P. Wb.]a. Acting in regard to things past. Gibbon. Acting backwards. Scott.

(RE-TRO-AC'TIVE-LY,\* ad. By acting backwards. Smart.

(RE-TRO-CEDE,\* or RET'RO-CEDE,\* [rê'tro-sêd, S. Ja. K. Sm. R.: rēt'ro-sêd, M. P. J. F. Wb.]v. a. [i. retrocered.] D. Po. RETROCEDINO, RETROCEDED.] To cede back again; to restore to the former state. Qu. Rev.

(RE'TRO-CEDE,\* v. n. To go back again. Scott.

(RE-TRO-CE'DE,\* v. n. To go back again. Scott.

(RE-TRO-CE'SION, (-sêsh'un) n. [retrocessum, L.] Act of retroceding; action of going back; recession.

(RE-TRO-DCC'TION,\* n. Act of bringing back. Smart.

(RE-TRO-FLEX,\* a. (Bot.) Bent this way and back. Smart.

(RE-TRO-FRACT'ED,\* a. (Bot.) Hanging back and down, as if broken. Smart.

(RETRO-ORA-DA'TION, n. [Fr.] Act of going backward. as if broken. Smart.

(RET-RO-GRA-DA'TION, n. [Fr.] Act of going backward.
— (Astron.) A motion of a planet when it appears contrary to the order of the signs.

(RET-RO-GRADE, [rst'ro-grad, W. P. J. E. F. K. R. Wb.;

re'tro-grad, Ja. Sm.] a. [retro-grade, Fr.; retro and graduw,
L.] Going backward; declining to a worse state.—
(Astron.) Apparently moving in an order contrary to that
of the signs, as a planet.

(RET-RO-GRADE, v. n. [retro-grader, Fr.] [L. RETFOGRAD

RET'RO-GRADE, v. c. To cause to go backward. Sylvester. RET-RO-GRAD'ING-LY, ad. By retrograde motion. Qu.

RET-RO-GRES'SION, (ret-ro-gresh'un) z. [retro and gres-sus, L.] Act of going backwards. RET-RO-GRES'SIVE,\* a. Going backwards. Coloridge.

RET-RO-MIN'GEN-CY, n. [retro and mingo, L.] Quality of

staling backwards.
||RLT-RO-MIN'GENT, n. An animal staling backward.

RET-RO-MIN'QENT,\* a. Staling backwards. Ash [RET-RO-D'L'SIVE,\* a. Driving back; repelling. Smart. RE-TROBE'UX,\* ad. In a backward direction. Smart. [RET'RO-SPECT, [76'179-Spikt, W. P. J. F. R. Wb.; r8'179-spikt, S. E. Ja. K. Sm.] n. [retro and specto, L.] A look thrown back upon things behind or things past; a view of the past. ||RET'RO-SPECT. \* v. n. To look back. D. Clinton. [R.

RETRO-SPECT, \* v. \* To look back. D. Clanton. [R.]
RETRO-SPECTIVE, n. Act or faculty of looking back.
RETRO-SPECTIVE, a. Looking back; viewing the past.
RETRO-SPECTIVE-LY, \* ad. By retrospection. Ea. Rev.
RETRO-VER'SION, \* n. Act of retroverting; change of position; displacement. Dunglison.
RETRO-VERT, \* v. a. To turn back; to place that before which is behind. Smart.

which is behind. Smart.

RE-TRÜDE', v. a. [retrudo, L.] [i. RETRUDED, pp. RETRUDING, RETRUDED.] To thrust back. More.

RE-TRÜSE', a. [retrusus, L.] Hidden; abstruse. Heywood.

RETTING, n. The act of preparing flax for the separation of the woody part from the harl or filamentous part, by soaking it in water, or by exposure to dew, also called

soaking it in water, or by exposure to dew, also called rotting. Ure.

†RE-TÜND', v. a. [retundo, L.] To Islunt; to turn. Ray.

RE-TÜRN', v. n. [retourner, Fr.] [I. RETUNNED, pp. RETURNING, RETURNED.] To come again to the same place or state, to go or come back, to make answer, to come again, to revisit, to revert, to retort.

RE-TÜRN', v. a. To give back what has been borrowed or lent; to repay; to give in requital; to give or send back; to retore.— to give secuent of to triesure.—

to restore:—to give account of, to transmit.

RE-TURN', n. Act of returning, that which is returned, retrogression, act of coming back to the same place or state, revolution, vicissitude, restoration:—profit, advantage:—remittance; repayment, retribution, requital, restitution; relapse. — report, account returned; sa, "the sheriff's return." — (Arch.) A projecture, moulding, or wall, continued in an opposite or different direction. — Return days, (Law) Certain days during which all original writs are returnable, and the defendant is to appear in

RE-TURN'A-BLE, a. That may be returned; allowed to be

turn.

RE-TÜRN'LESS, a. Admitting no return; irremeable.

RE-TÜRN'LESS, a. (Bot.) Blunt, and turned inwards more than obtuse, abruptly blunt. P. Cyc.

RL-ÜN'IQN, (re-yūn'yyn) n. [retumon, Fr.] A renewed union, return to concord or cohesion. See Union.

RE-U-NITE', (re-yu-n't') v. a. [L REÜNITED; pp. REÜNITING, REÜNITED.] To unite again; to join again, to reconcile, to make those at variance one.

cile, to make those at variance one.

RĒ-U-NĪTE', v n. To unite or cohere again.

†RĒ-U-NĪ'TION, (rē-yu-nīsh'un) n. A new union. Knatch-

RE-VEALED',\* (re-veld') p. a. Laid open; made known, imparted from heaven.

imparted from heaven.

RE-VEAL'MENT, n. One who reveals, a discoverer.

RE-VEAL'MENT, n. Act of revealing; revelation. South.

RE-VELLE, (Re-Vâl' or re-vâl') [re-vâl' or re-vâl'yā, Sm.;

re-vêl'yā, Ja.; re-vêl' or re-vêl'yā, K.] n. [réveiller, Fr.,

to awake:—réveil, Fr., a waking.] (Mh.) A name given

to the practice of the European armies of beating the

drum at daybieak, to awake the soldiers, and put a

stop to the challenging of the sentries.

REV'EL, c. n. [réceüler, Fr.] [i. revelled; pp. revelling,

revelled.] To feast with loose and clamorous merri
ment; to caroise.

ment; to carouse.

REVIEL, n. A feast with loose and noisy joility; carousal.

— (Arch.) The space between the exterior surface of a wall and the frame of a recessed window or door.

ED; pp. retreograping, extreograped.] To go backward; to recede.

RET'RO-GRADE, v. a. To cause to go backward. Sylvester.

RET-RO-GRADE, v. a. To cause to go backward. Sylvester.

RET-RO-GRADE/ING-LY,\* ad. By retrograde motion. Qu.

RET-RO-GRES'SION, (ret-ro-gresh'un) m. [retro and gresses, L.] Act of going backwards.

RET-RO-GRES'SIVE,\* a. Going backwards. Coloridge.

RET-RO-GRES'SIVE,\* a. Going backwards. Coloridge.

RET-RO-MIN'GENCY, m. [retro and mingo, L.] Quality of staling backwards.

RET-RO-MIN'GENT, n. An animal staling backward.

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RET-RO-MIN'GENT, n. An animal staling backward.

RET-RO-MIN'GENT, n. An animal staling backward.

REY'EL-RAOIT, s. A mob; a rabble; tumultuous resuvity. Rowe.

REY'EL-RY, n. Loose jollity; festive mirth; carousal.

RE-VEN'DJ-CĀTE,\* v. a. To claim that which has been taken, or been seized by an enemy. Smart.

RE-VEN-DJ-CĀTION,\* a. The act of revendicating.—(Choul law) A claim legally made to recover property by one claiming as owner. Braude.

RE-VENGE', v. a. [revancher, Fr.] fi. REVENGE; pp. REVENGE', v. a. [revancher, Fr.] fi. REVENGE; pv. a. [revancher, Fr.] fi. Revenge; in injury received, to return an injury, to wreak one's wrongs on him who indicted them; to retaliate; to avenge. Injures are revenged; crimes avenged.

RE-VENGE', n. [revanche, Fr.] Return of an injury; malignity, malice, or anger, settled, and waiting to retaliate an injury; retaliation.—Revenge is an act of passion; veagance of justice.

RE-VENGE'FOL, a. Full of revenge; vindictive; malicious; malignant; resentful.

[lively.

RE-VENGE/FOL, a. Full of revenge; vindictive; malicious; malignant; resentful.

RE-VENGE/FOL-LY, ad. In a revengeful manner; vindicRE-VENGE/RU-NESS, n. Quality of being revengeful 
RE-VENGE/LESS, a. Unrevenged. Marston. 
RE-VENGE/MENT, n. Revenge. Speaser. 
RE-VENGE/MENT, n. Revenge. Speaser. 
RE-VENGE/MENT, n. Revenge. Speaser. 
RE-VENGE/MENT, n. Muth revenge, vindictively. 
RE-VENGE/ME, in One who revenge, vindictively. 
REVE-NUE, [rave-nd, P. Sm. Wh. rave-nd or re-ven'nu, S. W. J. E. P. Ja. K. R.] n. [revenu, Fr.] The meome of a 
state derived from duties, customs, taxation, excise, and 
other sources; income; annual profits from lands or other 
funds. 327 "This word seems as nearly balanced between the accent on the first and second syllable as possible; but as it is of the same form and origin as azenus 
and retune, it ought to follow the same fortune. Retune sand returns, it ought to follow the same fortune. Returns seems to have been long inclining to accent the first syllable, and avenue has decidedly done so, since Dr. Watts observed that it was sometimes accented on the second; and, by this retrocession of accent, as it may be called, we and, by this recession to accent, as it may be called, we may easily foresee that these three words will uniformly yield to the antepenultimate accent, the favorite accent of our language, conformably to the general rule, which accents simples of three syllables upon the first Dr. Johnaccents simples of three syllables upon the first Dr. Johnson, Mr. Nares, and Bailey, are for the accent on the second syllable; but Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Perry, Barclay, Fenning, and Entick, accent the first. Mr. Sheridan gives both, but places the antepenultimate accent first." Walker. All the principal English orthospists, more recent than Walker, give the perference to placing the accent on the first syllable. See RETINUE.

†RE-VERB', v. a. [reverbero, L.] To resound; to reverberate. Shak

RE-VER'BER-ANT, a. Resounding, heating back. RE-VER'SER-ATE, v a. [reverbero, L.] [I. REVERBRATED; pp. REVERBRATING, REVERBRATED.] To beat back; to force back, to return, as sound.

RE-VER'BER-ATE, v a. To bound back; to rebound; to re-

sound.

†RE-VER'BER-ATE, a. Resounding, reverberaut. Shak. RE-VER-BER-A'TION, n. [Fr.] Act of reverberating, a resounding.

RE-VER'BER-A-TO-RY, a. Roturning; beating back, rever-

berating Mozon.

RE-ver's ER-4-TO-RY, n. A reverberating furnace. Cot-

RE-VERE', v. a. [reverer, Fr., revereor, L.] [I. REVERED; pp. REVERING, REVERED]. To reverence; to honor, to venerate, to regard with awe; to adore.

No. 1972 E. N. [Fr. reverenta, L.] Veneration; swful

REV'ER-ENCE, n. [Fr., reverenta, L.] Veneration; awful regard, awe, dread, respect, honor, act of obeisance; bow, courtesy:—the title of the clergy.

bow, courtesy:—the title of the clergy.
RLY'FR-ENCE, v. a. [L. REVERENCED; pp. REVERENCIA,
REVERENCED.] To regard with reverence, to revere.
REV'FR-END-CER, m. One who regards with reverence.
REV'FR-END, a. [Fr.; reverenday, L.] Vonerable; deserving reverence:—the title of respect given to the clergy.—A clergyman is styled reverend, a dean, very reverend, a bishop, right reverend, an archbishop, most reverend.
REV'FR-END-LY,\* ad. Reverently. Foz.
REV'FR-END-LY,\* ad. Reverently. Foz.
REV'FR-ENTIAL, (reverens, L.] Humble; expressing submission; testifying weneration; reverential. Milton.
REV-FR-ENTIAL, (reverens, Shal) a. [referentelle, Fr.]
Expressing reverence; proceeding from awe and veneration.

REV-ER-EN'TIAL-LY, ad. In a reverential manner.

REV'ER-ENT-LY, ad. In a reverent manner; with rever- !

ENCE. R. One who reveres or venerates.

REV-ERE', (rev-o-re') n. [reverie, Fr.] A deep musing; a
wandering thought; a revery. See Ravar.

RE-VER'SAL, n. Act of reversing; repeal; alteration;

wandering thought; a revery. See Raymar.

BE-VER'SAL, a. Act of reversing; repeal; alteration; change of sentence; reversion.

BE-VER'SAL, a. Implying reverse; intended to reverse.

BE-VERSE, v. a. [reverser, old Fr.; reversus, L.] [I. RE-VERSE]; pp. REVERSING, REVERSED.] To turn upside down; to overturn; to subvert; to invert; to turn bedse; to contradict; to repeal; to turn to the contrary; to return; to put each in the place of the other; to recall.

RE-VERSE', v. n. To return; to revert. Spenser.

RE-VERSE', n. [revers, Fr.] Change; vicisatiude; a contrary, an opposite. — (Numsynatus) The opposite to the obverse or face of a coin or medal.

RE-VERSED-LY, v.d. In a reversed manner. Lowth.

RE-VERS'LD-LY, ad. In a reversed manner. Lowth RE-VERSE'LESS, a. Irreversible. Seward.

RE-VERSE'LESS, d. ITTEVETSIBLE, SEGMA'.

RE-VERSE'LY, d. In a reverse manner; on the other hand.

RE-VERS'ER,\* a. One who reverses. Bouver.

RE-VERS'JELE, a. [Fr.] Capable of being reversed.

RE-VER'SION, (re-Ver'shun) a. [Fr.] Act of reverting; that which reverts.—(Law) A returning, as of a possession to a former owner:—the right to the possession of an estate after the death of the present possessor, or after the de-termination of some other estate:—an annuity which is

not to commence till after a certain number of years.

RE-VER'SION-A-RY, (re-ver'shun-a-re) a. Relating to a reversion; to be enjoyed in succession.

RE-VER'SION-ER, n. One who has a reversion.

RE-VER'SION-ER, n. One who has a reversion.

RE-VER'SION-ER, n. One who has a reversion.

THE CONTROL OF THE BEACH OF CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE SO CHARGE S

RE-VERT'ER,\* n. He or that which reverts. of writ. Bouvier.

of writ. Bounce.

RE-VERT'|-BLE, a. That may revert; returnable.

RE-VERT'|-BLE, a. Changing, turning to the contrary.

REV'E-RY, or REV-E-RIE', [Fev'er-E, S. W. J. F. Wb. Ash; rever-E', Ja. K. Sm. Entick, Rees: rev'er-E or rever-E', P.]

7. [revera, Fr.] A fit of wandering thought or deep musing; a wild fancy; meditation. 3 Both the orthography and pronunciation of this word are unsettled, some good writers and speakers using one form, and some the other. — "This word seems to have been some years floated." other. - "This word seems to have been some years floatother. — I his word seems to have been some years most-ing between the accent on the first and last syllable, but to have settled at last on the former. It may still, how-ever, be reckoned among those words, which, if occasion require, admit of either. It may, perhaps, be necessary to observe, that some lexicographers have written this word reverue, instead of revery, and that, while it is thus writ-ten, we may place the accent either on the first or last syllable; but, if we place the accent on the last of revery, syllable; but, if we place the accent on the last of revery, and pronounce they like e, there arises an irregularity which forbids it; for y, with the accent on it, is never so pronounced. Dr. Johnson's orthography, therefore, with y in the last syllable, and Mr. Sherdan's accent on the first, seem to be the most correct mode of writing and pronouncing this word." Maker.

RE-VEST', v. a. [revestir, revettir, Fr.; revestio, L.] To clothe again, to reinvest. Spenser.

RE-VEST'[1-N-R], (re-Vest'ye-a-re) n. [révestiaire, Fr.] A place where dresses are reposited. Camden.

BE-VETE'MENT,\* n. [Fr.] (Fort.) A strong wall built round the lower part of the rampart, to support the earth.

Brande.

Brande.

Brande.

Brande.

RE-VI'BRATE,\* v. n. To vibrate back or again. Shenstone.

RE-VIC'TION, n. [remetum, L.] Return to life. Bp. Hall.

RE-VIC'T'UAL, (rë-Vil'(t) v. a. To victual or store again.

RE-VIE', (ry-Vi') v. a. To accede to the proposal of a stake

at cards, and to overtop it. B. Jonson.

RE-VIEW, v. n. To return the challenge at cards; to retort.

RE-VIEW', (re-vā') v. a. [re and view.] [i. Reviewed, pp.

REVIEWING, REVIEWED. To look back; to see again; to

consider over again; to reëxamine; to retrace; to survey:

— to inspect, as troops:— to examine critically, as a

book. to write a notice or review of.

- to inspect, as troops: - to examine vibronity, as a book, to write a notice or review of.

EE-VIEW', (19-vd') n. [resus. Fr.] Act of reviewing; survey; examination: - an inspection of a body of troops or soldiers: - a critical examination of a literary work: - a solders: — a critical examination of a literary work: — a periodical publication, giving an analysis of books, a character of them, and remarks upon them; as, the Monthly Review, (the oldest of the name, begun in 1749;) the Edulburgh Review, (1802;) and the Quarterly Review, (1812;) the North American Review, (1815.)

E-VIEW 4-BLE, \* (rg-vu-bl) a. That may be reviewed.

Qu. Rev.

R. VIEW VAL,\* n. A review of a book; a critique. Southey.

R. VIEW ZE, (re-va'er) n. One who reviews; one who

writes reviews or critical notices of books.

REV

[RE-VIG'O-RATE, v. a. [revigourer, old Fr.] To reviveorate. Cotgrave.

RE-VILE', v. a. [re and ville.] [i. REVILED; pp. REVILING,
REVILED.] To reproach; to vilify; to treat with contamely; to abuse; to traduce.

RE-VILE', n. Reproach; contumely. Millon.

RE-VILE'MENT, n. Act of reviling; reproach. More.

RE-VIL'ER, n. One who reviles. Millon.

RE-VIL'(NG, n. Act of reproaching; a vilifying.

RE-VIL'(NG-LY, ad. In an abusive manner; with contumely.

mely. †REV-J-RES'CENCE,\* n. Renewal of strength or of youth. Warburton.

Warburton.

RE-ViSAL, R. Review; resxamination; revision. Pope.

RE-ViSE', (re-Viz') v. a. [revisus, L.] [I. REVISED, pp. REVISING, REVISED.] To review; to resxamine in order to
correct, to inspect carefully: to overlook. Pope.

RE-VISE', (re-Viz') n. Review; resxamination.—(Printing)
A second or further proof of a printed sheet corrected.

RE-VIS'ER, n. [réviseur, Fr.] One who revises; examiner;

RE-VIS'ER, n. [réviseur, Fr.] One who revises; examiner; superintendent.

RU-VIS'ION, (re-Vizh'un) n. [Fr.] Act of revising; a review, a revisal, reëxamination.

RE-VIS'IT, v. a. [revisito, L.] To visit again.

RE-VIS-I-TA'TION, n. [Fr.] Act of revisiting. C. tgrave.

RE-VI'SO-RY,\* a. Relating to, or making, revision. Story.

RE-VI'SO-RY,\* a. Relating to, premewal of life; recall from a state of languor, oblivion, or obscurity. Warton.—

(Theol.) A renewed or increased attention to religion; an swakening. Edwards. awakening. Edwards.

awakening. A revival of religion; excited feeling or interest with respect to religion. Qu. Rev. [Modern.] RE-Yi'VAL-IST,\* n. A promoter of, or an advocate for, religious revivals. Colton. RL-YiVE', v. n. [recurve, Fr.; revivo, L.] [a revived; pp. reviving, revivo.] To return to life, to return to vigor,

activity, or fame.

RE-vive', v. a. To bring to life again; to raise from any state of lowness, to reanimate; to renew; to quicken; to renovate, to refresh; to restore to hope, to bring again into notice; to recover.

Into notice; to recover.

RE-VIV'ER, n. He or that which revives.

†RE-VIV'-FI-CATE, v. a. [re and vivico, L.] To recall to life.

RE-VIV'-FI-CA'TION, n. The act of recalling to life. More.

RE-VIV', FF, v. a. To vivify again, to recall to life.

RE-VIV', NG, n. Act of restoring or coming to life.

RE-VIV', NG, \*p. a. Returning to life, animating.

REV-IV'S CENCE, n. [reviviscenta, L.] Renewal of life or

REV-I-VIS'CENCE, n. [revouscentia, L.] Renewal of life or existence. Bp. Burnet.

REV-I-VIS'CEN-CY, n. Same as revouscence. Bp. Pearson

RE-VI'VÖR,\* n. (Law) The revotal of a suit after the death of any of the parties. Whishaw.

REV'O-CA-BLE, a. [Fr., revocablis, L.] That may be revoked, that may be repealed. Milton.

REV'O-CA-BLE-NESS, n. The quality of being revocable.

REV'O-CA-BLE-NESS, n. The quality of being revocable.

REY'O-CA-BLE-NESS, π. The quality of being revocable. REY-O-CĀTE, π. a. [revocat, L] To recall; to revoke Daniel. REY-O-CĀTION, π. [revocato, L.] Act of revoking, that which is revoked, repeal, reversal; as, the revocation of the edict of Nantes, by Louis XIV., in 1685. REY'O-CA-TO-RY, α. Revoking; recalling. Todd. RE-VÖKE, σ. α. [révoquer, Fr., revoco, L.] [α. REVOKED; pp. REVOKING, REVOKED.] To reverse by authority; to call

REVOKING, REVOKED.] To reverse by authority; to call back solemnly; to repeal, to recall.

RE-VÖKE', n. n. To renounce at cards. Todd.

RE-VÖKE', n. Act of renouncing at cards, or the act of fall ing to follow suit, when the player can follow. Todd.

†RE-VÖKE'MENT, n. Revocation, repeal; recall. Shak.

||RE-VÖLT', or RE-VÖLT', [re-völt', S. P. E. K. Wb. Kenrek; re-völt', J. F. Ja. Sm.; re-völt' or re-völt', W.] v. n. [revolter, re-völt', T. Trobtare, It.] [1. REVOLTED; pp. REVOLTING, REVOLTED.] To fall off from one to another; to renounce allegame. to desert, to rebal.

alegiance, to desert, to rebel.

||RE-VŎLT', or RE-VÕLT', v. a. [rivoltare, It.; revolvo, L.]

To turn, to overturn. Spenser. To disgust; to shock. Burke.

[RE-vOLT', or RE-vOLT', n. [révolte, Fr.] Gross departure from duty or allegiance; an insurrection, a rebellion. desertion; change of sides. [†A revolter, one who changes sides. Shak.]

sides. Saak. | IRE-vOLT'ER, p. a. Having swerved from duty. Jer. v. | RE-vOLT'ER, or RE-vOLT'ER, n. One who revolts. | RE-vOLT'ING, p. a. Repelling; shocking; disgusting. RE-v'O-LUELE, a. Fr.] That may revolve. Cotgrave. RE-v'O-LUELE, a. (Zool. & Bot.) Rolled outwards or back-

wards. Branden

REV-O-LUTION, n. [Fr.; revolutus, L.] Act of revolving; rotation; circular motion; motion backward; motion of contains a contain the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second a point or line about a centre; course of any thing which returns to the point at which it began to move; space measured by some revolution. — (Politica) An extensive change in the political constitution or government of a country; as the English revolution of 1688, the American revolution of 1776, and the French revolutions of 1789 and 1830.

and 1830.

REV-O-LUTION-A-RY, a. Relating to a revolution; promoting or favoring a revolution.

REV-O-LUTION-ER,\* n. A revolutionist. Crabb.

REV-O-LUTION-IST, n. A favorer of revolutions. Burks.

REV-O-LUTION-IST,\* c. a. [i. REVOLUTIONIZED; pp. REV-O-LUTIONIZING, REVOLUTIONIZED.] To effect a change in the form of government; i.e. change through the constitution of government.

OLUTIONIZING, REVOLUTIONIZED.] To effect a change in the form of government; to change thoroughly; to overturn. Ec. Rev.

RE-VOLVE', (re-völv') v. n. [révolver, old Fr.; revolve, L.]
[L. REVOLVED', pp. REVOLVING, REVOLVED.] To roll in a circle; to perform a revolution:—to fail back; to return RE-VOLVE', v. a. [revolve, L.] To cause to turn or roll round; to roll round; to consider; to reflect on.

RE-VOLV'EN-CY, n. Constant revolution. Coupper.

RE-VOLV'EN-CY, n. Constant revolution. Coupper.

RE-VOLV'EN-CY, n. Constant revolution. Jagain. Hakewill.

RE-VOL'SION, (re-vül'shun) n. [Fr.; revulsus, L.] Act of revelling or throwing back:—the turning of a disease from one part of the body to another.

RE-VUL'SIVE, n. That which has the power of subducting or withdrawing, as the humors of the body. Fell.

RE-VUL'SIVE, n. That which has the power of ambducting or withdrawing, as the humors of the body. Fell.
RE-VUL'SIVE, a. Having the power of revulsion.
RE-WARE',\* v. a. & n. To wake again. Richardson.
RE-WARE', v. a. & n. To wake again. Richardson.
RE-WARD', v. a. [réguerdonner, Fr.] [1. REWARDED, PD. REWARDING, REWARDED.] To repay, to recompense, to requite; to gratify by a gift in token of desert or approval.

RE-WARD', n. A gift in token of approved merit; recom

pense; requital, in a good or ill sense; retribution.
RE-WARD'A-BLE, a. That may be rewarded. Hooker.
RE-WARD'A-BLE-NESS, n. Worthiness of reward. Good-

RE-WARD'ER, n. One who rewards.
RE-WARD'FOL,\* a. Bestowing reward, recompensing.
Thomson. [R.]

Thomson. [R.]

RE-WARD/LESS,\* a. Having no reward. Pollok.

REW'ET,\* (rd'et) n. The lock of a gun. Scott. [R.]

RE-WORD', (rd-wurd') v. a. To repeat in the same words.

RE-WRITE',\* v. a. To write anew. Young.

REY'NARD,\* (rén'grd or rā'nard) n. The name of a fox in

REY'NARD,\* (rén'ard or rè'nard) n. The name of a fox in fable. Booth. Written also renard.

RHA-BAR'BA-RATE, (ra-bār'ba-rat) a. [rhabarbara, L.] Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb. Floyer.

RHA-BAR'BA-RINE,\* (ra-bār'ba-rin) n. The purgative principle of rhubarb. Francis.

RHAB-DÖL'Q-qY,\* (rab-döl'q-je) n. The art of computing by rods or hones. Napier. See Rabbology.

RHAB'DQ-MAN-CY, (rāb'dq-mān-se) n. [ρ̂iβθoς and μαν-τεία.] Divination by a wand or rod. Browne.

RHA-FÖN'T;-CINE,\* n. (Chem.) A substance obtained from the rheum rhaponticum, in the form of yellow scales. Brande. Brande.

†RHAP'SO-DER,\* (răp'so-der) n. A rhapsodist. Shaftesbury. RHAP-SÖD'|-CAL, (rap-söd'g-kat) a. Partaking of rhapsody; unconnected, rambling.

RHAP-SÖD'|-CAL-LY,\* ad. In the manner of rhapsody.

RHAP'SQ-DIST, (rap'so-dist) n. One who recites or sings rhapsodies or extempore verses, a writer of rhapsodies, or of wild, irregular compositions. RHXP'80-01ZE,\* (rap'so-01Z) v. n. To recite rhapsodies, to act as a rhapsodist. Athenaum.

to act as a rhapsodist. Athensum.

RIAP/SO-DY, (rai/so-de) n. [bat/\(\phi\)6(a.] A collection of songs, or verses, joined without natural cohesion, a wild, rambling, incoherent composition.

RHE'/A, '(re'a) n. (Oranth.) A species of bird. Sat. Mag. RHEIN'-BER-RY, (rai'bēr-ē) n. Buckthorn, a plant.

RHE'/INE, '(rē'in) n. An inodorous, bitterish substance, of yellow color, obtained from rhubarb by nitric acid. Brande.

RHEN'ISH \* (rē'n'ish) a. Relating to the Rhine. Bulger.

yenow color, obtained from Induary by Intite scid. Brande.

RHEN'|SH,\* (rön'|sh) a. Relating to the Rhine. Bulwer.

RHEN'|SH,\* (rön'|sh) n. Wine from the vineyards on or near the Rhine. Shak.

RHE-ÖM',-TRY,\* (re-ŏm',-tre) n. [βέω and μέτρον.] (Math.)

The differential and integral calculus, fluxions. R. Park.

RHE'TI-AN,\* (rĕ'she-an) a. Relating to the Rhetti, the ancient people of Tyrol, and to a part of the Alps. P. Cyc.

RHE'TO-RIC, (rĕt'or) n. [L.; βήτωρ, Gr.] A rhetorician. Buller.

RHETO-RIC, (rĕt'or) n. [βητορική, Gr.; rhétorque, Fr.]

The art of persuasion, or of oratory, the art of addressing public assemblies; oratory; eloquence:—the art of prose composition generally; philological criticism.

RHE-TŌR'-CAL-LY, (re-tōr'e-kgl-le) ad. In a rhetorical manner; like an orator; figuratively.

RHE-TŌR'-CAL-LY, (re-tōr'e-kgl-le) ad. In a rhetorical manner; like an orator; figuratively.

RHE-TŌR'-CAL-LY, (re-tōr'e-kgl-le) ad. In a rhetorical manner; like an orator, figuratively.

RHE-TŌR'-CAL-LY, (re-tōr'e-kgl-le) ad. In a rhetorical figuratively.

RHE-TŌR'-CAL-LY, (re-tōr'e-kgl-le) ad. In a rhetorical manner; like an orator, figuratively.

†RHET'Q-RIZE, (ret'q-riz) v. w. To act the orator. Cot

RHET'Q-RIZE, (ret'q-riz) v. a. To represent by a figure of

oratory. Milion. [2.]

RHEUM, (rdm) n. [δεδμα, Gr.; rheuma, L.] A thin, serous fluid, secreted by mucous glands; defluxion:—an inflammatory action of certain glands, as in a cold, by which the excreted fluids are altered and increased; a certain fluid.

catarrh.— (Bol.) A genus of plants; rhubarb.

RHEU-MXT/G, (rd-mxt/k) a. [βνυματικός.] Proceeding from rheum, or a peccant, watery humor:— relating to rheumatism; afflicted with rheumatism.

RHEU'MA-Tişm, (rū'ma-tizm) n. [ρ̂ιοματισμός, Gr.; rheu-matismus, L] A painful disease, affecting the joints with swelling and stiffness, also affecting the muscular, tendisweiling and stitutess, also affecting the muscular, scalinous, and fibrous textures of the body.

RHEO'M(c,\* a. (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained from rhuburb stalks. Hamilton.

RHEO'MY, (rū'me) a. Affected by, or relating to, rheum.

RHIME, n. See Rhyme.

RHIME, AND-RÖD,\* n. (Fort.) A measure of 12 feet.

RHI'NO, (rī'nō) n. A cant word for money. Wagstaffe.

RHI-NO-CER'I-CAL, \*a. Relating to the rhinoceros. Addison. RHI-NO-CER'I-CAL, \*a. Relating to the rhinoceros. Addison. RHI-NOC'E-RÖS, (rI-nōs'e-rōs) π. [ρίν and κέρας, Gr.; τħι-noceros, Fr.] ρί. RHI-NOC'E-RÖS-EŞ. An oriental pachy-dermatous quadruped, of great size, characterized by one or two horny productions upon the nose. — (Ornith.) A species of hornbul. species of hornbill.

RHi-NO-PLXS'TIC,\* a. Relating to the operation for form-

ing a new nose, or rhinoplasty. Dunglison.

RHI NO-PLAS-TY,\* n. (Med.) The operation for forming a new nose. Med. Jour.

RHI-PiP'TE-RÄN,\* n. [βιπίς and πτεοόν.] (Ent.) One of the rhipiptera, otherwise called strepsptera, an order of insects. Brande.

Insects. Brande.
BHI-26'MA,\* n. (Bot.) A creeping stem, or rootstock, like that of the Iris. P. Cyc.
RHI-20-MOR'PHA,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of fungi. P. Cyc.
RHI-20PH'O-RA,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of plants, mangrove

P. Cyc. Rho'Dj-An,\* (rō'de-an) a. Relating to Rhodes. Ency. Rho'Dj-An,\* (rō'de-an) a. Relating to Rhodes. Ency. Rho'Dj-On,\* n. (L.) Min.) A stone of rose color. Cyc. Rho'Dj-On,\* n. (Chem.) A metal obtained from the ore of platinum, of a whitish color, and very hard. It has been used for the points of metallic pens. Brande. Rho'D'-Lyte \* (rōd'-Nt) n. A numeral substance. Dana.

used for the points of meanine pens. France.
RHÖD'-ZITE,\* (röd'e-zit: n. A mineral substance. Dana.
RHÖD-Q-DEN'DRON, or RHÖ-DQ-DEN'DRON, [röd-q-dön'-dron, Ja. R., rö-dq-dön'dron, K. Sm. Wb.] n. [βοδ.ν and δ νδρον.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; the bay laurel, a fine flowering shrub.

fine flowering strub.

RHÖD-O-MON-TADE', n. See Rodomontade.

||RHÖMB, [rūmb, W. P. J. F.; rŏmb, S. Ja. K. Sm.] n. [rhom bus, L.; βόμβ'ις, Gr.] (Geom.) A quadrilateral figure whose sides are all equal, and its angles not right angles, same as rhombus. See Rhombus.

||RHOM'B|C, (rūm'b|k or rŏm'b|k) a. Shaped like a rhomb.

||RHOM-BO-HĒ'DRAL,\* a. Rhomboidal. Ed. Rev.

||RHOM-BO-HĒ'DRAN,\* n. (Geom.) A solid figure of six sides. Kōng.

sides. König.

[|Rhom/Bold, n. [ρομβοειδής.] (Geom.) A quadrilateral figure, with the opposite sides equal, but not the adjacent

ure, with the opposite sides equal, but not the adjacent sides, and the angles not right angles.

[RHOM-BOI'DAL, a. Relating to a rhomb; resembling a rhomb. Woodward.

[RHOM-BOI'DES, n. Rhomboid. Milton.

[RHOM-BOI'DES, n. Rhomboid. Milton.

[RHOM-BOI'DES, n. Rhomboid. Milton.

[RHOM-BOI'DES, n. Rhomboid. Milton.

[RHOM-BOI'DES, n. Rhomboid. Milton.

[RHOM-BUS,\* (röm'hus) n. [L.] (Geom.) A plane figure, bounded by four equal straight lines, the opposite lines parallel, and the angles oblique. When the angles are right angles, it becomes a square. Brande.

RHO'BARB, (ru'barb) n. [rhubar, Persian, rhubarbarum, L.] A perennial plant with a root much used as a purgative medicine.

medicine.

RHU-BAR'BA-RINE, \* n. Smart. See RHABARBARINE. RHO'BAR-BY, \* a. Relating to or containing rhubarb. But-

ler.

RHUMB,\* (rumb) n. (Naut.) A vertical circle of any given place, or the intersection of any such circle with the horizon; in which latter sense it means the same as a point of the compass. Mar. Dict. See RHOMS.

RHUMB'-Line,\* n. (Naut.) The track of a ship which cuts all the meridians at the same angle, called also the loza-

dromic curve. Brane

RHUS,\* (rus) n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; sumach. Hamilton

Hamiton. [rim] n. [rim, ryma, Su. Goth.] The correspondence of the sound of the last word or syllable of one verse or line, to the sound of the last word or syllable of another; an harmonical succession of sounds:—poetry; another; an harmonical succession of sounds: — poetry; a poem; a word chiming with another word. — Rhyme or reason, verse or sense.

RHYME, (rIm) v. n. [runer, Fr.; rimer, Dan.; reimen.

Ger] [i. RHTMED; pp. RHTMING, RHTMED.] To agree in sound; to make verses. Shak. RHTME, (rim') v. a. To put into rhyme. Wilson. RHTME/LSS, (rin'les) a. Not having rhyme. Bp. Hall. RHTM/ER, (rim'er) n. A maker of rhymes; a versifler. Druden.

RHYM'E-RY,\* (rim'e-re) n. The art of making rhymes. Ec. RHYME'STER, (rim'ster) n. A maker of rhymes; a versifi-

RHYM'L-RY,\*\* (rim'g-rc)\*\*. I he art of making rhymes, a versifier; a poet, in contempt, a rhymer. Shak.

RHYM'STER, (rin'ster)\*\* a. Masker of rhymes; a rhymer. Cowper.

RHYM'GHÖPS,\*\* n. (Ornath.) The black skimmer. Roget.

RHYM'GHÖPS,\*\* n. (Ornath.) The black skimmer. Roget.

RHYM'GHÖPS,\*\* n. (Ornath.) The black skimmer. Roget.

RHYM'HM, (rithm or rithm) [rithm, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. R.;

rithm, K. Sm.] n. [rhythmus, L.; βυθμός, Gr.] The consonance of measure and time in poetry, prose composition, and music;—also in dancing:—metre; verse; numbers; proportion applied to any motion whatever.

RHYTHM'H-CAL-LY,\*\* ad. In a rhythmical manner. Beck.

RHYTHM'LSS,\*\* a. Destitute of rhythm. Coleradge.

RHYTHM'H-CAL-LY,\*\* ad. In a rhythmical manner time to movements in music. Gent. Mag.

R'ALN'Z, (rG-an') a. [Fr.] Laughing; exciting laughter; gay; smiling:—applied figuratively to the arts. Burke.

RIB, n. One of the twelve bones on each side of the vertebre of the human body, the corresponding bone in other animals:—a plece of timber in the roof of a building or the side of a ship:—a part that strengthens the side of any thing:—the continuation of a petiole in a leaf:—a narrow strip:—a wife, with allusion to the creation of narrow strip: - a wife, with allusion to the creation of Eve.

EVe.

RIS, v. a. [i. RIBBED; pp. RIBBING, RIBBED.] To furnish with ribs; to enclose, as the body, by ribs. Shak. To plough imperfectly. Loudon.

RIB'ALD, n. [ribauld, old Fr.; ribaldo, It.] A loose, mean, brutal wretch. Spenser.

RIB'ALD, a. Rase: mean; longer vile; obscepe Shak.

brutal wretch. Spenser.

RIB'ALD. a. Base; mean; loose, vile; obscene. Shak.

RIB'ALD-ISH, a. Disposed to ribaldiy. Bp. Hall.

RIB'ALD-RY, n. Vile, brutal, ribald language, obscenity.

RIB'AND, (rib'qn) n. [ruban, Fr.] A fill: to fisik. See Ribbon.

RIB'AND-ED,\* a. Adorned with ribands or ribbons. Snart.

RIB'BAND,\* or RIB'AND,\* n. (Naul.) A long, narrow, ficxible piece of timber, nailed on the outside of the ribs of a ship. Mar. Duct.

a ship. Mar. Dut.

Ribbed, (ribd) a. Furnished with ribs. Gay.

Ribbed, (ribd) a. Furnished with ribs. Gay.

Ribbed, (ribd) a. Furnished with ribs. Gay.

availed ceiling. Crabb.

vaulted ceiling. Crabb.

Rib'BLE-RXB'BLE,\* n. A rabble, a mob. Ash.

Rib'BLE-RXB'BLE,\* n. A rabble, a mob. Ash.

Rib'BON, z. A fillet of silk, a slip of silk or satin used for ornament, or as a badge.—(Her.) An ordinary which is the eighth part of a bend. \*\*This word, formerly written raband, is now commonly written raband, is now commonly written raband.

Rib'BON,\* v. a. [i. Ribnoned, pp. Ribnoning, Ribboned.]

To furnish or adorn with ribbons. Beaum. & F..

Rib'BON-GRiks,\* n. An ornamental grass, having striped leaves. Farm. Ency.

leaves. Farm. Ency.

RIB'-GRÄSS,\* n. A plant; ribwort; plantain Farm. Ency.

RIB'-BEE, n. A sort of stringed instrument. See REBECK.

RIB'-BEE,\* n. (Mus.) A small viol with three strings. Crabb.

RIB'-EBES,\* a. Having no ribs. Smith.

RIB'-BOAST, (-rōst) v. a. [L. RIBROASTED; pp. RIBROASTING,

RIBROASTED.] To beat soundly:—a burlesque word.

RIB'ROAST-ING,\* n. A sound beating; a cudgelling. Cole-RIB'WORT, (rib'wurt) n. A plant; rib-grass. RIC, n. Ric denotes a powerful, rich, or valiant man. So

Bic, n. And denotes a power on, real, or values.

Alfric is altogether strong. Grbson.

Bicz, n. [τιz, τιs, Fr.; τιsο, lt.; στιχτα, L.; δρυζα, Gr.] A plant and very valuable grain, raised in immense quantities in tropical climates.

The content of East Indian hard. Hawken.

plant and very valuable grain, raised in immense quantities in tropical climates.

RICE'-BIRO,\* n. A species of East Indian bird. Hankes-RICE'-BIRO,\* n. Milk boiled and thickened with rice. Ask.

RICE'-PA-PER,\* n. A substance imported from China, said to be a membrane of a species of the bread-fruit tree, and used for drawing-paper. Hamilton.

RICE'-POD-DINO,\* n. Pudding made of rice. Ask.

RICH, a. [riche, Sax.; riche, Fr.] Possessed of riches, wealthy; abounding in wealth; abounding in possessions; opulent; opposed to poor:—valuable; estimable; precious; splendid; sumptuous:—having ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree; having something precious:—fertile; fruitful:—abundant; plentiful, abounding; plentifully stocked; as, "pastures rich in flocks."—It is sometimes used as a collective noun, for rich persons; sa, "The rich and the poor meet together."

nocks."—It is sometimes used as a collective noun, for rich persons; sa, "The rich and the poor meet together." RICH, s. d. To enrich. Gower.

RICH'RS, n. pl. [rickesse, Sax.; rickesse, Fr.] Wealth; money or possessions; treasures; opulence; affluence. 3.7 It was formerly sometimes used as in the singular number; sa, "For in one hour so great rickes 's come to nought." Rev. xviii. 17.

BICH'LY, ad. With riches; plenteously; abundantly.

RICH'NESS, n. Quality of being rich; opulence; wealth, finery; fertility; fruitfulness; abundance.

RI-CIN'1C,\* a. (Chem.) Applied to an acid obtained from castor-oil. Brands.

RICK, n. A pile of corn or hay, regularly heaped up and sheltered; sometimes, a small pile just gathered.

RICK,\* v. a. To pile up hay or grain. Ach.

RICK'ETS, n. pl. | rachuis, L.] A disease, generally confined to childhood, known by a large head, protruded breastbone, flattened ribs, tumid belly, emacisted limbs, and great general debility; rachitis.

RICK'ETY, a. Diseased with the rickets; feeble; tottering RICOCHET,\* (rik-q-shā') a. [Fr.] An epithet applied to the firing of a piece of ordnance, by which a shot or shell rolls or bounds along the opposite rampart. Brands.

RICT'URE, (rik'yur) n. [rictura, L.] A gaping. Bailey.

RIC'TYS, n. [L.] (Bot.) The opening between the lips of a labhate flower. Crabb.

RID, p. from Ride. See Ride.

RID, v. a. [L. RID; pp. REDDING, RID.] To set free; to deliver,

RID, p. from Ride. See Ride.

RID, v. a. [1, RID]; pp. RIDDING, RID.] To set free; to deliver, to dissencumber; to drive away, to remove by violence.

RID'DANCE, m. Act of ridding; deliverance; dissencumbrance; loss of something one is glad to lose.

RID'DER, (rid'an) p. from Ride. See Ride.

RID'DEE, \*n. One who ride: -a kind of sieve. Phillips.

RID'DLE, (dl) m. An enigma; a puzzling question, a durk problem; any thing puzzling: -a coarse or open sieve.

RID'DLE, (rid'dl) v. a. [i. RIDDLED; pp. RIDDLING, RIDDLED]

To solve; to unriddle: -- to separate by a coarse sieve.

RID'DLE, v. n. To speak ambiguously or obscurely.

RID'DLE, n. One who riddles; one who speaks obscurely.

RID'DLE, v. n. [1, RODE; pp. RIDING, RODE, RID, RIDEN.] To

RID'DLING-LY, ad. In the manner of a riddle; secretly. RIDE, v. n. [I. RODE; pp. RIDING, RODE, RID, RIDDEN.] To travel on horseback; to be conveyed on a horse, or other animal, or in any sort of carriage, to be borne, not to walk, to manage a horse:—to be supported, whether in motion or at rest, by something; or on water, as a ship 37. The use of the word ride, both as a verb and a noun, in the sense of being conveyed in a carriage, his been regarded as an Americanism; and it has been maintained that the English use, and the proper meaning of ride, is a conveyance on horseback; and that

ing of ride, is a conveyance on horseback; and that a ing of ride, is a conveyance on norseasch; and that a conveyance in a carriage is not a ride, but a drive, and it is thus used in the following quotation from Cowper. "Sometimes I get into a neighbor's chaise, but generally ride;" (i. e., on horseback.)—The Quarterly Review remarks upon what has been called the American use of the word, that "it has been, for a hundred years, a noted vulgarism in England." This "noted vulgarism" has vulgarism in England." This "noted vulgarism" has been countenanced, for more than "a hundred years," by the English dictionaries, and it is sanctioned by the most eminent English lexicographers. Bailey defines the wort to rude, "to go on horseback, in a coach, wagon, &c.," Johnson, "to travel on horseback; to travel in a vehicle;" Richardson, "to convey or carry on a horse, or other animal, or in any sort of carriage, to sit upon such an animal, or in such a carriage, whether the motion be slow or fast," and Todd defines the noun rule, "an excursion in a vehicle or on horseback; as, 'to take a rude." — "He made him to rule in the charuct." Gen. xii. 43. xlı. 43.

RIDE, v. a. To sit on so as to be carried. Milton. To manage insolently at will. Collier.

RIDE, n. An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle. Todd.

RIDE, n. An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle. Todd. [See the verb Brds.]. A place for riding, a road, generally in pleasure-grounds, a riding. Todd. [A saddle-horse; a little stream. Gruse. Local, Eng.]

RIDEAU, (10-do) n. [Fr.] (Fort.) An elevation of the earth along a plain, serving to protect a camp. Brande. RID'ER, n. One who rides, one who manages or breaks horses:—an addition to a manuscript or document

after its completion; a clause added to a bill passing through a legislative body.

RIDGE, A. & It BIRDER: 20 A Grand Roll of the place of the proof of the place of the proof of the place of the proof of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of the place of th

RIDGE, r. a. [t. RIDGED; pp. RIDGING, RIDGED.] To form as a ridge or with a ridge; to form into ridges; to wrinkle. RIDGE/RAND,\* n. The part of a harness that crosses the back of a horse. Ask.

RID QEL, (rid'jel) n. An animal half castrated. Dryden. RIDGE'LET \* n. A little ridge. Loudon. RIDGE'LING, n. Same as ridgel. Dryden.

RIDφ', NG-Ly, ad. After the manner of ridges.
RIDφ', NG-Ly, ad. After the manner of ridges.
RIDφ', Q. Rising in or having ridges.
RID', CULE, n. [ridacule, Fr.; radiculum, L.] Wit of that species which provokes laughter, and is designed to bring the subject of it into contempt; derislon; satire; sarcasm; mockery; burlesque; ridiculousness. 3.2—" This word is frequently mispronounced by sounding the first syllable like the adjective red; an inaccuracy which cannot be too carefully avoided." Walker.

PRIDI-CULE, a. Ridiculous. Audrey.
Ridi-Cule, v. a. [i. Ridiculous] pp. Ridiculous, Ridi-cules]. To laugh at with good humor; to expose to laughter; to rally; to treat with contemptuous merriment; to deride, to jeer; to mock, to satirize.
Ridi-cule, R. one who ridicules. Clarks.
Ridi-cule, Lous, a. Worthy, of being laughed at; exciting laughter; risable; absurd; preposterous, ludicrous; droll.
Ridicule, Lous-Ly, ad. In a manner to excite laughter.
Ridicule, Lous-Ress, n. Quality of being ridiculous.
Ridicule, Ridicule, Ridicule, Ridicule, Ridicule, A. Aride.—(England) A district visited by an officer:—one of the three divisions of Yorkshire; corrupted from truthing or triding, a third.

rupted from truthing or triding, a third.

RID ING-CLERK,\* (-klërk or -klärk) n. A mercantile traveller:—one of the six clerks in the English chancery.

eller: - one of the Smart. See CLERK.

RID'ING-CLŌAK,\* n. A cloak used for riding. Ash.
RID'ING-COAT, n. A coat used in riding on a journey.

RID'ING-HAB'IT, n. A dress for women, when riding on horseback.

norsecach. Rid'ing-Hood, (-hûd) n. A woman's riding-dress. Rid'ing-Hoûse, n. A riding-school. Ld. Chesterfield. Rid'ing-school, n. A school or place where the art of riding is taught.

riding is taugnt.

RI-DÖT'TÖ, n. [it.] pl. RI-DÖT'TÖŞ. An assembly; a public entertainment of music and dancing. Rambler. RIE, n. Miller. See RyE.

RIE, a. [ryfe, Sax.; rif, D.] Prevalent; prevailing; common; abundant:—chiefly used of diseases.

RIFE'N, ad. Prevalently, abundantly. Knolles.
Rife'N, SS, n. Prevalence; abundance. Bp. Hall.
RIFF'RKFF, n. The refuse of any thing; the rabble. Bp. Hall

FLED, pp. RIFLING, RIFLED.] To rob; to pillage; to plunder, to take away.

RI'FLE, (-fi) n. [raffelen, Teut.] A gun or musket of which the barrel, instead of being a clear cylinder inside, is fur-rowed with spiral channels:—a sort of whetstone or

instrument for sharpening a sext of whickening of instrument for sharpening a sext of whickening of instrument for sharpening a sext of whickening of RIFLE-MAN, m., pl. RIFLE-MEN. A man armed with a rifle. RIFLE-MAN, m., pl. RIFLE-MEN. A man armed with a rifle. RIFLE-MAN, m., pl. RIFLE-MEN. A man armed with a rifle. RIFLE-MAN, m., pl. RIFLE-MEN. A cleft; a fissure; a breach; an opening. Spenser.

A rapid or broken fall in a river. Buluer.

Riff, v. a. [I. RIFTED, pp. RIFTING, RIFTED.] To rive; to

split. Shak.

RIFT, v. n. To burst; to open. Shak.

wind. Brockett. [North of England.] To belch; to break

Wind. BYOKKEL [AVOID OLD EDIGIALIU.]

Kie, n. A wanton, an impudent woman; a strumpet. Davies. A bluster. Burke.—A ridge; a rib. Forby.—Dress:
—a trick; a jecr.—(Naul.) The manner of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of a vessel.—Te run a rig., to play a trick of gayety or merriment. Cowper.

the rig upon, to practise a joke upon.

RIG, v. a. [LRIGGED; pp. RIGGING, RIGGED.] To dress; to accoutre; to fit with tackling, cordage, or accoutrements. RIG, v. n. To be wanton; to play. Holloway. [Local, Eng.] RIG-A-DÖÖN', n. [rigodon, Fr.] A kind of brisk dance, performed by the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control formed by one couple, said to be brought from Provence. Guarduan

†RI-GA'TION, n. [rigatio, L.] Act of watering; irrigation. Sminhurne

Siminutrice.

Rio Seer, n. One who rigs:—a cylindrical or drum-shaped Rio Seing, n. (Naul.) The cordage or ropes by which the masts are supported, and the sails extended or taken in Rio Seing, a. Wanton; whorish. Shak.

RIG'A; SH, a. Wanton; whorish. Shak.
RIG'GLE, v. n. See Wanton; whorish. Shak.
RIG'GLE, v. n. See Wanton; E. Sax.; recht, Ger., rectus, L.]
Straight, direct, upright:—fit, proper; becoming; suitable:—rightful, true; not erroneous; not wrong, not mistaken; just; honest, equitable; proper, correct, convenient:—not oblique:—not left:—an epithet applied to the stronger leg, foot, arm, or hand, or the side on which they are placed.—Right angle, an angle of 90 degrees.—Right inc, a straight line.—Right sphere, the position of a sphere when the equator cuts the horizon at right angles.—Right ascension. See Ascrision, Right.
RIGHT, (fft) interj. An expression of approbation. Pope.
RIGHT, (fft) ad. In a right manner; in a direct line; properly; justly; exactly; just; very.—It is used in titles; as, right honorable; right reverend.
RIGHT, (fit) n. That which is right; the contrary to wrong:—the contrary to left.—justice; goodness; freedom from

the contrary to laft.—justice; goodness; freedom from error:—just claim, that which justly belongs to one; property; prerogative; immunity; privilege.—To rights, with deliverance from error; in order.—Writ of rights, (Law) the highest writ in law, which lies only of an estate in fee simple

RIGHT, (rit) v. a. [i. RIGHTED; pp. RIGHTING, RIGHTED.]
To do justice to; to relieve from wrong, to rectify.—
(Mant.) To restore a ship to her upright position; to put
any thing in its proper position; as, to right the helm.

RIGHT, (fit) v. n. (Naul.) To rise with the masts erect, as a ship, after having been pressed down on one side. Fal-

COROT.

RIGHT'-XN-GLED,\* (rit/Eng-gld) a. Having right angles, rectangular:—having one right angle. Philips.

RIGHTEN, (ri'n) v. a. To do justice to. Issiah!

RIGHTEN, (ri'n) v. a. To do justice to. Issiah!

RIGHTEN, (ri'n) v. a. To do justice to. Issiah!

RIGHT'EOUS, (The thus, [ri'chus, S. Wb., ril'yus, E. F. K. Sm.: ri'che-üs, W. P. J.; ri'te-üs, Ja.] a. Just; honest; virtuous; equitable; upright; agreeing with right.

RIGHT'EOUS-LY, (ri'chus-le) ad. Justly; honestly.

RIGHT'EOUS-NESS, (ri'chus-les) a. State of being right-eous; justice; honesty; virtue; goodness; integrity.

RIGHT'EDL, (rit'rin) a. Having the right; having the just claim, honest, just, agreeable to justice; equitable.

RIGHT'EUL-NY, (ri'(full-le) ad. According to justice or right.

RIGHT'FUL-NESS, n. Quality of being rightful. Sidney.

RIGHT'-HAND, (rit'-hand) n. The hand on the right arm or right side, not the left hand.

right side, not the left hand.

RIGHT'-HXND,\* a. Situated on the right hand. Addison.

RIGHT'-HXND-ED,\* a. Using or inclined to use the right hand. Jodrell.

Right"-HAND-ED-NESS,\* n. Dexterity. Bailey.
Right"LY, (rit'le) ad. In a right manner, properly; suitably; not erroneously; honestly, uprightly; equitably.
Right"-Mind-Ed,\* a. Well disposed; of good principles.

More.

Right/NESS, (rit/nes) n. Conformity to truth; rectitude. Right/NESS, (rit/nes) n. Conformity to truth; rectitude. Right/NESS, (rit/nes) n. Conformity to truth; rectitude. Right/NESS, severe strict; rigorous; unremitted; cruel.

Right/NESS, n. [right/s, Fr.] State of being rigid; stiff ness, want of easy or airy elegance; severity; inflexibility, resistance to change of form.

Right/NESS, n. Stiffness; severity; inflexibility. Right/NESS, n. Stiffness; severity; inflexibility. Right/NESS, n. Stiffness; severity; inflexibility. Right/NESS, n. Stiffness; severity; inflexibility. Right/NESS, n. A repetition of idle words; a succession of long, foolish stories, foolish talk. Goldsmith. [Colloquial.]

quial.]

RIG'MA-ROLE, \* a. Tedious and nonsensical. Grose.

RIG'MA-ROLE,\* a. Tedious and nonsensical. Gross. †RI'QOL, n. A circle; a diadem. Stak.

RIG'OR, n. [rigor, L.; rigueur, Fr.] Quality of being rigid, 
stiffness, severity; sternness, voluntary pain, austerity, 
strictness, unabated exactness, harshness, cruelty, hardness.—(Med.) Convulsive shuddering with cold.

RIG'OR-15M,\* n. Rigid principle or practice. Qu. Rev.

RIG'OR-15T,\* n. A person of rigid principles or practice.

Coleradge. A term applied to a Jamsenist. Moskem.

Coleridge. A term applied to a Jansenist. Moshem.
RIG'OR-OSS. a. [rugoureuz, Fr.] Full of rigor; stern, rigid,
severe, allowing no abatement, exact, scrupulously nice.
RIG'OR-OSS-NESS, n. Quality of being rigorous. Ash.
RILE, v. a. [L. RILED, yp. RILING, RILED.] To render turhid by stirring up the sediment, to vex, to make angry;
to roil. See Roil. It is spelled rule by Brockett, Forby,
and Holloway. [Provincial in England, and colloquial in
America.] America.]
RILL, n. [abbreviation of the Latin rivulus, viz. rillus.] A

small brook; a little streamlet. Milton.

RYLL, v. n. [i. rilled; pp. rilling, rilled.] To run in small streams. Prior.

Simil streams. From.

RIM, n. A border; a margin; an edge, that which encircles something else.

RIME, n. Hoar-frost.—[rima, L. A hole; a chink. Browns.

A step of a ladder. Gross.]

RIME of the common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common common com

A step of a ladger. Gross.]
RIME, v. n. To freeze with hoar-frost. [R.]
RIME, n. See RHYME.
RIMMED,\* (rimd) a. Having a rim or border. Pennant.
RIMMED,\* a. Full of chinks; rimous; having small, nar
row, nearly parallel excavations, as the bark of trees
Brands.

RI-MOS'I-TY,\* n. State of being rimose or full of chinks

RI'MOUS,\* a. (Bot.) Full of clefts or chinks; rimose RIM'PLE, z. A wrinkle; a fold, an undulation; a ripple

RIMPLE, v. a. [i. RIMPLED; pp. RIMPLING, RIMPLED.] To pucker; to wrinkle; to ripple. Chaucer. RIMPLING, n. Uneven motion; undulation. Crabbe. RIMPLING, n. [L.] (Conch.) The name of a genus of testaceous mollusks. P. Cyc.

taceous mollusks. P. Cyc.
Rind, a. Frosty; foggy; full of frozen mist. Harvey.
Rind, n. [rind, Sax.; runds, D.] Bark; huak; coat; peel:
— hude; the skin, as of pork. Spensor.
Rind, n. To decorticate, to bark; to huak. Bailey.
Rind, n. A circle; an orbicular line; a circle of gold or some other matter worn as an ornament, an annulet; a circular figure or instrument of metal or other substance; a circle of metal, as a handle:— a circular course:— a circle of persons; a community of persons; a class of per-

sons or people: -- a chime or sound, as of bells or any other sonorous body.

Ring, v. a. [i. Rung or RANG; pp. RINGING, RUNG.] To strike a bell or any other sonorous body so as to make it sound, to cause to sound.

RYNG, v. n. To sound, as a bell or sonorous metal; to practise the art of making music with bells; to sound; to resound; to utter as a bell; to tinkle; to be filled with a re-

sound; to there as a cen; to thinke; to be fined with a report or talk.

RING, v. a. [v. ringed, yp. ringen, ringed.] To encircle; to fit with rings, as the fingers, or a swine's snout.

RING, v. n. To form a circle. Spenser.

RING'-BÖLT,\* n. A bolt with a ring at one end. Mar. Dict.

RING'-BÖRR, n. A hard, callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse, above the

RING'-CHÜCK,\* n. A chuck, or appendage to a lathe, with a brass ring fitted over the end. Francis.
RING'DĀLL,\* n. An injury received by a young tree, which causes the bark to grow into the substance of the wood.

RING'-Di-AL,\* n. A pocket sun-dial, in the form of a ring.

ASSA.

RING'DÔVE, (ring'dŭv) n. A kind of pigeon. Mortimer.

RIN'GENT,\* a. (Bot.) Gaping; same as personats. P. Cyc.

RING'ER, n. One who rings.

RING'ERAD,\* n. An instrument for stretching woollen cloth. Crabb.

cloth. Crabb.

RING'ING, n. Art or act of making music with bells.

RING'LEAD, (ring'led) v. a. To conduct.

RING'LEAD-ER, n. [One who leads the ring. Barrow.] The head of a riotous body or multitude; leader.

RING'LET, n. A small ring, a small circle; a curl.

RING'OU-ZEL,\* n. A bird of Great Britain. Pennont.

RING'SALL,\* n. (Naut.) A small and light sail set on a mast, on the taffrail, also a studding-sail set upon the gaff of a fore and aft sail. Brande.

RING'-TREAREN, (-strekt) a. Circularly streaked.

RING'TAIL, n. A bird; a kind of kite with a whitish tail.

tail.

tail.

RING'-TĀILED,\* (tāld) σ. Having a streaked tail; applied to a species of eagle P Cyc.

RING'WORM, 'rīng'wdrin) n. A circular tetter, a disease which appears in circular patches upon the neck, fore-

head, or scalp. RINSE, v.a. [rcin, Ger.; hreins, M. Goth.] [L. RINSED., pp.
RINSING, RINSED.] To wash; to cleanse by washing, to
clear of the soap used in washing clothes, to wash the
soap out of clothes.

Bins'ER, n. One who washes or rinses.
Rins'ing,\* n. The act of cleansing by water.
Bi'On-īTE,\* n. (Min.) A substance containing selenium and zinc. Dana.

zinc. Dana.

Ri'OT, n. [note, Fr.; riotta, It.] Wild and loose festivity; a sedition, a tumuit by a mob.—(Law) A tumultuous disturbance of the peace by three or more persons assembling together, and executing some improper purpose or enterprise, in a violent and turbulent manner.—To run riot, to act without restraint.

Ri'OT, v. n. [rioter, old Fr.] [L. RIOTED; pp. RIOTING, RIOTED.] To revel; to luxurate, to be tumultuous, to banquet with noisy muth. to rune a sedition or unroad.

ED.] To revel; to luxuriste, to be tumultuous, to banquet with noisy mirth. to raise a sedition or uproar.

RI'OT-ER, n. One who riots or is engaged in riot.

RI'OT-ING,\* n. Act of revelling; a riot.

RI'OT-OS, a. [rioteux, Fr.] Practising riot, partaking of riot; violent; licentious; seditious, turbulent.

RI'OT-O'S-LY, ad. In a riotous manner, turbulently.

RI'OT-O'S-NESS, n. The state of being riotous, Raleigh.

RI'OT-W.\* n. Riotous conduct. riot. H. Taylor. [R.]

RI'OT-OUS-NESS, n. The state of being rictous. Ralegh.

RI'OT-Ry,\* n. Rictous conduct, rict. H. Taylor. [R.]

RIP, v. a. [i. riffed; pp. riffing, riffed; lo lecrate; to cut as under, to take away by faccration; to disclose; to search out, to tear up.— To riff out, to utter hastily, as an oath. See Rar.

RIP, n. A laceration:—a wicker basket to carry fish in. Covel. [Refuse; a worthless person or thing. Holloway. A profine swearer. Forby. A low word.]

RIP,\* v. n. To swear profancity; to be violent. Forby. [Vulser]

RI-PA'RI-AN, \* a. Relating to, or bordering on, the banks of

rivers or watercourses. Bouvie

Ripe, a. Brought to maturity, as fruit; mature; resembling the ripeness of fruit; finished; consummate; fully ma-

the ripeness of fruit; finished; consummate; fully matured; fully qualified; perfect.

\*\*RIPE, v. n. To ripen; to be matured. Shek.

\*\*RIPE, v. a. To make ripe; to ripen. Shak.

\*\*RIPE, v. a. With ripeness; maturely; at the fit time.

\*\*RIPEN, (Ti'pu) v. n. [i. ripened; pp. ripening, ripengo.]

To grow ripe; to be matured.

\*\*RIPEN, v. a. To makure; to make ripe. Dryden.

\*\*RIPEN, v. a. To makure; to make ripe. Dryden.

\*\*RIPEN, v. a. To makure; to make ripe. proden.

puberty.

EI-PHE/AN,\* a. Relating to a range of mountains in the north of Asia: — written Ringean and Ripean. Ency.

RI-PID'OL-ITE, \* s. (Mis.) Another name for chlorite. Dans. †RIP'I-ER, s. [riparius, low L.] One who carried fish is market. Covel.

RIP'I-ER, m. [riperius, low L.] One who carried fish is market. Coveel.

RIP'PER, n. One who rips; one who tears.

RIP'PER, n. One who rips; one who tears.

RIP'PER, n. One who rips; one who tears.

RIP'PER, n. One who rips; one who tears.

RIP'PER, (rip'pi) n. n. [i. riprize jpp. rippling, riprized.]

To fret on the surface, as water running swiftly.

RIP'PLE, (rip'pi) n. Agitation or fretting of the surface of vessels, as flax or hemp. London.

RIP'PLE, (rip'pi) n. Agitation or fretting of the surface of running water; rimple: — a large comb for cleaning flax.

RIP'PLE, MARK,\* n. (Gool.) An undulation on the surface of some rocks, resembling ridges and hollows left on mud and sand by the passage of water. P. Cyc.

RIP'PLET,\* n. A small ripple. Qu. Rev.

RIP'PLING, n. The ripple dashing on the shore. Pennant. A method of cleaning flax.

RIP'TÓW-EL, n. A gratuity, or reward given to tenants, nfer they had reaped their lord's corn. Badey.

RISE, (riz) v. n. [ressen, Goth.] [i. rose; pp. rising, risen, l'ochange a jacent or recumbent to an erect posture, to get up from the ground, from a bed, from a chair, &c.:—to grow; to increase, to spring; to arise, to break out from below the horizon, as the sun; to appear in view, to come unto existence; to be excited, to be produced:—to break out into military commotions, to make maurrections:—to be roused, to be excited to action:—to make a hostile attack:—to grow more or greater in any respect:—to increase in price:—to be improved:—to elevate the style:—to be revived from death:—to come by chance, to come.

RIP'PLET, R. A. Act

death: —to come by chance, to come.

RISE, (rIS) [rIS, S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; rIz, P. E. K.] n. Act
of rising, locally or figuratively; the act of mounting from the ground; ascent:—elevated place:—appearanc., as of the sun in the east:—increase, increase of price:—origin; source; beginning; original; elevation. [t/\delta] bough, a branch. Chaucer.] Sy "This word very properly takes the pure sound of s to distinguish it from the property of the property of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the stat erly takes the pure sound of s to distinguish it from the verb, but does not adhere to this distinction so inviolably as the nouns use, ezcuse, &c., for we sometimes hear the Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire, the rise and fall of provisions, &c., with the s like z. The pure s, however, is more agreeable to analogy, and ought to be scrupulously preserved in these phrases by all correct sprukers. Walker.

Ris'er, (riz'en. p. from Rise. See Risz.
Ris'er, (riz'en. D. One who rises. Chapman.
Ris'-1-BiL'1-TY, (riz-e-bil'0-te) n. Quality of being risible.
Ris'-1-BiL [riz'e-bil, W.P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. ri'ibl, S.; ri'sibl, E.; ri'se-bl, W.B. J. a. [risible, Fr., risibils, L.]
Having the faculty or power of laughing, exciting laughter; ridiculous.

Having the factify or power of magning, exciting magniner; ridiculous.

Ris'!-BLE-NESS,\* n. Quality of being risible. Dr. Allen.

Ris'!NG, n. Act of getting up, first appearance of the sun, a planet, or a star in the eastern horizon, an ascent:—a tumor:—insurrection:—resurrection.

ascent:—a tunior:—insurrection:—resurrection.
Ris'ING\*, rep. Surpassing, exceeding, upwards of, as,
"It cost rusing 3000 dollars." Lord. Used colloquially
in the United States, but not supported by good usage.
RISK, n. [risgue, Fr., rischw, lt.] Hazard, danger, chance

RISK, v. a. [risquer, Fr.] [1. RISKED; zp. RISKING, RISKED.]
To hazard; to put to chance, to endanger.
RISK, p. a. One who risks. Butler.
†RISSE. The obsolete pretent of Rise. B. Jonson.

IMISSE. THE OBSIGUE PREFIT OF RISE. B. Jonson.
RITE, n. [rute, Fr.; rutes, L.] A formal act of religion; external observance. form, coremony; observance.
RITTOR-NEL/LO, n. [It.] The refrain, repeat, burden, or return, of an air or song. Masson.
RIT'U-AL, (rit'yu-al) a. [rutuel, Fr.] Relating to or prescribing, rites or ceremonial.
RIT'U-AL, n. A book of religious rites or caremonial.

scribing, rites or ceremonies, ceremonial.

RIT'U-AL-1, n. A book of religious rites or ceremonies.

RIT'U-AL-1, n. A book of religious rites or ceremonies.

RIT'U-AL-1, n. A diherence to the ritual. Ch. Ob.

RIT'U-AL-1, n. One skilled in the ritual or rites.

RIT'U-AL-1, n. In accordance with the ritual.

RIT'U-AL-1, revals, L.] One who is in pursuit of the same object as another; one striving to excel another, an antagonist; a competitor.

RI'VAL, a. Standing in competition; pursuing the same object; making the same claim; emulous.

RI'VAL, v. a. [L. RIVALLED; pp. RIVALLING, RIVALLED.] To strive in competition with; to emulate, to endeavor to equal or excel.

equal or excel.

RIVAL, v. n. To be competitors; to compete. Shak.

RI-VAL'!-TY, n. [rivalitas, L.] Equal rank; competition, rivalry. D'Israel. [R.]

RI'VAL-RY, n. State of being rivals; competition; emula

tion.

RIVAL-SHIP, R. State of a rival; rivalry. B. Jonson.

BIVE, v. a. [i. mived; pp. miving, mivem.] To split, to cleave; to divide by a blunt instrument; to force asun-

ROB RIVE, v. n. To be split; to be divided by violence. RIVE, n. A rent; a tear Brockett. [Local, Eng.] RIV'EL, (riv'vl) v. c. [a. RIVELLED; pp. RIVELLING, RIVEL-LED.] To contract into wrinkles and corrugations. Gover-FRIV'EL, (riv'vi) n. A wrink®. Wiclife.
RIV'EN, (riv'vi) p. from Rue. See Rivz.
RIV'EN, a. [ruidre, Fr.; rivus, L.] A large stream of water flowing into the sea, a lake, or another river; a when larger than a brook.

RIV'ER, m. One who rives or cleaves. Echard.

RIV'ER-BED,\* n. The bed of a river. Lyell.

RIV'ER-CHAN'NEL,\* n. The channel of a river. Lyell.

RIV'ER-CON-FER'VA,\* n. (Bot.) A plant; the crowsilk.

Rooth Booth. RIV'ER-DRAG'ON, n. A crocodile. Milton. RIVER-DRAGON, n. A Croccolle. Muton.
RIVER-GOD, n. A tutelary deity of a river.
RIVER-GOD, n. A tutelary deity of a river.
RIVER-HORSE, n. The hippopotamus. Muton.
RIVER-WA-TER,\* n. Water from a river. Smart.
RIVER-W,\* a. Having rivers, it is a river. Drayton.
RIVET, n. [rivet, Fr.] A fastening pin cliniched at both ends. Envert v. a. [i. rivered; pp. rivering, rivered.] To fasten with rivets, to fasten strongly; to clinch.

RI-VOSE',\* a. (Zool.) Marked with furrows not parallel. RIV'U-LET, n. [rivulus, L.] A small river; a brook; a streamlet †RIX-A'TION, n. [rizatio, L.] A brawl, a quarrel. Cockeram.

RIX-N'TRIX,\* n. [L.] (Law) A common scold. Bouvier.

RIX-DOL'LAR, n. A silver coin of Germany, Denmark, and Sweden, of different value in different parts, varying from about 75 to 100 cents.

ning from about 75 to 100 cents.

RÖACH, (roch) n. A fresh-water fish — (Naut.) A curve or arch, which is generally cut in the foot of some square sails. — [roche, Fr., a rock] As sound as a roach, firm, stout. Pegge. [Apparently a corrupt phrase.]

RÖAD, (rod) n. [rade, Fr.; route, Fr.] A broad, open way to be passed or travelled over; a public passage, a course, path:—inroad, incursion:—journey, the act or state of travelling:—a place of anchorage for ships; a roadstead.

RÕAD-BED, \* n. That part of a railroad upon which the superstructure reposes. Tanner.

RÕAD'STEAD, (töd'stöd) n. A place of anchorage for ships. RÕAD'STEAD, (töd'stöd) n. A place of anchorage for ships. RÕAD'STEA,\* n. A horse fit tor travelling. Smart. — (Naut.) A ship riding at anchor. Brande.

RÕAD'—WÄY, n. Course of the public road, highway. Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Rōam, (rōm) v. n. [i. Boamed; pp. Roaming, Roamed.]

To wander, to ramble; to rove, to stroil.

Rōam, (rōm) v. a. To range; to wander over. Milton.

Rōam, (rōm) n. Act of wandering, a ramble. Young.

Rōam k, (rōm'er) n. One who roams, a rover.

Rōam'ng, (rōm'ing) n. Act of wandering. More.

Rōam (rōn) a. [rouen, Fr.] Bay, sorrel, or dark color, with gray or white hairs, or small spots, interspersed very thick. Farrier's Dict.

Rōam \* n. A dark color variewated with spots. Ash.

RINCK. Farrier's Dick.

RÖAN,\* n. A dark color variegated with spots. Ash.

RÖAN,\* n. A dark color variegated with spots. Ash.

RÖAN, (ror) v. n. [L. ROARED, pp. ROARING, ROARED.] TO cry as a lion or other wild beast, to cry as in distress, to sound as the wind or sea, to make a loud noise.

RÖAR, (ror) n. The cry of a lion or other beast, an outcry of distress, a clamor of merriment, the sound of the wind or sea; any loud noise.

RÖAR/ER, n. One who roars; a noisy man.

RÖAR/ING, n. Act of making a roar or outcry; outcry:— a disease among horses.

RÖAR/Y, (ro're) a. Roral; rory. Fairfaz. See Rory.

RÖAST, (rost) v. a. [rostir, rolir, Fr.; rosten, Ger.] [L. ROASTED, pp. ROASTING, ROASTED OF ROAST.—Roast, as a participial adjective, as, roast beef.] To cook, as meat, by placing and turning it before a fire; to dress at the fire without water, to heat violently; to parch; to dry:—

placing and turning it before a fire; to dress at the fire without water, to heat violently; to parch; to dry:—to leer, to banter. Atterbury.

Roast, a. Roasted,—used instead of roasted; as, "roast beef." Addison. "Roast pig." C. Lamb.

Roast, (rost) n. That which is roasted. [Banter.—Colloquial.]—To rule the roast, to govern, to manage. This expectations, at the coast, when the roast is govern, to manage. This expectation is the coast.

nre. Fope.

BŌAST'ER, n. One who roasts:—a gridiron; an apparatus for roasting meat, &c.

BŌB, n. [Ar.] Inspissated juice of any ripe fruit.

BŌB, n. a. [robber, old Fr., rubare, it.; rauben, Ger. § Teut.]

[i. ковъко. pp. ковыма, ковыхо.] To deprive of any thing by unlawful force or by secret theft; to take by wischence or force. It railunder.

thing by unlawful force or by secret there; to take by violence or force; to plunder.

RÖB'BER, n. One who robs; a plunderer; a thief.

RÖB'SER-Y, n. [robberie, old Fr.] Act of robbing; act of plundering; theft by violence or with privacy.—(Law)

The act of feloniously taking money or goods from the

person of another, or in his presence against his wift, by violence, or by putting him in fear.

RÖB'BING, n. pt. [raaband, Swed.] (Naut) Small ropes having an eye at one end, for fastening the sails to the yards; corrupted from rope-bands.

RÖBE, n. [robe, Fr., roba, It.] A gown of state; a dress of dignity. Shak:— Master of the robes, an officer in the English royal household, whose duty consists in ordering the soverign's robes.

English royal nousemon, whose was, commented the sovereign's robes.

RÖBE, v. a. [L. ROBED; pp. ROBING, ROBED.] To dress in a robe, to invest. Pops.

RÖB'RENS-MÄN, | n. One of Robin Hood's men, a famous [RÖB'RENS-MÄN, | robber:—in old English statutes, supply which which we have been properly and the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the night robber.

RÖB'ERT, n. An herb; stork-bill. Ausworth.

RÖB'ER-TINE,\* n. One of an order of monks, named from

Robert Floyer, their founder, in 1137.

Röbe'in, n. A bird having a red breast. — The English robin is a bird of the genus motacilla: the American, one of the

getus turdus, or a species of thrush.

RÖB'(N-GOOD'FEL-LÖW, (röb'(n-gūd'fēl-lö: n. An old domestic goblin, a fairy; a triend:—called also Puck, Pug, and Pouks.

RÖB'(N-RED'SREAST, n. Same as robin.

ROB'IN-WAKE,\* n. A plant, the arum maculatum; wakerobin. Crabb.

robin. Crabb.

RÖB'O-RANT,\* n. A strengthening medicine. Mainder.

RÖB'O-RANT,\* n. Giving strength; strengthening. Smart.

RÖB-O-RA'TION, n. [roboration, Fr.] A strengthening. Colss

RO-BÖ'RE-OUS, n. [robur, L.] Made of oak; strong. Bailey.

RO-BOST', a. [robustus, L.] Strong, sinewy, vigorous, firm, sturdy, hardy.

RO-BUST'IOUS, (ro-büst'yus) a. Robust:— violent; rude.

Swyt. [Now rare and low.]

RO-BUST'IOUS-LY, (ro-büst'yus-le) ad. With vigor. Rich
RO-BUST'IOUS-LY, (ro-büst'yus-le) ad. With vigor. Rich
RO-BUST'IOUS-NESS, (ro-büst'yus-nès) n. Vigor. Sandys.

RO-BUST'IOUS-NESS, (ro-büst'yus-nès) n. Vigor. Rodys.

RO-BUST'IOUS-NESS, (ro-büst'yus-nès) n. Vigor. Rodys.

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RO-BUST'IOUS-NESS, (ro-büst'yus-nès) n. Vigor. Rodys.

RO-BUST'IOUS-NESS, (ro-büst'yus-nès) n. Vigor.

RO-BUST'IOUS-NESS, (ro-büst'yus-nès) n. Vigor.

RO-BUST'IOUS-NESS, (ro-büst'yus-nès) n. Vigor.

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RO-BUST'IOUS-NESS, (ro-büst'yus-nès) n. Vigor.

RO-BUST'IOUS-NESS, (ro-büst'yus-nès) n. Vigor.

RO-BUST'IOUS-NESS, (ro-büst'yus-n

the Persians. Brande.
RÖC'AM-BÖLE, n. Spanish or wild garlic. Mortuner.

ROCHE-AL'UM, (roch-al'um) n. [roche, Fr.] Pure alum. See ROCK-ALUM.

ROCK-ALUM.

RO-CHILLE'-SALT,\* n. A tartrate of soda and potassa, a salt used in medicine. Brande.

RÖCH'LT, [röch'et, P. K. R. Wb.; rök'et, Sm.; ro-chët', E.]

n. [rochet, Fr.] [†An outer garment or frock. Chaucer.] A surplice, a linen habit, now peculiar to a bishop:—a fish, the roach, usually written rotchet. Chambers.

RÖCK, n. [roc, roche, Fr.: rocca, It.] A large mass of stone, or stony matter, fixed in the earth:—figuratively, protection, detence; strength.—[rock, Dan., rocca, It.] A distant lift held in the hand, from which the wool was spun by twirling a spindle or ball below. B. Jonson.]

RÖCK, v. a. [rocquer, Fr.; hrocka, Icel.] [£. ROCKED; pp. ROCKING, ROCKED.] To shake; to move backwards and forwards; to move as a cradle or in a cradle; to lull; to quet.

quiet.

RÖCK, v. n. To move backwards and forwards, to reel.

RÖCK'-AL-UM,\* n. The purest kind of alum. Ash. Written

also roche-alum.

RÖCK'-BÄ-SIN,\*n. A basin supposed to have been cut for Drudical rices. Smart.

RÖCK'-BÜT-TÜR,\* n. (Chem.) A subsulphate of alumine.

Smart.

RÖCK/-CRESS,\* n. A plant. Crabb.

RÖCK/-CRESS-TAL,\* n. (Mm.) Limpid or crystallized quartz.

RÖCK/-DGE, (rök'dö) n. A species of deer. Grew.

RÖCK/-BR, n. One who rocks:—a part of a cradle, chair,

&c., by means of which rocking is performed.

RÖCK/-ER-q,\* n. A killock formed of stones, earth, &c., for

plants. Carter.

RÖCK/-ET, n. [rocchetta, It.] An artificial fire-work, or military projectile, which, being lighted, is carried by its own

conflagration to a considerable distance, and finally ex
plodes. scattering sparks or burning materials in every diconfiagration to a considerable distance, and finally explodes, scattering sparks or burning materials in every direction. The most destrictive were invented by Sir Wm. Congreve, and called from him Congreve rockets.—(Bot.) An annual plant, a species of brassica.

Röck/Fish,\* n. A species of fish. Clarks.

Röck/I-NESS, n. State of sharing or being sinden.

Röck/I-NESS, n. State of sharing or being snaken.

Röck/ING, n. State of sharing or being snaken.

Röck/ING, n. State of sharing or being snaken.

Röck/ING-BTÖNE,\* n. A large stone, or rock, so bauanced on another rock as to be easily moved; a logan or logan. Gest. Macv.

on another rock as to be easily moved; a logan or logan. Gest. Mag., Röck'less, a. Being without rocks. Dryden. Röck'ling,\* n. A species of fish; the sea-loach Booth. Röck'clin.\* n. Another name for petroleum. Ency Röck'-Pig-Eon, (rök'pij-un) s. A pigeon which builds on

rocks.

RŎCK-PLÄNT,\* n. A plant which grows on or among naked rocks. P. Cyc

RÖCK'RÖSE, n. A plant; a species of cystus:—a fish.
RÖCK'-RÖ-BY, n. A name sometimes given to the garnet.
RÖCK'-SÄLT, n. Common salt, or muriate of soda, found
in masses in beds or salt mines.
RÖCK'WORK, (rök'würk) n. Masorry wrought in imitation
of rough stone, used in bassements of buildings, &c.:—a
hillock formed of stones, earth, &c., for certain plants; a

rockery.

rockery.

rockery.

ROK'Y, a. Full of rocks; hard; stony; obdurate.

ROD, n. [roeds, D.] A long twig or shoot of any woody plant; an instrument of punishment; a verge; a sceptre; a wand, or long, slender stick, as for fishing or measuring:— a perch; a measure of length, 5½ yards, or 16½ feet. ROD'DY, a. Full of rods or twigs. Cotgrave.

RODE, n. The cross; a crucifix. Chaucer. See Rood.

RÖ'DENT,\* n. (Zool.) An animal that gnaws, as the beaver. Kirby.

RÖ'DENT,\* a. That gnaws; gnawing, as an animal. P. Cyc. (ROD'O-MONT, n. Rodomonte, a blustering hero in the Orlando Furloso of Ariosto.] A vain boaster. Sir T. Herbert.

RÖD-O-MÖNT, a. Brngging; vainly boasting. B. Jonson.
RÖD-O-MON-TADE', n. [from a boastful, bolsterous hero of
Ariosto, called Rodomonts.] n. Noisy bluster; empty boast;

RÖD-O-MON-TÄDE', v. n. To brag thrasonically; to boast. RÖD-O-MON-TÄ'DIST, n. A noisy boaster or blusterer. Terry. RÖD-O-MON-TÄ'DÖ, n. Same as rodomontade. Herbert.

ROD-O-MON-TA'DOR, n. Same as roadmontation: Trevert.

ROD-O-MON-TA'DOR, n. Same as roadmontatist. Guthris.

ROE, (76) n. Called also the roebuck:—a species of deer;
the female of the hart:—the seed or spawn of fishes:
that of the female is hard, of the male soft.

RÕE'BÜCK,\*n. A kind of deer:—the male of the roe. Scott. RÕED,\* (tod) a. Impregnated with roe or sperm. Pennant. RÕE'STÕNE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral resembling fish roe.

Smart.

Ro-GA'TION, n. [Fr., from rogo, L.] Litany; supplication.

Hooker.—Rogation-week, the second week before WhitSunday, in which are the three rogation-days, Monday,
Tuesday, and Wednesday, next before Ascension-Day, or
Holy Thursday.

Rogue, (rög) n. [A beggar; a vagrant. Spenser.] A knave,
a dishonest fellow, a villain, a thief:—jocularly, a wag,
a sly fellow:—also used as a word of slight bantering,
tenderness. or endearment.

a dishohest fellow, a Villain, a thief:—jocularly, a wag', a sly fellow:—also used as a word of slight bantering, tenderness, or endearment.

†RÖGUE, (rôg) v. n. To act the rogue or knave. Spenser. To play knavish tricks. Beaum. & Fl.

RÖGUER-Y, (rôg'er-e) n. Character and conduct of a rogue; knavery; waggery.

RÖGUE'SHIP, (rôg'ship) n. The qualities or personage of a rogue, in mockery. Dryden.

RÖGU'SHI, (rôg'shi) a. Relating to or like a rogue; knavish; fraudulent; waggish, slightly mischlevous:—spurious, applied to plants.

RÖGU'JSH-LY, (rôg'sh-le) ad. Like a rogue; knavishly.

RÖGU'JSH-KPSS, (rôg'ysh-le) ad. Like a rogue; knavishly.

RÖGU'JSH-NESS, (rôg'ysh-le) ad. Like a rogue; knavishly.

RÖGU'Y, (rôg'e) a. Knavish; roguish. Marston.

RÖGU'Y, (rôg'e) a. Knavish; roguish. Marston.

RÖGU'Y, (rôg'e) a. Knavish; roguish. Grose. [Provincial in England, and colloquial in the United States.]

Same as rde. See RILE.

RÖ'LY,\* a. Turbid, having the sediment stirred up; rily.

†RÖIN, v. a. See ROYNE.

RÖIN'JSH, a. See ROYNISH.

RÖINT, interj. Be gone. Grose. [Local.] See Arden.

RÖIN, v. a. See ROYNE.
ROIN' SH, a. See ROYNE.
ROIN' SH, a. See ROYNE.
ROIN' SH, a. See ROYNE.
RÖINT, unterf. Be gone. Grose. [Local.] See Aroynt.
RÖIST, v. v. [krist, locl.] To bluster, to roister. Shak.
ROIS' TER, v. n. To be turbulent, to bluster. Swork.
ROIS' TER, v. a. To be turbulent, blustering fellow. Abp. Laud.
ROIS' TER-LY, a. Turbulent; blustering fellow. Brockett.
ROIS' TER-LY, a. Turbulent; blustering. Hacket.
ROIS' TER-LY, a. Turbulent; blustering. Hacket.
ROIS' TER-LY, a. Turbulent; blustering. Hacket.
ROIL, ROID v. a. [rowler, Fr., rollen, D.] [L. ROLLED, pp.
ROLL, ROID v. a. [rowler, Fr., rollen, D.] [L. ROLLED, pp.
ROLL, ROID v. a. [rowler, Fr., rollen, D.] [L. ROLLED, pp.
ROLL, v. n. To move or turn circularly; to turn round; to
run on wheels; to perform a periodical revolution, to
move; to float in rough water; to fluctuate; to revolve
on an axis; to be moved with violence.
RÖLL, n. [rolle, Fr.] Act of rolling; state of being rolled;
thing rolled; thing rolling; a cylinder; mass made ground:
—writing rolled upon itself; a volume.—[rotulus, L.] A
public writing; a list; a register; a catalogue; chronicle
[toffice; part. L'Extrange.]
ROLL'A-BLE,\*a. [rowleau, Fr.] He or that which rolls; a heavy
rolling stone, used to level walks:—a bandage; fillet:—
a bird:—an instrument by which printers ink their types.
RÖLL'[NG,\*p.a. Revolving:—undulating; varied by small
hills and valleys, as land:—so used in the Western
States. Fish. [U.S.]

RÖLL'ING,\* n. A circular motion; the motion of a revolving body.—(Nout.) The lateral oscillation of a vessel. Brande.
RÖLL'ING-MILL,\* n. A mill for rolling or forming iron and other metals into plates or sheets. Ure. [roll pasto. RÖLL'ING-PRESS, n. A round piece of wood, or cylinder, to RÖLL'ING-PRESS, n. A cyfinder rolling upon another cylinder, by which printing is performed on engraved plates; a copperplate printing-press.
RÖLL'Y-POÖL-Y, n. A sort of game, in which, when a ball rolls into a certain place, it wins. Arbuthnot.
RÖM'AGE, (rim'a) See Rumace.
RO-MA'IC,\* n. The language of the inhabitants of the Eastern Empire of the Romans; the modern Greek. Brande.
RO-MA'IC,\* a. Relating to the modern Greek language. P. Cwc.

ern Empire of the Romans; the modern Greek areas.

Ro-MA'10,\*\*a. Relating to the modern Greek language. P. Cyc.

Rô'MAN, n. [Romanus, L.] A native of Rome; a Roman citizen:—a Roman Catholic; a Papist; a Romanist.

Paris of Roman Papist, a Roman Papist, a Romanist.

RO'MAN, a. Relating to Rome; papal:—noting the common printing letter, not Italic.

RO'MAN-CXTH'O-LIC,\* n. One belonging to the church of the common printing letter of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of the church of th

NO'MAN-CXTH'O-LIC,\* n. One belonging to the church of Rome. Ency.

Rō-MAN-CXTH'O-LIC.\* a. Relating to the Roman Catho-RO-MÂN-CXTH'O-LIC.\* a. Relating to the Roman Catho-RO-MÂNCE', n. [roman, Fr.; romanzo, It.] A work of fiction, in prose or verse, contaming a relation of a series of adventures, either marvellous or probable; a tale of wild adventure of war and love; a fiction; a fable; a novel:

— a falsehood. 2.7 This term was derived from the name given to the language in which fictitious narratives, in modern times, were first widely known and circulated. See ROMANCE, to n. [t. ROMANCED; pp. ROMANCING, ROMANCED] To lie; to forge. Richardson.

RO-MÄNCE', to n. [t. ROMANCED; pp. ROMANCING, ROMANCE', the mixture of Latin with the languages of the barbarous nations that overran the Western RO-MÄN'CIST,\* n. A writer of romances:— a liar; a forger. RO-MÄN'CIST,\* n. A writer of romance; romancer. Month. Rev.

\*\*RO-MÄN'CY, a. Romantic. Life of A. Wood.\*\*

RO-MAN'TIC-NESS, n. State or quality of being romantic. RO-MAN'ZOF-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A brown mineral from Fmland. Brande.

iand. Brands. RÖME, rôm or rôm, F.; rôm, W. P. J.] n. The capital city of ancient Italy:— the seat of the pope. 3. The o, in this word, "says Walker, "seems irrevocably fixed in the English sound of that letter in move;" but Smart calls it the "old pronunciation, which modern practice has discontinued."

but Smart cais it the "old productation, which modern practice has discontinued."

RÖME/KIN,\* n. A kind of drinking-cup. Davenant. RÖME/BEN-NY, {
RÖME/BEN-NY, {
RÖME/SEOT, {
RÖME/SEOT, {
RÖME/SEOT, {
RÖME/SEOT, {
RÖME/SEOT, {
RÖME/SEOT, {
RÖME/SEOT, {
RÖME/SEOT, {
RÖME, {
RÖMP, n. A Rumanist; a Papist. South. {
RÖMP, n. A Rumanist; a Papist. South. {
RÖMP, n. E. ROMPED; pp. ROMPING, ROMPED.] To play as a romp; to play rudely.

RÖMP/ISH-NESS, n. Disposition to rude sport. Spectator. RÖMP/ISH-NESS, n. Disposition to rude sport. Spectator. ROMP/ISH-NESS, n. Disposition to rude sport. Spectator. ROMDEAUS; (rön-dö') n. [Fr.] pl. Fr. RONDEAUS; Eng. RONDEAUS; (rön-dö') n. [Fr.] pl. Fr. RONDEAUS; Eng. RONDEAUS, (rön-dö') n. [Fr.] pl. Fr. RONDEAUS; Eng. RONDEAUS, (rön-dö') n. [Fr.] pl. Fr. RONDEAUS; tong thirteen verses, divided into three unequal strophes, with two rhymes, with eight verses in one rhyme and five in another; roundelay.—(Mus.) A light air, in which the first strain forms the burden, and as such is frequently repeated:—written also rondo.

RÖN'DEL, \* n. (Fort.) A small, round tower, erected, in some particular cases, at the foot of the bastion. Brande. RÖN'DLE, (rön'di) n. [rondele, Fr.] A round mass. Peacham.

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ROP
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   619
   BON'DO, * n. [It.] (Mus.) A kind of air; rondeau P. Cwc.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               an eye at one end: — c.mmonly pronounced robbins Mer Dict. See Robbins. One who walks or dances on a rope. Rôpe!—Dân-cṛra, n. One who walks or dances on a rope. Rôpe!—Dân-cṛng,* n. The act of the rope-dancer. Johnson. Rôp'ɛp. n. A rope-maker. Johnson. Rôp'ɛl-Lâd-dpēr, n. One who makes ropes. Shak. Rôpe!—Mār.-ing,* n. The business of making ropes. Urc. Rôpe!—Mār.-ing,* n. The business of making ropes. Urc. Rôpe!—Pûmp,* n. A machine for raising water, having a rope with the two ends joined together. Francis. Rôp'ɛr., n. [†Roguery. Shak.] A place where ropes are made, a rope-walk.

Rôpe!—Wālk, (rôp'wāk) n. A walk or place where ropes are made.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           an eye at one end: - c. mmonly pronounced robbins Men
            See RONDEAU
 See RONDEAU.

RÖN'DER, m. [rondestr, Fr.] A circle; a round. Shak.

RÖN'G, i. & p. from Ring. Now rung. Chaucer.

RÖN'GON, or RÖN'YON, (rün'yun) n. [rogne, royne, Fr.] A

mangy, scabby animal; a scurvy fellow:— a drab. Shak.

RÖNT, n. A stunted animal. See Runt.

RÖÖD, n. The fourth part of an acre, in equare measure, or

40 square poles [fA rod or pole. Milton.] The cross, or image of Christ on the cross, with the Virgin and St. John
                        each side of it; a crucifix.
  RÔOD'LÒFT, n. A gallery, in a church, with the rood.
RÔOF, n. The cover or upper part of a building, a house:
—the arch of a vault:—the upper part of the mouth.
-the arch of a wault: -the upper part of the mouth.

ROOF, v. a. [L. ROOFED, pp. ROOFING, ROOFED.] To cover
with a roof, to enclose in a house.

ROOF'ER,* n. One who roofs or makes roofs. Pict. Ann.
ROOF'ING,* n. A roof, or materials for a roof. P. Mag.
ROOF'LESS, a. Wanting a roof. uncovered. Hughes.
ROOF'LESS, a. Wanting a roof covering. Loudon.
ROOF'Y, a Having roofs. Dryden.

[ROOK, (rôk or rûk) [rôk, S. W. P. E. Ja. K.; rûk, J. F. Sm.
Wb.] n. A bird resembling a crow. It feeds not on carri-
on, but often robs cornfields. —The castle, or one of the
chief pleces used at the game of chess: -a cheat; a
trickish, rapacious fellow.

[ROOK, v. L. L. ROOKED, pp. ROOKING, ROOKED.] To rob; to
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               are made.

RÖ'PI-NESS, n. Viscosity; glutinousness.

RÖ'PI-NESS, n. Viscosity; glutinousness.

RÖ'PI-NESS, n. Viscosity; glutinous. Dryden.

RÖ'PY, a. Viscosis, tenacious; glutinous. Dryden.

ROQUELAURE, (rök-e-lör') [rök-e-lör', W. J. Sm., rök'e-lö, P. F.; rök'lö, S.] n. [Fr.; called so after the duke of Roquelaure.] A cloak for men. Gay.

ROQUELO, (rök'e-lö) n. See ROQUELOURE. Crabb.

[RÖ'RAL, a. [roralis, L.] Dewy. Green.

[RO-RĂ'TION, n. A fhling of dew. Bailey.

RÖA']D, a. [roridus, L.] Dewy. Granger.

RO-RIF'ER-OUS, a. [ros and foro, L.] Producing dew. Bailey.

[RO.]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          are made.
trickish, rapacious fellow.

[Rôðk, v. a. [1. rooked p. pp. rooking, rooked.] To rob; to cheat: — to squat; to cower, to ruck. Locks.

[Rôðk, v. a. To cheat; to plunder by cheating: — to move, as the rook in chees. Aubrey.

[Rôðk'çr.\fomalian prostitutes: — a bustle. Holloway.

[Rôðk'worm,* (-würm) n. A species of worm or insect. Rooth.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  ley. [R.] †RO-RIF'LU-ENT, a. [ros and fluo, L.] Flowing with dew
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 Balley.

RÖ'RY, * a. [rores, L.] Dewy; roary. Smart. See Roary.

RO-SA'CEOUS, * (ro-za'shus) a. Resembling or consisting of
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           roses. P. Cuc.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  RÖS'AM-BÖLE,* n. A bulbous root resembling garlic; roc-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  ROS'AM-BOLE, *n. A bulbous root resembling garlic; roc-
ambole. W. Ency.
RÖ'SA-RY, n. [rosarium, L.] A bed of roses; a chaplet:—
a string of beads, strictly, 150 ave-maries, and 15 pater-
nosters, tacked together, with buttons on a string.
†ROS'CID, a. [rosadus, L.] Dewy, abounding with dew
           Booth.
 Booth. [ROÖK!, a. Inhabited by rooks. Shak. RÖÖM, n. Space; extent of place, great or small; space or place unoccupied; way unobstructed:—place of another; stead:—an apartment in a house, a chamber. RÖÖM, *v. n. To occupy a room; to lodge. Boven. [Often used at American colleges.]
 RÖÖM'FÜL, a. Having much room. Donne
RÖÖM'FÜL, a. Having much room. Donne
RÖÖM'FÜL, *n.; pl. RÖÖMFÜLS. As much, or as many, as
a room will hold. Swift.
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Röse, (röz) n. [rose, Sax.; rose, Fr., rosa, L.] A plant or shrub, and a well-known flower, universally cultivated, of many varieties:— a knot of ribbons in the form of a rose.— Under the rose, with socrecy. Bp. Hall.

Röse, a from Rise. See Rise. [roseus, L.] Rosy. Sir T Elyot. [lRo'se-Ate, (rō'zhe-at) a. [roseus, L.] Rosy. Sir T Elyot. [lRo'se-Ate, (rō'zhe-at) [rō'zhe-at, W.P. J. Ja. Sm.; rō'zhet, S. E.] a. [rosat, Fr.] Resembling a rose in bloom, heauty, color, or fragrance, rosy, full of roses, blooming, fragrant.

Röse'Böx,\* n. (Bot.) A plant or shrub; oleander. Crabb.

Röse'-Böd,\* n. The bud of the rose. Prov.

Röse'-Böd,\* n. The shrub that bears the rose. Loudon.

Röse'-Bösh,\* n. The shrub that bears the rose. Loudon. a room will hold. Switt.

RÖÖM'LESS, n. State of being roomy; space.

RÖÖM'LESS, a. Having no room. Udal.

†RÖÖMTH, n. Space; place; foom. Drayton.

†RÖÖMTH, a. Spacious; comy. Fuller.

RÖÖM'y, a. Spacious; capacious; nmple, wide; large.

RÖÖN, n. [hroop, Icel.] A hoarseness. Ray. [Local, Eng.]

RÖÖST, n. That on which a bird sits to sleep; the act of sleeping as a bird. Derham.

RÖÖST, n. Troesten. D.] [i. ROOSTED., nn. ROOSTED., ROOT-

RÖŞE'-CXM-PI-ON,\* n. A plant. Gardiner. RÖŞE'-CHĀF-ER,\* n. Rose-bug. Farm. Ency. See Rose-bug. RÖŞE'-CÖL-ORED,\* (-urd) a. Having the color of the rose.

Pennant.

Fennan.
RÖŞED, (rözd) a. Crimsoned; flushed; rosy. Shak.
RÖŞE-FISH,\* n. The Norway haddock. Storer.
RÖŞE-FLY,\* n. A species of fly. Booth.
RÖŞE'GALL,\* n. An excrescence on the dog-rose. Smart.

Rose'-Knor, \* n. An ornamental bunch of ribbons, plaited so as to represent a rose. Booth.

so na to represent a rose. Bookh.

RÖSE-LiPPED,\* (röz'lipt) a. Having rosy or red lips. Shak.

RÖSE'LiTE,\* n. (Min.) A rare crystallized mineral. Dana.

RÖSE'MA-L-LÖW, (ròz'māl-lö) n. A large kind of mallow

RÖSE'MA-RY, n. [rosmarunus, I..] A sweet-sinelling, evergreen shrih.

RÖSE'-NÖ-BLE, (röz'nö-bl) n. An ancient English gold

ÕSE'-NÕ-BLE, (rōz'nō-bl) n. An ancient English gold coin, of the value of 6s. 8d., first coined in the reign of Edward III.

RÖ-ŞĒ'Q-LA,\* n. (Med.) A rash, so called from its rose-color. Brande.

RÖŞE'-QUÂRTZ,\*n. (Mîn.) A reddish kind of quartz. Dana. RÖŞE'RÖÖT,\*n. (Bot.) A plant. Smart. RÖ'ŞET, n. [rosette, Fr.] A red color. Peacham. See Ro-

RO-SETTE',\* n. [Fr.] A rose-shaped Gothic window: — an artificial rose: — an ornament in the form of a rose: —

RO-SETTE!,\* n. [Fr.] A rose-shaped Gothic window:—an artificial rose:—an ornament in the form of a rose:—a red color. Ed. Ency.
RÖSE'—WA-TER, n. Water distilled from roses. Shak.
RÖSE'WOOD,\* (roz'wad) n. A fine kind of wood, highly esteemed for cabinet work, brought from Brazil, Siam, and the Canary Islands, &c. McCullock.
RÖSE'WORT,\* (roz'watr) n. A plant; roseroot. Booth.
RÖSE-CED'CIAN, (röz-khri'shan) n. [Rosemkreux:—rose and cruz, L.] One of a sect of visionary philosophers or speculators, that appeared in Germany, about the end of the sixteenth century:—an alchemist; a quack.
RÖS-I-CRD'CIAN, a. Relating to the Rosicrucians.
RÖSID,\* (rōzid) a. Adorned with roses or their color Shak.

†Ro's1-ER, (ro'zhe-er) n. [rosier, Fr.] A rose-bush. Chauces

Brande.

RO-PKL'[C,\* a. Formed like a club. Smart. [R.]

RO-PKL'[C,\* a. Formed like a club. Smart. [R.]

RÖPE, n. [rap. Sal.; reep, roop, D.] A large cord; a string; a

halter, a cable, a halser:—any row of things depending;
as, a rope of onions:—an intestine of a bird.— Upon the

high ropes, clated; in high spirits. Gross.

RÖPE, v. n. [i. ROPED; pp. ROPING, ROPED.] To draw out

into viscous threads; to concrete into guitnous filaments.

RÖPE'-BINDS,\* n. pl. (Naut.) Pieces of small ropes having

sleeping as a bird. Derham.

RÖST, v. n. [roesten, D.] [I. ROOSTED. pp. ROOSTING, ROOSTED.] To sleep as a bird, to lodge, in burlesque.

RÖST/ER,\* n. One that roosts. W. Browne.

RÖST, fot, S. W. P. J. E. F. J. A. K. Sm.; rût, Wb.] n. [roet, Swed.; roed, Dan.] That part of a plant which is in the earth, and nourishes the parts above, the esculent part of many plants, as of a potato, turnip, &c., a plant whose root is esculent:—the bottom, the lower part; the original, the first cause; first ancestor:—fixed residence, deep impression.

RÖÖT, v. m. [I. ROOTED: TO. ROOTING. ROOTED.] To fix the

ROOT, D. a. To other pp. ROOTING, ROOTED.] To fix the root; to strike far into the earth; to turn up earth, to search in the earth; to sink deep:—to seek preferment or favor, by flattery or mean arts. Meadley.

ROOT, D. a. To fix deep in the earth; to impress deeply:—to

ROOT, s.a. 10 inx deep in the earth; to impress deeply:—to turn up out of the ground, to cradicate; to extrate; to exterminate, to destroy, used with up and out.
RôOT-BOIND, a. Fixed to the earth by a root. Milton.
RôOT-BUILT, (rôt/bilt) a. Built of roots. Shenstone.
RôOT-EAT-ER,\* n. An animal that eats roots. Kurby.
ROOT-ED, a. Fixed by the roots; fixed deep; radical.

Hammond.

RÖOT'PD-LY, ad. Deeply; strongly. Shak.

RÖOT'PD-LY, ad. Deeply; strongly. Shak.

RÖOT'PD-LY, ad. Deeply; strongly. Shak.

RÖOT'PHOUSE, m. An edifice of roots. Dodsley.

RÖOT'ING,\* n. Act of fixing the root; eradication:—the act of seeking promotion by flattery or mean arts. Meadley.

RÖOT'LET,\* n. A small root; fibre of a root. Loudon.

RÖOT'STÖCK,\* n. (Bot.) A prostrate, rooting, thickened stem, which yearly produces young branches or plants.

mien, sie; môve, nôr, sốn; bûll, rür, rûle.—ç, ç, ç, ş, səft; Ø, &, ç, ş, kard; ş as z; ş as gz;— vhis.

Rōs'IN, (rāz'in) \*\* [résine, Fr.; resine, L.] A substance obtained from the distillation of turpentine; inspissated turpentine; resin. — Resin is the scientific term, but rosm is the name of the substance, (the commonest resin in use,) when employed in a solid state for ordinary purposes. use.) when employed in a solid state for ordinary purposes.

RÔS', N. v. a. To rub with rosin. Gay.

RÔS', N. v. a. To rub with rosin. Gay.

RÔS', N. v. a. State or quality of being rosy.

RÔS', N. v. a. Rosembling rosin. Temple.

RÔS', N. Theo, N. A red, granulated mineral. Dana.

RÔS', N. The outer, rough, dead bark of large trees. It is an accumulation of epidermis. [Local, U. S.]

RÔS', E. L., n. Light land. Mortimer.

RÔS', L. L., v. a. Light and lose, as land. Mortimer. [R.]

RÔS', T. L., v. a. (Bot.) Same as rostellum. Crabb.

ROS-TEL', L. FÔRM, \* a. Formed as a rostellum.

Smith.

ROS-TEL'LUM,\* n. [L.] A little beak.—(Bot.) An elevated and rather thickened portion of the stigma of orchida-

ceous plants. Brande.
Ros'TER,\* n. A plan or table by which the duty of milita-

ROS'TER,\* n. A plan or table by which the duty of military officers is regulated. Brande.
ROS'TRATL, a. [rostrum, L.] Resembling the beak of a ship, or rostrum. Tatler.
ROS'TRATE,\* a. (Bot.) Furnished with a beak. P. Cyc.
ROS'TRĀT-ĒD, a. [rostratus, L.] Adorned with the beaks of ships, or birds.—(Bot.) Having a beak, beaked.
ROS'TRFORM,\* a. Having the form of a rostrum. Kirby.
ROS'TRIM, n. [L.] pl. ROS'TRA. The beak of a bird:—
the beak of a ship:—the scaffold, pulpit, or pleading place in the Roman forum, which was decorated with prows of vessels taken from the enemy:—the pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembics.—(Bot.) Any prolongation of a plant.
ROS'U-LATE,\* a. (Bot.) Having the leaves arranged in little rose-like clusters. P. Cyc.

RÖS'U-LATE,\* a. (Bot.) Having the leaves arranged in little rose-like clusters. P. Cyc.

RÖ'SY, a. [roseus, L.] Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, color, or fragrance. blooming, red, flushed.

RÖ'SY-CÖL-ORED,\* a. Having the color of the rose. Dryden.

RÖ'SY-CROWNED,\* (-kröünd) a. Crowned with roses. Gray.

RÖT, v. n. [rotten, D.] [L. ROTTED, pp. ROTTING, ROTTED.]

TO putrefy, to lose the cohesion of parts, to decay.

RÖT, v. a. To make putrid; to bring to corruption.

RÖT,\* v. a. To destroy, to sentence to evil.—An imprecatory term, as, "Rot it." Cracen Dialect.

RÖT, n. A distemper among sheep, in which their lungs are wasted:—putrid decay.

RÖ'TA, n. [L.] A wheel:—a court of Papal jurisdiction, consisting of twelve doctors. Burnet. A club of English politicians, who, in 1659, were for establishing govern-

consisting of the control of the letter r, politicians, who, in 1659, were for establishment by rotation. Huddivas.

RÖT'A-CişM,\* n. A villous pronunciation of the letter r, common in the north of England. Dunglison.

RÖ'TA-RY, a. [rota, L.] Turning on its axis, as a wheel, whirling; rotatory.

RÖ'TATE,\* v. n. [i. ROTATED; pp. ROTATING, ROTATED.] To move round; to revolve. Tilloch.

RÖ'TATE,\* a. (Bot.) Wheel-shaped; circular. Crabb.

RÖ'TĀT-ED, a. [rotatus, L.] Wheel-shaped; whirled

RO-TA'TION, n. [rotatio, L.] Act of whirling round like a wheel, state of being turned round; whirl; vicissitude

of succession. RÔ'TÀ-TIVE,\* a. Implying or causing rotation. P. Cyc. RO-TÄ'TO-PLÄNE,\* a. (Bot.) Wheel-shaped and flat.

Smart. RO TA'TOR, m. [L.] That which gives a circular motion;

a muscle.

RO TĀ(TOR, n. [L.] Fhat which gives a circular motion; a muscle.

RÖ'TA-TO-RY, a. [rotatus, L.] Turning round on an axis; whirling; running round. Paley.

RÖ'TA-TO-RY,\* n. (Ent.) An animal, or animalcule, that moves by rolling or revolving. Kirby.

RÖTE, 7\* n. A kind of fish. Chambers. See Rochet.

RÖTE, n. [rots and rotine, old Fr., from the L. rota.] An old musical instrument, played with a wheel, a sort of hurdygurdy:— repetition, as by a wheel in motion.— By rote, by mere mechanical repetition, without exercise of the understanding. RÖTE, v. a. Tolearn by rote, without understanding. Shak.

RÖTE, v. a. Tolearn by rote, without understanding. Shak.

RÖTE, v. a. Fota, L.] To go out by rotation or succession. Groy. [R.]

RÖTH'ER, a. Lowing, as an ox or cow; bovine.— Rotherbeasts, horned cattle. Golding.

RÖTH'ER-NĀIL, n. [a corruption of rudder.] (Naut.) A nail with a very full head, used for fastening the pintles to the rudder; rudder-nails. Bailey.

RÖTH'ER-SÖIL, n. The dung of rother-beasts. Bailey.

RÖTH'ER-SÖIL, oxmonly called the whole animalcule. Brands.

RÖT'ER. (-tn) a. Putrid: putrefied; decayed; carious;

MOT'TEN, (-in) a. Putrid; putrefied; decayed; carious;

not sound; corrupt; not firm; not trusty; not to be trusted

RÖT'TEN-NESS, (röt'tn-nes) n. The state of being rotten.
RÖT'TEN-STÖNE,\* n. A soft stone used for polishing

RO-TUND', a. [retundus, L.] Round; circular; spherical

RO-TUN-DI FO'LI-OUS, a. [rotundus and folium, I.] Having round leaves.

ing round leaves. [rotunditas, L., rotondité, Fr.] Roundness; sphericity, circularity. Roundness; sphericity, circularity. Ro-TÜN'DÖ, z. [rotondo, It.] A building formed round both in the inside and outside, as the Pantheon at Rome.

in the inside and outside, as the Pantheon at Rome.

ROU'BLE,\* (rô'b) n. A Russian coin. See Ruble.

ROU'£,\* (rô-£') n. [Fr.] A dissipated person; a person devoted to a life of pleasure and sensuality, but not so vitiated as to be excluded from society; a rake. Brande.

ROUET,\* (rô-Ē') n. [Fr.] A small solid wheel, formerly fixed to the pans of firelocks for firing them off. Crabb.

ROUGE, (rôzb) n. [Fr.] Red paint for the face; a cosmetic; a species of lake prepared from the dried flowers of the safflower.

the safflower.

RÖUGE, (rôzh) a. [Fr] Red. Davies

RÖUGE, (rôzh) v. n. [t. ROUGED; pp. ROUGING, ROUGED.]

To lay rouge upon the face; as, "She rouges." Todd.

RÖUGE, (rôzh) v. a. To paint or color with rouge; as, "She was rouged." Todd.

RÖUGE-DRÄG/ON,\* (rôzh.) n. [Fr.] A herald. Burke.

RÖUGE-DRÄG/ON,\* uncould instance having inequalities on the surface:—uncould instance.

on the surface: — uncrvi | nucleur | naving inequalities on the surface: — uncrvi | nucleur | naving including rugged of temper; inelegant of manners; not soft; coarse; not civil, severe, not mild, rude, not gentle, harsh to the mind; hard-fratured, not delicate, unfinished, unpolished; not polished, not finished by art, and the mind; terrather described the content of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surfa as, a rough diamond : - terrible ; dreadful ; disordered in appearance; tempestuous, stormy, boisterous: — hairy; covered with hair or feathers. — It is used in composition.

†ROUGH, (ruf) n. Rough or stormy weather. P. Fletcher.
ROUGH,\* (ruf) v. a. To go through in spite of obstacles or
bad weather, as, "to rough it." Qu. Rev. To break in,
as a horse. Crabb.

ROUGH/CAST, (ruf'kast) v. a. [1. ROUGHCAST; pp. BOUGH-CASTING, ROUGHCAST.] To mould or form coarsely, to form with aspertites and inequalities.

ROUGH/CAST, (rulkast) n. A rude model, a form in its rudiments:—a kind of master, containing lime, shells, pebbles, &c., for covering the exterior of buildings. ROUGH/CAST-RR, (rulkast-er) n. One who roughcasts.

ROTGH'CAST-ER,\* (rŭf'käst-er) n. One who roughcasts. Ash.

ROTGH'-CLXD,\* (rŭf'kläd) a. Having coarse apparel. Thom.

ROTGH'DRAUGHT, (rŭf'dråft) n. A draught in its rudi ments, a sketch, an outline. Dryden.

ROTGHDRAW, (rŭf'dråw) v. a. [i. ROUGHDREW; pp. ROTGHDRAWING, ROUGHDRAWN] TO draw an outline of; to trace coarsely. Dryden.

ROTGH'EN, (rŭf'fn) v. a. [i. ROUGHENED, pp. ROUGHENING, ROUGHENED.] To make rough. Dryden.

ROTGH'EN, (rŭf'fn) v. n. To grow rough. Thomson.

ROTGH'EN, (rŭf'fn) v. a. [i. ROUGHEWED, pp. ROUGHENEDGH'-FOOT-ED, (rŭf'fŭt-ed) a. Feather-footed.

ROTGH-HEW, (rŭf'fn'd) v. a. [i. ROUGHEWED, pp. ROUGHHEWING, ROUGHEWW.] To hew rudely, for first purposes.

ROTGH'HEW-ER,\* (rŭf'hū-er) n. One who roughhews.

Gent. Mag.

Gent. Mag.

Roügh-Hewn', (rūf-hūn') p. a. Rugged; unpolished; uncivil, unrefined, not yet nicely finished.

Roügh'Incs, (rūf'ingz) n. pl. Grass after mowing or reaping, rowen. Holloway. [Local, Eng.]

Roügh'Ish, \*(rūf'ish) a. Somewhat rough. Grainger.

Roügh'Ly, (rūf'ie) ad. In a rough manner, with uneven surface; harshly, uncivilly; rudely, severely.

Roügh'ness, (rūf'nes) n. State or quality of being rough; unevenness of surface; austereness; harshness to the ear, ruggedness, rudeness; coarseness of manners; ooarseness of behavior and address, severity; violence, inclegance of dress or appearance:—tempestuousness.

Roügh-Rid'stat, \*(rūf-rūd'er) n. One who breaks horses for riding. for riding.

ROUGH'-SHOD, (ruf'shod) a. Having the feet shod with roughened shoes, or shoes fitted for travelling on ice:—used of horses.

†ROUGHT, (fawt) Old pret. of Reach. Reached. Shak. ROUGH! WORK, (fuff wurk) v. a. [i. roughwrought, rough-

ROUGH'WORK, (Tif'wirk) v. a. [L ROUGHWROUGHT, ROUGH-WORKED; pp. ROUGH-WORKENG, ROUGH-WOUGHT, or ROUGH-WORKENG; pp. ROUGH-WORKENG, ROUGH-WOUGHT, or ROUGH-WORKED.] To Work coarsely, without finish.

ROULEAU, (rô-lô') n. [Fr.] pl. ROULEAUX, (rô-lôz') A little roll; a roll of current coins, making a certain sum a bundle of fascines tied together.

ROULETTE, \* (rô-lôt') n. [Fr.] A little wheel:— a game at hazard. Grant.

RÖUNG: n. To whisper. Gower.

ROUNG: \*\* To address in a whisper. Broom.

RÖUNG: \*\* The handle of a roightly-green. Rough.

RÖÜNCE,\* n. The handle of a printing press. Brands.
RÖÜNCE, v XL, n. [from Ronesevalles, a town at the foot of
the Pyrenees.] A species of pea. Tueser.

RÖÜND, a. [rotundus, L.; rond, Fr.; rondo, It.] Cylindrical; circular; spherical; globular; orbicular; rotund:—plump; full; whole:—not broken; as, a round number:—large or full; as, a round sum or price, a round pace or rate:—full and clear; as, round in speech or sound. BÖÜND, A. circle, a sphere, an orb, a globe:—a circuit; a tour:—a rundle; step of a ladder:—that which passes round:—the time in which any thing has passed through all bands, and comes back to the first:—a revolution; a corrections of the print where it here is retrieved. course ending at the point where it began; rotation; suc-cession in vicissitude: — a walk performed by a guard or officer, to survey a certain district: — the discharge of his

officer, to survey a certain district:—the discharge of his gun by each man in a military body:—a dance:—a roundelay, a song ROUND, ad. Every way; on all sides; in a revolution; in a round manner; around; circularly, not directly. ROUND, prep. On every side of, about; all over; around. ROUND, v. a. [rotundo, L.] [i. ROUNDED; pp. ROUNDING, ROUNDED.] To surround; to make spherical, circular, or cylindrical, to move about any thing; to make protuberant:—to make full, smooth, or swelling in sound. ROUND, v. n. To grow round; to go round. Millon. IROUND, v. n. To address in a whisper. Spenser. See ROUN.

ROUN.

ROOND'A-BOOT, a. Ample; extensive, circuitous, indirect, loose. Locks. — It is also colloquially used as an adverb and a preposition.
ROUND'A-BOUT,\* n. A horizontal wheel on which chil-

ACOUNTA-BOOT, R. A nortzontal wheel on which children ride: —an outer garment; a surtout. Smart.

ROON'DEL, n. [rondelle, Fr.] A round form or figure; a roundelsy. Spenser.

ROON'DE-LAX, n. [rondeau, Fr.] A poem of thritten verses, eight in one rhyme, and five in another, a shepherd's song, a roundel, a rondeau. — [rondelle, Fr.] A round song; a roundel, a roundeau. form or figure. Bacon.

ROOND'-FACED,\* (-fast) a. Having a round face. Hudibras.
ROOND'HEAD, n. A Puritan, in the time of Charles I.
and of Cromwell, so named in derision, from the practice of cropping the hair round.

RÖÜND'-HEAD-ED, a. Having a round head or top. Lowth. Roünd'HOÜNE, n. The constable's prison, so called from ROUND'HOUSE, n. T its usual form. Pope.

ROUND'ISH, a. Approaching to roundness.
ROUND'LET, n. A little round or circle. Gregory.
ROUND'LY, a. Somewhat round, round. W. Browns.
ROUND'LY, a. In a round form; in a round manner;
openly; plainly; without reserve; briskly; in earnest.
ROUND'NESS, n. State of being round, rotundity; circu-

ROUND'RESS, n. State of being round; foundary; order-larity, sphericity.

ROUND'-RÖB-IN, n. [ruban rond, Fr., round-ribbon.] A written petition, remonstrance, address, or other instrument, signed by several persons round a ring or circle, so that it cannot be seen who signed first.

ROUND'SHOUL-DERED,\* (-shol-derd) a. Having roundness on the shoulders. Davies.

ROUND'TOP,\* n (Naut.) A round frame of boards near
the top of the mast. Wood.

ROUP, \* n. A Scotticism for auction. Brande.
ROUP, \* v. a To sell by auction. Sir John Sinclair. [Scot-

ROUSE, (rouz) v. a. [i. Roused, pp. Rousing, Roused.] To wake from rest or inaction, to awaken, to stir up; to provoke, to excite to thought or action, to put into action; to start, as a beast from his lair.

ROOSE, v. n. To awake; to be excited, to start up.

FROOSE, n. [rausch, Ger.] A large glass filled to the utmost, in honor of a health proposed. Shak.

in honor of a health proposed. Shak.

ROOS'ER, n. One who rouses. Shelton.

ROOST, n. [route, Fr.; rot, Teut.] A clamorous multitude;
a rabble:—a fashionable assembly, or large evening
party:—a crowd,—The disorder or confusion of an
army defeated or dispersed.— To put to rout, to defeat and disperse in disorder.

ROOT, v. a. [i. ROUTED; pp. ROUTING, ROUTED.] To disperse and put into confusion by defeat, to disperse. — To

rout out, to search out. Smart. RÖOT, v. n. To assemble in clumorous crowds. Bacon.

RÖÜT, or RÖWT, v. n. To snore in sleep. Chaucer. ROÜT, v. n. To search in the ground, as a swine; to root. Edwards.

ROUTE, (rôt or röüt) [rôt, S. J. F. K. Sm R., röüt or rôt, W. Ja.; röüt, P. E. Wb.] n. [route, Fr.] Road; way; passage; course. Gay.

"Upon a more accurate observation of the best usage, I must give the preference to the first sound [röüt] of this word, notwithstanding its councidence in sound with another word of a different meaning, the fewer French sounds of this diphthong we have in our language the better. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Smith make a difference while and gauts a road. Mr. Smother and was a road. The standard was a road. The standard was a road. ence between rout, a rabble, and routs, a road; Mr. Scott gives both sounds, but seems to prefer the first; W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, pronounce both alike, and with the first sound." Walker. Most of the orthog-

pists more recent than Walker, give the preference to the pronunciation rôt.

\*RôU-TINE', (10-tôn') n. [Fr.] The ordinary, beaten way; regular practice; custom. Butler.

RÖUT'OUS-LY,\* ad. (Law) In the manner of a rout. Bou-

vier.

RÖVE, v. n. [rofver, Dan.; rooven, Teut.] [i. ROVED; pp. ROVED, v. n. [rofver, Dan.; rooven, Teut.] [i. ROVED; pp. ROVEN, c. a. To wander over. Mitton. To plough into ridges by turning one furrow upon another. [U. S.] RÖVE, \*a. A roll of wool drawn out and slightly twisted a slub:—a ramble; a wandering. Boots.

RÖV'R, n. One who roves, a wanderer; a robber; a pl rate:—a kind of arrow.—At rovers, without any particular aim. Abp. Cranmer. At random. Addison.

RÖV'ING. \*a. Act of rambling or wandering. Barrow.

rate:—a kind of arrow.—At rovers, without any particular aim. App. Crammer. At random. Addison.

Röv'ing, n. Act of rambling or wandering. Barrow.

Röw, (ro) n. A rank or file, a number of things in a line.

Röw, n. A riotous noise; a drunken debauch. [Low.]

Röw, (rō) v. n. [1. Rowed; pp. Rowing, Rowed.] To impel a boat or vessel in the water by oars.

Röw, v. a. To drive or help forward by oars Milton.

Röw'a-Ble, a. That may be rowed or rowed upon. B. Jonson.

Jonson.

Röw'An-TREE,\* n. A species of pirus, a graceful tree, called also the royne-tree, roun-tree, fowler's service-tree, and the mountain-ash. P. Cyc.

Röw'-BôAT,\* n. A boat impelled by oars. Smollett.

RöwED,\* (röd) a. Placed in rows; having rows. Parnell.

Röw'EL, n. [rouelle, Fr.] A little flat ring or wheel in horses' bits:—the points of a spur turning on an axis:—
a seton; a roll of hair, silk, or other substance, put into a wound, to hinder it from healing, and provoke a discharge.

ROW'EL, v. a. [1. ROWELLED; pp. ROWELLING, ROWELLED.]
To pierce through the skin, and keep the wound open by

ROW'FN, n. [A field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green. Tus-ser.] The second crop of grass, called also aftermath and lattermath. P. Cyc.

lattermath. P. Cyc.

RÖW'ER.n. One who rows or manages an oar.

ROW'ER.r.\* n. Aftermath, rowen. See Rowen. P. Cyc.

RÖW'LOCK.\* (rō'lok, colloqually rū'lok) n. (Naut.) That
part of a boat's gunwale on which the oar rests in rowing. Mar. Dict.

ROŸ'AL, a. [royal, Fr.] Kingly; belonging to a king or to
royalty, becoming a king; regal; noble; illustrious.

RoŸ'AL, n. A shoot of a stag's head. Bailey. — (Naut.) The
highest sail of a ship. — (Artillery) A kind of small mortar: — one of the soldiers of the first British regiment of
foot, (The Royals,) said to be the oldest regular corps in
Europe. Europe.

ROY'AL-YAM, n. [royalisme, Fr.] Attachment to the cause

of royalty.

ROY'AL-IST, n. [royaliste, Fr.] An adherent to a king or to

Rôỹ'AL-18T, n. [royaliste, r.i.] an administrative royalty.
Rôỹ'AL-1ZE, v. a. To make royal. Shak.
Rôỹ'AL-1Y, ad. In a roya! manner, as becomes a king.
Rôỹ'AL-TY, n. [royalité, old Fr.] State or quality of being royal, state, character, or office of a king; kingship; emblem of royalty.
Rôỹ'LE-A,\* n. (Bot.) A Himalayan genus of plants. P. Cyc. (RôỹNE,\* n. A stream; a passage of running water.

Covel.

ROŚNE, v. a. [rogner, Fr.] To gnaw; to bite. Spenser.

ROŚN'ISH, a. [rognew, Fr.] Paltry, mean; rude. Shak.

ROŚS'TON-CROW,\* n. The hooded-crow. P. Cyc.

ROŚ'TON-CROW,\* n. The hooded-crow. P. Cyc.

ROŚ'TISH, a. Wild, irregular. Beaumont.

RUB, v. a. [rhubic, Welsh, resben, Ger.] [i. Rubbed; pp.

Rubbino, Rubbed.] To move against by friction; to clean

or smooth any thing by passing something over it; to

scour; to wipe; to polish; to retouch; to remove by

friction; to touch hard; to chafe; to fret; to gall.— To

rub down, to clean or curry.—To rub up, to excite; to

awaken, to polish; to refresh.

RUB, v. n. To fret; to make a friction; to get through diffi
culties.

culties.

RÜB, n. Act of rubbing; friction; unevenness of surface; collision; that against which something rube; obstruction; difficulty; cause of uneasiness; severe rebuke.

†RUB'BAGE, n. Rubbish. Wotton. RUB'BER, n. He or that which rubs; that with which one RUB'BER, n. He or that which rubs; that with which one rubs, a coarse file; a whetstone:—gum-elastic or caoutchouc:—a game; a contest; two games won out of three.—pl. A disease in sheep.
RUB'BJOE, n. Rubbish. Bp. Tuylor.
RUB'BJSI, n. Offscourings; refuse; whatever is cast away; ruins of building, fragments of matter used in building mingled mass; any thing vile and worthless.
RUB'BLE, n. Small stones, brickbate, and the like, used te confine water; builder's rubbish. Crab.
RUB'BLE-STONE, n. Stone rubbed and worn by the water

RUB'BLE-WORK,\* (-wurk) n. A rough sort of masonry.

Francis.

ROB-BL-N-CIENT,\* (-shent) n. (Med.) A medicine or an external agent, which causes redness of the part to which it is applied. P. Cyc.

RÜ-BE-FÄ/CIENT,\* (-shent) a. Producing redness. Dungla-

RU'BEL-LITE,\* n. (Min.) Red schorl or tourmaline.

Brands.

RU-BE-Q-LA,\* n. (Med.) The measles. Brands.

RU-BE-Q-LA,\* n. (Med.) The measles. Brands.

RU-BE-Z-LALL,\* n. A famous fabulous spirit of the Riesengeburge in Germany, celebrated in ballads, tales, &c.

Brands.

Brande. R'Bi-Can, a. [rubican, Fr.] Red predominating over gray, in the color of a horse; or bay, sorrel, or black, with a light gray or white upon the fianks, but not predominant there. Farrier's Duct.
RD'Bi-Cal.,\* n. (Min.) A term applied to the Brazilian rubic Brazilian.

RÜ'B-CEL,\* n. (Min.) A term applied to the Brazilian ruby. Brande.

RÜ'B-CUND, a. [rubicond, Fr.; rubicundus, L.] Inclining to redness. Douce.

RÜ-B-CUN'D-TY, n. Disposition to redness. Scott.

RÜ-B-CUN'D-TY, n. Disposition to redness. Scott.

RÜ-B-F'[c, a. Making red. Grew.

RU-B-F'-CA'TION, n. [ruber and facto, L.] Act of making red. Howell.

RÜ'B-F'-RÜ-M. a. [ruber. L., and form.] Having the form of

RO'BI-FÖRM, a. [ruber, L., and form.] Having the form of red. Newton.

RU'BI-FY, v. a. [i. RUBIFIED; pp. RUBIFFING, RUBIFIED.]
To make red. Chaucer.
fRU-BIG'HI-FO.OB, \*a. Rusty; mildewed. Bailey.
fRU'BI-O'BI, a. frubeus, L.] Ruddy, red. Shak.
RU'BIL, \*c'(1'b') n. A. Russian sliver coin, of the value of about half a crown. McCullock.

Rt'BRIC, n. [rubrique, Fr., rubrica, L.] Any writing or printing in red ink:—the order of the liturgy of the Cathprinting in red ink:—the order of the fitning of the Cath-olic church, and of the Protestant Episcopal church:— the directions printed in books of law, and in prayer books, are so termed, because they were originally dis-tinguished by being in red ink. RU'BRIC, a. Red, rubrical. Newton. RU'BRIC, v. a. To adorn with red, to rubricate. Johnson. RU'BRI-CAL, a. [rubrica, L.] Red:—placed in or conformed to the rubrics.

to the rubrics.

to the rubrics.

RO'BRI-CATE, v. a. [rubricatus, L.] To make red, to mark with red. Herbert.

RO'BRI-CATE, a. Marked with red. Spelman.

RO'BRI-CATE, a. Marked with red. Spelman.

RO'BRI-CATE, a. Marked with red. Spelman.

RO'BRI-CATE, a. Marked with rubric. Qu. Rev.

RIB-STORN, n. A stone to scour or sharpen Tusser.

RO'By, n. [rubi, rubis, Fr., from ruber, L.] A precious stone; a crystallized gem of various shades of red, very hard, and valuable:—a printing-type between pearl and nonpareil:—any thing red; a carbuncle; a red pimple.

nonparen:—any tuning rea; a carbuncie; a rea pimple.

RU'By, a. Of a red color. Shak.

RU'By, v. a. To make red. Pope.

RUCK, v. a. To cower; to sit close; to squat; to rook.

Gower. To set a hen on eggs. Ray. [Local, Eng.]

RUCK, n. A fold, a crease:—a heap of stones. Tooke.

[Local.]

RUC-TA'TION, m. [ructo, L.] A belching; an eructation. Cockeram.

RÜD, a. [rosd, Su. Goth.] Red; ruddy; rosy. Percy's Rel. RÜD, n. [†Redness; blush. Chaucer.] Ruddie; red ochre used to mark sheep. Gross. A river fish, a kind of small

RUD/DER, n. [roeder, Teut.] (Naut.) The instrument or frame of wood by which a ship is steered; any thing

that guides or governs.

RÜD'DI-NESS, n. The quality of being ruddy.

RÜD'DLE, n. [rudul, Icel.] Red earth; red ochre; a red iron ore

RUD'DLE-MAN, n. One employed in digging ruddle. Bur-

RUD'DOCK, R. A bird, called redbreast, Spenser

RDD'DOCK, m. A bird, called redbreast. Spenser.
RDD'DY, a. Approaching to redness; pale red; florid:—
yellow; as, "ruddy gold." Dryden.
RDD'DY, \*v.a. To make ruddy. Scott. [R.]
RDDE, (ridd) a. [rude, Fr.; ruds, L.] Untaught; barbarous; savage; rough; coarse of manners; unpolished,
saucy; impudent; insolent; impertinent; uncevil; brutal; harsh; inclement:—ignorant; raw; untaught:—
rugged; uneven; shapeless:—artless; inclegant; such
as may be done with strength without art; as, rude work.
RDDE/LY, (ridd'le) ad. In a rude manner; coarsely; unskiffully.

RODE'NESS, (rūd'nes) n. [rudesse, Fr.] Quality of being rude; coarsens a; incivility; ignorance; unaklifulness; attlessness; inclegance. artlessness; inelegance.

RO'DEN-TÜRE, m. [Fr.] (Arch.) The figure of a rope or || RO'IN-ER, m. One who ruins. Chapman.

staff, with which the flutings of columns are sometimes filled up; by some called cabling. Frances. 180'ng.-ng.-ny. a. [rudera, L.] Belonging to or formed of rubbish. Bailey. 180'ng.-ng.-ny. a. [rudera, L.] Belonging to or formed of rubbish. Bailey. 180'ng.-ng.-ny. a. Ar 10de fellow. Skak. [n.] 180'ng.-ng.-ny. a. Ar 10de fellow. Skak. [n.] 180'ng.-ng.ny. a. The first elements of a science; first part of education.

180'ng.-ng.ny. a. To settle in rudiments. Gayton. 180'ng.-ng.ny. a. Relating to, or containing, rudiments. rudsmental P. Cyc.

180-ng.-ng.ny. a. Relanging to a set of astronomical tables computed by Kepler, and named for the Emperor Rudolph II. Brande.

180-g. (rd) v. a. [a. mued; pp. ruing, ruel.] To grieve for, to be sorry for, to regret; to lament. Millon. 180-g. (rd) v. n. To have compassion. Chauser.

180-g. (rd) v. n. To have compassion. Chauser.

180-g. (rd) v. n. To have compassion. Chauser.

180-g. (rd) v. n. To have compassion. Chauser.

180-g. (rd) v. n. To sure proper proper proper proper printed with it. Tusser.

180-g. (rd) v. n. To, a. Nourrfully; sorrowful; sad, dismal. ROE'/OL-Ly, ad. Mourafully; sorrowful; sad, dismal. ROE'/OL-Ly, ad. Mourafully; sorrowfully. More.

180-g. (rd) v. first. Proper proper proper proper printed with it. Tusser.

180-g. (rd) v. n. To, and mourafully; sorrowfull; sad, dismal. ROE'/OL-Ly, ad. Mourafully; sorrowfully. More.

†RO-ELLE', n. [Fr.] A circle; an assembly at a private house. Druder

RU-FES'CENT, \* a. [rufesco, L.] Becoming red. Cyc. ROFF, n. A puckered linen ornament, formerly worn abou.

the nock; any thing collected into puckers:—a smal river fish:—a bird, so called from its tuft of feathers.— [ronfle, Fr.] At cards, the act of trumping.

ROFF, v. a. [L. RUFFED, pp. RUFFED, To ruffle; to disorder. Spenser. At cards, to put on a trump instead of fellowing south to trump any other suit of the cards. of following suit; to trump any other suit of the cards

Rüfff'ian, (tuf'yan) n. [ruffiano, It.; ruffen, Fr., rofwa, Su. Goth.] A brutal, boisterous, mischievous fellow, a

Su. Goth.] A brutal, bosterous, mischievous fellow, a cuttiroat; a robber.

RÜFF'IAN, (rüf'yan) v. Brutal; savagely boisterous. Shak.

RÜFF'IAN, (rüf'yan) v. n. To play the ruffian. Shak.

RÜFF'IAN-IŞMI,\* (rüf'yan-izm) n. The quality or conduct of a ruffian; brutality. Sir J. Mackintosh.

RÜFF'IAN-LIKE, (rüf'yan-i a. Like a ruffian. Filks.

RÜFF'IAN-LY, (rüf'yan-ie) a. Like a ruffian, brutal. Bp.

Hall.

RÜF'FLE, (rŭf'f) v. a. [ruffelen, Teut.] [1. RUFFLED; pp.
RUFFLING, RUFFLED.] To disorder, to put out of form,
to make less smooth; to discompose; to disturb, to put
out of temper, to put out of order, to surprise, to throw
disorderly together: — to contract into plaits or ruffles.
RÜF'FLE, v. n. To grow rough or turbulent; to flutter, to

ROF/FLE, n. Plaited linen or fine cotton cloth, used as an

BUF'FLE, n. Plaited linen or fine cotton cloth, used as an ornament; fine cloth ruffled:—disturbance, tumult, a flourish upon a drum in presenting arms—RDF'FLE-LESS,\* a. Having no ruffles. G. Mellen. [R.] RUF'FLE-MENT,\* n. State of being ruffled. Wibberforce. RUF'FLER, n. One who ruffles:—a bully. Bale. RUF'FLER, n. One who ruffles:—a bully. Bale. RUF'FLR, n. Commotion, disturbance:—act of plaiting. RUF'FLR, n. One fired dish, orange-colored. Loudon. (RUF'TER-HOOD, (-húd) n. (Falconry) A hood worn by a hawk when first drawn. Baley.

RUG, n. A coarse, nappy, woollen cloth or coverlet:—a shaggy carpet for the hearth or feet. [†A rough, woolly dog. Shak.]

RUG'SED, a. [ruggig, Swed.; ruguenz, Fr.] Rough, of uneven surface, shaggy, not neatly formed; uneven:—aavage; brutal, harsh; stormy; rude, sour, violent; boisterous. [Hardy, healthy.—Colloquial, U. S.]

RUG'SED-NESS, n. State of being rugged, roughness.

RUG'SED-NESS, n. State of being rugged, roughness.

RUG'SED-NESS, n. Annual cloth. Wearing a coarse gown.

Beaum, & Fl.

\*\*ROG!-GOWNED, (-gound) a. Wearing a coarse gown. Beasm. 4 Fl.
RÜ'GIN, (rû'jin) n. A nappy cloth. Wiseman.
RÜ'GINE, (rû'jin) n. [Fr.] A surgeon's rasp Sharp. [R.]
RU-GÖSE', a. [rugosus, L.] Full of wrinkles. Wiseman.
RU-GÖS'-TY, n. State of being wrinkled. Snath. [R.]
RÜ-GU-LÖEE', a. Finely wrinkled. Loudon.
RÜ'IN, n. [rune, Fr.; ruina, L.] A fall, overthrow; destruction:—that which is runed; remains of buildings or cities demolished:—loss of happiness or fortune; a rest: mischner: hamselner: ham.

or cities demoished: — loss of nappiness or fortune; a pest; mischief; bane.

RU'[N, v. a. [rumer, Fr.] [i. RUINED; pp. RUINING, RUINED.]

To subvert; to demoish; to destroy; to deprive of felicity, fortune, or honor; to impoverish.

RU'[N, v. n. To fall in ruins; to run to ruin. Locke. [R.]

RU'[N-A-BLE, \* a. That may be ruined. Watts.

RU'[N-A-TE, v. a. To subvert; to demoish; to ruin. Shak.

RU'[N-A-TE, v. a. Bubversion; demoish; ruin. Camden.

RÜ'ING, R. Act of grieving; lamentation. Sir T. Smith.
RÜ'IN-1-FÖRM,\* a. (Min.) Having the form or appearance of ruins. Col. Jackson.

of ruins. Col. Jackson.

BU'IN-OUS, a. Fallen to ruin; demolished:—causing ruin; mischievous; pernicious, destructive.

RU'IN-OUS-LY, ad. In a ruinous manner; destructively.

RU'IN-OUS-LES, n. State of being ruinous.

RUL'A-BLE, \*a. That may be ruled; governable. Bacon.

RUL'A-BLE, \*a. That may be ruled; governable. Bacon.

RUL'A-BLE, \*a. That may be ruled; sovernment; empire; sway; supreme command:—an instrument for drawing lines or measuring; as guide; regulation; method; cannot or measuring; as guide; regulation; method; cannot represent the comments of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of t supreme command:—an instrument for drawing lines or measuring:—a guide; regulation; method; canon; precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed; a law, an order.—Rule of Three, (Arith.) a rule by which three numbers are given to find a fourth; proportion.

RULE, v. a. [L. RULED; pp. RULING, RULED.] To govern; to control, to manage; to conduct, to guide; to settle as by a rule; to mark with lines.

RULE, v. n. To have power or command; with over.—(Law) To establish or settle a rule or order of proceeding.

ng.

RÖLE'LESS,\* a. Being without rule. Spenser.

RÜLE'LES, n. One who rules; governor:—an instrument for

or it, it is the who takes, governor:—an instrument for drawing lines; a rule.

UL'ING,\* p. a. Governing; predominant; prevailing, prevaient. RUL'ING

RU'LY, a. Moderate; quiet; orderly. Cotgrave.
RUM, n. [A queer or old-fashioned person, particularly a
parson. Swyt.] A kind of spirituous liquor distilled parson. Swift.

RŮM, a. Old-fashioned; odd; queer. Nichols. [A cant term.]

term.]
RÜM'BLE, (rŭm'bl) v. n. [romelen, Teut.; romeler, Fr.;
rombare, It.] [1. RUMBLED, pp. RUMBLING, RUMBLED.] To
make a hourse, heavy, low, continued noise or sound,
as a body moving over a rough surface.
RÜM'BLER, n. The person or thing that rumbles.
BEN'BLER, n. The person continued noise

RUM'BLER, n. The person or thing that rumbles. RUM'BLING, n. A hourse, low, continued noise. RUM'BOUGE, n. See Rambooze. Ro'men, n. See Rambooze. Ro'men, n. El.] (Anat.) The paunch, or first cavity of the complex stomach, of a ruminant quadruped. Brande. RO'MEX,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants. P. Cyc. RUM-GUM'TIOUS,\* (rum-gum'shus) a Sturdy in opinion; rough and surly. Forby. [Provincial and vulgar, Eng.] RO'MI-NANT, a. [rummant, Fr.; rummans, L.] Having the property of chewing the cud. RU'MI-NANT, n. An animal that chews the cud. Dorham. RO-MI-NANT, 1-A,\* n. pl. (Zool.) A class of animals which ruminate, or chew the cud. Lyell.
RO'MI-NATE, v. n. [rummer, Fr., rumino, L.] [i. RUM-NATE, pp. RUMNATING, RUMNATED.] To chew the cud, as an animal:—to muse; to think again and again. RO'MI-NATE, v. a. To chew over again:—to muse on; to meditate over and over ngain.

RO'M.-NATE, v. a. To chew over again:—to muse on; to meditate over and over again.
RO'M.-NAT-£.),\* a. (But.) Pierced by numerous perforations, full of chaffy matter, like a nutmeg. P. Cyc.
RO'M.-NATON, n. Act of rummating, meditation.
RO'M.-NATON, n. One who ruminates, a thinker.
ROM'MAGE, (Tum'Maj) v. a. [raumen, Ger.] [a rummaging, nummaging v. a. reamen, Ger.] [a rummaging, nummaging v. a. reamen, Ger.] [a rummaging, rummaging v. a. reamen, Ger.] Rummaging.
ROM'MAGE, v. n. To search places. Dryden.
ROM'MAGE, n. Search; act of tumbling things about. Dryden.

RCM'MA-GER,\* n. One who rummages. Hakluyt.

ROMMAGER, a. One who rummages. Hakkuyt. IROMMER, n. A glass, a drinking-cup. Philips.
ROMMER, n. [rumor, L., rumeur, Fr.] Flying or popular report; current hearsay; fame.
ROMMER, n. a. [n. kumored, pp. Rumoring, rumored.] To report abroad; to circulate, to bruit.
ROMMER-EN. n. Reporter; spreader of news. Shak.
ROMMER-ODS, a. Famous, notorious. Bale.
ROMMP, n. [rumpf, Ger., romp, D.] The end of the backbone of beasts, and (in contempt) of human beings, the buttocks:—the fag end of a thing which lasts longer than the body.—It is an epithet given, in derision, to the remnant of the English Long Parliament, which, after the

buttocks:—the tag end of a thing which last longer than the body.— It is an epithet given, in derision, to the remnant of the English Long Parliament, which, after the resignation of Richard Coromwell, was called by a council of officers, and assembled in 1659.

'RUMP'ER, n. One who favored the rump parliament; one who had been a member of it. Life of A. Wood.

RUM'PLE, (rum'pl) n. A pucker; a wrinkle; a crumple.

RUM'PLE, v. a. [I. RUMPLED:] pp RUMPLING, RUMPLED.]

To disorder by rumples; to crush together out of shape.

RUM'PLS,\* n. A riot; a quarrel; confusion; a great noise; disturbance. R. B. Shoridan. [Vulgar.]

RUN, v. n. [I. RAK; pp. RUMRING, RUN.] To move swiftly; to move on the ground with the swiftest action of the legs; to make haste; to pass with quick pace; to move in a hurry; to pass; to go away; to go forward; to proceed; to fice; to have a course or currency; to flow; to emit; to be flow; to melt; to be liquid; to leak eut; to discharge; to pass; to proceed:—to flow as periods or metre; to have a cadence; as, "The lines run

smoothly:"—to have a legal course; to be practised; to have a course in any direction; to pass in thought or speech; to be mentioned cursorily or in few words:—to have a continual tenor of any kind:—to have reception, success, or continuance; as, "The pamphlet ran much among the people:"—to go on by a succession of parts; to be generally received; to have a track or course; to make a gradual progress; to be predominant:—to excern pus or matter.—To run after, to search for; to endeavor at.—To run away with, to carry off; to adopt hastilys to hurry.—To ran a with, to comply.—To run on, to be continued; to continue the same course.—To run over, to overflow; to recount cursorily; to consider cursorily; to run through.—To run out, to be at an end; to spread exuberantly; to be wasted or exhausted.

Rin, v. a. To pierce; to stab; to force; to drive; to melt; to fue; to incur; to fall into; to venture; to hazard; to import or export without duty; to push; to direct and form.—To run down, to chase to wearlness; to crush; to overbear; to reproach.—To run sn, (Printing) to place the carriage with the form of types, so as to obtain an impression.—To run out, to withdraw the carriage after an impression.—At or running; course; motion: flow; cadence:

an impression.

an impression.

RÜN, A. Act of running; course; motion; flow; cadence; process, way, will; state or condition, long reception; continued success:—clamor, popular censure. Sout.—A small stream of running water. Nares.—(Naut.) The hinder part of a ship's bottom; the distance a ship has sailed.—At or in the long run, in the final result.

RÜN'A-GÄTE, n. [renégat, Fr.] A fugitive; apostate; a renegade. Shuk.

egade. Shak. RŬN'A-WĀY, (rŭn'a-wā) n. One who flies from danger;

one who departs by stealth; a deserter; a fugitive.

†RUN-OA'TION, n [runcatio, L.] Act of clearing away
weeds. Evelyn.

RUN'CI-NATE;\* a. (Bot.) Hook-backed; saw-shaped.

Brande.

RUN'DLE, n. A little round; a step of a ladder; a peritrochium; something put round an axis.

RUND'LET, n. A cask for liquors from 3 to 20 gallons.

Crabb. A small barrel; a runlet. Bacon.

RUNE, n. The Runic character, or letter. Temple.

RUNE, n. The Runic character, or letter. Temple.

RUNE, n. [A spar; a round or step of a ladder. Bp. Andrews.] — (Naut.) One of the timbers in a ship, which constitute her floor, and are bolted to the keel.

RÜ'Nic, a. Relating to the Goths, Scandinavians, and other nations of ancient Europe, or their language. Temple.

RÜ'Nic,\* n. The language of the Goths, Scandinavians, and other ancient northern nations. Crabb.

RUN'LET,\* n. A measure of wine, oil, &c., containing

RUN'LET,\* n. A measure of wine, oil, &c., containing 18½ gallons. Whishaw. A little run or stream of water. Butler. See Rundlet.

Buller. See Kundler.

RÜN'-MAN,\* a. A ruvulet, a small brook; a run. Farfar.

RÜN'NEL, n. A ruvulet, a small brook; a run. Farfar.

RÜN'NEL, n. One who runs; that which runs, a racer, a messenger:—a plant or stem that runs on the ground; a sprig:—a single movable pulley; a rope:—the upper or moving stone in a mill:—a bird.

RÜN'NET, n. The prepared inner membrane of a cairs stomach, used for cagulating milk, and converting it unto curd and whey:—written also remet.

RÜN'NING. a. Kept for the race; moving swiftly; flowing.

stomach, used for coagulating milk, and converting it into curd and whey: — written also rennet.

RÜN'NING, a. Kept for the race; moving swiftly; flowing.
— Running title, a title of a book, continued from page to page, on the top.

RÜN'NING, n. Act of moving on with celerity: — discharge of a wound or sore.

RÜN'NING-FIGHT,\* n. An action or battle in which the enemy endeavors to escape. Crubb.

RÜN'NING-RIG'SING,\* n. (Nucl.) That portion of a ship's rigging which passes through the blocks, to dilate, contract, or traverse the sails. Hamilton.

tract, or traverse the sails. Hamilton.

tract, or traverse the sails. \*\*Admitton.\*\*
RÜNN'10N, (rün'yun) n. A paltry wretch. See Ronion.
RÜNN', n. [runte, Teut.] A small or stunted animal; a small Welsh cow; a henfer.
RU-PEF, n. An East Indian silver coin, worth about 55; cents, though differing in different parts.
RDP'TION, n. [Fr.; from ruptus, L.] Breach; a rupture; a disruption. \*\*Misseman.\*\*

[Fr. Coop. market. V.] And A.

disruption. \*Misseman.\*
RÜPT'URE, (rüpt'yur) n. [Fr., from ruptus, L.] Act of breaking; state of being broken:—a breach of pear-e; open hostility:—fracture, the bursting of something per taining to the body, as an intestine; hernia.
RÜPT'URE, (rüpt'yur) v. a. [s. RUPTURE); pp. RUPTURING, RUPT'URE—WORT, (-würt) n. A shrubby plant.
RÜ'RAL, a. [Fr., ruratis, L.] Relating to, existing in, or befitting the country; pastoral; rustic; country.—Raral economy, management of landed property; agriculture.
RÜ'RAL-DEAN'ER-Y.\* n. (England) A subdivision of an archdescoury.—Raral deans, an order now almost extinct, had the care and inspection of districts, now called deaneries. Crabb. deanerses. Crabb.

SAB

RÜ'RAL-Het, s. One who leads a rural life. Coventry. [R.] RU-RÄL'!-TY, s. Ruralness. Bailey. Qu. Rev. [R.] RÜ'RAL-LY, ad. In a rural manuer. Wakefield. RÜ'RAL-NRES, s. Quality of being rural. Bailey. †RU-RIC'O-LIST, s. [rurcola, L.] An inhabitant of the country. Bailey.

[RU Ble' E-NOUS, a. [rura and gigns, L.] Born in the country. Bailey.

RU Ble' E-NOUS, a. [rura and gigns, L.] Born in the country. Bailey.

RUSE, [raz] n. [Fr.] Artifice; stratagem; trick; fraud; decent. Ray.

RISE DE GUERRE,\* (raz'de-gir') [Fr.] A trick of war; a stratagem. Ed. Rev.

ROSH, n. A plant of many species, with a long stem or
stalk, growing plentifully in wet places; the flowering
rush, a handsome herbaceous plant:—any thing prove bially worthless. ROSH, v. n. [i. RUSHED; pp. RUSHING, RUSHED.] To move with violence or tumultuous rapidity; to enter with eager ness; to hurry or drive forward. RUSH, v. a. To push forward with violence. [R.]
RÜSH, v. a. To push forward with violence. [R.]
RÜSH, v. Violent course, a driving forward, a struggle.
RÜSH'-BEAR-NG, v. A. name, in some parts of England, for a country wake. P. Cyc.
RÜSH'-BÖT'TOMED, a. Having a bottom of rushes. Ir-

wing.

ROSH-CAN/DLE, n. A small, blinking taper, made by dipping a rush in tailow. Shal.

ROSHED, (rusht) a. Abounding with rushes. Warton.

RUSHED, (rusnt) a. Abounding with rushes. Warton.
RÜSH'-R. n. One who rushes.
RÜSH'-GRÄSS,\* n. A sort of coarse grass. Booth.
RÜSH'-NESS, n. State of being full of rushes. Scott.
RÜSH'|NG, n. Act of moving with violence.
RÜSH'|Light',\* n. A rush-candle, or the light of it; a small taper. Tweddell.

RUSH'-LIKE, a. Resembling a rush; weak; impotent.
RUSH'-MXT,\* n. A mat composed of rushes. Swift.

ROSH'-MAT,\* n. A mat composed of rushes. Swyl.
ROSH'Y, a. Abounding with rushes, made of rushes.
ROSK, n. A light, hard cake or oread. Raligh.
ROS'MA, n. A depilatory used by Turkish women.
ROSS,\* n. A Russian.— a. Russian. Murray.
ROS'SET, a. [rousset, Fr., russian, L.] Reddishly brown; the color of apples called russetings, gray, coarse, homespun,

color of apples called russetings, gray, coarse, homespun, rustic. Skak.

RDS'SET, n. Country dress:— russeting, an apple.

RDS'SET, v. a. To give the russet color to. Thomson.

RDS'SET-ING, n. An apple, of several varieties, having a rough skin, and commonly of a brownish, rusty color.

RDS'SET-Y, a. Of a russet color, reddishly brown.

[RUSSIAN,\* (rd'shan or rūsh'an) [rd'shan, P. K.; rūsh'an, Sm., rd'shan or rūsh'an, Earnshaw.] n. A native of Russia. Clarke.

Russia. Clarke.

Russia. Cuarke.
[ROs'sia,\* or Ros'sian,\* a. Relating to Russia. Lyell.
Rost, \*\*n. A reddish crust, or peroxide, found on the surface
of iron when exposed to moisture, the tarnished or corroded surface of any metal, foul matter collected:—loss

roded surface of any metal, foul matter collected:—loss of power by inactivity.

RUST, v. n. [1. RUSTED: pp. RUSTING, RUSTED.] To become rusty, to gather rust; to have the surface tarnished or corroded, to degenerate in or by idleness.

RUST, v. a. To make rusty, to impair by inactivity.

RUST, v. a. To make rusty, to impair by inactivity.

RUST, v. a. To make rusty, to impair by inactivity, rural, country:—wanting politeness or civility, rough, rude, untaught; inelegant, artless:—honest, simple; plain; unadorned.—(Arch.) Noting a rude sort of masonry.

RUSTIC, n. An inhabitant of the country; a clown; a swain:—rude sort of masonry, in imitation of simple nature. Pope.

RUSTIC-Call, a. [rusticus, L.] Relating to the country; rude,

nature. Popc. Roberts. L.] Relating to the country; rude, rustic. Sidney. Rustic. Sidney. Rustic manner; rudely. Rust'i-OAL-LY, ad. In a rustic manner; rudely. Rust'i-OAL-NESS, n. Quality of being rustic; rudeness. Rust'i-OATE, v. a. [i. Rusticated; pp. Rusticating, Rus

TICATED ] To banish into the country; to banish for a time from college. Spectator.
BUS'TI-CATE, v. n. [rusticor, L.] To reside in the country

Pope.

RUS-TI-OĀ'TION, n. Act of rusticating; state of being rusticated; a residence in the country, a temporary banish-

ment from college.

RUS-TIC'i-TY, n. [rusticite, Fr.; rusticites, L.] State of being rustic; want of polish or refinement; artlessness; rude-

ness.

Rös'Tj-Ly,\* ad. In a rustic manner. Chapman

Röst'j-Ly, ad. In a rusty state. Sidney.

Röst'j-NEss, n. The state of being rusty.

Rös'T-Le, (rūs'sl). n. f. Rustlen, pp. Rustling, Rustled.]

To make a noise, as by the rubbing of silk or dry leaves, to make a low, continued rattle.

Rös'T-Le,\* (rūs'sl) n. The noise of things shaken; a rustling. Idler.

Rös'T-Le,\* (rūs'sl) n. One who rustles. Scatt.

RUS'TLER,\* (rus'ier) n. One who rustles. Scott RUS'TLING, n. A noise, as of leaves in motion. RUST'Y, a. Covered with rust, infected with rust, rusted:

RUSETY, a. Covered with rust, infected with rust, rusted:
—impaired by inactivity: — surly, morose.
RUT, n. [rust, rut, Fr., rughts, L.] The track made in the
earth by a wheel: — copulation, as of deer.
RUT, v. n. [t. RUTTED, pp. RUTTING, RUTTED.] To lust or
copulate, as a deer or sheep.
RUT, \*v. a. To cut a line in the soil with a spade, to mark
with ruts. Loudon. To cover, to tup. Dryden.
RUTA-BAGA.\* n. A vegetable root of the turnip kind; the
Swedish turnip. Loudon.
RUTH-M. Mercy. utty. tenderness. sorrow. Spenser.

†RÖTH, n. Mercy, pty, tenderness, sorrow. Spenser.
†RÖTH, FOL, a. Merciful, tender, sorrowful. Carevo.
†RÖTH/FOL-LY, ad. Wofully, sadly, sorrowfully. Spenser.

ROTH'FOI-14, da. Wottlify, satify, sorrowinly, spenser.
ROTH'LESS, a. Cruel, uncompassionate, barbarous,
ROTH'LESS-LY, ad. Without pity, cruelty, barbarously
ROTH'LLSS-RESS, n. Want of pity, cruelty.
ROTH-LISS-RESS, n. Want of pity, cruelty.
ROTH-LANT, a. [rattlans, L.] Shining, Evelyn.
ROTH-LANT, a. [rattlans, L.] Shining, Evelyn.
ROTT-LANT, a. [rattlans, L.] Shining, Evelyn.
ROTT-LANT, a. [rattlans, L.] To shine; to make bright. Cockeram.
ROTT-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A reddish er reddish-brown mineral, containing titanium. Dana.
ROTT-LITE,\* n. (Min.) Native oxide of titanium. Brande.
ROTT-ER, n. [ratter, Teut.; rester, Ger.] One that ruts.
[1A horse-soldier, a trooper. Bale.]
ROTT-TI-ER, n., [router, Fr.] A direction for the route or course by land or sea, an old traveller; an experienced soldier. Cotyrare.
ROTT-TI-SH, n. Wanton; libidinous:— rutty. Shak.
ROTT-TI-SH-NESS,\* n. Quality of being ruttish. Mander.

soldier. cograms.

RÜT'ISHA, a. Wanton; libidinous:—rutty. Shak.

RÜT'ISH-NESS,\* n. Quality of being ruttish. Maunder.

†RÜT'IT, n. Rattle in the throat. Burnet.

RÜT'TY,\* a. Full of ruts, cut by wheels. Hogarth.

RŸ-XC'Q-Lite,\* n. (Min.) A name of glassy felspar.

Brande.

RVDER.\* n. A clause added. Mason. See Rider.

RVE, (ri) n. A species of grain or bread-corn, coarser than wheat, to which it is the nearest allied.—a disease in a hawk, Amsworth, RYE'-BREAD,\* n. Bread made of rye. Ash.

RŸE'-BREAD,\* n. Bread made of rye. Ash.
RŸE'-GREAS, (rl'gràs) n. A coarse kind of grass:—called also ray-grass. Mortiner.
RŸn'CHÖPs,\* n. An aquatic, palmiped bird. P. Cyc.
RŸND,\* n. A piece of iron that goes across the hole in an upper mill-stone. Francis.
RŸOT,\* n. (India) A peasant; a cultivator of the soil; a farmer. Qu. Rev.
RŸTH,\* n. A ford. Scott. [E.]
RŸTI-NA,\* n. [puris] (Zeel.) An herbivorous cetacean.

the nineteenth letter of the alphabet, abounds more, in English, than any other consonant. It has two sounds: first, its genuine sibilant or hissing sound, like c soft, as in set, son; secondly, the sound of z, which it often has in the middle, and at the end of words, as in set, sa.— As an abbreviation, S stands for south, society, shilling, &c.

SAB-4-DIL'LA,\* n. (Bot.) A plant from which veratria is obtained; cevadilia. Phil. Mag. See CETADILLA.

SAB-4-DIL'LINE,\* n. A peculiar crystalline substance, extracted from the root of the sabadilla or evadilla. Prancs.

SA-BE'AN, \* n. Same as Sabian. Ed. Ency. See Sabian. SA-BE'AN-ISM, \* n. Same as Sabatem and Sabianism. Ed.

SA-BE'AN-ISM,\* n. Same as Sadatem and savantem. La Ency.
SL'BA-ISM,\* n. A system of religion, which anciently pre-valled in Arabia and Mesopotamia. It was one of the earliest and simplest forms of idolatry, embracing the doc-trine of the unity of the Delty, together with adoration of the sun, moon, and stars; Sabianism. P. Cyc.
SA-BA'QTH, or SAB'A-OTH, [sp-hā'ch, P. J. F. K. Sm. Johnson, Ash, Barclay, Dyche, Rees, Maunder; sh'y-Oth, W. Ja Wb. Entick.] n. [Heb.] Hosts; armies:—uscd

as a designation of the Almighty; " the Lord of Saba-

SYB-BA-TA'RI-AN, n. One who observes the seventh day of e week, instead of the first: - one who observes the

Sabbath with great strictness.

SAB-BA-TA'RI-AN, a. Of or belonging to Sabbatarians.

BAB-BA-TA'RI-AN-ISM, n. The tenets of Sabbatarians. Bp.

SXB'BATH, n. [Heb.] Literally, rest; time of rest:day of cessation from labor, consecrated to religious wor-ship, enjoined upon, and observed by, the Jews on the seventh day of the week, because "in six days God cre-ated the heavens and the earth, and rested on the seventh and also in commemoration of their deliverance

from Egyptian bondage, from which their seventh day was dated: — but the Christian Sabbath is observed on the first day of the week, in commemoration of the resurrec-

nrst day of the week, in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ on that day.

EXB'BATH-BREAK-ER, a. A violator of the Sabbath. [Ob SAB'BATH-BREAK-ING,\* n. Violation of the Sabbath. CA.

SAB-BATH-LESS, a. Without a Sabbath or rest. Bacon.

SAB-BAT'IC, \( \) a. [sabbaticus, \( \) 1. ; sabbatique, \( \) Fr. ] Re
SAB-BAT'I-CAL, \( \) sembling the Sabbath is belonging to the Sabbath.—Sabbatical year, every seventh year, among the Israelites, because during that year the land was allowed to lie fallow. lowed to lie fallow.

Inwed to he fallow.

\$\Sab{B}'B\_A-T'SM, n. [sabbatum, L.]\ Observance of the Sabbath; rest. More.

\$\phi-\text{B}L'/LiAN,\* (sa-b\text{B}'/yan) a. Relating to Sabellius or Sabellianism. Pearson.

\$\partial{B}\_A-\text{B}L'/LiAN,\* (sa-b\text{B}'/yan) n. A follower of Sabellius, who denied the distinction of persons in the Godhead, and held the scheme that has been known, in modern times, as that of the model winter. as that of the modal trinity.

SA-BEL'LIAN-ISM,\* (sa-bel'yan-izm) n. The doctrine of Babellius.

SA'BI-AN,\* n. One of a sect of idolaters more ancient than Moses, who believed in one God, and paid adoration to the sun, moon, and stars, or to angels who were sup-posed to reside in them, and govern the world under God. Ed. Ency. — Called also Sabean. — One of an early Christian sect.

BA'BI-AN-ISM,\* n. The doctrine of the Sabians. Ed. Ency. See SABAISM.

SAB'INE, (sab'in) n. [sabine, Fr.; sabina, L.] A plant or shrub , savin. Mortu

SA'BLE, (sā'bl) n. [nibella, L.] A small quadruped of the weasel kind, allied to the marten-cat, celebrated for its

fur, the fur of the sable, fur. Peacham. BÅ'BLE, \* v. a. To darken; to make black, sad, or dismal. BA'BLE-Môtse, \* n. A name applied to the lemming. Both.

BLE-STOLED, \* a. Wearing a sable stole or long vest. Milton

Millon.

SABLIERF, (skb'le-år) n. [Fr.] A sand or gravel pit.—

(Arch.) A piece of timber as long, but not so thick, as a beam. Bailey

SA-BOT, (sk-bo') n. [Fr.; zapato, Sp.] A sort of wooden shoe. Branhall.

Sh'Bre, (sa'ber) n. [Fr.] A kind of sword, with a broad, beavy blade, falcated or crooked towards the point, a cim-

, a falchion.

eter, a machion.

SÄBRE, (sä'ber) v. a. To strike with a sabre. Burke.

SÄB-U-LOS',-Ty, n. Grittiness; sandiness. Bailey. [R.]

SÄB'U-LOUS, a. [sabulum, L.] Gritty; sandy. Bailey. [R.]

SÄC, n. In natural history, a bag, a pouch, a receptacle; a sack.—(Law) One of the ancient privileges of the lord of a manor. See Soc.

of a manor. See Soc. An old term, in horsemanship, for a jerk with the bridle. Bailey.

EXCCAPE, a. (Bot. & Anat.) Formed like a sac or base SACCAPE, a. (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained from sugar. Bran

SAC-EHA-RIF'ER-OUS, a. [saccharum and fero, L.] Produc-

ng sugar.

BXC/EHA-RINE, (skk's-rin or skk's-rin) [skk's-rin, S. W. F. Ja. K.; sak's-rin, J. Sm.] a. [saccharm, Fr.] Having the taste or other qualities of sugar, sweet.

BXC/EHA-RIZE,\* v. a. To form into sugar. Granger.

BXC/EHA-RÖID,\* a. (Mm.) Resembling the texture of loaf-sugar. Lyell.

Sugar. Lyat.

SAC-EHA-RÖID',\* n. A stone resembling loaf sugar. Smart.

SAC-EHA-RÖID',\* a. Resembling sugar, or a loaf of sugar; same as sacchared. Sinsworth.

SAC-EHA-RÖM',\* TER.\* n. An instrument for ascertaining the strength of worts, and the richness of saccharine substrates. Characters.

the strength of words, and the richness of saccharms surstances. Checaher.

SXC-EHO-LXC'FIC,\* a. (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained from the sugar of milk. P. Cyc.

SXC'EHO-LATE,\* n. A salt formed of saccholactic acid and

a base. F. Cyc.

|SKC-ER-DÖ'TAL, [sis-er-dö'ts], W. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.;
si-er-dö'ts], P.] a. [Fr.; eacerdotalis, L.] Belonging to
the priesthood or a priest; priestly.

#SIQ-BR-DO'TAL-LY,\* ed. In a sacerdotal manner. Dr

SACH'EL, m. [sacculus, L.] A small sack or bag. See Saron-SA'CHEM,\* n. An American Indian chief or prince ; a chief

of a tribe. Mason. [R.] SÄ'CHEM-DÖM,\* n. The jurisdiction of a sachem. Dwight SÄ'CHEM-SHIP,\* n. The office or jurisdiction of a sachem Milar

Mile.

Sick, n. [cárros, Gr.; saccus, L.] A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag; the measure of three bushels:— a loose robe, formerly worn by women.—[saco, Sp.] The sacking of a town; storm or pillage of a town; plunder.—[sec, Fr.] Canary wine; sherry wine. Shak.— "The sack of Shakspeare is believed to be what is now called sherry." Johnson. It is called by Falstaff Sherris sack, i. e., sack from Xeres.

Sick, v. a. [i. sacked; pp. sacking, sacked.] To put into sacks or bags.—[sacar, Sp.] To take by storm; to pullage; to plunder.

lage ; to plunder.

SXCK'AGE, n. Act of sacking or plundering. Feltham.
SXCK'BUT, n. [sacquebutte, old Fr.] A wind instrument of
the trumpet species; the trumbone of the Italians. SAak.

SACA'CLOTH, n. Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse, rough cloth, sometimes worn in mortification.

SACK'CLOTHED, (sak'klöthd) a. Wearing sackcloth. Bp.

Sick'er, n. One who sacks a town. Barret. Sick'fûl, n.; pl. Sackfuls. As much as a sack wfl.

SXCK',NG, n. Act of plundering a town. Barret. Coarse cloth, fastened to a bedstead, and supporting the bed; cloth of which sacks are made.

SACK'LESS, a. Innocent; weak; simple. Brockett. [North

SXCK'LESS, a. Innocent; weak; simple. Brockett. [North of Englind.],
SXCK-PÖS'SET, n. A posset made of milk, sack, &c.
SXC'RA-MENT, [sak'rs-ment, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.
Wb.], n. [sacrement, Pr.; sacramentum, L.] The military oath taken by a Roman soldier.—(Theology) A religious rite or ceremony, an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace; the eucharist, the Lord's supper. Among Protestants, there are two sacraments, vip., baptism and the eucharist or Lord's supper:—among Catholies seven, viz., baptism. confirmation, eucharist.

Catholics, seven, viz., baptism, confirmation, encharist, penance, orders, matrimony, and extreme unction.

27 "This word, with sacrifice, sacrilege, and sacristy, is sometimes pronounced with the a in the first syllable long, as in sacred; but this is contrary to one of the clearest analogies in the language." Walker. The English orthogoists are unanimous samust the practice. thoepists are unanimous against the practice.

†SAC'RA-MENT, v. a. To bind by an oath. Abp. Laud.
SAC-RA-MEN'TAL, a. Relating to a sacrament; partaking
of the nature of a sacrament, sacredly binding.

Sic-RA-MEN'TAL, n. Something having the nature of a sacrament. Bp. Morton. [R.]

Sic-RA-MEN'TAL-LY, ad. After the manner of a sacrament. Sci-RA-MEN-TA'RI-AN, n. One who differs in opinion, as to the sacraments, from the Roman Catholics; applied by them reproachfully to Protestants. Tindal.

SXC-RA-MENT'A-RY, n. [sacramentarium, low L.] A sacra-nental prayer-book. Abp. U.ker. Sacramentarian. Stapleton. SXC-RA-MENT'A-RY, a. Relating to the sacramentarians or sacraments.

†SA'CRED, a. [sacre, L.] To consecrate. Waterhouse.
SA'CRED, a. [sacre, Fr.; sacer, L.] Immediately relating to
God; divine; devoted to religious uses, holy; dedicated; consecrated; relating to religion; relating to the Scriptures; not profane; not secular; venerable; inviolable. SA'CRED-LY, ad. In a sacred manner, inviolably.

tures; not protane; not secular; venerable; inviolable.

\$\begin{align\*} & \text{SiCRED-LY}, ad. In a sucred manner, inviolably.

\$\begin{align\*} & \text{SiCRED-NESS}, n. State of being sacred; sanctity.

\$\begin{align\*} & \text{SiCRED-NESS}, n. State of being sacred; sanctity.

\$\begin{align\*} & \text{SiCRED-NESS}, n. State of cokeram. [R.] & \text{Employed or used in Sac-CRIF']-CA-BLE, a. That may be sacrificed. Browne.

\$\begin{align\*} & \text{Sacrificans}, L. ] A sacrificer. Hallywell. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}, \text{Sacrificen}, \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}, \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \text{Sacrificen}. \\ & \

SA-CRIF'I-CA-TO-RY, a. [sacreficatorrs, Fr.] Offering sacri-

SA-CRIF-I-CA-TO-RY, a. [sacrylcators, Fr.] Ottering sucre-fice. Shewood.

[SAC'RI-FICE, (sak're-fiz) [sak're-fiz, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.] v. a. [sacryler, Fr., sacrylco, L.] [I. sacrifices, j. pp. sacrificing, sacrifices,] To offer to Heaven, to thu-molate as an atonement or propriation, to destroy of give up for the sake of something else; to destroy; to kill; to devote with loss.

37 In the words sacrifice, suffice, and discern, c is alwed, by the common consent of orthogoists, and by general usage, to take the sound of z. Some speakers, howerai usage, to take the sound of 2. Some speakers, how-ever, pronounce sacrifice with the proper sound of c soft, and Smart countenances this pronunciation of it when used as a noun; yet he says it is "the practice of most speakers to pronounce it sacrifice], and according to this practice is the word marked in all former pronouncing dictionaries." See Sacrifice, n., and Sacrament. ISAC'RI-FICE, (sik'rp-fix) v. m. To offer sacrifice. ISAC'RI-FICE, (sik'rp-fix) [sik'rp-fix, S. W. P. J. F. Ja.

E. R.; sik'ro-fis, Sm.] n. [Fr.; sacrificium, L.] Act of Sacrificing; that which is sacrificed; an offering made to God; any thing given up for something else deemed of less value; any thing destroyed.

BiC-RI-Fi-CER, (sik'ro-fiz-ro') n. One who sacrifices.

BiC-RI-Fi-CER, (sik'ro-fiz) n. [Fr.; sacrifices.

BiC'RI-LEGE, (sak'ro-fiz) n. [Fr.; sacrificema.] The crime of appropriating to one's self, or to secular use, what is devoted to religion; the crime of violating or profaning things sacred. See Sacrament.

BiC-RI-LEGOUS, (sak-ro-fil) so. [sacrificus, L.] Relating to, or implying, sacrificge; violating things sacred.

BiC-RI-LEGOUS, (sak-ro-fil) so. [sacrificus, L.] Relating to, or implying, sacrificge; violating things sacred.

BiC-RI-LEGOUS-NESS, (-jus-) n. Sacrificus.

BiC-RI-LEGOUS-NESS, (-jus-) n. Sacrificge.

SiC-RI-LEGOUS-NESS, (-jus-) n. Sacrificge.

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SiC-RI-LEGOUS-NESS, (-jus-) n

the vessels and movables of a church; a vestry-keeper; a sexton. Bauley. [R.]

BAC'RIS-TY, n. [sacristie, Fr.] An apartment in a church for keeping the sacred utensils; vestry-room. Addison.

BAD, a. Full of grief; sorrowful; gloomy; heavy; melancholy; dull; mournful; depressed; cheeriess; calamitous; afflictive:—in burlesque, bad; vexatious; troublesome; inconvenient.

SOME; Inconvenient.
SID'DEN, (såd'dn) v. a. [i. saddened; pp. saddening,
saddened.] To make sad, to make sorrowful, melan
choly, or gloomy.
SÄD'DEN, (såd'dn) v. n. To become sad. Pope.
SÄD'DEN, \* n. A summary of the Zendavesta in Persian
Regards.

BYSTAGE.

SAD'DLE, n. The seat which is put upon a horse, for the accommodation of the rider; something like a saddle.

SAD'DLE, v. a. [L. SADDLED; pp. SADDLING, SADDLED] TO cover or furnish with a saddle; to load, to burden.

SAD'DLE-BACKED, (săd'dl-bakt) a. Low in the back, with an elevated head and neck, as a horse. Farrier's Duet.

SAD'DLE-BAGS,\* n.pl. Leathern bags carried on horseback.

Gent. Mag.

SND'DLE-BOW, (săd'dl bō) n. The arch at the upper part of the saddle, which is to fit the horse's back.

SND'DLE-GLÜTH,\* n. A cloth for a saddle. Boswell.

SND'DLE-GLÜTH,\* n. An injury caused by a saddle. Crabō.

SND'DLE-GLÜLF, n. An horse used for riding with a saddle.

dle. Booth.

SXD'DLE-MAK-ER, n. One who makes saddles.

SXD'DLER, n. One whose trade it is to make saddles. SXD'DLE-RY,\* (sad'le-re) n. The manufacture of saddles;

BAD'DLE-RY,\* (sad'le-re) n. The manufacture of saddles; materials for making saddles. McCulloch.
BAD'DLE-TREE,\* n. The frame of a saddle. Cowper.
BAD-DU-CE'AN,\* a. Relating to the Sadducees. Ash.
SAD'DU-CEE, n. [Heb.] One of an ancient sect among the Jews, who denied the resurrection of the drad, and the existence of angels and spirits.
BAD'DU-CISM, n. The tenets of the Sadducees. More.
BAD'DU-CIZE,\* v. n. To conform to the Sadducees. Atter-kins.

SXD'DU-CIZE, \* v. m. 10 comount of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of the power

a buttery.

FÄFE, v. a. To render safe; to procure safety to. Shak.

BÄFE-CÖN'DUCT, n. [aust-conduct, Fr.] That which gives
a safe passage; a pass-warrant; a convoy, a guard
through an enemy's country, a safeguard.

BÄFE'GUKAD, (saf'gard) n. Defence; protection, security;
convoy; a guard through an interdicted road granted by

convoy; a guard through an interdicted road granted by the possessor, pass; warrant to pass; a safe-conduct.—An outer petticoat worn by women on horseback. Mason. SAFE/GUÁRD, (SAÍ/GIA) v. a. To guard; to protect. Shak. SAFE-KEE/ING,\* a. The act of keeping safely. Wyman. SAFE/LY, ad. In a safe manner; without danger or hurt. SAFE/NESS, a. Exemption from danger; safety. South. SAFE/LY, a. State of being safe; freedom from danger; exemption from injury; security.

SAFE/TY-LLMP,\* a. A lamp, invented by Sir H. Davy, which is sc constructed as to burn without danger in an explosive atmosphere, as in coal mines. Brands. SAFE/TY-LL E,\* A. A law in a steam-engine that opens outward from the Boiler, facilitating the eacape of steam, in order to guard against accidents by the steam obtaining too high a pressure. Frencis.

too high a pressure. Francis.

SXF'FLOW, (sif'fil) n. Same as saflower. Mortimer.

SXF'FLOW-ER, n. An annual plant, bastard saffron, used as a dye-stuff, and for making rouge.

[SXF'FRON, (sif'furn or sif'run) [sif'furn, W. P. J. F.; sif'run, S. Ja. K. Sm.] n. [saphar, Ar.] A plant and flower; the prepared stigmata of the flowers, used in medicine, confectionery, &c.

[SXF'FRON, (sif'furn) a. Yellow; having the color of saf-fron. Shak.

[SXF'FRON, (sif'furn) v. a. To tinge with saffron. Chaucer

[SXF'FRON-Bas'TARD, n. A plant; safflower. Miller.

[SXF'FRON-Y, a. Resembling or containing saffron. Todd.

SXF, v. n. [t. sagged; pp. sagging, sagged.] To sink in the middle when supported at both ends, as a long pole; to sink down by its weight; to hang heavy, or on one

to sink down by its weight; to hang heavy, or on one side, to bend, to fail; to swag, Shak, See Swag, tSke, v. a. To load; to burden. Johnson.
Ske, v. or Ske/QinG, v. The state or act of sinking in the

middle when supported at both ends, as a long piece of timber. Francis.

timber. Francis.

\$\$X^iG\_A,^\*n.\$ jp \$X^iG\_AS\$. The general name of those ancient compositions, which comprise both the history and mythology of the northern European nations. Brande.

\$\$A\_G\_A^iColys, (s\_s\_g^is\_lug) a. [.agar, L.] 'Quick of scent.

Millon.] Quick in mental penetration; discerning; acute, wise; sage; judicious.

\$\$A\_G\_A^iColys\_LY, (s\_s\_g^is\_hys\_le) ad. In a sagaclous manner \$\$A\_G\_A^iColys\_LS, (s\_s\_g^is\_hys\_le) ad. In a sagaclous manner \$\$A\_G\_A^iColys\_LS, (s\_s\_g^is\_hys\_le) ad. In a sagaclous manner \$\$A\_G\_A^iColys\_LS, (s\_s\_g^is\_hys\_le) ad. In a sagaclous manner \$\$A\_G\_A^iColys\_LS, (s\_s\_g^is\_hys\_le) ad. In a sagaclous manner \$\$A\_G\_A^iColys\_LS, (s\_s\_g^is\_hys\_le) ad. In a sagaclous manner \$\$A\_G\_A^iColys\_LS, (s\_s\_g^is\_hys\_le) ad. In a sagaclous manner \$\$A\_G\_A^iColys\_LS, (s\_s\_g^is\_hys\_ls\_la) ad. In a sagaclous manner \$\$A\_G\_A^iColys\_LS, (s\_s\_g^is\_hys\_ls\_la) ad. In a sagaclous manner \$\$A\_G\_A^iColys\_LS, (s\_s\_g^is\_hys\_ls\_la) ad. In a sagaclous manner \$\$A\_G\_A^iColys\_LS, (s\_s\_g^is\_hys\_ls\_la) ad. In a sagaclous manner \$\$A\_G\_A^iColys\_LS, (s\_s\_g^is\_hys\_ls\_la) ad. In a sagaclous manner \$\$A\_G\_A^iColys\_LS, (s\_s\_g^is\_hys\_ls\_la) ad. In a sagaclous manner \$\$A\_G\_A^iColys\_LS, (s\_s\_g^is\_hys\_ls\_la) ad. In a sagaclous manner \$\$A\_G\_A^iColys\_LS, (s\_s\_g^is\_hys\_ls\_la) ad. In a sagaclous manner \$\$A\_G\_A^iColys\_LS, (s\_s\_g^is\_hys\_ls\_la) ad. In a sagaclous manner \$\$A\_G\_A^iColys\_LS, (s\_s\_g^is\_hys\_ls\_la) ad. In a sagaclous manner \$\$A\_G\_A^iColys\_LS, (s\_s\_g^is\_hys\_ls\_la) ad. In a sagaclous manner \$\$A\_G\_A^iColys\_LS, (s\_s\_g^is\_hys\_ls\_la) ad. In a sagaclous manner \$\$A\_G\_A^iColys\_LS, (s\_s\_g^is\_hys\_ls\_la) ad. In a sagaclous manner \$\$A\_G\_A^iColys\_LS, (s\_s\_g^is\_hys\_ls\_la) ad. In a sagaclous manner \$\$A\_G\_A^iColys\_LS, (s\_s\_g^is\_hys\_ls\_la) ad. In a sagaclous manner \$\$A\_G\_A^iColys\_LS, (s\_s\_g^is\_hys\_ls\_la) ad. In a sagaclous manner \$\$A\_G\_A^iColys\_LS, (s\_s\_g^is\_hys\_ls\_la) ad. In a sagaclous manner \$\$A\_G\_A^iColys\_LS, (s\_s\_g^is\_hys\_ls\_la) ad. In a sagaclous manner \$\$A\_G\_A^iColys\_LS, (s\_s\_g^is\_hys\_ls\_la) ad. In a sagaclous manner \$\$A\_G\_A^iColys\_LS, (s\_

used in medicine. Johnson. SÄG-A-PË,\* n. A Persan, fetid gum-resin. McCulloch. SÄG-A-PË/NVM,\* n. [L.] Sagapen. See Sagapen. McCulloch. SÄ'GA-THY, n. A kind of serge; slight woollen stuff. Tatler. SÄGE, n. [sauge, Fr.] A garden plant or herb, of several

SAGE, a. [sage, Fr.; saggio, It.] Wise; grave; prudent; sapient, sagacious, discerning.

sapient, sagacious, discerning.

\$A\text{GE}, n. A philosopher; a man of gravity and wisdom.

\$A\text{GE}/LY, ad. Wisely, prudently, sagaciously. Spenser.

\$A\text{GE}/NESS, n. Gravity; prudence. Ascham.

\$A\text{GE}/NESS, n. A plant and flower. Asch.

\$A\text{GE}/E\text{GSE}, n. A plant and flower. Asch.

\$A\text{GE}/E\text{GSE}, n. A plant and flower. Asch.

\$A\text{GE}/E\text{GE}, n. A plant and flower. Asch.

\$A\text{GE}/E\text{GE}, n. A clay used in making the pots in which earthenware is baked.—The pots are called saggers or seggers. Brande.

seggers. Brande.—The pois are cancularly seggers. Brande.

Sig Bing,\* n. The act of sinking or hanging down.—
(Naut.) The arching downwards of the middle part of the keel and bottom of a ship. Hamilton.

SAQ'I-NATE, v. a. To pamper; to glut; to fatten. John

SAG-I-NATE, v. a. 10 pamper; to gaut; to tatten. John son. [B]
SAG-IT-TAL, [såd'je-tal, W. P. Ja. Sm. Wb.; sa-Jit'tal, S. K.]
a. [sagutaits, L.] Belonging to an arrow:—resembling an arrow, as a suture of the skull.

SAG-IT-TA'RI-US, n. [L.] (Astron.) The Sagittary, or Archer, one of the signs of the zodiac. Mozon.

SAG-IT-TA-RY, n. [sagittarius, L.] A centaur; an animal half man, half horse, armed with a bow and quiver; an archer. Skak.

SKG/17-TA-RY, a. Belonging to an arrow. Browne. [R.] SKG/17-TA-E,\* a. (Bot.) Resembling the head of an an-cient arrow. P. Cyc. SK/GO, n. A species of nutritious fecula or starch, extracted

from the pith of a species of East Indian palm-tree, called the sage paim.

n. (Zool.) An animal of the genus simia. Jour.

Science. — Called also agouin.

SA'GUM,\* n. [L.] The military dress of the Roman magistrates and dignitaries; a cloak fastened at the breast with a clasp. Brande.

a class. Brance, SA'GY, a. [sauge, old Fr.] Full of sage; seasoned with sage. Cotgrave.

SAHL'ITE,\* n. (Min.) A variety of augite from Sweden.

Brande.

Brands.

Si/IC, or Si/IK, n. [satque, Fr.] A Turkish merchant-vessel of the Levant, having but one mast, and that very high.

SAID, (séd) 1. & p. from Say. Mentioned; related, aforesaid; declared, showed. See Sav.

Si/IGA,\* n. (Zool.) A species of antelope. P. Cyc.

SAIL, (sāi) n. [soyled, sevi, D.] A surface obtained by canvas, mat, or other material, by the action of the wind on which, when extended, a vessel is moved on water:—a ship: a vessel is collective word for a number of which. white when a vessel; a collective word for a number of ships; in this sense it is used as a collective noun in the plural number; as, "a fleet of twenty sad."—In peetry, wings.

— To strike sail, to lower the sail; to abate pomp or superiority.

SAIL, v. z. [i. sailed; pp. sailing, sailed.] To be moved by the wind with sails; to pass by sea, to swim; to pass smoothly along. SAIL, v. c. To pass by means of sails; to fly through.

SALAMSTONE,\* s. (Mis.) An ornamental stone, which secure in small transparent crystals; a species of sapphire

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SAIL'A-BLE, a. Navigable; passable by shipping. Cotgrave. SAIL'-BÖRNE, * a. Carried by sails. Falconer.

SAIL'-BROAD, (sāl'hrāwd) a. Expanding like a sail. Milton.

SAIL'-COTH.* n. Cloth used for sails. McCullock.

SAIL'TE, n. He or that which sails; a sailing vessel.

SAIL'IFISH, * n. A name applied to the basking-shark. Booth.

SAIL'ING, * n. (Naul.) The act of one who sails, the movement by which a vessel is impelled upon the water, by the action of the wind on the sails; the art or act of navigation. Mar. Duct.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     SXL'A-RIED,* (ell'a-rid) p. a. Having a seiary. Qu. Rev.
SXL'A-RY, n. [salaire, Fr.; salarium, L.] An annual or pe-
riodical payment for services; stipend; wages; hire; al-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               lowance
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    lowance.

SXL/A-RY,* v. a. [i. SALARIED; pp. SALARYING, SALARIED.]

To fix a salary; to pay a stipend to Ch. Ob.

SXLE, u. [sal, Icel.] Act of selling; state of being sold; state of being venal; vent; power of selling; market; auction. [†A wicker basket. Spenser.]

FSXL-E-BROS'-I-TY, u. [salebrosus, L.] State of being rough or rugged. Faltham.

†SXL'E-BRODS, a. [salebrosus, L.] Rough; uneven; rugged. Cotton.
     SAIL'ING-MAS'TER,* ** (Next.) A subordinate officer on board a ship of war, who has the charge of the navigating of a ship under the direction of the captain. Park.
     SAIL'LESS,* a. Destitute of sails. Pollok.
   SÄIL/LESS,* a. Destitute of sails. Pollok.
SAIL/LÖST,* s. A. Place where sails are made. King.
SÄIL/-MÄK-ER,* n. A maker of sails. Shak.
SÄIL/-MÄK-ER,* n. A maker of sails. Shak.
SÄIL/OR, a. One of the crew of a ship or vessel, usually one of those before the mast, a seaman; a mariner.
SÄIL/OR-LIKE,* a. Like a sailor. Abbot.
SÄIL/Y, a. Like a sail. Drayton. [E.]
SÄIL/YARD, n. A pole on which a sail is extended.
SÄIM, n. [exim, W.] Lard; goose-grease. Brockett. [Local, England.]
TSAIN. i. * p. from Say. Used for say. Senter. Saild. Shak.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                Cotton
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     SA-LEP', [sa-lep', Sm.; sa'lep, Wb.] n. [Turk. & Fr.] A powder prepared from the roots of a plant of the orchiskind:—called also salop and saloop. McCullock. See
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               SALOP.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     SXL-E-RA'TUS,* n. A sort of refined pearl-ash. Adams
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    SXL-E-RA'TUS, *a. A sort of refined pearl-ash. Adams.
SXLES'MAN, m.; pl. SALES'MEN One who sells goods or
merchanduse, one employed in selling.
SXL'ET, n. See SALLET.
SXLE'WORK, (-würk) n. Work for sale; work carelessly
done for sale. Skak.
SX'LI-XNT, a. [saillant, Fr.] (Her.) Being in a leaping
posture, as a lion. See SALLENT.
SXL'IC, SAI'LK, P. Sn. Wb. Ash.] a. [sailque, Fr.] Exclus-
ing females from inheriting.— The saire law is a funda-
mental law of the French monarchy by which familiar
  England.]

[SAIN, i. 4 p. from Say. Used for say. Spenser. Said. Shak.

SAIN'FÖIN, or SAIN'FÖIN, [san'föin, W. J. F.; sön'föin,
S. E.; sän'föin, K. Sm. Wb.] n. [sanföin, Fr.] A perennial plant, similar to lucern, cultivated for fodder.

SAINT, (sänt) n. [Fr., sanctus, L.] A person eminent for plety and virtue; one of the blessed in heaven; one canonized, a sanctimations or ver religious person.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     mental law of the French monarchy, by which females are excluded from succeeding to the throne.

SXL'/-CINE,* n. A febrifuge substance of bitter taste, obtained, in prismatic crystals, from the bark of the willow
  onized; a sanctimonious or very religious person.

SĂINT, v. a. [£ ARINTED; pp. BAINTING, BAINTED.] To number among saints; to reckon among saints by public decree; to canonize. South.
   Cree; to canonize. South.

SAINT, u. To act with a show of piety. Pope.

SAINT-AN'DREW'S-CRÖSS,* n. A shrub. Crabb.

SAINT-AN'THO-NY'S-FIRE,* n. (Med.) Erysipelas. Hoblyn.

SAINT-BAB'NA-BY'S-THIS'TLE,* n. An annual plant.

Crabb.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Ure.

Să'Li-Ent, [să'le-ent, W. P. J. Ja. Sm. R.; săl'yent, S. E.
F.: săl'yent, K.] a. [saltens, L.] Leaping; bounding;
moving by leaps; shooting, projecting; springing or
shooting with a quick motton.—(Her.) Being in a leaping posture.—Saltent angle, an angle of a polygon pro-
   SÄINT'ED, a. Holy: plous; virtuous; sacred. Shak.

†SÄINT'ESS, n. A female saint. Bp. Fisher.

SAINT'FÖIN, n. Same as sainforn.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                jecting outwards.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      SA-LIF'ER-OUS,* a. Producing salt. - (Geol.) The salifer-
     SAINT'SM,* n. The quality or character of saints. Wood.
SAINT-JOHN'S'-BREAD,* n. A plant, the carob. Miller.
SAINT-JOHN'S'-WORT, (-wurt) n. A plant and shrub.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     ous system denotes the series of calcarcous, argillaceous, and sandy strata, locally and frequently productive of rock salt or brine springs, and of gypsum. P. Cyc.

SXL'1-F1-A-BLE,* a. Capable of being converted into sal:
  SAINT'-LIKE, a. Becoming a saint, resembling a saint.
SAINT'-LIKE, a. Becoming a saint, resembling a saint.
SAINT'LI, a. Like a saint, becoming a saint. Millen.
SAINT'LY, a. Like a saint, becoming a saint. Millen.
SAINT-TOL'O-GIST,*n. One who treats of the lives of the saints. Ch. Ob.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               Brande.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    SÄL-FFI-CÄ'TION,* n. The act of salifying. Urc.
SÄL'-FŸ,* v. a. [t. salified, pp. salifying, salified.]
To convert or form into salt. Urc.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    To convert or form into sait. Ure.

$XL'|-30°r, n. | saligot, Fr. | The water thistle.

$XL'|N,* n. A dry, saline, reddish substance, obtained from the ashes of potato leaves, &c. Loudon.

$XL-!-N.\Tion, n. | salinator, L. | Act of washing with sait liquor. Greenhill.

$A-Line', [seelin', S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; se-lin' or sa'lin, W. | a. | salinus, L. | Consisting of sait, impregnated with sait, containing sait.
  SAINT-PE'TER'S-WORT,* n. A perennial plant. Crabb.
SAINTS'-BELL, n. The smaller church bell, so called be-
             cause formerly it was rung when the priest came to those
   words of the mass, Sancte, Sancte, Sancte, Deus Sabauth, that all persons absent might fall on their knees. Bp. Hall. Skint'-skem-ing, a. Appearing like a saint. Mountagu.
  SAINT'SHIP, n. The character or qualities of a saint. Saint'sHiP, n. The character or qualities of a saint. Saint-Vi'tus's-Dânce.* n. (Med.) (Chorea Sanct. Vit.) A convulsive or irregular and involuntary motion of the limbs, a disease that commonly occurs in childhood. Dun-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    RALINE',* n. A repository of salt; a sait-pit. Scott.
SA-LINE',* p. A repository of salt; a sait-pit. Scott.
SA-LINE',* p. S.* The state of being saline. Smart.
SA-LIN',* FÖRM, * a. Having the form of salt. Smart.
SA-LINO-TUR-RENE',* a. Partaking of salt and earth.
 limbs, a disease that commonly occurs in childhood. Dunglison.

SAKE, n. [sac, Sax.; sasks, D.] Final cause; end; purpose; reason, account, regard to any person or thing.

SAYER, n. [sacre, Fr.] A species of hawk:—a piece of artillery. Derham.

SAK!RR-ET, n. The male of a saker-hawk. Bailey.

SAL, n. [L.] Salt:—the scientific term for salt, used in chemistry and pharmacy. Floyer.

SAL/a-BLE, a. That may be sold; vendible; fit for sale; marketable.

SAL/a-BLE.-NESS. n. The state of being salable.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     [Browns.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    SA-Li'NOUS, a. [salinus, L.] Containing sait, saline.
SA-Li'NOUS, a. [salinus, L.] Containing sait, saline.
SA-Li'VA, n. [L.] pl. SA-Li'VÆ. The fluid that is secreted
into the mouth by the salivary glands, every thing that
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         Containing salt, salin
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 into the mouth by the carrier, sit of the mouth by the salivary.

SA-Lival, [8s-lival, S. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; ski/e-vki or sp-lival, W.] a. Relating to saliva; salivary.

SAL'i-vanr,* a. Fromoting salivation. Caldwell.

SAL'i-vanr,* a. Relating to saliva or splittle. Gress.

SAL'i-vanr, a. Relating to saliva or splittle. Gress.

SAL'i-vanr, v. a. It salivates; pp. salivating, salivatre.

ED. To purge by the salivary glands. Wiseman. To produce a flow of saliva.
   SAL'A-BLE-NESS, n. The state of being salable.
 SāL'A-BLE-NĒSS, n. The state of being salable.
SāL'A-BLY, ad. In a salable manner.
SA-LĀ'CIOUS, (sa-lā'shus) a. [salaz, L.; salace, Fr.] Lustful; lecherous; lewd; wanton. Dryden.
SA-LĀ'CIOUS-LY, (sa-lā'shus-le) ad. Lecherously; lustfully.
SA-LĀ'CIOUS-NĒSS,* n. Quality of being salacious. Baley.
SA-LĀ'CI-TY, n. [salactas, L.] Lust, lechery. Browne.
SমL'AD, n. [salada, Fr.; salact, Ger.] Pood of raw herbs, generally dressed with vinegar, salt, oil, &cc. Vulgarly corrupted to sallat.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 ED. To purge by the salivary guanus. resemble produce a flow of saliva.

SLL-I-VA/TION, n. Act of salivating; excessive flow or secretion of saliva, as produced by mercury, &c.

SA-LI/VOUS, [sq.11/Vus, S. F. J. K. Sm. R. sq.11/Vus or saliva or spittle.

SA/JIX.* n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants or trees; the SLL/LET. n. [salade, Fr.] A helmet. Chauser.

SLL/LET. n. A corruption of salad. Boyle. See Salad.

SLL/LET. n. A corruption of salad. Boyle. See Salad.

SLL/LET. n. Act of issuing forth; sally. Spenser.

SLL/LOW. (salib) n. [saude, Fr.] A small tree comprising several species of salix, resembling the willow or osier.

SLL/LOW. a. [salo, Ger.; sale, Fr.] Yellow, as from illness; yellow; pale; sickly.

SLL/LOW-NESS, (salip-nes) n. Yellowness; sickly paleness.

SLL/LOW-THÖRN,* n. An ornamental tree or shrub. Farm.
generally directed with vinegar, sair, oil, acc. Vingary corrupted to salled.

8 LI_AD-ING,* n. Vegetables used for salad. Sat. Mag.

8 LI_ABERRY,* n. A fruit from the valley of the Oregon, about the size of a common grape, of a dark purple color, and of sweet, pleasant flavor. Farm. Ency.

8 LI_AMM, n. [Per.] A Persian salutation. Sir T. Herbert A Hindoo salutation or act of worship. Malcom.

8 LI_AMN.DER, n. [salamander, Fr.; salamander, L.] The name of a genus of betrachian reptiles, which have some affinity to lizards. The salamander has been fabled to live in fire, and to be very poisonous.

8 LI_AMN.DER, n. A Besembling a salamander.

8 LI_AMN.DER, n. Resembling a salamander.

8 LI_AMMORING. a. Resembling a salamander.

8 LI_AMMORING. a. Resembling a salamander.
             corrupted to sallet.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    SXL'Low-Thörn,*n. An ornamental tree or shrub. Farm.
SXL'Ly, n. [eallie, Fr.] An eruption or issue, as from a
place besieged; quick egress; excursion; flight; spright-
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SAM

ly exertion; escape: -- levity; extravagant flight; frolic; | vild gayety.

wind gayety.

SAL'LY, v. n. [i. sallied; pp. salling, sallied.] To issue out suddenly; to make an eruption.

SAL'LY-PORT, n. A gate at which sallies are made; a postern gute:— in fire-ships, the place of escape for trainfirers.

SLL-MA-GDN'D], \*\*. A mixture of chopped meat, with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onlons, a mixture of chopped meat and seasonings; a medley. Catgrave.

SLL'MI-AC,\* a. Sometimes used, as a contraction for sal-

SALM'M:AC,\* n. Connections and america.

SALM'ON. (sam'un) n. [salmo, L.; saumon, Fr.] A fish highly valued for food.

SALM'ON-ET,\* (sam'o-nēt) n. A little salmon; a samlet.

[Brands.

BXL'MO-NOID,\* n. (Ich.) A soft-finned, abdominal fish. BXLM'ON-PIPE,\* n. A device for catching salmon. Crabb. SALM'ON-TROUT, (sam'un-trout) n. A trout that has some

SLM'(N-TRÔÛT, (săm':n-trôût) n. A trout that has some resemblance to a salmon. Walton.

8.-LÔŌN', n. [salm, sulle, Fr., from the Ger. sal.] A spacious hall or room, a state-room.

8/LLP, or SA-LŌŌ', n. [salp, Turk.] A powder prepared from the roots of a plant of the orchis kind, sometimes used as food:—called also salep.

8/LLP-ICON, or SAL-Pi'CON, [sal'pe-kōn, Sm. Wb.; salp'kon, K. Johnson.] n. A kind of farce or stuffing, put into holes cut in legs of beef, veal, or mutton. Bacon.

8/LLPINX,\* n. [salm; t.] (Anat.) The custachan tube, or channel, between the mouth and the enr. Brands.

8/L-PRU-NEL'LA,\* n. (Chem.) Fused nitre, cast into cakes or balls. Ura.

†BAL-8A-MEN-TA'RI-008, a. [salsamentarius, L.] Being

†BXL-8A-MEN-TĀ/RI-OŪS, a. [salsamentarius, L.] Being salt or saitted. Bailey.

SAL-SEIGNETTE,\* (căl-săn-yēt') n. (Chem.) Tartrate of potassa and soda; Rochelle sait. Brands.

BL'SI-WY, n. [L.] An esculent garden vegetable; the cyster plant; goat's beard.

SAL-SIL'LA,\* n. [Bp.] An herbaceous plant from Peru, the roots of which are eaten like the potato. Furm. Ency.

SAL-SQ-C/ID, a. 'salsus and aculus, L.] Having saltness and sourness. Fluyer.

and sourness. Flayer.

SAL-80-LA,\* n. (Bol.) A genus of plants; saltwort. Crabb.

SAL-80-(9)-N00-, a. [salsugmeux, Fr., from salsugo, L.]

Saltsh, somewhat salt. Boyle.

SALT, n. [salt, Goth.] Common salt, a substance used for seasoning, being a murate of soda, that which seasons cassoning, being a mirrate of soda, that which sensons or preserves from corruption: — taste, smack, wit, merriment. — (Chem.) Any substance formed by the combination of an acid with an alkaline or salifiable base. — pl. Popularly used for salts taken as medicine; as, "Epsom salts."

Sails."

Silt, a. Having the taste of, or preserved by, sail, as, sait fish, impregnated with sait, abounding with sail.

—[saiaz, L. Lecherous, salacious, Saik.]

Silt, v. a. [Lecherous, salacious, Saik.]

Silt, v. a. [Lecherous, salacious, Saik.]

To season with sail. St. Matt. v.—v. n. To become impregnated

with salt.

\*\*HALT, n. [sault, old Fr.; sallus, L.] Act of lenping; a skip; a leap. B. Jonson \*\*HSLI-TANT, a. [sallars, L.] Jumping, dancing, Holland.

SAL'TATE, v. m. [salto, L.] To leap, to jump, to skip. Rev.

SAL-TA'TION, m. [saltatto, L.] Act of leaping or jumping, beat; palpitation. Wiseman. SXL-TA-TO'E1-ODS,\* a. Saltatory. Kirby. SXL-TA-TO-RY,\* a. Adapted to leaping; jumping; skip-

BAL'TA-TO-RY, a. Adapted to leaping; jumping; skipping. Brands.

\$\tilde{A}\_LT'-B\tilde{X}\_\*, a. A sort of musical instrument. Boswell.

\$\tilde{A}\_LT'-B\tilde{X}\_\*, a. A lump of salt, made at the salterns, which attracts pigeons; a maxture given to pigeons.

\$\tilde{A}\_LT'-\tilde{C}\_LL-AR, a. [saldere, Fr.] A small vessel for holding salt on the table.

ing salt on the table.

SALT'ER, n. One who salts; one who sells salt.

SALT'ER, n. A. Asalt-work, a place for making salt.

SALT'ERN, n. A. Salt-work, a place for making salt.

SALT'ER, or SAL'TIRE, n. [saultor, Fr.] (Her.) A cross with two feet, as if capable of leaping, as an X, or an ordinary in the form of the cross of St. Andrew.

[SALT-IN-BAN'CO, n. [saltars in banco, It.] A quack or mountebank. Browne.

SALT'ING, n. Act of impregnating with salt:—a salt-water marsh. Loudon.

SALT'ISLE a. Somewhat salt. Mirror for Magistrates.

SALT' 1811, a. Somewhat salt. Mirror for Magistrates.

SALT'LES, a. Having no salt; insipid.
SALT'LY, ad. With taste of salt; in a salt manner.
SALT'-MARSH,\* n. A marsh sometimes overflowed with

BALT'-BARSH, 7. A maiss sometimes overnowed was alt-water. Ash.

BALT'-KINE,\* n. A place where sait is found. McCullock.

BALT'-PAN, z. Fame as sait-put. Bacon.

BALT-Pite, (-De'ter) n. Nitre, nitrate of potash. Bacen.
BALT'-Pit, n. A pit or place where salt is obtained; a
salt mine; salt-work.

SALT'-RHEÜM, \* (-rûm) s. A kind of herpes; an affectios of the skin. Dr. Reife.
SALT'-WA-TER, \* n. Water containing salt. Brance.
SALT'-WA-TER, \* a. Relating to, or used at, son. Shak.
SALT'-WORK, (-würk) n.; pl. SALT'-WORKS, (-würks)
A saltern, a place where salt is made shake.
SALT'-WORT, \* (-würt) n. A genus of plants growing on the sea-const; salvola. Crabb.
SALT'-was Somewhat salt Caterons.

the sea-coast; salvola. Crabb.

†\$\( \text{SLT'}\y\), a. Somewhat salt. Cotgrave.

\$\text{SA-LU'\gamma\_R}\$ a. [salubrus, L.] Wholesome; healthful; promoting health; healthy, salutary.

\$\text{SA-LU'\gamma\_R}\$ - O\text{S-L\y}, ad. So as to promote health. Burke.

\$\text{SA-LU'\gamma\_R}\$ - O\text{S-L\y}, ad. So healthy of being salubrious. Allen.

\$\text{SA-LU'\gamma\_R}\$ - O\text{S-L\y}, ad. In a salutary manner. Ed. Rev.

\$\text{SL'\u-TA-R}\$ - L\y\, \* ad. In a salutary manner. Ed. Rev.

\$\text{SL'\u-TA-R}\$ - L\y\, \* ad. In a salutary manner. Ed. Rev.

\$\text{SL'\u-TA-R}\$ - L\y\, \* ad. In a salutary manner. Ed. Rev.

\$\text{SL'\u-TA-R\y}\$ - L\y\, \* ad. In a salutary manner. Ed. Rev.

\$\text{SL'\u-TA-R\y}\$ - L\y\, \* ad. In a salutary manner. Ed. Rev.

\$\text{SL'\u-TA-R\y}\$ - L\y\, \* ad. In a salutary manner. Ed. Rev.

\$\text{SL'\u-TA-R\y}\$ - L\y\, \* ad. In a salutary manner. Ed. Rev.

\$\text{SL'\u-TA-R\y}\$ - L\y\, \* ad. In a salutary manner. Ed. Rev.

\$\text{SL'\u-TA-R\y}\$ - L\y\, \* ad. In a salutary manner. Ed. Rev.

\$\text{SL'\u-TA-R\y}\$ - L\y\, \* ad. In a salutary manner. Ed. Rev.

\$\text{SL'\u-TA-R\y}\$ - L\y\, \* ad. In a salutary manner. Ed. Rev.

\$\text{SL'\u-TA-R\y}\$ - L\y\, \* ad. In a salutary.

\$\text{SL'\u-TA-R\y}\$ - L\y\, \* beneficial.

\$\text{SL'\u-TA-R\y}\$ - L\y\\

\$\text{balutary}\$ - \text{Fr.} \text{ aduatary.} \text{ In a salutary.} \text{ In a salutary.} \text{ In a salutary.} \text{ In a salutary.} \text{ In a salutary.} \text{ In a salutary.} \text{ In a salutary.} \text{ In a salutary.} \text{ In a salutary.} \text{ In a salutary.} \text{ In a salutary.} \text{ In a salutary.} \text{ In a salutary.} \text{ In a salutary.} \text{ In a salutary.} \text{ In a salutary.} \text{ In a salutary.} \text{ In a salutary.} \text{ In a salutary.} \text{ In a salutary.} \text{ In a salutary.} \text{ In a salutary.} \text{ In a salutary.} \text{ In a salutary.} \text{ In a salutary.} \text{ In a salutary.} \text{ In a salutary.} \text{ In a salutary.} \text{ In a salutary.} \text{ In a salutary.} \text{ In a

safety, beneficial.

Săl U-Tă/TiON, n. [Fr.; salutatto, L.] Act or style of saluting, a salute, an act of civility; greeting; address.

SA-LÜTA-TO-RY,\* a. Containing salutations; greeting, as, "a salutatory orntion." K-ricland. [U. S.]

†SA-LÜ'TA-TO-RY, n. [salutatorum, low L.] Place of greet-

Milton.

Ing. Milton.

SA-LUTE', v. a. [saluto, L.; saluer, Fr.] [i. SALUTED, pp. SALUTING, SALUTED.] To greet; to show civility or respect to, to hail, to please, to gratify; to kiss.

SA-LUTE', v. Salutation; greeting, a kiss. — (Mil.) An exhibition of respect and honor, performed in different ways.

SA-LUT'ER, a. One who solutes.

SALUT'ER, a. One who solutes.

SALUT'ER, a. One who solutes.

SALUT'ER, a. Use a. [salutifer, L.] Healthy; bringing health, salutary. Ricaut.

health, salutary. Ricaut. SXL-U-Tif'ER-OUS-LY,\* ad. In a salutiferous manner. Cud-

words.
SXL-VA-BiL'i-TY, n. State of being salvable. Sanderson.
SXL'VA-BiLE, a. [salvo, salvus, L.] That may be saved;
that may be kept safe.
SXL'VA-Bile-RESs, n. Salvability. Ash.

SXL/VAGE, n. [salvage, Fr.] (Mercantile law) A compensation for saving or preserving a vessel or merchandiso from wreck or utter loss.

†SAL'VAGE, a. [saulvage, old Fr.] Rude; cruel:-now, sarage

saraga.

SL-VA-TEL'LA,\* n. (Anal.) A vein of the arm, terminating in the fingers. Brande.

SAL-VA'TION, n. [salnata, low L.] Act of saving; state of being saved, deliverance from any evil, especially from eternal death; reception to heaven.

S'L'VA-TO-RY, n. A place where any thing is preserved.

[SALVE, (sav or salv) [sav, P. E. K. Sm. R. Wb.; salv, W. J. F., salv or salv, Ja.] n. [scalf, Sax., salbon, Goth.] A glutture are composition or contract and led to wounds and

nous composition or outment applied to wounds and hurts, help, remedy. Afr "Dr. Johnson tells us that this word is originally and properly salf; which, having solves in the plural, the singular, in time, was borrowed from it; sealf, Saxon, undoubtedly from salvus, Latin. There is some diversity among our orthospists about the lin this word and its verb. Mr. Sheridan marks it to be pronounced, Mr. Smith, W Johnston, and Barclay, make it mute, Mr. Scott and Mr. Perry give it both ways, and Mr. Nares says it is mute in the noun, but sounded in the The mute I is certainly countenanced in this word by calve and halve; but, as they are very irregular, and are the only words where the l is silent in this situation, (for value, delve, solve, &c., have the l pronounced,) and as this word is of Latin original, the l ought certainly to be preserved in both words, for, to have the same word sound ed differently to signify different things, is a defect in language that ought, as much as possible, to be avoided."

Walker.

[SALVE, (say or salv) v. a. [salbon, Goth.; salben, Ger.] [i.
salved, pp. salving, salved.] To cure with medicaments
applied, to help; to remedy. [To help or save by a salve
or an excuse. Hooker.]

Siliver, [salver, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.] n. A
plate on which any thing is presented.

Siliver. (Bot.) A genus of plants; the sage. P. Cyc.
Siliver. (Bot.) a genus of plants; the sage. P. Cyc.
Siliver. (Bot.) a genus of plants; the sage. P. Cyc.
Something reserved when other things are granted, an
exception: a reservation; an excuse.

exception; a reservation; an excuse.

SXL-Vo-LXT'j-LE,\* n. A sesquicarbonate of ammonia. Ure.

SXL'voe,\* n. (Law) One who saves a ship or cargo from impending wreck or destruction. Bouvier

SA-MA'RA, \* n. (Bot.) An indehiscent, superior fruit or nut, or a kind of one-seeded, indehiscent pericarp, with a wing

at one end. Brande. SA-MXR'j-TAN, n. An inhabitant of the city or district of Samaria, one of a sect of the Jews, who believed in the Pentateuch only, and with whom other Jews refused to have dealings.

A-MAK-1-TAN, a. Pertaining to Samaria or the Samaritans denoting a sort of Hebrew alphabet.

BAM'A-BÖID,\* a. Resembling a samate. Brands
SA-EAR'EA, n. See Simal.
SAM'BÖ,\* n.; pl. SAM'BÖ; or SAM'BÖEŞ. The offspring of a negro and muistio. Earp.
SAM'BÜKE,\* n. [sambuca, L.] A musical instrument. Aschem.
SAME, a. [same, loci., same, same, M. Outh.] Identical, not different; not another, being of the like kind, sort, or degree, that which was mentioned before.

gree, that which was mentioned before, fSAME, ad. Together. Spenser.

SAME/NESS, m. State of being the same; identity.

SA'MJ-AN,\* a. Relating to the island of Samos. Gent. Mag. SA'MJ-&L,\* m. [Ar.] A hot, and wind, common in Africa, and Arabin, Syria, &c.; the simoom; the kansin. P. Cyc. f3A'MITE, m. [samt, Fr.] A sort of silk stiff. Chaucor.

SA'MLET, m. Samtl. Fr.] A sort of silk stiff. Chaucor.

nst, the fry of the salmon.

SAM-O-THRA'CIAN,\* n. A native of Samothracia. Ency.

SAM-O-T-BDES',\* (sam-51-5dz') n. pl. A people of Tartary.

Eurusham.

Simp,\* n. Indian corn broken coarse and boiled, to be eaten with malk or butter:—from the Indian word name R. Williams

saturp. A. Framens.

SAM'PHER, (saint'fir) n. [Saint Pierre, Fr.] A plant which grows on rocks washed by the sea, used for pickling.

SAM'PLE, n. A part shown as a specimen of the whole; a

SAM'FLE, s. A part shown as a specimen of the whole; a specimen, example, pattern. FAM'FLE, v. a. To show as a specimen, to exemplify. Meda. SAM'FLE, v. a. To show as a specimen, to exemplify. Meda. SAM'FLE, v. a. To show as a specimen of work; a specimen, particularly of a girl's improvement in needlework. SAM'SHU,\* v. A. Chinese spirit distilled from rice. Skurr. SAM'SHU,\* v. A. Chinese spirit distilled from rice. Skurr. (SAM-BLE'|TY,\* v. Quality of being sanable. Med. Jour. (SAM-BLE, [sam's-b], S. W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.: sa'ng-bl, Nares, Buchanan,] a. [samble, old Fr.; senablis, L.] That may be curred, currelle. More. [R.]
[SAM'A-BLE-NESS,\* v. State of being sanable. Ash. fSA-M'A'TON, v. [sanato, L.] Act of curing. Wiseman. SAM'A-TIVE, a. [sano, L.] Fowerful, or tending to cure; healing; sanatory.
SAM'A-TO-RY,\* a. Relating to health, sanative. Dr. Frances.

†Since'BELL, n. A corruption of saintsbell, which see. †Sinc'Tj-Fj-Cate, v. a. [sanctifice, low L.] To sanctify.

SÄNC-TI-FI-CÄ'TION, n. [Fr.] Act of sanctifying; state of being sanctified or made holy, consecration.

SÄNC-TI-FI-ER, n. One who sanctifies:—the Holy Spirit.

SANCTIFIE, A. One who sanctines:— the Invy Spirit.

SancTifie, p. sanctifie, Fr.; sanctifie, L.]

L. sancTified, p. sanctifiers, annetifier.

To free from the power of sin, to make holy, to make a means of holiness; to make free from guilt, to consecrate; to

purily.

SANC-TI-MŌ'NI-OUS, (săngk-te-mō'ne-ŭs) a. [sanctimonia, L.] Saintly, having the appearance of sanctity. Milton.

SANC-TI-MŌ'NI-OUS LY, ad. in a sanctinonious manner.

SANC-TI-MŌ'NI-OUS-KESS, n. State of being sanctimoni-

SANC'TI-MO-NY, n. [sanctimonia, L.] Holiness; scrupulous austerity, appearance or pretence of holiness.

SANC'TION, n. [Fr., sanctio, L.] That which sanctions, confirms, or renders obligatory: act of confirming or

confirms, or renders obligatory: act of confirming or sanctioning; confirmation, ratification.

SANC'TION, (sángk'shin) v. a. [L. SANCTIONED; pp. SANCTIONED, SANCTIONED, TO give a sanction to to countenance, to support, to authorize. Burke.

SINC'TI-TDDE, n. [sanctus, L.] Holiness; sanctity. Milton.
SANC'TI-TDDE, n. [sanctus, L.] Holiness; state of being holy, goodness; purity, godliness; a holy being. (SANCT'U-A-RY, (sángkt'yu-a-riz) v. a. To shelter by means of sacred privileges. SAnc.
SANCT'U-A-RY, (sángkt'yu-a-riz) v. [sanctuaire, Fr.; sanctuarum, L.] The penetralua, or most retired and sacred part of a temple; a holy place, a temple, a consecrated building; holy ground; an asylum sacred from the reach of civil power; shelter; protection.

ing; holy ground; an asylum sacred from the reach of civil power; shelter; protection.

SNO! TUM SNOC-TO'RUM; [L.] "The Holy of Holies." The innermost or holiest place of the Jewish temple, where the ark was kept; the sancturpy. Crabb.

SNND, n. [sand, Sax.; sand, Dnn. & D.] Particles or powder arising from the breaking or crumbling of stone; minute grains of stone.—pl. Barren country covered with sand. SNND, v. a. [i. sanded; pp. sanding, sanded.] To sprinkle with sand; to drive on sands.

SNN'DAL, n. [sandale, Fr.; sandalium, L.] A loose shoe; a sort of slipper. Milton.

SNN'DAL-WOOD,\* (-wûd) n. The heart of a small oriental tree resembling the myrile, remarkable for its fingrance, and used for dyeing.—It is called also red saunders, or sanders wood. Urc.

SNN'DAL-XLEH, n. [sandaraca, L.] A gum resin which oozes

sanaers wow. Orc.

Bandracz, L.] A gum resin which oozes
from the common juniper, used in making varnish,—
when pulverized, sometimes called posses:—a native
fossil, of a bright red color; a combination of arsenic and

SAND' BAG, \* A. A bag for sand; repository for sand. SAND'-BANK, \* B. A bank of sand. Goldmith.
SAND'-BATH, \* R. A vessel filled with heated sand, for drying precipitates, &cc.:—a bath made of warm sand.

SYND'-ELIND, a. Having a defect in the eyes, by which small particles appear to fly before them. Shak. SAND'-BOX, a. A box for holding sand. Once... SAND'-BOX.-TREE', a. A tree whose pericarp bursts, and

SAND'BOX-TREE', n. A tree whose percarp bursts, and scattern its seeds.

SXND'-BDG,\* n. An insect. Smart.

SXND'-CRXCK,\* n. A fissure in a horse's hoof. Louden.

SXND'-CRXCK,\* n. A kind of eel found under the sand.

SXND'-ELL, n. A kind of eel found under the sand.

SXND-E-MA'NI-AN,\* n. A follower of Robert Sandeman, a

Scotch divine: — in Scotland called Glassits, from John

SAN-DE-MA'NI-AN-ISM, \* n. The principles of the Sandemanians. Ec. Rev.

SAN'DER-LING, n. A sort of moor-fowl, similar to the pewit SAN'DER-ING, n. [santalum, L.] See Sandal-Wood. SAND'-FLOOD,\* (sand'flüd) n. A flowing of sand in a des

SAND'-FLOUD, Community of the Market SAND'-FLY, \* n. A minute, troublesome fly.
SAND'-FLY, \* n. An hour-glass. Bossell.
SAND'-HEAT, n. Heat of warm or hot sand.
SAND'-HILL, \* n. A hill of sand, or a hill covered with sand.

Pennant.

SÄND'HÖP-PER,\* n. A little crustaceous animal. Regst.

SÄND'I-NESS, n. The state of being sandy. South.

SÄND'I-NESS, n. The state of being sandy. South.

SÄND'I-NESS, n. Saline matter, or impurities which rise as a seum upon glass, during its fusion in the furnace:—called also glass-gall,\* n. [L.] A kind of minium. Crabb.

SÄND'-NAN-TIN-N. —A species of swallow. Pannant.

SAN'D'X,\* or SAN'D'X,\* n. [L.] A kind of minum. Crabb. SAND'-MAR-TIN,\* n. A species of swallow. Pennant. SAND'PiP-ER,\* n. A bird allied to the snipe. P. Cyc. SAND'STONE, n. Stone composed of agglutinated particles or grains of sand, of different varieties, some calcareous, and some silicious; a species of freestone. SAND'-STORM,\* n. A violent commotion of sand. Goldsmith. SAND'-WCH,\* (sand'widj) n. Two slices of bread with a slice of meat between them. Bulver.
SAND'-WORM,\* (-wdrm) n. A species of worm. Pennant. SAND'-WORM,\* (-wdrm) n. A species of worm. Pennant. SAND'WORT,\* (-wdrm) n. A genus of small plants; arenaria. Farm. Ency.
SAND'Y, a. Abounding with sand; full of sand; unsolid. SANE, a. [sanus, L.] Sound; healthy, not insune:—generally applied to the mind.
SANE'NESS,\* n. The state of being sane; sanity Balley.

eraily applied to the mind.

SANE/NSS,\* n. The state of being sane; sanity Bailey.

SANG, 1. from Sing. See Sino.

SXN-G-AREL',\* n. A beverage made of wine, water, and sugar. Dr. Madden.

SANG-FROID, (sing'frwâ') n. [Fr.] Cold blood; coolness; freedom from ardor or warmth, indifference. Sheridan.

SAN'GI-AC,\* n. A Turkish officer, governor of a sanguante, or a district forming part of a pachalic. Brands. See

SAN'GI-A-CATE,\* n. The jurisdiction of a sangiac. Ency

DANYUI-A-CATE, n. The jurisdiction of a sangiac. Ency.
SAN-GUIFFER-ODS, (sang-gwiffer-us). a. [sang-guf-r. L.]
Conveying blood, as, a sang-uferous vessel." Derham.
SXN-GUI-FI-CA'TION, (sang-gwe-fe-ka'shun) n. [Fr. sangus and face, L.]
Production of blood, the conversion of the chyle into blood.
SXN/GUI-FE (sangus-gwe-fe-ka'shun)

of the chyle into blood.

Sh'gU-Fi-ER, (a'ng'gwe-fi-er) n. [sanguis and facto, L.]

A producer of blood, that which sanguifies. Floyd.

Sh'gU-Fi, (sang'gwe-fi) v. n. [sanguis and facto, L.] [i.
sanguified, pp. sanguifier, sanguified.] To produce

Maunder bland.

ENOUGH. A-RI-NESS,\* n. Quality of being sanguinary SAN'GUIN-A-RI-NESS,\* n. Quality of being sanguinary SAN'GUIN-A-RY, (sang'gwin-a-re) a. [sanguinarius, L.] Cruel, bloody, bloodthirsty; murderous.
SXN'GUIN-A-RY, n. [sanguinarie, Fr.] An herb. Sing-

SAN'GUINE, (sang'gwin) a. [sanguin, Fr.; sanguineus, from sanguis, I.] Red; of the color of blood, abounding with blood: — warm; ardent; confident, inclined to expect much.

SXN'GUINE, n. Blood color. Spenser, Bhoodstone. Cotgrava, †SXN'GUINE, v. a. To stain with blood, to cusninguina Fanshawe.

Fanshave.

Sin'Guine-Ly, (sing'gwin-le) ad, Ardently, coufidently, Sin'Guine ness, n. Arder, state of being sanguine.

San-Guin'e-Offs: (sang-gwin'e-us) a. [sanguineus, L.]

Constituting blood; shounding with blood; pletheric.

(San-Guin'e-Ty, n. Sanguineness. Stock.

San-Guin'e-Ty, n. Bloodiness. Mors.

San-Guin'e-Lenty\*a. [Fr.] Tinged with blood. Dunglises.

Sin'He-Dain, [sain'he-drima, S. W. P. J. K. Ja. K. Sm. R.;

san-h8'drim, Taylor's Calmat.] n. [Heb.] The highest indical tribunal, or thef council, among the Jews, consisting of 71 members, including the high-priest, who presuded.

BAR

BAN'j-CLE, (Mn'e-kt) n. [Fr.; seniesla, L.] A perennial plant; self-heal.

BA'N'-E\$, (ak'n-8z) n. [L.] (Med.) A thin, unhealthy, purilent discharge from wounds and sores.

BL'N-COS, a. Emitting sanies; ichorous, serous.

BLN'-TA-RY,\* a. Relating to health; sanatory. Ea. Rev.

BAN'-TY, n. [sanitas, L.] Stale of being sane; soundness of mind. Shak.

SANI'-X\* = A. mulitary division of the Tarkish empire:

of mind. Saak.

Sin/Jak.\* a. A military division of the Turkish empire;
the commander of the division:—called sanyak. sanjak
bey, or simply bey, sanguac. P. Oyc. See Sanciac.

Sink, (sangk). From Sisk. See Sink.

Sink, (sanz) prep. [Fr.] Without; destitute of. Shak.

Sin/scaliz, n. [sancruta, i. e. polshed.] The learned language of Hindostan and of the Bramins.— It is the pa-

guage or muosual and or the Brainia.—It is the parent of most of the East Indian languages.

SANS-CULOTTE, (sang'kG-lôt') n. [Fr., without breeches.]

A man shabbly dressed, a ragamufin. Ed. Rev.

SANS-CU'LOT-TISM,\* n. Dress and manners of sens-culottes.

Carlyle.

SANS-SOUCL,\* (sing-e6-s6') [Fr.] Without care. Ency.
SAN'TA-LINE,\* n. The coloring matter of red sandal or saunders wood. Brande.

Saunders wood. Byance.
San'ter, v. n. See Saunter.
San'ton, n. A Turkish priest; a kind of dervise.
San'to-Nine,\* n. A vegetable principle possessing acid
properties, obtained from the seeds of artenusa santonuca,

properties, obtained from the seeds of artemisia santonica, or southern-wood. P. Cyc.

SAP, n. The vital juice of plants and trees, or the fluid which is absorbed by the roots, and sent upwards into the stem, branches, and leaves. —(Mil.) A trench for undermining: — sap-wood. See Sap-wood.

SAP, v. a. [ssper, Fr.; zappare, It.] [i. sapped; pp. sappino, sapped.] To undermine; to subvert by digging; to dig, as a trench.

SAP, v. n. To proceed by mine; to proceed invisibly.

SAP A-JÖ, \* or SAP-A-JÖU/\* n. [Fr.] An American animal of the genus simila. Jour. Sci.

SAPA-WOOD, \* (-wad) n. A kind of wood similar to Brazil-wood, found in India, used for dyeing and inlaying. Ore.

Brazil-Wood, found in India, used for dyeing and iniaying. Drs.

SAP/FOL.\* a. Full of sap, containing sap, sappy. Coloradge.

SAP/GRĒEN,\* n. A pigment prepared by evaporating the juice of buckthorn berries to dryness, mixed with lime. P. Cyc.

SA-PHĒ/NA,\* n. [σαφής.] (Anat.) The large vein of the leg, which ascends over the external ankle. Brande.—(Mm.)

A bluish mineral substance. Crabb.

SXPH'|RE, m. See SAPPHIRE. SAP'|D, a. [sayıdus, L.] Tasteful; palatable; stimulating the palate. Arbuthnot.

SA-Pi)-I-TY, in. Tastefulness; power of stimulating the SXP'II-NESS, palate. Browne.
SA'PI-ENCE, n. [Fr.; sapientia, L.] Wisdom; sageness.

Erreto.
SA'P-ENT, a. [sapiens, L.] Wise; sage. Milton.
SA-P-EN'TIAL. a. Teaching wisdom. Richardson. [R.]
TSA-P-EN'TIAL-Ly, ad. In a wise manner. Baxter.
SA'P-EN-TIZE, v. To grow or make wise. Coleradge. [R.]
SA'P-ENS, a. Wanting sap; wanting vital juice, dry; old; husky. Dryden.

husky. Dryden.

SAP'LESS, A. warting sap; wanting vital fatee, dry, out; husky. Dryden.

SAP'LING, n. A young tree; a young plant. Shak.

SAP-Q-NA-RY, a. Saponacous. Boyle.

SA-PON-I-FI-A-BLE, a. That may be saponified. Phil. Mag.

SA-PON-I-FI-A-BLE, a. That may be saponified. Phil. Mag.

SA-PON-I-FI-CA'TION,\* n. The act of making soap, or of changing into soap. Brande.

SA-PON-I-FI-CA'TION,\* n. The act of making soap, or of changing into soap. Brande.

SA-PON-I-FI-CA'TION,\* n. The act of making soap. or of changing into soap. Brande.

SA-PON-I-FI-CA'TION,\* n. The act of making soap. And the provided in the root of the sponaria officinals, producing lather. Brande.

SAP'O-NINE,\* n. A peculiar substance contained in the root of the sponaria officinals, producing lather. Brande.

SAP'O-RIF'IC, a. [saportflage, Fr.; sapor and facto, L.] Producing taste, flavor, or relish.

SAP-O-RIF'IC-MESS,\* n. Quality of being saporific. Scott.

SAP'O-ROSS, a. Savory; tasteful. Buley. [R.]

SAP'PARR,\* or SAP'PAR,\* n. (Min.) A term applied to the cyanite. Brande.

SAP'PER, n. [sapour, Fr.] One who saps; one who digs a

cyanite. Brands.

Shp'fer, n. [sapeur, Fr.] One who saps; one who digs a trench or undermines; a kind of miner.

Shp'fh[c., (shf'f|k).a. [Sapphæs. L., from Sappho.] Denoting a kind of verse, said to have been invented by the Greek poeters Sappho, consisting of eleven syllables.

Shp'fh[c,\* (shf'f|k).a. A sapphic verse. Ed. Reo. [Shp'fh[c,\* (shf'f|k).a. A sapphic verse. Ed. Reo. [Shp'fher, (shf'f|r)] saif fir, S. W. J. F. J. S. M.: shf'fir, P.] n. [sapphäras, L.] A precious stone, or very hard gein, consisting essentially of crystallized alumina, of various colors; the blue variety being generally called sapphire; the red, the oriental ruby; and the yellow, the oriental topaz.

[Shp'fhire,\* (shf'fir) a. Resembling sapphire. Millon. Shp'fhire, she'ffir. In a. Made of, or like, sapphire

SAP'PHIR-INE,\* (stffir-in) s. (Affs.) A mineral resease bling sapphire. Dans.

SAP'F1-NESS, s. State of being sappy; juiciness.

SAP'F2, a. Abounding in sap; juicy; succulent; young; not firm; weak; soft; silly; foolish.

SAP'-RÖT,\* s. A disease of timber. See Dav-Rot.

SAP'-A-GO,\* s. [sokabringer, Ger.] A kind of Swiss cheese, of a dark olive-green color.—Written also chapsager

Farm. Ency.

SAP'-WOOD,\* (-wûd) n. The alburnum of a tree, being the newly-formed and light-colored wood which is next to the bark, and through which the sap flows most freely.

Branda.
Sta's-Ba-īte,\* n. A kind of oriental monk or comobite.
Waddington.
Sta's-BaND, n. [zarabanda, Sp.; sarabands, Fr.] A Spanish dance:—a musical composition in triple time, similar to a minuet.

to a minuet.

SAR'A-CEN,\* n. A name adopted by the Arabs after their settlement in Europe; a Mahometan. Ency.

SAR-A-CEN'IC. (a. Relating to the Saracens, or to their SAR-A-CEN'IC.) a richitecture, called modern Gothac.

SAR'BλC,\* n. (Zool.) The grunting ox of Tartary. Booth.

SAR'CAŞM, n. (sarcasme, Fr.; sarcasmus, L.; σαρκάζω, Gr.]

A keen reproach, a taunt; a cutting jest; satire personal

A seen reproach, a taunt; a cutting jest; saute personal and severe; a gibe.

†SAR-CAS'MOUS,\* a. Reproachful; sarcastical. Hudibras.

\$AR-CAS'TIC, { a. Relating to, or containing, sarcasm; \$AR-CAS'TI-CAL, } keen; taunting; severe.

\$AR-CAS'TI-CAL-Ly, ad. In a sarcasuc manner, severely

\$AR-CAS'CEL,\* a. The pinion or outer joint of a bird's wirg.

\*Rooth\*\*

Booth.

SARCE'NET, (särs'net) n. Fine, thin, woven silk.

SARC'LE, (sär'kl) v. a. [sarcler, Fr., sarcule, L.] To weed corn. Answorth. [R.]

SAR'CO-CARP,\* n. (Bot.) The intermediate fleshy layer, between the epicarp and endocarp. P. Cyc.

SAR'CO-CELE, n. [σωρ and κήλη, Gr.; sarcocele, Fr.] A tumefaction of the testicle.

SAR-CO-COL'LA,\* n. [L.] A tree, and a gum resin which exudes from the tree, and is used for flesh-wounds. Brande SAR'CO-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A variety of zeolite, of a flesh-color. Brands.

SAR'CO-LITE,\*\* n. (Min.) A variety of zeolite, of a nean-color. Brands.

SAR-CO-LÖG';-CAL,\*\* a. Relating to sarcology. Smart.

SAR-COL'O-GST,\*\* n. One versed in sarcology. Dunglison.

SAR-COL'O-GY,\*\* n.  $[\sigma ap \ell \text{ and } \lambda \delta \rho \cdot \rho_s.]$  That part of anatomy which treats of the fleshy parts of the body. Brands.

SAR-COMA, n.  $[\sigma \hat{a} p \kappa \omega \mu a.]$  A fleshy excressence or lump; a merbid tumor. Bailey.

SAR-COMA-TOUS,\*\* a. Relating to sarcoma. Dunglison.

SAR-COPH'A-GOUS, a.  $[\sigma \hat{a} \rho \ell \text{ and } \phi \hat{a} \gamma \omega.]$  Flesh-eating; feeding on flesh.

ing on flesh.

ing on fiesh.

SAR-CÖPH'A-GÜS, n. [L.] pl. L. SAR-CÖPH'A-Pl; Eng. SAR-CÖPH'A-GÜS-EŞ;—the former plural is the more common. A stone coffin or receptacle for a dead body. SAR-CÖPH'A-GY, (sqr-köl'/s-je) n. [caρξ and φάγω.] The practice of eating fiesh. Browns.

SAR-CÖP'(c, n. [σάρξ, Gr.; sarcotque, Fr.] A medicine which fills up ulcers with new flesh; same as incarnative.

Wiseman.

SAR-COT'IC,\* a. Generating or breeding new flesh. Ash. †SAR-CU-LĀ'TION, n. [sarculus, L.] The act of weeding. Barley.

SARD, \* n. (Min.) A mineral, which, when held up to the

SAR-DIN'I-AN,\* a. Relating to Sardinia. Murray SAR'DI-US, n. A sort of precious stone. Rev. XXI. SAR'DOIN.\* n. (Mm.) Same as sard. Smart.

SAR'DÖIN.\* n. (Min.) Same as sard. Smart.

SAR-DÖ'N!-AN, a. Same as sardome. Bp. Hall.

SAR-DÖN'!co, a. Forced or feigned, as applied to laughter, smiles, or grins. Spenser. — Sardome laugh, a convulsive laugh, said to have been first observed in those who ate the herb sardonia, which grows in Sardinia.

SAR'DO.N'X. [shr'do-nix, W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm.; sgr-dö'nix, S. E.] n. A precious stone; a chalcedony or carnelian, of a reddish-yellow or orange color.

SARK'ING,\* a. Thin boards for lining, &c.; boarting for slates. Loudon.

SARM'ING,\* a. Thin boards for lining, &c.; boarting for slates. Loudon.

SAR-MEN-TA'CEOUS,\* (-shus) a. (Bot.) Twiggy; sarmentose, Hamilton.

SAR-MEN-TOSE', \* a. (Bet.) Having leaves in bunches, and only at the joints. Crabb.

SAR, R. A. pavement, or stopping-stone. [Local, Eng.] SA'R & s. A pavement, or stopping-stone. [Local, Eng.] SA'R & s. An ancient astronomical period or cycle, the origin and length of which are unknown. Brands. SAR PLAR, R. Half a pack of wool, containing 40 tods

Crahb.

SXR'PLIER, (str'pler) n. [sorpillière, old Fr.] A piece of canvas for wrapping up wares; a packing-cloth. Esiley.
SXR'RA-SINE, n. A plant; a kind of birth-wort. — (Fort.)
A kind of portculib or heares.
SAR'SA, n. Sarsaparilla. Johnson.

BAR-SA-PA-RIL/LA, n. A medicinal plant and its root; a species of smilax; a drug.

†SARSE n. [sassure, old Fr.] A fine lawn sleve; a scarce.

Barret.
FARSE, v. a. [sasser, Fr.] To sift through a sarse or scarse;
FART, n. Wood-land turned into arable land. Baley.
S. S. TO'E, OS, n. [sartor, L., a tailor.] (Anat.) The muscle
which serves to throw one leg across the other; called

the tailor's muscle. Paley. SASH, n. A band; a belt worn for ornament; a silken band worn by officers in the army, and by the clergy over their cassocks; and also as a part of female dress.—
(Arch.) A place of frame-work for holding the squares of glass in a window; a window so formed as to be let up and down by pulleys.

glass in a window; a window so formed as to be let up and down by pulleys.

8.88H, v. a. [L. \*8.8FED]; pp. \$3.8HING, \$3.8HED.] To dress with a \$3.81.—to furnish with \$3.8h-windows.

8.88H-FARME, \*n. (Arch.) A wooden frame into which a sash is fitted. Brande.

\$5.88H'-WIN-DŌW, \*n. A window made of a wooden frame and large squares. Ash.

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\$5.88H'-WIN-DŌW, \*n. A window made of a wooden frame and large squares. Ash.

\$5.88H'-WIN-DŌW, \*n. [seagfras, Sp.] A tree, the wood and bark of which are aromatic and medicinal.

\$5.88E, (889) n. [sas, B.] A kind of sluice or lock. Pepys.

\$5.88'SO-LINE, \*n. (Chem.) Native boracic acid from Sasso, in the Florentine territory. Brande.

\$5.87I, the p. from \$8t. See Sir.

\$5.8'IZAN, [sā'tan, S. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; sā'tan or sāt'an, W.; sat'an, Nares.] n. [Heb.] The adversary the devil. \$5.7" This word is frequently pronounced as if written Sattan; but making the first syllable long is so agreeable to analogy, that it ought to be indulged wherever custom will permit, and particularly in proper names. Cato, Plato, &c., have now universally the penultimate a long and slender, and no good reason can be given why the word in question should not join this class. Mr. Nares and Buchanan, only, adopt the second sound; but Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sherndan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Entick, and Dr. Ash, the first." Walker.

\$8.-TAN'|C, a Belonging to, or proceeding from, the \$8.-TAN'|C, a Belonging to, or proceeding from, the \$8.-TAN'|C, al. Ale and satance manner; diabolically.

\$8.-TAN'|CAL-IV, ad. In a satance manner; diabolically.

\$8.-TAN'|CAL-IV, ad. In a satance manner; diabolically.

\$8.-TAN'|CAL-IV, ad. In a Satance manner; diabolically.

\$8.-TAN'|CAL-IV, ad. In a Satance manner; diabolically.

SA-TAN'I-CAL-LY, ad. In a satanic manner; diabolically.

SA-TAN'I-CAL-LY, ad. In a satanic manner; diabolically.

SA-TAN-I-CAL-NESS, n. Quality of being satanical. Ash.

SA'TAN-ISM, n. Extreme wickedness. [R.]

SATCH'EL, n. [seckel, Ger.; sacculus, L.] A little bag or sack, commonly a bag used by schoolboys. Shak.

SATE, c. a. [satio, L.] [L. SATED; pp. SATING, SATED.] To satiate; to glut, to pall. Millon.

SATE'LESS, a. Insatiable. Young. [R.]

SATE'LESS, a. Insatiable. Young. [R.]

SATE'LESS, a. Insatiable. Young. [R.]

SATE'LESS, a. Insatiable. Young. [R.]

SATE'LESS, a. Insatiable. Young. [R.]

SATE'LESS, a. Insatiable. Young. [R.]

SATE'LESS, a. Insatiable. Young. [R.]

SATE'LESS, a. Insatiable. Young. [R.]

SATE'LESS, a. Insatiable. Fi.] pl. SAT'SL-Lites. A small planet revolving round a larger; or a secondary planet which revolves about a primary planet; an attendant; a follower.

3CT "Pope has, by the license of his art, accented the plural of his word upon the second syllable, and, like the Latin plural, has given it four syllables:

'Or ask of yonder argent fields above,

Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove.' Essay on Man.
This, however, is only pardonable in poetry, and, it may be added, in good poetry." Walker.

'T.-EL-L'!'TIOUS, (sat-el-Ish'us) a. Consisting of satellites. Cheyne.

F. (T-FL-L)!'/TIOUS, (sát-cl-ish'us) a. Consisting of satelites. Cheyme.
SĂ'TI-ĀTE, (sā'she-āt) v. a. [sato, L.] [i. satiated; pp. satiatio, satiated.] To satisfy; to fill; to glut; to pall; to fill september of the satisfy; to fill; to glut; to pall; to fill september of satisfy; to fill; to satiety. Pope.
SĀ-Ti-ĀTE, (sā'she-āt) a. Glutted; full to satiety. Pope.
SĀ-Ti-ĀTY, [sa-ti'c+to, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.; sa-si'-c-to, S.; sā'she-to, E.] n. [satietas, L.; satiete, Fr.] State of being satisted; fulness beyond desire or pleasure; more than enough; excess; wearisomeness of plenty. Str'in, n. [Fr.; satim, D.] A thick, closely-woven, glossy silk.

SULT. A. Belonging to or made of satin. Ash.
SXT'IN.\* a. Belonging to or made of satin. —a twilled
SXT'IN. —a. Twilled
Stuff, or cloth, made of wool and cotton.
SXT'IN.—FLÖW-ER.\* a. (BoL.) A plant and flower. Hamil-

ton.

SXT'|N-SPAR,\* n. (Min.) Fibrous limestone. Hamilton.
SXT'|N-WOOD,\* '-wûd) n. A fine, hard, lemon-colored,
East-Indian wood, having a fragrant odor. Francis.
SXT'|N-Y,\* a. Resembling, or partaking of, satin. P. Cyo.
SATIRE, (cž'tur, mit'ir, or mit'ur) [cž'tur, S. P. J. F.; sat'ur,

K. Sm. Nares, Ensick; ski'ir, Wb.; ski'tur, ski'ur, ski'ur, sci'ur, or ski'lr, W.; ski'ur, Ja.; ski'tur, Kearick.] n. [satyra of satres, L.] A composition, commonly in poetry, in which vice or folly is censured or exposed to hatred or contempt; if personal, it becomes a lempoon:—ridicule; sarcasm; wit; irony; humor. §Cr. The first mode saircasm; wit; irony; humor. §Cr. The first mode fisher, or saircasm; wit irony; humor. Str. The short quantity of the first vowel is adopted by Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinston, Buchanan, and Entick; but the quantity of the second syllable they have not marked. The third [ski'tir] is adopted by Dr. Kenrick; and for the fourth [sat'tir] we have no authorities.—But, though the first mode of pronouncing this word is the most general and [savir] we have no authorities.— But, though the first mode of pronouncing this word is the most general and the most agreeable to an English ear, the second seems to be that which is most favored by the learned, because say they, the first syllable in the Latin satyre is short." Walker.

say they, the first syllable in the Latin satyra is short." Walker.

SA-TIR/I-CAL, ing, satire; censorious, severe; sarcastic. SA-TIR/I-CAL, ing, satire; censorious, severe; sarcastic. SA-TIR/I-CAL-LY, ad. In a satirical manner; severely.

SA-TIR/I-CAL-RSS,\* n. Quality of being satirical. Fuller. SAT/IR-IZE, v. a. [satirizer, Fr.] [t. satirizer); pp. satirizer, satire, satirizer, satire; to reducine.

SAT/IR-IZE, v. a. [satirizer, Fr.] [t. satirizer); pp. satirizers of being satisfied, that which satisfies, contentment, compensation; remuneration; requital; conviction; gratification; amends; atonement for a crime; recompense for an injury.

SAT-IS-FAC/TIVE, a. [satirfactus, L.] Giving satisfaction; satisfactory. Browne. [R.]

SAT-IS-FAC/TO-RI-NESS, n. Quality of being satisfactory SAT-IS-FAC/TO-RI-NESS, n. Quality of being satisfactory. SAT-IS-FAC/TO-RI-NESS, n. Quality of being satisfactory. SAT-IS-FAC/TO-RI-NESS, n. Quality of being satisfactory. SAT-IS-FAC/TO-RI-NESS, n. Quality of being satisfactory. SAT-IS-FAC/TO-RI-NESS, n. Quality of being satisfactory. SAT-IS-FAC/TO-RI-NESS, n. Quality of being satisfactory. SAT-IS-FAC/TO-RI-NESS, n. Quality of being satisfactory. SAT-IS-FAC/TO-RI-NESS, n. Quality of being satisfactory. SAT-IS-FAC/TO-RI-NESS, n. Satisfics, l. [t. satisfics] pp. satisfactory, satisfactory, satisfactory. Locks. SAT/IS-FI, v. n. To give content or satisfaction. Locks. suspense ; to convince.

SXT-U-RA'TION, n. Act of saturating, state of being saturated, repletion, fulness.
SXT'UR-DAY, n. [from Saturn; dies Saturn, L.] The sev-

SAT'UR-DAY, n. [from Saturn; dies Saturn, L.] The seventh and last day of the week.

†SA-TUR-P-TY, n. [saturut, old Fr.] Repletion. Warner.

SAT'URN, [sat'urn, P. E. Sm. R. Wb. Ress. sä'turn, S. J.

F.; sä'turn, Ja.; sä'turn or sat'urn, W. K.] n. [Saturnus,
L.] (Mythod.) An ancient Italian deity, under whom the
golden age is fibled to have existed.—(Astron.) A planet
in the solar system, supposed the most remote of the
planets, before the discovery of Uranus.—(Alchemy) The
emblem of lead.—(Her.) Black color in coats of arms.

PT "The first requirection of this word [sä'turn] is and for the same reason as in Satan; but there is an and for the same reason as in Satan; but there is an additional reason in this word, which will weigh greatly with the learned, and that is, the a is long in the original. Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Kenrick, Perry, and Entick. adopt the second pronunciation [sat'urn] of this word, and Mr. Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and Dr. Ash, the first." Walter.

SXT-VB-NX'LI-A,\* n.pl. [L.] An ancient festival of Saturn, celebrated at Rome about the middle of December. Brands.

Brande.

Sit-Uk-Ni-Li-An, a. [Saturnalia, L.] Sportive, loose like the feasts of Saturn. Burks.

Sit-Uk-Ni-An, a. [saturnus, L.] Happy; golden, as in the reign of Saturn: applied also to a sort of lambic verse.

Sit-Uk-Nine, a. [saturninus, L.] Not light or mercurial, but gloomy and grave, as if born under the influence of Saturn; melancholy; heavy; sad.

Sit-Uk-Nist, a. (Mia.) A metallic substance separated from lead in torrefaction. Urc.

Sit-Uk-Niet, a. (Mia.) A metallic substance separated from lead in torrefaction. Urc.

Sit-TyR, (satur or sat'ur or sat'ur, S. P. J. F. Wb.; sat'ur, Sm.; sat'ur, Ja.; sat'ur or sat'ur, W. K.] n. [satyrus, L.] (Mytto.) A sylvan god, supposed by the ancients to be rude and lecherous.

SIT-Y-RI'A-SIS, s. (Med.) Lactivious madness; priapism; an excess of seminal secretion. Floyer.

84-TER'[C,\*-a. Relating to satyrs. Bryent.

84-TER'[C,\*-a. Relating to satyrs. Bryent.

81UCE, (alws) n. [cauce, Fr.; sales, it.; saless, from salls, L.] Something eaten with food to improve its relish; something stimulating. Shak — Impudence; saucinece; sauciness. Forby. [Vulgar.] — Any son of vegetable eaten with flesh ment. Forby. [This use is provincial in England, and colloquiat or vulgar in the United States.] — To serve one the same sauce, to retaliate one injury with another. [Vulgar.] SAV'[No.-Y.a. d. So as to be saved; with parsimony. SAV'[No.-Y.a. d. So as to be saved; with parsimony. SAV'[No.-N.a. Listaucen, pp. saucing.] To season; to stimulate. [TO gratify with rich tastes. Shak.]

8ÂUCE — LONE'\* n. A. plant; jack-by-the-bedge. Booth. SAUCE — LONE'\* n. A. plant; jack-by-the-bedge. Booth. SAUCE — LONE'\* n. A. plant; jack-by-the-bedge. Booth. SAUCE — LONE'\* n. A. plant; jack-by-the-bedge. Booth. SAUCE\* PON, n. An impertment or saucy fellow. Brewer.

8ÂUCE\* PON, n. A. metal pan, or cooking vessel, with a handle. Blt-y-Rl'4-6is, n. (Med.) Lascivious madness; priapism; an excess of seminal secretion. Flops.

84-TR'[c,\*a. Relating to satyrs. Bryen.\*.

84-TR'|-ON, n. [L.] A provocative plant; ragwort. Pope.

84-TR'|-ON, n. [L.] A provocative plant; ragwort. Pope.

84-UCE, (saws) n. [auce, Fr.; sales, it, seless, from salto,
L.] Something eaten with food to improve its relish; something stimulating. Sack — Impudence; sauciness.

Forby. [Vulgar.] — Any son of vegetable eaten with flesh meat. Forby. [This use is provincial in England, and colouquial or vulgar in the United States.] — To serve one the same sauce, to retaliate one injury with another. [Vulgar.]

84UCE, a. [i. saucez, pp. saucing, saucing.] To season; to stimulate. [†To gratify with rich tastes. Sak.]

84UCE-L-LÖNE'\* n. A plant; jack-by-the-hedge. Booth.

84UCE-PLONE'\* n. A metal pan, or cooking vessel, with a handle.

SÂU'CER, m. [saucière, Fr.] A small pan or platter for a tea-

cup, &c.
Shu'Cj-LY, ed. Impudently; in a saucy manner.
Shu'Cj-LY, ed. Impudence; petulance; impertinence.
Shu'CjssE, (shu'se) n. [Fr.] Same as sauctsson.
Shu'Cjs-SoN, n. [Fr.] (Fort.) A long pipe or bag filled
with gunpowder, for the purpose of firing a mine.
Shu'Cy, (saw'se) a. [salsus, L.] Pert; petulant; contemptuous of superiors; insolent; impudent; rude; impertinent. nent.

Soure RAUT,\* (sour'krout) n. [Ger.] Salted or pickled cabbage, which has been fermented, a German dish, sour-krout. W. Ency.

SOUT-KTOUL. W. Ency.

SAUL, a. Old spelling for soul. Brockett. See SOUL.

SAUL, a. Old spelling for soul. Brockett. See SOUL.

SAUN'CHA-BELL, n. See SANCEBELL.

SAUN'DERS-WOOD, (-wûd) n. Same as sandal-wood. See

SANDAL-WOOD.

SAUN'TER, or SAUN'TER, [san'ter, J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.;

SAWN'ER, or SAUN'TER, [san'ter, J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.;

SAWN'ER, S. P. K.; san'ter or sawn'ter, W.] v. n. [saun'tered, p. p. saun'terino, saun'tered, and is led charity, under

pretence of going d la saints terre; or from sauter, Fr.,

to teap.] To wander about idly, to loiter, to linger.

27-"'The first mode of pronouncing this word [san'ter]

is the most agreeable to analogy, if not in the most general use, but where use has formed so clear a rule as in eral use, but where use has formed so clear a rule as in words of this form, it is wrong not to follow it. Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Scott, are for the first pronunciation; and Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnston for the last." Walker.

SAUN'TER, or SAUN'TER, n. An idle walk or ramble.

BAUN'TER, or SAUN'TER, n. An idle walk or ramble. Young.

[SAUN'TER-ER, or SAUN-TER-ER, n. One who saunters.

SAU'RI-AN,\* n. (Zool.) The name of a family of reptiles; the lizard. P. Cyc.

SAU'RI-AN,\* a. Relating to, or resembling, lizards. Buckland.

SAU'ROID,\* a. Like saurians; saurian. Buckland.

SAU'RO-PHIS,\* n. (Zool.) A genus of lizards. P. Cyc.

SAU'RY,\* n. A species of fish. Ponnant.

SAU'RY,\* n. A species of fish. Ponnant.

SAU'SAG-E, [saw'saj], P. Jo. Sm.; saw'saj], E.; sös'saj, J. K.;

säs'saj, S.; sāw'saj or säs'saj, W.] n. [saucusse, Fr.] A roll of scasoned minced meat, enclosed in a skin. 37 " This word is pronounced in the first manner [saw'saj] by correct, and in the second by vulgar, speakers. Among this number, however, I do not reckon Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Scott, who adopt it; but, in my opinion. Dr Kenrick and Mr. Perry, who prefer the first, are not only more agreeable to rule, but to the best usage." Walker.

SAUTERNE,\* (sō-tērn') n. [Fr.] A species of French wine.

SAUTERNE,\* (sō-tērn') n. [Fr.] (Zool.) The monitory

Qu. Rev. (söv'gård) n. [Fr.] (Zool.) The monitory lizard or safsguard. P. Cyc. Siv'A-BLE, a. That may be saved; salvable. Chillingworth. Siv'A-BLE-NESS, n. Capability of being saved; salvability.

SIV'AGE, a. [sawags, Fr.; selvaggio, It.] Wild, uncultivated; untamed; cruel; uncivilized; ferocious; fieroe; very barbarous; untaught; brutal.

very barbarous; untaugnt; prutai. δΧν'4φΕ, π. A man wholly uncivilized; a barbarian. †δΧν'4φΕ, τ. α. To make barbarous, wild, or cruel. Morc. δΧν'4φΕ-1γ, εd. Barbarously; cruelly. Shak, δΧν'4φΕ-ΝΕΒS, π. State of a savage; barbarousness, cru-

elty.

SAVAGE-RY, R. Cruelty, barbarity; wild growth. Shak.

SA-VAN'NA, R. [sabana, Sp.] An open plain, or meadow,
without wood; a prairie. Locks.

SAVE, v. a. [sabvo, L.; sauser, Fr.] [i. saven; pp. saving,
saven.] To preserve from any evil, particularly from
eternal death; to preserve; to protect; to recue; to deliver; not to spend or lose; to hinder from being spent or
lost; to reserve or lay by, to spare; to excuse.

lost; to reserve or lay by, to spare; to excuse.

SAVE, v. n. To be cheap; to prevent loss. Bacon.

SAVE, yes. Exc pt; not including; as, "forty stripes save one." 2 Cor.—conj. Except; unless; as, " Save he that had the mark." Rev.

saror, and sometimes sarours, but more commonly sarior, in accordance with the pretty generally adopted rule which excludes u from words ending in or or our; as, orror, favor, konor, &c. These words, error, favor, and honor, are derived directly from the Latin, without any change in the orthography, but it is not so with savior; and the omission of the u is offensive to the eyes of many, who are accustomed to see it inserted, and the principal reason in favor of its omission is conformity to the general rule relating to words of this class.

SHYOR, m. [sapor, L.; saveur, Fr.] A scent; odor; taste; flavor; relish.

SA'VOR, v. n. [sapor, L.; savourer, Fr.] [i. savored; pp.

\*\*savoring, savored.] To have a smell or taste; to betoken, to have an intellectual taste.

ergreen perennial.

ergreen perennan.

Si'vQs-Y, a. [avoureux, Fr.] Pleasing or exciting to the taste or smell, relishing, piquant.

S4-vö', a. A sort of curied winter cabbage.

S4-vö', ABD,\* n. A native of Savoy. Earnshaw.

Siw, i from Sec. See See.

Siw, a. [sawe, Dan.] A dentated, cutting instrument. — [A any new any structure of Shek ]

saying; a mixim; an axiom; a proverb. Shak.]
Shw, v. a. [L sawed, pp. sawing, sawed or sawn.] To cut

with a saw. SAW, \* v. n. To use a saw; to be under the cut or opera-

SAW,\* v. n. To use a saw; to be under the cut or operation of a saw. Smart.

SAW'DUST, n. Dust made by the attrition of a saw.

SAW'ER, n. One who saws, now corrupted to sawyer.

SAW'FER, n. A fish with a kind of dentated horn.

SAW'FILY,\* n. A genus of flies, of many species; an insect with a saw-like sting. Kirby.

SAW'GRASS,\* n. A kind of coarse grass; bog-rush. Farm.

SAW'MLLI,\* n. A mill for sawing timber. P. Cyc.

SAW'NG,\* n. A witless clown: — a nickname for a Scotchman. Grose.

SAW'PT. n. A put over which timber is laid to be sawed.

man. Grose.

Säw'-PIT, n. A pit over which timber is laid to be sawed.

Säw'TRY,\* n. A musical instrument; psaltery. Dryden.

Säw'wORT, (wurt) n. A perennial, serrated plant.

Säw'-wREST, (-rest) n. An instrument for setting the teeth of a saw.

SAW'YER, n. One who saws. -- A large tree with its roots down by the action of the current:—common in the Mississippi and its tributaries. Flint.

SAX'A-TILE,\* a. Relating to, or living among, stones or rocks. Smart.

SAX'-FRAGE, (săk'se-frāj) n. [saxifraga, L.] A genus of beautiful Alpine plants; a medicinal plant, reputed good for the stone SAX'I-FRAGE-MEAD'OW, n. A plant.

SAY-I-FRAGE-MEAD'OW, n. A piant.
SAX-IF'RA-GOUS, a. [sazifragus, sazum and frange, L.]
Dissolvent of stone in the bladder. Browne.
SAX'ON, n. [Sazo, L.] One of the people who inhabited the northern part of Germany, obtained footing in Britain about the year 440, and afterwards subdued a great part of the island: — the language of the Saxons.

part of the island:—the language of the Saxons. SAX'ON, a. Belonging to the Saxons, or to their language. SAX'ON, a. Belonging to the Saxons, or to their language. SAX'ON-BLUE,\* n. A solution of indigo in concentrated sulphuric acid, much used as a dyo-stuff. Brands. SAX'ON-IST, n. One who is versed in the Saxon language. SAX'ON-IST, n. One who is versed in the Saxon language. SAY, (ss) v, a, [i. said (sd); pp. saying, said:—he says (sdz), To speak; to utter in words, to tell; to allege; to repeat; to rehearse; to speak, not sing. SAY, (si) v, n, To speak; to tell; to utter; to relate.—In poetry, say is used before a question; tell. Millon.
SAY, (si) n. A speech; what one has to say; a remark; an

observation. L'Estrange. — [for assay.] Sample. Sidney. Trial by a sample. — [sois, Fr. † A thin sort of silk. Spenser.] — [sayette. Fr.] A kind of woollen stuff. Bp. Berkelsy. SLY'iNe. n. Act of speaking; expression; an opinion; a proverb; a maxim; adage; aphorism. SAYS, "a (ses) Third person singular of Say. See Sav. SCAB, n. [scab, Sax.; scabba, ft.; scabies, L.] An incrustation over a sore: — a disease incident to sheep: — the itch or manes of horses: — a dirty, patry fellow. Shak.

tion over a sore: — a disease incident to sheep: — the itch or mange of horses: — a dirty, paltry fellow. Shak. SCAE'BARD, (skib'bard) n. [schap, Ger.; schabbs, Belg.] The sheath of a sword.

SCABBED, (skib'bed or skibd) a. Covered or diseased with scaes; scabby; paltry, sorry; vile; worthless. SCAE'BLD-NESS, m. The state of being scabbed. Hulost. SCAE'BL-NESS, m. The state of being scabby. Sherwood. SCAE'BL, a. Full of scabs; diseased with scabs; scabbed. SCAE'BL, a. Full of scabs; diseased with scabs; scabbed. SCAE'BL-OUS, (skib'be-ūs) a. [scabiosus, L.] Itchy; leprous. Arbuthac.

SCA-BRED'I-TY, m. [scabisuse, Fr.; scabiosa, L.] A genus of plants, mostly perennial. Evolyn.

†SCA-BRED'I-TY, m. [scabredo, L.] Unevenness; rugged-

ness. Burton.

Sca'Broys, a. [scabreux, Fr.; scaber, L.] Rough; rugged; rough to the touch, covered with hard, short projections from the cuticle, or with granules: - harsh; unmusical.

Dryden.
SCA'BROUS-NESS, n. State of being scabrous; roughness.
SCA'BROUS-NESS, n. A plant. Ainsworth.
SCA'D, n. A fish; the shad: — the horse-mackerel. Carew.
SCA'F'FOLD, n. [cda'q'sud, Fr.; schavet, Teut.] A temporary gallery or stage, as for shows, for the execution of a criminal, for builders to stand on while at work, or for hay, grain, &c.; scaffolding.

[tumber.
SCA'F'FOLD, v. a. To furnish with a scaffold or frames of SCA'F'FOLD, and Gallery: hollow floor: scaffold Stake.

SCAP FOLD, b. a. 10 turns with a scannid or frames of Folder Folder, a. Gallery; hollow floor; scaffold. Shak. SCAP FOLD-ING, a. A temporary frame or stage; a scaffold; a temporary frame or support for builders to stand on, a building slightly erected.
SCAGL-FOLA, (skal-ye-0lip) n. [It.] (Arch.) A sort of artificial stone, or composition, formed chiefly of pulverized gypsum, and made to imitate the colors of marble. Brande. See SCALIOLA.

See SCAILOLA.

SCA'LA-BLE, a. That may be scaled with a ladder.

SCA-LA-BE', m. [escalade, Fr.; escalada, Sp., from scala, L.]

An assault upon a place by means of ladders, an esca-

An assault upon a place by means of ladders, an escallide. Arbuthnot. See Escalade.
Scala'do, m. Same as scalade. Bacon.
Scala'a-Ry, [skki'g-re, W. J. Ja. R.: skki'g-re, S. P. K. Sm.]
a [scala, L.] Proceeding by steps, like those of a ladder.
Browne. [R.]
Scalde. J. To burn or injure with hot liquor, to parboil.
[To scorch. Forby. Local, Eng.]
Scalde. J. Scale burn or injure with hot liquor, to parboil.
[To scorch. Forby. Local, Eng.]
Scalde. J. Scale burn or the lad, a burn; a hurt or burn
caused by hot liquor.
Scale. J. Phiry: sorry. Scuryy Scalby. scalled. Shak.

caused by hot liquor.

Scâld, a. Pairy; sorry, scurvy; scaby, scalled. Shak.

[Scâld, a. Pairy; sorry, scurvy; scaby, scalled. Shak.

[Scâld, ar Scâld, skâld, Ja. K. R.; skald, Sm.] n.

[Dan. & Su.] An ancient Scandinavian poet.

[Scâldder, E. Sm.; skâlder, R. Wb.] n. A Scandinavian poet, a scald. Warton.

Scâlddher, a. A kind of local loprosy, in which the head is covered with a continuous scab, the ringworin of the scalp; a scalled head.

[Scâldder] c. a. Relating to the poets called scalds. Warton.

Scâlde, n. [scale, Sax.] A balance, a vessel suspended by a beam against another vessel, for weighing;—generally used in the plural:—the sign Libra in the zodiac.—

[skulja, Goth.] The small shells or crusts which, lying one over another, make the coats of fishes, any thing exfoliated or desquamated, a thin lamina; an abortive one over another, make the coats of fishes, any thing exfoliated or desquamated, a thin lamina; an abortive leaf.—[scala, L.] A ladder; means of ascent, act of storming by ladders; regular gradation:—an instrument, line, or any thing marked or made up of parts at equal distances, and used for the purpose of measuring other linear magnitudes; an instrument for ascertaining proportions.—(Mus.) A progressive series of sounds.

SCÂLE, v. a. [scalare, 1t.] [L. SCALED, pp. SCALING, SCALED.]
To climb, as by ladders, to mount, to ascend:—to measure or compare; to weigh. Shak. To strip of scales; to take off in a thin lamina; to pare off a surface. [To spread, as manure. Brockett. North of Eng.]—(Naut.)
To cleanse the inside, as of cannon. Mar. Dict.
SCALE, v. n. To peel off in scales:—to ascend.
SCALE, D. N. To peel off in scales:—to ascend.
SCALE, w. n. To peel off in scales:—to ascend.
SCALED, (skåld) a. Squamous; having scales; scaly. Shak.
SCALED, (skåld) a. Squamous; having scales; scaly. Shak.
SCALE, v., a. Ter, scalenus, L.; orahyofs, Gr.] (Geom.).
A triangle having the three sides unequal. Baley.
SCA-LENG, a. Ter, scalenus, L.; orahyofs, Gr.] (Geom.).
A triangle having the three sides unequal. Baley.
SCA-LENG, a. Ter, scalenus, L.; orahyofs, Gr.] (Geom.).
Brande.

Brande. [lene. Chambers. Sc4-Li'nova, \* a. Like a scalene; of unequal sides; sca-

SCA-LE'NUS, a. (Anet.) A muscle of the neck. Brande.
SCAL'ER, a. He or that which scales. Exec.
SCAL'ER, a. The state of being scaly.
SCAL-LA, a. Reaginels, I.I. (Arch.) An ornamental plaster-work, produced by applying a pap made of calcined gypoun, mixed with a solution of Flanders glue, upon a figure formed with laths, or upon brickwork, being made to imitate marble. Ura. See Scallola.
SCALLA Legrowy. unrisid bullengs, scale Leg. will

SCALL, n. Leprosy; morbid baldness, scald. Lev. Iiii SCALLED, (skawid) a. Scurfy; scabby; paitry. SCALL'(ON, (skal'yun) n. [scalogno, it.] A kind of imper-

fect onion.

fect onion.

[SCAL'LOP, (sköl'lup) [sköl'lup, S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm. Wb.; skal'lup, E. Ja.] n. A fish with a hollow, rounded shell pectinated:—a hollow, or round, at the edge of any thing. Syr. This word is irregular, for it ought to have the a in the first syllable like that in tallow; but the deep sound of a is too firmly fixed by custom to afford any expectation of a change. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Smith, pronounce the a in the manner I have given it." Walker.

[SCAL'LOP, (sköl'lup) v. a. [L. SCALLOFED; pp. SCALLOFING, SCALLOFED.] To mark or diversify at the edge with hollows.

IOWS.

[SCAL'LOPED,\* (sköl'opt) p. a. Having the edge indented.

SCÄLP, n. [schehe, Teut.] The skin on the top of the head,
on which the hair grows; sometimes, the skull.

SCALP, v. a. [scalp, L.] [i. scalpeld; pp. scalpeing, scalpeing,
zd.] To deprive of the skin or scalp.

SCAL'PEL, n. [Fr.; scalpellum, L.] A dissecting knife, a
surgeon's instrument.

Scalp'|No-Knife,\* n. A knife used by the Indians in taking off the scalps of their prisoners. Drake.

Scal' PRUM,\* n. [L.] A knife. — (Zool.) The cutting edge of the incisor teeth. Brande.

Sch'Ly, a. Covered with scales; paltry; mean; scald. Milte

Muton.
SCAM'BLE, v. n. [skyma, Icel.] [1. scambled; pp. scambling, scambled.] To be turbulent, to scramble; to struggle; to get by struggling with others. Tusser. To shift awkwardly. More.
SCAM'BLE, v. a. To mangle; to maul. Mortimer. [R.]

SCAM'BLE, v. a. To mangle; to maul. Mortimer. [R.]
SCAM'BLE, \* n. A struggle with others; a scramble. Ash.
SCAM'BLER, n. One who scambles. — [Scottish.] A bold

intruder upon one's table or generosity. Steevens.
SCXM'BLING-LY, ad. With turbulence or intrusion. Sher-

SCAM-MŌ'NI-ATE, a. Made with scammonv. Wiseman. SCAM'MO-NY, n. [L.; scamonée, Fr.] A species of Asiatic convolvulus (convolvulus scammonea):—a guni resin

obtained from it, used as a drastic purge.

SCAMP,\* n. A knave, a swindler; a worthless fellow. Qu.

Rev. A modern, colloquial, low word.

SCAMPER, v. n. [schampen, Teut., escamper, Fr., scampare, It.] [i. scampend, p. scampend, scampend, scampend, scampend, scampend, to un with hurry or speed; to run through fear; to

acud.
SCAMP'ISIL,\* a. Like a scamp; knavish. Palmer. [Low.]
SCAMP'ISIL,\* a. Like a scamp; knavish. Palmer. [Low.]
SCAN, v. a. [scander, Fr., scando, L.] [I. SCANNED; pp.
SCANNIAG, SCANNED.] To measure, as verse it o examine
a verse by counting the feet; to examine nicely.
SCAN'DAL, n. [σκάνδαλυ, Gr.; scandale, Fr.] Oftence given
by the faults of others, reproachful aspersion; disgrace;
reproach, discredit; infamy; opprobrium.
SCAN'DAL, v. a. [scandaliser, Fr.] To reproach; to scandalize. Shak. scud.

†SCXN'DALED,\* (skan'dald) a. Infamous; scandalized.

Stack.
SCAN'DAL-IZE, v. a. [σκανδαλίζω, Gr.; scandaliser, Fr.]
[1. SCANDALIZED, pp. SCANDALIZING, SCANDALIZED.] To offend by some criminal or vile action. Hocker.— To reproach, to disgrace; to defame, to usperse; to calumnate, to slander, to vilify. Blackstone.
SCAN'DA-LOUS, a. iscandaleux, Fr.] Giving public offence; opprobrious: disgraceful; shameful, vile; infamous; defametory.

defamatory

SCXN'DA-LOUS-LY, ad. In a scandalous manner; shamefully.

SCAN'DA-LOUS-NESS, n. Quality of being scandalous SCAN'DA-LOUS MAG-NA'TUM, n. [L.] (English law) An offence done to a peer, or a great officer, by scandalous words or reports:—an action for words spoken in deroga-

words or reports:—an action for words spoken in derogation of a peer, a judge, or other great officer.

SCAN'DENT,\* a. (Bot.) Climbing by help of tendrils. Scott.

SCAN-DI-NA'VI-AN,\* a. Relating to Scandinavia, the ancient name of Sweden and Norway; or to the ancient literature of the north-west pert of Europe. P. Cyc.

SCAN-DI-NA'VI-AN,\* A. hative of Scandinavia. P. Cyc.

SCAN-DI-NA'VI-AN,\* A. hative of Scandinavia. P. Cyc.

scansion. Adam.
Scansion. Adam.
Scansion. Adam.
Scansion. Adam.
Scansion. Adam.
Scansolvaj-AL,\* n. (Oranth.) A climbing bird. — The climbing birds are called acanonials or acanonas. Brand.

SCE

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SCANT, w. s. [i. scanted; pp. scanting, scanted.] To limit; to straiten. Stak.
     limit; to straiten. Skek.

ScArt, v. n. (Nest.) To fail; as, "The wind scante."

tSCART, v. a. (Nest.) Scantines. Cares.

ScArt, v. a. Not pientiful; scarce, less than what is proper
   BCANT, a. Not pientiful; scarce, less than what is proper or competent, scanty; not liberal, paraimonious. Stat.
— (Nual.) Not fair, unfavorable; as, "a accast wind."
18cknt, ad. Scarcely; hardly. Canden.
8cknt', Ly, ad. Narrowly; not pientifully; sparingly.
8cknt', Ly, ad. Narrowly; not pientifully; sparingly.
8cknt', Lx, v. a. To be deficient; to scant. Drayton.
8ckn'tle, v. a. [schanteler, old Fr.; schanters, it.] To divide into little pieces; to shiver. Ld. Chesterfield. [k.]
8cknt', Ly, m. a. [schantilon, Fr.] A quantity cut for a particular purpose; a certain proportion; a small quantity:—the measure of breadth and thickness of timber:—a piece of timber under five inches square:—timber used for the quartering of partitions, as posts, ti-beams, raft-
              for the quartering of partitions, as posts, tie-beams, raft-
   ers, &c.

Schut'Ling, a. Not plentiful; small; scant. Sheastone. [R.]

Schut'Ly, ad. Scarcely; hardly; penuriously. Dry-
  SCANT'LY, aa. Scarcery, manay, pades, [R.]
SCANT'NESS, m. Narrowness; scantiness. Hayward. [R.]
SCANT'Y, a. Narrow; small; short of quantity sufficient; too small for the purpose intended, not copious; not ample; scant; sparing; parsimonious.
SCAPE, v. a. [contracted from escaps.] To escape. Shak.
SCAPE, v. To get away, to escape; evasion; freak; loose act. Shak.]—(Bot.) A peduncie; the flowering stem of a plant.
              of a plant
    SCAPE-GAL'LOWS,* n. One who has escaped, though de-
  SCARE-GAL'LOWS,* n. One who has escaped, though deserving, the gallows. Cerr.
SCĀRE'-GŌAT, n. The gost set at liberty, by the Jews, on the day of solemn explation, and banished into the wilderness, loaded with the imprecations of the high-priest, representing the sins of all the people.
SCĀRE'-GRĀCE,* n. A vile or worthless fellow; a knave.
              Brit. Critic.
  STAL Cruic.

SCAPE MERIT, n. (Clockwork) See ESCAPEMENT.

SCAPEMENT, n. [σκαφή.] (Conch.) An elliptical-chambered shell, belonging to the family of the ammonites. Brande.

SCAP O-LITE,* n. (Min.) A spicious nuneral which occurs
   crystallized and massive; pyramidal felspar. P. Cyc. SOAP! U-LA, n. [L.] pl. SCAPULÆ. (Anat.) The shoulder-
 onac.

SCAP'U-LA-R., } a. [scapulairs, Fr.] Relating to the scapu-SCAP'U-LA-R.y., la or to the shoulders.

SCAP'U-LA-R.Y., n. Part of the habit of a friar, consisting of two narrow slips of cloth, of which one crosses the back or shoulders, and the other the stomach.

SCAP'PUS, n. [L.] (Ornich.) The stem or trunk of a feather, including the quill.—(Arch.) The shaft of a column.

Brande.
  Scár, n. [ἐσχάρα.] A mark of a wound; a cicatrix:—a divided part; the detached protrusion of a rock.—[scarus,
L.] A sea-fish; the scarus,

SCAR, v. a. [t. scarred p. pp. scarring, scarred.] To mark
as with a scar, sore, or wound.

SCAR/AB, n. A beetle; an insect; a scarabee. Derham.

SCAR/ABB, n. A beetle; an insect; a scarabee. Derham.

SCAR/A-RE, n. [scarabens, t.]; scarabée, Fr.] A beetle;
an insect of the genus scarabens, with sheathed wings.

SCAR/A-ROOCH, n. [scaramuccia, It.; scaramouche, Fr.]
A buffoon in motley dress; a character in the puppet-
show, originally from Italy.

SCARCEGO-ITE, n. (Min.) A hydrated silicate of alumina,
massive, and white. P. Cyc.

SCARCE, [skärs, W. J. F. Ja. E. Sm. Wb.; skörs, S.; skårs,
P.; skärs, E.] a. [scarso, It.] [†Parsimonious; not liber-
al; stingy. Chaucer.] Not plentiful; not copious; rare;
not common.
             L. A sea-fish ; the scarus.
          not common.
   ||SCARCE, ad. Hardly; with difficulty; scarcely.
|SCARCE, Ly, ad. Hardly; barely; with difficulty.
|SCARCE/MENT,* n. A rebate or set-back in building walls,
 ||SCARCE'NEART, ** A February of set-back in building walls, or in raising banks of earth. Loudon.
||SCARCE'NESS, ** State of being scarce; want of plenty; want; penury; rareness; infrequency.
||SCARC'-TY-ROOT, ** ** The root of scarcity, or mangel
                                                                m. En
WUIZEL. FEFT. EAC.

BCARP, A. Ashard. [North of Eng.]

BCARP, v. c. [scorare, It.; skier, Icel.] [i. scared; pp.
scaring, scared.] To frighten; to adright; to terrify;
to alarm; to strike with sudden fear.
to alorm; to strike with sudden fear. 
$\text{CARP'(ROW, m. An image, clapper, or other thing, set up to frighten birds; any vain terror: —a bird of the seaguil kind, the black guil. $Pennent. 
$$CARP'FIRE, m. An alarm caused by fire. Holder. 
$$CARP, m. A piece of dress that hangs loose upon the shoulders; p sort of shawl.—(drch.) A junction of two pieces of timber. 
$$CARP, m. A piece of Aronal pieces of timber. 
$$CARP, m. A piece of the birds, scarped. 
To throw loosely on. Shat. To dress in any loose vesture —
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(Arch.) To piece; to unite two pieces of timber together by notching them into each other at the ends. SCARFING,\* m. (Arch.) The act of covering with a scarf: — the act of joining two pieces of timber, by notching or indenting, so as to appear but one. P. Cyc. SCARFISKIN, m. The outermost lamins of the skin; the SCARFSKIN, n. The outermost lamins of the skin; the cuticle; the epidermis. SCAR-FSI-CA'TION, n. [scarticatio, L.] Act of scarifying; incision of the skin with a scarificator. SCAP'-F-1CA-TOR, B. One who scarifice; an instrument consisting of ten or twelve lancets, used in cupping. SCAP'-F-1ER, B. One who scarifice; a scarificator:—a machine to excertate or disturb the surface of the earth. SCAR'I-FP, v. a. [scarifico, L.; scarifier, Ft.] [i. SCARIFIED pp. SCARIFIED,] To let blood by incisions of pp. scarrying, scarified. To let blood by incisions of the skin, not so deep as to open the large veins, as with a scarificator.

SCĀ-RI-ŌSE',\* a. (Bot.) Dry and shrivelled; scarious SCA'R-1-OUS.\* a. (Bot.) Dry, thin, and shrivelled. P. Cyc. SCA'R-1-A-TI'NA.\* n. (Med.) Scarlet fever; an eruptive fever, accompanied with sore throat, and often appearing as an epidemic. P. Cyc.

Schälles, a. Free from scars. Drummond.

Schälles, a. Free from scars. Schalle, It.; scharlach,
Ger. A color compounded of red and yellow; a bright red color; cloth or dress of scarlet. SCAR'LET, a. Of the color of scarlet; red tinged with yellow.

SCAE/LET-BEAN, s. A red bean, and the plant.

SCAE/LET-FE/VER,\* m. A fever or disease accompanied with an efflorescence, or red flush; scarlatina. Brande.

SCAE/LET-FISH,\* m. A Chinese fish; the telescope carp SCAR'LET-OAK', n. A species of oak; the ilex. †SCAR'MAGE, | n. A skirmish. Spenser. (SCAR-MOGE, )

SCARN, a. Cow-dung. Ray. [North of Eng.]

SCARN-BEE, n. A beetle. Ray. [Local, Eng.]

SCARP, n. [escarpe, Fr.] (Fort.) The interior slope of a ditch; the slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields.

SCAR'RY,\* a. Having scars; covered with scars. Holiss-Nota.
SCA'RUS, n. [L.] pl. SCARI. (Ich.) A genus of fishes; a sea-fish; the scar. Bp. Taylor.
SCA'RY, n. Poor land having a little grass. [Local, Eng.]
SCA'R, n. A shower of rain. Grose. [Local, Eng.]
†SCATCH, n. [escache, Fr.] A kind of horse-bit for bridles. | SCATCH, n. [schauses, Fr.] A snot of stilts to put the feet in, to walk in dirty places. Baley.
| SCATE, n. [schause, Teul.] A fish of the species of thorn-back:—a shoe with an iron for sliding. See Skate †SCAT'E-BROUS, a. [scatebra, L.] Abounding with springs. |SCATH, [skath, W. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.; skath, S. K.] v. a. [i. [SCATH, [skith, W. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.; skith, S. K.] v. a. [i. scathed; pp. scathing, scathed.] To harm; to waste; to damage, to injure; to destroy. Milton. [R.] [SCATH, n. Damage; mischief, depopulation. Spensor. [SCATH'SCL, a. Mischievous, destructive. Shak. [R.] [SCATH'LESS, a. Without harm or damage. Chaucer. [R.] SCATH'RER, v. a. [L. scattered; pp. ScATTERING, scattered.] To throw loosely about; to sprinkle; to dissipate; to disperse; to spread thinly. SCAT'TER. J. a. To be dissipated; to be dispersed. Bacon. SCAT'TER. BEAINED, \* (-brand) a. Giddy; light-headed. Brocket. Brockett.
SCATTER-BRAINS,\* n. A giddy or dissipated person.
Carr. [Colloquial.]
SCATTERED-LY, (skat'terd-le) ad. Dispersedly. Clarks.
SCATTERED-LY, (skat'terd-le) ad. Dispersedly. Clarks.
SCATTER-ER,\* n. One who scatters. Ash.
SCATTER-ING, n. A dispersing; that which is scattered
SCATTER-ING, n. A Separated; dispersed; not united.
SCATTER-ING, n. A Vagabond; a wanderer.
SSCATTER-ING, n. A vagabond; a wanderer.
SSCATTER-ING, n. A vagabond; a wanderer.
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SSCATTER-ING, n. A vagabond; a wanderer.
SSCATTER-ING, n. A vagabond; a wanderer.
SSCATTER-ING, n. A vagabond; a wanderer. Brockett. †SCA-TU-RIG'I-N VIS, a. [scatterigo, L.] Full of fountains FIGATURE 1-N VLS, a. [securaty], I. ] Full of foundating Bailey.
SCÂUP'DUCK,\* n. As pecies of duck. Pennant.
SCÂV'AÇE,\* n. An 'mpost on merchant strangers, levied by a mayor or sheriff. Crabb.
SCÂV'EN-QZE, n. Originally, a petty magistrate, whose office it was to see that the streets were clean: — now, a laborer employed in cleaning them. laborer employed in cleaning them.

##SCEL'E-R-KT, n. [Fr.; secleratus, L.] A viliain. Cheyne.

##SCEL'E-R-KT, n. See SCHERL.

##SCENE, (sen) n. [secha, Fr.; seena, L.; ornyh, Gr.] The

##stage of a theatre: dramatic representation; the imagina
ry place in which the action of a play is supposed to pass;

- a division of a drama or play, a subdivision of an act,

or so much of an act of a play as is transacted without

any supposed change of place, or consequent alteration of the painted scene:—the hangings of a theatre, adapted to the play; a large painted view:—the general appearance of any action; it he whole contexture of objects; a display; a series; a regular disposition; any series of action:—disorderly action; exhibition of disorder and passion, as in an assembly or public body (Scene, v.a. To exhibit; to display. Sameoft. Scene's (sen'off.) a Abounding in imagery. Collins. Scene's Paint-res, n. One who paints scenes or scenery. P. Cyc.

P. Cyc.
Scing-/-Paint-Ing,\* a. The art or act of painting scenes, scenery, or representations for the stage, &c. P. Cyc.
Scing-Y, (as'ngr-q) a. The appearance of a place or of objects, a landscape; a representation; the painted representation of a spot where an action is performed, as upon the stage.

upon the stage.

ScEn'iC, (sén'ik) [sén'ik, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. R.: sé'nik, Sm.] a. [scencus, L.; scénque, Fr.] Relating to scenes or theatrical representations; dramatic; theatrical.

ScEn'-C-6RAPH'IC,\* a. Relating to scenography. Park.

ScEN-O-GRAPH'IC,\* a. Relating to scenography. Park.

ScEN-O-GRAPH'I-CAL, a. [snn'n and ynâp...] Relating to scenography; perspective; drawn in perspective.

ScEN-O-GRAPH'I-CAL-LY, ad. In or by perspective.

ScEN-O-GRAPH; c. g. m. [snn'n and ynâp...]

The art of perspective; the representation of solids in perspective.

perspective.

perspective.

SCERT, (sent) n. [senter, Fr.; sentio, L.] Power of smelling; the object of smell; odor, good or bad, smell; perfume, fragrance:—chase followed by the smell.

SCERT, (sent) v. a. [i. scenter]; pp. scenting, scented.]

To smell, to perceive by the nose; to perfume, or to imban much odds.

bue with odor.

To smell, to perceive by the nose; to perfume, or to imbue with odor.

SCENT'ED,\* p. a. Perfumed, imbued with or having scent.

SCENT'ED,\* p. a. Perfumed, imbued with or having scent.

SCENT'LESS, (sent'les) a. Inodorous. having no smell.

ISCEP'TIC, (skep'tik) [skep'tik, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.;

sep'tik, E.] n. [orentricks, Gr.; seeptique, Fr.] An adherent to the sceptical philosophy, a Pyrrhonist; a doubter, one who disbelieves the truths of revelation; an infidel.

27 The old orthography of this word was sceptic; and it is so printed in the old dictionaries which preceded those of Dr. Johnson, viz., those of Blount, Phillips, Coles, Kersey, Bailey, Dyche, Ainsworth, Martin, &c.; but Dr. Johnson introduced the orthography of skeptic, and in this he has been followed by a majority of succeeding lexicographers, among whom are Ash, Kennek, Barclay, Fenning, Barlow, Brown, Entick, Scott, Sheridan, Perry, Jones, Jameson, and Richardson; but sceptia is preferred by Lemon, Walker, Enfield, Fulton and Knight, Rees, Maunder, Smart, and Reid. In the first edition of Dr. Webster's large Dictionary, (1828), the word stands sceptic, pronounced sep'tic; but, in the second edition, (1841,) it is altered to skeptic. In encyclopadias and dictionaries of the arts and sciences, the orthography generally used of the arts and sciences, the orthography generally used

is sceptic.

Walker, in speaking of the orthography and pronunciation of this word, says, "Dr. Johnson has not only given his approbation to the sound of k, but has, contrary to general practice, spelt the word skeptic. It is not my intention to cross the general current of polite and classi-cal pronunciation, which is, I know, that of sounding the c like k; my objection is only to writing it with the k; and

c like k; my objection is only to writing it with the k; and in this I think I am supported by the best authorities since the publication of Johnson's Dictionary." In a notice of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, in the Monthly Review, in 1755, soon after its first publication, the following remark is found, in relation to this word: "Seept. he insists, ought to be written skeptic, but without producing any authority in favor of that mode of spelling." In all the instances, six in number, adduced by Johnson to illustrate the use of the words sceptics, sceptical, and scepticsm, the orthography of see, and not sk, is used, the same is the fact with respect to all the instances, nine in number, adduced by Richardson in his Dictionary. The orthography of seeptics, scepticals, continues to be

number, adduced by Richardson in his Dictionary. The orthography of sceptic, sceptical, scepticasm, continues to be the prevailing and best usage; so being pronounced hard like sk in these words, as in the word scirrhus.

|SoEP'TI-CAL (sképte-ksi) a. Relating to, or partaking of, scepticism, doubting, not believing, disbelieving.

|SoEP'TI-CAL-NESS, n. Quality of being sceptical. Todd.

|SoEP'TI-CAL-NESS, n. Quality of being sceptical. Todd.

|SoEP'TI-CAL-NESS, n. Quality of being sceptical. Todd.

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|SoEP'TI-CAL-NESS, n. Quality of being sceptical. Todd.

|SoEP'TI-CAL-NESS, n. Quality of being sceptical.

|SoEP'TI-CAL-NESS, n. Quality of coveration; landelity.

|SoEP'TI-CAL-NESS, n. Quality of every thing. Ld. Shafts-bury.

BOEFTEE, (söp'ter) n. [sceptrum, L.; sceptre, Fr.] The ensign of royalty; the staff borne in the hand by kings or sovereigns as an ensign of authority.

SCEPTEE, (söp'ter) v. a. To invest with a sceptre. Bp. Hall.

SCEP'TRED, (sep'terd) a. Bearing a sceptre. Millon. SCEP'TRE-LESs, \* (sep'ter-He) a. Having no sceptre. Allen. SCHALL'STEIN, \* (shal'stin) n. (Min.) Table spar, a mineral which occurs in laminated messes or concretions.

Branda
SCHÄH,\* (shi) n. The sovereign of Persia. See Sman.
SCHÄH,\* (shi) n. The sovereign of Persia. See Sman.
SCHÄH,\* (shi) n. The sovereign of Persia. See Sman.
SCHÄDJLE, (skid'qū-izm) n. [σχεό(σσμι.) Cursory writing on a loose sheet. Walker.
SCHÄDJLE, (skid'yūl, shid'yūl, or sid'yūl) [shid'yūl, K.
Sm. R.; sid'ul, J. F.; skid'ūl, W.; skid'ūl or sid'ūl, F.; skid'ūl or shid'ūl, Ja] n. [σχεόη, Gr.; schidiala, L.; skid'ūl or shid'ūl, Ja] n. [σχεόη, Gr.; schidiala, L.; schidule, Fr.] A small scroll; a detached or seperate inventory; a list; a catalogue; a writing additional or appendant; a little inventory.

37 "In the pronunciation of this word, we seem to depart both from the Latin schidula and the French cidule. If we follow the first, we ought to pronounce the word skedule; if the last, shedule, but entirely sinking the ch in schidule seems to be the prevailing mode, and too firmly fixed by custom to be altered in favor of either of its original words. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Ferry, and Butoo firmly fixed by custom to be altered in favor of either of its original words. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, pronounce it skedule; but Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, Barclay, Fenning, and Shaw, sedule; though, if we may believe Dr. Jones, it was pronounced skedule in Queen Anne's time." Walker. [SCHED'GLE, v. a. To place in a list or catalogue. Tedd. SCHED'GLE, v. a. Min.) A tungstate of lime. Desa. SCHEE'LI-UM, \* (she'le-um) n. (Min.) Another name for tungsten. Brande. SCHE'R'R-ITE, \* n. (Min.) Resinous naphthaline. Desa SCHE'R'R-TISH, \* n. [CYNIARIO (A)]. Combination of the as pects of heavenly bodies:—particular form or disposition of a thing.
SCHE'MA-TISH, n. A projector; schemer. Flestweed.
SCHE'MA-TISE, \* v. n. To form schemes or schematisms Blackwood.

Scheme, (skem) s. [σχήμα.] A combination of various things into one view, design, or purpose; a plan; a representation of any geometrical or astronomical figure; a diagram; a system; a project; a contrivance; a design an astrological, lineal, or mathematical diagram.

SEHEME, (skëm) v. a. [i. schemed; pp. schemino schemed.] To contrive; to project, to plan.
SEHEME, (skëm) v. n. To contrive; to form or design.

SEHEME, (skäm) v. n. To contrive; to form or design. SEHEM'SR, (skäm'er)n. A projector; a contriver, schemist. SEHEM'SR, (skäm'er)n. A projector; a schemer. Coventry. [R.]
SCHER'SET,\* n. See SHERBET.
SCHER'ER-ITE,\* n. (Min.) An inflammable whitish substance, found in acticular crystals, in beds of lignite; resinous naphthaline: — written also schererite. P. Cyc. SCHER'SE,\* (shör's) n. (Arsh., lord or master.) A title given, in the East, to those who are descended from Mahomet through his son-in-law and daughter, Ali and Fatima: — called also emir and seid. Brande.
SCHE-RO'MA,\* n. [5706:] (Med.) A dryness of the eye. Brande.

Brande.

S¢HER-ZIN'DÖ,\* (sker-tsän'dö) [It.] (Mus.) Noting a sportive style. Crabb.

S&HE'sis, (skö'sis) n. [σχίσις.] (Med.) Habit or constitution of the body:—nabitude; state.—(Rbet.) An argument against an adversary, from the state of mind imputed to him. puted to him.

puted to him.

Schiff'(c,\* (ekčt'ik) a. Constitutional; habitual. Crabb.

Schiff'(c,\* (ekčt'ik) a. (Min.) Slate-spar, a foliated carbonate of lime. P. Cyc.

Schif', Ler-Spar, \* n. (Min.) A silicious mineral which occurs crystallized, in oblique rhombic prisms. P. Cyc.

Schiff'khus, n. An induration of a giand. Brande See

SCIRRHUS

Schraus. Schm [sizm, S. W. P. F. E. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.] n. [schisme, Fr.;  $\alpha\chi(\sigma_{BR}, Gr.]$  A separation from the true church; a division or separation, particularly among those who profess the same religion; a division; separation. 3.7 "The common pronunciation of this word is contrary to every rule for pronouncing words from the learned languages, and ought to be altered. Ch, in English words, coming from Greek words with  $\chi_1$  ought always to be pronounced like  $k_1$  and I believe the word in question is almost the only exception throughout the ways to be pronounced like k; and I believe the word in question is almost the only exception throughout the language. However strange, therefore, skirse may sound, it is the only true and analogical pronunciation; and we might as well pronounce scheme seme, as eskiem stim, there being exactly the same reason for both. But, when once a false pronunciation is fixed, as this is, it requires some daring spirit to begin the reformation; but, when once begun, as it has (what seldom happens) truth, novelty, and the appearance of Greek crudition, on its side, there is no doubt of its success. Whatever, therefore, may be the fute of its pronunciation, it ought still to retain its spelling. This must be held sacred, or the whole language will be metamorphosed; for the very same resson that induced Dr. Johnson to spell sceptick skeptick, ought to have made him spell schism sizm, and schedule schile. All our orthospists pronounce the word as I have marked it." Walker.

BEHIS'MA,\* n. [τχίσμα.] (Mus.) An interval equal to half a comma. Brands.

a comma. Brands.
SCHIS'MA-TIC, (siz'ma-tik or siz-māt'ik) [sīz'ma-tik, S.
W J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R. Bailey; siz-māt'ik, P. K. Wb.
Scott, Estick, Ash. Rees.] a. One who practises, promotes,
or adhere to schism; a separatist.
SCHIS-MAT'iC, (siz-māt'ik) [siz-māt'ik, K. Sm. R. Wb.;
siz'ma-tik, Ja.] a. [sehismatique, Fr.] Practising schism;
schismatical, dissensious.

SCHIS-MAT'I-CAL, (siz-mat'e-kal) a. Implying schism; inclined to, or promoting, schism; practising schism.
SCHIS-MAT'I-CAL-LY, (siz-mat'e-kal-le) ad. In a schismat-

ical manner.

SCHIŞ-MAT'I-CAL-NESS, (siz-mat'o-kal-nes) a. State of

SCHIS-MATI-CAL-RESS, (siz-mati-sepl-nes) m. State or being schiematical. More.

SCHIS/MA-TIZE, (siz/ma-tiz) v. n. [schiematiser, Fr.] To practise schism. Cotgrave.

†SCHISM'LESS, (sizm'les) a. Without schism. Millon.

SCHIST,' schist) n. [cyta-rof.] (Min.) A slate rock or stone. A word originally Greek, but adopted into English from the Corress Converted. the German. Brands.
SCHIS'TOSE,\* a. Relating to, or containing, schist; having

a slaty texture. Lyell. Schistry as the state of the schist schistose. Loudon. Schiz'Q-POD,\* n. [σχιζω.] (Zool.) A long-tailed, decaped crustacean. Brande.

8EHÖL'AR, (akū'ar) π. [acholarus, L.] One who learns of a master; a pupil: — one who has a learned education, a proficient in learning, particularly classical learning; a man of letters; a literary man; a man of books: — one who, in an English university, belongs to the foundation of a college, and who has a portion of its revenues. [SEHOL'AR-LY,\*a. Kel-lar'Q-te) π. [scholaruf., old Fr.] Scholarufip. B. Jonson. SEHÖL'AR-LIKE, a. Becoming a scholar; like a scholar. SEHÖL'AR-LY,\*a. Relating to, or like, a scholar. Chambera. SEHÖL'AR-SHIP, π. Learning; literature, knowledge; literary education: — an exhibition or maintenance for a scholar. SEHÖL'AR, (sköl'ar) n. [scholars, L.] One who learns of

scholar.

SEHO-LÄS'TIC, a. [schola, scholasturus, L.] Pertaining to a school or schools, particularly to the schools, learning, theology, and philosophy of the middle ages:—pedantic; needlessly subtle.—Scholastuc philosophy, the method of philosophizing which was practised by the schoolmen, or in the schools and universities, of the middle, or dark, ages.—Scholastuc theology, according to Hallam, "was an endeavor to arrange the orthodox system of the church, such as authority had made it. ac-Hallam, "Was an endeavor to arrange the Office Associated by the Church, such as authority had made it, according to the rules and methods of the Aristotelian dialectics, and sometimes upon premises supplied by metaphysical reasoning."

metaphysical reasoning."

SEHO-LXS'T]C, n. An adherent to scholastic philosophy or theology, a schoolman.

SEHO-LXS'T]-CAL, a. [scholasticus, L.] Relating to the schools, scholasticism, or scholastic, scholastic.

SEHO-LXS'T]-CAL-LY, ad. In a scholastic manner.

SEHO-LXS'T]-CAL-LY, ad. In a scholastic manner.

SEHO-LXS'T]-CAL-LY, ad. In a scholastic philosophy or mode of philosophizing. Warton.

SEHÖ'LI-LST, n. [scholastes, L.] A name given to the old grammarians, or critics, who used to write notes or annotations on the margins of the manuscripts of the ancient classical authors; a writer of explanatory notes.

annotations on the margins of the manuscripts of the ancient classical authors; a writer of explanatory notes. ScHÖ-L1-AS'TIO, a. Pertaining to a scholiast. Swlf. 15CHÖ'L1-AZZ, v. n. To write notes. Milton. 15CHÖ'L1-AL, a. Schölicus, L. J. Scholastic. Hales. ScHÖ'L1-ÖN, (skö'lq-ön) n. [Gr] Same as scholium. Spenser. ScHÖ'L1-ÖN, (skö'lq-ön) n. [L.] pl. L. ScHÖ'L1-A; Eng. ScHÖ'L1-ÖN, Ab annotation; an explanatory note or observation.

note or observation.

182Hô'L', (skô'le) a. [scholie, Fr.; scholium, L.] Ar explanatory note, scholium. Hooker.

182Hô'L', (skô'le) v. n. To write expositions. Hooker.

182Hô'L', (skô'le) v. n. To write expositions. Hooker.

182Hô'L', (skô'le) v. n. To write expositions. Hooker.

182Hô'L', (skô'le) n. [schola, L.; scole, Sax.; schule, Ger., schole, Teut.] A place for elementary instruction; a place of discipline and instruction; a seminary; a place of interary education: an academy; a university; a state of instruction:—the doctrine, system, or practice of any one set of teachers:—a particular class devoted to any system or art; as the French school of painting:—the age of the church and form of theology succeeding that of the fathers; so called because this mode of treating religion arose from the use of academical disputations. Sanderson.

School, v. a. [i. schooled; pp. schooling, schooled.
To instruct, to train, to teach with superiority; to tutor.
School, \*a. Relating to a school or to education; scholatic; sa, "school divinity," "a school divinie," Locks.
Eshool'-BOOK, \* (-bûk) n. A book used in schools. Jod.

SEHOÓL'-BÖT, (skôl'böl) n. A boy that attends school. SEHÔÔL'-BEËD, \* a. Educated in a school. Comper. SEHÔÔL'-DÄME, n. A schoolmistress. Eckard. SEHÔŌL'-DÄY, n., pl. SCHÔŌL'-DÄY, S. Time in which youth are sent to school. Shak.

SeHôôl.'-Dj-ving',\* n. One versed in, or supporting, scholastic theology; a schoolman. Blackstone.

SeHôôl.'-Dj-vin'j-Ty,\* n. Scholastic theology. Addison.

SEHOOL'-DI-VIN'-FLY- R. SCHORESIC INCOME.

SEHOOL'-REL-LOW, (-skôl'fēl-lō) R. One bred at the same school; a fellow-student.

SEHOOL'-A'SLL-N. A girl that attends school. Roberts.

SEHOOL'-HOOSE, R. A house in which a school is kept.

SEHOOL'-HOOSE, R. Lecture: a renvinand.

for instruction: -a lecture: a renvinand.

for instruction:—a lecture; a reprimand.
SEHOOL'MAID, m. A girl at school. Shak.
SEHOOL'MAN, n.: pl. SCHOOLMEN. A scholastic; one
versed in, or a writer of, scholastic divinity or philoso-

phy. School'mis-Ter, n. One who teaches a school.

Schööl/mis-tress, n. A woman who teaches a school. Schööl/-Rööm,\* n. A room in which a school is kept.

SEHOOL'-TAUGHT,\* (-taut) a. Taught at or in school.

SEHOOL'-THE-OL'O-GY,\* n. Scholastic divinity. Cham-

SEHOON'ER, m. [schuner, Ger.] A small, sharp-built vessel, having two masts, with small top-masts and fore-and-aft sails. A schooner carries a fore-top and a top-gallant

SCHORL,\* (shorl) n. [scorl, Swed.] (Min.) A brittle min-eral, usually occurring in black prismatic crystals. Brande. SCHORL/ITE,\* n. (Min.) A name sometimes given to to-

SCHARD 113., ". (win.) A name benefities given to the paz. Dana.

SCHÖRL'OUS.\* a. Relating to or containing shorl. Dana.

SCHREIGHT, (skrët) n. A fish. Answorth.

SCHRÖDE,\* n. A young or small codfish, split and salted for cooking: — written also scrode. C. Brown.

SCIA-GRÄPH,\* n. The section of a building to show its

SCI-A-GRAPH," n. The section of a building to show its inside; sciagraphy. Ask.

SCI-A-GRAPH'[-c, \*] c. Relating to sciagraphy. Scott.

SCI-A-GRAPH';-cAL-L\*; \* ad. According to sciagraphy.

Smart.

Sci-Ae'rA-PHY, (st-äg'rs-fe) n. [scagraphie, Fr.; σκιαγρα φία, Gr.] Art of sketching: — the art or act of casting and delineating shadows: — act of dialling. — (drch.) The section, or profile of a section, of a building, cut in its length and breadth, displaying its interior: — written also

sciography. ScI-AM'A-EHY, n. See Sciomachy. Johnson.

SCI-A-THER'IC, \ a. [σκιαθηρικός.] Belonging to a sun-SCI-A-THER'I-CAL, \ dial. Browne. See Sciotheric. Sci-A-THER'I-CAL-Ly, ad. After the manner of a sun-dial. SCI-A'IC,\* a. Relating to sciatica; sciatical. Burney.

SCI-AT' 1C, n. Same as scattca. Pope.
SCI-AT' 1C, n. Same as scattca. Pope.
SCI-AT' 1-CA, (SI-At' 2-ka) n. [creatique, Fr.: ischiadica passio,
L.] n. (Med.) A rheumatic affection of the hip joint; the

hip gout.

SCI-AT'-[-CAL, a. Relating to sciatica, afflicting the hip.
SCI-MING. (si'ens) n. [Fr., scientia, L.] Knowledge;
knowledge methodically digested and arranged; a branch knowledge methodically algested and arranged; a branch of knowledge, a body of truths or principles; any species of knowledge or art:—one of the seven liberal arts or sciences of the ancients, namely, grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, astronomy.—Abstract science, the knowledge of reasons and their conclusions.—Natural science, the knowledge of causes and effects, and of the laws of nature.—Science, a consistent from the truth of providing the strength of the contests of the strength of the contests of the strength of the contests of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength o as distinguished from literature, is a branch of knowledge which is made the subject of investigation with a view

which is made the subject of investigation with a view to discover and apply first principles.

18CI-ENT.a. [scients. L.] Skilful; knowing. Cockeram.

SCI-ENT.R.\* ad. [L.] (Law) Knowing!, Bouvier.

18CI-ENTIP.L. (a. [accentifue, Fr.; scienta and facio, L.]

Relating to science; conformed to the rules of science; versed in science; producing certainty; learned.

SCI-EN-TIF'I-CAL. a. Relating to science; scientific.

SCI-EN-TIF'I-CAL. (Law) Truly; certainly; that is to say, to wit. Whistaw.

SCIL'LI-TINE,\* n. (Chem.) The peculiar bitter principle obtained from the squill, or the bulbous root of the scilla marritum. Brands.

mariuma. Brande.

martima. Brance.
SCIM'-1-AR, (sim'-1ar) n. See Soymetar and Cimeter.
SCIN'-COID,\* n. A short-footed saurian reptile. Brance.
Edn-co-1D'(-An,\* n. (Zool.) A species of saurian; scincoid. P. Oyc.
(SCINK, (SINK) n. An abortive or slunk calf. Ainsworth.
SCIN'TLI-LANT, a. [cointillans, L.] Sparkling; emitting sparks. Green.

SCIN'TIL-LATE, v. n. [scintille, L.] [i. scintillated ; pp.

scintillating, scintillated.] To sparkle; to emit

Sparks.
SCIN-TLI-LÄTION, n. Act of scintillating; sparks emitted.
SCI-OB'RA-PHY; n. See SOLAGRAPHY.
SCI'O-LİŞM, (sI'O-lizm) n. [soulus, L.] Superficial knowledge or learning. Brit. Opt.
SCI'O-LIST, (sI'O-list) n. One of superficial knowledge.
†SCI'O-LOUS, a. Superficially or imperfectly knowing.

Howell.

SC1-OM'A-CHY, (sl-om's-ke) [sl-om's-ke, W. P. J. F. K. Sm. Wb.; skl-om's-ke, S] π. [scomackie, Fr.; σ iá and μαγή, Gr.] Battle with a shadow. Cowley.— Written also scuamacky.

SCI'O-MAN-CY,\* π. Divination by shadows; the art of raising or calling up ghosts. Crabb.

SCI'OM, (sl'(n) π. [Fr.] A small twig. See Cron.

SCI-OP'TRIC,\* σ SCI-OP'TRIC,\* a. Applied to a ball, used in the camera obscura, for giving motion to a lens. Brande.

SCI-O-THER'IC,\* a. The scutheric telescope is an instrument for adjusting the time, by means of the shadow. Crabb.

ScI'RE FA'CI-AS, (si're-fa'she-as) n. [L.] "Cause it to be known."—(Law) A judicial writ founded upon some record, and requiring the defendant to show cause why the plaintiff should not have the advantage of such rec ord, or, when it is issued to repeal letters-patent, why the record should not be annulled and vacated.

ord, or, when it is issued to repeal letters-patent, why the record should not be annulled and vacated.

BEBRHÖS';-TY, (skir-rös'e-te) n. State of being scirrhous; an induration of a gland.

BEBR'RHUS, (skir'rus) a. Having a gland indurated.

BEBR'RHUS, (skir'rus) a. Having a gland indurated.

SEIR'RHUS, (skir'rus) [skir'rus, S. W. Ja. K. Sm.] n.

[scure, Fr.; skip's, Gr.] pl. L. Sgh'Hk'Ri, Eng. Sphir'
RUS-FS. (Med.) An induration of a gland, forming an indolent tumor not readily suppurating, and at first unattended by discoloration of the skim.—Sometimes written schirrhus and skirrhus.

By "This word is sometimes, but improperly, written schirrus, with the h in the first syllable instead of the last. and Bailey and Fenning have given us two aspirations, and spelt it schirrhus, both of which modes of spelling the word are contrary to the general analogy of orthography, for, as the word comes from the Greek σ· ιρίρο, the latter r, only, can have the aspiration, as the first of these double letters has always the spiritus lens, and the c, in the first syllable, arising from the Greek κ, and not the χ, no more reason can be given for placing the hafter it, by spelling it schirrus, than there is for spelling scene, from σκηιή, schene; or sceptre, from σκητην, schepter. The most correct Latin orthography confirms this opinion, by spelling the word in question scirrhus; and, according to the most scritted analogy of our own language, and the spilling the word in question scirrlins; and, according to the most scilled analogy of our own language, and the constant method of pronouncing words from the Greek and Latin, the cought to be soft before the i in this word, and the first syllable should be pronounced like the word, and the first syllable should be pronounced like the first of syr-nge, Sur-ius, &c. Whatever might have been the occasion of the false orthography of this word, its false pronunciation seems fixed beyond recovery." Walker. †SCIS-CI-TÄ'TION, M. [scisataties, L.] Inquiry. Bp. Hall. BCIS'SEL, \* (vis'sel) m. The clippings of metals produced in manufacturing them:—slips or plates of metals out of which circular blanks have been cut for the purpose of consume. Branks.

of which circular blanks have been cut for the purpose of connage. Brands.

{SC(s's)=BLE, (sis'se-bl) a. [scussus, L.] Scissile. Bacon.

BC(s's)LE, (sis'su) a. [Fr., scussus, L.] Capable of being cut or divided smoothly by a sharp edge. Arbuthot, [R.]

SC(s's)ON, (sizh'un) n. [Fr., scussu, L.] Act of cutting.

BC(s's)ORS, (siz'zorz) n. pl. [scussor, L.; cuseaux, Fr.] A cutting instrument, formed like shears, with two blades movable on a pivot; small shears:— sometimes written cusors. cusars. cutars. and scusars.

novable on a prive, sand scusars. Sometimes written cusors, cusars, citars, citars, and scusars, [SCIS/SURE. (Sizh'ur) n. [scusara, L.] A crack; a rent, a fissure. Hammond.
SCITE,\* (sit) n. See Site.
SCI'U-RINE,\* n. [scurus, L.] (Zool.) A rodent of the SCITE,\* (sit) n. See Site.

SCI'V-RINE,\* n. [scurus, L.] (Zool.) A rodent of the squirre! tribe, a squirre!. Brands.

SCLA-VÖ/N-AN,\* n. A native or inhabitant of Sclavonia.

Ency. — Written also Slavonian.

SCLA-VÖ/N-AN, a. Relating to Sclavonia, or the (Sclav)

SCLA-VÖ/N'/C, become of Sclavonia.

SCLA-VÖ/N'/C, people of Sclavonia.

SCLE-RÖT'/C, a. [sclerotique, Fr.; σκλημος, Gr.] Hard:—
an epithet of one of the coats of the eye. Ray.

SCLE-RÖT'/C, n. (Med.) Medicine which hardens and consolidates.

Solf-F. a. (Jaca.) medicine which hardens and conger. Brande.

Solf-Rott-Ca,\* n. (Anat.) One of the membranes of the
Solf-Rott-Ca,\* n. (Anat.) One of the membranes of the
Solf-Rott-Ca,\* n. (Anat.) One of the membranes of the
Solf-Rott-Ca,\* n. (Anat.) One of the membranes of the solf-Ca.
Solf-Rott-Ca,\* n. (Anat.) One of the membranes of the substances; dross of metals; potashes. Chambers.
Solf-F. (akof.) v. n. (Eachoppen, Teut.) [L. scorf-Ep; pp.
scorf-F. n. (akof.) v. n. (Let a with mockery, ridicule, or
contempt; to mock, to jeer.
Solf-F. n. Ridicule; mockery; jeer; expression of scorn.
Solf-F. R. n. One who soffs; ridiculer; saucy scorner.
Solf-F. (Rott-Pa, a. Jeering; inclined to scoff.

SCOTF'ING,\* n. Act of reviling; jeering. Tilloteen.
SCOTF'ING-LY, ad. In contempt; in ridicule. Brooms.
SCOLD, v. n. [schelden, Teut.] [i. scolden; pp. scolding, scolden] To rail with rude clamor; to speak to another in repreachful language, to quarrel clamorously and rudely. Stat.

SCOLD, v. a. To chide; to rate. Howell.

Scold, v. a. To chide; to rate. Howell.
Scold, a. A clamorous, rude, foul-mouthed woman. Swift.
Scold, a. A. clamorous, rude inguage. South.
Scold'ing, n. Clamorous, rude language. South.
Scold'ing, \*p. a. Using loud and reproachful language.
Scold'ing, \*p. a. (Using loud and reproachful language.
Scold'e-cite, \*a. [σκώλη:] (Min.) A crystallized mineral; the needlestone. Dana.
Scold'Lop, \*a. A shell-fish. Property scallop. See Scallor.
Scold'Lop, \*b. a. See Scallor.
Scold-O-PEN'DRA, n. [scolopendre, Fr.; σκολοπίνδρα, Gr.]
A venomous serpent, an earwig. Bryant. — [scolopendram, II.] An herb. Jinsworth.

um, L.] An herb. Answorth.

Scom'BER,\* n. A sea fish; the mackerel. Hill.

Scom'BEROID,\* n. A fish of the mackerel tribe. Brands.

†SCOMM, n. [scomma, L.] A buffoon; a muck; a jeer.

Fotherby.

SCONCE, (skons) n. [schantse, Teut.; skanse, Su. Goth.]

The head: — the head or part of a candlestick in which the The head: — the head or part of a candlestick in which the candle is inserted: — a pensile candlestick, generally with a looking-glass to reflect the light. [A fixed seat or shelf Local.] A mulct, or fine. Johnson. — (Forl.) A small fort for the defence of a pass, a river, &c.

SCÓNCE, v. a. [L. sconces; pp. sconcing, sconced.] To mulct, to fine. Warion. [Low.]

SCÓOP, n. [schorps, Teut.] A kind of large ladle; a vessel with a long handle, used to lade water: — an instrument for making hollows: — a surgical instrument: — a sweep; a stroke.

SUTOR.

SCOOP, v. a. [schorpen, Teut.] [1. SCOOPED; pp. SCOOPING, SCOOPED.] To lade out, to empty hy lading; to make hollow, to remove, so as to leave a hollow.

SCOOP'ER, n. One who scoops; a waterfowl.

SCOOP'—WHEEL,\*n. A large wheel having scoops fastened in its periphery, or having buckets around the circumferance. Landen.

ence. Loudon.

ence. Loudon.
SCOPE, n. [scopus, L.] The limit of intellectual view, aim; intention, drift, thing aimed at; tendency; final end; room; space. [Liberty; license; excess; saily. Shak.] SCOP'-FORM,\* a. Having the form of a broom. Smart. (SCOP'-FC, v. a. To lade out. Bp. Hall. SCOP'-FC, [c. [σκωπτικός.] Scofing. Hammond. (SCOP'-FL-CAL), a. [σκωπτικός.] Scofing. Hammond. (SCOP'-FL-CAL), a. [σκωπτικός.] Scofing. Hammond.

†SCÖP'TI-CAL, 'a Louwinton', Scotting. Indianated †SCÖP'TI-CAL, 'a Iscorbutus, L.] Rocky. Bailoy. †SCOR'BÜTE, n. [scorbutus, L.] The scurvy. Purchas. SCOR-BÜ'TI-C, 'a. Reluting to the scurvy of the secury of the scurvy. Wiseman. SCOR-BÜ'TI-CAL-LY, ad. With or in the scurvy. Wiseman. †SCÖRCE, n. Exchange. Spenser. See Scorse. SCORCH, v. a. [i. scorched; pp. scorching, scorched.] To burn superficially; to burn. SCORCH, v. n. To be burnt superficially; to be dried up.

To burn superficially; to burn. SCORCH, v. n. To be burnt superficially; to be dried up. SCORCH/ING,\*p. a. Burning superficially. SCORCH/ING,\*p. a. Burning superficially. SCORCH/ING-FEN'NEI, n. A plant; the deadly carrot. SCOR'D-I-DM, n. [L.] A plant; the water-germander. SCORE, n. [skora, Ioch.] A notch, long incusion, or mark, used to denote a number; an account kept by netches, lutes, or marks, a mark; a line; account:—reason; sake; motive:—the number twenty.—(Mus.) The original draught of the whole composition, in which the several angle are marked. parts are marked.

pants are marked.

SCORE, v. a. [i. scored; pp. scoring, scored.] To mark, as by incision, or with parallel grooves; to mark; to cut; to set down as a debt; to impute; to charge.

Score town as a deter, on inpute; so things.

Score 'ER, '\* n. One who scores: —an instrument for marking timber. Loudon.

Scor 'R-A, n. [L.] pl. sco' R-A. Ashes, dross, or siag, from a smelting furnace; dross; rejected matter; volcanic cinders. [dross. Urc. Scō-Ri-Ā'CEOUS,\* (skō-ro-ā'shus) a. Relating to or like

Scörri-A'CEOUS,\* (skö-ro-A'shus) a. Relating to or like Scörri-Fic-A'Tion, n. Act of scorifying; change to scoria. Scö'ri-Form,\* a. Resembling scorie. Smart. Scö'ri-Form,\* a. Resembling scorie. Smart. Scö'ri-Fir,\* v. a. To reduce to scoria or dross. Smart. Scö'ri-Cite,\* n. (Mm.) A signific moneral. Dana. Scö'ri-Cite,\* n. (Mm.) A signific moneral. Dana. Scö'ri-O'is, a. Drossy; recrementitions. Br wine. [R.] Scö'ri, v. a. [schernen, Tell.; secorner, old Fr.] [v. sconning, sconning, sconnen, T. hold in extreme contempt; to disdain, to despise; to slight; to contemm. Scörn, v. n. To show contempt; to disdain. Scörn, v. n. To show contempt; to disdain. Scörn, n. [escorne, old Fr.] Extreme contempt; act of contempt; object of contempt; disdain. — [† To think scorn, to disdain; to hold unworthy of regard. Schery. — To laugh to scorn, to deride as contemptible. Matt.] Scorn'fol., a. Filled with scorn; showing contempt: contemptious! v. a. With scorn; contemptious! v.

SCORN'FUL-LY, ad. With scorn; contemptationally. SCORN'FUL-NESS,\* n. Quality of being scornful. Ash

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Soben'ine, s. Act of contempt or disdain. Ps. czgiii.

1808an'y, a. Deserving scorn. Mirror for Mag.

8008'9-07.m., Fr.; corpie, L.] An insect, or small reptile, resembling a crab, having in its tall a venomous sting:—a scourge of cruel effect:—a sea-fish:—the eighth sign in the zodiac.

[annual, and some perennial.

scourge of cruel effect:—a sea-fish:—the eighth sign in the zodiac.

Score'p-on-Grass, a A genus of plants, some of them Score'p-on-Span's, a Aperennial plant; the evens. Miller.

Score'p-on's-Tall.; a Names of plants or herbs. Assaccer'p-on-Wort, worth.

Score'p-on-Wort, worth.

Score, v. a. To barter; to exchange; to chase. Spenser.

Scorest, v. s. To deal; to barter. B. Joneon.

Scorest, a Exchange; barter. Spenser.

Scoret, a Exchange; barter. Spenser.

Score'za, \*a. [it.] (Min.) A species of epidote. Dana.

Scor-Zo-Ne'ra, \*a. (Bot.) A genus of plants, viper's-grass. Crabb.

Scör-Zo-NE'RA,\* n. (Sot.) A genus or plants, vipes — grass. Crabb.

Scöt, n. [sceat, Sax., part or portion, in the sense of contribution or tax.] Same as sect or skot: a payment, tax; reckoning.—It is an old word, which is used in some forms, as scot-free:—also "paying sect and lot," (Eng. Laso): e., paying parochial rates.

Scöt, n. [Scotus, L.] A native of Scotland; a Scotchman.

Scöt'ile,\* n. (Laso) An offence of which a public officer was contity who kent an alshouse in his district. Whishaw.

was guilty who kept an alchouse in his district. Whishaw. Scotch, v. a. [i. scotched; pp. scotching, scotched.] To cut with shallow incisions. Shak. To stop a wheel by putting something, as a stone, under it: - to pack, as

SCOTCH, a. A slight cut; a shallow incision. Stak.
SCOTCH, a. Belating to Scotland, its inhabitants, or language; Scotland.
SCOTCH-COL/LOPS, a. pl. Veal cut into small pieces.

SCOTCH-CÖL'LOPS, n. pl. Veal cut into small preces.

SOTCHED-CÓL'LOPS, (akötcht) n. pl. Scotch-collops.

SOTCH'-FID'DLE,\* n. The tich. [A cant term.] Scott.

SCOTCH'-FIR,\* n. A species of fir or pine: — more properly

Scotch-Pine. Farm. Ency.

SCOTCH'-HÖP'FERS, n. pl. A play in which boys hop over

lines or scotches in the ground. Locks.

SCOTCH'-RÖSE,\* n. A species of very thorny rose. Booth.

SCOTCH'-THIS'TLE, \*(this'sl) n. A species of thistle: — the

emblem in the arms of the Scotch nation. Booth.

SCOTCH'-ROSE,\* n. A species of black duck or diver.

Sco'TER, \* s. (Ormith.) A species of black duck or diver.

Brance.
SCOT'-FREE, a. Without payment, untaxed; unhurt.
†SCOTH,\* v. a. To wrap in darkness. Schrey.
SCOTH,\* v. a. To wrap in the hand of columns; a hollow moulding; a cavetto. Francis.
SCOTHET, n. A schoolman or scholastic who followed Duns

Scotus, in opposition to Thomas Aquinas. Scot-O-DIN'I-A,\* n. (Med.) Giddiness, with imperfect vis-Brand

SCOT'O-GRAPH,\* n. An instrument with which a person who is blind or who is in the dark may write. Maunder. Scot'o-My, n. [σκότωμα.] A dizziness causing dimness of eight. B. Jonson.

sight. B. Jonson.

Scotts,\* a. Scottish; Scottch. Sir W. Scott.

Scotts,\* a. Scottish; Scottch. Sir W. Scott.

Scott'Tielring, a. A boyish sport in Herefordshire, England, of burning a bundle of pease-straw at the end of harvest. Bailey.

Scott'Tielring, a. A Scottish idiom, word, or phrase.

Scott'Rish, a. Belating to Scotland, its inhabitants, or language; Scotch. Stemart.

Scott'Rish, a. Belating to Scotland, its inhabitants, or language; Scotch. Stemart.

Scott'Rish, a. Relating to Scotland, its inhabitants, or language; Scotch. Stemart.

Scott'Rish, a. Risk Scotland, and I have to Thomsonite.

Scott'Rish, a. Raseness; rascality. Cotgrave.

Scott'Rish, a. Baseness; rascality. Cotgrave.

Scott, a. Stemarn, M. Goth, ; sterrer, Dan.; schuren, D.]

[i. scoured; pp. scouring, scoured.] To rub hard with sand or any thing rough, its order to clean the surface, to purge violently; to cleanse, to remove by scouring; to clear away.—[scorrer, It.] To pass swiftly over.

Scott, a. To perform the office of cleaning; to clean; to be purged or lax:—to range, to run; to scamper.

SCÖUR, v. m. To perform the office of cleaning; to clean; to be purged or lax:—to range, to run; to scamper.
SCÖUR'ER, m. One who accours; a cleaner; a purge.
[SCOURGE (skirj) 'skirj, S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. Wb.;
skirj, Ja.] a. [secon gés, Fr.; scoreggia, It.; corrigia, L.]
A whip; a lash; an instrument of discipline; a punishment, a vindictive affiction:—one that afflicts, harasses, or destroys:—a cause of great injury or destruction.
[SCOURGE. m. a. f. iscormagn: vm scoularing, scourage].

||Scourge, v. a. [i.scourgen; pp scourging, scourgen.]
To lash with a whip; to whip severely; to punish; to

chastise; to chasten.

|Scoulage'gr, (skurj'er) n. One who scourges; a chastiser.
|Scoulage'gr, (skurj'er) n. Punishment by the scourge.
Scour, ine, n. A cleansing; a looseness; a flux:—a running.

18COURES, (skörs) v. s. To barter. See Sconsz.
Scour, z. [seconts, old Fr.] One who is sent privity to observe the state or motions of an enemy; a spy. [A high rock. Grees. North of England.

SCOUT, s. s. [(. scoutzp ; pp. scoutzs a, scoutzp ] To go out in order to observe the motions of an enemy private-

out in order to observe the motions of an enemy privateity:—to sneer.

Scöür,\* v. a. To travel over in searching or pursuing
Swift. To reject with contempt:—to hoot out or away,
to ridicule. Rickardson. "Unauthorized till of late years,
but getting into good use." Smart.
Scöw', E., (sküv'vi) n. [scopa, L.] A sort of mop; a malkin.
Scöw', n. A. flat-bottomed boat. See Skow.
Scöw'L, v. n. [t. scow.use; pp. scowling, scowling.] To
frown: to nout: to look angry. sour, or sullen.

SCÓWL, v. z. (i. scowled; pp. scowled, scowled.) To frown; to pout; to look angry, sour, or sullen. SCÓWL, v. z. To drive scowlingly. Mitton. [R.]
SCÓWL, z. Look of sullenness or displeasure; frown. SCÓWL/ING-LY, zd. With a frowning and sullen look. SCEXB'BLE, (skräb'bl) v. z. [krabbelen, schrabben, Teut.] [s. scrabbled; pp. scrabbled; or scrabbled.] To make unmeaning or idle marks; to scrabble; to scrawl:—to strive to catch with the hands; to scramble; to struggle: to claw; to crawl or paw, as on the floor or ground. Holloway. [Provincial in England, and colloquial in America.] ica.

SCRAB'BLE, \* n. Act of scrabbling ; a scribble ; a scramble. Holloway

Holloway.

SCRAF'FLE, v. m. To scramble, to struggle; to scrabble. Brockett. [Local, England]

SCRAG, m. Any thing thin or lean or rough. — A scrag of mutton is the end of the neck.

SCRAG'SED-NESS, m. State of being scragged.

SCRAG'SED-NESS, m. State of being scragged.

SCRAG'SI-LY, ad. Meagrely; leanly; roughly. Cotgrava.

SCRAG'SI-LY, ad. Meagrely; leanly; roughly. Cotgrava.

SCRAG'SI, a. Lean; thin; rough; rugged, uneven.

SCRAM'SLE, (skrim'bl) v. m. [i. scrambled, pp. scrambling, scrambled]. To catch any thing eagerly with the hands; to catch with haste preventive of another, to struggle; to climb by the help of the hands. — Scrabble is used in the same sense in England and the United States, also scrafts, provincially in England. Brockett. also scraffle, provincially in Eugland. Brockett.

also scraffs, provincially in Eugland. Brockett.

SCRAM'BLE, n. Eager contest with others for something, act of one who scrambles.

SCRAM'BLER, n. One who scrambles.

SCRANGH, v. a. [schrautsen, D.] To crush between the teeth with noise, to craunch, to scrunch. Brockett. [Local, Eng.]

SCRANK'N, a. Lank. Blackwood. See Skranky.

SCRAN'N, E., a. Englist; poor, worthless. Milton. [R.]

SCRAN'N, A. hittle piece; a fragment; crumb; small particle, as of meat; a slip, as of paper, properly scrap.—pl.

The husky, skinny residuum of melted fat. Forby.

SCRAP'-BOOK,\* (-būk) n. A book composed of scraps or small pieces cut out of newspapers, &c. Willard.

SCRAPE, v. a. [schrapen, D.] [l. scrape; pp. scraping, scrapen, D.] of the prive of the surface by the light action of a sharp instrument, to rub the surface from by an edge; t clean by rubbing; to erase, to act on a surface with a grating noise; to gather by penurious or trifling diligence.

grating noise; to gather by penurious or trifling diligence.
SCRAPE, v. n. To make a harsh noise; to play ill on a fiddie, to draw the foot on the ground or floor; to make an awkward bow. — To scrape acquaintance, to curry favor by bows, or to insinuate into one's familiarity.

CRAPE, n. Difficulty; a bad situation or trouble caused by ill conduct. *Warburton*. [Low.] The sound of the foot drawn over the floor; a bow. SCRAPE

SCRAP'ER, n. One who scrapes; an instrument for scraping: — a miser; a scrape-penny: — a vile fiddler. Cowley.
SCRAP-I-Ā'NA,\* n. pl. A collection of scraps. Ec. Rev. [R.]
SCRAP'ING,\* n. The act of one that scrapes; the portion or matter scraped off.

or matter scraped off.

SCRÄT, n. An hermaphrodite. Skinner. [Obsolete or local.]

SCRÄT, v. a. [escrat, Ang. Nor.] To scratch. Burton.

[SCRÄT, v. a. To rake; to search. Mirror for Mag.

SCRÄTCH, v. a. [katzen, Ger. katza, Su.] [a. cratched;

pp. scratching, scratched.] To tear or mark with something sharp or pointed, as the nails, to wound slightly;

to hurt slightly with any thing pointed or keen:—to rub

with the nails:—to write or draw awkwardly.

SCRÄTCH, n. An incision ragged and, shallow; laceration

by scratching, as with the nails; a slight wound.

SCRÄTCH'ER, n. One who scratches.

SCRÄTCH'ER, n. pl. Cracked ulcers in a horse's foot.

SCRÄTCH'ING-LY, ad. With the action of scratching. Sid
ney.

SCRÄTCH'ING-LY, ad. With the action of scratching. Susney, a. [Ir. & Erse.] Surface or scurf. Swift.
SCRÄWL, v. a. [corrupted from scrabble.] [i. scrawled; pp. scrawling, scrawled.] (i. scrawled; pp. scrawling, scrawled.] To draw or mark irregularly or clumsily; to scrabble; to scribble. Swift.
SCRÄWL, v. n. To write badly; to scribble.
SCRÄWL, z. Unskilful and inelegant writing; scribble.
SCRÄWL'ER, x. A clumsy and inelegant writer.
SCRÄY, (skrä) n. A blid called sca-scallow. Ray. [ley 15CRE'A-BLE. a. [screablie, L.] That may be spit out. Bai-SCREAK, (skräk) v. n. [skracka, [cel.; skriks, Su. Goth.] [i. screakled; pp. screaking, screaked.] To make a shrill or loud noise; to shrick, to creak. Spenser. [2.]
SCREAK, (skršk) n. A shrick; a creak. Bp. Bull.

SCREAM. (skrém) v. n. [skrema, Swed.] [i. screamed; pp. s. reames, screamed.] To cry out shrifty, as in terror or aguny; to cry shrifty, io shriek; to screech. RCREAM, n. A shrill, quick, loud cry of terror or pain. Scream; ze, a. One who screams:—a sort of bird. Scream; ze, cream; ze cry as an owl or a night-owl. Screech, n. A. cry as an owl or a night-owl. Screech, n. A. cry of horror and anguish; a scream; to cry as an owl or a night-owl. Screech, n. A. cry of horror and anguish; a scream. Screech, n. A. cry of horror and anguish; a scream. Screech, n. A. owl that hoots in the night. Screech, n. A. cry of horror and anguish; of stream ceilings for floating to, by the aid of the rules. Brande. Screech, n. [eserum, old Fr.] Something to intercept or conceal; something to exclude light, heat, or cold, a slight partition:—a coarse sieve; a riddle to sift sand. Screech, v. a. [i. screene; pp. screene; old, a slight to shelter; to conceal, to hide.—[corno, crevi. L.] To sift; to didle. Excelyn.
Schew, (skrå) n. [scroece, D.; scroece, old Fr.] A cylinder of SCREW, (skrt) n. [scrosve, D.; escrove, old Fr.] A cylinder of

CREW, (SETU) M. [SCOURS, D.; SECTORS, OUR F. [A Cylinder of wood or metal grooved spirally: — one of the mechanical powers, used in pressing. — When the spiral thread is upon the outside of the cylinder, it is called a male screw; when cut along the inner surface of a hollow cylinder, a female screw:—a nail grooved, which enters on being turned.

turned.

SCREW, (skrå) v. a. [i. screwed; to fasten with a screwito deform by contortions; to force; to bring by violence, to squeeze; to press; to oppress by extortion.

SCREW'ER, (skrå'er) n. He or that which screws.

SCREW'JACE, \* (skrå'er) n. A portable machine for raising great weights by the agency of a screw. P. Cyc.

SCREW'-PRESS,\* (skrå'près) n. A machine for communicating pressure by means of a screw or screws. P. Cyc.

SCREW'-SHĒLL,\* (skrå'shēl) n. Wreath-shell; a sea-shell.

Hanulton. Hamilton

SCREW'-TREE, (skrt'trē) n. A plant of the East and West Indies.

SCRI-BA'TIOUS, a. Skilful in, or fond of, writing. Barrow.

†SCRIB'BLE, (skrib'bl) v. a. [scribo, scribillo, L.] [i. scrib-BLED, pp. scribbling, scribble, To write without cure or elegance, to fill with artless or worthless writ-

BLED, pp.
care or clegance, to fill with artiess of working; to scrawl.

BCRIB'BLE, v. n. To write without care or beauty.

BCRIB'BLE, m. Worthless writing; a scrawl. Boyle.

BCRIB'BLE-MENT,\* n. A worthless or careless writing; scribble. Southey, [R.]

BCRIB'BLUR, n. One who scribbles, a petty author.

BCRIBE, n. [Fr.; scrubd, D.] A writer; a clerk; a public notary:—a copyist, and, at the same time, an interpreter, teacher, or doctor of the law, among the Jews.

BCRIBE,\* v. a. [L. SCRIBED, pp. SCRIBING, SCRIBED.] (Car.)

To mark and adjust with compasses; to fit the edge of a board, or one piece of timber or wood, to another. Brande.

SCRIB'ING,\* n. The act of fitting the edge of one board to the surface of another. Crabb.

SCRIG'GLE,\* v. n. To writhe; to struggle or twist about with more or less force, to squirm; to squiggie. Forby. [Local, Eng.]

†SCRI'MER, n. [escrimeur, Fr.] A gladiator; a fencing-master. Shak.

BCRIMP, a. [krimpen, Teut.] Short; scanty. Brockett. [North

SCRIMP, a. [srimpen, Yeut.] Short; scanty. Brockett. [North of Eng.]
SCRIMP,\* v. a. [i. scrimpen; pp. scrimping, scrimpen.] To spare; to be niggardly of; to make scant. Brockett. [North of Eng.]
SCRIMP'NESS,\* v. Scantiness; small allowance. Bat-

ley. [R.]
SCRIMF'TION,\* n. A small portion; a pittance. Forby. [Lo-

Cal, Eng.] [Spenser tSCRING, a. [Spenser tSCRING, a. [scrinium, L.] A shrine; a chest, a coffer. SCRINGE, \* v. n. To shrink; to shrivel, to cringe. Forby. [Local, Eng.]

SCRIP, n. [skraeppa, Icel.] A small bag; a satchel. Shak.—
[scripto, L.] A schedule; a small writing; script:—a certificate of stock subscribed, or of shares in a bank, or

certificate of socks substribut, of or states  $x_0$  a balls, of other stocks. †SCRIPT,  $x_1$  [socript, old Fr.; scriptum, L.] [†A small writing; scrip. Chauser] An imitation of writing or manuscript in print. P. Cyc. — (Law) An original instrument.

Bosusr. & Geriptorius, L.] Written; not orally delivered. Swift. [R.]
BCRIPT'U-RAL, (skript'yu-rai) a. Relating to, or in accordance with, Scripture; biblical.
BCRIPT'U-RAL-IST,\* n. Same as scripturist. Smart.
BCRIPT'U-RAL-IST,\* n. Callity of being scriptural. Allen.
BCRIPT'U-RAL-NESS,\* n. Quality of being scriptural. Allen.
BCRIPT'URE, (skript'yur) n. [scriptura, L.] Writing:—
distinctively, the Holy Scriptures; the writings of the
Old and New Testaments; the Bible.

SCRIFT'URR,\* (skript'yur) a. Relating to the Bible or the Scriptures; scriptural. Milion.

SCRIP-TURJ-AN,\* n. Same as scripturist. Franklin. [R.]

SCRIP-TUR-IRT, n. One who adheres to, or is versed in, the Scripture. Abp. Newcome.

SCRIFT'NER, (skriv'ner) [skriv'ner, S. W. P. J. E. F.; skriv'in-er, Ja. E. Sm.] n. [soriusno, It.; scrivain, old Fr.] Formerly, one who drew contracts or any writings t—more recently, one whose business it was to place money at interest; a kind of money-broker. Dryden.

SCRO-BIC'U-LATE,\* a. (Bot.) Having little pits or hollows Loudon.

SCRÖF'U-LA, n. [scrofa, L.] (Med.) A disease character ized by a chronic swelling of the absorbent glands, or by indurated glandular tumors, especially about the neck struma:—vulgarly called the king's coil.

SCRÖT'U-LOUS, a. Diseased with, or partaking of, the

scrofula.

SCRÖF'U-LOUS-NESS,\* n. State of being scrofulous. Ash. SCRÖG, n. A stunted shrub or bush. Brockett. [North of

Eng.]
SCRÖLL, (skröl) z. [sscroue, old Fr.] A writing rolled or wrapped up; a roll of parchment. — (Arch.) A consolidated or twisted ornament.

\*\*Colorated a Inclosed in a scroll or roll. Pope.\*\*

SCRÖLLED,\* (skröld) a. Inclosed in a scroll or roll. Pops. SCRÖ/TAL,\* a. Relating to the scrotum. Mead. SCRÖ/TJ-FÖRM,\* a. (Bot.) Formed like a double bag. Low-

SCROT'O-CELE,\* n. (Med.) A hernia descending into the

SCROT'O-CELE,\* n. (Med.) A hernia descending into the scrotum. Dunglison.

SCROTYCM,\* n. [L.] (Anat.) The bag containing the testicles. Crabb.

SCROTE, n. [secrouelles, Fr] A rascal, a wretch. Shak.

SCROE, v. a. [skrubba, Swed.; schrobben, D.] [L. SCRUBED.]
pp. SCRUBBING, SCRUBED.] To rub hard with something coarse and rough; to scout.

SCRUB,\* v. n. To work hard; to be industrious and frugal.

SCRUB, n. [schrobber, D.] A stunted or worn-out broom; something small and mean:—one who works hard and lives frugally or meanly. a nigaratily person.

something small and mean:—one who works hard and lives frugally or meanly, a niggardly person. Scrüb'Erd, a. Mean; vile, worthless; scrubby. Shak. Scrüb'By, a. Mean; vile; like a scrub. Swyft. Scrüb'By, a. Mean; vile; like a scrub. Swyft. Scrüb'Ry, a. Mean; vile; like a scrub. Swyft. Scrüb'Ry, a. Mean; vile; like a scrub. Swyft. Scrüb'Ry, a. To craunch. Jenungs. See Scrakch. Scrüb'Ry, e. a for craunch. Jenungs. See Scrakch. Scrü'PLE, (skrü'pl) n. [scrupule, Fr., scrupulus, L.] Doubt; difficulty of determination; perplexity; any thing small:—a small weight; 20 grains; the third part of a drain.—(sstron.) A digit. Francis.
Scrü'PLE, v. n. [t. scrupuled; pp. scrupuling, scrupuled.] To doubt; to hesitate.
Scrü'PLE, (skrü'pl)) v. a. To doubt or hesitate about. Locks. Scrü'PLER, n. One who has scruples; a doubter.

†SCRU'PU-LIST, v. a. To perplex with scruples. Mountagn.
†SCRÛ'PU-LOS',-TV, n. State of being scrupulous; doubt;
conscientiousness; tenderness of conscience.
SCRÛ'PU-LOUS, a. [scrupuleux, Fr.; scrupulonus, L.] Hav
ing scruples or doubts; exact, hard to satisfy, or be sat
isfied, in determinations of conscience; conscientious;
captious; nice; doubtful; cartful, vigilant, cautious;
SCRÛ'PU-LOUS-LY, ad. In a scrupulous manner; carefully;
nicelv: anxiously.

SCRO'PU-LOUS-LY, ad. In a scrupulous manner; careaury; nicely; anxiously.
SCRO'PU-LOUS-NESS, m. The state of being scrupulous.
SCRO'T-A-BLE, a. [scrutor, L.] That may be scrutinized or inquired into. Decay of Piety. [R.] [Badley. 150, TAION, m. [scrutor, L.] Search; examination.
SCRU-TA'TON, m. An inquirer; searcher; examiner. Hales.
SCRO'T-NEER', m. A searcher; examiner of votes. Badley.
SCRO'T-NIZE, v. a. [i. scrutinized; pp. scrutinizion, scrutinized.] To examine closely, to inquire into, to investigate: to pry into, to search.

scrytnizes. 10 examine closely, to inquiries investigate; to pry into, to search.
Scrot'ri-Nous, a. Captious; full of inquiries. Denk
Scrot'ri-Nous-Ly, a.d. By using scrutiny. Nuttall.
†Scrot'ri-Ny, v. a. To scrutinize. Johnson.

SCRU'TI-NOUS-LY, \* ad. By using scrutiny. Justical YSCRU'TI-NY, v. a. To scrutinize. Johnson.
SCRU'TI-NY, v. [scrutin, Fr.; scrutinum, L.] Careful inquiry; search; close examination.
SCRU-TOIRE', (skrd-twbr') [skrd-tbr', S. W. P. J. E. F.; skrd-twbr', Ja. K. Sm.] v. A case of drawers for writing; an escritoire.

an escritoire. FSCRUZE, v. a. To squeeze; to compress. Spenser. SCCD, v. n. [squittre, It.; skutta, Swed.] [s. scudded; p. scudding, scudded.] To flee or run with speed, to run, or to be driven with precipitation by the wind, as a shin.

SOID, v. a. To pass over quickly. Shenstone.
SOID, v. a. To pass over quickly. Shenstone.
SOID-DLE, v. n. To run, to scud; to scuttle. Baileu. [R.]
SOIFF, n. The hinder part of the neck. Brockett. [North
of Eng.] — Rough scuff, the lowest people; the rabule. of Eng. | Rough scutj, the lowest people; the rabbles [Collequial and vulgar, U. S.] Scop\*Fle, n. [skuffa, Swed.] A confused quarrel; a tumultuous broil; a contest with the hands.

Scup'yle, v. z. [i. scuppled; pp. scuppling, scuppled.]
To strive or struggle roughly, to fight confusedly.
Scup'yler,\* z. One who sculles:—an implement for cutting up weeds, and strring the surface of the ground.
Farm. Ency.
Scue, z. a. [skuppa, Swed.] To hide. Gross.—z. A sheltered place. Cropen Dulect. [Local, Eng.]
Sculk, z. z. [skulka, Su. Goth.] To lurk in hiding-places.
See Skulk.

SCOLK'SR, n. A lurker. See SKULKER.
SCOLK'SR, n. A lurker. See SKULKER.
SCOLL, n. A short our; an oar at the stern of a bout. [A small boat. Sherwood. A rower of a cockboat. Hudibras. A shoal, as of fish. Shak.] The bone of the head. See SKULL.

SELLL. S. C. To impel a boat by an oar. Falconer. SCGLL/cXP, n. A headpiece: — a plant. See SEULLOAP. SCGLL/cXP, n. [skiola, Goth.] One who sculls or rows a boat: — [a cockboat. Dryden.] SCGL/cER/y, n. [skiola, loci., or secuelle, old Fr.] The place where culinary utensils, as kettles or dishes, are cleaned and ken! and kent.

BCULL'ION, (skul'yun) n. [sculter, old Fr.] A low domestic servant; one who washes the kettles and the dishes in the kitchen.

†SCULL'ION-LY, (skul'yun-le) a. Low; base; worthless. Milton.

Muton.

†SCULP, v. a. [sculpo, L.; sculptor, Fr.] To carve; to engrave; to sculpture. Sandys.

SCULP[N,\*n. A small sea-fish; cottus. Storer.

†SCULP'TILE, a. [sculptits, L.] Made by carving. Browns.

SCULP'TOR, n. [sculptor, L., sculptour, Fr.] A carver; an arist in sculpture.

SCOLP'TILE, a. [sculptule, L.] Made by carving. Browne. SCOLP'TOR, n. [sculpture, L.] sculpture, Fr.] A carver; an artist in sculpture. As Relating to sculpture. Mannder SCOLPTURE, (skülpt'yur) n. [sculpture, Mannder SCOLPTURE, (skülpt'yur) n. [sculpture, L.] The art of carving in wood, stone, or other materials, or of forming images of visible objects from solid substances:—the work of the sculptor; carved images or statues, carved work.—The art of engraving on copper. Johnson. SCOLPTURE, (skülpt'yur) v. a. [l. sculptured; pp. sculpture, carved work.—The art of engraving on copper. Johnson. SCOLPTURE, (skülpt'yur) v. a. [l. sculptured; pp. sculpture, sculpture, sculpture, d. (skülpt-yur-sk') a. Relating to sculpture. Kaight. [s.]
SCOLM, n. [seeme, old Fr., skum, Dan., schuym, D.] That which rises to the to, of any liquor, dross, refuse, the recrement, that part which is to be thrown away.
SCOM, v. a. [l. scummed, pp. scumming, scummed.] To clear off the scum, to skim. Milon.
SCOM'SER, The dung of a fox. Answorth.
SCOM'SER, The dung of a fox. Answorth.
SCOM'SER, n. He or that which scums; a skimmer. Ray.
SCOM'MER, n. leaved with scum; vile. Schacy.
SCOM'PER,\* n. [schoppen, D.] (Naul.) A hole in a ship's deck or side, to carry off the rain or water. Mar. Dict.
SCOP'PER-HÖRR,\* n. (Naul.) A leather pipe or tube nailed round the scuppers of the lower deck, to prevent the water from entering. Mar. Dict.
SCOP'PER-HÖRR,\* n. A nail with a broad head. Crabb.
SCOR'FIR-Nail.,\* n. A nail with a broad head. Crabb.
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SCOR'FIR-Nail.,\* n. A nail with a broad head. Crabb.
SCOR'FIR-Nail.,\* n. A nail with a broad head. Crabb.
SCOR'FIR-Obs. s. Grossly opprobrious, valg

using vile language, coarse, vile, low.
SCUE/RIL-OUS-LY, ad. In a scurrilous manner; grossly.
SCUE/RIL-OUS-NESS, n. Gross language or manners, scur-

BCDR'RIL-OUS-NESS, n. Gross language or manners, scurrility.
SCUR'VI-LY, ad. Vilely; basely, coarsely. B. Jonson.
SCUR'VI-NESS, n. State of being scurvy. Sherwood.
SCUR'VY, a. Scabbed; diseased with the scurvy:—vile, bad, sorry; worthless; contemptible; offensive.
SCUR'VY, n. A disease, incident to seamen, &c., caused by a moist, cold, foul atmosphere, and want of wholesome provisions, of exercise, and of cleanliness.
SCUR'VY-GRASS, n. A. genus of plants; cochlearia, spoon wort. Muler.

ESCUAGE

ESCUAGE. 4. (Zool.) Protected by scales on the surface. Brands. — (Bot.) Formed like a round buckler. London. SCOTCH, \* v. a. [1. SUICHED.] PD. SCUTCHING, SCUTCHED.] To break and separate the woody part of flax; to dress

SCUTCH'EOR, (skuch'un) n. [scutagium, low L, from scutum, L.] (Hor.) A shield; the ensigns armorial of a family. See Escutcheon.

SCUTEL's n. [scutum, L.] A shield. Gascongns. An old French gold com of the value of 3s. 8d. Nattall.

SCUTEL's n. [Scutum, L.] A shield. Gascongns. An old Eronch gold com of the value of 3s. 8d. Nattall.

SCUTEL's n. [Bot.) Same as scutellum. Smart.

SCUTEL'LATED, a. [scuttella. L.] Like a pan; divided into small surfaces. Woodward.

SCUTTELYUM's n. [L.] (Bot.) The fructifying space upon the thallus of a lichen. P. Cyc.

SCUTTFERM, a. [scutforms, L.] Shaped like a shield.

SCUTTFERM, a. [acutforms, L.] Shaped like a shield.

SCUTTLE, (skull'il) n. [scuttella, L.; scutell, Cell.] [A wide, shallow hasket. Tusser. A small grate. Mortuner.] A metal pan or pail for holding coals:—[a quick pace; a short run; a pace of affected precipitation; a scudding. Spectator.]— (Naul.) An opening in a ship's side or deck to admit light or air, or for communication.

Special - (-vall), in opening in a sinp's size of ucts to admit light or air, or for communication.

SCOTTLE, v. a. [L. SCUTLED, pp. SCUTLING, SCUTLED, To cut holes in the deck of a ship to let water down into the hold; to cut holes in a ship for the purpose of sink-

ing her. SCUT'TLE, v. n. To run; to scud; to scuddle. Arbuthnot.

SCTTTLE, v. n. To run; to scud; to scuddle. Arbuthnot. SCTTTLE-BUT,\* n. (Naut.) A cask of water for the use of a ship. Brande.

SCYL-LA'RI-AN,\* n. (Conch.) A species of decapod. P. Cyc. SCYM'J-TAR,\* n. A short Turkish sword, with a convex blade:—written also scymetar, similar, and cimeter. SCTPHUS,\* n. [σπυφος.] (Bot.) A cup-shaped vessel, the cup of the marcissus. Brande.

SCYPHE, n. An instrument for mowing grass.

SCYPHE, n. An instrument for mowing grass.

SCYPHE, n. An instrument for mowing grass.
SCYPHE, v. a. [. scythed: pp. scytheno, scythed.] To cut or mow with a scythe.
SCYPHED,\* (sithd) a. Armed with scythes; falcated. Pen-SCYTHE'MAN,\* n. One who uses a scythe. Smart.
SCYPH'-AN,\* n. An inhabitant of Scythia. Ency.
SCYPH'-AN,\* a. Relating to Scythia. Murray.
†SDAIN, (sdain) n. [sdegnare, it.] Disdain. Spenser.

†SDĀIN, (sdān) n. [sdegnare, It.] Disdain. Spenser.
†SDĀIN, (sdān) v. a. To disdain. Spenser.
†SDEIGN'FOL, (sdān'fū) a. [sdegno, It.] Disdainful. Spenser.
†SDEIGN'FOL, (sdān'fū) a. [sdegno, It.] Disdainful. Spenser.
\$EA, (85) n. [sa, Sax.; see, or ree, D.] A large body of sait
water communicating with an ocean, the ocean, a single wave, the water, opposed to the land — a lake; as,
"the sea of Galilee" Matt. Proverbially, any large quantity, any thing rough and tempestuous, as, "a sea of
troubles or passion."—It is often used in composition.
— Half seas over, half drunk. Spectator.
\$EA'-ADER,\* n. A singular kind of fish. Hul.
\$EA'-ALR,\* n. The air from the sea. Mead.
\$EA-A-NEM'O-NE,\* n. (Bot.) A plant, a highly-organized
polype. Brande.

DELACATED VARY, polyte, Brands.

SEA'-APE, \* n. A marine animal. Hill.

SEA'-BXNK, n. Sea-shore; a fence to keep the sea within bounds.

bounds, n. The sea-swallow.

\$\begin{align\*} \text{E\lambda} & \text{Near} & \text{Sear} & \text{Near} & \text{Sear} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Near} & \text{Nea the sea. Qu. Rev. SEA'BOARD, a. Bordering on the sea. Mason.

- applied to a vessel SEA'-BŌAT, n. (Naut.) A sea-vessel, — a as respects her qualities in bad weather.

as respects her qualities in bad weather.

\$\bar{E}A'BORD, a. Same as seaboard. Spenser.

\$\bar{E}A'BORD, a. Shane as seaboard. Spenser.

\$\bar{E}A'BORD, a. Produced by the sea; born at sea.

\$\bar{E}A'-BORD, a. Produced by the sea; forn at sea.

\$\bar{E}A'-BORD, a. Bound by the sea. Goldsmith.

\$\bar{E}A'-BOOND-\bar{E}D, a. Bounded by the sea Mur. for Mag.

\$\bar{E}A'-BOYD, a. A boy employed on shipboard. Shak.

\$\bar{E}A'-BERACH, n. An irruption of the sea by breaking the banks.

SEA'-BREACH, n. An irruption of the sea by breaking the banks.

SEA'-BREAM,\* n. A fish; the reddish sparus. Hull.

SEA'-BRED,\* a. Trained upon or for the sen. Congress.

SEA'-BREEZE, (se'bilt) a. Built for the sea, built at sea.

SEA'-CBULT, (se'bilt) a. Built for the sea, built at sea.

SEA'-CAB-BAGE, n. Sea-colewort; a plant. Multer.

SEA'-CALF, (se'k'al') n. The seal. Grew.

SEA'-CAP-TAIN,\* n. A master of a sea-vessel. Stak.

SEA'-CAP-TAIN,\* n. A master of a sea-vessel. Stak.

SEA'-CABD, n. The mariner's compass card.

SEA'-CABD, n. The mariner's compass card.

SEA'-CABD, n. The mariner's compass card.

SEA'-CHARGE, n. Change effected by the sea.

SEA'-CHARGE, n. Change effected by the sea.

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the two edges of cloth are sewed together:—the juncture of planks in a ship:—a cleatrix; a scar:—a measure; a vessel in which things are held; eight bushels of corn:—a seem of glass is 190 pounds:—tallow; grease; bog's lard. Skak.
   BEA' CRICK-WÉED,* n. (Bot.) A perennial plant. Crebè

@&A'-C'R-C'LED, (86'six-kkd) a. Surrounded by the sea.

BEA'-C'OAL, n. Mineral coal, so called, because brought

[to London] by sea: pit-coal. Skak.

BEA'-C'OAST, (86'kGet) n. The shore; edge of the sea.

SEA'-C'OAST, (86'kGet) n. The shore; edge of the sea.

SEA'-C'OLE-WORT,* (-würt) n. A marine plant; sea-kale.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               iard. Shak.

SEAM, 68m) v. c. [i. Shamed; pp. Shamind, Shamed.] To join together by suture, or otherwise; to mark; to scar with a long cleatrix.

SEA'MAID, n. A mermaid. Shak. A water-nymph.

SEA'MAND, n. ; pl. SEAMEN. One who leads a seafaring life, as a common sailor or an officer; a sailor; a navigator; a mariner. [Merman; the male of the mermaid Locks.]

SEA'MANDED. Skill of a good samen. Navel skill:
     Smart.

$EA'-COM-PASS, (sē'kmm-pas) n. Mariner's compass.

$EA'-COOT, n. A sea-fowl, like the moor-hen.

$EA'-COOW, EANT, n. A sea-gull or sea-crow.

$EA'-COOW, n. The manatee, a large cotaceous animal.

$EA'-COOW, n. The manatee, a large cotaceous animal.

$EA'-CEAS, n. A maritime shell-fish. Goldsmath.

$EA'-CEOW, (sō'krō) n. The sea-gull.

$EA'-CUE-EENT, n. A current in the sea. Gent. Mag.

$EA'-ONF'FO-DIL, n. (BoL) A plant with a bulbous root.

**Crahb.**
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    SEA'MAN-SHIP, a. Skill of a good seaman; naval skill;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               SEA'-MARYSHIP, R. SKIN of a good seaman; nava wais; good management of a ship.

SEA'-MARGE, s. A marine cliff; the border on shore of the sea. Shak.

SEA'-MARK, s. A point or beacon at sea to assist mariners in directing their course.

SEAM'-BLAST, * s. A blast made by filling with powder the seams or crevices made by a previous drill blast.
 EEA'-DAB'FO-DIL, * 2. (Sol.) A plant with a bulbous root. Crabb.

EEA'-DEV-IL, * n. A marine god or deity. Warburton.

SEA'-DEV-IL, * n. A large cartilaginous fish, of the ray tribe; also the angler or frog-fish. Brands.

SEA'-DOG, n. The seal: — the shark. Roscommon.

SEA'-DOG, n. The seal: — the shark. Roscommon.

SEA'-DOG, n. The seal: — the shark. Roscommon.

SEA'-DEAG-ON, n. A sea-fish, called also the viver Cotgrava. A venomous serpent. Gent. Mag.

SEA'-DEAG-ON, n. A sea-fish, called also the viver Cotgrava.

SEA'-DEARE, n. Same as sea-cormorant.

SEA'-EAR, n. A sea-plant.

SEA'-EAR, n. A sea-plant.

SEA'-EAC, n. The conger.

SEA'-EAC, n. The conger.

SEA'-EAC, n. A species of shell-fish. Hill.

SEA'-EAC, n. A traveller by sea; a mariner, a saitor.

SEA'FAR-ING, a. Relating to, or following, the life of a seaman; travelling by sea. Stak.

SEA'-FEN-NEL, n. The same with samphure.

SEA'-FIGHT, (se'fit) n. A battle of ships; a battle on the sea.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  Hale.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 Hale.

SEA'-MEŴ, (sê'mů) n. A sea-fowl, a name of the gull.

SEA'-MILK'WORT,* (-würt) n. A saltwort, or plant growing in salt marshes. Farm. Ency.

SEAM'-LESS, (sêin'iège d. Having no scam. Bp. Hall.

SEA'-MÖN-STER, n. A monster or strange annual of the
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 SEA'-Möss, n. Coral, which grows in the sea like a shrub.
SEA'-Mööse,* n. The approdite, a small sea-animal.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  Roget
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 SEAM'-RENT, n. A separation of a suture; a breach of
the stitches in a seam
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 SEAM'STER, n. One who sews or uses a needle. Gauden
SEAM'STERS, (*ém'stres) [sĕm'stres, S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.;
sēm'stres; P. E. Wb.] n. A woman who sews:—written
     SEA'-Fish, a. Fish that live in the sea.
   SEA'-FÖWL, n. A fewi that lives at sea. Derham.
SEA'-FÖX,* n. A species of fish. Hill.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   also sempetress and sometimes semstress.
SEA'-MUD,* n. A rich saline deposit from salt marshes and
   SEA'-FÖX,* n. A species of fish. Hill.

SEA'-GAR-LAND, n. An herb.

SEA'-GAR-LAND, n. An herb.

SEA'-GAR-LAND, n. As sea-musbroom.

SEA'-GAR-LAND, n. As sea-musbroom.

SEA'-GAB-DAE, (88'gir-dl) n. Sea-musbroom.

SEA'-GOD-DAES,* n. A fabulous deity of the sea. Drayton.

SEA'-GOD-DAES,* n. A female deity of the ocean. Pope.

SEA'-GASS, n. Grass growing in water on the sea-shore.

SEA'-GAESS, n. Grass growing in water on the sea-shore.

SEA'-GAESEN, a. Of the color of the distant sea; cerulvan.

SEA'-GAESEN, n. Saxifrage, a blant.—(Naut) Ground
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 SEA'-MUD,* n. A rich saube deposit from sait maranes and sea-shors. Farm. Ency.

SEA'-MULE,* n. A guil. Smart.
SEAN'y, a. Having a seam, showing the seam. Shak.
SEAN, (sen) n. A net. Sandys. See Seine.
SEA', Nă-VEL,* n. A small shell-fish resembling a navel.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               *REA'-NÎVEL-WORT, (-vi-würt) n. An herb or plant.
SEA'-NĒE-DLE,* n. The garfish. Snart.
SEA'-NĒE-TLE, n. A marine, animal substance, resembling a lump of jelly.
SEAN'NA-EHY,* n. See SENNACHY.
SEA'-NIRSED, * (85'niursi) a. Nursed at sea. Smart.
SEA'-NYMPH, n. A goddess of the sea. Broome.
SEA'-OOZE, (86'0z) n. The mud in the sea or on the shore.
Mortime.
SEA'-GREEN, a. Of the color of the distant sea; cerulean.
SEA'-GREEN, n. Saxifrage, a plant.—(Naut) Ground overflowed by the sea at spring tides.
SEA'-GÜLL, n. A bird common on the sea-coasts, of a light-gray color:—called the sea-crow and sea-cormorant.
SEA'-HEATH,* n. A sea-insect:—the aplysia. Rogri.
SEA'-HEOGE-HÖG, n. A kind of sea shell-fish. Carso.
SEA'-HEOGE-HÖG, n. A kind of sea shell-fish. Carso.
SEA'-HÖG, n. The porpoise.
SEA'-HÖLLY, n. A desert islet, or small uninhabited island:—sea-holly, a kind of sea-weed. Carso.
SEA'-HORSE, n. A fish of a singular form, of the needle-fish kind:—the walrus; the morse. [The hippopotamus. Dryden.]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  Mortimer
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               Mortimer.

$\tilde{E}A'-\tilde{O}T_{\tilde{E}R}, n. A fish almost round. Goldsmith.

$\tilde{E}A'-\tilde{O}T_{\tilde{E}R}, n. A marine animal. Roget.

$\tilde{E}A'-\tilde{O}T_{\tilde{E}R}, n. A marine animal. Roget.

$\tilde{E}A'-\tilde{E}A'_{\tilde{E}R}, n. The star-fish.

$\tilde{E}A'-\tilde{E}A'_{\tilde{E}R}, n. A fish like a lamprey

$\tilde{E}A'-\tilde{E}A'_{\tilde{E}R}, n. A colophite animal. Crabb.

$\tilde{E}A'-\tilde{E}EA'_{\tilde{E}R}, n. A marine fish. Pensant.

$\tilde{E}A'-\tilde{E}A'_{\tilde{E}R}, n. A fish like a lamprey

$\tilde{E}A'-\tilde{E}A'_{\tilde{E}R}, n. A marine fish. Pensant.

$\tilde{E}A'-\tilde{E}A'_{\tilde{E}R}, n. A fish like a lamprey

$\tilde{E}A'-\tilde{E}A'_{\tilde{E}R}, n. A fish like a lamprey

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$\tilde{E}A'_{\tilde{E}R}, n. A fish like a lamprey

$\tilde{E}A'_{\tilde{E}R}, n. A fish like a lamprey

$\tilde{E}A'_{\tilde{E}R}, n. A 
   Dryden.]
SEA'-KALE,* n. A plant, dressed and eaten in the manner of asparagus; sea-colewort. W. Enoy.
SEA'-KING,* n. An ancient Danush pirate. Nuttall.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 Cya. SEA'-PIECE, (sē'pēs) n. A picture representing any thing
   of asparagus; sea-colewort. W. Enoy.

$\mathbb{E} \text{-King,*} \text{-m. An ancient Danish pirate. } \text{Nuttail.}$

$\mathbb{E} \text{-L.} (\sell.) \text{-m. } \text{-saget}, \text{-Sax.}; \text{siglikm, L.}] \text{-A stamp engraved} on stone, metal, or other hard substance, and capable of yielding an impression, as on wax; the wax impressed, or the impression made in wax, any act of confirmation.

-[seol, sels, \text{-Sax.}; \text{-seel.} \text{-Dan.}] (Zool.) \text{-A marine mannificerous quadruped, of the genus phocads: the sea-call, or phoca, an animal hunted for its skin and oil. \text{-Proy seal,} the privy signet of the king of England. See Paivy \text{-Exat.} \text{-Dan.} \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \text{-Q. } \text{-Ballen,} \tex
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 at sea.
SEA'-Pike,* n. A marine fish; sea-needle. Pennant.
SEA'-Pin'cosh-ion,* n. The egg of the skate or thora-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               back. Gent. Mag.

SEA'-Pink,* n. (Bot.) A perennial plant. Crobb.

SEA'-PLANT,* n. A marine plant. Gent. Mag.

SEA'-POOL, n. A lake of salt water. Spenser.

SEA'-POR'CU-PINE,* n. A kind of fish. Goldemith.
   the privy signet of the king of England. See Privy Seal.

BEAL, (s8) v. a. [i. sealed, pp. sealing, sealed.] To fasten with a seal; to confirm or attest by a seal, to confirm; to ratify; to settle; to shut, to close; to make fast, to mark with a stamp.

SEAL, (s8) v. n. To fix a seal. Noh. ix.

SEA'-Lian-Guage.* n. The language of seamen. Chambers.

SEA'-Lian.* n. A bird. Pennant.

SEA'-Lian.* n. A bird. Pennant.

SEA'-Lian.* n. A bird. Pennant.

SEA'-Lian.* n. A lemon-colored marine animal. Smart.

SEAL'Lian.* n. The life of seamen; naval life. Johnson.

SEAL'Lian. a. Cheembling the sea. Thomson.

SEAL'ING. n. Act of sealing. Noh. x.

SEAL'ING. n. Act of sealing. Noh. x.

SEAL'ING. n. X., n. Hard wax, or a composition of shell lac, turpentine, &c., for sealing letters, packets, &c.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   SEA'-FOR'CU-PINE," R. A RING of Inst. Columnia.
SEA'POT, R. A harbor or port for ships.
SEA'POT, (se'pot) R. See Seror.
SEA'QUAKE, R. A concussion of the ocean. Goldsmith.
SEAR, (se'r) a. Dry; withered; faded; no longer green,
as leaves late in the autumn. Shak.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 as leaves late in the autumn. Shak.

SEAR, (867) v. a. [t. SEARED; pp. SEARING, SEARED.] To burn; to cauterize; to wither; to dry.

SEA-RA-VEN,* (867° v. a. [asser, Fr.] To sift finely. Boyle. [R.]

SEARCE, (867°s) v. a. [asser, Fr.] To sift finely. Boyle. [R.]

SEARCE, (867°s) v. [ses, Fr.] A sieve; a bolter: — written also sarse. Sherwood. [R.]

SEARCE, (867°s) v. a. [chercher, Fr.] [t. searched; pp. SEARCH, (867°s) v. a. [chercher, Fr.] [t. searched; pp. searchettng, searched]. To examine; to try; to explore; to look through; to inquire; to seek for; to investigate; to scrutinize; to probe as a chirurgeon. — To escret out, to find by seeking.

SEARCH, (867°ch) v. n. To make a search or inquiry: to seek.
       BEALTING-WAX, R. Hard wax, or a composition of shell lac, turpentine, &c., for sealing letters, packets, &c. 85±'-Li-On,* a. The seal. Smart.

SEAL'-LE-On,* a. The seal. Smart.

SEAL'-SKIN,* a. The skin of a seal. Johnson.

SEAL'-SKIN,* a. The skin of a seal. Johnson.

SEAL'-SKIN,* a. The skin of a seal. Johnson.

SEAL'-SKIN,* a. The skin of a seal. Johnson.

SEALCH(.edich) v. a. To make a search or inquiry: to seal the skins.

SEALCH(.edich) v. a. Act of searching; a careful inching.
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SEC

SEA'-TÖST, 4. Tomed by the sea. Shik. SEA'-TÜRR,\* n. A gale, breeze, or mist from the se

through; scrutiny; investigation; research; inquiry; examination; quest.

##EARCH'a.E.m. (serch'er.b) a. That may be explored.

##EARCH'a.E.m. (serch'er.) n. One who searches; examiner; seeker; inquirer:—an examiner of ships, or of cloths:

— In London, a person appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death; a coroner.

##EARCH'ING,\* p. a. Examining closely; exploring; probing. SEA'-TUR-TLE,\* s. A marine turtle : - a species of bird. H<sub>1</sub>U SEA'-U'NI-CORN,\* n. (Zeol.) A name of the narwhall SEA'-UR-CHIN,\* n. (Zool) A water animal; the echinus. ing. Brands. (85vz) n. pl. Rushes. Ray. [North of England.]
SEA-VES, (85vz) n. pl. Rushes. Ray. [North of England.]
SEA-VIEW,\* (85va) n. A passing or journey by sea. Swyf.
SEA-VY, (85v'q) a. Overgrown with rushes. Ray. [Local, Eng. WALL,\* n. A wall or fence against the sea. Black-SHARCH'ING, s. Examination; inquisition SEARCH 1705, R. DARMINGSON; INQUISION.
SÉARCH 1285, R. Free from search; inscrutable.
SÉARCH --WAR-RANT, \* (wor-ant) s. (Law) A warrant or
writ, granted by a justice of the peace, to search a house
or other place for stolen goods, or to search respecting some offence. Brands.

SEAR'-CLOTH,\* v. a. To cover with sear-cloth. Dryden.

SEAR'-CLOTH, n. A plaster; cloth for a plaster. Morti-SEA-WALL, R. A wan or tenes against the sea. Stack-stone.

SEA/-WALLED, (sē/wald) a. Surrounded by the sea. Stack.

SEA/-WARD, a. Directed towards the sea. Donne.

SEA/-WARD, (sē/ward) ad. Towards the sea. Drayton.

SEA/-WARE, \* n. Weeds thrown up by the sea. Farm. Ency

SEA/-WAEP, \* n. An insect. Johnson.

SEA/-WEED, \* n. A marine grass or plant, alga. Fulconer.

SEA/-WITH-WIND, n. Bindweed.

SEA/-WOLF, \* (sē/wūlf) n. A species of fish. Pennant.

SEA/-WORM, \* (sē/wūrm) n. A marine insect. Pennant.

SEA/-WORM, \* (sē/wūrm) n. A marine insect. Pennant.

SEA/-WORM, \* (sē/wūrm) n. A sort of wormwood that grows in the sea.

SEA/-WORN, \* a. Worn by the waves or the sea. Drayton.

SEA/-WORN, \* a. Worn by the waves or the sea. Drayton.

SEA/-WORN, \* a. Worn by the waves or the sea. Drayton.

SEA/-WORN, \* a. worn by the waves or the sea. Drayton.

SEA/-WORN, \* a. worn by the waves or the sea. Drayton.

SEA/-WORN, \* a. sea. Sea. wo sea. a sa ship. P. Cyc.

SEA/-WOR-TH; (sā/wūr-the) a. Fit to go to sea, being in a state to make a sea-voyage with probable safety, as ship. SEARED,\* (ser'ed or serd) p. a. Cauterized; hardened; callous.

SEAFED-NESS, (sēr'ed-nēs) n. State of being seared or cauterized; cauterization; insensibility. Bp. Hall.

SEA'-REED,\* n. A marine plant. Parnell.

SEA'-RESEM'SELNG, a. Resembling the sea. Sandys.

SEA'-RISK, n. Hazard at sea. Arbuthnot.

SEA'-RISK, n. Hazard at sea. Arbuthnot. SEA-EISE, n. Hazard at sea. Arbuthnot.
SEA-RÖB-BER, n. A pirate; a sea-thief. Milton.
SEA-RÖB-RN,\* n. A sea-fish; the gurnard. Storer.
SEA-RÖG-K-ET, n. A plant. Miller.
SEA-ROOM, n. Open sea; spacrous main. Bacon.
SEA-ROV-KR, n. One who roves over the sea; a pirate.
SEA-RUFF, n. A kind of sea-fish.
SEA-BLPENT, n. A large serpent living in the sea,
water serpent: — a fish of the cel tribe.
SEA-SEA-VICE. n. Naval service. Shork. SEA'-SER-VICE, n. Naval service. Swift. SEA'-SHÄRK, n. A ravenous sea-fish. Stak. SEA'-SHELL, n. A marine shell; a shell found on the ship.
SE-BA'CEOUS, (se-bā'shus) a. [sebaceus, L.] Relating to tallow, partaking of tallow; made of tallow.

Sr-BkC/IC,\* a. (Chem.) Obtained from fat or tallow, as sebacic acid. Brande. SEA.'-SHÖRE, n. The shore or coast of the sea.

SEA.'-SICK, a. Affected by sea-sickness; sick, as new voyagers on the sea.

SEA.'-SICK-NESS,\* n. A sickness, or nausea and retching, which attack most persons on first going to sea. Falno securic ECIG. LITANAS. SE'BATE,\* n. A sait composed of sebacic acid and a base. Crabb. SF-CA'LE,\* n. [L.] The ergot or clavus of rye. Brande. SE'CAMT, n. [secans, L.; secants, Fr.] (Geom.) The straight line drawn from the centre of a circle to one extremity of an arc, and produced till it meets the tangent to the COUNT.

SEA'SDE, m. The shore or edge of the sea.

SEA'-SNAIL,\* m. A marine insect. Goldsmith.

SEA'SON, (88'zn) m. [sauson, Fr.] One of the four divisions or parts of the year, namely, spring, summer, autumn, winter: — a time, as distinguished from others, a fit or suitable time, opportunity, a time of some continuance, but not very long. [†That which gives a relish; now seasoning. Shak.]

SEA'SON, (n8'zn) v. a. [assaisonner, Fr.] [1. SEASONED; pp. SEASONING, SEASONED.] To advance to an intended time; to fit for use by time or habit, to mature; to interest to give a relish to; to qualify by admixture of another to give a relish to; to qualify by admixture of another other extremity. SE-CEDE', v. n. [secodo, L.] [i. secoded; pp. secepting, secrepge.] To withdraw from union or fellowship in society, or in any matter or business; to retire; to recede; to retreat, to depart. E-CED'ER. n. One who secedes:-To Terreat, to depart.

SE-CED/ER, n. One who secedes:—one who secedes from the Presbyterian church of Scotland, a dissenter SE-CERN', v. a. [secerna, L.] [i. secenned; pp. secenned, ind, secenned, To secrete; to separate from grosser matter. Bacon.—(Med.) To promote secretion.

SE-CERN'ENT,\* n. (Med.) Medicine to promote secretion; a secreting vessel of the body. Hoblyn. time; to fit for use by time of habit, to mature; to intere; to habituate:—to render mature or fit for the taste, to give a relish to; to qualify by admixture of another ingredient; to imbue; to tinge or taint.

SEA/SON, (s6/zn) v. z. To become mature; to grow fit for any purpose:—to betoken; to savor. Bacon.

SEA/SON-A-BLE, (s6/zn-s-bl) a. Happening or done at a proper time; proper as to time; opportune; timely.

SEA/SON-A-BLE, (s6/zn-s-ble) ad. In proper time; in season; opportunely.\*

(SEA/SON-A-BLE, (s6/zn-s-ble) ad. In proper time; in season; opportunely.\*

(SEA/SON-A-L\*, (s6/zn-s)) z. Beasoning; sauce. South.

BEA/SON-AL\*, (s6/zn-s) z. He or that which seasons of the year. Sat. Mag. [R.]

SEA/SON-RS, (s6/zn-ing) z. He or that which seasons; a substance that gives a relish:—time of seasoning; process of seasoning or inuring. a secreting vessel of the body. Hoblyn.

\$\$\text{SE}\$-\text{CER}^{\text{M}}\text{MENT}^{\text{N}}\$. Separation; secretion. Kirby.

\$\$\text{SE}\$-\text{CES}^{\text{SI}}\text{ON}, \( (\sigma\_{\text{SE}}^{\text{SE}}\text{SI}\text{ON}, \( (\sigma\_{\text{SE}}^{\text{SE}}\text{SI}\text{ON}) \text{n.} \( (\sigma\_{\text{SE}}^{\text{SE}}\text{SI}\text{ON}, \( (\sigma\_{\text{SE}}^{\text{SE}}\text{SE}\text{ON} \) A mesculent vegetable from South America, resembling in shape a large bell-pear. \( Farm. Ency. \)

\$\$\text{SEC}\$\text{SEC}\$\text{VE}\$, \( (\sigma\_{\text{SE}}^{\text{SE}}\text{ON} \), \( \sigma\_{\text{SE}}^{\text{SE}}\text{ON} \), Hamn

†SE'CLE, (se'kl) n. [siècle, Fr.; seculum, L.] A century. SE-CLÜDE', v. a. [secludo, L.] [i. secluded; pp. secluding, secluded.] To separate; to keep apart; to confine from; to exclude. essoning o From; to exclude. \$\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\$\text{L}\_{\text{c}}\$\text{-}\text{ad}\$. In a secluded manner. \$Ec. Rev.\$\$ \$\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\$\text{L}\_{\text{l}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\$\text{-}\text{L}\_{\text{l}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\$\text{L}\_{\text{l}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\$\text{.} \text{M}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\$\text{.} \text{M}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\$\text{.} \text{M}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\$\text{.} \text{M}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\$\text{C}\_{\text{l}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\$\text{C}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\$\text{C}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\$\text{C}\_{\text{l}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\$\text{C}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\$\text{C}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\$\text{C}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\text{c}}\overline{S}\_{\t seasoning or inuring.

SEA'SON-LESS,\* a. Having no seasons; unseasonable. BAA ON-LEAS, a. Having no seasons; unseasonance.
Byron.

BEA'-BTAR, a. A goodphite; a fish. Pennant.

BEA'-STAR, a. A bird. Pennant.

BEA'-SUR-GEON, (e8'stir-jun) n. A naval surgeon.

BEA'-SUR-GEON; (e8'stir-jun) n. A naval surgeon.

BEA'-SUR-GEON; (e8'stir-jun) n. A marine bird. PenBEA'-SWAL-LOW, (s8'swöl-5) n. A marine bird. Pen-SE-CLU'SIVE,\* a. Tending to seclude or separate. Colsridge. [R.]
SEC'OND, a. [second, Fr.; secundus, L.] Next in order to the first; ordinal of two; next in value or dignity; in-NAME.

REAT, (88) N. [sedes, L.; sett, old Ger.] A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may sit; chair of state; throne:—post of authority:—mansion; residence; dwelling; abode; situation; site.

BEAT, v. a. [i. SHATED; pp. SHATING, SHATED.] To place on a seat; to cause to sit down; to place in a post of authority; to flux in some high place or station; to settle; to fix: to rises firm. refrior; secondary.

SEC/QND, n. [second, Fr.] One who backs or supports another, particularly one who attends in a duel; a subordinate:—the sixtieth part of a minute:—a musical inter-SEC'OND, v. a. [seconder, Fr.] [i. seconder; pp. seconding, seconder.] To follow in the next place; to back; fix; to place firm. to support the mover of a question or resolution; to susto support the mover of a question or resolution; to sustain; to forward; to assist.

SEC'OND-A-B-IL-LY, ad. In the second degree or order; not primarily; not originally; not in the first intention.

SEC'OND-A-B-NESS, a. The state of being secondary.

SEC'OND-A-B-N, a. [secondarie, Fr.; secundaries, L.] Sueceeding to the first; sinfort to the first; second; not primary; subordinate; not of the first order or rate. MEAT, (881) v. 2. To rest; to lie down. Spensor.

BEA'-TERM, z. A word of art used by seamen. Pope.

BEA'-TELLY, (85'thd) z. A pirate. Sp. Curteys.

BEA'-TOAD, (85'töd) z. An ugly sea-fish, so named. Cot-

SEA'-TÖRN, a. Torn by the sea. Browns. SEA'-TÖR-TOJSE,\* n. A kind of fish; turtic. Pensant.

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- (Gal.) Applied to a series of stratified rocks, which lie above the primary, and below the tertiary.—A secondary great circle, a circle perpendicular to a primary great circle.—A secondary from, a fever that arises after a crisis.

crisis.

\$Ec'(ON-DA-RY, n. A delegate; a deputy; a subordinata.

\$Ec'(OND-COD\$'IN,\* n. The child of a cousin. Booth.

\$Ec'(OND-ER, n. One who seconds, supports, or maintains.

\$Ec'(OND-HAND, a. Not primary; not original; not new; that has been used before; transmitted, not immediate.

\$Ec'(OND-HAND, n. Possession after the possession of the come thing by nather: a second nossession.—At

same thing by nother; a second possession of the same thing by nother; a second possession.—At second hand, by transmission; not primarily.

SEC'OND-LY, ad. In the second place or order.

SEC'OND-RATE, \*\*. The second order in dignity or value.

SEC'OND-RATE, \*\*. Of the second order or class. Dry-

des.

BEC'ONDS,\* n. pl. A coarse kind of flour. Shak.

BEC'OND-BIGHT, (sek'und-sit) n. The power of intellectual vision, by which some persons are supposed to see or know what is to follow things now seen or known:

a faculty that has been claimed by some of the Scottish a incu.

SEC'OND-SIGHT-ED, (sek'und-sit-ed) a. Having second

sight.

SE/ORE-Cy, n. State of being secret; privacy; seclusion, concealment, solitude; retirement, close silence.

SE/ORE-T, a. [secretus, L.] Kept hidden; not revealed; concealed; retired, private, unseen, occult, privy; clandestine; hidden; latent.

destine; hidden; latent.

BECRET, n. [Fr.; secretum, L.] Something studiously hidden; a thing unknown; something not yet discovered; privacy, secretcy; concealment.—pl. Private parts. [SECRET, b. a. To keep private, to secrete. Bacon. SEC-RE-TA'RI-AL,\* a. Relating to a secretary. Ch. Ob. [R.] SEC'RE-TA-RY, n. [secrétairs, Ir., secretairs, low L.] One intrusted with the management of the business of a sociintrusted with the management of the business of a society, institution, or company; one who writes for another; a writer, a scribe, an officer employed in writing letters, despatches, &c., under the orders of his superior. — Secretary of state, a high executive officer, who has the management of either the domestic or the foreign affairs of a government, or of both the domestic and foreign affairs:—
the latter is the fact in relation to the government of the United States. — Secretaries of the treasury, war, and navy, high executive officers of these several departments.

BEC'RE-TA-RY-B'RD,\* n. (Ornich.) A large, long-legged bird, found in South Africa and the East, called also gy-

pogeranus. P. Cyc. SEC'RE-TA-RY-SHIP, n. The office of a secretary. Swift. EEC'RE-TA-RY-SHIP, n. The office of a secretary. Swift.

SE-CRETE', v. a. [secretus, L.] [i. secreted, pp. secreting, secreting.] To put aside, to hide: — to secent; to separate, as from the blood in animals, or from the sap in vegetables.

SE-CRE'TION, (se-krē'shun) n. [Fr.] Act of secreting, process of separation from blood or sap, that which is secreted.

creted.

\*\*RECRET-IST, n. A dealer in secreta, Boyle.

\*\*SEC-RE-TI'/TIOUS, (sek-re-tish'us) a. Parted by secretion.

\*\*SEC-RE-TI'/TIOUS, (sek-re-tish'us) a. Parted by secretion.

\*\*SEC-RE-TI'/TIOUS, \*\*Parted by secretion.

\*\*SECRET-LY, ad. In a secret manner; privately. privily; not openly; not publicly: latently; not apparently.

\*\*SECRET-NESS, n. State of being secret; privacy.

\*\*SECRET-NESS, n. State of being secret; privacy.

\*\*SECRET-O-RY, or SECRET-TO-RY, Iso-kre'to-re, W. J. F.

\*\*R. Sm. R. Rees; se'Kre-tir-e, P. E. Ja. Wh. sek're-tir-e, S.] a. Performing the office of secretion or animal separation; secreting. \*\*Ray.

\*\*SECT, n. | secta, Fr.; secta, L.] A body of persons following some teacher; a body of persons united in some settled tenets, a religious denomination:—a religious denomination separated from the main body of Christians, or from the Catholic church, or from the established religion

nomination separated troth the main body of constants, or from the Catholic church, or from the established religion of a country.—[sectus, L. Cutting, Shok.] SEC-TĂ'[R]-AN, a. Relating to a sect or to sectaries; following a sect. Glanville.

SEC-TĂ'[R]-AN,\* a. One who belongs to a sect; one who dissents from the established religion or church; a secta-

ry, Scott. Sec-ta'ri-an-işm, n. State or quality of being a sectarian; devotion to a sect.

SEC-TA'RI-AN-IZE,\* v. a. To render sectarian. Ec. Rev.

SEC-TA'RI-AN-IZE,\* v. a. To render sectarian. Ec. Rev. SEC'TA-RISM, n. Sectarianism. K. Charles. SEC'TA-RISM, n. Sectarianism. K. Charles. SEC'TA-RISM, n. Sectary; a sectarian. Warton. SEC'TA-RY, n. [sectaire, Fr.] One belonging to a sect; a sectarian; a schismatic. [†A follower; a pinpil. Spensor.] SEC-TA'ROR, n. [L.] A follower; an instator. Ralogh. SEC'TILE,\* a. (Min.) That may be cut or divided. Ure. SEC'TION, (sēk'shun) n. [Fr., sectio, L.] Act of cutting; a part cut off or separated; a separate part; a portion; a division or distinct part, as of a book or writing.— (Geom.) The line formed by the intersection of two surfaces, and likewise the surface formed when a solid body is cut by a plane.— (Arch.) The projection, or geometrical represen-

tation, of a building supposed to be cut through, so as to exhibit its interior.

SEC'TION.AL,\* a. Relating to a section; embracing a section, Qu. Rev. [Modern, but now in good use.]

SEC-TION.AL/1-TY,\* n. Quality of being sectional. Fin.

BO. TON. LL'-TY, \* n. Quality of being sectional. Wm. Tsylor. [R.]
SEC-TION-IZE, \* r. a. To form into sections. Qu. Rev. [R.]
SEC'T-MES-TER, \* n. The leader of a sect. Baxter.
SEC'TOR, n. [sector, L.] (Geom.) A portion of the area of a circle, bounded by two radii and the intercepted arc:—a mathematical instrument used in making diagrams, laying down plans, &c.:—an astronomical instrument, constructed for the purpose of determining the zenith distances of stars passing within a few degrees of the zenith.
SEC'U-LAR, a. [secularis, L.] Relating to the affairs of the present world; not spiritual; civil, temporal; not ecclisisatical; worldly.—(Church of Rome) Not bound by monastic rules; as, "secular clergy."—Happening once a century, as, "secular games."
SEC'U-LAR, n. A layman, an ecclesiastic in the Romish church not bound by monastic rules.
SEC-U-LAR'-TY, n. [sécularité, Fr.] State of being secular;

church not bound by monastic rules.

SEC-U-LXR'-TY, n. [sécularité, Fr.] State of being secular; worldliness, attention to the things of the present life.

SEC-U-LXR-I-ZA'TION, n. Act of secularizing, the appropriation of church property to secular uses.

SEC'U-LAR-IZE, v. a. [sécularisen, Fr.] [I. SECULARIZED; pp. SECULARIZING, SECULARIZED.] To make secular; to convert from spiritual appropriation to common use.

SEC'U-LAR-NESS, n. Worldliness; secularity.

SEC'U-LAR-NESS, n. Worldliness; secularity.

SEC'U-LAR-NESS, n. Worldliness; secularity.

SEC'UN-DINE, pl. SEC'UN-DINES, n. [secondines, Fr.] The fetal membranes, the afterbirth.—(Bot.) The second integument of the World.

SEC'UN-DINE AR'TEM,\* [L.] "According to the rules of

SE-CUN'DUM AR'TEM,\* [L.] "According to the rules of

art." Hamilton.

Sp.-Cür.' J. a. [securus, L.] Free from fear or terror; easy; confident, certain, sure; careless; free from danger;

Sec-CURE', v. a. [L. SECURED; pp. SECURING, SECURED.] To make safe or secure; to free from danger; to assure; to guarantee; to protect. E-CURE'LY, ad. Without fear or danger; safely.

guanance; to protect.

SE-CIRE/LY, ad. Without fear or danger; safely.

(SE-CIRE/MENT, n. Cause of safety; security. Browns.

(SE-CIRE/MENT, n. Cause of safety; security. Browns.

SE-CIRI/NES, n. Safety; security. Baon.

SE-CIRI-FER, n. (Ent.) A hymenopterous insect. Brands.

SE-CIRI-FORM, s. Shaped like an axe. Smart.

SE-CIRI-FORM, s. (Ent.) A coleopterous insect. Brands.

SE-CIRI-FALL, n. (Ext.) A coleopterous insect. Brands.

SE-CIRI-FY, n. [securité, Fr., securités, L.] State of being secure, that which secures, freedom from foar or danger; condidence; protection; defence; any thing given as a pledge or safeguard; insurance; safety.

SE-DAN', n. A kind of portable coach, or covered chair, in which a person is carried:—first made at Secian.

SE-DATE', a. [secatus, L.] Calm, quet; sulf; unruffled; undisturbed; serene; composed; tranquilliv; serenity.

SE-DATE'LY, ad. In a secate manner; calmly.

SE-DATE'LY, a. Calmness; tranquilliv; serenity.

SE-DATE'LY, a. (Edaty, Fr.) Tending to assuage, composing, calming.

SED A-TIVE, w. [seuset, fr.] Jenning to assuage, compos-ing, calming.
SED A-TIVE, \*n. (Med.) An agent or substance which pro-duces a direct depression of the action of the vascular system, with little sensible evacuation; something that

system, with little sensible evacuation; something that assuages. P. Cyc.
SE DE-PEN-DEN'DO,\* [L.] (Low) "In defending one's self," in self-defence. W hishaw.
[SED'N-TA-R-I-LY,\* ad. In a sedentary manner. Smart.
[SED'N-TA-R-I-NESS, s. State of being sedentary; inactivity. tivity.

| [BED'EN-TA-RY, [Söd'en-ta-re, S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm. R. Wb. j | Sö'den-ta-re, Ja.; se-dön'ta-re, Buchanan.] a. [södentare | Fr., sedentaru, it.; sedentarus, L.] Occupied in sitting | having or requiring a habit of sitting; | mactive; sluggish, motionless.

motionless.

||SED/EN-TA-RY,\* n. (Ent.) A species of spider. Brands
||SED/EN-TA-RY,\* n. (Ent.) A species of spider. Brands
||SED/EN-TA-RY,\* n. A species of warbler,— called also
| SED/ED, (Seld) n. Composed of flags. Stak. [Stak.
|SED/ED, (Seld) n. Composed of flags. Stak. [Stak.
|SED/ED, (Seld) n. Composed of flags. Stak. [Stak.
|SED/ED, (Seld) n. Composed of flags. Stak. [Stak.
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|SED/ED, (Seld) n. Composed of flags. Stak. [Stak. Seld) n. Containing, sediment Featherstoneshough.
|SED/ED, (Seld) n. Composed of flags. Stak. [Stak. Seld) n. Containing, sediment flags. Stak. [Stak. Seld] n. Containing, sediment flags. Stak. [Stak. Seld] n. Containing, sediment flags. Stak. [Stak. Seld] n. Containing, sediment flags. Stak. [Stak. Seld] n. Containing, sediment flags. Stak. [Stak. Seld] n. Containing, sediment flags. Stak. [Stak. Seld] n. Containing, sediment flags. Stak. [Stak. Seld] n. Containing, sediment flags. Stak. [Stak. Seld] n. Containing, sediment flags. Stak. [Stak. Seld] n. Containing, sediment flags. Stak. [Stak. Seld] n. Containing, sediment flags. Stak. [Stak. Seld] n. Containing, sediment flags. Stak. [Stak. Seld] n. Containing, sediment flags. Stak. [Stak. Seld] n. Containing, sediment flags. Stak. [Stak. Seld] n. Containing, sediment flags. Stak. [Stak. Seld] n. Containing, sediment flags. Stak. [Stak. Seld] n. Containing, sediment flags. Stak. [Stak. Seld] n. Containing, sediment flags. Stak. [Stak. Seld] n. Containing, sediment flags. Stak. [Stak. Seld] n. Containing, sediment flags. Stak. [Stak. Seld] n. Containing, sediment flags. Stak. [Stak. Seld] n. Containing, sediment flags. Stak. [Stak. Seld] n. Containing, sediment flags. Stak. [Stak. Seld] n. Containing, sediment flags. Stak. [Stak. Seld] n. Containing, sediment flags. Stak. [Stak. Seld]

fence against government not amounting to high treason SE-D!"TION-5-RY, n. A promoter of seditions Bp. Hell.
SE-D!"TIOUS, (se-dish'ys) a. [seditions, L.] Relating to, or partaking of, sedition; factious; turbulent.

SE-DI"TIOUS-LY, (so-dish'us-le) ad. With sedition; in a seditious manner; factiously.

SE-DI"TIOUS-NESS, (so-dish'us-nes) n. Factious turbulence.

SED"LITZ-WA'TER, n. The mineral water of Sediffix, in Hohemia, containing sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of sods, and carbonic soid. Breads.

SE-DUCE', v. a. [seduco, L.] [i. SEDUCEN; pp. SEDUCING, SEDUCEN.] To draw aside from the right, to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to mislead; to deceive; to alture; to attract; to decoy, to entice.

SE-DUC'NENT, n. Act of seducing; seduction.

SE-DUC'INENT, n. Act of seducing; corrupter.

SE-DUC'ING, n. [Fr.; seductions, L.] Act of seducing; act of drawing aside; enticement to evil.—(Lew) The offence of a man who abuses the simplicity and confidence of a women, to obtain, by false promises, what she ought of a women, to obtain, by false promises, what she ought

of a wome a, to obtain, by false promises, what she ought not to grant.

SE-DUC'TIVE, a. Tending to seduce; apt to mislead.

SE-DUC'TIVE, \*\* ad. In a seductive manner. Dr. Allen.

SE-DUC'TIVE, \*\* [sedultas, L.] Diligent assiduity; sedulousness; industry; application, intenseness of endeavor.

SED'U-LOUS, a. [sedulta, L.] Assiduous; industrious; laborious; diligent; constantly occupied.

SED'U-LOUS-LY, ad. Assiduously; industriously; laboriously.

Oblay.

SED'U-LOBS-NESS, n. Assiduity; assiduousness; industry.
SE'DUN,\* n. (Med.) An acrid substance which acts both as an emetic and a cathartic; wail-popper. Dungisson.
SEE, n. [sedes, L.] The seat of episcopal power; the seat or diocese of a bishop. [Formerly, the seat of power, generally. Racca.] erally. Bacon.]

erally. Bacon.]

SEE, v. a. [i. saw; pp. seeino, seen.] To perceive by the eye; to eye, to view, to observe; to find, to discover; to descry, to discern; to remark.

SEE, v. n. To have the power of sight; to have, by the eye, perception of things distant, to discern without being deceived, to behold; to look; to inquire; to be attentive; to contrive. — To see to, to look well after; to look at.

SEE, n.ter. Lo! look! observe! behold! — The imperative mode of the verb used interjectionally.

SEED, n. [sed, Sax.; seed, Dan.; sacd, D.] The reproductive substance of a plant or animal, containing the embryo or rudiment of a future plant or a minal; somen: — first

substance of a plant or animal, containing the embryo or rudiment of a future plant or animal; somen:—first principle; original, principle of production:—progeny; offspring; descendants; race, generation.

SEED, v. n. [ seed point; pp. seed plants, seed points] To grow to maturity, so as to shed the seed; to shed the seed.

SEED, v. c. a. To supply with seed; to sow. Smart.—To seed down, to sow with grass-seed. Smith.

SEED/-BED, v. n. (Bet.) The rudiment of the fruit. P. Cyc.

SEED/-CKE, n. A sweet cake having aromatic seeds.

SEED'-CĀKE, n. A sweet cake having aromatic seeds. SEED'-CĀAT,\* n. The outer coat or covering of a seed.

SĒĒD'-CÖD,\* n. A basket or vessel for holding seed, while

the husbandman is sowing it. Whiskaw.

SEED'-DÖWn,\* n. The pappus or downy substance attached to some seeds as the dandelion, thistle, &c. Ham-

EED'ED, a. Bearing seed; interspersed as with seeds.

BEED'ED, a. Dearing seed; interspersed as with seeds.

BEED'ER, m. One who seeds or sows.

BEED'-GAR-DEN,\* m. A garden for raising seed. Loudon.

BEED'-LAC,\* m. Lac broken off from the tree, but not melted. Brande.

BEED'-LEAF,\* m. The primary leaf of a plant. Loudon.

BEED'-LING, m. A young plant, or tree, sprung up from a seed, in distinction from one propagated from a sucker.

BEED'-LOF, seed. Answorth.

BEED'-LOEE,\* m. A lobe containing seed. Loudon.

ISEED'-NESS, m. Seed-time, the time of sowing. Shak.

BEED'-RAEL, (s8d'perl) m. A very sipall pearl.

BEED'-LOT, m. A nursery in a garden, or ground on which plants are sowed to be alterwards transplanted.

BEED'SEDS, m. p. SEEDSMEN. One who sows seeds;

plants are sowed to be alterwards transplanted.
SEEDS'MAN, n.; pl. SEEDSMEN. One who sows seeds;
one who sells seeds.

one who selis seeds. SEED'-TINE, a. The season of sowing or planting.
SEED'-TINE, a. The season of sowing or planting.
SEED'-YES-SEL\* a. A versel containing seed. Loudon.
SEED'; A. Abounding with seed; having the flavor of seed; running to seed.
SEE'; ING, a. Sight; vision; perception. Shak.
SEE'; ING, conj. Since; inasmuch; it being so; as, "Seeing ye look for such things ? Peter.
SEEN, a. l. sought; pp suexing, sought.] To look for; to search for; to solicit; to endeavor to gain or to take; to go to find; to envirors; to examine.

to search for; to solicit; to endeavor to gain or to take; to go to find; to explore; to examine.

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make pursuit; to apply to; to use solicitation; to endeavor; to measuring the shock of an earinquake, and other condeavor after. [†To be at a loss. Mitten.]

BEZEYZR, n. One who seeks; an inquirer:—one of a sect which professed to have no determinate form of religion, but to be seekers of one.

BEJEZYR, n. Something peculiar to man's self Tatler. [2.]

BEJEZY, n. That may be seized; liable to be seized.

BEJEZ, n. That may be seized; liable to be seized.

BEJEZ, (SEZ) v. a. [smisr, Fr.; seisia, Arm.] [i. szized; pp.

SEEL, v. a. ·[i. seeled; pp. seeling, seeled.] To close the eyes, as a hawk in training; to hoodwink. Spenser. (SEEL, v. n. (Naut.) To lean on one side; to roll to the loward; to heel. Raleigh. [Sandys. Seeled; 1852L, or fSEEL, R. Season; time; as, hay-seel, hay-time, barley-seel, barley-time. Ray. A sieve. Holloway [Provincial, England)

barley-time. Aug.
land.)

18EEL'Y, a. Lucky; happy; silly; foolish. Speacer.

8EEM, v. n. [seeman, Icel.; zeimen, Ger.] [i. seemed; pp. seeming, seemed.] To appear; to make a show; to have semblance; to have the appearance of truth.— Reseme, it appears: — used in elight affirmation.

To become; to beseem. Speacer.

SERMING, SERMED.] To appear; to make a show; so cannot seemblance; to have the appearance of truth.— R sound, it appears:—used in alight affirmation.

\*\*SEEM', v. a. To become; to beseem. Spenser.

\*\*SEEM', v. a. To become; to beseem. Spenser.

\*\*SEEM', v. a. Appearance; show; semblance.

\*\*SEEM', v. a. Appearance; show; semblance.

\*\*SEEM', v. a. Appearancy; making a show or semblance.

\*\*SEEM', v. a. Appearanty; in appearance; show.

\*\*SEEM', v. a. Appearanty; in appearance; show.

\*\*SEEM', v. a. Unseemly; indecorous. Spenser

\*\*SEEM', v. a. Decent; comelily. Hulos.

\*\*SEEM', v. a. Decent; comelily. Hulos.

\*\*SEEM', v. a. Decent; becoming; proper; fit; meet.

\*\*SEEM', v. a. Decent; becoming; proper; fit; meet.

\*\*SEEM', v. a. Decent; comely appearance. Chaucer.

\*\*SEEM', v. A. Decent; comely appearance. Chaucer.

\*\*SEEM', v. A. Decent; comely appearance. Chaucer.

\*\*SEEM', v. One who sees; one who foresees; a prophet:—

an East-Indian weight of about 2 bbs.

\*\*SEER, v. Several; divers. Ray. (North of England.)

\*\*SEER, v. Several; divers. Ray. (North of England.)

\*\*SEER, v. Several; divers. Ray. (North of England.)

\*\*SEER', v. D. The office or quality of a seer. Month. Rev

\*\*SEER'saw, v. A reciprocating motion. Pops.—At whist, the playing of two partners, so that each, alternately, enables the other to win the trick. Smart.

\*\*SEER'saw, v. n. [i. sees.wed]; pp. sees.wello, lond fro,

\*\*To move or play with a reciprocating motion to and fro,

physing of two partiels, so that each, atequate, chartes the other to win the trick. Smart.

SEE'SÄW, v. n. [L SEESAWED; pp. SEESAWING, SEESAWED.]

To move or play with a reciprocating motion to and fro, or up and down.

SEE'SÄW, \* a. [L SEETHED or fsoo; pp. SEETHING, SEETHED or SODDEN.] To boil; to decoct in hot liquor.

SEETHE, v. a. To be in a state of shullituo; to be hot.

SEETH'ER, n. One who seethes; a boiler, a pot.

SEETH'ER, n. One who seethes; a boiler, a pot.

SEF, ATIAN, \* (sp-fa'shan) n. One of a sect of Mahometans: —opposed to the Motazetics. P. Cyc.

SEG, n. Sedge, a rush. Barret. [Local, Eng.]

SEG, or SEGG, n. A castrated oull; a bull castrated when full-grown. Jameson. Brockett. — Used in Scotland, and in the north of England. See Bull-srao, and Bull-state.

SEG-GAR', n. [sqarn, Sp.] A little roll of tobacco for sinok-SE-GAR', n. [cigarro, Sp.] A little roll of tobacco for smoking. See Cigar.

ing. See Cigar.

SEG/BAN,\* n. A horseman, among the Turks, who has the care of the baggage of an army. Crabb.

SEG/GAR,\* n. A cylindric case of fire-clay, in which fine stone-ware is inclosed while baking in the kiln. Written

stone-water is included while budning in the kini. Written also sagger. Ure. See Sagger.

SEG/MENT, n. [Fr.; segmentum, L.] A part of a whole figure or substance. — (Geom.). A part cut off from a figure by a line or plane, the part of a circle comprised between an arc and its chord.

an are and its chord.

[Bailey. Todd.
[SEG'N1-TUDE, n. Same as segnity. Todd.
[SEG'N1-TUDE, n. Same as segnity. Todd.
[SEG'N1-TUDE, n. Same as segnity. Todd.
[SEG'N2-GATE, v. a. [segrego, L.; segregor, Fr.] [i. segnity. To set apart; to separate. Bp. Berkeley. [R.]

SEG'RE-GATE, a. Select; separate. Wotton.

SEG-RE-GA'TION, n. [Fr.] Separation from others. Shak.

SEID'LITZ-WA'TER,\* n. See SEDLITZ-WATER.

SEIG-NEUTRI-LL, (se-na're-sh) a. Relating to a lord of the manor; manorial; invested with large powers; independent. Temple.

SEIGN'IOR (sen'yur) n. [sentor, L., seigners, Fr.; signors, Lt.] A lord:— a title, in some European countries, equivalent to lord in England. The sultan or emperor of Turkey is styled the Grand Seigner — Written also signer, and signer.

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coining bullion.

†BEIGN'10B-IZZ, (s8n'yur-12) v. a. To lord over. Fuirfax.

BEIGN'10B-Y, (s8n'yur-q) n. [seigneurie, Fr.] A lordship; a territory.—(Canada) The right of fendal superiority in real estate; a manor.

BEINE, (s8n) n. [seane, Fr.] A net used in fishing. Careso.

\*BEINE, (s8n) n. [seane, Fr.] A net used in fishing. Careso.

BEINEMON'S-TER.\* n. [oscopic and pirpos.] An instrument for measuring the shock of an earthquake, and other consistions. Besade.

servine, served.] To take hold of; to gripe; to grasp; to take possession of by force; to lay hold on; to invade suddenly; to take forcible possession of by law; to make possessed; to put in possession of; to apprehend; to snatch, to catch; to take. — (Nast.) To bind with a cord, as ropes. — To be seized, (Lew) to be possessed of.

SEIZE, (sez) v. n. To dx of fasten, with on or upon.

SEIZED,\* (sex) p. a. (Law) Having possession of. Black-stone.

stons.

\$\frac{\pmath{E}(2\pmath{E})}{\pmath{E}}\$, (\$\pmath{e}Z(2\pmath{e})\$ \tag{\$\pmath{E}\$}. One who soizes.

\$\frac{\pmath{E}(2\pmath{E})}{\pmath{E}}\$, (\$\pmath{e}Z(2\pmath{e})\$ \tag{\$\pmath{E}\$}. One who soizes.

\$(Law)\$ The possession of an estate of freehold.— Sazin to dead or pact is actual possession; sexis in law is where lands descend, and one has not actually entered on them, but has a right to enter.— Written also sexis.

\$\frac{\pmath{E}(2\pmath{E})}{\pmath{E}}\$, (Law)\$ One who takes possession. Blackstons.

stone.

SEIZ'URE, (s8/zhur) m. Act of seizing; thing seized; act of taking forcible possession; gripe, catch.—(Law) The act of taking possession of the property of a person, condemned by a competent tribunal to pay a certain sum of money, by a sheriff or constable, by virtue of an execution, for the purpose of having such property sold to

cutton, for the purpose of having such property sold to satisfy the judgment.

8E/JANT, or SE/JE-ANT, a. (Hor.) Sitting, as a beast.

48E-JOIN', v. a. To separate; to disjoin. Bp. Hall.

8EJ/U-GOIS, or SE-JO'GOUS, \*Eg-jū'gus, Sm. Wb.] a. (Bot.)

Yoked, as to its six pairs of leaflets. Crabb. See Mul-

†SE-JUNC'TION, n. [sejunctio, L.] Act of disjoining. Pear-

†SE-JUN'GI-BLE, a. [sejungo, L.] That may be disjoined.

Pearson.
18ΕΚΕ, a. Sick. Chaucer.
SΕ΄ΚΟS,\* n. [σηκός.] A place, in a pagan temple, for images or statues; a shrine. Maunder.
SΕ΄ LÄH,\* n. [Heb.] A word that often occurs in the book of Psalms, supposed to signify a rest or pause in singing.

†SEL'COUTH, (sĕl'kôth) a. Rarely known; uncommon. †SELD,\* ad. Rarely, seldom. Shak.—a. Scarce. Nares. SEL'OOM, ad. Rarely; not often; not frequently. Hooker.

SEL'DOM, a. Rare, not frequent. Millon. [R.]

SEL'DOM, a. Rare, not frequent. Millon. [R.]

SEL'DOM-NESS, n. Infrequency; rareness, rarity. Hooker.

SELD'SHÖWN, (sēld'shōn) a. Seldom shown. Shak.

SE-LĒCT, v. a. [selectus, L.] [L. SELECTED, pp. SELECTING, SELECTED.] To choose in preference to others rejected;

SELECTED.] To choose in preference to others rejuded, to cull.

SE-LECT', a. Nicely chosen; choice; culled out; selected.

SE-LECT', a. Nicely chosen; choice; culled out; selected.

SE-LECT', a. Nicely chosen; choice; askette, b. act of selecting; thing selected, choice; asgregate of things selected.

SE-LECT'-MAN, \* n.; pl. SE-LECT'-MEN. A magistrate annually elected by the freemen of a town or township in Naw Encland. to superintend and manage the affairs and 5E-LECT'-MAN,\* n.; pl. 5E-LECT'-MEN. A magistrate annually elected by the freemen of a town or township in New England, to superintend and manage the affairs and government of the town. The number is commonly from three to five. Dane.

5E-LECT'NESS, n. The state of being select.

5E-LECT'OR, n. One who selects.

5E-LE'NI-ATE,\* n. (Chem.) A salt formed of selenic acid and a base. P. Cyc.

5E-LE'NI-OS,\* a. (Chem.) Relating to, or obtained from, selenium; as, selence acid. Urc.

5E-LE'NI-OS,\* a. Derived from selenium. P. Cyc.

5E-LE'NI-OS,\* a. Derived from selenium. P. Cyc.

5E-LE'NI-OS,\* a. Belantics, L. (Min.) A crystallized sulphate of lime; sparry gypsum, a salt of selenious acid.

5E-LE-NIT'IC, a. Relating to, or partaking of, selenite.

5E-LE'NI-Um,\* n. (Chem.) A metalloid principle, or sort semi-metal, of a reddish brown color, brittle, and not very hard. Urc.

5E-LE-NI'U-SET,\* n. (Min.) A mineral composed chiefly of selenium, silver, and copper. Brande.

5E-LE-NI'U-SET-TED,\* a. Holding seleniuret in solution.

Prout.

SEL-E-NOG'RA-PHER,\* n. One versed in selenography.

Murchasen.

SEL-E-NOG-RAPH'IC.

SEL-E-NO-GRAPH'IC.

SEL-E-NO-GRAPH'IC-CAL.

SEL-E-NO-GRAPH'IC-CAL.

SEL-E-NOG'EA-PH'IC-CAL.

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SEL-E-NOG'EA-PH'IC-CA

it himself."—It is sometimes used as a noun, for one's individual person, or for an individual or being spoken of; as, "The fondness we have for self." Watts.—Self is much used in composition; as, self-evident, self-love.—Many such compounds are here inserted, and many others might be added.

SELF-A-BASED',\* (-bast') a. Humbled by conscious guitt.

Lan

Law

ELF-A-BÄRE'MENT,\* n. Abasement of one's self. Watts.

SELF-A-BÖRE'NENCE,\* n. Abhorrence of one's self. Ask.

SELF-A-COUSP',\* c. Abuse of one's self. Skak.

SELF-A-COUSP',\* c. Accusing one's self. Locks.

SELF-AC-CUS', ING,\* a. Accusing one's self. Locks.

SELF-AD-MI-SA'TION,\* n. Admiration of one's self. Ask.

SELF-AP-PLAUSE',\* n. Commendation of one's self. Ask.

SELF-AP-PLAUSE',\* n. Approbation of one's self. Watts.

Watts.

SELF-AP-PROV'ING,\* a. Approving one's self. Pops.
SELF-CEN'TRED,\* (-sen'terd) a. Centred in one's self. Ash.
SELF-CON-CEIT',\* n. Too high opinion of one's self;

vanty. Colman.

BELF-CON-CEIT'ED,\* a. Cherishing a high opinion of one's self; vain. Baldsom.

SELF-CON'F;-DENCE,\* n. Confidence in one's self. Em-

SELF-CON-FI-DENT,\* s. Confiding in one's self. Mitchell.
SELF-CON-TRA-DIC'TION,\* n. Contradiction or repugnancy in terms. Clarks.

SELF-CON-TRA-DIC'TO-RY,\* a. Contradictory in itself Burnet.

SELF-CON-VICT'ED,\* a. Convicted by one's self. Les.
SELF-CON-VIC'TION,\* n. Conviction by one's conscious-

Ash SELF-DE-CEIT',\* n. Deception proceeding from one's self.

SELF-DE-CEIVED',\* (-sevd') a. Deceived by one's self.

King.

SELF-DE-CEIV'ER,\* n. One who deceives himself. Ash.

SELF-DE-CEP'TION,\* n. Act of deceiving one's self. Ash.

SELF-DE-EENCE',\* n. Act of defending one's self. Paley.

SELF-DE-LU'SION,\* n. Act of deluding one's self. Ch.

SELF-DE-NI'AL,\* n. Act of denying one's self. Ch. Ob.
SELF-DE-NI'ING,\* a. Denying one's self. Burnet.
SELF-DE-STRUC'TION,\* n. Destruction of one's self. Ch.

SELF-DE-TER-MI-NA'TION,\* n. Determination by one's own mind. Locks.

BELF-DE-TER'MINED,\* a. Determined by one's self. Ash.

BELF-DE-TER'MIN-ING,\* a. Determining by one's self, or by one's own mind. Coleradge.

BELF-EV-U-CAT-ED,\* a. Educated by one's self. Davis.

BELF-ES-TEEM',\* n. Good opinion of one's self; vanity

Combs.

SELF-EV'|-DENCE,\* n. Evidence commanding the immediate assent of the mind. Locks.

SELF-EV'|-DENT,\* a. Evident in its own nature; commanding immediate assent without proof. Paley.

SELF-EX-ÅL-TÄ/TION,\* n. Exaltation of one's self.

Knowles SELF-EX-AM-I-NA'TION,\* n. Act of examining one's own conduct and motives. Paley.

SELF-EX-IST'ENCE,\* n. Underived and independent ex-

SELF-KX-IST'ENCE," n. Underived and independent existence, existence of one's self, independent of any other being or cause;—an attribute peculiar to God. Paley.
SELF-EX-IST'ENT,\* a. Existing without origin or dependence on another. Paley.
SELF-FLXT'TER-ING,\* a. Flattering one's self. Watts.
SELF-KLT'TER-Y\* a. Flattery of one's self. Matts.
SELF-GÖV'ERN-MENT,\* n. Government of one's self. Pa-

SELF'HEAL, n. A perennial plant; prunella.
SELF-HOM'I-CIDE,\* n. Act of killing one's self. Hakewill.
SELF-IM-POR'TANCE,\* n. High opinion of one's self,

pride. Ash

prince. Ash.

SELB-IM-PÖR'TANT,\* a. Important in one's own esteem;

proud. Ash.

SELB-IM'TER-EST,\* n. Regard to one's own interest. Ash.

SELB-IM'TER-EST,\* p. \* a. Having a regard to one's own

interest; selfish. Clarks.

Interest; seinsn. Clarke.

SELF/ISH, a. Attentive, or devoted chiefly or wholly, to one's own interest; void of due regard for others.

SELF/ISH-LY, ad. With regard only or chiefly to one's own

interest.

SELF'[SH-NESS, z. Quality of being selfish; inordinate regard to, or pursuit of, one's own interest; self-love.
SELF'[SM,\* z. Devotedness to self; se'fishness. R. W.

Hampiton.

SELF | 13m., \*

Manuton.

SELF | 18T. \*

n. One devoted to self; a selman person. Leace Taylor. [B \*

SELF-JÜS-TI-FI-CÄ'TION, \*

n. Justification of one's self. Smith.

Smith.

\*\*EXET-FI-CÄ'TION, \*

Smith.

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SELF-Knowl'EDGE,\* (-nol'ej) a. Knowledge of one's self. Mason.

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SELF-LETT',\* a. Left to one's self. Milton.
SELF-LIEF',\* a. Devoid of self or selfshness. Coloridge.
SELF-LOVE',\* a. Like one's self. Sidney.
SELF-LOVE',\* n. The love of one's self; selfshness. Pa-

ELF-MATE',\* n. A mate for one's self. Shak.

BELF-MET'TLE,\* n. Mettle in itself, cotrage. Shak.

BELF-MÖTEU,\* n. Motion by inherent power. Ash.

BELF-MÖVEU,\* (-inôvd') a. Moved by inherent power or inclination. Clarke.

BELF-MOVING,\* a. Moving by inherent power. Reid.

BELF-MUR'DER,\* n. The murder of one's self, suicide.

Paley. SELF-MUR'DER-ER,\* n. One who murders himself. Pa-

ley.

18ELF-NUSS, m. Self-love; selfishness. Sidney.

SELF-POS-SESSED',\* (-zest') a. Composed; not disturbed.

Ec. Rev SELF-Pos-ses/sion,\* (-poz-zesh'un) n. Possession of one's

self, composure. Ash.

SELF-PRAISE, \* n. Praise of one's self. Ash.

SELF-PREF'LR-ENCE, \* n. Preference of one's self.

Knowles SELF-PRES-ER-VA'TION,\* n. Act of preserving one's self.

Bentley.

SELF-REG'IS-TER-ING,\* a. Registering itself, or marking
the highest and lowest temperature, as a thermometer.

SELF-RE-PRÔOF',\* n. The reproof of conscience. Ash.
SELF-RE-PRÔV', NG, \* a. Reproving one's seit. Shak.
SELF-RE-STRAINED',\* (-strand') a. Restrained by one's self. Ash.

SELF-RE-STRAINT', \* m. Restraint imposed on one's self. Anh.

SELF-RIGH'TEOUS,\* (-rI'chus) a. Righteous in one's own

SELF-RIGH'TEOUS-NESS,\* (-rI'chus-nes) n. Righteous-ness, the merits of which a person attributes to himself,

hees, the merits of which a person attributes to himser, false or pharasical righteousness. Paley.

BELF-SAC'RI-FICE,\* (-fIz) n. Sacrifice of one's self, or of self-interest. Channing.

BELF'SAER, a. Exactly the same, identical.

BELF-SAER', ING,\* n. Undue attention to self-interest.

Month. Ren. BLLF-SEEK'ING,\* a. Seeking one's own interest. Buch

SELF-SEEK'|NG,\* a. Secking one's own interest. Buck.

BELF-SLÄUGH'TER,\* n. Distruction of one's self. Ash.

BELF-SUB-DEED',\* (-did') a. Subdued by one's self. Shak.

BELF-SUF-FI'CILNCL,\* (-fish'qns) { n. Undue confiBELF-SUF-FI'CILNCL,\* (-fish'qns) { dence in one's
own strength, competence, or merit. Clarke.

BELF-SUF-FI'CILNT,\* = sqlf. ish'qnt. N. Relying too much
on one's self, haughty . assuming; proud. Ash.

BELF-TOR-MENT'|NG,\* a. Tormenting one's self. Ash.

BELF-WILL',\* n. Obstinacy; stubbornness. Genesic Xix.

BELF-WILLED',\* (-wild') a. Obstinate; headstrong. 2

Peter ii.

Peter ii.

FEL'IQN, m. [selio, low L.] A ridge of land. Ausmorth.

SELL, v. a. [t. sold; pp. selling, sold.] To part with for
a price; to dispose of or betray for money; to vend.

SELL, v. m. To have traffic with one; to be sold.

SELL, pron.; pl. SELLS. Self. B. Jonson.— Still used in the
north of England, and in Scotland. Toda.

(SELL, m. A saddle. Spenser. A royal seat. Fairfax.

SEL'LENDERS, or SEL'LENDERS, m. pl. A disease in a
horse's hock, or back of the knee, similar to the mallinders. London.

ders. Loudon

ders. Loudon.

BELL'ZER-WÀ'TER,\* n. A mineral water of Seltzer, in Germany, containing carbonic acid, &c. Brunde.

SEL'VAGE, n. The edge of cloth where it is closed by complicating the threads. — Written also selvedge. — (Naul.) A piece of a very flexible kind of rope.

BEL'VAGED, (~vsjd) a. Having a selvage; bordered.

SEL'VAGED, (\*vsjd) a. Having a selvage; bordered.

SEL'VAGED, \*(\*vsjd) a. Having a flexible selvage; bordered.

SEL'VAGED, \*(\*vsjd) a. Having a selvage; bordered.

SEL'VEDGE, \*\* a. Maul.) A skein of rope-yarns marled together. Mar. Dict.

SEL VEDGE, n. Same as selvage. Exodus.
SELVES, (selva) The plural of Self. Locke.
SELVES, (selva) The plural of Self. Locke.
SEM'A-PHORE,\* n. [c #µa and defpo.] A sort of telegraph,
of machine, for communicating intelligence by signals. Brande.

SEM-A-PHOR/IC.\* } a. Relating to a semaphore; tele-SEM-A-PHOR/I-CAL.\* | graphic. Jackson. SEM-A-PHOR/I-CAL-LY.\* ad. By means of a semaphore.

SEM-4-TÖL/Q-QV,\* n. The doctrine of lingual or verbal signs, comprehending the theory of grammar, logic, and rhetoric. Smart.

Thetoric. Smart.

18EM'SLA-BLE, a. [Fr.] Like; resembling. Shak.

18EM'SLA-BLY, ad. With resemblance. Shak.

18EM'SLA-BLY, ad. With resemblance; shak.

18EM'SLANCE, sn. [Fr.] Likeness; resemblance; similitude; presemblance; show; figure.

18EM'SLANT, a. [Fr.] Like; resembling. From.

18EM'SLANT, a. Show; figure; resembling. Spanser.

18EM'SLA-TIVE, a. Suitable; fit; resembling. Shak.

| †\*\*CM\*BLE, v. \*a. [sembler, Fr.] To represent; to make a likeness. Prior.

| E-MEI-DL\*O-Q-V.\* n. [σημίον and λό, ος.] (Med.) That braich of medicine, or pathology, which treats of the signs or symptoms of diseases. Dungtiern.

| SE-MEI-DT\*IC.\* a. [σημίον.] (Med.) Affording signs or symptoms of diseases. Brands.

| E-MEI-DT\*IC.\* a. [σημίον.] (Med.) Affording signs or symptoms of diseases. Brands.

| E-MEI-DT\*IC.\* a. [σημίον.] (Med.) Affording signs or symptoms of diseases. Brands.

| E-MEI-DT\*IC.\* a. [σημίον.] (Med.) Affording signs or symptoms of diseases. Brands.

| E-MEI-DT\*IC.\* a. [J. (Med.) Same as senciology. Smart.

| SEMEL-N.\* n. [L.] (Anal.) Sperm; the fecundating fluid of animals. Dunglison.

| SEM\*I.\* (sem\*e) n. [L.] A word which, used as a prefix in composition, signifies half; as, semicircle, half a circle.

| SEM\*I.\* AN-PLEX\*I-CÂUL.\* a. (Bol.) Embracing the stem half way, as a leaf. Loudon.

| SEM-I-AN\*IU-AL-L\*\* a. Happening every half-year; half-yearly. Month. Rec.

| SEM-I-N\*IV-L-L\*\* a. Every half-year. Hale.

| SEM-I-N\*IV-L-L\*\* a. [semi and analus, L.] Half-round, indif-rounded; semicircular. Greco.

| SEM-I-N\*IV-L-L\*\* n. One who adopts, in part, the doctrines or principles of Arius; one who denies the consubstantiality of the Som with the Father, but admits the sum larity of substance. Brauds.

| SEM-I-N\*IR-AN-ISM,\* n. The principles of the Semi-Arians. Buck.

| SEM-I-R\*IR-AN-ISM,\* n. One but partially civilized. Ec.

SEM-J-BAR-BA'RJ-AN,\* n. One but partially civilized. Ec. Rer

SEM'-BREVE, n. [sémibrève, Fr.] (Mus.) A note of half the quantity of a breve, contaming two minims, four crotchets, &c. SLM 1-BRIEF, n. Same as semibreve. Harris.

ELM: I-BRILEY, R. Snme as semistrees. Harris.

SEM-I-CAL'CINED, \* (-sind) a. Partially calcined. Ure.

SEM-I-CAS'TRATE, \* v. a. To castrate in part. Smart.

SEM-I-CAS-TRATION, \* n. Removal of one testicle. Cols.

SLM'I-CIR-CLE, n. [semicirculus, L.] Haif of a circle, a figure formed by the diameter and haif the circumference of a circle.

SEM!-CIR-CLED, (-kid) a. Semicircular. Shak.
SEM-I-CIR'CU-LAR, a. Half round or half circular.
SEM-I-CIR-CUM'FLR-ENCE,\* n. Half of a circumference. Maunder

SEM-I-CO'LON, n. [semi, L., and κῶλον, Gr.] Half a colon, a point inade thus [;] to note a greater pause than that of a comma. Louth.

SEM-1-CO-LUM'NAR, \* a. (Bot.) Like half a column. Smart. SEM.-I-CO-LUM'AAR," a. Partially compact. Smart. SEM.-I-COM-PACT, a. Partially compact. Smart. SEM'I-CON,\* n. (Mus.) An ancient, five-stringed, musical instrument, resembling a harp. Crabb. SEM-I-CRUS-TA'CNOV,\* (-14.9bys) a. Partly crustaceous.

Smart.

Smart.

SEM-1-0Y-LIN'DBI]-CAL,\* a. Half cylindrical. Smart.

SEM-1-DE-(ST')-CAL,\* a. Inclined to deism. Ec. Rev.

SEM-1-DE-(ST')-CAL,\* a. I not lined to deism. Ec. Rev.

SEM-1-DI-AM'E-TL,R, n. [sem and diameter.] Half a diameter., a straight line drawn from the circumference to the centre of a circle; a radius.

SEM-1-DI-A-PA'S(SN,\* n. (Mus.) An imperfect octave, or an octave diminished by a minor semitone. Brande.

SEM-1-DI-A-PEN'TE,\* n. (Mus.) An imperfect fifth. Crabb.

SEM-1-DI-A-PHA-NE'1-TY, n. Half or imperfect transparency.

ency.

SEM-I-DI-XPH'A-NOUS, a. Half or imperfectly transparent.

SEM-I-DI-A-TES'SA-RÖN,\* n. (Mus.) A defective or false fourth. Brande.

SEM-J-Di'TONE,\* n. (Mus.) A less third; semiditono.

SEM-1-DiT'O-NO,\* n. (Mus.) A minor third. Brande. SEM'1-DOUB-LD, (sem'o-dub-bl) n. An office or feast in the

SEM';-DOUB-LE, (sem'o-dub-bl) n. An office or feast in the Romish br.viary, that is celebrated with less solemnit than a double one, and more than a single one. Littly SEM';-FLO-RET, n. (Bot.) A half-floret, tubulous at the boginning, like a floret, and afterwards expanded in the form of a tongue. Balley.

SEM:-FLOS'CU-LAR, a. Having an imperfect flower. Ash. SEM:-FLOS'CU-LAR, a. Having a semifloret. Baley.

SEM:-FLOS'CU-LAR, a. A Having a semifloret. Baley.

SEM:-FLOS'CU-LAR, a. A Having a semifloret. Scart.

SEM:-FLO'IN, a. Imperfect form. Smart.

SEM:-FLO'IN, B. (a. [semilandre, Fr.; semi and luna, L.]

SEM:-LO'NAR, J. Resembling, in form, a half-moon.

SEM:-MET'AL, m. A half-metal; an imperfect metal:— a term applied by the old chemists to the brittle metals.

SEM:-MIN'I-MA, \* n. (Mus.) A half a minim or crotchet.

Brande.

Brande.

EBM':-NAL, a. [séminal, Fr.; seminis, L.] Belonging to seed; contained in the seed; radical. | SEM':-NAL, a. Seminal state. Browns. | SEM-:-NAL':-TY, n. The nature of seed; power of produc-

tion. Browns. SEM'1-NA-RIST, n. A Romish priest educated in a seminary.

SEM 'NA-BIZE, v. a. To sow or plant. Cockerem.

SEM'I-NA-RY, s. [seminates, Fr.; seminarium, L.] [A seed-plot; a nursery. Morthnor. Seminal state. Browne. Principle; causality. Harvey.] A place of education; a literary

institution, as a school, academy, college, or university.
[†A seminarist. B. Joneon.]
BEM':-NA-RY, a. Seminal; belonging to seed. Smith.
†BEM':-NATE, v. a. To sow; to propagate. Waterhouse.
BEM:-NATE, v. a. To sowing; act of dispersing. Wotton.

SEM'INED, (-ind) a. Covered as with seeds. B Jense

SEM-I-NIF'ER-008, s. Bearing or producing seed. Miller.
SEM-I-NIF'IC, a. [semen and facio, L.] Productive of
SEM-I-NIF'I-OAL, seed. Browns

SEM.-I-NIF |-CA', 1) seed. Browns
SEM.-I-NIF |-CA', 1) N. Propagation from seed. Hale. [R.]
SEM'|-NUDE, \*a. Half-naked. Qu. Rev.
[Lyonnet. SEM'|-NYMPH, \*n. (Ent.) The nymph of certain issects.
SEM-|-OL', -Q., \*n. (Med.) See SEMETOLOGY.
SEM.-|-OL', -Q., \*n. (Med.) An imperfect sort of opal. Cleave-land.

land. SEM-1-O-PÄQUE',\* (-pāk) a. Half-opaque. Smart. SEM-1-OR-BIC'U-LAR,\* a. Half-orbicular. Smart.

SEM-I-O-PÂQUE',\* (-pāk) a Half-opaque, Smart.
SEM-I-O-RACUE',\* (-pāk) a Half-opaque, Smart.
SEM-I-G-BIC'U-LAR,\* a Half an ordinate. Harris.
SEM-I-Ö'R'DI-NATE, n. Half an ordinate. Harris.
SEM-I-Ö'Y(IGS,\* n. pl., 'Med.) See SEMBIOTOS. Month. Rev.
SEM-I-Ö'YATE,\* a Half egg-shaped. Smart.
SEM-I-Ö'YATE,\* a. Half-oxygenized. Urs.
SEM-I-PĀL'MATE,\* a. (Zool.) Having the toes connected together by a web extending along only their proximal half. Brande. half. Brande

half. Brande.

EM.-I-PA-RIN'O-LA,\* n. Half a parabola. Ash.

EM'I-PED,\* n. (Rhet.) Half a foot, in poetry. Smart.

EM I-PE'DAL, or SE-MIP'E-DAL, [sēm-e-pē'dal, S. P. K.
Wb. Ash; is e-mIp'e-dal; W. Ja.; sēm-e-pē'daļ, S. P. K.

[sems and pedis, L.] Containing half a foot.

EM-I-PE-LA'(-I-AN,\* n. One who holds the Pelagian doctrine in a modified or partial manner. Basley.

EM-I-PE-LA'(-I-AN,\* a. Relating to the Semi-Pelagians.

Buck.

SLM-I-PE-LA/GI-AN-ISM,\* n. The doctrines of the Semi-Pelagians. Muner. SEM-I-PEL-LU'CID, a. [semi and pellucidus, L.] Half clear,

unperfectly transparent. SEM-I-PER-SPIC'U-OUS, a. [semi and perspicuus, L.] Imper-

SEM-I-PER-SPIC/U-ODS, a. [semi and perspicuus, L.] Imperfectly perspicuous, clear, or transparent.

SEM-I-PRI-MIG/F-NOUS,\* a. (Geol.) Of a middle state between primary and secondary formations. Lyell.

SEM-I-PROOF, n. Half proof or evidence. Bailey.

SEM-I-QUÂ'DEATE, \ n. (Astrol.) An aspect of the planets SEM-I-QUÂR'TILE, \ when distant from each other half a right angle, or 45 degrees. Bailey.

SEM'I-QUÂ-VER, (SEM'e-kwā-ver) n. (Mus.) A note whose duration is half that of a quaver.

SEM-I-QUÎN'TILE, n. (Astrol.) An aspect of the planets when at the distance of 36 degrees from one another. Bailey. Bailey

SEM-1-SXV'AGE \* n. A barbarian ; half a savage. Ency SEM-I-SAV'AGE \* n. A barbarian; half a savage. Ency.

SLM-I-SEX'FILE. n. (Astrol.) An aspect of the planets
when they are 30 degrees distant from each other:—
called also a semarch. Bailey.

SEM-I-SOS-PFRO, \* n. [It.] (Mus.) A small pause, equal
to the eighth part of a bar in common time. Brands.

SEM-I-SPHER'I-CAL, a. Belating to, or like, half a sphere.
SEM-I-SPHEROID'AL, a. Formed like a half-spheroid.

SEM-I-TRITIAN, (-Shan) n. (Mod.) An ague compounded
of a tertian and a quotidian. Arbuthno.

SE-MIT'IC,\* a. Relating to Shem or his descendants. Qu. Rev. See Shemitic.

Em'i-Tone, n. [semi-ton, Fr.] (Mus.) Half a tone; the smallest interval in music.

SEM-1-TON'IC, \* a. Relating to a semitone. Maunder.

SEM.-I-TON'IC, "a. Relating to a semitone. Maunder. SEM.-I-TRAN'SEPT, n. The half of a transept. Wardon. SEM.-I-TRANS-PAR'ENT," a. Half-transparent. P. Cyc. SEM.-I-VÎ'''RE-OÜS, \*a. Half-tricous. Smart. SEM':-VÖ'''CAL," a. Half-vocal. Smart. SEM':-VÖ''-''''. A. consonant which, like a vowel, can be pronounced independently, or without the aid of any other letter. The semivowels are f, l, m, n, r, s, v, x, z, and c and soft. and c and g soft.

SEM-O-LPWA,\* n. [semolino, It.] A granule of Italian wheat, used in soups and in making vermicelli; called also soopes.—A smaller kind is called semoletta. W.

SEM-PER-VI'RENT, \* a. Always flourishing; evergreen.

SEM'PER-VIVE, n. [semper and vivus, L.] A perennial, evergreen plant. Bacon.

ergreen plant. Bacon.

SEM-PER-FIVEM, N. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants tonacious of life; sempervive. P. Cyc.

EM-PI-TER'NAL., a. [sempiternel, Fr.; sempiternus, L.]

Eternal in tuturity; having beginning, but no end:—in poetry, eternal. Johnson. SEM-PJ-TER'NJ-TY, n. [sempiternitae, L.] Future duration

without end. SEMP'STER, (sem'ster) n. One who uses a needle; a tai-

seemal SEMP'STEESS, (sem'stres) a. A woman whose business is to sew; a female who sews. -- Written also semstress and

SEMP'STRE-sy,\* (sem'stre-se) z. The business of sewing with a needle. West. Rev.

SEMUNCIA,\* (se-mun'she-s) n. [L.] A small Roman coin.

Brands.
18Ens. | ad. Since. Spenser. See Since.
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SEN'ATE-HÖÜSE, n. A place where the senate, or a public

assembly, meet. SEN'A-TOR, z. [L.] A member of a senate; a public coun-

SEN'A-TOR, R. [L.] A memoer or a source, , , , sellor.

SEN-A-TO'RI-AL, a. [senatorius, L.] Relating to a senate or a senator; suited to, or becoming, a senator.

SEN-A-TO'RI, AL-LY, ad. In a senatorial manner. Drummend.

SEN-A-TO'RI-AN, a. Same as senatorial. Johnson.

SEN'A-TOR-SHIP, n. The office or dignity of a senator.

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SEND, v. a. [i. sent] pp. sending, sent.] [sendan, Sax.; sendan, D.] To despatch a person or thing from one place to another; to commission by authority to go and act; to transmit by another; to cause to go; to dismiss

act; to transmit by another; to cause to go; to dismiss another as agent; to grant; to inflict, as from a distance, to immit, to diffuse, to throw, to shock.— To send aves, to discharge; to dismiss; to discard.

SEND, v. n. To despatch a message.— To send for, to require by message to come, or cause to be brought.

SEN'DAL, n. [cendal, Sp.] A sort of thin silk. Chaucer.

SEN'E-GA,\* | n. (Bot.) Polygala senega, a perennial plant, SEN'E-KA,\* | having a medicinal root; rattlesnake-root, or rattlesnake-milkwort.— Written also seneca. Dunghson. SEN'E-GINE,\* n. (Chem.) The bitter, acrid principle of polygala senega, or rattlesnake-root. Brands.

SEN'ES-CENCE, n. [senesco, L.] State of growing old; decay by time. Woodward. [R.]

[SEN'ES-CHAL, [sēn'c-shai, P. E. Ja. K. Sm. W b. Kenruck: sēn'c-skai, S. W. J. F.] n. [senescol, Fr.] A French title of office and dignity, derived from the middle ages, answering to that of steward or high steward in England:—one who had, in great houses, the care of feasts, do-—one who had, in great houses, the care of feasts, domestic ceremonies, &c.

||SEN'ES-CHAL-SHIP,\* n. The office of seneschal. Sir #

Scott

SÉN'GRÉEN, n. A plant. SÉ'NÎLE, [sé'nīl, S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; sé'nil, P.; sé-nīl', K.] a. [sendie, L.] Belonging to old age, consequent on old age

SE-NIL'I-TY, m. [semilater, L.] Old age; the weakness of age. Boswell,

age. Bosvoll.

[SEN'10R, (sēn'yur) [sē'nyur, S. E. F. K. R.; \*\*ne-ur, P.

J. Ja.; sē'ne-ur or sēn'yur, W.] n. [L.] One older than
another; an elder; an aged person.

[SEN-10R-[-1-T, (sēn-yōr'-0-t-) s. State of being senior; eldership; priority of birth.

[HÉN'10-RY, (sēn'yo-re) n. Seniority. Shak.

SEN'NA-R. A. A tree, a species of cassia; the leaves of the
tree used as a cathartic medicine.

SEN'NA-R-[-1-T] thiphand bard or minstrel:

SEN'NA-EHY,\* n. (Scotland) A Highland bard or minstrel:
—an antiquary or genealogist. Gent. Mag.
SEN'NIGHT, (sen'nit) n. [contracted from sevennight.] The

space of seven nights and days; a week; sevennight.

SEN'NI,\* n. (Min.) A sort of flat, braided cordage, formed by plaiting five or seven rope-yarns together. Mar. Dict. SEN-CC'U-LAR, a. [seni and oculus, L.] Having six eyes.

Derkom SEN'SATE, \* a. Perceived by the senses ; sensated. Bazter.

SEN'SATE, a. Perceived by the senses; sensated Dates.

SEN'SATED, p. a. Perceived by the senses. Hosts.

SEN'SATED, p. a. Perceived by the senses. Hosts.

SEN'SATED, p. a. Perceived by the senses. Hosts.

Beneal of the senses, or effect produced on the sensorium by something acting on the bodily organs:—excitoment; feeling excited; impression made on others.

SEN'SATED ATES.

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SENSE, n. [sens, Fr.; sensus, L.] The faculty or power by knss., a. [sens, fr.; sensus, L.] The faculty or power by which the properties and sintes of external things are perceived. There are five senses, viz., sight, hearing, taste, touch, and smell. — Susceptibility of emotion; sensibility; perception by the senses, sensation; feeling:—perception by the understanding; intellect; apprehension of mind, quickness or keenness of perception; understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason reason; reasonable meaning; opinion; notion; judgment perception; consciousness; conviction; -- meaning; import; signification.

port; signification.

BENSE, (senst) p. a. Perceived by the senses. Glasville

BENSE/EDL, a. Reasonable; judicious. Spenser.

BENSE/LESS, (sens'fes) a. Wanting sense; incapable of

sensation; incapable of emotion or sympathy; wanting

understanding or judgment; unwise, foolish; unreasonable, stupid, meensible; wanting knowledge; uncon-

acionia

BENS'LESS-LY, ad. In a senseless manner; stupidly.

BENS'LESS-LY, ad. In a senseless manner; stupidly.

BENS'LESS-NESS, n. Stato of being senseless; folly; unreasonableness; absurdity; stupidity.

BEN-SI-BLI'-TY, n. [senselvitt, Fr.] State of being sensible, capability of sensation; aptness for sensation; capability of or aptness for quick emotion; susceptibility feeling; deheacy.

BEN'SI-BLE, (a8a'ap-bl) a. [Fr.; sensibilis, L.] Capable of sensation, or of exciting sensation, sensitive; liable to quick emotion; taking or taken quickly to heart:—affecting the senses; perceptible by the senses; perceptible by the senses; perceptible by the mind; perceiving by the mind; perceptible by the mind; perceptible dr.—conformed to good sense or reason, reasonable; judicious; wise.

BEN'SI-BLE, n. Bensation. [Poetical.] Milton. Whatever is perceptible around us. More. [E.]

BEN'S-BLE, R. Sensation. [Postical.] Milton. Whatever is perceptible around us. More. [E.]
BEN'S-BLE-RESS, R. Quality or state of being sensible; sensibility; judgment. Bp. Taylor.
BEN'S-BLY, ad. in a sensible manner; perceptibly to the senses, externally; by impression on the senses, by impression on the mind, plainly, judiciously, reasonably.
BEN-SIF'ER-OUS,\* a. Producing sense or sensation. Lit. Gat.

Gat.

SEN-SIF'IC,\* a. Causing sensation. Good.

SEN'S;-TIVE, a. [sensity, Fr.] Alive to organic affections from external things; sensient, lawing sense but not reason.—Sensitive plant, (minnea pulica.) a small annual plant, which shrinks and falls on being slightly touched.

plant, which shrinks and falls on being slightly touched. EEN'S-TYE-LY, ad. In a sensitive manner. Hammond. SEN'S-TYE-NESS,\* s. Quality of being sensitive. Ash. SEN-SO'R-LY. a. Belating to the sensorium. Tucker. SEN-SO'R-LY. s. [L.] pl. L. SENNORIA; Eng. SUN-SORIUMS. (Asat.) The sent or common centre of sensa-tion, almost universally supposed to be in the brain, the organ of sensation.

SEN'SO-RY, n. Same as sensorium. Bentley.
SEN'SO-RY, \*a. Relating to the sensorium. Belsham. [R.]
SEN'SU-AL, (sēn'shu-al) a. [sensuel, Fr.] Relating to the senses; depending on the senses; affecting the senses, pleasing to the senses:—carnal, not spiritual; devoted to the sense senses. the pleasures of the senses, voluptuous; lewd, luxurions

SEN'8V-AL-15M,\* (sŏn'shu al-1zm) n. Sensuality; sensual indulgence, appetite, or ideas.—(Mental philosophy) The theory which resolves all the mental acts and intellectual powers of man into various modifications of mere sensa-

SEN'SU-AL-IST, (sen'shu-al-Ist) m. One devoted to sensual pleasures; a voluptuary; an epicure; a carnal person. SEX-SU-XL/I-TY, (sen shu-41'e-te) n. [sensualté, Fr.] Quaiity of Being sensual; devotedness to the senses or to senses.

ny or mening semisual; devotedness to the senses or to sensual pleasures; voluptuousness.

SÉN-SU-ÂL-I-ZĀ'TION,\* (sén-shu-āl-ç-Zā'shun) z. Act of rendering sensual. Qz. Res.

SEN'SU-ĀL-ĪZE, (sĕn'shu-āl-īz) v. a. [i. sensualized; pp. sensualizno, sensualized.] To give up to sensuality; to make sensual. Pope.

to make sensual. Pope.

SEN'SU-AL-LY, (Sch'shu-al-le) ad. In a sensual manner.

(BEN-SU-Ös']-TY,\* n. State of being sensuous. Scott.

BEN'SU-OUS, (sch'shu-üs) a. [†Sensual. Muton.] Full of sense, feeling, or passion; pathetic. Muton. Abounding in sonsible images, comprehensible; "Things most comprehensible; that is, sensuous." Coloridge.

BEN'SU-OUS-LY, \*cd. In a sensuous manner. Coloridge.

BEN'SU-OUS-NESS,\* n. Quality of being sensuous. Coloridge.

ridge. BENT, i. & p. from Send. See SEND. SEN'TENCE, n. [Pr.; sententia, L.] Determination, decision, decree, or condemnation, as of a court or judge; judgment; doom:—a maxim; an axiom, generally moral:—a period in writing, or words logically and grammatically joined so as to make a complete sense, and marked by a full stop; an assemblage of words forming a complete sense.—A simple sentence has but one subject and one finite verb; as, "Life is short."—A compessed sentence consists of two or more simple sentences, connected together; as, "Life is short, but art is long."

SEN'TENCE, v. a. [sentencier, Fr.] [L SENTENCED; pp. SENTENING, SENTENCED; To pass sentence upon; to pass judgment on, to condemn; to doom to punishment. [†To relate, or express. Filham.]

SEN'TENCE, v. One who sentences. Southey.

SENTEN'TIAL, (sentencier) a. Comprising sentences; SEN'TENCE, m. [Fr. ; sententia, L.] Determination, decis-

SEN-TEN'TIAL, (son-ten'shal) a. Comprising sentences; sententious. Abp. Nescome.

SEN-TEN'TIAL-LY. \* ad. By means of sentences Colsridge. [R.] †SEN-TEN-T1 ÖS'1 TY, (son-ten-che-cs'e-te) n. Sententions

Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims, short and energetic; full of meaning; very expressive; pithy; sentential.

SENTER'TIOUS-LY, ad. In a sententious manner; pithily.
SENTER'TIOUS-LY, ad. In a sententious manner; pithily.
SENTER'TIOUS-LY, ad. In a sententious manner; pithily.
SENTER-LY, n. A sentinel. See SENTER. Milton.

CY,\* (sĕn'shen-se) n. Perception; feeling. Bar-SEN'TIEN

rett. [R.] SEN'TI-RNT, (Sen'snep-sey) M. Ferreprions; isering. Barrett. [R.] SEN'TI-RNT, (Sen'she-ent) a. [sentions, L.] Having sensation: perceiving by the senses, sensitive; perceiving. SEN'TI-RNT, (Sen'she-ent) M. A being having sensation. SEN'TI-RENT, M. [Fr.] Sensibility; feeling, tenderness, susceptibility:—thought; notion, tenet; opinion; direction of thought:—a disposition of mind, as love, hatred, hope, admixation, pride, humility:—a striking sentence in a composition.

sentence in a composition.

SEN-TI-MEN'TAL, a. Abounding in sensibility; exciting to sensibility, pathetic; having feeling; having sentiment, having affected sensibility.

SEN-TI-MEN'TAL-ISM,\* n. Quality of being sentimental; affectation of sentiment or sensibility. Qu. Rev.

SEN-TI-MEN'TAL-IST,\* n. One who has or affects sentiment or sensibility. Montgomery.

SEN-TI-MEN-TAL'I-TY, n. State of being sentimental; affected sensibility, sentimentalsm. Warton.

SEN-TI-MEN'TAL-IZE,\* v. n. To form, cherish, or affect sentiment or sensibility. Ec. Rev.

SEN-TI-MEL. n. [sentimelle, Fr., from sentic, L.] One who

SEN'TI-NEL, n. [sentinelle, Fr., from sentie, L.] One who watches or keeps guard, to prevent surprise; a soldier on

guard, watch; guard. SEN'TI-NELLED,\* (-něld) a. Furnished with sentinels.

Foliak.

SEN'TRY, n. [corrupted from sentinel.] A soldier on guard;
n sentinel:—guard, watch, duty of a sentry.

SEN'TRY-BÖX,\* n. A small shed for a sentry. Smart.

SL'PAL,\* n. (Bot.) A division or leaf of the calyx. P. Cyc.

SEP'A-LOÖS,\* a. Relating to, or having, sepals. P. Cyc.

SEP-A-R-BIL',-TY, n. Quality of being separable. G.an. alle.

rulle.

SEP'A-RA-BLE, a. [Fr.; separabilis, L.] That may be separated. divisible, discorptible.

SEP'A-RA-BLE-RES, n. duality of being separable. Boyla.

SEP'A-RA-BLY,\* ad. in a state of separation. Dr. Allen.

SEP'A-RATE, v. a. [separo, L.; separor, Fr.] [a. EFFRATED, pp. separating, serarated.] To divide into parts; to disjunite; to disjoin, to make a space between; to sever, to part, to sunder, to set apart; to withdraw.

SEP'A-RATE, v. n. To part, to be divided or disunited locks.

SEP'A-RATE, a. Divided from the rest, parted from another, disjoined; withdrawn; disunited; distinct; different; unconnected.

SEP'A-RATE-LY, ad. In a separate manner; spart; singly. SEP'A-RATE-NESS, a. The state of being separate. Mede. SEP-A-RAT'I-CAL,\* a. Relating to separation; sectarian.

Dr. T. Dwight. [R.]
SEP-A-RÂ'TION, M. [separatio, L.] Act of separating; state of being separate disunion, division, divorce; disjuncfion.

SEP'A-RA-TISM,\* n. The principles or qualities of the Separatists. Ch. Ob.

BEP'A-RA-TIRT, n. One who separates himself, particularly from a church; a dissenter; a sectary; a schismat.

larly from a church; a dissenter; a sectary; a schismaric; a seceder.

SEP'A-RA-TIVE,\* a. Tending to separate. Boyls.

SEP'A-RA-TOVE,\* a. That separates; a divider.

SEP'A-RA-TO-RY, a. That separates, separating. Cheyns.

SEP'A-RA-TO-RY,\* n. (Chem.) A vessel used for separating the essential parts of liquiors. Crabb.

SE'P-A,\* n. [L.] pl. SE'P-E. The cuttle-fish. Roget. A species of pigment prepared from a black juice secreted by certain glands of the cuttle-fish. Brands.

(SEP'Y-L)-BLE, a. [separate. L.] That may be buried. Bailey.

SEP'Y-LI-BLE, a. [separatum, L.] A hedge; a fence. Bailes.

ley.

†SE-PÖSE', (se-pöz') v. a. [sepeno, sepositus, L.] To set apart. Donne.

Donne.

18Er-0-5("'Tion, n. The act of setting apart. Bp. Taylor.

18E'pö', n. [sipah, Per.] A soldier of the native India troops, in the service of the East-India company

18Ers, n. [L.] A kind of venomous et; one of a genus of saurian reptiles, having four very short legs.

18Ert, n. [septum, L.] A clan: a race; a family; a generation, used only with regard or allusion to Ireland. Spen
18ER Rem.

SEPT. A. [septim, L.] A clant a race; a lamin; a generation, used only with regard or allusion to Ireland. Spenser. Ed. Rev. SEPTA,\* a.pl. [L.] P. Cyc. See SEPTUM. SEPTAGLE,\* n. A figure having seven sides and seven angles; a heptagon. Crabb.

BEP TAN'GU-LAR, a. [septem and angulus, L.] Having |

DEF TAN'GU-LAR, a. (suptom and angulus, L.) Having seven angles or corners.

SEP-TA'RI-A,\* n. pl. (Min.) Nodules of calcarous marl presenting numerous fissures. Classeland.

SEP-TEM'SER, n. [L.] The ninth month of the year:—
[the sev\_ath month of the Roman year, which began with March.]

SP:1-TEM'YIR,\* n. [L.] pl. SEP-TEM'YI-RI. One of seven men, joined in any office or commission. Ainsworth.

worth.

SEP-TEM'VI-RATE.\*\* The office of the septemviri; a government of seven persons. Danies.

SEP'TEN-A-RY, a. [septemarius, L.] Consisting of seven.

SEP'TEN-A-RY, n. The number seven. Browns.

SEP-TEN'NI-AL, a. [septemas, L.] Leating seven years; happening once in seven years.

SEP-TEN'NI-UM,\* n. [L.] A period of seven years. Hamilton.

SEP-TEN'TRI-ON, n. [Fr.; septemtrio, L.] That part of the heavens in which are the Seven Stars, or Charles's Wain; the north. Shak.

SEP-TEN'TRI-ONAL, A. [septentrionalis, L.] Northern. Sir SEP-TEN'TRI-O-NAL, E. Sandys. [R.] [SEP-TEN-TRI-O-NAL']-TY, n. State of being northern. SUP TEN'TRI-O-NAL-LY, ad. Towards the north, northerlv. Browne.

IS. Drume. ISEP-TEN'TRI-O-RĀTE, v. n. To tend northerly. Browne. SEPT'FOIL,\* n. (Bot.) A seven-leaved plant. Crabb. SEP'TIC,\* n. A substance that produces putrefaction. Wat-

BEP'TIC, SEP'T<sub>1</sub>C, \ a. [σηπτικός.] Having power to produce pu-SEP'T<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>L, \ trefaction, causing putrefaction. Browns. SEP-T<sub>1</sub>-Q'DAL,\* a. (Bot.) Dividing the dissepiments. P.

SEP-TiC'1-TY,\* n. Tendency to putrefaction. Smart.
SEP-TiF'ER-OBS,\* a. (Bot.) Bearing septa. Loudon.
SEP-TiF'EA-GAL,\* a. (Bot.) Breaking through the septa. P.

SEP-TI-LAT'ER-AL, a. [sep'em and lateres, L.] Having seven sides.

St.P.Tin'su-LAR,\* a. Consisting of seven islands; as, "The Septinsular Republic." Qu. Rev.
SEP.Ti-SYL'LA-BLE,\* n. A word having seven syllables.

SEP'TON,\* n. (Chem.) A gas compounded of azote and ox-

ygen. P. Cyc SEP-TU-A-QE-NĀ'RI-AN,\* n. One who is seventy years of nge. Scott.

nge. Scot.

SEP-TU-&(F.-NA-RY,\* n. One who is seventy years old;
septungenarian. H. More.

SEP-TU-&(F.-NA-RY,\* a. [septuagenarius, L.] Consisting of
seventy, or seventy years. Browns.

SEP-TU-A-PES'I-MA, n. [L.] The third Sunday before
Lent, so called from its being seventy days before Eas-

SEP-TU-A-GES'I-MAL, a. [septuagesimus, L.] Consisting of

seventy. Brown.

BEP'TU-A-GINT, n. [septuagenmus, L.] The Greek version of the Old Testament, made at Alexandria, about 284 B. C., for the advantage of the Jews in Egypt, who had lost the use of the Hebrew language: — so called, as being supposed to be the work of seventy-two interpreters or translators

SEP'TU-A-GINT,\* a. Belonging to the version of the Seventy. Ash.

SEP'TUM,\* n. [L.] pl. SEP'TA. An inclosure; a fence. (Anat.) A partition, separation; a membrane; the dri (Anat.) A partition, separation; a membrane; the drum of the ear. — (Bot.) A partition separating a body into two or more cells or parts, dissepiment. Brunde. SEP'TU-PLE, a. [septuplez, L.] Seven times as much;

sevenfold.

SE-POL'EHRAL, (-kral) a. [sepulchralis, L.] Relating to a sepulchre or to burial, monumental:—grave, deep;

SE-PUL/EHRAL-IZE, \* v. a. To render sepulchral or solemn. Ch. Ob.

\*\*SEPULPERALIZE, \*\* o. a. 10 renter separation of softeneme. Ch. Ob.

\*\*SEP'UL-CHRE, (sēp'yl-ker) [sēp'yl-ker, S. W. P. J. E. F.

\*\*Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; se-pūl'ker, Fenniag, Bailey.] n. [sépuiere, Fr.; sepulchrum, L.] The place where a corpse is

buried; a grave, a tomb; a monument for the dead.

\*\*QT\*\*\* 'I consider this word as having altered its original accent on the second syliable, either by the necessity
or caprice of the pects, or by its similitude to the generality of words of this form and number of syllables, which
generally have the accent on the first syllable. Dr. Johnson tells us it is accented by Shakspeare and Milton on
the second syllable, but by Jonson and Prior, more properly, on the first; and he might have added, as Shakspeare has sometimes done." Walker.

\*\*SEP'UL-CHRE, (se-pūl'ker) [se-pūl'ker, S. W. J. E. F. Ja.

\*\*Sm.; sēp'yl-ker, P. Wb.] v. a. [i sepulchrene ; pp. seyulchrene, sepulchrene.] To bury, to entomb. Shak.

\*\*SEP'UL-TÜRE, n. [Fr.; sepulchrene, L.] Interment; burial
\*\*Dryden.

Dryden.

SE-QUA'CIOUS, (se-kwa'shue) a. [sequacis, L.] Following; attendant. Bp. Taylor. Ductile; pliant. Ray. [R.] †SE-QUA'CIOUS-NESS, (se-kwa'shus-nes) s. Sequacity. Bp.

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consequence; event.

SE'QUENCE, (sel'kwens) n. [Fr., from sequer, L.] Order of succession; series. Skak.—(Mus.) A similar succession of chords.

SECUENT, a. [old Fr.; sequens, L.] Following; succeeding; consequential. Shak. [R.] 18E QUENT, s. A follower. Shak. 18E-QUEN'TIAL,\* a. Succeeding, following. Wallbridgs.

18E-QUENTIAL," a. Succeeding, following, resurrage,
SE-QUENTER, (sp.kwärlyr) v. a. [sequestrer, Fr.; sequestro, low L.] [i. sequestered; pp. sequestering, sequestered. To separate from others for the sake of privacy; to put aside; to withdraw; to take possession of;
to set aside from the use of the owner to that of others,
"" "He apparity is sequestered to may his graditors." to

to set aside from the use of the owner to that of unity as, "His annuity is sequestered to pay his creditors;" to deprive of possessions. — (Civil law) To renounce.

SE-QUES'TER. v. n. To withdraw; to retire. Millon. 16E-QUES'TER.\* n. Disjunction; sequestration. Shak.

SE-QUES'TER.\* BLE, a. That may be sequestered or sequestrated. Boyle.

SE-QUES'TRATE, v. n. [i. sequestrated; pp. sequestrating, sequestrated.] To sequester; to separate. Arbuth-

not.
|BEQ-DES-TRÄ/TION, (sök-wes-trä/shun) n. [Fr.] Act of sequestering; state of being sequestered; separation; state of being set aside....(Law) Deprivation of the use and profits of a possession; the separating or setting aside of a thing in controversy, from the possession of both of the parties who contend for it.
||BEQ/UES-TRĀ-TOR.| isök wes-trä/tur, P. W.J. F. K.; sök/wes-trä-tur, S. E. Sm.; sök-wes-trä-tur, P. W.b.] n. One who sequesters or takes from a man the profits of his possessions.

stons.

Shipper and the state of the state of the value of about 9s. 5d. sterling: — also, a Turkish gold coin, the value of which varies according to the periods of coinage: — written also zechun, chequeen, chequin, and coo-

coinage: — Witten also zecain, crecqueen, cacqueen, and workin. P. Cyc.

SE-RXGL/10, (se-rai/y8) n. [serraglio, It.; serallo, Sp.; serai, Turk.] The palace of the Turkish sultan, at Constantinople; a place for concubines, in the East; a harem.

SE-RX', ?\* n. [Turk. 4 Per.] A place for the accommodation of travellers in the East Indies, a khan; a caravantum. sarv. Hamilton.

SER-AL-BU'MEN,\* n. Albumen obtained from the serum of

the blood. Francis. SER'APH, (ser'af) n. [Heb.] pl. Heb. SERAPHIM; Eng. ERAPH, (ser a) a. [Heb.] pl. Heb. SERAPHM; EMESERAPHS; An angel of the highest rank. Millon.—In the English version of the Bible, the plural form soraphims is used; as, "one of the seraphims." Isonah.—The Order of the Seraphim, a Swedish order of knighthood, instituted in 1334, limited to 24 members, besides the

king and royal family.

SE-RXPH'IC, | a. Relating to a seraph; angelic; celesSE-RXPH'I-CAL, tial; pure; refined from sensuality.

SE-RXPH'I-CAL-NESS,\* n. The quality of being seraphic.

SE-RÄPH'j-Cişm,\* n. The quality of a seraph. Cudworth. SER'A-PHIM, (ser'a-fim) n. [Heb.] The plural of Scraph. Angels of the highest rank. Common Prayer. See Ser-

AFH.
SER'A-PHINE,\* π. (Mus.) A keyed, musical wind-instrument, of the organ species, adapted to the si.e of a chamber. Brands.
SE-RA'PIS,\* π. [Σεοάπις.] An Egyptian deity. Brands.
SE-RA'S'RIĒR,\* οτ SER-AS-RIĒR,\* [59-πάς'kēt, Sm. Wb.; εδ-τρε-κέτ', Κ.; εδ'τρε-κέτ, Brands.] π. The cummander-in-chief of the Turkish army; a generalissimo; a general. Ency.

SER/CEL.\* M. Booth. See Sarcel.

SERR, a. Dry; withered. Spensor. See Sear.

[SERR, a. Dry; withered. Spensor. See Sear.

SERE, a. [serre, Fr.] A claw; talon. Chapman.

SERENA, m. See Gutta Serena.

SERENADE', n. [Fr.; serenata, It.] An entertainment of music; a musical performance made by gentlemen, in the spirit of gallantry, under the window of ladies, in the

evening.
SER-E-NADE', v. a. [i. SEREMADED; pp. SEREMADING, SER-ENADED.] To entertain with a serenade, or with nocturnal

music.
SER-E-NADE', v. z. To perform a serenade. Tatler.
SE-RÉNE', a. [serem, Fr.; serenas, L.] Clear; calm; plao id; quiet; unuffied; undisturbed; even of temper; tranquil peaceful:—used as a European, or, especially, a German title of honor; as, "Sereme Highness."
SE-RÉNE', z. [sereis, Fr.] Fresh, cool air; a calm evening. B. Jonaoz.

SER

ty. Wotton.

SE-REN'I-TY, n. [sérénué, Fr.] State of being serene; calmness, mid temperature; peace; quietness; tranquillity;
evenness of temper, coolness. [Highness; title of respect. Mitton.]

SERF, n. [Fr., servus, L.] A slave of a low class, such as
existed in the dark ages; a slave attached to an estate,
as in Russia, a peasant; a boor: — written also care.

SERFAGE,\* n. The state or condition of a serf; slavery.
Qu. Rev.

SERGE, (sérj) n. [serge, Fr.; zerge, Sp.] A coarse sort of
woollen stuff; a cloth of quitted woollen.

[SERGEAGN-CY, (sár'jun-se) n. The office of sergeant.

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Hac attaining the dignity of judge. — Sergeant-at-arms, an offi-cer attending on the person of a king; an officer of a court, or of a legislature, whose duty it is to arrest offend-

ers, &c.

This word is often written serjeant; and this orthography is found in encyclopædias, many works on law, and other publications; though the orthography in most of the English dictionaries is sergeant.

There is a remarkable exception to the common of the latture in the words clerk, sergeant, and a sound of the latture in the words clerk, sergeant, and a

sound of the letter is in the words clerk, sergeaut, and a few others, where we find the s pronounced like the a in dark and margins. But this exception, I imagine, was, till within these few years, the general rule of sounding this letter before r, followed by another consonant. This this letter before r, followed by another consonant. Thirty years ago, every one pronounced the first syllable of merchant like the monosyllable murch, and as it was originally written, marchant. Service and servant are still heard, among the lower orders of speakers, as if written sarvice and servant; and even among the better sorl, we sometimes have the salutation, 'Sir, your sarcant,' though this pronunciation of the word singly would be looked upon as a mark of the lowest vulgarity. The proper names Derby and Berkeley still retain the old sound, but even these, in polite usage, are getting into the common sound, nearly as if written Durby and Burkeley. As this modern pronunciation of the e has a tendency to simplify the language by lessening the number of exceptions, it ought certainly to be indulged." Walker. Walker.

"The letters er are irregularly sounded ar in clerk and

"The letters er are irregularly sounded ar in clerk and sergeant, and formerly, but not now, in merchant, Derby, and several other words." Smart.

In the United States, the letters er are, by good speakers, regularly sounded, as in her, in the words merchant, sercunt, Derby, Berkeley, &c. The regular pronunciation of clerk (clerk) is also a very common, if not the prevailing, mode. Many give the same sound to s in sergeant. See Clerk, and Merchant.

See Clerk, and Merchant.

See Clerk, and Merchant.

See Clerk, and Merchant.

See Clerk, and Merchant.

See Clerk, and Merchant.

See Clerk, and Merchant.

See Clerk, and Merchant.

See Clerk, and Merchant.

See Right, and the same sound to s in sergeant.

See Right, a. A number of part of a work or publication issued in a series, or periodically. Month. Ren.

See Right, a. A number or part of a work or publication ing to place or seniority. Ch. Ob.

See Riffchous, see self. P. Cyc.

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times, though not often, used; as, "serieses of periodic terms." James I berg.

8E'RI-Ö-CÖM'/C," a. Being both serious and comic.

8E'RI-Ö-C, a. [efricat., Fr.; series, L.] Earnest; grave; solema; not volatile; not light of behavior; important; weighty: not triffine. weighty; not trifling.

BE'RI-OUS-LY, ad. En a serious manner; gravely; in earBE'RI-OUS-LY, ad. En a serious manner; gravely; in earBE'RI-OUS-RESS, a. Quality of being serious; gravity.

BER'JEANE, \*(Sairjent) n. Soe Sermeann;

BER-MÖC-I-NA'TION, n. [sermocinatio, L.] Act of making speeches, Peachan.

[BER-MÖC'I-NA'TOR, (ser-miss'e-ni-tur) n. [sermociner, L.]

A preacher; a speech-misser. Horodi.

BER MÖC'I-NA'TOR, (ser-miss'e-ni-tur) n. [sermociner, L.]

SER MON, n. [Fr.; sermo, L.] A religious discourse, delivered from the pulpit, or to a congregation; a serious exhortation.

hortation.

SER

a. Like a sermon; hortatory. Dod-

SER-MON'; CAL,\* a. Like a sermon; hortatory. Dod-dridge. [E.]
SER'MON-ING, s. Discourse; instruction. Chaucer
SER'MON-IST,\* a. A writer of sermon. Ch. Ob. [R.]
SER'MON-IST,\* a. A writer of sermons. Dr. Dibdes.
SER-MO'N-IOM,\* a. [L.] An interlude or historical play, formerly acted by the inferior orders of the Catholic clergy, assisted by youths, in the body of the church Cowol.

SER'MON-IZE, v. n. [i. sermonized , pp. sermonizing, sermonized.] To preach. Bp. Nicholson. To make sermons. Ld. Chesterfield.

SER'MON-IZ-ER.\* R. A writer of sermons. V. Knoz.

SER MON-1Z-ER," R. A writer of sermons. F. Moz. SER MON-1Z-Inc, \* R. Act of making sormons. Ch. Ob. SER'MOÛN-TAIN, n. A plant, called siler and seseli. SERON, \* or SEROÑON, \* n. Iserrou, Fr. seron, Sp.] A buffalo's hide, used for packing drugs, &cc. Brande. SEROS(1-TY, n. [sérosité, Fr.] State of being serous or thin.

Errouse.

SEROUS, a. [sersuz, Fr.; sersus, L.] Relating to serum; thin; watery.

SERPENT, n. [serpens, L.] One of a species of ophidians; an animal that moves by a winding motion, or by an undulation, without legs, a snake; a vipor:— any thing resembling a serpent; a malicious person:—a sort of firework:—a musical, brass wind-instrument, serving as a bass in concerts.

SERPENT,\* a. Serpentine; winding, writhing. Multon. SER-PENTA\* A. (Bot., The plant snakeroot. Crabb SER-PEN-TA\*R-153\* n. (Astron.) An ancient constellation, in the northern hemisphere:—called also Opheacus. Crabb.

SER-PEN'TI-FÖRM,\* a. Having the form of a serpent. Brands.

SER-PEN-TIG'IN-OUS,\* a. Bred of a serpent. Maunder. SER/PEN-TINE, n. An herb. — (Min.) A magnesian stone or rock, of various colors, and sometimes speckled like a serpent's back.

SER'PEN-TÎNE, a. [serpentin, Fr.; serpentinus, L.] Re-sembling a serpent, winding like a serpent, anifractuous:
— noting a magnesian stone or rock.

SER'PEN-TINE, v. n. To wind like a serpent. Harte. [R.] SER'PEN-TI-NOUS,\* a. Relating to serpentine. De la Beche.

SERPLN-TI-NOUS, a. Relating to serpentine. De la Beche. SERPLN-TI-NOUS, a. Relating to serpentine. Mason. SERPLN-TI-RY, \* n. A habitation of serpents. Keates. SER'PLN-TRY, \* n. A habitation of serpents. Keates. SER'PENT-RY, \* n. A habitation of serpents. Keates. SER'PET, n. A basket. Amsoworth.

SLR-PIG'I-NOUS, a. [serpigo, L.] Relating to, or partaking of, serpigo, diseased with a serpigo.

SER-PIGO, or SER-PIGO, [serpigo, S. Wb.; ser-pe'go, Ja. K. Sm.; ser-pi'go, or ser'py-go, W., ser'pp-go, P.] n. [L.] (Add.) A tetter, a ringworm, herpes circulation of the parasite on shells. Brande.

SERR, v. a. [serrer, Fr.] To drive or crowd into a little space. Bacon.

SER'RATE, ] a. [serratie, L.] Formed with jags or in-SER'RATE, ] dentures, like the edge of a saw; indented.

dented.

dented.

(SER-RA'TION, s. Formation in the shape of a saw. Bailey.

SER'RA-TÜRR, n. Indenture like teeth of saws. Woodward.

SER'RI-CÖRN, s. (Ent.) A coleopterous insect. Brande.

SER'RI-LATE, s. (Bot.) Having minute teeth or notches; andented. Crabb.

SER-RI-LATION, s. A notching; an indentation. Loudon.

(SER'RY, v. a. (serrer, Fr.) [i. serried; pp. serring, serried.] To press close; to drive together. Millon.

SE'RYM, n. [L.] The finid which separates from blood during its coagulation:—the thin and watery part that separates from the rest in any liquor, as in milk the whey (which is the serum) from the cream.

SERY'A-BLE, a. Capable of being served. Sir J. Mackintosk.

SERVA-BLE, a. A ferocious quadruped. Smellie.

SER'VANT, n. [Fr.: servus, L.] One who serves; correintive of masser, used of man or woman:—one in subjection; a menial; a domestic; a drudge, a slave.—It is a word of civility used to superiors or equals, as in the subscription of a letter. See Sargaanx.

ISELVANT, v. a. To subject. Shak.

SERVANT-MAID,\* n. A female or man servant. Ash.

SERVANT-MAID,\* n. A female or man servant. Ash.

SERVE, v. a. [server, Fr.; serve, L.] [I. SERVED; pp. SERVING, SERVED; pp. SERVING, SERVED; pp. SERVING, SERVED; pp. SERVING, SERVED; pp. SERVING, SERVED; pp. SERVING, SERVED; pp. SERVING, SERVED; pp. SERVING, SERVED; pp. SERVING, SERVED; pp. SERVING, SERVED; pp. SERVING, SERVED; pp. SERVING, SERVED; pp. SERVING, SERVED; pp. SERVING, SERVED; pp. SERVING, SERVED; pp. SERVING, SERVED; pp. SERVING, SERVED; pp. SERVING, SERVED; pp. SERVING, SERVED; pp. SERVING, SERVED; pp. SERVING, SERVED; pp. SERVING, SERVED; pp. SERVING, SERVED; pp. SERVING, SERVED; pp. SERVING, SERVED; pp. SERVING, SERVED; pp. SERVING, SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERVED; pp. SERV

entisfy; to provide; to furnish; to stand instead of any

eatisfy; to provide; to furnish; to stand instead of any thing to one: — to worship: — to treat; to require, in an ill sense. — To serve a searcant, a sort, an attachment, or an execution, to do what is required by law in each case. — To serve an office, to discharge its duties. — To serve sut, to distribute. — To serve sup, to place on the table. SERVE, v. n. To be a servant, or slave: to be in subjection, to attend, to wait; to be under military command:— to be sufficient, to suit, to be convenent, to conduce; to be of use:—to officiate or minister in any office or employment, as, He served at the public dinner

SERV'ER, a. One who serves: - a salver, a plate. Tyndall

SER'VICE, (ser'vis) R. [Fr.; servitum, L.] The business ER'VICE, ('efr'vis) R. [Fr.; servitum, L.] The business, duty, attendance, or condition of a servant; act of one who serves, any benefit rendered; menual office; office of a servant , attendance on any superior , profes sion of respect uttered or sent; obedience; submission; actual duty, office; employment, business, any duty, public or private:—military or naval duty; a military public or private:—immusty or mayal duty, a minusty achievement:—purpose; use; useful office, advantage conferred, benefit, utility, favor:—public office of de-votion; particular portion of divine service sung in cathedrals, or churches:—course; order of dishes at

table: — a tree and fruit.
SER'VICE-A-BLE, a. [serviable, Fr.] Performing or affording service; advantageous; active; diligent; useful,

beneficial.

Ben-ficial.

Ben'vice-A-Ble-nEss, n. State of being serviceable,
Ben'vice-A-Ble, ad. So as to be serviceable; usefully,
t:Ben'vice-A-Ble, ad. So as to be serviceable; usefully,
t:Ben'vice-Age, n. State of servitude. Fairfax.
Ben'vice-Book, '-buk) n. A book of devotion. Milton.
Ben'vice-Book, '-buk) n. A book of devotion. Milton.
Ben'vice-Book, '-buk) n. Bubordinate. Dyer. [R.]
Ben'vice-Broke, '-buk) n. Bubordinate. Dyer. [R.]
Ben'vile, (ser'vil) [sër'vil, S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.; sër'vil, Ja ] a. [seroule, Fr., seroule, L.] Being in a state of
slavery, being in subjection, slavish, dependent. mean;
fawning, cringing: — performing service, subservient.
Ben'vile, n. A letter that has a use, but is not sounded,
as the final e in peace, plane. Elphinston. — A term applied
to a political party in Spain. Brande.
Ben'vile-Ly, ad. In a servile manner, meanly.

to a political party in Spain. Brands.
Sigh'v|LE-LY, ad. In a servite manner, meanly.
Sigh'v|LE-NESS, n. Subjection; servility. [R.]
Sight'LI-Y, n. State of being servile, subjection, meanness, dependence, baveness, slavery.
Serv'|NG,\* n. The act of one who serves. Tyndall.
Serv'|NG,\* n. A cating as a servant, adding.
Serv'|NG-MAID, n. A female servant. Bp. Bull.
Sigh'll-Top. [Services Fr] [Serving and Landon Hook.

SER'VI-TOR, n. [serviteur, Fr.] [Nervant, attendant. Hooker.] An undergraduate, in the university of Oxford, England, who is partly supported by the college funds, being of the same class as a star in the university of

Cambridge. VI-TOR-SHIP, n. Office or station of a servitor. Boswell. SER'VI-TODE, n. [Fr., servitus, L.] The state of a servant, or more commonly of a slave; slavery; bondage.

vant, or more commonly of a slave; slavery; bondage. [[Servants collectively. Mildon.] variety. See Sam. (Wb.; se'sam, R.] n. [Fr.; seeama or sesamum, L.; σησαμη, Gr.] An oriental plant. See Sesamum. Sees.-A.Mo(10',\* (a. (Anat.) Noting little bones at the Ses.-A.Mo(10',AL,\*) articulations of the toes, resembling

EES-A-MOID AL., articulations of ne toes, resembling the seed of sesamum. Crabb.

SES'A-MOM.\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of oriental plants, from the seeds of which oil is obtained; sesame. P. Cyc.

SES'QUI.\* A Laun term denoting one and a half, three halves, as much and half as much:—prefixed to certain words. Crabb.

Words. CAUCH.

EES-QU-AL/TER,\* n. The name of a stop on the organ, containing three ranks of pipes. P. Cyc.

EES-QU-AL/TER, a. [sesqualters, Fr., sesqualter, L.]

EES-QU-AL/TER-AL, (Geom.) Having the ratio or pro-

portion of light 1.

SES-QUI-AL'TER-ATE,\* a. Same as sesquialteral. Francis.

SES-QUI-DÜ'PLI-CATE,\* a. Having the relation of 2½ to 1,

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF

SES-QUI-PE-DAL'I-TY,\* n. The space of a foot and a half.

SUBJUSTICATE, a. Having the ratio of 21 to 1. SEN-QUI-TER'TIAN, a. Having the ratio of 21 to 1. SEN-QUI-TONE,\* n. (Mus.) An interval of three set

e semitones. Smart

Smar.
SESS, m. Rate; cess charged; tax. Davias. See Cuss.
SESS, m. Rate; cess charged; tax. Davias. See Cuss.
SES'SILE;\*a. (Bot.) Seated ciose upon any thing without a stalk, na leaf on a stem when it has no petiole. P. Cyc.
SES'SION, (ečsl'un) m. [Fr.: sassio, L.] Act of sitting; a stated assembly, the sitting of a count, of a countin, or of a political, legislative, or academic body; the time during

which an assembly sits.—pi A meeting of justices; a the sessions of the peace.—The Court of Session, thighest or supreme civil court of Scotland.

SES'SION-AL,\* (sesh'un-al) a. Relating to a session. Ed. Rev

SES'SIQN-AL.\* (sesh'un-al) a. Relating to a session. E.a. Rev SESS'POOL, w. A hole or excavation in the ground for receiving foul water. Forby. — Written also caspool. SES'TERCE, n. [Fr.; assterius, L.] A Boman silver and also copper coin. B. Jonson. — The Roman sectorium was equal to a thousand sesterces, or upwards of SL sterling SES'TET,\* or SEX'TETT,\* n. [seatato, It.] (Mus.) A piece of music for six voices. Warner.

squal to a thousand sesterces, or upwards of \$L\$ sterling \$BS^TETT\_\* or \$BL^TETT\_\* n. Seattet, [L.] (Mus.) A piece of music for six voices. Warner.
\$BL^T, N. a. A stanza of six lines. Mausaler.
\$BL^T, v. a. [i. set , pp. settina, set.] To place. to put in any sliuation or place; to put; to put into any condition, state, or posture; to make motionless; to fix immovably; to fix; to state by some rule; to regulate; to adjust; to adapt with notes; to plant; to intersperse or variegate with any thing; to reduce from a fractured or dislocated state; to settle, to establish; to appoint; to assign to a post; to exhibit; to display; to value; to estimate; to rost; to offer for a price; to place in order; to frame; to station:—to bring to a fine edge, as, to set a razor:—to point out, without noise or disturbance, as, a dog sets birds.

— To set about, to apply to; to begin. — To set against, to place in opposition; to oppose. — To set against, to place in opposition; to oppose. — To set against; to reject; to annul. — To set by, to regard; to esteem; to omt. — To set down, to explain; to register; to put in writing; to fix; to establish. — To set forth, to publish; to make appear; to raise; to send out on expeditions; to display; to explain; to represent; to annul. — To set forth, to publish; to make appear; to raise; to send out on expeditions; to display; to explain; to represent; to annual; to adorn. — To set off, to decorate; to recommend; to adorn. — To set off, to decorate; to recommend; to adorn. — To set off, to decorate; to recommend; to adorn. — To set off, to decorate; to establish, to mark by boundaries or distinctions of space; to adorn. to embellish; to raise; to equip, to show, to display; to recommend; to prove. — To set up, to recommend; to prove. — To set up, to recommend; to prove. — To set up, to recommend; to prove. — To set up, to recommend; to prove. — To set up, to recommend; to prove. — To set up, to recommend; to prove. — To set up, to recommend; to prove. — To set up, to recommend; to prove. son, "that can scarcely be referred to any radical or primitive notion; it very frequently includes the idea of a change made in the state of the subject, with degree of continuance in the state some duced."

SET, v. n. To apply one's self to, or assume a posture for, some purpose: —to fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening: —to be fixed: —to fit music to words: —to cease evening:—to be fixed:—to fit music to words:—to cease to be fluid; to concrete:—to begin a journey:—to put one's self into any state or posture of removal:—to catch birds with a dog that sets them (that is, lies down and points them out;) to sport with a large net:—to plant, not sow.—It is commonly used in conversation for set, which, though undoubtedly barbarous, is sometimes found in authors.—To set about, to fail to; to begin.—To set in, to become settled.—To set of, to set out on any pursuit; to start.—To set on worn, to beout on any pursuit; to start. - To set on or upo gin a march, journey, or enterprise; to make an attack.

— To set out, to have beginning; to begin a journey or course. — To set to, to apply himself to.— To set up, to begin a trade openly; to begin a scheme in life; to

profess publicly.
SET, a. Regular; not lax; firm; fixed; stiff; squared by rule.
SET, n. A number of things suited to each other, and of which one cannot be taken away without detriment to the whole; a complete suit or assortment:—any thing not sown, but put in a state of some growth into the ground:—apparent fall of the sun, or other heavenly body, below the horizon. [A wager at dice. Dryden. A game. Skak.]—Dead ert, a concerted scheme to defraud a person by gaming. Gross.

Sk. TA,\* n. [L.] pl. Sk. T.s. A bristle.—(Bet.) The stalk that supports the theca, capsule, or sporangium of mosses; the awn or beard of grasses; an abortive stamen; a pubescence. Brande.

Sk. TA/CEOUS. (sc-tk. shus) a. [ssta. L.] Sat with strangers. which one cannot be taken away without detriment to

SETACEOUS, (eq-ta'shus) a. [ssta, L.] Set with strong hair or bristles, bristly; consisting of strong hairs.
SET-BÖLT,\* s. (Nast.) An iron pin for closing planks.

Crabb.
SET'-DÖWN, n. A rebuff; a rebuke; an unexpected and overwhelming answer or reply. Total.
SET'FOIL, n. An herb; septiol. See Shittoil.
SETH'O, a. Noting a period of 1460 years. West. Rev.
SE'T;-FÖRM,\* a. Having the form of a bristle. Louwer.
SE-TG-Re-O'ts,\* a. Bearing bristles. Louwer.
SET';-RÉME,\* n. A natatory leg of an aquatic insect. Kirby

FET'N\$33, s. Regulation; adjustment; fixedness. Todd.
FET'-OFF, s. A counterbalance; a recommendation; a
decoration.—(Lase) A demand of the defendant to counterbalance the previous demand of the plaintiff. See Opposition

SETON, (s8'tn) n. [sdton, Fr.] An artificial uicer made by passing a twist of silk, thread, or hair, under a portion of the skin, by means of a seton needle! a rowel; an issue. SE-TOSE', a. (Bet & Zool.) Covered with bristles or stiff hairs; bristly; setous. Brends.

SETOUS, a. (Bot.) Bristly, applied to a leaf; setose. SET-TEE', n. A large, long seat, with a back.—(Naut.) A vessel with two masts, common in the Mediterranean, with one deck and a long and harm proved.

with one deck, and a long and sharp prow.

SET-TEE'-BED,\* s. A bed that turns up in the form of a settee. Ash

SELT'TER, R. One who sets; a dog that beats the field, and points out the bird for the sportsman; a man who performs an office like that of a setting dog:—one who adapts words to music:—whatever sets off.—Setter-forth, a pro-

worse to music: — whatever sets out. — Setter-forth, a pro-claimer. — Setter-on, an instigator; an inciter.

SET'TER-WORT, (-wurt) n. A species of hellebore.

SET'TING, n. Act of one that sets; apparent full of the sun, or of any other heavenly body, below the horizon.

[Enclosure. Exod.] — (Naut.) Direction of the current or

SET'TING-DÖG, n. A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsman. Addison.

SETTLE, (sēt'il) a. A seat; a bench; something to sit on SETTLE, (sēt'il) o. a. [...settle: pp. settling, settle: To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or disturbance; to fix in any way of life; to fix in any place: —to fix; to compose; to adjust; to regulate; to establish; to confirm, to determine; to free from ambiguity; to make certain or unchangeable:—to fix; not to suffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or desultory and wavering in conduct:—to make close or compact:—to fix wavering in conduct: — to make close or compact:—to inside nably by legal sanctions; to fix inseparably: —to affect so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the bottom: — to compose; to put in a state of calmpess.

SET'ILE, v. m. To subside; to sink to the bottom, to lose motion or fermentation; to deposit faces or dregs at the

motion or fermentation; to deposit faces or dregs at the bottom:—to establish a residence; to choose a method of life; to establish a domestic state; to become fixed so as not to change; to quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life:—to take any lasting state; to rest, to repose; to grow calm:—to contract.

SET'TLE-BED,\* a. A bed turned so as to form a seat; a half-canopy bed. Crabb.

SET'TLE-MENT, a. Act of settling, state of being settled.

SET'TLE-MENT, a. Act of settling, state of being settled; adjustment; establishment, subsidence:—a colony, a district newly settled; place of a colony:—the act of giving possession by legal sanction:—a jointure granted to a wife:—a legal residence by which relief is claimed from a parish.—Act of settlement, in English history, was that of the 12th and 15th of William III., which fixed the succession to the throne. succession to the throne.

SET'TLER, z. One who settles, as in a new place or colony. SET'ILER, m. One who settles, as in a new place or colony.

SET'ILING, m. Act of making a settlement; settlement;
adjustment:—that which settles; subsidence; dregs.

SET'-TÔ,\* m. A joining in a contest; a warm debate or argument; a contest; an onset. Brockett.

SET'WALL, m. A garden plant.

SET'EN, (sév'vn) a. Four and three; one more than six.

SEV'EN,\* (sév'vn) n. The number of six and one. Ask.

SEV'EN,\* (sév'vn) n. Repeated seven times; having seven doubles: increased seven times.

SEV'EN-FÖLD, a. Repeated seven times; having seven doubles, increased seven times.

BEV'EN-FÖLD, ad. Seven times as much.

BEVENNIGHT, (skin'n)t) n. A week; the time of seven nights and days, from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following.—

Now contracted to sennight, and thus used; as, "It happened on Monday sevennight or essnight," that is, on the Monday before last Monday: "It will be done on Monday sevennight," that is, on the Monday after next Monday.

Addison.

AZGLION.
SEV'EN-SCÖRE, (sĕv'vn-skör) a. Seven times twenty.
SEV'EN-TĒĒN, (sĕv'vn-tēn) a. Seven and ten.
SEV'EN-TĒĒNTH, sĕv'vn-tēn) a. Ordinal of seventeen.
SEV'EN-TE, (sĕv'vnth) a. The ordinal of seven, the first

SEY'ENTH, (sey'vinth) a. The ordinal of seven, the first after the sixth; containing one part in seven.

SEY'ENTH, (sey'vinth) n. (Mus.) An interval. Brande.

SEY'ENTH-Ly, (sey'vinth-le) ad. In the seventh place.

SEY'EN-T-ETH, (sey'vinte) a. Seven times ten.

SEY'EN-TY, (sey'vinte) a. Seven times ten.

SEY'EN-TY, \* n. The number of seven times ten. Ash.—

The Seventy [72] translators of the Septuagint. Clarke.

SEY'EN, n. a. [sever, Fr.; sepere, L.] [L. SEYENED; pp.

SEYENA, SEVENED.] To part forcibly from the rest; to divide; to part; to force asunder; to separate; to segregate; to put in different orders or places; to divide by distinctions; to disjoin; to disunite; to detach; to keep distinct; to keep spart.

SEV/ER, v. n. To make a separation; to suffer disjunction SEV/ER-AL, a. [several, old Fr.] Different; distinct from one another; divers; sundry; various; many; particular; single; distinct; appropriate; separate; disjoined:—used of any small number more than two.

SEV/ER-AL, n. A state of separation or partition. Tasser. Each particular singly taken. Shak. Any enclosed or separate place. Hooker. A piece of open land, adjoining to a common field, and a kind of joint property of the land-holders of a parish. Bacen. [Rare and antiquated.]

[SEV-ER-AL-IZE, v. a. To distinguish; to separate. Bp. Hall.

SEV'ER-AL-LY, ad. Distinctly; separately; apart from

SEV'ER-AL-TY, s. State of separation from the rest. - Es-

SEVER-AL-TY, s. State of separation from the rest. — Estate in secerally, (Law) An estate held by a person in his own right only, as a sole tenant.

SEVIER-ANCE, s. Act of severing, separation; partition.

SEVIER-YNCE, s. Act of severing, separation; partition.

SEVIER-YNCE, s. Act of severing, largely, harsh; sharp, apt to punish or blame; hard, rigorous; austere, morose, hard to please; not indulgent; stern; rough; cruel; inexorable; regulated by rigid rules; strict; exempt from all levity of appearance; grave; sedate; not lax; close, strictly methodical; rigidly exact; concise, keen; cutting; sarcastic; painful; afflictive.

SE-VER-LY, ad. In a severe manner; rigidly; painfully; afflictively; strictly; rigorously.

SE-VER-LY, s. Severity. Temple.

SE-VER-LY, s., [severits, old Fr.; severits, L.] State of being severe; cruel treatment, sharpness of punishment; hardness; power of distressing; strictness, rigid accu-

hardness; power of distressing; strictness, rigid accuracy; rigor; austerity; harshness, cruelty; want of mildness; want of indulgence.

15Ev-0-01/TION, n. [seneco, L.] Act of calling aside.

†SEV-Q-CA'TION, n. [sevoco, L.] Act of calling using. Bailey.
†SEW, (80) v. a. [suivre, Fr.] To pursue; to sue. Spenser.
SEW, (80) v. n. [suo, L.; sye, Su. Goth and Danish.] [t.
sewed; pp. sewing, sewed.— Sewa is sometimes, though
rarely, used as the participle.] To join any thing by the
use of the needle.
SEW, (80) v. a. To join by threads drawn with a needle.—
Sew up, to inclose in any thing sewed.
†SEW, (80) v. a. To drain a pond for the fish. Ainsworth.
SEW'AGE,\* (80'er) n. [escayer. old Fr.] An ancient office
who served up a feast. Sir T. Herbert.
SEWER, (80'er or shor) [shor, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. R.; sa'er,
SEWER, (80'er or shor) [shor, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. R.; sa'er,
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A. Sewer, (80'er or shor) [shor, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. R.; sa'er,
A. Sewer, (80'er or shor) [shor, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. R.]

who served up a reast. Ser I. Herbert.

SEWER, (ab'er or shōr) [shōr, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. R.: sū'er,
E.; sō'er, K.; sōr, rulgarly pronounced shōr, Sm.] n. A
passage to convey water under ground; a drain.—Some
times corrupted by orthography as well as pronunciation
into shore. 37 " The corrupt pronunciation of this word
is become universal, though in Junius's time it should is become universal, though in Junius's time it snouse me to have been confined to London; for, under the word shore, he says, 'Common shore, Londinensibus ita corrupte dicitur, the common sever.' Johnson has given us no etymology of this word; but Skinner tells us, 'Non infeliciter Covellus declinata verbo ususe, dictumque putat quasi ususer, abject a initial syllable.' Nothing can be more natural than this derivation, the s going into shefore. "neceded by the accent, is agreeable to analogy. be more natural than this derivation, the s going into she before a, preceded by the accent, is agreeable to analogy, and the w in this case, being pronounced like ow, might easily draw the word into the common orthography, sever; while the sound of she was preserved, and the suo, as in sheep, strew, and seep, might soon slide into o, and thus produce the present anomaly." Malker.

SEW'EE, (ab'(r) n. One who sews or uses a needle.

SEW'EB-AGE," (ab'(r) n shor's) n. The construction or support of common sewers or drains. P. Mag.

SEW'ING, \* (ab'(r) ng) n. Act of using the needle; work done by the use of the needle. Jah.

by the use of the needle. Ash.

SEW/ING-NEE'DLE,\* n. A needle used in sewing. Ash.

SEW/ING-NEE'DLE,\* n. A needle used in sewing. Ash.

SEW/SEEK, (so'ster) n. One who sews with a needle; a

seamstress. B. Jonson.

SEX, (siks) n. [sexs., Fr.; sexus, L.] The property by which

any animal is male or female:—womankind, by way of

emphasis. Dryden. SEX-4-GE-NI/RI-4N.\* n. One who is sixty years old. Bent-

Crass.

SEX'IN-GLED, (söks'ing-glod) a. Sexangular.

SEX-IN'GU-LAR, a. [sex, L., and angular.] Having six angles; hexagonal.

SEX-IN'GU-LAR-LY, ad. With six angles; hexagonally.

SEX-DEC'I-MAL,\* a. Having six and ten. Smart.

SEX-DIG'IT-ISM, . The state of having six fingers on one hand, or six toes on one toot. Perry.

SEX-DIG'IT-EST,\* x. One who has six fingers on one hand, or six toes on one foot. Perry. SEX-EN'NI-AL, a. [sex and annus, L.] Happening o

EXALENTIFAL, a. 1 set and serves, L.] Happening once in six years; lasting six years.

EX'FID,\* or SEX'FFID,\* a. (Bot.) Divided into six parts.

SEX-1-87L'L4-BLE,\* n. A word having six syllables. Ornald.

SEX'LESS,\* a. Destitute of the characteristics of sex. Shelley.

SEX-LOC'U-L4R,\* a. (Bot.) Having six cells. Smart.

SEX'TAIN, (a6ks'tin) n. [sextans, sex, L.] A stanza of six lines.

SEX'TANT, n. [Fr.; sextans, L.] A sixth part, as of a circle, or of a Roman as: — an astronomical instrument, formed of a sixth part of a circle, or sixty degrees, for measuring the angular distances of objects by reflection:—a constellation.

SEX'TA-RY, n. [sextarius, L.] A sixth part; a pint and a half

SEYTA-RY, n. [esttarius, L.] A sixin part; a pint and a half tSEX'A-RY, a. The same as sacrusty. Bailey.
SEX'TETT, n. (Mus.) See SESTETT. Warner.
SEX'TILE, n. [settlis, L.] (Astrol.) An aspect of two planets, when they are distant from each other a sixth part

ets, when they are distant from each other a sixth part of a circle, or sixty degrees. Harria.

5Ex-TilL'10N,\* (seks-til'yun) n. The sixth power of a million. Francis.

5EX'TO,\* n. ; pl. sEX'TOS. A book formed by folding each sheet into six leaves. Southey.

5EX'TON, n. [corrupted from sacristan.] An under officer of the church, who has the care of the building and the sacred utensils, digg graves, &c.

5EX'TON-SHIP, n. The office of a sexton. Swift.

5EX'TON-SHIP, n. The office of a sexton. Swift.

5EX'TU-PLE, a. [sextuplus, L.] Sixfold; six times told.

5EX'U-AL, (sek'shu-al) a. [sexuel, Fr.] Distinguishing, or relating to, the sex, arising from the difference of the sexes.

5EX-U-AL'L-TY,\* n. The nature or quality of sex. Builver.

5EX'BERT-ITE,\* (sl'bert-IL) n. (Min.) A mineral containing alumina and magnesia. Dana.

SEX-U-AL'-TY,\* n. The nature or quality of sex. Bulver.

SEY'SERT-TIER,\* (S'Dept-IL') n. (Min.) A mineral containing alumins and magnesis. Dana.

SIMB,\* n. A disease in sheep; the scab. Loudon.

SIMB,\* n. A disease in sheep; the scab. Loudon.

SIMB,\* n. A disease in sheep; the scab. Loudon.

SIMB'B, n. R. [L. SHABERD; pp. SHABBING, SHABBED.] To play mean tricks: — to retreat or skulk away meanly or clandestanely. Palmer. [A low, cant word.]

SIMB'B, p. a. Shabby; mean; paltry. A. Wood.

SIMB'B, l-LY, ad. Meanly, basely; despicably; paltrily.

SHAB'B, n. Shabby; mean; paltry. A. Wood.

SHAB'B, l-LY, ad. Meanly, basely; despicably; paltrily.

SHAB'B, a. Mean in dress or in conduct; worn, giving the notion of poverty: — paltry, low; vile. Clarendon.

SHAB'B, a. Mean in dress or in conduct; worn, giving the notion of poverty: — paltry, low; vile. Clarendon.

SHAB'R, a. The cloth furniture of a cavalry officer's charger. Brands.

SHACK, n. Grain shaken from the ripe ear, eaten by hogs, &c., after harvest, small gleanings of grain or acorns. Gross. — A shabby, shiftless fellow. Forbs.

SHACK, n. T. To shed, as corn at harvest. Gross. To feed in the stubble is as, "to send hogs a shacking." [Local, Eng.]

SHACK'A-TO-RY,\* n. An Insh hound. Dekker.

SHAC'BLE, n. Stubble. Peggs. [Local, Eng.]

SHAC'KLE, n. Stubble. Peggs. [Local, Eng.]

SHAC'KLE, pl. SHAC'KLES, (shak'klz) m. [shackel, Teul.]

Fetters; gyves; chains for prisoners. [An iron loop moving on a bolt. Brocketl.]

SHAD, n. A fish of the herring tribe; clupea alosa.

moving on a bolt. Brockett.]

SHAD, n. A fish of the herring tribe; clupea alosa.

SHAD/DOCK, n. A tree and fruit resembling the orange.

SHAD/DOCK, n. A tree and fruit resembling the orange.

SHADDE, n. [scadu, scad, Sax., schade, D.] The interception of light, or of the rays of the sun, shadow; darkness; obscurity, coolness, as an effect of shade; an obscure place, as in a grove:—a screen; umbrage, shelter:—part of a picture not brightly colored; a color; gradation of light; the shadow of any figure on the part opposite to the light;—the soul separated from the body, so called, as supposed by the ancients to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch: a spirit; a ghost; manes. not to the touch; a spirit; a ghost; manes.

supposed by the ancients to be perceptione of the Signi, not to the touch; a spirit; a ghost; manes.

SHĀDE, v. a. [i. shaded; pp. shadeng, shaded.] To screen from light; to overspread with opacity; to overspread, to shelter; to protect; to cover; to screen:—to paint with dark colors, or with gradations of colors.

SHĀD'R, a. He or that which shades or obscures.

SHĀD'NG, \*n. Obscuration; int recption of light.

SHĀD'ÖW, (shād'ō) m. [sada, Sai; schadense, D.] A shade on one side when an opaque bouy intercepts a bright light on the other, or a portion of space from which light is intercepted by an opaque body; opacity, darkness; obscurity; shade; shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air; obscure place:—dark part of a picture:—any thing perceptible only to the sight:—a ghost, a spirit, or shade:—an imperfect and faint representation, opposed to substance; any thing unsubstantial; that which accompanies the substance; a shade cast; an inseparable companion:—a type; mystical representation.

sando cast, an inseparation companies of the sandown call representation.

SMXD'OW, v. c. [5. SHADOWED; pp. SHADOWNG, SHADOWNED; D] To shade; to intercept the light or heat from; to cloud; to darken; to conceal under cover; to hide; to

screen; to protect; to mark with gradations of color; to paint in obscure colors:—to represent imperfectly or typi-

paint in obscure colors: — to represent imperfectly or typically; to typify.

SHXD'OW-GRASS, s. A kind of gress.

SHXD'OW-I-NESS, s. The state of being shadowy. Todd.

SHXD'OW-I-NESS, s. Shade in a picture; gradation of light or color. Feldess.

SHXD'OW-LESS,\* a. Having no shadow. Pollok.

SHXD'OW-Y, a. Full of shade or shadows; dark; obscure, gloomy; faintly representative; typical; unsubstantial; unreal.

unreal.

SHÄ'DY, a. Having shade; secure from light or heat; cool.

SHÄ'DY, a. To move awkwardly; to walk lamely; to hobble; to shuffle. Brockett. (North of England.)

SHÄ'P'LE, a. One who shaffles or limps. Haloet.

SHÄ'P'LE, a. An arrow; a missive weapon:—a narrow, deep, perpendicular pit, as in a mine:—any thing straight:—the spire of a church:—the part of a chumn between the base and the capital:—the part of a chumney above the roof:—bandle of a weapon:—a role of a carrance.

owe and the capital:—the part of cantainey above the roof:—handle of a weapon:—pole of a carriage.

SHĀFT'ED, a. (Her.) Having a handle, as a spear-head
SHĀFT'HCNERE,\* n. The horse that goes in the shafts. Crabb.
(SHĀFT'MENT, n. Measure of about six inches with the hand; a span-measure. Ray.
SHXG, n. Rough, woolly hair:—a kind of shaggy or woolly cloth:—a bird of the pelican tribe.

cloth:—a bird of the pelican tribe.

(SHAG, a. Hairy; shaggy. Shak. See SHAGGY.

SHAG, b. a. To make shaggy or rough; to deform. Thomson.

SHAG, b. a. To make shaggy or rough; to deform. Thomson.

SHAG'BARK,\*n. A species of wainut-tree, having a rough
bark; the nut of the tree. Lyell.

SHAG'SED, a. Haury; rough; shaggy. Dryden.

SHAG'SED, a. Haury; rough; shaggy. Dryden.

SHAG'SED, a. State of being shaggy. Cook.

SHAG'SE, a. Sough with long har; hairy; rough.

SHAG-GE, a. Rough with long har; hairy; rough.

SHAG-GE, a. Rough with long har; hairy; rough.

SHA-GREEN', a. The skin of a fish, or a species of whale:

—a species of leather having a rough or granulated surface:—the prepared skin of the ass.

SHA-GREEN', c. a. See CHAGRIN.

SHA-GREEN', c. a. See CHAGRIN.

SHA-GREENED', \*(-Grend') a. Having shagreen; being like shagreen. Pennant.

SHA'-WAY-ER,\* n. One who weaves shag. Ash.

SHAH,\* n. [Per., prince.] The title given by Europeans to the monarch or emperor of Persia. Brande.

SHAH-NAMAR,\* n. [Per. The Book of Kings.] The most

the monarch or emperor of Persia. Brande.

\$HAH-NAMAH,\* n. [Per. The Book of Kings.] The most ancient and celebrated poem of the modern Persian language, by the poet Firdousi. Brands.

[Low.] \*\*RHĀHL, v. n. [schahl, Teut.] To walk sidewise. L'Estrange.

\$HĀKE, v. a. [t. shool; pp. shaking, shaken.] [schecker, Teut.] To put into a vibrating motion; to cause to move

backwards and forwards; to agitate; to make to totter off:—to weaken; to depress; to make afraid.—To shake hands, to join hands, as friends at meeting or parting; to take leave.—To shake off, to get rid of, to free from; to

SHĀKE, v. n. To be agitated with a vibratory motion; to totter; to tremble; to shudder; to quiver; to quake; to be in terror; to be feeble.

Be in terror; to be receive.
SHĀKE, n. Concussion suffered; impulse; moving power; vibratory motion; junction and motion of the hands: — a crack, fissure, or cleft in timber. — (Mus.) A quick, alternate repetition of two notes in juxtaposition to each

other.

Sthar Ef',\* n. An East-Indian coin, of the value of about 3d. sterling. Crabb.

Share'york, n. A fork to toss hay about. [North of Eng.]

Share'york, n. A person or thing that shakes; a variety of pigeon:—one of a religious denomination, styled the 'Unuted Society," which first rose in Lancashire, England, in 1747, by a secession from the Quakers, under the leading of Anne Lee:—often called Shakeng-Quakers.

Shar'Nog, n. Vibratory motion; concussion; a trembling.

Shareserak'-an,\* a. Relating to, or like, Shakspeare.

C. Lamb.

C. Lamb.

C. Lamb.

C. Lamb.

SHÄYKY, a. Applied to timber which has shakes, cracks, clefts, or fissures. Chambers.

SHÄLE, n. A husk; the case of seeds in siliquous plants.

—(Min.) A crumbing variety of slate.

SHÄLE, v. a. To peel. Gross. [North of Eng.]

SHÄLE, v. a. To peel. Gross. [North of Eng.]

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SHÄLE, v. a. To peel. Gross. [North of Eng.]

SHÄLE, v. a. To peel. Gross. [North of Eng.]

It implies having intention or purpose to, or being in a state to; as, "I shall go." "I shall die." In the second and third persons, it implies compulsion, command, promise, or threat; as, "you shall die." "" you shall die," "" who shall die," "" they shall die."

Shall and suil, the two signs of the future tense in the English language, are often confounded with each other,

Shall and still, the two signs of the future tense in the English language, are often confounded with each other, especially by foreigners, and by persons not well versed in the language. A sad misapplication of these auxiliaries was made by the foreigner, in England, who, having fallen into the Thames, cried out, "I sell be drowned; nobody shall help me." Shall, in the first person, simply

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foretells; as, "I shall speak:" - in the second and third persons, it commands, promises, or threatens; as, "you shall speak;" "he shall be rewarded;" "they shall be punished."— Will, in the first person, promises or threatens; as, "I will do it:"—and in the second and third persons, it simply foretells; as, "you, he, or they, will do it."

persons, it simply forecess; us, "you, ne, or they, sur do it."

The following remarks are quoted from Johnson:—
"The explanation of skall, which foreigners and provincials confound with will, is not easy; and the difficulty is increased by the poets, who sometimes give to skall an emphatical sense of will; but I shall endeavor, crussed Minerva, to show the meaning of skall in the future tense.—I. I skall love, It will be so that I must love; I am resolved to love.—2. Skall I love? Will it be permitted me to love? Will you permit me to love? Will it be permitted me to love? Will you permit me to love? Will it be that thou must love. I command thee to love; It is permitted the to love, [in poetry or solemn diction.] It will be that thou must love?

4. Skalt thou love? Will it be that thou must love? Will it be permitted to thee to love?—5. He skall love, It will be that he must love? It is commanded him that he love.—6. Skalt ke love? Is it permitted him to love? [in solemn language,] Will it be that he must love?—7. The plural persons follow the signification of the singulars."

See Will.

HALLLÖÖN', n. [from Chalons.] A slight woollen stuff,

See Will.

SHAL-LÖÖN', n. [from Chalons.] A slight woollen stuff, first made at Chalons, in France.

SHÄL'LOP, n. [chalonse, Fr.] A small boat. Raleigh.

SHAL-LÖT', n. A sort of onion. See Eschalot.

SHAL-LÖW, (shäl'lö) a. Having little depth, not deep: having the bottom at no great distance from the surface or edge. not intlectivally deep; not profound not not seed to the second of the surface. naving the bottom at no great distance from the barrace or edge:—not intellectually deep; not profound, not wise; empty, futile; silly; foolish.

SHÄL'LÔW, n. A shelf; a sand; a flat; a shoal; a place where the water is not deep. Shak.

†SHÄL'LÔW, v. a. To make shallow. Sir T. Browne.

SHÄL-LOW-BRÄINED, (shäl'lo-brand) a. Foolish, futile;

empty.

SHXL'LOW-LY, ad. With no great depth; foolishly. SHXL'LOW-NESS, n. State of being shallow; want of

SHALLOW-NESS, n. State of being shallow; want of depth, futility, silliness. SHAL'LOW-NESS, n. State of being shallow; want of depth, futility, silliness. SHAL'LOW-PAT-ED, a. Of weak mind, silly. Ash. SHALM, (sham) n. [ackalmey, Teut.] A kind of musical pipe: a hauthoy. See SHAMM.
SHALT. Second person singular of Shall. See SHALL.
SHA'LY,\* a. Partaking of or like shale: — mixed with small stones as and Love as and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Love see and Lov

stones, as soil. Loudon.

SHÄM, v. a. [shomm, Welsh; schimpen, Teut.] [1. shammed; pp. shamming, shammed.] To make a pretence in order to deceive, to trick; to cheat:—to perform negligently or carelessit; to slight:—to obtrude by fraud or folly.

or carelessly; to slight:—to obtrude by fraud or folly. L\*Estrange.

SHAM, v. n. To pretend; to make mocks. Prior.

SHAM, n. Fraud; trick; fulse pretence, imposture.—Sham plaa, (Law) a plea entered for the mere purpose of delay.

SHAM, a. False; counterfeit; fictitious; pretended.

SHAM, a. A professor or priest of Shamanism. Ency.

SHAMAN-18M,\* a. Relating to Shamanism. Ency.

SHAMAN-18M,\* a. Relating to Shamanism. Ency.

SHAMAN-18M,\* a. A pagna religion of various barbarous tribes, in Biberia and Middle and Northern Asia. Brande.

SHAM'BLE,\* v. n. To walk or move awkwardly. Garth.

SHAM'BLE,\* v. n. To walk or move awkwardly. Garth.

Ash.

BHXM'BLES, (shim'biz) n. pl. The place where butchers kill or sell their meat, a flesh-market; a slaughter-house. BHXM'BLING, n. Act of moving awkwardly, a scambling. SHXM'BLING, a. Moving awkwardly and irregularly. SHAME, n. The passion felt when a person is conscious that others know or see what, for the sake of reputation or from modesty, was meant to be kept concealed; the passion expressed by blushing; cause or reason of shame; disgrace; dishonor; ignominy; reproach; infliction of shame. shame.

SHĀME, v. a. [i. shamed ; pp. shameno, shamed.] To make ashamed; to fill with shame; to disgrace. SHĀME, v. a. To be ashamed. Spenser. [R.] SHĀME\*ĀCED, (-fast) a. Modest; bashful; easily put out

of countenance

SHAME FACED-LY, (-fast-) ad. Modestry; bashfully.
SHAME FACED-NESS, (-fast-) a. Modestry; bashfulness; timidity.

timidity.

SHAME'FOL, a. Disgraceful; ignominious; infamous; reproachful; indecent; scandalous; opprobrious; tending to cause shame; fitted to excite shame.

SHAME'FOL-NESS,\* n. State of being shameful. Barnes.

SHAME'LESS, a. Wanting shame; wanting modesty; impudent; frontiess; immodest; indecent; audacious.

SHAME'LESS-NESS, n. Impudence; want of shame.

SHAME'LESS-NESS, n. Impudence; want of shame.

SHAME'PROOF, a. Callous or insensible to shame. Shak.

SHAME'PROOF, a. Callous or insensible to shame. Shak.

SHAME'FIGHT.\* (Fit) n. A mock or feigned fight. Cover. SHIM'-FIGHT, \* (-fit) n. A mock or feigned fight. Comper.

SHAM'MER, s. One who shams; a cheat.
SHAM'MY, n. [chamois, Fr.] A kind of soft leather, originally made from the skin of the chamois goat;—by some spelt shamous. See Chamois.

spoil shamous. See Chamois.

Bhim-Pool, e.a. [i snawroobd; pp. shampooing, shampoodd, To press, pull, and crack the joints and rub the limbs of one who is bathing in a warm bath, as in the East Indies. Qu. Rev.

Bhim Pooling, a. The act of pressing the joints and rubhing the limbs. Goat. Mag.

Shim Rock, a. The Irish name for three-leaved grass or trefoil. It is the popular emblem of Ireland, as the rose is of England, and the thatis, of Scotland.—It is supposed to have been the plant called white clover, or the wood sorred. Brande. sorrel. Brande.

SOURCE. Brance.

SHANK, a. The middle joint of the leg; that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee; the bone of the leg;—the leg or support of any thing:—the long part of any instrument:—an herb.—Shank panter, (Naul.) a rope or chain which holds the shank of the anchor.

SHÄNKED, (shängkt) a. Having a shank.
SHÄNKED, (shängkt) a. Having a shank.
SHÄNKE, n. [chanore, Fr.] See CHANGE.
SHÄNTY, or BHÄNTYEE, n. A mean cabin or shed; a slight, temporary shelter. Sat. Mag.

SHAN'TY, a. Showy; gay; janty. Brockett. [North of Eng.] SHAP'A-BLE,\* a. That may be shaped. N. Ward.

SHAPE, O. & [. shaPen; pp. shaPing, shaPen or shapen.

—In modern use, it is regular.] To form, to mould, with respect to external dimensions, to fushion, to mould;

to cast; to regulate, to adjust.

SHAPE, v. n. To square, to suit. Stake.

SHAPE, n. Form, external appearance, make or form of
the trunk of the body; being, as moulded into form; idea; pattern.

100a; pattern.
SHĀPE, 'shāpt) p. a. Formed; having a shape or form.
SHĀPE, 'shapt) p. a. Formed; having a shape or form.
SHĀPE', ISS. a. Wanting shape or regularity of form.
SHĀPE', ISS. N. S. F. a. State of being shapelors. Lee.
SHĀPE', I.NESS, n. Beauty or proportion of form.
SHĀPE', a. Symmetrical, well shaped or formed.
SHĀPE'SMITH, n. One who undertakes to improve a per-

SHARD'-BORNE, a. Borne mion theretakes to improve a person's shape or form. Garth. [A burlesque word.]
SHARD, n. ischaerde, Frisc.] A fragment of an earthen vessel, of a tile, or of any bruthe substance, sherd, Milton. The shell of an egg or a snail. Gower. A plant; chard. Drydon. A firth or strait. Sposser. A fish.
SHARD'-BORNE, a. Borne miong by sheathed wings. Shak.

SHARD'-BÖRNE, a. Borne slong by sheathed wings. Shak. SHARD'ED, a. Having wings, as within shells; sheathwinged.

SHARE, v. a. [1. shared; pp. sharing, shared.] To divide among many; to partake with others, to seize or possess with others; to apportion; to participate, to cut; to shear.

to snear.

SHARE, v. n. To have part, to have a dividend.

SHARE, m. A part; allotment; an apportronment, division; dividend obtained:—a part contributed:—the blade of the plough that cuts the ground.—To go shares, to particularly and the share of the shares.

the plough that cuts the ground.— To go shares, to partake together of any thing.

SHARE'BEAM,\* n. That part of a plough to which the share is applied. Ash.

SHARE'BONE, n. The bone that divides the trunk from the lower limbs; the os pubis. Derham.

SHARE'HÖLD-ER,\* n. An owner of a share in a joint stock. Qu. Rev.

SHARE'RO, n. Participation. Spenser.

SHARING, n. Participation. Spenser.

SHARK, n. A voracious sea-fish, (the squalus of Linnæus,) of the family of the squaluds:—a greedy, artful fellow; a sharper; a shirk. South.— [Fraud, potty rapine. South.] [Low.]

[Low.]
SHARR, v. m. [i. SHARKED; pp. SHARKING, SHARKED.] To
play the petty thief; to practise cheats; to live by fraud;
to shirk; to live scantily or by shifts, to shift.
SHARR, v. a. To pick up hastily or slyly. Shak.
SHARK'ER, n. One who sharks; an artful fellow. Wotton.
SHARK'ING, n. Petty rapine; trick, shirking. Dr. West-

Medd.

SHÄR/OCK,\* n. An East-Indian silver coin, of the value of about twenty-five cents. Crabb.

SHÄRP, a. [secarp, Sax; scherpe, D.] Keen; piercing; having a keen edge; having an acute point, not blunt; terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse:—acute of mind; witty; ingenious; inventive; quick, as of sight to bearing.—Sulve without actingence, acute but not or hearing:—sour without astringency; sour, but not austere; acid:—shrill; piercing the ear with a quick noise; acute; not flat:—severe; harsh; biting; quick to punish; cruel; severely rigid:—eager; hungry:—
keen upon a pursuit, in a bargain, or for gain:—punful;
afflictive:—ferce; ardent; fiery:—attentive; vigilant:
—acrid: pinching:—subtile; nice:—hard and acute in substance

In succession.

Sharp, a. A sharp or acute note or sound. Shak. A pointed weapon; small-sword; rapier. Collier.

Sharp, v. a. [i. sharp of personners. Sharping, sharped.] To make sharp; to sharpen. Sponsor.

SHARP, v. n. To play the sharper. L'Estranga. SHARP-COR-NERED,\* (-nerd) a. Having sharp corners.

SHYRYPEN, (shur'pn) v. a. [i. sharpened; pp. sharpened; SHARYPEN, (shur'pn) v. a. [i. sharpened; to edge, to point:

— to make quick, ingenious, acute, or piercing: — to make eager, hungry, flerce, angry, biting, sarcastic, or severe:

— to make less flat.

SHAR/FRA, (shar/pn) v. z. To grow sharp. Shak.
SHARF'RR, z. A tricking fellow; a cheat; a defrauder.
SHARF'R, z. d. With sharpness; severely, rigorously;
roughly; keenly; acutely; vigorously; painfully; wit-

tily.

SHARP'NESS, n. State of being sharp; keenness; penetration, acuteness; ingenuity; wit; eagerness; sourness; ucidity, severity, acrimony.

SHARP'-POINT-ED, \* a. Ha ing sharp points. Shak.

SHARP'-SET, a. Hungry; ravenous, eager; desirous.

SHARP'SHOOT-ER, \* n. A rifleman, a good marksman.

Fark.
Shiarp'sight-Ed, (-sit-ed) a. Having quick sight.
Shiarp'-ToOTHED,\*(-totht) a. Having a sharp tooth. Shak.
Sharp'yS-AGED, (-viz-ejd) a. Having a thin face.
Sharp'-Wit-TED, a. Having an acute mind; sagacious.
Shiash, m. A sash. Cotton. See Sash.
Shiash, T.R., n. A sacred book of the Hindoos, containing the doctrines and precepts of their religion,—called al-mo sharta.

80 shastra

NO shastra.

SHAT'TER, v. a. [i. SHATTERED; pp. SHATTERING, SHATTERED.] To break at once into many pleces; to break so as to scatter the parts; to dissipate, to impair.

SHAT'TER, v. n. To be broken, or to fall, by any force applied, into fragments. Bacon.

SHAT'TER, n. One part of many into which any thing is shattered, a fragment:—used chiefly in the plural.

SHAT'TER-BRÂIN,\* n. A careless, giddy person. Ash.

SHAT'TER-BRÂINED, (-brând) a. Disordered in mind.

SHAT'TER-PATED, a. Same as shatter-brained. [R.]

SHATER,; a. Disunited; not compact; easily shattered; loose of texture. Woodward.

SHAYE, R. a. [shaeven, D.] [s. SHAYED; pp. SHAYING, SHAYED

SHAVE, n. a. [shaeven, D.] [L. SHAVED; pp. SHAVING, SHAVED or SHAVEN, — now commonly SHAVED.] To cut or pare close to the surface, as by a razor, to cut off, as the heard: — to pare or cut with a sharp instrument: — to skin

beard:—to pare or cut with a sharp instrument:—to skiin by passing near:—to cut in thin siles:—to strip, to fleece, to oppress by extortion. Johnson.

SHAVE,\*v. n. To use the razor or the shave; to cut closely or keenly:—to be hard and severe in bargains. Baker.

SHAVE,\*n. An instrument or tool, having a long blade and two handles, used for shaving hoops, &c. Chamberlin.

SHAVE'LING, n. A man shaved:—a monk or friar, in contenut. Senser.

SHAYE JING, m. A man snaven:—a moun or man, mothernpt. Spenser.

SHAYER, n. One who shaves; a barber:—one whose dealings are close and keen for his own profit; an extortioner, a plunderer. [A boy. Gross.]

SHAYING, n. A thin paring of wood planed or shaved off, a thin slice pared off:—a title; nicety; as, "It fits to a shaving." Crawn Dulect.

Ruisying. Robers \* a. A brish used in shaving. Booth.

SHAV'ING-BRUSH,\* n. A brush used in shaving. Booth. SHAW, n. A small shady wood in a valley. Gower. [Lo-

SHAW, n. A small shady wood in a valley. Gover. [Local, Eng.]
SHAW/FOWL, n. An artificial fowl made to shoot at.
SHAWL, n. A part of modern female dress, a large kerchief, or square garment, originally from India, worn

over the shoulders and back.

SHAWM, n. [schalmen, Teut.] A Hebrew musical instrument, a hautboy: — written also chalm. Ps.

SHAY, n. A colloquial vulgarism for chasse. C. Lamb.

SHE, pron. personal, fem. [she, hers, her; pl. they, then; then, them.] The woman; the woman before mentioned; the female understood or alluded to.—Sometimes

woned; the temale understood or almost to. Sometimes an adjecture. Female; as, "a ske bear:"—also a noun. A woman; as, "the skes of Italy." Shak. SHEAD', NG, \* n. A tithing, division, or district in the Isle of Man. Whiskers.
SHEAP, (shef) n.; pl. SHEAVES. A bundle of grain in stalks bound together; any bundle or collection held together. gether.

gether.

SHEAF, v. s. To make sheaves. Skak.

SHEAF'y,\* a. Resembling or consisting of sheaves. Gray.

(SHEAL, (shel) v. a. To shell. Skak. See Shall.

SHEAR, (shel) v. a. [i. shearency : pp. shearency, shorn or

sheared.] To clip or cut with shears, or by the interception of two blades moving on a rivet; to cut; to clip; to

tion of two blades moving on a rivet; to cut; to clip; to divide; to reap.

SHEAR, v. n. To turn saide. Sandys. See SHEER.

SHEAR, (sh8r) n.; pl. SHEARS, (sh8rz) [Seldom used in the singular.] An instrument to cut with, consisting of two blades moving on a pin, between which the thing cut is interposed; a large kind of scissors; any thing in the form of the blades of shears.—A term denoting the age of sheep; as being sheared yearly; as, "one shear," "two shear." Mortimer.

†SHEARD, (shord) n. A fragment. Issiak. See Shard.
SHEAR'RR, n. One who shears; a reaper.
SHEAR'-GRASS,\* n. A kind of grass; the horsetail. Ask
SHEAR'-NG,\* n. The act of clipping or cutting off.
SHEAR'-LING,\* n. A sheep that has been shorn but once. Maunder.

Maunder.

SHEAR'MAN, n. One who shears; a shearer. Shak.

SHEAR'-STEEL\* n. A kind of steel prepared for making clothiers' shears, expthes, &c. France.

SHEAR'-WA-TER, n. A fowl; sheerwater. Ainsworth.

SHEAR'H, (sheth) n.; pl. sHEATHS. The case of any thing; the scabbard of a sword, &c. — (Fort.) A land guard of embankments. — (Bot.) A petiole; a rudimentary leaf which wrans round a stem.

embankments.—(Bot.) A petiole; a rudimentary leaf which wraps round a stem.

SHEAFHE, (sheth) v. a. [i. Sheathed), pp. Sheathing, sheathed, it of inclose in a sheath or scabbard; to inclose in any case; to fit with a sheath, to defend by an outward covering. [To make less acrid. Boyla.]

SHEAFE'R, n. One who sheathes. Bannjheld.

SHEARH'I'NG, n. Act of inclosing; a covering:—the casing and covering of a ship's bottom and sides, to defend it from worms. Aneon.

SHEATH'LESS, a. Having no sheath. Eusden.

SHEATH'MINGED, (shith'wingd) a. Having sheaths or cases which are folded over the wings. Browne.

SHEATH'Y, a. Forming a sheath; like a sheath.

SHEATH'E, v. a. To bring together, to collect. Ashmole.

SHEATH'E, v. a. To bring together, to collect. Ashmole.

SHEAYE, n. called also sheer:—a single pulley. Frances.

†SHĒAVED, (shēvd) a. Made of straw. Shak. SHĒAVE'-HŌLE,\* n. (Naut.) A channel for a sheave.

SHEB'AN-DER,\* n. A Dutch East-India commercial officer Hawkesworth

SHECH'I-NAH,\* or SHE-CHI'NAH,\* [shek'e-na, W. Sm.; she-ki'na, P. Brande.] n. The Jewish name for the divine presence, which rested, in the shape of a cloud, over the

presence, which rested, in the shape of a cloud, over the mercy-seat or propitiatory. Brande.

[SHECK'LA-TÖN, n. [ciclaton, old Fr.] Gilded leather. Spen-SHECK'LA-TÖN, n. [ciclaton, old Fr.] Gilded leather. Spen-SHEDD, v. a. [t. SHED; pp. shedding.] To pour out; to spill, to scatter, to let fall.

SHED, n. n. To let fall its parts; to drop off. Mortimer. SHED, n. A. slight covering or roof; a slight building of timber:—in composition, effusion, as, blood-shed.

SHED'DING, n. One who sheds, a spiller.

SHED'DING, n. Act of casting off, that which is shed. Mordsworth.

SHEEL'ING, n. (Scotland) A cottage; a hut, a shelter. Sir

SHEEL'ING,\* n. (Scotland) A cottage ; a hut, a shelter. Sir W. Scott.

W. Scott.

SHEEN, a. Bright; shining; sheeny. Spenser.

SHEEN, n. Brightness, splendor. Milton.

SHEEN, a. Bright; glittering, shining; fair. Milton.

SHEEP, n. Isng, & D.,; as, "this sheep;" "there sheep."]

The animal that bears wool, remarkable for its harmlessness, timidity, and usefulness:—in contempt, a foolish, silly fellow.—(Theol.) The people, considered as under a spiritual shepherd or pastor.

SHEEP, BITE, n. To practise petty thefts. Shak.

SHEEP, T. T. A. A. Petty thief. Tusser.

SHEEP, T. A. A. a. A. Petty thief. Tusser.

sheepfold.

SHEEP'FOLD, n. The place where sheep are inclosed.
SHEEP'HOOK, (shep'hûk) n. A hook fastened to a pole,
by which shepherds lay hold of the legs of their sheep;

by which shepherds lay hold of the legs of their sheep; a shepherd's crook.

SHEEP'ISH, a. [†Relating to sheep. Stafford.] Bashful to silliness; timid; meanly diffident.

SHEEP'ISH-LY, ad. Bashfully; with mean diffidence.

SHEEP'SH-Y, ad. Bashfully; with mean diffidence.

SHEEP'N-MXP'KET, \*a. A mistet for sheep. St. John.

SHEEP'MXS-TER, \*a. A feeder of sheep; a shepherd. Bacon.

SHEEP'S'-EYE, (shēpe'i) n. A modest, diffident, or loving look: a kind of leer; a wishful glance. Dryden.

SHEEP'S-HINK, \*a. (Naul.) A knot in a rope, made to shorten it. Crabb.

SHEEP'SHEAD, \*n. A kind of fish, much esteemed for

SHEEPS'HEAD,\* n. A kind of fish, much esteemed for

SHEEPs/HEAD,\* n. A kind of nsn, much esseemed for food:—a silly fellow. Maxwell.

SHEEP-SHEAR-ER, n. One who shears sheep.

SHEEP-SHEAR-ING, n. Act of shearing, or time of shearing sheep; the foat made when sheep are shorn.

SHEEP-SHEAR,\* n. D. Shears for shearing sheep. Barnes.

SHEEP-SKIN,\* n. The skin of a sheep. Hebress. SHEEP's'-SOR-REL,\* n. A perennial species of dock. Farm.

Ency. Shëë P SHEEP'-STEAL-ER, n. One who steals sheep. Burton. SHEEP'-STEAL-ING,\* n. The crime of stealing sheep. Farm.

SHEEP's'-WOOL, \* (sheps'will) n. The wool of a sheep.

Booth.
SHEEP/WALE, (shep/wawk) n. Pasture for sheep. Milton. SHEER, c. Pure; clear; ununingled. Spencer.

\*SHEER, ad. Clean; quick; at once; sheerly. Milton.
SHEER, v. s. [i. sherrer] pp. sherring, sherrer] To
deviate or turn ander from a direct course, as a ship or a
horse.— To sheer of, to steal away.
SHEER, v. a. To mow lightly over. Jennings. [Local, England.] See Shear.

BREER, 9. a. 10 mow inguly over . commenge. [Rotox, busBREER-HULK,\* \*\* A. An old ship of war cut down to the
lower, or gun, deck, and furnished with sheers, for shipping and unsitipping the masts of other vessels. Falconer,
SHEER'LY, ad. At once; quite; absolutely. Because & Falconer,
SHEER'LY, a. A. At once; quite; absolutely. Because & Falconer,
tion, for the purpose of lifting the masts into and out of a
vessel. Brands. See Shears
SHEER'MATER, \*\* A. Kind of sea-bird. Hawkesworth.
SHEET, \*\* A. Droad and large piece, as of linen or cotton;
the linen or cotton cloth for a bed: — as much paper as is
made in one body or piece, the quantity of paper which
receives the peculiar folding for being bound in a book,
or in common use for writing. — pl. A book; a pamphlet.
— (Nast.) A rope fastened to one or both of the lower
corners of a sail, to extend it to the wind.

SHEET, \*\* a. To furnish with sheets; to infold in a sheet;
to cover as with a sheet. Skak.

[Formerly shoot-an-

to cover as with a sheet. Skak.

SHEST-AN-SHOR, (shSt'Angk-ep) s. [Formerly shoot-an-chor.] The largest anchor in a ship, which, in stress of weather, is the mariner's last refuge:—chief support.

SHEET'-COP-PER, s. Copper in sheets. Ure.

SHEET'ROL, \*n. As much as a sheet contains. Addison.

SHEET'HOR, s. Cloth for making sheets.

SHEET'LEAD, \*a. Lead in sheets. Ure.

SHEET'LEAD, \*a. Lead in sheets. Ure.

SHEET'LING, \*n. A small sheet. Wilberforce.

SHEIK, \*s. A chief, or a title of respect, among the Arabs:
—among Mahometans, a kind of priest who has the care of a mosque. Th. Campbell.

— among Manometaus, a kind of priest who has the care of a mosque. Th. Campbell.

SHEK'EL, (shēk'kl) [shēk'kl, W. E. K. Sm. Wb. Rees; shēkl, S. J. F. Ja.; shē'keļ, P.] m. An ancient Jewish coin, equal in value to about 2s. 7d. sterling:—also a weight equal to about a half-ounce avoirdupois.

SHEK'I-NAH, \* or SHE-KI'NAH, \* R. See SHECHINAH. SHELD, a Speckled; piebald. Ray. [South and east of England.]

SHEL'DA-FLE, m. A chaffinch.
SHEL'DR-KE, m. A beautiful species of duck, which frequents the coasts of Great Britain, and feeds on fish, maine insects, &c

rine insects, &c.

SHELF DUCK, m. The female or hen of the sheldrake.

SHELF, m.; pl. SHELFES. A platform, a plank, or board, fixed to a wall, for holding vessels:—a sand-bank in the sea:—a rock under shallow water.—(Mining) Fast ground; an uneven stratum or layer.

SHELF'y, a. Full of hidden rocks or shelves; shelvy.

SHELL, m. [soyll, seell, Sax.; schale, schelle, Teut.; schale, Ger.] The hard and stony covering of certain fruits and animals: the hard covering of any thing; external crust; animals; the hard covering on certain fruits and animals; the hard covering of any thing; external crust; the covering of an egg:— the outer part of a house:— a coarse kind of coffin:— a bomb, or hollow sphere of iron, to be filled with powder, and fired from a mortar:— in poetry, a musical instrument.

SHELL, v. a. [L SHELLED; pp. SHELLING, SHELLED.] To take out of the shell; to strip of the shell.

SHELL, v. a. To fall off, as broken shells; to cast the shell.

SHEL'-LKO, \* or SHELL'-LKO, \* a. Metted lac in plates; a substance formed by an insect, and deposited in different species of trees, in the south-east part of Asia. Urs.

SHELL'DUCK, m. See SHELDUCK.
SHELL'-Fish, m. Fish invested with a hard covering, either testaceous, as oysters, or crustaceous, as lobsters; mollusk.

lusk.
SHELL'-MÄRL,\* n. A deposit of clay and other substances, mixed with shells, at the bottom of lakes. Brande.
SHELL'-MERAT, n. Food consisting of shell-fish. Fuller.
SHELL'3,\* n. pl. The covering of the cocca, used for food or beverage; the drink made of them. Adams.
SHELL'WORK, (shell-work) n. Work made of, or trimmed with, shells. Cograve.

SHEL/Ly, a. Abounding with shells; consisting of shells.
SHEL/TER, a. That which covers or defends; state of being covered; an asylum; a refuge; a retreat; a cover; a

tector; protection. PROCECULE, V. S. [2. SHELTERED; pp. SHELTERING, SHELTERED.] To cover from external violence; to defend; to protect, to harbor, to betake to cover; to cover from no-

SHEL'TER, v. n. To take shelter; to give shelter. SHEL'TER-ER,\* n. One who shelters. Ask. SHEL'TER-LESS, c. Having no shelter. Rome.

SHELTTRA-LESS, G. Inving no sneller. Rows. 158ELTRA-Y, a. Affording shelter. White.
SHELTIR, (shel'te) n. A small Shetland horse. Martin.
SHELVE, (shel'v) v. a. [L. shelved; pp. shelveng, shelvend.]
To place on 'shelf is opet aside.
SHELV'ING, a. Raised, as a shelf; aloping; inclining.
SHELV'Y, a. Shallow; rocky; full of shelves or banks.

SHE-MIT'10.\* a. Relating to Shem or his descendants; relating to the Chaldee, Syrian, Arabic, Hebrew, Samarkan, and old Phomician, language; Semitic. Bossorth.
SHEM'1-TSM.\* a. The Shemitic race, character, or language. Salusbury.
[SHEND, v. a. [solenden, D.] [i. SHENT; pp. SHENDING, SHENT.] To ruin; to disgrace; to blame; to overpower; to curross. Sprace.

shert.] To ruin; to disgrace; to blame; to overpower; to surpass. Spenser.

She.PAR'D!-A.\* n. (Bot.) A shrub or small tree and its fruit; the buffalo berry Farm. Ency.

She.P'AR'D!-A.\* n. (Bot.) A shrub or small tree and its fruit; the buffalo berry Farm. Ency.

She.P'Are.D. (she)'crd) n. One who tends sheep in the pasture, a herdsman of sheep:—a swain; a rural lover:—a pasture of a flock, or of a parish.

She!'HERD-Ess, (she)'crd-is) n. A woman who tends sheep; a rural lass. Sidney.

She!'HERD-LING,\* n. A little shepherd. W. Browns.

She!'HERD-LY, (she)'crd-is) a. Pastoral. Fusito. Taylor.

She!'HERD-LY, (she)'crd-ig. a. Pastoral; rustic. Taylor.

She!'HERD-LY, She!'DLE, n. A troublesome weed; Venus's comb. comb

comb.
SHEP'HERD'S-PURSE, or -PÖUCH, n. A common weed
SHEP'HERD'S-RÖD, n. A plant; steasel.
SHEP'HERD'S-STAFF, n. A plant; shepherd's-rod. Crabb.
SHE'MERD'S-STAFF, n. A plant; shepherd's-rod. Crabb.
SHEM'BET, or SHER-BET', [shep-böt', S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja.;
sher'bet, K. Sm. R. W b. Jah, Dyche.] n. [Per.] A beverage in the East, somewhat like lemonnde, made of water, lemon-juice, and sugar, or of brussed raisins, perfumed with rose-water, &c

With rose-water, &c.

SHERD, n. A fragment of broken earthenware. See Shard.

SHER, P. A. A fragment of Mahomet. Malcom. See Shert.

SHER! F.\* n. An Arabic word, which signifies noble, illustrous, and a title given in Arabia, Egypt, and Barbary, to those who are descended from Mahomet, a prince or governor, as of Mecca. P. Cyc. — Written also schery!, shorse!, emose who are descended from Mahomet, a prince or governor, as of Mecca. P. Cyc. — Written also scherif, skereif, shirriffs, and sheryiff. See Schaus.

Sheriffs, n. The chief executive officer of a county. — Deputy sheriff, an executive officer subordinate to the sheriff.

SHER'IFF-AL-TY, n. The office of sheriff; shrievalty. [R.] See SHRIEVALTY

See Shaile aliv.

[Sher/ff-Dôm,
[Sher/ff-Sher,
[Sher/ff-Sher]
] n. Office of sheriff; shrievalty. Johnson.

[Sher/ff-Sher]
] n. Office of sheriff; shrievalty. Johnson.

[Sher/ff-Wick]

Sher/ff, n. A Spanish wine, so called from Xeres, in

Spain. Sherus, or sherus sack, is supposed to have been

the same wine. Skak. See Saok.

Shew, (shô) v. a. [L. shewed]: pp. shewing, shewn.] To

exhibit to view; to cause to see, to prove. See Show.

Shew, (shô) n. A spectacle; display. See Show.

Shew [Fr. (shô) v] n. One who shews. Huiset.

Sher [AH, \* n. A Mahometan of the sect of Ali; a Shiite.

Hamilton.

Hamilton.

Hamilton.

SHIBIBO-LETH, n. [Heb., an ear of corn, and also a food of water.] A word which was made a criterion, whereby the Gileadites distinguished the Ephraimites in their pronouncing s for sh:—hence, in a figurative sense, the criterion or watchword of a party. Soul.

SHIDE, n. A piece of wood split off, a shingle; a small, solid piece, a billet. Grose. [Local, England.]

SHIELD, (sheld) n. A broad piece of defensive armor held on the left arm to ward off blows, much used before the invention of gunpowder; a buckler; defence; protection:—one who defends; a protector.

SHIELD, (sheld) v. a. [t. shielder; pp. shielding, shielded.

Ed.] To cover with a shield; to defend; to protect; to secure; to keep off.

cure; to keep off.

SHIFT, n. [L. SHIFTED; pp. SHIFTING, SHIFTED.] To move; to change; to change direction; to change place, to give place to other things; to change clothes, to resort to some expedient, to act or live, though such difficulty; to practise indirect methods; to take some method for

to practise interest meanous; to take some meanous for safety.

BHIFT, v. a. To change; to alter; to transfer from a place or position; to put by some expedient out of the way; to change, as clothes, to dress in fresh clothes. — To shift off, to defer; to put away by some expedient.

BHIFT, m. Change, alternation, turn; expedient; indirect expedient; last resource: — fraud, artifice; stratagem; subterfuge; evasion; elusory practice: — a woman's under-garment or linen. Johnson.

BHIFT', BHI, a. Che who shifts, changes, or alters.

SHIFT', BHI, a. Act of changing; evasion; fraud.

SHIFT', LESS., a. Wanting means or energy; inefficient.

SHIFT', LESS., a. Wanting means or energy; inefficient.

SHIFT', a. Changeable; shifting. Ed. Rev. [2.]

SHIFT', a. Changeable; shifting. Ed. Rev. [2.]

SHIFT', a. Changeable; shifting. Ed. Rev. [3.]

SHIFT', a. A herefic or sectarian among the Mahometaans; a follower of All. They are also called Shidas, and are opposed to the Sunnies. P. Cyc.

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SHI
  SHILL, v. a. To shell. Brockett. [North of England.]
SHILL'LING, n. An English coin, of the value of 19d. sterling, twelve pence; 12d.: one twentieth of a pound.
SHILL-I-SHILL'L-I, or SHIL'LY-SHIL'LY. (shil'e-shal'o) A corrupt reduplication of shall 1? Shall I, or shall I not?
The question of a man besitating. — To stand shill-I-shall-its transfer of the shill the shall in the shall in the shall is the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the shall in the sh
                       I is to stand hesitating.
  I is to stand nesetating.

SHI'LY, ad. See SHILIY.

SHIM,* n. A tool used in tillage. Farm. Ency.

SHIM,* n. [schimmern, Grr.] To gleam. Chaucer.

SHIM, n. [scina, Sax, schien, Ger.] The fore part of the leg,

or tibm, just above the foot.

SHIMP n. [schima. Goth . schima. Sax.] [i shows one
  or thus, just move the non.

SHINE, o. n. [skeuma, Goth.; senman, Sax.] [i. showe or

shined; pp. shining, showe or shined.] To emit rays of

light, to be bright; to radiate, to glitter, to glisten; to

gleam, to be glossy, gay, splendid, beautiful, eminent,

or conspicuous, to be propitious; to give light, real or fig-

metice.
      †Shine, v. a. To cause to shine. Wichfe.
  ISHINE, v. a. To cause to shine. Wiclife.

SHINE, n. Fair weather; brightness; splendor; lustre.—A iking, fancy, as, to take a shine to one. [Colloquial, U. S.] A distribunce; a row; as, "to kick up a shine." Bruckett. [Local, England.]

Shin's R.* n. He or that which shines:—a small fish.
                       Campbell.
  SHI'NESS, n. See SHYNESS.
SHIN'SLE, (shing'gl) n. [schindel, Ger., from scindula, L.]
A thin board to cover houses, a sort of tiling:—a coarse
A thin boaru to cover houses, a solved similar gravel. See Shinoles.

Shin'Gle, (shing'gl) v. a. [i. shinoled; pp. shinoling, shinoled.] To cover with shingles or tiles.

Shin'Gler, *n. One who shingles. Jodrell.

Shin'Gler, *a. Che who shingles. Jodrell.

Shin'Gler, *a. Che who shingles. Jodrell.

Shin'Gler, *a. thinoled. A coupling the shinoled had body.
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eruptive disease, a kind of letter of helpes that spreader round the body.

SHIN/ING,\* n. Brightness, splendid; conspicuous.

SHIN/ING,\* n. Bright, splendid; conspicuous.

SHIN/ING-NESs, n. Brightness; splendor. Spence.

SHIN/ING-NESs, n. Brightness; splendor. Spence.

SHIN/ING-NESs, n. Brightness; splendor. Spence.

SHIN/ING-NESS, n. Brightness; splendor. Spence.

SHIN, A termination, from the Saxon, noting quality or advance as lordskip. or office. as, stewardskip.

SHIP. A termination, from the Saxon, noting quality or adjunct, as, lordshy, or office, as, stewardshy.

Ship, n. [scip, Sax., schip, Teut.] In a general sense, any large sen-vessel; appropriately, a vessel having three masts, each composed of a lower, top, and top-gallant mast. [†A large boat, Matt.]

Ship, a. 4. [a. shipped), pp. shipping, shipped.] To put on board a ship, to transport in a ship. — (Naut.) To receive into the ship, as, "to ship a heavy sea."

Ship's Board, (ship'bod) n. A plank of a ship. Ezek. Seldom used except in the adverbial phrase on shipboard, that is, in a ship.

that is, in a ship.

Hip'-Boy, n. A boy that serves in a ship. Shak.

SHIP'-BULD-ER,\* a. A builder of ships. Foulder, SHIP'-BULD-ER,\* a. A builder of ships. Foulder, SHIP'-BULD-ING,\* a. The art of building ships. Gent. Mag. SHIP'-CAR-FEN-TER,\* a. A builder of ships. Lec. SHIP'-CHĀN-DLER,\* a. Done who deals in cordage, sails,

and other furniture and provisions for ships. Page.

SHIP'-CHAN-DLER-Y,\* n. The business and commodities of a ship-chandler. Adams. SHIP'FOL,\* n. As much as a ship will hold. Tindall.

SHIP'-HÖLD-ER, \* n. An owner of a ship. Smart. SHIP'-LESS, a. Destitute of ships. Gray. †SHIP'MAN, n. Sailor; seaman. Shak.

TSHIP'MAN, n. Sailor; seaman. State.

SHIP'MAS-TER, n. A commander or master of a ship.

SHIP'MAS-TER, n. A commander or master of a ship.

SHIP'MAN-ER, \*n. One who serves in the same ship. Taylor.

SHIP'-MON-ER, (ship)'m'un-e). A famous tax imposed by Charles I. of England, without the authority of parliament. The sheriff of each county was directed to provide a ship for the king's service, accompanied by written instructions, appointing a sum of money to be levied instead of it. Brands.

SHIP'-OWN-ER,\* n. One who owns a ship. Qu. Rev.

SHIP'-EN, n. A stable, a cowhouse. Chaucer; Ray. [Provincial. Eng.]

Ship'-Own-Er,\* n. One who owns a ship. Qu. Rev.
Ship'-Own-Er,\* n. One who owns a ship. Qu. Rev.
Ship'-Per, n. A stable, a cowhouse. Chaucer; Ray. [Provincial, Eng.]
Ship'-Per,\* n. One who ships, a master of a ship. Holinshed.
Ship'-Ping, n. Ships and vessels of navigation generally or collectively; a fleet; tonnage:—passage in a ship.
Ship'-Warm,\* n. A testaceous animal that adheres to the sides and bottom of ships coming from India. Crabb.
Ship'-Wareck, (ship'rick) n. The loss of a ship at sea; the destruction of a ship by rocks or shelves:—the parts of a shattered ship:—destruction; miscarriage.
Ship'-Wareck, o. a. [i. ship-wareced; pp. ship-wareced, ship-wareced, aship, dash, or destroy, as a ship at sea, to destroy by deahing on rocks or shellows; to make to suffer the dangers of a wreck.
Ship'-Warehat, (-ril) n. A builder of ships; ship-carpenter.
Ship-kiz'.\* or Ship-kiz',\* n. A Persian wine from Shirez.
Sir J. Mackintosh.
Shiles, or Shires, [shor, W. P. J. Sm.; ship, & E. Ja. K.

HSHIRE, or SHIRE, [shor, W. P. J. Sm.; shir, S. E. Ja. K.

W.; shir or sher, F.] n. A territorial division; a country; so much of a kingdom or state as is under one sheriff.

The pronunciation of this word is very irregular, ty; so much of a kingdom or state as is under one success.

27 "The pronunciation of this word is very irregular, as it is the only pure English word in the language where the final e does not produce the long diphthongal sound of a when the accent is on it; but this irregularity is so fixed as to give the regular sound a pedantic stiffness. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Buchanan, however, have adopted this sound, in which they have been followed by Mr. Smith, but Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Lowth, Dr. Konrick, Mr. Perry, and Barclay, are for the irregular first. It may likewise be observed that this word, when unacconted at the end of words, as, Notinghamshire, Wiltshire, &c., is always pronounced with the like ee." Walker.

[Buffer Mote, n. Anciently, a county court; a meeting of the persons of a county on an extraordinary occasion. Burke.

SHÎRE'-REEVE,\* n. A reeve or steward of a shire. Burke. BHIRK, T. R. L. SHIRKED, pp. SHIRKING, SHIRKED, TOSHIRK; to practise mean or artful tricks, to live scantily or by using expedients, Grumstone, See Shirk.

SHIRK, v. a. To procure by mean tricks; to shark. Bp. Rambow. To get off from; to avoid. Smart. SHIRK, P. A. A sharping, tricking fellow, a shark. Scott. SHIRK, P. A. The practice of mean tricks; sharking.

SHIRK'ING,\* n. The practice of mean tricks; sharking. Qu. Rev. 
(SHIRL, a. Shrill. See Shrill. Hulest. 
SHIRT, n. The under linen or cotton garment of a man. 
SHIRT, n. a. [i. shirter, pp. shirting, shirter.] To cower. to clothe, as in a shirt. 
SHIRT'ING,\* n. Cloth for shirts. McCullech. 
SHIRT'LESS, a. Wanting a shirt. Pope. 
SHIRT'ESS, a. Wanting a shirt. Pope. 
SHIRT'SS, a. Wanting a shirt. Pope. 
SHIRT'AH, n. A sort of precious wood. Isaiah. 
SHIT'TIM, n. A sort of precious wood, of which Moses made the greatest part of the tables, altars, and planks, belonging to the tabernacle. Calmst.

belonging to the tabernacle. Calmet.

†SHITTLE, a. Wavering, unsettled. Merror for Mag.

[SHITTLE, d. Wavering, unsertied. Justice of Jag. SHITTLE-COCK., n. See SHUTTLE-COCK., 15HITTLE-NESS, n. Unsettledness; inconstancy. Barrat. SHIVE, Shiv, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; shiv, W. M.] n. [schuf, D.] [A slice of bread. Warngr. A thick splinter or lamina cut off. Boyle.] A little piece or fragment; the woody part of flax, called in Scotland shoose and shape.

who by part of hex, caned in Scotland shoots and shales. Jameson. — Often pronounced in the U. S. shiv.

SHIV'FR, v. a. [i. shivered; pp. shivering, shivered.]

To break by one act into many parts; to slatter.

SHIV'FR, v. n. [skefur, Icel., Augueren, Teut.] To quake; to tremble; to shudder, as with cold or fear: — to break

into many parts.

SHIV'ZR, n. One fragment of many into which any thing is broken; a little piece:—a shaking fit; a tremor:—a spindle.—(Naut.) A wheel fixed in a channel or block.

SHIV'ZR-YRG, n. Act of trembling, shuddering; division.

SHIY'ZR-Y, a. Loose as to coherence; incompact; easy to

shiver.

SHOAD,\* n. (Min.) A train of metallic stones, serving to direct miners in the discovery of mines; a stone containing ore mixed with rubbish. Francis.

SHŌAD'STŌNE, n. A dark, liver-colored stone; a fragment broken off from an iron vein.

SHOAL, (shol) n. A crowd; a great multitude; a throng; a large number together, as of fish:—a shallow; a sandbank:—a shallow piece of water.

SHOAL, v. n. To crowd; to throng. Chapman. To be or grow shallow. Milton.

grow shallow. Milton.

Silo Al., a. Shallow; obstructed by banks.

Silo Al. J.-NESS, m. State of being shoaly; shallowness.

Shō Al. J.-NESS, m. State of being shoaly; shallowness.

Shō Al. J.-NESS, m. State of being shoaly; shallowness.

Shō Al. M. [choc. Fr.; schock, Tent.] Conflict; volent collision, concussion; external violence, conflict of enemies; sudden impression of fear, dread, or abhorrence; offence; impression of disgust:—a pile of 12 sheaves of grain; a stook; a hattock:—a shaggy dog.

SHŌCK, v. a. Schocken, Ger.] [I. SHOCKED, pp. SHOCKING, SHOCKED.] To strike with disgust, dread, or abhorrence; to shake by violence; to meet force with force, to encounter; to offend; to disgust:—to appall; to terrify; to affright:—to make up into shocks.

SHŌCK, v. n. To meet with hostile violence. Peps. To be

SHOCK, v. n. To meet with hostile violence. Peps. To be offensive: — to pile sheaves into shocks.

SHOCK—DOG,\* s. A dog having very long, silky bair.

SHOCK'-HEAD-ED,\* a. Having thick, bushy hair. Booth. SHOCK'ING,\* a. That shocks; offensive; disgusting; dread-

SHOCK'-HEAD-ED, "a. Having thick, pussly mair. Books. SHOCK'NG, "a. That shocks; offensive; disgusting; dreadful; frightful.
SHOCK'ING-LY, ad. So as to disgust; offensively.
SHOD, i. & p. from Shoe. See Shos.
SHOD'DY, \*a. Noting a mill employed in the manufacture of yern from old woollen cloths and refuse goods. Mo-Culleck.

SHÖE, (shô) a.; pl. sHÖES, [anciently, shoon.] The cover of the foot; a protection or covering for the foot; any

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thing resembling a shoe; an iron placed under the foot, as of a horse:—a long plate or bar of iron, or a piece of wood, fastened under the runner of a sleigh or a sled;—the part at the bottom of a water-trunk or leaden pipe, for turning the course of the water:—a sort of ang or contrivance for stopping a carriage wheel.—(Neat.) A block of wood, appended to an anchor.

SHOE, (shô) v. a. [L. shod; pp. shoming, shod.] To fit the foot with a shoe; used commonly of horses: — to cover

the bottom of.

the bottom of.

\$\text{ROE}'ELLCK.\( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \(

Spectator.]

SHÖE'-LATCH-ET,\* n. That which fastens a shoe. M.
SHÖE'-LEATH-ER,\* n. Leather for shoes. McCulluck.
SHÖE'-LES,\* a. Destitute of shoes. Drayton.

SHOP MAK-ER, n. One whose trade it is to make shoes. SHOP MAK-ING,\* n. The business of making shoes. Me-Culloch.

Culloch.
SHÖ'ER, m. One who fits the foot with a shoe.
SHÖ'ER, m. One who fits the foot with a shoe.
SHÖE'STRING, m. A string with which a shoe is tied.
SHÖE'STRING, m. A string with which a shoe is tied.
SHÖE'STRING, m. A shoestring. Craskaw.
ISHÖE, m. Violent concussion; a shock. Dryden.
ISHÖE, m. Violent concussion; a shock. Dryden.
ISHÖE, m. To move off; to be gone; to jog. Hall. [Low.]
ISHÖG, m. To move off; to be gone; to jog. Hall. [Low.]
ISHÖG, m. To move off; to be gone; to jog. Hall. [Low.]
ISHÖG'ELE, m. To shake; to joggle. Pegge. [Local, Eng.]
SHÖNE, er SHÖNE, [shön, S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. Kenrick,
Ephanston; shön, E. Wb.; shün, P.; shön er shön, K.
i. Tom Saine. See Shine.
SHÖÖ,\* where, or m. imperative and defective. Begone; go

SHOO,\* interj. or v. s. imperative and defective. Begone; go away. Lemon. A word used to drive away fowls, sheep,

away. Lemm. A word used to drive away fowls, sheep, &c. Written also shough, shu, and shue.

\*\*BHOOK, (shuk) [shuk, S. P. J. F. Sm. Wb.; shok, W. Ja.

\*\*\*K.] i. from \*\*Shake. See Shake.

\*\*\*Shook, \*\* (shuk) n. The timber or staves of a hogshead prepared for use: — boards for boxes. \*\*Adams. †SHÖÖN. Все Виск.

SHOOT, v. a. [1. shot; pp. shooting, shot, †shotten.] To discharge, so that the thing discharged shall fly with speed discharge, so that the thing discharged shall fly with speed or violence; to discharge as from a bow or gun; to let off, to strike with any thing shot:—to emit new parts, as a vegetable; to emit, to dart or thrust forth; to push suddenly; to push forward:—to fit to each other by planing:
—to pass through with swiftness.—To be shot of, to be discharged or cleared of. Todd. [Colloquial.]

SHOOT, v. n. To perform the act of shooting; to germinate; to increase in vegetable growth; to form itself into any shape by emissions from a radical particle; to be

any shape by emissions from a radical particle; to be emitted; to protuberate; to jut out; to pass as an arrow; to become any thing by sudden growth; to move swiftly,

to become any thing by sudden growth; to move swiftly, to dart; to feel a quick, glancing pain. — To shoot forth, to sprout; to bud. — To shoot out, to project; to protrude. SHÖÖT, m. [Act of propelling. Bacon. Act of striking. Shak.] A branch issuing from the main stock. [A young swine. Ostgræse. See Shotz.]
SHÖÖT'[NG, m. Act of emitting, as from a gun or bow; the practice of discharging guns: — a sensation of quick pain. SHÖÖT'[NG, # n. A meteor often seen, of which the origin and nature are involved in great obscurity. Branch. SHÖP, n. [ckloppe, Fr.] A place where any thing is sold; a place for retailing goods or merchandise: — a room or building in which manufactures are carried on; a work-place. SHÖP, n. & To frequent shops; as, "They are shopping." SHOP, v. z. To frequent shops; as, "They are shopping." SHOP BILL, z. An advertisement of a shop-keeper's busi-

ness, or list of his goods, printed separately for distribu-

ness, or list of his goods, printed separately for unbilloution. Owen.

SHOF/SOARD, n. A board on which any work is done.

SHOF/SOARD, n. A board on which any work is done.

SHOF/SOOK, (shop/bok) n. A book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts. Looks.

SHOF/SOC, old pret of Staps. Shaped. Systems.

SHOF/EEP-ER, n. A trader who sells in a shop; a retailer.

SHOF/EEP-ER, n. A trader who sells in a shop; a retailer.

SHOF/EIPT-ER, n. One who, under pretence of buying, steals goods out of a shop; a shop-thief.

SHOF/LIPT-ING, n. The crime of a shoplifter.

SHOF/LIRE, a. Low; vulgar; common. B. Jenson.

SHOF/LIRE, a. Low; vulgar; common. B. Jenson.

SHOF/LIRE, n. A young woman who attends in a shop.

Joseph An, n. A shopkeeper; one who serves in a shop. SHÖP-ÖCIRA-CY,\* n. The body of shopkeepers. Ec. Rev. SHÖP-PING,\* n. The act of frequenting shops. Syrva. SHÖP'-RENT \* n. Rent paid for the use of a shop. Survac. SHÖP'-WIN-DÖW,\* n. The window of a shop. Member. SHÖP'-WOM-AN,\* (-wûm-an) n. A woman who serves in a shop. Member.

SHO SHOR/AGE,\* n. (Law) Duty paid for goods brought on short

Creib.
(SHÖRE, i. from Shear. Sheared. See SHEAR.
SHÖRE, n. Land bordering on the sea, or on a lake; the coast of the sea, the bank of a river:—the support of building; a buttress. [A drair; a sewer. See SEWER.]
SHÖRE, v. a. [schorren, Teut.] i. shored, pp. shoring, shored.] To prop; to support. [†To set on shore. Shak.]
SHÖRED, (shord) a. Having a bank or shore. Mir. for Mag.
SHÖRE'LÄND,\* n. Land bordering on a shore or sea-beach. Leudon.

Laudon.

Legacon.

SHÖRE'\LESS, a. Having no shore or coast; boundless.

SHÖRE'\LESS, a. Having no shore or coast; boundless.

SHÖRE'\LESS, a. Having no shore or coast; boundless.

SHORL'ING, x. The skin of a sheep after shearing; the living animal when shorn:—the felt or skin of a sheep

SHÖRN, [shörn, W. P. F. Ja. E. Sm. R. Wb.; shörn, S.] p. from Skear. See Shear.
SHÖRN, a. Not long; not long in space or extent; not long in time or duration:— not adequate; defective; imperfect;

in time or duration:— not adequate; defective; imperfect; not reaching the intended point; scanty, wanting; narrow; contracted:— brittle; friable; breaking quickly:— laconic; brief, concise, compendious: succinct. SHORT, s. A summary secount. Shak.— pl. Coarse flour; bran; refuse of corn.— In short, summarily; in few words. SHÖRT, sd. Not long; shortly.— It is used in composition. fSHÖRT, v. a. To abbreviate; to shorten. Chauer. SHORT, "ARMED, "(-timd) a. Having short arms. Shak. SHÖRT,—BILLED, \* (-bild) a. Having a short bill. Ash. SHÖRT,—BREATHED, \* (-brétht) a. Having a short breath; asthmatic. Johnson.

asthmatic. Johnson

asthmatic. Johnson.

SHÖRT/GIME,\*\*n. Cake or pastry in which butter or lard is mixed with flour. Forby.

SHÖRT/-COM-ING,\*\* n. Defective performance; deficiency as to duty. Dr. T. Chalmers; Qu. Rev.

SHÖRT-DITED, a. Having little time to run. Sandys.

SHÖRT/-EARD,\*\*(-Erd) a. Having short ears. Pennant.

SHÖRT/EN, (Shör'th) v. a. [t. shortened; pp. shortening, shortened.] To make short; to contract; to abbreviate, to curtail to shridge to reduce; to confine to labor.

showershed. To make anor; to contract; to appreviate, to curtail; to abridge; to reduce; to confine, to lop. Shört'En,\*c. a. To grow short; to be diminished. Swyf. Shört'En,\*g.,\*a. He or that which shortens. Swyf. Shörtn-Ing) a. Act of making short:—something that makes paste short and friable, as butter, lard, &c. Forby.

something that makes paste short and friable, as butter, lard, &c. Forby.

SHÖRT'-FIN.EFRED,\* a. Having short fingers. Ash.

SHÖRT'-FOOT.FD,\* (-füt-ed) a. Having short feet. Ash.

SHÖRT'-HAIRED,\* (-hàrd) a. Having short hair. Pennant.

SHÖRT'-HAIRED,\* (-hàrd) a. Having short hair. Pennant.

SHÖRT'-HONNED,\* (-hàrd) a. Having short hors. HUL.

SHÖRT'-HONNED,\* (-hörd) a. Having short hors. HUL.

SHÖRT'-LEGGED,\* (-livd) a. Not living or lasting long.

SHÖRT'-LY, ad. Quickly; soon:—concisely; briefly.

SHÖRT'-NECKED,\* a. Having a short neck. Wilson.

SHÖRT'NESS, n. Quality of being short; brevity; conciseness.

ncss. SHORT'-NÖŞED,\* a. Having a short nose. Ash.
SHÖRT'-RİB, n. One of the lower or false ribs; bastard rib
SHÖRT'-SİGHT,\* (-SI) n. A defect of sight. Good.
SHÖRT'-SİGHT-ED, (-SI-Çd) a. Unable to see far; — said
of corporeal sight, but more commonly of intellectual

SHÖRT'-SiGHT-ED, (-SII-ed) a. Unable to see far; — said of corporeal sight, but more commonly of intellectual sight; nearsighted.

SHÖRT-SIGHT'ED-NESS, (-SII'ed-nES) n. State of being shortsighted; nearsightedness; defect of sight.

SHÖRT'-MIST-ED, a. Having a short waist or body.

SHÖRT'-WIND-ED, a. Short-breathed; asthmatic.

SHÖRT'-WIND-ED, a. Short-breathed; asthmatic.

SHÖRT'-WIND-ED, a. Simple; scant of wit. Hales.

SHÖRT'-WIND-ED, a. Simple; scant of wit. Hales.

SHÖRT', a. Lying near the coast; having shores. Burnet. [R.]

SHÖRT, a. Lying near the coast; having shores. Burnet. [R.]

SHÖRT, a. Lying near the coast; having shores. Burnet. [R.]

SHÖRT, a. Lying near the coast; having shores. Burnet. [R.]

SHÖT, n. [schot, D.] pl. SHOT or SHOTS. That which is discharged; an arrow, bullet, &c.; a very small granular bullet of lead, used for small game: — any thing smitted; act of shooting; the flight of a missile weapon. — [secut, Fr.] A sum charged; a reckoning. Shak. See Scot.

SHÖTE, a. A fish resembling the trout. Caresc. — A young hog; a pig partially grown. 27 This old English word is written in different forms in several of the counties of England. Cotgrave (1611) spells it shote, shake, and shoot, and defines it, "a hog that is a year, of under a year, old." Bailey, Martin, and Johnson, spell it shoot: Answorth, shots; Ashot; hand; Lemon, shot; Moor and Forby, shot and shoot; and Ray remarks, that "In Essex they called it a shote." — in this country, the common form is shote, used for a young hog, and also applied to a man, in contempt; as, "a poor shots."

SHÖT-FRES, a. Clear of the reckoning; scot-free. Shak. Not to be hut by shot; not injured. Feltkam.

SHÖT-FRES, a. Clear of the reckoning; scot-free. Shak. Not to be hut by shot; not injured. Feltkam.

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BRÖT'REN, (shōt'tn) a. Having ejected the spawn. Dryden. Curdled by too long keeping:—shooting out into angles:—spresined; dislocated. Stak.
SHOUSH, (shōk) n. A shaggy dog; a shock. Shak. See

SHOUGH, (shô) interj. [shoucken, Ger.] An exclamation used in driving away fowls: written by Forby, Brockett,

BHOUGH. (abb) interj. [sheucken, Ger.] An exclamation used in driving away fowls: written by Forely, Brocket, &c., shoo. See Shoo.
ShoULD, (shidd) v. w. [schildd, Teut.; shulde, Pl. shulden, old Eng.] An auxiliary and defective verb, denoting obligation, duty, possibility, or contingency. It is regarded as the preterite of shall: and it is used to form the past tenses of the potential mood; but it is likewise used in the conditional present and future tenses.—
"He should have paid the bill yesterday." "He should do right now and always." "If I should see him, or should I see him to-morrow, I will inform him" In the first instance, should is used in the past tense; in the second, in the present; and in the third, in the future.—The following remarks are quoted from Dr. Johnson: "I. This is a kind of auxiliary verb used in the conjunctive [potential] mood, of which the signification is not easily fixed.—2. I should go, it is my business or duty to go.—3. If I should go, it is my business or duty to go.—3. If I should go, it is my business or duty to go.—3. If I should go, if it happens that I go.—4. Thou shouldst go, the happens that thou goest.—6. The same significations are joined in all the other persons, singular and plural."

ShOUL'DER, (shol'der) n. [sculdre, Sax.; scholder, Teut.] The joint which connects the arm to the body; the corresponding joint in the foreleg of a quadruped, particularly of an edible animal; the upper part of the back; a rising part; a prominence:—a sustaining power, support.

PORT.

SHÖUL/DER, (shöl'der) v. a. [i. shouldered; pp. shouldered; sput upon the shoulder.

SHÖUL/DER-BELT, a. A belt placed across the shoulder.

SHOUL/DER-BLADE, z. The bone of the shoulder, the

scapula.

SCADUM.

SHOUL/DER-CLAP-PER, n. A sheriff's officer; a bailiff:—
one who uses great freedom. Shak.

SHOUL/DER-KNOT, n. An epaulet; a knot of lace or
ribbon worn on the shoulder. Swyt. [der. SHOUL'DER-KNOT, n. An epaulet; a knot of lace or ribbon worn on the shoulder. Swyft. [der. ShOUL'DER-SHOT'TEN, (-shot'tn) a. Strained in the shoulder. Swyft. ShOUL'DER-SLIP. n. Dislocation of the shoulder. Swyft. ShOUT, n. A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exultation, a plaudit, applause.

SHOUT, n. n. [1. shouted; pp. shouting, shouted.] To cry in triumph or exultation.

SHOUT, v. a. To utter or treat with shouts. Bp. Hall.

SHOUT'RE, n. One who shouts. Dryden.

SHOUT'ING, n. Act of shouting; applause, exultation.

SHOUT'ING, n. Act of shouting; applause, exultation.

SHOUT'ING, n. Act of shouting; applause, exultation.

SHOUT'ING, n. Act of shouting; applause, exultation.

SHOUT'ING, n. To push by main strength; to propel; to press against, to push.

SHOUT'ING, n. The act of shoving; a push. Swyft.

SHOUE, (shuy'n. The act of shoving; a push. Swyft.

SHOUE, (shuy'n. The act of shoving; a push. Swyft.

SHOUT'LE, (shuy'n') n. An instrument consisting of a broad blade, or a scoop, and a handle.

SHOUTLE, (shuy'n') v. a. [1. shoveller; pp. shovelling, shoveller]. To take up and throw with a shovel; to gather or take up in large quantities.

SHOU'EL-BOARD, (shuy'vl-bord) n. Shoveller; a bird. Browne.

SHÖY'EL-BÖARD, (shŭy'vi-börd) n. A long board on which a play is performed by sliding metal pieces at a mark, one of the pieces of metal so used. Dryšen.

which a play is performed by sliding metal pieces at a mark, one of the pieces of metal so used. Dryden.

SHÔV'EL-FÛL,\* n.; pl. SHOVELFULS. As much as a shovel will hold. Qu. Res.
SHÔV'EL-LER, (shhūv'n-er) n. One who shovels:—a species of duck, having a long, broad bill.
SHÖW, (shō) v. a. [secaucan, Sat.; schoven, D.] [i showed; pp. showina, showen.] To exhibit to view; to make to see; to perceive or know; to display; to direct; to give proof of; to prove; to publish; to inform, to teach; to make known; to explain; to expound, to discover; to point out.—To show of, to set off; to exhibit ostentiously. 25 "This word is frequently written show; which is favored likewise by the Dutch schowen, I have adjusted the orthography to the pronunciation." Dr. Johnson, this word is printed show; and in nearly all those which have appeared since that of Johnson, it is printed show; yet, notwithstanding the orthography show "is favored by the Dutch schowes," by the pronunciation, and by the suthority of the dictionaries in common use, the larm show maintains its ground by perhaps the prevailing sease of the best suthors. form show maintains its ground by perhaps the prevailing stage of the best authors.

Shōw, (shō) v. n. To appear, to look; to have appearance; to make an exhibition.

SHÖW, (shō) w. A spectacle; something publicly expused to view for money; external or superficial appearance; not reality; ostentatious display parade; centration; public appearance; contrary to consensus; semblance, likeness, speciousness; exhibition, pomp. SHÖW-BLLL,\* a. A large sheet of paper with an advertisement printed on it in large letters. R. B. Carter. SHÖW-BEEAD, or SHEW-BEEAD, (shō'brēd) a. Among the Jews, twelve loaves of bread, representing the twelve tribes of Israel, placed weekly on the golden tables of the sanctuary, and afterwards lawfully caten only by the priests.

the sanctuary, and afterwards lawfully eaten only by the pricets.

SHÖW'RR. (shö'er) n. One who shows; an exhibiter.

SHÖW'RR. (shö'er) n. A copious full of rain or hall, of short duration; a copious full or distribution of any thing; something shed or poured down.

SHOW'RR. (shöd'er) v. a. [i. showered; pp. showering, showered.] To wet or drown with rain; to pour down; to distribute or bestow liberally.

SHOW'RR. (shöd'er) v. n. To rain in showers.

SHOW'RR. (shöd'er) v. n. To rain in showers.

SHOW'RR. LESS, a. Without showers. Armstrong.

SHOW'RR. (shod'er) showers; rainy.

SHOW'RY, a. Raining in showers; rainy.

SHOW'RY, a. Raining in showers; rainy.

SHOW'RY, a. Rining in showers. In the show's show! Show! Show! Show! Show! Show! Show! Show! Show! Show! Show! Show! Show shows Cook.

shows. Cook.

Shōwn, (shōn) p. from Show. See Snow.

Shōwn, (shōn) p. from Show. See Snow.

Shōw'-Plāce,\* n. A place for public exhibitions. Shak.

Shōw'-y.a. Splendid; gaudy, ostentatiously fine.

(SHRAG, n. a. To lop; to trim; as, to shrag trees. Hulcet.

(SHRAG-SER, n. A lopper; one that trims trees. Hulcet.

SHRAM,\* v. a. To shrivel; to pinch. Holloway. "Shrammed with cold." Buller. [Local, Eng.]

[SHRANK, t. from Shrink. Shrunk. See Shrunk.

SHRAP, J. n. A place haited with chaff to entice birds.

FRIRAP, [ n. A place baited with chaff to entice birds. 15HRAP, 18p. Bedell.

SHRAP'NELL,\*a. (Gunnery) Applied to shells which are filled with musket-balls to be projected by an explosion.

SHRED, v. a. [i. shred; pp. shredding, shred.] To cut into small pieces.

SHRED, n. A small piece cut off, a strip; a fragment.

SMRED'DING, n. Act of cutting off, what is cut off.

SHRED'DY,\* a. Consisting of shreds or fragments. Palmer

SHREW, (shrft) n. A peevish, brawling woman; a scold, a termagant: — a shrewmouse. See Shrewmouse.

termagant:—a shrewmouse. See Shrewmouse.
fShrew, (shrd) v. a. To beshrew, to curse. Chaucer.
Shrewn, (shrd) v. a. To beshrew, to curse. Chaucer.
Shrewn, (shrd) a. [The participle of the verb shrew.]
[Originally, malicious, mischievous, bad, painful; dangerous; shrewsh. Shad: Artful, cunning, sagacious, sensible; sharp-sighled, acute, keen, penetrating, arch; sly.—"A man of shrewd discernment."
Qu. Ren.

SHREWD'LY, (shrad'le) ad. In a shrewd manner; cun-

SHREWD'LY, (shrdd'ie) ad. In a snew manner; cunningly; slyly, with good guess.

SHREWD'NESS, (shrdd'nes) n. Quality of being shrewd; sagacity; cunning, archness.

SHEEW'SH, (shd'ish) a. Having the qualities of a shrew: froward, petulantly clamorous. Shak.

SHREW'SH-LY, (shrd'ish-le) ad. Petulantly, peevishly; frowardly. Shak.

SHREW'ISH-NESS, (shrû'ish-nes)n. The qualities of a shrew.
SHREW'Môûse, (shrû'mûûs) n.; pl. SHREWMICE. A
small animal resembling a mouse, once thought venoin-

SHRIEK, (shrek) v. n. [shracka, Icel.; shrika, Su. Goth.]
[1. shrieked: vm. shrieking, shrieked.] To utter a [1. SHRIEKED; pp. SHRIEKING, SHRIEKED.] To utter a sharp, shrill cry, as in distress; to cry out in anguish; to

SHRIEK, (shrek) n. An inarticulate cry of distress or an-

guish; a scream.

SHRIEK'ER,\* n. One who shrieks. G. Crabbs.

SHRIEK'ER,\* n. The act of making shrieks. Bp. Taylor.

SHRIEV'AL, (shrāv'al) a. Belonging to the shrieve or sheriff.

ISHRIGHT, (sint) M. A sinten. operator.
SHRIKE, \*\*n. The butcher-bird. Hamilson.
SHELLL, a. Sounding in a piercing, tremulous manner; uttering an acute sound; loud and sharp or clear.
SHELL, v. a. To make a shrill sound. Shak.
SHELL, v. a. To express in a shrill manner.
SHELL'NES, \*\*n. A piercing, shrill sound. Kirby.
SHELL'NESS, \*\*n. The quality of being shrill. Smith.

SHRIL'LY, ed. With a shrill noise or sound.

BHUF'FLE, n Act of one who shuffles, an irregular movement; a trick; an evasion; a quibble.
SHUF'FLE-BÖARD, n. The old name of shovelboard.
SHUF'FLE-GAP, n. A play at which money is shaken in a hat. Arbuthnot.
SHUF'FLE, n. One who plays tricks, or shuffles.
SHUF'FLING, n. Act of one who shuffles, confusion; trick; artifice, an irregular gait.
SHUF'FLING,\* p. a. Throwing into confusion; evasive; disingenuous.
SHUF'FLING-LY, ad. With a shuffle are a irregular gait. SHRINF, n. [schrunge, Ger., scryppe, Dan.] A small, crustaceous fish:—n little, wrinkled man; a dwarf. Shakt Shrine, v. a. To contract. Echard. Shrine, n. [scrun, Sax; scrunum, L.] A case, box, or receptacle, for repositing something sacred, as the remains or relics of a saint. SHIN'FLING,\* p. a. Throwing into confusion; evasive; disingenuous.

SHID'FLING-LY, ad. With a shuffle or an irregular gait.

SHID'MAC,\* n. See SUMACH.

SHON, a. i. i. SHUNNED, pp. SHUNNING, SHUNFED.] To avoid, to decline, to endeavor to escape, to elude; to evade; to eschew.

SHON, v. n. To decline; to avoid to do a thing.

SHON'LESS, a. Inevitable, unavoidable. Shak.

SHON'LESS, a. Inevitable, unavoidable. Shak.

SHON'LESS, a. Inevitable, unavoidable. Shak.

SHON'LESS, a. Inevitable, unavoidable. Shak.

SHON'LESS, a. Inevitable, unavoidable. Shak.

SHON'LESS, a. Inevitable, unavoidable. Shak.

SHON'LESS, a. Inevitable, unavoidable. Shak.

SHON'LESS, a. Inevitable, unavoidable. Shak.

SHON'LESS, a. Inevitable, unavoidable. Shak.

SHOTH, v. a. [schutten, D.] [1. SHUT; pp. SHUTTING, SHUT.]

To close so as to prohibit ingress or egress, to make not open; to enclose, to confine, to prohibit, to bar, to exclude, to confine; to contract from an expanded state. — To shut out, to exclude, to deny admission to. — To shut up, to close up, to make imprevious, to make impassable, to confine; to imprison. — [To be shut of, to be cleared or rid of: — same as to be shot of. Richardson.]

SHOT, D. N. To be closed, to close itself.

SHOT, p. N. To be closed, to close itself.

SHOT'TER, n. He or that which shuts, a cover for a window or other aperture, a door.

SHOT'TER, shut'tl) n. [schetspoole, Teut.; shutul, Icel.]

The instrument with which a weaver shoots the cross threads. relics of a saint.

BHRINE,\* v. a. To place in a shrine; to enshrine. Pope.

SHRINE, v. s. [I. SHRUNE, pp. SHRINKING, SHRUNE. — The preterit shrank and the participle shranken are nearly obsolete.] To contract spontaneously; to shrivel; to withdraw or fall back, as from danger; to recoil; to retire.

SHRINE, v. a. To make to shrink; to contract. Shak.

SHRINE, s. Corrugation, contraction into less compass.

Woodward. Contraction of the body from fear or horror. SHRINK'ER, n. One who shrinks. Old sea-song. SHRINK'ING, n. Act of one who shrinks; a recoiling; contraction. SHRITE,\* z. (Orzaila.) A name of the thrush. Booth. | SHRIV', AL-TY, z. See Shrievalty | SHRIV', AL-TY, z. See Shrievalty | SHRIVE, v. z. [1. shrove or shrived; pp. shriving, shriven.] To hear, as a priest, at confession. Shak. | SHRIVE, v. z. To administer confession. Spenser. SHRIV'EL, (shriv'vl) v. n. [1. shrivelled; pp. shrivelling, shrivelled.] To contract itself into wrinkles; to wither; to shrink. SHRIV'EL, (shriv'vi) v. a. To contract into wrinkles. †SHRIV'ER, n. One who shrives; a confessor. Shak. †SHRIV'ING, n. Act of hearing confession. Spenser. SHRÖFF,\* n. An East-Indian banker or money-changer. Mannder.

BHRÖÜD, n. [†A shelter, a cover. Shak.] The dress of a corpse; a winding-sheet. [The branch of a tree. Warton.]

— pl. (Naut.) The large ropes supporting a mast laterally.

BHRÖÜD, v. a. [I. straouded; pp. straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straouding, straou Maunder. threads. SHUT'TLE-COCK, n. A cork stuck with feathers, to be driven backward and forward by players with a battledoor. SHV, (shi) a. [schour, Teut.] Reserved; not familiar, not free of behavior, fearful, coy, cautious, wary, chary; keeping at a distance; unwilling to approach, suspicious, iealong jealous.
SHŸ, v. n. [i. shied, pp. shying, shied.] To turn aside or start, as a horse, to sheer. Forby
SHŸ/LY, ad. In a shy manner, not familiarly.
SHŸ/NESS, n. State of being shy, reservedness.
Si'A-GÜSH,\* n. A feline quadruped, caracal. Smellie.
Si'A-GÜSH,\* n. State of ping n. [παλον and δyω.] (Med.)
A medicine that increases the flow of saliva and other SHRÖVE'-TÜEŞ-DAY, (shröv'tüz-da) z. The Tuesday after Quinquagesıma Sunday, and immediately preceding Ash-Wednesday, the first day of Lent; so called because on fluids, from the parotid and other glands, near the mouth. P. Cu SI-AM-ESE',\* n. sing. & pl. A native or natives of Siam. SI-AM-ESE',\* a. Belonging to Siam. Ec. Rev. †SIB, a. Related by blood. Chaucer. that day confession was made, preparatory to the Lent. [SHRÖV]NG, n. The festivity of shrovetide. Hales. BHRÜB, n. A small, low, dwarfish tree, which, instead of one single stem, often puts forth, from the same root, several stems; a bush; — a beverage or liquor composed of rum or other spirits, acid, and sugar.

SHRÜB'S-R., n. A plantation or growth of shrubs. Graves. SHRÜB'S-R., n. A plantation or growth of shrubs. Graves. SHRÜB'S-R., n. A plantation or growth of shrubs. Ash. SHRÜB'S-R., n. Bestitute of shrubs it bli of shrubs, bushy; consisting of shrubs. Philips.

SHRÜB'LES, n. Destitute of shrubs. Byron.

[SHRÜB'LES, n. Dross; refuse of metal tried by the fire.

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SHRÜB'LES, n. Dross; refuse of metal tried by the fire. that day confession was made, preparatory to the fast of fSig. a. Related by blood. Chaucer.
fSig. n. A relation. Mountagu.
Sig. Bers. \* n. An infectious disease in the mountainous
parts of Scotland, resembling syphilis. Dungtwon.
Si-Be'ri-An. \* a. Relating to Siberia; cold. Ency.
Si-Be'ri-An. \* n. A native of Siberia. P. Cyc.
Si-Be'ri-E. \* or Sigle-aire. \* [s]-be'rit, Frande: sib'e-rit,
K. Wo.] n. (Min.) Rubellite or red tourmaine. Brande.
Sig'i-Ance. \* n. A hissing sound, as of S. Dr. Southey.
Sig'i-Lant, a. [sibilans, L.] Having the sound of the letter
S. bissing. SIB'|-LANT, a. [stotians, L.] Having the sound of the letter S: hissing.

Sib'|-LANT,\* n. A letter or character having a hissing sound, as S. Lutham.

Sib-|-LANT,\* Tion, n. Act of hissing; a hissing sound. Bacon.

Sib'|L-OUS,\* a. Hissing; sibilant. Pennant.

Sib'YL, n. [sibylla, L.] (Myth.) A prophetic woman of ancient Greece and Italy. There were several, the most celebrated of whom was the sybil of Cumm:—a witch.

Sib'YL-Line, a. [sibyllinus, L.] Of or belonging to a sibyl. Addison. the shoulders, as in the feeling of cold, aversion, or dis-matisfaction.

BHRUG, v. a. To contract or draw up, as the shoulders.

BHRUG, w. a. To contract or draw up, as the shoulders.

SHRUNK, i. & p. from Shrink. See Shrink.

BHRUNK'EN, (shrünk'kn) p. from Shrink. Shrunk: — near-ly obsolete. See Shrink. Spenser.

BHUNE's interj. Begone! a term used to frighten poultry. Lan-cashire dialect. See Shoo, and Shough.

BHUCK,\* n. A husk or shell: — a shock. Farm. Eng.

SHUCKE,\* n. A busk or shell: — a shock. Farm. Eng. SIB'YL-List,\* n. A devotee of the sibyl. Cudworth. SIC'A-MÖRE, n. [sycomorus, L.] A large forest tree. Peacham. Sic'A-MÖRE, n. [sycomorus, L.] A large forest tree. Peacaam. See Sycamore.

Sic'GA-RU-PEE!,\* n. An East-Indian coin, of the value of 2s. 3d. sterling. Crabb.

Sic'GA-TicN, n. Esc., L.] To dry. Cockeram.

Sic'GA-TicN, n. The act of drying. Bailey.

Sic'GA-TicN, n. The act of drying. Bailey.

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Sic'GA-TicN, n. The act of drying. Bailey.

Sic'GA-TicN, (sik-sif'ik) a. [siccus and fio, L.] Causing digness. Bailey.

Sic'GI-Ty, (sik-sif'ik) a. [siccus and fio, L.] Causing digness aridity; want of moisture. Bacon.

Sicz, (siz) [siz, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.] n. [siz, Fr.] The number six at dioc. Dryden.

ISICH, a. Such. Spenser. (Still in vulgar use.)

Sic'Li, A. Afficted with disease; ill in health; affocted with nausea; ill in the stomach; sickly; ill; indisposed; digusted:—applied to a place or room where there is sick ness; a., "a sick room."

ISICK, v. n. To sicken; to be ill. Shak.

Sick'-BED,\* n. A bed on which one is confined by sick-See SYCAMORE SHUD'DER, v. n. [shuttern, Ger.; schudden, Teut.] [i. shub-dered; pp. shuddernd, shudderden.] To feel a cold tremor from fear, horror, or aversion; to quake with fear; to tremble, to shake. to tremble, to shake.

SHDD'DER, m. A tremor; state of trembling. Shak.

SHDD'DER, m. A tremor; state of trembling. Shak.

SHDD'DER, m. A trembling caused by fear or dread.

SHDD'FLE, (shil'fil) t. a. [i. SHDFLED; pp. SHDFFLING,

SHUFFLED.] To throw into disorder, to agitate tumultuously, so as that one thing takes the place of another; to concluse; to change the position of cards with respect to each other; to remove or introduce by means of designed conclusion. — To shuffle of, to get rid of. — To shuffle up, to esca tituer; to remove or introduce by means of designed confusion. — To shuffle off, to get rid of. — To shuffle up, to form turnultuously or fraudulently. 
\$\frac{1}{2}\text{EUD'} FLE, (\shu'\text{fil}) to \text{\$n\$}. \text{\$To} FLE, (\shu'\text{\$fil}) to \text{\$n\$}. \text{\$To} throw cards into a new order: — to play mean tricks; to practise fraud; to evade fair questions, to equavocate; to quibble: — to struggle; to move with an irregular gait.

SIGN'EN, (sik'kn) v. c [4 signers); pp signersing, signership. To make sick; to disease; to weaken; to impair. Signership, (sik'kn) s. a. To grow sick; to fall into disease; to grow weak; to decay; to languish; to be disgusted fSignership. Signership, certain; firm. Spenser. Signership, cad. Surely, certainly. Spenser. Signerships, a. Somewhat sick; inclined to be sick; causing names: namesating.

Sick' ish, a. Somewhat sick; inclined to be sick; causing nausea; nauseating.
Sick' ish-Ly,\* ad. In a sickish manner. Dr. Allen.
Sick' ish-Ly,\* ad. In a sickish manner. Dr. Allen.
Sic'kie, (sik'ki) n. [sicket, D., from secals or secal, L.] A hook for reaping grain, a reaping-hook. See Seckel.
Sic'kie, (sik'kid) a. Furnished with a sickle. Thomson.
Sic'kie-Man, n.; pl. sicklemen. A reaper. Shak.
Sic'kie-Man, n.; pl. sicklemen. A reaper. Shak.
Sic'kie-Worf, (sik'ki-wirt) n. A plant.
Sick'li-Ness, n. State of being sickly; disease.
Sick'ly, a. Not healthy; visited with sickness; not sound, diseased, morbid, not well; faint, weak; languid.

SICK'LY, ad. Not in health. Shak

SICK'LY, ad. Not in health. Shak.

SICK'LY, v. a. To make diseased; to sicken. Shak.

SICK'NESS, n. State of being sick; disease; illness; malady, maisea, disorder in the organs of digestion.

SIC PAS'SIM\* [L]. "So every where." Scudamore.

SID'DŌW.\* a. Such as boil freely, applied to peas. Loudon.

SIDE, n. [sade, Sax, syde, D.] The part of a man or an animal fortified by the ribs; as, the right side, the left side.

— a part of any thing which is long and broad, as distinguished from an end:—a line of boundary:—the right or guished from an end:—a line of boundary:—the right or left:—margin, verge:—any kind of local respect:—part, party; interest, sect: — any part placed in contradis-tinction or opposition to another. — It is used of persons or propositions respecting each other, as, "It is granted on both sides."—It is used to note consanguinity; as, on both sides."—It is used to note the side. "He is cousin by his mother's or father's side. Long, broken indirect. [Long, broken indirect.]

"He is cousin by his mother's or fither's side."

SIDE, a. Lateral, oblique, indirect. [Long, broad. Shak.]

SIDE, v. m. [L. SIDED, pp. SIDING, SIDED.] To lean on one
side:—to join a party, to engage in a faction.

(SIDE, v. a. To be at the side of, to stand at the side of.
Spenser. To suit; to pair. Ld. Clarendon.

SIDE'BOARD, (Sid'bord) n. A table, or piece of furniture,
placed at one side, or in the recess, of a dining-room.

SIDE'BOX, n. An enclosed seat on the side of a theatre.

SIDE'COT,\* n. A lateral canal diverging from the main
caugh. Tameer.

SIDE'-COT,\* n. A lateral canal diverging from the main canal. Tanner.

SID'ED,\* a. Having a side, as, one-sided, two-sided. P. Cyc. SIDE'FLY, n. An insect. Derham.

SIDE'LING,\* a. Inclined; oblique, sloping; as, "sideling ground." Francis.

SIDE'LONG, a. Lateral; oblique, not in front, not direct. SIDE'LONG, ad. Laterally, obliquely, on the side, askance. SIDE'LONG,\* (lak) n. An oblique view. Steele.

SID'ER, n. One who sides or joins a party.

(SI'DER, n. See CIDER.

SID'ER, AL, a. [sudus, L.] Starry; astral; sidereal. Müton.

SID'ER-AL, a. [sudratus, L.] Blasted; planet-struck.

Browne. [R.]

Browne. [R.] SID-ER-A'TION, n. [Fr.; sideratio, L.] A sudden mortifica-SID-E-R-A'TION, n. [Fr.; sideratio, L.] A sudden mortification, a blast, a sudden deprivation of sense, as in an apoplexy. Ray. [R.] [the stars. SI-DL'ZE-AL, a. [sidereus, L.] Astral, starry; relating to SID'ZR-ITE, [sid'g-Tit, Ja. K. Wb., sg-der'II, Sm.] n. (Min.) The loadstone, a phosphate of iron. — (Bot.) A plant or genus of plants called ironwort.
SID-E-Ri'TIS,\* n. [viónos.] (Bot.) A genus of plants and shrubs; siderite. P. Cyc.
SID-E-RO-CAL'CITE,\* n. (Min.) The brown spar. Kirwan. SID-E-RO-GRAPH'IC,\* a. Relating to siderography. SID-E-RO-GRAPH'ICAL,\* P. Cyc.
SID-E-ROG'ZA-PHIST,\* n. One who practises siderography. Knuotees.

Knowles.

Knowles.

Side-R-NG/RA-PHY,\* n. [συδηρος and γμάψω.] The art or practice of engraving on steel. Ency.

Side-Re-MAN-Oy,\* n. Divination by burning straws, &c., on red-hot iron. Crabb.

Side-Re-Schis'q-Lite,\* n. (Min.) A black mineral. Dana.

111/b-Re-Scöpe,\* [side-re-sköp, Wb.; sid-q-rös/köp, Krabberg-re-sköp, Sm.] n. An instrument for detecting small particles of iron. Smart.

particles of 110n. smart.

SIDE'SAD-DLE, n. A woman's saddle or seat on horseback:—a plant and flower; a pitcher-shaped flower,

SIDE'SMAN, n. An assistant to a churchwarden. Aylifs.

SIDE'TA-BLE,\* n. A table to be placed at the side of a
room. Tatler.

SIDE'TA-LING, n. Act of joining a party. Bp. Hall.

SIDE'-VIEW,\* (sId'vu) n. An oblique view; a side look.

Pops.

SIDE'-WALK,\* (sid'wawk) n. A walk for foot-passengers by the side of a street or road; foot-way; foot-path. Sec. Mag. [in common use in the United States.]

SIDE'WAYS, (sid'wax) ad. Laterally; sidewise. Milton.

SIDE'-WIND,\* m. A wind blowing laterally. Smoth SIDE'wise, ad. Laterally; on or toward one side. SID'ING, m. A leaning to a side or party:—a turn-out sepassing place on a railroad.
Si'DLE, (si'dl) v. m. To go sidewise, or with the body the narrowest way; to lie on the side; to move to one side.

Swift.

Swift.

Sl'DLING,\* ad. In a side or stoping way; sidewise. Swift Sl'DLING,\* (ad) m. [sidge, Fr.] The act of besetting a fortified place with an army; act of besieging; any continued et deavor to gain possession.— [Seat; throne. Spenser. Place; class; rank. Shak. Stool. Browne.]

Sliefe, (ad) v. a. [sidger, Fr.] To besiege. Spenser.

Sl'E-NITE,\* n. (Min.) A rock or stone compounded of quartz. felspar, and hornblende. It resembles granite, but differs from it by having hornblende instead of mica. Written also syenice. P. Cyc.

Sl-E-NITC,\* a. Relating to, or containing, sienite. Phil. Mag.

Sl-E N'RA,\* n. [Sp.] A range of mountains. Qu. Rev.

Sl-E S'TA,\* n. [Sp.] Rest or sleep taken after dinner, in the hot part of the day; common in warm countries. Qu. Rev.

Qu. Rev

SIEVE, (siv) n. A vessel with a bottom of network, more or less coarse, used to separate the finer part of any substance from the coarser, as flour from bran:—a bolter; a

less coarse, used to separate the finer part of any substance from the coarser, as flour from bran:—a bolter; a searce; a basket.

\*SIF\*JLE-MENT,\* n. A whistling. Brewer.

SIFT, v. a. [siften, D.] [i. siften; pp. sifting, siften].

To separate, as flour from bran, by a sleve; to separate; to examine closely; to try.

SIFT\*JRR, n. One who sifts; a bolter; a sieve.

SIFT\*JRR,\* n. One who sifts; a bolter; a sieve.

SIFT\*JRR,\* n. One who sifts; a bolter; a sieve.

SIFT\*JRR,\* n. One who sifts; a bolter; a sieve.

SIGT\*, u. Urine, stale urine. Ash. [Local, England.]

SIG was used by the Saxons for vultory.—Supbert, famous for victory.—Supward, victorious preserver. Gibson.

SIGH, (si) v. n. [cachten, D.] [i. signed; pp. sighting, signer.] To inhale and exspire audibly, as from grief; to emth breath audibly, as in grief or suffering; to respire.

\*SIGH, (si) v. a. To lament; to mourn. Prior.

SIGH, (si) v. a. To lament; to mourn. Prior.

SIGH, (si) v. a. To lament; to mourn. Prior.

SIGH, (si) n. A deep respiration, as in grief; a deep, long breath. Sy-"A very extraordinary pronunciation of this word prevails in London, and, what is more extraordinary, on the stage,—so different from every other word of the same form as to make it a perfect oddity in the language.

This pronunciation approaches to the word suthe; and the only difference is that suthe has the flat aspiration, as in this, and sigh the sharp one, as in thin. It is not easy to conjecture what could be the reason of this departure from analogy, unless it were to give the word a sound which seems an echo to the sense." Welker. This "exfrom analogy, unless it were to give the word a sound which seems an echo to the sense." Walker. This "extraordinary pronunciation" of agh is more or less common in some parts of the United States. It is not coun tenanced by any of the orthoepists.

mon in some parts of the United States. It is not coun tenanced by any of the orthoepists.

Sight'er, (si'qn) n. One who sighs.

Sight'no, (si'qn) n. The act of one who sighs.

Sight'no, (si'qn) n. The act of one who sighs.

Sight, (sit'n) n. [sicht, gesicht, D.] Perception by the eve; act of seeing; power or faculty of seeing; view:—that which is seen or to be seen, spectacle, show exhibition; knowledge:—eye, instrument of seeing, aperture pervious to the eye, or other point fixed to guide the eye; as, the sight of a quadrant, a gun, &c. [A great number Forby. Colloquial.]

Sight'st, (sil'ed) a. Having sight:—used chiefly in composition; as, quick-sighted, short-sighted. Sindey.

1Sight'st, \*a. Visible; perspicuous. Chaucer.

1Sight'st, \*a. Visible; perspicuous. Chaucer.

1Sight'st, \*a. Nisle; expressions. Chaucer.

1Sight'lde, \*a. A hole to be seen through. Shak.

Sight'le, sa. (sil'le, a. Wanting sight; blind. [†Not sight-ly, offensive to the eye: invisible. Shak.]

Sight'le, (sil'e) a. Pleasing to the eye; comely.

Sight'-sēe-ing, \*a. The act of seeing sights. Ec. Rev.

Sight'-sēe-ing, \*a. Employed in seeing curiosities. Ea. Rec.

[Ren.

Sight'-SE-RR,\* n. One who sees sights or our losities. Fa. Sig', IL, n. [sngulum, L.] Seal, signature. Dryden, Sig-IL-LA'RI-A,\* n. pl. Fossil plants found in coal formations. Brands.

tions. Brands.

†Sig-'In-La-Tive, a. [sigulatef, old Fr., from sigillum, L.]

Fit to seal, or for a seal. Cotgrave.

Sig-Möid, \*a. (Bot.) Bent or shaped like the letter S;

sigmoidal. P. Cya.

Sig-Moid'Al, a. [Greek letter sigma, and sloos.] Curved like the Greek letter sigma[s], or the English letter S.

Sigm, (sin) n. [sigma, Fr.; sigmam, L.] A token; a token or picture of a man's occupation hung up near his door:—

a signal; a nod, or other token, instead of words; a type; a symbol; a mark; a note; a symptom; omen; prognostic; presage; a wonder; a miracle, a prodigy; a monument, a memorial:—a constellation in the zodisc:—an algebraical indication:—mark of distinction; a subscription of one's name; as, "a sign-manual."

Sien, (sin) v. a. [signer, Fr.; signo, I..] [i. signed); pp. signis, signid. To mark with characters or with one's name; to mark, to denote; to show; to ratify by hand or seal; to signify.

Sign, (sin) v. a. To be a sign or omen. Skak.

Sign, a. [signal, Fr., senal, Sp.] Notice given by a sign, a sign that gives notice; a mark; indication.

Sign, A. a. [signal, Fr.] Eminent; memorable; remarkable; extraordinary; distinguished.

Sign, Al.-IZE, v. a. [signaler, Fr] Eminent; process.

Sign, Al.-IZE, v. a. [signaler, Fr] [t. signalized); pp. signalized, signalized.

SIG'NAL-LY, ad. Eminently; remarkably; memorably. †Sig-NA'TION, n. [signo, L.] Act of signing; a token.

SIG'NA-TÜRE, n. [Fr., signatura, L.] A person's name signed to any paper or instrument; a sign or mark imsigned to any paper or instrument; a sign or mark impressed upon any thing; a stamp; a mark: — a mark upon any matter, as plants or persons, indicative of use or character. — (Printing) A letter or figure, at the bottom of the page, to distinguish sheets or half sheet; a printed sheet or half sheet. — (Mus.) The flats and sharps placed after the clef, at the beginning of the staff.

| Sign's\_T. | Sign's\_T. | One who holds the doctrine of signatures of plants, &c. Browne.

| Sign's\_T, n. | signetts, Fr. | A seal; a royal seal; the privy seal of the king of Eng and, used in sealing private letters and grants under the sign-manual.

vate letters and grants under the sign-manual.

Sig-Nif'i-CANCE, \ n. Power of signifying; that which is

Sig-Nif'i-CAN-CY, \ signified, meaning, force; energy,

Sig-Nif', Can-Cy, signified, meaning, force; energy, importance; moment.

Sig-Nif', Can-Cy, signified, meaning, force; energy, importance; moment.

Sig-Nif', Can-Cy, significant, Fr.; significant, L.] Expressing meaning; expressive of something beyond the external mark; betokening; standing as a sign of something, forcible to impress the intended meaning; important; weighty; momentous.

Sig-Nif', Can-T, N. That which is significant; token. Shak.

Sig-Nif', Can-T, N. That which ings signified by a common term are its significates. Whately.

Sig-Nif', Can-Tive, n. [Fr.; significatio, L.] Act of signifying, that which is signified; meaning expressed by a sign or word, import sense; importance.

Sig-Nif', Can-Tive, a. [significatif, Fr.] Betokening by an external sign, forcible; strongly expressive.

Sig-Nif', Can-Tive-Ness,\* n. Quality of being significative. West. Reto.

West. Reto.

West. Rev.

Nig-Nif'-CA-TOR, n. He or that which signifies. Burton.

Nig-Nif'-CA-TOR, n. He or that which signifies. Burton.

Nig-Nif'-CA-TOR, n. That which signifies. Bp. Taylor.

Nig-Ni-Fi-CA'VIT', n. [L.] (Law) A species of writ. Crobb.

Nig'ni-FY, (sig'ne-fi) v. a. [sugnifer, Fr.; sugnifeo, L.] [L.

signified p. pp. signifier, signified.] To make known or declare by some token or sign, to declare, to mean; to express; to denote, to imply, to import, to weigh.

Nig'ni-FY, v. n. To express meaning with force; to mean.

Signior. See Nignified. See Seignior.

Signior. See Nignified. See Seignior.

Signior. (see 'yur-f) v. signor.

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Signior. (see 'yur-f) v. signor.

Nignior. (see 'yur-f) v. signor.

Nignior. (see 'yur-f) v. signor.

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Nignior. (see 'yur-f) v. signor.

Nignior. (see 'yur-f) v. signor.

Nignior. (see 'yur-f) v. signor.

1818., a. Such. Spenser. — Written also by Spenser, such. BIKE, z. A sma of England.] . A small stream of water ; a rill. Brockett. [North

OI INGAIN.

SIL'ER, a. & ad. Chaucer. See Sicker

Sil'ER, a. & sureness. Chaucer. See Sickerness.

Sile, v. a. [sila, Su. Goth.] To strain, as milk. Brockett.

[North of England.]

England.] A young herring. Pennant.

8]-LE'NA, \* n. (Bot.) A species of plants; the catchfly.

Orabb.

Orabb.

Si'Lence, n. [Fr.; silentium, L.] State of being silent; forbearance of speech; taciturnity; stillness; secrecy, oblivion; obscurity.

Si'Lence, interj. Commanding silence; be still?

Si'Lence, v. a. [i. silence]; pp. silencino, silenced.]

To put to silence; to make silent; to still.

Si'Lence, a. silens, L.] Not speaking; mute; taciturn; not talkative; not loquacious; still; wanting efficacy:—not pronounced, as a silent letter.—Silent partner, one who assists in furnishing means for carrying on a business, without taking an active or ostensible part in it.

Si-Lencett-Lencett, (a. id-id-id-p--ep) n. [silentarius, low L.]

One who is appointed to keep silence in court; one who is sworn not to divulge secrets of state. Barrow.

SI'LENT-LY, ed. In a silent manner; with stillness.
SI'LENT-NESS, n. State or quality of being silent. doh.
SI-LE'S;-A," (sp-16'shp-q) n. A kind of linen made in Silents.
sile. Smart.

sia. Smart.

Silex, n. [L.] (Min.) Flint; the earth of flint; silica. Todd. See Silica.

Silhourte. (silf-St/) n. [Fr., from the artist.] A representation of an object, or a small portrant, filled in with a black color; a profile likeness by shade. Brande.

Silf-ca,\* n. (Chem.) The scientific term for silex. It was still lately ranked among the earths proper, but it has been transferred to the chemical class of acids. It constitutes the principal portion of most of the hard stones which compose the crust of the globe, occurring nearly pure in rock-crystal, quartz, agate, chalcedony, flint, &c. Ure.

Sil-calle.calle.cols,\* a. Consisting of silica and calcareous matter. Brande.

Sil-cate,\* n. A compound of silicic acid and some base. Ure.

SIL'I-CATE,\* n. A compound of silicic acid and some base. Urc.

SIL'I-CATE, D, \* a. Impregnated with silica. Brands
SIL'I-CAT-ED, \* a. Impregnated with silica. Brands
SIL'I-CE,\* n. (Bet.) Same as silicula. Smart.
SIL-I-CIF'ER-OUS,\* a. Producing silica. Urc.
SIL-I-CIF'ER-OUS,\* a. Producing silica. Urc.
SIL-I-CIF'ER-OUS,\* a. Producing silica. Urc.
SIL-I-CIF'ER-OUS,\* a. Producing silica. Urc.
SIL-I-CIF'ER-OUS, \* a. To change into silex. Buckland.
SI-LI'C-I-MÜ'RITE,\* n. An earth composed of silica and magnesia. Smart.
SI-LI'C-I-MÜ'RITE,\* n. An earth composed of silica and magnesia. Smart.
SI-LI'C-I-MÜ'RITE,\* n. An earth composed of silica and magnesia. Smart.
SI-LI'C-I-MÜ'RITE,\* n. An earth composed of silica and magnesia. Sinart.
The orthography of silicaus is that which is found in nearly or quite all the common English dictionaries; but that of silicaus is more common in works of science.—It is sometimes confounded with citicaus. Bee Citicious.
SI-LIC'-T-ED,\* a. Impregnated with silex. Smart.
SI-LIC'-U-OM,\* (sp-lish'p-im) n. (Chem.) The metallic base of silica. Brands.
SIL'I-CON,\* a. The same as silicum. Urc.
SIL'I-CON,\* a. The same as silicum. Urc.
SIL'I-COLE,\* n. (Bot.) A short, two-valved pod, as in gar den-cress. P. Cyc.
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SIL'I-COLE,\* n. (Bot.) Same as suicide. Loudon.
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Bailey. SI'LING-DISH, n. A strainer; a colander. Barret. [Local,

Sillind-Dish, n. A strainer; a colander. Barret. [Local, Eng.]

Sill'I-QUA, n. [L.] pl. SilliQUE. (With gold-finers) A carat, of which six make a scruple.—[silque, Fr.] (Bot.)
The pod, husk, or shell of plants of the pulse kind, as the bean, pea, &c.

Sillique, '\* (se-lēk') n. [Fr.] (Bot.) A long, two-valved pod, as in the cabbage; silqua. P. Cyc.

Sill-QUOS: , 'a Liqua, L.] (Bot.) Having a pod or cap-Sill-QUOS: , 'sulc. Arbuthnot.

Silk, n. A glossy thread or filament spun by silk-worms in the caterpillar state, stuff made of the thread.

Silk'-COT-TON.\* (köt-in)n. (Bot.) A large tree of the East and West Indies, so called from the down in its seed-pod, of which clothing is made. Crabb.

of which clothing is made. Crabb.

Sllk'-Dress-Fr,\* n. One employed in the trade of silk. Burrow.

Burrow.
SILK'EN, (silk'kn) a. Made of silk, silky; soft; tender.
SILK'EN, (silk'kn) r. a. To make soft or smooth. Dyer. [R.]
SILK'-GRÄSS, \*n. At plant having fibrous leaves. Ash.
SILK'-RESS, n. State of being silky; softness.
SILK'-MESS, n. A dealer in silk; silk-mercer. Skak.
SILK'-MER-CER, n. A dealer in silk. Johnson.
SILK'-MILL,\* n. A manufactory of silk. Sterne.
†SILK'-MER-CER, \*n. One who winds, twists, spins,
SILK'-THRÖW-ER, \*n. One who winds, twists, spins,
SILK'-THRÖW-ER, \*n. One who winds, twists, spins,
SILK'-THRÖW-STER,\*) or throws silk, so as to fit it for weaving. Crabb.

SILE'-THROW-STER,") or throws silk, so as to fit it for weaving. Crabb.

SILE'-WEAV-ER, n. One who weaves silk.

SILE'-WORM, (-wurm) n. The worm that spins silk. Bacon.

SILE'y. a. Made of silk; silken, soft, tender.

SILL, n. The ground-sill of a building:—the horizontal part below a window or door, whether of wood or stone. [Shaft of a wagon; thill. Grose.]

SIL'LA-EB, n. A liquor made of milk and wine or cider and sugar.

and sugar.

and augur.
SIL'L-LY, ad. In a silly manner; simply; foolishly.
SIL'L-MAN-TE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral composed of silica
and alumina, of a brown or dark-gray color, found in
Connecticut. Branda.

SIL'LI-NESS, z. State of being silly; harmless folly SIL'LI-OCK,\* z. A fish found among the Shetland Isles

Ency. A Rea found among the Shetland Isles Ency.

SIL/LON,\* n. (Fort.) A work raised in the middle of a ditch, in order to defend it when it is too wide. Crabb.

SIL/Ly, a. [†Harmless; innocent; weak helpless. Spearer.] Foolish; witless; weak; simple. [Not in health. Peggo. Local, Eng.]

†Sil'Ly-Höw, a. The membrane that covers the head of the fectua. Browns.

Bilous,\* n. A repository for grain. Louden.

Sil/Pair-Din,\* n. [L.] A plant and its juice; a gum-resin mentioned by the ancients; laser. P. Oyc.

Silr, n. [spiks, Sueth.] [Mud; sime. Hale.] Comminuted sand, clay, and earth, transported by running water. Ly
27.

- Silt,\* s. c. [i. silted; pp. silting, silted.] To impede or obstruct by accumulations of clay, sand, or earth. Ly-
- cil.
  Si\_LO'zi\_AN,\* c. [silurus, L.] (Geol.) Noting a series of rocks, or a group of fossiliferous strata, such as are found in Wales: applied also to a family of flashes. P. Cyc.
  Si\_LO'zi\_DAN,\* n. [silurus, L.] (Joh.) One of a family of flutes, (the silurids,) of which the silurus is the type.
  Breade. See Silurus.

STEAMS. SOS SILVED.

St. LÜ'R.V.S.\* n. [L.] A sheath-fish: — the type of a family of fishes, (the sitsridens, or sitsrides,) having merely a naked skin, or large osseous plates. P. Cyc.

SIL'VAN, a. Relating to the woods; woody. See Sylvania.

VAN

SIL'VATE, \* n. A compound of silvic acid and a base. Francis. SIL'VER, m. [sikbr, Goth.; seofer, Sax.; silber, Gor.; silver, D.] A white, malleable, ductile, and tenacious metal, of a brilliant lustre when polished, much used for coin and plate:—any thing of soft splendor; money made of silver.— German silver, an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc, but containing no silver;— much used for forks,

spoons, &c.. (L'VER, a. Made of silver; white, like silver; having a

pale lustre: — soft of voice; soft; gentle; quiet.

SiL'VEE, v. a. [L. SILVERED; pp. SILVERING, SILVERED.] To
cover with silver; to adorn with mild lustre.

SIL'VER-BEAT'ER, n. One who beats or foliates silver. Boy

SIL'VER-BOSH, \* n. (Bot.) A shrub. Crabb.

SIL'YER-FIR, n. A species of the fir-tree. Bp. Berkeley.
SIL'YER-FIR, n. A species of fish. Hill.
SIL'YER-FISH,\* n. A species of fish. Hill.
SIL'YER-BALY,\* n. Of a color resembling silver. Smellte.
SIL'YER-HAIRED,\* (-hard) a. Having hair of the color of

silver. Pennant.
SIL'VEE-ING,\* n. The art of covering the surfaces of bod-

SIL'YER-ING, "R. Ine art of covering and surfaces of ies with a thin film of silver. Urs.

SIL'YER-LEAF, "R. Silver beaten into thin leaf. Urs.

SIL'YER-LY, ad. With the appearance of silver. Shak.

SIL'YER-SHED'DING, "A. Shedding silver. Shak.

SIL'YER-SHED'DING, "A. Shedding silver. Shak.

SIL'YER-SHEND'DING, "A. Shedding silver. Shak.

SIL'VER-SMITH, n. One who works in silver.
SIL'VER-THIS'TLE, (-this's) n. A plant. Miller.
SIL'VER-TÖNGUED,\* (-tüngd) a. Having a smooth tongue or speech. Dr. Allen.
SIL'VER-TEEE, n. A tree having bright or silvery foliage.
SIL'VER-WEED, n. A perennial plant. Miller.
SIL'VER-Y, a. Like silver; besprinkled with silver.
SIL'VER-Y, a. (Chem.) Applied to an acid which, with pinic acid, constitutes the greater portion of colophony or common rosin. P. Cue.

acid, constitutes the greater portion of colophony or common rosin. P. Cya.

[SIM'4-GRE, (-ger) n. [simagrée, Fr.] Grimace. Dryden.

SI-MAk', n. [samare, D.] A robe; a loose, light garment, such as a bishop wore under his gown:—also written cymar, crmmar, and chummar. Dryden.

SIM-4-RÖ-Ba,\* n. (Mad.) The bark of the root quassia simaruba, a native of the West Indies; used as a tonic. P. Che.

Sym. 7.4,\* n. [L.] (Zool.) A genus of animals resembling man, including the ape, baboon, monkey, &c. Brande.
Sim';-LAB, a. [similare, Fr., from similis, L.] Homogeneous; resembling; having resemblance; like; uniform.
Sim-;-LAR-LY, ad. With resemblance; in a similar manner.
Sim';-LAR-LY, ad. With resemblance; in a similar manner.

Sim'i-Lan-Ly, ad. With resemblance; in a similar manner. ISIM'i-Lan-Ly, ad. Similar. Johnson.
Sim'i-La. m. [similar. Johnson.
Sim'i-La. m. [similar. L.] (Rhet.) A resemblance, in some particular thing, between two objects that are, in themselves, dissimilar; a comparison, a similitude; a comparison made to illustrate something.
Si-mil'i-ran, m. [L.] (Law) The technical designation of the form by which either party, in pleading, accepts the issue tendered by his opponent. Brands.
Si-mil'-TODE, m. Fir.; similatudo, L.] Likeness; resemblance; comparison; simile. Wotton.
Si-mil-LiO'Di-NA-By, a. Denoting resemblance. Coke.
Sim'i-LiOn,\* m. An alloy of copper and zinc, made to imitate silver and gold; a golden-colored variety of brass. Ure.

Tira

Ure.
SIM'1-0'5,\* a. Relating to, or resembling, the monkey. Sadasey Smith.
SIM'1-TAR, n. See Scymitan, and Cimeter.
SIM'MER, v. n. [i. simmered; pp. simmered, simmered.]
To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hissing.
\*\*SIM'MER, n. [simmered, old Fr.; symmetes, low L.] A kind of bun or cake; a cracknel. Bullein.
\*\*Simmered, Simmericans, I.] One who practises simmered. Bp. Bedell.

SIM-Q-NT'A-CAL, c. Relating to, or partaking of, simony. SIM-Q-NT'A-CAL-Ly, cd. With the guilt of simony. Burnet 15:-MÖ'N;-Oüs,\* a. Relating to simony. Mitton. SIM'ON-18x,\* n. One who practises or defends simony.

Burn.
Sim'o-Ny, [sim'o-ne, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; at'mone, Kowrick.] a seneral, Fr.; [sinconis, L.] An uslewful contract for the presenting of a clergyman to a
benefice; the crime of buying or selling church preferment:—named from Simon Magus. Acts viii.
Sp.mologi', or Sp.mologi', a. A hot, noxious wind in
Arabia and some parts of Africa, called also semici and
kamens. P. Oyc. See Samel.
Si'Mous, a. Having a flat nose; snub-nosed. Brown.
Sim'per. v. m. [semmer. old Sueth. semmer, modern.] [i.

Sim'PRE, v. n. [semmer, old Sueth., semper, modern.] [i.simpered; pp. simpering, simpered.] To smile; generally, to smile affectedly or foolishly.

SIM'PER, s. Smile; generally, an affected or foolish

SMIPER-ER, m. One who simpers. Nevils.
Sim'PER-ER, m. One who simpers. Nevils.
Sim'PER-ING-LY, ad. With an affected or foolish smile.
Sim'PLE, a. [simplex, I.; simple, Fr.] Plain; artless; undesigning; sincere; not complex; not complicated; unmingled; single; only one:—silly; foolish; not wise.
Sim'PLE, (sim'pi) n. [Fr.] A single ingredient in a medicine; a drug; something not compounded. It is popularly used for a medicinal bark.

used for a medicinal herb.

used for a medicinal herb.

FSIM\*PLE\_W. n. To gather simples. Garth.

FSIM\*PLE\_MIND\*ED. a. Artless; single in purpose; simple.

FSIM\*PLE\_MIND\*ED. n. Ess,\* n. The quality of being simple.

FSIM\*PLE. n. Ess, n. Quality of being simple.

FSIM\*PLE. n. A. collector of simples; a herbalist. Dave
TSIM\*PLE. n. A. Collector of simples; a herbalist. Dave
TSIM\*PLE. n. A. Asilly person; a trifler; a foolish fellow.

TSIM\*PLE. TON, n. A silly person; a trifler; a foolish fellow.

TSIM\*PLE. TON, n. (simplex, simplicity, implicity, L.)

An undesigning, unskilled person; opposed to politician.

Arnuau.

Arrway.

Sim-PLiC'i-Ty, n. [simplecitas, L.; simplicité, Fr.] State or quality of being simple; plainness; artlessness; singleness; weakness. [†Silliness; folly. Hooker.]

Sim-PLi-Fi-G'TiON, n. Act of simplifying; act of making

niain

pann.
SIM'PLI-FŸ, v. a. [simplifier, Fr.; simplex and facio, L.] [i. simplified; pp. simplified,] To make simple; to render plain.

simple; to render plain.

Sim'PLIST, m. One skilled in simples; a herbalist.

Sim'PLY, ad. In a simple manner; without art; plainly; artlessly; of itself; merely; solely.

Sim'U-LA, cher, (sim'u-la-kçr) m. [simulacrum, L.] An image. Ser T. Élyot.

ISIM'U-LAR, n. [simulo, L.] One that counterfeits. Shak.

ISIM'U-LAR, a. a. [secous ; plausible; feigned. Shak.

Sim'U-LATE, o. a. [simulo, L.] [1. simulatred; pp. simulatred, simulatred.] To feign; to counterfeit. Thomson.

ISIM'U-LATE, a. [simulatus, L.] Feigned; simulated. Bale.

Sim'U-LATE, a. Counterfeit; feigned; simulated. Boswell.

Sim-U-LA'TION, n. [Fr.; simulatio, L.] Act of simulating; a feigning; false pretence. Bacon.

SI-MUL-TA-NE'I-TY,\* n. State of being simultaneous. Cole-

ridge. [R.]

[SI-MUL-TĀ'NR-OUS, [SI-MUL-tā'ne-tās, S. W. P. J. a. K.
W., s'au-q-tā'ng-tās, F. Sm. R.] a. [simultaneus, L.] Acting at the same time; existing at the same time;

[SI-MUL-TĀ'NR-OUS-NĒSS,\* m. State of being simultane-the same time;

[SI-MUL-TĀ'NR-OUS-NĒSS,\* m. State of being simultane-the same time;

[SI-MUL-TĀ'NR-OUS-NĒSS,\* m. State of being simultane-the same time;

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[SI-MUL-TĀ'NR-OUS-NĒSS,\* m. State of being simultane-the same time;

[SI-MUL-TĀ'NR-OUS-NĒSS,\* m. State of being simultane-the same time;

[SI-MUL

| ISI-MUL-TA'NE-OIS-NESS," n. Dunc of boning summand ous. Qu. Rec. | SIM'UL-TY, n. [simultas, L.] Private quarrel. B. Jonson. SIM'UR-TY, n. A fabulous, monstrous bird of the Persians. Brands. See Roc. SIN, n. A transgression of the law of God; a violation of or want of conformity to, the divine law; depravity wickedness; iniquity. — The seven deadly sins (Catholic) are pride, idleness, envy, murder, covetousness, lust, and silutionv. and gluttony.

Sin, v. n. [L SINNED; pp. SINNING, SINNED.] To violate the law of God; to do wickedly; to offend against right. †Sin, ad. [sen, sedan, Swed.] Since. Spenser. SI-NA'PIR,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; mustard. P.

Cyc. SIN'A-PIS-INE,\* n. A peculiar principle extracted from mus-

SIN'A-Pis-INE,\* a. A peculiar principle extracted from mustard seed. Brands.

SIN'A-Pism,\* [sin's-pizm, K. Sm. Wb. Ash; st'ns-pizm, P.] n. [sinspismus, L.] (Med.) A cataplasm made chiefly of mustard-seed. Breside.

Sin'-BERD,\* a. Born of, or sprung from, sin. Milton.

Sin'-BERD,\* a. Produced or bred by sin. Milton.

Sin'-BERD,\* a. Produced or bred by sin. Milton.

SinCE, conj. [by contraction from sithenes.] Because that; asseing that; inasmuch as. Locks.

SinCE, ad. Ago; before this; from that time. Sidney.

SinCE, prep. After; from the time of; as, it since that time."

SIN-CERE', a. [sincorus, L.; sincore, Fr.] [Unburt; unin-

SIN

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SIN
    jured; pure. Dryden.] Honest; real; not feigned; up-
right; true; plain; frank, undissembling; uncorrupt.

BIN-CERE'LY, ad. In a sincere manner; homestly.

BIN-CERE'LY, a. Guality of being sincere; honesty; puri-

ty; freedom from hypocrisy or dissimulation.

BIN'C;-PUT,* n. (Jaat.) The fore part of the head. Crabb.

BIN-DAR',* n. A native chief of Hindostan. Mannder.

BIN'DAR',* n. A. native chief of Hindostan. Mannder.
       †Sin'don, n. [sindon, L.; σίνδωι.] A fold; a wrapper.
               Bacon.
    Bacen.

Sine, n. [sinus, L.] (Geom.) A straight line drawn from one extremity of the arc of a circle, perpendicular to the radius, passing through the other extremity.

SFNE, prep. [L.] Without; as, "sine invidia," without
   envy.

8I'NE-CURE, [sl'ne-kūr, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.]

n. [sme and cura, L.] An office without any duties attached to it, a benefice without a cure, or without
  une care or souls.

SI'NE-CURE,* v. a. To place in a sinecure. Ec. Rev.

SI'NE-CU-RiSM,* n. The holding of sinecures, the state or
practice of a sinecurist. Blackwood's Mag.

SI'NE-CU-RIST,* n. One who holds a sinecure; an advo-
cate for sinecures. Ed. Rev.
   STARE DTE, * [L., without day.] In legal and parliamentary language, an adjournment, sme die, means, without any specified day for resuming the subject, or reassemblish.
           bling.
                                      Brande
   STNE QUA NON,* [L., without which not.] An indispensable condition; that without which the matter in hand
is null. Ed. Rev.

Sin'ew, (sin'nu) n. A ligament by which a joint is moved; a tendon; a muscle; a nerve: — whatever gives strength or compactness; as, "Money is the siness of war."

Sin'ew, (sin'nu) v. a. To knil, as by sinews. Shak.

Sin'ew-1, n'ess, *n. The quality of being sinewy. Scott.

Sin'ew-1, n'ess, *n. The quality of being sinewy. Scott.

Sin'ew-1, ess, *in'nu-1-so a. Having no sinews weak.

Sin'ew-sirring, (sin'ny-) a. Having the sinews under the belly stiff and contracted, as of a horse by over-riding. Sin'ew, (sin'ny-) a. Consisting of a sinew, or of sinews, strong, vigorous.

Sin'er, a Partaking of sin; addicted to sin; iniquitous; irreligious; not holy; wicked, contrary to religion.
            is null. Ed. Rev.
irreligious; not holy; wicked, contrary to religion.

Sin'FOL-LY, ad. In a sinful manner, wickedly.

Sin'FOL-NESS, n. State of being sinful; iniquity.

Sing, v. n. [sngan, San; snga, Icel.; snghen, D.] [t. suno or sana, pp. singing, suno.— Sang is growing obsolete.] To form the voice to melody; to utter words with musical modulation, to utter sweet sounds inarticulated to melody.
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ulately, to make any small or shrill noise, to tell in poetry.
Sing, v. a. To utter with musical modulation; to relate or

Sing, v. a. To utter with musical modulation; to relate or mention in poetry, to celebrate; to give praises to, in verse, to utter harmoniously.

Singe, (sinj) v. a. [i. singed; pp. singing, singed.] To scorch, to burn slightly or superficially.

Singe, (sinj) v. A slight burn on the surface.

Singer, (sinj) v. A slight burn on the surface.

Singer, (sinj) v. A. One who singes. Smart.

Singer, a. One who sings, one skilled in singing.

Singer, a. One who sings, one skilled in singing.

Singer, a. Utterance of melodious sounds; melody.

Singer, b. Bird, v. A. bird that sings. Addison.

Singer, Bird, v. A. bird that sings. Addison.

Singer, J. A. With a kind of tune. North.

Singer, J. A. With a kind of tune. North.

Singer, Marting, v. One who sings; a singer. Shak.

Singer, Marting, v. A. One who teaches the art of singening.

ing,

ing.
SIN'GLE, (sing'gl) a. [sngulus, L.] One; not double, not more than one, particular, individual, not compounded; alone; only; sole; having no companion; inving no assistant:—unmarried:—not complicated; not duplicated sungular:—noting a state or act in which one is opposed to one; as, "a single combat." [Weak; silly. Shak. Not double-minded, pure; uncorrupt, Sk. Matt. vi. SIN'GLE, (sing'gl) v. a. [i. SinGLED; pp. sinGLIS, singleD] To choose out from among others; to select, to sequester: to withdraw.

sequester; to withdraw, In'GLE-FLÖW-ERED,\* (-erd) a. Having a single flower. Hill

Sin'GLE-HAND-ED,\* a. Having but a single hand; unassisted. Smith

Sin'GLE-HEART-ED,\* a. Sincere; pure; upright. Be-

Bin'elle-wess, n. State of being single; sumplicity; sincerity; honest plainness.

Bin'elle-Stick, n. A cudgel, called also a back-sword.

Jamieson.

SIN'GLE-VALVED,\* (-valvd) a. Having but one valve. Smith.

Sin'clo; \* a. A ort of fine tea. Perry.
Sin'clo; \* a. A individually; particularly; only; by one'sself; without associates; honestly; sincerely.

Sinc'sone, a. A chant, in contempt; bad singing; an unpleasant repetition of similar words or tones.

SIN'GULLAR, a [sniguler, Fr.; singularis, L.] Single; not compound:—particular; odd; eccentric; strange; rare; unexampled; having something not common to others; alone; of which there is but one. - (Gram.) Expressing

alone; of which there is but one. — (Gram.) Expressing only one; not plural.

†SIN'GU-LAR., n. A particular; single instance. More. †SIN'GU-LAR-1BT, n. One who affects singularity. Barrow. SIN-GU-LAR-1BT, n. [samyularite, Fr.] State of being singular; something singular or peculiar, peculiarity, uncommonness; strangeness; eccentricity; a curiosity. †SIN'GU-LAR-LY, od. In a singular manner; strangely; particularly.

†Sin'GULT, n. [singultus, L.] A sigh; hiccough. Browne. Sin-GUL'TUS,\* n. [L.] (Med.) The hiccough or hiccup.

Gent. Mag.

Sin';-Cal.,\* a. Relating to sines; noting a kind of quadrant. Francis.

rant. Francis.

[SIN'18-TER, or SI-NIS'TER, [sin'19-ter, S. W. P. J. K. Wb.; se-nis'ter, F. Ja. Sm.] a. [sinster, L.] Being on the left hand, left, not right; not dexter, unlucky; inauspicious; sinistrous. S.T. This word, in the sense of left, is accented by the poets Milton, Dryden, &c., on the second syllable, though most lexicographers and orthoepists accent it on the first syllable, whether it is used in the sense of left or percerse. — Walker says, "This word, though uniformly accented on the second syllable in the poets quoted by Johnson, is as uniformly accented on the first by all our lexicographers, and is uniformly so pronounced by the best speakers. Mr. Nares tells us, that Dr. Johnson seems to think, that, when this word is used in its literal sense, — as, in its literal sense, —as,
"In his sauster hand, instead of ball,

He placed a mighty mug of potent ale,"

Dryden,—
it has the accent on the second syllable; but when in
the figurative sense of corrupt, msidious, &c., on the first.
This distinction seems not to be founded on the best usage."

usage."
Sin'|S-TER, [sin'|S-ter, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.] a. Bad;
perverse, corrupt, deviating from honesty, unfair.
||S(n'|S-TER-HXND'ED, a. Left-handed; unfucky. Lovelace.
Sin'|S-TER-LY, ad. Perversely, corruptly, unfairly.
Sin'|S-TER-LY, ad. Belonging to the left hand; sinister; sin
lstrous. Fo. Qu. Rec.
Sin'|S-TRXL-LY,\* ad. On the left hand; from left to right.
Fo. Qu. Rec.

Fo. Qu. Rev.

Fo. Qu. Rev.

SIN-IS-TROR'SAL,\* a. [smistroreum, L.] Rising from left to right, as a spiral line. Smart.

[SIN'IS-TROBS, [sIn'IS-trüs, S. W. P. F. K.; sIn'IS-trüs or so-nis'trus, Sm.] a. [smister, L.] Sinister:—being on the left:—absurd; perverse; wrong. Bentley.

[SIN'IS-TROBS-LY, ad. With a tendency to the left; perversely, absurdly. Broone.

SINK, (singk) v. n. [sniken, Ger.] [1. sunk or sank; pp. sinking, sunk.—Sank is growing obsolete; and sunken is used as a participial adjective.] To fall down through any medium, not to swim, to go to the bottom, to fall gradually, to efter or penetrate into any body, to lose height; to fall to a level, to be overwhelmed:—to decline; to decrease; to decay; to droop; to drop.

SINK, v. a. To put under water:—to delve; to make by digging:—to depress; to degrade; to make to fall; to bring low; to dimnish; to crush; to overbear; to make

bring low; to diminish; to crush; to overbear; to make to decline; to suppress:—to reduce, as a capital sum of money for the sake of a greater profit or interest out of it. SIMK, n. [sincan, Sax:; snaken, Ger.] A dran to carry off filthy water or other foul matter; a jakes, any place

SINK, n. [sincan, Sax.; sinken, Ger.] A drain to carry off filthy water or other foul matter; a jakes, any place where corruption is gathered.

SINK'ING-FUND,\* n. A portion of the public revenue of Great Britain set apart for the gradual reduction of the national debt. Pitt. See Fund.

SIN'LESS, a. Exempt from sin; pure; innocent. Milton.

SIN'LESS. A. Exempt from sin; pure; innocent. Milton.

SIN'NER, n. One who sins, an irreligious person.

SIN'NER, v. a. To act the part of a sinner; as, "To sinner it." Pope. [Ludicrous.]

SIN'NER, v. a. To act the part of a sinner; as, "To sinner it." Pope. [Ludicrous.]

SIN'NER, v. a. (Naul.) Rope-yarn bound about ropes to prevent them from galling; sennit. Crabb.

SIN'OP-FER, n. (Min.) A nexplation or sacrifice for sin.

SIN'OP-FER, n. (Min.) A red ferruginous quartz, sinople; a species of earth. Minsworth.

SIN'OP-EL, (-pl) n. Sinoper — (Her.) Green; vert.

SIN'POLLE (-pl) n. Sinoper — (Her.) Green; vert.

SIN'TOC,\* or SIN'DO,\* n. The bark of a species of cinnamomum, a tree found in Java, used as a spice. P. Cyc.

SIN'U-ATE, (sin'yy-st) v. a. [sanso, L.] [1. sinuated; pp. sinuated; (sin'yy-st) a. (Bot.) Turning in and out is an irregular mammer; sinuose. P. Cyc. an irregular manner; sinuose. P. Cyc.

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Bin-u-A'Tion, n. Act of sinuating; a bending in and out. Sin-u-ōs',\* a. Bending in and out: sinuous. Loudon. Bin-u-ōs',-T', n. The state or quality of being sinuous. Sin'u-obs, (sin'u-obs) a. [sinuoux, F., from sinus, L.] Bending in and out; winding; of a serpentine or undulation in and out; winding; of a serpentine or undulation.

Bending in and out; winding; of a serpentine or undulating form; curved.

SI'NUS, R.[L.] pl. L. SINUS; Eng. SI'NUS-ES. A bay of the sea; an opening of the land: — a fold or opening vein of the star mater: — any cavity, a cell.

SIN'-WÖRN,\* a. Worn by sin. Milton.

SIP, v. a. [sipan, Sax.; supen, D.] [L. sipped; pp. sipping, sipped.] To take, as a fluid, by small quantities with the lips; to draw into the mouth; to drink, to drink out of. SIP, v. n. To drink a small quantity or sparingly.

SIP, v. n. To drink a small quantity or sparingly.

SIPP, v. n. [sipen, Teut.] To ouze or drain out slowly. Grose. [Local, England.] SiPP, v. n. [sipen, [at/60n, Gr.; sipho, L.] A bent tube used for drawing off liquids from casks. — (Zool.) A membranous or calcareous tube.

SI-PHO'N; A.\* n. (Bot.) A tree of South America, which yields caoutchoue. P. Cyc.

SI-PHON'IC,\* a. Relating to, or resembling, a siphon. Buck-

Sī-PHŎN'IC, \* a. Relating to, or resembling, a siphon. Buck-

land.
Si'PHO-CLE,\* n. A membranous organ or pipe of some shell-fish. Brande. A hole or tube. Smart.
†\$(P'ID. a. [an old form of sapid.] Savory. Cockeram.
SiP'PER, n. One who sips.
SiP'PER, n. A small sop. Milton.
SiP'UN-CLE,\* n. (Ent.) A genus of worms. Brande.
SiP'UN-CLE,\* n. (Ent.) A genus of worms. Brande or notification beginning, "if any one.] An advertisement or notification beginning," if any one n. It is applied to a notification of an intention to take holy orders, with a consequent inquiry if any one can allege uppediment.

consequent inquiry if any one can allege impediment.

Sir, n. [sire, Fr.] The word of respect in compellation to man, in common conversation:—the title of a baronet and a knight, prefixed to the Christian name. as, Sr. John:

—it is sometimes used for man. Shak. — "A title formerly —it is sometimes used for man. Shak. — "A title formerly applied to priests and curates in general; for this reason: —dominus, the academical title of bachelor of arts, was usually rendered by ser in English, at the universities; so that a bachelor, who in the books stood Dominus Brown, was, in conversation, called Sr Brown. This was in use in some colleges even in my memory." Mars. A similar use of the title sir is, or has been heretofore, common in some American colleges.

Si-R.8'KiER,\* n. [Turk.] See Serassier.

SiR-CaR',\* n. A government of Hindostan. Ency.

Sire, n. [sire, Fr.; senior, L.] The word of respect in ad-

dressing a king: —in poetry, a father: —it is used of bensts; as, "The horse had a good sire, but a bad dam." — It is used in composition, as, grand-sire.

Sire, v. a. To beget. Shak. [It is used of beasts.]

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Sire, v. a. To beget. Shak. [It is used of beasts.]

axolou. F. Cyc.
Si'REN, [a'I'en, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.: sir'en, Wb.] m.
[L., Σειρήν, Gr.] pl. sirens. (Mythology) Melodious goddesses, or preternatural women, who dwelt on or near the shores of Sicily, and so charmed passing mariners by the sweetness of their song, that they forgot their homes, and among them till they are supplied with bunger. There and remained there till they perished with hunger. There were originally two sirens, afterwards three. They had the form of a virgin above the waist; and the rest of their body was like that of a bird:—a mermaid:—an enticing woman.—(ZooL) A reptile or batrachian with two feet.

Siven, a. Alluring; bewitching like a siren.

Si-RENE',\* n. [Fr.] An instrument for determining the velocity of aerial vibration, corresponding to the different pitches of musical sound. Brande.

SI'REN-IZE, v. n. To practise the arts of a siren. Cock-

Si'nt N-IZE, v. n. To practise the arts of a siren. Cockeram. [L.]
Si-Ri'A-Sis, n. [\sigma(\alpha a \sigma(\alpha)] (Med.) A stroke of the sun; a sun-stroke; insolation, inflammation of the brain through excessive heat of the sun, phrenitis.
SiK':\sigma(\alpha) \text{Si}, n. [L.] The dog-star; a star of the first magnitude in the constellation of Cane Major or the Great Dog. It is the brightest star in the heavens.
Sik'L\sigma(\alpha) \text{Si}, \sigma(\alpha) \text{Tion}, \sigma(\alpha) \text{Tion}, \sigma(\alpha) \text{Tion}, \sigma(\alpha) \text{Tion}, \sigma(\alpha) \text{Tion}, \sigma(\alpha) \text{Tion}, \sigma(\alpha) \text{Tion}, \sigma(\alpha) \text{Tion}, \sigma(\alpha) \text{Tion}, \sigma(\alpha) \text{Tion}, \sigma(\alpha) \text{Tion}, \sigma(\alpha) \text{Tion} \text{Tion}, \sigma(\alpha) \text{Tion} \text{Tion}, \sigma(\alpha) \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion}, \sigma(\alpha) \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \text{Tion} \ moods."—In this account of the origin of sirlen, Johnson has been generally followed by subsequent English lexicographers, who have spoken of its etymology. The king referred to, according to some, was Charles II.; but according to a greater number, James L. The following account is given by Dean Swift, in his "Police Conversation:"—"But pray why is it called a sirlois?—Why, you must know that our king, James I., who loved good

eating, being invited to dinner by one of his nobles, and seeing a large loin of beef at his table, he drew out his sword, and in a frolic knighted it." Whether this was related by Swift in a serious or "merry mood," may be doubted; as it may well be doubted whether this is a correct account of the origin of the word. It is not found in any English dictionary previous to that of Johnson, with the orthography of sirlois; but the earlier orthography was surlois. Bailey's Dictionary has surlois of beef, corresponding to the French surloins de bauf, the obvious or probable etymology. Surlois is also given by Alnsworth; and the word occurs repeatedly in Congrave's Dictionary, first published in 1611, with the orthography of surloins and surloins. See Sullois.

SIR'NAME, n. See SURAMES.

SIR'RAME, n. See SURAMES.

SIR'RAME, (sti'rah or sir'rah) (sti'ra, S. W. P. J. F. K.)

about Éaster.

Sir'RaH, (săr'rah or sir'rah) [sir'ră, S. W. P. J. F. K.;

sör'ra, Ja. Sm. Johnston, sir'ră, Wb.; sir'rah, E. Ephinston.] n. [snr, ha!] An adaptation of the word sir, when
used with anger, contempt, or insult, or in playfulness.

fSirt, n. [syrtts, L.] A box, a quicksand. See Syrtis.

[Sir'up, sir'up) p. sir'rup) [sir'np, S. W. J. K. Wb., sšr'
rup, F. Ja.; sir'rup, P. R.: sir'np, colloqually sür'up,

Sm.] n. [Arab.] Vegrable juice boiled with sugar, or a
saturated solution of sugar in water, commonly united
with some vegetable or other ingredient.

ISIR'UPED. (sir'up) a. Sweet, like sirup; having strup.

||SIR'UPED, (sir'upt) a. Sweet, like sirup; having sirup.

Drauton.

Drayton.

SIRVENTE,\* or SIRVANTE,\* (sör-vängt') n. [Fr.] A species of poem in common use among the Troubadours of the middle ages. Brande.

SisKin, n. [contracted from assite.] Donne. See Assize.

SisKin, n. [swytten, Teut.] A bird; the greenfinch.

SisKin, n. [bat.] A genus of umbelliferous plants. P. Cye.

SisKoN,\* n. [bat.] A genus of the sume parents, correlative to brother:—n woman of the same parents, correlative to brother:—n woman of the same faith,—of the same condition,—of the same kind,—of the same church, society, or community.

To the same conduction,—of the same and,—of same church, society, or community.

†Sis'TER, v. a. To resemble closely. Shak.

†Sis'TER, v. n. To be akin, to be near to. Shak.

Sis'TER-HOOD, (-hdd) n. State or duty of a sister:—a of sisters:—a number of women of the same order.

of sisters:—a number of women of the same order. Sis'TER-N-LÂW, n. The sister of a busband or wife. Sis'TER-LY, a. Like a sister; becoming a sister. Shak. Sis'TER-MY, n. [L.; aciston, Gr.] (Mus.) A inusical instrument of percussion, anciently used in Egypt. P. Cyc. Si-Sim'BRI-UM, n. (Bot.) A genus of plants. P. Cyc. SiT, v. n. [L. sat; pp. sitting, sat or sitten.— Sitten is now nearly obsolete.] To rest the lower extremity of the body; to repose on a sent, to perch, to be in a state of rest; to be in any local position. to rest as a weight or burden: body; to repose on a sent, to perch to be in a state of rest; to be in any local position, to rest as a weight or burden; to settle: — to brood; to incubate: — to be adjusted; to be placed in order to be painted: — to be convened, as an assembly of a public or authoritative kind; to hold a session, as, "The court sits," — "The last general council sat at Trent: "—to occupy a place in an official capacity." ty.— To set down, to begin a siege; to rest; to settle.—
To set out, to be without engagement; to remain to the end. - To sit up, to rise from lying to sitting, not to go to bed.

to bed.

Sit, v. a. To keep the seat upon; to place on a seat. Shak.

As an active verb, it is generally used by way of ellipsis; as, "To set a horse" is to set upon a horse.

Site, n. [setus, L.] Situation; local position, ground-plot; place. locality; spot

Sit'erb, a. Placed; situated. Spanser.

Sit'erb, n. An ulcerated sore or tumor growing on a horse's back under the saddle. Farrier's Dict.

horse's back under the saddle. Farrier's Diet.

| SITH, con. Since, seeing that. Howker.
| SITHE, n. Time. Spenser.
| SITHE, n. An instrument for mowing. See Scythe.
| SITHE, v. An instrument for mowing. See Sight. [It is provincial and cockney in England, and a colloquial vulgarism in the United States.]
| SITHE MAN, n. A mower; scytheman. Peacham.
| SITHE MAN, n. A mower; scytheman. Peacham.
| SITHE MAN, n. A mower; scytheman. Peacham.
| SITHENCE, ad. Since; in latter times. Spenser.
| SITI-OL'0-0-Y, \* n. [7 ros and \( \delta \) os. ] A treatise on allment or food. Hoblyn.
| SIT'TA, \* n. (Ornith.) A species of bird; the nuthatch.
| Gesner.

Gemer.

SIT'TEN,\* (sit'tn) p. from Sit. Placed on a sent. Hume.
It is nearly obsolete, sat being used instead of it.
SIT'TER, n. One who sits:—a bird that incubates.

SITTER, N. One who sits:—a bird that incubates.
SITTING, N. Act of one who sits; posture of being on a seat; time of sitting or being seated; seasion, a inveting of an assembly; incubation.
SIT'U-ATE, (sit'yu-at) a. [situs, L.] Having a situation placed; situated.

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CALLY.

STR'U-ET-ED; a. Having a situation; placed; circumstanced; situate.
STR-U-A'TION, s. [Fr.] State of being situated; local respect; position; condition; state; temporary state; circumstances; place; site; station; post; locality; locality.

SKEP, n. [A sort of basket. Tusser.] In Scotland and some parts of England, a bec-hive. Todd.
SKEP[TiC, n. [orentales, Gr.; seeptiag., Fr.] One who doubts of every thing; sceptic.—See Scarric, the more common orthography.

SEEP'TJ-CAL, s. Doubtful; doubting. See SCEPTICAL

SKEP'TI-CAL-LY, ad. In a skeptical manner. See Scapti

tion.
80 γA,\* s. (Hindee mythology) The third person of the Hindee triad or trinity; or the Supreme Being, considered in the character of a destroyer or avenger. He is the personification of time. Malosm.
81 · γA · ΣΗΕ΄ R; · ΌΛ,\* s. [Swa; and θηρίον, Gr.] (Geol.) An extinct genus of ruminant animals, of great size, furnished with four horns, found is fossil remains. Brande. SIX, a. Twice three; one more than five.
81X, n. The number six. Browns, Small boor. Norse. — To be at my and soven, or supre and sevens, is to be in a state of Skep'tj-cişm, n. Universal doubt. See Scapticism. Skep'tj-cize, v. n. To doubt. See Scapticize. Skep'ry,\* n. An insulated rock ; a rocky isle. Jamicson. SKER'RY,\* n. An insulated rock; a rocky isle. Jamieson.
SKETCH, v. a. [schetzen, D.] [i. SKETCHD; pp. SKETCHING,
SKETCH, v. a. [schetzen, D.] [i. SKETCHD; pp. SKETCHING,
SKETCH, v. a. [schetzen, D.] facting outlines, and slightly
shading; to make a rough draught of; to plan; to suggest
a general notion of; to depict; to delineation; a rough
draught; a first plan.
SKETCH, v. [schetz, D.] An outline; delineation; a rough
draught; a first plan.
SKETCH, v.\* a. Relating to a sketch; apt at sketching; unfinished. Krught.
SKEW, (skil) a. [skinze, or skaze, Dan.] Oblique; distorted;
skue. Brewer. [R.]
SKEW, (skil) a. Awry; askew. Hulest.
SKEW, (skil) v. a. To look obliquely upon; to form obliqueiy; to throw violently. Breckett. [Local, England.]
SKEW, Skil) v. n. To walk obliquely; to start aside, as a
horse. L'Estrange. [Local, England.]
SKEW-SKEX, \* n. (Arch.) The sloping abutment in brickwork and masonry, for the ends of the arched head of an
aperture. Brande.
SKEW-BRIDGE, \* n. A kind of bridge introduced upon be at my and seven, or succe and sevens, is to be in a state of disorder and confusion. SIX'-CÖR-NERED,\* (-nerd) a. Having six corners. Lec. SIX'FÖLD, a. SIX times told. SIX'PENCE, s. A small English silver coin; half a shilling.
SIX'PENCE, s. A small English silver coin; half a shilling.
SIX'PETALED, b. (-id) a. (Bot.) Having six petals. Smart.
SIX'sOÖRE, a. Six times twenty. Sandya.
SIX'sID-D, b. A. Having six sides. Crabb.
SIX'SID-D, a. A six and ten. Bacon. 51X'-31D-ZD," a. Having six sides. Crabb.
Six'TEERNH, a. Six and ten. Bacon.
Six'TEERNH, a. Six and ten. Bacon.
Six'TEERNH, a. Sixth after the tenth; ordinal of sixteen.
Six'TEERNH, a. Sixth after the fifth; ordinal of six.
SixTH, a. The first after the fifth; ordinal of six.
SixTH, a. A sixth part. Cheyne.
SixTH'LY, ad. In the sixth place. Bacon.
Six'TH-ZH, a. Ordinal of sixty.
Six'TY, a. Six times ten. — a. The number sixty.
Six'TY, a. Six times ten. — a. The number sixty.
Six'TY, a. Six times ten. — a. The number sixty.
Six'TY, a. A student of the lowest rank, or one admitted on easier terms, with regard to expenses, than others, at Cambridge, in England, and at Dublin, in Ireland; corresponding to servitor at Oxford. — Written also sizer.
SizZe, suffer a. The rank or station of a sizar. Southey.
SizZe, a. [from incas, L.; or from assize, or assize, Fr.]
Bulk; quantity; comparative magnitude; magnitude: a settled quantity; a portion of bread, meat, &c., allotted to a student. — [siza, Sp.] A sort of varnish, paint, or glue: — a thick, tenscious kind of varnish used by giders, called also gold ans:— a buffy coat on the surface of coagulated blood.
SizE, v. a. [i. sizzd., pp. sizing, sizze.] To swell; to adwork and masorry, the study of the arched sead of an aperture. Brande.

SKEW'-BRIDGE,\* n. A kind of bridge introduced upon railroads, when the railway intersects any existing communication at right angles. Brande.

SKEW'FR, (skû'er) n. [skere, Dan.] A small wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form.

SKEW'FR, (skû'er) v. a. To fasten with skewers.

SKID,\* n. A compassing piece of timber, formed so as to answer the vertical curve of a ship's side. Mar. Duct. A chain to confine a wheel. — (U. S.) A short stick or log of wood laid crosswise, to support logs or timbers, in making a fence with logs.

SKIFF, n. [schiff, Ger.; esquif, Fr.; scapha, L.] A small, light boat; a wherry.

SKIFF, v. a. To pass over in a skiff. Beaum. & Fl.

SKIL'PGR,\* v. n. To live by begging or pilitering. Str W.

Scott. [Local.]

SKIL'PGU, a. Having skill; well-versed; knowing; dexterous; adroit; expert; able. Scott. [Local.]

Scott. [Local.]

SKIL/FOL., a. Having skill; well-versed; knowing; dexterous; adroit; expert; able.

SKIL/FOL-Ly, ad. In a skilful manner; ably.

SKIL/FOL-Ly, ad. In a skilful manner; ably.

SKIL/FOL-NESS, n. State of being skilful; ability.

SKILL, n. [skild, Icel.] Knowledge of any practice or art, as medicine; readiness or dexterity in any practice; knowledge; experience. [†Reason; cause. Wielife.]

SKILL, v. n. [skild, Icel.] To be knowing, to be dexterous. Speaser. To make difference; to matter. Hooker.

SKILL, v. a. To know; to understand. Beaum. § Fl. Still used in some parts of England. Forby.

SKILL, v. a. To know; to understand. Beaum. § Fl. Still used in some parts of England. Forby.

SKILL, E. SKILD, a. Knowing; dexterous; skilful. Milton. †SKIL/LESS, a. Wanting skill; artless. Sdatey.

SKIL/LET, n. [secullette, old Fr.] A small fron kettle or boller with a handle. Saak.

†SKILT, n. Difference. Cleaveland.

SKIM, z. a. [i skilmed; pp. skilming, skilmed.] To clent off from the upper part, by passing a vessel a little below the surface, as cream from milk; to take by skilming:—

to brush the surface slightly; to pass very near the surface:—to cover superficially.

SKYM — a. To nass lightly: to glide along. Addison. SUTER. of Congulated Disco.

SIZE, v. a. [i. sized, pp. sizind, sized.] To swell; to adjust or arrange, according to size:—to settle; to fix:—to cover with glutinous matter; to bessear with size.

SIZED, (sized) a. Having a particular magnitude. Locks.

SIZEL,\* a. The residue of flat bars of silver, after pieces SI'ZLL, \* 2. The residue of nat oars of siver, after pieces are cut out for coins. Crabb.

SIZE'ROLL, \* n. A small piece of parchment added to some part of a roll or record. Crabb.

SIZ'ERS, n. pl. Tusser. See Scissons.

SI'ZI-NESS, n. Glutinousness; viscosity. Floyer.

BIZ'ING, \* n. The act of covering with size; a viscous or Siz'; re, "x. I ne act of covering with size; a viscous or glutinous substance. Ash.

Si'Zy, a. Relating to size; viscous; glutinous.

†SKAD'DLE, n. Hurt; damage. Bailey.

SKAD'DLE, a. Mischievous; ravenous. Ray. [Local, Eng.]

†SKAD'DONS, n. pl. The embryos of bees. Bailey.

SKAIN, n. [secaigne, old Fr.] A knot of thread or silk. Sec SERIE.

SERIE.

SERIE.

SENIDA A A bard. See Scald.

SENIDA A A bard. See Scald.

SENIDA A A bard. See Scald.

SENIDA A A bard of shee Surnished with iron, for sliding on the ice: — a sea-fish, of the thornback kind.

SENIDA A SERIE.

SENIDA A SERIE.

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SENIDA A SERIE.

SENIDA A SERIE.

SENIDA A SERIE.

SENIDA A SERIE.

SERIEL A SCALG. Get.] A Shallow, wooden vessel, for holding milk or cream; a milking-pail. Gross. [North of England.] Serie to brush the surface signify; to pass very near the surface:—to cover superficially.

SKIM, v. n. To pass lightly; to glide along. Addison.

tSKIM, n. Scum; refuse. Bryskett.

SKIM/BLE-SKAM/BLE, a. Wandering; wild. Shak. [Low.]

SKIM/BLE-SKAM/BLE, a. d. In a confused manner. Ash.

SKIM/BLE-SKAM/BLE, a. d. In a confused manner. Ash.

SKIM/BE, n. One who skims:—a scoop or shallow vessel, SKIN'MER, a. One who skims: —a scoop or shallow vessel, for skimming: —a bird; the rynchops.

SKIN'-MILK, n. Milk skimmed of its cream.

SKIN'-MILK, n. Milk skimmed off. Br. Skin'-MILK, n. Milk skimmed off. B. Hall.

SKIN'-MING-PON, or SKIN'-MER-PON, ad. Used jestingly, in ridicule of a man who suffers himself to be beaten by his wife; as, "to ride skimmington," is or was a burlesque procession practised, in England, in such cases.—To ride the stang is a phrase of similar import in the north of England. Marss.

SKIN, n. [skind, Dan.] The natural covering of the flesh or the animal body. It consists of three parts or membranes: the exterior, called the scarfskin, or cutales; under this is a thin layer of soft or pulpy matter, called the success net-England. EEET,\* n. (Neut.) A sort of long scoop, used to wet the decks and sides of a ship, in order to keep them cool. Mar. Dict. Mar. Duct.

SKEG, π. A wild plum growing in hedges. Bailey.—pl. A sort of oats. Farm. Ency.

SKEG/SER, π. Little salmon. Walton.

SKEIN, (skān) π. A knot of thread or silk.

†SKEL'DER,\* υ. α. Το cheat; to swindle; to beg. B. Jonson.

SKEL'E-TON, π. [σκελετός.] (Anat.) All the bornes of a human or animal body, dried, cleaned, and disposed in their natural position:—a frame of a building or structure:—a grengeral plan or suiting. the exterior, called the scarfekin, or cutacle; under this is a thin layer of soft or pulpy matter, called the mucous network, which is the seat of color; and under these the cutais, or true skin, which is a gelatinous texture. Brande. A membrane; hide; pelt; husk or covering. Ludicrously, the body. L'Extrange.

SMIN, c. a. (is surmurp; pp surmura, surmura.) To flay, to strip or divest of the skin; to peel; to cover with their matural position:—a frame of a building of structure:—a general plan or outline.

†SKEL'LUM, n. [soksime, old Fr.; soksim, Ger.] A villain;
a scoundrel. Cotgrave.

SKEL'LV, v. n. To squint.—n. A squint. Brookstt. [North
of England.] SEELP, v. A blow; a smart stroke. Brockett. [North of England.] SEEN, v. v. To squint. Hollowey. [Local, England.] skin.
Skin,\* v. z. To acquire a skin; to become skinned over
Clarke.

A. S. I. O. C. T. long: X. E. I. O. U. T. skort; 4, 2, 1, 0, U. Y. sbowes.—Fáre, Fáre, Fáre, Fáre, Fáre, Ríte.

**bLA** 

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BEINCH,\* v. c. To stint; to scrimp; to give a short allow-1 SKUNK,\* s. A small, carnivorous, American quadruped, allied to the weasel and badger, and very fittid.— An abance. Forby. [Local, England.]
SKIN'-DEEP, s. Slight; superficial. Felthem.
SKIN'FILINT, n. A niggardly person; a miser.
SKIN'FULL\* n.; pl. SKINFULS. As much as the skin will hold. Hawkeroorth. hold. Hawkesporth.

KKink, (skingk) n. [†Drink; any thing potable: — pottage.

Bacon.] A sort of Egyptian reptile or lizard. Scott.

†SKINK, (skingk) v. n. To serve drink. B. Jonson.

†SKINK | zk., (skingk 'er) n. One who serves drink. Skak.

KKIN'LESS, a. Having no skin, or a slight skin.

SKIN'LEES, a. Having no skin, or a slight skin.

SKIN'LEE, \*a. Resembling the skin. Booth.

SKINKED, (skind) p. Divested of skin. —a. Having skin;

callons. SKIN'NER, n. One who skins; a dealer in skins.
SKIN'NER, n. The quality of being skinny.
SKIN'NY, a. Consisting of skin; wanting flesh.
SKIN'NY, a. Consisting of skin; wanting flesh. Wool. Booth. SKIP, v. n. [skopa, Icel.] [i. skipped; pp. skipping, skipped.]
To fetch quick bounds; to pass by quick leaps, to bound lightly; to leap; to jump. — To skip over, to pass without notice SKIP, v. a. To miss; to pass; to omit. Shak.

SKIP, v. A light leap or bound; a spring. — (Mus.) A passage from one sound to another by more than a degree at one time.

SKIP'JKK, n. An upstart: — a sea-fish. Martin.

SKIP'JKK, n. An lupstart: — a sea-fish. Martin.

SKIP'JKK, n. One who skips; a giody person: — the horn-fish. — (Naut.) The master of a small merchant-vessel, a ship-master. [A ship-boy. Congrese.]

SKIP'PING-LY, ad. By skips and leaps. Housell.

SKIE'NELY, n. A To scream out. Brockett. [Local, Eng.]

SKIE'MSH, n. [schimmen, Ger.; secarmouche, Fr.] A slight fight, in war, less than a set battle; a slight, distant combat. a contest. bat, a contest.

SKIR'MISH, v. n. [secarmoucher, Fr.] [t. sKIRMISHED; pp.
sKIRMISHING, SKIRMISHED.] To fight loosely or in small skirmishing, skirmished.] To fight loosely or in small parties or detachments.

Skir'mishe. Rr. n. One who skirmishes. Barret.

Skir'mishe. No. a. Act of fighting loosely. Bp. Toylor.

(Skirr, v. n. To scour; to scour, to ramble over. Shak.

(Skirr, v. n. To scour; to scud; to run in haste. Shak.

Skir's Et, n. A perennal, garden plant. Mortimer.

Skir's Et, n. [skoerte, Swed.] The lower, loose part of a garment below the waist, the loose edge or border of any part of dress; edge; margin, border:—the diaphragm in hutcher's meat. butcher's meat. SKIRT, D. 4. [L. SKIRTED; pp. SKIRTING, SKIRTED.] To border; to run along the edge of.
SKIRT'ING, \* n. (Arch.) A narrow, vertical board, on the floor, round the sides of an apartment; wash-board. tioor, round the sides of an apartment; wash-board. Brands.

SKIT, n. A light, wanton wench. Howard. A reflection; a jeer, a gibe. Tooks. [R.]

SKIT, v. a. To cast reflections on. Gross. [Local, England.]

SKIT'TISH, a. Shy; easily frightened, wanton, volatile, precipitate; changeable, fickle. Shak.

SKIT'TISH-NESS, n. State of being skittish; fickleness.

SKIT'TISH-NESS, n. State of being skittish; fickleness. SKIT'TISH-NESS, m. State of being skittish; fickleness. SKIT'TLES., n. A ninepin. — pl. SKIT'TLES. Ninepins, a game. SKÖL'EZ-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A colorless, translucent mineral, which occurs crystallized and massive. Brande. SKÖNCE, n. See Sconce. Carew. SKÖL'OD-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A species of mineral; an arseniate of iron. Brande.
SKÖLZ'ITE,\* n. (Min.) A variety of epidote. Brande.
SKÖLZ'ITE,\* n. (Scotland) A small hoat made of willows, &c., and covered with skins: — a flat-bottomed boat used as a lighter on vivers and canals. Armseen. See Scow. SKÖW,\* n. (Scotland) A small boat made of willows, &c., and covered with skins:—a flat-bottomed boat used as a lighter on rivers and canals. Jamseon. See Scow.

SKREEN, n. & v. [secran, escrein, old Fr.] See Screin.

SKRIM'PY,\* a. Mean; niggard; scrimp. Hamilton. [York-shire dialect]

SKRIMEPY,\* a. To squeeze violently. Brockett. [North of England.] See Crings, and Scrings.

SKUE, (skû) a. Oblique; sidelong. Bentley. See Sriw.

SKUE, (skû) a. Oblique; sidelong. Bentley. See Sriw.

SKUE, v. n. [i. skulking) pp. skulking, skulking.] To lurk in hiding-places; to endeavor to keep out of sight; to hide; to lurk; to absent one's self from duty.

SKULK,\*v. a. To produce or bring forward clandestinely or improperly. Ec. Rev. [R.]

SKULK,\*x., skiola, Icel.] The bone or bony case that encloses the brain. It consists of eight bones, and forms the forehead and every part of the head, except the face; the head:—an oar. See Scull.

SKULL'CKP, n. A head-plece; a helmet.—(Bot.) A genus of plants, one of which has been reputed as a remedy for hydrophobia; scutellarus.

for hydrophobia; scatellaria.

Skullivsish,\* n. A young whale. Goldsmith.

Skum,\* n. See Scum.

SRÜNK.\* a. A small, carrivorous, American quadrupes, allied to the weasel and badger, and very fittid. — An aboriginal or Indian name. Ency.

SRÜNK! CAB-RAÇE,\* n. A fettid American plant, producing an early flower; called also skunk-weed. Farm. Ency.

SCÜR'EY, n. Haste; impetuosity. Brockett.

ISKÜ'ER, n. [schxyd. D.] A boat or small vessel. Williams.

ISKÜ, [ski, P. E. Ja. R.; skyī, S. J. F.; skūl, W. K.; skÿ, Sn. ]n. [sky, Dan.] The apparent arch or vault of heaven, which, on a clear day, is of a bluish color; the atmosphere, as divested of clouds and vapor; the heavens; the weather; the climate. [†A cloud; shadow. Gesser.]

ISKÜ'-BLÜR,\* a. Blue as the sky; corulean; asure. Hill.

ISKÜ'-BLÜR,\* a. Blue as the sky; crulean; asure. Hill.

ISKÜ'-DLO-QR. n. An asure color; color of the sky.

ISKÜ-DRED, (did) a. Colored like the sky. Pops.

ISKÜ-D, (skid) a. Enveloped by the skies. Thomson.

ISKÜ'EX, (ski'q) a. Like the sky; ethereal. Saak.

ISKÜ'LÄRK-ING,\* n. (Naul.) A term used by seamen for games or tricks with each other in the rigging, tops, &c., of ships; play among sallors. Mar. Dict. games or tricks with each other in the rigging, tops, &c., of ships; play among sailors. Mar. Dict.

||SxV'IJGHT,(-III) n. A glazed frame, placed in a roof, with one or more inclined panes of glass; a window in a roof.

||SxV'RJCK-ET, n. A kind of firework, or rocket, which flies high, and burns as it flies. Addison.

||SxV'SLL, n. (Nout.) A small sail, sometimes set above the royal. Brands. SKY'-TINCT-URED,\* (-tinkt-yard) a. Tinctured by the sky. Milton Muton.
18LAB, a. Thick; viscous; glutinous. Shak.
18LAB, n. [†A puddle. Evelyn] A thm, flat, regular piece of marble or other stone; — the outside plank of a log or piece of timber when sawn into hoards. of timber when sawn into boards.

|SLAB'BER, [slab'ber, J. E. F. Ja. R.: slöb'ber, S. P. K. Wb.t.
slab'ber or slöb'ber, W. Sm.] v. a. [slabben, slabberen, Teut.]
[i. SLABBERED; pp. SLABBERING, SLABBERED.] [To sup up.
Barret.] To smear with spittle, or with a liquid; to slaveer; to shed; to spill. Sometimes spelt, as well as pronounced, slobber. 3; T. The second sound of this word
is by much the more usual one; but, as it is in direct opposition to the orthography, it ought to be discountenanced, and the a restored to its true sound." Walker.

|SLAB'BER, v. n. To let the spittle fall; to drivel; to sinver.
|SLAB'BER, v. n. Slimy moisture from the mouth; slaver.
Ruchardson. Richardson. |SLAB'BER-ER, n. One who slabbers; an idiot. SLAB'BI-NESS,\* n. State of being slabby; muddiness. Bunyan.
SLXB'BY, a. Thick; viscous. Wiseman. Wet, floody. Gay.
SLXB'-LiNE,\*n. (Naut.) A small rope leading through a block under the lower yards for tricing up a sail. Brands.
SLXCK, a. [sleac, Sax.; slak, Su. Goth.; slaken, Icel.] Not tense; not hard drawn; loose; relaxed; weak: -remiss; not diligent; careless; negligent; not punctual; indo lent:—not eager, not violent; not rapid; not intense.
SLXCK, v. n. [i. slackE]; pp. slackING, slackED.] To become less tense, to be remiss; to abate; to languish; to slacken. slacken. SLACK, v. a. To loosen; to relax; to remit; to mitigate; to cause to be remitted; to repress:—to deprive of cohesion, as lime; to slake; to slacken. See SLAKE.
SLACE, n. Small coal; coal broken into parts smaller than the size of an egg. Brande.—A valley; a dell. Gross.
[Local, England.] SLACK'EN, (släk'kn) v. n. [i. slackened; pp. slackened, slackened.] To become less tense; to he remiss; to ahate; to languish; to fall; to flag; to slack. SLACK'EN, (slak'kn) v. a. To relax; to remit; to mitigate; SLACK'EN, (slak'kn) v. a. To relax; to remit; to mitigate; to slack.

SLACK'LY, ad. In a slack manner; loosely; remissly.

SLACK'NESS, n. State of being slack; looseness; negligence; inattention; remissness; tardiness.

SLACK'WA-TER,\* n. The interval between the flux and reflux of the tide; the state of water at rest. Mer. Duct.

(SLADE, n. A little dell; a dean or valley. Drayton.

SLAGE, n. Dross or recrement of metal; vitrified claders or clinkers, such as are produced during the reduction of metallic ores by various fluxes.

SLAIR; (sla) n. A weaver's reed. See SLEY.

SLAIR, (sla) p. from Sley. See SLEY, and SLAY.

SLAIRE, n. a. [slacka, Icel.] [i. SLAEED; pp. SLAEING, SLAEED, To quench; to extinguish; to slack. "It is used of lime; so that it is uncertain whether the original notion of to slack or slake lime be to powder or quench it."

Johnson. Slack and slake, as applied to lime, are much confounded. "Slaked lime is usually called slacked lime, which implies time loosened or reduced to powder; but the original notion is probably quenched lime." Snart.

SLACE. N. To grow less tense; to slack. Browns. See SLACE. to slack. ACK. SLAKE, M. See SLACE.

BLATRIN, A. A spongy, semi-vitrified substance or scoria, used in smelting. Francis.
BLAM, v. a. Islamma, Icel.] [i. SLAMMED; pp SLAMMING, SLAMMED.] To crush; to beat; to shut hard; to push violently; as, "He slammed the door." Gross.
BLAM, Defeat at cards by winning every trick. Loyal Song. The refuse of alum works. Francis.
BLAM/ERNIN, A. A slatternly woman. [Vulgar.]
BLAM/ERR. v. a. [seclandrin. old Fr.] [i. SLANDERD: with SLAM'MER-EIN, A. A staternly woman. [vuigar.]
SLAM'DER, v. a. [ssclandrur, old Fr.] [i. slandered; pp.
slanderino, slandered; to deluminate; to viiify.
SLAM'DER, n. Detraction; defamation; calumny; false
reproach; utterance of injurious reports against another.
—(Law) The malicious publication of words, by speaking, writing, or printing, with an intent to injure the person to whom they relate; malicious defamation.
SLAM'DER-ER, a. One who slanders; a defamer.
SLAM'DER-ORS, a. Containing slander; defamatory; false
and malicious: cslumnious: scandalous. SLAN'DER-OGS, a. Containing slander; defamatory; false and malicious; calumnious; scandalous. SLAN'DER-OGS-Ly, ad. With slander, calumniously. SLAN'DER-OGS-Ly, ad. With slander, calumniously. SLAN'DER-OGS-Ly, ad. With slander, calumniously. SLANG, a. from Slang. Slung. See SLING.

SLXNG, a. Coarse or vulgar language; the cant of the vulgar or of sharpers. Qu. Rev.

SLXNG, what Note E. a. A noisy demagogue. W. Irving.

[A cant term, used only in humorous or vulgar style.]

SLANE, p. from Side. Slunk. See SLINE.

SLANE, a. An herb or plant. Ainsworth.

SLANE, a. [slant, Swed.] Oblique; not direct; not perpendicular; inclining; slanting. Millon.

SLANT, v. a. or a. [s. slanter); pp. slanting, slanted.]

To turn aside; to bend from a perpendicular, to glance or slope. Fuller.

SLANT'ING, a. Oblique position or remark. Fuller.

SLANT'ING, p. a. Inclining, oblique, slant.

SLANT'ING, m. Oblique position or remark. Fuller.
SLANT'ING, p. a. Inclining, oblique, slant.
SLANT'ING-LY, ad. With oblique direction or remark
SLANT'LY, | ad. Obliquely; not perpendicularly; in a
SLANT'WISE, | sloping manner. Tusser.
SLAP, m. [schlap, Ger.] A blow, as with the open hand.
SLAP, a. d. With a slap or sudden blow. Arbuthuot.
SLAP, v. a. [t. slapped; pp. slapping, slapped.] To strike
with the open hand or with a slap. Pruc.
SLAP-DASH', ad. All at once, at random. Pruc. [A low
word.]

word. ?

SLAPE, a. Slippery, smooth. Ray. [North of Eng.] SLAPPER, n. He or that which slaps. — Any thing very

SLAPPE, a. Slippery, smooth. Rau. [North of Eng.]
SLAPPER, n. He or that which slaps. — Any thing very large. Grose. [North of Eng.]
SLASH, v. a. [slass, Icel.] [i. SLASHED; pp. SLASHING, SLASHED.] To cut; to cut with long incisions; to slit. [To lash. King.]
SLASH, v. n. To strike at random with a sword or knife.
SLASH, n. Cut; wound, a cut in cloth. Shak.
SLASHED,\* (slasht) p. a. Cut in slits; cut.
SLASHIN;\* a. Wet and dirty. Brockett. [Local.] See SLUSHY.
SLASHIN;\* a. Wet and dirty. Brockett. [Local.] See SLUSHY.
SLATH. a. A small piece of wood used in the bottom of the body of a cart or wagon, a sloat.—It is an American corruption of the word sloat. See SLOAT.
SLATH. a. See SLATHE.

COPTUPITION Of the word sloat. See SLOAT.

SLXT, D. R. See SLAATTER.

SLXTCH, R. (Wast.) The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down loose:—a transitory breeze of wind:—an interval of fair weather.

SLATE, R. [esclate, Fr.; slaakts, M. Goth.] A dark-colored stone, easily split into thin plates, used for covering houses, making tables for writing upon, &c.; a thin plate of stone.

Gree.

SLATE, v. a. [i. slated; pp. slater, slated.] To cover with slate, or slates, as the roof; to tile.

SLATE, v. a. To set a dog loose at any thing, as sheep, SLETE, swine, &c. Ray. [North of Eng.]

SLAT'ER, n. One who covers with slates or tiles.

SLAT'INE,\* n. Act of covering with slate, materials for slating. W. Ency.

SLAT'ER, v. n. [sladde, Icel. & O. Sueth.] To be slovenly and dirty. Ray. To spill carelessly. Holloway. [Local, Eng.]

SLAT'EER. z. A negligant unalder.

Eng.]
SLAT'TERN, s. A negligent, untidy woman; a slut.
SLAT'TERN, v. a. To waste, as a slattern. Ld. Chesterfield.
SLAT'TERN-Ly, a. Not clean; slovenly. Ld. Chesterfield.
SLAT'TERN-Ly, ad. Awkwardly; negligently. Ld. Chester-

SLA'TY, a. Resembling slate; laminated.
SLA'TY, a. Resembling slate; laminated.
SLAUGH'TER, (slaw'ter) m. Minssacre; carnage; butchery.
SLAUGH'TER, (slaw'ter) m. a. [s.tauomtered; pp. slaughtern.
Terring, slaughtered.] To massacre; to slay; to thin with the sword; to kill, as bensta.
SLAUGHTER, E. (slaw'ter-ed) a. One who slaughters.

with the sword; to kin, as beasts.

ELÂUGH'TER-ER, (elâw'ter-er) s. One who slaughters.

SLÂUGH'TER-HÖÜSE, (elâw'ter-) s. A house in which
beasts are killedand butchered. Slak.

SLAUGH'TER-NÄN, (alâw'ter-) s. A slaughterer.

SLÂUGH'TER-OÜS, (elâw'ter-üs) a. Destructive; murder-

SLAVE, w. [coclave, Fr.] One held in bondage or slavery, so as to be regarded by the law as the property of his master;

one who serves from necessity, not from choice; one de-prived of freedom; a dependant; a bondman; a drudge. SLÄVE, v. n. [& sLAVED; pp. sLAVIRG, sLAVED.] To drudge; to moll; to toil. Swift. To procure slaves, or carry on the slave-trade. Ed. Rev. fSLÄVE, v. a. To enslave. Feltham. SLÄVE'-BÖRN, a. Born in slavery. Drummond. SLÄVE'-DEAL-EE,\* n. One who trades in slaves. Mont-gomery.

gomery.

SLÄVE'-HÖLD-ER.\* n. One who holds or owns slaves Ec.

SLÄVE'-HÖLD-ING.\* n. Act of holding slaves. Ec. Rev.

SLÄVE'-LIKE, a. Like, or becoming, a slave. Shak.

SLÄVE'-MEE-CHANT.\* n. A merchant engaged in the slave-trade. Williams.

SLÄVE'-OWN-ER.\* n. An owner of slaves. Ed. Rev.

SLÄVE'-R.\* n. One who slaves:— a ship employed in the slave-trade. Ed. Rev.

SLÄY'ER,\* n. One who sluves:— a ship employed in the slave-trade. Ed. Re.
SLÄY'ER, n. [saliva, L.; slæfe, Icel.] Spittle running from the mouth, divel:—a small parcel, as of wool. Booth.
SLÄY'ER, v. n. [salverenc; pp. slavering, slaverend.]
To be smeared with spittle, to emit spittle.
SLÄY'ER, v. a. To smear with spittle or drivel. Dryden.
SLÄY'ER-ER, n. [slabbaerd, D.] One who slavers; a driveller: an injut.

Williams.

SLÄVE'-TRĀDE,\* n. The act of buying and selling men for slaves; the trade in slaves, especially as carried on by Europeans and Americans with Africa. Brands.

SLÄVE'-TRĀD-ER,\* n. One who trades in slaves. Ec. Rev. SLÄV'|SH-RĀD-ER,\* n. One who trades in slaves. Ec. Rev. SLÄV'|SH-LY, ad. In a slavish manner, servilely. SLÄV'|SH-NESS, n. Quality of being slavish; servilely. SLÄV'|SH-NESS, n. Quality of being slavish; servilely. SLÄV'|Sİ, a. Relating to Slavonia. See Sclavonic. SLÄY, Siðy v. a. [slahan, Goth; slean, Sax.] [s. slew, pp. slaving, slain.] To kill; to butcher, to put to death; to destroy, to murder.

SLÄY, n. A weaver's reed. See Slev.

SLAY'ER, n. One who slavs; a destroyer.

SLEAVE, n. [slefa, Icel.] The knotted or entangled part of silk or thread. Shak.

SLLAVE, v. a. [t. SLEAVED, pp. sleaving, sleaved.] To

SLLAVE, v. a. [t. sleaved, pp. sleaving, sleaved] To separate into threads, to sleid. Whilock.
SLEAVED, (slevd) a. Unwrought; raw, not spun. Holins-

Red. ZI-NESS,\* n. The quality of being sleazy. Ash. SLEA/ZI-NESS,\* n. The quality of being sleazy. Ash. SLEA/ZY, (sle Ze) a. Weak, wanting substance; thin; filmsy. Howell.— Written also sleasy, and sleezy. SLED, n. [slead, Dan.; sleade, D.] A carriage drawn upon the

snow with runners, and without wheels. 37 Mr. Nares says, that, "The words sled and sledge have been confounded in both of their senses, that of a hammer, and that founded in both of their senses, that or a nammer, and the of a carringe without wheels, but, according to the etymologies given by Johnson and Todd, sledge is right in the sense of a hammer, being from slege, Saxon, and sled for a carringe without wheels, as that comes from sledde, Dutch, or sledd, Danish."—The common use of the two words, the transfer of the two words, the transfer of the two words, the transfer of the two words, the transfer of the two words, the transfer of the two words is the secondaries with this remark. or slad, Danish."—The common use of the two word in the United States, is in accordance with this remark

in the United States, is in accordance with this remark. SLED,\* v. a. [1. SLEDDED.] PD. SLEDDING, SLEDDED.] To carry or transport on a sled. Forby.

SLED'D, D, a. Mounted on a sled. Stak.

SLEDQE, (slěj) n. [sleeg, slege, Sax.; sleggia, Icel.] A large, heavy hammer:—a carriage without wheels, properly a sled. See Sled.

SLEDQE'-HIMM-MER,\* n. The largest hammer used in forges, or by smiths, in beating iron on an anvil. Crubb.

SLEEK, a. [sleyck, and slicht, Teut.] Smooth; nitid; glossy; not rough; not harsh.
†SLEER, m. That which makes smooth; varnish.

SLEER, v. a. [L. SLEERED, pp. SLEERING, SLEERED.] To make even or smooth, to render soft, smooth, or glossy. SLEERLY, ad. Smoothly, glossily. Shak.
SLEERNESS, z. Smoothness, glossiness. Feltham.

SLEEK'NESS, n. Smoothiness, glossness. Feltham.
SLEEK'STŌNE, n. A smoothing stone. Peacham.
SLEEK'Y, a. Sleek; smooth; glossy. Thomson.
SLEER, v. n. [slepan, Goth; slepan, Sax.] [i. slept; pp.
sleeping, slept.] To take rest, by suspension of the
mental and corporeal powers, to slumber, to repose; to
nap, to rest, to be motionless; to live thoughtlessly; to
be dead; to be inattentive; to be unnoticed.
SLEEP, n. [slep, Goth.; slep, Sax.] The state of one who
sleeps; a periodical repose of the organs of the senses
and of the intellectual faculties; repose; rest; a nap; a
slumber; drowse.

slumber; drowse. Sunder; arowse.
SLEÉP'FER, n. One who sleeps; that which lies dormant:
— a fish. — (Arch.) A piece of timber laid horizontally
on or near the ground, to support the superincumbent
weight, joists, rails, &c.
(SLEÉP'FÜL, a. Very sleepy. Stott.

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TSLEEP'FOL-NESS, m. Strong desire to sleep. Todd.

BLEEP'ILY, ad. In a sleepy manner; drowsily, stupidly.

BLEEP'INESS, m. State of being sleepy; drowsiness.

BLEEP'INESS, m. State of being sleep; repose.

BLEEP'LESS, a. Wanting sleep, always awake. Mitton.

BLEEP'LESS-LY, \* ad. In a sleepless manner. Ed. Rev.

BLEEP'LESS-NESS, m. Want of sleep. By. Hall.

BLEEP'Y, a. Drowsy, disposed to sleep; lethargic, sopoiferous, somniferous; cansing sleep; dull; lazy.

SLEET, m. [slud, Dan.; sletta, Icel.] A fall of hail, or of
rain and hail, or of rain and snow, together, usually in
fine particles.—pl. (Guanery) The parts of a mortar from
the chamber to the trunnions.

SLEET, v. m. To snow or hail with rain mingled.

the chamber to the trunnions.
SLĒĒT, v. n. To snow or hall with rain mingled.
SLĒĒTCH.\* n. Thick mud, as at the bottom of rivers:—
corrupted into sluck. Francis. See Sluvin.
SLĒĒT'!-NĒSS,\* n. The state of being sleety. Scott.
SLĒĒT'\, a. Relating to sleet; abounding in, or bringing.
sleet.

sleet.

SLEEVE, n. The part of a garment that covers the arm:

a fish. Ainsworth. [A skein of silk. See Sleave.]—To laugh in one's electe, to laugh unperceived, as behind the sleeve, when it was large and pendent.—To pin or hang on a sleeve, to make dependent,—an allusion to the custom of wearing a token of faith or love on the sleeve, and swearing to maintain it. Maunder.

and swearing to maintain it.

\*\*Maunder\*\*

\*\*BLEVE'-BUT-TON,\*\* (-tn) n. A button for the sloevo.

\*\*SLEEVEL, glabvd) a. Having sleeves: — without a cover or

pretence; as, "a sleeveless errand." Speciator.

\*\*SLEID, (slad) v. a. [L. SLEIDED; pp. SLEIDING, SLEIDED.]

To separate into threads, to prepare for use in the weav
er's sley. Skak.

\*\*SLEIGH,\*\* (sla) n. A vehicle for travelling, being drawn

upon the snow by one horse, or by two or more horses.

\*\*P. Mag. — It is a very common vehicle in the United

States, particularly in the Northern States, but com
paratively little known in England, and there commonly

called a stedge.

paratively little known in England, and there commonly called a stedge.

SLEIGH'ING,\* (slä'ing) n. The act of journeying or transporting with sleighs. P. Mag.

SLEIGHT, (slit) n. Artful trick, cunning artifice; dexterity; dexterous practice; as, sleight of hand; the tricks of a juggler:—often, less properly, slight.

SLEIGHT, (slit) a. Doceitful, artful, Milton. [R.]

SLEIGHT'FOL, (slit'e-le) ad. Craftily, cunningly. Huloet.

SLEIGHT'Y, (slit'e-le) ad. Craftily, cunningly. Huloet.

SLEIVE, R. See SLEAVE.

SLEN'DER. a. [slauder. D.] Thur: small in circumference.

SLEYUE, R. See SLEAVE.
SLEM'DER, a. [slander, D.] Thin; small in circumference compared with the length; not thick:—small in the waist, having a fine or delicate shape:—fragile, slim; not bulky, slight; not strong, small, inconsiderable; weak:—sparing, less than enough; not amply supplied.
SLEM'DER-LIMBED,\* (-limbd) a. Having slender limbs. Coroley

Cooks.

SLEN'DER-LY, ad. In a slender manner; slightly.

SLEN'DER-NESS, n. State of being slender; thinness, want of bulk or strength, slightness; weakness; incon-

want of bulk or strength, singntness; weakness; inconsiderableness.

†SLENT, v. n. To sneer: — to slant. Fuller.

SLEPT, t. &p. trom Slep. See SLEP.

SLEW, (sla) t. from Sley. See SLEP.

SLEW, (sla) t. A weaver's reed. Crozall. — Written also slate and slay.

SLEY, (sla) v. n. To prepare for the sley; to sleid.

SLEY, (sia) v. n. To prepare for the sley; to sleid.

SLICE, v. a. [schleissen, Ger.] [L. SLICED; pp. SLICING, 
sLICED.] To cut into thin or broad pieces or parts; to cut 
off in a broad piece; to cut, to divide.

SLICE, n. A thin or broad piece cut off; a broad piece: — a 
peel; a spatula: — a fire-shovel. Gent. Mag. [Local, Eng. 
and the United States.]

SLICH, \* n. (Min.) Ore of metal pounded. Smart.

SLICK, a. Smooth; sleek. Browne. See SLEEK.

SLICK, a. Smooth; sleek. Browne. See SLEEK.

SLICK FN-SIDE, \* n. (Min.) A specular variety of galena. 
Brands.

SLICK'NESS,\* n. State of being slick; smoothness. Ash.

SLID, i. & p. from Side. See SLIDE.

SLID, i. & p. from Side. See SLIDE.

SLID'DEN, (slid'dn) p. from Side. See SLIDE.

†SLID'DER, v. n. [slidderen, Teut.] To slide with interrup-

[SLID'DER, v. n. [studeren, leut.] It is muce with interruption. Dryden.

(SLID'DER, )

SLIDER, v. a. Slippery. Chaucer.

SLIDE, v. n. [i. slid; pp. sliding, slid or slidder.] To move by slipping, as on ice or a smooth surface; to pass along smoothly; to slip; to glide; to move without change of the fest, as on the ice; to pass inadvertently, unnoticed, sliently, gradually, or easily; to pass without difficulty or obstruction; to full by error; to be not firm; the new swith a free and gentle course or flow. to pass with a free and gentic ocurse or flow.

SLIDE, v. To move forward gently. Watte.

SLIDE, n. Act of sliding; place for sliding; smooth and

easy passage; flow; even course:—something that slides:—a part of a forcing-pump.

Stin'tz, n. One who slides: —the part of an instrument that slides. Burks.

If at sides. Euric.

SLID'ING, s. Act of one that slides:—transgression:
hence backsiding. Shak. [ly; movable.

SLID'ING,\*p.a. Liaving a slide; that slides; moving smoothSLID'ING-ROLE,\* s. A mathematical instrument or scale,
consisting of two parts, one of which slides along the

other. Brande.

SLIGHT, (slit) a. [slicht, D.] Small; worthless; inconsiderable, not important; not cogent; slim; feeble; slender; not strong, weak:—negligent; cursory; hasty;

desultory; careless, desultory; careless, SLiGHT, (sitt) n. Neglect; contempt; act of scorn. [Artifice; destrity. South. See SLEIGHT, (sitt) ad. Improperly used for slightly. Shah.

fice; dexterity. South. See Slright.

filight, (sit) ad. Improperly used for sightly. Shak.

Slight, (sit) ad. Improperly used for sightly. Shak.

Slight, (sit) v. a. [L. slighted; pp. slightly. Shak.

Slight, (sit) v. a. [L. slighted; pp. slightly. Shak.

Slight'en, (sit'in) v. a. To slight. B. Jonson.

Slight'en, (sit'in) v. a. To slight. B. Jonson.

Slight'en, (sit'in) p. a. Disregarding; neglecting.

Slight'en, (sit'in) p. a. Disregarding; neglecting.

Slight'en, (sit'in) ad. In a slight manner, carclessiy; negleghtly; contemptuously; weakly; without force.

Slight'en, slit'in) ad. In a slight manner, carclessiy; negleghtly; contemptuously; weakly; without force.

Slight'en, slit'(e) a. Trifling; superficial. Echard. [R.]

Slight, d. Cunningly. See Slit.

Slight, d. [schim, Ger.; slim, Teut. & D.] Weak; slight; slender, thin of shape; feeble; worthless.

Slim. Viscous mire; a glutinous matter. Austin.

Slim. Ness, n. State or quality of being slim.

Slim. A. Overspread with slime, viscous; glutinous.

Sling, a. Overspread with slime, viscous; glutinous.

Sling, a. [schunga, Su. Goth.; slinghe, Teut.] An instrument for throwing stones, made by a strap and two strings:—a throw; a stroke; a rope:—a kind of hang ing bandage, in which a wounded limb is sustained.

Sling, a. a. [slingh, Teut.; slingan, Saz.] [i. sluva, sling; pp. slingip.—to move by means of a rope.

Sling'er, n. One who slings or uses the sling.

Slink, c. (slingk) v. n. [i. sluva, slink, sp. slinking.

SLING'FR, n. One who slings or uses the sling.
SLINK, (slingk) v. n. [i. slunk, falank; pp. slinking, slunk.] To sneak; to steal out of the way:—to miscar-

slink., 10 sheak; to stead out of the way: — to miscarry, as a beast.

SLink, v. a. To cast prematurely; to miscarry of.

SLink, a. Produced before its time, as a calf.

SLink, \*a. The young of a beast, brought forth before its time. Ash.

SLIP. v. n. [slipan, Sax.; slippen, D.] [1. slipped; pp. slip-ping, slipped.] To slide involuntarily, to slide, not to tread firm; to glide, to move out of place; to slink; to

tread nrm; to grade, to move out or place; to sink; to err; to creep; to escape; to fall away.

SLIP, v. a. To cause to slide, to move; to convey secretly:

— to lose by negligence: — to part asunder by a knife: —
to escape from; to leave slyly: — to let loose; to throw
off: — to suffer abortion of, as a mare. — To slip on, to put

off:—to suffer abortion of, as a mare. — 10 sup on, to put on hastily, as clothes.

SLIP, n. Act of slipping, false step; error; mistake; fault:—that which is slipped or cut off; a cutting; a branch, a twig torn from the main stock:—a string by which a dog is held:—an escape; a desertion:—a strip or long, narrow plece; matter or substance which slides or slips:—a place or which a ship is built whence it may all por slide into

plece; matter or substance which slides or slips?—a place on which a ship is built, whence it may slip or slide into the water. [A narrow dock or opening between wharves N. Y.] A mixture of clay and flint used in making earth en ware; matter worn off of grindstones by grinding:—food made of the curd of milk, &cc.:—a particular quantity of yarn. Barret. [A counterfolt coin. Sak.]—(Geol.) A mass of strata separated vertically or asiant; land-slip. SLIP'ROARD, "A. A board sliding in grooves.
SLIP'RNOT, (-nôt) "A. A bowknot; a knot easily untied.
SLIP'NOT, "A. A greatcoat, or loose cloak, worn in the Scotch Highlands. Jamseon.

SLIP'-KNOT, 'not)n. A bowknot; a knot easily united.
SLIP'-ON,\* n. A greatcoat, or loose cloak, worn in the Scotch
Highlands. Jameson.
SLIP'PER, n. One who slips:—a light, thin shoe.
SLIP'PER, n. Che who slips:—a light, thin shoe.
SLIP'PERED, (-perd) a. Wearing slippers. Warton.
SLIP'PERE-I-LY, ad. In a slippery manner.
SLIP'PER-I-LY, a. Smooth, glib; tending or causing to slip; easily sliding; hard to hold or keep:—changeable, uncertain; mutable; unstable:—unchaste. Shak.
SLIP'SLOS, a. Slippery; easily sliding. Davies.
SLIP'SHOD, a. Wearing slippehoes; having shoes slipped on, but not pulled up at the heels.
SLIP'SHOD, (-shô) n. A light, easy shoe; a slipper. Johnson
SLIP'SHOT, (-shô) n. A light, easy shoe; a slipper. Johnson
SLIP'SHOT, (-shô) n. One who has loosened himself from restraint; a prodigal. Outgrava.
SLIP'SHAFT, n. A. spendthrift; a prodigal. Granger.
SLIME, n. A cut; a wound.—A low word formed by reduplicating slash; ns. "slish and slass." Shak.

Stirt, \* a. [L. SLIT or SLITTED; pp. ALITTEM, SLIT OF SLITTED.] To cut lengthwise; to make a long cut in; to cut, as a piece of cloth.

ELIT, \* a. A long cut or narrow opening. Bacon.

ELITTER, \* n. One who cuts or mits. Cotgrave.

ELIVER, \* v. a. To seak. Grose. - v. a. To sliver. [R.]

[SLIVER, \* v. a. To seplit; to slit; to tear off lengthwise; to separate into slivers. Skak.

[SLIVER, or SLIVER, [aliver, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; sliver, W. b.] \* a. A piece of any substance, as wood, torn or split off. \$0.7 This word is, in this country, commonly pronounced sliver; but the English orthospits all pronounced is sliver; but the English orthospits all pronounced is sliver; pointainea sir vi., sat the English orthospists an pro-nounce it sil'ver. SLÔAM,\* z. (Geol.) A layer of clay between layers of sand.

Nounce it all'ver.

Shoam, \*\*a. (Gool.) A layer of clay between layers of sand.

Shoam, \*\*a. (Gool.) A layer of clay between layers of sand.

Shoat, (alot) \*\*a. A narrow piece of timber which holds larger timbers together. See Shat.

Shoat, \*\*g. a. (alothers, Teul.) To slaver; to spill upon; to slabber. See Shabers, and Shaver.

Shoat, \*\*a. Lobbers, Teul.] To slaver; to spill upon; to slabber. See Shoat, \*\*a. To drivel; to slabber. See M. Gross.

Shoat, \*\*a. To drivel; to slabber. See M. Gross.

Shoat, \*\*a. Lobbers, Teul.] Moist; floody. Shak.

Shoat, \*\*a. Lobbers, Teul.] Moist; floody. Shak.

Shoat, \*\*a. Lobbers, Teul.] Moist; floody. Shak.

Shoat, \*\*a. Lobbers, Teul.] Moist; floody. Shak.

Shoat, \*\*a. To drivel; to dench.

Shoat, \*\*a. The fruit of the blackthorn; the plant or shrub that bears it; a small, wild plum.

Shoot, \*\*a. A gentle sleep or slumber. Gross. [Local, Eng.]

Shoot, \*\*a. Lobbers, \*\*fr.] A vessel with one mast, like a cutter, but having a jib stay, which a cutter has not:—a ship or vessel of war below the size of a frigate.

Shop, \*\*a. Li shoppen; \*\*pp. shopping, shoppen.] To drink grossly and greedily; to soil by letting water or other liquor fall; to spill.

Shop, \*\*a. Mean and vile liquor; liquid food:—a dirty place.

Teurs by antiling \*\*a. Illonde, \*\*a. Trousers. ready-made.

SLÖP, n. Mean and vile liquor; liquid food:—a dirty place made by spilling a liquid.—pl. Trousers; ready-made clothes:—clothes and bedding for seamen.

clothes:—clothes and bedding for seamen.
SLOPE, a. Oblique; not perpendicular; sloping.
SLOPE, m. An oblique direction; inclination; declivity;
ground cut or formed with declivity.
SLOPE, ad. Obliquely; not perpendicularly. Milton.
SLOPE, v. a. [L. SLOPED; pp. SLOPENO, SLOPED.] To form obliquely; to incline; to form to obliquity or declivity; to direct obliquely.

to direct obliquely.

\$LOPE, v. a. To take an oblique direction.

\$LOPE'NESS, a. Obliquity: declivity. Wotton.

\$LOPE'NESS, a. Obliquely; not perpendicularly. Carev.

\$LOP'NG, p. a. Forming, or formed to, a declivity.

\$LOP'NG-LY, ad. Obliquely; not perpendicularly. Digby.

\$LOP'PY, a. Miry and wet; plashy; watery. Johanon.

\$LOP'-SELL-EE, n. One who sells ready-made clothes.

\$LOP'-SELL-EE, n. Place where ready-made clothes are sold.

\$LOSH, a. Snow in a melting state. Carey. — Steetch, slush,

\*Stateh, slowh, and sludge are all used for nearly the same thing.

thing. SLOSH'y,\* a. Being in a state of slosh; slushy. Carey.
SLOT, v. a. [sluta, Swed.; sluyten, Teut.] To strike or
clash hard; to slam; as, "to slot a door." Ray. [Local,

SLOT, v. a. [stuta, Swed.; stayten, Teul.] To Stite or clash hard; to slam; as, "to slot a door." Ray. [Local, England.]; Blot, n. The track of a deer. Drayton.

[SLOT, n. The track of a deer. Drayton.

[SLOTER, [sloth, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; sloth, Wb.] n. Slowness; laziness; sluggishness; idleness. — (Zool.) An animal; a mammal proverbul for the slowness of its motion, of the family of bradypoda.

[SLOTH, v. n. To slug; to ite idle. Gover.

SLOTH'FUL, a. Addicted to sloth; idle; lazy; sluggish; inactive; indolent; inert.

[SLOTH'FUL-Y, a. [dly; lazily; with sloth.

[SLOTH'FUL-Y, a. [dly; lazily; with sloth.

[SLOTH'FUL-Y, a. [slodderen, Teut.] Squalid, foul. Chaucer. SLOUCH, n. [slot, Sueth.] A downesst look; a depression of the head; a clown slam gait or manner. Swyl. — An awkward fellow; a clown. More.

SLOUCH, v. n. [i. slouched; pp. slouching, slouched.]

To have a downesst, clownish look, gait, or manner.

SLOUCH, e. a. To press down; as, to slouch the hat. Todd. SLOUCH, v. a. Having an awkward gait or mien.

SLOUCH' (sibl') [slot, S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm. Wb.; slot, Ja. K.] n. A deep, mirty place; a hole full of mud.

SLOUGH, (sibl') [slot, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.] n. The skin, particularly the cast skin of a serpent: — the part that separates from a fool sore.

SLOUGH (sibl') v. n. [i. slouched; pp. slouching,

that separates from a foul sore.

SLOUGHED; pp. SLOUGHED; pp. SLOUGHING,
SMOUGHED.] (Med.) To separate, as the dead and living
parts of flesh; to part from the sound flesh:—to cast off

parts of fiesh; to part from the sound flesh:—to cast off the skin or slough.

SLÖGEN'Y, (slöß'e) s. Miry; boggy; muddy. Swift.

SLÖUGEN'Y, (slöß'e) s. Foul; mortified; suppurated. Ware.

SLÖY'ZN, (slöß'en) m. [slog', D.] A man or boy negligent of cleaniness, or garelessly or dirtily dressed.

SLÖY'ZN-L1-NESS, n. State of being sloveniy.

SLÖY'ZN-LY, s. Negligent of dress or cleanliness; dirty and careless in dress.

BLÖV'EN-LY, ad. In a coarse or slovenly manney. Peps.

†SLÖv'gs.-Ly, a. Dirtiness, slovenliness. Skak.

SLÖw, a. Not swift; not quick of motion; not speed); not
fast; not hasty; not ready; not prompt; not vehement;
moderate; not having velocity; wanting celerity, late;
not happening in a short time, dull; inactive; tardy;
sluggish; heavy in wit: — used adverbially, particularly
in composition, slowly; as, slow-pacing.
†SLÖw, (slöv. a. To make slow, to delay. Skak.
†SLÖw, a. A moth. Chauser
SLÖW, a. A moth. Chauser
SLÖW, a. A hubber; an idle fellow. Emogr. 18.1

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[SLOW, M. A moth. Chaucer SLOW/SACK, M. A lubber; an idle fellow. Favour. [R] SLOW/-GAIT-ED,\* a. Moving slowly. Shak. SLOW/LY, (slö'le) ad. In a slow manner; not speedily; not hapstily; not rashly; not promptly; not readily, tar-

not leastly; not result; not promptly; not reachly, tar-dily. 'SLOW'NESS, (slo'nes) n. Quality of being slow, want of velocity; want of promptness; delay, dilatoriness. SLOW'-PACED, 'slo'past) a. Having a slow motion. Ash. SLOW'WORM, (slo'wdrm) n. The blind worm, a small kind of viper, not mortal, and scarcely venomous. SLOB,\* n. A roll of wool drawn out and slightly twisted;

a rove. Booth.

a rove. Boota.
SLUB, v. a. To form into slubs. P. Mag.
SLUB'BER, v. a. [slebbert, Scano-Goth.] [1. SLUBBERED; pp.
SLUBBERING, SLUBBERED.] To hurry over in an indoleut, imperfect manner, to cover coarsely; to swallow hastily; to smear or slaver. Shak. — Sometimes used instead of imperfect manner, to ever coarsely; to swantow mastly; to swant or slaver. Shak.—Sometimes used instead of slaver, slabber, or slabber. SLÜE'BER.v. n. To be in, or to move with, a hurry. More. SLÜE'BER.\* n. One who manages the slubbing-inachine. P.

Mag.
SLOB-BER-DE-GÜL'LION, (-yun) n. A paltry, dirty, sorry
wretch. Hudibras. [Vulgar.]
SLÜB'BER-ING-LY, ad. In an imperfect or slovenly man-

SLUB'BING-BIL'LY, \* n. A slubbing-machine. P. Mag. SLUB'BING-MA-CHINE', \* n. A machine used in the manufacture of woollen, for drawing out into slubs the rolls

of wool, and slightly twisting them. P. Mag. SLUDGE, (sluj) n. Mire; dirt mixed with water; pulver ized ice. Mortimer. See Slosh, and Slush.

SLUDG'ER,\* n. An iron instrument for boring in quicksand.

Loudon.

SLUE,\* v. a. [i. slued; pp. sluing, slued.] (Naul) To

SLUEP, v. 4. [L. SLUED; pp. SLUERG, SLUED.] (VORKL) IO turn about, as on its axis, as a mast or boom, to turn around, to turn. Mar. Dict.
SLUE, n. islug, Dan., slock, D.] An idler, a drone, a heavy, sleepy, lazy fellow. Skak. A hinderance, an obstruction:
— a kind of slow-creeping snail.—[skeeg, Sax.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal shot from a gun.
SLUE, v. n. To lie idle, to play the drone; to move slowly Sperser.

SLUG'GISH, a. Dull, lazy; slothful; idle; slow; inert. SLUG'GISH-LY, ad. Dully; lazily; idly; slowly. SLUG'GISH-NESS, n. Dulness, sloth; laziness, idleness.

SLUG'SNAIL,\* n. A small kind of snail without a shell. Ash.

SLUG-SNAIL,\* n. A small kind of snail without a shell. Ash. SLUICE, (slüs) n. [sluyss, D.; secluse, old Fr.] A frame of timber, stone, or other substance, serving to retain and also to furnish a passage for water, a floodgate; a vent for water:—a stream issuing through a floodgate. SLUICE, (slüs) v. a. To emit by floodgates. SALUICE, (slüs) v. a. To emit by floodgates. SALUICE, (slüs) a. Falling in streams as from a sluice. SLUM/ERR, v. n. [i. slumberro; pp. slumberro, slumberro, pp. slumberro, slumberro, slumberro, to sleep; to repose; to be in a state of negligence and suppneness.

pineness.

pineness.

SLÜM'BER, v. a. To lay to sleep; to stupefy. Wotton.

SLÜM'BER, n. Light sleep, dozing, aleep, repose.

SLÜM'BER, n. Light sleep, dozing, aleep, repose.

SLÜM'BER-Rn. a. One who slumbers. Donne.

SLÜM'BER-Rn. n. Sleeping; state of repose.

SLÜM'BER-OUS, a. Inviting to sleep; soporiferous, sleepy.

(SLÜM'BER-V. a. is. SLÜMPRD; pp. sLUMPRN, sLUMPRD.] To sink in mire or any soft substance; to go down, as through ice or snow. Ray, Forby, &c.

SLÜMP,\* n. Marsh, swamp. Jamisson. [Local.]

SLÜMP, \* a. Marsh; easily broken through. Jamisson.

SLÜMP, \* a. Marsh; easily broken through. Jamisson.

SLÜMR, (slängk) i. & p. from Sink. See SLINK.

SLÜMR, c. [i. suurago; pp. slumanno, slumanno.] To sully; to soil; to pass lightly; to balk; to render obscure; to deprive of distinctness:— to reproach:—to chient; to

KIUR, M. Act of one who slurs; faint reproach; slight disgrace; trick. — (Mus.) A mark denoting a connection of one note with another.
SLUSH, m. Musl; slutch; a pleasy ground; a dirty plash; sludge; snow in a state of liquefaction; called also

slosh. Jamieson, Forby, &c. [Previncial in Great Britain, and colloquial in the United States.] See Sloss, and Slabarca.—(Nest.) Gresse or fat from boiled meat. Slübar, v. a. (Nest.) To gresse, as a mast. Dena. Slübar, v. a. (Alext.) To gresse, as a mast. Dena. Slübar'y, \*a. Belating to or containing slush; sloshy. Forby. Slübr, n. A dirty woman, a slattern:—a female dog; a bitch:—a word of slight contempt to a woman. Skat. Slütch, \*a. A miry earth; plashy ground, slush. Pennant. See Slush, and Slosh.
Slütre'y, \*a. Miry; slushy. Pennant.
Slütre'Höünn, \*n. A sort of Scotch dog, having a quick smell. Ach.

smell. Ask.

smell. AdA.

†SLOT'TE-RY. The qualities or practice of a slut. Shak.
†SLOT'TE-RY. The qualities or practice of a slut. Shak.
\$LOT'TIS-RY. Regligent of cleanliness; dirty; not cleanly; filthly. [Meretricious. Holiday.]
\$LOT'TISHL-RESS, The sluttless manner; nastly; dirtily.
\$LOT'TISHL-RESS, The sluttless manner; nastly; dirtily.
\$LOT'TISHL-RESS, The sluttle of being sluttish; dirtiness.
\$LY, (sli) a. Meanly artful; insidious; cunning; arch; crafty; subtle; wily.
\$LOT'RESS, The sluttless manner; insidiously.
\$LOT'RESS, The sluttless manner; insidiously.
\$LOT'RESS, The sluttless manner; insidiously.
\$LOT'RESS, The sluttless manner; insidiously.
\$LOT'RESS, The sluttless manner; insidiously.
\$LOT'RESS, The sluttless manner; insidiously.
\$LOT'RESS, The sluttless manner; insidiously.

\*SMACKED.] To have any particular taste or quality:—to make a noise, as by separation of the lips after tasting:—to kiss with an audible separation of the lips.

\*SMACK, v. a. To make a noise with, as with the lips in separating them; to kiss.

separating them; to kiss.

separating them; to kiss.

SMACK, n. [smace, Sax.; smacek, D.] Taste; savor; tincture; quality from something mixed; a pleasing taste, a small quantity, a relish:—act of parting the lips audibly; a loud kiss:—a blow given with the flat of the hand.—[snasea, Sax.; sneckra, Icel.] (Nast.) A vessel with one mast, commonly rigged as a sloop, used in the coasting trade and in fishing: a small shin.

commonly rigged as a sloop, used in the coasting trade and in fishing; a small ship.

SMACK'E,R.\* n. One who smacks; a loud kiss. Ash.

SMALL, a. [smal, Sax.; smal, D.] Little in quantity, bulk, or number; not great, slender, minute; little in degree, little in importance; petty; diminutive; contracted:—little in the main quality; as, small beer:—not strong; weak; gentle; soft.

SWALL. n. The small or narrow part of any thing.

weak; gentie; soft.

Smāll, n. The small or narrow part of any thing.

Smāll, n. The small or narrow part of any thing.

Smāll, v. a. To make little or less. Prompt. Parv.

Smāll'ARM, \* n. pl. A general term for all kinds of muskets, rifdes, pistols, carbines, &c. Mar. Dict.

Smāll'ABĒĒR, \* n. A weak kind of beer. Ency.

Smāll'Clöthes, \* n. pl. Breeches. Grant. [A cant term.]

Smāll'Clöthes, \* n. A vessel or vessels smaller than a ship.

Smāll'(ABH, a. Somewhat small. Chauser.

Smāll'(BH, a. Somewhat small. Chauser.

Smāll'(BH, a. Somewhat small. Chauser.)

BMALL'NESS, n. State of being small; littleness; want of bulk; minuteness; weakness; gentleness; softness.
SMALL'-PIECE,\* n. A Scotch coin worth about two pence and one farthing sterling. Crabb.
SMALL-PÖX', n. An eruptive, malignant, contagious disease, which disfigures the skin; variola.
SMALL-Y, a.d. In a small degree; with minuteness. Ascham.
SMALL-Y, n. [smalto, It.; smaelta, Su. Goth.] A beautiful blue substance, made by fusing glass with oxide of cobalt, or by mixtures of zaffre, sand, and pearlash; used in painting upon earthen ware. Ac.

mg, in printing upon earthen ware, &c.
†Sankr'AGD, π. [σμάραγόος.] The emerald. Bale.
San-Rac'oping, a. Made of emerald; resembling emerald.
San-Rac'ping,\* π. (Μπ.) A variety of green diallage.

SMÄRT, n. [smert, D.; smarta, Swed.] Quick, pungent, lively pain; pain, corporeal or intellectual. [A fellow affecting vivacity.—A cant term. Johnson.]

lively pain; pain, corporeal or intelectual. [A reliow affecting vivacity.—A cant term. Johnson.]

BMÄRT, v. v. [1. SMARTED; pp. SMARTING, SMARTED,]

BMÄRT, v. v. [1. SMARTED; pp. SMARTING, SMARTED,]

Theel a quick, lively pain; to suffer a sensation of quick, lively pain; to feel pain of body or mind.

SMÄRT, a. Pungent; sharp; causing smart; quick; vigorous; active; eager; keen; severe; deute; witty; brisk; vivaclous; lively; gay; showy.—Smart tecket, a certificate of a seaman's having received a wound or hurt.

SMART/EN, (smärt'th) v. a. To make smart or showy.

SMÄRT/LE, (smärt'th) v. a. To make smart or showy.

SMÄRT/LY, ad. In a smart manner; vigorously; wittily.

SMÄRT/MÖN-EY, v. Money used in the recruiting service, or money paid to recruits. Crabe. [1Money paid for redemption from military service. Smart.]

SMÄRT/MESS, v. Cuality of being smart; quickness; vigor; liveliness; briskness; wittiness.

SMÄSH, v. a. [smaccore, It.; schmisses, Ger.] [i. SMASHED; pp. SMASHING, SMASHED.] To dash with violence; to break in pleces.

MÄSH, v. A. Crush; state of being crushed. Brockett.

in pieces.
Smäsh,\* n. A crush; state of being crushed. Brockett.
Smäsh,\* n. A crush; state of being crushed. Brockett.
Smäsh,\* n. He or that which smashes. P. Mag.
therefore, v. n. To have a taste; to smack. Baristor.
Smätch, n. [corrupted from smack.] Taste; tincture;
twang; smack. Shak. A kind of bird. [2.]
Smätter, v. n. [6. smattered; pp. smattering, smat-

TERED.] To have a slight taste; to have a slight, superficial knowledge; to talk superficially. Swoft.

SMATTER. R. Superficial or slight knowledge. Temple.

SMATTER.R. R. One who has a superficial knowledge

SMATTER.R. R. One who has a superficial knowledge

SMATTER. ING, R. Superficial knowledge. Bp. Hall.

SMEAR, sankro, smears.] To overspread with something unctuous or adhesive; to besmear; to soil; to contaminate; to daub.

SMEAR, R. An ointment; any fat liquor or juice. [R.]

SMEAR, R. An ointment; any fat liquor or juice. [R.]

SMEAR, R. An ointment; any fat liquor or juice. [R.]

SMEAR, R. An ointment; any fat liquor or juice. [R.]

SMEAR, R. An ointment; any fat liquor or juice. [R.]

SMEAR, R. An ointment; any fat liquor or juice. [R.]

SMEAR, R. An ointment; any fat liquor or juice. [R.]

SMEAR, R. An ointment; any fat liquor or juice. [R.]

SMECLLITE, \* R. (Min.) A sort of fuller's earth. Smart.

1SMEERH, V. a. To smoke. See Smutch.

SMEG-MAT'IC, a. [Puß) pul.] Sonpy; detersive. Bailey. [R.]

SMELL, v. a. [I. SMELT OF SMELLED.] \* P. SMELLING, SMELT, or SMELLED.] \* To perceive by the sense of smell, or by the nose; to find out by mental sagacity.

the nose; to find out by mental agacity.

SMELL, v. n. To affect the sense of smell; to have any par-

SMELL, v. n. To affect the sense of smell; to have any par-ticular scent; to smack of something; to exercise the sense of smell; to exercise sagacity. SMELL, n. The sense which resides in the membrane that lines the nosirils; the sense of which the nose is the or-gan; the power of smelling; scent; odor. SMELL'SER, n. One who smells: —the organ of smelling. SMELL'SER, n. One who smells; —the organ of smelling.

bles. South.

SMELL'ING, n. Act of one who smells; the sense by which smells are perceived; smell.

SMELL'ING-BÖTTLE,\* n. A bottle impregnated with some-

SMELL'ING-BÖT'TLE,\* n. A bottle impregnated with something to stimulate the nose or gratify the smell. Ask.

SMELT, i. & p. from Smell. See SMELL.

SMELT, v. a. [smalls sea-fish. [A young salmon. Brockett.]

SMELT, v. a. [smalls, Icel.; smaelts, smelts, Su. Goth.] [i. smelted; pp. smeltino, smeltapl.] To melt, as ore, for the purpose of refining and extracting metal.

SMELT'ER, n. One who smelts.

SMELT'ING,\* n. The operation of reducing ores to the metallic state. Urs.

SMERK, v. n. To smile wantonly or pertly; to fawn; to smirk. See Smirk.

SMERK'Y, a. Nice; smart; janty. Spenser. [R.]
SMERK'Y, a. A fish. Answorth.

SME W,\* (smu) n. (Ornith.) A sea-bird or diver, of the gonus mergus. Brands.

nus mergus. Brands.

SMICK'ZR.v. n. [smuckra, Swed.] To smirk; to look unnorously or wantonly. Kersey.

SMICK'ZR-ING, n. A look of amorous inclination. Drydon.

SMICK'ZR-ING, n. A look of amorous inclination. Drydon.

SMID'D'Y, n. [schmidts, Ger.] The shop of a smith; a smithery; a smithy.

SMIT'T. n. A match of paper, or other light combustible substance, for firing a charge of powder, as no a mine; a

substance, for firing a charge of powder, as so a mine; in fuse. Ure.

18Michett, (smit) v. a. To smite. Spenser.

18Michett, (smit) v. a. To smite. Spenser.

18Michett, (smit) v. a. To smite. Spenser.

19P. Cyc.

2MILACINE,\* n. [L.] (Sot.) A genus of plants; sarsaparilla.

2MILED; pr. smilling, smilled. To express pleasure, kindness, love, or gladness, by the countenance; contrary to frown:—to express slight contempt by the look:—to look gay or joyous; to look with favor or approbation; to be favorable or propitious

2MILE, v. a. To awe with a contemptuous smile. Young:

2MILE, v. a. To awe with a contemptuous smile. Young:

2MILE, v. a. To awe with a contemptuous smile. Smile, a. Act of smiling; a look of pleasure or kindness; gay or joyous appearance.

2MIL/ER, n. One who smiles; smiling. Ch. Ob. [R.]

2MIL/ER, n. One who smiles, smiling. Ch. Ob. [R.]

2MIL/ING-WESS,\* n. The quality of being smiling. Byron.

2MIL/ING-WESS,\* n. The quality of being smiling. Byron.

2MICH; v. n. [corrupted from mesk, or melt.] Mortimer.

2MIRCH, v. n. [ci smiered pp. smirching, smirched.] To smile

2MIRK, v. n. [ci smiered pp. smirching, smirched.] To smirching.

NMER, p. 1. SMERED, pp. SMERING, SMERED.] To smile wantonly, affectedly, or pertly; to look affectedly kind. SMIRE, A. fawning or affected smile; a soft look. SMIRE, p. from Smite. See SMIRE.

SMITE, v. a. [1. smore; pp. smitting, smitten or smit.—
Smit is little used.] To strike; to kill; to destroy:—to
afflict; to chasten:—to affect with some passion.

Smit is little used.] To strike; to kill; to destroy:—to saffict; to chasten:—to affect with some passion.

SMITE, v. a. To strike; to collide. Nakana.

SMITE, s. A blow. Farmer. [Local, England.]

SMIT'ER, n. One who smites. Issiah.

SMITH, n. [smid, Sax.; schmid, Ger.] One who forges with a hammer; one who works in metals, as gold, silver, copper, iron, &c.; a workman generally.

SMITH, v. a. To beat into shape, as a smith. Okamer.

SMITH'CRAFT, n. The stop of a smith. Raleigh. [R.]

SMITH'ER-Y, n. The shop of a smith; smithy; stithy; work performed in a smith's shop. Suries.

SMITH'ING, s. The art or act of working a mass of iron. SMITH'Y, s. The shop of a smith; smithery; stithy. Drydes. SMITT, s. Fine clayey ore or other used for marking sheep. Woodward.

SMIT'TEN, (smu'tn) p. from Smits. Struck. See Smite.
SMIT'TLE, v. a. To infect. Gross. [Local, England.]
SMIT'TLE, [a. Infectious; contagious. Brockett. [North
SMIT'TLISH, of England.]

SMOCK, n. The under garment of a woman; a shift.

EMITTLISH, ) or England.]

SMÓCK, a. The under garment of a woman; a shift. — It is used ludicrously, in composition, for something relating to women, as, enack-loy alty, emack-treason. Dryden.

SMÓCK, FACED, (-fāst) a. Pale-faced; maidenly. Adduson. SMÓCK'-FACED, (-fāst) a. Pale-faced; maidenly. Adduson. SMÓCK'-FACED, wanting a smock. Chauer.

SMÓCK'-FACED, a. A windmill, of which the top only turns to meet the wind. Francis.

SMÓK'-BLE,\* a. Capable of being smaked. Fo. Qu. Rev. SMÓKE, m. The visible effluvium, vapor, or sooty exhalation, arising from wood and other substances in a state of combustion, sooty vapor.

SMÓKE, p. n. [i. sMOKED, pp. SMOKING, SMOKED.] To emit smoke, to emit a dark exhalation by heat or fire, to burn, to be kindled: — to move very fast, so as to raise dust like smoke: — to exhale the vapor of burning tobacco: — to smell or hunt out, to suffer, to be punished.

SMÓKE, p. a. To foull or scent by smoke; to dry and cure by smoke, to expel by smoke. [To smell out, to find out. Shakl.]— | σμώχ. To sneer, to ridicule to the face. Adduson. |

SMÓKE'-DRĪED,\* (-drid) a. Dried by smoke. Irving.

SMÓKE'-DRĪED,\* (-drid) a. Dried by smoke. Mortimer.

SMOKE '-DRY, v. a. To dry by smoke. Mortimer.
SMOKE '-JACK, \* n. A machine turned round by the ascent of smoke, or by a rising current in a chimney. Booth.

of smoke, or by a rising current in a chimney. Booth.
Smöke'Less, a. Having no smoke. Pope.
Smöke'R, n. One who smokes.
Smöke'-Sāil.\* n. A small sail hoisted against the foremast, when a ship rides head to wind, to give the smoke of the galley an opportunity to rise. Mar. Dict.
Smö'ki-Ly, ad. So as to be full of smoke. Sherwood.
Smö'ki-Ress,\* n. The state of being smoky. Ash.
Smö'ki-Ress,\* n. The act of one who smokes. Gent. Mag.
Smö'ki-a. Emitting smoke; full of smoke; fumid, having the appearance or nature of smoke, dark; obscure.
Smöör-i, n. a. To suffocate, to smother. More. [Local, Smöör-i, serion of the surface; not rough, level, having no aspertues, plain, glossy:—moving equably, with-

ing no asperities, plain, glossy: — moving equably, without obstruction; gently flowing; voluble: — bland, mild;

out obstruction; gently howing, which adulatory.

Smooth, n. Smooth part of any thing. Gen. xxvii.

Smooth, v. a. [i. smoothed, pp. smoothing, smoothed.]

To make smooth, to level, to make easy, to make flowing; to palliate; to soften; to calm; to mollify, to ease; to soften with blandishment. See Soothe.

Smooth-chinned, (-chind) a. Having a smooth chin,

eardless. Drayton.

beardless. Drayton.

Smooth/En, (-thn) v. a. To make smooth; to smooth.

Smooth/En, a. One who smooths. Bp. Percy.

Smooth/En, a. One who smooths. Bp. Percy.

Smooth lair. Millon.

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BROUNT-IONULA, T. See SMITE.

SMOTH'ER, (smuth'er) v. a. [1. smothered; pp. smothered in o, smothered.] To sufficient with smoke, or any exclusion of the air, to suppress, to stiffe.

SMOTH'ER, (smuth'er) v. n. To smoke without vent; to be suppressed, kept close, or sufficient.

be suppressed, kept close, or sufficated.

Smorm'er, (smuth'er) n. Smoke; thick dust. Shak.

18moul'er, (smuth'er) n. Smoke; thick dust. Shak.

18moul'er, v. a. To sniute; to kiss. Sabbes.

Smoul'er, v. a. To sniute; to kiss. Sabbes.

Smoul'er, v. a. To snow it is known.

16 moulers p. J. Smoulers p. p. smoulers no, smoulers p. J. To burn and smoke without flame or vent.

16 moulers p. J. To burn and smoke without flame or vent.

Sir W. Scott.
SMÖUL/DER,\* n. Smoke smothered. Gascoigns SMOUL'DER-ING, p. a. Burning and smoking without vent.

SMOUL'DER-ING, p. a. Burning and smoothly the holdering. Spenser.
18MOUL'DEY, a. Smouldering. Spenser.
18MOUL'DEY, a. Smouldering. Spenser.
18MOUL'DEY, a. Smouldering. Spenser.
18MOU, v. a. To adorn; to spruce. Colloquisi or low.]
18MOG, v. a. To adorn; to spruce. Chapman.
18MOG-LE, (smig'gi) v. a. [smokkelen, D.] [i. smugaled; pp. smugaled; or a smoothly comport or export goods without paying the customs or duties; to import or export unlawfully; to manage or convey secretly.
18MOG-LED, ('smäg'gid) p. a. Imported without having the duties paid.

the duties paid.

SMUG/GLER, s. One who smuggles.
SMUG/GLER, s. The offence of importing goods without paying the duties chargeable upon them by the laws.

SNA

EMUT, v. a. [L. SMUTTED, pp. SMUTTING, SMUTTED.] To stain; to mark with soot or coal, to soil:—to taint with mildew.

with mildew.

SMUT, v. n. To gather mould or smut. Mortimer.

[SMUTCH, [smüch, S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm.; smüch, Ja.]
v. a. To black with smoke; to smut; to soil. Shak.

[SMUTCH, \* n. A foul spot; smut; a black soilure. Cowper.

SMUT'-MILL, \* n. A contrivance to cleanse grain from smut or dust. Farm. Ency.

SMUT'T;-LY, ad. In a smutty manner; blackly.

SMUT'T;-RES, n. State of being smutty or dirty.

SMUT'Ty, a. Soiled or tainted with smut, dirty, foul: — obscene. not moders.

obscene, not modest.

SNÄCK, n. A share; a part taken by compact; as, "to go snacks," to share together. Pope. Slight, hasty repast. SNÄCK'ET, n. A hasp. Sherwood. [R.] See SNack. SNÄC'QT, n. A fish. Annorth.
SNÄC'PLE, (snaff) n. A bridle which crosses the nose, or

SNAFFILE, (snarn) n. A brittle Wince crosses the nose, or which consists of a slender bit or bit-mouth. Slak.

SNAFFLE, (snafff) n. a. [1. snaffled; pp. snaffling, snaffled; To bridle; to hold as in a bridle; to manage.

SNAG, n. [schnecken, Ger.] A jag, or short protuberance; a knot; a knob, a knarl: — a tooth, in contempt. Prior.

A true having its cost featured in the britten of a viver. a know, a know, a knari:—a tooth, in contempt. Prior.—A tree having its roots fastened in the bottom of a river, or a branch of a tree thus fastened.—common in the Mississippi and some of its tributaries. Flint.

NAGE TO A LINKAGED; pp. SNAGGING, SNAGED.] To hew roughly with an axe. Todd. To cut off the branches, knots, or protuberances of trees. Carr. To stop, upset, or wreck, as a boat or vessel, by a tree or snag in a river. Fint. See SNAG, s.

SNAG/GED, a. Full of snags or protuberances; snagsy.

SNÄC & Y. a. Full of snags or points. [Testy. Graze.]
SNÄIL, (enäl) n. A slimy insect or reptile of different
varieties, some of which are covered with shells; a slug:

varieties, some of which are covered with sheris; a sug:
—the emblem of slowness, a sluggish person.
SNAIL'-CLXV-ER, n. A plant or herb.
SNAIL'-FLOW-ER, \*n. A plant and flower. Smart.
SNAIL'-FKEED,\* (snai'pūst) a. Moving slow, as a snail.

Shak.
SNAIL'-SHELL,\* n. The covering of the snail. Ash.

SNAIL-THE-FOIL, n. An annual plant.

SNAKE, n. [snaca, Sax., snake, D.] A serpent:— the general name of serpents, whether harmless or venomous; but specially a serpent of the oviparous kind, whose

but specially a serpent of the oviparous kind, whose bite is harmicas, as distinguished from a viper. SNÄRE'-RÖÜRD,\* n (Bot.) An annual plant. Crabb. SNÄRE'-RÖÖT, n. A species of fibrous, aromatic, bitterish medicinal root, growing in Virginia, Carolina, &cc. SNÄRE'-HEAD, n. A plant and flower.
SNÄRE'-STÖNE,\* n. (Min.) The ammonite. Hamilton.
SNÄRE'-WEED, n. An annual plant; bistort.
SNÄRE'-WOOD, (-widd) n. The wood of the strychnos colubrina, supposed to be an antidote to the poison of cercolubrina, supposed to be an antidote to the poison of certain snakes

tain snakes

SNĀK'SH,\* a. Like a snake; snaky. E. Erving.

SNĀK'SH,\* a. Abounding in, or resembling, snakes.

SNĀP, v. a. [i. snapped or snapp; pp. snapping, snapped or snapping snapping.

or snapping sound, to bite; to catch suddenly:— to treat with sharp sound, to bite; to catch suddenly:— to treat with sharp language.

SNĀP, v. n. To break short; to fall asunder; to break without bending, to make an effort to bite with eigerness:— to utter sharp language, to snarl.

SNĀP, n. A sudden breaking; an attempt to seize or step; a quick, eager bite:— a sharp noise:— a catch; a small

a quick, eager bite:— a sharp noise:— a catch; a small lock:— a greedy fellow:— a snapper.

SNEY-DRAG-ON, n. A perennial plant, called also calf's-snout and toad-fax:—a child's play, called also fap-

SNAP-DRAG-ON, M. A pereinini plant, caned also caymout and toad-flax:—a child's play, called also flapdragom. See Flar-Dragon.

SNAP'PER, m. One who snaps:—a sea-fish.

SNAP'PISH, a. Eager to bite; snarling; surly; waspish;
peevish; tart; irascible; sharp in reply.

SNAP'PISH-LY, ad. In a snappish manner; peevishly.

SNAP'PISH-NESS, m. Quality of being snappish; tartness.

SNAP'SACH, m. [maspeack, Swed.] A soldier's bag;—more
usually knapsack. South.

SNAP'S, & C. M. [maspeack, Swed.] A soldier's bag;—more
usually knapsack. South.

SNAPT, \*i. & p. Sometimes used for snapped. Pops. See
ISNAE, v. m. [snarra, Teut.] To snarl. Spenser.

SNAEZ, m. [snarra, Swed. & Icel.; snarc, Dan.] Any thing
set to catch an animal; a gin; a trap; a net; a noose;
any thing by which one is entrapped or ensaared.

SNAEZ, v. a. (i. snarra, pp. snarra, snarra.) To entrap; to entangle; to ensaare. Miller.

673 SNO

SNI SNÄRL, v. n. [snarren, Teut.] [L. snarled; pp. snarling, snarled.] To grow as a narry dog or other animal; to gnarl; to speak roughly or harbhly.

Snärl, v. a. To entangle; to embarrass; to twist. Abp. SNÄRL,\* s. An entanglement as in twisted thread: quarrel; an angry contest. Holloway. [Provincial in England, and colloquial in the United States.] land, and collequial in the United States.]

SNÄRL'5R, n. One who snarks, a quarreisome fellow.

SNÄRL'5R, a. Tending to ensuare; insidious. Dryden.

(SNÄST, n. The snuff of a candle. Bacon.

SNÄTCH, v. a. [snacken, Teut.] [i. snatched; pp. snatching, snatched.] To catch eagerly or violently, to seize hastily; to grasp; to gripe.

SNÄTCH, v. n. To bite, or catch, eagerly at something.

SNÄTCH, v. hansty catch; a short fit or turn of vigorous action; a small or broken part. Spectator. A quip; a shuffling answer. State. [A hasty repast. Boswell. — Scotland.] SNATCH'-BLOCK, \* n. (Naut.) A sort of pulley in a ship. Mar. Duck Just. 1962.

SNATCH'RE, R. One who snatches. Shak.

SNATCH'ING-LY, ad. Hastily; with interruption.

SNATH,\* a. A bent or crooked handle of a scythe. — It is

so written in the United States. Ray and Gross spell the word with the same meaning snaths; Ash, snead and sneed; Holloway, snead and sneaths. In the north of England and Holloway, meas and sneaths. In the north of England and in Scotland, it is called sneat. Brockett & Jameson.

SNÄTHE, v. c. To prune; to lop. Brockett. [North of Eng.] iSNATTOCK, n. A chip; a slice; a cutting. Gayton.

SNEAD, n. A ligament, a line or string. Travis. — A handle for a scythe. Ask. See Snath. SMEAK, (subt.) v. L. smeaked; pp. smeaking, smeaked.]
To creep slyly; to come or go as if afraid to be seen; to behave with meanness and servility; to crouch; to truckle. FINEAR, (sněk) v. a. To hide; to conceal. Wake. SNĚAK, (sněk) v. A. sneaking, mean fellow. Glanville. SNĚAK'-CÜP, v. Sneaker. Skak. See Sneakup. SNĚAK'B, v. One who sneaks; a sneak. — A small drink-SNELAK', S., Ose who sensaks; a sneak. — A small drinking-cup. Spectator. [Local, Eng.]
SNELK', ING., a. Servile, mean; low; covetous, niggardly, meanly parsimonious.
SNELK', ING-LY, ad. In a sneaking manner, meanly.
SNELK', ING-LY, ad. In a sneaking manner, meanly.
SNELK', ING-LESS, N. Niggardliness; meanness. Boyle.
†SNELK', ING-LESS, a Negardliness; meanless. Barrow.
†SNELK', ING-LESS, a Negardliness; meanless of Gallow. †SNEAK'UP, n. A sneaker, a paltry, sneaking fellow. Shak.
ISNEAP, (snep) v. a. To reprimand, to check, to nip. Shak.
ISNEAP, (snep) n. A reprimand, a check. Shak.
ISNEB, v. a. To check; to chide; to snib Spenser.
SNECK, n. The lath or boilt of a door. Ray. [Local, Eng.]
SNECK FT.\* n. A string to draw up the latch of a door.
Bailey. [Local, Eng.]
SNED, \* n. The handle of a scythe. Breckett. See SNATH.
SNED. n. A See SNATHE. SNED, v. a. See Snathe.
SNED, v. a. See Snathe.
SNEE, \* n. A knie: — "Sneek and snee," a combat with knives. Ash. [A cant phrase.]
SNEED, n. The handle of a scythe. Evelyn. See Snath. SNEER, v. n. [i. sneered; pp. sweering, sneered.] To show contempt by outward manner, as by turning up the nose; to insinuate contempt by covert expressions; to utter something with grimace; to scoff, to gibe; to jeer. SNEER, z. An expression of contemptuous ridicule by look or by words, ludicrous scorn, jeer; gibe, scoff, derision. †SNEER, v. a. To sneer at, to jeer. Thyer. SNEER'ER, n. One who sneers or shows contempt. SNEER'SL, n. One who sneers or sneering. Shenstons. SNEER'ING-LY, ad. In a sneering or scornful manner. SNEER'ING-LY, ad. In a sneering or scornful manner. SNEER'ING-LY, ad. In a sneering or scornful manner. SNEER'ING, SKEERED.] To emit, spasmodically and audibly, breath and moisture, from irritation of the inner membrane of the nose. Bacon. from irritation of the inner membrane of the nose. Bason. SNEEZE, n. Act of one who sneezes, sternitation. SNEEZE, WORT, (snEZ'wirt) n. A sternitatory plant. SNEEZ', MORT, (snEZ'wirt) n. A sternitatory plant. SNEEL, a. [snel, Snx., snello, It.] Nimble, active; lively, SNET, n. The fat of a deer. Bailey. [A hunter's term.] fSNEW, (sna) The old pretent of Snow. Snowed. Chaucer. ISN'ER, v. a. To check, to reprimand; to snub. Chaucer. SNICK, n. A small cut or mark:—a latch. See SNECK.—Suck and snes, a combat with knives. Suck and snee, a combat with knives.

SNICK'EE, v. m. [L. SVICKEED, pp. SNICKERING, SNICK-ERED.] To laugh in a sly or half-suppressed manner; to laugh in one's sleeve; to titter; to snigger. Bailey.

SNIFF, v. m. [L. SNIFFED]; pp. SNIFFING, SNIFFED.] TO draw breath audibly up the nose; to snuff. Snyft.

SNIFF, v. a. To draw in with the breath; to snuff. [R.]

SNIFT, v. m. To snort; to snuff up. Johnson. [R.]

SNIFT, n. A moment. Holloway. [Local, England.]

SNIFT'ING-VALVE,\*n. A valve in asteam-engine, so called "because the air makes a noise, every time it blows through it, like a man snyfing with a cold." Frances.

SNIG, n. A kind of cel. Gress. [Local, England.]
SNIG-SER, v. n. To sneer; to giggle with ill-nature. Forby
[Local.] To snicker. Basley. See SNICKER.
SNIG-CLE, v. n. To ush for cels. Wallen.
SNIG-GLE, v. t. To catch; to snare. Basum. & FL.
SNIG-GLE, v. n. To the catch; to snare. Basum. & FL.
SNIG-GLE, v. n. To the catch; to snare. Basum. & FL. SNIP, v. a. [snippen, Teut.] [L. SNIPPED; pp. SNIPPING, SNIPPED.] To cut or clip at once with scissors. Arbutanot. SNIP, n. A single cut with scissors a small shred; a share; a paring, a portion, snack. Wieeman. A tailor, in contempt. tempt.

SNIPE, n. [schnepps, Ger.; snip, D.] A small grallatorial bird, or a bird with a long, slender bill, which frequents marshes:—a fool, n blockhead. Skek.

SNIP'PER, n. One who snips.

SNIP'SNEP, n. A small part; a share; a snip Hadibras.

SNIP'SNEP, n. [a cant word formed by reduplication of snap.] A tart dialogue, with quick replies; angry retort. Pope.
SNIP'SNXP, \* a. Short and quick; smart. Ch. Ob. SNITE, v. a. (Scotland) To blow the nose. —" To snite the candle" is to snuff it. Grew. candle 'is to south it. Green.

SNITHE, or SNITHY, a. Sharp; piercing; cutting:—applieds to the wind. Carr. [Local, England.]

SNIV'EL, (sniv'vi) n. Snot; the running of the nose.

SNIV'EL, (sniv'vi) n. n. [1. snivelled, pp. snivelling, snivelled.] To run at the nose; to cry, as a child; to complain.

SNIV'EL-LER, (snIv'vI-cr) n. One who snivels. Swyl.

SNIV'EL-LING,\* n. A crying through the none; complaint.

SNIV'EL-LY, (snIv'vI-c) a. Snotty; pittful; whining. Todd.

SNOD, or SNOOD, n. A fillet; a ribbon. [Local, England.]

SNOD, a. Trimmed, smouth:—sly, cunning, demure:—snug. Brockett. [North of England.]

SNOOX, v. n. [snoka, Swed.] To lurk, to lie in ambush.

Scott. [L.]

SNOOZE,\* v. n. To slumber.—n. A short nap. Palmer.

[Provincial in England, and colloquial in the U.S.]

[SNOORE, v. n. [snorcken, Teut.; schwarcken, Ger.] [i. snored; pp. snorma, snorm.] To hreathe hard and audibly through the nose, as in sleep.

SNORE, n. The noise of one who snores; audible respiration made through the nose in sleep. complain. tion made through the nose in sleep. tion made through the nose in sleep.

SNOR/ER, n. One who snorrs.

SNOR/ING,\* n. Noise made through the nose in sleep.

SNORT, v. n. [snoreken, Tent.] [I. snorten; pp. snorting,
snorten] [†To snore Bp. raylor,] To blow through the
nose, as a high-mettled horse.

SNORT'ER, n. One who snorts. Sherwood.

SNORT'ING, n. Act of blowing through the nose, as a
horse. horse.

SNOT, n. [snot, Teut.] The secretion or mucus of the nose.

SNOT, v. n. To blow the nose. Swyt. [Vulgar.]

SNOT'TER, v. n. To snivel, to sob or cry. Grose. [Local, England.]

SNOT'TY, a. Full of snot, dirty, mean. Arbuthnot.

SNOOT, n. [snuyt, Teut.] The nose of a beast, the nose of a man, in contempt:— the nozle or end of a hollow page. a man, in contempt: — the nozie or end of a notice pipe.

Noût r. a. To furnish with a nozie or point. Camden,

SNoût r'Ed, a. Having a snout, Heylin.

SNoût r'Y, a. Resembling a beast's snout. Otmay. [R.]

SNow, snoù s. [snaws, M. Goth, sneeuw, Teut, snaw, Sax.]

Congealed watery vapor which talls from the bosom of the atmosphere in white flakes. - (Naut.) A ship with the atmosphere in white makes.—(vad.) A ship with two masts. Falconer.

SNOW, v. n. [a snowed; pp. snowing, snowed.— The preterit anexo has long been obsolete.] To fall in snow, SNOW, a. To scatter like snow. Donne.

SNOW-AP-PLE, \*n. A species of apple. Ash.
SNOW-BALL—TREE, \*n A shrub which bears white balls. or clusters of white flowers, the gelder-rose. Crabb. SNOW'-RER-RY,\* n. A small, ornamental, garden shrub. SNOW-BER-Ry, n. A small, ornamental, garden signul. Crabb.

SNOW-BRÖTH, n. Very cold liquor. Ssak.

SNOW-BRÖTH, n. Very cold liquor. Ssak.

SNOW-BRÖTH, n. Very cold liquor. Ssak.

SNOW-BRÖTH, n. Very cold liquor. Ssak.

SNOW-BRÖTH, n. A plant or herb.

SNOW-BRÖT, n. A plant or herb.

SNOW-BRÖT, n. A plant and very early white flower.

SNOW-BRÖT, n. A plant and very early white flower.

SNOW-FLECK,\* n. A small mass of falling snow. Jodrell,

SNOW-FLECK,\* n. A sind; the snow-bunting. Booth.

SNOW-LIKE, a. Resembling snow; snowy. Warner.

SNOW-LIKE, a. Resembling snow.

SNOW-SLIP,\* n. A slore, or light, broad machine, uses for travelling on deep snow. Trumbull.

SNOW-SLIP,\* n. A large mass of snow which slips down from a mountain or elevated place. Smart.

SNOW-STORM,\* n. A storm uttended with snow. Holmes.

SNOW-STORM,\* n. A storm uttended with snow. Holmes.

SNOW-YITT, (snow-hwit) a. White as snow. Chaucer.

SNOW', a. Resembling or partaking of snow; white like snow; abounding with snow; pure as snow; white like

SOB SOC SNUB, m. [snebbs, D.] A jag; a snag; a knot in wood; a

Bud. Sponsor.

SNÜE. v. a. [snubba, Swed.] [i. snuberd; pp. snubera, snuber.] To check; to reprimand. Tatter. To nip. Ray.

SNÜE, v. n. [schnauben, Ger.] To sob convulsively. Batley.

SNÜE-NÖRED, (naöd) a. Having a flat or short nose.

†SNÜDGE, v. n. To lie close or snug; to snuggle. Herbert.

'SNÜDGE, n. A miser; a curmudgeon. Ascham.

SNÜFF, n. [snuffen, Teut.] [Smell. Stuktey.] A candle almost burnt out; the fired or charred wick of a candle remaining after the flame. [Resentment expressed by snifting; perverse resentment. Shak.] Powdered tobacco taken by the nose.

SNÜFF, v. a. [snuffen, Teut.] [i. snuffen; pp. snuffing,

remaining after the fiame. [Resentment expressed by snifting; perverse resentment. SAAk.] Powdered tobacco taken by the nose.

SNOFF, v. a. [snuffen, Teut.] [i.snuffed; pp. snuffing, snuffer.] To draw in with the breath, to inhale; to scent:—to crop the candle.

SNOFF, v. a. To snort; to draw breath by the nose. Dryden. To sniff in contempt. Mal. ii.

SNOFF/SR, n. Do so the total is carried. Swyl.

SNOFF/SR, n. Do a who snuffs.

SNOFF/SR, n. Do a who snuffs.

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SNOFF/SR, n. Do a who snuffs.

SNOFF/SR, n. Do a who snuffs.

SNOFF/SR, n. One who takes snuff. Ash.

SNOFF/SR, n. Do a who takes snuff. Ash.

SNOFF/SR, n. Do a who takes snuff. Ash.

SNOFF/SR, n. The practice of taking snuff. Ash.

SNOFF/SR, n. The practice of taking snuff. Ash.

SNOFF/SR, a. Grimed with snuff:—sulky. Januson.

SNOG, v. n. [snufer, Dan.] [i.snugge Sulay.

SNOG, v. n. [snufer, Dan.] [i.snugge Sulay.

SNOG, c. a. Close; convenient and comfortable; neat; compact and warm:—concealed; closely sly. Baley.

SNOG/SR, y. n. A snug place or dwelling. Basil Hall. [R.]

SNOG/SR, y., n. A snug place or dwelling. Basil Hall. [R.]

SNOG/SR, y., n. State of being snug. Warton.

SO, al. [soo, D.; so, Ger.] In like manner, preceded or followed by that:—in the same manner, thus, if thus; the same; this is the state; at this; in the same degree, in this manner; therefore; for this reason, in consequence of this; on these terms; noting a conditional petition, answered by as; provided that, in like manner; noting concession of one proposition and assumption of another, answering to as.—So sometimes returns the sense of a word or sentence going before, and is used to avoid repetition. as. "The two brothers were vailant, but the elconcession of one proposition and assumption of another, answering to as.—So sometimes returns the sense of a word or sentence going before, and is used to avoid repetition; as, "The two brothers were valiant, but the elect was more so." It notes a kind of abrupt beginning; well.—It sometimes is little more than an expletive, well.—It sometimes is little more than an expletive, though it implies some latent or surd comparison.—A word of assumption; thus be it.—A form of petition.—So forth, more of the like kind.—So much as, however much.—So so, indifferently; not much amiss nor well.—So then, thus then it is that; therefore.

Soan, (sók) v. a. [1. soand] pp. soanna, soand, To macerate in any moisture; to steep; to keep wet till the moisture is mibiled; to drench; to imbibe; to imbrue; to macerate:—to drain. Bacon.

Soan, (sók) v. n. To lie steeped in moisture; to enter by degrees into pores:—to drain titemperately. Locks.

Soan/AQE,\* n. Act of soann; state of being soaked. P. Mag.

Mag.

SÕAK'Y,\* or SÕCK'Y,\* a. Moist on the surface; steeped in water, soggy. Forby.

SÕAL, n. See Solz.

A chemical compound of oily sales (sales).

SÖAL, a. See Soll.

SÖAL, a. See Soll.

SÖAL, (app) n. [app, L.] A chemical compound of oily substances with potash or alkaline substances, prepared for the purposes of washing, shaving, &c.

SÕAP'SER-Ry-TRĒĒ,\* n. A species of tree; sapindus. It bears a berry used in washing. Crabb. [Addison. SÕAP'SÜLL-RR, n. One whose trade it is to make soap. SÕAP'SÜLL-RR, n. The business of boiling soap. Ash. SÕAP'SÜLL-RR, n. The business of boiling soap. Ash. SÕAP'SÜNL-RR, n. Winn, Steatite; a magnesian stone, soft, and apparently unctuous to the touch. Brande.

SÕAP'SÜDS,\* n. Water impregnated with soap. Smart.

SÕAP'WORT, (sõp'würt) n. A genus of plants; bouncingbet; a species of campion.

SÕAP'Y, a. Besembling soap; having the quality of soap.

SÕAR'Y, a. Besembling soap; having the quality of soap.

SÕAR'Y, a. Besembling soap; having the quality of soap.

SÕAR, Toy n. R. [serare, It.] [i. soared; pp. soaring, soared.] To fly aloft; to tower; to mount; to ascend; to climb; to mount intellectuality; to rise high.

SÕAR, a. See Sore.

SÕAR'ING, n. Act of rising; mounting aloft.

SOAR, a. See Norm.
SÖAR, v. n. (a. sobre); pp. sobre, sobre.] To heave audibly with convulsive sorrow; to sigh convulsively.
SÖB, n. A convulsive sigh; audible expression of grief or

†Son, v. a. To soak ; to sop. Mortimer. [A cant word.]

SÖB'BING, s. Act of lamenting audibly. Drummond.
SÖ'BER, a. [abbrins, L.; sobre, Fr.] Temperate, particularly in liquors; not drunk; abstinent; abstemious:—not
mad; right in the understanding:—moderate·regular;

mad; right in the understanding: — moderate · regular; caim: — serious; grave.

SÖ/BER, v. a. [i. sobered; pp. sobering, sobered.] To make sober; to cure of intoxication; to caim.

SÖ/BER-IZE,\* v. a. To make sober. G. Crabbe. [R.]

SÖ/BER-IZE,\* v. a. To become sober. Grahams. [R.]

SÖ/BER-IY, ad. In a sober manner; temperately.

SÖ/BER-MIND-ED,\* a. Free from passion; caim; rational.

Millon.

Jauton.
SÖ'BER-MIND'ED-NËSS, n. Calmness; regularity. Porteus.
SÖ'BER-NESS, n. State of being sober; calmness.
SÖB-O-LIF'ER-OUS,\* a. (Bot.) Froducing young plants from
the root. Loudon.

SO-BRÎ'E-TY, n. [sobriété, Fr.] State of being sober; temperance; soberness; calmness; coolness; seriousness, gravity.

gravity.

SOHRIQUET,\* (85b'r6-kä') n. [Fr.] A nickname, or a burleaque appellation for a nickname. Brande.

SÖC, or SÖKE, n. (Law) Jurisdiction, or circuit of jurisdiction; some liberty or privilege of tenants.—(Md.) A leathern receptacle near the sthrup, to receive the end of the standard-staff, in a cavalry regiment.

SÖC'AGE, n. [soc. Fr.; socagum, barbarous L.] (Law) A tenure of lands by any certain and determinate service, distinct from knight's service:—written also soccage.

SÖC'A-GER, n. A tenant by socage; a sokeman.

SÖ-CI-A-BIL',1-TY, (85-shq-a-bil'q-ty). n. Quality of being sociable; sociableness. Warburton.

SÖ'CI-A-BLE, (85'shq-a-bil' [85'shq-a-bil, W. P. F. Ja. Sm.; 85'shq-bl, S. J.] a. [socable, Fr.; sociablis, L.] Able to associate, or to be associated, with; companionable; ready to unite in a general interest; friendly; familiar; conversable; affable; inclined to company.

ready to unite in a general interest; friendly; familiar; conversable; affable; inclined to company.

Sō'CI-A-BLE, (sō'she-a-bl) n. A kind of phaeton, or open, four-wheeled carriage, with two seats facing each other.

Sō'CI-A-BLE-NESS, (sō'she-a-bl-nes) n. Quality of being sociable; inclination to company; good-fellowship.

Sō'CI-A-BLY, (sō'she-a-ble) ad. In a sociable manner; conversable; as a company.

versably; as a companion.
So'CIAL, (so'shal) a. [socialis, L.] Relating to a general or public interest, relating to society:—inclined to associate

ulate or conform to the principles of the Socialists. Qu. Ren.

Rev.

SÖ(CIAL-LY, (80'shal-le) ad. In a social way or manner.

SÖ(CIAL-LY, (80'shal-les) n. Quality of being social.

†SÖ(CI-NESS, (80'shal-les) n. Quality of being social.

†SÖ(CI-TTS, (80'shal-at) v. n. To associate. Shelford.

SO-CIN-TY, n. [societé, Fr. societas, L.] Union of many in one general interest; fellowship; community; company; partnership; an association formed for the promotion of some object, either scientific, literary, religious, benevolent, political, or convival.

SO-CIN'I-AN, n. A follower of Lishius Socinus, and his nephew Faustus Socinus, who, in the 16th century, denied the divinity and preksistence of Christ.

SO-CIN'I-AN, a. Of or belonging to Socinianism. Hurd.

SO-CIN'I-AN-ISE, n. The tenets first propagated by Socinus.

SO-CIN'I-AN-IZE, v. a. To conform or adapt to Socinianism. Multer.

SOCK, n. [soccus, L.; socc, Sax.; socke, Teut.] Something

Note: Jauner. Socus, L.; soce, Sax.; socke, Teut.] Something put between the foot and shoe; a short stocking:—the shoe of the ancient comic actors;—figuratively, comedy, as opposed to buskin. [A ploughshare. Ray.] See Soc. Soc. Soc. Fr., I souchette, Fr.] Any hollow that receives something insorted; the hollow of a candlestick; the

sometiming inserted; the follow of a candissitek; sie receptacle of the eye.

80c K/ET-CHIS/EL, n. A strong sort of chisel. Mozon.

80c K/LESS, a. Wanting socks or shoes. Beaum. & Pl.

80c'LE, (sök'kl or sö'kl) [sök'kl, S. 3m.; sö'kl, W. K. Wb.]

n. (Arch.) A square member or piece of masonry, whose breadth is greater than its height, used instead of a pedestal for the reception of a column:—a foot-stand.

SOC'MAN, m. A tenant by socage; a socager. Cowel. See SOKEMAN.

SOCMAN-EY, n. [sokemanria, low L.] Free tenure by socage. Conci.

Soc. One. n. (Eng. law) A custom of tenants to grind corn at their lord's mill. Comel. [Smart.

at their lord's mill. Cowel. [Smart. SÖC'Q-TRIME,\* a. Relating to Socotra; as, Socotrine aloes. SQ-CRAT'IC, ) a. Relating to Socrates.— The Socrate SQ-CRAT'I-CAL, \ method of arguing is that which proceeds by putting questions to the opponent, so as to draw from him an admission of the thing to be proved.

SO-CRAT'I-CAL-Ly, ed. With the Socratical mode or man-

ner.

Söc'RA-Tism, z. The philosophy or doctrine of Socrates.

Söc'RA-Tism, a. A disciple of Socrates. Martin.

Söd, z. [seed, D.] A green turf; a clod with grass on it.

Söd, a. Made of turf or sods. Chaningham.

Söd, i. from Seetae. Seethed. See Seether.

Số'DA, s. (Chos.) A mineral alkali or a fixed alkali; an oxide of sodium, commonly obtained from the ashes of oration statement of the same of marine plants; natron.

BO'DA-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral composed chiefly of silica, slumina, and soda. Braado.

BO-DAL'[-TY, n. [sodalité, Fr.] A fellowship; a fraternity.

Silling film.

SO-DAL'I-TY, m. [sodalité, Fr.] A fellowship; a fraternity. Stillingshet.

SÖ'DA-WA'TER, m. Water impregnated with carbonic acid gas; — so called because frequently prepared by mixing together, in water, the carbonate of soda and tartaric or citric acid.

SÖD'DEN, (-dn) p. from Sesthe. Seethed. Shak. See Seether. SÖD'DY, a. Turfy; full of sods. Cotgrave.

SÖD'ER, [söd'er, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. R. Wh.; sö'der, P.; sû'der, K. Sm.] v. a. [souder, Fr.] [i. sodered, pp. sodering, sodered.] To unite or fasten with a metallic cement; to solder. — It is generally written solder. See Solder. SOLDER.

SOLDER.

SÖD'FE, n. Metallic cement; solder. Collier.

SÖ'D'-UM,\* n. (Chem.) The metallic base of soda, discovered by Sir H. Davy, in 1808. It is a substance much resembling potassium. Brande.

SÖD'O'M-ITE,\* n. One guilty of sodomy. Ash.

SÖD'O'M-ITE,\* n. Chem.) to sodomy. Ash.

SÖD'O'M-IT',-CAL,\* a. Relating to sodomy. Ash.

SÖD'O'M-IT',-CAL,\* a. Relating to sodomy. Ash.

SÖD'O,\* N, \* n. The sin of Sodom; unnatural crime. Ash.

SÖE, n. A large wooden bucket or tub; a cowl. More. [Local, Eng.]

SÖE'SÜL,\* n. As much as a soe will hold. H. More.

SÖE'SÜL,\* n. As much as a soe will hold. H. More.

SOE'FOL.\* As much as a soe will hold. H. More.
SOE'FVER, ad. A word usually joined with a pronoun or adverb, as who, what, how, &c., giving a wider extent of meaning; as, wherever, whatsoever, housever.
SO'FA, In . sofat, Per. ] pl. SO'FAS, [An alcove used in Eastern countries.] A long, soft, easy seat, with cushions.
SOF'FIT,\* n. (Arch.) A celling with cross-beams and ornamented compartments:—the ornamented under part of a larmier or drip. Crabb.
SO'FI\*, (80'Kg) n. [Per.] pl. SO'FI\$. A religious person among the Mahometans, otherwise called a deruse or dervush. Brande.
SO'FI\$M,\* n. The religious or mystical doctrines of the sofis. Brande.
SOF'ITE,\* n. See Soffit. Tanner.

fis. Brande.

Söf'ITE,\* n. See Soffit. Tanner.

[Söft, (söft er såwft) [söft, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R.; såwft, S. K. Nares.] a. [soft, Sax.; saft, Teut.] Easily yielding to pressure, not hard; not rugged, not rough:—ductile; malleable; flexible; yielding; supple, pliant:—tender; mild; gentle; kind; not severe, meek; civil, placid; easy, effeminate, delicate, elegantly tender:—weak, simple:—low; not loud:—smooth; flowing, not vehement; not forcible, not violent. 37 "When this word is accompanied by emotion, it is sometimes lengthened into scaft, as Mr. Sheridan has marked it." Walker.

[Söft. ad. Softiv: gently: quilativ. Sagness.

Walker.

Söff, ad. Softly; gently; quietly. Spenser.

Söff, interj. Hold, stop; not so fast. Shak.

Söff'en, (söffen) v. a. [i. soffen) pp. soffening, soffening, to make soft, to make less hard, to make mild, easy, yielding, kind, or placid, to mollify, to compose; to mitigate; to palliate; to melleviate; to make less harsh, less vehement, or less violent.

[Cruel. [Söff'en], (söffen) v. n. To grow soft, less hard, or less [Söff'en], ex. He or that which softens, softner. Richardson.

ISÖff'en-Nog. (söffen-ye) n. Act of making soft.

||SOFT'EN-ING, (SOFfn-Ing) n. Act of making soft. |SOFT'-GRESS,\* n. (Bot.) A perennial plant. Crabb. |SOFT'-HEAD-ED,\* a. Having a soft head, of weak intel-

lect. Bailey.

|SOFT'-HEART-ED, a. Kind-hearted; gentle; meek.
|SOFT'|18H,\* a. Somewhat soft; inclining to softness. Cham

SÖFT'LING, n. An effeminate person. Woolton. [R.] SÖFT'LY, ad. In a soft manner; with softness, gently:

||SOFT'NER, (806'ner) n. He or that which softens; softener. Soit. ||SOFT'NER, (806'ner) n. He or that which softens; softener. Soit. ||SOFT'NESS, n. Quality of being soft; mildness; civility; gentleness; effeminacy; pusilianimity; facility; meekness; weakness.

Bod'Ev. a. [soggr, Icel.; soegen, Welsh.] Moist; damp, steaming with damp; soaked with water. B. Joneon. So-Hō', interj. A form of calling, sportsman's halloo. Stat. Soi-Disanvi, would samp, a. [Fr.] Pretended; would

be Ch. Ob.

BÖIL, v. a. [sulen, Cer.; souiller, Fr.] [i. sould pp. soulting, sould be ch. Ob.

BÖIL, v. a. [sulen, Cer.; souiller, Fr.] [i. sould pp. soulting, sould pp. sould be cheen continued by the continued by the continued by the cheen continued by the cheen continued by the continued by the continued by the cheen continued by the cheen continued by the cheen continued by the cheen continued by the cheen continued by the cheen continued by the cheen continued by the cheen continued by the cheen continued by the cheen continued by the cheen continued by the cheen continued by the cheen continued by the cheen cheen continued by the cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen cheen chee

SöIL, a. Dirt; spot; pollution; foulness. — [sel, Fr.; selum, L.] Ground; earth; mould; earth mixed with vegetable matter; the primitive earth. in a state of mixture with organized matter fit for the growth of plants: — land; country. Millon. Dung; compost. Addison. — To take soil, to run into the water, as a hunted deer. †SöIL'I-NESS, m. Stain; foulness. Bacon.
SoIL'ING,\* a. The act of one who soils; a mode of feeding horses and cattle. in the stable or yard, with grass

ing horses and cattle, in the stable or yard, with grass and other green food, brought to them, as cut in the fields.

P. Cyc.
SÖIL'(FRE, (-yur) n. Stain; pollution; foulness. Shak. [R.]
SÕIL'(FRE, a. Dirty; foul; soiled. Ask.
SOIREE, \* (swa-ra') n. [Fr.] An evening party held for

SOIMER, \* (ewa-re') n. [Fr.] An evening party held for conversation. Branda. [SO'JOURN, (SO'JUN) [80'JUNN, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.: 80'JUNN, (SO'JUNN) [80'JUNN, KENICK, EMICK; SÖ'JUNN, JS.) v. n. [sejourner, Fr.; sogytorner, It.] [t. SOJUNN-ED; 7p. SOJUNNING, SOJUNNED.] To dwell for a time; to have a temporary abode; to live as not at home. Shak. An old word, somewhat autiquated. [37] "This verb and noun, as may be seen in Johnson, are variously accented by the poots; but our modern orthospists have, in general, given the accent to the first syllable of both words. Dr. Kenrick, Entick, and Buchanan, accent the second syllable; but Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, Builey, Barclay, and Fenning, the first. Mr. Scott gives both accents, but that on the first syllable the first place."

||SO'JOURN, (85'jurn) n. [séjour, Fr.] A temporary residence or abode. Milton.

||So'journ-Er, n. A temporary dweller. Dryden. |So'journ-Ing, n. The act of one who sojourns. |So'journ-MENT,\* n. Act or time of sojourning. Sir H.

| Halford | R. |
| SOEE, \* n. (Law) A privilege: — a circuit or district in Lincolnshire, England, in which some particular power or privilege is exercised. Crabb.
| SOEE M.M. \* n. ; pl. SOEE MED. (Law) One who held by no servile tenure, but paid rent as a soke, or sign of free-

dom. Brande.

GÖKE'RÉEVE, \* n. (Law) The tenure of socage. Blackstone. SÖKE'RÉEVE, \* n. (Law) A rent-gatherer in a lord's soke. Crabb.

Sol., \* n. [L.] The sun. — [Fr.] A French copper coin; a sou. Francis.

sou. Francis.

SÖL, [söl, Ja. K. R.; söl, Wb.] n. The name of one of the musical notes in sol-faing. See Sol-fa.

SÖL/ACE, v. a. [solacier, old Fr.; sollaziare, It.] [i. solaced; pp. solacina, solaced.] To console; to allay; to comfort, to cheer.

SÖL/ACE, v. n. To take comfort, to be recreated. Shak.

SÖL/ACE, n. [solace, old Fr.] Comfort in grief, consolation; alleviation; that which gives comfort or pleasure; recreation. ation.

ation.

SÖL'ACE-MENT,\* n. Act of solacing; solace. E. Errigi
†SO-LA'CIOUS, (so-la'shus) a. [solacisux, Fr.] Affording
comfort. Bale.

SÖ'LXK,\* n. A bowman, or archer, belonging to the personal guard of the Grand Seignior. Crabb.

SO-LXND'ER, n. [solandres, Fr.] A disease in horses. Barley.

ley. Sō'LAND-Gôôse, or Sō'LAN-Gôôse, n. An aquatic fowl, of about the size of a goose, remarkable for the quickness

of about the size of a goose, remarkable for the quickness of its sight; the gannet.

80-LA'N<sub>1</sub>-A,\* n. (Chem.) The active principle of solanum dulcamara, or woody nightshade. Francis.

80-LA'N<sub>0</sub>,\* n. [Sn.] A hot, oppressive wind, which blows occasionally in the Mediterranean, particularly on the eastern coast of Spain. Brands.

80-LA'N<sub>0</sub>M,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants.—So-la'num ta-ber-o'sum, the plant of which the potato is the root, a native of America.—Solanum nigrum, the common nightshade.—Solanum lycopersicum, love-apple or tomato. P. Cwe.

non nightshade.— Solarin ejeoperatum, love-apple or tomato. P. Cyc.

Sō'LAR, a. [solaire, Fr.; solaris, L.] Of or relating to the sun; as, solar eclipse:—measured by the sun; as, solar month, solar year.— Solar microscope, the common incroscope connected to a reflector and condenser.— Solar microscope connected to a reflector and condenser.— Solar microscope connected to a reflector and condenser.— Solar microscope connected to a reflector and condenser.— Solar microscope connected to a reflector and condenser.— Solar microscope connected to a reflector and condenser.— Solar microscope connected to a reflector and condenser.— Solar microscope connected to a reflector and condenser.— Solar microscope connected to a reflector and condenser.— Solar microscope connected to a reflector and condenser.— Solar microscope connected to a reflector and condenser.— Solar microscope connected to a reflector and condenser.— Solar microscope connected to a reflector and condenser.— Solar microscope connected to a reflector and condenser.— Solar microscope connected to a reflector and condenser.— Solar microscope connected to a reflector and condenser.— Solar microscope connected to a reflector and condenser.— Solar microscope connected to a reflector and condenser.— Solar microscope connected to a reflector and condenser.— Solar microscope connected to a reflector and condenser.— Solar microscope connected to a reflector and condenser.— Solar microscope connected to a reflector and condenser.— Solar microscope connected to a reflector and condenser.— Solar microscope connected to a reflector and condenser.— Solar microscope connected to a reflector and condenser.— Solar microscope connected to a reflector and condenser.— Solar microscope connected to a reflector and condenser. system, that part of the universe which comprises the sun and the various beavenly bodies which revolve around him.

around nim.

SÖ'LAR, n. See SOLLAR.

SÖ'LAR, 2. See SollAR.

SÖLD, t. & p. from Sell. See SELL.

SÖLD, t. & p. from Sell. See SELL.

SÖLD, n. (sould, old Fr.] Military pay; warlike entertainment. Spenser.

ment. Spenser.

SÖL'DAN, [söl'dan, S. P. Ja. Sm. R. W.b.; söl'dan, W. J. F.
K.] n. [souldan, old Fr., from the Ar.] Sultan. Millen.

(SÖL'DA-NEL, n. [soldanslla, L.] A plant. Millen.

[SÖL'DA-NEL, n. [soldanslla, L.] A plant. Millen.

der, K. Sm.; söd'er, så'er) söl'der, W. P. J. J. L. R.; så'-der, K. Sm.; söl'er, S.; söl'der, F. v. a. [souder, Fr.; soldare, It.; soldare, L.] [i. soldered; pp. soldering, soldere, Soldare, L.]

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onne.] To unite or fasten with metallic cement; to mend; to unite any thing broken; to soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See Soder. See S Nares as the diphthong day. Mr. Smith says that Mr. Walker pronounces the *l* in this word, but every work-man pronounces it as rhyming with folder; to which it may be answered, that workmen ought to take their pronunciation from scholars, and not scholars from work-

men." Walker.

[SOL'DER.ER. (söl'der or så'der) n. Metallic cement; soder.

[SOL'DER.ER. (söl'der-er or så'der-er) n. One who solders.

SÖL'DIER. (söl'jer) n. [soldat, Fr., soudoyer, old Fr.] A
member of a military company, or of an army; a fighting
man; a warrior,—commonly a private soldier, na distinguished from an officer.—By some corrupity pronounced sö'jer, both in England and the United States.

SÖL'DIER-CEAR,\* (söl'jer-) n. A crustaceous animal. Goldmath.

smith.

SOL'DIER-ESS, (söl'jer-Ss) m. A female warrior. Beaum. & Fl.

SOL'DIER-LY, (söl'jer-lik) a. Martial; soldierly. Shak.

SOL'DIER-LY, (söl'jer-le) a. Becoming a soldier; martial.

SOL'DIER-SHIP, (söl'jer-sle) n. State or quality of a soldier, military character; martial skill.

SOL'DIER-Y, (söl'jer-e) n. A body of military men; soldiers, collectively. [†Soldiership, military service. Sainey.]

SOLE, n. [solea, solum, L.] The bottom of the foot, the foot; the bottom of the shoe; the part of any thing that touches the ground:—a small sea-fish.

SOLE. D. a. [solue], pp. soluting, solue]. To furnish with

touches the ground: — a small sea-fish.

SOLE, σ. a. [a. soll.p.; pp. soll.rto, soll.ro.] To furnish with soles, as, "to sole a pair of shoes."

SOLE, a. [sol, old Fr.; solls, I.] Single; only; alone, sollitary. — (Law) Not married. Ayhffe.

SOL'E-CISM, π. [σολοικισμός.] (Rhet.) An offence against the rules of grammar or syntax, by the use of words in a wrong construction. — A barbarum may be of one word, but solvers must be of must be of way unditions or inc.

Propriety. B. Jonson.]
Söll'g-Cist, n. [σολοικιστής.] One who commits a solecism. Blackwall. but a solecism must be of more. - [Any unfitness or im-

Containing a solecism; solecistical. BÖL-E-CIS'TIC.\* a Containing a solecism; solecistical. BÖL-E-CIS'TI-CAL, a. Relating to, or containing, a solecism.

Sol-E-cis'Ti-Coll, a. Relating to, or containing, a solecism. Sol-E-cis'Ti-Coll-Ly, ad. In a solecistical manner. Sol'E-cizE, v. n. [συλοικίζω.] To practise solecism. More. Sol'E'LY, ad. With no other person or thing, singly; only Sol'Emn, (sol'cin) a. [solemnel, or solennel, Fr.; solemne, L.] Anniversary, observed once a year with religious ceremonies. Stilling fleet. Religiously grave, awful, formal; ritual, striking with seriousness; sober; serious, affectedly serious.

affectedly serious.

SOL'EMN-BRÉATH-ING,\* a. Diffusing solemnity. Smart.

SOL'EMN-RSS, n. State of being solemn; solemnity. Browne.

SOLIEM'NI-TY, n. [solemnité, or solemnité, Fr.] A ceremony
or rite annually performed, a religious ceremony; state
of being solemn, gravity, seriousness; awful grandeur.

SOLEM'NI-ZĀTION, n. Act of solemnizing; celebration.

SOLIEM-NI-ZĀTION, n. Act of solemnizing; celebration.

SOLIEM-NIZE, v. a. [solemnistr, Fr.] [L. SOLEMNIZED, pp.
polemnizing, solemnizer, To dignify by solemn ceremonies; to celebrate in due form:—to perform religiously once a year. Hooker. To make solemn or serious; to
impress with awe. Wilberforce, Dr. O. Gregory; Ch. Ob.

This use of solemnize is common in the United States;
and, though modern in England, it is now supported by and, though modern in England, it is now supported by respectable English authorities.

respectable English authorities.

SÖL'EM-NIZ-ER, n. One who solemnizes. Todd.

SÖL'EM-NIZ-ER, n. One who solemnizes. Todd.

SÖL'EM-NLY, (söl'em-le) ad. In a solemn manner; with religious or due ceremonies; seriously; earnestly.

SÖ'LEN-N n. A surgical machine, in which a broken leg is placed. — (Conch.) A bivaive shell-fish; the razor-shell, or razor-sheath. Pennant.

SÖL-E-NI'CEAN, '-shan) n. (Conch.) A term applied to a family of bivaive mollusks, of which the razor-shell or soles, is the type. Parade.

solen is the type. Brands.

Sol-E-NA'CEOUS,\* (-shus) a. Relating to the solenaceans.

BÖLE'NESS, n. Single state. Ld. Chesterfield. [R.] SÖ'LEN-ITE,\* n. A genus of shells; a petrified solen.

SO-LEN'O-DON,\* n. (Zool.) A genus of insectivorous mam-

SQ-LEN'Q-DON,\* a. (Zool.) A genus of insectivorous mammals. P. Cyc.

SO'LE-NÖID,\* a. [σωλην and είδος.] In clearo-dynamics,
a small electrical current, named from its shape. Brande.

SÖLE'SKIP, a. Single state; soleness. Sir E. Dering. [E.]

SÖLE'SKI, (\*Fil-R'.) A. E. Sm. R.; söl-R'. (Wb.) v. n. (Mus.)

To exercise the voice on the gamut, while articulating the
syllables sol, fa, mi, u, &c. d. Smith.

SÖL-R', ANX'B;-A,\* n. [It.] A sulphur mine. Smart.

SÖL-FA-TÄ'RA,\* n. [It.] (Geol.) A volcanic vent, from which sulphur, and sulphureous, watery, and acid vapors

which suspent, and suspenceous, watery, and active vapors and gases are emitted. Lyell.

SOLFATARITE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral substance found in the solitatras of Inity. Dana.

SOLFEGGIARE,\* (851-fpd-jar'e) v. n. [It.] To sol-fa. Hamilton. See Sol-Fa.

siton. See Nol-Fa.

SO-LiC'IT, (so-lis'1t) o. a. [solicito, L.; sollicitor, Fr.] [i. so-Lic'ITED; pp. solicity no, solicited.] To importune; to entreat; to call to action; to summon; to implore; to ask; to request; to crave; to beg; to besech; to suppli-cate; to try to obtain. [To disturb; to disquiet. Milton.] SO-LiC'-ITA'TION, m. [solicitation, Fr.] Act of soliciting; importunity; invitation; excitement. SO-LiC'-ITOR. m. [solicitation, Fr.] One who solicits. impor-

importunity; invitation; excitement.

SO-LIC'I-TOR, n. [solutieur, Fr.] One who solicits, importunes, or entreats:—an attorney or counsellor at law;
— particularly, and in distinction from an attorney, one who practises in a court of chancery.

SO-LIC'I-TOR-GEN'ER-AL\* n. A law-officer of the crown, in Ernfead, who ranks next to the attorney general, with

in England, who ranks next to the attorney-general, with whom he is associated in the managing of the legal business of the crown. Ency.
SO-LIC'1-TOUS, a. [solicitus, L.] Having solicitude; anxious;

careful; concerned.

SO-LIC'1-TOUS, a. [soluctus, L.] Having solicitude; anxious; careful; concerned.

SO-LIC'1-TOUS-NESS,\* n. State of being solicitous. Boyls.

SO-LIC'1-TOUS-NESS,\* n. State of being solicitous. Boyls.

SO-LIC'1-TUDE, n. [soluctude, Fr.; solucitude, L.] Anxiety, carefulness; concern; care; anxious care.

SOL'[D, a. [soluctus, L.; solice; Fr.] Not liquid; not fluid:—not hollow, full of matter; compact; dense:—having all the geometrical dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness:—strong, firm, hard; substantial; stable; sound:—real; true; not empty; not fallacious; not light; not subgerficial; grave; profound.

SOL'[D, n. A solid substance; a magnitude which has length, breadth, and thickness.—pl. The bones, flesh, &c., of the body, in distinction from the fluids.

[SOL'1-DARE,\* n. A small piece of money. Stak.

[SOL'1-DARE,\* n. a. [solido, L.] To consolidate. Cowley.

SO-LID-1-FI-GATION,\* n. Act of making solid. Brande.

SO-LID'1-FI-GATION,\* n. Rot of making solid. Brande.

SO-LID'1-FI-GATION,\* n. Act of making solid. Brande.

SO-LID'1-FI-GATION,\* n. Act of making solid. Brande.

SO-LID'1-FI-GATION,\* n. Act of making solid. Brande.

substance. Lardner. Sol'ID-ISM,\* n. (Med.) The medical doctrine that refers

all diseases to alterations of the solid parts of the body

all diseases to alterations of the some paracolar Dunglison.

SO-LID'I-TY, n. [solulité, Fr.; solulitas, L.] State of being solid; fulness of matter; firmness, hardness, compactness; density; not fluidity—reality; gravity.

SÖL'ID-LY, ad. In a solid manner; firmly, densely.

SÖL'ID-NESS, n. Solidity; firmness; density. Becon.

SÖL-I-DÜN'GU-LATE,\* n. A soliped. Brande.

SÖL-I-DÜN'GU-LOÜS, a. [solidus and ungula, L.] Whole-hoofed, as a horse.

hoofed, as a horse.

SöL-I-FID'I-AN, n. [solus and fides, L.] One who supposes that fauth alone, without works, is necessary to salvation. Hammond.

SÖL--Fin'i-An, a. Relating to the Solifidians. Feltham.
SÖL--Fin'i-An, a. The tenets of Solifidians. Bp. Bull.
FSÖL'I-FORM,\* a. Formed like the sun. Cudworth.
SO-LIL'O-QUIZE, (so-lil'o-kwiz) v. n. To utter a soliloquy.

SO-LIL'O-QUY, (so-lil'o-kwe) n. [solitoque, Fr.; solus and loquor, L.] A discourse made by one in solitude to him-

loquer, L. A discourse made by one in solutude to himself; a talking to one's self.

Solu';-PED, n. [solus and pes, L.] An animal having a single hoof on each foot; a solidungulate. 27 The last syllahle of the following class of words is derived from the Latin word pes, foot, — viz., bped, centiped, cirroped, conditioned, milleped, milliped, palmiped, plumiped, quadruped, and soliped: and it would seem proper that the final syllable in each should be spelled and pronounced in the same manner. The last syllable of byed and quadruped is uniformly written ped, without a final e. With regard to the others, usage is divided, though the final syllable of most of them has been heretofore more commonly written psde, with a final e; and it is pronounced by some orthoepists long, and by others short. There is no good reason for this diversity, and the best, and, perhaps, only practicable mode of establishing uniformity, is to spell them all without a final e, and pronounce the final

spell them all without a final e, and pronounce the final syllable, ped, short.

SÖL-I-TAIRE', (söl-e-tár') n. [Fr.] A hermit. Pops. An ornament for the neck. Shenstone. A game with cards.

SÖL-I-TAIRI-AN, n. A hermit; a solitary. Sir R. Trusdom.

(SÖL-I-TA-RI-LY, ad. In a solitary manner; in solitude.

SÖL'I-TA-RI-RESS, n. State of being solitary; solitude.

SÖL'I-TA-RI-RESS, n. State of being solitary; solitude.

SÖL'I-TA-RI, o solitaire, Fr.; solitarus, L.] Living alone, single: lonely: not having company: retired: remote

single; lonely; not having company; retired; remote from tompany; desolate; gloomy; dismat.
SÖL/1-A-Ry, n. One who lives alone; a hermit. Pope.
SÖL/1-TÜDE, n. [solutude, Fr.; solutudo, L.] State of being

alone; a lonely life; loneliness; remoteness from compa-ny; a place uninhabited; a lonely place; a desert. So\_LIV'A-GANT, a. [solargus, L.] Wandering about alone; sollyagous. Granger.

BO-LIV'A-GANT, a. [solnagus, L.] Wandering about alone; solivagous. Granger.

BO-LIV'A-GOUS, \*a. Wandering about alone. Gent. Mag.

BO-LIV'A-GOUS, \*a. Wandering about alone. Gent. Mag.

BO-LIV'A-GOUS, \*a. Wandering about alone. Gent. Mag.

BO-LN'A-GOUS, \*a. Wandering about alone. Gent. Mag.

BO-LN'A-GOUS, \*a. Wandering about alone. Gent. Mag.

BO-LN'A-GOUS, \*a. Wandering about alone. A. Wood.

SOL-MI-ZĀ'TION, (sol-mp-Zā'shun) n. [from the musical term sof ma] (Mus.) The act of exercising the voice on the gamut; a kind of sol-faing. Dr. Burney.

SOL'O-MON'S-LOAR, n. Aplant.

SOL'O-MON'S-LOAR, n. A plant.

SOL'O-MON'S-BEAL, n. A perennial plant; convallaria.

SOL'O-MON'S-BEAL, n. A perennial plant; convallaria.

SOL'O-MON'S-SEAL, n. A plant.

time at which the sim is at the greatest distance from the equator, which happens at mid-summer, (when the days are longest,) and at mid-winter, (when the days are shortest.)

est... SQL-STI"TIAL, (sol-stish'al) a. [solsticual, Fr.] Belonging to the solstice; happening at the solstice.— Solstitual points, the two points in the ecliptic, at which the sun arrives at the time of the solstice. The first points of Cancer and Capricorn.

Cancer and Capricorn.

SÖL-U-BLP, a [solublis, L.] That may be dissolved, solvable; capable of dissolution; relaxing.

SÖLVU-GOOSE, n. See Solubne-Goose. Grew.

SOLUDI-GOOSE, n. See Solubne-Goose. Grew.

SOLUDIE; \*a. Relaxed; free; licentious. Young. — (Bot.) Loose; free; not adhering. Smart.

SOLU'TION, n. [Fr.; solutio, L.] Act of solving; act of dissolving; state of being solved or dissolved; that which is dissolved, matter dissolved; resolution of a doubt, removal of an intellectual difficulty, release; deliverance; discharge.

discharge. [Bacon. SÖLV-N-UVE. a. [solutif, Fr.] Laxative; causing relaxation. SÖLV-A-Bil'[-TY,\* n. The state of being solvable; ability to pay all demands. Coleradge. [n.] SÖLV'A-BLE, a. [Fr.] That may be solved or explained; capable of being paid. Horns Tooke.
SÖLV'A-BLE-NESS,\* n. State of being solvable. Ask.
SÖLV'E, (sölv) v. a. [solvo, L.] [i. solved; pp. solving, solved.] To clear; to explain; to until an intellectual knot: to resolve: to unfold.

knot; to resolve; to unfold. nnot; to resolve; to unfold.

[debts. SÖLV'EN-CY, n. State of being solvent:—ability to pay all SÖLV'ENT, a. [solvens, L.] Having power to dissolve, or to cause dissolution:—able to pay all debts contracted.

SÖLV'ENT, n. (Chem.) A substance or liquor that dissolves bodies; a menstruum. Boyle.

SÖLV'EN p. H. Or they which solves

SOLV'ER, n. He or that which solves. SOLV'I-BLE, a. Solvable. Hale See See Solvable.

180-MAT'1C, \ a. [σωματικός.] Corporeal, belonging to 180-MAT'1-CAL, \ the body. Scatt.

8δ'MA-TIST, n. [σωμα.] One who admits the existence of

material substances only, a materialist. Glanville. [R] So-MA-ToL'O-Qγ, π. [αώμα and λεγω.] The doctrine of material substances, a treatise on the human body.

Sốm/BRE, (sốm/per) [sốm/ber, Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.] a. [som-bre, Fr.] Dark; gloomy; sombrous. Granger.
Sốm/BRE-NESS,\* (sõm/ber-ness) n. Gloom, darkness. Sat.

SÕM'BRE-NESS,\* (sõm'ber-nes) n. Gloom, darkness. Sat. Mag.
SÕM'BROUS, or SÕM'BROUS, [sõm'brus, Ja. Sm. R. Wb.; sõm'brus or sõm'brus, K.] a. Dark; gloomy, sombre. Knoz. SÕME. A termination of many adjectives, which denote a quality or property of any thing; as, gam'some. [saam, D.] SÕME, (sũm) a. More or less, as to quantity or as to number; certain; any; one without determining which.— It is added to a number to show that the number is uncertain and conjectural; as, "some ten leagues to the westward." SÕME, (sũm) nidef, adj. pron. Some people; some persons; some things. It is often opposed to others; as, "Some are happy, while dhers are miserable." Murray.
SÕME'BOD-Y, (sũm'bd-e) n. One; a person not identified; a person of importance or consideration.
SÕME'DEAL, (sũm'del) ad. In some degree. Spenser.

156ME'DEAL, (sum'del) ad. In some degree. Spenser. Sôme'hôw, (sum'hôu) ad. In one way or other. Cheyne. Eôm'er-sâult, (sum'er-sawit) n. [soudresault, old Fr.] Somerset. Bron

Somerset. Browns.

Som'rr.serry, (sum-).

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Som

SÖME/WHITH-RR,\* ed. To some place. Smert.
SÖM'MITE,\* n. (M/n.) Nepheline of Somma. Brands.
SOM-NAM-BU-LA'TION,\* n. Act of walking in sleep. Smert.
SOM-NAM'SULE,\* n. A somnambulist. Qu. Rev.
SOM-NAM'SU-LiC,\* a. Relating to somnambulism. Qu. Rev.

SOM.NXM'BU-LISM.\* a. The act of walking in sleep; what-ever is done by a person apparently insensible to external objects, who acts as if he were in a state of consciousness.

P. Cyc.
SOM-NIM'BU-LIST, n. [someus and ambulo, L.] One who walks in his sleep, or practises somnambulism.
SOM'NER, n. A summoner. See Summonen.
SOM'NI-AL,\* a. [somnum, L.] Relating to dreams. Cole-SOM'NI-A-TIVE,\* a. Relating to, or producing, dreams. Colerage, [R.]
SOM-NIF'ER-OUS, a. [somny'ere, Fr.; somnifor, L.] Causing

sleep; procuring sleep; soporiferous. Burton.
SOM-NIF IC, a. [somnus and facto, L] Causing sleep; som-

niferous SOM-NIL'Q-QUENCE, \* n. The act of talking in sleep; sleep-

ROM.NIL'O-QUENCE, \*\* A. The act of talking in sleep; sleep-talking. Dendy.

SOM.NIL'O-QUISM, \*\* n. Act of talking in sleep or while dreaming; sommiloquence. Coleradge.

SOM.NIL'O-QUIST, \*\* n. One who talks in sleep. Dendy.

SOM.NIL'D-M, \* n. [L.] A dream; a combination of ideas or images that present themselves to the mind during sleep.

images that present themselves to the mind during sleep. Dunglison.

85M/NO-LENCE, | n. [somnolentia, L.] Sleepiness; inclina85M/NO-LENCY, tion to sleep. Geover.

85M/NO-LENT, a. [somnolentias, L.] Sleepy; drowsy.

85N, 6thn n. [suna, Sax.; sohn, Ger.; son, Swed.; sone, D.] A
male child; correlative to father or mather:—a descendant, however distant; as, "the sone of Adam:"—a
compellation of an old man to a young man, or of a priest or
teacher to his disciple:—a native of a country:—any teacher to his disciple:—a native of a country:—any person or thing in which the relation of a son to a father is perceived or imagined.

SO-NA'TA, [80-nā'tā, S. W. P. F.; 80-nā'tā, J. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.] n. [1t.] (Mus.) A tune or composition to be performed wholly by instruments.

SON'CY, or SON'SY, a. Pleasant; lucky; fat; thriving. Brockett. [North of Eng.]

SONG, n. That which is sung or fit to be sung; a ballad; a poem; lay, strain, hymn:—poetry, poesy:—notes of birds:—a trific.—An old song, a mere trific. More. \$\foxed{SONG'SYRESS}, n. A female singer. Thomson.

SONG'STRESS, n. A female singer. Thomson.

SONIF'ER-OSS, a. [sonus and free, L.] Bringing sound;

SO-NIF'ER-OUS, a. [sonus and fero, L.] Bringing sound; sonorific. Derham.

SON'-IN-LAW, n. A man married to one's daughter.

SON'NET, n. [sonnet, Fr.; sonnette, It.] A short song or
poem, — specially, a short poem consisting of fourteen hnes, rhymed according to an intricate, but not always

precisely similar, arrangement.
†Sön'net, v. n. To compose sonnets. Bp. Hall.
Sön.net-EĒR', n. [sonnetier, Fr.] A writer of sonnets; a

small poet.

SMAN POCT.

†SON'NET-ER, n. Same as sonnetser. Shak.

†SON'NET-IST, n. Same as sonneteer. Bp. Hall.

SON'NET-IZE,\* v. n. To compose sonnets. Maunder.

SON'NET-WRIT-ER, (-rit-er) n. A writer of sonnets; a sonneteer. Warton.

SON'NITE,\* n. One of a Mahometan sect. Ency. Called

Son NITE; "n. One of a manufactura sect. May. Canada also Sunutes, Sonees, and Sunutes. Soneon. Sonethings. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. Soneon. So

ing sound. Watts.

SO-NO'ROUS, a. [sonoreux, old Fr.; sonoreus, L.] Giving sound when struck; loud-sounding; giving a loud or shrill sound; high-sounding; shrill.

SO-NO'ROUS-N'ESS, n. The quality of heing sonorous.

SON'SHIP, n. State of a son; filation. Waterland.

SOOP'ER,\* n. The fourth caste among the Hindoos, consisting of artisans, laborers, and servants. Booth.

SOOFEE,\* n. A term applied to a Persian dynasty. P. Cyc. It is applied likewise to a religious person, and written also soft and soph.

It is applied likewise to a religious person, and written also soft and soph.

SOOIEE, \*n. A granular substance of whent. W. Ency. See Söön, ad. [suns. Goth., sona, Sax.; soen, D.] Before long, shortly; early, quickly; readily; willingly.—[a. Speedy Sidney.]—As soon as, immediately; at the very time.

SOONEE, \*n. One of the sect of the Mahometans who follow the traditions. Called also Sonnits, and Sunnies, and opposed to Shite. Hamilton.

18500n'Ly, ad. Quickly; speedily. More.

Sööp'BER-RY, n. See Soaperry.

[Soot, Siot or stil [sat, J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; stit, S. P. Konnick; söt, W. K. R.] n. The powdery black mass deposited by smoke when becoming cool; condensed smoke.

smoke.

3 - "Notwithstanding I have Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares,
Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and the professors

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SOR

of the black are themselves, against me in the pronunciation of this werd, I have ventured to prefer the regular pronunciation to the irregular. The adjective sooty has its regular sound among the correctest speakers, which has induced Mr. Sheridan to mark it so; but nothing can be more abourd than to pronounce the substantive in one manner, and the adjective, derived from it by adding y, in another. The other orthospiest, therefore, who pronounce both these words with the so like it, are more consistent than Mr. Sheridan, though, upon the whole, not so right, "Malker," not so right." Walker.

consistent than mr. Shernam, inough, upon the whole, not so right." Walker.

1800TE, or SOTE, a. Sweet. See Sweet. [800TE, 1800TE, 0. 68t'ed or \$4t'ed) a. Smeared or covered with \$60T'ER-KIN, n. A kind of false birth fabled of Dutch women, from sitting over their stoves. Swift.

1800TH, n. Truth; reality. Shak. Prognostication. Spenser. Sweetness, kindness. Shak.

1800TH, a. True; fauthful. Shak.

1800THE, (80th) v. a. [i soothed; pn. soothed, soothed.

To allay; to compose; to assunge; to tranquillize; to calm; to soften; to mollify. to gratify, to pacify to mitigate; to appease. 37 "17h, at the end of words, is sharp, as death, breath, &c., except in beneath, both, with, and the verbs is seeth, to smooth, to sooth, to mouth, all which ought to be written with a final, not only to distinguish some of them from the nouns, but to show that th is soft; for th, when final, is sometimes pronounced seet, as in to smooth; yet six, at the end of words, is never pronounced hard. There is as obvious an analogy for this sound of thin these verbs, as to the cound of s in verbs ending in set, and why we should write some verbs with sould of as in tenser versa, as for the zero and of a verte ending in as; and why we should write some verbs with s, and others without it, is inconceivable. The best way to show the absurdity of our orthography, in this particular, will be to draw out the nouns and verbs as they stand in Johnson's Dictionary:

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Nouns, \$c. Sheath, Smooth, to bathe; "breathe; to sheath, sheathe; "smooth; Bath Breath, " clothe; uncloath; " sooth; Sooth, Cloth, Swath, Wreath, "wreath; "inwreathe. " loathe; " mouth; Mouth

Mouth, "mouth; [ "mwicater, "Surely nothing can be more evident than the analogy of the language in this case. Is it not absurd to hesitate a moment at writing all the verbs with c final. This is a a moment at writing all the verbs with c final. a moment at writing an the verbs with c final. Into its a departure from our great (excognipher which he himself would approve, as nothing but madvertency could have led him into this unmeaning irregularity." Walker.

Although Walker speaks so decidedly on this matter,

Attaough water speaks so decidedly on this matter, yet he has not accommodated the orthography of all these words to the principle which he inculcates. It could be wished that all the words of this class were conformed in their orthography to this rule. The only ones which are not now actually, by respectable usage, conformed to it, are the verts to mouth and to smooth, which we hardly ever see written to mouthe and to smooth.

SOPE, n. See Soar.

SOPH, (201) n. [sophista, L.] A disputant; sophister; a student of two years' standing in a university. Pope.

SO'PHI, n. [Per.] The king or emperor of Persia, sofi.

SOPH'(c,\* a. Teaching wisdom; sophical, Richardson.

SOPH'(SM, (201' [zm) n. [sophisme, Fr.; sophisma, L.] An appearance of truth without the reality; a specious but fallacious argument; an unsound subulty; a fallacy.

SOPH'(ST, (201' [xt) n. [sophiste, Fr.; sophista, L.] [A professor of philosophy. Temple.] One who teaches or practises the art of subtle but fallacious reasoning:—an undergraduate at the university of Cambridge. England:

dergraduate at the university of Cambridge, England; sophister. Crabb.

sophister. Crabb.

SOPH'18-TER, (sŏf'1e-ter) n. A disputant fallaciously subtle; an artiul but insidious logician. Stak. A professor of philosophy; a sopkist. Hooker. An undergraduate. †SOPH'18-TER, n. a. To maintain by sophistry. Ld. Cobhan. SO-PHIS'TIC, } a. [sophistops. Fr.] Relating to sophistop-PHIS'TIC-CAL, i try. containing sophistry; fallaciously subtle; logically deceitful.

SO-PHIS'TI-CAL-LY, ad. With fallacious subtlety. Smift.

SO-FHIs'T;-CAL-RESS,\* n. Quality of being sophistical. Ash. SO-PHIS'T;-CĀTE, v. a. [sophistiquer, Fr.] [i. sophistical. Ash. ED; pp. sophisticaling, sophisticaling.] To adulterate; to corrupt with something spurious; to vittate. Drydna. SO-PHIS'T;-CATE, a. Adulterate; not genuine. Couley. SO-PHIS-T;-CĀTION, n. [Fr.] Act of sophisticating; adulteration. Boyle. [terator.]

his second year. Willard.

SÖP-IN-WINE, or SÖPS-IN-WINE, n. A kind of pink: — an

SOR-IN-WINE, or SOPS-IN-WINE, a. A kind of pink:—an apple Spenser.

SOP-OR,\* n. [L.] A profound sleep. Dunglison.

(SÖP-ORATE, v. a. [soporo, L.] To lay asleep. Cudworth.

SOP-ORIFER-OBS, a. [soporofer, L., from sopor and fero.]

Froductive of sleep; causing sleep; narcotic; soporific; somniferous; anodyne, sleepy. Swoft.

SÖP-O-RIFER-OBS-NESS, n. The quality of causing sleep.

SÖP-O-RIFIC, [sopo-o-ff'ik, W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; so-po-fif'ik, S. P. E. K.] a. Causing sleep; opinte; narcotic.

SOP-O-RIFIC, n. (Med.) A soportic medicine, or a med icine causing sleep. Ch. Ob.

SOP-O-ROUS, a. [soporus, L.] Sleepy; causing sleep pric. Almanac.

FSOP-OROUS, a. [soporus, L.] Sleepy; causing sleep; soporific. Greenkill.

orinc. Greenam.
SO-PERA'NÖ,\* n. (It.) pl. SO-PERA'NI. (Mus.) Treble; the supreme or highest vocal part. Crabb.
SORB. n. (Sorbum, L.) The service-tree; the berry of the tree. Milton.

SORB'-AP-PLE,\* n. The fruit of the service-tre SOR'BATE,\* n. (Chem.) A salt composed of sorbic acid and a base. Ure.

SOR-BE-FA'CIENT,\* (sor-be-fa'shent) a. (Med.) Promoting

SOR-BK-FACIENT," (sor-op-ta'sagent) a. (Mea.) Fromoting absorption. Dunglison.

SÖR-BE-FÄCIENT,\* n. A substance which causes absorption; a substance used for removing superfluous or noxious fluids. Park.

SÖR'BIC,\* a. (Chem.) Derived from the sorb. Urs.

FSÖR-BILE, a. [sorbeo, L.] That may be drunk. Bailey.

FSOR-BILE, a. [sorbind'un) n. [sorbino, L.] Act of drinkton. Colleges. ing. Cockeram.

Sor. BON'I-OAL, a. Of or belonging to the Sorbonne. Bale. Sor'BON-IST, n. A doctor of the theological house of the Sorbonne, in the ancient university of Paris. The Sorbonne was also a term used in general for the whole faculty of theology there.

SOR/CER-ER, n. [sorcier, Fr.; sortiarius, low L., from sor-tes, L.] One who practises sorcery, a conjurer; an en-

tes, L.] One who practises sorcery, a conjurer; an enchanter; a magician; a necromancer.

SOR'CER-ESS, n. A female magician; an enchantress.

SOR'CER-OBS, a. Containing enchantments. Bale. [R.]

SOR'CER-OBS, a. Containing enchantments. Bale. [R.]

SORD, Soft, W. P. J. F. K.; sord, Wb.] n. [corrupted from sward.] Turf; grassy ground. Milton. See Sward.

SOR'DA-WAL-ITE-\*n. (Min.) A mineral found at Sordawald in Finland. Knowles.

Wald in Finiand. Anomics.

SOR/DES, n. [L.] Foulness; dregs. Woodward.

SOR-DET', n. Same as sordane. Bailey.

SOR'DID, a. [sordude, Fr.; sorddus, L.] Foul; gross; filthy; dirty. Bp. Hall. Intellectually dirty; mean; vile; base.

Cooley. Covetous; niggardly; penurious; parsimonious.

Denkam.

SöR'DID-LY, ad. In a sordid manner; meanly; basely.

SöR'DID-NESS, n. State of being sordid; meanness.

SOR-DINE', (sor-den') [sor-den', W. P. Ja. K.; sor'din, Sm.]

n. [sourdine, Fr.; sordina, it.] A small pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet, or on the bridge of a violin, to deaden the sound.

en the sound.

Söre, n. [sar, Sax.; saur, Dan.] A place tender and painful,
as from excoriation. an ulcer. [fA hawk of the first
year; a buck of the fourth year. Spenser.]

Söre, a. Tender to the touch, tender to the mind; easily

Söre, a. Tender to the touch, tender to the mind; easily vexed; violent with pain; afflictively vehement, gnevous. [†Criminal. Shak.]
†Söre, ad. [ser, or schr. Ger.; seer, Teut.] Intensely; in a great degree, grievously; painfully. "They all wept sore." Acts.
\*Söre, v. a. To wound; to make sore. Spenser.
†Söre, v. a. To wound; to make sore. Spenser.
\*Söre, v. a. To wound; to make sore spenser.
\*Söre, v. a. To wound; to make sore spenser.
\*Söre, v. a. To wound; to make sore spenser.
\*Söre, v. a. To wound; to make sore. Spenser.
\*Söre, v. a. To wound; to make sore. Spenser.

and board from tenants, formerly practised in Scotland and Ireland. Spenser.

18ÖRE'HON,\* or 18ÖRN,\* o. n. To obtrude on friends for bed and board. Machean.

SÖR'EL, [sör'e], P. K. Sm. R. Wb.: ab'rel, S. W. J. F.] n. A buck of the third year. — a. Reddish. See Sorrel. SÖRE'L, ad. With great pain or distress; grievously SÖRE'NESS, n. State of being sore; tendernoss.

SÖ'El,\* n. p. [sonob.] (Bob.) The small heaps of reproductive granules found on ferns; fructification of ferns. P.

SOU

So-R! TES, m. [σωρείτης.] (Legic) An abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms; an argument where one proposition is accumulated on another. Watts.

So-Ro M, at v. See Sormmon.

So-Ro M; Giber [so-ro'; e-sid, W. P. Ja.; so-ro'; e-sid, S. K. Sm.] n. [soror and code, L.] The murder of a sister; the murder of a sister.

So'z Age, a. Blades of green wheat or barley. Beiley.

So'z Agre, a. Blades of green wheat or barley. Beiley.

So'z Agre, a. Blades of green wheat or barley. Beiley.

So'z Agre, a. A disease or sore in horses. Bailey.

So'z Agre, a. [sorel, Fr.] A genus of plants; oxalis:—a sort of grass or weed having an acid taste.

So'z Agre, a. [sours, Fr.] Reddish; inclining to a red color; as, a sorrel horse. Cotgrave.

So'z Rel. See Sorel.

So'z Rel. Tree, a. A meanly; poorly, despicably; wretchedly.

So'z Fl.-Y. ad. Meanly; poorly, despicably; wretchedly.

So'z Fl.-Y. ad. Meanly; poorly, despicably; wretchedly.

So'z Flow, Ses, n. Site of being sorry: meanness, wretchedeness; despicableness. Bailey. [2.]

So'z Row, (so'r'rô) v. m. [i. sorrow p. pp. sorrowing, sorrownew.] To grieve; to be said to be dejected. Sak.

So'z Row, (so'r'rô) v. m. [ii. sorrow p. pp. sorrow of something past; sadness; mourning.

So'z Row-Pol., (so'r'ro-fi) a. Accompanied with sorrow. Sok'z Row-Pol.-Ness, n. State of being sorrow ful.

So'z Row-Fol.-Ness, n. State of being sorrow ful.

So'z Row-Fol.-Ness, n. State of being sorrow ful.

So'z Row-Fol.-Ness, n. State of being sorrow; grieved; sorrowful:—vile; pitiful; worthless.

So'r, a. [tolismal. Spenser.] Feeling sorrow; grieved; sorrowful:—vile; pitiful; worthless.

So'r, a. [tolismal. Spenser.] Feeling sorrow; grieved; sorrowful:—vile; pitiful; worthless.

So'r, a. [tolismal. Spenser.] Feeling sorrow; grieved; sorrowful:—vile; pitiful; worthless. persons:—a manner; a form of being or acting; a degree of any quality:—a company, rank; condition above the vulgar.—[†A set; a suit. Shak.]—[sort, Fr.; sortes, L.†Lot. Shak.]—pl. (Printing) Any letters, points, marks, or quadrats, which are either deficient or redundant in quantity. 27 "There is an affected pronunciation of this word so as to rhyme with port." Walker. SORT, v. a. [sortin, L.; assortine, It.] [a. ORTED.] PD. SORTING, SORTED.] To separate into classes, to distribute; to reduce to order, to conjoin; to put together in distribution: to arrange.

tion; to arrange.

tion, warrange.

Sort, v. n. To be joined with others of the same species; to consort; to join; to suit, to fit.—[sortir, Fr. To terminate, to issue. Bacon.]

SORT'A-BLE, a. [Fr.] That may be sorted. [ | Suitable. Bacon.

SORT'A-BLY, ad. Suitably; fitly. Cotgrave. SORT'AL, a. Belonging to the sort. Locke. SORT'ANCE, n. Suitableness, agreement. Shak.

SÖRT'ER,\* n. One who sorts or separates. A. Smith.
SÖRT'ER,\* n. One who sorts or separates. A. Smith.
SÖR-Tië,\* (sort-3) n. [Fr.] (Mi.) A sally; a sudden attack
made by the inhabitants of a besieged place upon the be-Brande. Blegers.

made by the inhabitants of a besieged place upon the besiegers. Brande.

SOR'TI-LEGE, n. [sortilege, Fr.; sortilegium, L.] Act or practice of drawing lots. Bailey.

SOR-TI-LEGE, v. [sortilege, Fr.; sortilegium, L.] Act or practice of drawing lots. Bailey.

SOR-TI-LEGEOUS, (jug) a. Relating to sortilege. Daubuz. (SOR-TI'ITON, n. [sortitio, L.] Selection by lot. Bp. Hall. SORTY'MENT, n. Act of sorting; assortment. Johnson.

SÖ'RY,\* n. (Chem.) An old name for sulphate of iron. Francis.

SÖSS, v. n. To sit or fall lazily into a chair. Swylt. To lap water as a dog; to swill. Brockett. [Local, Eng.]

SÖSS, n. [7A lazy fellow Cotgrave.] A heavy fall. Brockett. SÖSS,\* v. a. To throw carelessly; to toss. Swylt.

SÖS, \* v. a. To throw carelessly; to toss. Swylt.

SÖT, v. n. [sot, Norm.; sot-scipe, Sax.; sot, Fr.; sot, Teut.]

[7A blockhead, a dolt. Shak.] A wretch stupefied by drinking; an habitual drunkard.

SÖT, v. a. To stupefy, to besot. Dryden. [R.]

SÖT, v. a. To tipple to stupdity. Goldsmith.

1SÖTE,\* a. Sweet. Fairfax.

SÖTH'[0,\* a. Noting the Egyptian year of 365 days. Brande.

— Sothue period, a period in Egyptian chronology of 1460 years, in which their months returned to the same day of the year. Park. It is also called the Sothuae period.

SÖT'TISH, a. Dull; stupid; besotted; drunken, intem-

Sor'Tish, a. Dull; stupid; besotted; drunken, intemperate.
Sor'TISH-LY, ad. In a sottish manner; stupidly

SOT TISH-NESS, n. State of being sottish, stupidity.
SOU'S, (\$6) n. [Fr.] pl. \$005, (\$62) A French copper con;
the twentieth part of a franc; sol. Crabb. See Sovs.
SOU'BXH,\* n. A province or a vicercy in Hindostan. Mau-

SOU-BRETTE',\* (sô-brět') n. [Fr.] A waiting-maid. Sur W.

Sööle, n. See Souse. Sööle, n. See Souse. Söü-chŏng', (sô-shŏng') [sô-shŏng', P. E. K. Sm. Wb.; söü-chŏng', W. J. Ja.] n. A kind of black tea, superior to

tSough, (suf) v. n. [seeffen, Teut.] To whistle, applied to the wind. Hist. Royal Society. Sough, (suf) [suf, Ja. K. R. Wb.; sof, P. Sm.] ж. А sub-

terraneous drain; a small box or drain; an adit. Ray A whistling of the wind; a sound. Nares.
SOUGHT, (skwt) i. & p. from Seak. See Seen.
SOUGHT, (skwt) i. & p. from Seak. See Seen.
SOUGHT, (skwt) i. & p. from Seak. See Seen.
SOUL, (s50) n. [seast, San.; seal, Icel.; seels, Ger.] That part of man which is considered distinctly from the material body, as giving it life, sensibility, and understanding; the immaterial and immortal spirit of man; the mind; intellectual principle; vital principle; spirit; essence; quintessence; principal part; interior power; active power:—fire; grandeur of mind:—a human being.
SÖUL, (s50) v. a. To endue with a soul. Chauser.
SÖUL, or SÖWL, (s60) v. a. To afford suitable sustenance Warner. [Local, England.]
SÖUL-DE-STRÖVING, \*a. Giving confidence. Shak.
SÖUL-DE-STRÖVING, \*a. Giving confidence. Shak.
SÖUL-DIŞ-SAŞED', (-diz-Szd'). Diseased in mind. Spenser.
SÖUL-DIŞ-ŞÖLYİNG, \*a. Dissolving the soul. Smart.
SÖUL-DIŞ-ŞOLV'İNG, \*a. Dissolving the soul. Smart.
SÖUL-DIŞ-ŞOLV'İNG, \*a. Dissolving the soul. Smart.
SÖUL-DIŞ-ŞOLV'İNG, \*a. Dissolving the soul. Smart.
SÖULL-DIŞ-SUR SEEN SUR SEEN SUR STROMENT SÖULL SES, (s61) a. Furnished with a soul or mind. Dryden.

SOUL'LESS, (sol'les) a. Without soul; mean; low; spirit-

JOSE SÖUL'-RE-FRESH'ING, \* a. Refreshing the soul. Couper. SÖUL'-RE-VĪV'ING, \* a. Reviving the soul. Wate. SÖUL'SÖT, \* n. (Law) An ancient mortuary. Blackstone. SÖUL'-SELL-ING, \* a. Selling the soul. Smart.

SOUL'-SELL-ING," a. Seiling the soul. Smars.
FSOUL'SHOT, m. An ancient funeral duty paid for a soul's
requiem: — same as soulscot. Aylife.
SOUL'SICK, (söl'sik) a. Diseased in mind. Bp. Hall.
SOUL'-STİR-RING," a. Stirring or moving the soul W from

SOUND, a. Whole; healthy; hearty; not morbid; not diseased; not hurt; not disordered, sane: — right; not eroncous; orthodox:—stout; strong; lusty:—valid; not failing:—fast; hearty; thorough; deep,—applied to

Sid ND, ad. Soundly; heartily; completely fast. Spenser. So O ND, ad. Sound, High D.] A shallow sea, such as may be sounded:—the air-bladder of a fish:—the cuttle-fish.

Sounded:—the air-phaguer of a ish:—the cutterism.
Sound, n. [sonds, Fr.] An instrument to try the depth of a
wound; a probe.
Sound, n. [son, Fr.; sonus, L.] The sensation produced
by the vibrations of the air, or other medium, with which
the organ of hearing is in contact; any thing audible; noise, tone; empty noise.

make a noise; to emit a noise; to exhibit by sound; to be conveyed in sound:—to try the depth of water with a sounding-line.

a sounding-line.

SóʻNN, v. a. To cause to sound; to play on; to command
by a sound; to celebrate by sound:—to try the depth
of, to search by a plummet or line; to try; to examine.

SoʻNND'-BLE,\* a. That may be sounded. Perry.

SoʻNND'-BÖARD, (-börd) n. A board which propagates sound
in an organ; a board to strengthen and extend a speaker's

in an organ; a bourd to strengthen and extend a speaker's voice, sounding-board.

SÖND'-HEART-ED,\* a. Having an uncorrupted heart. Ed.

SÖND'ING, a. Uttering or making a sound, sonorous.

SÖND'ING, a. Act of trying the depth of water with a plummet:—act of emitting a sound; sound emitted.—

pl. A depth of water, or place, where the bottom can be

eached

SÖÜND'ING-BÖARD,\* n. A board or mechanism to propagate sound; a sound-board. Burney.
Söünd'ING-Line,\* n. A line for measuring the depth of water. Scott.

SÖÜND'LESS, a. Not to be fathomed; without sound.
SÖÜND'LY, ad. In a sound manner; healthily; heartily; truly; rightly:—fast; closely; deeply,—used of sleep-

SOUND'NESS, 7. State of being sound; health; heartiness; truth; rectitude, incorrupt state; strougth, solidity. SOUND'-PÖST,\* n. A post withinside of a violin, &cc., as a prop between the back and belly of the instrument.

Crabb.

Soup, (sop) n. [soupe, Fr.] Strong decoction of flesh for food; a rich broth.

Soup, (sop) v. a. To sup. Wicliffs. To breathe out. Canden., 18oup, (sop) v. a. To sweep; to pass with pomp. Bp. Hall. Soup. La. due, a. A. ladle for soup. Stenstone.

Soup. La. due, a. A. ladle for soup. Stenstone.

Soup. a. A. Acid to the taste; acid to the mental taste; acid; pungent on the palate, with astringency, as vinegar or unripe fruit; tart, acetous:—sharp, acrimonious; harsh; crabbed; morose; afflictive; expressing discontent.

Sour. A. na cid substance. Spenser. [R.]

Sour. v. a. [1. sourd; pp. souring, souring.] To make acid; to make harsh, uneasy, or discontented; to alienate.

Söür, v. n. To become acid; to grow peevish or crabbed.
Söurce, (sōrs) [sōrs, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.;
sōrs, P. Kenrick] n. [seurce, Fr.] Spring; fountain; head;
original; origin; rise; first cause; first producer.

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SOV

\*\*Some respectable speakers have attempted to give the French sound to the diphthong in this word and its compound resource, as if written soone, and ressores but, as this is contrary to analogy, so it is to general mange," Walker.

\*\*BÖÜR'CRÖÜT,\*\* | n. A German dish prepared from cabbage;

\*\*BÖÜR'RRÖÜT,\*\* | sourd, Fr.] The little pipe of a trumpet.

\*\*SOÜR'DET, n. [sourd, Fr.] The little pipe of a trumpet.

\*\*SOÜR'DET, n. [sourd, Fr.] The little pipe of a trumpet.

\*\*SOÜR'DET, n. [sourd, Fr.] The little pipe of a trumpet.

\*\*SOÜR'DET, n. [sourd, Fr.] The little pipe of a trumpet.

\*\*SOÜR'DET, n. [a plant; source.] Smart.

\*\*SOÜR'DET, n. The act of making sour; acid. Ash. — A sour apple.

\*\*SÖÜR'ISH, (söür'sh) a. Somewhat sour. Boyle.

\*\*SÖÜR'ISH, (söür'sh) a. Somewhat sour. Boyle.

\*\*SÖÜR'ISH, (söür'sh) a. Somewhat sour. Boyle.

\*\*SÖÜR'ISH, (söür'sh) a. Somewhat sour. Boyle.

\*\*SÖÜR'ISH, (söür'sh) a. Somewhat sour. Boyle.

\*\*SÖÜR'Sp, n. The west Indian custard-apple. Muller.

\*\*SÖÜR, fo, n. The West Indian custard-apple. Muller.

\*\*SÖÜR, fo, n. The West Indian custard-apple. Muller.

\*\*SÖÜR, fo, n. To soute, D.) Pickle made of salit; any thing parboiled kept in salit pickle: — a dish made of the pickled cars, feet, &c. of swine: — the ear, as of a hog, from its being frequently pickled or soused: — a violent attack, as of a bird striking its prey. Gross.

\*\*SÖÜSE, v. a. [i. sousen, pp. sousing, sousen.] To parboil, and steep in pickle: — to throw into water: — to strike with sudden viol nce, as a bird its prey.

\*\*SÖÜSE, v. v. To full with violence, or as g bird on its prey.

with sudden viol nce, as a bird its prey.

with sudden viol nee, as a bird its prey.

80088, v. n. To fall with violence, or as a bird on its prey.

80088, ad. With sudden violence. Young.

1800'TER. (88'ter) n. A shoemaker, a cobbler. Chaucer.

1800'TER. Ly, a. Like a cobbler, low; vulgar. Florio.

1800'TER. RAIN', (88-ter-tan') n. [souterrain, Fr.] A grotto or cavern in the ground. Arbuthnot.

80'TH, n. [sud, Fr.] One of the cardinal points of the compass, the direction in which the sun always appears at noon to the inhabitants of the northern hemisphere, without the to the inhabitants of the northern hemisphere, without the

to the inhabitants of the northern hemisphere, without the tropic:—opposed to the north, the southern regions, the wind that blows from the south.

800TH, a. Southern, ineridional. Job xxxvii.

800TH-LAST, n. The point between the cast and south.

800TH-LAST, n. Being between the cust and south.

800TH-LAST, n. Being between the south and east. Middreth.

east. Hildreth.

SOUTH-EAST'ERN,\* a. Relating to the south-cast. Olmsted. ||SOUTH'ER-U-NESS,\* n. State of being southerly. Ash. ||SOUTH'ER-U, (suth'er-le) | suth'er-le, S. P. Ja. K.; suth'er-le, S. P. Ja. K.; suth'er-le, S. M. J. Sm.] a. Southern, or approaching to the south, lying towards the south, coming from the south.

| ISOUTH'ERN, [suth'ern, S. P. E. K. Wb.: south'ern or suth'ern, W. F. Ja. Sm.] a. Belonging to the south, merdional, lying towards the south; coming from the south, [SoCTH'ERN,\* n. Same as southron. Sat. Mag. SoTTH'ERN-ER, \* n. An inhalitant of the south, or of the Southern States, — opposed to northernor. Abbot. [Used States]

in the United States.]

SOUTH'ERN LY, ad. in or from a southern direction. SOUTH'ERN-MOST, a. Farthest towards the south. Graves. SOUTH'ERN-WOOD, (suth'ern-wud) n. A perennal plant

resembling wormwood.

SÓOTH'ING, a. Going towards the south. Dryden. SÓOTH'ING, a. Tendency to the south. Dryden.—(Naut.)
The difference of latitude made by a ship in sailing southward.

SÖUTH'MÖST, a. Farthest towards the south. Milton.

SÖÜTH'MÖST, a. Farthest towards the south. Milton.
SOÜTH'BON,\* n. An inhabitant of the south, or of a southern country. Sat. Mag.
18öUTH'SÄY, n. Prediction; a soothsaying. Spenser.
18öUTH'SÄY-ER, n. A predicter, a soothsayer.
18öUTH'WARD, (söüth'ward or süth'urd) [süth'urd, S. P.
J. E. R.: söüth'ward or süth'urd, W. F. Sm.; söüth'ward,
Ja. K.] n. The southern regions. Ralegh. [south.
18öUTH-WEST', n. The point between the south and west.
8öÜTH-WEST',\* a. Being between the south and west.
Ash.

SOOTH-WEST'ER-LY,\* a. Being between the south and west. Hildreth.

SOOTH-WEST'ERN,\* a. Relating to the south-west. SOUVE'NANCE, (sov'nans) n. [Fr.] Remembrance. Spenser. SOUVE'NIE,\* n. [Fr.] A remembrance; a remembrancer

Smart.

[Sôv'gr.Eign, (sŭv'gr.In or söv'gr.In) [sŭv'gr.In, S. W. P.

J. F. K. R. W.b.; söv'gr.än, Ja.; söv'gr.In, Sm.] a. [sov-coan, Fr.; sovrano, It.] Supreme in power; having
no superior; supreme in ifficacy; efficacious.

[Sôv'gr.Eign, (sŭv'gr.In) n. A supreme lord or ruler;
a momarch: = an old Figlish gold coin, of the value of
22.6.64. — a modera English gold coin of the value of 20.6.

[Sôv'gr.Eign].Z. (sūv'gr-In-Iz) n. To exercise supreme power. Sir T. Herbert.

||SÖV/ER-EIGN-LY, (süv/er-in-le) ad. Supremely. Boyle. ||SÖV/ER-EIGN-TY, (süv/er-in-te) n. [sourcraineté, Fr.] |State or power of a soversign; supremey; supreme | power; high authority; royalty. |SöW, (söü) n. A femule pig or swine; the female of a | boar:— an oblong mass of lead, a pig. Stelton. An in-

sect, a milleped.

Sow, (so) v. n. [t. sowed; pp. sowing, sowed or sown.]

To scatter seed in order to a harvest.

Sow, v. a. To scatter seed for growth; to propagate; to spread, to impregnate, to besprinkle. Sow, v. a. To jun by a needle; to sew. Milton. See Szw. Söw, v. a. To jun by a needle; to sew. Milton. See Szw. Söw'ANS,\* n. pl. Food prepared in Scotland from the husk or bran of oats; sowins. Hamilton.
Söw'BANE,\* n. A plant, goosefoot:—called also hogs-

Söw'Bane,\* n. A plant, goosfoot:—called also hogsbane. Booth.

Söw'Berad, (850'bred) n. A plant. Tate.

Söw'Berad, (850's) n. An insect. Smart.

Söw'Cer, (850's) v. a. To throw into the water. See Souss.

Söw'Cer, (850's) v. a. To throw into the water. See Souss.

Söw'Ing, \* n. The act of scattering seed.

Söw'Ing, (850's) n. D. Frummery made of sourish oatmeal. — Written also sevens and sweens. Mortmer.

180'w'Ler, (860's) v. a. To puil by the ears. Stak.

Söw'N, (85n) p. from Saw. See Sow.

Söw'N, (85n) p. from Saw. See Sow.

Söw'Lersterter, (860'this-81) n. A perennial plant.

Söz'Zle.\* v. a. To mingle confusedly. Holloway. [Local.]

SPA,\* [spa, Earnshaw: spaw, Sm.] n. A mineral water, a place where mineral waters are found, as at Spa in Belgium. Smart. gium. Smart

FERAD, spid) n. (Min.) English tale; spar. Woodward.

SPACE, n. [spatium, L.] Extension in all directions; room; local extension, area:—a quantity of time; a small time, a while.—(Printing) A small opening or distance, as between lines:—a piece of wood or inetal to forme the fill a support. to form or to fill a space.

to form or to fill a space.

Spāce, \*v.a. [spator, L.] [t. spaced, pp. spacing, spaced.]

To form with spaces, as in printing. Metcalf.

Spāce, v. n. To rove; to expatiate Spenser.

Spāce fold, (spās'fil) a. Extensive, spacious. Sandys

Spāce Less, \*a. Destitute of space. Coloridge.

Spāce Less, \*a. Destitute of space Coloridge.

Spāciolos, (spā'shys) a. [spaceur, Fr. spatiosus, L.]

Having much space, ninple, wide, extensive; roomy.

Spāciolos-Ly, (spa'shys-le) ad. Extensively, widely.

Spācioly-Ly, (spa'shys-le) ad. Extensively, widely.

Spācioly-Ness, (spā'shys-nēs) n. Wide extension.

Spādo'dle, (spad'dl) n. A little spade. Mortimer.

Spādot, n. [spad, Sax., spade, Icel. & D.] As instrument, or sort of shovel, for d.gging:—a suit of cards:—a deer three years old. Ainsworth.

three years old. Ainsworth.

SPÄDE'BÖNE, n. The shoulder-blade. Drayton.

SPÄDE'FÜL,\* n.; pl. SPADEFULS. As much as a spade

holds. Stuart.

SPA-Di''CEOUS, (spa-dish'us) a. [spadiceus, L.] (Bot.) Relating to or growing on a spadix. [Of a light-red color.

Brunne.]

SPAD-I-COSE',\* a. (Bot.) Growing on the spadix. Hoblyn.

SPA-DIL'10,\* (spa-dil'yō, n. Spadille. Pope. [at ombre. SPA-DILLE', (spa-dil') n. [spadille, Fr.] The ace of spades SPA-DILX,\* n. (Bot.) The inflorescence of an arum; an axis closely covered with sessile flowers, and inclosed in a spathe. P. Cyc.

SPA-DROON',\* n. A light sort of broadsword. Crabb.

+ Spather of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the

SPA-DROON',\* n. A light sort of broadsword. Crabb. 18PA-QRR'[C, [sps.]tr']k) n. A chemist. Bp. Hall. 18PA-Q'RR'[C, [sps.]tr']k) n. A chemist. Bp. Hall. 18PA-Q'R'[C, ]a. [spagyrous, L.; σπίω and dyc[ρω, 18PA-Q'R']-CAL.] Gr.] Chemical. Harris. 18PA-Q'R'-IsT, (spsi']p-Ist) n. A chemist. Bryte. SpA'(i'E, (spsi']e or spā-lie') ]n. [espawhee, Per.] One of SPA'HI, (spa']e, or spā-lie') ]n. [espawhee, Per.] One of SPA'HI, (spa']e, or spā-lie') p-Repak. Spoke. See Spak. 18PALL, n. [espawle, old Fr.] The shoulder. Spenser. SPALL, n. [espawle, old Fr.] The shoulder. Spenser. SPALL, n. (Min.) A white, scally mineral; spelt. Balley. SPAN, n. [espan, Sax.; spanna, Icel; span, D.] The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger, or of the middle finger, both extended; nine inches; any from the end of the finding to the fact of the finding in or of the middle finger, both extended; nine inches; any short duration. [A pair, as, a span of horses. United States.] — (Nat.) A small line or cord, used to confine a rope.— Span-roof, a common roof of a house, consisting of two regularly-inclined sides. — Span of an arch, its width from butment to butment.

SPAN, v. a. [spannan, Sox.; spanna, Su. Goth.] [i.spanned; pp. spanning, spanned.] To measure by the hand extended, to measure.

SPAN. Old preterit of Spin. Spun. See Spin.

SPAN'CEL, n. A rope to tie a cow's legs; a cow-tie. Gross.
[Local, Eng.]
SPAN'CEL, v. a. To tie the force or hinder legs of a horse or

SPAN'CELL, v. a. To the latter of indicating of a holes of cow with a rope, Malone. [North of England.]
SPAN'CÖÜN-TER, \ n. A play in which money is thrown;
SPAN'FAR-THING.\ a sort of chuckfarthing. Shak.
SPAN'DELL, \*n. (Arch.) The triangular space included between the curve of an arch and the square head or dripstone over it. Francis.

SPANE, v. a. [spans, Ger.] To wean a child. Brockstt. [North of Engiand.]
SPANG, w. [spang., Ger., spangle, Teut.] A shining ornament of metal; spangle. Spansor.

ornament of metat; spangle. Spensor.

SPÄN'GLE, (spang'gl) m. [spang, g. Ger.] A small plate of
shining metal; any thing sparkling and shining.

SPÄN'GLE, (spang'gl) v. a. [i. spangles, stars, or shining
stangles,] To besprinkle with spangles, stars, or shining bodies, Shak.

bodies. Stak.

SPÄN'GLER,\* n. One who spangles. Keates.

SPÄN'IRD,\* (spän'ysrd) n. A native of Spain. Southey.

[SPÄN'ILL, (spän'yel or spän'el) [spän'yel. S. W. J. E. F.

Ja. K. Sm.; spän'el, P.] n. [Hispaniolus, L., from Hispaniola.] A sporting dog, originally from Hispaniola, remarkable for sagucity and fawning:—a sneaking, fawning accomp

Ing person.

||SPAN'|IEL, (span'yel) a. Like a spaniel. Shak.
||SPAN'IEL, (span'yel) v. n. To fawn; to play the spaniel.
||SPAN'ILL, (span'yel) v. a. To follow like a spaniel. Tbilet.
||SPAN'|IEL, n. The language of Spain. Hovell.
||SPAN'|SH, \* a. Relating to Spain. Southey.
||SPAN'|SH-BRÔÓM, n. A small shrub.
||SPAN'|SH-BRÔÓM, \* a. An earth used for painting; a reddish-brown color. Smith.
||SPAN'|SH-FLY \* a. A vaccomous fit much used in medicine.

dish-brown color. Smith.

BPAN'ISH-FLY. m. A venomous fly much used in medicine for raising bilisters; cantharis.

BPAN'ISH-WHITE,\* n. A plant. Miller.

BPAN'ISH-WHITE,\* n. An earth used for painting. Smith.

BPANK,\* (spank) v. a. [i. FPANKED., pp. SPANKING., SPANKED.]

To strike with the open hand. Ash.

BPANK'ER, (spank'er) n. [A small copper coin. Denham.]

A person that takes long steps, a stout or tall person.

[Vulgar.]— (Naut.) A ship's driver or after-sail.

BPAN'ING, \* a. Moving nimbly or with strides:—large; lusty. Forby. [Provincial and colloquial.]

BPAN'ING, \* a. Moving nimbly or with strides:—the lock of a fusee or carabine. Bailey. The fusee itself. Sir J. Buoring.

Borring. Span'nd) a. Quite new, brand-new; fire-new, new, as from the warehouse. Chaucer. See Spick. Span'worm, "(-wurm) n. A species of destructive cater-pillar, — called also looper, geometer, and, in New Eng-land, the canker-worm. Farm. Ency.

SPAR, n. (Min.) A mineral that breaks easily into cubic, pris matic, or other fragments, with polished surfaces, fluate of lime, carbonate of barytes.—(Arch.) A common ratter of a roof:—a round piece of timber fit for making masts, yards, scaffolding-poles, &c.

yards, scandoung-poies, &c.

SPAR, v. n., [. sparked, pp sparking, sparked.] To fight as a puglist, to quarrel, to contend.

SPAR, v. a To shut, to close, to bar. Chancer.

SPAR'A-BLE, n. A small nail, such as is used in shoes.

SPAR'A-BLE, n. A cerectoth. Wiseman.

to the reception of spars, &c. Mar. Dict.

BPARE, v. a. [1. sparsed, pp. sparsed, sparsed.] To use frigally; not to waste; not to consume:—to be able to part with or do without, to save from any particular use; to do without:—to lose willingly, to omit; to withhold; to forbear:—to use tenderly, to treat with pity, not to afflict; not to destroy, to use with mercy:—to grant; to allow; to indulge; to impart, to afford, to communicate.

BPARE, v. n. To live frigully; to be parsimonious, to be not liberal, to forbear; to be scrupulous:—to use mercy.

SPARE, a. Scanty, not abundant; frugal:—lean; wanting fiesh:—supernumerary; not in actual use; superfluous;

flesh: — supernumerary; not in actual use; superfluous; not wanted.

FBARE, n. Parsimony; frugal use. Chapman.

SPARE'LY, ad. In a spare manner, sparingly.

SPARE'ESS, n. State of being spare. Hammand.

SPARE'RES, n. One who spares or avoids expense.

SFARE'RE, n. One who spares or avoids expense.

SFARE'RE, n. A part of a hog's side, consisting of ribs with but little fiesh.

with but little flash. SPAR-QF-FXC/TION, n. [spargo, L.] Act of sprinkling. Swift. SPAR/HÅWK, n. See Sparrowhawk.
SPAR'|NG, a. Scarce; little; scanty; not plentiful; abstinent parsimonious; not liberal:—forbearing; tender.
SPAR'|NG-LY, ad. In a sparing manner; frugally.
SPARING-NESS, n. Quality of being sparing.
SPARK, n. [speace, Sax.; sparks, D.] A particle of fire thrown from bodies in combustion; any thing shining, vivid, or active:—a lively, showy, gay man; a gallant; a baser. benu; a lover.

benu; a lover.
†Spärk, n. n. To emit particles of fire; to sparkle. Spenser.
†Spärk, n. n. To emit particles of fire; to sparkle. Camdon.
Spärk'sh, a. Airy; gay; showy; well-dressed; fine.
Spärk'sh, a. Airy; gay; showy; well-dressed; fine.
Spärk'sh, o. Aspark; a small particle of fire;
a luminous particle; lustre.
Spärkle, (spärkl) v. n. [i. sparkled; pp. sparkling,
sparkle, To emit sparks; to issue in sparks; to sbine;
to glitter; to emit little bubbles, as liquor in a glass.

SPAR'RLE, v. a. [spergo, L.] To disperse; to scatter, as

SPARK'LER, s. One who sparkles, or whose eyes sparkle.

SPARK'LER, a. A small spark. Cotton.
SPARK'LER, a. A small spark. Cotton.
SPARK'LI-NESS, a. Vivacity. Jubray.
SPARK'LI-NESS, a. Vivacity. Jubray.
SPARK'LING, a. Lively; giltering; emitting sparks.
SPARK'LING-LY, ad. With vivid and twinking lustre.
SPARK'LING-NESS, a. Vivid and twinking lustre. Spak.
SPARK'LING, a. [experien, old Fr.] A smelt. Cotgrave. [Local Free]

SPARK'LING-NESS, n. Vivid and tunking inserts. Boyle.

SPAR'LING, n. [esperian, old Fr.] A smelt. Cotgrave. [Local, Eng.]

SPAR'RING, \*n. (ch.) A species of fish. Brands.

SPAR'RING, \*n. Act of contending, fighting, or beating.

SPAR'RING, \*spar'rō) n. [sparve, Goth.] A small bird, nearly allied to the finch

SPAR'ROW-GRÄSS, n. A corruption of asparagus. King.

SPAR'ROW-WORT, \* (wurt) n. A shrub. Crabb.

SPAR'ROW-WORT, \* (wurt) n. A shrub. Crabb.

SPAR'RO, a. Consisting of, or resembing, spar.

SPARSE, \*a. [spargo, sparsus, L.] Scattered; thinly spread; not dense. P. Mag. — This word has been regarded as of American origin; but it is found in Jamieson's Dictionary of the Scottish Language. It is in common use in America, though little used in England. "It is the proper correlative of dense." P. Cyc.

SPARSE, v. a. [sparsus, L.] To disperse. Spenser.

SPARSE, v. a. [star a scattered or sparse manner, thinly. Dr. Franklin.

SPARSE'T, \*as. In a scattered or sparse manner, thinly. Dr. Franklin.

SPARSE'TEN, \*ss. \*n. State of being sparse. H. Wallace.

SPAR'TAN, \*a. Relating to Sparta, brave, hardy. Matford.

SPAR'TAN,\* a. Relating to Sparta, brave, hardy, Mitford. SPASM, n. [spasme, Fr., σπάσμα, Gr.] A violent and involuntary contraction of a muscle or of muscles, generally

attended with pain, convulsion.

SPAS-MAT'I-CAL,\* a. 'Relating to spasms; spasmodical. Blount

SPAS-MÖD'[C, \* ] a. [spasmodique, Fr.] Relating to SPAS-MÖD'[-CAL, \* ] spasms; convulsive. Besley. SPAS-MÖD'[C, \* n. A medicine for spasms; an antispasmodic. Smart.

SPAS-MÖL'Q-GY,\* n. (Med.) A treatise on spasms. Dangli-

SOU.
SPÄS'TIC,\* a. Relating to spasms; spasmodic. Park.
SPÄT. The old pretent of Spd. Spit. See Spit.
SPÄT, n. The spawn of shell-fish. Woodward. A quarrel
of words; a dispute. W. Brown. [Colloqual, New Eng-

land.

i.and.]
SPA-TÄN'GUS,\* n. [σπάταγγος.] (Zool.) A genus of seaanimals, a sea-urchin. Roget.
SPA-THA'CEOUS,\* (-shus) a. (Bot.) Inclosed within a
spathe, or bearing that kind of bract. P. Cyc.
SPATHE,\* n. [spatha, L.] (Bot.) A large, colored bract,
which incloses a spadix, a sheathing involucrum of
many plants. P. Cyc.
SPĂTH'[c,\* a. (Min.) Foliated or lamellar. Dana.
SPA-THŌSE',\* a. (Bot.) Relating to, or formed like, a
spathe; spathaceous. Urc.—(Min.) Sparry; of the nature of spar. Hamilton.
SPĀ-THOUS,\* a. (Bot.) Same as spathose. Smart.
SPĀ-ThOUS,\* a. (Bot.) Same as spathors. In Torove; to expathate. Bacon.
SPATTER, v. a. [i. spattered; pp. spattering, spat-

patiate. Bacon.

SPAT'TERR, v. a. [i. SPATTERED; pp. SPATTERING, SPATTERED.] To sprinkle with dirt, or any thing offensive; to throw out offensively; to throw out; to sprinkle; to asperse, to defame, to bespatter.

SPAT'TER, v. n. To spit; to throw out any thing nauseous.

SPAT'TER-DASH-ES, n. pl. Coverings for the legs, to protect them from wet or dirt.

SPAT'TLE, (spat'dl) n. Spittle. Bale. A spatula.

SPAT'TLE, (spat'dl) n. Spittle. Bale. A spatula.

SPAT'TLNG-POP'PY, n. White behen; a plant.

SPATTS,\* n. pl. Short spatterdashes, reaching but little above the ankle. Crabb.

SWAT'LLA n. [syatha. spathula, L.] (Med.) A thin broad.

SPAT'U-LA, n. [spatha, spathula, L.] (Med.) A thin, broad knife, used to spread plasters, and to mix or extend soft substances. SPAT'U-LATE, \* a. (Bot.) Shaped like a spatula, long, nar-

SPATU-LATE,\* a. (Sot.) Shaped like a spatula, long, narrow, and broadest at the point. P. Cyc.

SPÄV', N., t. [espacent, old Fr.; spacenc, [t.] A disease in horses, consisting of a bony excrescence, or a crust as hard as a bone, that grows on the inside of the hough.

SPÄV', NED, (späv', ind) a. Diseased with spavin. Goldsmith.

SPÄWL, v. n. To spatter saliva; to spit. Overbury.

ISPÄWL, n. Spittle or saliva ejected. Dryden.

ISPÄWL', NG, n. Ejection of saliva; moisture thrown out. Concrese.

Congress.

SpAwn, n. [spens, spenns, Teut.; spens, old Eng.] The semen, or milt, and eggs of fish or of frogs:—any product or off-pring, in contempt:—buds or branches from under-ground stems:—white, fibrous matter.

I. Spawned; pp. Spawnerg, spawnerg, spawnerg.] To

SPAWN, v. a. [1. SPAWNED; pp. SPAWNING, SPAWNED.] To deposit, as spawn; to generate or bring forth, in contempt.

SPAWN, v. n. To produce eggs, as fish; to issue, as off-spring. Locke.

SPIWN'RE, n. One that spawns; the female fish. Walton. SPAY, v. a. [spado, L.] [t. spaynd; pp. spaying, spayed.]
To cantrate or render a female animal incapable of being impregnated.

impregnated.
SPĒAK, (spēk) v. m. [i. spokm or spakm; pp. spmakino, spokm or spokm.— Spake is obsolescent, and spoke is little used as a pertusple, except collequially.] To utter words; to utter a discourse; to utter articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words; to harangue; to make a speech; to talk; to discourse; to give sound; to converse; (spake) = To utter the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of the speech of

Verse.

SPEAR, (spek) v. a. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce; to proclaim; to celebrate; to address; to exhibit; to make known; to say; to tell; to articulate.

SPEAR/SR, n. One who speaks:—the presiding officer in a
delaborative assembly: a property.

SPEAR'ER, m. One who speaks:—the presiding officer in a deliberative assembly; a prolocutor.

SPEAK'ING, m. Act of expressing in words; discourse; elocution; oratory; declamation.

SPEAK'ING, m. Act of expressing in words; discourse; elocution; oratory; declamation.

SPEAK, ingo-Trail'/FET, m. A trumpet by means of which the voice may be made audible at a great distance.

SPEAR, espêr) n. generally such thrusting or throwing:—
a lance; a lance, generally with prongs, to kill fish.

SPEAR, (spêr) n. d. [i. SPEARED; pp. SPEARING, SPEARED.]

To kill or pierce with a spear.

SPEAR, v. To shoot or sprout in the form of a spear.

TO RIII or pierce with a spear.

SPEAR, v. v. To shoot or sprout in the form of a spear.

†SPEAR'ER,\* n. A spearman. Barret.

SPEAR'ER,\* n. A spearman. Barret.

SPEAR'ER,\* n. Long, stiff grass. Shak.

SPEAR'HAND,\* n. A horseman's right hand. Crabb.

SPEAR'MAN, n. ; pl. SPEARMEN. A soldier who is armed

with a crack.

with a spear.

SPEAR'MINT, m. A species of mint; an aromatic herb. SPEAR'-THIS-TLE,\* (-this'st) n. A plant. Smart.
SPEAR'WOET, (-wurt) n. A perennial plant.
†SPECHT, n. [speckt, Teut.] A woodpecker. Sherwood.

See SPRIGHT

See Spright.

See Spright.

Spricial, (speed) all a. [Fr.; specials, L.] Noting a sort or species; particular; peculiar; appropriate; designed for a particular purpose:—extraordinary; uncommon; chief in excellence; especial.—Special grace, (Theol.) Extraordinary grace, or such as is given to some persons only; opposed to common grace.—Special pleading, (Law) the allegation of special or new matter, as distinguished from a direct denial of matter previously alleged on the opposite side.—Special verdict, a verdict in which the facts of the case are put on the record, and the law is submitted to the judges.

Spricial, (speed) all n. A particular. Hammond.

Spricial-List, \*(speed) n. A particular man. Qu. Rev. [Spricial-List, \*(speed) n. [specialité, Fr.] Specially. Hade.

†SPE-C;-AL';-TY, (spěsh-q-āl'q-tq) n. [spécaluté, Fr.] Specalut, Hale.
†SPE'/C1AL-1ZE, (spěsh'al-tz) n. a. To particularize. Skeldon.
BPÉ'/C1AL-LY, (spěsh'al-tq) ad. In a special manner; particularly above others, peculiarly.
SPE''C1AL-TY, (spěsh'al-tq) n. A particular or peculiar case; particularity. — (Las) A bond-bill; a deed, any writing under the hand and seal of the partice.
BPÉ/C1Z, g (spě'shp) n. [spěce, Fr.] Coin, as gold and silver, as a circulating medium, in distinction from paper records.

money. Brande

money. Spanac.

SpEfcieg, (spefshez) n. sng. & pl. [L.] A class comprehended under a genus, or a sort comprehended under a kind; a group; a class; a sort; a subdivision of a general term; a single order of beings:—appearance to the eral term; a single order of beings:—appearance to the senses, any visible or sensible representation; representation to the mind; show, exhibition. [An ingredient of a compound. Donson. Coin. Arbuthnol. Now specie.]—(Logic) A predicable which is considered as expressing the whole essence of the individuals of which it is affirmed.

SPE-CIF'IC, n. (Med.) A remedy or medicine the effect of which on a particular disease is little liable to fallacy or

uncertainty; an efficacious medicine.

SPE-CIF'IC, a. [spécifique, Fr.; species and facio, L.] That makes a thing of the species of which it is; distinguishing one from another; peculiar. — (Med.) Appropriated to the cure of some particular disease. — Specific character, that which peculiarly and certainly distinguishes one thing from another.— Specific gravity, the relative proportion of the weight of bodies of the same bulk, as compared with rain water.— Specific legacy, a bequest of any partic-

ular thing.

SPE-CIF'I-CAL., a. Specific. Bacon.

SPE-CIF'I-CAL-LY, ad. In a specific manner.

SPE-CIF'I-CAL-NESS,\* n. State of being specifical. Ash. SPE-CIF'I-CATE, v. a. [species and facto, L.] To specify.

FIG. SPEC-FI-CA'TION, m. [Fr.] Act of specifying; state of being specified; distinct notation; determination by a peculiar mar'; particular mention.

SPE-CIF'(0-NESS, m. The quality of being specific. Tedd.

SPEC'(-FF, (spés'c-fi) v. a. [spécifier, Fr.] [i. specifier];

pp. specifying, specified. To mention or show with some particular marks of distinction; to particularize. Specified, (specified) in [L.] A part of any thing exhibited that the rest may be known; a pattern; a sample. Specified, (specified) in [J.] A part of sny thing exhibited that the rest may be known; a pattern; a sample. Specified, (specified) pattern; rise, colorable; shown; pleasible; superficially, not solidly, right.

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SPECK, v. a. [t. specked; pp. specking, specked.] To spot, to stain in drops or spots. Muton. To put a sole upon

spot, to stain a dopen a shoe. Firsy.

Speck'le, (spěk'kl) v. a. [t. speckled; pp. speckling, speckled.] To mark with small spots, to spot.

Speck'led, (spěk'ld) a. Full of small spots, spotted.

SPECK'LED-NESS, (spek'ld-nes) n. State of being speckled. Ash.

led. Ash.

SPECKT, n. A woodpecker. See Speight.

SPECKT, n. A woodpecker. See Speight.

SPECKT, n. CLE, (spek'ta-kl) n. [Fr.; spectaculum, L.] A show; a gazing-stock; any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable; a sight; a representation; a pageant; an exhibition, a theatrical exhibition.—pl. An optical instrument, or glasses, to assist the sight or vision.

SPEC'TA-CLE—BE-STEID',\* a. Wearing spectacles. Cowper.

SPEC'TA-CLE—BE-STEID',\* a. Wearing spectacles.

SPEC'TA-CLE—MK-KR,\* n. A maker of spectacles. Ash.

SPEC-TXC'U-LAB, a. Relating to shows. Dr. Hickes. [R.]

SPEC-TXC'U-LAB, a. Relating to shows. Dr. Hickes. [R.]

SPEC-TXC'TON, n. [spectate, L.] Regard. Harvey.

SPEC-TXC'D, n. [spectate, Fr.; spectator, L.] One present and looking on without taking part; a looker-on, a beholder.

beholder.

BPEC-TA'TORI-AL,\* a. Looking on; observing. Addison.

SPEC-TA'TOR-SHIP, n. Act of beholding. Shak. Office or quality of a spectator. Spectator.

SPEC-TA'TRESS, n. [spectator. L.] A female looker-on SPEC-TA'TRIX, or beholder. Rowe.

SPEC-TA'TRESS, n. [spectatrux, L.] A tomaic toward SPEC-TA'TREX, or beholder. Rove.
SPEC'TRAL,\* a. Relating to spectres, ghostly. Maunder.
SPEC'TRE, (spek'tur) n. [spectrum, L.; spectre, Fr.] An apparition; an appearance of a person dead, a ghost, a

SPEC'TRUM, n. [L.] pl. SPEC'TRA. An image; the im-SPECTRUM, n. [L.] DI. SPECTRA. An image; the image of something seen after closing the eyes:—an optical image of the sun, or other luminous body, formed on a wall or screen by a beam of light, a visible form.

SPEC'U-LAR, a. [epecularis, L.] Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass. [†Assisting sight, affording view.

Milton.

SHEO'V-LĀTE, v. n. [spéculer, Fr.; speculor, L.] [1. speculating, sp. speculating, spéculated.] To meditate; to contemplate, to take a view of any thing with the mind. Addison. To purchase or lay out money with a view to more than usual success in trade, to buy in order to sell again. Smart.

†SPEC'U-LATE, v. a. To consider attentively. Browne. SPEC-U-LATE, v. a. 10 consider attentively. Prowne.

SPEC-U-LATE, v. a. 16 consider attentively. Prowne.

SPEC-U-LATE, v. a. 16 consider attentively. Prowne.

Expect - LATE, v. a. 17 consider attentively. Prowne.

SPEC-U-LATE, v. a. 17 consider attentively. Prowne.

SPEC-U-LATE, v. a. 17 consider attentively. Prowne.

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SPEC-U-LATE, v. a. 17 consider attentively. Prowne.

SPEC-U-LATE, v. a. 17 consider attentively. Prowne.

SPEC-U-LATE, v. a. 17 consider attentively. Prowne.

SPEC-U-LATE, v. a. 17 consider

er of seeing. Shak.]
SPEC'U-LA-TIST, n. A speculator:—a mercantile speculator. Ch. Ob.

tor. Ch. Ob.

SPEC'U-LA-TYVE, a. [spéculatif, Fr.] Given to speculation; contemplative; theoretical; ideal; not practical; relating to vision, prying.

SPEC'U-LA-TYVE-LY, ad. In a speculative manner; ideally; theoretically; not practically.

SPEC'U-LA-TYVE-NESS, m. State of being speculative.

SPEC'U-LA-TYVE-NESS, m. State of being speculative.

SPEC'U-LA-TYVE-NESS, m. State of being speculative.

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SPEC'U-LA-TYVE-NESS, m. State of being speculative.

SPEC'U-LA-TYVE-NESS, m. State of being speculative.

SPEC'U-LA-TO-RY, a. Exercising speculation; speculative. Warton.

SPEC'U-LA-TO-BY, a. Exercising speculation; speculative. Weston.

SPEO'U-LDM, n. [L.] pl. SPEO'U-LA. A mirror; a looking-glass; a reflector formed of polished metal:—a surgical instrument for dilating a part for viewing it.

SPED, i. & p. from Speed. See Speed.

SPEECH, n. The power of articulate utterance; the power
of expressing thoughts by vocal words:—the words of a
language; language; words, considered as expressing
thoughts; a particular language, as distinct from others:
—any thing spoken; a declaration of thoughts; tal;
an oration; an harangue; an address; a discourse.

SPEECH-J-FJ-CL'TION,\* n. Act of speechifying. Morn.
Chron. [Low.]

SPEECH-J-F, CL'TION,\* n. Act of speechifying. Morn.
Chron. [Low.]

SPEECH-J-F, C. T. TO make speeches; to harangue:—used
in contempt. Ch. Ob.

FFEEDWILESS, a. Deprived of speech; unable to speak: mute; dumb.

Speech'ngss-ness, z. State of being speechless. Bacon.

Speech'-mak-pr. z. One who makes a speech. Arbuth-

not.

SPEED, v. n. [spoeden, Teut.; spuden, Ger.; sped, Sax.] [i. sprn; pp. sprning, sprn.] To make haste; to move with celerity; to have good success; to succeed, well or ill; to have any condition, good or bad.

SPEED, v. a. To despatch in haste; to hasten; to put into quick motion; to accelerate; to expedite; to assist; to help forward; to make prosperous; to make to succeed; to execute: to despatch.

to execute; to despatch.

SPEED, n. Quickness; celerity; haste; hurry; despatch:
—success; event:—the course or pace of a horse.

SPEED'ER, n. One who speeds:—a machine. Chapman.

-a machine. Chapman.

SPEED'ER,\* n. One who speeds:— a machine. Chapman fSPEED'FL, a. Serviceuble; useful. Wiclife. SPEED'I-LY, ad. With haste or speed; quickly. SPEED'I-RSS, n. The quality of being speedy. SPEED'I-RSS, \*a. Having no speed. Warner. SPEED'WELL, n. A perennial plant; veronica. SPEED'Y, a. Quick, swift, numble, quick of despatch. SPEER, \*o. a. To stab. Gammer Curton's Needle. SPEER, SPEER, T, SpEE, a. A woodpecker:— witten greekt an SPEEGHT, 15 mult. A woodpecker:— witten greekt an

SPEER, \* v. a. To inquire. Brockett. See Spers.

SPEER, v. a. To stab. Gammer Gurton's Needle.

SPEIGHT, (spūt) n. A woodpecker: — written specht and speckt. Todd.

SPEER, n. (Mm.) Nickel in an impure state. Brande.

SPEEL'DING, \* n. A dried haddock. Booth.

SPELL'DING, \* n. A dried haddock. Booth.

SPELL'N. A splinter, a small stick to fix on thatch with.

Grose. [Local, England.]

SPELL, n. [A tale. Chaucer] A charm consisting of some words of occult power; a charm, incantation:— a turn of work, a vicissitude of labor; a short time spent in any employment. Carew. — A short turn; as, "a spell of weather." Carr. "This dreadful spell of weather." Carr. "This dreadful spell of weather." John Randolph. [Provincial in England, and colloquial in the United States.]

SPELL, v. a. [spellan, Sax.; spellen, Teut.; spellen, Ger.]

[to speller spellan, Sax.] to relate; to teach. Wardon.] To write with the proper letters; to read or repeat by naming letters singly, to read; to discover by characters or marks. — (Naut.) To relieve, by taking a turn at a piece of work; as, "to spell the pump."

SPELL, v. n. To form words of letters; to read; to read unskilfully.

SPELL'BOUND, \* a. Bound by a spell; enchanted. Qu. Rev.

SPELL'IR,\* n. One who spells. Ash.

SPELL'ING,\* n. Act of one who spells, orthography.

SPELL'ING-BOOK,\* (-bûk) n. A book for teaching orthog-

SPELL', ING-BOOK, "(-Suk) n. A BOOK for teaching orthography; an elementary school-book. Mavor.
SPELL'-STÖPPED, "(-stöpt) a. Stopped by a spell. Shak.
ISPELT, v. m. [spatten, Ger.] To spilt, to break. Mortumer.
SPELT, n. [spatte, L., spatt, Sax.; spatte, Teut.] A kind of grain or wheat:—a mineral. Bailey. See Spalt.
SPEL'TER, n. The commercial name for zinc, impure

zinc

SPENCE, n. [despence, old Fr.] A buttery; a larder; a store-room. Chaucer. SPENCER, n. [74 butter.] An outer coat or jacket, without skirts, named from an Earl Spencer. Smart.

skirts, named from an Earl Spencer. Smart.

SPEND, v. a. [L. spent, pp. spenting, spent.] To consume; to exhaust; to waste; to bestow as expense; to expend; to lay out; to exhaust, to dissipate; to bestow for any purpose, to effuse, to squander; to lavish; to pass away; to wear out; to fatigue; to harass.

SPEND, v. n. To make expense, to prove in the use; to be lost or wasted; to be employed for any use.

FERN'JR, n. One who spends; a lavisher.

SPEND'JRG, n. Act of consuming or expending.

SPEND'HRIFT, a. One who spends lavishly; a prodigal.

SPENT'-BÂLL,\* n. A cannon-ball, or musket-ball, which reaches an object without sufficient force to pass through

it. Crabb.

†SPER, v. a. To shut or bar up. Shak.

†SPER, \*BLE, a. [sperabilis, L.] That may be hoped. Bacon.

†SPER, \*ABLE, a. [speratus, L.] Hoped for. Bacon.

†SPER, \*C. a. [i. speratus, L.] Hoped for. Bacon.

\$PERE, v. a. [i. speratus, L.] Hoped for. Bacon.

†SPER, \*C. a. [i. speratus, Praging, sperat.] To inquire;

to ask; to search or pry into. Gower. [Local, England.]

SPERM, a. (sperae, Fr.; sperma, L.] Seed; seed of animals, spawn: — a substance obtained from the head of some species of whales: — incorrectly used for spermacct.

SPERMA-CE!TI, [sper-ma-s8'te, W.P. F. Ja. Sm.; spermasit'e, S. J. E. K.] n. [L., "sperm of whale."] A substance obtained from the oil found in the head of several species of whales, employed for making candles and ointments.

SPER-MA-CE'TI,\* a. Relating to, or made of, spermaceti.

Armstrong.

BPER-MATIO,

A [spermatique, Fr.] Relating to, or conBPER-MATIO,

sixting of, sperm; seminal.

†SPER'MA-TIZE, v. n. To yield seed. Browne.

SPRE-MAT'O-OELE, [sper-mit'o-el, W. K. Sm. Wb.; spin me-to-ell, Ja.; spin-me-to-ell, Ja.; spin me-to-ell, Ja.; spin me-to-ell, Ja.; spin me-to-ell, Ja.; spin me-to-ell, Ja.; spin me-to-elling of the testicles. SPER-MA-TDL'O-QV; s. A treatise on sperm. Dunglson. SPER-MID'; JUN s. [Tripua] (Bot.) A kind of small spen with the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to the spin me to

seed-vessel; an akenium. Brande.

SPER-MOL'O-GIST, n. [ortopuoloyos.] One who gathers or treats of seeds. Bailey. [R.]

SPER-MOL'O-GIST, n. [ortopuoloyos.] One who gathers or treats of seeds. Bailey. [R.]

SPERSE, v. a. To eject from the mouth, to spit. Barret.

SPEW, (spul) v. a. [speinum, Goth.; speenum, Ger.] [i. speenum, Spittle. Lovelace.

SPEW, (spul) v. a. [speinum, Stewen.] To vomit; to eject, as from the mouth; to expectorate; to eject with nausea or loathing. Dryden. [Low or antiquated.]

SPEW, (spū) v. n. To vomit; to ease the stomach. B. Jonson.

SPEW, (spū) v. n. To vomit; to ease the stomach. B. Jonson.

SPEW, (spū) v. n. To vomit; to ease the stomach. B. Jonson.

SPEW, (spū) v. n. To vomit; to case the stomach. B. Jonson.

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SPEW, (spū) v. n. To vomit; to case the stomach. B. Jonson.

SPEW, (spū) v. n. To a. [spācchus, spū] v. n. To mortify; to suffer

gangrene. Sharp.

SPHAC'E-LATE, (sfas'e-lät) v. n. To mortify; to suffer gangrene. Sharp.

SPHAC'E-LATE,\* a. (Bot.) Withered; dead. Loudon.

SPHAC'E-LATE,\* a. (Bot.) Withered; (Med.) A gangrene; a mortification. Wiseman. [ULITE SPHAC'I-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral. Dana. See Sphene Sphene'l Num.\* n. (Bot.) A genus of mosess, bog-moss. Crabb SPHENE,\* n. [σφή·.] A wedge. — (Min.) An ore or oxide of titanium. Brande.

SPHE'NÖ'ID,\* n. [σφή·.] (Anat.) A bone at the base of the cranium. Dungluson.

SPHE'NÖ'ID,\* a. Wedge-shaped; noting a bone of the head; sphenoidal. Brande.

SPHEND'ID'AL,\* a. Relating to the sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wedge-sphenoid; wed

SPHE-NÖID'AL,\* a. Relating to the sphenoid; wedge-

SPHE-NOID'AL,\* a. Relating to the sphenoid; wedge-shaped. Dunglison.
SPHERE, (ster) n. [Fr.; sphæra, L.; σφαίρα, Gr.] A solid body formed by the revolution of a semicircle about its diameter, or a solid body bounded by a surface of which every point is equally distant from the centre within a globe, the earth; a star; a planet; the concave expanse of the heavens:—orb; circuit of motion:—province; compass of knowledge, action, or influence.—(Astron.) The concave expanse of the heavens, which appears to the eye as the interior surface of a sphere.—'Geog.' A representation of the earth on the surface of a globe, which has also represented on it an assemblage of circ.es showing the positions of the equator, ecliptic, ineridians, parallels of latitude, &c. parallels of latitude, &c.

parallels of latitude, &c.

SPHĒRE, v. a. [L. SPHERED; pp. SPHERING, SPHERED.] To place in a sphere; to make round. Milton.

SPHĒR']-C, \( \) a. [spherique, Fr.] Relating to, or formed as, SPHĒR']-C, \( \) a. [spherique, Fr.] Relating to, or formed as, SPHĒR']-C, \( \) a. sphere; round, orbicular; globular.—

Sphercal trigonometry, the science of spherical triangles.

SPHĒR']-C, \( \) A. F. Sp. a. Roundness, sphericity.

SPHĒR']-C, \( \) A. F. Sp. a. Roundness, sphericity.

SPHĒR']-C, \( \) A. F. Sp. a. Roundness, sphericity, rotundity; globosity; roundness.

SPHĒR']-CS, (sfēr'iks) n. The doctrine and properties of the sphere, considered as a geometrical body, and, in particular, of the different circles described on its surface; the science of spherical triangles, spherical trigonometry.

SPHĒR'GDD, (sfēr'old) n. [cpdara and tdos.] A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of e sphere. Cheyne.

A solid body generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes; a body resemblusng a sphere, but ob-

about one of its axes; a body resembling a sphere, but ob-

and the or prolate.

SPHE-RÖID'AL, (sfe-röld'el.)

SPHE-RÖID'I-CAL, (sfe-röld'e-kal.)

SPHE-RÖID'I-TY, n. Quality of being spheroid. Adams.

SPHE-RÖM'E-TER,\* n. An instrument for measuring the bickness of small bodies. The autrouting disease.

thickness of small bodies, the curvature of optical glass-

es, &c. Brands.
SPHER'ULE, (sfer'ul) n. [spharula, L.] A little sphere.
SPHER'U-LITE,\* n. (Min.) Obsidian, or pearl-stone, in rounded grains. Brands.

"Compley (catter) a Spherical; round. Multon.

rounceu grains. Errande.

ISPHE'RY, (sie're) a. Spherical; round. Milton.

SPHIG-MOM'E-TER, n. See SPHYGMOMETER. Brande.

SPHING'TER, (sfink'ter) n. [L.] (Anat.) A name of several muscles, which close or contract the orifices which they surround.

they surround.
SPHINX, (sfinks) n. [σφίγξ.] A fabled monster, in Egypt, having the face of a virgin, and the body of a lion.
SPHRÄ-[σ, 10, \*\*n. (Min.) An ochreous clay. Smart.
SPHRÄ-[10, \*\*n. (Min.) An ochreous clay. Smart.
SPHRA-[10, \*\*10.8, \*\*n. \*n. [σφοαγίς.] The knowledge or study of seals and autographs. R. Park.
SPHYG-MÖM'Ķ-TΣR, \*\*n. [σφογμός and μέτρον.] (Med.) An instrument for counting arterial pulsations, and one which renders the action of the pulse visible to the eye. Sculangers. Scudamore.

Scalamarr. [spid., r.] A spy; a watcher: — watch, Bacon. Spf'O4, \* n. [L.] (Bot.) A spike, a species of inflorescence. Crabb.

BPI'CATE,\* a. (Bot.) Having spikes or ears. Loudon.

SPIC-OZ'TÔ,\* [IL.] (Mus.) Directing a division of the notes from each other, in a plain and distinct manner. Crabb.

SPICE, n. [espices, old Fr.] A vegetable production, fragrant to the smell, and pungent to the taste, that which gives flavor or pungency; an aromatic substance used in sauces.

—[espice, Fr.] A very small quantity, a sample; a specimen. Skak.

SPICE, n. a. [I. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri: 2n. spice pri

SPICE, v. a. [L. SPICED; pp. SPICING, SPICED.] To season with spice; to mix with aromatic bodies; to season.
SPICE/XP-PLE,\* n. The name of an apple. Ask.

SPICER-y, n. One who spices or deals in spices.
SPICER-y, n. [spiceris, old Fr.] Spices collectively; a re-

SPI'CER'Y, n. [sepiceris, old Fr.] Spices collectively; a repository of spices.
SPICE'WOOD,\* (-wid) n. An American shrub or small tree. Farm. Ency.
SPI'Cy-RESS,\* n. The quality of being spicy. Dr. Allen.
SPIC'ING,\* n. The act of seasoning with spices.
\*SPICK, n. A spike; a tenter. — Spick-and-span; as, "spick-and-span new," that is, quite new. Huddras. — "Spick-and-span is fresh from the spike or tenter and frames."
Nares. -ad. With glossy freshness. Butler.
SPICK'NEL, n. A perennial plant; bear-wort; spignel.
SPI-OBSE',\* or SPI'COUS,\* a. Having ears like-corn, pointed. Ash.

ed. Ash

†SPI-COS'I-TY, n. [spica, L.] The quality of being spiked.

Bailey.
SPIC' U-LA,\* n. [L.] pl. SPIC' U-LE. (Bot.) A small spike.

SPIC'U-LATE, v. a. [spiculo, L.] To make sharp at the

point. Mason.

SPI'CY, a. Relating to, or abounding in, spice; aromatic;

having the qualities of spice.

Spī'Der, n. An animal that spins a web for flies. are various species of spiders, (popularly called usects,) belonging to the class of animals called arachada.—A kitchen utensi; a sort of stewpan:—the form of a spider; a small ball of pith cut in.

der; a small ball of pith cut in.

SPI'DER-CATCH-ER, n. A bird.

SPI'DER-LIKE, a. Resembling a spider in shape or quality.

SPI'DER-SHELL, n. A species of the murer-shell. Hill.

SPI'DER-WORT, (wuirt) n. A perennial plant.

SPIG'NEL, n. A perennial plant, of different species.

SPIG'OT, n. A pin or peg to stop a faucet in a cask.

SPIG'OT, n. A pin or peg to stop a faucet in a cask.

SPIG'NEL, n. (Eng. law) The sealer of the king's

WILL Missland.

SPIKE, n. [spica, L.] An ear of corn or grain; a species of inflorescence, as in wheat, rye, &c., a shoot:—a small species of lavender:—a long nail of iron or wood: a long rod of iron sharpened.

a long rod of iron sharpened.

SPIKE v. a. [L. SPIKED., pp. SPIKING, SPIKED.] To fasten

With spikes, to set with spikes, to set p with spikes, as
the vent of a cannon, to make sharp at the end.

SPIKED, (spikt) a. Formed with, or having, spikes.

SPIKED, (spikt) a. Formed with, or having, spikes.

SPIKEL, t., \* m. A. little spike. (Bot.) One of a great many

small spikes collected in a mass, as in grass. P. Cyc.

SPIKE'NARD, [spik'nard, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.;

spik'nard, E. Wb. Ephanston.] n. [spica nard; L.] A per
canual plant or shrub, the oil or balsam produced from

the blant. the plant.

BPI'KY, a. Having spikes; having a sharp point. Dyer.

SPILE, \* n. A wooden peg to stop a hole in a cask of liquor; a spill; a spigot. Brockett.

SPILE/HOLE, \* n. Air-hole of a cask; hole for a spile.

Forby.

SPIL',-KINS,\* n. pl. A set of small ivory instruments used in playing games. Mason.

SPILL, n. [spilen, Teut.] A small shiver of wood; a peg to stop a hole in a cask; a spile:—a thin bar of iron. Carew. A small quantity of money. Aylife.

SPILL, v. a. [spilen, Sax.; spilen, D.] [i. spilt or spilled, p. fi. spilt or spilled, p. fi. spilt or spilled, p. fi. spilt or spilled. D. fi. spilt, p. spilled, p. fi. spilt or spilled, p. fi. spilt or spilled, p. fi. spilt of spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p. spilled, p

from it.

SPILLIER, s. One who spills: — a kind of fishing-line. SPILT, t. & p. from Spill. See Spill.

SPILT, t. & p. 110m Spil. See Spill.

SPILT, v. a. Any thing spilt or poured out. Shak.

SPIN, v. a. [spinan, Goth.; spinan, Sax.; spinaen, Ger. &
D.] [t. spin or spin, pp. spinain, sp. n. — Span is now
obsolete.] To draw out and twist into threads; to form,
as by spilining:—to extend to a great length; to protract,
to form by degrees; to draw out tedlously:—to put into a

turning motion, as a boy's top, to twirl.

SPIN, v. n. To exercise the art of spinning; to twirl:—to gush or issue in a small stream:—to whirl round by

gush or issue in a small stream:—to waith loand by reason of force, as a top.

SPI-NA/CEOUS,\* (-shus) a. Noting a class of plants including spinach. W. Excq.

SPIN'ACH, z. [spinachia, L.] A garden plant, cultivated for the table:—written also spinags.

SPIN'ACH, z. arden plant; same as spinach.

SPI'NAL, a. [spina, L.] Belonging to the spine or back-bone.

SPIN'DLE, n. The pin or rod used in spinning, by which the thread is twisted, and on which it is wound:—any slender, pointed rod:—a long, slender stalk.—(Geom.)A solid generated by the evolution of a curve line about its base.

SPIN'DLE, v. n. To shoot or grow like a spindle. Bacon.
SPIN'DLE-LEGGED, (spin'dl-lögd)
SPIN'DLE-SHÄNKED, (spin'dl-shängkt)
stender legs

SPIN'DLE-SHÄNKS,\* n. Thin limbs: — a tall, slender person. Jamieson. [Vulgar.]
SPIN'DLE-SHÄPED,\* (-shäpt) a, Shaped like a spindle.

SPIN'DLE-SHËLL,\* n. A species of buccinum. Ash.
SPIN'DLE-TREË, n. Prickwood; a shrub. Evelyn.
SPIN'DLE-WORM,\* (-wurm) n. An insect futal to some

SPIN'DLE-WORM,\* (-wirm) n. An insect fatal to some plants. Farm. Ency.

SPIN'DLING,\* p. a. Shooting into a small stalk; long and slender. Ash.

SPINE, n. [spina, L.] The back-bone; vertebræ: — a large thorn, of woody substance.

SPINED,\* (spInd) a. Having spines. Pennant.

SPI'NEL, [spi'nel, W. P. J. Ja., spin'el, S. K. Sm.: spi-nël', Branda.] n. A species of ruby, of various colors, as red, brown, vellow, and blue. brown, yellow, and blue.

SPIN'EL-LANE,\* n. (Min.) A dodecahedral variety of zeo-

lite. Brande.

SPI-NELLE',\* n. (Min.) A crystallized ruby; a spinel.

Brande.
SPI-NES'CENT,\* a. Becoming hard and thorny. Smart.
SPIN'ET, or SPI-NET', [spin'et, W. P. F. Ja. Wb.; spenett, S. J. K. Sm. R.] n. [spinetta, It.; espinette, old Fr.] A musical stringed instrument, with keys like a harpsichord:—originally called the couched harp.

CROTA:—Originally called the couched harp.

FSPI'NET, m. [spinctum, L.] A small wood, or a place of briers and bushes. B. Jonson.—Written also spinu, and spinuy.

SPI-NIP'ER-OUS, a. [spina and fero, L.] Bearing thorns.

SPI'NI-NESS,\* n. The quality of being spiny. Chapman.

SPIN'NER, spingk) n. A finch, a bird. Hartc.

SPIN'NER, n. One who spins:—an organ for spinning, ns in an insect:—a spider, the garden-spider, with long, iouted leave.

jointed legs.

SPIN'NER-Y,\* n. A place where spinning is performed; a mill for spinning. P. Cyc.

SPIN'NING-WHEEL, n. A machine for spinning.

SPIN'NING-JEN-NY,\* n. A complicated machine for spinning cotton. McCulloch.

SPIN'NING-WHEEL, n. A machine for spinning.

SPIN'N|NG-WHEEL, n. A machine for spinning.
SPIN'Ny, a. Small, slender. Mortimer. [R.]
SPI-NOS, a. Signosus, L.] Thorny, full of thorns; spiny.
[SPIN'OUS, a. [spinosus, L.] Thorny, full of thorns; spiny.
[SPIN'O-Zigm, \* [spin'o-zigm, K.; spi'no-zigm, Sn. Wb.;
spo-nô'zizm, Brande.] n. The doctrine or system of Benedict Spinoza, a Jew, who was born at Amsterdam in 1632. His system, which is pantheistic, is to be found in his work on Ethics. "He deduces, by strictly mathematical reasoning, from a few axioms, the well-knowledge from a few axioms, the well-knowledge. matical reasoning, from a few axioms, the well-known principles, 'that there can be no substance but God; whatever is, is in God, and nothing can be conceived without God.'" Brande.

||SPin'Q-Zist,\* n. One who holds the system of Spinoza.

Ed. Eng., a. A woman who spins. Shak.—(Law) An ummarried woman. Sir E. Coke.

SPIN'STER, n. The work of spinning. Milton. [R.]

SPIN'STER, n. (Min.) A mineral of a greenish-gray col-

or. Brande. SPIN'ULE,\* n. A small spine. Hill.

SPIN-U-LES'CENT,\* a. Producing small spines. Loudon. SPIN-U-LOSE',\* a. Covered with small spines. Loudon.

SPI'Ny, a. [spina, L] Thorny; briery; perplexed; diffi-cult, spinous.

cult, spinous. FBFi'N, n. A small wood. Todd. See Spiner. FBFi'N, or fBFi'N, n. A small wood. Todd. See Spiner. SPIR'A-CLE, or SPV'EA-CLE, [spIr'a-ki, W. J. F. Ja. Wb.; spi'ra-ki, S. P. E. K. Sm. R.] z. [spineulum, L.] A breathing-hole, a vent; a pore; a small aporture. SPI-RE'A,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants or shrubs.

Crabb.

SPĪ'RAL, a. PI'RAL, a. [Fr.] Winding; circularly involved, like a screw.—(Geom.) Noting a curve, which continually recedes from a centre or pole, while it continues to revolve

cedes from a centre or poie, while it continues to level, about it.

SPI'RAL-LY, ad. In a spiral form. Ray.

SPIRAL-LY, ad. In a spiral form. Ray.

SPIRE, n. [Fr., spira, It. & L.] A curve or spiral line; any thing wreathed or contorted; a curl; a twist; a wreath:—any thing growing up taper; a round, long pyramid:—an erection above the tower of a church, which diminishes gradually as it rises; a steeple:—the ton or unnermost point. top or uppermost point.
†SPIRE, v. n. To shoot up. Drayton. To breathe. Shenetone.
†SPIRE, v. a. To shoot forth. Spensor.

SPIRED, (spird) a. Having a steeple or spire. Mason.

SPI'RI-FER,\* n. (Geol.) An extinct genus of mollusks.

Brake, \*\* (1990.) An extince genus of monusas.

Brake, \*\* (1990.) An extince genus of monusas.

Bris'|T, |spir'|t, W. P. J. F. Ja. R. Sm. R. Wb. | sper'|t, S. |

\*\* (spirits, L. ; seprit, Fr.) [†Breath. Baces.] An intelligent being imperceptible to the corporeal senses; an immutarial substance; an intellectual being; the soul of man; an apparition:—temper; habitual disposition of mind; ardor; courage; elevation; vehemence of mind; tife; energy; animation:—genus; vigor of mind; turn of mind; power of mind, moral or intellectual:—intellectual and moral powers, distinct from the body:—sentiment; perception; eagerness; desire:—a man of activity; a man of life, fire, and enterprise:—that which gives vigor or cheerfulness to the mind:—essential quality; essence, any thing eminently refined:—an inflammable liquor produced by distillation, as brandy, rum, whiskey, &c., intoxicating liquor.—pl. Inflammable liquors obtained by distillation, as brandy, rum, gin, whiskey, &c.; ardent spirits:—animation; vivacity.—Spirit of wine, alcohol.—Spirit level, a glass tube nearly filled with spirit of wine or distilled water, and hermetically sealed at both ends.

Spirit level, a glass tube nearly filled with spirit of wine or distilled water, and hermetically scaled at both ends.

37" The general sound of the first in this word and all its compounds, was, till lately, the sound of e in merit; but a very laudable attention to propriety has nearly restored the i to its true sound; and now spirit sounded as if written sperit begins to grow volgar." Walker.

SPIR'[T. v. a. [spiritare, it.] [1. spiritare]; pp. spiritare, spiritare.] To excite; to encourage; to inspirit. Sould.

SPIR'[T-AL-LY, ad. By means of the breath. Holder.

SPIR'[T-ED. a. Lively; vivacious; full of fire or spirit.

SPIR'[T-ED.-NESS, n. Quality of being spirited. Addison.

SPIR'[T-FOL.-EV, ad. In a spirightly or lively manner.

SPIR'[T-FOL-EV, ad. In a spiriting. Shak.

SPIR'[T-FOL-EV, ad. In a spiriting. Shak.

SPIR'[T-IOL-EV, ad. In a spiriting. Shak.

SPIR'[T-IOL-EV, ad. In a spiriting. Shak.

SPIR'[T-IOL-EV, ad. In a spiriting. Shak.

SPIR'[T-IOL-EV, ad. In a spiriting. Shak.

SPIR'IT-LXMP,\* n. A lamp in which spirit is used instead of oil. Phil. Mag.
SPIR'IT-LESS, a. Devoid of spirit, vigor, or courage; depressed; discouraged; dull; lifeless.
SPIR'IT-LESS-LY, ad. Without spirit. More.
SPIR'IT-LESS-LYSS, n. State of being spiritless.
SPIR-IT-LESS-NESS, n. State of being spiritless.
SPIR-IT-TÖ'SÖ,\* or CÖN SPIR'I-TÖ,\* [It.] (Mus.) Noting a movement to be performed in a spiritled manner. Brande.
SPIR-IT-OUS, a. Partaking of spirit, refined; ardent; active: spirituous. Multon.

tive; spirituous. Milton.

SPIR'IT-008-NESS, n. Quality of being spiritous. Boyle.

SPIR'ITS,\* n. See SPIRIT.

SPIR'IT-STR-RING,\* a. Rousing the spirit. Shak.

SPIR'|IT-STIR-R|NG,\* a. Rousing the spirit. Shak. SPIB'|IT-V-AL, (spir'|t-Vy-a|) a. [spirituel, Fr.] Having, or partaking of, the nature of spirit, relating to the spirit, mind, or soul; distinct from matter; immaterial; incorporeal; mental; intellectual: — not gross, refined from external things: — holy; heavenly; not secular; not lay; not sensual; not temporal: — relating to the things of heaven; ecclesiastical. religious.

ecclesiastical, religious.

SPYR'IT-U-AL-YSM,\* n. The quality of being spiritual, spiritual nature or doctrine. — that system, (as opposed to maitual nature or doctrine. — that system, (as opposed to materialsm.) according to which all that is real is spirit, soul, or self;—that which is called the external world, being either a succession of notions impressed on the mind by the Deity, or else the mere educt of the mind itself. The former is the spiritualism of Berkeley; the latter, that of Fichte. Brande.

SPIR/IT-U-AL-IST, n. One who is devoted to spiritual things; one whose employment is spiritual:—one who adheres to spiritualism.

adheres to spiritualism.

SPIR-IT-U-XI-I-TY, (SPIr-It-yu-XI'\(\delta\)-te) n. [spiritualit\(\delta\), Fr.]

State or quality of \(\delta\)-ing spiritual, spiritual nature; devotion to spiritual o's)ects and interests:— immateriality; essence, distinct from matter:—pure devotion:— that which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastic.

which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastic.

SPIR-IT-U-AL-IZE, c. a. [spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, I.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [t. spiritualizer, F.] [

cating SPIR'IT-U-OUS-NESS, n. Quality of being spirituous. SPIRT, v. m. [i. spirtzo; pp. spirting, spirtzo.] To spring or stream out, as a fluid; to stream out by intervals Ba-

son. Written also spurt.

Brigg, v. a. To throw out in a jet. Dryden.

Spirt, n. Sudden ejection; sudden and short effort.

(SPIR'TLE, v. a. To spirt. Drayton.
SPI'RY, a. Fyramidal; wreathed; curled; spiral. Dryden.
(SPISS, a. [spisses, I.] Close; firm; thick. Brerescod
SPIS'SA-TED,\* a. Thickened; thick; gross. Warburton.
SPIS'SI-TÜDE, n. Grossness; thickness. Bacon.
SPIT, n. [spit, D.] A long prong on which meat is reasted:
— such a depth of earth as a spade pierces at once.
SPIT, v. a. [spit, D.] A long prong on which meat is reasted:
TRIL, To put upon a spit; to thrust through.
SPIT, v. a. [a. spit or spit; pp. spitting, spit or spitting.
SPIT, v. a. [a. spit or spit; pp. spitting, spit or spitting.
SPIT, v. a. To throw out.
SPIT, v. m. To throw out spittle or saliva from the mouth.
SPIT, n. What is thrown from the mouth; spittle.
(SPIT'AL, n. A charitable foundation; a lazar-house:— a hospital, of which the word is an abbreviation or corruption. Johnson.
(SPIT'AL-HÖÜSS,\* n. A hospital. Shak.

tion. Johnson.

ISPIT'AL-HÖGSE.\* n. A hospital. Shak.

SPIT'BÖX.\* n. A box to spit in; a spittoon. Baker.

SPITCH'GÖCK, v. a. [t. spitchcocked; pp. spitchcocked. Inc., spitchcocked.] To spilt an eel lengthwise, and broil it. King.

SPITCH'GÖCK, n. An eel spitchcocked. Decker.

SPITE, n. [spit, D.; despit, old Fr.] Malice; rancor; hate; in deflance of.

SPITE, a. [spitchcocked. Inc. spite of, notwithstanding; in deflance of.

mailgrify; indefence.—In spie of, nowninseasons, in definee of.

SPITE, v. a. [i. spited; pp. spiting, spited.] To treat mailciously; to ver; to thwart mailgnantly; to fill with spite; to offend. Shak.

SPITE/FOL.—I, a. Full of spite; malicious; malignant.

SPITE/FOL-Ex, a. Maliciously; malignantly. Waller.

SPITE/FOL-Exs, n. Quality of being spiteful; malice.

SPIT/FIE,\* n. An angry or inscible person. Congreve.

SPIT/IED, a. Shot out into length, as a deer's horn. Bacon.

SPIT/IED, a. Shot out into length, as a deer's horn. Bacon.

SPIT/IED, n. A hospital, of which it is a corruption or ab breviation; spital. B. Jonson. See Spital.

SPIT/ILE, n. Moisture of the mouth; saliva.

SPIT/ILE, n. A box or vessel to spit in. Ec. Rev.

SPIT-TOON',\* n. A box or vessel to spit in. Ec. Rev.

SPIT-TOON',\* n. A box or vessel to spit in. Ec. Rev.

SPIT-VEN-OM, n. Venom ejected from the mouth. Hooker.

SPIX-VEN-OM, n. Venom ejected from the viscera. Dunglison.

glison.
SPLÄNEH-NÖL'Q-QY, (splängk-nöl'Q-je) n. [σπλάγχγα and λόγος.] The doctrine of the viscera; a treatise on the bowels. Hoblyn.
SPLÄSH, v. a. [plaska, Swed.] [1. SPLASHED; pp. SPLASH-ING, SPLASHED] To dash or spatter with a liquid, as drity water. Perior

water. Prior.
SPLXSH, n. Water or mud as thrown up from a puddle;

ing, splashed.] To dash or spatter with a liquid, as dirty water. Prior.

Spläsh, n. Water or mud as thrown up from a puddle; noise of throwing water. Todd.

Spläsh, n. Water or mud as thrown up from a puddle; noise of throwing water. Todd.

Spläriter, a. Full of dirty water; apit to bespatter. Jamieson.

Spläriter. Dash.; n. To make a noise as in water. Jamieson.

Spläriter. Dash.; n. An uproar, a sputter. Jamieson.

Spläriter. Dash.; n. A norroar, a sputter. Jamieson.

Spläriter. Dash.; n. A for dislocate or break a horse's shoulder-hone: — to slope or incline. Francis.

Spläri, (splä) v. a. For display. Mir. for Mag.

Spläri, (splä) v. a. For display. Mir. for Mag.

Spläri, (splä) a. Displayed; spread; sloping; turned outward; as, a splay foot, i. e., a foot turned outwards.

Spläri-root. Ed., (spläfüt-ed.) outward. Machin.

Spläri-root. Ed., (spläfüt-ed.) outward. Machin.

Spläri-mooth, a. A wide, deformed mouth. Dryden.

Spläri-mooth, a. A wide, deformed mouth. Dryden.

Spläri-mooth, a. A wide, deformed mouth. Ash.

Spläri-mooth, a. A wide, deformed mouth. Ash.

Spläri, n. [splen, l.; ornhip, Gr.] A spongy viscus, of an oval form, the use of which is unknown; the mit; a soft part of the viscera, the fancied seat of melancholy, anger, and vexation: — anger, spite; ill-humor; inconstancy; caprice; melancholy; hypochondriasis; a fit of passion. [filmmoderate merriment. Shal.]

Splžened, (spländ) a. Deprived of the spleen. Arbuthnot.

Splžened seat merriment. Shal.

Splžened seat merriment. Shal.

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Splžened s

for the spleen.

SPLE-NET'I-CAL, a. Same as spienetic. Wotton.

or squeeze, as by using a sponge:—to harase by extortion; to gain by mean arts.
SPONGR, (sping)) v. To suck in as a sponge:—to live by mean arts; to hang on others for maintenance. Like strange.
SPONGR-CAKE, \* n. A cake so named from its lightness SPLE-NET'I-CAL-LY,\* ad. In a splenetic manner. Alexanasr. (Sp.E.W'10, a. [splinique, Fr.] Relating to the spleen. Har-GPLEN'|-CAL,\* a. Relating to the spleen; splenic. Ash. SPLEN'|SR, a. Fretful; poevish; spleenish. Dreston. [R.] SPLEN'|SR, a. σπληνίτις.] (Med.) Inflammation of the spleen. Brande. SPÖNGE'-CIKE,\* n. A cake so named from its lightness SPÖNGE'-LET,\* n. (Bot.) Spongiole. P. Cyc. See SPONGICLE. SPÖNG'ER, (spünj'er) n. One who sponges.
SPÖNG'ER, (spünj'er) n. One who sponges.
SPÖNG'FÖEM,\* n. Having the form of sponge. Phillips.
SPÖNG'ING,\* n. Quality of being spongy.
SPÖNG'ING,\* n. Wiping up or squeezing out what remains.
SPÖNG'ING,\* n. (Law) A bailiñ's house or office, a victualling-house where persons arrested for debt are kept for a time, either till they compromise with their creditors, or are removed to a closer confinement. Crabb.
SPÖN'GI-OLE,\* n. [spongiola, L.] (Bot.) The tender, growing tip of the root; the extremity of the ultimate fibril of a root. P. Cyc. förlini-tive, s. Hot; flery; poevish; splenetic. Skal. Splin-j-zä'rion,\* s. (Med.) A change induced in the langs by inflammation, causing them to resemble the spleen. Hoblys.
SPLEN'O-CELE,\* z. (Med.) A hernia of the spleen. Crabb. SPLEN'O-CELE,\* a. (Med.) A hernia of the spicen. Crabb.

SPLE-NOL'O-O', \* a. A treatise on the spicen. Dunglison.

SPLENT, a. A callous swelling on the shank-bone of a horse's leg:—a splint. Farrier's Dict.

SPLENT, \* or SPLINT, \* a. (Min.) Noting a kind of canalcoal, called also parrot-coal. Cleaveland.

SPLICE, v. a. [spicson, D.; pico, L.] [i. spliced; pp. splicing, spricing, spricing, spricing, spricing, spricing, spricing, spricing, spricing, spricing, spricing, spricing, spricing, spricing, spricing, spricing, spricing, spricing, spricing, spricing, spricing, spricing, spricing, spricing, spricing, spricing, spricing, spricing, spricing, spricing, spricing, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring, spring ing tip of the root; the extremity of the ultimate fibril of a root. P. Cyc.

[SPÖN'Q-OUS, a. [spongieux, Fr.] Spongy. Cheyne.

SPÖN'Q-Y, (spūn']e) a. Having the qualities of sponge; soft and imbibing; wet; soaked.

SPÖN'S,L. a. [sponsalis, L.] Relating to marriage.

SPÖN'S,L., a. [sponsalis, L.] Act of becoming a surety, particularly in baptism. Napleton.—(International law) An act or engagement made, on behalf of a state, by an agout or spents, who are not specually authorized, or who exceed or engagement made, on behand of a state, ny an agent or agents, who are not specially authorized, or who exceed the limits of their authority. Brands. [ton. SPON'81QN-AL,\* a. Responsible, implying a pledge. Leigh-SPON'80R, n. [L.] A surety; one who is surety for anoth-er, particularly for an infant in baptism. BPLINTER, v. a. [L. splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the splinters of the spl SPON-80'R:-AL,\* a. Relating to a sponsor. Museum.
SPON-80'R:-AL,\* a. Relating to a sponsor. Dana.
SPON-80-R-BHP;\* s. The office of sponsor. Dana.
SPON-8-A-RE'!-Ty, s. [spontaneaus, school L., spontaneité,
Fr.] State of being spontaneous; voluntariness; willingments.

Brands.

SPLIN'TER-Y,\* a. Having splinters; laminated; scaly.

SPLIT, v. a. [splijen, splitten, Teut.] [1. split or splitters, pp. splitted; little used.]

To divide longitudinally in two, to divide, to part, to cleave; to rive; to crack; to separate, to burst, to dash and break on a rock; to break into discord.

SPLIT, v. n. To burst in sunder; to crack; to separate; to burst with laughter, to be broken, as against rocks.

SPLIT'TER, m. One who splits. Swift.

SPLIT'TER. ness. Branhall. ness. Branaul.
SPONTA'NR-OUS, a. [spontané, Fr., from sponts, L.] Acting or growing of itself, or of its own accord, voluntary; arising from present will, willing.
SPONTA'NR-OUS-LY, ad. Voluntarily; of its own accord.
SPONTA'NR-OUS-NESS, m. State of being spontaneous.
SPONTA'ON', n. [sponton, Fr.] A military weapon, a kind of half-pike or halberd.
SPONTA'NR-OUS-COLORDER ST. D.] A small was of cane. to burst with laughter, to be broken, as against rocks. SPLITTER, n. One who splits. Sout.
SPLITTER, n. Bustle; tumult. Johnson. [Vulgar.]
SPLOTTER, v. E. [I. SPLUTTERED; pp. SPLUTTERINO, SPLUTTERED; To Speak hastily and confusedly. Carleton.
SPLOTTER-ER,\* n. One who splutters. Smart. [Vulgar.]
SPÖCH'OFG,\* n. A species of dog. Dryden.
SPÖDH'O-MIN-OY,\* n. Divination by ashes. Smart.
SPÖDH'O-MIN-OY,\* n. Divination by ashes. Smart.
SPÖDH'O-MIN-OY,\* n. Divination by ashes. Smart.
SPÖDH'U-MENE \* n. (Min.) A mineral composed of silica, alumina, and lithia, found in laminated masses, hard, brittle, and translucent:—called also trybane. Brande.
SPÖLIL or. a. [spoloh. L.; spoler, Fr.] [L. SPOLED or SPOLIT or SPOLIT or SPOLIT of SPOLIT or SPOLIT of SPOLIT or SPOLIT of SPOLIT or SPOLIT of SPOLIT or SPOLIT of SPOLIT or SPOLIT of SPOLIT or SPOLIT of SPOLIT or SPOLIT of SPOLIT or SPOLIT of SPOLIT or SPOLIT of SPOLIT or SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT or SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of SPOLIT of half-pike or halberd.

SPÔŌL, n. [spule, Ger.; spohl, D.] A small piece of cane, reed, or wood, to wind yarn upon; a weaver's quill.

SPÔŌL,\*\*o.a. [. sroolen; pp. srooling, spoolen.] To wind yarn on a spool. Ash.

SPÔŌL'ER,\* n. One who spools, or uses a spool. Mason.

SPÔŌM, v. n. (Naut.) To be driven by wind. Drydsn. [R.]

SPÔON, n. [spaen, D.; spone, Dan.; spons, Icel.] A little bowl or concave vessel with a handle, used at table for taking up liquids. taking up liquids. SPOON, v. n. (Naut.) Same as spoom. Bailey.
SPOON BLL., n. A bird of the heron tribe, named from the shape of its bill. SPÖLL, v. a. [spolle, L.; spoller, Fr.] [L spoller, Fr.] [L spoller or spoilt; pp. spoilting, spoiled or spoilt.] To seize by robbery; to plunder; to strip of goods; to rob:—to corrupt; to mar; to make useless; to ruin. shape of its bill.

Spöön'Dalfr,\* n. (Naul.) The light spray blown off the waves by the wind. Brands.

Spöön'fūll, n.; pl. Spoonffuls. As much as a spoon will hold; a small quantity.—(Med.) Half an ounce.

Spöön'Mear, n. Liquid food taken with a spoon.

Spöön'Wort, (spön'wut) n. Scurvy-grass.

Spörk'a-Dēṣ,\* n. pl. [sporas, pl. sporades, L.] Scattered islands, stars, &c. Crabb.

Spo-Rivi-Al,\* a. Scattered; sporadical. Phil. Mag.

Spo-Rivi-Cal. a. (Med.) Scattered; attacking few at a time; sporadical. Brands.

Spo-Rivi-Call. a. [σποσοδικός.] (Med.) Single: scattered: to make useless; to ruin.

Spöll, n. s. To practise robbery or plunder: — to grow useless; to be corrupted. Locks.

Spöll, n. [spoluen, L.] That which is taken by violence; that which is taken from an enemy; plunder; pillage; booty; prey; that which is taken from another; robbery; waster—corruption; ruin Shek. The slutch; cookery; SPO-RID'|C,\*a. (Med.) Scattered; attacking few at a time; sporadical. Brande.
SPO-RID';-CAL, a. [σποραδικός.] (Med.) Single; scattered:—used in reference to diseases, as opposed to epidemical.
SPÖRE,\* \n. (Bot.) The reproductive body or substance SPÖR'ULE.\*) of cryptogamic or flowerless plants, analogous to seed in flowering plants. P. Cyc.
SPÖRT, π. [spott, Icel.] That which produces mirth or pleasure; play; diversion; game; frolic; merriment, lest; mirth; amusement; entertainment, recreation, pastime:—that with which one plays; idle jingle:—diversion of the field, as fowling, hunting, or fishing.
SPÖRT, v. a. [t. sported: pp. sporting, sported.] To play with; to divert; to make merry; to represent sportfully.
SPÖRT, v. n. To play; to frolic; to game; to trifle.
SPÖRT, J. H. L';-TY,\* n. Frolicsomeness. Sterne. [E.]
SPÖRT'FOL.-Ry, a. With sport; mirthful; merry; sportive.
SPÖRT'FOL.-Rill of sport; mirthful; merry; sportive.
SPÖRT'FOL.-Rill, a. With sport; merriy;
SPÖRT'FOL.-Rill, a. With sport; mirthful;
SPÖRT'ING.-Y, a. Diverting; given to sport.
SPÖRT'ING.-Y, a. Gay; merry; lively; jocund; sprightly; vivacious; wanton; playful.
SPÖRT'ING.\* a. Gov; merry; lively; jocund; sprightly; vivacious; wanton; playful.
SPÖRT'ING.\* a. A. Hittle sporteman. Swift.
SPÖRT'LESS, a. Joyless; sad. P. Fietcher.
SPÖRT'LESS, a. Joyless; sad. P. Fietcher.
SPÖRT'LESS, a. In sport some nor swift.
SPÖRT'MING.\* n.; pl. SPORTSMEN. One who pursues field.
sports, as hunting, fishing, &c.

U, Y, observe,—FIRE, FÄR, FÄRT, FÄLL; HŽIL, HŽIR, HĚR, SPÖRT'ÜLE, (spört'yül) n. [sportule, L.] Alms; a dole. | Aylife. SPOR'OLE,\* n. (Bot.) See Sporm. Loudon.

BPOR'ULE, \* n. (Bet.) See Sporm. London.
Spor. V.Lif'EB-O'B, \* e. (Bot.) Producing sporules. London.
Spor. n. [spotte, Dan.; spotte, Flem.] A blot; a mark
made by discoloration; a speck; a stain: — a disgrace; a
tquint: — a small extent of place; any particular place
place; site; locality. — A kind of pigeon. — Upon the
spot, immediately; without changing place.
SPOT. v. e. [L. SPOTTED; pp. sPOTTEO, SPOTTED.] To mark

SPOT, w. a. [L. SPOTTED ] pp. SPOTTING, SPOTTED.] To mark with spots; to maculate: — to diagrace; to taint.
SPOT'LESS, a. Free from spots; free from reproach or impurity; immaculate; pure; untainted; unspotted; blamele

Diameless. SPOT'LESS-NESS, n. State or quality of being spotless. SPOT'LESS-NESS, n. Maculated; having spots; spotty. Shak. SPOT'TER, n. He or that which spots. SPOT'TER, n. He or that which spots. SPOT'TI-NESS, n. State or quality of being spotty. SPOT'TY, a. Full of spots; maculated, spotted. Multon. 1870'0'84E, n. Act of espousing. Bale. SPO'94LL, a. Nuptial; conjugal, connubial; espousal. Shak.

Shak.
Shak.
Spöd'sal, (spöd'zal) n.; pl. Spousals. [espousailes, old Fr.; sponsalia, L.] Marriage; nuptials; espousals. Milton.
Spöd'se, (spöd'z) n. [sponsa, sponsus, L.; espouse, old Fr.]
One jouned in marriage; a husband or wife.
Spöd'se, (spöd'z) v. a. To espouse; to wed. Chaucer.
(Spöd'se, (spöd'z) v. a. To espouse; to wed. Chaucer.
(Spöd'se, (spöd'z) v. a. To espouse; to wed. Chaucer.
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water-spout. water-spout.
SPÓDT, v. a. [spzyten, Teut.] [i. spouted; pp. spouting, spouted.] To pour violently, as from a spout:—to utter or speak in a pompous or mouthing manner; to harangue. SPÓDT, v. n. To issue as from a spout. Sidney.
SPÓDT'ER,\* n. One that spouts; a speech-maker. Knoz.
SPÓDT'ER,\* n. A hole for the discharge of water. Pen-

nant.
SPÖOT'ING,\* n. A pouring out; declamation. Knoz.
SPÖOT'IESS,\* a. Having no spout. Cowper.
SPRÄCK, a. Same as sprag. Grose. [Local, Eng.]
SPEÄG, a. Vigorous; sprightly. Skak. [Local, Eng.]
SPEÄG, n. A young salmon. Grose. A nail. Craven Dialect.
SPEÄIN, (sprān) v. a. [1. SPEAINED; pp. SPEAINING,
speainund.] To overstrain the ligaments, as of a joint; to
thing he straining; to strain.

injure by straining; to strain.

SPRAIN, n. A bad or painful strain, without dislocation.

SPRAIN, n. A bad or painful strain, without dislocation. SPRAINS, (spraints) n. pl. The dung of an otter. Balley. SPRANG, i. from Spring. Spring. See Spring.
SPRAYL, n. [sprot, D.] A small sea-fish. Sidney.
SPRAYL, v. n. [sprotdle, Dan.; spartelen, D.] [1. SPRAWLED; pp. SPRAWLED, and at random, generally in a lying posture; to spread about; to be contorted, to struggle.
SPRAWL, n. A small twig or branch of a tree. Forby. [Local Eng.]

[Local, Eng.]
SPRAY, (sprā) z. The foam of the sea; sprinkling of the

SPRAY, (spra) M. The loam of the sea; sprinking of the sea, or of falling water:—a twig; a sprig. Spenser.

SPREAD, (spréd) v. a. [spreadan, Sax.; spreyden, Teut.] [t. SPREAD, pp. spreading, sprand.] To extend in all directions, to extend; to expand; to cover by extension, to cover over; to stretch:—to publish, to divulge, to disseminate; to scatter; to diffuse; to disperse; to distributed.

ute; to circulate; to propagate.

SPEEAD, v. n. To extend or expand itself.

SPEEAD, m. Extent; compass; expansion of parts; diffusion.

SPEEAD,—EA-GLE,\* n. An eagle with the wings extended.

Booth. [vulger.

SPREAD'ER, (spred'er) n. He or that which spreads; diSPREAD'ING, (spred'ing) n. Act of extending or expand-

Mg.
SPREAD'ING, \* p. a. Extending; expanding; increasing.
SPREE, \* n. Sport; frolic; noisy merriment; a drinking
bout; a carousal. Month. Rev. [Low or colloquial.]

bout; a carousal. Month. Rev. [Low of colloquial.]

FSPRENT, p. Sprinkled. Sidney.

SPREY, (sprā) a. Spruce: — spry. See Spruce; and Spry.

SPRIG, n. [sprucka, Swed.] A small branch; a shoot; a
twig: — a brad, or nail without a head. — (Naut.) A small
eyeloit which is ragged at the point.

eyeholt which is ragged at the point.

SPRIG, v. a. [1. sprigator) pp. sprigation, sprigation.] To mark or adorn with sprigs or branches; to work in sprigs.

SPRIG, a. Noting a crystal found in the form of an harangular column, adhering at one end to the stone, and at the other terminating in a point. Woodward.

SPRIG'EY, a. Founding in sprigs; having spriga. Gray.

SPRIG'EY, a. Full of sprigs or small branches. Sherwood.

SPRIGHT, (sprit) n. [contraction of sprix.] Sprit; lande; soul. Speaser. A walking spirit; apperition. Looks. [†An arrow. Bacon.] Spright and sprits are used as contractions of sprix, particularly by the old poets. See Sprikt, and Sprifts.

[SPRIGHT, (sprit) v. a. To haunt as a spright. Shak.

†SPRIGHT'FÜL, (sprii'fül) a. Lively; sprightly. Skat. †SPRIGHT'FÜL-LY, (sprii'fül-le) ad. Briskly; vigorously

†SPRÎGHT'FÛL-NESS, (sprît'fûl-nes) n. Sprightliness; gay-

ety; vivacity. Hammond.

SPRIGHT'LESS, (sprit'|ca) a. Dull; sluggish. Marston.

SPRIGHT'LESS, (sprit'|ca) a. Dull; sluggish. Marston.

SPRIGHT'LINESS, (sprit'|ca) a. Duality of being sprightly; liveliness; briskness; vivacity.

SPRIGHT'LY, (sprit'|c) a. Gay; brisk; lively; vigorous; vivacious;

vivacious.

vivacious.

SPRING, v. n. [springen, D.] [i. spring or sprang; pp. springen, argund.— Sprang is growing obsolete.] To rise out of the ground; to begin to grow; to appear; to begin to exist; to proceed as from seed; to come into existence; to issue forth; to arise; to issue with effect or force; to proceed, as from ancestors, or a country; to issue from a fountialn; to proceed as from a source; to shoot; to emanate:—to bound; to leap; to jump; to rush hastly; to appear suddenly; to fly with elastic power; to start; to rise from a covert.

SPRING, v. a. To start; to rouse game; to produce quickly or unexpectedly; to discharge, applied to a mine:—to disengage, as a spring:—to contrive on a sudden; to produce hastly; to ofer unexpectedly.—To spring a leak. (Naut.) A ship is said to spring a leak when the water, by a sudden breach, passes through the sides or bottom into the hull.

into the hull.

SPRING, n. The season in which plants rise and vegetate; the vernal season, comprising the months of March, April, and May: — astronomically, extending from the vernal equinox, about the 21st of March, to the summer solstice, about the 22d of June: — that which suddenly that the state of the state of the suddenly that the state of the state of the suddenly that the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s solstice, about the 22d of June:—that which suddenly rises of itself from a bent position; an elastic body; elasticises of itself from a bent position; an elastic body; elasticisms. rises of itself from a bent position; an elastic body; elasticity; elastic force; active power, a leap; a bound; a jump; a violent effort; a sudden struggle:— a fountain; an issue of water from the earth:—a source, that by which any thing is supplied; rise; beginning; cause; original.—(Naut.) A crack running transversely; a leak:—a rope or hawser attached to a cable. [†A plant; a shoot; a young tree; a youth. Spenser. A shoulder of pork. Beaum. & Pt.]—Spring-balance, a machine in which the elasticity of a spring of tempered steel is employed as a means of measuring weight or force.—Spring-carriage, a wheel-carriage furnished with springs.—Spring-wheat, wheat which is sown in the spring. which is sown in the spring.

FPRING'ALL, in. A youth; an active young man; a fSPRING'ALL, shoot. Spenser.—(Md.) An engine of war for shooting by the force of a spring. Richardson. SPRING'BOX,\*\* a. (Zool.) A species of antelope. P. Cyc. SPRING'-BOX,\*\* a. The box containing the spring of a match.

watch. Crabb.

SPRINGE, (sprinj) n. A gin; a noose, which, fastened to any clastic body, catches by a spring or jerk. Shak.

SPRINGE, (sprinj) v. a. To insnare, to entrap. Beaum.

SPRING'ER, n. One who springs: — a young plant: — one of the first two stones of an arch, one being above each

of the first two stones of an arch, one being above each impost. Frances.

SPRING'-GRÄSS,\* n. A perennial plant. Crabb.

SPRING'HALT, (spring'hâlt) n. A lameness or halting, by which a horse twitches up his legs. Skak.

SPRING'HEAD, (spring'hôld) n. Fountain; source. Harbert.

SPRING'I-NESS, n. Elasticity; power of restoring itself.

SPRING'ING, n. Growth; increase.—(-Arch.) The lower part of an arch, or that from which it rises; the side of an arch continuous to the part spheron it rests.

an arch contiguous to the part whereon it rests.
†SPRIN'GLE, (spring'gl) n. A springe; a noose. Carew.
SPRING'-RYE,\* n. Rye that is sown in the spring. Fessen-

SPRING'-TIDE, n. Tide at the new and full moon; the highest tide. Dryden.
SPRING'-TIME,\* n. The vernal season. Comper.
SPRING'-WÄ'TER,\* n. Water issuing from a spring. Arm-

strong.
SPRING'-WHEAT,\* n. Wheat that is sown in the spring.

SPRING'Y, [spring'e, P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm.; sprin'je, S.; spring'e or sprin'je, W. F.] a. Elastic; having the power of restoring itself.

gr." A most absurd custom has prevailed in pronouncing this adjective, he if it were formed from springe, a gin, rhyming with fringe, when nothing can be plainer than its formation from spring, an elastic body, and that the addition of y ought no more to alter the sound of g in this word than it does in stringy, full of strings."

Walker.

Walker.

SPRING'Y, a. Full of springs and fountains: — clastic.

SPRINGLE, (spring'kl) v. a. [sprinchisten, Teut.; sprenken,
Ger.] [i. sprinkled; pp. sprinkled, sprinkled.] To
scatter; to disperse in small masses; to besprinkle; to
bedew; to wash, wet, or dust, by scattering.

SPRIN'KLE, v. z. To perform the act of scattering in drops;

SPRIN'KLE, (spring'kl) z. A small quantity scattered; a
sprinkling. [A utensil to sprinkle with. Speasor.]

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SPRINE/LER, (spring'kler) n. One who sprinkles.

SPRINE/LING, n. The act of scattering in small drops; a small quantity scattered; a sprinkle.

SPRIT, v. a. To thow out; to sprit. Browns.

SPRIT, v. n. To shoot, to sprout, as barley, Johnson.

SPRIT, n. Shoot; sprout.—(Nauk.) A small boom or pole.

SPRIT, n. A spirit; an incorporeal agent:—used by the old poets as a contraction of spirit. See Spirit, and Sammar.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 SPU'21-003, (and're-is) a. [spurius, L.] Not genuins; counterfeit; adulterine; supposititious; not legitimate. SPU'21-003-Ly, ad. In a spurious manner; fulsely. SPU'21-003-NESS, n. State of being spurious or counterfeit SPUS'LESS,* a. Having no spurs. Ritson. SPUE'LING, n. A small sea fish. Tussor. SPUE'LING LINE,* n. (Naul.) A line which forms the communication between the wheel and the telitale. Crabb. SPUS'-MAK-ER,* n. One who makes spurs. Booth.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  COMMUNICATION between the wheel and the tentrale. Crass. SPUE-MAK-ER.* N. One was makes spits. Booth.
SPUEN, v. a. [1. spurned; pp. spurning, spurned.] To kick, to strike with the foot. Shak. To reject with disdain; to scorn; to put away with contempt; to disdain; to treat with contempt.
Spits v. a. To manufast disdain; to make contemption a
      Spendry.

Spendry 101, a. Gay; lively; sprightly. Stroad.

†Sprite'fol.-ly, ad. Vigorously, sprightfully. Chapman.

†Sprite'less, a. Sury. See Sprightfully. Chapman.

†Sprite'lenss, a. See Sprightlings. Warton.

†Sprite'ly, a. See Sprightlings. Warton.

†Sprite'ly, ad. Gayly. Chapman.

Sprit'sāil, n. (Naul.) A four-cornered, fore-and-aft sail, supported diagonally by a piece of wood or pole called the smrt.
                    SPEEDHT.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                to treat with contempt.

Spürn, v. n. To mainlest disdain; to make contemptuous opposition; to toss up the heels.

Spürn, v. n. To mainlest disdain; to make contemptuous opposition; to toss up the heels.

Spürn, n. Kick; disdainful rejection; scorn. Milton.

Spürn'er, n. One who spurns. Sherewood.

Spürn'er, (spür'ne) n. A plant.

Spürn'er, s. One who uses spurs.

Spürn'er, n. One who uses spurs.

Spürn'er, n. One who makes spurs.

Spürn'er, n. One who makes spurs.

Spürn'er, n. A gold coin, first coined in the time of Edward IV.; of the value, in the time of James I., of 15s. — sometimes written spur-real or spur-ryal.

Spürn'er of Spürn'er, n. [spurrea, old Fr.] A genus of plants; a plant cultivated in the Netherlands and Germany for fodder; spergula.

Spürn'er, v. n. [L. spurred.] To
    sprú.
SPRÓD, m. A salmon while in its second year's growth.
Chambers. [Local, Eng.]
SPRONG. The old preterit of Spring. Sprung. Hooker.
SPRÓDT, p. m. [sprygan, Sax. spruyten, D.] [i. sprouten, pp.
sprouten, sprouted.] To shoot, as the seed of a plant to germinate; to vegetate; to begin to grow, to grow.
SPRÓDT, m. A shoot of a vegetable.—pl. Young cole-
worts.
                worts.
      SPRUCE, a. Nice, trim; finical; neat without elegance
     SPRUCE, v. n. [L. SPRUCED, pp. SPRUCIN dress with affected neatness. Cotgrave.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                panns, a pane current in the venterialus and determany for fodder; spergula.

Spürt, v. n. [L. spurte; pp. spurting, spurted.] To spiring or stream out as a fluid, suddenly or at intervals.—v. a. To throw out; to emit, to spirt. See Spirt.

Spürt, n. A sudden, short effort:—a few drops of rain Carr. [Local.]—Written also spirt. See Spirt.

Spür'way, (spür'wā) n. A horse-way; a bridle-road; distinct from a road for carriages. Bailey, [R.]

[Spü-tā/tion, n. [sputum, L.] Act of spütting. Harvey, [Spü'ta-tīve, a. Spitting much; inclined to spit. Wotton.

Spütter, v. n. [sputum, L.] E sputteren, pp. sputtering, sputterent.] To spit in scattered, small drops, as in rapid speaking; to emit moisture or drops of water; to fly out in small particles with some noise; to speak hastily and obscurely.

Spütter, v. a. To throw out or utter with haste and
                                                                                                                                                                                 sprucing, spruced.] To
     Gress with anected nearness. Cotgraps.

SPRÜCE, p. a. To trim, to dress. Ausworth.

SPRÜCE, p. An evergreen tree; a species of fir.

SPRÜCE'-BEER, n. A beverage or fermented liquor made from the leaves and small branches of spruce, with sugar or molasses.
      †SPRUCE'-LEATH-ER, n. Corruption of Prussian leather
     Dryden.
SPRUCE'LY, ad. In a spruce manner; nicely. Marston.
     SPRUCE'NESS, n. State of being spruce, trimness.

SPRUCE.* n. Matter formed in the mouth in certain diseases:
 SPRÜE,* n. Matter formed in the mouth in certain diseases:
——scorna or dross. Smart. [Local, Eng.]
SPRÜG, v. a. To make smart. [Local, Eng.]
SPRÜNG, v. & P. from Spring. See Spring.
SPRÜNT, v. a. To spring up; to germinate. Somerville.
SPRÜNT, n. Any thing that is short, and will not easily bend:—a leap, or a spring in leaping. [Local, Eng.]
SPRÜNT, a. Vigorous, active, grown out. Kersey.
SPRÜNT'LY, ad. Youthfully; vigorously. B. Jonson.
SPRŸ, a. Lively; active; nimble, quick in action. Jennings. [Provincial in England, and colloquial in the United States.]
SPÜD, a. A short knife, a tool for cutting up weeds: any
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  SPOT'TER, v. a. To throw out or utter with haste and noise. Dryden.
SPOT'TER, n. Act of sputtering; moisture thrown out by
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  sputtering.
SPÖT'TER-ER, n. One who sputters.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 SPV, (spi) n. [yspio, Welsh, sspion, Fr.; spie, D.] One on
the watch to gain and send intelligence of transactions
intended to be kept secret, one sent to gain intelligence
    SPOD, s. A short knife, a tool for cutting up weeds; any
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            in an enemy's camp or country, a secret emissary.
  SPOO, R. A SHOPE KINE, a tool for cutting up thing short. Supil. Spūkz,* n. A spirit or spectre. Bulwer. [R.] Spūkz,* n. An inspector of yarn. Badley. Spūlng. n. [spūlna, L.] Foam; froth, scum.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  SPY, (spi) v. a. (1. spied; pp. spving, spied.] To see; to gain sight of:—to watch or observe narrowly; to espy.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                gain sight of: — to watch or observe narrowly; to empy.

— To spy out, to search or discover by artifice.

SPY, v. n. To search narrowly; to act as a spy.

SPY-BÖAT, (spi'bōt) n. A boat sent out for intelligence.

SPY-GLASS,* n. A small or short telescope. Ed. Rev.

SPY'ISM,* n. The conduct of a spy. Mannder. [R.]

SQUAB, (skwöb) a. | squab, Sueth.] Unfeathered; newly hatched: — fat, thick and stout, awkwardly bulky.

SQUAB, (skwöb) n. A kind of sofa, a stuffed cushion: — a short, fat person: — a young pigeon.

SQUAB, (skwöb) ad. With a heavy, sudden fall, ns something plump and flat. L'Estrange. [A low word.]

SQUAB, (skwöb) r. n. [i. squabbed; pp. squabbino, squabed.] To fall down plump or flat. Johnson. [R.]

SQUAB'BISH, (skwöb'bish) a. Thick; heavy; fleshy. Harvey.
  SPUME, v. n. [L. SPUMED , pp. SPUMING, SPUMED.] To foam ; to froth. Dryden.
    SPU-MES'CENCE,* n. State of foaming; frothiness. Smart.
SPU-MIF'ER-OUS,* a. Producing froth. Scott.
SPU-MI-NESS,* n. The quality of being spumy. Ash.
SPU'NOUS, a [spumeus, L.] Frothy; foamy. Dryden.
SPU'NY,
SPU'NY,
SPUN, i. & p. from Spin. See Spin.
SPUN, i. & p. from Spin. See Spin.
SPUN, i. & p. from Spin. See Spin.
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  SPO'MOUS, { a. [spumeus, L.] Frothy; foamy. Dryden.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 SQUAB*BLE, (skwöb'bl) v. n. [i. squabbled; pp. squab-
Bling, squabbled.] To quarrel; to debate previshly; to
wrangle; to fight; to scuffle; to struggle in contest.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  Shak. [Low.]
SQUAB'BLE, (skwob'bl) n. A low brawl, a petty quarrel.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 SQUAB'BLER, (skwöb'bler) n. One who squabbles, SQUAB'BL,* (skwöb'be) a. Short and thick, very corpulent, squab. Smart.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 SQUAB'CHICK,* (skwob'chik) n. A chicken not fully feathered. Ash.
est root of a tree. Shak. A branch or subordinate range of mountains that shoots out from a larger range. P. C. Spür, v. a. [i. spurred; pp. spurring, spurred.] To prick with the spur; to instead; to incite; to urge forward:—to fix a spur to.
Spür, v. z. To travel very fast; to press forward.
Spür, v. z. To travel very fast; to press forward.
Spür, v. z. A thurt occasioned by the use of the spur.
Ash.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 SQUAB'PIE, (skwöb'pI) n. A pie made of squab pigeons, or
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                of many ingredients. King.

SQUAC'OO,* n. A bird; a species of heron. Hill.

SQUAC'OO,* n. A bird; a species of heron. Hill.

SQUAD, (skwöd) n. [secouade, Fr.] A little party or set, as of soldiers, sent or stationed apart for some purpose.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              Toda.

SQUAD'SQN, (skwöd'run) [skwåd'drun, W. F. Ja.; skwöd'-
run, J. Sm. Wb.] n. [escadron, Fr.; squadronc, It., from
quadratus, L.] A body of men drawn up square; a
part of an army; a body of cavairy, from one hundred to
two hundred men:—a detachment of ships or vessels of
war employed on an expedition; part of a flect.

SQUAD'SQNED, (skwöd'rund) a. Formed into squadrons.
Ash.

Spiks Galled, (spurge, old Fr.; from purge, L.] A genus of plants, some of which are medicinal and purgative.

Spükge: Flax, n. A plant.

Spükge: Flax, n. A shrub, a native of England, &c.

Spükge: College, n. A shrub; daphne mezerson.

Spükge: Wort (würt) n. A plant.

Spükge: Wort (würt) n. A plant.
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\*SPURG'ING, n. Act of purging ; discharge. B. Jonson.

Millon.

SQUAL'ID, (skwöl'id) [skwöl'id, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.;
skwal'id, E.] a. [squaldus, L.] Foul; nasty; filthy.

SQUA-UTD'I-TY, n. Squalidness. Belley. SQUAL'ID-LY,\* (skwöl'id-le) ad. In a squalid manner. Dr.

BQULL'ID-LY, \* (skwöl'id-le) ad. In a squalid manner. Dr. Allen.

EQUAL'ID-NESS, (skwöl'id-nes) n. State of being squalid.

EQUALL, v. n. [equals, Su. Goth.] [L. squaller]; pp.

squalling, squalled, To scream or cry out, as a child or woman frighted; to scream. Swift.

EQUALL, n. Loud scream. Pps. Sudden gust of wind.

EQUALL'ER, n. One who squalls; screamer.

EQUALL'Y, a. Abounding in squalls, windy; gusty.

EQUAL'U, a. Abounding in squalls, windy; gusty.

EQUAL'M-FORM, a. Having the form of scales. Loudon.

who negisters as person. B. Jonson. SQUA'MI-FÖRM,\* a. Having the form of scales. Loudon. SQUA-MIG-FR-OUS,\* a. Bearing scales. Smart. SQUA-MIG-FR-OUS,\* a. Having scales; scaly, squamous. Hill. SQUA'MOUS, (skwä'mus) a. [squamous, L.] Scaly; covered with scales. Darham.

SQUAN'DER, (skwon'der) v. a. [schwenden, Ger.] [L. SQUAN-DERED; pp. SQUANDERING, SQUANDERED.] To scatter lav-ishly; to spend profusely; to throw away prodigally; to waste. [To scatter. Shak.] SQUAN'DER, (skwon'der) n. Act of squandering. [R.] SQUAN'DER-ER, (skwon'der-er) n. A spendthrift; a prod-igal

igal.

igal.

SQUARE, (skwår) a. [ysgroår, Welsh, quadratus, L.] Having four equal sides and four right angles. forming a right
augle:—cornered, parallel, exactly suitable:—strong;
stout; well set:—equal; exact; honest; fair.—Square
root, the number which multiplied by itself produces the
square; as 4 is the square root of 16.—Square number, a

square; as 4 is the square root of 16.— Square number, a number whose root can be exactly found, or the product of a number multiplied by itself.

SQUARE, n. [quadra, L.] A square figure or space; a four-sided, rectilineal figure, of which all the angles are right angles, and all the sides equal:—a space of ground with houses on each side, an open space in a town or city:—the product of a number multiplied by itself:—a rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles. [Rule, regularity. Hooker. Troops formed square, quaternion; number four. Shak. Level; equality. Dryden. Quartile, in astrology. Malton.] SQUARE., v. a. [1. 204RED. pp. SQUARED, SQUARED.] To form with right angles, to reduce to a square, to measure the square of the square of the square of the square.

torin with right angree, in reduce to a measure, to adjust, to regulate, to mould, to shape, to accommodate, to fit:—to multiply into itself, to get at the problem of the square, as it regards its relation to the circle.

gards its relation to the circle.

SQUARE, o. n. To suit, to fit, to take an attitude. Dryden.

[†To quarrel, to contend. Shak.]

SQUARE'LY, ad. Suitably, in conformity Todd.

SQUARE'NISS, n. The state of being square. Mozon.

SQUARE'RR,\* n. He or that which makes square. Shak.

SQUARE'-RIGGED,\* (-rigd) a. (Want.) Applied to a vessel carrying square sails, which are extended by yards suspended horizontally, or slung by the middle. Brande.
SQUARE'-TÖED,\* (-tod) a. Having the toes or end square.

Robinson.

SQUAR-ROSE',\* a. (Bot.) Jagged; rough; composed of parts which are irregular, and which diverge at right angles. P. Cyc.

SQUASH, (skwosh) v. a. [from quash: schiacciare, It.] SQUASHED; pp. sQUASHING, SQUASHED.] To crush into pulp; to batter or make flat.

SQUASH, (skwösh) n. Any thing soft and ensily crushed; a sudden fall. Arbuthnot. A shock of soft bodies. Smft. A plant and its fruit, resembling a pumpkin; quash. Sm. SQUASH-BIG,\* (skwösh-) n. A fetid insect destructive to squashes. Farm. Ency.

squashes. Farm. Ency.

SQUASH'ER.\* (skwösh'er) n. One who squashes. Cotfrave.

SQUAT, (skwöt) v. n. [quatto, It.] [t. squattep; pp. squatter, squattep.] To sit down on the hams or heels; to sit close to the ground. — (U. S.). To settle on another's lands, or on public lands, without having a title. Peck.

tSQUAT, (skwöt) v. a. To bruse or make flat by a fall. Barret.

SQUAT, (skwöt) a. Cowering; close to the ground. Milton.

Short and thick; having one part close to another.

SQUAT, (skwöt) n. The posture of one who squats. [tA sudden fall. Herbert.] — (Min.). A bed of ore extending but a little distance; a mineral consisting of tin ore and spar.

spar.

Spoint SQUAT'TER,\* (skwöt'er) n. One who squats.— One who settles on land without obtaining a legal title. Peck.—
[A cant word used in the newly-settled parts of the

United States.]

SQUAW,\* n. An Indian word for wife, or woman. Drake.

SQUAWL, v. n. See SQUALL.

SQUEAK, (skw6k) v. n. [aquaska, Swed.] [i. squeaked; pp. squeaking, squeaked.] To cry out with pain; to cry with a shrill, a ute tone; to make an acute, shrill noise.

with a shrill, a vice tone; to make an acute, shrill noise.
SQUEAK, R. An acute, shrill cry or noise; a quick cry.
SQUEAK, R. A. One who squeaks; a young pigeon.
SQUEAL, (skw81) v. n. [epocola, Su. Goth.] [1. aquealed;
pp. squealing, aquealed.] To cry with a shrill, sharp
yoice; to cry with pain, as a pig. Tatler.

SQUEAL.\* n. A shrill or sharp cry. Pennant.
SQUEAR\*[BR, (skw6\*mjsh) a. Having the stomach easily
turned; over nice; nice; fastidious; easily diagusted,
difficult; very particular.
SQUEAN\*[SRW6Ex, ed. In a fastidious or squeamish manner
SQUEAN\*[SRW6Ex, n. Quality of being squeamish
fSQUEA\*[Slw6Ess, n. Quality of being squeamish
squeamish
squeamish
squeamish

mond.

18QUEA'SY, a. Quessy; squeamish. Bp. Esrle.

8QUEEZ'A-BLE,\* a. That may be squeezed. Ec. Rev.

8QUEEZ'A-BLE,\* a. That may be squeezed. Ec. Rev.

8QUEEZE, (skwez) v. a. [i. squeezen; pp. squeezen;

squeezen. To compress; to crush; to barass by extortion.

8QUEEZE, n. Act of compressing. Pope.

8QUEEZ', n. Act of compressing. Pope.

8QUEEZ', n. Act of compressing. Pope.

18QUELCH, n. Act of compressing. Pope.

18QUELCH, n. Aflat, heavy fall. Hudivas.

8QUE-Taque',\* (skwe-tog') n. A sea-fish;— called also

weak-hah. Storer.

8QUIS, n. [scheben, Ger.] A little firework that whizzes
and cracks, a small charge of powder; a sudden flash;

SQUIB, n. [scheben, Ger.] A little invework that whizzes and cracks, a small charge of powder; a sudden flash; a lampoon. [fA petty fellow. Spensor.]
SQUIG-qLe,\* v. n. To shake and wash a fluid about the mouth with the lips closed. Forby. [Provincial.]
SQUILL, n. [squilla, L.] A bulbous, medicinal root, imported from the Levant, of bitter and acrid taste; the senonion:—a crustaceous fish:—an insect. †SQUIN'AN-CY, n. [squinance, squinancie, Fr.] A quinsy. Ba-

SQUIN'AN-CY-WORT,\* (-wurt) n. (Bot.) A perennial plant.

SQUINT, a. [squinte, D.] Having an oblique look; oblique;

looking suspictously.

SQUINT, n. An oblique look; strabismus.

Squint, v. n. [L. quinted, pp. squinting, squinted.]
To look obliquely or with the eyes differently directed.
Squint, v.a. To form or turn the eye obliquely. Bacon.
Squint, v.a. To ne who squints. Warton.

SQUINT-ER, n. One was squints. waron. SQUINT-ER, n. One was squint eyes; having the eyes differently directed; indirect; oblique:—mallgnant. [SQUINT-1-EE/GO, a. Squinting. Dryden. [A cant word.] SQUINT/ING, n. The act of one who squints; strabismus. P. Cuc.

P. Cyc.
SQUINT/ING-LY, ad. With an oblique look. Sherwood.
SQUINT/N. v. n. To look asquint. Shak. [A cant word.]
SQUIR/AR-EHY,\* n. The body or state of country-squires,
in England. Ec. Rev. — Str E. Brydges. [A modern cant word.

WOTH.]
SQUIRE, (skwir) n. [contraction of esquire; — escuyer, old
Fr.] A gentleman next in rank to a knight. Shak. An attendant on a noble warrior. Dryden. A title of a justice of
the peace, or of a gentleman. It is a contraction of esquire. See Esquire.

SQUIRE, (skwir) v. a. To attend, to wait on. See Es-

QUIRE.

SQUIRE/HOOD, (skwir'hûd) } n. Rank and state of an esSQUIRE/HOHD, (skwir'ship) | quire. Shelton.

SQUIRE/LY, a. Becoming a squire. Shelton.

SQUIRM,\* v. n. To wriggle or twist about, as an eel. Batter the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of th

ley. Holloway. [Provincial in England, and colloquial in the United States.]

SQUÏER,\* v. a. To throw, as with the edge foremost. Addison. To squirt.

dson. To squirt.
||SQUIR'REL, (skw'Ir're), skw'er're), or skw'u're)| [skw'er're], skw'u're], E. R. Wb. Kenrick. — See Parrorricl a. [seureul, Fr.] A small, active, rodent animal, that lives in the woods, — of several species

species.

"The i in this word ought not, according to analogy, to be pronounced like c: but custom seems to have fixed it too firmly in that sound to be altered without the appearance of pedantry." Walker. "The irregular sound of a and y in spurrel and panegyrio we may hope in time to hear reclaimed, a correspondent reformation having taken place in spirit and miracle, which were once, but are not now, pronounce dsperit and mer's-cle." Smart.

[SQUIR'REL-FISH,\* n. A sort of perch. Crabb.

SOURT n. f. [A sQUIRTED. m. SQUIRTED. 2018 EQUIRTED.] To

[SQUIRT, v. a. [s. squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squirring, squ

SQUIRT'ER, n. One who squirts. Arbuthnot.

STAB, v. a. [1. STABBED; pp. STABBING, STABBED.] To plerce with a pointed weapon; to wound mortally or mischievously

mischievousy.

BTXB, v. n. To give a wound; to offer a stab. Shak.

STXB, n. A thrust or wound with a sharp-pointed weapon;
an injury done in the dark; a stroke; a blow.

STAB'BER, n. One who stabs; a privy murderer. STA-BIL'I-MENT, n. [stabilis, L.] Support; act of making Dork †STA-BIL'I-TATE, v. c. To make stable; to establish. Mora

STA-BIL'j-TY, m. [stabilité, Fr.; stabilites, L.] State of being stable or firm; stableness; steadiness; strength to stand; firmness; fixedness, constancy STA'SLE, (-bl) a. [Fr.; stabils, L.] Fixed; able to stand; firm; steady; constant; fixed in resolution or conduct; strong; durable.

STA'BLE, n. [stabulum, L.] A house or building for horses and other beasts.

and other beasts.

BTA'BLE, v. m. [stabule, L] [i. STABLED; pp. STABLING, STABLED.] To dwell or shelter, as in a stable. Million.

STA'BLE, v. a. To put into a stable. Spenser. [†To make stable. Stype.]

STA'BLE-BÖY, a. One who attends in a stable; hostler. STA'BLE-MEP. A. Souft.

STA'BLE-MEP. A. Souft.

STA'BLE-MEP. A. Steadiness; constancy; stability.

STA'BLE-ROON, a. Room in a stable, or for stables. Msh.

STA'BLE-STAND, n. (Eng. lasy) The offence of being at a standing in a forest, in such a position or act as to afford presumentive evidence of an intention to kill the king's presumptive evidence of an intention to kill the king's deer. Comel.

geer. Cowe.

STA'BLING, m. Act of, or room for, housing horses, &c., 
18TAB'LISH, v. a. [stabilio, L.] To establish. Spenser.

STA'BLY, ad. Firmly; stabally. Hulost.

18TA'BLY, ad. Firmly; stabally. All Act of housing beasts.

STAC-CA'TO,\* n. [It.] (Mus.) A character (') denoting that the notes over which it is placed should be performed

in a separate manner. Crabb. STACE, n. [stack, Icel.] A large quantity of hay, corn, straw, wood, &c., piled up in a circular or regular form; a rick:—a number or column of chimneys or funnels

standing together.

STACK, v. a. [1. STACKED; pp. STACKING, STACKED.] To pile up into a stack or stacks.

STACK/ET,\* n. A stockade. Sir W. Scott.

STACK'-GUARD,\* s. A covering of canvas for a haystack. Loudon

STACR'-GUARD,\* n. A covering of canvas for a haystack. Loudon.

STAC'TE, (Stak'te) n. [craxr\(\tilde{n}\), Gr.; stacte, L.; stacte, Sax.]
The gum that distils from the myrrh-tree; an aromatic.
STAC'DLE, n. [That on which any thing stands; a support or staff. Spenser.] A young tree, a tree left to grow when others are cut; standard. Tusser.
STAD'DLE, v. a. To leave, as staddles. Tusser.
STADE, n. [stade, Fr.; stadium, L.] A furlong. Donne. [R.]
STA'D'DAS,\* n. [L.] pl. STA'D-1A. A Greek and Roman measure of distance, equal to 125 paces, or 625 English feet:—a career, a course. Crabb.
STADT'HÖLD-ER, (Stat'höld-er) n. [stadt and houden, D., ctty-holder.] Formerly, the title of the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland. Burnet.
STADT'HÖLD-ER-ATE,\* n. Office of stadtholder. A. Smith.
STATF, n. [staff, Dan.; staff, D.; staff, Icel.] pl. STAVE5 or STAVE5. [See STAVE5.] A stock used for support in walking, or for defence; a prop; a support, a club:—the handle of an edged or pointed weapon:—any long piece of wood; round or step of a ladder:—an ensign of an office; a badge of authority:—a stanza or series of verses; a stave.—(Mus.) The five lines, and the spaces between them, on which music is written.—Staff-angle, (Arch.) a square rod of wood standing flush with the wall, on each of its sides, at the external angles of plastering, on the inside of apartments, to prevent the angles thereof being broken or damaged.
STAFF, n.; pl. STAFFS. (Mil.) The officers who are attached to a commander of an army, to assist him in carrying his plans into execution;—comprising a quartermaster-general, adjutant-general, majors of brigade, &c.

rying his plans into execution; — comprising a quarter-master-general, adjutant-general, majors of brigade, &c. — Reguested staff, an adjutant, quarter-master, chaplain, surgeon, &c. — Personal staff, the officers immediately

— Regimental staff, an adjutant, quarter-meater, chaplain, surgeon, &c. — Personal staff, the officers immediately about the general of an army, !BTÄFF,-ER,\* a. One who carries a staff. Hudbras. !BTÄFF'-DF-TF-CRR,\* a. An officer belonging to the staff of a regiment. The staff-officers are the adjutant, quarter-meater, chaplain, surgeon, &c. Booth.

BTÄFF'-TRĒR, n. A sort of evergreen privet.

BTÄG, n. The male red deer; male of the hind. Shak. A buil castrated whee partly or fully grown; — so used in the United States, and in some parts of England; — in some parts of England, for a colt or filly, a cock-urkey, a wren, and a romping girl. Hollowey, Green, & Breckett.

STÄG-BĒĒ-TLE,\* n. An insect. Crabb.

STÄGE, Restage, old Fr.] A floor raised to view, on which any show is orthibited; a raised floor for temporary use; the theatre; a place of scenic entertainments; any place where any thing is publicly transacted or performed:— a place in which rest is taken on a journey; as mutch of a journey as is performed without intermission; a single step in any progress:— a carriage for conveying passengers; a stage-coach. T. B. Massaley.

(Naut.) A machine formed of planks, let over the sides of a ship by ropes, for workmen to stand on when repair-

ing the voscel.

18TAGE, v. a. To exhibit publicly. State.

18TAGE, v. a. To exhibit publicly. State.

18TAGE-coach, (staf/koch) v. A coach or carriage that travels regularly at stated times, for the accommodation

STAGE'-CÖACH-MAN,\* s. A driver of a stage-coach. Qu

STAGE-OGACH-MAN,\* n. A driver of a stage-coach. Qu. Rat.

(STAGE-PLAY, n. Theatrical entertainment. Drydon.

STAGE-PLAY, n. Theatrical entertainment. Drydon.

STAGE-PLAY, n. Theatrical entertainment. Drydon.

STAGE-PLAY, n. Theatrical entertainment. Drydon.

STAGE-R. A player. B. Jonson. An old practitioner. Drydon.

STAGE-R. A player. B. Jonson. An old practitioner. Drydon. [R.]

STAGE-VIL, (stig'8-V). A disease in the jaw of a horse, arising from cold, fatigue, or from some wound or injury; — called also locked-jaw and tetanus. London.

STAGE-WAG-ON,\* n. A wagon for conveying goods and passengers, at stated times; stage-coach. Ash.

STAG'GARD, n. A four-year-old stag. Minscorth.

STAG'SER, v. n. [staggeren, D.] [s. stageann. pp. stage-coach. state; to fall into doubt.

STAG'SER, v. n. (staggeren, D.) [s. stageann. pp. stage-coach. Stage-coach. Ash.

STAG'SER, v. n. [staggeren, D.] [s. stageann. pp. stage-coach. Stageann. pp. stage-coach. Ash.

STAG'SER, v. n. (staggeren, D.) [s. stageann. pp. stage-coach. Stageann. pp. stageann. And stageann. And stageann. Stageann. pp. stageann. pp. stageann. pp. stageann. Stageann. pp. stageann. And to freeling; cause of staggering.

STAG'SER-ING, n. Act of reciling; cause of staggering.

STAG'SER-ING, n. Act of reciling; cause of staggering.

STAG'SER, n. pl. A glddiness or kind of apoplexy in horses. [fMadness; wild conduct. Stak.]

STAG'SER-WORT,\* (-würt) n. A plant. Booth.

STAG'SER-WORT,\* (-würt) n. A plant. Booth.

STAG'ING,\* n. The management of, or the act of travelling

STAG'ARE WORT,\* (-wurt) m. A plant. Booth.
STAG'-HÖÜND,\* m. A hound used in hunting the stag or deer. Booth.
STAG'ING,\* m. The management of, or the act of travelling in, stage-coaches. C. Colton.— It is used also in the United States for scaffolding. Pickering.
STAG'ING,\* m. A native of Stagira, an ancient town of Macedonia: — applied especially to Aristotle. Ency.
STAG'NANT, a. page of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the

STAITH,\* n. A stage from which coals are discharged into ships at coal mines or coaleries. Smart.

STAEE, n. A post or strong stick fixed in the ground; a piece of long, rough wood; any thing placed as a palisade or fence:—the post to which is ted a beast, also a martyr, &c.:—any thing pledged, wagered, or put at hezard; the state of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered:—a small snvil which stands upon a small ron foot, on the work-bench, to be moved as occasion requires,— State and rice, a fence formed by stakes driven into the ground, interwoven with branches and twiss. Leuton

- Stake and rice, a fence formed by stakes driven into the ground, interwoven with branches and twigs. Loudon.

STAKE, v. c. [i. STAKED; pp. STAKING, STAKED.] To fasten, support, or defend with stakes or posts set upright: — to wager; to hazard it op ut to hazard. Addatos.

STAKE-FELLOW,\* n. One tied or burnt at the same

stake. Scuthey.

STAKE'-HÖLD-ER,\* n. One who holds a pledge. Beeth.

STA-LIC'TIC.\* ) a. Relating to, or resembling, a stalac-STA-LIC'TI CAL, itite; stalactitic. Derham. STA-LIC'TI-FÖRM,\* a. Having the form of a stalactite.

Phillian

Philips.

STA-LAC'TITE,\* a. [graharing] pl. STA-LAC'TITES.

(Min.) A concretion of carbonate of lime, found pendent, like lectles, from the roofs and sides of arches and caves in calcareous regions; a spar in the shape of an icide. Urs.—It was formerly written and pronounced in icicle. Ure. — It was sorm.
the singular stal-qc-ti'leş.
Woodward. See Stalactite.

the singular still-qo-ti'lis.

STAL-AC-TI'TES, s. Woodward. See STALACTITE.

STAL-AC-TI'IC, a. Belating to, or like, stalactites. P. Cyc.

STAL-AC-TI'IC, a. Belating to, or like, stalactites deposit of carbonate of lime, found upon the floors of calcareous caverns. — (Bot.) A genus of planta.

STAL-AG-MIT'IC, a. Belating to, or like, stalagmites. Ure.

STAL-AG-MIT'IC, a. Relating to, or like, stalagmites. Ure.

STAL-AG-MIT'IC, a. Relating to, or like, stalagmites. Ure.

STALTE, a. Old; long kept; stangant; vapid; tasteless; destitute of freshness or life, as a liquid: — not new, as stale bread: — used till of no esteem, worn out of regard stale bread: - used till of no esteem, worn out of regard or notice.

or notice.

STALE, a. Something placed as a lure, a decoy. Sidney. A prestitute. Sauk. Urnne; old urnne. Swyk. Old beer, vapud beer:—a long handle, as of a rake.—At chess, a fixed state, applied to the king when he cannot move

fixed state, applied to the king when he cannot move but into check; stalemate. 
§STALE, v. a. To wear out, to make old. Shak. 
STALE, v. a. [stallen, Teut.] [1. STALED, pp. STALING, STALED.] To void urine, as a beast. Hudbras. 
§STALE'LY, ad. Of old; of long time. B. Jonson. 
STALE'MATE, \* a. A term in the game of chess. Twiss. 
STALE'MSSS, a. State of being stale or worn out. Bacon. 
STALE, (stawk) v. a. [1. STALEND; pp. STALKING, STALKED.] TO walk, as on stilts, or with high and proud steps, to walk behind a stalking-horse. 
STALE', (stawk) n. [stelke, or stielke, Swed.] The stem of a plant or herb, the stem of a quil, &c.:—the walk or step of one who stalks. STÄLKED, (stäwkt) a. Having a stalk.

STALK'ER, stawk'er) s. One who stalks: - a fishing-

net.
STÄLK'ING-HÖRSE, (stäwk'ing-hörs) z. A horse, either real or fictitious, by which a fowler hides humself from his game, a mask, a pretence.
STÄLK'LESS, (stäwk'ięs) a. Having no stalk. Brown.
STÄLK'Y, (stäwk'e) a. Resembling a stalk, hard as a stalk

STALL, n. [stal, steal, Sax.; stal, D., stalls, Swed., stal, Arm.] A stable, a crib in a stable:—a bench or form where something is set to sale:—a small house or shed, used by a trader or an artisan:—the stand or seat of a

used by a trader or an artisan: —the stand or scat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.

STÂLL, v. a. [L. STALLED; pp. STALLING, STALLED.] To place or keep in a stall. [170 install. Shak.]

STÂLL, v. n. To inhabit, to dwell. Shak. To kennel.

STÂLL' & E., a. Rent paid for a stall. — [Laystall; dung.] †STALL-'ATION, n. Installation. Cavendash.

STÂLL'-FED, a. Fed in stalls, and with dry feed.

STÂLL'-FED, p. a. [L. STALL-FED, pp. STALL-FEEDING, STALL-FED.] To feed with dry fodder in a stall, as cattle. Charmens. STALL-FED.] Chapman.

STALL'-FEED-ING,\* n. The act of feeding cattle, with

TIALL'-KEED-ING," n. The act of feeding cattle, with dry fodder, in stalls or stables. Brande.

STALL'ION, (stal'yun) n. [yudawyn, Welsh; estalon, old Fr., stallons, it.] A horse kept for mares.

STAL'WORTH, (stal'wurth) a. Stout, strong, brave. Fairfax.—Written also stalwort and stalwart. Sir W. Scott. [Scotland, and local.]

STA'MEN, n.; pl. STAM'I-NA, [L.] Foundation; texture, warp of linen.—pl. The first principles of any thing, applied specially to the solids of the human body. See the

plied specially to the solids of the human body. See the next article, STAMEN, B. 19.1 STĀ'MENS. (Bot.) The male apparatus or fertilizing organ of a flower, consisting of filament, anther, and pollen. — The stamens surround the pistil, and were called by the elder botanists apiecs and chiese. P. Cyc. — In this sense, stamen is Anglicized, and takes a regular English plural.
STĀ'MIN. A. A slight sort of stuff; a kind of woollen cloth. Chauser.
STAM'INATE. T. a. To endue with staming. Biblioth. Bibl.

STAM'I-NATE, v. c. To endue with staming. Biblioth. Bibl. STAM'I-NATE, v. c. (Bot.) Consisting of stamens. Loudon. STA-Min'Z-OUS, c. (staminous, L.) Relating to, or having, stamen

STAM-I-NIS'ER-OUS,\* a. Having stamens without a pistil.

Loudon.

STAM'MEL, n. [estamet, Fr.] A species of red color. B. Joneon. A kind of woollen cloth; stamin. Becum. & Fl. STAM'MEL, c. Of a reddish color. Becum. & Fl. STAM'MEL, c. n. [etamer, Sax; stameren, Tout.] [i. stammers, pp. stammerino, stammeren.] To pronounce or speak with hesitation, to stutter; to faiter; to hesitate, to utter words with difficulty.

STIM'MER, v a. To pronounce or declare imperfectly Baum. § Fl.
STIM'MER-ER, z. One who stammers.
STIM'MER-ING,\* z. Act of hesitating in speech. Taylor.
STIM'MER-ING,\* z. That stammers; hesitating in speech
STIM'MER-ING-LV, ad. In a stammering manner. Hubet.
STIM'MER-ING-LV, ad. In a stammering manner. Hubet.
STIM'MER-ING-LV, ad. In a Stamper, Dun.) [i. STAMPED;
pp. STAMPN, v. a. [stampes, D.; stamper, Dun.) [i. STAMPED;
pp. stamper is found in the foot odown; to pound; to beat, as in a morter:—to impress
with some mark or figure; to fix by impressing, to
make by impressing a mark; to mint; to form; to coin.
STIMP, v. a. To strike the foot suddenly downward.
STIMP, v. a. To strike the foot suddenly downward.
STIMP, n. [estampe, Fr.; stampe, It.] Any instrument by
which an impression is made, the impression made:—a
blow or noise made by stamping:—a print; a mark set on

blow or noise made by stamping:—a print; a mark set on any thing, impression; a thing marked or stamped; a picture cut in wood or metal; a picture made by impres-sion, a cut, a plate:—a mark set upon things that pay duty to the government: — a character, good or bad; authority; currency, make, cast, form.

STXMP-ACT,\* n. An act of the British parliament impos-

Ing a duty on stamps. Graham.

STÄMP'-DÜ-TY,\* n. A duty on stamps. Ash.

STÄMP'-ER, n. He or that which stamps.

STÄMP'-ÖF-FJCE,\* n. The office where stamps are delivered. Maunder.

†STAN was the termination of the superlative degree; so, Athelstan, most noble; Dunstan, the highest. Gubson's Camaen.

STANCH, v. a. [estancher, old Fr.] [s. stanched; pp. stanching, stanched.] To stop, as applied to blood; to hinder

INO, FIROHED, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy, a copy,

STANCH'ER, n. One who stanches or stops blood. STAN'CHION, (stan'shun) n. [estancon, old Fr.] (Naul.) An

STAN'(HION, (stan'shun) n. [estançon, old Fr.] (Naul.) An upright support, a prop.

STANCH'LESS, a. That cannot be stopped. Shak.

STANCH'NESS, \*n. The quality of being stanch. Boyle.

STAND, \*n. [standan, Goth., standan, Sax., staen, D.] [s. stood; pp. standing, ostrood.] To be upon the feet; not to sit, kneel, or lie down; to be not demolished or overthrown; to be placed as an edifice; to remain erect, not to fall, to become erect; to stop; to halt, not to go forward. to be at a stationary point, without progress or reto fall, to become erect; to stop; to halt, not to go forward, to be at a stationary point, without progress or regression; to rest; to be firm, and not vaciliating; to be in any posture of resistance or defence, to be in a state of hostility, to keep the ground, not to yield, not to give way, to stay, not to fly; to be placed, to be fixed; to be unmoved, with regard to rank or order; to remain in the present state, to be in any particular state, to be, (emphatically expressed,) to consist; to be stagnant; not to flow; to abide; to persist; to insist, to offer as a candidate, to be placed:—to hold a course at sea, to support, to defend; not to desert; to be present without being an actor; to rest in.—To stand for, to propose one's self a candidate; to maintain, to hold towards.—To stand af, to keep at a distance; not to comply, to forbear intimacy; to appear protuberant or prominent.—To stand out, to hold resolution; to hold a post, not to yield a point, not to comply; ton; to hold a post, not to yield a point, not to comply; to secede; to be prominent or protuberant. — To stand to, to ply; to persevere; to remain fixed in a purpose; to to ply; to persevere; to remain fixed in a purpose; te abide by a contract or assection.— To stand under, to undergo; to sustain.— To stand up, to erect one's self; to rise from sitting, to arise in order to gain notice; to make a party.— To stand for, to defend.— To stand upon, to concern, to interest; to value, to take pride in; to insist. TXND, v. a. To endure, to resist without flying or yielding; to await; to abide; to suffer; to keep.— To stand one's ground, to maintain one's position.

TXND, a. A station; a place where one waits standing: a STIND

PIXND, A station; a place where one waits standing; a place to stand upon; rank; post; station; a stop, a halt; interruption, act of opposing, highest mark, stationary point; point from which the next motion is regressive, a point beyond which one cannot proceed; difficulty, per-plexity; embarrassment; hesitation:—a frame or table on which vessels are placed; a small table for placing a lamp or candle on.

or candle on.

STAND'ARD, a. An ensign in war; a flag; — that which is established for a test of other things of the same kind, a rule of measure, a criterion, a test; that which has been tried by the proper test; a settled rate: — a tree or shrub that stands singly, without being attached to a wall or support; a standing tree that is not to be removed. — (Bot.) The upper and erect petal of a papilionaceous nower.

STÄND'ARD,\* a. Having a permanent quality; fixed; settled. Burney.

tled. Burney.
STÄND'ARD-BEAR'ER, M. One who bears a standard.
STÄND'ARD-GRÄSS,\* M. A species of grass, satyrion. Scott.

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STA
    STIND'CROP, a. An herb. Ainsworth.
   JEANN'CHOP, M. An nero. Justicort...

[STANN'EL, m. A tree of long standing, standard. Howell.

STANN'ER, m. One who stands; a tree that has stood long; a standard. Ascham.—Stander up, one who takes a side.

STAND'ER-BY, * m. One who stands near; a spectator. Baz-
    STAND'RR-GRASS, n. An herb, standard-grass. Answorth.
STAND'ING, p. a. Settled; established; not temporary; lasting, not transitory; stagmant, not running, fixed, not movable; continuing erect, not fallen; not cut down.
not movable; continuing erect, not failen; not cut down.

— Standing army, a regular army kept in constant service, as distinct from militia.

BTXND'ING, m. Continuance; long possession of an office, character, or place; station; place to stand in; power to stand:— rank; condition, character, reputation.

BTXND'BH, m. A dish or stand for pen and ink. Wotton.

BTXND'B-POINT,* m. [stand-pwnt, Ger.] Place of standing; position. Ec. Rev. [Hardly Anglicized.]

STXND'ST[LL,* m. Act of stopping; state of rest. Carpenter.

STANE, m. A stone. [North of England.]

STÄNG, m. [A perch; a measure of land. Swift.] A long bar, a wooden pole:—the shaft of a cart.—To ride the stang, is to be mounted on a strong pole, borne on men's shoulders, and carried about from place to place. See Szimminoton. Callender.
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SKIMMINGTON. Callander.
STANG, v. n. [stanga, Icel.] To shoot with pain. Grose.
[North of England.]

[North of England.]
STAN'HOFE,\* n. A iwo-wheeled carriage for travelling:
—named from the Earl Stanhope. Sat. Mag.
STANK, a. [stance, It.] Weak; worn out. Spenser.
STANK, v n. To sigh. Brockett. [North of England.]
STANK, (stangk) p. from Stink. See Stink.
STANK, (stangk) p. from Stink. See Stink.
STANK, (stangk) p. from Stink. See Stink.
STAN'NA-EX, n. [stannum, It.; stean, Corn.] A tin mine, tin works or tin mines collectively; royal rights with respect to tin mines. Bp. Hall.
STAN'NA-EX, a. Relating to the tin mines or works.—San.

STAN'NA-RY, a. Relating to the tin mines or works. nary court, a court of record for the administration of jus-

tice among tinners. Carea.

STXN/N[C,\*a. (Chem.) Noting an acid which is a peroxide of tin. Brande.

of tin. Brands.

STAN-NIF-BR-0'US,\* a. Producing tin. Ure.

STAN-NIF-BR-0'US,\* a. The common stone-hawk. Shak.

STAN'NY-EL, (stan'e,-el) n. The common stone-hawk. Shak.

STAN'ZA, n. [stanza, IL., stance, Fr.] pl. STANZAS. (Poetry)

A series or number of verses or lines, connected with
each other in a poem or hymn, of which the metre is
constructed of successive series similar in arrangement,
a number of lines regularly adjusted to each other, a strophe. — (Arch.) An apartment or division in a build ng. STAN-ZĀ'IC,\* a. Relating to, or composed of, stanzas. Qu.

Rev. STAPE'LI-A,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of African plants. P. Cyc. STAPE-Y-LOR'A-PHY,\* n. [σταφυλή and ἡαφή.] (Med.) An operation for uniting a cleft palate. Dungison. STAPE-Y-LO'MA,\* n. [L.; σταφυλωμα.] (Med.) An affection in which some part of the eyeball is protruded beword its natural nearing. P. Cyc.

yond its natural position. P. Cyc.

BTÄ'PLE, (stä'pl) n. [stapel, Belg. & Sueth.] [A settled mart or market. Pror.] A chief commodity either grown or

on market. 1747.] A chief commonly either grown or manufactured in a country, a chief production.

STÂ'PLE, (-pl) a. Settled, established in commerce; chief, principal; as, staple commodity.

STÂ'PLE, \*\*. A loop of iron; a bar bent and driven in at

BTA'PLER, R. A dealer; as, a wool-stapler. Honcell,
BTA'R, R. [sterre, Teut.] An apparently small, luminous
body, in the nocturnal sky; any celestial body, including
the planets; a self-shining body or fixed star; the polestar; any thing resembling a star:—a mark of honor:—

star; anything resembling a star:—a mark of honor:

a mark or note of reference, an asterisk:—a person or
thing shining above others, an orator, a performer, an
actor, &c., of great eminence.

STÂR,\*\* v. a. [i. STARRED; pp. STARRENG, STARRED.] To set
or adorn with stars.—v. n. To shine, as a star. Ed. Rev.
STÂR'AP-LE, n. A shrub and its fruit, which is soft,
fleshy, and enclosing a stone;—found in the West

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STÄRCH'RD-NESS, m. Stiffness; formality. L. Addison.

STA

STÄRCH/ER, n. One who starches.

STÄRCH/LY, ad. Stiffly; precisely. Swift.

STÄRCH/LY, ad. Stiffly; precisely. Swift.

STÄRCH/-MÄR-ER, n. One who makes starch. Ash.

STÄRCH/-MÄR-ER, n. One who makes starch. Ash.

STÄRCH/-MÄR-ER, n. The business of making starch. Ash.

STÄRCH/NES, n. Stiffness; preciseness.

STÄRCH/NES, n. Stiffness; preciseness.

STÄRC (CRONED, n. (kröst) a. Ill-fated. Skak.

STÄR' (CRONED, n. (kröst) a. Ill-fated. Skak.

STÄRE, v. n. [stara, Icel. & Sueth.] [i. starr, Holmes.

STÄRE, v. n. [stara, Icel. & Sueth.] [i. starr, p. p. starking, starting, starding, in pudence, or horror:— to look stead
Ill'; to gaze; to stand out prominent.

STÄRE, n. Sterre, Teut.] Act of one who stares, fixed look:— starling, a bird.

STÄRE, n. (sterre, Teut.] Act of one who stares, fixed look:— starling, a bird.

STÄR'-ISH, n. A marine animal, of the molluscous order, which resembles a star in form, and adheres to the bottom of vessels:— asterus, called siso sea-star and five-finger STÄR'-IOW-ER, n. A plant and flower. Crabb.

STÄR'-GOW-ER, n. A plant and flower. Crabb.

STÄR'-GOW-ER, n. A plant and flower. Crabb.

STÄR'-GOW-ER, n. A plant and flower. Crabb.

STÄR'-GAZ-ING, n. The act of gazing at the stars. Ash.

STÄR'-GÄZ-ING, n. The act of gazing at the stars. Ash.

STAR'-GÄZ-ING, n. The act of gazing at the stars. Ash.

STAR'-GÄZ-ING, n. The act of gazing at the stars. Ash.

STAR'-GÄZ-ING, n. The act of gazing at the stars. Ash.

STAR'-GAZ-ING, k. I looking at, or admiring, the stars Congress.

STAR'-GAZ-ING,\* a. Looking at, or admiring, the stars Congress.

STAR'-GRÄSS,\* n. A kind of grass. Smart.

STAR'-GRÄSS,\* n. A sort of hawk. Ausmorth.

STAR'-HŸ-A-CINTH,\* n. A plant and flower. Crabb.

STAR'-HŸ-A-CINTH,\* n. A plant. Smart.

STARK, a. [stark, Ger.; sterk, Teut.] [Stiff; deep; full. B. Jonson.] Mere, simple, plain; gross.

STARK, ad. Completely, entirely; as, stark mad †STÄRK'T, ad. Stiffy, strongly. Shak

STÄRK'-LED,\* a. Guided by a star. Milton.

STAR'LESS, a. Having no stars. Milton.

STAR'LIGHT, (star'lit) n. The light of the stars.

STAR'LIGHT, a. Lighted by the stars. Dryden.

STAR'LIGHT, a. Lighted by the stars Dryden.

STAR'LIGHT, a. Lighted stars, bright, illustrious.

STAR'LIGHT, a. A bird, sometimes called a stare, very docile, and sometimes taught to talk like the magpie:—

defence to the piers of bridges, a case constructed about defence to the piers of bridges, a case constructed about

the end of a pier.

STAR/LIT,\* a. Lit or lighted by a star. Fisher.

STAR/MON-SER,\* n. An astrologer, an observer of the

stars. Swift.

STAR-OF-BETH'LE-HEM, n. A plant and flower.
ST'AR'OST,\* n. (Poland) A nobleman possessed of a castle
or domain called a starosty. Brande.

STAR'OS-TY,\* n. A castle and domain or estate of a star-ost. Brande.

STAR-PANEL.

STAR-PROOF, a. Impervious to starlight.
†STAR'-READ, n. Doctrine of the stars; astronomy. Spenser

fSTAR'-READ, n. Doctrine of the stars; astronomy. Spenser STARRED, (stard) a. Decorated with a star or stars:—Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune. Milton.
STAR'RI-NESS,\* n. The state of being starry. Ash.
STAR'RING, a. Shining as with the light of stars (Crashaw. STAR'RY, a. Decorated with stars; abounding with stars; consisting of stars, stellar; resembling stars.
STAR'SHOOT, n. An emission from a star. Boyle.
STAR'-SPAN-GLED,\* (-spang-gld) a. Diversified or spangled with star . Botter.

STAN-SILED,\* (-spang-gld) a. Diversified or spangled with stars. Potter.
STAE'-sport-rep.\* a. Spotted with stars. Wordsworth.
STAE'-sport-rep.\* a. A rare variety of sapphire, which presents a peculiar reflection of light in the form of a star.
STAET, v. n. [L. STARTED; pp. STARTING, STARTED]. To be moved or twitched suddenly, as by a sense of danger, to rise suddenly; to move with sudden quickness; to shrak, to startle, to wince; to deviate: —to set out from the barrier at a race; to set out on any pursuit; to begin a journey or any movement.

journey or any movement.

STÄRT, v. a. To alarm, to disturb suddenly; to startle; to arouse from concealment; to rouse; to bring into motion or within pursuit, to put suddenly out of place.—(Naut.)

or within pirent; to but studenty out of place. — (Wall.)
To punish by applying a rope's end to the back.
START, n. A motion of terror; a sudden twitch or action
of the body, as from terror; a sudden rousing to action,
sally; vehement eruption; sudden effusion; sudden fit;
intermitted action; a quick spring: — act of setting out; first motion in a movement, journey, or race:—a bird; the redstart. [Tail or long handle. Brockett.]—To get the start, to begin before another.

START'SR. n. One who starts; a dog that rouses game START'SR. n. One who starts; a dog that rouses game STAR'-THIS-TLE,\* (this-sl) n. A plant. Crabb. START'ING, n. The act of setting out, or of starting. Donne 1START'ING-HÖLE, n. Evasion; loop-hole. Shak. START'ING-LY, ed. With frequent starts and intermissions.

STÄRT'ING-PÖST, n. Barrier from which the race begins. STÄRT'ISH,\* or STÄRT'LISH,\* a. Apt to start. Ask. [Col-

inquial.]
STAR'THE, (Star'ti) v. n. [i. STARTLED; pp. STARTLING, STARTLED.] To shrink; to move suddenly, as from fear; to

STAR'TLE, v. a. To fright; to shock; to impress with audden terror, surprise, or alarm. [To deter. Clarendon.]
STAR'TLE, v. Sudden alarm; shock; sudden terror. Spec-

STÄRT'LING, \* p. a. Impressing with fear; shocking. †STÄRT'UP, z. A kind of high shoe. Bp. Hall. An upstart.

Shak. tSTART'UP, a. Suddenly come into notice; upstart. War-

START'UP, d. Suddenly come into notice; upstar. ran-STARVE, (stary) n. n. leteren, D.] [1. STARVED, pp. STARV-ING, STARVED.] [To perish. Fairfax.] To perish with hun-ger; to suffer hunger; to suffer extreme poverty. Pope. To suffer, perish, or be destroyed with cold. Woodward. STARVE, (stary) v. a. To kill with hunger, to subdue by famine:—to kill with cold:—to deprive of force or vigor. STARVE'LING, n. An animal or plant thin and weak for want of nourishment. Shak.

want of nourishment. Shak.

STARVE'LING, a. Hungry, lean; plining. Phillips.

STARWORT, (-wirt) n. A genus of plants, the aster; electampane. Miller.

ISTA-TA'RI-AN.\* a. Stendy; well-disciplined. Tucker.

ISTA-TA'RI-AN.LY,\* ad. In a staturian manner Tucker.

ISTA'TA'RI-AN.LY,\* ad. In a staturian manner Tucker.

ISTA'TA.RY, a. [status, L.] Fixed; settled; stated. Broone.

STATE, n. [status, L.] Condition, circumstances of nature or fortune; situation, position, predicament; case; plight, rank; degree; post; modification of any thing; stationary point; crisis, height; quality; solemn pomp, appearance of greatness; dignity; grandeur, a sent of dignity.—[estat, old Fr.] Estate, selgniory; possession:—mode of government; the community; the public, the commonwealth; civil power, not ecclesiastical, a civil community; a kingdom; a republic, a government not monarchical:—a large district of country having a separate government, but confederated with other states, as one of the members or states of the American Union. one of the members or states of the American Union.— [Individuality. Shak. A canopy; a person of rank. Bacon.] In composition, it signifies public, national; as, state-affairs, state-trials.

STÂTE, \* a. [constater, Fr.] [1. STATED; pp. STATING, STATED.] To place in mental view; to represent, to tell. Hale. STÂTE, \* a. Belonging to the state or nation; public. Ec.

NEO.
STĀΤΕ'CRĀFT,\* n. Statesmanship, in contempt. Brut. Crut.
STĀΤΕ-CRIM'[-NAL,\* n. A political offender. Pope.
STĀΤ'ED-,\* p. a. Fixed, regular, established.
STĀT'ED-LY, ad. At stated times; regularly.

STATE'LI-NESS, n. Quality of being stately; grandeur, majestic appearance; loftiness; magnificence; dignity. STATE'Ly, a. [stactelig, Su. Goth] August, grand, lofty; elevated; majestic; magnificent, magisterial; pompous.

elevated; majestic; īmagnificent, magisterial; pompous. STĀTE'LV, ad. Majestically. Milton. [R.]
STĀTE'MRNT, n. Act of stating, that which is stated; an arrangement of a series of facts or circumstances. Malone. STĀTE'MON-SER, (stāt'mung-ger) n. One versed in government; a statesman, in contempt. Williams.
STĀTE'-PĀ-PER,\* n. A paper, document, or treatise, relating to public affairs, or to affairs of state. Johnson.
STĀTE'-PERS'ON-ER,\* n. One imprisoned for an offence against the state or government. Smollett.

ER, \* n. One who states: - an apothecary's weight of 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) ounces. Clarke.

STÂ'TER, n. [στατήο.] A Greek coin, of different values.

STÂTE'-RÖÖM, n. A magnificent room in a palace or large

mansion: - the principal cabin in a ship; a small room in

mansion:—the principal casin in a sip; a small room in a ship, or steam-vessel, for one or two passengers.

STATES, (stats) n. pl. Noblity:—a legislative body. Shall read to the first passengers.

STATES-GEN'ER-AL,\* n. pl. A legislative assembly composed of different orders. The states-general of the Nothershall read to the consists of two chambers. The states-general of the thread the consists of the thread the consists of the thread the consists of the thread the consists of the thread the consists of the thread the consists of the thread the consists of the thread the consists of the thread the consists of the thread the consists of the thread the consists of the thread the consists of the thread the consists of the thread the consists of the thread the consists of the thread the consists of the thread the consists of the thread the consists of the thread the consists of the thread the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists of the consists erlands consists of two chambers. The states-general or France, before the revolution, consisted of the three orders of the kingdom,—the nobility, the clergy, and the third estate, or common people. Burks.

STĀTES/MAN, n.; pl. STATESMEN. One versed or employed in public affairs, or in the arts of government; a politician. [A small landholder. Craven Draiset.]

STĀTES/MAN-LIEE,\* a. Becoming a statesman. Qn. Rev. STĀTES/MAN-LY,\* a. Relating to, or befitting, a statesman. R. W. Hawillors. [Churchil.]

R. W. Hamilton.

STĀTES MAN-SHIP,\* a. The qualities of a statement.

STĀTES MAN-SHIP,\* a. The qualities of a statement.

STĀTES MOM-AN, (stāts wum-an) a. A woman who meddles with public affairs:—used in contempt. B. Jonson.

dles with public affairs: -used in contempt. B. Joneon.
STXT/IC, \( \) a. Relating to statics, or to the art or science
STXT/ICAL.\( \) of weighing.
STXT/ICB, n. pl. [crarish, Gr.: statique, Fr.] That branch
of physics, or mechanics, which treats of the equilibrium,
weight, pressure, &c., of bodies while at rest, distinguished from dynamics; the art of weighing.
STATION, (stifulp) n. [Fr.; static, L.] Act of standing;
a state of rest:—a place where any one is fixed; post as-

signed; office; skuation; position; employment; chat acter, state, rank; condition of life; class; order:—a place of stopping on a railroad.
STA'TION, (sta'shun) v. a. [i. эта томво; pp. эта томко, эта томко.] To place in a certain post, rank, or situation; to set; to establish; to fix.
STA'TION-4-L,\* a. Relating to a station; stationary. Smart.
STA'TION-4-R,-NESS,\* ». The quality of being stationary

Ed. Rev.

STA'TION-A-RY, a. [stationnaire, Fr.] Fixed; not progressive; standing; motionless; respecting place.

STA'TION-ZR, (sta'shun-er) n. Originally, one who kept a shop or stall; afterwards, a bookseller; now, a seller of stationery, or of paper, quills, pens, ink, wafers, also of books. Acc. books. &cc

DOORS, e.c.

STA'TION-ER-Y,\* n. The goods sold by a stationer, as books, paper, quills, pens, scaling-war, wafers, ink, &c. Hansard. Sometimes improperly written stationary.

STA'TION-ER-Y,\* a. Relating to a stationer or his goods.

STA'TION-HOUSE,\* n. A dépôt on a railroad. P. Cyc.
STA'TION-PÖINT'ER,\* n. An instrument used in maritime
surveying. Brande.
STA'TION-STAFF,\* n. An instrument used by surveyors.

STÄTION-STÄFF,\* n. An instrument used by surveyors. 1874/115M, n. Policy, the arts of government. South. 1874/115M, n. Policy, the arts of government. South. 1874/115M, n. A statesman; a politician. Stak.
STA-TIS/TIC, a state or condition, or to the population or resources, of a country; political.
STA-TIS/TI-OAL, 1, state of condition, or to the population or resources, of a country; political.
STA-TIS/TI-OAL-Ly,\* state in a statistical manner. Babbags.
STA-TIS/TIC/IAN,\* (state-18-tish'an) n. One who is versed in statistics. Qu. Rev.

STA-TIS'TICS, n. pl. [status, L.] The science which treats of the state or condition of a country or nation, princiof the state or condition of a country or matter, principally in relation to its extent, population, resources, industry, wealth, and power, a statement of the population, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and other re sources of a country.

STAT'U-ARY, (stat'yu-a-re) n. [statuaire, Fr.; statua, L.]
Art of carving or of casting statues, a statue or a group of
statues:—one who makes statues, a sculptor:—a copy ist of, or dealer in, statues.

TRI OI, OI GARDINIA (1982) T. [statue, Fr.; statue, L.] An image; a representation, in some solid substance, as marble of bronze, of a man or an animal.

STAT'UE, v. a. To place, or to form, as a statue. Shak. STAT'UED,\* (stat'yud) a. Furnished with statues. Ed. Rev. STAT'U-EsQUE,\* (stat'yu-ësk) a. Relating to a statue. Cole-

 $rid \varphi e$ †STA-TU'MI-NATE, v. a. [statumino, L.] To support; to

fSTA-TÜM:NĀTE, v. a. [statumino, L.] To support; to underprop. B. Jonson.
STĂT'URE, (stat'yur) n. [Fr., statura, L.] The height of any animal, particularly of man; tallness.
STĂT'URED, (stat'yurd) a. Arrived at full stature. J. Hall.
STĂT'U-TA-BLE, a. According to statute. Addison. [ton. STAT'U-TA-BLE, a. In a manner agreeable to law. War-STĂT'U-TA-BLE, (stat'yūt) n. [statut, Fr.; statutum, L.] A law; an act of a legislative body, as distinct from an unwritten law, or one founded on immemorial custom.— Statute of immediate (Jan) a statute which assigns a certain time hmitation, (Law) a statute which assigns a certain time within which an action must be brought.

STAT'UTE-BOOK,\* (-bûk) n. A register of laws or legislative acts. Addison.

STÂU'RO-LÎTE,\* n. [σταυρός and λίθος.] (Min.) A

TÂU'RO-LÎTE,\* π. [σταυρός and λίθος.] (Min.) A silicate of baryta and alumina, called also the cross-stone, harmo-

of baryta and alumina, called also the cross-stons, harmotome, and andreasbergolite. Brands.

STÂU'RO-TIDE,\* n. [cravo6s and eleos.] (Min.) The prismatic garnet or grenatite. Brands.

STÂVE, v. a. [i. staved or stove; pp. staving, staved or stove.] To break in pieces; to push away as with a staff; to pour out. Sandys.— (Naut.) To break a hole in a vessel; as, "Our launch is stove." Mar. Duct.— The regular form staved is chiefly used.

Stâve, v. n. To fight with staves. Hudbras.— Stave and stall to purt does by interrogung a staff and by pulling the

tail, to part dogs by interposing a staff, and by pulling the tail. Hudibras.

STAVE, n. A narrow, thin piece of timber, in a barrel or other cask:—a metrical portion, a staff, a common term for the verse of one of the psalms appointed to be sung. Todd.

Sung. Told.

STÄVES, or STÄVES, [stävz, S. W. P. E. Ja. K. Sm. R.;
stävz or stävz, F.; stävz, Wb.] n.; pl. of Staff. See Staff.

"Some people pronounce staves, the plural of staff, with
the Italian a; but the practice is not general." Smart. It
is often thus pronounced in the United States.

STÄVES, CAFE. (stävz'wåd) m. A tall West-Indian tree,
the quassis. Booth.

STÄVES, v. n. [stag, Su. Goth.] To be fixed or set; to stand
still, as a cart. Hollowey. [North of England.]

STÄV, v. s. [stag, Su. Goth.; staen, D.] [i. staved
or staid; pp. Staving, staved or staid.] To continue in

a pince; to ferbear departure; to continue in a state; to remain; to abide; to continue; to wait; to attend; to forbear to act; to stop; to stand still; to dwell.

BTÄY, (stä) e. a. [i. stand of stand pp stand, stand, of stand.] To stop; to withhold, to repress; to delay to obstruct; to hinder from progression; to prop; to sup-

to obstruct; to hinder itom progresses, a prof., bot.

STÄY, (stä) n. [estays, old Fr.] Continuance in a place; stand; a stop: — an obstruction; a hinderance; restraint: — prudence; caution; a fixed state: — a prop; a support; tackling. — (Naul.) A strong rope from the head of the mast, to support it from falling aft. — Stay-sail, a triangular sail extended on a stay.

STÄY'BÖB-BIN,\* n. A bobbin used for stays. Ask.

STÄYED, (städ) p. a. Fixed; serious; staid. Bacon. See STAY, and STAID.

E. STÄYED'LY, (städ/te) ad. Composedly; calmly; staidly.

STÄYED'LY, (städ/te) n. Composedly; calmly; staidly.

STÄY'ER, (stä'ri) n. One who stays, holds, or supports.

STÄY'ER, (stä'ri) n. A lace for fastening a bodice.

Swift.

STAY'LACE, (sta'les) n. A lace for lastening a bodice.
Swift. [Mag.
STĀY'LESS, (stā'les) a. Without stop or delay. Mirror for
STĀY' MĀK-ER, n. One who makes stays.
STĀY'S, Gtāz) n. pl. Bodice; a kind of waistocat made stiff
by whalebone, worn by women. Gay. [Station; fixed anchorage. Sudney.] Any support; any thing that keeps another thing extended. Dryden.
STĀY'SĀIL,\* n. (Naut.) A triangular sail extended on stays.
Crabb.

Crabb.

STĀY'-TXC'KLE,\* n. (Nout.) A large tackle attached to the main stay. Crabb.

STĒAD, (stôd) n. [stad, Goth.; sted, Sax.; sted, Dan. & Ger.; steda, D.] (†Place. Spenser.) Room; place which another had, or might have; preceded by in; sa, "in his stead." — the frame of a bed;—rarely used except in composition, as bedetead.— use; help. — To stand in stead, to be of use. Sec. News New York.

composition, as bedstead, — use; help. — To stand in stead, to be of use. See Instrac.; in the local stand, (sted) v.a. To help; to fill the place of. Shak. STEAD/FAST, (sted) v.a. To help; to fill the place of. Shak. STEAD/FAST, (sted) v.a. Fast in place, firm, fixed; constant; resolute; not turned saide by fear or temptation; persevering; unmoved; steady. — Written also sted/ast. STEAD/FAST-NY, (sted/fast-nee) n. Firmness; constancy. STEAD/FAST-NESS, (sted/fast-nee) n. Firmness; constancy. STEAD/J-NESS, (sted/e-nes) n. State of being steady; firmness; constancy; consistent, unvaried conduct. STEAD/Y, (sted/e) a. Firm fixed, regular; constant; undeviating; unremitted, not wavering; not fickle; stead-fast.

fast

IBSL.

STEAD'Y, (stěd'e) v. a. [i. STEADIED; pp. STEADYING, STEADIED.] To make or keep steady or firm; to regulate.

STEAD'Y,\* mterj. Be fixed; be unwavering. — (Naut.) A command given to keep a ship in her course, without deviating to the right or left. Mar. Dict.

STEAK, (sták) n. A slice of beef, &c., for broiling; a collop; beef-steak.

STEAL, (std) v. a. [i. stole; pp. stealing, stolen.] To take what is another's without leave or unlawfully; to take by theft; to take clandestinely; to take without right, to withdraw or convey without notice; to gain

right, to withdraw or convey without notice; to gain or effect gradually and privately.

ETEAL (stel) v. n. To withdraw privily; to pass silently:
— to practise theft; to play the thief.

STEAL'ER, n. One who steals; a thief.

STEAL'ER, n. One who steals; a thief.

STEAL'ER, n. One who steals; a thief.

STEALTH; (stelth) n. [Theft, the thing stolen. Spenser.]

Secret act; clandestine practice.— By stealth, secretly, clandestinely;— sometimes used in a good sense.

STEALTH'-LY, a.d. In a stealthy manner. A. Knoz.

STEALTH'-KESS, n. Quality of being stealthy. Ch. Ob.

STEALTH'-KESS, n. Quality of being stealthy. Ch. Ob.

STEALTH', (stellth'e) a. Done or performed by stealth; clandestine. Shak.

STEAM, (stelln) n. The elastic fluid into which water is converted by the continued application of heat; vapor.

STEAM, (stelln) n. [ \* STEAMED ; pp. STEAMING, STEAMED.]

To exhale or emit vapor or steam; to smoke or vapor with moist heat.

With moist field.

STEAM, v. a. To exhale; to expose to steam; to apply steam to; to soften or concoct with steam.

STEAM'-BOAT,\* \*\* A. A large boat propelled by steam; a steam-vessel. Fullon.

STEAM'-BÖIL-ER,\* s. A large, iron vessel, for generating

STEAM'-BÖIL-ER,\* \* A large, iron vessel, for generating steam. Brande.

STEAM'-CKR-RIAGE,\* \* A carriage propelled by power of steam. P. Cyc.

STEAM'-CR-RIAGE,\* \* An engine acted upon by the expansive force of steam, and employed to impel boats, cars, and other machinery. Prout.

STEAM'SR,\* \* A. One who steam: — a vessel propelled by steam, a steam-boat; a steam-ship. Qu. Rev.

STEAM'-GN,\* \* An instrument by which balls and other projectiles u ay be projected by steam. Brande.

STEAM'-PACAT,\* \* A. A vessel for carrying passengers, betters. &cc., propelled by steam. Qu. Rev.

letters, &c., propelled by steam. Qu. Rev.

STEAM'-SHIP,\* n. A ship propelled by steam. Grant. STEAM'-VES-SEL,\* n. A vessel propelled by steam. Qu.

Mees STEAM'-WHIS-TLE,\* (-hwis'sl) π. A pipe attached to the boiler of a steam-engine, from which steam escapes with a loud, hissing noise; — used to give warning of the approach of the engine. Tanner.

proach of the engine. Tanner.

STEAM'y,\* a. Consisting of, or abounding in, steam; damp. Comper.

†STEAN, (stön) n. A vessel of stone; a jar. Spenser.

damp. Comper.

18TEAN, (atta) n. A vessel of stone; a jar. Spenser.

STE-AR/IC,\* a. (Chess.) Derived from animal fat; as, stears acid. Ure.

STE'4-RINE,\* n. (Chess.) One of the proximate elements of animal fat, as lard, tallow, &c.; a concreted fatty substance.

stance. Brande.

STÉ'A-RON,\* s. A substance obtained by the partial decomposition of stearic acid. P. Cyc.

STÉ-A-ROP'TEN,\* n. (Chem.) A solid substance which forms one of the two parts of volatile oils, the other substance being eleopten, which is liquid. P. Cyc.

STÉ'A-TITE,\* n. (Min.) Soapstone, a magnesian mineral, soft, of dull, fatty lustre, and greasy feel. Ure.

STÉ-A-TIT'IC,\* a. Relating to, or containing, steatite. P. Cyc.

Cyc.

STE-XT'Q-CĒLE,\* n. (Med.) A hernia or tumor in the scrotum, containing fat. Crabb.

STĒ-A-TÔ'MA, n. [στάτομα.] (Med.) An encysted tumor, whose contents are similar to fat; a species of wen.

STĒ-A-TÔM'A-TOÜS,\* a. Relating to steatoma. Dangli-

STEE, | n. A ladder. Brockett. [North of Eng.]

STEED, n. A horse for state or war. Stak.
STEEL, n. [stal, style, Bax.; stael, D., stal, Icel.; stal
stakel, Ger.] Iron combined with a portion of carbon stakel, Ger.] Iron combined with a portion of carron hardened and refined iron:—any thing made of steel, as weapons:—extreme hardness:—chalybeate medicine.

STĒĒL, a. Made of steel. (Chapman.

STĒĒL, v. a. [1. STERLED.] pp. STERLING, STERLED.] To point or edge with steel; to make hard or firm.

STĒĒL'-CXP,\* n. Armor for the head; a head-piece

STEEL'-CLXD,\* a. Covered or mailed with steel. Bouth.
STEEL'SR,\* n. (Naut.) The foremost or aftermost plank
in a strake, which is dropped short of the stern or sterupost. Mar. Dict.

In a strace, which is subproduction.

BTEEL'-NESS,\* n. The quality of being steely. Smart.

STEEL'-PRN,\* n. A pen made of steel. Booth.

STEEL'-TRNP,\* n. A trap made of steel. Somerville.

STEEL'Y, a. Made of steel, hard; firm, unfeeling. Sidney.

STEEL'Y, a. Made of steel, hard; firm, unfeeling. Sidney.

STEEL'Y, a. M. A kind of balance, by which the weights of bodies are determined by using one weight only, or by means of a single standard of weight.

37 "This word, in common usage among those who weigh heavy bodies, has contracted its double s into single 1, and is pronounced as if written stilyard. This contraction is so common, in compound words of this kind,

gle i, and is pronounced as if written stdyard. This contraction is so common, in compound words of this kind, as to become an ideom of pronunciation, which cannot be easily counteracted without opposing the current of the language." Walker. It is sometimes written stillyard.

18TEEN, n. A vessel of clay or stone. See Steam.
STLEN'|NG,\* or STEAM'|NG,\* n. The wall or lining of a
well. Brande.

STLEN'|NG,\* or STEAN'|NG,\* n. The wall or lining of a well. Brands.

STEEP, a. Rising or descending with great inclination; precipitous, approaching perpendicularity.

STEEP, a. Rising or descending with great inclination; precipitous, approaching perpendicularity.

STEEP, a. A precipice, a steep ascent or descent.

STEEP, a. A precipice, a steep ascent or descent.

STEEP, b. a. [atypen, D.] [i. steepel, b. greep; steeping, steepel, b. greep. The steepel, b. greep. STEEP; b. greepel, b. greepel, b. greepel, b. greepel, b. greepel, b. greepel, b. greepel, b. greepel, greepel, b. greepel, b. greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel, greepel,

from the chief cabin;—but the term is variously used. Brands.—Sterage passenger, one who occupies the steer-

STEEL'AGE-WIT,\* n. (Nest.) That degree of progressive motion which renders a ship governable by the helm. Mer. Dict.

Mor. Dict.

STEER'ER, m. One who steers; a pilot. Pearson.

STEER'ER, m. One who steers; a pilot. Pearson.

STEER'ING-WHEEL,\* n. (Naul.) A wheel in ships to which the tiller-rope is conveyed, for the purpose of steering it. Mar. Dict.

STEER'ING-N. A young steer or rudder. George.

STEER'HAN, m. One who steers a ship; a pilot.

STEERS'MATE, m. A steersman; a pilot. Milton.

STEERS'MATE, m. A steersman; a pilot. Milton.

STEERS'MATE, m. A steersman; p. STEERING, STEEVED.]

(Ship-building) To give the bowsprit a certain angle of elevation with the horizon. Mar. Dict.

STEG-4-NOG'EA-PRIST, m. One versed in steganography.

Baley.

STEG-4-NOS'R4-PHY, n. [στεγανός and γράφω.] The art of writing in secret characters or ciphers. Burton. STEG-NOS'IC, α. [στεγαντικός.] Binding; rendering cos-

STEG-NOT'1C,\* n. (Med.) A binding or costive medicine.

opeland. STEIN,\* v. s. To line with stone or brick, as a well. Lou-

STEIN'RÖCK,\* n. (Zool.) A species of goat or antelope.

STEIN'HEI-LITE,\* s. (Min.) A variety of iolite, of blue color. Brane

COIOT. Brands.
STĒLE, (stēl) n. A stalk; a long handle; a stale. Wilbraksn. [Local.]
STĒL'LAR, a. [stella, L.] Relating to the stars; astral; starry. Millon.
STĒL'LA-RY, a. Astral; starry; stellar. Stukeley.
STĒL'LA-RY, a. Astral; starry; stellar. Stukeley.
STĒL'LA-RY, a. [stellatus, L.] Radiated or pointed as a star; stellated. Boyle.

STEL'LAT-ED, \* a. Pointed or radiated like a star; starred. Boyle.

Boyle.

STEL-LI'TION, n. Emission of light, as from a star. Bailey.

STELLLED, a. Starry; stellate. Shak.

STELLER!-DAN,\* n. (Ich.) One of the class of echinoderms; star-fish. Brade.

STEL-LIF'ER-OUS, a. [stella and fere, L.] Having, or bearing stars. Bailey.

STEL-LIF'ER-OUS, a. [stella and fere, L.] Having, or bearing, stars. Bailey.

[SZĒL'L-FF, v. a. [stella and facio, L.] To make a star; to turn into a star, to star. Chaucer.

STĒLL'ION, (-yun) n. [stellio, L.] A newt spotted with stars. Answorth.

[STĒLL'ION, 4-TE, (stēl'yun-st) n. [stellionat, Fr.; stellionatus, L.] (Roman law) A fraud or crime committed in matters of agreement, which was not designated by any more special appellation, — as if a man should sell a thing to two purchasers, or sell that for his own estate thing to two purchasers, or sell that for his own estate which is actually another man's. Bacon.

STEL'LITE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral resembling natrolite.

STEL'LU-LATE, \* a. Resembling little stars. Low STE-LÖG'RA-PHY, n. [στηλογραφία.] The art of writing upon a piliar. Stackhouse.

upon a pillar. Stackheuse.

STEM, n. [stomms, L.; stomm, Sax.; stamm, Ger.] The stalk of a plant or tree; a stalk; a twig.— [staemms, Swed.; stamm, Ger.] Family; race; generation; pedigree; pruge-ny; branch of a family.— [stafin, Icel.] (Naut.) The prow or fore part of a ship.— (Mus.) The upright or downright line added to the head of a musical note.

STEM, v. a. [staemma, Su. Goth.] [i. symmen; pp. symmen; note of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the stammen of the st

STENCH, n. A stink; a fetid or bad smell. Shak. STENCH, v a. To make to stink. Mortimer. [To stanch.

STENOIL, v. a. Avanual Harroy.

STENOIL', a. Having a bad smell. Dyer.

STENCIL', a. A piece of thin leather or oil-cloth, used in painting paper-hangings. P. Cyc. A piece of thin metal with letters cut out, used in marking packages.

With letters out out, used in marking packages. STEN'CILLED.] To produce the picture of an object without driwing it; to form with a stencil. Francis. STE.NR-0-8LV'RUS,\* s. (Zool.) A species of crocodilean. Owen. P. Cyc.

STR-RNe's 4-FRIER,\* α. One who precises stenography a stenographiet. Hereing.
STEN-O-GRIPH'-O4L,\* \ is Belating to stenography, writering STR-RO-GRIPH'-O4L,\* \ is Bin short-band; written in short-land. Hereing.
STR-ROG-RA-PHIPT, α. Same as stenographer. Ash.
STR-ROG-RA-PHIPT, α. Same as stenographer. Ash.
STR-ROG-RA-PHIPT, α. Same as stenographer. Ash.
STR-ROG-RA-PHIPT, α. Sorter as the stant. Spenser. See STIRT.
STR-RY-ROG-R. α. [Στέντωρ.] A Grecian, (the Homeric her ald.) whose voice is said to have equalled the united voices of fifty men; a person of a loud voice. Cols ridge.

ald,) whose voice is said to have equalled the united voices of fifty men; a person of a loud voice. Cole ridge.

STEN-TO'RI-AN, a. Relating to Stentor; loud; uncommonly loud. Sr. T. Horbort.

(STEN-TO-RO-PION'IC, \* a. Very loud; stentorian. Warburten. STEN-TO-RO-PION'IC, \* a. [Erivrωρ and φωνή.] Loudiy sounding. Huddbras.

STEP, \* a. [i. stented in the foot, as in walking; to move forward by the feet, to walk; to proceed; to advance by a sudden progression; to move; to go; to ome, as by chance.

STEP, \* a. [stented, Sax.; stented, D.] One move of the foot in advancing or ascending; a pace; a stair; a degree; a round of a ladder; quantity of space passed or measured by one removal of the foot; a small length; a small space; print of the foot; footstep; gait; act in any business; walk; passage; gradation; progression; act of advancing; invovement; procedure.

STEP, in composition, signifies a relationship arising out of orphanage; thus, a sten-mother means a lather's wife, when the real mother is dead. — Sten-Tather, step-mother, step-sister, &c., are sometimes confounded with father-sten is a brother's wife, or a kneband's or wife's sister; a step-saster is the daughter of a step-father or a step-mother by a former marriage; while the daughter of a step-mother by green marriage is a had-suster; and the daughter of a step-father by present marriage is a uterine sister, as well as a had-suster; as of a step-father by present marriage is a uterine sister, as

well as a half-stater.

STEP-BRÖTH-ER,\* n. A brother by marriage. Johnson STEP'-DAME, \* n. A step-mother, a mother by marriage.

Remsey.

REMSON TER. A. A daughter by marriage. Parker.

STEP'-FA-THER. A. A mother's husband, when one's real father is dead. Smith.

STEP'-MSHI-ER. A. A father's wife, when one's real mother is dead. Ash.

STEP'-MS-F. Pluss 1 A minim of wast extent, uncultivated.

STEPPE,\* n. [Russ.] A plain of vast extent, uncultivated, and often barren, but in some instances covered with luxuriant vegetation, as in some parts of Russia and Tar-

tary. Clarks.

STEP'PING, n. The act of going forward by steps. More.

STEP'PING-STONE, n. A stone laid to assist the foot in a difficult or dirty way, an aid or means to be used in as-

difficult or dirty way, an aid or means to be used in ascending or advancing.

STEP'-SiS.TER,\* n. A sister by marriage. Johnson.

STER, [steere, Sax.] Used in composition; as, webster, matter, spinster, &c. Somser.

STER.O.EA/CEOUS, (abun) a. [stercorosus, L.] Belonging to dung, partaking of the nature of dung. Arbuthaot.

STER-CO-A/SI-AN,\* n. One who diabelieves that the host taken in communion turns to other substance than common. Smart.

STER'CO EA-EY,\* n. A place for holding dung. Smart. †STER'CO-RATE,\* n. Dung; excrement. Martin. †STER-CO-RA'TION, n. [storcoro, L.] Act of dunging or ma-

nuring. Bacon.

STER-CO'SI-AN-ISM.\* n. (Ecclesistical history) A nickname applied to those who held that a change took place in the consecrated elements, so as to be subject to digestion.

Brands. STER E-Q-BATE,\* n. Socie. Francis. [R.]

STER'S-O-BATE,\* M. Socie. Francis, [R.]
STER-S-O-GREPH'[-C, a. Relating to stereography.
STER-S-O-GREPH']-CAL,\* a. Relating to stereography. Ash.
STER-S-O-GREPH']-T, R. [srepto, and ypáp...] The representation of solids on a plane, that branch of solid geometry which demonstrates the properties, and shows the construction, of all solid bodies which are regularly defined.

fined.
STER-R-O-MET'RI-CAL,\* a. Relating to stereometry. Ash.
STER-R-O-M'R-TEV, n. [στερεός and μετρέω.] The art of measuring solid bodies.
STER-R-O-TO-MY, n. [στερεός and τίμνω.] The art of cutting solid bodies, as walls, arches, &c.
[STER-R'-C--TYPE, [ster'φ-0-tip, P. J. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.; sterrφ-0-tip, W; ster'φ-0-tip or ster'η-0-tip, F.] n. [στερεός and τόπος.] A fixed metal type; the art of easting, from movable types, solid metallic plates, to be used in printing; masses of letters, called letter-press plates, of the size of a page, cast from a plaster mould, in which an exact rep-

resentation of the types has been made, and thus form-ing the permanent plates from which books are after-wards printed; a letter-press plane cast from a plaster mould.

wards printed; a letter-press per and "rops planter mould.

BTER'E-Q-TFPE, v. a. [i. STEREOTYPED, pp. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereotype, rep. stereo money

STER'LING, m. English coin; money; standard rate.
STERN, a. Severe of countenance, look, or manner; austere; rigid; rigorous; harsh; unrelenting; cruel; hard,

tere; rigid; rigorous; harsh; unrelensing; vacco, afflictive.

STERN, d. [stiorna, Icel.] The hind part of a ship or vessel, where the rudder is placed; direction; the hinder and thing.

part of any thing.
†STERN'AGE, n. The steerage or stern. Shak.
STERN'AGE, n. Relating to the sternum. Floming.
STERN'BOARD,\* n. (Naut.) Loss of way in making a tack.
[Dict. [Dict. far. Duct.

Mar. Dect.
STERN'GH.B-ER,\* n. (Naut.) A cannon in the stern. Mar.
STERNED, (sternd) a. (Naut.) Having a particular kind of
stern; as, a square-sterned, or a pink-sterned, vessel.
ISTERN'ER, n. A governor; director. Dr. Clarks.
STERN'ERAME, \* n. The timber forming a stern. Mar. Dict.

STERN'FRÁME,\* n. The timber forming a stern. Mar. Dict. STERN'LY, ad. In a stern manner, severely. STERN'MOST,\* a. (Naul.) Farthest astern. Falconer. STERN'NESS, n. Quality of being stern, austerity; harshness; severity of look.
STERN'NESS, set sternum, L.; στέρνον, Gr.] The breast-bone. Wisseman. See STERNUM.
STERN'FÖRT,\* n. (Naul.) A port-hole at the stern. Mar. Dict. STERN'FÖRT,\* n. (Naul.) The timber on which the rudder is hung. Mar. Dict.
STERN'SHEET,\* n.; pl. STERNSHEETS. (Naul.) An expanded covering of a ship or boat, the part of a boat which is furnished with seats for passengers. Mar. Dict. STERN'SHEME, (Anal.) The breast-hone: the sinnle.

STER'NUM,\* n. [L.] (Anat.) The breast-bone; the simple or compound bone which completes the thoracic cage anteriorly, and serves as a medium of union to a greater or less number of the ribs. Brands.

less number of the ribs. Brande.

STER-NU-TA'TION, n. Esternutatio, L.] Act of sneezing.

STER-NU'TA-TIVE, a. Isternutatio, Fr.] Provoking to sneeze, sternutatory. Balley. [R.]

STER-NU'TA-TO-RY, n. [sternutators, Fr.] (Med.) Medicine that provokes sneezing. Browns. [Good. STER-NU'TA-TO-RY,\* a. Provoking, or causing, sneezing. STERN'WAY,\* n. (Mast.) Movement backwards. Mar. Duct. [STER-QUI-LI'NOUS, a. [sterguinnum, L.] Mean; dirty, pality. Howell.

[STERYC, v. n. To perish, to starve. Spenser.

STERT(-9-GOÖPE, n. [criflor, and σκοπίω.] (Med.) An instrument invented by Laennec, used in auscultation, for exploring the chest, or ascertaining its diseases by sounds. Brasde.

Brande.

Brande.

BrETH-O-SCOP'[C,\*] a. Relating to the stethoscope or STETH-O-SCOP'[CAL,\*] its use. Med. Jour.

BTETH-O-SCOP'[-CAL,\*] its use. Med. Jour.

BTEVE,\* v. a. To stow away in a ship. Knowles.

BTEVE, ORDER,\* n. A man employed in loading and unloading vossels. Braves.

BTEVE, (stêvu). A cry or loud clamor. Spenser.

BTEW, (stêvu). a. Ketwer, old Fr.; stoven, D.] [i. stewed; pp. stewing, stewed.] To boil, seethe, concoct, cook, or prepare, with a little water, in a slow, moist heat.

BTEW, (stê) n. [setwe, old Fr.; stug, It.] pl. stews. A bagnio. Spenser. A brothel. Asplam. A prositiute. Sir J. Weldon.—[stoven, D.] A stove-pond; a small pond. Chauser. Confusion. [Low.] Grose. Meat stewed for food; as, a stew of beef.

### ARD, (stû'ard) %. A superintendent of another's affairs; an officer of state; a manager of the table, as in a ship. †Steward

STEW'ARD, (std'ard) v. a. To manage, as a steward, STEW'ARD-288, \*... A female steward. Martiness. (STEW'ARD-Ly, ed. In the manner of a steward. Teeker. STEW'ARD-Ry, \* a. Office of steward; superintendence.

STEW/ARD-SHIP, n. The office of a steward.
STEW/ISH, a. Suiting a brothel or stews. Sp. Hall.
STEW/ISH, n. A pan used for stewing or cooking.
STEW/ISH, n. A pot used for stewing. Overburg.
STEW/ISH, a. (Med.) Applied to diseases which are the result of inflammatory or increased action; opposed to

asthenic. Brande.

STI

STI'AN,\* n. A humor in the eyelid; a sty. Smart. [R.] STIS'1-AL, a. [stibium, L.] Relating to antimony; antimonal. Harvey.

†STIB-I-A'RI-AN, n. [stibium, L.] A cant term for a violent

†STIB-I-K'EI-AN, n. [stibium, L.] A came term to a commun. White.

STIB'I-AT-ED,\* a. Impregnated with antimony. Smart.

STIB'I-O'B,\* | timony. Brande.

STIB'I-O'B,\* | timony. Brande.

STIB'I-O'B, n. [L.] Antimony Collop.

†STIC'A-D'OS, n. A plant or herb. Ainsworth.

STIGH, (eith) n. [crivoc.] A row; a line; a verse:—a term used in poetry, and in numbering the books of Scripture.— In rural affairs, an order, row, or rank of treas Chalmers.

trees. Chalmers. STICH'IC, \* a. Relating to, or consisting of, lines or verses.

Beck.

STIEH'O-MXN-CY,\* n. Divination by lines, or passages in a book, taken at hazard. Brands.

STI-EHOM'E-TRY, (sto-köm'o-tre) n. [στίχος and μέτρον.] A catalogue of books of Scripture, to which is added the number of the verses which each book contains. Lardner.

STICH WORT, \* (-wutt) n. A plant; stellaria. Pilkington.
STICK, n. A piece of wood small and long, a piece of wood cut for the fire; aclub, a cane; a staff: — the name of many instruments long and slender: — a thrust; a

STICK, v. a. [L. STUCK; pp. STICKING, STUCK.] To pierce; to stab, to set, to fix in, to set with something pointed; to fasten on so as that it may adhere, to make cohere; to agglutinate:—to affix; to attach, to fix:—to pierce with a knife, or pointed instrument.

STICK, v. a. To adhere, to cleave to the surface; to be inseparable; to be united:—to rest upon the memory, to ston, to less mation, to rests the surface; to the constant:

separate; to lose motion; to resist emission:—to be constant; to hold; to cleave; to adhere with firmness:—to remain; not to be lost:—to dwell upon; not to forsake:—to cause difficulties or scruple, to scruple; to hesitate, to be stopped, to be embarrassed — To stick by, to support. — To stick out, to be prominent; to project. — To stick to, to

adhere to, to persist in maintaining.

STICK'ZR.\* n. One who sticks or stabs. Booth.

STICK'I-NESS, n. Quality of being sticky; viscosity.

STICK'-LKO,\* n. Lac in its natural state. Brande.

STIC'RLE, (Stk'k') v. n. [t. STICKLED, pp. STICKLING, STICKLED.] To take part with one side or other; to contest; to altercate; to contend with obstinacy; to trim, to hesitate

STIC'KLE, v. a. To arbitrate. Drayton.
STIC'KLE-BACK,\* n. A very small fish, found in creeks on
the sea-coast. Storer.

TIC'KLE-BAG, n. Properly stickleback. Walton.

STIC'KLER, n. A sidesman to fencers; a second to a duel-list, one who stands to judge a combat; an arbitrator.

list, one who stands to jindge a comilat; un arbitrator. Sidney. An obstinate contender about any thing; defender.—(Eng. law) An inferior officer who cut wood in the king's parks of Clarendon. Covoel.

STIC'KY, a. Viscous, adhesive; glutinous. Bacon.

STID'Dy, n. [steda, Icel.] An anvil, also, a smith's shop; stithy; a smithery. Brockett. [North of England.]

STIFF, a. [stef, Sax.: steff, Dan., steff, Swed.] Not easily bent; rigid; inflexible; resisting flexure; not flaccid, not limber; not easily flexible; not plaint; not eroft; not giving way, not fluid; strong; not easily resisted, hardy:—stubborn; not easily subdued; obstinate, pertinacious; harsh:—not written with ease; not easy of free, constrained, formal; rigorous in certain ceremonies; starched. affected, strongly maintained.

STIF FEN. (SUI'In) v. a. [L. STIFFENED; pp. STIFFENEND, attriffenence.]

or torpid.

STIF'FEN, (stif'in) v. n. To grow stiff; to grow rigid, unpli-ant, hard, or obstinate; to be hardened. STIF'FEN-ING,\* n. Act of making stiff; that which makes

atiff

stiff.

STIFF'-HEÄRT-ED, (-härt-ed) a. Obstinate; stubborn.

STIFF'-HEÄRT-ED, (-härt-ed) a. Obstinate; stubborn.

STIFF'-HEÄRT-ED, (-näkt) a. Stubborn; obstinate.

STIFF'-MEÖKE-ED-NESS, \* n. The quality of being stiffnecked; stubbornness. Phillips.

STIFF'-MESS, n. Quality of being stiff; rigidity; inflexibility; obstinacy; stubbornness; unpleasing formality.

STIFLE, (stiffly a. [sstoaffer, old Fr.] [Letifled; pp. stifled; attifled; To oppress or kill by closeness of mir; to suffocate; to keep in; to hinder from emission; to extinguish by hindering communication; to amother; to choke; to subpress; to conceal. to suppress; to conceal.

STI'FLE, (sti'fi) n. The first joint above a horse's thigh, next the buttock. Mason.

next the buttock. Mason.

STI'FLE-JÖINT,\* n. The first joint and bending next to the buttock of a horse. Crabb.

STI'ELE-MENT, n. Act of stifling. Brewer.

STIGH, (sti) n. See SYI.

STIGH, (sti) n. See SYI.

STIG'MA, n. Isiyma, L. I. J. L. STIG'MA-TA: Eng. STIG'-MAS. A brand; a mark with a brand or hot iron; a mark of infamy; a blot; a badge.—(Bot.) The upper end of the style, on which the polient falls.

STIG-MA'SI-A,\* n. (Geol.) A genus of extinct fossil plants.

Ruckland.

Buckland

Buckland.

STig-MAT'[0, {a. Relating to, or having, a stigma; STig-MAT'[0, AL., } branded or marked. Shak. |

STig-MAT'[-0, A. One who has a mark of infamy. Steevens. STIG-MAT'[-0, L-L-Y, ad. With a mark of infamy or deformity. Wonder of a Kingdom.

STIG-MATTER. v. a. [stigmather. Fr.] [i. STIGMATIZED: 70.

STIGMATIZE, o. a. [stigmather. Fr.] [i. STIGMATIZED; pp. STIGMATIZING, STIGMATIZED.] To mark with a brand or with infamy; to fix a stigma upon; to disgrace; to re-

proach.

STil'LAR, a. Belonging to the stile of a dial. Mozon.

STIL'BITE, \*n. (Mm.) A white, crystallized mineral, of the zeolite family. Lyell.

STLL, n. A set of steps to pass from one enclosure to another: —a vertical piece in framing or panelling: —

another:—a vertical piece in framing or panelling:—
the pin of a dial. See Style.

Stylertof, or. [It.; stulet, Fr.] A small dagger, of which
the blade is not edged, but round, with a sharp point.

Stylertof, o. a. To stab with a small dagger. Bacon.

Still, v. a. [stillan, Sax.; stulen, D.; stulen, Ger.] [i.
stilled; pp. stylertof, or styler, in luli, to silence, to make stell; to culit; to allay; to
pacify; to appease; to make motionless. [†To distil. Baret.]

Full, a. [stills, Sax.; stil, D.] Silent; making no noise; quiet; calm, motionless, gentle, not loud.

Still, n. [stills, Ger.] Calm; silence, stillness. Bacon.

Still, ad. Till now; nevertheless; in an increasing degree, always; ever; continually; after that, in continnance

STILL, n. [from distil.] An apparatus for the distillation of liquids on a large or small scale; a vessel for distillation, an alembic.

STILL'BÜRN, a. Born lifeless, dead in the birth; abortive. STILL'BÜRN, \*v. a. To burn while distilling. Smart. STIL'LER, n. One who stills or quiets. Casaubon.

STILL'HÖÜSE,\* n. A house where distilling is performed, distillery. Ash.

distinery. see.

STIL'1-CIDE, n. [stillicidium, L.] A succession of drops; the dripping from the enves of a house. Bacon. [R.] †STIL-1-CID']-ODS, a. Falling in drops. Browne.

STILL'ING, n. The act of stilling: — a stand for casks. [R.] STILL'-LIPE, n. (Painting) The representation of such things as are without animal life, or have only vegetable

STILL'NESS, m. State of being still; freedom from noise; calm; quiet; silence, taciturnity.
STILL'RÔÔM,\* m. A room for a still, a domestic laboratory.

W. Ency. STILL'-STAND, n. Absence of motion, a stand-still. Sh

STIL'LY, ad. Silently; not loudly, gently; calmly. STILL'YARD, \* n. See STEELYARD. Crabb.

STILL'YARD,\* n. See STEELYARD. Crabb.

STILP-NO-SID'ER-ÎTE,\* n. (Mu.) A dark-colored mineral; a peroxide of iron. Jameson.

STILT, v. a. [stylta, Su. Goth.] [i. STILTED, pp. STILTING, STILTED, To raise, as on stills; to make higher by stilts. STILT, n. [staula, Icel.; stylta, Su. Goth.] pl. STILTS. A support or prop with a rest for the foot, used in pairs for walking in a raised position.

STILT'BIRD,\* n. A bird having long and slender legs.

STILT'PLOY-ER,\* n. A bird; as species of plover. P. Cyc.

STILT'Y,\* a. Raised on stilts; pompous. Qu. Rev.

STIM'V-LANT, a. [stimulans, L.] Stimulating; exciting. Follower.

Enlane es

Falconer.

STIM'U-LANT, n. A stimulating medicine; excitement.

STIM'U-LANT, n. a. [atimulo, L.] [1. STIMULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULATED; pp. STIM-ULA

BTIM'U-LA-TIVE, a. Stimulating; exciting. Ack.

STIM'U-LL-TIVE, n. That which stimulates. Melone
STIM'U-LL-TOB, n. One who stimulates. Scott.
STIM'U-LL-TERS, \* n. She who stimulates. Summer.
STIM'U-LUS, \* n. [L.] pl. STIM'U-LU. A goad; a spur something that excites or stimulates; excitement; a stimulant. Coloridge.
STIMG. p. [L. ATHER: on STIMULE STIME. STATE. STATE.

Sting, c. a. [L stung; pp. stinging, stung. — Stang, the former preterit, is obsolete.] To pierce or wound with a sting, or point darted out, as that of a wasp or scorpion; to pain acutely. to pain acutety.

STING, R. A sharp point with which some animals or insects are armed, that which stings or gives pain:—remoree of conscience.—(Bot.) A kind of hair, of certain plants, which secretes a poisonous fluid.

STING'BÛLL,\* R. A fish, which, with the spinous rays of its dorsal fin, inflicts wounds attended with inflammation. Crabb.

STING'ER, m. He or that which stings; an insect.

STIN'Q-I-Y, ad. Covetously; sparingly.
STIN'Q-I-NESS, a. Avarice; covetousness; niggardliness.
STIN'G-I-RESS, a. Having no sting. Bp. Hall.
STIN'GO, (sting'go) s. Sharp old beer. Addrson. [A cant word.

STIN'GY, a. Covetous; niggardly; avaricious. Knoz. [Low.]
STINE, (stingk) v. n. [stacken, D.] [s. stunk or stank; pp.
stinking, stunk. — Stank is obsolescent.] To emit a stench or an offensive smell, commonly a smell of putre-faction. [Low.]

STINK, (Stingk) n. An offensive or fetid smell. [Low.]
STINK ARD, n. A mean, stinking, pairry fellow. B. Jonson.
STINK'RR, n. He or that which gives a bad smell. Harney.
STINK'HÖRN,\* n. A species of mushroom; stinking morel.

Rooth.

STINK'|NG-LY, ad. With a stink. Stat.
STINK'PÖT, n. A composition offensive to the smell.
STINK'STONE,\*n. (Min.) Fetid carbonate of lime; swine-

stone. James

STINT, v. n. [i. stinted; pp stinting, stinted.] To bound; to limit; to confine; to restrain; to stop.

STINT, v. n. To cease; to stop; to desirt. Sackville. [R.]

STINT, n. A limit, bound; a quantity assigned, a task:

a small bird found on the sea-shores of England.

a small bird found on the sea-shures of England.

†STINT'ANCE, n. Restraint; stoppage, stint. Lond. Prod.

\$TINT'ANCE, n. Restraint; stoppage, stint. Lond. Prod.

\$TINT'ER, n. He or that which stints, restrains, or cramps.

\$TIPE, n. (Bot.) The stalk that bears the head of a mushroom, the stalk of the leaf of a fern, a stalk. P. Cyc.

\$TI'PEND, n. [stipendum, L.] Wages; settled pay for services; salary; allowance; hire.

\$TI'PEND, a. To pay by settled wages. Shelton. [R.]

\$TI-PEN-DA'RI-AN, \* a. Mercenary, hired. Seward. [R.]

[\$TI-PEN'DI-A-RY, |\$tI-pEn'de-a-re, P. J. Ja. Sm.; \$tI-pEn'ge-q-e, W.] a. Relating to, or having, a stipend; performed for, or receiving, a salary.

[\$TI-PEN'DI-A-RY, n. [stipendiarie, Fr.; stipendiarius, L.]

One who receives a fixed salary for services.

\$TIP'PLE, v. n. [i. \$TI-PED; Pp. \$TIPELID; Pp. \$TIPELID, TO.

STIPPLE, v. n. [t. stippled; pp. stippling, stippled.] To engrave, not in stroke or line, but in dots.

STIP'PLING,\* n. The act of engraving by the use of dots. Brande.

STIP'TIC, n. See Styptic.
STIP'TIC, n. See Styptic.
STIP'TU, n. [L.] pl. STIP' V-LÆ. A scale which protects the nascent leaves of plants; a stipule. Roget.
STIP-V-LĀ/CEOUS,\* (-shus) a. (Bot.) Having stipulæ or

stipules. Loudon.

STIP'U-LA-RY,\* a. Relating to stipule or stipules. Loudon.

STIP'U-LA-RY, b. n. [stipulor, L.] [i. stipulared; pp. stipularino, stipulared.] To contract; to bargain; to settle

STIP'U-LATE,\* a. (Bot.) Furnished with stipules. P. Cyc.
STIP-U-LA'TION, n. [Fr.] Act of stipulating, that which is
stipulated; contract; bargain.
STIP'U-LA-TOR, n. One who stipulates or bargains.
STIP'U-LE,\* n. [stipula, L.] (Bot.) A scale at the base of
some leaf-stalks, or one which protects the nascent leaves
of plants. P. Cyc.

of plants. P. Cyc.

STIP (ILED, \*a. (Bot.) Furnished with stipules. Crabb.

STIR, v. a. [i. stirred; pp. stirrino, stirred.] To move; to remove; to agliate, to incite; to instigate; to animate; to excite.— To stir up, to incite; to quicken; to awaken;

to excite.— To stir up, to incite; to quicken; to awaken; to rouse; to animate.

STIR, v. s. To move one's self; to move; to be in motion; to change place; to become an object of notice. [To rise in the morning. Colloquial. Shak.]

STIR, s. Tumuit; bustle; commotion; public disturbance seditious uproar; agitation; conflicting pussion.

STIR/A-BOOT, s. A dish formed of ostmeal, or other meal, boiled in water to a certain consistency; a hasty-pudding.

Malone.

STIRE,\* n. A sort of cider-apple. London.
STIR',\* A. T. ED,\* a. Having pendants, as icicles. Smart.
STIR',\* LOS, (stir'e-us) a. [stiria, L.] Resembling icicles.

STYRE, a. See STURE
[STYRE, n. [ettres, L.] Race; family; generation Spensor.

STYRE, a. [L.] pl. STYREES. Root; stem; stock.—

(Lase) The person from whom a family is descended; family; kindred; stirp. Bouvier.

[STIR'ARR, a. One who stirs; an inciter; an instigator.—

Stire was, an inciter; an instigator.

ST'R'RING, a. The act of moving. Addison.

[STIR'RUP, (star'up or stir'up) [star'up, S. W. P. J. E. E. Wb.; ster'up, R. J. Sm.; stir'up, R. M. ni ron hoop suspended by a strap, in which a horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.

[STIR'RUP-IR-ON, (star'up-I-urn) n. An iron or steel hoop STYRE, & See STURE

suspended by a strap, in which a horseman sets his foot when he mounts or ides.

(STIE'RUP-IR-ON,\* (#Tärup-I-qur) a. An iron or steel hoop which is suspended by a leather strap; a stirrup. Beoth.

(STIE'RUP-STERP,\* (stärup-Sträp) a. A strap by which a stirrup is suspended. Ash.

STITCH, v. a. [sticks, Dan.; sticken, D.] [i. stitched; pp. stitching, stitched.] To sew; to work with a needle on any thing; to join: — to unite, generally with some degree of clumsiness. — To stick up, to mend what was rent.

STITCH, v. n. To practise needle work; to sew.

STITCH, a. A pass of the needle work; to sew.

STITCH'ER-Y, a. Needlework. Stak.

STITCH'ER-Y, a. Needlework. Stak.

STITCH'WORT, (stich'würt) a. A genus of herbaceous plants; a weed; camomie; stichwort. Aissworth.

STITH, a. Strong; stiff. Ray. [Local, England.]

(STITH, a. Strong; stiff. Ray. [Local, England.]

(STITH, v. a. To form on the anvil; to forge. Stak. [a.]

STIYEN'Y, v. a. To form on the anvil; to forge. Stak. [a.]

STIVEN, v. a. [i. stived; pp. stiving, stived.] To stuff up or keep close; to press together. Sandys. To make hot or sultry. Wotton.

or acceptions; to press together. Sarays. To make not or sultry. Wotton.

STI'VER, n. A Dutch copper coin.

STÖAR, \* n. a. (Naut.) To stop; to choke. Bailey.

STÖAR, (stat) n. A fetid animal, of the weasel kind.

STÖC-CADE', n. An enclosure or fence made with pointed states Masses. See Secontary.

STAKES. Mason. See STOCKADE.

STOC-CA'DO, n. [stoccata, It., estocade, Fr.] A thrust with a rapier. Shak.

a rapter. Shak. Su. Goth.; stoc, Sax.; stock, D.] The trunk or body of a plant; the trunk into which a graft is inserted; a log; a post:—a blockhead, a man proverbishly stupid:—the handle of any thing.—[stock, Teut. A thrust; a stoccado; a stocking. Shak.] An article of dress for the nearly stocking. for the neck; a cravat; a close neckcloth:—a race; a lineage; a family:—a fixed fund; the capital sum invested in a bank, or manufacturing or trading company or interage; a raminy:—n axed tund; the capital sum invested in a bank, or manufacturing or trading company or corporation; principal; capital store; quantity; store, farming store, cattle in general:—a fund consisting of a capital store to go overnment to individual holders, who receive a rate of interest;—(commonly used in the plural.) See Stocks.

STÖCK. v. a. [i. stocked; pp. stocking, stocked.] To store; to fill, to lay up; to supply with stock.—[stocken, Teut. To put in the stocks. Shak. To extirpate. Drayton.]

STÖCK.DEL., v. a. (Fort.) A sharpened post or stake; a line or enclosure formed with pointed stakes. Smart.

STÖCK.BDL., v. a. To defend by stockades. Smart.

STÖCK.BDL., v. a. To defend by stockades. Smart.

STÖCK.BDL., v. a. To defend by stockades. Smart.

STÖCK. DEL., v. a. The system by which the purchase, sale, and transference of stock and shares are effected by brokers. Brande.

STÖCK.FISH, n. [stockevisck, D.] Dried cod, so called from its hardness. Skickom. Dred fish cured without salt.

STÖCK.FIL.Ly.FLÖW-ER, n. A plant and fragrant flower.

STÖCK.FOL.DER., n. An owner of stock, shareholder.

Ed. Rev.

Ed. Rev.

A.A. Nev. STÖCK'|NG, m. The close covering of the leg.
STÖCK'|NG, v. a. To dress in stockings. Drydes. [Ash.
STÖCK'|NG-FRÄME,\* n. A frame for weaving stockings.
STÖCK'|NG-WEAV-ER,\* n. One who weaves stockings.

STÖCK'15H, a. Hard; blockish; stocky. Stak. STÖCK'15B-BER, z. One who deals or speculates in stocks

STÖCK'JÖB-BER, m. One who deals or speculates in stocks or the public funds; a stockbroker.

RTÖCK'JÖB-BIRG, m. Act of speculating in stocks.

STÖCK'LÖCK, m. A lock fixed in wood. Mozon.

STÖCK'PUBER,\* m. (Mil.) A certain saving which is made in a corps, and applied to regimental purposes. Orabb.

STÖCK\*, m. pl. A prison for the legs; a kind of punishment:

—public funds.—(Nust.) A frame erected on the shore of a river or harbof, or in a navy-yard, to support a ship while it is bu ding. See STOCK.

STÖCK'SHÄVE,\* m. An instrument used in block-making.

STÖCK'STILL, a. Mottonless as a log; quite still. Deales.

STÖCK'Y, a. Stout; short and thick; as, "Such a one is atooky." Addison. [Provincial and colloquial.]

STÖ'IC, n. [Erwives, from orea, a perch.] One of a sect of ancient philosophers, founded by Zeno, named from the stea, (perch.) in Athens, where Zeno delivered his discourses. He taught that a wise man ought to be free from all passions, to be unmoved either by jey or grief, and to esteem all things governed by unavoidable necessity:—one who is stoical, insensible, or unmoved.

STÖ'IC, \( \) \( \alpha\). Of or belonging to the Stoics; cold; stiff; STÖ'I-CAL-\( \) \( \) austere; unfeeling; unmoved; wanting sensibility; affecting to hold all things indifferent.

STÖ'I-CAL-VRESS, N. Quality or state of being stoical.

STÖ'I-CHL-NESS, N. Quality or state of being stoical.

STÖ'I-CHL-OM'E-TRY,\* n. [\( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \)

substances must have, when they enter into a state of

branch of chemistry that treats of the proportions which substances must have, when they enter into a state of neutrality. Easy.

BTÖ'-CigM, n. [stoisime, Fr.] The system, doctrine, character, or manners, of the Stoics insensibility. Stoics, character, or manners, of the Stoics insensibility. Stoics BTÖAE, (stoik) [stoc, Sax.] Locus: place:—hence the names of many English towns, &c.; as, Basingstoks.

STÖLE, STÖAE, (stoik) [stoc, Sax.] Locus: place:—hence the names of many English towns, &c.; as, Basingstoks.

STÖLE, n. [stola, L.; stol, Sax.; stole, Fr.] A long vest; a vestment of a matron or of a priest. Michigs.—(Bol.) A sucker, or the modification of one.

STÖLE, n. [stola, L.; stol, Sax.; stole, Fr.] A long vest; a vestment of a matron or of a priest. Michigs.—(Bol.) A STÖLED, (stöid) a. Wearing a stole or long robe. G. Fletcher.

STÖLED, (stöid) a. Wearing a stole or long robe. G. Fletcher.

STÖLED, (stöid) a. Wearing a stole or long robe. G. Fletcher.

STÖLED, (stöid) a. Wearing a stole or long robe. G. Fletcher.

STÖLED, n. [stoladiss, L.] Stupid; foolish. Cockeram. Ec. Rev. [E.]

STÖL'ID, a. [stoladiss, L.] Stupid; foolish. Cockeram. Ec. Rev. [E.]

STÖL'ID, N. Stolo, L.] [stolidus, L.; stolidity. Scott.

STÖLON', n. [stolo, L.] [stol.] A shoot or runner of grass, that roots at the joint. Loudem.

STÖL-O-NIY/ER-OUS, a. Producing stolons, or creeping, rooting shoots, as some grasses. Louden.

STÖL-O-NIY/ER-OUS, a. Producing stolons, or creeping, rooting shoots, as some grasses. Louden.

STÖL-O-NIY/ER-OUS, a. Producing stolons, or creeping, rooting shoots, as some grasses. Louden.

STÖL-O-NIY/ER-OUS, a. STÖM/AGHS. [stomac, Fr.; stomachus, L.] The ventricle or viscus in which food is singested. The human stomach is a somewhat oblong, rounded, membranous bag, in the epigastric region.—appetitie desire of food; inclination; liking. [Anger Spenser. Sullenness; resentment; pride; haughtiness. Hooker.]

STÖM'-AGH, (stüm'sk) v. s. [stomachor, L.] [i. stowacher];

appetite; acsire of account of the first pride; haughtiness. Spenser. Sullenness; resentment; pride; haughtiness. Hooker.]
STÖM'ACH, (stüm'ak) v. a. [stomachor, L.] [i stomached pp. stomaching, stomached.] To receive, hold, retain, or bear in the stomach. Reckardson. To resent; to remember with anger; to brook. Shak.
[STÖM'ACH, (stüm'ak) v. n. To be angry. Hooker.
[STÖM'ACH, a. [stomacal, Fr.] Cordial; helping the stomach. Cotgrave.

STÖM'ACHED, (stüm'akt) a. Filled with anger. Shak.

STÖM'ACHED, (stüm'akt) a. Filled with anger. Shak.
STÖM'A-CHEB, (stüm'a-cher) n. An ornamental covering
worn by women on the breast.

STOM'ACH-ER,\* (stum'ak-er) n. One who stomachs. S

STOM'AEH-ER,\* (stüm'ak-er) n. One who stomachs. Smart.
STOM'AEH-FÜL. A. Sullen; stubborn; angry. Bp. Hall.
STOM'AEH-FÜL-LY,\* ad. In an angry manner. Johnson.
STOM'AEH-FÜL-NESS, n. Sullenness; obstinacy. Granger
STO-MÄEH'IC, (sto-mäk'ık) n. A medicine for the stomach.
STO-MÄEH'IC, a. [stomachique, Fr.] Relating to the
STO-MÄEH'I-CAL, stomach; good for the stomach.
STOM'AEH-ING, (stüm'ak-ing) n. Resentment. Shak.
STOM'AEH-LESS, a. Having no stomach or appetite. Bp.
Hall.
Gaullen. Someer.

[sullen. Spenser.

1STÖM'AEH-OÜS, (stüm'ak-üs) a. [stomackosus, L.] Angry,
STÖM'AEH-PÜMP,\* n. A small pump, or syringe, for draw
ing liquids out of the stomach, or injecting liquids into it

Brands.

STÖM'AEH-Y, a. Sullen; obstinate; stomachful. Jennings.

STÖM'AEH-Y, a. Sullen; obstinate; stomachful. Jennings.

STÖM'A-PÖD,\* n. [στόμα and ποῦς.] (Zool.) One of an or der of crustaceans. Brands.

STÖM'A-T, \* n. pl. [Bot. & Zool.) Oval orifices in the covering of some plants, and the cuticle of some animals. Roget.

STÖ-MAT'[C,\* n. [στοματικός.] (Med.) A medicine for discusses of the mouth. Danglison.

STÖ'MI-AS,\* n. A genus of fishes, of the pike tribe. P. Cyc.

STÖ'MI-AS,\* n. Post; station. Spensor. Stop; a stand. Bacon.

STÖNE, n. [stains, Goth.; stan, Sax.; sten, D.] A concretion of some species of earth, as lime, silex, clay, and the like, in combination, smaller than a rock and larger than gravel; a mineral not ductile or malleable; a plece of stone cut for building, a gem; a precious stone; a peable; a bowlder:— a composition which stands the weather, and has the appearance of stone; artificial stone:— a monubowlder: — a composition which stands the weather, and has the appearance of stone; artificial stone: — a monument, at a grave: — any thing made of stone: — calculus, or calculous concretion, in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from a calculus: — the case which, in some fruits, contains the seed, and is itself contained in the fruit: — testicle. — A weight containing fourteen pounds; but, at the Smithfield market, in England, eight pounds are reckoned a stone of meat. — "By an act of parliament,

the stone of fourteen pounds is required to be adopted in the reckoning, in the market; but custom in this, as in many other cases defeas the authority of the government, and eight pounds continue to be reckused as the Smith-field stone." Colsma. — To lesse so stone universel, to do every thing that can be done to produce an effect, or pro-mode an ellect. mote an object.

BTONE, a. Made of stone; consisting of stone. Shak.

BTONE, a. L. tooned; pp. stoning, stoned.] To pelt or beat or kill with stones; — to face with stones; to hard-

en:—to remove stones.

STÖNE/-BLIND,\* a. Blind as a stone. Forby.

STÖNE/-BCN,\* a. An animal that bores stones. Kirby.

STÖNE/-BCW, (ston'bb) n. A crossbow which shoots stones.

STÖNE/-BEXM-BLE,\* n. A plant that bears the roebuck-ber-

STONE'BRASH,\* s. A subsoil composed of pulverized rock or stone. Low

of Bone. Zenzos.

BTÖNE'BREÄK, (stön'bräk) s. An herb. Amsworth.

STÖNE'BUCK, s. An anumal of the deer kind. West.

STÖNE'BUTTER, s. (Mis.) A nort of alum. Orab.

STÖNE'CHÄT, s. A bird; a species of warbler. Brande. STÖNE/CHÄT,\* n. A bird; a species of warbler. Brande.
STÖNE/CHÄT-TER, n. A bird; stonechat. Answorth.
STÖNE/CÖAL,\* n. (Min.) Mineral carbon, or Kilkenny coal,
of slaty texture and conchoidal fracture; anthracite. Crabb.
STÖNE/CÖLD,\* a. Cold as a stone. Fairfaz.
STÖNE/CCÖE-AL,\* n. A hard species of coral. Lyell.
STÖNE/CEÖP, n. A genus of succulent plants.
STÖNE/CEÖP, n. A genus of succulent plants.
STÖNE/CEÖSH,\* n. A bore on the foot. Foz. [Local.]
STÖNE/CEÜSH,\* n. A bird; a large species of plover.
Brande.

STÖNE/CUT-TER, M. One who hews stones; a mason.
STÖNE/CUT-TING,\* M. The work of a stonecutter. Urs.
STÖNE/DEAD,\* a. Quite dead. Ask.
STÖNE/EAT-ER,\* M. An animal that devours stones, atoneborer. Kirby.
STÖNE/FAL-CON,\* (-fRw-kn) M. A sort of hawk which

builds her nest in rocks. Crabb.
STÖNE FERN, m. A plant. Ausworth.
STÖNE FLY, m. An insect. Ausworth.

STÖNE'FLY, n. An insect. Ausworth.
STÖNE'FRÜT, (stöni'frét) s. Fruit containing a stone, or a hard shell which encloses the seed, as peaches, plums, &c.
STÖNE'HÄM-MER,\* n. A hammer for breaking stones. Ash.
STÖNE'HÄME, n. A kind of hawk. Ainworth.
†STÖNE'HEÄRT-ED, a. Hardhearted. Browne.
STÖNE'HÖRSE, n. A horse not castrated; a stallion.
STÖNE'MÄ-SON,\* n. A mason who works in stone. Ash.
STÖNE'MÖR-TAR,\* n. A kind of mortar in which stones are laid. Ash.

STÖNE'MÖR-TAR,\* \*. A KING OI MOTIAT IN WHICH STONE' Ash.

STÖNE'PİNE,\* \*n. A species of pine-tree. W. Ency.

STÖNE'PİTCH, \*n. A quarry; a pit where stones are dug.

STÖNE'PİTCH, \*n. Hard, inspissated pitch. Bacon.

STÖNE'PLÄNT,\* \*n. (Bot.) The lythophyton. Hamilton.

STÖNE'PLÖV-ER, (stön'piùv-er) n. A bird. Aumoorth.

STÖNE'QUAR-RY,\* (-kwör'e) n. A mine or quarry of stones.

Goldsmith. Goldsmith.

STÖN'E'B, n. One who beats or kills with stones.
STÖNE'B'-CAST, n. Distance to which a stone may be thrown; the cast of a stone.

STONE'SEED, \* n. A perennial plant. Booth.

STONE'SMIC-KLE, (ston'smik-kl) n. A bird. Amsworth. STÖNE'SQUAR-ER, s. One who shapes stones into squares. STÖNE'WÂLL,\* n. A wull or fence made of stone. Stelle. STÖNE'WARE,\* n. Ware made of pulverized stone or earth.

McGullock. [stone.

STÖNE'WORK, (-würk) n. Work or masonry consisting of

STÖN'I-NESS, n. The quality of being stony; hardness.

STÖN'Y, a. Made of, or resembling, stone; abounding with

stones; hard; inflexible, urrelenting.

STÖN'Y-HEÄRT-ED, a. Hardhearted: cruel; pitiless. Shak.

STOOD, (stûd) L. & p. from Stand. See STAND.

STÖÖK, [stök, Ja. K.; stük, Wb.] n. [stuke, West Goth.] A

shock of corn containing twelve sheaves. Loudon.

STÔÔL, v. a. To set up the sheaves in stocks. Ash. STÔÔL, v. [stols, Goth., stol, Sax.; stol, D.; stoll, Ger.] A seat without a back, as distinguished from a chair: a close stool, natural evacuation of the bowels:from the trunk of a tree; the root of a timber tree which throws up shoots.—Stool of repentance, or cutty stool, a stool on which persons stood in the churches of

Scotland who had been guilty of fornication, &c.
STOOL'BALL, n. A rural play with a ball. Prior.
STOOM, r. s. To allay or qualify wine by herbs; to stum. Chambers.

Troop, v. s. [i. stooped; pp. stoopeng, stooped.] To bend down or forward; to lean forward, standing or walking; to yield; to bend, to submit; to descend from rank or dignity; to be inferior; to condescend: — to come

Tank or aigmty; to be interior; to condessiona: — to come down on prey.

STÔOP, s. a. To bend forward; to submit. Young.

STÔOP, s. Act of stooping; inclination downward; descent from dignity or superiority; fall of a bird upon his prey.

— [stoppa, Sux.; stoope, D.] A vessel for liquor. — [stupa,

L.] A post fistened in the earth. Res. [Local, Eng.]—A planks or balustrade:—a porch with stops; door-steps. Neth. [Local, New York.]
STOOP/Re, n. One who stoops. Recreect.
STOOP/Re-1; at. Bending down; bending forward.
STOOP/Re-1; at. With inclination downwards.
STOP, v. a. [estopper, old Fr.; stoppers, it.; stoppers, D.] [i stoppers propers, one from progressive motion; to hinder from successive operation; to hinder from any change of state; to hinder from action or practice; to put an end to the motion or action of; to impede; to check to intercept; to repress; to suspend; to suppress; to close up; to obstruct.
STOP, v. s. To cease to proceed; to stay; to cease.
STOP, v. s. To cease to proceed; to stay; to cease.
STOP, w. Act of stopping; that which stops; time of stopping; cessation; rest; internaission; interruption; that which obstructs; obstacle; impediment:—a point or mark in writing:—a vent on a wind instrument, or place on the wire of a stringed instrument, by which a note is produced.

note is produced.

STÖP'CÖCK, n. A pipe to let out liquor, stopped by a turn-

STOP COCA, N. O. Prop. of ing cock.
STOP GAP, N. Something substituted, a temporary expedient. Johnson. [R.]
STOP (LESS, s. Not to be stopped; having no stop; irresistance).

STOP/PAGE, n. Act of stopping; state of being stopped; that which stops; obstruction.—Stoppage in transits, (Law) the seizure by the seller of goods sold, during the

(Law) the science by the scient of goods sold, during the course of their passage to the buyer.

STÖP'PER, n. He or that (Newl.) A large ring-holt driven into the deck, for the use of a rope-stopper. Crabb.

STÖP'PING,\* n. Act of halting or stopping.

STÖP'PING,\* n. Act of halting or stopping.

into the de. k, for the use of a rope-stopper. Crabb.

STÖP'PIRE, \*m. Act of haiting or stopping.

STÖP'PIRE, (stöp'pi) n. That by which any hole, or the mouth of any vessel, is filled up; a cork; a stopper STÖP'PIR, \*m. a. To stop; to close with a stoppie. Csupper.

STÖR'AGE, \*m. Act of storing goods: place for storing goods; sum paid for storing goods. Ash.

STÖ'RAX, n. [stprax, L.] A tree; a resun or fragrant balsaunic exudation from the tree.

STÖRE. a. [stdr. old Swed. stor. Dan. stor. [scl.] A large

STORE, a. [s60\*,old Swed.; stor. Dan.; stoor, Icel.] A large number or large quantity, plenty; a stock accumulated; a supply hourded, a house where merchandlae is stored; a warehouse, hoard; storehouse, magazine.—(Unsted

a warehouse, hoard; storehouse, magazine.—(United States) A retailer's shop. See Bookstone.

Störe, a. Hoarded; laid up, accumulated. Bacon. Fit or designed to be kept; as, store cattle or pigs. Loudon.

Störe, v. a. [L. storage; pp. storage, storage.] To lay up in store, to hoard; to furnish, to replenish, to stock.

Störe, höße, a. A. magazine; a warehouse, a place in which things are hoarded and reposited against a time of

use; a store.
STÖRE'KEEP-ER,\* a. One who takes care of a store. Ack.

STÖRE'KLEP-ER,\* n. One who takes care of a store. Ash.
STÖRE'KLEP-ER,\* n. One who stores or lays up.
STÖRE'BÖÖM,\* n. A room or place for goods. Jones.
STÖRE'BE,\* [stor']e, Sm. Ash; stor], K. Wb. Maunder.]
[6 Top']n] n. Parental or maternal instinct or affection;
affection of animals for their young. Ash.
[STÖ'R]-L, (stor']d) a. Historical. Chaucer.
STÖ'R]-L, (stor']d) a. Furnished with stories:—adorned
with historical paintings:—celebrated in story. Gray.
[STÖ'R]-ER, n. Historian; relater of stories. Bp. Peacock.
STÖRK, n. A bird of passage, nearly allied to the crans and
heron, famous for the regularity of its departure.
STÖRM, n. [ystorm, Weish; storm, Sax.; storm, D.; stormo,
It.] A commotion in the atmosphere; a tempest, a blast;
a hurricane; rain accompanied by wind:—a violent
assault on a fortified place, sedition; tumult; calamity;
distress, violence; vehemence, tumultuous force.

distress, violence; vehemence, tumultuous force.
STÖRM, v. a. [L. STORMED; pp. STORMING, STORMED.] To
attack with violence by open force.

STORM, v. n. To raise tempests, to rage, to blow violently; to be tempestuous; to be angry or violent.

to be tempestuous; to be angry or violent.

STÖRM'BEAT, a. Injured, or beat, by storm. Spensor.

STÖRM'BEAD, \* a. A bird; a name of the petrol. Hill.

STÖRM'GOCK, \* a. A bird; taled also the massel. Peanant.

STÖRM'STOL, \* a. A bird; the petrel; Mother Carey's chicken. Hamilton.

STÖRM'FOL, \* a. Tempestuous; stormy. Collina. [R.]

STÖRM'FOL, NESS, \* a. Storminess. Carlyla. [R.]

STÖRM'INLSS, \* a. State or quality of being stormy.

STÖRM'INSS, \* a. Destitute of storms. Hantgemary.

STÖRM'PRÖDF, \* a. Proof against storms or bad weather.

Garrick.

Garrick

STORM'Y, a. Tempostuous; blowing; violent; passionate. STORM'IN, \* (stort'ing) a. The parliament or legislative body of Norway. Ec. Rev. STÖ'RY, n. [stor, Sax.; storie, D.; storie, It.; ioropia, Gr.] History; an account of things past; a small tale; a potty narrative; an anecdote; an incident; a trifling tale; a peky fiction: — a stage or floor of a building; a flight of rooms; a subdivision of the height of a house, embracing the height ascended by one flight of stairs. Wotton. BTO'RY, v. a. To relate. Shak. To arrange in stories. Beauley.

STO'RY-BOOK,\* (-bûk) n. A book filled with stories.

STÖ'RY-PÖST,\* s. (Arck.) An upright plece of timber disposed in a story of a building for a support. Francis.
STÖ'RY-TELL-ER, n. One who relates tales or stories.

STO'RY-TELL-ING, \* n. The act of telling stories. Guardian.
STO'RY-TELL-ING, \* n. The act of telling stories. Guardian.
STOT, n. [†A horse. Chaucer.] A steer. [Local, Eng.]
STOTE, n. A kind of weasel. See Stoat.
STÖUND, v. n. [stande, Icel.] To be in pain or sorrow; to ache. Brockett. [Local, Eng.]
STÖUND, p. Stunned. Spenser.
STÖUND, p. Stunned. Spenser.
STÖUND, n. Sorrow; pain; a noise. Spenser. Amazement.

(STÖÜND, P. Stunned. Spenser.
STÖÜND, R. Sorrow; pain; a noise. Spenser. Amazement.
Gay. Hour; time; instant. Thomson. [Obsolete or local.]
(STÖÜR, m. [stur. Run.] Assault; incursion; tumult. Spenser. A river; used in composition, as Stourbridge.
STÖÜT, a. [stout, D] Strong; corpulent; large; lusty; valiant; brave; bold; obstinate; resolute, proud; firm.
STÖÜT, a. A cant name for very strong beer. Swyft.
STÖÜT/HEART-ED,\* a. Brave, resolute; courageous. Ash.
STÖÜT/LY, ad. Lustily; boldly; firmly; obstinately.
STÖÜT/NESS, m. Quality of being stout; strength, valor, boldness, fortitude; obstinacy.
STÖVE, R. [esture, old Fr.; stove, D.] A hothouse; a place artificially heated. Wiseman. A fireplace, more or less close, or a receptacle for the combustion of fuel for the purpose of heating houses or apartments.

purpose of heating houses or apartments. STOVE, v. a. To keep warm in a house artificially heated.

STO'VER, n. [estuver, old Fr.] Fodder for cattle; coarse hay or straw. Shak. Pods or points, as of rape, broken off in

or straw. Shak. Pods or points, as of rape, broken off in thrashing. [Local, Eng.]
Stöw, (stö) v. a. [1. stowed; pp. stowing, stowed.] To lay by or place compactly; to lay up; to reposit.
[NTÖW, KTÖE, n. [Sax.] A place. Gibson.
Stöw'AGE, n. Act of stowing, state of being stowed; that which is stowed up, place for stowing, room for laying up; money paid for the stowing of goods.
Stra'Bism, n. [strabismus, L.; strabisme, Fr.] A squinting; act of looking asquint. See Strabismus.
Stra-Bis'Mus, n. [L.] (Med.) An unnatural obliquity in the axis of the eye; a want of concordance in the optic axes, a squinting. Brade.

a squinting. Brands.

STRAD'DLE, (strad'dl) v. n. [i.straddled; pp. straddling, straddled.] To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left, to part the legs wide.

WIG.
STRANDLE,\* n. The position of one who straddles; divarication, a stride. Copper.
STRXG'GLE, (strag'gl) v. n. [i. stragglet; pp. stragglet, stragglet.] To wander without any certain direction; to rove, to ramble, to roam; to wander dis-persedly; to exuberate; to shoot too far; to be dispersed; to stand single.

STRXG'GLER, n. One who straggles; a wanderer; a rov-

er; a vagabond.

STRXG'GLING,\* p. a. Moving irregularly; roving.

STRXG'GLING-Ly,\* ad. In a straggling manner.

STRXIGHT, (strät) a. Direct; right, as a line stretched between two points; not crooked; tense; tight. See STRAIT

STRÄIGHT,\* (strät) v. a. To make straight; to straighten.

STRÄIGHT, (strät) ad. Immediately; directly. Shak.
STRÄIGHT'EN, (strä'tn) v. a. [i. straightened; pp.
straightening, straightened.] To make straight; to free from crookedness

NOS From Crowculers.

STRÄIGHT'EN-ER, (strä'tn-er) n. One who straightens.

STRÄIGHT'FÖRTH, (sträi'förth) ad. Directly. Spenser.

STRÄIGHT'FÖR-WARD,\* (sträi'för-ward) a. Proceeding
directly forward; direct, upright; undeviating. Spr. E.

directly forward; direct, upright; undeviating. Sr. E. Brydges.

Rev.

STRÄIGHT'FÖR'WARD-LY,\* ad. In a direct manner. Ec.

STRÄIGHT'FÖR'WARD-NESS,\* s. Quality of being straightforward. P. Cyc.

STRÄIGHT'LY, (strät'le) ad. In a right line; not crookedly.

STRÄIGHT'NESS, (strät'nes) s. State of being straight; rectitude; directness.

(STRÄIGHT'WAY, (strät'wa) ad. Immediately; directly.

(STRÄIGHT'WAY, (strät'wa) ad. Immediately; directly.

(STRÄIGHT'WAY, (strät'nes) s. Straight in shape. Shak.

STRÄIN, (strän) c. a. [estreindre, old Fr.] [4. STRAINED; pp.

STRAINING, STRAINED.] To force through some porous substance; to force through some porous substance; to force through some porous substance; to squeeze in an embrace; to purify by filtration:—to squeeze in an embrace; to purify by filtration:—to squeeze in an embrace; to purify by sprain; to weaken by violence:—to put to its utmost strength; to make straight or tense; to push beyond the proper extent:—to force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural. or unnatural.

STRĂIN, v n. To make violent efforts; to be filtered.

STRĂIN, (străn) n. An injury by violence; a sprain:—a style or manner of speaking; song; note; sound; tune:
— turn; tendency. [†Race; generation; hereditary disposition. Shak. Rank; character. Dryden.]

STRĂIN', BLE, a. That may be strained. Bacon.

STRĂIN', R. n. One who straines; filtration.

STRĂIN', (străt) n. Violent tension. Speaser.

STRĂIN', (străt) n. Violent tension. Speaser.

STRĂIN', (străt) n. Piolent tension. Speaser.

STRĂIN', (străt) n. A narrow channel joining two seas, or one part of a sea or piece of water to another; a pass:—state of distress or embarrasment; distress; difficulty.

STRĂIT'EN, (străt'n) v. a. [t. straitened; pp. straitened.

STRĂIT'EN, (străt'n) v. a. [t. straitened; pp. straitened.

STRÄIT'EN, (strä'(n)v.a. [. straitened; pp. straitening, straitened.] To make narrow; to contract; to confine; to make close or tight; to deprive of necessary room:—to distress; to put into difficulties; to embarrass.

STRÄIT'HÄND-ED, a. Parsimonious; sparing; niggardly.

STRÄIT'HÄND'ED-NESS, n. Niggardliness. Bp. Hall.

STRÄIT'HÄND'ED-NESS, n. Niggardliness. Bp. Hall.

STRÄIT'HÄND'ED-NESS. n. Niggardliness. Bp. Hall.

STRÄIT'HÄND'ED-NESS. n. Niggardliness. Bp. Hall.

STRÄIT'HÄLGED, (strät'läst) a. Pinched by stays:—stiff: constrained; without freedom; rigid; strict, over-scrupulous.

pulous.

pulous.

STRĀIT'NŢ, ad. Narrowly; strictly; rigorously; closely.

STRĀIT'NŒSS, z. Quality of being strait; narrowness; rigor, distress; difficulty; want; zearcity.

STRĀIT-WĀIST'COAT,\* z. Same as strait-jacket. Smart.

†STRĀKE. The old greterit of Strake. Struck. See Struck.

STRĀKE, z. [A streak; a narrow board.] The iron or tire which defends the felly of a wheel. (Nast.) A range 

of planks, or a seam between two planks, in a snip.

STRÄM'ASH, v. a. [stramaziare, It.] To beat, to bang.

Grose. [Scotland, and local in England.]

STRÄM'ASH,\* n. A crash, a tumult. Jamieson. [Vulgar.]

STRA-Min'z-Ols, a. [strammeus, L.] Strawy; consisting of straw, chaffy, like straw. Burton.

STRA-Mön-Ion,\* n. (Bot.) A plant; the thorn-apple. Crabb.

STRÄM'O-NY,\* n. The thorn-apple, or datura stramonium, a narcotic plant, the seeds and leaves of which are used in medicine. Brands. medicine. Brands.

STEAND, n. [strand, Sax.; strande, D.; strend, Icel.] The verge of the sea or of any water; a shore; a beach.—
(Mat.) A division or twist of a rope.

STRAND, v. a. [1. STRANDED, pp. STRANDING, STRANDED.]
To drive or force upon the shallows:—to break a strand of rone.

STRANG, a. Strong. Brockett. [North of Eng.]

STRANG, a. Strong. Brockett. [North of Eng.]
STRANGE, (strain) a. [estrange, old Fr., extraneus, L.] Foreign; of another country; not domestic:—wonderful; new; unaccustomed; odd, unusual; singular; eccentric; unknown; remote; unacquainted. See Change.
STRANGE, interj. An expression of wonder Waller.
[STRANGE, v. a. To be estranged; to wonder. Glanville.
[STRANGE, v. a. [estranger, old Fr.] To allenate; to estrange. Wodroephe.

STRANGE'-LOOK-ING,\* (-luk-ing) a. Having an odd ap-

pearance. West. Rev.

STRANGE'LY, ad. In a strange manner; wonderfully.

STRANGE'NESS, n. State or quality of being strange, odd-

ness; singularity; uncommonness.

STRĀN'ĢER, n. [estranger, old Fr.] One who is not known; one who is not an inhabitant, a foreigner; one of another country, an alien; a guest; one unacquainted; one not admitted to fellowship.

tSTRÄNGE'-SÄIL,\* n. (Naut.) An unknown, or an enemy's, ship within view. Mar. Dict.

STRÄN'GLE, (sträng'gi) v. a. [strangulo, L.] [i. strangled; pp. strangling, strangled]. To choke; to suffocate; to kill by intercepting the breath, to suppress; to hinder

STRAN'GLE-A-BLE,\* a. That may be strangled. Chesterfield. [R.]
TRANGLER, n. One who strangles. Shak.

STRIN'GLER, a. One who strangles. Shak. [throat. STRIN'GLER, (strin'glz) n. pl. Swellings in a horse's STRIN'GLING, n. Act of stopping the breath. STRIN-GU-LN'ITON, n. [Fr.] Act of strangling; state of being strangled; suffocation. Wissman. [R.] STRAN-GU-RY, n. [στραγροτρία.] (Med.) A difficulty in voiding urine, attended with pain. STRIN, n. [stropp, Sax.; strop, Teut.] A narrow, long slip of cloth or leather:—an appendage to the leaf of some grasses:—a loather, &c., for sharpening a razor, usually or very often written strop.
STRIP, v. a. [is traptered in pp. strapping, strapped.] To STRIP, v. a. [is traptered in pp. strapping, strapped.]

STRAP, v. a. [L. STRAPPED; JP. STRAPPING, STRAPPED.] To beat with a strap; to sharpen with a strap.
STRAP-PA'DO, m. [estrapade, Fr.] A kind of military torture, formerly practised. It was performed by drawing

up the offender to the top of a beam, and letting him fall, with the common effect of dislocating a limb. Stat. STAP.P.J.P.J. v. a. To punish; to torture. Milton. STRAP.P.J. v. One who straps:—any thing bulky. Cent.

STRAP'PING, a. Vast; large; bulky. Johnson. [Vulgar or colloquial.] [man. fSTRXP'PLE,\* v. a. To bind with twigs; to strap. Chap-STRASS,\* n. A compound mineral substance, used in mak-

STRAS, \* n. A compound mineral substance, used in making artificial gens. Urs.

STRA' 74, n. [pl. of stratum, L.] (Min. & Gool.) Beds; layers, as of earth. See Stratum.

STRATY\_40Em, n. [pron-fi).pm.1] An artifice in war; a trick by which an enemy is deceived or some advantage griped, an artifice a trick.

gained; an artifice; a trick.

BTRXT-A-GEM', I-CAL, a. Full of stratagems, Stoty. [R.]

STRXT-A-RITH'ME-TRY,\* n. [στρατός, ἀυθμός, and μέτρον-] (Md.) The act of drawing up an army or body of

men in a geometrical figure. Crubb.

STRATE-E-GET'|10,\* | a. Relating to strategetics. Qu.

STRATE-E-GET'|-CAL,\* | Rev.

STRATEGICS,\* n. pl. See STRATEGETICS, and STRATEGY.

STRAT-E-GET'ICS,\* n. pl. That branch of military science which relates to the disposition and arrangement of an which relates to the disposition and arrangement of an army for battle, military tactics, strategy. Th. Campbell. STRA-TEG'[-C, \* ] a. [στρατήριον.] Relating to strategy STRA-TEG'[-C, \* ], \* ] one who is versed in strategy or strategatics. Qu. Rev. STRA-TEG'[-C, \* ], \* ]. Corparηγός, Gr.] An Athenian general officer. Mulford.

STRA-TEG-Y, \* [strate-]c, E. Sm. Wb. Crabb; strate jc, P. Cyc.] n. [στρατηγία.] The art or science of making preliminary arrangements for an army, also of arraying and conducting an army, strategatics, military science or

conducting an army, strategetics, military science or tactics. P. Cyc.

STRÄTH, n. [ystrad, Welsh.] A vale; a valley through which a river flows. Bp. Horsley.—In use in Scotland. STRÄTH'spry,\* (strath'spc) n. (Mus.) A hiely Scotch dance, a Highland air. Sir W. Scott.

STRÄT-1-F1-CA-TION, n. Act of stratifying; state of being stratified; arrangement in beds or levers.

stratified; arrangement in beds or layers.

STRXT'|-FIED,\* (strat'e-fid) p. a. Composed of strata or

INTERPOSE (STATE-110) p. a. Composed of strata or layers, having strata, P. Cyc.

Fig. (Philips, STRAT')-FORM,\* a. Being in the form of strata; stratified.

STRAT')-FO. a. [stratifier, Fr., from stratum, L.] [L. STRAT-IFIED.] To form or arrange into layers or beds.

STRAT-I-GRAPH'I-CAL,\* a. Relating to strata; descriptive of strata. Murchison.

STRAT-1-GRĂPH']-CAL-LY,\* ad. In a stratugraphical form.
STRA-TOC'RA-CY, n. [στρατός and κράτος.] A military government. Guthric.

government. Guthire.

STRA-TÖĞ'RA-PHY, n. [στρατός and γράψω.] A description of armies, or whitever relates to them. Todd.

STRĀ'TUM, n. [L.] pl. STRĀ'TA; Eng. STRĀ'TUMŞ: the latter rarely used.—(Min. & Geol.) A layer or bed of any thing; as, a stratum of gravel, or of earth, or of rocks which he in succession upon each other.

STRA'TUS,\* n. [L.] (Meteorology) A fall-cloud, or a cloud that rests on the earth's surface. Hamilton. tSTRAUGHT, (strawt) Old pret. & p. from Stretch. Stretched.

Chaucer.

STRÂW, n. The stalk or stem of grain: — any thing proverbially worthless. STRÂW, v. a. See Strew. STRÂW, -BÉD, \* n. A bed made of straw. Holdsworth.

STRAW'BER-RY, n. A well-known plant and its fruit, of

STEAW HERE-E; ... An evergreen tree; arbutus.
STRÂW BER-Ry-TRĒĒ, n. An evergreen tree; arbutus.
STRÂW BULLT, (-bit) a. Made of straw. Milion.
STRÂW -cÖL-OR,\* n. The color of straw. Eucy.
STRÂW -cÖL-ORED, (-kül-yrd) a. Of the color of straw;

light yellow. Stack.

STRÄW'-CÜT-TER,\* n. One who cuts straw. Farm. Ency.

STRÄW'-HÄT,\* n. A hat made of straw. Urc.

STRAW'-STÜFFED, (-stüft) a. Stuffed with straw.
STRAW'-worm, (-wurm) n. A worm bred in straw.
STRAW'y, a. Made or consisting of straw; like straw;

STEAY, (stra) v. n. [i. strayed; pp. straying, strayed.]
To wander; to rove; to rove out of the way; to range of

To wander; to rove; to rove out of the way; to range or wander; to go astray; to ramble; to swerve, to err; to deviate from the right.

18TEAY, (strā) v. a. To mielead. Shak.

STRĀY, (strā) v. a. Noy creature strayed; any thing lost by wandering. Shak. Act of wandering.

STRĀY'Ne, (strā'e) v. One who strays; a wanderer. Fox.

STRĀY'Ne, v. Act of roving; act of going astray.

STRĒAK, (strāk) v. [strake, D.] A line of color different from that of the ground color:—a long, narrow stripe:
—a stratch or mark made on a minerul.

STRĒAK (strāk) v. g. [t. STRĀKED]: 20. STRĀKING.

STREAR, (strek) v. a. [1. STREARED ; pp. STREARING,

STREAMED.] To mark in streaks; to stripe; to dupple [†To stretch. Chapman.] [†To stretch. Chapman.] STREAMED,\* (strök'od or strökt) p. a. Having streaks,

STREAMED,\* (strök'ed or strekt) p. a. Having streams, striped; streaky, a. Striped; variegated by hues or streaks. Dry-STREAM, (ström) n. [stream, Sax; stream, Iccl.: stroom, D.] A running water; a flow of water; a flow of our or gas; a current:—any thing issuing from a head, and proceeding continuously; a regular series or succession; course. STREAM, (ström) v. n. [stroyma, Iccl.] is treaming; pp. STREAMING, STREAMING.] To flow; to run in a current; to emit a current; to pour out water in u stream; to issue forth.

forth.

STREAM, v. a. To pour; to send forth:—to mark with colors or embroidery in long tracks; to streak. Bacon.

STREAM'ER, m. That which streams; — an ensign; a flag; a pennon: — any thing that streams forth: — aurora borealis. STREAM'FUL, % a. Full of streams or of water. Drayton.

STREAM', LET, n. A small stream. Thomson.
STREAM'-TIN,\* n. (Man.) Diluvial ore in the mines, or particles or masses of tin found beneath the surface, in allu-

vial grounds. Carne.

vial grounds. Carns.

STREAN', (strem'e) a. Abounding in streams; flowing.

STRĒĒK, v. a. To luy out a dead body. Ray. [Local, Eng.]

STRĒĒK, v. a. To luy out a dead body. Ray. [Local, Eng.]

STRĒĒK, v. a. Istrate, Sax.; stracta, Icel.; stract, Su. Goth.]

A public way in a town or city, with houses, commonly, on both sides; a way, properly a paved way, between two rows of houses.

STRĒĒT'-DOOR,\* n. A door opening into the street. Haw
STRĒĒT'-PĀ-CING,\* a. Perambulating the street. Comper.

STRĒĒT'-WĀLK-FR. (strāt'wwk.e-r) n. A common pros-

STREET'-WALK-ER, (stret'wawk-er) n. A common pros-

STREET'-WARD, -an idler.

STREET'WARD, -a. (Eng. law) An officer who formerly

STRET'WARD, - took care of the streets. Cowel.

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STREIWARD, (n. (LOR) 1 and VILLON TO STREIGHT, (Strai) a. Narrow. See Strait. (STREIGHT, (Strai) ad. Strictly. Spenser. STREIGHT, (Strai) n. A narrow passage. See Strait. STREIGHT, (Strai) n. A narrow passage. See Strait. STREIL/ITE,\* n. (Min.) Anthropophylite. Dana. STREL/ITZ,\* n. A soldier of the ancient Muscovite militia. Brande.

STRE-LIT'Z;-A,\*n. (Bot.) A'genus of plants, from the Cape of Good Hope. Banks. (STRENE, n. Race; offspring; strain. Chaucer. See STRAIN. STRENGTH, n. The active power of an animal body; the passive power of any body; intellectual power; power of any kind, muscular force, power of endurance or re-sistance; force; vigor; firmness; durability; toughness; hardness, support, mental or moral power; spirit; an-imation:—vigor of writing; nervous diction; force, opposed to softness, in writing or painting:—potency of liquors:—legal force; validity:—armament; military force, argumentative force.

STRENGTH, v. a. To strengthen. Daniel

STRENGTH'EN, (streng'thn) v. a. [L. STRENGTHERED; pp. strengthening, strengthened.] To make strong; to confirm, to establish; to animate, to fortify; to invigorate.

STRENGTH'EN, (streng'thn) n. n. To grow strong. Otway.
STRENGTH'EN-ER, (streng'thn-er) n. He or that which
gives strength:—a medicine that gives strength.
STRENGTH'EN-ING,\* p. a. Imparting strength; making

STRENGTH'EN-ING,\* p. a. Imparting strength; mushing strong STRENGTH'FÛL-NESS,\* a. Fulness of strength. West. Rev STRENGTH'KESS, a. Wanting strength; weak. Boyle. STRENGTH'KER, n. Same as strengthener.

[STRENGTH'KER, n. Same as strengthener.

[STRENGTH'KE,\* a. Having strength; strong. R. Gloucestor.

STREN'U-OÜS, (strön'yu-üs) a. [stronuus, L.] Eagerly pressing, urgent; earnest; vehement; bold; zealous.

STREN'U-OÜS-LY, ad. In a strenuous manner; urgently.

STREN'U-OÜS-NESS, n. State of being strenuous.

STREP'ENT, a. [stropens, L.] Noisy; loud. Stenstone. [R.]

1STREP'ER-OÜS, a. [strope, L.] Loud; noisy; obstreperous.

Browne.

Rrosme

Browne.

Stress, n. Importance; weight; violence; force; strain.

Stress, v. a. To distress; to put to difficulties. Speaser.

Stretch, (strech) v. a. [i. stretchen); pp. stretching,

stretchen.] To draw out to a greater length or width;

to lengthen; to extend; to spread out, to expand, to

make tense; to strain or force farther than is right.

Stretch, v. n. To be extended, locally, intellectually, or

consequentially, to bear extension; to reach; to sally beyond the truth.

STRETCH, n. Act of stretching; state of being stretched; extension; reach; effort; struggle; utmost extent or reach.

STRETCH'ER, n. He or that which stretches; any thing used for extension:—a board used in building:—a rower's foot-board.

er's toot-ourd.

[STREW, (strd or stro) [strd, S. J. Ja. K. Sm.; strd, W. E. F.)
v. a. [strawan, Goth.; stropen, D.] [i. strawed; pp.
strewing, strewed or strawn.] To spread by being
scattered or by scattering; to scatter loosely; to strow.

[STREW/MR, (strd'ing or stro'ing) m. Act of strewing. Skak.
[STREW/MNT, m. Any thing strewed. Skak.

5TRF.E. (stri'e) n. pl. (Natural history) The small channels in the shells of cockles and scallops.— (Arch.) Fillets, or rays, that separate the furrows of fluted columns.

STRI'ATED, a. Formed in strice; channelled; having STRI'ATED, arrow, transverse streaks painted or impressed on the surface.

[STRI'A-TÜRE, s. Disposition of strice. Woodward.

[STRI'A-TÜRE, s. Disposition of strice. Woodward.

[STRICE, n. [orbiyi, Gr.; strix, L.] A bird of bad omen. Spensor.

Speacer.

STRICK'EN, (strik'kn) p. from Strike. Struck. See STRIER.

STRICK'EN, (strik'kn) a. Afflicted; far gone; advanced in years. Lake i. [Antiquated.]

STRICK'KLE, (strik'kl) z. A strike or instrument for leveling a measure of grain:—an instrument for w tetting scythes; a rifle. Broakett.

STRICK'LER. 1 a. An instrument and a strik's STRICK'LER. 1 a. An instrument.

scythes; a rifle. Broaksit.

STRICK'LER, \ n. An instrument:—same as strickle,

STRICK'LESS, \ strike, or strickel. [Local, England.]

STRICT, a. [strictus, L.] Exact, accurate:—ngorously nice,
severe; rigorous, not mild:—confined; close; tense.

STRICT'LY, ad. In a strict manner, exactly; closely.

SRRICT'NESS, n. Quality of being strict; exactness; rigorous screens, exactly; closely.

ous accuracy; severity; rigor; closeness.
STRICT'URE, (strikt'yur) m. [structura, L.] A stroke; a touch; mark. Hale. A critical remark; animadversion; censure:—a slight touch or criticism upon a subject.—
(Med.) A morbid contraction, and consequent closure.

STRIDE, s. Act of one who strides; a long step; a wide

divariation of the legs; a straddle.

STRIDE, v. u. [L. STRODE or STRID; pp. STRIDING, STRIDDEN
or STRID.] To walk with long steps; to stand with the

legs far from each other; to straddle.

STRIDE, v. a. To pass by long steps. Arbuthnot.

STRI'DOR, z. [L.] A quick, loud noise; a creaking. Dry-

acea.
STRID'U-LOUS, a. [stridulus, L.] Making a small noise; hissing; creaking; chattering. Bp. Hall.
STRIFE, a. [sstrif, old Fr.] Contention; dissension, quarrel; contrariety; contest; discord; litigation.
†STRIPL'FUL, a. Contentious; discordant. Speaser.
STRIPL'SURFER of Extensions training regression.

tSTRIG'MENT, n. [strigmentum, L.] Scraping, recrement. Bround.

[P. Oyc.
STRI-GÖSE',\* a. (Bot.) Covered with stiff, unequal hairs.
STRIKE, v. a. (streaches, Ger.] [L. STRUCK; pp. STRIKINO,
STRUCK or STRICKEN.— Stricken is nearly obsolete.] To act
upon by a blow; to hit with a blow; to beat; to punish,
to sflict:— to dash, to throw by a quick motion:— to notify by sound:— In a stamp to impress. tify by sound:—to stamp; to impress:—to contract, to lower or take down, as a sail, tent, or flag:—to alarm:—to make, as a bargain; to produce by a sudden action; to saffect suddenly in any particular manner, to cause to sound by blows:—to forge; to mint.—To strike off, to erase; to separate by a blow:—to print.—To strike out, to produce by collision; to blot; to efface; to bring to light; to form at once.

STRIKE, v. n. To make a blow; to collide; to clash; to act by repeated percussion; to sound, to make an attack; to act by external influx; to sound with blows:— to be dashed; by external influx; to south with blows:—to be dashed; to be stranded; to pass with a quick or strong effect:—to pay hemage, as by lowering the sail:—to be put by some sudden act or motion into any state; to break forth:—to cease from work, as a body of laborers, in order to get an increase of wages.—To strike in with, to conform to.—

increase of wages. — To strike in with, to conform to.—
To strike out, to spread or rove.

STRIKE, m. A dry measure of capacity; a bushel:—an instrument with a straight edge for levelling a measure, as of grain; a strickle:—a sudden cessition from work, as of a body of hired laborers, in order to get an increase of their wages.—(Afr.) The direction or bearing of strata.

STRIKE'SLÖCK, m. A plane shorter than the jointer, used for the shooting of a short joint. Mozon.

STRIK'FR, m. He or that which strikes.

STRIK'PR, a. Affecting; surgising; wonderful.—Striking.

STRIK'ING, a. Affecting; surprising; wonderful. — Striking distance, the distance at which the electric fluid will pass away with a shock.

away with a shock.

STRIK'ING-LY, ad. So as to affect or surprise. Warton.

STRIK'ING-NESS, a. The power of affecting or surprising.

STRING, s. A slender rope; a small cord; a large thread; a line; a ribbon; a thread on which any things are filed; chord of a musical instrument; a fibre; a nerve; a tendon; line of the bow:—any set of things filed; any concatenation or series; as, "a string of propositions."—To have two strings to the bow, to have two views or two expedients; to have double advantage or double security.

String-course, a projecting line of masonry on the face of a wall.

a wall.

STRING, v. a. [i. STRUNG; pp. STRINGING, STRUNG or STRINGING.—Stringed is little used except as an adjective.]

To furnish with strings:—to put in tune:—to file on a string:—to make tense:—to deprive of strings.

STRINGED, (stringd) is. Having strings; furnished with strings.

STRIN'GENT, a. [stringens, L.] Binding; contracting; tense; drawn tight; severe; rigid.
STRIN'GENT-LY,\* ad. In a stringent manner. More.

STRING'RE, s. One who strings. Ascham.
STRING'HALT, s. A sudden twitching and snatching up of
the hinder leg of a horse; called also springhalt. Form

or's Dict.

STRING'I-NESS,\* z. The quality of being stringy. Loudon. STRING'I-SS, a. Having no strings. Stak. STRING'Y, a. Full of strings, fibrous; consisting of strings; filementous. Blackmore.

filamentous. Bleckmore.

STRIP, v. a. [i. STRIPFED; pp. STRIPFING, STRIPFED.] To make naked; to deprive of covering:— to deprive; to divest; to rob; to plunder; to pillage; as, "A thief stripped the house: "— to peel, to decriticate, to deprive of all; to cast off:— to draw the after-milkings of cows. Gross.

STRIP, v. n. To take off the covering or clothes. Ach.

STRIP, m. A narrow shred, a slip; a long, narrow piece.

STRIPE, (strip) v. a. [strepen, D.] [i. STRIPED; pp. STRIPEN, or variegate with lines of different colors:
— to beat; to lash. Johnson.

STRIPE. a. [strepe. D.] A narrow division or line: a col-

STRIPE, a. [strepe, D.] A narrow division or line; a colored line or narrow space; a streak; a wheal; discoloration made by a lash or blow; a blow; a lash.

STRIPED, a. Having stripes, colored lines, or streaks.

STRI'PED, a. Having stripes, colored lines, or streaks.
STRIPELING, m. A youth; a young person not fully grown.
STRIP'PER, m. One who strips. Sherwood.
STRIP'PER, m. One who strips. Sherwood.
STRIPOH'EL, m. A strickle. See STRICKLE.
STRIVE, v. m. [streven, D.; estriver, old Fr.] [i. strove; pp. striveno, striven.] To struggle, to labor; to make an effort; to contest; to contend; to vie; to aim; to endeavor; to try.
STRIV'ER, m. One who strives or contends.
STRIV'ING, m. Contest; struggle; endeavor.
STRIV'ING, m. Contest; struggle; endeavor.
STRIV'ING-LY, ad. With struggle; with contest. Huloct.
STRIX's. a. [L.] A channel in a fluted pillar.—(Ormth.) A genus of birds, the horned owl. Crabb.
STRÖB'LE, m. [stroblus, L.] (Bot.) The fruit or come on the fir-tree. Brande. A pericarp made up of scales that lie over each other. Smart.
STRÖ'KAL, m. An instrument used by glass-makers.

STRÖ'KAL, n. An instrument used by glass-makers. †STRÖKE. Old preterit of Strike. Now struck. Sidney.

TOTROKE. On pretent of struce. Now struck. Santey.

STROKE, n. [struck, the old pretent of struck.] Act of one
who strikes; a blow; a knock; a sudden effect, affliction:—the sound of the clock:—the touch of a pencil:
—a line or long mark; a touch:—a masterly effort;
power; efficacy:—operation or series of efforts; as, "as
good strucks of business." Brockett.

STRÖKE, v. a. [1. STROKED; pp. STROKING, STROKED.] To rub gently in one direction with the hand; to make smooth, to soothe.

STROK'ER, n. One who strokes or rubs gently with the hand STROK'ING, n. Act of rubbing gently with the hand. STROK'INGS, \* n. pl. The last milking of a cow; strippings. Ach.

Mes.

STRÖLL, v. n. [i. strolled; pp. strolling, strolled.] To wander; to ramble; to rove idly, to roam.

STRÖLL, (ströl) n. A ramble; act of roving about.

STRÖLL st. n. A vagrant, a wanderer; a vagabond.

STRÖLL n. p. a. Wandering; roving from place to place.

STRÖM US, \* n. [L.] A univalve shell-fish; a snail. Crabb.

(STRÖND, n. A beach; a strand. Shak.

STROND, a. A beach; a strain. some.

STROND, a. Having strength; vigorous; forceful; fortified; secure from attack; powerful; mighty; supplied with forces; sa, a thousand strong;—forcible; hale, healthy; robust; vigorous; stout; muscular; efficacious:—ardent; robust; vigorous; stout; muscular; efficacious:—ardent; eager; positive; zealous:—full; having any qualities in a great degree; acting forcibly on the mind or imagination:—affecting the sight forcibly:—potent; intoxicating:—having a deep tincture; affecting the taste forcibly:—affecting the smell powerfully:—furnished with abilities for any thing; valid, confirmed:—violent, vehement:—cogent; conclusive; able; firm; compact:—forcibly expressed or written; comprising much meaning in few words. words

words.

STRÖNG'-BACKED,\* (-bākt) a. Having a strong back. Ash.

STRÖNG'-BIST-ED, a. Strong-handed. Arbuthnot.

STRÖNG'-HAND, n. Force; strength; violence. Spenser.

STRÖNG'-HAND-ED,\* a. Having strong hands; having a strong support. Johnson.

STRÖNG-HÖLD,\* n. A place of strength; a fortress. Qu.

STRÖNG'-BISH,\* a. Somewhat strong. Byron.

STRÖNG'-MIND-ED,\* a. Having a strong mind; sensible.

SCRONG'-MIND-ED,\* a. Having a strong mind; sensible.

STRÖNG'-RIBBED,\* (-ribd) a. Having strong ribs. Shak. STRÖNG'-SET, a. Firmly compacted. Swipt. STRÖNG'-SMELL-ING,\* a. Having a strong scent or smell.

STRÖNG'-WA-TER, n. Distilled spirits. Bacon.
STRÖNG'-WA-TER, n. Distilled spirits. Bacon.
STRÖN'T;-4,\* (strön'she-4) n. (Min.) A white earth, contained in a mineral found at Strontian, in Scotland. It

is an oxide of strontium, its metallic base. Brands.

STRÖN'TI-AN,\* (strön'she-an) m. (Min.) Strontis. Jameson.

STRÖN'TI-AN-ITE,\* (strön'she-an-II) m. (Min.) Native carbonate of strontia. Brands.

STRÖN-TYTES,\* m. (Alim.) Strontia. See STRONTIA. Brande. STRÖN-TIT'10, \* a. Relating to, or containing, strontia. Urc. STRÖN'TI-DIK.)\* (strön'she-km) n. (Alim.) A peculiar metal, being a carbonate or sulphate of strontia, and forming the metallic base of strontia. P. Cyc. STRÖON. Old preterit from Scrike. Struck. Dryden. STRÖP, n. (Nam.). A piece of rope spileed into a circular wreath, or surrounding a block:—a leather on which a razor is sherpened:— often written struc.

razor is sharpened: - often written strap.

rador is sharpened: — often written strap.

STRÖP,\* v. a. [L. STROFFED; pp. STROFFEN, STROFFED.] To sharpen with a strop; to strap. Th. Head.

STRÖPHE, (ströfe) n. [orpoon.] A division of a Greek choral ode, answering to a stanza.

STRÖPH'[-0-LATE,\* a. [stropholum, L.] (Bol.) Having little fungous excrescences surrounding the hilum. P. Cyc.

STRÖPH'[-0-LATE, D.\* a. (Bot.) Strophiolate. Smith.

STRÖPH'[-0-LATE, D.\* a. (Bot.) Strophiolate. Smith.

STRÖPH'[-0-LATE, D.\* a. (Bot.) Strophiolate. Smith.

STRÖPH'[-0-LATE, D.\* a. (Bot.) Strophiolate. Smith.

STRÖPH'[-0-LATE, D.\* a. (Bot.) Strophiolate. Smith.

STRÖPH, LOS,\* n. [L.] (Med.) An eruption of pumples on the akin, peculiar to infants, red-gum. P. Cyc.

STRÖON,\* n. (Naml.) A twist at the end of a rope or cable.

Crabb. [Drawton.]

[ Drayton. †STROOT, v. n. [strotzen, Ger.] To swell out; to str †STROOT, v. a. To swell or puff out with pomp. Bacon. STROVE, 1. from Strive. See Strive. to strut.

STROW, (stro) v. a. [1. strowed, pp. strowing, strowed or strown.] To spread; to spread by scattering, to besprinkle, to scatter, to throw at random; to strew.

STROWL, (strol) v. s. To stroll. Gay. See Stroll.

STRUCT, (Study v. M. 10 study. Theser.

STRUCK, i. & p. from Strike. See STRUE. Dryden.

STRUCK i. & p. from Strike. See STRUE.

STRUCT'(U-RAL, \*a. Belating to structure. Sat. Mag.

STRUCT'(U-RAL, \*a. Belating to structure. Sat. Mag.

STRUCT'(U-RA, (strükt'yur) n. [Fr.; structura, L.] Act of

building:—manner of building; form, make:—a fabric;

building:—manner of building; form, make:—a fabric; an edifice; a building.

STRÜDE; /n. A stock of breeding mares; a stud. Bai-STRÜDE; /n. A stock of breeding mares; a stud. Bai-STRÜG'ELE, (strüg'gl) v. n. [1. STRUGGLED, pp. STRUGGLEG, sTRUGGLED,] To labor, to act with effort, to strive; to contend; to contest; to labor in difficulties or in distress. STRUG'GLER, n. One who struggles; a striver. STRÜG'GLER, n. One who struggles; a striver. STRÜG'GLER, n. One who struggles; a striver. STRÜG'GLER, n. One who struggles; a striver. STRÜG'GLER, n. One who struggles; a striver. STRÜG'GLER, n. One who struggles; a striver. STRÜG'GLER, n. One who struggles; a striver.

STRÜG'ALER, n. One who struggles; a striver.

STRÜG'A, n. [L.] (Med.) An enlarged gland; scrofula.—(Bat.) A swelling or dilatation in leaves or mosses.

STRÜM'GSE',\*a. (Bot.) Having wene:—strumous. Loudon.

STRÜM'GYET,\*a. A prostitute; a barlot. Skak.

STRUM'PET, n. A prostitute; a harlot. Shak.

STRUM'PET, a. Like a strumpet; false; inconstant. Shak. STRUM'PET, c. a. To debauch. Shak. STRUM'PET, c. a. To debauch. Shak. STRUM'STRUM,\* n. A nossy, musical instrument. Dampier. STRUM, s. a. p. from String. See String. Gay. STRUT, c. n. [strotten, Ger.] [i. strutten]; pp. strutting, strutted.] To walk with affected dignity, to swell with

stateliness

stateliness, to swell, to protuberate.

STRUT, n. An affectation of stateliness in walking.

(Arch.) A piece of timber placed upright for support. STRU'THI-OUS, \* a. [struthto, L.] Relating to, or resembling, the ostrich. Brands.

the ostrich. Brands.

STRUT'TER, n. One who struts:—a bragger.

STRUT'TER, n. The act of one that struts. Cook.

STRUT'TING-Pu, ad. With a strut, vauntingly. Cotgrave.

STRUT'TING-Ly, ad. With a strut, vauntingly. Cotgrave.

STRUEH'NI-4,\* n. Gryphyno; A poisonous alkaline substance, extracted from the strychnon number of the strychnine.—(Bot.) A kind of nightshade. Ura.

STRUEH'NIC,\* a. (Chem.) Applied to an acid existing in strychnia. P. Cyc.

STRUEH'NINE,\* n. (Med.) An alkaline principle, solid, crystalline, bitter, inodorous, and excessively poisonous, obtained from the strychnos nur vomica. Dunglison.

STRIN n. A thick. Short stock, left when the rest is cut off;

s coment, used for laying on the surface of build

ealearous cament, used for laying on the surrace of curral ings, &c.

STÜC'OÖ, w. a. [i. STUCCOED; pp. STUCCOEM, STUCCOEM]
To overlay with stucco; to plaster walls with stucco.

STÜCK, i. & p. from Sicick See Strick. Addison.

[STÜCK, a. A thrust. Shak.

STÜC'KLE, (stikk'ki) a. A hoap of sheaves; a steek. Aina-STÜD, a. A piece of timber inserted in a sill to support a beam; a poet; a stake; a prop:—a nail with a large head for comment; an ornamental knob:—a collection of breeding horses and mares.

beam; a post; a stake; a prop:—a nail with a large head for ornament; an ornamental knob:—a collection of breeding horses and mares.

STÜD, a. a. [i studden, pp. studding, studden.] To adorn with stude or knobs. Skak.

STÜD/DING-SÄIL,\* n. (Naut.) A narrow sail beyond the skirt of a square sail, set when the wind is light; called also steering-seal. Brands.

STÜD/ENT, n. [studdens, L.] One devoted to study; a member of a literary seminary; a scholar.

STÜD/ENT-SHIP,\* n. The state of a student. Ann. Phil.

STÜD/HORBE,\* n. A breeding horse; a stallion. Encoles.

STÜD/ED-LY, ad. In a studied manner. Todd.

STÜD/ED-LY, ad. In a studied manner. Todd.

STÜD/ED-LY, ad. In a studied manner. Tilletsen.

STÜD/ED-LY, ad. In a studied, Sm.; stil'jus, S.; stil'yuy, S. stal', studiens, S. J. J. Sm.; stil'jus, S.; stil'yuy, S. stil' yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S. stil'yuy, S.

Crabs.
STUD'Y, n. [studium, L.; estude, &d Fr.] Application of the mind to books and learning; continued attention to any subject; deep cogitation; nationion; meditation:—any kind of learning; subject of attention:—an apartment appropriated to study or literary employment:—the abstract ideas of a painter put woweth into a which into a continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of t

sketched ideas of a painter not wrought into a whole.

STÜD'Y, v. n. [studso, L.] [s. studies; pp. studying, studies.] To apply the mind; to think closely; to meditate;

to reflect; to muse; to endeavor diligently.

STÜD'Y, v. a. To apply the mind to; to consider attentively; to search into; to learn by application.

STÜPA,\* n. [It.] A jet of steam issuing from a fissure in the earth. Brands.

STOFF, n. [stoffe, D.; estoffe, old Fr.] A mass, indefinitely, matter, applied to numberless things; materials out of which any thing is made; furniture; goods:—that which fills uny thing:—a mixture or medicine. Stack.—Cloth or

fills any thing: — a mixture or medicine. Skak. — Cloth or texture of any kind, but especially such woollen cloths, of slight texture, as are used for linings.

STÜFF, v. a. [i stUFFED; pp. STUFFING, STUFFED.] To fill with stuff; to fill teyr full; to fill to uneasiness; to thrust into any thing; to fill by being put into any thing; to swell out by putting something in; to form by stuffing; to swell out by putting something in; to form by stuffing; to fill with something improper or superfluous; to obstruct, as an organ of sense: — to fill meat with something of buth relief.

high relish.

STUFF, v. n. To feed gluttonously. Swift.

STUFF, NG, n. The act of filling:—that by which any thing

is filled:—relishing ingredients put into meat.

STOF/FY,\*a. (Socilard) Stout; mettlesome; resolute. Jamieson.—(U. S.) Augry or sulky; obstinate. [Colloquist.] ISTORE, or ISTOCA, s. Stucco. Bailey. See STUCCO.

STOLM, s. A shaft to draw water out of a mine. Bailey.

STUKE, or †STUCE, a. Stucco. Bailey. See STUCCO.

STRYER'NIC,\* a. (Chem.) Applied to an acid existing in strychnia. P. Cyc.

STRYER'NIC,\* a. (Chem.) Applied to an acid existing in strychnia. P. Cyc.

STRYER'NINE,\* a. (Med.) An alkaline principle, solid, crystalline, bitter, inodorous, and excessively poisonous, obtained from the strychnes are to more accessively poisonous, obtained from the strychnes are two mice. Dungitum.

STUB, a. A thick, short stock, left when the rest is cut off; a small stump; a log; a block.

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STUB, a. A thick, short stock, left when the rest is cut off; a small stump; a log; a slick.

STUB, a. I studies and loguestia, L.] Foolish talk of discourse; stuitioquence. Bp. Taylor. [a.]

STUB, a. Stuties and loguestia, L.] Foolish talk. Balley, [a.]

STUB, a. Stuties and loguestia, L.] Foolish talk. Balley, [a.]

STUB, a. Stuties and loguestia, L.] Foolish talk. Balley, [a.]

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STUB, a. Stuties and loguestia, L.] Foolish talk. Balley, [a.]

STUB, a. Stuties and loguestia, L.] Foolish talk. Balley, [a.]

STUB, a. Stuties and loguest

STUBPED.] To lop. More. — To challenge. [Vulgar and colloquial, United States.] — To stump it, or to take the stump, a cant phrase signifying to make electioneering aposeches in favor of one's self. Prontes. [Local, U. S.]

BTDMP, v. n. [To brig; to beast. Bailey.] To walk about heavily or clumsily, or like a clown. Todd [Low.]

BTDMP'4GE,\* n. Timber in trees standing. Chandler. [A term in use among the dealers in timber in Maine, U. S.]

BTDMP'4GE,\* n. One who stumps: —a boaster. Ash.

BTDMP'4G, a. Full of stumps; hard; strong. — [stumpig, Swed.] Short; stubby. Todd.

STUMP. a. [setoner, old Fr.] [i. stunned; pp. stunning, stunned.] To confound or dizzy with noise; to make senseless or dizzy with a blow.

STUNG, i. & p. from Stag. See STING.

STUNG, (stungk) i. & p. from Stak. See STING.

STUNTE, v. a. [stata, [cel.] [i. stunned; pp stunting, stunted.] To hinder from growth. Pops. See STING.

STUNT'ED-NESS,\* n. The state of being stunted. Smart.

STUPE, n. [stupe, L.] Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or sore.

STUPE, v. a. To foment; to dress with stupes. Wiseman. caments, and applied to a nurr or sore.

STÜPE, v. a. To forment; to dress with stupes. Wiseman.

STÜPE, n. A stupid or foolish person. Bickerstaff. [R.]

STÜ-PE-FICTION, m. [Fr.; stupfactus, L.] Act of stupe-fying; state of being stupefied; insensibility; dulness, stupidity. SUPPLIED NEW FIRED. To make stupefactus, L.] Causing insensibility; narcotic; opiate. Bacon.
STÜ-PE-FXC(TYVE, n. An opiate. Bacon. [R.]
STÜ'PE-FIED-NESS,\* n. State of being stupefied. Boyle.
STÜ'PE-FI-ER, n. He or that which stupefies.
STÜ'PE-FI, v. a. [stupeface, L.] [L. STUFFIED; pp. STUFF-FYING, STUFFIED.] To make stupid; to deprive of sensibility: to dull. FYING, STUPEFIED.] IQ make stupic; to deprive of sensibility; to dull.

STU-PEN'DOUS, a. [stupendus, L.] Wonderful; amazing, astonishing. 307 "By an inexcusable negligence, this word and tremendous are frequently pronounced as if written stupendous and tremendous, even by those speakers who, in other respects, are not incorrect." Maker.

STU-PEN'DOUS-LY, ad. In a stupendous or wonderful manner.
STU-PEN'DOUS-NESS, n. Wonderfulness. Eills.
STU'PEN'DOUS-NESS, n. Wonderfulness. Eills.
STÜ'PID, a. [stupide, Fr.; stupidus, L.] Dull; wanting sense or sensibility; wanting apprehension; heavy, sluggish; doltish, senseless.
STU-PID'I-TY, n. [stupidite, Fr, stupiditas, L.] State of being stupid; duliness; heaviness of mind, sluggishness of understanding. STÜ'PID-LY, ad. In a stupid manner; dully.
STÜ'PID-NESS, z. Dulness; stupidity. Bp. Hall.
STÜ'PÖR, z. [L.] Suspension, or great diminution, of sensibility; numbness; astonishment.

ETU-PŌSE',\* a. (Bot.) Having a tuft of hairs. P. Cyc.

[STO'PEĀTE, v. a. [stapro, L.] To ravish, to constuprate. Heywood. [stupration. Browne. †STU-PRĀ'TION, n. [stupratio, L.] Rape; violation; con-STÜR'DJ-LY, ad. In a sturdy manner; stoutly; hardily, resolutely STUR'DI-NESS, m. State of being sturdy; stoutness. STUR'DY, a. [astourdi, old Fr.] Hardy; stout; brutal; obstinate, strong; robust, firm; stiff.

STUR'QEON, (stir']un) n. [seturgeon, old Fr.] A large, eatable, cartilagnous fish.

STURI-O'NI-AN,\* n. (Ich.) A cartilagnous fish; the sturgeon. Brande. geon. BTURK, A. A young ox or heifer. Bailey. [Local, Eng.] †STÜT, v. n. To stutter. Skelton. STÜT/TER, v. n. [stottern, Ger.] [i. stuttered; pp. stuttering, stuttered.] To speak with hesitation, to stammer.

†STDT/TER, n. A stutterer. Bacon.

STDT/TER, 2 n. Hesitation in speech. Gent. Mag.

STDT/TER, 2 n. One who stutters; a stammerer.

STDT/TER-ING, 2 n. Act of one who stutters; stammering.

STDT/TER-ING-LY, act. With stammering speech. Huloct.

STP, (sti) n. A pen for swine; a place literally or morally filthy.—(Macl.) A little boll or tumor on the edge of the eyelid.

STP, n. a. To shut up in a sty. Skak.

†STP, n. n. To soar; to ascend; to climb. Wichfe.

\$TP'CA, n. A copper Saxon com of the lowest value. Leake.

STP'CA, n. A copper Saxon com of the lowest value. Leake.

STP'CA, and copper Saxon com of the lowest value. Leake.

STP'CA, and copper Saxon com of the lowest value. Infernal; hellish.

hellish.

ETŸ-LA-&XL'MA-IC.\* a. [στ6λος and dyaλμα.] (Arck.) Applied to figures which perform the office of columns. Brands.

ETŸ'LAR.\* a. Relating to the style of a dial. Smart.

ETŸLL, R.\* a. Lesting. L. h. An ancient pon or pencil, used for writing on waxed 'tablets:—the distinctive manner of writing whic' belongs to a writer or an author:—mode of thunking, speaking, acting, singing, building, or of performing any art:—mode or manner of addressing a person; title; appellation:—any thing with a sharp

performing any art: - mode or manner of addressing a person; title; appellation: - any thing with a sharp

bellish.

point, as a graver:—the pin or gnomon of a dtal.—(Bot.) The stalk or elongation of the ovarium which supports the stigma.—(Chron.) Manner of reckoning time; as, eld style and new style.—Old style, the mode of reckoning time anterior to the reformation of the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII in the calendar by Pope Character VIII Gregory XIII., in 1562.— Non style, the mode of reckon ing adopted since, and now in use.— (Law) Mode of proceeding in a court of law. Ceeding in a court of law, STYLED.] To denominate; to entitle; to designate; to call; to term; to name STYLET,\* a. A small dagger; stiletto. Smart. STYLISH,\* a. Having the form of a style. Smart. STYLISH,\* a. Modish; showy; finical; fashiousble. Qu. STY/LISH\* a. Modish; showy; finical; fashiousble. Qu. Rev. [Colloquial.]
STY-LIS'TIC,\* n. The art of forming a good style in writing; a treatise on style. &c. Rev. [R.]
STYLITE,\* n. One of a class of ancient anchorites, who took up their abodes on the tops of columns, in Egypt and Syria. Brands.
STŶ'LO-BĀTE,\* n. Istylobata, L.] (Arch.) An uninterrupted base below a range of columns or pillars. Brands.
STŶ'LO-BITE,\* n. (Min.) Gehlente. Dana.
STŶ-LO-GRĂPH',- \* l. Relating to stylography. Cres-STŶ-LO-GRĂPH',- \* λ. [stylins, L.; and yoápon.] Art of writing with a style. Smart. A name given to a new method of engraving or drawing, invented by Mr. J. C. Crosman, performed by the use of a style on a tablet. Hale.
STŶ'LO'D,\* a. (Anat) Resembling a style or pen, noting two bones in the foot of a horse. Roget.
STŶP'TIC, n. (Med.) A remedy to check the flow of blood, or hemorrhage; an astringent medicine. Wiseman.
STŶP'TIC, } a. [στυπτικός, Gr., styptque, Fr.] That and Syria. Brands. TYP'TIC, n. (mea.) A reflect to there in now of orders, or hemorrhage; an astringent medicine. Wiseman. STYP'TIC, 4. [στυπτικός, Gr., styptique, Fr.] That STYP'TIC, Lt., \ stops bleeding; satringent. Browne. STYP-TiC';-TY, n. [styptici', Fr.] The quality of being styptic, astringency. Floyer.
STY'RXx,\* n. The junce of an Arabian tree. Loudon.
STYTH'Y, v. a. See Stith.
SC-A-BLE,\* a. That may be sued. Knowles. [R.]
SC-A-BLE,\* a. That may be sued. Knowles. [R.]
SC-A-BLE,\* a. That may be sued. Knowles. [R.]
SC-A-BLE,\* a. That may be sued. Knowles. [R.]
SC-A-BLE,\* a. That may be sued. Knowles. [R.]
SC-A-BLE, (swäd) v. a. [suadeo, L.] To persunde. Grimoald. [SUAGE, (swä) v. a. To assuage. Bp. Fisher.
SC-ANT,\* and SC-ANT-LY.\* See SUENT, and SUENTLY.
SC-ANT,\* and SC-ANT-LY.\* See SUENT, and SUENTLY.
SUA'SION, (swäzhun) n. [old Fr., suazeo, L.] Act of persuaded. Bailey.
SUA'SION, (swäzhun) n. [old Fr., suazeo, L.] Act of persuading, persuasion; enticement. Bp. Hopkins.
SOuth. [R.]
SUA'SO-RY, swä'so-re, a. [suazeorius, L.] Having a tendency to meraunde. Dersunsive. Bn. Hopkins. SUA'SQ-RY, swa'so-re) a. [suasorius, L.] Having a tendency to persuade, persuasive. Bp. Hopkins.
SUA'VI-TER IN MO'DO,\* [L.] "Gentle in manner." Chesterfield. SUAV'I-TY, (swav'e-te) n. [suavité, Fr.; suavitas, L.] [†Sweetness to the senses. Browne.] Sweetness to the mind, mildness, pleasantness, urbanity gentleness. SUB. A Latin preposition signifying under, below. — In cor position it signifies a less or a subordinate degree. SUB-XC'ID, a. Acid in a small degree. Arbuthnot. SUB-XC'RID, a. Acid in a subordinate degree. SOB-AC'RID, a. Acrid in a subordinate degree.

FSDB-AC'T, v. a. [subactus, L.] To reduce. Bacon.

SOB-XC'TION, n. [subactus, L.] Act of reducing. Bacon.

SOB-AE'RI-AL,\* a. Being under the sur. Phillips.

SOB-AE'RN-CY,\* n. A subordinate agency. Cong. Report.

SO'BAH-PAR,\* n. (In India) A province, soubah. Hamilton.

SO'BAH-DAR,\* n. A govering of a subah. Mackintosh.

SOB-AID'ING,\* a. Giving secret or private aid. Daniel.

SOB-AIL'MON-ER,\* n. A subordinate almoner. Wood

ISOB-ALT-RRN. or SUB-AL-TERN. (süb'al-tern. S. W. P. BUB-AL MUN-LR, T. N. SUB-AL TERN, [sub's]-tern, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R. Kenrick; sub-al'tern or sub-al'tern, K.; sub-bl'tern, W.b.] a. [subalterne, Fr.] Inferior; subordinate. It is used in the army in relation to all officers below a captain. 20 Johnson, Bailey, Fenning, Barclay, Ash, and Richardson place the accent on the second syllable. "In England," says the author of Remarks on Sheridan and Walker, "usage is universally with those who place the accent on the first syllable;" but in the United States it is very common to published.

SUB-AL-TERN, or SUB-AL-TERN, n. An inferior officer; any officer in the army under the rank of captain.

SUB-AL-TER-NATE, a. [subdaternus, L.] Succeeding by turns; subordinate. Evelyn.

SUB-AL-TER-NATION, n. Act of succeeding by course; state of inferiority; relationship of subalterns. Hooker.

SUB-AN-GU-LAR, a. Inclining to an angle. Pennant.

SUB-AN-GU-LOB, a. [sub and aqua, L.] Lying under water.

Kirnean. Unit d States it is very common to place it on the second Alvan.

18UB-AB-RA'TION, n. [subarrare, low L.] The ancient custom of betrothing. Wheatley.

SUB-AS-TRAL, \*a. Beneath the stare; terrestrial. Warburton.

SUB-AB-TRIN'GENT, a. Astringent in a small degree.

SUB-AU-DI''TION, \* (Aw-dish'un) n. Understood or implied meaning; abstraction. Tooks.

SUB-CAR'BU-RET-TED,\* a. Carburetted in a subordinate

degree. Urs.
SUB-CAR-TJ-LAG'IN-OUS,\* s. Being under the cartilages.

ASS.
SUB-CÂU'DAL,\* a. Lying under the tail. Permant.
SUB-CÂU'DAL,\* a. Placed beneath the heavens.
SUB-CHÂNT'ER, a. [sub and chanter ; excessior, L.] An under chanter; the deputy of a precentor in a cathedral.

Davies.

SOB-CLĀ/VI-ĀN, a. [sub and clavus, L.] Being under the shoulder or armpit.

SÜB-COM-MIT'TEE, M. A subordinate committee. Milton.
SÜB-CÖN-STEL-LÄ'TION, n. A subordinate constellation.
SÜB-CÖN'TRÄCT,\* n. A contract under another. Maunder. SUB-CON-TRACT'ED, a. Contracted after a former contract. Shak.

SUB-CON'TEA-RY, a. Contrary in an inferior degree. Watts.

— (Geom.) Noting the position of two similar triangles which have one common angle; or, when a figure or solid is symmetrical, so that equal lines or polygons can be drawn on two different sides, those equal lines or polygons are called subcontrary.—(Logic) Noting the particular affirmative and negative propositions, with relation to the universal affirmative and negative contraries above them, which have the same matter: thus, some man se mortal, and some man w not mortal, are subcontraries, with relation to every man is mortal, and no man is mortal, which are contraries.

SÜB-CÖN'TRA-RY,\* n. A subcontrary proposition. Smart. SÜB-CÖB'DATE,\* a. Somewhat resembling the heart.

SUB-COS'TAL,\* a. Lying, or placed, under the ribs. Ask. SUB-CU-TA'NE-OUS, a. [sub and cutaneous.] Lying under

the skin.

EUB-DEA/CON, (-dē'kn) n. [subdiaconus, L.] One subordinate to a deacon; a deacon's servant. Ayliffs.
SÜB-DEA/CON-RY, (-dē'kn-re) n. Subdeaconship. Martin.
SÜB-DEA/CON-SHIP, (-dē'kn-rh)p) n. The office of a subdeacon. Bp. Bedell.
SÜB-DEAN', (sūb-dēn') n. [subdecanus, L.] The vicege-

deacon. Bp. Bodell.

BÜB-DĒAN', (sǔb-dēn') n. [subdecanus, L.] The vicegerent or subordinate of a dean. Aylife.

BÜB-DĒAN'Ş-RY, n. The rank or office of subdenn. Bacon.

BÜB-DĒC'Ā-NAL,\* or SÜB-DĒ-CĀ'NAL,\* a. Relating to a
subdean, or subdeanery. McCullock. See DECANAL.

BÜB-DĒC'U-PLE, (-dāk'ku-pl) a. [sub and decuplus, L.]

Containing one part of ten.

BÜB-DĒL'E-GĀTE,\* n. A subordinate delegate. Crabb.

SÜB-DĒL'E-GĀTE,\* v. a. To appoint to act under another.

Somt

Scott

SUB-DENT'ED,\* a. Indented beneath. Smart. SUB-DE-PÖS/17,\*a. Indented beneath. Smar.:
SUB-DE-PÖS/17,\*a. A deposit under another. Lyell,
†SUB-DE-PÖS/18, OUS, a. Somewhat derisory. More.
SUB-DE-RIV/A-TIVE,\* a. A word following in immediate
grammatical derivation. Richardson.
SUB-DI'A-LECT,\* a. An inferior dialect. Howell.
†SUB-DI-I'I'[VIOUS, (-de-Vish'us) a. [subdititus, L.] Put
secretly in the place of something else; foisted in. Bailess.

SUB-DI-VER'SI-FY, v. g. [i. subdiversified; pp. subdiversified; again what is airving, subdiversified.

BUB-DI-VIDE', v. a. [t. subdivided; pp. subdividing, subdivided.] To divide what has been already divided, to separate into subdivisions.

SUB-DI-VINE',\* a. Divine in a lower degree. Bp. Hall.
SUB-DI-VIS'(10N, (-de-Vizh'un) n. [Fr.] Act of subdividing;
a part subdivided; a second division.
[SUB-DO-LOUS, a. [subdolus, L.] Cunning; subtle; sly.

By. Reynolds.

BUB-DOM'I-NANT,\* n. (Mus.) That note which is a fifth below the key-note; the note below the dominant, being

below the key-note; the note brande.

SyB-DÜ'A-BLE, a. That may be subdued. Dr. Ward.

SyB-DÜ'AL, a. The act of subduing. Warburton. [R.]

SyB-DÜGE', v. a. [aubduco, L.] [1. subducep, pp. subducing, subducep.] To take away; to withdraw, to subduct.

B. E. E. Bp. Hall.

By. Hall.

SUB-DÜCT', v. a. [subduce, subductus, L.] [i. subducted; pp. subductino, subducted.] To withdraw; to take away, to subtract arithmetically; to subduce. Millon. SUB-DÜC'TION, n. Act of taking away; subtraction. Hale. SUB-DÜE', v. a. [subdo, or subjugo, L.] [i. subducino, subducino, for crush; to oppress; to overpower; to conquer; to reduce under; to overcome; to surmount; to vanquish; to subjugate; to subject; to molifice.

iff.
1819-DE'MENT, s. Conquest. Shok.
808-DE'MENT, s. One who subdues; conqueror.
808-DU-FLE, c. Containing one part of two.

SUB-DU'PL;-CATE, a. [subduple, Fr.; sub and duplus, La] Noting the ratio of the square roots of two numbers. SUB-E'QUAL,\* a. Just below; almost equal. Smert. SU'DER-ATE,\* n. A sait formed of suberio acid and a base.

SU-BER'io, \* a. (Chem.) Relating to, or obtained from, cork; as, suberic acid. Brands.
SUBER-INE, \* n. A cellular tissue of cork. Brands.
SUB-E-R-OSE', \* a. Appearing as if somewhat gnawed.

SUPER-OUS,\* a. Corky; soft and elastic. Smart.
SUB'FAM-J-LY,\* n. A subdivision of a family. F. Cyc.
|SUB-FUSK', a. [subfuscus, L.] Of a dark-brown color. Tab.

ler.

SUB-Q-E'NUS,\* n. A subdivision of a genus. P. Cyc.

SUB-Q-E'NUS,\* n. A subdivision of a genus. P. Cyc.

SUB-G-LÖB'U-LAR,\* a. Globular in some degree. Smart.

SUB-G-V'ERN-Q-R,\* n. An inferior governor. Cock.

SUB-HN-D-CATE,\* v. a. To indicate in a less degree. More.

SUB-IN-D-CATICN, n. [submideo, low L.] Indication by signs; signification. Barrow.

SUB-IN-DUCE', v. a. To offer indirectly. Sir E. Dering.

SUB-IN-FEU-DA'TION,\* n. (Law) A grant of land upon feudal conditions to an inferior tenant, by a person holding it himself upon like conditions of a superior lord. Blackstone.

SUB-IN-GERS'SION, (-in-gresh'un) n. [sub and ingressus. L.]

Side-in-Green in the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the

ward.

SUB-JECT', v. a. [subjectus, L.] [i. subjected; pp. subjecting, subjecting, line in the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subjection of the subject

intellectual or material. Subject, n. [subject, old Fr.] One who lives under the dominion of another; opposed to ruler or sovereign:—that on which any operation, either mental or material, is performed; that in which any thing inheres or exists; matter, materials; object; theme.—(Gram.) The nominative case to a verb.—(Logic) One of the three terms of a prossition or that coverning which something is of a proposition, or that concerning which something is affirmed or denied.—(Fine arts) That which it is the object and aim of the artist to express.

SUB-JECT'ED,\* [sub-jekt'ed, P. W. K. Sm. Wb.] p. a. Put under; reduced to submission; exposed; made liable to. Application of the passive participle of the verb to subject has obtained, which ought to be corrected. Walker.

SUB-JEC'TION, s. Act of subduing or subjecting; state of being subject; subject in computer.

being subject; subjugation; conquest.
SUB'JECT-IST,\* n. One versed in the subjective philoso-

phy. Ec. Rev.

SUB-JEC'TIVE, a. Relating not to the object, but the subject; relating to the conscious subject; not objective.

"Objective certainty is when the proposition is certainly "Dejective certainty is when the proposition is certainly in true in itself; and subjective, when we are certain of the truth of it." Mats. At "Subjective and objectives are terms expressing the distinction which, in analyzing every intellectual act, we necessarily make between ourselves, the conscious subject, and that of which we are conscious, the object. I know, and something is known by me, are convertible propositions; every act of the soul which is not thus resolvable, belongs to the employee and the intelligence of our network as distinguished from the intelligence. Raven by me, are convertible propositions; every act of the soul which is not thus resolvable, belongs to the emotive part of our nature, as distinguished from the intelligent and object, all-important in intellectual philosophy, and the neglect of which has been the cause of infinite confusion and peripiently, we are indebted to the schoolmen, from whom it was derived, through Wolf and Leibnitz, by Kant and the modern German philosophers. "Brands. SUB-JEC/TIVE-LY, ad. In relation to the subject; as existing in a subject or mind.
SUB-JEC/TIVE-LY, at. The quality of being subjective; the sinte of having existence in the mind. Coleridge, SUB-JEC-MXT/TER,\* n. The substance of the thing under discussion. Swift.
SUB-JOIN', v. a. [sub and joindre, Fr.] [i. subjoined; pp. substoring, europiene.] To add at the end; to add afterwards; to annex.
SUB-JU-GR,\* [I.] (Law) "Under the judge:"—under discussion; not yet decided. Hamilion.
SUB-JU-GR,\* [i. subjuguer, Fr.; subjuge, L.] [i. subjugate, pp. subjugater, pr.; subjuge, L.] [i. subjugater, or bring under the yoke; to vanquish; to conquer; to subdue.

SUB-IV-GA'TION, m. [Fr.] Act of subjecting; conquest; subjection.

SUB JU-Q-L-TOR,\* n. One who subjugates. Coloridge.
SUB JU-Q-L-TOR,\* n. [subjungo, L.] State of being subjoined;
act of subjoining.

set of subjoining. Sub-junk'tiv) a. [subjunctivus, L.] Sub-joined to something else.— (Gram.) Subjunctive mood, a form of the verb which implies doubt, uncertainty, or condition. It is preceded by a conjunction, expressed or understood; and it requires another verb to be subjoined in order to form a complete sentence; as, "If he study, he will improve;" or, "Unless he study, he will not improve." prove

BUB-JÜNG'TIVE,\* n. A mood of the verb. Harris. HÜB-LÄ'NATE,\* a. In some degree woolly. Smart

SUB-LAP-SA'RI-AN, a. Relating to the Sublapsarians or

their tenets; below or after the fall.

80B-LAF-SA'SL-AN, m. One of the class of Calvinists, called also Infralapsarians, who hold that God permitted the fall of Adam without predetermining it; opposed to

Supralapsarian.
SUB-LÄYSA-RY, a. Sublapsarian. [R.]
SUB-LÄYTION, n. [sublatio, L.] Act of taking away. Bp.

BUB'LA-TIVE,\* a. Having a depriving power. Harris.
SUB-LET',\* v. a. [i. sublet; pp. subletting, sublet.] To
underlet; to let that which is hired of another. McCul-

SUB-LE-VA'TION, n. [subleve, L.] Act of raising on high.
SUB-Li-BRA'R|-AN, n. An under librarian. Smart.
SUB-LIEU-TEN'ANT, n. (sub-lef-ten'ant or sub-le-ten'ant) n.
A second or subordinate lieutenant. Crabb. See Lieu-

TENANT.
SUB-LI-GĀ/TION,\* n. Act of binding underneath. Smart.
SUB-LI/MA-BLE, a. That may be sublimed.
SUB-LI/MA-BLE-NESS, n. Quality of admitting sublimation.
SUB-LI-MATE, v. a. [L. sublimation], pp. sublimating, sublimating, sublimating.
LIMATED.] To raise a solid substance into vapor by heat and then condense it : - to refine ; to exalt ; to elevale

SUB'LI-MATE, n. (Chem.) That which is sublimated; the product of sublimation, as of quicksilver raised in the retort.

SUB-Li-MATE, a. Raised to a state of sublimation.
SUB-Li-MATION, n. [Fr.] (Chem.) Act of sublimating; a process by which solids are converted into vapor, which is again condensed, and often reduced to a crystalline

as again concensed, and often reduced to a crystaline form:— exaltation, elevation.

80s'l-|-MA-TO-RY,\* a. Tending to sublimate. Boyle.

8UB-LIME', a. [sublams, L.] Possessed of sublimity; high in place; high in excellence; high in style or sentiment; exalted by nature; great; lofty; grand; elevated.

8UB-LIME', a. The grand in the works of nature or of art,

as distinguished from the beautiful; the grand in thought or style; the emotion produced by grandeur.— The sublime is a Gallicism, but now naturalized.

SUB-LIME', v. a. [sublemer, Fr.] [i sublimed; pp. sublimed; sublimed; sublimed; for nise on high; to exalt; to heighten. Milton.

exalt; to heighten. Milton.

SUB-LIME', v. m. To rise in the chemical vessel by the force of fire, and then be condensed; to be sublimated.

SUB-LIME', Y. ed. In a sublime manner; grandly.

SUB-LIME', Y. E. Sublimity. Burnet.

SUB-LIME', Y. E. Sublimity. Burnet.

SUB-LIM', F. F. CA', TION, m. [rublimus and facio, L.] Act of making sublime. Glipin.

SUB-LIM', T. Y. n. [sublimité, Fr.; sublimitas, L.] State or quality of being sublime; that which produces the emotion of grandeur; the emotion produced by grandeur; elevation; grandeur; greatness; loftiness of style or sentiment.

BUB-Lin'gual, (sub-ling'gwal) a. [Fr.] Placed under the

SUB-LU'/TiON,\* (sub-lish'un) n. (Painting) The laying of the ground color under the perfect color. Crabb. SUB-LU'NAE, a. Being under the moon; sublunary. Mil-

ton.

SUB-LU-NA-BY, [sub'lu-ne-re, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.;

sub-lu'ng-re or sub'lu-ng-re, P.] a. [sub and luna, L.;

subluxaure, Fr.] Situated beneath the moon; earthly;

terrestrial; belonging to the earth or this world.

SUB-LU-NA-BY, n. Any worldly thing. Felthom.

SUB-LU-NA-BY, n. A violent sprain. Med. Dict.

SUB-MA-BINE', (sub-mg-ren') a. [sub and mare, L.] Living,

or being, under the sea.

SUB-MA-BINE', n. A submarine plant. Hill.

SUB-MA-BINE', n. A deputy to the chief marshal. Whi
sham.

MERGED; pp. SUBMERGING, SUBMERGED.] To put under water; to immerse; to overwhelm.
SUB-MERGE\*, v. m. To be or lie under water, as swallowa.
SUB-MERGE\*, v. a. The act of submerging, or sinking under water; immersion. Lyell.
SUB-MERGE\*, v. a. [submerses, L.] [i. submersed; pp. submersing, submersed; To put under water; to submerge Sout.

SUBMERSING, SUBMERSELL, and submersus, L.] Act of submerges Scott.

SUB-MER'SION, n. [Fr.; from submersus, L.] Act of submerging; state of being submerged; immersion.

SUB-MEN'IS-TER, v. a. To supply, to subserve. Hale. [R.]

SUB-MEN'IS-TERRY, a. [subministrans, L.] Subservient; serving in subordination. Bacon.

SUB-MEN'IS-TERRE, v. a. [subministro, L.] To supply; to subminister. Harvey.

SUB-MIN' [S-TRATE, v. a. [subministro, L.] To supply; to subminister. Harvey.

SUB-MIN-[S-TRA'TON, n. Act of supplying. Wotton.

SUB-MIS', a. [submissis, L.] Submissive, gentle. Milton.

Obsequious. Bacon. Low; not loud.

SUB-MIS'SION, (sub-mish'un) n. [soubmission, old Fr.] Act of submitting; state of being submissive; compliance; subjection; acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; obsequiousness; resignation; obedience.

SUB-MIS'SIVE, a. [submissis, L.] Disposed to submit; yielding; obedient.

SUB-MIS'SIVE-LY, ad. In a submissive manner; humbly.

SUB-MIS'SIVE-NESS, n. State of being submissive; submission; humility.

SUB-Mis'sive-nkss, n. State of being submissive; submission; humilty.

(SUB-Miss'LY, ad. Humbly; with submission. Bp. Taylor.

(SUB-Miss'NESS, n. Humility; lowliness of mind. Burton.

SUB-Mir', v. a. [submitto, L.] [L. submitten, pp. submitting,

submitted.] [To let down; to sink. Dryden.] To resign;

to yield; to surrender; to cease to resist; to comply

with; to leave to discretion; to refer to judgment.

SUB-MIT', v. n. To be subject; to yield, to surrender.

SUB-MIT'TER, n. One who submits. Whillock.

SUB-MO'DO,\* [L.] (Logic) "In a manner;" under a par
ticular modification or restriction. Hamilton.

SUB-MO'Nish. v. a. To remind: to suggest. Granger.

ticular modification or restriction. Hamuton. Hamuton. 15UB-MO'15H, v. a. To remind; to suggest. Granger. SUB-MU'L'TI-PLE, (süb-mü'l'te-pl) n. A number or quantity which has a geometrical ratio to another number or quantity, by being contained in it a certain number of times exactly;—thus 3 is a submultiple of 21, being contained in it 7 times exactly.

SUB-MUL'TI-PLE, a. Noting a number or quantity which is exactly contained in another number or quantity. Harris. SUB-Nis'CNT, (Sub-nis'sgnt) a. [subnascens, L.] Growing beneath something else. Evelyn.
SUB-Nos'MAL, a. (Geom.) That part of the axis of a curved line which is intercepted between the ordinate and the new of the subsection.

curved line which is intercepted between the ordinate and the normal. Brand.

8UB-NODE'\* a. (Bot.) Almost bare, as leaves. Lindley.

8UB-OB-SCÜRE'LY, ad. Somewhat obscurely. Donne.

8UB-OC'TAVE, a. Same as suboctuple. Arbuthnot.

8UB-OC'TU-PLE, a. Contaming one part of eight. Wilkins.

8UB-OC'TU-PLE, a. Being under the eyes. Turner.

8UB-OR'DI-VAR,\* a. Almost orbicular. Smith.

8UB-OR'DI-NA-CY, n. State of being subordinate; subjection; a sories of subordination. Spectator.

18UB-OR'DI-NA-CY, n. Same as subordinatey. Temple.

8UB-OR'DI-NA-CY, n. Same as subordinatey. I. Inferior in order, rank, nature, dignity, or power; subject; subservient, descending in a regular series.

8UB-OR'DI-NA-CY, a. Sew band ordinates to another; an inferior person. Smdys. One of a descent in a regular

an inferior person, Sandys. One of a descent in a regular series, Milton.

SUB-OR'DI-NATE, v. a. [i. subordinated; pp. subordinating, subordinated.] To range under another; to make subordinate.

SUB-ÖR'DI-NATE-LY, ad. In a subordinate manner. SUB-ÖR'DI-NATE-NESS,\* n. State of being subordinate.

SUB-OR-DI-NA'TION, n. [Fr.] State of being subordinate; subjection; a series regularly descending; place or order of rank.

SUB-GRN', v. a. [suborner, Fr.: suborne, L.] [i. suborned; pp. subornine, suborned.] To procure in an underhand manner or by secret collusion; to procure by indirect means:—to procure or cause to take such a false oath

means:—to procure or cause to take as constitutes perjury.

SUB-OR-NĀ/TION, n. [Fr.] Act of suborning.—(Less) Subornation of perjury is the procuring of a man to take a false oath, amounting to perjury:—the crime of procuring any one to do a bad action. Spenser.

SUB-ORN'ZR, n. [suborneur, Fr.] One who suborns or is

guilty of subornation.

80B-Ö'VAL,\* a. Inclining to the form of an egg. Pennant.

80B-Ö'VĀTE,\* a. (Bot.) Almost in the form of an egg

SHE-MX'[L-LA-RY,\* & Being under the jaw. Ency.

SHE-MX'[L-LA-RY,\* & Being under the jaw. Ency.

SHE-MX'[L-LA-RY,\* & Being under the jaw. Ency.

SHE-ME'DI-XNT \* n. (Mus.) The middle note between the tonic and subdominant. Branke.

SUB-PE'NA, (sub-ph'ns) n. [sub and pone, L.] (Law) A writ or process to cause a witness to appear in court of before a magistrate, and give testimony.

SUB-PE'NA, (sub-ph'ns) v. a. [s. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp. SUB-GERAED; pp.

PGHAIRO, SUSPERNABD.] (Low) To serve with a sub-pouna. Ld. Chesterfield. SUB-PRI'OR, m. [sub and prior.] The vicegerent of a prior.

LOBER.
SUB-QUAD'RU-PLE, (süb-kwöd'ru-pi) a. [sub and quadruple.]
Containing one part of four. Wikins.
SUB-QUIN'TU-PLE, (süb-kwin'tu-pi) a. [sub and quintuple.]
Containing one part of five. Wilkins.

SUB-REMOUS, \*a. (Bet.) Branched in some degree. Swart.
SUB-READ'ER, \*a. (Law) An under reader in the inns of court. Crab.
SDB-RECOTOR, \*a. A rector's vicegerent or subordinate.

SUB-REP'TION, n. Estreption, Fr.; subreptus, L.] A creeping upon; surreption. Bp. Hall.

180B-RF-TI'TIOUS, (Süb-rep-tish'us) a. [subreptice, Fr.; surreptitus, L.] Done by unfair means. Cotgrave. See SURREPTITIOUS.

[LY. LSD DER DIMMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMONS LY and Shammed Subreption [LY. LSD DER DIMONS LY and SOB-REP-TI"TIOUS-LY, ad. Sherwood. See Surrertitious-

180B-RFP-T!"TIOUS-LY, ad. Sherwood. See Subreptitious. Cotgrave. 185B-RFP-T!VE, a. [subreptif, Fr.] Surreptitious. Cotgrave. 185B-RO-GĀTE, v. a. [subrego, L.] To put in the place of another. Ld. Herbert. See Subrogate. SUB-RO-GĀTE, w. (Law) The act of putting, by transfer, one person or thing in the place of another. Bowner. SUB-RO-GA,\* [L.] "Under the rose," secretly. Macdonnel. SUB-RO-TION),\* a Nearly round. Smart. SUB-SA-LĪNE',\* a. In some degree salt. Urc. SUB'SĀLT,\* n. A weak kind of salt, or a salt with less acid than is necessary to neutralize its radicals. Urc.

SUB-SALT,\*A. A weak kind of salt, or a salt with less acid than is necessary to neutralize its radicals. Ure.
SUB-SCAP'U-LAR,\* } a. (Anal.) Being beneath the scap-SUB-SCAP'U-LAR,\*\* } ula. Dunglison.
SUB-SCAB'U-LAR,\*\* a. That may be subscribed. Colerage.
SUB-SCABE', v. a. [subscribe, L.] [i. subscriber; pp. suscriber, susscriber.] To write or annex the name to a paper, statement, or agreement; to give consent to by underwriting the name; to attest by writing the name; to sign; to agree to; to engage to pay. [TO submit. Skak.] SUB-SCRIBE', v. n. To give consent, to promise a stipulated sum for the promotion of any undertaking.

EVB-SCRIBE; 7. 7. 10 give consent, to promise a stipulated sum for the promotion of any undertaking.

SUB-SCRIB'ER, 7. One who subscribes, one who writes his name to any paper or instrument; one who contributes to any undertaking.

SUB'SCRIPT, 7. [subscriptum, L.] Any thing underwritten.

Bonley, n. [subscription, L.] Any thing underwritten.

Bonley.

SUB-SCRIPTION, n. [subscriptio, L.] Act of subscribing;
that which is subscribed, something underwritten; consent or attestation given by signature; a contribution to
any undertaking. [†Submission: Shak.]

SUB-SECTION, n. [sub und section, L.] A subdivision of a
larger section; a section of a section. Duct.

Sub-Secty-Tive, a. [subsecute, Fr., from subsequer, L.] Following in train. Cutgrave. Sub-Sent-Tone,\* n. (Mus.) The leading note or sharp seventh of the scale. Brande.

seventh of the scale. Brande.

SUB-SEP'TU-PLE, (süb-sep'tu-pl) a. [sub and septuplus, L.] Containing one of seven parts. Wukins.

SUB'SE-QUENCE, n. [subsequer, L.] State of being subsequent, consequent.

SUB'SE-QUENCY, n. Same as subsequence. Greenhill.

SUB'SE-QUENT, a. [Fr., subsequent, L.] Following in train; not preceding; posterior; consequent.

SUB'SE-QUENT-LY, ad. At a later time; so as to follow.

SUB-SERVE', (sub-serv') to a. [subserve, L.] [1. subserve, pp. subserving, subserve, consequent to; to promote; to help forward; to serve in subordination; to promote; to help forward; to serve in subordination; to serve instrumentally. Multon. Southey.—"To subserve the interests of a party." R. Hall.

the interests of a party." A. Mall.

SUB-SE'V-ENCY. In. State of being subservient; instruSUB-SEE'V-EN-CY. mental fitness, use, or operation.

SUB-SEE'V-ENT, a. [subserviens, L.] Serving under; subordinate; helpful, instrumentally useful.

SUB-SEE'SILE,\* a. (Bot.) Having very short foot-stalks.

SUB-SEX'TU-PLE, a. [sub and sextuplus, L.] Containing one

Sub-Sex 10-Pic, d. [sub and sexplace, I.] Containing one part of six Wikins.

Sub-Side, v. n. [subside, L.] [i. subsided; pp. subsiding, subsided, subsided, to sink to the bottom, as lees; to sink; to fall to rest; to abute, to intermit.—It is commonly used of one part of a compound, sinking in the whole.

merimi.— A is commonly used of one part of a compound, sinking in the whole.

SUB-SI'DENCE, ? n. Act of subsiding or sinking; tendency

SUB-SI'DENCE, ? n. Act of subsidiary manner.

[SUB-SID'I-A-RI, sub-SId'e-a-re, P. J. Ja.; sub-SId'y-a-re, [SUB-SID'I-A-RI, sub-SId'e-a-re, or sub-SId'y-a-re, W.] a.

[sub-sidiaire, Fr.; sub-sidiarius, L.] Aiding; assisting, rurnishing supplier; assistant; brought in aid. Arbuthnot.

[SUB-SID'-I-A-RY, z. An assistant. Hammond.

SUB'SI-DIZE, v. a. [i. subsidiarius, pp. subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius, subsidiarius,

treaty for services; pecuniary assistance or grant; a tax. SUB-SIGM', (utb-sin') v.a. [subsigno, L.; soubsignor, old Fr.]

[i. subsigned; pp. subsigning, subsigned.] To sign under; to subscribe. Comden.

Sub-sig-na/Tion, n. [subsignatio, L.] Act of signing under. Shelden. [R.]

Sub Si\_LENTy-ō,\* (se-len'she-ō) [L.] "In silence;" without any notice being taken. Hamilton.

Sub-sist', v. n. [subsuter, Fr.; subsute, L.] [i. subsisted; pp. subsisting, subsisted.] To exist; to be; to have existence; to continue; to have means of living; to be maintained; to inhere.

Sub-sist', v. a. To feed; to maintain. Addison.

Sub-sist'ence, n. [subsistance, Fr.] Act of subsisting; that which subsists; inherence; real being; means of support; maintenance, living; livelihood; sustenance

support; maintenance, living; livelihood; sustenance; support.

SUB-SIST'EN-CY, n. Same as subsistence. Glanville.
SUB-SIST'ENT, a. [ubbistens, L.] Having subsistence or real being, existing, inherent.
SUB-SOLL\* n. A layer of earth or soil under another. Brande.
SUB-SOLL-PLOGGH'ING,\* n. The operation of ploughing deep, or of turning up the subsoil, or substratum, by the

use of a peculiar sort of plough. Farm. Ency.

SöB'8Q-LA-RY,\* a. Being under the sun. Browns. [R.]

SöB-SPE'CIES,\* n. A subordinate species. Dempier.

SöB'8TANCE, n. [Fr.; substanta, L.] That which is substant or has real being, as distinct from that which has

sistent or has real being, as distinct from that which has only metaphysical existence; that which supports acridents; something substantial; essential part; something real, not imaginary; something solid or palpable; body; corporeal nature, wealth; property, means of life.

SUB-STAN'TIAL, (sub-stan'shal) a. [substantel, Fr.] Relating to substance; having substance; containing the essential part, real; actually existing; solid; not merely seeming, corporeal; material, comprising the essential part, strong; stout, bulky; responsible; moderately wealthy; worthy of confidence.

SUB-STAN-TIAL'TY, (sub-stan-she-kl'o-te) n. The state of being substantial; corporeity; materiality. Glanville.

SUB-STAN-TIAL-TIAL'ZE,\* v. a. To make substantial. Dr. Reeder. [R.]

SUB-STAN'TIAL-IZE, v. a. 10 make substantial. ....
Reeder. [R.]
SUB-STAN'TIAL-LY, ad. In a substantial manner; in substance; by including the substance or essential part; truly; solidly; really.
SUB-STAN'TIAL-NESS, n. State of being substantial; firmness, strength, substantiality. Wotton.
SUB-STAN'TIALS, (sqb-stan'shalz) n. pl. Essential parts, 4n.l.ns.

Aylıffe.

Ayune.
SUB-STÂN/TI-ĀTE, (sub-stăn'she-āt) v. a. [i. substantiAled, pp. substantiating, substantiated.] To make
to exist. Aylin. To establish by proof or competent evidence; to verify; to prove. Smart.
SUB'STAN-TI-VAL,\* a. Relating to, or like, a substantive.

Latham.

SUB'STAN-TIVE, n. [substantif, Fr.; substantivum, L.] The name of any thing that exists, whether material or immaterial.—(Gram.) That part of speech which denotes a substance or subject, as distinguished from an attribute

or predicate; the name of any thing; a noun.

SUB'STAN-TIVE, a. [substantious, L.] Solid, depending only on itself. Bacon. Betokening existence, as, a verb substantive, 1. e., to be: - not adjective; as, a noun substantins.

Stander.

SUB'STAN-TIVE-LY, ad. As a substantive.

SUB'STAN-TIVE-LY, a. [substituer, Fr.; substitutus, L.] [L. SUB'STI-TUTED, P. SUBSTITUTING, SUBSTITUTED.] To put in the place of another; to exchange, to change.

SUB'STI-TÜTE, n. [substitut, Fr.] One placed by another tract with delegated power; one acting or put in place

to act with delegated power; one acting or put in place of another; a person or thing substituted.

SUB-STI-TU'TION, n. [Fr.] Act of substituting; state of being substituted; the replacing of one thing by another; that which is substituted.

SUB-STI-TU'TION-AL,\*a. limplying substitution; supplying the place of another. Russell.

SUB-STI-TU'TION-AL-LY,\*ad. By way of substitution. Ed.

SUB-STI-TU'TION-AL-LY,\*ad. Belating to, or making, substitution; substitutional. Dr. J. Pye Smith.

SUB-STI-TU'TION-A-RY,\*a. Relating to, or making, substitution; substitutional. Dr. J. Pye Smith.

SUB-STRACT', v. a. [substraure, Fr.; subtrato, L.] To deduct. Barrow. See Substact.

SUB-STRACT'[VION, n. [substraction, old Fr.] (Law) The act

duct. Barrow. See Subtract.

SUB-STRACITION, n. [substraction, old Fr.] (Law) The act of taking away, withdrawing, or withholding, as of rights, legacies, or rents. Blackstone. See Subtraction SUB'STRATE,\* n. A substratum. Dr. Good.

SUB-STRATE,\* n. L.] pl. SUBSTRATA. A stratum lying under another stratum; a subsoil, a basis; a foundation. SUB-STROC'TION. n. [substractio, L.] An under-building. SUB-STRUC'TURE, (sub-struktio, L.] An under-building. SUB-STRUC'TURE, (sub-struktio, L.] An under-building. SUB-STL'LAR, a. [sub and styles, L.] Noting a line under the style of a dial. Maxon.

SUB'STYLE,\* n. (Dalling) The straight line formed by the intersection of the face of the dial with the perpendicular plane which passes through the gnomon. Brands.

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SUB-SUL'PHATE, \* m. (Chom.) A substance not quite a sulphate on account of its having an excess of the base.

Brands. SUB-SUL'TIVE, a. Same as subsultory. Bp. Berkeley. [R.]

BYBASE.

BYBASELTIYE, a. Same as subsultory. Bp. Berkeley. [R.]

#80B'SUL-TO-RI-LY, ad. By fits, by starts. Bacon.

80B'SUL-TO-RI-LY, ad. By fits, by starts. Bacon.

80B'SUL-TO-RI-LY, ad. By fits, by starts. Bacon.

E. F.; sub-sultur-e, P. J. K. Sm. R. Wb.] a. [subsultus,

L.] Bounding; inoving by starts. Abp. Hort. [R.]

BOT "Mr. Sheridan is the only orthoepist who has accented this word on the first syllable, as I have done; for Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Barclay, Fenning, Bailey, and Entick, accent the second. Its companion, desultary, is accented on the first syllable by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, and Fenning, [and by J. F. E. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.] but on the second by Dr. Ash, Dr. K.nrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Bailey, and Entick. As these two words must necessarily be accented alike, we see Dr. Johnson and Fenning [also J. K. Sm. R. Wb.] are inconsistent. But, though the majority of authorities are against me in both these words, I greatly mistake if analogy is not clearly on my side." Walker.

†SUB-SUME', v. n. [sub and sumo, L.] To assume by con-sequence. Hammond.

SÜB-TÄN'ÇENT, n. (Geom.) The part of the axis of a curve intercepted between the tangent and the ordinate.

SUB-TAR-TA'RE AN,\* a. Being under Tartarus. Pope.
SUB-TEND', v. a. [sub and tendo, L.] [i. subtended; pp.
subtending, subtended.] To stretch or extend under;

SUBTENDING, SUBTENDED.] To stretch or extend under; to reach or run along under, as a line.

SUB-TENSE', n. [sub and tensus, L.] The chord of an arc.

SUB-TEP'[D,\* a. Tepid in some degree. Smart.

SUB-TER, [L.] A Latin preposition signifying under; equivalent to sub, as a prefix.

SUB-TER\*FLU-ENT, a. [subterfluo, L.] Flowing or run-SUB-TER\*FLU-OUS, ining under. Bailey. [R.] A shift; an evasion; a trick, a quirk, an artifice.

SUB'TER-RANE, n. [subterrain, old Fr.] A subterraneous structure, a room under ground. Bryant.

[SUB-TER-RANE\_AL, a. Same as subterranean. Boyle.

SUB-TER-RANE\_AL, a. [sub and terra, L., subterraneous, SUB-TER-RANE\_AL, a. [sub and terra, L., subterraneous, SUB-TER-RANE\_AL, a. [sub and terra, L., subterraneous, SUB-TER-RANE\_AL, a. [sub and terra, L., subterraneous, SUB-TER-RANE\_AL, a. [sub and terra, L., subterraneous, SUB-TER-RANE\_AL, a. [sub and terra, L., subterraneous, SUB-TER-RANE\_AL, a. [sub and terra, L., subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subterraneous, subt

ing under the surface of the earth, placed below the surface.

\$\frac{1}{3}\text{UB-TER-RAN'\_1-TY}, n. A place under ground. Browne.

\$\frac{1}{3}\text{UB-TER-RAN'\_1-TY}, n. A place under ground. Browne.

\$\frac{1}{3}\text{UB-TER-RAN'\_1-TY}, n. That which lies under the earth. Bacon.

\$\frac{1}{3}\text{UB-TER-RAN'\_1-R. Subterranean. Bacon.}

\$\frac{1}{3}\text{UB-TER-RAN'\_1-R. Subterranean. J. Taylor.}

\$\frac{1}{3}\text{UB-TILE}, (\sub'\text{1}) \cdot \subseteq \subseteq \text{UB-TILE}, (\sub'\text{1}) \cdot \subseteq \subseteq \text{UB-TILE}, (\sub'\text{1}) \cdot \subseteq \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1}, \subseteq \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \text{UB-TIL-1-TY-1}, \subseteq \t

discriminately to express very different senses, as discriminately to express very different senses, as may be seen in Johnson. but, as custom has adopted a different spelling and a different pronunciation, it is to be presumed it has not been without reason. That the first sense of the word, meaning fins, acute, &c., should extend itself to the latter, meaning siy, artful, &c., is not to ewondered at, as words have a tendency to fall into a bad sense; witness knavs, villans, &c., but, if custom has marked this difference of sense by a difference of spelling and pronunciation, it should seem to be an effort of nature to preserve precision in our ideas. If these observations are just, the abstracts of these words ought to be nature to preserve precision in our ideas. If these observations are just, the abstracts of these words ought to be kept as distinct as their concretes: from subtile ought to be formed subtiley, and from subtile, subtilety; the b being heard in the two first, and mute in the two last." Walker. SDBT/LE-NESS,\* (sūt'tl-nes) z. Quality of being subtle.

SOBT'LE-TY,\* (sut'ti-te) a. Artfulness; cunning; slyness. SUBT'LY, (sut'le) ad. Slyly; artfully; cunningly; craftily.

SUB-TRACT!, o a. [subtractue, L.] (L. SUBTRACTED; SP SUBTRACTING, SUBTRACTED.] To take a smaller quantity or number from a greater; to deduct; to withdraw part from the rest. — Sometimes written substract, which see.

From the rest. — Sometimes written sasses we, which substracts. SUB-TRACTER, n. One who subtracts.
SUB-TRACTER, n. Act of subtracting; act of taking one number or quantity from another, in order to find the difference; deduction. See Substraction.
SUBSTRA-HEND, n. (subtracted from a larger number, called the

which is to be subtracted from a larger number, called the minuend.

SUB-TRI'FID,\* a. (Bot.) Trifid in some degree. Sa SUB-TRIP'LE, (-trip'pl) a. [Fr.; sub and trubius, L.] Containing a third, or one part of three, or having the ratio of 1 to 3. Wilkins.

SUB-TRIP'LI-CATE,\* a. Noting the ratio of the cube root.

Crabb.
SUB-TRÜDE',\* v. a. To insert or place under. Dublin Rcv.
SUB-TÜTOR, n. A subordinate tutor. Burnet.
SÜB-TÜTOR, n. A subordinate tutor. Burnet.
SÜB-UN-LATE,\* a. (Bot.) Shaped like an awl. P. Cuc.
SÜB-UN-DATTON, n. [sub and unda, L.] Flood. Huloet.
SÜB'ÜRB, n. [suburbium, L.] A district, territory, or village, without the walls of a city; the out-part or confines of a city.
SÜB-ÜRB'AN, a. [suburbanus, L.] Relating to, or inhabiting, a suburt.

a suburb. Careno. SOB-UR-BED, (-dirbd) a. Having a suburb. Careno. SOB-UR-BI-AL, a. Same as suburban. Warton. [R.] SOB-UR-BI-AN, a. Same as suburban. Dryden. [R.] SOB-UR-BI-AN, a. [suburbicarius, L.] Applied to those provinces of Italy which composed the ancient duncase of Rome. Resume

No. 1 Acting which composed the ancient diocese of Rome. Barron.

Süb-vä-ri[-7,7,\* n. A subordinate variety. P Cyc.

Süb-vä-ri[-7,0, n. To come under, as a support or stay; to happen. Warbarton.

†SUB-VEN-TA'NE-OUS, a. [subventaneus, L.] Addle; windy

Browne.
SUB-VEN'TION, n. [Fr.] Act of coming under; the act of supporting; aid. Stackhouse.
[SUB-VERSE', v. a. [subversus, L.] To subvert. Spenser.
SUB-VERSE', v. a. [subversus, L.] Act of subverting; overturn; overthrow; runn, destruction.
SUB-VER'SION-A-Ry' a. Destructive; subverting. Ch. Ob.
SUB-VER'SIVE, a. Tending to subvert, destructive.
SUB-VERT', v. a. [subvertir, Fr.; subverta, L.] [t. subvertadding); pp. subverting, subvertadding; to overturn; to destroy; to turn upside down; to invert; to reverse; to corrupt.

overturn; to destroy; to turn upside down; to invert; to reverse; to corrupt.

SUB-VERT'ER, n. One who subverts; a destroyer.

SUB-VERT'ER, n. One who subverts; a destroyer.

SUB-WORK'ER, (-wurk'er) n. A subordinate worker.

SUC-CE-DĀ'NE-OUS, a. [succedaneus, L.] Supplying the place of something else; substitutional. Browns.

SUC-CE-DĀ'NE-DM, n. [L.] pl. L. SUC-CE-DĀ'NE-A;

Eng. (rarely) SUC-CE-DĀ'NE-DMS. That which takes the place of something else; a substitute.

SUC-CEED', v. n. [succeder, Fr.; succede, L.] [1. SUCCEED-ED, pp. successing, succession.] To come in place of another; to follow in order:—to obtain one's wish; to have success, to terminate an undertaking in the desired anomer; we notion in order: — we obtain one's wish; to have success, to terminate an undertaking in the desired effect, to have a good result, effect, or issue; to be prosperous; to issue well or il. [†To go under cover. Dryden.]
SUC-CEED', v. a. To follow; to be subsequent or consequent to:—to prosper; to make successful. Dryden.
SUC-CEED'FER w. One who succeeds.

quent to:—to prosper; to make succession. Dryden.
SUC-CEED/ER, n. One who succeeds, successor.
SUC-CEED/ING, \* p. a. Following, coming after.
SUC-CEN'TOR, \* n. (Mus.) A bass singer in a concert. Crabb.
SUC-CESs', n. [success, Fr.; successus, L.] The issue or termination of any affair; slways understood as a desired issue, unless qualified by another word, as bad or ill success;

sue, unless qualified by another word, as bad or ill success; prosperity; good fortune; luck. [Buccession. Spenser.] Suc-cess'Fül., a. Having success; prosperous; happy; fortunate; lucky.
Suc-cess'Fül.-Ly, ad. Prosperously; luckly; fortunately.
Suc-cess'Fül.-Ly, ad. Prosperously; luckly; fortunately.
Suc-cess'Fül.-Wess, n. State of being successful.
Suc-cess'Fül.-Ness, n. Fiate of being successful.
Suc-cession, or of following in order; that which follows or succeeds, ocnsecution; a series of things or persons following one another in order; a lineage, an order of descendants; power or right of succeeding.—Apostolical succession, (Theol.) "The uninterrupted succession of priests in the church, by regular ordination, from the first commission given by Christ to the apostles, and recorded in the Gospels, down to the present day. And the doctrine of 'the spostolical succession,' as it is properly called, means the belief that the clergy, so regularly rely called, means the belief that the clergy, so regularly ordained, have a commission from God to preach the gospel, administer the sacraments, and guide the church; that through their ministration only we can derive the grace which is communicated by the sacraments. It follows, of course, that those sects of Christians which have no succession (baving seceded from Romanism without retaining ministers regularly ordained, or heving subsequently interrupted the succession, that is, all

Protestant bodies, except the church of England) have, properly speaking, nicipit the clutter of Engiand) have, properly speaking, neither church nor sacraments, since they possess no apostolical authority. The church of Engiand does not affirm this doctrine in her Articles; and the language of Art. 19, although not excluding it, is plainly not such as would have been used by framers who wished to inculcate it." Brands.—Law of succession, (Law) the law or rule according to which the succession to the property of decessed individuals is regulated SUC-CES/SION-AL,\* a. Relating to succession; implying succession. Ec. Rev.

SUC-CES'SION-AL-LY,\* ad. By way of succession. Ec. Ren

SUC-CES'SION-IST,\* n. One who adheres to succession. Ec.

Rev.

SUC-CES'SIVE, a. [successif, Fr.] Following in order; uninterrupted; continuous; consecutive; alternate.

SUC-CES'SIVE-LY, ad. [successivement, Fr.] By succession; in a series; one after another.

SUC-CES'SIVE-NESS, a. State of being successive. Hals. [R.]

SUC-CESS'LESS. Unitucky; unfortunate. Heylin.

SUC-CESS'LESS-NESS, a. Unitucky; unfortunate. Heylin.

SUC-CESS'LESS-NESS, a. Unsuccessfulness. Boyle.

SUC-CESS'LESS-NESS, a. Unsuccessfulness. Boyle.

SUC-CES'SUE, lauk-sés'ur, P. J. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; sük'sos-ur, S. E. F.; sük'sos-ur or suk-sés'ur, W. R.] n. [successeur, Fr.; successor, L.] One who follows in the place or character of another; correlative to predecessor. Sidney.

37 "This word is not unfrequently pronounced with

This word is not unfrequently pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as if it were formed the accent on the second syllable, as if it were formed from success; but this accentuation, though agreeable to its Latin original, has, as in confessor, yielded to the prevailing power of the English antepenultimate accent. Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, and Entick accent this word on the first syllable; and Dr. Ash, Dr. Kennick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Bailey, on the second. Barglar and Forning over his the second. Barglar and Forning over his the second. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Bailey, on the second; Barclay and Fenning give both, but prefer the first; Mr. Scott gives both, and prefers the second: but, from the opinion that is foolishly gone forth, that we ought to accent words as near the beginning as possible, there is little doubt that the antepenultimate accent will prevail." Walker. — "This is one of the words over which fashion now relaxes its sway in favor of the more consistent accentuation," [suc-cess'or.] Smart. Suc-cid'a-mide.\* a. Ready to fall. Smart.
Suc-cin'a-mide.\* n. (Chem.) A substance obtained from succinic acid and ammonia. P. Cyc.
Suc'ci-nate,\* n. (Chem.) A salt formed of succinic acid and a base. Brande.
Suc-cinct', (syk-singkt') a. [Fr.; succinctus, I.] [Tucked

SUC-CINCT', (suk-singkt') a. [Fr.; succentus, L.] [Tucked or girded up, having the clothes drawn up to disengage the legs. Milton.] Short, concise, brief; summary, compendious.

BUC-CINCT'LY, (suk-singkt'le) ad. Briefly; concisely.
SUC-CINCT'NESS, (suk-singkt'nes) n. Brevity; concise

ness.
SUC-CIN'[C,\* a. (Chem.) Derived from amber. Brande.
SUC'C|N-ITE,\* n. (Min.) An amber-colored garnet. Brande.
SUC'C|N-ITE,\* n. (Min.) An amber-colored garnet. Brande.
SUC'C|-NUM,\* n. [L] (Min.) Amber. Crabb.
SUC'COR, v. a. [secours, Fr.; succurvo, L.] [L succorred, pp. succorred, To help; to assist in difficulty or distress, to relieve; to aid; to cherish.
SUC'COR, m. [secours, Fr.] Aid; relief, person or thing that aids.

SUC'COR-ER, n. One who succors; a helper.
SUC'COR-LESS, a. Wanting relief; void of help.
SUC'CO-RY, n. [cickorium, L.] A plant; the wild endive or

chiccory

SCC/CO-TASH,\* n. Food made of green maize and beans boiled:—the name and the thing are derived from the Indians. J. W. Gibbs.

SUC'CV-BA, n. [L.] A kind of female demon. Mir. for

SOC'CV-BA, n. [L.] A kind of female demon. Mir. yor Mag.
SUC'CV-BUS, n. [L.] A kind of demon. Warburton.
SUC'CV-LA,\* n. (Mech.) A bare axis or cylinder with staves on it to move it round. Francis.
SUC'CV-LENCE, } n. State of being succulent; juici-fillor(U-LENCY, ness, as of plants.
SUC'CV-LENCY, a. [Fr.; succulent. pl.] Moist; full of juice; fleshy; juicy, as a plant.
SUC'CV-LUDIS,\* a. Succulent. Fo. Qu. Rev.
SUC-CUMB', v. n. [succumbo, L.; succomber, Fr.] [i. succumbs; pp. succumbirs, succumber] To yield; to submit; to sink under.
SUC-CVB-SA'TION, n. [succuspatio, low L.] A trot; succussion. Browns.

SUC-CB/SaiOn, (suk-küsh'un) n. [succussio, L.] Act of shaking. — (Med.) A shaking of the body or nervous

shaking. — (Med.) A shaking of the body or nervous parts by stimulants. Arbethast. Signification of the like kind; the same that; the same; noting a person or thing. It is frequently followed by as; and it becomes a pronoun by the cilipsis of a substantive; as, "Help such as need help."

SUCK, v. a. [sucen, Sax.; suge, suctum, L.; sucer, Fr.] [i. sucker; pp. sucking, suckers.] To draw in with the mouth; to draw milk from with the mouth; to draw SUCK, v. Act of sucking; milk from the breast. — [success, L.] Juice. Ward.

SUCK, v. Act of sucking; milk from the breast. — [success, L.] Juice. Ward.

L. Juice. Werd.

SUCK'ER, n. [succur, Fr.] He or that which sucks; the embolus or piston of a pump, or of a steam-engine; a pipe through which any thing is sucked:—a piece of wet leather:—a shoot of a plant growing from the main stock or root:—a fish that adheres to rocks; also a river-fish.

SUCK'ER, v. a. To deprive of suckers. Fuller.

SUCK'ET, n. A sweetmeat to be dissolved in the mouth.

SUCK'NG-BOT'TLE, n. A bottle which to children supplies the want of a pap. Locks.

SUCK'NG-Fish; \* n. A lump-fish, a clumsy-shaped animal; a sucker. Boots.

SUCK'ING-FISH," R. A lump-nsn, a ciumsy-snaped animal; a sucker. Booth.
SUCK'LE, (sŭk'kl) v. a. [i. suckled; pp. suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suckling, suc

SOC'TION, n. [succion, or suction, Fr.] Act of sucking; act of raising liquids through a tube by means of a piston. SUC-TO'RI-AL,\* a. Adapted to sucking; living by suck-

SUC-TO's.-au., a. (Ich.) A cartilaginous fish. Brands.
SUC-TO's.-AN,\* a. (Ich.) A cartilaginous fish. Brands.
SUC-TO's.-OUs.\* a. Same as suctorial. Kirby.
SU'DA-RY, n. [sudarium, L.] A napkin or handkerchief. Wieliffe. †SU-DA'TION, n. [sudo, L.] Act of sweating; sweat. Bai-

SU/DA-TO-RY, \* a. Sweating; perspiring. Smart. SU/DA-TO-RY, n. [sudo, L.] A hot-house; sweating-bath.

Newbert.
Std'DEN, a. [soudam, Fr.; soden, Sax.] Happening without previous notice; coming unexpectedly; unexpected; not anticipated; hasty; precipitate.
†Std'DEN, n. An unexpected time or occurrence; surprise.
Wotton. — On a sudden, suddenly; unexpectedly.
Std'DEN-LY, ad. In a sudden manner; unexpectedly.
Std'DEN-NESS, n. State of being sudden; unexpected-

SÜ-DO-RIF'IC, a. [sudorifique, Fr. ; sudor and fucio, L.] Producing or causing sweat, sweating.
SÜ-DO-RIF'IC, n. A medicine promoting sweat. Arbuth-

†SU'DOR-OUS, a. [sudor, L.] Consisting of sweat. Browne.
SU'DRA,\* n. The fourth caste among the Hindoos, com-

prehending mechanics and laborers. P. Cyc.

prenenting mechanics and moorers. F. Cyc.
SUBS, n. pl. Water impregnated with soap, a lixivium of
soap and water. — To be in the suds, to be in difficulty.
SUE, (sa) v. a. [surver, Fr.] [t. suren; pp. surine, such.] To
prosecute by law; to gain by legal procedure: — to follow;
to ensue. — (Falcoury) To clean the beak, as a hawk. —
To sue out, to petition for, and take out or obtain, as a

To sue out, to petition for, and sum of the petition.

SUE, v. n. To beg; to entreat, to petition.

SUENT,\* a. Even; smooth; plain, regular. Jennings.

[Provincial in England, and in some parts of New England.]

SUENT-LY,\* ad. Evenly; smoothly; regularly. Palmer.

SU[ENT\_Ly\* ad. Evenly; smoothly; regularly. Palmer. †SU[ER, n. One who sues; a suitor. Lord.
SU[ER, n. [old Fr.] A hard fat stuated about the loins and kidneys, as of the ox or sheep.

Kuneys, as or the ox or sneep.

SUFF, a. Consisting of suct; resembling suct. Sharp.

SUFF, v. a. [souffrer, Fr., suffero, L.] [i. suffered; pp. sufference, suffered; pp. sufference, sufference, to feel with sense of pain; to endure; to support; not to sink under, to be affected by; to be acted upon: — to allow; to permit, to sustain; to tolerate; to admit; not to hinder.

SUF/FER, v n. To undergo pain, inconvenience, or punishment, to be an want or distress.

SUF/FER-A-BLE, a. That may be suffered; endurable; tolerable.

SUF'FER-A-BLE-NESS, n. Tolerableness. Scott. SUF'FER-A-BLY, ad. Tolerably, so as to be endured. Ad-

MBF FER-ANCE, n. [souffrance, Fr.] Pain; inconvenience; misery:—patience; moderation:—toleration; permission, not hinderance.

BBF FER-ER, n. One who suffers or endures; one who permits or allows. Act of and wing: Allotson a relicious.

SUFFER-ING, n. Act of enduring; distress; pain suf-

fered.
SUF-FIGE-ING-LY, ad. With pain or suffering.
SUF-FIGE', (suf-fiz') [suf-fiz', S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.
suf-fis', K. — See Sachifica.] v. m. [suffire, Fr.; sufficio,
L.] [i. surficap.; pp. sufficing, sufficip.] To be
enough; to be sufficient; to be equal to the end or pur. SUF-FICE', (suf-fiz') v. a. To satisfy; to be sufficient for.

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SUF-FI'/UIENCE,\* (suf-fish/ens) n. Sufficiency. Watts. [R.]
SUF-FI'/UIENC-V, (suf-fish/en-se) n. [suffisance, Fr.] State
of being sufficient; state of being adequate to the end
proposed; qualification; competence; enough; supply
equal to want, adequacy.
SUF-FI'/UIENT, (suf-fish/ent) a. [suffisant, Fr.; sufficiens,
L.] Equal to an end, adequate, enough; competent,
not deficient; qualified by fortune or otherwise.
SUF-FI'/CIENT-LY, (suf-fish/ent-le) ad. To a sufficient de-

gree. SUF-Fic/ing,\* (suf-fiz/ing) p. a. Affording enough. SUF-Fic/ing-nEss,\* (suf-fiz/ing-nGs) n. The quality of being sufficient, or of inflording satisfaction. Coleralge. †SOF/F-SANCE, (suf/fe-zuns) n. [Fr.] Excess; plenty.

Spenser. SUF'FIX,\* n. A letter or syllable added at the end of a

SDF/FIX,\* n. A letter or syllable added at the end of a word, an affix. P. Cyc.

SUF-FIX,\* v. a. [i. SUFFIXED; pp. SUFFIXING, SUFFIXED.]
To add, as a letter or syllable. Snart.

SUF-FLAM'I-NATE, v. a. [suffamino, L.] To stop; to stay; to suppede. Barrow.

SUF-FLAMTAE', v. a. [suffa, L.] To blow up. Pailey.

SUF-FLAMTON, n. [suffato, L.] Act of blowing up. Colss.

SUF/FO-CATE, v. a. [suffoquer, Fr.; suffaco, L.] [i. Suffocated, Suffoquer, Gr.; suffoquer, Fr.; suffaco, L.] [i. Suffoquer, Fr.; suffaco, L.] [i. Suffoquer, Gr.; suffoquer, Gr.; suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr.; Suffoquer, Gr

SUF-FQ-CAT-ING-LY, \* ad. So as to suffocate.
SUF-FQ-CATION, \*. [Fr.] The act of suffocating; state of being suffocated; a choking.

SUF FO-CA-TIVE, a. Tending to suffocate or choke. Arbuthnot.

SUF-Fös'SION, (suf-fösh'un) n. [suffossio, L.] Act of undermining. Bp. Hall.
SUF'FRA-GAN, n. [suffragant, Fr.; suffraganeus, L.] A bishop, considered as subject to his metropolitan, as every bishop is said to be a suffragan relatively to the archbishop of his province; an assistant bishop, or one who is not a metropolitan. Barlow.

80ff/frra-Gän.\* a. Suboramate, assisting:—applied only to a bishop as assisting in metropolitan. Ask.

80ff/fra-Gän.\*Ship.\* n. The station of suffragan. Ful-

†SUF'FRA-GANT, a. [suffragans, L.] Assisting; suffragan. Bp. Hall. †SOF'FRA-GANT, n. An assistant, a suffragan. Bp. Tay-

†SUF'FRA-GATE, v. n. [suffragor, L.] To vote with; to

180FFRA-GATE, b. n. [suffragor, L.] To vote with; to agree with. Hale.
180FFRA-GA-TOR, n. [suffragator, L.] A favorer; a helper by vote. Bp. Fellon.
80FFRAGE, n. [Fr.; suffragium, L.] A vote; a vote at an election; the right of voting, voice given on a controverted point; innied voice of a congregation in prayer.
180F-FRAG'IN-OUS, a. [suffrago, L.] Of the knee-joint of heasts. Frague.

beasts. Browne.

SUF-FRÜ/Ti-CÖSE,\* a. (Bot.) Noting a plant that is not properly a shrub nor an herbaceous plant, as the lavender. Brande.

SUF-FRU'TI-COUS,\* a. Shrubby underneath, partly shrub-

by; suffrationse. Smart.

SUF-FU'MI-GATE,\* v. a. [1. sufframigated; pp. sufframigating, sufframigated.] To apply fumes or smoke under or within. Smart.

SUF-FU-MI-GA'TION, n. [Fr.; suffamigo, L.] Act of suffumigating. Bacon

†SUF-FU'MIGE, (suf-fu'mij) n. [suffumigo, L.] A medical fume. Harvey.

Nume. Harvey.

SUF-FUSE', (SUf-Guz') v. a. [suffusus, L.] [L. SUFFUSED, pp.

SUFFUSING, SUFFUSED.] To spread over with something
expansible, as with a vapor or a tracture.

SUF-FUSION, (Suf-Guz'a)nn) n. [Fr.] The act of suffusing;
that which is suffused.

that which is suffused.

SUFI,\* n.; pl. SUFIS. A sort of contemplative, oriental Mussuiman monk, devoted to a contemplative life:—written also Soft. De Sacy. See Soft.

SUFISM, \* n. Brande. See Softsm.

SUG, n. [sugo, L.] A small kind of worm. Walton.

SUG'AR, (shūg'ar) n. [sucre, Fr., saccar, Ar.] A sweet substance; a constituent of many plants, but especially the native salt of the sugar-cane, obtained by pressing out the juice and evaporating it:—a term applied to some chemical substances, as sugar of lead, or of milk.

SUG'AR, (shūg'ar) v. a. [l. SUGARE); pp. SUGARING, SUGARE); Dp. SUGARING, SUGARE; pp. SUGARING, SUGARE; pp. SUGARING, SUGARE; pp. SUGARING, SUGARE; pp. SUGARING, SUGARE; pp. SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUGARING, SUG

SCG'AR-BA'KER,\* (shûg'ar-) n. A manufacturer of sugar. Johnson.

Johnson.

\$\text{SOG'AR-CXN'DY}, (shûg'ar-) n. Candy made of sugar; sugar candied or crystallized.

\$\text{SOG'AR-CXNE,\*} \shûg'ar-) n. A saccharine reed, or cane, from which sugar is obtained. McCullock.

Sûg'AR-HöûsE,\* (shûg'ar-hôlis) n. A house for making or refluing sugar. Ency. Sûg'AR-LESS,\* (shûg'ar-lês) a. Having no sugar. Com-

SUG'AR-LOAF,\* (shûg'ar-lof) n. A conical mass or loaf

of refined sugar. Knoz.

Süg'AR-MA-PLE,\* (shūg'şr-) n. A tree from whose sap sugar is made. Crobb.

Süg'AR-MILL,\* (shūg'şr-mil) n. A mill for making sugar.

Tire.

SOG'AR-OF-LEAD,\* n. An acetate of lead. Smart. SOG'AR-PLUM,\* n. A kind of sweetmeat. Maunder. SOG'AR-Y, (shûg'ar-q) a. Sweet, tasting of sugar; fond of sugar

SU-GES'CENT, a. [sugeo, L.] Enabling to suck; sucking.

Paley.

||SUG-Q-EST', (sug-jēst' or sud-jēst') [sug-jēst', W. P. J. F. R. Wb.; sud-jēst', S. E. Ja. K. Sm.] v. a. [sugger, suggertmt, L.] [L. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. sudegertn: pp. secretly. Shak.]

secretly. Naal.]

[SUG-GEST'ER, m. One who suggests.]

[SUG-GEST'ION, (sug-jēst'yun) n. [Fr.] Act of suggesting; thing suggested; hint; intimation; insinuation.]

[SUG-GES'TIVE,\* a. Making suggestion. Abp. Whately. |

[SUG-GES'TIVE,\* a. Making suggestion. Abp. Whately. |

[SUG-GEL-LATE, (sug'jg-lait) v. a. [suggullo, L.] To beat black and blue; to make livid by a bruise. Wissman. |

[SUG-GEL-LATTION, n. A black and blue mark; a bruise. SU'[-CI-DAL,\* a. Relating to suicide; partaking of suicide. |

Reit Crie.

Brit. Crat.

SÜ'|-Cl-DAL-LY,\* ad. In a suicidal manner. Faber.

SÜ'|-Cl-DE, n. [suicidam, L.] The slayer or slaying of one's self; self-murder; a self-murderer.

SÜ-|-ClD'|-CAL,\* a. Suicidal. Maunder. [R.]

SÜ'| EEN'ER-IS,\* [L.] (Logic) "Of his or its own kind."

Jenyns. †SU'IL-LAGE, (su'o-laj) n. [souillage, Fr.] Drain of filth. Wotton

SUI'ING, \*p. from Suc. See Swr. †SU'ING, \*n. [sucr, Fr.] Act of soaking through. Bacon. SUIT, (sait) \*n. [succ, Fr.] A set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of the same kind; a set of th UIT, (Sut) M. [ratte, fr.] I see to the real state of the restrictions correspondent to each other; as, a state of clothes:

— a prayer; petition, request; courtship; pursuit:
— consecution; series; retinue; suite. [See Suite.]—
(Law) A prosecution of right before any tribunal; as, a civil suit; a criminal suit, an action. - Suit-covenant, a covenant to sue at a certain court. - Suit-court, the court to which attendance is owed. — Suit-service, duty of feudatories to attend the court of their lord.

SUIT, (sult) r. a. [L. SUITED, pp. SUITING, SUITED.] To fit; to adapt to, to be fitted to; to become, to answer, to serve. Dryden. [To dress, to clothe. Shak.]
SUIT, v. n. To agree; to accord. Milton.
SUIT-A-BLE, (sult) a. Fit; apt; meet; becoming; arrecable.

agreeable.

SÜIT'A-BLE-NESS, n. Fitness; agreeableness.
SÜIT'A-BLY, ad. Agreeably, according to.
SUITE, \* (swët) [swët, S. W. J. F. K. Sm.] n. [Fr.] Conse-

cution; series; a train of followers; regular set; retinue;

cution; series; a train of followers; regular set; retinue; company, Sidney, See Suit.

Süit'QR, (sū'tµr) n. One who sues; a petitioner; a supplicant, a wooer; a lover; one who courts a mistress.

Süit'RESS, n. A female supplicant. Rove.

SüL'CATE,\* a. (Zool.) Having a surface deeply impressed with parallel lines or furrows. Brande.

With parameter interest in thoses. The Parameter Woodward.

SOL'(AT-1), a. [sulcus, L.] Furtowed. Woodward.

SOLK, v. n. To be discontented, to be sullen; to be morose.

Todd.— To have the sulks, to be sullen. [Colloquial.]

SOL'KI-LY, ad. In a sulky manner; morosely.

SUL'KI-LY, ad. In a sulky manner; morosely.

SUL'KI-NESS, a. Silent sullenness; moroseness. Grav.

SUL'KY, a. Discontented, silently sullen, morose, sullen

SUL'KY,\* a. A two-wheeled carriage for a single person,
drawn by one horse. W. Excy.

SULL, a. A plough. Ansnorth.

SUL'LEN, a. [solus, l.] Gloomily angry and silent; morose; splenetic; obstinate; gloomy; dismal; heavy;
dull:—mischievous; malignant. Dryden.

SUL'LEN, a. To make sullen. Ecithem.

dull: — mischievous; malignant. Dryden.

180L'LEN, v. a. To make sullen. Feltham.

80L'LEN-LY, ad. In a sullen manner; gloomily.

80L'LEN-NESS, n. State of being sullen, meroseness.

80L'LEN-NESS, n. State of being sullen, meroseness.

80L'LENS, n. pl. Morose temper; gloominess. Stak.

180L'LI-AGE, n. [soutlage, Fr.] Pollution; filth. stain of dirt; foulness. Wotton. — Written also sullage and sullage SULLY, v. a. [soutler, Fr.] [s. sullier; pp. Sullyina, sullied.] To soil, to tarnish; to dirt; to spot.

80L'LY, a. Soil; tarnish; spot. Stak.

80L'PHATE,\* n. (Chem. & Min.) A salt formed of sulphunic acid and an oxidized base. Ure.

80L'PHAT'IC,\* a. Relating to sulphate. Brands.

80L'PHATE,\* n. A salt compounded of sulphurous acid and an oxidized base. Ure.

SÖL/PRO-SILT,\* n. A salt formed by the combination of a salt with suiphuretted hydrogen. *Ure.*SÜL-PHO-SI-RIP'I-SINE,\* n. (*Chem.*) A crystallisable substance obtained from mustard-seed. *Brande.*SÜL/PHUR, (säl'fyr) n. [L.] A yellow, brittle mineral product, most abundant in volcanic regions; brimstone.
SÜL/PHU-RATE, n. [sulphurate, L.] Of or belonging to sulphur; of the color of sulphur.
SÜL/PHU-RATE,\* v. a. [i. SULPHURATED; pp. SULPHURATING, SULPHURATED.] To combine with sulphur; to anoint with sulphur. *Smart.*SÜL-PHU-RA'I-ION. n. [sulphuratio. L.] Act of sulphurating

With support. Smart.

SUL-PRI-RA'TION, m. [sulphuratio, L.] Act of sulphurating or anointing with sulphur. Bentley. Act of bleaching with the fumes of burning sulphur.

SUL-PHO'RE-OUS, (a. [sulphureus, L.] Relating to sulphur; SUL'PHUR-OUS, (a. [sulphureus, L.] Relating to sulphur; impregnated with sulphur.

SUL'PHUR-OUS, ) containing with sulphur.

SUL-PHU'RE-OUS-LY, ed. In a sulphureous manner.

SUL-PHU'RE-OUS-NESS, m. State of being sulphureous.

SUL'PHU-RET,\* n. (Chem.) A combination of sulphur with an alkali, earth, or metal, having no sensible properties of an acid. Brands.

of an acid. Brands.
SUL/PHU-RET-TED,\* a. Holding sulphur in solution. Brands.
SUL-PHU'RIC,\* [sul-fu'rik, Dunglison, Silliman; sül'fur-ik,
Wb. Maunder; sul-fu'rik, Sm.] a. Relating to or derived
from sulphur.—Sulphuric acid, called also all of vierol, is
an acid fully saturated with oxygen, having 58 parts of
oxygen and 42 of sulphur. Brands.
SUL'PHUR-WORT, (sül'fur-wirt) n. A plant; hog's fennel.
SUL'PHUR-W. A. Partakune of sulphur: sulphurous. Drawton.

SUL'PHUR-Y, a. Partaking of sulphur; sulphurous. Dragton. SUL'HUR-Y, a. Partaking of sulphur; sulphurous. Dragton. SUL'HUR-Y, a. [Arab.] The Turkish or Ottoman emperor, called by Europeans the Grand Sultan and Grand Sagnior, but whose peculiar title is Padishah.—Oriental pronuncia-

but whose peculiar title is Padishak.—Oriental pronunciation, sûl-tan,

SUL-TÄ'NA, or SUL-TÄ'NA, [sul-tä'na, S. W. P. J. F. Sm.;

sul-ta'na, Ja. K.] n. The wife or consort of the sultan.

SUL'TAN-ESS, n. Same as sultana.

SUL'TAN-FLOW-ER,\* n. A plant and flower. Smart.

SUL-TÄN'IC,\* a. Belonging to a sultan; imperial. Bell.

(SUL-TAN-RY, n. An eastern empire. Bacon.

SUL'TAN-SHIP,\* n. The office of sultan. Byron. [heat.

SUL'TAN-RSS, n. State of being sultry, or cloudy, damp

SUL'TRY, a. Hot and close; hot, cloudy, and most or damp.

SUM, v. a. [sommer, Fr.] [s. summe p; ps. Summino, summed.]

To compute; to collect particulars into a total, to cast

up; to comprise; to comprehend.—(Falconry) To have

feathers full grown. feathers full grown.

Som, n. [summa, L., somme, Fr.] The whole of any thing; the aggregate of many particulars; a quantity of money, amount:—compendium; abridgment:—height; com-pletion:—a problem in arithmetic.

pletion:— a problem in arithmetic.

80'MÄEH, (shd'mäk or sü'mäk) [sū'mäk, K. R.; sū'mäk or shd'mäk, Sm.; shd'mäk, Wb.] n. [sumae or sumaeh, Fr.]
A large shrub, of the genus rhus; a powder of its lenves, peduncles, &c., used in medicine, dyeing, and tanning.

8U-MA'TEAN,\* n. A native of Sumatra. Murray.

8UM'MA-BI-LY, ad. In a summary manner; briefly.

8UM'MA-RY, a. [sommarre, Fr.] Short; brief; compendious; comprehensive; succinct; laconic.

8UM'MA-RY, n. A comprehensive abridgment, comprising the heads and subdivisions of a work; a compendium, shartnet.

abstract.

abstract.
SUM/MER. n. One who casts up an account; a reckoner.
SUM/MER. n. [samer, Sax.; somer, D.] The warm season of
the year, comprising June, July, and Angust. — Astronomically considered, summer begins at the summer solstice,
with the longest day, about June 21 or 22, and ends at
the autumnal equinox, about September 22. — (Arch.) A
large piece of timber supported by piers; the principal
beam of a floor. beam of a floor.

SUM'MER, v. n. [i. summered ; pp. summering, summered.]

SUM'MER. v. n. [i. summered; pp. summering, summered.]
To pass the summer.
SUM'MER, v. a. To keep through the summer. [Addison.
SUM'MER, v. a. To keep through the summer fruits."
SUM'MER. COLT, \* n. The undulating state of the air, near
the ground, when heated. Smart.
SUM'MER. FAL. LOW, \* v. a. To plough and let lie fallow
for a time, as land. Knowles.
SUM'MER. FAL. LOW, \* a. Lying bare in summer. Loudog.
SUM'MER. FLOUSE, n. A country-house for passing the sum
mer; a pleasure-house in a garden. Watte.
SUM'MER. SULLT, } n. A high leap, in which the heels are
SUM'MER. SULLT, } n. A high leap, in which the heels are
SUM'MER. SIT. } thrown over the head. Hudibras. See

SOMERSET.

SOMERSET.

SUM'MERSET.

SUM'MERSET.

SUM'MIST, n. One who forms na bridgment. Dering.

SUM'MIST, n. [summitas, L.] The highest point; the top; the utmost height.

SUM'MIT-LESS,\* a. Having no summit. H. Taylor.

SUM'MIT-LEV-EL,\* n. The highest level; the highest of a series of elevations over which a canal or water-course is carried. Hayward.

†SUM'MIT-Y, N. [summites, L.] Top; summit. Soift.
SUM'MON, v. a. [summense, L.] [i. summoned; pp. summonine, summoned.] To call with authority; to cite; to bid; to invite; to exite; to call up. one who summone.
SUM'MONER, N. Die who cites; one who summone.
SUM'MONER, N.; pl. summoners. A call of authority.—(Les)
A writ commanding a sheriff to warn a person to appear in court to answer a complaint made against him; a citation.

SUM NUM BO'NUM,\* [L.] "The greatest good." Maccion-SUMP'TER, (sum'ter) a. [sommier, Fr.; somere, It.] A horse or mule that carries the provisions, clothing, &c., of an army or company

SUMP'TER,\* a. Noting a horse or mule that carries necessaries, as of an army. Ency.

†SUMP'TION, (sum'shun) n. [sumptus, L.] The act of tak-

ing. Bp. Taylor.

SUMPY'U-A-RY, (sum'tyu-a-re) a. [sumptuarius, L.] Relating to expense, regulating the cost of living.— Sumptuary laws, laws intended to restrain the expenditure of citi-

zens.
SUMPT-V-Ös'I-TY, (sümt-yu ös'o-te) n. Expensiveness; costliness; sumptuousness. Raleigk. Fo. Qu. Rev. [R.]
SUMPT-V-OUS, (sümt'yu-üs) a. [sumptuosus, from sumptus,
L.] Costiy; expensive, splendid; luxurious.
SUMPT-V-OUS-LY, (sümt'yu üs-le) ad. Expensively; splendatio.

duly.

SUMPT'U-OUS-ut, (sumryy us-ty) ac. Expensiveny; specularly.

SUMPT'U-OUS-NESS, (sumryy-us-nes) n. Expensiveness.

SUN, n. [sunno, Goth.; sunna, sunna, Sax.] The luminary that makes the day; the central body of the solar system, about which all the planets and comets revolve, and have which that motions are expected, and controlled. by which their motions are regulated and controll radiation from the sun:—a sunny place:—any thing eminently splendid or conspicuous.—Under the sun, in the world;—a proverbial expression. Eccl.

eminently splendid or conspicuous.—Under the sun, in the world;—a proverbial expression. Eccl.

80N, v. a. [i. sunnep: pp. sunning, sunnep.] To expose to the sun, or to the sun's warmth; to insolate.

80N'BEAT, (sūn'bēt) a. Shone on fiercely by the sun.

80N'BEAT, (sūn'bēt) a. Shone on fiercely by the sun.

80N'BEAT, (sūn'bēt) a. Same as sunbeat. Ash.

80N'BEAD,\* n. A small bird, of brilliant plumage, that lives on the juices of flowers, and is allied to the humming bird. P. Cyc.

80N'BEAT, a. Born of the sun. Homans. [ness sin'-bright, (sūn'brit) a. Resembling the sun in bright-Sün'Burn, v. a. [i. sunburnt, pp. sunburning, sunburnt.]

To discolor or scorch by the sun. Gauden.

80N'BURN, v. a. [i. sunburnt, pp. sunburning, sunburnt.]

SUN'BURN-ING, n. The effect of the sun, particularly upon the face. Shak.

une race. Saak.
SUN'BURNT, a Tanned; scorched or discolored by the sun
SUN'CLÂN, a. Clothed in radiance; bright. Milton.
SUN'DART,\* n. A dart or beam of the sun. Hemans.
SUN'DAY, (sūn'da) n. [sunnan-dag, Sax.] The day anciently deducated to the sun:—the first day of the week; now
the Christian Salbath.

the Christian Sandath.
Sün'DAY,\*a. Belonging to Sunday or the Sabbath. Ch. Ob.
Sün'DAY-Schööl,\*n. A school for religious instruction,
kept on Sundays. Ratkes.
Sün'DER, v. a. [1. SUNDERED; pp. SUNDERING, SUNDERED.]
To part, to separate; to divide.
Sün'DER, n. A severance into two perts: as "He curteth

To part, to separate; to divide.

SUN'DER, n. A severance into two parts; as, "He cutteth
the spear in eunder." Psalms.

SUN'DEW, (Sun'dü) n. A plant of the genus drosera.

SUN'DEAL, n. An instrument to measure time, by means of
a shadow cast by the sun.

SUN'DÜN\* n. Sunset. John Galt. W. Irving. [A word
common in Scotland and in the United States:—little

common in Scotland and in the United States: — little used in England ]
SÜN'-DRIED, (skin'drīd) a. Dried by the heat of the sun.
SÜN'DRIES,\* n. pl. Several things or matters. Maunder.
SÜN'DRY, a. Several; more than one or two; various; different; divers.
SÜN'FISH,\* n. A species of fish; the diodon. Pennant.
SÜN'FLÖW-ER, n. A plant and large yellow flower; helianthus.

anthus.

SUNG, & p. from Sing. See Sing.
SUNK, (sungk) L& p. from Sink. See Sing.
SUNK'EN,\* (sungk'kn) p. a. Fallen or pressed down; low
Shak. See Sing.

Shak. See Sing.

SUN'LESS, a. Wanting sun; wanting warmth. Thomson.

SUN'LIGHT, (Sun'lit) n. The light of the sun. Milton.

SUN'LIKE, a. Resembling the sun. Mirror for Mag.

SUN'LIKE, a. Resembling the sun. Mirror for Mag.

SUN'LIKE, a. Resembling the sun. Qu. Rev.

SUN'NI-NESS,\* n. The state of being sunny. Scott.

SUN'NI-NESS,\* n. The state of being sunny. Scott.

SUN'PROOT, a. Impervious to sunlight. Peels.

SUN'PROOT, a. Impervious to sunlight. Peels.

SUN'RISE, n. The time of the rising of the sun; morning:—the place of the rising of the sun; the cast.

SUN'RIS-ING, n. The rising of the sun; sunrise.

SUN'RIS-ING, n. The rising of the sun; sunrise.

ridge.

BUN'shu, w. The time of the setting of the sun; the place of the setting of the sun; close of the day; evening: the west.

The west.

SUN'SETTING,\* n. The setting of the sun; sunset. Ash.

SUN'SETTING,\* n. Radiant light of the sun; a sunny place.

SUN'SHINE, n. Bright with the sun; sunshiny. Mortimer.

SUN'SHINE, n. Exposed to, or bright with, the sun.

SUN'STONE,\* n. (Min.) The adularia, a species of felspar,
an ornamental stone. Cleaveland.

SUN'STROKE.\* n. (Med.) in Latin, iclus solis.— An effect
produced ov the mys of the sun upon a part of the body.

BUN'STROKE.\* n. (Med.) in Lutin, telus solis.—An effect produced by the mys of the sun upon a part of the body, as the crysipelus, or an inflammation of the brain or of its membranes. Hoblyn.

Bin'wARD,\* ad. Toward the sun. J. Montgomery.

SÜ'Ö JÜ'RE,\* [L.] (Law) "By his own right." Howard.

SÜ'Ö JÜR'TE,\* [L.] By his own exertions or his own ability. Macdonnell.

ability. Macdonnell, Fr.; supan, Sax.; sorpen, D.] [i. supred; po. a. [souper, Fr.; supan, Sax.; sorpen, D.] [i. supred; pr. suprino, supred.] To drink by mouthfuls, to drink by little at a time; to sip:—to treat with supper. SDP, v. n. [souper, Fr.] To eat the evening meal. SDP, x. A smail draught; a mouthful of liquor. Drayton. SDP pr. A. Latin preposition, signifying above, over. — Used in composition as a prefix, denoting above, over. — Used in composition as a prefix, denoting above, over. — Used in composition as a prefix, denoting above, over. — Used SDP ER.A.BLE. [saf'ppr-s-bl, N.] A. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; shif'ppr-s-bl, S.] a. [superable], L.] That may be overcome; surmountable, conquerable. Boyle.
SD'PER.A.BLE.NESS, n. Quality of being superable.
SD'PER.A.BLE.NESS, n. Quality of being superable.
SD'PER.A.BLY, ad. So as may be overcome. Johnson.
SU-PER.A.BOUND', v. n. [L. superabounded; pp. superabounded, superabounded]. To abound exceedingly; to be exuberant; to be stored with more than enough.

SU-PER-A-BOUND'ING,\* p. a. Being in great abundance.

SU-PER-A-BUN'DANCE, n. More than enough; a great quantity; exces BU-PER-A-BUN'DANT, a. Being more than enough; exces-

sive ; superfluous.

BU-PER-A-BUN'DANT-LY, ad. More than sufficiently.

BU-PER-A-CID'U-LÂT-ED,\* a. Acidulated to excess. Smart.
BU-PER-ADD', v. a. [superaddo, L.] [t. SUPERADDED; pp.

SUPERADDING, SUPERADDED.] To make further addition

to; to add over and above

to; to add over and above.

50-PER-AD-DI'TION, (-dish'un) n. Act of superadding; that which is superadded.

180-PER-AD-VE'NI-ENT, a. [superadveniens, L.] Coming to or upon; coming unexpectedly. More

50-PER-XN'NU-ATE, v. a. [super and annus, L.] [1. SUPER-ANNUATED; Pp. SUPERANNUATING, SUPERANNUATED] To impair or disqualify by age or length of life.

180-PER-XN'NU-ATE, v. n. To last beyond the year. Bacon.

50-PER-XN'NU-ATE, p. \*a. Disqualified by age.

50-PER-XN-NU-A'TION, n. Act of superannuating; the state of being superannuated.

SU-PER-AN-NU-A'TION, n. Act of superannuating; the state of being superannuated.

SU-PERB', a. [superbe, Fr.; superbus, L.] Grand; pompous; lofty; august; stately; magnineent, splendid.

SU-PERB'-LIL-Y, n. A plant and flower.

SU-PER-CAR'GO, n. [super and cargo.] pl. SUPERCARGOES.

A person or officer, in a merchant-ship, appointed to superintend the commercial transactions of the voyage, to sell the goods or merchandise, purchase returning caracters.

goes, &c.

BU-PER-CE-LES'TIAL, (-lest'yal) a. [super and celestial.]

Above the firmament; above the heavens.

BU-PER-CHARGE,\* n. (Her.) One figure borne upon anoth-

er. Crabb

SU-PER-CHARGE', \* v. a. (Her.) To place one bearing or figure upon another. Maunder

†SU-PERCH'E-RY, n. [supercherie, Fr.] Deceit; cheating.

Balley.

SU-PER-CIL'I-A-RY,\* a. Above the eyebrows. Smart.

SU-PER-CIL'I-OUS, or SU-PER-CIL'I-OUS, [al per-sil'yus, W. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; su-per-sil'e-us, P. J.] a. [super-ciltum, L.] Haughty; lofty; dogmatical; dictatorial, arbitrary; despotic; overbearing.

SU-PER-CIL'I-OUS-NESS, n. Haughtiness; contemptuous-

Mess. SUPER-O'L'I-UM,\* n, [L,] pl. SŪ-PER-O'L'I-A. (Anat.)
The ridge of hair above the eyelids; eyebrow. Dunguson.
SU-PER-CON-CEP'TION, n. A conception admitted after another conception; superfetation. Brown,
[SU-PER-CON-EE-QUENCE, (-kön'se-kwöns) n. Remote con-

sequence. Browne.

SU-PER-CRES'OFNCE, n. [super and cresco, L.] An additional growth. Browne.

Honal growth. Drowne.

80'PER-CRES-CENT,\* a. Growing over something. Johnson.

80-PER-DOM'I-NANT,\* n. (Mus.) The sixth key in the descending scale. Brande.

SU-PER-EM'I-NENCE, n. [super and emineo, L.] State of he

ing superemin at ; superior eminence.

BU-PER-EM'I-NEN-CY, a. Same as supereminence.

BU-PER-EM'I-NENT, a. Eminent in a high degree.

SU-PER-EM'-MERT-LY, ad. In the most eminent manner. [SU-PER-ER/O-GANT, a. Supercogniory. Stackhouse. SU-PER-ER/O-GANE, v. n. [exper and erogatic, L.] To demore than duty requires. Cleaveland. [R.] more than duty requires. Cleaveland. [R.] more than duty requires.—Works of supercognion, good works beyond what are deemed necessary to salvation.

\*\*SU-PER-ER/O-GA-TYUE. a Supercogniory. Stafford.\*\*

†SU-PER-ER'O-GA-TIVE, a Supererogatory. Stafford. SU-PER-ER'O-GA-TO-RY, a. Exceeding the demands of du-

Ty, not required by duty. Howell.

SU-PER-ES-SEN'TIAL, (-shal) a. Essential above others, or above the essence or constitution of a thing. Ellis.

SU-PER-EX-ÄLT', v. a. [i. superanalizer jpp. superanalizer ind. Superanalizer ind. Superanalizer ind. Superanalizer ind. Superanalizer ind. Superanalizer.]

To exalt in a superior degree. Bar-

TO10 SU-PER-EX-AL-TA'TION, n. Superior exaltation. Holyday. SU-PER-EX'CEL-LENCE,\* n. Extraordinary excellence.

Scott. SU-PER-EX/CEL-LENT, a. Excellent in an uncommon de-

gree.
SÜ-PER-EX-CRES'CENCE, n. A superfluous excrescence.
SÜ-PER-FE-CÜN'DI-TY,\* n. Superabundant fecundity. Pa-

SU-PER-FE-CUN'DI-TY,\* n. Superabundant fecundity. Paley.
SU-PER-FE-TATE, v. n. [super and fatus, L.] To conceive after conception. Grew. [R.]
SU-PER-FE-TA-TION, n. [Fr.] One conception following another, so that both are in the womb together, but come not to their full time for delivery together. Bacon.
[SU-PER-FETE, v. n. To superfects. Howell. [SU-PER-FETE, v. n. To conceive upon a conception. Howell. SU-PER-FICE, n. [superfice, Fr.; superfices, L.] Outside; surface, superfices, Dryden. [R.]
SU-PER-FI'CIAL, (su-ppr-fish'al) a. [superficiel, Fr., from superfices, L.] Being on the surface; forming the surface; merely covering; not deep; slight, filmsy; shallow; not merely covering; not deep; slight, filmsy; shallow; not profound; not learned — Superficial content, the number of square inches, feet, &c., contained on any surface.

SU-PER-FI''CIAL-IST, \* n. One of superficial attainments. Ash

Ash.

SU-PER-FI-CI-XL'I-TY, (sū-per-f'sh-e-Xi'e-te) n. The quality of being superficial, superficialness. Browns.

SU-PER-FI'(CIAL-LY, (-f'sh-'g-l-e) ad. In a superficial manner, without going deep; on the surface.

SU-PER-FI'(CIAL-NESS, (-f'sh-'g-l-nes) n. Quality of being superficial, shallowness, slight knowledge.

SU-PER-FI'(CIA-RY,\* n. (Law) One who pays the quit-rent of a house built on another man's ground. Crash.

of a house built on another man's ground. Crabb.

SÜ-PER-FI''CIES, (sü-per-fish'e-z or sü-per-fish'ez) n.
sing & pl. [L.] The exterior face of any body; outside; surface

surface.
SU-PER-FINE', a. Emmently fine; uncommonly fine.
SU-PER-FINE'NESS,\* n. Quality of being superfine. Scott.
†SU-PER-FLU-ENCE, n. [super and fluo, L.] More than is necessary, superfluity. Hammond.
†SU-PER-FLU'-TANCE, n. Act of floating above. Browne.
†SU-PER-FLU'-TANCE, n. [superfluitume, L.] Floating above.

Brown

Browns.

SU-PER-PLÜ'!-TY, n. [superfluité, Fr.] More than enough; plenty beyond use; abundance above necessity; superabundance, redundancy; excess.

SU-PER/ELU-OUS. a. [super and fluo, L.; superflu, Fr.] Exuberant; excessive, unnecessary; needless.

SU-PER/FLU-OUS-NESS, n. The state of being superfluous.

SU-PER/FLU-OUS-NESS, n. The state of being superfluous.

SU-PER-FLUX, n. [super and fluxus, L.] That which exceeds what is wanted; superfluxy. Slak.

what is wanted; superfluity. Shak.
SU-PER-FÖ-LI-A'TION, n. Excess of foliation. Sir Thos.

SU-PER-HU'MAN, a. [super and Aumanus, L.] Being above the nature or power of man, being above human.
SU-PER-IM-POSE',\* v. a. To lay or impose upon something

else. Smart.

SU-PER-IM-PREG-NA'TION, n. [super and impregnation.]
Superconception; superfetation. Bailey.
SU-PER-IN-CUM'BENCE,\* n. State of lying upon something.

Sir E. Brydges.
SU-PER-IN-CUM'BENT, a. [super and incumbers, L.] Lying

SÖ-PER-IN-COM'BENT, a. [super and incumbens, L.] Lying or resting on something else.

SÖ-PER-IN-DÜCE', v. a. [super and induce, L.] [i. SUPERIN-DUCED: pp. SUPERINDUCING, SUPERINDUCED.] To bring in as an addition to something else; to superadd.

SÜ-PER-IN-DÜC'ELON, m. The act of superinducing. South.

SÜ-PER-IN-BÜC'ELON, m. The act of superinducing. South.

SÜ-PER-IN-BÜC'ELON, m. An injection succeeding another.

SÜ-PER-IN-SÜC'ELON, m. An injection succeeding another.

SÜ-PER-IN-SÜC'ELON, m. An injection succeeding another.

OT-PER-IN-STI-TÜ'TION, n. (Low) One institution upon another; as if A be instituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B be instituted and admitted by the pres-

entation of another. Whichard.

SO-PER-IN-TEND', v. a. [i. superintended; pp. superintended; pp. superintended; to oversee; to oversee; to

have the care or direction of to take charge of; to di-

rect.

5U-PER-IN-TEND'ENGE, } m. Act of superintending; over
5U-PER-IN-TEND'EN-CY, } sight; direction; superior care.

5U-PER-IN-TEND'ENT, m. One who superintends; a director; an overseer.

BU-PER-IN-TEND'ENT, a. Overlooking others with author-

ity; overseeing.

8U-PER-IN-TEND'ER,\* n. One who superintends. Burrows.
8U-PER-IN-VEST'I-TURE,\* n. An upper vest or garment. Ha

Horne.

SU-PE'R-OR, a. [superior, L.; supérieur, Fr.] Higher in excellence, rank, dignity, station, or place; greater; stronger; higher, preferable.

SU-PE'R-OR, n. One above another in excellence or rank.

SU-PE'R-OR-I-TY, n. State of being superior; higher quality, rank, or station; preëminence.

SU-PE'R-OR-LY,\* ad. In a superior manner. Month. Rev.

SU-PE'R-LYTION, n. [superiatio, L.] Explication of any thing beyond truth or propriety. B. Jonson.

SU-PE'R-LA-TYUE, R. [superiatio, L.] Explication of any thing beyond truth or propriety. B. Jonson.

thing beyond truth or propriety. B. Jonson.

SU-PER'LA-TIVE, a. [superlatty, Fr.; superlativus, L.] Implying or expressing the highest degree; highest in de-

groe.
SU-PER/LA-TIVE,\* n. The superlative degree of adjectives, in grammar; a word expressing the highest degree of any thing. Murray.
SU-PER/LA TIVE-LY, ad. In a superlative degree or man-

SU-PER'LA-TIVE-NESS, a. State of being in the highest de-

gree. SU-PER-LU'NAR, a. [super and luna.] Being above the moon; not sublunary; not of this world. Pops.
SU-PER-LU'NA-RY, a. Same as superlunar. Young.
SU-PER-ME'D; AL,\* a. Being above the middle. De la

SU-PER-MUN'DINE,\* a. Above or beyond the world. Cud-

worth.

\$\vec{SU-PER-NXC'U-LUM}\$, n. [super, and Ger. nagel.] Good liquor. Dr. King.—"A cant term, among topers, of monk Latin, intended to mean upon the nail." Nares.

\$\vec{SU-PER'NAL}\$, a. [supernus, L.] Being in a higher place or region; relating to things above; celestial; heavenly.

\$\vec{SU-PER-NX'TANT}\$, a. [supernatans, L.] Swimming above.

Boule.

Boyle.

80-PER-NA-TÄ/TION, n. [supernate, L.] The act of swimming on the top of any thing. Bacon.

80-PER-NÄT/U-RAL, (sd-per-nät/yu-ral) a. Being above the powers of nature; miraculous.

80-PER-NÄT/U-RAL-ISM,\* n. The doctrine of supernatural influence, agency, or power. Fo. Qu. Rev.

80-PER-NÄT/U-RAL-IST,\* n. One who believes in supernatural influence or agency. Fo. Qu. Rev.

80-PER NÄT-U-RAL-IS/TIC,\* a. Relating to supernaturalism. P. Chc.

ism. P. Cyc.

80-PER-NXT'U-RAL-LY, ad. In a supernatural manner.

80-PER-NXT'U-RAL-NESS,\* (sū-per-nat'yu-ral-nes) n. Qual-

ity of being supernatural. Scott. SU-PER-NU'ME-RA-RY, a. [supernuméraire, Fr.; super and numerus, I..] Being above a stated, a necessary, a usual, or a round number, being more than is used or wanted; auperfluous

superfluous.

\$\mathbb{SU-PER-NU'ME-RA-RY,\*} n. A person or thing above the stated, usual, or required number. Marshall.

\$\mathbb{SU-PER-PAR-TIC'U-LAR,\*} a. Noting a proportion or ratio that gives one more to the greater than to the less number, as, 1 to 2, 3 to 4. Baley.

\$\mathbb{SU-PER-PAR'TIENT,\*} a. Noting a proportion, when one number contains another one, and some number of aliquot parts remaining, as one two-thirds. Crabb.

\$\mathbb{SU-PER-PLANT,} n. A plant growing upon another plant. Bacon.

Bacon.

†80'PER-PLUS,\* n. Surplus. Goldsmith. See Surplus †SU'PER-PLUS-AGE, n. [super and plus, L.] A surplusage.

†SU-PER-PON'DER-ATE, v. a. [super and pondero, L.] To weigh over and above. Dict.

weigh over and above. Dict.

SU'PER-POSE,\* v. a. (Geol.) To lay upon. Smart.

SU'PER-PRAISE, v. a. To praise beyond measure. Shak.

SU-PER-PRO-POR'TION, n. Overplus of proportion. Dryby.

SU-PER-PUR-GA'TION, n. More purgation than enough.

SU-PER-RE-PLEC'TION, n. Reflection of an image re-

flected.

flected.

SU-PR-RE'GAL,\* a. More than regal. Warburton.

SU-PR-RE'GAL,\* a. More than regal. Warburton.

SU-PR-RE'GAL,\* p. . [super and salie, L.] Act of leaping upon any thing. Brooms.

SU-PR-RE'LI-ENT,\* a. Jumping or leaping upon. Smart.

SU-PR-RE'LI-ENT,\* a. In the with an excess of acid. P. Cyc.

SU-PR-RE'LI-ENT,\* v. a. To asturate to excess Ure.

SU-PR-SIT-U-RI'TION,\* n. Act of supersaturating. Ure.

SU-PR-SIT-U-RI'TION,\* n. Act of supersaturating. Ure.

SU-PR-SIT-U-RI'TION,\* n. Supersaturating. Ure.

SU-PR-SIT-U-RI'TION,\* n. o. ure ascarsed.] To write or inscribe upon the top or outside; to direct or address, as a letter.

#SU/PER-SCRIPT, \* n. Superscription. Shak.

SU-PER-SCRIP'TION, M. Act of superscribing; that which is written on the top or outside; direction; address. SU-PER-SEC'U-LAR a. Above the world or secular things.

SD-PER-SEDE', v. a. [super and sadeo, L.] [i. SUPERSEDED pp. SUPERSEDING, SUPERSEDED.] To come into the place of; to take the place of; to make void by superior power

to set aside; to overrule.

SU-PER-SE'DE-XS, n. [L. stay or set aside.] (Law) A writ containing a command to stay various ordinary proceedinos at lav

SU-PER-SEN'SI-BLE,\* a. Being above the senses. Qu.

Kev.

SU-PER-SENS'U-AL,\* (sū-per-sēn'shu-al) a. Being above the senses; supersensible. P. Cyc.

SU-PER-SEN'SUE-A-BLE, a. Over-officious. Skak.

SU-PER-SEN'SION,\* (sū-per-sēsh'un) n. The act of superseding; a setting aside. H. Goulburn.

SU PYR SUMMON.

SO PER-STITION, (8d-per-stish'un) n. [Fr.; superstitie, L.]
A belief in the existence of particular facts or phenomens, produced by supernatural agency, of which the existence is not proved by experience nor countenanced by revelation; the habit or act of ascribing to the direct or special agency of supernatural power results which can be proved to proceed from secondary causes:—spurious or false re-ligion or worship; a false system of religion; a belief in omens, prognostics, or the like:—over-nicety; weak credulity.

SU-PER-STI"TION-IST, m. One addicted to superstition.
SU-PER-STI"TIOUS, (-stish'us) a. [superstitioux, Fr.; superstitions; L.] Relating to, or partaking of, superstition;
addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies or scruples

addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies or scruples with regard to religion; weakly scrupulous.
SU-PER-STI''TIOUS-LY, ad. In a superstitious manner.
SU-PER-STRAIN', v. a. To overstrain. Bacon.
SU-PER-STRAIN', v. a. To overstrain. Bacon.
SU-PER-STROICT, v. a. [superstruc, superstructus, L.] To build upon any thing. Hammond. [R.]
SU-PER-STRUC'TIVN, n. A superstructure. Pearson.
SU-PER-STRUC'TIVE, a. Built on something else. Hammond.

SU-PER-STRUCT'URE, (-strukt'yur) n. That which is built upon a foundation; an edific

SU-PER-SUB-STÄN'TIAL, a. More than substantial. SU-PER-SUB-T'LE, (-sút'ti) a. Over-subtle. Shak. SU-PER-SUL'PHATE,\* n. A sulphate with an excess of acid.

Brande. SU-PER-SUL'PHU-RET-TED,\* a. Combined with an excess

of sulphur. Brande.

SU-PR-TER-RENE',\* a. Being above the ground. Smart.
SU-PR-TER-REN', \* a. Being above the earth. Smart.
SU-PR-TER-REN', \* a. Being above the earth. Smart.

†SU-PER-VA-CA'NE-OUS, a. [supervacaneus, L.] Superflu-

†SU-PER-VA-CA'NE-OUS, a. [supervacancus, L.] Superfluous; needless; unnecessary. Howell.
†SU-PER-VA-CA'NE-OUS-LY, ad. Needlessly.
†SU-PER-VA-CA'NE-OUS-KESS, n. Needlessness. Bailey.
SU-PER-VA-CA'NE-OUS-KESS, n. Needlessness. Bailey.
SU-PER-VENE', v. n. [-mpervenio, L.] [1. supervened; pp.
supervenion, supervenion. L.] [1. supervened; addition to form an accession. Bentley.
SU-PER-VE'NI-ENT. a. [supervenions, L.] Added; additional. Browne. Arising or coming afterward. Blackstone.
SU-PER-VEN'TION, n. The act of supervening. Bp. Hall.
SU-PER-VI'SAL,\* n. The act of supervising; supervision.
Pope.

SU-PER-VISE', v. a. [super and visus, L.] [i. supervised;
pp. supervising, supervised.] To overlook; to oversee;
to superintend; to inspect.

to superintend; to inspect.

150-PER-VIŞE', n. Supervision. Shak.

50-PER-VIŞ'ION, (-vizh'un) n. Act of supervising; superintendence; inspection.

50-PER-VI'SOR, n. One who supervises; an overseer; an inspector; a superintendent.

150-PER-VIVE', v. n. [super and vive, L.] To overlive; te outlive. Clarke.

outlive. Clarks.
SU-PI-N-TION, n. [Fr., from supino, L.] State of being supine:—the art or act of turning the palm of the hand upwards, by rotating the radius upon the ulna. Brands.
SU-PI-N-TION,\* n. (Anat.) A muscle which turns the hand upwards. Crabb.

SU-PINE', a. [supinus, L] Lying with the face upward; opposed to prome:—leaning backwards with exposure to opposed to prove: — learing max-wards with exposure to the sun; negligent; careless; indolent; drowsy; thought-less; inattentive; listless. SU'PINE, m. [supin, Fr.; supinsum, L.] (Letin gram.) A sort of verbal noun derived from a verb; as, dectum and dicta,

from dice.

SU-PINE'LY, ad. With the face upward; drowsily; indo-

lently.
SU-PINE'NESS, m. State of being supine; drowsiness.

†SU-PIN'I-TY, n. Supineness. Browns.
†SUP'PAGE, n. What may be supped; pottage. Hocker.
†SUP-PAI-PI'TION, n. [suppalpor, L.] Enticement. Bp. Hall

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†SUP-PORT'FUL, a. Abounding with support. Mirror for

†SUP-PIR-A-SI-TR'ITION, m. [supparasitor, L.] The act of fisttering or paying service court to. Bp. Hall. †SUP-PIR'A-SITE, v. a. To fistter; to calole. Dr. Clarke. †SUP-PR-DI'NE-OUS, a. [sub and pes, L.] Piaced under the foot. Browns. Mag. SUP-PORT'LESS,\* a. Destitute of support. Milton. SUP-POETLESS,\* a. Destitute of support. Muton.

SUP-POETMENT, a. Support. Wotton.

SUP-POS'A-BLE, a. That may be supposed. Hammond.

SUP-POS'AL, n. Supposition. Shak. [a.]

SUP-POS'S, (sup-pOS') v. a. [supposer, Fr.; suppono, L.] [i.

supposed; pp. supposing, supposer, Fr.; suppono, L.] [i.

supposed; pp. supposing, supposer, fr.; suppono, L.] [i.

supposed; to law down without proof se foundation of an argument; to advance by

way of illustration; to admit without proof; to imagine

to believe without examination; to require as previous,

to make reasonably supposed; to conceive it apprehend †SUP-PED'I-TATE, v. a. [suppedito, L.] To supply. Ham | To supply-fate, v. d. [Respection, i.e.] To supply. Commensation.
| SUP-PED-j-TA/TION,\* n. Act of supportating. More.
| SUP-PED-j-TA/TION,\* n. Act of supportating. More.
| SUP-PER-LESS, a. Destitute of supper; fasting at night.
| SUP-PLANT', v. a. [supplanter, Fr.; sub and planta, L.] [i. supplantate] pp. supplantating, supplantate]. It is supplantated by stratagem; to turn out; to displace; to overpower; to set aside.
| SUP-PLANT', v. a. [supplantate, v. a. to turn out; to displantate; flantate, v. a. [i. supplantate, v. a. to displacing or turning out.
| SUP-PLANT', v. a. [souple, Fr.] Pliant; flexible; yielding; compliant; soft; not obstinate; flattering; bending.
| SUP-PLE, (sup'pl) a. [souple, Fr.] Pliant; flexible; yielding; compliant; soft; not obstinate; flattering; bending.
| SUP-PLE, (sup'pl) v. n. To grow soft; to grow plant. Dryden. to make reasonably supposed; to conceive; to apprehend to make reasonably supposed; we concerve, we reto think; to deem.
†SUP-POSE', n. Supposition. Shak.
SUP-POSE', n. One who supposes.
SUP-PO-SU'TION, (sup-po-zish'un) n. [Fr.] Act of supposing; the thing supposed; conjecture; surmise; thought
guess; hypothesis; imagination yet unproved.
SUP-PO-SU'TION-AL, (-zish'un-al) a. Implying supposition;
hypothetical. South. hypothetical. South.

SUP-PÖS-I-TI''TIOUS, (-tish'us) a. [suppositus, supposituius,
L.] Put by a trick into the place or character belonging to den. L., (sup'pi-le) ad. Softly; pliantly. Cotgrave.
SUP'PLE-LY, (sup'pi-le) ad. Softly; pliantly. Cotgrave.
SUP'PLE-MENT, n. [Fr.; supplementum, L.] An addition by
which something wanting is supplied; something added;
an appendix; that which is wanted. — Supplement of an
arc is what it wants of 180 degrees.
SUP'PLE MENT'AL, a. Supplying defects or deficienSUP-PLE-MENT'A-RY, cies; additional.
SUP'PLE-MENT'A-RY, cies; additional.
SUP'PLE-TIVE, a. Supplying; helping. C. Butler.
SUP'PLE-TOVE, a. [suppleo, L.] Supplying deficiencies;
supplemental. Wharton.
SUP'PLE-TO-RY, a. [suppletorium, L.] That which fills up another; not genuine; counterfeit; supposed; imaginary; not real. Addison. SUP-POS-I-TI''TIOUS-LY, (-tish'us-le) ad. In a supposititious manner. Ser T. Herbert.

SUP-POs-1-T!'/TIOUS-NESS, (-tish'us-) n. State of being supposititious. posititious.

SUP-Pôy'I-TIVE, a. Including a supposition. Chillingworth.

SUP-Pôy'I-TIVE, n. That which, or a word which, notes or

implies supposition, as y. Harris.

SUP-Pôy'I-TIVE-LY, ad. Upon supposition. Hammond.

SUP-Pôy'I-TO-RY, n. [suppositore, Fr.; suppositorium, L.]

(Med.) A kind of solid clyster. Arbuthnot.

FSUP-Pôy'URE, \*(sup-pô'zhur) n. Supposition; hypothesis.

Huddras. SUPPLE-TO-RY, n. [suppletorium, L.] That which fills up deficiencies. Bp. Taylor.
†SUP-PLI'AL, n. The act of supplying; supply. War-SUP-PRESS', v. a. [suppremo, suppressus, L.] [i. sur-pressed, pp. suppressing, suppressed.] To crush; to overpower; to subdue:—to restrain from disclosure, to repress, to put down; to stifle; to smother; to conceal, not to tell; to keep in.

SUP-PRES'SION, (sup-presh'un) n. [Fr.; suppressio, L.] Act †SUP-PLI'ANCE, s. That which is supplied; supply. of suppressing; that which is suppressed; concealment, omission, prevention of publication.

SUP-PRESSIVE, a. Tending to suppress; concealing. Sem-SUP'PLI-ANT, a. [Fr.] Making supplication; entreating; SUP'PLI-ANT, a. [Fr.] making supplication; entreating; beseeting; precatory; submissive.
SUP'PLI-ANT, n. An humble petitioner; one who entreats.
SUP'PLI-ANT, n. A. In a supplicator submissive manner.
SUP'PLI-ANT-NESS,\* n. Quality of being suppliant. Scott.
SUP'PLI-CANT, n. [supplicans, L.] One who supplicates; an humble petitioner; a suppliant. Sterbury.
SUP'PLI-CANT, a. Entreating; suppliant. Bp. Bull.
SUP'PLI-CAT,\* [L.] (Eng. university) A request or petition. Month Rev. ard.

SUP-PRESS'OR, n. One who suppresses or conceals.

SUP'PU-RÄTE, v. a. [pus, purus, L.; suppurer, Fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [i. suppurer, fr.] [ tition. Month. Rev. Supplier, Fr.; supplieo, L.] [i. supplication. Supplication. L.] [i. supplication. L.] To implore; to entreat; to request; to petition submissively and humbly, to solicit; to beg; to beseech; to crave SUP-PLI-CA'TION, n. [Fr.] Act of supplicating; an humble petition; entreaty; petitionary worship. SUPPLI-CA-TOR.\* n. One who supplicates. Bp. Hall. matter: Shermood. matter: Sherwood.

Stb'PU-RA-TIVE, n. A suppurating medicine. Wiseman.

†Stb-PU-TĀ'TION, n. [Fr.; supputo, L.] Reckoning; account; calculation; computation. Holder.

†SUP-PUTE, v. a. (supputo, L.] To reckon, to calculate.

Stb'PRA, [L.] A Latin preposition, being another form of super, signifying above or before. — used in composition.

Stb-PRA-CRR-TĀ'CECUS,\*(-shus) a. (Geol.) Applied to certain rocks, or strata, lying above chalk; called also tertiary strata. Brande. SUP'PLI-CA-TO-RY, a. Containing supplication; petition-SOPPLICA-TO-BY, a. Containing supplication; periconary. Bp. Hall.

SOP-PLI-CA' VIT,\* n. [L.] (Eng. law) A writ out of chancery for taking surety of the peace, when one is in danger of being hurt in his body by another. Whishaw.

SUP-PLI', (Sup-pli') v. a. [suppleo, L.; supplieor, Fr.] [i. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. supplied; pp. suppli strata. Brande SU-PRA-LAP-SI/RI-AN, n. One of the more rigid class of Calvinists, who hold that the fall of Adam and all its consequences were predestinated by God, from all eternity: — opposed to Sublapsarian. See Sublapsarian. U-PRA-LAP-SĀ'RI-AN, a. [supra and lapsus, L.] Relating contribute; to administer.

SUP-PLY, n. Relief of want; the thing supplied; sufficiency.—pl. A sum granted, or extraordinary grants made by a congress or parliament, to defray the current expenses by a congress or parliament, to defray the current expenses of government.

(SUP-PLY'ANT,\* a. Auxiliary; suppletory. Shak.

(SUP-PLY'MENT, \* . Prevention of deficiency. Shak.

SUP-PORT, o. a. [sepporter, Fr.; sopporters, It.] [i. surroure; pp. surrouring, surroure.] To sustain; to prop; to bear up; to endure without being overcome; to endure; to bear; to uphold; to stay; to favor; to second; to forward; to maintain; to countenance; to nurture: to cherish. world, Hallywell.
SU-PRA-NAT'U-RAL-IST,\* n. The same as supernaturalist. SUP-PORT', v. a. [emporter, Fr.; sopporter, It.] [i. surrorate], v. a. [emporter, Fr.; sopporter, It.] [i. surrorate], v. a. [emporter, Fr.; supporter, It.] [i. surrorate], v. a. Supernaturalistic. P. Cyc. prop; to bear up; to endure without being overcome; to endure; to bear; to uphold; to stay; to favor; to second; to forward; to maintain; to countenance; to nurture; to cherish.

SUP-PORT', s. [Fr.] Act or power of supporting; state of being supported; that which supports; countenance; favor; defence; prop; maintenance; supply.

SUP-PORT', s. [Fr.] Act or power of supporting; state of being supported; that which supports; endurable; supported; endurable; sufferable; tolerable.

SUP-PORT', s. [Fr.] Att may be supported; endurable; sufferable; tolerable.

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SUP-PORT', s. [Fr.] Att may be supported; endurable; sufferable; tolerable.

SUP-PORT', s. [Fr.] Att may be supported; the king of England's supremacy, an oath by which the king of England's supremacy, an oath by which the king of England's supremacy, an oath by which the king of England's supremacy, an oath by which the king of England's supremacy, an oath by which the king of England's supremacy, an oath by which the king of England's supremacy, an oath by which the king of England's supremacy, an oath by which the king of England's supremacy, an oath by which the king of England's supremacy, an oath by which the king of England's supremacy, an oath by w

through (sha'rams) m. Security; assurance. Shak. SUR'BASE, m. (Arch.) A cornice, or series of mouldings, on the top of the base of a pedestal, podium, &c. France. SUR'BASED, (sür'bāst) a. [surbasest, Fr.] Having a surbase or moulding. Gray.

[SUR-BATED.] To bruise the feet with travel, to harass. Clarendon.

45UR-BEAT. v. a. Same as surbats. Bv. Hall.

ass. Clarendon.

†SUR-BEAT', v. a. Same as surbata. Bp. Hall.

†SUR-BET', p. Surbated; bruised. Spenser.

†SUR-CEASE', (Sur-See') v. n. [sur and cessor, Fr.; cesso, L.]

[L. SURCEASED; pp. SURCEASING, SURCEASED.] To stop; to cease; to leave off. Hooker.

†SUR-CEASE', v. a. To stop; to put an end to. Spenser.

†SUR-CEASE', v. a. [surcharger, Fr.] [L. SURCHARGED; pp. SURCHARGEC', v. a. [surcharger, Fr.] [L. SURCHARGED; pp. SURCHARGED]

SUR-CHARGE', n. [Fr.] An excessive charge, load, or burden. Bac

SUR-CHARGER, n. One who surcharges or overloads.
SUR/CIN-GLE, (sur'sing-gl) n. [sur and congulum, L.] A
girth, girt, or girdle, for binding a burden on a horse,
girdle of a cassock.

SUR-CIN'GLED, (sur-sing'gid) a. Girt; girded. Bp. Hall. SUR'CLE, n. [surculus, L.] A shoot, a twig; a sucker.

Sturcoan, (sur/köt) n. [surcot, Fr.] A short coat worn over the rest of the dress, or of armor. Dryden. [R.] fSUR/CREW, (sur/kri) n. Additional collection. Wotton. [SUR/CL-LÄTE, v. a. [surculo, L.] To cut off young shoots.

Cockeram.

COCKETAM.

ISUR-CU-LA'TION, n. The act of pruning. Sir T. Browns.

SUR-CU-LÖSE',\* a. (Bot.) Full of shoots or twigs. Scott.

SURD, a. [surdus, L.; sourd, Fr.] [†Deaf; unheard. Browns.]

— (Arith.) That cannot be expressed by any rational

- (Articl.) That cannot be expressed by any rational numbers; incommensurable; as, a surd number.

8 B. D.\* n. (Artic. & Algebra) A magnitude which is inexpressible by rational numbers; an irrational or incommensurable quantity or number. Brands.

mensurable quantity of number. Brands.

†SüRD'-Ty, n. Deafness. Cockeram.

[SÜRE, (shūr) [shūr, S. F. Ja. K. Sm.; shūr, W. P. J. E.] a.

[sūr, Fr.] Certain; unfailing, infallible; confident;
undoubting; safe; firm; indisputable; secure; stable;
steady. — To be sure, certainly. Atterbury. [Colloquial.]

[SÜRE, (shūr) ad. [stroment, Fr.] Certainly; without doubt;
doubtless: surely. Page.

| Schr. (shdr) ad. [shroment, Fr.] Certainly; without doubt; doubtless; surely. Pops. |
|Schr. (shdr) ad. [shroment, Fr.] Certainly; without doubt; Schr. (shdr'fle) ad. Certainly, undoubtedly, without doubt:—safely; firmly. |
|Schr. (tr.) (shdr'le) ad. Certainly, Cowley. |
|Schr. (tr.) (shdr'le) n. [shretc, Fr.] State of being sure; certainty; security, safety, foundation of stability; support; security against loss or damage; security for payment; hostage; bondsman; one that gives security; one who is bound for another.—(Law) A bail or pletige for any person that he shall do or perform a thing specified. [10f a surety, certainly; surely. Gea.] | [Schr. (tr.) (shdr'te) v. a. To make sure; to be surety for, surely. Gen. (tr.) (shdr'te-ship) n. The office or state of a surety or bondsman; the act or state of being bound for another. Donns.—Written elso suretsshp.

Str. f. The swell or dashing of the sea, that beats against rocks, or breaks on the shore. Falconer. [outside.]

rocks, or breaks on the shore. Falconer. Coutside.

RUR/FACE, (sur'fas) n. [Fr.] Exterior face; superficies,

SUR/FEIT, (sur'fit) v. a. [sur and fairs, Fr.] [L. SURFEITED;

pp. SURFEITING, SURFEITED.] To feed with food or drink to satisty and sickness; to cram over-much; to cloy; to clog; to satiate.

clog; to satinte.
SUR'FEIT, (sür'fit) v. n. To be fed to satiety and sickness.
SUR'FEIT, (sür'fit) n. Too much food eaten at once; excess of food; satiety, with sickness.
SUR'FEIT-ER, (sur'fit-Er) n. One who surfeits; a glutton.
SUR'FEIT-ING, (sur'fit-Ing) n. Act of feeding to satiety.
SUR'FEIT-WÂ-TER, n. Water that cures surfeits. Locke.
SURGE, n. [surgo, L.] A swelling sea; a rising billow; a breaker; a great wave rolling above the general surface of the water.

of the water.

of the water.

SURGE, (sur) v. n. [i. surged; pp. surging, surged.] To swell; to rise high. Spenser.

SURGE, v. a. (Naul.) To let go suddenly, as a rope. Mar. SURGE, v. a. (Naul.) To let go suddenly, as a rope. Mar. SURGE/FUL.\* a. Full of surges. Drayton.

SURGE/FUL.\* a. Full of surges; calm. Mir. for Mag.

SURGEON, (sur/jun) n. Eurgesn, old Fr.] One who professes or practises surgery. Shak. [A word, long in use, and probably derived from surgesn, old Fr.; yet commonly regarded as a corruption of chrurgeon, which was formerly in use.]

SURGEONEN, (sur/jun-re) n. Same as surgery. Balley.

SURGEONEN, (sur/jun-re) n. Same as surgery. Balley.

SURGEONEN, surfun-re) be lody are cured or alloyated by the hand, by instruments, or external applications; the profes-

hand, by instruments, or external applications; the profession of a surgeon.

SUR/QI-CAL, a. Pertaining to surgery; thirurgical SUR/QY, a. Full of surges; rising to billiows. Pope. SUR/LI-LY, ad. In a surly manner; moreosely.

SUR'LI-Ng dd. in a surly manner; morosely.
SUR'LI-NESS, m. Gloomy magnesses; sour anger. Milten.
†SUR'LING, n. A sour, morese fellow. Comden.
SUR'LING, n. [surlongs, Fr.; surlongs de bess, Fr., surloin of beef, Bailey.] The loin, or upper part of the loin,
of beef. Fuller's Worthess. See Similain.

of beef. Fuller's Worthies. See Simioin.

SUR'LY, a. Gloomy; morose; rough; uncivil; sour; illnatured; peeviah; harsh; silently angry; sulky.

SUR-MISE', (sur-miz') v. a. [surmise, surmise. Milton.

SUR-MISE', (sur-miz') v. a. [surmise, from summettre, old

Fr.] [L surmised; pp. surmiseno, summise.] To suspect;

to imagine imperfectly; to imagine without certain

knowledge; to conjecture; to hint; to fincy.

SUR-MISE', n. [surmise, Fr.] Imperfect notion; suspicion;

conjecture; supposition, fancy; a hint.

SUR-MIS', n. One who surmises.

SUR-MIS', NG, \*n. Act of making a surmise; suspicion.

SUR-MONT', v. a. [surmonter, Fr.] [surmounted; pp.

surmounting, surmounted.] To rise above; to conquer;

to overcome; to surpass; to exceed; to subdue; to van
quish.

auish.

quish.

SUR-MOUNT'A-BLE, a. [surmontable, Fr.] That may be surmounted, conquerable; superable.

SUR-MOUNT'ED,\*p. a. Overcome; conquered; surpassed.—(Arch.) Noting an arch or dome which rises higher than a semicrole. Brande.

SUR-MOUNT'ER, n. One who surmounts.

SUR-MOUNT'ENG, n. The act of getting uppermost.

SUR-MOUNT'ING, n. The act of getting uppermost.

SUR-MOUNT'ENG, n. Ash regarded as a delicacy for food.

SUR'NAME, n. [surnom, Fr.] The family name of an individual; the name which one has over and above the Christian name; any distinguishing name.

Christian name; any distinguishing name.

SUR-NĀME', v. a. [surnomner, Fr.] [i. surname; pp. surnaming, surname.] To name by an appellation added to the original name.

MANING, SURMAMED.] To name by an appellation added to the original name.

SUR-NOM'I-NAL,\* a. Relating to surnames. Lower.

SUR-NOM'I-NAL,\* a. Relating to surnames. Lower.

SUR-OX'IDE,\* n. (Chem.) That which contains an addition of oxide. Brands.

SUR-PASS', v. a. [surpasser, Fr.] [i. surpassed; pp. surpassed, surpassed.] To excel; to exceed; to outdo, to go beyond in excellence.

SUR-PASS', A-BLE, a. That may be surpassed or excelled. SUR-PASS', NG, p. a. Excellent in a high degree. Milton.

SUR-PASS', NG-LY, ad. In a very excellent manner.

SUR-PLGE, (sur'plis) n. [surplis, surplis, Fr.; superpellicium, L.] A white garment, worn by an Episcopal clergyman over his dress, in his acts of ministration.

SUR'PLICED, (sur'plist) a. Wearing a surplice. Mallet.

SUR'PLICE-FEES, (sur'plis-füz) n. pl. Fees paid to the clergy for occasional duties. Warton.

SUR'PLUS, n. [surplus, L.] Overplus; a supernumerary part, what remains when use is satisfied; remainder.

SUR'PLUS-AGE, n. Overplus, surplus.—(Lase) A superfuity or addition more than is needful, sometimes causing a writ to abate. writ to abate.

writ to noate.

Sur.-PRISe', (sur-prize') n. [surprise, Fr.] Act of surprising; state of being surprised; the emotion excited; wonder; admiration; amazement; sudden confusion or perplexity.

Sur.-PRISe', v. a. [surprise, Fr., from surpreade.] [L. surprised; pp. surprising, surprised] To take unawares; to fail upon unexpectedly:—to astonish by something

to iall upon unexpectedly:—to assonish by something wonderful; to confuse or perplex.

SUR-PRIS'ING, a. Causing surprises. Clarendon.

SUR-PRIS'ING, a. Causing surprise or wonder; extraordinary; wonderful.

SUR-PRIS'ING-LY, ad. In a surprising manner.

SUR-PRIS'ING-NESS,\* n. State of being surprising. Scott.

ISUR-PURS, Surper. [sur and cuider, old Fr.] Overweening prids.

pride. Spenser.
SUR-RE-BUT'TER, n. (Law) The replication or answer of the plaintiff to the defendant's rebutter.

†SUR'REINED,\* (sur'rand) a. Overridden or injured. Shak.
SUR-RE-JÖIN'DER, n. [surrejoindre, Fr.] (Law) A second
defence if the plaintiff's declaration in a cause, and the

General to the rejoinder of the defendant.

SUR-REM'DER, v. a [old Fr.] [L. SURRENDERED; pp. SUR-RENDERENG, SURRENDERED.] To give up; to yield up; to deliver up to an enemy; to cede: — to yield up, as an

estate.

SUR-REN'DER, v. n. To yield; to give one's self up.

SUR-REN'DER, n. The act of surrendering; act of yielding or resigning to another.—(Lew) A yielding up of an estate for life or years to him who has an immediate estate in reversion or remainder, by which the lesser estate is merged into the greater;—a deed by which surrender is made.

SURLERINER.

Sur-gen-der-fe', \* a. (Law) One to whom a surrender is made. Perry. SUR-REN'DER-ÖR,\* n. (Law) One who makes a surrender

SUR-REN'DRY, n. Same as surrender. Howell.

SUS

SUR-REP'TION, s. [curreptus, L.] Act of obtaining surreptitionsly; a secret invasion. Bp. Hall.
SUR-REP-TIPTIOUS, (all-rep-Lish'us) a. [curreptitius, L.]
Done by steath; obtained or produced fraudulently.
SUR-REP-TIPTIOUS-LY, ad. By steath; fraudulently.
SUR-REP-TIPTIOUS-LY, ad. By steath; fraudulently.
SUR-REP-G-GITE, v. a. [currege, L.] To put in the place of another. Ref. p. a.

other. More

other. More.

SUR-RO-GATE, n. [surrogatus, L.] (Law) One substituted for, or appointed in room of, another; a deputy; the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.—(New York & New Jersey) A judge of probate; one who has the jurisdiction of granting letters testamentary, &c.

SUR-RO-GATE-SRIP,\* n. The office of surrogate. Ed. Rev.

SUR-RO-GATION, n. [surrogatio, L.] Act of putting in another's place. Killingbeck.

SUR-RO-GND', v. a. [surronder, Fr.] [i. surrounded ; pp. surrounder, surrounder, Fr.] (surrounded ; pp. surrounded on all sides; to encise to invest.

suracountine, suracounzed. I denviron; to encompass; to enclose on all sides; to encircle, to invest.

SUR-RÖÖND', NG, \* p. a. Being on all sides; environing.

SUR-SHĀR, \* a. (Mus.) The fifth tetrachord above. Crabb.

SUR-SÖL', D, n. (Arith.) The fifth power of a number, as, 21 is the fifth power of 2.— Sursolid problem, that which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher nature than a conic section.

Cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher nature than a conic section.

BUR-TOUT', (sur-tot') n. [Fr.] A coat worn over the other dress; an outer coat.

BUR'TUR-BRXND,\* n. A species of peaty, bituminous coat, found in Iceland, and resembling Bovey-coal. Brande.

SURVEILLANGE,\* (sdr-vāl-yāns') n. [Fr.] Surveyorship; inspection; oversight. Qu. Rev.

BUR-VEY', (sur-vā') v. a. [surveoir, old Fr.] [i. surveyors, pp. surving, surveyen.] To overlook, to have under the view; to view as from a higher place; to oversee, as one in authority; to view as examining; to inspect:—to measure and estimate, as land or buildings.

BUR'VEY, (sūr'vā or sur-vā') [sūr'vā, S. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.; sur-vā', E. K.; sur-vā' or sūr'vā, W.] n. Act of surveying; the result of surveying; retrospect; inspection; view; prospect; superintendence; mensuration.

Cy-"This substantive was, till within these few years, universally pronounced with the accent on the last syllable, like the verh." Walker. lable, like the verb." Walker.

innie, like the veru." water. Syr.-VEV/AL, (syr.-VEV/AL), syr.-VEV/AL, (syr.-VEV/ING,\* (syr.-VEV/ING) n. Act of measuring land. Syr.-VEV/OR, (syr.-VEV/OR). One who surveys; an overseer; a measurer of land.

SUR-VEY'OR-SHIP, (sur-vu'or-ship) n. The office of a sur-

veyor. †\$UR-VIEW', (sur-va') v. a. [surveour, old Fr.] To overlook; to have in view; to survey. Spenser. †\$UR-VIEW', (sur-va') n. Survey. Sanderson. A revisal. Miton.

ALLION. [Son. 180]. To look over. B. [son. 180]. VIŞE', v. a. [sur and viser, Fr.] To look over. B. Jon. 180]. VI'VAN, n. Act of surviving; survivorship. Chapman. SUR-VI'VANCE, n. [survivorsec, Fr.] Survivorship. Sir G. Buck. [R.]

SUR-VIVE', v. n. [supervive, L.; survivee, Fr.] [1. survived; pp. surviving, survived.] To live after the death of another; to remain alive.

other; to remain alive.

SUE-VIVE', v. a. To outlive; to live after. Watts.

SUE-VIVE', v. a. To outlive; to live after. Watts.

SUE-VIVING.\* P. a. Outliving others; continuing alive.

SUE-VIVOR. The sum of the survives or outlives another:—a

reversionary benefit contingent upon the circumstance of

some life or lives surviving some other life or lives.

SUB-CEP-TI-BIL':-TY, n. Quality of being susceptible; sensibility; feeling.

SUS-CEP-TI-BILE, [sus-sep'te-bl, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.;

süs'sep-te-bl, Entack.] a. [Fr.] Capable of admitting; admitting influences of emotion; feeling; sensitive; sensible. SCP" Dr. Johnson says Frior has accented this word improperly on the first syllable. To which observation

Mr. Mason adds, 'Perhaps it is Johnson who has improperly placed the accent on the second syllable.' If Mr. Mason were asked why, perhaps he would be puzzled to answer.' Walker. swer." Walker.

SUS-CEP'TJBLE-NESS, m. Susceptibility.

SUS-CEP'TJBLE-NESS, m. Susceptible manner. Scott.

†GUS-CEP'TJON, m. [susceptus, L.] Act of taking. Bp. Hall.

SUS-CEP'TJVE, a. Capable of admitting; susceptible. Foth-

erby. [son. Sus-cept'Tive-ness,\* m. Quality of being susceptive. John-Sus-cep-Tiv'j-Ty, m. Susceptibility. Wollaston. [B.] Sus-cep'Tor, m. [L.] One who undertakes; a godfather. Puller.

Fuller.

BUS-CIP'-EN-OT, a. Reception; admission. Johnson. [R.]

BUS-CIP'-ENT, a. [suscipions, L.] One who receives; a recipient, Bp. Taylor. [R.]

SUS-CIP'-ENT, a. Receiving; admitting. Barreno. [R.]

(SUS-CIP'-ENT, a. a. [suscitor, Fr.; suscito, L.] To rouse; to sessuscitate. Ser T. Elyot.

FSUS-CI-ENTION, R. [Spt.] Act of rousing or exciting; resuscitation. Pearson.

SUS-PECT', v. c. [suspicio, suspectum, L.] [i. suspected; pp suspecting, suspected.] To have suspicion of ; to imagine, with a degree of fear and jealousy, what is not known; to imagine guilty without proof; to mistrust to be jealous of; to doubt.

SUS-PECT', v. n. To imagine guilt; to be suspicious. Shak. †SUS-PECT', a. [suspect, Fr.] Doubtful; suspected. Glan-

SUS-PECT'ER, n. One who suspects. Beaum. & Fl. SUS-PECT'FOL, a. Apt to suspect; suspicious. Bailey. [R.] †SUS-PECT'LESS, a. Not suspecting; not suspected. Her

†SUS-PEND', v. a. [suspendre, Fr.; suspende, L.] [L. SUSPENDED; p. a. [suspendre, Fr.; suspende, L.] [L. SUSPENDED; p. v. a. [suspendre, Fr.; suspende, L.] [L. SUSPENDED; p. suspending; to make to depend upon:—to interrupt; to make to stop for a time, to delay; to hinder; to keep undetermined; to debar for a time; to hold back.
SUS-PEND'ER, n. He or that which suspends.—pl. Straps to hold up dress, as pantaloons.
SUS-PENSE', n. [suspense, Fr., suspensus, L.] State of being suspended; doubt, uncertainty; delay; indetermination stop in the midst of two opposites.
SUS-PENSE', a. [suspensus, L.] Held in doubt; suspended. Milton. [R.]
SUS-PEN'SION, (sus-pen'shun) n. [Fr.] Act of suspending; state of being suspended; a keeping in doubt, uncertainty:—interruption; temporary cessation; temporary privation of an office; postponement.—(Scotch law) A postponement of legal execution.
SUS-PEN'SION-BRIDGE,\* n. A bridge in which the weight of the road-way is supported by the tension of ropes, chains, or rods, instead of resting on arches of masoury P. Cyc.
SUS-PEN'SIONED. Doubtful: suspending. Beaumont [R.]

F. Cyc.
Sys-PEN'SIVE, a. Doubtful; suspending. Beaumont [R.]
Sys-PEN'SOR,\*n. A bandage to suspend something. Smart.
Sys-PEN'SO-RY, a. [suspensoire, Fr.; suspensus, L.] Suspending, sustaining, doubtful. Browne.
Sys-PEN'SO-RY,\*n. Suspensor; a truss. Dunglison.
1805'P1-CA-BLE, a. [suspicor, L.] That may be suspected.

SUS-PI'CION, (sus-pish'un) n. [Fr.; suspicio, L.] Act of suspecting, state of being suspected, jealousy, distrust,

want of confidence. SUS-PI''CIOUS, (sus-pish'us) a. [suspiciosus, L.] Cherishing suspicion; inclined to suspect; inclined to imagine ill

suspicion; inclined to suspect; inclined to imagine ill without proof, indicating suspicion; causing suspicion liable to suspicion, jealous; mistrustful, distrustful.

SUS-PI''CIOUS-LY, (sus-pish'us-le) ad In a suspicious insiner; so as to laise suspicion.

SUS-PI''CIOUS-NESS, (sus-pish'us-nes) n. State of being suspicious; tendency to suspicion. Dr. Fuller.

SUS-PI'RAL, n. A spring of water passing under ground towards a conduit:—a breathing-hole or ventiduct. Chambers.

Chambers.

808-PI-RĀ'TION, m. [suspiratio, from suspiro, L.] Sigh; act of suspiring, or fetching the breath deep; a murmur. Shak.

8US-PIRE', v. n. [suspiro, L.] [a suspirac; pp. suspiring, or suspirac] To sigh; to fetch the breath deep; to breathe hard. Shak.

8US-TĀIN', (sus-tān') v. a. Desired earnestly. Wotton.

8US-TĀIN', (sus-tān') v. a. [soustenir, old Fr.; sustineo, L.] [i. sustined; pp. sustaining, sustaining.] To bear, to prop; to hold up; to support; to keep from sinking, to maintain, to keep; to help; to relieve, to assist:—to endure, to suffer.

maintain, to keep; to help; to relieve, as assumed and re, to suffer.

†SUS-TAIN', m. What sustains or supports. Milton.

SUS-TAIN', m. Considerable, old Fr.] That may be sustained; supportable. Todd.

SUS-TAIN'ER, m. One who sustains or supports.

SUS-TAIN'MENT,\* m. The act of sustaining. Milton.

SUS'TE-NANCE, m. [soutenance, old Fr.] That which sustains life; support; maintenance; subsistence; food; necessaries of life; victuals.

\*SUS-TEN'TA-CLE, m. [sustantaculum, L.] Support. More.

necessaries of life; victuals.

18US-TEN'TA-OLE, m. [sustentaculum, L.] Support. More.

8US-TEN-TA'TION, m. [Fr., from sustento, L.] Act of sustaining; support; use of victuals; maintenance; support of life; sustenance. Bacon.

18U-TUS-RA'TION, m. [susurro, L.] Whisper; soft murmur 8U'TILE, (su'ti) a. [sustine, L.] Done by sewing or statching; sewed; stitched. Bosnoll.

8UT'LER, m. [secteler, D.; sudler, Ger.] A person who follows an army as a seller of provisions and liquors.

8UT'LING,\* a. Belonging to a sutler. Addison.

8UT'TĒĒ'\* m. A word denoting a chuste wife, or one who burns herself on her husband's funeral pile, and applied by the Bramins to various rites of religious purification,

but commonly used for the voluntary self-immolation of a widow on the funeral pile of her deceased husband.

BUT-TEE'18M,\* a. The practice of burning wives on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands. Ec. Rev. See SUTTER.

SOTTLE,\* c. Not, as weight after deducting tare. Crabb.
SOT'LE,\* c. Relating to, or having, a suture. Effector.
SOT'U-RAL,\* c. Relating to, I Stitched together. Small.
SOT'U-RAT-ED, c. Essiure, L.] I Stitched together. Small.
SOT'URE, (sait'yur) z. [Fr.; estere, L.] A manner of sewing or stitching, particularly of wounds; a junction of bones by their serrated or toothed margins, as those of the

SUT'URED,\* (sat'yurd) a. Connected by a suture; sewed.

SÜ'UM CUF QUE, \* (-ki'kwe) [L., to every one his own.] Give to every one his due. Scudamore.

to every one his due. Scudamora.

SUZERAIN,\* n. A feudal lord or baron. Ec. Rev.

SWAB, (swöb) n. [swabb, Swed.] A kind of mop made of rope-yarns, to clean floors:—a bean-pod. Bailey.

SWAB, (swöb) v. a. [i. swabsep: pp. swabsing, swabsed.]

To clean with a mop or swab, as a ship's deck.

SWAB'BER, (swöb'ber) n. [D.] A sweeper of the deck.

(SWAD, (swöd) n. A peascod. Cotgrave. A squab, or short, fat person. B. Jonson.

SWAD'ULE (swöd'dl) v. a. [i. swaddled: pp. swaddling.

Integrand B. Jonson.

SWAD'DLE, (swöd'dl) v. a. [i. swaddled; pp. swaddling,
swaddled, To swathe; to bind tight in clothes: — generally used of binding new-born children. [†To beat; to
cudgel. Harrington.]

SWAD'DLE, (swöd'dl) n. Clothes bound round the body.
Addiana

Addison.

Addison.

SWAD'DLING-BXND, (swöd'ling-)

SWAD'DLING-CLÖTH, (swöd'ling-)

SWAD'DLING-CLÖTT, (swöd'ling-)

SWAD'DLING-CLÖTT, (swöd'ling-)

SWAD'DLING-CLÖTT, (swöd'ling-)

SWADD (spenser.

SWADD (swadding-)

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SWAG'DLING-CLOUT, (swod'(ing-)) child. Spenser.
SWAG, v. n. [L. swagedd; pp. swagedne, swagedd.] To
sink down by its weight; to hang heavy; to sag. Wotton.
SWAG-BEL-LIED, (-lid) a. Having a large belly. Shak.
†SWAG-BEL-LIED, (-lid) a. Having a large belly. Shak.
†SWAG-E-E-LIED, (-lid) a. Having a large belly. Shak.
†SWAG-E-E-LIED, (-lid) a. Having a large belly. Shak.
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†SWAG-E-E-LIED, (-lid) a. Having a large belly. Shak.
†SWAG-E-E-LIED, (-lid) a. Having a large belly. Shak.

lent. Dryden.

Swife's E.R. v. a. To bully; to subdue by threats. Swift.

Swife's E.R. v. a. To empty boast; a bluster. Swift.

Swife's E.R. v. A husterer, a bully; a turbulent fel-

SWAG'EE-EN, n. Act of blustering; insolence.

SWAG'EE-ING,\* n. Act of blustering; insolence.

SWAG'EY, a. Dependent by its weight. Browne.

SWAIN, (swan) n. [swen, Sax. & Runic; swen, Su. Goth.; swana, Lappon; swan, Sax.] A young man, generally, a rustic; a peasant; a country servant or laborer employed in husbandry:—a pastoral youth; a lover.

SWAIN'ISH, a. Like a swain; rustic, ignorant. Milton.

SWAIN'MOTE, or SWEIN'MOTE, n. [swanmotus, law L.]

(Eng. law) A court relating to matters of the forest, held by the charter of the forest trice in the year. Covel.

SWAIP, v. n. To walk proudly; to sweep. [North of Eng.]

SWALE, v. n. [t. swaled; pp. swaling, swaled]. To waste or blaze away; to melt, as a candle. Wichibe.

SWALE, v. a. To consume; to waste. Congreve. [R.]

SWALE, v. a. To consume; to waste. Congreve. [R.]

SWALE, \* n. A low place:—shade, in opposition to sunsine. Forby. [Provincial in England:—in some parts of the United States used in the sense of a vale or valley; as, "a swale of land."]

[SWAL'LET, (swol'let) n. [swall, Swed.] Among the timiners, water breaking in upon the miners at their work. Balley.

SWAL'LOW, (swöl'lö) n. A small bird, of several species, as the bank, chimney, and window or barn swallow:—the throat:—voracity:—as much as is swallowed at once : - a gulf.

once:—a guif.

SWAL'LÖW, (swöl'lö) v. a. [swelgen, D.] [i. swallowed;

pp. swallowing, swallowed.] To make to pass down
the throat:—to receive without examination:—to engross; to absorb; to take in; to sink in any abyes; to
engulf; to occupy; to seize and waste:—to engage com-

SWAL'LOW-TĀIL, (swöl'lo-tāl) n. A species of willow. Bacon. — (Fort.) An outwork narrower towards the for-'tified place than towards the country:—a mode of dovetailing. Crabb.

SWAL'LOW-WORT, (swöl'lo-würt) s. A plant.

SWAM, to from Sound. See Swim.

SwAMP, (awomp) n. [seamme, Goth.; snown, Sax.; snowned.

D; snown, Dan.; snown, Swed.] Ground too wet and soft to be trodden upon; wet ground; a marsh; a bog; a fen.

SWAMP, (swomp) v. a. [i. swamped; pp. swampino, swamped.] To whelm or sink, as in a swamp:—to embarrass; to entangle in difficulties. Ch. Ob.
SWAMP-ORE,\* (swomp'or) z. Ore found in a swamp.

SWAMP'Y, (swom'pe) a. Boggy; fenny. Thomson.

SWAN, (swön) m. [seem, Sall; susm. Dan.; suseen, D.] A large, handsome, web-footed bird or water-fowl, that has a long neck, and is very white, except when young. SWAN\*-LIKE,\* (swön\*-) a. Recembling a swan. Skel. SWAN\*-LIKE,\* (swön\*pkn) n. A Chinese instrument for performing arithmetical calculations. Hessilen.
SWAN\*g\*-DÖWN,\* (swöns\*-) n. The down of a swan; a fine, soft, thin, woollen cloth. W. Ency.
SWAN\*sKin, (swön\*-) n. A kind of soft fishnel, imitating for warmth the down of a swan:—a very thick, closelywoven, woellen cloth, used for the clothes of scannon and laborers. W. Ency.
SWAP, (swöp) v. a. [†To strike with a long or sweeping

laborers. W. Escy.

SWAP, (sw8p) v. a. [†To strike with a long or sweeping stroke. Chasser.] To exchange. See Swor.

†SWAP, (sw8p) v. a. To fall down. Chasser. To ply the wings with noise; to strike the air. More.

†SWAP, (sw8p) n. A blow; a stroke. Besum. † Fl.

SWAP, (sw8p) ad. Hastily; with violence; as, "He did it swap." Johnson. [Local and vulgar.]

SWARD, n. [sward, Swed.; sweard, Sax.] [The skin of bacon. Brever.] The grassy surface of land; turf; a surface of green-sward. face of green-sward.

face of green-sward.

SWARD, v. a. & n. [i. swarded; pp. swarding, swarded.]

To cover with, or to form, sward. Mortuner.

SWARD' \$D,\* p. a. Covered with a sward. Prake.

(SWARE. Old pret. from Sween. Swore. See Sween.

SWARM, n. [swerm, D.; mosern, Swed.] A cluster or great
number of bees, or of other small animals, particularly
those bees that migrate from the hive; a multitude; a

erowd.

warmed; To rise, as bees, in a body, and quit the hive:
—to appear in multitudes; to crowd; to throng; to be
crowded; to be overrun; to be thronged; to breed mul-SWARM, v. n. titudes.

SWARM, v. a. To press close together; to throng. Sack-

wile.

†Swärt, a. Black; dark; swarthy. Shak.
†Swärt, v. a. To blacken; to dusk. Browns.
†Swärth, a. [swarts, Goth.; sneaft, Sax.; swart, D.] Black;
dark; swarthy. Chapman.

Swärth, n. A row of grass cut down. Pope. See Swath.
Swärth, n. The apparition of s person about to die. Gross.
[Local, Eng.]
Swärth'!-LY, ad. Blackly; duskly; tawnly.
Swärth'!-NESS, n. Darkness of complexion; tawniness.
Swärth'NESS, n. Blackness; swarthiness. Todd.
Swärth'Y, a. Dark of complexion; black; dusky; tawny
Swärth'Y, v. a. To blacken; to make swarthy. Cowley.
†Swärt'-NESS, n. Swarthiness. Sherwood.
†Swärt'Sha, a. Somewhat dark or dusky. Bullsin.

†SWÄRT'NESS, A Somewhat dark or dusky. Bullsin. †SWÄRT'S, a. Swarthy. Burton. †SWÄRVE, v. n. To swerve. Spenser. SWASH, (swösh) n. (Arch.) An oval figure with mouldings oblique to the axis of the work. Mozon. A blustering noise; dashing of water. Tyndal.

noise; dashing of water. Tyndal. SWASH, (swösh) v. n. [secten, Tout.] [i. swashed; pp. swashed; washed.] To bluster with clatter or noise; to bully, to bluster. Shak. To splash. Holloway.
SWASH, (swösh) } a. Soft, like fruit too ripe. Peggs.
SWASH'Y, (swösh'q) [Local, Eng.]
SWASH'ER, (swösh'qr) n. One who swashes; a blusterer.
SWASH'ER, (swösh'qr) n. One who swashes; a blusterer.

†SWAT, | i. from Sweat. Sweat. Chaucer. See Sweat.

†SWATE, 16WATE, 16WATE, 18WATE, 1. Swath, E.; swath, SWATH, (swoth) [swoth, P. K. Sm. Wb.; swath, E.; swath, Ja] n. [swade, D.] A line of grass or corn as cut by the mower; a sweep of the scythe in mowing.—[A continued quantity. Skak. A band; a fillet. Grew. See Swathe.]

Ued quantity, sade. A band; a finite. (Free. See Swather.)

WATHER, v. a. (i. swather.); pp. swathing, swather.)

To bind, as a child, with bands and rollers; to confine.

SWATH., \*n. A bandage or fillet. Smart.

SWAY, (swil) v. a. [schweden, Ger.; sweigia, Icel.; swiga,
Su. Goth.] [i. swatrd.); pp. swating, swated.] To wave
in the hand; to move or wield, as a sceptre:—to bias;
to direct to either side:—to govern; to rule, to overpower; to influence. SWAY, v. n. To hang

wily, c. n. To hang heavy; to be drawn by weight; to have weight or influence; to rule:—to incline to one side.

side.

SWAY, n. The swing or sweep of a weapon; any thing
moving with bulk or power; weight; preponderance;
cast of the balance; power; rule; dominion; authority;
ascendency; influence; direction; weight on one side:
— a bramble-rod used in thatching.
SWAY/ING,\* n. An injury done to the back of a horse by

violent strains or excessive burdens. Crabs.

violent strains or excessive duriens. Crabs. Swžal., v. a. [1. swzaldd ; pp. swzaling, swžalizd.] To singe or burn off the hair, as of hogs. Firm. Ency. Swžal., v. s. To melt, as a candle. See Swalz. Swzial, (swar) v. s. [secares, Goth.; sworins, Sall; sweeres, D.] [i. swore; pp. swzaling, swoze. — The pretent

eners, formerly in use, is obsolete.] To affirm with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; to utter an oath; to declare or promise upon oath; to give evidence upon oath; to obtest a sacred name profaucly.

weeks upon oath; to obsess a secret name probately.

Swele, s. a. To utter or affirm with an appeal to God; to
put to an oath; to bind by an eath administered:—to
charge upon eath; to declare upon eath; as, "He swere
treason against his friend."

SWEAR'ER, (swar'er) m. One who swears: - a profane person

person.

SWEAR'ING, (swAr'ing) m. The act of declaring upon oath; the act or practice of using profane oaths.

SWEAT, (sw6t) n. Moisture which issues from the pores by means of heat or labor; perspiration; state of sweating; evaporation of moisture: — labor, toil.

SWEAT, (sw8t) v. n. [L. swEAT, swET, or swEATED; pp. swEATING, swEAT, swET, or swEATED.] To emit sweat or moisture; to perspire; to toil; to labor; to drudge.

SWEAT, v. a. To emit, as sweat, to make to sweat.

SWEAT, L.Y., ad. In a sweaty state or manner.

SWEAT'ER, m. One who sweats.

SWEAT'I-LY, ad. In a sweaty state or manner.

SWEAT'I-NESS, m. State of being sweaty. Ash.

SWEAT'ING, m. Act of making to sweat, moisture emitted, perspiration.

SWEAT'ING-BATH, m. A bath to promote perspiration.

SWEAT'ING-BOSE, m. A house for sweating. Meric.

SWEAT'ING-IR-ON,\* (-I-yrn) m. An iron for scraping horses.

Smart.

SWEAT'ING-SICK'NESS,\* n. A severe, febrile, epidemic disease, which prevailed in England and some other countries of Europe, in the 15th and 16th centuries: — Sudor Anghous. Dunglison.

SWEAT'Y, (swe't'ie) a. Covered with sweat; moist with sweat; consisting of sweat: — laborious; toilsome.

SWEDE, n. A native of Sweden. Million.

SWEDE, n. A native of Sweden. Mollon.

SWE-DEN-BÖR'GI-AN,\* n. One who holds the doctrines taught by Swedenborg; a member of the New Jerusalem church. P. Cyc.

church. P. Cyc.

SwE-DEN-BOR'QI-AN,\* a. Relating to Emanuel Swedenborg, or to the doctrines taught by him. Brands.

SwE-DEN-BOR'QI-AN-[SM,\* n. The doctrines taught by Swedenborg. Exc.

SwED'ISH, a. Relating to Sweden or the Swedes; respecting the Swedes.

SwED'ISH,\* n. The language of the Swedes. Bosworth.

SWED'ISH,\* n. The language of the Swedes. Bosworth.

SWED'ISH,\* n. The ruta-baga Hamston.

SWEEP, v. a. [1. sweff; pp. sweffing, sweft.] To move, clear, or drive off, as by a broom or besom; to drive away; to clean with a broom:—to carry with pomp; to drive or carry off with violence; to pass over with celerity and force, to rub over; to strike with a long stroke.

drive or carry on with violence; to pass over with celertry and force, to rub over; to strike with a long stroke.

SWEEP, v. n. To pass with violence, swiftness, or pomp;
to pass smoothly; to move with a long reach.

SWEEP, n. Act of sweeping; a widely-extended motion;
the compass of a continued motion or stroke:— a general the compass of a continued motion or stroke: — a general destruction: — direction of any motion not rectilinear: — a sweeper. [An engine for drawing up water; a well-sweep; an upright post, having a cross-beam moving on a pivot. Tudor. — Archbishop Fotter and Richardson spell it supe, Scott and Ash, supe, sweep, sweep, and sweep. Sweepfy Agg. \* n. The crop of hay got in a meadow. Whiskee. [Local, Eng.]
Sweepf. \* p. a. Driving away: — involving great numbers.

bors.

Sweep'; NG-Ly, \* ad. In a sweeping manner. M. A. Rev.
Sweep'; NGS, \*\*a. pl. Dirt, refuse, &c., swept away; things
collected by sweeping.
Sweep'; NET, \*\*a. A net that takes in a great compass.
Sweep'stake, \*\*a. A winner: — usually sweepstakes. Shak.
Sweep'stakes, \*\*a. susy. In gaming and horse-racing, a
winner; one who wins all, or sweeps all the stakes or
wagers: — a prize in a horse-race, made up of several
stakes. atakes.

wagers:—a prize in a norse-race, make up of several stakes.

SwEEP'WASH-ER.\* (-wösh-er) n. One who extracts from the sweepings, potsherds, &c., of refineries of silver and gold, the small residuum of precious metal. Urc.

SwEEP'Y, a. Passing with speed over a great compass at once; sweeping; wavy; drawn out. Dryden.

SwEET, a. Pleasing to the taste, smell, or to any sense; having the taste of honey or sugar; saccharine, luscious to the taste; fragrant to the smell; melodious to the ear; beautiful to the eye; not salt; not sour; mild; sof; gentle; grateful; pleasing; not stale; free from any offensive smell, as food.

SwEET, n. Sweetness; something pleasing; a perfume. Dryden. A word of endearment.—pl. Molasses; treacle. SwEET'BRIER. n. The pancreas of the calf.

SwEET'BRIER. n. A fragrant shrub; egiantine.

SwEET-CAL'A. 408.\* or SwEET'-CANB.\* n. An aromatic plant, sometimes called lemon-grass, and spiksnard. P. Cy.

Oye. SWEET-CIC/E-LY, n. A plant. Miller

SWEET-CISTUS, n. A shrub, called slee gum-cutus. Ma

SWEET'EN, (swët'tn) v. a. [i. sweetened; pp. sweeten-ing, sweetened.] To make sweet:—to make mild, or kind; to palliate; to make grateful or pleasing; to soften; to make delicate.

to make delicate.

SwEET'EM, (sw8t'tn) v. n. To grow sweet. Bacon.

SwEET'EN-ER, (sw8t'tn-or) n. A person or thing that
sweetens, or renders pleasing.

SwEET'EN-ING,\* (sw8t'tn-ing) n. Act of making sweet;
that which sweetens. Ash.

SWEET'-FERN,\* n. A plant or small aromatic shrub. Farm.

EMEET'\_FLXG,\* n. A plant with an aromatic root; sweet-

SWEET'-FLAG, \* n. A plant with an aromatic root; sweet rush. Farm. Ency.
SWEET'-GRÄSS, \* n. A genus of grasses. Farm. Ency.
SWEET'-GRÄSS, \* n. A strub, the liquid-amber. Crabb.
SWEET'HEART, (-hart) n. A lover or metress. Skak.
SWEET'HEART, (-hart) n. A lover or do f endearment.
SWEET'HEART, Somewhat sweet. Floyer.

SWEET'ISH-NESS, n. Quality of being sweetish. Bp. Berke-

SWEET-JOHN'S'WORT,\* (-jonz'würt) a. A perennial plant.

Crabb.
SWEETLY, ad. In a sweet manner; with sweetness.
SWEET-MAR'JO-RAM, n. A plant. See Marjoram.
SWEET'-MARUD-LIN,\* n. A perennal plant. Crabb.
SWEET'-MARUD-LIN,\* n. A perennal plant. Crabb.
SWEET'NESS, n. Guality of being sweet; luscfousness; fragrance: — melody; agreeableness; gentleness; mild-

ness.
Sweēt-Pēa,\* s. An annual plant. Crabb.
Swēet-Po-tā/tō,\* n. An exculent tuberous root; Carolina potato; convolvulus batatas. Furm. Ency.
Swēēt-RōOT,\* n. A plant; liquorice. Smart.
Swēet-RōSH,\* n. A bulbous plant: — sweet-flag. Crabb
Swēet-Scent-Ep.\* a. Having a sweet sent. Maunder.
Swēet-Smēll-ing,\* a. Having a sweet smell, fragrant.

Swift.
Swift.
Swiet-Söp,\* n. A tree; annua squamosa. Crabb.
Swiet-Sül'tan,\* n. An snnual plant. Crabb.
Swiet-Tem'pered,\* (-perd) a. Of amiable temper; mild. More. SWEET'-TONED,\* (-tond) a. Having a sweet or pleasant

tone. Scott. SWEET'-WEED,\* n. A plant or shrub. Crabb.

SWEET'-WEED,\* n. A plant or shrub. Crabb.
SWEET-WILL'IAM, (-yam) n. A plant and flower.
SWEET-WILL'LOW, n. A shrub; gale or Dutch myrtle.
SWEET-WIL'LOW, n. A shrub; gale or Dutch myrtle.
SWEEL, v. n. [L. SWELLED; pp. SWELLING, SWELLED, SWOLLEN, or swoln. — Swollen and swoln are obsolescent.] To
grow bigger; to grow turgid or tumid; to be inflated; to
heave, to rise; to enlarge; to look big; to be turgid; to protuberate, to rise into arrogance, exasperation, or anger, to be elated.

SWELL, v. a. To cause to rise or increase; to make tumid;

to heighten, to raise to arrogance; to inflate, to puff up; to augment; to expand; to dilate.

SWELL, n. Extension of bulk; act or state of swelling, as

SWELL, n. Extension of bulk; act or state of swelling, as of the sea after a storm; a succession of waves in one direction; surf.—(Mus.) A set of pipes in an organ acted upon by a key-board.

SWELL'[NG, n. Act of enlarging or increasing in bulk; inflation:—morbid tumor; protuberance.

SWELL'[NG, \*p. a. Becoming inflated; tumid; turgid.

[SWELT, n. n. To faint; to swoon:—to swelter. Chaucor.

[SWELT, v. a. To overpower, as with heat; to cause to faint. Bp. Hall. [Swelt is still in provincial use in England. Todd.]

SWEL'TER, v. n. [1. SWELTERED; pp. SWELTERING, SWELTERING, 1 TO burn; to bear or suffer heat. Spenser. To faint by excess of heat; to sweat profusely. Gascoupne.

SWEL'TER, v. a. To parch, dry up, or oppress with heat. Beatley.

Bentley.

SWEL'TRY, a. Suffocating with heat; sultry.

SWEPT, t. & p. from Sweep. See Sweep.

SWERV, L. & P. Iron success. See Sward.
SWERD, n. & v. Mortimer. See Sward.
SWERVE, v. n. [swerven, Sax. & D.] [i. swerved; pp.
swerving, swerved.] To wander; to rove, to turn
aside; to deviate; to depart from rule, custom, or duty.
[To ply; to bend. Millow. To climb on a tree, or on a
narrow body. Dryden.]
SWERVING, n. Act of departing from rule, custom, or
duty. deviation.

narrow body. Dryacm.; SwERV!NG. m. Act of departing from rule, custom, or duty; deviation.
SwERT.\* i. & p. from Sweat. See SwEAT.
SwEVEN, m. A dream. Wwilfs.
SwIFT, a. Having a rapid motion; moving far in a short time; quick; fleet; speedy; nimble; rapid; ready; prompt.

prompt.

SWIFT, n. That which is swift:—current of a stream.

Walton. A bird like a swallow; a marten. Derham. A
species of lizard; an eft or newt; a small reptile. Forby.

SWIFT'ER, n. (Naul.) The foremost or aftermost shroud;
a rope to confine something in its place:—a rope. Brands.

BWIFT'-FOOT, (swift'fut) a. Nimble; swift-footed. Mirror for Magistrates. SWIFT'-FOOT-ED,\* (-fut'ed) a. Swift of foot; nimble. Pope.
SWIFT'-HEELED, (swift'held) a. Swift-footed; rapid.

EWIFT-HEELED, (SWIII'mens, as Anna Section, Habington.

Habington.

SWIFT'Ly, ad. With a swift motion; with velocity; fleetly; rapidly; nimbly.

SWIFT'NESS, as Speed; rapidity; velocity; celerity

SWIFT'-WINGED,\* (-wingd) a. Swift in flight. Skak.

SWIG, v. a. [awiga, Icel.] To drink by large draughts.

Johnson. [Vulgar.]

SWIG, v. a. To drink or suck greedity. Creech.

SWIG, n. A large draught; as, "He took a good swig."

Randolph. [Vulgar.] Ale and toasted brend. Craven

Dialect.

Datect.

SWILL, v. a. [i. swilled; pp. swilling, swilled.] To drink grossly; to wash; to drench; to incbriate.

SWILL, v. n. To be intoxicated; to drink grossly. Whately.

SWILL, n. Drink grossly poured down; liquid food for swine; hogwash. Mortimer.

swine; hogwash. Mortimer.

Swill'El, n. A gross drinker; a notorious drunkard; called also, formerly, a swillbowl and a swillpot. Barret.

Swill, n. n. [t. swun or swam; pp. swimming, swum.—
Swom, the old preterit, is obsolete.] To float on the water; not to sink; to move in water, as a fish; to move progressively in the water, by the motion of the limbs; to be conveyed by the stream; to glide along with a smooth motion:—to be dizzy:—to be derenched; to be floated:—to have abundance; to flow in any thing.

Swilm, a. a. To pass by swimming. Dryden.

Swilm, n. A kind of smoothly sliding motion. B. Jonson.

The bladder of fishes by which they swim. Greec.

Swilm, n. A con who swims; a protuberance in the leg

Swin'mge, n. One who swims; a protuberance in the leg of a horse. Farrier's Duc.
Swin'min, n. The act of floating on the water; act of moving in the water, as a fish; act of moving progressively in the water, by the motion of the limbs: — dizziness.
Swin'mine-Ly, ad. Smoothly; with great success; rapidly; without obstruction. without obstruction.

Swin'ole, (swin'd) v. a. [i. swindled; pp. swindling, swindled.] To defraud in common dealings by impost-

tion, or faise pretences; to cheat; to impose upon.

SWIN/DLER, n. One who swindles, a sharper; a cheat.

SWIN/DLING,\* n. The practice of a swindler, systematic fraud.

Wine'-Pipe, n. The redwing; a bird of the thrush kind. Swine'-Pox,\* n. The chicken-pox. Brande. Swine'-Stone,\* n. (Min.) Fetid or bituminous limestone.

Brande

Brande.

SwIne'-STY, n. A hogsty; a pigsty. Promp. Parv.

SwIne'-THIS-TLE, "(-this-si) n. The sow-thistic. Smart.

SwIng, v. n. [t. swung; pp. swinging, swung. — Swang,
the old preterit, is obsolete.] To wave to and fro, hanging
loosely; to fly backward and forward on a rope; to oscillate; to vibrate.

SwIng, v. a. To make to play loosely on a string or rope;
to make to vibrate or whirl round; to wave loosely.

SwIng, n. Act or state of swinging; an apparatus for
swinging; a line on which any thing hangs loose:
— course; unrestrained liberty; abandonment to any
course.

course.

course.

Swinger, (swinj) v. a. [t. swinged; pp. swinging, swinged.] To whip; to bastinade; to punish. Shak. [†To move as a lash. Millon.]

Swinge, m. A sweep of any thing in motion. Waller.

Swinge. Bick'les, n. A bully; a blusterer. Shak.

Swinge. Bick'les, n. A bully; a blusterer. Shak.

Swinge. Bick'les, n. That part of a flail which swings, or which beats out the grain. Forby.

Swinge. g. (swinger) n. One who swings; a hurler.

Swingers, (swinjer) n. A great falsehood. Echard.

[Vulgar.]

SWIN'GING, (swin'jing) a. Great; huge. Tubervile. [Vul-

Swin'Ging-Ly, (swin'Jing) to Great, mages a gar.]
Swin'Ging-Ly, (swin'Jing-le) ad. Vastly; greatly. Swift.
Swin'Gle, (swing'gl) to a [t. swingle); pp. swingling,
swingled, (swing'gl) to a [t. swingled; pp. swingling,
swingled, it to beat. Ask. To cut off the heads of weeds
without rooting up the plants. Forty.
Swin'Gle, to a. To dangle; to swing loosely. Johnson.
Swin'Gle, and A wooden instrument or knife with which
flax is beaten:—called also a swingle-staff, enoughingknife, swingling-staff, and swingling-scand. Ask.
Swin'Gle-Staff, and swingling-scand. Ask.
Swin'Gle-Staff, and swingling-scand. flax or
hemp. Ask. See Swingle.

hemp. Ask. Bee Swinger.

SWIN'GLE-TREE,\* a. A stick or piece of wood which keeps the traces of a horse open. Ash. [Local, Eng.]
SWIN'GLE-WAND,\* (-wönd) n. An instrument with which flax is swingled. Jamiseson. See Swincle.
SWING'-PLÖÜGH,\* n. A plough without wheels. Loudon SWINISH, a. Resembling swine; gross; brutal.
SWINISH-LY,\* ad. In a base or swinish manner. Bale
SWINISH-NESS,\* n. Quality of being swinish. Bossell.
SWINK, n. To labor; to toil; to drudge. Spenser.
ISWINK, (swink) v. a. To overlabor. Millon.
ISWINK, n. Labor; to li]; drudgery. Spenser.

BWINK, s. Labor; toll; drudgery. Spenser. SWINK, R. A. Alaborer; a ploughman. Chancer. SWIPE, \* a. An engine having a cross-beam to draw up

SWIPE,\* n. An engine having a cross-beam to draw up water. Abp. Potter. See Sween.

SWIPES, n. Bad small-beer; taplash. Todd. [Local, Eng.]

SWIPES, n. The part of a fiall by which the grain is struck in thrashing; a swingel. Farm. Ency.

SWIPER, a. Nimble; quick. Promp. Pars. [Local, Eng.]

SWISS, n. A native, or the language, of Switzerland.

SWISS, a. Of or belonging to Switzerland. Addison.

SWITCH, n. A small, fiexible twig. Shak. A movable rall; a contrivance or arrangement of rails to enable cars to turn out from one railroid into another.

turn out from one railroad into another.

SWITCH, v. a. [1. SWITCHEN; pp. SWITCHENG, SWITCHED.]

To lash with a switch; to jerk:—to prune or cut off one year's growth, as of a hedge.

SWITCH, v. n. To walk with a kind of jerk.

†SWITHE, ad. Hastily. Widely.

SWITZER, n. A native of Switzerland; a Swiss.

SWIYZER, (swiv'vi) n. [sweif, Icel.] Something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it, as in an iron chain:—a small cannon, which turns on a swivel.

chain: — a small cannon, which turns on a swivel.

SWÖB, \*n. & v. See Swab.

SWÖBBER, n. (Naut.) A sweeper of the deck. See Swabner. — pl. Four privileged cards used incidentally in

betting at whist. Swit.

SWÖLL, switch. Swell. Swelled. See Swell.

SWÖLL, p. Same as spollen. Prior. See Swell.

(SWÖLL), p. Same as spollen. Prior. See Swell.

(SWÖM. Old preterit from Swim. Shak. See Swim.

SWÖN, v. n. [i. swooned ; pp. swooning, swooned.] To

suffer a suspension of thought and sensation; to faint.

Shak.

Swoon, n. Act or state of swooning; suspension of sen-

Swoon, n. Act or state or swooning; suspension of sensation, a lipothymy; a fainting fit.

Swôôn'Ine, n. The act of fainting. Bp. Hall.

Swôôn'p. a. [1. swoopen; pp. swooping, swoopen.] To fall on and seize at once, as a hawk his prey. Wilkins. To prey upon; to catch up. Glanville.

¡Swôōp, v. n. To pass with pomp. Drayton.

Swôōp, n. A falling upon and seizing, as a hawk his prey.

Swôp. n. a. [i. swopen: n. awoping. swopen.] To

SWOP, v. a. [i. sworped; pp. sworping, sworped.] To exchange one thing for another; to barter. Dryden. [A low word.]

low Word...
SWÖP, m. An exchange; a barter. Spectator.
SWÖRD, (sord) [sord, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; swörd
or sörd, Wb.] n. A weapon for cutting or thrusting, worn
at the side: — destruction by war; as, fire and sword: —
vengeance of justice: — the emblem of authority; as,
"the sword of state."

SWORD'-BELT,\* n. The blade of a sword. Duane Sword'-BLIDE,\* n. The blade of a sword. Ency.
SWORD'-BLIDE,\* n. The blade of a sword. Ency.
SWORD'-CUT-LER,\* (sord'kŭt-ler) n. One who makes swords. Maunder

SWÖRD'ER, (sörd'ed) a. Girt with a sword. Milton. †SWÖRD'ER, (sörd'er) n. A cutthroat; a soldier. Skak. SWÖRD'-FIGHT,\* (sörd'fR) n. A combat with swords. Holy

day.

Swörd'-rish, (sörd'fish) n. A fish with a long, sharp hone issuing from its head. Spensor.

Swörd'-GRASS, (sörd'gras) n. A kind of sedge; glader.

Swörd'-HAND,\* n. The right hand; the hand holding the

SWORD'-KNOT, (sord'not) n. A ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword.

sword.
SwōRD'-L\u00e1w, (sord'l\u00e1w) n. Violence; the law by which all is yielded to the stronger. Multon.
SwōRD'L\u00e2s,\* (sord'q|\u00e3) a. Having no sword. Byron.
SwōRD'PL\u00e1x,\* n. A combet of gladiators. Dryden.
SwōRD'PL\u00e1x-r.e, (sord'pl\u00e3-er) n. Gladiator, fencer; ene who exhibits his skill in the use of the sword for prizes.

SWORD'SHAPED,\* (sord'shapt) a. Shaped like a sword. Smith

Swörds'man, (sördz'man) n.; pl. SWORDSMEN. A man who carries a sword; a fighting man: — written also

SWÖRDS'MAN-SHIP,\* (sördz'man-ship) z. Skifful use of

SWORDS MANNESTEY. See THE MANNESTEY IN SAME the sword. Couper. SWORE, i. from Swear. See SWEAR. SWORN, (sworn) p. from Swear. See SWEAR. 15WÖOND, v. v. To swoon. Skat. See Swoon. SWUM, i. & p. from Swim. See Swim.

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EWING, a. & p. from Swing. See Swing.

SYA-LITE,\* n. (Bot.) A plant; dillenia speciesa. Crabb.

SYB, (SID) a. Properly sib; which see.

SYB, A.FIT.,\* n. An inhabitant of Sybaris, a once powerful city of Calabria, whose inhabitants were proverbially effeminate and luxurious:— an effeminate voluptuary.

SYB-A-RIT'|-CAL, | rites; luxurious; wanton.

SYC'A-MORE, n. In sycamore. Luks. See Sycamore.

SYC'A-MORE, n. [συκόμορος.] A species of fig-tree:—the oriental plane-tree; the American buttonwood; a very large forest tree.

large forest tree. BY-CEE', \*or SE-ZE', \*n. & a. A Chinese term for pure native silver. Marxix. It is the only approach to a silver currency among the Chinese. Brands.

rency among the Chinese. Brands.

SYCITE, \*a. (Min.) The fig-stone; a nodule of fint. Urc.

SYCO'NA, \*a. [σκω.] (Med.) A fig-shaped tumor. Brands.

SYCO'O-PHAN-Cy. (sik'o-fan-se) a. [The practice of an informer. Bp. Hell.] Mean fintery or servility.

SYC'O-PHANT, (sik'o-fant) a. [sycophanta, L.; συκοφάντης,

Gr.] A malicious or base parasite; a mean fiatterer.

[SYC'O-PHANT, v. a. Γυκοφαντίω.] Το play the sycophant. Gov. of Tongus.

[SYC'O-PHANT, v. a. Mischievously officious; like a sycophant, fawning, flattering.

SYC-O-PHANT-CAL, a. Basely parasitical; sycophantic. Soulk.

South.

STC-O-PHART'ISH,\* a. Like a sycophant; parasitical sycophantic. Month. Rev. SYC'O-PHART-ISH,\* n. Sycophancy. V. Knoz. 18YC'O-PHART-IZR, v. n. To play the sycophant. Bailey. Like a sycophant; parasitical;

†SYC'O-PHANT-RY, a. Sycophaney. Barrow.
Sy-Co'sis, a. [overloses] (Med.) A tubercular eruption upon the scalp or bearded part of the face. Brands.
SYE-NITE, a. (Min.) A granitic rock from Syene in

SY'E-NÎTE,\* n. (Mîn. Egypt. See Sienite. SYL'LA-BA-RY,\* n. A

SYL-LAB-R.Y.\* n. A table of syllables. Fo. Qu. Rev. SYL-LAB-R.Q. a. [syllableue, Fr.] Relating to, or consisting of, syllables.

SYL-LAB-1-CAL, a. Relating to syllables; consisting of

SYL-LAB'-CAL, a. Actaing to syllables; consisting of syllables, syllable.

SYL-LXB'-CAL-LY, ad. In a syllableal manner. Bp. GamSYL-LXB'-CATE, v. a. [t. syllableaten; pp. STLABI-CATING, SYLLABICATED.] To form into syllables. Perry.

SYL-LXB-L-CA'TION, \*n. Act of forming syllables. Walker.

SYL'LA-BIST, \*n. One versed in, or a maker of, syllables. Fo. Qu. Rev.

BYL/LA-BLE, (sti'lg-bi)  $\pi$ . [ $\sigma v \lambda \lambda a \beta h$ , Gr.; syllabe, Fr.] A division or part of a word; as much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or one articulation: - any thing proverbially concise.

SYL'LA-BLE, v. a. To utter; to articulate. Milton. [R.]
SYL'LA-BUB, v. a. To utter; to articulate. Milton. [R.]
SYL'LA-BUB, n. Milk and acids. Beaumont. See SILLABUB.
SYL'LA-BUB, n. [σύλλαβος, Gr.; syllabus, L.] pl. L. SYLLABI; Eng. SYLLABUBES. An abstract, a compendium,
containing the heads of a discourse; an abridgment; a

table of contents or heads of a treatise; an abrugment; a table of contents or heads of a treatise.

Syl-LEP'sis,\* n. [σδλληψις.] (Gram.) Substitution; a term applied to an idiom of the Greek and Latin languages, by which an adjective predicated of a masculine guages, by which an appetive prediction of a maximum and feminine substantive, is made to accord in gender with the former; as, rex et regina beati. Brande. The junction of a verb to two nominative cases singular of different persons. Crabb.

SYL-LEP'TI-CAL,\* a. Relating to, or implying, syllepsis.

Cromoie.

SYL-LEP'TI-CAL-LY,\* ad. By way of syllepsis. Crombie.

SYL'LO-QISM, (sll'0-]Izm) n. [συλλογισμός, Gr., syllogusme,
Fr.] (Logic) An argument stated in a logical forth, consisting of three propositions, and having the property
that the conclusion necessarily follows from the two
premises; as, "Every man thinks; Peter is a man; therefore
Peter thinks."

FEEL-LO-GIS'T[C, ] 4. [συλλογιστικός.] Relating to a syl-SYL-LO-GIS'T-CAL, | logism; consisting of, or in the form of, a syllogism. SYL-LO-GIS'T-CAL-LY, ad. In the form of a syllogism.

SYL-LO-GI-ZA'TION, m. Act of reasoning by syllogism.

Harria.

STL'LQ-GIZE, v. n. [syllogiser, Fr.; συλλογίζειν, Gr.] [i. syllogizer, pp. syllogizer, gr.] [i. syllogizer.] To reason by syllogisem. Watts.

STL'LQ-GIZ-ER, n. One who reasons by syllogisem.

SYLPH, (elif) n. [sylphe, Fr.; σίλφη, Gr.] A spirit or imaginary being ishabiting the air: — a moth.

STL'PHID, n. [sylphed, Fr.] A sylph or little sylph. Pope.

SYL'VA,\* n. A collection of poetical pieces. Wakefield. —

(Bot.) The trees of a country collectively, or a work on trees. Evelyn. Evelyn.

STL'VAN, a. [sylva, L., woods; Sylvanus, L., Sylvan, the god of the woods.] Relating to the woods, or to a sylvan; woody; shady.—Written also silvan.

STL'VAR, n. [sploain, Fr.] A wood-god, as satyr; some STL-VAR, a. [epicam, Fr.] A wood-god, we say; sometimes a rustic. Pops.
SYL-VAR-ITE,\* a. (Min.) A species of tellurium. Crabb.
SYL-VÄR'IC,\* a. Sylvan; relating to woods. Booth. [k.]
SYL-VÄR'TE,\* An, \* a. Sylvan; inhabiting the woods. Gey.
SYM'BOL, a. [symbole, Fr.; σίμβλλον, Gr.; symbolum, L.]
A type; a representative of something moral or intellectual by something addressed to the sonses:—a sign; an emblem; a figure; a mark or character used as an abreviation for chiefts substances or scientific corrections:

breviation for objects, substances, or scientific operations:

—a compendium; an abstract:—a religious creed or confession.

Sym-Bol-[c,\* a. Typical; symbolical. Coloridge.

Sym-Bol-[c,\* a. Typical; symbolical. Coloridge.

Sym-Bol-[c,\* a. [symbolique, Fr.; συμβολικός, Gr.]

Representing by symbols; partaking of symbols; emblematical; representative; typical ; expressing by signs.

Sym-Bol-[-cAl-Ly, ad. In a symbolic manner; typically.

Sym-Bol-[-c,\* and exposition or comparison of symbols or creeds. Robertson.—(Chem.) A knitting together or union of parts or ingredients. Smart.

Sym-Bol-1-ZA-[10], n. Act of symbolizing; representation by symbols; resemblance. Browne.

Sym'Bol-1ZE, v. n. [symbolizer, Fr.] [L. SYMBOLIZED; pp. SYMSOLIZED; ymbolizer, Fr.] [L. SYMBOLIZED; components of the symbolical; to have something in common with another. with another.

with another.

\$\text{SYM'BQ-L-IZE}, v. a. To make symbolical of something.}

\$\text{SYM'MQ-L-IZE}, v. a. Symmetrical. More.}

\$\text{SYM'ME-TRAL}, a. Symmetrical. More.}

\$\text{SYM.MET'R]-AN}, a. One studious of proportion. Stdney.

\$\text{SYM.MET'R]-CAL}, a. Proportionate; having symmetry; having parts well adapted to each other; harmonious.

\$\text{SYM'MET'R]-CAL-L\tau,\* ad. In asymmetrical manner. Smart.

\$\text{SYM'ME-TRIZE}, v. a. To make symmetrical. Burke.

\$\text{SYM'ME-TRIZE}, v. a. To make symmetrical. Burke.

\$\text{SYM'ME-TRIZE}, v. a. To make symmetrical. Burke.

\$\text{SYM'ME-TRIZE}, v. a. To make symmetrical. Burke.

SYM'ME-TRY, n. [symétrie, Fr.; σῦν and μέτρον, Gr.] Agreement of one part with another, adaptation of parts

Agreement of one part with another, adaptation of parts to each other; proportion, harmony.

SYM-PA-THET'|C, \( \) a. [sympathque, Fr.] Having sym-BYM-PA-THET'|-CAL-\( \) pathy; relating to or produced by sympathy; having common feeling; changing, as if by sympathy, compassionate; feeling, tender.

SYM-PA-THET'|-CAL-LY, ad. In a sympathetic manner.

SYM-PA-THET'|-CAK-\( \) x. A sort of ink which changes its color, when acted upon by heat, or other reagents. Hamilton.

SYM'PA-THIST,\* n. One who feels sympathy. Coleridge SYMPA-THIST, π. One who bees sympathy. Colorings.
SYMPA-THIZE, π. a. [sympathiser, Fr.] I. SYMPATHIZED;
pp. sympathizing, sympathizeD.] To feel with another;
to feel in consequence of what another feels; to feel
sympathy, to feel mutually; to agree, to fit.
SYMPA-THY, π. [sympathis, Fr.; συμπάθεια, Gr.] Fellowfeeling; mutual sensibility; the quality of being affected
by another's affection; compassion, commiseration;
tax-derivations.

tenderness. Sym.-PEP'sys.\* π. [συμπίπτω.] (Med.) A concoction or ripening of inflammatory humors. Crabb.
Sym.-PHO'N<sub>1</sub>-A.\* π. (Mus.) A sort of ancient drum. Crabb.
Sym.-PHO'N<sub>1</sub>-OUS, a. Harmonious; agreeing in sound.
Sym'-PHO-NIZE, v. π. To agree with; to harmonize. Boyle. [R.]

Boyle. [R.]
SYM'PHO-NY, (sYm'fo-ne) n. [symphonia, L.; σύν and φωνή, Gr.] A piece of music or composition in which instruments only are employed; a concert of instruments; consonance; harmony of mingled sounds.
SYM-PHYS'S-AL,\* a. Relating to symphysia. Smart.
SYM'PHY-Sis, n. [σύν and φύω.] (Med.) A junction of certain bones or joints, not admitting motion; a connascence or growing together. Wiseman.
SYM-PI-E-SOM'E-TER,\* n. [συμπίζω and μέτρον.] An instrument for measuring the weight of the atmosphere by the compression of a column of gas. Brande.
SYM'PLS-SITE,\* n. [συμπλοκή.] (Rhet.) A figure according to which several sentences or clauses have the same beginning and ending. Crabb.

to which several sentences or clauses have the same beginning and ending. Crabb.

||SγM-PO'ŞI-KC, (sim-pd'z-šk or sim-pō'zh-šk) [sim-pō'z-z-šk, F.K. Sm. R. Wb.: sim-pō'zh-šk, W. J.] a. [sym-poisque, Fr.; συμποσιακός, Gr.] Relating to merry makings; convivial; festive. Arbuthnot.

||SγM-PO'ŞI-KL-¢ n. A convivial meeting. Chambers.

||SγM-PO'ŞI-KR-EH,\* n. The ruler or master of a feast.

Brande.

||SYM-PO'SI-AST,\* n. One who drinks or makes merry with

||Sym-Po's|-taty" n. One who drinks or makes merry with another. Qu. Ren. ||Sym-Po's|-tm, (sim-po'ze-tim or sim-po'zhe-tim) n. [L.] || A feast; a banquet; a merry-making; a drinking together. SYm-'ToM, (sim'tom) n. [eymptôme, Pr.; σύμπτωμα, Gr.] (Med.) Any change perceptible to the senses, which is connected with morbific influence; that which indicates the state of health or disease; indication; a sign; a token.

BYMP-TO-MAT'IC, (alm-to-mat'ik) a. [symptom SYMP-TO-MAT'I-CAL, (slm-to-mat'e-kal) tique, Fi Relating to, or containing, symptoms; indicative.

STMP-TO-MXT'[-CAL-LY, s.i. In the nature of a symptom. STMP-TOM-A TOL'O-GY,\* m. (Med.) That branch of pathology which treats of the symptoms of diseases. Dam-

Syn-En' z-sis, \* (sin-ši'o-sis) n. [συναίρεσις.] (Rhet.) The union of two syllables into one, the opposite of diæresis; as, Is'rael for Is'ra-el. Crabb.

as, is read for Is ra-el. Crabb.

SYN-A-GOG'I-CAL, a. Pertaining to a synagogue. Bailey.

SYN-A-GOGUE, (sin'a-gog) ». [Fr.; συναγωγή, Gr.] A religious assembly of the Jews; a Jewish place of worship, SYN-A-LE'PHA, (sin-a-le'iγ) ». [ντυνλινή»]. (Prosody) The principle or usage by which, when a word ends with a vowel, or with the letter m, and the next begins with a vowel, the final syllable of the one runs into the first of the other; as, ill ego.

SYN'AR-EHY, ». [συναγία.] Joint συναγισμές.

the other; as, ill'sgo.

the other; as, ill'sgo.

Stack-house. [R.]

SYN-AR-THRÖSB, π. [σύν and ἀρθοόω.] (Anat.) A close conjunction of two bones. Wiseman.

Αγ-ΝΑΧ'18, π. [σύναξις.] A synagogue; a congregation. Bp. Taylor

SIN-CAR'POUS,\* c. (Bot.) Having the carrels consolidated.

SYN-CAR: FOUR, 2. (861.) Having the car ols consolidated. P. Cyc.BYN-CAT: 8-63-RE-MXT/IC, 4. [ $\sigma \delta \nu$  and  $\kappa \alpha \tau \eta \gamma \delta \rho \eta \mu a$ .]

(Logic) Noting words which cannot be employed by themselves as terms, but require to be conjoined with another word, as prepositions, adverbs, &c. Brande.

BYN-EHON-DRÖ/SIS, (8In-kon-drö'sis) n. [ $\sigma \delta \nu$  and  $\gamma \delta \nu \delta \rho \delta \sigma \delta \gamma$ .]

(Anat.) The junction of one bone with another, by an in-

(Δπαλ.) I ne junction to one some with another, by an intervening cartilage. Wiseman.

SΫ́N'εHRO-NAL, (sing'kro-ngi) a. [σῦν and χρόνος.] Happening at the same time, belonging to the same time; synchronical; synchronous; synchronicitic. More.

SῩN'εHRO-NAL, n. That which happens at the same time, or which belongs to the same time, with another thing.

More

SYN-EHRÖN'I-CAL, a. [σύν and χρόνος.] Happening at the same time; synchronal, synchronous. Boyle.

SYN-EHRÖN'I-CAL-LY,\* ad. in a synchronical manner.

Belsham.

Decision.

StyleHRQ-Nişm, (sing'krq-nizm) n. [σύν and χρόνος.]
Concurrence in time of two or more events, a tabular arrangement of history according to dates, by which contemporary persons and things of different countries are

brought together.
SYN-EHRO-NIS'TIC,\* a. Happening at the same time;

SYN-EHRQ-NI-ZA'TION,\* n. Act of synchronizing. Clw-

sold.

SYN'CHRO-NIZE, (SYNg'kro-niz) v. n. [i. synchonized;

To concur at the pp. Synchonizing, synchonized.] To concur at the same time; to agree in time. Dr. Robinson.

Synchro-nol/o-oy,\* n. Contemporaneous chronology.

Ceastbroaite.

Crostabatte.

Stn'Ehro-Noüs, a. [σθ: and γούνος.] Happening at the same time; synchronical, synchronal. Arbathaut.

Stn'Chy-sis, (sing'ke-sis) n. [σθυ and χύω.] A confusion, a confused arrangement of words in a sentence.

sion, a confused arrangement of words in a sentence. Knatchball.

SYN'C1-POT,\* a. (Anat.) Crabb. See Sinciput.

SYN-CLIN'1-CAL,\* a. (Geol.) Applied to an axis or lines, as opposed to anticlinal lines synclinical. Brande.

SYN-CLIN'1-CAL,\* a. (Geol.) Noting a line or axis formed when the strata dip in opposite directions towards a common, central, imaginary line. Rogers.

SN'CO-PATE, v. a. [L. SYNCOPATE] pp. syncopating, syncopated. To contract by syncope; to abbreviate.—

(Mus.) To divide a note.

SYN-CO-PĀ'T1ON,\* a. (Mus.) The state or act of the first half of a note's beginning on the unaccented or weak part of a bar, while the other half is continued, and terminates on the accented or strong part. P. Cyc.

SN'CO-PE, (sing'ko-pe) n. [syncope, Fr.; συγκοπή, Gr.]

(Md.) A fainting fit.— (Rhet.) A figure by which one or more letters are omitted in the middle of a word.—(Mus.)

The division of a note, used when two or more notes of one part answer to a single one of the other.

SYN'CO-PIST, n. One who syncopates. Spectator. SYN'CO-PIZE, v. a. To contract, to syncopate. Dal

gano. [k.] Sn/cR-Tism,\* n. A junction of two against a third power; syncretism. Walker. Sn/cRE-Tism,\* n. [σύν and κράσις.] The blending of the tenets of different schools or sects into a system.

SYN'CRE-TIST,\* z. One who adheres to syncretism. Mos-

STN'CRI-Sis,\* n. (Rhst.) A figure by which opposite persons or things are compared. Crabb.

SYN-DXC'TYL,\* n. (Orant.) The name of a tribe of perchers. Brands.

ATRIBROW, SYN-DXC/TY-LOUS, \* a. Relating to the syndactyls. P. Cyc. SYN-DE3-MÖG/R4-PHY, \* μ. [σύνδεμας and γράφω.] (Anat.) A description of the ligaments. Danglison.

SYN-DES-MÖL'O-GY, on (Med.) A treatise on the ligaments

Dungition.
SYN-DES-MÖ'SIS,\* n. [σύνδεμος.] (Med.) The union of one bone with another by means of a ligament. Brande.
SYN-DES-MÖT'O-MY,\* n. (Anat.) A dissection of the lign-

ments. Dunglison

ments. Dunglison.
Stn'Dio, n. [syndie, Fr.; σύν and δίκη, Gr.] A kind of chief magnetrate; a municipal officer; a curator.—
(French law) An assignee. Pococká.
Stn'DioATE, v. a. [syndiquer, Fr.; σύν and δίκη, Gr.] Το judge; to pass judgment on; to censure. Donne.
\$\forall \text{Stn'DioATE}, v. a. A council. Burnet.
\forall \text{Stn'DioATE}, v. a. A council. Burnet.
\forall \text{Stn'DioOne}, [sin'dro-ine, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; \text{sin'}
drom, P.] n. [συνδρυμή.] Concurrent action, concurrence Gianville.

dröm, P.] n. [σνοδρομή.] Concurrent action, concurrence Glasville.

Sy-NEC'DQ-EHE, (sy-něk'dq-ke) n. [syssecdecke, Fr.; σννοκολοχή, Gr.] (Rhet.) A figure by which the whole is put for a part, or a part for the whole, a genus for a species for a genus. It is a sort of trope.

SYN-EC-DŒH'I-CAL-LY, ad. In a synecdochical manner.

SY-NEC-HQ-NE'sis,\* (sin-ek-fq-nd'sis) n. A contraction of two syllables into one; synsersis. Mason.

SYN-EC-PHQ-NE'sis,\* (sin-ek-fq-nd'sis) n. A contraction of two syllables into one; synsersis. Mason.

SYN'E-FY,\* n. [σνυέπεια.] Interjunction of words. Smart.

SYN-ER-ĢET'iC,\* a. Cooperating, synergistic. Smart.

SYN-ER-ĢET'iC,\* a. [σνυέργαζομαι.] A term applied to a party in the Lutheran church, in the 16th century, who held the doctrine that divine grace requires a correspondent action of the human will to become effectual. Brande.

SYN-ER-GIS'TIC, a. [σνυέργαζομαι.] Cooperating; synergetic. Dean Tucker.

SYN-ER-Sis,\* n. (Bot.) A syngenesian plant. Lindley.

SYN-QE-NE'SI,\* n. μ. (Βοt.) A class of plants that have the anthers united into a ring or tube, or the stamens united in a cylindrical form by the anthers. Crabb.

SYN-QE-NE'SIAN,\* (-shan) } a. (Bot.) Having the anthers Syn-QE-NE'SIOUS,\* (-shus) \ united into a ring or tube. Loudon.

SYN'GEXPH,\* n. (Law) A deed, bond, or writing, under the hand and seal of all the vartees. Whishaw.

Loudon.

SYN'GRÄPH,\* n. (Law) A deed, bond, or writing, under the hand and seal of all the parties. Whishaw.

SYN-I-ZE'SIS,\* n. (συνιζέω.) (Med.) An obliteration of the pupil of the eye; a closed pupil. Brands.

SYN-NEU-RÖ'SIS, n. [συν από ψυρων.] (Anat.) A union of one bone with another by means of a membrane.

SΥN'Q-&HA,\* n. [συνέχω.] (Med.) A continued inflammatory

fever. Brande. SYN'OD, n. [seonod, Sax.; synode, Fr.; σύνοδος, Gr.] A

SYNOD, n. [second, Sax.: synode, Fr.; ofvodoc, Gr.] A council; an ecclesiastical assembly; a convention of the clergy of a diocese:— in the Presbyterian church, an assembly composed of two or more presbyteries. FSYNO-DAL, n. Money paid anciently to the bishop, &c., at Easter visitation. Wheatly.

SNOD-ICAL, a. Relating to a synod, synodic. Milton.

SY-NOD'I-CAL, — (Astron.) A synodic revolution of the moon or a planet, is the time between two conjunctions, or two oppositions, of the moon or planet, with the sun.

— A synodic month is the period of the moon's synodic revolution, viz., 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 3 seconds;
— the same as lunation or lunar month.

SY-NOD'I-CAL-Ly, ad. By the authority of a synod.

— the same as function or lunar month.

SY-NOD'I-CAL-LY, ad. By the authority of a synod.

SYN'OD-IST,\* n. One who adheres to the synod. Ec. Rev.

SYN-OM'O-SY,\* n. A sworn brotherhood. Mitford.

SY-NON'Y-MA, n. pl. [L.; συνώνυμος, Gr.] Words which signify the sume thing; synonymes. B. Jonson.

[SY-NON'Y-MAL, a. [συνώνυμος.] Synonymous. Instruct. for Open!

18Y-NON'Y-MAL-LY, ad. Synonymously. Spelman.
SYN'Q-NYME, (SYn'q-n'm) n. [synonyme, Fr.] pl. SYN-Q-NYMES. Words, of the same language, which have the

NYMES. WORS, of the same language, which have the same or a similar signification, as happiness and felicity, heavenly and celestial. — Written also synonym.

SYN-O-NYM-ALST,\* a. Synonymous. Dunson.

SYN-ON'Y-MIST,\* n. One who explains or treats of synonymes: — one who collects and reduces the synonymes of colors.

of plants. Dr. Dausson.

Sy-non'y-mize, v. a. [t. synonymized; pp. synonymizing, synonymized.] To interpret or to express by words of the

same meaning. Comdon.

Sy. NON'3-MOUS, a. [σ. νώννμος.] Having the same meaning; conveying the same idea, expressing the same

ing; conveying the same man, expressing the same thing, univocal.

SY-NÖN'Y-MOÜS-LY, ad. In a synonymous manner.

SY-NÖN'Y-MY, a. [συνωνυμία.] The quality of expressing, by different words, the same thing. Sciden.—(Rhet.) A figure of speech by which divers words, of similar signification, are ammixed to ammify a matter. Combin

fication, are employed to amplify a matter. Crabb.

Sy-NOP'sis, n. [σύνοψις.] pl. SYNOPSES. A collective view of any subject, an abridgment such as brings all the parts

under one view.

Sy.NOP'TI-CAL, a. Relating to, or partaking of, a synopsis.

Sy.NOP'TI-CAL-LY, ad. In a synoptical manner. Patty.

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Syn-ös-ΤΕ ÖG'RA-PHY,\* n. [σύν, όστξον, and γράφω.] A description of the joints. Dunglison. Syn-ös-ΤΕ-ÖL', ο-9', \* n. A treatise on the joints. Dunglison. Syn-ös-ΤΕ-ÖT', ων, \* n. (Jnat.) Dissection of the joints.

SYN-ÖS-TỆ-ŌT'(O-MY,\* n. (Anal.) Dissection of the joints. Dungiscon.

SY-NÖ'V[-A,\* n. [σ·ν and ώδν.] (Anal.) An unctuous fluid secreted from certain glands in the joints. Brands.

SY-NÖ'V[-AL,\* a. Belating to the synovia. Dungiscon.

SYN-TλC'T[-C,\* ] (a. [syntaxis, L.]) Relating to syntax;

SYN-TλC'T[-C,\* L.] conjoined. Peacham.

SYN-TλC'T[-C,\* L.] (conjoined. Peacham.

SYN-TλC'T]-C,\* L.] (conjoined. Peacham.)

Acc., π. [σύνταξις.] That part of grammar which teaches the proper construction of words in a sentence. SγN-TX'15, n. [L.] Syntax. Multon.
SγN-TX'15, a. Relating to syntexis; wasting. Maun-

der.

SYN-TE-RE'SIS, π. [συντήρησις.] Preservation - remorse of conscience. Bp. Ward. [R.]

SYN-TEX'[18,\* π. [συντής:.] (Med.) A wasting of the body, consumption. Crabb.

SYN'THE-SIS, π. [σύνθαις.] pl. SΥN'THE-SES. Composition, or the act of putting together; the opposit of analysis.— (Logic) A method of demonstration which sets out from some principle established or assumed, or a proposition already demonstrated, and ascends through a series of propositions to that which was enunciated.— (Surg.) A reuniting of parts.—(Chem.) The uniting of elements into a compound:—the opposite of analysis.

SYN-THET'[-C, Δ]. [συνθεινιές, Gr.; synthetique, Fr.]

SYN-THET'[-C-ΔL], Relating to synthesis; conjoining, compounding, forming composition:—opposed to analysis.

Syn-ThET';-CAL-Ly, ad. By synthesis. Walker. Syn-Tön';c,\* a. (Mus.) Sharp, intense. Smart. Syph';-Lis,\* n. [σιφλός.] (Med ) The venereal disease.

STPH-I-LIT'IC, \* a. Relating to, or infected with, syphilis.

Sỹ'PHON, (si'fon) n. [σίφων.] A tube. See Siphon. Sỹ-PHON'ic,\* a. Belonging to, or like, a syphon. Ec. Rev. Sỹ'REN, n. See SIREN.

BŸR'I-XC, a. Relating to Syria or its ancient language. BŸR'I-XC, n. The language of ancient Syria. BY-RI'A-Cişm,\* n. A Syriac idiom or pirise. Milton.

Sy. Ri'A.-Cism., \*n. A Syrinc idiom or phr. sec. Midon.
Syr. |-A.N.\*\* \*n. A native of Syrinc. —a. Syrinc. Ency.
Syr. |-A.N.\*\* \*n. A native of Syrinc. —a. Syrinc. Ency.
Syr. |-A.N.-Ism., \*n. Same as Syrincism. Kurwics.
Syr. Ri's, A.N. (Bot.) A genus of flowering shrubs, including the hiac. Mason.
Syr. Inv [sor]. (sir'in]) \*n. [σόριγξ.] A vipe, or small machine, serving first to imbibe or suck in a quantity of water, or other fluid, and then to expel it in a small jet.
Syr. | Nov. (sir'in]) \*o. a. [i. syringe.] \*p. syringina, syringe.] To spout or wash with a syringe.

SΥΒ-IN-GÖT'O-MY, π. [σύριγξ and τέτομα.] (Med.) The art or practice of outting fistules or hollow sores.
SΥΒ'(NX,\* π. [συριγξ.] (Mus.) A musical instrument composed of reeds of different lengths fustened together, a

shepherd's pipe. Hamilton.

SYR' MA,\* n. [L.] A robe with a long train, worn by ancient tragedians. Brande.

tragedians. Dranae.
FS'ET, (sirt) n. A quicksand. Young.
S'E'K'IC,\* a. Relating to a syrt; sandy, boggy. Ed. Rev
S'E'T/S, n. [L.] A quicksand; shifting sand. Milton.
S'E'VF, n. See Sinup.
S'E-84R-00'sis,\* n. [σῦν and σάρξ.] (Med.) A junction of

bones by intervening muscles. Brande.

Sys-Tal'Tic,\* a. (Mad.) Having alternate contraction and dilatation. Dunglison.

SYS'T<sub>4</sub>-Sis, n. [σύστασες.] The consistence of any thing; a constitution. Burke.

constitution. Burke.

SUSTEM, (sis'tem) m. [système, Fr.; σύστημα, Gr.] A combination of parts into a whole; a complete body of any art or science; a collection of rules and principles; the whole of any science, art, or doctrine; a number of things combined or acting together; hypothesis; scheme.—(Astron.) An hypothesis of a certain order and arrangement of the celestial bodies, by which their apparent motions are explained.

SUSTEMATICALA, a [systématom Fr.; guaranaz ref., Gr.]

SUSTEMATICALA, a [systématom Fr.; guaranaz ref., Gr.]

SYS-TEM-XT'[-CAL.a. [systematique, Fr., συστηματικό,, Gr.] Relating to, or partaking of, system. methodical; regular. SYS-TEM-XT'[-CAL-LL, ad. in the form of a system. SYS'TEM-A-TIŞM,\* n. Reduction of facts to a system. Dun-

glason.
STS/TEM-A-TISE, n. One who forms a system. Chambers.
STS/TEM-A-TIZE, [sis'tem-a-tiz, P. Ja. K. Sm. R.: s<sub>1</sub>s-tem'a-tiz, W.] v. a. To reduce to a system; to methodize, to

%-112, W...] a. To requisite. Harris.
SYS'TEM-A-TIZ-PR, N. One who systematizer. Harris.
SYS-TEM-A-TÖL'O-4+y,\* n. A treatise or discourse on the various systems. Month. Rev.

various systems. Month. Rev.
SYS'TEM-MÄK-I, R, n. One who forms systems. Prior.
SYS'TEM-JZI,\* v. a. To systematize. Hiley. A word rarely used by good writers.
SYS'TEM-MONG-FR, n. One fond of systems. Ld. Chesterfield.
SYS'TO-LE, (sis'to-le) n. [systole, Fr.; συστολή, Gr.] (Anat)
The contraction of the heart. — (Gram.) The shortening of a long syllable. — The opposite of diastole.
SYS-TÖL'[C, \* a. Relating to systole, contracting. Parsons.
SYS'TÖLE, (sis'till). [systyle, Fr., from σύν and στόλος, Gl.]
(Arch.) The arrangement of columns in such a manner that they are two diameters apart.

(Mrs.) The arrangement of columns in such a manner that they are two diameters apart.

Sithe,\* n. See Soythe.

Fix.H.E.\*/D.E.-M.N.,\* n. A man, under the Saxon government, worth six hundred shillings. Bailey.

Siziy-q.V.(siz(-)-9) n. [syzygie, Fr.; ov(v/ia, Gr.] pl. syzligies. (Astron.) The place of the moon or of a planet, when in conjunction or opposition with the sun.

- The twentieth letter of the alphabet, and a mute conso-onant, has always, at the beginning and end of words, the same sound, except when placed before & It then forms a digraph, having two different compound sounds; as, the, thing. T is used, in the aris, as an adjective, to denote a thing in the form of the capital letter T; as, a T square, a T bandage, a T rail, &c. As an abbreviation, it sometimes stands for theology; as in S. T. D., (Sancta The-clogue Doctor,) Doctor of Sacred Theology, i. e., Doctor of Divinity. the twentieth letter of the alphabet, and a mute conso-
- Divinity

  TXB.4 a. A cap-border, worn in the inside of a lady's bonnet: the latchet of a shoe. Forby.

  TAB-4-SHEER',\* a. [Per.] A light, white, porous substance, found in the joints of the bamboo, consisting almost en
- found in the joints of the bamboo, consisting almost entirely of silica. Brands.

  TA-BA'NVS,\* n. [L.] The horse-fly; the ox-fly; the gad-fly. Roget.

  TXB'ARD, n. [labard, Fr., tabar, Welsh; tabardum, low L.]

  A sort of tunic or mantle, covering the body before and behind, reaching below the loins; a herald's coat. Warton.

  TXB'ARD-ER, n. One who wears a tabard, or short gown.

  TXB'A-RET,\* n. A stout, satin-striped silk. W. Ency.

  TXB'B-NET,\* n. A delicate sort of tabby or taffety. W. Ency.
- Preg.
  The Sey. n. (tabis, It.; tabis, Fr.] A kind of rich, waved silk:

  —a mixture of stone or shell and mortar. Seyt.
  TAB'BY, a. Diversified in color; brinded; brindled.
  TAB'BY, v. a. [i. TABBIED; pp. TABBIENG, TABBIED.] To

- pass between metal engraved rollers, as silk, in order to pass between menu engagements, in other to give it a wavy appearance; to give stuffs a wavy appearance ance by the calender, to water, us stuffs. Urc.

  TAB'By-CXT,\* n. A brinded cat. Booth.

  TAB-P-FAC'TION, n. [tabefacto, L.] The act of wasting

- TAB-F-FAC'TION, n. [tabejacto, L.] away. [R.]
  TAB'F-FY, v. n. [i. TABEFIED; pp. TABEFFIED.]
  To waste away; to extonuate. Harney.
  Ta-BEL'LION,\* (ta-bel'yun) n. [tabelto, L.] An officer in
  the Roman empire, who had the charge of the public
  documents; a secretary; a registrar. Brands.
  TAB'FED, n. See TABARD.
  TAB'FR-MA-CLE, n. [Fr.; tabernaculum, L.] A temporary
  habitation; a tent; a cabin, casual dwelling:—among
  the israelites, a place of worship; a sacred place.—Feast
  of tabernacles, the last of the three great annual festivals of of tabernacies, the last of the three great annual festivals of the Israelites, which required the presence of all the peo-ple at Jerusalem.
- ple at Jerusalem.

  TÄB'ER-NA-CLE, v. n. [1, TABERNACLED; pp. TABERNACLING, TABERNACLED.] To enshrine, to house; to dwell. Scatt.

  TÄB-ER-NAC'D-LAR, a. Sculptured with delicate tracery or open work. Wartons. [R.]

  TÄ'BES,\* n. [L.] (Med.) A wasting of the flesh; n consumption without a cough; emaciation; atrophy. Perry. TÄB'1D, a. [tabide, Fr.; tabides, L.] Wasted by disease; consumptive. Blackmore.

  TÄN'IN-NESS. n. Consumptiveness: state of being wasted
- TAB'ID-NESS, 7s. Consumptiveness; state of being wasted away. Leigh.

TXE'1-TUBE, u. [tabuade, L.] Consumption. Cockeram.
TXE'LA-TUBE, u. (Mas.) The use of the letters of the alphabet, or other characters, for expressing notes or sounds; a piece of music for the lute.—(Mas.) A division or parting of the skull into two tables—(Pauring) A painting on walls and ceilings; a single piece comprehended in one view. one view

on wails and ceilings; a single piece comprenended in one view

Th'Ble, a [table, tablests, Fr.; tabule, L.] A flat or level surface:—an article of furniture with a flat surface on legs or supports, used to bear food for repasts, and for other purposes:—the persons sitting at table or partaking of entertainment:—the fare or entertainment itself; as, "He keeps a good table;"—a tablet; a surface on which any thing is written or engraved:—a picture, tablet, or board, that exhibits a view of any thing upon a flat surface:—an index; a collection of heads or subjects, a catalogue; a syllabus; a synopsis; a collection of many particulars brought into one view; a collection of many particulars brought into one view; a collection of numbers or figures methodically arranged, as an astronomical or a meteorological table. [The paim of the hand. B. Jonson.—pl. Draughts, a game played with small pieces of wood shifted on squares. Bp. Taylor.]—To turn the tables, (with an allusion to the game,) to change or reverse the condition or fortune of contending parties.

Th'Ble, v. a. [I. Tabled; pp. Tabling, Tabled.] To make into a catalogue; to set down:—to represent as in painting:—to supply with food.

mo a catalogue; to set alown:— to represent as in painting:— to supply with food.

TA'BLE, n. n. To board; to live at the table of another.

TA'BLE, a. Relating to a table; plain, level. Ash.

TABLEAU, (tab-lo') n. [Fr.] pl. TABLEAUX, (tab-loz') A picture, a representation, a list; a table. Finden.

TA'BLE-BED, n. A bed in the form of a table.

TA'BLE-BEER, n. Beer used with meals; small-beer.
TA'BLE-BOOK, (tā'bl-būk) n. A book on which any thing
is graved or written without ink. Shak.

TA'BLE-CLÖTH, n. A linen or other cloth spread on a table

at meals, &cc.

TABLE-D'HÔTE,\* (ta'bl-dōt') n. [Fr.] An ordinary at an

nn. Qu. Rev.

TA'BLE-LXND,\* n. (Physical geog.) An extensive elevated plain, with steep acclivities on all sides; a plateau. Brande.

plain, with steep acclivities on all sides 3 a plateau. Brande. TA'BLE-LIN-EN,\* n. Linen used for the table. Smollett. TA'BLE-MÖN-EY,\* n. An allowance to flag-officers, in addition to their pay. for providing for their tables. Crabb. TA'BLE-R, n. One who tables or boards. Ainsworth.

TA'BLE-B, n. One who tables or boards. Ainsworth.

TA'BLE-SPAR,\* n. (Min.) A silicate of lime, of a grayish white, called also tabular spar. Brande.

TA'BLE-SPÖON-FOL,\* n. ipl. TABLE-SPOONFULS. As much as a table-spoon holds. Reev.

TA'BLE-SPÖRT,\* n. Amusement at table. Shak.

TA'BLE-SPÖRT,\* n. Amusement at table. Shak.

TA'BLE-TA, [tablette, Fr.] A small, level surface; a little table. [A inedicine in a square forin. Bacon.]—A surface written on or painted, a table-book:—a pliece of ivory, metal, or other substance, used by the ancient Romans in written on or painted, a table-book:—a piece of ivory, metal, or other substance, used by the ancient Romans in judiciary proceedings or in passing laws.

TA'BLE-TÄLK, (tā'bl-tāwk) n. Conversation at meals or entertainments; tible discourse.

[Rec. TĀ'BLE-TĀLK-ER,\* n. One who converses at table. Month. TA-Bob',\* v. a. [L. Taboodo, pp. Tabooino, Taboodo]. To interdict, to forbid the use of. Qu. Rec.

TA-Bob',\* n. A religious interdict, Hamilton. [A word in use among the natives of the Polynesian Islands.]

TA'BOR, n. [tabourn, tabour, old Fr.] A drum; a small, shallow drum, generally beaten with one stick, to accompany a dide.

a pipe.

TA'BOR, v. n. [tabourer, old Fr.] [i. TABORED; pp. TABOR-ino, (ABORED.] To drum; to strike; to smite; to beat.

TA'BOR-ER, n. One who beats the tabor. Shak.

TA'BOR-ER, n. One who beats the tabor. Sam.
TA'BOR-ET, n. A small tabor. Spectator.
TA'BOR-ITE,\* n. One of a party or class of the followers of Huss, whose leader was John Ziska. Brande.
TABOURET,\* (tab-6-ra') n. [Fr.] A stool; a seat without arms or back:—a right of sitting down at court, or in the presence of the French queen, a privilege formerly

the presence of the French queen, a privilege formerly enjoyed by some ladies. Crabb.

TXB-OUR-INE', (tab-ur-ën') n. [tabourin, Fr.] A tabor in the form of a sleve; a tumborine. Shak.

TXB-REF, (tab-re') n. Taborer. Sponser.

TXB'RET, n. A small tabor; a taboret. Gon. xxxi.

TXB'V-LAR, a. [tabularie, L.] Relating to a table; formed in tables. set down in squares, tables, or synopses, formed in lamins.

TIB-U-LA RISA \*[L.] A smoothed tablet. Rutler.

formed in lamine.

TYB-U-LA RA'SA,\* L.] A smoothed tablet. Butler.

TXB'U-LATE, v. a. [tabula, L.] [i. TABULATED; pp. TABULATED, To reduce to tables or synopses; to shape with a flat surface. Johnson.

TXB'U-LXT-ED, a. Having a flat surface. Grew.

TXB-U-LXTION,\* n. The act of forming tables. Gent. Mag.

TXC-A-MA-HXC',\* n. An American tree, of the poplar kind; a brownish, aromatic resin obtained from the tree; the balesm proplar.—a brownish resin from the tree. the balsam poplar, -a brownish resin from the tree.

Reamde.

TXC-3-M3-MXC'3,\* n. See TACAMAHAC.
TXC'C4,\* n. A plant having a root used for food by the Malays, &c. W. Ency.

(TXCHE, (tách) n. [from tack.] A catch; a loop. Ex. xxv..
TXCHE-3-OG'R3-PHY,\* n. Same as tackygraphy. Branke.

T4-E-HÖM'Z-TER,\* n. [τάχος and μετρον.] An instrument or contrivance which indicates minute variations in the valenting of contribution.

or contrivance which indicates minute variations in the velocity of machines. Brands.

TλεΗ-Υ-DI-Dλε'γ, \* a. [-αχές and διδαχή.] A short method of teaching. Seadamore.

ΤλεΗ-Υ-RΕΡΙ'ς \* a. Relating to tachygraphy. Byron.

Τλε-Η-RΕΡΙ'ς \* a. Relating to tachygraphy. Byron.

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sented to.

TAC'IT-LY, ad. Silently; without oral expression.

TAC'IT-LY, ad. Silently; without oral expression.

TAC'I-TURN, a. [Lacturne, Fr., tacturnus, L.] Hubitually silent; never speaking much, reserved, uttering little.

TAC-I-TUR'NI-TY, n. [Lacturnité, Fr., tacturnites, L.] Habitual silence, stillness, reserve.

TACK, v. a. [Lacher, Breton.] [t. TACKED; pp. TACKING, TACKED,] To fasten to any thing; to join; to unite, to stitch together. — (Naut.) To turn about.

TACK, v. n. To turn about or change the course, as a ship.

TACK, v. n. To turn about or change the course, as a ship.

TACK, v. n. To turn about or change the course of a ship; the weather clew or corner of a sail, also of a flag, or of a rope by which the clew is extended.

TACK'-DU-TY,\* n. (Scotch law) Rent reserved on a lease.

Crabb.

Crabb.
TXCK'ER, n. One who tacks or joins. Todd.
TXCK'ER, n. A small nail, tack. Barret.
TXCK'Nes, \*n. Act of fastening or joining.—(Law) The
union of securities given at different times. Bouvier.
TXCKLE, (tak'kl) n. [Lacet, Welsh.] [An arrow. Chaucer.]
Weapons, instruments of action.—[Lacelau, Welsh, tacket, Su. Goth., tacekel, D.] (Naut.) A pulley, or system of
pulleys, composed of two or more ropes:—in a looser
sense, all the instruments of sailing.—Pronounced by
seamen takl.

seamen tä/kl. seamen ta'ki.

TĂC'KLE, (tăk'ki) v. a. [i. TACKLED; pp. TACKLING, TACKLED.] To supply with tackle. Beaum. & Fl.—To accoutre, to harness. Anh. [Local in England, and colloquial
in the United States.]

TĂC'KLED, (tak'kid) a. Made of ropes tacked together.

Shak.

Shak.

TACK'LING, n. Furniture of the mast, tackle; instruments of action, as, fishing tackling. Wilton. Hirness, as of a draught horse. [Colloquial, U. S.]

TACT, n. [tactus, L.] Touth, feeling; nicety or acuteness of discernment, with consequent nicety of skill.

TACTA-BLE,\* α. That may be touthed. Massinger.

TACTIC, [α. ε. [τακτικός, ταστο, Gr., tactique, Fr.] Ra-TACTI-CAL, lating to tactics, or to order and arrangement, specially of an army.

TAC-TI'CLAN, (tak-tish'an) n. One skilled in tactics.

TACTICS, n. pl. [τακτική.] The science and art of disposing military and naval armaments for battle; military and naval armaments for battle; military and naval preparations, evolutions, and inaneouvers.

naval preparations, evolutions, and inanœuvres.

TAC'TILE, (tak't<sub>i</sub>l) a. [Fr., tactilis, tactum, L.] Susceptible of touch; tangible. Hale.

of touch; tangible. Hale.

TAC-TIL'1-TY, n. Perceptibility by the touch. Bailey.

TXC'TION, (tak'shun) n. [Fr., tactto, L.] The act of touching, tangency. Lord Chesterfeld.

TXD'POLE, n. [tad, toad, and pola, a young one, Sax.] A young, shapeless frog or toad, consisting only of a body and a tail; a porwiggle. Ray

Tx'D\_I-Wm,\* n. [L.] Wearisoineness; irksomeness; tediousness. Couper.

TAEL,\* n. A very small, fractional, Chinese weight for gold and silver. Hamilton.

Ousness. Couper.

AEL,\*n. A very small, fractional, Chinese weight for gold and silver. Hamilon.

TAFE, (in) The poetical contraction of taken Millon.

TAFFE-TA, n. [taffetas, Fr. . taffeter, Sp.] A silk stuff; taffety. See TAFFETY.

TAFFE-TY,\*n. A thin, glossy, silken fabric or stuff, formerly much used in England, now much used on the continent of Europe for window curtains. Brande.

TXFF'RÂIL, n. (Naul.) The carved work at the upper part of a ship's stern; the rail round a ship's stern. Falconer.

TAFIA,\*n. [Fr.] A variety of ruin. Ure.

TAG, n. [tagg, Su. Goth.] A point of metal put to the end of a string; the end of a lace, any thing tacked to another:—any thing paltry and mean.—A slight blow or touch; a play in which boys try to touch each other last. See Tig. [A young sheep: oftener written teg.]

TAG, v. a. [a tagely ; pp. tagging, tagget, to follow closely. Forby.

TAG-BELT,\* or TAG-SÖRE,\*n. A disease in sheep. Loudon.

TAG'SER,\* n. One who tags. Cotton.

TAL

TABLIA,\* (tal'yo-a) n. [It ] (Mech.) A combination of pul-

leys. Brande.

T. & - L. | A-CO' T. | A-N. | (tal-ye-s-ko'shan) a. (Med.) Noting the operation (called also ransoplastic) for the restoration of the nose, so named from Taglacostus, a Venetian surgeon. Brande.

T. & 'E. & | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-N. | A-

steps of a stair. Francis.

TAIL'AGE, or TAL'I.J.AGE, n. [tailler, taillage, Fr.] A piece cut out of the whole:—metaphorically, a share of a man's substance paid by way of tribute—(Law) Excise or tax. Cowel.

TAILED, (tald) a. Furnished with a tail. Grew.

TAILED, (taid) a. Furnished with a tail. Grees.

TAILLE, (tail) n. [taille, Fr.] (French law) In ancient French jurisprudence, any imposition levied by the king, or any other lord, on his subjects. Concel.

TAILLERS,\* a. Destitute of a tail. Hill.

TAILLER, (tailler) n. [tailleur, Fr.] One whose business it is to cut and make clothes.

TAI'LOR, (ta'lor) v. m. [L. TAILORED; pp. TAILORING, TAILORED.] To perform the business of a tailor. Green.
TAI'LOR-ING,\* m. The business or work of a tailor. Cole-

TAIL'PIECE,\* s. An appendage; a piece added. Arm-

TAIL'ZIE,\* n. (Scottish law) Entail; a deed whereby the legal course of succession is cut off, and an arbitrary one substituted. Brande.

Substituted. Brande.

TÄINT, (lânt) v. a. [teindre, Fr.] [i. TAINTED; pp. TAINTING, TAINTED.] To imbue or impregnate with any thing, particularly with something odious or noxious, to stain, to sully, to contaminate; to defile, to pollule; to corrupt; to infect; to poison, to disease. [To attaint. rupt ; Swift.]

TAINT, v. n. To be infected; to be corrupted. Shak.
TAINT, (tant) n. [teinte, Fr.] A stain, infection, corruption; depravation; a spot, a soil; a blemish. [An insect. Browne.

TAINT'-FREE, a. Clear; guiltless. Heath.

TAINT'LESS, a. Free from infection; pure. TAINT'LESS-LY,\* ad. Without taint. Dr. Allen.

TAINT'LESS-LY, ad. Without taint. Dr. Hilen.
TAINT'UESS-LY, ad. Without taint. Dr. Hilen.
TAINT'UES, (tain'uy): n. [anctura, L., teinture, Fr.] Taint;
tinge, defilement. Shak.
TAKE, v. a. [alka, lccl., tacan, Sax.] [1. Took, pp. TAKING,
TAKEN.] To receive wint is offered, correlative to gue,
and opposed to refuse:—to receive or obtain so as to have and opposed to refuse:—to receive or obtain so as to have corporeal or mental possession of, to receive, to serze; to catch; to captivate, to accept; to admit; to hold, to understand; to adopt, to copy; to bear, to endure, to suppose; to hire, to close in with; to choose, to prefer; to select; to perform; to have recourse to; to require; to pursue; to follow, to make use of, to bind by, to apprehend, to convey, to carry; to bring; to assume, to pressure to astrue, to contain to retain as sume, to presume, to attain, to contain; to retain, to sustain, to use, as an oath.— To take away, to deprive of, to set aside.— To take care, to be cantious, to be careful.— To take care of, to be solicatous for, to superintend.— To take course, to have recourse to measures.— To take described to suppress, to swallow; to put in writing; to write. — To take from, to derogate; to detract; to deprive of; to deduct; to subtract. — To take keed, to be cautious; to beware; to guard against. — To take keed to, to attend. — To take in, to inclose; to admit; to comprise; to lessen; to contract; to cheat; to defraud. — To take in to attend. — To take is, to inclose; to admit; to comprise; to lessen; to contract; to cheat; to defraud. — To take in kend, to undertake; to comprise; to comprehend. — To take notice, to observe, to show by an act that observation is made. — To take oath, to swear. — To take of, to invalidate; to remove; to withhold; to withdraw; to swallow; to purchase; to find place for; to remove; to copy; to represent; to describe, to imitate so as to make ridiculous. — To take on. See To take upon. — To take out, to remove from within any place; to extract. — To take place, to prevail; to have effect; to occur; to happen. — To take to do, to take to task; to reprove. Forby. [Colloquial.]. — To take up, to borrow upon credit or interest; to be ready for; to engage with; to apply to the use of; to begin; to fasten with a ligature passed under; to engross, to engage; to have final recourse to; to seize; to catch; to arrest; to admit; to reprimand; to begin where another left off; to 'A'; to occupy locally; to manage in the place of another; to comprise; to adopt; to assume; to admit; to be imputed to; to claim authority.

TAKE, e. s. To direct the course; to have a tendency; to

incline; to please; to gain reception: to have the intended or antural effect.— To take after, to learn of, to resemble; to imitate. — To take an, to be violently affected; to grieve; to pine. — To take to, to apply to, to be fond of; to betake to; to have recourse. — To take up, to stop. — To take up with, to be contented with; to lodge; to dwell. — To take with, to please.

TAKE-IN,\* a Fraud; a cheat; a deceiver. Jamicson.

TAKE-IN,\* (IX'hu) p. from Take. Received. See TAKE.

TAK'NR, n. One who takes.

TAK'NR, n. Act of one who takes: seizure:—a portrait: TAK'ING, m. Act of one who takes; seizure: — a portrait: — distress of mind. Shak.

— distress of mind. Stat.

Tak'|NG,\* a. Pleasing; attractive; as, "a taking sound."

Wm. Law. Catching; infectious. Craven Dialect.

Tak'|NG-NY,\* ad. In a taking manner. Beaum. & Fl.

Tak'|NG-NESS, n. Quality of pleasing. Bp. Taylor. [R.]

Tal-A-Poin',\* n. In cliam, a title of a priest of Fo;—
called in China, feng; in Tartary, lama; and by Europe-

called in China, fong; in Tartary, lama; and by Europeans, bonze. Brande.

TAL'BOT, n. A hound; a sort of hunting dog, between a hound and a beagle. Somerville.

TALC, [alik, W. Ja. Sm. tak, S. P.] n. (Min.) A foliated, magnesian mineral, of unctuous feel, often having a strong, pearly lustre:—sometimes used for tracing lines on wood, cloth, &c., instead of chalk.

TAL'CITE,\* n. (Min.) Another name for nacrits. Brands.

TAL-COSE',\* a. Relating to take, talcous. Crabb.

TAL'COUS,\* a. Relating to, or containing, take, resem-TALCE'Y,\* biling take. Urs.

TALE, n. A narrative; a story; oral relation; a fable; an incident, a memoir; anecdote; information, disclosure of a secret:—number reckoned; reckoning; numeral account. account.

account.

TÂLE, v. n. To relate stories. Gower.

TÂLE, v. n. To relate stories. Gower.

TÂLE, w. n. One who gives officious or malignant intelligence; a telltale. South.

TÂLE, BAR-ING, n. The act of informing; officious or malignant intelligence. Arbuthnot.

TÂLE, p. n. A sort of habit worn by the Jews. Crabb.

TÂLE, D. n. A sort of habit worn by the Jews. Crabb.

TÂLE, BU, a. Abounding in stories. Thomson. [R.]

TÂLE, NT., n. [talentum, L.] Anciently, a weight much used in the computation of money:—metaphorically, from the parable of the talents, (Matt. xxv.) a faculty, grit, or endowment of nature; ability; capability. [†Quality, disposition. Claradon.]

endowment of nature; ability; capability. [†Quality, disposition. Clarendon.]

Thisnite, a. Possessing talents. Abp. Abbot. "A talented author." Th. Campbell.—An old word, long disused, but lately revived. Todd.

11/LES, n. pl. [L.] (Law) A term applied to those (tales ds circumstantibus) who are called upon to supply the place of jurymen empanelled and summoned for the case, but who, for some reason, are not present:—called also talesmen. Brande.

TALES/MAN,\* n.; pl. TALESMEN. (Law) A person summoned from among the by-standers, at a court, to serve on a jury. McCulloch. See Tales.

TALE'TELL-ER, n. One who relates tales or stories. Guar-

TALE'-WISE,\* a. Being in the manner of a tale. Ch. Ob.
TAL-1-A-CO'TIAN,\* (tal-ye-g-ko'shqu) a. (Med.) Scudamore.
See Tagliacotian.

TA'LI-ON, n. [talio, L.] (ler talionis, L.) Law of retaliation Scatt.

tion. Scott.

TXL'[S-MXN]n. [talism, Ar.] pl. TXL'[S-MXNS. A magical figure cut in metal, stone, &c., supposed to have virtues in averting disease, death, or other evils, or in controlling evil spirits; an amulet. Sooft.

TXL-[S-MXN']C, a. Relating to talismans; magical.

TAL-13-MAN'-CAL, 2 a. Magical, talismain. Ash.
TALK, (tawk) v. n. [L TALKED] pp. TALKING, TALKED] To speak in conversation; to speak familiarly, not in set speeches; to converse; to prattle; to give account; to speeches; to converse; to prattle; to give secous,, and secourse; to reason; to confer.

TALK, (tawk) n. Oral conversation; discourse; colloquy; chat; conference; report; rumor; topic.

TALK, a. [take, Fr.] (Min.) A mineral. See Talc.

TALK, a. Tive, (tawk'e; atv) a. Full of talk; loquacious.

TALK'A-Tive.NESS, (tawk'e; b. n. Loquacity.

TALK'A-Tive.NESS, (tawk'e) n. Loquacity.

TALK'[NG, (tawk'en; n. One who talks; a prattler.

TALK'[NG, (tawk'en; n. Oral conversation.

TALK'Y, a. See TALCXY.

TALL, a. High in stature; high; loxy. [Sturdy; bold.

Shak.]

TXL/LAGE, n. [taillage, Fr.] An ancient excise or tax. Bacon. See Tailage.

Bacon. See Tallage.

†TAL'LAGE. v. a. To lay an impost on. Bp. Ellys.

†TAL'LI-ER.\* n. One who tailies. Pope.

TALL'NESS, n. State or quality of being tail; height of stature; procerity. Spensor. — Written also tainess.

TAL'LOW, n. The melted fat of an ox, or of other bovine animals, or of sheep; suet; candle-grease.

TAL'LOW, v. a. [L. TALLOWED; pp. TALLOWING, TALLOWED.]

TO grease; to smear with tailow. Lord Survey.

TAL'LOW-CXN'DLE,\* n. A candle made of tailow. Clarks.

Till'LOW-CATCH,\* s. A receptacle for tallow. She TAL'LOW-CHIN-DLEE, n. [tallow and chandelter, Fr.] One who makes candles of tallow.

TAL'LOW-FACE,\* a. One of a sickly or pale complexion.

TAL'LOW-FACED, (-fast) a. Of pale, sickly look.
TAL'LOW-FACED, (-fast) a. Of pale, sickly look.
TAL'LOW-FAEE, \*\* An Asiatic tree, which produces an unctuous matter. Ash.

TAL'LOW-Y, a. Like tallow; groasy.

TAL'LY, n. [tailler, Fr.] A stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick, and used to keep accounts by; any thing made to suit another, an account, as by tally.

TXL'LY, v. a. [L. TALLIED; pp. TALLYING, TALLIED.] To cut out so as to answer to, to fit; to suit.

TXL'LY, v. n. To be fitted, to conform, to be suitable.

TXL'LY, ad. Stoutly, with spirit. Beaum. & FL.

TXL'LY-RO',\* enterj. The huntsman's cry to rouse his hounds. Booth.

TLL'LY-MAN.\* n.; pl. TLL'LY-MEN. One who keeps a tally or account:—one who sells for weekly payments.

TIL'MUD, n. [Heb.] The book containing the traditionary or unwritten laws of the Jews. - It is called unwritten distinguish it from the textual or written law. It is the interpretation which the rubbins affix to the law of Moses, which embodies their doctrine, polity, and ceremo-

nies.

TAL-MD'IC, or TXL'MUD-IC, [tal-mud'ık, Ja. Sm. Maunder; tâl'mud-lk, K. R. W b. Todd.] a. Relating to the Talmud, talmudistic.

TAL-MD'I-CAL, a. Same as talmudic. Slunner.

TÂL-MUD-IS-T, n. One well versed in the Talmud. Barton.

TXL-MUD-IS-TIC, a. Relating to the Talmud. Warton.

TXL-MUD-IS-TIC, a. Relating to the Talmud. Warton.

TXL-MUD-IS-TIC, a. Relating to the Talmud. Warton.

ogee or cyma.

ogee or cyna.

7XL-Obx-DAR',\* \* \*. (India) The head of a department acting under a superior. Crabb.

7XL'PA,\* \* \*n. [L.] (Zool.) A genus of animals; the mole. Crabb. — (Mad.) A tunior under the skin or cuticle; com-

monly called a mole. Brande.

TÂ'LUS,\* n. (Asat.) A bone in the ankle; astragalus.

(Fort.) A surface inclined to the horizon. P. Cyc. — (Maximum) An accumulation of fragments broken off from the face

An accumulation of fragments broken off from the face of a steep rock by the action of water. Lyell.

TA'LUT,\* n. Same as talus or batter. France.

TAM'A-BLL'-TY,\* n. Quality of being tamable. Godley.

TAM'A-BLE-NESS,\* n. Quality of being tamable. Smart.

TAM'A-BLE-NESS,\* n. Quality of being tamable. Smart.

TAM'A-BLE-NESS,\* n. Quality of being tamable. Smart.

TAM'A-BLE-NESS,\* n. Quality of being tamable. Smart.

A location of the seed-hoof of the tree.

A preserve made of the seed-hoofs of the tree.

A preserve made of the seed-pods of the tree.

TAM'A-RISK, n. [tamarice, tamaric, L.] A shrub, of the genus tamaric, which bears pink flowers.

TAM'A-RISK, n. [L.] (Boc.) A shrub which has long spikes of pink flowers, tamarisk. Branda.

TAM BAC, \* n. A medicinal wood; aloes-wood. Booth

'I'M'BAC,\* n. A medicinal wood; aloes-wood. Booth.

TXM'BOUR, (tám'bór) n. [Lambour, Fr.] A musical instrument; a tambourine:—a frame resembling a drum, on which a kind of embroidery, with threads of gold, aliver, colored silk, &c., is worked, the embroidery so made.—(Arch.) A member of the Cornithuan and Commission and the companying resembling a drum:—a round. made. — (Arca.) A memoer of the confining and com-posite capital, somewhat resembling a drum:—a round stone, or course of stone:—a lobby or vestibute inclosed with folding-doors, to break the current of wind from without, as at the entrance of churches, banking-houses, &cc.:—a kind of porch.

TXM-BOU-RINE', (tam-bo-ren') n. [tamborin, Sp.] A musical instrument for processions, of the drum species, played with the hand; a tambour.

TXM\_BOUR'-WORK, 'c.wurk' n. A kind of embroidery.

Maunder. See Tambour.

TAME, a. [tame, Sax.: taem, D.; tam, Dan.] Not wild, domestic; accustomed to domestic life, or to live under the immediate care of man; as, tame anumuls:—gentle, crushed, subdued, depressed; spiritless, heartless:—duil; unanimated; as, a tame poem.

TAME, v. a. [i. TAMED; pp. TAMING, TAMED.] To reduce from wildness; to domesticate; to reclaim, to make gen-

tie or tame; to subdue; to depress.

TIME/LESS, a. Wild; untamable. Bp. Hall.

TIME/LY, ad. In a tame manner; not wildly.

TAME'LY, 3d. In a tame manner, no whity.
Time'ngas, a. Quality of being tame; want of spirit.
Time'nga, n. One who tames; a subduer.
Tim'i-ny, n. [étsmine, Fr.] A kind of woollen stuff, called also tommun, and tommy. Cotgrave. See Tammy.
Tamin, n. [Fr.] A worsted cloth for straining sauces. W

They.

TAMEN, a. The stopper of a great gun. See Tomrion.

TAMEN, a. A boilter or strainer made of hair. Dyer. A thin woollen or worsted stuff, highly glazed. Loudon.

TAM'PER, v. z. [t. TAMPERED; pp. TAMPERING, TAMPERED.]
To meddle; to try little experiments; to use artifice; to

have to do without fitness; to deal; to practise cretly.

TAM'PER-ING,\* n. Act of one who tampers. Comper. TXMP'ING,\* a A term used by miners to express the filling up of a hole bored in a rock for the purpose of blasting

Brane.
ΤΧΜ'Pi-On,\* n. Crabb. See Tompion.
ΤΧΜ-Pi-On,\* n. The bung of a vessel; tompion. Ash. [R.]
ΤΧΝ, v. a. [tannen, D.; tanner, Fr.] [t. ταννερ; pp. τανκικο, ταννερ.] Το make tawny; to impregnate or imbue with bark or tannin; to convert skins into leather, to
imbours by the str. imbrown by the sun

imbrown by the sun.

TAN, n. The ooze of tanners; the bark of the oak, or of other trees, as the chestnut, larch, hemlock, willow, &c., which abounds with the principle of tannin, bruised and prepared for the operation of tanning.

TAN'A-GER,\* n. A South American bird. Crobb.

TAN'BED,\* n. A bed for tanning:—a bed made of tan for plants. Ec. Rev.

TAN'DEM,\* n. A two-wheeled pleasure-carriage, drawn by two horses, one before the other:—a method of driving two horses, one before the other. Eacy.

TANG. n. [tansk. D.] A strong taste or flavor: a taste left.

two norses, one netore the other. Ency.

TNNG, n. [Langke, D.] A strong taste or flavor; n taste left
in the mouth; relish; something that leaves a taste:
something that leaves a pain: — a kind of sea-weed;
tangle. [Sound; twang. Holder.]
'TING, v. n. To ring with, to twang. Skak.

TNNGEN-CY,\* n. (Geom.) Act of touching; taction.

Brande.

TAN'GENT, n. [tangente, Fr.; tangens, L.] (Geom.) A straight line which meets or touches a circle or other

attaight line which meets or touches a circle or other curve, without intersecting it.

7.An-Q-EN'11,A1,\*a. Relating to, or like, a tangent; touching. Conpbeare. — Tangential force, a force which gives a tendency to any body to fly off from the centre.

TAN-Q-EBLI-I-TY, n. The quality of being tangible.

TAN-Q-EBLI-I-TY, n. The quality of being tangible.

TAN-Q-EBLE-NESS,\*n. State of being tangible. Dr. Allen.

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TAN-G-EBLE-NESS,\*n. State of being tangible.

TAN-G-EBLE-NESS,\*n. State of being tangi

land. Spenser.

†TAN's-TRY, n. An ancient Irish custom of descent, defined as "descent from the oldest and worthiest of the blood." Davies.

TANK, (Kingk) n. [tanque, Fr] A large cistern or reservoir of water or other liquid. — (Naut.) A case of sheet-iron, about four feet square, and containing about two tuns.

TANK/ARD, n. [tanchaerd, D.] A large drinking vessel,

TÄNK'ARD, n. [tanchaerd, D.] A large drinking vessel, with a cover.

YÄN'LING, n. One tanned by the heat of summer. Shak.

TÄN'NATE,\* n. A substance formed of tan, or tannic acid, and a base. Brands.

TÄN'NRE, n. One whose trade it is to tan leather.

TÄN'NRE, n. One whose trade it is to tan leather.

TÄN'NRE, n. One whose trade it is to tan leather.

TÄN'NRE, \* n. A yard or place for tanning leather; tanyard. McCulloch.

TÄN'NIN, a. (Chem.) Relating to, or derived from, tan;

as, tannic acid. Ure.

TÄN'NIN, n. (Chem.) The astringent principle of vegetables, which has the power of converting skins into leather; a vegetable substance obtained from the bark of the oak and some other trees and vegetables Brands.

TÄN'NING, s. The process of becoming tanned; the process of converting the skins of animals into leather.

TÄN'BED, \* a. An Aslatic animal. Smellie.

TÄN'BED, \* a. An Aslatic animal. Smellie.

TÄN'BED, \* a. An Aslatic animal. Smellie.

TÄN'BED, \* a. An Aslatic animal. Smellie.

TÄN'BED, \* a. An Aslatic animal. Smellie.

TÄN'BED, \* a. An Aslatic animal. Smellie.

TÄN'TA-LIŞM, n. A punishment like that of Tantalus;

act or state of being tantalized. Addison. See Tantalize,

TÄN'TA-LITE, \* n. (Min.) Columbite; the ferruginous oxide of columbium. Brands.

TÄN-TA-LIZE, v. a. [Min.) A rare metal; columbium.

Brands. See Columbium.

TÄN-TA-LIZE, v. a. [n. TANTALIZED; pp. TANTALIZER,

TÄN'TA-LIZE, v. a. [n. TANTALIZED; pp. TANTALIZER,

ing that lized. Gayton.

TAN'TA-LIZE, v. a. [s. TANTALIZED; pp. TANTALIZING,
TANTALIZED.] To torment, as Tuntalize was tormented, by
the show and prevention of things desired; to torment
with false hopes; to tease; to provoke; to irritate; to

TAN'TA-LIZ-ER, n. One who tantalizes. Wukefield.
TAN'TA-LIM,\* n. (Min ) Same as tantalium. Ure.
TAN'TA-MOUNT, a. [tantum, L., tant and montor, Fr.] Equivalent in value or meaning; equal.

TAN-TIV'Y, or TAN'TI-VY, [tan-tiv'e, P. J. E. F. K. Sm. Ash; tan'te-ve, Ja. Wb.] ad. With haste; with speed,

Ash; tan'te-ve, Ja. Wb.] ad. With haste; with speed, as, to ride tantay. Bailey †TXNT'LING, n. One who is tantalized. Shak.

TXN'TRUMS, n. pl. High airs or freaks; bursts of passion or ill-humor. Firsty. [Colloquall.] Tod.

TXN'YARD,\* n. A place for taning; a tannery. Ash.

TAP, v. a. (taper, Fr.] [1. TAPPED; pp. TAPPING, TAPPED.]

To touch lightly. to strike gently:—to pierce n vessel, to broach a vessel:—to cut or bore a free to obtain sap:—to add a new sole or heel to a shoe. Herefurshere. Ent. - to add a new sole or heel to a shoe. Herefordshire, Eng.

TAP, v. n. To strike a gentle blow, as at the door.

TXP, n. A gentle blow:—a pipe at which the liquor of a vessel is let out.

TAPE, n. A narrow fillet or band of linen or cotton. Shak

TAPER, a. A wax candle; light of a candle.

TAPER, a. Growing smaller or regularly narrowed towards the point, or from the bottom to the top, long and slender, pyramidal, conical.

PA'PER, v. n. [1. TAPERED; pp. TAPERING, TAPERED.] To grow gradually smaller. Ray.
TA'PER, v. a. To make taper:—to light with tapers. War-

TAPER, v. a. To make taper:—to light with tapers. Warton.

TAPER-ING,\* a. Growing gradually narrower or smaller.

TAPER-ING,\* a. Growing gradually narrower or smaller.

TAPER-TRY, [tap'es-tro, P. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; taps'tre,

S. J., taps'tre or tap'es-tre, W.] n. tapuseers, tapus, Fr.,

An ornamental figured cloth, or textile fabric of worsted
or silk, for lining the walls of apartments.

TAP'LT, n. (tapes, L.] Worked or figured stuff. Spenser.

TAP'LT, n. (tapes, L.] Worked or figured stuff. Spenser.

TAP'LTONGM,\* (wurm) n. An intestinal worm. Kirby.

TAP'HOUSE, n. A room in which beer or liquor is served
from the tap:—called also a taproom or tap. Shak.

TAP-j-Ö'CA,\* n. A starch, or farinaceous and glutinous substance, used for food. It is prepared from the cassava
root, the root of the patropha manifol. Ure.

TA'PIR,\* n. (Zool.) A pachydermatous mammal, an Ameri
can animal resembling the hog. Roget.

TAP'IS, (tap'p5) [ta'p5, Ja. K.; tap'c, Sm.; ta'pis, Wb.] n.

[Fr.] Literally, tapestry which formerly covered the table
of a council-chamber, carpet or cloth for a table.—To
be on the tapis, to be under consideration.

TAP'LED,\* (-shb). a. Squatted close, concealed. Fair
TAP'LASH, n. Poor beer: dregs. Bo. Parker. [R.]

TAP'LASH, n. Poor beer; dregs. Bp. Parker. [R.]
TAP'LET,\* n. A small lever connected with the valve of
the cylinder of a steam-engine. Francis.

TXP'ROOM,\* n. A room where liquor is served. Smart. TXP'ROOT, n. A large root which penetrates deeply, and nearly perpendicularly, into the ground, the principal stem of the root.

stem of the root.

TAP/STER, n. One who draws beer in an alchouse.

TAP/STER, n. One who draws beer in an alchouse.

TAR, n. [tere, Dan.] A dark-brown, viscid liquid, obtained by heating the wood of the pine or fir-tree, liquid pitch:

—a sailor or seaman. Supl. [Colloqual.]

TAR, n. a. [L TARRED; pp. TARRING, TARRED.] To smear over with lar. [†To tease; to provoke. Shak.]

TAR'A-N'S,\* n. [L.] A Celin divinity, regarded as the evil principle:—confounded by Latin writers with Junior. Reade.

niter Brande.

TAR-AN-Tiş'mus,\* n. (Med.) A peculiar nervous affection.

TAR-AN-TIS MUS, "A. (Med.) A peculiar nervous affection, formerly supposed to be the consequence of the bite of the tarantula spider. P. Cyc.

TA-RAN'TY-LA, n. [tarantola, It.] A genus of arachindans; also a genus of spiders, a sort of large spider, so called from Tarento in Italy, whose bite is fabled to be cured by music.

TA-RAN'TU-LAT-ED,\* a. Affected or bitten by a tarantule Green

TTAR-DA'TION, n. [tardo, L.] Act of delaying. Bailey.
TAR'DJ-GRADE,\* n. An animal that moves slowly. Kirby.
TAR'DJ-GRADE,\* a. Moving slowly. Kirby.
[TAR'DJ-GRADOUS, a. [tardigradus, L.] Moving slowly.

Thrown.
TAR'DI-LY, ad. With tardiness; slowly.
TAR'DI-LY, a. State of being tardy; slowness.
†TAR'DI-TY, n. [tarditas, L.] Slowness; tardiness. Digby.
TAR'DO,\* [It.] (Mus.) Denoting a slow movement. Ham-

tion.

TAR'DY, a. [tardus, L.; tardif, Fr.] Slow; not swift; sluggish; dilatory; late; after the proper time. [†Unwary. Hudibras. Criminal; offending. Collier.]

TAR'DY, v. a. [tarder, Fr.] To delay; to hinder. Shak.

TAR'DY-GAIT-ED,\* a. Moving slowly. Shak.

TARE, n. [teren, D.] A genus of plants; a weed that grows among corn or grain; a vetch; a vegetable raised for fodder for cattle.

TARE, n. [Fr.] The weight of a cask, bag, &c., containing a mercantile commodity; the allowance made for it.

TARE, i. from Tear. Tore. See Tarm.

TARGE, n. Same as target. Spenser. TARGE, n. Same as target. Spenser.

TAR'SET, [tar'get, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.; tar'get or tar-jet, K.] s. [targa, It.; targe, Fr.; tarian, Welsh.] A kind of buckler or shield borne on the left arm; a shield set

of buckler or shield borne on the left arm; a shield set up to be shot at as a mark; a mark to be shot at. TAR'SEF.ED. a. Having a target or shield. Gauden. TAR-SEF.EE, (thr. Set. = ?) n. One armed with a target. TAR'SEPM, n.; pl. TAR'SEPMS. A Hebrew word, denoting a Jewish paraphrase on some portion of Scripture in the Chaldean language. There are ten Targums in existence. TAR'SEPM.IST, n. A writer in the Targums. Millon. TAR'IFE, n. [targ., Fr.] A schedule or table of duties or customs payable to the government on merchandise; a table, alphabetically arranged, specifying the various duties, drawbacks, bounties, &c., charged and allowed on the importation and exportation of articles of merchandise.

TAR'IFF,\* v. a. To fix a tariff or duty upon. R. W. Hamil-

ton. [E.] TARN, n. [Lourn, Icel.] A bog; a fen; a marsh. Ray. [Local, Eng.]

TARN, n. [taurn, Icel.] A bog; a fen; a marsh. Ray. [Local, Eng.]

TARNISH, v. a. [ternir, Fr.] [i. TARNISHED; pp. TARNISH-ING, TARNISHED.] To stum, to sully, to soil, to make not bright.

TAR'NISH, v. a. To lose brightness; to be soiled. Collier.
TAR'NISH, \* n. A spot, a blot, soiled state. Bentley.
TA'RŌ, \* n. A plant of the genus arum, with a bulbous root, found in the valley of the Oregon, and cultivated in the manner of rice. Farm. Ency. TAR'OC,\* n. A game at cards. Gray.

TÄR'OC,\* n. A game at cards. Gray.

TAR-PÄUL'ING, n. A painted or tarred canvas cover or covering, used to cover the hatchways of a ship:—a sailor.— Written also tarpaviling and tarpaulin.

TAR'QUIN-ISH,\* a. Relating to, or like, Tarquin. Qu. Rev.

TÄR'RA,-GÖN, n. A perennial plant, called herb-dragon.

TÄR'AS,\* n. A volcanic product; a sort of mortar or coment, made of tarras or argillaceous earth, which hardens under water, and is used in subaqueous works. Urc.

TÄR'R-,\* v. a. To excite; to urge on, as a dog. Shak.

TÄR'R-ANCE, n. Stay; delay. Shak. Southey. [R.]

TÄR'R-ER, n. [terre, Fr.] A sort of dog. Dryden. See Territer.

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linger. — [A word somewhat antiquated, yet still used by good English authors.]

†TÄR'RY, v. a. To wait for, Shak.

†TÄR'RY, \*n. Delay; stuy. Lodge.

TÄR'RY, \*a. Consisting of tar, resembling tar.

TÄR'RY, \*a. Relating to the tarsus. Dunglison.

TÄRSE, \*or TÄRSUS, n. [tarse, Fr.] (Zool. & Anat.) A collection of small bones between the tibin and metatarsus, or those which constitute the first part of the foot. Brandc.

TARSEL, \*a. A kind of hawk. Proc. See TERBEL.

lection of small bones between the tibn and metatarsus, or those which constitute the first part of the foot. Brande. TAR'SEL, n. A kind of hawk. Prior. See Tirrel.

TAR'SEL, n. [L.] pl. Artirulated feet of insects. Lyell.

TAR'SI, R. [L.] pl. Artirulated feet of insects. Lyell.

TAR'SUS, n. [rapo's, Gr.] (Anat.) See Tarre.

TART, a. Sour; acid, sharp of taste, keen; severe.

TART, n. Sour; acid, sharp of taste, keen; severe.

TART, n. [tarte, Fr.; torta, It., taart, Dan.] A small pie made of fruit. Bacon.

TAR'TAN, n. [Fr.] A fine worsted cloth, checked with threads of various colors.—[tartana, It., tartane, Fr.] A small coasting-vessel, used in the Mediterranean, having only one mast and a bowsprit.

TAR'TAR, n. [tartarus, L.; tartare, Fr.; hell.—Used by the old poets. Spenser.]—[tartre, Fr.] An acid substance that concretes on the inside of wine-casks:—an incrustation on the teeth.—A native of Tartary;—an ill-nature person.—To catch a Tartar, to catch or assail one who overcomes or injures the assailant.

TAR-TAR-S-MET'[c,\* n. (Chem.) A double salt, consisting of tartaric acid combined with potassa and protoxide of antimony. Brands.

[Milton.

antimony. Brands.

TAR-TATRE-OUS, a. Consisting of tartar. Grow. Hellish.
TAR-TATRE-OUS, a. Relating to Tartary. Ency.
TAR-TARIC, a. Relating to Tartary.— (Chom.) Partaking

TAR-TAR'IC,\* a. Relating to Tartary.—(Chem.) Partaking of tartar; a. tartarus caid. Brands.

TAR'TA-RINE,\* n. A fixed vegetable alkali. Ure.

TAR-TA-RI-ZA'TION, n. The act of forming tartar. Biblioth.

TAR'TAR-IZE, v. a. To impregnate with tartar. Bailey.

TAR'TAR-O'DS, a. Containing tartar; consisting of tartar. Bp. Berkeley.

TART'LET,\* n. A small tart; a piece of pastry. Knoz.

TART'LY, ad. In a tart manner; sourly, sharply.

TART'NESS, n. Quality of being tart; acrimony; asperity; sharpness; sourness; acidity.

TAR'TRATE,\* n. (Chem.) A salt composed of tartaric acid and a base. Brands.

TAR-TRO-VIN'10,\* a. (Chem.) Applied to an acid com-

posed of tartari: acid combined with the elements of rther. Brande.

TAR-TOFFE ,\* XE-TUFFE, \* n. ['artufe, Fr.] A hypocrite; a pretender to religion, a puritan, in contempt; a morose person.

TAR-TOFF SH, 4. Precise, formal, or morose. Sterns.
TAR-WI-TER,\* 2. Water having an infusion of tur. Mur-

 $p_{AS}$ . TAS CO,\* n. (Min.) A sort of clay for making melting-pots.

Cravb.

TASE, m. [tache, Fr.; tasse, It.] Something to be done, imposed by another; a lesson to be studied; employment, business. — To take to task, to reprove; to reprimand.

TASE, vo. 1. TASEED, pp. TASENG, TASED.] To impose, is a task or employment, to burden.

TASE/ER, m. One who tasks. [One who is tasked. Todd.]

TASE/MAS-TER, m. One who tasks or imposes tasks.

TASE/WORE, \*(-wdrk) m. Work imposed or performed as a task. Ed. Rev.

TASK MAS-1 f.t. w. One who tasks of imposes tasks.

TASK WORK,\* (-wwith n. Work imposed or performed as a task. Ed. Rev.

TAS/LET.\* n. A piece of armor for the thigh. Sir W. Scott.

[[TAS/SEL, (tas'sel or tōs'sl) [tas'sel, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.: tōs's, S. K.] n. A pendent bunch of silk, or other substance, meant for ornament:—the flower ribbons, or lead of plants, as of imaze.

[TAS/SLL,\* v. n. [L TASSELLED, pp. TASSELLING, TASSELLED.]

To flower, to put forth a tassel, as maize. Smath.

TAS'SEL, n. Male of the goshawk. Spenser. See Tiercel.

[TAS'SLLLED, (-seld) a. Adorned with tassels.

TAS'4-BLE, a. That may be tasted; savory, relishing.

TASTE, v. a. [taster, old Fr.; tasten, Ger. & Teut.] [L TASTED, pp. TASTING, TASTED.] To perceive and distinguish by the tongue and palate, to try by the mouth, to try by a small mouthful:—to essay first:—to obtain pleasure from, to have perception of; to relish, to relish intellectually.

lectually.

TASTE, v. n. To try by the mouth; to eat; to have or produce a relish, taste, or perception on the palate, to savor; to smack, to distinguish intellectually; to be tinctured; to try the relish, to use for enjoyment, to enjoy sparingly.

TASTE, n. Act of tasting; the sensation made on the tongue and palate by which thever is taken into the mouth; the sense by which thave or relish of any thing is perceived; flavor; relish: savor, perception:—an essay; a trial an experioy which havor or reisn or any thing is perceived; havor, relish; savor, perception:—an essay; a tral, an experiment:—a small portion given or taken as a specimen:—intellectual relish or discernment, that faculty or power of the mind which is conversant about the sublime and beautiful in nature and art, or that mental power or faculty which is the result of natural samplifity. Good indemnal which is the result of natural sensibility, good judgment, and familiarity with the best productions of literature and art, by which the sublime and beautiful are enjoyed:—choice, whether good or bad, of pleasures, ornaments, or pursuits.

TASTEP, a. Having a particular taste or relish. Bucon.
TASTEFEL, a. Having taste, having a high relish, sa-

vory, tasty.

TASTE'FÛL-LY,\* ad. In a tasteful manner. Gent. Mag.

TASTE'FÛL-NESS,\* n. Quality of being tasteful. Scott. TASTE'LESS, a. Destitute of taste; incapable of giving or receiving pleasure from taste, having no relish; insi TASTE'LESS-LY,\* ad. In a tasteless manner. Dr. Allen. TASTE'LESS-NESS, n. Want of taste, insipidity.

TÄSTE'LESS-NESS, n. Want of taste, insipidity.
TÄST'ER, n. One who tastes: -n a dram-cup.
TÄST'ER, n. One who tastes: -n a dram-cup.
TÄST'Y, a. Evincing taste, tastefu; nice, fine. Ed. Rev.
Paltatable. Ec. Rev. [Modern.]
TÄTLING,\* a. Given to prating.— n. Idle talk; blabbing.
TÄTTA,\* n. (Inda) A bimboo frame or trellis, over which
water-is suffered to trickle, with a view of cooling the air
as it enters the windows or doors. Brande.

TAT'TER, v. a [L. TATTERED, pp. TATTERING, TATTERED.]
To tear, to rend; to make ragged. Shak. TAT'TER, n. A rag; a fluttering rag. - pl. Rags; a ragged

dress.

TATTER, n. A rag; a fluttering rag.—pl. Rags; a ragged dress.

TATTER-DE-ML'ION, (-mäl'yun) n. A ragged fellow.

TATTLE, (tät'tl) n. n. [tateron, D.] ii. TATTLED; pp. TATTLING, TATTLED.] To prite; to talk idly; to use mmy words with little menning:—to tell secrets; to blab.

TATTLE, n. Prate; idle that, trifling talk.

TATTER, n. An idle talker; a prater. Bp. Taylor

TATTRER, n. An idle talker; a prater. Bp. Taylor

TATTROO, n. [tapetet tous, Fr]. A beat of drum, especially for warning soldiers to their quarters:—a puncture, or a figure formed by punctures, in the skin.

TATTROO, o. a. [1. TATTOOED; pp. TATTOOING, TATTOOED.]

To form figures on the body by puncturing the skin, and rubbing a stain or dye into the wounds. Qu. Rev.

TATTROO'ING, n. The operation of forming figures or devices on the skin or body, by making punctures in the skin and rubbing in a stain or dye. Brands.

TAUGHT, (tawt) 1 & c. p. from Tsack. See Trach.

TAUGHT, (tawt) 1 & c. Written also tast. Dana.

[TAUTT, (tamt or tawnt, W. Ja.] v. a. [tanser, old Fr.] [A TAUTTED] TO reproach; to

insult; to revile; to ridicule; to treat with insolence and contumely; to mention with censure or upbraiding, to vex; to tease; to tantalize.

ITAUNT, (tant or tawn) m. Insult; scoff; reproach, ridicule, contumely; gibe.

ITAUNT,\* a. (Naut.) Very high or tall:—very long. Fal

TAUNT'ER, or TAUNT'ER, m. One who taunts.
TAUNT'ING-LY, or TAUNT'ING-LY, ad. With insult; scoff-

TAU-RI-COR'NOUS, a. [taurus and cornu, L.] Having horns like a bull. Brown

like a bull. Browns.

TÂU'RI-FÖRM,\* a. Having the form of a bull. Qu. Rev.

TÂU'RINE,\* n. A peculiar crystallizable substance contained in the bile. P. Cyc.

TÂU-RO-MĀICHI-AN,\* a. Relating to bull-fights. Qu. Rev.

TÂU'RUS, n. [L.] The Bull, the second sign in the zodiac.

TÂU'TO-EHRÔNE,\* n. [ravro and χρόνος.] (Moch.) A species of curve line. Brands.

TÂU-TÖG',\* n. An American sea-fish. Storer.

TÂU-TO-LITE,\* n. (Mon.) A black crystallized mineral.

Dana.

Dana.
TAU-TO-LÖG'|C,\* a. Tautological. Ash.
TÄU-TO-LÖG'|C-AL, a. [tautologique, Fr.] Relating to tautology; containing tautology; repeating the same thing.
TÄU-TO-LÖG'|C-AL-LY,\* ad. In a tautological manner. Ash.

Ash.

TÂU-TŎL'O-GIST, n. One who repeats the same thing.

TÂU-TŎL'O-GIZE, v. n. To repeat the same thing. Smith.

TÂU-TŎL'O-GOS,\* a. Tautological. Sir E. Brydges.

TÂU-TŎL'O-GY, π. Γαυτολογία, ταὐτό and λόγος, Gr.; tautologic, Fr.] Repetition of the same words, expression of the same sense in different words; sameness of words or of meaning. TÂU-TQ-OÛ'SIAN,\*

or meaning.
TÂU-TO-O'SIAN,\* \ a. Having the same identical essence.
TÂU-TO-O'SIOUS,\* \ Cudworth. [R.]
TÂU-TO-H'O-NY,\* π. [rabro and φωνή.] Repetition of the same sound. Walker.
TĂV'ERN, π. [taverns, Fr.; taberna, L.] A house where wine and liquors are sold, and entertainments for parties are provided.— In the United States, it means also an inn; a house of entertainment for travellers.
TXV'ERNER a [taverns old Fr.] A tovern keeper Com-

TXV'ERN-ER, n. [tavernier, old Fr.] A tavern-keeper. Cam-

den. [R.] TAV'ERN-ING, n. Act of feasting at taverns. Bp. Hall.

TAVERN-ING, π. Act of leasing at strong.

TAVERN-MAN, π. A tavern-keeper. Johnson.

TÂW, υ. α. [Ιοκώση, D.] [ι. TAWED; μρ. TAWING, TAWED.]

To dress leather so that it shall be white, in contradisting-

To dross leather so that it shall be white, in continuous tion to tanning.

TAW, n. A marble to play with; the game played. Swift. TAW'DRI-LY, ad. In a tawdry manner. Pultency. TAW'DRI-NESS, n. State of being thwdry, tinsel finery. TAW'DRY, a. Showy or fine without grace or elegance; glittering; finical, meanly showy. TAW'DRY, n. A slight ornament; a necklace. Drayton. TAWED, (tawd) p. a. Dressed and made white, as leather. TAW'ER, n. One who taws, a dresser of leather. Burret. TAW'ER, n. A manufactory of skins by tawing. Maunder.

TAW'ING,\* n. The art of dressing white leather. Ure.

TAW'ING,\*n. The art of dressing white leather. Ure.
TAW'NY, a. Of a yellowish-brown color, like things tanned.
TXx, n. [usg, Welsh, taxe, Fr., taze, D.] A rate or duty
laid by government on the income or property of individuals; an impost, a tribute; an excise:—charge; censure.
TXx, v. a. [taxer, Fr.] [t. taxed. pp. taxing, taxed.] To
load with imposts.—[taxo, L.] To charge; to censure; to

load with imposts. [taxo, L.] To charge; to censure: to accuse. Raleigh.

TXx-4-Bill'-T;,\* n. Quality of being taxable. Ec. Rev.

TXX'4-Bill', T3,\* n. Quality of being taxable. Ec. Rev.

TXX'4-Bill', T3,\* n. Quality of being taxable. Ec. Rev.

TXX'4-Bill, Taxable. L. Accusation. Shak.]

TXX'5-R. n. One who taxes: — an officer in the university of Cambridge, Eng., who takes charge of the weights and measures. Bacon.

TXX'-FREE,\* a. Exempt from taxation. Addison.

TXX'-GXTH-FR-FR,\* n. A collector of taxes. Goldsmith.

TXX'-GERI,\* n. [Taxidoxns.] The captain of a formed class or battalion in ancient Greece. Mitford.

TXX'-CRN,\* n. (Ext.) A coleopterous insect. Brands.

TXY'-CORN,\* n. (Ent.) A coleopterous insect. Brands.
TXX'-DER-Mist,\* n. One who is skilled in taxidermy.

Knowles.

Tay'-DER-My,\* π. [τάξι; and δέρμα.] The art of arranging and preserving specimens of natural history, as the skins of quadrupeds, birds, &c. Susanson.

Tax-On'O-My,\* π. Γτάξις and νόμα;.] The law of order or classification, the classification of plants. Loudon.

Ta'z'EL, π. A plant. Ananoroth. See Tazie.

Tazz.A.\* (tat's) π. [It.] A dish; a cup. Gent. Mag.

TEA, (tat's) π. [th.] chinese; the, Fr.; t., II.] The dried leaves of the Chinese tea-tree, of which there are two general varieties, green and black; a liquor or beverage made by an infusion of the leaves.

TEA,\* ν. π. Το drink tea. Forby. [Colloquial.]

TEL

TEA'-BÖARD, \* s. A hoard for toacups, &c. Good. Mag.
TEA'-OXN-18-TER, \* s. A canister to keep toa in. Ask.
TEAOH, (18ch) o. a. [i. raucht., pp. Traching, raught.]
To instruct; to inform; to instruct as a teacher or mas-

to instruct; to miorm; to instruct as a teacher of mar-ter; correlative to kern: — to deliver, as a doctrine or art; to show, to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind. TEACH, (16ch) ». n. To perform the office of an instructor. TEACH, A-BLE, (18ch) a. That may be taught, willing

or apt to learn, docile.
TEACH'A-BLE-NESS, s. Quality of being teachable; docil-

ity ; willingness to learn.

ity; willingness to learn.

'TEACH'ER, n. One who teaches; an instructor, a preceptor; n schoolmaster; a preacher.

TEA'-CHEST,\* n. A chest or repository for tea. Ask.

TEACH'NG,\* n. Act of instructing; instruction.

TEA'CUP,\* n. A cup for drinking tea from. P. Cyc.

TEA'CUP,\* n. Ac nuch as a teacup holds. Ask.

†TEAD; \ n. [tote, old Fr.; tada, L.] A torch; a flambeau.

†TEDB, \ Spenser.

TEAGUE. (tEx) n. A name for an Irishman, in contempt.

TEDE, Speaser.
TEAGUE, (18g) M. A name for an Irishman, in contempt.
TEA/KET-TLE,\* M. A kettle in which water is boiled for
tea. Goldsmith.
TEAK-TREE,\* M. The East-Indian oak, valued for timber.

Crabb.
TEAL, (tell) n. An aquatic wild-fowl, of the duck kind.
TEAL, (tell) n. [temo, L.; team, Sax.] The beasts, as horses or ozen, harnessed together for drawing a carriage or plough. [Any number passing in a line. Dryden.]
†TEAM, (tell) n. a. To join together in a team. Spenser.
TEAM/STER.\* n. One who drives a team. Smart.

TEA'-PLANT,\* n. The plant which produces tea. Salmon.
TEA'-POT,\* n. A vessel in which tea is made. Addison.
TEAR, (ter) n. The water which violent passion forces into or from the eyes; any thing like tears, moisture trickling in drops

of from the cyce, any time that care, according to the cyce, any time that cyce, is obsolete.] To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to rend; to separate by pulling, to laniate; to wound with any sharp point drawn along, to break or take away by violence; to rack; to divide violently; to shatter; to pull with violence; to drive violently, to take away by sudden violence; to make a violent rent.

TEAR, (tár) v n. [teren, D.] To fume; to rave, to rant turbulently. L'Estrange.

TEAR, (tár) n. A rent, fissure; laceration.

TEAR, (tár) n. One who rends or tears.

TEAR'-FÂLL-ING, (tēr'fāl-ing) a. Tender; shedding tears.

TEAR'-FÂLL-ING, (tēr'fāl) a. Weeping; full of tears. Pope.

TEAR'LESS, (tēr'les) a. Without tears. Sandys.

TEAR'-SÂU-CUR, \*a. A vessel on which a teacup is set. Ash.

TLA'-SÂU-CER,\* n. A vessel on which a teacup is set. Ash.

TEASE, (tēz) v. a. [L. TEASED., pp. TEASING, TEASED.] To comb or unravel, as wool or flax; to scratch, as cloth in dressing:—to harass; to annoy, to irritate; to torment, to vex.

TEA'ŞEL, (tē'zl) [tē'zl, P. E. J. F. K. Wb.; tē'zel, Ja.] n. TEA'SEL, (16-21) [10-21, F. L. J. F. A. 170.; 10-22, J. J. A. Aprickly biennial plant used to raise a nap on cloth. TEA'SEL-ER, (16-21-er) or TEA'ZLER, R. One who teazles. TLAS'ER, R. He or that which teases or torments. TLAS'ING.\* R. The act of vexing or fretting. Secker. TEA'SPÖÖN,\* R. A small spoon used in drinking tea. Pen-

TEA'SPOON-FUL, \* n.; pl. TEASPOONFULS. As much as a

teaspoon holds. Ash.
TEAT, (18t) [18t, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; tit, Kenrick, Elphinston, Warse.] n [teth, Welsh; tu, Sax.; tete, D.; teton, Fr.] A dug; a pap; a nipple.
TEA-TA-BLE,\* n. A table at which tea is drunk. Ed. Rev.
TEASHE,\* or TASHE,\* v. a. To feed, as cattle or sheep, on TEATHE, \* or IATHE, \*\* c. 10 lecd, as cattle or sheep, on turnips, when they eat them off the ground: — to manure by dung dropped by cattle. Farm. Ency. [Provincial, Eng.]
TEATHE, \* or TATHE, \* n. The dung of cattle dropped on land. Holloway. [Local, England.]
TEATHINGS, \* n. pl. Utensils used in drinking tea. Blag-

Ten'-urn,\* n. A vessel in the form of a vase, used for supplying water for tea. W. Ency.

Ten'zle,\* (18'zl) v. a. [i. Trazled: pp. Trazling, Trazled: To raise a nap on cloth by the action of the teazle; to tease. Urs. — Written also teasel.

Ten'zle,\* n. A prickly plant; same as teasel. P. Cyc.

Ten'l-Ly, ad. Peevishly: frefully, touchily.

Ten'l-Ly, ad. Peevishly. frefully touchily.

Ten'l-Lal, (tek'ne-kal) a. [reverse, Gr.; technique, Fr.]

Relating to art; relating to aclence; relating to a particular profession; as, technical terms: — not in common or nonular use. popular use.

popular use.

TEEH-N;-CM1;-TY,\* m. Quality of being technical. Enoz.
TEEH'N;-CAL-LY, ed. In a technical manner.
TEEH'N;CS,\* m. pl. Technical terms. Dr. Eirklend. [8.]
TEEH-NO-LOG';-CAL,\* a. Relating to technology or the

aris. Scott. Tree-noise-per and  $\lambda \epsilon_{\gamma}$ , (tex-noise-per and  $\lambda \epsilon_{\gamma}$ ). A description of the arts; a discourse or treatise on the arts.

TECH'Y, a. Peevish; fretful; irritable; tenchy. Stat.
ΤΕC-ΤΟΝ'ΙΟ, a. [τεκτονικός.] Pertaining to building Bal-

ley.

12D, e. s. [i. TEDDED; pp. TEDDING, TEDDED.] To spread or scatter grass for drying; to make hay. Milton.

TED'DER, n. [ttdder, D.] A tether. Bacon. See TETHER. TED'DER, v. s. To the up, to tether. Feltham. See TETHER. TE DĒ'UM, n. A hymn of thanksgiving, named from the first words of the original Latin, "To Deum laudamus." TE'DIOUS, (tê'dyus) [tê'dyus, S. E. F. K.; tê'de-üs, J. Jo.; tê'de-üs or tê'je-üs, W. P. Sm.] a. [tédeux, Fr.; todium, L.] Wearisome by continuance or prolixity; dilutory; tardy; tiresome; troublesome, irksome; slow; prolix. [TĒ'DIOUS-LY, (tê'dyus-le) ad. In such a manner as to weary; tiresomely.

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||TÉ'DIOUS-LY, (tê'dyus-le) ad. In such a manner as to weary; tiresomely. ||TÉ'DIOUS-LY, (tê'dyus-le) ad. In such a manner as to weary; tiresomely. ||TÉ'DIOUS-NESS, (tê'dyus-nēs) n. Quality of being tedious; wearisomeness by continuance or prolixity; tiresomeness manner as to be the property of the tensor of the tensor of the tensor of the tensor of the tensor of the tensor of the tensor of the tensor of the tensor of the tensor of the tensor of the tensor of the tensor of the tensor of the tensor of the tensor of the tensor of the tensor of the tensor the tensor of the tensor of the tensor of the tensor of the tensor of the tensor the tensor of the tensor the tensor of the tensor the tensor the tensor the tensor the tensor the tensor the tensor the tensor the tensor the tensor tensor the tensor tensor the tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor tensor ten

vincial and colloquial.]

TEE TER, \* v. a. [L. TRETERED; pp. TEETERING, TEETERED.]
To seesaw on a balanced plank, as children, for amusement. [U. S.] See TITTER.

ment. [U. S.] See Titter.
TEETH, v. n. pl. of Tooth. See Tooth.
TEETH, v. n. [L. TEETHED; pp. TEETHING, TEETHED.] To
breed teeth; to be at the time of dentition.
TEETH'|Kn,\* n. The act of breeding or forming teeth.
TEE-TO'TAL.\* a. Entire; total. Month. Rev. [A modern
cant word, formed by reduplication, the syllable tee being
used for the letter t. See Textotalism.]
TEE-TO'TAL-ER.\* n. An advocate for teetotalism. Qu. Rev.
TEE-TO'TAL-ER.\* n. The\*Tect of carrying a principle or

TEE-TO'TAL-ER,\* n. An advocate for tectotalism. Qu. Rao, TEE-TO'TAL-ISM,\* n. The\*act of carrying a principle or practice to the greatest extreme; total abstinence from intoxicating liquors, that is, temperance-totalism.— A modern cant term. Qu. Ren. See Teetotal. — A regarder a young sheep. Booth.
TEG'\* n. A female fallow deer, or a doe in the second year:— a young sheep. Booth.
TEG'MEN,\* n. [L.] A covering, tegument. Brande.
TEG-MEN,\* TA,\* n. [L. pl. of tegmentum.] (Bot.) The scales covering the leaf-buds of trees. Brande.

TEG'U-LAR,\* a. Relating to, or resembling, tiles. Smart.

TEG-U-LAR," a. Reinting to, or resembling, tiles. Smart. TEG-U-LAR-LY, \* ad. In the manner of tiles. Smart. TEG-U-MENT, n. [tegumentum, L.] Cover; a covering; the skin; the natural covering of the body. TEG-U-MENT'A-RY, \* a. Relating to teguments. P. Oyc. TE-HĒĒ', (te-hē') n. An old expression for a laugh. Chau-

TE-HEE!, v. n. To laugh aloud; to titter. Hudibras.
TEIL, (tel) n. [tilia, L.] The same with linden or lime tree.
Isa. vi.

Tai.vi. Tei.vno-scope,\* (ti'no-skop) n. A prism telescope; a telescope formed by combining prisms in a particular manner, so that the chromatic aberration of the light is corrected, and the linear dimensions of objects seen through them increased or diminished. Brands.

TEINT, (tint) s. [ternte, Fr.] Color; tint. Dryden. See

Tint.

TEL-4-MÖ'NES,\* n. pl. [τελαμων; telemon, L.] (.Sreh.)

Figures of men used for supporting entablatures. Francis.

TE'LA-EV, a. [tela, L.] Relating to spinning, spinning.

STOTMS.

TEL'E-GRÄPH, (těl'e-gräf) π. [télégraphs, Fr., from τέλ ς and γράφω, Gr.] An instrument or mechanical contrivance, for conveying intelligence by signals.

TĚL'E-GRĂPH,\* v. a. [t. τΕLΕGRAPHED; pp. ΤΕLΕGRAPH-1πG, ΤΕLEGRAPH-1πG, ΤΕLEGRAPH-1πG, ΤΕLEGRAPH-1πG, ΤΕLEGRAPH-1πG, ΤΕLEGRAPH-1πG, ΤΕLEGRAPH-1πG, ΤΕLEGRAPH-1πG, ΤΕLEGRAPH-1πG, ΤΕLEGRAPH-1πG, ΤΕΙΜΕΘΙΑΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΙΙΘΕΙΚ

graph. Camplett.
TEL-E-GRAPH'[1-CAL,\*] a. Relating to a telegraph; conTEL-E-GRAPH'[1-CAL,\*] veyed by a telegraph. Qu. Rev.
TE-LE-Q-LOQ']-CAL,\* a. Relating to teleology. Whenelt.
TE-LE-Q-UQ-Q-Y,\* n. [rélog and lôyos.] The doctrine or science of final causes. Brands.

science of final causes. Brands.

ΤΕ'LE, -0-ALUR, \* π. [τλειος and σαθρη.] (Geol.) A genus of fossil saurian reptiles. Brands.

ΤΕ'-LE, -0-ALURUS, \* π. (Geol.) Same as teleosaur. Buckland.

ΤΕ'LE, -0-COPE, π. [teleocope, Fr., from ττ) \* and σκοπτω, Gr.]

An optical instrument for viewing distant objects.

ΤΕ'LE, -0-COPE.

TEL-E-60P'|c, 4a Belonging to a belescope; seeing at TEL-E-60P'|c,4L-Ly,\* a distance.
TEL-E-60P'|-C4L-Ly,\* ad By use of a telescope. Allem.
TE-LE'8]-4,\* (tel-B'zhe-a) a. (Min.) Sapphire. Smart.

\*TEL'ESM, n. [talism, Ar.] An amulet or magical charm. !!

Grigory.

TEL-ES-MXT': CAL, a. Belonging to telesms. Gregory.

TE-LES-TIEH, a. [rilog and origos.] A poem in which the final letters of each line make up a name. B. Joneon.

final letters of each line make up a name. R. Joneon. TEL'Io. \*a. [relos.] Belating to the end or purpose. Prof. Stuart. [2.]
TELL, v. d. [i. rold; pp. telling, told.] To make known by words; to utter: to express; to speak; to relate; to rehearse; to teach, to inform; to discover; to betray; to count; to remost. to number; to make known, to communicate; to impart; to reveal; to disclose; to report.
TELL, v. m. To give an account; to report; to inform; to count or be counted; to have effect.
TEL'L'EN-ITE. \*a. (Min.) A perified fossil shell. Jones.

TEL'LEN-TIE, \* n. (Min.) A petrified fossil shell. Ure.
TELL'ER, n. One who tells; one who numbers; a numbers; - an officer of a bank who receives and pays money: — an officer of the English exchequer; of which officers there are four, whose business it is to pay and receive all moneys on the king's account.

TEL-LI'NA,\* n. A genus of cockies; a bivalve shell. Brande. TELL'TALE, n. One who gives officious or mulicious information; a talebagrer. — (Naut.) The dis-plate at the wheel, showing the position of the tiller. — (Mus.) A movement of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control able piece of ivory or lead, suspended in front of a chamber organ, which shows the performer in what degree the wind is exhausted.

TELL'TALE, a. Telling tales; giving malicious informa-

TEL'LU-RATE, \* n. (Chem.) A compound of telluric acid and a base. Francis.

TEL'LU-RET-TED,\* a. Combined with tellurium. Brande.
TEL-LU'RIC,\* a. Belonging to the earth; terrestrial. Ed.
Rev.—(Chem.) Relating to, or derived from, tellurium.

TEL-LU'RI-ON,\* n. An instrument for showing the effect of the earth's motions and the obliquity of her axis. Francis.

T.E.L. D'R. D.M. \* n. (Min.) A metal, of a color between silver and tin, too rare and high-priced to be used in the

arts. Urs.

TEL'LU-RODS,\* a. (Chem.) Noting an acid composed of tellurium and oxygen. Francis.

TEM-ER-Ä'BI-OUS, a. (teméraire, Fr.; temerarius, L.] Rash; unreasonably adventurous; careless; heedless; done at random. Ray. [R.]

TEM-ER-Ä'BI-OUS-LY, ad. Rashly; without heed. Swift.

TE-MER'I-TY, n. [temérite, Fr., temeritas, L.] Rashness; heedlessness; precipitancy, foolhardiness.

TEM'PER, v. a. [tempero, L.; tempéror, Fr.] [1. TEMPERED; pp. TEMPERIUS, TEMPERED.] To inits, so as that one part qualifies the other; to compound, to form by mixture, to qualify, as an ingredient; to mingle, to beat together to a proper consistence, to accommodate, to modify, to bring proper consistence, to accommodate, to modify, to bring to due proportion, to moderate excess, to soften, to mol-lify, to assuage, to soothe:—to form metals to a proper

degree of hardness or elasticity.

TEM'PER, n. Due mixture of contrary qualities: middle course:—state to which metals are reduced, as to hardness course:—state to which metals are reduced, as to hardness or elasticity:—constitution of body:—constitutional frame of mind, temperament, frame, humor:—disposition, as, a good temper, a bad temper —calmness; moderation—passion, irritation, or warmth of temper. 3.7—This last sense does not appear to be authorized by the English lexicographers, except Smart. But the word is often used in this sense in the United States, and sometimes in England, as in the following passage:
"This admission favors the editor's opinion that Johnson, when the first chillition of temper had subsided, felt that when the first ebullition of temper had subsided, felt that he had been unreasonably violent." John W. Croker.

TEM'PER-A-MENT, n. [temperamentum, L.; temperament, Fr.] Constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any quality; frame; temper; medium, due mixture

of opposites.

of opposites.

TEM-PER-4-MENT'AL, a. Constitutional. Browne. [R.]

TEM-PER-ANCE, n. [temperantia, L.] Moderation, opposed especially to drunkenness and gluttony, or to any improper indulgence; sobirety; patience; calinness; sedateness.

TEM'PER-ATE. a. [temperatus, L.] Moderate in food and drink; moderate in any indulgence; abstinent; abstemious; not excessive; not passionate; calim.— Temperate new. See Zone.

TEM'PER-ATE.\* v. a. To temper; to moderate. Pope. [R.]

TEM'PER-ATE.\* v. a. To temper; to moderate. Constitution of nature; degree of any qualities:—state of the sir with regard to heat and cold; degree of sensible heat, as measured by the thermometer.

the air with regard to near and coud; aggree of sensible heat, as measured by the thermometer.

TEMPERED, (tim'perd) c. Disposed as to the passions or temper; regulated as to temper; softened.

TEMPERT, a. [tempests, old Fr.; tempesta, L.] A violent commotion of the elements, with excessive wind; a violent storm; a gale; a hurricane; a tumult; commotion.

(TEM'PEST, v. n. [tempester, old Fr.; tempesters, It.] To storm; to pour a tempest. B. Jonson. 'TEM'PEST, v. a. To disturb as by a tempest. Milton. TEM'PEST-BEAT-EN, (-bē-in) a. Beaten by a tempest or by storms. Dryden.

by storms. Dryden.

(TEM PES'TIVE. a. [compestivus, L.] Seasonable. Scott.

(TEM PES'TIVE.L.; ad. Seasonably. Burton.

(TEM-PES-TIVI-TY, m. Seasonableness. Brooms.

TEM-PES-TV-OTS., a. Driven about by storms. Skak.

TEM-PEST'U-OUS. (ton-pest'yu-us) a. [tonpecusenx, Fr.]

Abounding in tempests; stormy; windy; turbulent.

TEM-PEST'U-OUS-LY, ad. Turbulently; as in a tempest.

TEM-PEST'U-OUS-NESS, m. State of being tempestuous.

TEM-PLAT, m. A student in the law, so called from an inn of court, established in the Temple, a house near the Thames, in London, which anciently belonged to the Knights-Templars of Jerusalem.

TEM'PLATE,\* m. (Arch.) A thin, iron plate, on the edge

Thames, in London, which anciently belonged to the Knights-Templars of Jerusalem.

TEM'PLATE,\*\*n. (Arch.) A thin, iron plate, on the edge of which is cut the reverse of mouldings and indentations, used as a sort of guide in cutting and planing masonry and stucco work; templet. Francis.

TEM'PLE, (tem'pl) n. [tempism, L.] An edifice appropriated to religious worship; a building resembling a temple. — [tempora, L.] (Arst.) The upper part of the side of the head, where the pulse is felt. TEM'PLE, v. a. To build a temple for. Filtham.

TEM'PLE, v. a. To build a temple for. Filtham.

TEM'PLE, v. a. To build a temple for. Filtham.

TEM'PLE, v. a. To build a temple for. Filtham.

TEM'PO-RAL, a. [tempord, Fr.; temporate, low L.] Relating to, or measured by, time; not eternal:—secular; not eccelesiastical; not spiritual.—[temporal, Fr.] Placed at, or relating to, the temples.

TEM-PO-RAL'I-TY, n. [temporalté, Fr.] pl. TEMPORALTIES. (Eng. law) Secular possessions; such possessions as bishops have had annexed to their sees, by kings and others, from time to time.

TEM'PO-RAL-LY, ad. With respect to time, or to this life.

Others, from time to time.

TEM'FO-RAL-LY, ad. With respect to time, or to this life.

TEM'FO-RAL-LY, a. With respect to time, or to this life.

TEM'FO-RAL-S, n, pl. Recular possessions; temporalities.

TEM'FO-RAL-TY, n. The latty. Abbot. Secular possessions; temporality. Johnson. [R.]

TEM-PO-RĀ'NR-OUS, c. [emporis, L.] Temporary. Hally-

neell.

TEM'PO-RA-RI-LY,\* ad. For a limited time. Godwin.

TEM'PO-RA-RI-NESS, n. The state of being temporary.

TEM'PO-RA-RI-NESS, n. The state of being temporary.

TEM'PO-RA-RY, a. [tempus, L.] Lasting only for a limited time; not of long duration; not permanent, transitory.

TEM-PO-RIZE, v. n. [temporiser, Fr.] [L. TEMPORIZED] [TO delay, to accommodate or conform to circumstances. Shak.] To comply with the times or occasions; to comply meanly; to trim.

TEM'PO-RIZ-ER, n. [temporiseur, Fr.] One who temporizes; a trimmer. Burton.

a trimmer. Parton.
TEM'PO-RIZ-ING,\* n. Act of complying with the times.
TEM'PO-RIZ-ING,\* p. a. Complying with the times.
TEMPT, (tent) v. a. [tento, L., tenter, Fr.] [i. TEMPTED;
pp. TEMPTING, TEMPTED] [To attempt; to prove; to try
Gen. xxii.] To solicit to iii; to entice; to provoke; to al-

lure; to attract; to seduce; to decoy.

TEMPT-A-BiL'|-TY,\* (temt-a-bil'e-te) n Quality of being temptable. Colerrige.

TEMPT'A-BLE, (temt'a-bl) a. That may be tempted; liable

TEMPY CALLS, (comt a-vision) a. Internation, the totemptation. Sooft.

TEMP-TÄ/TION, (tem-tä/shun) m. [temtatio, L.; tentation, Fr.] Act of tempting; state of being tempted; that which tempts; solicitation to ill; a lure; enticement. 
†TEMP-TÄ/TION-LESS, a. Having no motive. Hammond.

TEMPYER, (temit'er) m. One who tempts; an enticer: — the infernal solicitor to evil. Hammond.

infernal solicitor to evil. Hammond.
TEMPT'|NG.\* (témt'ing) a. Enticing to ill; enticing.
TEMPT'|NG-LY, (témt',ng-le) ad So as to tempt or entice.
TEMPT'ERSS. (tém'tres) n. She that tempts. Ford.
TEMSE, or TEMSED, (téms) n. A sieve; a searse; tamis.
Todd. [Local or obsolete.]
TEMSE, or TEMSED,\* (témst) a. Sifted very fine. Ask.
TEMSE-BREAD, (téms'prèd) | n. Bread made of finely.
TEMSE-BREAD, (téms'prèd) | sifted flour. [R.]
†TEM'U-LEN-CY, n. [temslenta, L.] Inebriation; intoxica
tion. Bulloker.

tion. Bullokar. †TEM'U-LENT, a. [tomulontus, L.] Inebriated; intoxicated.

TEM'U-LENT-IVE, a. [temulentus, L.] Drunken; denoting intoxication. Junius.

intoxication. Justus. [Ash. TEN, 4. Nine and one; twice five Dryden. [Ash. TEN, 4. Nine and one; twice five ITEN, 4. Nine and one; twice five ITEN, 4. BIL!, TY, \*\*a. State of being tenable. Forster. BILE, [tén'4-bl, W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. R. W. b.; 18'n-bl, S. Ja. Nares.] a. [tenable, Fr.] That may be held; that may be m intained or defended; defensible. 35" "The quantity of e, in the first syllable of this word, and its relatives tract, tenor, and tenue, is one of the most puzzling difficulties of pronunciation. How dif-

terently this lotter is pronounced by different speakers, may be gathered from a view of those orthoepists who

e marked the quantity of the vowels:
Sherulan, tonable, tenet, tenor
Kenrick, tenable, tenet, tenor Sheridan, tenor, tānure. Kenrick, těnor, těnure. Narus, tenor, tënable, těnure. tënable, tënet. Ash. těnor těnure. těnable, tënet, těnor. tënure. tënable, těnor, Entick. těnet. těnure. těnet, těnable, Perry, W. Johnston, těnor. těnure. tënable, tenet, těnor, těnor, Buchenan, těnable, těnure. Fry, Smith tënable. těnet. těnor. tënure. tënet.

Elphanston, tenor, "From this survey of our dictionaries, we find them uniform only in the word tenor. They are nearly equally divided on the word tenet; and, if similitude were to decide, it would be clearly in favor of the short vowel, in this word as well as in tenor. They are both Latin words, and both have the vowel short in the original. This, however, is no reason, with those who understand the analogy of English pronunciation, (for tremor, minor, &c., have the first vowel short in Latin,) but it sufficiently shows the partiality of the ear to the short vowel in words of this form, as is evident in the word tonant." Walker.

The following table exhibits a view of the pronunciation of tenable, tenet, and tenure, by the principal English orthoepists subsequent to Walker:—

Těn'a-ble, Tě'na-ble, S. W. P. J. E. F. K. | Sm. | R. | Wb. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Těn'et, Sm. R. Wb. S. Tē'net, Ten'ure, E. Ja. K. Sm.Wh. Të'nare, S. W. J. R.

ing hard; holding fast; retentive:—obstinate:—cohesive; viscous; glutinous:—niggardly; close-fisted
Tz-N./Cloys-Ly, (te-nā'shys-le) ad. In a tenacious manner.
Tz-N./Cloys-NESS, (te-nā'shys-nēs) a. Quality of being

tenacious; tenacity.

E-NAC'i-TY, (te-näs'e-te) n. [tenacuté, Fr.; tenacitas, tenax,
L.] Quality of being tenacious, tenaciousness; viscosity, adhesiveness.

addesivences.

\*\*P.NOCULADMA\*\* a. [L.] A surgical instrument, consisting of a fine, sharp-pointed hook, by which the mouths of bleeding arteries are drawn out, in order to be secured y ligaments. Brande.

TEN'A-CY, m. [tenacia, low L.] Tenacity; unwillingness

to quit, resign, or let go. Barrow.

TENAILLE,\* (te-nai') n. [Fr.] (Fort.) A kind of outwork.

Crabb. See Tenaillon.

TENAILLON,\* (te-nai'yōn) n. [Fr.] (Fort.) A kind of outwork made on each side of a small ravelin to increase its

strength, and to cover the shoulders of the bastion. Brande. TEN'AN-CY, n. [tenenties law L.] State of a tenant; act of holding lands or tenements belonging to another.

bolding lands or tenements belonging to another. TEN'ANT, n. [Fr.] One who holds lands or tenements belonging to another; correlative to landlord:—one who is my possession of any place; an occupant.

TEN'ANT, v. a. [L. TENANTED; pp. TENANTINO, TENANTED.]
To hold as a tenant. Addison.

TEN'ANT-A-BLE, a. That may be held by a tenant.
TEN'ANT-A-BLE-NESS,\* n. State of being tenantable. Ash.

TEN'ANT-LESS,\* Incommad unpressent. Shak.

TEN'ANT-A-BLE-NESS, \* n. State of being tenantable. Ash. TEN'ANT-LESS, a. Uncocupied; unpossessed. Shak. TEN'ANT-RY, n. [†Tenancy. Bp. Rudley.] A body of tenants on an estate. unants collectively. TEN'ANT-Shw, n. See Tenon.
TENCH, n. [tince, Sax.; tanca, L.] A gold-colored freshwater fails.

TENCH, n. water fish.

TENCH, N. [LINCE, CRIX.; LINCA, L.] A GOID-COURD HORD-water fish.

TEND, N. A. [contracted from attend.] [i. TENDED; pp. TENDED, I TO watch; to guard; to accompany as an assistant or defender; to attend; to accompany as an assistant or defender; to attend; to accompany.

TEND, N. N. [tende, L.; tendre, Fr.] To move in a certain direction; to be directed to any aim or purpose; to aim at; to contribute; to incline. [To wait; to attend. Stak.]

TEN'DANCE, N. Act of tending; attendance; care. Shak.

TEN'DENCE, N. Act or state of tending; inclination; course; direction; drift; propensity; aim.

TEN'DENCE, A. [Lendre, Fr.] Soft; easily impressed or injured; not firm; not hard; not tough; easily hurt; quick or easy to receive pain; sensible; easily pained:—effeminate; emasculate; delicate; young; weak:—compassionate; careful not to hurt; gentle; mild; humane; kind; affectionate; careful; unwilling to give pain:—succeptions of soft passions; amorous; expressive of the softer passions.

passions.
TEN'DER, v. a. [tondre, Fr.] [i. TENDERED; pp. TENDERING,
TENDERED.] To offer; to exhibit; to propose to acceptance. [†To osteem; to regard. Shak.]
TEND'ER, n. One who tends; — a wagon or vehicle used in

tending : - a small vessel attending a larger one : - an of- !!

fer; a proposal to acceptance. [†Regard; kind concern Shak.]—(Law) The production and offer of a sum due

TEN'DLE-HEART-ED, a. Of a soft, compassionate disposition.

TEN'DER-HEART'ED-LY, ad. With compassion. Scott. TEN'DER-HEART'ED-NESS, n. A compassionate disposi-

†TEN'DER-HEFT-ED, \* a. Moved or heaving with tender

TEN'DER-LING, n. The first horns of a deer: — a fond-ling; one who is made soft by too much kindness. Harrs

TEN'DER-LÖIN,\* n. A tender part of beef lying on the in

side of the ribe; the under part of the sirloin. Child.
TEN'DER-LY, ad. In a tender manner; mildly; gently.
TEN'DER-MIND-ED-2. Compassionate. Shak.
TEN'DER-NESS, a. [tendrages, Fr.] State of being tender; benignity, kindness, humanity; benevolence; soreness; cantions care.

cautious care.

TEN'D-NOUS, a. [tendineux, Fr.; tendinis, L.] Sinewy; containing tendons; consisting of tendons.

TEN'D-NOUS, a. Act of tending; tendency. Bp. Hall.

TEN'D-NO, a. [tendo, L.] A ligature attaching a muscle to a bone, by which a joint is moved, a snew.

TEN'D-RC, a. Same as terrec. Smellie. See Tennec.

TEN'D-RC, a. Same as terrec. Smellie. See Tennec.

TEN'D-RC, a. Same as terrec. Smellie. See Tennec.

TEN'D-RC, a. Same as terrec. Smellie. See Tennec.

TEN'D-RC, a. Same contained the class of a vine.

of a vine.

TEN'DRIL, a. Clasping or climbing as a tendril. Dyer.

TEN'DRY, n. An offer, a tender. Heykin. [R.]

†TE-NEB'RI-CŌSE', a. [tencbricosus, L.] Tenebrous. Bailey

TEN-E-BRIF'|-COOS,\* a. Causing darkness. Addison. [R.]

TE-NEB'RI-OOS, a. Gloomy; tenebrous. Young.

TEN-E-BROS'|-TD, n. [ténébrosité, Fr.] Durkness; gloom.

Rurton.

Burton

TEN'E-BROUS, a. [tenebrosus, L ; ténébreux, Fr.] Dark;

gloomy. Haves. [Fr. tenementum, law L.] Any thing held by a tenant, as a house, land, office, shop, &c. — In the United States it is also used for any house or building,

United States it is also used for any house or building, that is, or may be, occupied. Bouvier.

TEN-F-MENT'AL, a. That is, or may be, held by certain tenure. Blackstone.

TEN-F-MENT'A-RY, a. Usually let out, denoting tenancy 'TEN-ENEN', n. [teneritis, L.] Tenderness. Ausworth. TF-NER',-TY, n. [teneritis, L.] Tenderness. Ausworth. TF-NER', us, n. [L.] (Mod.) A straining or ineffectual attempt to void the contents of the bowels. Arbuthnot.

TEN'ET, [tén'et, W. P. J. E. Sm. R. W. b.; té'net, S. Ja. K.; tén'et or te'net, F. — See TENABLE.] n. [tenco, tenet, L.] That which is held by the mind to be true; doctrine; dogma: position. principle. opinion.

The which is held by the finds to be fue; doctrine; dog-ma; position, principle, opinion.

TEN'NANT-ITE,\* n. (M.n.) An arsenical sulphuret of cop-per and iron, found both massive and crystallized. Brande. TEN'NIS, n. A play in which a ball is driven with a racket. \*TEN'NIS n. n. To drive as a ball. Sequence.

†TEN'NIS, v. a. To drive as a ball. Spinser.
TEN'NIS-BÂLL,\* n. A ball used to play at tennis. Shak.
TEN'NIS-CŌURT,\* n. A place where tennis is played. Dry-

den.

Ency.
TEN'-O'-CLOCK,\* n. A troublesome perennial weed. Farm.
TEN'ON, n. [Fr.] (Arch.) The end of a timber, cut to be fitted into a mortise in another timber. — Tenon-saw, a saw for forming tenons. Mozon.
TEN'OR, n. [tenor, L.; teneur, Fr.] Continuity of state; constant mode; manner of continuity; general currency:—sense contained; general course or drift. — (Mus.) The mean or middle part of a composition, being the ordinary compass of the human voice, when not raised to treble. mean or middle part of a composition, being the ordinary compass of the human voice, when not raised to treble, nor lowered to base. — (Law) An exact copy; a transcript; substance or purport.

TE.NOTO-MY,\* n. (Med.) The operation of dividing a tendon. Dunglison.

TEN'FEN.\* 2. Valued at, or worth, tenpence. Pops.

TEN'FEN.\* n. (Zool.) A small insectivorous quadruped, of Madagascar, allied to the hedgehog. Brands.

TENSE, n. (Lemps, Fr.; Lempus, L.] (Gran.) A modification of a verh, which defines the time at which an action is conceived as taking place.

TENSE, a. [Lensus, L.] Drawn tight; stretched; stiff; not lax. Holder.

TENSE, a. [Lensus, L.] Drawn tight; stretched;

IRI. Holder.
TENSE'Ly,\* ad. In a tense manner. Percival.
TENSE'NESS, n. State of being tense: tension.
TENSESBL'1-Ty,\* n. Quality of being tensible. Maunder.
TEN'S-BLL'1-Ty,\* n. Quality of being tensible. Bacon.
TEN'S-BLE, a. [tensus, L.] Capable of being extended;
tensible. Bacon.

TEN'SILE, (ten'sil) a. [tensilie, L.] Capable of being extende

TEN-SiL'1-TY,\* n. The quality of being tensile. More.
TEN'SION, (těn'shun) n. [Fr.; tensio, L.] Act of stretching; net laxation; state of being stretched, not laxity.

TEN's I-TY, \* n. State of being tense; tenseness. Ec. Rev.

TEN'SIVE, a. [tensus, L.] Tending to stretch or contract. Floyer.
TEN'SQR,\* n. (Anat.) A muscle used in stretching some part. Crabb. (těn'shur) n. [tensus, L.] Act of stretching; tension. Bacon.

tension. Bacon.

TENT, n. [tente, Fr.; tentorium, L.] A temporary shelter under which a soldier sleeps when in the field, commonly made of canvas extended upon poles:—any temporary habitation; a pavilion.—[tente, Fr.] A roll of lint put into a wound or sore.—[vane tinte, Sp.] A Spanish red wine, chiefly from Malaga and Galicia.

TENT, v. n. [L TENTEL; pp. TENTER, TENTEL] To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle. Shak.

TENT, v. a. To search as with a medical tent. Shak.

TENT, v. a. To search as with a medical tent. Shak.

TENTA-CLE,\* n. [tentaculum, L.] A feeler of an insect or an animal; an appendage used as an instrument of exploration and prehension. Brande.

TEN-TXC'U-LUM,\* n. [L.] pl. TEN-TXC'U-LA. A feeler of an insect or animal; a tentacle. Krby.

TEN-TXC'U-LAR,\* a. Relating to tentacles; feeling. Krby.

TEN-TAC'U-LAR, a. Relating to tentacles; feeling. Kirby. TEN-TACTU-LAR, a. Relating to tentacles; feeling. Kirby. TEN-TATION, n. [Fr., tentatio, L.] Trial, temptation.

Hn. Hall. TEN'TA-TIVE, a. [tentatif, Fr.; tento, L.] Trying; essaying. Bp. Hall.

TEN'TA-TIVE,\* n. [Fr.] An essay; a trial; experiment. Temple.

TEN'TA-TIVE-LY,\* ad. In a tentative manner. Fo. Qu. Ren

TENT'ED, a. Covered with tents; as, a "tented field." Shak.
TENT'ER, n. [tendo, tentus, L.] A machine or frame-work
for stretching cloth; a hook for stretching cloth, &c., on
a frame. — To be on the tenters, to be on the stretch, in difficulties, or in suspense.

TENT'ER, v. a. [LTENTERED; pp. TENTERING, TENTERED.]
To hang or stretch by hooks. Bacon.
TENT'ER, v. n. To admit extension. Bacon.
TEN'TER-GRÖÜND, n. Ground on which tenter-frames are

erected.

TEN'TEE-HOOK,\* (-hûk) n. A hook on which cloth or other things are stretched. Dickens.

TENTH, a. First after the ninth, ordinal of ten.

TENTH, n. The tenth part, a tithe. — (Mus.) An interval containing nine degrees and five spaces. —pl. (Law) A te 'h part of the yeurly value of all ecclesiastical livings in Angland.

in England.

m England.
TENTH'LY, (tenth'le) ad. In the tenth place.
'TENTIG'I-NOBs, a. [entige, L.] Stiff, stretched. Bailey.
TENT'-MAK-IR,\* n. One who makes tents. Acts.
TENT'-MAK-ING,\* n. The business of making tents. Ash.
TENTO-RY, n. [tentorium, L.] The awning of a tent.

Evelyn.
TENT'-WINE,\* n. Arich, red, Spanish wine. Ath. See Tent.
TENT'-WORT, (tënt'wurt) n. A plant, spleenwort.
TEN'v.-Es,\* n. pl. [tenus, L.] A term applied to the three letters of the Greek alphabet, k, p, t, in relation to their respective middle letters g, b, d, and their aspirates ch, ph, and th. Brande.

TEN-U-1-FO'L1-OUS, a. [tenus and folium, L.] Having thin

TEN-U-]-FO'L]-008, a. [tensus and folium, L.] Having thin leaves.

'TEN-U']-008,\* a. Thin; tenuous. Philips.

TEN-U-]-ROS'TRAL,\* a. Having a tender beak. P. Cyc.

TEN-U-]-TY, n. [tenué, Fr., tensulas, L.] Thinness, exility, smallness, minuteness, not grossness. [FPoverty, meanness. K. Charles.]

'TEN'U-008, a. [tenus, L.] Thin; small; minute. Browne.

TEN'URE, (tên'yur or té'nār) [tê'nār, W. J. F. R.; tê'nyur, S.; tên'ur, P.; tēn'yār, E. K.; tên'yur, Js. Sm. — See

TENABLE.] n. [tenco, L., tenure, Fr; tenura, law L.] The manner in which lands and tenements are held; act or manner of holding any thing, a hold.

TEP-E-KC/TION, n. [tepfaco, L.] Act of warming to a small degree. Bailey.

TEP-TRA-MAN-CY,\* n. [thopa and μαντεία.] Divination by the ashes of a sacrifice. Scatt.

TEP-TRO-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A variety of troostite. Dana.

TEP-TD'-TY, n. [tepfaus, L.] Lukewarmiess. Bp. Richardeles.

TE-FID'-TY, n. [tepfaut, Fr.] Lukewarmness. Bp. Richardeles.

TE-PID'I-TY, n. [tépidué, Fr.] Lukewarmness. Bp. Rich-

ardson.

TÉPOR, [18'pur, S. W. P. K. Sm. Wb.; těp'ur, Ja.] n.

[18907, L.] Lukewarmness; gentle heat. Arbuthnot.

TÉR'APHA, n., pl. TÉR'APHS. An idol; an image. Boothroyd. See Terrahle.

TÉR'A-PHIM, n. pl. [Heb.] A word of uncertain etymology and signification; rendered idole by the translators of the common version of the Bible:—according to Bryant, lunar emilies of trues of the ark in the form of creascants.

ine common version of the Bible:—according to Bryant, lunar amulets, or types of the ark in the form of crescents, supposed to have been invented by Terak. Brands.
TER'4.-PiN, n. A kind of tortoise. See Terrarix.
TER-4.-TÖL'0-Q'1, n. Astroilons: prodigious. Wollaston.
TER-4-TÖL'0-Q'1, n. [rtpa; and λέγω.] [†Bombast; affections.]

tation of sublimity. Ballsy.] That branch of physiology which treats of the malformations and monstreaties of the organic kingdoms of nature. Brands.
TERCER, n. [tieres, Fr.; briens, L.] See Tierch.
TERCEL, n. A hawk. See Tierch.
TERCE'MA-JOR, n. The sequence of the three best cards.
Maunder. [Ch. Ob
TER-GEN'TE-NA-EV, \* a. Comprising three hundred years.
TERCE'N'EN, NA-EV, \* a. Comprising three hundred years.
TERCETN'S NA-EV, \* a. Comprising three hundred years.
TERCE-BIN'TH!NATE, \ a. [terebinthus, L.] Consisting,
TERCE-BIN'TH!NATE, \ a. [terebird, L.] Consisting,
TERCE-BIN'TH!NE, \ or partaking, of turpentine.
TERCE-BRATE, v. a. [terebre, L.] [t. TEREBRATED; pp.
TEREBRATING, TEREBRATED.] TO bore; to perforate; to pierce. Browne. Dierce. Browns.

TER-E-BRATULA,\* n. [terebro, L.] pl. TEREBRATULM.

(Conch.) A genus of bivsive mollusks or sea-shells, of

which the larger valve is perforated. Brands.

TE-RE'Dō,\* n. [L.] (Conch.) A genus of acephalous mollusks, having bivalve shells. They can penetrate wood,

nums, having obtaive snells. They can penetrate wood, and are very injurious to ships. Crabb.

TER'EN-ITE, \* n. (Min.) A fragile mineral. Emmons. †TER'ET, a. [teres, terets, L.] Kound. Fotherby.

TERETE', \* a. (Bot.) Long and round; taper. Loudon.

TER-EM'I-NOUS, (ter-jem'e-nus) a. [tergemuns, L.]

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TERM, n. [terminus, L.] Limit; boundary — [terme, Fr.]
The word by which a thing is expressed; a word:— the
subject or predicate of a proposition:— an expression, as that by which a quantity is signified : - time for which any anat by which a quantity is signified:—time for which any thing lasts; a limited time, a portion of time.—pl. Conditions; stipulated sum.—In iterary seminaries, the time in which the regular lectures or courses of instruction proceed, in distinction from vacation.—(Law) The time in which the tribunals or courts of line are in session; the rest of the year is called vacation. Of these terms, there are four in every year. In Empland, care in said the rest of the year is called vacation. Of these terms, there are four in every year, in England; one is called Hilary term, which, as regulated by 11 George IV., and 1 William IV., begins the 11th and ends the 31st of January; another is called Easter term, which begins the 15th of April, and ends the 8th of May; the third is Trinity term, beginning the 22d of May, and ending to 12th of June, the fourth is Michaelmay term, beginning the 2d of November, and ending the 25th of November.

2RM, v. a. I. TERMED: 19D. TERMING. TERMED. To despect the second of the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the 12th of June in the

TERM, v. a. [1. TERMED; pp. TERMING, TERMED.] To designate, to name, to call. Locks.

ignate, to name, to call. Locks.
TER'MA-GAN-Cy, n. Turbulence; tamultuousness. Barker.
TER'MA-GANT, a. Turbulent, quarrelsome: scolding.
TER'MA-GANT, n. [1A turbulent man. Shak.] A brawling,
scolding woman, a scold. Pope.
TERM'ER, n. One who travels up from the country to a
university term, sometimes called term-trotter. Smart.—
(Law) One who holds for a term of years or for life.
See TERMOR.
TER'MER's n. [L.] DI. TERMITES. Termite. P. Cuc.

TER'MES,\* n. [L.] pl. TERMITES. Termite. P. Cyc. See TERMITES. TER/MI-NA-BLE, a. That may be terminated; limitable

TER'MI-NA-BLE, a. That may be terminated; limitable. TER'MI-NA-BLE-NESS, \* n. State of being terminable. Allen. TER'MI-NA-BLE-NESS, \* n. State of being termination, ultimate; complete; expressive of a boundary or end; forming the end. P. Cyc.

TER'MI-NATE, v. a. [termino, L.; terminor, Fr.] [L. TER-MI-NATE, ip. n. To be limited, to end; to limit; to put an end to, to finish, to close. TER'MI-NATE, v. n. To be limited, to end, to cease. TER-MI-NATION, n. Act of terminating, state of being terminated; bound; limit; end, conclusion; last purpose.—[terminatio, L.] (Gram.) The end of a word as varied by inflections and significations.

TER-MI-NATION, A.L.,\* a. Relating to the end or termination. Walker.

TER.M.-NA-Tive.L., Directing termination. Bp. Rust.
TER.M.-NA-Tive.L., ad. By termination. Bp. Taylor.
TER.M.-NA-Tive.L., ad. By termination. Bp. Taylor.
TER.M.-NA-TOR.\* n. He or that which terminates or bounds. France.

bounds. Francis.

TER'MI-NA-TO-EY,\* a. Bounding; limiting. Hill.

TER'MI-NIST,\* n. (Ecclessastical Austory) One of a class of Calvinists. Brands.

TER-MI-NOL'O-GY,\* n. [terminus, L., and λόγος, Gr.] The definition of technical terms, or that preliminary knowledge which teaches the definition of the words and phrases employed in science and art; nomenclature.

Brands.

TER-MIN'THUS, n. [τίρμινθος.] (Med.) A painful tumor.

- THE MINUTE, M. [L.] PL. THEN'MINUTE. A boundary is limit:—a column; a sort of statue. Hamilton. Maunder. THEN'MINUTE, M.; pl. THEN'AITES, A white ant. Maunder. THEN'MINUTE, M.; pl. [L.] A species of large ants. Kirby. THEN'LY, a. Occurring every term. Bacon. [R.]
  THEN'LY, a. Occurring every term. Bacon. [R.]
  THEN'LY, a. Term by term; every term. Bacon. [R.]
  THEN'LY, a. Term by term; every term. Bacon. [R.]
  THEN'LY, a. Term by term; every term. Bacon. [R.]
  THEN'LY, a. (Low) One possessed of property for a certain term of years. Buckstone. Written also termer.
  THEN'R. (Ornata.) A small aquatic bird of several species; the nodely or sea-swallow. Audubon.

the noddy or sea-swallow. Adubon.
TER'NA-RY, a. [ternaire, Fr.; ternairus, L.] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three.

TER'NA-RY, n. [termerus, and termio, L.] The number three. Holder. three. Ho

TER'NATE, \* a. (Bet.) Threefold; united in threes. P.

Cyc.
TER'NI-ON, n. The number three; a ternary. Bp. Hall.
Terning on the name of the m

TER'N;-ON, m. The number three; a ternary. Bp. Hall.
TERP-8;-CHO-RE'AN, m. [Τερψιχόρη, the name of the muse of dancage.] Reinting to dancing. Athensum.
TER'RACE, n. [terrusse, Fr.] A raised natural or artificial bank of earth, covered with grass or gravel, and affording a promenade:— a balcony; an open gallery.
TER'RACE, v.a. [t. Terraces, pp. Terracelvo, TerraceD.] to form into a terrace; to open to the air or light.
TER'RACEO,\* (tér'ast). A Having a terrace. Qu. Rev.
TER'RA-COT'TA,\* m. [it.] pl. TER'RA-COT'TA,\* Baked earth or clay:— a name given to statues, figures, vases, architectural decorations, &c., modelled or cast in a paste made of pipe or potter's clay, &c. Brande.
TER'RACE, KILI-DX, (tér're-Til'-Dis) n. [L., a son of the earth.] A humorous name of a student or orator formerly appointed in the public acts at Oxford, England, to make a jesting and satirical Latin oration against the members

appointed in the public acts at Oxford, England, to make a jesting and satircal Latin oration against the members of the university. Guardian.

TER'RA FIR'MA,\* [L.] Solid earth; main land; a continent:—a firm basis or foundation. Qu. Rev.

TER'RA JA-PON'I-CA,\* n. Japan earth, catechu, the inspissated juice of a species of acacia. Crab U. TER'RA-PIN, n. A species of land tortoise. P. Cyc.

TER'RA-PIN, n. A species of land tortoise. P. Cyc.

TER'RA-PIN, n. A species of land and L.I. Chanisiring of

TER-RA'QUE-018, a. [terra and aqua, L.] Consisting of land and water; as, the terraqueous globe. TER'RAR, n. [terrarum, low L.] A terrier or register of lands. Cowel.

RANGS. COURSE.

TER'RAS,\* n. (Mm.) An argilluceous earth. Masader.

†TERRE, v. a. To provoke. See Tarre. Wielige.

TERRE'-BLÜE, (tar'blū) n. [terre and blen, Fr.] A sort of earth. Woodward.

†TERRE'MOTE, (tar'mot) [terremuet, old Fr. ; terre motus,

| LENDRO MOIE, (LET'MOS) | terremuet, old Fr.; terres motus,
L.] An oarthquake. Gonor.
TREBENE', a. [terremus, L.] Earthly; terrestrial. Hooker.
'TREBENE', n. The surface of the whole earth. Middon.
'TREBENE', on The surface of the whole earth. Middon.
'TREBENE', p. FREE (APRILE). [Th.]

TERRE-PLEIN,\* (the-plan') n. [Fr.] (Fort.) A platform, or horizontal surface of a rampart, on which cannon are placed and worked. Brands.

placed and worked. Brands.

TER-RES'TEI-AL, a. [terrestris, L] Relating to the earth;
earthly; not celestial; consisting of earth.

TER-RES'TEI-AL,\* a. An inhabitant of the earth Pope.

TER-RES'TEI-AL-NESS,\* a. State of being terrestrial.

TER-RES'TEI-FF, v. a. [terrestrus and fucio, L.] To reduce to earth. Browne.

†TER-RES'TRI-008, a. [terrestris, L.; terrestre, Fr.] Earthy; terrestrinl. Browne.

terestrial. Browns.

TERRE-TENANT,\* (thr'ten-ant) n. (Law) A tenant who occupies land. Blackstons.

TERRE-VERTE, (thr'vert) n. [terre-verte, Fr.] Green earth used by painters. — (Min.) A species of chlorite of a green or olive color.

TER'SI-BLE, a. [Fr.; terribilis, L.] That excites terror; terrific; horrible; fearful; frightful; shocking; dreadful; formidable. [Very great; had; severe. Tillotson. Colloquial.]

TER'RI-BLE-NESS, m. Quality of being terrible.

TER'E-BLE-NESS, s. Quality of being terrible. Sidney.
TER'E-BLY, ed. In a terrible manner; formidably.
TER'E-BLY, a. [Fr., from terre, L.] A small hunting-dog that follows his game into holes.—(Los) [terrier, Fr.]
A register or detail of a landed estate.—[from terebro, L.] A wimble, suger, or borer. Aissecretà.
TER-EF'[0, a. [terror and facts, L.] [L. TERRIFIED; pp. TERRIFYING, TREFIED; pr. TERRIFYING, TREFIED; pp. TERRIFYING, TREFIED; TO STIKE with terror; to frighten; to fright; to shock; to make afraid.
TER-E|TO'E|AL, a. Relating to a territory; consisting of a territory or land; possessed of land.
TER-E|TO'E|-AL-IEE, s. a. To enlarge or extend by addition of territory. Colerulge. [R.]

†TER/RI-TÔ-RIED,\* a. Possessed of land. Scides.
TER/RI-TO-RY, n. [territorium, low L.] Land; country domain; district.—(dmerica) A large district of country belonging to the United States, though not forming a part of any individual state, and under a temporary government. ernment.

ernment.
TER'ROR, s. [terror, L.; terross, Fr.] Great fear; fright; alarm; consternation; fear communicated; fear received; cause of fear.
TER'ROR-ISM,\* s. Government by terror or intimidation; state of terror. Morgas.
TER'ROR-IST,\* s. One who proclaims danger. Burke.
TER'ROR-LESS,\* a. Fearless; without terror. Skelley.
TERSE, a. [ters, Fr.; tersus, L.]. Neatly written as to style; neat; elegant and concrec; polished; well-fluished.
[Clean; clear; smooth. Browne.]
TERSE'LY, ad. In a terse manner; neatly. B. Jonson.
TERSE'NESS, s. Quality of being terse; neatness. Dr. Warton.

Warten.

TER'TIAL,\* (ter'shal) s. [tertiarious, L.] A large feather extending from the proximate extremity of the bones of the wing of some birds. Brands.

The Tink, terishing in some offices. Drusses.

The Tink, (terishin in, iteritana, L.] (Med.) An intermitting fever or ague, the paroxysms of which return every other day; so that there are two fits in three days.

The Tink, a. Occurring with one day's interval, as a

TER'TIA, \*\* a. Occurring with one day's interval, as a tertian fever. Brands.

TER'TIA, ERY, \* (tier'she-a-re) a. (Geol.) Third. — The tertiary strate comprise a series of sedimentary rocks which lie above the primary and secondary strata, and are distinguished from them by their organic remains. Brands.

This first time (tier'she 3t) is a firstin. tertias, la fit. Term.

TER'TI-ĀTE, (ter'she-āt) v. a. [tertio, tertius, L.] [i. TER-IEE/TI-ATE, (ter'she-at) v. a. [tertao, tertuse, L.] [L. TER-TIATED, pp. TERTIATING, TERTIATED.] To do, or try to do, for the third time:—to try or prove a gun or ord-nance, to examine the thickness of the metal of a piece of ordnance. Mar. Duct. TERZA-RIMA,\* (tert'sp-r8/mp) [LL, third or triple rhyme.] A peculiar and complicated system of versification, borrowed by the early Italian poets from the Trouba-dours. Brande.

dours. Brands.

TER-ZET'TÖ,\* (tört-set'tö) n. [It.] (Mus.) A composition in three parts. Reauts

in three parts. Brands.

TES/SEL-ITE,\* n. (Min.) Apophylite, a mineral. Brane

TES'SEL-LATE, \* v. a. [1. TESSELLATED; pp. TESSELLATING, TESSELLATED.] To form into little squares; to lay with checkered work. P. Cyc.

TES'SEL-LA-TED, a. [lessella, L.] Variegated by squares or square stones, formed of small square stones; as, a

tessellated pavement.
TEs-sgl-LA/TION,\* n. Act of tessellating. Smart.
TES-sgl-LA/TION,\* n. L. J. D. TESSERAC. A die in the form of a square, a cube or square:—a square piece of stone, porcelain, &c., for pavements:—a composition for covering houses. Bp. Wilson,

ering houses. Bp. Wilson.
TES-SE-RĀ'IC, a. [tesseré, old Fr.; tessera, L.] Tessellated.
Sir R. Atkyns. [R.]
TES'SE-RĀL,\*a. Relating to, or like, a tessera. Ed. Rev.
TES'SE-RĀL,\*a. Relating to, or like, a tessera. Ed. Rev.
TES'SE-LĀR,\*a. (Crystallography) Applied to a system of crystals, including the cube, tetrahedron, &c. Brande.
TEST, n. [test, Fr.; testa, IL.] Any thing by which the nature of a substance is tried or distinguished:—a cupel for trying metals:—that by which the genuineness of any thing is proved:—a standard; trial; examination, means of trial, criterion; proof; discriminative characteristic; judgment; distinction.—(English history) An oath by which civil and military officers were obliged to prove their adherence to the Protestant or established religion.
See Test Act. See TEST ACT.

Ree Test Act.

Test,\* v. a. [L. Tested; pp. Testing, tested.] To put to a test; to compare with a standard, to prove; to try. Ld. Brougham. 2cf Though Shakspeare uses tested as a participal adjective, yet the active verb to test is modern. It is reputed to be of American origin, and the use of it has heretofore been stigmatized. It has, however, been often used, within a few years, in the most distinguished English reviews and journals, and by some of the most emiment English writers.

[TEst\_\* v. n. To make a will or testament. "While he that testeth liveth." Hot, iz. 17. Rhomush Version.

TEs'TA\_BLE, a. [testable, old Fr.] Capalie of witnessing. Cotgrave. That may be disposed of by will. Blackstone.

TES-TA/CEAN,\* (tes-ta/shap) n. pl. (Conch.) Molluscous animals having a shelly covering. Lyell.

TES-TA/CEAN,\* (tes-ta/shap) n. A shell-fish; an animal covered with a shell. Brands.

TES-TA'CEAN,\* (tes-ta'shan) a. Relating to the testaces.

TES-TA-CE-ÖL'Q-QY,\* n. The science of testaceous ver-

mes. Cyc.
TES-TI/GEOUS, (tes-ta'shus) a. [testaceus, L.; testacés, Fr.] Consisting of shells; composed of shells; having

continuous, not jointed shells: - opposed to crustae

Testacean.

\*\*Earr'-LCT.\*\* s. An act of the British parliament, 25

Charles IL, 1673, requiring all officers, civil and military, to take caths against transubstantiation, and to receive the sacrament of the Lord's supper according to the rites of the Church of England. Blackstone. This act was TEST'-ACT,\* R.

rites of the Church of England. Blackstone. This act was repealed in 1898.

TES'TA-MENT, n. [Fr.; testementum, L.] A will; a writing disposing of the estate of a person deceased:—one of the two volumes, or general divisions, of the Bible.

TES-TA-MEN'TAL,\* a. Testamentary. J. Monigomery.
TES-TA-MEN'TALR, a. [testamentary. Fr.; testamentarius, L.] Relating to a testament or will; given by will.
TES-TA-MEN-TA'TION, n. Act of giving by will. Burks.
TES'TATE, a. [testatus, L.] Having made a will; disposed of by will. Aylifs.

TESTĀTE, a. [testatus, L.] Having made a will; disposed of by will. Aylife. [Hall. TESTĀTON, m. [testatus, L.] Witness; evidence. Bp. TESTĀTON, m. [testatus, L.] Witness; evidence. Bp. TESTĀTON, m. [testatus, L.]; testateur, Fr.] One who makes or leaves a will.
TESTĀTEIX, m. [L.] A woman who leaves a will.
TESTĀR, m. a. Tried by a test or standard. Shak.
TESTĀR, m. a. teste, old Fr.; testoma, It.] [A sixpence; an old silver coln. Shak.] The head, top, or cover of a bed. †TESTĀRN, m. A. stxpence; tester. Latimer. †TESTĀRN, m. A. Stxpence; tester. Latimer. †TESTĀRN, m. A. Stxpence; tester. Latimer. †TESTĀRN, m. A. Stxpence; tester. Latimer. †TESTĀRN, m. A. Stxpence; tester. Latimer. †TESTĀRN, m. A. Stxpence; tester. Latimer. †TESTĀRN, m. a. [testexista, L.] One of the two organs inclosed in the scrotum, to secrete the seed; a stone.
TESTĀTĒV-LATĀ, \* a. (Bot.) Shaped like a testicle. Smart. TESTĀTĒP-GĀTON, m. [testificatie, L.] The act of testifying. Hooker.

ing. Hooker. †TES'TI-FI-CA-TOR, n. [testificor, L.] One who witnesses.

TESTIFFICE. Holey.

TESTIFFICE, a. One who testifies. Pearson.
TESTIFFICE, a. One who testifies. Pearson.
TESTIFFICE. To be testifier. L.] [L. TESTIFIED.; pp. TESTIFFIED.
TO bear witness; to prove; to give everyone. idence.

TES'TI-FY, v. a. To witness; to give evidence of. John iii.

TEST'-Ly, ad. Fretfully; peevishly, morosely.
TES-T-MO'NI-AL, n. [Fr., testimonium, L.] A writing or certificate that may be produced as evidence of character, credential.

TES.T.-MO'NI-AL, a. Relating to testimony; containing testimony. Livingston.
TES'T.-MO-NY, n. [testimonium, L.] That which is testi-

fied; evidence given, proof by witness, public evidence; open attestation, profession.

find; evidence given, proof by witness, public evidence; open attestation, profession.

'TEs'Tj-Mo-Ny, v. a. To witness. Shak.

TEST'J-Mo-Ny, v. a. To witness. Shak.

TEST'J-Mo-Ny, v. a. To witness. Shak.

TEST'J-Mo-Ny, v. a. To eperation of trying metals, &c. Urs.

'TEs'TON, n. [Fr.] A sixpence; a tester. Bp. Hall.

TES-TO'N, n. [Fr.] A sixpence; a tester. Bp. Hall.

TES-TO'D-NAT-ED, a. [testado, L.] Roofed, arched. [R.]

TES-TO'D-NAT-ED, a. [testado, L.] Resembling the shel of a tortoise. Bailey. [R.]

TES-TO'DO, n. [L.] A tortoise, a turtle. — (Ancient warfare) A contrivance for screening troops. — (Surg.) An encysted tumor. Crabb. See Tortoise.

TES'TY, a. [testa, old Fr.] Freeful; peevish; apt to be angry; irritable, petulant; petush.

TE-TAN'[C,\* a. Relating to tetanus. P. Cyc.

TET'A-NOS,\* n. [L.] (Med.) A spass of the muscles; a spassmodic affection, one form of which is termed the lockpaw or locked-yaw. Brands.

TETCH'|-NESS,\* n. Quality of being tetchy. Ash.

TETCH'|-NESS,\* n. Quality of being tetchy. Ash.

TETCH'|-NESS,\* n. Quality of being tetchy. Ash.

TETCH'|-NESS,\* n. [Li'-14] ad. [Fr.] Face to face; check by jowl. Supf.

TETE A TETE,\* (tat's-tat') n. [Fr.] An interview; a firendly or close conversation. Couper.

by Jown. Sabyt.

TETE A TETE, tat's-tat') n. [Fr.] An interflew; a friendly or close conversation. Comper.

TETE DE PONT, tat'd-pong') n. [Fr.] (Fort.) A work for defending the entrance of a bridge. Park.

TETH'ER, n. A rope to confine a horse, or other beast, with-

in certain limits when feeding. Shak. TETH'ER, v. a. [L. TETHERED, pp. TETHERING, TETHERED.]
To confine with a tether.

TE-THΥ DAN, \* n. [Tηθύς.] (Zool.) A tunicated, acephalous moliusk. Brande

TET-RA-CHAU-LI'Q-DON, \* m. (Geol.) A fossil extinct and mal, with four projecting teeth, allied to the mastodon.

Smart.
TET'RA-EHÖRD,\* n. (Mus.) A concord consisting of three degrees or intervals, and four terms or sounds. Warner.
TET-RA-GO'LON,\* n. (Poetry) A stanza, or division of lyric poetry, consisting of four verses. Crabb.
TET'RAD, n. [tetwas, tetradus, L.] The number four; a collection of four things. More.
TET-RA-DLC'TY-LOUS,\* s. (Bot.) Having four toes. P. Cyc.
TET-RA-DLA-PA'SON,\* n. (Mus.) A musical chord. Crabb.
TET'RA-DRACHM,\* (-drim) n. A silver coin, among the ancient Greeks, of the value of four drachms. Brands.

TET-RA-DY-NZ/MJ-AN,\* n. (Bet.) A plant having four stemens stronger than the others. Smart.
TET-RA-DYN'A-MOUS,\* a. (Bet.) Having six stamens in four parcels, two of which consist of two stamens, and two of one each. P. Cyc.
TET'RA-GON,\* n. [rarphysics.] A square; a four-angled figure. —(Astrol.) The fourth of a circle, or ninety degrees. P. Cyc.

[Bruena.
TET-RA-GRA'M' MA-TON,\* n. [Gr. & L.] Among several ancient nations, the mystic number four, which was often symbolized to represent the Deity, whose name was expressed in several languages by four letters. Brands.
TET-RA-BYN'L-AN,\* a. (But.) Having four pistits. Smart.
TET-RA-HE'DRON,\* n. A solid figure comprehended under four equitatoral and equal triangles. Hamilton.
TET-RA-HE'DRON,\* n. Exhibiting four ranges of faces, each range containing six faces. Smart.
TET-RA-HE'Q-Q-Y,\* n. [rfrraps; and Abyes.] A collection of four dramatic compositions, which was brought forward for exhibition at Athens. Brands.

TETENEN'S-TER, n. [tstromatrum, L.] A Latin or Greek

for exhibition at Athens. Brands.

T\$-TRXM'\$-TER, n. [istrametrum, L.] A Latin or Greek verse consisting of four feet; a series of four metres.

T\$-TRXM'\$-TER, a. Having four metrical feet. Tyreshitt.

T\$-TRXM'DR-LAN,\*a. Having four stamens. Smart.

T\$-TRXM'DROUS,\*a. (Bot.) Having four stamens. P. Cyc.

T\$T-RA-P\$T'\$-LOUS, a. [rirraps; and πιταλου.] (Bot.)

Having four petals.

Having four petals.

TET-RA-PHAR'MA-CÖN,\* s. (Med.) An ointment composed of four ingredients, viz., wax, resin, lard, and pitch.

TE-TRAPH'YL-LOUS,\* or TET-RA-PHYL'LOUS, a. (Bot.) Having four leaves. Smort. TET-RA-PLA,\* n. [747+2055.] The Bible arranged by Origon in four columns, consisting of four Greek versions.

TE-TRAP'O-DY,\* n. A series of four feet. Beck.
TE-TRAP'TE-RAN,\* n. [τέτταρες and πτερόν.] (Ent.) An insect with four wings. Brands.

TET'RAP-TOTE,\* a. A noun having only four cases. Scott. TE'TRARCH, [Εθ'trärk, S. P. J. E. F. K.; Εθ'trärk or tet'rärk, W. Ja.; tet'rärk, Sm.] a. [tstrarcha, L.; τετράρχης, Gr.] A Roman governor of a tetrarchy, or the fourth part of a province.

TE-TRARCH'ATE, n. Same as tetrarchy.

TŁ-TRAREH'|-CAL, a. Belonging to a tetrarchy. Herbert. TETRAR-EHY, [tět'ṛṣr-ke, S. W. Ja. Sm. Wb.; tē'tṛṣr-ke, P. K.] n. [τετραρχία.] The office or jurisdiction of a te-trarch, a Roman government of a fourth part of a province.

ince.

TET-RA-SPÄS'TON,\* π. [τέτταρες and σπάω.] (Meck.) A machine in which four pulleys all act together. Brande.

TET-RA-SPËR'MOUS,\* α. (Bot.) Having four seeds. Smart.

TET-RA-SPÏREM, (Qt-Timb'tlk) π. [τετράστιχος.] An epigrain or stanza of four verses. Pops.

TE-TRÄS'TO-ÖN,\* π. A court-yard with portices or open colonnades on each of its four sides. Francis.

TET'RA-STŪLE, [tēt'rs-stll, Sm. Wb. Todd, Maunder; tö'-1ra-stll, K.: to-tra'stll, Ja. Crabb.] π. [tétrastyle, Fr.; τέτταρα and στολος, Gr.] (dfrch.) A building with four columns or pillars in front.

TET-RA-SPŪLE, (Lō). \* ) a. Consisting of four syllables.

columns or pillars in front.

TET-RA-SYL-LEF(0,\* a. Consisting of four syllables.

TET-RA-SYL-LEF(0,\* a. dsh.

TET-RA-SYL-LABLE, n. [tetrasyllabes, Fr.; rirrapa, Gr., and wohadh. A word of four syllables.

TET'RIC, a. [tetrague, Fr.] Sour, harsh; perverse. Burton.

TET'RIC, a. [tetrague, L.] Froward; perverse; sour.

TET'RI-CAL., la. [tetrague, L.] Froward; perverse; sour.

TET'RI-CAL-NESS, m. Frowardness. Bp. Gauden.

TETTER, n. (Med.) An eruntive disease of the skin; her
TET'TER, n. (Med.) An eruntive disease of the skin; her-

ness. Cockeram.

TET'TER, n. (Med.) An eruptive disease of the skin; herpes; a scab; a scurf, a ringworm.

TET'TER, v. a. To infect with a tetter. Shak.

TET'TER-TÖT'TER,\* n. An amusement of children, in which they ride upon each end of a plank, or pleed of timber, balanced upon something in the middle. Strutt.—Called also titer-cum-totter. Holloway. See Titter.

TET'TISH, a. Captious; testy. Beaum. & Fl.

TEU-TÖN'IC, (tu-tön'Ik) a. Relating to, or spoken by, the Toutones, or ancient Germans.— Teutonic order, a initiary order of religious persons, founded, in 1190, by Frederic, duke of Swabia, intended for Germans of noble rank only, having the same rules as those of the Templars.

TEU-TÖN'IC, n. The language of the Teutones.

†TEW, (ta) n. Materials for any thing. Skinner. An iron chain. Americath.

chain. Aussorth.

TEW, v. a. To tease; to tumble over or about; to pull; to
tow; as, to see hemp. Basum. & Fl. See Tow.

TEW'EL, (th'el) a. An iron pe in a forge. Mozen.

TEW'TAW, (th'el) a. An iron pe in a forge. Mozen.

TEXT, (tōkst) m. [texts, Fr.; izztus, L.] That on which a
comment is written, the substance of a book, as distinguished from the comments upon it:—a sentence of

THE

Boripture; a sentence or passage of Scripture used as the theme of a sermon or discourse. Firstry, a. Tr write, as a text. Beaus. & Fl. TEXT'-BOOK.\* (-buk) n. A book or manual used in teach-

TEXT'-BOOK.\* (-bdk) n. A book or manual used in teaching. Gent. Mag.

TEXT'-HXND, n. A kind of large hand, or character, so called, because formerly the text was written in a large hand, and the comment in a small one.

TEXT'ILE, (teks'til) a. [textiits, L.] Woven; capable of being woven. Bacon.

TEXT'MAN, n. A man ready in quoting texts; textuary.

TEXT'MAN, n. A man ready in quoting texts; textuary.

TEXTO'R:-AL, a. [textorus, L.] Belonging to weaving.

Warton.

TEX'TRINE, a. [textrina, L.] Relating to weaving; textile.

Dorham.

TEXT'U-AL. (těkni'yu-al) a. [textusi, Fr.] Contained in the text. Milton. Serving for texts. Bp. Hall.

TEXT'U-AL-IST, n. One ready in citing texts. Lightfoot.

TEXT'U-AL-LY,\* ad. In the text or body of the work. Sir R. Peel.

TEXT'U-A-BIST, n. Same as textuary. Johnson. [R.]

TEXT'U-A-RIST, n. Same as textuary, Johnson. [R.]
TEXT'U-A-RY, n. [textuare, Fr.] One ready in citing texts;
a divine well versed in Soripture. Milton.
TEXT'U-B-R, a. Contained in, or serving as, a text.
†TEXT'U-B-R, n. A textualist, or textuary. Milton.
TEXT'URR, (tékst'yur) n. [Fr.; textus, L.] Act of weaving, a thing woven; a web; manner of weaving, with respect either to form or matter; disposition of the parts of bodies: combustion of narte.

respect either to form or matter; disposition of the parts of bodies; combination of parts.

THACK, n. Thatch. Chancer. [North of Eng.]

THAL' (4-MUS,\* n. [L.] (Anal.) The part of the brain from which the optic nerves have part of their origin.—(Bot.)

The part on which the overry is seated. Brande.

THA-LIC'TEQN,\* n. [Gr.] A plant whose root resembles the rhubarh, and is called the poor man's rhubarb. Dunglism.

THAL'LITE,\* n. (Min.) Epidote; a crystallized mineral.

Brande.

Brands.

TRAL/LUS,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) The leafy part of a lichen; the union of the stem and the leaf. P. Cyc.

THAL/MUD, n. See TALMUD.

THAN, conj. [than, foth.; thanns, Sax.] A particle used in comparison. It follows an adjective or advert in the comparison. It follows an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree, to connect the things compared; as, better them.—It also follows other, and sometimes else. THANA-TÖL'(>-Q+,\* n. [davaro; and hopos.] A discourse on death. Danglison.
THANE, n. An old English title of honor, perhaps equivalent to harm. Shak.
THANE/DOM,\* n. The dominion of a thane. Str W. Scott.
THANE/DOM,\* n. The dominion of a partied by cher.

THANE'LANDS, m. pl. Such lands as were granted by charters of the Saxon kings to their thanes. Cowell.

THANE'SHIP, n. The office and dignity of a thane; the seigniory of a thane. Steevens.

THANK, (thangk) v. a. [thancian, Sax.; dancken, D.; thank-

THANK, (thenigs) v. a. (Lancaum, Sax.; aanceen, D.; thancem, Ger.] i. THANKED; pp. THANKING, THANKED.] To acpress gratitude for a favor or kindness; to return thanks to.—Often used ironically.

THÄNK, n.: pl. THANKS. Expression of gratitude; acknowledgment for benefits.—Chiefly used in the plural.

THÄNK'gOL, a. Full of gratitude, returning thanks,

THANK'FUL, a. Full or gratitude, returning thankap, grateful, THÄNK'FUL-LY, ad. In a thankful manner; gratefully. THÄNK'FUL-KES, n. State of being thankful; gratitude. THÄNK'LES, a. Unthankful; ungrateful; not giving thanks: not obtaining thanks; having no recompense. THÄNK'LESS-NESS, n. State of being thankles; ingratitude. THÄNK'-OF-FER-ING, n. Offering in acknowledgment of

favors.
THÄNKS'EIVE, v. a. To celebrate by solemn rites. Mede.
THÄNKS'EIV-ER, n. A giver of thanks Barrow.
THÄNKS'EIV-ING, n. Act of giving thanks; a day or season of giving thanks; celebration of mercy.
THÄNK'WOR-THY, (-wür-the) a. Deserving gratitude, meritorious. 1 Pet. ii.
THÄR, n. (Zool.) A species of antelope. P. Cyc.
THÄRM, n. Intestines twisted like a cord for several uses.
THÄT, pron. [that, thata, Guth.; that, Sax.; dat, D.] pl.
THÄR, n. A demonstrative pronoun or pronominal adjections.

THARM, m. Intestines twisted like a cord for several uses. FHAT, prom. [that, thata, Goth; that, SAR:, dat, D.] pl. FHOSE. A demonstrative pronoun or pronominal adjective;—not this, but the other; the former thing; the more distant thing; the thing intimated previously.—It is often opposed to this. See This.

FHAT, pron. relative. Equivalent to who, whom, or which; relating to the antecedent person or thing; used in both the singular and plural numbers, and in the nominative and objective cases.—Commonly applied to things; often

to persons.

THAT, conj. Because, noting a consequence; noting indication; noting a final end.

CRITICH, R. Strawer reeds laid on the tops or roofs of houses for a covering.

THATCH, v. d. [L. THATCHED; pp. THATCHING, THATCHED.]

To cover, as with straw, reeds, or thatch.

THATCHED,\* (thicht or thich ed) p. a. Covered with

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THATCH'ER, s. One who thatches houses.
THATCH'ING,\* s. The act of covering with thatch; the roof or the part of it covered with thatch; materials for thatching; straw or reeds. Brands.
THAU'MA-TRÖES,\* s. An optical toy, the principle of which the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with the covered with t

THAU'MA-TROES, \*n. An optical toy, the principle of which depends on the persistence of vision.—in revolving, it makes two pictures one. Dr. Paris.
THAU-MA-TUS/GIC, \*a. Working wonders; thaumaturgical. Ed. Rev.

THÂU-MA-TÜR'GI-CAL, a. Working wonders; exciting

THÂU-MA-TŪR'GĮ-CAL, a. Working wonders; excessing wonder. Burton.

THÂU-MA-TŪR'GĮCS,\* n. pl. Feats of magic or legerdemain. Bitts.

THÂU-MA-TŪR'G ŪS,\* n. A wonder-worker. Smart.

THÂU-MA-TŪR-GŲS,\* n. Θάσμα, θάθματος, and ἔργον.] Act of performing wonders. Warton.

THÂW, v. n. [1. THAWED ; pp. THAWING, THAWED.] To become fluid from a state of congelation; to grow liquid; to melt. Mitton.

to melt. Milton. THAW, v. a. To melt what had been congenied. Skak.

THAW, v. a. To melt what had been congenied. Skak. THAW, v. a. Act of thawing or melting; iquefaction by warmth; warmth such as liquefies congelation.
THAW'y,\*a. Growing liquid; thawing. Fisher Ames.
THE, (the or the) the definite article, prefixed to nouns both in the singular and plural number, to indicate what particular thing or things are meant, as, "Give me the book."—It is often used before adjectives and adverbs in the comparative and superlative degrees, and before a part of a sentence, in order to give to several words, collectively taken, the unity and construction of a single noun substantive.—Before a word beginning with a vowel, e is very often cut off in verse; as,

"But, of the two, less dangerous is th' offence."
THE'A,\* m. (Bot.) A genus of plants, the teu-plant. P. Cyc.

THE AN-THROP'I-CAL,\* a. [θεός and ἄνθρωπος.] Being both divine and human. Bib. Rep. [R.]

THE A-TINE,\* n. [Théatin, Fr.] One of a religious order among the Roman Catholics, founded, in 1524, by St. Cajetan of Teate, now Chieti, existing chiefly in Italy

THE'A-TRAL, a. [Fr.; theatrals, L.] Theatrical. Bailey
THE'A-TRE, (the'a-tur) n. [Fr., theatrum, L.] A building
appropriated to the representation of dramatic spectacles; appropriated to the representation of dramatic spectacles; a place for shows, exhibition, action, &c., a stage, a play-house; a place rising by steps or gradations, like a theatre, a place for any performance.

THE-AT'RIC, A. Relating to a theatre, suited to a THE-AT'RICAL, theatre, calculated for display; pomposes assets.

ous; scenic. -L.Y, ad. In a manner suiting the stage. THE-AT'R-CAL-Y, ad. In a manner suiting the stage. THE-AT'R-CALS, \*n. pl. Theatrical performances. Ed. Rev. THEAVE. (they) n. A ewe or sheep of three years old. Pegge. [North of Eng.]

THE BAN, \*n. A native of Thebes. —a. Relating to Thebes

THE CA,\* n. [L.] pl. THECE. (Bot.) The case which contains the sporules of flowerless plants.—(Anal.) A fibrous sheath in which certain soft parts of the body are inclosed. P. Cyc.

closed. P. Cyc.
THĒ'CA-PHŌNE,\* n. (Bot.) The long stalk upon which the ovarium of some plants is seated. Brande.
THĒ'CQ-DŌNT,\* n. A kind of lizard. N. Brit. Rev.
THĒĒ, v. n. To thrive; to prosper. Chaucer.
THĒĒĒ, v. n. To thrive; to prosper. Chaucer.
THĒFT, n. Act of theiring or stealing; the thing stolen.
THĒFT,\* n. (Law) The act of compounding with a thief, by receiving back from him the stolen goods.
Whishare.

THE'I-FORM,\* a. Being in the form of tea. Everest.
THE'INE,\* or THEINA,\* n. (Chem.) The peculiar principle of tea. P. Cyc.

THEIR, (that) pron. adjective or possessive, or pronominal adjective. Belonging to them. — It takes the form of the

THEIR, (that) prom. adjective or possessive, or pronominal adjective. Belonging to them.—It takes the form of the pronoun theirs, when the governing word does not follow. THEIRS, (thatz) pron. pl. Possessive case from They. Of them.—Sing. HR, SHR, IT; pl. nomination THEY, possessive THEIRS, objective THEM.
THEIRS, (thatize) n. [theisme, Fr.; \$266, Gr.] Belief in the existence of a God, as opposed to atheir.—It does not imply a daniel of reversions and in this.

not imply a denial of revelation, and in this respect it

not imply a cental of revelation, and in this respect is differs from the common, modern meaning of dense. THE/IST, n. [theiste, Fr.] One who believes in a God. THE-IS'TIC, 2a. Belonging to theists or theism; adher-THE-IS'TI-CAL, ing to theism.

THEL-PHUSIAN, \*(-shan) n. (Zool.) A species of crusta-

THEL-PHUSION, cean. P. Cyc.

THEM, pros. pl. The objective case of They.

THEME, s. [Fr., from 0thu, Gr.] The first or radical state of a thing:—the subject or topic of a discourse or disserting of a thing control of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of :—a literary or school essay written on a given sub-the original word from which inflections and derivatives spring.

THEM-SELVES', (-SSIVE') pron. pl. The reciprocal form of

THE

they and them; these very persons. - Used both in the nominative and objective case.

FIEN, ad. [than, Goth.; than, Sax.; dan, D.] At that time; afterwards; at one time or another:—therefore; for this

reason:—at another time; as aros and then, at one time and another. Milton. That time; as, aros and then, at one time and another. Milton. That time; as, "till then," Milton. That time is, "till then," Milton. The time is to the man has a natural freedom." Locke. Then, a. Existing at that time. Qu. Rev.—"A desire of advantage in his then profession." Str. J. Haskins. This use of the word, though sometimes found in respectable

writers, is not to be approved.

HEN-A-DAYS,\* (-day) ad. In those days. N. Brit. Rev. —
A kindred phrase to nove-a-days, but rarely used.

THE-NAED'ITE,\* n. (Min.) An anhydrous sulphate of so-

da. P. Cyc.

THENCE, ad. From that place; from that time; for that reason. - From thence, like from hence, is a pleonasm ; yet reison.—From Lernee, like from Lenee, is a pieonasmi; yet-both of them are supported by custom and good use. "All mist from thence purge and disperse." Millon. THENCE FORTH, ad. From that time.—From thenceforth is a barbarism, or pleonasm, countenanced by respectable

is a Darderism, or pleonasm, countenanced by respectable authorities. Locks.
FHÉNCE-FÖR'WARD, ad. On from that time. Kettlewell.
[FIRENCE-FRÖM', ad., From that place. Smith.
THE-Q-BRÖM'M,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of plants, a species of which yields the cocoa of commerce. P. Cyc.
THC.OC'RA-CY, n. (Integrate, Fr.; θ 65 and κρατέω, Gr.)
The government of a state immediately by God, as that of the Israelites before the appointment of kings.
THE-O-CY (My.\* n. [Integrate Applicable)

THE-O-CRA'S<sub>1</sub>,\* n. [b.6; and k,āār<sub>1</sub>.] (Ancient philosophy)
The intimate union of the soul with God, as it was held
by the New Platonists to be attainable. Brande.
THE-O-CRAT'|C, {a. [lheocratique, Fr.] Relating to a
THE-O-CRAT'|CAL, { theocracy, or a government administered by God

A HE-O-CRAT'I-CAL,  $\{$  theocracy, or a government administered by God. THE-OD'I-CY,\* n.  $\{\theta_{k\delta_k}\}$  and  $\delta(\kappa a_k a_k)$ ; theodicea, L.] A branch of inquiry which attempts to investigate the nature, essence, and attributes of the Deity:—optimism. Park.

THE-OD'Q-LITE, n. [théodolite, Fr., from θείσμαι and δόλ is, Gr.] An instrument used by surveyors for measuring angles, in order to compute the heights and distances of re-

gles, in order to compute the heights and distances of remote objects.

THE-Q-DO'SIAN,\* (shan) a. Belonging to the emperor Theodosius, or to a code of laws drawn up by his order. Ency, THE-OG'Q-NISM,\* n. Theogony. Cudworth.

THE-OG'Q-NISM,\* n. One versed in theogony. Cudworth.

THE-OG'O-NISM,\* a. One versed in theogony. Cudworth.

THE-OG'O-NY, n. [théogonie, Fr., 6200 ta., Gr.] The branch of heathen theology, or mythology, which treats of the genealogy of the gods. Shaftesbury.

THE-OL'Q-GNS-TER, n. A kind of quack in divinity, as a medicaster in physic; a low writer or student in divinity Burton.

Rurton.

THE-O-LO'()-AN, n. [theologian. More.
THE-O-LO'()-AN, n. [theologian, Fr.; theologias, L.] One versed in theology; a professor of theology; a learned

divine.
THE-Q-LÖG'IC, a. [théologique, Fr.] Relating to theolTHE-Q-LÖG'I-CAL, ogy, sacred; divine.
THE-Q-LÖG'I-CAL-LY, ad. In a theological manner.
THE-Q-LÖG'ICS,\* n. pl. Theology, Young. [A cant word.]
THE-ÖL'Q-GIST, n. [theologus, L.] A theologian, a divine.
Aylife. [R.]
THE-ÖL'Q-GIZE, v. a. To render theological. Glanville.
THE-ÖL'Q-GIZE,\* v. n. To reason as a theologian. Brit. §
TO. Ro..

THE-OL/Q-Q12Z,\* v. n. To reason as a theologian. Brit. g. Fo. Rec.
THE'Q-LÖGUE, (-lög) n. A theologian. Dryden. [R.]
THE-ŌL/Q-GY, n. [théologie, Fr.; θεολογία, Gr.] The science which treats of the existence, nature, and attributes of God, and of his relations to man; the true doctrine concerning God, and the duty which ought to be rendered to him by man; divinity sacied literature.
THE-OM'A-EHIST, n. One who fights against the gods. Bailen.

THΕ-OM'A-EHISI, n. One was against the gods, as by the giants of old. [Opposition to the divine will. Bacon.]

THΕ-OM'A-EHY, (-ke) n. [θεός and μάντεία.] That species of divination which was drawn from the responses of oracles among ancient heathen nations. Brands.

THΕ-O-PA-THΕΤ'[C,\* a. Relating to theopathy. Mackinston. THΕ-O-PA-THΕΤ'[C,\* a. Relating to theopathy; theopathetic. Ou. Rev.

Qu. Rev.

THI. - D' A-THY, \* n. [θεθς and πάθος.] Divine sympathy; feeling in relation to God. Hartley.

THE ΦΡΗ'Α-ΝΥ, \* n. [θεθς and φαίνημαι.] The manifestation of God to man by actual appearance. Brands.

THE-O-PHIL-AN-THEO-'[ε, \* α. [θεθς and φιλανθρωπία.]

Untting theism and philanthropy. Jedrall.

THE-O-PHIL-LIN'THEO-PISM.\* n. The love of God and man. Ch. Ob.

man. Cs. Co.
THE-Q-PHI-LXN'THRQ-PIST,\* z. One who practises or professes theophilauthropism. Belsham.

THE-ÖR'BÖ, π. [clorba, It.; théorbe, Fr.] A large lute, some times called arch-lute, for playing a thorough bass, used by the Italians.

THE 'Q-REM, π. [théorème, Fr.; θεώρημα, Gr.] (Geom.) A truth or position proposed to be proved, in contradistinction to a problem, which proposes something to be done; a speculative truth; a position laid down as an acknowledged truth.

edged truth.

THE-O-RE-MAT'|-CAL, | a. Comprised in theorems; conTHE-O-RE-MAT'|-CAL, | sisting in theorems. Grew. [R.]

THE-O-REM'|-CAL, | a. [théorétique, Fr., from θεωρλτικός,

THE-O-RET'|-CAL, | Gr.] Relating to theory; depending
on theory; speculative; not practical.

THE-O-RET'|-CAL-Ly, ad. By theory; speculatively.

THE-O-RET'|-CAL-Ly, ad. By cheory; speculatively.

THE-O-RET'|-CAL-Ly, ad. By cheory; speculatively.

Scott. [R.] n. Speculation; theory. Stak.

| THE | Q-RIO, n. Speculation; theory. Stak.

| THE | Q-RIO, | a. Theoretical. Boyle.

| THE-OR! | -CAL, | a. Theoretically. Boyle.

| THE-OR! | -CAL, | The portion of the public revenue of Athens which was appropriated to theatrical representations. Brands.

THE O-RIST, n. One who forms theories; a speculatist.
THE O-RIST, \* v. n. [1. THEORIZED; pp. THEORIZINO, THEORIZED.] To form theories or systems; to speculate. Gil-

THE 'O-RIZ-ER, \* s. One who theorizes; a theorist. Ch. Spec. THE 'O-Ry, s. [théorie, Fr.;  $\theta \epsilon \omega \rho(a,Gr.]$  The abstract principles of any science or art, considered without reference

ciples of any science or art, considered without reference to practice; a connected arrangement of facts according to their bearing on some law; speculation; scheme. THE-Q-SÖPH'[-Q.L], osophy; divinely wise. More. THE-OSOPH'[-AL], osophy; divinely wise. More. THE-OS-Q-PHIST,\* n. Divine wisdom or illumination; theosophy. Enfeld.
THE-OS-Q-PHIST,\* n. One versed in theosophy; one who pretends to immediate divine illumination. Cudmorth. THE-OS-Q-PHIST]-CAL,\* a. Theosophical. Gent. Mag. THE-OS-Q-PHIZE,\* v. n. To treat of theosophy. M. Stuart, [R.]

art. [R.]
THE-OS'O-PHY,\* n. Divine wisdom or illumination. Cud-

worth. [R.]
THER-A-PEÜ'T]C,
THER-A-PEÜ'T]CAL,
Gr.] Relating to therapeutics;

THER-A-PED'TICS,\* n. pl. (Med.) A branch of pathology relating to the application of remedies, and the cure of diseases. Brands. THER-A-PEU'TIST,\* n. One versed in therapeutics. Dun

gluson.

There' A-PY,\* n. [θεραπεία.] Therapeutics. Month. Rev. [R.]

There, (thar) ad. In that place.—It is often opposed to here.—It is sometimes used interjectionally, directing to a sentence to introduce a verb or phrase with emphasis, by which the uominative is thrown after the verb as, w. There was a man, 2 &c.—There is used in composition with prepositions, as in the following words, most of which are now growing obsolete or quaint, unless used technically, or in law language.

There' A-BÖCT, 4 ad. Near that place; nearly; concern-There' A-BÖCTs, ing that matter. St. Luke.—Threabouts is the more common, though esteemed the less proper.

proper.

THERE-AF'TER, (thar-af'ter) ad. According to that; after that. Muton.

THERE-AF'ER, (HAR-BITET) ad. According to that; after that. Milton.

THERE-AT', (thar-At') ad. At that; on that account, at that place. Hooker.

THERE-B', (thar-hi') ad. By that; by means of that. Spea-THERE'FORE, (ther'for or thar'for) [ther'for, S. W. F. K. Sm. R. Who, thar'for, J. E. Ja.: thar'for, P. J. ad. & cony For that; for this, for this reason; for this or that person or thing; now, consequently.—It is commonly reck oned as an adverb, but it often partakes of the nature of a conjunction. 3CF "When there is in composition in the word therefore, the e is generally shortened, as in were, but in my opinion improperly." Walker.

THERE-ROM', ad. From that; from this. Joshua.

THERE-NO', ad. In that, in this. Bacon

THERE-ROM', ad. From that; from this. Joshua.

THERE-ROM', ad. In that, in this. Hooker.

THERE-ROM', ad. Of that; of this. Hooker.

THERE-ROM', ad. Practice of medicine; the art of healing or curing diseases; therapeutics. R. Perk.

unscaper, and the placetee of mountaine; the or curing diseases; therapeutics. R. Park. THERE-ÖN', ad. On that. St. Mark xiv. (FHERE-ÖÖT', ad. Out of that. Jadg. xv. Thebr wall)

THERE-TO', ad. To that. Hooker.
THÊRE-UN-TO', ad. To that. Hooker.
THÊRE-UN-TO'RE, ad. Before that time. Alb. Gallatin. [R.]
'THÊRE-UN'DER, ad. Under that. Raleigh.
THÊRE-UP-ON', ad. Upon that; immediately. Swift.

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(Furre-while', ad. At the same time. Abp. Laud. Furre-with', ad. With that; immediately.

'Furre-with', ad. With that; immediately.

'Furre-with', ad. Over and above. Deniel. At the same time. Stack. With that. Speaser.

'There'-Brrd, (-bred) a. Unicavened bread. Wielife.

'There'-Brrd, (the'roak, Sm. Wb. Todd; the-ri'ak, Ja. K.]

'R. (browai) A medicinal treacle; a remedy against poisons. The Sudent.

There's All. a. (finger) Gr.: theresa. L.] Medicinal:

THE-El'A-CAL, a. [θηριακά, Gr.; thereaca, L.] Medicinal; physical. Bacon.

physical. Bacon.

THERM,\* n. [therma, L.] (Arch.) A pedestal increasing upwards for the reception of a bust. Loudon.

THERM, a. [Fr., from \$\text{spt}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\operation\_{\text{or}}\ope

measuring heat.
THER-MO-MET'RI-CAL-LY,\* ad. By means of a thermometer. P. Cyc.

THER'MO-SCOPE, n. [θερμός and σκοπέω.] An imperfect sort of thermometer. Arbuthnot.

sort of thermometer. Aroutanot.

THER-MO-SCOP'|-C, & a. Relating to a thermoscope.

THER-MO-SCOP'|-C, AL, \* | Ec. Rec.

THER'MO-STAT, \* n. [\$\text{\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\ and ventilating apartments, patented to Dr. A. Ure, in 1831. Ure.

THE. SAU'RUS,\* or THE-SAU-RA'RI-UM,\* n. [L.] A treasury. Crabb.

\*\*PHESE, (thez) pros. or pronominal adjective. The plural of This. Opposed to those.— These relates to the persons or things nearest or last mentioned, and those to the most remote or first mentioned.

remote or first mentioned.

THE's18, π. [Miss, Fr., θ σις, Gr.] pl. THE'sE5. Something laid down, affirmatively or negatively, a proposition, a position; a subject for a school exercise, the exercise itself.—(Mus.) The depression of the hand in marking or beating time, correlative to aris.

THES'MO-THETE, π. [Fr., θεσμιθετης, Gr.] A lawgiver;

u magistrate.

THES PI-AN,\* a. [Thespie.] Relating to tragedy or tragic acting. Brande.

acting. Brande.

THET':-CAL, a. Laid down; positive. More.

THET':-CAL, a. Laid down; positive. More.

THE-Us'GIC, } a. [théurquue, Fr.] Relating to theurgy.

THE-Us'GIC, AL. } Hallywell.

THE'UR-QIST, n. One who is addicted to theurgy. Hally
THE'UR-QIST, n. One who is addicted to theurgy. Hally
THE'UR-QIST, n. One who is addicted to theurgy. Hally
THE power of doing supernatural things; the art of magic

as practised by the ancients. Hallywell.

THEW, (thid) n. Quality; manner; custom; habit. Spen
ser. Brawn; muscle; sinew. Shak.

THEWD, (thid) pron. The nominative plural of He, Ske, or R:

— possessive theirs, objective THEM.—It is of all genders.

THEBE'T:-AN,\* (tę-be'she-an) n. A native of Thibet.

Eacy.

Ency.

(Thil'sle, (thi'bl) s. A slice; a spatula. Answorth.

Thick, a. Having comparative bulk distinct from length and breadth:—not thin; dense; not rare; gross; turbid:—

not clear; not transparent; muddy; feculent; not clear; not transparent; muday; reculent: great in circumference, not slender: — deep; noting the third dimension, as, "a plank four feet long, two feet broad, and five inches thick:" — frequent, close; not divided by much space, crowded; compact; solid; not easily pervious; coarse: — without proper intervals of articulation: vious; coarse: — without proper intervals of articulation:
—stupid, dull; not quick, as, thick of hearing. [Intimate; familiar. Johnson. Colloquial.]

THICK, n. The thickest part, or the time when any thing is thickest. Knolles. A thicket. Drayton. — Through thick and thin, through all obstacles. Hudbras.

TRICK, ad. Frequently; fast; closely; to a great depth. †THICK, v. n. To thicken. Spaner.

†THICK, v. a. To make thick; to thicken. Shak.

THICK'-COAT-ED, a. Having a thick coat or rind. Ash.

THICK'-U. (thik'in) v. a.f. THICKENED, pp. THICKENING.

THICK'EN, (thik'kn) v. a.[i. THICKENED; pp. THICKENING, THICKENED.] To make thick; to make close; to fill up interstices; to condense; to consolidate: — to make frequent; to make close or numerous; as, to thicken the

ranks THICK'EN, (thikkin) v. n. To grow thick; to grow dense or muddy to concrete. Dryden.

THICK'ET, n. A close knot or cluster of trees; a close

wood. THICE'-HEAD \* n. A stupid or simple fellow. Smart. THICE'-HEAD ED,\* a. Having a thick head; stupid. Hill.

THICK'ISH,\* a. Somewhat thick. Maunder.
THICK'\_LEAVED,\* (-levd) a. Having thick or dense foll

IHF

THICK-LEAVED, (-10va) a. Having thick the acase to age. Congress.

THICK-LIPPED, (-11pt) a. Having thick lips. Ash.

THICK-Y, ad. With thickness; densely; closely.

THICK-NECKED, (-nakt) a. Having a thick neck. Ash.

THICK-NESS, a. State of being thick; density; compact ness; depth; consistence; spissitude; imperviousness, closenes

THICK'-RIBBED,\* (-ribd) a. Having thick ribs. Shak.
THICK'-RIBBED,\* (-ribd) a. Having a thick body.
THICK'-SHELLED,\* (-sheld) a. Having a thick shell. Dry

dem.
THICEX-SKIN, n. A coarse, gross man; a numskull.
THICEX-SKÖLL, n. A dolt; a blockhead. Johnson.
THICEX-SKÖLLD, (-sküld) a. Dull; stupid. Dryden.
THIER, (thef) n.; pl. THIEVES, (thevz) One who practises theft, one who steals:— a waster in the snuff of a candle. Bp. Hall.
THIER'-CATCH-ER, n. One who catches thieves; thief

THEF'-LEAD-ER, m. A thief-taker. L'Estrange. [R.]
THIEF'-LEAD-ER, m. A taker of thieves; thief-catcher.
THIEVE, (they) v. m. [I. THIEVER, pp. THIEVING, THIEVEN,
To steal, to practise theft..
THIEVER, v. m. The practice of stealing; theft. Shak.
THIEV'SH, a. Partaking of theft; practising theft; given

to stealing; secret; sly. THIEV'18H-LY, ad. Like a thief. Tusser.

IHIEV ISH-LY, as. Like a thief. Tusser.

THIEV ISH-NESS, n. Disposition to steal; habit of stealing.

THIGH, (thi) n. The part of the body between the leg and
the hip-joint, or between the knee and the trunk.

THIGH'-BÖNE,\* (thi/bön) n. The bone of the thigh; the
longest bone in the body. Ash.

THILL, prox. That same. Spenser. See I.K.

THILL, The shaft or draught-heam of a wegon or other

THILL, v. The shaft or draught-beam of a wagon or other vehicle.

THILL'ER, n. The thill-horse. Tusser.

THILL-ANDREY, N. The horse that draws between the shafts or thills, the shaft-horse.
THIM'BLE, (thim'bl) n. A metal cover for the finger, used in sewing.—(Naut.) An iron ring belonging to a sail,

in sewing.— (Naut.) An iron ring belonging to a sail, fitted to receive a rope.

Thim'ble-FOl,\* n. As much as a thimble holds. Dryden.

Thime, (tinn) n. [thymus, L.; thym, Fr.] A fragrant herb.

Spenser. See Thyme.

Thin, a. Not thick, rare; not dense; not close; separate by large spaces; not closely compacted or accumulated:—

exile, small:— not coarse; not gross in substance; as, a thin view is the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact of the compact

slim; slender; meagre; slight, unsubstantial.

THIN, ad. Not thickly: — used in composition; as, thin-clad.

THIN, v. a. [1. THINNED; pp. THINNING, THINNED.] To make thin or rare; to make less thick, crowded, close, or numerous, to attenuate. — To thin out, v. h. (Gool.) to grow thin to a termination; to diminish in thickness and disappear, as strate. Lyell.

Then, Of or belonging to the

disappear, as strata. Lyell.

THINE, pron. possessive, from Thou. Of or belonging to thee.

It is used for thy when the substantive is divided from it; as, "This is thy house;" "This house is thus:"—also in the solemn style, it is used for thy before words beginning with a vowel or silent A; as, "thine ear."

THIN'-FACED,\* (-fast) a. Having a thin face. Stax.
THING, n. Whatever is not a person, or whatever is distinct, or conceived to be distinct, from one's self and from other intelligent beings; any kind of matter.—It is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes in pity, as, "The poor thing sighed." Addison.

THINK, (thingk) v. n. [i. THOUGHT; pp. THINKING, THOUGHT.] TO employ the mind; to have ideas; to congitate; to reflect; to conceive; to suppose; to imagine, to judge; to conclude, to determine; to intend;

agine, to judge; to conclude, to determine; to intend; to fancy; to muse; to meditate; to recalled; to observe; to be of opinion; to consider; to doubt; to deliberate.—
To think on, to contrive.—To think of, to estimate.

"INKE, v. a. To imagine; to conceive; to contemplate; to fancy; to deem; to believe; to esteem.—To think much, to grudge.—To think much of, to esteem highly.—To think scorn, to disdain.—Methinks, [i. methought,] it seems to me. See METHINKS.

"UNN'FE = One who thinks." THINK, v. a.

THINK'ER, s. One who thinks.

THINK', NG, n. Imagination; coglitation; judgment.
THINK', NG, n. Imagination; coglitation; judgment.
THINK', NG, n. a. Having thought; reflecting.
THIN'-LIPPED, \* (Fipt) a. Having thin lips. Ash.
THIN'-LIPPED, \* (In a thin manner; not thickly; not closely.
THIN', NE, n. One who thins or makes thin. Smart.
THIN', NESS, n. State of being thin; want of thickness; te-

THIN'-SUT, \* a. The extension, thinning out, and final disappearance of strata or layers. Scudemore. See Thin.
THIN'-SUTLED, \* (-sheld) a. Having a thin shell. Tom-

THIN'-SEINNED,\* (-skind) a. Having a thin skin: — seasing much sensibility; irritable; irascible. Jamises

Tri-O-NÜ'RIC.\* a. (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained by the action of nitric acid upon uric acid. P. Cyc.
Third, a. The next after the second; ordinal of three.
Third, a. A third part:—the sixtieth part of a second.—
(Mus.) An imperfect concord, containing two degrees or intervals, and three terms or sounds.—(Law) A widow's portion. See Thirds.

Third'BÖR-QUCH, (-būr-ro) n. An under-constable. B. Jonson.

THERD'INGS,\* n. pl. (Eng. law) A third part of the corn growing on the ground at the death of a tenant, and due to the lord as heriot. Crabb.

THIRD'LY, ad. In the third place. Bacon.
THIRD R. pl. (Law) That portion (or HIRD. 2. pl. (Law) That portion (or third) of the real estate of a deceased husband, which is allowed to the widow. Scott

†THIRL, v. a. To pierce; to astrict or bind; to thrill. Ch. cer. See Thaill.

THIRL'QE.\* n. (Scottash law) A tenure or custom formerly common in Scotland, by which the owners or occupiers of certain lands were compelled to take their corn to a particular mill; to which the lands were said to be thirled or astricted. P. Cyc. Triffer, (thirst) a. The sensation of a desire to drink, consisting of a dryness and heat of the mouth; want of

drink: — eagerness; vehement desire; drought.
THIRST, v. z. [i. THIRSTED., pp. THIRSTING, THIRSTED.] To
feel want of drink; to be thirsty; to have a vehement

desire for any thing.

†THIRST, v. a. To want to drink. Prior. [Not now used,

THIRST'ER,\* n. One who thirsts. Johnson.
THIRST'ER,\* n. One who thirsty manner. Bp. Hall.
THIRS'TI-LY,\* ad. In a thirsty manner. Bp. Hall.
THIRS'TI-NESS, n. State of being thirsty; a vehement de-

stre.
THIRS'TY, a. Suffering want of drink; pained for want of
drink; dry; arid; parched with drought, possessed with
vehement desure; as, blood-thrysty.
THIR'TEEN, a. & m. Ten and three.
THIR-TEENTH', a. Ordinal of thriteen; third after the

THE TIME TY, a. The tenth thrice told; ordinal of thirty. THIR TY, a. Thrice ten, ten and twenty. THIR TY, a. The number of three times ten. Ash.

This, prox. or a.: pl. Thise. That which is present; what is now mentioned; the last mentioned, the next future; the last part.—It is often opposed to that, sometimes to the other. — This refers to the nearest person or thing, that to the most distant.

THIS'TLE, (this'si) n. A prickly plant of several varieties; a troublesome weed. — Golden thistle, a species of thistle;

scolymus.
THIS'TLE-CRÖWN,\* (this'ul-) n. A gold coin of James I Leake

THIS'TLE-FINCH,\* (this'sl-) n. A bird; the goldfinch.

THIS'TLY, (this'le) a. Overgrown with thistles. Thom

THITH'ER, ad. To that place; to that end; to that point. It is opposed to hither. †Thith'Er-Tô, ad. To that end, so far. Thith'Er-Ward, ad. Towards that place. Spenser.

THITM'ER-WARD, ad. Towards that place. Spenser. {THIT'L]NG,\* n. A hamlet. Milton.
FIIO, ad. Then. Spenser.
FIIO', cony. Contracted from though. See Though.
THOLE, v. a: To bear; to endure, to undergo. Gower.
THOLE, v. n. To wait a while. Brockett. [North of Eng.]
THOLE, n. [tholus, L.] The roof of a temple:— a wooden pin. See Thous, and Thowa.
THOL'O-BATE,\* n. (Arch.) The part of a building on which a cupola is placed. France.
THO'LVS,\* n. [L.] (Arch.) A building of circular form.
Brands.

Brande

THO-ME'AN, \* or THO'MITE, \* n. One of a denomination of Christians established on the Malabar coast of India,

of Unristians established on the Malabar coast of India, supposed to have been founded by St. Thomas. Brade.

Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, matic crystals. Brands.

inatic crystals. Brands.
Thiong, a. A strap, or string of leather.
Thiong, a. (Scandinavian myth.) The son of Odin and Freya, and the divinity who presided over all mischievous spirits that inhabited the elements. Brands.
Thio. a.Kc. '1c.\* a. (Lok.) A fish that has ventral fins placed beneath the pecturals. Brands the sevential fins placed beneath the pecturals. Brands the sevential fins placed beneath the pecturals. Brands the though Edward L. Relating to the thors or breast.
Thio. a.K. a. [thorn, L.] Relating to the bed Apliffs. Noting a line in the hand, called the mark of Vonus. Crabb.
Thio. R.X. a. [L.] The breast; the chest; the put of the body between the neck and abdomen: — the second segment of insects:—a place of Grecian defensive armor; breastiates. breast plate.

THO-RI'NA,\* n. (Min.) A primitive earth, discovered, in 1828, by Berselius, and extracted from thorite. Ure.
THO-RI'NUM,\* n. (Min.) The metallic base of thorina.

Trous.

Thổ 'Rite.\* n. (Min.) A mineral, found in Norway, being a hydrated silicate of thorina. Breade.

Thổ 'Rite.\* n. (Min.) Dans. See Thounum.

Thổ Rh. n. A prickly tree or shrub of several kinds: -a prickle growing on the thorn-bush; any prickle:—any thing troublesome.

THORN'-BUT, s. A sort of sea-fish; turbot or birt. AinsTHORN'-BUB, A sea-fish with a spinous body.
THORN'-BUBH, s. A sea-fish with a spinous body.
THORN'-BUBH, s. A plant or shrub. Loudon.
THORN'-BUT, s. A sort of sea-fish; turbot or birt. Ains-

worth.
THÖRN'-HEDGE,\* n. A hedge made of thorns. Loudon.
THÖRN'-LES,\* a. Having no thoms. Jensbury.
THÖRN'-SET,\* a. Planted with thorn or hawthorn. Dyer.
THÖRN', a. Full of thorns; spiny; rough; prickly; prickiny: — vexatious; difficult; perplexing.
THÖR'NY-REST-MAR'RÖW,\* n. A plant. Smart.
THÖR'NY-TREFFÖLL,\* n. A plant. Smart.
THÖR'QUEH, (thür'ro) a. Going through; reaching from
side to side; not partial, not slight; finished; complete;
full; perfect.

— full-blooded. Johnson.

Thör/Queh-Fare, (thur'ro-) s. A passage through; a passage without any obstruction; a place much passed through; power of passing.

Thör/Queh-Gō/ING-, 'thur'ro-) a. Going the full length; extreme in principles or practice. Ch. Ob.

Thör/Queh-Lightr'ED, \*(thur'ro-lit'ed) a. Lighted on all sides, or on two opposite sides. Francs.

Thör/Queh-Ly, (thur'ro-le) ad. Completely; fully; perfectly

THOR OUGH-NESS,\* (thur 'ro-nes) n. Quality of being thor-

THÖR'QUGH-NESS,\* (thŭr'ro-nës) n. Quality of being thorough. Whate.

THÖR'QUGH-PÄCED, (thŭr'ro-nës) a. Perfectly trained complete:—generally in a bad sense.
THÖR'QUGH-PIN,\* (thŭr'ro-) n. An enlargement of a mucous capsule on a horse's hock. Loudon.
THÖR'QUGH-SPED, (thŭr'ro-) ad. Completely; fully.
L'Estrange. [A low word, little used.]
THÖR'QUGH-WÄX,\* (thŭr'ro-) n. A plant. Crabb.
THÖR'QUGH-WÄX,\* (thŭr'ro-wirt) n. A medicinal, purgative plant. Loudon.

gative plant. Loudon.

gauve pant. Loadon.

THORP, n. [horp, Sax.] A village. Gibson.

THÖRR, (thöz) pron. or a. The plural of That. — Those refers to the former or first mentioned, these to the latter or last mentioned. See That.

last mentioned. See That.

THOTH,\* n. An Egyptian divinity, considered by the Greeks as identical with Mercury. Brande.

THOO, pron. The second pronoun personal. [THOU, THINE, THEE, P. VE OF YOU, YOUR, YOU, YOU, TOY, HOLD, THOU, THINE, SPOKEN to.— It is now used only in poetry or in solemn language, (except by the society of Friends,) you being commonly employed instead of it.

THOO, v. n. To use there and thee in discourse.— v. a. To treat with familiarity. Shek— The more common abrane.

treat with familiarity. Skak. - The more common phrase

treat with familiarity. Shak. — The more common phrase is, to thee-and-thou.

THOUGH, (th0) conj. Grant; admit; allow, if; notwith-standing that; although. — As though, as if.

THOUGHT, (thawt) ». Act of thinking; result of thinking, that which is thought; operation of the mind; idea; image formed in the mind; sentiment, fancy; imagery; conceit; reflection; particular consideration; imagination, conception; preconceived notion, opinion; judgment; meditation; serious consideration; design; pur pose; silent contemplation, solicitude, care; concern; expectation. [†A small degree or quantity; as, a thought better. Swyt.]

THOUGHT/fpl., (thawt/ful) a. Full of thought or reflec-

THOUGHT'FOL, (thawt'ful) a. Full of thought or reflection; promoting thought; contemplative, reflecting; considerate; reflective; attentive; careful; anxious;

Solicitous.

THOUGHT'FÜL-LY, (thâwt'fül-le) ad. In a thoughtful manner, considerately,

THOUGHT'FÜL-NESS, (thâwt'fül-ness) m. Moditation; anx-

ietv.

THOUGHT'LESS, (thawt'les) c. Without thought; airy; gay:—negligent; careless; stupid; dull.
THOUGHT'LESS-LY, (thawt'les-le) ad. In a thoughtless

manner.
THOUGHT'LISS-NESS, (thawt'les-nes) a. Want of thought †THOUGHT'SICK, (thawt'sik) a. Unousy with reflection

788 THR THEOU'SAND, (theou'zand) a. Ten hundred:—proverbially, a great number.

THEOU'SAND, a. The number of ten hundred. Ed. Rev.

THEOU'SAND, a. The bundredth ten times told; the ordinal of a thousand.

THEOWIN, (thoil, P. Sm.: thioll, W. K.] z. (Naul.) A wooden pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat to keep flast the car:—written also thole.

THEOU'RA, \*\* (thris'shan) a. Relating to Thrace. Ency.

†THEOU'REAL, \*\* a. To load; to burden. South.

THEOU'REAL, \*\* a. (Mis.) The metal which is yet in the mine. Crabb. THERE'PRINING, (thrip'on-q or thre'pon-q) [thrip'on-q, S. Ja. Sm. W.s.; thre'pon-q, K. P.; thre'pon-q, K.] a. Worth threepence; of little value: mean.
THREE'-PET-ALED,\* (pét-pid) a. Having three petals. Loudon,
THREÉ'PILE, n. An old name for good volvet. Shak.
THREÉ'PILED, (-pild) a. Set with a thick pile, as velvet;
piled one on another. Shak. [n.]
THREÉ'SCÖRE, a. Thrice twenty, sixty.
THREÉ'-SEÉD-ED,\* a. Having three seeds. Loudon.
THREÉ'-STRINGED,\* (-stringd) a. Having three strings.
Multon. mine. Crabb. mine. Crabb.
THRÄL/DM, s. The state of a slave; slavery; servisude
THRÄLL, z. A slave. Sidney Bondage. Chapman. [Old.]
†THRÄLL, z. Bond; subject. Chauser.
THRÄLL, v. a. To enslave; to inthrail. Shak.
†THRÄNG, a. See Throng.
THRÄNTE, v. [Gr.] The uppermost, or the foremost, of the
three classes of rowers in an Athenian trireme. Branda.
|THRÄPPLE, (thrip'pl) s. The windpipe of a beast. See
THROTUS. Milton THREE'-TÖED,\* (-tôd) s. Having three toes. Hist THREE'-VALVED,\* (-valvd) s. Having three valves. P. THRÊN'ς, π. [θρήνος.] Lamentation; complaint. Shak. THRÊN'ς-DY, π. [θρηνοδία.] A song of lamentation. Sir T. Herbert. THRESH, v. a. [i. THRESHED; pp. THRESHING, THRESHED.]
To beat corn to free it from the chaff or straw; to drub. THRASH, v. a. [i. THRASHED; pp. THRASHING, THRASHED.]
To best corn to free it from the straw or chaff, to best;
to drub; to thresh. Saak.—It is written indifferently
threak or thresh. See THRESH. Locks. — It is written indifferently thresh or thrush. See THRASH. THRESH'ER, R. One who threshes: —a figh; the sea-fox. THRESH'ING-FLOOR, (-flor) n. An area on which corn is THRÄSH, v. n. To labor; to drudge; to thresh. Dryden.
THRÄSH z.L.\* n. An instrument to thrash with. Ash.
THRÄSH z.L.\* n. An instrument to thrash with. Ash.
THRÄSH z. n. One who thrashes; a thresher. Locks.
THRÄSH'; NG-FLÖOR, n. A floor for thrashing. Dryden. See beaten Milton.
THRESH'ÖLD, (thresh'höld) n. The ground or step under THRESE'OLD, (thresh'hold) n. The ground or step under the door; door-sill:—entrance; gate; door.

THREW, (thrû) 1. from Three. See Throw.

THRIB'BLE,\* a. & n. Thele; triple. Hanter. [Provincial in England, and a colloquial vulgarism in the United States.]

THRICE, ad. Three times. [A word of amplification.]

THRID, v. a. [corrupted from thread.] [i. THRIDDED; pp.

THRIDDING, THRIDDED.] To slide through a narrow pussage; to thread. Fasskave.

THRID n. Thread. Fasskave. THRÄSH'|RG-FLÖOR, n. A floor for thrashing. Dryaen. See Threshing-Floor.
THRSHING-FLOOR.
THRSHING-MA-CHINE', \* n. A machine for separating grain from the straw. Brande.
THRS-SÖN'|-CAL. a. Like Thraso, a braggart soldier in Terence; bosstful; bragging. Shab.
THRA'SÖN'|-CAL-LY, ad. Boastfully. Johnson.
THRA'U'LITE, \* n. (Min.) A hydrated silicate of iron; hisingerite. P. Cyc.
THRA'U'. IT A herd; a drove; a heap. Bp. Hall.] Two dozen. — A thrave of corn, in most parts of England, consists of 24 sheaves; but, in some counties, of only 19. Washaw. THRI/ NA. Thread. Spencer.
THRI/YAL-LOW,\* v. a. To plough a third time, as fallow land. Tusser. — Written also tryallow. [R.] land. Tusser. — Written also trifallow. [R.]
THRIFT, n. Profit; gain; state of prospering; frugality;
good husbandry; economy: — parsimony: — a plant.
THRIF'T;-LY, ad. In a thrifty manner, frugally.
THRIF'T;-MESS, n. State of being thrifty; frugality.
THRIFT'LESS-LY, ad. In a thriftless manner. Iso.
THRIFT'LESS-LY, ad. In a thriftless manner. Iso.
THRIFT'LESS-NESS,\* n. Quality of being thriftless. Chal-

Consists of 24 sheaves; but, in some counties, or only 12. Whishaw.

Therad, (thréd) R. A small line or twist of flax, silk, cotton, wool, &c., such as is used for weaving or sewing, radiment of cloth; filament; yarn, a small line or string:—uniform tenor, as, "the thread of a discourse."

Therad, (thréd) R. a. [i. Therader; pp. Therading, Therader.] To pass through with a thread, to pass or go through; to pierce through.

Therader.] To pass through with a thread, to pass or go through; to pierce through.

Therader.] Liker, a. Deprived of the nap; worn to the naked threads; worn out, trite.

Therader.] Liker, a. State of being threadbare Thread. Place, "a. Lace made of thread. Shak.

Therader.] Liker, a. Resembling thread. Goldsmith.

Therader.] Liker, a. Resembling thread. Goldsmith.

Therader.] Therader. Content Bp. Ruber.

Therader, thretie. a. To threaten. Shak. [R.]

Therat, (thretie. a. To threaten. Shak. [R.]

Therat'en, (thret'in) c. a. To threaten. Shak. [R.]

Therat'en, (thret'in) c. a. [i. Threeten. Shak.]

Therat'en, (thret'in) c. a. [i. Threeten. Threeten. Threeten. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Content. Bp. Threeten. Conten THRIF'TY, a. Frugal; sparing, thriving, economical; not profuse; careful; well-husbanded.

THRILL, v. a. [i. THRILLED; pp. THRILLING, THRILLED.] To pierce, to bore, to penetrate; to drill. Spensor.

THRILL, v. m. To have the quality of piercing; to pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound; to feel a sharp, tingling sensation, to pass with a tingling sensation.

THRILL, n. A drill; a warbling, a breathing place or hole; a piercing sound.

THRILL'S n. (Ret.) A genus of palms. Crabb. a piercing sound.

THR!'NXX,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of palms. Crabb.

†THRING, v. a To press; to thrust; to throng. Chaucer.

THRIPC.\* n. [L.] (Ent.) A minute, light-colored, or spotted fly. Harris. THRIVE, v. n. [i. THROVE or THRIVED; pp. THRIVING, THRIVEN or THRIVED.] To prosper; to grow rich; to advance in any thing desired, to flourish; to grow; to denouncing evil.

THREAT'EN-ER, (thret'tn-er) n. One who threatens.

THREAT'EN-ING, (thret'tn-ing) n. A menacing, a men-THRIV'EN,\* (thriv'vn) p. from Thrive. See Thrive.
THRIV'ER, n. One who thrives or prospers.
THRIV'ING,\* p. a. Increasing in size or riches; prosper THREAT'EN-ING,\* (thret'tn-Ing) p. a. Menacing or forebiding evil.
THREAT'EN-ING-I Y, (thret'th-Ing-le) ad. With menace.
†THREAT'FOL, (thret'ful) a. Full of threats, minacious THRIV'ING. n. Act of growing; growth; increase, THRIV'ING-LY, ad. In a thriving or prosperous way THRIV'ING-NESS, n. Act of thriving. Johnson. THREAVE, s. Twe sty-four sheaves of grain. Farm. Ency.

THRO', (thrit) Contracted from through. Dryden.
THRÔ', (thrit) Contracted from through. Dryden.
THRÔAT, (thrit) n. The fore part of the neck of an animal, in which are the guilet and windpipe; the passages of antriment and breath:—the main road or passage.—
To cut the throat, to kill by violence.
THRÔAT'-BAND,\* n. A strap to a headstall; a cheek-band. Booth.

THRÔAT'-BRĀILS,\* n. pl. (Naut.) Ropes attached to the gaff close to the mast. Mar. Dict.

THRÔAT'-HALL-14BDS,\* (-yqrdz) n. pl. (Naut.) Ropes for holsting the inner part of the gaff and its appendant portion of the sail. Mar. Dut.

THRÔAT'PIPE. n. The weasand; the windpipe.

THRÔAT'YORT, (thrôt'würt) n. A plant. Tuts.

(THRÔAT'Y, a. Guttural. Howell.

THRÔB, n. z. [i. THROBERD; pp. THROBESING, THROBESD.]

To heave; to beat, as the pulse or the heart; to rise; to paloitate. ners. deh. Three'-slow-zred,\*(föù-ord) a. Having three flowers. P. Cyc.
THERE'SOLD, a. Thrice repeated; consisting of three. Raleigh.
THEEF-HEAD-F7 \* a. Having three heads. Repney.
THEEF-LEAVE. (-18vd) a. Having three leaves. Loudon.
THEEF-LEGGED, \* (-18gd) a. Having three legs. Stat.
THEEF-HOOKED, \* (-10kt) a. Having three angles or palpitate. palpitate.
THROB. n. A heave; a beat; a stroke of palpitation
THROB'BING, n. Act of beating; palpitation.
THROB'DEN, (thröd'dn) v. n. To grow; to thrive; to increase. Grose. [Local, Eng.]
THROB. (thrò) n. Extreme pala; agony; anguish; pang, especially the anguish of travel in childbirth. HOURE, COLE.

FIREE PERCE, (thre'pens, colloquially thrip'ens) [thrip'
ens, S. F. Ja. Wb.: thre'p'ens, W. P.; thre'pens, K.
thre'pens, colloquially thrip'ens, Se,] n. The sum of
three pennics or pence; a small English silver coin. X, E, T, 5, C, T, long : X, E, L, & U, Y, chert : 4, X, L, O, U, Y, cheeura.—FARR, FAR, FART, FALL : MÉIR, MÉR:

THEOR, (theo) v. a. To put in agonies. Mak. [R.] THEOM'SOL-ITE, v. a. (Mis.) An amorphous green phos-

PHEOM'EQL-ITE,\* a. (Min.) An amorphous green phosphate of copper. Dana.
THROM'EUS,\* n. (Med.) A small tumor caused by bloodletting. Brands.
THRONE, p. [thronus, L.; 6p6ves, Gr.] The chair of state of a king, superor, or severeign; the sent of a bishop; a chair of state; sovereign power or dignity.
THRONE, v. a. To enthrone. Millon. [a.]
THRONE,\* v. m. To sit on a throne. Skak.
THRONE, n. A crowd; a multitude pressing against each other; a dense collection.
FHRONE, d. Much occumbed: very busy. More. [Taget]

PHRÖNG, v. a. Much occupied; very busy Mors. [Local, England.]
THRÖNG, v. s. [i. THRONGED; pp. THRONGING, THRONGED.]
TO crowd; to come in tumultuous multitudes.
THRÖNG, v. a. To oppress or incommode with crowds or through

THEON'S, v. a. 10 oppress of incommon with a transits; to press upon.

†THEON'S'LY, ad. In crowds; in multitudes. More.

THEON'S'LY, at. To throttle. Scott. See Theortiz.

THEOS'TLE, (thros'si) a. The thrush; a singing-bird.

THEOS'TLE, \* (thros'si) a. A species of spindle. McCul-

buck.
THEOSTILE-SPIN-NING.\* n. The act of spinning with the throstie-spindle. McCullock.
THEOT'TLE, (thröt'il) n. The windpipe; larynx. Browne.
— Throttie value, a contrivance, or valve, to regulate the supply of steam to the cylinder of a steam-engine.
THEOT'TLE, (thröt'il) v. a. [t. THROTTLED; pp. THROTTLEM, TRROTTLED.] To choke; to suffocate. Swift.
THEOGEH, (thril) prep. From end to end of; passing from one side out at the other of; along the whole mass or compass of; by transmission of, by means of; in consequence of. quence of.

quence on.
THROGEH, (thrd) ad. From one end or side to the other;
to the end; to the ultimate purpose or conclusion.
THROGEM'SEED, (thrd'b'6d) a. Thoroughbred. Gree.
THROGEM'LIGHT-ED, (thrd'ilt-ed) a. Fully lighted. Wot-

†THROUGH'LY, (thru'le) ad. Completely; fully; entirely; wholly; without reserve. "O that my grief were throughly weighed!" Job. Throughly is now superseded

by thoroughly.

THEOUGH-ÖÜT', (thrú-öût') prep. Quite through , in every nart of.

THEOUGH-OUT', (thru-out') ad. Every where; in every

THEOUGH-OUT, (LITE-OUT) as. Levely waster, in compart.

THEOUGH'PKCED, (thrd'pāst) a. Thorough-paced. More.

THEOUGH'PKCED, (thrd'pāst) a. Thorough-paced. More.

THEOUGH, (thrd) v. a. [i. THREW; pp. THROWING, THROWN.]

To send to a distance by projectile force; to fing, to cast, to toss; to put with any violence or tumulit. It comprises the idea of haste, force, or negligence. — To lay carclessly or in haste; to venture at dice: — to spread in haste; to overturn in wrestling; to drive, to hurl. to whirl; to twist by whirling, as silk. — To throw away, to lose, to spend in vain; to reject. — To throw bad, to reject, to retort; to reflect. — To throw by, to reject; to lay aside. —

To throw down, to subvert. — To throw off, to expel; to reject. — To throw wy, to rest; to bring forth into act, to leave behind; to eject; to expel, to reject; to exclude. —

To throw wy, to resign angrily; to emit; to eject; to bring up. bring up.

bring up.
TirRöw, (thrö) v. n. To perform the act of casting; to cast
dice. — To throw shout, to cast about; to try expedients.
TirRöw, (thrö) a. Act of casting or throwing; a cast; a cast
of dice; the distance to which any thing is thrown;
stroke; effort; violent sally: — a pang, as of childbirth;
throe. See Twace.

THRÖW'RR, (thrö'er) n. One who throws; a throwster.
THRÖW'STER, (thrö'ster) n. One who throws silk, that is,
prepares it for the weaver.

TilRUM, n. [thraum, Icel.; thrommes, Nor. Fr.] pl. THRUMS.
The ends of a weaver's threads; any coarse yarn: —the

The ends of a weaver's threads; any course yarn:—the stamens of plants.

Throw, o. a. [L. Thrommed; pp. Thromming, Thrommed.]

To weave, to knot; to twist; to fringe:—to play coarsely, as on a harp or guitar. Dryden.

THRUM, v. n. To grate; to play coarsely. Dryden.
THRUM, \* a. Made of thrums, coarse. Stak.
THRUM, \* a. Containing, or resembling, thrums. Dam

pilor.

The Ring'WORT,\* (-wirt) n. The water-plantain. Booth.

The Ring, n. A melodious singing-bird, — (Med.) A disease consisting of small, white ulcers, upon the tongue, palate, and game; common to infants.

The transfer, n. a. [trustle, L., thripta, Icel.] [i. the ust; pp. the ust; to drive, to stab:—to compress; to impel; to urge; to obtrude.

The transfer, n. a. To make a hostile push; to attack with a

urge; to consuler.

THEDET, s. To make a hostile push; so attack with a pointed weapon:—to squeeze or press in with violence; to intrude; to push forward; to throng.

THEGET, s. Hostile push; a stab; assault; attack.—(drch.)

The horizontal force of an arch; the action of a beam or

The horizontal force of an arch; the action of a beam ex rafter against a wall. THRUST'ER, n. One who thrusts. THRUST'ER, n. One who thrusts. THRUST'ER, n. One who thrusts. THRUST'ER, n. One who thrusts. THRUST'ER, n. One who thrusts. THRUST'ER, n. One will fill one thing, Sm.] n. A mem ber of a singular association of robbers and murderers in India, who practice murder as a sacred principle. Brands. [THUS-SEE', or [THUS'SIM, n. Same as thangers. Smert. [Qu. Rev [THUS'SER, N. Arre mineral, of a peach-blossom color, four. Norway. Brands.
THUMB, (thum) n. The short, thick finger of the human hand, answering to the other four.
THUMB, (thum) n. L. [LITHUMED]; pp. THUMBING, THUMBED.]

hand, answering to the other four.
THÜNB, (thim) v. a. [i thumber j.pp. thumber.]
To bandle awkwardly, to soil with the thumb.
THÜNB-BAND, (thim/band) z. A twist of any thing set thick as the thumb. Mortimer.
THÜNBED, (thim) a. Having thumbs. Skalton.
THÜNBERIN, \* z. An instrument of torture. R. Pollok.
THÜNB'-BING, (thim/ring) z. A ring worn on the thumb.
THÜNBS'-BERADTE, (thim/ring) z. A kind of thimble for the

thumb; an inch. Ash.
THÜMB'STALL. (thim'stall) n. A kind of thimble for the
thumb; a care for the thumb, of lenther, &c.
THÜMEB-STÖNE,\* n. (Min.) A crystallized mineral, called
also arisite. Broaden.
THÜMITE,\* n. (Min.) The axinite. Dans.
THÜM'M;M.\* n. pl. [Heb.] Perfections. Cainst. See Unim.
THÜMP, n. [thombo, it.] A hard, heavy, dull blow with
something.blunt; a knock.
THÜMP, n. [thumped: 20. THUMPING, THUMPED.] To

something blunt; a knock.

THÜMP, v. a. [i. THUMPED; pp. THUMPING, THUMPED.] To beat with dull, heavy blows.

THÜMP, v. n. To fall or strike with a dull, heavy blow.

THÜMP/ER, n. The person or thing that thumps:—some-body or something huge or great. Beaum. & Fl.

THÜMP/ER, a. Great; huge. Grees. [Vulgar.]

THÜMP/DER, n. The noise produced by an explosion of lightning, or by the passage of lightning through the air from one cloud to another, or from a cloud to the ground:—any loud noise or tumultuous violence:—denunciation published.

THÜMP/DER. v. n. [i. THUMDERED; pp. THUMDERING, THUM-

THUN'DER. v. n. [i. THUNDERED; pp. THUNDERING, THUNDERED.] To discharge the electric fiuld in the atmosphere; to make a loud or terrible noise.

THUN'DUR, v. a. To emit with noise and terror:—to publish, as a denunciation or threat.

THUN'DER-BÖLT, n. A brilliant stream of lightning; ful-

mination : - denunciation, properly ecclesiastical : thunderstone.

THUN'DER-CLÄP, n. Explosion of thunder. Spenser.
THUN'DER-CLÖUD,\* n. A cloud attended with thunder

Ency.
THUN'DER-ER, n. He or the power that thunders.

THUN'DER-ING A. Emission of thunder; violent noise. THUN'DER-ING-LY,\* ad. With a very loud noise Scott. †THUN'DER-ING-LY,\* ad. With a very loud noise Scott. †THUN'DER-PROOF, \* a. Secure against thunder. Swift. THUN'DER-SHOW-ER, \* a. A shower of rain accompanied with thunder.

with thunder THUN'DER-STONE, n. A stone fabulously supposed to be emitted by thunder; a crystallized iron pyrites; brontia THUN'DEE-STORM,\* n. A storm of rain attended with

thunder. Ency.

THUN'DER-STRIKE, v. a. [i. & p. THUNDERSTRUCK.] To blast or hurt with lightning: — to astonish with any thing

THUN'DER-STRUCK,\* p. a. Athunderclap. Shak.
THUN'DER-STRUCK,\* p. a. Amazed; astonished.
THUN'DER-Y,\* a. Attended with, or having, thunder. Pes-

THUN'DER-Y,\* a. Attended with, or naving, chance. a wrant. [E.]

THUN'NY,\* n. A fish. Booth. See Tunny.

THU'R:-BLE, n. [thurbulum, low L.] A censer; a pan to burn incense or frankincense in. Conel.

THU-R:F'ER-OUS, a. [thurper, L.] Bearing frankincense.

THU-R:F-F-G-Ā'TION, n. [thuris and facie, L.] Act of burning incense or frankincense. Skelton.

THURINGITE,\* ~ (Min.) A mineral allied to pinguite.

Thuringite, Brande.

[mines.

THURL,\* n. A short communication between the adits in THURS'DAY, (thurs'da) n. The fifth day of the week, which derives its name from Thor, the old Scandinavian god of

derives its name from Thor, the old Scandinavian god of thunder.

Thu S., a.d. In this manner; to this degree; so.

Thu S.C., e.a. [L. The resin of the spruce fir. Brands.

Thu N.C., e.a. [L. Thu MACKED.] pp. THWACKIN, THWACKED.]

To strike with something blunt and heavy; to beng; to thump; to belabor. Skal. [A luddrous word.]

Thu N.C., a. A heavy, hard blow; a thump. Hadibras.

Thu M.IT., (thuki) n. [masts, Nor. Fr.] A level pasture field, or cleared and tilled land. Brackett. [North of England.]

Thu M.R.T., a. Transverse; being screes something class. Midton. [ferverse; mischisvous. Skak.]

THWART, ed. Obliquely; athwart. Spenser.

THWART, v. a. [i. THWARTED; pp. THWARTED, TO CROSS; to lie or come across; to oppose; to traverse, to contravene; to resist; to withstand.

THWART, v. n. To be in opposition to something. Locks.

THWART, v. n. Act of crossing; act of opposing.

THWART/NG, n. Act of crossing; act of opposing.

THWART/NG-LY, ad. Oppositely; with opposition.

THWART/LY, ad. With opposition; transversely. Milton.

THWART/LY, ad. With opposition; transversely. Milton.

THWART/NESS, n. Unlowardness, perverseness. Bp. Hall.

THWITE, v. a. To cut, chip, or hack with a knife. Uhaucer.

cor.

(THWIT/TLE, n. A kind of knife; a whittle. Chaucer.

THWIT/TLE, n. A kind of knife; a whittle. Chaucer.

THY, (thī or the) [thī, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. W.b.; thī or the, W.; thī, often the, Sm.] pron. possessive, or pronom. adj.

Of thee; belonging to thee; relating to thee. This word, when distinctly pronounced, must always be pronounced thi.—"The only rule that can be given, respecting the pronunciation of it, is a very indefinite one; namely, that thy ought always to be pronounced so as to rhyme with hapf, when the subject is raised, and the personage dignified; but when the subject is familiar, and the personal pronoun made use of, it ought to be pronounced like the." Walker.

THY (INE-WOOD, (-wad) [thī/jn-wad, F. Sm.; thī/ta-wad,

like the." Malker.
The YINE-WOOD, (-wad) [th!/in-wad, F. Sm.; th!/in-wad, S.; the In-wad, W.] n. A precious wood. Rev. xviii.
|The Yme, (tim) [tin, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; thim, W.] n. [thym, Fr., thymum, L.] An aromatic plant, of several varieties.

\*\*Everal varieties.

THYM-R-LL'CEOUS,\* (th'im-e-H'shus) a. (Bot.) Relating to or like thyme. P. Cyc.

THYM-I-A-TEEH'NY,\* (th'me-s-tEk'ne) n. (Med.) The art of employing perfumes in medicine. Dungtison.

[THY'RIS,\* n. [6vois.] (Eat.) A genus of butterflies. Brands.

'THY'RID,\* a. [6vois.] (Ant.) Applied to a cartilage placed perpendicularly to the cricoid cartilage of the larynx, of which it forms the upper and anterior part. It is sometimes called Adam's apple. Brands.

THY-RO-ID'E-AL,\* a. Relating to the thyroid gland. Dun-THYRES,\* n. (Bot.) A species of inflorescence; a compact panicle, as in the liliac and horse-chestnut. Loudon.

THYR'SÖID,\* a. (Bot.) Resembling a thyrse or thyrsus. Loudon.

THIR's vs,\* n. [L.] The spear or sceptre of Bacchus; a staff entwined with vvy carried by a Bacchanal. — (Bot.)
A form of inflorescence. Brands. See Thyres.

THYS-A-NU'RAN,\* n. (Ent.) An ametabolian insect. Brande. THY-SELF', (thi-self') pron. recuprocal. Thou or thee, with emphasis

emphasis.
Ti'AR, a. Same as tiara. Pope
Ti-A'RA, [ti-ā'rs, W. J. E. K. Sm. Wb.; ti-a'rs, P.; ti-a'rs,
Ja.] a. [tare, Fr., tara, L.] A kind of high hat; a dress
for the head, a diadem.
Ti-AR'AED,\* (ti-ār'ad) a. Furnished with a tiara. Milman.
TiB'j-A,\*, a. [L.] (Anal.) The larger of the\*two bones which
form the second segment of the leg, a pipe. Brande.
TiB'j-A,\*, a. Relating to the tibia, or a pipe. Rogel.
TiB'j-A,\*, a. A Biamose coin equal in value to about sixty
cents. Malcom.
TiC DOULOUREUX.\* (tik'dô-lô-rô') [Fr.] (Med.) Neural-

Tic Douloureux,\* (tik'dô-lô-rô') [Fr.] (Med.) Neural-gia in the face; an acute, twitching pain in the face. Dun-

Figure.

Tice, v. a. To allure; to entice. Beaum. & FL

Tice, was To allurement, enticement. Hulost.

Tich (OR-RHINE, \* n. [relxo, and bir.] A fossil species of rhinoceros. Brande.

Tick, a. [contracted from ticket, a tally on which debts are scored. A ticket; score; debt, trust; credit. — [tague, Fr.; take, D.] The louse of dogs or sheep: — the case or cover of the feathers, &cc., of a bed; ticking: — a kind of hean: — a best or noise mude by a watch, &c., in tick-

Tick, v. a. [i. Ticked; pp. Ticking, Ticked.] To run on score; to trust; to score:—to make a slight noise, as a clock or watch, in its vibration.

Tick, v. a. To note or distinguish the seconds by regular vi-

Tick, v. a. To note or distinguish the seconds by regular vibration, as a watch or clock. Tollet.

Tick'fn, a. Cloth for bed-tick; ticking. Guthrie.

Tick'fn, a. Etquatte, Fr. | A token of a right or debt, upon the delivery of which admission is granted or a claim acknowledged; a marked card or slip of paper.

Tick'fn, a. [i. tickered; pp. tickering, tickered.]

To distinguish by a ticket. Bentley.

Tick'ing, a. Cloth for bed-ticks; a tick. Berksley.

Tick'ing, a. Cloth for bed-ticks; a tick. Berksley.

Tick'ing, tick'in v. a. [bille, L.] [i. ticking; pp. vickling, ticking; to cause to laugh; to please by slight gratifications. ifications

Tick'll, v. z. To feel titilation. Spensor.
†Tick'll, z. z. Tottering; unfixed; ticklish. Chancer.
\*Tok'll-Brin,\* z. He or that which tickles or pleases.

TICE'LEN-BURG,\* n. A sort of linen stuff. Barker, †TICE'LE-NESS, n. Unsteadiness; ticklishness. Che TICE'LER, n. One who tickles. Scott.

TICE/LE-MESS, a. Unsteadiness: ticklishness. Chaeser TICE/LER, a. One who tickles. Scott.
TICE/LING, a. Act of one who tickles; titillation.
TICE/LING, a. Act of one who tickles; titillation.
TICE/LING, a. Act of one who tickles; titillation.
TICE/LING, a. Sensible to titillation; easily uckled: — difficult to be touched, tottering; uncertain; unfixed.
TICE/LISH-LY,\* ad. In a ticklish manner. Scott.
TICE/LISH-NESS, n. The state of being ticklish.
TICE/SEED,\* a. A plant. Lee.
TICE/TACE, a. Ifricarac, Fr.] A vibrating, small noise: — a game. Millon. See Trickrack.
TICE/TACE, \* ad. Like the movement of a watch. Ash.
TID, a. Tender; soft; nice. Bailey. [R.]
TI'DAL,\* a. Relating to the tides. Lubbock.
TID/DIE, a. A dainty; a small, delicate piece.
TID/DIE, a. Time; season; while. Sack. The alternate ebb and flow, or rise and fall, of the ocean or sea: — violent confluence; accumulated multitude; stream, course.—
Tide-lock, a lock which unites a harbor or river with a canal.
TIDE, v. a. To drive with the stream. Filtham.
TIDE, v. a. To drive with the stream. Filtham.
TIDE/CLESS,\* a. Having no tide. De la Beche.
TIDE/LESS,\* a. Having no tide. De la Beche.
TIDE/MEL,\* n. A water-mill put into operation by the al ternate dow and ebb of the tide. P. Cyc.
TIDES/MEN, (tidz/man) m.; pl. TIDES/MEN. A custom house officer who watches on board of merchant-vessels

TIDES'MAN, (tidz'man) n.; pl. TIDES'MEN. A custom house officer who watches on board of merchant-vessels

while customable goods remain on board. Mar. Dict.

TIDE'-TX-BLE,\* n. A table showing the time of high water at sundry places. Crabb.

TIDE'wAIT-ER, n. An officer who watches the landing of

goods at the custom-house. Swift.

TiDE'-WAY,\* n. That part of a river, or channel, in which
the tide ebbs and flows strongly. Falconer.

the tide code and nows strongly. Facciner.

Ti'D1-Ly, ad. In a tidy manner; neally; readily. Johnson.

Ti'D1-NESS, n. State of being tidy; neatness. Johnson.

Ti'D1NGS, n. pl. News; intelligence, incidents related.

Ti'Dy, a. [Timely; seasonable. Tusser.] Being in good order; dressed with fitness; clean and neat; nice. Shak.

Ti'Dy, n. A plece of knit work, or a cloth, to throw over the back of an arm-chair or sofa:—a light outer covering for a child. a nunders. Hallway.

the back of an arm-chair or sols:— a light outer covering for a child; a pinafore. Holloway.

TiE, (II) v. a. [i. Tied, pp. Tyina, Tied.] To bind, to fasten with a knot; to knit, to complicate; to hold, to fasten; to hinder, to obstruct, to oblige, to constrain, to restrain; to confine.

to confine.

Tie, (ti) n. Knot; fastening, bond, obligation; knot of hour; a bar so placed as to resist a drawing force:—the state produced by an equal number of votes on two opposite sides; even balance; want of decision.

Tier, (ter) n. [tere, tierre, old Fr.; tuyer, D.] A row; a rank; a series of things.

[Tirr. a. Che that ties:—a child's apron; tidy. Ask. See [Tierce, (ters or ters) [ters, P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm.; ters, S. W. F.] n. [ters, tercer, Fr.] A vessel holding the third part of a pipe; 42 gallons.—(Mus.) A third, or interval of a third — (Her.) A field divided into three areas.

[Tiercel, the confidence of the three being a third less than the female:—written also tercel and teasel. Todd.

[Tiercelmā-Jor,\* n. A sequence of the three best cards. Hoyla.

Hoyle.

[Tiercet, n. [uers, Fr.] A triplet; three lines.

Tiercet, \*(iers/a-t.1') n. [Fr.] The third estate or order; the commonsity, in distinction from the mobility and clergy. Ency.

and clergy. Ency.

Tiff, n Liquor; drink. Phillips. [Low.] Slight anger; a pet; a miff. Forby. [Local, England.]

Tiff, v. n. To be in a pet; to quarrel. Bailey. [Low and rare.]

Tiff, v. n. To be in a pet; to quarrel. Bailey. [Low and rare.]

Tiff, v. n. Ligher, old Fr.] To dress; to deck. Search.

Tiff/FA-Ny, n. [ligher, old Fr.] Gauzy or very thin silk.

Tiff/FA-Ny, n. A slight repast; a luncheon. Smart.

Tig, n. A play in which children try to touch each other last:— in the United States called tag. See Taa.

Tiff See [J. n. Fr.] (Arch.) The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital. Bailey.

Tiff E. R. . [tagre. Fr.: tigres, L.] A very flerce boast of prey, of the genus felis, about the size of the lion.

Tiff E. R. - N. A quadruped; the occlut or catamount. Goldsmuth.

damith.

Ti'er-foot,\* (-fit) s. A plant. Swart.
Ti'er-foot-fo,\* (-fit-ed) a. Swift as a tiger. Shak.
Ti'er-foot-fo,\* n. The red voluta, with large, white

spots. Smart.
Tight, (itt) a. Tense; fast; tenacious; close; not loose; not leaky. [Rather neat; snug. Gay. Handy; adroit. Shak.]
tTight, (itt) The old pret. of The. Spenser.
Tight, \*v. a. To make tight; to tighten. Ash.
Tight=En, (ti'th) v. a. [i. tighten. Shak.]
tight=Enp.] To make tight; to draw together:—to

straiten.

Tient'en, (tit'er) a. He or that which tightens; a lace or

rithon.

Tight'Ly, (tit'le) ad. In a tight manner; closely.

Tight'Ly, (tit'le) ad. In a tight manner; closely.

Tight'Nxss, (tit'nes) n. State of being tight.

Tights,\* (tits) n. pl. A close garment; pantaloons which fit close. Qu. Rsc. [Low.].

Ti'Griss, n. The female of the tiger. Adduson.

Ti'Griss, a. Exembling a tiger; ficroe. Sudney.

Tire, n. [tak, Swed.; take, D.; truc, Fr.] A dog; a cur.

Siak. A clown; a vulgar person. H. Cary. [A tick or louse of sheep. Bacon.]

Tit'Burgh,\* n. A two-wheeled pleasure-carriage; a sort of chasse. Adsms.

of chaise. Adema.

Tile, s. A broad, thin brick, or artificial stone, used for covering buildings, or for paving.

Tile, v. a. [I. Tiles; pp. Tiling, Tiles.] To cover with tiles; to cover as with tiles.

[Ash. Tiles of Assilver A believe to which tiles are made.

TLE ELM, c (til'kil) s. A kiln in which tiles are made. Fil. 'gr, s. One who covers houses with tiles. Til.' 1NG, s. Act of covering with tiles; tiles collectively; roof covered with tiles.

Pill, n. A money-box or drawer; a tiller. Swift. Coarse, obdurate land. Loudon.

Till, prep. To the time of; until. [To. Bp. Fisher.]
Till, conj. or ad. To the time when, to the time that; to the degree that.—Till now, to the present time.—Till then, till that time.

TILL, v. a. [L. TILLED; pp. TILLING, TILLED.] To turn up the earth with the plough, to plough, to cultivate:—to prepare; to procure. W. Browne.

Prepare; to procure. W. DYWERS.
TILL'AGE, a. That may be tilled or ploughed; arable.
TILL'AGE, n. Act of tilling; state of being tilled:—land that is tilled; culture; cultivation.

that is tilled; culture; cultivation.

Till'ER, m. One who tills; a husbandman; a cultivator:

— a young growing tree, a stem or branch of wheat. Mason. A money-box or till. Dryden. — (Naut.) The bar or piece of timber by which a rudder is moved.

Til'LER,\* v. n. To send forth stems from the roots, as a culmiferous plant. Loudon.

Til'LER-ING,\* n. Act of putting forth shoots. Loudon.

Til'LER-RÖPE,\* n. (Naut.) A rope which connects the tiller with the wheel. Mar. Dict.

\*Til'LY-XI-LY. interi. An exclamation of contempt,

TIL'L'Y-FXL-LY, interj. An exclamation of contempt, †TL'L'Y-FXL-LY, pooh! Shak, †TL'L'Y-VXL-LEY, pooh! Shak, †TL'MAN, n. One who tille; a tiller. Tusser.
TH'MUS, n. [rikk] (Med.) The picking of the bed-clothes, a symptom of the fatal termination in some discontent. orders , floccitation. Brands.

TILT, n. A tent; canvas raised over the head; the cover of a boat. Sandys. A military game in which the combatants run against each other with lances on horseback, a

ants run against each other with lances on horseback, a thrust. Addson. Inclination forward, as, a vessel is attit, when it is so inclined, that the liquor may run out.

Therefore, the source of the run of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the so

rapiers; to rush or strike, as in combat: — to fall on one side, or in a sloping posture.

Till-Tyen, a. A hoat with a tilt covering. Smart.

Till-Tyen, a. One who tilts; one who fights. Shak.

Till-Tyen, a. The condition of land after ploughing; culture; tiliage, that which is tilled; the depth of soil turned up by the plough or spade. Shak.

Till-Hammer, a. A large hammer, lifted by machinery, used in forging iron or steel, trip-hammer. France.

Till-Yard, a. A place for tilting; a hippodrome.

Blouzh. Rigant

Tim'BER, z. Wood fit for building; the main trunk of a tree the main beams of a fabric; a rib, or upright piece of wood in a ship's frame: — materials for any use. Bacon.

wood in a ship's frame: — materials for any use. Bacon.
Tim'BER, v. a. [i. timberran ; pp. Timbering, Timberrang, Timberrang, Timberrang, Timberrang, Timberrang, Tim'BERED.]
To furnish with beams or timber, to support. Sylvester.
Tim'BERED, (tim'berd) a. Furnished with timber; built; formed; contrived. Stat.
Tim'BER-HEAD,\* n. The top end of a timber in ships; called also kevel-head. Mar. Duct.
Typ'sylvan, type a. A small tree. Hollower.

called also kevel-hand. Mar. Dut.
Tim'Ber-Ling,\* n. A small tree. Holloway.
Tim'Ber-Mèr'Chant,\* n. One who deals in timber. Ash.
Tim'Ber-Söw, n. A worm in wood. Bacon.
Tim'Ber-Tere,\* n. Traffic or trade in timber. Ash.
Tim'Ber-Tere,\* n. A tree for timber. Loudon.
Tim'Ber-Work,\* (-würk) n. Work formed of timber.

The ERR-YOLD, "which is, work in the or thinder. Williams.
Tim Brr. Yillo, "s. A yard for timber. Clarks.
Tim Brr., "(lim ber) or Tim Brr., s. (Her.) The crest which, in any achievement, stands on the top of the helmet. Crabb.
Tim Brr., s. A kind of musical instrument with bells round the rim, played by pulsation.

TIM'BETLLED, (-breid) a. Sung to the timbrel. Millest
TIM-BU-RINE', m. See Tambourine.
TIME, n. [tim, tima, Sax.; tima, Icel.; tym, Erse; timme,
Swed.] A limited portion of duration; a degree of duration, marked by periods or measures, chiefly formed by
motions of the heavenly bodies, as a year, a month, and
a day; space of time; interval; life, considered as employed, or destined to employment; season; proper time;
continuance; age; era; epoch; period; date; opportunity; early time, proper time; particular time; state of
things during a time; hour of childbirth:—repetition of
any thing, or mention with reference to repetition; as, "ten
times." — (Music) That affection of sound by which short-- (Music) That affection of sound by which shorttimes."—(Music) That affection of sound by which short-ness or length is denominated, as regards its continuity on the same degree of tune.—Apparent time is the time deduced from observations of the sun, and is the same as that shown by a properly-adjusted sun-dial. It is also called solar time and true time.—Mean time is the time shown by a well-regulated clock; it is sometimes 16 minutes sooner or later than that shown by the sun; and it would be the same as that shown by the sun, if the and it would be the same as that shown by the sun, it uses un were always in the equator, and his apparent diurnal motions in the heavens were uniform.—Sufereal time is the portion of a sidereal day which has elapsed since the transit of the first point of Aries. It represents, at any moment, the right ascension of whatever object is then upon the meridian. Brands.—Astronomical time of day is upon the meridian. Brands. — Astronomical time of day the time past mean noon of that day, and is reckon on to 24 hours in mean time.

TIME, v. a. [i. TIMED; pp. TIMING, TIMED.] To adapt to the time; to bring or do at a proper time; to regulate as to time:—to measure harmonically.

time:—to measure harmonically.

TIME-BE-WAST'ED.\* a. Wasted by time. Shak.

TIME-BE-WAST'ED.\* a. Usating as time. Bowring.

TIME'DL, a. Seasonable; timely; early. Radegh.

TIME'-BN-O-RED.\* (-On-wid) a. Long held in honor. Mason. Honored with age. Shak.

TIME'KEEP-ER, n. He or that which keeps time; a time-piece; a watch or clock that keeps time. Cook.

TIME'LESS. a. Unseasonable; untimely; immature; done before the time. Shak. Endless. Young. [a.]

TIME'LESS-LY, ad. Unseasonably. Milton. [a.]

TIME'LI-NESS, n. The state of being timely. Scott.

TIME'LY, a. Seasonable; sufficiently early. Milton. [Kerping measure, time, or time. Spenser.]

Time'Ly, a. Seasonable; sufficiently early. Millon. [Kerping measure, time, or time. Spenser.]
Time'Ly, ad. Early, soon, seasonably. Shak.
Ti'ME-OUS,\* a. Timely; seasonable. Wm. Gray of Magdalon College, Oxford.
Ti'ME-OUS-Ly,\* ad. In due time. Sir W. Scott. [R.]
Time'Piece, n. A clock or a watch; a timekeeper. Bond.
Time'Piece, n. One who meanly complies with the times or suits his component and extinus to the times.

Time:/eErv-\E, i. One who meanly complies with the times, or suits his opinions and actions to the times. Time:/eErv-ing, n. Mean compliance with the times, with the prevailing opinions, or with present power. Time!-worn,\* a. Worn by long use. Smith. Time!np. a. [Emada, Fr.; timidas, L.] Fearful; timorous; wanting courage; easily frightened; afraid, cowardly. Ti-mild'-Ty, n. [Immida, Fr.; timidas, L.] Quality of being timid; want of courage; fear; fearfulness. Time!str, n. One who keeps musical time:—a timeserver. Time!oc'Ba-Cy,\* n. [rupoparia.] (Politics) A form of government, in which a certain amount of property is requisite as a qualification for office, or one which is a kind of mean between an aristocracy and an oligardy. Brands. site as a qualification for office, or one which is a kind of mean between an aristocracy and an oligarchy. Brands.

Tim-O-NĒĒR',\* n. (Naul.) The helmsman. Mar. Dict.

Tim'O-ROÜS., a. (timor, L.) Fearful; full of fear and soruple, timid; easily frightened. Prior.

Tim'O-ROÜS-LY, ad. Fearfully; with much fear. Locks.

Tim'O-ROÜS-LY, ad. Fearfulless. Burton.

I'm'OR-BÖNE,\* a. Timid; timorous. Jankson. Jonnings.

[Used in Scotland; provincial in England, and colloquial in the United States.]

[Used in Scotland; provincial in England, and conoquial in the United States.]

Tim'φ-τηγ-Gräss,\* π. A valuable kind of grass, cultivated for fodder.— It is called in England cat's-tail-grass, and in some parts of the United States kerde-grass or kurds-grass. Farm. Ency.

†Ti'Mous, a. Early; timely; seasonable; timeous. Bacon. Tim'-whis-key,\* n. A low, heavy chaise. S:r W. Scott.

TIM-WHIS-REY.

Tin, n. A useful metal, of whitish color, and very malicable; a piece of tin; a thin plate of iron covered with tin.

Tin, v. a. [i. tenned) pp. tenned, tenned. To cover with tin.

Boyle.

The commercial name of rough of

with tin. Boyld.

Tin'OAL, (ting'kpl) n. The commercial name of rough of crude borax, as imported from India; borate of soda. Tin-CAR', in-Tex., a. A canister made of tin. Ash.

TINCT, (tingk) v. a. [tinctus, L., teint, Fr.] To stain; to dye, to imbue. Bacon.

TINCT, (tingkt) v. Colored; stained. Spensor.

TINCT, (tingkt) v. Colored; stain; spot. Shak.

TINCT, (tingkt) a. Colored; to the ture; coloring. Urc.

TINCT, VER, (tingkt) v. Leinture, Fr.; teacture, L.] A.

tings or shade; color or tasts superadded by something; a slight taste or relish; extract of the finer parts. — (Her.) A math; a color; fur.

TINCT'URER, (tingstryur) v. a. [L. TINCTURED; pp. TINCTURED; pr. TINCTURED; To imbue or impregnate with some color or taste to tinge, to imbue.

TIND, v. a. To kindle; to set on fire. Bp. Sanderson.

TIN'DAL,\* m. A native officer employed in India. Orabb.

TIN'DER, m. Something very inflammable, used to catch fire, or to kindle from a spark.

TIN'DER-BÖX, m. A box for holding tinder. Hudibras.

fire, or to kindle from a spark.

Tiv'DER-BÖX, s. A box for holding tinder. Hudibras.

Tiv'DER-LIKE, s. Like tinder; inflammable. Shak.

Tine, n. The tooth of a harrow:— the spike of a fork; a prong. Mortimer. [Trouble; distress. Spenser.]

Tine, v. a. [†To kindle. Spanser.] To shut; to fence, or inclose. Brockett. [Local, Eng.]

†Tine, v. s. To rage; to smart. Spenser.

Tiv'E-A,\* s. [L.] (Med.) The scald-hend. Brands.

TineD,\* (tind) a Having a time or tines. Holland.

†Tine'MAN, or Tien'MAN, s. (Law) A petty officer in the forest, who had the nocturnal care of venison, &c. Cosel.

Tiv'Föll.\* s. Tin reduced to a thin leaf. Ura.

Could.

Tin' pölt.,\* s. Tin reduced to a thin leaf. Urs.

Tin's, v. s. To sound as a bell; to tinkle. Cotyrave. [R.]

Ting, s. A. Sharp sound, as of a bell. Sharwood.

Ting, \* a. The room in a Chinese temple containing the idel. Ed. Ency.

Ting, \* (Net) s. a. [fine. 1.] [in proper or Tingles.

Tinge, (tinj) v. a. [tinge, L.] [i. tinged, pp. tinging, tinged.] To impregnate or imbue with a color or taste;

TINGED. J TO impregnate of imbue with a color of taste; to tincture, to dye.

T(NGE,\* n. A color; a stain; a tint. Hill.

†Tin'GENT, a. [tingens, L.] Having the power to tinge.

Boyle.

T(N'GE, (ting's) e. n. [tingels, D.] [i. TINGLED, TP.

TIN'GLE, (ting's) e. n. [tingels, D.] [i. TINGLED, TP.

TINGLED, TROLED.] To feel mensible of a sound; to have a tingling, as in the ears; to have a sharp, vibratory, thrilling mension.

Ing sensuation of motion; a noise in the ears.

Tin'GLING, (ting'gling) z. A kind of pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion; a noise in the ears.

Tink, (tingk) v. z. [tinnia, L.; tinnia, Welsh.] [1. TINEED; pp. TINEING, TINEED.] To make a sharp, shrill noise; to tinkle.

TINE'ER, \* v. a. & n. [i. TIMEERED; pp. TIMEERING, TIMEERING, TIMEERING, TIMEERING, TIMEERING, TIMEERING, TIMEERING, TIMEERING, TO SAME AND TIMEER, (tingk'ep') n. One who times:— a mender of old brass or metal ware. Shak.

brass or metal ware. Shak.

Tink' ER-ING, \* z. Employment or work of a tinker. Ash.

Tink' ER-ING, \* z. Employment or work of a tinker. Ash.

Tink' ER-ING, \* z. Employment or work of a tinker. Ash.

Tink' ELE, (tingk'ki) v. z. To make a sharp, quick noise;

to clink; to ting; to tink; to tingle.

Tink' ELE, (tingk'ki) v. z. To cause to clink. Ray.

Tink' ELE, (tingk'ki) z. Clink; a quick, sharp noise.

Tink' Ling, (tingk'ning) z. A quick noise; a tinkle.

Tink' ELE, tingk'ning z. A quick noise; a tinkle.

Tink' ELE, z. One who works in the or tin mines; a tinman.

Tin' Ni-Enz. z. Emitting a clear sound. Todd. [E.]

Tin' Ni-Enz. z. Emitting a clear sound. Todd. [E.]

Tin' Ni, z. A bounding with tin; sounding like tin. Drayton.

Tin' PEN-NY, z. A duty anciently paid to the tithing-men.

Bailey.

TIN'PEN-NY, R. A duty sections; per to the states.

Tin'-PLATE,\* R. A thin sheet of iron covered on both sides with tin:— an alloy of iron and tin, formed into plates, called tin-plate or shite-iron. Ure.

Tin'SEL, R. [etincelle, Fr.] A kind of shining cloth:—a very thin metallic plate, showy and glittering, but of little value:—a shining title; any thing showy and of little value

value.
Tin'sel, a. Specious; showy; plausible; superficial.
Tin'sel, v. a. [ivtineblled; pp. tinselling, tinselled.]
To decorate, as with tinsel. Pope.
Tin'stöne, \* a. (Min.) An oxide of tin. Kirwan.
Tin't, v. a. [ivtinte, fr.; isita, It.] A dye; a tinge; a color.
Tint, v. a. [ivtinte] pp. tinting, tinted.] To tinge; to

bell sounding. Colman.
Tin'worm, (-wirm) n. An insect.
Tin'y, Wire, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. E. Sm.; tin'ne, F. F.
a. [tint, tind, Dan.] Little; small; puny. Shak. A burlesque word

leaque word.

TIP, n. [tip, tipken, D.] Top; end; point; extremity:—
one part of the play at ninepins; a throw.

TIP, v. s. [L TIPED; pp. TIPENG, TIPENG, TO top; to end;
to cover on the end a.— to give. Dryden. To strike lightly;
to tap. Swift.— To tip ever, to turn ever; to capsize. Duckens.— To tip up, to raise up one end, as of a cart, so that
the contents may pass out. Hollowey.

TIP, v. z. With eff, to fall off; to die. [Vulger.]

TIPPET, z. Fur or comething else worn about the neck.

TIP'PLE, (tip'pi) v. n. [aspel, old Teut.] [i. TIPFLED 1-59 FOR FLING, TIPFLED.] To drink to excess; to waste life ever the cup. State.

Tip'PLE, v. a. To drink in luxury or excess. Cleavelend. To make hay in a certain manner. Louden.

Tip'PLE, p. (tip'pi) n. Drink; liquor. L'Estrange.

Tip'PLED, (tip'pid) d. Tipsy; drunk. Dryden.

Tip'PLED, n. One who tipples; a drunkard.

Tip'PLED, n. One who tipples; a drunkard.

Tip'PLED, n. A ne to drinking to excess. Sch. [Fl. Tip'PLED, n. The ext of drinking to excess. Sch. [Fl. Tip'PLED, n. The officer with a staff tipped with metal; a constable:—the staff so tipped. Bacon.

Tip'Staff, n. An officer with a staff tipped with metal; a constable:—the staff so tipped. Bacon.

Tip'ToE, n. The end of the toe; utmost height.

Tip'ToE, n. The summit; the utmost degree. Grey.

Tip'-ToP, n. The summit; the utmost degree. Grey.

Tip'-ToP, n. The summit; but utmost degree. Grey.

Tip'-ToP, n. The summit; but utmost degree. Grey.

Tip'-ToP, n. The summit; the utmost degree. Grey.

Tip'-ToP, n. The summit; the utmost degree. Grey.

Tip-ToP', n. The crist, n. Tip'-ToP', n. The summit in the staff is a staff in a strain of invective or censure; violent declamation. Qu. Rev.

Tipe: Tip'-ToP, n. The summit is nonaratus:—the iron hand or hoon.

mation. Qu. Rev
Tire, a. Furniture; apparatus:—the iron hand or hoop
of a wheel. [A row. Releigh. A head-dress. See Tirm.]
Attire; a child's apron. See Tirm.

- Attre; a child's apron. See Tier.

Tire, v. a. [L. Tiere; pp. Tierra, Tiere.] To fatigue; to make weary; to haras; to jade; to wear out with labor or tediousness. [To attire. 2 Kings ix.]

Tire, v. n. To become weary or fatigued. Shak.

†Tire, v. n. To feed or prey upon. Gosse.

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Tire, v. n. To feed or prey upon. Gosse.

Ac. H. B. Com.

Tire'some, (tir'sum) a. Wearisome; fatiguing; tedious. Tire'some.Ly,\* ad. In a tiresome manner. Month. Res.

Tire'some.Ly,\* ad. In a tiresome manner. Month. Res.

Tire'some.Ly,\* ad. In a tiresome manner. Month. Res.

Tire'some.Ly,\* ad. In a tiresome manner. Locks.

Tire'ing.Höüse., h. The dressing-room of a theatre

Tir'ing.Höüse., h. The dressing-room of a theatre

Tir'ing.\* a. [L.] pl. Tiros. A young or raw soldier on his first campaign:—a learner; a beginner; a novice.

Amsworth. See Tyno.

Ti-Ro-Cin'i-Dan,\* a. [L.] The first service of a soldier; the rudiments of any art; novituite. Ainsworth. The title of a poem by Cowper, giving a review of public schools.

Ti-Ro'ni-An,\* a. Eleating to Tiro, a freedman and favorite of Clocro, and applied to notes, which were the shorthand of the ancient Romans. Brands.

Tir'ing.-Liven,\* a. The note of the lark. Shak.

TiR'RA-LIR'RA,\* n. The note of the lark. Shak.

AIR NO-DIE RA, T. A. HIE HOUS OF THE HERE, SAAK.
THE'NET, T. A. And AIR THE STREET SAAK.
THE'N'T, R. A bird. Juneorth.
Tig't, R. is — often so contracted in poetry. Saak.
Tig't, R. icorrupted from pathisis.] Consumption. Johnson.
See Phythisis.

Tig'i-CAL, a. Consumptive. Johnson. See Ритиізісац. Tig'i-CK-y, a. Consumptive; phthisical. Scott. Tig'rai, a. The first month of the Hebrew civil year, and

Tis'Ri,\* a. The first month of the Hebrew civil year, and the seventh of the ecclesiastical year, being a part of September and of October. Brande.

Tiss'uz., (tish'shu) a. [tren., Fr.] Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or figured colors; texture; a connected series.—(Bot. & And.) A thin, membranous organization of parts, consisting of a variety of forms closely compacted. Brande.

Tiss'uz.

tion of parts, consisting of a variety of forms closely compacted. Brands. [I. Tissued] pp. Tissuing, Tissued. Tiss'ue, (tish'shu) v. a. [I. Tissued] pp. Tissuing, Tissued.]
To interveave; to variegate. Bacen.
Tit, n. [tit, Teut., little.] Any thing small:—a small horse. Treaser. A woman, in contempt. Burten.—A timesee, or tentit, a bird.—Tit for tat, exact retailation; a fair equivalent. Januscon.
Titan's n. (Myk.) A fabulous being.— (Casm.) A calcareous earth; a metal. Brands.
Titan's n. (Myk.) A fabulous being.— (Casm.) A calcareous earth; a metal. Brands.
Titan's n. (Myk.) A fabulous being.— (Casm.) A calcareous earth; a metal. Brands.
Titan's n. A. Belating to titanium. Brands.
Titan's n. (Alim.) A native oxide of titanium. Brands
Titan's n. (Alim.) A native oxide of titanium. Brands
Titan's n. (Casm. & Min.) A rare and extremely hard metal, discovered by Gregor in menachanite, a mineral found in Cornwall, England.—It is of a copper color, and brittle. Brands.
Tit's n. A nice bit; tidbit. Arbuthast. See Tidbit.
Titel'4-Blee, a. That may be titled; subject to the payment of tithes. Seift.
Tithe, (tith) n. A tentin part:—the tenth part of the

ment of tithes. Swift.

Tifhe, (tth) m. A tenth part:—the tenth part of the produce of the land, anciently set apart, in England and other Christian countries, for the support of the ministry or church:—the tenth part of any thing; n small part.

Tifhe, v. a. [i. tifhed] pp. tifhed, tifhed.] To tax; to levy a tithe of.

TITHE, v. z. To pay tithes. Theser, TITHE -TREE, a. Exempt from the payment of tithes.

Trunn'-Girm-pn-pn, on One who collects tithes. Ask. Trunn'gh, n. One who tithes, or gathers tithes. Trunn'gho, n. [A tithe. Trusser.] Formerly, a district or terratorial division of a hundred, in England, comprising

ruorial division of a nunared, in England, comprising ton families or ten freeborn men.

Tirki'ng-min, m. The head officer of a tithing; a petry peace-officer; an under constable. Spensor.—(New England) A parish officer appointed to preserve order at public worship, and enforce the proper observance of the Sabatha. Laws of Masseokusetts.

Tirki'y-mil, m. [tithgmallus, L.] A plant; the milk-thistle.

Shortood.

Sherwood.

Tir'IL-LATE, v. a. [titulo, L.] [L. TITILLATED; pp. TITILLATED, TO tickie, Pope.

Tit-IL-LA'TION, v. [Fr.; titulatio, L.] Act of titilinting or ticking; the state of being tickled; slight pleasure.

TIT-IL-LA-TIVE,\* a. Tending to titiliate or tickle. Chaster-field. [k.]

Ti'LLARK, v. A species of fine singing lark. Walton.

Ti'TLE, (ti'u) v. [titul, Sax.; titolo, It.; titulus, L.] An inscription over, or at the beginning of, something, serving as a name; a general head comprising particulars; a mame; an appellation; specially, an appellation of honor:—the first page of a book:—a claim of right, or ground of such claim.

Ti'TLE, (ti'u) v. a. [L. TITLED]: vs. TITLING, TITLED.] To

of such claim.

TÎTLE, (I't') D. a. [L TITLED; pp. TITLING, TITLED.] To entitle; to name; to call. Mdton.

TÎTLED,\* (I't'id) a. Having a title of honor Ed. Rev.

TÎTLE-LER,\* n. Title-page. Shak.

TÎTLE-LER, a. Wanting a name or appellation. Chaucer.

TÎTLE-PAGE, n. The page containing the title of a book.

TÎTLING,\* n. A bird, called the stone-chat. Crabb.

TITMOUSE, m.; pl. TITMICE. One of a family of perching birds; a small bird, called also tomit and it.

TITTER. p. m. [t. TITTERED: np. TITTERED. TITTERED.] TITTER, e. m. [i. triteren; pp. triterend, triteren.]
To laugh with restraint, to laugh without much noise; to giggie. Pope.
TitTer, e. n. To ride on each end of a balanced plank

Ill'TEA," A. 10 rice on each each of a balanced plank or timber: — a common sport among children. Forby.
Tir'TEA, m. A restrained laugh. Novole.
Tir'TEA, m. A small particle; a point; a dot; jot; jota.
Tir'TLE, m. A small particle; a point; a dot; jot; jota.
Tir'TLE, TAT-TLE, m. [formed from tattle by reduplication.] Idle talk; prattle, empty gabble. Pope. [An idle

TITTLE-TAT-TLE, n. [formed from tattle by reduplication.] Idle talk; prattle, empty gabble. Pope. [An idle talker. Tatler.]

TITTLE-TXT-TLE, v. n. To prate idly. Skak.

TITTLE-TXT-TLING, n. The act of prating idly. Sidney

TIT'U-BATE, v. n. [tatulo, L.] To stumble. Cockeram.

TIT'U-BATE, v. n. [tatulo, L.] To stumble. Cockeram.

TIT'U-LAR, (tit'yu-lar) a. [tatulares, Fr., from tatulus, L.]

Existing only in name of title; nominal; having or conferring only the title; taltier in the properties of the stumbling. TIT'U-LAR-1-Y, a. The state of being titular. Browne.

TIT'U-LAR-1-Y, a. Nominally; by tatle only. Mountagn.

TIT'U-LAR-1-Y, a. Consisting to a title; consisting in a title; titular. Bacon.

TIT'U-LAR-1-Y, a. One who has a title or right. Mylife.

TIT'U-LAR-BLER,\* n. A species of timouse. Swamon.

TIY'Y, ad. With speed; tantivy:— a word expressing speed, from tantivy, the note of a hunting-horn. Dryden.

TO, or TO, [16, W. E. Ja. K. Sm.; th, S.; th or th, P. F.] prop.

Noting motion towards; opposed to from; indicating end, object, attentiers; in the direction of; in accordance with; as it regards; as far as

object, attention; in the direction of; in accordance with; as it regards; as far as To, or To, ad. A particle employed as the usual sign or prefix of the infinitive mood of the verb; and it might, in such use, be deemed a syllable of the verb. It is used merely as a sign of the infinitive, without having any distinct or separate meaning; as, "He loves to read." Some verbs admit the infinitive mood after them, without the sign to; as, bid, dore, feel, keer, let, make, need, see; as, "He keers me read." — To and fro, ad. Backward and forward. — To-day, ad. & n. On this day: —this day. —To-merrow, ad. & n. On this night: —this night: —To-merrow, ad. & n. On the morrow: —the morrow.

TōAD, (15d) ». A paddock; an animal resembling a frog,

TOAD, (tbd) s. A paddock; an animal resembling a frog, but less active. The frog leaps; the toad crawls. The toad has been erroneously accounted venomous.

TOAD'EAT-EE, (65d'61-97) n. A vulgar term for a fawning parasite; a servite sycophant. Sir C. H. Williams.
TOAD'FISH, n. A kind of sea-fish.

TÖAD'FISH, m. A kind of sea-fish.

TÖAD'FISK, m. A plant, of several varieties.

TÖAD'FISK, (8dd'isil) a. Like a toad; venomous. Staford.

TÖAD'SFI, (8dd'isil) a. Like a toad; venomous. Staford.

TÖAD'SFI,\* m. A fittle toad. Coleridge.

TÖAD'SFÖT-TED,\* a. Spotted like a toad. Skak.

TÖAD'STÖNE, (8dd'ssön) m. (Min.) A species of ignous or bassitic stone; a species of trap or amygdaloid.

TÖAD'STÖÖL, m. A vegetable production; a mushroom.

TÖAD'S,\* m. A base sycophant, a flatterer; toadeater:—a rustic woman, in contempt. Sir W. Seatt. [Vulgar.]

TÖAD'Y, 19m,\* m. Mean sycophantoy. Qu. Rev. [Vulgar.]

TÖAST, (18t) v. a. [toste, Fr.; terree, tostsm, L.] [i. toasted; pp. toastine, toasted.] To dry or heat at the

fire; to scorch:—to show honor to in drinking; to name when a health is drunk.

TÖAST, (ESt) v. s. To give a toast or health to be drunk.

TÖAST, s. Bread dried or scorched before the fire; bread dried and put the liquor:—z sentiment or health announced at drinking:—a indy whose health is often drunk.

drunk.
TÖAST'R R, (töst'er) n. He or that which toasts; an instrument for toasting bread.
TÖAST'-Män-TER, n. One who gives toasts at an entertainment. Goldsmith.
TO-BÄC'CÖ, n. [tabeco, Sp.] An American plant; the dried leaves of the plant, used for smoking, chewing, and for making snuff. The name is supposed to be derived from Tabaco, a province of Yucatan, where it was first found by the Soanlards. by the Spaniards.

TO-BXC'CO-BXX,\* n. A box for holding tobacco. Addison. †TO-BXC'CO-NING, a. Smoking tobacco. Bp. Hall.
TO-BXC'CO-NIST, n. A manufacturer and vender of to-

TO-BXC'CO-PIPE,\* n. A pipe for smoking tobacco. Jodrell.
TO-BXC'CO-PÖÜCH,\* n. A pouch for holding tobacco. Goldemith.

gmith.

70-BAC CO-STÖF-PER,\* n. An instrument used for stuffing tobacco into a pipe. Parr.

TOBINE,\* n. A stout, twilled silk, used for dresses. W.

TÖC'SIN, n. [coam, Fr.] A public slarm-hell.

TÖD, n. [totts, Ger. & Swed.] [A bush; a thick shrub. Spenser.] A certain weight of wool; two stone, or 28 lbs. avoirdupols. Shak. A fox. B. Jonson.

TÖD, v. n. To weigh; to produce a tod. Shak.
TO-DAY',\* ad. On this day. -n. This day. Shak.
TÖD'DLE, v. n. To walk feebly, as a child or old man; to

tottle. Peggs.

TÖD'DY, n. A species of paim-tree in the East Indies; the juice or liquor extracted from the tree:—a mixture of

junce or liquor extracted from the tree:—a mixture of spirit and water sweetened; grog.

TO-DO', n. Bustle; stir; hurry; ado. Todd. [Colloquial.]

TÖ', to, n. A bird, of the pie kind. Smar'.

TÖE, (tb) n. One of the fingers, or divided extremities, of the foot; the extremity or fore part of the foot.

†TO-FÖEE', ad. Before. Shak.

†TO-FÖEE', prep. Before. Spectator.

†TÖFT, n. A grove of trees. Smart. | A kind of shed. Local, Eng. Todd.] — (Las) A place where a house or messuage has stood. Cowel.

Sugge has shoul. Come.
TO FUS., See Torbus.
TO GA.\* n. [L.] The outer garment of the Romans, wora
by men:— the characteristic garment of the Romans, as
pallnam was of the Greeks. Hamilton.

pallum was of the Greeks. Hamilton.

Tô'GA-TED, a. [Logatus, L.] Wearing a toga or gown, toged. Sir M. Sandys. [gated. Shak. Tô'SED, a. [Logatus, L.] Gowned; dressed in a gown; to-To-EER-ER, ad. in company, not apart; in union; at or in the same time; simultaneously; without intermission, in concert; in conlinuity.

\*\*Total \*\* (Kal'al)\*\* a. (Maux.) A sort of wooden pin, ta-

TO-GETH'ER, ad. in company, not apart; in union; at or in the same time; simultaneously; without intermission, in concert; in continuity.

TÖG'SEL,\* (15g'gl) n. (Naut.) A sort of wooden pin, tapering towards both ends:—a kind of button. Crabb.

TÖG'SEL,\* (15g'gl) n. (Naut.) A sort of wooden pin, tapering towards both ends:—a kind of button. Crabb.

TÖLL, n. [a toollas; pp. rotling, rotled.] To labor; to work; to be industrious.

TÖLL, n. Labor; to work at. Milton.

TÖLL, n. Labor; to work at. Milton.

TÖLL, n. Labor; to work at. Milton.

TÖLL'ER, n. One who tolis; a laborer. Shermood.

TÖ'L'ER, n. One who tolis; a laborer. Shermood.

TÖ'L'ER, n. One who tolis; a laborer. Shermood.

TÖ'L'ER, n. One who tolis; a laborer. Shermood.

TÖ'L'ER, n. One who tolis; a laborer. Shermood.

TÖ'L'ER, n. One who tolis; we shermood.

TÖ'L'ER, n. One who tolis; a laborer. Shermood.

TÖ'L'ER, n. One who tolis; a laborer. Shermood.

TÖ'L'ER, n. Collette, Fr.] A dressing-table; acid dressing.

TÖ'L'EL, a. Laborious; wearisome; tolisome. Smellett.

TÖ'L'E, n. Er. I A the College weary. Milton.

TÖ'L'SOME. (18'Il'sum) a. Laborious; weary. Milton.

TÖ'L'SOME. NESS, n. Wearisomeness; laboriousness.

TÖ'L'SOME. NESS, n. Wearisomeness; laboriousness.

TÖ'L'SOME. NESS, n. Wearisomeness; laboriousness.

TÖ'SEN, (to'kin) n. A kind of rich and highly-prized wine, made at Tokay, in Hungary.

TÖ'KEN, (to'kin) n. A sign; n mark; a note; an indication; a symptom; a memorial of friendship, an evidence of remembrance:—a piece of money current by sufferance, not coined by authority.

\*TÖ'KEN, (to'kin) n. A. Ton make known. Shak.

TO'KENED, (to'kin) n. a. To make known. Shak.

TO'KENED, (to'kin) n. a. To make known. Shak.

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TO

TOL/ER-ANCE, m. [Fr.] Power of enduring; act of enduring; endurance; toleration; indulgence.
TOL/ER-ANT, a. [tolerans, L.] Disposed to tolerate; indulgent; forbearing.
TOL/ER-ATE, v. a. [tolero, L.; tolero, Fr.] [i. TOLERATED; pp. TOLERATING, TOLERATED.] To allow so as not to hinder; to suffer, to permit; to admit.
TOL-ER-ATTION, m. Act of tolerating; allowance given to that which is not approved: impunity and suffety granted.

that which is not approved; impunity and safety granted to dissenters from the established religion or church.
— Toleration act, (Law) An act in the reign of William and Mary, of England, in favor of Roman Catholice and Dissenters. Crabb.

Dissenters. Cross.

TÖLL, (till) n. A duty or tax imposed on travellers or goods passing along public roads, over bridges, &c., or for entering a market, fair, &c., an excise; a tax:—a portion of grain taken by the miller to pay for grinding:—the sound made by the tuiling of a bell.

TOLL, v. H. [L. TOLLED; pp. TOLLING, TOLLED.] To pay toll or a tax. Shak. To take toll or a tax. Tusser. To sound as a single bell. Shak.

as a single bell. Sags.

TÖLL's. a. To cause to sound slowly, as a bell; to call by sound; to notify by sound:—to take toll of; to collect. Sags. To allure. See TOLE. —[(Law) (tŏi) To take away; to wacate; to annul. Ayliff.]

TÖLL's-BLE,\* a. That may be tolled; liable to pay toll. Whickey.

Whicheso.

TÖLL'49E,\* n. Toll; payment of toll. Drayton.

TÖLL'49E,\* n. (Scotland) A turnpike. Jameson.

TÖLL'BÖÖFH, n. A custom-house; an exchange. Bp. Hall.

A prison, particularly the prison of Edinburgh.

TÖLL'BÖÖFH, v. a. To imprison in a tollbooth. Bp. Corbett.

TÖLL'−BEIDGE,\* n. A bridge for passing which toll is paid.

∑max\* [Crabb.

TÖLL'-CÖBN,\* n. (Law) Corn taken for grinding at a mill.
TÖLL'-DISH, n. A vessel in which toll is taken.
TÖLL'ER, n. One who tolls a bell, one who takes toll.

TOLL'-GATE, \* z. A place where toll is paid. Johnson.
TOLL'-GATH-ER-ER, z. The officer who takes toll. TOLL'-HOP, \* n. (Law) A dish to take toll in; toll-dish. Crabb

TŌLL'-HÖÜSE,\* n. A house where toll is paid. Hall.
TŌLL'MĂN,\* n.; pl. TŌLL'MĒN. One who collects toll.

Comper.

Tol'Men,\* n. A sort of large stone, with passages apparently hollowed through it. Such stones are found in Cornwall and in Brittany, and are supposed to be Drundical remains; called also dolmen. Borlase.

Tol'sex, (161'29) n. An exchange; a tollbooth. Bailey.

Tol', n. A brownish-red balsam, extracted from the stem of a South-American tree. It is composed of resin, oil and henzou acid. Irva.

oil, and benzoic acid. Ure.

TOL-U-TA'TION, n. [tolutim, L.] Act of pacing or ambling.

To-LU'-TrēĒ,\* n. A tree which yields a balsam. Crabb.
Tom'a-Hawk,\* n. An Indian weapon, formed of a stone with an edge, and a handle, an Indian, iron hatchet.

Marshall.

70-M'A'TÖ,\* n. [tomats, Sp. 4 Fr ] pl. To-M'A'TÖES. (Bot.)

A blant and its fruit, called also the two-apple:—solanum lycopersecum. Hamilton.

TÖMB, (blm) n. [tombe. tombenu, Fr.; tumba, low L.] A monument enclosing the dead, or erected over a grave, a sepulcion.

10mB, (10ml) n. [10mbes, tombesus, Fr.; tumbes, low L.] A monument enclosing the dead, or erected over a grave, a sepulchre; a grave.

TômB, (10m) v. a. To bury; to entomb. May. Byron. [R.]

Tôm'BlC, \* n. (Min.) An alloy of copper and zinc, or a spectes of brass with an excess of zinc. Brande.

Tôm'BlCss, (10m'ge) a. Wanting a tomb or menument.

Tôm'BlOs. Ry. \* n. A bird found in Shetland. Ency.

Tôm'BlOs. Ry. \* n. A bird found in Shetland. Ency.

Tôm'BlOs. Ry. \* n. A sidn inutive of Thomas, and boy.] [7A

inean fellow. Skak.] A romping, boyish girl; a romp.

Tôm'Stôn, \* [10m'stôn] n. A stone laid over the dead; a

stone placed in memory of the dead. Prior.

Tôm'CAT, \* n. A full-grown male cat. Booth.

Tôm'CAC, \* n. A species of salt-water fish. Storen.

Tôm'CO, \* n. A species of salt-water fish. Storen.

Tôm'Stôl, \* n. A fool; a simpleton. W. Carr.

Tôm'Stôl, \* n. A fool; a simpleton. W. Carr.

Tôm'Stôl, \* n. A fool; a simpleton. W. Carr.

Tôm'Stôl, \* n. A hool; a simpleton. W. Carr.

Tôm'Stôl, \* n. A weight of twelve grains, with jewellers.

Whishaw.

Tôm'. Nol. P. \* 2. A bird the wrifin or nothers deal.

TOM-NOD-Dy,\* n. A bird; the puffin, or northern duck or auk; called also tombnerry. Both. To-NOR'ROW,\* n. The day subsequent to the present day.

TO-MOR'ROW, ad. On the next day coming. Exc

TO-MON'ROW, a.d. Un the next cay coming. Alcouse.
TOM'FI-ON,\* n. A stopper of a cannon; a tamkin:—ar
iron hottom: which grape shot are fixed. Crabb.
TOM'-POK-FR.\* n. A bugbear to frighten children. Forby.
TOM'Rie, n. A rude, wild girl; a tomboy. Dennie.
TOM'RIE, n. A titmouse; a small bird. Spectator.

TOM'TOM,\* a. A sort of drum used in India. Mackintosh.

TON, (tún) a. [tomas, Fr.] The weight of 20 hundred
gross; 93 cwt., or 3940 list; in some places, 3900 lbs.;

— a liquid measure, &c. See Tun.

—a liquid measure, &c. See Tun.

70N, n. [Fr.] The prevaling fashbn; high mode. Tudd.

70N, n. [Fr.] The prevaling fashbn; high mode.

Tone, n. [ton, Fr., tones, L.] Tension; elasticity; power of extension or contraction:—note; sound; accent; sound of the voice;—an affected sound of the voice; a whine.—

Man N. appeared of cound which beings it under the re-(Mas.) A property of sound which brings it under the relation of grave or acute. — (Painting) The prevailing hue or degree of harmony in the coloring of a picture.

Tông, v. a. To utter in an affected tone, South.

TONED, tond) a. Having tone : - used in composition ; as,

high-toned.

TONE D, tonu) a. Having tone:—uses in composition, and high-dened.

Tons'LESS,\*a. Having no tone. Kenrick.

Tone, and Tone, a. See Tongue, and Tones.

Tones, a. pl. A metal instrument, with two limbs, for taking up what cannot be handled, as coals in the fire.

Tongue, ting) a. The instrument of speech in human beings; the corresponding organ in animals:—fluency of words; a language, speech; dialect, idiom:—a nation, as distinguished by their language:—something resembling a tongue in form, situation, or use; a clasp of a buckle:—a point; a projection; a promontory:—a bay.—To hold the tongue, to be silent.

Tongue, (ting) v. a. [1 tongue] pp. tonguing, tongued.]

To chide. to scold. Saak.

Tongue, (ting) a. Having a tongue. Donne.—Used in composition; as, double-tongued.

Tongue, "Dought-Ty," (ting'd3d-te) a. Valiant in word; boastful. Millon.

DOSSIUI. MILLON.
TÖNGUE'-GRÄFT-ING,\* n. A mode of grafting. P. Cyc.
TÖNGUE'-ESS, (túng'les) a. Wanting a tongue, specchless. [†Unnamed; not spoken of. Shak.]
TÖNGUE'-SAD, (túng'pad) n. A great talker. Tatler.
TÖNGUE'-SHĀPED,\* (táng'shāpt) a. Shaped like atongue.
Loudon.

TONGUE'-SHÄPED,\* (tăng'shāpi) a. Shaped like a tongue, Loudon.

TổNGUE'TĪED, (tăng'tī) v. a. To render unnble to speak.
TổNGUE'TĪED, (tăng'tī) v. a. Having an impediment of speech, unable to speak freely. Shak.
TổN'IC, n. (Mod.) A tonic medicine, or one that strengthens the tone, or muscular action.— (Mus.) The key-note.
TổN'IC, | a. [tonique, Fr., τείνω, Gr.] Producing ten-TổN'I-CAL, sion, giving strength; being extended, being elastic. Browne. Relating to tones. Mason.
Tŷ-NIÇ'I-TY,\* n. (Mod.) The faculty that determines the general tone of the solids. Dunglison.
Tŷ-NIÇ'I-TY,\* n. (Mod.) The faculty that seed used for TổN'KA-BĒN,\* n. Properly Tonyun-bean: a seed used for TổN'KA-BĒN,\* n. Properly Tonyun-bean: a seed used for perfuming snuff, and for preserving clothes from moths. perfuming snuff, and for preserving clothes from moths.

W. Ency.

TON'NAGE, (tun'aj) s. The number of tons; the weight of goods in a vessel, the number of tons which a vessel will carry:—duty or custom paid on goods by the ton, a custom or impost due for merchandise brought or carried in tons, from or to other countries, after a certain rate for every ton. Conec.

Tổ/NOUS,\* a. Full of tone or sound; sonorous. Kenick.

Tổ/NOUI-RESE',\* n. sing. & pl. A native or natives of Ton-

10N-4U1-RES; n. sng. & pl. A native or natives of Tonquin. Ency.
TON'SIL, n. [consille, Fr.: tonsilla, L.] (.dnat.) A gland about a half an inch in length, suboval, or shaped like an almond. There are two of them, one situated on each side of the fauces, at the basis of the tongue.
TÖN'SILE, a. [tonsille, L.] That may be clupped. Mason.
TÖN-SIL-Li'TIS,\* n. (Med.) Inflammation of the tonsils.
Revande.

Brande.
TÖN'SUR, \* n. [L.] A barber. Ser W. Scott.
TÖN'SURE, (tön'shur) n. [Fr.; toneura, L.] Act of shaving; act of clipping the hair; state of being shorn. Addison. A name given to a distinguishing mark of the clergy of the Roman Catholic church, formed by cutting off a portion of the hair from the head.
TÖN-TIRE, [ton-tên', E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; ton-tên' or ton-tin', F.] n. A loan raised on life annuities with the benefit of survivorships, so called from the inventor, Tomi, an Italian.

an Italian

TON-TIME', \* a. Relating to a tontine ; built by subscription

Ser W. Scott.
TO'NY, R. A simpleton. Dryden. [A ludicrous word.]
TO'NY, R. A simpleton. Dryden. [A ludicrous word.]
TO'N, ad. Noting excess; over and above; overmuch; more than enough; likewise; also.
TOOL, (tak) [tak, R. P. J. Sm. Wb.; tôk, W. E. F. K.] i. from Take. See Take.
TAGE. Representation of the manual operation; an imple-

TOOL, A. Any instrument of manual operation; an implement:—a hirsing; one whom another uses as his tool.

TOOL/-MAR-ING,\* c. Making tools or instruments. Fresh-

TOOM, a. [ tEmpty. Wielife. ] -v. a. To empty Breckett, [N.

of England.]
Tôôn'-Wood, e (-wûd) a. A species of wood (of the cedre-la toona) much used, in India, for making furniture and

\*effinet-work; sometimes called Indian makegany and Indian cader. P. Cya.

TÖÖT, n. n. [i. TOOTED; pp. TOOTING, TOOTED.] [fTo pry; to peop; to search narrowly and slyly, to look about. Abp. Cramer. To stand out or be prominent. Howell.] To sound; to make a noise. B. Hall.

TÖÖT, v. s. To sound, as a flute or horn. W. Browne.

TÖÖT, n. A blast; a note or sound blown on a horn; a noise. Br. W. Seat.

e. Str W. Scott.

TOOTIER, n. One who teets or plays on a horn. B. Josson. TOOTH, n. ; pl. TEETH. One of the little bones of the jaw; 'ÖÖTH, m.; pl. TEETH. One of the little bones of the law, a bony substance growing in the law of a man or an animal, used in masticating food:—taste, palate:—any thing resembling a tooth; a tine, prong, or blade, of any multiflous instrument:—the prominent part of wheels, by which they catch upon correspondent parts of other bodies.—Tooth and saul, with the greatest effort; with every means of attack or defence.—To the tests, in open opposition.—To cast in the tests, to insult openly.—In spite of the tests, notwithstanding any threats, such as are expressed by showing teeth.—To show the tests, to threaten. GOTH, v. a. [1. TOOTHEN; p. TOOTHENS, TOOTHEN].] To of the teeth, notwithstanding any inferent, such as an orpressed by showing teeth. — To show the teeth, to threaten.
TOOTH, v. a. [1. TOOTHED; pp. TOOTHING, TOOTHED.] To
furnish with teeth; to indent; to lock in each other.
TOOTH'ABHE, (thin'sk) n. Pain in the teeth; dontalgis.
TOOTH'ABRUSH,\* n. A brush for the teeth. Booth.
TOOTH'ABRWSH,\* n. A new ho extracts teeth.
TOOTH'ABRWSH,\* n. The extraction of teeth. Cutler.
TOOTH'ABRWSH,\* n. A setting the teeth on edge. Smart.
TOOTH'EDGE,\* n. A setting the teeth on edge. Smart.
TOOTH'ABS, a. Wanting teeth; depived of teeth.
TOOTH'ABT.TED,\* a. (Bot.) Denticulate. Smart.
TOOTH'ABT.TED,\* a. (Bot.) Denticulate. Smart.
TOOTH'SHELL,\* n. (Conch.) A species of shell. Permant.
TOOTH'SHELL,\* n. (Conch.) A species of shell. Permant.
TOOTH'SOME, (thin'sum) a. Palatable; pleasing to the
taste. Caren.

tiste. Cares.

Tööth'some. Ness, n. Pleasantness to the taste. Johnson. Tööth'some. Ness, n. Pleasantness to the taste. Johnson. Tööth'yor. (töth'würt) n. A perennial plant, dentaria. Tööth'y, a. Toothed, having teeth. Crozall. [k.]

Töp, n. The highest part of any thing, the highest point, pinnacle:—the surface:—highest place or station, utmost degree; the highest rank:—crown of the head, the hair on the crown of the head; the forelock:—the head of a plant:—a toy or plaything which boys make to spin on its point.

Töp, a. Being on the top or summit; highest. Prior.
Töp, v. n. [t. roppen; pp. ropping, roppen.] To rise sloft, to predominate; to excel. Dryden.

Töp, w. a. To cover or place on the top, to rise to the top of; toth; to rise above:—to surpass; to excel:—to crop. Tö'pare. (tö'pārk) n. [toparque, Fr.; röm; and dpx'n, Gr.] The cher or ruler of a toparchy. Broone.

Gr. The chief or ruler of a toparchy. Browns.
TÖP'AR-CHY, n. [toparchie, Fr.] (Antiquity) A small state or lordship, comprising only a few cities or towns; the jurisdiction of a toparch; command in a small district.

Tôp'-Ar-Mor, \* n. (Naul.) A sort of railing. Crabb.
Tô'PAZ, n. [topaze, Fr.; topazes, low L.] (Min.) A crystal-lized mineral or precious stone, of a yellow or wine

color, harder than quartz; a gem.
TO-PXZ'O-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A sort of garnet, of a pale yel-

low color. Brande.

10W COOT. STRAKE.

TOP'-BLOCK,\* \* π. (Naut.) A large iron-bound block, used in swaying up and lowering down the top-mast. Mar. Dict.

TOP'-BRIM,\* π. (Naut.) The space in the middle of the foot of a top-sail. Mar. Dict.

TÖP'-CHĀIN,\* z. (Nost.) A chain used in action, by which the lower yard is hung, in case of the slings being shot

away. Brands.

away. Brands.

TÖP'-CLÖTH,\* n. (Naut.) A large piece of canvas to cover the hammocks. Mar. Dict.

TÖP'-DEESS-ING,\* n. Manure laid upon land without being ploughed in. Farm. Ency.

TÖPE, v. n. [Lopf, Ger.; toppen, D.; toper, Fr.] To drink hard or to excess; to tipple. Dryden.

TÖPER, n. An intemperate drinker; a drunkard; a tippler.

TÖP'FÜL, a. Full to the top; full to brim. Nack.

TOP'GAL-LANT, or TOP'GAL-LANT-SAIL, a. (Nast.) The sail which is above the top-mast.

TOPH, (tof) n. [tophus, L.] A sort of stone. See Tophus. To-PHA'CEOUS, (to-fa'shus) a. [tophus, L.] Gritty; stony.

Arbuthnot Top'-HEAV-y, (top'hev-e) a. Too heavy at the top; having the upper part too weighty for the lower.

TO'PHET, (18'ftt) n. [IDEs Heb., hell.] A polluted, unclean place, ness Jerusalem, where dead carcasses and fith were thrown, and a fire kept burning to consume them:—hence sometimes used motaphorically for hell.
To'PHUS, (-fus) w [L.] (Mis.) A porous deposit of calcarance with the second water.—(Med.) A soft tumor upon a bone.
To'Pi-Ry a. [upieries, L.] Shaped by cutting or clipping, as trees. Butter. [R.]

Töp'ic, a. [topique, Fr ; τόπος, Gr.] A principle of persussion. Wilking. A general head; a subject of discourse or argument; theme; something to which other things are referred.—(Med.) Any thing applied externally to a particular part. Dungleson.

Töp'i-cal. a. [τόπος.] Relating to some place or topic; local; applied medicinally to a particular port.

Töp'i-cal-ly, ed. With application to some particular part.

ADT-CAL-LY, ac. WITH application to some particular part.

Tôp'Ennôt, (tôp'nôt) s. A knot wors by women on the top of the bead.

Tôp'-Lân-Tern\* π. (Nost.) A lantern placed in the after part of the top in a ship. Craib.

Tôp'-Lân-Tern\* π. (Nost.) Craib.

Tôp'-Lân-Tern\* π. (Nost.) A lantern placed in the after part of the top in a ship. Craib.

Tôp'-Mâr, π. (p. 1. Toprem. The sawyer at the lop. Mezen.

Tôp'-Mâr, π. (Nost.) A mast raised at the head or top of the lower mast. Mer. Duct.

Tôp'-Môr, π. (Pormost; highest. Dryden.

Tôp-Oscar, μ. (γοπος and γομφω.) One who is versed in topography.

Tôp-O-CRIPH'-(CAL.) in particular places.

Tôp-O-GRIPH'-(CAL.) in particular places.

Tôp-O-GRIPH'-(CAL.) in a topographical manner.

Fuller.

Tôp-Oscar-Phist,\* π. One versed in topography; a to-

Fuller.

TO-PGG'RA-PHIST,\* a. One versed in topography; a topographer. Jodrell.

TO-PGG'RA-PHIST, \* [topographie,\* Tr.; τόπος and γράφω, Gr.] The description of a city, town, or place; the art or science of describing cities, towns, and places.

TOP'PING, a. Fine; noble; gallant. Tutler. [Low.]

TOP'PING,\* n. A branch at tree cut off. Totter.

TOP'PING-LIFT,\* n. (Nauk.) A rope for raising the end of a yard or boom. Brande.

TOP'PING-LY, a. Fine; gay, gallant: showy. Tusser.

TOP'PLE, (tôp'pi) v. n. [i. TOPPLED; pp. TOPPLING, TOPPLED.] TO fall forward; to tumble down; to tottle. Shak.

Shak.
TÖP'PLE, v. a. To throw down. Shak.
TÖP'PRÖÜD, a. Proud in the highest degree. Shak.
TÖP'SAIL, n. (Naul.) A sail extended across the topmart. Mar. Dict.
TÖP'SHÄPED,\* (töp'shäpt) a. (Bot.) Shaped like a top.

TOPS'MAN,\* n. The chief or head drover in driving cattle.

P. Cyc.
Töp'Sy-Tür'vy, ad. With the bottom upwards. Spenser.
Töp'-Tāc'sLE,\* (-tā'kl) n. (Naut.) A large tackle attached
to the lower end of the top-mast, to the top-rope, and
to the deck, in order to facilitate holsting the top-mast.

Man Thet.

TOQUE, (tök) n. [Fr.] A kind of bonnet or head-dress for women:— an old word found in Cotgrave, lately revived in England. Todd.

in England. Todd.

TOQUET.\* (15.kā) n. [Fr.] A kind of bonnet. Boists.

TOR. n. A tower; a turret. Ray. A high pointed rock or hill. Cotton. [R.]

TÖRCH, n. forecke, Fr.; toresa, It.; intertium, low L.] A large wax candle or blazing substance carried in the hand; a flambeau.

TÖRCH'PEAR. R. One who carries a torch.
†TÖRCH'PER. R. One that gives light. Shak.
TÖRCH'LIGHT, (törch'lit) n. The light of a torch.
TÖRCH'THIS-TLE,\* (-this-sl) n. A plant; a species of cactus. Crabb.

TÖRE, i. from Tear. See Tear.
TÖRE, i. from Tear. See Tear.
TÖRE, n. The dead grass in winter; fog. Mertimer. A

TÖRCH'WORT, (törch'wüit) n. A plant. More.
TÖRE, i. from Tear. See Tean.
TÖRE, n. The dead grass in winter; fog. Mertimer. A
moulding. See Torus.
TO-REU-MA-TÖG'RA-PHY,\* n. [róρευμα and γράφω.] A
description of ancient sculpture and bass-relief; the art
of sculpture; toreumatology. Rowbotham.
TO-REU-MA-TÖL'Q-Q'Y,\* n. [róρευμα and λόγος.] The
science or art of sculpture, or a description of ancient
and modern sculpture and bass-relief. Brands.
TO-REU'TIC,\* a. (Sculpture) Applied to such objects as
are executed with high finish, delicacy, or polish;—and
to all figures in hard wood, wory, &cc. Brands.
TOR-MENT', v. a. [tourmenter, Fr.; tornsenters, It.] [i. tonmenters, pp. tonementer, Fr.; tornsenters, It.] [i. tonmenters pp. tonementer, Fr.; tornsenters, It.] [i. tonementers, It. An ancient engine of war to cast
stones. Sir T. Edysc!]
TOR-MENT'RE, n. One who torments; a tormentor.
TÖR'MENT-TL., [tormen-tl], S. P. K. San Wh.; top-inds'til
W] n. [tornsentille, Tr.; tornsentilla, L.] A medicinal plant
and root, used as an astringent; septioil.
TOR-MENT'Nes, p. a. Inflicting torment. Gasseigna.
TOR-MENT'Nes, p. a. Inflicting torment. questions.
TOR-MENT'Nes, p. a. Inflicting torment. Gasseigna.
TOR-MENT'Nes, p. a. Inflicting torment. Gasseigna.
TOR-MENT'RES,\* n. A female who torments.

TOU T()R

TORM, p. from Flor. See TRAM.

TOR HA'DO, m. [Sp.] pl. TORMADORS. Violent whirting gust
of wind or hurricane, commonly attended with a thusderstorm; a violent whirtwind.

TO-RORE, c. (Bot.) Uneven; elevated and depressed.

Loudon.

TOR-PE'DO, n. [L.] pl. TORPEDOES. An electrical fish; a genus of cartilaginous fishes which have an electrifying or benumbing power to the touch: —a machine invented by Robert Fulton, designed to blow up ships.

TÖR'PENT, c. [torpess, L.] Benumbed; motionless; not active; torpid. More. [E.]

TOR-PES'CENT, c. [torpessens, L.] Becoming torpid.

Sheatens.

TÖn'PiD. a. [torpidus, L.] Having lost sensibility and metion; numb; benumbed; motionless; staggish; not active. TOR-FID'-TY; n. State of being torpid; terpor; torpidness. TOR'FID-NESS, n. The state of being torpid. Hale.

TÖR'Pi-TY,\* v. a. [t. romfiring; pp. romfiring, Torpidness. TÖR'Pi-TODE, n. State of being torpid; to benumb. Ed. Res.

TÖR'PI-TODE, n. State of being torpid; torpidity. Derkess. TÖR'PI-TODE, n. State of being torpid; torpidity; inability to move; duliness; numbness; torpidity; inability to move; duliness of sensation. Recon.

TÖRUM,\* (tirk) n. [Fr.] A bandage for the head. Gent. Mag.

TOR-RE-FAC'TION, s. [Fr. ; torrefacio, L.] Act of drying

by fire. By. Hall.

TOR'EX-FY. e. a. [terrifler, Fr.; terreficie, L.] [a. torrerprinc; pp. torrers, transfered.] To dry by the
fire. Breene.

TOR'EXIT, m. [Fr.; terrers, Laf A sudden rapid stream
of water raised by showers; a violent and rapid stream;

a strong current.

TOR'RENT, a. [torrens, L.] Rolling or rushing as a current.

TOR-EI-CEL'LI-AN, a. Relating to Torricelli, and applied to a barometer invented by him. Brande.

TOR'SID, a. [torride, Fr.; torridus, L] Parched; dried with heat; burning; violently hot.—Torrid zene, the region of the earth included between the tropics of Canand Capricorn. It extends on each side of the equator to the distance of about 231 degrees.

to the distance of about Mag degrees.

'[TOR-RID'-TY,\*] . State of being torrid. Scott.

TÖR'-ROCK,\* s. A bird of the gull kind. Hill.

TÖR-SOCK,\* s. A bird of the gull kind. Hill.

TÖR-SSE, (Gre) s. (Her.) A wreath; a twist.

TÖR-SSE, s. [teres, FY.] (Arch.) Any thing in a twisted form. Mosces.

form. Mozen.

TÖR'SION, (tör'shun) m. [tereie, L.] Act of twisting; state of being twisted. — (Mech.) The twisting or wrenching of a body by the exertion of a lateral force.

TÖBRE,\* m. A fish of the cod tribe. Pennant.

TÖR'SO,\* m.; pl. TÖR'SO, [It.] (Soulpture) The trunk of a statue deprived of the head and limbs. Brands.

TÖRT, m. [Fr.; tereim, low L.] [†Mischief; injury; calamity. Spenser.]— (Law) Wrong; injury; injustice.

TORT, a. Stretched, as a rope; trught. Scott.
†TORT, a. Stretched, as a rope; trught. Scott.
†TORTILE, (tist'til) a. [tortile, L.] Twisted; wreathed;
TORTILI,-TT, a. The state of being tottile or wreathed.
Month. Rev. [R.]
TORTILI, (titt'sham) a. [terrine L.]. Tormant. pain. Re.

TOR'TION, (thrishun) n. [tertus, L.] Torment; pain. Ba-con. See Tousion.

TOR'TIOUS, (tor'shus) a. Injurious; doing wrong. Spen-

TÖR'TIOUS, (tor'snus) a. anguirous, and a sor. [R.]
TÖR'TIOUS-LY,\* ad. Injuriously. Lord Thurlow. [R.]
TÖR'TIVE, (tor'tir) a. [tortus, L.] Twisted; wreathed.
Stak. [R.]
FÖRT'NESS,\* a. Tension of a rope when stretched. Scott.
[TÖR'TOISE, (thr'tix or tör'tip) [thr'tix, W. P. Ja. Sm.; tbr'tip, S. J. F. K.] a. [tortus, Fr.] An animal covered with
a hard shell, of the genus testudo, and resembling the
turtle.—A form into which the ancient soldiers used to
themse their troops by bending down and holding their throw their troops by bending down and bolding their bucklers above their heads, so that no darts could hurt them. Dryde

||TOR'TOISE-SHELL,\* n. The shell of the tortoise, or rather the brown and yellow scales or horny substance of the tortoise that inhabits the tropical seas. Ure.

tortoise that inhabits the tropical seas. Urc.

TÖRTU-OSE', \* a. Twisted. Loudon.

TÖRTU-OSE', \* a. Twisted. Loudon.

TÖRTU-OSE', \* a. Twisted. Loudon.

TÖRTU-OSE', \* Twisted. Loudon.

TÖRTU-OSE', (Urlyu-as) a. [tortasex, Fr., from tortasons, tortas, L.] Twisted; wreathed; winding. Millon.

Crooked; perverse. Lodge.

TÖRT'U-OSE-LY, \* a. Capable of being tortured. Scott.

TÖRT'U-BL, \* a. Capable of being tortured. Scott.

TÖRT'U-E, (Urlyu') a. [Fr.; tortass, L.] Torments judicially inflicted; pain by which guit is punished, or confession extorted; pain, anguseh; pang; extreme pain, as inflicted by the wheel or rack; torment.

TÖRT'URE, (Urlyu') v. a. [4. tortured; pp. torturene,

roarvame.] To punish with tortures; to ven; to excrud-ate; to torment; to keep on the rack or stretch. TORT'UR-ER, (tort'yur-er) n. One who tortures; tor-

monter
TÖRT'UR-ING-LY, ad. So as to torment or purish.
TÖRT'UR-OUS, (Erdyur-Es) a. Tormenting. More. [R.]
TÖR-UR-OUS, (Erdyur-Es) a. Tormenting. More. [R.]
TÖR-UR-ÖRE, \*a. (Bet.) Alternately constracted and distended; torulous. P. Cyc.
TÖRU,\*a. \*a. Having a rounded body; torulose. Mill.
TÖRUS,\*a. \*[L.] (Arab.) A large round moulding used in the bases of columns. Brands.—(Bot.) The growing point of a flower on which the carpole are placed. P. Cyc.
TÖR'VI-TY, n. [tervatas, L.] Sourness; severity of look.

TOR'VOUS, a. [terone, L.] Sour of aspect; stern; severe.

Derhem.

To Ay, m. One of a party in English history, opposed to whig; moriginally an Irish outlaw or robber; more who in political principles always leans to the church and state as now constituted; a conservative, byposed to a reformer.—(American history) One who, in the time of the Revolution, supported the English government, and opposed the resistance made by the colonies.

To Ay, a. Belonging to the tories. Qu. Rev.

TO'Ry,\* a. Belonging to the tories. Qu. Rev.
TO'Ry,\* B.N., a. The principles of a tory. Belingbroke.
†TOEE, (152) v. n. To comb wool; to tesse. See Trans.
TOSH,\* n. A kind of cloak, named from the last syllable of
the Glasgow patentee, effectually excluding the sit. Deven.
TOSS, v. a. [tassen, D.; tasser, Fr.] [1. Tossen; pp. Toesina,
Tossen, — sometimes Tost.] To throw with the hand,
as a ball at play; to throw with violence; to agitne; to
shake to put into violent motion; to make residens; to

shake; to put into violent motion; to make restless; to

disquet; to tumble over.

Toss, v. z. To fing; to be in commotion; to be tossed.—

To tees up, to throw up a coin, and wager on which side it will fall

will fall.

Toss, n. Act of tossing; an affected action of the head
Tos's z, n. Mortmer. See Tasszt.
Toss'z z, n. One who tosses; a thrower.
Toss'y z, n. Violent commotion. Job vil.
Toss'por, n. A toper and drunkard. Skak.
Tosr, i. & p. from Toss;—sometimes used for tossed.

Milton.

TÖ'TAL, a. [totus, L.; total, Fr.] Whole; complete; full, not divided; gross, entire.
Tō'TAL,\* n. The whole, the whole sum or quantity. Bp.

TO-TAL'I-TY, n. [totalité, Fr.] Complete sum ; whole quan-

tity. Ba

tity. Bacon.

Tô'TAL-TE,\* v. a. To render total or entire. Coloridga.

Tô'TAL-TE,\* v. a. Wholly; fully; completely. Bacon.

Tô'TAL-MEAS, z. Entirenese; totality. Todd. [E.]

TôTE, v. See Toor.

TôTE; v. a. To carry; to bear; to convey. [A colloquist word used in the Southern States. Wichserpoon.]—The Bev. A. Sherwood, in his remarks on the provincialisms of Georgia, contained in his Gazetteer of Georgia, derives tote from the Latin tollere, "to take up," and he maintains that it was originally tolt, and that it has been changed to tote.

changed to tote.

TÖTE,\* a. The whole, "the whole tote," a common pleonasm. Brecket. [Provincial in England, and colloquial in the United States.]

TÖTE, EX (täth'er) Contracted from the other. Farneby.

TÖTE, EX TERSTE, \* [L.] "In just so many words."

Ed. Ren.

Tổ Tṛ-Eṣ QUỗ Tṛ-Eṣ,\* (tổ shọ-ēz kwō shọ-ēz) [L.] (Law)
" As many times as ; " as often as any thing may happen.
Macdonac!.

†TÖ-TI-PRES'ENCE,\* s. Total presence; omnipresence

TO-TI-PRES'ENT, \* a. Omnipresent. Tucker.
TO'TO OE'LO, \* [L.] "By the whole heavens;" as far apert as the poles. Hamilton.

apert as the poles. Hamilion.

TOT'TER.v. n. [Louseren, Teut.: tittrs, Icel.] [i.totteren ;
pp. totterine, totteren.] To shake so as to threaten
a fall; to stagger; to reel.

TOT'TER.J. one who totters. Swift.

TOT'TER.Y.a. Shaking; unsteady; tottering. Johnson.

TOT'TLE,\* v. n. [i. tottled; pp. tottled, tottering. To
walk about in a tottering manner; to totter; to topple;
to tuddle. Palmer. [Frovincial in England, and colloquial
in the United States.]

TOT'TL, u. Unsteady; tottering. Swenger.

in the United States.]
'TOT'TY, a. Unsteady; tottering. Spencer.
TOU-CAN',\* [10-km', Orabb, to'kkin, K.; tha'kkin, Sm.] n. A
hird of South America. Orabb.
TOUCH, (tach) v. a. [toucher, Fr., from the M. Goth.
tekan.] (\*\* TOUCHEG; pp. TOUCHING, TOUCHEG.] To come
in contact with; to perceive by the sense of feeling; to
handle slightly, without effort; to reach with any thing so
that there may be no space between the thing reached and
the thing brought to fit—to cometic; to attain:—to try,
as gold with a stone:—to relate to; to meddie with; to

TUX

effect; it move; to strike mentally; to cause to feel: — o seinest: or mark out: — to strike a musical instrument; to induse by impulse: — to impel forcibly: — to treat of perfunctorily. — To two any, to repair, or improve by slight strakes or little emendations.

slight strakes or little emendations.

TOUCH, (tich) v. a. To be in contact. — To touch at, to come to with only a very short stay. — To touch an or upon, to an ution slightly; to go to for a very short time; to light upon in mental inquiries.

TOUCH, (tich) s. [touche, Fr.] The sense of feeling; act of touching; state of being touched; reach of any thing so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached; contact: — examination, as of gold by a stone; test; that by which any thing is examined; proof; tried qualities: — single act of a nend! upon the picture: qualities: — single act of a pencil upon the picture:—
feature; lineament:—act of the haid upon a musical
instrument:—power of exciting the affections; something of passion or affection:—a stroke; animadversion,
censure:—a small quantity intermingled:—a hint; slight
notice given; a alight essay. [Exact performance of agreement. More.]

TOUCH'4-BLE, (tuch's-bi) s. That may be touched; tan-gible. Johnson.

gible. Johnson.

TOUCH'HÖLE, (tich'höl) n. The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun. Bacen.

TOUCH'-LY,\* ad. In a touchy manner, previably.

TOUCH'-NESS, (täch'e-nes) n. Irascibility. K. Charles

TOUCH'-NESS, (täch'e-nes) n. Irascibility. K. Charles

TOUCH'-NESS, (täch'e-nes) a. Pathetic; affecting; moving.

TOUCH'-NES, (täch'ing-le) ad. With feeling or emotion.

TOUCH'-NES-NOT, (täch'ing-he) ad. With feeling or emotion.

TOUCH'-NES-NOT, (täch'ne-hel) n. A plant; noli-metangere; a species of impatiens. — (Mod.) A species of herves.

herpes.
TOUCH'-NEE-DLE,\* s. A small bar of metal used to test
pieces of the same metal. Brands. [Jodrell.
TOUCH'PAN,\* s. The pan of a gun that holds the priming.
TOUCH'STONE, (tich'ston) s. [peere de touche, Fr.] Stone
or test by which a metal, especially gold, is examined; any test or criterion.

Touck'wood, (tach'wad) m. Rotten wood used for tinder; a substance for catching fire.

Tobca'y, (tich'o) a. Peevish; irritable; irascible; techy.
Tobca', (tif) a. Yielding to flexure or extension without
fracture; not brittle; viscous:—strong; firm; stiff;
hardy; sturdy:—stubborn; difficult:—difficult to masnot tender. ticate

ticate; not tender.

TOUGHEN, (thiffin) v. n. [L. TOUGHENED; pp. TOUGHENING, TOUGHEN, (thiffin) v. a. To make tough.

TOUGH'EN, (thiffin) v. a. To make tough.

TOUGH'EN, (thiffin) v. a. To make tough.

JOGH'LV,\* (th'ie) ad. In a tough manner. Donne.

TOUGH'LV,\* (th'ie) ad. In a tough manner. Donne.

TOU-PEE', (th-pe') n. [toupet, Fr.] A tuft of hair; foretop; an artificial curl. Pope.

TOU-PEE', (th-pe') n. [th-pe', Fr.] A tuft of hair; the pe', s. p. J. F.; th-pe', W. ks.; th-pe', K. Sm.] n. [Fr.] A tuft of hair;

tô-pdt', W. Id.; tô-pd', K. Sm.] n. [Fr.] A tuft of hair;
—same as toupes.

[Tour, (187) [tôr, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. W. S.] n.

[Fr.] A circuit; an excursion; a trip; a round; ramble;
roving journey. [Turn, revolution; cast; manner.

Bentley.] 27 "Ny experience fails me if this word is not
slowly conforming to the true English sound of the vowels heard in thou." Walker. The English orthoepists, more
recent than Walker, give no countenance to this pronunciation, which is regarded as a vulgarism.

Tôur.-Bill.1/10,N.\* (Usr-billyon) n. [tour-billon, Fr.] An ornamental fire-work, peculiar for turning round when in
the air, so as to present the appearance of a scroll of fire.

Francis.

||Tour'||st, s. One who makes a tour or journey.
Tour'|st, s. (Mis.) A mineral, of the gem order, and of various colers; a superior kind of schorl. Brande.
Touen, (turn) s. (Less) The sheriff turn or circuit, ancient-

TOURN, (türn) m. (Law) The sheriff turn or circuit, anciently made thrice a year. Burks. A spinning-wheel. Grass. TOUR'NA-MENT, (th'ns-mont or tür'ns-mont) [to'rns-mont, S. P. F. K. R.; to'rns-mont, K. J. a.; tür'ns-mont, J. Sm.; th'ns-mont or tür'ns-mont, N. J. a. [tournsmeatum, low L.] A militury mock encounter, practised as a sport in the middle ages; tilt; joust; shock of battle. Tour'ng, Sm.; tilt'ng, Sm. J. Sume as tournsment. Bacon. Tour'ng, Sm. J. Same as tournsment. Bacon. Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, Tour'ng, To

Shorpe.

TOURNOIR,\* (tôrn-wù') s. [Fr.] A term applied to French
money, during the old system, as storing to English money.
Hamilton.

Hamilton.

Fournumm,\* (chr.ndr') n. [Fr.] A turn:—a part of a lady's dress, called a bishop. Beiste.

Töbum, (tölas) v. s. [i. younn; pp. yousing, yousne.] To pull; to tear; to haul; to drag. Gener. To disorder the hair. Sherwood. [Vulgar.]

Töüşz, (1982) o. n. To tear; se mve. Drugton.
Töüsz, \*n. A putt; haul; nekutter.— ado. Soift.
Töüşz, (1982'zi) e. a. [i. 1904:zi); py tovaline, vevsild.] To disorder the fair; to touse. More. [Vulgar.]
Töür, \*s. n. [i. 1904:ne; ps. 9001:ne, revvid.] To jo
or seek for customers; to invite. Smart. [Provincial, Eng-

TOUT,\* s. n. [i. TouThe; pp. FOUTIA, TOUTHA, TO Ply or seek for customers; to invite. Smart. [Provincial, England.]

TÔT' (E.,\* n. One who touts, or solicits customers. Smart. TOW, (40) n. The coarse part of finx or heast.

TOW, (50) v. a. [i. TOWED; pp. TOWING, TOWED.] To draw along through or upon the water, as by a row.

TOW'ACE, (10'4)) n. [Iswaps, Fr.] The not of towing. Congress. Money paid for towing. Bailey.

TOW'ARD, or TOW'ARD, [10'4rd, 10'4rds, S. W. J. R. L. K. Sm. R.; to'4rd or to-ward', P.] prep. In a direction to; with tendency or motion to; near to; as, "The dam-a ger now comes towards him:"—with respect to. In old writers the two parts of this word are sometimes eogratical; as, "to God ward." S Cer. iii. 4. 207 "Notwithstanding our poets almost universally accent this word on the first syllable, and the poets are pretty generally followed by good speakers, there are some, and those not of the lowest order, who still place the accent on the second. These should be reminded that, as invested, esteemic, besitnered, forescards, and every other word of the same term, have the accent on the first syllable, there is not the least reason for pronouncing towards with the accent on the least reason for pronouncing towards with the accent on the least reason for pronouncing towards with the accent on the least reason for pronouncing towards with the accent on the least reason for pronouncing towards with the accent on the least reason for pronouncing towards with the accent on the least reason for pronouncing towards with the accent on the least reason for pronouncing towards with the accent on the least reason for pronouncing towards with the accent on the least reason for pronouncing towards with the accent on the

TOW/ARD, or TOW/ARDS, ed. Near at hand; in a state of preparation. Shak. [R.]

[TOW/ARD, or TO/WARD, [tb'ard, P. Ja. R. Sm. R.; tb'ward, S. W. F.] a. Ready to do or learn; docile; not froward; towardly. Shak.

ITOWARG; towardly. Saak.

ITOWARD-L;-NESS, or TO'WARD-L;-NESS, n. Docility; compliance with duty. Raleigh.

ITOW'ARD-Ly, or TO'WARD-Ly, a. Ready to do or learn docile; compliant with duty. Bacon.

ITOW'ARD-NESS, or TO'WARD-NESS, n. Docility; toward-lines. Sauth

liness. South.

Tow-Boat, a. A boat used for towing a vessel. Crobb.

Tow-Boat, a. [tousille, Fr.] A cloth with which the hand
and face are wiped.

TOW FR. n. [tor, Sax.; tour, Fr.; torre, It.; turris, L.] A high building, square, polygonal, or circular, often consisting of several stories:—the tower of a church is the part which contains the bells, and from which the steeple part which contains the bells, and from which the steeple rises:—a fortress; a citudel:—a high head-dress:—high flight; elevation. Johnson.

TOW/ER, v. w. [L. TOWERED; pp. TOWERING, TOWERED.] TO sour; to fly or rise high.

TÖW/ER-ING, p. a. Very high; lofty; elevated; souring.

TÖW/ER-ING, p. a. Very high; lofty; elevated; souring.

TÖW/ER-ING, p. a. (burritis, L.) An annual plant.

TÖW/ER-ING, p. A. Adorned with towers; towered. Pope.

TÖW/INE, p. (Naut.) A rope used in towing. Crabs.

TOWN, m. A walled or fortified place; a city; may collection of houses larger than a village.—(England) Any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and

d) Any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, an which is not a city or the sec of a bishop; the court end of London:— the metropolis, or the people in k, as opposed to the country, or the people of the country:—the town in which one lives.—In New England, it is often used for township, or a small territorial district, whe her densely or thinly inhabited:—the inhabitants of a town.

TOWN'-CLERK, (töün'klärk or töün'klörk.—See Cleas.)

n. An officer who keeps the records of a town, and perrms other duties.

TÖWN'-CRI-RE, n. The public crier of a town.
TOWN'-HALL,\* n. A hall for the public business of a town.

TOWN'-HÖUSE, n. The hall where the public business of a town is transacted; a town-hall:—a house in a town, in opposition to a house in the country.

in opposition to a house in the country. Töwn'iss, a. Eciating to, or like, a town. Turbervile. [2.] Töwn'iss, a. Eciating to, or like, a town. Turbervile. [2.] Töwny'folk, (-fök.— See Polk.) z. People of a town or city. Coloridge.
Töwn'ship, z. The corporation or inhabitants of a town; the district belonging to a town; a small terrisorial district having a subordinate municipal government.
Töwns'inn, z. jr. Townsmen. An inhabitant of a town one of the same town.

one of the same town.

Töwn'TALE, (-tawk) n. The common talk of a place.

Töwn'TOP, n. A large top, formerly common in the villages of England, for public exercise. Fletcher.

Töw'-Pthi,\* n. A narrow path travelled by horses in dragging boats along a canal. Baldwin.

Töw', a. Contraining, or resembling, tow. Holland.

Töw', a. Contraining, or resembling tow. Holland.

Töw', a. Contraining or resembling to toxicology; poissonous; containing poison. Balley.

Töx-1-09-DEN'DRON, n. (Bot.) A North American plant.

TÖZ-1-00-LÖG'1-04L,\* s. Relating to taxicology. Francis. TÖZ-1-00-LÖĞ'1-04L-LY,\* sd. In a toxicological manner.

TOX-|-OQ-LOG|-C4L-LY,\* ad. In a toxicological manner.

\*\*Dax-ODL'O-QY,\* a. [\*r\(\text{text}\) and \(\text{λ}\)\(\text{sc}\). The science of poleons r a treatise or discourse on poisons. Brande.

\*\*TOX-ODN,\* a. [\*r\(\text{text}\) is of discourse on poisons. Brande.

\*\*TOX-OPN,\* a. [\*r\(\text{text}\) is of discourse on poisons. Brande.

\*\*TOX-OPN,\* a. [\*r\(\text{text}\) is of discourse on poisons. Brande.

\*\*IOX-OPN,\* a. Leven and discourse of intoxication. Mann-TOX-OPN|-LITE,\* a. An archer; a lover of the bow or of archery. Ed. Rev.

\*\*TOX-OPN|-LITE,\* a. An archer; a lover of the bow or of archery. Ed. Rev.

\*\*TOX,\* a. [toyen, toxphen, D.] pl. TOX\* a. A petty commodity; a trifle; a thing of no value; a plaything; a bawble; matter of no importance:—folly; trifling practice; silly capinion:—play, sport; amorous dailistance:—silly tale; wild fancy; odd conocit.

\*\*TOX,\* v. a. [\*Loven; p. Toving, toven.] To trifle; to dally amorously; to play. Stat.

\*\*TOX,\* v. a. To treat foolishly. Dering.

\*\*TOX\*\*JER. A. One who toys. Harrison.

\*\*TOX\*\*JER. LY,\* ad. In a toyish or trifling manner. Baxter.

\*\*TOX\*\*JER. LY,\* ad. In a toyish or trifling manner. Baxter.

\*\*TOX\*\*JER. LY,\* ad. In a toyish or trifling manner. Baxter.

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\*\*TOX\*\*JER. LY,\* ad. In a toyish or trifling manner. Baxter.

\*\*TOX\*\*JER. LY,\* ad. In a toyish or trifling manner. Baxter.

\*\*TOX\*\*JER. LY,\* ad. In a toyish or trifling manner. Baxter.

\*\*TOX\*\*JER. LY,\* ad. In a toyish or trifling manner.

\*\*JER. LY,\* ad. LY,\* ad. LY,\* ad. LY,\* ad. LY,\* ad. LY,\* ad. LY,\* ad. LY,\* ad. L

TOY'sHOP, n. A shop where toys and trifies are sold.

TOZE, v. a. To pull. Shak. See Touse, and Tease.

TRABE-A'TION,\* n. [trabes, L.] (Arch.) The same as enere. Brande

tablature. Brands. Tr.; traccia, it.] A mark left by any thing passing; impression, footstep; appearance of what has been; track; path. — [trassr, Fr.; trasses, traces.] P. That by which beasts draw their burden; harness. TRĀCE, v. a. [tracer, Fr., tracciare, it.] [t. TRACED; pp. TRACING, TRACED, TO follow by the footsteps or remaining marks; to follow with exactness; to mark out; to walk over.

walk over.

walk over.
fTRACE, D. n. To walk; to travel. Spenser.
TRACE'A-BLE, a. That may be traced. Drummond.
TRACE'A-BLE, \*a. d. So as to be traced. Wordsworth.
TRACE'A-BLE, \*a. One who traces. Hakewill.
TRA'CE-RY, n. (Arch.) Ornamental or ramified stone-work, a species of pattern-work formed or traced in the head of a species of pattern-work formed or traced in all and a Gothic window by mullions being there continued, but diverging into curves and flowing lines, enriched with fo-

aiverging into curves and nowing lines, enriched with 10-liations. P. Cyc.

TRĂ/EHE-A,\* or TRA-CHE/A, [trŭ/ke-a, Sm. Wb. Crabb,
Brande; try-ke's, K.; try-ke's or trŭ/ke-a, Dunglison.] n.

[roaxeia.] (Anat.) The windpipe. Crabb.

TRĂ/EHE-AL,\* a. Eelating to the windpipe. Month. Rev.

TRA-CHE-L'1-PÖ, » n. [roaxel/Aos and nobs.] (Conch.) One
of an order of moliusks. Brande.

TRI'EHE-O-CELE,\* n. [τραχεῖα and · ήλη.] (Med.) An enlargement of the thyroid gland, called also bronchocels and

grifre. Brands.

FRI-EHE-OT'O-MY,\* n. The operation of making an opening into the trachea or windpipe. Brands. [Brands. TRA-EHI'TIS,\* n. (Mod.) Inflammation of the windpipe. TRA'PHTE,\* n. (Mod.) Inflammation of the windpipe. TRA'PHTE,\* n. (Min.) A kind of lava, or volcanic rock, composed chiefly of feispar. Lysil. [Buckland. TRA'PHT']IC,\* a. Relating to, or partaking of, trachyte. TRACK, n. [srac, old Fr.; traccia, It.; taracq, Arab.; drack, Heb.] A mark left upon the way by the foot or something that has passed; a beaten path; a road:—the railway, or course of rails, on a railroad.

TRACK, v. a. [t. TRACKED; pp. TRACKING, TRACKED.] To

or course of rails, on a railroad.

TRACK, v. a. [L. TRACKED; pp. TRACKINO, TRACKED.] To follow by the footsteps or marks left in the way; to trace; to tow:—to break flax. London.

TRACK/LESS. a. Untrodden. marked with no footsteps.

TRACK/LESS-LY,\* ad. In a trackless manner. F. Butler.

TRACK/SOOT, m. Itrek-schupt, D.] A passage-boat, in Holland, drawn by a horse. Addison. See Trackschupt.

TRACK/WAY,\* m. A tram-road. Francis. See Track-Road.

TRACK/WAY,\* m. A tram-road. Francis. See Track-Road.

TRACK, m. [brackus, L.] Something drawn out or extended; a region; a quantity of land; any thing protracted; course: manner of process.—[fractates, L.] A small nam-

ed; a region; a quantity of land; any thing protracted; course; manner of process. — [tractates, L.] A small pamphlet; a treatise; a small book.

'TRACT, v. a. To trace out. Spensor. To protract. Hulset.

TRACTA-BIL'-Ty, a. [tractabilité, Fr.] Quality of being tractable; tractabieness. Todd.

TRAC'TA-BLE, a. [tractabilite, L.; traitable, Fr.] That may be led, managed, or handled; manageable; docile; compliant; palpable; ductile.

TRAC'TA-BLE, a. [tractabilite.]

TRXC/TA-BLE-NESS, n. State of being tractable; compli-ance Locks.

ance Locks.

TRAC'TA-BLY, ed. In a tractable manner; gently.

TRAC'TA-BLY, ed. In a tractable manner; gently.

TRAC-TA'-BL-AR,\* n. A writer of tracts; a tractator. Ch. of Rng. Qu. Rev. A term applied to the writers of the Oxfort "Tract for the Times." See Powersas.

TRAC'TATE, n. [tractatus, L.] A treatise; a tract; a small book. Ritton. [R.]

[TRAC-TA'TION, n. [tractatic, L.] The discussion of a sub-TRAC-TA'TION, n. A writer of tracts; tractarian. Ch. Ob.]

TRIC'TILE, a. [treatus, L.] That may be drawn out or vatended in length; ductile. Bason.

TRIC-TIL'I-TY, n. The quality of being tractile. Derham.

TRIC'TION, n. Act of drawing; state of being drawn.

TRIC'TIVE, a. That pulls or draws; attractive. Francis

TRIC'TOR, n.; pl. TRIC'TORS. An instrument of tractive power; two small bars of metal, invented by Dr. E. Perkins, of Norwich, Connecticut, imagined to possess may netic powers, and to cure painful affections and tunure by being drawn over the part. They were considerably in vogue in the early part of the 19th century. Brance, by in vogue in the early part of the 19th century. Brance, by nearly, sor TRIC'TRIL's. n. A curve described by a heavy point attached to a string, the other end of which is moved along a given straight line or curve. It is characterized by the property, that the tangent is always equal

is moved along a given straight line or curve. It is char-acterized by the property, that the tangent is always equal to a given line. P. Cyc.

TEADE, n. [tratts, IL] Traffic; commerce; exchange of goods, formerly by barter or for other goods, now chiefly for money:—occupation or employment, distinct from ag-riculture, from the liberal arts, or learned professions. riculture, from the liberal arts, or learned professions: riculture, from the liberal arts, or learned professions:—
instruments of any occupation:—any employment not
manual; business; calling:—custom; habit; strading
practice:—persons engaged in trade:—booksellers collectively. Formerly, trade was used of domestic, and
traffic of foreign, commerce. [Medicine prescribed; as,
doctor's trade. Palmer. Vulgar.]
TRADE, v. n. [i. Trader; pp. Tradition, Traded]. To traffic; to deal; to hold commerce; to act merely for money
[To have a trade wind. Millon.]
TRADE, v. a. To sail or exchange in commerce.

To have a trade wind. Millon.]

TRADE, v. a. To sell or exchange in commerce.

TRADE, p. a. Versed; practised. Slak.

†TRADE FOL. a. Commercial; busy in traffic. Spenser.

TRADE FOL. a. Commercial; busy in traffic. Spenser.

TRADE FOL. a. Commercial; busy in traffic. Spenser.

TRADE FOL. (trade fok. — See Folk.) m. pl. People employed in trade. Sonft.

TRADES MAN. m.; pl. TRADESMEN. A shopkeeper; tradet.

TRADES MAN. m.; pl. TRADESMEN. A shopkeeper; tradet.

TRADES MAN. m.; pl. TRADESMEN. A shopkeeper; tradet.

TRADES WOM-AN.\* m. A woman employed in trade. Ash.

TRADES WOM-AN.\* m. A woman employed in trade. Ash.

TRADES WOM-AN.\* m. A woman employed in trade. Ash.

TRADES WOM-AN.\* m. A periodical wind between the tropics,
blowing for a certain time in one direction, and therefore

favorable to trade; monsoon.

TRADING.\* p. a. Carrying on trade; mercantile.

TRADING.\* p. a. Carrying on commerce.

TRADING.\* p. a. Carrying on commerce.

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TRADING.\* p. a. Carrying on commerce.

TRADING.\* p. a. Carrying on commerce. down from one age or generation to another. [Act of giving up; delivery. Blackstone. A Latinism.]—(Theology) That body of doctrine and discipline supposed or imagined to have been put forth by our Savior or his apostles, and not committed to writing: — distinct from Scripture.

TRA\_DI'\_TION\_AL, (irg-dish'un-al) a. Relating to, or delivered by, tradition; transmitted by oral means.

TRA\_DI'\_TION\_AL\_LLY, (trg-dish'un-al-le) ad. By tradition.

TRA\_DI'\_TION\_A-RI-LY,\* ad. By way of tradition. Dwight.

TRA-DI'/TION-A-RY, (tra-dish'un-a-re) a Belating to, or de-livered by, tradition; traditional. Dryden. TRA-DI'/TION-ER, (tra-dish'un-er) n. A traditionist. Greg-

ory. [R.] RA-DI''TION-IST, (tra-dish'un-list) a. One who adheres to TRA

TRADI'TION-IST, (tra-dist) in-ist) s. One was accret to tradition. Pilinagios.

TRAD'I-TIVE, (trad'e-tiv) s. [traditif, Fr., from trade, L.]

That is or may be transmitted from age to age; traditional. Bp. Taylor.

TRAD'I-TOR,\* s. [L.] One who delivers up; a traitor:—

a name of reproach applied to those early Christians who delivered up their Bibles to save their lives. Bailey.

a name of represen appear to those enry crimstans of delivered up their Bibles to save their lives. Bailey.

TRA-DÜCE', v. a. [traduco, L.; traduire, Fr.] [1. TRADUCED; pp. TRADUCING, TRADUCED] To censure; to represent as blamable; to calumniste; to decry; to vilify; to disparage; to depreciate; to revile. [†To propagate. Davis.]

TRA-DÜCE'MERT, a. Censure: obloquy. Shak. [R.]

TRA-DÜC'ER, m. One who traduces; a calumnistor.

TRA-DÜC'IOR, m. [traduco, traductum, L.] To derive; to deduce. Patherby.

TRA-DÜC'TIOR, m. [traductio, L.] Derivation; propagation. Glarville. Tradition; transmission; conveyance. Hale. Transition. Bacon. [R.]

TRA-DÜC'TIVE, a. Derivable; deducible. Warburton.

TRA'FIC, m. [trafic, Fr.; trafico, It.] Commerce; the business or employment of carrying on commerce or trade; large trade; exchange of commodities, barter.

Trafic was formerly used of foreign commerce, in distinction from trade. [Commodies subject of trafic. Gey.]

Traffic was formerly used of foreign commerce, in distinction from trade. [Commodies subject of traffic. Ggs.]
TRAFFEC, v. m. [traffquer, Fr.; trafficers, It.] [i. TRAFFICERD; FP. TRAFFICERD,] To practise commerce; to trade to deal; to batter; to exchange commodities; to trade mercenarily. 3.7 Though traffic is written without a k, yet, on assuming another syllable, beginning with s or i, k must be inserted, in order to avoid a change in the sound of c; as, traffoked, trafficking, trafficker.

TRAN'FIC, w. a. To exchange in traffic; to barter.
TRAN'FIC-ABLE, a. Marketable. Bp. Hell.
TRAN'FICE-ER, m. One who traffice; a trader.
TRAG'A-CANTH. n. Tragesentha, L.] An African plant, and a white or yellowish gum obtained from the plant, (astrogent trageautha,) isministry called gum-dragen.
TRAG-A-CAN'TRINE, "a. The principle of trageauth; the soluble gum of trageacanth. Breads.
TRAG-B-TAM, (traf]'d-q-n n. [tragedy.
TRAG'B-DW, (traf)'g-de) n. [tragedus, L.] A writer of tragedy; an actor of tragedy.
TRAG'B-DW, (traf)'g-de) n. [tragedia, L.] A species of drama, in which the language is elevated and the catastrophe melancholy; a dramatic representation, by diacional and action, of human passions and their consequences, in such a manner as to excite pity, indignation, fear, reverence, or horror: — any mournful or dreadful event, occurrence, or deed.

fear, reverence, or horror: — any mournful or dreadful event, occurrence, or deed.

TRAG\*[-], {a. [ragteus, L.; tragigus, Fr.] Relating to TRAG\*[-], {a. [ragteus, L.; tragigus, Fr.] Relating to TRAG\*[-]-CAL.-], ad. In a tragical manner; calamitously. TRAG\*[-CAL-NRSS, m. State of being tragical.

TRAG\*[-CAL-NRSS, m. State of being tragical.

TRAG\*[-CAL-NRSS, m. State of being tragical.

TRAG\*[-COM\*[-]-D, m. [from tragesy and comedy; tragicomedy, or of serious and humorous events.

TRAG\*[-COM\*[-]-CAL, a. Relating to tragicomedy, deh.

TRAG\*[-COM\*[-]-CAL, a. Relating to tragicomedy; consisting of a mixture of mirth with sorrow.

TRAG\*[-COM\*[-]-CAL-LY, ad. In a tragicomical manner.

TRAG\*[-COM\*[-]-CAL-LY, ad. In a tragicomical manner.

TRAG\*[-COM\*[-]-CAL-LY, ad. In a tragicomical manner.

beard. P. Cyc.

beard. F. Cyc.

TRAIL, (trāl) v. a. [trailler, Fr.; treglen, D.] [i. TRAILED;

pp. TRAILING, TRAILED.] To draw; to drag:—to draw
along the ground; to draw, as a long, floating or waving
body. Dryden. To hunt by the track. Johnson.

TRAIL, (trāl) n. Scent left by a track; track followed by

the hunter; an Indian footpath:—any thing drawn to length, any thing drawn behind in long undulations; a train.—(Guanery) The end of a travelling carriage, or posite to the wheels, upon which the carriage sides. Mar. 'Duct.

TRAIL'BOARD,\* n. (Naut.) The carved work between the cheeks, that is fastened to the knees of the head. Mar. Dict

TRAIL'NET,\* n. A net for catching fish ; drag-net. Pennant. TRAIN, (tran) v. a. [trainer, Fr.] [i. TRAINED., pp. TRAINING, TRAINED.] To draw along; to draw, to entice, to invite; to allure; to draw by artifice or stratagem, or by persuasion or promise: - to educate, to bring up: - to exercise,

son or promise:— to educate, to bring up:— to exercise, or form by exercise.

Trains, (trân) n. [trains, Fr.] Artifice; stratagem of enticement:—that which is drawn after, or comes after, the lower part of a dress:—the tail of a bird:—a series; a consecution; process; a retinue, a number of followers or attendants; an orderly company; a procession:—a ine of powder leading to a mine.—Train of artillery, cannons, mortars, and warlike stores, accompanying an army. Clarendon.

TRAIN'A-BLE, (trân'a-bl) a. That may be trained.
TRAIN'BAND, a. pl. TRAINBANDS. A trained band; the militis:—a term formerly applied to the militia of London.
TRAIN'BAND, a. Belonging to the militia. Couper.
TRAIN'BER-ER, n. One who holds up a train.
TRAIN'ER-ER, n. One who holds up a train.
TRAIN'ER, n. One who trains up; an instructor.

TRAIN'ING, z. The act of educating or forming to any ex-

ercine by practice; a military exercise or review.
TRAIN'-OIL, a. Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.

whale.

TRAIN'-TIC-KLE,\* n. (Naul.) A combination of pulleys, to keep a gun in its place. Mar. Duct. See Tackle.

TRAIN'Y, a. Belonging to train-oil. Gay. [R.]

TRAIPER, (traps) n. m. To walk or run about idly or sluttishly. Pope. [A low word.]

TRAITE, (trat or tra) [tra, S. P. J. K. Sm. R.; trat, E. Wb.; tra or trat, W. F. Ja.] n. [Fr.] pl. TRAITS, (trate or traz)

A stroke; a touch; a feature; a line:—a characteristic mark, tura, or act; as, a trait of character. Brooms.

3CP Dr. Johnson says of this word that it is "scarce English." It is now so fully Anglicized as to be properly pronounced as an English word.

TRAITEUR,\* (trattr') n. [Fr.] The keeper of an eatinghouse; restorator. Oliver.

TRAITOR, (tra'tur) = [traiter, Fr.; traditor, I.] One who,

house; restorator. Oliver.

TRAN'TOR, (tra'tur) m. [trattre, Fr.; traditor, I...] One who, being trusted, betrays; one guilty of perfidy or treachery.

TRAN'TOR, (tra'tur) a. Traitorous. Johnson. [R.]

TRAN'TOR-OUS, a. Treacherous; perfidious; faithless.

TRAN'TOR-OUS-LY, (tra'tur-le) a. Traitorous manner; perfidiously.

TRAN'TOR-OUS-LY, ad. In a traitorous manner; perfidiously.

TRAN'TOR-OUS-RESS, m. Ferfidiousness, treachery. Scott.

TRAN'TOR-OUS-RESS, m. A woman who betrays. Dryden.

TRA-JECT', s. c. [arajectus, L.] To cast through; to throw

TRAI/ECT, n. [trajet, Fr.; trajectus, L.] A forry; a passage for water-carriage, Shek.

IOF water-carriage. Shelt.

TRA-JECTION, n. [respectio, L.] Act of durting through; transposition Boyle.

TRA-JECTO-EY, n. A species of curve; the orbit of a contTRA-LX'TION, n. [svelatio, L.] The using of a word in a less proper, but more significant, notion; translation. Bp. Hall.

TRAL-4-TI"TION,\* (tral-a-tish'un) s. A change, as in the use of words; a metaphor. Ed. Rev.

use of words; a metaphor. Ed. Rev.
TRAIL-\$\times T''\TTOUS, ('tab'u')s a [tralatitine, L.] Metaphorical; not literal; figurative. Stackhouse. [R.]
TRAL-\$\tau^T''\TOUS-LV, ad. Metaphorically; not literally.
Holder. [R.]
[TRA-LIN'R-ATR, v. n. To deviate from any direction. Dry
TRA-LU'ZENT, a. [tralucene, L.] Clear; translucent. \$\tilde{L}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{in}}\tau\_{\text{

TEXM.\* n. A sort of four-wheeled carriage or wagon; a TRXM\*ngL, n. [transil, Fr.; trans, L.] A not in which birds or fish are caught; a net:—a kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace:—an instrument for drawing ovals or ellipses:—an impediment; a shackle:
—an iron hook for suspending pots and kettles over a fire. Holloway.

fire. Holloway.

TRÄM'MEL, v. a. [i. TRAMMELLED; pp. TRAMMELLING, TRAMMELLED.] To shackle; to catch to intercept.

[TRAM'MEL, v. a. [i. TRAMMELLED; pp. TRAMMELLING, TRAMMELLED.] To shackle; to catch to intercept.

[TRA-MÖN'TANE, v. TRAM'ON-TÄNE, [179-mön'tan, Ja. Wb. Todd; träm'on-tān, Sm. Crabb; tra'mon-tān or trambirtan, K.] z. [tramentano, It.] A foreigner; a stranger; a berbarian. — The Italians gave this name to all who lived beyond the Aips. Skelden.

[TRA-MÖN'TANE, a. Strange; foreign; barbarous. Tuller
TRĀMP, v. a. [trampa, Su. Goth.; trampes, D.] [t. TRAMPED pp. TRAMPING, TRAMPED.] To trample, to tread. Stapleton.

TRĀMP, v. a. To travel on foot; a journey; a walk: — a vagrant; a stroller; a beggar; a tramper. Grave. An in strument used in making bedges. Loudon.

TRĀMP'ER, n. One who tramps, a vagrant. Graves.

strument used in making hedges. Loudon.

TRÄMP'ER, n. One who tramps, a vagrant. Graves.

TRÄM'PLE, v. a. [trampa, Bu. Goth.; trampen, D] [t. TRAM-PLE, pp. TRAMPLING, TRAMPLED.] To tread under foot from pride, contempt, or elevation.

TRÂM'PLE, v. n. To tread in contempt; to tread fast and hard. Dryden.

TRÂM'PLE, n. The act of treading under foot. Milton.

TRÂM'PLE, n. The who tramples.

TRÂM'PLE, n. A road prepared for the easy transic of trains or vasoons. by placing on its surface amouth become

trams or wagons, by placing on its surface smooth beams of timber, blocks of stone, or plates or rails of iron, as wheel-tracks. It is a kind of railway adapted for the passage of vehicles with wheels of the ordinary form, for

passage of vehicles with wheels of the ordinary form, for the conveyance of wood, coals, stone, &c. It is also called tram-neary and track-near. Frances.

†TRA-NA'TION, n. [trane, L.] The act of swimming over; transmation. Batley.

TRANCE, n. [trane, Fr.; transitus, L.] A state of which the notion is that the soul has, for a time, passed out of the body, and has a view of spiritual things, state of issemsibility to things of this world; an ecstasy.

TRANCE, v. a. To entrance. Bp. Hall.

TRANCED, (transt) a. Lying in a trance or ecstasy. Shak.

TRANCED, (transt) a. Lying in a trance or ecstasy. Shak.

TRANCED, (and odd, intricate contrivance; a gimerack.

Arbuthnot. [A cant word, little used.]

TRAN'KEY,\* n. A boat used in the Persian Gulf. H. B. Com.

TRAN'REL, n. A round wooden pin; tree-nail. Mozen.

Arbuthnot. (A cant word, little used.)

TRÂN'EŞI,\* n. A boat used in the Persian Gulf. H. B. Com.

TRÂN'EŞI,\* n. A boat used in the Persian Gulf. H. B. Com.

TRÂN'QUIL, (tran'kwil) a. [tranqualle, Fr.; tranqualles, L.]

Quiet; peaceful, calm; undisturbed; composed.

TRÂN-QUIL'I-I-Y, (trân-kwil'lệ-tệ) n. [branquillias, L.;

tranquilliaf, Fr.] State of being tranquil. quiet; peace of mind, peace of condition; freedom from perturbation.

TRÂN'QUIL-LIZE, a. [tranquilliass, Fr.] [t. TRANQUIL-LIZED; a. [tranquilliass, Fr.] [t. TRANQUIL-LIZED; b. a. [tranquilliass, Fr.] [t. TRANQUIL-LIZED; n. a. [tranquilliass, Tr.] [t. TRANQUIL-TRÂNG, TRANQUIL-LIZED, a. [tranquilliass, Tr.] [t. TRANQUIL-TRÂNG, a. State of being tranquil.

TRÂN'QUIL-LY, ad. In a tranquil state or manner.

TRÂN'QUIL-LY, ad. In a tranquil state or manner.

TRÂN'QUIL-LY, ad. In a tranquil state or manner.

TRÂN'S,\* prop. [L.] Beyond. It is used as a prefix, in English words, signifying beyond, through, or on the other side.

TRÂNS-ACT', v. a. [transactus, L.] [i. TRANACTING, TRANACTING, TRANACTED.] To go through with; is manage; to negotiate; to conduct; to perform; to do; to carry on; to accomplish; to treat about

TRÂNS-XCT', v. n. To conduct matters; to-manage. South.

TRÂNS-XC'TION, n. [Fr.] Negotiation; dealing between man and man, performance; management; affar; things managed.

managed. TRANS-ACT'OR. 7. One who transacts or manager

TRANS-ALT PINE, a. Situated beyond the Alps, with regard to Rome; opposite to Casspins; transontane; barbarous. TRANS-ANT-MATE, v. a. (trans and assiss, L.) To pass animation, or the soul, from one body to another. Dean King.

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Thins-in-j-mi-rion, s. Act of transmissing. Hotest. Trins-ar-Lin'ric, a. Being on the other side of the At-

iantic, Svit. Crit.
TEXNS-CL'LEN-CY,\* n. State of being transcalent. Turner.
TRANS-CL'LENT,\* n. [trans and osles, L.] Pervious to best.

Thereor Texts of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of t

supreme.
Tain-script Tal., a. [sremessalestalis, low L.] Transcradent; presiminent; very excellent; surpessing.—
(Math.) A term applied to any equation, curve, or quantity, which cannot be represented or defined by an algebraical equation of terms, with numeral and determinate indices. Premois.——In metaphysics, or inclinational determinate beyond the bounds of our experience, or which does not come within the reach of our senses. All philosophy, which carries its investigations beyond the sphere of things which fall under our senses, is transcendental, and the term is thus synonymous with metaphysical. Transcendents philosophy may begin with experience, and thence proceed beyond k; or it may start from ideas, a priori, which are in our mind:— in the latter case the philosophy is purely transcendental, while in the former SU DESERVE. hilosophy is purely transcendental, while in the former philosophy is purely transcendental, while in the former it is of a mixed character." P. Cyc. †TRXN-SCRN-DEN'TAL,\* n. A transcendentalist. Bp. Wil-

Ema.
TRÄN-SCRN-DÄN'TAL-IŞK,\* n. The state or quality of being transcendental; a transcendental notion or system; transcendental philosophy. Ec. Rev.
TRÄN-SCRN-DEN'TAL-IST,\* n. One who adheres to transcendentalism. Ed. Rev.

TRÄN-SCEN-DEN-TÄL')-TY,\* n. The quality of being tran-scendental. Schisbury. [R.] TRÄN-SCEN'DENT-LY, ed. In a transcendent manner. TRÄN-SCEN'DENT-MESS, n. Superconnence; unusual or-

critence.
THEAR-SCEN'SION,\* R. Act of transcending. Chapman.
THEARS'CO-LATE, v. a. [tress and cole, L.] To strain, as through a steve. Hervey.
THEARS-CO-LATEON,\* R. Act of transcolating. Ach.
THEARS-CO-LATEON,\* R. Act of transcolating. Ach.

another. Br TRANSCRIB'SLER, A. A transcriber, in contempt. Gray.
TRANSCRIBE', v. a. [transcribe, L.; transcrire, Fr.] [t.
TRANSCRIBED; Pp. TRANSCRIBING, TRANSCRIBED.] TO Write

TRANSCHIED; pp. TRANSCHIENG, TARNSCHIED.] To Write or copy from an exemplar: to copy.

TRÂN-SCRÎBÉR, m. One who transcribes; a copier.

TRÂN-SCRÎBÉR, m. One who transcribes a copier.

TRÂN-SCRÎPT (NY, m. [Pr.] Act of transcribing; that which is transcribed; a copy: a transcript.

TRÂN-SCRÎPTIVE, a. Done as from a copy. Ash. [R.]

TRÂN-SCRÎPTIVE, y. d. In the manner of a copy. Browne.

ITRÂNS-CÜRÍ, v. m. [transcurve, L.] To run or rove to and from Reconstript.

fro. Recor. TTRANS-CUR'RENCE,\* s. A running to and fro. Bailey.
†TRANS-CUR'SION, (trans-kur'shqu) s. [transcursus, L.]
Excursion; passage through; passage beyond certain

limits. Becom.
TRINS-DIJ-LECT.\* v. s. To translate from one dislect to
snother. Warburton. [8.]
TRINS-DID'TION.\* n. The act of carrying over. Smart.
TRINS-DID'TION.\* n. The act any. Milton. See Trancz.
TRINS-EL-E-REN-TA'TION. n. [trens and dement.] Change
of one element into another. Burnet. [8.]
TRIN'SETT. n. [trus and septum, I...] (Arch.) The cross
part of a estheday, which extends on the north and
south sides of the grea between the nave and the choir;
a cross side.

a cross side.

TREAR-EXTON, (trun-sök'shun) n. [truns and sexus, L.]

Change from one sex to another. Brosne.

TREAR-FER', w. e. [trungfor, Pr.; brungfor, L.] [t. TREAR-FERED; pp. TREAR-FERED.] To carry or pass from one person or place to another; to convoy; to romove; to transport.

TREAR-FER, a. Act of transferring; removal; a change of property; a delivery of property to another.

TREAR-FER-ABLU-TY, n. Quality of being transferable. Smith.

TRANS-FER's JLE, [trins-fer's-bi, P. Ja. K. Sm.: trins-fer's-bi or trins-fer-s-bi or trins-fer-s-bi. W.] a. That may be transferred.—Written also bransferrible.

TREAS-PRE-REE', on. One to whom a transfer is made.

TRA

morphose.
TRÄNS-FÖRM', v. n. To be metamorphosed. Addison.
TRÄNS-FÖRM', v. n. Act of transforming; state of being transformed; change of form; metamorphosis.
TRÄNS-FÖRM', MG.\* p. c. Changing the form.
†TRÄNS-FREIGHT', (fixt') v. n. To pass over. Waterhouse.
†TRÄNS-FREIGHT', (fixt') v. n. To pass over. Waterhouse.

TEANS PER-TATION, s. [Perse and pressm, i.,] reseage over the sea. Devese.

[TEANS-FUND', v. a. [francfunde, i.,] To transfuse. Berross.

TEANS-FURD', (rkins-fuz') v. a. [resufuses. i.,] [i. trans-fusen j. pp. transpusend, transpusen.] To pour out of one into snother:— to inject or pass the blood of one an-

mai into the veins of another.

TRANS-FU'SI-BLE, c. That may be transfused.

TRANS-FU'SION, (trins-fu'zhun) n. The act of transfusing.

—(Med.) The injection of the blood of one living animal into the veins of another.

into the veins of another.

TRINS-GRESS', v. a. [transgresser, Fr.; transgressus, L.]

[i. TRANSGRESSED; pp. TRANSGRESSING, TRANSGRESSED.]

TO pass over; to pass beyond:— to violate; to break.

TRINS-GRESS', v. a. To offend by violating a law.

TRINS-GRESS'SION, (trans-gress'un) a. [Fr.] Act of transgressing; violation of a law; breach of a command; infingement; misdenseanor; misdeed; offence; crime.

TRINS-GRESS'SION-AL, a. Faulty; offending. Burnet.

TRINS-GRESS'SIVE.a. Faulty; culpable; apt to transgress; transgressingsl. Recent.

transgressional. Brow

transgressional. Browns.
TRXNS-SREEN'OR, n. [transgresseur, Ft.] One who transgresses; offender.
TRXN-SRIP', v. a. See Transsrip.
TRXN-SIPN-OY,\* (transhen-se) n. The quality of being transient; transientness. Coloridge.

TRAN'SIENT, (tran'shent) a. [cransiens, L.] Soon past; soon passing; short; momentary; not lasting; not durable; transient; fleeting; temporary.

TRAN'SIENT-LY, (tran'shent-le) ad. In a transient manner.

TRAN'SIENT-NESS, (tran'shent-le) ad. In a transient manner.

TRAN'SIENT-NESS, (tran'shent-le) ad. In a transient manner.

TRAN'SIENT-NESS, (tran'shent-le) as State of being transient; short continuance; speedy passage.

TRAN-SIL'IENCE, (tran-sil'yen-se) from thing to thing.

Glanville. [E.]

TRAN-SIL'IENCE, (tran-sil'yen-se) from thing to thing.

Glanville. [E.]

TRAN-SIL'IENCE, (tran-sil'yen-se) A custom-house warrant, giving free passage for goods to a place; a permit. Whishest, TRAN'SIT, n. [transitus, L.] (Astron.) The culmination or passage of a heavenly body across the meridian of any place; the passage of an inferior planet across the sun's disk:—conveysance or passage, as of goods.

disk:—conveyance or passage, as of goods.

TRXN-8["TION, (trin-sizh'un) [trin-sizh'un, J. Ja. K. Sm.: trin-sish'un, S. E.: trin-sizh'un or trin-sish'un, W. F.]

m. [Fr.; transitie, L.] Passage from one place or state to another; change, as of a key in music, or of the subject of discourses. of discourse.

TRAN-SI'TION, \* (tran-sizh'un) a. (Geel.) Noting a change or passage from one state to another.— Transition recks are those which are supposed to have been formed when

are those which are supposed to have been formed when the earth was undergoing a radical change. Buckland.
TRÄN-SI'TION-AL,\* (trin-sish'un-si) a. Reinting to transifion; changing from one state to another. Coloridge.
TRÄN-SI'TION-A-RY,\* a. Transitional; changing. Ec. Rev.
TRÄNS'I-TIVE, a. [bransitiona, L.] Having the power of passing. Bacon.—(Gram.) Acting upon some object, as a verb. A verb transitive is now which signifies an action conceived as having an effect on some object; and it will admit the objective case of a nonn or pronoun after it, as, "She learns her leason;" "He leves het," A verb which will not admit the objective case after it is intransitive. Transitive verbs are also styled active verbs; and they have the abbreviations v. a. affired to them in this

ittee. Transitive verbs are also styled scates verbs; and they have the abbreviations v. a. affixed to them in this and most other modern English dictionaries.

TRINS';-TIVE-LY,\* ad. in a transitive manner. Bp. Taylor, TRINS';-TIVE-NESS, \*a. The state of being transitive. Scott. TRINS';-TO-RI-NESS, \*a. State of being transitive.

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TRXN'63-TO-RY, c. [irranciteirs, Fr. ; irrancitorue, from trans-ce, L.] Continuing but a short time; speedily vanishing;

w. h.] Continuing out a smort time; specify vanishing; passing; flecting; transient.
TRÄNS-LÄT'4-BLE, s. Capable of being translated.
TRÄNS-LÄTE', v. s. [translater, old Fr.; translated. ], [t. TRANSLATED.] To translate port; to remove, as a bishop from one see to another: — to transfer from one te another; to convey; to change: — to interpret into another language; to change to another

Interpret two answers suggests to the sense.

TRANS-LA TION, n. [secondate, L.; translation, Fr.] Act of translating; state of being translated; that which is translating; transating; state of oring transating; state which is trans-inted; the rendering of a literary work from the original language into another; a version:—removal; act of re-moving:—the removal of a bishop to another see. †Takne-La-Til'TuOus, (trans-la-tish'us) a. [translatioe, old Fr.] Translative; transposed. Cotgravs. Transported.

Fr.] Translative; transposed. Cotgravs. Transported. Evelya.

Takns-LA'Tive, a. [translativus, L.] Taken from others. Takns-LA'Torg, n. [translateur, old Fr.] One who translates. Takns-LA'Torg, translative, d. Fr. Sm.; translative, translative, S.; trans-lative, J.a.] a. Transferring. Arbethset. Takns-LA'Terress, s. A female who translates. Todd. Takns-LO-CA'TION, s. [trans and locus, L.] A change from one place to another. Woodward.

Takns-LO'CENCY, s. State of being translucent; semi-transparency; diaphaneity.

Takns-LO'CENT, a. [trans and iscens, L.] Admitting the passage of rays of light, but not capable of being seen through; semi-transparent; diaphanous. [tes. Takns-LO'CENT-Ly, s. d. In a translucent manner. Dray-Takns-LO'CENT-Ly, s. d. In a translucent manner. Dray-Takns-LO'CED, a. [trans and iscense, L.] Translucent. Baccan. [R.]

TRANS-LU'GID, a. [STEERS COM PROCESS.]
TRANS'LU-NA-RY,\* a. Being beyond the moon. Drayton. [R.]
TRANS'MA-RINE', a. [transmerinus, L.] Lying on the other side of the Sea found beyond sea. Howell.
TRANS'MEW, v. a. [transmeron. Spenser.
TRANS'MI-GRATE, for [transmigrons, L.] Passing into another country or state. Bacon. [R.]
TRANS'MI-GRATE, v. [transmigro, L.] [i. TRANSMIGRATED.]
TO PASS from

TRANS'MI-GRATE, v. n. [bransmigro, L.] [L. TRANSMIGRATED; pp. TRANSMIGRATING, TRANSMIGRATED.] To pass from one place, country, or body, into another.

TRANS-MI-GRA'TION, n. [Fr.] Act of transmigrating; passage from one place, state, or body, into another.

TRANS-MI-GRA-TOR, n. One who transmigrates. Ellis.

TRANS-MIS-SI-BLL'1-TY,\* n. Quality of being transmissible.

Smart.

TRÄNS-Mis's;-BLE,\* a. That may be transmitted. Smart.

TRÄNS-Mis's;on, (-mish'un) m. [Fr] Act of transmitting; thing transmitted; a sending.

TRÄNS-Mis's;vE, a. [transmissus, L.] Transmitted; sent; derived from one to another. Prior.

TRÄNS-Mis's; a. [transmissus, L.] Transmitter, Fr.] [1, TRANSMISSUS, A. [transmitter, Fr.] [1, TRANSMISSUS, A. [transmissus, L.]

TRANS-MIT', v. a. [transmitto, L., transmettre, Fr.] [I. TRANS-MITTED; pp. TRANSMITTING, TRANSMITTED.] To send from one person or place to another. [Swort.

TRANS-MIT'TAL, M. Act of transmitting; transmission. TRANS-MIT'TAL, M. One who transmits. Savage.

TRANS-MIT'TER, s. One who transmits, stragms.

TRANS-MIT'TER, s. One who transmits. Strages.

TRANS-MIT'TI-BLE, a. That may be transmitted; transmissible. Marquia of Worcester.

TRANS-MÖG-RI-FI-CA'TION, s. The act of transmogrifying. Ch. Ob. [Low.]

TRANS-MÖG-RI-FI, v. c. To transform; to metamorphose. Fielding. [Ludicrous and low.]

TRANS-MU-TA-BIL'I-TY, s. Quality of being transmutable. Disease.

TRINS-MUTA-BLE, a. [transmuable, Fr.] That may be transmuted; capable of change; possible to be changed.
TRINS-MUTA-BLE-NESS,\* z. Quality of being transmuta-

ble. Bepts.

TRINS-MUTA-BLY, ad. With capacity of being transmuted.

TRINS-MUTA-TION, m. [Fr.; transmutate, L.] Act of transmuting; state of being transmuted; change into another substance; alteration.

TRINS-MU-TA-TION-IST,\* m. Obe who holds to the transmutation of metals, &c. Lyell.

TRINS-MUTE', v. a. [transmuto, I.; transmure, Fr.] [i. TRANSMUTED] TO change from one nature or substance into another.

TRANS-MUT'ER, s. One who transmutes.

TRINS-MIT'ER, m. One who transmutes.
TRINS-MIT'U-AL, \*\* a. Reciprocally mutual. Coleridge. [R.]
†TRINS-NA'TION, \*\* n. Act of swimming over. Ash.
TRIN'SOM, \*\*. [transensa, L.] (Arch.) A horizontal piece or bar running across a double window, dividing it into two stories; a cross-beam over a door or over the stern-post of a ship:—a piece of wood fixed to a mathematical instrument, called a cross-staff.
TRIN'SOM-WIN-DÖW, \*\* n. (Arch.) A window with a cross-piece. All of the constants of the constant of the constants.

TRINS'PA-DINE,\* a. Situated beyond the river Po. Burks.
TRINS-PAE'ENCE,\* n. [Fr.] Same as transparency. Hamilton.
TRINS-PAE'EN-CY, (trans-par'en-se) s. [transparence, Fr.]
State of being transparent; clearness; diaphaneity.

TRING-PAR'SNT, a [Fr.; from and apperes, L.] That may be seen through, as glass; admitting the passage of light; pervious to the light; clear; pellucid; disphanous; trans-

pervious to the light; clear; pellucid; diaphanous; translucent; not opeque.

Incent; not opeque.

Incent; not opeque.

Incha-Pan'grit-Iy, ed. Cleariy; so as to be seen through.

TRANS-Pan'grit-Iy, ed. Cleariy; so as to be seen through.

TRANS-Pan'grit-Iy, ed. To pass over. Gregory. [R.]

TRANS-Pan', v. a. To pass by; to pass away. Deniel. [R.]

TRANS-Pan', v. a. To pass by; to pass away. Deniel. [R.]

TRANS-Pan's-Alle, e. Train may be passed over. Deniel.

TRANS-Pan's-Inc. a. (trans pan'. — See Pirre.) v. a. [bransparent; pervious to the sight. Millev. [R.]

TRANS-Pan'ERCE', (trans-pan's pp. Transparent; transparent.

TRANS-Pan's-Balle, a. [transpreble, Fr.] Capable of transpiring; that may transpire. Cotgress.

TRANS-Pan's-Alle, n. [Fr.] Emission in vapor. Bransa. —

Pulmonary transpiration, the exhalation of watery vapor which is constantly going on from the blood circulating through the lungs.

through the lungs.

TRAN-SPIRE', v. s. [transpire, L.; transpirer, Fr.] [i. TRAN-SPIRED; pp. TRANSPIRENG, TRANSPIRED.] To omit in

Vapor. TRAN-SPIRE', v. s. 'RAN-SPIRE', v. n. [transpirer, Fr.] To be emitted, as through the pores of the skin. Wasdward. To escape from secrecy to notice. Ld. Chesterfield. — To happen; to occur; to clapse. Ec. Rev. "What transpired is as yet kept secret." to elapse. Ec. Rev. "What transpired is as yet kept secret."
London Sun. 207 This novel use of the word is pretix
common in the United States; nor does it appear to be
very uncommon England, though it has been repeatedly
censured by judicious critics, both there and here, as improper. "He" (the author of the "Life of Dr. Adam
Clarke") "often talks of transpiring, where most other
people would talk of passing or elapsing." Brit. Crit.
TRÄNS-PLÄNT', v. a. To put into a new place. Wilkins.
TRÄNS-PLÄNT', v. a. [trans and planto, L.; transplanter,
Fr.] [L. TRANSPLANTED; pp. TRANSPLANTING, TRANSPLANTED.] To remove and plant in another place; to remove
and settle; to remove.

and settle; to remove.

TRANS-PLAN-TA'TION, m. Act of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of transplanting; state of being transplanted; removal from one place or country to another.

TRANS-PLANT'ER, n. One who transplants.

TRANSPLENTER, N. One who transplants.

TRANSPLENTERNOENT, a. Supereminent sphendor. More.

TRANSPLENTERNT, a. Supereminently sphendid. Todd.

TRANSPLENTERNTERNT, ad. With supereminent sphendor.

TRANSPERT, v. a. [trans and porto, L.; transporter, Fr.]

[L. TRANSPORTED; pp. TRANSPORTING, TRANSPORTED.] TO

Carry or convey from one place or country to another: to carry into banishment, as a felon; to sentence to banish-

ment:—to carry away by violence of passion; to put into ecstasy; to ravish with pleasure:—to bear; to remove. TRXNSPORT, a. [Fr.] Transportation; carriage; conveyance; a vessel of carriage, particularly one in which soldiers are conveyed:—rapture; ecstasy:—a felon sentenced to exile.

TRANS-PORT-A-BIL'I-TY,\* n. State of being transportable

Ed. Ency.

TRÄNS-PORT'A-BLE,\* a. That may be transported. Qu.

Rev.

TRÄNS-PÖRT'ANCE, n. Conveyance; transport. Shak.

TRÄNS-PÖRT'ANT, a. Affording great pleasure. Mors.

TRÄNS-PORT'ANT, a. Act of transporting; conveyance; carriage; transmission or conveyance; transport: — basishment for felony. [†Ecstasy. South.]

TRÄNS-PÖRT'ED-NESS, n. State of transport. Bp. Hall.

TRÄNS-PÖRT'ED-NESS, n. State of transport. Bp. Hall.

TRÄNS-PÖRT'ER, n. One who transports. Cares.

TRÄNS-PÖRT'ING,\* p. a. Ravishing with delight.

†TRÄNS-PÖRT'MENT, n. Transportation. Beaum. ‡ Fl.

TRÄNS-PÖRT-SHIP,\* n. A vessel employed in conveying soldlers or convicts. Goldsmith.

TRÄNS-PÖRT-VES-SEL.\* n. A vessel employed to transport.

soldiers or convicts. Goldsmith.

TRANS/FORT-VES-SEL.\* n. A vessel employed to transport soldiers and warlike stores, or convicts. Ash.

TRANS-FOSE', (trans-pox') v. a. [transposer, Fr.; transposer.

TRANS-FOSE', (trans-pox') v. a. [transposer, Fr.; transposer.

To change the order of, by putting each in place of the other; to put out of place; to remove.

TRANS-FOSE', Transposen', trans-posen', n. [Fr.] Act of transposing; state of being transposed; reciprocal change of place.

TRANS-PO-SI"TION-AL, (-zish'un-) a. Relating to transpo-

sition. Peggs.
TRANS-POS-1-TIVE,\* a. Made by, or consisting of, transposition. Crombia.

sition. Crombie.

TRANS-PRINT', \* v. a. To print out of its proper place, or in another place. Coloridge.

TRANS-PRÖSE', \* v. a. To change from proce into verse. Dry-

der. R.; Trans-shape', v. a. To transform. Shak. [r.; Trans-ship', \* v. a. [i. transshipped ; pp. transshipping, transshipped.] To convey from one ship, of vessel to an-other. Lord Macarthey.

TRANS-GHTP/MENT,\* s. The act of transshipping; the act of faking a cargo out of one ship, and loading it into an-

er substance. Dome.

TRÂN-SUB-STÂN-TI-Â'TION, (trân-sub-stân-she-â'shun) z.

[transsub-statistien, Fr.] Change of substance: — the doc-trine held by the Roman Catholic church, that, in the eucharist, the bread and wine are changed into the real body and blood of Christ.

encharist, the breas and wine are changed into the real body and blood of Christ.

TRAN-SUB-STAN'S;-L-TOR, (trin-sub-stan'she-L-tyr) n. A believer in transubstantiation. Barross. [R.]

TRAN-SU-DA'TION, n. Act of transuding; the coxing of fluids through membranes or poren. Boyle.

TRAN-SUDA'TO-RY, a. Passing through in vapor. Todd.

TRAN-SUDB', n. I transumen, To pass through the pores in vapor; to perspire in vapor. Harvey.

TRAN-SUBM'Y, c. a. [transumen, L.] To take from one thing to another; to convert one thing into another. Crashen.

[TRAN-SUBM'Y, t. a. [transumen, L.] To take from one thing to another; to convert one thing into another. Crashen.

[TRAN-SUBM'Y, t. a. [transum'shun) n. Act of transuming. TRAN-SUBM'TIYE, (trin-sum'tiy) s. Transferred from one to another. Selden.

TRANS-VEZ'TION, (trin-sum'tiy) s. Transferred from one to another. Selden.

TRANS-VEZ'TION, n. The act of carrying over. Glavville.

TRANS-VEZ'TION, n. The act of carrying over. Glavville.

TRANS-VEZ'TION, s. The act of carrying in the drawn across several others. Hale.

erosswise; transverse:—a across several others. Hale.

ECUSS SEVERI OTHERS. Hale.

TRÄNS-VËR'SAL,\* n. (Geom.) A line which is drawn across several others so as to cut them all. P. Cyc.

TRÄNS-VËR'SAL-LY, ad. Transversely. Wilkins. [R.]

TRÄNS-VËRSE', v. a. [transversely. Wilkins. [R.]

TRÄNS-VERSENG, TRANSVERSED.] To change; to overturn. Lestic.

TRANS-VERSE', a. [transversus, L.] Running across; being crosswise. Milton. — Transverse axis, (Conic sections) the diameter which passes through both foci.
TRANS-VERSE, \* n. The longer diameter or axis of an ellipse, &c. Crobb.
TRANS-VERSE', v. ad. In a cross direction. Stilling day.

Ippe, &c. Crabb.

TRÂNS-VERSE'LY, ad. In a cross direction. Stilling fleet.

TRÂNS-VO-LÂ'TION,\* n. Act of flying beyond. Bp. Taylor.

1/ ZANT'ER, n. A hawker or vender of fish. Bailey.

TRAP, n. A little engine or instrument with a catch or valves for closing, used for catching vermin, also trespensers on private property; a snare:—an ambush; a stratagen:—a part of a machine:—a game at bail.

TRÂP, s. 4. [i. TRAPPED; pp. TRAPPING, TRAPPED.] To ensure; to catch by a snare or trap; to entrap:—to adorn; to decorate; to dress. Cooley.

snare; to catch by a snare or trap; to entrap:—to adorn; to decorate; to dress. Couley.

TRXP,\* a. Relating to the rock so called. Jameson.

TRXP,\* or TRXP-ROCK,\* a. (Min.) The name of a rock, often of columnar form, and apparently of igneous or voicanic origin, composed of hornblende, felspar, and authorized. rite. Brandi

London.

[Trapezium, (trapezzhe-ăm or trapez-e-ăm) [trapezzhe-im, W. J. F. Ja.; trapez-e-ăm, P. Sm. R.; trapez-kum, K. E.] n. [L.; roanii.or, Gr.; trapez, Fr.] pl. Trapezzium, K. E.] n. [L.; roanii.or, Gr.; trapez, Fr.] pl. Trapezzium, or trapezzium. (Goom.) A four-sided figure, of which neither two of the apposite sides are equal or parallel.— (Anal.) A bone in the wrist.

Trapezzioli.or, Trapezziolin, [trapez-zioli.or, S. W. P. J. Fr.; trapezzioli.or, Er. Sm. Wb. Ash. Johnson.] n. [roani-cov and clos., Gr.; trapezoide, Fr.] A four-sided figure, of which two only of the sides are parallel.

Trapez-ziolo/al., a. B. Smart.

Smart.

Smart.
TRAP'PE-AN,\* a. Belating to, or containing, trap. Lyell.
TRAP'PER,\* n. One employed in catching by traps. Pennant.
TRAP'PIRGR, n. pl. Ornaments; dress; embellishments; especially such as are used in decorating a horse.
TRAP'PIRT,\* n. One of a religious order of the Catholic church in France, still existing in Normandy. Brands.
TRAP'-STICK, n. A stick used in the game of trap. Spartator.

tater.
TRXF'TUP: ,\* s. Masses of bornblende, basait, &c. Smert.
TRXSH, s. Any thing worthless; dross; drogs; matter improper for food: — that which is lopped off of trees, sugarcans, &c. [A worthless person, Bast.] — (Hunting) A clog or encumbrance to a dog.

TRISH, v. a. To lop; to crop. Warburton. To crush; to trample on; to clog; to encumber. Slat.
TRISH, v. n. To foliou with bustle; to trample. Paritan-TRISH'y, a. Consisting of trush; worthless; vile; use-

TRASS,\* m. (Min.) A deposit of volcanic sakes and scoria thrown out of some volcanoes; argillaceous earth. Lyell. See TERRAS.

†TRAU'LISM, s. [treulize, L.] A stammering repetition.

TRAU-LISM, M. LTERRISS, M. J. Dolgarno.

TRÂU-MAT'[O, a. [roavµavin6;.] (Med.) Vuinerary; useful to wounds. Wissenson.

TRÂU-MAT'[O, n. Medicine good to heal wounds. Chambers.

TRÂU-MAT', (trav'il) v. n. [travailler, Fr.] [I. TRAVAILED; pp. TRAVAILED, To labor; to toll; to labor with pain; especially, to labor in childbirth.

TRÂU-AIL, v. c. [travaginers, It.] To harnes; to tire. Hay word.

TRAY'AL, (tray'il) s. Labor; toil; labor in childbirth.
TRAYE, s. [trake, L.; travail, Fr.] A beam; a traverse
Manadrell. A wooden frame for shoring unruly horses.

Manndrell. A wooden frame for showing unruly horses.

TRIVILLED. To make journeys; to pass; to go; to perform
travel; to journey; to visit foreign countries.

The following derivatives of travel, viz., travelled
travelling, and traveller, are here given with the doubled,
as they are found in most English dictionaries, and in
accordance, also, with the prevailing usage. Some, however, spell these words with a single l, thus, traveller,
travelling, traveler. This form is agreeable to the general
analogy of the language; and it only wants the sanction
of the prevailing usage to render it the preferable orthography.—These remarks are equally applicable to the derivatives of a number of other verbs ending in l; as, caril, drivel, empanel, gravel, grovel, level, marvel, model, etc.

il drivel, supanel, gravel, grovel, level, marvel, model, &c.
TEXV'EL, v. a. To pass to journey over. Milton. [†To force to journey. Spenser.]
TEXV'EL, a. [travell, Fr.] Act of travelling; journey.—

pl. A book or publication containing an account of occurrences and observations in a journey or travel. TRAV'ELLED, (trav'e)d) a. Having made journeys. Wotton. TRAV'EL-LEE, a. [evancalleur, Fr.] One who travels; one who performs and writes travels:—a travelling mercantile clerk.—(Nast.) A ring or hoop which slides along a rope or spar.

TRXV'EL-LER'S-JÖY,\* n. A climbing plant; clematis.

TRAY'EL-TAINT-ED, a. Fatigued with travel. Shak. †TRAY'ERS, ad. [Fr.] Athwart; across. Shak. See TRAY-

TRAV'ERS-A-BLE, a. That may be traversed; liable to legal objection. Hale.

TRAV'ERSE, [trav'ers, S. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; travers, W.] ad. [a travers, Fr.] Crosswise; athwart. Ba-

CON.

TRAV'ERSE, [trav'ers, P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; tra-vörs', S. W.] prep. Through crosswise. Milton. [R.]

TRAV'ERSE, a. [transvorses, L.; traverse, Fr.] Lying across; [ying athwart. Hayward.— Traverse jary, a peth jury which tries a case in which one of the parties affirms something which is denied by the other.

TRAV'EREE, a. Any thing laid, built, or hung across; something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; a thwarting obstacle: — a flexure: a turn:— subtraverse: trick.—

ing obstacle:—a flexure; a turn:—subterfuge; trick.— (Law) A denial of what the opposite party has advanced in any stage of pleadings; the act of denying and taking issue upon an indictment.

issue upon an indictment.

TRAV'ERSE, v. a. [traverser, Fr.] [i. Traversed ; pp. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Traversed py. Trave

ment. Skiel.

TRXV'REE-SLIL'ING,\* n. (Naul.) A method of working or calculating traverses, or compound courses, so as to bring them all into one. Mar. Dict.

TRXV'REE-TK'BLE,\* n. See Thaveber-Board. Smart.

TRXV'RE-TINE,\* n. (Min.) A species of limestone deposited from the water of springs, which hold lime in solution from the water of springs, which hold lime in solution from the water of springs, which hold lime in solution for the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second secon tion. Lyell.

tion. Lyell.

TRAY'SETED, a. [travesti, Fr.; travestito, It.] Dressed in
the clothes of another; disguised; travestied. Bestley [R.]

TRAY'ZE-TY, a. [travesti, Fr.] Dressed preposterously;
travestied. Johnson. [R.]

TRAY'ZE-TY, s. A literary work so translated or imitated

as to be rendered ridiculous; a parody; a buriesque per-formance; a work travestied.

TRAY'ESTY, O. E. L. TRAYESTIED; pp. TRAYESTYING, TRAY
BSTIED.] To translate so as to render ridiculous; to parody; to turn into buriesque and ridicule. Dr. Warton.
TRAY'IS, n. Same as trave. A. Wood.
TRAY, (trā) n. [traeg, Su. Goth.; trua, L.] A shallow,
wooden vessel. Mozon.

wooden vessel. Mozon.

TRAY'TRIP, m. A game at tables or draughts. Shak.

TREACH'ER,

TREACH'E-TOUR,

TREACH'E-TOUR,

TREACH'ER-OUS, (tröch'er-üs) a. Partaking of treachery;

faithless; perfiduous; traitorous, false.

TREACH'ER-OUS-LY, ad. Perfiduously; by treachery.

TREACH'ER-OUS-LY, ad. Perfiduously; by treacherous.

TREACH'ER-OUS-LY, ad. Perfiduously; by treacherous.

TREACH'ER-Y, (tröch'er-e) n. [tricher-e, Fr., from truegen,

Ger.] Perfidy; breach of faith, fidelity, or trust.

TREAC'LE, (trö'k) n. [trucke, old Fr., truckle, D.] A medicine made up of many ingredients. Boyle. The viscol, brown sirup which drains from sugar; molasses. Ells.

TREA'CLE-MOS'TARD,\* n. A plant possessing warm and pungent qualities. Farm. Ency.

TREAD, (tröd) v. n. [t. TROD; pp. TREADING, TRODDEN or

TREAD, (tred) v. n. [1. TROD; pp. TREADING, TRODDEN or TROD.] To set the foot; to trample; to walk with form or state:—to copulate, as birds.

TREAD, v. a. To walk on, to press or beat with the feet; to beat; to track; to walk on in a formal manner, to crush under foot, to trample; to put in action by the feet.

Dryden. To compress, as a bird.

TREAD, (tred) n. Act of treading; step with the foot:
way; track; path:—compression by the male fowl.—
(Arch.) The horizontal part of a step on which the foot s placed.

TREAD'ER, n. One who treads. \*
TREAD'ING, \* n. The act of one that treads; a step. Rove.
TREAD'ING, \* trid'd) n. The part of a loom or other machine which is moved by the tread or foot: — the albuguration. eous cords which unite the yolk to the white of an egg.

—[Sperm of the cock. Browne.]

TREAD'-MILL,\* n. A mill turned by persons treading upon

TREAD-MILL,\* n. A mill turned by persons treading upon a wheel,—a recent invention for giving useful employment to persons imprisoned for crime. Brande.

†TREAGUE, (treg) n. [tregua, It.] A truce. Spenser.
TREA/SON, (tre'zn) n. [trakson, Fr.] (Law) Breach of fidelity; rebellion; the highest offence against a state or government.—High treason is an offence committed against the king, kingdom, or commonwealth.—Petit treason is the murder of a husband by a wife, of a master or mistress by a servant, of an ecclesiastic by a prelate, &c.
TREA/SON-A-BLE-E, (tre'zn-a-bl) a. Having the nature or guilt of treason; rebellious.
TREA/SON-A-BLE-ENSS. n. Quality of being treasonable.

TREA'SON-A-BLE-NESS, n. Quality of being treasonable. TREA'SON-A-BLY, (tre'zn-a-ble) ad. In a treasonable man-

TREA'SON-OUS, (tre'zn-us) a. Treasonable. Shak.
TREAS'URE, (trezh'ur) n. [tresor, Fr.; thesaurus, L.]
Wealth hoarded up; riches accumulated; abundance:—

Wealth hoarded up; riches accumulated; abundance: — something greatly valued.

TREAS/URE\_(tr\( \) tr\( \) tr\( \) to reposit; to lay up.

TREAS/URE\_H\( \) tr\( \) tr\( \) to reposit; to lay up.

TREAS/URE\_H\( \) t\( \) tr\( \) tr\( \) to reposit; to lay up.

TREAS/URE\_H\( \) t\( \) tr\( \) tr\( \) to reposit; to lay up.

TREAS/URE\_H\( \) t\( \) t\( \) tr\( \) to reposit; to lay up.

TREAS/URE\_H\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) tr\( \) to revenue of hoarded riches are kept; treasury. Hooker.

TREAS/URE\_H\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) t\( \) the duties of whose office are now executed by five commissioners.

missioners.

TREAS'UR-ER-SHIP, (trëzh'ur-er-ship) n. The office or dignity of treasurer. \*Hakewull.

TREAS'UR-ESS, (trëzh'ur-ës) n. A female treasurer.

TREAS'UR-TROVE,\*n. (Law) Money, &c., found hidden in the earth, the owner being unknown. Crabb.

TREAS'U-RY, (trëzh'u-re) n. [trásorens, Fr.] A place in which money is stored; a house or office in which the public revenue is deposited. [†Treasure. Saak.]

TREAT, (trèt) v. a. [traiter, Fr.; tracto, L.] [L. TREATED; yp. TREATED, To negotiate; to settle.—[tracto, L.] To discourse on; to use in any manner; to handle; to manage; to carry on; to entertain without expense. expense.

AT, v. n. [traiter, Fr.] To discourse : - to practise negotiation ; to come to terms : - to make gratuitous entertainments.

ments.
TREAT (tret) s. An entertainment given of food or drink, or both; something given for an entertainment; a rich entertainment; a feast; a banquet.
TREAT'A-BLE, c. [traitable, Fr.] Tractable. Hooker.
TREAT'A-BLY, ad. Moderately; tractably. Hooker.
TREAT'BE, s. One who treats or discourses.
TREATISE, (tretiz or tretiz) [tretiz, W. P. J. Ja. Sm.; tretis, S. F. K. W. B. s. [tractata, L.] A discourse; a tract; a formal essay; a disquisition.

[TREA'TIS-ER, n. One who writes a treatise. Featley. [R.] TREAT'MENT, (tr8'ment) n. [traitement, Fr.] Act of treating; manner of being treated; management; usage; manner of using, good or bad:—entertainment. TREA'TY (tr6'te) n. [traite, Fr.] Negotiation; act of treating; a compact; an agreement between two or more independent states. [tentreaty. Saak.]
TREB'LE, (tr6b'bl) [tr6b'bl, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; tr1b'bl, Wb.] a. [truple, Fr.; triplus, triplez, L.] Threefold; triple.—(Mus.) High or most acute in sound.
TREB'LE, (tr6b'bl) v. a. [t. TREBLED; pp. TREBLING, TREBLED.] To multiply by three; to make thrice as much; to triple.

TREB'LE, (treb'bl) v. n. To become threefold. Swift.
TREB'LE, (treb'bl) n. (Mus.) The highest or acutest part
in music, or in a concerted piece.—Half-treble, a high counter-tenor.

TREB'LE-NESS, (treb'bl-nes) n. State of being treble.
TREB'LY, ad. Thrice told, in threefold number or quantitv.

tity.

TREBU\_CHET,\* n. [Fr.] A tumbrel or cucking stool:—a great engine to cast stones to batter walls. Whishaw.

TRECK/SCHUYT,\* (trek/shoft) n. [D.] A covered boat drawn by horses, and used for the conveyance of passengers and goods on the Dutch and Flemish canals. Brande.

TRED'DLE,\* n. See TREADLE. Booth.

[Scott.
TRE-DILLE',\* n. A game at cards by three persons. Str W.
TREE', n. [truu, M. Goth.; true, I. [cel.; tree, Dan.] The general name of the largest vegetable; a large vegetable having a surgle woody trunk or step: any thus branched ing a single woody trunk or stem; any thing branched out like a tree.

out like a tree. TREE, \*v. a. [1. TREED, pp. TREEING, TREED.] To cause to ascend a tree. Dr. Allen. [Colloquial.]

TREE-FROG, \*n. A frog found on trees, tree-toad. Smart. TREE-GREMANDER, n. A plant.

TREE/LESS, \*a. Destitute of trees. Dr. Jackson.

TREE-LOUSE, \*n. An insect that infests plants; aphis.

TRĒĒ'-MŎSS,\* n. A species of lichen. P. Cyc. †TRĒĒN. Old pl. of Tree. B. Jonson. †TRĒĒN, a. Wooden, made of wood. Camden.

TREE'-NAIL,\*(commonly pronounced trun'nel) n. (Naut.)
A wooden pin, used for fastening the planks of a ship to
the timbers. Mar. Dict.

TREÉ/OF-LIFE', n. An evergreen tree; lignum-vitæ:—
the wood is esteemed by turners. Miller.
TRÉE'-PRÍM-RÖSE, n. A biennial plant.
TRÉE'-TÖAD,\* n. A toad found on trees and shrubs. Ency.
TRÉFYXL-LÖW,\* v. a. To plough land the third time before sewing. Witten also the follows tradition and tree. TRE [\*|XL-Lōw,\* v. a. To plough land the third time before sowing.—Written also thryfallow, tryfallow, and tryfallow. Farm. Ency. [Local.]
TRL [\*|Yolin, n. [tryfolaum, L.] A three-leaved plant, of which there are several species.—(Arch.) An ornament of three cusps in a circle, resembling three-leaved clover.
TREILLAGE, (trie]\*(sp) [trie]\*(sp), K. Sm., trie]\*(sp), Ital, Ja.] n. [Fr.] A contexture of pales to support espallers in a garden, trellis. Dict. Trevoux.
TREL [\*|Lis, n. [treillis, Fr.] A structure or frame of cross-barred work, used for summer-houses, verandas, &c.; a lattice.

Inttice.

TREL'LIS,\* v. a. [i. TRELLISED; pp. TRELLISING, TRELLISED.] To furnish with a trellis, lattice, or wooden REL L. To LISED. To Scott.

TREL'LISED, (tröl'list) a. Having trellises. Set T. Herbert.
TREL'LISED, (tröl'list) a. Having trellises. Set T. Herbert.
TRE-MAN'DO,\* n. [It.] (Mus.) A reiteration of a note of the chord, or a general shake of the whole chord. Brande.
TREM'BLE, (tröm'bl) v. n. [trembler, Fr., tremo, L.] [L. TREMBLED, pp. TREMBLING, TREMBLED.] To shake as with fear or cold; to shiver; to quake, to shudder; to quiver, to totter:—to quaver; to shake, as a sound.
TREM'BLER, n. One who trembles. Hammond.
TREM'BLING. n. A shaking; a shuddering; tremor.

TREM'BLING, M. A Shaking; a shuddering; tremor.
TREM'BLING, M. A. So as to shake or tremble. Saak.
TREMEL'ILA,\* m. [tremor, L.] (Bot.) A jelly-like plant, of
the lowest organization, found in damp walks, &c. Brande.

TRE-MEN'DOUS, a. [tremendus, L.] Very dreadful; horrible; terrible; frightful; terrific; horrid.
TRE-MEN'DOUS-Ly, ad. Horribly; dreadfully.

TRE-MEN'DOUS-LY, ad. Horribly; dreadfully.
TRE-MEN'DOUS-NESS, a. Quality of being tremendous.
TRE-MEN'DOUS-NESS, a. Quality of being tremendous.
TREM'DOLITE,\* n. (Min.) A fibrous or radiated, whitish, and semi-transparent mineral. Brands.
TRE'MOR, [tre'mur, S. W. P. J. E. F. K.; tre'mur or trem'ur, Ja.; ire'm'ur, Sm.] n. [tremor, L.] State of trembling; quivering of the body through fear.
TREM'U-LOUS-LY, tremulus, L.] Trembling; fearful; quivering; wibratory.
[dation
TREM'U-LOUS-LY, ad. In a tremulous manner; with trepiTREM'U-LOUS-LY, ad. In a tremulous manner; with trepiTREM, a. A fish-spear. Ainsworth.
TRENCH, v. a. [trancher, Fr.] [i TRENCHED; pp. TRENCHING, TRENCHED.] To cut; to cut, dig, or form into pits or
ditches:—to fortify by earth thrown up:—to turn over
or stir the soil two or three feet deep. or stir the soil two or three feet deep.

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TRENCH, v. n. To encroach; to cut off a part.
TRENCH, n. [tranchée, Fr.] A pit or ditch; a mound.—
(Fort.) A place cut out by besiegers in order to approach
the place attacked.
†TRENCH'AND, a. Gutting; trenchant Spenser.
TRENCH'AND, a. [tranchant, Fr.] Cutting; sharp. Huditers. [v].

bras. [R.]
TRENCH'ER, n. [trancheir, Fr.] One who trenches or cuts;
a large wooden dish or platter on which meat is, or was,
cut and eaten at table. Dryden. The table. Shak. Food;
pleasures of the table South.
TRENCH'ER-FLE, n. A trencher-mate. L'Estrange.
TRENCH'ER-FLEND, n. A parasite; a table companion;

a trencher-mate. Shak. [eater. TRENCH'ER-MÄN, n. [†A cook. Sidney.] A feeder; an TRENCH'ER-MÄTE, n. A table companion, a paraste.

TRENCH'MORE, \* n. The name of an old dance. Beaut

TRENCH'MÖRE,\* n. The name of an old dance. Beaum. & TREND, n. n. [i. trender: pp. trending, trended.] (Naul.)
To turn, to run; to stretch; to tend. Dryden.
TREND,\* \* (Naul.) Inclination or tendency to a certain direction. C. Wikes.
TREN'DEL.\* n. A weight or post in a mill; trundle. Crabb.
TREN'DEL.\* n. Any thing turned round, a trundle. Bailey.
TREN'TAL, n. [trente, Fr.] (Contracted from triginia.) The service of thirty masses for the dead. Aylife.
TREPAIN,\* n. [fr, from rpuña, Gr.] A circular saw for perforating the skull, a trephine. [A snare. South. See Trapan.]
TREPAN', v. a. [trépaner, Fr.] [i. trepanned; pp. trepanning, trepanned; pp. trepanning, trepanned; pr. one who trepans. Todd.
TRE-PAN'NER, n. One who trepans. Todd.
TRE-PAN'NING,\* n. The operation performed with the trepan; perforation:—act of decoying. Scott.
([TRE-PHINE', or TRE-PHINE', [tre-fin', P. Ash: tréf'in, Wb.; tre-fen', Sm.; tre-fen' or tre-fin', K.] n. An instrument for trepanning, a small, improved sort of trepan. Wiseman.

Wiseman.

Wiseman.

[TRE-PHINE',\* v. a. To perforate; to trepan. Smart.

TREP-1-DA'YION, n. [trepulatio, L.] State of trembling of the body, tremor, quivering.

TRES'AVILE,\* n. (Eng. law) A writ on ouster by abatement, on the death of a grandfather's grandfather. Blackstone.

TRES'PASS, v. n. [trespasser, old Fr.] [t. TRESPASSED, pp. TRESPASSING, TRESPASSED]. To transgress, to offend:—to enter unlawfully on another's ground.

TRES'PASS, n. [trespas, old Fr.] Transgression of law; offence, misdemeanor:—unlawfull entrance on another's ground.

TRES'PASS-ER. n. One who trepresses to a contract of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of

TRES'PASS-ER, n. One who trespasses; an offender.

TRES/PASS-OF/FER-ING,\* n. An offering, among the Israelites, for a trespass. Ash.
TRESS, n. [tresse, Fr.; trecua, It.] pl. TRESSES. A lock; a curl of hair, a gathering of hair.— Used chiefly in the

plural. [Tressed, (trest or tres'ed) a. Knotted; curled; having the hair in a tress , having tresses. Spenser.

TRES'SL, n. See Tars ILE.

TRES'YRE, (tresh'ur) n. (Her.) A kind of border. Warton.

TRESS'YRED,\* (tresh'yrd) a. Bound with a tressure. Ser W. Scott

W. Scott.

TRES'TLE, (trës'sl) n. [tresteau, old Fr.] The frame of a table; a movable form by which any thing is supported; a prop:—a three-legged stool.

TRES'TLE-TREE,\* (trës'sl.) n. (Naut.) Two strong bars of tumber fixed horizontally on the opposite sides of the lower mast head. Mar. Dict.

TRET, n. In commerce, an allowance made for waste, dust, &c., at the rate of 4 lbs. for every 104 lbs. purchased. †TRETH'/ING, n. Lirething's, low L.] A tax, impost. Johnson. TREV'ET, n. Aay thing that stands on three legs, as a stool; a movable part of a kitcheu range: — written also

TREY, (trā) n. [tres, L.; trois, Fr.] A three at cards. Shak. TRI.\* A prefix, of Greek and Latin origin, signifying three.

three.

TRI'A-BLE, a. That may be tried, capable of trial.

TRI'A-BLE, a. That may be tried, capable of trial.

TRI'AL, m. Act of trying; state of being tried; test; examination; experiment; experimental knowledge, proof; attempt; effort; endeavor; temptation.

†TRI-AL'I-TY, m. State of being three; triad. Wharton.

TRI'A-LOGUE, (tri'q-log) m. A colloquy of three persons.

A. Wood.

TRI A-LOGUE, the (Ret.) A plant having three stamping.

TEI-AN'DER,\* n. (Bot.) A plant having three stamens

Leading.
TRI-IN'DROUS,\* a. (Bot.) Having three stamens. P. Cyc.
TRI'AN-OLE (tri'ang-gi) n. [Fr., trungulum, L.] (Geom.)
A figure or three angles and three sides.—(Astron.) The
name of a constellation.—(Mys.) A small, steel, triangular, musical instrument of percussion, open at one of its

TRIAN-GLED, (trl'ang gld) a. Having three angles.

TRI TRĪ-XN'GŲ-LAR, (-äng'gu-lar) a. [triangularis, L.] Having three angles; triangled.
TRĪ-XN-GŲ-LAR'Į-TY,\* n. Quality of being triangular. Be-

TRI-AN-GU-LAR'I-TY,\* n. Quality of being triangular. Belagbroke.

TRI AN'GU-LAR-LY, ad. After the form of a triangle. Her-TRI-AN'GU-LATE,\* v. a. [L. TRIANGULATED; pr. TRIANGULATED, or triangular net-work, by surveying. Eng., or triangular net-work, by surveying. Eng.,

TRI-AN'GU-LAT-ED,\* a. Having a triangular form. Hall.

TRI-AN-GU-LAT-ED,\* a. Having a triangular form. Hall.

TRI-AN-GU-LAT-ED,\* a. Having a triangular form. Hall.

TRI-AN-GU-LAT-ED,\* a. Having a triangular form. Hall.

TRI-AN-GU-LAT-ED,\* a. Having a triangular form. Hall.

TRI-AN-GU-LAT-ED,\* a. Having a triangular form. Hall.

TRI-A'RI-AN,\* a. Forman survey. P. Cyc.

TRI'AR-CHY,\* n. A government by three. Holland.

'TRI-A'RI-AN,\* a. [Fran'n, L.] Occupying the third post or place. Couley.

TRI'BAL,\* a. Beionging to a tribe. Warburton. [B.]

TRIBE, n. [tribus, L.] A division or distinct portion of a people; a family or race kept distinct:—a number of things having certain common characteristics:—a division of the ancient Israelites:—a principal subdivision of the Roman people.

vision of the British Islamics.—a principal section of the Roman people.

TRIBE, v. a. To divide into tribes. Bp. Nicoleon. [R.]

TRIB'LET, n. A goldsmith's tool for making rings. Bailey.

TRI-BOM'E-TER,\* n. [-ρίδω and μέτρον.] (Mech.) A sort of sledge or apparatus for measuring the force of friction.

Beansile. Brande.

TRIB'OU-LET, n. Same as triblet.

TRI'BRAGH,\* n. A poetic foot, consisting of three short syllables. Smart.
TRIB-U-LA'TION, n. [Fr.] Persecution; distross; vexation;

rail-v-DA Tivi, n. [Tr.] reference in the form at Rome: — a judgment-seat; the seat of justice; a court of justice, a place for trying persons accused.

TRIP'U-NATE,\* n. The office of tribune; tribuneship. Mel-meth.

TRIS'UNE, n. [tribunus, L.] The chief magistrate of a tribe, an officer of Rome, chosen by the people; the commander of a Roman legion.—[tribunal, L.] A raised seat from which speeches were anciently delivered to the people, a tribunal:—the rostrum from which the speakers address the assembly in the French chamber of deputies.

TRIB'UNE-SHIP, n. The office of a tribune. Addison. TRIB-U-NI''TIAL, (trib-u-nish'al) a. Relating to a tribune.

†TRIB-U-NI''TIAN,\* (-nish'an) a. Same as tribunutal. John-

†TRIB-y-NI'/TIOUS, (-nish'us) a. [tribunitius, L.] Tribunitial. Bacon.

TRIB'U-TA-RI-NESS,\* n. State of being tributary. Allen.
TRIB'U-TA-RY, a. [tributare, Fr., tributarus, L.] Paying
tribute as an acknowledgment of submission to a master: - subject, subordinate: - paid in tribute, contrib

ter:—subject, subordinate:—paid in tribute, contributing.

TRIB'U-TA-RY, n. One who pays tribute; a dependant.

TRIB'U-TE, n. [tribut, Fr., tributum, L.] A payment made in acknowledgment of subjection, or for protection, a tax.

'TRIB'UTE, n. a. To pay as tribute. Whilock.

TRI'CA,\* n. (Bot.) The shield or reproductive organ of a lichen. Regardet.

lichen. Brande.

TRICE, N. A short time; an instant; a stroke. Spenser.
TRI-CEN-NĀ'B¡-OUS,\* a. Tricennial. Smart.
TRĪ-CEN'N¸-AL,\* a. [tricennalis, L.] Belonging to the term

TRI-CEN'NI-AL,\* a. [tricenauce, ...]
of thirty years. Scott.
TRI-CEN'TE-NA-RY,\* n. A period or space of three hundred years. Ec. Rev.
TRI-EH'A-SIS,\* n. [So[t.]] (Med.) A disease of the eyelids, in which the cyclashes grow inwards and irritate the ball of the eye. Brande.
ball of the eye. Brande.

Kirhu

TRI'EHÖRD,\* n. (Mus.) An instrument with three strings.

Burney.

TRI-EHOΥ(O-MY, n. [τριχοτομίω.] Division into three parts. Hardth. [a.]

TRICK, n. [trucker, Fr.; treck, D., from triegen, Gex.] A sly fraud; a dexterous artifice; stratagem; wise; a victous practice; a juggle; any thing done to chost jocose ly, or to divert; sleight; deception; imposture; impostion:—a practice; a manner; a habit:—a number of cards falling to the winner at one turn.—[trica, low L.] A rist to knot of hair. B. Jonese.

CATOS TABLING TO THE WITHER AT ONE TUTE. — [trica, low L.] A plait or knot of hair. B. Joness.

TRICK, v. a. [trucher, Fr.: triegen, Ger.] [i. TRICKED; pp. TRICKENG, TRICKED.] To cheat; to impose on; to definud:—to dress; to decorate; to adora; to knot.—
(Her.) To draw with devices.

(Mer.) 10 draw with devices.

TRICK, v. n. To practise trickery or fraud. Dryden.

TRICK ZE, n. One who tricks. See TRIGARE.

TRICK ZE, v. Artiface; act of dressing up. Dr. Parr.

TRICK JNG, n. Cheating; artiface:—dress; ornament.

TRICK JSH, a. Full of tricks; knavishly artful; frauduler.

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TRICK'15H-NESS,\* n. Quality of being: rickish. Kacz.
TRICK'LAS-TRE,\* n. (Min.) Fahlunite; a mineral. Dana.
TRIC'KLE, v. n. [i. TRICKLED; pp. TRICKLING, TRICKLED.]
To fall in drops; to flow in a small, gentle stream; to distil.

TRICK'LING,\* n. Act of flowing in drops, or in a small

stream.

'TRICM'MENT, n. Decoration. Beaum. & Fl.

TRICM'STER, n. One who practises tricks. Robinson.

TRICM'SY, a. Pretty; dainty, neat; brisk; merry. Shak..

TRICM'SY, a. Trickish; practising tricks. Forby. — [Provincial in England, and colloquial in the U. S.]

TRICLIN';-A-RY,\* a. Relating to the ancient mode of reclining on couches at table. Smart.

TRI-CLIN';-DM,\* n. [L.] D. TRICLINIA. A couch for reclining on at supper:— a room furnished on three sides with couches. Brands.

with couches. Brands.

TRICOL-OR,\* n. The national French banner of three colors, blue, white, and red, adopted on the occasion of the first French revolution. Brande.

TRICOL-ORED,\* (trikul-urd) a. Having three colors. Qu.

TRI-COR-NIG'ER-OUS,\* a. Having three horns. P. Cyc.
TRI-COR'PO-BAL, a. [tricopus, L.] Having three bodies.
TRI-CUS'PID,\* a. (Anat.) Having three points,—applie
to the valve on the right ventricle of the heart. Brands. applied

TRI-CUS'PI-DATE, a. (Bot.) Having three points. Lou-

TRI-DAC'TY-LOUS,\* a. (Bot.) Having three leaves. P.

TRIDE, a. [Fr.] (Among hunters) Short and ready; swift.

TRI'DENT, n. [Fr.; tridens, L.] The sceptre of Neptune:
—a sceptre with three prongs or teeth.

—a Sceptre with three problem.

TRI/DENT.
TRI/DENT.
A. Having three teeth. Quarles.

TRI-DEN/TATE,\* a. (Bot.) Having three teeth. Loudon.

TRI-DEN/TINE,\* a. Relating to Trent, or the council held there. Ch. Ob.

TRI-DI/SON.\* 2. (Mus.) A triple octave. P. Cyc.

TRI-Di-API SON, \* n. (Mus.) A triple octave. P. Cyc. TRI-Di-API SON, \* n. Tribing. See Trithing, and Tithing. TRI-DO-DEC-A-HE'DRAL, \* a. Presenting three ranges of

TRI-DO-DEC-A-HE'DRAL,\* a. Presenting three ranges of twelve in each. Smart.

TRID'U-AN, a. [riduum, L.] Lusting three days; happening every third day. Bailey, [R.]

TRI-EN'NI-AL, [tri-ën'ya], S. W. J. F. Ja. K.: tri-ën'ne-al, P. Sm. Wb.] a. [tri-enus, L., triennal, Fr.] Lusting three years; happening every third year.

TRI-EN'NI-AL-LY,\* ad. Once in three years. Jodrell.

TRI-EN'S,\* n. [L.] A small Roman coin worth one third of the as. Brands.

TRI'ER, n. One who tries or examines, test.

TRI'FR-ARCH,\* n. [-ριηράρχης.] A commander of a trireme; a commissioner, at Athens, who built ships at his own

a commissioner, at Aliens, who bear expense. Ency.

†Tri-r-Tri'r Loll, a. [tristericus, L.] Triennial. Gregory.

Tri'r XL-Low, v. a. To plough the third time. Mortimer.

See Trierallow.

Tri-ra'r [10]. [tri'fid, S. W. P. K. Sm.; tri'r [1], Ja.] a. [tri'fidus, L.] (Bot.) Divided into three parts.

Tri-ra'r [10]. LA-RY, a. [tres and fistula, L.] Having three ripas. Broune.

pipes. Drumes.

Riffelg. (Riffs) v. n. [tryfslen, D.] [1. TRIFLED; pp. TRIFLING, TRIFLED.] To act or talk without weight or dignity, or with levity and folly, to waste time; to mock; to indulge in light amusement.

TRIFLE, v. a. To waste away; to dissipate. Shak. [R.]
TRIFLE, v. A thing of no importance or little value.
TRIFLER, n. [tryclaar, D.] One who trifles or acts with

levity

levity.

TRIFLING, a. Wanting worth; unimportant; trivial; futile; petty; frivolous; worthless; slight.

TRIFLING-LY, ad. In a trifling manner.

TRIFLING-NESS, n. Emptiness; vanity. Bp. Parker.

TRI-FLO'HOUS.\* a. (Bet.) Having three flowers. Loudon.

TRI-FO'LI-ATE, a. [tree and folium, L.] (Bet.) Having three leaves or leaflets; trifoliated.

TRI-FO'LI-ATE, a. [bet.) Having three leaves. Ash.

TRI-FO'LY, or TRIFO-LY, n. Sweet trefoll. Mason.

TRI-FO'RI-OM,\* n. [L.] (Gothic arch.) An arched story between the lower arches and the clere-story in the assles, choir, and transepts of a church. Brands.

TRIFOEM, a. [triformis, L.] Having a triple shape. Milten.

TRI-FÖRM'I-TY,\* n. The state of being triform. Ask.
TRI-FÜRK'CA-TED,\* a. Having three forks or prongs. Pen-

TRIG. v. a. [i. TRIGGED; pp. TRIGGING, TRIGGED.] To fill; to stuff. More. To stop, as a wheel by putting a stone under it; to scotch. Bailey.
TRIG. a. Full; trim; neat. Breckett. [North of England.]

TRIG.\* \*. A stone, wedge, or something to stop a when of barriel from rolling. Palmer.

TRIG'.A.MOUS.\* a. Thrice married.—(Bot.) Applied to plants containing three sorts of flowers on the same flower head, viz., male, female, and hermaphrodite Brande.

Traind. Trie's and  $\gamma \acute{a}\mu o_s$ .] State of being married three times; state of having three husbands or wives at one time. Str T. Herbert.

Trie's Er, a. That which stops or catches; a catch to

TRIG-GER, n. That which stops or catches; a catch to hold a wheel on steep ground:—a catch by which a gun is fired, sometimes corrupted to tricker.

TRI-GIN/TAL, n. [trignia, L.] See TRENTAL. Ayligs.

TRI-GIN/TAL, n. [trignia, L.] See TRENTAL. Ayligs.

TRI-GIN/TH, (triglif) [triglif, S. W. P. K. Sm.; trig'lif, Ja. W.b.] n. [poi; and γλυψή, Gr.; triglupho, Fr.] (Arch.) An ornament of the Doric frieze, placed directly over each column, and at equal distances between them.

TRI-GON, n. [τρίγωνον, Gr.; trigone, Fr.] A triangle. Harrington.— (Astrol.) Trine in aspect.

TRIG-O-NAL, [trig'-O-nal, W. P. Ja. Sm.; trigo-nal, S. K.]

a. Triangular; having three corners. Woodward.

TRI-GO-NO-MET'RI-CAL, a. Pertaining to trigonometry.

TRI-GO-NO-MET'RI-CAL-Ly, ad. By trigonometry.

TRI-GO-NO-MET'RI-CAL-Ly, ad. By trigonometry.

TRIG-O-NO-MET'RI-CAL-Ly, and angles of triangles, whether plane or spherical, and of ascertaining the relations between them. It includes all formulæ relating to angles or circular arcs, and the lines connected with them.

TRIVERS and the lines connected with them.

TRI-GRAM'MIC,\* a. Containing three letters. Thomson.

TRI'GRAPH,\* n. A treble mark; three letters united in one sound, as can in beau. Smart.

TRI'GYN,\* n. (Bot.) A plant having three pistils. Lind-

ley.
TRI-HE'DRAL,\* a. Having three equal sides. Smart.

TRI-HE DRAIN, a. Indving three equal sides. Smart.
TRI-HE'DRON,\* n. A figure of three equal sides. Smart.
TRIJ'U-GOUS,\* a. (Bot) Having three pairs. Loudon.
TRI-LXT'ER-AL, a. [tres and latus, L.] Having three

TRI-LXT/TR-AL-NESS,\* n. Quality of having three sides.
TRI-LXT/TO,\* n. (Mus.) A short or little trill. Crabb.
TRI-LIN'GUAR,\* a. Consisting of three languages. Maun-

TRI-LIT'ER-AL, a. [tres and litera, L.] Having, or consisting of, three letters.

TRILL, n. [trillo, It.; from drilla, Su. Goth.] A quaver; a shake; tremulousness of music or of sound.

TRILL, v. a. [trillo, It., drilla, tralla, Su. Goth.] [a. TRILLED, pp. TRILLING, TRILLED.] To utter or play with quavering, to utter quavering; to cause to vibrate, as sound, to shake.

TRILL, v. n. [trilla, Swed.] To play in tremulous vibra-tions of sound, to trickle with a tremulous or purling sound.

TRIL'LING,\* n. One of three children born at the same birth. Fo. Qu. Rec.

TRILL'LON, (tril'yun) n. A million of millions of millions, or a million of billions. Locks. — With the French, a thou-

or a million of billions. Evances.

TRIL'LÖ,\* n. [It.] pl. TRIL'LÖ, (Mus.) A uniform trembling or shaking of the same note; a trill. Blount. TRIL'O-BĀTE,\* a. (Bot.) Having three lobes. P. Cyc.

TRIL'O-BĀTE,\* n. (Geol.) An extinct genus of articulated animals, found in the strata of transition rocks. Buckland.

TRIL'O-G'U-LAR,\* a. (Bot.) Having three cells. P. Cyc.

TRIL'O-GY,\* n. A series of three dramas or discourses which are each of them in some sense complete, yet

which are each of them in some sense complete, yet bear a mutual relation, and form but part of one poetical or historical picture : - a discourse in three parts. Brande.

Brance.

RFI-LUMI-NAR, \ a. [triluminaris, L.] Having three TRI-LUMI-NOUS, \ lights. Bailey. [R.]

TRIM, a. Nice; snug, dressed up; smart. Dryden.

TRIM, n. Dress; gear; ornaments; trimming. Shak.—
(Naut.) The position of the keel of a ship with respect to the created line.

to a horizontal line.

TRIM, v. a. [1. TRIMMED; pp. TRIMMING, TRIMMED.] To fit out; to dress; to decorate:—to shave; to clip; to lop, as the branches of trees, to prune:—to make neat, to adjust:—to balance a vessel:—to lose, as time, in fluctuating between two parties. [To beat; to chastise. Brock-

TRIM, v. n. To balance; to fluctuate between parties.
TRIM v. TER, a. [70 | µcr pos. Gr., trimétre, Fr.] Consisting of three poetical measures, forming an lambic of six feet. Tyrushit.

TRIM'LY, ad. In a trim manner; nicely; neatly.

TRIM'MER, n. One who trims; a turncoat:—a piece of wood inserted to make something even.

TRIM'MING, n.; pl. TRIMMINGS. Nocessary or ornamental appendages to something, as a garment; trappings. [A beating. Brockett.]

TRIM'NESS, m. State of being trim; neatness. TRIM'NESS, m. State of being trim; neatness. TRIM'DLE, (trim'dl) n. See Trundle.

TRI TRI

TRIN'DLE, \* v. a. To cause to move or run down; to trundie. Loudon TRINE, n. [trine, Fr.; trinus, L.] (Astrol.) An aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, reckoned eminently benign. Milton.

TRINE, a. Threefold; thrice repeated. Wh

TRINE, b. a. To put in a trine aspect. Dryden. [R.]
TRI-NER'VATE, \*a. (Bot.) Having three nerves. Gray.
TRI-NER'VATE, \*n. A curtain-rod; a lath reaching from one
bed-post to another. —(Arch.) A little member fixed over

the triglyph. Scott.

TRIN-1-TA'R1-AN, n. A believer in the doctrine of the

Trunty:—one of a monastic order, instituted in honor of the Trinity.

TRIN-J-TA'RJ-AN,\* a. Relating to the trinity. Ch. Ob.
TRIN-J-TA'RJ-AN-ISM,\* n. The doctrine of three persons in
the Godhead. Burnet.

TRIN'1-TY, n. (tree and unus, trinutas, L.; trinuté, Fr.)
Three united in one; union of three persons in one God,
the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.
TRIN'1-TY-SUN'DAY,\* n. The Sunday next after Whit-TRIN'I-TY,

TRIN'I-TY-SON'DAY,\* n. The Sunday next after Whit-Sunday. Wheatley.
TRINK,\* n. A kind of fishing-net. Crabb.
TRIN'KET, (tring'ket) n. A small ornament, particularly of goldsmith's work; a toy; any thing of little value.
†TRIN'KET, v. n. To give trinkets. South.
TRIN'KET, v. n. Trinkets collectively. Maunder.
†TRIN'KEE,\* v. n. To tamper; to treat secretly or underland.

hand. Temple.

TRI-NOC'TIAL,\* a. Comprising three nights. Scott.

TRI-NO'MI-AL, a. [tres and nomen, L.] (Algebra) Having three denominations or terms.

three denominations or terms.

TRI-NOWIN-AL, a. Same as truomial.

TRI'O, [tri'o, P. E. K. Sm. Wb.; tre'o, Ja.] n. [Sp. & Fr.; tres, L.] pl. TRI'Os. (Mus.) A composition consisting of three parts;—three united.

TRI-OB'O-LAR, a. [tribolaris, L.] Of the value of three TRI-OB'O-LA-RY, bobil; vile, worthless, Howell.

TRI-OC'TILE,\* n. (Astrol.) An aspect of the planets when carried distant from each other. Smart.

they are three octants distant from each other. Smart.
TRI-OC-TQ-HE'DRAL,\* a. Presenting three ranges of faces, each range having eight faces. Smart.

TRI'Q-LET,\* n. A stanza of eight lines, in which the first

line is thrice repeated. Brands.

TRI'QE,\* n. (Law) One who tries the validity of a chal-

TRI'QB,\* n. (Law) One who tries the validity of a challenge to a juryman. Blackstone

TRIP, v. a. [treper, old Fr.; truppen, D.] [i. TRIPPED; pp.
TRIPPING, TRIPPED.] To supplant, to throw by striking
the feet from the ground; to strike from under the body:
—to catch, to detect.—To trip up, to overthrow; to throw down.

TRIP, v. n. To fall by losing the hold of the feet; to fail; to err, to be deficient; to stumble:—to run lightly.
TRIP, n. A stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants

his antagonist; a stumble by which the foothold is lost; a failure, a mistake:—a short voyage or journey; an excursion; a ramble; a tour. [A flock of goats or sheep.

TRIP'AR-TITE, a. [tripartite, Fr.; tripartitus, L.] Divided into three parts; having three correspondent copies; relating to three parties.

TRIP'AR-TITE-LY, \*ad. By a division into three parts. Hill.
TRIP-AR-TI''TIQN, (-tish'un) n. A division into three parts.
TRIP-AS-EHAL, \*a. Including three passovers. Carpenter.
TRIPE, n. [tripe, Fr.; trippa, It.; tripa, Sp.] The belly:—
commonly the large stomach of a ruminating animal prepared and dressed for food.

TRIPL'S BY [tryloid] W. B. L. K. S. L. TRIPL'S BY

commonly the large stomach of a ruminating animal prepared and dressed for food.

TRIP'E-DAL, [trip'-da], W. P. Ja. K. Sm.; tri-pē'daļ, S.].

a. [trs and pes, L.] Having three feet.

TRIPE'-BAL, a. Consisting of three persons. Milton.

TRI-PE'R'SON-AL-IST,\* n. A believer in tripersonality; a trinitarian. Chissold.

TRI-PER'SON-AL-IST,\* n. A believer in tripersonality; a trinitarian. Chissold.

TRI-PER-SON-XL'|-TY,\* n. A union of three persons in one being; trinitarianism. Milton.

[three persons in one being; trinitarianism. Milton.

TRI-PER'A-LOUS, a. [rpei; and niralov.] (Bot.) Having TRIP'-HAM-ME,\* n. A large hammer used in forges for beating iron; till-hammer. Ency.

TRIPHAME,\* n. (Min.) Spodumene, a mineral nearly alied to felspar. Brands.

TRIPH'TRING, (trip'thöng, Eln.) (prei; and oboyph.) A coalition of three vowels in one syllable or sound; a trigraph; as ax, eye. 37" Two aspirations in succession, says Mr. Elphinston, seem disagreeable to an English ear, and therefore one of them is generally sunk. Thus diphthong and triphthong are pronounced dipthong and triphthong are pronounced dipthong and triphthong are pronounced dipthong and triphthong are pronounced dipthong and triphthong are pronounced dipthong and triphthong are pronounced dipthong and drypthong are pronounced dipthong and dipthong and triphthong are pronounced dipthong and dipthong and dipthong are pronounced dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipthong and dipth

isthmus, Esther, and Demosthenes [?], because the c, which is akin to the aspiration, immediately precedes. Mr. Sheridan pronounces the first syllable of ophthalmic like off, but the first of diphthong and triphthong like dip and triphthong striphthong and triphthong and triphthong and triphthong and triphthong and triphthong in the same manner as Mr. Sheridan. Dr. Kenrick gives no pronunciation to diphthong, but makes the h silent in triphthong; while Barclay pronounces the h in ophthalmic, but makes it either way in diphthong, and silent in triphthong. It may be remarked, that Dr. Jones, who wrote a spelling dictionary in Queen Anne's time, makes the h in those two words silent." Walker.

TRIPH-THON'GAL, \* (trip-thong'gal) a. Relating to a triph-

thong. Grant.
TRIPHYL-LOUS,\* or TRI-PHYL'LOUS,\* a. (Bot.) Three-leaved. Loudon.

Park Three-Cold-pinnets. P. Cut.

TRI-PIN'NATE, \*a. (Bot.) Threefold-pinnate, P. Cyc.
TRI-PIN'NATE, \*a. (Bot.) Threefold-pinnate, P. Cyc.
TRIP'LE, (trip'pl) a. [triple, Fr.; triplez, triplus, L.] Threefold; treble; three times repeated.
TRIP'LE, (trip'pl) v. a. [TO INCRESS threefold. Hawkins.
TRIP'LE, (trip'pl) v. a. [I. TRIPLED.]
To treble; to make thrice as much or as many; to make threefold. threefold.

TRIP'LE-CROWN,\* n. The tiara of the pope, so called because it is a high cap of silk environed by three crowns

of gold, one above another. Crabb.

TRIF'LET, n. Three of a kind, three things:—three verses or lines rhyming together:—three notes sung or played in the time of two.

in the time of two.

TRIP'LJ-CATE, a. [triplez, L.] Threefold. — Triplicate ratio, the ratio of the cubes of two quantities.

TRIP-LJ-CĀ'TION, n. [triplicatio, L.] Act of trebling or of adding three together. Glanville.

TRI-PLIC'I-TY, n. [triplicatic, Fr.; from triplez, L.] State of being three or threefold; trebleness. Bacon.

TRIP'LITE,\* n. (Min.) A dark brown mineral. Dana.

TRIP'MAD-AM, n. An herb. Mortumer.

TRIP'MAD-AM, n. An herb. Mortumer.

TRIP'MO-AM, n. An herb. Mortumer.

TRIP'MO-AM, n. (Triplis, L.] A seat, vessel, table, or instrument, having three feet. It was from such a sent that the priestess of Apollo delivered oracular answers at Delphi.

Delphi.

3°7" The first mode [trt'pöd] of pronouncing this word is that which is adopted by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Bailey, Buchanan, and Perry; and the second, by Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Entick, and Fry. I do not hesitate to pronounce the former most agreeable to English analogy." Walker.

TRJ-PÖ'DI-AN,\* n. (Mus.) An ancient stringed instrument. Crabb.

TRIP'Q-DY, \* n. [ +peis and novs. ] A series of three feet. Reck.

TRIP'O-LI, n. (Min.) Rotten-stone, a mineral of an earthy fracture, whitish color, and fine composition, used as grinding and polishing substance, originally from Tripoli in Barbary. The best is now brought from Corfu. Urc. TRI-PÖL'I-TNN,\* n. A native of Tripoli. Ency. TRI-PÖL'I-TNN,\* or TRIPOLINE,\* a. Relating to Tripoli.

RI'POS, n. A tripod. B. Jonson. See TRIPOD.

TRIP'PING, a. Quick, nimble. Milton.
TRIP'PING, a. Quick, nimble. Milton.
TRIP'PING, a. A stumbling:—skipping; a light dance.
TRIP'PING-LY, ad. With agility; with swift motion.
TRIP'TOTE, n. [triptoton, L.] A noun used only in three cases. Clarke.
†TRI-PÜ'DI-A-RY, a. [tripudium, L.] Performed by dancing.

TRIST, a. [tristis, L.] Sad; gloomy. Fairfax.
TRIST, or TRIST, n. A fair for cattle, horses, sheep, &c.;
a meeting:—an appointment to meet. Brockett. [North of

TRIST'FUL, a. [tristis, L.] Sad; melancholy; gloomy;

TRIS-TI'TI-ATE, (tris-tish'o-at) v. a. [tristitia, L.] To make sad or sorrowful. Feltham.
TRIS-Ty, a. [tristit, L.] Sad; sorrowful. Posm, 1652.
TRISOLO, n. [tristicus, L.] A thing having three points.

TRI-SUL'CATE, a. Having three furrows; having three

TRI-SUL'CATE, a. Having three furrows; naving three points or forks.

TRIS-YL-LKB'[C,\* a. Same as trisyllabical. Chapin.

TRIS-YL-LKB'-CAL, a. Consisting of three syllables.

TRIS'YL-LA-BLE, [trit's'sll-a-bl, S. W. J. F. Ja. Wb.: trissil'la-bl, P. K. Sm.] n. [trisyllaba, L.] A word consisting of three syllables.

TRITE, a. [tritus, L.] Worn out by use; stale; common; often quoted or repeated; not new.

TRITE'LY, ad. In a trite or common way.

TRITE'LY, ad. Unality of being trite, staleness.

TRITE'LY, ad. In a trite or common way.

TRITE'NESS, n. Quality of being trite, staleness.

TRI-TE'NESS, n. Quality of being trite, staleness.

TRI-TE'NESS, End. (Bot.) Threefold ternate. P. Cyc.

TRI'THE-ISM, Int'the-Izm, K. Sm. Wb. Ash, Todd, Brande; tri-the'Izm, P. Fenning. n. [truthéisme, Fr.; 7057, and 6265, Gr.] The doctrine or opinion that there are three distinct Gods. Bp. Bull.

TRI'THE-IST, n. One who maintains tritheism. Nelson.

TRI-THE-IS'TIC, a. Relating to tritheism. South.

TRI-THE-IS'TI-CAL,\* a. Tritheistic. Classold.

TRI-THE-IS'TI-CAL,\* a. Tritheistic. Classold.

TRITHING, n. [brithinga, Sax., whence truling, riding.]

Same as riding, which see. Cowell.

[TRIT'I-CAL,\* a. [tritus, L.] Trite; common; worn out. Warton.

Warton.

Warton.

†TRIT'|-CAL-NESS, n. Triteness. Arbuthnot.

TRIT'|-CUM.\* n. [L.] (Bot.) The genus of plants yielding the various kinds of wheat. P. Cyc.

TRI' TON.\* n. (Myth.) A sea-god, half man and half fish.

(Ent.) A genus of worms. Crabb.

TRI'TON.\* n. [roxi; and rovos.] (Mus.) An interval now generally called a sharp-fourth. Brande.

TRI-TOX'[DE.\* n. (Chem.) An oxide containing one atom of base united to three atoms of oxygen. Brande.

TRIT'U-R.\*BLE, a. [triturable, Fr.] That may be triturated. Browne.

ed. Brow

TRIT'U-RA-BLE, a. [triturable, Fr.] That may be triturated. Browne.
ed. Browne.
TRIT'U-RĀTE, [trīt'u-rāt, P. Ja. K. Wb.; trī'tu-rāt, Sm.]
v. a. [trituro, L.] [i. triturate]; pp. triturating, triturating.]
To reduce to powder; to pound. Cockeram.
TRIT-U-RĀ'TIQN, n. [Fr.] Act of triturating; a pounding, levigation; reduction to powder.
TRIT'U-RA-TÜRE,\* n. A wearing by rubbing or friction.
TRIT'U-RA-TÜRE,\* n. A wearing by rubbing or friction.
TRIT'U-RA-TÜRE,\* n. A for victory; the highest military honor that could be obtained by a Roman general:—
state of being victorious, victory; conquest:—joy for success; pomp; show; stately procession:—a conquering card, now called trump.
TRI'OMPH, (trī'ūmf) v. n. [triumpho, L.; triompher, Fr.] [i. triumpher; pp. tritumphing, tritumpher, fp.] [i. triumpher; pp. tritumphing, tritumpher, to celebrate a victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory; to obtain victory, to insult upon an advantage gained.
3.7 "This verb, says Mr. Nares, was, even till Dryden's time, pronounced with the accent either on the first or last syllable. . . . . But it is now, as Mr. Nares oserves, invariably accented on the first, notwithstanding the general propensity to give a dissyllable noun and verb a different accentuation." Walker.
TRI'UMPH, v. a. To triumph over. B. Jonson.
TRI-OMPHAL, a. [triumphalia, L.] A token of victory.

ing victory. Bacon.
†TRI-UM'PHAL, n. [triumphalia, L.] A token of victory.

Mitton.

TRI-UM'PHANT, a. [triumphans, L.; triomphant, Fr.] Celebrating a victory; rejoicing as for victory; graced with victory; victorious; conquering. [ously. TRI-UM'PHANT-LY, ad. In a triumphant manner; victori-TRI-UM'PH-ER, n. One who triumphs. Shak.

TRI-UM'VIR, n. [L.] pl. L. TRI-UM'VIR, FI. Eng. TRI-UM'VIR, one of a triumvirate; one of three men united in office.

fri-Um'vi-RATE, n. [triumviratus, L.] The coalition of three men in government or authority; three men united

three men in government or authority; three men united in power; government by three men.

\*TRI-OM'VI-RY,\* n. Triumvirate. Shak.

TRI'UNE, [tri'un, S.P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm.; tri-un', W. F.]

a. [tree and unue, L.] At once three and one. Burnet.

TRI-VI-TY, n. State of being triune; trinity. More.

TRI-VI-VU-LAR,\* a. Three-valved. Smart.

†TRI-VI-VU-LAR,\* a. Three-valved. Smart.

†TRI-VI-VI-AR,\* a. Containing three words. Blackstone.

TRI-VER'BI-AL,\* a. Containing three feet. Dryden.—

Written also trevst. See TREVET.

TRIV'ET-TA'BLE,\* n. A table supported by three feet

TRIV'ET-TÄ'BLE,\* n. A table supposed.

Dryden.

[TRIV'I-AL, or TRIV'IAL, [triv'yal, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. triv'e-al, P. Sm. R. Wb.] a. [Fr., trivialis, L.] [Vile; worth-less; vulgar; such as may be picked up in the highway.

Roseommon.] Light; trifling; unimportant, inconsiderable.

[TRIV'I-AL'I-TY,\* n. State of being trivial; a trifle; something of no value. Qu. Rev.

[TRIV'I-AL-LY, ad. Commonly; lightly; inconsiderably [TRIV'I-AL-NESS, n. Quality of being trivial.

TRIV'I-UM,\* n. [L.] A term applied, in the middle ages, to the three first liberal arts, grammar, rhetoric, and logic, which were studied together. Brande.

TRI'-WĒĒK-LY,\* a. Happening, performed, or published,

which were studied together. Brands.

TRI--WEEK-LY,\* a. Happening, performed, or published, three times in a week; as, "a tr-weekly newspaper."

Rutchic. This word is often thus used in the United States, though it is of questionable propriety.— From its formation, it properly signifies "occurring once in three weeks," as truental means "occurring once in three years."

TROAT (TRUE) of Tocky as a back in rutting time. Scatt.

TROAT, (trot) v. a. To cry, as a buck in rutting time. Scott.
TROCAR, n. [corrupted from trow-quarts, Fr.] A surgical
instrument, used in tapping for the dropsy, an instru-

ment for making incisions.

TRO-EHĀ'IC, (tro-Kā'ļk) n. A trochaical verse. Warton.
TRO-EHĀ'IC, (tro-Kā'ļk) | a. [trochaique, Fr.; trochaTRO-EHĀ'I-CAL, (tro-Kā'ç-kal) | icus, L.] Relating to, or

consisting of, trochees

TRO-EHÄN'TER, (tro-kän'ter) n. [τροχαντήρ.] (Anat.)
One of the two processes (the greater and less trockan
ter) at the upper end of the thigh-bone.

TRO'EHAR,\* n. Loudon. See Trocar.
TRO'EHE,\* n. [tro'ke, Sm. Brande.] [trochus, L.] (Med.)
A small lozenge or cake composed of sugar and mucilage, with some more active medicine. Brande. - Written also

Will some more active trock Dunglison.

TRÖ/EHLE, (trö/kö) n. [trockeus, L., trockée, Fr.; rooxaios, Gr.] (Prosady) A foot in Latin poetry, or rhythmical measurement, consisting of two syllables, a long and a strong likely.

TRÖ(EHIL, (trö'kil) n. [trochilus, L.] The humming-bird:

—a small sea-bird, the wren. Sir T. Herbert. See

TRO-EHIL'10. (tro-kil'1k) a. Running as on a wheel, drawn as by a wheel, rotatory. Camden.
TRO-EHIL'10s, n. pl.  $[\tau\rho\sigma\chi\delta_5]$ . The science of rotatory

motion. Browne.

TRÓS H'/-LUS, n. [L.] (Ornth.) A genus of small, brilliant-ly-colored birds, the humning-bird:—applied also to the wren and a small sea-bird.—(Arch.) A hollow ring or meulding, called also cavetto, of scatta.

TRỐ(EHINGS, (trỡ/kingz) n. pl. The curved horns of a

deer. Ainsworth.

deer. Ainsworth.

'TRô'EBISK, (trô'kisk) n. [τροχίσκος.] A kind of tablet or lozenge. Bacon. See Trochu.

Trô'EHTE, (trô'kit) n. [trochite, Fr., from τροχός, Gr.] (Min.) A kind of figured fossil stone.

Trôch'Lx-A,\* n. [L.] (Mech.) A pulley or tackle.—(Anat.) A sort of cartilagnous pulley; the cartilage through which the tendon of the trochleary muscle passes. Brande.

Trôch'L-A-Ry.\* a. Relating to a trochlea. P. Cyc.

TROCH'ILE-A-RY,\* a. Relating to a trochlea. P. Cyc.
TROCHO'ID,\* n. Another name for a cyclod. Cyclob.
TRO-EHOM'E-TER,\* n. [rpoxy6 and µfrow.] An instrument for computing the revolutions of a carriage-wheel.

ment for computing the revolutions of a carriage-wheel. Scudamore.

TRÖD, t. from Tread. See Tread.
TRÖD'DEN, (tröd'dn) p. from Tread. See Tread.
TRÖD'DEN, (tröd'dn) p. from Tread. See Tread.
TRÖD'DEN, (tröd'dn) p. from Tread. See Tread.
TRÖD'DEN, t. from Tread. Trod. See Tread.
TRÖG'LO-D'TE, n. [τρω)λούστης.] One who has a dwelling in a subterraneous cavern, as some savages or barbarians, such as inhabited Upper Egypt, Nubia, &c.
TRÖG'N,\* n. [L.] A species of perching bird. P. Cyc.
TRÖLL, v. a. [trollen, D.] [t. TROLED; pp. TROLLING,
TROLLED.] To move circularly; to move volubly; to roll; to utter volubly.—[troler, Fr.] To draw on. Hammond.
TRÖLL, v. n. To go round; to be moved circularly; to roll; to run round:—to sing a catch or fugue, each in turn taking up the air.—[trôler, Fr.] To fish for a pike with a rod which has a pulley towards the bottom. Gay.
TRÖLL'ER,\* n. One who trolls. Ash.
TRÖL'My-D'AMES, n. pl. [trou-madame, Fr.] The game of pipe-bles. Shak.

TROL/MY-DAMES, n. pl. [trou-madame, Fr ] The game of nine-holes. Shak.

nine-noies. Same.

TROM-BO'NE,\* n. [It.] The great trumpet; a brass, musical wind-instrument, serving as the bass to the trumpet. Brande.

TROMP, \* n. A blowing machine used in furnaces. Smart.

TROMP, "n. A blowing machine used in furnaces. Smart. TRÖM'PLL, \*n. An aperture in a tromp. Smart. TRÖN, \* or TRÖN'-WZIGHT, \* (.wät) n. The name of an ancient weight of Scotland, now little used. — The tron pound varied from 21 to 28 ounces. Brands.

TRO

TRO'NA,\* n. (Min.) A carbonate of soda, found in Africa.

TRO'NAGE, n. (Eng. law) Money paid for weighing. Cowell.
TRO-NITOR,\* n. (Eng. law) An officer for weighing wool.

Whishow.
TRON Oo.\* [It.] (Mus.) With a truncated sound. Smart.
TROOP, n. [troups, Fr.; trupps, It.; troops, D; trop, Swed.]
A number of people in one body or line; a company:—a body of cavalry or mounted soldiers:—a body of soldiers, whether mounted or not.

TROOP, v. n. [1. TROOPED; pp. TROOPING, TROOPED.] To march in a body; to march in haste; to march in com-

martin in a party in page.

pany. Milton

TROOP'ER, m. A horse-soldier; one who fights on horseTROOPS,\* n. pl. Soldiers in general, an army. Scott. See

[Dana. [Dana.

TRÔOS/TE,\* \*. (Min.) A mineral containing manganese.
TRÔPE, \*n. [τρόπος, Gr.; tropus, L.; trope, Fr.] (Rec.) A
change in the signification of a word from its primary to cange in the signification of a word from its primary or a derivative or figurative sense; a word used figuratively; as, "The clouds forstell rain," for "foreshow." TRO'PHIED, (trô'fid) a. Adorned with trophies. Pope. TRO-PHO'NI-AN,\* a. Relating to Trophonius. Dwight. TRÔPH'O-SPERM,\* n. (Bot.) The placents of a plant.

TRÖ'PHY, (trö'fe) [trö'fe, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.] n. [tropheum, L.] A monument of victory; something taken in battle or gained by conquest. — Corruptly pronounced

troff.

TRÖP'[C, n. [tropique, Fr.; tropicue, L.] pl. TROPICS.
(Astron.) Parallels of declination, or two circles parallel to the equator, between which the sun's annual path in the heavens is contained; the northern being the tropic of Cancer; the southern, that of Capricorn.—(Geog.)
The tropics are two parallels of latitude, one 23° 28' north, the other 23° 28' south, of the equator, over which the sun is vertical when his declination is greatest.
TRÖP'[C,\* a. Same as tropical. Maurice.
TRÖP'[C4L, a. Relating to a trope; rhetorically changed

TROP'1-CAL, a. Relating to a trope; rhetorically changed from the primary sense:—relating to, or being within, the tropics; near the tropics, produced within the tropics; torrid; hot.

TRÖP'ICAL-LY, ad. In a tropical manner; figuratively. TRÖP'ICABED,\* n. The phaeton of Linnæus. Crabb. TRÖPIST, n. [tropiste, Fr.] One who deals in tropes; one

who explains the Scriptures by tropes and figures. Todd. TROP-O-LOG'I-CAL, a. Relating to tropology, varied by tropes. Burton.

tropes. Button.

TROP-O-LOG'I-CAL-LY,\* ad. In a tropological manner.

Cudworth. [R.]

TRO-POL'O-GIZE,\* v. a. To change a word from its original meaning; to use as a trope. Cudworth. [R.]

TRO-POL'O-GY, n. [τρόπος and λόγος.] Doctrine or use of tropes. Browne.

[BERS.

TROS'SERS, n. [trousses, Fr.] Trousers. Shak. See TroutROT, v. n. [trotter, Fr.; trotten, D.] [i. Trotten j.pp. Trotten, D.] To move with a high, jolting prace, between a walk and a canter;—ludicrously, to travel on foot. Johnson.

foot. Johnson.

tween a walk and a canter; — ludicrously, to travel on foot. Johnson.

TROT, n. [trot, Fr., Ger., § D.] The joiting, high pace of a horse, between a walk and canter. [†An old woman, in contempt. Shak.]

[TROTH, [tröth, W. P. J. E. F. Sm.; trawth, S. K.; tröth, J.] n. Belief; faith; fidelity. Shak. Truth; verity. Addison. [Antiquated.]

[†TROTH/LIGHT, (-plit) v. a. To betroth. Shak.

[†TROTH/PLIGHT, (-plit) v. a. To betroth. Shak.

†TROTH/PLIGHT, (-plit) n. Act of betrothing. Shak.

TROTH/PLIGHT, (-plit) n. Act of betrothing. Shak.

TROTH/PLIGHT, (tròba-dòr) n. [Fr.] One of a school of poets who flourished in the lith, 12th, and 13th centuries, chiefly in Provence, or the south of France.

TROUB/LE, (tràb'bl) v. a. [troubler, Fr.] [t. TROUBLED; pp. TROUBLING, TROUB/LED]. To disturb; to perplex; to affict to grieve; to distorder.

TROUB/LE, (tràb'bl) n. [Fr.] Disturbance; perplexity; affiction; grief; sorrow; calamity; molestation; obstruction; inconvenience; uneasiness; vexation.

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TROUB/LE, (tràb'bl) n. [A sturper; confounder.

TROUB/LE, (tràb'bl) n. (A sturper; confounder.

TROUB/LE-SÒME, (tràb'bl-sùm) a. Causing trouble; perplexing; grievous; vexatious; affictive; burdensome; itresome; wearisome; harassing; importunate; teasing; annoying; irksome.

thresome; wearsome; manassing; importance; scarces; annoying; irksome.
TROUB'LE-80ME-LY, (trüb'bl-süm-le) ad. In a troublesome manner; vexatiously; wearisomely; importunately.
TROUB'LE-80ME-NESS, (trüb'bl-süm-nes) n. Vexatious-

†TROUB'LE-STATE, (trub'bl-) s. Disturber of the public.

TROUB'LOUS, (trub'blus) a. Full of trouble; tumultuous; confused. S

TROUGH, (trof) [trof, S. W. P. J. F. Sm.; tro, E.; truf, Ja.;

TRI

tröf or trö, K.] s. Any thing hollowed and open loughts dinally on the upper side.

TRÖUN, (tröl) v. See Troll.

TRÖUNCE, v. a. [trondr. old Fr.] [i. TROUNCED; pp. TROUNCED in a., TROUNCED.] To punish or beat severely. South. [Vulner.]

ING. TROUNCED.] To punish of heat severely. South. [Vulgar.]
TROUSE, n. Dress for the leg. Spenser. See Trousers.
TROUSER, n. pl. [trouses, Fr.; trius, Ir.] Loose parts loons: - written also trousers.
TROUSERAU, (tro-so) n. [Fr.] Paraphernalia; the clothes, &c., of a bride. Boiste.
TROUSERAU, (tro-so) n. [Fr.] Paraphernalia; the clothes, &c., of a bride. Boiste.
TROUT, n. A delicate, spotted, fresh-water fish. [A man easily caught or imposed upon. Shak.]
TROUT/LET,\* n. A small trout; trouting. Thomas Hood.
TROUT/LET,\* n. A small trout; troutiet. Jarvis.
TROUYER, n. [trouver, Fr.] (Loso) A finding:—an action which a man has against one who, having found and, of his goods, refuses to deliver them upon demand, or an action to try a disputed question of property in goods and chattels. chattels.

chattels.

'TRÖW, [trō, S. W. P. E. J. F. Sm.; tröd, Ja.] v. n. To think; to imagine; to believe. Shak.

'TRÖW, interj. An exclumation of inquiry. Shak.

TRÖW'EL, n. [truelle, Fr.; trulla, L.] A tool used by a bricklayer for taking up mortar, &c.; a tool used in gar dening; any coarse instrument. Shak.

TRÖWL, (tröl) v. See Troll.

TROWL, (trol) v. See Troll.
TROW'SERS, n. pl. Loose pantaloons. See Trousers.
TROY, a. Noting a kind of weight. See Trousers.
TROY-WEIGHT, (-wait) n. A scale of weights, said to be borrowed originally from Troyes in France, or to have reference to the monkish name given to London of Troy Novant.—It is used by goldsmiths for weighing gold, silver, diamonds, &c. It consists of these denominations: a pound == 12 ounces; ounce == 20 pennyweights, penny

weight = 24 grains.

TRÜ'ANT, n. truand, old Fr.; treunant, D.] An idler; an idle boy. — To play the truant is, in schools, to stay from school without leave.

school without leave.

TRÜ'ANT, a. Idle; wandering from school or business: negligent; unemployed; loitering.

TRÜ'ANT, v. n. [truander, old Fr., truwanten, old Ger.] To idle away from duty; to loiter. Shak.

TRÜ'ANT-LY, a. Like a truant. Bp. Taylor.

'TRÜ'ANT-HIP, n. Neglect of study or business. Ascham.

'TRÜB'ANI-L, a. A short, squat woman. Ainsworth.

TRÜCE, n. [treve, Fr.] An agreement between states or contending parties for a suspension of hostilities; a tem porary peace; a cessation of hostilities; short quiet.

Truce of God, a suspension of arms, which occasionally took place in the Middle Ages, putting a stop to private hostilities.

TRÜCE'-BREIK-ER.\* n. One who breaks a truce. Timothy.

TRUCE'-BREAK-ER,\* n. One who breaks a truce. Timothy.

TRÜCE'LESS,\* a. Being without truce. Brooke.
TRÜCH'MAN, n. An interpreter; a dragoman. Blount.
†TRÜ-CI-DÄ'TION, n. [trucudo, L.] Act of killing. Cock-

eram.

TRÜCK, v. n. [troquer, Fr.; truccare, It.; trocar, Sp.] [t. TRÜCKED; pp. TRUCKING, TRUCKED.] To traffic by exchange; to barter:—to make use of a truck.

TRÜCK, v. a. To give in exchange; to exchange; to barter.

Dryden. To convey with a truck.

TRÜCK, n. Exchange; traffic by exchange.—[τροχδ<sub>1</sub>.]

A little wheel, as for carriage of cannon:—a kind of carriage with low wheels for conveying any heavy weights; a wheel-carriage moved by hand.—(Naul.) A small, wooden cap or block at the extremity of a flag-staff, or at the mast-head:—a small, circular piece of wood with a wooden cap or notes at the extremely of a lag-stat, or at the mast-head:—a small, circular piece of wood with a hole for a rope to pass through.— Truck-system, the prac-tice, in mining and manufacturing districts, of paying the wages of workmen in goods instead of money. McCulleck.

TROCK'AGE, n. One who trucks of traffic; expense of conveying by trucks.

TRUCK'ER, n. One who trucks of traffics.

TRUC'KLE, (truk'kl) v. n. [i. TRUCKLED; pp. TRUCKLING, TRUCKLED.] To be in a state of subjection or inferiority; to act with servility; to yield; to creep; to roll, as on a little wheel.

TRUC'KLE,\* v. a. To move on rollers; to trundle. Jennings.
TRUC'KLE, n. A small wheel or castor, for diminishing
friction. Francis.

TRUC'KLE-BED, n. A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed, called also a trundle-bed. Shak.

TRUCK'MAN,\* n.; pl. TRUCKMEN. One who drives a truck; a carman. Hale.

TRUC'CU-LENCK, n. [truculentia, L.] Savageness of manTRUC'CU-LENCK, n. [truculentia, L.] Savageness of mantruck.

house. [R.] Hell of appearance; creatly. Water house. [R.] TRÜCU-LENT, a. [truculentus, L.] Savage; barbarous destructive; cruel. Harvoy.
TRÜDGE, v. n. [truccare, It.] [t. TRÜDGED; pp. TRUDGEN, TRUDGED.] To travel on foot; to jog cn; to march heavily on. Shak.

TRUDGE'MAN, z. Dragoman: — same as fruchman. Bedwell.
TRUE, (trd) a. Conformable to fact; conformable to truth;
conformable to the nature of things; not false; not erroneous; agreeing with our own thoughts, veracious, genuine; real; not counterfeit; faithful; honest, sincere;
upright; plain; exact; conformable to a rule; rightful.
— True bill, (Lews.) These words are indorsed on a bill of
indictment when a grand jury, after having heard the
witnesses for the government, are of opinion that there
is sufficient cause to put the defendant on trial.
TRUE'BEDN, a. Having a right by birth; genuine.
TRUE'BEN, a. Having a right by birth; genuine.
TRUE'BEN, a. Having a right by birth; genuine.
TRUE'BEN, a. Having a right by birth; genuine.
TRUE'LÖNE, (trd'hart-ed) a. Honest; faithful. Shal.
TRUE'LÖNE, (trd'inv)n. A plant: — a sweetheart; a lover.
TRUE'LÖNE, (trd'inv)n. A plant: — a sweetheart; a lover.
TRUE'LÖNE, and factionate; sincere. Shak.
TRUE'LÖNE, and of lines, so as to render it difficult to
unite it; an emblem of interwoven affection: — called
also truchover's-knot.
TRUE'NESS, (trd'ines) n. Sincerity; faithfulness. Bacon.

TRUE'NESS, (tru'nes) n. Sincerity; faithfulness. Bacon.
TRUE'PEN-NY, n. A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.

Shak.

TRÜF/FLE, (trå'fi) [trå'fi, S. W. J. F. Ja. K.; tråf'fi, Sm.; tråf'fi, P.] n. [trufte, truffe, Fr.] A subterraneous fungus or vegetable production, resembling a mushroom, used in cookery.

TRÜF/FLED,\* (trå'fid) a. Furnished with trufiles. Qu. Rev. TRÜG, n. A hod for mortar. Bailey.

TRÜFLED,\* (trå'trin) n. A seif-evident and undeniable truth, such as there is no need of stating.

TRÜLL, n. [drollen, Tout.] [†A girl. Wotton.] A low, vagrant strumpet. Shak.

TRULL, n. [drollen, Teut.] [†A girl. Wotton.] A low, vagrant strumpet. Shak.
TRU'Ly, (tru'le) ad. In a true manner; according to truth;

honestly; (trule) as. In a true manner; according to truth; honestly; really; sincerely; exactly; justly:—indeed;—a slight affirmation, almost expletive.

TRÜMP, n. [trompe, D. & Fr.; tromba, It.] A trumpet; an instrument of warlike music. Shak.—[tromphe, Fr.] A winning card; a card that has particular privileges in a game, an old game at cards.—To put to or upon the trumps, to put to the last expedient. Dryden.

TRÜMP, p. 4. [L. TRUMPEN of TRUMPING TRUMPEN]

trumps, to put to the last expedient. Dryden.

RUMP, v. a. [1. TRUMPED, pp. TRUMPING, TRUMPED.] To
win with a trump card. — [tromper, Fr.] To impose upon.

B. Jonson. To obtrude; to force upon. South. — To trump
up, to devise; to forge. Young.

TRUMP, v. n. To blow a trumpet. Wielife. To play a trump
card, to interpose, as with a trump card. Bp. Hall.

TRUMP'ER-V, n. [tromperic, Fr.] Something fallacously
fine; deception; nonsense, folly; empty talk, worthless
tranh: tridies.

trash; trifies.
TRUMP'ER-Y,\* a. Trifling; worthless. Bp. Heber.
TRUMP'ET, n. [trompette, Fr. & D.] A wind instrument of martial music: - an instrument to assist the hearing or martial music:—an instrument to assist the hearing or speaking, as a speaking-trumpet, an ear-trumpet or a hearing-trumpet:—in military phrase, the trumpeter. Addison.
One who celebrates or praises. Dryden.
TRÜMP'ET, v. a. [trumpeter, Fr.] [i. TRUMPETED; pp.
TRUMPETING, TRUMPETED.] To publish; to publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim.
TRÜMP'ET-ER, m. One who sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims:—a South-American bird:—a sort of pigeon:
—a sort of pigeon:

- a fish.

— a fish.

TRUMP'ET-FISH,\* n. A species of fish; trumpeter. Smart.

TRUMP'ET-FLOW-ER, n. A tubular flower.

TRUMP'ET-FLOW-ER, n. A gray fly, an insect. Hill.

TRUMP'ET-FLOY,\* n. A gray fly, an insect. Hill.

TRUMP'ET-HON'EX-SUCK-LE,\* n. A plant. Smart.

TRUMP'ET-SHELL,\* n. A genus of univalve shells; the buccinum or welk. Hamilton.

TRUMP'ET-TONGUED, (-tangd) a. Having a tongue vociferous as a trumpet. Shak.

TRUMP'LIKE, a. Resembling a trumpet. Chapman.

TRUN'CĀTE, (trung'kāt) v. a. [trunco, L.] [i. TRUNCATED; pp. TRUNCATING, TRUNCATED.] To maim; to cut short, to cut or lop off, as trees.

TRUN'CATE,\* (trung'kāt) v. a. [Bot.) Abruptly cut off. P. Cyc.

cut or 100 on, as trees.

RRDN'CATE,\* (trung'kst) a. (Bot.) Abruptly cut off. P. Cyc.

RRDN'CATE,\* (trung'kst) a. (Bot.) Abruptly cut off. P. Cyc.

TRUN-G'ATE,\* a. Having the vertex cut off; lopped. P. Cyc.

TRUN-G'ATE,\* a. Act of truncating; a cutting off:—the

assumption of a plane surface by a mineral.

TRUN'GHRON, (trun'shun) n. [trongon, Pr.] A short staff;

a club, a cudgel. Spenser. A staff of command. Shak.

TRUN'CHEON, (trun'shun) v. a. To beat with a truncheon.

Shak.

TRUN'CHEON, (trun'shun) v. a. To beat with a truncheon. Stak.
TRUN-CHEON-EEE', (trun-shun-et') n One armed with a RRUN'DLE, (trun'dl) v. n. [trondeler, Picard. Fr.; trendi, Sax.] [i. TRUNDLED; pp. TRUNDLING, TRUNDLED.] TO roll; to bowl along. Addison.
TRUN'DLE, v. a. To bowl; to roll; to truckle. Lovelace.
TRUN'DLE, v. a. To bowl; to roll; to truckle. Lovelace.
TRUN'DLE-BED, n. A bed that runs on little wheels under a higher bed; a trucklebed. B. Jonson. See TRUCKLEBED.
TRUN'DLE-TAIL, n. Round-tail; a kind of dog. Stak.
TRUNK, (trungk) n. [truncus, L.; trone, Fr.] The body, without the branches or limbs, as of a tree or of an animal;

the main body of any thing:—the shaft of a column, the die, dado, or body of a pedestal:—a chest for clothes—the proboscis of an elephant or other animal:—a vessel open at each end for the discharge of water:—a long tube through which pellets of clay are blown.—(Ent.)
The intermediate section of the body, which lies between

The intermediate section of the body, which lies between the head and abdomen. Brande.
†TRÜNK, v. a. [trunce, L.] To truncate; to lop. Spenser.
TRÜNKED, (trünkt) a. Having a trunk. Howell.
TRÜNK'HÖŞE, n. Large breeches formerly worn. Prior.
†TRÜNK'-HÖŞE, n. Large breeches formerly worn. Prior.
TRÜNK'-MAE-ER,\* n. One who makes trunks. Spectator.
TRÜNK'-MAE-ER,\* n. A species of turtle. Hill.
TRÜN'NEL,\* n. A round, rolling substance; a trundle:
— a corruption of tree-nail. Cook.
TRÜN'NON, (trün'yun) n. [trognons, Fr.] One of the two knobs or pivots projecting from the sides of a cannon, by which it rests on the cheeks of the carrage.
TRÜ'SION, (trün'yun) n. [trudo, L.] Act of thrusting or

which it rests on the checks of the carriage.

TRU'SION, (tru'zhun) n. [trudo, L.] Act of thrusting or pushing. Bendey. [R.]

TRÜSS, n. [trousse, Fr.] A bundle, as of hay or straw.—
(Med.) A bandage or apparatus used for hernia.—(Arch.) A framed assemblage of pioces of timber.—(Naul.) A rope confining the middle of the lower yard to the mast.

TRUSS, v. a. [trousser, Fr.] I. TRUSSED; pp. TRUSSING, TRUSS, v. a. [trousser, Fr.] I. TRUSSED; pp. TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING, TRUSSING,

Charge: — state of him to whom something is introsert.

TRUST, v. a. [1. TRUSTED; JP, TRUSTING, TRUSTED.] To place
confidence in , to confide in , to commit to the care of , to believe; to credit, to venture confidently; - to sell upon

TRUST, v. n. To be confident of something future; to have confidence, to rely, to be credulous, to expect.
TRUST'-DĒĒD,\* n. (Law) A deed of trust, conveying real

estate, and enjoining certain conditions to be performed by the party that receives it. Hilliard.

TRUS-TEE', n. One intrusted with something:—one to

whom property, or the management of property, is committed, in behalf of another or others, or of a corporate

body.

TRÜS-TĒĒ/SHĬP,\* n. The office of trustee, the state of being placed in the hands of trustees. Ec. Rev.

ing placed in the hands of trustees. Ec. Rev.
TRÜST'ER, n. One who trusts. Shak.
TRÜST'FÜL,\* a. Full of trust, confiding. Ed. Rev.
TRÜST'FÜL-LY,\* ad. Honestly; faithfully, with fidelity. Wickiffe
TRÜST'L-NESS, n. Honestly; fidelity, faithfulness. Grew.
TRÜST'LESS, a. Unfaithful, not to be trusted. Spenser.
TRÜST'WOR-THJ-NESS,\* (-wdr-the-nes) n. Quality of being worthy of confidence. Ec. Rev.
TRÜST'WOR-THJ-NESS,\* (-wdr-the-nes) n. Greyser.

TRUST'WOR-THY,\* (-wur-the) a. Worthy of confidence; fathful. Pierce.

TRUST'Y, a. Worthy of being trusted; deserving confidence; honest; faithful, true.

TRUTH, n. pl. TRUTHS. Conformity to fact or reality; that

TRUTH, n.; pl. TRUTHS. Conformity to fact or reality; that which is true, that which is known by Omniscience, veracity; fidelity, honesty; virtue, the eternal principle of right, or law of order.—(Fine arts) Faithful adherence to nature.—Of a truth, or in truth, in reality.

327 "Some pronounce the plural of truth, trūths; but this must be carefully avoided." Walker.

TRŪTH'FOL, a. Conformable to truth; true. Warton.

TRŪTH'FOLL-1X; \* ad. In a truthful manner. Dr. Allen.

TRŪTH'FUL-KSS \* "A. Quality of being truthful. Ou. Rev.

TRUTH'FUL-LY,\* ad. In a truthful manner. Dr. Allen. TRUTH'FUL-LY,\* ad. In a truthful manner. Dr. Allen. TRUTH'LESS, a. Wanting truth; foithless. Fuller. TRUTH'-TELL-ER,\* n. One who speaks the truth. Allen. TRUT-HA'TION, n. [trutna, L.] The act of weighing. Browne.

TRUT-TA'CEOUS,\* (trut-ta'shue) a. Relating to the trout. TRY, (tri) v. a. [truer, Fr.] [1. TRIED, pp. TRYING, TRIED.]

TO examine; to make experiment of; to experience; to assay: to have knowledge or experience of:— to examine. assay; to have knowledge or experience of: to examine. as a judge; to bring before a judicial tribunal:—to bring to a decision, to act on, as a test; to bring, as to a test; to put to the proof:—to essay; to attempt:—to purify;

to put to the proof:—to essay; to attempt:—to purity; to refine:—to use as means.

TRY, v. n. To endeavor; to attempt; to make essay.

TRY,\* n. An attempt; experiment; tral. Shak.

TRYGoy,\* n. [L.] A sea-fish; a poisonous fish. Goldsmith

TRYGAIL,\* n. (Naut.) A small gaff-sail, of strong canvas, set in bad weather. Brande.

TUB, n. [tobbe, tubbe, D.] A large, open vossel of wood, for holding water, &c. [1(Mcd.) A discipline of sweating in a heated the, formerly practised. Shak.]

noting water, occ. [[(neal) A discipline of sweating in a heated tub, formerly practised. Shak.]
TÜBE, n. [Fr.; tubus, L.] A pipe; a long, hollow body or cylinder.
TÜBER,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A fleshy stem, formed under ground, and filled with starch; a vegetable root, as a potato. Brande.

TO'BEE-CLE, (tā'bet-kl) n. [tubercule, Fr.; tuberculum, L.]
A small, hard tumor; a pimple:—a diseased structure of
the lungs.

[lous. Month. Rev. TU-BER/CU-LAR,\* a. Full of knots or tubercles; tubercu-TU-BER/CU-LAR,\* a. Full of knots or tubercles; tubercu-TU-BER/CU-LÖSE,\* a. Tubercular; tuberculous. Hill. TU-BER/CU-LOSE,\* a. Having tubercles; tubercular. Month.

Rep
TÜ-BE-IF'EB-OÜS,\* a. Producing tubers. Dr. A. Gray.
TÜBE'EÖSE, or TÜ'BE-ÖSE, [tūb'röz, W. F. Ja. K.; tū'ber-öz, J. Sm. R.] n. [tuberosus, L.] A plant with a tuberous root; a fragrant and beautiful flower.
TÜ-BER-ÖSE',\* a. Having tubers; tuberous. W. Ency.
TÜ-BER-ÖSE',\* a. State of being tuberous; an unequal
or rough eminence or mass. Dungtison.
TÜ'BER-ÖÜS, a. [tuberoux, Fr.; tuber, L.] Having tubers,
knobs, or excrescences, tuberose.
TÜ'BER-ÖÜS-NESS,\* n. Quality of being tuberous. Ash.
TÜB'-FERT,\* n. An operation of sweating and fasting, formerly practised for curing the syphils. Shak.
TÜB'-FISH,\* n. A. fish found in the seas in the north of Europe, of about two or three pounds' weight. Crabb.

rope, of about two or three pounds' weight. Crabb.
TÜ's:-PŌRE,\* n. A genus of zoophytes, pipe-coral. Crabb.
TÜB'MAN,\* n.; pl. TUBMEN. (Law) A distinguished barrister in the English court of exchequer. W hishaw. See POSTMAN.

POSTMAN.

TO'BU-LAR, a. [tubulus, L.] Resembling a pipe or tube; longitudinally hollow; fistular.

TO'BU-LAT-ED, a. [tubulus, L.] Fistular; longitudinally TO'BU-LOUS, hollow; tubular. Derham.

TO'BULE, n. [tubulus, L.] A small pipe, tube, or fistular body. Woodward.

TO-BU-LOSE!, \*a. Resembling a tube or pipe. Hill.

TUCET, n. [tocchetto, It.] A steak; a collop Bp. Taylor.

TUCH, n. A kind of marble. Sir T. Herbert.

TUCK, n. [tweea, Welsh; estec, Fr.; stocco, It.] [A long, narrow sword. Shak. A kind of net. Carew. A sort of pull; a kind of lugging. A. Wood.] A fold in a dress.

TUCK, (tük) v. a. [tucken, Ger.] [t. TUCKED, pp. TUCKEN, TUCKED.] To gather into a narrower compass, to gather up; to enclose by pressing the clothes; to linder from

up; to enclose by pressing the clothes; to hinder from

TUCKED.] To gather into a narrower compact, as one spreading.

170CK, v. n. To contract. Sharp.

170CK, v. n. To contract. Sharp.

170CK, v. n. To contract. Sharp.

170CK, v. n. To contract. Sharp.

170CK, v. n. To contract. Sharp.

170CK, v. n. To contract. Sharp.

170CK, v. n. A curious vegetable found in the southern part of the United States, growing, like the truffle, contract of the earth, and regarded as a fungus:

— sometimes called Indian bread or loaf. Farm. Ency.

170CK, v. n. He or that which tucks:— an ornamental piece of dress to shade a woman's bosom.

170CK, v. n. He or that which tucks:— an ornamental piece of dress to shade a woman's bosom.

170CK, v. n. He or that which tucks:— Shak.

A steak or collop. Bp. Taylor.

170CK, v. n. Itoccata, It.] A flourish of a trumpet. Shak.

A steak or collop. Bp. Taylor.

170CK, v. n. Itoccata, l. A think of the tucket. Shak.

170CK, v. n. Itoccata, l. The sound of the tucket. Shak.

170CK, v. n. Itoccata, l. The anus. Skinner.

170CK, v. n. Itoccata, l. The anus. Skinner.

170CK, v. n. Itoccata, l. The anus. Skinner.

170CK, v. n. Itoccata, l. The anus. Skinner.

170CK, v. n. Itoccata, l. The anus. Skinner.

170CK, v. n. Itoccata, l. The anus. Skinner.

170CK, v. n. Itoccata, l. The anus. Skinner.

170CK, v. n. Itoccata, l. The anus. Skinner.

170CK, v. n. Itoccata, l. The anus. Skinner.

170CK, v. n. Itoccata, l. The anus. Skinner.

170CK, v. n. Itoccata, l. The anus. Skinner.

170CK, v. n. Itoccata, l. The anus. Skinner.

170CK, v. n. Itoccata, l. The anus. Skinner.

170CK, v. n. Itoccata, l. The anus. Skinner.

170CK, v. n. Itoccata, l. The anus. Skinner.

170CK, v. n. Itoccata, l. The anus. Skinner.

170CK, v. n. Itoccata, l. I. A dourish of a trumpet. Shak.

170CK, v. n. Itoccata, l. I. A dourish of a trumpet. Shak.

170CK, v. n. Itoccata, l. I. A dourish of a trumpet. Shak.

170CK, v. n. n. Itoccata, l. I. A dourish of a trumpet. Shak.

170CK, v. n. n. Itoccata, l. I. A dourish of a trumpet. Shak.

170CK, v. n. n. Itoccata, l. I. A dourish of a trumpe

TUFT, n. [touffe, Fr.] A collection, as of threads, ribbons, or feathers, into a knob or bunch:—a cluster or bunch,

or feathers, into a knob or bunch: — a cluster or bunch; as of grass: — a cluster, as of shrubs or trees.

TOFT, v. a. [i. TUFTED; pp. TUFTING, TUFTED.] To separate into tufts or little clusters, to adorn with a tuft.

TUFTXF/FA-TY, n. A villous kind of silk or taffety. Donns.

TUFTYED, a. Growing in tufts or clusters. Millon.

TUFTYED, a. Adorned with tufts; growing in tufts. Drayton.

TUG, v. a. [i. Tugged) pp. Tugging, Tugged). To pull with strength long continued; to draw; to pull; to pluck; to baul.

haul.

strength long continues; to draw; to pair, to pairs, to haul.
Tig, v. n. To pull; to draw; to labor; to struggle.
Tig, n. A long, hard pull; great effort. Dryden. A tow boat, as a steam-tug. A four-wheeled timber-carriage.
Hollowey. [Local, England.] A strong rope or leather strap used as a trace. [United States.]
Tig-Green, n. One that tugs or pulls hard. Sherwood.
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Tig-Green, n. One that tugs or pulls hard. Sherwood.
Tig-Green, n. One that tugs or tuttor, in the lilliaceous order.—The flower is noted for its gay colors.
Tig-Li-Po-Ma'ni-A,\* n. A mania for tullps. Progen.
Tig-Li-Po-Ma'ni-A,\* n. A mania for tullps. Progen.
Tig-Li-Po-Ma'ni-A,\* n. A beautiful American tree, so called because its flowers resemble the tullp in shape; liriodendron.
Tig-Green, n. Sherwood.

TUMBLED; pp. TUMBLING, TUMBLED.] To fall or come suddenly to the ground; to fall in numbers tumultuously, to roll about; to play tricks by various librations and motions of the body, as a buffoon.

TOM'SLE, v. a. To turn over; to throw down or about.

TOM'SLE, m. Act of tumbling or rolling; a fall.

TOM'SLE, m. Act of tumbling or rolling; a fall.

TOM'SLE, n. An who tumbles, or shows tricks or feats in tumbling:—a glass drinking-vessel:—a species of pigeon:—a sort of dog.

TOM'SREL, n. Icombercau, Fr.] A dung-cart; a cart; a cart used for implements of pioneers or artillery-stores.—

(Law) A ducking-stool for the punishment of scolds;

TUN

cart used for implements of pioneers or artillery-stores.—
(Law) A ducking-stool for the punnshment of scolds;
trebuchet; cucking-stool. Whishaw.
TÜM'BRIL,\* n. A sort of circular cage or crib formed of
osiers or twigs, used, in some parts of England, for feeding sheep in the winter. Farm. Ency.
TU-MR-FAC'TION, n. [tumefactio, L.] Act of swelling; state
of being swelled; swelling.
TÜ'ME-FY, v. a. [tumefacio, L.] [i. TUMEFIED; pp. TUMEFYING, TUMEFIED. To swell; to make to swell. Skarp.
TÜ'MID, a. [tumidus, L.] Being swelled; puffed up; protuberant:—pompous; boastful; puffy; turgid; bombastic;
falsely sublime.
TÜ-MID'[-TY,\* n. State of being tumid; tumidness. Boswell.

TU-MID'1-TY, \*n. State of being tumid; tumidness. Bosnoell. TÜ-MID-LY, \*ad. In a tumid form. Smart.
TÜ-MID-LY, \*ad. In a tumid form. Smart.
TÜ-MID-NESS, \*n. The state of being tumid. Smart.
TÜ-MID-NESS, \*n. The state of being tumid. Smart.
TÜ-MOR, n. [tumor, L.; tumeur, Fr.] A morbad swelling or prominence. [Affected pomp; false magnificence puffy grandeur; swelling mien. Wotton.]
TÜ-MOR-DES, (ta'murd) a. Distended; swelled. Junius. [R. TÜ-MOR-DES, ta. Swelling; tumid. B. Jonson. [R.]
TÜ-MOR-DES, a. Swelling; tumid. B. Jonson. [R.]
TÜ-MY-LATE, v. n. [tumulo, L.] To bury. Bailey.
TÜ-MY-LÖS'-TY, n. [tumulosus, L.] Full of hills. Bailey. [R.]
TÜ-MY-LÖS'-TY, n. [tumulus, L.] Hilliness. Bailey.
TÜ-MY-LÖS'-TY, n. [tumulus, L.] Hilliness. Bailey.
TÜ-MY-LÖS'-TY, n. [tumulus, L.] A promiscuous commotion in a multitude, a stir; an irregular violence, a wild commotion, an uproar; a riot.

TÜ-MÜLT, v. n. To make a tumult; to be in wild commotion.

TU'MULT, v. n. To make a tumult; to be in wild commotion. Multon.

TU'MULT, v. n. To make a tumult, to be in wild commotion. Milton.

TU-MÜLT'U-A-RI-LY, ad. In a tumultuary manner. Sandys.

TU-MÜLT'U-A-RI-LY, ad. In a tumultuary manner. Sandys.

TU-MÜLT'U-A-RI-LY, ad. In a tumultuary manner. Sandys.

TU-MÜLT'U-A-RI-NESS, n. Turbulence, disorder. K. Charles.

TU-MÜLT'U-A-RY, (ty-mült'yu-a-re) a. [tumultuaure, Fr.]

Disorderly; promiscuous; confused, tumultuous. Atterbury.

TU-MÜLT'U-A-TI, v. n. [tumultuor, L.] To make a tumult;

TU-MÜLT'U-O'DS, (ty-mült'yy-ās) a. [tumultueux, Fr.] Full of tumults; disorderly, confusedly agitated; promiscuous; turbulent, violent, tumultuary.

TU-MÜLT'U-O'DS-LY, ad. In a tumultuous manner.

TU-MÜLT'U-O'DS-LY, ad. In a tumultuous manner.

TU-MÜLT'U-O'DS-NESS, n. State of being tumultuous.

TÜ'MU-LÜS,\* n. [L.] pl. TÜ'MU-LI. A mound; a hillock, often covering a tomb or sepulchre. Hamulton.

TÜN, n. [tunne, Sax.; tonne, D.; tonne, tonneau, Fr.] A large cask; the measure of four hogsheads, or 252 gallons; any large quantity, proverbially. [A drunkard, in burlesque. Dryden.] A weight, &c. See Ton.

TÜN, v. a. To put into casks; is barrel. Bacon.

TÜN'A-BLE, a. That may be tuned; harmonious.

TÜN'A-BLE, a. That may be tuned; harmonious.

TÜN'A-BLE, a. That may be tuned; harmonious.

TÜN'BLI-LIED,\*(tün'böl-lid) a. Shaped like a tun. Smart.

TÜN'BLI-LIED,\*(tün'böl-lid) a. Shaped like a tun. Smart.

TÜN'BLI, ad. Harmoniously; melodiousness. Sherwood.

TÜN'BLI-LIED,\*(tün'böl-lid) a. Shaped like a tun. Smart.

TÜN'BLI, ad. Harmoniously; melodiousness. Sherwood.

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TÜN'BLI, ad. Harmoniously; melodiousness. Sherwood.

proper humor:—state with respect to order.

TUNE, v. a. [1. TUNED, pp. TUNING, TUNED.] To put into a proper musical state, to sing harmoniously:—to put into

TÜNE, v. n. To form one sound to another; to utter musical sounds without using words.

TÜNE'FÜL, a. Musical; harmonious. Milton.
TÜNE'FÜL-LY,\* ad. In a tuneful manner. Atterbury.
TÜNE'LES, a. Unharmonious; unmusical. Spenser.
TÜN'LE, n. One who tunes. Shak.

TUNG'STATE,\* n. (Chem.) A salt formed of tungstenic acid and a base. Brande.

and a base. Brands.
TDNG'STEN,\* n. [tung sten, Swed., Acavy stone.] (Min.) A
mineral which is a tungstate of lime; also a metal obtained from the mineral. Brands.
TDNG-STEN'IC,\* a. (Chem.) Obtained from tungsten. Ure
TU'NIC, n. [tunique, Fr.; tunica, L.] A garment worn by
the ancient Romans, of both sexes, under the toga, and
next to the skin; a kind of waistcoat:—a natural covering: intravument. ing; integument.

TO'NI-CA-RY, \* n. [tunica, L.] (Zool.) A headless mollus-

can. Erby.

TO'Ny-CLE, a. A natural covering; integument. Ray. Formerly, a kind of cope worn by the officiating clergy. Bala.

TO'Ny-CLE, a. A natural covering; integument. Ray. Formerly, a kind of cope worn by the officiating clergy. Bala.

TO'N'NG, a. Act of singing or playing in concert, act or method of putting into tune. Milton

TU-NIS'1-AN,\* (tu-nizh'o-an) n. A native of Tunis. Shaw.

TU-NIS'1-AN, a. Relating to Tunis. Earnshaw.

TU-NIS'2-AN, a. Relating to Tunis. Earnshaw.

TUNNER,\* n. One of a religious sect:—a subdivision of the Baptist, found chiefly in Pennsylvania;— called also Dunkers. Brands.

Dunkers. Brande.

TUN'NAGE, n. Arbuthnot. See Tonnage.

TUN'NAGE, n. Arbuthnot. See Tonnage.

TUN'NAGE, n. The shaft of a chimney; the passage for the smoke:— a funnel; a pipe or vessel with a broad mouth, by which liquor is poured into vessels:— a net resembling a funnel or tunnel.—(Engineering) A subterranean passage, cut through a hill or under a river, for the purpose of carrying through a canal, road, or railroad, &cc.

TUN'NEL, v. a. [i tunnelled; pp. tunnelling, tunnelled, v. a. [i tunnelled; pp. tunnelling, tunnelled; pp. tunnelling, tunnelled; pp. tunnellor passage through something. P. Cyc.

TUN'NY, n. [tonno, it.; thynnus, L.] A sea-fish; the Spanish mackerel.

TÜP, n. A ram. Holloway. [Local, Eng.]
TÜP, v. n. [L. TUPPED; pp. TUPPENG, TUPPED.] To butt, like
a ram. Johnson.

a ram. Johnson.
TOP, v. a. To cover, as a ram. Todd.
TOP, v. a. To cover, as a ram. Todd.
TUR'BAN, n. The usual head-dress of the Turks, Persians, and other Orientals; a sort of cap.
TUR'BAND, n. Same as turban. Same.
TUR'BANT, n. Same as turban. Multon.
TUR'BANT, n. Same as turban. Multon.
TUR'BANT, n. [turbara, from turba, low Latin for turf.]
(Eng. law) The right of digging turf. Skinner. The place where turf is dug. Cowell.

(Eng. law) The right of digging turi. Skinner. The place where turf is dug. Cowell. [TURRETH. TUR'BETH, or TUR'BITH, n. [turpethus, L.] Wieceman. See TUR'BID, a. [turbidus, L.] Having lees or sediment streed up; not clear; thick; muddy. TUR-BID'1-TY, n. The state of being turbid. Smart. TUR'BID-LY, ad. In a turbid manner. [Angrily. Young.] TUR'BID-NATE, n. State of being turbid, muddiness. TUR'BI-NATE, n. [turbo, L.] (Bot.) Shaped like a spinning-top. P. Cyc.

TÜR'BI-NĀT-ED, a. [turbinatus, L.] Twisted; spiral:— whirling, as on an axis; shaped like a top or an inverted

TÜR-BI-NÄ'TION, n. Act of spinning like a top. Cockeram. TÜR'BI-NÄ'TION, n. Act of pigeon. Pennant.
TÜR'BIT,\* n. A sort of pigeon. Pennant.
TÜR'BOT, n. [turbot, Fr. & D.] A delicate, flat fish, much esteemed for food, found in European seas.
TÜR'BU-LËNGE, n. [Fr.; turbulentia, L.] Quality of being turbulent; tunult; confusion; disorder; violence, commission, what turnul!

motion; riot; turmoil.

TÜR'BU-LEN-CY, n. Same at urbulence. Milton.

TÜR'BU-LENT, a. [urbulentus, L.] Raising agitation or commotion; liable to agitation; tumultuous; violent; riotous; seditious; mutinous.
Tür'by-LENT-Ly, ad. In a turbulent manner; tumultuous

ly; violently.

TUR'CISM, [tur'sizm, W. F. Sm. Wb.; tur'kizm, S. K.] n.

[Turcismus, low L.] The religion of the Turks. Atterbu-

[Turcismus, low L.] The religion of the Turks. Atterbury. [R.]
Turc-Colf, (tur-kāz/) n. See Turkols.
Türc/Q-Mán,\* n.; pl. Türc/Q-Mán,\* A native of Turcomania. P. Cyc.
Türd, n. [Sax.] Excrement; dung. Bailcy. [Low.]
Türre, n. [turf, Sax.; torf, D. & Swed.] pl. Turres. The surface of grass-land; a clod covered with grass; a sod:
—peat dug out of a bog, or swampy land, for fuel.
Türre, a. [t. turfed.] pp. turring, turfed.] To cover, as with turf. Mortimer.
Türr-Builly. (-bill) a. Formed of turf. Marton.
Türr-Less, n. The state of abounding with turf or turfs.
Türr-Less, a. Destitute of turf. Savage.
Türr'y, a. Full of turfs; covered with turf; built of turf.
Tür-Cescr', \* n. n. To swell; to indate. Dr. Francis. [R.]
Tur-Cescr', \* n. [turg-secses, L.] Act of swelling; Tur-Cesc'Cence, \* n. [turg-secses, L.] Act of swelling; Tur-Cesc'Cence, \* state of being swelled; empty magnificence. Broome.
Tur-Cesc'Cence, \* a. Growing large; swelling. Ash.

nificence. Browns.
TUR-GES/CENT,\* a. Growing large; swelling. Ash.
TUR-GES/CENT,\* a. Growing large; swelled; inflated;
bloated; pompous; tumld; bombastic.
TUR-GID-1-TY, n. State of being turgid; pompousness.
TUR-GID-NESS, n. Pompousness; turgidity. Warburton.
†TUR-GID-OUS,\* a. Turgid. B. Jonson.
TUR-N. A. A native or inhabitant of Turkey. Clarke.
TUR-NESS, A. A prese spiling comes fowl originally.

Tile Ex. (thr/ke) n. A large gallinaceous fowl, originally from America, but so named from its having been erroneously supposed to be brought from Turkey. P. Cyc.

TUR/KEY-CÖCK,\* m. The male of the turkey. Somerville.
TUR/KEY-HEN,\* m. The female of the turkey. Ash.
TUR/KEY-RED,\* m. A fine and durable red, dyed upon casico and woollen cloth, the coloring matter being madder. Brande.

ico and woolen cloth, the coloring matter being mander. Brande.
Türk'ish,\* a. Relating to Turkey or the Turks. Walsh.
Türk'ish: Ly, \* ad. In the Turkish manner. Qu. Ren.
Türk'ish: Ly, \* ad. In the Turkish manner. Qu. Ren.
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ness. Milton.

TUR'MOIL, v. n. To be in commotion or unquietness. Milton.
TURN, v. a. [turnan, Sax.; tourner, Fr., from torno, L.] [i.
TURNED; pp. TURNING, TURNED.] To make to deviate; to TURNED; pp. TURNING, TURNED.] To make to deviate; to make to go round, to put into a circular motion; to move round; to revolve; to change, by putting one part into the place of another; to circulate; to whirl, to wheel; to bend; to twist:—to shift, to bring the inside out:—to transform; to metamorphose; to transmute; to make of another color:—to change, to alter:—to translate:—to change to another opinion or party, to convert:—to transfer:—to make to nauseate:—to make glddy; to infatuate; to make mad:—to double in:—to agriate m the mind: fer:—to make to nauseate:—to make gray, to make mad:—to double in:—to agitate in the mind:—to blunt:—to expel; to reverse:—to retort, to throw back : - to make to return with profit. - To turn away, to back:—to make to feture with profit.— To turn away, of dismiss from service; to diseard; to avert. — To turn back, to return. — To turn off, to dismiss contemptuously; to give over; to deflect, to divert. — To be turned of, to advance to an age beyond. — To turn over, to transfer; to refer; to examine leaf by leaf; to throw off the ladder, as a criminal when hanged. — To turn to, to have recourse to.

TÜRN, v. n. To move round; to have a circular motion: — to change posture, to have a tendency or direction; to move

the face to another quarter:—to deviate, to alter; to be changed; to be transformed; to change:—to change to acid:—to become, to be brought eventually:—to depend on, as the chief point: — to grow giddy: — to return; to recoil: — to move, as on a pivot: — to be directed to or from
any point; as, "The needle turns to the pole." — To turn away, to deviate from any course. — To turn off, to divert one's course.

one's course.

TURN', n. Act of turning; state of being turned; gyration; meander; winding course:—a walk to and fro:—change; vicissitude; alteration:—successive course; chance; occasion; incidental opportunity:—action of kindness or malice:—reigning inclination:—that which comes by rotation; new position of things; exigence:—form; cast; shape; manner; bent; inclination; character:—the manner of adjusting the words of a sentence. [The court of the sheriff. See Tourn.]—By turns, one after another; alternately.

TURN'BENCH, n. A kind of iron lathe for turners. Mozon.

TURN'CAP,\* n. A chimney-top which turns round with the wind. Francis.

TURN'CAP,\* n. One who forsakes his party or prin-

TURN'COAT, (-köt) n. One who forsakes his party or principles; an apostate; a renegade. Shak.
Türn'er, n. One who turns, especially on a lathe: — a sort

of pigeon.
TUR'NER-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A yellow, or brown, crystallized

of pigeon.
TÜR'NER-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A yellow, or brown, crystallized mineral. Levy.
TÜR'NER-ITE, n. The turner's art or wares. Tvdd.
TÜRN'NER-I, n. The turner's art or wares. Tvdd.
TÜRN'NER, n. At of one who turns; meander.
tTÜRN'NER, n. At of one who turns; meander.
tTÜRN'NER-ESS, n. Tergiversation; subterfuge. Sidney.
TÜRN'NER-FORT\* n. The pount on which a thing turns; that which decides any matter. Francis.
TÜR'NIP, n. A white, esculent root, of several kinds.
TÜR'NIP-FLY,\* n. An insect that destroys turnips. P. Cyc.
TÜRN'EEY,\* (turn'kE) n. One who opens and locks the doors, and keeps the keys, of a prison. Walker.
TÜRN'ÖÜT,\* n. A short railway, with movable rails or switches, in a railroad, for enabling one train of cars to pass another. Jour. Sci. The act of quitting employment mutinously, or with a view to obtain increase of wages, or other advantage. Qu. Rev.
TÜRN'FIKE, n. A gate on a road to obstruct passengers, is order to take toil; a gate by which passage is obstructed - often used in the United States for a turnpike-road.

TURN'PIKE, \*v. a. To form or construct like a turnpike-road, or in a rounded form, as a road. Knowles.

TURN'FIKE-RAIN, \* n. One who keeps a toll-gate. Comper.

TURN'PIKE-ROAD, \*n. A road made by individuals, or by a corporation, on which tolls are collected. Hankins.

TURN'FILETE, \* ) n. A platform which turns upon a pivot,

TURN'IL-ELE, \*) used to remove railroad cars from one track to another. Tunnor.

TURN'SICK. a. Vertiginous: giddv. Bacon.

TURN'SICK, a. Vertiginous; giddy. Bacon.
TÜRN'SICK, a. Vertiginous; giddy. Bacon.
TÜRN'SICK,\* n. A disease of sheep. Loudon.
TÜRN'SICK,\* n. A plant; the heliotrope. Miller.
TÜRN'SICK, n. He or that which turns a spit. It was once
done by a person, afterwards by a dog. Swift.
TÜRN'STILE, n. A kind of turnpike in a footpath. Huds-

TURN'STŌNE,\* n. A bird; the sea-dotterel. Pennant.
TÜR'PEN-TÎNE, n. [trementina, It.] A viscid exudation, or
transparent resinous juice, from trees of the pine and fir

THE PRIME ASSESSMENT OF THE PRIME SPECIES.

TUR PRIME as (Min.) Yellow super-sulphate of mercury; a powder used in painting; called also turpsth mineral. Brands.—(Med.) The cortical part of the root of the plant, convenius turpsthum, imported from the East. McCullock.—Written also turpith.

The turnstude. from turpst, L.] Moral

Cullock. — Written also turpth.

TURPI-TUBE, n. [Fr.; turptudo, from turpis, L.] Moral baseness or vileness; wickedness; enormity. South.

TUR-QUOIST', (up-KEr') n. [Fr.] See Turkors. Stat.

TUR-REL, n. A tool used by coopers. Sherwood.

TUR-REL, n. [turris, L.] A small, stender, tall tower; a small, slender eminence raised on a building.

TUR-REL-ED, a. Furnished with, or formed like, turrets.

TUR-REL-TITE.\* n. (Goal.) A genus of ammonites, or fossil shells. Buckland.

shells. Buckland.

TBR-BL-TEL/LA,\* n. (Conch.) A genus of shells. Roget.

TBR-BL-TEL/LA,\* n. (Conch.) A genus of shells. Roget.

TBR-TEL, n. [turtle, Sax.; tourterdie, Fr.; tortorella, IL.; turtur, L.] A genus of chelonian reptiles, a sea-tortoise:— a dove. See Turkleove.

TBR-TLE-DÖVE, (tür'ül-düv) n. A species of dove noted for its geniteness and tenderness.

TÜR-TLE-BÖUP,\* n. Soup made of turtle. Smollett.

\*TÜR-TLE-BÖUP,\* n. Soup made of turtle. Smollett.

\*TÜR-TLE-BÜP,\* n. Soup made of turtle. Smollett.

\*TÜR-TUR-SQUP,\* n. Soup made of turtle. Smollett.

\*TÜR-TUR-SQUP,\* n. Soup made of turtle. resembling the Doric.

TOS'CAN,\* n. A native of Tuscany. Ash.

Doric.
Tüs'(A,N,\* a. A native of Tuscany. Ash.
TÜSH, interj. An expression of contempt; pshaw! be silent! Shak.
TÜSK, n. The long tooth of a pugnacious animal; a fang; the holding tooth.
TÜSK, v. n. To gnash the teeth, as a boar. B. Jonson.
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TUS'SLE, w. A struggle; a contest. Grose. [Vulgar.]
TUS'SLE, v. n. To struggle; to scuffle. Perry.
TUS'SQCK, m. A tuft, clump, or small hillock, of grass;
hassock. Loudon. — Written also tussuck. See Tussock-GRASS.

GRASS.

TOS'SQCK-GRASS,\* n. A species of grass which thrives in marshy lands, valuable for feeding cattle. Hamilton.

TOT, sater. Noting contempt; tush! Shak.

TO'TE-LAR, a. [tattle, Fr.; tutela, L.] State of being under a guardian or tutor; guardianship. Bacon.

TO'TE-LAR, a. [tattlare, Fr.] Relating to a tutor, TO'TE-LAR, y. guardian, or guardianship; protecting; guarding. Dryden.

TO'TE-LE, n. Tutelage. Howell.

TO'TE-NAG, n. An alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel, made in China: — applied also to a pale brass, and to bell-metal, and. in India. to zinc.

in Crims:— applied also to a pale brass, and to bell-metal, and, in India, to zinc.

TÜ'TQR, n. [tutor, L.; tuteur, Fr.] One who has the care of another's learning and morals; a teacher, an instructor in a college or university.—(Law) A guardian.

in a college or university. — (Law) A guardian. TÜ'TOR, v. a. [i. TUTORED; pp. TUTORING, TUTORED.] To instruct; to teach: — to treat with superiority or severity. TÖ'TOR-AGE, s. The authority or care of a tutor. [R-] TÜ'TOR-SES, s. An instructress; governess; directress. TU-TO'R-AL,\* a. Relating to a tutor. Qx. Rev. TÜ'TOR-SHP, m. Office of a tutor — (Law) The protection or care of one who is under authority, and unable to take care of himself. Hooker.

\*TÜİ'TOR-Y. \* a. Instruction: intorage, Reid.

care of himself. Hooker.
ITÜ'TORY,\* n. Instruction; tutorage. Reid.
ITÜ'TORY,\* n. Lattraction; tutorage. Reid.
ITÜ'TORY, n. A tutoress. Delgarne.
ITÜ'TORY,\* [ittlean, old Fr.] Parkleaves, a plant. Drayton.
ITÜ'TY,\* [it.] (Mus.) All together; a direction for all the parts to play in full concert. Brande.
ITÜ'TY,\* [ittle,] tow'IL; tutie, old Fr.] An impure oxide of zinc, collected from the chimneys of the smelting furnaces.

TUZ, n. A lock or tuft of hair. Dryden.
TWAD'DLE,\* (twod/dl) n. Anile discourse; nonsense; foolish talk; twattle; tattle; gabble. Gent. Mag. [A modern cant word, which seems to have nearly supplanted the similar word twattle.]

TWALP'DLE,\* (twöd'dl) v. a. [i TWADDLED; pp TWADDLING, TWADDLED.] To talk idly or foolishly; to prate; to twattle. Qs. Rev.
TWALP'DLER,\* (twöd'dler) n. An impertment triffer. Ed.

Rev.
TWAIN, (twān) a. & n. Two. Millon. [An old English word, now used only ludicrously, unless in poetry.]
TWAING, v. n. [t. TWANGED; pp. TWANGENG, TWANGED.] To sound with a quick, sharp noise, as a vibrating, tense string; to make a sharp or a nasal sound.
TWANG, v. a. To make to sound sharply. Skak.
TWANG, n. A sharp, quick, vibrating sound:—an affected, nasal modulation of the voice. South.
TWANG of With a sharp sound. Prior [h.]

nasal modulation of the voice. South.

Twing, ad. With a sharp sound. Prior. [R.]
†Twing ele. (twing'gl) v. n. To twang. Shak.

Twing'ele, (twing'gl) v. n. To twang. Shak.

Twing'eling,\* a. Twanging; contemptibly noisy. Shak.

Twing'eling,\* a. Twanging; contemptibly noisy. Shak.

Twing'eling,\* a. Twanging; contemptibly noisy. Shak.

Twing'eling,\* a. Twanging; contemptibly noisy. Shak.

Twing'eling,\* a. A species of green tea. Davis.

Twang'eling, (twiz) Contracted from it was. Drysden.

Twangle, (twiz) Contracted from it was. Drysden.

Twangle, (twiz) Contracted from it was. Drysden.

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Twangle,\*

†TWĀY, a. For twain. Two. Spenser. TWĀY'BLĀDE, (twā'blād) n. A genus of small plants ; a polypetalous flower.

ypetanous nover.

TWEAG, (tw8g) v. a. Same as tweak. Skinner.

TWEAGUE, (tw8g) ) n. Perplexity; Judicrous distress. ArTWEAK, (tw8k) buthnot. [R.]

TWEAK, v. a. To squeeze betwitt the fingers. Shak. [R.]

TWEED, n. A light, woollen stuff, used for summer coat-

Tweededum and Tweedledee are ludicrous compounds of

a weeateaum and I weedtedee are ludicrous compounds of this word, used by Dean Swift, in ridicule of two musicians, or of their manner of playing.

Tweez/gr.-Case.\* n. A case for tweezers. Smart.
Tweez/gr.s. n. pl. [stu., Fr.] Nippers or small pincers to pluck out hairs. Popc.

TWELFTH'-DAY,\* n The festival of the epiphany, or manifestation of Christ, the twelfth day from Christmas.

TWELFTH'-NIGHT,\* n The evening of the epiphany. Mil-

TWELFTH'-TIDE, n. The twelfth day after Christmas.

Tusser. See Twelfth-Day. n. The twenth day after Christmas. Tusser. See Twelfth-Day.
Twelve, (twelv) a. & n. Two and ten; twice six.
Twelve month, (twelv/munth) [twel/munth, S. W. E. Ja.; twelv/munth, P. J. F. K.] n. A year, as consisting of twelve months. Shak.

Ja.; twělv'můnth, P. J. F. K.] n. A year, as consisting of twelve months. Shak.

TWĒLVE'PĒNCĒ, (twělv'pēns) n. A shilling.

TWĒLVE'PĒNCĒ, (twělv'pēns) n. A shilling.

TWĒLVĒ'PĒNCĒ, a. & n. Twelve times twenty. Dryden.

TWĒLVĒ'SCŌĒR, a. & n. Twelve times twenty. Dryden.

TWĒN'TṛĒTH, a. Twice tenth; ordinal of twenty.

TWĒN'Tṛ,\* n. The number of twice ten; a score. Scott.

TWÏ'BỊL, n. [A kind of halberd. Drayton.] A poer's or carpenter's tool. Crabb. A hook to reap with. Loudon.

TWÏ'BỊL, En,\* (twǐ'bild) a. Armed with twiblis or halberds. Mason.

TWICĒ, ad. Two times; doubly. - It is often used in com position; as, "a twice-told tale." Shak.

TWÏCĒL, ad. Two times; doubly. - It is often used in com position; as, "a twice-told tale." Shak.

TWÏCĒL, v. n. To be busy about trifles; to quiddle. Fopby. [Local, England.]

TWID'DLĒ,\* n. A pimple. Forby. [Local, England.]

TWID'DLĒ,\* n. A pimple. Forby. [Local, England.]

TWID'DLĒ,\* n. a. To touch lightly. Wiseman. [Low See TWERDLE, and TWIDDLE.

TWÏ'PĀLLĪĞN,\* v. a. To plough fallow land a second time Smart.

Smart.
TWI'SL-LOW-ING,\* n. The act of one that twifullows
†TWI'FÖLD, a. Twofold. Spenser.
TWIG, n. A small shoot or branch of a tree; a switch.
†TWIG'EN, a. Made of twigs; wicker. Shak
TWIG'EY, a. Full of twigs. Evelyn.
TWIG'-RUSH,\* n. A hard, rushy, prickly-edged plant. Farm.

Ency.

Twil'Light, (twillt) n. [tocelicht, D.] The faint light which is perceived for some time before sunrise and after sunset; obscure light; uncertain view.

Twil'Light, (twillt) a. Not clearly or brightly Illuminated; obscure; shaded; seen or done by twilight.

Twill, v. a. [1. twilling; p. Twilling, Twilling.] To weave by crossing the woof and warp in a particular manner:—to quilt. Twid.

Twill, n. A quill to wind yarn on; a spool:—the stripe or raised line made by twilling.

Twilled,\* (twild) p. a. Woven in a peculiar manner, or by the wood's crossing two or more threads of the warp; diversified.

Twill, s. A quilt. Greec. [Local, Eng.]
Twill, s. pt. Twing. One of two children born at the same
birth:—chiefly used in the plural:—the sign of the
zodiac, Genini.

Twin, v. a. [i. Twinned; pp. Twinning, Twinned.] To be born at the same birth. Shak. To bring two at once. Tus-

born at the same birth. Skak. To bring two at once. Tusser. To be paired. Sandys.
†Twin, v. n. To part; to go asunder. Chaucer.
†Twin, v. a. To divide into two parts; to separate. Chaucer.
Twin, \*a. Relating to a twin or to twins. Dryden.
Twin, \*a. Relating to a twin or to twins. Dryden.
Twink\_Börn, a. Born at the same birth. Milton.
Twinre, v. a. [i. Twinre], pp. Twinring, Twinre]. To twist or complicate so as to unite, or form one body or substance out of two or more; to unite itself with; to wreath.
Twinre, v. n. To convolve itself; to wrap itself closely shout: to wind: to make flexures: to turn round.

stance out of two or more; to unite insent what, it is in TWINE, v. n. To convolve itself; to wrap itself closely about; to wind; to make flexures; to turn round.

TWINE, n. A twisted thread; a large, strong thread; twist, convolution; embrace; act of convolving itself round.

TWINGE, (twinj) v. a. [wingen, Ger., twinge, Dan. [i. TWINGE; pp. TWINGING, TWINGE].] To torment with sudden and sharp pain; to pinch.

TWINGE,\* v. n. To feel a twinge or sharp, sudden pain.

Smart.

TWINGE, n. Short, sudden, sharp pain; a pinch. [Shak. TWINK, (twingk) n. The motion of an eye; a twinkling. TWINKLE, (twingk'kl) v. n. [1. TWINKLED; pp. TWINKLING, TWINKLED.] To sparkle; to flash irregularly; to shine with intermitted light; to shine family, to quiver:—to open and shut the eye by turns:—to play irregularly. TWIN/KLE, } n. A sparkling, intermitting light; a motion TWIN/KLE, } n. A swalling, intermitting light; a motion TWIN/KLING, n. A twin lamb; a lamb of two at a birth. TWIN/LING, n. A twin lamb; a lamb of two at a birth. TWIN/ING, in, a hold of twins. Tusser TWIN/ING, n. A breeder of twins. Tusser TWIN/ING, n. A beast of two winters old. Grose. [Local, England.]; TWIR', v. n. To flutter; to take short flights with great TWINGE, n. Short, sudden, sharp pain; a pinch.

Twire, v. n. To flutter; to take short flights with great agitation of the wings. Chaucer. To quiver; to twitter,

to chirp. Shak.
Twire,\* n. A twisted thread or filament. Locke.

to chirp. Stake.

TWIRE,\* n. A twisted thread or filament. Locke.

TWIRE,\* n. A twisted thread or filament. Locke.

TWIRE, v. a. [1. TWIRLED; pp. TWIRLING, TWIRLED.] To move or turn round rapidly; to whirl.

TWIRE, n. To revolve with a quick motion.

TWIRE, n. Rotation, rapid, circular motion, twist.

TWIST, n. a. [twisten, D.] [1. TWISTED, pp. TWISTING, TWISTED.]

To form by complication or convolution; to twine; to contort; to writhe; to wieathe; to wind, to encircle by something round about:—to form, to weave:—to unite, to insinuate.

TWIST, v. n. To be contorted or convolved. Arbuthnot.

TWIST, n. Any thing made by convolution or winding two bodies together; any thing twisted:—a single string of a cord; a cord; a string:—contortion; writhe; the manner of twisting. [A twig. Fair/az.]

TWIST'ER, n. One who twists:—an instrument of twist-TWIT, v. a. [1. TWITTED; pp. TWITTING, TWITTED.] To touch by reproach for something; to upbraid; to cast reflection upon, to reproach. Shak. [Vulgar.]

TWITCH, v. a. [1. TWITCHED; pp. TWITCHING, TWITCHED.]

To pull with a sudden jerk; to vellicate; to snatch, to pluck with a hasty motion.

TWITCH,\* v. n. To contract, as a fibre with pain. Spenser.

TWITCH,\* n. A quick pull; a sudden vellication:—a short, spasmodic contraction of the fibres.

TWITCH'ER,\* n. One who twitches. Smart.

TWITCH'GRISS, n. Couch-grass or quick-grass. Mortimer.

Twitch'er,\* n. One who twitches. Smart.
Twitch'er.kss, n. Couch-grass or quick-grass. Mortimer.
Twitch,\* n. A bird; a sort of finch. Crabb.
Twitt'er, v. n. [nittern, Ger.] [t. twittered; pp. twittering, twittered.] To make a succession of small, tremulous noises or motions, as a bird:—to feel a tremulous motion of the nerves. [To titter. Beaum. & Fl.]
Twitt'er, n. One who twits:—a small, intermitted noise; a flutter, as of the nerves.
Twitt'er.ling,\* n. The cheerful note of the swallow, &c.

Comper.

TWITTING-LY, ad. With reproach; so as to upbraid. TWITTLE-TWAT-TLE, (twil'tl-twöt-tl) n. [a reduplication of twattle.] Tattle; gabble; tittle-tattle. L'Estrange. [Vul-

gar.] TWIXT. A contraction of betwixt. Milton.

Two, (to) a. One and one. — It is used in composition; as, two-legged. Smith. \*\*two-legged. Smith.
Two-orders. (tô'kkp-suld) a. Having two capsules.
Two-orders. (tô'sôld) a. Having two cells. Loudon.
Two-orders. (tô'sôld) a. Having two cells. Loudon.
Two-orders. (tô'sôld) a. Having two fowers. Smith.
Two-orders. Engle, a. Having two fowers. Smith.
Two-orders. Double; two; two of the same kind.
Two-orders. Double. (two; two of the same kind.
Two-orders. Double.). St. Matt. xxiii.
Two-orders. (to complete two hands; having two hands:—large; bulky. Dryden.

TWÔ/HĒAD-ED,\* a. Having two heads. Hill.
TWÔ/LĒAVED,\* (tô/išvd) a. Having two leaves. Leudon.
TWÔ/LĒGGED,\* (tô/išyd) a. Having two legs. Gey.
TWÔ/LŌBED,\* (tô/iðbd) a. Having two lobes. Gray
TWOPENCE, (tô/pēns or tūp/ens) [tūp/ens, S. W. P. J. F.
J.; tŷ/pēns, K.; tò/pēns, colloquially tūp/ens, Sm.] n. Two
pennies; a term of account:—formerly a small English
coll

coin.

TWOPENNY,\* (th'pēn-q or thp'en-q) [colloquially, thp'en-q, Sm.] a. Worth or valued at twopence. Ash.

TWO'TONGUED, (th'thingd) a. Double-tongued; deceifful.

TWO'VĂLVED,\* (th'valvd) a. Having two valves. Gray.

TP'BURN-TICK-ET,\* n. (Eng. law) A certificate given to the prosecutor of a felon to conviction. Bouvier.

TP-EHON'IC,\* a. Relating to Tycho Brahe, or his system of astronomy. P. Cyc.

TP'DY,\* n. A small bird. Drayton.

TYE, (th) v. a. To bind.—n. A knot. See Tie.

TY'ER, n. One who ties. See Tier.

TŸ'ER, n. One WIO HES. SEC LIME TY'SER, n. See TIGER. TY-HĒĒ', (to-hē') n. See TEHEE. TŸKE, n. A dog. Shak. See TIKE. TŸK'BAL, n. [tymbale, old Fr.] A kind of kettledrum. Prior. IYME, n. A dog. Mad. See IYE.

TYM'BAL, n. Lympan, L.; tympan, Fr.] [A drum. Cotgrave.] A frame belonging to a printing-press, covered
with parchment, on which the sheets are laid to be printed:— the pannel of a pillar or door.— Tympan sheet, a
sheet of paper fastened on the tympan for a guide.

TYM-SAV'[C,\* a. Relating to the tympanum; drum-like.

Roget.

TYM-PA-NI'TES, n. [τυμπανίτες.] (Med.) A distention of the abdomen; tympany. B. Jonson. See Tympany. TYM-PA-NIT'IC,\* a. Relating to tympany or tympanites.

Smith

†TYM'PA-NIZE, v. n. To act the part of a drummer. Coles. TYM'PA-NIZE, v. a. To stretch over, as the skin over a

TYM'PA-NIZE, v. a. To stretch over, as the wkin over a drum. Oley.

TYM'PA-NOM, n. [L.] A drum.—(Anat.) The drum of the ear.—(Arch.) The flat, triangular part of a pediment:
—a hollow wheel, as in cranes, treadmills, &c.—(Bot.) A membrane in a moss. Wiseman.

TYM'PA-NY, n. [tympanum, L.] (Med.) An elastic distention of the abdomen, arising from a morbid collection of gas in the intestines:—sometimes called drum-belly or the

wind-dropsy.

TYNE,\* v. a. To lose: — to lose a cause in court. — To tyne heart, to lose courage or spirit. Sir W. Scott. [A Scottish

hear, to lose courage or spirit. Sir W. Scott. [A Scottish word.]

TY/NY, a. Small. Shak. See Tiny.

TYPE, (tip) n. [type, Fr., typus, L.; τόπος, Gr.] A figure stamped upon a coin; a figure, a sign; a signal; an emblem:—an emblem or example of any thing more valuable or more conspicuous; as a medal is a type of a victory, or a certain sentiment is the type of a man's mind.—(Nat. hist.) A model, pattern, or specimen, in nature; as the cat is the type of the genus febs.—(Theol.) A figure or symbol by which something is prefigured; an anticipatory representation of Christ in the Old Testament.—(Med.) A form or oharacteristic of a disease.—(Printing) A metallic printing letter, with which books are printed; printing letters collectively, of which there are twenty-one different sizes, having specific names.

TYPE, v. a. To prefigure; to typify. White.

TYPE-(NDN-)NG,\*n. The art or act of casting or founding types or letters for printing. P. Cyc.

TYPE-(NET-AL,\*n. A nalloy of lead and antimony, used in casting printers' types. One part of antimony and three of lead are the usual proportions. Brande.

TYPINIOPS,\*n. [ruφλω/ys.] A species of serpent. Roget.

TYPINIOPS,\*n. The evil genius of Egyptian mythology. Brande.

TŸ-PHOON',\* n. A violent tornado or hurricane in the Chi-

nese seas; a tropical storm : - a hot, suffocating wind Brande.

Brande.

TY/PHUS, n. [rυφος.] (Med.) A fover characterized by small, weak, and unequal, but usually frequent, pulse, with great prostration of strength, and much cerebral disturbance. Dunglison.—Used often as an adjective. TYP/1c. [a. [typique, Fr.; typicus, L.] Emblematical; TYP/1-CAL-NESS, n. metaphorical; figurative. TYP/1-CAL-NESS, n. The state of being typical.

TYP/1-FI-ER,\* n. One who typifics. Warburton.

TYP/1-FI-ER,\* n. [n. the word of the world. Camden.

TYP/0-OS-MY, n. [rūπος and κόσμος.] A representation of the world. Camden.

the world. Canden. ΤΥ-ΡΟΘΡΑ-PHER, π. [τόπος and γράφω.] A printer. Warton. (ΤΥ-ΡΟ-GRΑΡΗ/Ις, a. Emblematical; figurative. ΤΥ-ΡΟ-GRΑΡΗ/Ι-CAL, σΤΥΥ-Ο-ΘRΑΡΗ/Ι-CAL, [tl-po-graff-e-kgl, S. E. Ja. K. Wo.; tlp-o-graff-e-kgl, W. P. J. F. Sm.]

a. Relating to typography or printing.

ULC

[TF-PO-GRÄPH']-CAL-LY, ad. By means of types.

TT-POG'RA-PHY, π. [rύπος and γράφο, Gr.; typographie, Fr.; typographie, L.] The art of printing. [tEmblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical representation. Browns.]

TTP'-OL-TITE,\* π. (Min.) A stone or fossil having figures of animals or vegetables impressed on it. Hamilton.

TT-POL'O-Q-Y,\* π. [τ΄πος and λόγος.] The doctrine of types, or a discourse on types. P. Fairbaira.

TTP-RAN (Il'ran) π. [Fr.; tyramas, L.] A tyrant. Spenser.

TTP-RAN'NIC, λα. [τηταπας, Fr.] A female tyrant. Spenser.

TT-RAN'NIC, λα. [τηταπας, Γ.] κ. [κηταπαίμε, Fr.; τνραπαίμε, Fr.; τνραπαίμε, Fr.; τνραπαίμε, Fr.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε, Γκ.; τνραπαίμε,

Ask

Ask.

TF.RAN'NI-CI-DAL,\* a. Relating to tyrannicide. Booth.

TF.RAN'NI-CIDE, n. [tyrannus and cado, L.] Act of killing a tyrant; one who kills a tyrant. Burke.

TTEL'AN-NING, p. a. Acting the part of a tyrant. Spenser.

TTEL'AN-NIZE, v. n. [tyranniser, Fr.] [i. TTEANNIZED; pp. TTEANNIZED; TO play the tyrant; to act with rigor and imperiousness.

TYR'AN-NIZE, v. a. To subject or compel by tyranny. Mikes TYR'AN-NOUS, a. Tyrannical; despotic; arbitrary. Skak. TYR'AN-NOUS-LY, ad. Despotically; tyrannically. Bale. TYR'AN-NY, (th'an-ne) n. [tyrannic, Lu; vopavvic, Gr.; tyrannic, Fr.] Absolute monarchy imperiously administered; the government or conduct of a tyran; 'despotism:—unresisted and cruel power; cruel government; rigorous command:—severity; rigor.
TYREN, n. [rópavvoc, Gr.; tyrannis, L.] An absolute monarch ruling with oppression and cruelty; a despot:—a cruel, despotic, and severe master; an oppressor.
TYRE, n. Hakwill. See Tire.
TYRE, v. n. To prey upon. See Tire.
TYRE, v. n. To prey upon. See Tire.
TYRE, n. A preparation made of milk and buttermilk, in India, to be eaten with rice. W. Eacy.
TYR'E-AN,\* a. Relating to Tyre, purple. Ency.

ULT

TYR' [-AN,\* a. Relating to Tyre, purple. Ency.
TY'RÖ, n. [tro, L.] pl. TY'RÖŞ. A beginner in learning;
one not yet master of his art; one in his rudiments.—

Written also tiro. See Tiro.

TYR-OL-EŞE',\* n. sing. & pl. A native or the natives of Tyrol.—a. Relating to Tyrol. Russell.

TTTHE, (tith) n. A tenth part. See Tithe. TTHING, n. See Tithing.
TZAR, (zär) n. See Czar.

the twenty-first letter of the English alphabet, and the fifth vowel, has heretofore, in most English dictionaries, been confounded with the consonant v, as 1 has been with j; though the sounds and uses of the two letters are widely different. One and the same character, V was formerly used for both letters; and the character U is of modern introduction. The two principal sounds of u are the long, as in tune, and the short, as in tune.— It is used as an abbreviation, as, U. S., for United States; U. C. 752, urbis condute [anno] 752, "in the 752d year from the building of the city."

Dulling of the city."

10'BER-0'S, (yū'ber-ūs) a. [uber, L.] Fruitful; coplous, abundant. Sir T. Herbert.

10'BER-TY, (yū'ber-te) n. [uberté, Fr.; ubertas, L.] Abundance, fruitfulness. Florio.

10-BI-CĀ/TION, n. [ubi, L.] State of having local relation.

Gleznith.

Glanville.

Glasville.

D-BI-Q-Yin. Whereness. Bailey. [A scholastic term.] [R.]

D-BI-QUA'RI-AN,\* a. Existing every where. Cowper.

D-BIQ-UIST,\* (yū-bik'wist) n. Same as ubiquitarian. Brande.

D-BIQ-UI-TA'RI-AN,\* (yū-bik-we-ta'rṛ-an) n. One who exists every where:—one who believes that the body of Christ is present in the eucharist, in virtue of his divine

Cansus by present in the eucharist, in virtue of his divine omnipresence. Brande.

7-B[Q'U]-TA-BI-NESS, n. Existence every where. Fuller.

7-B[Q'U]-TA-BY, (yū-blk'we-ta-re) n. [ubique, L.] One who exists every where: — one who holds to the corporal ubiquity of Christ. Bp. Rekardson

7-B[Q'U]-TOUS,\* (yū-blk'we-tūs) a. Existing every where.

Qu. Ren.

D-BiQ'Uj-TY, (yā-bik'wo-te) n. [ubique, L.] Omnipresence; existence at the same time in all places. Hooker.

D'BI sD'PRA,\* [L.] "Where above mentioned," a reference to a preceding quotation. Ency.

DD'DER, n. The bag with the dugs of a cow, ewe, mare, or other large animal. Shak.

DD'DERED, (idd'derd) a. Furnished with udders. Gay.

D-DOM'E-TER,\* n. A rain-gauge, a pluviameter. Brande.

DG'Lj-TSS, n. State of being ugly; deformity.

DG'Ly, a. [ogan, Goth.] Deformed; offensive to the sight; contrary to beautiful:—disagreeable; hateful. Shak.

D-KASE',\* n. An edict or ordinance of the emperor of Russia, having the force of law in his dominions. Brande.

James.

OL'CER, n. [ulcère, Fr.; ulcus, L.] A sore that has existed some time, and is attended with purulent discharge; a running sore.

TUDING SOFE A. That may become ulcerated. Qu. Rev. DL'CER-A-BLE,\* a. That may become ulcerated. Qu. Rev. DL'CER-ATE, v. m. [ulceror, Fr.; ulcero, L.] [1. ULCERATED; pp. ULCERATED, To become ulcerous; to turn to an ulcer.

UL'CER-ATE, v. a. To disease with ulcers. Harvey. UL-CER-A'TION, n. [Fr.; ulceratio, L.] Act of ulcerating;

ulcer; sore.

UL'CER-A-TIVE,\* a. Tending to ulcerate. Holland.

UL'CERED, a. [ulceré, Fr.] Ulcerated. Temple.

UL'CER-OUS, a. [ulcerosus, L.] Afflicted with ulcers or old sores. Shak

sores. Shak.

DL/CER-OUS-NESS, n. The state of being ulccrous.

DL/CIS-OLE,\*n. A little ulcer. Smart.

ULEMA,\* (ô.1c-ma' or yā-lē'ms) n. The collective name of the body of learned men in Turkey, being the plural of the Arabic âlim, "wise." The college or body is composed of the three classes of the Turkish hierarchy, viz., the imans or ministers of religion, the muftis or doctors of law, and the cadis or administrators of justice. P. Cyc.

U-Lig'1-NOUS, a. [uliginosus, L.] Slimy; muddy. Wood-nard.

UL'LAGE, n. [uligo, L.] (Gauging) What a cask wants of being full.

being full.

UL'MINE,\*n. [ulmus, L., the clm.] (Chem.) A black or dark hrown substance which exudes from the bark of several kinds of trees, and particularly of the elm. Brande.

UL'NA,\*n. [L.] (Anal.) The larger of the two bones of the fore-arm, which forms the prominence of the elbow, in the bending of that joint. Dungison.

UL'NAR,\*a. Relating to the ulna or elbow-bone. P. Cyc.

U-U-DEN'DEON,\*n. (Geol.) A genus of extinct fossil plants. Buckland.

plants. Buckland.

D-LO-DEN' DEN', \* ... (veel.) I genus of extinct loss plants. Buckland.

\*\*DL-TE'R|-OR, a. [L.] Being beyond, or on the further side; situate on the other side, further.

\*\*DL-TE'R|-OR-LY, \*\* ad. In an ulterior manner. Pusey.

\*\*DL'TI-MA RĀ'TI-Ō, \* (-rā'she-ō) [L.] "The last reasoning." — Ultuma rato regum, "the last reasoning, or last resort, of kings," war. Qu. Rev.

\*\*DL'TI-MATE, (al'(-mat) a. [ultumus, L.] Being the last; hatest, final; utmost, intended in the last resort.

\*\*DL'TI-MATE-LY, ad. In the last consequence; finally.

\*\*DL-TI-MA'TION, n. The last offer or concession. Swift. [R.]

\*\*DL-TI-MA'TION, n. [L.] pl. ULTIMATA. The last offer. —

(Dylomacy) The final conditions offered by one government for the settlement of a dispute with another.

\*\*TULTIME, (al'(um) a. [Fr.; ultimus, L.] Ultimate. Bacon.

\*\*TULTIME, (al'(um) a. [Fr.; ultimus, L.] Ultimate. Bacon.

\*\*TULTIM'-TY, n. [ultimus, L.] The last stage or consequence. Bacon.

\*\*DL'TI-MO,\*\* [L., commonly contracted to ult., mense,

quence. Bacon.

\*\*DL'TJ-MÖ,\*\* [L., commonly contracted to \*ult., \*mense, month, being understood.] In the last month. Scudamore. †\*DL'TJON, (ül'shun) n. [old Fr.; ulto, L.] Revenge. Browne. \*DL'TJON, (ül'shun) n. [old Fr.; ulto, L.] Revenge. Browne. \*Extravagant. Ed. Rev.—It is a word much used in modern politics, and also with reference to religious parties. It is applied to such as carry the opinions of the party to which they belong to the farthest point. It is sometimes used as a substantive. "The ultras of either party." Ed. Rev. It is also often used in composition; as, \*ultra-liberal.

[Cru.\*\* [Cru.\*\*] \*\* "Extreme principles or measures. Brit. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. | Rev. |

nutra-liberal. [2nt. Crut. Cl. Trans-15m. and nutra-liberal control of the liberal control of the liberal control of the liberal control of the liberal control of the liberal color of the laps lazuli; a very fine blue color, much valued by painters. CL-Trans-Ma-Rine', a. Being beyond the sea; foreign. Burks.

UL-TRA-MON'TANE, a. [ultramontain, Fr.; ultramontanus,

L.] Being beyond the mountains; foreign:—applied by Italian writers to treologians, jurists, &c., of other countries beyond the Alps, especially France.—Ultramontaine tenets are those least favorable to the supremacy

moniume teneis are those least favorable to the supremacy of the pope. Brands.

DL-TRA-MÖN'TANE, n. One living beyond the mountains, or beyond the Alps:—a foreigner. Becon.

DL-TRA-MÖN'TA-NISM,\* n. Ultramontane tenets:—sometimes used also, north of the Alps, for the highest view of the pope's authority. Ch. Ob.

DL-TRA-MÖN'TA-NIST,\* n. An advocate for ultramontane principles of for ultramontaining. Ch. Ob.

principles, or for ultramontanism. Ch. Ob.

UL-TRA-MUN'DÂNE, a. [ultra and mundus, L.] Being beyond the world. Boyle.

UL-TRÔ/NE-ODS, a. [ultra one.s., L.] Spontaneous; volun-

tary. Bailey.

†DL'U-LATE, v. n. [ululo, L.] To howl; to scream. Ser T.

Tary. Bauey.

†\*DL'y-LATE, v. n. [ululo, L.] To howl; to scream. Str T. Herbert.

\*\*DL-y-LATE, v. n. A howling or loud lamentation made by hired female mourners in the east. Th. Campbell.

\*\*DM'BEL, n. [umbelle, Fr.; umbella, L.] (Bot.) A fan-like form of inforescence, in which all the pedicles proceed from a single point, as in the caraway.

\*\*UM'BEL-LAFE,\*\* a. Relating to, or like, an umbel. Smart.

\*\*UM'BEL-LAFE,\*\* a. Relating or or onsisting of umbels. P. Cyc.

\*\*UM'BEL-LATE,\* a. Bearing or consisting of umbels. P. Cyc.

\*\*UM'BEL-LATE,\* a. Bearing or despessed in an umbel, as caraway, the parsinp, and many other plants.

\*\*UM'BEL-LATE,\* a. (Bot.) A division of an umbel. Loudon.

\*\*UM'BEL-LOILE,\* n. (Bot.) A division of an umbel. Loudon.

\*\*UM'BEL-LOILE,\* n. (Bot.) A division of an umbel. Loudon.

\*\*UM'BER, n. A fossil, used as a pigment, named from Ombria, in Italy, where it was first obtained:—also a brown coal, or peat, used as a pigment, found near Cologne.—[ombre, Fr.] A fish. Walton.

\*\*UM'BER,\* a. To color with umber, to darken. Shak.

\*\*UM-BIL'[C,\* a. Belonging to the navel; umbilical. Ash.

\*\*UM-BIL'[C,\* a. Belonging to the navel; umbilical. Ash.

\*\*UM-BIL'[C,\* a. Belonging to the navel; umbilical. Ash.

\*\*UM-BIL'[C,\* a. Belonging to the navel; umbilical. Ash.

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\*\*UM-BIL'[C,\* a. Belonging to the navel; umbilical. Ash.

\*\*UM-BIL'[C,\* a. Belonging to the navel; umbilical. Ash.

\*\*UM-BIL'[C,\* a. Belonging to the navel; umbilical. Ash.

the sun. Brande.

OM'RRAGE, n. [ombrage, Fr.] [Shade; screen of trees.

Huloet.] Resentment; offence; affront; sense of injury.

[IM-BRA'(Fr. 7018, [um-brā']e-us, W. P. J. Ja.; um-brā']us,

S. F. K. Sn. Wb.] a. [ombrageux, Fr.] Shady, yielding

shade. [1Obscure. Wotton.]

UM-BRA'(Fr. 7018-1y.\* ad. In an umbrageous manner. Allen.

UM-BRA'(Fr. 7018-1y.\* ad. In an umbrageous manner. Allen.

UM-BRA'(Fr. 7018-1y.\* ad. In an umbrageous manner. Allen.

UM-BRA'(Fr. 7018-1y.\* ad. In an umbrageous manner. Allen.

Bulokar.

Bullokar. UM-BRAT'IC.

UM-BRAT'[C, L, Barou. Within doors, keeping at home. B. Jonson. [In Within doors, keeping at home. B. Jonson. [In W. P. Sm. Wb.; im-brit'], S. K. a. [umbratils, L.] Unsubstantial; unreal. B. Jonson. [UM-BRA'TIOUS. a. [umbrage, old Fr.] Captious; suspicious Watter. cious. Wotton.

TOM'BREL, n. An umbrella. Shelton.

UM-BREL'LA, n. [umbra, L.; ombrella, It.] A portable screen used as a protection from the rain, and from the rays of the sun.

TOM-BREL'10, n. An umbrella. Tatler.

10M-BREL'10, n. An umbrella. Tatler.

10M-BREL'ERE', (üm-bre-ēr') n. [umbrare, L.] The visor of a helmet. Spenser.

10M-BROS'I-TY, n. [umbrosus, L.] Shadiness; exclusion of

light. Browne.

light. Browne.

M'Pl-RAGE, R. An adjustment of a controversy by an umpire; arbitration. Bp. Hall.

M'Pl-R., [tim'pir, W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; tim'pir, S.; tim'pir or tim'pir, P.] n. [impar, L.] A third party to whom a dispute is referred:— a sole arbitrator; a judge; an arbiter. Browne. A person whom two referees, each chosen by his client, being unable to agree, jointly choose to decide the controversy. Brands.

Tom'Fire, v. a. To decide as an umpire; to arbitrate.

Bacon.

Bacon.

UM'PIRE-SHIP,\* n. The office of an umpire. Jewel.

DR. Pike-Ship, n. Inc once of an umpire. Jewel.

DN. A Saxon prefix, equivalent in meaning to the privative
of the Greeks, and the privative is of the Latins.
It is placed, at will, before adjectives and adverbs, and
before perfect participles of active verbs, to form adjectives; and also before many present participles, and a
considerable number of verbs and nouns.

When prefixed to of verbs and nouns.

When prefixed to adjectives, participles, and adverbs,

it is uniformly interracted by not; in substantives, by the want or absence of; and in verbs, it almost always signifies the reversing or annulling of the action or state expressed by the verb. Nearly or quite all the words compounded with an that are often met with, are here inserted. But the reversing or annuluing of the action of state expressed by the verb. Nearly or quite all the words compounded with an that are often met with, are here inserted. But some which are, or may be, legitimately formed, are doubtless omitted. — Un and in are in some cases used indifferently; as, unalienable or inalienable. See In.

ON-A-BAN'DONED,\* (—dond) a. Not abandoned. Griffin.

ON-A-BAN'DONED,\* (—dond) a. Not abandoned. Griffin.

ON-A-BAN'DONED,\* (—dond) a. Not abandoned. Griffin.

ON-A-BAN'DONED,\* (—dond) a. Not abased. Ash.

UN-A-BABHED', (In-B-Bash') a. Not abased. Ash.

UN-A-BABHED', a. Undiminished; not abated.

UN-A-BAT'EDLy,\* ad. Without abatement. Dr. Arnold.

UN-A-BAT'EDLY,\* ad. Without abatement. Dr. Arnold.

UN-A-BAT'EDLY,\* ad. Without abatement. Dr. Allon.

UN-A-BED'TED,\* a. Not abating. Wirt.

UN-A-BED'TED,\* a. Not abating. Wirt.

UN-A-BED'TED,\* ("in-a-bid') a. Not ability. Allon.

UN-A-BID', "Ty, n. Inability. Milton. See Inability.

UN-A-BID', "In-Bully. Allon. See Inability.

UN-A-BID', "In-Bully. Allon. See Inability.

UN-A-BID', "In-Bully. Allon. A. Not abolished.

UN-A-BRIDGED',\* ("un-a-bid') a. Not abilished.

UN-A-BRIDGED',\* ("un-a-bid') a. Not absorbed. Mason.

UN-A-B-SORBED',\* ("un-a-bid') a. Not absorbed. Stryps.

UN-A-B-SORBED',\* ("un-a-bid') a. Not absorbed. Ash.

UN-A-B-SORBED',\* ("un-a-bid') a. Not absorbed. Ash.

UN-A-B-SURP',\* a. Not absorbed! Davy.

UN-A-B-SORBED',\* ("un-a-bid') a. Not absorbed. Ash.

UN-A-B-SORBED',\* ("un-a-bid') a. Not absorbed. Ash.

UN-A-B-SORBED',\* ("un-a-bid') a. Not absorbed. Mason.

UN-A-B-SORBED',\* ("un-a-bid') a. Not absorbed. Mason.

UN-A-B-SORBED',\* ("un-a-bid') a. Not absorbed. Mason.

UN-A-B-SORBED',\* ("un-a-bid') a. Not absorbed. Mason.

UN-A-C-CENT'ED, a. Having in acceptable. See Acceptable.

UN-A-C-CES'S-B-Le. A. Inaccessible. Hakeoull.

UN-A-C-CES'S-B-Le. Ness, n. Inaccessiblity. Hale.

UN-A-C-CES'S-B-Le. Ness, n. Inaccessiblity. Hale.

UN-A-C-CES'S-B-Le. Ness, n. Inaccessiblity. Hale.

UN-A-C-CEN'A-B-Le. Ness, n. Inaccessiblity. Hale.

UN-A

son.

N-AC-COM'MO-DAT-ED, a. Not accommodated. Shak.

UN-AC-COM'MO-DAT-ING, a. Not accommodating. Byron.

UN-AC-COM'PA-NIED, (un-sk-kum'pa-nid) a. Not accompanied, not attended; alone.

UN-AC-COM'PLISHED, (un-sk-kom'plisht) a. Not accomplished, unfinished, incomplete; not elegant.

UN-AC-COM'PLISH-MENT, a. Want of accomplishment.

Milton.

Un-AC-CORD'ANT, \* a. Not accordant. Dwight.
UN-AC-CORD'ED, \* a. Not accorded or agreed upon. Bp.

UN-AC-CORD'ING,\* a. Not according or agreeing. Smart.
UN-AC-CORNT-A-BIL'I-Ty,\* n. Unaccountableness. Swyl.
UN-AC-COUNT'A-BLE, a. Inexplicable, strange; not responsible; not accountable.
UN-AC-COUNT/A-BLE-NESS,\* n. State of being unaccount-

able. Ash.

able. Ass.
UN-AC-COONT'A-BLY, ad. Inexplicably; strangely.
UN-AC-COONT'BD,\* a. Not accounted. Johnson.
UN-AC-COU'TRED,\* (ün-ak-kö'terd) a. Not accounted. Ash.
UN-AC-COU'MY-LAT-ED,\* a. Not accumulated. Ash.
\*\*TW-X/YUN-DTF a. Procedure Rouls.

UN-AC-CUMU-LAT-ED,\* a. Not accumulated. Ash. †UN-XC/CU-RATE, a. Inaccurate. Boyle. †UN-XC/CU-RATE, a. Inaccurate. Boyle. †UN-XC-CU-RATE, a. Inaccurate. Boyle. UN-AC-CUSED/,\* (Mn-sk-kust') a. Not accursed. Thomson. UN-AC-CUS'TOMED, (Un-sk-kus'tumd) a. Not accustomed; not used; not habituated; new; not usual. Shac. UN-A-CHIEV-BLE, a. Not achievable. Farindon. UN-A-CHIEV-ED,\* (Un-s-chovd') a. Not achieved. Smart. UN-AEL'HM, a. Not aching; not painful. UN-AEL'HM, a. Not aching; not painful. UN-AC-ENDOWL'EDGED, (Un-sk-nöl'ejd) a. Not acknowledged: not owned.

edged; not owned.

eaged; not owned.
Un-AC-QUAINT'ANCE, n. Want of acquaintance. South.
UN-AC-QUAINT'ED, a. Not acquainted; not known.
UN-AC-QUAINT'ED-RESS, n. Unacquaintance. Whiston.
UN-AC-QUE'A-BLE, \*a. Not acquirable. Ash.
UN-AC-QUIE'D-\*\* (-kwTrd') a. Not acquired. Bp. Taylor
UN-AC-QUIT'TED, \*a. Not acquirted. Ash.

UN-AC-QUIT'TED, \*a. Not acquitted. Ash.
UN-AC-QUIT'TED, \*a. Not acted; not performed. Shak.
†UN-AC-TYPE. a. Not acted; not performed. Shak.
†UN-AC-TYPE. a. Not acted; not performed. Shak.
†UN-AC-TYPE. \*BSS, \*n. Inactivity. Bp. Taylor.
UN-AC-TYPE. \*bSS, \*n. Inactivity. Bp. Taylor.
UN-AC-DXFT'ED, \*a. Not adapted. Smith.
UN-AD-XFT'ED. \*A. Not adapted. Smith.
UN-AD-NCT'ED, \*a. Not addicted. Ash.
UN-AD-DICT'ED, \*a. Not addicted. Ash.
UN-AD-JUST'ED, \*a. Not addicted. Ash.
UN-AD-JUST'ED, \*a. Not adjusted or settled. Burke.
UN-AD-MIT'TED, \*a. Not adjusted or settled. Burke.
UN-AD-MIT'TED, \*a. Not admitted. Ash.
UN-AD-MON'ISHED, (Un-ad-mon') a. Not admonshed.
UN-A-DOERD', (-dörd') a. Not adored; not worshipped.
UN-A-DÖENED', (-dörd') a. Not adcorated; not adorned.

UNA

UNA

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UN-4-DUL TER-ATE, a. Genuine, not adulterated.
UN-4-DUL'TER-ATE-D, a. Genuine; not adulterated.
UN-4-DUL'TER-ATE-LY, ad. Without spurious mixture.
Giller.
                  Gleet.

OR-AD-VENT'U-ROUS, a. Not adventurous. Milton.

OR-AD-VIS'A-BLE, a. Not advisable; not prudent.

OR-AD-VIS'A-BLE, a. Not advisable; not prudent.

OR-AD-VIS'ED-Ly, ad. Without advice; imprudently, indiscreetly; injudiciously. Hooker.

ON-AD-VIS'ED-LY, ad. Without advice; rashness.

ON-AFFA-BLE,* a. Not affable. Daniel.

ON-AFFA-BLE,* a. Not affable. Daniel.

ON-AFFECT'ED, a. Not affected; real; not hypocritical; open; candid; sincere; not labored; not moved.

ON-AFFECT'ED-LY, ad. Beally; without affectation.

UN-AFFECT'ED-NESS,* n. State of being unaffected.

Blar.
                Blar.

DN-AF-ECT'ING, a. Not affecting; not pathetic.

DN-AF-ECT'ION-ATE, a. Wanting affection. Milton.

DN-AF-E'ANCED,* (Un-af-I'yanat) a. Not affineed. Ash.

UN-AF-EIMED', * (Un-af-I'yanat) a. Not affineed. Ash.

UN-AF-ELICT'ED, a. Not afficted; free from trouble.

UN-AF-FELICT'ED,* a. Not afficited; Beaum. & Fl.

UN-AF-FELID',* a. Not affraid; fearless. Thomson.

UN-AG-GRES'SIVE,* a. Not aggressive; not making attack.

Gu. Ren.
                                  Qu. Rev.
                  UN-A-GREE'A-BLE, a. Unsuitable; disagreeable. Milton.
        UN-A-GREE'A-BLE, a. Unsuitable; disagreeable. Jaucon. See Disagreeable.
UN-A-GREÉ'A-BLE-NESS, n. Disagreeableness [R.]
UN-A-GREÉ'A-BLE-NESS, n. Disagreeableness [R.]
UN-AID'A-BLE, a. Not to be helped. Shak.
UN-AID'SD, a. Not assisted; not aided.
UN-AIL'ING,* a. Free from disease; healthy. Chatham.
UN-AIL'ING,* a. Having no particular direction.
UN-AIL'ING,* (un-aid') a. Not aired. Beaum. & Fl.
UN-A-LARM'ING,* a. Not alarming. Dunght.
UN-A-LARM'ING,* a. Not alarming. Dunght.
UN-A-LARM'ING,* a. Not alarming. Dunght.
UN-AL'IEN-A-BLE, (un-ai'yen-a-ble) ad. In an unalienable manner. Young.
UN-AL'IEN-A-BLY,* (un-ai'yen-a-ble) ad. In an unalienable manner. Young.
UN-AL-LARM'ING,* (un-ai'yen-a-ed) a. Not alienated. Ash.
UN-AL-LARD', (un-ai-laid') a. Not alieged. Ash.
UN-AL-LEGED',* (un-ai-laid') a. Not alieged. Ash.
UN-AL-LEGED',* (un-ai-laid') a. Not allevated. Secker.
UN-AL-LIED',* (un-ai-laid') a. Having no alliance.
UN-AL-LIED',* (un-ai-laid') a. Having no alliance.
UN-AL-LIED',* (un-ai-laid') a. Having no alliance.
UN-AL-LIED',* (un-ai-laid') a. Having no alliance.
UN-AL-LIED',* (un-ai-laid') a. Having no alliance.
                                  See DISAGREEABLE.
            Un-AL-Lied', (un-al-lid') a. Having no alliance.
Un-AL-Low'A-BLE,* a. That may not be allowed. D'Is-
            Un-AL-LÖWED',* (un-al-loud') a. Not allowed. Ash.
Un-AL-LÖYED',* (un-al-loud') a. Not alloyed; uncorrupted.
        ON-AL-LOYED', un-si-rota / a. Not allured. Ash. Trong.
ON-AL-LÜRED', * (un-si-lürd') a. Not allured. Ash. Un-AL-LÜR', ins. * a. Not alluring. Smith.
ON-AL-TER-A-BLE', TY, * n. Unalterableness. Urc.
ON-AL'TER-A-BLE, a. Unchangeable, immutable.
ON-AL'TER-A-BLE-NESS, n. Immutablity, unchangeable-
          ness.

UN-AL-TER-A-BLY, ad. Unchangeably; immutably.

UN-AL-TERED, (Un-Al-Yerd) a. Not changed; not altered.

UN-A-MAL-GA-MAT-ED,* a. Not amalgamated. Ency.

UN-A-MAZ-ED-/, (-maz-d') a. Not astonished; not amazed.

UN-AM-B-I-GU-TY,* n. Want of ambiguity; clearness.
        Secont.

UN-AM-BIG'U-OUS, a. Not ambiguous; clear.

UN-AM-BIG'U-OUS-LY,* ad. Not ambiguously. Smith.

UN-AM-BIT'TIOUS-LY,* ad. Not ambiguously. Smith.

UN-AM-BIT'TIOUS-LY,* (un-ym-bish'us-lq. ad. Not ambitton.

UN-AM-BIT'TIOUS-LY,* (un-ym-bish'us-lq. ad. Not ambitton.

UN-AM-BIT'TIOUS-LY,* (un-ym-bish'us-lq. ad. Not ambitton.
          UN-4-MEN'A-BLE, a. Not amenable. Ed. Rev.
UN-4-MEND'A-BLE, a. [inemendabilis, L.] That cannot be
UN-A-MEN'A-BLE, a. Incommodabils, L.] That cannot be mended. Pope.
UN-A-MEND'A-BLE, a. [inemendabils, L.] That cannot be mended. Pope.
UN-A-MERND'ED, a. Not amended. Udal.
UN-A-MERSED', * (un-a-mërst') a. Not amersed. Ash.
UN-A-MERSED', * (un-a-mërst') a. Not amersed. Ash.
UN-A-MUS'A-BLE, a. Not amiable; not lovely.
UN-A-MUS'A-BLE, * a. Incapable of being amused. Jeffrey.
UN-A-MUS'A-BLE, * a. Incapable of being amused. Jeffrey.
UN-A-MUS'A-BLE, * a. Not amusing. Manader.
UN-A-MUS'A-BLE, * a. Not amusing. Januarder.
UN-A-MUS'A-LYZED, (un-an's-liz'd) a. Not analyzed. Boyle.
UN-AN'E-LYZED, (un-an's-liz'd) a. Not analyzed. Boyle.
UN-AN'E-HORED, (un-an's-liz'd) a. Not analyzed. Boyle.
UN-AN'E-HORED, (un-an's-kor'd) a. Not analyzed. Boyle.
UN-AN'E-HORED, (un-an's-kor'd) a. Not analyzed. Boyle.
UN-AN'E-MATE, * a. Of one mind; unanimons. Conley.
UN-XN'-MAT-RD, a. Of one mind; unanimated.
UN-AN'-MAT-RD, * a. Not animating. Ash.
U-N-N'M'-MUS-Y, "A. Not animating. Ash.
U-N-N'M-MUS-Y, "A. Not animating. Ash.
U-N-N'M-MUS-Y, "A. Not animating. Ash.
U-N-N'M-MUS-Y, "A. Not animating. Ash.
U-N-N'M-MUS-Y, "A. Not animating. Ash.
U-N-N'M-MUS-Y, "A. Not animating. Ash.
U-N-N'M-MUS-Y, "A. Not animating. Ash.
U-N-N'M-MUS-Y, "A. Not animating. Ash.
U-N-N'M-MUS-Y, "A. Not animating. Ash.
U-N-N'M-MUS-Y, "A. Not animating. Ash.
U-N-N'M-MUS-Y, "A. Not animating. Ash.
U-N-N'M-MUS-Y, "A. Not animating. Ash.
U-N-N'M-MUS-Y, "A. Not animating. Ash.
U-N-N'M-MUS-Y, "A. Not animating. Ash.
U-N-N'M-MUS-Y, "A. Not animating. Ash.
U-N-N'M-MUS-Y, "A. Not animating. Ash.
U-N-N'M-MUS-Y, "A. Not animating. Ash.
U-N-N'M-MUS-Y, "A. Not animating. Ash.
U-N-N'M-MUS-Y, "A. Not animating. Ash.
U-N-N'M-MUS-Y, "A. Not animating. Ash.
U-N-N'M-MUS-Y, "A. Not animating. Ash.
U-N-N'M-MUS-Y, "A. Not animating. Ash.
U-N-N'M-MUS-Y, "A. Not animating. Ash.
U-N-N'M-MUS-Y, "A. Not animating. Ash.
U-N-N'M-MUS-Y, "A. Not animating. Ash.
U-N-N'M-MUS-Y, "A. Not animating. Ash.
U-N-N'M-MUS-Y, "A. Not animating. Ash.
U-N-N'M-MUS-Y, "A. Not animating. Ash.
U-N-N'M-MUS-Y, "A. No
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U-NAN'I-MOUS-Ly, ad. With one mind; with unanimity; without any dissent. The state of being unanimous. UNAN's-MOUS-NESS, n. The state of being unanimous. UNAN-NEXED',\* (Mn-an-next') a. Not annexed. Proc. UN-AN-NI'HI-LA-BLE,\* a. That cannot be annihilated. ble. Carne. DIG. Carrie.
UN-AP-RE-CI-A-BLY,\* ad. Inappreciably. J. Montgomery.
UN-XP-PEE-HEND'FD, a. Not apprehended.
UN-XP-PEE-HEN'SI-BLE a. Inapprehensible. South.
UN-XP-PEE-HEN'SIVE, a. Inapprehensive. South.
UN-XP-PEE-HEN'SIVE-NESS,\* n. Want of apprehensiou.
Ballab. UN-AP-PRĪZED', (ŭn-sp-prīzd') a. Not apprized ; ignorant. UN-AP-PRŌACH'A-BLE, a. That may not be approached. UN-AP-PRŌACH'A-BLE-NESS,\* n. State of being unappronchable. Qu. Rev. N-AP-PRŌACH'A-BLY,\* ad. So as not to be approached UN-AP-PROACH'A-BLY,\* ad. So as not to be approached Dr. Allen.

UN-AP-PROACHED', (ŭn-ap-procht') a. Not approached.

UN-AP-PRO'PRI-ATL,\* a. Inappropriate. Warburton.

UN-AP-PRO'PRI-ATL,\* a. Not appropriated.

UN-AP-PRO'VING,\* a. Not approving. Burke.

UN-AP-PROV'NG,\* a. Not approving. Burke.

UN-AP-PROV'NG,\* a. Not approving. Burke.

UN-AP-PROV'NG,\* a. Not approving. Burke.

UN-XPT', a. Not apt; indocile, unskilful, dull, not ready, unfit, not qualified; improper; unsuitable.

UN-XPT'YESS, a. Want of aptness, unfitness; unsuitableness; dulness; unreadiness, disqualification.

UN-ART'FUL, ad. Not aptly, unfit; improperly.

UN-XPT'YESS, a. Want of aptness, unstitues; unsuitableness; dulness; unreadiness, disqualification.

UN-ART'FUL, (in-ar'gud) a. Not argued; not disputed.

UN-ARTHED', (in-ar-rivd') a. Having no arms or armor.

UN-ART'EDL, a. Not arrival') a. Not brought to a trial

UN-ART'EDL, a. Ignorant of the arts. Waterhouse.

UN-ART'EDL, a. Not artful; artless.

UN-ART'FUL, a. Not artful; artless.

UN-ART'FUL, a. Not artful; artless.

UN-ART'FUL-LY, ad. In an unartful manner. Swoft.

UN-ART'FUL-LY, ad. In an unartful manner. Swoft.

UN-ART-IFI'CIALL, Y. (ün-är-te-f'ish'gl-le). ad. Inartificial.

Burke. Burks. [cally.]

ÜN-AR-TJ-FI''CIAL-LY, (\u00e4n-te-fish'sl-le) ad. Inartifi-Un-As-CEND'ED,\* a. Not ascended. Shelley.

UN-AS-CER-TAINED',\* (\u00e4n-slamd') a. Not ascendance. Cook.

UN-A-SHAMED',\* (\u00fcm-s-slamd') a. Not ashamed. Pollok.

UN-ASHED', (\u00fcm-skt') a. Not asked; not invited.

\u00e4UN-AS-PEC'TIVE, a. Not having a view to. Feltham

UN-AS-PEC'TIVE, a. Not sayinging; not ambitious.

UN-AS-SAIL'A-BLE, a. That cannot be assailed. UN-AS-PĪE'ING, a. Not aspiring; not ambitious.
UN-AS-SĀIL'A-BLE, a. That cannot be assailed.
UN-AS-SĀILED', (in-3s-sāid') a. Not attacked; not assailed.
UN-AS-SĀULT'A-BLE,\* a. Not assaultable. Hakluyt.
UN-AS-SĀULT'ED,\* a. Not assaulted. Idler.
UN-AS-SĀYED', (un-as-sād') a. Not assayed; not tried.
UN-AS-SĒET'ED,\* a. Not asserted. Ash.
UN-AS-SĒED',\* (un-as-sād') a. Not assersed. Ash.
UN-AS-SĒNED',\* (un-as-sī'na-bl) a. Not assignable. Ash.
UN-AS-SĪM'-LĀT-ED,\* a. Not assignable. Ash.
UN-AS-SĪM'-LĀT-ED,\* a. Not assimilating. Good.
UN-AS-SĪM'-LĀT-D, a. Not assimilating. Good.
UN-AS-SĪM'-LĀT-D, a. Not assisted; not helped.
UN-AS-SĪST'[No, a. Not assisted; not helped. Un.As-Sist'ing, a. Not assisting; giving no help. Un.As-Sō'Ci-Āt-ED.\* (-sō'she-āt-ed) a. Not associated. Ash.

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TN-AS-SURT'ED,* a. Not assorted. Ash.

UN-AS-SURGED',* (in-ss-swajd') a. Not assuaged. Southey.

UN-AS-SUMED',* (an-ss-sumd') a. Not assuaged. Ash.

UN-AS-SUMED',* (an-ss-sumd') a. Not assured. Ash.

UN-AS-SUBED', (in-a-shird') a. Not assured; not confident.

UN-A-TON'A-BLE, a. Not to be atoned or appeased. Millon.

UN-AT-TACHED', (in-a-tond') a. Not attached; not arrested.

UN-AT-TACH-BLE,* a. That cannot be attacked. West. Rev.

UN-AT-TACK-BLE,* a. That cannot be attacked. Burke.

UN-AT-TACK-BLE,* a. That cannot be attained, gained, or obtained; being out of reach.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        ÜN-BEAÜ'TI-FIED,* (ün-bü'te-fid) a. Not beautified. Lamb
ÜN-BEAÜ'TI-FÜL, (ün-bü'te-fül) a. Not beautiful.
ÜN-BE-CLÖÜD'ED,* a. Not beclouded or dimmed; seeing
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 ON-BE-CLÖUD'S D,* a. Not beclouded or dimmea; seeing clearly. Watts.

[UN-BE-COME', (ün-be-küm') v. a. To misbecome. Sherleck.
UN-BE-COME', (ün-be-küm'ing) a. Not becoming; improper; indecent; unauitable; indecorous.
UN-BE-COM'|NG-LY, ad. In an improper manner.
UN-BE-COM'|NG-NESS, m. Indecency; indecorum. Locka †UN-BE-DÓUBED', * (ün-be-dâwbd') a. Not bedauhed. Ask.
UN-BE-BCKED', * (ün-be-dâwbd') a. Not bedecked. Ask.
UN-BE-FTTTING, a. Not becoming; not suitable.
UN-BE-FÖÖL', * v. a. To deprive of the qualities of a fool South.
      DN-4T-TAIN'A-BLE, a. That cannot be attained, gained, or obtained i being out of reach.

DN-4T-TAIN'A-BLE-NESS, n. State of being unattainable.

DN-4T-TAIN'BG, a. Not attaining, failing. Carlyle.

DN-4T-TAIN'ING, a. Not attaining, failing. Carlyle.

DN-4T-TEMPT'ED, (in-at-temt'ed) a. Untried; not assayed.

DN-4T-TEMPT'ING, (un-at-temt'ed) a. Not attempting.

Waterland.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          South.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     South.

UN-BE-RIEND'ED, a. Not befriended.

†UN-BE-EET', v. a. To deprive of existence. Dryden.

UN-BE-EIN'N, NG, * a. Not beginning. Mentgomery.

UN-BE-EÖT', a. Unbegotten. Milton.

UN-BE-EÖT'TEN, (ün-be-göt'tn) a. Not begotten; eternal, not concerted.
      UN-AT-TEND'ED, a. Not attended; unaccompanied.
UN-AT-TEND'ING, a. Not attending. Millon.
[UN-AT-TEND'ING, a. Inattentive. Tutler.
UN-AT-TEN'IVE, a. Inattentive. Tutler.
UN-AT-TEN'U-AT-ED,* a. Not attenuated. Ash.
UN-AT-TERD',* (un-st-tird') a. Not attened. Ash.
UN-AT-TERD',* (un-st-tird') a. Not attened. Ash.
UN-AT-TERD',* a. Not attractive. Thomson.
UN-AT-TERD',* a. Not attractive. Ash.
UN-AUG-MENT'ED,* a. Not authentic, not genuine.
UN-AU-THEN'TIC, a. Not authentic, not genuine.
UN-AU-THEN'TIC,* a. Not authenticated. Paley.
UN-AU-THEN'IT-Q-INTER,* a. Not authoritative. Hawkins.
UN-AU-THEN'IT-Q-INTER,* a. Not authoritative. Ash.
UN-AU-THEN'ING. a. Not authoritative. Aughtins.
UN-AU-THEN'ING. a. Not authoritative. Aughtins.
UN-AU-THEN'ING. a. Not authoritative.
           UN-AT-TEND'ED, a. Not attended; unaccompanied.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        not generated.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     UN-BE-GUILE', (un-be-gil') v. a. [a. unsequiled; pp. un-
Beguiling, unseguiled.] To undeceive; to set free from
the influence of any deceit.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   the influence of any deceit.

UN-BE-60N', a. Not yet begun. Hooker.

UN-BE-61N', a. Not beheld; unseen. Milton.

UN-BE-11ELD', a. Not beheld; unseen. Milton.

UN-BE-11EV', (in-be-16') n. Incredulity; infidelity; dis-

tiun-BE-11EV', a. To disbelieve. Dryden.

UN-BE-11EV', a. An infidel; a sceptic; a disbeliever.

UN-BE-11EV', (in-be-10') a. Not believed; infidel.

UN-BE-10', (in-be-10') a. Not loved; not beloved.

UN-BE-10', a. Not believed, ungirded. Byron.

UN-BE-10', a. Not believed, ungirded. Smart.

UN-BEND', v. a. [i. UNBENT; pp. UNBENDING, UNBENT.] To free from flexure: — to relax; to remit; to set at ease; to free from restraint.
         not supported by authority.

UN-A-VAIL'A-BLE, a. Not available; usoless.

UN-A-VAIL'A-BLE-NESS, n. State of being unavailable.

UN-A-VAIL'ING, a. Not availing, ineffectual, useless, vain.

UN-A-VAIL'ING-LY,* a.d. Without any avail. Richardson.

UN-A-VERGE'A-BLE,* a. That may not be avenged. Words-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        free from restraint.
UN-BEND',* v. n. To become relaxed or unbent; to rid
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 free from restrant.

On-BEND', *v. n. To become relaxed or unbent; to rid one's self from constraint, to act with freedom. Paley.

Un-BEND', Ing., a. Not bending; not yielding; resolute.

Un-BEN'S-FICED, (un-ben'e-fist) a. Not beneficial. Multon.

Un-BEN'S-FICED, (un-ben'e-fist) a. Not beneficial. Multon.

Un-BEN-E-FIT-ED, *a. Not benefited. Knoz.

Un-BE-NE'(-LENT, a. Not benefited. Knoz.

Un-BE-NIGHT'ED, (un-be-nigd) a. Not benighted.

Un-BE-NIGHT'ED, (un-be-nigd) a. Not benighted.

Un-BE-QUEATHED', *(-kwēthd') a. Not bequeathed. Ash.

Un-BE-GUEATHED', *(-kwēthd') a. Not bequeathed. Ash.

Un-BE-SEEM', a. Not bereft, not robbed. Sandys.

Un-BE-SEEM', a. Unbecoming; unfit. K. Charles.

Un-BE-SEEM', Ing-Ly, *ad. Not beseemingly. Barrow.

Un-BE-SEEM', *a. Not beset, not besieged. Ash.

Un-BE-SOUGHT', (un-be-spo'kn) a. Not besought.

Un-BE-SOUGHT', (un-be-spo'kn) a. Not bespoken.

Un-BE-STÖMED', (un-be-stōd') a. Not bestawed or given Un-BE-TRYPD', (un-be-trothd') a. Not bestawed or given Un-BE-TROTHED, *(un-be-trothd') a. Not bestawed Ashal.

Un-BE-WILLD', (un-be-wild') a. Not betrybed. Ashal.

Un-BE-WILLD', (un-be-wild') a. Not bewildered
         UN-A-VENGED', (ŭn-a-vănjd') a. Not avenged, unrevenged. 
UN-A-VÖID'A-BLE, a. Not to be avoided; inevitable. 
UN-A-VOID'A-BLE-NESS, n. State of being unavoidable;
  UN-A-VOID'A-BLE, a Not to be avoided; inevitable.
UN-A-VOID'A-BLE-NESS, n. State of being unavoidable; inevitablity. Glanville.
UN-A-VOID'A-BLY, ad. Inevitably. Addison.
UN-A-VOID'BD, a. Not avoided; inevitable. Shak.
UN-A-VOĞED', *(ŭn-3-voĞch') a. Not avouched. Ash.
UN-A-VOĞED', *(ŭn-3-voĞch') a. Not avouched. Ash.
UN-A-VÖĞED', *(ün-3-vöĞch') a. Not awakend.
UN-A-WĀK'ENED, (ün-3-wākt') a. Not awakend.
UN-A-WĀK'EN-ING, * a. Not awakening. Foster.
UN-A-WĀK'EN-ING, * a. Not awakening. Foster.
UN-A-WĀRE', a. Not awaredd. Ash.
UN-A-WĀRE', a. Not awaredd. Ash.
UN-A-WĀRE', ad. Unexpectedly, unawares. Milton.
UN-A-WĀRE', ad. Unexpectedly, unawares, suddenly; unexpectedly; Suddenly.—[At unawares, suddenly; unexpectedly; Dryden.]
UN-A-WED', (ün-Bat') a. Not backed, not supported.
UN-BACED', (ün-Bat') a. Not batled. Browne.
UN-BAE'ELED', *(ün-băt') a. Not batled. Browne.
UN-BAILED', *(ün-bāt') a. Not batled. Ash.
UN-BAILED', *(ün-bāt') a. Not batled. Ash.
UN-BAILED', *(ün-bāt') a. Not batled. Clarks
UN-BAL'LAST, a. Unbailasted. Addison.
UN-BAL'LAST, a. Unbailasted. Addison.
UN-BAL'LAST, a. Unbailasted. Addison.
UN-BAL'LAST, a. Unbailasted. —unsteady.
UN-BAL'LAST, ED, a. Not ballasted.—unsteady.
UN-BAL'LAST, *(ün-băt') and ballasted.—Unsteady.
UN-BAL'LAST, ED, a. Not ballasted.—unsteady.
UN-BAL'LAST, *(ün-băt') and ballasted.—unsteady.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        Un-BC-WIL'DERED,* (un-be-wil'derd) a. Not bewildered
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        A .h
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        UN-BE-WITCH', v. a. To free from fascination. South
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   UN-BI'AS, v. a. [L UNBIASED OF UNBIASED; pp. UNBIASING OF UNBIASED, TO GREEN DISSIPATION OF UNBIASED.] TO free from bias; to disentangle from prejudice. Locks. See Blas.

[UN-BI'ASED,* (un-bi'ast) a. Having no bias or prejudica. Ash.—Witten also unbiassed.

[UN-BI'AS-ED-LY, ad. Without bias or prejudice. Locks.

[UN-BI'AS-ED-LY, ad. Without bias or prejudice. Locks.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              "Ash. — Written also unbiassed.

UN-BI/AS-ED-LY, ad. Without bias or prejudice. Locks.

UN-BI/AS-ED-NESS, n. Freedom from bias. Hall.

UN-BID',

a. Not bid or bidden; unbidied; un

UN-BID', v.a. [i. UNROUND; pp. UNBINDING, UNBOUND.]

UN-BID', v.a. [i. UNROUND; pp. UNBINDING, UNBOUND.]

To remove a band or tie from; to loose; to untie.

UN-BI-O-GRAPH'-CAL,* a. Not blographical. Ec. Rev.

UN-BIT',

UN-BIT', v. a. [i. UNBOUND; pp. UNBINDING, UNBOUND.]

To remove a band or tie from; to loose; to untie.

UN-BIT', v. a. [i. UNBOUND; pp. UNBINDING, UNBOUND.]

TO remove the bit from.— (NAME)

UN-BIT', v. a. [i. UNBITTED; pp. UNBITTING, UNBITTED.]

TO remove the bit from.— (NAML). To remove the turns of the cable from off the bits. Mar. Dict.

UN-BIT', v. a. [i. UNBITTED; pp. UNBITTING, UNBITTED.]

UN-BILM'A-BLE, a. Not blamable; innocent; faultiess.

UN-BLAM'A-BLE, a. Not blamable; innocent; faultiess.

UN-BLAM'A-BLE, a. Not blamable; innocent; faultiess.

UN-BLAM'A-BLE, a. Not blamable; innocent; faultiess.

UN-BLAM'A-BLY, ad. Without blame or fault.

UN-BLAM'A-BLY, ad. Without blame or fault.

UN-BLAM'A-BLY, ad. Without blame or fault.

UN-BLAM'A-BLY, ad. Without blame or fault.

UN-BLAM'A-BLY, ad. Without blame or fault.

UN-BLAM'A-BLY, ad. Not blamable; not made to wither.

UN-BLAM'A-BLY, a. Not blasted; not made to wither.

UN-BLEACHED'*, (in-blam's and a. Not blasched. Oya.

UN-BLEACHED'*, (in-blam's and blanched.

UN-BLEM'SHA-BLE, a. Not capable of being blemished.

UN-BLEM'SHA-BLE, a. Not blanched. Milton.

G. C. ** Soft: E. E. C. ** hard; S. as Z. ** x as Z. ** — Wills.

G. C. ** Soft: E. E. C. ** hard; S. as Z. ** x as Z. ** — Wills.
UN-BAL'LAST,* v. a. (Naut.) To discharge or unload the ballast. Crabb.

UN-BAL'LAST,* p. a. Not ballasted: — unsteady.

UN-BAN'DAGED,* (un-ban'dajd) a. Not bandaged. Haslam UN-BAN'DAGED,* (un-ban'dajd) a. Not bandaged. Haslam UN-BAN'DED,* (-bankt') a. Not furnished with banks. Ash.

UN-BAN'NERED,* (-nerd) a. Not having banners. Sma-t.

UN-BAP-TIZ'ING,* a. Not baptizing. Coloridge.

UN-BAP-TIZ'ING,* a. Not baptizing. Coloridge.

UN-BAP-TIZ'ING,* a. Not baptizing. Coloridge.

UN-BAP-TIZ'ING,* a. Not baptizing. Coloridge.

UN-BAP-TIZ'ING,* a. Not baptizing. Coloridge.

UN-BAP-TIZ'ING,* a. Not baptizing. Coloridge.

UN-BAP-TIZ'ING,* a. Not baptizing. Coloridge.

UN-BAP-TIZ'ING,* a. Not baptizing. Coloridge.

UN-BAP-TIZ'ING,* a. Not bashful for UN-BAR-BAP.

UN-BAR-BEP, (un-barkd') a. Not barked [Barked. Bacon.]

UN-BAR-BIL, ("Un-barkd') a. Not barricadoed. Burke.

UN-BAP-TIZ, a. Not repressed; not blunted. Shak.

UN-BAP-TIZ, a. Not repressed; not blunted. Shak.

UN-BAP-TIZ, un-barkd') a. Not batteed. Shak.

UN-BAP-TIZ, un-barkd') a. Not batteed.

UN-BAP-TIZ, un-barkd') b. That cannot be borne; intolerable; insufferable. Sidney.

UN-BAB-TING, a. Not bearing. Dryden.

UN-BBAT'EN, (un-ba'(a-b) a. Not beaten; not trodden.

UN-BBAT'EN, (un-ba'(a-b) a. Not beaten; not trodden.

UN-BBAT'EN, (un-ba'(a-b) a. Not beaten; not trodden.
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ON-BLENGE/ING,* a. Not blenching or shrinking. Smith. ON-BLENDE/D, a. Not blended; unmingled.
UN-BLEST', a. Not blest; accursed; unhappy. UN-BLIGHT'ED, (in-blif'ed) a. Not blighted; unblasted. UN-BLIND,* v. a. To take the blind from Ash. UN-BLOO'JY, (in-blid')d) a. Not stained with blood. UN-BLOO'JY, (in-blid')d) a. Not bloody; not cruel. UN-BLOO'JY, (in-blid')d) a. Not bloomy. not cruel. UN-BLOS'SOM-ING, a. Not bearing any blossom. Mason. UN-BLOT'ED,* a. Not blotted. Ash. UN-BLOT'ED,* a. Not blown. Sandys UN-BLUNT'ED, a. Not blunded; not obtuse. UN-BLUNT'ED, a. Not blushing; shameless.
                       UN-BLENCH'ING, * a. Not blenching or shrinking. Smith.
                   ON-BLUSH'ING, a. Not blushing; shameless.

ON-BLUSH'ING-LY,* ad. Without shame. Knox.

UN-BLUSH'ING-LY,* ad. Without shame. Knox.

UN-BOAST'FUL, a. Not boastful; modest.

UN-BOASTER, (un-bold')d) a. Hoving no body; incorporeal.

ON-BO'LED', (un-bold') a. Not boiled.

ON-BO'LED', (un-bold') a. Not boiled.
              ON-BÖLLED', (ăn-boild') a. Not boiled.

UN-BÖLT', v. a. (1, UNBOLTED; pp. UNBOLTING, UNBOLTED.)

To remove a boil from; to unfasten; to unbar. Shak.

UN-BÖLT'ED, a. Not boiled:—coarse; gross

UN-BÖLT'ED, a. Walting a hat or honnet.

UN-BÖN'NET-ED, a. Walting a hat or honnet.

UN-BÖN'NET-ED, a. Walting a hat or honnet.

UN-BÖN', s., (in-būk', sh) a. Not bookish or studious.

UN-BÖT', v. a. [L UNBOOTED; pp. UNBOOTING, UNBOOTED.]

To divest of boots. F. Butler.

UN-BÖEN', a. Not born; future; being to come.

"UN-BÖEN', a. Not born; future; being to come.

"UN-BÖEN', a. Not born; future; being to come.
              UN-BOR'A. Not born; future; being to come.
UN-BOR'ROWED, (in-bör'röd) a. Not borrowed; genuine;
native; one's own. Dryden.
UN-BOS'OM, (in-būz'om) v. a. [i. UNBOSOMED, pp. UNBOSOMING, UNBOSOMED.] To reveal in confidence; to open; to disclose.
      ind, unbounded, in the training in the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of t
      To take out of a box. Ash.

UN-BRÄCE', v. a. [L. UNBRACED; pp. UNBRACING, UNBRACED]. To loose the braces of, to loose; to relax.

UN-BRÄCE', * v. n. To grow flaced; to relax. Dryden.

UN-BRÄCED', * (ŭn-brāst') a. Not braced; unbound. Lee.

UN-BRÄID', * v. a. [L. UNBRAIDER, pp. UNBRAIDING, UNBRAIDED]. To unweave; to unwreathe. Ash.

UN-BRAID'ED, * a. Not branded or wreathed. Shak.

UN-BRÄND'ED, * a. Not branded. Multon.

UN-BRÄND'ED, * a. Not branded. Multon.

UN-BRÄND'ED, * a. To lay open. P. Fletcher.

UN-BRĒAST', v. a. To lay open. P. Fletcher.

UN-BRĒAST'ABLE, * a. To lay open. P. Fletcher.

UN-BRĒASTH'ABLE, * a. To lay open. P. Fletcher.

UN-BRĒASTH'ABLE, * a. To lay open. P. Fletcher.

UN-BRĒASTH'ABLE, * a. To lay open. P. Fletcher.
        UN-BREATHED', (un-brethd') a. Not breathed. [†Not exer-
                       cised. Shak ]
        UN-BREATH .NG, a. Not breathing.
    DN-BREDY, a. Not breatning.

DN-BREDY, a. Not bred; not educated; ill-bred.

DN-BREDCHEDY, (ün-bricht') a. Having no breeches:—
loosed from the breechings. Pennant. See Breeching.

UN-BREWEDY, (un-bridt') a. Not brewed; pure, genuine.

DN-BRIBEDY, (un-bridt') a. Not bribed. Feltham.

DN-BRIDEDY, (un-bridt') a. Not bribed, not hired.

DN-BRIDGEDY, *(un-brijdt') a. Not furnished with a bridge.
                       Wordsworth.
      UN-BRI'DLE, v. a. To free from the bridle. Smart.
UN-BRI'DLED, (Un-bri'dld) a. Not bridled: — unrestrained;
      licentious. [Leighton. Un-BRI'DLED-NESS,* (un-bri'did-nes) n. Licentiousness. Un-BRIGHT'ENED,* (un-bri'thd) a. Not brightened. Colo-
                     licentious.
UN-BRIGHT'ENED, " (UN-DYLING) a. NOT DYRIGHMENG. CON-
ridge.
EN-BRÖACHED', (Un-brocht') a. Not broached. Young.
UN-BRÖLLED', * (Un-brocht') a. Not broached. Young.
UN-BRÖLLED', * (Un-brochen. Skak.
UN-BRÖKE', a. Unbroken. Skak.
UN-BRÖKEN, (En-brök'n) a. Not broken; not violated;
not subdued; not weakened; not tamed. Hogg.
UN-BROOK'A-BLE, * (Un-brüh'r-like) a. Unbrotherly.
UN-BROOK'A-BLE, * (Un-brüh'r-like) a. Unbrotherly.
UN-BRÖYH'ER-LIKE, (Un-brüh'r-like) a. Unbrotherly.
UN-BRÜH'ER-LY, a. Not brotherly.
UN-BRÜHED', * (Un-brüx') a. Not brought. Sterns
UN-BRÜHED', * (Un-brüx') a. Not brushed. Ask.
UN-BÜC'ELE, (Un-bük'l) v. a. To ruze; to destroy. Skak.
UN-BÜC'ELE, (Un-bill') v. a. To ruze; to destroy. Skak.
UN-BULT', (Un-bill') a. Not bulk; not erected.
UN-BUR', * v. a. To take the bung out of. Ask. [Buoy.
UN-BÜR', * v. a. To take the bung out of. Ask. [Buoy.
UN-BÜR', * (Un-bür'dn) v. a. [i. UNBURDEND; ; py. UN-
UN-BÜR', * (Un-bür'dn) v. a. [i. UNBURDEND; ; py. UN-
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BURDENING, UNBURDENED.] To free from burden; te rid of a load; to throw off from.

UN-BUR'DEN-SOME, *a. Not burdensome. Coleridge.
UN-BUR'DED, (in-ber'irld) a. Not burnd; not interred.
UN-BUR'DING, a. Not consuming by heat. Digby.
UN-BURN'ING, a. Not consuming by heat. Digby.
UN-BURN'ING, a. Not burnt; not consumed.
UN-BURN'ING, a. Not burnt; not consumed.
UN-BURN'ING, a. Not burnt; not consumed.
UN-BUR'MINEND, * (in-bür'thn) v. a. See Unsurden.
UN-BUR'MINEND, * (in-bür'thn) v. a. See Unsurden.
UN-BUR'MINEN, (in-bür'thn) v. a. To disinter. N. M. Mag.
UN-BUR'MINEN, *(in-bür'thn) v. a. To disinter. N. M. Mag.
UN-BUR'MINEN, *(in-bür'thn) v. a. To disinter. V. M. Mag.
UN-BUR'MINEN, *(in-bür'thn) v. a. Not dressed in buskins.
UN-BUR'MINEN, *(in-bür'te) a. Not dressed in buskins.
UN-BUR'MINEN, *(in-bür'te) a. Not bustiered. Ash.
UN-BUR'TERED, * (in-bür'te) a. Not buttered. Ash.
UN-BUR'TONN, (in-bür'th) v. a. [i. unburtonny; pp. un-
BUTTONNING, unburtonen.] To loose from being buttoned.
UN-CAGED', *(in-käd') a. Not caged; released.
UN-CAGED', *(in-käd') a. Not caged; released.
UN-CAL'GINED, (in-käd's) a. Not called. Smith.
UN-CAL'GINED, (in-käd's) a. Not called.
UN-CAL'GINED, (in-käd's) a. Not called.
UN-CAL'M', *(in-käm') a. Not called, not summoned
iUN-CAL'M', *(in-käm') a. Not called, not summoned
iUN-CAL'M', *(in-käm') a. Not called, not summoned
iUN-CAL'M', *(in-käm') a. Not called; not erased.
UN-CAN'OEL-LA-BLE, * a. That cannot be cancelled. Mag
UN-CAN'OEL-LA-BLE, * a. That cannot be cancelled. Mag
UN-CAN'OH-LA, a. Not canonical; not agreeable to the
canons.
                  UN-CA-NON'I-CAL, a. Not canonical; not agreeable to the
           Canons.

UN-CA-NON'I-CAL-LY,* ad. Not canonically. Southey.
UN-CA-NON'I-CAL-NESS, n. State of being uncanonical.
UN-CAN'ON-IZED,* (-Izd) a. Not canonized. Atterbury.
UN-CAN'ON-IZED,* (-Izd) a. Not canonized. Atterbury.
UN-CAN'ON-IZED,* (un-kan'o-pal) a. Having no canopy.
UN-CAN'ON-IZED,* (un-kan'o-pal) a. Having no canopy.
UN-CAP',* v. a. To remove the cap or cover from. Smart.
UN-CAPA-BLE, a. [incapable, Fr.; incapax, L.] Not capa ble. Shak.— Now incapable.
UN-CAPE,* v. a. "To dig out of the earth." Warburton.

"To take out of n bag." Stevens. A term in fox-hunting.
Shak. "The explanations are various. It seems to imply
                Stack. "The explanations are various. It seems to imply throwing off the dogs, and beginning the hunt." Marcs. UN-CAPPED',* (ŭn-kāpt') a. Not capped; deprived of a
                              cap. Ash.
         cap. Ash.

Un-CAP'TI-VĀT-ED,* a. Not captivated. Smith.

Un-CARD'ED,* a. Not carded. Ash.

Un-CARD'-ED,* a. Not carded. Ash.

Un-CARED'-FOR, (\u00fcn-kard'-) a. Not regarded or cared for.

Un-CARESSED)*, \u00edun-kard's', a. Not caressed. Wordsnorth.

Un-CAR'NATE, a. Not fleshly; not incarnate. Browns.

Un-CAR'ED,* \u00edun-kard') a. Not carved. Ash.

Un-CAR'ED',* (\u00fcn-kard') a. Not carved. Ash.

Un-CAR'E,' e. a. [1. Uncased, pp. Uncasing, uncased.] To disengage from a case or covering.

Un-CAT'E-EHIZED.* (*ktzl) a. Not catechized. Milton.
         disengage from a case or covering.

On-CAT'E-EHIZED,**(-kizd) a. Not catechized. Milton.

UN-CAUGHT', (ún-kâwt') a. Not caught or taken.

On-CAUSED', (ún-kâwzd') a. Having no precedent cause.

UN-CAU'TER-IZED,**(-kâu'tg-Izd) a. Not cauterized. Ash.

On-CAU'TIOUS, (ún-kâw'shus) a. Not cautious, heedless

UN-CÂU'TIOUS-LY,** ad. Without caution. Waterland.

UN-CÊAS'ING, a. Not ceasing; continual. Johnson.

UN-CÊAS'ING, 4. Wot without cessation; constantly; al-

wave: continually. Richardson.
         ways; continually. Richardson.

DN-CEL'T-BRĀT-ED, a. Not celebrated; not solemnized.

UN-CE-LEST'1AL, (un-se-lēst'yal) a. Not celestial; not
UN-CE-LEST'IAL, (ûn-se-lest'yal) a. Not centeria; not heavenly.

UN-CE-MENT'ED,* a. Not cemented. Ash. [Ash. Un-CE-MENT'ED,* a. Not cemented. Ash. [Ash. Un-CE-MENT'ED,* a. Not cemented. Ash. Un-CE-MENT'RED, (ûn-sên'shurd) a. Not censured.

UN-CE-MENT'NE-OLS, a. Not ceremonious; plain.

UN-CE-MO'NI-OUS, a. Not ceremonious; plain.

UN-CE-MO'NI-OUS-LY,* ad. Without ceremony. Qu. Rev. Un-CE-MO'NI-OUS-LY,* ad. Without ceremony. Qu. Rev. Un-CE-MENTAIN-U, and intertain, function, greatious; equivocal; doubtful, unsettled.

UN-CE-MENTAIN-U, ad. Not surely; not certainly.

UN-CE-MENTAIN-U, ad. Not surely; not certainly.

UN-CE-MENTAIN-U, ad. Not surely; not certainly.

UN-CE-MENTAIN-U, ad. Not surely; not certainly.

UN-CE-MENTAIN-U, and Not having a certificate. Ed. UN-CE-MENT, a. Incessant. More.

UN-CE-MENT',-WIED,* (ûn-sêr'iq-fid) a. Not certified. Ash.

UN-CHAIN', (ün-chār') a. Not chafed. Ash.

UN-CHAIN', (ün-chār') b. a. [i. Unchained; pp. unchain-ing, unchained]. To free from chains. Prior.

UN-CHAINED',* (ün-chār') a. Not maked with chaik.

Ash. [Gray.
    Msh.

On-CHAL'LENGE-A-BLE,* a. That cannot be challenged.

On-CHAL'LENGED,* (-chāl'lenid) a. Not challenged.

Ash.

On-CHANGE'A-BLE, a. Not changeable; unalterable; in variable; immutable.
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ON-CHINGE'A-BLE-NESS, m. Immutability. Neston.
ON CHINGE'A-BLY, ed. Immutably; without change.
ON-CHINGED', (in-chān]d'). a Not changed or altered.
ON-CHING'ING. a. Not changing. Shak.
ON-CHING'ING-LY, ad. In an unchanging manner. Moore.
ON-CHING'ING-LY, a. Not changing manner. Moore.
ON-CHING'ING-LY, a. Not chanted. Ash.
ON-CHING'ED', a. Not chanted. Ash.
ON-CHING-AC-TER-IS'TIC.* | a. Not characteristic; un-
ON-SHIR-AC-TER-IS'TIC.* | suitable to the character.
Resthora
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Un-clar'j-Fied, (un-kir'e-fid) a. Not clarified; not po-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   UN-CLASP', v. a. [i. UNCLASPED; pp. UNCLASPING, VM. CLASPED.] To loosen the clasp of. Sack.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   UN-CLXs'sic, ... a. Not classic or classical; inelegant. UN-CLXs'si-CAL-LY, *ad. [n an unclassical manner. Ash. UN'CLE, (ung'kl) n. [oncle, Fr.] The brother of one's father or mother.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Un-clean', (un-klen') 4. Not clean; foul; dirty, filthy; lewd; unchaste, impure;—not purified by rites. Un-clean'li-ness, (un-klen'le-nes) n. Want of cleani-
                    Routham
Bentham.

Nn-EHAR-AC-TER-IS'TI-CAL-LY,* ad. Not characteristically. Bentham.

UN-EHAR'AC-TER-IZED,* (-IZd) a. Not characterized. Ash.

UN-CHARGE', v. a. To free from a charge. Shak.

UN-CHARGED',* (in-chard') a. Not charged. Johnson.

UN-CHAR'I-TA-BLE, a. Not charitable; wanting charity;
contrary to universal love; unkind.

UN-CHAR'I-TA-BLE, ad. In a manner contrary to charity.

UN-CHAR'I-TA-BLE, ad. In a manner contrary to charity.

UN-CHARM', v. a. [i. UNCHARMED, pp. UNCHARMING, UNCHARMED.] To free from a charm.

UN-CHARM'ING, a. Not charming. Dryden.

UN-CHAR'ING, a. Not charming. Dryden.

UN-CHAR'ING, a. Not charming. Dryden.

UN-CHAR'ING, a. Not charter and the shall unchard'; a. Not charter d. M. Mag

UN-CHAR'ING, a. Not charter [swd, lhidinous; not pure.

UN-CHAR'ING, a. Not chaste; lewd, lhidinous; not pure.

UN-CHASTE', a. Not chaste; lewd, lhidinous; not pure.

UN-CHASTE', a. Not chaste; lewd, lhidinous; not pure.

UN-CHASTE', a. Not chaste; lewd, lhidinous; not pure.

UN-CHASTE', a. Not chaste; lewd, lhidinous; not pure.

UN-CHASTE', a. Not chaste; lewd, lhidinous; not pure.

UN-CHASTE', a. Not chaste; lewd, lhidinous; not pure.

UN-CHASTE', a. Not chaste; lewd, lhidinous; not pure.

UN-CHASTE', a. Not chaste; lowd, lurastrip. Woodward.

UN-CHEAST'ED,* a. Not cheated; not defrauded. Collins.

UN-CHECKED,* (in-chek') a. Not checked; unrestrained.

UN-CHECKED,* (in-chek') a. Not checked; unrestrained.

UN-CHECKED,* (in-chek') a. Not checked; unrestrained.

UN-CHECKED,* (in-chek') a. Not checked; unrestrained.

UN-CHECKED,* (in-chek') a. Not checked; unrestrained.

UN-CHECKED,* (in-chek') a. Not checked; unrestrained.

UN-CHECKED,* (in-chek') a. Not checked; unrestrained.
     UN-EHAR-AC-TER-YS'TJ-CAL-LY, * ad. Not characteristical-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     UN-CLEAN'LY, (un-kiën'ie) a. Foul; filthy; unclean.
UN-CLEAN'NESS, n. State of being unclean; impurity;
lewdness, filthiness.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  lewdness, filthiness.

UN-CLEANSED', 'à Un-klënzd') a. Not cleansed. Bacon.

UN-CLEANSED', 'à (un-klërd') a. Not cleansed. Savaga.

UN-CLEAV', 'à (un-klërd') a. Not cleansed. Savaga.

UN-CLER', '-CAL, * a. Not befitting the clergy. Kaor.

UN-CLEW', 'à (un-klü') v. a. To undo; to unwind. Sauk.

UN-CLINEED', 'à (un-klürdd') a. Not climbed. Ash.

UN-CLINCH', v. a. [L. UNCLINCHED; pp. UNCLINCHING, UN-CLINCHED.] To open the closed hand. — Written also unclench.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  unclench.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     UN-CLIPPED', (ŭn-klipt') a. Not clipped; whole. UN-CLŌAKED',* (ŭn-klōkt') a. Not cloaked. Elton.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  ON-CLOAKED', (un-klokt') a. Not closked. Ellon.
ON-CLOG', v. a. [I. UNCLOGGED; pp. UNCLOGGING, UN-
CLOGGED.] To disencumber, to set at liberty.
ON-CLOIS'TER. v. a. [I. UNCLOGED; pp. UNCLOGGING, UN-
CLOIS'TERED.] To set at large, as from a cloister.
ON-CLOSE', (un-kloz') v. a. [I. UNCLOSED; pp. UNCLOSING,
UNCLOSED.] To open. Pope.
UN-CLOSED', (un-klozd') a. Not closed; not shut.
ON-CLOSED', (un-klozd') a. Not closed; not shut.
ON-CLOSED', (un-klozd') a. Not closed.
UN-CLOTHED.] To strip of clothes; to make naked.
UN-CLOTHED',* (un-klothd') a. Not clothed. Cornithians.
UN-CLOTH', (un-klothd') a. Not clothed. Cornithians.
UN-CLOTH', v. a. A disrobing; undress. Beecher.
UN-CLOT', v. a. Not clotted. Ash.
UN-CLOT', v. a. To unveil; to clear from obscurity.
UN-CLOT', v. a. Free from clouds; not darkened.
UN-CLOT', v. a. Free from clouds; freedom from gloom
Boyle.
Nn-CHEER'FÛL, a. Not cheerful; sad; gloomy.
On-CHEER'FÛL-NESS, m. Melancholy, gloominess.
On-CHEER'Y, a. Dul; not enlivening. Sterme.
Un-CHER'JSHED,* (ŭn-chūd') a. Not chewed or masticated.
On-CHEWED', ton-chūd') a. Not chewed or masticated.
On-CHILD', v. a. To deprive of children. Shak.
On-CHILED',* (in-child') a. Not childe. Ed. Reo.
Un-CHILED',* (in-child') a. Not childe. Ed. Reo.
Un-CHILED',* (in-child') a. Not childe. Ed. Reo.
Un-CHIVAL-ROÜS,* a. Not chivalrous. Scott. See Chivaler.
Un-CHÖL'ER-IC,* a. Not choleric; not angry. Carlyle.
Un-CHÖS'EN,* (ün-chö'zl') a. Not chosen. More.
Un-EHRS'TEN,* (-Kris'sn) v. a. To annul baptism. Milton.
Un-EHRS'TEN,* (-Kris'sn) v. a. To annul baptism. Milton.
Un-EHRS'TIAN, (ün-kris'sn') a. Not Christian, contrary
to Christianity.
   UN-CHEER'FOL, a. Not cheerful; sad; gloomy.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Boyle.
Un-cLö0n'y, a. Free from a cloud; clear. Gay.
Un-cLō'vEn,* (ŭn-klō'vn) a. Not cloven or split. Beaum.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    & FL
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     ŬN-CLŬTCH', v. a. To open from being close shut, as the UN'CO,* (ŭng'kō) ad. Very; in a high degree. Jamieson. [A.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  ON-CO, '(ung no) and vory, in a non-a-second word.)

ON-CO-XG'U-LA-BLE,* a. Not coagulable. Ure.

UN-CO-XG'U-LAT-ED,* a. Not coagulated. Ure.

UN-COAT'LD,* a. Not coated; freed from a coat. Ash.

UN-COCK',* v. a. To let down as the hammer of a gun, or
DN-EHRIS'TIAN, (un-kristysh) a. 100 Januaria, to Christianity, to Christianity, to Christianity, v. a. To unchristianize, South.
UN-EHRIS'TIAN, v. a. To unchristianize, South.
UN-EHRIS'TIAN-LIKE, * a. To render unchristian, to divest of Christianity or its benefits. Qu. Rev.
UN-EHRIS'TIAN-LIKE, * a. Unlike a Christian. Baxter.
UN-EHRIS'TIAN-LY, a. Unchristian. Milton. [dell.
UN-EHRIS'TIAN-LY, ad. In an unchristian manner. Bp. Bethyn-EhRIS'TIAN-NESS, n. Contrariety to Christianity. K.
Charles.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       the brim of a hat, to reinstate that which is cocked. Ash. Un-cocked. *(un-kökt') a. Not cocked. Smuth. Un-cofffined, *(un-köfffind) a. Not put into a coffin.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    Byron.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Byron.

On-CO-GENT,* a. Not cogent; weak. Baxter.

UN-CO-HE'SIVE,* a. Not cohesive. Ash.

UN-CO-HE'SIVE,* a. To pull the cap off. Arbuthnot.

UN-COIFED', (Un-kofft') a. Not wearing a coif. Young.

UN-COIL', v. a. [I. UNCOILED.] Pp. UNCOILING, UNCOILED.]

To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon auchber. Deskar of the color.
   UN-CHEON'I-CLED,* (Un-krön'e-kid) a. Not chronicled.
UN-CHÜRCH', v. a. [i. unchurched, pp. unchurching,
unchurched.] To deprive of the character and rights of a
UNCHUECHED.] To deprive of the character and rights of a church, to expel from a church. South.
ON-ORUGENED!* (Un-chiernd') a. Not churned. Ash.
ON-ORUGENED!* (Un-chiernd') a. Not churned. Ash.
ON'CIAL, (Un'shal) a. [uncuais, L.] Noting letters of large size, compounded between the capital and minuscule or small characters, used in ancient manuscripts. Braude.
ON'CIAL, (Un'shal) a. An uncial letter, a letter that stands for a word in inscriptions, epitaphs, &cc.; as, A. M., Master of Arts. Frages.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  other. Derham.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  other. Derham.

Un-colneby', (Un-kolnd') a. Not coined. Shak.

Un-coll-Latt'Ed.* a. Not collated. Ash.

Un-coll-Lett'Ed. a. Not collected, not gathered.

Un-coll-Lett'Ed. a. Not collected, not gathered.

Un-coll'collected, underlying a. Not colonized. Smart.

Un-coll'oped, (un-koll'qu') a. Not colonized. Ash.

Un-coll'oped, (un-koll'qu') a. Not colonized. Ash.

Un-colleby', (un-koll'qu') a. Not colonized. Smart.

Un-colleby', (un-koll') a. Not combed. Spenser.

Un-colleby', (un-koll') a. Not combinable. Smart.

Un-colleby', (un-koll') a. Not combinable. Smart.
   ter of Arts. Frances.

UN'CI-FORM,* a. (Aual.) Having a hook-like process:—
applied to the last bone of the second row of wrist bones.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   UN-COM-BIN'A-BLE, *a. Not combinable. Smart.

UN-COM-BINED.) * (un-kom-bind') a. Not combined. Gray.

UN-COME-XT'A-BLE, (un-kum-at'a-bi) a. That cannot be come at , inaccessible. Tatler. (Vulgar or inducrots.)

UN-COME'LI-NESS, (un-kum'le-nes) n. Want of comeliness.

UN-COM'FORT-A-BLE, a. Wanting comfort, unhappy; dismal, painful, inserable; cheerless.

UN-COM'FORT-A-BLE-NESS, n. Want of comfort or cheerly in the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service of the service o
   UN'CI-NATE,* a. (Bot.) Hooked at the end. Loudon.
UN-CINCT'URED,* (un-sinkt'yurd) a. Not having a girdle
 DN-OINCT'URED, (un-sinkt'yurd) a. Not having a girdle or cincture. Cusper.

ON-Oi'PER,* v. a. To unravel; to decipher. Temple.

ON-OiP'CUM-Cisp. (un-siv'kum-sizd) a. Not circumcised.

ON-OiP'CUM-Cisp', (un-siv'kum-sizd) a. Not circumcised.

ON-OiP'CUM-Cisp', (un-siv'kum-sizd) a. Not circumcision.

ON-OiP'CUM-SPECT. a. Not cautious; not vigilant.

ON-OiP'CUM-SPECT-LY,* ad. Without caution. Bale.

ON-OiP'CUM-SPECT-LY,* ad. Without caution. Bale.

ON-OiP'CUM-STAN'TIAL, a. Not circumstantial.

ON-OIP'ID,* a. Not cited or summoned; not quoted. Ash.

ON-OIV'IL, a. [iscend, Fr.; inciviles, L.] Not civil; impolite; uncourteous; rude; rough; unkind.

ON-OIV'IL-IZED, (-Izd) a. Not civilized; coarse.

ON-OIV'IL-LY, ad. In an uncivil manner; rudely.

UN-CLID',* a. Not clad; not clothed. Ash.

UN-OLLIMED', (un-kiamd') a. Not claimed; not demanded.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   fulnoss.

UN-COM'FORT-A-BLY, ad. Without comfort or cheerfulness.

UN-COM'FORT-ED,* a. Not comforted. Beaum. & Fl.

UN-COM-MAND'ED, a. Not commanded. South.

UN-COM-MEMO'R-AT-ED,* a. Not commended. South.

UN-COM-MEMO'A-BLE, a. Not commendable; ill-sudible.

Sec Commundable.

UN-COM-MEND'ED, a. Not commended. Walter.

UN-COM-MEN'GIAL,* a. Not commercial. Burks.

UN-COM-MEN'GIAL,* a. Not commissrated. Ash.

UN-COM-MIS'SIONED,* (Un-kom-mish'quad) a. Not commissioned. Surker.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  fulness
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Un-com-min'/TED, a. Not committed. Hammond.
Un-com/mon, a. Not common; unusual; rare; infrequent.
Un-com/mon-ly, ad. In an uncommon degree; rarely; not
                     frequently
        UN-COM'MON-NESS, n. State of being uncommon; infre-
        Quency.

UN-COM-MU'NI-CAT-ED, a. Not communicated. Hooker.

UN-COM-MU'NI-CAT-ING,* a. Not communicating. Southey.

UN-COM-MU'NI-CA-TIVE, a. Close; incommunicative.

UN-COM-MU'NI-CA-TIVE-NESS,* n. Want of participation.
                      Johnson
       UN-COM-PACT', a. Not compact; inct.npact. Addison.
UN-COM-PACT', a. Not compacted, incompacted.
†UN-COM'PA-NIED, (un-kum'pa-nid) a. Unaccompanied.
                     Fairfax.
Furjax.

Un-COM-PXN'10N-5-BLE,* a. Not companionable. Coloridge.

Un-COM'PASSED,* (\u00e4n-\u00e4\u00fcm') a. Not compassed. Ash.

Un-COM-PXS'SION-ATE, (\u00e4\u00fcm') a. Not compassionate; incompassionate. Shail (\u00e4\u00fcm') a. Not compassionate; incompassionate. Shail (\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4\u00e
        UN-COM-PAN'ION-A-BLE,* a. Not companionable. Cole
       UN-COM-PÖÜND'ED, a. Not compounded, simple.
UN-COM-PÖÜND'ED-NESS, n. State of being uncompound-
                 ed.
     ed. Un-COM-PRE-HEND'ED, a. Not comprehended. Coleralge. Un-COM-PRE-HEN'SIVE, a. Incomprehensive. South. Un-COM-PRESSED', (Un-kom-préss') a. Not compressed. Un-COM'PRO-MISED, * (-mizd) a. Not compromised. Ash. Un-COM'PRO-MIS-ING, * a. Not compromising. Ed. Rev. Un-COM'PRO-MIS-ING-LY, * ad. Without compromise. Chan-
 DN-OOM'PRO-MIS-ING-LY,* ad. Without compromise. Chansus,.

DN-COM PUT'ED,* a. Not computed. Ash.
UN-CON-CELV',* (ŭn-kon-sēld') a. Not concealed. Ash.
UN-CON-CELV'A-BLE, a. Inconceivable. Locke.
UN-CON-CEIV'A-BLE-NESS, n. Inconceivableness. Locke.
UN-CON-CEIVED', (ün-kon-sēvd') a. Not conceived.
UN-CON-CEIVED', (ün-kon-sēvd') a. Not conceived.
UN-CON-CERN'N, n. Want of concern or interest; negligence; indifference; freedom from anxiety.
UN-CON-CERN'ED, (ün-kon-sēvnd') a. Not concerned, having no interest; not anxious, not affected.
UN-CON-CERN'ED-LY, ad. Without concern or interest.
UN-CON-CERN'ED-NESS, n. Freedom from concern.
UN-CON-CERN'ED, a. Not interesting. Addison.
UN-CON-CERN'MENT, n. State of having no concern.
South.
                 South.
 ON-CON-CERT'ED,* a. Not contrived or concerted. Swift. 
DN-CON-CIL'FAT-ED,* a. Not conciliated. Smart. 
DN-CON-CIL'FAT-ING,* a. Not conciliating. Coze. 
DN-CON-CILD'ED,* a. Not concluded. 2st.
 UN-CON-CLUD'ED, * a. Not concluded. Ash.

'UN-CON-CLUD'DENT, a. Inconclusive. Hals.

'UN-CON-CLUD'ING, a. Not determinable. More.

'UN-CON-CLUD'ING, a. Not concluding. Locks. [R.]

'UN-CON-CLUD'ING-NESS, n. Quality of being inconclusive.

'UN-CON-CCT'ED, a. Inconclusive. Harmond.

'UN-CON-DEMNED, (Un-kon-démd') a. Not condemned.

'UN-CON-DEMNED, (Un-kon-démd') a. Not condemned.

'UN-CON-DEMNED, 'A. ALE., * a. Not condensable. Turner

'UN-CON-DEMNED, 'A. (Adms') A. Not condensad. P. Cue.
 DN-ON-DENSE D.* (denst) a. Not condensable. Turner DN-ON-DENSE D.* (denst) a. Not condensed. P. Cyc. UN-CON-DI'TION-AL. (lin-kon-dish'un-si) a. Not conditional; not restricted; absolute; not limited.
UN-ON-DI'TION-AL-LY,* ad. Without conditions. Ham-
 mond.

UN-CON-DUC/ING, a. Not conducted; not leading to.

UN-CON-DUC-YED, a. Not conducted; not led.

UN-CON-PED/ER-AT-ED,* a. Not confederated. Ach.

UN-CON-PEREDD,* (Un-kon-Ford) a. Not conferred. Ach.

UN-CON-PESS/ING,* a. Not confessing. Mitcon.

UN-CON-PESS/ING,* a. Not confessing. Mitcon.

UN-CON-PESS/ING,* a. Not confessing. Mitcon.

UN-CON-PINCE, n. Want of confidence. Hacket.

UN-CON-PIN'A-BLE. a. Not confinable: unbounded. Shak.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         Month. Rev.
 JUN-CON'FJ-DENCE, a. Want of confidence. Hacket. Un-CON-Fin'A-BLE, a. Not confinable; unbounded. Shak. Un-CON-Fin'ED', (-kon-find') a. Not confined; unlimited. Un-CON-Fin'ED-LY, ad. Without confinement. Barrow. Un-CON-Fin'ING, a. Not confining. Chesterfield. UN-CON-Fin'HED', (Un-kon-firmd') a. Not confirmed; not established; not strengthened; raw, weenk. JUN-CON-FÖRM', a. Unlike; dissimilar Millon. Un-CON-FÖRM', a. Unlike; dissimilar Millon. Un-CON-FÖRM', a. Unlike; dissimilar Millon. Un-CON-FÖRM', a. Unlike; dissimilar Millon.
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UN-CON-FÖRMED',* (-förmd') a. No. conformed. Faster.-
(UN-CON-FÖRMED',* (-förmd') a. No. conformed. Faster.-
(UN-CON-FÖRME')-TY, n. Nonconformity. South.
UN-CON-FÖRME', (in-kon-füzd') a. Not confused. Hale.
UN-CON-FÖRMED', (in-kon-füzd') a. Not confused. Hale.
UN-CON-FÖY', p. a. Not confuted. Mitton.
UN-CON-FÖY', p. a. Not confuted. Mitton.
UN-CON-FÖY', p. a. Not confuted. Mitton.
UN-CON-FÖY', p. a. Not congenial. Knoz.
UN-CON-FÖY', p. a. Not congenial. Knoz.
UN-CON-FÖY', p. a. Not congenial. Knoz.
UN-CON-FÖYNED', (in-kon-fölmd') a. Not conjoined. Ash.
UN-CON-FÖYNED', (in-kon-fölmd') a. Not conjoined. Ash.
UN-CON-JÖNED', (in-kon-fölmd') a. Not conjoined. Ash.
UN-CON-JÜNC'TIYE, a. Not conjunctive. Mitton.
UN-CON-JÜNC'TIYE, a. Not conjunctive. Mitton.
UN-CON-NECT'ED-LY, a. Not conjunctive. Mitton.
UN-CON-NECT'ED-LY, a. Not conjunctive. Ash.
UN-CON-NECT'ED-LY, a. Not conjunctive. Mitton.
UN-CON-NECT'ED-LY, a. Not conjunctive. Mitton.
UN-CON-NECT'ED-LY, a. Not conjunctive. Mitton.
UN-CON-WICHEA-BLE, (in-köng'kgr-bl) a. Not conquer able; insurmountable; insuperable; invincible ness. Johnson.
UN-CON-SCI-EN'TIOUS,* (in-kön-sh-ö-fö-shys) a. Not con scientious. Bosvoll.
UN-CON-SCI-EN'TIOUS,* (in-kön-sh-ö-fö-shys) a. Not conscientious. Bosvoll.
UN-CON-SCI-EN'TIOUS,* (in-kön-sh-ö-fö-shys) a. Not conscientious. Bosvoll.
  ÜN-CON-SOI-EN'TIOUS,* (Mn-kön-she-ēn'snus) a. Not cous scientious. Bosnedi.
UN-CON'SCION-A-BLE, (-kön-shun-a-bl) a. Not conscionable; vast; enormous; écrtavagant, uurensonable, unjust. UN-CON'SCION-A-BLE-NESS, (ān-kön'shun-a-bl-nēs) π. Extravagance; unreasonableness of hope or claim.
UN-CON'SCION-A-BLE, (-kön'shun-a-bl-nās) α. Not conscious; having no mental perception, unknowlng; ignorant.
UN-CON'SCIOUS-LY,* ad. Without consciousness. Burke.
UN-CON'SCIOUS-LY,* ad. Without consciousness. Burke.
UN-CON'SCIOUS-NESS,* (ūn-kön'shus-nēs) π. State of being unconscious. Paley.
  UN-CON'SCIOUS-NESS,* (Un-Kon'shus-nes) n. State of being unconscious. Paley.

UN-CON'SE-CRATE, v. a. To desecrate. South.

UN-CON'SE-CRATE, p.* a. Not consecrated. Ash.

UN-CON-SENT'ED, a. Not consented; not yielded.

UN-CON-SENT'ING, a. Not consented; not yielded.

UN-CON-SID'ERED, (in-kon-sid'yer) a. Not considered.

UN-CON-SID'ERENG,* a. Not considering. Swyf.

UN-CON-SID'ERING,* a. Not consoling. Swyf.

UN-CON-SOL'I-DAT-ED,* a. Not consolidered. Ash.

UN-CON-SOL'I-DAT-ED,* a. Not consoling. Buckminster.

UN-CON-SOL'ING,* a. Not consoling. Buckminster.

UN-CON-SPIC'U-ODS,* a. Inconspicuous. Ed. Rec.

IUN-CON-SPIC'IU-ODS,* a. Not conspiracy. Boyle.

UN-CON-STI-TÜ-TION-ALL* a. Not constitutional. Burke.

UN-CON-STI-TÜ-TION-ALL* a. Not constitutional. Burke.

UN-CON-STI-TÜ-TION-ALL* a. Not constitutional. Burke.

UN-CON-STI-TÜ-TION-ALL* a. Not constitutional. Burke.

UN-CON-STI-TÜ-TION-ALL* a. The quality of being unconstitutional, or inconsistent with the constitution. R.

Walsh. See Constitutional.TT.
                            Walsh. See Constitutionality
       Wass. See Constitutionality.

Un-CÖN-ST-TÜ'TIQN-&L-LY,* ad. In an unconstitutional manner. Qu. Rev.

Un-CON-STRÂIN'A-BLE,* a. That cannot be constrained.

Un-CON-STRÂIN'BD-LY, dd. Without constraint.

Un-CON-STRÂIN'BD-LY, dd. Without constraint.

Un-CON-STRÂINT', n. Freedom from constraint; case. Fel
    ton.

Dn-CON-STRUCT'ED,* a. Not constructed. Ash.

Dn-CON-SULT'ED,* a. Not consulted. Milton.

Dn-CON-SULT'ING, a. [inconsultus, L.] Not consulting; improvident, imprudent. Schaep.

Un-CON-SUM'ED', (-kon-sumd') a. Not consumed or wasted.

Un-CON-SUM'MATE, a. Not consummate. Dryden.

Un-CON-SUM'MATE, a. Not consummated. Ash.

Un-CON-SUM'MATE, a. Not consummated. Ash.

Un-CON-TEM'PLATED,* a. Not consummated. Ash.

Un-CON-TEM'PLAT-ED,* a. Not contaminated. Enox.

Un-CON-TEM'PLAT-ED,* a. Not contemplated. Lyall.

Un-CON-TEN'PLAT-ED,* a. Not contemplated. Lyall.

Un-CON-TEN'PLAT-ED,* a. Not contemplated. Daniel.

IUN-CON-TEN'PLAT-ED,* a. Not contemplated. Daniel.

IUN-CON-TEN'PLAT-ED,* a. Not contemplated. Daniel.
         tUn-con-TENT'ing-ness, n. Want of power to satisfy
       Boyle.

†UN-CON-TEST'A-BLE, a. Incontestable. Locke.
UN-CON-TEST'ED, a. Not contested; evident.
UN-CON-TEXCT'ED,* a. Not contracted. Ash.
       On-CON-TRA-DICT'A-BLE,* a. Indisputable. Fitch,
On-CON-TRA-DICT'ED, a. Not contradicted. Pearson.
On-CON-TRA-DICT'ED-LY,* ad. Without contradiction.
  Month. Rev.

UN-CON-TEĀST'FD,* a. Not contrasted. Ash.

UN-CON-TEĀST'FD,* a. Not contrasted. Ash.

UN-CON-TEĀST'FD,* a. Not contrived. Not contrived. Smart.

UN-CON-TEĀVING* a. Not contriving. Smart.

UN-CON-TEĀVING* a. Not controllable; ungovernable unmanageable; resistless.

UN-CON-TEĀVILA-BLE, a. Not controllable; ungovernable unmanageable; resistless.

UN-CON-TEĀVILA-BLY, ad. So as not to be controlled.

UN-CON-TEĀVILA-BLY, ad. So as not to be controlled.

UN-CON-TEĀVILA-BLY, ad. So as not to be controlled.

UN-CON-TEĀVILA-BLY, ad. Without control or opposition

UN-CON-TEĀVILA-BLY, ad. Without control or opposition

UN-CON-TEĀVILA-BLY, ad. Without control or disputed.
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**7**71 Un con-vened, \* (un-kon-vend) u. Not convened, sek. Un-con-vene', -ble, a. Not convenedle; not social. Un-con'ven-sant, a. Not convenent; not familiar. See UN-CON-VER-SART, a. Not conversant; not fainfilat. See Conversant.
UN-CON-VER'SION,\* n. State of being unconverted. Ch. Ob. DN-CON-VER'SD, a. Not converted; not religious. UN-CON-VER'SD, a. Not converted; not religious. UN-CON-VER'SD, a. Not converted; not religious. UN-CON-VER'SD, a. Not converted. Sterna. UN-CON-VER'SD,\* a. Not convicted. Sterna. UN-CON-VICT'ED,\* a. Not convicted. Sterna. UN-CON-VINCED', (ün-kürk') a. Not converted. Sterna. UN-CORED', v. a. [t. unconded : pp. unconding, unconded. UN-CORED', v. a. [t. unconded : pp. unconding, unconded. UN-CORD', v. a. [t. unconded : pp. unconding, unconded. UN-CORD', v. a. [t. unconded : pp. unconding, unconded. UN-CORD', v. a. [t. unconded : pp. unconding, unconded. UN-CORSO', v. a. [t. unconded : pp. unconding, unconded. UN-COR-RECT'SD, a. Not corrected; inaccurate. UN-COR-RECT'SD, a. Not corrected; inaccurate. UN-COR-RECT'SD, a. Not corroded. Ash. UN-COR-RED', a. Not corrupt; honest; incorrupt. Swift. UN-COR-RED', a. Not corrupted, not virtuated. UN-COR-RED'T'SD-NESS, n. State of being uncorrupted. TUN-COR-RUPT'SD-NESS, n. State of being uncorrupted. UN-COR-RUPT'SD-NESS, n. State of being uncorrupt; integ-UN-COR-RUPT'NESS, n. State of being uncorrupt; integ-UN-COR-RUPT'NESS, n. State of being uncorrupt; integ-UN-COR-RUPT'NESS, n. State of being uncorrupt; integ-UN-COR-RUPT'NESS, n. State of being uncorrupt; integ-CONVERSANT. UN-COR-RUPT'NESS, n. State of being uncorrupt; integrity.

The country of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the seco DN-COUNT'A-BLE, a. Innumerable. Ruleigh. UN-COUNT'ED, a. Not numbered; not counted. UN-COUN'TE-NANCED,\* (un-köun'te-nanst) a. Not coun-UN-COUNTE-NAMEED, (un-sourte-name) a. Not counternamed. Ash.
UN-COUNTER-XCT/ED, \* a. Not counteracted. Coloridge.
UN-COUNTER-FEIT, (un-köün/ter-fu) a. Not counterfeit.
UN-COUNTER-FEIT-ED, \* a. Not counterfeited. Ash.
UN-COUNTER-MEND/4-BLE, \* a. Not to be countermanded M. Hate.

UN-OÖUN-TER-VÄILED',\* (Un-kbün-ter-väld') 4. Not countervailed. West. Rev.

UN-OOUP'LE, v. a. [i. uncourted; pp. uncourting, uncourted.] To loose from couples; to set loose; to disjoin. Join.

Un-coup'Led, (ŭn-kŭp'pid) a. Not coupled, single.

Un-coup'Led, (ŭn-kŭp'pid) a. Not coupled, single.

Un-courted, (ŭn-kŭp'teŭs or ŭn-kört'yus.—See

Courteous) a. Not courteous; impolite, uncivil.

Un-courtedus, uncivil-kŭrteŭs-le or ŭn-kört'yus-le)

ad. In an uncourteous manner; uncivilly. ||UN-COUR'TE-OUS-NESS,\* n. State of being uncourteous. \*\*Ash.

UN-COURT'LY, (Un-kört'le) a. Not courtly, inelegant of manners; uncivil; coarse; rustic.

UN-COURT'LY, (Un-kört'le) a. Not courtly, inelegant of manners; uncivil; coarse; rustic.

UN-COUTH', (Un-köth'le) add; strange; unusual; awkward; unhandy, clumsy; impolite.

UN-COUTH'LY, (Un-köth'le) ad. In an uncouth manner; oddly; strangely.

UN-COUTH'NESS, n. State of being uncouth; oddness; strangeness. Ash. strangeness.

DN-OO'/E-NANT-ED,\* a. Not covenanted. Burke.

DN-OO'/E-NANT-ED,\* a. [1. UNCOVERED; pp. UNCOVERING, UNCOVERED.]

To divest of a covering; to strip; to unroof, to lay open:—to bare, as the head in token of respect. Skak. UN-COV'ER, \* v. n. To take off the hat; to make bare. Addison.

O'N-O'V'ET-ED,\* a. Not coveted. Ash.

O'N-O'W'ET-ED,\* a. Not coveted. Ash.

O'N-O'W'ET-ED,\* a. To divest of a cowl. Coleridge.

O'N-O'W'ED',\* ('In-k'did')' a. Not wearing a cowl. Pope.

O'N-O'E-AT',-BLE,\* a. That cannot be created. Tillock.

O'N-O'E-AT',-BLE,\* a. That cannot be created. Tillock. Careto. [R.] | UN-CRE-ATE', \* a. Not created; uncreated. Milton TON-ORE-ATE; a. Not produced by creation; not made.

†UN-ORE-D';-BLE, a. Incredible. Bacon.

†UN-ORED';T-A-BLE, a. Discreditable. Hammond.

†UN-ORED';T-A-BLE-RESS, a. Discreditableness. Dec. Picty.

UN-ORED';T-A-BLY,\* ad. Without credit; disreputably. Ash. Ash.

(N-CEED'IT-ED, a. Not credited; not believed.

(N-CEED'IT-ED, a. Not hiving a crest. Dyer.

(N-CEE'P'ELED,\* a. Not hiving a crest. Dyer.

(N-CEE'P'LED,\* (Sn. krip'pld) a. Not crippled. Comper.

UN-CEE'P'-CAL,\* a. Not critical. Pean.

(N-CE'P'-CAL,\* a. Not critical. Pean.

(N-CE'P'-CEED,\* (Sn. krip\*) a. Not cropped; not gathered.

EN-CEG'ED,\* (Sn. krip\*) a. Not crossed; uncancelled.

UN-CEG'D'ED, a. Not crowded; not stratemed.

UN-CEG'D'ED, a. Not crowded; not stratemed.

Chowkind, unchowhed.] To deprive of a crown; to discrewed. Drydon.

UN-CRUSHED! \* (In-krüsht!) g. Not crushed. dok.

UN-CRUSTED. \* a. Not crusted; having no crust. dok.

UN-CRUSTAL-LINE. \* or UN-CRUSTAL-LINE. \* a. Not crystalline. Phillips. See Crystalline. Unc. CRUSTAL-LIZED. \* (In-kristal-Ized) a. Not crystallized Urc.

UN-CRUSTAL-LIZED. \* (In-kristal-Ized) a. Not crystallized Urc. Ure.
Ure.
Urc'TiON, (lingk'shun) n. [onction, Fr.] Act of anointing; any thing lenitive. [Unguent; ointment. Dryden.]
Warmth of devotion; that which excites or melts to devotion.— Extreme unction, one of the seven sacraments of the Roman Catholic church, is the solemn anointing Warmth of devotion; that which excites or moits to devotion. — Extreme unciton, one of the seven sacraments of the Roman Catholic church, is the solemn anoniting of a person at the point of death.

UNCTION-LESS, \*a. Devold of unction. Blackwood's Mag.
UNCT-U-OS', Ty, \*n. Quality of being unctuous; fatness; oliness. Browns. [E.]

UNCT'U-OB.\* RESS, \*n. Fatness; oliness; greasiness.

UNCT'U-OB.\* RESS, \*n. Fatness; oliness; greasiness.

UNCULED', (in-küld') a. Not cuiled; not gathered.

UN-CULED', (in-küld') a. Not cuiled; not gathered.

UN-CUL'I-V-B-LE, \*a. That cannot be cultivated. Econo.

UN-CUL'I-V-B-LE, \*a. Incurable. John to cultivated in of improved by tillage: — not instructed, not civilized.

UN-CUR'I-V-B-LE, \*a. Incurable. Ash.

UN-CURB', \*b.LE, \*a. That cannot be cuthed. Stak.

UN-CURB', \*b.LE, \*a. Incurable. Ash.

UN-CURB', \*b.LE, \*a. That cannot be curbed. Stak.

UN-CURB', \*b.LE, \*a. That cannot be curbed. Stak.

UN-CURB', \*b.LE, \*a. That cannot be curbed. Stak.

UN-CURB', \*b.LE, \*a. That cannot be curbed. Stak.

UN-CURB', \*b.LE, \*a. That cannot be curbed. Stak.

UN-CURB', \*b.LE, \*a. That cannot be curbed. Stak.

UN-CURB', \*b.LE, \*a. That cannot be curbed. Stak.

UN-CURB', \*b.LE, \*a. That cannot be curbed. Stak.

UN-CURB', \*b.LE, \*a. That cannot be curbed. Stak.

UN-CURB', \*b.LE, \*a. That cannot be curbed. Stak.

UN-CURB', \*b.LE, \*a. That cannot be curbed. Stak.

UN-CURB', \*b.LE, \*a. That cannot be curbed. Stak.

UN-CURB', \*c. \*a. To free from the grain greely.

UN-CUR'RED, \*(in-kürd') a. Not curded. Mercle.

UN-CUR'RED, \*(in-kürd') a. Not curded. Mercle.

UN-CUR'RED, \*(in-kürd') a. Not curbed.

UN-CUR'RED, \*(in-kürd') a. Not curbed.

UN-CUR'RED, \*(in-kürd') a. Not curbed.

UN-CUR'RED, \*(in-kürd') a. Not curbed.

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UN-CUR'RED, \*(in-kürd') a. Not curbed.

UN-CUR'RED, \*(in-kürd') a. Not curbed.

UN-CUR'RED, \* ccived

ON-DE-CEIVE', (In de-sev') v. a. [i. Undeceived, pp. undeceived, undeceived, pp. undeceived, undeceived, pp. undeceived, undeceived, undeceived or cheated tunde(cen-cy, a. Indecenv. Bp. Tajlor.

UN-DE-CEN-CY, d. Indeceiv. Bp. Tajlor.

UN-DE-CENTLY, d. Indeceiv. Bp. Tajlor.

UN-DE-CENTLY, d. Indeceiv. Bp. Tajlor.

UN-DE-CEP'TIVE,\* d. Not deceptive. Foster.

UN-DE-CID'A-BLE, d. Thit cannot be decided. South.

UN-DE-CID'ED, a. Not decided; not determined.

UN-DE-CID'PHEE-BLE,\* a. Not decipherable. Qu. Rev.

UN-DE-CIP'HEE-BLE,\* (-un-de-al'ferd) a. Not deciphered.

Warbutton. Warburton.
†UN-DE-CUNYE, a. Indécisivé. Glánville.
UN-DECK', v. a. [i. undecked ; pp. undecked, undecked.]
To déprive of ornaments or dress. Stat.
UN-DECKED, (in-dekt') a. Not adornéd, ind embelljshed.
UN-DE-CLARED', \* (ün-de-librid') a. Not declared. More.
UN-DE-CLIN's Size. d. Indeclinable. Todd.
UN-DE-CLIN's Size. d. Indeclinable. Todd.
UN-DE-CLINED', (ün-de-kiind') a. Not declared, not deviating: — not grammatically wried by termination.
UN-DE-CLIN'ING, d. Not declining. Ställey.

UND

ON-DE-COM-PÖS'A-BLE,\* a. Not decomposable. Turner.

UNDE-COM-PÖS'A-BLE,\* a. Not decomposable. Turner.

UNDE-COM-PÖSED',\* (Un-dê-kom-pözd') a. Not decomposable. Phil. Mag.

UN-DE-COM-PÖND'ED,\* a. Not decompounded. Urc.

UN-DE-COM-PÖND'ED,\* a. Not decompounded. Urc.

UN-DE-COM-PÖND'ED,\* a. Not decompounded. Urc.

UN-DE-COM-PÖND'ED,\* a. Not decompounded. Urc.

UN-DE-DÉC'O-RÉED',\* a. Not dedicated; not consecrated.

UN-DE-DÚC';-BLE,\* a. Ont deducible. Ash.

UN-DE-FÁCED', (Un-de-fist') a. Not defaced, not disfigured.

UN-DE-FÉAC',\* BLE, a. Indefeasible. Bp. Hall.

UN-DE-FÉAC',\* D.\* a. Not defeated, unconquered. Ash.

UN-DE-FÉAC',\* D.\* a. Not defeated, unconquered. Ash.

UN-DE-FÉAC',\* On-de-fid') a. Not defired. Ash.

UN-DE-FÉAC',\* On-de-fid') a. Not defired. Ash.

UN-DE-FÍLED', (Un-de-fid') a. Not defined or explained.

UN-DE-FÍLED', (Un-de-find') a. Not defined or explained.

UN-DE-FÖRNED', (Un-de-find') a. Not defined or explained.

UN-DE-FÖRNED', (Un-de-find') a. Not defined or explained.

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UN-DE-FÖRNED', (Un-de-find') a. Not defined.

UN-DE-FÖRNED', (Un-de-find') a. Not defined.

UN UN-DE-LIB'RE-ATE-NESS, \*n. Want of deliberation. Colerudge.

UN-DE-LIB'RE-ATE-NESS, \*n. Want of deliberation. Colerudge.

UN-DE-LIB'RE-ATE-NESS, \*n. Want of deliberation. Colerudge.

UN-DE-LIB'RE-ATIVE, \*a. Not deliberative. Month. Rev.

UN-DE-LIB'RE-AT-RD, \*a. Not deliberative. Month. Rev.

UN-DE-LIB'RE-AT-RD, \*a. Not delineated. Ash.

UN-DE-LIB'RE-AT-RD, \*a. Not delineated. Ash.

UN-DE-LIB'RE-AT-RD, \*a. Not deliberatived. Milton.

UN-DE-LIB'RE-D, \*a. Not deluded. Byron.

UN-DE-L'UGED, \*(ün-de-l'iqid) a. Not deverwhelmed. Comper.

UN-DE-MAND'RD, \*a. Not delusive. Dr. Allen.

UN-DE-MAND'RD, \*a. Not delusive. Dr. Allen.

UN-DE-MAND'RD, \*a. Not demanded. Thomson.

UN-DE-MOL'SHEED, (dn-de-mizd') a. Not demised. Ash.

UN-DE-MOL'SHEED, (dn-de-mizd') a. Not demised. Ash.

UN-DE-NO'NSTEA-BLE, a. Indemonstrable. Hooker.

UN-DE-NO'NSTEA-BLE, a. That cannot be denied; obvious.

UN-DE-NO'NSTEA-BLE, a. Not depending. Milton.

UN-DE-PEND'ING, a. Not depending. Milton.

UN-DE-PEND'ING, a. Not depending. Milton.

UN-DE-PEND'ING, a. Not depending. Milton.

UN-DE-PEND'I', (ün-de-piörd') a. Not denounced. Ash.

UN-DE-PENDE', (ün-de-piörd') a. Not depraved.

UN-DE-PENSED', (ün-de-piörd') a. Not depraved.

UN-DE-PENSED', (ün-de-piörd') a. Not depraved.

UN-DE-PENSED', (ün-de-piörd') a. Not depraved.

UN-DE-PENSED', (ün-de-piörd') a. Not depraved.

UN-DE-PENSED', (ün-de-piörd') a. Not depraved.

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UN-DE-PENSED', (ün-de-piörd') a. Not depraved.

UN-DE-PENSED', (ün-de-piörd') a. Not depraved.

UN-DE-PENSED', (ün-de-piörd') a. Not depraved. UN-DE-FUT'ED, a. Not deputed. Jos.

UN'DER, prep. In a state of subjection to; subordinate
to; beneath; not over; not more, less than; inferior
to; below; not above:—generally opposed to above or
over.—Under sail, having the sails spread aloft; being in
motion, as a ship.—Under way, being in motion or makincreaces as a ship. ing progress, as a ship.

UN'DER, a. Inferior; lower; subject; subordinate.
UN'DER, ad. So as to be inferior, below, not above; less.
It is much used in composition.

It is much used in composition.

If much used in composition.

In-Der-Ec'Tion, "A subordinate action.

In-Der-Ec'Tion, "A subordinate actor or agent. Gold
Un-Der-Ec'Tion, "A subordinate agent. South.

Un-Der-Eanged', (under-tanid') a. Not deranged. Penn.

Un-Der-Bearno, underborne.] To support; to endure. [To line. Shak.]

UN-DER-BEAR'ER, n. One who underbears; one who helps to bear a coffin at a burial; bearer.

helps to bear a comin at a burial; bearer.

On-DER-BID', v. a. [. UNDERBID or UNDERBIDE, pp. UNDERBIDING, UNDERBIDING OF UNDERBID.] To bid or offer less for; to offer for any thing less than it is worth.

On-DER-BIND', \* v. a. To bind underneath. Fairfax.

UN-DER-BRACE', \* v. a. To bind together below. Comper.

UN'DER-BRACE', a. Of inferior breeding. Goldsmith.

UN'DER-BRISH, \* a. Brushwood or shrubs growing under forest-trees; undergrowth. Morison. [Used in the United States.]

ON'DER-BRUSH,\* \*\*. Brushwood or shrubs growing under forest-trees; undergrowth. Morison. [Used in the United States.]

UN-DER-BUSH, ('mi-der-bi') v. a. To buy for less. Beaum. & F.L.

UN-DER-CHAM'RER-LAIN,\* \*\*. A subordinate chamberlain. Smart.

ON'DER-CHAPS,\* (-chöps) n. pl. The lower chaps. Paley.

ON'DER-CHAPS,\* (-chöps) n. pl. The lower chaps. Paley.

ON'DER-CHAPS,\* (-chöps) n. pl. The lower chaps. Paley.

UN-DER-MINE', v. a. I come who undermines; a secret enemy UN-DER-MOST, a. Lowest in place, state, or condition. UN'DER-MOST, a. Lowest in place, state, or condition. UN'DER-MOST, a. Lowest in place, state, or condition. UN'DER-MOST, a. Lowest in place, state, or condition. UN'DER-MOST, a. Lowest in place, state, or condition. UN'DER-MOST, a. Lowest in place, state, or condition. UN'DER-MOST, a. Lowest in place, state, or condition. UN'DER-MOST, a. Lowest in place, state, or condition. UN'DER-MOST, a. Lowest in place, state, or condition. UN'DER-MOST, a. Lowest in place, state, or condition. UN'DER-MOST, a. Lowest in place, state, or condition. UN'DER-MOST, a. Lowest in place, state, or condition. UN'DER-MOST, a. Lowest in place, state, or condition. UN'DER-MOST, a. Lowest in place, state, or condition. UN'DER-MOST, a. Lowest in place, state, or condition. UN'DER-MOST, a. Lowest in place, state, or condition. UN'DER-MOST, a. Lowest in place, state, or condition. UN'DER-MOST, a. Lowest in place, state, or condition. UN'DER-MOST, a. Lowest in place, state, or condition. UN'DER-MOST, a. Lowest in place, state, or condition. UN'DER-MOST, a. Lowest in place, state, or condition. UN'DER-MOST, a. Lowest in place, state, or condition. UN'DER-MOST, a. Lowest in place, state, or condition. UN'DER-MOST, a. Lowest in place, state, or condition. UN'DER-MOST, a. Lowest in place, state, or condition. UN'DER-MOST, a. Lowest in place, state, or condition. UN'DER-MOST, a. Lowest in place, state, or condition. UN'DER-MOST, a. Lowest in place, state, or condition. UN'DER-MOST, a. Lowest in place, state, or condition. UN'DER-M

a cathedral or other church; any subterranean walk or

vault. Bullokar. UN'DER-CRÜET,\* n. An inferior crust. Foots. UN-DER-CUR'RENT,\* n. A current beneath another cur rent. Qu. Rev.

UN-DER-DEAL'ING, \* n. Clandestine dealing; artifice. Mil-

UN-DER-DITCH',\* v. a. To form a ditch underneath. Smart.

UN-DER-DÖ', v. n. (L. UNDERDID, pp. UNDERDOING, UNDER-DONE.) To do less than is requisite. B. Jonson. [R.] UN-DER-DÖNE, \*a. Moderately cooked or done. Qu. Rec. UN'DER-DÖSE, \*a. A moderate or small done. Smart. UN-DER-DESE, \*b. a. To give a moderate done. Smart. UN-DER-DESIN', \*v. a. To drain by cutting a channel hemeth I reader. beneath. Loudon.

UN'DER-DRAIN,\* n. A drain formed below the surface

UN-DER-FXC'TION, n. A subdivision of a faction.
UN-DER-FXC'UL-TY,\* n. A subordinate faculty. Otway.
UN'DER-FEL-LÖW, n. A mean man; a sorry wret

Suiney. [R.] UN-DER-FILL'ING, n. Lower part of an edifice. Wotton. UN'DER-FLAME,\* n. A lower or inferior flame. Richard-

son.

'UN-DER-FÖNG', v. a. To take in hand. Spenser.

UN-DER-FOOT', (Un-der-füt') ad. Beneath. Milton.

UN-DER-FOOT', a. Abject; down-trodden. Milton.

UN-DER-FÜR'NISH, v. a. To supply with less than enough.

UN-DER-GAR'DEN-ER,\* n. A subordinate gardener. Sterne. UN-DER-GIED', v. a. To bind below or round the bottom

ON-DER-GIED, v. a. It underwent; pp. undersease and extension determined.

ON-DER-GO', a. [i. underwent; pp. undersease, undersease, or suffer; to sustain; to endure; to support. [†To be the bearer of; to be subject to. Shak.]

UN'DER-GO, \*n. An inferior deity. Blackmore.

UN-DER-GRAD'U-ATE-SHIP, \*n. State of an undergraduate. Gent. Mag.

UN'DER-GROUND, \*n. Subterraneous space. Shak.

UN'DER-GROUND, \*a. Beneath the ground. Goldsmith.

UN-DER-GROUND, \*a. Beneath the ground. Goldsmith.

UN-DER-GROUND, \*a. Beneath the ground. Goldsmith.

UN-DER-HAND', ad. By secret means; secretly; clandestinely; with fraudulent secrecy. Sidney.

UN-DER-HAND', a. Secret; clandestine; sly; disingenuous, unfair; improperly concealed.

Smart.

\*\*Substantial English States and States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial States. Substantial St

UN-DER-HÖN'EST,\* (un-der-on'est) a. Inferior in honesty.

UN-DE RID'ED,\* a. Not derided. Ash.

On-DE RÎD'ED,\* a. Not derided. Ash.

Un-DE-RIVED', ŭn-de-rivd') a. Not derived or borrowed.

Un-DE-RIVED', ŭn-de-rivd') a. Not derived or borrowed.

Un-DE-RIVED', in-de-rivd') c. wordinate keeper. Gray.

Un-DE-RIA'BQR-ER, n. A subordinate workman. Wilkins.

Un-DE-RIA'B'QR-ER, n. A subordinate workman. Wilkins.

Un-DE-RIA'B', (ŭn-der-la') v. a. [1. Underlad); pp. Under-Laving, underlad): To lay under; to strengthen or to raise by something laid under.

Un-DER-LAY'ER,\* n. One that underlays; something laid under. Ash.

TRIBE BY SOMETHING ARE THE UNDERLY SOMETHING IN THE UNDER LAND.

UN'DER-LEAF, n. A species of cider apple. Mortimer.

UN'DER-LEASE,\* n. A lease given by a tenant or lessee

Jourell.

On-DER-LET', v. a. [i. UNDERLET; pp. UNDERLETTING, UNDERLET.] To let for less; to let below the value. Smollett.

To let, as a tenant or lessee, to sublet.

UN-DER-LET'TER,\* n. One who underlets. Smart.

UN-DER-LIE',\* v. a. [i. UNDERLAY; pp. UNDERLYING, UNDERLAINE', v. a. [i. UNDERLAY; pp. UNDERLYING, UNDERLAINE', v. a. [i. UNDERLINED, pp. UNDERLINING, UNDERLINED.]

To mark underneath with a line; to underscore.

UN'DER-LING, n. An inferior agent; a sorry fellow.
UN-DER-LIF',\* n. The lower lip. Arbuthnot.
UN-DER-MAST'ED,\* a. (Naut.) Having the masts too low Crabb.

UN-DER-MAS'TER, n. A master subordinate to the prince

pal master. Un'DER-MEAL, s. A repast before or after dinner. B. Jon-

ON-DER-ÖF'EI-CER, n. An inferior or subordinate officer. ON-DE-RÖG'A-TO-RY, a. Not derogatory. Bogic. ON'DER-PERT, n. A subordinate or unessential part. ON-DER-PEEF',\* v. a. To peep or look under. Shak. ON-DER-PEO'PLED,\* (un-der-pe'pld) a. Not fully peopled. UN-DER-PET'TI-COAT, a. The petticoat worn next the body linen.

On-DER-PIN', v. a. [i. UNDERFINNED; pp. UNDERFINNING, UNDERFINNED.] To place something for support or foundation; to prop; to support.

ON-DER-PIN'NING, \* n. Act of supporting something placed under:—stone-work or masonry on which a uniding rests. Holloways.

ON-DER-PLAY', \* v. a. To play an inferior part. Craftsman.

ON'DER-PLAY, \* a. A subordinate plot, as in a play; a clandestine scheme.

UN-DER-PRAISE', v. a. To praise below desert. Dryden.

UN-DER-PRAISE', v. a. To value at less than the worth.

Shak. body linen.

Shak.

On-Der-Prop', v. a. To support; to sustain. Shak.

UN-Der-Prop', v. a. To support; to sustain. Shak.

UN-Der-Proportioned. (in-der-pro-por'shund) a. Having too little, not full-proportioned. Collier.

UN-Der-Polli'er, n. A subordinate puller. Collier.

UN-Der-Rate', v. a. [L Underrated; pp. Underrating, Underrated.] To rate too low; to undervalue.

UN'DER-Rate, n. A price or estimate less than the value. Dryden.

UN-Der-Rec'om-Pensed,\* (un-der-rek'om-penst) a. Not full naud. Smith.

DN-DER-REC'OM-PENSED,\* (Un-der-rek'om-penst) a. Not fully paid. Smuth.

UN-DER-RE'GION,\* \*\*. An inferior region. Watts.

UN-DER-ROAR'ER,\* \*\*. A subordinate roarer. Addison.

UN-DER-RDN',\* \*\*. a. (Nauk.) To pass under in a boat:—to disentangle and arrange, as tackle. Mar. Disc.

UN-DER-SAIL,\* (Nauk.) See Under.

UN-DER-SAI'(J-RAT-ED,\* a. Not fully saturated. Black.

UN-DER-SAY', v. n. To say by way of derogation. Spenser.

ON-DER-SCORE', v. a. [i. UNDERSCORED; pp. UNDERSCORING, UNDERSCORED.] To line or mark under, to underline. Dean Tucker.

UN-DER-SEC'RE-TA-RY, n. A subordinate secretary.
UN-DER-SELL', v. a. [i. undersold, pp. underselling, undersold.] To sell below the price or value; to sell cheaper than another. UN-DER-SER'VANT, n. A servant of the lower class.

UN-DER-SER'VICE, \* n. A subordinate service. Multon. UN-DER-SET', v. a. [I. UNDERSET, pp. UNDERSETTING, UNDERSET]. To prop; to support. Bacon.
UN-DER-SET',\* n. (Naut.) A motion of water beneath the surface, under-current. Mar. Dict.
UN-DER-SET'TER, n. One who undersets:—pedestal,

DN-DER-SET'TING, n. Act of supporting: — a pedestal.
UN-DER-SHER'IFF, n. The deputy of the sheriff.
|UN-DER-SHER'IFF-RY, n. Office of an undersheriff, un-

dershrievalty. Bocon.
UN-DER-SHOT', p. a. Moved by water passing under;
as, an undershot wheel.

UN-DER-SHRIEV'AL-TY,\* n. The office of undersheriff.

ON-DER-SHRIEV'AL-TY,\* n. The omce of undersnerm. Smart. [R.]
UN'DER-SHRÜB,\* n. A small shrub. Ash.
UN'DER-SHRÜB,\* n. The lower side, or side beneath. Paley.
UN-DER-SIGN',\* (ün-der-Sin') v. a. [L. UNDERSIGNED, pp.
UNDERSIGNING, UNDERSIGNED.] To sign under or beneath; to write one's name to a paper or instrument; to subscribe. Clarke.
UN-DER-SIGNED',\* (ün-der-Sind') a. Noting one who has signed his name to any paper or instrument. Tupper.
UN-DER-SIZED',\* (ün-der-sizd') a. Below the usual size.
Ext. Rev.

Ed. Rev.

'UN'DER-SKIN-NER.\* m. A tapster. Stak.

'UN'DER-SKIN-NER.\* m. Chorus; burden of a song. Spenser.

'UN-DER-STÄND', v. a. [i. understood ; pp. understand-ing, understand]. To have intellectual perception of; to conceive with adequate ideas; to have knowledge of; to comprehend; to know; to know the meaning of, to be able to interpret; to suppose to mean; to know by experience; to know by instinct; to interpret, at least mentally; to conceive with respect to meaning; to apprehend:—to mean without expressing; to know, though not expressed. not expressed.

UN-DER-STÄND', v. z. To have the use of intellectual fac-ulties; to have understanding; to be informed. UN-DER-STÄND'A-BLE, a. That may be understood. Chil-

UN-DERSTAND'A-BLE, at that may be discorted.

UN-DER-STAND'ING, n. One who understands. Besum.

UN-DER-STAND'ING, n. The capacity of knowing rationally; the intellectual powers; the intellect; faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgment; skill; knowledge; sense; reason; intelligence. — (Arch.)

A support, as of a wall or edifice. Francis.

UN-DER-STAND'ING, a. Knowing; skilful; intelligent.

Un-DEB-STAND'ING-LY, ad. With knowledge; with un

UN-DER-STAND' (NG-LY, ed. With knowledge; with understanding.

UN-DER-STATE',\* v. a. [i. Understated; pp. Understation, understated.] To state too low; to state lower than the truth or fact. Ec. Rev.

UN-DER-STAT'ED,\* a. Stated too low. Fuller.

UN-DER-STOOD', (din-der-stud') i. & p. from Understand.

See Understand.

[Suppl.

UN-DER-STOOD', All-der-stud') i. & p. infarior sense. See UNDERSTAND.
UNDER-STRÄPPER, n. A petty fellow, an inferior agent UNDER-STRÄPUM, \* n.; pl. UNDERSTRATA or UNDERSTRATUMS. A lower stratum. Ure.
UNDER-STRÖKE', \* v. a. To mark with a line beneath; to underline. Swift.

[Ingworth.]

Ingworth. Swift.

N-DER-TAK'A-BLE, a. That may be undertaken. ChiN-DER-TAK'A-BLE, a. [L UNDERTOOK; pp. UNDERTAKING,
UNDERTAKE', v. a. [L UNDERTOOK; pp. UNDERTAKING,
UNDERTAKE', I to attempt; to engage in; to assume a
character; to contract, to execute, to enter upon. [†To
attack, to have the charge of. Shak.]

UN-DER-TAKE', v. n. To assume any business or province;
to venture; to hazard: —to promise, to stand bound to
some conditions. — To undertake for, to become surety for.

UN-DER-TAK'EN, (Under-tak'N) p. from Undertake. See

UN-DER-TAK'EN, (un-der-ta'kn) p. from Undertake. See

UNDERTAKE UN-DER-TAK'ER, n. One who undertakes; a contractor:

—one who manages funerals.
UN-DER-TĀK'ING, n. Attempt; enterprise; engagement.
UN-DER-TĀXED',\* (ŭn-der-taxt') a. Taxed at a lower rate. Arbuthnot.

UN-DER-TEN'AN-CY,\*n. A tenure under a lessee. Blackstons
UN-DER-TEN'ANT, n. A secondary tenant, one who holds
from him who holds from the owner.

†ÜN'DER-TÎME, n. After dinner; in the evening. Spenser. ÜN'DER-TŌNE, \* n. A tone lower than usual. Ed. Rev. ÜN-DER-TOON', (ŭn-der-tûk') 1. from Undertake. See Un-

UN'DER-TOW.\* n. A current below, different from that at the surface. Brande.

the surface. Brance.

UN-DER-TREAS'UR-ER,\* (un-der-trezh'ur-er) n. A subordinate treasurer. Goldsmith.

UN-DER-TREAT'ED,\* a. Treated with too little rospect.

UN-DER-UT'UTOR,\* n. A subordinate tutor. Bouvier.

UN-DER-UT'UTOR,\* n. A too low valuation. Wotton.

UN-DER-VAL-U-A'TION, n. A too low valuation. Wotton.
UN-DER-VAL-UE, ("in-der-val'yu) v. a. [1. UNDERVALUED]
pp. UNDERVALUING, UNDERVALUED.] To rate too low; to
esteem lightly, to treat as of little worth, to depress, to
make low in estimation, to despise; to underrate.
UN-DER-VAL'UE, n. Too low a rate or price. Temple.
UN-DER-VAL'U-ER, n. One who undervalues. Walton.
UN-DER-VAL'U-ER, n. One who undervalues. Walton.
UN-DER-WAL'U-ING, p. a. Valuing too low. Milton.
UN-DER-WAL'U-ING, p. a. Valuing too low. Milton.
UN-DER-WAL'U-ING, p. a. Valuing too low. Milton.
UN-DER-WEN', i. Tomu Undergo. See Undergo.
UN-DER-WEN', i. from Undergo. See Undergo.
UN'DER-WOOD, ("un'der-wu'd) n. Shrubs, bushes, or small
trees, that grow under large trees; undergrowth.
UN'DER-WOOR, ("un'der-wu'd) n. Subrodinate work.

Un'DER-WORK, (in'der-wirk) n. Subordinate work.
Un-DER-WORK', (in-der-wirk') n. a. (i. underworked or
underwaucht, pn. underworking, underworked or
underwaucht. To labor for less than others receive:—

to labor or polish too little: — to labor against clandestinely.

N.-DER-WORK/ER,\* (Un-der-wurk/er) n. One who under-works. Waterland.

UN-DER-WORK/MAN, (Un-der-wurk/man) n. An inferior or subordinate laborer.

UN'DER-WORLD,\* (un'der-wurld) n. An inferior world:
—the lower or inferior part of mankind. Atterbury.

— the lower or inferior part of mankind. Atterbury.

Un-DER-WRITE', (ŭn-der-fit') v. a. [s. underwrete; pp.
underwriting, underwriten.] To write under something else: — to subscribe with a purpose to insure from
loss at sea; to insure.

Un-DER-WRIT'ER, (ŭn-der-fit'er) n. One who underwrites; an insurer.

Un'DER-WRIT-ING.\* (ŭn'der-fit-ing) n. The act or practice
of insuring: — that which is underwritten. Smith.

Un-DER-WROUGHT'\* (ŭn'der-fawt') p. from Underwork.

Un-DE-SCRIBED', (ŭn-de-skribd') a. Not described. Hooks

Un-DE-SCRIED', (ŭn-de-skribd') a. Not described, not seen;
unseen.

unseen.

ON-DE-SERVED', (-zërvd') a. Not deserved; unmerited.

UN-DE-SERV'ED-LY, ad. Without desert or merit.

UN-DE-SERV'ED-NESS, n. Want of being worthy. Newton,

UN-DE-SERV'ING, a. Not deserving, not having merit.

UN-DE-SERV'ING, a. Not deserving, not having merit.

UN-DE-SERV'ING-LY, ad. Without merit or desert.

UN-DE-SIGNED-, (un-de-sin'd) a. Not designated.

UN-DE-SIGNED-, (un-de-sin'd) a. Not designated.

UN-DE-SIGN'ED-LY, ad. Without being designed.

UN-DE-SIGN'ED-LY, ad. Without being designed.

UN-DE-SIGN'ED-LY, ad. Without of a set purpose or design.

UN-DE-SIGN'ING. (Un-de-Sin'ING) a. Not designing: hav-

UN-DE-SIGN'ING, (un-de-sin'ing) a. Not designing; having no design or set purpose; sincere.
UN-DE-SIR'A-BLE, a. Not to be desired; not pleasing.
UN-DE-SIRED', (un-de-zird') a. Not desired or wished.

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ON-DR-SIR'ING, a. Not desiring; negligent.

ON-DR-SIR'ING, a. Not giving way to desirous; not wishing. Kroz.

UN-DE-SPAIR'ING, a. Not giving way to despair. Duer.

UN-DE-SPAIR'ING, a. Not giving way to despair. Duer.

UN-DE-SPAIR'ING, a. Not giving way to despair. Duer.

UN-DE-SPAIR'ING, a. Not giving way to despair. Duer.

UN-DE-SPAIR'ING, a. Not giving way to despair. Duer.

UN-DE-SPAIR'ING, a. Not despaired.

UN-DE-SPAIR'ING, a. (in-de-sight') a. Not despaired. Scott,

UN-DE-STROYED', (in-de-sight') a. Not destined. Pollok.

UN-DE-TER'ING, a. Indestructible. Boyle.

UN-DE-TER'ING, a. Not detected. Williams.

UN-DE-TER'ING, a. Not detected. Williams.

UN-DE-TER'ING, a. Ble, a. Indeterminate. South.

UN-DE-TER'ING, a. Ble, a. Indeterminate. South.

UN-DE-TER'ING, a. Ble, a. Indeterminate. South.

UN-DE-TER'ING, a. Not detected. Williams.

UN-DE-TER'ING, a. Not device.

UN-DE-TER'ING, a. Not device.

UN-DE-TER'ING, a. Not device.

UN-DE-TER'ING, a. Not device ing. Thomson.

UN-DE-TER'ING, a. Not devicing; constant; regular.

UN-DE-VEL'OPED, a. Not devicing; constant; regular.

UN-DE-VED', a. Not device. Clarendon.

UN-DE-VED', a. Not device. Clarendon.

UN-DE-VOT', a. Not device.

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UN-DE-VOT', a. Not device.

UN-DE-Milman.

UN-DI-APH'A-NOUS, (Un-de-Af's-nus) a. Not diaphanous.
UN-DI-APH'A-NOUS, (Un-de-Af's-nus) a. Not diaphanous.
UN-DIF-FÜSED',\* (Un-dif-füzd') a. Not diffused. Ash.
UN-DIF-FÜSED',\* (a. Generated by water. Smart.
UN-DI-GEST',\* a. Generated from Undigested. Shak.
UN-DI-GEST',\* a. Not digested, not subdued by the stomach:—not reduced to order, indigested.
UN-DIGHT', (Un-dit') v. a. [a. UNDIGHT, pp. UNDIGHTING, UNDIGHT, TO put off, to undress. Spenser.
UN-DIG'M;-FIED,\* (Un-dig'n;-fid) a. Not dignified; wanting dignifier. Knoz. UN-DI-LAT'ED, a. Not dilated. Ash.
UN-DI-LAT'ED, a. Not dilated. Leighton.
UN-DI-LOT'ED, a. Not dilated. Comper.
UN-DI-LOT'ED, a. Not dilated. UN-DI-MIN'ISH-A-BLE, a. That may not be diminished. More. More.

OR-DJ-MIN'ISHED, (ün-dj-min'1-ht) a. Not duminished.

ON-DJ-MIN'ISH-ING, \* a. Not diminishing. Smart.

ON-DIMMED', \* (ün-dimd') a. Not dimmed. Turner.

ON-DINE', \* n. [unda, L.; onden, and onden, Fr.] A spirit, according to the Cabalists, that inhabits the waters. Brande.

UN-DINT'ED, a. Not dinted, not dented.

ON-DIP-LO-MAT'IC, \* a. Not dipplomatic. Snart.

UN-DIPPED', (ün-dipt') a. Not dipped, not plunged. Dryden. den UN-DJ-RECT'ED, a. Not directed. Spanser.
UN-DJ-REAND'LD,\* a. Not disbanded. Millon.
UN-DJ-CERNED', (in-dj-zernd') a. Not discerned.
UN-DJ-CERN'LD-LY, (ün-dj-zern'qd.lq) ad. So as to be undiscovered. Boyle.
Un-Dis-CERN'1-BLE, (un-diz-zern'e-bl) a. Not discernible, that cannot be discerned. that cannot be discerned.

ON-DJS-CERN'1-BLE-MESS, (un-djz-zern'e-bl-nès) n. State or quality of being undiscernible. Ellis.

ON-DJS-CERN'1-BLY, (un-djz-zern'e-ble) ad. Invisibly.

ON-DJS-CERN'1NG, (un-djz-zern'e-ble) a. Not discerning.

ON-DJS-CHÄRĢED',\* (un-djz-chārjd') a. Not discharged. UN-Dis-cl'PleD,\* (un-dis-sl'pid) a. Not having become a disciple. Bush.
UN-DIS'CI-PLIN-A-BLE,\* a. Not disciplinable. Anderso DN-DIS'C|-PLIN-A-BLE,\*a. Not disciplinable. Anderson.
DN-DIS'C|-PLINED, ("un-dis's|-plind) a. Not disciplined,
untaught; unmstructed.
UN-DIS-CLÖSE', v. a. Not to disclose. Daniel.
UN-DIS-CLÖSE',\* ("un-dis-klözd') a. Not disclosed. Scott.
DN-DIS-CDL'ORED,\* ("dis-kül'lurd) a. Not disclosed. Ure.
UN-DIS-CON-CERT'ED,\*a. Not discorted. Scott.
UN-DIS-CORD',NT,\*a. Not discordant. Wordsnorth.
UN-DIS-COED',NG, a. Not discordant. wordsnorth.
UN-DIS-COED',NG, a. Not disagreeing; not jarring. Milton.
UN-DIS-COUR',AGED,\* ("un-dis-kür'sid") a. Not discouraged.
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Co Anh. out doubt.

UN-DÖÜRT'FÜL, (-döüt'fül) a. Not doubtful; certain. Skak.

UN-DÖÜRT'JNG, (ün-döüt'ing) a. Not doubting; certain.

UN-DIS-GUIS'A-BLE,\* (un-diz-ziz's-bl) a. That cannot be disguised. Qu. Rev.
UN-DIS-GUISED', (un-diz-zizd') a. Not disguised; open i, artiess; plain; exposed to view.
UN-DIS-GUIS-ins,\* -Ziz'ing) a. Not disguising. West. Rev.
UN-DIS-HEART'ENED,\* (un-dis-hart'tad) a. Not disheart-UN-DIS-HEART'ERED, "(in-dis-hart'and) a. Not disheartened. Dr. Allen.

UN-DIS-HEART'ERED, (un-dis-hart'and) a. Not disheartened. Dr. DIS-HON'ORED, (un-diz-Jönd') a. Not disheared.

UN-DIS-JÖNNED', '(un-diz-Jönd') a. Not disheared. Cowper.

UN-DIS-MISSED', "(un-diz-mist') a. Not dismissed. Cowper.

UN-DIS-MISSED', "(un-diz-mist') a. Not dismissed. Cowper.

UN-DIS-O-BLIG'ING, a. Inoffensive. Brome.

UN-DIS-PELGEED, "(dir-diz-jüd) a. Not disparged. Clarks

UN-DIS-PENGED, "(dis-pic)", a. Not disparded. Clarks

UN-DIS-PENGED, "(un-dis-pic)", a. Not disparded. Ash.

UN-DIS-PENSED', (un-dis-pic)", a. Not dispensed. Tooker.

UN-DIS-PENSED', (un-dis-pic)", a. Not dispersed or scattered.

UN-DIS-PENSED', (un-dis-pic)", a. Not dispersed or scattered.

UN-DIS-PLENED', "(un-dis-pic)", a. Not dispersed or scattered.

UN-DIS-PLENED', "(un-dis-pic)", a. Not displayed. Smart.

UN-DIS-PLENED', "(un-dis-pic)", a. Not displayed. Smart.

UN-DIS-PLENED', "(un-dis-pic)", a. Not displayed. Smart.

UN-DIS-PLENED', "(un-dis-pic)", a. Not displayed. Smart.

UN-DIS-PENS', v. a. To disincline; to alienate; to indispose. UN-DIS-PLAYED', "(un-dis-pixu') a. Not disposed; indisposed. Patter.
UN-DIS-PÖSED', "a. Tq disincline; to alienate; to indisposed. Patter.
UN-DIS-PÖSED', (\u00e4n-dis-pöxd') a. Not disposed; indisposed. UN-DIS-PÖYED, a. Not disputable. Whitlock.
UN-DIS-PÜT'ED, a. Not disputed; incontrovertible.
UN-DIS-PÜT'ED, a. Not disputed; incontrovertible.
UN-DIS-PÜT'ED, b. a. Not disputed. May.
UN-DIS-BÜT'ED-LY, \* a. Not disputed. May.
UN-DIS-BEM'BLED, (\u00fcm-dis-B\u00fcm')did a. Not dissembled; openly declared; honest; not feigned.
UN-DIS-SEM'BLED, (\u00fcm-dis-B\u00fcm')did a. Not dissembled; openly declared; honest; not feigned.
UN-DIS-SEM'INAT-ED, \* a. Not dissembling; never false.
UN-DIS-SEM'INAT-ED, \* a. Not dissembled. Ash.
UN-DIS-SEV'ERED, \* (-dis-B\u00fcV'\u00e4r')dispersed.
UN-DIS-SEN'S-RT-ED, a. Not dissipated; not dispersed.
UN-DIS-S\u00fcV'\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n-\u00e4n ON-DIS-TEM-PERED, (un-ap-ress pro-), free from disease.

ON-DIS-TEND'ED,\* a. Not distended. Lee.

ON-DIS-TEND'ED,\* a. Not distilled. Urc.

ON-DIS-TIM'GUISH-A-BLE, (ün-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl) a. That cannot be distinguished or distinctly known. UN-DIS-TIN'GUISH-A-BLY, (un-dis-ting'gwish-s-ble) ad.
Without being distinguished or distinctly known.
UN-DIS-TIN'GUISHED, (un-dis-ting'gwisht) a. Not distinguished, not distinctly discerned or known, induscrim-UN-DIS-TIN'GUIGH-ING, (un-dis-ting'gwish-ing) a. Not distinguishing, making no difference. Addison.
UN-DIS-TORT'ED, a. Not distorted; not perverted. UN-DIS-TRACT'ED, a. Not distracted; not disturbed; not perplexed. UN-DIS-TRXCT'ED-LY, ad. Without distribution.
UN-DIS-TRXCT'ED-NESS, n. Freedom from distraction.
UN-DIS-TREBUT-ED, \*a. Not distributed. Ash.
UN-DIS-TURBED', (Un-dis-türbd') a. Not disturbed; free
from perturbation, calm, tranquil; placid.
UN-DIS-TURB'ED-LY, ad. Calmly, peacefully. Locke.
UN-DIS-TURB'ED-LY, ad. Calmly, peacefully. Locke.
UN-DIS-TURB'ED-NESS, n. State of being undisturbed.
UN-DIS-TURB'ING-\*a. Not disturbing. Wordsworth.
UN-DIS-TURB'ING-\*a. Not disturbing. Wordsworth.
UN-DIS-TURB'ING-\*b. (vier's-161) a. Not diversified. More.
UN-DI-VERT'ED, a. Not diverted; not amused.
UN-DI-VERT'ED, \*a. Indivisible. Shak.
UN-DI-VID'A-BLE, n. Indivisible. Shak.
UN-DI-VID'A-BLE, a. Indivisible. Shak.
UN-DI-VID'A-BLE, a. Not diverted; unbroken; whole.
UN-DI-VID'ED-LY, ad. So its not to be parted. Felikam.
UN-DI-VID'ED-LY, ad. So its not to be parted. Felikam.
UN-DI-VID'ED-LY, ad. So its not to be parted. Felikam.
UN-DI-VID'ED-LY, ad. So its not to be parted. Felikam.
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UN-DI-VID'ED-LY, ad. So its not to be parted. Felikam.
UN-DI-VID'ED-LY, ad. So its not to be parted. Felikam.
UN-DI-VID'ED-LY, and So its not to be parted. Felikam.
UN-DI-VID'ED-LY, and So its not to be parted. Felikam.
UN-DO'YA n. a. [i. UNDID, pp. UNDONG, UNDONG.] To reverse; to recall, to annul; — to loose; to disengage: —
to run; to bring to destruction.
UN-DO'YAG, a. Reversing: — ruining; destructive. South.
UN-DO'YAG, n. A reversing: — ruining; destruction. Hooker.
UN-DO-MES'TIC,\* a. Not domestic. More. UN-DIS-TRXCT'ED-LY, ad. Without distraction. Boyle.
UN-DIS-TRXCT'ED-NESS, n. Freedom from distraction.
UN-DIS-TRIB'UT-ED, \* a. Not distributed. Ash. UN-DO'ING, a. Reversing: — ruining; destructive. Sourch. Do'ING, n. A reversing: — ruin; destruction. Hooker. UN-DO, MES'TIC,\* a. Not demestic. More. UN-DONE', (in-dui') p. from Undo. See Undo. — a. Not done; not finished. — ruined; brought to destruction. UN-DOOME D',\* (in-domd') a. Not doomed. Ask. UN-DOUB'LE,\* (in-domd') a. To unfold; to make single, †Un-DÖCBT'A-BLE,\* (un-dout's-bl) a. Not to be doubted. By Hall.
UN-DOOBT'ED, (Un-dout'ed) a. Not doubted; indubitable.
UN-DOOBT'ED-LY, (Un-dout'ed-le) ad. Indubitably; with775

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ON-DÖW'REED,* (-erd) a. Not having a dower. Godssis.
ON DRAIN'A-BLE,* a. That cannot be drained. Scotl.
ON DRAIN'A-BLE,* a. That cannot be drained. Scotl.
ON-DRAINED',* (un-drand') a. Not drained. Price.
ON-DRA-MXT'/O,* a. Not drandic. Smart.
ON-DRAD'RD, a. Not dreaded or feared.
ON-DREAD'RD, a. Not dreaded or feared.
ON-DREAMED', (din-draimd') a. Not dreened or thought on.
UN-DREAMED',* (din-draimd') a. Not dreened. May.
UN-DREAMED',* (din-draind') a. Not dreened. May.
UN-DRESS', v. a. [i. UNDERSSED; pp. UNDRESSING, UN-DRESS', v. a. [i. UNDRESSED; pp. UNDRESSING, UN-DRESSED,* To divest, as of clothes, ornaments, or covering, to strip; to take off the dressing.
UN-DRESSED,* (un-dress') a. Not dressed; not prepared.
UN-DRESSED,* (un-dress') a. Not dressed; not prepared.
UN-DRIED',* (un-drid') a. Not dried. Dryden.
UN-DRILLED',* (un-drid') a. Not dried. Ash.
UN-DRINK'A-BLE,* a. Not dronging; not despairing.
UN-DROS'Ry, a. Not drossy; free from recrement.
UN-DROWNED', (un-draind') a. Not drwined. Shak.
UN-DEBED',* (un-draind') a. Not drwined. Shak.
UN-DEBED',* (un-draind') a. Not drwined. Shak.
UN-DEBED',* (un-draind') a. Not drwined. Shak.
UN-DEBED',* (un-draind') a. Not drwined. Shak.
UN-DEBED',* (un-draind') a. Not drwined. Shak.
UN-DEBED',* (un-draind') a. Not drwined. Shak.
UN-DEBED',* (un-draind') a. Not drwined. Shak.
UN-DEBED',* (un-draind') a. Not drwined. Shak.
UN-DEBED',* (un-draind') a. Not drwined. Shak.
UN-DEBED',* (un-draind') a. Not drwined. Shak.
UN-DEBED',* (un-draind') a. Not drwined. Shak.
UN-DEBED',* (un-draind') a. Not drwined.
UN-DEBED',* (un-draind') a. Not drwined.
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UN-DEBED',* (un-draind') a. Not drwined.
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UN-DEBED',* (un-draind') a. Not drwined.
UN-DEBED',* (un-draind') a. Not drwined.
UN-DEBED',* (un-draind') a. Not drwined.
UN-DEBED',* (un-draind') a. Not drwined.
UN-DEBED',* (un-draind') a. Not drwined.
UN-DEBED',* (un-d
             UN'DU-LATE, v. a. [undulo, L.] [L. UNDULATED; pp. UNDU-
LATING, UNDULATED.] To cause to play, as waves, to
wave, to form, as waves; to drive backward and for-
                UN'DU-LATE, v. n. To play or move, as waves; to vibrate in curis, as hair.
UN'DU-LATE,* a. Waved; undulated. Loudon.
         UN'DU-LATE,* a. Waved; undulated. Loudon.
UN'DU-LĀT-ṣD, a. Having the appearance of waves. Evelyn.
UN'DU-LĀT-ṣD, a. Having the appearance of waves.
UN'DU-LĀT-ing,* p. a. Waving incitor; appearance of waves; a vibratory motion of an elastic fluid.
UN-DU-LĀ'TION-IST,* n. (Optics) An advocate for a theory founded on undulations of light. Phil. Mag.
UN'DU-LA-TO-RY, [ŭn'du-la-tūr-e, S. P. F. Ja.; ŭn'ju-la-tŭr-e, W.; ŭn'du-la-to-re, Sm.; ùn-du-la'to-re, K.] a. Moving in the manner of waves, vibratory; undulating.
UN-DÜLL', n. a. To remove dulness from. Whitlock.
UN-DÜLL', n. a. To remove dulness from. Whitlock.
                   UN-DU'LY, ad. Not duly; not properly, not according to
                                       duty.
             duty.

ÜN-DÜ'RA-BLE, ad. Not lasting. Archdeacon Arnway. [R.]

ÜN-DÜST', v. a. To free from dust, to dust. W. Mountague.

ÜN-DÜ'TE-OÜS, a. Not duteous, undutful, irreverent.

ÜN-DÜ'T-FÜL, a. Not dutful, not obedient; not reverent.

ÜN-DÜ'T]-FÜL-NESS, n. Want of dutfulness, disobedi-
UN-DÛ'TI-FÛL-LY, ad. In an undutiful manner.
UN-DÛ'TI-FÛL-NESS, n. Want of dutifulness, disobedience.
UN-DY'ING, a. Not dying; not perishing.
UN-EARTH',* v. a. To take out of the earth. Ash.
UN-EARTH',* v. a. To take out of the earth. Ash.
UN-EARTH'LY, (in-eith') a. Not earned; not obtained by UN-EARTH'LY, (in-eith') a. Driven out of the earth.
UN-EARTH'LY, (in-eith') a. Not terrestrial, not earthly.
UN-EARY'-LY, da. In an uneasy manner.
UN-EAS'-LY, da. In an uneasy manner.
UN-EAS'-LY, a. In an uneasy manner.
UN-EAS'-LY, (a. Trouble; state of disquiet.
UN-EAS'-LY, (a. That cannot be eaten. Forby.
UN-EAT', (in-eith) a. Not devoured. Clarendon.
iUN-EAT'-BLE,* a. That cannot be eaten. Forby.
UN-EAT'-BLE,* a. That cannot be caten. Forby.
UN-EATH', (in-eith) ad. Not easily. Shak. Under. Spenser.
Scarcely; hardly. See Unzth.
UN-EDH'O-ING,* a. Not ebbing. Good.
UN-ECH'O-ING,* a. Not ebbing. Good.
UN-ECH'O-ING,* a. Not echoing. Moore.
UN-EC-O-NOM'-CAL,* a. Not economical. Qu. Rev.
UN-EDGP',* v. a. To deprive of the edge; to blunt. Ford.
UN-ED'-FP-ING, a. Not edifying; not improving.
UN-ED'-CATE, a. Uneducatod. Frag. Sol. § Per.
UN-ED'-U-CATE, a. Uneducatod. Frag. Sol. § Per.
UN-ED'-U-CATE, a. Uneducatod. Frag. Sol. § Per.
UN-ED'-U-CATE, a. Uneducatod. Frag. Sol. § Per.
UN-ED'-U-CATE, a. Uneducatod. Frag. Sol. § Per.
UN-ED'-U-CATE, a. Uneducatod. Frag. Sol. § Per.
UN-ED'-U-CATE, a. Not educated; uninstructed.
UN-E-LEG'-ED, a. Not effected. C. B. Brown.
UN-E-LEG'-ED, a. Not effected. C. B. Brown.
UN-E-LEG'-ED, a. Not effected. C. B. Brown.
UN-E-LEG'-ED, a. Not elected; not chosen.
UN-E-LEG'-ED, a. Not elected; not chosen.
UN-E-LEG'-ED, a. Not elected; not chosen.
UN-E-LEG'-ED, a. Not elected. Ash.
UN-E-LUC-ITE, a. Ineligible. Rogers.
UN-E-LUC-ITE, a. Ineligible. Rogers.
UN-E-LUC-ITE, a. Ineligible. Rogers.
UN-E-LUC-ITE, a. Not eleuded. Ash.
UN-E-LUC-ITE, a. Not eleuded. Ash.
UN-E-LUC-ITE, a. Not eleuded. Ash.
UN-E-LUC-ITE, a. Not eleuded. Ash.
UN-E-LUC-ITE, a. Not eleuded. Ash.
UN-E-LUC-ITE, a. Not eleuded. Ash.
UN-E-LUC
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ON-E-MXS/CU-LAT-ED,\* a. Not emasculated. Ash.
ON-EM-BALMED',\* (in-em-bamd') a. Not embalmed. Ash.
ON-EM-BAE/RASSED,\* (-rest) a. Not embalmed. Ash.
ON-EM-BAE/RASSED,\* (-rest) a. Not emballished. Knaz.
ON-EM-BEL/LISHED,\* (-bell-lish) a. Not embilished. Knaz.
ON-EM-BEL/LISHED,\* (-em-bit'terd) a. Not embitisered. Ash.
ON EM-BOW'ERED,\* (-em-brist') a. Not embraced. Mordavoorth.
ON-EM-BRACID',\* (in-em-brist') a. Not embraced. Ash.
ON-EM-PHAT'/-C,\* a. Not emphatic. Crombis.
ON-EM-PHAT'/-C,\* a. Not emphatical. Brown.
ON-EM-PLOYED', (-em-ploid') a. Not employed; not busy
ON-EM-PCW', (-em-ploid') a. Not employed; not busy
ON-EM-PCW', (-em-ploid') a. Not employed. Ash.
ON-EM-PCW', (-em-loid') a. Not employed.
ON-EM-PCW', (-em-loid') a. Not employed. Ash.
ON-EM-PCW', (-em-em'), a. Not employed. Ash.
ON-EN-M', (-ED,\* (in-em'), a. Not employed. Ash.
ON-EN-M', (-ED,\* (in-em'), a. Not employed. Ash.
ON-EN-CHANT', ED,\* (in-em-w), a. Not employed. Ash.
ON-EN-CHANT', ED,\* (in-em-w), a. Not encompassed. Ash. UN.EN-COM'TERED,\* (un-en-kdun'terd) a. Not encountered. Scott.
UN.EN-COON'TERED,\* (un-en-kdun'terd) a. Not encountered. Scott.
UN-EN-COM'BERED,\* (-küm'berd) a. Not encountered. Scott.
UN-EN-DAN'GERED,\* a. Not endangered. Wordsworth.
UN-EN-DAN'GERED,\* a. Not endangered. Wordsworth.
UN-EN-DEARED', (un-en-derd') a. Not endeared. Millon.
UN-EN-DORBED',\* (un-en derst') a. Not endeared. Millon.
UN-EN-DORBED',\* (un-en derst') a. Not endorsed. Ash.
UN-EN-DOWED', (un-en-dodd') a. Not endowed or invested.
UN-EN-DOR'A-BLE,\* a. Not endurable. Dr. Arnold.
UN-EN-DOR'A-BLE,\* a. Not endurable. Dr. Arnold.
UN-EN-DOR'A-BLE,\* a. Not endurable. Dr. Arnold.
UN-EN-DOR'A-BLE,\* a. Not endurable. Dr. Arnold.
UN-EN-DOR'A-BLE,\* a. Not endurable. Dr. Arnold.
UN-EN-DOR'A-BLE,\* a. Not endurable. Dr. Arnold.
UN-EN-DOR'A-BLE,\* a. Not endurable. Dr. Arnold.
UN-EN-DOR'A-BLE,\* a. Not endurable. Dr. Arnold.
UN-EN-DOR'A-BLE,\* (an index black of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the UN-EN-COM'PASSED,\* (-past) a. Not encompassed. Ash. UN-EN-COUN'TERED,\* (un-en-koun'terd) a. Not encountered. Scott. an epilogue. Góldsmith.

UN-E-PIS'CO-PAL,\* a. Not episcopal. Ed. Rcv.

UN-E-QUA-BLE, (ūn-6'kwş-bi) a. Not equable; different from itself, uneven; diverse. See Equalic.

UN-E'QUAL, (ūn-6'kwşl) a. [unequalis, L.] Not equal; inferior; uneven, disproportioned; not uniform, partial; unjust.

UN-E'QUAL-A-BLE, a. That cannot be equalled. Boyle.

UN-E'QUAL-LED, (ūn-6'kwşld) a. Not equalled; univalled.

UN-E'QUAL-LY, ad. In an unequal manner or degree.

UN-E'QUAL-NESS, n. Inequality, state of being unequal.

†UN-EQ'U-TA-BLE, (ūn-6k'wṣ-tṣ-bi) a. Inequitable. Tucker

†UN-EQ'U-TA-BLY,\* (ūn-6k'wṣ-tṣ-bi) ad. Inequitably. Abp. Secker UN-E-QUIV'O-CAL, (un-e-kwiv'o-kal) a. Not equivocal. UN-E-QUIV'O-CAL-LY, \* ad. In an unequivocal manner. Pa UN-E-QUIV'O-CAL-NESS,\* n. Want of equivocalness. God-NN-E-BAD'I-CA-BLE,\* a. Not to be eradicated. Byron.

UN-E-RAD'I-CA-BLE,\* a. Not to be eradicated. Byron.

UN-E-RASED',\* (in-o-rast') a. Not erased. Ash.

IUN-ERR'A-BLE, a. Infallible. Sheldon.

IUN-ERR'A-BLE, a. Infallible. Sheldon.

IUN-ERR'ING, a. [merrans, L.] Not erring; free from error.

UN-ERR'ING, a. [merrans, L.] Not erring; free from error.

UN-ES-CHEW'A-BLE, (in-os-chi'q-bi) a. Inevitable. Caren.

UN-ES-CHEW'A-BLE, (in-os-chi'q-bi) a. Inevitable. Caren.

UN-ES-CHEW'A-BLE, (in-os-chi'q-bi) a. Having no escutcheon. Wordsworth.

UN-ES-EPIED', (in-o-spid') a. Not seen; undescried.

UN-ES-EN'TIAL, (in-os-sin'shal) a. Not essential; not of high importance; not necessary:—void of real being.

UN-ES-EN'TIAL, "a. A part or something that is not essential. Smart.

IUN-ES-TXB'LISHED, (in-os-ub'lisht) a. Not establishment. Mil-UN-ES-TXB'LISHED, (in-os-ub'lisht) a. Not established.

UN-ES-TI-ED, \*a. Not estimated. Ash.

TÜN-ETH',\* sd. Scarcely; hardly. Sw T. Elyot. — Written also uneath and uneath.

UN-E-CAL,\* a. Not eucharistical. Ec. Rev.

UN-E-VAN-GEL'-(CAL,\* a. Not evangelical. Milton.

UN-E-VAN-GEL'-(CAL,\* a. Not evangelical. Milton.

UN-E-VAN-GEL'-(CAL,\* a. Not evangelical. Milton.

UN-E-VAN-GEL'-(CAL),\* a. Not evangelical. Milton.

UN-E-VAN-GEL-(VED),\* a. Not evangelical. Ash.

UN-E-VAN-(UN-E),\* (-C'VII-lo), ad. In un uneven manner. Smart.

UN-E-VAN-FUL,\* a. Not eventful. Southey.

UN-EV-T-G-BLE, a. (inevitab'-is, I.] Inevitable. Sidney.

UN-EV-T-G-BLE, a. (inevitab'-is, I.] Inevitable. Sidney.

UN-EV-T-G-ED, a. Not exact; in vxact. Todd.

UN-EV-T-G-ED, a. Not exact; not exaggerated. Smith.

UN-EX-ALT'-ED, a. Not exacted. Young.

UN-EX-ALT'-ED, a. Not exalted. Young.

UN-EX-ALT'-ED, a. Not exalted. Young. †Un-ETH', ad. Scarcely; hardly. Sur T. Elgot. - Written UN-EX-TIN'GUISH-A-BLY,\* ad. So as not to be quenched UN-EX-ALT'ED,\* a. Not exalted. Young.
UN-EX-M',1-NA-BLE, a. That may not be examined. Milton.
UN-EX-M',1-ND, (un-ey-zan',1nd) a. Not examined.
UN-EX-M',1-NG,\* a. Not examining. Smart.
UN-EX-M',1-NG,\* a. Not examining. Smart.
UN-EX-M',1-LD, (un-ey-zan',1-pl) a. Not known by any precedent or example, unprecedented.
UN-EX-CA-VAT-ED,\* a. Not excavated. Ash.
UN-EX-CEPT',2-D,\* a. Not excepted. Ash.
UN-EX-CEPT',1-ND,\* a. Not lable to any objection.
UN-EX-CEPT',1-ND,\* a. Not lable to any objection.
UN-EX-CEPT',1-ND,\* a. Not lable to any objection.
UN-EX-CEPT',1-ND,\* BLE, a. Not lable to any objection.
UN-EX-CEPT',1-ND,\* BLE, a. Not lable to any objection. tionable. More.
UN-EX-CEP'TION-A-BLY, ad. So as to be not liable to ob-Jection.

UN-EX-CISED', (\u00e4n-e-\u00e4siz)-a. Not subject to excise.

UN-EX-CIT'FD,\* a. Not excited, tranquil. Qu. Rec.

UN-EX-CLUB'PD,\* a. Not excluded. Wordsworth.

UN-EX-CUB'PIP,\* a. Not exclusive. Ed. Rec.

[leigh.

\u00e4\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n-e-\u00e4n iection. ON-EX-HÄUST'ED, a. [mexhaustus, L.] Not exhausted, not spent.

[UN-EX-HB'IT-ED,\* a. Internatible Hale.
UN-EX-HB'IT-ED,\* a. Not exhibited Ash.
UN-EX-HIL',\*RÄT-ED,\* a. Not exhibited Ash.
UN-EX-IST'ENT, a. Inexistent Browns.
UN-EX-IST'ENT, a. Not existing. Dwight.
UN-EX-PAND'ED, a. Not expanded, not spread out.
UN-EX-PAND'ED, a. Not expanded, not spread out.
UN-EX-PEC-TA'TION, n. Want of expectation. Bp. Hall.
UN-EX-PECT'ED-LY, ad. In an unexpected manner, suddenly Smith. denly

OH-EL-PECT'ED-NESS, n. State of being unexpected.

OH-EL-PECT'ED-NESS, n. State of being unexpected.

OH-EL-PEND'ED, a. Inexpedient. Millon.

OH-EL-PEND'ED, a. Not expended. Ash.

OH-EL-PEND'ED, a. Not expended. Ash.

OH-EL-PEND'ED, (in-eks-pe're-enst) a. Not experienced; inexperienced. Millon.

OH-EL-PER'-MENT'AL, a. Not experimental. Ed. Rev

OH-EL-PER'-MENT'AL, a. Not experimental. Ash.

UH-EL-PER'-MENT'AL, a. Not experimental. Ash.

UH-EL-PER'-MENT'AL, a. Not experimental. Ash.

UH-EL-PER'-MENT'AL, a. Not experimental. Ash.

UH-EL-PER'-MENT'AL, a. Not experimental. Ash.

UH-EL-PER'-MENT'AL, a. Not experimental. Ash.

UH-EL-PER'-MENT'AL, a. Not experimental. Ash.

UH-EL-PER'-MENT'AL, a. Not experimental. ONEX-PERT', a [nexpertus, L.] Not expert; inexpert. Prior.

""
ON-EX-PIRED',\* (ún-eks-pird') a. Not expired. Hakingt.
ON-EX-PLĀIN'A-BLE,\* a. Not explainable. Swgf.
ON-EX-PLĀIN'A-BLE,\* a. Not explainable. Swgf.
ON-EX-PLLGINED',\* (ún-eks-plānd') a. Not explained. Swgf.
ON-EX-PLIC'1X,\* a. Not explicit; vague; inexplicit. Ash.
ON-EX-PLOEED', (ún-eks-plānd') a. Not explored not tried.
ON-EX-PLOEED', (ún-eks-plānd') a. Not exposed Watts.
ON-EX-POED',\* (in-eks-plānd') a. Not exposed Watts.
ON-EX-PESS'BLE,\* a. Not expounded. Bp. Horsley.
UN-EX-PESS'BLE,\* a. Not exported. Ash.
ON-EX-PESS'BLE,\* a. Inexpressible. Tulotson.
ON-EX-PESS'BLE,\* a. Inexpressible. Tulotson.
ON-EX-PESS'BLE,\* a. Not expressible tulotson.
ON-EX-PESS'BLYE,\* a. Not having the power of expressing; unuterable; ineffable, inexpressive. Shak.
ON-EX-PESS'BLYE-LY,\* ad. Not expressively; in an inexpressive manner. Dr. Allen.
ON-EX-PESD'SD,\* a. Not extended; not having extent.
ON-EX-PESD'SD,\* a. Not extended; Ash.
ON-EX-TEND'SD,\* a. Not exterminated. Shak.
ON-EX-TEND'SD,\* a. Not exterminated. Shak.
ON-EX-TEND'SD,\* a. Not exterminated. Shak.
ON-EX-TEND'SD,\* a. Not exterminated. Shak.
ON-EX-TEND'SD,\* a. Not exterminated. Shak.
ON-EX-TEND'SD,\* a. Not exterminated. Shak.
ON-EX-TEND'SD,\* a. Not exterminated. Shak.
ON-EX-TEND'SD,\* a. Not exterminated. Shak.
ON-EX-TEND'SD,\* a. Not exterminated. Shak.
ON-EX-TEND'SD,\* a. Not exterminated. Shak.
ON-EX-TEND'SD,\* a. Not exterminated. Shak.
ON-EX-TEND'SD,\* a. Not exterminated. Shak.
ON-EX-TEND'SD,\* a. Not exterminated. Shak.
ON-EX-TEND'SD,\* a. Not exterminated. Shak.
ON-EX-TEND'SD,\* a. Not exterminated. Shak.
ON-EX-TEND'SD,\* a. Not exterminated. Shak. Ec. Rev. DN. Fig-URED, (Un-fig/yurd) a. Not figured. Wetton UN-Fig-URED, (Un-fild') a. Not filed; not polished. Donna. UN-FIL'14L, (-fil'yal) a. Not filel; unsultable to a son. Shak.

UN-EX-TIN/GUISH-A-BLY,\* ad. So as not to be quenched Johnson.
UN-EX-TIN/GUISHED, (\(\text{Un-\text{eks-t'ing'gwisht}\)) a. [inextinctus]
L.] Not extinguished, not quenched, not put out.
UN-EX-TIR/PAT-E,\* a. Not extripated \$Bp. Horsley.
UN-EX-TRIP/AT-E,\* a. Inextricable More.
UN-EX-TRI-CA-BLE,\* a. Inextricable More.
UN-EX-TRI-CAT-ED,\* a. Not extroted. Suft.
UN-EX-TRI-CAT-ED,\* a. Not extroted. Ash.
UN-EYED',\* (\(\text{Un-\text{id}}\text{')} a\) Not extroted. More.
UN-EYED',\* (\(\text{Un-\text{id}}\text{')} a\) Not extroted. Ash.
UN-EYED',\* (\(\text{Un-\text{id}}\text{')} a\) Not extroted. Ash.
UN-EYED',\* (\(\text{Un-\text{id}}\text{id}\text{id}\text{ord} a\) not seen. Beaum. § Fl.
UN-FAD'ING, a. Not faded, not withered. Dryden.
UN-FAD'ING, a. Not faded, not withered. Dryden.
UN-FAIL'A-BLE, a. Infallible. Bp. Hall.
UN-FAIL'A-BLE-NESS, n. Infalliblity. Bp. Hall.
UN-FAIL'A-BLE-NESS, n. State of being unfailing. Bp. Hall.
UN-FAIL'A-BLE, a. Not failing, not sinking.
UN-FAIL'A, ad. In an unfair manner, disingenuousless.
UN-FAIL'A, ad. In an unfair manner, disingenuousless.
UN-FAIL'H, \(\text{Un-\text{id}}\text{'} a\). Not failth'ul; perfidious; treacherous.
UN-FAIL'HOL, a. Not failth'ul; perfidious; treacherous.
UN-FAILT'FUL-Ly, ad. Treacherously; perfidiously. Bacon.
UN-FAILTLEN,\* \(\text{Un-\text{id}}\text{'} a\). Not fallen. Glanville.
UN-FAL'L-BLE,\* a. Infallible. Sak.
UN-FAL'L-BLE,\* a. Infallible. Sak.
UN-FAL'L-BLE,\* (\(\text{un-\text{id}}\text{'} a\). Not fallowed. Phillips.
UN-FA-MIL'I-R. (\(\text{un-\text{id}\text{'} a\). Not fallowed. Phillips.
UN-FA-MIL'I-R.-I-TY,\* (\(\text{un-\text{in-\text{id}}\text{'} a\). Not fallowed.
UN-FA-MIL'I-R.-I-TY,\* (\(\text{un-\text{in-\text{id}}\text{'} a\). Not fannilar.
UN-FA-MIL'I-R.-I-TY,\* (\(\text{un-\text{in-\text{id}}\text{'} a\). Not fannilar.
UN-FA-MIL'I-R.-I-TY,\* (\(\text{un-\text{id}}\text{'} a\). UN-FA-MIL'/-KR-I-TY,\* (un-fa-mil-ye-ar'e-te) n. Want of familiarity. Johnson.
UN-FAN'C|ED,\* (un-fan'sid) a. Not fancied. Kelly.
UN-FAN'C|ED,\* (un-fan'sid) a. Not fancied. Kelly.
UN-FASH'IQN-A-BLE, (un-fash'un-a-bl) a. Not fashion.
UN-FASH'IQN-A-BLE, (un-fash'un-a-bl) a. Not fashionable; not according to fashion or custom.
UN-FASH'IQN-A-BLE-NESS, n. Deviation from fashion.
UN-FASH'IQN-A-BLE-NESS, n. Deviation from fashion.
UN-FASH'IQN-A-BLE, ad. Not according to the fashioned.
UN-FASH'IQN-BL, un-fash'und) a. Not fashioned or formed.
UN-FAST'EN, (un-fas'sid) v. a. [1. UNFASTENED); pp. UNFASTENIO, UNFAST'ENED, "Un-fas'sid) a. Not fastined. Ash.
UN-FAST'ENED,\* (un-fas'sid) a. Not fastined. Ash.
UN-FAST'ENED,\* (un-fas'sid) a. Not fastined. Ash.
UN-FAST'EREBLY,\* a. Not fasting. Museum.
UN-FAST'EREBLY,\* a. Not fasting. Museum.
UN-FASTHERED, Cherd) a. Fatherless, having no father.
UN-FASTHERED, That cannot be fathomed or sounded, not fathomable.
UN-FASTH'OM-A-BLE, a. That cannot be fathomed or sounded.
UN-FASTH'OM-BLE, a. So as not to be fathomed or sounded. BOUNDED.

WN-FATH'OMED, (ŭn-fa-tëgd') a. Not fathomed.

ÜN-FA-TiGUED', (ŭn-fa-tëgd') a. Unwearied, untired.

ÜN-FA'BUL'TY,\* a. Not faulty or censurable. Smart.

ÜN-FA'YOR-A-BLE, a. Not favorable, not kind.

ÜN-FA'YOR-A-BLE-NESS,\* n. State of being unfavorable. Smth.

UN-FA'VQR-A-BLY, ad. In an unfavorable manner; unkindly.

UN-FA'VQRED,\* (un-fa'vqrd) a. Not favored. Ash.

UN-FEARED', (-ferd') a. Not feared [fintrepid. B. Jonson.]

UN-FEAR'B(L,\* a. Not fearful. Hogg.

UN-FEAR'B(L,\* a. Not fearing, courageous. Montgomery.

UN-FEAR'B(L,\* a. Not fearing, courageous. Montgomery.

UN-FEAR'BELE, (un-fe'tze-bi) a. Not feasible; impracticable.

UN-FEAR'BELE, (un-fe'tze-bi) a. Not feasible; impracticable.

UN-FEAR'BELE, (un-fe'tze-bi) a. Not feasible; impracticable.

UN-FELY, a. Not fed; not supplied with food

UN-FILL', a. Not fed; not supplied with food

UN-FILL', a. Not fed; not supplied with food

UN-FILL', a. Not fed; not supplied with food

UN-FILL', na. Not fed; not supplied with food

UN-FILL', na. Without feeling or sensibility.

UN-FELY', na. Not fed; not of feeling. Dr. Warton.

UN-FIGN'ED LY, (un-fan'ed-le) ad. Really; sincerely.

UN-FIGN'ED LY, (un-fan'ed-le) ad. Really; sincerely.

UN-FIGN'ED, (un-fan'na') a. Not feigned; real; sincere.

UN-FIGN'ED, (un-fal') a. Not feigned. Arnway.

UN-FILL'LOWED, (un-fal') a. Not matched. Arnway.

UN-FELY', a. Not feit, not perceived. Shak.

UN-FENCED, '(un-fan'e). a. Not fenced or fortified.

UN-FENCED', (un-fan') a. Not fenced or fortified.

UN-FENCED', (un-fant') a. Not fenced or fortified. UN-FA'VOR-A-BLY, ad. In an unfavorable manner; un-FENCED.] TO Strip of fence.

ON-FENCED', (Un-fenst) a. Not fenced or fortified.

UN-FER\_MENT'ED, a. Not fermented. Arbuthnot.

UN-FER\_TILE.NESS, \*n. Want of fertiley. Johnson.

UN-FER\_TILE.NESS, \*n. Want of fertiley. Johnson.

UN-FER\_TILE.TES, \*n. elicity-lizd) a. Not fertilized. Ash.

UN-FET\_TER, \*n. a. [i. unpertraked); pp. unpertrained, unfertered.] To loose from fetters; to unchain.

UN-FET\_TERED, \*a. Not fettered; unrostrained. Qu. Rov.

UN-FET\_TERED, \*n. a. [i. unpertrained. Qu. Rov.

UN-FET\_TERED, \*n. a. [i. unpertrained. Qu. Rov.

UN-FET\_TERED, \*n. a. [i. unpertrained. Qu. Rov.

UN-FET\_TERED, \*n. a. [i. unpertrained. Qu. Rov.

UN-FET\_TERED, \*n. a. [i. unpertrained. Qu. Rov.

UN-FET\_TERED, \*n. a. [i. unpertrained. Qu. Rov.

UN-FET\_TERED, \*n. a. [i. unpertrained. Qu. Rov.

UN-FET\_TERED, \*n. To fettered; unrostrained.

EC. Rov.

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En-Filled', (ün fild') a. Not filled; not supplied.
On-Fin'ished, (ün-fin'isht) a. Not finished; incomplete.
Cn-Firm', a. Not firm; weak, as applied to things; not stable. Dryden. [Infirm. Shak.]
Un-Fir', a. Not fit; improper; unsuitable; unqualified.
Un-Fir', a. A. (it. unprived.) p. unfirting, unfitted.] To make unsuitable; to disqualify.
Un-Fir'in, ss., u. Want of fitness; want of properly.
Un-Fir'in, ss., u. Want of fitness; want of propriety.
Un-Fir'in, a. Not fitting, not proper. Canaden.
Un-Fir', a. (it. unfixed); pp. unfixing, unfixed.] To loosen; to make fluid.
Un-Fixed', (ün-first') a. Not fixed; wandering; incontant.
 stant.
UN-FILYED-NESS, m. State of being unfixed. Barrow.
UN-FILYED-NESS, m. State of being unfixed. Barrow.
UN-FILYER, a. Not flagging; not drooping. South.
UN-FILYTYERED, (in flat'terd) a. Not flanked. Brands.
UN-FILYTYERED, (in flat'terd) a. Not flattered. Young.
UN-FILYDGED', (in-flèd') a. Not fledged; being yet without feathers; immature; young.
UN-FILENBED', (ün-flèsht') a. Not fleshed:— not seasoned to blood, raw. Cowlen.
 ON-FILENBED', (un-deshrt') a. Not fleshed:— not seasoned to blood, raw. Cowley.

ON-FLINCH'ING.* a. Not fluching. Ec. Rev.

UN-FLINCH'ING.* a. Not fluctuating. Blackmore.

UN-FLIDCT'U-AT-ING.* a. Not fluctuating. Blackmore.

UN-FOLLED', (un-foild'). a. Not foiled, unsubdued. Temple.

UN-FOLLED', v. a. [LUNFOLDED., pp. UNFOLDING, UNFOLDED.]

To expand; to spread; to open, to tell; to declare; to discover; to reveal, to display; to discover; to reveal, to display; to discover; to reveal, to display; to the expanded. Powe.
discover; to reveat, to dispiny; to disclose, to disclose, to discloses. The obald.

N-FÖLD',* v. n. To open; to be expanded. Pope.

U-FÖLD',* v. n. To open; to discloses. Theobald.

U-FÖLD',* v. n. To open; to discloses, disclosing.

U-FÖLD',* v. n. To restore from folicy. Shak.

U-FÖLD', v. a. To restore from folly. Shak.

U-FOR-BIA', a. Not forbaring. Smith.

U-FOR-BID', a. Not forbaring. Smith.

U-FOR-BID', din-for-bid'dn) a. Not forbidden.

U-FOR-BID'DEN, (ün-for-bid'dn) a. Not forbidden.

U-FOR-BID'DEN-SES, (ün-for-bid'dn-ses) n. The state of being unforbidden. Boyle. [R.]

U-FORED', (ün-forst') a. Not forced; not constrained:

- not feigned, not artificially heightened, inartificial, natural: — not violent, easy; gradual.

U-FÖR', [-BLE, a. Not fordeble. Hooker.

U-FÖRD', BLE, *a. Not fordable. White.

U-FÖRD', *a. Not forded. Dryden.

U-FÖRE-BÖD'[NG, a. Giving no omens. Pope.

U-FÖRE-BNOW', BLE, *a. Not to be foreknown. Cud-

worth.
   UN-FÖRE-KNÖWN', (ŭn-för-nön') a. Not foreknown.
UN-FÖRE-SĒĒ'A-BLE, a. Not possible to be foreseen.
   UN-FÖRE-SEE'ING, * a. Not foresecing. Southey.
UN-FÖRE-SEEN', a. Not foreseen. Dryden.
UN-FÖRE-SHÖRT'ENED, * (un-för-shört'nd) a. Not foreshort-
               ened. Gadroin
 UN-FÖRE'SKINNED (Ün-för'skind) a. Circumcised. Milton. UN-FÖRE-WARNED', (ün-för-wärnd') a. Not forewarned. UN-FÖRE-WARNED', (ün-för-wärnd') a. Not forewarned. UN-FÖRE-WARNED', (ün-för-wärnd') a. Not forfetted. Rogers. UN-FÖRE-ED', * (ün-för-jü') a. Not forgiven. Jah. UN-FÖR-ED', * (ün-för-jü') a. Not förgiven. Jewel. UN-FÖR-ED', * (ün-för-jü') a. Not förgiven. Jewel. UN-FÖR-ED', 'ün-för-gör', in) a. Not förgiven. UN-FÖR-EÖ', 'ün-förmd') a. Not förmed; not made. UN-FÖR-SA'KEN, (ün-för-sa'kin) a. Not försiken or deserted. UN-FÖR-T-FIED, (ün-för-in-fid) a. Not förtified; not secured, defenceless; wenk, feeble.
UN-FÖR-U-NATE, (ün-för-in-fün-sa'kin) a. Not förtified; not secured.
    UN-FÖRE'SKINNED (un-för'skind) a. Circumcised. Milton.
   UN-FORT'U-NATE, (un-fort'yu-nat) a. Not fortunate; un-
   successful; wnhappy.
UN-FORT'U-NATE-LY, ad. Unhappily; without good luck.
UN-FORT'U-NATE-NESS, n. State of being unfortunate.
UN-FOS-SIL-IF'ER-OUS,* a. Not fossiliferous. Thomson.
 UN-FOS-SIL-IF'ER-OUS,* a. Not fossiliferous. Thomson. UN-FOS'SIL-IZED,* (-fös'sil-IZd) a. Not fossilized. Qu. Rev. UN-FOS'TERED,* (in-fös'terd) a. Not fostered. Smart. UN-FOS-ED, (in-fös'terd) a. Not fought. Knolles. UN-FOS-ED, (in-fösld) a. Not fought. Knolles. UN-FOS-ED, (in-fösld) a. Not fouled. unpolluted. UN-FOUND', a. Not found; not met with. Dryden. UN-FOUND'ED, a. Not founded; void of foundation; without authority or evidence; false.

UN-FRA'MA-BLE, a. Not to be framed or moulded.
               Huaker.
    †Un-FRA'MA-BLE-NESS, n. Untractableness.
TUN-FRA'MA-BLE-NESS, n. Untractableness. Sanderson. 
UN-FRAME, v. a. To destroy the frame of. South. 
UN-FRAMED', (ün-främd') a. Not framed; not formed. 
UN-FRAMED', (ün-främ'chizd) a. Not franchised. Ash. 
UN-FRAMED', (ün-främt') a. Not franced; not exempt from postage. Ash. 
UN-FRAMED', (ün-främt') a. Not fraught. Fletcher. 
UN-FRAMED', a. Not freed or liberated. Pops. 
UN-FREIGHT'ED, (ün-främe) a. Not freighted Ash.
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†ÜN-FRE'QUEN-CY,* n. Infrequency. Hill.
ÜN-FRE'QUENT, a. Not frequent, infrequent. Browns.
†ÜN-FRE-QUENT', v. a. To leave; to cease to frequent.
             Phillips.
 Philips.

On-PRE-QUENT'ED, a. Not frequented; rarely visited.

UN-PRE-QUENT-LY, ad. Not frequently. Browns.

UN-PRE'A-BLE, a. Not easily crumbled. Paley.

UN-PRIEND'ED, (un-frend'ed) a. Wanting friends. Shak.

ON-PRIEND'LY (un-frend'e) a. Not friendly; unkind.

†UN-PRIEND'LY (un-frend'e) a. Not friendly; unkind.

†UN-PRIEND'LY (un-frind') a. Not fringed. Ash.

UN-PRICKED', v. a. I. UN-PROCEED. D. WENDOWING. U.
 UN-FROY, v. a. [L. UNFROCKED. pp. UNFROCKING, UN-FROCKED.] To divest of a frock, to uncover. Hurd. UN-FROYER, (un-frotzen) a. Not frozen or congealed. UN-FRO'GAL, v. a. Not frugal. Parkes. UN-FRO'TO'L, (un-frot'Gi) a. Not fruitful; not prolific. UN-FROTTO'L, (un-frot'Gi) a. Not fruitful; not prolific. UN-FROTTFUL-LY, v. ad. In an unfruitful manner. B. Jon-
 Son.
UN-FRÜIT'FÜL-NESS, n. State of being unfruitful.
UN-FRÜIT'FÜL-NESS, n. State of being unfruitful.
UN-FUR-BLE, a. That cannot be frustrated. Edwards
UN-FÜL-FILLED', (\u00fcn-f\u00fcl-f\u00e4l') a. Not funfied or fumigated. Milton.
UN-FUND'FD, a. Not funded. Smith.
UN-FUND'FD, a. Not funded. Smith.
NN-FUND'ED,* a. Not funded. Smith.

NN-FUND'ED,* a. Not funded. Smith.

NN-FURL', v. a. [1. UNFURLED ; pp. UNFURLING, UNFURLED.]

TO spread out, to expand, to unfold; to open.

NN-FUR'NISH, v. a. To deprive, to strip; to divest.

NN-FUR'NISHED, ("tu'rijshi) a. Not furrished, unsupplied.

NN-FUR'NOWED.* ("un-für'röd) a. Not furrowed. Comper.

NN-FUR'NOWED.* ("un-für'röd) a. Not furrowed. Comper.

UN-FUR'NOWED.* ("un-für'röd) a. Not furrowed. Comper.

UN-FUR'NOWED.* ("un-für'röd) a. Not furrowed. Comper.

UN-FUR'NOWED.* ("un-für'röd) a. Not furrowed. Comper.

UN-FUR'N', a. ['Un profitable; ungainly. Beaum. & FL.] Inconvenient; untractable. Furby. [Local.]

NN-GAIN'A-BLE, a. That cannot be gained. Todd.

UN-GAIN'A-BLE, a. That cannot be gained. Todd.

UN-GAIN'FUL, a. Not guinful, unprofitable. Bp. Hall.

UN-GAIN'FUL, a. Not guinful, unprofitable. Bp. Hall.

UN-GAIN'LY, a. Clumsy. awkward, uncouth.

UN-GAIN-SAID', "("un-gan-söd") a. Not deined or gainsaid.

Milton.

Milton.
              Milton.
 Januon.
Un-GAL-LÄNT',* a. Not gallant; uncourtly. Gay.
Un-GALLED', (ün-gawld') a. Not galled; unhurt. Stak.
Un-GAL'BLED,* (ün-gar'bld) a. Not garbled. Ask.
Un-GAR'NISHED,* (ün-gar'nisht) a. Not garbled. Maun-
  UN-GAR'RI-SONED, (un-gar're-snd) a. Without a garri-
  UN-GAR'TERED, (un-gar'terd) a. Being without garters.
UN-GATH'ERED, (un-gath'erd) a. Not gathered. Drydon.
UN-GAUGED',* (un-gajd') a. Not gauged or measured.
              Young
  UN-SEAR', (un-ger') v. a. To unharness.

UN'SELD,* n. (Eng. law) A person out of the protection of the law, so that, if he were murdered, no geld or fine should be paid. Whishaw.
 should be paid. Whishaw.
UN-QEN'ER-ĀT-ED, a. Not generated; unbegotten.
UN-QEN'ER-ĀT-ED, a. Not generative. Shak.
UN-QEN'ER-OUS-LY, *ad. In an ungenerous manner. dsh.
UN-QEN'ER-OUS-LY, *ad. In an ungenerous manner. dsh.
UN-QEN'ER-OUS-LY, *ad. in an ungenerous manner. dsh.
UN-QEN-I-TURED, * (ŭn-jen'q-turd) a Wanting genitals;
opposing generation. Shak.
UN-QEN-TEĒL', a. Not genteel. Lord Halifax.
UN-QEN-TĒĒL'LY, *ad. In an ungenteel manner. Ec.
Ben.
              Rev.
  UN-QEN'TLE, (ŭn-jën'tle) a. Not gentle; harsh; rude.
UN-QEN'TLE-MAN-LIKE, a. Ungentlemanly. Lord Chester-
field.
UN-QEN'TLE-MAN-LI-NESS,* n. Want of genemanliness; impoliteness; Q.s. Rev.
UN-QEN'TLE-MAN-LY, a. Not gentlemanly; not becoming a gentleman; uncivil; illiberal; rude.
UN-QEN'TLE-MESS, n. Harshness; rudeness; severity.
UN-QEN'TLY, ad. Not gently, harshly; rudely.
UN-QEN'TLY, ad. Not gently, harshly; rudely.
UN-QE-Q-MET'RI-CAL, a. Not geometrical. Cheyrs.
UN-GIET'ED,* a. Not gifted. Cooper.
UN-GIET'ED,* a. Not gifted. Cooper.
UN-GILD'ED, a. Not gifted, or overlaid with gold.
UN-GILT', a. Not gift, ungilded. Richardson.
UN-GIED', (un-gird') v. a. [i. ungilded or ungirt; pp. ungilsen or ungirt.] To loose from a girdle, band, or girt.
  Un-QEN'TLE-MAN-LI-NESS,* n. Want of genemanliness;
GIBDING, UNGIBDED OF UNGIBT.] To loose from a girdle, band, or girt.

UN-GIRT', (un-Birt') a. Not girt or girded. Walker.

UN-GIV'EN,* (un-Biv'vn) a. Not given. Tucker.

UN-GIV'EN,* (un-gizd') a. Not glazed; wanting window glasses; not covered with glass. Kirvena.

UN-GLEANED',* (un-gidad') a. Not glazed.

UN-GLEANED',* (un-gidad') a. Not glazed.

UN-GLEANED',* (un-gidad') a. Not glazed.

UN-GLEAVE', (un-gidad') a. Not glazed.

UN-GLEAVE', (un-gidad') a. Not glazed.

UN-GLEAVE', (un-gidad') a. Not glazed.

UN-GLEAVE', (un-gidad') a. Not glazed or covered.

UN-GLEAVE', v. a. [i. UNGLUED; pp. UNGLUEN, UNGLUED.]

To loose from glue.

UN-GLEAT'TED,* a. Not glatted; not satisted. Byron.

UN-GLEAT'TED,* a. Not geaded. Celeridge.
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DN-GOD', v. a. To divest of divinity. Donne.

†UN-GOD'DED,* a. Godless; atheistical. Dryden.
UN-GOD'LI-LY, ad. Implously, wickedly. [R.]
UN-GOD'LI-LY, ad. Implously, wickedly implety
UN-GOD'LY, a. Not godly; implous; wicked.
UN-GOB'LY, a. Not godly; implous; wicked.
UN-GOB'LY, a. Not godly; implous; wicked.
UN-GOB'LY, a. Nor gained; not acquired; not begotten.
UN-GOT'EN,* (Un-gO'I). a. Not got, not begotten.
UN-GOT'EN,* (Un-gO'I). a. Not got, not begotten.
UN-GOT'EN,* -BLE, (Un-gO'I). a. Not got word of the coverable; not to be ruled; lice attous; wild; unbridled.
UN-GOV'EN-A-BLE-NESS,* x. State of being ungovernable. Jahneos.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             UN-HXM'PERED,* (un-ham'perd) a. Not hampered; not
                   ble. Johnson.
        UN-GÖV'ERN-A-BLY, ad. In an ungovernable manner.
UN-GÖV'ERNED, (ŭn-gŭv'ernd) a. Not governed, unbri-
      UN-GRĀCED', * (ŭn-grāst') a. Not graced. Scott.
UN-GRĀCE'BUL, a. Not graceful; wanting grace or ele-
      gance.
UN-GRĀCE/FÛL-LY,* ad. In an ungraceful manner. Spec-
UN-GRĀCE/FÛL-NĒSS, s. Inelegance; awkwardness.
UN-GRĀ/CIOUS, (ŭn-grā/shus) a. Not gracious; wicked,
      odious; offensive; unpleasing; unacceptable.
UN-GRA'CIOUS-LY,* ad. In an ungracious manner. Was
      Un-GRA'CIOUS-NESS,* n. State of being ungracious. Bp.
      UN-GRĀD'U-ĀT-ED,* a. Not graduated. Month. Rev. UN-GRĀPT'ED,* a. Not graded. Ash. UN-GRĀM-MĀT'I-CAL, a. Not according to grammar.
UN-GRAFT'ED.* a. Not grafted. Ash.
UN-GRAM-MAT'-CAL, a. Not according to grammar.
UN-GRAM-MAT'-CAL-LY,* ad. With bad grammar. Kwoz.
UN-GRAM-MAT'-CAL-LY,* ad. With bad grammar. Kwoz.
UN-GRANT'A-BLE,* a. Not to be granted. Macariney.
UN-GRANT'ED, a. Not granted; not given, not yielded.
UN-GRANT'ED, a. Not granted; not given, not yielded.
UN-GRATE', a. Not agreeable; ungranteful. Swoft.
UN-GRATE', b. And ungrateful person. Swoft.
UN-GRATE', b. And granteful; unthankful; making no returns for kindness or culture: — unacceptable.
UN-GRATE', DL. NESS, a. Ingratitude: — unacceptably.
UN-GRATE', b. L. Ness, a. Ingratitude: — unacceptable.
UN-GRAT'-FileD, (un-graf'-1'd) a. Not gratified.
*UN-GRATE', v. a. To take out of the grave. Th. Fuller.
UN-GRAVE', v. a. To take out of the grave. Th. Fuller.
UN-GRAVE', v. a. Not grounded; having no foundation.
UN-GROUND'ED, a. Not grounded; having no foundation.
UN-GROUND'ED-NESS, m. State of being ungrounded.
UN-GROUND'ED-NESS, m. State of being ungrounded.
UN-GROUND'ED-NESS, m. State of being ungrounded.
UN-GROUND'ED, a. Not grown, not mature. Fletcher.
UN-GROUND'ED, a. Not grown, not mature. Fletcher.
UN-GROUND'ED, a. Not grown, not mature. Fletcher.
UN-GROUND'ED, a. Not grown, not mature. Fletcher.
UN-GROUND'ED, (un-graif') a. Not grudged. Dwight.
UN-GROUND'ED, (un-graif') a. Not grudged. Dwight.
UN-GUARD'ED, (un-graif') a. Not guarded undefended;
carcless; negligent; imprudent.
UN-GUARD'ED-LY, ad. In an unguarded manner.
UN-GUARD'ED-LY, ad. In an unguarded manner.
UN-GUARD'ED-LY, ad. In an unguarded manner.
UN-GUARD'ED-LY, ad. In an unguarded manner.
UN-GUARD'ED-LY, ad. In an unguarded manner.
UN-GUARD'ED-LY, ad. In an unguarded manner.
UN-GUARD'ED-LY, ad. In an unguarded manner.
UN-GUARD'ED-LY, ad. In an unguarded manner.
UN-GUARD'ED-LY, ad. In an unguarded manner.
UN-GUARD'ED-LY, ad. In an Unguarded manner.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       Allen
    Leon.
Un'GUENT, (Un'gwent) n. [unguentum, L.] Ointment. Ba-
Un'GUEN-TA-EY,* a. Relating to, or containing, continent.
   UN'GUENTA-E; a. mosang w, or consume, on the dag.

UN-GUESTLIKE, a. Not befure a guest. Smart.

UN-GUIC'U-LATE, n. [anguiculus, L.] (Zeol.) A mammal which has the digits armed with claws, with the
 mal which has the digits armed with claws, with the under surface free for touch. Brands.

DN-GUIC/U-LATE, (in-gwik'u-lat)

DN-GUIC/U-LATE, (in-gwik'u-lat)

A (Zool. & Bot.)

DN-GUIC/U-LATE, (in-gwik'u-lated)

Having claws;

having short stalks. P. Cyo.

DN-GUIL/TY, (in-gli'u) a. Innocent; not guilty. Spensor.

DN-GUIL/TY, (in-gli'u) a. Innocent; not guilty. Spensor.

DN-GUIL/TY, (in-gli'u) a. Innocent is not directed.

DN-GUIL/A; * R. [L., a koof.] A solid formed by cutting off a part from a cylinder, cone, or other solid, by a plane passing obliquely through the base; a hoof-shaped section of a cylinder. Francis. — A sort of hooked surgical instrument. Crabb.

UN-GUIL/X/TA, * n. pl. (Zool.) Hooked mammals or quadrupeds; ungulates. P. Cyo.

UN'GUIL/ATE, * n. (Zool.) A mammal which has the digits enclosed in hoofs, with the under surface not left free for touch. Brands.

UN-HIR/TY-BELE, a. Uninhabitable. Holder.
 for touch. Brande.

(UN-HA'B'|T-4-BLE, a. Uninhabitable. Holder.

UN-HA'B'|T-4-BLE, a. Uninhabitable. Smart.

UN-HA'B'|T-4-BLE, a. Not habituated. Smart.

UN-HA'CKED', (in-hik') a. Not hacked; not cut; not hewn.

UN-HA'CKED', (in-hik') a. Not hailed; not saiuted. Rose.

tun-HA'L', v. a. To deprive of hair. Shab.

UN-HA'L', v. a. To deprive of hair. Shab.

UN-HA'L'OW, v. a. (i. UNNALLOWED; pp. UNNALLOWING, UNNALLOWING, UNNALLOWING, Indeprive of heliness; to profuse; to desecrate. Millon.

UN-HA'L'OWED. (in-hil'lid) a. Not hallowed; profuse.
   Ünenäl'L'ÖWED, (ün-häl'löd) a. Not hallowed ; profine.
Ün-hälved', * (ün-hävd') a. Not divided into halves.
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DN-HAM'PREED,\* (ün-him'perd) a. Not hampered; sof entangled. Ash.

DN-HAND', v. a. To loose from the hand Shak.

DN-HAND', v. a. To loose from the hand Shak.

DN-HAND',-NESS,\* s. State of being unhandy. Ash.

DN-HAN'DLED, (ün-hün'did) a. Not handled; not touched

DN-HAN'DLED, (ün-hün'did) a. Not handsome; ungraceful; not beautiful; illiberal; disingenuous.

DN-HAND'SOME-LY, al. In an unhandsome manner.

DN-HAND'SOME-LY, al. In an unhandsome manner.

UN-HAND'SOME-NESS, n. State of being unhandsome.

UN-HAND', a. Not handy; awkward; not dezterous.

UN-HANGED', (ün-hüngd') a. Not hanged, as on a gallows. lows.
†UN-HAP', n. Mishap; ill fortupe. Sidney.
†UN-HAP', p. Mishap; ill fortupe. Sidney.
†UN-HAP', p. Ly, ad. In an unhappy manner; miserably.
UN-HAP', nEss, n. Misery; infelicity; misfortune.
UN-HAP'Py, a. Not happy; wretched; miserable; unfortunate; calamitous; distressed; unlucky. [†Mischievous Shak.] Shak.)

UN-HAR'ASSED,\* (\u00e4n-hkr'ast) a. Not harassed. Ash.

UN-HAR'BORD. c. a. To drive from shelter.

UN-HAR'BORD. (\u00f1n-hkr'bord) a. Affording no shelter.

UN-HARDORD. (\u00f1n-hkr'dnd) a. Not hardened.

UN-HARD'ENED, (\u00f1n-hkr'dnd) a. Not hardened.

UN-HARDED', (\u00f1n-hkrmd') a. Not harmed; unhurt.

UN-HARMED', (\u00f1n-hkrmd') a. Not harmed; unhurt.

UN-HARM'FÜL, a. Innoxious; harmless. Dryden.

UN-HARM'NOUS, a. Not harmonious; wanting harmony; disproportionate; unmusical; inharmonious. ny; disproportionate; unmusical; inharmonious.

UN-HÄR'NESS, c. a. [1. UNHARKESSED; pp. UNHARKESSING
UNHARKSSED.] To loose from harness; to disarm.

UN-HÄR'RÖWED, \* (ün-här'röd) a. Not harrowed. Ash.

UN-HÄCHED', (ün-hän'röd) a. Not harned, not disclosed.

UN-HÄCHED', (ün-hän'röd) a. Not haunted. DN-HAUNT'ED, (ûn-hant'ed) a. Not haunted.
UN-HAZ'ARD-ED, (ûn-haz'srd-ed) a. Not hazarded.
UN-HEAD',\* v. a. To take off the head or top. Smart
UN-HEAD',\* v. a. To take off the head or top. Smart
UN-HEAL'A-BLE,\* a. That cannot be healed. Fuller
UN-HEALL'BLE,\* a. That cannot be healed. Fuller
UN-HEALTH'FÜL, (ün-helht') a. Not healed, not cured. Cooper.
UN-HEALTH'FÜL, (ün-helht') a. Morbid; unwholesome.
UN-HEALTH'FÜL-LY,\* ad. In an unhealthful manner. Dr.
Allen. Muss. [Bacon.
UN-HEALTH'FÜL-NESS,\* n. State of being unhealthful.
UN-HEALTH'-LY, ad. In an unhealthy manner.
UN-HEALTH'-NESS, n. State of being unhealthy.
UN-HEALTH'Y, (un-helth'e) a. Unfavorable to health; not healthy, sickly; wanting health.
UN-HEART, (un-he'd') [un-he'd', S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.: un-he'd', Wb.] a. Not heard.— Unheard-of, obscure; not known by fame: :— unprecedented. healthy, sickly; wanting health.
UN-HEARD', (un-herd') [un-herd', S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K.
Sm.; un-herd', Wo.] a. Not heard.— Unheard-of, obscure;
not known by fame: — unprecedented.
t Un-HEART', v. a. To dishearten. Shak.
UN-HEART', v. a. To dishearten. Shak.
UN-HEART', v. a. To dishearten. Shak.
UN-HEART'ED, a. Not heated; not made hot.
UN-HEDGED', (un-hejd') a. Not surrounded by a hedge.
UN-HEED'ED, a. Not heeded; disregarded.
UN-HEED'FOL, a. Not heedid; not cautious.
UN-HEED'FOL, a. Not heedid; not cautious.
UN-HEED'FOL, a. Not heedid; not cautious.
UN-HEED'NG, a. Not heedid; not cautious.
UN-HEED'NG, a. Not heedid; not cautious.
UN-HEED'NG, a. Not heedid; not cautious.
UN-HEED', a. Precipitate; sudden. Spenser.
UN-HEL', v. a. To uncover; to expose. Spenser.
UN-HEL', v. a. To uncover; to expose. Spenser.
UN-HEL', v. a. To uncover; to expose. Spenser.
UN-HEL', v. a. To uncover; to expose. Spenser.
UN-HEL', v. a. To wincover; to expose. Spenser.
UN-HEL', v. a. To wincover; to expose. Spenser.
UN-HEL', v. a. To wincover; to expose. Spenser.
UN-HEL', v. a. Not heipful.
UN-HEMMED', a. (un-hemd') a. Not helmed. Seat.
UN-HEMMED', a. (un-hemd') a. Not hemmed. Ash.
UN-HEMMED', a. (un-hemd') a. Not hemmed. Ash.
UN-HEMMED', a. (un-hin'derd) a. Not hinden.
UN-HEM', un-hem', a. Not heesitating. Grant.
UN-HEM', (un-hem') a. Not hewn; not hewed. Dryden.
UN-HID', un- (un-hin'derd) a. Not hinden.
UN-HID', a. (un-hin'derd) a. Not hinden.
UN-HIN'DERED, (un-hin'derd) a. Not hinden.
UN-HIN'DERED, (un-hin'derd) a. Not hindere.
UN-HIBED', a. (un-hin'derd) a. Not hindere.
UN-HIBED', a. (un-hin'derd) a. Not hindere.
UN-HIBED', a. (un-hin'derd) a. Not hindere.
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UN-HIBED', a. (un-hin'derd) a. Not hindere.
UN-HIBED', a. (un-hin'derd) a. Not hindere.
UN-HIBED', a. (un-hin'derd) a. Not hindere.
UN-HORED', a. (un-hin'derd) a. Not hindere.
UN-HORED', a. (un-hin'derd) a. Not hindere.
UN-HORED', a. (un-hin'derd) a. Not hindere.
UN-HORED', a. Und hindere.

Un-Him'mard, (un-him'mord) a. Not hammered. Ask.

729 UNI

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On-Höpe/föl., a. Not hopefully. Scott.
On-Höpe/föl.-ry,* ad, Not hopefully. Scott.
On-Höpe/föl.-ry,* ad, Not hopefully. Scott.
On-Hörned', ta. [i. unkoßerd ; pp. unkoßing. unhoßed.]
To throw from a horse or saddle.
[Un-Hös/r]-T4-Ble a. Inhospitable. Dryden.
Un-Hös/r]-T4-Ble a. Inhospitable. Dryden.
Un-Höszl', v. a. [i. unhousen; pp. unhousen, unhoused.]
Un-Hößed', v. a. [i. unhousen; pp. unhousen, unhoused.]
Un-Hößelled, (un-hödzd') a. Not housed, wanting a house.
[Un-Hößelled, (un-hödzd') a. Not housed, wanting a house.
[Un-Hößelled, un-hödzd'] a. Not housed inhoused.
[Un-Hö'Man, a. Barbarous; inhuman. South.
Un-Hö'Man-Ize,* v. a. To render savago or inhuman. Symmons. [E.]
Un-Hö'Man-Ized,* (ün-höd'man-Izd) a. Not humanized.
              UN-HO'MAN-IZED,* (un-hu'man-Izd) a. Not humanized.
    TN-HUMBLED, (In-hum/bld) a. Not humbled.
TN-HU-MIL'-AT-ING, *a. Not humblating. Qu. Rev
UN-HU'MQRED, * (In-ya'myrd) a. Not humored. Ash.
UN-HUNG', *a. Not hung; not hanged. Daught.
UN-HUNG', *a. Not hung; not hanged. Daught.
UN-HURT'FOL, a. Innoxious; harmless; doing no harm.
UN-HURT'FOL-LY, a.d. Without harm; innoxiously Pope.
UN-HUS'BAND-UD, a. Not husbanded, neglected.
UN-HUSHED', * (In-husht') a. Not hushed. Byron.
UN-HUSHED', * (In-husht') a. Not hushed. Byron.
UN-HUSHED', * (In-husht') a. Not hushed. Byron.
UN-HUSHED', (In-husht') a. Not hushed. Byron.
UN-HUSHED', (In-husht') a. Not hushed. Byron.
UN-HUSHED', (In-husht') a. Not hushed. Byron.
UN-HUSHED', (In-husht') a. Not hushed. Byron.
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UN-HUSHED', *(In-husht') a. Not hushed.
UN-HUSHED', *(In-husht') a. Not hushed.
Byron.
UN-HUSHED', *(In-husht') a. Not hushed.
Byron.
UN-HUSHED', *(In-husht') a. Not hushed.
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UN-HUSHED', *(In-husht') a. Not hushed.
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UN-HUSHED', *(In-husht') a. Not hushed.
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UN-HUSHED', *(In-husht') a. Not hushed.
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UN-HUSHED', *(In-husht') a. Not hushed.
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UN-HUSHED', *(In-husht') a. Not hushed.
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UN-HUSHED', *(In-husht') a. Not hushed.
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UN-HUSHED', *(In-husht') a. Not hushed.
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UN-HUSHED', *(In-husht') a. Not hushed.
Byron.
UN-HUSHED', *(In-husht') a. Not hushed.
Byron.
UN-HUSHED', *(In-husht') a. Not hushed.
Byron.
UN-HUSHED', *(In-husht') a. Not hush
                   UN-HUM'BLED, (un-hum'bld) a. Not humbled.
              Torthead.

UN-1-DE'AL, a. Not ideal; real. Johnson.

UN-1-DE'AL, a. Not ideal; real. Johnson.

UN-1-DE'AL, a. Not ideal; real. Johnson.

UN-1-E-D'ROUS, * a. Not idealing unity. Brit. Critic.

UN-1-E-D'ROUS, * a. (Bot.) Having one flower. Loudon.

U'N-1-FORM, (yū'n-1-drim) a. Lunus and forma, L.] Unvaried

Company of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the se
UNI-FLO'ROJS,* a. (Bot.) Having one flower. Loudon.
UNI-FORM, (yo'ng-form) a. [unus and forma, L.] Unvaried in form, manner, or dress, consistent, consonant, equable; even; regular.
UNI-FORM, n. A dress of the same kind with others; the regimental dress of a soldier.
UNI-FORM, n. A dress of the same kind with others; the regimental dress of a soldier.
UNI-FORM'I-TY, n. [uniformité, Fr.] State of being uniform. resemblance to itself, even tenor, conformity to one pattern.—Act of uniformity, (Eng. history) an act passed in 1601-2, enjouing uniformity in matters of religion, obliging all the clergy to subscribe the 39 articles, and to use the same form of worship. It caused upwards of 2000 ministers to quit the church of England.
UNI-FÖRM-LY, ad. In a uniform manner, without variation, in an even tenor, without diversity.
UNI-FÖRM-LY, a. To form into one, to make a unit of. Colevidge. [R.]
UNI-GEN'I-TÜRE, n. State of being the only-begotten UNIG'E-NOUS,* a. Of one kind or genus. Smart.
UNIG-NIT'ED,* a. Not ignated, not set on fire. Ash.
UNILLT'BR-AL,* a. (Bot.) Having only one lip. Loudon.
UNILLT'BR-AL,* a. Relating to one side, having only one side, Qu. Rev.
UNILLTUMINED,* (uni-il-d'mind) a. Not illuminated. Ash.
UNILLTUMINED,* (uni-il-d'mind) a. Not illuminated. Co. UNILLTUMINED,* (uni-il-d'mind) a. Not illuminated. Sc. UNILL-US'TRA-TIVE,* a. Not illuminated. Not. UNILL-US'TRA-TIVE,* a. Not illuminated. Not. UNILL-US'TRA-TIVE,* a. Not illuminated. Not. UNILL-US'TRA-TIVE,* a. Not illuminated. Not. UNILL-US'TRA-TIVE,* a. (Conch.) Not divided into chambers, as shells.— (Bot.) Not separated into cells, as seed-vessels. Brande.
         as sichs.— (Dul.) Not separated into cens, as securious sets. Brande.

In--MAy'In-A-Ble, a. That cannot be imagined.

In--MAy'In-A-Ble, a. To a degree not to be imagined.

Un--MAy'In-A-Tive,* a. Not imagined.

Un--MAy'In-Ble, (un--mad'Ind) a. Not imagined.

Un--MAP'INED, (un-mid) a. Not imagined.

Un-M-BRUED',* (un-im-bid') a. Not imbuted. Ash.

Un-IM-BRUED',* (un-im-bid') a. Not imbued. Smith.

IUN-IM-ITA-Ble, a. Inimitable. Burnet.

Un-IM-TAT-ED,* a. Not imitated. Johnson.

Un-IM-MERSED',* (un-im-merst') a. Not immersed. Ash.

Un-IM-MOR'TALL, a. Not immortal, mortal. Millon.

Un-IM-PARED', (un-im-pard') a. Not impaired. Hakewill.

Un-IM-PART'ED,* a. Not imparted or shared. Couper.

Un-IM-PART'ED,* a. Not imparted or shared. Couper.

Un-IM-PART'ED,* a. Not imparted or shared. Couper.

Un-IM-PART'ED,* a. Not imparted or shared. Couper.

Un-IM-PART'ED,* a. Not imparted or shared. Couper.

Un-IM-PART'ED,* a. Not imparted or shared. Couper.

Un-IM-PART'ED,* a. Not imparted or shared. Couper.

Un-IM-PART'ED,* a. Not imparted or injured.

Un-IM-PART'ED,* a. Not imparted or injured.

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Un-IM-PART'ED,* a. Not imparted or injured.

Un-IM-PART'ED,* a. Not imparted or injured.

Un-IM-PART'ED,* a. Not imparted or injured.

Un-IM-PART'ED,* a. Not imparted or injured.

Un-IM-PART'ED,* (in-IM-PARTE).

Un-IM-PART'ED,* a. Not imparted or injured.

Un-IM-PART'ED,* a. Not imparted or injured.

Un-IM-PART'ED,* a. Not imparted or injured.

Un-IM-PART'ED,* a. Not imparted or injured.

Un-IM-PART'ED,* a. Not imparted or injured.
                                                         sels. Brande.
                   impeachable.

DN-IM-PEACHED', (žn-im-pēcht') a. Not impeached.

DN-IM-PED/ED,* a. Not impeded or hindered. Clarke.

DN-IM-PED/ED,* a. Not impeded or hindered. Clarke.

DN-IM-PÖN/TANCE,* n. Went of importance. Sir W. Scott,

DN-IM-PÖN/TANCE,* Not important; trifling; firvolous.

DN-IM-PÖRT'ING, a. Not importang. Bp. Hall.

DN-IM-POR-TÜNED', (ün-im-por-tünd') a. Not solicited.
                                                         impeachable.
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UN-IM-PÖSED', \* (Un-IM-PÖZE') a Not imposed. Melion.
UN-IM-PÖS'ING, a. Not imposing; voluntary.
UN-IM-PEEG'NA-BLE, \* a. That may be taken or impugaed; not impregnable. Qu. Her.
UN-IM-PEESSED', \* (Un-im-prést'). a. Not impressed. Fourg.
UN-IM-PEES'SI-BLE, \* a. Not impressible. E. Erung.
UN-IM-PEES'SIVE, \* a. Not impressible. E. Erung.
UN-IM-PEES'SIVE, \* a. Not impressible. E. Erung.
UN-IM-PEES'SIVE, \* a. Not impressible. E. Erung.
UN-IM-PEES'SIVE, \* a. Not impressible. E. Erung. UN-IM-PRIS'ONED,\* (un-im-priz'und) a. Not imprisoned DN-IM-PROV'A-BLE, a. That cannot be improved. UN-IM-PROV'A-BLE-NESS, n. Quality of not being un-UN-IM-PRÔV'A-BLE'NESS, n. Quality of not being improvable.

UN-IM-PRÔVED', (ün-Im-prôvd') a. Not improved; not made better; not taught, not meliorated.

UN-IM-PRÔV'NO,\* a. Not improving. Reed.

UN-IM-PURED',\* (ün-Im-pünd') a. Not impugned. Ask.

UN-IM-PUR'ED,\* a. Not imputed. Pops.

UN-IN-CAR'NATE,\* a. Not incarcerated. Ask.

UN-IN-CAR'NATE,\* a. Not incarcerated. Ask.

UN-IN-CENSED',\* (ün-Im-eänst') a. Not incensed. Comper.

UN-IN-CLOSED',\* (ün-in-klözd') a. Not inclosed. Sir W Scott. Scott. Scott.

No.In-Core / Po-RAT-ED, \* a. Not incorporated. Atterburg.

UN-IN-CREAS/A-BLE, a. Admitting no increase. Boyle.

UN-IN-CREASED, \* (Un-In-Reset) a. Not increased. Ash.

UN-IN-CUL/CAT-ED, \* a. Not inculcated. Ash.

UN-IN-CUM/BURED, \* (Un-In-Küm/berd) a. Not incumbered. Burke. UN-IN-DEBT'ED,\* (ŭn-In-det'od) a. Not indebted. Black. UN-IN-DEM'NI-FIED,\* (ŭn-In-dem'no-fid) a. Not indemnified. Ash. UN-IN-DENT'ED\* a. Not indented. Ash.
UN-IN'D-CAT-ED,\* a. Not indicated. Ash.
UN-IN'D-CAT-ED,\* (in-in-dit'ed) a. Not indicated. Ash.
UN-IN-DICIT'ED,\* (in-in-dit'ed) a. Not indicated. Ash.
UN-IN-DIF'EER-ENT, a. Not indifferent, partial. Hooker.
UN-IN-DIF'ER-ENT, a. Not indifferent, partial. Hooker.
UN-IN-DIGED',\* (in-in-dorat') a. Not indorsed. Ash.
UN-IN-DIGED',\* (in-in-dilid') a. Not indulged. Ash.
UN-IN-E'BR-AT-ING,\* a. Not industrious, not diligent.
UN-IN-E'BR-AT-ING,\* a. Not indistrious, Qu. Rev.
UN-IN-FE'T'-U-ĀT-ED,\* a. Not infected. Burnet.
UN-IN-FECT'ED, a. Not infected. Burnet.
UN-IN-FECTIQUE,\* (in-in-fEk'shus) a. Not infectious. Good
UN-IN-FEST'ED,\* a. Not infected. Rirby.
UN-IN-FELMED', (in-in-fik'shus) a. Not infeatious of infectious. UN-IN-DENT'ED,\* a. Not indented. Ash nre.
Un-In-FLXM'MA-BLE, a. Not inflammable; incombustible.
Un-In-FLICT'ED,\* a. Not inflated. d.sh.
Un-In-FLICT'ED,\* a. Not minted. d.sh.
Un-In-FLU-ENCED, (un-infly-enst) a. Not influenced.
Un-In-FLU-EN'CIVE,\* a. Uninfluential. Coloradge. [R.]
Un-In-FLU-En'TIAL,\* a. Not baving influence. Qu. Rev.
Un-In-FORMED', (un-in-formd') a. Not informed; un taught. taught.

UN-IN-FÖRM'ING,\* a. Not informing or instructing. Browne.

UN-IN-FÖRM'ING,\* (in-in-frinjd') a. Not infringed. Knoz.

UN-IN-GËN'IOUS, or UN-IN-GË'NI-OUS, [See Incentors.]
a. Not ingenious; stupid. Burke.

UN-IN-GËN'U-OUS, a. Not ingenious, illiberal; disingen
UN-IN-HXB'I-TA-BLE, a. Not inhabitable; unfit to be in
baltical. habited. UN-IN-HAB'I-TA-BLE-NESS, n. Incapacity of being inhabited. ited.
ÜN-IN-HER-I-TA-BIL/I-TY,\* n. State of not being inhabitants.
ÜN-IN-HER-I-TA-BIL/I-TY,\* n. State of not being inheritable. Colerulge. [R.]
ÜN-IN-I'I-ATE,\* (Ün-In-Ish'e-st) a. Not initiated. Qu. Rev
ÜN-IN-I''TI-ATE,\* (Ün-In-Ish'e-st-ed) a. Not initiated. Clarke. UN-IN'URED, (Un-In'jord) a. Not injured; unburt.
UN-IN-JÜ'RI-OÜS,\* a. Not injurious, harmless. Enoz.
UN-IN-QUIE'ING,\* a. Making no inquiry. App. Whately. Dr.In-Quis', r. A. Making no inquiry. App. Whately. On.In-Quis', r. Ive. a. Not inquisitive. In. In-Quis', r. Ive. a. Not inquisitive. Dr.In-Schied', a. Having no inscription. On.In-Schied', a. Not inspired. Dr. Allen. Un.In-Spir', T. Ed., a. Not inspired. Dr. Allen. Un.In-Spir', T. Ed., a. Not inspired. Dr. Allen. Un.In-Stricted, a. Not instigated. Ash. On.In'ST-GAT-ED,\* a. Not instigated. Ash. On.In'ST-GAT-ED,\* a. Not instructed; not taught. Un.In-STRUC'FED, a. Not instructed; not taught. Un.In-STRUC'FIVE. a. Not instructed; not taught. Un.In-STRUC'FIVE. A. Not instructively. Millow. Un.In-STRUC'FIVE. A. Not instructively. Ed. Res On.In'Su-LAT-ED,\* a. Not insulated. Smart. Un.In-SURED', (in-in-shird'), a. Not insured. Smart. Un.In-SURED', (in-in-shird'), a. Not insured. Smart. Un.In-TEL'LI-GENT, a. Not intelligent, not skilful. On-In-TEL'LI-GENT, a. Not intelligent, not skilful. James I general Dr. In-Tell-Li-Gi-Bir/i-Tr; n. Quality of being unfintelli-UN-IN-TEL/Li-Gi-Bir; a. [mintelligible, Fr.] Not intelligi-ble; that cannot be understood.

780 Un-IN-TEL'LI-QI-BLE-NESS, m. State of being unintelligible ON-IN-TEL'LI-GI-BLY, od. In an unintelligible manner.
UN-IN-TEND'ED,\* a. Not intended. Ash.
UN-IN-TEN'TION-AL, a. Not intentional; not designed; UN-IN-TEN'TION-AL, a. Not intentional; not designed; being without design.

UN-IN-TEN'TION-AL-LY,\* ad. Without intention. Logan.

UN-IN-TEN'TION-AL-LY,\* a. Not intercalated. Ash.

UN-IN-TER-OET'ED,\* a. Not interdeted. Ash.

UN-IN-TER-DICT'ED,\* a. Not interdeted. Ash.

UN-IN'TER-EST-ED, (-In'ter-est) a. Uninterested. Dryden.

UN-IN'TER-EST-ED, a. Not interested; having no interest distincersted. est; disinterested. est; alsimetrocca.

ON-IN'TER-EST-ING, a. Not interesting; exciting no interON-IN-TER-MIS'SION,\* m. Absence of intermission. Smart.
ON-IN-TER-MIT'TED, a. Not internated; continued.
ON-IN-TER-MIT'TED-LY,\* ad. Without intermission. Campbotl.

UN-IN-TER-MIT'TING, a. Not intermitting; continuing.

UN-IN-TER-MIXED', (ün-In-ter-mikst') a. Not intermixed.

UN-IN-TER'PO-LAT-ED, a. Not interpolated. Porson.

UN-IN-TERFED', \* (ün-in-terd') a. Not interred. Leighton.

UN-IN-TERFED', \* (ün-in-terd') a. Not interred. Leighton.

UN-IN-TER-RUPT'ED, a. Not broken, not interrupted.

UN-IN-TER-RUPT'ED-LY, ad. Without interruption. Pear-The state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s

ÖN-IN-VĒRT'ED,\*a. Not inverted. Foung.

ÜN-IN-VĒST'ID,\*a. Not invested. Ed. Rev.

ÜN-IN-VĒS'TI-GĀ-BLE, a. Not investigated. Ask.

ÜN-IN-VĒS'TI-GĀ-BLE, a. Not investigated. Ask.

ÜN-IN-VĒS'TI-GĀ-BLE, a. Not investigated. Ask.

ÜN-IN-VĒST'ID, a. Not invitig; not persunding. Boyle.

ÜN-IN-VŌKED',\* (in-In-VŌK') a. Not invoked. Wordsworth.

Ü'N-IN-VŌKED',\* (in-In-VŌK') a. Not invoked. Wordsworth.

Ü'N-IN-VŌKED',\* (in-In-VŌK') a. Not invoked. Wordsworth.

Ü'N-IN-VŌKED',\* (in-In-VŌK') a. Not invoked. Wordsworth.

Ü'N-IO,\* n. [L.] A genus of pearl-shells. Hamulon.

I[ON'ION, (yūn'yun) [yū'nyun, S. E. F. K. Sm. Scott; yū'-ne-ūn, W. P. J. Ja.] n. [wwo, L.] The act of joining two or more so as to make them one; act of uniting, state of being united; concord, conjunction:—several united into one; a confederacy. [A pearl. Skak.]

I[ON'ION-IST,\* (yū'nyun-Ist) n. One who advocates or promotes union. Ch. Ob.

U-NIPĀ-ROŪS, (yū-nip'a-rūs) a. [wws and pario, L.]

Bringing forth one at a birth. Browne.

U'NI-PĒD,\* a. Having only one foot. Kirby.

U-NI-PĒR'SON-AL.¹aT,\* n. One who believes there is but one person in the Deity. Fabr.

Ū-NI-PĒR'SON-AL-Ā-ĒD,\* a. Having but one person. Coleridge.

U-NI-PĒR'DI-ĀT-ĒD,\* a. Having but one ray. Smart.

Qu. Rev.

Qu. Rev.

UN-E-R'D-AT-ED,\* a. Having but one ray. Smart.

UN-E-R'D-AT-ED,\* a. Not irradiated. Symmons.

[O'N-SON, [yū'ne-sūn, S. W. P. J. F. K. Wb.: yū'ne-zūn,
Ja. Sm.] s. A consonance of two sounds equal in gravity
or acuteness; an unvaried note; a sound exactly the
same as another; a string that has the same sound with
another; an exact agreement; accordance; harmony;
melody; concord.

10'N-SON, a. [vans and agrees, I.] Sounding alone: uniso-

Nesony; concord.
[O'N]-SÖN, a. [unus and somes, L.] Sounding alone; unisonant; unisonous. Milton.
D-Nis'O-NANCE,\* n. Accordance of sounds. Smart.
D-Nis'O-NANT,\* a. Being in unison. Smart.
D-Nis'O-NOUS, a. Being in unison; having the same sound,

unison. Warton.

D'NIT, (yū'nit) n. [unus, unitus, L.] One; the least number, or the root of numbers:—a gold coin of King James L

U.NIT'A-BLE, d. Capable of being united. Phillips.
S.NI-TA'RI-AN, s. One who, in distinction from Trinitarians, holds that God exists in one person only; one who allows divinity to God the Father only; an anti-trinitari-

U-NJ-TA'BJ-AN, \* a. Relating to Unitarianism or Unitarians.

Trestory.
D-N;-TA'R;-AN-Işm,\* n. The principles of Unitarians.
Bolsham.

D-NI-TA'RI-AN-IZE, \* v. a. & n. To conform to Unitarianism.

Ec. Rev.
U-NITE', (yu-nit') w. a. [units, L.] [i. UNITED; pp. UNITING, UNITED.] To join two or more into one; to bring or form into a union; to bring together; to combine; to connect; to make to agree, or to adhere; to join.
U-NITE', w m. To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert; to coalesce; to be commented; to grow into one.

U-NIT'ED-LY, ad. With union; so as to join. Dryden U-NIT'ER, n. He or that which unites.

U-NITER, a. He or that which unites.

U-NITION, (yu-nish'un) n. [union, Fr.] The act or power of uniting; conjunction; coalition. Wiseman. [R.]

U'NI-TIVE, a. Having the power of uniting. Norris.

U'NI-TY, (yu'ne-te) n. [unitas, L.] The state of being one, oneness:—concord; agreement; uniformity:—the quality of any work of art, (as a drama,) by which all the pirts are subordinate to one general design or effect.—The three unities, in the drama, are those of time, place, and action. action.

action.

O'NI-VALVE,\* a. Having one shell or valve. \*\*Erby.\*

O'NI-VALVE,\* a. A shell having only one valve. \*\*Erby.\*

O'NI-VALVED,\* (-ne-valvd) a. Having only one valve. \*\*Crabb.\*

O-NI-VAL'VU-LAR,\* a. Having but one valve. \*\*P. Cyc.\*

O-NI-VER'SAL, a. [universalis, L.] Total; whole; all, comprising all; general. — \*\*Universal joint, a contrivance for communicating motion obliquely. \*\*Hooke.\*\*

O-NI-VER'SAL, a. (universalis, L.) \*\*A. \*\*Contrivance for communicating motion obliquely. \*\*Hooke.\*\*

O-NI-VER'SAL, a. (universalis, L.) \*\*A. \*\*Contrivance for communicating motion obliquely. \*\*Hooke.\*\*

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communicating motion obliquely. Hooks. (Logic) A general proposition including a general class of particulars. [†Universe, the whole. Raleigh.]

O-Ni-VER'SAL-ISM, \*n. The principles of Universalists; the belief that all mankind will be saved. Smart.

O-Ni-VER'SAL-IST, n. One who affects to understand all particulars. Bentley. One who holds the doctrine that all men will be saved. — It is sometimes applied to Arminians, from their holding to the universality of the operations from their holding to the universality of the operations

of grace. Brands.

O-NI-VER-SLU-ITY, n. [universalitas, school L.] State of being universal; not particularity; extension to the whole. South.

O-NI-VER'SAL-IZE,\* v. a. To render universal. Coleridge.
O-NI-VER'SAL-LY, ad. Throughout the whole, without exception

U-NI-VER'SAL-NESS, n. Universality. More.

†U-NI-VER'SAL-NESS, n. Universality. More.
UNI-VERSE, n. [univers, Fr.; universum, L.] The whole creation, including the solar system and all the starry regions beyond; the general system of things; the world.
UNI-VER'SI-TY, n. [universidas, L.] [†Any community or corporation. Anderson. The whole; the universe. More.]
A semmary or place of learning, where all the arts and sciences are taught and studied.—Sometimes improperly applied to a seminary or college of a much more limited character. character.

U-NIY'Q-CAL, a. [univocus, L.] Having only one meaning or signification;—opposed to equivocal;— certain, regular; pursuing one tonor. Watts.—(Mus.) Noting a concept

COTO.

C.NIV'O-CAL,\* n. (Aristotehan logic) A word having only one signification or meaning:—a synonyme. Brands.

U-NIV'O-CAL-LY, ad. In one term; in one sense, in one tenor. Hale.

U-NIVO-CAL-LY, ad. In one term; in one sense, in one tenor. Hale.

U-NIV-O-CA'TION, n. [unus and vocatus, L.] Agreement of name and meaning. Whiston.

UN-JAR'RING,\* a. Not jarring, concordant. Coleradge.
UN-JAUN'DICED,\* (ün-jān'dist) a. Not jaundiced. Couper
UN-JAUN'DICED,\* (ün-jān'dist), not suspictous.

iUn-join', v. a. To separate; to disjoin. Chaucer.

UN-JOINT', v. a. To separate; to disjoint. Fuller.

UN-JOINT', v. a. To separate; to disjoint. Fuller.

UN-JOINT', v. a. Not jointed; separated.

UN-JOINT', v. a. Not jointed, Ash.

UN-JOY'BUL, a. Not joyous; not cheerful. Milton.

UN-JOY'BUL, a. Not joyous; not cheerful. Milton.

UN-JUST', a. [injuste, Fr., injustus, L.] Not just, iniquitous, contrary to equity or justice.

UN-JOS'TI-FI-A-BLE, a. That cannot be justified; wrong.

UN-JOS'TI-FI-A-BLE-NESS, n. Quality of not being justifiable.

able.

tUn-KEPT', a. Unknown. Spenser.
Un-KEPT', a. Not kept; not retained; unobserved.
Un-KEPT', a. Not kept; hot retained; unobserved.
Un-KER'CHIEFED,\* (an-ker'chift) a. Having no kerchief.

UN-KER'CHIEFED,\* (ān-ker'chitt) a. Having no accence. Cowper.

Cowper.

UN'KETH,\* a. Uncouth. Hollinshed.

UN-KIND', (ăn-kild') a. Not killed; not slain. Smith.

UN-KIND', a. Not kind; unfriendly; not benevolent.

UN-KIND'LI-NESS, n. Quality of being unkindly; unfavos ableness. Hakewil.

UN-KIND'LY, a. Not kindly; void of kindness; unnatural

UN-KIND'LY, a. Not kindly; void of kindness; unnatural

UN-KIND'LY, a. Without kindness; without affection.

UN-KIND'NESS, n. Want of kindness; malevolence; malignity; iii-will.

UN-KING', v. a. To deprive of royalty. Skak.

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On-Rine'Lire, a. Unkingly. Shak.
Un-Rine'Ly, a. Unbecoming a king; base: ignoble.
Un-Rine', * o. a. To deprive of a kisa. Shak.
Un-Rise', * o. a. To deprive of a kisa. Shak.
Un-Rise of (un-kist') a. Not kissed. Shak.
Un-Rie (ung'ki) n. Shak. See Uncle.
Un-Rie Lie of, * (un-midi') a. Not noticed by a knell. Byron.
Un-Rie of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of the office of
   UNLANDA, (MARNIT, UNENITTED.] To unweave; to soperate; to open.

UNLKNIT, (un-nit') a. Not united; not knit.

UNLKNIT', (un-nit') a. Not united; not knit.

UNLKNOT'TED, (-nöt'ted) a. Freed from knots; untwisted.

UNLKNOW', (un-nöt') v. a. To cease to know. Smith.

UNLKNOW', (un-nö') v. a. To cease to know. Smith.

UNLKNOW', (un-nö') v. a. To cease to know. Smith.

UNLKNOW', (un-nö') v. a. Ignorant; not knowing.

UNLKNOW', (un-nö') v. a. Ignorant; not knowing.

UNLKNOW', (un-nö') a. Not known; uncalculated.

UNLA'BORED, (un-la'bord) a. Not labored, not cultivated by labor:—spontaneous, voluntary.

UNLA-BÖ'RI-OUS, a. Not laborious; not difficult.

UNLA-BÖ'RI-OUS, a. Not laborious; not difficult.

UNLA-ED', v. a. [u unlaced; pp. unlacing, unlaced.] To loose from laces; to loosen, as a woman's dress; to divest of ornaments.
                    UN-LACK'EVED,* (un-lak',d) a. Not attended by a lackey
                                         or servant. Compo
          or servant. Compos.

On-LADE', v. a. [L. UNLADED; pp. UNLADING, UNLADEN or UNLADE.] To empty or remove from a vessel; to unload. UN-LA'DY-LIKE,* a. Not becoming a lady. E. Furrar.

UN-LAD', a. Not lad; not placed; not pacified.

UN-LABE'DED, a. Not lamented; not deplored.

UN-LABE'DED, a. Not larded; not intermixed.

UN-LABE'DED, a. Not larded; pot intermixed.

UN-LABE'DE, a. Not larded; pot intermixed.

UN-LATCH', v. a. [L. UNLASHED; pp. UNLASHING, UNLASHED.]

UN-LATCH', v. a. To open by lifting the latch.

UN-LATCH', v. a. To open by lifting the latch.

UN-LAUCHED', * (in-latch') a. Not launched. Ash.

UN-LAUCHED', * (in-latch') a. Not launched. Ash.

UN-LAUCHED', * (in-latch') a. Not crowned with laurel.

Byron. See Launer.
             Byron. See Laure.

UN-LAV'ISH, a. Not lavish; not wasteful. Thomson.

UN-LAV'ISHED, (ün-lav'ısht) a. Not lavished, not wasted.

†UN-LAW', v. a. To annul, as a law. Millon.

UN-LAW'FUL, a. Contrary to law; not lawful; illegall.

UN-LAW'FUL-Ly, ad. In an unlawful manner; illegally.
                 Un-Lâw'fûl-nÉss, n. State of being unlawful
          UN-LAY, * v. a. [L UNLAID; pp. UNLAYING, UNLAID.] (Naul.)
To untwist the strands, as of a cable. Anson.
UN-LEAD'ED, * a. Not leaded, not furnished with leads.
      Ash.

ON-LEARN', (Un-1878') D. A. [i. UNLEARNED, UNLEARNT; pp.
UNLEARNING, UNLEARNED, UNLEARNED, I'N forget, or dis-
use, after having learned.

UN-LEARN'A-BLE, * A. That cannot be learned. Ed. Rev.
UN-LEARN'ED-LY, ad. Ignorantly.

UN-LEARN'ED-LY, ad. Ignorantly.

UN-LEARN'ED-LY, ad. Ignorantly.

UN-LEARN'ED-NESS, *. Want of tearning. Sylvester.

UN-LEARN'ED-NESS, *. Want of tearning. Sylvester.

UN-LEARN'ED-NESS, *. Want of the sylvester.

UN-LEARN'ED-NESS, *. Want of the sylvester.

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UN-LEARN'ED-NESS, *. Want of the sylvester.

UN-LEARN'ED-NESS, *. Want of the sylvester.
                                     Ash
      UN-LEASED', (un-test) a. Not leavened or fermented.
UN-LECT'URED, (16v'vnd) a. Not leavened or fermented.
UN-LECT'URED, (un-lekt'yurd) a. Not lectured.
UN-LEG',4-CIED,* (l-leg',2-sid) a. Having no legacy. Qu. Rev.
UN-LEI'SURED,* (un-leg',2-hurd) a. Not having leisure. Smart.
1UN-LEI'SURED-NESS, (un-leg',2-hurd-ness) n. Want of leisure.
DN-LEI'SURED-*(dn-fa'kn)rd) a. Not having leasure. Smart.

†ÜN-LEI'SURED-NESS, (\( \tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\ti
          UN-LIM'IT-ED-LY, ad. Boundlessly; without bounds.
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Un-Lim';r-ED-NESS, m. State of being unlimited. Un-Lin'E-AL, a. Not lineal; not coming in order. Un-LineD',\* (un-lind') a. Not lined; not covered inside. Spenser. Un-Link', (un-lingk') v. a. To untwist; to open. Stak.
Un-Li''QuE-Fīed, (-lik'we-fīd) a. Unmelted; undissolved.
Un-Li''QuI-DĀT-ED,\* (un-lik'we-dāt-ed) a. Not liquidated. S. Smith UN-LI"QUORED, (un-lik'kurd) a. Not wet or moistened. UN-LI'QUORED, (Un-lik'sur'a) a. Not wet or moistened.
UN-LIS'TEN-ING, (Un-lis'sn-Ing) a. Deaf; not bearing.
UN-LIT'FR-A-RY," a. Not literary; illiterate. Fb. Qu. Rev.
UN-LIVE'LI-NESS, n. Dulness. Milton.
UN-LÜAD', (Un-löd') v. a. (L. UNLOADED; pp. UNLOADING, UN-LOADED.] To remove a load from; to disburden; to unloader. In expensive. LOADED.] To remove a load from; to disourden; to dualade; to exonerate.

UN-LO'CÄT-ED,\* a. Not located; not placed. Smart.

UN-LOCK', D. a. [i. UNLOCKED, pp. UNLOCKING, UNLOCKED.]

To unfasten what is shut with a lock; to open.

UN-LOCKED', (un-lökt') a. Not locked; not fastened with a lock UN-LÖDGE',\* v. a. To deprive of a lodging; to dislodge. UN-LOORED',\* (ŭn-löjd') a. Not lodged. Carew.
UN-LOOKED'-FÖR, (-lükt'-) a. Unexpected; not foreseen.
UN-LOOPED',\* (ŭn-löpt') a. Not fastened by a loop. Gay. UN-LOOSEY, v. a. [i. UNLOOSED; pp. UNLOOSING, UNLOOSED.]
To unbind; to release; to loosen; to loose. Skak.

Str Loose and unloose are of the same meaning; or units merely intensive. is merely intensive.

Nn-Lööse', v. n. To fall in pieces; to lose all union. Collier

Nn-Löö'sen, \*(-sn) v. a. To loosen; to unloose. Knoz. [E.]

Nn-Löb', t. y. \*a. Not lordly; not arbitrary. Milton.

Un-Lös', \*belle, a. That cannot be lost. Boyle.

Un-Lös', \*a. Not lost. Young.

Un-Löve', \*v. a. To destroy the love of. Spectator. [R.]

Un-Löve', (ün-lüvd') a. Not loved. Sidney.

Un-Löve', Li-Rëss, n. Unamiableness.

Un-Löve'li-Y, a. Not lovely; unamiable.

Un-Löve'li-Y, a. Not lovely; unfamiable.

Un-Löve'li-Y, a. Not lovely; un fond. Shak. UN-LÖVE'L',-NESS n. Unamiableness.
UN-LÖVE'LY, a. Not lovely; unamiable.
UN-LÖVI'NG, a. Not loving; not fond. Shak.
UN-LÖ'NING, a. Not loving; not fond. Shak.
UN-LÖ'SBI-CĀT-ED,\* a. Not lubricated. Blackwood.
UN-LÜCK'-LY, ad. Unfortunately; by ill luck.
UN-LÜCK'-LY, a. Not lucky; unfortunate; unsuccessful; unappy: — ill-omened; inauspicious. — In colloquial use, mischievously waggish. King.
UN-LÜCK'TROUS, a. Not lustrous; wanting lustre. Shak.
UN-LÜTE', v. a. To separate from cement or lute. Boyls.
UN-UK-UK-ÖROUS, a. Not luxtrous. Museum.
UN-MAD'DENED,\* (-mād'dnd) a. Not maddened. Coleridgs.
UN-MAD'DENED,\* (-mād'dnd) a. Not maddened. Coleridgs.
UN-MAD'N-ISED,\* (in-māg'ne-fid) a. Not magnified. Ask.
UN-MAD'N-ISED,\* (in-māg'ne-fid) a. Not magnified. Ask.
UN-MĀID'SN-LY, (ün-mā'dn-le) a. Unbecoming a maiden.
UN-MĀIDED,\* (ün-mām'd) a. Not mailed.
UN-MAILED,\* (ün-mām'd) a. Not mailed.
UN-MAILED,\* (ün-mām'd) a. Not mailed.
UN-MAILED,\* (ün-mām'd) a. Not mailed.
UN-MĀIC-BLE, a. Not nojestic. Ask.
UN-MĀK'A-BLE, a. Not mojestic. Ask.
UN-MĀK'C-BLE, a. Not mojestic. Ask.
UN-MĀK'C-BLE, a. Not mojestic. Ask.
UN-MĀK'C-BLE, a. Not majestic. Ask.
UN-MĀK'C-BLE, a. Not majestic. Ask.
UN-MĀK'C-BLE, a. Not majestic. Ask.
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UN-MĀK'C-BLE, a. Not majestic. Ask.
UN-MĀK'C-BLE, a. Not majestic. Ask.
UN-MĀK'C-BLE, a. Not majestic. Ask. emasculate:— to deject; to disnearcen:— to deprive of men; to disparrison.

N.-M.X.N'.A.-C.LED,\* (\hat{N}n-\hat{m}n'\frac{a}{e}kld) \, a. Not manacled. \( Pitt. \hat{V}n'.\hat{N}n'\frac{a}{e}-k-BLE, \, a. Not manageable; not easily governed; not easily wielded.

N.-M.X.N'.A.\hat{Q}E-A.BLE-N.\hat{E}s.\hat{\*} n. Quality of being unmanageable. UN-MAN'AGED, (un-min'aid) a. Not managed.
UN-MAN'AGED, (un-min'aid) a. Not managed.
UN-MAN'FUL,\* a. Not becoming a man; unmanly. M ra.
UN-MAN'FUL-LY,\* ad. In a manner unworthy of a man. Millon.

On-MAN'LIKE, a. Unmanly. Sidney.

On-MAN'LI-NESS,\* n. Want of manliness. dsh.

On-MAN'LY, a. Not manly; unsuitable to a man; dishonorable, weak; effeminate.

On-MANNED', (in-man'd) a. Not manned; not furnished with men. [Not tamed:—a term of fulconry. Shak.]

On-MAN'NERELP, (in-man'nerd) a. Bude, brutal; uncivil.

On-MAN'NER-LI-NESS, n. Breach of civility, ill behavior.

On-MAN'NER-Ly, a. Not mannerly; wanting go-1 manners; impolite; ill bred; not civil; not complaisant.

On-MAN'NER-Ly, a.d. With ill manners, uncivilly.

On-MAN'TLE,\* v. a. To divest of a mantle or cloak; to dismantle. Couper.

ON-MANTLE, v. a. In vivose of a manus of close, a dismantle. Couper.

UN-MA-NÜRED', (ün-markt') a. Not manused. Spenser.

UN-MARKED', (ün-markt') a. Not marked; not observed.

UN-MARKED', (ün-markd') a. Not marketable. Fo. Qu. Rev.

UN-MARRED', (ün-mard') a. Not marred; uninjured.

ETRICA

UN-MAR'RIAGE-A-BLE,\* a Not marriageable. Ash.
UN-MAR'RIED, (Un-mär'rid) a. Not married.
UN-MAR'RY, v. a. To separate from the matrimonial contract; to divorce. Matton.
UN-Mär'sHALLEED,\* (-mär'shald) a. Not marshalled Lewis.
1 UN-Mäs'OU-LÄTE, v. a. To emasculate. Faller.
UN-MÄS'OU-LÄTE, v. a. Not masculine. Smart.
UN-MÄSK', v. a. [i UNMASKED; pp. UNMASKING, UNMASKED.]
To strip of a mask, to lay open.
UN-MÄSK', v. n. To put off the mask. Shak.
UN-MÄSKED', (Un-mäsk') a. Not masked, open to view.
UN-MÄSK'ER,\* a. One who unmasks. Milton.
UN-MÄS'TER-A-BLE, a. Unconquerable. Browns.
UN-MÄS'TERED, (Un-mäsk'terd) a. Not mastered; not subdued. dued Out. On Marting. A. Not to be masticated. Jour. Sci. Un-Marting. (un-marting). On Marting. (un-marting). Not matched. matchless. Un-Marting. (un-marting). Not matched. Millon. Un-Marting. Cu-Late. D. \*a. Not matched. Millon. Un-Marting. Cu-Late. On Marting. On Marting. On Marting. On Marting. On Marting. On Marting. On Marting. On Marting. On Marting. On Marting. On Marting. On Marting. On Marting. On Marting. On Marting. On Marting. On Marting. On Marting. On Marting. On Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. On Marting. On Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Marting. Martin Un-mEant', a. Not meant; not intended. |Un-mEas'un-4-Ble, (an-mexh'ur-e-bl) a. Immeasurable. †Un-measura-tun-measura-tun-measura-tun-measura-tun-measurably. Howell. Un-measured; im-measured; im-Un-meen'an-ized, (un-mek'an-izd) a. Not formed by On-MERIANIZED.\* (in-měk'an-Izd) a. Not iormed oy mechanism. Paley.

UN-MED'DLED-Wift, (in-měd'did-with) a. Not touched.

UN-MED'DLING-MESS, n. Abence of meddling, hall.

UN-MED'DLING-MESS, n. Abence of meddling. Hall.

UN-MED'-TAT-ED, a. Not meditated; not designed.

UN-MEEK', a. Wanting mechaness. E. Eroing.

UN-MEET', a. Not fit; not proper, not worthy.

UN-MEET'LY, ad. Not properly; not suitably. Speaser.

UN-MELT'NESS, n. Unfitness; unsuitableness. Milton.

UN-MELT'O-RAT-ED,\* (ün-mel'yo-rät-ed) a. Not mehorated.

Ash. UN-MEL'LÖWED, (än-möl'löd) a. Not mellowed.
UN-ME-LÖ'Dj-OUS, a. Harsh; grating; not melodious; immelodious. Thomson. No.ME.L.D. DI.-O'BS-LY,\* ad. Not melodiously. Dr. Allen.
O'N-MELT'ED, a. Not melted, undissolved.
O'N-MEN'ACED,\* (un-men'sst) a. Not threatened. Words-Un-MEN'AÇ-ING,\* a. Not menacing. Dr. Allen. Un-MEN'TION-A-BLE,\* a. That may not be mentioned. Ec. Rev. Un-men'tioned, (un-men'shand) a. Not mentioned or told. UN-MER'CE-NA-EU,\* a. Not mercenary. Atterbury. UN-MER'CHANT-A-BLE, a. Unsalable; not vendible. UN-MER'CI-FÜL, a. Not merciful; cruel; severe; inclement.

On-mer'c]-foll-ly, ad. Without mercy or tenderness.

On-mer'c]-foll-ness, m. Cruelty; want of tenderness.

On-mer'ly-ly-ble, a. Having no dosert. Shak.

On-mer'ly-ble, Not merited; not deserved.

On-mer'ly-bly-ness, m. State of being undeserved. Boyle.

On-mer'l, a. Not met; not encountered. B. Jonson.

On-mer'l, a. Not met; not encountered. B. Jonson.

On-mer'l, a. Not met; not encountered. B. Jonson.

On-mer'l, a. Not met; not encountered. B. Jonson. amorphosed. Ast.
UN-MET-4-PHTS/1-CAL,\* a. Not metaphysical. N. A. Rec.
UN-METH/OD-IZED,\* (tin-meth/od-IZd) a. Not methodized. As.

On-Migh'Ty, (un-mi'te) a. Not powerful; weak. Todd.

On-Mild', a. Not mild; flerce.

On-Mild', a. Not mild; flerce.

On-Mild', ITA-Ry, \*a. Not military. Mapper.

On-Mild', ITA-Ry, \*a. Not military. Mapper.

On-Milded', (un-mild') a. Not milled, as a coin

On-Mild', a. Not minded; net regarded.

On-Mind', a. Not mindful; careless; forgetful; neglicent: inattentive; heedless. Ask on-ain's four inattentive; heedless, carelessly, scott.
On-min's follows, and negligently; carelessly, Scott.
On-min's follows, and one seems in each essences.
On-min's follows, and one seems in the seems.
On-min's follows, and one seems of mixture.

For min's follows, and one seems of mixture.

For min's follows, and one seems of mixture.

For min's follows, and one seems of mixture. |Un-min'Gle-4-ble, a. Not susceptive of mixture. Boyle Un-min'Gled, (in-mingigid) a. Unmixed; pure. Un-mir'glod) a. Unmixed; pure. Un-mir'glod) a. Not mixed; pure. Un-mir'glod, a. Not mixed. Gry. Un-mir'glod, a. Not missed. Gry. Un-mis-ta'la'la not missed. Gry. Un-mis-ta'la'la not mistaken. Ch. Ob. Un-mis-ta'la'la not mistaken. Ch. Ob. Un-mis-ta'la'la not mistaken. Smart. Un-mir'j-Ga-Ble, a. That cannot be softened. Shak. Un-mir'glod-Ble, a. Not mixed or mingied. Un-mixed, (ün-mixed) a. Not mixed or mingied. Un-mixed, (ün-mixed) a. Not mixed or mingied. Un-mixed, (ün-mixed) a. Not mixed or mingied. Un-mix'glod-Ble, a. Unmixed. Millon.
Un-mix'glod-Ble, a. Unmixed. Millon.
Un-mix'glod-Ble, a. Unmixed. Millon.
Un-mixed-Field. Gin-mixed'glod. a. Not modified. Shak. Un-mixed'y-LaT-Ed., a. Not modulated. Shalloy.
Un-mixed'y-LaT-Ed., a. Not modulated. Shalloy.

Un-möist'ened, (ün-möi'snd) a. Not insäe wet.
Un-mo-lest'ed, a. Not molested; not disturbed
Un-mol'l-j-f-a.ble, \*a. Not molifiable. Ask.
Un-mol'l-j-f-ied, \*(un-mol'p-f-id) a. Not molified.
Un-mol'l-y-ied, \*(un-mol'p-f-id) a. Not molified. Ask.
Un-mol'y-y-ed, (un-mol'p-fid) a. Not molified.
Un-mol'y-y-ed, (un-mol'n) a. Naving de money.
†Un-mol'd-y-lize, b. a. To recover or free from mo-JUNMO-NOPYO-LIZE, b. a. To recover or free from mo-hopoly. Million.
UN-MOOR', v. a. [i. Unmoored; pp. unmouring, unmoored. J. (Naut.) To take up one of the two anchors by which a ship is moored. Brande. To knose from land by taking up the unchors. Pope. the anchors. Pope.

Dv-Mön'AL-IZED, (in-mör'pl-Izd) s. Not moralized.

Dv-Mön'AL-IZED, (in-mör'pl-Izd) s. Not mortlaged.

Dv-Mön'Gaged, (in-mör'pl-Ird) s. Not mortlaged.

Dv-Mön'Tl-Fied, (in-mör'pl-Ird) s. Not mortlaged.

Dv-Möv'Tl-Fied, (in-mörnd') s. A. To change as to the form.

Dv-Möuld') (in-mönd') s. A. To change as to the form.

Uv-möuld'de-Ird, s. Not mounted. Southey.

Uv-Möuned', (in-mörnd') s. Not mourned or lamented.

Tüv-Möv'A-Ble, s. Immovably. Exis.

Uv-Möv'B-Ble, a. Immovably. Exis.

Uv-Möv'Dr, (in-mörnd') sout moved; not changed; not affected; unaltered by passion; calm; quiet.

Uv-Möv'ED-Ly, s. d. Quietly; without emotion. Locks.

Uv-Möv'Dr, a. Having no motion; unaffecting.

Uv-Möwed', or Üv-Möwn', s. Not moved or mown.

Ash. Un-MUTFLE, v. a. To remove a muffle from. Milton.
UN-MUTFLE, v. a. To remove a muffle from. Milton.
UN-MULLED', \* (Un-mäid') a. Not muffled. Ash.
UN-MUKMULENG, (An-mutrmurid) a. Not murmured at.
UN-MUSF-CALL, a. Not musical; not farmenfors.
UN-MUSF-CALLLY, \* d. Not musicaly. Ash.
UN-MUZ'ZLE, \* o. d. [i. unmuzzled. London.
UN-MUZ'ZLE, \* o. d. [i. unmuzzled. pp. unmuzzleng, unmuzzlen]
UN-MUZ'ZLED, \* (Un-müzzled); \* pp. unmuzzled. Durfle.
UN-MUZ-EZ, \* (Un-müzzled); \* unmuzzled. Burfle.
UN-MUZ-EZ, \* (Un-müzzled); \* unmuzzled. Burfle.
UN-MUZ-EZ, \* (Un-müzzled); \* unmuzzled. Burfle.
UN-MUZ-EZ, \* (Un-müzzled); \* unmuzzled. Burfle. Ash Un-mys-TE'RI-OUS,\* a. Not mysterious. Foung. Un-nail',\* t. a. To deprive of nails; to draw nails from. Evelyn.

UN-NAMED', (un-namd') a. Not named; not mentioned.

UN-NAMED', (un-nash'un-al) a. Not national. W. Brit-On. NA'TIVE, a. Not native; foreign. Thomson. UN-NA'TIVE, a. Not native; contrary to nature; contrary to the common instincts; acting without the affections implanted by nature:—forced; affections. ed, artificial.

UN-NAT'U-RAL-IZE, v. c. To make unautural. Hales.

UN-NAT'U-RAL-Ly, cd. Not naturally; in opposition to nature.

Un-NAT'U-BAL-NESS, n. Contrariety to nature. Sidney
Un-NAV'I-GA-BLE, a. Innavigable. Cowley.

Un-NAV'I-GAT-ED, a. Not navigated; not sailed over.

Un-NEC'ES-SA-RI-IVE, ad. Without necessity; needlessly.

Un-NEC'ES-SA-E-NESS, n. State of being unnecessary.

Un-NEC'ES-SA-EV, a. Not necessary; needless; useless.

Un-NEED'ED, a. Not needed. Wilson.

Un-NEED'BL, a. Not wanted; needless. Millon.

Un-NEED'BL, a. Not wanted; needless. Millon.

Un-NEED'BL, a. Not wanted; needless. Millon.

Un-NEED'BOBED,\* (dn-na'burd) a. Not neighborly or near Counter. nature UN-NEIGH'BORED,\* (dn-na'burd) a. Not neighborly or near Couper.

UN-NEIGH'BORELY, (dn-na'bor-le) a. Not neighborly; not kind, not suitable to the duties of a neighbor.

UN-NEIGH'BOR-LY, (dn-na'bor-le) a. In a manner not suitable to a neighbor; with malevolence. Shak.

UN-NEE'ATE, a. Enervate; weak. Brooms.

UN-NEEVE', v. a. [L. UNTERVED; pp. UNDERVING, UN-NEEVED', (dn-nê'vd') a. Weak; feeble. Shak.

UN-NEE'ELB,\* (dn-nê'vd') v. a. To disiodge, to eject. Bacon. fun-nêthe'), culty. Spenser.

UN-NE'LB,\* (dn-nê'vd') v. a. To disiodge, to eject. Bacon. fun-nô'neigh, a. Not noble; ignoble. Shak.

UN-Nô'BLB, a. Not noble; ignoble. Shak.

UN-Nô'BLB, a. Not noble; ignoble. Shak.

UN-Nô'I-NAT-ED,\* a. Not nominated. Ash.

UN-Nô'I-NAT-ED,\* a. Not nominated. Ash.

UN-Nô'I-PEB,\* (dn-nô'sh') a. Not notified. Ash.

UN-Nô'I-WENED,\* (dn-nô'sh') a. Not notified. Ash.

UN-Nô'I-WENED,\* (dn-nô'sh') a. Not notified. Baniel.

UN-Nô'I-WENED,\* (dn-nô'sh') a. Not nourished. Baniel.

UN-NO'I-WENED,\* (dn-nô'sh') a. Not nutrured.

UN-NO'I-WENED,\* (dn-nô'sh') a. Not nutrured.

UN-NO'I-WENED,\* (dn-nô'sh') a. Not nutrured.

UN-NO'I-WENED,\* (dn-nô'sh') a. Not nutrured.

UN-NO'I-WENED,\* (dn-nô'sh') a. Not nutrured.

UN-NO'I-WENED,\* (dn-nô'sh') a. Not nutrured.

UN-NO'I-WENED,\* (dn-nô'sh') a. Not nutrured.

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UN-NO'I-WENED,\* (dn-nô'sh') a. Not nutrured.

UN-NO'I-WENED,\* (dn-nô'sh') a. Not nutrured.

UN-NO'I-WENED,\* (dn-nô'sh') a. Not nutrured. Nn-Nu-TRI'TIOUS, \* a. Not nutritious. Ed. Rev.
Un-O-BEVED', (in-O-bid') d. Not obeyed. Mules.
Un-O-B-JECT'ED, a. Not objected; not opposed.
Un-O-B-JECT'ED, a. Not objected; not opposed.
Un-O-B-JECT'ED, a. Not objected; not opposed.
Un-O-B-JECT'ED, \* (in-O-billd') a. Not obliged. Ask.
Un-O-B-IN\* Fig. A.T.=Ps, \* a. Not obligerated. Grant.
Un-O-NOX'1076, (in-O-billd') a. Not obnoxious; not liable; not exposed to any hurt.
Un-O-S-CUTEED', (in-O-skuha') a. Not obscured.

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Un-OB-SE/QUI-CUS,* s. Not obsequious. Smith.
Un-OB-SEQUI-OUS-NESS, n. Want of obsequiousness.
Un-OB-SEZV'4-BLE, s. Not observable, not to be observed;
not discoverable.
not discoverable.

On-OB-$ERV', NOE, m. Inattention; regardlessness.

On-OB-$ERV', NOE, m. Not observent; inattentive.

On-OB-$ERV', NOE, m. Not observent; inattentive.

On-OB-$ERV', (-Zervd') a. Not observed; not heeded.

On-OB-$ERV', LOE, a. Not observing; inattentive.

On-OB-$ERV', LOE, a. Not observing; inattentive.

On-OB-$ERV', LOE, a. Not observing; inattentive.

On-OB-$ERC', LOE, a. Not to be obtained.

On-OB-$ERC', LOE, a. Not obtained.

On-OB-$ERC', a. Not obtruded.

On-OB-$ERC', a. Not obtruded.

On-OB-$ERC', a. Not obtruded.

On-OB-$ERC', a. Not obtruding; modest.

On-OB-$ERC', a. Not obtruding; modest.

On-OB-$ERC', a. Not obtrusive; not forward; modest.

On-OB-$ERC', a. Not obtrusive; not forward; modest.

On-OB-$ERC', a. Not obtrusive; not forward; modest.

On-OB-$ERC', a. Not obtrusive; not forward; modest.
                  Knowles.
     UN-QB-TRU'SIVE-NESS,* n. Quality of being unobtrusive.
Month. Res
       UN-O-RIG'I-NAT-ED, a. Not originated a vive organized organized. Greec.

UN-O-RIG'I-NAT, a. Not original.

UN-O-RIG'I-NAT-ED, a. Not originated; ungenerated.

UN-O-RIG'I-NAT-ED, a. Not originated; ungenerated.
         UN-ÖR'NA-MENTED, a. Not ornamented; not adorned.
UN-ÖR'NA-MENTED, a. Not orthodox; heterodox.
UN-ÖS-TEN-TÄTTOUS, (Un-ÖS-ten-tä'shus) a. Not ostenta-
         tious, not boastful; modest.

Un-Ös-TEN-TÄ'TIOUS-LY,* ad. Not ostentatiously. Knoz.

Un-Ös-TEN-TÄ'TIOUS-NESS,* n. Freedom from ostentation.
         Allen.

UN-ÖWED', (-ōd') a. Not owed. [†Having no owner. Skak.]

UN-ÖWNED', (ün-ōnd') a. Not owned; having no owner.

UN-ÖX'Y-QEN-İZED, *(-1zd) a. Not acidified by oxygen. Ure.

UN-PA-CIF'IC, a. Not pacific; not gentle.

UN-PACK', v. a. [a. unfacked; pp. unfacking, unfacked.]

To open what is packed up, to disburden; to exonerate;
         to open.

to open.

to open.

The packed ', (\u00e4n-p\u00e4kt') a. Not packed ; not collected.

\u00f3-packed \u00e3-izz,*v. a. To divest of paganism. Cudworth.

\u00f3-packed \u00e3-izz,*v. a. To divest of paganism. Cudworth.

\u00f3-packed \u00e3-izz,*v. a. Not paind; suffering no pain.

\u00f3-painty'\u00e3\u00e3-izz,*v. a. To efface painting or color. Parasil.

\u00e3-painty'\u00e3-\u00e3-izz,*v. a. Not painted. Fo. Qu. Rev.

\u00e3-packed \u00e3-izz,*v. a. Not painted; not matched. New-packed \u00e3-izz,*v. a. Not paintable; nauescus, disgusting.

\u00e3-v.-packed \u00e3-izz,*v. a. Not paltable; nauescus, disgusting.

\u00e3-v.-packed \u00e3-izz,*v. a. Not paltable; nauescus, disgusting.

\u00e3-v.-packed \u00e3-izz,*v. a. Not paltable; not made insipid.
              UN-PAM'PERED,* (un-pam'perd) a. Not pampered. Ash. UN-PAR'A-Dise, v. a. To deprive of happiness like that of
                           paradise. Young.
            paradise. Young.

'(n-pār'a-gŏnen, (ún-pār'a-gŏnd) a. Unmatched. Shak.

'(n-pār'a-gŏnen, (ún-pār'a-lēid) a. Havung no parallel

or equal; not matched; not to be matched.

'(n-pār'a-l-lēid) a. Not paralyzed. Gooda.

'(n-pār'a-phrāgsd), (-fōzd) a. Not paraphrased. Ash.

'(n-pār'a-phrāgsd), (-fōzd) a. Not paraphrased. Ash.

'(n-pārchen', *(ún-pārcht') a. Not paraphrased. Ash.

'(n-pārchen', *(ún-pārcht') a. Not paraphrased. Ash.

'(n-pārchen', *(un-pārcht') a. Not paraphrased. Ash.

'(n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'dn-a-bl.a. [smpardomasble, Fr.]

That cannot be pardoned or forgivan; irremissible.

'(n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-pār'n-
                             able. Tillotson
              able. Tulotson.

N.P.AE.DON-A.-BLY, (-par'dn-q-bie) ad. Beyond forgiveness.

UN.PAE.DON-ED. (An-par'dnd) a. Not pardened or forgiven.

UN.PAE.DON-ED., (An-par'dn-lng) a. Not forgiven.

UN-PAE.DLA-MERT', - (Mn-par'd) a. Not pared. Ash.

UN-PAR-LLA-MERT', - RI-NES, (Mn-par-lq-mönt's-re-nös) n.

Contrariety to the rules of parliament. Clarendon.
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UN-PAR-LIA-MENT'A-RY, (Un-par-lo-mont'a-re) a. Not per
liamentary; contrary to the rules of parliament.
UN-PA-RÖ'&H-AL-IZE,* v. a. To exclude from a period.
                       Brst. Crit.
  Brit. Crs.

Un-PART'ED, a. Not parted; undivided.

†Un-PARTIAL, (un-par'shal) a. Impartial. Sanderson.

†Un-PARTIAL-LY, ad. Impartially. Hooker.

Un-PAR-TIC'-PAT-ED,* a. Not participated. Comper.

Un-PAR-TIC'-PAT-ING,* a. Not participating. Coloridge.

Un-PART'NERED,* (un-part'nerd) a. Having no partner
                          N. A. Ren
       UN-PASS'A-BLE, a. Admitting no passage; impassable; not
     ON-PASS'4-BLE, a. Admitting no passage; impassable; not current, as money. Locke.

ON-PASS'4-BLE-NESS,* n. State of being unpassable. Evelyn.

ON-PASS'510N-ATE, (-phS-shun-at) a. Dispassionate. Wetton.

UN-PASS'510N-ATE-LY, ad. Dispassionately. K. Charles.

UN-PASS'510N-ED,* (Un-phSh'und) a. Free from passionational control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the con
                            Temple.
       UN-PAS'TO-RAL, a. Not pastoral; not rural. Warton. UN-PAS'TO-RAL, a. Not pastoral; not rural. Warton. UN-PATED, (an-patht) a. Not pathed; actout. UN-PAFIED, (an-pathd) a. Not pathed; untracked. UN-PA-THET IC, a. Not pathetic; not passionate.
          ŬN-PA-THET'IC, a. Not pathetic; not passionate.
ŬN-PATH'WĀYED,* (žn-pāth'wād) a. Having no pathway.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            LOTIC.
See PATRI-
       Wordsworth.

**On-PA-TR-1-Or'IC,** a. Not patriotic. Qu. Rev. See Para-
ÜN-PA-TR-1-Or'I-CAL-LY,** ad. Not patriotically. Williams.

**UN-PA-TR-1-OR'I-CAL-LY,** ad. Not patriotically. Williams.

**UN-PA-T'REN-IZED, (un-pat'(ron-IZd) a. Not having a patron.

**DN-PA-TR-1-OR-IZED,**(-pp-1-Zd) a. Not pauperized. Qu. Rev.

**UN-PA-VIL'(in-pat') a. Not pauperized. Qu. Rev.

**UN-PA-VIL'(iONED,**(un-pa-vIl'yund) a. Having no pavilion

**Sh-1/1-st.**
          Shelley.

On-PAWNED', (-pawnd') a. Not pawned; not pledged. Popa.

ON-PAW, (\u00e4n-pa') v. a. Not to pay. Drydes. To undo. Shak.

[Underous and rare.]

ON-PACE-BLE, *a. That cannot be paid. South.

ON-PACE-BLE, a. Not peaceable; quarrelsome.

ON-PACE-FOL, a. Not peaceable; quarrelsome.

ON-PECLED', * (\u00e4n-peld') a. Not peeled; not deprived of the neel. Sak.
          UN-PEPLED',* (un-peld') a. Not peeled; not deprived of the peel. Ash.
UN-PEG', v. a. [i. unfegged; pp. unfegging, unfegged.]
To loose from pegs, to take a peg out from.
UN-PEN'FD,* a. Not pelted. Ash.
UN-PEN'FD,* a. To open; to set free. Blackstone.
UN-PEN'GLILED,* (un-pen'sid) a. Not pencilled. Feltham.
†UN-PEN'E-TRA-BLE, a. Impentertable. Herbert.
UN-PEN'E-TRA-BLE, a. Impentertable. Herbert.
UN-PEN'I-TENT, a. Impentertable. Ash.
†UN-PEN'S-TRA-BLE, a. Impentertable. On-PENNED',* (un-pen'slu) a. Not penned. Ash.
UN-PEN'SIONED, (un-pen'slu) a. Not penned. Pope.
UN-PEO'PLE, (un-pen'd) v. a. [a. unfropled); pp. unfropending.
UN-PEN'SIONED, (un-pen'slu) a. Not penned. On-Pen'sloyele.
UN-PEN'SIONED, (un-pen'slu) a. Unfropensioned.
UN-PEN'SIONED, (un-pen'slu) a. Imperceptible.
Pearson. [a.]
                    Pearson. [E.]
UN-PER-CEIVED', (-per-sēvd') a. Not perceived or observed.
UN-PER-CEIV'ED-LY, (Un-per-sēv'ed-le) ad. So as not to be
             Pranson. [B.]
UN-PER-CĒIVĒD', (-per-sēv'q') a. Not perceived or observed.
UN-PER-CĒIVĒD-LY, ("a-per-sēv'qd-lq) ad. So as not to be
perceived. Boyla.

UN-PĒR'FĒCT-RD, a. Not perfected; not completed.

UN-PĒR'FĒCT-RD, a. Not perfectly. Hales.

UN-PĒR'FĒCT-RD, a. Not perfectly. Hales.

UN-PĒR'FĒCT-RD, ad. Imperfectly. Hales.

UN-PĒR-FĒRM'ING, a. Not performed; not done.

UN-PĒR-FĒRM'ING, a. Not performing; not doing.

UN-PĒR-FŪMED', ("un-pēr-fūmd') a. Not perfumed. Ash.

UN-PĒR'ISHA-BLE, a. Imperishable. Hamsand.

UN-PĒR'ISHA-BLE, a. Imperishable. Hamsand.

UN-PĒR'ISHA-BLE, a. Imperishable. Hamsand.

UN-PĒR'ISHED, ("un-pēr'jurd) a. Not perished or destroyed.

UN-PĒR'JURED, ("un-pēr'jurd) a. Free from perjury

UN-PĒR-HĒX', v. a. Not permitted. Potter.

UN-PĒR-HĒX', v. a. To relieve from perjexity. Donne.

UN-PĒR-PLĒX', v. a. To relieve from perjexity. Donne.

UN-PĒR-BĒB'A-BLE, a. Not perspirable. Arbuthnot.

UN-PĒR-BŪĀL', ("un-pēr-pēkāt') a. Not perplexed.

UN-PĒR-BŪĀL', "BLE, ("un-pēr-swād'a-bl) a. Not to be persuaded; impersuasible. Saānay.

UN-PĒR-BŪĀL', "("un-pēr-grād') a. Not persuasive. Blair.

UN-PĒR-BŪĀL', "("un-pēr-grād') a. Not persuasive. Blair.

UN-PĒR-BŪĀL', "("un-pēr-grād') a. Not persuasive. Blair.

UN-PĒR-BŪĀL', "("un-pēr-grād') a. Not persuasive. Blair.

UN-PĒR-BŪĀL', "("un-pēr-grād') a. Not pertified.

UN-PĒR-BŪĀL', "("un-pēr-grād') a. Not persuasive. Blair.

UN-PĒR-BŪĀL', "("un-pēr-grād') a. Not persuasive. Blair.

UN-PĒR-BŪĀL', "("un-pēr-grād') a. Not persuasive. Blair.

UN-PĒR-BŪĀL', "("un-pēr-grād') a. Not persuasive.

UN-PĒR-BŪĀL', "("un-pēr-grād') a. Not persuasive.

UN-PĒR-BŪĀL', "("un-pēr-grād') a. Not persuasive.

UN-PĒR-BŪĀL', "("un-pēr-grād') a. Not persuasive.

UN-PĒR-BŪĀL', "("un-pēr-grād') a. Not persuasive.

UN-PĒR-BŪĀL', "("un-pēr-grād') a. Not persuasive.

UN-PĒR-BŪĀL', "("un-pēr-grād') a. Not persuasive.

UN-PĒR-BŪĀL', "("un-pēr-grād') a. Not persuasive.

UN-PĒR-BŪĀL', "("un-pēr-grād') a. Not persuasive.

UN-PĒR-BŪĀL', "("un-pēr-grād') a. Not persuasive.

UN-PĒR-BŪĀL', "("un-pēr-
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UN-PHYS' SCRED, (an-fin'ikt) a. Not physicked.

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UNP
             UN-PICKED',* (än-pikt') a. Not picked. Milton.
UN-PICKED',* (än-pikt') a. Not picked. Milton.
UN-PIECT-U-RÉQUE',* (-réak') a. Not picturesque. Ed. Rev.
UN-PIECED', (ün-pire) a. Not penetrated; not pierced.
UN-PIL'LAGED,* (ăn-pire) a. Not pillared.
UN-PIL'LAGED,* (ün-pire) a. Not pillared.
UN-PIL'LOWED, (ün-pire) a. Wanting a pillow. Milton.
UN-Pire, v. a. [t. UNFINNED, pp. UNFINNING, UNFINNED.]
TO loose or open by taking out pins; to unfusten.
UN-Pire, v. a. [t. UNFINNED, a. Not having pinions. Adar.
UN-PINCED', (ün-pinkt') a. Not pinked, not marked with eyelet-holes. Shak.
UN-PINCED',* (ün-pind') a. Not pinked; freed from pins.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     UN-PRE-CA/RI-OUS, a. Not preceded. J. Johnson.
UN-PRE-CED'ED,* a. Not preceded. J. Johnson.
UN-PREC'E-DENT-ED, a. Not precedented; not justified by
               ÜN
                                           PINNED',* (un-pind') a. Not pinned; freed from pins.
         ON-PINNED,* (un-pinu') a. Not pinueu; iteca none pineu Ash.

ON-PIT'i-A-BLE,* a. That is not to be pitied. Scott.

ON-PIT'I-BLE, '* ad. So as not to be pitied. Scott.

ON-PIT'I-BD, (ün-pit'id) a. Not pitied or compassionated.

UN-PIT'I-FUL, a. Not pitiel, not exciting pity. Davies.

UN-PIT'I-FUL-Ly, ad. Without pity, unmercifully. Shak.

UN-PIT'I-Y-ING, a. Having no pity or compassion. Graville.

UN-PLACED', (ün-piast') a. Not placed, having no place.

UN-PLACED', (ün-piast') a. Not placed, having no place.

UN-PLANIED', '(ün-piast') a. Not placed, dadason.

UN-PLANIED', '(ün-piast') a. Not placed. Addason.

UN-PLANIED', a. Not planied: — spontaneous. Waller.

UN-PLANI'SD, a. Not planied: — spontaneous. Waller.

UN-PLA'STERED, a. Not planied: pineusible. Clareadon.

UN-PLA'SI-BLE, a. Not planied: pineusible. Clareadon.

UN-PLA'SI-SLE, a. Not approving. Shak.

UN-PLA'A-BLE, a. Not capable of being alleged in pleading or plea. South.

UN-PLA'SANI, (ün-pia') a. Not pleasant; disagreeahle; troublesome; uneasy.
                               Ash.
         DN-PLEAS'ANT, (un-plez'ant) a. Not pleasant; disagreeable; troublesome; uneasy.

UN-PLEAS'ANT-Ly, ad. in an unpleasant manner; uneasily.

UN-PLEAS'ED', (un-plezd') a. Not pleased; not delighted.

UN-PLEAS'ING, (un-plezd') a. Not pleasing; displeasing, disagreeable; offensive.

UN-PLEAS'ING-Ly,* ad. So as to displease. Smart.

UN-PLEAS'ING-LY,* ad. So as to displease. Smart.
         ton.

'ÜN-PLEAS'IVE, a. Not pleasing. Bp. Hall.

'ÜN-PLEAS'IVE, a. Not pleasing. Bp. Hall.

'ÜN-PLEAS'IVE, A-BLE, * (ün-plezh'ur-ş-bl) a. Not pleasura-
ble. Coleraige.

'ÜN-PLEDGED', * (ün-plejd') a. Not pledged. Burke.

UN-PLI'A-BLE, * a. Not pleable; not yielding. Holland.

UN-PLI'A-BLE, * a.d. In an unpliable manner. Dr. Allen.
         UN-PLI/ABI, - 4a. In an unpliable manner. D. Aucn. 

UN-PLI/ANT, a. Not pliant; stiff; not easily bent. 

UN-PLI/ANT-IV, * ad. In an unpliant manner. Johnson. 

UN-PLOGHED!, (in-plit(d)) a. Not pluched. Cole. 

UN-PLOGED!, * (un-plikt') a. Not plucked. Crabbe. 

UN-PLOED!, * (un-plikt') a. Not plucked. Crabbe. 

UN-PLOED!, * (un-plikt') v. a. To deprive of plumb or lead.
         UN-PLUME', v. a. To strip of plumes; to degrade. Glanville.
UN-PLUN'DERED,* (un-plun'derd) a. Not plundered. Smith.
       UN-PO-ET'|C, (a. Not poetical; not as becomes a poet, UN-PO-ET'|C, (b. Prosaic.
UN-PO-ET'|-CAL-Ly, ad. In a manner unbecoming a poet.
UN-PO-ET'|-CAL-NESS,* n. State of being unpoetical. Ed.
                       Ret
       UN-POINT'ED, 4. Not pointed; having no point.
UN-POINED', (un-poizd') 4. Not poised; wanting equipoise.
UN-POI'SON, (un-poi'zn) v. 4. To remove poison from.
N.-Pol'son, (ûn-pôl'zn) v. a. To remove poison from. South.

N.-Pol'lab-Ized, (ŭn-pôl'zn) v. a. To remove poison from. South.

N.-Pol'lab-Ized, (ŭn-pôl'zh) a. Not polarized. P. Cyc.

N.-Pol'ished, (ùn-pôl'zh) a. Not polahed; not brightened by attrition; not civilized; not refined.

UN-PO-LITE'A, a. Not polite; impolite. Watts. [R.]

UN-PO-LITE'A, s. impoliteness. Blackwall.

UN-POLLUT'SD, a. Not corrupted, not defiled.

UN-PON'DERED,* (ŭn-pôl'd) a. Not polited; not registered.

UN-PON'DERED,* (ŭn-pôl'd) a. Not pondered. Ash.

UN-PON'DERED,* (ŭn-pôl'd) a. Not pondered. Ash.

UN-PON'DERED,* (ŭn-pôl'd) a. Not pondered. Ash.

UN-PON'J-ABL.*, a. Not portable. Raleigh.

UN-POR'J-BLE,* a. Not portable. Raleigh.

UN-POR'J-BLE,* a. Not portable. Raleigh.

UN-POR'J-BLE,* a. Not portable. Raleigh.

UN-POR'J-BLE,* a. Impossible be a. Having no ports. Burks.

UN-POR'J-BLE,* a. Not portable. Bacon.

UN-POR'J-BLE,* a. Not portable. Bacon.

UN-POR'J-BLE,* a. Not portable. Plint.

UN-PON'J-BLE,* a. Not pounded. Ash.

UN-PON'J-BLE,* a. Not pounded. Ash.

UN-PON'J-BLE,* a. Not pounded. Ash.

UN-PON'J-BLE,* a. Impracticable. Boyle.

UN-PRAC'TIED,* (ün-pôl'd) a. Not practised; unaccustomed; rav; not known; not famillar by use.

UN-PERC'HED,* (ün-pôl'd) a. Not celebrated; not praised.

UN-PERCHED',* (ün-pôl'd) a. Not preached. Ash.

UN-PERCHED',* (ün-pôl'd) a. Not preached. Ash.

UN-PERCHED',* (ün-pôl'd) a. Not preached. Ash.

UN-PERCHED',* (ün-pôl'd) a. Not preached. Ash.

UN-PERCHED',* (ün-pôl'd) a. Not preached. Ash.
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DN-PREC'E-DENT-ED, a. Not precedented; not justified by precedent; unexampled.

DN-PREC'E-DENT-ED-LY, * ad. Without precedent. Ec. Res.

DN-PREC-E-DEN'TIAL, * a. Not warranted by precedent; unprecedented. Ec. Res. [s.]

DN-PRE-DES'TI-NAT-ED, * a. Not precise in the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the
               vanced.
                 N-PREG'NANT, a. Not pregnant; not prolific.
     ON-PRE-JUD-CATE, a. Not pregnant; not profine.

[UN-PRE-JUD-CATE, a. Not preposessed; unpreju-

tun-PRE-JUD-CAT-ED, diced. Bp. Hall.

UN-PRE-JUD-UCED, (in-pre)-dist) a. Not prejudiced; free

from prejudice; free from preposession.

UN-PRE-JUD-UC-ED-NESS, n. State of being unprejudiced.

UN-PRE-JUD-CATED-NESS, n. State of being unprejudiced.
              ate. Clarendon.
     are. Ctarenaon.

NP-PRE-MED';-TATE;* a. Unpremeditated. Southey.

NP-PRE-MED';-TATED, a. Not premeditated; extemporaneous; not prepared in the mind beforehand.

UN-PRE MED';-TATED-LY;* ad. Without premeditation.
               Wilson
      UN-PRE-OC'CU-PIED,* (un-pre-ok'ku-pid) a. Not predccu-
                    ied. Foste
  pied. Foster.

DN-PRE-PARED', (ŭn-pre-pard') a. Not prepared; not ready; not fitted by previous measures.

DN-PRE-PAR'ED-NESS, n. State of being unprepared.

UN-PRE-POS-SESSED', (ŭn-pre-poz-zest') a. Not prepossessed; unprejudiced.

UN-PRE-POS-SESS'ING,* a. Not prepossessing. Noble.

DN-PRE-SCRIBED',* (ŭn-pre-skribd') a. Not prescribed. Bp. Hall.
 UN-PRE-SCRIBED',* (un-pre-skride') a. Not prescribed. Applet Hall.
UN-PRE-SENT'ED,* a. Not presented. Stype.
UN-PRE-SENT'ED,* a. Not presented. Stype.
UN-PRE-SERVED',* a. Not preserved. Bowen.
UN-PRE-SERVED',* a. Not preserved. Bowen.
UN-PRE-SUMP'ING,* a. Not preserved. Bowen.
UN-PRE-SUMP'ING,* a. Not presuming. Knoz.
UN-PRE-SUMP'ING,* a. Not presuming. Knoz.
UN-PRE-SUMP'ING,* a. Not presuming with a sumptious; submissive, humble. Comper.
UN-PRE-SUMP'ING,* a. Not presumptiously; not arrogantly. Thacker.
UN-PRE-TEND'ING, a. Not prevailing; not claiming merit
UN-PRE-TEND'ING,* a. Not prevailing; failing.
UN-PRE-VENT'ED, a. Not prevailing. Knoz.
UN-PRE-VENT'ED, a. Not prevented; not hindered.
UN-PRICKED',* (Un-prikt') a. Not pricked. Ask.
UN-PRICKED',* (Un-prikt') a. Not pricked. Ask.
UN-PRICKED',* (Un-prikt') a. Not pricked. Ask.
UN-PRICKED',* (Un-prikt') a. Not pricked. Ask.
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UN-PRICKED',* (Un-prikt') a. Not pricked. Ask.
UN-PRICKED',* (Un-prikt') a. Not pricked. Ask.
   Un-PRIEST'LY, a. Not priestly; unsuitable to a priest. Bale
Un-PRIMED', * (un-primd') a. Not primed. Ash.
Un-PRIMED', * a. Not primitive. Waterland.
Un-PRIMEZ'LY, a. Unsuitable to a prince. K. Charles.
   UN-PRÎN'CI-PLED, (ŭn-prîn'se-pld) a. Devoid of principle, immoral; iniquitous; not settled in tenets.
UN-PRÎN'CI-PLED-NESS,* (ŭn-prîn'se-pld-ness) m. Want of
  principle. Buckmuster.
UN-PRINT'ED, a. Not printed. Pops.
UN-PRINT'ED, a. Not printed. Pops.
UN-PRIN'CONED, (\u00e4n-priz'znd) a. Not prisoned; set free.
UN-PRIV'I-LEGED,* (\u00fcn-priv'g-lejd) a. Not privileged
            Knoz
     UN PRIZ'A-BLE, a. Not valued; not of estimation. Si
 UN-PRIZED', (un-prizd') a. Not prized; not valued.
UN-PRO-CLAIMED', (un-pro-klamd') a. Not proclaimed.
UN-PRO-CUR'A-BLE,* a. Not to be procured. Ash.
  UN-PRO-CURED',* (un-pro-kurd') a. Not procured. Bp. Tay
  UN-PRO-DUCED',* (Un-pro-dust') a. Not produced. Black
  UN-PRO-DUC'TIVE, a. Not productive; not efficient; bar
          ron ; unfruitful.
  UN-PRO-Difo'TIVE-LY,* ad. Not productively. E. Everett.
UN-PRO-FINED', (un-pro-fand') a. Not profaned or vio-
  UN-PRO-FESSED',* (un-pro-fest') a. Not professed. Words
 UN-PRO-FES'SION-AL,* (Un-pro-fesh'un-al) a. Not professional. Tomins.

UN-PRO-FES'SION-AL-LY,* (Un-pro-fesh'un-al-le) ad. Not professionally Wast Pen
          professionally. West. Rev.
  UN-PRO-FI"CIEN-CY, (un-pro-fish'on-se) n. Want of pro-
ON-PRO-FI'(CIRN-CY, (ün-pro-fish'en-se) n. Want of pr
ficiency. Bp. Hall.

ÜN-PRÖF'(I-A-BLE, a. Affording no profit; useless.

ÜN-PRÖF'(I-A-BLE-NESS, n. State of being unprofitable.

ÜN-PRÖF'(I-A-BLY, ad. Uselessly; without advantage.

ÜN-PRO-GRESSI'VE, a. Not propressive. Southey.

ÜN-PRO-GRESSI'VE, a. Not prohibited; lawful, Milton.
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UNQ iso or appearance of excellence.
UN-PRÖMPT'ED, a. Not prompted; not dictated.
UN-PRO-MUL'SAT-ED,\*a. Not promulgated. Ash.
UN-PRO-NOUNCE'A-BLE,\*a. Not pronounceable. Walker.
UN-PRO-NOUNCED', (ün-pro-nüünst') a. Not pronounced.
UN-PRÖP',\* v. a. To take the props from. Smart.
UN-PRÖP',\* v. a. To take the props from. Smart.
UN-PRÖP',\*a. Improper. Skak.
UN-PRÖP'ER, a. Improper. Skak.
UN-PRÖPH'E-SIED,\* (ün-pröf',\*sId) a. Not prophessed. Ash.
UN-PRÖPH'E-SIED,\* (ün-pröf',\*sId) a. Not prophessed. Ash.
UN-PRO-PHET'IC,
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UN UN-PRO-PI"TIOUS, (un-pro-pish'us) a. Not propitious, un-UN-PRO-PI'TIOUS, (un-py-pish us) a. Are propriest, a. favorable; inauspicous.
UN-PRO-PI'TIOUS-NESS,\* n. Inauspicousness. Moore.
†UN-PRO-PŌR'TION-A-BLE, a. Disproportionatie.
†UN-PRO-PŌR'TION-ATE, a. Disproportionate. Pearson.
UN-PRO-PŌR'TIONED, (un-py-pōr'shund) a. Not proportionate. tioned. UN-PRO-PŌSED', (ŭn-pro-pōzd') a. Not proposed. Dryden. Un-PRÖPPED', (ŭn-propt') a. Not propped; not supported. Dryden.

Un-PRÖS'E-CŪT-ED,\* a. Not prosecuted. Ash.

Un-PRÖS'E-CŪT-ED,\* a. Not proselyted. T. Scott.

Un-PRÖS'ER-CŪS. a. Unfortunate; not prosperous.

Un-PRÖS'ER-CŪS-LY, ad. Unsuccessfullv. Bp. Taylor.

Un-PRÖS'PER-CŪS-NESS, n. Want of prosperity. Hammond.

Un-PRÖS'FER-CŪS-NESS, n. Want of prosperity. Hammond.

Un-PRÖS'FER-TED,\* a. Not protected; not supported.

Un-PRO-TECT'[No,\* a. Not protecting. Neels.

Un-PRŌ-TECT'[No,\* a. Not protecting. Neels.

Un-PRŌ-TEST-NT-IZE,\* v. a. To divest of Protestuntism.

Eroude. Froude. UN-PRO-TEST'ED,\* a. Not protested. Ash.
UN-PRO-TROI'ED,\* a. Not protruded. Pennant.
UN-PRO-TROI'ED,\* a. Not protruded. Pennant.
UN-PRO-VIDE', (in-provd') a. Not proved, not tried.
UN-PRO-VIDE', v. a. To divest of provision. Shak.
UN-PRO-VIDE', \* v. a. To repel provocation. Shak.
UN-PRO-VÖKE',\* v. a. To repel provocation. Shak.
UN-PRO-VÖKE'D-Y,\* v. a. Without provocation. Davies.
UN-PRO-VÖK'ED-Y,\* ad. Without provocation. Davies.
UN-PRO-VÖK'ING, a. Giving no offence. Fleetnood.
UN-PRO-VÖK'ING, a. Not prudential, imprudent.
UN-PRU-DEN'TIAL, a. Not prudential, imprudent.
UN-PB'LIC, a. Not public; private. Bp. Taylor.
UN-PB'LISHIED, (ün-püb'lisht) a. Not published; secret; unknown; not given to the public.
UN-PGLIED',\* (ün-püd') a. Not publicd; not plucked. Dryden. UN-PRO-TEST'ED,\* a. Not protested. Ash. UN-PUL'VER-IZED,\* (un-pul'ver-izd) a. Not pulverized. UN-PUNCT'U-AL,\* (un-punkt'yu-al) a. Not punctual. Pope. Un-Punct-u-AL'I-TY,\* n. Want of punctuality. Sir G. neca.

UN-PUNCT'U-AL-LY,\* ad. Not punctually. Dr. Allen.

UN-PUN'ISH-A-BLE,\* a. Not punishable. Hooper.

UN-PUN'ISHED, (Un-PUN'ISHED, Congression of Un-PUN'ISHED, Congression of Un-PUN'ISH-ING, \* a. Not punishing. Smart.

UN-PUN'ISH-ING, \* a. That cannot be purchased. Colo-The Chased, (ün-pür'chast) a. Not purchased ton-pür'chased, (ün-pür'chast) a. Not purchased ton-pūrez', a. Not purced, unpurified, on-pūr'pūreJūd) a. Not purged, unpurified, on-pūr-pīreJūd) a. Not purged, unclean. On-pūr-pīreJūd) a. Not pursed, muclean. On-pūreJūd) a. Not pursed. Miton. On-pūreJūd) a. Not pursed. Miton. On-pūreJūd) a. Not pursed. Miton. On-pūreJūd) (ün-pūreJūd) a. Not pursed. Miton. On-pūreJūd) (ün-pūreJūd) a. Not pursed. Miton. On-pūreJūd) (ün-pūreJūd) a. Not putrefied. On-qūrefied, a. To divest of Quakerism. Ec. Rev. On-qūrefied, a. To divest of Quakerism. Ec. Rev. On-qūrefied, a. Not qualified; including. Miton. On-qūrefied, a. Not qualified; including. Miton. On-qūrefied, propertied, and unqualified manner. King. On-qūrefied, propertied, bidioth. Bid. Un-qūrefied, propertied, a. To disqualify. Addi-in-qūrefied, br. wolfe-fied-nes) n. State of being unqualified. Bidioth. Bid. †Un-Qual'j-FŸ, (ŭn-kwŏl'e-fĭ) v. a. To disqualify. Addi-†UN-QUAL'I-TIED, (un-kwol'e-tid) a. Deprived of the usual †ÜN-QUAL'I-TİED, (ün-kwöi'e-liq) a. Deprived of the usual faculties. Shak.
†ÜN-QUAB'REL-A-BLE, (ün-kwör'rel-a-bl) a. That cannot be quarrelled with or impugned. Browne.

UN-QUĀE'TĒRED,\* (ün-kwār'rel) a. Not quartered. Ash.
UN-QUĒLI', »B.LE,\* a. Not to be quelled. Lond. Mag.
UN-QUĒLLED', (ün-kwöid') a. Not quelled; unsubdued.
UN-QUĒNCH'A-BLE, (ün-kwönch'a-bl) a. That cannot be quenched; unextinguishable; inextinguishable.
UN-QUĒNCH'A-BLE-NĒSS, n. Unextinguishable.
UN-QUĒNCHED', (ün-kwönch') a. Not extinguishable.

Un-Ques'Tion-A-Ble, (un-kwest'yun-a-bl) a. That cannobe questioned, certain; indubitable; indisputable Un-Ques'Tion-A-Ble-Ness,\* n. State of being unques UN-QUESTION-A-BILE-NESS, \* n. State of being unquest tionable. Ash.

UN-QUES-TION-A-BILY, ad. Indubitably; without doubt.
UN-QUES'TION-A-BLY, ad. Indubitably; without doubt.
UN-QUES'TION-B, (un-kwik'/knd) a. Not questioned; not doubted; indisputable.
[UN-QUICK', (un-kwik'/a. Not quick; not alive. Daniel.
UN-QUICK', (un-kwik'/a. Not quick; not alive. Daniel.
UN-QUICET, va. To disquiet. Fr.; inquietus, L.] Not quiet; incasy, disturbed; restless.
[UN-QUI'ET, v. a. To disquiet. Lord Herbert.
UN-QUI'ET-Ly, (un-kwi'et-lo. ad. Without quiet or rest.
UN-QUI'ET-LY, (un-kwi'et-lo. ad. Without quiet or rest.
UN-QUI'ET-LY, a. Not quieted. Ash.
UN-QUI'ET-BD, \* a. Not quieted. Ash.
UN-QUI'ET-BD, \* a. Not quieted. Ash.
UN-QUI'ET-BD, \* a. Not quieted. Ash.
UN-RINED', \* (un-rixt') a. Not racked; not poured off.
UN-RA'DI-AT-BD, \* a. Not radinted. Ash.
UN-RA'DI-AT-BD, \* (un-rixd') a. Not raked; not covered.
UN-RA'MBED', \* (un-rixd') a. Not raised. Shak.
UN-RAMBED', \* (un-rixd') a. Not raised. Shak.
UN-RAMBED', \* (un-rixd') a. Not raised.
UN-RAN'SACKED, (un-rixd') a. Not ranged. Ford.
UN-RAN'SACKED, (un-rixd') a. Not ranged. Ford.
UN-RAN'SACKED, \* (un-rixd') a. Not ranged. Ford.
UN-RAN'SACKED, \* (un-rixd') a. Not ranged. Ford.
UN-RAN'SACKED, \* (un-rixd') a. Not ranged. Burke.
UN-RAY'GED, \* (un-rixd') a. Not enraptured. Foung.
UN-RAY'GED, \* (un-rixd') a. Not ranged. Burke.
UN-RAY'EL, \* a. Not liable to assessment. Burrow.
UN-RAY'EL, \* (un-rixd') v. a. [un-rixded. Burke.
UN-RAY'EL, \* (un-rixd') v. a. To be unfolded. Young.
UN-RAY'EL-LER, \* a. Not to be ravelled. Phil. Mag.
UN-RAY'EL-LER, \* a. Not to be ravelled. Phil. Mag.
UN-RAY'EL-LER, \* a. Not to be ravelled. Phil. Mag.
UN-RAY'EL-LER, \* a. Not to be ravelled. Phil. Mag.
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UN-RAY'EL-LER, \* a. Not to be ravelled. Phil. Mag.
UN-RAY'EL-LER, \* a. Not on ravelled. Phil. Mag.
UN-RAY'EL-LER, \* a. Not on ravelled. Phil. Mag.
UN-RAY'EL-LER, \* a. Not on ravelled. Phil. Mag. tionable. Ash. UN-QUES-TION-A-BIL'I-TY,\* n. State of being unquestion-Brydges.

Brydges.

UN-RA'Vished, \* (ûn-ra'v'|sht) a. Not ravished. Ask.

UN-RA'ZORED, (ûn-ra'zurd) a. Unshaven. Millon.

UN-REACHED', (ûn-recht') a. Not reached, not attained. UN-READ', (un-red') a. Not read, not publicly pronounced: UN-READ', (un-rèd') a. Not read, not publicly pronounced:
— untaught, not learned in books. Dryden.
UN-READ'A-BLE,\* a. That cannot be read. J. Montgomery.
UN-READ'I-LY,\* ad. Without being ready. Muford.
UN-READ'I-NESS, (un-rèd'e-nès) n. Want of readiness;
want of promptness; want of preparation.
UN-READ'Y, (un-rèd'e) a. Not ready; not prepared; not fit;
not prompt, not quick; awkward.
UN-RE'AL, a. Not real, unsubstantial; having only appearance; imaginary.
UN-RE'-AL';-TY,\* n. Want of reality. Southey.
UN-RE'AL-IZE,\* v. a. To take away the reality of. Coleradge. ridge.

ÜN-RE'AL-IZED,\* (ŭn-rē'al-Izd) a. Not realized. Ash.

ÜN-REAFED', (ŭn-rēpt') a. Not reaped; uncut.

ÜN-REAFED',\* (ŭn-rērd') a. Not reared; not raised up. Ash. UN-RĒA'ŞON,\* (Un-rē'zn) n. Want of reason. Ed. Rev. [R.] UN-RĒA'ŞON-A-BLE, (Un-rō'zn-ş-bl)a. Not reasonable, con-trary to reason; exorbitant, immoderate; irrational. UN-RĒA'ŞON-A-BLE-NĒSS, (Un-rō'zn-ş-bl-nēs) n. State of being unreasonable; inconsistency with reason; exorbitance tance. 'Ün-REA'ŞON-A-BLY, (ŭn-rē'zn-a-ble) ad. In an unreasona-ble manner; immoderately, exorbitantly. Ün-REA'ŞON-ING, 'ŭn-rē'znd) a. Not reasoned. Smart. Ün-REA'ŞON-ING, \* (ŭn-rē'zn-lng) a. Not reasoning. Moore. †ÜN-REAVE', (ŭn-rēv') v. a. To unwind; to unravel. Bp. Hall Hall.
†ÜN-RE-BĀT'ED, a. Not blunted. Hakevill.
ÜN-RE-BŪK'A-BLE, a. Not rebukable; not censurable.
ÜN-RE-BŪK'A-BLE, a. Not rebukable; not censurable.
ÜN-RE-GĀLLED'\* (Ün-re-kāld') a. Not recalled. Young.
ÜN-RE-CĀLLED'\* (Ün-re-kāld') a. Not recalled. Young.
ÜN-RE-CĒLVED', (Ŭn-re-kāld') a. Not reckived. Hooker.
ÜN-RE-GLĀIM'A-BLE, \* a. Irreclaimable. Smart.
ÜN-RE-GLĀIMED'. (Ün-re-kāld') a. Not reclaimable. ON-RE-CLAIMED', (In-re-klämd') a. Not reclaimed.
ON-RE-CLAIMED', (In-re-klämd') a. Not reclaimed.
ON-RE-CÖG'N-ZA-BLE\* a. Not recognizable. Colerage.
ON-RE-CÖG-NIZED, (In-rek'og-nizd) a. Not recognizad. Ed. Ren. Un-REC'OM-MEND-ED,\* a. Not recommended. Knoz.
Un-REC'OM-PENSED,\* (Un-rek'om-penst) a. Not recom-DN-REC (MP-REL). (un-tek (m-point) to the pensed. Hall.

DN-REC-ON-CILED, (un-tek (m-sild) a. Not reconciled.

UN-RE-CÖRD'ED, a. Not recorded; not registered.

UN-RE-CÖVTED, a. Not recorded; not related.

†ÜN-RE-CÖVTED-A-BLE, a. Irrecoverable. Foltham.

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UNR
        UN-RE-ODY/ERED, (Un-re-kuy'erd) a. Not recovered.
UN-RE-CEUIT'A-BLE, a. That cannot be recruited. Millon.
UN-RECTIFED,* a. Not recruited. Fullor.
UN-RECTIFED,* ("Un-re't[r] da. Not rectified. Henry.
UN-RE-CUM'BENT.* a. Not recumbent. Comper
†UN-RE-DEEM'A-BLE,* a. Irremediable. Shak.
UN-RE-DEEM'A-BLE,* a. Irredeemable. Smort.
UN-RE-DEEM'A-BLE,* ("Un-re-demd') a. Not redeemed. Taylor.
        OT. RE-DRESSED',* (ŭn-re-drest') a. Not redressed. Spenser. 

UN-RE-DÜCED', (ŭn-re-dist') a. Not reduced. Dames. 

UN-RE-DÜ'(21-BLE, a. Not reducible ; irreducible. Asâ. 

UN-RE-DÜ'(21-BLE-NESS, n. Impossibility of being reduced.
     UN-REEVE',* v. a. (Naul.) To pull out of a block, thimble, or pulley, as a rope. Mar. Duct.
UN-RE-FINED', (in-re-find') a. Not refined. Cleaveland.
UN-RE-FILECT'FD,* a. Not reflected. Ash.
UN-RE-FILECT'FD,* a. Not reflecting. Young. [mond.
UN-RE-FICET'ING.* a. Not reflecting. Young. [mond.
UN-RE-FORM'4-BLE, a. That cannot be reformed. Ham-
UN-RE-FIRED', (in-re-form') a. Not reformed.
UN-RE-FIRED', (in-re-fright') a. Not refreshed.
IN-RE-FRESH'FUL.* a. Not refreshing. Scott. [R.]
UN-RE-FUN'ED,* a. Not refunded. Ash.
UN-RE-FUN'ED,* a. Not refunded. Ash.
UN-RE-FUN'ED,* a. Not refunded. Ed. Rev.
UN-RE-GARD'ED, a. Not regal; unworthy of a king. Ed. Rev.
UN-RE-GARD'ED, a. Not regarded; disregarded.
UN-RE-GARD'ED, a. Not regarded; disregarded.
         UN-REEVE', * v. a. (Naut.) To pull out of a block, thimble,
       Un-RE-GEN'ER-ATE, a. Not regenerate; unconverted; not
      brought to a new life.

UN-RE-QEN'ER-ĀT-ED,* a. Not regenerated. Knoz.

UN-RE-QEN-ER-Ā'TIQN,* a. Want of regeneration. H. Mar-
     ryn...
Un-REG'IS-TERED, (Un-rej'IS-terd) d. Not registered.
Un-REG'U-LAT-ED, d. Not regretted, not lamented. Knoz.
Un-REG'U-LAT-ED, d. Not regulated. Bosnoll.
Un-RE-HEARSED', d. (Un-re-herst') a. Not rehearsed. Pol-
      UN-REIN',* (un-ran') v. a. To relax the rein. Addison.
    Un-REIN', '(un-rand') a. Not reined, not restrained.
Un-REI-BECT'ED, * a. Not rejected. Ash.
Un-RE-JOICED', * (un-re-joist') a. Not rejoiced. Words-
             morth.
     UN-RE-JOIC'ING, a. Not rejoicing; unjoyous; sad.
     UN-RE-LAT'ED, a. Not related; not allied.
    UN-REL'A-TIVE, a. Not relative, having no relation.
UN-REL'A-TIVE-LY, ad. Without relation to any thing else.
UN-REL'AXED', * (un-re-läksi') a. Not relaxed. Congreve.
UN-RE-LAXING, * a. Not relaxing. Wordsworth.
UN-RE-LENT'LD, * a. Not relented. Scott.
    UN-RE-LIAY 1, 5, a. Not relement. Scott.
UN-RE-LIA-BLE, a. That is not to be rehed on. Shelds.
UN-RE-LIEV'A-BLE, (un-re-lev's-bl) a. Admitting no suc-
   COI. Benge.

UN-RE-LIEVED', (ŭn-re-liv'd') a. Not relieved; not eased.

UN-RE-LIG'10V8,* (ŭn-re-lij'us) a. Not religious; irreligious. Wordsworth.
   ligious. Wordsworth.
Un-RE-LIN'QUISHED,* (un-re-ling'kwisht) a. Not relin-
ligious. Wordsworth.

UN-RE-LIN'QUISHED,* (Un-re-ling'kwisht) a. Not relinquished. Corper.

UN-RELI'UNQUISHED,* (Un-röl'isht) a. Not relished. Drayton.

UN-RE-LÜC'TANT;* a. Not reluctant. Corper.

UN-RE-LÜC'TANT-LY;* ad. Not reluctantly. Scott.

UN-RE-MARK'A-BLE, a. Not remarkable. Dryby.

UN-RE-MARK'A-BLE, a. Irremediable. Sidney.

UN-RE-MÉ'DI-A-BLE, a. Irremediable. Sidney.

UN-RE-MÉ'DI-A-BLE, a. Irremediable. Sidney.

UN-RE-MÉ'DI-BL'RER, (Un-re-mëm'berd) a. Not remedied.

UN-RE-MÉ'BER-ING, a. Not remembering.

UN-RE-MÉM'BRANCE, n. Want of remembrance. Watts.

UN-RE-MID'ED,* a. Not remitting; persevering.

UN-RE-MIT'TING, a. Not remitting; persevering.

UN-RE-MIT'TING, a. Not remitting; persevering.

UN-RE-MO'Y-BLE, a. Irremovable. Sidney.

IUN-RE-MÖ'Y-BLE-MĒSS, n. Irremovable. Sidney.

IUN-RE-MÖ'Y-BLE-MĒSS, n. Irremovable. Sidney.

IUN-RE-MÖ'Y-BLE-MĒSS, n. Irremovable. Sidney.

IUN-RE-MÖ'Y-BLE-MĒSS, n. Irremovable. Sidney.

IUN-RE-MÖ'Y-BLE-MĒSS, n. Irremovable. Sidney.

IUN-RE-MÖ'Y-BLE-MĒSS, n. Irremovable. Ask.

UN-RE-MÜ'NER-AT-ED,* a. Not remunerated. Ask.

UN-RE-MÜ'NER-AT-ED,* a. Not remunerated. Ask.

UN-RE-NEWED', (Un-re-möd') a. Not remeed.

UN-RE-NO-VĀT-ED.* a. Not removated. Ask.
   Un-REN'O-VAT-ED,* a. Not renovated. Ash.
Un-RE-NÖWNED,* (un-re-nöund') a. Not renowned; not
  UN-RE-ROWNED, " (un-re-round ) as Alos consulty, famous. Pollok.

UN-RENT', * a. Not rent; not torn. Burke.

UN-RENT', * a. Not repaid; not recompensed.

UN-RE-RID', a. Not repaid; not recompensed.

UN-RE-PAIRED', * (ün-re-pard') a. Not repaired. B. Jonson.

UN-RE-PEAL'A-BLE, * a. Not repealable; irrepealable. Con-
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per.

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UN-RE-PEALED', (ún-re-pēld') a. Not repealed or reveked UN-RE-PEAT'ED,* a. Not repealed. Millon. UN-RE-PELLED',* (fin-re-pēld') a. Not repealed. Sek. UN-RE-PENT'A-BLE,* a. Not to be repented of. Pollek. UN-RE-PENT'ANCE, n. Impenitence. Whaten. UN-RE-PENT'ANCE, a. Not repentant; impenitent. UN-RE-PENT'AND, a. Not repentant; impenitent. UN-RE-PENT'ED, a. Not repented of; not expiated by penitential sorrow. Hooker. UN-RE-PENT'LIE, a. Not repenting; impenitent. UN-RE-PENT'LIE, a. Not repenting; not complaining. UN-RE-PIN'ING-LY, ad. Without repining; without peeved complain. Wotton.
UN-RE-PEN'ISHED, (ün-re-plön'isht) a. Not replenished.
      complain: Motion.

UN-RE-PLEY/[SHED, (En-re-plön'|sht) a. Not replenished.

UN-RE-PÖRT/ED,* a. Not reported. N. A. Rov.

UN-RE-PÖREN/* (En-re-pozd') a. Not reposed. Smart.

UN-RE-PRE-SENT/ED,* a. Not represented. Williams.

UN-RE-PRESSED',* (Un-re-press!) a. Not repressed. Sw. W.

Sant.
      UN-RE-PRES's, BLE, * a. Irrepressible. Dr. Barten.
UN-RE-PRIEV'A-BLE, a. That cannot be reprieved.
UN-RE-PRIEVED', (un-re-prevd') a. Not reprieved; not
             respited.
    respited.

On-REP'RI-MÄND-ED,* a. Not reprimanded. Ash.

On-RE-PRÖACH'A-BLE,* a. Irreproachable. Blackstons.

On-RE-PRÖACH'A-BLE, a. Irreproachable. Blackstons.

On-RE-PRÖACH'FOL,* a. Not reproachful. Gray.

On-RE-PRÖACH'ING,* a. Not reproaching. Alson.

On-RE-PRÖA'A-BLE, a. Not lable to blame or reproof; irreprovable. Col. 1.

On-RE-PRÖY'A-BLE, a. Not lable to blame or reproof; irreprovable. Col. 1.

On-RE-PRÖYED'. (Non-re-provd') a. Not reproved: not cen-
      UN-RE-PRÖVED', (un-re-provd') a. Not reproved; not cen-
            sured.
    UN-RE-PUC'NANT, a. Not repugnant; not opposite. UN-REP'U-TA-BLE, a. Disreputable. Rogers. UN-RE-PUT'ED,* a. Not reputed. Ash.
     UN-RE-QUERT'ED, a. Not requested; not asked.
UN-RE-QUIRED',* (un-re-kwird') a. Not required. Words-
     UN-RE-QUIT'A-BLE, a. Not requitable; not to be retaliated.
UN-RE-QUIT'ED,* a. Not requited; not compensated.
UN-RE-SCIND'ED,* a. Not rescended. Ash.
   UN-RE-SCIND'ED, * a. Not rescinade. Ash.

UN-RES'CDED, * (in-ris'Kūd) a. Not rescued. Ec. Rov.

UN-RE-ŞENT'ED, a. Not regarded with anger.

UN-RE-ŞENT'ING, * a. Not resenting. Coleradge.

UN-RE-ŞERVE', n. Absence of reserve; frankness. Warton

UN-RE-ŞERVE', (ün-re-zervd') a. Not reserved; frank.

UN-RE-ŞERV'ED-Ly, ad. Without reserve; oponly.

UN-RE-ŞERV'ED-NESS, n. Unlimitedness; openness; frank-
    UN-RE-ŞIGNED',* (un-re-zind') a. Not resigned. Wilson.
   UN-RE-SIGNED, "(un-ty-zinu') a. Not resigned. "wash." UN-RE-SIST'ED, a. Not resisted; not opposed.
UN-RE-SIST'I-BLE, a. Irresistible. Meds. [R.]
UN-RE-SIST'ING, a. Not resisting; not opposing.
UN-RE-SOLV'A-BLE, a. Not resolvable; insoluble. South.
UN-RE-SOLVED', (un-re-zölvd') a. Not resolved, not determined, having made no resolution: — not solved, not
           cleared.
    UN-RE-SOLV'ING, a. Not resolving; not determining.
   ÜN-RE-SPÉC'TA-BLE, a. Not respectable. Malone.
ÜN-RE-SPÉCT'ED, a. Not respected , disrespected.
†ÜN-RE-SPÉC'TIVE, a. Inattentive; mean , irrespective.
    UN-RE-SPIR'A-BLE, * a. Not respirable. Ec. Rev. See RE-
          SPIRABLE.
  UN-RE-SPÖN'SI-BLE-NESS, n. Irresponsibile. Todd.

†UN-RE-SPÖN'SI-BLE-NESS, n. Irresponsibility. Bp. Gauden.
 †ÜN-RE-SPÖN'SIVE,* a. Not responsive; irresponsive. &cott.
UN-RE-SPÖN'SIVE,* a. Not responsive; irresponsive. &cott.
UN-REST', n. Disquiet; want of rest or quiet. &pensor.
UN-REST'ED,* a. Not rested; wanting rest. &prong.
UN-REST'HIG,* a. Not resting; constantly acting. &rwing.
UN-RE-STRÄINED', (Un-re-strand') a. Not restored; not cured.
UN-RE-STRÄINED', (Un-re-strand') a. Not restrained; not hindered, licentious; loose; not limited.
UN-RE-STRÄINT',* n. Want of restraint; freedom. Fo. Qu. Ren.
 Nev.

**ON-RE-STRICT'RD,* a. Not restricted; free. Watte.

**DN-RE-TRD'RD,* a. Not retarded. Knoz.

**ON-RE-TRD'RD,* a. Not retentive. Coleridge.

**DN-RE-TRN'TIVE,* a. Not revended; not recalled.

**ON-RE-TRNED',* (in-re-titrnd') a. Not returned. Tailer.

**DN-RE-TIRN'ING,* a. Not returning. Byron.

**DN-RE-VEALED', (in-re-veid') a. Not revenled; not teid; not discovered.

**[587.**]
         not discovered.
  UN-RE-VEAL'ED-NESS,* n. State of being unrevealed. Bas-
On-RE-VEAL/ED-NESS,* n. State of being unrevealed. Bar-
On-RE-VENGED', (In-re-Venjd') a. Not revenged.
On-RE-VENGED', to. Not revengeful. Todd.
On-RE-VERED',* (In-re-Vend') a. Not revered. Ash.
On-RE-VERED',* (In-re-Vend') a. Not revered.
on trespected. Ash.
On-RE-VER-END, a. Not reverend; irreverent. Shak.
†UN-RE-VER-ENT, a. Irreverent. Bp. Hall.
†UN-RE-VER-ENT-LY, ad. Irreverenty. B. Jonson.
On-RE-VERSED', (In-re-Verst') a. Not reversed; not re-
voked; not repealed.
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UNS 787 On-re-vers'; ble,\* a. Irreversible. Ash.
On-re-versible,\* a. Not reverted. Wordsworth.
On-re-viewed, \*din-q-vidd') a. Not reviewed. Ash.
On-re-viged, \*din-q-vidd') a. Not revisewed. Ash.
On-re-vored, 'din-q-vokt') a. Not revoked or recalled.
On-re-whrd's on the rewarded; not recompensed.
Un-re-whrd's, a. Not rewarded; not recompensed.
Un-re-whrd's, a. Not rewarding. Taylor.
Un-re-versible, \*a. Not rewarding. Taylor.
Un-re-versible, \*a. Not rewarding. Ash.
Maunder. UN-SA-LUT'ED, a. [inealutatus, L.] Not saluted. Shak. UN-SAL'VA-BLE,\* a. That cannot be saved; not salvable. Ask Maunder Maunder.

UN-RHÉMED', \* (Mn-rimd') a. Not having rhyme. Qu. Rev.

UN-RID'DEN, \* (Mn-rid'dn) a. Not ridden. Ash.

UN-RID'DLE, v. a. [L. UNRIDDLED; pp. UNRIDDLING, UNRIDDLED.] To solve, as an enigma; to explain.

UN-RID'DLER, m. One who unriddles or solves an enigma.

UN-RID'DLER, m. One who unriddles or solves.

UN-RID'D'U-LOÜS, a. Not rideulous. Browns.

UN-RIFILED, \* (Mn-ri'fid) a. Not rified; not plundered. Taylor. Taylor.
Un-Rief, v. a. [i. Unrigged; pp. Unrigging, Unrigged.]
To strip of rigging; to divest of tackle.
Un-Right', (un-ti') a. Not right, wrong. Wisdom xii.
Un-Right'Eous, (un-ti'chus) a. Not righteous, enjust;
wicked; sinful; bad.
Un-Right'Eous-Ly, (un-ri'chus-le) ad. In an unrighteous
manner; unjustly; wickedly.
Un-Right'Eous-Ly, (un-ri'chus-nes) n. Wickedness;
inhustles. injustice.

UN-RIGHT/FÛL, (ŭn-rit/fūl) a. Not rightful; not just. Shak.

UN-RIMF/LED,\* (ùn-rim'pid) a. Not rimpled. Ash.

UN-RING', v. a. To deprive of a ring. Hadbras.

UN-RINGD',\* (ùn-rimti') a. Not rinsed. Ash.

UN-RIPO,\* a. To cut open; to rip. Bacon. — Rip and unrip
are of the same meaning; the former is to be preferred.

UN-RIP', v. a. To cut open; to rip. Bacon. — Rip and unrip
are of the same meaning; the former is to be preferred.

UN-RIPE', a. Not ripe; green; immature; too early.

UN-RIPE'NESS, a. Immaturity; want of ripeness.

UN-RIPE'NESS, a. Immaturity; want of ripeness.

UN-RIPE'NESS, a. Immaturity is unto fripeness.

UN-RIPE'NESS, a. Immaturity is and of ripeness.

UN-RIPE'NESS, a. Immaturity is and of ripeness.

UN-RIPE'RES, (ûn-rivald) a. Having no rival; unequalled; unpuralleled.

UN-RIPETT, v. a. [I. UMRIVETED; pp. UNRIVETING, UNRIVequalied; unpuralieled.
Un-RIV'ET, v. a. [1. UMRIVETED; pp. UNRIVETING, UNRIVERED.] To loose from rivets; to unfasten.
UN-ROAST'ED, \* a. Not roasted. Beaum. & Fl.
UN-ROBBED', \* (un-roidd') a. Not robbed. Evelyn.
UN-ROBE', v. a. To undress; to disrobe. Young.
UN-ROILED', \* (un-roild') a. Not roiled. Messenger.
UN-ROILED', v. a. (i. UNROLLED: pp. UNROLLING, UNROLLED.) UN-RÖLL', v. a. [1. UNROLLED; pp. UNROLLING, UNROLLED.; To open from being rolled or convolved, to unfold. UN-RO-MN'TIC, a. Not romantic; contrary to romance. UN-RO-MN'TIC, a. Not romantic; contrary to romance. UN-RO-MN'TI-CAL-LY,\* ad. Not romantically. Allen. UN-RÔŌF', v. a. [1. UNROOFED, pp. UNROOFING, UNROOFED.] To strip off the roof or covering. UN-RÔŌT', v. a. [1. UNROOTED; pp. UNROOTING, UNROOTED.] To tear from the roots; to eradicate. UN-RÔOT', v. n. To be unrooted. Beaum. & Fl. UN-RŌT'TEN,\* (ŭn-rōt'tn) a. Not rotten, not putrefied. Yourg. Young UN-ROUGH', (un-ruf') a. Not rough; smooth; unbearded. Un-ROUND'ED, a. Not rounded; not cut to a round. Un-ROUSED',\* (un-rouzd') a. Not roused. Ash. ON-BOOSED', \* (un-rodzd') a. Not roused. Ash.
UN-ROOT'SD, a. Not routed or thrown into disorder.
UN-ROY'AL, a. Unprincely; not royal. Sadney.
UN-ROY'AL-Dy, \* ad. Not in a royal manner. R. Potter.
UN-RUBBED', \* (un-rubd') a. Not rubbed. Ash.
UN-RUBBED', \* u. a. To clear from rubbish. Milton.
UN-RUFFLE, v. n. [1. UNRUFFLED, pp. UNRUFFLING, UN-RUFFLED,] To cease from commotion or agitation, to become quiet or calm. Drysden.
UN-RUFFLED, (un-ruffid) a. Not ruffled; calm; tranquil. UN-SAD'DEN, (un-sad'dn) v. a. To relieve from sadness. Whitloo Whis ADDLE, v. a. [i. Unsaddled; pp. Unsaddling, un-saddled]. To take the saddle from.
Whis ADDLED, (in-sid/did) a. Not having the saddle on.
Un-sadve, a. Not safe; not secure; insecure; hazardous; dangerous.

On-saff'. v. ad. Not securely; dangerously. Dryden.

On-salif', (un-sed') a. Not said or uttered; not mentioned.

On-salif'. a. Not sailable; not navigable. May.

On-salif'. v. a. To deprive of saintship. South.

On-salif'. v., a. Not becoming saints; not saintly. Qu.

UN-SAL/A-BLE, a. Not salable; not merchantable. UN-SAL/A-BLE-NESS,\* n. Quality of being unsalable. Ash. UN-SALT/ED, a. Not pickled; not seasoned with salt.

UN-BANC-TI-FI-CA'TION,\* n. Want of sanctification. Coloridge.
UN-SANC'TJ-FIED, (Un-sank'te-fid) a. Not sanctified; un-holv: not consecrated; not pious. Shak. holy; not consecrated; not plous. Shak. UN-SANC'TIONED,\* (Un-Sank'shund) a. Not sanctioned. Cogan.
UN-SAN'GUINE, \* a. Not sanguine. Young.
UN-SAPPED', \* (Un-Sapt') a. Not sapped; not undermined. Sterne. ÜN-SÄT'ED, a. Not sated or satisfied; insatiate. †ÜN-SÄ'TI-A-BLE, (ün-sä'she-a-bi) a. Insatiatle. Hooker. †ÜN-SÄ'TI-A-BLE-NESS,\* n. Quality of being insatiable. Milton †ÜN-SÄ<sup>'</sup>Tị-ĀTE, (ŭn-sä'shọ-ạt) a. Insatiate. *More.* ÜN-SÄ'Tị-ĀT-ED,\* (ŭn-sä'shọ-āt-ed) a. Not satiated. *Gib*bon. UN-SA'TI-AT-ING,\* (un-sa'sho-ut-ing) a. Not satiating. Tucke I NEXET.

UN-SAT'ING,\* a. Not sating. Keates.

UN-SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RI-LY,\* ad. So as not to satisfy. Clarks.

UN-SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RI-NESS, n. State of being unsatisfactory.
UN-SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RY, a. Not satisfactory; not giving satisfaction; not clearing the difficulty.
UN-SXT'IS-FI-A-BLE,\* a. That cannot be satisfied. Palou. UN-SAT'|S-FI-A-BLE, "A. I nat cannot be satisfied. Face, UN-SAT'|S-FIED, (in-sat'|s-fid) a. Not satisfied; not pleased; not settled; not filled; not fully gratified. UN-SAT'|S-FIED-NESS, a. State of being not satisfied. UN-SAT'|S-FIE-ING, a. Not satisfying; insufficient; unable to gratify to the full. UN-SAT'IS-FY-ING-NESS, n. State of being unsatisfying Taylor.

UN-SAT'U-RA-BLE,\* (ŭn-šăt'yų-rg-bl) a. Not saturable. Ash.

ÜN-SAT'U-RĀT-ED,\* a. Not saturated. Howry.

ÜN-SĀYDO',\* (ŭn-šāvd') a. Not saved. Watte.

UN-SĀ'VO-RI-LY, ad. In an unsavory manner.

UN-SĀ'VO-RI-KES, n. Quality of being unsuvory.

UN-SĀ'VO-RI, a. Not savory, tasteless; having a bad tasto:

— having an ill smell, fetid, disgusting.

UN-SĀY, b. a. [1. UNSATI), pp. UNSATING, UNSAID.] To rotract what has been said; to retract; to recant.

UN-SĀY'A-BLE,\* a. Thut cannot be scaled. Shib. Tantor. tract what has been said; to retract; to recant.

UN-SCĀLP/\*-BLE,\* a. That cannot be scaled. Skak.

UN-SCĀLE/\* v. a. To divest of scales. Milton.

UN-SCĀLED/\* (ŭn-skāld') a. Not scaled. Ash.

UN-SCĀLPED/\*, (ŭn-skālpt') a. Not scalped. Ash.

UN-SCĀLPED/\*, (ŭn-skālpt') a. Not scalped. Ash.

UN-SCĀLPED/\*, (ŭn-skānd') a. Not scanned or m.

UN-SCĀNED', (ŭn-skārd') a. Not scarned or frightened.

UN-SCĀRED', (ŭn-skārd') a. Not scarred or murked.

UN-SCĀRED', (ŭn-skārd') a. Not scarred or nurked.

UN-SCĀRED', (ŭn-skārd') a. Not scarred or nurked.

UN-SCĀRED', (ŭn-skārd') a. Not scarred or nurked. ŬN-SCAT'TERED, (ŭn-skăt'terd) a. Not scattered, not dispersed.
UN-SCENT'ED,\* a. Not scented; devoid of odor. Comper. UN-SCH-LLS'Tjo, a. Not scholastic.
UN-ScH-OLED', (in-skild') a. Not schooled; uneducated.
UN-ScH-N-TIP', a. Not scientific. Manador.
UN-ScI-EN-TIP', cAL-LY, \* ad. Without science. Mana-ŬN-SCŎNCED',\* (ŭn-skŏnst') a. Not sconced; not fined. UN-SCÖNCED',\* (Un-skönst') a. Not sconced; not nnea.
Savage.
UN-SCÖRCHED', (Un-skörcht') a. Not scorced. Foung.
UN-SCÖRED', (Un-skördh') a. Not scoured. Foung.
UN-SCÖRED', \* (Un-skürd') a. Not scoured or cleaned.
UN-SCOURGED', \* (Un-skürd') a. Not scourged. Ash.
UN-SCRICHED', (Un-skrürd') a. Not screached or torn.
UN-SCREENED', (Un-skründ') a. Not screened or covered.
UN-SCREW', (Un-skründ') a. Not screened or covered.
UN-SCREW', (Un-skründ') b. a. [L. UNSCREWED; pp. UNSCREWING, UNSCREWED]. To draw the screws from; to loose from the force of a screw.

\*\*\*\*\*\*AGREPT'\*\*\*\*\*IL-RAL. a. Not accordant with Scripture. UN-SCRUPYU-RAL, a. Not accordant with Scripture.
UN-SCRUPU-LOUS,\* a. Not accordant with Scripture.
UN-SCRUPU-LOUS,\* a. Not accordant with Scripture.
UN-SCRUPU-LOUS-LY,\* a. Without regard to principle.
UN-SCRUPU-LOUS-LY,\* a. Qu. Rev UN-SCRUPU-LOUS-NESS,\* n. Quality of being unscrupulous; want of regard to principle. Smart.
UN-SCRU'TI-NIZED,\* (un-skru'te-nize) a. Not scrutinized. Ash. UN-SCULPT'URED,\* (un-skulpt'yurd) a. Not sculptured. UN-SEAL', v. a. [i. UNSEALED; pp. UNSEALING, UNSEALED.]
To open after having been scaled; to free from a scal.
UN-SEALED, (in-seld') a. Not scaled, broken open.
UN-SEALM', v. a. To rip; to cut open. Skak.
UN-SEARCH'A-BLE, a. That cannot be searched out; UN-SEARCH'A-BLE, a. That cannot that cannot be explored; inscrutable Un-SEARCH'A-BLE-NESS, n. Impossibility to be explored Un-SEARCH'A-BLE-NESS, n. Impossibility to be explored Un-SEARCHED', (Un-Sircht') a. Not searched Un-SEARCH'ING, a. Not searching. J. Q. Adams. Un-SEARCH',\* (Un-Sird') a. Not seared. Pollok.

DN-SEA'SON,\* (ŭn-sē'zn) v. a. To make unsavory.—
[†To make unseasonable. Theobald.]
UN-SEA'SON-A-BLE. (ŭn-sē'zn-ş-bl) a. Not seasonable; being out of season; not in proper time, ill-timed:—late; as, unseasonable time of night.
UN-SEA'SON-A-BLE.-NESS, n. State of being unseasonable.
UN-SEA'SON-A-BLE.-NESS, n. State of being unseasonable, unseasonable to time or occasion, at an improper time.
UN-SEA'SON-D, (ŭn-sē'znd) a. Not seasoned; not salted:—not qualified by use; not kept fit for use. [†Unseasonable, ill-timed. Shak.]
UN-SEAT', v. a. [t. UNFRATED; pp. UNSEATING, UNSEATED.]
To throw from the seat. Couper.
UN-SEAT'ED,\* a. Not seated, displaced from a seat. Smart. Smart. Un-sca'wor-fhi-ness,\* (un-se'wur-the-nes) n. State of being unseaworthy. Smart.
UN-SEA'WOR-THY,\* (ŭn-sē'wür-the) a. Not seaworthy, not fit for encountering the dangers of the sea, as a vessel. Sham. N-SEC'OND-ED, a. Not seconded; not supported. UN-SEC'QND-ED, a. Not seconded; not supported.
†ÜN-SE'CERT, v. a. To disclose; to divulge. Bacon.
†ÜN-SE'CERT, v. a. To disclose; to divulge. Bacon.
†ÜN-SE'CERET, a. Not close; not trusty. Saak.

†ÜN-SE-CÜRED', a. Not sacle; insecure. Denham.

UN-SE-CÜRED', \* (ün-se-kürd') a. Not secured. Scott.

ÜN-SE-DÜCED', (ün-se-düst') a. Not seduced; not drawn to ill. UN-SEED'ED,\* a. Not seeded; not sown. Couper.
UN-SEE'ING, a. Not seeing, wanting sight.
†UN-SEEM', v. n. Not to seem. Shak.
UN-SEEM'II-NESS, n. Indecency, indecorum; uncomeliness.

UN-SEEM'LY, a. Not seemly, indecent, unbecoming.

UN-SEEM'LY, ad. Indecently; unbecomingly. I Cor. xui.

UN-SEEM'LY, ad. Indecently; unbecomingly. I Cor. xui.

UN-SEL'No.\* Not seen; not discovered; invisible, undiscoverable. [fUnstilled; unexperienced. Clarendon.]

UN-SEL'ED', (ŭn-sēzd') a. Not seized; not taken.

UN-SEL'ECT'ED, \*a. Not selected. Smart.

UN-SEL'ECT'EN, \*a. Not making selection. Smart.

UN-SEL'EJ, \*H, a. Not selinsh; disinterested.

†UN-SENSED', (ŭn-sēnst') a. Wanting distinct meaning.

Puller. †Un-sEn'si-Ble, a. Insensible. Beaum. § Fl. Un-sEns'U-AL-IZED,\* (un-sen'shu-al-ized) a. Not made UN-SENS'U-AL-1ZED,\* (dn-sēn'shu-al-1Zd) a. Not made sensual. Coleruige.

UN-SENT', a. Not sent.— Unsent for, not called by letter or messenger. Bp. Taylor.

UN-SEN'TIOUS,\* a. Not sententious. Qu. Rev.

UN-SEN'TIENT,\* (din-sēn'shent) a. Not sentient. Tucker.

UN-SEN'TI-NELLED,\* (din-sēn'te-nēld) a. Not having sentinels. Ed. Rev.

\*\*UN-SEN'AL-RABLE a. Insengrable. Stak.\*\* UN-SEP'A-RA-BLE, a. Inseparable. Shak. UN-SEP'A-RĀT-ED, a. Not separated, not parted. UN-SEP'UL-CHRED, (Un-sép'yl-kyrd) a. Unburied. Chap-UN-SERVED',\* (un-servd') a. Not served. More. UN-SERVED',\* (un-served') a. Not served. More.
UN-SER'VICE-A-BLE, a. Not serviccable; useless.
UN-SER'VICE-A-BLE, a. Without use or advantage.
UN-SET', a. Not set, not placed. Hooker
UN-SET'TING,\* a. Not setting. Montgomery.
UN-SET'TLE, v. a. [L. UNSETTLED; pp. UNSETTLED, UNSETTLED.]
To unfur; to make uncertain; to shake:—to move from a place:—to overthrow.
UN SET'TLE, v. n. To become unsettled. Shak. UN SET'TLE, v. n. To become unsettled. Shak. UN-SET'TLE, v. n. 10 become unsettied. State.
UN-SET'TLED, (ün-sét'tid) a. Not settled; not fixed; not established, not determined, not regular; changeable.
UN-SET'TLED-NESS, (ün-sét'tid-nés) n. Irresolution, undetermined state, uncertainty, want of fixity.
UN-SET'TLE-MENT, n. State of being unsettled; unsettled-UN-SET'TLE-MENT, n. State of being unsettled; unsettledness; frresolution. Barrow.
UN-SE-VERE'\* a. Not severe; mild. Taylor.
UN-SE'ZHED, (\u00fcn-s\u00e4v'\u00e4rd) a. Not severed; not parted.
UN-SEX', v. a. [L. UNSEXED; pp. UNSEXING, UNSEXED.] To deprive of sex, to deprive of the qualities of sex. Shab.
UN-SHAC'KLE, v. a. [L. UNSHACKLED; pp. UNSHACKLING, UNSHACKLED.] To loose from shackles or bonds; to set free; to liberate.
UN-SHA'D'ED, a. Not shaded or darkened; not overspread with darkness. with darkness.
UN-SHAD'OWED, (un-shad'od) a. Not shadowed or shaded.
UN-SHAD'OWED, (un-shad'od) be shaken. Barrow. UN-SHÄK'A-BLE, a. That cannot be shaken. Barrow. UN-SHÄK'A-BLE, a. That cannot be shaken. Barrow. UN-SHÄK'A-BLE, a. That cannot be shaken. Barrow. UN-SHÄK'EN, (ÜN-ShÄK') a. Un-shaken. Shak. UN-SHÄK'EN, (ÜN-SHÄK'I) a. Not shaken; not agitated; not moved, not weakened in resolution. UN-SHÄK'I':G-LY, "a. Without wavering. Qu. Rev. UN-SHÄKE'I'; G-LY, "a. Without wavering. Qu. Rev. UN-SHÄKE'KACED, (ÜN-SHÄM'/āst) a. Not shamed. Drydsn. UN-SHÄME'KÄCED, (ÜN-SHÄM'fāst) a. Not shamefaced; wanting modesty; not bashful, impudent. Bake. UN-SHÄME'KÄCED-NESS, n. Want of modesty. Chalmers.

ÜN-SHÄP'A-BLE,\* a. That cannot be shaped. Good.
ÜN-SHÄPE', v. a. To confound, to ruffle Skak.
ÜN-SHÄPED',\* (ün-shäpt') a. Not shaped; unshapen. Scott
ÜN-SHÄPE'Y,\* a. Not shapely; not well formed. Hums.
ÜN-SHÄP'EN, (ün-shär'pn) a. Not shapen; misshapen.
ÜN-SHÄP'EN, (ün-shär') a. Not shapen; misshapen.
ÜN-SHÄRP'ENED,\* (ün-shär'pnd) a. Not sharpened. Ask.
ÜN-SHÄT'TERED,\* (ün-shär'terd) a. Not shattered. Bp
Hall Hall. UN-SHĀ'VEN,\* (ŬN-Shā'vn) a. Not shaven. More. UN-SHĒAŦHE', v. a. [L. UNSHEATHED; pp. UNSHEATHING, UNSHEATHED.] To draw from the scabbard or sheatb. UNSHEATHED.] To draw from the scabbard or sheath. Shak.

DN-SHED', a. Not shed; not spilt. Milton.

UN-SHEEL',\* v. a. To divest of the shell; to shell. Murphy.

UN-SHELL',\* v. a. To divest of the shell; to shell. Murphy.

UN-SHELLED',\* (in-sheld') a. Not shelled. Sheridan.

UN-SHEL'TERED, (in-shelter') a. Wanting a shelter.

UN-SHEL'TERED, (in-shelter') a. Qoldsmith.

UN-SHEL'E',\* v. a. To take from a shelf. Ed. Rev.

UN-SHIET', v. a. Not shifted; not changed. Ash.

UN-SHIET', v. a. To take out of a ship. Swyl.

UN-SHIET', v. a. To take out of a ship. Swyl.

UN-SHIET', v. a. To take out of a ship. Swyl.

UN-SHIY', v. a. To take out of a ship. Swyl.

UN-SHIY', v. a. Not shirted. Tooke.

UN-SHO'T, ED,\* (in-shiv'erd) a. Not shivered. Hemans.

UN-SHO'T, a. Not shod; having no shoes. Spenser.

ION-SHOK', (in-shik') a. Unshaken. Pope.

UN-SHOK', (in-shik') a. Unshaken. Pope.

UN-SHOT', a. Not shor; not clipped.

UN-SHOT', a. Not shot; not hit by shot.

UN-SHOT', v. a. To retract after shouting. Shak.

UN-SHOW', EED, (in-shid'de') a. Not shortened. Young.

UN-SHOW', v. a. To retract after shouting. Shak.

UN-SHOW', v. a. Not shown. not exhibited. Shak. ers.

ÜN-SHÖWN',\* a. Not shown, not exhibited. Shak.

ÜN-SHRİNED',\* (Ün-Shrind') a. Having no shrine. Southey.

ÜN-SHRİNK'İNG, a. Not shrinking; persisting; not recolling, not shunning danger or pain.

ÜN-SHRİNK'İNG-LY,\* ad. Without shrinking. Farrar.

ÜN-SHRİV'ELLED,\* (Ün-shrüv'id) a. Not shrivelled. Ash.

ÜN-SHROD'ED,\* a. Not covered with a shroud. Blair.

ÜN-SHRÜBL',\* (Ün-shrübd') a. Bare of shrubs. Shak.

ÜN-SHÜN'NA-BLE, a. That cannot be shunned; inevitable Shak. Shak. Shak.

UN-SHUNNED',\* (ŭn-shūnd') a. Not shunned. Shak.

UN-SHŪT',\* a. Not shut, not closed. Prince.

UN-SIGT'ED, a. Not shifed, not scrutinized or tried.

UN-SIGHT', (ŭn-Si'nig) a. Not sighing. Byron.

†UN-SIGHT', (ŭn-Si') a. Not seeing. Hudibras.

†UN-SIGHT', (ŭn-Si') a. Not seen. Sucking.

UN-SIGHT'LI-NESS, (ŭn-Si')e-nës) n. Deformity; disagree-shuores to shuve seinh. UN-SIGHT'(D. a. Invisible; not seen. Sucking.
UN-SiGHT'LI-RESS, (\u00e4n-sit'le)-n\u00e8s) n. Deformity; disagreeableness to the eye or sight. Wiseman.
UN-SiGHT'LY, (\u00e4n-sit'le) a. Not sightly; disagreeableness to the eye or sight. Wiseman.
UN-SiGHT'LY, (\u00e4n-sit'le) a. Not sightly; disagreethe sight; deformed, ugly,
UN-SiGNED',\* (\u00e4n-sit'le) a. Not sightle. Ash.
UN-SiGNED',\* (\u00e4n-sig'ne-fid) a. Not sightled. Ash.
UN-SiL'ENCED,\* (\u00e4n-sig'ne-fid) a. Not signified. Ash.
UN-SiL'ENCED,\* (\u00e4n-sig'ne-fid) a. Not signified. Ash.
UN-SIN-GERE', a. Insincert. Dryden.
UN-SIN-CERE'-TY, a. Insincertiv. Temple.
UN-SIN-CER'-TY, a. Insincertiv. Temple.
UN-SIN'EWID, (\u00e4n-sin'd) v. a. To deprive of sinews, or of
strength. Denham.
UN-SIN'EWD, (\u00fc-sin'd) a. Not sinewed; weak. Shak.
UN-SIN'EWD, (\u00fc-sin'd) a. Not sinewed; weak. Shak.
UN-SIN'EWD, (\u00fc-sin'd) a. Not sinewed; weak. Shak.
UN-SIN'EWD, (\u00fc-sin'd) a. Not sinewed.
UN-SIN'A-BLE,\* a. That cannot sink; that cannot be
sunk. M. of Worcester.
UN-SIN'A-BLE,\* a. That cannot sink; that cannot be
sunk. M. of Worcester.
UN-SIN'A-BLE,\* a. Not sinking. Addison.
UN-SIN'A-BLE,\* a. Not sinking. Misser.
UN-SIN'FUL, a. Not sinking. impeccable; without sin.
UN-SIZED',\* (\u00e4n-sin'd) a. Not sized. Congress.
UN-SIL'FUL, a. Not sized. Congress.
UN-SIL'FUL, a. Not sinking whill; wanting
knowledge; ignorant.
UN-SIL'FUL, a. A. Without skill or knowledge.
UN-SKIL'FUL-NESS, n. Want of skill or knowledge.
UN-SKIL'FUL-NESS, n. Not sinned. Ash.
UN-SLAN'DERBED,\* (\u00fc-sikh') a. Not slanced. Allen.
UN-SLAN'DERBED,\* (\u00fc-sikh') a. Not slanced.
UN-SLAN'DERBED,\* (\u00fc-sikh') a. Not slanced.
UN-SLAN'DERBED,\* (\u00fc-sikh') a. Not slanderd.
UN-SLAN'DERBED,\* (\u00fc-sikh') a. Not slanderd.
UN-SLAN'DERBED,\* (\u00fc-sikh') a. Not slanderd.
UN-SLAN'DERBED,\* (\u00fc-sikh') a. Not slanderd.
UN-SLAN'DERBED,\* (\u00fc-sikh') a. Not slanderd. UN-SLÄN'DERED,\* (ŭn-slän'derd) a. Not slandered. Ast. UN-SLÄUGH'TERED,\* (ŭn-släw'terd) a. Not slanghtered. Un-sleep'; ng, a. Not sleeping; ever wakeful. Müton. Un-sleep'; a. Not sleepy; wakeful. Un-sliced', \* (an-slist') a. Not sleed. Ash.

UNS

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UNS
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 ON-SLING', * v. a. (Naut.) To take off the slings from boats, butts, buoys, yards, &c. Mar. Dict.
UN-SLIP'PING, a. Not slipping or hable to slip; fast.
UN-SLOW', a. Not slow; rapid.
UN-SLOUCE', * v. a. To open the sluice of; to open. Dry-
    den.
Un-slum'ber-Ing,* a. Not slumbering. Alison.
Un-slurred.,* (un-slurd') a. Not slurred. Ash.
Un-smirched', (un-smircht') a. Unpolluted; not stained.
 Saak.

NN-SMIRK', ING, * a. Not smirking. Chesterfield.

NN-SMIRK', ING, * a. Not smirking. Chesterfield.

NN-SMIRK', ING, * a. Not smitten. Young.

NN-SMÖKED', (ün-smik') a. Not smiked. Swift.

NN-SMÖSHED', * (ün-smik') a. Not smoothed. Ash.

NN-SMÖGHED', * (ün-smik') d. Not smuggled. Ash.

NN-SMÖGT'TY, * a. Not smutty; free from smut. J. Collier.

NN-SÖAKED', * (ün-sökk') a. Not soaked. Ash.

UN-SÖAKED', * (ün-sökk') a. Not soaked. Ash.

UN-SÖ-CI-A-BLL', TY, * (ün-sö-she-a-bil') e. p.. Want of sociability. Warburton.

NN-SÖ'CI-A-BLE. (ün-sö'she-a-bil) a. [insociabilis, L.] Not
 Cisolity. Fravarion.

On-So'Ci-A-BLE, (un-so'she-a-bi) a. [insociabilis, L.] Not sociable; reserved; not communicative; not suitable to society; unsocial.

UN-So'Ci-A-BLE-NESS,* n. Quality of being unsociable;
UN-SO'C|-A-BLE-NESS,* n. Quality of being unsociable; unsociability. Ash.
UN-SO'C|-A-BLY, (\u00e4n-So'she\u00e4n-ble\u00e4) ad. Not sociably.
UN-SO'C|-A-BLY, (\u00e4n-So'she\u00e4n-ble\u00e2) a. Not social, reserved; unsociable; not beneficial to society; hurtful to society. Schenstone.
UN-SO'F, a. Not soft; hard. Chaucer.
UN-SO'FT, a. Not with softness. Spenser.
UN-SO'FT', ad. Not with softness. Spenser.
UN-SO'FT', ad. Not with softness. Spenser.
UN-SO'FT', ad. Not with softness. Spenser.
UN-SO'LD', (\u00e4n-SO'fad) a. Not softened. Atterbury.
UN-SO'LD', (\u00e4n-SO'fad) a. Not solaced. Ash.
UN-SO'L'ACED,* (\u00e4n-SO'fat) a. Not solaced. Ash.
UN-SOLD', a. Not sold, not exchanged for money.
UN-SOLD', a. Not sold, not exchanged for money.
UN-SOLDERED.] To separate what is soldered. Smart. See SOLDER.
   †UN-SÖL'DIERED, (un-sol'jerd) a. Wanting the qualities
 of a soldier. Beaum. § Fl.

N-SöL'DIER-LJKE, (Un-Söl'jer-lik) } a. Unbecoming a sol-

Un-SöL'DIER-LY, (Un-söl'jer-lö) } der. Broome.

Un-SöL'EMN,* (Un-söl'jem) a. Not solemn. Taylor.

UN-SöL'EMN,* (Un-söl'jem-nizd) a. Not solemnized.

4-1
              Ash.
   UN-SQ-LIC'IT-ED, a. Not solicited; not asked for.
 UN-80-Li('|T-ED, a. Not solicited; not asked for.
UN-80-Li('|T-ED, a. Not solicit ous. Tucker.
UN-80L'|D, a. Not solid; fluid, not coherent.
UN-80L'|D, ELE, *a. Not solid be; insoluble. Ash.
†ÜN-80L'|VA-BLE, a. Insolvable. More.
UN-80L'|VA-BLE, a. Insolvable. More.
UN-80L'|VA-BLE, a. Unsolvable. More.
UN-80L'|VA-BLE, a. Unsolvable. More.
UN-80L'|VA-BLE, a. Unsolvable. More.
UN-80N'8Y, a. Unpleasant:—careless. Brockett. [Local,
DN-SON'SY, a. Onpeasant Eng.]

TON-SOOT', or †UN-SOOTE', a. Not sweet. Spenser.
UN-SOOTHED',* (Un-SOHM') a. Not soothed. Ash.
UN-SO-PHIS'T-CAL,* a. Not sophistical. Ash.
UN-SO-PHIS'T-CATE, a. Unsophisticated. More.
UN-SO-PHIS'T-CATE, D. Not sophisticated, not counterfest uncorrunted.
DN-80-PHIS'Tj-CĀT-ÉD, a. Noi sophisticated, not counterfeit; uncorrupted.

'UN-80'RōWED, (Un-80''rōd) a. Unlamented. Hooker.
UN-80'RōWED, (Un-80''rōd) a. Unlamented. Hooker.
UN-80'RT'ED, a. Not sorted; not distributed.
UN-80'UL', v. a. To divest of mind. Shelton.
UN-80'UL', v. a. To divest of mind. Shelton.
UN-80'UL' y. "An eddid' a. Without soul or principle. Spenser.
UN-80'UND', a. Not sound; defective, decayed; sickly; not free from cracks; rotten; corrupted:—not orthodox; erroneous; wrong:—not honest; not true, not solid; not faithful.
UN-80'UND'A-BLE.* a. Not to be sounded. Leichton.
not faithful.

On-söünd/A-Ble,* a. Not to be sounded. Leighton.
On-söünd/A-Ble,* a. Not sounded; not tried by the plummet.
On-söünd/Ly,* ad. In an unsound manner. Hooker.
On-söünd/Ny* as. State of being unsound; defect.
On-söüned/, (in-söürd/) a. Not made sour or morose.
On-söwn/, a. Not sown.
On-späred/, (in-spärd/) a. Not spared. Milton.
On-späred/, a. Not sparing; profuse; severe.
On-späre/ing-Ly,* ad. In an unsparing manner. Donne.
On-späre/ing-Ness,* n. Quality of being unsparing.
Smart.
Smart.

ON-SPÄRR/LING,* a. Not sparkling. Wilson.

ON-SPĒAR', v. a. To retract; to recant. Shak.

ON-SPĒAR'A-BLE, a. That cannot be spoken; inexpressible; ineffable; unutterable.

ON-SPĒAR'A-BLY, ad. Inexpressibly; ineffably.

ON-SPĒAR'ING,* a. Not speaking. Shak.

ON-SPĒAR'ING,* a. Not speaking. Shak.

ON-SPĒCI'-FĪED, (din-spāk')-fīd) a. Not specified.

ON-SPĒCI'-LA-TĪVE, a. Not speculative; not theoretical.

ON-SPĒCI'-LA-TŪVE, a. Not speculative; not theoretical.

ON-SPĒLT',* a. Not spent; not spelled. Allen.

ON-SPĒCI', a. Not spent; not wasted; not exhausted.

ON-SPĒCI', (din-spāt') v. a. To remove from its orb. Shak.

ON-SPĒED', (din-spād') a. Not spled; not seen.
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UN-SPILT', a. Not spilt or spilled; not shed.
†UN-SPIR'|T, v. a. To dispirit. Temple.
UN-SPIR'|T-U-AL, (Un-spir'|t-yu-qi) a. Not spiritual; want-
ing spirtuality; carnal.
UN-SPIR'|T-U-AL-IZE, v. a. To deprive of spirituality
Court.
                     South.
   South.

ON-SPLICED',* (Un-splist') a. Not spliced. Ash.

UN-SPOIL'A-BLE,* a. That cannot be spoiled. Dr. Arnold.

UN-SPOILED', (Un-spoild') a. Not spoiled; not hurt.

UN-SPO'KEN,* (Un-spo'kn) a. Not spoinen. Ash.

UN-SPON-TÄ'NE-OUS,* a. Not spointaneous. Couper.

UN-SPOETS'MAN-LIKE,* a. Unlike a sportsman. Connos-
   seur.
UN-SPÖT'TED, a. Not spotted; immaculate.
UN-SPÖT'TED-NESS, n. State of being unspotted.
UN-SPREAD', a. Not spread. Pollok.
UN-SPREAT', y. (un-sprit')p, a. Not sprightly. Ash.
UN-SPRIN'KLED, (un-springk'kld) a. Not sprinkled. Sav-
   age.
Un-sprung', * a. Not sprung; not risen Fairfaz.
Un-squan'dered, * (un-skwon'derd) a. Not squandered.
                   Ash.
 Ash.

On-SQUĀRED', (ŭn-skwārd') a. Not squared; irregular.

UN-SQUĀĒZED',* (ŭn-skwēzd') a. Not squeezed. Thompson.

UN-STĀ'BLE, a. [instablis, L.] Not stable or fixed, inconstant; irresolute, instable.

UN-STĀ'BLE-NĒSS,* n. Instablity. Hale.

UN-STĀ'BLE-NĒSS,* n. Instablity. Hale.

UN-STĀ'DKED',* (ün-stākt') a. Not stacked. More.

UN-STĀID', a. Not steady; not prudent; mutable.

UN-STĀID'NĒSS, n. Indiscretion; volatility.

UN-STĀINED', (ün-stānd') a. Not stained; not dyed; not nolluted.
UN-STÄINED', (ŭn-stānd') a. Not stained; not dyca; not polluted.

UN-STÄMPED',* (ŭn-stámpt') a. Not stamped. Burks.
UN-STÄMPED',* (ŭn-staincht') a. Not stauched. Skak.
UN-STÄNCHED', (ŭn-stācht') a. Not starched. Green.
UN-STÄTE', v. a. To put out of dignity. Skak.
UN-STÄTE'D,* a. Not stated. A sk.
UN-STÄTES'MAN-LĪKE,* a. Unlike n statesman. Qu. Rev.
UN-STÄTT'U-TA-BLE, a. Contrary to statute. Skaft.
UN-STÄUT'U-TA-BLE, a. Contrary to statute. Skaft.
UN-STÄUT'U-TA-BLE, a. Voltarcht') a. See UNSTANCHED.
UN-STÄUNCHED', (ün-stäncht') a. See UNSTANCHED.
UN-STEAD'FAST, a. Not steadfast, not fixed.
UN-STEAD'FAST, "SSS, n. Want of steadfastness.
UN-STEAD'IED,* (ŭn-ständ') a. Not made steady. Wordsworth.
     UN-STEAD'I-LY, ad. In an unsteady manner; incon-
   stantly; changeably.
UN-STEAD'I-NESS, n. Want of steadiness; instability;
                 mutability
   mutability.

'UN-STEAD'y, (ŭn-stěd'e) a. Not steady, not fixed, un-
stable, inconstant; mutable, variable, changeable.

'UN-STĒĒPED', (ŭn-stěpt') a. Not steeped or soaked.

'UN-STĒLED,* (ŭn-střd'd) a. Not striled. Young.

'UN-STÎG'MA-TĪZED,* (ŭn-stīg'ms-tīzd) a. Not stigmatized.
UN-STIG'MA-TIZED,* (ün-stig'mg-tizd) a. Not stigmatized. Ash.

UN-STILL', a. Not still; unquiet. Todd.
UN-STIM'U-LĀT-ED,* a. Not stimulated. Cowper.
UN-STIM'U-LĀT-ED,* a. Not stimulated. Cowper.
UN-STIM'U-LĀT-ED,* a. Not stimulateng. Dr. Mussey.
†UN-STIM'D, a. Not stimulated, south.
UN-STIRED', (ün-stird') a. Not stirred; not agitated.
UN-STIRED', (in-stird') a. Not stirred; not agitated.
UN-STITCH', v. a. [1. UNSTITCHED; pp. UNSTITCHING, UN-STITCHLD]. To take the stitches from.
UN-STITCHLD',* (ün-sticht') a. Not stitched. Ash.
UN-STÖCKED',* v. a. To deprive of stock. Surrey.
UN-STÖCKED',* (ün-stöckt') a. Not stocked. Dryden.
UN-STÖCKED', (in-stöckt') a. Not stocked. Dryden.
UN-STÖ', v. a. [1. UNSTOFFED; pp. UNSTOFFING, UN-STÖFFED', (ün-störl') a. Not stopped, opened
UN-STÖ', ED,* a. Not treated of in history. Maunder.
UN-STÖRMED', (ün-störm') a. Not stopped, opened
UN-STÖ'RED,* a. Not treated of in history. Maunder.
UN-STÖRMED', (ün-störm') a. Not staken by assault.
UN-STRÄIGHT'ENED,* (ün-strä'thd) a. Not strughtened.
Taylor.
                   Ash.
   Taylor.

The Strainer of the straind of the strained of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the strainer of the st
                       Taulor.
     NTREWED.

STREWED.

UNSTRING', v. a. [L. UNSTRUNG; pp. UNSTRINGING, UNSTRUNG.] To deprive of strings; to relax; to loose; to
 untle.

UN-STRINGED',* (ún-stringd') a. Not stringed; not having strings; unstrung. Ash.

UN-STRIPPED',* (ûn-stript') a. Not stripped. Ash.

UN-STRÜCK', a. Not struck; not moved; not affected.

UN-STÜP',ED, (ûn-stüft') a. Not studied; not labored.

UN-STÜFFED', (ün-stüft') a. Not studied; unfilled.
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790 UN-STUNNED',\* (un-stund') a. Not stunned. Coloridge. UN-STUNNED', \* (Un-stund') a. Not stunned. Coloridge.
UN-SUB-PUED', \* (Un-sub-dud') a. Not subdued. Atterbury.
UN-SUB-PUED', \* (Un-sub-dud') a. Not subdued. Atterbury.
UN-SUB-TECT a. Not subject a. Not subceted. Smart.
UN-SUB-TU-GAT-ED, \* a. Not subjugated. Dr. Allen.
UN-SUB-TUB-TY, \* (Un-sub-Hmd') a. Not sublimed. Scott.
UN-SUB-MIS'SIVE, \* a. Not submitting; not yielding.
UN-SUB-MIT'FING, a. Not submitting; not yielding.
UN-SUB-DIN-MIT-R. \* a. Not submitting of yielding. Un-sub-mit'ifing, a. Not submitting; not yielding.
Un-sub-Or'Dj.NAT-ED,\* a. Not subordinated. Smart.
Un-sub-Or'Dj.NAT-ED,\* a. Not subordinated. Smart.
Un-sub-Orned', (un-sub-sind') a. Not subscribed. Swat.
Un-sub-Scribed', \* a. Not subscribing. Couper.
Un-sub-Scribed', \* a. Not subscribing. Couper.
Un-sub-Stat'ital. ("un-sub-stan'shal) a. Not substantial; not solid; not palpable; not real.
Un-sub-Stan'tallity. Classoid.
Un-sub-Stan'tallity. Classoid.
Un-sub-Stan'tallity. ("un-sub-stan'shal-Izd) a. Not made substantial. Wordsworth.
Un-sub-Stan'tallity. ("un-sub-stan'shal-izd) a. Not in-sub-stan'tallity. ("un-sub-stan'shal-izd) a. Not UN-SUB-STAN'TI-ĀT-ED,\* (un-sub-stan'she-āt-ed) a. Not substantiated. Ask. UN-SUB-VERT'ED.\* a. Not subverted. Ash. UN-SUB-VERT'EBLE,\* a. That cannot be subverted. Smith. UN-SUC-CEED'ED. a. Not succeeded. Milton. UN-SUC-CESS'FUL, a. Not successful; unfortunate. UN-SUC-CESS'FOL-LY, ad. Unfortunately; without success. UN-SUC-CESS'FUL-NESS, n. Want of success. UN-SUC-CESSYUL-NESS, n. Want of success.
UN-SUC-CESSYUL-NESS, n. Not successive. Browne.
UN-SUC-CESSY-YE, a. Not successive. Browne.
UN-SUC-CESSY-YE, a. Not sucked. Millon.
UN-SUC-WLED, \* (in-suk'kid) a. Not suckled. Ash.
†ÜN-SUF-YER-A-BLE, a. Insufferable. Hooker.
UN-SUF-YER-ING, \*a. Not suffering. Smart.
†ÜN-SUF-FI''CIENCE, (ün-suf-fish'ens) n. Insufficiency.
Hooker. Hooker.

| Hooker. | (un-suf-fish)ent) a. Insufficient. Locke. UN-SUF-Fil'/CIENT, (un-suf-fish)ent) a. Insufficient. Locke. UN-SUF-Fil'/ING-NESS, \* (un-suf-fizi)ng-nes) n. Insufficiency. Coloridge.

UN-SUF-O-CAT-ED,\* a. Not suffocated. Ash.

UN-SUG-QES'TIVE,\* a. Not suggestive. C. Lamb.

UN-SUT-A-BLL',-TY,\* n. The quality of being unsuitable; unfitness. Mason. [a.]

UN-SUT-A-BLE\_a. Not suitable; unfit; not congruous.

UN-SUT-A-BLE\_a. Not suitable; unfit; not congruous.

UN-SUT-A-BLE\_A. Not suitable; unfit; not congruous.

UN-SUT-A-BLE\_A. Not suitable; unfit; not congruous.

UN-SUT-Y-BLE\_A. Not suitable; unfit; not congruous.

UN-SUT-Y-BLE\_A. Not suitable; unfit; not congruous.

UN-SUT-Y-BLE\_A. Not suitable; unfit; not congruous.

UN-SUT-Y-BLE\_A. Not suitable; unfit; not congruous.

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UN-SUT-Y-BLE\_A. Not suitable; unfit; not congruous.

UN-SUT-Y-BLE\_A. Not suitable; unfit; not congruous.

UN-SUT-Y-BLE\_A. Not suitable; unfit; not congruous. psr. of the sung; not celebrated in verse. UN-SUNG', a. Not sung; not celebrated to the sun. Milton. UN-SU-PER'FLU-OUS, a. Not superfluous; needful. UN-SUP-PLINT'ED, a. Not supplanted; not defeated. UN-SUP-PLI'4-BLE, a. Not to be supplied. Chilingworth. UN-SUP-PLIED', (un-sup-plid') a. Not supplied; not furnished. nished.

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nis UN-SUR-PASSED',\* (un-sur-past') a. Not surpassed. Byron. UN-SUR-REN'DERED,\* (un-sur-ren'derd) a. Not surren-UN-SUB-VEYED',\* (an-sur-vad') a. Not surveyed. Johnson.
UN-SUB-VEYED',\* (an-sur-vad') a. Not surveyed. Johnson.
UN-SUB-CEP-TI-BIL',-TY,\* n. Insusceptibility. Colo-ON-SUS-CEP-T-BIL'1-T3, name and the state of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspected of the suspecte picion Arrid.

DN-8US-TĀIN'A-BLE, a. That cannot be sustained; insupportable UN-SUS-TAINED', (dn-sus-tand') a. Not sustained; not sup-

Un-sus-Tlin'ing, \* a. Not sustaining. Shelley.

UN-SWAL'LÖWED,\* (ăn-swöl'ōd) a. Not swallowed. Asl. UN-SWÄTHE', v. a. [i. unswathed; pp. unswathing, unswathed.] To take a swathe from; to loosen. UN-SWÄ'J-BLE, a. Not to be governed or influenced. UN-SWÄ'J-ED-NESS, n. Steadiness. Hales. Un-SWÄ'J-ED-NESS, n. Steadiness. Hales. UN-SWEAR', (ăn-swâl') v. a. [i. unsworm; pp. unswran ing, unsworm.] To recall after having sworn; to recall what is sworn. what is sworn.

UN-SWEAT', v. a. To recant any thing sworn. Spenser.

UN-SWEAT', v. a. To cool after exercise. Milion. [2.]

UN-SWEAT', v. a. Not sweating. Dryden.

UN-SWEET', a. Not sweating. Dryden.

UN-SWEET', a. Not sweet in largreeable. Spenser.

UN-SWEET', a. Not sweet; in the trushed away.

UN-SWEET', a. Not swept; not brushed away.

UN-SWERV', n. A. Not swerring; firm. Qu. Rev.

UN-SWERV', a. Not sworn; not suspended. Bacon.

UN-SYM-MET'RI-CAL\_LY,\* a. Not symmetricall, Johnson.

UN-SYM-MET'RI-CAL\_LY,\* a. Not symmetrically. Johnson.

UN-SYM-PA-THI-ZA-BIL': TY,\* n. Want of ability to sympathize. Coloradge [2.] what is sworn. pathize. Coleradge. [R.] UN-SYM'PA-THIZ-ING,\* a. Not sympathizing. Savag UN-SYM'FA-THIZ-]NG,\* a. Not sympathising. Savage. UN-SYS-TEM-XT'[c,\* ) a. Not systematic; wanting sys-UN-SYS-TEM-XT'[-CAL-X],\* \ tem; disorderly. Burke. UN-SYS-TEM-XT'[-CAL-LY,\* ad. Without system; irregularly. Bolingbroke.
UN-TACK', v. a. To disjoin; to separate. Millon.
UN-TAINT'ED, a. Not tainted; not sullied; not corrupted. Un-TAINT'ED-LY, ad. Without taint or spot. South.
Un-TAINT'ED-NESS, n. State of being untainted. Bp. Hall.
Un-TAK'EN, (un-takn) a. Not taken.— Untaken up, not filled. UN-TÄL/ENT-ED,\* a. Not having talents. Month. Rev. UN-TÄLKED'-ÖF, (ün-täwkt'öv) a. Not talked or spoken Un-TAM'A-BLE, a. That cannot be tamed or subdued.
Un-TAM'A-BLE-NESS,\* n. Quality of not being tamable. Ash Ash.

On-TAMED', (un-tāmd') a. Not tamed; not subdued.

Un-TAN-G-BLL',-TY,\* a. Intangiblity. Ash.

Un-TAN-G-BLE,\* a. Not tangible; intangible. Ash.

Un-TAN-G-LED,\* (un-tangigl) v. a. To disentangle. Shak.

Un-TAN-G-LED,\* (un-tangigl) a. Not tangled. Ash.

Un-TAN-G-LED,\* (un-tangigl) a. Not tangled. Ash.

Un-TAN-G-LED,\* (un-tangigl) a. Not tangled. Ash.

Un-TASKED',\* (un-taskt') a. Not tasked. Jefrey.

Un-TASKED',\* (un-taskt') a. Not tasked. Jefrey. UN-TAN'GLED, '(un-taringli) a. Not tangled. 398.
UN-TAN'ISHED, '(un-taringli) a. Not tarnished. Southey.
UN-TASHED', '(un-taringli) a. Not tasked. Jeffrey.
UN-TAST'RD, a. Not tasked; not tried by the palato.
UN-TAST'RD, a. Not tasking; not perceiving taste.
UN-TAUGHT', '(ün-tarin') a. Not taught; uninstructed; ignorant, unlettered, unskilled; new.
UN-TAKED', (in-tarin') a. Not tared; not charged.
UN-TAKED', (in-tarin') a. Not taxed; not charged.
UN-TAKED', (in-tarin') a. Not taxed; not charged.
UN-TEACH', '(ün-tarin') a. Not taxed; not charged.
UN-TEACH', 'En-ten', a. That cannot be taught; indocide.
UN-TEACH'A-BLE, a. That cannot be taught; indocide.
UN-TEM'PERLING, a. Not teeming; barren.
UN-TEM'PERLING, a. Not teeming; barren.
UN-TEM'PERLING, a. Not tempering or exciting. Shak.
UN-TEM'PERLING, a. Not tempering or exciting. Shak.
UN-TEM'PERLING, a. Not tempering or exciting. Shak.
UN-TEM'PERLING, a. Not tempering or exciting. Shak.
UN-TEM'PERLING, a. Not tendble, that cannot be held, maintained, or defended.
UN-TEM'ANT-DD, a. Having no tenant. Temple.
UN-TEN'ANT-DD, a. Having no tenant. Temple.
UN-TEN'DER, a. Not tended; unattended.
UN-TEN'DER, a. Not tended; unattended.
UN-TEN'DER, a. Not tended; wanting tenderness.
UN-TEN'DER, a. Not tended; wanting tenderness.
UN-TEN'DER, a. Not tended; not having a tent applied.
UN-TEN'PED, a. Not tested; not having a tent applied.
UN-TEN'PED, a. Not tested; not proved. Ash.
UN-TEN'PED, a. Not tested; not proved. Ash.
UN-TEN'PED, a. Not tested; not proved. Ash.
UN-TEN'PED, a. Not tested; not proved. Ash.
UN-TEN'PED, a. Not tested; not proved. Ash.
UN-TEN'PED, a. Not tested; not proved. Ash.
UN-TEN'PED, a. Not tested; not proved. Ash.
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UN-TEN'PED, a. Not tested; not proved. Ash.
UN-TEN'PED, a. Not tested; not proved. Ash.
UN-TEN'PED, a. Not tested; not proved. Ash.
UN-TEN'PED, a. Not tested; not proved. Ash.
UN-TEN'PED, a. Not tested; not proved. Ash.
UN-TEN'PED, a. Not tested; not prove tude.

UN-THATOHED',\* (Un-thacht') a. Not thatched. Ask.

UN-THAWED', (Un-thawd') a. Not thawed or dissolved.

UN-THE-AT'SI-CAL,\* a. Not theatrical. Journal.

UN-THE-O-BET';CAL,\* a. Not theoretic. Coloridge.

UN-THE-O-BET';CAL,\* a. Not theoretical. Journal.

UN-THE-O-BET';CAL,\* a. Not theoretical. Journal.

UN-THE ("NED,\* ("An-thickind) a. Not thickened. Ask.

UN-THINK', v. a. To recall or dismiss a thought. Shak.

UN-THINK', NG-Ly,\* ad. Without thought. Pops.

UN-THINK', NG-LY,\* ad. Without thought. Pops.

UN-THINK', NG-NESS, n. Want of thought. Lord Halifus

UN-THINK', A. Not thorny; free from thorns.

Un-THOUGHT', (un-thawt') p. a. Not thought. — Unthought of, not thought of; not regarded; not heeded. Shak.
UN-THOUGHT'FUL,\* (un-thawt'ful) a. Not thoughtful; UN-TRANS FORMED',\* (un-trans-formd') a. Not trans thoughtless. Bale. UN-THEESHED', \* (Un-thresht') a. Not threshed. Jodrell.
UN-THEEAD', & a. [i. UNTREADED; pp. UNTHREADING,
UNTHEEADED.] To relax from ligatures: — to loose. UNTHREADED.] To relax from ligatures:—to loose.

ON-THREAT'ENED, (Un-threat'Ind) a. Not menaced.
UN-THRESHED', (Un-threat'I.a. Not threshed. Newton.
UN'THRIST, n. An extravagant; a prodigal. Shak.
IUN-THRIST', a. Profuse; prodigal, unthrity. Shak.
UN-THRIS'TI-NESS, n. Want of thrift; waste; prodigal; unthrity. Shak.
UN-THRIS'TI-NESS, n. Want of thrift; waste; prodigal; profuse; lavish; wasteful.
UN-THRIS'ING, a. Not thriving, not prospering.
UN-THRONE', v. a. To dethrone. Multon.
UN-THRONE', v. a. Not throw; not cast. Surrey.
UN-TIC'KLED,\* (Un-tik'kid) a. Not tickled. Chesterfield.
UN-TI'DI-U,\* ad. In an untidy manner. Smart.
UN-TI'DI-USS,\* n. Want of tidiness. Smart. Maunder. Ash. UN-Tip-1, a. In an ontuly manner, smar.
UN-Tip-1, Pass,\* n. Want of tidiness. Smart.
UN-Tip', a. Not tidy; not neat, not cleanly.
UN-Tip', (un-tip') v. a. [L. UNTIED; pp. UNTYING, UNTIED.]
To unbind; to free from bonds; to loosen; to unfasten; to loose. UN-TIED', (un-tid') a. Not tied; not bound; not fastened.
UN-TIGHT'EN,\* (un-ti'tn) v. a. To loosen; to make less tight. Ash.
UN-TIL', ad. or conj. To the time that; till; to the place UN-TIL', ad. or conj. To the time that; till; to the place that; to the degree that.

UN-TIL', prep. To; till:—used of time. [To:—used of objects. Spenser.]

UN-TILE', v. a. To strip of tiles. Swyt.

UN-TILE', v. a. To strip of tiles. Swyt.

UN-TILE', v. a. To strip of tiles. Swyt.

UN-TIM'BERED, (Un-tilm') a. Not tilled, not cultivated.

UN-TIM'BERED, (Un-tilm') problem of being untimely. Ask.

UN-TIME'LY, a. Not timely; happening before the natural time. Dremature: unseasonable: ill-timed. time, premature; unseasonable; ill-timed.
UN-TIME/LY, ad. Before the natural time. Spenser.
UN-TIME-018,\* a. Untimely. Bulver. [R.]
UN-TINCT'URED,\* (un-tink'/yurd) a. Not tinctured. A. Thomson.

On-TingED', (un-tinjd') a. Not stained, not discolored.

UN-TIR'A-BLE, a. Indefatigable, unwearied. Shak.

UN-TIRED', (un-tird') a. Not tired; not made weary.

UN-TIR'NG, \*a. Not tiring, unwearied. Grant.

UN-TITIN'A-BLE, \*a. Not tithable. Ask.

UN-TITIN'A-BLE, \*a. Not tithable. Ask. UN-TITHED',\* (un-tithd') a. Not tithed. Pollok.
UN-TITHED', \* (un-tithd') a. Not tithed, having no title.
UN'TO, prep. To. Translation of the Bible.— Much used in the old and in solemn style, but now somewhat antiquated.
UN-TOLD', a. Not told, not related; not numbered.
UN-TOL'ER-AT-ED, a. Not tolerated. Scott.
UN-TOB', (un-tom') v. a. To disinter. Faller.
UN-TOSTH', \* v. a. To deprive of teeth. Cowper.
UN-TOSTH', \* v. a. To torn the the Toung.
UN-TOSTH', \* a. Not torn; not rent. Ash.
UN-TOST', \* a. Not torn; not rent. Ash.
UN-TOST', \* a. Not tossed; untossed. Byron.
UN-TOST', \* a. Not tossed; untossed. Byron.
UN-TOCH', \* BLE, (un-tuch'a-bl) a. Not to be touched, intangible. Faltham.
UN-TOCHED', (un-tuch') a. Not touched; not affected.
UN-TOWARN, a. Froward; perverse, yexatious; not easi-UN-TITHED',\* (un-tithd') a. Not tithed. Pollok. Un-TOW'ARD, a Froward; perverse, vexatious; not easily guided or taught; awkward. See Toward. yguided or taught; awkward. See Ioward.

'Nn-Tôw'ARD-Li-NESs,\* n. State of being untowardly. Ash.

'Nn-Tôw'ARD-Ly, a. Awkward; perverse; froward. Locke.

'Nn-Tôw'ARD-Ly, ad. Awkwardly; ungainly; perversely.

'Nn-Tôw'ARD-NESs, n. Perverseness. Bp. Wison.

'Nn-Tôw'ERED,\* (un-tou'erd) a. Not having towers. to untwist. Wordsworth. UN-TRACE'A-BLE, a. That cannot be traced. South.
UN-TRACED', (Un-trast') a. Not traced; not tracked; not ŬN-TWIST marked. entangle. marked.
Un-TRÄCKED', (ŭn-trăkt') a. Not tracked; untraced.
Un-TRÄC-TA-BLE, a. [intractableness. Burke.
Un-TRÄC'TA-BLE, a. [intractable, Fr.; intractable, L.] Not
tractable; unmanageable; stubborn; rough; difficult;
intractable. Bee INTRACTABLE.
Un-TRÄC'TA-BLE-RESS, n. Intractableness. Locke.
Un-TRÄC'TA-BLE-RESS, n. Intractableness. Locke.
Un-TRÄC'TA-BLE-RESS, n. Intractableness. Cocke.
Un-TRÄC'TA-BLE-RESS, n. Intractableness. Cocke.
Un-TRÄC'TA-BLE-RESS, n. Intractableness. Locke.
Un-TRÄC'TA-BLE-RESS, n. Intractableness. Cocke. UN-TRAD'SD," a. Not traded: — uncommon. Shak.

UN-TRAD'ING, a. Not engaged in trade or commerce.

UN-TRAINED', (Un-traind') a. Not trained; not educated;

not disciplined, irregular; ungovernable.

UN-TRAM'MELLED,\* (Un-train'meld) a. Not trammelled. Ec Rev ON TRAM'PLED,\* (un-tram'pld) a. Not trampled. Shelley.
ON TRAM'QUIL-LIZED, (-Izd) a. Not tranquillized. Goode.
ON TRAM-SCRIBED',\* (un-tran-skribd') a. Not transcribed. Un-TRANS-FER'A-BLE, a. Incapable of being transferred; not transferable. See Transferable. [Day. Un-TRANS-FERRED',\* (Un-trans-ferd') a. Not transferred.

formed. Mannder.

On-TRANS-LÄT'A-BLE, a. Not capable of being translated

On-TRANS-LÄT'A-BLE-NESS,\* a. Impossibility of being
translated. Coleralge.

On-TRANS-LÄT'ED, a. Not translated. Hales.

Un-TRANS-LÄT'ED, a. Not transmitted. Ash.

Un-TRANS-MIT'ED,\* a. Not transmitted. Ash.

On-TRANS-MIT'ED,\* a. Not transmitted. Ash.

On-TRANS-MIT'ED,\* a. Not transmitted. Hume.

On-TRANS-PAR'ENT, a. Not transparent; not disphanous

Un-TRANS-PAR'ED,\* (an-tran-spird') a. Not transpired

Mannder. UN-TRANS-PLANT'ED,\* a. Not transplanted. Ash. UN-TRANS-PLANT'ED,\* a. Not transportable. Ec. Rev. UN-TRANS-PÖRT'ED,\* a. Not transported. Ash. UN-TRANS-PÖRT'ED,\* a. Not transported. Ash. UN-TRANS-PÖRED',\* (ün-trans-pözd') a. Not transposed. ON-TRANS-POSED',\* (dn-trans-pozed') a. Not transposed. Ash.

ON-TRÄV'ELLED, (dn-trav'old) a. Not travelled; not passed over:—not having travelled, having never seen foreign countries.

ON-TRÄV'ERSED,\* (dn-träv'erst) a. Not traversed. Ash.

ON-TRÄAD', (dn-tröd') v. a. To tread back; to go back in the same steps. Shak.

ON-TREAD', (dn-trözh'urd) a. Not treasured or laid up 'UN-TREAT'A-BLE, a. Not treatable. Decay of Piety.

ON-TREAT'A-BLE, a. Not treated. E. Erving.

ON-TREA'BLING,\* a. Not treabling. Philips.

ON-TRENGLIED',\* (dn-triocht') a. Not trenched. G. Penn.

UN-TRIED', (dn-trid') a. Not trimended. G. Penn.

UN-TRIED', (dn-trid') a. Not trimmed. Shak.

UN-TRIMED',\* (dn-trid') a. Not trimmed. Shak.

UN-TRIVUMPH-BLE, a. Allowing no triumph. Hidibras.

UN-TRIVUMPH-BLE, a. Allowing no triumph. Hidibras.

May. May.

'M.TRÖD', a. Not trodden; untrodden. Milton.

'N.TRÖD', ben, (in-tröd'dn) a. Not trodden, not passed.

'N.TRÖLLED', (in-tröd') a. Not trolled ar rolled along.

'N.TRÖLLED', (in-trüb'bld) a. Not trolled; not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt; not agitated; not confused.

ON-TROÜB'LID-NESS, (Ün-trüb'bld-nes) n. State of being untroubled, unconcern. Hammond. [R.]

ON-TRÜC', (Än-trä') a. Not true; false; unfauthful.

UN-TRÜ'LY, ad. Falsely, not according to truth.

DN-TRÜSS', \* v. a. To deprive of a truss. B. Jonson.

UN-TRÜSS', \* v. a. To deprive of a truss. B. Jonson.

UN-TRÜST', INESS, n. Unfaithfulness. Hayvard.

UN-TRÜST', INESS, n. Unfaithfulness. Hayvard.

UN-TRÜST', NOR-THY, \* (ün-trüst'wur-the) a. Not worthy of being trusted. Ec. Rev.

UN-TRÜST', \* a. Not trusty; unfaithful. Bp. Hall.

UN-TRÜST', n. Falsehood; false assertion.

UN-TÜCK', \* v. a. To undo a tuck; to unfold. Ash.

UN-TÜCK', \* v. a. To undo a tuck; to unfold. Ash.

UN-TÜCK', \* v. a. To undo a tuck; to unfold. Ash. UN-TUM'BLED, \* (in-tim'hld) a. Not tumbled. Ash. UN-TU-MULT'U-OUS, \* a. Not tumultuous. Young. UN-TUN'A-BLE, a. Not tumble, inharmonious. UN-TUN'A-BLE, a. Not tumble, inharmonious. UN-TUN'A-BLE. ELS, N. Want of harmony. Dr. Warton. UN-TUNE', v. a. [1. UNTUNED, pp. UNTUNING, UNTUNED.] To put out of tune; to disorder. Shak. UN-TUR'BANED, \* a. Not having a turban. Southey. UN-TUR'BANED, \* a. Not having a turban. Southey. UN-TUR'BID, \* a. Not turbd; clear. South. UN-TURNED', (in-tulnd') a. Not turned. Dryden. UN-TURNED', (in-tulnd') a. Uninstructed, untaught. UN-TWINE', v. a. [1. UNTWINED; pp. UNIWINING, UN-TWINED.] To open or separate after having been twined; to untwist. UN-TUM'BLED,\* (un-tum'bld) a. Not tumbled. Ash. UN-TWIRL', \* v. a. To undo a twirl; to untwist. Ash. N-TWIST', v. a. [L. UNTWISTED; pp. UNTWISTING, UNITWISTED.] To separate after having been twisted; to disentangie.

UN-TY', v. a. To loose. Shak. See UNTIE.

UN-TY', v. a. To loose. Shak. See UNTIE.

UN-U'NI-FÖRM, (Un-U'ne-förm) a. Not uniform. [R.]

UN-U-NIT'ED,\* a. Not united; separated. Clarke.

UN-U-LIFT'ED,\* a. Not unifed. Wordsworth.

UN-U-RED', (Un-VII)d') a. Not urged; not pressed.

UN-U-RED', (Un-VII)d') a. Not used; unaccustomed; unemployed. ployed.

On-Use'fOL, a. Not useful; useless; serving no purpose.

Un-U'şU-AL, (Un-yü'zhu-al) a. Not usual; uncommon; UN-U'ŞU-AL-LY, (un-yu'zhu-al-le) ad. In an unusual mannet.

N.-D'SU-AL-NESS, (ŭn-yd'zhy-al-nes) n. Uncommonness.

NN-D'TER-A-BLE, a. That cannot be uttered or expressed;
ineffable, inexpressible.

NN-DT'TER-A-BLY,\* ad. In an unutterable manner. Knox.

UN-DT'TER-A-BLY,\* ad. In an unutterable manner. Knox.

UN-DT'TER-D,\* a. Not vecated. Henry Clay.

Nov X (ZAT-ED,\* a. Not vecated. Henry Clay. UN-VAC'IL-LAT-ING, \* a. Not vaciliating. Sir W. Scott.

UN-VAIL', v. a. To uncover, to unveil UNVEIL (N-VAL'U-A-BLE, a. Invaluable. Atterbury. UN-VAL'U-A-BLE, a. Invaluable. Atterbury. UN-VAL'U-BD, (ŭn-văl'yud) a. Not valued; not prized; neglected: — inestimable; above price. Skak. UN-VAN'EBD, \*( un-văn'yud) a. Not vaned. Ash. UN-VAN'QUISHED, (ŭn-văn'kusht) a. Not conquered. UN-VA'N'TAGED, \*( un-văn'tajd) a. Not benested. Cooper (UN-VA'N'TAGED, \*( un-văn'tajd) a. Not varied; not changed. UN-VA'N-E-GAT-ED, \*a. Not varied; not changed. UN-VA'N-HSHED, (ün-vă'n'sht) a. Not overlaid with varnish; not adorned; not decorated. Skak. UN-VA'N-NO, a. Not varying; not changing. UN-VBLL', (ün-vā') v. a. [t. unveiled, pp. unveiling, unveiled.] To uncover; to divest of a veil; to disclose, to show. ŬN-VEIL'ED-LY, (ŭn-vāl'ed-le) ad. Plainly. Boyle. ŬN-VEIL'ER,\* (ŭn-vāl'er) n. One who unveils. Boyle. ŬN-VEN'DI-BLE,\* a. Not vendible. Ash. UN-VEN'TR-A-BLE, a. Not venerable. Shak.
UN-VEN'TR-A-T-ED,\* a. Not venerated. Ash.
UN-VEN'QN-OUS,\* a. Free from venom. Black.
UN-VEN'TI-LAT-ED, a. Not ventilated; not fanned by UN-VER'I-LAIT-ED, a. Not verdant; having no verdure.
UN-VER'I-FIED,\* (Un-Ver'e-f'id) a. Not verified. Ash.
UN-VER'I-TA-BLE, a. Not veritable; untrue. Browne.
UN-VER'I-TA-BLE, a. Not versed; unskilled.
UN-VER'I-FIED,\* (Un-ver'e-f'id) a. Not versed. Scott.
UN-VERED', (Un-ver'e-f'id) a. Not versed. Scott.
UN-VERED', (Un-ver'e-f'id) a. Not versed.
UN-VIEWED', \* (Un-ver'e-f'id) a. Not versed.
UN-VIEWED', \* (Un-ver'e-f'id) a. Not versed.
UN-VIEWED', \* (Un-ver'e-f'id) a. Not versed.
UN-VIN'DI-CAT-ED, \* a. Not vindicated. Horne.
UN-VIN'DI-CAT-ED, \* a. Not vindicated. Horne.
UN-VIET'U-OÜS, (Un-virt'yu-üs) a. Wanting virtue. Shak.
UN-VIS'IT-ED, a. Not visited, not resorted to.
UN-VIS'IT-ED, a. Not visited, not resorted to.
UN-VIS'ORED, \* (Un-VIZ'yrd) a. Not visored; unmasked.
Pollok. wind. Pollok.

ÖN-YI''T;-ĀT-ED, (ŭn-Yish'e-āt-ed) a. Not corrupted.

ÖN-YI''Ts]-Fied, \* (ŭn-Yish'e-fid) a. Not vitrited. Ash.

ÜN-VÖ'CAL, \* a. Not vocal. Smart.

ÜN-VÖ'CAL, \* a. To annul a former vote. Burnet.

ÜN-VÖ'E', v. a. To annul a former vote. Burnet.

ÜN-VÖ'E', v. a. To annul a former vote. Burnet.

ÜN-VÖ'E', v. a. To annul a former vote. Burnet.

ÜN-VÖ'E', v. a. To annul a former vote. Burnet.

ÜN-VÖ'E', LED, (ün-võd'e'd) a. Without vowels. Skinner.

ÜN-VÖ'E', A. a. Not vulgar. B. Jonson.

†ÜN-VÜL'NER-A-BLE, a. Invulnerable. Shak.

ÜN-WÄTI'ED, \* a. Not wafted. Moore.

ÜN-WÄTI'ED, \* a. Not attended. Beaum. § Fl.

ÜN-WÄKED', \* (ün-wākt') a. Not waked. Gower.

ÜN-WÄKE'FÜL-NESS, \* n. Want of wakefulness. Month.

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Un-wa'kened, (ŭn-wa'knd) a. Not wakened.

Un-walled; having no Un-want'ED,\* (un-wont'ed) a. Not wanted. Gilpin.
†Un-warez', ad. Unawares. Spenser.
Un-wa'E,-Ly, ad. Without caution; carelessly; heedlessly.
Un-wa'r:-nEss, n. Want of caution; carelessness.
Un-war'Like, a. Not warlike, unused to war; not mili-UN-WARMED', (Un-warmd') a. Not warmed or excited.
UN-WARMED', (Un-warmd') a. Not warmed.
UN-WARP', v. a. [. uhwarped; pp. uhwarping, un-warped.] To reduce from the state of being warped. UN-WARP, v. a. [L. Unnalle, yallow warped. Warped.] To reduce from the state of being warped. Evelyn.

Evelyn.

UN-WARPED', (un-warpt') a. Not warped or biased.

UN-WARPEANT-A-BLL, (un-wör'rant-a-bl) a. Not warrantable; indefensible; unjustifiable.

UN-WAR'RANT-A-BLL, (un-wör'rant-a-bl-nös) n. State of being unwarrantable. Abp. Sancroft.

UN-WAR'RANT-A-BLL, (un-wör'rant-a-ble) ad. In an unwarrantable manner; indefensibly.

UN-WAR'RANT-ED, (un-wör'rant-a-ble) ad. In an unwarrantable manner; indefensibly.

UN-WAR'RANT-ED, (un-wör'rant-a-ble) ad. In an unwarrantable manner; indefensibly.

UN-WAR'RANT-ED, (un-wör'rant-a-ble) ad. In an unwarrantable manner; indefensibly.

UN-WARPED, (un-wörh') a. Not warted; hasty.

UN-WARPI'ED, a. Not wasted; not consumed.

UN-WARPI'ED, a. Not wasted; not consumed.

UN-WARPI'DL-LY,\* ad. Not with waste. Bacon.

UN-WARPI'DL-LY,\* ad. Not with waste. Bacon.

UN-WARPI'DL-LY,\* ad. Not with waste. Bacon.

UN-WARPI'DL-LY,\* ad. Not with waste. Bacon.

UN-WARPI'DL-RES,\* (un-wöch'la. Not watchful. Taylor.

UN-WARPI'DL-RES,\* (un-wöch'la-nös) n. Want of watchfulners. Leighton.

UN-WA'TEBED,\* (un-wäch'verd) a. Not watered. Fabyan.

UN-WA'TEBED,\* (un-wäch'verd) a. Not wavered. Browne.

UN-WA'TEBED,\* (un-wäch'verd) a. Not wavered. Browne.

UN-WA'TEBED,\* (un-wäch'verd) a. Not wavered. Browne.

UN-WA'TEBED,\* (un-wäch'verd) a. Not wavered. Strype.

UN-WA'TEBED,\* (un-wäch'verd) a. Not wavered. Strype.

UN-WA'TEBED,\* (un-wäch'verd) a. Not wavered. Strype.

†ÜN-WÄYED', (ŭn-wäd') a. Not used to travel. Sucking ÜN-WEAK'ENED, (ŭn-wë'knd) a. Not weakened. ÜN-WEALTH'Y,\* a. Not wealthy. Smart. ÜN-WEAP'ONED, (ŭn-wënd') a. Not weaned. Sheridan. †ÜN-WEAP'ONED, (ŭn-wë'p'nd) a. Having no weapons. ÜN-WEAF'A-BLE, \*a. Not troper to be worn. Grant. †ÜN-WEA'E-A-BLE, a. Not trope to be worn. Grant. JUN-WEA'RI-A-BLE, a. Not to be tired; interiargament Hooker.

†ÜN-WEA'RI-A-BLY, ad. So as not to be fatigued. Bp. Hall.

ON-WEA'RIED-LY, ad. Indefatigably into tired; not fatigued; indefatigably; continual; not to be spent.

ON-WEA'RIED-NY, ad. Indefatigably. Lord Chesterfield.

ON-WEA'RIED-NESS, n. State of being unwearled. Todd.

ON-WEA'RY, v. a. To refresh after weariness. Dryden.

ON-WEA'RY, v. a. To refresh after weariness. Dryden.

ON-WEA'RY, v. a. To refresh after weariness. Dryden.

ON-WEA'RY, v. a. [i. unwove; pp. unweaving, unwoven.] To unfold; to undo what has been woven.

ON-WEA'PI', a. Unmarried; unwedded. Shak.

UN-WED'DE, a. Not weeded; socut.

†ÜN-WED'PE, a. Not weeded; not cleared from weeds.

†ÜN-WEEP'ED, (in-Wept') a. Unwept. Miton.

†ÜN-WEET'ING, a Ignorant, unknowing. Spenser.

†ÜN-WEET'ING, a. Without knowledge; ignorantly.

Spenser. UN-WEIGHED', (un-wad') a. Not weighed, not considered. UN-WEIGHE', (un-wa'), a. Not weigned, not considered. Un-WEIGHE', (un-wa')ng] a. Not weighing. Un-WEL'COME, (un-wa')kym) a. Not welcome; not pleasing; not grateful; not well received. Un-WEL'COMED.\* (un-wa')kymd) a. Not welcomed; not received with pleasure. Hoole.
UN-WEL'COME-LY,\* ad. In an un-welcome manner. Mede. UN-WEL'COME-NESS,\* n. State of being unwelcome. Boule. Boyle.
UN-WELD', D., \* a. Not welled. Turner.
UN-WELL', a. Not well, slightly indisposed; not in perfect health, ill, ailing. Lord Chesterfield. If "This term, when first brought up, was ridiculed as a Yankee. ism; yet it is now in general use." Ec. Rev.
UN-WELL'MENS, n. State of being unwell. Chesterfield.
UN-WELT'ED, \* a. Not furnished with a welt. Ash. UN-WEPT', a. Not wept, not lamented, not bemoaned. Dryden.
UN-WET', a. Not wet; not moist. Dryden.
UN-WHIPPED', (\u00e4n-\u00fcw\u00e4n\u00fc\u00fc\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00e4n\u00 Un-white'washed,\* (un-hwit'wosht) a. Not whitewashed. Philips. washed. Philips.

UN-WHÔLE', (ŭn-hōl') a. Not whole:—sick; infirm. Todd.
UN-WHÔLE'sQME, (ŭn-hōl'sum) a. Not wholesome, insalubrious, injurious to health, corrupt, tainted.
UN-WHŌLE'SQME-NESs, n. State of being unwholesome.
UN-WİDLD', (ŭn-Wi'dnd) a. Not widened. Ash.
UN-WIELD', LY, ad. Heavily; with difficult motion.
UN-WIELD', (ŭn-wĕl'de) a. Not wieldy, unmanageahle; not easily moving; bulky; weighty, ponderous; clumsy
UN-WILL', NG, a. Not willing; disinclined; loath; reluctant.
UN-WILL', Ad. With reluctance; not with good-will. will UN-WILL'ING-NESS, n. State of being unwilling; disinclination. Un-w1'Ly,\* a. Not wily ; free from cunning. Ec. Rev. Un-wind', v. a. [L. unwound, pp. unwinning, unwound.]
To separate from being wound, to untwist; to untwine, to disentangle. Un-WIND', v. a. To admit evolution; to become unwound. Un-WINGED',\* (un-wingd') a. Not furnished with wings. Maunder. Jaunaer.

On-Wink'ing,\* a. Not winking Knoz.

On-Win'n'ōWED,\* (ŭn-win'ōd) a. Not winnowed. Ash.

On-Wiped', (ŭn-wipt') a. Not wiped; not rubbed.

Un-wise' a. Not wise; foolish; destitute of wisdom; in-UN-WISE' a. Not Wise; 10018B; destitute of Wisdom; inprudent; weak.

UN-WISE'LY, ad. In an unwise manner; foolishly.

UN-WISH', v. a. To wish something not to be. Browne.

UN-WISHED', (Un-WISH') a. Not Wished; not desired.

UN-WIST', a. Not known; unapprized. Spenser.

UN-WIT', v. a. To deprive of understanding. Shak.

UN-WITCH',\* v. a. To free from the effects of witchcraft; to disenchant. B. Jonson. to disenchant. B. Joneon.

UN-WITH-DRÂW',NG, a. Not withdrawing. Milton.

UN-WITH-DRÂW',\* a. Not withdrawn. Ash.

UN-WITH-BRAWN,\* a. Not withered

UN-WITH'ER-ING, a. Not withering; not fading. Comper.

UN-WITH'ER-ING, a. Not withering; not fading. Comper.

UN-WIT'NESSED, (dn-with-stūd') a. Not withstood.

UN-WIT'I-LY, ad. Without wit. Courley.

UN-WIT'ING-LY, ad. Without consciousness; unconsciously; ignorantly.

UN-WIT'TY, a. Not witty; wanting wit. Shenstone.

UN-WIT'TY, a. Not witty; wanting wit. Shenstone.

UN-WIT'TY, a. Not witty; wanting wit. Shenstone.

On-wom'an, (un-wum'an) v. a. [i. unwomaned; pp. un-womaning, unwomaned.] To deprive of womanly quali-ties. Sandys. [becoming a woman. ties. Sandys. [becoming a woman. Un-wom'a, n-1, (ŭn-wûm'an le) a. Not womanly; un-tūn-wōn', (ŭn-wūnt') a. Unwonted. Spenser. Un-wōnt'zD, (ŭn-wūnt'ed) a. Not wonted, uncommon; ÖN-WÖNT'ED, (ün-wünt'ed) a. Not wonted, uncommon; unusual; rare; infrequent; unaccustomed.
ÖN-WÖNT'ED-LY,\* ad. In an unwonted manner. Scott.
ÜN-WÖNT'ED-NESS, n. State of being unwonted.
ÜN-WÖNT'ED-NESS, n. State of being unwonted.
ÜN-WÖRD'ED,\* (ün-Wöd') a. Not worded. Beaum.
ÜN-WÖRK'ING, (ün-würk'ing) a. Not worded. Beaum.
ÜN-WÖRK'ING, (ün-würk'ing) a. Not working. Locke.
ÜN-WÖRK'MAN-LIKE,\* (ün-würk'man-lik) a. Not work-manlike. Ash. UN-WORK 154. (Un-Wirkingh-lik) a. Not workmanlike. Ash.
UN-WORLD'LI,\* (Un-wirkingh-lik) a. Not worldly. Wilson.
UN-WORLD'LI,\* (Un-wirdid'le) a. Not worldly. Southey.
UN-WORMED', (Un-wirdid') a. Not worned.
UN-WORMED', (Un-wirdid'le) a. Not worried. Keates.
UN-WOR'SHIPED, (Un-wir'shipt) a. Not worshipped.
UN-WOR'SHIPED, (Un-wir'shipt) a. Not worshipped.
UN-WOR'SHIP-PING,\* a. Not worshipping. Smart.
UN-WOR'SHIP-ING,\* a. Not worshipping. Smart.
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UN-WOR'SHIP-ING,\* a. Not worshipping.
UN-WOR'SHIP-ING,\* a. Not worshipping.
UN-WOR whether good or bad, unmerited: — wanting merit; mean; worthless; vile.
UN-WOOND, i. & p. from Unwind. Untwisted. — a. Not wound. Mortimer. See Wind.
UN-WOUND'ED, (in-wönd'ed or ün-wöünd'ed) a. Not wounded; not hurt. See Wound.
UN-WER', (ün-rib') v. a. [L. UNWRAFFED; pp. UNWRAFFING, UNWRAFFED.] To open what is folded; to unfold.
UN-WERATHE', (ün-rib') v. a. [L. UNWRAFATHED; pp. UN-WERATHED, UNWRAFHED.] To untwine, to untwist.
UN-WERCHED', \* (ün-rib') a. Not wrecked. Drayton.
UN-WERCHED', \* (ün-ring'kid) a. Not wrinkled. Byron.
UN-WEIN's (ün-ril') v. a. To cancel what is written; to erase. Muton.
UN-WIT'ING, (ün-ril') a. Not writing. Arbuthnot. UN-WRIT'ING, (Un-rit'ing) a. Not writing. Arbuthnot.
UN-WRIT'TEN, (Un-rit'in) a. Not written, not conveyed by writing, oral; traditional.

On-weonged, \* (ŭn-röngd') a. Not wronged. Darwin.

On-weongen', \* (ŭn-röngd') a. Not wronged. Darwin.

On-weongen', (ŭn-rūng') a. Not wronght, not lahored.

On-wield-p'zb, (ŭn-rūng') a. Not wrong, not pinched.

On-wield-p'zb, (ŭn-yēld'ond) a. Not yielded, not given up.

On-wield-p'ing, (ŭn-yēld'ing) a. Not yielding, not giving place. DN-YIELD'ING-NESS,\* n. Quality of not yielding. Cappe.
UN-YIELD'ING-NESS,\* n. Quality of not yielding. Cappe.
UN-YÖKE', v. a. [i. UNYOKED; pp. UNYOKING, UNYOKED.]
TO loose from the yoke; to part, to disjoin.
UN-YÖKED', (ün-yökt') a. Not yoked, unrestrained.
UN-ZÖNED', (ün-zökd') a. Not bound with a zone or girdle.
UP, ad. Aloft, on high; not down; in a state of ascending, rising, or climbing:— from younger to elder years, from a lower place or position to a higher, as from a bed, from a seat, from the ground, &c.; also from that which is figuratively lower:—into order, as, "He drew up his regiment."— Up and down, dispersedly; here and there; backward and forward.— Ups and downs, used, substantively, for elevations and depressions, success and failure. Month. Rev.—Up to, to an equal height with, adequately to — Up with, a phrase that signifies the act of raising any thing to give a blow.—Up is added to verbs, implying some necumulation or increase, as, "to number up."
CP, interj. A word exhorting or commanding to rise, for get up, or rise up; as, "Up, up, for honor's sake." Dryden.
UP, prep. From a lower place to a higher one, not down; as, "He went up the hill."
UP.\* Used in the plural as a noun; as, "The ups and demen which were necessariand." UN-YIELD'ING-NESS,\* n. Quality of not yielding. Cappe.

UPR

UP/CAST, n. A throw; a cast. [A term of bowling.]

UP-CAUGHT',\* (\(\bar{u}\)p-kawt') a. Seized or held up. Compet

UP-CAUGHT',\* (\(\bar{u}\)p-kawt') a. To ascend. Fairfaz.

UP-COIL',\* v. a. & n. To wind up into a coil. Wordsworth

UP-COIL',\* v. a. & n. To wind up into a coil. Wordsworth

UP-COIL',\* v. a. & n. To draw up. Millon.

UP-DRAW', v. a. To draw up. Millon.

UP-PILL',\* v. a. To fulfl; is to make full. Skak.

UP-GXTH'ER, v. a. To gaze or look steadily upwards. Byron.

UP-HAND', a. Lifted by the hand; as, "The uphand sledge is used by workmen." Mozon.

UP-HEAPED',\* (\(\bar{u}\)p-\bar{v}(')v. n. To grow up. Millon.

UP-HEAPED',\* (\(\bar{u}\)p-\bar{v}(')v. a. To heave up; to lift up. Sackville.

UP-HELD', i. & p. from Uphold. See Urhold.

UP-HELD', i. & p. from Uphold. See Urhold.

UP-HELD', i. & p. from Uphold. See Urhold.

UP-HOARD', (\(\bar{u}\)p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p-\bar{v}(')p UP-HOL'STER-ER, n. [a corruption of upholder.] One who furnishes houses with beds and furniture. UP-HÖL/STUR-1, n. Articles made or sold by upholsterers. UPH/RÖE,\* n. (Naut.) An oblong block used to suspend the awnings. Mar. Dict. UP'LAND, n. Higher ground , elevated land. Burnet ÚP'LAND, a. Higher ground, elevated land. Burnet.
UP'LAND, a. High in situation; brought up on the hills or mountainous parts. Carcw. Rude; savage. Chapman.
ÚP'LAND-ER,\* n. An inhabitant of the uplands. Forby.
UP-LAND-ER,\* n. An inhabitant of the uplands. Forby.
UP-LAND-ER,\* n. An inhabitant of the uplands. Forby.
UP-LAND-IR,\* (üp-lä) v. a. To hoard; to lay up. Donne.
ÜP-LEAD', v. a. [1. UPLED.] To lead upward. Milton.
ÜP-LEAD', v. a. To raise aloft; to lift up. Shak.
ÜP-LÖK, v. a. To lock up. Shak.
UP'MÖST, a. [an irregular superlative formed from up.]
Highest. topmost: uppermost. Druden. Highest, topmost; uppermost. Dryden.

Op-5N', prep. On, not under; noting being on the top or outside, relating to.—On and upon are nearly synonymous; but the latter often implies more emphasis and force, and a more distinct notion of something that, literally a protocherally the protocherally as a protocherally the protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a protocherally as a ally or metaphorically, bears or supports.— Upon is, perhaps, rather less used than formerly, being contracted into on. Into on.

DY'PER, a; comp. degree from Up. [superl. Uffernost.]

Higher in place, rank, or power.

DP-PER-HXDY'\* n. Superiority, advantage. Bp. Taylor.

DP'PER-MÖST, a. superl. Highest in place, rank, or power

DP-PILE', v. a. To ple up, to heap up. Collins.

DP'PISH-Na. Proud; arrogant, petulant, pettish. Johnson.

[Colloquial or low.]

DP'PISH-NESS, \* n. Pride; arrogance. Scott. [Vulgar.]

DP-PRICKED', \* (up-prikt') a. Set up sharply or pointedly

Mason. Mason.

UP-PRÖP, '\* v. a. To prop up; to sustain by a prop. Donne.

UP-RÖP, '\* v. a. To rear up. Gay.

UP-RIAGE', (ap-raz') v. a. To raise up. Fletcher.

UP-REAR', v. a. To rear up. Gay.

UP-RIOGEV, \* (ap-rig') a. Raised up in ridges or extended lines. Cowper.

"Up-RIOHT, (ap'rit) [ap'rit, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; ap-rit', Bailey.] a. Straight up; perpendicularly erect; erected; pricked up, not declining from the right; honest; just. 32-This word is often accented on the last syllable, especially when, as an adjective, it follows the noun; as, "Bristing hair upright." Dryden.

"Up'RIGHT, (ap'rit) n. (Arch.) Something erect or perpendicular; a piece of timber supporting a rafter:—elevation; orthography or section of a building. OP.\* Used in the plural as a noun; as, "The ups and downs which are met with." Qu. Rev. [Colloquial.] O'FES,\* n. A tree of Java, of the genus antaris, respecting which many fabulous stories have been told. Its juice is tion; orthography or section of a building.

†ÜP-RIGHT'EQUS-LY,\* (Üp-ri'chus-le) ad. Justly. Shak.

|ÜP'RIGHT-LY, (Üp'rit-le) ad. In an upright manner; perpendicularly to the horizon: — honestly; without deviation from the right. which many fabulous stories have been told. Its juice is poisonous; but there is nothing deleterious in the atmosphere around it. P. Cyc.

UP-BEAR', (ŭp-bår') v. a. [i. UPBORE; pp. UPBEARING, UPBEARING, UPBEARING, UPBEARING, UPBEARING, UPBEARING, v. a. To bind up. Collins.

UP-BEĂID', v. a. To blow up; to make tumid. Spenser.

UP-BEĂID', (ŭp-brăd') v. a. [i. UPBRAIDED, pp. UPBRAIDING, UPBRAIDED] To charge contemptuously with any thing disgraceful; to urge with reproach; to reproach; to chide; to censure; to condemn; to bring reproach upon.

[To-bleatid'ing, (ŭp-brăd'er) n. One who upbraids.

UP-BEĂID'ER, (ŭp-brād'er) n. One who upbraids.

UP-BEĂID'ING-LY, ad. By way of reproach; B. Jonson.

UP-BEAID'NG-LY, ad. To shame; to upbraid. Spenser.

UP-BEBOUSHT', (ŭp-brawt') p. a. Brought up. Spenser.

UP-UST', or UP'CAST, a. Cast up; thrown upwards. Dryden. | 10Pright-ness (up/rit-nes) n. State of being upright;
| perpendicular erection; honesty; integrity; rectitude.
| UP-Rise', (up-riz') v. n. [l. UPROSE; pp. UPRISING, UPRISEN.]
| To rise up, us from a bed, from a seat, or from below the To rise up, as then a control of the large state of the horizon, to arise:

O'P-Rige', ("p-riz" or "p-ris") n. Appearance above the horizon, act of rising; rise; ascent. Sandys.

O'P-Rig'|NG, n. Act of rising. Sir T. Herbert.

O'P'RÖAR, ("ph'rôt) ["Prof. S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wh.; "p-röt",
K.—" It is often acconted on the latter sylls ble." Smart.] K.—"It is often accounts on the inter symbols." Small, n. [oproof. D.] Tunnuit; bustle, disturbance, confusion; †DF-RÖAR', (ΔP-761') v. a. To throw into confusion. Skak. UP-RÖAR', POUS, \* a. To multitous; turbulent. Moors. [Low.] UP-RÖAC'. v. a. To roll up. Milton. UP-RÖGT'. v. a. [t. UPROOTED.] To tear up by the root. Dryden.

URG DF-RÖÜSK', v. a. To rouse up; to excite. Shak.

UP-RÜÜSK', v. a. To run, ascend, or mount up. Cowper.

UP-SEND', v. a. To send, cast, or throw up. Cowper.

UP SET', v. a. [L. UPSET; pp. UPSETTING, UPSET.] To set up;
to overturn; to overthrow. Gower. Re. Rev.

UP'SET'\*, v. a. (L. UPSET; pp. UPSETTING, UPSET.] To set up;
to overturn; to overthrow. Gower. Re. Rev.

UP'SET'TINS, \*a. The set of overturning. Ec. Rev.

UP'SEDT, v. Conclusion; end, last amount; final issue.

UP'SIDE, v. The upper side; upper part. Maunder.

UP-SIDE, DOWN', ad. With the lower part above the higher; in complete disorder. Millon.

UP-SPEAR', v. v. To sor aloft; to mount up. Pope.

UP-SPEAR', v. v. To sor aloft; to mount up. Pope.

UP-SPEAR', v. v. To shoot upwards like a spear. Cowper.

UP-SPEAR', v. v. To spring up as a spear. Cowper.

UP-SPEAR', v. v. To spring up. Sackville.

UP-START', v. v. To spring up. Suddenly explied. Shak.

UP-START', v. v. To spring up suddenly. Spenser.

UP-START', v. v. To spring up suddenly. Spenser.

UP-START', v. v. To spring up suddenly starts up; one suddenly raised to weakh, power, honor, or consequence; a pretender.

UP-START, a. Suddenly raised. Shak. suddenly raised to wealth, power, honor, or consequence; a pretender.

Defstart, a. Suddenly raised. Shak.

Up-Start, a. Suddenly raised. Shak.

Up-Start, a. To sustain; to support. Milton.

Up-Sward, v. a. To raise in a swarm. Shak.

Up-Sward, v. a. To raise in a swarm. Shak.

Up-Sward, v. a. To take up or into the hands. Spenser.

Up-Tear, (up-tar') v. a. [i. uprord; pp. uptraring, uprorn.] To tear up; to rend up. Milton.

Up-Trace, v. a. To throw up; to elevate. Thomson.

Up-Trace, v. a. To trace up; to investigate. Thomson.

Up-Tran, v. a. To trace up; to investigate. Thomson.

Up-Tran, v. a. To trace up; to investigate. Thomson.

Up-Ward, v. a. To trace up; to furrow. Milton.

Up-Ward, a. Directed to a higher part; ascending.

Up-Ward, a. Directed to a higher part; ascending.

Up-Ward, a. Directed to a higher part; ascending.

Up-Ward, a. Directed to a higher part; ascending.

Up-Ward, towards heaven and God: — with respect to the higher part; towards the source: — more than.

'Up-Ward, n. The top. Shak.

'Up-Whirl', v. a. [k. p. upwourd.] To convolve. Spenser.

Up-Wirly, v. a. [k. p. urwourd.] To convolve. Spenser.

Up-Wirly, v. a. [k. p. urwourd.] To convolve. Spenser.

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Up-Wirly, v. a. [k. p. urwourd.] To convolve. Spenser.

Up-Wirly, v. a. (k. p. urwourd.) To convolve. Spenser.

Up-Wirly, v. a. (k. p. urwourd.) To convolve. Spenser.

Up-Wirly, v. a. [k. p. urwourd.] To convolve. Spenser.

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Up-Wirly, v. a. (k. p. urwourd.) To convolve. Spenser.

Brande.

D-RAN-IT'[c,\* a. Relating to, or containing, uranite. Brande.

D-RAN-IT'[c,\* a. (Min.) A rare metal, of an iron-gray color, first discovered by Kiaproth. Ure.

D-RAN-OB'RA-PHY,\* n. See OURANOGRAPHY. Black.

D-RAN-OL'O-QY,\* n. [obpases and Abyos.] A description of the heavens. Oscala.

D-RAN-OS'(O,-PY,\* n. The view of the heavenly bodies.

D'RA-N'DS,\* n. [L.] (Astron.) A planet, discovered in 1781 by Dr. William Herschel, and called also Herschel and Geograms Sidus. Eng.

Georgium Sidus. Ency.
URAO,\* n. [Sp.] (Chem.) The native name of a sesquicarbonate of soda, found at the bottom of certain lakes in

Mexico. Ure. [Inse. Ure. D'agree of uric acid and a Ure. D'agree of uric acid and a Ure. Mashase. Ure. Mashase. Ure. Mashase. Ure. Mashase. Ure. Bane', [ur-ban', P. K. Sm. Wb.; ur-ban', Ja.] a. [urbanus, I.] Civil; polished; opposed to rustic; courteous; elegant.

elegant.

UR-BANIST,\* a. A sort of pear. Prince.

UR-BANI-TY, a. Quality of being urbane; civility; elegance; politeness.

UR-BANI-TY, a. Chuality of being urbane; civility; elegance; politeness.

UR'CE-O-LĀTE,\* a. (Bot.) Shaped like a pitcher. P. Cyc.

UR'CHIN, a. [Aesercuckin, Armoric.] A hedgehog. Shak. A child or small boy, used jocosely or in contempt.

URE, (yūr) a. Practice; use; habit. Hooker.

U'ER-A,\* [yū're-a, K. Wb. P. Cyc.; yu-rō'a, Brande.] n.

(Chem.) A peculiar crystallizable substance, held in solution in urine. Brande.

[order of fungl. P. Cyc.; prof.\* a. (Bot.) A senus of crystogangle plants, of the

lution in urine. Brande.
O-RE'DO, n. (Bot.) A genus of cryptogamic plants, of the
D'RE-TRE. (yû're-ter) yû're-ter, S. W. P. Ja. K. Sm.;
yû-re'ter, R. W'b.] n. [opprip, Gr.; wreters, Fr.] (Anat.).
The membranous tube which conveys the urine from the
kidneys to the urinary bladder.
[Brande.
UBETHAN, n. (Chem.) A white, fusible, volatile substance.
U-RE'THEA, [yû-re'thra, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; yu-re'thra or yû'ry-thra, P.] n. [wipshopa, Gr.; wreter, Fr.]
(Anat.) The membranous tube or canal by which the urine
is volded.
iksp.E. (Will) e. a. [wree. L.] if upane: m. ubaine. yaard.)

To incite; to push; to press by motives; to follow close, so as to impel; to do with eagerness; to press by entires; to follow close, so as to impel; to do with eagerness; to press to enforce; to importune; to solicit; to press by way of objection; to animate; to impel; to instigate; to encourage.

URGE, (ur) s. n. To press forward; to go forward. Denne URGEN-CY, n. Pressure of difficulty or necessity; entreaty solicitation.

solicitation.

\*\*DE/GENT, a. [Fr.; urgens, L.] Cogent; pressing; strenu ous; earnest; importunate.

\*\*DR/GENT-LY, ad. Cogently, vehemently; importunately.

\*\*URG/ER, n. One who urges; importuner.

\*\*DRG/ER, n. One who urges; importuner.

\*\*DRG/ER, n. One who urges; importuner.

\*\*DRG/ER, n. One who urges; importuner.

\*\*O'RIC, \*\*a. (Chem.) Noting an acid obtained from urinary calculi, called also lithus acid. Brande.

\*\*O'RIM, (yu'n) n. A word connected in its signification with thummum, two Hebrew words, which conjointly signify light and perfection. The urim and thummum were precious stones in the high priest's breastplate. Brande.

\*\*O'RI-NAL, (yu'n;-nal) n. [Fr.] A vessel for holding urine.

\*\*D-RI-NAL'RI-UM,\*\* n. A receptacle for urine. Loudon.

\*\*O'RI-NAL\*\*(yu'n;-na-re) a. Relating to urine; urinous.

O-RI-NĀ/RI-OM,\* n. A receptacle for urine. Loudon.

O'RI-NA-RY, (yu'lr-pa-re) a. Relating to urine; urinous.

O'RI-NA-TIVE, a. Working by urine; provoking urine.

O-RI-NĀ/TOR, n. [L.] A diver; one who searches under water. Wilkins.

[creted by the kidneys.

O'RINE, (yū'rin) n. [Fr.; wrina, L.] The water or fluid seO'RINE, (yū'rin) v. n. [wriner, Fr.] To make water. Bacon.

O-RI-NĒ/ER-OUS,\* a. Conveying urine. Dunglison.

O-RI-NŌM'E-TER,\* n. An instrument for ascertaining the weight of prime. P. Cuc.

U-RI-NOM'E-TER,\* n. An instrument for ascertaining the weight of urine. P. Cyc.

U-RI-NŌSE',\* a. Relating to, or containing, urine. Ray.

U'RI-NOUS, (yū're-nūs) a. Partaking of urine. Arbuthnot.

URITH,\* n. The intertwining or binding of hedges. Farm.

Ency. [Local, Eng.]

URN, n. [urne, Fr.; urna, L.] A vase; a sort of vase used armore the preference for preserving the school of the dead.

among the ancients for preserving the ashes of the dead:
— a water-vessel:— a Roman measure of four gallons; half an amphora. Ainsworth. - (Bot.) A case for a spore or false seed.

or false seed.

URN, v. a. To enclose in an urn. May.

URN'AL,\* a. Belonging to, or resembling, an urn. Browne.

URN'AL,\* a. Belonging to, or resembling, an urn. Smith.

URN'ASHĀPED,\* (urn'shāpt) a. Shaped like an urn. Smith.

UROS'CO-PY, (yu-ros'ko-pe)n. [ούρου απα σκέπτω.] Inspection of urine. Browne.

UR'NY, A. A sort of blue or black clay. Mortimer.

UR'SA,\* n. [L.] (Astron.) The Bear, the name of two constellations, — Ursa Major, the Great Bear, and Ursa Minor, the Little or Lesser Bear. Hamilton.

the Luttle of Lesser Bear. Hamilton.

UR'SI-FÖRM,\* a. Shaped like a bear. Smart.

UR'SI-FÖRM,\* a. Relating to a bear. Hamilton.

UR'SU-LINE,\* a. Denoting an order of nuns. Gray.

UR'SU-LINE,\* n. One of an order of nuns founded about the year 1537, and named after St. Ursula. P. Cyc.

UR'SV-UNE,\* n. [L.] (Zool.) A genus of plantigrade animals the bear. Brande.

U'BUS,\* n. (Zool.) A species of wild ox. McCulloch.

US, pron. pl. The objecture case of We.

U'SA-BLE, (yū'za-bl) a. That may be used. Todd. [a.]

U'SAGE, (yū'za-bl) a. Treatment; the bablit of many; custom; use; common practice; prescription; fashion.

U'SAGE, (Yu'Zel) n. [Fr.] Treatment; the habit of many; custom; use; common practice; prescription; fashion. [Manners; behavior. Spenser.] fU'SAG-ER, (Yu'Zel-qr) n. [Fr.] One who has the use of any thing in trust for another. Damel.
U'SANCE, n. [Fr.] [Use. Spenser. Usury; interest paid for money. Shak.]—(Commercial law) A certain period or money. Shak.]—(Commercial law) A certain period or time which it is the usage of the countries between which bills of exchange are drawn to allow for the payment of them. Bounier.

them. Bowner.

USE, (yūs) n. [usus, L.] Act of using or of employing any thing to any purpose; the quality which makes a thing proper for a purpose:—need of; advantage received; avail; utility; benefit; service; usefulness:—usage; customary act; practice; habit; custom. [†Interest paid for money. South.]

USE, (yūz) v. a. [user, Fr.; usus, L.] [i. USED; pp. USING, USED.] To make use of, to employ; to accustom; to habituate; to treat; to practise customarity.

USE, (yūz) v. n. To be accustomed; to practise or be customarity; to be wont. [†To frequent. Spenser.]

USE/FOL, (yūs/fūl) a. Frofitable; serviceable, beneficial, advantageous; conducive or helpful to any end; valuable for use.

advantageous; conducive or heipful to any end; valuable for use.

DSE'FOL-LY, ad. In a useful manner; profitably.

DSE'EOL-NESS, n. Quality of being useful.

DSE'LESS. A. Being of no use; worthless.

DSE'LESS-LY, ad. Without use; without advantage.

USE'LESS-NESS, n. Quality of being useless.

DSE'LESS-NESS, n. Quality of being useless.

USE'ER, (Vaz'er) n. One who uses. Sakes.

USH'ER, n. | hausser, Fr.; husher, old Eng.] One whose business is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank. Susyl. An under-teacher; an assistant instructor. Dryden.

USH'ER, v. a. [i. USHERBO; pp. USHERNO, USHERBO.] To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger; to forerun.

USH'ER-DOM,\* n. Office or quality of usher. Qs. Rev. [2.]

USH'ER-BHIP,\* n. The office of usher. Ash.

US-QUE-BAUGH', (US-kwe-Daw') [US-kwe-Daw', P. Js. E. Sm. Wb.; US-kwe-Da', W. J. F.] n. [An Irish and Erse.

word, which signifies the water of life.] A strong compound distilled spirit, drawn on aromatics:—a word corrupted to chickey. Swoft. See Whiskey.

US\_T!-LA'@Ö,\* m. [L.] (Bet.) A genus of fungl; smut.

Us-Ti-La. eu., R. [L.] [Level, L.] The act of burning; the state of being burned. Railey. [R.] Us-To'R;-OUS, a. [ustum, L.] Having the quality of burning. Watte. [R.] Us-To'R-LL'TiOn, n. [ustulatus, L.] A gradual desiceation of unbatances: — a term of old pharmacy.

S-TU-LA'TION, n. [ustulatus, L.] A gradual desiccation and torrefaction of substances:—aterm of old pharmacy.

and torrefaction of substances:—a term of old pharmacy. Sir W. Petty.

U'\$U-\$L1, (yū'zhu-ql) a. [ususi, Fr.] Common; frequent; customary, frequently occurring; general.

U'\$U-\$L-1, (yū'zhu-ql-le) ad. Commonly; customarily.

U'\$U-\$L-NESS, (yū'zhu-ql-nēs) s. Commonness; frequency.

S-yU-\$LP'\$ION, (yā-zu-kāy'shu) s. [usus and capo, L.]

(Civil law) The acquisition of the property of a thing by prossession and enjoyment for a certian term of west.

possession and enjoyment for a certain term of years:—
prescription. Whishaw.
Uşu-Früor, (yā'zu-frükt) n. [saufruit, Fr.; usus and fructus, L.] (Cwul law) The right of enjoying indefinitely something belonging to another without diminishing its

substance; temporary use. Aylife.
C-5V-FRÜCT'V-A-RY, n. [usufructuaire, Fr.; usufructuarus,
L.] One who has the use and temporary profit, but not the

property, of a thing. Ayings.

10'sGRE, (ya'xhir) v. n. To practise usury. Shak.

10'sGRE, (ya'xhir) v. n. To practise usury. Shak.

10'sU-RER, (ya'xhir)-rer) n. [usurier, Fr.; usura, L.] One who receives usury one who receives unlawful or exorbitant interest

bitant interest.

0-\$0'\$\text{k}-0\text{Us}, \( \text{yd-zd're-\text{Us}} \) a. [usuraire, Fr.] Relating to, or partaking of, usury; given to the practice of usury.

0-\$0'\$\text{R}-0\text{Us}-\text{N}\text{E}, \text{ad.} in a usurious manner. More.

0-\$\text{U}^\*\text{R}-0\text{Us}-\text{N}\text{E}, \text{usurper.} Fr., usurpo, L.] [i. \text{USURPED.}, pp. usurping, usurped.] To seize and hold by force and without right; to arrogate, to seize. — It is commonly used with reference to seizing or usurping political power or the prerogatives of a crown.

0-\$\text{UR-R}\text{Y}'\text{ION}, n. [Fr.] Act of usurping; forcible, illegal seizure or possession. [\text{Use.} Pearson.]

0-\$\text{UR-P}\text{X}, m. One who usurps; one who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right.

ses that to which he has no right.

sesses that to which he has no right.

0-\$URP/INO-LY, ad. By usurpation. Shak.

0'\$U-RY, (yū'zhų-re) n. [usuré, Fr.; usura, L.] Interest for the use of money:— now used for lilegal interest, or higher interest than is allowed by law.

0-EEN'SIL, or 0'TEN-SIL, [yū'tēn-sīl, S. W. J. F. K.; yu-tēn'sil, P. Ja. Sm. R. Wb. Ash.] n. [utensule, Fr.; utensule, low L.] An instrument for any use, such as the vessels of the kitchen or the tools of a trade.

University (ub'ten-tin or vū'ten-tin) [yū'tēn-tin. S. W. J. F.

U'TER-INE, (yû'ter-In or yû'ter-In) [yû'ter-In, S. W. J. F. Ja. K., yû'ter-In, P. Sm.] a. [uterin, Fr., uterinus, L.] Belonging to the womb:—born of the same mother, but hav-

longing to the womb: — born of the same mother, but having a different father; as, "a uterine brother or sister."

"TR-RUS, n. [L.] pl. "TR-RL. The womb.

("TILE,\* (y@tt)) a. [attle, L.] Profitable; useful. Walker.

"Tr\_LB\_DUL'OI,\* [L.] "The useful with the pleasant:"
as, "it combines utile dulci," a plimse often used to bestow high prise on a literary work. Macdonnel.

D-TIL-1-TL'RI-AN,\* a. Relating to utilitarianism, promoting utility or happiness. Brul. Crit.

D-TIL-1-TL'RI-AN,\* a. An advocate for utilitarianism. Ch.

U-TIL-I-TA'RI-AN-ISH,\* n. The system of general utility, or the system which tends to promete the greatest amount of human happiness:—called also "the greatest keppiness

human happiness:—called also "the greatest happiness principle." J. Bentham.

O-TL'|-TY, (yd-til'e-to) n. [utilité, Fr.; utilités, L.] Quality of being useful; benefit; service; advantage; usefulness; profit; advantageousness. [Ann.] [R.]

O'TL-IZE,\* v. a. To render useful; to put to use. Towns. I'T PÖS-SI-DE'TIS,\* [L., as you possess.] (Politice) The principle of a treaty which leaves beligerent parties mutually in possession of what they have acquired by their arms during a war. Brunde.

TO'TIS, or †O'TAS, n. [Aust, Fr.] The eighth day, or the space of eight days after a festival; festivity; bustle. Shak. "It was a law term, and it occurs in some of the English statutes: now more commonly called the setswe; as, the octave of St. Hilary, &c." Marces.

octave of St. Hilary, &c." Nares.

octave of St. Hilary, e.c. "wares.

'U'MÖST, a. Extreme; heing in the highest degree or at the greatest distance; furthest; uttermost.

'U'MÖST, n. The most that can be or be done. South.

U-TÖ'Pj-AN, (yū-tö'p-an) a. Fanciful; chimerical; ideal; not real; like Bir Thomas More's ideal commonwealth in the ymericans talead of Utonia a word derived according the imaginary island of Utopia, a word derived, according to some, from co, well, and τόπος, place; or, according to others, from oo, not, and τόπος, place.

O-To<sup>7</sup>P<sub>1</sub>-AN-ISM,\* n. Utopian or visionary principles or conduct. Month. Rev.

Ultr. Januar. No. 160. [1. College of the little bag, bladder, or cell. P. Cyc. C. P. Cyc. (Bot.) A little bag, bladder, or cell. P. Cyc. (Bot.) Containing utricles or cells.

UTTER, a. Literally, outer, or situated on the outside:—
placed beyond compass, extreme; excessive; utmost:
complete; total; peremptory; perfect; mere.
UTTER, v. a. [1. UTTERED; pp. UTTERING, UTTERED.] To
speak; to pronounce; to express; to articulate; to disclose; to discover; to publish:—to sell; to vend; to offer, as money.

as money.

IT'TER-A-BLE, a. That may be uttered; expressible.

UT'TER-A-NCE, n. Act of uttering, manner of uttering of speaking; delivery; pronunciation; expression; emission.

[†Extremity. Shak.]

UT'TER-BAR-RIS-TER,\* n. (Law) A barrister allowed to plead only without the bar. Whishaw.

UT'TER-ER, One who utters; a divulger; a sciler.

UT'TER-LY, ad. Fully; completely, perfectly; entirely.

UT'TER-MOST, a. Extreme; being in the highest degree; most remote: utmost.

most remote; utmost. UT'TER-MÖST, n. The extreme part of any thing; the most

UTTRE-MOST, M. The extreme part of any thing; the most that can be; utmost. Hooker.

U'VE-A,\* n. [nvéa, Fr.; uva, L.] (Anat.) The posterior surface of the iris in the eye. Roget.

U'VE-OUS, (vi've-is) a. [uva, L.] Resembling an unripe grape; grapy:—applied to the choroid coat of the eye. Ray.

U'VU-LA, (vi'vu-la) n. [uvula, L.] (Anat.) A small, fleshy protuberance, attached to the soft palate, and hanging over the tongue.

over the tongue.

VX-Ö/R1-OSS, (Vg.-Zö'rę-ūs) a. [uzorius, L.] Submissive to a wife, excessively fond of a wife.

VX-Ö/R1-OUS-V, ad. With fond submission to a wife.

VX-Ö/R1-OUS-NESS, n. Fond submission to a wife.

O'ZE-MX,\* n. A Burman long measure of 12 miles. Mal-

## $\mathbf{V}_{\cdot}$

an English consonant, and the twenty-second letter of the alphabet, has but one sound, and is nearly allied to f; but v is vocal, and f aspirate. It was formerly confounded with the vowel w: and the vowel sound of w mere both represented by the same character, viz., V. See U.— V, as

a numeral, stands for five.

VA/QAN-CY, m. State of being vacant; empty space; vacuity; chasm; space unfilled; state of a post or employment when it is unsupplied; a vacant office or station;

ment when it is unsupplied; a vacant office or station; it time of leisure; intermission.

VN'CANT, a. [Fr.; vacans, L.] Empty; unfilled; void; free; unencumbered; not filled by an incumbent or possessor; thoughtless; empty of thought; idle; not busy.

VN'OATE, s. a. [vaca, L.] [i. vacated; pp. vacating, vacated.] To make vacant or void; to annul; to make of no authority; to quit possession of.

VA-CAPTION, s., [Fr.; vacatie, L.] State of being vacant; state of intermission, as of judicial proceedings, the ex-

ercises of a meminary of learning, or of labor; intermis-

ercises of a seminary of learning, or of labor; intermission; recess; lessure.

[Balley
†VXC'CA-RY, n. [vacca, L.] A cow-house; a cow-hasture.
VXC'C1-NATE, v. a. [vacca, L.] [i. vaccinater, pp. vaccinating, vaccinated.] To inoculate with vaccine matter. Dr. Jenner.
VXC-C1-NX'TION, n. Act of vaccinating; inoculation for
the cow-pox. Dr. Jenner.
VXC'C1-NX-TOR, n. One who practises vaccination, a vac-

vaco-raz-10n., n. one who placeses vaccination, a vaccinist. Sr H. Haiford.
Vac'cine, or Vac'cine, (vak'sin, W. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.;
vak'sin, P.; vak-sen', K.] a. Of or belonging to a cow;
derived from a cow; relating to vaccination, the kine-

pock, or cow-pox.

Vic(cj-Nist,\* n. One who is versed in vaccination; a vaccinator. Ed. Rev.

Vic(cj-Nist,\* n. Ci., [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants or shrubs, including the whortleberry, huckleberry, bilberry, blueberry. berry, &c. P. Cyc.

VXC'IL-LXN-CY, [väs'il-ün-ne, W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; vs-sil'ian-se, S. P.] n. [vacultans, from vacillo, L., vacil-lang Fr.] Act of vacillating; a state of wavering, fluctuation; inconstancy. More. [R.]

VXC'IL-LATE, v. n. [vaculto, L.] I. vacillaped; pp. vacil-lating, vacillated.] To fluctuate; to move backward and forward, to waver; to be inconstant. Cockeral and forward, to waver; to be inconstant. Cockeral Vac'IL-LAT-ING, \* a. Wavering; inconstant. Ed. Rev. Vac'IL-LAT-ING, \* a. [vacultato, L.] Act or state of vacillating; state of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy. VXC'U-LTE, v. a. [vacuus, L.] To evacuation. Bailey. VXC'U-LTG, n. a. [vacuus, L.] Evacuation. Bailey. VXC'U-LTG, n. A philosopher who holds to the doctrine of a vacuum; opposed to a plenst. Boyle.

VA-CU'-TY, n. [vacuita, L.] State of being empty; emptiness; vacant space; vacancy, inanity; a chasm. [VXC'U-DS, (väk'u-üs) a. [vacuus, L.] Empty; unfilled. Milton.

†VAC'U-OUS-NESS, m. State of being empty. W. Mounta-

\*\*VAC'V-DM, n. [L.] (Physics) A portion of space void of matter; empty space.

[VADE, v. n. [vado, L.] To vanish; to pass away. Spen-

VA'DE-ME-CUM,\* [L.] "Go along with me." - A book or manual which a person always carries with him for daily

use. Hamiton.

VI'DI-UM,\* n. (Law) A pledge; a surety. Whishaw.

†VI/FROUS,\* a. [vafer, L.] Crafty; cunning; subtle. More.

, a. [vagabundus, low L.; vagabond, Fr.] without any settled habitation, wanting a Wandering home; strolling; wandering; vagrant.

144'A-BÖND, n. A vagrant, a wanderer, commonly one

VIG'A-BOND, M. A vagrant, a wanderer, commonly of who wanders without the means of honest subsistence. who wanders without the means of honest subsistence. VKG/A-BÖND-AGE, \*n. The character, life, and habits of a vagabond. McCulloch.
VKG/A-BÖND-ISM, \*n. The character and habits of a vagabond; vagabondage. Dr. Allen.
VKG/A-BÖND-IZE, \*v. n. To act as vagabond or vagrant. West. Rev.

tVAGA-BOND-RY, n. Vagrancy; knavery. Cotgrave. VA-GA-RI-OUS,\* a. Having vagaries, capricious, whimsi-

cal. Wilberforce.

Cai. Muserjorce.

VA-GÄRY, n.; pl. VA-GÄRIEŞ. A wandering; a wild freak or fancy, a whim; a caprice.

VA-GÄRY, v. n. [vaguer, Fr.] To wander, to range; to roam; to remove often from place to place. Cotgrave.

VÄGI-ENI, a. [vaguens, L.] Crying like a child. More.

VA-GÏRNA, n.; pl. VAGINZE. (Bot.) A sheath formed by the convolution of a flat petiole round a stein. P. Cyc.

(Anal.) The canal which leads from the external orther to (Anal.) The canal which leads from the external orlice to the uterus. Crabb.

VA-qi'(NAL.\* or VXq'i-NAL.\* [vaj'q-nal, K. Wb. Ash., Dunghuon; va-ji'nal, Sm.] a. Relating to or resembling a

VA-GI'NANT,\* a. (Bot.) Investing, as a sheath. Smart.
VA-GI'NATE,\* n. A sheathed polype, a name of an order of polypes. Brande.

VIG-INO-PEN'NOUS, a. [vagina and penna, I..] (Ent.) Sheath-winged; having the wings covered with sheaths or hard cases, as some insects.

†VIGOUS, a. [vagus, L.; vague, Fr.] Wandering; unset-

tled. Awliffe.

VA'GRAN-CY, m. State or act of a vagrant; a state of wandering; unsettled condition.

wandering; unsettled condition.

Y/GBANT, a. [vagarant, old Fr.] Having no home or
settled residence, wandering; unsettled, vagabond

Y/GBANT, n. One who is in the habit of wandering from
place to place; a beggar, wanderer, vagabond.

Vi/GBANT-NESS,\* n. The state of a vagrant; vagrancy.

Scott.

YÄGUE. (väg) a. [Fr.; vagus, L.] [†Wandering; vagrant.

Hayward.] Unfixed; unsettled, undetermined, indefinite; loose; lax; of uncertain meaning.

VÄGUE'LY,\* (väg'le) ad. In a vague manner. Hawkins.

VÄIL, (väl) a.; pl. VAILS. [Contraction of avail; profit;
advantage. Malone.]—Money given to servants:—also

written vales.—A covering for the face. See Vail.

†VAIL, (vail) v. a. [avaler le bonnet, Fr.] [1. VAILED; pp. VAILING, VAILED.] To let fall; to suffer to descend; to let fall in token of respect; to fall. Shak.

VAIL, (vai) v. a. To cover Johnson. See Vail. tVAIL, v. a. To yield; to show respect by yielding. Dray-

tVAIL, v. z. To yield; to show respect by yielding. Drayton.

VAILIER, n. One who vails. Overbury.

VAI'MÜRE,\* or jVA'MÜRE,\* n. (Fort.) A fore-wall; an outward wall, &c. Hakkuyt. See VAUNTMURE.

VAIN, (van a. [Fr.; vanus, L.] Fruitless; ineffectual; empty; unreal; shadowy, worthless; unsatisfying; idle; spurious:—conceited of what pertains to self, and anxious to display it before others; meanly proud; proud of petty things:—showy; ostentatious.—In vain, to no purpose; to no end; ineffectually; without effect.

VAL VAIN-GLO'RI-OUS, a. [vanus and gleriesus, L.] Vain, boastful, or proud without merit; boasting without performance.

VĀIN-GLO'RI-OUS-LY, ad. With vainglory or empty pride. VĀIN-GLŌ'RI-OUS-NESS,\* n. Quality of being vainglorious.

Scott.

VÄIN-GLÖ'RY, n. [vana glorua, L.] Pride above merit; empty pride or boasting; pride in little things.

VÄIN'LY, ad. In a vain manner; without effect; in vain; proudly; idly.

VÄIN'NESS, n. State of being vain; vanity; pride. Shak.

[R.]
VAIR, (vár) m. [vair, Fr.] (Her.) A kind of fur employed in blazonry, represented by little bell-shaped pieces of alter nate colors. Chambers.
VAIR, { a. [vaire, Fr.] (Her.) Charged or checkered with VAIR<sup>1</sup>Y, } vair; variegated with argent and azure colors. VAISYA; (vulgarly pronounced vise. Malcom.) n. The third caste among the Hindoos, comprehending mer. hants, traders. and cultivators. Malcom.

traders, and cultivators. Malcon.

VĂI'VÕDE, n. [waiwod, Sclavonian.] A prince of the Dacian provinces. — Written also waiwods.

VĂL'ANCE, n. The drapery or fringe hanging round the tester and stead of a bed, named from Valencia, where

tester and stead of a bed, named from Paueral, where it was made. Shak.
†VLL'ANCE, v. a. To decorate with drapery. Shak.
VALE, n. [val, old Fr.; valls, L.] A wide, open space between hills, an expanded valley; a valley. See Valley.
VALE-DIC'TION, n. [valedaco, L.] A wishing of health on separation or taking leave; a farewell. Donne.
VALES VALES COMMENT OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN OF TAKEN

VXL-L-DIC'TO-RY, a. Bidding furewell; taking leave.
VX-L-EN'TJ-A,\* (vy-lën'she-a) n. A stuff made of worsted, cotton, and silk, used for waistcoats. W. Ency.
VXL'EN-TINE, [val'en-tin, S. P. J. F. Ja. E. K. Sm.; val'en-tin, W.] n. A sweetheart chosen, or a love-letter sent, on St. Vulentine's day, that is, the fourteenth of February. Burton

On St. Valentine's Usy, that is, the tourecent of February.

NALE'RI-AN, n. [valeriana, L.; valériane, Fr.] (Bot.) A plant from the root of which an aromatic oil is obtained, a genus of plants, some of which are medicinal.

VALES, \*n. pl. Money given to servants, vails. Dryden.

VAL'FT, [văl'ct, P. J. E. F. Sm. Wb.; va-lêt' or vôl'le, S.; val'ct or val-lêt', W.; vâl'ct or vâl'la, Ja. K.] n. [Fr.] A man-servant who immediately attends on a gentleman's person. Addison. See Varet.

PALET DE CHAMBRE, \* (văl'le-de-shāmbr') n. [Fr.] A footman; a waiting-servant. Qu. Rev.

VAL-F-TŪ-D]-NĀ'RI-ĀN, n. One who is sickly or infirm of health, an invalid; a valetudinary.

VAL-F-TŪ-D]-NĀ'RI-ĀN, ā. [valctudinare, Fr.; valetudo, VAL-F-TŪ-D]-NĀ'RI-ĀN, ja. [valctudinare, Fr.; valetudo, health, infirm of health. Browne.

VAL-F-TŪ-D]-NĀ'RI-ĀN-SM, \*n. State or condition of a valetudinarian, illness. Ed. Rev.

VAL-F-TŪ'D]-N-Ā-RI-N-N-SM, \*n. State of being valetudinary.

Cheyne.

VXL-E-TÜ-DJ-NÄ'RJ-OÜS,\* a. Valetudinary. More. [R.]
VXL-E-TÜ'DJ-NA-RY,\* n. A person of delicate health, or
subject to frequent diseases, a valetudinarian. Dungli-

AL-HXL'LA,\* n. The palace of immortality in Scandinavian mythology, inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle. — Written also walhalla. Brande.

in battle. — Written also malhalla. Rrande.
†VXL'14NCE, (väl'yans) | n. [vaillance, Fr.] Valor; bra†VXL'14N-CY, (väl'yan-ee) | very. Spenser.
VXL'14NT, (väl'yant) a. [vaillant, Fr.] Possessed of valor;
courageous, stout; brave; heroic; gallant.
VXL'14NT, (väl'yant) n. A valiant person. 2 Sam. xxi.
†VXL'14NT-1ZE,\* v. n. To act with valor or bravery. Bp. Hall.

VAL'IANT-LY, (vál'yant-le) ad. Stoutly; bravely.
VXL'IANT-RESS, (vál'yant-nes) n. Valor; bravery.
VXL'IB, a. [valde, Fr., valdus, L.] Strong, powerful;
efficacious; having legal force; having intellectual force;

weighty, conclusive.

VXL'-DĀTE,\*v. a. To make valid. Qu. Rev. [R.]

VXL-DĀTE,\*v. a. Act of making valid. Geol. Tracts. [R.]

VA-LD'-TY, n. [validité, Fr.] State of being valid; strength; legal force, force.

VXL'D-LY, ad. In a valid manner; with validity.

Todd.
VÄL'In-NESS,\* n. Validity. Scott.
VÄL'In-NESS,\* n. Validity. Scott.
VÄL'In-NESS,\* n. A tube for drawing liquor from a cask at the bung-hole. Maunder.
VA-LÎSE' or VA-LÎSE', [vg-lēz', Sm. R.; vg-lēs', K. Wb.]
n. [valise, Fr.] A portmanteau; a traveller's cloak-bag; wallet. B. Jonson.
VXL'LAN-CY, n. A large wig that shades the face. Dryden. [R.] See VALANCE.
VAL-LÀ'TION, n. [vallatus, L.] An intrenchment. Warton.

VXL-LA-TO-RY, a. Enclosing as by measure. Browns.
VXL-LES-NE'RI-A,\* n. (Bot.) A plant that grows at the
bottom of fresh water rivers and lakes. Farm. Ency.

VAL'LEY, (val'le) n.; pl. VAL'LEYS [vallée, Fr.; vallis, L.]
A low ground; a hollow between hills; a date. A vale
is sometimes used as more contracted than a valley, but
less so than a glen. Valley is also used for a more extended
tract, as the valley of a river.—(Arch.) The internal
angle formed by two inclined sides of a roof.

PAL'LUM, n. [L.] (Fort.) A rampart with which Roman
armies enclosed their camps; a trench; a wall. Warton.
VA-LO'N;-A,\* n. A kind of acorn used by tanners, imported from the Levant and the Morea. Ure.
VAL'QR, n. [valleur, Fr.; valor, L.] Personal bravery;
strength; prowess; courage; intrepidity, gallantry;
fearlessness.

strength; presents.

VXL'OR-OUS, a. Brave; stout; valuant. Spenser.

VXL'OR-OUS-LY, ad. In a brave manner, Sheak.
VXL'U-A-BLE, (vkl'yu-s-bl) a. [valable, Fr.] Having value;
of great value or price; estimable, costly; precious,
worthy.

worthy.

VAL'U-A-BLE-NESS, n. Preciousness; worth. Johnson.

VAL'U-A-BLES,\* n. pl. Things of value; goods. Ec. Rev.

VAL-U-A'TION, n. Act of setting a price or value, appraisement, value set upon any thing.

VAL'U-A-TOR, n. An appraiser; one who sets a price.

VAL'U-A-TOR, n. An appraiser; one who sets a price.

VAL'U-C, (val'yu) n. [Fr., valor, L.] Worth as estimated by some rate or standard; price; worth; rate, an equivalent; account. estimated

by some rate or standara; price; worth; rate, an equivalent; account; estimation.

VXL'UE, (vál'yu) v. a. [valoir, Fr.] [i. valued; pp. valued; no, valued.] To rate at a certain price; to rate highly, to have in high esteem; to appraise, to estimate; to be equal in worth to; to take account of, to compute, to colculate it to assert the personnel.

calculate; to assess, to appreciate, to esteem, to prize.

Văl'UE-LESS, a. Being of no value; worthless, Shak.

Văl'U-ER, (văl'yu-er) n. One who values; valuator. Fell.

Văl'VăTE,\* a. (Bot.) Relating to a valve; resembling a valve; valvular. P. Cyr.

Vălyu (Valv) n. Ingling I. 1. A folding door: a provible.

valve; valvular. P. Cyc.

Välve, (valv) n. [valva, L.] A folding door:— a movable cover to an aperture:— a close lid affixed to a tube, or hollow piston, or aperture in a vessel, opening only in one direction:—a kind of membrane:—a division of a shell-fish, or of the fruit of a plant.

Välved, (välvd) a. Furnished with valves. Arnott.

Välved, n. A little valve; a valvule. Smart.

Välved, a. Relating to, or resembling, a valve; valvate. Loudon.

VXL/VULe, n. [Fr.] A little valve; valvet.
VXM'BRĀCE,\* n. [avant-bras, Fr.] The piece, in plate armor, which served as a protection to the arm below the

nior, which served as a procession to the aim below the elbow; vantbrace. Brande.

VXMP, n. [avamples, old Sp.] The upper leather of a shoe or boot immediately above the sole, a sock.

VXMP, v. a. [t. vample, pp. vamples, vample.] To piece, as an old thing with some new part.—To vamp up, to repair; to mend for the purpose of show.

VXMP'ER, n. One who vamps or mends. VXMP'ER, v. n. To vapor or swagger. Gross. [North of England.]

Nam'pirg., [Fr.; vampyr, Ger.] A pretended demon or blood-sucking spectre, the object of superstitious dread among many nations of Europe:—a species of bat, a small animal of South America.

'Amp'LET,\* n. A piece of steel formed like a funnel, placed on a tilting spear just before the hand, in order to

ecure it. Crabb.

Secure it. Crass.

VXN, s. [avant, Fr.] The front, especially of an army, the first line. Millon. [van, Fr.; vannus, L.] Any thing spread wide by which a wind is raised, a fan, a wing with which the air is beaten:—a light covered wagon, or with which the air is beaten: —a light covered wagon, or carriage for conveying passengers: —a cart such as is used at an alms-house.

†VAN, v. a. [vanner, Fr.] To fan, to winnow. Bacon.

VAN, ADTE,\* n. Same as vanadiate. Ure.

VANAD-1-ATE,\* n. A salt formed from vanadic acid and a base. Brande.

base. Brande.

base. Brands.

Va-NAD';c,\* a. (Chem.) Relating to vanadium; derived from vanadium. Ure,
Va-NAD';-NiTE,\* n. (Min.) A vanadiate of lead. Dana.
Va-NA'D-1-Mi,\* n. (Min.) A rare metal, discovered in Swedish iron in 1830, remarkable for its ductility. Urc.
VIN-COU'RIER, (vin.kô'fer) [vin.kūr'yur, S.; vin.kôr-ept, Sm.] n. [avant-courer, Fr.] A harbinger; a light-armed soldier; an avant-courier.
VIN'DAL,\* n. One of the fierce barbarous people who formerly inhabited the shores of the Baltic; a barbarian.

Ency.

VAN-DL'/IC, [van-dil'ik, K. Sm. Wb.; văn'da-lik, Todd, Devie.] a. Relating to the Vandals; resembling the Vandals; barbarous.

VAN'DAL-IBM, n. The rude and barbarous state or character of the Vandals; barbarity.

VAN-DYBC, n. A. kind of handkerchief for the neck, with indentations and points; so named from a painter.

VANE, n. [vaeze, D.] A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind, and show the direction of the wind; a

weather-cock; - a sight made to slide in a philosophical

instrument, &c.: — the beard of a feather.

VXn'ross,\* n. (Fort.) A ditch outside of the counterscarp, usually full of water. Scott.

usually full of water. Sect.

VNo.9,\* n. (Naul.) A rope for steadying the extremity of the peak of a gaff to a ship's side. Brands.

VN'GUARD, (vin'gard) n. [avant-garde, Fr.] The front or first line of the army.

VN-N'L'A, n. [van'de, Fr.] (Bot.) A plant; a genus of plants, unctuous and aromatic, used in confectionery and in flavours becality for

VAN'ISH, v. n. [vanesco, L.; évaneur, Fr.] [i. vanished; pp. vanishing, vanishied.] To lose perceptible existence, to pass away from the sight, to disappear; to pass away, to be lost.

VAN'ISHED, (van'isht) a. Having disappeared; having no

VÄN'ISHED, (vän'isht) a. Having disappeared; having no perceptible existence. Popr.
VÄN'I-TY, n. [vanitas, L., vanité, Fr.] State or quality of being vain, love of indiscriminate admiration, ostentation; vain pride, conceit, pride operating on small occasions:—emptiness, inanity; fruitless desire; empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle show; unsubstantial enjoyment, petty object of pride.
VÄN'QUISH, (väng'kwish) v. a. [vaincre, Fr.] [i. van Quishid); pp. vanquishid, to surmount; to confute.
VÄN'QUISH-A-BLE, (väng'kwish-2-bl) a. That may be vanquished; conquerable.
VÄN'QUISH-ER. (vang'kwish-er) n. Conqueror: subduer.

VAN'QUISH-ER, (vang'kwish-er) n. Conqueror; subduer. VAN-QUISH-MFNT,\* n. The state of being vanquished; conquest. Bp. Hall. [R.]

Conquest. Bp. Hadi. [R.]

VÄN'TAÇE, n. Gain, profit. Sidney. Superiority, con venionce, advantage. Shak. [R.] See ADVANTAOE. †

VÄN'TAÇE, v. a. To profit, to advantage. Spenser.

VÄN'TAÇE, GRÖÜND, n. Superiority; state in which one has better means of action than another. South.

VANT'BRACE, n. [avant-bras, Fr.] Armor for the arm; VANT'BRASS, vambrace. Shak. VAP'ID, a. [vapidus, L.] Having the spirit evaporated;

VAP'[D, a. [vapulus, L.] Having the spirit evaporated; dead; spiritless, not sprightly, tasteless; flat; stale. VA-PlD'[-TY,\* n. Vapulness. Ch. Ob. VXP'[D-V,\* ad. In a vapul manner. Dr. Allen. VXP'[D-NESS, n. State of being vapul or spiritless. VX'[DR, n. [vapeur, Fr.; vaper, L.] An elastic fluid rendered aeriform by heat, —the vapor of water is called steam — any thing exhalable, fume, steam:—wind; flatulence:—mental fume, vanu imagination; something unreal.—pl. Nervous debuity, with depression of spirits, hypochondria: inclancholy. spleen.

unreal. — pl. Nervous debility, with depression of spirits, hypochondria; melancholy, spleen.

NAPOR, v. n. [vaporo, L.] [l. vafored; pp. vaforing, vafored.] To evaporate, to pass in a vapor or fume; to emit fumes: — to bully, to brag; to boast. Ld. Dorset. VAPOR, v. a. To effuse, or scatter in vapor; to evaporate. Bacon.

VXP-O-RA-BIL/I-TY,\* n. Capacity of vaporization. Knowles. VXP/O-RA-BLE,\* a. That may be changed into vapor; vaporizable. Smart.

†VAP'Q-RATE, v. n. To emit vapors ; to evaporate ; to vapor-

VAP-O-RATION, n. [Fr.; vaporatio, L.] Act of vaporizing; evaporation. Biblioth. Bibl. 1.

evaporation. Biblioth. Bibl. 1.

VA'POR-BATH,\* n. (Chem.) A bath heated by steam; a vessel in which a body is placed in order to receive the vapor arising from boiling water. Hamilton.

VA'POR-BO, (va'purd) a. Moist, splenetic. Green.

VA'POR-ER, m. One who vapors; a boaster. Ruchardson.

VA'POR-ER, m. One who vapors; a boaster. Ruchardson.

VA'POR-ING-LY, ad. In a bullying or bragging manner.

VA'POR-ING-LY, ad. In a bullying or bragging manner.

VA'POR-I-ZA-BLE,\* a. That may be evaporized. Brande.

VAP'OR-I-ZA-BLE,\* a. That may be evaporized. Brande.

VAP'OR-IZE,\* v. a. [1. vaporizes) pp. vaporizing, vaporized. Brande.

VAP'OR-IZE,\* v. a. He or that which vaporizes. Standard.

VA-POR-OSE',\* a. Full of vapor, vaporous. Arbuthnot.

VA'POR-OUS, a. [vaporeux, Fr.] Full of vapor; fumy; windy; flatulent; vapory.

VA-POR-OSE, a. [vaporeux, Fr.] Full of vapor; fumy; windy; flatulent; vapory.
VA'POR-OSS, Sa., Quality of being vaporous.
VA'POR-OSS-NESS, m. Quality of being vaporous.
VA'POR-VOS-NESS, m. Quality of being vaporous.
VA'POR-VOS-NESS, m. Quality of being vaporous.
VA'POR-V, a. Full of vapor, vaporous; peevish; bumorsome. Thomson.
VA-PL-A-This, a. [vapulo, L.] Act of beating or whiptVA'RE, n. A wand or staff of justice. Howell.
VA'RI-A-BIL', -T. Variableness. McCullock.
VA'RI-A-BIL', -T. Variable; inconstant; fickle.
VA'RI-A-BLE-NESS, m. Changeableness; mutability.
VA'RI-A-BLE, a. (Fr.; variable, y. L.) inconstantly.
VA'RI-A-BLE, of. Changeably; mutably; inconstantly.
VA'RI-A-NCE, n. State of varying; variation; difference; alienation; discord; disagreement; dissension.
VA'RI-ANT, a. Variable; inconstant. Chaueer.—Used in Scotland, and sometimes in England and the United States. Jamieson. Gent. Mag.
VA'RI-ATE, v. a. [varatus, L.] To change; to alter; to vary. Bp. Taylor. This old word is sometimes used

in America, particularly by clergymen; but it is regarded as obsolete in England. Pickering.

VA-R-A'TION, n. (variatie, L.; variation, Fr.] Act of varying; state of being varied; change; mutation; difference; deviation; vicissitude; variety.—(Gram.) Change in the termination of nouns or verbs; inflection.—(Astron.) Inequality of motion.—(Awat.) The variation of the compass is the deviation of the magnetic needle from an exact parallel with the meridian. pass is the deviation of the parallel with the meridian.

pass is the deviation.

Parallel with the meridian.

VAR-J-CEL'LA,\* n. (Med.) The chicken-pox, a disease characterized by eruptions on the body. Dunglison.

VAR-J-COSE',\* a. Relating to varix; dilated. Dunglison.

VAR-J-COSS, [var'e-kūs, P. K. Wh.; vā're-kūs, Sm.] a. [var'cosus, L.] Swelled, as a vein; diseased with dilatation; varicose. Sharpe.

VA'RIED,\* (vā'rjd) p. a. Diversified; having a variety.

Thomson.

Thomson.

IVA'RI-E-GATE, [vā're-e-gāt, S. W. J. Ja. Sm.: vā're-e-gāt
or vār'e-e-gāt, P.] v. a. [væregatæ, school L.] [t. varieGATED; pp. variedating, variedate). To make various; to vary; to diversify; to stain with different colors.
E-g-"All our orthospists are uniform in placing the
accent on the first syllable of this word, and all sound
the a as in vary, except Mr. Elphiston, Mr. Perry, and
Buchanan, who give it the short sound, as in carry."

Walker.

||VA-RI-E-GA'TION, n. Act of variegating; state of being

| VA-EI-E-GA'TION, N. Act of variegating; state of being variegated; diversity of colors. Evelyn.
VA-EI'E-TY, n. [variété, Fr., varietas, L.] Intermixture of one thing with another, change; variation; difference; diversity:—many and different kinds; a medley:—one thing of many different, in which sense it has a nlural.

VA'RI-FÖRM, \* a. Having different forms. Maunder. [B. VA'RI-FF,\* v. a. To diversify; to color variously. Swept. [R.]
VAR'I-CO-CELE, v. (Med.) A swelling of the veins of the
spermatic cord. Brande.

VA-RIO-LA,\* n. [L.] The small-pox. Brande.
VA-RIO-LAR,\* a. Same as variolous. Smart.
VĀ-RI-OL/IC,\* a. Relating to variola or the small-pox.

VARI-O-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A porphyritic rock consisting of an imperfectly crystallized aggregate of felspar and quartz. Brande

VA'RI-Q-LÖID,\* [vär'e-q-loïd, K. Dunglison; vä're-q-loïd, Wb.; va-ri'q-löid, Sm.] n. (Med) Modified small-pox, or the small-pox modified by previous inoculation or vac-

chation. Dunglison.

VA-RI'O-LOÜS, [va-ri'o-lüs, Ja. Sm. Ash, Todd, Maunder; va-ri'o-lüs or vā-ro-o'lus, K.; vā'ro-o-lüs, Wb.] a. [vario-lu, L.] Relating to the small-pox or varioloid; having marks like those of the small-pox.

VA-RI-O'RUM,\* [L.] Containing a variety.— An abbreviated Latin phrase, (cum notic variorum.)—Variorum chiions are editions of works in which the notes of the

various commentators are inserted. Croker.

Vă/B<sub>1</sub>-Oüs, a. [varius, L.] Containing a variety; different; soveral; divers; sundry; manifold; changeable, unfixed; unlike each other; variegated; diversified.

Vă/B<sub>1</sub>-Oüs-Ly, ad. In a various manner. Bacon.

Vă/B<sub>1</sub>-OïTE,\* n. (Min.) A remiform, green mineral.

Dana.

Plana.

PA'RIX, n.; pl. vXR';-c\(\tilde{E}\); E.; varics, Fr.] (Med.) A dilatation or swelling of a vein; a tumor.

VAR'LET, n. [variet, old Fr., now valet.] A page, or knight's follower; any servant or attendant; a valet. Spenser. A term of reproach; a scoundrel, a rascal. Shak.

State.
VAR'LET-EV, n. The rabble; crowd; populace. State.
VAR'NISH, n. [verais, Fr.; veraix, L.] A fluid, which,
when spread thin upon a solid substance, becomes dry,
and forms a glossy coating impervious to air and moisture:—an artificial covering to give a fair appearance; a

ure: — an arthorm covering to give a fair appearance; a gloss; a cover; palliation.

VAR'NIBH, E. A. [BOTRISSET, DETRIT, Fr.] [i. VARNISHED; pp. VARNISHINO, VARNISHED.] To cover with varnish or something shining: — to give a fair color or covering to; to gloss; to palliate; to hide with color of rhetoric.

VARNISHERE. E. One who wearshopes: conderme.

VAR'NISH-ER, m. One who varnishes; an adorner. VAR'NISH-ING,\* n. The act of covering with varnish;

VAR'NSH-ING,\* n. The act of covering with varnish; materials for varnish.

VAR'VELS, n. pl. [vervelles, Fr.] Silver rings about the leg of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved.

WARIVE also vervel.

VAR'VI-CITE,\* n. (Min.) An ore of manganese. P. Cyc.

VA'RY, v. a. [verior, L.; verior, Fr.] [t. varier); pp. varving, variel. To make various; to change; to make of different kinds; to alter; to diversify; to variegate.

gate.

Vi'ry, v. s. To be changeable; to appear different; to
skier; to become unlike itself; to deviate; to disagree;
to differ; to dissent; to shift colors.
†Vi'ry, n. Change; alteration. Shak.
Vis'cy-lar, c. [vssculum, L.] Having vessels that con-

tain air or fluids; formed as vessels containing air; fuß of vessels.— Vascular system, that part of the animal economy which relates to the vessels.

VAS-CU-LAE': T.R., a. State or quality of being vascular.

VAS-CU-LIF': ER-COS, a. [vasculum and foro, L.] (Bet.)

Having seed-vessels divided into ceils. Gumey.

VASC, or VASE, [vās, W.P. J. F. Sm. R.; vās, S. E. K.

Wb. Kewnek, Scott; vāz or vās, Ja.] n. [vass, Fr.; vas,

L.] A large ornamental cup or pitcher; a vessel usually ornamented with sculpture of fruits, flowers, cc.; a vessel generally for show rather than use:—the termination of a column, pedestal, &c.; a solid piece of ornamental marble. ornamental marble.

The wind of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the series of the Mr. Sheridan has pronounced this word so as to

VAs'sAL, n. [passal, Fr.; vassallo, It.; vassus, low L.] A holder of a fief, by fealty or service, of a feudal superior

holder of a fiel, by featity or service, of a feudal superior or lord; a subject; a dependant; a servant:—one who surrenders to power, used in contempt; a slave. YVXs'8AL,\* a. To subject; to anslave. Feltham.
VXs'8AL,\* a. Servile, subservient. Watts.
VXs'8AL,\* a. Servile, subservient. Watts.
VXs'8AL-AQE, n. [casselage, Fr.] The state of a vassal; tenure at will; servitude; slavery, dependence.
VXs'8AL-RY,\* n. The body of vassals. Lord John Russell.
VXsT, a. [caste, Fr.; vastus, L.] Very large; great; enormous: immense. mous; immense.

Mous; immense.
†VÄST, n. [vastum, L.] An empty waste. Shak.

VAS-TA'TION, n. [vastatio, L.] Act of laying waste,
waste; devastation; destruction, declension. Bp. Hall.
†VAS-TIO'I-TY, n. [vastats, L.] Wideness; immensity.
Shak. [Barbarous.]

Shack. [Darparous.]
VXS'T:TÖDE,\* n. Immensity, vastness. Foster. [R.]
VXS'T:TODE,\* n. Immensity agree Temple.
VXS'T'NSS, n. Immensity, enormous greatness. Walter.
VXS'TO,\* n. (Eag. law) A writ against tenants for terms of life or years committing waste. Whishaw.

life or years committing waste. Whishaw. VAST'Y, a. Large; enormously great, vast. Shak. [R.] VXT, n. [vat, D., fat, Sax.] A large vessel in which liquors are kept in the immature state, a cistern of tanners or brewers. — Sometimes written fat.

NAT'-CAN,\* n. The palace of the pope at Rome. Ency.

VXT'-CAN,\* n. An adherent to the Vatican. Ec. Rev.

VXT'-CIDE, n. [vates and cado, L.] The murder or murderer of a prophet or poot. Pope.

VX-TIC-NAL, a. [vaticinans, L.] Containing predictions, forcelling. Warton.

VA-TIC'I-NATE, v. R. [vaticinor, L.] [i. vaticinated; pp. vaticinating, vaticinated.] To prophesy, to forestell. Howell. [R.]

Howell. [B.] VA-TiCi-NATE,\* v. a. To prophesy; to foretell. Ch. Ob. VA-TiCi-NATE,\* v. a. To prophesy; to foretell. Ch. Ob. VA-TiCi-NATION, n. [old Fr.; vaticinatio, L.] Act of prophesying; prediction; prophecy. Besitley. VAUDE/vIL, (vöd/vIl) n. [vaudeville, Fr.] A species of light song, often satirical; a song sung about the streets, a. t. thad. a string again.

light song, orden saturca; a song sung about are succes, a ballad; a trivial strain.

||VAULT, [vawit, P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; vawt, S.; vawit or vawt, W. K.] n. [voulte, old Fr., volta, It.; voluta, low L.] An arched roof, so contrived that the stones, bricks, and other materials of which it is constructed, sustain and there materials of which it is constructed, assuming and keep each other in their places, a continued arch, a cellar; a cave; a cavern; a repository for the dead.

|VAULT, v. a. [voulter, old Fr.] [i. vaultrec; pp. vaulting, vaultrec.] To arch, to shape to a vault; to cover with

an arch.

||VAULT, v. n. ||voltiger, Fr.; volteggiare, It.| To leap, to jump; to play the tumbler or posture-master. Drydes.

VAULT, n. A leap; a jump; a skip; a bound.

†VAULT'AGE, n. Arched cellar. Shak.

VAULT'ER, n. A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.

VAULT'ER, n. A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.

VAULT'ER, n. A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.

VAULT'ER, n. A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.

VAULT'Y, a. Arched; concave; vaulted. Shak.

||VAUNT, or VAUNT; [vawnt, S. W. P. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; vant, J. Wb. Nares] v. a. [vanter, Fr.] [i vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaunting, vaun

tion. Millon.

| WAUNT, v. m. To play the braggart; to talk with ostentation; to make vain show; to boast; to giory; to brag.

| WAUNT, n. Brag; boast; vain ostentation. Spearer.

| YAUNT n. [avant. Fr.] The first part. Shak.

VAUNT-COURIER, (ving-kô'rēr) m. [avant-coursur, Fr.] A precursor. Shak. Bee Vancourier.

| WAUNT'ER, n. [venters, Fr.] Boastor; braggart.

| WAUNT'FOL, a. Boastful; ostentatious. Spearer.

VAUNT'ING-LY, ad. In a vaunting manner; boastfully.
VAUNT'MURE, n [avant-mur, Fr.] (Fort.) A front or false
wall; a work raised before the main wall:— written also varmure, vaimure, and vaumure. Camden.

VAUQUE'LIN-ITE,\* (vok'lin-It) n. (Min.) A dark-green or blackish mineral. Dana.

blackish mineral. Dana.

YAYA-SOR, or YAYA'48-SOR, n. [vanasseur, Fr.] (Feudal law) One who, himself holding of a superior lord, has others holding under him; an ancient dignity, next below a baron:—a term applied to a poor gentleman in the old French romances.—Written also vavascur and asour.

\*VALVA-SO-BY,\* n. Land held by a vavasor. Whishaw.

†VÄVA-SO-BY,\* n. The fore-part. Shak.

\*VEADER,\* n. The 13th month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, the embolismic month. Crabb.

VEAL, (vel) n. [veau, Fr.] The flesh of a calf killed for the table.

VEAL'-CUT-LET,\* n. A steak or slice of veal broiled or to

the table.

VEAL'-CÜT-LET,\* n. A steak or slice of veal broiled or to be broiled. Ash.

VEAL'-PIE,\* n. A pie made of veal. Booth.

(VECK, n. [veckia, it.; vetula, L.] An old woman. Chaucer.

(VEC'TION, n. [veckio, vectto, L.] Act of carrying. Batley.

VEC'T-T'ITON, n. The act of carrying. Arbuthnot.

VEC'TOR,\* n. (Astron.) A straight line conceived to be drawn from the centre of a planet to the centre of the sun:—called also radius vector. Brande.

[Bacon. [VEC'TURE, (vEkt'yur) n. [vectura, L.] Act of carrying. VE'D'A', \* or VF-D'A', \* n., pl. VEDAs. The name by which the Hindoos designate the body of their scriptures or sacred writings:—sometimes called veckam, and bedam.—There are four veckas, viz.: Rig, Yajust, Saman, and Atharoan.—Vecka is accented on the first syllable by Knowlee, Webster, and Brande, and on the second by Smart.

VE-D'X'TA,\* n. A sect among the Hindoos, whose theory of philosophy is professedly founded on the Vedas. Brande.

Brande.

VE-DETTE',\* n. [védette, Fr. ; vedetta, It.] A sentinel on horseback, detached to reconnoitre the enemy. Boiste.

horseback, detached to reconnoitre the enemy. Hoiste.

VĒĒR, v. n. [verer, Fr.] [t. verrer or perenter or about. Milton.

VĒĒR, v. a. To turn; to change.—(Naul.) To give a ship more scope of cable; to let any thing drop astern by a rope; to wear.— To veer away, to slack a cable, and let it run out; to let out a rope gently.— To veer and haul, v. a.

To pull tight and slacken alternately, as a rope.— v. n.

To change the direction, as the wind. See Wear.

USED/LATY v. The may change or he changed. Todd.

To change the direction, as the wind. See Wear.
VEER'A-BLE, a. That may change or be changed. Todd.
VEER'ING, n. Act of turning or changing. Addison.
VEER'ING,\* p. a. Turning about; turning aside, letting out.
VEG-E-TA-BLE, (vid')c-ta-bi) n. [regetables, school L.,
végétable, Fr.] An organized body destitute of sensation, any thing that has vegetable life, as a tree or plant;
a plant: — a plant or root cultivated for the table.
VEG'E-TA-BLE. a. Belonging to a plant or to vegetation

a plant:—a plant or root cultivated for the table.

VEG'E-TA-BLE, a. Belonging to a plant or to vegetation, having the nature of plants.

VEG'E-TAL, a. [vegetal, Fr.] Having power to cause growth. Burton.

VEG'E-TAL, n. A vegetable. B. Jonson.

VEG'E-TALE, v. n. [vegeto, L.] [I. VEGETATED, pp. VEGETATED, v. n. [vegeto, L.] [I. VEGETATED, pp. VEGETATED, TO grow, as a vegetable or a plant, to shoot out; to sprout; to grow without sensation.

VEG-E-TA'TION, n. [Fr., from vegeto, L.] Act of vegetating; growth of plants:—plants collectively.

VEG'E-TA-TIVE, a. [vegetat/Fr.] Growing or causing to grow, as plants.

VEG'E-TA-TIVE-NESS, n. The quality of producing grow as plants.

VEG'E-TA-TIVE-NESS, n. The quality of producing grow, as plants.

VEG'E-TA-TIVE-NESS, n. The quality of producing grow, as plants.

VE-VE-TA-TIVE-NESS, a. The quality of producing growth.

Bp. Taylor.

Eger [a. [vegetus, L.] Vigorous; active, sprightly.

Bp. Taylor.

VE-VE-TIVE, a. [vegeto, L.] Vegetable; vegetative. TusVE-VE-TIVE, n. A vegetable. Sandys.

VE-VE-TIVE, n. A vegetable. Sandys.

VE-VE-TO-AN'I-MAL,\* a. Partaking of the nature both of
a vegetable and an animal. Brande.

VE-VE-TO-BN, a. [vegetus, L.] Lively; vegeto. B. Jonson.

VE-VE-MENCE, n. [vehementa, L.] Quality of being vehement; violence; impetuosity; force; ardor, mental violence; fervor.

VE-VIE-MENCY, a. Same as vehemens. L.] Violent; forcible;
ardent; eager; fervent; impetuous; passionate; headstrong; urgent.

VE-MI-CLE, (ve'he-kl) n. [vehussium, L.] That in which
any thing is carried; that by means of which any thing
is conveyed; a carriage; a support; conveyance.— A

wagon is a vehicle of conveyance for goods; a book or a
newspaper is a vehicle of information; oil is a vehicle of
for the pointer; a particular menstruum is a vehicle
for the colution of a salt or a gum. Francis.

VE-MI-CLED.\* (ve'he-kld) a. Furnished with a vehicle.

Green.

Gren

Vr-HIC'U LAR, a. [vshicularis, L.] Belonging to a vehicle; forming a vehicle; vehiculary. Tucker.

VE-HIC'U-LA-RY,\* a. Relating to a vehicle; vehicular

Ethies.

VEH'Mig.,\* a. Applied to oriminal courts of justice established in Germany during the middle ages. Brands.

VEH., (vāl) n. [volsm, L.] A thin cover let down over the face; a curtain; a mask:—a blind; a cover; a disguise.

VEH., (vāl) v.a. [i. vehlen; pp. vehleng, vehlen.] To cover with a veil; to cover; to invest; to hide; to conceal; to discusse. ceal; to disguise.

ceal; to disguise.

VEIL/LESS, 'vial'les) a. Destitute of a veil. Millman.

VEIN, (vān) n. An elastic tube, in animal bodies, which receives the blood from the extreme arteries, and returns it to the heart:—in plants, a tube or passage for the sap:—in mineralogy, a crack or fissure filled with something of a distinct kind, as a metallic ore in a rock; a streak or wave, as in marble:—tendency or turn of the mind or genius; humor; temper; current; continued production strain; quality.

genius; numo; temper; current; continued products strain; quality.

VEIN,\* (vān) v. a. To form or mark with veins. Kirby.

VEIN,\* (vān) a. Relating to the veins. Boyle.

VEINED, (vānd) a. Having veins; streaked.

VEINED, (vānd) a. Destitute of veins. Smith.

VEIN'Y, (va'ne) a. [vcincux, Fr.] Full of veins; streaked; veined. Thomson.

VE-LEL'LA,\* n. [volum, L.] (Zool.) A genus of acephalous animals, that are wasted on the water. Roget. VE-LIF'ER-OUS, a. [voluser, L.] Carrying sails. Evolum. [R.] [VEL-1-TA'TION, n. [volutato, L.] A skirmish; a light contest. Burton.

test. Burton.

VEL-LE'[-TY, n. [velléité, Fr.; velleitas, L.] The scholastic term used to signify the lowest degree of desire. Locke. 
†VEL'LET, or †VEL'LUTE, n. Velvet. See Velver VEL'L-CATE, v. a. [velleo, L.] [1. VELLICATED, pp. VEL-LICATING, VELLICATED.] To twitch, to pluck; to act by stimulation. Bacon.

VEL-LI-CA'TION, n. [vellicatio, L.] A twitching; stimulation. Bacon.

VEL-LON', \* n. [Sp.] A kind of money in which accounts

are kept in many parts of Spain. Hamilton.

VEL'LUM, n. [vélin, Fr.; vetulinum, low L.] A fine kind of parchment made of calfskin, or sometimes of lambskin.

VEL'LUM-Y.\* a. Relating to, or like, vellum. Ec. Rev.
VE-LÖÇ'I-PEDE,\* n. [veloz and pes, L.] A machine of locomotion, or a vehicle moved by the impulse given to it

comotion, or a vehicle moved by the impulse given to it by the rider's feet against the ground;—invented at Manheim, Germany, in 1817, by M. Drais. Brande.

VE-LÖÇ'İ-TY, n. [viclocute, Fr.; velocutas, L.] The measure of swiftness with which a bedy moves; rapidity, celerity, fleetness, speed; swiftness.

VEL'VEE, or †VE-LÜBE', n. [velours, Fr.] Velvet. Shak.

VLL'VET, n. [velous, velours, Fr.; velluto, It.] A rich kind of silk stuff, with a close, soft, fine shag or nap; also a species of cotton stuff, velveteen.

VEL'VET, a. Made of velvet, velvety; soft, delicate.

VEL'VET, v. n. To paint velvet. Peacham.

VEL'VETED,\* a Partaking of the nature of velvet. Quin.

VEL'VET-ED,\* a Pivellution, II.] A kind of cotton stuff, made in imitation of velvet, a sort of fustion.

VEL'VET-RÜN-NER,\* n. A bird having black and smooth feathers. Crabb.

feathers. Crabb.

feathers. Crabb.

Ver-ty.\* a. Resembling velvet; soft and delicate. Urc.

VE'NAL. a. [Fr.; venalis, L.] That may be purchased or bought, used in a bad sense: — moreonary; hireling; base. — [ven.] Relating to or contained in the veins, veined, venous.

VE-NL'(-TY, n. [vénalité, Fr.] State or quality of being venal, mercenariness, prostitution.

VEN'A-RY, a. [venarium, low L.] Relating to hunting. Blackstone. [R.]

VE-NL'(C.) a. [vonaticus, L.] Used in hunting. How.

Blackstone. [R.]

VE-NAT'IC,

a. [venatious, L.] Used in hunting. Hower Nat'IC,

VE-NAT'IC,

ell. [R.]

IVE-NAT'ICO,

ell. [R.]

IVE-NAT'ICON,

ell. [R.]

IVE-NAT'ICON,

location,

venation,

location,

VEND-TO'SIR-LL-\*A Relating to hunting; venatic. Qu. Rev.

VEND,

v. a. [vendre, Fr.; vende, L.] [1. VENDED; pp. VENDING,

VENDED, To sell, to offer to sale. Boyle.

VENDEE, n. [vendeur, Fr.] A seller. See VENDOL.

VENDEE, n. [vendeur, Fr.] A seller. See VENDOL.

VENDEE, n. State of being vendible. Taylor.

VENDIBLE, L. S. (vendebles, L.] That may be sold; salable; marketable.

VEN'DI-BLE, n. Any thing offered to sale. Howell.

VEN'DI-BLE, n. Ses, n. The state of being salable.

VEN'DI-BLY, ad. In a salable manner. Sherwood.

[VEN'DI-BLY, ad. In a salable manner. Sherwood.

[VEN'DI-TA'TION, n. [vendetatto, L.] Boastful displny. B.

Jonson.

(ven-dish'un) n. [Fr.; venditio, L.] Sale,

Jonson.
VRN-DI'TION, (ven-dish'un) n. [Fr.; venditio, L.] Sale, the act of selling.
VEN-DO's', n. (Law) One who sells any thing:—used with reference to vendes, or purchaser. Whishaw.
VEN-DUE', n. [vendre, vends, Fr.] A public auction. Dr. Frankin, 1789. Cr. This word is in use in the United States and the West Indies; but it is not common in England, though it is found in the recent English dictionaries of Knowles, Oswald, and Smart.

VEN-DUE'-MES'TER,\* n. An auctioneer. Oswald.
VENEER, [ve-nēr', W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; fin-nēr',
S.] v. a. [i. veneered, pp. veneereno, veneered.] To
cover or inlay, as common wood with thin pieces of
more valuable wood.
VE-NEER',\* n. A thin piece or slice of wood for veneering
VE-NEER',\* n. The art or act of covering or inlaying

with wood different from that of the ground-work. Brands VE-NET 1-CAL,\* a. Addicted to sorcery or poisoning, vene-ficial. Bacon.

ncial. Bacon.

VEN'E-FICE, (věn'e-fis) n. [veneficium, L.] The practice of poisoning. Bailey.

VEN-E-FI'/CIAL, (věn-e-fish'al) a. Acting by poison; venefical. Bruone. [R.]

VEN-E-FI'/CIOUS, (věn-e-fish'us) a. Poisonous, bewitching. Broone. [R.]

VEN-E-FI'/CIOUS-LY, (věn-e-fish'us-le) ad. By poison.

NEWLE-FI'CLOUS-LY, (von-t-11sh us-14) ad. by poison. Browne. [R.]
VEN'E-MOUS, a. Venomous. See Venomous.
VEN'E-NĀTE, [vēn'e-nāt, W. P. J. F. Ja. K.; ve-nē'nāt, S. Sm. R.] v. a. [veneno, L.] [i. venenated, pp. venenating, venenated.] To poison, to infect with poison.

Harvey.

VEN'F-NATE, a. Infected with poison. Woodward.

VEN-F-NA'TION, m. Act of poisoning; poison. Browne.

IVE-NENE',

a. [vénémeux, Fr.] Poisonous; venomous.

VEN-F-A-BIL', T.Y. n. Venerableness. More. [B.]

VEN'FR-A-BILE, a. [Fr.; venerablus, L.] That is to be venerated; worthy of veneration or reverence; reverend.

VEN'FR-A-BLE-NESS, m. Quality of being venerable.

VEN'FR-A-BLY, ad. In a manner that excites reverence.

VEN'FR-A-BLY, ad. [n. e/enérer, Fr.; veneror, L.] [t. veneral.

ATEL; venerating, venerated.] To reverence, to treat with veneration, to regard with veneration or awe; to revere, to adore.

ATED; PP. VENERATING, YENERATED.] To reverence, it treat with veneration to regard with veneration or awe; to revere, to adore.

VEN-RE-K-ITION, n. [Fr.; veneratio, L.] Act of venerating, state of being venerated, reverence, awful respect.

VEN-RE-K-TOR, n. One who venerates; reverencer.

VEN-RE-R-AL, a. [venercus, L.] Relating to Venus:— with old chemists, consisting of copper:— arising from sexual intercourse; libidinous.

VE-NE'RE-AL, a. [venercus, L.] Relating to Venus:— with old chemists, consisting of copper:— arising from sexual intercourse; libidinous; justful; venereal. Derham. VE-NE-RE-OBs, a. Libidinous; justful; venereal. Derham. VE-NE-RE-OBs, a. Libidinous; justful; venereal. Derham. (VE-NE-RE-OBs, a. Libidinous; justful; venereal. Burton.

VE-NE-RE-OBs, a. Libidinous; justful; venereal. Derham. (VEN-RE-ABS, in [venereal. Burton.

VE-NE-RE-OBS, a. Sual commerce. Grew

VE-NE-RE-OBS, a. Nenerous; venereal. Burton.

VE-NE-RE-OBS, a. Nenerous; venereal. Blood-letting, phlebotomy. Wiseman.

VE-NE-RIAN,\* a. A native of Venice. Roberts.

VE-NE-TIAN,\* a. A native of Venice. Roberts.

VE-NE-TIAN,\* a. A native of Venice.— venetian blind, a window bind made of laths.— Venetian door, a door lighted by panes of glass, on each side.— Venetian window, a window in three separate apertures, the two side ones being narrow. ones being narrow.

VENEW, (věn'ų or vě'nų) n. Same as veney. Shak. VENEY, (věn'ų or vě'nų) [vē'nę, S. W. P.; věn'ç, Sm. R. Wb.] n. [vener, Fr.] A bout, a turn at fencing, a thrust, a hit. Skak.

(VERGE, (venj) v. a. [venger, Fr.] To avenge. Bp. Fisher. VERGEA-BLE, a. Revengeful. Bp. Fisher. VENGEANCE, (venjans) a. [Fr.] Punishment, penal retribution; avengement. — With a vengeance, with violence; thoroughly.

thoroughly.

VENGE'FÜL a. Vindictive; revengeful. Milton.

†VENGE'MENT, n. [old Fr.] Avengement. Spenser.

†VENG'ER, n. An avenger. Spenser.

†VENG-BELE, a. Pardonable; venial. Browne.

VE'NI-AL, a. [venel, Fr., from venu, L.] That may be forgiven or excused; pardonable, excusable, permitted; allowed.— Venual sin, (Catholic theol.) a sin which weakens sanctifying grace, but does not take it away; a sin not mortal.

mortal.

VE-NI-AL-I-TY,\* n. Quality of being venial. Bp. Taylor

VE-NI-AL-LY,\* ad. In a venial manner. Chaucer.

VE'NI-AL-WESS, n. State of being excussible or venial.

VE-NI RE FX'CI-XS,\* (-fx'she-as) (Law) A writ for summoning a jury to try the cause where two parties plead and come to issue. Crabb.

and come to issue. Cruso.

YEN'ISON, [věn'zn or věn'o-zn) [věn'zn, P. Barclay; věn'zn or věn'o-zn, W. Ja. K. Sm. R.; věn'o-zn, J. F.; věn'-is-sān, S.] n. [venaison, Fr.] The flesh of beasts of game, particularly of the deer.

PE'N!, v!'D!, v!'C!,\* [L.] "I came, I saw, I conquered."

Julius Caser.

Julius Caser.

VEN'OM, n. [cenin, Fr.] Poison; poisonous matter:—spite; malice; malignity; bitter hatred.

(VEN'OM, n.a. To poison; to envenom. Mitton.

VEN'OM, n.a. To poison; to envenom. Mitton.

VEN'OM-OBS, a. Poisonous; malignant; mischlevous.

VEN'OM-OBS-LY, ad. Poisonously; malignantiy.

VEN'OM-OBS-NESS, n. Poisonousness; malignity.

VEN

VE/NOUS,\* a Relating to the veins; contained in the veins. Bacon. veins. Bacon.

VENT, n. [fente, Fr.] A small aperture at which the air escapes, or at which any thing is let out; a hole; a spiracle:—passage out of secrecy to public notice; publicity:—act of opening; emission; passage; discharge; means of discharge.—[cente, Fr.; vendito, L.] Sale. [venta, Sp. An inn, a baiting-place. Shelton.]

VENT, v. a. [center, Fr.; vendito, L.] Sale. [venta, v. a. [center, Fr.; vendito, L.] Sale. [venta, v. a. [center, Fr.; vendito, L.] Sale. [venta, v. a. [center, Fr.; vendito, L.] Sale. [venta, v. a. [center, Fr.; vendito, L.] Sale. [venta, v. a. [center, Fr.; vendito, L.] Sale. [venta, v. a. [center, Fr.; vendito, L.] Sale. [venta, v. a. [center, Fr.; vendito, L.] Sale. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v. a. [venta, v.

helmet. Spenser.

\*\*PEN-TAN'NA, n. [ventana, Sp.] A window. Dryden.

\*\*PEN-TAN'NA, n. [ventana, Sp.] A window. Dryden.

\*\*PEN-TAR, n. [L.] Any cavity of the body, as the head, breast, and especially the abdomen; the belly:—womb;

mother. Hale. — (Ent.) The lower part of the abdomen. VENT'ER, n. One who vents or publishes. Barrow. VENT'HOLE, \* n. A small aperture to let out the air. Ash. VENT'JOCT, n. [ventus and ductus, L.] A passage for the wind or air. Boyle.

wind or air. Boyle.

VEN'T-LÂTE, v. a. [ventilo, L.; ventiler, Fr.] [i. VENTILATED; pp. VENTILATING, VENTILATED.] To fan, refresh, or purify with wind; to winnow, to fan. [†To examine. Aylife.]

VEN-TI-LÂTION, n. [ventilatio, L.] Act of ventilating;
state of being ventilated; refrigeration. [†Vent. Wotton.

Examination. Abp. Sancroft.]

VEN'T-LA-TOR, n. He or that which ventilates; a ventilating machine, made to turn with the wind, and placed
in a wall, roof, or window.

in a wall, roof, or window.

VEN-TÖSE',\* a. Windy, flatulent. Richardson, †VEN-TÖSE,\* n. A cupping-glass. Holland.

†VEN-TÖS'1-TY, n. [ventosue, Fr., ventosus, L.] Windiness Bacon.

Bacon.
VENT'-PEG,\* n. A peg to stop a vent-hole. W. Ency.
VEN'TRAL, a. Belonging to the venter or belly. Chambers
VEN'TRI-CLE, n. [ventricule, Fr.; ventriculus, L.] A small
cavity in an animal body, as in the heart or brain.
VEN-TRI-CŌSE;\* a. (Bot. & Zool.) Big-bellied, inflated;
bistended. P. Cyc.
[Loudon.
VEN'TRI-COUS,\* a. (Bot.) Inflated, bellied; ventricose
VEN-TRIC'U-LAR,\* a. Relating to the ventricles; like a
ventricle. Adam.

ventrice. Adams.

ventricle. Adams.

Ven-TRIC'U-LITE.\* n. A species of zoöphite. P. Cyc.

Ven-TRIC'U-LOS.\* a. Somewhat distended. Smart.

Ven-TRIL-0-CUTION.\* n. Ventriloquy. C. B. Brown. [R.]

Ven-TRIL-0-CULION.\* a. Relating to ventriloquism; ventriloquous. Chandler.

VEN-TRIL'O-QUISM, n. [ventriloquie, Fr.; ventriloquie, L.; venter and loquor, L.] The act or art of speaking inwardly, so that the sound seems to issue from the belly; or the art of making the voice appear from various points or dis-tances, and not from the actual speaker.

VEN-TRIL'O-QUIST, n. One who practises ventriloquism;

one whose voice appears to come from his belly.
VEN-TRIL'O-QUIZE,\* v. n. [L. VENTRILOQUIZE; pp. VENTRILOQUIZING, VENTRILOQUIZED.] To practise ventriloquism. Phren. Jour.

VEN-TRIL'O-QUOUS, a. Relating to ventriloquism. White.
VEN-TRIL'O-QUOUS, a. Same as ventriloquism. Chambers.
VENT'URE, (vent'yur) n. [aventure, Fr.] An undertaking
of hazard and danger; a hazard; risk; chance:—the thing put to hazard; a stake. - At a venture, at hazard without consideration

WINDUI CONSUCRIANCE, VENTYURED, pp. VENTURING, VENTURED, VENTYURED, VENTYURED. To dare; to run a hazard; to adventure. VENTYURE, (ventyur) v. a. To expose to hazard; to put or send on a venture; to risk. [To rely on. Addison.] VENTYURER, (ventyur-or) n. One who ventures; adventages.

VENT'URE-SÖME, (vönt'yur-süm) a. Bold ; adventurous. VENT'URE-SÖME-LY, ad. In a bold or daring manner. VENT'URE-SÖME-NESS,\* z. Quality of being venturesome.

Scott.

VENTUR-ING, (věnt'yur-Ing) n. Act of putting to lazard.

VENTUR-OUS, (věnt'yur-üs) a. Daring; bold; fearluss; ready to run hazards; adventurous. Millon.

VENT'UR-OUS-LY, ad. Daringly; fearlessly; boldly.

VEN'TUR-OUS-NESS, n. Boldness; adventurousness.

VEN'UR, (věn'yu) n. [Fr.; viona, old Fr.] (Law) A neigh borhood or vicinity; the place whence a jury to try an action is to be drawn, or the county in which the action is to be tried. [A thrust or hit. Todd. See Veney.]

VE'NUS, n. [L.] (Mythol.) The goddess of love.—(Astron.) A planet, the second in order of distance from the sun, and the most brilliant of all the planets.—(Old chem.) Copper.

VE'nus's-Ba'sin, (ve'nus-iz-) n. The name of a plant.

TE'HUS'S-COME, m. The shepherd's needle. Booth.
VE'HUS'S-FLY'TEXP,\* (v8'nus-z-fil'trip) n. A kind of sensitive plant. Hamilton.
VE'NUS'S-HAIR, n. The name of a plant. Stukeley.
VE'HUS'S-HAIR, n. The name of a plant. Stukeley.
VE'HUS'S-NA'VEL-WORT, n. Flax-leaved hound's tongue.
VE'NUS'S, NA'VEL-WORT, n. Flax-leaved hound's tongue.
†VE-NA'COUNS. (very L. 1 Possessed of very VE-RA'COUNS. (very hus) s. [very L. 1 Possessed of very VE-RA'COUNS. (very hus) s. [very L. 1] Possessed of very VE-RA'COUNS. (very hus) s. [very L. 1] Possessed of very VE-RA'COUNS. (very hus) s. [very L. 1] Possessed of very VERNAME.

amiable. Waterhouse.

\$\$\Pa.R^{j}(0.00)\$, (ve-raishus) a. [verax, L.] Possessed of veracity; observant of truth, honest; true.

\$\$\Pa.R^{j}(-1\tau, \text{R}, \text{L} \text{verax}, L.]\$ Habitual observance of truth; moral truth; integrity. — In strict propriety, veracity is applicable only to persons, and signifies nor physical, but

plicable only to persons, and significant in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided in the plants, which helicabore and some other plants, versiting. Brands VS-RA'TRINE,\* n. (Chem.) A vegetable alkall, of no posonous nature, attracted from the roots of verairm album, or white helicabore, and some other plants, called also veraive. If the provided in the plants is the provided in the plants. tria. Ure. PE-RA'TRUM,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) Hellebore; a genus of plants.

URB, n. [verbs, Fr.; verbum, L.] [†A word. South.]—
(Gram.) A part of speech which signifies to be, to do, or
to suffer, or it is a word by means of which some action
or state is attributed to some agent or subject; as, I am, he reads, she is admired. — An active, or transitive, verb expresses an action passing from an agent or actor to an object acted upon, as, "He loves Penelope." — A passive object acted upon, as, "He toves renerope."—A passive verb expresses a passion or suffering, i. e. the receiving of an action; and it implies an object acted upon, and an agent by which it is acted upon; as, "Penelope is loved by him."—A nester, or intransitive, verb expresses neither action nor suffering, but being, or a state of being, as, I am, I set. —There is a class of nester verbs which imply am, 1 st. — There is a class of neuter veros with infinity action without an object acted upon, as, I run, he valks. These are, by some grammurans, styled active-intransitive verbs, in distinction from active-transitive verbs.

A regular verb is one which forms its imperfect or past

A regular verb is one which forms its imperfect or past tense and perfect or past participle by adding d or ed to the present. as, loce, i. & p. loved.— An irregular verb is one that does not form its imperfect or past tense and perfect or past participle by the addition of d or ed to the present, as, speak, i. spoke, p. spoken.

Auxiliary verbs, called also helping verbs, are shove by means of which English verbs are principally conjugated. They are do, be, have, shall, will, may, can, and must, with their variations.

variations.

A defective verb is one which is used in only a part of

A defective verb is one which is used in only a part of the moods and tenees; is, quoth.

VER'BAL, a. [Fr.; verbalts, L.] Delivered in words; consisting in mere words; spoken, not written, oral, intered by mouth:—minutely exact in words, literal, having word answering to word:—derived from a verb, as, a verbal noun. [Yverbose. Shak.]

VER'BAL,\*\*n. (Gram.) A noun derived from a verb. Brande.

VER'BAL-1ST,\*\*n. One who deals or is skilled in words.

Month. Rev.

Month. Rev. 

VYR-BL/-TY, n. Quality of being verbal. Browns. 
VYR-BL/-ZA/TION,\* n. The act of verbalizing. Palmer. 
VER/BAL-IZE, v. a. To turn into a verb. Instruct. for Orat. 
VER/BAL-IZY, ad. In words, orally; word for word. 
VER-BA/RI-AN,\* a. Relating to, or consisting of, words. 
Coleradge. [R.]. Word for word. Shak. 
VER-BA/TM, ad. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; vervain. 
Cohb.

†VER'BE-BATE, v. a. [verbero, L.] To heat; to strike. Abv. Sancroft.

Sancroft.

\*\*ERE-EA'TION, n. [Fr.] Infliction of blows. Arbuthnot.

\*\*PERB-EAGE, n. [Fr.] A profusion of words with little sense; verbosity; empty or superfluous writing or discurse. Johanna.

\*\*Verbose\*\*, a. [verbosus, L.] Abounding in words; wordy; prolix; tedious by using many words.

\*\*Verbose\*\*, a. [verbose\*\*, fr.] Chality of being verbose\*\*.

VER-BOSE'LY,\* ad. In a verbose manner. Cowper.
VER-BOS'1-TY, n. [verbosule, Fr.] Quality of being verbose; exuberance of words; prolixity.
VER'DAN-CY, n. Greenness. Norris.
VER'DAN-CY, n. Greenness. Norris.
of the color of grass; flourishing. n. [Fr.] The green incrustation found on the surface of ancient copper and brass coins. — (Mm.) A beautiful, mottled green marble, an aggregate of marble and serpentine. Brands.
VER'DER-ER, or VER'DER-OR, n. [verdier, Fr.; viridarius, low L.] (Eng. law) An officer in the king's forest.

VIR'DICT. R. [Fr.; verum dictum, L.] (Low) The determina-tion or answer of a jury given or declared to a court in relation to a cause on trial; declaration; decision; judgment.

VER'DI-GRIS, (ver'de-gres) n. [vert-de-gres, Fr.] The blue green rust of copper or brass, a pigment which is an ace tate of copper.

VER'DI-TER, a. [cord de terre, Fr.] (Chem.) A hydrated per-carbonate of copper, a blue pigment, generally prepared by decomposing a solution of a nitrate of copper by the addition of chalk.

addition of chalk.

Värlop Türe. ". Peacham. See Verditer.
Värlop Türe. ". Peacham. See Verditer.
Värlop Türe. (värd'yur) [vör'dzhur, S.; vör'jur, W. J.; vör'dür, E. F.; värd'yur, Ja. K.] n. [Fr.] Green; the green color of freshness of grass and other vegetation.
Värd'ur-Obs. (verd'yur-üs) a. Abounding in verdure; green; covered with green. Miton.

[Värd'z-Cünd. a. [odrecond. old Fr.; verecundus, L.] Modest; bashful. Balley.

[Värd-z-Cün'd-Tü, n. [verecundus, L.] Bashfulness; modesty. Lemon.

esty. Lemon.

VER-E-TIL'LUM,\* n. [L.] pl. VER-E-TIL'LA. A sort of

VER-F-TIL'LUM,\* n. [L.] pl. VER-E-TIL'LA. A sort of polypus. Roged.
VER-GA-LÖÖ/,\* n. [virgouleuse, Fr.] A kind of pear; virgaloc. Browne.—Written also bergaloc and virgaleu.
VERGE, n. [Fr.; virga, L.] A rod, or something in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a dean.—(vergo, L.] The brink; the edge; the utmost border; brim, margin; rim:—the spindle of the balance in a watch.—(Law) Verge of a court, the compass of the king of England's court, within which is bounded the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the household.—A jurisdiction of the lord steward of the household.—A tenant by verge, one who swore tealty to the lord of the manor while holding in his hand a verge or rod.

VERQE, v. n. [vergo, L.] [1. VERGED; pp. VERGING, VERGED.]
To approach; to incline, to tend. Pope.

VERQ'ER, n. [Fr.] One who verges:—one who carries a dean's verge; an attendant at a church.

†VE-RID'I-CAL, a. [verdicus, L.] Tolling truth. Balley.

VER'I-FI-A. BLE, n. That may be verified or confirmed.

VER'I-FI-CA'TION, n. Act of verifying, confirmation.

VER'I-FI-FR, n. One who verifies.

VER-I-FI-CA'TION, n. Act of verified or confirmed.

VER'I-FI-E, n. One who verifies.

VER'I-FI-E, n. One who verifies.

VER'I-FI-E, n. One who verifies.

VER'I-FI-E, n. One who verifies.

VER'I-FI-E, n. One who verifies.

VER'I-FI, n. a. [Lérifier, Fr.] [1. VERIFIED; pp. VERIFITIO, verifier]

verifies.] To prove to be true, to establish; to justify against charge of falsehood, to confirm.

VER'I-FI, ad. In truth; certainly, really; indeed.

VER-I-SIM'I-LAR, a. [verisimilis, L.] Appearing to be true; probable. Baley. [R.]

VER-I-SI-MIL'I-TODE, n. [verisimilitude, L.] Appearance of truth; resemblance to truth, probability. Verisimilitude. Dryden.

IVER-I-SIM'I-LODS, a. Probable; versimilar. White.

VER-I-SIM'I-LODS, a. Probable; versimilar. White.

VER-I-TA-BLE, a. [vertable, F.] True, agreeable to fact.

VER'I-TA-BLE, a. [vertable, F.] True, agreeable to fact.

VER'I-TA-BLE, a. [vertable, F.] True, agreeable to fact.

VER'I-TY, n. [vertif, Fr.; veritas, I.] Truth; accordance with fact or reality, reality, a true assertion, moral truth

VER'I-TOLE, (ver'inds) n. [veriglas, Fr.] Expressed juice of unripe or green grapes or of unripe or crub apples.

IVER'MES,\* n. pl. [L.] (Zool.) Worms; a class of invertebrated animals, comprehending all the annular or ringer species, that have no antenna, no legs, no voice, no true blood, and no distinct head. Hamiton.

VER-MI-CEL'LI, (ver-me-choll'e) [ver me-chell'e, S. W. J. F. J.a. K. Sm.; ver-mc-sell'e, P. E. Wb.] n. [It.] A paste of wheat flour, drawn out and dried in slender cylinders. somewhat like worms. It is many excressences on the surface of the language, which disfigure, without corrupting, it." Walker.

VER-MIC'U-LATE, v. a. [vermiculate, L.] Formed or acting like a worm, having a spiral form or action; vermiculate.

VER-MIC'U-LATE, \* a. [vermiculate, L.] Formed or acting like a worm, having a spiral form or action; vermiculate.

VER-MIC'U-LATE, \* a. [vermiculatin, L.] Formed or acting like a worm or track of worms to inlay.

10 tillay, so to tillay.

VER-MIC'U-LATE,\* a. Full of worms or maggots. Bacon.

VER-MIC-U-LÂ'TION, n. Act of vermiculating. Halo.

VER'MI-CULE, n. [vermiculus, vermis, L.] A little grub or

Deckam.

VER MICOLD, A. [vermicus, verms, L.] In the gain of more cous-looking plates. P. Cyc.

VER-MIC'U-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A silicious mineral composed of micaccous-looking plates. P. Cyc.

VER-MIC'U-LOSE, a. Full of worms; vermicular. Ash.

VER.MIC'U-LOSE, a. [vermicular.]

VER.MIC'D-LOSE, a. [vermicular.]

VER.MIC'D-LOSE, a. [vermicular.]

VER.MIL'FORM, a. [vermiforms, Fr.; vermis and formo, L.]

Having the form or shape of a worm.

VER.MIL-FORM, a. [vermid and formo, L.] (Med.) A medicine that expels worms; anthelmintic. Bailey.

VER.MIL'ION, (vermil'yun) n. [vermid; vermillon, Fr.]

[Cochineal; a grub or insect.] Red sulphuret of mercury; a red pigment; cinnahar; any beautiful red color.

VER.MIL'ION, (vermil'yun) n. a. To dye red. Glanvilla.

[VER.MIL'ION, (vermil'yun) n. a. To dye red. Glanvilla.

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VER'MIN, n. [vermine, Fr.; vermie, L.] Any noxious animal; — applied to quadrupeds, reptiles, worms, or insects, which are injurious to the cultivator:—a human being, in contempt.

VER'MINATE, v. n. To breed vermin. Biblioth. Bibl. [R.]

VER'MINATE, v. n. Generation of vermin. Derkam.

VER'MIN-L), a. Relating to, or like, vermin. Gauden.

VER'MIN-OÜS, a. Caused by or breeding worms. Hervey.

VER-MIP'A-ROUS, a. [vermis and parto, L.] Producing worms. Bruune.

VER-MIV'O-ROUS,\* a. Feeding on worms. Kirby.

VER-MONTER,\* n. A native or inhabitant of Vermont;

Vermontese. Allen.

Vernontese. Allen.
VER-MONT-ESE',\* n. sing. & pl. An inhabitant or the inhabitants of Vermont. N. A. Rev.
VER-MONT-ESE',\* n. sing. & pl. An inhabitant or the inhabitants of Vermont. N. A. Rev.
VER-MC'U-LAR, a. [vernaculus, L.] Native, of one's own country; as, a vernacular language.
VER-MC'U-LAR-ISM,\* n. A vernaculur word or idiom Qu. VER-MC'U-LAB-LY,\* ad. In a vernacular manner. Scott.
†VER-NAC'U-LOUS, a. [vernaculus, L.] Vernacular. Sur T' Brunne. Scotting. B. Jonson. [A Latinism.]
VER'NAL, a. [vernas, L.] Belonging to the spring, flourishing, as in the spring, blooming. Milton.
†VER'NATE, v. n. [verna, L.] Vernal. Milton.
†VER'NATE, v. n. [verno, L.] To grow young. Cockeram.
VER-NATION,\* n. (Bot.) Foliation; the manner in which the young leaves are arranged in their lenf-bud. P. Cyc. the young leaves are arranged in their lenf-bud. P. Cyc. †VER'NI-CLE,\* n. Same as veronica. Chaucer.
VER'NIER,\* n. A contrivance for measuring intervals be-

VER'NIER,\* n. A contrivance for measuring intervals between the divisions of graduated scales or circular instruments, invented by Peter Vernier. Brande.

†VER-NIL'|-TY, n. | verna, L. | Servile carriage; the submissive, fawning behavior of a slave. Bauley.

VER-NO'|-CA,\* n. [It. & Sp.] Literally, a true image:— A handkerchief on which the face of the Savior is represented.— (Bot.) A genus of plants; speedwell. Crabb.

VER'REL,\* n. A ring at the end of a cane, &c.; a ferrule, Crabb. See Ferrule. [Med.) A wart. Dunglison.

VER-RU-COSE!,\* a. (Bot. & Zool.) Covered with warts, warty; wartlike. P. Cyc.

VER-RU-COSE!,\* a. (Bot.) Warty: verrucose. Smart.

†VER-RO-COUS,\* a. (Bot.) Warty: verrucose. Smart.

†VER'SA-BLE-NESS, turned or wound. Bauley.

†VER'SA-BLE-NESS, turned or wound. Bauley.

†VER'SA-BLE, a. [versablus, L.] That may be turned, convertible. Cockersam.

[dofras.]

YEE'SA-BLE, a. [versables, L.] That may be turned, convertible. Cockersam.

YER'SALL, a. [A cant contraction of universal.] Total. Humbel. Cockersam.

YER'SANT,\* a. Skulled; familiar, conversant. Boswell. [R.]

VER'SA-TILE, a. [versatlis, L.] That may be turned round, changeable, variable:—easily applied to new labors or pursuits; ready; quick; apt, docile.

VER'SA-TILE-LY,\* ad. In a versatile manner. Dr. Allen.

VER'SA-TILE-LY,\* ad. In a versatile manner. Dr. Allen.

VER'SA-TILE-TY, n. Quality of being versatile; quickness.

VERSE, n. [vers, Fr.; versus, L.] A measured line of poetry; a stanza:—poetry; lays; metrical language; a piece of poetry:—a short section of prosanc composition, a paragraph, a short passage or text.

YERSE, v. a. To tell in verse; to versify. Shak.

VERSE, v. a. To tell in verse; to versify. Shak.

VERSE, MAN, n. A poet, in ludicrous language. Prior.

IVER'SE, n. [versifier. B. Jonson.

VER'SI-CLE, n. [versifier. B. Jonson.

VER'SI-CLE, n. [versifier. B. Jonson.

VER'SI-COL-OR. (ver'se-kül-urd) many-colored.

VER'SI-COL-OR. (ver'se-kül-urd) many-colored.

VER'SI-COL-OR. (ver'se-kül-urd) many-colored.

VER'SI-FI-CA-TOR, n. [versificateur. Fr.; versificator. L.]

Verse.

VER's1-F1-CA-TOR, n. [versificateur, Fr.; versificator, L.]

A versifier. Drydsn. [R.]

VER-S1-F1-CA'TELX,\* n. A female versifier. Dr. Johnson.

VER'S1-F1-ED,\* (ver'sp-f1d) p. a. Turned into verse.

VER'S1-F1-ER, n. One who versifies; a maker of verses, either with or without the spirit of poetry.

VER'S1-F7, v. a. [versifier, Fr.; versifier, L.] [1. VERSIFIED; pp. VERSIFVING, VERSIFIED.] To relate in verse; to turn into verse.

VER'S|-FY, v. n. To make verses. Deniel.

VER'SICN, s. [Fr.; versio, L.] Change; transformation; change of direction:—translation; act of translating. VER's10N-18T,\* s. One who makes a version. Gent. Mag. PERST, s. [Russian.] A Russian measure, less than three quarters of an English mile, equal to 2121 rods. Written also berst and werst.

VER'SUS,\* prep. [L.] (Law) Against. Law Reports.
VERT, n. [Fr.] (Forcat law) Whatever grows and hears a green let. in a forest, that may cover and hide a deer.—

gate of small hopes or joints that composes the spine; hance, also, the spine, Palsy. See Varyspine; hance, also, the spine, Palsy. See Varyspine; VERTE-BRAL, a. [vertebra, A.1] Behaing bethe water or vertebres, or the homes of joints of the spine, VERTE-BRATE, a. (Zool) & vertebrated spine, grand VERTE-BRATE, a. [Your limited with at hasting vertebraical form a great division of the arimal Kingdistan, and include all that are furnished with a backhone, or a spine, composed of a succession of vertebraic facility. VERTE-BRES, (Vertebraic) and vertebraic Layl.

VERTE-BRES, (Vertebrie) a. Life; vertebra, L. ] M. VERTE-BRES, (Vertebrie) A. Joint in the back or spine. See Vertebras.

VERTEBRA.

3.7 "This word is perfectly Anglicized, and therefore ought to have its lest syllable pronounced according to English analogy, like contre, sceptrs, metre, &c. There is a common mistake in the use of the Latin word from a common misake in the use of the Latin who from which this is derived, which it may not be improper to rectify. Vertebra is not unfrequently used to signify she whole collection of joints which formishe backbone, while in reality it means only one of those joints: the plural is vertebra, and this ought to be used for the whole

while in rentity it means only one of those goings: incomplural is vertebre, and this ongit to be used for the whole spine, if we denominate it by a Latin word; but if we speak English, it ought to be vertebres, and pronounced as if written verteburs." Walker.

\*\*VER'T-CAL, a. [L.] pl. L. vER'T-CE; Eng. vER'TEXES.

The zenith, the point overhead:—the crown or top of the head:—the top of any thing ending in a point.

VER'T-CAL, a. [Fr.] Relating to the vertex; placed in or passing through the vertex or zenith, being perpendicular to the horizon.—Vertead angles, opposite angles, formed by two straight lines which intersect each other.—Vertead in the speer, passing through the zenith and nadir.—Vertead line, a line perpendicular to the horizon.—Vertead plane, (Conics) a plane passing through the vertex, and parallel to the plane of the section.

VER'T-CAL,\* n. A vertical circle.—Prime vertical, that circle or azimuth which is perpendicular to the meridian, and passes through the east and west points of the horizon.

\*\*Brande\*\*.

Brande.

NO. Brande.

VER-TI-CXL'[-TY, n. State of being vertical. Browne. [R.]

VER'T]-CAL-LY, ad. In a vertical manner; in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.

VER'T]-CAL-NES, n. The state of being vertical. Ash.

[VER.TIC/LLATE, [ver-tg-sil/lät, P. Ja. Sm.; ver-tis'e-lät, K. Wb.] a. [verticulus, L.]. (Bst.) Arranged in a whorl; placed round a stem in a ring.

[late. Roget.

VER-TIC/LL-LÄT-ED,\* a. Arranged in a whorl, verticulus and the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state o

VER'TI-CLE, (ver'te-kl) n. [verticulum, L.] An axis; a hinge. Waterhouse. [tatory; giddy. VER-TIG'I-NOUS, a. [vertiginesus, L.] Turning round; ru-VER-TIG'I-NOUS-LY,\* ad. In a vertiginous or whirling manner. Dr. Allen.

manner. Dr. Allen.

VE.1-Tig'-I.NOIS-NESS, n. Unsteadiness. Bp. Taylor.

VE.1-Tig'-I.NOIS-NESS, n. Unsteadiness. Bp. Taylor.

VE.1-Tig'-I.NOIS-NESS, n. Unsteadiness. Bp. Taylor.

VE.1-Tig'-I.NOIS-NESS, n. VE.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-Ve.1-Tig'-V

as scrptgo and leatigo. If we pronounce it learnedly, we must place the accent in the first manner, [ver-ti'go,] if we pronounce it modishly, and wish to smack of the French or Italian, we must adopt the second, [ver-të/gō;] but if we follow the genuine English analogy, we must pronounce it in the last manner, [ver'te-go.]
"The authorities for the first pronunciation are, Mr.

"The authorities for the first pronunciation are, Mr. Elphinston, Mr Sheridan, Bailey, and Entick; for the second, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, and W. Johnston, and for the third, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Barclay, and Fenning." Malker.

VER-TI-LIN'E-AR,\* a. Rectionear. Loudon. [R.]

[VER'VAIN, or VER'VAIN, [Věr'vin, Mr. P. J. F. i věr'věn, S. Sm.] n. [verveine, Fr.; verbena, L.] A perennial plant, a shrub; verbena. — Sometimes written vervine.

[VVVV/VAIN.MIXI'OM a. A perennial plant, Miller.

a shrub; verbens. — Sometimes written vervine.

[VER'VAIN-MAL'LOW, n. A perennial plant. Miller.

VER'VES, n. pl. [servelle, Fr.] Silver rings or labels on
the leg of a hawk. See VARVELS.

VER'Y, a. [vrei, Fr.] True; real: — having any qualtities, in an eminent degree; complete; perfect; mere:
— frequently with respect to something bad; as, "a very
knave;" but sometimes in a good sense; as, "a very
friend:"— same, emphatically; as, "the very man;"
"the very time."

VER'Y, ad. In a great degree; in an eminent degree.

VES'I-CANT,\* n. (Med.) A substance that raises blisters on
the skin. Brands.

(Her.) Green color.

VER'TE-BRA, \* a. [L.] fl. vericates; pp. vericating vericating vericating vericating vericating vericating. To raise little bladders or blisters on; to blister. Wiseman.

It is commonly used in the plural, to denote the aggre-

VR-SIC's TO RV, m. [periastrum, technical L.] (Med.) A blistering phaetor. Bullokar.
VRe's Clarker (Section), formed by the elevation of the cutole, containing serves matter.
Vz-Sic's Law, a. [periastrum of the cutole, containing serves matter, value of small rounded cavities, as lava, &c.; hollow; full of small interstices.
Vz-Sic'y-Lôca, as [L.] The greening star; the name of the planet Venus when it is east of the sun, and appears after sunet: [The evening Sake]
VES'PER, n. [L.] The greening Sake]
VES'PER-TINE, a. [perpertinus, L.] Happening or coming in the evening, pertaining to the evening. Herbert.
VES'FER-TINE, a. [perpertinus, L.] Happening or coming in the evening, pertaining to the evening. Herbert.
VES'FER-TINE, a. [perpertinus, L.] The Evening. Herbert.

- 4

Kirby.

VE'SEL, R. [psissells, and vaisseau, Fr.; vas, L.] That whose use's to contain something else, something hollow; a cask, a dish; a bowl, a plate, a vase:— a vehicle in which men or goods are conveyed on the water, as a ship, brig, or sloop.— (Anat. & Bot.) A tube, a canal, or duct, which contains a fluid or other substance.— (Theol.)

ship, brig, or sloop. — (Anat. & Bot.) A tube, a canal, or duct, which contains a fluid or other substance. — (Theol.) A person receiving some measure of what is poured out by Heaven. Hammond.

†VES'SETS, n. A kind of cloth, made in England. Bailey.

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VES'SETS, n. A kind of cloth, made in England. Bailey.

VES'SETS, n. A kind of cloth, made in England. Bailey.

VEST, or livestig, L. J. An outer garment. Millon. A waist-coat, — so used in the United States, and provincially in England. Westmorsland and Cumberland Dialects.

VEST, or a. [1 vestig.] pp. Vesting, vestig.] To dress; to deck; to enrobe; to dress in a long garment. Millon.

To make possessor of, to invest with; to place in possession. — (Law) To give an immediate, fixed right of present or future enjoyment, as of an estate.

VES'TA,\* m. (Myth.) A goddesn.—(Astron.) One of the four small planets which circulate between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter; an asteroid.— It was discovered by Dr. Olbers, in 1807. Brands.

VES'TA, n. [nestalis, L.] A virgin consecrated to the goddess Vesta; a pure virgin. Shak.

VES'TA, a. [vestalis, L.] Relating to the goddess Vesta:

— pure; chaste.

VES'T'ED,\* a. (Law) Not hable to be set aside by contingency; established by law; having a fixed right. Blackstone.

VES'TI-A-RY,\* (věst've-a-re) n. A dressing-room; ward-

VES'T-A-RY,\* (věst'ye-a-re) n. A dressing-room; ward-robe. Mauader.
 VES-TIB'U-LAR,\* a. Relating to a vestibule; resembling a

vestibute. Roget.
VEN'TI-BULE, n. [vestibulum, L.] (Arch.) An area before the entrance of an ancient Roman house, the porch or first entrance of a house; an entrance; the hall of a house; an antechamber, a lobby.

†VEN'TI-GATE, v. a. [vestigo, L.] To investigate. Cock-

eram.
VES'TiGE, (vës'tij) n. [vestigium, L.] Footstep, a mark left behind in passing: a trace, a track.
VEST'NG,\* n. A covering, material for vests. Taylor.
VES'T)-TÜRE,\* n. [vestio, or vestis, L.] The manufacture of cloth, and the preparation of clothing. R. Park.
VEST'MENT, n. [vestimentum, L.] Garment, part of

VESTRY, n. [vestiaire, Fr., vestiarium, L.] A room appendant to a church, in which the minister vests himself, and in which the consecrated things are reposited:-a parochial assembly commonly convened in the vestry.

VES'TRY-BOARD,\* n. A number of persons who manage

VES'TRY-BOARD,\* n. A number of persons who manage parochal affairs; a vestry. Snart.
VES'TRY-MXN,\* n.; pl. VESTRY-MEN. One who manages the affairs of a parish, one of a vvestry-board. Qu. Rev. VEST'URE, (vést'yur) n. [old Fr.; vestura, It.] Clothing; garment; robe; dress, habit.
VEST'URED,\* (vést'yurd) a. Covered with vesture; dressed. Berners.

dressed. Berner. Vg-s0'v]-An,\* a. Relating to Mount Vesuvius. Ency. Vg-s0'v]-An,\* a. Relating to Mount Vesuvius. Ency. Vg-s0'v]-An,\* a. (Min.) A sub-species of pyramidal garnet; volcanic garnet; a brownish mineral substance crystalized, idlocrase. Brande. VETCH, a. [vicia, L.] A genus of plants; a leguminous plant much cultivated in Europe as fodder for cattle. VETCH'LING,\* a. (Bot.) A genus of herbaceous plants.

TCH'LING,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of herbaceous plants.

VETCH'LING; \*\* (ESC.) A genus of neroaccous plants.

Rurm. Ency.

VĒTCH'Y, a. Made of vetches; abounding in vetches.

VĒT'ER-AN, m. [veteranus, L.] An old soldier:—one old in experience, a man long practised in any thing.

VĒT'ER-AN, a. Old in practice, particularly in war.

VĒT'ER-INA'EI-AN, \*\* [veterinarus, L.] One skilled in the diseases of cattle; a veterinary surgeon. Browns.

VĒT'ER-INA-EY, [vē',-e-n-e-re, W. J. Ja. Sm. Wb. Crabb; vēt'e-n-e-re or ve-tēr'e-n-e-re, P.; ve-tēr'e-nēr-e, K.] a.

Relating to the art of healing the diseases of domestic animala

animals.

VĒ'TŌ,\* n. [L., I forbid.] pl. VETOES. In modern use, a prohibition; the power of prohibiting; the act of stopping or preventing the enactment of a law. Qu. Rev. VĒ'TŌ,\* v. a. [L.] i. veroep; pp. veroing, veroep.] To prohibit; to forbid; to stop or prevent being carried into effect, as a law by a veto. Ec. Rev. [Modern, used in legislation.]

VĒ'TO-IS-N. Que who sustains the use of the veto. Rvit.

VE'TO-IST, \* n. One who sustains the use of the veto. Brit.

VET-TO'RA, \* n. [It.] An Italian travelling carriage. Maun-VET-TU-RI'NO,\* n. [It.] An owner or driver of a vettura

Qu. Rev.

†VE-TÜST', a. [vetustus, L.] Old; ancient. Cockeram.

VEX, (věks) v. a. [vezo, L.] [i. vexed: pp. vexind, vexed.]

To torment; to tease, to plaque; to mortify, to fret; to offend, to gall, to harass, to disturb; to disquiet; to trouble with slight provocations:— to stretch, as by

trouble with slight provocations:—to stretcn, as by hooks. Dryden.
VEX. v. n. To fret; to be on tenters; to be uneasy.
VEX. L'TION, n. Act of vexing; state of being vexed; disquiet; trouble; mortification; chagrin; uneasiness; sorrow; cause of trouble or uneasiness.
VEX.L'TIOUS, (vek.-ai/shus) a. Afflictive; troublesome; causing trouble; idll of trouble; uneasy, tensing.—Vexatious suit, (Law) a suit instituted maliciously and without reasonable cause.
VEX.L'TIOUS.LV. ad. In a vexatious manner; uneasily.

Witnout reasonante cause.

VEX-X'TIOUS-LY, ad. In a vexatious manner; uneasily.

VEX-X'TIOUS-NESS, z. Troublesomeness; uneasiness.

VEXED,\* (vekst) p. a. Disquieted, agitated; vexatious; disputed; contested; causing contention; zs, "a vezed question." Qu. Rev.

disputed; contested; causing contention; as, "a vexed question." Qu. Rev.
VEX'ER, n. One who vexes. Hulost.
VEX'IL,\* n. [vexulum, L.] A flag or standard.—(Bot.)
The upper petal of a papilionaceous flower. Loudon.
VEX'IL-LA-RY,\* n. A standard-bearer. Smart.
VEX-IL-LA-TION,\* n. A troop under one standard. Smart.
VEX-IL-LY LUM,\* n. [L.] A standard.—(Bot.) The upper, single petal of a papilionaceous flower, a vexil. P. Cyc.
VEX'ING-LY, ad. So as to vex, trouble, or disturb. Taller.
VI'A,\* n. [L.] A way; a road:—by the way of; as, "via New York."—Used in familiar style.
VI-A-BLY-I-TY.\* n. State of being viable; aptitude to live

New York."—Used in familiar style.
VI-A-BLI-TTy\* n. State of being viable; aptitude to live after birth:—said of a child. Bowner.
VI'A-BLE\*, \*\*a. [vve. Fr. | [Med. jwr.]. Capable of living. Oswald.
VI'A-DCCT.\*\* n. [vva and dwelus, L.] A sort of bridge, or a structure, usually consisting of a series of arches, by which a passage or way is formed from one road, rail-

road, or part of a road, to another. Qu. Rev.  $\dagger VI'AGE$ , n. Voyage. Huloet. See Voyage. VI'AL, n.  $[\phi_{i}\dot{\alpha}\lambda\eta]$  A small bottle, a phial. Shak.

VI'AL, v. a. [i. VIALLED; pp. VIALLING, VIALLED.] To enclose in a vial. Milton.

VI'ALLED,\* (vI'ald) a. Enclosed in a vial. Milton.
VI'ALLED,\* (vI'ald) a. Enclosed in a vial. Milton.
VI'AND, n. [vianda, Fr.; vivanda, It.] pl. viands. Food;
ment dressed; victuals. †Vī'A-RY, a. [viarius, L.] Happening in ways or roads.

Feltham

VI'A-TECT-URE,\* (vi'a-tekt-yur) n. [via, L., and τέπτων, Gr.] The art of constructing roads, bridges, railroads, canals, and water-works; civil engineering. R. Park.

Canais, and water-works; civil engineering. R. Fark. VI-XT/c,\* a. Relating to a journey. Smart. VI-XT/c.CDM, n. [L.] Provision for a journey; the last rite or sacrament given to a dying person.
VI'BEXTE, v. a. [ubro, L.] [t. vieraled; pp. vieraling, vieraled.] To brandish, to move to and fro with quick motion; to make to quiver.
VI'BEXTE, v. n. To move to and fro; to oscillate; to converse.

quiver.

VI'BRA-TILE,\* a. Same as mbratery. Smart.

VI-BRA'TION, a. [vibro, L.] Act of vibrating; oscillation; a rapid, reciprocating motion.

VI-BRA'TION, m. [vibro, L.] Act of vibrating; oscillation; a rapid, reciprocating motion.
VI-BRA'TI-UN-CLE, n. A small vibration. Chambers.
VI'BRA-TO-RY, a. That vibrates; vibratory. Neuton.
VI'BRA-TO-RY, a. Vibrating; causing to vibrate; moving up and down or to and fro; oscillating; vibrative, up and down or to and fro; oscillating; vibrative, vibrative, n. [L.] (Bot.) A plant; a shrub: a genus of plants, including the laurestinus, snowball, &cc. P. Cyc.
VIC'AR-N. n. [vicarius, L.] A deputy:—one who performs the functions of another, a substitute:—the priest of a parish, or one who has the care of a parish in place of a lay or collegiste rector.
VIC'AR-AGE, n. The benefice of a vicar; the house or residence of a vicar.
VIC'AR-GEN'ZR-AL,\* a. An officer under a bishop, who has cognizance in matters purely spiritual. Whishau.
VI-CA'RI-AL, a. [vicarius, L.] Belonging to a vicar. Blackstone. Vicarious. Blackstone. Vicarious. Blackstone. Vicarious. Blackstone.
VI-CA'ZI-ATE, a. Belating to a vicar; having a delegated power; vicarial. Barrose.
VI-CA'RI-OUS, a. [vicarius, L.] Deputed; delegated; act-

†Vict'ual., (vit'tl) n. Food. King Charles. - Now used only in the plural. See Victuals. ing in the place of another, done or suffered for, or instead of, another; substituted.

Vi-Ca'Ri-O'S-Lv, ad. In the place of another. Burks.

ViC'AR-BHIP, m. The office of a vicar. Burrow.

ViC'E, m. [vitum, L] All conduct in which men depart from the purposes of their being; the opposite to virtue; VICT'UAL-LER, (vit'd) v. a. i. victualler; pp. victualling, victualler]. To supply with food or victuals. Slak. VICT'UAL-LER, (vit'd)-ry n. One who provides victuals. VICT'UAL-LING, \*\* (vit'd)-ry n. One who provides victuals. ions

from the purposes of their being; the opposite to write; a fault, an offence; habitual fault; defect in any thing; imperfection; crime:—the fool of the old shows and moralities. Shak.—[vys. D.] A griping machine or press, with a screw, made of iron or wood, a gripe; a grasp:—sometimes written view.

YICE, \*. a. To draw by a kind of violence. Shak.

VICE, \* [vi'ce, L., in the room of.] A prefix denoting, in the words compounded with it, one who acts in place of another, or one who is second in rank, as, vice-president, vice-chancellor, &c.

YICE, \* [th.] Instead of; in the place of. Answorth.

VI'CE,\* [L.] Instead of; in the place of. Ausworth.
VICE-AD'MI-RAL, n. [vice and admiral.] The second commander of a fleet, a naval officer of the second rank, or subordinate to an admiral.

VICE-AD'MI-RAL-TY, n. The office of a vice-admiral.

VICE—AD m;-KAL-TY, N. 1 ne omice of a vice-admind.
VICE—A'GENT, n. One who acts as agent for another.
VICE—CHAM'BER-LAIN,\* n. A great officer at the English court, subordinate to the lord-chamberlain. Crabb.
VICE—CHAM'GEL-LOR, n. [puc-cancellarius, L.] An officer of the chancery court, below the chancellor: — the second

magnetrate of an English university.

Vice-Con'sul.\* 7. An officer subordinate to a consul,

whose duty it is to protect commerce. Crabb.

†ViceD\_(vist) a. Viclous; corrupt. Shak.

VICE\_OgE',\* a. An officer subordinate to a doge. Smart.

VICE\_OgE',\* a. The office of a vicegerent; deputed

power. VICE-QE'RENT, n. [vicem gerens, L.] An officer invested with deputed power; a deputy; a lieutenant.
VICE-GE/RENT, a. Having a delegated power.
VICE-LEG'ATE,\* s. A subordinate legate. Smollett.

VIC'E-NA-RY, a. [vicenarius, L.] Belonging to the number twenty. Bailey.

VICE-PRES'1-DENT,\* n. A subordinate president under a higher one; the second officer in the government of the United States. Adams. [Ec. Rev. VICE'-RE-GAL,\* a. Relating to a viceroy or viceroyalty.

VICE'-RE-04L, a. Relating to a viceroy or viceroyany. VICE'/RÖ3(, VIS'roi) n. [vice-roi, Fr.] One who governs in place of a king, with a delegated regal authority. VICE-ROS'/AL-TY, n. Office or jurisdiction of a viceroy. VICE'/ROS'-8HIP, n. Viceroyalty. Fuller. †VI'CE-TY, n. Nicety; exactness. B. Jonson. Flore reflexate, [L.] "The terms being reversed;" reversely. O. Rep.

VPcE vER'SA.\* [L.] "The terms being reversed;" reversely, Qu. Rev.
ViC'i-NAGE, n. [veuria, L.; voisinage, Fr.] Neighborhood, place adjoining, vicinity, Sir T. Herbert.
ViC'i-NAL, or Vi-Ci'NAL, [vis'e-nal, W. P. J. E. F. K Wb.; ve-si'nal, S. Ja. Sm.] a. [vicinus, L.] Near; neighboring, VI-Ci'N-[or † ViC'INE, [ve-sin', S. J. F. K. Sm., vis'in, W.; vis'in, P. Wb.] a. Near; vicinal. Glannile.
Vi-Ci'N-Try, [ve-sin'e-te, S. P. J. F. K. Sm. R. vi-sin'e-te, Ja.; ve-sin'e-te, or vi-sin'e-te, M.] [vicinus, L.] Nearness; state of being near, place or places near, vicinage, neighborhood.

neighborhood.

VI''Clous, (vish'us) a. Addicted to vice, corrupt in principle and conduct, corrupt, wicked, bad, mischievous,

Tritatury,

(Yi'cious-Ly, (Yish'us-le) ad. In a vicious manner.

Yi''cious-NESS, (vish'us-nes) n. Corruptness.

Yi-cis's-T'O'DE, n. [vicus-studo, L.] Regular change; return

of the same things in the same succession, variation; revolution

-Cls-sj-TU'Dj-NA-RY, a. [vicissitudo, L.] Regularly changing. Donne

-81-TU'DI-NOUS,\* a. Full of vicissitude. Qu. Rev. †VI-CON'TI-EL, a. (Eng. law) Relating to the sheriff. — Vicontiel rents, rents which the sheriff farmed for the king.
VI-CON'TI-ELS,\* n. pl. (Law) Things belonging to the sheriff. Si

Vic'TIM, s. [victima, L.] An animal or something immolat-ed or slain for a sacrifice; a sacrifice; something sacri-ficed or destroyed; a person ruined or destroyed to effect

some purpose.

(Vic'T1-MATE, v. a. [victime, L.] To sacrifice. Bulloker.

Vic'T1-MATE, v. a. [i. victimized; pp. victimizina, victimized.] To make a victim of; to sacrifice. Month. fausher.

Rm. [quisher. VIC'TOR, m. [L.] One who conquers; conqueror; vanVIC'TOR, m. [L.] One who conquers. Spenser. VIC-TO'R;-Ols, a. [victorieux, Fr.] Having gained a victory; conquering; having obtained conquest; superior in contest; producing conquest; triumphanty. VIC-TO'R;-Ols-Nga, m. The state of being victorious. VIC'TO-RY, m. [victoria, L.] Superiority gained in a battle or a contest; conquest; success in contest; triumph. [VIC'TRISS, m. A female who conquers. Stak. VIC'TRICE, m. Same as victress. B. Jonson.

VICT'UALS, (VII'llz) n. pl. [victuailles, Fr.; vittuaglia, IL] Food prepared to be eaten by human beings, cooked pro-

visions; meat dressed; viands.

This corruption, like most others, has terminated in the generation of a new word; for no solemnity will allow of pronouncing this word as it is written. Victuals appeared to Swift so contrary to the real sound, that, in some of his manuscript remarks, he spells the word vit-tles." Walker. Walker.

ULSS.\* FRAMET, (Zeol.) A South American, wool-bearing quadruped, allied to the alpaca. Darwin. V<sub>I</sub>-DAME', \* n. [Fr.] (Eng. law) Free-dommuse; a bishop's deputy in temporal matters; one next beneath a peer.

VI DE,\* [L., v. imperative.] "See: " -- used to refer to some-

VIDE, \* [L., v. imperative.] "See: "-- used to refer to something, as a note or remark.

VI-DEL'I-OET, ad. [L.] To wit; namely, that is. — This word is generally abbreviated to viz., and the adverb namely is, in reading, commonly used instead of it.

VID'DE OT SO'PRA,\* [L.]. "See the preceding statement."

VID'U-AGE,\* n. The state or class of widows. C. Lamb. [R.]

VID'U-AGE,\* n. The state or class of widows. C. Lamb. [R.]

VID'U-TY, n. Widowhod. Bp. Taylor. [R.]

VI-DU'I-TY, n. Widowhod. Bp. Hall.

VIE, (vi) v. n. [wagen, Ger.] [t. vied; pp. vving, vied.]

To strive for superiority; to strive against others, to content, to contest, to endeavor.

VIE, v. a. To stake; to wager; to outdo; to show or practise in competition. Stak.

VIELLE,\* (veyel') n. [Fr.] A hurdygurdy; a sort of stringed instrument. Hamilton.

î-EN-NEȘE',\* n. sing. & pl. A native or the natives of

Vienna. Paget.
Vienna. Paget.
VIEW, (WI BY force of arms." Hamilton.
VIEW, (WI v. a. lovier, vu. Fr.] [i. viewed, pp. viewind,
viewed.] To survey; to look on by way of examination;

viewed. To survey; to look on by way of examination; to see, to behold, to eye.
View,\*(val v. n. To look; to take a view. Sw/t.
View,(val) v. n. To look; to take a view. Sw/t.
View,(val) v. n. To look; to take a view. Sw/t.
View,(val) v. n. To look; to take a view. Sw/t.
View,\*(val) v. n. To look; to take a view. Sw/t.
veralination by the eye; observation:—a landscape; space that may be taken in by the eye, reach of sight:—

space that may be taken in by the eye, reach of signt;—appearance, show display, intention, design.
VIEW'ER, (va'er) n. One who views.
VIEW'LESS, (va'tes) a. Unseen, not discernible.
VIEW'LY, (va'le) a. Sighily, striking to the view, handsome. Brockett. [North of England.]
†VI-QES'I-MÄL\* a. The twentieth. Soft.

79]-9ES'-MAL," a. The twentieth. Scott.

19 QES-MALTION, n. [sugsums, L.] Act of putting to death every twentieth man. Bailey.

Vig'll, (vid'jil) n. [sugsuha, L.] Act of keeping watch; watch, forhearance of sleep:—devotion at the hours of sleep:—a fast kept before a holiday:—service used on the publish before helder.

sleep: —a fast kept before a holiday: — service used on the night before a holiday.
Viq'IL-ANCE, n. [Fr., vigilantia, L.] Forbearance of sleep; watchfulness, circumspection; incessant care, guard.
Viq'IL-ANC, a. Same as sigilance. Wotton.
Viq'IL-ANT, a [vigilans, L.] Watchful; wakeful; awakecareful, circumspect, diligent; attentive.
Viq'IL-ANT-LV, ad. Watchfully, attentively; carefully.
VigNETTE, (vin'yšt or vin-yšt') [vin'yšt, W.J. Ja. K.; vin-yšt', S. Sm.] n. [Fr.] A kind of flourish of leaves or flowers, or an ornamental print or delineation in a book, narticularly on the title-page; any ornamental delineation particularly on the title-page; any ornamental delineation

particularly on the title-page; any ornamental defineation on the page of a book.

Vig'NiTE,\* n. (Min.) A magnetic iron ore. Dana.

Vig'OR, n. [vigueur, Fr.; vigor, L.] Force, strength; energy; efficacy.

†Vig'OR, v. a. To strengthen; to invigorate. Feltham.

VIG-O-RO'80,\* [It.] (Mus.) With strength and firmness.

Brande.
VIG'O-ROUS, a. [vigueroux, old Fr.; vigouroux, mod.] Full of vigor; strong; forcible; energetic; cogent.
VIG'O-ROUS-LY, ad. In a vigorous manner; forcibly.
VIG'O-ROUS-LY, ad. In a vigorous manner; forcibly.
VILD, or †VILED, (vIId) a. Vile; wicked. Spenser.
VILD, a. [vul, Fr.; vilus, L.] Bane; mean; worthless; sordid; despicable; contemptible; impure; wicked.
VILE'LY, ad. In a base manner; basely; meanly.
VILE'LY, ad. In a base manner; basely; meanly.
VILE'LY, ad. In a base manner; basely; meanly.
VIL'-FF-CA'TION, n. [vilifeo, L.] The act of vilifying; defamation; detraction; abuse. More.
VIL'-FF-ER, n. One who vilifios.
VIL'-FF, v. a. [i. vilified; pp. vilifying, vilified.] To debase, to make vile; to defame; to abuse; to reproach; to revile.
VIL'-FEND, v. a. [vilipendo, L.; vilipendor, Fr.] To have

†VIL'I-PEND, v. a. [vilipendo, L. ; vilipendor, Fr.] To have

no esteem; to treat with slight or contempt Bp. Andress. Qu. Rev.

†VIL-PEN'DEN-CY, n. Slight; contempt; diseateem

†VIL'-PEN'DEN-CY, n. Slight; contempt; diseateem

†VIL'-TY, n. [villa, Fr. villa, L.] A village. Hale. [R.]

VIL'LA, n. [L.] A country house, a rural mansion.

VIL'LA, n. [L.] A country house, a rural mansion.

VIL'LA-QE, n. Fr.] A small collection of houses in the country, less than a town. Shak.

VIL'LA-QER, n. An inhabitant of a village. Shak.

VIL'LA-QER, n. District of villages. Shak. [R.]

VIL'LA-QER, n. District of villages. Shak. [R.]

VIL'LA-QER, n. District of villages. Shak. [R.]

VIL'LA-QER, n. District of villages. Shak. [R.]

VIL'LA-QER, n. District of villages. Shak. [R.]

VIL'LA-QER, n. Ther; One who held by a base tenure; a villein; one employed in servile offices; a servant. Dauss. A ville person, a rascal, a knave; a rogue, a criminal. 25 There is an inconsistency with respect to the orthography of villain and its connected words villany, villanous, &c. This inconsistency has been caused by the orthography of the different words in other languages from which these words have been derived; and it is In no esteem; to treat with slight or contempt Bp. Anthe orthography of the dimerbit words in other languages from which these words have been derived; and it is now too well established to be easily corrected. YIL'LAIN-05g, a. Base, deprayed See Villanous. VIL'LAIN-Y, n. Depravity. See Villany. YIL'LAIN-Y, n. See VILLAIN. VIL'LA-NAGE, n. The state of a villan or villain; hase ser-VIL'LA-NAGE, n. The state of a vidian or vidian; hase servitude. Spenser. Baseness; infampy, villany, Dryden.
VIL'LA-NÎZE, v. a. [L. VILLANIZED; pp. VILLANIZING, VILLANIZED, TO debase: to defande, to defame. Dryden.
VIL'LA-NÎZ-ER, n. One who degrades, debases, defames, or villanizes. Sir E. Sandys. VIL'LA-NIZ-ER, m. One who degrades, debases, defames, or villanizes. Str E. Sandys.
VIL'LA-NOUS, a. [nillano, It. & Sp.] Base, vile; wicked; criminal, very bad c.—sorry, in a familiar sense. Shak.
VIL'LA-NOB-LN, ad. Wickedly, basely.
VIL'LA-NOB-NESS, m. Baseness, wickedness.
VIL'LA-NY, m. [nillanue, old Fr., nillanua, It. & Sp.] Quality of being villanous, wickedness, baseness; depravity, gross atroclousness.—A wicked action, a crime:—in this sense it has a plural. See VILLAIN.
VIL'LASS-ITE, \*n. (Min.) A magnesian mineral. Dana.
†VII-LAN'IC, a. [villaturue, L.] Belonging to villages. Milton.
VIL'LEIN, \* or VIL'LAN, \*n. One who, under the feudal system, held by a base tenure:—written also villain.
Brande. See VILLAIN.
VIL'LOSE, \*a. Covered with soft hairs thicky set; woolly. Brande.
VIL'LOSE, \*a. Covered with soft hairs thicky set; woolly. Brande.
VIL'LOSE, \*a. Covered with soft hairs thicky set; woolly. Brande.
VIL'LOSE, \*a. Covered with soft hairs thicky set; woolly. Brande.
VIL'LOSE, \*a. Covered with soft hairs thicky set; woolducing twigs. Cockeram.
VI-MIN'E-OBS, \*a. [Immineus, L.] Relating to twigs, producing twigs. Cockeram. VI-MIN'E-00S, a. [vinaneus, L.] Formed or made of twige. VI-NA'CEOUS, (ve-nā'shıs) a. [vinaceus, L.] Belonging to wine or grapes; vinous, viny. White.

VINAIGRETTE,\* (vin-a-grēt') n. [Fr.] A sauce containing vinegar:— a box perfumed with aromatic vinegar, a smelling box:— a sort of covered wheel-barrow. P. Mag.

VIN-CI-BLL', T.Y.\* n. Vincibleness. C. B. Brown.

VIN'CI-BLE, a. [vinco, L.] That may be vanquished, conquerable; superable.

VIN'CI-BLE-NESS, n. State of being vincible. [R.]

VINCTURE, (VINK'yur) n. [vincula. (Aluebra) A connecting mark or line drawn over a quantity which consists of several terms:—a band; a cord; a tie. Crabb.

VIN-DE'MI-AL, a. Belonging to a vintage. Baley. [R]

VIN-DE'MI-ATE, v. n. [vindema, L.] To gather the vintage.

Evelyn. [R.] E-008, a. [vimineus, L.] Formed or made of twige. VIN-DE'MI-ATE, v. n. [vindemia, L.] To gather the vintage. Evelyn. [R.]
VIN-DE'MI-ATION, n. Grape-gathering. Bailey.
VIN'DI-CA-BLE, a. That may be vindicated. Todd.
VIN'DI-CA-BLE, a. That may be vindicated. Todd.
VIN'DI-CA-BLE, a. [vindice, L.] [i. vindicated; pp. vindicatin, to defend; to clear, to protect from censure; to maintain, to defend; to clear, to protect from censure; to assert, to establish. [To revenge; to avenge. Bacon.]
VIN-DI-CA-TIVE, or VIN-DIC'A-TIVE, [vin'de-kā-tiv, W. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; vin-dik'g-tiv, S. P. F. F.] a. [vindicativ, Fr.] Tending to vindicate or justify. [Vindictive. Bacon.]
[VIN'DI-CA-TIVE-NESS,\* n. Vindictiveness. Shaftesbury.
VIN'DI-CA-TO-R. One who vindicates; an assertion.
VIN'DI-CA-TO-R. Q. Punitory; vindicative. Bramhall. Defensory; justificatory; vindicative.
VIN-DI-CA-TO-R. Q. (vindict, L.) Given to revenge; revengeful, malignant. ful, malignant.

VIN-DIC'TIVE-LY, ad. Revengefully. Johnson.

VIN-DIC'TIVE-NESS, n. A revengeful temper. Bai'ey.

VIN.D. n. [vines, L.] The plant that bears grapes. Pope.

A long, slender stem of a plant. Loudon.— Any plant
that trails or runs on the ground, or grows like a grapevine. Forey. [in this sense, local in Eng., and common
in the U. S.]

VINE'-CLAD, \*a. Covered with vines. Co-cridge.

VINED, (Vind) a. Having leaves like those of the vine.

VINE'-DRESS-FE, \* n. One who cultivates or trims vines. ful, malignant.

Campbell.

VINE'SRET-TER, M. A worm that eats vine-leaves.
VIN'E-GAR, M. [vineigre, Fr.] Acid liquor, made of wine or other liquor by undergoing the second or acctous fer mentation:—any thing really or metaphorically sour. VIN'E-GAR,\* C. Relating to vinegar; sour. Ency VIN'E-GAR-CRO'ET,\* M. A small vessel for holding vinegar. John yin J.A.h.
Vine-GRÜB,\* n. An insect; a vinefretter. Ash.
Vine-GRÜB,\* n. An orderer or trimmer of vines. Hulost.
Vi'ne-Ry,\* n. A place or enclosure for grape-vines. Ed. E.c.,
Vine'yard, n. A ground planted with vines.
Vin'net,\* n. Whishaw. See Vignette.
†Vin'newed, (vin'nud) a. Mouldy; musty. Newton.
†Vin'newed, (vin'nud) a. Mouldy; musty. Newton.
†Vin'newed, Barret.
Vin'ny, a. Mouldy. Malone. [Local, Eng.]
†Vin'o-lent, a. [vinolentia, L.] Drunkenness. Cockeram.
†Vin'o-lent, a. [vinolentia, L.] Given to wine. Chaucer.
Vi nose',\* a. Partaking of wine, vinous. Ash.
Vinose',\* a. Partaking of wine, vinous. Ash.
Vinose, a. [vinous, L.] State or quality of being vinous. Scott. [R.]
Vinous, a. [vineux, Fr.] Relating to wine; having the qualities of wine, consisting of wine; vinose.
Vin'quish,\* n. A pining or languishing; a disense of sheep. Loudon. VIN'QUISH,\* n. A pining or languishing; a disease of sheep. Loudon.
VIN'TAGE, n. [vondange, Fr.; vindemia, L.] The time of gathering grapes, the yearly produce of the vine; the grapes or wine produced.
VIN'TAG-ER, n. One who gathers the vintage. Ainsworth.
VIN'TAG-ER, n. One who gathers the vintage. Ainsworth.
VIN'TAG, n. [vinetier, old Fr.] One who sells whe.
VIN'TR, n. A place where wine is sold. Ainsworth.
VI'NY, a. Belonging to, or abounding in, vincs.
VI'OL, n. [viole, Fr.; viola, IL] A stringed instrument of music, a bass-viol. Bacon.—(Naut.) A purchase used occasionally in weighing the anchor:—written also voyol.
VI-O'LA,\* n. [It.] A musical stringed-instrument, a large kind of violin to which the part between the second violin and bass is assigned, a tenor-violin. P. Cyc. kind of violin to which the part between the second violin and bass is assigned, a tenor-violin. P. Cyc.
VI'O-LA-BLE, a. [volabils, L.] That may be violated.
VI-O-LA'CEOUS, (VI-O-LA'Shus) a. [vola, L.] Resembling
violets, consisting of violets.
VI-O-LA'S'CENT,\* a. Resembling a violet in color. Smart.
VI-O-LA'S, v. a. [vola, L.] [L VIOLATED; yp. VIOLATING,
vIOLATED.] To transgress, to hurt, to infringe, to break
any thing venerable, to injure by force or by irreverence:
— to ravish; to deflour.
VI-O-LA'TION, v. [volatio. L.] Act of violating, a breach; VI-O-LA TION, n. [pudatto, L.] Act of violating, a breach; infringement or injury of something sacred or venerable; — rape, act of deficuring. VI'O-LA-TIVE, \* a. Tending to, or causing, violation. John Tuler. [R.]

Vi'O-LĀ-TQR, n. [L.] One who violates, a ravisher.

Vi'O-LĀ-TQR, n. indentia, L.] Quality of being violent; physical or moral force, strength applied, an attack, an assault, outrage, eagerness, vehemence, injury; infringement:—forcible defloration. 1'Q-LENCE, v. a. To assault, to injure, to compel. B. Jonson.
VIO-LENT, a. [violentus, L.] Forcible, acting with violence or strength: — produced by force; not natural, as, a violent death: — assailant, acting by force: — unseasonably vehement, bosterous; turbulent; furious, impotubly venement, boisterous; turinient; turious, impatuous, passionate: — extorted. Milton.
†VI'O-LENT, n. An assailant. Decay of Chr. Piety.
†VI'O-LENT, v. a. To act with violence. State.
†VI'O-LENT, v. a. To urge with violence. Fuller.
VI'O-LENT, v. a. With violence, forcibly; vehemently.
VI'O-LET, n. [violette, Fr.; viola, L.] A genus of plants, of many species, with a delicate flower: — one of the seven primary colors. Vi'o-LET,\* a. Resembling the violet, or of its color. Hol-VI-Q-LIN', n. [violino, It.; violon, Fr., from viole.] A vi-O-Lin', n. Cuolino, I., violoni, r., rioni viole. A todi-stringed musical instrument, played with a bow; a fiddle. VI-O-Lin'ist, n. (Chem.) A vegeto-alkali. Smart. VI-O-Lin'ist, n. A player on the violin, violist. Aubr y. VI'OL-IST, n. A player on the viol; violinist. VI-O-LON-CEL'LIST,\* n. A player on a violoncello. Gent. Mag. Mag.

\*\*P.O-LON-CEL'LO, (v8-0-lon-ch8l'lō or v8-0-lon-s8l'lō) [v8-0-lon-ch8l'lō, S. W. J. F.; v1-0-lon-s8l'lō, P. E. Wb.; v8-0-lon-s8l'lō, Ja.; v8-0-lon-ch8l'lō, K.; v8-0-lon-ch8l'lō, Sm.]

\*\*n. [IL.] A bass violin, with four strings; or an instrument, of the violin kind, an octave lower than the violine \*\*N-O-LO', Wp.\*\*, \*n. [IL.] (Max.) A large bass violin with three strings; a double bass. Brasde.

\*\*Viper\*\*, n. [viper\*\*, L. J. A genus of venomous serpents that produce their young alive:—a mischlevous or malignant person. VI'PER-INE, [VI'per-In, Ja. E. Sm.: VI'per-In, S. W. J.] a. [uper-ins, L.] Belonging to a viper.
VI'PER-OUS, a. [uper-ins, L.] Having the qualities of a viper.

VI'PER'S-BU'GLOSS, n. A plant. Miller.

VIS

Vi'PER's—GRÄSS, n. A plant; scorzonera. Evelyn. †VIR-A-GIN'i-An, a. Of or belonging to a virago. Milton. VIR-A-GIN'i-TY,\* s. Character or qualities of a virago. Qu.

VI-RI'GŌ, or VI-RI'GŌ, [vI-Ri'gō, S. E. Ja. K. Wb; ve-ra'gō, P. J. Sm.; ve-ra'gō or vI-ra'gō, W.] n. [L.] pl. vI-RI'GŌES. A woman with manlike qualities; a female

Warrior, a turbulent woman.

†Vire, (ver) n. (vire, Fr.) An arrow. Goser.

†Vire, LAY, n. (virelay, virelai, Fr.) A sort of little ancient
French poem that consisted only of two rhymes; a roundelay. Speaser.

uring, spears, L. [virens, L.] Green; not faded. Browns. VI-RES'CENT, a. (Bot.) Green; flourishing. Loudon. VIE'GA-LÔÔ,\* a. (Bot.) A kind of pear; virgouleuse or verguloo. Downing

vergauot. Downing VIR GATE, n. [wirgata, low L.] A yardland, consisting of 24 acres. Warton. VIR GATE, \* a. (Bot.) Having long shoots, like a rod. P.,

VIR'GATE," a. (LOUD) MAYING AND CO.

VIR'GATED, \* a. Striped. Hill.

VIRGE, \* n. A wand. B. Jonson. See Verge.

VIR'GER, \* n. See Verger.

VIR'GER, \* n. See Verger.

VIR'GER, \* n. See Verger.

VIR'GER, \* n. See Verger.

VIR'GER, \* n. See Verger.

VIR'GER, \* n. See Verger.

VIR'GER, \* n. See Verger.

VIR'GER, \* n. See String a virgin; in aidenly; pure; fresh; chaste:—unused or uncultivated, as, vergen soil.

†VIR'GER, \* n. To play the virgin. Shak.

VIR'GER, \* L., \* a. Relating to a virgin; maiden; maidenly.

VIR'GER, \* L., \* n. A keyed musical instrument resembling a harpsichord, formerly played by young ladies:—often called verginals. Bacon.

†VIR'GER, \* n. \* n. To pat, to strike, as on the virginal.

Vik'Gin-Börn,\* a. Born of a virgin. Milton.
Vik-Gin'j-Ty, n. [virginitas, L.] State of being a virgin, maidenhood.

VIR'GIN'S-BOW-ER,\* n. The clematis; a plant or shrub.

VIR'GÖ, n. [L.] The sixth sign in the zodiac, the Virgin. VIR'GÖU-LEÜŞE',\* n. [Fr.] A sort of pear; virgaloo. Su-

VIR'ID; \* a. Green; verdant. Perry. [R.] VI-RID'I-TY, n. [viriditas, L.] Greenness; verdure. Eve-

tym.

Vik'|D-NESS,\* n. Viridity; verdure. Perry. [R.]

Vik'|D-NESS,\* n. Viridity; verdure. Perry. [R.]

Vik'|LLE, or Vik'|LE, [vi'ril, W. P. J. F., vi'ril, S.; vir'il,

E. Ja. K.; vir'il, Sm.] a. [virilis, L.] Belonging to a man,

not puerile; not feminine; manly, masculine, procreative.

VI-RIL'!-Ty, n. [virilité, Fr., virilitas, L.] Quality or state

of being a man, manhood, power of procreation

[VJ-RIPO-TENT,\* a. Fit for a husband; marriageable.

Vir.-mil'yun) n. See Vrrmilon.

Vir.-tû', (vir-tû') [vir-tû', W.; vir-tû', Ja.; vĕr-tû', Sm.; vir'tu, W.] n. [il.] A love of the fine arts; a tuste for curiosities.

Virtyu-AL, (virtyu-al) a. [virtuel, Fr.] Being in essence or effect, though not in fact; potential, efficacious, effectual.

†Virt-U-XL'I-Ty, n. State of being virtual. Browns. Virt'U-AL-Ly, ad. In a virtual manner, in effect, though not materially.

not materially.

†Virt'j-ATE, v. a. To make efficacious. Harvey.

[Virt'j-ATE, v. a. To make efficacious. Harvey.

[Virt'j-ATE, v. a. To make efficacious. Harvey.

[Virt's, (virt'yu) [ver'tchi, S. W. J.; ver'chi, S.m.; ver'chi, P. F. Ja. K.], n. [ver'tax, L.] Moral goodness; opposed to vice: the course of actions or conduct by which a man fulfils the purposes of his being, right principle; right conduct; excellence: — female chastity:—energy, physical or moral, which works some good effect; efficacy; power; acting power, secret agency:—courage; bravery; valor. Shak. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy

valor. Sack. One of the orders of the celestial herarchy Millon.

307" Dr. Hill published, in a pamphlet, a petition from the letters I and U to David Garrick, Esq. both complaining of terrible grievances imposed upon them by that great actor, who frequently banished them from their proper stations, as in the word virtue, which, they said, he converted into vartue; and, in the word ungrateful, he displaced the u, and made it ungrateful, to the great prejudice of the said letters. To this complaint Garrick replied in the following enterms: the following epigram:

ne following epigram:—
I'll this, as you say, that I've injured a letter,
I'll change my note soon, and, I hope, for the better
May the right use of letters, as well as of men, Hereafter be fixed by the tongue and the pen.

Most devoutly I wish they may both have their due,
And that I may be never mistaken for U.'"

VYRT'UE-LESS, a. Wanting virtue or efficacy. Raleigh.
VIRT'UE-PRÔOF,\* a. Irresistible in virtue. Millon.
VYR.TÖ-0'80, [VYI-dö-85, N. P. F. K.; VII-chi-8-85, R. J.;
vir-tö-5'25, Ja.; vēr-tö-5'25, Sm.] n. [It.] pl. it. vir-Tō-

O'sI; Eng. Vlr.TÜ-Ö'sös. A man skilled in, or having a taste for, the fine arts, as painting, statuary, and architecture; a man skilled in antique or natural curiosities. Vlr.TÜ-Ö'so-SHIP, m. The pursuits of a virtuoso. Bp. Hard. Vlr.YU-O'S, (virt'yu-üs) a. Having virtue; partaking of virtue; morally good; upright; honest: right; equitable:—chaste:—efficacious; powerful. Multon. Vlr.YU-O'S-LY, (virt'yu-üs-le) ad. In a virtuous munner. Vlr.YU-O'S-NESS, m. State of being virtuous. Spenser. Vir.YU-LENCE, ) n. Quality of being virtuous. Spenser. Vir.YU-LENCE, ) son; malignity, acrimony of temper; bitterness.

bitternes

bitterness.

VIR'U-LËNT, a. [Fr.; virulentus, L.] Poisonous; venomous; poisoned in the mind; bitter; malignant; enraged.

†VIR'U-LËNT-ED, a. Filled with poison. Feltham.

VIR'U-LENT-LY, ad. Malignantly; with bitterness.

VIR'U-LENT-LY, ad. Malignantly; with bitterness.

VIR'U-Sent-Ly, ad. Malignantly; with bitterness.

VIR'U-Sent-Ly, ad. Malignantly; with control is the seed of infection; the agent for transmitting infectious diagrams. Dumphing.

seed of infection; the agent for transmitting infectious diseases. Dunglison.

FIS,\* n. [L.] (Physics) Force, power; virtue. Crabb.

VIS'\* APE, (VIZ'a)] n. [Fr.; vuaggio, It.] The face; countenance; look. Shak.

VIS'APED, (VIZ'AVO') (VIZ'AVO', K. Sm.; vö'za-vö', Ja.]

n. [Fr., face to face.] A carriage for two persons, who sit opposite to each other.

FIS'CF-RA,\* n. [L.] Pl. of viscus. (Anal.) The intestines or bowels, inward parts. Crabb.

VIS'CF-RAL, a. [vuscra, L.] Relating to the viscera. [Feeling, tender. Bp. Reynolds.]

†VIS'CF-RATE, v. a. [vuscra, L.] To embowel, to evisce-

ing, tender. Bp. Reynolds.]

YUS(CE-RATE, v. a. [viscera, L.] To embowel, to eviscerate. Bailey. [ropy.

VIs'Cp., a. [viscidus, L.] Glutinous, tenacious; viscous; yis-cio-1-TX, n. Quality of being viscid, glutinous series, ropiness; viscosity.

ropiness; viscosity. Guality of being viscid or viscous; viscidity; glutinousness; tenacity. Vis'GO'ONT, (Vi'ko'GO'NT). (vi'ko'GO'NT). Literally, a vice-count, or one who formerly supplied the place of a count or earl, and was the sheriff of the county:—at present, a title of English nobility, next below an earl, and above a

baron.

Vis'CO'NT-ESS, (vi'kdunt-es) n. The lady of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth order.

Vis'CO'NT-HIP, (vi'kdunt-ship) n. The quality and of-Vis'CO'NT-Y, (vi'kdunt-e) face of a viscount.

Vis'CO'NS, a. [visqueux, Fr.; viscosus, L.] Glutinous, stacky; tenacious; viscud; ropy.

Vis'CVM,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) Mustletoe; birdlime. Paley.

Vis'CVM,\* n. [L.] thestine; an internal organ of the body:

— birdlime. Paley. See Viscena, and Viscum.

Vish'NO,\* n. One of the three principal divinities of the Hindoo mythology, the other two being Brama and Siva.

Brama is the creator, Vishnu the preserver, and Siva the destroyer. Excy.

Brama is the creator, Vishnu the preserver, and Siva the destroyer. Engs.
ViS-1-BLL'1-TY, n. [visibilité, Fr.] State or quality of being visible; perceptibility by the eye. Boyle.
ViS'1-BLE, (ViL'e-bl) a. [Fr.; visibilis, L.] That may be seen; perceptible by the eye; apparent; conspicuous; obvious; evident; manifest; discernible.
YiS'1-BLE, n. That which is seen by the eye. Bacon.
ViS'1-BLE, n. That which is seen by the eye. Bacon.
ViS'1-BLE, n. That which is seen by the eye.
ViS'1-BLY, ad. In a manner perceptible by the eye.
ViS'1-GÖTH, n. A Western Goth, or one who came from the western shores of the Baltic, in distinction from the Ostrogoths, or Eastern Goths. Ency.
ViS-1-GÖTH'IC, n. Relating to the Visigoths. Ec. Rev.
ViS-1-GÖTH'IC, n. Relating to the Visigoths. Ec. Rev.
ViS-1-KR'T/-E, (Vis'-1-E'she-E)[L.] (Physics) "The power of inertness;" the propensity of matter or of nature to remain in its actual condition, whether of motion or rest. Hamilton.

Vis'ion, (vizh'un) n. [Fr.; visio, L.] Sight; the faculty of seeing, the act of seeing:—any appearance, but especially something imagined to be seen; that which is seen in a dream; a supernatural appearance; a spectre, a phantom:— a dream; something shown in a dream.— A dream happens to a sleeping, a vision may happen to a waking, won: — a cream; something shown in a dream. — A dream happens to a sleeping, a vision may happen to a waking, man: — a dream is supposed natural, a vision miraculous; but they are sometimes confounded.

Vis'ion.\* (vizi'un) v. a. To perceive in vision; to dream.

H. W. Hamilton. [R.]

Vis'ion.4L, (vizi'un-al) a. Relating to a vision; visionary. Waterland.

ary. Waterland. Vis/10n-A-RI-NESS,\* (vizh/un-a-re-nes) n. Quality of being

VIS/10N-A-RI-NESS,\* (vizh/un-s-re-nes) n. Quality of being visionary. Coloradge.
VIS/10N-A-RY, (vizh/un-s-re) a. [visionnaire, Fr.] Affected by phantoms; fantastical; disturbed in imagination; imaginary; not real:—addicted to mad schemes or vagaries.
VIS/10N-A-RY, (vizh/un-s-re) n. One who is visionary or fanciful; one who forms impracticable schemes.
VIS/10N-IST, (vizh/un-Ist) n. A visionary. Spenser.
VIS/10N-LESS, (vizh/un-Ist) n. A visionary. Spenser.
VIS/17N-a. [visitre, Fr.; visit, L.] [i. visitre); pp. visitring, visitre]. To go to see; to come or go to; to attend.

VIT

— (Scriptural language) To send good or evil judicially.— (Law) To come to survey, or to inspect, with judicial

(Low) To come to survey, or to inspect, with judicial authority. Aydift.

Vis'1T, v. n. To practise going to see others; to call and stop.

Vis'1T, v. n. To practise going to see others; to call and stop.

Vis'1T-A-BLE, c. Liable to be visited. Aydift.

Vis'1T-A-BLE, c. Liable to be visited. Aydift.

Vis'1T-A-BLE, c. Liable to be visited. Milton.

Vis'1T-A-BLE, c. Liable to be visited. Milton.

Vis'1T-A-BLE, c. Liable to be visited. Milton.

Vis'1T-A-BLE, c. Liable to be visited. One of wild disponsed by God; infliction. (Law) Act of examining into the affairs of a corporation or institution.

Vis-1T-A-Vis-AL, c. Belonging to a judicial visitor or visitation. Aydift.

Vis'1T-OR, v. Visitation; act of visiting. Shak.

Vis'1T-OR, v. One who visits. — (visitator, L.; visiteur, Fr.)

One who visits in order to inspect, examine, or judge; a judicial director.

Judicial director.

†VI'syvE, a. [visig, Fr.; visig, L.] Belonging to the power of seeing. Browne.

Vis'ng, \* (ve'ng) [ve'ng, Sm.; vis'ng or vën, K.; vën, Wb.]

8. [old Fr.] (Law) Neighborhood, vicinity, venue. Blackstone. See VENUE.

†VIS'NO-MY, n. [corrupted from physiognomy.] Face; physiognomy. Spenser. iognomy. Spenser.
Vis or, n. The perforated part of a helmet above the bea-

and vizard; also sometimes visar and visard.

Vis'ORED, (viz'urd) a. Masked. Millon.
Vis'ORED, (viz'urd) a. Masked. Millon.
Vis'OR-Likk, \* a. Resembling a visor or mask. Shak.
Vis'TA, n. [IL.] pl. Vis'TAS. A view; a prospect through
an avenue, as of trees; a walk between an avenue of

trees.

Vis'U-AL, (vizh'u-al) a. [visuel, Fr.] Relating to vision; used in or aiding sight.

Vis'U-AL-IZE, \*c. a. To render visual. Coloridge. [R.]

Vis VI'TaL, \*[L.] "The vigor of life;" the natural power of the animal body in preserving life. Scudamore.

Vi'TAL, a. [vittle, L.] Relating to life; essential or necessary to life; containing life:—essential; necessary.—

Fital air, (Chem.) the old term for oxygen gas.—Vital statistics, statistics, or a statement of facts and calculations, relating to the duration of life.

VI-TAL'-TY, m. Quality of being vital; the principle of life, life.

VI.TAL-I-ZÄ'TION,\* n. The act of vitalizing. Qu. Rev. VI'TAL-IZE,\* v. a. [L. VITALIZED; pp. VITALIZING, VITALIZED.] To give life to; to vivify. Prout.

VI'TAL-LY, ad. In a vital manner, so as to give life. VI'TALS, n. pl. Parts essential to life. VI'TEL-LA-RY, [vI'tel-lar-e, P. Ja. K., vIt'el-lar-e, Sm.

VI'TALS, n. pl. Parts essential to life.

VI'TEL-LA-RY, [V1'tel-lyr-e, P. Ja. K., VI'tel-lar-e, Sm. Wb.]

n. [vucleus, L.] The place in the egg where the yolk swims in the white. Browne.

I'TEL'LVS,\* n. [L.] (Bot.) A fleshy bag interposed between the embryo and albumen, in some seeds. P. Cyc.

VI'T-IATE, (Vish'e-āt) v. a. [vuto, L.] [i. VIILATED, pp. VIIIATING, VIIIATED.] To corrupt; to deprave, to spoil, to make less pure, to contaminate; to defile; to taint; to pollute, to infect.

VI-T-L'ITON, (Vish-e-ās'shyn) n. Act of vitiating; state of being vituated; depravation; corruption.

VVI-T-LIT'-6-A'TION, n. Contentions litigation. Hudibras.

VI-T-LOS'-TY, (vish-e-ōs'e-te) n. [vitussus, L.] Vicousness.

South.

VI-TI-Ö

VI''TIOUS, (vYsh'us) a. [vicieux, Fr.; vitiosus, L.] Corrupt. Shak. See Vicious.

Shak. See Vicious.

VI'TIOUS-LY, (Vish'us-le) ad. See Viciously.

VI'TIOUS-LY, (Vish'us-le) ad. See Viciously.

VI'TIOUS-NESS, (Vish'us-nés) n. See Viciousles.

PITIS,\*n.[L.] (Bol.) A genus of plants, the vine. P. Cyc.

VIT'RE-OUS, a. [viré, Fr.; vitreus, L.] Of the nature of glass; glassy, consisting of glass; resembling glass.

VIT'RE-OUS-NESS, n. The state of being vitreous.

VI-TREGOUNCE,\*n. Glassiness; vitritication Smart.

VI-TREGOUNCE,\*n. Glassiness; vitritication Smart.

VI-TREGOUNCE,\*n. The act of vitrifying. Ure.

VI-TRIF/EXCT-URE,\*n. A term applied to the manufacture of glass, pottery, and porcelain. R-park.

VIT'RIF-L-BLE,\*n. Capable of being vitrified. Brande.

\*VI-TRIF/I-CARLE, a. Vitrifiable. Balley.

VI-TRIF/I-CARLE, a. Vitrifiable. Balley.

VI-TRIF/I-CARLE, v. a. [vitrum and facto, L.] To vitrify.

Bacon.

Bacon.
VIT-R.F.F.G.I'TION, s. [Fr.] Vitrifaction. Bacon. [R.]
VIT-R.F.F.E.D.\* (vit're-fid) p. a. Converted into glass. Urc
VIT'R.F.F.E.D.\* (vit're-fid) p. a. Converted into glass. Urc
VIT'R.F.F. v. a. [vitrifer, Fr.; vitrum and facto, L.] [i. vitRIFIED; pp. vitriffying, vitrified.] To convert or change
into glass.

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VIT'RI-OL. u. [Fr.; vitriolum, L.] The old chemical term for the sulphate of iron, or green vitriol. — Oil of vitries is an old term for sulphate acid. — Native vitriol is copperas; has vitriol, a sulphate of copper; red vitriol, a sulphate of cobalt, white vitriol, a sulphate of zinc. VIT'RI-O-LATE, \* v. a. To convert into sulphuric acid; to vitriolize. Swart.

w virtulize. Smart.

VIT'Ri-O-LATE, { a. [vitriold, Fr.] Impregnated with VIT'Ri-O-LAT-ED, } vitriol. Boyle.

VIT-RI-OL/IC, a. [vitriolique, Fr.] Relating to, or obtained from, vitriol, consaining vitriol. — Vitriolic acid, or oil of vitriol, now called sulphuric acid.

VIT'RI-OL-IZE,\* v. a. To convert into sulphuric acid. Operated

VOICE IV. TERIOLOUS, a. Containing vitriol. Browns. VITTA,\* n. The diadem on a medal; a ribbon. Hamilton. VITTA,\* p. The diadem on a medal; a ribbon. VITTATE, a. (Bot.) Striped; having stripes. P. Cyc. VIT'U-LINE, a. [vitalinus, L.] Belonging to a calf, or to

VI-TO'PER-A-BLE, a. [old Fr.; vituperabilis, L.] Deserving reproach. Cockeram.

reproach. Cockeram.
[VI-TU'PER-ĀTE, (vē-tā'per-āt or vī-tā'per-āt) [vē-tā'per-āt, P. K. Sm.; vī-tā'per-āt, S. J. Ja.; vē-tā'per-āt or vī-tā'per-āt, W. F.] v. a. [vūtupērer, Fr.; vūtupēre, L.] [t. vītupēratīb]; pp. vītupĒranīne, vītupĒranīb.] To reproach, to vilify; to reprehend, to blame, to censure, vīturēranībe, m. [old Fr.; vūtupēratīa, L.] Blame; censure, reproach; severe reprehension. Donne.
[VI-TU'PĒR-Ā-TVEA, a. Containing censure or reproach.
[VI-TU'PĒR-Ā-TVEA, a. Containing censure or reproach.]

Ren.

tVI-TU-PE'RI-OUS, a. [vituperium, I.] Disgraceful. Shel-

VI-VA'CE,\* (ve-va'cha) [It.] (Mus.) Lively. - Vivacissimo,

r.r.a.c.k, (ve-va'cins) [11.] (mus.) Lively. — Fivacissime, very lively. Crabb.

[VI-v\(\lambda'\)(ve-v\(\lambda'\)(ve) sor vI-v\(\lambda'\)(vs) a. [vivax, L.]

[Long-lived. Beatley.] Sprightly, gay; animated; sportive, merry; active, lively.

[VI-v\(\lambda'\)(ve)-v\(\lambda'\)(ve)-v\(\lambda'\)(ve) ad. With vivacity. Dr.

AU

Julen.
VI-vā'(ClOUS-NĒSS, (ve-vā'shus-nēs) n. Vivacity.
VI-vā'(Cl-TY, (ve-vās'e-te or VI-vas'e-te) [ve-vás'e-te, P.
J. F. K. Sm.; vI-vās'e-te, S. Ja; ve-vās'e-te or vI-vās'e-te, F.] Quality of belng vivacious; an-

intain, ille; sprit, liveliness, sprightliness, [Longer-ing ing life; sprit, liveliness, sprightliness, [Longer-ity; length of life. Browne. Power of living. Boyle.] Vi'v-Ry, n. [vivarum, L.] A place, of land or water, where living animals are kept.—(Low) A park, warren,

fish-pond, or piscary. Covel.

Vi v A Vô C.\* [L.] "By word of mouth:"—noting a method of voting, or of expressing one's opinion of wishes. Scudamore.

tVIVE, a. [v.f, Fr.; vivus, L.] Lively; forcible; pressing. Racon

Bacon.
VIVE L'A BNG-A-TELLE',\*[Fr.] "Success to trifles."
VIVE LE ROI,\* (vëv-le-twê') [Fr.] "Long live the king."
†VIVE'LY, ad. In a Hvely manner; strongly. Marston.
†VIVEN-CY, n. [vwo, L.] Manner of continuing alive. Browne.

VIVES, (vIvz) n. pl. The parotid glands of horses. Lou-

Viv'i-AN-ITE,\* n. (Men.) A phosphate of iron. P. Cyc.

VIV';-AN-ĪTE,\* n. (Min.) A phosphate of iron. P. Cyc. VIV/ID, a. [vivulus, L.] Lively; quick; striking; sprightly, active, clear; lucid, bright. VI-VID';-TY,\* n. Vividness. T. Forster. [R.] VIV']D-LY, ad. With life; with quickness; with strength VIV']D-RESS, n. Life; vigor; quickness; brightness. VI-VIF']-Ca. [vivigulus, Fr.; evivicus, L.] Giving life; making alive. Ray. VI-VIF';-CATE, [vi-vif'o-kāt, S. W. P. Ja. K. Sm.; viv'o-fe-kāt, W. J. a. [vivifco, L.] [i. vivificated; pp. vi-vificating, vivificated.] To make alive; to animate, to vivify. More.—(Chem.) To give new form or lustre to. [R.] to. [R.]

VIV-I-FI-CA'TION, R. [Fr.] The act of vivifying or giving life. Baron.

VI-vir'i-CA-Tive, a. Able to animate. More. [R.]
VIv'j-FP, v. a. [simfer, Fr.; www.s and facto, L.] [i. viviried; pp. vivirying, viviried.] To make alive; to animate; to endue with life.

I-vip' A-ROUS, a. [vious and pario, L.] Producing young in a living state, as an animal; opposed to oviparous VI-VIP

VIV-I-SEC'TION,\* m. The act of opening or dissecting liv-

VIV-I-SEC'TION,\* a. The act of opening or dissecting living animals. Dungineen.
VIX'EN, (vik'sn) n. Literally, the cub of a fox:—a froward, passionate woman; a scold. Shak.—Formerly applied also to a man. Barrow.
VIX'EN-LY, (vik'sn-le) a. Resembling a vixen. Barrow.
VIZ., ad. [A contraction of videkcet.] To wit; namely; that is. Holder. See Videlicer.
VIZ'AED, n. [sister, Fr.] A mask used for disguise; a visor. See Visor.

VIZ'ARD, s. s. To mask. Shak.

Mis'irr, (viz'yer or viz'yer) [viz'yer, P. E. Sm.; viz'yer,

M. A.; viz'yer, S.; viz-yer', J.; viz'yer or vo-zher', F.]

Sax, [Ar.] A minister or councilior of state, in Turkey, &c.

The case of highest rank is styled grand vizier.— Written

Rev.

The one of highest rank is styled grand virier. — Written also wire and virier.

\*\*Rev. Viz'irr.Att.,\*\* (viz'yor-nt) n. The office of vizier. N. A. Vizier.Att.,\*\* (viz'yor-nt) n. The office of vizier. N. A. Vizier.Att.,\*\* (viz'yor-nt) n. The office of vizier. N. A. Vizier.Att.,\*\* (viz'yor-nt) n. The grand vizier; the Turkish prime minister. Month. Rev.

\*\*Vô'C.A.BLE, [vo'k.h.], K. Sm. R. Wb.] n. [vocable, old Fr.; vocabulum, L.] A word; a term. Coverdale.

\*\*Vô'C.A.L. A. [A word; a term. Coverdale.

\*\*Vo'C.A.L. (vizier.Att.) A collection of words, as those of a science; a nomenclature; a glossary, a dictionary; a lexicon; a word-book.

\*Vô'C.A.L., a. [Fr.; vocats, L.] Relating to the voice; oral, verbal:— noting a peculiar sound, as of z, as distinguished 'rom s, or of v, as distinguished from f. Smart.

\*Vo-C.AL.'[c.,\* a. Relating to vowels, or vocal sounds. Black-sood.

VO'CAL-IST,\* n. A vocal musician; a singer. Smart.

VO'CAL-18T,\* N. A VOCAI musician; a singer. Smart. VO-CAL-1-TY, n. [vocaliza, L.] Power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice. Holder.
VO-CAL-1-ZA'TION,\* n. Act of vocalizing. Athenoum.
VO'CAL-1ZE, v. a. [L vocalize); pp. vocalizino, vocalize]. To form into voice, to render vocal; to utter vocally; to articulate:—to give a particular sound to, as to make a sound like z. "S is vocalized, that is, pronounced

as z." Smart.

SS 1. Smart.
VÖCAL-LY, ad. By the voice; in words; articulately.
VÖCAL-NESS,\*n. The quality of being vocal. Ash.
VO-CĀTION, n. [Fr., vocato, L.] A calling or speaking to; summons:—trade; employment; calling; profession; business.

OC'A-TIVE, a. [vocatif, Fr.; vocations, L.] Relating to calling or speaking to.—(Gram.) Noting the case of a noun substantive, when it is directly applied to the person addressed.

son addressed.

VO-CHF'ER-ATE, v. n. [voc/frag L.] [i voc/frag np.
voc-frag nino, voc/frag np.] To cry out loudly; to holloo; to hollow; to halloo; to clamor. Johnson.
VO-CHF-ER-A'TION, n. [voc/frag np.] Act of voc/frag np.
clamor; outery. Arbuhnot.
VO-CHF'ER-OBS, a. Clamorous; noby; loud. Pope.
VO-CHF'ER-OBS-Ly, ad. In a voc/frous manner. Smart.
VO-CHF'ER-OBS-Ly, ad. In a Voc/frous manner. Smart.

Browne.

Hrowns.

VÕE,\* n. (Scotland) An inlet, bay, or creek. Jameson.

VÕGUE, (võg) n. [Fr.] Fashion, mode, way, repute.

VÕICE, n. [voux, Fr., voux, vous, L.] The sound formed in the larynx of men and animals by the appropriate organs, and emitted by the mouth, the peculiar character of sound distinguishing the individual, whether man or other creatives, any sound make by breath; whether man or other creatives, and sound and the breath in vote, and frage, oning. and emitted by the mouth, the peculiar character of sound distinguishing the individual, whether man or other creature; any sound made by breath:—vote; suffrage, opinion expressed:—language; words, expression.—(Grann.) The form or manner of inflecting the verb, as being active or passive.—The active voice expresses action or agency, as, "He teaches." The passive voice denotes being active upon, and is formed of the past participle of an active-transitive verb, and an inflection of the auxiliary or substantive verb, and an inflection of the auxiliary or substantive verb, to be; as, "He is taught."

†VÖICE, v. a. To rumor, to report, to vote. Shac.

†VOICE, v. a. To rumor, to report, to vote. Shac.

†VOICE, v. a. To clamor; to make outeries. Bacon.

VOICE/LES, a. Having a voice; vecal. Browne.

VOICE/LES, a. Having no voice. Ld. Coke.

VOID, a. [wide, Fr.] Empty, vacant:—having no force or effect; devoid; vain, ineffectual, null:—unsupplied; unoccupied; unturnished:—unsubstantial; unreal.

VÖID, v. a. [wider, Fr.] [L. voider, pp. voider, Pope.

VÖID, v. a. [wider, Fr.] [L. voider, pp. voider, Pope.

VÖID, v. a. [wider, Fr.] [L. voider, pp. voider, to enult, as excrement:—to vacate; to nullify; to enult, as excrement:—to vacate; to nullify; to annul.

VOID/ANCE, n. Act of voiding; ejection from a benefice.

VOID/NES, n. Etter of being wold, emptiness; nullity.

VOID/NES, n. Etter of being wold, emptiness; nullity.

VOID/NES, n. Evident of being wold, emptiness; nullity.

VOID/NES, n. [Fr.] A carriage. Arbuthnot.

†VOI'DANCE, n. [Fr.] A carriage. Arbuthnot.

\*VOID'ANCE, n. [Fr.] A carriage. Arbuthnot.

\*VOID'ANCE, n. [Fr.] A carriage. Arbuthnot.

\*VOID'ANCE, n. [Fr.] A carriage. Arbuthnot.

VÖL'A-EY,\* n. A bird-cage large enough for birds to fly in. Crabb.

VOL'A-TILE, [völ'e-til, S. W. J. F. K. Sm. Wb.; völ'e-til, Ja.] a. [volatilis, L.] Flying; passing through the air; having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation;

lively; fickie; changeable; full of spirit; airy; giddy flighty.

flighty.

Tile, n. [colatile, Fr.] A winged animal. Browns
VÖL'A-TILE-RESS, n. State of being volatile; volatility.
VÖL-A-TIL'-TY, n. [colatilité, Fr.] State of being volatile
want of fixity; levity; mutability; airiness. [Mag
VÖL'A-TIL-IZ-q-BLE,\* a. That may be volatilized. Phil
VÖL-A-TIL-Q-ZE/TION, n. The act of making volatile
Boyle.

VOL-A-TIL-Y-Z&TION, n. The act of making volatile Royle.

\*\*NOL'A-TIL-IZE, v. a. [volatiliser, Fr.] [i. volatilized; pp volatilizino, volatilized.] To make volatile; to substitute a high degree.

\*\*VOL-VAN'IC,\*\* a. Partaking of the nature of a volcano; relating to a volcano; produced by a volcano. Lyell.

\*\*VOL-VAN'IC,\*\* a. Partaking of the hature of a volcano; relating to a volcano; produced by a volcano. Lyell.

\*\*VOL-VAN'IC,\*\* a. To subject to the influence of volcano is action. Maunder.

\*\*VOL-VAN'IZE,\*\* v. a. To subject to the influence of volcanic action. Maunder.

\*\*VOL-VAN'IZE,\*\* v. a. To subject to the influence of volcanic action. Maunder.

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\*\*VOL-VAN'IZE,\*\* v. a. To subject to the influence of volcanic action. Maunder.

\*\*VOL-VAN'IZE,\*\* v. a. To subject to the influence of volcano. Subject to the influence of volcano. Maunder.

\*\*VOL-VAN'IZE,\*\* v. a. To subject to the influence of volcano. Subject to the influence of volcano. Subject to the influence of volcano. Subject to the influence of volcano. Subject to the influence of volcano. Subject to the influence of volcano. Subject to the influence of volcano. Subject to the influence of volcano. Subject to the influence of volcano. Subject to the influence of volcano. Subject to the influence of volcano. Subject to the influence of volcano. Subject to the influence of volcano. Subject to the influence of volcano. Subject to the influence of volcano. Subject to the influence of volcano. Subject to the influence of volcano. Subject to the influence of volcano. Subject to the influence of volcano. Subject to the influence of volcano. Subject to the influence of volcano. Subject to the influence of volcano. Subject to the influence of volcano. Subject to the influence of volcano. Subject to the influence of volcano. Su

SEQU. VOLE, \*v. n. To win all the tricks at cards. Pope. VOLE, \*n. [Fr.] (Mus.) A rapid flight of notes. Crubb. VOLE \*p. \*n. [Fr.] (Mus.) A rapid flight of notes. Crubb. VOLENS \*NOLENS\*, [L.] (Law) "Willing or not willing." Hamilton. See Nolens Volens. †VOL"-RY, n. [volera, Fr.] A flight of birds. Locks. †VOL"-TA'TION, n. [volite, L.] The act or power of flying.

Browne.

VO-LI'ITION, (vo-lish'un) n. [voltio, L.] The act of willing or exercising the will; the power of willing, choice (VOL'-L'TIVE, a. Having the power to will. Hale. VOL-KÖN'SKO-ITE,\* n. (Mm.) A soft mineral containing oxide of chromium. P. Cyc.

VOL'L'EV, (vŏl'le) n. [volte, Fr.] A flight of shot. Raleigh. A burst; an emission of many at once. Shak.

VÖL'LEY, v. a. [I. YOLLEYED, pp. VOLLEYING, YOLLEYED.]
To discharge at, as with a volley; to throw out. Shak.
VÖL'LEY, v. n. To discharge. Shak.

VÖL'LEYED, (völ'l)d) a. Discharged with a volley. Millon.
VÖLT, n. [volle, Fr.] A bound; a tirn; a circular tread of
a particular kind, made by a horse:—a leap by a fencer,

to avoid a thrust.

VOL'TA,\* n. [It.] pl. VOLTE, (vŏl'tā) (Mus.) An old, three-timed air; a turn; a going back and returning, a repetition. Crabb.

repetition. Crabb.

VOL-TX6'(8A.PHY,\* n. The art of copying in metals, droposted by electrolytic action, any form or pattern while is made the negative surface of a voltate circuit. P. Cya. VOL-TA'IC,\* a. Relating to the philosopher Folta, or to a galvanic pile or battery invented by him. Brande.

VOL'TA-ISM,\* n. Galvanism or electricity as improved or modified by Volta. Hamilton.

VOL-TA'E,\* n. (Mm.) A species of iron alum. Dana.

VOL-TA'M'E-TER,\* n. An instrument invented by Dr. Faraday for measuring voltac electricity. Brande.

YOL-TAM'E-TER,\* n. An instrument invented by Dr. Faraday for measuring voltace electricity. Brande.
YÖL'TA-PLÄST,\* n. A kind of galvanic battery adapted to the electrotype. Frances.
YÖL'M-TYPE,\* n. A metallic plate containing a copy of a device upon a medal or coin, formed by electro-chemical action:— called absist electronics. Resaule.

device upon a medal or coin, formed by electro-chemical action: — called also electrotype. Brande.

VOL'Ti,\* [It.] (Mus.) "Turn over:" — a direction to turn over aleaf. — Volts subto, turn over quickly. Brande.

VOL-TI,FEEUR',\* (vol.to-zhor') n. [Ft.] A vaulter or tumbler: — a member or soldier of light cavalry. Murray.

VOLTZITE,\* n. (Mus.) A sulphuret of zinc. Dana.

VO-LU'B]-LATE,\* a. (Bot.) Climbing, or winding round.

Smart.

Vol.-U-Bil.'1-Ty, s. [volubilité, Fr.; volubilitas, L.] State of being voluble; act of rolling:—nectivity of tongue, fluency of speech:—mutability, liableness to revolution. Vol.'(U-BLE, (vol'u-bi) a. [volubilis, L.] Formed so as to roll easily; formed so as to be easily put in motion; rolling; having quick motion. Millon Nimble, active;—applied to the tongue. Addison. Fluent of words, talkative.

OL'U BLE-NESS,\* n. Quality of being voluble. Ash.

VOL'U BLE-NESS," M. Quality of peing voluble. Ash. Vol'U-BLY, ad. In a voluble manner. Hudibras.
Vol'UmE, (vol'yum) [vol'yūm, W. J. Ja.: vol'yum, S. K.; vol'um, P. E. Wb.] n. [volsmen, L.] Something rolled or convolved; a single fold; a roll; a single wave, something rolled, like an ancient book, which consisted of a sheet wound round a staff:— a book in modern form.
Vol'UMED,\* (vol'umod) a. Having volumes or rolling.

thing rotted, like an ancient book which consider of a sheet wound round a staff:—a book in modern form.

Vol.'(umed,\* (völ'yumd) a. Having volumes or rolling masses. Byros.

Vo.-Li'm.Nods, a. Consisting of many complications; consisting of many volumes, or books; copious; diffu-

VO-LU'MI-NOUS-LY, ad. In many volumes or books.
VO-LU'MI-NOUS-NESS, z. State of being voluminous.
†VOL'U-MIST, z. A writer of volumes, an author. Millor.

section rule.

Vol./UN-TA-RY-ISM.\* n. Voluntary principle or action; the system of supporting any thing by voluntary contribution or assistance. Dr. Chaimers. [Modern: Vol.-UN-TEER', n. [volontare, Pr.] A soldier who serves of his own accord: — one who ongages in any service of but over a cord. his own accord.

Insown accord.

Vol.-UN-TEER', v. n. [i. volunteered, pp. volunteer.

Vol.-UN-TEER', v. a. To offer voluntarily. B. Joseon.

Vol.-UP-'U-A-RY, (vo-lüpt'yu-3-re) n. [voluptuarre, Fr.; voluptuarre, I.]

A man given up to pleasure and luxury; a consulaist n. according.

a sensualist; an epicure.

Vo-LUPT'U-4-RY,\* (vo-lupt'yu-a-re) a. Given to pleasure;
voluptuous. Johnson.

VO-LUPT'U-008, (vo-lüpt'yu-üs) a. [voluptuosus, L.; voluptueuz, Fr.] Addicted to pleasures, particularly those of sense; luxurious; epicurean, sensual.
VO-LUPT'U-008-Ly, ad. In a voluptuous manner, luxuri-

ously.

VO-LUPT'U-OUS-NESS, m. State of being voluptuous.

†VOL-U-TA'TION, m. [volutatio, L.] Wallowing; rolling.

tVÖL-U-TÄTION, n. [volutatio, L.] Wallowing; rolling. Bp. Repnolds.

VO-LUTE', [vo-lat', S. W. P. Sm. Wb.; völ'āt, Ja.] n. [Fr.; voluta, L.] (Arch.) A scroll of a column, a principal or nament in the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite capitals.—(Conch.) A genus of shells, called also voluta.

VO-LUT'ED, \*a. Having volutes, or spiral forms. Jodrell.

VO-LUTION, \*n. A spiral form. Hill.

VOM'-FA, n. [L.] (Med.) An abscess of the lungs.

VOM'-G NOT, n. The nucleus of a fruit of an East Indian tree; mux vomica. Hill. See Nux Vomica.

VOM'-TY, v. n. [vomo, L.] [L vomited; pp. vomiting, vomitred.] To eject or cast up the contents of the stomach; to expectorate.

to expectorate.

VOM'|T, v. a. [vozur, Fr.] To throw up from the stomach, to eject or to throw up with violence from any hollow.

VOM'|T, v. Matter ejected from the stomach; an emetic.—

Black vomit, the yellow fever. Dunglison.

O-Mi''TION, (vo-mish'un) n. [vomo, L.] Act or power of vomiting. Grew.

VOM'I-TIVE, a. [vomitif, Fr.] Emetic; causing vomits.

Vom'1-TO-Ry, a. [vomulours, Fr.; vomitorius, L.] Procuring vomits; emetic. Browns.
Vom'1-TO-Ry,\* n. An emetic:—a door of a theatre, by which the crowd is let out. Scott.

VON-1-TU-RI"TION,\* n. An ineffectual effort to vomit.

Dungtson.

Vork'Cious, (vo-rā'shus) a. [vorace, Fr., voraz, L.] Ready
oredv. ravenous, rapacious.

Vo.-R. CIOUS. (vo.-r. lahus) a. [vorace, Fr., vorax, L.] Ready to devour or swallow up, greedy, ravenous, rapacious, Vo.-R. CIOUS-LY, (vo.-r. lahus) ad. Greedily, ravenously. Vo.-R. CIOUS-NESS, (vo.-r. lahus) b. Voracity. Vo.-R. CI-TY, n. [voracite, Fr., voracits, L.] State of being voracious, rapacity, greediness. Vo.-R. CI-Ty. n. [L.] pt. L. Full of gulfs. Scatt. FOR TEX, n. [L.] pt. L. FoR TI-CES; Eng. VOR TEX. TS. Any thing whirled round, a whirlowind.

VOR'TI-CAL, a. .. Having a whirling motion; turning.

VOR'TI-CEL,\* n. (Ent.) A pedicellate, wheel animalcule.

VÕ'TA-RESS, n. A female votary. Shak. VÕ'TA-RIST, n. One devoted, as by a vow, a votary. Mü-

VOTERIST, No. One devoted, as by a vow, to some pursuit, service, worship, study, or state of life.

VOTERY, a. Devoted; consequent to a vow. Bacon.

VOTE, n. [votum, L.] Suffrage; voice given and numbered, as at an election; a ballot.

as at an election; a danot.

VÕTL, v. a. [1 votrs]; pp. voting, votrd.] To choose by suffrage; to determine by suffrage; to give by vote.

VÕTL, v. v. To give a vote or suffrage. Selden.

VÕTL, v. a. Coctovs, L.] Given or observed, as by a vow.

VÕTLIVE.-NESS,\* a. The quality of being votive. H. W. Hamsiton.

Hamilton.

Vôtch, v. a. [voncher, Norm. Fr.] [i. vouched; pp. vouchIng, vouched.] To call to witness; to obtest; to attest,
to warrant; to declare; to maintain by affirmations; to
asseverate; to affirm; to aver; to protest; to assure.

Vouch, v. a. To bear witness; to give testimony.

(Vouch, v. Warrant; attestation. Shak.

VÖL'UN-TA-RI-LY, ad. [solontiere, Fr.] In a voluntary is unamer; of one's own accord; spontaneously.

VÖL'UN-TA-RI-RESS, R. State of being voluntary.

VÖL'UN-TA-RI-RY, a. Geolentara, Fr.; soluntarius, L.] Acting without compulsion; acting by choice, or of one's own accord; willing; done by design; purposed; intended, gratuitous; spontaneous.

VÖL'UN-TA-RY, R. A volunteer; one whereacts without compulsion, or of his own accord.—(Mus.) A piece of music played at will, or extemporaneously, without any settled rule.

VÖL'UN-TA-RY-ISM.\* 2. Voluntary principle or action; the

VOUCH-SAFE, v. a. [L. VOICHSAFED; pp. VOUCHSAFED; v. a. [L. VOICHSAFED; pp. vouchsafed, vouchsafed, permit to be done without danger; to condescend to grant; to concede.
VÖUCH-SAFE', v. n. To deign; to condescend; to yield.
VÖUCH-SAFE', v. n. To deign; to condescension. Boyle. [R.]
POUS'SÖIR'.\* (vò'awō') n. [Fr.] One of the stones in the shape of a truncated wedge, which form the arch in a bridge; a key-stone to an arch. Brande.
VÖW, (vòù) n. [vœu, Fr.; volum, L.] A solemn promise; especially, a promise made to a divine power; an act of devotion, by which some part of life, or some part of possessions, is consecrated to a particular purpose: — a solemn promise: — a promise of love or matrimony.
VÖW, (vòù) v. a. [vower, Fr.; voveo, L.] [L. vownn; pp. vowing, vownn.] To consecrate by a solemn dedication; to give to a divine power; to devote ceremonially VÖW, v. n. To make vowe or solemn promises.
VÖWED, (vòdù) p. Devoted; consecrated. Milon.
VÖWEL, n. [voyelle, Fr.; vocalis, L.] A letter which can be uttered by itself, or alone; as, a, e, i, o, v. — They are thus distinguished from consonants, which require the aid of a vovel in being sounded.
VÖW'EL, \*a. Belonging to, or partaking of the nature of, a vovel.

VÖŴ'EL,\* a. Belonging to, or purtaking of the nature of, a vowel. Ash.

Vow'EL-ISH,\* a. Partaking of the nature of a vowel. B Jonaon.

VOW'EL-ISM,\* n. The use of vowels. Blackwood.

YOW FLIED, (voifeld) a. Furnished with yowels.
YOW FLIED, (voifeld) a. Furnished with yowels.
YOW FE, n. One who makes a yow.
YOW FELLOW, n. One bound by the same yow. Stat.
YOX POP V-LI\* [L] "The voice of the people." Hamil

VOT'AGE, (völ's]) n. [voyage, Fr., from vian agere, L]
Formerly, a passage, journey, or travel by sea or land;
now, applied only to that by sea. [†Attempt; undertaking.

VOY'AGE, (voi'aj) v. n. [voyager, Fr.] [1. voyaged; pp. voyaging, voyaged.] To take a voyage; to travel by

sea. Pope.

VOÝ'AÇE, v. a. To travel , to pass over. Milton. VOÝ'AÇE-A-BLE,\* a. That may be sailed or travelled over

Scager.

VOY'AG-ER, n. [voyageur, Fr.] One who travels by sea.

VOYAGEUR,\* (vww'ya-zhu') n. [Fr.] A traveller by land
or water; a Canadian boatman. W. Iroug.

VOY'AG-ING,\* n. The act of making a voyage. Ec. Rev.

VUL-CA'NI-AN,\* a. Relating to the Vulcanists, or their theory of the earth; Vulcanic. Cleaneland.

VUL-CXN'IC,\* a. Relating to Vulcan.— Vulcanic or Vulcanian theory of the earth, a theory according to which the
present form of the earth has been produced by the action of fire:— called also the Pultone and Huttongar thetion of fire : - called also the Plutonic and Huttoman theory. Hamilton.

VÜL'CAN IST,\* n. One who holds to the Vulcanian theory

VUL'CAN IST,\* n. One who holds to the Vulcanian theory of the earth, or that the present form of the earth has been produced by the action of fire. Ch. Ob.

\*\*FUL-CANNO\*, n. [It.] Volcano. Arbuthnot. See VOLCANO.

\*\*VUL-CANNO\*, n. [It.] Volcano. Arbuthnot. See VOLCANO.

\*\*VUL-CANNO\*, n. [It.] Volcano. Arbuthnot. See VOLCANO.

\*\*VUL-CANNO\*, n. [It.] Volcano. Arbuthnot. See Volcano.

\*\*Vulcant of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production of production tween them.

VÜL'GAR, n. [vulgaire, Fr.] The common people. Shak.
VÜL'GAR-IŞM, n. Grossness; meanness; vulgarity:— a
vulgar idiom or phrase.

VUL-GAR'!-TY, m. Quality of being vulgar; mean condition or conduct; grossness, coarseness.
VUL'GAR-IZE, v. a. [1. VULGARIZED; pp. VULGARIZING, VULGARIZED] To render vulgar. Arbuthact.

VULGARIZED.] To rener vulgar. Aroundad. VUL'GAR-NESS,\* n. Vulgarity. Booth. [B.] VUL'GAR-NESS,\* n. Evalgatus, L.] An ancient Latin translation of the Bible, made chiefly by St. Jerome, being the only one which the church of Rome acknowledges to be authentic.

Vol.'GATE, a. Belonging to the Vulgate.
Vol.-NER-A-Bil';-TY,\* n. Quality of being vulnerable.

VÜL'NER-A-BLE, a. [vulnerabilis, L.] That may be wounded; liable to injury; exposed.
VÜL'NER-A-BLE-NESS,\* n. State of being vulnerable

VÖL'NER-A-RY, a. [vulnérairs, Fr.; vulnerarius, L.] Relating to wounds; useful in healing wounds.

PULINER-ATE, v. a. [vulnere, L.] To wound; to hurt.

STIL-NEE-A'TION, n. Act of wounding. Pearson.
VCL-NEE-OSE', a. Full of wounds. Maunder
VUL-NEI-OSE', a. Full of wounds. Maunder
VUL-NEI-OSE, a. A substance containing valying acid,
VUL-PI-LINE, n. A substance containing valying acid,
the substance of linears P. Che. obtained from the locker outprate of Linnaus. P. Cyc.
VULTINE, [vai/pn, P. J. F. Sm.; vai/pin, S. E. Ja. K.;
vai/pin or vai/pin, W.] a. [vai/pnn, L.; vai/pns, Fr.]
Belonging to a fox; like a fox, cunning; crafty.

VÜL'PIN-ITE,\* n. (Min.) An anhydrous sulphate of lime, found at Vulpino in Italy, and sometimes used for small statues. Bran

VÜLT'URE, (vült'yur) a. [valtur, L.] A large, carnivorous, and rapacious bird.

VÜLT'URE, (vült'yu-rīn) [vült'u-rīn, P. K. Sm.; vül' chu-rīn, S. W.] a. [valturinus, L.] Belonging to a vult.

ure.

VÜLT'UR-ISH,\* a. Relating to, or like, a vulture. Ed. Rev. VÜLT'UR-ODS, a. Vulturine; voracious. Hammond. [R.]

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a letter found only in the alphabets of modern lan-guages, is the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet. It partakes of the nature of a vowel and of a con-sonant. It is a consonant at the beginning of words and syllables; in other situations it is a vowel, being but unother form of u. In English it is scarcely used as a vowel, except when united to another vowel, as in new, new, &c., though, in Welsh, the w is used alone, as in com (kôm),

being equivalent to u or oo.

WAB'BLE, (wöb'bl) v. n. [L. WABBLED; pp. WABBLING, WABBLED.] To move from side to side; to waddle; to totter. Mozon

WAB'BLE,\* (wob'bl) a. A hobbling, unequal motion. Fran

CM.
WACKE,\* (wäk'e or wäk) [wäk'e, Sm. Wb.; wäk, K.] z.
(Mis.) A massive mineral, intermediate between claystone and baselt, of a greenish-gray color. Ure.
WAD, (wöd) z. Any mass of loose matter thrust close to-

WAD, (Wod) n. Any mass of loose matter thrust close together, as straw, hay, tow, &c.; a little mass of tow or paper for a gun:—a heap or tuft, as of peas. Loudon.
WAD,\* (wôd) v. a. [i. WADDED; pp. WADDING, WADDED.]
To stuff with tow, cotton, rags, or other soft substance; to make up in small parcels. Ask.
WADD,\* (wôd) n. A provincial name of plumbago, in Cumberland, England, and of an ore of manganess, in Derbyster I.

WAD'DED,\* (wod'ed) p. a. Formed into wad; stuffed with

WAD'DED,\* (wöd'od) p. a. Formed into wad; stuffed with wadding. Smart.
WAD'DING, (wöd'ding) n. [vad, Icel] Act of stuffing; a kind of soft stuff used for quilting or stuffing garments.
WAD'DLE, (wöd'di) v. n. [vadeln, Ger.] [. waddled; pr.]
waddling, waddled. To move from side to side, in walking, as a duck or a fat person, to wagle.
WAD'DLER,\* (wöd'dier) n. One who waddles. F. Buller.
WAD'DLER,\* (wöd'dier) n. One who waddles. F. Buller.
To walk through water; to pass through water without swimning: —to move with difficulty and labor.
WAD'ER,\* n. One that wades; a wading or long-legged bird. Lrande.
WAD'-MOOK,\* (wöd'hûk) n. A rod with a sort of screw to

DITG. L. PORME.

WAD'-HOOK,\* (wöd'hûk) n. A rod with a sort of screw to draw wads out of a gun. Crabb.

WAD'|No.\*p. a. Walking in the water. P. Cyc.

WAD'SETT,\* (wöd'sēt) n. (Scotch lase) A right by which

goods are pledged for the recovery of a debt; a mortgage. Brands.

WAD'SET-TER,\* (wod'set-ter) n. One who holds by a wadsett. Bouvier.

WA'FER, n. [wafel, D] A thin cake, as of bread or paste:
—the bread given in the eucharist by the Roman Catholics: - a thin leaf of paste for sealing letters.

IICS: — a tin less of passe for sealing setters.

WAFER, \* D. a. [i. wafered p. pp. wafering, wafered.]

To seal or close with a wafer. Smart.

WAFFILE, \* (wôf'fi) n. [waffst, D.] A thin cake baked hard, a soft cake baked on an indented iron. P. Cyc.

WAFFILE-I-RON, \* (wôf'fi-I-yrn) n. A utensil for baking waffar Fronties. affles. Knowles

WAFT, [waft, 8. W. F. Ja. Sm. R.; waft, P. J. K.] v. a. [i. wafted . pp. waffing, wafted (— [waft. Skak.]] To carry through the air or on the water; to buoy; to make carry through the air or on the water; to buoy; to make finat; to wave:—to beekon; to inform by means of any thing moving: to turn. 27" Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Scott, pronounce the a, in this word, as I have marked it; Mr. Perry adopts the a in father; and, though Mr. Smith thinks this the true sound, he confesses the short a is daily gaining ground; but W. Johnston makes waft rhyme with agh." Walker.

WATT, v. n. To pass through the air; to swim; to float.

By. Hall. WAFT, n. A floating body : - a sweep ; a lift : - motion of

a streamer, used as a token at sea.

WART'AGE, m. Carriage by water or air. Shak
WART'AR, s. One who wafts:—a passage-boa WAFT'URE, (waft'yur) a. Act of waving. Shak.

WAG, v. a. [1. WAGGED; pp. WAGGING, WAGGED.] To move lightly from side to side; to shake slightly. Shak.

WAG, v. n. To be in quick or ludicrous motion; to go; to pack off; to be moved from side to side. Dryden.

WAG, n. One full of low humor, pleasantry, or wit; a humorist; a merry droll. Addison.

WAGE, n. [wegen or wagen, Ger.] Gage; pledge. Spensor. Pay for service. See WAGEs.

WAGE, v. a. [t. waged p. pp. waging, waged, [†To attempt; to venture, to engage as by a pledge, to hire; to carry on:—applied to war; as, "to wage war." Shak.—(Law) To give security, or pledge security, for the performance of any thing. Whasas.

WAGEL,\* n. A bird; the gray gull. Pennant.

WAGEL,\* n. A bird; the gray gull. Pennant.

WAGER,\* n. A bet; any thing pledged upon a chance or performance; subject on which bets are laid.—(Law) An offer to make oath. Blackstone.

WAGER, v. a. [t. WAGERED; pp. WAGERING, WAGERED.] To

offer to make oath. Blackstone.

WA'QER, v. a. [i. WAGERED; pp. WAGERING, WAGERED.] To lay; to pledge, as a bet; to bet.

WA'QER, v. n. To offer a wager Shak.

WA'QER, v. n. To offer a wager Shak.

WA'QER, n. pl. Pay for services, hire; reward; stipend, salary; allowance

WAG'GER-Y, n. Mischievous merriment; sport; requery.

WAG'GER-Y, n. Like a wag; droll; mischievous; frolicsome.

WAG'GISH-LY, ad. In a waggish manner.

WAG'GISH-NESS, n. Merry mischief. Bacon.

WAG'GISH-NESS, n. Merry mischief. Bacon.

Wid'a ish-ness, n. Marry inischief. Bacon.
Wid'a Le, (wag'g!) v. n. [i. wagglep: pp. waggling,
wagglep: To waddle; to move from side to side. Sidney.
Wid'ng heller; n. (Min.) A phosphate of magnesia. Dana.
Wid'ng, h. [wagen, Sar.; wagen, Ger.] [†A chariot.
Wid'a Conveyance of heavy goods and materials.
307 The English dictionaries are divided with regard to the orthography of this word. Some spell it raggon; but a majority waggen. Todd remarks that "Wagen is strictly conformable to the etymology, but waggen is the prevailing form;" and Smart snys, "Wagen is a disused orthography." In the United States, however, wagen is, perliaps, the more common of the two forms.

perhaps, the more common of the two forms.

WAG'ON-AGE, \ n. Money paid for carriage in a wagon.

WAG'ON-ER, or WAG'GON-ER, n. One who drives a

wagon. WAG'ON-SPŌKE.\*

wagon.

Wig'ON-SPÖKE,\* | n. The spoke of the wheel of a wagWig'GON-SPÖKE,\* | on. Shak.

Wig'GIL, n. A bird of the robin genus.

Wild, (wid) a. Crushed, weighed. Shak.

Wiff, (wif) n. [wavium, wavium, law L.] (Law) Any thing

waived and refinquished, as that which is thrown away

by a thief in his flight; any thing found without an

owner.

waived and reinquisned, as that which is thrown away by a thief in his flight; any thing found without an owner.

WAILT, R. Same as waif. Spenser.

WAILT, v. a. [vaela, Icel.; wail, Goth.] [i. WAILED; pp. WAILT, ING, WAILED.] To moan, to lament; to bewail. Pops. WAIL, o. n. To grieve audibly; to express sorrow. Shak.

WAIL, (wail) R. Audible sorrow; lamentation. Browne. twait-fort, a. Sorrowful; mountful. Shak.

WAIL/ING, R. Lamentation; moan; sudible sorrow. twait-fort, a. Sorrowful; mountful. Shak.

WAIL/ING, R. Lamentation; moan; sudible sorrow. twait-fixen, t. Lamentation. Hacket, twait-fixen, T. A. Lamentation. Hacket, twait-fixen, R. A. Carriage; a wagon. Spenser. twait-fixen, R. A. Tillable; that may be ploughed. Crabb twait-fixen, R. A. Inding of carriages. Amsworth.

WAIN-fixen, R. A. Inding of carriages. Amsworth.

WAIN-fixen, R. A large cord or rope; a cart-rope. Shak.

WAIN-fixen, T. Rainge cord or rope; a cart-rope. Shak.

WAIN-fixen, T. Sorrow, Wain-fixet, W.; wan-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-fixet, twain-

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and resistent regularly, is, in my opinion, the most cor-

roct." Walker.

[WAIN'SCOT. v. a. [seasgenechotten, D.] [i. WAIN'SCOTED; ρρ. WAIN'SCOTING, WAIN'SCOTED.] To line with wain'scot, to cover or line, as with timber.

[WAIN'SCOT-ING, v. a. Wain'scot or materials for it. Burnet.

WAIN, (war) w. (Carpenty) A piece of timber two yards long and a foot broad. Builey.

WAIST, (wast) n. The narrowest part of the body, just above the hips; the part extending from above the hips to just below the arms. — (Naul.) The part of the gundary between the fore-most and the new news.

above the hips; the part extending from above the hips to just below the arms.—(Naul.) The part of the gundeck between the fore-mast and the main-mast. WAIST'SAND, (wās'kōt) and n. That part of the breeches or pantaloons which encircles the waist. Tatler.

WAISTCOAT, (wās'kōt or wēs'kot, F.; wās'kōt or wēs'kut, K.; wās'kōt or wēs'kot, F.; wās'kōt or wēs'kut, K.; wās'kōt or wēs'kut, K.; wās'kōt or wēs'kut, K.; wās'kōt or wēs'kut, K.; wās'kōt or wēs'kut, K.; wās'kōt or wēs'kut, K.; wās'kōt or wēs'kut, K.; wās'kōt or wēs'kut, K.; wās'kōt or wēs'kut, K.; wās'kōt or wēs'kut, K.; wās'kōt or wēs'kut, K.; wās'kōt or wēs'kut, K.; wās'kōt or wēs'kut, K.; wās'kōt or wēs'kut, K.; wās'kōt or wēs'kut, K.; wās'kōt or wēs'kut, J. ("This word has fallen into the general contraction observable in similar compounds, but, in my opinion, not so irrecoverably as some others have done. It would scarcely sound pedantic if both parts of the word were pronounced with equal distinctness." Wālker.

WĀIT, wāt, n. m. [waākne, D.] [i. waited; pp. waitino, waited, to attend, with on.

WĀIT, a. To expect; to stay for; to attend. Dryden.

WĀIT, a. Ambush, as, to lay wait, and to lie in vait.

WĀIT, a. Ambush, as, to lay wait, and to lie in vait.

WĀIT, no, or broad vessel, such as is used in waiting at table.

WĀIT'[NG, \*a. That waits, attending; doing service.

waiver, or broad vessel, such as is used in waiting at table. WAIT/ING,\* a. That waits, attending; doing service. WAIT/ING-MAID, A. Chamber-maid; an upper servant WAIT/ING-MAID, A. Chamber-maid; an upper servant WAIT/ING-WOM-AN, (-wûm'an) n. A waiting-inaid. Sufft. WAIT/ING-WOM-AN, (-wûm'an) n. A waiting-inaid. Sufft. WAIT/ING-WOM-AN, (-wûm'an) n. A waiting-inaid. Sufft. WAIT/ING-WOM-AN, (-wûm'an) n. A waiting-inaid. Sufft. WAIT/ING-WOM-AN, (-wûm'an) n. A waiting-inaid. Sufft. WAIT/ING-WOM-N. A. [I. WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-MAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WAIT/ING-WA

the law. Crabb.

NAIT'ER, \*n. (Law) The passing by of a thing, or a refusal WAIT'WODE, \*n. A Dacian prince. See VAIVODE.

WAEL, p. \*n. (L.wAKE); pp. wasting, waked.) To be awake; to awake, to awaken; to watch, to be roused from sleep; to cease to sleep; to be alive.

WAKE, p. \*a. To rouse from sleep; to excite; to put in modern to the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the p

tion, toawake; to waken: —to watch or attend a corpse. WAKE, n. The feast of the dedication of a church, forwalk, m. The least of the doubtation of a charter, for-merly kept by watching all night: — vigit, state of forbear-ing sleep, act of waking: —a watching of a corpse by night: — the track formed in the water by the course of a ship or other vessel. —A vessel directly astern of another is said to be in her wake.

is said to be it her wake.

Wike Foll. a. Being awake; not sleeping; vigilant.

Wike Foll. v. \*\* ad. In a wakeful mainer. Johnson.

Wike Foll. v. \*\* ad. In a wakeful mainer. Johnson.

Wike Foll. v. \*\* a. The chief insgistrate of the town of Rippon, in England. Whishaw.

Wike N. (wa'kn) v. n. [l. wakened, pp. wakening, wakened.] To wake, to awake; to awaken, to watch. Dry
\*\*pred.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awakened.\*\* awak

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den. Wärkn, (wā'kn) v. a. To rouse from sleep; to excite; to wake, to awaken. Milton. Wiki'en-En, (wā'kn-ei) h. One who wakens. Feltham. Wiki'en-En, (wa'kn-ei) h. One who wakens. Feltham. Wiki'en-Bn, one who wakes or watches. Wiki'en-Bo-In, n. The common arum, a plant. Wäki'ng, n. Act of one that wakes. Wilton'en-En, n. The natives of the valleys of Piedmont. Ency. Called also Vaudos.

WAL-DEN'SES,\* a. pl. The natives of the valleys of Piedmont. Ency.—Called also Vaudos.

WALE, a. A ridge; a streak; a rising part in the surface of cloth:—a mark left on the body of a ship.

WALE,\* v. a. [I. WALED; pp. WALING, WALED.] To mark with wales or streaks. Bp. Hall.

WAL-HAL'LA,\* a. See Valhalla. Brande.

WALE, (walk) v. n. [i. WALED; pp. walking, walked.]

To move by leisurely steps, to move by steps without running; to be in motion; to go; to travel; to move the lowest pace; not to trot, gallop, canter, or amble, applied

running; to be in motion; to go; to travel; to move the slowest pace; not to trot, gallop, canter, or amble, applied to a horse:—to set in sleep; to appear as a spectre; to act on any occasion; to travel.

WALE, (wawk) s. Act of walking; gait; step; manner of moving; carriage; travel:—manner of life; conduct:—a space or course through which one walks; an avenue set with trees; way; road; range; place for walking, region, space. [†A fish. Auszorth.] See Rorg-walk.

WALR'4-BLE,\* (wawk's-bl) a. That may be walked over;

Wile'a-ble, (wawk's-bl) a. That may be walked over Swift.

Wile'gr, (wawk's) n. One who walks. [A fuller; 'a walk-mill; a fulling-mill. Old Ballad.]—(Law) A forester.

Wile-ke'gr, n. (Bot.) A genus of plants, having five petuls, and five stamens with ovate anthers. P. Cyc.

Wile'ing. \* n. The act of going on foot.

Wile'ing. \* a. The act of going on foot.

Wile'ing. \* a. The act of going on foot.

Wile'ing. \* a. The act of going on foot.

Wile'ing. \* a. The act of going on foot.

Wile'ing. \* a. A stick to walk with; a cane; walking. \* Glanville.

Wile'ing. \* Stick; a. A stick to walk with; a cane; walking. \* Glanville.

Wile, \* Stick; a. A stick to walk with; a cane; walking. \* stick or stone raised upwards as a division, protection, or defence; a stone or brick fence: — the side of a building; the side of a room or an apartment: — a structure for protecting and improving plants: — a fortification work built for defence. — To take the swall, to take the up per place; not to give place \* Stak\*.

Will'a. \* a. [i. wallbe; pp. walling, walled.] To enches with walls; to surround as with a wall; to defend by walls; to fill up with a wall.

Will'CREEP-ER, n. A bird. \* dissecrth.

Will'CREEP-ER, n. A bird. \* dissecrth.

Will'CREET-ER, 'a. (Min.) An argillaceous mineral. \* Cleave-Wall'ER, (wöl'let). n. A traveller's bag; a knapsack:— a pocket-book:— any thing protuberant and swagging.

WALL-ET, ER, 'a. (wol'let). n. One who carries a wallet. Toller. [R.]

WALL'ET, ER, a. A plant and flower, of several varieties; stock-gillyflower.

WALL'ENOT, 'a. R. a. A plant and flower, of several varieties; stock-gillyflower.

WALL'ENOT, 'a. A native of the country lying between the schedt and the Lya a part of the former French Flaa

Scheldt and the Lya a part of the former French Flaa

WALL'LOSSE, m. An insect; a bug. Answorth.
WALL'MOSS, \* a. Moss growing on walls. Snart.
WAL-LOON', \* n. A native of the country lying between the
Scheldt and the Lya, a part of the former French Flan
ders; the language of the Wallcons. Ency.
WAL'LOP, (wOl'lop) v. n. [. wallopen; pp. wallopen,
wallopen.] To hoil with noise or bubbling; to move with
agitation. Brocket. [Local, Eng.]
WAL'LOP, \* (wOl'lop) v. a. To beat; to wrap up. Holloway
[Provincial in England.]
WAL'LOP, \* n. A vaulting; a leaping backwards and for
wards. Sir W. Scott. [Provincial.]
WAL'LOW, (wOl'lop) s. n. [i. wallowsp; pp. wallowing,
wallowed.] To move heavily and clumsily; to move, as
in mire: — to roll upon any thing: — to live in any state
of filth or gross vice.

wallowed. To not upon any thing:—to live in any state of fith or gross vice.

Wal'LōW, (wŏl'lō) v. a To roll. Jer. vi. [R.]

Wal'LōW, (wŏl'lō) v. A rolling gait in walking. Drydon.

Wal'LōW-ER, (wŏl'lō-er) n. One who wallows.—(Machinery) A lantern or trundle. France.

[Wall'LoW-iSH, (wŏl'lō-iSh) a. Flithy. Overbury.

Wall-PEL'Li-Tō-R,\* n. A plant, formerly estoemed medicinal, of the genus partetarias P Cyc.

Wall-PEN'NY-WORT.\* n. A plant, Crabb.

Wall-PEN-PER,\* n. Houseleek, a perennial plant.

Wall'Fir.\* a. A plant. Smart.

Wall'Fir.\* a. A plant. Smart.

Wall'Fir.\* (wâl'd) n. An herb; asplenum. Ainsworth.

Wall'Siō-Eō.\* a. (Naul). Having sides nearly perpea dicular, as a ship. Mar. Dict.

Wall'PERNG.\* n. A spring issuing from stratified rocks:

WALL'SPRING,\* n. A spring issuing from stratified rocks:

—a plant. Smart.

— a plant. Smart.

WALL'WORT, (wal'wurt) n. Dwarf-elder or dane-wort.

WAL'NOT, n. A tree, of several species; the nut or fruit of the tree.

WAL'RUS,\* n. (Zool.) The morse or sea-horse. Reget.

WAL'RDS,\* n. (Zool.) The morse or sea-horse. Roget. †WAL'TER, v. n. To roll. Bp. Fisher. See Wilter. WAL'TRON, n. The same as volume. Woodward. WALTZ,\* (waltz) n. [waltter, Ger.] A German national dance, performed by two persons, also a species of music by which it is accompanied. Brands.
WALTZ,\* (waltz) v. n. [i. WALTERD; pp. WALTING, WALTZED.] To perform the dance called the waltz. Observer.

server.

May BlE, (wŏm'bl) v. n. [wemmelen, D ] To have a rolling sensation, with nausea:—applied to the stomach. Dryden. [R.] To waddle, as ducks; to move to and fraction of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach

WAN, (won) [won, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wh.; wan, S. E.]

a. Pale, as with sickness; languid of look; pallid.

go "Mr. Sheridan has given the a, in this word and its compounds, the same sound as in wan. Mr. Scott and Dr. Kenrick have given both the sound I have given and Mr. Sheridan's but seem to neafer the farmor by nivering.

Dr. Kenrick have given both the sound I have given and Mr. Sheridan's, but seem to prefer the former by plucing it first. I have always heard it pronounced like the first syllable of wan-ton; and find Mr. Narcs, W. Johnston, and Mr. Ferry, have so marked it. W. Walker. (W.N. The old pret. of Win. Won. Spenser. WAND, (Wond) [Wönd, S. W. P. J. F. J. E. Sm.; wand, E.] n A small stick or twig; a long rod; a staff of authority or use:—a charming-rod.

or use: — a charming-rod.

Wan'der, (won'der) v. n. [i. wandered; pp. wandering, wandered.] To rove; to ramble here and there; to de-

wandered. 1 o rove; to rangue here and there; to deviate; to go astray; to range; to stroll; to roam.

Wan'Der, (won'der) e. a. To travel over at random or without a certain course, to rove over. Milton.

Wan'Der-er, (won'der-er) n. One who wanders.

Wan'Der-lng, (won'der-lng) n. Uncertain peregranation; aberration; mistaken way; uncertainty: — disorder of mind.

WAN'DER-YNG,\* (won'der-Yng) a. Rambling; roving; erratic: — disordered in mind.

WAN'DER-ING-LY, (won'der-Ing-le) ad. In a wandering, uncertain, or unsteady manner. Bp. Taylor.

†WAN'DER-MENT,\* (won'der-ment) n. Act of wandering.

Bp. Hall.

WANE, v. n. [i. waned; pp. waning, waned.] To grow less; to decrease;—applied to the moon; opposed to waz:—to decline; to sink.

†WANE, v. 4. To cause to wane. B. Jonson. WANE, n. The decrease of the moon; diminution; decline;

declension

WANG, n. [The jaw. Amsworth.] The latchet of a shoe; a

WANG, m. [The jaw. Ainsworth.] The latchet of a shoe; a shoe-thong; a shoe-wang. Ray. [Local, England.] †WANG'TOÖTH,\* m. A jaw-tooth. Ask. †WAN'HÖPE, (wön'höp) m. Want of hope. Ltb. Fest. WAN'PESS, (wön'nes) m. Paleness; languor. WAN'NESS, (wön'nes) m. Paleness; languor. WAN'NESS, (wön'nes) m. Paleness; languor. WAN'NESS, (wön'nes) m. Paleness; languor. WAN'NESS, (wön'nes) m. Paleness; languor. WAN'NESS, (wön'nes) m. Paleness; languor. #WANT, (wawn: or wönt) [wawnt, K. Sm. Wb. Yares, wönt, W. J. F. Ja.] v. a. [t. water, pp. wantino, wanted, to hewithout, to be destitute of; not to have; to need, to have need of; to lack: —to wish for; to desire, to long for.

for.

||WANT, (wawnt or wont) v. s. To be wanted; to be improperly absent; to be insufficient; to fail; to be defi-

properly absent; to be insufficient; to fail; to be defi-cient; to be missed, to be not had.

[WANT, n. Need, deficiency; destitution; lack; necessity; poverty, penury; indigence. [A mole. Heylan.]

[WANT'INS,\* a. Not in being; inbsent; deficient.

[WANT'LESS, a. Abundant; fruitful. Warner.

WAN'TON, (won'tun) a. [faenta, Goth.; vasanden, Danish.]

Lascivious, libidinous, lustful, licentious, dissolute:—folicsome; gay; sportive; airy:—loose; unrestrained; quick and treestlength of motion; huvrignt; superficious. quick and irregular of motion; luxuriant; superfluous,

irregular.

WAN'TON, (won'tun) s. A lascivious person; a strumpet; a

Wan'ton, (won'tun) s. A lascivious person; a strumpet; a

WANTON, (won tun) s. A lastivious person; a strumper; a whoremonger:—a thoughtiess or giddy person; a trifler; an insignificant flutterer:—a word of slight endearment. WANTON, (wôn'tun) v. n.ω[. wantonep; pp. wantoning, wantonep.] To play lastiviously, to revel, to play; to trifle, to sport:—to move nimbly and irregularly.

The control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the co

WAP'PA-TO,\* n. An esculent root of western America. Burns

tWAP'PENED,\* (wop'pnd) a. Worn; weakened; decayed; fatigued. "This makes the wappened widow wed again." Stake. 2. "Wappened or neappered, probably the same word, and signifying worn or weakened." Nares. — Wapburton and Johnson have waped; and the former defines it, sorrought and terrifed.

WAP'PEN-SHAW, (Wop'en-shaw) n. An inspection of arms.

Ser W. Scott.

MR N. SCOTE.

WAP'PEED, (wöp'perd) a. Rostless; fatigued. Gress.
[Local, Eng.] See WAPPENED.

WAR, N. Everve, old D.; guerre, Fr.; wer, Ger. and A. Sax.]

Open hostility between nations; hostility; act of opposition; the profession of arms:—pectically, arms; armor; forces; army.—Public war, a contest by force between

independent sovereign states. — Civil wer, a war or open hostility between the inhabitants of the same state of country. — Wer department, the department in the executive government, which relates to war.

country. — Wer department, the department in the executive government, which relates to war.
WAR, v. n. [i. WARRED; pp. WARRING, WARRED.] To make
War; to be in a state of hostility, to contend by force.
WAR, v. a. To make war upon. Daniel.
WAR'BEAT, or WAR'BEAT-EN,\* a. Worn in war. Smart.
WAR'BEAT, (war'bl) v. a. [werbler, old Fr.] [i. warring pp. warring, warring pp. warring to the cause to sing. Milton
WAR'BLE, v. n. To be quavered or sung; to sing; to carol; to sing as birds.
WAR'BLE, v. n. Act of warbling; a song; music of birds.
WAR'BLE, \* A hard swelling or tumor in the inde of
WAR'BLET,\* \* A hard swelling or tumor in the inde of
WAR'BLET, \* A hard swelling or tumor in the inde of
WAR'BLET, \* n. One that warbles; a singer; one of the
class of the smaller singing birds.
WAR'BLING,\* a. Making or having melodious;
WAR'BLING,\* a. The act of quavering melodiously.
WARD. [from weard, Sax.] A syllable much used as an affix
in composition; as, heavencord, with tendency to heaven;
hatherward, this way. — It notes tendency to.

in composition; as, seasenward, with tendency to beaved; is kntherward, this way.— It notes tendency to.

WARD, v. a. [weardran, Sax., waren, D.] [i. warded; pp. warding, warden, or offend, to defend, to protect, to fence, to fence off, to obstruct or turn aside any thing mischievous.

WARD, v. n. To be vigilant, to keep guard; to act upon the defensive with a weapon. Sidney.

when, n. M. to de viginian, to steep gains, or act and the defensive with a weapon. Staney.

WARD, n. Act of guarding: — garrison; those who are intusted to keep a place: — watch; guard made by a weapon in fencing: — fortress, strong-hold: — district of a town: — custody, confinement: — the part of a lock, which, corresponding to the proper key, hinders any other from opening it: — an infant, minor, or any one under the power of a guardian, correlative of guardian: — guardian-ship; right over an orphan. Spenser.

WAR'DEN, (war'dn) n. [vaeerden, D.] A keeper, a guardian, a head officer, an officer or keeper, as of a church, a college, a state prison, or other institution: — a large pear. May. — Warden of the Cinque Ports, (England,) an officer having jurisdiction over the Cinque Ports, with a salary of £3000.

WAR'DEN-PIE,\* n. A pie made of warden pears. Shak

WAR'DEN-PIE,\* n. A pic made of warden pears. Shak WAR'DEN-RY,\* n. The jurisdiction of a warden Scott.

WAR'DEN-RY,\* n. The jurisalistion of a warden Scott. WAR'DEN-SHIP, (war'd-n-ship) n. Office of a warden. WARD'ER, n. A keeper; a guard:— a truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight. Slak. WARD'MOTE, n. (Eng. law) A inecting of the ward in a city, a court in each ward in the city of London, which has power to present defaults relating to the watch, po-

lice, &c.
WARD'-PEN-NY,\* n. (Law) Money paid for watch and ward. Crabb.

WARD'RÖBE, n. [garde+obe, Fr ' A room, or piece of fur-niture, in which clothes are kept; the clothes so kept; a

person's wearing apparel.

WARD'RÔÔM,\* n. (Naut.) A room in ships of war where
the lieutenants and other principal officers sleep and mess. Mar. Dict.
WARD'SHIP, n. Guardianship: — pupilage, state of a ward.
WARE, t. from Wear. Wore. See WEAR.

WARE, a. Cautious; wary; aware. Spenser. - Not now used by itself. See Aware.

used by itself. See Aware.

WARE, v. n. To take heed of, to beware Dryden.

WARE, a.; pl. waren. Goods; commodities; merchandise; commonly something to be sold.

WARE/FOL, a. Cautious, timorously prudent.

tWARE/HOUSE, n. A storchouse for goods or merchandise, for temporary preservation.

for temporary preservation.

WARE'HOUSE, v. a. [i. warehoused; pp. warehousing, warehoused.] To secure or lay up in a warehouse.

WARE'HÖÜSE-MAN, \* z. One who keeps a warehouse

Bosvier.
WARE/HÖÜS-ING,\* n. The act of laying up goods in a warehouse. — Warehousing system, a regulation by which imported goods may be lodged in public warehouses, and not be chargeable with duties till they are taken out \*r home consumption. If they are exported, no duty is paid.

home consumption. If they are exported, no duty is paid. P. Cyc.

†WARE'LESS, a Incrutious; unwary. Spenser.

†WARE'LY, ad. Warily; cautiously; timorously. Spenser.

WARE'ARE, n. Military service; military life; state of
war; war; contest, hostility; struggle.

WAR'MARE, n. n. To lead a military life. Camden. [R.]

WAR'MAR-ER, n. n. One engaged in warfare. Coloridge.

†WAR'MA-BLE, a. Military; fit for war. Spenser.

WAR'MA-BLE, a. Military; fit for war. Spenser.

WAR'MA-BLE, a. Military; fit for war. Spenser.

WAR'MA-BLE, a. Military; fit for war. Spenser.

WAR'MA-BLE, a. Military; fit for war. Spenser.

WAR'MA-BLE, a. Military; fit for war. Spenser.

WAR'I-NESS, or WA'RI-NESS, m. State of being wary;

caution.

†WARE, a. Building. Spenser.

WAR'LIKE, a. Relating to war; engaged or used in war; disposed to war; military; hostile.

WAR'LIKE-NESS, a. State of being warlike. Sir E. Sandys.

(WAR'LINE, a. One of whom a person is weary. Camden.

WAR/LUCK, n. A male witch, a wizard. Dryden.

YWAR'LUCK, 1 WAR'LUCK, 1 WAR'LUCK, 1 WAR'LUCK, 1 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WAR'LUCK, 2 WA comfortable in circumstances.

comfortable in circumstances.

WARM, v. a. [i. WARMED, pp. WARMING, WARMED.] To make warm, to free from cold; to heat in a gentle degree; to heat mentally, to make vohement.

WARM, v. To grow warm or less cold. Latah.

WARM'-MARKED,\* a. Marked or wounded in war. Shak.

WARM'-HEART-ED,\* a. Affer tonate; benevolent; cordial, sincere; hearty. Mare.

WARM'HEART-ED-NESS,\* n. An affectionate disposition, corduality. Mare.

WARM'HEART-RD-NESS,\* n. An affectionate disposition, corduality. More.
WARM'ING-PAN, n. A covered pan for warming a bed.
WARM'ING-STÖNE, n. A Cornish stone which retains heat. Ray. [Local, Eng.]
WARM'LY, ad. With warmth; eagerly, ardently; earnestly.
fWARM'NESS, n. Gentle heat, warmth. Bp. Taylor.
WARMTH, n. State of being warm, gentle heat:—zeal; ardor, fervency; earnestness; fervor of mind; passion. enthusiasm.

ardor, revency; earnestness; fervor of mind; passion, entitusiasin.

WARN, v. a. [L. WARNED, pp. WARNING, WARNED.] To caution against any fault or danger; to give previous notice of ill, to admonish of any duty to be performed, or of a practice or place to be avoided or forsaken, to informationally to addition. form previously, to advise, to instruct.
WARN'ER, n. One who warns; an admonisher.

WARN'ING, m. Caution against danger, previous notice, admonition.

WAR'-OF-FICE,\* n. The office of the war-department. Junius.

WARP, z. That order of threads, in a thing woven, that hes lengthwise, and is crossed by the woof:—a tow-line.

Bacon. Deposit or ooze left on land by the receding of water or tides. Farm. Ency.

WARP, v. n. [weerpan, Sax., werpen, D.] [i. Warped; pp. warping, warped.] To be changed or twisted out of a straight direction; to bend; to move with a binding motion, to contract, to lose its proper course or direction.

tion, to contract, to lose its proper course or direction. WARP, v. a. To contract; to shirvel, to turn or twist out of shape or order:—to wind or adjust, as warp:—to flood and ferthlize.—(Naul.) To tow with a warp. WARP'ING, n. Act of him or that which warps:—a mode of producing a deposit of earthy ferthlizing matter which is suspended in rivers. Farm. Ency. WAR'PRÖÖF,\* a. Able to resist a warlke attack. Potter. WAR'PRÖÖF,\* a. Able to resist a warlke attack. Potter. WAR'PRÖÖF, v. Yalor proved or tried by war. Mason. WAR'RANT, (Wör'rant) v. a. [garantir, Fr.] [l. WARRANTED; pp. WARRANTED; To support or maintain; to attest, to give authority, to justify, to exempt, to secure, to insure; to declare upon surety; to indemnify, to guarantee. to guarantee.

WAR'RANT, (wor'rant) n. Authority, warranty, right; a secure, inviolable grant; a justificatory commission, attestation. — (Law) A writ or precept under hand and seal of a justice of the peace or other authorized officer, directed to a constable or proper officer to arrest an

offender: a writ of caption.

WAE'RANT-A-BLE, (wor'rant-a-bl) a. That may be warranted, justifiable; defensible.
WAR'RANT-A-BLE-NESS, (wor'rant-a-bl-ness) n. Justifiableness. Barrow.

WAR'RANT-A-BLY, (wŏr'rant-a-ble) ad. Justifiably. Wake. WAR'RANT-ED,\* (wŏr'rant-ed) p. a. Secured, protected

WAR'RANT-ED,\* (wör'rant-ed) p. a. Secured, protected by a warranty; made sure.

WAR-RAN-TEE',\* (wör-ran-te') n. (Law) A person to whom warranty is made. Dane.

WAR'RANT-ER, (wör'rant-er) n. One who warrants.

†WAR'RANT-ISE, (wör'ran-tis) n. [warantso, law L.] Authority; security; warranty. Shak.

WAR-RANT-OR',\* n. (Luw) One who gives a warranty.

Blackstone. It is so written and pronounced when used

as a correlative to sourrantee.

MAF'EAN-TY, (Wor'rant-e) s. [warrantia, law L.] (Leso)
A promise or covenant by deed made by the bargainor,
for himself and his heirs, to warrant or secure the bargainee and his heirs against all men, for the enjoying of
the thing granted; authority; justificatory mandate,

the thing granter; security; guaranty.

†WAR'EAY, (wôr'rs) v. c. To make war upon. Symer.

†WARE, (wôr) c. Worse. Spensor. Gross. [Local, Eng.]

WAR'ERN, (wôr'ren) n. [sosorande, D.; garenne, Fr.] A

keep or enclosure for mbbits. ... (Esg. Law) A franchise or

place privileged for the keeping of beasts and fowls, as

hares and rabbits, partridges and quaits: -- often calles

free warren.

WAB'ER-ER, (wor'ro-er) m. The keeper of a warren.

WAB'ER-EN GLE, (wor'ro-ing-gi) m. A hawk. Answorth.

[WAR'RIDA, (war'yur) [war'yur, S. W. P. J. E. K.: war'
ro-ur, F.: wor'ro-ur, Ja. Sm.] m. A person engaged in
war; a soldier; a military man.

[[WAB'RIOR-ESS, (war'yyr-5s) m. A female warrior. Spenser.

WAB'SONK,\* a. Overwhelmed in war. Thomson.

WIDT m. A hard averagemen on the skin; a proviberance

WART, n. A hard excrescence on the skin; a protuberance on trees.

WART'ED\* a. (Bot.) Having warts. Loudon.
WART'LESS,\* a. Destitute of warts. Dr. Allen.
WART'WORT, (wart'wurt) n. Spurge; cuplipriis.

WART'WART, a. Grown over with warts.

WART'N, a. Grown over with warts.

WAR'WAST-ED,\* a. Wasted by war. Coloridge.

WAR'WHÔĐP,\* (war'hôp) n. The cry of war among the American Indians. Eacy.

WAR'WICK-ITE,\* a. (Min.) A mineral containing titanium.

Dana.

WAR'WORN, (wAr'worn) a. Worn with war. Shak.

WAR'Y, or WA'RY, a. Cautious; scrupulous; timorously
prudent; chary, guarded, watchful; circumspect.

WAS, (wôz) 1. from Bc. I was, thou wast (wost), he was.

See Br.

See BE.

WASE, R. A wreath of straw or cloth on the head to prevent the pressure of burdons. Cooper. [Local, Eng.]

WASH, (Wosh) v. a. [s. WASHED, pp. WASHING, WASHED]

To cleanse with water, to overflow, to moisten; to wet; to affect by ablution; to color by washing, to cover or color with some metallic substance.

WASH (WASH) w. To overform shutton; to cleanse

color with some metallic substance.

WASH, (w5sh) v. n. To perform ablution; to cleanse clothes by the use of water.

WASH, (w5sh) z. Alluvial matter; any thing collected by water:—a bog; a marsh, a fen; a quagmire;—a shore washed by the sea:—a medical or cosmetic lotion:—a superficial stan or color:—the feed of hogs gathered from washed dishes:—the act of washing the clothes of a family:—the linen or clothes washed at once: the fermented wort or liquor from which spirit is distilled.

†WASH, (Wosh) a. Wushy, weak. Beaum. & Fl.
WASH, (Wosh) A. Wushy, a. A ball of soap. Saylt.
WASH'BĀARD.\* (Wosh'bərd) n. A board used in washing;
— a board at the bottom of a wall in a room. — (Naut.) A board to prevent the water from washing over a boat. Mar. Dict.

Wash' Edwu, \* (wŏsh'bōl) n. A howl to wash in. Ash.
Wash' ER, (wŏsh'er) n. One who washes: — a small piece
of iron placed under a nut to reduce friction; a movable ring on the axis of a wheel: - a circular piece of leather or pasteboard placed at the base of a screw, so as to prevent the metal surface from being injured.

Wash'er-Man,\* (wosh'er-man) n. A man who washes.

Wash't-R-Wom-an,\* (wosh'er-wûm-an) n. A woman

wash: A. Wolliam who washes, Qu. Rec.

Wash'ing, \* (wosh'ing) n. Act of cleaning by water; a wash: — the act of separating ores or metals from earth by water. Ency.

WASH'POT, (wosh'pot) n. A vessel in which any thing is washed. WASH'-TUB,\* n. A tub used for washing. Ash

WASH'Y, (Wôsh'e) a. Watery: — wenk, not solid. Wotton.

||WASF, (wôsp) [wôsp, W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; wásp, S. E.;

wäsp, P.] n. An active, stinging, winged insect, in form

| WASP'(8H-HEAD-ED,\* (wosp'(sh-head-ed) a. Irritable; passionate. Shak. | WASP'(8H-LY, (wosp'(sh-le) ad. Snappishly, peevishly. | WASP'(8H-NESS, (wosp'(sh-nes) n. Quality of being wasp-ish, peevishness, irritability. | WASP'(8H-NESS, (wosp'(sh-nes) n. Quality of being wasp-ish, peevishness, irritability. | WASP'(8H-NESS, WASP'(8H-NESS) n. A. A salutation used in drinking. Ritson. A luquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, anciently much used at carousals; a drunken bout; a merry song. WASP(8ALL, (wosp'(sh)) n. To drink, to carouse. Millon. | WASP(8ALL-BOWL,\* (wosp'(sh)-bol) n. The bowl out of which the Saxons drank health at entertainments:—a bowl anciently carried round in England on new-year's eve.

Brands.

WAS'SALL-ER, (wös'si-er) n. A toper; drunkard. Milton.

WASTA, (wöst) L from Bs, second person singular. See Bn.

WASTE, v. a. [L. WASTED; 7p. WASTING, WASTED]. To
diminish; to destroy wanonly; to squander; to destroy; to desolate; to wear out; to spend; to consume;
to expend; to dissipate; to lavieb.

WASTE, v. n. To dwindle; to be consumed.

WASTE, a. Destroyed; desolate; uncultivated:—superflu
ous; exuberant:—lost for want of occupiers:—worth

ous; exuberant:—lost for want of occupiers:—worth less; that of which no important use can be made; as, waste wood.—Waste book, a book in which merchants record their dealings in order as they occ r.—Waste

WAT

water of a mill, canal, &c.

WASTE, s. Wanton destruction; act of squandering;

value, s. evanton destruction; act or squandering; consensuition; loss; devastation; ravage, spoil, desolation; havoc; useless expenditure:—desolate or uncultivated ground; ground, place, or space unoccupied, region ruined and deserted:—mischef; destruction.—(Les) Destruction, as of wood or other products of land.

Iand.

Wiste'fol, a. Causing waste; destructive:—lavish; prodigal, luxuriantly liberal; profuse; extravagant:—desolate; unoccupied. Mitton.

Wiste'foll-Ly, ad. In a wasteful manner; prodigally.

WASTE'foll-NESS, n. Prodigality.

WASTE'L, (wos'tel) n. [wasteful mounts; prodigally.

WASTE'-Lixus,\* n. Land lying waste or uncultivated. twaste'r, n. Desolation; solitude. Zeph. i.

Wiste'fr, n. One who wastes; a squanderer:—a thief in a candle. [†A kind of cudgel. Beaum. & Fl.]

WASTE'-THIFFT, n. A spendthrit. Beaum. & Fl.

WASTETHRIFT, M. A spendthrift. Beaum. 4 FL.
WASTETHRIFT, M. A spendthrift. Beaum. 4 FL.
WAST'ING, \*c. Dissipating, destroying, consuming.
tWASTERL, m. Common ground. Careso.
WATCH, (Woch) m. Forbearance of sleep, attendance with

VATCH, (w6ch) a. Forbearance of sleep, attendance with-out sleep:—attention; close observation; guard, vigi-lant keep:—watchman, or watchmen, set to guard any thing:—the portion of a ship's crew on duty at a time:— place where a guard is set, post or office of a watchman: —a period of the night:—a pocket-timepiece, or instru-ment to keep time;—when executed in the most perfect ment to keep time; - when exec manner, it is called a chronometer.

manner, it is called a chronometer.

WATCH, (wöch) v. n. [L. watched; pp. watching, watched; lo be awake; to wake; to observe; not to sleep; to keep guard, to look with expectation; to be attentive; to be vigilant, to be cautiously observant.

WATCH, (wöch) v. a. To guard; to have in keep, to observe; to tend; to observe in order to detect or prevent.

WATCH'-BELL,\* (wöch'bel) n. (Naut.) A bell in a ship that is struck when the half-hour glass is run out, to make known the time or division of the watch. Mar. Dutt.

WATCH'-BILL,\* (wöch'bil) n. (Naut.) A list of the persons appointed to the watch. Mar. Dut.

WATCH'-CISE,\* (wöch'kās) n. A case for a watch. P. Cyc.

WATCH'-DGe,\* (wöch'dōg) n. A dog kept to watch. Goldsmatch.

smith.

WATCH'ER, (wŏch'er) a. One who watches; an observer.

tWATCH'ET, (wŏch'et) a. Blue, pale blue. Millon.

WATCH'FÛL, (wŏch'fūl) a. Vigilant, attentive, observant; cautious; circumspect; wakefūl; heedfūl.

WATCH'FÛL-LY, (wŏch'fūl-e) ad. In a watchful manner, vigilantly; cautiously: attentively.

WATCH'FÛL-NESS, (wŏch'fūl-nēs) a. State of being watchful; vigilance; heed; attention, diligent observation.

WATCH'-GLISS,\* (wŏch'glås) z. The glass of a watch.

Exerc.

WATCH'-HOÛSE, (woch'hoûs) n. A place where a watch or guard is set. Goy.
WATCH'-Light, (woch'ng) n. Want of sleep.
WATCH'-Light, (woch'ng) n. A candle with a rush wick,

WATCH'-LIGHT, (woch'fill) n. A candle with a rush wick, to burn in the night. Addison.
WATCH'MAK-FR. (woch'mak-r) n. One who makes watches, one who repairs and cleans watches.
WATCH'MAN, (woch'man) n.; pl. WATCHMEN. One set to keep watch; a guard, sentinel.
WATCH'TOW-FR. (woch'wicf) pl. Tower on which a sentinel is placed for the sake of an extended prospect.
WATCH'WORD, (woch'wird) n. The word given to sentinels, by means of which they are enabled to prevent the surrivines of an enemy.

surprises of an enemy.

surprises of an enemy.

WATER, s. A common, well-known, transparent fluid, which, when pure, has neither color, taste, nor smell.—
It is composed of oxygen and hydrogen, in the relative proportions, by weight, of 8 and 1:—the sea, as opposed to last it; as, "land and voter:"—unne:—the lustre of a demond and other precisies stones; as, "a diamond proportions, by weight, of 8 and 1:—the sea, as opposed to land; as, "land and water:"—urine:—the lustre of a diamond, and other precious stones; as, "a diamond of the first water."—Water, as well as earth, air, and fire, was formerly regarded as a simple element.—Water is the material from which the specific gravity of all liquid and solid bodies is determined, itself being reckened as waity or one.—To hold water, to be sound; to be tight.—Water is much used in composition for things made with mater hang in water, or growing in water; as. made with water, being in water, or growing in water; as, water-flood, water-courses, &c.

water-noon, outer-courses, ecc.

WA'TER, v. a. [L WATERED, pp. WATERING, WATERED.] To supply with water, to irrigate; to fertilize with streams; to diversify, as with waves.

WA'TER, v. a. To shed moisture, to get or take in water.

— The mouth waters, a phrase used to denote a longing

destre.

WA'TER-AGE,\* z. Money paid for passing or for carrying goods and merchandise by water. Mar. Diet. ing goods and merchandise by water. Mar. Duct. WA'TEE-AL'ÖE,\* z. A perennial plant, growing in water.

WI'TEE-XP'PLE,\* n. A tree. Crabb.

W1/TRE-BAI/LIFF,\* n. (Leso) An officer in the port towns of England, for searching ships; and, in London, for supervising and examining fish. \*\*Minkes\*\* W1/TRE-BEAR/RR\*\* n. Aquarius, the 11th sign in the so-

diac. Crabb.

Wi'TER-BEAR'ING,\* a. Bearing or conveying water.

Buckland.

Buckland.

WA'TER-BEE'/TLE,\* n. The dytiscus; an insect. Roget.

WA'TER-BEL'/Lows,\* n. A machine for blowing air into a furnace, by means of a column of water failing through a vertical tube. Knowles.

WA'TER-BET'(-N.\*,\* n. A perennial plant. Crabb.

WA'TER-BET',\* n. A bird that frequents the water. Booth.

WA'TER-BOAT'MAN,\* n. An insect shaped like a boat.

Rogst.

WA'TER-BÖRNE,\* a. Borne or carried upon the water. Ash.

WA'TER-CXL'A-MINT,\* n. A species of mint. Smart.

WA'TER-CXL'A-MINT,\* n. A species of mint. Smart.

WA'TER-CXL'A-MINT,\* n. A carriage by water. Ash.

WA'TER-CXEM'S n. A carri for conveying water. Ash.

WA'TER-CEM'S n. A carri for conveying water. Ash.

WA'TER-CEM'S n. A carri for conveying water. Ash.

WA'TER-CEM'S n. A machine for measuring time by water, a clepsydra. Hamilton.

WA'TER-CLOS'ET,\* n. A small closet for necessary purposes, with water from a cistern to keep it clean. P.

Mag.

Mag.

Wi'TER-COL'OR, n. Color or pigment worked up with water; opposed to oil-color.
Wi'TER-COL'OR-IST,\* n. One who paints in water-colors.

Gent. Mag.

Wâ'TER-CÔURSE,\* s. A channel or passage for water.

WA'TER-CRÄFT,\* n. Vessels navigated on water. Allen. WA'TER-CRÄKE,\* n. A bird that frequents brooks. Pen-

WA'TER-CRESS, n. A perennial, spicy plant, used as a salad; nasturtium. WA'TER-CROW,\* s. An aquatic bird; the water-ousel. P.

Cyc.

WÂ'TER-CRÔW/FOOT,\* (-fût) n. A plant. Smart.

γγΑ΄ ΤΕΚ-ΌΚΟΝ ΤΟΟΤ, "(-IUL) N. A plant. Smart. WA'TER-DOCK, \* n. An annual plant. Crabb. WA'TER-DOCK, \* n. A dog accustomed to the water. — pl Small, irregular, floating clouds, in a rainy season, supposed to indicate rain. Forby.

WÂ'TER-DRÂIN'AGE,\* n. Act of draining water. Lyell.
WÂ'TER-DRÔP,\* n. A tear; a drop of water. Ask.
WÂ'TER-DRÔP/WORT,\* (-wurt) n. A perennial plant.

Crabb.

WA'TER-EL'DER.\* n. A shrub; guelder-rose. Farm. Ency.

WA'TER-EL'E-PHÄNT,\* n. The hippopotamus. Knowles.

WA'TER-EN'GIRE,\* n. An engine to raise water. Ency.

WA'TER-ER, n. One who waters. Caree.

WA'TER-FALL, n. A fall of water; cataract; cascade.

WA'TER-FLYAG, n. Water flower-de-luce.

WA'TER-FLYAG, n. Water flower-de-luce.

WA'TER-FLOOD,\* (-flud) n. An inundation of water.

WÂ'TER-FLŸ,\* n. An insect seen on water. Smart. WÂ'TER-FOŴL, n. A fowl that lives in, or frequents, the

WA'TER-FOX,\* n. The carp: - so called for its cunning.

WA'TER-FUR'ROW,\* n. A furrow for conducting water.

WATER-FURROW,\* n. A lurrow for conducting water. Farms. Ency.

WA'TER-GÂLL, n. Some appearance attendant on the rainbow:—a cavity made in the earth hy a torrent.

WA'TER-GÂLQE,\* n. An instrument for measuring the depth and quantity of water. Crabb.

WA'TER-GÊE/MAN-DER,\* n. A perennial plant. Crabb.

WA'TER-GLAD'I-ÔLE,\* n. A perennial plant. Crabb.

WA'TER-GOD, \* n. A deity supposed to preside over water

Ash WA'TER-GRÜ'EL, n. Food made of meal boiled in water WA'TER-GRÜ'ELLED,\* (-grū'eld) a. Supplied with water

WATER-GROUND THE GROUND THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF T

WA'TER-HEM'LÖCK,\* n. A perennial plant; cowbane. Crabb.

WA'TER-HEMP-AG'RI-MO-NY, \* n. A plant. Smart.

WA'TER-HERR-AG-RI-MO-NI, 7 R. A prent. Smart. WA'TER-HEN, n. A coot; a water-fowl. WA'TER-HÖAB'HÖÜND, n. A perennial plant. Crabb. WA'TER-HYS'SOP, n. A perennial plant. Crabb. WA'TER-INESS, n. State of being watery; humidity. WA'TER-ING, n. The act of supplying with water. Todd. WA'TER-ING-PLACE, n. A place frequented for drinking

whitzelne-lace, w. place irequalized for drinking mineral waters, or for sea-buthing.
Witzelsh, a. Resembling water, watery; moist.
Witze-lau'rsu-rss, Waterines; resemblance of water
Witze-lau'rsu, (-to'e) a. A plant. Smart.
Witze-lar, (-to's) a. A perennjal plant.
Witze-lar, (-to's) a. A plant. Crabb.

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WA'TEE-LESS,* a. Destitute of water. Smart.
WA'TEE-LEVEL,* z. The level formed by a surface of
till water. Francis.
WA'TEE-LIL'Y, z. A genus of plants; a perennial plant,
and beautiful and fragrant flower, belonging to the genus
symphose.
WA'TEE-LINE,* z. (Neut.) The line which distinguishes
that part of a ship which is under water from that part
which is above. Mar. Duct.
WA'TEE-LOGGED, (-lögd) a. (Naut.) Applied to a ship
when, by leaking, she becomes heavy and unmanageable.
WA'TEE-MAN, z. A ferryman; a boatman:—one who
waters horses, &c. Dryden.
WA'TEE-MARK, z. The mark or limit of the rise of water,
or of a flood, as, high-water mark.—The manufacturer's
mark on paper.
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or of a flood; as, high-water mark. — I se manufacturer mark on paper.

WA'TER-MEL'ON, n. An annual plant and fruit.

WA'TER-MEL'ON, n. A perennial plant. Crabb.

WA'TER-MILL, n. A mill turned by running water.

WA'TER-MOYED, \* (-movd) a. Moved by water. Philips.

WA'TER-MOYED, \* (-movd) a. Moved by water. Philips.

WA'TER-MOYED, \* (-movd) a. Moved by water. Crabb.

WA'TER-NEWT, \* n. A species of lizard. P. Cyc.

WA'TER-NEWT, \* n. A marine nymph or desty. Prior.

WA'TER-NYMPH, \* n. A marine nymph or desty. Prior.

WA'TER-OR'DE-AL, \* n. An old mode of trial by water.

WA'TER-OB'GAN, \* n. A musical instrument. Burney.

WA'TER-OU'ŞEL, \* (-0'zl) n. A species of water-fowl.

Crabb.

WA'TER-PKRS'NIP,\* n. An aquatic plant. Loudon.
WA'TER-PER'PER,\* n. An acrid water-plant. Farm. Ency.
WA'TER-PIM'PER-NEL,\* n. A perennial plant. Crabb.
WA'TER-PLANT,\* n. A plant which lives entirely in the

WA'TER-PLANT,\* n. A plant which lives entirely in the water. P. Cyc.
WA'TER-PLAN'TAIN,\* n. A genus of perennial plants.
WA'TER-PLAN'TAIN,\* n. A genus of perennial plants.
WA'TER-POISE,\* n. An instrument for trying the strength of liquors; hydrometer. Crabb.
WA'TER-POIS\* n. A vessel for holding water. John ii.
WA'TER-PROOF,\* n. A nemous to water; resisting the passage or action of water. Francis.
WA'TER-PUSS'LAIN,\* n. An annual plant. Crabb.
WA'TER-PLIN'ISH. n. A species of water-cress.

WI'TER-RAD'ISH, n. A species of water-cross.
WI'TER-RAIL,\* n. A species of water-fowl. P. Cyc.
WI'TER-RAM,\* n. A machine by which water is raised

WA'TER-RAM, \* R. A machine by which water is this unch above its level, by the momentum of a larger stream than the one raised. Francis.

WA'TER-RAT, R. A rat that makes holes in banks. Shak.

WA'TER-RET, \* v. a. [i. WATER-RETTED, pp WATER-RETTING, WATER-RETTED.] To apply water to flax or hemp; to water-rat London. water-rot. Loudon.

Water-rot. Loudon. WA'TER-ROCK'ET, n. A species of water-cress:— a kind of firework to be discharged in water. WA'TER-ROT,\* v. a. [i. water-rotted, pp. water-rotting, water-rotted.] To rot by steeping in water, us flax, to water-ret. Ure.

WÂ'TER-SĀIL,\* n. (Naut.) A small sail occasionally spread

WA'TER-SAIL, \*n. (Nam.) A sman san occasionany spicau under the studding-sail or driver-boom. Mar. Dick.
WA'TER-SAP'PHIRE, (-saffir) n. The occidental sapphire, neither of so bright a blue, nor so hard, as the oriental.
WA'TER-SHED, \*n. A high ridge or elevation of land, which carries off the water in opposite directions. Ham-

WA'TER-SHÔOT,\* n. A sprig which springs out of the root or the stock of a tree. Crabb. A wooden trough for the discharge of water. Francis.
WA'TER-SHREW,\* (-shrd) n. A sort of mouse. Pennant.
WA'TER-SHOE,\* n. The brink of water. Goldsmith.
WA'TER-SNĀKE,\* n. A snake that frequents the water.

Ash.

Wi'ter-sōak, \* v. a. To soak in water. Stevens.

Wi'ter-sōak, \* v. a. To soak in water. Stevens.

Wi'ter-sōak, \* (sōl'jer) n. A perennial plant. Crabb.

Wi'ter-spein' (-spain' yel) n. A spaniel that will take
the water after game, fowls, &c. Ash.

Wi'ter-spein' (-spain' yel) n. A perennial plant. Crabb.

Wi'ter-spein' (-spain' yel) n. A remarkable meteorological phenomenon, observed, for the most part, at sea, but sometimes also on shore, near the water. — It appears as a conical pillar descending from a dense cloud, with the apex downwards. Brands. downwards. Brande.

nownwiths. Jerane.
WA'TER-STÄND'ING.\* a. Containing water. Shak.
WA'TER-TYB'BY.\* n. A waved silk stuff Snoth.
WA'TER-TYBLE,\* n. (Arch.) A sort of ledge in the wall
of u stone or brisk building, eighteen or twenty inches from the ground. Ash.
WA'TER-THER-MOM'E-TER,\* n.

An instrument for a certaining the degree of cold at which water ceases to be

certaining the degree of coid at which water ceases to be condensed. Eacy.

WA'TER-THIEF,\* n. A pirate. Shak.

WA'TER-TIGHT, (-HI) a. Excluding or holding water; impervious to water; not leaky.

WA'TER-TOAD,\* n. An aquatic animal. Goldsmith.

WA'TER-TER\*FÖIL,\* n. An aquatic plant. Louden.

WA'TER-TO'PE-LÖ,\* n. A pirat. Crabb.

WA'TER-VI'O-LET, n. A perennial plant. Miller.

WA'TER-WAG'TAIL,\* n. An aquatic bird. Goldsmith.

WA'TER-WALLED,\* (-wald) a. Encompassed by water.

WA'TER-WAY,\* m. (Next.) A long piece of timber, serv-ing to connect the sides of a ship to the decks, and form-ing a channel for conducting water to the scuppers. Mer.

WITER-WHEEL,\* n. A wheel of a mill, moved by weter:—an engine for raising water out of a deep well. Orabb WITER-WILLIAM, n. A plant. WITER-WITH, n. A plant found in the West Indies. WITER-WITH, n. A plant found in the West Indies. WITER-WORK, (white) n. pd. WATER-WORK, Hydraulic engines or structures; play of fountains; artificul spouts of water.

inc engines or structures; play of rountains; arthrough spouts of water.

WA'TER-WORN,\* a. Worn by the action of water. Themsen.

WA'TER-WORT,\* (-wirt) n. An annual plant. Crabb.

WA'TER-Yo. Relating to water; consisting of water; wet; aqueous; thin; liquid; like water: — tasteless; insipid, yeard.

vapid.
WAT'TLE, (w8t'tl) n. A twig or flexible rod; a hurdle:—the barbs, or loose, red flesh that hangs below a cock's bill, and about the mouth of some fishes.
WAT'TLE, (w0t'tl) v. a. [I. WATLED; pp. WATTLING, WATTLED.] To bind or weave with twigs; to form by platting twics.

twigs. VAT'TLE-BIRD,\* (wöt'tl-bird) n. A kind of bird found in New Zealand. Crabb.

WAT'TLED,\* (wot'tld) a. Formed of hurdles or twigs.

WAT'TLING,\* (wot'ling) n. A binding; a platting of twigs.

WATTLING, (wor que, m. Dennier.)

WAUL, v. n. To cry, as a cat; to caterwaul. Skak.

WAVE, n. (woge, Sax., woge, D.; wogne, Fr.) The alternate elevation and depression of the parts of the surface of water or other liquid, above and below its natural level; a moving swell or volume of water; a billow; a surge; a breaker: — unevenness; inequality.

WAVE. v. n. [t. waved; pp. waving, waved.] To play

JAVE, v. n. [t. waven; pp. waving, waven.] To play loosely, as a wave, to undulate; to float:—to be moved, as a signal:—to be in an unsettled state; to fluctuate; to

waver.

WAVE, c. a. To raise into inequalities of surface: — to move loosely, or in various directions; to waft: — to brandish; to beckon: — to put off for the present. Dryden. See

WAIVE.
WAIVE. Without waves; smooth; even. Peels.
WAVE'LESS, a. Without waves; smooth; even. Peels.
WAVE'LLIEE,\* a. Resemik'ng a wave. Lyell.
WA'VE'LL-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A hydrated phosphate of alumina, called also hydraryllits. Brands.
WAVE'-LOAF,\* n. A loaf for a wave-offering. Ash.
WAVE'-LOFFER-ING,\* n. A Jewish sacrifice, performed by waving the hands towards the our cardinal points. Ash.
WA'VEF, n. n. [L. wavered. p. waverend, wavered.]
To play to and fro; to move loosely; to be unsettled, or inconstant; to fluctuate; not to be determined; to hesitate; to doubt:—to totter; to be in danger of failing.
WA'VER, n. A young, slender tree. Evelyn.
WA'VER, R. n. One who wavers, or is irresolute.

WA'VER, n. A young, slender tree. Evelyn.
WA'VER-ER, n. One who wavers, or is irresolute.
WA'VER-ING, \* p. a. Moving loosely; fluctuating; hesitating, uncertain.
WA'VER-ING, \* p. a. Moving loosely; fluctuating; hesitating, uncertain.
WA'VER-ING-NESS, n. State of being wavering.
WA'VE-NIG-NESS, n. State of being wavering.
WA'VE-SQN, \* n. (Law) A portion of a wrecked vessel, of of wrecked goods, floating on the sea. Bowler.
WA'VE-WOEN, \* a. Worth by the waves. Shak.
WA'VE-WOEN, \* a. Worth by the waves. Shak.
WA'VI, a. Rising in waves; undulating; winding.
tWAWES, or WAES, (waw) n. p. Waves. Speaser.
WAWL, v. n. To cry. Shak. See Wau.
WXX, n. [wazz, Sax, i waz, Dan; wazks, D.] The thick, tenacious substance formed by bees, the substance which forms the cells of bees:—a wegetable product:—any tenacious mass, such as is used to fasten letters, or such as is cious mass, such as is used to fasten letters, or such as is used by shoemakers : - an excretion of the ear.

WAX, v. a. [L. WARED; pp. WAXING, WAXED.] To smear with wax; to smear; to join with wax.

WAX, v. n. [i. waxed, pp. waxing, waxed or †waxen.]
To become larger or more full, to grow; to increase;—
used of the moon, in opposition to waxe:—to pass into

used of the moon, in opposition to wame:—to pass into any state; to become; to grow.

WXX-CAN-DLE,\*R. A. Candle made of wax. Ash.

WXX-CHAN-DLER, n. A maker of wax candles.

WXX'EN, (wak'sn) a. Made of wax; resembling wax.

WXX'EN, (wak'sn) a. Made of wax; resembling wax.

WXX'EN, (wak'sn) a. Made of wax; resembling wax.

WXX'LGHT,\* (-11) n. A taper made of wax. Toland.

WXX'WING,\*n. A species of bird; the chatterer. P. Ope.

WXX'WORE, (-wark) n. A figure or figures formed of wax, in imitation of the substances which they represent.

WXX'Y, a. Soft, like wax; yielding; waxen. Ep. Hall.

WXXY, a. Soft, like wax; yielding; waxen. Ep. Hall.

WXXY, a. Soft, like wax; yielding; waren. Ep. Hall.

with one travels; passage; a route; a length of space; course; direction of motion:—local tendency, advance in life, regular progression:—the progress of a vessel at sea:

— course or progress considered as obstructed or hindered;

as, "Casting thoughts in our way." — direction; tendency to any meaning or act:—sphere of observation; as, "The officers that fell in my way." — means, method, scheme of management; as, "the durst not take open way against them:" — particular will or humor; as, "He loved his own way:" — manner, mode, as, "God hath in usany ways spoken to men:" — method or plan of life, conduct, or action, as, "Had they been instructed in the right way." — process of things, good or ill, as, "A prosperous way." — right method to act or know; as, "Inquire after the right way:" — general scheme of acting; as, "Men go out of the way to hint free things." — By the way, in passing. — To go or come one's way, or ways, to come along, or depart. — Way and ways are now often used in composition for wase. — Ways and means. The committee of ways and means, in legislation, is a committee to whom is intrusted the consideration of the affairs relating to the revenue or finances of a country. WAY-BLL.\* \* A. register of the names of travellers in a stage-coach, &c. Bowell.

stage-conct, &c. Bosnell.

WAY'-BREAD, w. The plantain-tree or great plantain.

WAY'-RAER, x. A passenger, traveller. Caren.

WAY'-RAE, or Travelling: passing, being on a jour-

MAY'FAR-ING-TREE, s. Viburnum; a plant.

WAY'-GŌ-ING,\* a. The way-going crop is the crop which is taken from the land the year the tenant leaves a farm. Farm. Ency.

Farm. Ency.

WAY'LAY, or WAY-LAY', [wā'lā, S. E. Ja. K. Sm. Ross;

wā-lā', W. P. J. F. W b.] v. a. [l. waylaid; pp. waylayino, waylaid.] To beset by the way, or in anibush

[WAY'LAY-FR, or WAY-LAY-FR, n. One who waylays.

WAY'LESS, a. Pathless, untracked. Drayton.

WAY'-MAK-FR, n. One who makes a way, a precursor.

Roson.

WAY'-MARK, M. A mark to guide in travelling. Jer. xxxi. †WAY-MENT', v. a. To lament or grieve. Spenser. WAY'-SIDE,\* m. The side of the road or highway. R.

Hill.

MMLY'-THIS-TLE,\* (-this'si) n. A perennial plant. Crabb.
Winy'-Ward, (wa'ward) a. Liking one's own way; obstinate; headstrong; perverse; froward; peevish.
Winy'-Ward-Ly, ad. in a wayward manner, perversely.
Winy'-Ward-Ness, n. Frowardness, perverseness. Sidney.
Winy'-Wise,\* a. Expert in finding or keeping the way.

WAY'WODE,\* (va'vod) n. A Slavonian appellation for a military commander or governor: - written also, as well

minitary commander or governor:—written also, as wen as promounced, valored. P. Cyc.
WE, pron. pl. of I.—I, mine, me, pl. we, ours, us.
WEAK, (wek) a. Feeble, not strong; wanting strength, vigor, spirit, discernment, or wisdom:—infirm, not healthy; enfeebled, debilitated; enervated, unfortified—soft; pliant, not stiff:—low of sound:—feebled: of mind.

fied:—soft; pliant, not stiff:—low of sound:—reede of mind.

†WEAK, (w&k) v. a. To render weak. More.

WEAK'EN, (w&k) v. a. [L. weakened; pp. weakening, weakened.] To make weak; to debilitate, to enfecble; to deprive of strength.

†WEAK'EN, (w&k) v. n. To become weak. Chaucer.

WEAK'EN-ER, (w&k) v. n. To become weak. Chaucer.

WEAK'-EFED, \* (w&k'd) a. Having feeble sight. Collins.

WEAK'-HEND-ED, \* a. Having intle strength. Jodrell.

WEAK'-HEAD-ED, \* a. Having intle strength. Jodrell.

WEAK'-HEAD-ED, \* a. Having a weak head or mind. Lec.

WEAK'-HEAD-ED, \* a. Of feeble spirit. Shak.

WEAK'-HY, a. A. feeble creature. Shak.

WEAK'-LY, a. A. feeble creature. Shak.

WEAK'-LY, a. A. feeble creature. Shak.

WEAK'-LY, a. A. of strong; not healthy, feeble; weak.

WEAK'-Side. T. Shake.

WEAK'-Side. T. Shake.

WEAK'-Side. T. Shake.

WEAK'-Side. T. Shake.

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WEAK'-SPIR-IT-ED,\* c. Having a weak spirit; timid. Scatt.

Scott.

WEAL, (well) n. State of being well or prosperous; happiness; prosperity; welfare.—The general, public, or common weal is the public welfare.—Commonweal, a commonwealth or republic.

WEAL, v. a. To mark with stripes. See Wals.

Weall, or exposure.

Weal, v. a. To mark with stripes. See Wale.

Weal, n. Mark of a stripe. Donna. See Wale.

Weal, n. Mark of a stripe. Donna. See Wale.

Weal, n. Mark. A wood or grove. Gibson.

Weald, (weld) n. A wood or grove. Gibson.

Weald, n. (See). Noting a peculiar formation or

Weal'den, strata of rocks, so named from a village
in England. Brands.

in England. Brande.
WEALS/MAN, n. A statesman; a politician. Shak.
WEALTH, (with) n. [Prosperity; external happiness. Lidany.] Richtes; opulence; affuence; large possessions.
WEALTH';-L'e, ad. Richly. Shak.
WEALTH';-NESS, n. Richness; opulence.
WEALTH'y, (weith'e) a. Rich; opulent; abundant.

WEAN, (wën) v. c. [i. weaned; pp. weantho, weamed.] To put from the breast:—to detach; to withdraw from

To put from the breast:—to detach; to withdraw from any habit or desire.

TWEA/NEL, n. Same as secanting. Spenser.

WEAP'ON, (wêp'pn) [wèp'pn, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; wê'pn or wêp'pn, Barclay.] n. An instrument of of fence; something with which one is armed to kill or injure another, as a sword, a musket, &c.

WEAP'ON-DES, (wêp'pn-de) a. Furnished with arms.

WEAP'ON-LESS, (wêp'pn-de) a. Having no weapon.

WEAP'ON-SALVE, (wêp'pn-de) a. Having no that was supposed to cure the wound by being applied to the weapon that made it. Bayle.

WEAR, (wêr) v. a. [i. work; pp. WEARING, WORK.] To im-

that made it. Boyle.

WEAR, (war) v. a. [i. worr; pp. wearing, worr.] To impair or waste by time, use, or faction; to impair or lessen by gradual diminuton; to consume tediously:—to carry on the body, as clothes:—to exhibit in appearance:—to affect by degrees.—To wear of, to rub off by friction; to obliterate.—To wear out, to harns, to waste or destroy by degrees.—To wear a ship, (Naul.) to veer, turn, or bring it round;—sometimes written wars.

WEAR, n. To be wasted by use or time. to be tediously

bring it round; — sometimes written wars.

Wear, v. n. To be wasted by use or time, to be tediously spent; to pass away by degrees.

Wear, (war) n. The act of wearing, the thing worn.

Wear, (war) n. The act of wearing, the thing worn.

Wear, e. wer, e. wer, e. J. a. K.; wer, E. Sm.] n. A dam to shut up and raise the water:—a net of twigs to catch fish:—also written wer, wier, and were.

Wear's.-also, e. That may be worn. Grant.

Wear's., n. He or that which wears.

Wear's.-also, e. That may become weary. Qu. Rev.

Wear's.-also, e. That may become weary. Qu. Rev.

Mear's.-bl., a. Causing weariness; wearisome, tedious Month. Rev. [R.]

Wear's.-to.-ty, a. d. Wearisomely. Month. Rev. [R.]

Wear's.-ty, a. incessant. Sheridan. [R.]

WEA'RI-LY,\* ad. In a weary or thresome manner. Berners. WEA'RI-NESS, n. State of being weary; lassitude, fatigue;

vv.A.\*\*\*R-NESS, M. State of being weary; lassitude, fatigue; cause of lassitude, tediousness.
WEAR'1NG, n. Act of wearing:—apparel; clothes.
WEAR'1SH, a. Boggy, watery, weak; washy. Burton.
WEA'R-SOME, (we're-sum) a. Tedious; causing weariness, thresome, troublesome; vexatious; fatiguing, annoving. noving.

WEA'RI-SOME-LY, ad. Tediously; tiresomely. WEA'RI-SOME-NESS, n. The quality of tiring; the state of being wearisome.

WEA'RY, (wê're) a. Worn with fatigue; tired with labor, fatigued, uneasy, impatient of the continuance of something, desirous to discontinue, tiresome.

Thing, desirous to discontinue, tresome.

WEA'RY, (Wê're) z. a. [1. WEARIED, PP. WEARYING, WEARED.] To make weary, to tire, to fatigue; to harase; to subdue by labor, to make impatient of continuances.

WEA'SAND, (Wê'znd) [Wê'znd, P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb., wê'zn, S. W. J. E. F.] n. The windpipe; the larynx.

WEA'SEL, (wê'z]) n. [wosel, Sax.; wesel, D.] A small animal, of the genus mustela, that eats corn and kills mice.

WEA'SEL-WEATERS N. (wal'z). Fast? a. Having a thin face.

WEA'SEL-FACED,\* (we'zl-fast) a. Having a thin face. Steele

\*\*Ricele.\*\*

WEATH'ER, (weth'er) n. The state of the atmosphere with respect to heat, cold, dryness, moisture, wind, rain, snow, fog, &c.:—change of the state of the air:—tempest, storm.—Strees of weather, force of tempests or storins.

WEATH'ER, (weth'er) v. a. [i. Weatherro, pp. Weathering, weatherro]. To expose to the air; to sail to the windward of; to pass with difficulty; to endure, to encounter and sustain.—To weather a point, to gain a point against the wind; to accomplish against opposition.

WEATH'ER-BEATEN, (weth'er-be-in) a. Harassed, seasoned, worn, or tarnished, by hard weather.

WEATH'ER-BIT.\* n. (Naul.) A turn of the cable about the end of the windiass. Mar. Dict.

WEATH ER-BIT, \* n. (Naul.) A turn of the came about the end of the windlass. Mar. Duct.
WEATH'ER-BÖARD, n. (Naul.) That side of a ship which is to the windward:— a piece of plank placed in the portholes of a ship, to turn off the rain, &c., a board to keep off wet or cold.

off wet or cold.

WEAHVER-BOARD,\* v. a. To nail boards upon each other so that the upper board laps over the under one, and so throws off the wet. Francus.

WEAHVER-BOUNG.\* a. Confined by the weather. Johnson.

WEAHVER-BOUNG.\* a. A vane or artificial cock, set on the top of a spire, which, by turning, shows the point from which the wind blows:— any thing fickle and inconstant.

WEAHVER-DEIVEN, (weth/er-driv'vn) a. Forced by storms.

WEATH'ER-FEND, v. a. To shelter. Shak.

WEATH'ER-KED, v. a. 10 shelter. Made. WEATH'ER-GAGE, n. A weathercock. Hudbras. — (Neut.)
The advantage of the wind; the state or situation of one ship to the windward of another when in action. Mar.
Dec. Advantage of position; superiority.

Dict. Advantage of position; superiority.

WEAPH-FR-GLLL, n. A secondary rainbow. Todd. [North of England.]

WEAPH-FR-GLASS, n. A barometer; a thermometer.

WEAPH-FR-HÖÜSE,\* n. A piece of mechanism to show the state of the weather. Comper.

WEATH'ER-ING,\* n. Exposure to the weather. Ash WEATH'ER-LY, a. (Naut.) Working well to the windward.

WEATH'ER-PROOF, c. Proof against rough weather.

Quaries.

WEATH'ER-QUAR'TER,\* m. (Naut.) The quarter of a ship which is on the windward side. Mar. Duct.

WEATH'ER-SHORE,\* m. (Naut.) The shore that lies to the windward of a ship. Mar. Duct.

WEATH'ER-SIDE,\* m. (Naut.) The side of a ship under sail, upon which the wind blows. Mar. Dict.

WEATH'ER-SP?, m. One that foretells the weather.

WEATH'ER-WISE, a. Skilful in foretelling the weather, or in judging respecting the signs of the weather.
†WEATH'FR-wis-FR, n. An instrument to foreshow

weather. Sprat.

WEAVE, (wev) v. a. [i. wove; pp. weaving, woven.] To form by texture or by inserting one part of the material within another; to form into a web, to use the loom for

within another; to form into a web, to use the loom for making cloth; to interpose; to insert.

WEAVE, (w8v) v. n. To work at the loom.

WEAVER, (w8'ver) n. One who weaves:—a fish:—a genus of spiders.

WEA'ZER,\* (w8'zn) a. Thin; lean; withered; wizened; as, "a wazen face." Dickens.

WEB, n. Any thing woven; a textile fabric:—a film, as on the eye, or the foot of a bird. Shak.—The outer projection of an iron rail.—In block-making, a thin partition on the inside of the rim.

WEBBEN, (w8bd) a. Joined by a web or film.

the inside of the rim.

WEBBED, (webd) a. Joined by a web or film.

†WEB'BER,\* n. Same as webster and weaver. Todd.

WEB'BY,\* a. Relating to, or like, a web. Tucker.

WEB'BOOT-ED, (web'ful-ed) a. Palmiped; having films between the toes. Ray.

\*WEB'STER, n. A maker of cloth; a weaver. Camden.

WEB'STER-ITE,\* n. (Min.) A sulphate of alumina. Dana.

WED, v. a. [L. WEDDED; pp. WEDDING, WEDDED.] To marry, to take for husband or wife, to join in marriage, to unite forever; to take forever.

WED, v. n. To contract matrimony. Shak.
WED'DED, a. Belonging to matrimony. Milton.
WED'DER, n. Used for wether, a castrated rain. Smellie.
WED'DING, n. Marriage, nuptrals, the nuptral cere-

mony.

WEDGE, (wěj) n. A solid body of metal or hard wood, becoming continually thicker from a sharp edge, any thing in the form of a wedge. — (Grown.) A solid bod; having five sides or faces, three of which are rectangles, and the other two triangles and parallel to each other. — One of the five simple engines or mechanical powers, sometimes used for raising bodies, but more frequently

sometimes used for raising bodies, but more frequently for dividing or splitting them:—a mass of metal.

WEDGE, v. a. [L. WEDGED, pp. WEDGENA, WEDGED.] To cleave with a wedge, to drive or force, as by a wedge, to fasten by wedges, to fasten see a wedge.

WED'LOCK, n. State of marriage, matrimony.

WED'LOCKED, \*(ISAT) a. United in mairiage. Milton.

WEDNES'DAY, (wénz'da) [wenz'da, S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm., wéd'diz-da, E. Ja.] n. [woodensday, Sax., odensday, Swed., woonsday, D., vornsday, Iccl.] The fourth day of the week, —so named by the Gothic nations from Mulen, or Odin, the delty whose functions corresponded to those or Odm, the detty whose functions corresponded to those of Mercury in the Grecian mythology. Fell. WLE, (wb a. Little, small. Sala.—Common in the Scottish dialect, and in the north of England. Nares.

usin dialoct, and in the north of England. Nares.

Weech'elm, [wich'elm, S. Ja., Sm.; wech'elm, W.] n. A spectes of elm. Bacon. Commonly written withelm.

Wied, n. A noxious or useless plant:—any thing noxious or useless.—[†A garment, dress. Milton.] pl. A mourn-

ing dress, as, a widow's weeds.

wing dress, as, a widow's weeds.

Wild, v. a. [I. weeded; pp. weeden, weeded.] To rid of weeds, to take away, as no ious plants, to free from any thing hurtful or offensive to root out.

Wild'er, n. One who weeds

Wild'er, n. Weeds. More A place for weeds. Southey.

Wied'hook, (-hûk) | n A hook or instrument for Wild'ing-hook, (-hûk) | extripating weeds.

Wild'ing-n. The operation of clearing from weeds.

Wild'ing, n. The operation of clearing from weeds.

Wild'ing, n. The space of seven days.

Wild'er, n. The space of seven days.

Wild'er, n. The space of seven days.

WEEK'LY, n. Any day not Sunday. Pope. WEEK'LY, a. Happening, published, or done, once a week, hebdomadal.

Wiekly, ad. Once a week, every week. Aylife.
Wiel, n. A whirlpool; a trap or snare for fish. Ray.

WEEL, n. A whirlpool; a trap or snare for fish. Ray. [Local, England.] tweeth, n. Same as weel. Carew.
WEEN, v. n. [1. Weened; pp. Weening, Weened.] To think; to imagine; to fancy. Spenser. [An old word, months obsolete]

WEEP, v. n. [i. warr; pp. weepino, wert.] To show sorrow by tears; to shed tears; to lament; to complain.
WEEP, v. a. To lament with tears; to bewait:—to drop; to abound with wot; to let drop, as tears. Pope.
WEEP'ER, n. One who weeps:—s sort of white linen cuff on a mourning dress; a badge of mourning.
WEEP'ING, \* n. The act of lamenting with tears. Luke.
WEEP'ING, \* p. a. Shedding tears; hanging down, as in sorrow.

WEEP'ING-LY, ad. With weeping; in tears. Wotton. †WEER'1911, a. Weak and washy; sour. Ascham. See WEARISH.

Wearish.

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WETT'GE, n. West; texture. Grew.
WE'GO-TISM,\* n. The frequent use of the pronoun we;
we'sm. Brd. Crd. [A modern cunt term.]
WEHRL'ITE,\* n. (Mm.) A mineral containing from

Dana.

WEIGHI, (wā) v. a. [I. WEIGHED, pp. WEIGHING, WEIGHED.]

To examine by the balance, to compare by the scales; to be equivalent to in weight:—to pay, allut, or take by weight:—to raise by counterpoise:—to take up, as the anchor of a ship:—to examine, to consider.—To weigh down, to overbulance, to overburden; to oppress with weight to depress.

down, to overbalance, to overburden; to oppress .....
weight, to depress.
WEIGH, (wa) v. n. To have weight:—to be considered as important:—to raise the anchor:—to bear heavily, to press hard; to sink by its own weight.

WEIGH'AGE,\* (wā'aj) n. Duty or toll paid for weighing

Boumer.

WEIGHED, (wad) a. Experienced; considered; pondered.

WEIGHTER, (wa'le'). One who weighs.
WEIGHTER, (wa'le') is One who weighs.
WEIGHT, (wa'le') a Quantity measured by the balance;
the heaviness of any thing:—a mass, generally of metal,
accurately adjusted, which serves as a standard to examine other bodies.—penderousness, ponderous mass,
gravity, heaviness, tendency to the courte, pressure,
burden:—importance, power, influence, efficacy, consequence, moment.

sequence, moment.

WEIGHT-LY, (wa'te-le') ad. With a weight; heavily.

WEIGHT-LY, (wa'te-le') ad. With a weight; heavily.

WEIGHT-NESS, (wa'te-ne's) n. Ponderosity, gravity, heaviffess, solidity, force, importance.

WEIGHT-LESS, (wa'te) a. Having meight, heavy, ponderous, onerous, burdensome:—important, momentous, efficacious, {Ricorous; severe. Shah.}

WLIRD, (we'rd) a. Skilled in witchciaft. Shak.—The wourd sisters, the fates. Jameson.

WEIRD,\* n. (Scotland) Fate, destiny. Jameson.

WEINM,\* n. The frequent use of the pronoun ve. Anti
yacobn Rer. A m dern cant term. See Wegolism.

WEI'SITE,\* n. (Min.) An ash-gray colored mineral.

Dana.

tWEIVE, (WEV) v. a. To decline. Gower. See WAVE, and WAIVE

WAIVE.
WELL'A-WÄY, interj. Alas! welladay! Spenser.
WELCH'GLÄIVE,\* n. A kind of battle-axe. Crabb.
WELL'COME, (welkum) a. Received with gladness; admitted willingly:—recoived or admitted without pav:—acceptable, grateful, pleasing.— To bid welcome, to receive with words of kindness.
WEL'COME, (welkun) interp. A form of friendly salutation, elliptically used tor yea are velcome. Dryden.
WEL'COME, n. A kindly salutation, greeting, or reception.

tion.

WEL/COME, (wöl/kum) v. a. [L WELCOMED, pp. WELCOMING, WELCOMED.] To salute or receive kindly, to greet with kindness.

with kindness.

WEL'COME-NESS, n. State of being welcome. Boyle.

WEL'COM-LR, (wél'kum-cr' n. One who welcomes.

WLL'COME-TÖ-00-B-IlO3-S, n. An herb. Almworth.

WELD, n. A plant or its leaves yielding a yellow dye, and cultivated for the use of dyers, dyer's weed: — written also wold, wood, wood, and would.

TWELD, r. a. To wield. Spenser.

WELD, c. a. [i. welds] pp. wellding, welded. To beat or press into firm union, when heated, as metals; to ion together.

join together. WELD'ER, n. He or that which welds. — (Ireland) Man-

ager, actual occupier. Swift.

WELD'ING.\* n. Act of uniting: — a firm junction of iros

by which, when heated, it is united intimately and permanently under the hammer. Ure.
WELD'ING, \* a. Capable of uniting; as, a melding heat.

WEL/FARE, n. Happiness; success; prosperity; well-

WELK, v. a. To shorten or impair; to contract. Spenser.

†WELK, v. a. To shorten or impair; to contract. Spenser.

†WELK, v. n. To dry; to wither; to fade. Gross.

WELK, v. or WELT, v. a. To soak; to beat; — to expose to
the sun in order to be dried; to wither. Forby, Brockett,
&c. [A provincial word in England.] See Wilt.

WELK, v. (Conch.) See Whelk.

WELKED, (weikt) a. Ridged; furrowed; whelked.

Shab.

WEL'KIN, n. The visible regions of the air. Chaucer.— Chiefly used in poetry.— Welkin oye, a sky-colored eye,

or a rolling eye. Shak. or a roung eye. Sads.

WELL, A. Aspring; a fountain; a source:—a deep, narrow
pit dug in the earth for obtaining a supply of water:—
a vent-hole in a mow of hay:— the cavity in which stairs
are placed.—(Naut.) A small enclosed space near the
main-mast, extending from the bottom of the ship to the
principal part days. Continuing the purpose.

are placed.—(Naut.) A small enclosed space near the main-mast, extending from the bottom of the ship to the principal gun-deck, containing the pumps.

WELL, v. a. [1. WELLED; pp. WELLING, WELLED.] To spring; to issue as from a spring. Spenser.

WELL, v. a. To pour forth, as from a well. Spenser.

WELL, v. a. To pour forth, as from a well. Spenser.

WELL, a. Not sick; not ill; being in health, recovered:—
happy, convenient; advantageous:—being in favor.

WELL, ad [wul, Goth; well, Sax.; well. D.] Not ill; not
unhappily; not wickedly; skilfully; properly; in a laudable manner; not amiss; not unsuccessfully, not insufficiently; not defectively; to a degree that gives pleasure; with praise; favorably; suitably; sufficiently.—It
is a term of concession, or admission; as, "Well, if it is
so, I submit."—As well as, together with; not less than.

—Well mgh, nearly; almost.—Well to luss, having a competence. Forby.—It is used much in composition to express
any thing right, laudable, or not defective; as, wellaffected, well-aimed; well-appointed, &c.

WELL'-BE-HAVED!, (well-be-havd!) a. Courteous; civil;
of good conduct. Bosocell.

WELL'-BE-HAVED, \*(well-be-havd!) a. Much boxed.

WELL'-BE-ING, n. Happiness; prosperity; welfare.
WELL'-BE-LÔVED,\* (wel'be-luvd) a. Much loved. John.
WELL'-BORN, a. Not meanly descended. Waller.
WELL'-BORN, a. Not meanly descended. Waller.

WELL-BUED, a. Elegant of manners; polite:—descended from a good race of ancestors, well-born. Loudon. WELL'-DO-ING, \* z. Right conduct; good actions. 2 Peter. WELL'-DONE, (we'l'din) suterj. An exclamation bestowing

Praise.
WELL'-DRAIN,\* n. A drain to a well. Smart. WELL'-DEAIN, \* n. A Grain to a Weil. Smark.
WELL'-FÄRE, n. Happiness. Holyday. See Welfare.
WELL-FÄ'VORED, (wël-fä'vurd) a. Beautiful. Shak.
WELL-GRÖVRYED, \* a. Having a good foundation. Ash.
WELL-HKL'LÖWED, \* (wël-hal'dd) a. Sacree; just. Shak.
WELL'HEAD, (wël'höd) n. Source; fountain, wellspring.

WELL'-KNOWN,\* (wel'non) a. Commonly known. Qu.

WELL'-MÄN-NERED, (wĕl'män-nerd) a. Polite; civil. WELL'-MĒAN-ER, a. One who means well. Dryden. WELL'-MĒAN-ING, a. Having good intention. Killing-

WELL-MET', intery. A term of salutation. Shak.
WELL'-MIND-ED,\* a. Having good intentions. Ash.
WELL'-NAT-URED, (wel'net-yurd) a. Goodnatured; kind.
WELL-Nigh', (wel-ni') ad. Almost; nearly. Spenser.
WELL-READ,\* a. Having read much; crudite. Allen.
WELL-READ,\* a. A room containing a well. Smart.
WELL'-SPENT, a. Passed with vitue or improvement.
WELL'-SPENT, a. Passed with vitue or improvement.
WELL-SPENT, a. Passed with vitue or improvement.

WELL-SPÉNE, a lassed with vitte or improvement. WELL-SPÉNE, (wél-spô'ku) a Speaking well; speaking finely; speaking gracefully; speaking kindly. Shak. WELL'SPEING, a. Fountain; source. Proc. xvi. WELL'-THOUGHT,\* (wél'thlawt) a. Opportunely thought

of Ask.

WELL-WILL'ER, n. One who means kindly. Hooker.

WELL-WISH', n. A wish of happiness. Addison.

WELL-WISHED'\*, (-wisht') a. Beloved; befrie

befriended. Shak.

WELL-WISH'ER, z. One who wishes the good of another. WELSH, a. Relating to the people or country of Wales. WELSH, n. The language of Wales. —pl. The people of Wales. Addison.

WELT, n. A border; a guard; an edging; a fold or doubling of cloth or leather.

Ing of cloth or leather.

WELT, v. a. [i. welted; pp. welting, welted.] To furnish with a welt; to sew with a border.

WELT, \*v. a. To soak: — to wither. Same as welk. Forby.

[Local, Eng.] See Wilt.

WELTERED; pp. weltering, weltered; pp. weltering, weltered; to roll; to wallow.

WELTER v. a. [i. welter mire, blood, or other liquid; to roll; to wallow. JWEM, v. a. To corrupt; to vitiate; to spot. Drant.

WEM, n. A spot; a scar. Wieliffs.
WEN, n. A hard, fleshy, or callous excrescence; a tumor.
WENCH, n. A young woman. Sidney. — A young woman in an invidious or bad sense; a strumpet.

in an invalous of massense; a strumpet. Wench, v. s. [i. wenched; Wonch, v. s. [i. wenched; pp. werching, werched. To frequent loose women. Addusts. Wenchige, s. A fornicator. Grew. Wenchille, s. After the manner of wenches. Hulost.

WENOR'LIKE, a. After the manner of wenches. Indoes. WENDED or WENT; pp. WENDING, WENDED or WENT; pp. WENDING, WENDED or WENT; To turn round. Relaigh. It is sometimes used actively, as "To wend one's way." [WEN'NEL, n. A weaning. Tusser. WEN'NISH, a. Having the nature of a wen; formed like WEN'NY, a wen. Wotton.

WENT, i. from Wend;—used as the preterit of Go. See WEND, and Go.

WENT, i. from Wend; — used as the preterit of Go. See Went, and Go.

WENT, n. Way; course; path. Spenser.

WENT, t. Way; course; path. Spenser.

WENT, t. & p. from Weep. See Weep.

WERT, t. & p. from Weep. See Weep.

WERT, (weir) [wer, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; war, E.; ware or wer, Wb.]; p.l. from Bs. I was, thou wast, he was; pl. we were, you were, they were.

WERE, n. A dam. Staney. A fine among the Anglo-Saxons imposed on a murderer. Cowell. See Wear.

WERE, Sill, n.\* n. (Law) A compensation, among the

imposed on a murderer. Cowell. See Wear. WERE'SILD,\* n. (Law) A compensation, among the Angle-Saxons, paid by a delinquent to the injured or to his relations, for offences against the person. Brands. A fine or mulct for a homicide. Blackstons. See Wer. Wer.nE'RI-AN.\* a. Relating to Werner or his theory of the earth; called also the Neptuman theory. Hamilton. WEE'NER-ITE.\* n. (Min.) A silicate of alumina, lime, and oxide of iron, of a gray or green color, crystallized.

and oxide of iron, of a gray or green comp, capenade.

Brande.

WERST,\* n. A Russian itinerary measure, equal to 3500
English feet, or nearly two thirds of a mile. P. Cyc.

Written also verat. See Verser.

WERT. The second person singular of the subjunctive mood, and imperfect tense, from Be.

WE(\$AND, (we'zn) n. The windpipe. See Weasand.

WE(\$AND, we'zn) n. The windpipe. See Weasand.

WE(\$IL, n. Same as weasand. Bacon.

WES'LEY-AN,\* n. A follower of John Wesley, the founder of the Arminian Methodists; a Methodist. Watson.

WES'LEY-AN,\* a. Relating to John Wesley or to Wesleyanism. Ch. Ob.

WES'LEY-AN-ISM,\* n. The tenets of the Wesleyans,

ism. Ch. Ob.

WES'LEY-AN-ISM,\* n. The tenets of the Wesleyans,

Methodism. Ec. Rev.

WEST, n. [west, Sax. & D.] The region where the sun appears to set at the equinoxes; any part of the world
that, relatively to another place, lies in that direction.

WEST, a. Relating to, being towards, or coming from the region of the setting sun; western; occidental.
WEST, ad. To the west, more westward. Shak.
[WEST, v. n. To pass to the west; to set, as the sun.

WEST'ER-ING, a. Passing to the west. Milton.
WEST'ER-LY, a. Tending or being towards the west.
WEST'ER-LY,\* ad. Towards the west. Smart.

WEST'ERN, a. Being in the west, or toward the west; west; westerly; occidental.
WEST'ERN-MŌST,\* a. Farthest to the west. Cook.

WEST'ING,\* n. A course or distance to the west. Cook. WEST'LING,\* n. An inhabitant of the west. Phil. Muse-

WEST'I, ING,\* n. An inhabitant of the west. Phil. Mussum. [R.]
WEST'WARD, ad. Towards the west. Abbot.
WEST'WARD-LY, ad. With tendency to the west. Donna.
WET, n. Water; humidity, moisture; rainy weather.
WET, a. Containing water; covered or imbued with water; not dry; humid; moist; rainy, watery.
WET, v. a. [i. wetted or wet, pp. wetting, wetter or wet.] To make wet; to expose to rain or water; to humectate, to moisten.
WETH'ER, (wett'er) n. A ram castrated.
WET'NESS, n. State of being wet, moisture; humidity
WET'-NURSE,\* n. A woman who nurses with the breast.
Burns.

WET'SHOD, a. Wet over the shoes; having wet feet.

WEI'RISH, \* a. Somewhat wet; damp. Maunder.
WEI'TISH, \* a. To grow; to wax. Dryden.
WE'ZAND, (wê'ZD) n. Browne. See Weasand.
WH'ZAND, (wê'ZD) v. a. [L. whacked; pp. whacking,
whacked.] To strike; to thwack. Brocket. [Local.]
WHACK, \* n. A heavy blow; a thump. Jennings. — [Provincial and colloquial.]
WHACK'ER, \* n. Any thing uncommonly large; a great
lie: — same as whapper. Hollowsy. — [Provincial.]
WHALE, (hwäl) n. A cetacean animal, shaped like a fish and
living in the sea, but having warm blood, and breathing
the air; the largest of animals. —It is popularly, but not
scientifically, classed with fishes.
WHALE'BOAT, \* n. (Naul.) A long, narrow boat used with
whale-ships. C. Brown.

WHILE'HÖNE, (hwāi'bōn) m. A horny, eiastic substance, found in the jaw of the whale.

WHILE'FISH.R.R.Y.\* m. The business of taking whales, and procuring oil from them. McCulloch. [green. WHILE'FISH.H.W.\* m. The act of catching whales. Con-While'Man,\* m.; pl. while'Man. A man engaged in the whale fishery. Dr. Allen.

WHALL'RAN,\* m.; pl. while man. Campbell.

WHAL'RA,\* a. Rehating to whales or the whale-fishery. WHALL, or Whalung, a. Rehating to whales or the whale-fishery. WHALL, or WHAUL, m. A disease in the eyes, causing them to look white; wall-eye; the glaucoma. Todd. †WHAL'LY, a. Diseased so as to show too much white, said of the eyes. Spensor.

WHAM'MEL,\* (hwōm'el) v. a. To turn upside down. Brockett. (North of England.) See WHEMMEL.

WHING, (hwāng) m. A thong; a leather thong. Brockett.
WHING, (hwāng) m. a. To beat. Gross. [Local, England.]

WHANGER,\* m. A Japan cane or walking-stick, made of a Chinese plant. Ljungstedt.

WHAP, (hwōn) m. A heavy blow. Forby. Written also whop. (Vulgar and local.]

Chinese plant. Ljungstedt.

WHAP, (hwöp) n. A heavy blow. Forby. Written also whop. [Vulgar and local.]

WHAP/PER, (hwöp/per) n. Any thing uncommonly large; a thumper. Brockett. See Whopper.

WHAP/PING,\* (hwöp/ping) a. Uncommonly large. Hunter. [Provincial.]

WHAP/PING,\* (hwöp/ping) a. Uncommonly large. Hunter. [Provincial.]

WHAP, [hwörf, S. W. J. F. K. Sm.; hwärf, P. E.; wörf, Ja.] n.; pl., in England, wHAPPs; in the United States, generally WHAPPs. A mole, or firm landing-place, built by the side of the water, or extending into the water, for the convenience of loading and unloading ships and other vessels: a quay.

the convenience of loading and unloading ships and other vessels; a quay.

WHÄRF'AGE, n. Fees for landing at a wharf.

WHÄRF'IN-GER, n. One who attends a wharf.

WHAT, (hwöt) pron. That which; something, indefinitely; as, "I heard what (that which] he said:"—often used interrogatively; as, "What are you doing?" It is also used as an adjective or demonstrative pronoun; as, "I know what book that is." It is sometimes used as an interjection: as "What cannot you ston a munite?"

shat book that is." It is sometimes used as an interjection; as, "Mat! cannot you stop a minute!" [WHAT, (hw&t) a. Fare; things; matter. Spenser. WHAT-EV'ER, (hw&t-&v'er) | pron. All that; the WHAT-EV'ER, (hw&t-&v'er) | pron. All that; the WHAT-BO'EV'R, (hw&t-&v'er) | pron. All that; the WHAT-BO'T, \*(hw&t'n\text{of}) a stand, or piece of household furniture, having shelves for books, &c. W. Ency. "WHAT'SO, (hw&t'so) pron. Same as whatsoever. Spenser. WHEAL, (hw&l) n. A pustule; a small swelling filled with matter. Wiseman. — Written also vale and weel. WHEAT, (hw&t) n. The finest kind of grain, of which bread is made.

WHEAT'SER, n. An ear of wheat:—a small, delicate bird. 327 Walker pronounces wheatear, a bird, hwit'yer. WHEAT'ER, (hw&t'n) a. Made of wheat. Ezod. XXIX. WHEAT'GRESS, \* n. A genus of grasses; dogs-grass. Booth. WHEAT'PLUM, (hw&t'plum) n. A sort of plum. Anneworth. WHEE'DLE, (hw&d'dl) v. a. [i. wheed doller; pp. wheeddling.

WHEE'DLE, (hwe'dl) v. a. [1. WHEEDLED; pp. WHEEDLING, WHEEDLED.] To entice by soft words; to flatter; to ca-

WHEELED. I to entice by soit words; to nater, to cajole; to coar.
WHEE'DLE, n. Enticement; cajolery. Dorrington.
WHEE'DLER, (hwe'dler) n. One who wheedles. Todd.
WHEEL, (hwe'dler) n. The act of coaxing or cajoling. Smart.
WHEEL, (hwe'd) n. A circular frame that turns round upon
an axis; a circular body, a carriage that runs upon wheels:
— an instrument of torture:— an instrument for spinning:

— an instrument of torture: — an instrument for spinning: — an instrument used by potters, &c.: — rotation; revolu-tion; a compass about. — Wheel and azie, one of the une-chanical powers or machines, consisting of a wheel, hav-ing a cylindrical axis passing through its centre, resting on pivots at its extremities, and supported in gudgeons, and capable of revolving. — Called also axis in peritrochio. - Persian wheel, an engine to draw water out of a well :

— called also norta.

WHEEL, (hwell) v. n. [i. wherled; pp. wheeling, wherled.] To move on wheels, to turn on an axis, to revolve; to have a rotatory motion; to turn; to fetch a com-

pass; to roll forward.

pass; to roll forward.
WHÉÉL', (hwsl) v. a. To convey on wheels; to put into a rotatory motion; to whirl.
WHÉÉL'-XN-, MAL,\* n. (Ent.) A genus of animalcules, having a wheel kind of arms for taking their prey. Brande.
WHÉÉL'-XIR-BÜAR-ÖÜN, n. A carriage having only one wheel.
WHÉÉL'-CIR-BIAĢE,\* a. A carriage having wheels. Smol-

WHEELED,\* (hweld) a. Having wheels: - used in com-

which is, as, two-wheeled. Sykes.

WHEEL'ER, a. One who wheels:—a maker of wheels:—
a wheel-horse, or a horse next to the wheels.

WHEEL'EROE,\* a. The place in which a water-wheel is

fixed. France. WHEEL'-SHAPED,\* (hwel'shapt) a. Having the form of a

wheel. Hooker. WHEEL/WORN,\* a. Worn by wheels. Comper

WHEEL/WRIGHT, (hwel/rit) m. A maker of wheels and

WHEEL/WRIGHT, (hwsi/rit) m. A maker of wheels and wheel-carriages.

WHEEL'S, (hwsi/e) a. Circular; rotatory. Philips.

WHEELES, (hwss) v. m. [i. whered p: pp. whereing, wheres.] To breathe with noise. Floyer.

WHEEL'S, (hwsik) m. A prouberance; a pustule. See Whale, (hwsik) m. A prouberance; a pustule. See Whale, (hwsik) m. A prouberance; a pustule. See Whale, (hwsik) m. A prouberance; a pustule. See Whale, (hwsik) m. A prouberance; a pustule. See Whale, (hwsik) m. a [i. whelmed; pp. whelming, whelmed; Wheelm, v. a. [i. whelmed; pp. whelming, whelmed; no to be thrown off; to bury; to overwhelm. Pope.

WHELF, (hwsik) m. [welp, D.; kwolpar, Icel.; kwalp, Swed.]

The young of a dog; a puppy; the young of a lion or other beast of prey:—a son or young man, in contempt.—(Naul.) A short, upright piece placed round the barra of a capstan. f a capstan.

of a capstan.

WHELP, v. n. [i. whelped; pp. whelpeno, whelped.] To bring forth young:— applied to some beasts, as a bitch, a honess, a she-fox, &cc.

WHEM'MEL, v. a. To turn upside down:— written also whammel. Brockett, &cc. [North of England.]

WHEN, (hwen) ad. At the time that; at what time, interrogatively; which time.— † When as, at the time when.

Spenser.
Wilkner, (hwens) ad. From which place, source, premises, &c.:—interrogatively, from what place, source, person, cause, &c.—From whence Dr. Johnson styles "a vicious mode of speech." It is a pleonasm, like from kence and from thence; and, like those phrases, it is sanctioned by from thence; and, like those phrases, it is sanctioned by custom and good use. "The place from whence they fell."

WHENCE-SO-EV'ER, (hwens-so-ev'er) ad. From what place soever; from what cause soever. Locke.

soever; from what cause soever. Locks.

WHEN-8-VFR, (hwén-8-Ver)

WHEN-8-VFR, (hwén-8-Ver)

WHÉN-8-Q-EVFR, (hwén-8-Ver)

MHÉN-8, (hwén-8-Ver)

MHÉN-8, (hwén-8-Ver)

MHÉN-8, (hwén-8-Ver)

Hallon blace; at which place or places; it which place or places; at what place or places. It is often used for households:

Solvent and the solvent of the place of propagation of the desired the solvent of the solvent of propagation of propagations. in any place. — No where, at or in no place. — Where, like here and there, has, in composition, a kind of pronominal signification; as, whereaf, of which.

WHERE'A-BOÜT, (hwar's-böüt) ad. Near what place? as, "Whereabout did you lose what you are seeking?"—
near which place; concerning which.

WHERE'A-BOÜTS,\* ad. Same as whereabout, and the more common of the two forms. Ash.

WHERE-X\$', (hwar-az') ad. When on the contrary; the thing being so that:—always referred to something different.

ent.
WHÉRE-KT', ad. At which; at what.
WHÉRE-BT', (hwár-hi') ad. By which; by what; as,
"Whereby wilt thou accomplish thy design?"
WHÉRE'FÖRE, (hwár'för) [hwār'för, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.;
hwör'för, S., hwār'för or whër'för, K.] ad. For which reason, for what reason.
WHÉRE-IN', (hwár-in') ad. In which; in what.
WHÉRE-IN', (hwár-in-tô') ad. Into which;
'WHÉRE'NESS, (hwár'nes) n. Ubiety; imperfect locality.
Grew.

WHERE-OF', (hwar-of') ad. Of which; of what, indefi-nitely:—of what, interrogatively; as, "Whereof was the house built?"

Whêre-ŏn', (hwar-ŏn') ad. On which; on what; as, "Whereon did he sit?"

WHÉRE-ÖN', (hwár-ön') ad. On which; on what; as, "Whereon did he sit?"
WHÉRE-Ö, (hwár-so, ad. Wheresoever. Milton.
WHÉRE-SO-ÉV'ER, (hwár-so-év'er) ad. In what place soever; to what place soever. [Wisdom ix. tWhére'Through, (hwár'thrû) ad. Through which.
WHÉRE-TO', {ad. To which; to what; to what end? WHÉRE-UN-TÔ', as, "Whereto is this expense?"
WHÉRE-UN-TÔ', as, "Whereto is this expense?"
WHÉRE-UP-ÖN', (hwár-ĕv'er) ad. Ato or in whatsoever place.
WHÉRE-WIPH', (hwár-ĕv'er) ad. Ato or in whatsoever place.
WHÉRE-WIPH', (hwár-with') ad. With which;
WHÉRE-WIPH', (hwár-with-âl') with what.
WHÉRE-WIPH', (hwár-with-âl') with what.
WHÉR'RET, n. A box on the ear. Anarworth. [A low word-] [R.]
WHÉR'RET, n. A hox on the ear. Beaum. & F.
WHÉR'RET, n. A light boat used on rivers. Drayton.
WHÉT, (hwét) v. a. [L. WHETTED; pp. WHETTING, WHETTED.] To sharpen by using a whetstone; to sharpen by attrition, to edge:—to provoke; to make angry.
WHÉT, (hwét) v. Act of sharpening:—something that sharpens or makes hungry, as a dram.
WHÉTH'ER, (hwéth'er) ad. A particle expressing one par' of a disjunctive proposition, answered by or; as, "Whether' of a disjunctive proposition, answered by or; as, "Whether' ER, (hwéth'er) pron. Which of two. St. Matl. xxi. WHÉT'SLATE, \* n. A massive mineral, of greenish-gray color, used for sharpening steel instruments. Urs.
WHÉT'SLATE, \* n. A smooth, flat stone, used for whetting or sharpening edged instruments by friction.

WHET'TER, R. One who whets or sharpens. More. WHEN'TEK, M. One who whels of snappens. Morn. WHEN', (hwa) satori. Begone! expressing aversion or contempt. "Fleed's away with inscriptions." Bp. Otter. WHEN, (hwa) m. The limpid, thin, or serous part of milk, from which the curd and butter are separated!—any

from which the curd and butter are separated:—any thing white and thin.

WHEY'EY, (hwā'e) | a. Partaking of whey; resembling WHEY'SH, (hwā'sh) | whey. Bacon.

WHEY'SH-NESS,\* a. Quality of being wheyish. Southey.

WHICH, (hwYch) pros. The pronoun relative, relating to things, as, "the book which I read"—It formerly was used for toke, and related likewise to persons; and it is often so used in the common translation of the Bible; but this use is now obsolete.—It is semetimes a demonstra-

often so used in the common translation of the Bible; but this use is now obsolete.— It is sometimes a demonstrative pronoun; as, "Take which you will." It is sometimes an interrogative; as, "Which is the man?" WHICH-EVER, "Pron. Same as whichsover. Ash. WHICH-SO-EV'ER, pron. Whether one or the other. Locke. WHIFF, (hwif') v. a. & n. [L. whifffd); Shak. A fish. WHIFF, (hwif') v. a. & n. [L. whifffd); pp. whiffing, whiffs, as in smoking; to smoke. Bp. Hall.
WHIF'FLE, (hwif') v. a. To move inconstantly, as if driven by a puff of wind. Rove.
[WHIF'FLE, (hwif') v. a. To disperse as by a puff, to blow away, to scatter. More.
[WHIF'FLE, (hwif') n. A fife or small flute. Douce.
WHIF'FLER, (hwif') n. A piper or fifer:—a harbinger:
—one of no consequence; one moved with a whiff or puff; a trifler. Spectator.

puff; a trifler. Spectator.
WHIF'FLE-TREE,\* n. See WHIPPLETREE.
†WHIG, (hwig) n. A kind of sour or thin milk; whey. Breton

WHIG, (hwig) a. The designation of one of the great political parties in England. The whigs are opposed to the torus, and their principles tend to increase the democratic tories, and their principles tend to increase the democratic influence of the constitution.—The term whig was first used in the reign of Charles II., and is of Scottish origin. According to Bishop Burnet, it is derived from whiggam, a word used by Scotch peasants in driving their horses, the drivers being called whiggamores, contracted to whigs.—(American kitery) One who supported the revolutionary movement, in opposition to the measures of the English government. See Tory.

VMIG. \*A. Relating to the whigh: whiggish. Addison.

usin government. See Towy.
WHIG, \*a. Relating to the whigs; whiggish. Addison.
WHIG'GÁR-EHY, (hwyg'gir-ke) n. [whig and ἀμχὴ.] Government by whigs. Suit.
WHIG'ER-Y, \* n. The principles of the whigs, whiggism.

Qu. Rev. WHIG'EISH, (hwig'gish) a. Relating to the whigs. Swift.

WHIG'SISH-LY,\* ad. In a whighsh manner. A. Wood.
WHIG'SISM, (hwIg'gizm) \*\* The notions of whigs. Swift.
WHIG'LING, \*\* n. A whig, in contempt. Spectator.

the same time that.

While, (hwil) v. n. [s. whiled; pp. whiling, whiled.]

To spend to little use, as time; to lotter. Spectator.

While, (hwil) v. a. To draw out, to consume in a tedious way. Pegge.

While, (hwil'ar) ad. A little while ago; erewhile.

Spenser.
†Whiles, (hwilz) ad. An old form of while. Shak.
†Whil'om, (hwil'um) ad. Formerly, once; of old. Spen-

ser.
WHILST, (hwilst) ad. Same as while. Spenser. [R.]
WHILST, (hwilst) ad. Same as while. Spenser. [R.]
WHIM, (hwim) n. A freak, an odd fancy, a caprice; an irregular motion of desire. Sayl. A machine, or large capstan, worked by horses, used in mines for raising ore, water, &c. A sort of carriage or gig. Ure.
WHIM.\* v. n. To indulge in whims; to be giddy. Congreve.

WHM,\* v. n. To indulge in wnims; to be glody. Congreve.
WHIM'BREL.\* n. A bird resembling the curlew. Pennant.
†WHIM'LING,\* n. A person full of whims. Beaum. & Fl.
WHIM'PER, (hwim'per) v. n. [wimmeren, Ger.] [i. whinperrol, pp. whimeren's, whimeren, Jro cry with a
low, whining, suppressed, or broken voice, to cry.
WHIM'PER,\* v. a. To utter in a whining or crying tone.

Cooper.

WHIM'PER-ER,\* \* \*. One who whimpers. Jarvis.

WHIM'PER-ING, \* \*. Act of uttering a small cry. Granger.

!WHIM'PLED, (hwIm'pld) \* \*. [perhaps from whimper.] Distorted with crying. Shak.

WHIM'SEY, (hwIm'ze) \* \*. A freak ; a caprice ; an odd fancy; a whim. \* B. Jonson.

!WHIM'SEY, (hwIm'ze) v. \* \*a. To fill with whimseys. Beaum.

\* \* \*E!

WHIM'WHIAM, (hwim'hwam) n. [reduplication of whim.]
A plaything; a toy; an odd device; a freak; a whim
Skelton. (Low.)
WHIN, (hwin) n. [chywn, Welsh.] Furzo; gorse. Tusser.
A mineral. See WHINSTONE.
WHIN'STANT \* a. A bird. the great flugatehop. Beatl

WHIN'CHAT, \* m. A bird; the great flycatcher. Booth.
WHINE, (hwin) v. m. [havina, Su. Goth.] [t. whined; pp.
whining, whined; To utter a plaintive, drawling cry;

whinks, (num) v. m. herma, Su. colli, [i. whinks, pp. whinks, of whinks, pp. to make a plaintive noise; to mean meanly. Whinks, (hwin) n. A plaintive noise; a drawling, plaintive tone of voice; a mean or affected complaint.
Whin's, (hwin) n. A plaintive noise; a drawling, plaintive tone of voice; a mean or affected complaint.
Whin'ny, a. Abounding in whin; like whin. Sterne.
Whin'ny, a. Abounding in whin; like whin. Sterne.
Whin'ny, (hwin'ne) v. n. [humio, L.] [i. whinnist; pp. whinnist, whinnist, pp. whinnist, whinnist, pp. whinnist, whin, a species of basalt. Brando.
!Whin's Tone, \*n. (Min.) A species of basalt. Brando.
!Whin'y ARD, n. A sword, in contempt. Hudbras.
Whip, chip, v. a. [i. whinpis; pp. whipping, whipped fexible; to lash; to drive with lashes; to carrier with lashes, to lash with sarcasm:— to sew slightly; to bind together, as rods with cord or wire:— to inwrap:— to take any thing nimbly;— always with a particle ascertaintogetner, as rous with cord or wire: — to inwrsp: — to take any thing nimbly; — always with a particle ascertaining the sense, as out, on, up, away. — To whap in, to compel to obedience or to order. — To whap the cat, to practise the most pinching parsimony. Forby.

VHIP, v. n. To move nimbly. L'Estrange, [Ludicrous.]

/HIP, (hwyp) n. An instrument, tough and pliant, used for correction, driving horses, cattle, &c.; a lash:—the length of the sail of a windmill measured from the axis. WHIP, (hwip) n. - (Waut.) A rope passed through a single block or pulley.
- Whip and spur, with great speed. Pops.
HIP'CORD, n. Cord suitable for whips Dryden.

WHIP'CORD, n.

WHIP'CORD, n. Cord Suitable for wrips Dryaca.
WHIP'GARTY-ING, n. A kind of grafting.
WHIP'HAND, n. Advantage over; superiority. Dryden.
WHIP'LASH, n. The lash or small end of a whip.
WHIP'-MAK-ER,\* n. One who makes whips. Booth.
WHIP'PER, n. One who whips.
WHIP'PER, n. One who subjects or compels to obedience or order, or the principles or measures of a party.
Ed Ren.

WHIP'PING-POST, n. A diminutive, insignificant person, a whipster. Brockett.
WHIP'PING, n. Correction with a whip or rod.
WHIP'PING-POST, n. A post or pillar to which criminals are bound when they are whipped. Hudibras.

WHIP'PLE-TREE,\* n. A short bar by which horses draw:
— written also whiffletree. Forby.
WHIP-POOR-WILL',\* n. An American bird that sings by

night. P. Cyc.
Whip'saw, n. An instrument to saw such great pieces of stuff as the handsaw will not easily reach through.

stur as the nandaw will not easily reach through.
White'snake,\* n. An kind of serpent. Goldsmith.
White'snake,\* n. An kind of serpent. Goldsmith.
White'staff, (hwip'staf) n. (Naut.) A piece of wood fastened to the helm, which the steersman holds in his hand,
in order to move the rudder and direct the ship.
White'staff, n. An imble fellow. Sakk.
White'staff,\* n. A tailor, in contempt:— a sort of plough-

Ing. Smart. n. The handle of a whip, the whip itself. WHIP'STÖCK, n. The handle of a whip, the whip itself. WHIPT, (hwipt) t. & p. from Whip. G. Withers. For whipped. See Whip.

Whir, (hwir) v. n. [i. whireed, pp. whireing, whireed]
To turn round rapidly with noise, to fly with noise; to hurry. Chapman.

WHIR, (hwir) v. a. To hurry. Shak.
WHIRL, (hwirl) v. a. [whirla, Icel.] [i. whirled; pp.
whirling, whirled.] To turn round rapidly; to revolve,
to twirl. Shak.

to twirl. Shak.

Whi'rl., (hwirl) v. n. To move or run round rapidly.

Whi'rl., (hwirl) n. Gyration, quick rotation, rapid circular motion; any thing moved with rapid rotation.

Whi'rl.'&XT., (whirl'bat) n. Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow. Creech.

WHIRL'BONE. n. Patella; the cap of the knee. Anneorta

WHIRL'BONE. n. Patella; the cap of the knee. Anneorta

WHIRL'BONE. n. An ancient vehicle or wheel-carriaguused by British ladies. Stone.

WHIRL'I-GIE, n. A toy which children spin round. Mountain.

WHIRL'ING-TA-BLE,\* n. A machine contrived to exhibit WHIRL'ING-TA-BLE,\* n. A machine contrived to exhibit the principal laws of gravitation, or the phenomena, in philosophy and nature, relative to the power of the centrifugal force, particularly in its effects upon the shape of the earth and planets. Francis.
WHIRL'PIT, n. Same as whirlpool. Sandys.
WHIRL'PIT, A vortex, eddy, or gulf, where water has a rapid circular motion.

WHIRL'WIND, n. A rapid, whirling motion of the air, or a column or mass of air in a violent circular motion, supposed to be produced by the meeting of two currents of air blowing in opposite directions.

WHYR'R, NG., 2. A buzzing noise; rapid motion.

†WHYR'RY, v. z. Same as whr. Jameson.

WHISK, z. A small besom or brush:— any thing of similar action, as, formerly, a part of a woman's dress:— a quick, violent motion:— a sudden gale.

WHISK, v. a. [v. whisked; pp. whisking, whisked.] To move or sweep with a slight, rapid motion; to move nimbiv. Rolench

bly. Raleigh.
WHISK, v. n. To move with velocity. Purchas.
WHISK, v. n. A cooper's plane for levelling the chines of barrels. Nonton.

barrels. Newton.

WHISE'ER, h. He or that which whisks:—the hair growing on the cheek unshaven, course hair on the upper lip of a cat, &c.:—formerly applied to hair growing on the upper lip of a man, now more commonly called mustackes.—Chiefly used in the plural.

WHIS'ERED, (hwis'ke) a. Having whiskers. Green.

WHIS'EFT, n. A basket, a scuttle. Smart. [Local.]

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WHIS'NEY, Meat, Tye, maize, &cc.:—a kind of one-horse chaise, sometimes called a tim-whiskey:—also written whisky. Bee Usquebaugh.

WHISE'ING.\* p. a. Moving nimbly:—great: large, Hollo-

whisely. See Usquebaugh.
Whiselying, p. a. Moving nimbly: — great; large. Holloway, [Local, Eng]
Whils' Fee, (hwis' per) v. n. [wisperen, D.] [i. whisperen; pp. whisperen, whisperen]. To speak with a low voice, or with the breath rot made void: — to speak with timorous caution.

WHIS/PER, v. a. To address, or to utter, 11 a low voice; to prompt secretly.
WHIS/PER, n. A low, soft voice, a low utterance; low, To address, or to utter, in a low voice;

while Fr. A. now, sont voice, a now unterance; low, cautious speech.
Whis Fr. Fr. R. One who whisperring, cautious speech.
Whis Fr. Fr. No. Act of whisperring, cautious speech.
Whis Fr. Fr. No. P. a. Uttering a low voice; transmitting a whisper or low sound; as, a whisperring-gallery. Ency.
Whis Fr. No. L. Y. ad. In a low voice.

WHIST, n. A game at cards, requiring close attention, and consequent silence. Swift. WHIST, intery. A command to be silent, be still! be silent!

Lodge.

WHIST, \* a. Silent; still; quiet. Marlow.

WHIST, v. a. To silence; to still. Spenser.

WHIST, v. a. To slence; to still. Spenser.

WHIST, v. n. To become silent. Lord Surrey.

WIIS'TLE, (hwis'sl) v. n. [L. WHISTLED, pp. WHISTLING,
WHISTLED.] To make the breath sonorous by contracting
the lips, to form a kind of musical sound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath, to make a sound with a

small wind-instrument, to sound shrill Whis/TLE, (hwis/sl) v. a. To call by a whistle. South. Whis/TLE, (hwis/sl) n. Noise of one who whistles, a similar sound made by a small wind-instrument, or by the

wind : - a small wind-instrument : - the mouth, in contempt WHIS'TLE-FISH,\* (hwis'si-fish) n. A species of fish,

the sea-loach. Pennant.

Whis'TLER, (hwis'ler) n. One who whistles. Addison. Whist'LING,\* (hwis'ling) n. The act of one who whistles. Pope.

tWHIST'LY, ad. Silently. Arden of Feversham.
WHIT, n. A point; a jot, a tittle; a very small part.
WHITE, (hwit) n. A negative color, or the color produced by the combination of all the prismatic colors mixed in the same proportion as they exist in the solar rays; the color of snow, whiteness, any thing white: — a white man: — a mark for an arrow: — the white part of an egg, or of the eye

or of the eye.

WHITE, (hwt) a. Being without color, or having the color of light or snow; snowy: — having the color of fear; pale: — gray with age: — pure, unblemished: — unclouded.

WHITE, v. a. To make white, to whiten. St. Mark. [R.]

WHITE-ANT;\* n. A large ant, one of the termites. Ency.

WHITE'BAIT;\* n. A very small, delicate fish. W. Ency.

WHITE'BAIT,\* n. A fish of the carp kind. Crabb.

WHITE'BAIT,\* n. One of a class of Irish levellers or insurents. who began to create slaren in Irish levellers or insurents. who began to create slaren in Irish and in 1762: —

gents, who began to create alarm in Ireland in 1762:— so called from their ordinary dress being a white frock.

White Boy. Ism,\* n. The principles or practice of the Whiteboys. Ch. Ob.
White Car,\* n. A name applied to the mountain-sparrow.

Boota.
White Car. \* n. The fallow-finch Smart.
White Car. \* n. A white mark on the forehead of a horse. Farm. Ency.
White - Faced. (hwit'f sst) a. Having a white face.

WHITE'-HEAT,\* n. A degree of heat in which iron appears white. Urs. pears white. Urs. WHITE'-HEL'LE-BORE,\* n. Hoarhound; a perennial plant.

WHITE'-LAND,\* n. Clayey land, which is white when dry. Ure.

WHITE-LEAD', (hwit-led') a. Carbonate of lead, used for paint, &c. WHITE'-LEGGED,\* (hwit'legd) a. Having white legs

WHITE'LIMED, (hwit'limd) a. Covered with white plas-

WHITE'-LINE, \* n. (Printing) A broad space between lines, a blank line. Smart.

WHITE'-LIV-ERED, (hwIt'liv-erd) a. Envious; malicious:

White. Browne. WHITEN, (hwith) v. n. To grow or become white. WHITEN-ER, (hwith-er) n. One who whitens. WHITENESS, n. State of being white, freedom from color; paleness:—purity:—cleanness. WHITE'-NON,\* n. A white bird of the wild-goose tribe

WHITE'-PÖT, n. A kind of custard. King.
WHITE'-RENT,\* n. (Law) A sort of rent, paid in silver Blackston

WHITE'-ROT,\* m. A genus of plants, marsh-pennywort.

Farm. Eacy.

WHITE'S, n. pl. A disease to which women are liable.

WHITE'STER, n. A bleacher of linen, a whitster. Todd.

WHITE'-STONE,\* n. (Min.) A granite abounding in white

WHITE SILVAN, IL CAMP, A STANDARD BY A STANDARD BY AND A CHONIC enlargement of a joint: — a term vulgarly applied to indolent tumors in scrofulous habits. It is a formidable disease. Brande.

WHITE'TAIL,\* n. A bird, called also the wheatear. Jodrell. WHITE'THORN, n. A species of thorn. Boyle. WHITE'THEOAT,\* n. A bird frequenting British gardens.

WHITE'WASH, (hwit'wosh) n. A wash for making white,

as the skin, &c. Addison. A mixture of lime or whiting, size, and water, for whitening walls, &c.

White/wash, (hwit/wösh) v. a. [t. whitewashed; pp. whitewashing, whitewashed] To cover with whitewash; to make white or externally fair. Mason. To go to to take advantage of law, or the act of insolvency; to take advantage of law, or the act of insolvency, to defraud one's creditors. Smart.

WHITE WASH-ING,\* (hwit wosh-ing) a Act of covering with whitewash.

WHITE'-WEED,\* n. A noxious plant or weed. Buck.
WHITE'-WINE, n. White or pule-colored wine.
WHITE'-WINGED,\* (-WIngd) a. Having white wings.

WHITE'WORT,\* (hwit'wurt) n. A kind of herb Maunder Wilite'Wort,\* (hwil'wirt) n. A kind of herb Maunder. Wilite-IELD'| AN.\* a. Relating to George Whitefield, the founder of the Calvinistic Methodists. Brande.
Wilitit'Er, ad. To which place, to what place, to what point, to what end or purpose.
Wilitit'Er, ad. To white holder, to what place, to what place, to what place, and the will be added to the control of the cold tribe, valued for food:—chalk cleared of stony matter and pulverized, Sonnish-white.

Spanish-whit

Spinish-white.
WHIT'|SH-PÖÖT,\* n. A fish with a white body. Crabb.
WHIT'|SH-AESS, n. The quality of being whitish.
WHIT'|SH-NESS, n. Leather dressed with alum;—remarkable for toughness. Tusser.
WHIT'LEATH-FR, n. Leather dressed with alum;—remarkable for toughness. Tusser.

markable for toughness. \*\*Tusser\*.
WHIT'LOW, n. A painful swelling or inflammation, tending to suppuration, at the end of the fingers.
WHIT'LOW-GRÄSS, n. A genus of grasses. \*\*Farm. Ency.
WHIT'RET,\*\* n. The Scotch name for the weasel. \*\*Booth.
WHIT'STER, n. A kind of apple.
WHIT'STER, n. A bleacher of linen: — contracted from

WHIT'STER, n. whitester. Shak.

wondester. State. Will's Sulf, and A provincial word, for whitement, or milk, sour milk, cheese, curds, or butter. Carew. [Local, Eng.] Will's Sulf, a. Observed at Whitsundue. State. Will's Sulf, a. Observed at Whitsundue. State. to the Pentecost of the Jews, being the seventh Sunday after Easter. Crabb. See Whitsundue.

after Easter. Crabb. See WHITSUNTIDE.
WHIT'SUNTIDE, n. [whate and Sanday; so called because
the converts, newly baptized, or candidates for baptism,
appeared from Easter to Whitsuntide in white.] The 7th
Sunday or 49th day after Easter; the feast of Pentecont;
Whit-Sunday.
WHIT'TEN,\* n. The small-leaved lime. Loudon.
WHIT'TEN-TREE, (hwit'tn-tre) n. A sort of tree. Anneared

WHIT'TLE, n. A sort of blanket or blanched woollen cloth, worn by women as a mantle. [†A knife. Shak.] WHITTLE, v. a. [i. whittlep; pp. whittling, whittlep.]
To cut or dress with a knife; to sharpen. Hakewill. 820

WHET'TER, n. One who whets or sharpens. More.
WHEW,\* (hwa) interj. Begone! expressing aversion or contempt. "When away with inscriptions." Bp. Otter.
WHEY, (hwa) n. The limpld, thin, or serous part of milk, from which the curd and butter are separated:—any

WHEY, (hwe) n. The limpid, thin, or serous part of milk, from which the curd and butter are separated:—any thing white and thin.
WHEY'EY, (hwa'e) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) A Partaking of whey; resembling \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \\ \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \(

Breton

Breton.

WHIG, (hwig) n. The designation of one of the great political parties in England. The whigs are opposed to the torics, and their principles tend to increase the democratic influence of the constitution.—The term whig was first used in the reign of Charles II., and is of Scotush origin. According to Bishop Burnet, it is derived from whiggam, a word used by Scotch peasants in driving their horses, the drivers being called whiggamores, contracted to whigs.—(American history) One who supported the revolutionary movement, in opposition to the measures of the English government. See Toav.

WHIG.\* a. Relating to the whigs; whiggish. Addisson.

WHIG.\* a. Relating to the whigs; whiggish. Government by whigs. Swift.

WHIG GRA-EHY, (hwig gar-ko) n. [whig and dpxft.] Government by whigs. Swift.

While GER-Y,\* n. The principles of the whigs; whiggism. Qu. Rev.
While GISH, (hwlg'gish) a. Relating to the whigs. Swyl.
While GISH, (hwlg'gizm) a. The notions of whigs. Swyl.
While GISH, (hwlg'gizm) a. The notions of whigs. Swyl.
While, (hwll) n. Time; space of time. Sudney.
While, (hwll) a. During the time that, as long as, at the same time that.
While Chwill a. [1] while Dean While Chwill a.

WHILE, (hWI) v. n. [s. WHILED, pp. WHILING, WHILED.]
To spend to little use, as time, to loiter. Spectator.
WHILE, (hWI) v. a. To draw out, to consume in a tedious way. People.

†WHIL'ÉRE, (hwil'ar) ad. A little while ago; erewhile.

Spenser.

WHILES, (hwilz) ad. An old form of while. Shak.

WHILES, (hwil'un) ad. Formerly, once, of old. Spen-

WHILST, (hwilst) ad. Same as while. Spensor. [R.]

WHILST, (hwilst) ad. Same as while. Spenser. [R.]
WHIM, (hwim) n. A freak; an odd fancy, a caprice; an irregular motion of desire. Swyl. A machine, or large capstan, worked by horses, used in mines for raising ore, water, &c. A sort of carriage or gig. Ure.
WHIM,\* v. n. To indulge in whims, to be giddy. Congreve.
WHIM,\* v. n. To indulge in whims, to be giddy. Congreve.
WHIM'BERL,\* n. A bird resembling the curlew. Pennant.
WHIM'BING,\* n. A person full of whims. Beaum. & FP.
WHIM'PER, (hwim'per) v. n. [wimmeren, Ger.] [I. whim-pered, pp. whimpering, whimpered.] To cry with a low, whiming, suppressed, or broken voice, to cry.
WHIM'PER,\* v. a. To utter in a whining or crying tone.

Couper.
WHIM'PER-ER,\* n. One who whimpers. Jarrus.
WHIM'PER-ING, n. Act of uttering a small cry. Granger.
WHIM'PLED, (hwIm'pld) a. [perhaps from whimper.] Distorted with crying. Shak.
WHIM'SEY, (hwIm'ze) n. A freak; a caprice; an odd fancy; a whim. B. Jonson.
WHIM'SEY, (hwIm'ze) v. a. To fill with whimseys. Beaum.
ET

4 Fl.
WHIM'SEYED,\* (hwIm'zid) a. Full of whimseys; whimsical. Braum. & Fl.
WHIM'SI-CAL, (hwIm'ze-kal).a. Full of whims; freakish; capricious; oddiy fanciful; fantastical; odd. Addison.
WHIM-SI-CAL'I-TY,\* n. Quality of being whimsical, oddity; whimsicalness; a whim. Dr. Dibdin.
WHIM'SI-CAL-LY, ad. In a whimsical manner.
WHIM'SI-CAL-NESS, n. State of being whimsical. Pope.

WHIM'WHIXM, (hwim'hwäm) n. [reduplication of sohim.]
A plaything; a toy; an odd device; a freak; a whim
Skelton. [Low.]
WHIN, (hwin) n. [chyon, Welsh.] Furze; gorse. Tusser.
A mineral. See WHINSTONE.
WHIN'CHAIT,\* n. A bird; the great flycatcher. Booth.
WHIN'CHAIT,\* n. A bird; the great flycatcher. Booth.
whinne, (hwin) v. n. [kwina, Su. Goth.] [t. whined; pp.
whinning, whinned.] To utter a plaintive, drawling cry;
to make a plaintive noise; to mean meanly.
WHINE (hwin) n. A plaintive noise; to drawling, plaintive

whining, whined.] To utter a plaintive, drawling cry; to make a plaintive noise; to moan meanly.
Whine, (hwin) n. A plaintive noise; a drawling, plaintive tone of voice; a mean or affected complaint.
Whin'ny, a. Abounding in whin; like whin. Sterne.
Whin'ny, a. Abounding in whin; like whin. Sterne.
Whin'ny, a. Abounding in whin; like whin. Sterne.
Whin'ny, a. Abounding in whin; like whin. Sterne.
Whin'no, (hwin'ne) v. n. (hama). L.] [i. whinnied; pp.
whinning, whinnied.] To make a noise like a horse or colt; to neigh. More.
Whin'non, a. A sword, in contempt. Hudbras.
Whip, (hwip) v. a. [i. whirped; pp. whippina, whipped]
To strike with a whip; to strike with any thing tough and flexible, to lash, to drive with lashes, to correct with lashes, to lash with sarcasm:— to sew slightly; to bind together, as rods with cord or wire:— to inwrap:— to take any thing nimbly;— always with a particle ascertaining the sense, as out, on, up, away.— To other in, to compel to obedience or to order.— To whap the cat, to practise the most pinching parsimony. Forby.
Whip, v. n. To move nimbly. L'Estrange, [Ludicrous.]
Whip, v. n. To move nimbly. L'Estrange, [Ludicrous.]
Whip, (hwip) n. An instrument, tough and plaint, used for correction, driving horses, cattle, &c., a lash:— the length of the sail of a windmill measured from the axis.— (Naul.) A rope passed through a single block or pulley.— Whip and spur, with great speed. Pope.
Whip'CORD, n. Cord suitable for whips Dryden.
Whip'Astring, n. A kind of grafting.
Whip'Hand, n. Advantage over, superiority. Dryden.
Whip'Astring, n. The lash or small end of a whip.
Whip'-Māk-er,\* n. One who makes whips. Booth.
Whip'Er, N.,\* n. One who subjects or compels to obe-

WHIP'PER, n. One who whips.
WHIP'PER-IN,\* n. One who subjects or compels to obe-

dience or order, or the principles or measures of a party. Ed. Rev.

Ed. Rev.
WHIP'PER-SNXP-PER, n. A diminutive, insignificant person; a whipster. Brockett.
WHIP'PING, n. Correction with a whip or rod.
WHIP'PING-POST, n. A post or pillar to which criminals are bound when they are whipped. Huddbras.
— WHIP'PLE-TREE,\* n. A short bar by which horses draw:
— written also whiffletree. Forby.
WHIP-POOR-WILL',\* n. An American bird that sings by night. P. Cyc.

night. F. Cyc.
Whil's Saw, n. An instrument to saw such great pieces of stuff as the handsaw will not easily reach through.
Whil's NAKE, \* n. An kind of serpent. Goldsmith.
Whil's TAFF, (hwip'staf) n. (Naut.) A piece of wood fastened to the helm, which the steersman holds in his hand, in order to move the rudder and direct the ship.

in order to move the rudder and direct the ship

WHIP'STER, (hwip'ster) n. A numble fellow. Shak. WHIP'STICK,\* n. The handle of a whip. Moor. WHIP'STITCH,\* n. A tailor, in contempt:—a sort of plough-

Ing. Smart. [Shak. White's Tock, n. The handle of a whip, the whip itself. White, (hwipt) t. & p. from Whip. G. Withers. For whipped. See Whit.

WHIR, (hwir) v. n. [ .. whirred , pp. whirring, whirred ] To turn round rapidly with noise, to fly with noise, to

IO turn round rapidly with noise, to fly with noise, to hirry Chapman.
WHIR, (hwirl) v. a. To hurry. Shak.
WHIRIL, (hwirl) v. a. [whirla, Icel.] [i. whirled; pp. whirling, whirled.] To turn round rapidly, to revolve, to twirl. Shak.

Wither, (hwirl) v. n. To move or run round rapidly.
Whire, (hwirl) n. Gyration; quick rotation, rapid circular motion, any thing moved with rapid rotation.
Whire Fax, (whirl bat) n. Any thing moved rapidly round

to give a blow. Creech.

WHIRL'BÖNE, n. Patella, the cap of the knee. Answorth
WHIRL'ER,\* n. He or that which whirls. Tweddell.

WHIRL'1-COTE, \* n. An ancient vehicle or wheel-carriage used by British ladies. Stone.
WHIRL'1-GIG, n. A toy which children spin round. Moun

tagu.
WHIRL'ING-TA-BLE,\* n. A machine contrived to exhibit WHIRL'/NG-IIA-BLE," n. A machine contrived to exhibit the principal laws of gravitation, or the phenomena, in philosophy and nature, relative to the power of the centrifugal force, particularly in its effects upon the shape of the earth and planets. Frances.
WHIRL'PIT, n. Same as whiripool. Sandys.
WHIRL'POOL, n. A vortex, eddy, or gulf, where water has a rapid circular motion.
WHIRL'WIN, n. A rapid whirling motion of the six or a

whire. Wind, n. A rapid, whirling motion of the air, or a column or mass of air in a violent circular motion, supposed to be produced by the meeting of two currents of air blowing in opposite directions.

WHYR'RING, a. A buzzing noise; rapid motion.

†WHIR'RY, v. n. Same as wher. Jamieson. WHISK, n. A small besom or brush:—any thing of similar action, as, formerly, a part of a woman's dress — a quick, violent motion: — a sudden gale.

WHISE, v. a. [i. whisked ; pp. whisking, whisked.] To move or sweep with a slight, rapid motion; to move nimitable.

bly. Raleigh.

Witisk, v. n. To move with velocity. Purchas.

Witisk, v. n. A cooper's plane for levelling the chines of barrels. Newton.

WHISK'ER, n. He or that which whisks : - the hair growing on the cheek unshaven, coarse har on the upper lip of a cat, &c.: — formerly applied to hair growing on the

of a cat, &cc.:—formerly applied to nair growing on use upper hip of a man, now more commonly called mustaches.—Chiefly used in the plural.

Whils'kerr, n. A basket; a scuttle Smart. [Local.]

Whils'kerr, n. A basket; a scuttle Smart. [Local.]

Whils'key, (hwis'ke) n. A kind of spirit distilled from barley, wheat, rye, maize, &c.:—a kind of one-horse chaise, sometimes called a tim-whiskey;— also written whiskey. See [Isourbandon]

whisky. See Usqueraugh.
Whisk'ing,\* p. a. Moving nimbly: — great, large. Holloway. [Local, Eng ]
Whis'per, (hwis'per) v. n. [wisperen, D ] [i whisperen, pp. whisperen, D ] whisperen, or whisperen, or with a low voice, or with the breath not made void: —to speak with a low voice, or with the breath not made void: —to speak with timorous caution.

WHIS/PER, v. a. To address, or to utter, 11 a low voice;

WHISTPER, v. a. To address, or to utter, 11 a low voice; to prompt secretly.

WINSTPER, n. A low, soft voice; a low utterance; low, cautious speech.

WHISTPER-ER, n. One who whispers, a private talker.

WHISTPER-ING, n. Act of whispering, cautious speech.

WHISTPER-ING, p. a. Uttering a low voice, transmitting a whisper or low sound, as, a whispering-gallery. Ency.

WHISTPER-ING-LY, ad. In a low voice.

WHISTPER-ING-LY and to be slent; be still! be silent!

WHIST, intery. A command to be silent; be still! be silent!

WHIST, Ducty. A command to be sheet, be said. Lodge.
WHIST,\* a. Silent; still; quiet. Marlow.
†WHIST,\* v. n. To become silent. Lord Surrey.
WHIST,v. n. To become silent. Lord Surrey.
WHISTLE, (hwis'sl) v. n. [1 whistled, pp. whistling, whistled,] To make the breath sonorous by contracting the lips, to form a kind of musical sound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath, to make a sound with a small wind-instrument, to sound shrill.

with industrial of the breath, to make a sound with a small wind-instrument, to sound shrill.

Witis'TLE, (hwis'si) v. a. To call by a whistle. South.

Witis'TLE, (hwis'si) n. Noise of one who whistles, a similar sound made by a small wind-instrument, or by the wind:—a small wind-instrument:—the mouth, in con-

WHIS'TLE-FISH,\* (hwis'sl-fish) n. A species of fish

the sea-loach. Pennant.

WHIS'TLER, (hwis'ler) n. One who whistles. Addison. WHIST'LING,\* (hwis'ling) n. The act of one who whistles. Pope.

†WHIST Lγ, ad. Silently. Arden of Feversham.
WHIT, n. A point; a jot; a title, a very small part.
WHITE, (hwit) n. A negative color, or the color produced by the combination of all the prismatic colors mixed in the same proportion as they exist in the solar rays, the color of snow, whiteness, any thing white: — a white man: — a mark for an arrow: — the white part of an egg,

or of the eye.

or of the eye.

WHITE, (hwit) a. Being without color, or having the color of light or snow, snowy: — having the color of fear; pale: — gray with age: — pure, unblemished: — unclouded.

WHITE, v.a. To make white, to whiten. St. Mark. [R.]

WHITE/BAIT,\* n. A large ant, one of the termites. Ency.

WHITE/BAIT,\* n. A very small, delicate fish. W. Ency.

WHITE/BART,\* n. A fish of the carp kind. Crabb.

WHITE/BART,\* D. One of a class of Irish levellers or insur-

WHITE'BOY, \* n. One of a class of Irish levellers or insurgents, who began to create alarm in Ireland in 1762: — so called from their ordinary dress being a white frock.

Eucy.
WHITE BOY ISM,\* n. The principles or practice of the Whiteboys. Ch. Ob.
WHITE OXP,\* n. A name applied to the mountain sparrow.

WHITE'CAR,\* n. The fallow-finch Smart.
WHITE'-FACE,\* n. A white mark on the forehead of a

horse. Farm. Ency.
White'-FACED,\* (hwit'fast) a. Having a white face. Shak.

WHITE'-HEAT,\* n. A degree of heat in which iron appears white. Ure.
WHITE'-HEL'LE-BÖRE,\* n. Hoarhound; a perennial plant.

Crabb.
WHITE'-LIND,\* n. Clayey land, which is white when dry. Ure.

WHITE-LEAD', (hwit-led') m. Carbonate of lead, used for

WHITE'-LEGGED,\* (hwit'legd) a. Having white legs

WHITE'LIMED, (hwit'limd) a. Covered with white plas-

WHITE'-LINE, \* n. (Printing) A broad space between lines, a blank line. Smart. WHITE'-LIV-ERED, (hwit'liv-ord) a. Envious; malicious:

WHITE'-LIV-ERED, (MWI'IN-9rd) a. Envious; mancious:
— cowardly. Shak.

†WHITE'Lγ, a. Coming near to white. Shak.

WHITE'MEAT, n. Food made of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, &c.; also the flesh of a fowl, rabbit, &c. Twaser.

WHITEN, (hwi'in) σ. a. [i. whitenso; pp. whitening, whitenso.] To superinduce a white color; to make white white. Browne

While. Browns. Will'TEN, (hwi'tn) v. n. To grow or become white. Whi'TEN, (hwi'tn-gr) n. One who whitens. White'NESS, n. State of being white, freedom from color, palences:—purity:—cleanness.
White'-Non,\* n. A white bird of the wild-goose tribe

WHITE'-PÖT, n. A kind of custard. King.
WHITE'-RENT,\* n. (Law) A sort of rent, paid in silver **Blackstone** 

WHITE'-ROT, \* n. A genus of plants; marsh-pennywort. m. Ency.

WHITES, n. pl. A disease to which women are liable.

WHĪTE'STER, n. A bleacher of linen; a whitster. Todd. WHĪTE'-STŌNE,\* n. (Min.) A granite abounding in white

WHITE'-STONE,\* n. (Min.) A grante abouting in ware felspar. Brande.
WHITE'-SWELL-ING,\* n. (Med.) A chronic enlargement of a joint:—a term vulgarly applied to indulent tumore in scrofulous habits. It is a formidable disease. Brande.
WHITE'TAIL,\* n. A bird, called also the volcateur. Jodrell.
WHITE'THRÖAT,\* n. A bird frequenting British gardens.
Demnat.

Pennant.

Fennan.
White Wash, (hwit'wosh) n. A wash for making white, as the skin, &c. Addison. A mixture of lime or whiting, size, and water, for whitening walls, &c.
White Wash, (hwit'wosh) v. a. [i. whitewashed; pp. whitewashing, whitewashed] To cover with whitewash; to make white or externally fair. Mason. To go to prison for debt, and be released by the act of insolven

to take advantage of law, or the act of insolvency, to de-fraud one's creditors. Smart. WHITE'WASH-ING,\* (hwit'wosh-ing) n. Act of covering with whitewash.

WHITE'-WĒĒD,\* n. A noxious plant or weed. Bucl. WHITE'-WĒBD,\* n. White or pale-colored wine. WHITE'-WINGED,\* (-wingd) a. Having white wings.

Dyer.
Whitt'Wort,\* (hwit'wurt) n. A kind of herb. Maunder.
Whitt'Wort,\* a. Relating to George Whitefield, the
founder of the Calvinistic Methodists. Brands.
Whifti'rr, ad. To which place, to what place; to what
point, to what end or purpose.
Whifti-rr.-30-Ev'rr, ad. To whotsoever place.
Whifti'rr.-30-Ev'rr, ad. To whotsoever place.
Whifti'rr.-30-Ev'rr.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-Br.-30-B Spanish-white.

Spanish-white.

WHIT'ING-PÖÜT,\* n. A fish with a white body. Crabb.

WHIT'ISH, a. Somewhat white. Boyle.

WHIT'ISH-NESS, n. The quality of being whitish.

WHIT'LEAH-ER, n. Leather dressed with alum;—remarkable for toughness. Tusser.

WHIT'LOW, n. A painful swelling or inflammation, tending to suppuration, at the end of the fingers.

WHIT'LOW-GRÄSS,\* n. A genus of grasses. Farm. Ency.

WHIT'STE,\* n. The Scotch name for the wensel. Booth.

WHIT'STER, n. A bleacher of linen:—contracted from whitester. Shak.

WHIT'STER, n. whitester. Shak.

whitester. Shak.
Will'sut. n. A provincial word, for whitemeat, or milk, sour milk, cheese, curds, or butter. Carew. [Local, Eng.]
Whit'sun, a. Observed at Whitsuntide. Shak.
Whit'sun. A. A festival of the church, answering to the Pentecost of the Jews, being the seventh Sunday after Easter. Crabb. See Whitsuntide.
Whit'sun-tide, n. [white and Sunday; so called because the converts, newly baptized, or candidates for baptism, appeared from Easter to Whitsuntide in white.] The 7th Sunday or 49th day after Easter; the feast of Pentecott; Whit-Sunday.
Whit'ten,\* n. The small-leaved lime. Loudon.
Whit'ten-Treef, (hwit'in-tre) n. A sort of tree. Ameworth.

WHIT'TLE, n. A sort of blanket or blanched woollen cloth,

worn by women as a mantle. [†A knife. Shak.]
WHIT'TLE, v. a. [i. whittled; pp. whittling, whittled.]
To cut or dress with a knife; to sharpen. Hakewill.

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A fine kernsymere shawl bor-

WHIT'WLM-SREWUL,\* a. A fine kerseymere shawl bordered with fringes. Booth.

WHITY-REDWH, a. [subits and brown.] Of a color between white and towers as, subity-brown paper. Peggs.

WHIS, s. a. [i. WHISAND; pp. WHISLING, WHISERD.] To sinke a loud, humming or hissing noise. Dryes.

WHIS, a. A loud, humming or hissing noise. Guerdien.

WHO, (h0) pron. sing. t. pl. [peecessies whom; objective whome.] A pronoun relative, applied to person; being the same, in other respects, as solich.—It is used in affirmative sentences, and also interrogatively.—The form whose frequently applies to things as well as to persons, being often equivalent to of which.

WHO, "(hwd) or WHO)-k, interf. Stop; stand:—used by tenmsters to stop their teams. Swith.

WHÖLE, (bol) a. All; total; containing all; complete; entire; integral; undivided; not defective; unimpaired;

whole hooses, the total or totality; all of a thing; a system; a regular combination of parts.

WHOLE HOOFED,\* (bdl/heft) a. Having the hoof undi-

wholk -nouse, (and side of the conding from one end to the other of any thing; full-length. J. Montgom-

WHOLE'SQUAL-US; (NOWSQUALLE) a. Quality of being wholesome; salubrity; salutariness.
WHOL'LY, (hol'le) ad. Completely; perfectly; totally; entirely; altogether.
From an IB-judged omission of the silent e in the word its sound has been corrupted as if written

tirely; anogeneer.

2.7 "From an ill-judged omission of the silent e in this word, its sound has been corrupted as if written this word, its sound has been corrupted as if written wholsly, and pronounced like the adjective holy, and so as to correspond and thyme with solely." Walker.

WHOM, (hom) pros. sing. & pl. The objective case of Who:
—used for persons. See Who.

WHOM SO-EV'FR, (hom-so-ev'er) pros. The objective case of whoseever.

WHON-SO-EV'ER, (hom-so-Ev'er) pron. The objective case of whosever.
WHOOB'DE, (bbb'bbb) n. Hubbub. Shak. See Hubbub. WHOOP, (bbp) n. A shout of pursuit:—a bird. See Hoop. WHOOP, (bbp) n. A shout of pursuit:—a bird. See Hoop. WHOOP, (bbp) n. n. [i. whoorze; pp. whoop:na, whoop:nd. whoops. WhoOP, (bbp) n. a. To insult with shouts. Dryden. WHOOP, (bbp) n. a. To insult with shouts. Dryden. WHOOP, (bb) n. a. To shout. Draginesa. — Written also hooping-cough. WHOOP, (bb) n. a. To shout. Draginesa. — Written also hooping-cough. WHOOP, (bb) n. a. To insult with shouts. Young. WHOOP, (bb) n. a. To strike; to beat. Jennings. — Written also whop n. a. To strike; to beat. Jennings. — Written also whop Preen. [Vulgar and provincial.]
WHOOP, "R. n. One who whops:—any thing uncommonly large; a monstrous lie. Forly. — Written also whopser. [Provincial and colloquial.]
[WHORE, bo'p [bor, P. E. Ja. Sm. Wh.; bôr, S. J.; bôr or bôr, W. P.; bôr or bôr, K. ] n. A prostitute; a harlot; concubine; an adulteress; a strumpet.
[WHORE, to a. To corrupt with regard to chastity. Congress.

From:

WHÖRE, s. z. To practise whoredom. Dryden.

WHÖRE'DOM, (hör'dom) z. Fornication. Bp. Hall.

WHÖRE'EAS-TER, z. One who practices fornication.

WHÖRE'EAS-TER, z. One who practices fornication.

WHÖRE'EAS-TER, ty z. Licentious; libidinous. Shak.

WHÖRE'EÖN-GER, (hör'mung-ger) z. Same as whoremas-

ter.
[WHÖRE'SÖN, (hör'sün) z. A bastard. Shak.
[WHÖR'SBN, (hör'sin) a. Unchaste; lewd; incontinent.
[WHÖR'SBN-LY, (hör'sin-le) ad. In a whorsin manner.
[WHÖR'SBH-PERS, (hör'sin-nös) z. Quality of a whore. Bale.
WHÖRL,\* (hwörl) z. (Bot.) An arrangement of more leaves than two around a common centre, upon the same

plane. P. Cyc.
WHOR'TLE-BER-RY, (hwiir'tl-bër-re) n. A genus of small shrute and its fruit. — One species is commonly called, in

shrubs and its fruit.—One species is commonly called, in the United States, huckleberry." WROSE, (h0x) pron. Possessive case of Whe and Which. WROSE, (h0x) pron. Same as schooccer. [Antiquated.] WROSE, vol. 22, the control of the letter r. Insert. See WROSE, x. A rough sound, as of the letter r. Insert. See WRIE, x. x. To pronounce the letter r roughly:—to snart.

†WHÜRT, m. A whortleberry; a billerry. Cares.

WHY, (hw1) ad. For what reason: — for which reason, relatively: — for what reason, interrogatively. — R is compained a more emphatical exploiter; as, "if I cannot ride, why, I will walk."

WHY, a. A young befor. Oress. [Local, Eng.]

[WHI'NOT, a. A violent or peremptory procedure. Hadi-base I & care word.]

[WHIII] ACT, n. A violent or peremptory procedure Musiliars. [A cant word.]
WICK, n. The cotton or substance of a candle or lamp, which immediately supplies the flame.
WICK 2D, c. Evil in principle or practice; violous; unjust; nefarious; irreligious; profane; impious; flagitious; morally had; pernictous; sinful;
WICK XD-LY, ad. In a wicked manner; criminally; violously; sinfully; corruptly.
WICK XD-NESS, n. Quality of being wicked; vice; impiety: sin.

ety; sin. s. A small, quick-grown twig. Wood. A mark or boundary. Breckett. See Wirk. Wick'er, a. Made of twigs or celers; wickered. Species. Wick'er, a. Made of twigs or celers; wickered. Species. Wick'er, wik'erd) a. Made of wickers or twigs. Mil-

WICE FR-WORE, \* (-wiirk) n. A texture of twigs. Cou-

WICE'ET, m. [guichet, Fr.; wicket, D.; gwicket, Welsh.] A small gate; a small door in a gate, or by the side of a gate:—a sort of little gate set up to be bowled at by crick-

WIC'LIFFITE, m. A follower of the reformer Wichiffe; a Lollard. — Written also Wickliffite and Wichiffite.

Lollard. — Written also Wickliffits and Wicklifts.
WID'Dy, a. (Sostana!) A balter made of osiers. See Witht.
WIDE, a. Broad; extended far each way; broad to a certain degree; as, "three inches wide!" — being at a distance; deviating; remote; as, "unde from the truth."
WIDE, ad. At a distance; with great extent; widely.
WIDE'Ly, ad. With great extent each way; remotely.
WIDE'-MOÜTHED,\* (-moûthd) a. Having a wide mouth.

Prop.
WI'DEN, (wI'dn) v. a. [i. widened; pp. widening, widened.] To make wide; to extend. South.
WI'DEN, (wI'dn) v. n. To grow wide; to extend itself.
WI'DE'NESS, n. State of being wide; breadth; large extent each way; comparative breadth.
WI'DEN-ING,\* (wI'dn-Ing) n. The act of making or becoming wide.

WI'DEN-ING,\* (wi'dn-Ing) n. The act of making of seconing wide.

WIDG'EON, (widj'on) n. A water-fowl, resembling a wild duck, but smaller.

WID'Ow, (widi'o) n. A woman whose husband is dead.

WID'Ow, v. a. [i. widowed; pp. widowing, widowed.]

To deprive of a husband; to endow with the right of a widow; to strip of any thing good. Dryden.

WID'OWED,\* (wid'od) p. a. Made a widow; being in the state of a widow.

WID'OW-ER. n. A man who has lost his wife.

WID'OW-ER, n. A man who has lost his wife.
WID'OW-ER-HOOD,\* (-hud) n. The state of a widower. H.
W. Hamilton.

WID'OW-HOOD, (-hud) n. State of being a widow. WID'OW-HUNT'ER, n. One who courts widows for a jointure. Addison

ure. Addison.

Wid'ow-Ly,\* wid'o-le) a. Like a widow; becoming a widow. Strukland.

Wid'ow-Marier, z. One who deprives women of their husbands. Shak.

Wid'ow-Wait, z. Spurge-clive; a shrub.

Widte, z. Breadth; wideness. Mezon.

Wield, (wald) z. a. [L. wielded; pp. wielding, wielded. p. do. [L. wielded]. Shak.

Wield, (wald) z. a. [L. wielded]. The holder; to sustain and move by the hand:—to handle, in an ironical sense.

Wield'a ble, \* a. That may be wielded. Fisher.

handle, in an ironical sense.

WiELD' & BLE,\* a. That may be wielded. Fisher.

WiELD' BLE,\* a. That may be wielded. Fisher.

WiELD'Y, a. That may be wielded; manageable.

WIEL'Y, (wir'e) a. [†Wet; moist. Skak.] Wiry. See Wirv

Wiff, n. [wif, Sal.; wif, D.; wyf, Icel.] pl. wives. A

man's lawful consort; a woman who has a husband:—

formerly, a woman, simply. Bacon.

WIFE'HOOD, (-hûd) n. State of a wife. Beaum. & FL. [R.]

WIFE'LESS, a. Without a wife; unmarried. Chaucer.

WIFL'LESS, a. Without a wife; unmarried. Chaucer.

WIFL'LY, a. Becoming a wife. Drydon.

WIG, n. A periwig, from which it is contracted; false hair

worn on the head.— [wegghe, Teut.] A sort of cake.

Aissaworth.

Allagorta.
Wight, (wit) n. A person; a being. Shak.—Now used only in irony or slight contempt.
Wight, (wit) a. Swift; nimble. Spencer.
Wight, (wit) a. Swifty; nimbly. Spencer.
Wight, Allaga, and the spencer.
Wight, and American Indian.
Wight, n. A hut or cable of an American Indian.

Ency.
Wig'-WEAV-RE,\* n. A manufacturer of wigs. Comp

WHEE, a. A temporary mark or boundary, as of a twig or branch of a tree; — used in Engiand in setting out tithes. — Called also selder. Brockett. [Local, Eng.] WILD, a. Not tame; not domesticated; as, "a wild ani-

mal: "-- propagated by nature; not cultivated; as, "a wild cherry: "-- desert; uninhabited; as, "a wild region: "-- savage; uncivilised: -- used of persons or practices: -- turbulent; irregular; licentious; ungoverned; inconstant; mutable; fickle; inordinate; loose; uncouth; strange; done without order or plan; springing from mere fancy. -- It is used as an epithet forming he names of many plants, implying that they grow without cultivation; as, wild olive.
WILD, a. A desert; a tract uncultivated and desointe.
WILD-BOAR, a. A wild animal, of the hog kind, valued for its flesh, and noted as an object for the chase. Pensent.

Note: Note: A composition of the delication of the sense of the wild plant. Orabb.

WILD'-BU'GLÖS,\* m. An annual plant. Orabb.

WILD'-CAT,\* m. A ferocious, feline animal, of the genus felis; felis catus. P. Cyc.

WILD'-C'OUM-BER, m. A plant. Miller

WILD'-CDM'[N,\* m. An annual plant. Orabb.

WILD'-ER, v. a. [i. WILDERED; yp. wILDERENG, WILDERED.]

To lose or puzzle, as in an unknown or pathless tract; to bewilder. Dryden. [R.]

WILD'-ER-NESS, m. A desert; a tract of solitude; a wild, uncultivated region. [†State of being wild. Millon.]

WILD'-FIRE, m. A composition of inflammable materials, easy to take fire, and hard to be extinguished.

WILD'-FOWL,\* a. Wild birds that are hunted as game. Booth.

Booth.

.Booth.
WILD'-GÖSE-CHĀSE', s. A plant. Crabb.
WILD'-GÖÖSE-CHĀSE', s. A vain, foolish pursuit, as of something as unlikely to be caught as the wild-goods.

WILD'-GÖÖRE-CHĀSE', \*\*A Vain, foolish pursuit, as of something as unlikely to be caught as the wild-goose. WILD'ING\*, \*\*A. Awild, sour apple; a wild plant or tree, WILD'LK\*, \*\*A. Awild, sour apple; a wild plant or tree, WILD'LK\*, \*\*a. Awild manner; disorderly; without cultivation; with disorder; heedlessly; irregularly. WILD'-RESS, \*\*a. State of being wild; rudeness; disorder; inordinate vivacity; irregularity; uncultivated state. WILD'-ÖAT,\*\*\*a. A plant; a species of grain that grows wild. Booth.
WILD'-CL'IVE, \*\*a. A plant or shrub; oleaster. Miller. WILD'-CL'IVE, \*\*a. A plant or shrub.
WILD'-RÖCK'ET,\*\*\*a. A perennial plant. Crabb.
WILD'-RÖCK'ET,\*\*a. A plant or shrub. Miller.
WILD'-TXN'SY,\*\*a. A plant or shrub. Miller.
WILD'-TXN'SY,\*\*a. A plant or shrub. Miller.
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WILD'-TXN'SY,\*\*a. A plant or shrub. Miller.
WILD'-TXN'SY,\*\*a. A plant or shrub. Miller.
WILD,\*\*a. A deceive; to beguile. Spenser.
WIL'FOL.\*\*a. Stubborn: obstinate; contumacious; perverse; infexible; stiff.
WIL'FOL.\*\*A. Abstrub of periwinkle; a sea-snail. Drayton.
WIL'-TXSS, \*\*a. State of being wily; guile.
WILL, \*\*a. The power or faculty of the mind by which we desire and purpose, or determination; determination; choice; inclination; disposition; desire; direction; command power; government. — Will, or Last will and testament, tion; power of determination; determination; choice; inclination; disposition; desire; direction; command, power; government. — Full, or last will and testament, (Law) a legal declaration of a person's intentions as to what he wills to be performed, after his death, in relation to his property. — In strictness of language, the term will is limited to land; testament, to personal estate. Brands. — Good will, favor; kindness: — right intention. — Illwell, malice; malignity.

WILL, v. a. [[ will, thou willest, he wills or willer; pp. willing, willed or resolved to have; to command; to direct; to dispose of by will or testament.

— i. willed; pp. willing, willed.] To determine in the mind; to desire; to be inclined or resolved to have; to command; to direct; to dispose of by will or testament. Will, v. n. To dispose of effects by will. Brand.
Will, v. n. To dispose of effects by will. Brand.
Will, v. nexiliary and defection. [i. would.— Present, I will, thou will, he will.] It is used as one of the two signs of the future tense, the other being shall. See Shall.— Will, in the first person, promises or threatens; as, "I or we will do it," in the second and thin bersons, for the most part, it merely foretells; as, "You, he, or they will do it."

1. The following remarks on will are quoted from Dr. Johnson.— "It is one of the signs of the future tense, of which it is difficult to show or limit the signification.— I will come, I must be that thou must come, importing necessity; or, it shall be that thou shalt come, importing choice.— Will then come? Hast thou determined to come; or, it must be that he must come, the is resolved to come; or, it must be that he must come, the ir resolved to come; or, it must be that he must come, importing either choice or necessity.— It will come, It must be that in must come, importing of the singular." See Shall.

Dissa.

Will, "Ex. R. One who wills. Berroe.

WILL'PR, s. One who wills. Berrow. WILL'PR, s. Inclined to any thing; consenting; not dis-

posed to refuse; — desiness; ready; complying; chosen—spontaneous; voluntary.

Will'ING-LY, ac. Without rejuctance; with one's own consent; spontaneous; voluntarity.

WILL'ING-NESS, M. Scale of Seing willing; consent.

WILL'LOW, (Wil'le) a. A train of many desire, with plant branches, one species of which is called the seeping-sollow.—A garland made of the bought of willows is said to have been worn by forlers lovers.

WILL'LOWED, (Wil'led) a. Abounding with willows.

WILL'LOW-HERE, (WII'le-Srb) a. A mant of several varieties. P. Che.

ties. P. Cyc.
Will'Low-ish, a. Resembling the willow. Walton.
Will'Low-Like, a. A bird, called also the seage-bird. Rooth

Both.

WIL'LOW-WEED, R. An annul plant. Sinceworth.

WIL'LOW-WORT, (will-witr) R. A plant. Miller.

WIL'LOW-Y, c. Abounding with willows. Gray.

WILL-Wiff-A-Wils, R. Jack-with-lanten; ignic fainuse:

—written also Will-o'-the-wity. Gray.

WILTS, R. R. [i. willten; R. Wilten, Promp. Paro.

WILT, R. R. [i. willten; R. Wilting, Wilten. To droop; to wither, as plants or flowers cut or plucked off. Helloway. S. A word common in the United States, and provincial in Engiand, where work and well are used in the same sense.—"To with, for wither, spoken of green herbs or flowers, is a general word." Lay.

WILT. R. defective, 3d person from Will. See Will.

WIL'J-TEE, R. (Min.) Another name for idiocrass. Dana.

WI'LY, a. Cunning; aly; full of wiles or stratagem; fraudulent; insidious; subtle; mischievously artful.

[Wilk'BLE, a. Active; nimble; shifting to and fro. Spenser.

WIM'BLE, n. An instrument for boring holes. Dryden.

†Wim'BLE, v. a. To bore. Sir T. Herbert.

WIM'PLE, n. [gumple, old Fr.] [A hood; a veil. Isaiak.] A

plant. Johnson.

plant. Johnson. [wimpelen, Teut.] To draw down, as a hood or veil. Spenser.
Win, v. a. [i won; pp. winning, won.] To gain by conquest, or by success in competition; to obtain or gain by

quest, or by success in competition; to obtain or gain by any meane; to procure; to get; to earn.
WIN, v. n. To gain the victory; to gain influence or favor; to gain ground; to conquer.
WINCE, v. n. [gwingo, Weish.] [i. winced; pp. wincing, winced.] To twist or turn, as in pain or uneasiness; to kick, as a horse impatient of a rider, or of pain. Shak.
Wince, or Winc'ing-Ma-Chine',\* n. The dyer's real.
Item.

VIre.
Wince, n. He or that which winces. Milton.
Wince, n. [guincher, old Fr.] A bent handle or rectangular
lever, for turning a wheel, grindstone, &c.; a windlass:
— a kick, in impatience or fretfulness, as of a horse. Skel-

Winch, v. n. [L winched; pp. winching, winched] To kick with impatience; to shrink from any uneasiness;

to Wince. Shak.
Win'CHES-TER.\* a. Noting an English dry measure, originally kept at Winchester in England. Blackstone.
Win'GO-Pipe, (Wing'ko-pip) n. A small red flower. Ba-

wind or wind, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Cobbin; wind, P. Sm. R. Wb. Kenrick.] n. Air in motion; a current in the atmosphere, conveying the air, with greater or less velocity, from one part to another; a current of air; a current, as coming from a particular point:—breath; breath modulated by an instrument:—air impregnated with scent:—flatulence; windiness:—any thing insignificant, or light as wind.—To go down the wind, to decay.—To take or have the sind, to gain or have the advantage. These two modes of pronunciation have been long contending for superiority, till at last the former [wind] seems to have gained a complete victory, except in the territories of rhyme. ... Mr. Sheridan tells us that Swift used to leer those who pronounced wand with the i

territories of rhyme. . . . . Mr. Sheridan tells us that Swift used to jeer those who pronounced wind with the i territories of rilyano.
Swift used to jeer those who pronounced sand with the short, by saying, 'I have a great wind to find why you pronounce it wind.' A very illiberal critic retorted this upon Mr. Sheridan by saying, 'If I may be so book, I should be glad to be toold why you pronounce it goold.'
Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott give the same preference, to the first sound of this word that I have done. Dranick and Mr. Barclay give only the short sound. Mr. ence to the first sound of this word that I have done. Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Barclay give only the short sound. Mr. Perry joins them in this sound, but says in dramatic scenes it has the long one. Mr. Nares says it has certainly the short sound in common usage, but that all our best poets rhyme it with mind, kind, &c.; and Mr. Smith observes, that it is now the polite pronunciation, though against analogy." Walker.

WIND, v. c. [i. winder]; pp. winding, winder, independent of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the con

Wind, a. a. [i. wound; pp. winding, wound.] To turn round; to twist; to twirl:—to regulate in motion; to tarn

to this or that direction:—to tair by shifts or expedients; to intenduce by insinuation;—to infold; to encircle.—To wind wis, to extricute:—who, wind by inflation; as, "to using a horn," inflation.—To used up, the bring up into a balling a small shapens; th convenive the apring; to put into a balling a small shapens; the convenive the apring; to put into a balling a small shapens; the convenive the apring; to put into a balling a small shapens; to the convenient of the to the property of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient of the c

WIND'-DEOP'sy, \* a. (Med.) A tumor filled with air. Dun-

gitton.
WinD'ESG, m. An egg not infpregnated; an addle egg.
WinD'ER, m. He or that which winds; an instrument for
winding:—a plant that twists itself round others:—a

winding:—a plant that twists itself round others:—a winding step in a staircase.

Windfall, s. Fruit blown down from the tree; fruit that falls from the tree before it is ripe:—an unexpected legacy, any unexpected advantage.

Windfall-Lu-En, (windfall-in) a Blown down by the wind.

Windfall-Cu-En = The anemone : merch gentlen.

Wind'FALL-En, (wind'Hal-in) a Hown down by the wind. Wind'FLÖW-ER, n. The anemone; marsh gentian. Wind'-GAER,\* n. An instrument to ascertain the force or velocity of the wind. Brande. Wind'ALL, n. A soft, yielding, flatulent tumor, full of corrupt matter, on the fetlock joint of a horse. Wind'Gin, n. A gun discharged by means of wind; an are suin.

WIND'I-NESS, n. State of being windy; fulness of wind; flaulence.

natulence.
Wind'ing, m. Act of turning; flexure; meander.
Wind'ing, a. Having flexures; circuitous. Smart.
Wind'ing-Ly, a.d. In a winding manner. Byron.
Wind'ing-SHEET, m. A sheet or shroud for the dead.
Wind'ing-SHEET, a. A sheet or instrument of music

sounded or operated upon by wind. Burney. WIND'LASS, n. A machine for raising weights, in which a rope or chain is wound about a cylindrical body moved by levers or by a handle. — Written also windlace.

tWIND'LASS, v. n. To act indirectly or warily. Ham-

Wind'Lass, v. n. 10 act indirectly of waity.

word.

Win'dle, (win'dl) n. A spindle. Ausseorth.

Wind'less, a. Wanting wind, out of breath. Fairfax.

Win'dless, a. Wanting wind, out of breath. Fairfax.

Win'dless, a. Wanting wind, out of breath. Fairfax.

Loudon. A reed; a sort of grass. Brockett.

Win'dless, a. will for grinding corn or grain, and for other purposes, turned by the wind.

Win'dow, (win'dd) n. [windue, Dan.] An aperture in the wall of a building for the admission of light and air; the frame of glass, or any other materials, that covers the aperture; an aperture resembling a window.

aperture; an aperture resembling a window.

Win'DÖW (win'dö) v. a. To furnish with windows.

Wotton. To place at a window:—to break into openings.

SAak. [R.]
Win'dow-Blind,\* n. A wooden frame-work to exclude

the sun from a window; a Venetian blind. Taylor.
Win'pow-Clu'tain,\* a A curtain to obstruct the light of a window. Gerrick.
Win'pow-France,\* z. The frame of a glass window.

Hyde. Wln'Dow-GLiss,\* z. Glass used in glazing windows.

LESS,\* a. Having no window. Shelley.
Win'pow-LESS,\* a. Having no window. Shelley.
Win'pow-Shell-Tell\* a. A wooden frame or door to close up a window. Loudon.

Win'DOW-Y, 4. Having windows or little crossings. Donne

Wind'FiPE or Wind'PiPE, [wind'pip, P. E. F. Ja. 8m. Wb.; wind'pip or wind'pip, W. J.; wind'pip, S. K.]

"". The pessage for the breath through the throat; the traches

WIND'-PLANT, \* s. An American perennial plant. Farm.

WIND'-FLART, \* 16. All American personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel personnel pers

wind Row, s. 2. 10 rate of pin into the form of a wind-row. Forby.

Wind Sill, \* n. ; pl. Wind Salls. One of the vanes, generally four in number, which, being turned by the action of the wind, give medion to the machinery of a mill. P. Cyc. — (Wast.) A tube or funnel of canvas employed to conway a street a a of air down into the lower part of a ship.

WIND SHOCK, s. A crack or shiver in the body of a less WIND SOR-CHAIR,\* s. A sort of wheel-carriage. Da

Ren.

Rev.
WIND'-EWIFT,\* a. Swift as the wind. Shak.
WIND'-TIGHT, (WINd'III) a. Proof against wind; airtight. Bp. Hall.
WIND'WARD, ad. Towards the wind.
WIND'WARD, a. Lying towards the wind.
WIND'WARD, n. The point towards the wind. Tatler.
WIND'WARD-TIDE,\* n. (Naul.) The tide that sets to windward. Croph. windward, Crabb.

windward. Crobb.
Wind', a. Consisting of wind; full of wind; exposed to
the wind; next the wind; airy; tempestuous; empty;
puffy; flatulent.
Wine, n. [win, Sax.; vinn, D.; vin, Fr.] The fermented
juice of the grape; a liquid resembling wine in flavor
or qualities; the spirituous product of fermentation.—
Spirit of wine, alcohol.
Wine-Bib-Beer,\* n. One who drinks wine to excess.
Lake.

Wine GLASS, \* a. A glass used in drinking wine. Urs. Wine Less, \* a. Destitute of wine. Swift. Wine - MEAS-URE, \* (-mězh'ur) z. A measure for wine.

Wine'-MER-CHANT,\* n. A dealer in wine. McCullock.
Wine'-PrEss,\* n. A press used in making wine. Isaach.
Wine'-Spōne,\* n. A deposit of crude tartar, called argal, which settles on the sides and bottoms of wine

Wing, n. The limb of a bird by which it files; also of an in-VING, m. The limb of a bird by which it files; also of an insect, &c.: — any thing resembling a wing; a membranous expansion of a plant: — a fan to winnow: — flight: passage by the wing; the motive or incitement of flight:— the side of an army:— the side of a building, &c.:— flguratively, protection.— (Bot.) A membranous expansion.— (Naul.) A pussage along the sides of a ship between the fore and after cockpit.

UNDA M. A. I. WINGERT OF WINGOLD WARDEN TO THE

WING, v. a. [1. winged; pp. winging, winged.] To furnish with wings; to enable to fly:—to supply with side bodies:—to transport by flight; to fly:—to wound in the

wing, —a term among sportsmen. WING'-CASE,\* n. A covering for an insect's wing; a wingshell. Booth

shell. Boots.
WING\*ED, (wing'ed or wingd) a. Furnished with wings;
flying, swift; rapid:—fanned with wings.
WING\*ED-FEA, (wing'ed-pe) n. A plant. Miller.
WING\*E-FOOT-ED, (wing'fût-ed) a. Swift; nimble. Dray-

Wing'Less, a. Not having wings; not flying. Junius.
Wing'Lett's n. A very small wing. Boots.
Wing'-Shell, n. A sheath for the wings of insects.
Wing'-Ströke, n. A stroke or blow with a wing.

Wing-Ströke,\* n. A stroke or blow with a wing. Krby.
Wing-swift \* a. Swift on the wing. Krby.
Wing-y, (wing-e) a. Having wings; resembling wings.
Wink, (wingk) v. n. [. winked p. pp. winkino, winked.]
To shut the eyes; to shut the eyes and open them:— to lint, or direct by the motion of the eyelds:—to close the eyes and exclude the light:—to connive; to seem not to see; to tolerate:—to be dim. Dryden.
Wink, (wingk) n. Act of winking or closing the eye; a motion of the eye; a bint given by motion of the

eyo.
WINE'RR, (wIngk'er) n. One who winks; a blinder.
WINE'RR, One who wins. Spense.
WIN'NER, n. One who wins. Spense.
WIN'NING, a. That wins; attractive; charming.
WIN'NING, n. Act of gaining, the sum won.
WIN'NOW, (wIn'n8) v. a. [t. winnower pp. winnowing,
winnower.] To separate by means of the wind; to drive
the chaff from: to far. ... to beat as with winner.

WIN'NOW, (Win'no) v. a. [1. WINNOWED; pp. WINNOWING, winnowerd.] To separate by means of the wind; to drive the chaff from; to fan: — to beat as with wings; to sift; to examine: — to separate corn from chaff. Ecclus. v. Win'nôw, v. n. To separate corn from chaff. Ecclus. v. Win'nôwe, (win'aim) a. Merry; cheerful. Todd. [North of England.]
Win'7ER, n. The cold scason of the year, astronomically, beginning with the winter solstice or shortest day, about December 23, and ending with the vernal equinox, about December 23, and ending with the vernal equinox, about March 21: — but popularly comprising, in the United States, December, January, and February.
Win'7ER, v. n. [i. Wintered; pp. winterino, wintered.]
To pass the winter; to hibernate.
Win'7ER, \* a. Belogging to winter:—often used in composition. Bacon.
Win'7ER-BEN'EIE, \* n. An apple used in winter. Loudon. Win'7ER-BEN'EN, (in) a. Injured by winter. Spenser.
Cyc.

Cyc.
Win'TER-CHER'RY, n. A plant of several species.
Win'TER-CIT'RON, n. A sort of pear.
Win'TER-CRESS,\* n. A plant; barbarea. Loudon.

with

WIN TER-GREEN, w. A genus of plants which are green

WIN TER-GREEN, M. A genus of plants which are green through the winter: an everyrees plant; pyrols. WIN'TER-GRLL, \* or WIN'TER-MEW, \* s. A species of guil. #sec. WIN'TER-MEW, \* s. A species of WIN'TER-ING, \* s. a. [t. WINTER-ELLED] TO WINTER-ELLED, TO Kill by the effect of weather, or the cold of winter. Lathrep. [A word in common use in the United States.] use in the United States. 1

use in the United States.]
Win'TEB-LY, a. Suitable to winter; wintry. Shak.
Win'TEB-PRÖOD,\* a. Too green and luxuriant in winter,
applied to wheat. Farm. Eney. [Local, Eng.]
Win'TEB-QUAR'TERS,\* n.pl. A station for an army in

WINTER-ESTANTERS, T. P. A. SERROR FOR EARLY IN the winter, Qu. Rev. WINTER-RIS. \*c. a. To fallow or till land in winter. Scott. [Local, Eng.]
WINTER-WEED,\* n. The ivy-leaved speedwell. Farm.

**Fincy** 

Fing.

Nin'TRY, a. Relating to winter; partaking of winter; suitable to winter; brumal; hyemal.

Wi'NY, a. Having the taste or qualities of wine. Bacon.

WINZE,\* a. (Man.) A small pit or shaft sunk from one pit to another, for the purpose of ventilation. Frances.

WIDE n. a. [L. wiese] nn. withus wifel.] To cleanse

to another, for the purpose of ventilation. Frances.

Wife, v. a. [L. Wifed; pp. Wifing, Wifed.] To cleanse by rubbing with something soft; to take away by tersion; to rub; to strike off gently; to clear away:—to cheat; to defraud.—To wips out, to effice.

Wife, a. An act of wiping or cleansing; a blow; a stroke:—a jeer; a gibe; a sarcasm:—a bird. Auxworth.

Wife, a. He or that which wipes:—an eccentric or projecting piece attached to a wheel, in some kinds of machinery.

chinery

wire, n. [virer, Fr.; wijr, Icel.; wir, Sueth.] A sort of metallic thread, or metall drawn into a slender thread.

WIRE'DRAW, v. a. [i. WIEDREW; pp. WIREDRAWING, WIREDRAWN.] To draw or spin, as metal, into wire; to

WIREDRAWN.] To draw or spin, as mean, into wire; to draw out into length; to draw or spin out.
WIRE/DRÂW-ER, n. One who spins wire.
WIRE/DRÂW-ING,\* n. The art or act of extending ductile metals into wire. Brande.
WIRE/-GÂUZE,\* n. A covering or protection made of very fine wire. It is used for window-blinds, and for covering activity large. Prove.

fine wire. It is used for window-blinds, and for covering safety-lamps. Days.

Wire-Grade, \*n. A grate used in hothouses. Loudon.

Wire-Grob, \*n. A mischievous worm. Loudon.

Wire-HEEL, \*n. A disease in cattle. Smart.

Wire-Worm, \*(-würm) n. A genus of small worms or insects. Furm. Eng.

Wire', a. Relating to, or made of, wire; like wire.

\*(Wis, v. a. & n. [i. & p. wist.] To think; to imagine; to know; to wit. Shak. See Wir, and Wor.

Wis'ARD, n. See Wirard.

Wis'ARD, n. See Wirard.

Wis'DOM (Wiz'doni) n. Quality of being wise; knowledge practically applied to the best ends, or to the true purposes of life; knowledge united with a disposition to use it for of life; knowledge united with a disposition to use it for the best purposes; snacity; sapience; the knowledge of divine and human things; prudence; skill in affairs; discernment; judicious conduct. Wigz, (wiz) a. Having wisdom; judging well from expenence; sagacious; discreet; discerning; judicious; prudent; grave; practically knowing; skilful; dexterous; skilled in hidden arts or knowledge.
Wisz., (wiz). Manner; way of being or acting, as, "in no wise." It is antiquated, except in compounds; as length-wise, side-wise, &c.; often corrupted into lengthways, &c.

tengra-voise, suc-voise, acc.; often corrupted into tengravoise, &c.
Wisk'A-CRE, (wiz's-ker) n. [weissager, Ger., a foreteller]
[fl.iterally, a wise speaker. Lelanda] A pretender to wisdom; a fool; a dunce. Addison.
Wisk'Lind, n. One pretending to be wise. Donne.
Wisk'Lind, n. One pretending to be wise. Donne.
Wisk'Lind, n. One pretending to be wise. Donne.

WISE'NES, (WIZ'nes) n. Wisdom, sapience. Spenser.
Wish, e. n. [. wished; pp. wishing, wished] To have
strong desire; to long; to be disposed or inclined.—
To wish for, to desire; to long for. Home.
Wish, v. a. To desire; to long for; to hanker after:—to

imprecate; to ask

imprecate; to ask.
Wish, s. Longing desire; thing desired; desire expressed.
†Wish/\$D-LY, ad. According to desire. Enoliss.
Wish/\$E, s. One who wishes or desires.
Wish/\$CL, a. Longing; showing desire; eager; earnest.
Wish/\$CL-\Y, ad. Earnestly; with longing. Blair.
Wish/\$CL-\XES,\* s. The state of showing or having de-

sire. Ash.

sire. Ash. Wieh'Ly, ad. With longing; wishfully. Mirror Mag. Forby. [In local use in England.]
Wish'y-WASH'y,\* (-wosh') a. West; feeble; not solid.
Brocket. [Colloquial.]
Wish'y-WASH'y,\* (-wosh') n. Any sort of thin, weak

drink. Jamieson.

drink. Janusca. Wis'kET, a. A basket; a whisket. Sinsnorth. Wisp, a. A small bunch or bundle, as of hay or straw. Wisp, b. a. To brush or dress, as with a wisp. Busl. †Wist, i. & p. from Wis. See Wis.

Wist'rol, a. Attentive amongst; full of thought; eager; wishful. Swift.

wishful. Soft.

Wisz'r'd L-Ly, ad. Artesting a factly. Englished.

Wisz'r'd, ad. Attention and a second and a darkbrown color, found on the binds of the Millions and intributaries, called also hasting equival, burrousing approximated the second and surprised and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second a

triousiries, called ano angular squares, burrowing squares and prairie day. Soy, extinown. Spaces: It is flow used only in the infinitive to set, when it was advertish phrase, implying nomely or videlics; or his used as a formal expression by which a call is most to succeed the legal setting forth of something that follows. See

WIT, s. The intellectual faculties or mental powers collectively. Sir J. Daviss. A superior degree of under VIT, a. The intellectual faculties or mental powers collectively. Sur J. Davisa. A superior degree of understanding; brilliancy of mind. Covelsy. Talent; sibility; istellect. Dryden. Quicknessof fancy; imagination. Lesks.
A man of fancy; a mān of genius. Pope. A peculiar
faculty of the mind, connected with the more comprehensive faculty of the imagination; the effect produced
by this faculty in the display of remote resemblances between dissimilar objects, or an unexpected combination of
distant resemblances; the exhibition or perception of ludicrous points of analogy or resemblance among things in
other respects dissimilar:—imagination; funcy; invention; contrivance; tagenulty:—humor; satire:—sense;
judgment.—pl. Soundness of understanding; saumind; unimpaired intellect.—The following enumeration
of the different furns of wit is given by the celebrated mind; unimpaired intellect. — The following enumeration of the different forms of wit is given by the celebrated Dr. I. Bairow. — "Sometimes it lieth in pat allusion to a known story, or in seasonable application of a trivial saying, or in forging an apposite tide; sometimes it playeth in words and phrases, taking advantage from the ambiguity of their sense, or the affinity of their sound; sometimes it is wrapped up in a dress of humorous expression; sometimes it lurketh under an odd similitude; sometimes it is lodged in a sly question in a smort part of the sometimes it is lodged in a sly question in a smort part of the sometimes it is lodged in a sly question in a smort part of the sometimes it is lodged in a sly question in a smort part of the sometimes it is lodged in a sly question in a smort part of the sometimes it is lodged in a sly question in a smort part of the sometimes it is lodged in a sly question in a smort part of the sometimes it is lodged in a sly question in a smort part of the sometimes in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound is sometimes in the sound in the sound in the sound is sometimes and the sound is sometimes in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound is sometimes and the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sound in the sion; sometimes it lurketh under an odd similitude; sometimes it is lodged in a sly question, in a smart answer, in a quirkish reason, in a shrewd intimation, in cunningly diverting or cleverly retorting un objection; sometimes it is couched in a bold scheme of speech, in a tart wony, in a lusty hyperbole, in a startling metaphor, in a plausible reconciling of contradictions, or in acute nonsense; sometimes a scenical representation of persons or things, a counterfeit speech, a minical look or gesture, passeth for it; sometimes an affected simplicity, sometimes a presumptuous bluntness, giveth it being: sometimes a presumptuous bluntness, giveth it being sometimes it riseth only from a lucky hitting upon what is strange; sometimes from a crafty wresting obvious matter to the purpose. Often it consisteth in one knows not what, and springeth up one can hardly tell how. Its ways are unaccountable and inexplicable, being answerable to the numberless rovings of fancy and windings of language."

WITCH, n. A woman supposed to have formed a compact with evil spirits, and by their means to operate supernuturally; a sorceress. — [†A winding, sinuous bank. Spon

Witch, v. a. To bewitch; to enchant. Spenser.
Witch'craff, n. The practices of witches; sorcery.
Witch'-Elm, (witch'sim) n. A kind of elm. Scott.

WITCH'E-RY, n. Enchantment; witchcraft. Raleigh. WITCH'HĀ-ZEL, (-zl) n. A shrub or small tree, of several species. Todd.
WITCH'ING,\* a. Bewitching; fit for witchcraft. Smart.

WITCH'ING," a Bewitching; in for witchcrist. Smark. WITCH'RID-DEN, a. Ridden by witches. Booth. WITCH'TREE, n. A kind of tree; mountain-ash. WIT'CRACK-ER, n. A joker; one who breaks a jest. Shak. twir'CRAFT, n. Contrivance; lavention. Canden.

WIT'CRXCE.ER, n. A joker; one who breaks a jest. Seas. †WIT'CRAFT, n. Contrivance; invention. Canden.
†WITE, n. Blame; reproach. Spenser.
†WITE, ESS, a Blameless. Spenser.
WIT'E.ESS, a Blameless. Spenser.
WIT'E.ESS, a Blameless. Spenser.
WIT'E.ESS, a Blameless. Spenser.
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WITH, END STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE S

import of the preposition itself remaining the same:—on the side of; for; in connection, in attendance, or in company of.—Will, in composition, signifies opposition, or privation, except with. William.
WITH.\* M. A twig used as a band for tying or binding; a twig.—Withen also withe. Jadges.
WITH.AL', ad. Along with the rest; likewise; at the same time. It was formerly used as a preposition instead of with, when placed after the objective case; as, "The best rule of life that ever the world was acquainted withal." Tillets

WIFH AM-ITE, \* n. (Min.) A silicious, crystallized mineral

With-DEAW', v. s. [i. withdraw; pp. withdrawing, withdrawn.] To take back; to become to call away; to make to retire.

anta . Wive-pai w. a. Do noting in round. Milton.
Wive-pai w. i. And of withdrawing. Brit. Critic.
Wive-pai w. i. a. the wife withdraw.
Wive-pai w. i. 2004. a. Bask for rothement: — now
continuously of section room. Mortime.
Wive-paid w. Karr, a. And of withdrawing; withdraw-WIT'WAL, s. The great spotted woodpecker. WIT'-WORK, (-wirm) s. A feeder on wit: —a canker of Continued to Armston vom Markens.

With a Strain, and of withdrawing; withdrawing; within, R. W. J. E. F. St. E. W. With, P.; with, S., j. A. twig used for a band; a willow twig; a band of twigs. — Written also quit.

Wither, a. A. [S. withers; on wathing, wither.] To bind with within, Solyt.

Wiveres, a. A. [L. withership jp. withering, wither.] To bind with within and the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solut with.

Wiffigh, v. a. To make to fade Sack. To make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle. Drydes.

Wiffigh-Band, v. A plece of iron, laid under a saddle, to keep the two pieces of wood tight, that form the bow.

Wiffighed-Ress, (with'grd) p. a. Dried; wasted; faded.

Wiffighed-Ress, (with'grd-Res) v. State of being withered; marcidity. Bp. Hall.

Wiffigh-Ing. v. a. Drying; fading; decaying.

Wiffigh-Ing. v. a. Drying; fading; decaying.

Wiffigh-Ing. v. (Mis.) A native carbonate of baryta.

Brands. WITH ER-RIE, \* n. (Law) A species of writ. Bouvier.
WITH ERS, n. pl. The joining of the shoulder-bones, in a
horse, at the bottom of the neck and mane, towards the part of the shoulder. upper part of the shoulder.

WITH'ER-WRUNG, (with'er-rung) a. Hurt in the withers, caused by a bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfit, especially when the bows are too wide.

WITH-HELD',\* p. from Withheld. See WITHHOLD.

WITH-HÖLD', v. a. [i. withheld: see Withholds is rarely used.]

"The matrix to be and from action to keld back it to him." WITHHELD or WITHHOLDER. — Withholden is rarely used.]
To restrain; to keep from action; to hold back; to hinder; to obstruct; to take away; to refuse.
WITHHOLD'ER, (with-hôl'dn) p. See WITHHOLD.
WITHHOLD'ER, a. One who withholds. Explens.
WITHHOLD'MENT,\* m. The act of withholding. Ec. WITH-HOLD'MENT,\* s. The act of withholding. Ec. Res. [2.]
WITH-IN', prep. In, as opposed to something out; in the inner part of; in the compass of; not beyond; not longer ago than; in the reach of; not exceeding.
WITH-IN', al. In the inner parts; inwardly; in the mind.
WITH-ÖÜT', prep. Out of, as opposed to something in; on the outside of; not within; with exemption from; not with; in a state of absence from; beyond; not within the compass of; supposing the negation or omission of; not by the use or help of.
WITH-ÖÜT', ad. Not within; out of doors; externally.
WITH-ÖÜT', craj. Unless; except. Sulney. [Not in good use.] use.]
WYSH-ÖÜT-DÖOR,\* a. Being out of door; exterior. Shak.
tWYSH-ÖÜT'EN, (-5û'tn) prep. Without. Spenser.
WYSH-STAND', v. a. [i. withstoop; pp. withstanding,
withstood.] To contend against; to oppose; to resit.
WISH-STAND'ER, s. One who withstands, an opponent.
WISH-STOOD', \* (with-stûd') i. & p. from Withstand. See 1180. WITHSTAND. WITH'WIND, a. An herb.
WITH'Y, a. A willow-tree; a twig; an osier; a withe. Wirit; M. Except. Except. Without without of understanding; foolish. WiriLyss, c. Wanting wit or understanding; foolish. WiriLyss-Ly, cd. Without wit or understanding. Som WiriLyss-NESS, s. Want of wit or understanding. Som WIT'LESS-NESS, m. Want of wit or understanding. Econdays.

WIT'LING, m. A pretender to wit; a man of small wit.

WIT'NESS, m. Knowledge adduced in proof; evidence; teatimony; attestation:—one who deposes under oath; one who gives teatimony or evidence in a judicial proceeding; a deponent.—Fith a sutuses, with great force or energy; effectpully. Woodward. [Low.]

WIT'MESS, v. a. [a. witnessed; pp. witnessing, witnessed; to observe. Watts.

WIT'NESS, v. a. To bear sessimony; to testify. Sidney.

WIT'NESS-ER, m. One who gives testimony. Martim.

WIT'NESS-ER, m. One who affects repartee. Shak.

WIT'NESS-ER, m. One who affects repartee. Shak.

WIT'TH-CISM, m. A phrase affectedly witty; a witty remark; a mean attempt at wit. Dryden.

WIT'TI-LY, ad. In a witty manner; ingeniously; artfully.

WIT'TING-LY, ad. Knowingly; by design. Heeker.

WIT'TOLLY, a. One who, knowing his wife'a faithlequase, meens content; a tame cuchold. Sidney.

WIT'TOLLY, a. Laving wit; abounding in wit; imaginative; successed. ['Ingenious; judicious. Shak.]

X. W. Y. S. E. Y. Leng: X. X. Y. K. E. Y. cheet. A. E. Y. S. E. Y. Leng: X. X. Y. K. E. Y. cheet.

WIT'-WORE, (-Wirm) s. A feeder on wit: —a califier of wit. H. Jonaca.
WIVE, c. n. [i. wiven; pp. wiving, wiven.] To marry; to take a wife. Sak.
WIVE, v. a. To marry; to match to a wife. Sak.
WIVE'HOOD, (wiv'add) n. Wifelned. Spensor.
WIVE'LESS, a. Without a wife; wifeless. Homily.
WIVE'LY, a. Belonging to a wife; wifely. Sidney.
WIVEE, or WIVEEN, n. A kind of heraldic dragon. Wivia, or Vivian, Thysia.

Wives, (wive) n. pl. of Wifa. See Wirm.

Wiz/AED, n. ['A wise person; a learned person. Spensor A conjuner; an enchanter; a sorcerer; a male witch.

Wiz/AED, a. Enchanting; bannted by wizards. Milton.

Wiz/AED-EY,\* n. The art or practice of wizards; sorcery WIZ'ABD-RY,\* a. The art or practice of wizards; sorcery Lew.
WIZ'EN, (WIX'EN) e. s. [i. wieened; pp. wieening, wizened.]
To dry up; to shrivel; to wither. Forby. [Local, Eng.]
WIZ'EN,\* (WIX'EN) s. (Scaland) The windpipe; weasand-Jamesers. See Weasand. The windpipe; weasand-Jamesers. See Weasand.
WOAD, (wold) s. A plant, once much cultivated in Great Britain for a blue dye extracted from it:—now nearly superseded by indigo:—written also weld. See Weld.
WO-DA'NI-UNX,\* s. (Miss.) A malleable metal, of a bronze-yellow color, extracted from a species of pyrite. Hamilton.
WODE, a. Mad. Pagge. [Local, Eng.] See Wood.
WO'DEN,\* s. An Anglo-Saxon divinity, considered as corresponding to the Mercury of the Greeks and Romans:—sometimes erroneously considered identical with Osin Brande. Brands.

WOE, (wo) s. Grief; sorrow; misery; calamity; a curse; a denunciation of calamity.—It is often used in denunciations, see be; or in exclamations of sorrow, see is, anciently, see worth; as, "Woe worth thee." Spanser.—Written also see. WOE'BE-GONE, a. Far gone in woe; very sad; over-whelmed with sorrow. Shak. WOE'-WEA-BIED,\* (wō'wō-rjd) a. Tired out with woe. Skak.

Wo'r''DL, a. Full of woe; sorrowful; mournful; calamitous; afflictive; doleful; lamentable; wretched.

Wo'r''DL-LY, ad. Sorrowfully; mournfully; wretchedly.

Wo'r''DL-NESS, a. Misery; calamity. Martin.

Wo'ld, a. A plain, open country; downs. Skak.

Wo'ld, (wûld') m. [sod', D.] pl. Wo'ld's, (wûlv') A fierce, wild animal, of the casts or dog kind:—any thing ravenous or destructive:—a corrosive ulcer. Browns.

WO'N-DEC. (wûld') w. a. A large kind of dog of saveral. ous or gestructive: — a corresive clicer. Bresna.

Woll'-Dög, (wulf'dög) n. A large kind of dog, of several
varieties; a dog kept to guard sheep; a species of dog,
the offspring of a wolf and a dog.

Wols'-Fish,\* (wulf'fish) n. A voracious kind of fish. Roget.

WOLF'15H, (wûlf'1sh) a. Resembling a wolf; ravenous.

WOLF'18H-LY,\* (wûlf'1sh-le) ad. Like a wolf. Ash.

WOLF'-NET,\* (wûlf'net) a. A net that takes great numbers. Smart.

WÖL'FELMI,\* n. (Min.) A native tungstate of iron and manganese, called also rock-laad. Breads.

WOLF'S'BĀNE, (wûlfs'bān) n. A genus of hardy, narcotic, and poisonous plants; aconite.

WOLF'S'-CLAW,\* (wûlfs'mik) n. An herb. Smart.

WOLF'S'-MILK, (wûlfs'mik) n. An herb. Smart.

WOLF'S'-MILK, (wûlfs'mik) n. An herb. Smart.

WOLF'S'-MILK, (wûlfs'mik) n. An plant. Smart.

WOLFONSKOIT,\* n. (Min.) An amorphous, greenish 'fragile mineral. P. Oyo.

WOL'LAR-TON-ITE.\* n. (Min.) A species of prismatic au gite; a silicate of lime. Brande.

WOL-VER-ERE',\* (wûl-ver-ên') n. (Zool.) The glutton P. Oyo. WOL-VER-ENE', (wûl-ver-en') a. (Zool.) The glutton P. Cyc.

\*WOL-Vieh, (wûlv'ish) c. Wolfish. Stat.

WOM'AN, (wûm'an) n.; pl. WOMEN, (wim'en) The female of the human race; an adult female, as distinguished from a child or girl:—a female attendant on a person of rank.

WOM'AN, (wûm'an) v. c. To make pliant, like a woman. Stat.

E.].

WOM'AN-BÖRN,\* (wûm'an-börn) c. Born of woman. Centry of Ared, (wûm'an-börn) c. Born of woman. Stat.

WOM'AN-HĀT'IR, (wûm'an-böt'er) n. One who has an aversion to the female sex. Soojt.

WOM'AN-HAT'IR, (wûm'an-bôt) n. The character, state, or collective qualities of a woman. Stat.

WOM'AN-HOOD, (wûm'an-bôt) n. The character, state, or collective qualities of a woman. Stat.

WOM'AN-ISH, (wûm'an-lish) a. Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; resembling a woman.

MOM'AN-ISH-LY, (wûm'an-lish-le) sc. In a womanish manner. ner.
WOM'AN-ISH-RESS, (wûm'an-ish-nës) n. State or quality
of being womanish. Hammond.
WOM'AR-IZE, (wûm'an-Iz) v. a. To make wemanish;
to woman; to soften. Sidney. [R.]
WOM'AN-KIND, (wûm'an-Kind) n. The female sax; the
race of women; women collectively. Sidney.

WOM'AN-LESS,\*(wûm'an-lés) a. Destitute of women. Quin. WOM'AN-LIER,\* (wûm'an-lik) a. Like a woman; woman-ly. Alles. WOM'AN-LI-RESS,\* (wûm'an-le-nés) n. Quality of being

Womany. Usus.
Wom'an-Ly, (whm'en-le) s. Becoming a woman; suiting a woman; feminine; not masculine; not childish.
Wom'an-Ly, (whm'en-le) ss. In the manner of a woman.
Wom'an-Tiren, "whm'en-lird) s. Hen-pecked. Stat.
Woman, (whm) s. The place of the fectus in the mother:—
the place whence any thing is produced; the belly; any

cavity.

†Wômm, (wôm) v. c. To inclose; to breed in secret. Shak.

Wômmatt, v. (Zool.) A burrowing quadruped of Australia. Reget.

\*\*Caraclous. Shek.\*\*

WOMEAT,\* n. (Zool.) A burrowing quadruped of Australia. Rogel.

No. Rogel.

WOMEY, (wom'e) a. Capacious. Shek.

WOMEY, (wom'e) a. Capacious. Shek.

WOMEY, (wim'en) n. pl. of Woman. See Woman.

WON, wim) i. & p. from Wim. See Wim.

WON, w. n. To dwell; to have abode. Spenser.

WON'DER, (wün'der) v. n. [seender, D.] [i. wondered);

pp. wondersine, wondersed. To be struck with admiration or wonder; to be surprised. [To doubt; as, "I wonder whether he will be here." Colloquial. Johnson.]

WON'DER, (wün'der) n. [swender, Sal.; wonder, D.] State of mind produced by something new, strange, unexpected, and surprising; admiration; astonishment; amazement, cause of wonder; something wonderful or strange; a prodigy; a marvel; a miracle.

WON'DER-ER. w. One who wonders.

WON'DER-ER. a. One who wonders.

WON'DER-FULLY, ad. In a wonderful manner or degree.

WON'DER-FULLY, ad. In a wonderful manner or degree.

WON'DER-FULLY, ad. In a wonderful manner or degree.

WON'DER-FULLY, as. See Wonder. [a.]

WON'DER-UNENT, a. See Wonder. [a.]

WON'DER-WORK'ER, w (win'der-würk'er) n. A performer of wonders. Atterbury.

WON'DR-WORK'ER, w (win'der-würk'er) n. A performer of wonders. Atterbury.

WON'DROUS-LY, ad. In a wonderful manner. Shak.

WON'DROUS-LY, ad. In a wonderful manner. Shak.

WON'DROUS-LES, " a. Quality of being wondrous. Browne.

WON'DROUS-LES, " a. Caulity of being wondrous.

Browne.

WÖNT, (wunt) v. n. [i. wort; pp. worting, wont or worted.] To be accustomed; to use; to be used. Spenser. "He is wort, or he is worted." Surrey.

WÖNT, [wunt, S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm. Wb.; wont, Ja.] n. Custom, habit; use. Sidney.

WONT, (wont or wint) [wont, S. W. F. Ja. K. Sm. Scott, Kenrick.] A contraction of would not.—used for will not. In New England, commonly pronounced wint.

WÖNT'ED-NESS, a. State of being wonted. K. Charles. [R.]

WÖNT'ED-NESS, a. Bate of being wonted. K. Charles. [R.]

WÖNT'ED-NESS, a. Unaccustomed; unusual. Spenser.

WÖÖ, v. a. [i. woodd; pp. woolno, woodd.] To court; to solicit in love; to court solicitously.

WÖO, v. n. To court; to make love. Dryden.

solicit in love; to court someticousty.

WOO, v. n. To court; to make love. Dryden.

WOOD, (wdd) n.; pl. wOODS, (wdd2) A large and thick collection of trees; a forest:—in this sense commonly used in the plural:—the hardest product of vegetation, existing in trees, and included within the bark; the substance of trees; timber; fuel.

WOOD (wdd) s. a. To aumply with wood as a stemm-

stance of trees; timber; tuel.

WOOD, (wid) v. a. & n. To supply with wood, as a steamboat. King.

†WOOD, (wid) a. Mad; furious; raging. Tueser.

WOOD'-A.F.E.M(O-N.E., (wid's-nēm'o-ne) n. A plant.

WOOD'-A.SH-E.S,\* (wid'sah-ez) n. Ashes made of wood.

Ure.

WOOD'BIND, (wûd'bind) n. Same as woodbine.

WOOD'BINE, (wûd'bind) n. A flowering, parasitical plant or shrub; honeysuckle.

WOOD'BIND, \* (wûd'bird) n. A bird of the woods. Skak.

WOOD'CHXT,\* (wûd'chât) n. A bird resembling the butcher-bird. Goldsmith.

WOOD'CHOIR,\* (wûd'kwir) n. The songsters of the woods. Colsridge.

WOOD'CHUCK,\* (wûd'chât) n. (Zool.) A small quadruped that burrows in the ground; the marmot. Excy.

WOOD'-OÖAL,\* (wûd'kûl) n. Coal made of wood; charcoal. Smart.

coal. Smart.

WOOD'GOCK, (wad'kök) s. A migratory bird: — a dunce.

WOOD'CALCK-ER.\* (wad'krik-er) s. A bird. Plott.

WOOD'-CEICK-ET.\* (wad'krik-et) s. An insect. Gold-

WOOD'-Cit-ver, (whd'khl-ver) n. Wood-pigeon.
WOOD'-Cit-,\* (whd'khl) n. An engraving on wood; a
print or impress from such an engraving. Ec. Rev.
WOOD'-Cit-ver,\* (whd'khl-ter) n. One who cuts wood.

Mergen.
WOOD'-Dôve, \* (wûd'dŭv) s. A species of pigeon. Sanage.
WOOD'-Bring, (wûd'drink) s. A decection or infusion of
medicinal woods, as sassafras. Floyer.

WOOD'RD, (whe'ed) a manufactor are nevered with wood.
WOOD'RR, (whe'ed) a fine to the wood; incoming of wood; incoming of wood; incoming the wood.
WOOD'SR-GRIV'RR, (wad-) to The areas ongraving

wood-an-end results of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the stat

Worm. Wood-God, (wad/gid) a. A protested aptean delty

WOOD'-GRÖUSE (wad'grous) at A sird; the took-of the

WOOD'-GRÖÜSE,\* (wâd'größ) w. A kird; Weck-osene-mountain. Hemillon.

WOOD'-HÖÜSE,\* (wâd'höß) n. Place where wood is laid up.
WOOD'-HÖÜSE,\* (wâd'höß) n. A house, or receptacle, for wood. Smollett.
WOOD'-LÄES, (wâd'hoß) n. Blate of being woods.
WOOD'-LÄES, (wâd'hoß) n. Blate of being woods.
WOOD'-LÄES, (wâd'hend) a. Belating to woods; sylvan.
WOOD'-LÄES, (wâd'lök) n. A melodious sort of lark.
WOOD'-LÄES, (wâd'lök) n. (Nost.) A piece of thick stuff fitted on the rudder of a ship, to keep it down. Falconer.
WOOD'-LÖÜSE, (wâd'lök) n. An insect; milleped.
tWOOD'-LÖÜSE, (wâd'lök) n. An insect; milleped.
tWOOD'-MAN, (wâd'man) | m. A forest officer, in Eng-WOODS'-MAN, (wâd'man) | land: — a forester; — one who fells timber: — a sportsman; a hunter. Sichey.
WOOD'-MONG-ER, (wâd'mang-ger) n. A wood-seller

WOOD'-MÖSS,\* (wûd'mös) s. Moss growing on wood. Jed-

WOOD'MŌTE,\* (wûd'mōt) n. (Low) An ancient forest court. Blackstone.

COUR. Blackstone. 1907 Medical Rep. Fisher. WOOD'-Nieht's HADE, (wûd'nit'shâd) n. A plant. WOOD'-Nieht'shADE, (wûd'nit'shâd) n. A plant. WOOD'-Note, (wûd'nit') n. A wild, musical note. WOOD'-Nimph, (wûd'nimf) n. A fabled goddess of the

woods.

WOOD'-ÖF'FERING, (wûd-) n. Wood burnt on the altar. WOOD'-ÖF-PAL-\* (wûd/ö-pal) n. (Men.) An opalized quartz, found in various vegetable forms. Brands. WOOD'PECK, (wûd'pök) n. Woodpecker. Addison. WOOD'PECK-ER, (wûd'pök-ep) n. A bird, of many species, that pecks into the trunks of trees, in search of insects. WOOD'PIG-EON, (wûd'pid-jun) n. A wild pigeon; ring-

WOOD'PILE,\* (wiid'pil) n. A pile of wood for burning.

WOOD'REEVE, (wûd'rev) m. One who has the care of woods. Todd.

woods. Todd. WOOD'-RÖCK,\* (wûd'rök) n. (Min.) A kind of asbestos.

WOOD'RÔÔF, (wûd'rôf) z. An herb. Ainsworth. WOOD'-RÜSH,\* (wûd'rûsh) z. A genus of plants. Farm.

Ency.
WOOD'-Sige,\* (wûd'sāj) n. A perennial plant. Crobb.
tWOOD'-Sige, (wûd'sār) n. Froth found on plants. Bacen
tWOOD'sĒRE, (wûd'sār) n. The time when there is no
sap in the tree. Tueser.

WOODS'MAN, (wudz'man) n. A forester. — Same as wood Hamm

man. nammona.

WOOD'-BÖB-REL, (wûd'sŏr-rel) n. A genus of plants.

WOOD'-STÖNE,\* (wûd'stön) n. Petrified wood; a species of horn-stone. Brands.

of horn-scott. Brance.

WOOD'-Tin,\* (wûd'vin) n. An opaque, fibrous, and nodular variety of oxide of tin, of a brown color. Brance.

WOOD'WARD, (wûd'wârd) n. A forester; a land-reeve.

Howell.

WOOD'-WXX,\* (wûd'wiks) n. A plant; green-weed, or dwarf-broom. Booth.

WOOD'-WORK,\* (wûd'wirk) n. Work formed of wood; a frame or part of a building formed of wood. Goldsmith.

WOOD'-WORK, (wûd'wirm) n. A worm bred in wood.

WOOD'Y, (wûd'e) a. Abounding with wood; consisting of wood; wooden; ligneous; relating to woods; sylvan.

WOOD'Y-Night'shade.,\* (wûd'e-nit'shād) n. A plant; wood-nightshade. Crabb.

Wôô'R, n. One who courts a woman; a suitor; a lover.

Wôô'R, n. One who courts a that run breadth-wise, and so cross the warp, the weft. [Texture; cloth. Millon.]

Milton.

Muton.] WOO! NG.\* n. The act of courting or soliciting. Comper. WOO!NG-LY, ad. Pleasingly; so as to invite stay. WOO!, (wull) s. [sul, Sal.; sollen, D.] The fine hair or fleece of sheep, and of some other animals; any short,

wool/-Ball,\* (wûl/bâl) s. A ball of wool. Smart.
WOOL/-Ball,\* (wûl/bâl) s. A ball of wool. Smart.
WOOL/-Bels-ING,\* (wûl/bâr-ing) c. Producing wool.

WOOL'-COMB-ER, (wal'kom-er) n. One whose business it is to comb wood. Johnson. Who whose business it is to comb wood. Johnson. WOOL' (One-ING, " (will kim-ing) s. The set of combing wood, Ash. WOR

WOOLD,\* n. a. (Naul.) To wind a rope, as about a mast or yard. Mar. Dect. To fasten by winding and intertwining. WOOL'FEL, (wûl'fel) n. A skin not stripped of the wool. Dames.

WOOL'-GATH'ER-ING, (wûl'-) n. A useless pursuit or design. Milton

sign. Milton.

WOOLLED,\* (wûld) a. Having wool.— Used in composition, as, "fine-woolded." Ency.

WOOL'LEN, (wûl'len) a. Made of wool; consisting of wool:—tourse; of little value. Shak.

WOOL'LEN, (wûl'len) n.; pl. WOOLLENS, (wûl'lenz) Cloths made of wool; woollen goods.

WOOL'LEN-DRA'PER,\* (wûl'len-) n. A dealer in woollen goods.

goods. Mannder. WOOL-LEN-ETTE',\* (wûl-len-et') n. A thin woollen stuff.

WOOL-LER-ETTE', (wurtherer) is A time would stand Knight.
WOOL'LI-NESS, (wull'le-ness) n. State of being woolly.
WOOL'LY, (wull'le) a. Clothed or covered with wool; consisting of wool; resembling wool. Shak.
WOOL'MAN,\* (wull'men) n. A dealer in wool. P. Cyc.
WOOL'-PXCK, (wull'pk) n. A pack or bundle of wool.
WOOL'-PXCK-ER,\* (wull'-) n. One who packs wool. Rich-

ardson.

WOOL'-SACK, (wull'sak) n. A bag, sack, or bundle of wool, any thing bulky and light.— (Law) The seat of the lord-chancellor of England, and of the judges in the House

CHRICERO OF LARGEST AND CONTROL OF LOTES OF LOTES, WOOL'-STĀ-PLE, \* (wûl'-) n. A wholesale dealer in wool. Walker. A sorter of wool. Harmar. WOOL'-WIND-ER, \* (wûl'wind-er) n. A packer of wool.

WOOP, n. A species of bird. Johnson.

Wôôs, n. Sea-weed; an herb. Johnson. Wôotz,\* n. A species of steel, imported from Bengal, much valued for some cutting instruments. Brande.

much valued for some cutting instruments, Brande. Word, (wird) n. An oral expression of thought; an articulate sound; a significant part of speech, consisting of one or more syllables:—talk, discourse:—dispute, verhal contention:—language, living speech:—promise; signal, token; order, account:—tadings; message:—declaration, purpose expressed, affirmation:—Scripture; the word of God, applied to the Redeemer or Savior of the world. John 1.—A compound word is a word formed of two or more simple words: as, noord-book, penking. two or more simple words; as, word-book, penknife.

WORD, (wdrd) v. a. [1. WORDED, pp. WORDING, WORDED] To express in Words, to style, to phrise. Addison. To affect by many words; to overpower by words. South. †WORD, (wurd) v. n. To dispute L'Estrange. WORD'-BOOK,\* (wurd'bûk) n. A vocabulary, a dictionary.

WORD'-CATCH-ER, (wurd'-) n. One who cavils at words.

WORD'ER, (wurd'er) n. A speaker. Whitlock.
WORD'I-KES, (wurd'e-nès) n. State of being wordy.
WORD'I-H, (wurd'ish) n. Full of words, wordy. Sidney.
WORD'KH-KESS, (wurd'ish-nès) n. Quality of being wordy. Digby

WORD'LESS, (wurd'les) a. Silent, without words. Shak. WORD'Y, (wurd'e) a. Abounding in words, verbose. WORE, 1. from Wear. See WEAR.

WORK, (wilth) v. n. [t. worked or wrought; pp. work-ing, worked or wrought.] To be in action or inotion, to move with labor to some end; to be employed, to labor, to toil; to act; to carry on operations, to operate as a manufacturer, to operate; to have effect, to obtain by diligence. Shak.—To act internally; to ferment, as a liquid: — in this sense the regular form is always used.

WORK, (wurk) v. a. To make or form by labor, to produce

by labor; to effect by labor in some particular manner to manage, in a state of motion; to put into motion, to put to labor; to exert. — To work out, to effect, to effect.

- To work up, to raise; to expend, as materials.

Work, (wurk) n. Toil; labor; employment, occupation, operation; act of one who works:—production of one who works; the product of the labor of the hands or of who works, the product of the above of the fining of of the mind, a literary production; a performance, a piece of mechanism, any fibric; any thing made:—effect, management.—To set on work, to employ; to engage. WORK'A-BLE,\* (würk'p-li) a. That may be worked, ca-pable of working. Vice-Chancellor Leach. WORK'-BKG,\* (würk'bäg) n. A bag to contain needle-work,

&c. More

WORK'-DAY,\* (würk'da) a. A day for work; a working-

day, not Sunday. Paley.
WORK'FR, (wurk'er) n. He or that which works.
WORK'-FEL-LÖW, (wurk'fel-lö) n. A fellow-laborer. Rom.

XVI.
WORE'FÖLE, (würk'fök) or WORE'FÖLES, (würk'föks)
z. pl. Laboring people. Beaum. & Fl. See Foles.
WORE'HÖÜSE, (würk'höß) z. A house for work; a manufactory; a house for pentential labor; a house for the
poor, where suitable labor is furnished, an almshouse.

WORK'ING, (wurk'ing) n. Motion; operation: - fermenta

WORK'ING-DAY, (wurk'ing-da) n. A day on which labor is permitted, not the Sabbath.—a. Common; coarse Shak.

WORK'ING-HÖÜSE, (wurk'ing-hous) n. A workhouse

WORE'MAN, (würk'man) n.; pl. WOREMEN. An artificer; n mechanic; one skilled in some manufacturing labor. WORK'MAN-LIKE, (wurk'man-lik) a. Skilful, well-performed Drayton.

WORK'MAN-LY, (wurk'man-le) a. Skilful; well-performed; workmanlike.

Workmanlike.
WORK'MAN-LY, (wurk'man-le) ad. In a manner becoming a workman. Theser.
WORK'MAN-SHIP, (wurk'man-ship) n. The skill or art of a workman; manufacture; art, dexterity.
WOKK'MAS-TER, (wurk'mas-ter) n. A performer of any work of the server. work. Spenser.

WORK'SHOP, (würk'shop) n. A place where a workman or mechanic carries on his work. Dr. Warton.

mechanic carries on his work. Dr. Warton.

WORK'WOM-AN, (wurk'wûm-an) n. A woman skilled in
needle-work. Spenser. A woman who works.

WORK'Y-DÂY, (würk'e-dā) n. [corrupted from workingday.] A day not the Sabbath. Shak. (Vulgar.]

WORLD, (wurld) n. The system of created beings and things;
the collective idea of all bodies:—one system of the
whole:—man's scene of action:—the earth; the terrawhole: — man's scene of action: — the earn; the terra-queous globe: — present state of existence; a secular life; public life: — the public: — business of life; trouble of life, the interests, employments, or pleasures of life: — the human race; mankind: — a great multitude, a great many, as, "All the world know it." — Course of life, universal empire: — the manners of men; the practice of life: — what the world contains; a wide compass of things: — any large part of the earth; as, "the old vorld," "the new world." A collection of wonders, a wonder. Knolles. Time, a sense originally Saxon, now only used in the phrase world without end. — In the world, in possibility. — For all the world, exactly, entirely. [Colloquial.]
VORLD'—HARD-ENED,\* (wirld'hard-nd) a. Hardened by the world. Easter. empire : - the manners of men ; the practice of life : - what

the world. Foster.
WORLD'LINESS, (wurld'le-nes) n. State of being worldly
WORLD'LING, (wurld'ling) n. One devoted to the world,

or worldly gain. Hooker.
WORLD'LY, (wurld'le) a. Relating to this world; devoted to this world, to the neglect of the life to come; tempo-

ral, secular.
WORLD'LY, (würld'le) ad. With relation to the world. Ra-

WORLD'LY-MIND'ED,\* (würld'le-) a. Attentive chiefly to

this world. Palvy.
WORLD'LY-MIND'ED-NESS, (wurld'le-) n. Attention to
this world. Told.
WORLD'-SHAR-ER,\* (wurld'shar-er) n. A sharer of the

earth. Shak. WORLD'-WEA-RIED,\* (wurld'we-rid) a. Tired of the world. Shak.

WORM, (wurin) n. [worm, D.] Any small, creeping animal, either entirely without feet, or with very short ones, a small, harmless serpent that lives in the earth:—an ani mal bred in the body : - the animal that spins silk worm:—a destructive grib; an insect:—something tomenting:—any thing vermiculated, or turned round:—any thing spiral, as the threads of screws, when bigger than can be made in serew-plates. Mozon. A membrane or ligament under the tongue of a dog.

WORM, (wilrm) v. n. [l. wormed, pp. worming, wormed.]
To work slowly, secretly, and gradually.
WORM, (wilrm) v. a. To drive by slow and secret means,
as by a screw; to cut (from a dog) a ligament called the

WORM'-ĒAT-EN, (würm'ē-tn) a. Eaten by worms; old. WORM'-ĒAT-EN-NĒSS, (würm'ā-tn-nēs) n. State of being worm-eaten, rottenness. Smith. [R.]
WORM'-GRĀSS,\* (würm'grās) n. A plant; the Carolina nink. Baoth.

pink. Booth. (würm'höl) n. A hole made by a worm. Goldsmith

WORM'-SEED,\* (würm'sed) n. A plant. Pukington.
WORM'-SEED,\* (würm'sed) n. A plant. Pukington.
WORM'UL,\* n. A warble in cattle; wornil. Booth.
WORM'WOOD, (wirm'wdd) n. A bitter plant, named from
its supposed virtue to kill worms in the body.

WORM'γ, (wdrm'e) a. Full of worms; earthy; grovelling.

WORN, p. from Wear. — Worn out, quite consumed. Dry-den. See WEAR.
WORN/NL, or WORNAL, n. A tumor on the back of cattle, occasioned by an insect that punctures the skin; puckeridge. Loudon. WÖRN'-00T,\* a. Destroyed or much injured by wear

work Qu. Rev.

Wôz'RI-ER, (wūr're-er) n. One who worries or torments.

Wôz'RY, (wūr're) v. a. [i. worried; pp. worring, wor-

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BIED] To tear, or mangle, as a beast tears its prey; to harass or persecute brutally; to torment; to tease.

WORSE, (wurs) a. The comp. of Bad. [pos. Bad]; comp. worse; superl. worst.] More bad; more ill.

WORSE, (wurs) ad. In a worse manner. Shak.

WORSE, (wurs) a. In a worse manner. Shak.

WORSE, (wurs) n. Something less good; the loss; not the advantage, not the better; as, "He was put to the worse." 2 Kings xiv.

WORSE, (wurs) a. a. To put to disadvantage. Milton.

WORS'EN, (wur'sn) v. a. To make worse; to obtain advantage of. Milton. Southey. [R.]

WORS'EN, (wur'sn) v. a. To make worse; to obtain advantage of. Milton. To grow worse. Southey.

WORS'EN, (wur'sn) v. a. To grow worse. Southey.

WORS'EN, (wur's'er) a. A barbarism for worse. Shak.

WORS'EN, (wur's'er) a. A barbarism for worse. Shak.

WOR'SIN, (wur'ship) n. Dignity, eminence; excellence.

Spenser. A title of honor, addressed to persons of rank or station, and especially to magistrates. Dryden. In other cases, often a term of ironneal respect. Pope. Honor paid; respect; civil deference; submissive respect:—adoration, religious act of reverence.

WOR'SINP, (wur'ship) v. a. [I. worshipped; pp. worshippens, worshipped;] To adore, to honor or venerate with religious rites:— to revere, to respect, to honor, to treat

religious rites : - to revere, to respect, to honor, to treat

with civil reverence.

with civil reverence.

3T The following derivatives from worship are commonly written with the p doubled, thus, worshipped, worshipping, worshipper, though they would be more analogically written with but one p; thus, worshiped, worshiping, worshiper; and some write them in this manner.

WOR/SHIP, (wur'ship) v. n. To perform acts of adoration WOR/SHIP-A-BLE, (wur'ship-a-bl) a. That may be worshipped. Coleradge. [R.]

WOR/SHIP-FOL, (wur'ship-fül) a. Claiming respect; entitled to respect or honor, venerable.—It is an epithet often applied to persons of rank or office; and often used ironically.

ironically.

Work'ship-Fûl-Ly, (wür'ship-fûl-le) ad. Respectfully.

Work'ship-Fûl-NESS,\* (wur'ship-fûl-nes) n. The quality of being worshipful. Ash.

Work'ship-Ffr, (wur'ship-er) n. One who worships.

Workst, (wur'st) a. supert of Bad. Bad in the highest degree. See Bad.

Workst, (wurst) n. The most calamitous or wicked state, the utmost height of dance of any thone.

WORST, (Wurst) n. The most calamitous of wicked state, the utmost height or degree of any thing ill. Digby.
WORST, (Würst) v. a. [1. WORSTED, pp. WORSTING, WORSTLO,] To put to disadvantage; to defeat, to overthrow.
WORS'TED, (Würs'ted) [wörs'ted, Ja. K. Sm.; würs'ted, W., wüs'ted, J. F.; würs'ted, P. In. [from Worsted, a town in Norfolk, England.] Yarn spuin from combed wool; woollen yarn twisted harder than ordinary.
WORT, (würt) n. Originally, a general name for an herb, and still so for many when used in composition, as liverwort.

— a nlant of the chahage kind — indergeneted here.

some so for many when used in composition, as hoerwork.—a plant of the cabbage kind:—unfermented beer or hquor, the fermentable infusion of malt or grain Bacon. [WORTH, or [WURTH, (wurth) v. a. To betide, to happen to. Spenser.—Used only in the antiquated phrase, "Woe worth the day!"

WORTH, (wurth) n. The value of any thing, price; rate:

— that quality of a thing which renders it useful, desert, merit, excellence, virtue, importance.
WORTH, (wurth) a. Equal in price to, equal in value to,

deserving of, either in a good or bad sense, equal in pos-sessions to.— It has the construction of a preposition, as sessions to.— It has the construction of a preposition, as it admits the objective case after it, without an intervening preposition, as, "The book is worth a dollar."

Wor'fHi-Ly, (wur'the-le) ad. In a worthy or proper manner, suitably, deservedly, justly.

Wor'fHi-NESS, (wir'the-nes) n. State of being worthy; desert; merit, excellence, dignity.

Worth'Less, (wirth'les) a. Having no worth or value, useless; vile, base, despicable.

Worth'Less-NESS, (wurth'les-nes) n. Want of worth or excellence; want of dignity, want of value.

Wor'fHy, (wur'the) a. Having worth or virtue; having merit or desert, deserving, either good or ill, suitable; meritorious, estimable; excellent; valuable; noble, il-

meritorious, estimable; excellent; valuable; noble, illustrious.

Work'shy, (wdr'the) n. A man of worth, merit, or valor.

— The Nine Worthies of the world, so reputed, are classed by R. Burton as follows: Hector, Alexander, Julius Casur, (Gentiles.) Joshua, David, Judas Maccabaus, (Jews.)

Arthur, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Boullon, (Christians.) Wares.

tWOR'THY, (wiir'the) v. a. To render worthy; to exalt.

WOT, [wot, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; wut, Elphinston.]
v. a. & n. To know, to be aware. Spenser. — It is also the
preterit of the obsolete verb to neet; and is used by old anthors both in the present and imperfect tenses.

WEET.
WOTE, v. Same as vot. See Wot, and WEET.
WOOLD, (wûd) v. auxiliary and defective; implying inclination, wish, or desire. It is regarded as the pretent of will, and is used to form the past tense of the potential mood; but it is likewise used in the conditional present

WRA

tense. "He would have paid the bill yesterday, if he had been able." "He would pay it now, if he could." In the former instance, would is used in the past tense; and in the latter, in the conditional present.

Would is used in a particular manner to express a wish or prayer, as in the phrases would God, would to God, would to Heaven, or simply would; as, "Would God I had died for thee, O Absalon," 2 Som. "Would to Heaven." Dryden. "Would thou hades hearkened to my words." Mulan. "Would that they would take one side or the other." Dr. Thomas Arnold.

The following remarks are quoted from Dr. Johnson.

other." Dr. Thomas Arnold.

The following remarks are quoted from Dr. Johnson.

"Would has the signification of I wish, or I pray. This, I believe, is improper, and formed by a gradual corruption of the phrase would God which originally imported, that God would, might God will, might God decree. From this phrase, ill understood, came "would to God:" thence "I would to God." and thence I would, or, elliptically, would, came to signify I wish.—and it is used even by good authors, but ought not to be imitated."

WOOLD'-BE, "(wdd'bE) a. Wishing to be; vainly pretending to be. Qu. Rev. [Colloquial.]

WOOLD'-ING, (wdd'ing) n. Motion of desire. Hammond.

WOOLD'ING-NESS,\* (wdd'ing-nes) n. Willingness. Hammond.

||WOUND, (wond or wound) [wond or wound, W. P. J. Cob-bin, wond, S. Ja. K. Sm. R. Scott; wound, E. Wb. Nares, Kenrick.] n. A hurt given to the body or animal frame

by violence, an injury; a cut; a slash, laceration.

35 "The first pronunciation of this word, [wond,] though generally received among the polite world, is certainly a capricious novelty,—a novelty either generated by false criticism, to distinguish it from the pretent of the verb to ward, of which there was not the least danger of interference or more probably from an effectiving of the interference, or more probably from an affectation of the French sound of this diphthong, which, as in pour, and some other words, we find of late to have prevailed. The stage is in possession of this sound, and what Swift observes of newspapers, with respect to the introduction of new and fantastical words, may be applied to the stage, with respect to new and fantastical modes of pronuncia-That the other pronunciation was the established sound of the word, appears from the poets, who rhyme it with bound, found, ground, and around, and it is still so among the great bulk of speakers, who learn this sound at school, and are obliged to unlearn it again when they come into the conversation of the polite world. Mr. Sher come into the conversation of the polite world. Mr. Sher idan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Elphinston, adopt the first sound of this word, but Dr. Kenrick and Wr. Johnston the second: Mr. Perry gives both, but prefers the first, and though Mr. Smith, in his Vocabulary, has classed it with sound and found, he says wound is the common pronunciation. I am, however, of Mr. Nares's opinion, who says this pronunciation ought to be entirely banished. But where is the mon hold enought to risk the imputation of vulcarity the man bold enough to be entirely banked. But where is the man bold enough to risk the imputation of vulgarity by such an expulsion?" Walker.—Smart styles wound "the old-fashioned, pronunciation." WOUND, (wond or wound) v. a. [L. WOUNDED; pp. WOUNDING, WOUNDED.] To hurt the animal frame by violence; to but to miner

to hurt, to injure.

WOOND, (wound) i. & p. from Wind. See Wind.

WOUND'ED,\* or WOOND'ED,\* p. a. Hurt by violence; inmred.

"njury.

"WOUND'LESS, a. Exempt from wounds. Spenser.

"WOUND'LESS, a. Exempt from wounds wurt) n. A genus of plants, hedge-nettle. Muller.

"WOUND', a. Excessive. Gay. — A low, had word. Johnson.

— ["An old-fashioned, vulgar word, which follows the old-fashioned pronunciation of its primitive." Smart.]

WOUWOU,\* n. The Sumatran name of the long-armed apo, ungka-put, or hylobate. P. Cyc.

WOVE, thom Weave. See Weave.

WO'VEN, (wo'vn) p. Irom Weave. See Weave.

WO'VEN, from Weave. See Weave.

Woxe, i. from Wax. Waved. Spenser.

WXZE, 1. Irom waz. Waved. Spenser.

WXX'EN, (wXK'sn) p. from Waz. Waxed. Spenser.

WRĂCK, (rak) n. Destruction of a ship by winds of rocks.

ruin, wreck. Shak. — Now written wreck. See Warck.

twrack. (rak) v. a. To destroy in the water 't wreck,

to torture; to rack. Cowley. See Warck, and Kack.

WRĂCK(FOL. (răk)'fal) a. Ruinous, destructive. Drayton.

WRĂITH, (rath) n. A kind of sea-weed. Maunder.

WRĂITH, (rath) n. The apparition of a person about to
die, a spirit; a glost. Grose. — [Used in the north of
England.]

WRĂN'GLE, (rang'gl) v. n. [1. wrangled: nn. wrangling.

WRAN'GLE, (rang'gl) v.n. [i. wrangle: pp. wrangling, wrangle: ] [To argue, to dispute. Rowe] To dispute pervisity; to quarrel perversely, to altercate, to squable. Shak.

820

WRXM'GLE, (rang'gl) s. A quarrel; a perverse dispute. WRXM'GLER, (rang'gler) s. One who wrangles; a perverse disputant.—(Cambrage Unicoreity, Eng.) A name, with the epithet senior, given to the student who passes the best examination in the senate-house; others being and constant among the senate constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and constant and consta

the hest examination in the sensie-house; others being called second orangiers, there orangiers, &c.

WEAR'SLE-SCHE, (ringl-sim) a. Quarrelsome; disposed to wrangle. Most. [Local Eng.]

WEAN'SLING, s. A dispute; sitercation. Todd.

WEAR, (rip) v. a. [£ wearpen; pp. wearpen, wearpen. L. & p. sometimes wearp. To roil together; to complicate; to involve; to cover with something rolled round; to comprise; to contain. — To strap up, to involve totally. (?) Sometimes improperly used for to rap, to strike; to snatch up. — "This word is often pronounced rop, rhyming with top, even by speakers much above the vulgar." Walker. The same pronunciation is not uncommon in some parts of the United States; yet it has no countenance from the orthologists.

nance from the orthospists. Whip'Page,\* (rap'aj) s. Act or means of wrapping. Ec.

MCR.P'PER, (rap'per) 3. One who wraps; that in which any thing is wrapped; envelope. WR.R'P'PING, 'rap'ping) 3. A cover; an envelope; that in which any thing is wrapped, act of one who wraps; a

Which any taming to the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street of the street

||Waith|Fûl. (rkth/fül or rkwth/fül) a. Angry; furious; raging. Spenser.
||Waith|Fûl-Ly, (rath/fül-le or rkwth/fül-le) ad. Furiously; passionately.
Waith|Fûl-nëss,\* (rath/fül-nës or rkwth/fül-nës) n. Extreme anger. Udal.
||Waith|Lyss, (rath/les) a. Free from anger. Waller.
||Waith|Lyss, (rath/les) a. Free from anger. Waller.
||Waith| v. a. [i. werlked; pp. werlking, werlked.
||En. — i. weole; fp. weoles.] To execute with anger or for a purpose of vengeance; to inflict with violence; to reverse. to revenge.

(WEEAK, (rek) m. Revenge; vengeance; fury. Spen

tWREAK'FOL, (rek'fûl) a. Revengeful; angry. Shak.

WREAVFOL, (rek'u) a. Revengetu; angr. Saak.
WREAVERS, a. Unrevenging; careless. Shak.
WREATH, (reth) [reth, J. E. F. Sm. Wb.; reth, P. K.; reth
or reth, W. Ja.] m. Anything curied or twisted; a garland; a chaplet; an ornamental, twisted bandage.

20" I have placed what I think the best usual mode of

27"I have placed what I think the best usual mode of pronouncing this word first, [risth,] because I think it so much more agreeable to analogy than the second." Walker. WEELTHE, (risth) v. a. [v. well-hidden jpp. wheathing, wheathen, tweathen, to conficte, as with a garland; to curl; to twist; to convolve; to entwine. [To writhe. Gay.]—See Soothe.
WEELTHE, (risth) v. m. To be intertwined. Dryden.
WEELTH'ING,\* m. Act of twisting; a wreath. Spen-

WREATH'LESS,\* a. Having no wreaths. Coloridge.
WREATH'S, (re'the) a. Twisted; covered with a wreath.
WRECK, (re't) n. Destruction by being driven on rocks or
shallows at sea, as a ship; destruction by sea: — dissolusnanows at sea, as a snn; accertaction by sea; — dissolution by violence; ruin; destruction:—a ship, vessel, or other thing wrecked; goods cast up by the sea after a slipwreck. [Dead stems of grass or weeds. Local Gross.]
Whren, (rik) v.a. [1. when explained when the sea after a comparison of the sea after a slipwreck. [Dead dashing on rocks or sands; to ruin. [†To wreak. Shak.]

WEER, (rek) v. s. To suffer wreck or ruin. Milton.
WEER, or s. The act of wrecking; the ruins or remains of a vessel that has been wrecked. Times. WEECE'ER.\* (ršk'er) n. One who plunders vessels that are wrecked. Smart.

are wrecked. Smart.

WwEck'FOL, (rök'ful) a. Causing wreck. Spenser.

WwEck'-Mis-Trr.,\* a. A master of a wreck. Lee.

WwErk, (rön) a. A small perching bird of several species.

WwErkok, (rönch) v. a. [i. www.ncmp.; pp. warnorma,

warnorma.] To pull with a twist or with violence; to

wrest; to force; to sprain; to strain; to distort.

WwErkok, (rönch) a. A violent pull or twist; a sprain:— a

screwing instrument. [†Means of compulsion; subtlety.

Recen!

Bacon.]

Bacon.]
WREST, (röst) v. a. [i. wristed; pp. wristing, wristed.]
To twist by violence; to extort by writhing or force; to
take away by force; to distort; to force; to wind; to
screw; to wring; to wrench.
WREST, (röst) z. Distortion; violence.—[Active power.
Spenser.]—An instrument to tune with:—a position
which determines the form of a bucket in an overshot

WEEST'ER, (rost'er) u. One who wrests. Skelton.

WRES'TLE, (res'sl), s. s. [i. WRESTLED; pp. WRESTLEG, warstlen.] To contend by grappling and trying to throw down; to struggle; to contend.
WRES'TLE, (res'sl) v. s. To overcome in wrestling. Spen-

WEES'TLER, (res'ler) a. One who wrestles or struggles one who contends.
WEEST'LING,\* a. An athletic exercise between two persons who try to throw each other down; a struggle.

WRETCH, (rech) n. A miserable person, applied either in pity or opprobrium; a despicable or worthless person; a villain; a knave. It is sometimes used with ironical pity or contempt.

or coatempt.

WETCH'ED, (röch'ed) a. Miserable; unhappy; calamitous; sorry; worthless; despicable; contemptible.

WETCH'ED-LY, (röch'ed-le) ad. Miserably; despicably.

WETCH'ED-NESS, (röch'ed-nös) n. State of being wretched; misery; afflicted state; despicableness.

WETCH'LESS, (röch'les) a. Careless; reckless. Hamened.

†WETCH'LESS-NESS, n. Recklessness. 39 Art. of Rel. †WEIG, (rig) v. a. To move to and fro; to wriggle. Skel-

WRIGGLE, (riggl) v. n. [i. wriggled; pp. wriggling wriggled.] To move the body to and fro with short motions.

MRIG'GLE, (rig'gi) v. a. To put in a quick reciprocating motion; to introduce by shifting motion. Hadbras. WRIG'GLE, (rig'gl) a. Plinnt; flexible. Speaser. WRIG'GLER,\* (rig'gler) a. One who wriggles. Comper.

WRIGHT, (rit) n. A workman; an artificer; a maker.
WRING, (ring) v. a. [i. wrung; pp. warnging, wrung.] To
twist; to turn round with violence; to force by contor-

twist; to turn round with violence; to force by contortion or violence; to wrench; to wrest; to squeeze; to press; to extort; to haras; to distoress; to writhe; to pinch; to extort; to haras; to distoress; to torture:—to distort; to pervert.

WRING, (ring) v. n. To writhe with anguish; to twist.

WRING, (ring) n. Action of anguish; torture. Bp. Hall.

WRING-BOLT,\* n. (Naul.) A bolt used to bend and secure the planks against the timbers; ring-bolt. Mar. Duct.

WRING-ER, (ring'er) n. One who wrings.

WRING-RTAVES,\* n. pl. Pieces of wood used with the wring-bolt. Mar. Duct.

WRIN'ELE, (ringk'kl) n. Corrugation or furrow, as on the skin or the face:—rumple of cloth; a crease; roughness.

ness.

WRIN'RLE, (rYnk'kl) v. a. [i. WRINKLED; pp. WRINKLING, WRINKLED] To corrugate; to contract into wrinkles or furrows; to make uneven.

WRINK'LED,\* (ring'kld) a. Having wrinkles; corrugated.

WRINK'LY,\* a. Having wrinkles, wrinkled. Stenstons.

WRIST, (rist) n. The joint uniting the hand to the arm.

WRIST'BAND, (rist'band) n. The band of a shirt sleeve that passes round the wrist.

WRIT. (rit) n. Any thing written.— Hely or encored smit.

that passes round the wrist.

WRIT, (rit) a. Any thing written.—Hely or sacred writ,
Scripture.—(Law) A precept, issued by authority, in
writing, under seal, directed to some officer or person,
conferring some right or privilege, or requiring something
to be done in relation to a suit or action; a judicial process, by which any one is summoned, as an offender; a legal instrument.

tWRIT, (rit) i. & p. from Write. Wrote; written. See WRITE

WRI'TA-TIVE, (rI'ta-tiv) a. Disposed to write. Pope. [R.] WRITE, (rII) v. a. Lisposed to write. Pops. [R.]
WRITE, (rII) v. a. [t. wrore; pp. writing, written—
Writ and wrote were formerly often used as participles, and writ also as a preterit; but they are now generally discontinued by good writers.] To express by means of letters:—to engrave; to impress:—to produce as an author:—to tell by letters.
WRITE, (rit) v. m. To form letters with a pen; to perform the act of writing:—to act the author:—to tell in books:—to send letters; to compose.—To write one's self, to sayle or call one's self.
WRITE, (rit'er) m. One who writes; a penman; a scribe; an author.—Writer to the signet, one of a society of lawyers in Scotland, equivalent to the highest class of attorneys in England.

WEITTER-SHIP, \* n. The office of writer. Ed. Rev.
WEITTER-SHIP, \* n. The office of writer. Ed. Rev.
WRITHE, (rith) v. a. [i. waithed ; pp. waithing, waithed.]
To distort; to deform with distortion; to twist with violence; to wrest; to force; to torture; to wrench; to wring.

WRITHE, (rith) v. s. To be convolved with agony or

(WEI'SFILE, (ri'thi) v. a. To wrinkle. P. Fletcher.
WEITING, (rit'ing) m. Act of forming letters with a pen, something written; a book; a composition; a manuscript; a legal instrument. WEIT'ING-BOOK,\* (rit'ing-bûk) n. A book to write in. Ask

WRITING-DEBE,\* R. A table or deak used for writing on. WRIT'ING-MAS-TER, (rIV'ing-mas-ter) m. A teacher of penmanship or writing.
WRIT'ING-McHOOL,\*m. A school where writing is taught.

Ash.
WRIT'ING-TI'BLE,\* n. A table to write on. Ash.
WRIT TEN, (rit'tn) p. from Write. See WRITE
†WRIZ'ZLED, (riz'zld) a. Wrinkled. Spensor.
†WRŌ'KEN, (rō'kn) p. from Wreak. Wreaked. Spensor. See

WEBAK.
WEONG, (rong) n. A deviation from right; injustice; an error; an injury.
WEONG, a. Not right; not just; not agreeable to propriety or truth; not true; incorrect; unjust; unfit; unsuit-

WRÖNG, ad. Not rightly; amiss. Eccl. iv.

WRONG, as. NOT rightly; amiss. Ecc. iv.

WRONG, c. a. [i. wronged; pp. wronged.]

To do injustice to; to injure; to use unjustly, either by doing injury, or imputing evil without justice.

WRONG-Do-ER, (röng-do-er) n. An injurious person.

WRONG-Do-ER, (röng-do-er) n. An injurious or injures.

WRONG-FOL, (röng-fül) a. Injurious; unjust; wrong. Bp. Trulos.

Taylor.

WEONG'FÜL-LY, (röng'fül-c) ad. Unjustly. Sidney.

WEONG'FÜL-NESS,\* n. Quality of being wrong or wrongful. Dr. Pys Smith.

WEONG'HEAD, (röng'hēd) a. Wrongheaded. Pope.

WEONG'HEAD,\* n. A person of perverse mind or disposition Pome.

tion. Pope.

WRÖNG'HEAD-ED, (röng'hēd-ed) a. Perverse in understanding; obstinate; erring.

WRÖNG/HEAD-ED-NESS,\* n. Perverseness. Chesterfield. †WRÖNG/LESS,\* (röng/les) a. Void of wrong. Smart. †WRÖNG/LESS-LY, (röng/les-le) ad. Without wrong. Sid-

WRÖNG'LY, (röng'le) ad. Unjustly; amiss. Shak. |WRÖNG'NESS, (röng'nes) n. State of being wrong. Pa-

ley.

WRON'GOUS,\* (röng'gus) a. Wrong; illegal. Qu. Rev. [R.]

WROTE, (rôt) i. from Write. See Writz.

WROTH, (rawth or röth) [röth, S. W. J. F.; röth, E. rawth, Ja. K. Sm.] a. Excited by wrath; angry; exasperated. Mitton.

WROUGHT, (rawt) i. & p. from Work. Effected; personned; labored; operated; worked; manufactured. — Wrong'st tron, iron which, after having been cast into bars, is again heated and hammered, and thus made tough and pliable. See Work.

e Work.

WEUNG, (rung) i. & p. from Wring. See WRING.
WEUNG, (ril) a. Crooked; distorted; wrung; wrested.
†WEI, (ril) v. n. To be contorted and writhed. Shak.
†WEI, (ril) v. a. To make to deviate; to distort. Robin-

WRY'NECK, (rī'něk) n. A distorted neck: - a bird called also long-tongue, emmet-hunter, snake-bird, and cuckoo's-

WRY'NECKED,\* (ri'někt) a. Having a crocked neck.

WRYNESS, (ri'nes) n. State of being wry. Montague.
WYCH'-HĀ-ZEL, \* (wich'hā-zl) n. A shrub. P. Cyc. See
WITCH-HAEEL.

WYND, \* n. (Sectland) An alley; a lane. Jamisson Qu.

- X the twenty-fourth letter of the alphabet, is borrowed from the Greek, and is used chiefly in words derived from that language; and it begins no word truly English. At the beginning of words, it is pronounced like z, as in Xonophon; but elsewhere it is equivalent to ke or gz. As a numeral, it stands for 10; and, on account of its crosslike form, it is used as a contraction for Chrust and cross; as, Xmas for Christmas; Xpher for Chrustopher.

  XXNGTI,\* (zăng'te) n. A name, among the Chinese, for God. Crabb.

  XXNTHE,\* (zăn'the) n. (Rot) A shuth of Cuitare Calif.
- KNN'THE,\* (zăn'the) n. (Bot.) A shrub of Guiana. Crabb.
  XNN'THE,\* (zăn'thik) a. [ξανθός.] Tending towards a yellow color.—(Chem.) Noting an acid composed of sulphur,

low color.—(Chem.) Noting an acia composed of surplus, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. Brands.

XAN'THIDE,\* n. (Chem.) A compound of xanthogen and a metal, with no sensible properties of an acid. Smart.

XXN'THINE,\* (zān'thin) n. (Chem.) The yellow dyeingmatter contained in madder. Urc.—Written also zan-

LAGA.

XĂN'THITE,\* (zăn'thīt) n. (Min.) A mineral composed of silica, lime, alumina, &c.; idiocrase. Dana.

XĂN'THI-DM,\* (zăn'thē-lm) n. An herb, formerly esteemed good in curing the scrofula. Dunglison.

XĂN'THŌ,\* (zăn'thō) n. (Zool.) A species of crustaceau. P.

XXN'THO-CON,\* n. (Min.) A species of silver ore. Dana.
XXN'THO-GEN,\* n. (Chem.) The base of an acid, procured
by the action and reaction of carburet of sulphur and pot-

by the action and relection of carburet of sulphur and potash, and taking its name from the yellow color of some
of its compounds. Brands. — Written also zanthogens.

KNNTHO-PHYLL,\* n. [ξανθός and ψύλλον.] A peculiar
yellow coloring-matter, found on the leaves of many
forest-trees in the autumn. Hoblym.

KAN-THÖHYL-LITE,\* n. (Min.) A mineral, allied to
clintonite. Dana.

XAN-THÖXY-LUM,\* n. (Bot.) The toothache-tree. Crabb.

KYBEC, [Zeřběk, Ja. K. Sm. Todd, Crabb; ze-běk', Wb.] n.

A small three-masted vessel, used in the Mediterranean.

Chambers.

CRAMPOTOS.
XĒ'NŢ-ŬM,\* n. [L.] pl. XĒ'NŢ-A. A present given to a guest or stranger, or to a foreign ambassador. Crabb.
ΥΧΞ-ΝΟΟ'Ο-ΘΗΥ, (zo-nŏd'o-ke) n. [ξενοδοχία.] Hospitality.

XEN'Q-LITE,\* s. (Mis.) Another name for bucholzite.

YEN'O-TIME. \* n. (Min.) A phosphate of yttria. Dana.

A.S.-R. DEN, 't terror as n. A tumor attended with dayness. Walker.

XER-O-M'/RUM,\* n. A drying ointment. Walker.

XER-O-M'/RUM,\* n. A drying ointment. Walker.

XER-O-M'/RUM,\* n. A drying ointment. Proposed and

φάρω, Gr.] Dry food; subsistence on dry victuals or food.

XEROPH'RHAL-MY,\* (20-röp'thşl-me) n. [τρροφθαλμία.]

A dry, red soreness or itching in the eyes, without any

swelling. Christian Antiq.

XER-O'TEŞ,\* n. A dry habit of body. Walker.

XIPH'I-XS,\* (zif'φ-Xs) n. [L.] (fch.) The sword-fish. —

(Astron.) A comet shaped like a sword. P. Oyc.

XIPH'O'I-DM,\* n. (Bot.) A West-Indian plant. Crabb.

XI'PHOID, or XIPH'O'ID,\* a. (Anat.) Sword-like; noting

a ligament or cartilage connected with the sternum, resem
bling a sword. Dungtison.

XI'PHO'I-DES,\* n. The pointed, sword-like cartilage or gris
tle of the hreast-bone: — called also ziphend. Dungtison.

XY'LITE,\* n. A liquid obtained from pyroxilic spirit. P.

Cyc.

Cyc.

XY-LO-BXL'8A-MÜM,\* n. [L.] The wood of the balsamtree; a balsam obtained by decection of the leaves and
twigs of the ampres Gileadenes. Hoblys.

XY-LOG'RA-PHEE,\* n. One who engraves on wood. Mann-

AT-LOG-RA-PH/2.\* Lone with engraves on word. Statement of the property of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of

### Y.

Y the twenty-fifth letter of the alphabet, is borrowed from the Greek Y, and is, at the beginning of words and syllables, a consonant, and in other situations a vowel, having the sound of i, and subject to the changes of this letter. It is used instead of i at the end of words, as thy; or when two is would come together, as in dying; and sometimes for the sake of distinction, as in the words

die and dys.

||YACHT, (yöt) [yöt, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; yät, E. Kenruck.] n. [D.] A small ship or vessel of state, pleasure, or

Passage.

[YACHT'ER,\* (yŏt'er) n. One who commands or sails in a yacht. Lady Blessngton. [rifles. Brande. Få'ØER,\* n. [Ger.] One of the light infantry armed with YA'HÔO,\* n. A word used by Swift and Chesterfield.—

The latter uses it for a savage or burbarian. Smart.

YXE,\* n. (Zool.) The grunting ox of Tartary. Hamilton.

YA-KÖUTE',\* n. A native of Yakoutsk. Earnshaw.

YA-KOUTE', " M. A native of Yakouisk. Earnshaio.
YAM, M. A large esculent root, growing in tropical climates.
YAM, M. A. Large esculent root, growing in tropical climates.
YAN'KEE, 'Qhang'ke) M. A cant term for an inhabitant of
New England, and by some applied to the inhabitants of
the United States indiscriminately. 37 Different etymologies have been assigned to this word; but that of
Heckewelder is perhaps the most probable one; viz., that
it is a corruption of the word English, by the Indians of
North America, which was pronounced by them Yangees.
M. A. Rev. Jamieson, in his "Dictionary of the Scottish
Language," has the word yankie, which he defines as
follows:—"A sharp, clever woman, at the same time
including an idea of forwardness."
YAN'O-LITE,\* M. (Min.) Same as azinite. Brande.
YAP, v. n. To bark, to yelp; to yaup. L'Estrange.
YAS'AGE,\* M. Furniture; equipage, tackling. North.

YAR'AGE,\* m. Furniture; equipage, tackling. North.
YARD, m. A small piece of enclosed ground, particularly
adjoining a house; an enclosure for any business, as a YARD, A. A small piece of enclosed ground, particularly adjoining a house; an enclosure for any business, as a brick-yard, a navy-yard, &c:—a measure of 3 feet; a pole or stick for measuring a yard; a wand; yardwand.—(Nast.) A beam or long piece of timber suspended upon the masts of a ship, to extend the sails to the wind. YARD-KRM,\* n. (Nust.) The extremity of the yard; one half of the yard supporting a sail. Brande.
YARD-LAND, n. A quantity of land, varying in different places in England, from 15 to 40 acres. Covel.
YARD-WAND, (Yard-Wönd) n. A measure of a yard. YARE-LY, ad. Dexterously; skilfully. Shak.
YARE, v. a. Ready; dexterous; nimble; eager. Shak.
YARE, v. a. See Yerk.
YARN, n. Spun wool or cotton; thread of wool, cotton, &c.; one of the threads of which a rope is composed.
YARE, on. To growd or snarl like a dog. Ainsworth.
YARP, on. To growd or snarl like a dog. Ainsworth.
YARP, n. A perennial plant; millefoil.
YARP, n. A gate. Spenser. [Still used in the north of England. Todd.]
YAUP,\* n. The cry of a child or bird. Jameson. [A word used in Scotland, and in colloquial use in the United state.]

AUP,\* n. The cry of a child or bird. Jameson. [A word used in Scotland, and in colloquial use in the United

States.]
YAUP, or YAWP,\* v. n. (Scotland) To yelp; to cry, as a child or bird. Jameson. — Written also yaulp, yap, and yaf.
YAUP'ER,\* n. One that yaupa, as a child or bird. A. Eo-

reett.

YAW, a. (Naut.) A temporary deviation of a ship or vessel

ine of the course.

The three time of the course.

Yaw,\* v. n. (Naut.) To steer wild or out of the line of the course.

Mar. Duct.

Yawl. n. (Naut.) A kind of boat, rather narrow, and usually rowed with four or six oars.

Mar. Dict. — Written also yaul.

hWL, v. n. To cry out ; to yell. Fairfax. See YELL YAWI, v. n. To cry out; to yell. Fairfax. See Yell.
YAWN, v. n. [1. YAWNED; JP. YAWNING, YAWNED.] To
gape; to oscitate; to open the mouth, as in sleepiness;
to open wide; to express desire by yawning.
YAWN, n. Act of yawning; oscitation; gape; hiatus
YAWN'ING, a. Sleepy; slumbering. Stack.
YAWN'ING, n. The act of gaping. Ash.
YAWN'ING-LY,\* ad. In a yawning manner. Bp. Hall.
YAWS,\* n. pl. (Med.) A disease of the West Indies and
Africa, which resembles syphilis, and is characterized by
small tumors. Dangleson.

small tumors. Darglicon.

4Y-CLXD', (e-klád') p. for Clad. Clothed. Skak. — The y is an old Faglish particle prefixed to participles, from the Anglo-Saxon ge.

†Y-CLEPED', (o-klēnt') p. Called; termed; named Mikos.
†Y-DRID', (o-drād') p. Dreaded. Spenser.
YE, prom. The semunative pl. of Thou.— It is never used but where the plural is really meant, and generally only in the solemn style. It is sometimes, especially in elder poetry, used in the objective case; as, "Vain pomp and glory of the world, I hate ye." Shak.
[YEA.(yā or yā) [yā, S. J. E. Ja. K. Sm. R.; yā, W. P. Wb.; yā or yā, F.] ad. Yes:—a particle of affirmation, correlative to xay:—a particle by which the sense is intended or enforced; not only so, but more than so. 30 The word is antiquated, being now rarely used except in the solemn style.

is antiquated, being now many style.

307 "Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Fry, pronounce this word so as to rhyme with may, pay, &c.; but Steele or Brightland, Dr. Jones, who wrote the 'New Art of Spelling,' in Queen Anne's time, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Ferry, pronounce tilke the pronoun se. Though so many are against me, I do not height the pronounce the latter mode the best; first, as it is more agraeable to the general sound of the diphthong: more agreeable to the general sound of the diphthong; next, as it is more related to its familiar substitute yes, next, as it is more related to its laminar substitute yes, and, lastly, unless my memory greatly fails me, because it is always so pronounced when contrasted with nay; as in that precept of the gospel, 'Let your communication be yea, yea, and nay, nay,' "Walker.

Most of the orthoepists more recent than Walker propulses this word w".

nounce this word ya. [[YĒA,\* or YEĀ, n. An affirmative vote; one who votes in the affirmative; same as ay. Hastel. — Yeas and nays, a list of the members of a legislative body voting in the affirmative and negative of a proposition. YEAD, or YEDE, v. n. [1. YODE.] To go. Spenser. See YEDE.

†YEAD, or YEDE, v. n. [L. YÖDE.] TO GO. Spenser. See YEDE.
YEAN, v. n. [L. YEANED; pp. TEANING, YEANED.] To bring
forth young, as a sheep; to lamb. Dryden.
YEANED, (yënd) p. a. Brought forth, as a lamb. Fletcher.
YEAN'LING, n. A creature lately yeaned; the young of
sheep; a lamb.
YEAE, (yūr) n. A period of time, determined by the revolution of the earth in its orbit, and embracing the four seasons of Astronomical sear. The year is determined by ansons.—Astronomical year, the year as determined by astronomical observations.—Civil year, the year of the calendar, i. e., 12 months, or 365 days in common years, and 366 in leap years, beginning with the let of January. The civil or legal year, in England, formerly commenced on the 25th of March, the day of the Annunciation, Definition of march, the day of the Annunciation, though the historical year began on the 1st of January. By the act of parliament for the alteration of the style, in 1751, the beginning of the civil year was transferred to the 1st of January. — In years, old; advanced in age. YEAR'-BOOK, (yōr'būk) n. A book of law reports, published annually. Blackstone.

YEAREL, NG, a. Being a year old. Pope.
YEAR'LING, a. Being a year old. Pope.
YEAR'LING, a. Annual; happening every year, lasting a year YEAR'LY, a. Annual; happening every year, lasting a year YEAR'LY, a. Annual; happening every year, lasting a year YEAR'LY, a. Annual; happening every year, lasting a year YEAR'LY, a. Annual; happening every year, lasting a year YEARN'LY, a. A To grieve, to yex. Stat.
YEARN', o. a. To grieve, to yex. Shat.
YEARN', fol., a. Mouriful. Danna and Pythuss.
YEARN'ING, a. Act or state of being moved with tender.

YEARN'ING, n. Act or state of being moved with tender.

NEAST, (yest) n. Barm used for leavening bread; froth; foam; spume. 307 "The old spelling and pronunciation (yest) seem to have quite yielded to those here given, (yest)." Smart.

(yeast.)" Smart.

Yebre, v. m. (i vode, (yedd)) To go; to march. Spensor.

YEdre, v. m. (i vode, (yedd)) To go; to march. Spensor.

YEll, (yelk, B. J. Ja. E. Sm., yok, S. F.; yelk or yok, P.]

m. The yellow, art of an egg:—often written yok.

Yell, v. m. [i velled, pp. velling, velled.) To cry out

with a hideous noise, or with horror and agony. Spensor.

Yell, a. A hideous outery; a cry of horror; a scream.

Yell, m. (yel'16) (yel'16) W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.;

yal'15, S. Wares, Scott.] a. Being of a bright, gold-like

color.

year of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state

Smith, and Mr. Perry, preserve the s in its pure sound, and rhyme the word with mellow. The latter mode is, in my opinion, clearly the best, both as more agreeable to analogy and the best usage; for I am much deceived if the former pronunciation do not border closely on the vulgar." Welker.

\*\*EL'LOW, n. Xellow color; the color of gold; a golden hue. YEL'LOW, v. a. To render yellow. Skak.

\*\*YEL'LOW, v. a. To grow yellow. Dyer.

\*YEL'LOW-BÖT, n. A cant name for a guinea, eagle, or other gold coin. Arbuthnot.

\*\*YEL'LOW-BELSHIPD, a. Having a yellow breast. Hill.

\*YEL'LOW-FELYER, n. (Med.) A bilious, remittent, malignant fever; called also the black venut. Dangisson.

\*YEL'LOW-BOLDS, n. A flower. B. Jonson.

lignant fever; called also the class comm. Learguson.
YEI'12 w-GōLDS, n. A flower. B. Jonson.
YEL'LOW-HAM-MER, n. A bird of yellow color.
YEL'LOW-ISH, a. Approaching to yellow.
YEL'LOW-ISH-MESS, n. The quality of being yellowish.
YEL'LOW-LEAVED,\* (-levd) a. Having yellow leaves.

YEL'LOW-NESS, m. Quality of being yellow. - [Jealousy.

YEL'LOW-RAT'TLE,\* n. An annual plant. Crabb. YEL'LOW-ROOT,\* n. A perennial plant of Canada. Crabb. YEL'LOWS, (Yel'loz) n. pl. A disease in horses; a chronic inflammation

YEL'LOW-WEED,\* n. A perennial plant. Crabb.
YEL'LOW-TÖP,\* n. A species of grass; called also whitetop. Farm. Ency.
YEL'LOW-WEED,\* n. An annual plant. Crabb.

YEL'LOW-WOOD,\* (-wûd) n. An American tree. Farm.

Eacy.

YEL'LOW-WORT,\* (yěl'lo-würt) n. A plant. Pilkington.

YELP, v. n. [i. yelfed, pp. yelfing, yelfed.] To bark, as a beagle-hound after his prey; to bark; to yaup.

Fulk.

\*\*ELP'|NG.\*\* n. The barking of a dog. Maunder.

\*\*YĒLP'|NG.\*\* n. (Mm.) A ferruginous silicate of lime. Brande.

\*YĒO'MAN, (yo'man) [yo'man, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.

\*W. b.; yō'm'mun, S. Scott, Smith, Barclay; yām'mun, Kenrick.] n.; pl. YĒO'MEN, (yō'men) A man of a small estate in land; a farmer, a gentleman farmer:—an upper servant in a nobleman's family:—an officer in the king of England's household:—a title of certain inferior military attandants or foot-cupards. called venue. of the guard. attendants, or foot-guards, called yeomen of the guard. — (Naut.) A seaman appointed to certain duties, as to at-

attendants, or foot-guards, called yeomen of the guard.—
(Naut.) A seaman appointed to certain duties, as to attend to the store-rooms.

37 "Junius gives us a great variety of derivations of this word, but seems most to approve of that from gaeman, in the old Frisic, signifying a countryman or vilager; and this word is derived further, by Junius, from the Greek yaīa, yaīn, yn, which, he tells us, does not only signify the earth in general, but any great portion of land. Skinner says it may be derived from the Anglo-Baxon gemane, or the Teutonic gemein, a common mun, or one of the commonalty, or from comeman, a shepherd, from gemana, a companion; from geomana, a young man, from jeman, an ordinary man, or any body, like the Byanish hidalgo; but he prefers its derivation from the Anglo-Saxon guma, a painful or laborious man.

"But, however widely etymologists are divided in the derivation of this-word, orthoepists are not less different in their pronunciation of it. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Coote, (author of the 'Elements of Grammar,') Steele's Grammar, (published in Queen Anne's time,) Mr. Barday, Mr. Smith, and Buchanan, pronounce it with the diphthong short, as if written yêmman, ir. F. Kenrick pronunces it as if written yêmman, Mr. Elphinston (who quotes Langham, the famous reformer of orthography in the pronunciation)

nounces It as if written yömmön, Mr. Elphinston (who quotes Langham, the famous reformer of orthography in Queen Elizabeth's time, for the same pronunciation) sounds the so like es; and Dr. Jones, the author of the 'New Art of Spelling,' in Queen Anne's time, pronounces it in the same manner; to which we may add Ben Jonson, who says that yeeman, people, and peopardy, were truer written yéman, people, jépardy. But W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Entick, and Fry, pronounce the so like long, open o, as if written yöman; and this last appears to me to be the most received pronunciation. It is that which we constantly hear applied to the king's body-suard, and it is that which has always been the pronunciation. which we constantly hear applied to the king's body-guard, and it is that which has always been the pronunciation on the stage, — an authority which, in this case, may not, perhaps, improperly be called the best echo of the prione voice. I well remember hearing Mr. Garrick pronounce the word in this manner, in a speech in King Lear: 'Tell me, fellow, is a madman a gentleman or a young?'' Walker.

youan?'" Walker.
YEO'MAN-LY, a. Of or belonging to a yeoman. B. Jonson.
YEO'MAN-RY, n. The collective body of yeomen; the collective body of farmers: husbandines.
YERK, [yerk, S. W. P. E. K. Sm.; yerk or yark, Ja.] v. a.
[i. Yerked; pp. Yerking, Yerked.] To throw out or move with a spring; to jerk. Skak. To lush; to strike; to beat. Spenser. [R.]

YERR, v. z. To move, as with jerks; to jerk, to wince Boams. & F. [R.]
YERK, z. A quick motion; a jerk. Johnson. [R.]
YERN, z. a. See Yearn.
YES, [yes, P. E. Jo. Sm. R.; yis, S. W. J.; yes or yis, F. E.] ad. A term of affirmation; the affirmative particle, opposed to zo; yes.—It is, like yes, a word of enforcement; even so; not only so, but more.

27 "This word is worn into a somewhat slenderer sound than what is authorized by the orthography; but and is are frequently interchangeable, and few changes can be better established than this. W. Johnston and Mr. Perry are the only orthographs; who give the sound of the vowels, that do not mark this change; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, and Dr. Jones, in his 'New Art of Spelling,' confirm this change, and rhyme it with hies, miss, bliss, &c." Walker. "It is not probable that a polite speaker would, at this day, even on Mr. Walker's authority, pronounce

this change, and rnyme it with more, more, when walker. It is not probable that a polite speaker would, at this day, even on Mr. Walker's authority, pronounce the word yes, yn. "Jamisson.

YES-A-WAL,\* n. A state messenger in India. Crabe.
YES-T, [yest, S. W. F. Ja.; yest or yest, P. J.; yest, K. Sm. Nares.] n. Barm; spume; foam; froth; yeast.—Now commonly written and pronounced yeast. See YEAST.

YEAST.
YESTER, a. [gestern, gestran, Sax.; hesteraus, L.; hestera, old Engl.] That was next before the present day. — It is not often used but in composition with day or sught. 
||YESTER-DĀY, or YESTER-DAY, [yes'ter-dā, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.; yis'ter-dā, S. Kenrick, Wares, Scott.]

\*\*n. The day last past; the day next before to-day.
| Though yes, from its continual use, is allowably worn into the somewhat easier sound of yes, there is no reason why yesterday should adopt the same change; and, though I cannot pronounce this change vulgar, since Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Scott, have adopted it, I do not hesitate to pronounce the regular sound, given by W. Johnston, as the more correct and agreeable to the best usage. "Walker. [Bacon. | YESTER-DĀY, or YESTER-DĀY, ad. On the day last past. | YESTER-DĀY, or YESTER-EYNN-ING, \* n. The evening last past Rows.

||YES'TER-EVE,\* or YES'TER-E'VEN-ING,\* n. The evening last past Rose.
||YES'TER-NIGHT, (yĕs'ter-nit) a. The night last past. Shak
||YES'TER-NIGHT, (yĕs'ter-nit) ad. On the night last past.
YES'TY, a. Frothy; yeasty Shak. See Yusstv.
YET, [yĕt, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; yĕt or yit, Kenruk.] con; Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.
||YES'TY, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; yĕt or yit, Kenruk.] con; Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.
||YES'TER-NIGHT, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES, NEVERTHELES

correct speakers into 1; but, though this change is agreeable to the best and most established usage in the word yes, in yet it is the mark of incorrectness and vulgarity.

"Dr. Kenrick is the only orthoepist who gives any countenance to this incorrectness, by admitting it as a second pronunciation, but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, give the regular sound only." Walker.

YET, ad. Beside, over and above; still, once again; at this time; so soon, hitherto, thus far, at least, in a new degree, even; after all, hitherto, sometimes with

as before it.

YEV'EN, (yev'vn) p. Given. Spensor.
YEW, (yd) n. An evergreen tree, of tough wood, used for bows, and, in Great Britain, often planted in churchyards; yew-tree.

YEW'EN, (yû'en) a. Made of the wood of yew. Spenser. YEW'-N, (yû'en) a. Made of the wood of yew. Spenser. YEW'-TREE,\* (yû'trê) n. An evergreen tree, of tough wood, used for bows, and often planted in churchyards.

wood, used for bows, and often planted in churchyards. Gray.
YEx, n. The hiccough. Holland. [R.]
YEx, v. n. To have the hiccough. Hulet. [R.]
YEx.D. Exercise of the hiccough. Hulet. [R.]
YEx.D. Exercise of the hiccough. Hulet. [R.]
YEx.D. Exercise of the hiccough. Hulet. [R.]
YEx.D. Exercise of the hiccough. Hulet. [R.]
Y.-Err. (c-fer') ad. Together. Spenser.
Y.-Err. (c-fer') ad. Together. Spenser.
Y.-Err. (c-fer') ad. Together. Spenser.
Y.-Err. (c-fer') ad. Together. Spenser.
To produce; to give in return for cultivation or labor; to afford:—to exhibit; to impart; to give; to communicate:—to allow, to concede; to permit; to grant:—to emit; to expire; to resign; to give up, to surrender; to cede; with up.

to cede; with up.
YIELD, (yeld) v. n. To give up the contest; to submit; to comply; to concede, to allow; not to deny; to give way

or place.

†YIELD'A-BLE-NESS, n. Disposition to yield. Bp. Hall.

†YIELD'ANCE, n. Act of yielding; concession. Bp. Hall.

YIELD'ER, n. One who yields. Shak.

YIELD'ING, n. Act of giving up; submission.

YIELD'ING, p. a. Complying; accommodating; flexible, submissive.

supmissive.
YiELD'|Ng-LY, ad, With compliance. Warner.
YiELD'|Ng-NEss, n. Quality of yielding. Patey.
†YiELD'|LESs,\* a. Unyielding. Rowc.
YO'64,\* n. Among the Hindoos, asceticism, or complete

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abstract n from all worldly objects;—also a school or philosop. P. Cyc.
FÖRE, a. A wooden bandage placed on the neck of draught: sen:—a mark of servitude; slavery:—a chain; a link; a bond:—a couple; a pair:—in this sense, it is used in the plural, with the singular termination.—(Naut.) A frame of wood of two arms, placed over the head of a boat's rudder, instead of a tiller.

FÖRE a. a. [c. vare]: PR. Varing, vore, [] To put a

head of a boat's rudder, instead of a tiller.

YÖKE, v. a. [t. vored; pp. voring, vored.] To put a
yoke on; to bind by a yoke to a carriage; to join or
couple: — to enslave; to restrain; to confine.

YOKE, v. n. To be joined together. Mitton.

YÖKE-ELM, n. A tree. dissectal.

YÖKE-ELLM, n. A companion in labor; an associate;
a partner in marriage. Skat.

YÖKE-ELT, v. n. A little farm, in some parts of Kent, in
England: — so called from its requiring but one yoke of
oven to till it. Whiston.

England:—so called from its requiring but one yoke of oven to till it. Whishaw.

YÖKE'MÄTE, m. Same as yoke-fellow. Stepney.

YÖLD, p. for yielded. Spenser.

YÖLK, (yōk) [yōk, S. W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm.; yōlk, E.; yōlk, Wb.] m. The yellow part of an egg; the corresponding part in plants, yelk. See Yelk.

YOLP, v. m. See Yelk.

tYŏn. YÖN, YÖND, a. Being at a distance:—same as yonder. Shak.

YON, ad. At a distance:—same as yonder. Milson.

TYOND, a Mad; furious; raving. Spensor.
YON'DER, a. Being at.a distance, but within view.
YON'DER, ad. At a distance, within view.
YONE'ER,\*(y\u00e4ng'kgr) a. Ayoungster. Scott. See Younker.
YORE, ad. [In time past; long. Spensor.] — Of yore, of old
time; long ago.—In days of yore, in time past; for-

VORR, ad. [In time past; long. Spenser.] — Of yore, of old time; long ago. — In days of yore, in time past; formerly, Pops.

Yotz, or Yoat, v. a. [To fasten; to rivet. A. Wood.] To water; to pour water on. Grose. [Local, Eng.]

Yot, (yd, when emphatical; yy, when otherwise,) [yd, &. W. J. a. K.; yd or yu, Sm.; yd, P.] pron. personal, pl. of Thou. [Nominative yz or you; possessive yours; objective you.] The person or persons spoken to. It is commonly used when a single individual is addressed, instead of thou or thes; but properly with a plural construction; as, "you were," instead of "these west." [Your In the sentence, 'Though he told you, he had no right to tell you, the pronoun you, having no distinctive emphasis, invariably falls into the sound of the antiquated form of this pronoun, ya." Walker.

Young, (yding) a. Being in the first or early part of life, as opposed to old:—used of animal, and also of vegetable, life:—not old, youthful; inexperienced.

Young'ling, a Young youthful Beaum, & Fl. Young'ly, a. Young sammal. Spenser.

Young'ling, a. Young youthful Beaum, & Fl. Young'ly, a. Young person. Prior. [Colloquial.] Young, (ydir, when emphatical; yyr, when otherwise,) [ydr, S. W. P. F. J. K.; ydr or yut, J. Sm.] pron. passessive or adjective. Belonging to you. — Four and years are the possessive forms of you. Your is used when the thing

possessed follows; as, "your book;" otherwise yours.

as, "This book is youre."

37 "This word is nearly under the same predicament as the pronoun may. When the emphasis is upon this word, it is always pronounced full and open, like the noun seer; as, 'The moment I had read your letter, I sat down to write mins!' but when it is not emphatical, it generally sinks into yes, exactly like the last sylleble of leaveyer; as, 'I had just answered year first letter, as your last arrived.' Here, if we were to say, 'I had just answered year first letter as your last arrived,' with your sounded full and open like ever, as in the former sentence, every delicate ear would be offended. This obscure sound of the possessive pronoun your always obscure sound of the possessive pronoun your always takes place when it is used to signify any species of persons or things in an indeterminate sense. Thus, Addison, speaking of those metaphors which professional man met audison, speaking of those metaphors which professional men most commonly fall into, says, 'Four men of business usually have recourse to such instances as are too mean and familiar.' . . . . The pronunciation of your, in yourself, is a confirmation of these observations." Walker.

Walker. (yur-self') [yūr-self', W. J. Ja. Sm.; yūr-self', P. F.] pron. You; even you; the reciprocal form of you, when used for thou or thee. Pourseless, (yur-selvz') the reciprocal form of you strictly used in the plural; as, "You waw it yourselfes," (when one is adressed;)" You saw it yourselves," (when several are YOUR-SELF

addressed.)
NOTTH, (ydth) m. The part of life succeeding to childhood
and adolescence, generally reckoned from fourteen to
twenty-eight; juvenlity:—a young man:—young people collectively.
YOUTH'97L, (ydth'fül) a. Relating to youth; young;
suitable to youth or the first part of life; vigorous, as

### **Z**.

The twenty-sixth and last letter of the alphabet, has, in 2 English, invariably the sound of soft or vocal s, as in rose. No word of Saxon derivation begins with this letter, and the few words in English beginning with t are all derived from other languages, mostly from the Greek. The English name of this letter is zed; in the United States it is commonly called zee; and izzard is the local or vulgar name of it in England.

Zicological season of the lowest part of the pedestal of a column. Crabb.

Zirological season of the lowest part of the pedestal of a column. Crabb.

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ZL'M;-A,\* n. (Bot.) A genus of plants or trees of various species; a kind of palm. P. Cyc.
ZL'MITE,\* n. (Gool.) A fossil zamia. Buckland.
ZA-NÖ'N;-A,\* n. (Bot.) A tree of Malabar. Crabb.
ZAN-HO-Pic'Kine,\* n. A bitter principle obtained from the zanthoxylum or zanthoxylon caribesum. Brands.
ZL'N'T;-OT,\* n. A native of Zante. Earneshase.
ZL'NY, [zi'ne, S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.; zk'ne or zkn'ne, Ja., zk'ne, K.] n. [zami, it.] One employed to raise laughter by his gentures, actions, and speeches; a merry-andrew; a buffoon. Shak.
†ZL'NY, v. a. To mimic. Beaum. ‡ Fl.
ZL'NY, v. a. To mimic. Beaum. ‡ Fl.
ZL'NY, v. a. To practice of a zany; buffoonery. Celerridge.

ridge.
ZXPH'A-RA,\* n. (Min.) A mineral used by potters to make

a sky-color. Massader.

ZXE'A-THAN,\* n. (Med.) A hard tumor of the breast resembling a cancer. Dunglison.

ZIR'MIGH. (EE'nik) n. A genus of fassils that burn with a whitish flame, and smell like garlic.

ZIX.\* (ziks) n. (divck.) A tool for cutting slates. Brande.

ZI'NAI,\* a. A Burman caravaneary or inn. Malcom.

ZE'A, n. (Bot.) A genus of plants, which includes maize; the botanical name of maize or indian corn. P. Cyc.

ZEAL, (28i) n. (5/hos, Gr.; zeks, L.) Passionate ardor in seme purs. it, or in support of some person or cause; earnestness, warmth; fervency; ardor; enthusiasm.

ZEALE, (28i) v. n. To entertain zeal. Bacon.

ZEAL(ZI, (28i) v. n. To entertain zeal. Bacon.

ZEAL(YI, (28i) v. n. To entertain zeal. Bacon.

ZEAL(YI, (28i) v. n. To entertain zeal. Hammond.

ZEAL(YI, (ZEI) v. n. [zidety, Fr.; (Andrifs, Gr.) One affected or carried away by zeal; an entiusiast; one over zealous: — generally used in dispraise.

Ly "There are few words better confirmed by authority in their departure from the sound of their simples than this and sectors. Dr. Kennek gives both sounds to both

than this and realows. Dr. Kenrick gives both sounds to both words, but prefers the short sound by placing it first; but Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, Mr. Perry, Barclay, and Entick, give both these words the short sound. As the word realows may either come from short sound. As the word readous may either come from the Latin zelue, or rather relosus, or be a formative of our own from real, as villanous, tibellous, &c., from villain, bled, &c., analogy might very allowably be pleaded for the long sound of the diphthong; and, if custom were less decided, I should certainly give my vote for it; but, as propriety of pronunciation may be called a compound ratio of usage and analogy, the short sound must, in this case, be called the proper one." Walker. \$\frac{1}{2}\text{Ta}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\text{Lor}\_1\tex

Ec. Rev.

ZEAL/QT-Ry, n. Behavior of a zealot; zeal. Bp. Taylor. Coloraige. [R.]

[ZEAL/QT-Ry, n. Behavior of a zealot; zeal. Bp. Taylor. Coloraige. [R.]

[ZEAL/QUS, (zell'us) [zell'us, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; zell'us or zell'us, W. Kenrick.] a. Passionate in any cause; having zeal; ardent; fervent; warm; enthusiastic; earnest.

[ZEAL/QUS-NESS, n. The quality of being zealous.

ZEAL/QUS-NESS, n. The quality of being zealous.

ZEBLA, n. [L.; zebre, Fr.] (Zool.) An African animal resembling an ass, but beautifully striped.

ZE'BU,\* n. [Fr.] (Zool.) A small East-Indian bison, or sort of wild ox, with a hump on its shoulders. Hamilton.

ZE'BUB,\* n. A very noxious and destructive fly, found in

of wild ox, with a hump on its shoulders. Hamilon. ZE'BBB,\* n. A very noxious and destructive fly, found in Abyssinia, somewhat larger than a bee. Stewart. ZECHIN, (che-kën' or zë'kin) [che-kën', W. J. E. F. Ja.; che-kën', S.; zë'kin, P. Sm. Wb. Crabb.] n. [zecchino, It.; sequin, Fr.] A gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling. It is variously written, ceechin, chequin, and sequin. ling. It is v See SEQUIN.

sequin, Fr.] A gold coin worth about nine sinlings stereling. It is variously written, esechin, chequin, and sequin. See Sequin.

Zee H's Teen,\* n. [Ger.] (Min.) A magnesian limestone, lying under the red sandstone. Brande.

ZED.n. The name of the letter v. Shak. — Called also ze.

ZED.n. The name of the letter v. Shak. — Called also ze.

ZED.n. The name of the letter v. Shak. — Called also ze.

ZEE,\* n. A name of the letter v. called also zed. G. Brown.

ZE', NE.\* n. A vellow substance, resembling gluten, obtained from maize. Brande.

ZEM.N. DAR.\* ze. Brande.

ZEM.N. DAR.\* ze. Brande.

ZEM.N. DAR.\* ze. Brande.

ZEM.N. DAR.\* ze. The jurisdiction, territory, or possession of a zemindar. P. Cyc.

ZEND.\* n. The language of the ancient Magi and fireworshippers of Persia. Hamilton.

ZEND'A-VES-TA.\* n. [Per., living word.] The sacred book, or books, of the Guebers or fire-worshippers in Persia, and the Parsees in India; ascribed to Zoroaster, but of uncertain origin. Brande.

ZE'N'D!K,\* n. [Arab.] An atheist or infidel. Brande.

ZE'N'D!K,\* n. [Arab.] An atheist or infidel. Brande.

ZE'N'D!K,\* n. [Arab.] An atheist or infidel. Brande.

ZE'NITH, [ze'nith, S. W. P. J. E. F. K. R. Wb.; zĕn'nith or ze'nith, Za.; zĕn'njith, Sm. Rees.] n. [Arab.] The top of the heaven or vertical point; the point directly overhead, and opposite to the nadir.

3.7" I never once called in doubt the pronunciation of this word, till I was told that mathematicians generally make the first syllable short. Upon consulting our orthospists, I find all who have the word, and who give the quantity of the vowels, make the solng, except Entick. Thus Sheridan, Kenrick, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and Perry, pronounce it long; and if this maiority were not so great and so respectable, the analogy of words of this form ought to decide." Walker.

ZE-O-LIT'[C,\* a. Relating to, or containing, zeolite. Ura.

Dragae.

ZΞ-Q-LlT'[O,\* s. Relating to, or containing, zeolite. Ura.

ZΞ-Q-LlT'[-ν"ORM,\* a. Having the form of zeolite. Smart.

ZΞPE'YΞ, (zδf'er) π. [zephyrus, L.] The west wind; and, poetically, any mild, soft wind.

ZEPR'Y-RUS, n. [L.] The west wind; rephyr. Milton.
ZE'EO, n. [It., Sp., of Fr.] (Meteorology) The arithmetical cipher; the point at which the graduation of the
thormometer commences. The zero of Educarur's and of
the centigrade thermometers is the freezing point of
water; that of Fahrenhelt's thermometer, 35 below the
freezing point of water. Brands.
ZEST, n. A piece of orange or lemon peel used to give
flavor to liquor:—a taste added for a relish; relish;
gusto.

gusto.
ZEST, v. s. To give a relish or flavor to. Johnson. [2.]
ZE'TA,\* n. A Greek letter: — a dining-room. Fraishing.
ZE-TET[0, a [from ⟨ηγείω] Proceeding by inquiry, as
the zetetic method in mathematics. Scott. [2.]
ZE-TET[0,\* n. A seeker; a term applied to the ancient
Pyrrhonists. Smart.

ZE-TET'[CS,\* n. pl. A part of algebra, which consists in the direct search after unknown quantities. P. Cyc. [R.] ZEUG'LO-DÖN,\* n. (Geol.) An extinct species of whale

Oven.

ZEGG'MA, (zGg'ma) n. [⟨sēyµa, yoka.] (Grammar) A figure
by which an adjective or verb which agrees with a
nearer word is referred, also, by way of supplement, to
one more remote; as, "Lust overcame shame, boldness
fear, and madness reason."
ZEUX'TIX,\* n. (Min.) A greenish-brown mineral. Thompson
ZJ-BE'THUM,\* n. Civet, a kind of perfume. Crabb.
ZIG'ZXG, n. A line with sharp turns or angles.
ZIG'ZXG, v. a. (L zIGZAGGED; pp. ZIGZAGGIRG, ZIGZAGGED.)
To form into sharp and quick turns. Warton.
ZIG'ZXGGED,\* (zIg'zkgd) a. Relating to, or like, zigzag.
Pennant.

Pannant.

Pennant. 2I'MÕME,\* n. [ $56\mu\omega\mu a$ .] (Chem.) That part of the gluten of wheat which is insoluble in alcohol. Brands. 2I'MO, (2ink) n. A metal of a blush-white color, brittle when cold, but malleable when heated; much used in the manufacture of brass and other alloys: — in commerce it is called spelter.

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EIN-COGE, Francis.

ZIN-COGE, Francis.

ZIN-COGERAPHER,\* n. One who engraves on zinc. Chabot.

ZIN-CO-GRĂPH'|-C,L,\* | a. Relating to zincography.

ZIN-COGERAPH'|-CAL,\* | Wright.

ZIN-COG'BA-PHY,\* n. The art of engraving on zinc.

Zink'en-Ite,\* n. (Min.) A mineral containing antimony.

Dana.
ZI'ON,\* n. A mount or eminence in Jerusalem: — used figuratively for the church. Watts.
ZI'E'CON,\* n. (Mm.) A mineral composed chiefly of zirconia and silica, of various colors, and found in Ceylon.

Brands.

Zir.-Cō'Ni-A,\* n. (Min.) A rare earth extracted from zircon and hyacinth. Ure.

Zir.Cō'Ni-B,\* n. (Min.) A variety of zircon. Dana.

Zir.-Cō'Ni-B,\* n. (Min.) A variety of zircon. Dana.

Zir.-Cō'Ni-B,\* n. (Min.) The metallic base of zirconia.

Ure.

Ziszl.\* n. A species of marmot. Smellic.

Zi-Zi'Ni-A,\* n. pl. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; darnel; wild rice. P. Cyc.

Zō-Ni-Thū'Ri-A,\* n. pl. (Bot. & Zool.) A class of zoöphites; animal flowers. P. Cyc.

Zō'Ni-Thus,\* n. A sort of polypus. Roget.

Zō'Di-Xi, [zō'de-āk, P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm., zō'dzhāk, S.; zō'de-āk or zō'je-āk, W. Cobbn ] n. [zodaque, Fr.; (wōuxóf, Gr] (Afron.) An imaginary zone or belt in the heavens, extending about eight or nine degrees on each side of the ecliptic. It is divided into twelve equal parts, called signs. Within the zodac are the apparent motions of the sun, Within the zodiac are the apparent motions of the sun,

moon, and all the greater planets. — [A girdle. Millon.]

ZO-Di'A-CAL, a. Relating to the zodiac. — Zodiacal light, a faint nebulous brightness, or autoria, which accompanies the sun, and is seen immediately before surrise or after

sunset.

20'MAR,\* n. [Heb.] A Jewish book, highly esteemed by the rabbs, of ancient but uncertain origin. Brands.

20-iL/F-AN,\* a. Relating to Zoilus, a severe critic on Homer; illiberal; unjustly severe. Richardson.

ZÖIS/ITE,\* n. (Min.) A variety of epidote. Brands.

ZÖINAR,\* n. A girdle which the Christians and Jews of the Levant are obliged to wear to distinguish them from Mehometans. Sunc. Mahometans. Smart.

Mahometans. Smart.

ZÖAE, A. [Coun, Gr.; zona, L.] A girdle; a circuit. Millon.

— (Geography) A division of the earth's surface by means of parallel lines. There are five zonas: the terrid zona, extending 23° 28° on each side of the equator, and between the tropics; two temperats zonas, situated between the tropics and polar circles; and two frigid zonas, situated between the polar circles; and zonas, situated between the polar circles and poles.

ZÖNED, (zönd) a. Wearing a zone. Pops.

ZÒNE/LESS,\* a. Destitute of a zone. Cooper. ZÒNIO,\* z. A girdle; a zone. Smollati. [R.] ZÒ-Ο-GE/T-1-4,\* π. (Bet.) A genus of plants. Roget. ZÒ-O-GE/T-1-PHEE, π. [ζωή and γράφω.] One who is versed in relationship.

20-06'24-PHER. F. [ωπ and γράφω.] One who is versed in solgraphy.

20-06'24-PHERT,\* a. A solgraphor. Ask.

20-06'24-PHERT,\* a. A solgraphor. Ask.

20-06'24-PHERT,\* a. A solgraphor. Ask.

20-06'24-PHERT,\* a. A description of animals. Glanville.

20-01'4-TEY,\* a. [Goov and λατρεέω.] The worship of animals. Brande.

20'0-LITE,\* a. (Gool.) The fossil remains of a petrified 20-01'0-QER,\* a. A zollogist. Boyle.

20-0-10'9-10-11, a. Relating to zollogy; describing living creatures; relating to or containing animals.

20-0-10'9-10-11,\* a. Relating to zollogy; describing living creatures; relating to or containing animals.

20-0-10'9-10-11,\* a. (Goov and λόγος.] The science of animals, teaching their nature, properties, classification, &c.

20-0'10-9'17,\* a. (Chem.) An epithet applied to an acid obtained from animal substances. Hamilton.

20-0'10-MY,\* a. (ζώον and νόμος.] The laws of animal physiology. Oswald.

inte; the structure and functions of animals; animal physiology. Oevold.

ZO-OPH'A-GOUS,\* a. Feeding on living animals. Kirby.

ZO-OPHOD'IC, [Zō-o-för'ik, W. P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm.; zo-öf'-o-lik, Wb. Ask.] a. (Arck.) Applied to a column which supports the figure of an animal.

ZO-OPH'O-RUS, a. [L.; [coo-fopto.] (Arck.) A broad member which separates the cornice and architrave; a frieze. See

RIEZE

Zο΄ο-PHTTE, (2ο'ο-fit) π. [ζωόφυτον, of ζωός and φυτόν, Gr.; 200phyte, Fr.] A name applied by Linnsus to an order of vermes, comprehending those beings supposed to partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals; and applied by Cuvier to his fourth and last division of animals.

ZÖ-O-PHŸT'<sub>I</sub>C,\* ZÖ-O-PHŸT'<sub>I</sub>C,\* ZÖ-O-PHŸT'<sub>I</sub>C<sub>AL</sub>,\* ZO-ÖPH-Y-TÖL'O-QY,\* n. [ζωοφυτον and λογος.] The natural history of zobjehytes. Johnston.

ZÖ-Q-TÖM';-GAL,\* a. Relating to zottomy. Month. Rev ZO-ÖT'Q-MET, s. One versed in zottomy. ZO-ÖT'Q-MY. π. [ζωοτομία, of ζώον and τέμνω.] That branch of anatomy which relates to the structure of the

branch of anatomy which relates to the structure of the lower animals.

ZO-PIS'SA,\* a. (Nost.) A sort of pitch scraped off from the sides of ships, and tempered with wax and salt. Mar. Doct.

ZOS'TER,\* a. [L.] A girdle; a belt.—(Med.) A kind of erysipelas. Crabb.

ZOUNDS,\* interj. An exclamation of wonder or anger.

Shak. A contraction of God's wounds; originally used as

Shak. A contraction of God's wounds; originally used as an oath. Smart.

ZD 2'ς-MUS,\* π. (ZooL) A genus of crustaceans. P. Cyc.

ZD'FQ-LO,\* π. [1t.] A whistle; a small flute or flageolet, used to teach singing birds. Scadanors.

ZD'MATE,\* π. A compound of zumic acid and a base. Crabb.

ZU'MIC,\* α. [ζόμπ.] (Chem.) Noting an acid procured from a fermented substance, as leaven. Crabb.

ZU-MOL'Q-Q',\* π. [ζόμπ and λόγος.] The doctrine of fermentation; zymology. Brands. See ZYMOLOGY.

ZU-MOM'E-TER,\* π. [ζόμπ and μέτρον.] An instrument for measuring the degree of fermentation; zymosimeter.

Brands. See ZYMOSIMETER.

for measuring the degree of fermentation; zymosimeter. Brands. See Zymosimeters. ZÜR'LīTE,\* n. (Min.) A recently-discovered Vesuvian mineral. Brands.

ZŸ-GO-DXC'TY-LOUS,\* a. [ζυγόω and δάκτυλος.] Having the toes yoked, or in pairs, two before and two behind, as the parrot. Ed. Ency.

ZŸ-GO'MA,\* n. [ζυγόω] (Anal.) The process of the cheekbone; a bone of the upper jaw. P. Cyc.

ZŸ-GO-MXT'IO.\* a. Relating to the zygoma; resembling a woke. P. Cyc.

yoke. P. Cyc. ZY-MO-LÖG'1-CAL,\* a. Relating to zymology. Oswald.

ZY-MO-LOQ';I-CAL,\* a. Relating to zymonogy. Oxwains. ZY-MOL'O-Q-Girf,\*n. One versed in zymology. Oxwaid. ZŸ-MOL'O-Qif,\*n. [ζόμη and λόγος.] The doctrine of fermentation. Oxwaid.— Written also xumology. ZŸ-MO-Sim'E-TER,\*n. [ζόμωσις and μέτρον.] An instrument for measuring the degree of fermentation; zumonates Could.

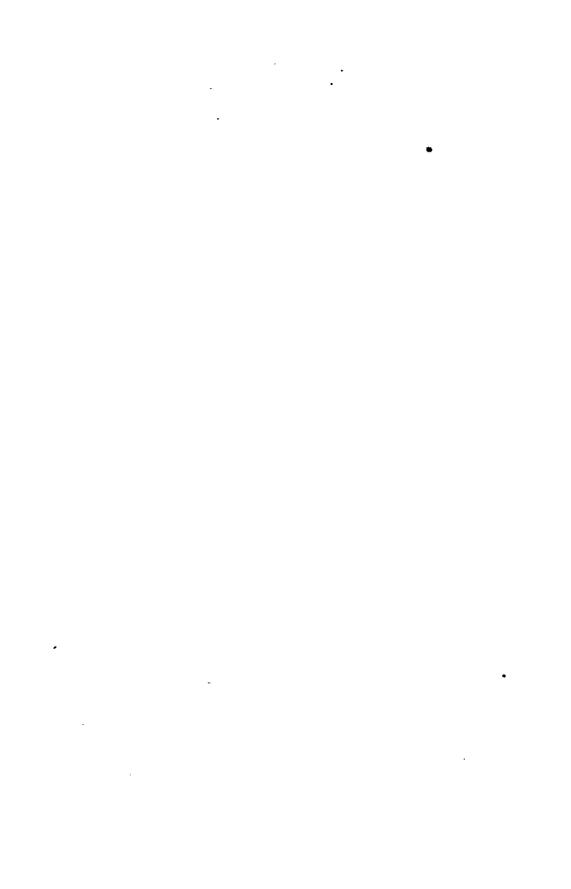
ZF THUM, \* m. [L.] A drink made of corn and malt. Ams-

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, Ŷ, long; ĭ, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, Ÿ, short; Ą, Ę, Į, Q, Ų, Ţ, obscure. — FARE, FÄR, FÄRT, FÄLL; HĒIR, HĒR; 

836

# WALKER'S KEY,

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.



### AKEY

TO THE

#### CLASSICAL PRONUNCIATION

01

### GREEK, LATIN, AND SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES;

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE ACCENTED AND DIVIDED INTO SYLLABLES EXACTLY AS THEY
OUGHT TO BE PRONOUNCED, ACCORDING TO RULES DRAWN
FROM ANALOGY AND THE BEST USAGE:

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

#### TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARIES

OF

#### HEBREW, GREEK, AND LATIN PROPER NAMES;

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THEIR FINAL SYLLABLES, AND CLASSED ACCORDING
TO THEIR ACCENTS; BY WHICH THE GENERAL ANALOGY OF PRONUNCIATION
MAY BE SEEN AT ONE VIEW, AND THE ACCENTUATION OF
EACH WORD MORE EASILY REMEMBERED:

CONCLUDING WITH

OBSERVATIONS ON THE GREEK AND LATIN ACCENT AND QUANTITY,

WITH

SOME PROBABLE CONJECTURES ON THE METHOD OF FREEING THEM FROM THE OBSCURITY AND CONFUSION IN WHICH THEY ARE INVOLVED, BOTH BY

THE ANCIENTS AND MODERNS.

Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum. — Horace.

BY JOHN WALKER,
AUTHOR OF THE CRITICAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, &c.

WITH LARGE ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS,

DERIVED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

By JOSEPH E. WORCESTER.



### THE EDITOR'S PREFACE.

The following pages contain the whole of Walker's "Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names," together with his "Introduction," "Rules," and "Notes," and also his "Observations on the Greek and Latin Accent and Quantity." To the Greek and Latin names inserted by Walker in his Key, have been here added, by the Editor, about 3,000 other Greek and Latin names. Of these additional names, about 2,400 have been taken from the "Classical Pronunciation of Proper Names, established by Citations from the Greek and Latin Poets, Greek Historians, Geographers, and Scholiasts," by Thomas Swinburne Carr, of King's College, London; between 500 and 600 are words which were added by the Rev. W. Trollope, A. M., one of the Masters of Christ's Hospital, London, in his edition of Walker's Key; and some have also been inserted, which were taken from Scheller's "Latin and German Lexicon."

The words standing in the Initial Vocabulary without a letter annexed to them, are words found in Walker's Key; and they are inserted with his pronunciation, the notation added to them being in general accordance with his principles. It is the same notation that is used in the preceding Dictionary. The words to which (C.) (T.) or (S.) are annexed, are taken respectively from Carr, Trollope, and Scheller.

There is a considerable number of the Greek and Latin names, in the pronunciation of which Carr differs from Walker. These names are repeated in the Initial Vocabulary, the pronunciation of Carr following that of Walker, having the letter (C.) annexed to it. In the pronunciation of a considerable number of words, Walker is influenced by English analogy and usage; but Carr adheres rigidly to classical authority, and has no regard to English analogy or English usage; and with respect to the pronunciation of the words which they pronounce differently, that of Carr is almost always better supported by classical authority, than that of Walker. Carr says of his work, - "The object of it is to determine the pronunciation of classical proper names solely on the basis of classical authority, - including, of course, metrical quotations, orthography, and etymology. . . . . . As it was the object of the author to establish the classical pronunciation of proper names, it was a matter of very secondary importance as to whether the accentuation of any particular name, if based upon classical authority, might coincide or not with that adopted by popular usage. It did not fall within the limits of his task 'to consult the English ear,' or to recognize the 'analogy of the English language,' as in the slightest degree competent to establish the pronunciation of dead languages, which can only be recovered from a perusal of their literary monuments now existing."

The few critical notes inserted by Mr. Trollope, in his edition of Walker's Key, in some of which he combats Walker's principles, are inserted in their proper

places; and the Editor has also added a very few notes of his own. Though some obvious errors, mostly typographical, in Walker's Key, have been corrected, yet the course pursued has been to allow Walker's pronunciation to stand as he intended it should. His decisions, however, are in many instances combated by other authorities.

The words added to the Initial Vocabulary of this edition of the Key, are not inserted in the Terminational Vocabulary. Walker inserted many words in the Terminational Vocabulary which he did not introduce into the Initial Vocabulary; and some words found in both are pronounced differently in the two Vocabularies. Some palpable inconsistencies and errors have been corrected; yet the Terminational Vocabulary remains, for the most part, as Walker left it.

The pronunciation of but a small part of the Scripture Proper Names can be determined by classical authority; and they are, therefore, much more subjected to the English analogy, than the Greek and Latin names. The pronunciation of most of these names, as given by Walker, is in accordance with general usage. There is, however, a considerable number of them respecting the pronunciation of which other respectable orthoëpists differ from him. These names stand in the Initial Vocabulary with Walker's pronunciation placed first, followed by the deviations from him of the following orthoëpists; namely, Oliver, Perry, Smart, Carr, and also Taylor, the editor of Calmet's "Dictionary of the Bible." In some cases, the deviations are, doubtless, to be preferred to Walker's mode.

The great addition now made to the vocabulary of Greek and Latin names in this work, and the exhibition of the authorities of other orthoëpists in relation to many of the Greek, Latin, and Scripture proper names, with regard to which the pronunciation of Walker is combated, will give this edition of his "Key" advantages over any other that has yet been published.

CAMBRIDGE, July, 1846.

#### PREFACE.

THE "Critical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language' naturally suggested an idea of the present work. Proper names from the Greek and Latin form so considerable a part of every cultivated living language, that a dictionary seems to be imperfect without them. Polite scholars, indeed, are seldom at a loss for the pronunciation of words they so frequently meet with in the learned languages; but there are great numbers of respectable English scholars, who, having only a tincture of classical learning, are much at a loss for a knowledge of this part of it. It is not only the learned professions that require this knowledge, but almost every one above the merely mechanical. The professors of painting, statuary, and music, and those who admire their works: readers of history, politics, poetry; all who converse on subjects ever so little above the vulgar,—have so frequent occasion to pronounce these proper names, that whatever tends to render this pronunciation easy must necessarily be acceptable to the public.

The proper names in Scripture have still a higher claim to our attention. That every thing contained in that precious repository of divine truth should be rendered as easy as possible to the reader, cannot be doubted; and the very frequent occasions of pronouncing Scripture proper names, in a country where reading the Scripture makes part of the religious worship, seem to demand some work on this subject more perfect than any we have hitherto seen.

I could have wished it had been undertaken by a person of more learning and leisure than myself; but we often wait in vain, for works of this kind, from those learned bodies which ought to produce them, and at last are obliged, for the best we can get, to the labors of some necessitous individual. Being long engaged in the instruction of youth, I felt the want of a work of this kind, and have supplied it in the best manner I am able. If I have been happy enough to be useful, conly so far useful as to induce some abler hand to undertake the subject, I shall think my laborably rewarded. I shall still console myself with reflecting, that he who has produced a prior work, however inferior to those that succeed it, is under a very different predicament from him who produces an after-work inferior to those that have gone before.

#### ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE favorable reception of the first edition of this work has induced me to attempt to make it still more worthy of the acceptance of the public, by the addition of several critical observations, and particularly by two Terminational Vocabularies, of Greek and Latin, and Scripture, Proper Names. That so much labor should be bestowed upon an inverted arrangement of these words, when they had already been given in their common alphabetical order, may be matter of wonder to many persons, who will acturally inquire into the utility of such an arrangement. To these it may be answered, that the words of all languages seem more related to each other by their terminations

than by their beginnings; that the Greek and Latin languages seem more particularly to be thus related; and classing them according to their endings seemed to exhibit a new view of these languages, both curious and useful; for, as their accent and quantity depend so much on their termination, such an arrangement appeared to give an easier and more comprehensive idea of their pronunciation, than the common classification by their initial syllables. This end was so desirable, as to induce me to spare no pains, however dry and disgusting, to promote it; and, if the method I have taken has failed, my labor will not be entirely lost, if it convinces future prosodists that it is not unworthy of their attention

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#### INTRODUCTION.

THE pronunciation of the learned languages is much more easily acquired than that of our own. Whatever might have been the variety of the different dialects among the Greeks, and the different provinces of the Romans, their languages, now being dead, are generally pronounced according to the respective analogies of the several languages of Europe, where those languages are cultivated, without partaking of those anomalies to which the living languages are liable.

Whether one general uniform pronunciation of the ancient languages be an object of sufficient importance to induce the learned to depart from the analogy of their own language, and to study the ancient Latin and Greek pronunciation, as they do the etymology, syntax, and prosody of those languages, is a question not very easy to be decided. The question becomes still more difficult, when we consider the uncertainty we are in respecting the ancient pronunciation of the Greeks and Romans, and how much the learned are divided among themselves about it.\* Till these points are settled, the English may well be allowed to follow their own pronunciation of Greek and Latin, as well as other nations, even though it should be confessed, that it seems to depart more from what we can gather of the ancient pronunciation, than either the Italian, French, or German. For why the English should pay a compliment to the learned languages, which is not done by any other nation in Europe, it is not easy to conceive; and, as the colloquial communication of learned individuals of different nations so seldom happens, and is an object of so small importance when it does

\* Middleton contends that the initial c before c and i ought to be pronounced as the Italians now pronounce it; and that Cucro is neither Siscro, as the French and English pronounce it, nor Kukero, as Dr. Bentley asserts, but Tekstokero, as the Italians pronounce it at this day. This pronunciation, however, is derided by Lipsius, who affirms that the c among the Romans had always the sound of k. Lipsius says, too, that, of all the European nations, the British alone pronounce the i properly; but Middleton asserts, that, of all nations, they pronounce it the worst.—Middleton, De Lat. Luter. Pronum. Dissert.

Middleton, De Lat. Luter. Pronun. Dissert.
Lipsius, speaking of the different pronunciation of the letter G in different countries, says:

"Nos hodie quam peccamus? Italorum enim plerique ut Z exprimunt, Galli et Belgæ ut J consonantem. Itaque illorum est Lezere, Fuzere; nostrûm, Lesere, Fuiere, (Lezere, Fuzere.) Omnia imperite, ineptè. Germanos saltem as dite, quorum sonus hic germanus, Legere, Tegere; ut in Lego, Tego. Nec unquam variant: at nos ante I, E, ZE, Y, semper; dicimusque Jemman, Jatulos, Jinyioam, Jyrum; pro iatis, Gemman, Gestulos, Ginyioam, Gyrum. Mutemus aut vapulemus."—Lapsius, De Rect. Pron. Ling. Lat. p. 71.

"Hinc factum est ut tanta in pronunciando varietas extiteret, ut pauci inter se in literarum sonis consentiant. Quod quidem mirum non esset, si indocti tantum a doctis

Quod quidem mirum non esset, si indocti tantùm a doctis in eo, ac non ipsi etiam alioqui eruditi inter se magna contentione, dissiderent. — Adolph. Mekerk., De Ling. Grac. vet.

Pronun. cap. ii. p. 15.

† Monsieur Launcelot, the learned author of the Port-Boyal Greek Grammar, in order to convey the sound of the long Greek vowel  $\eta$ , tells us it is a sound between the  $\epsilon$  and the a, and that Eustathius, who lived towards the close of the twelfth century, says that  $\beta\eta$ ,  $\beta\eta$ , is a sound made in mitation of the bleating of a sheep; and quotes to this purpose this verse of an ancient writer called Centuries. Cratinus:

\*Ο δ' ήλίθιος ώσπερ πρόβατου, βᾶ, βῆ, λέγων βαδίζει Is fatuus perinde ac ovis, bê, bê, dicens, incedit. He, like a silly sheep, goes crying baa.

Caninius has remarked the same, Helles. p. 96. "E longum, culus some in ovium balatu sentitur, ut Cratinus et Varro tradiderant." "The sound of the slong may be perceived in the hieating of sheep, as Cratinus and Varro have handed down to us."

Eustathius likewise remarks, upon the 499th v. of Riad I., Eastathius likewise remarks, upon the 499th v. of Iliad I, that the word Βλόψ έστιν ὁ τῆς κλεψόρος ἡχος μιμητικώς κατὰ τοὺς παλαιούς. Θῆ ἔχει μίμησιν προδιάτων ψωνής, Κράτινος. "Βλόψ est Clepsydre sonus, ex initatione, secundum veteres; et βῆ imitatur vocem ovium." "Elopa, according to the ancients, is a sound in imitation of the Clepsydra, as baa is expressive of the voice of sheep." It were to be wished that the sound of every Greek vowel had been according to up by as faithfull a testimony as the had been conveyed to us by as faithful a testimony as the ητα, we should certainly have had a better idea of that, harmony for which the Greek language was so famous, and in which respect Quintilian candidly yields it the preference to the Latin.

Aristophanes has handed down to us the pronunciation of the Greek diphthong a\*v a\*v, by making it expressive of the barking of a dog. This pronunciation is exactly like that preserved by nurses and children among us to this day in bow wow. This is the sound of the same letters in the in oow wow. This is the sound of the same letters in the Latin tongue; not only in proper names derived from Greek, but in every other word where this dighthong occurs. Most nations in Europe, perhaps all but the English, pronounce audio and laudo as if written owde and lovedo; the dighthong sounding like on in loud. Agreeably to this relative to the property of the state of the contraction of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state o rule, it is presumed that we formerly pronounced the apos-tle Paul nearer the original than at present. In Henry VIII.'s time it was written St. Poule's, and sermons were preached at Poule's Cross The vulgar, generally the last to alter, either for the better or worze, still have a jungling proverb with this pronunciation, when they say, as old as

The sound of the letter u is no less sincerely preserved in Plautus, in Menæch. (p. 622, edit. Lambin.) in muking use of it to imitate the cry of an owl:

"MEN. Egon' dedi? PEN. Tu, tu, istic, inquem. Vin' afferri noctuam,
Que 'Tu, Tu,' usque dicat tibi ' nam nos jam nos defessi
sumus."

"It appears here," says Mr. Forster, in his defence of the Greek accents, (p. 129,) "that an owl's cry was tu, tu, to a Roman ear, as it is too, too, to an English." Lambin, who was a Frenchman, observes, on the passage, "Alludia an octuse vocem seu cantum, tu, tu, seu tou, tou." "He here alludes to the voice or noise of an owl." It may be further observed, that the English have totally departed from this sound of the u in their own language, as well as in their reconnection of Letin own pronunciation of Latin.



happen, it is not much to be regretted, that, when they meet, they are scarcely intelligible to each other."

But the English are accused not only of departing from the genuine sound of the Greek and Latin vowels, but of violating the quantity of these languages more than the people of any other nation in Europe. The author of the "Essay upon the Harmony of Language" gives us a detail of the particulars by which this accusation is proved; and this is so true a picture of the English pronunciation of Latin, that I shall quote it at length, as it may be of use to those who are obliged to learn this language without the aid of a teacher.

"The falsification of the harmony by English scholars, in their pronunciation of Latin, with regard to essential points, arises from two causes only; first, from a total inattention to the length of vowel sounds, making them long or short, merely as chance directs; and, secondly, from sounding double consonants as only one letter. The remedy of this last fault is obvious. With regard to the first, we have already observed, that each of our vowels hath its general long sound, and its general short sound, totally different. Thus the short sound of s lengthened is expressed by the letter a, and the short sound of i lengthened is expressed by the letter e; and, with all these anomalies usual in the application of vowel characters to the vowel sounds of our own language, we proceed to the application of vowel sounds to the vowel characters of the Latin. Thus, in the first syllable of sidus and nomen, which ought to be long, and of miser and onus, which ought to be short, we equally use the common long sound of the vowels; but, in the oblique cases, sideris, nominis, miseri, oneris, &c., we use quite another sound, and that a short one. These strange anomalies are not common to us with our southern neighbors, the French, Spaniards, and Italians. They pronounce sidus, according to our orthography, seedus, and, in the oblique cases, preserve the same long sound of the i. Nomen they pronounce as we do, and preserve, in the oblique cases, the same long sound of the o. The Italians also, in their own language, pronounce doubled consonants as distinctly as the two most discordant mutes of their alphabet. Whatever, therefore, they may want of expressing the true harmony of the Latin language, they certainly avoid the most glaring and absurd faults in our manner of pronouncing it.

"It is a matter of curiosity to observe with what regularity we use these solecisms in the pronunciation of Latin. When the penultimate is accented, its vowel, if followed but by a single consonant, is always long, as in Dr. Forster's examples. When the antepenultimate is accented, its vowel is, without any regard to the requisite quantity, pronounced short, as in mirabile, frigidus, except the vowel of the penultimate be followed by a vowel; and then the vowel of the antepenultimate is, with as little regard to true quantity, pronounced long, as in maneo, redeat, odium, imperium. Quantity is, however, vitiated to make i short, even in this case, as in oblivio, vinea, virium. The only difference we make in pronunciation between vinea and venia is, that to the vowel of the first syllable of the former, which ought to be long, we give a short sound; to that of the latter, which ought to be short, we give the same sound, but lengthened. U, accented, is always, before a single consonant, pronounced long, as in humerus, fugiens. Before two consonants no vowel sound is ever made long, except that of the diphthong au; so that, whenever a doubled consonant occurs, the preceding syllable is short.t Unaccented vowels we treat with no more ceremony in Latin than in our own language." - Essay upon the Harmony of Language, p. 224. Printed for Robson, 1774. [By William Mitford.]

This, it must be owned, is a very just state of the case; but, though the Latin quantity is thus violated, it is not, as this writer observes in the first part of the quotation, merely as chance directs, but, as he afterwards observes, regularly, and, he might have added, according to the analogy of English pronunciation, which, it may be observed, has a genius of its own, and which, if not so well adapted to the pronunciation of Greek and Latin as some other modern languages, has as fixed and settled rules for pronouncing them as any other.

The learned and ingenious author next proceeds to show the advantages of pronouncing our vowels so as to express the Latin quantity. "We have reason to suppose," says he, "that our usual accentuation of Latin, however it may want of many elegances in the pronunciation of the Augustan age, is yet sufficiently just to give, with tolerable accuracy, that part of the general har-

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Erasmus se adfuisse olim commemora • "Erasmus se adfuisse olim commemorat, cum die quodem solenni compiures principum legati ad Haximilianum Imporatorem salutandi caust adventseent; singulosque, Galtum, Germanum, Danum, Scotum, &c. orationem Latinam cum die quoita barbarè ac vestè pronunciase, ut Italia quibandam nhili nisi risum moverent, qui eos non Latinè sed sub quemque imgua, locutos jurissent."—Middleton, De Let. Lit. Pronun. The love of the marvellous prevails over truth; and I question if the greatest diversity in the prenunciation of

Latin exceeds that of English at the capital and in some of the counties of Scotland; and yet the inhabitants of both have no great difficulty in understanding each other.

† This corruption of the true quantity is not, however, peculiar to the English; for Beza complains in his country:

"Hinc enim fit ut in Greet orations well suitum, well prorsus corruptum numerum intelligas, dum multus breves produ-cuntur, et contra plurimus longus corripiuntur."— Bena de Germ. Pron. Greca Lingua, p. 80.

mony of the language, of which accent is the efficient. We have also pretty full information, from the poets, what syllables ought to have a long, and what a short quantity. To preserve, then, in our pronunciation, the true harmony of the language, we have only to take care to give the vowels a long sound or a short sound, as the quantity may require, and, when doubled consonant occur, to pronounce each distinctly." Ibid. p. 228.\*

In answer to this plea for alteration, it may be observed, that, if this mode of pronouncing Latin be that of foreign nations, and were really so superior to our own, we certainly must perceive it in the pronunciation of foreigners, when we visit them, or they us. But I think I may appeal to the experience of every one who has had an opportunity of making the experiment, that, so far from the superiority on the side of the foreign pronunciation, it seems much inferior to our own. I am aware of the power of habit, and of its being able, on many occasions, to make the worse appear the better reason; but, if the harmony of the Latin language depended so much on a preservation of the quantity as many pretend, this harmony would surely overcome the bias we have to our own pronunciation, especially if our own were really so destructive of harmony as it is said to be. Till, therefore, we have a more accurate idea of the nature of quantity, and of that beauty and harmony of which it is said to be the efficient in the pronunciation of Latin, we ought to preserve a pronunciation which has naturally sprung up in our own soil, and is congenial to our native language. Besides, an alteration of this kind would be attended with so much dispute and uncertainty, as must make it highly impolitic to attempt it.

The analogy, then, of our own language being the rule for pronouncing the learned languages, we shall have little occasion for any other directions for the pronunciation of the Greek and Latin proper names, than such as are given for the pronunciation of English words. The general rules are followed almost without exception. The first and most obvious powers of the letters are adopted, and there is scarcely any difficulty but in the position of the accent; and this depends so much on the quantity of the vowels, that we need only inspect a dictionary to find the quantity of the penultimate vowel, and this determines the accent of all the Latin words; and, it may be added, of almost all Greek words likewise. Now, in our pronunciation of Latin words, whatever be the quantity of the first syllable in a word of two syllables, we always place the accent on it; but in words of more syllables, if the penultimate be long, we place the accent on that; and if short, we accent the antepenultimate.

The rules of the Latin Accentuation are comprised, in a clear and concise manner, by Sanctus within four hexameters:

"Accentum in se ipså monosyllaba dictio ponit.

Exacuit sedem dissyllabon omne priorem.

Ex tribus, extollit primam penultima curta:

Extollit se ipsam quando est penultima longa."

These rules I have endeavored to express in English verse

Each monosyllable has stress of course: Words of two syllables the first enforce: A syllable that's long, and last but one, Must have the accent upon that or none; But, if this syllable be short, the stress Must on the last but two its force express.

The only difference that seems to obtain between the pronunciation of the Greek and Latin languages is, that, in the Latin, ti and si, preceded by an accent, and followed by another vowel forming an improper diphthong, are pronounced, as in English, like sh or zh; as, natio, nation; persuasio, persuasion, &c.; and that, in the Greek, the same letters retain their pure sound, as φιλαυτία, δυγαωσία, πυροβάτιου, κ. τ. λ.‡ This difference, however, with very few exceptions, does not extend

<sup>\*</sup> By what this learned author has observed of our vicious pronunciation of the vowels, by the long and short sound of them, and from the instances he has given, he must mean that length and shortness which arise from extending and contracting them, independently of the obstruction which two consonants are supposed to occasion in forming the long quantity. Thus we are to pronounce manus as if written and divided into man-mus; and pannus as if written pay-nus, or as we always hear the word paxis, (bread;) for in this sound of pannus there seems to be no necessity for pronouncing the two consonants distinctly, occause the quantity is shown by the long sound of the vowel; but if by distinctly he means separately,—that is, as if what

is called in French the schéva, or mute s, were to follow the first consonant,—this could not be done without adding a syllable to the word; and the word persus would in that case certainly have three syllables, as if written pan-ch mus.—See Observations on the Greek and Latin Accent and Quantities.

tity, sect. 24.

† That is, in the general pronunciation of Greek; for, let the written accent be placed where it will, the quantitative accent, as it may be called, follows the analogy of the Latin.

The Greek language," says the learned critic, "was happy in not being understood by the Goths, who would as certainly have corrupted the t in  $atr(a, \dot{w}tau$ , &c., into  $ais(a, \dot{w}s(au), \dot{x}c.)$ , as they did in the Latin motio and doces

to proper names, which, coming to us through, and being mingled with, the Latin, fall into the general rule. In the same manner, though in Greek it was an established maxim, that, if the last syllable were long, the accent could scarcely be higher than the penultimate, yet, in our pronunciation of Greek, and particularly of proper names, the Latin analogy of the accent is adopted; and, though the last syllable is long in Demosthenes, Aristophanes, Theramenes, and Deiphobs, yet, as the penultimate is short, the accent is placed on the antepenultimate, exactly as if they were Latin.

As these languages have been long dead, they admit of no new varieties of accent, like the living languages. The common accentuation of Greek and Latin may be seen in Lexicons and Graduses; and where the ancients indulged a variety, and the moderns are divided in their opinions about the most classical accentuation of words, it would be highly improper, in a work intended for general use, to enter into the thorny disputes of the learned; and it may be truly said, in the rhyming adage,

"When doctors disagree, Disciples then are free."

This, however, has not been entirely neglected. Where there has been any considerable diversity of accentuation among our prosodists, I have consulted the best authorities, and have sometimes ventured to decide; though, as Labbe says, "Sed his de rebus, ut aliis multis, malo doctiorum judicium expecture, quam meam in medium proferre sententiam."

But the most important object of the present work is settling the English quantity, (see Rules 20, 21, 22,) with which we pronounce Greek and Latin proper names, and the sounds of some of the consonants. These are points in a state of great uncertainty, and are to be settled, not so much by a deep knowledge of the dead languages, as by a thorough acquaintance with the analogies and general usage of our own tongue. These must, in the nature of things, enter largely into the pronunciation of a dead language; and it is from an attention to these, that the author hopes he has given to the public a work not entirely unworthy of their acceptance.

[37] There is unquestionably much sound sense and solid argument in the remarks contained in our author's Introduction; and the affectation with which the Greek and Latin languages are sometimes pronounced is, to say the least, extremely ridiculous. At the same time, it would not be amiss to adopt some uniform mode of pronunciation, by which the true quantity of the words, and some portion, at least, of their ancient character, might be retained. The chief defect in the English pronunciation consists in the false analogy of the vowel sounds, and the corrupt inflection of the consonants c, g, s, t, before some of the vowels. This cannot, of course, be remedied, without departing, in some slight degree, from the general rules of our own language; but, if no sounds were introduced but those which are familiar to an English ear, though not perfectly in accordance with the usage of the English tongue, the trifling appearance of harshness or formality, which a closer approximation to the correct pronunciation might possess, would gradually wear away, and be amply compensated by its greater accuracy. Now, in order to attain this end, it will only be necessary to affix to each vowel its distinctive long and short quantity, and to confine the above-named consonants invariably to the same sound. The precise rules for pronouncing these letters will be given in their proper places; without interfering, however, with those of Mr. Walker, which, with the exception alluded to, are clear, correct, and explicit, and, for those who prefer to adhere to the English pronunciation, the best, without any exception, that can be adopted.—Trolloff.

into moskio and doskeo."\* This, however, may be questioned; for if, in Latin words, this impure sound of t takes place only in those words where the accent is on the preceding vowel, as in natio, facto, &c., but not when the accent follows the t, and is on the following vowel, as in satietas, societas, &c., why should we suppose any other mode of pronunciation would have been adopted by the Goths in their pronouncing the Greek? Now, no rule of pronunciation is more uniform, in the Greek language, than that which places an acute on the iota at the end of words, when this letter is succeeded by a long vowel; and consequently, if the accent be preserved upon the proper letter, it is impossible the preceding t and s should go into the sound of  $s\lambda$ . Why, therefore, may we not suppose that the very frequent sceentuation of the penultimate t before a final vowel preserved the preceding  $\tau$  from going into the sound of  $s\lambda$ , as it was a difference of accentuation that co-casioned this impure sound of t in the Latin language? For though t, at the end of words, when followed by a long vowel, or a vowel once long and afterwards contracted, had always the accent on it in Greek, in Latin the accent was always on the preceding syllable in words of this termination; and hence seems to have arisen the corruption of t in the Gothic pronunciation of the Latin language. It is highly probable, that, in Lucian's time, the Greek  $\tau$ , when followed by t and another vowel, had not assumed the second of t in the accent was the accent when some t and t and t and t another vowel, had not assumed the second t of t and another vowel, had not assumed the second t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and t and

It is highly probable, that, in Lucian's time, the Greek r, when followed by  $\ell$  and another vowel, had not assumed the sound of  $\sigma$ ; for the sigma would not have falled to accuse him of a usurpation of her powers, as he had done of her character; and, if we have preserved the r pure in this situation when we pronounce Greek, it is, perhaps, rather to be plaused to the preserving power of the accented  $\ell$  in 300 great a number of words, than any adherence to

the ancient rules of pronunciation, which invariably affirm that the consonants had but one sound; unless we except the ) before y, x, x, \(\xi\); as \(\delta\); \(\lambda\); \(\delta\), \(\delta\), \(\delta\), \(\delta\), where the y is sounded like \(\nu\). But this, says Henry Stephens, is an error of the copyists, who have a little extended the bottom of the \(\nu\), and made \(\alpha\) y of it; for, says he, it is ridiculous to suppose that \(\nu\) was changed into y, and at the same time that y should be pronounced like \(\nu\). On the contrary, Sealiger says, that where we find a \(\nu\) before these letters, as \(\delta\) \(\delta\), and error of the copyists, who imagined they better expressed the pronunciation by this letter, which, as Vossitus observes, should seem to demand something particular and uncommoni.

It is reported of Scaliger, that, when he was accosted by a Scotchman in Latin, he begged his pardon for not under standing him, as he had never learned the Scotch language If this were the case with the pronunciation of a Scotchman, which is so near that of the continent, what would he have said to the Latin pronunciation of an Englishman? I take it, however, that this diversity is greatly exaggerated.

I take it, however, that this diversity is greatly exaggerated. † This, however, was contrary to the general practice of the Romans; for Victorinus, in his Grammar, says, "Graca nomina, si thad literis proferentar, (Latine versa, Gracos accentus ababehant: nam cum dicimus Theyas, Nais, acutum habebit posterior accentum; et cum Thenistio, Calypso, Theano, ultimam circumfecti videbimus, quod utrumque Latinus sermo non patitur, nisi admodum raro." "If Greek nouns turned into Latin are pronounced with the same letters, they have the Greek accent; for, when we say Thuas, Nais, the latter syllable has the acute accent; and when we pronounce Themstio, Calypso, Theano, we see the last syllable is circumflexed; neither of which is ever seen in Latin words, or very tarely,"—Servisa. Forster. Rapig, p. 31, Notes 32, bott.

#### RULES

FOR PRONOUNCING THE VOWELS OF

#### GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

1. Every vowel with the accent on it, at the end | of a syllable, is pronounced, as in English, with its first long, open sound. Thus Ca'to,\* Philome'la, Ori'on, Pho'cion, Lu'cifer, &c., have the accented vowels sounded exactly as in the English words pa'per, me'tre, spi'der, no'ble, tu'tor, &c.

2. Every accented vowel, not ending a syllable, but followed by a consonant, has the short sound, as in English. Thus Man'lius, Pen'theus, Pin'darus, Col'chis, Cur'tius, &c., have the short sound of the accented vowels, as in man'ner, plen'ty, prin'ter, col'lar, cur'few, &c.

3. Every final i, though unaccented, has the long, open sound. Thus the final i, forming the genitive case, as in magis'tri, or the plural number, as in De'cii, has the long, open sound, as in vi'al; and this sound we give to this vowel, in this situation, because the Latin i final, in genitives, plurals, and preterperfect tenses of verbs, is always long; and consequently, where the accented i is followed by i final, both are pronounced with the long diphthongal i, like the noun eye, as Achi'vi.†

4. Every unaccented i, ending a syllable not final, as that in the second of Alcibiades, the Hernici, &c., is pronounced like e, t as if written Alcebiades, the Herneci, &c. So the last syllable but one of the Fabii, the Horatii, the Curiatii, &c., is pronounced as if written Fa-be-i, Ho-ra-she-i, Cu-re-a-she-i; o and therefore, if the unaccented i, and the diphthong a, con-

clude a word, they are both pronounced like e, | as Harpyiæ, Har-py'e-e.

5. The diphthongs a and a, ending a syllable with the accent on it, are pronounced exactly like the long English e, as Casar, Œta, &c., as if written Cee'sar. E/ta, &c.; and like the short  $\epsilon$ , when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, as Dædalus, Œdipus, &c., I pronounced as if written Deddalus, Eddipus, &c. The vowels ei are generally pronounced like long i.\*\* For the vowels eu, in final syllables, see the word IDOMENEUS; and for the ou in the same syllables, see the word Antinous, and similar words, in the Terminational Vocabulary.

6 Y is exactly under the same predicament as i. It is long when ending an accented syllable, as Cy'rus; or when ending an unaccented syllable, if final, as Algy, Alpy, &c.; short when joined to a consonaut in the same syllable, as Lyc'idas; and sometimes long and sometimes short when ending an initial syllable not under the accent, as Ly-cur'gus, pronounced with the first syllable like lie, a falsehood; and Lysimachus, with the first syllable like the first of legion, or nearly as if divided into Lys-im'a-chus, &c.

7. A, ending an unaccented syllable, has the same obscure sound as in the same situation in English words; but it is a sound bordering on the Italian a, or the a in fa-ther, as Dia'na, where the difference between the accented and unaccented a is palpable.

8. E final, either with or without the preceding

\* This pronunciation of Cato, Plato, Cleopatra, &c., has been but lately adopted. Quin, and all the old dramatic school, used to pronounce the a, in these and similar words, like the a in father. Mr. Garrick, with great good sense, as well as good taste, brought in the present pronunciation, and the propriety of it has made it now universal.

and the propriety of it has made it now universal.

† This is the true analogical pronunciation of this letter when ending an accented syllable; but a most disgraceful affectation of foreign pronunciation has exchanged this full diphthongal sound for the meagre, squeezed sound of the French and Italian i, not only in almost every word derived from those languages, but in many which are purely Latin; as, Fussina, Messalina, &c. Nay, words from the Saxon have been equally perverted, and we hear the in Elfrida, Edwissa, &c., turned into Elfredd, Edwissa, &c. It is true, Edwissa, &c., turned into Elfredd, Edwissa, &c. It is true, this is the sound the Romans gave to their i; [This is by nemans certain.—Thoulors.] but the speakers here alluded to are perfectly innecent of this, and do not pronounce it in this manner for its antiquity, but its novelly.

† This arises from the more rapid pronunciation of the

‡ [This arises from the more rapid pronunciation of the wowel, which is short. — Твослоре.]

§ [See below on Rule 10. - TROLLOPE.] [[The i is rapidly pronounced, the voice resting upon the final diphthong. — Troutorz.] I [This is certainly incorrect. Diphthongs are pronounced long wherever they occur; as, Deedalus, Eedipus, &c. The Latins doubtlessly distinguished between the sound of a and a, as the Greeks between the corresponding diphthongs at and of: but this difference cannot be readily accommodated to the English pronunciation.—They was the accommodated

a, as the Greeks between the corresponding diphthongs and oi: but this difference cannot be readily accommodated to the English pronunciation. — Trolloff. [It may be said, that, in Greek and Latin poetry, diphthongs are always regarded as long; but it surely cannot be said, with truth, that in English they are always "pronunced long, wherever they occur." Various other orthoepists adhere to the rule which Walker adopts in relation to the pronunciation of these diphthongs; and general usage, among good speakers, is in accordance with it. And this, not only in proper names: the diphthong in the word assafataia, for example, is pronounced like short e, both by the orthospists and by general usage. — EDITOR.] \*\*See Elegsica, Hygicia, &c., in the Terminational Vocabulary of Greek and Latin Proper Names. [The statement of Walker, that "the vowels as are generally pronounced like iong," is not in accordance with his remarks in his notes relating to the terminations eas and eas, in the Terminational Vocabulary. In these notes, he decides in favor of placing the accent on the s, and permitting the i, as y consonant, is articulate the succoeding rowel; as, EL-speia; (cl-e-je'ya.) See these notes, pp. 694 and 904. — EDITOR.]

consonant, always forms a distinct syllable; as, Penelope, Hippocrene, Evoe, Amphitrite, &c. When any Greek or Latin word is Anglicized into this termination, by cutting off a syllable of the original, it becomes then an English word, and is pronounced according to our own analogy. Thus Acidalius, altered to Acidale, has the final e sunk, and is a word of three syllables only; Proserpine, from Proserpina, undergoes the same alteration. Thebes and Athens, derived from the Greek On fai and Abivai, and the Latin Thebæ and Athenæ, are perfectly Anglicized; the former into a monosyllable, and the latter into a dissyllable; and the Greek Ken'rn and the Latin Creta have both sunk into the English monosyllable Crete. Hecate, likewise pronounced in three syllables when Latin, and in the same number in the Greek word Εκάτη, in English is universally contracted into two, by sinking the final e. Shakspeare seems to have begun, as he has now confirmed, this pronunciation, by so adapting the word in "Macbeth":

"Why, how now, Hecat'? you look angerly."—Act IV. Perhaps this was no more than a poetical license to him; but the actors have adopted it in the songs in this tragedy:

" He-cate, He-cate, come away."

And the play-going world, who form no small portion of what is called the better sort of people, have followed the actors in this word, and the rest of the world have followed them.

The Roman magistrate, named ædilis, is Anglicized by pronouncing it in two syllables, æ'dile. The capital of Sicily, Syracusæ, of four syllables, is made three in the English Syr'acuse; and the city of Tyrus, of two syllables, is reduced to a monosyllable in the English Tyre.

Rules for Pronouncing the Consonants of Greek and Latin Proper Names.

9. C and G are hard before a, o, and u; as, Cato, Comus, Cures, Galba, Gorgon, &c.; and soft before e, i, and y; as, Cebes, Scipio, Scylla, Cinna, Geryon, Geta, Gillus, Gyges, Gymnosophista, &c.\*

10. T, S, and C,t before ia, ie, ii, io, iu, and cu,

preceded by the accent, in Latin words, as in English, change into sh and zh; as, Talian, Statius, Portius, Portia, Sosius, Caduceus, Accius, Helvetti, Maria, Hesiod, &c., pronounced Tashean, Stasheus, Porsheu, Porshea, Sosheus, Cadusheus, Aksheus, Helveshei, Mezhea, Hezhead, &c. But when the accent is on the first of the diphthongal vowels, the preceding consonant does not go into sh, but preserves its sound pure; as, Miltiades, Antiates, &c.

11. T, S, and C, in proper names ending in tia, sta, cyon, and sion, preceded by the accent, are changed into sh and zh. Thus Phocion, Sicyon, and Cercyon, are pronounced exactly in our own analogy, as if written Phosheon, Sisheon, and Sersheon; Artemisia and Aspasia sound as if written Artemizhea and Aspazhea; Galatia, Aratia, Alotia, and Batia, as if written Galashea, Arashea, Aloshea, and Bashea; and, if Atia, the town in Campania, is not so pronounced, it is to distinguish it from Asia, the eastern region of the world. But the termination tion (of which there are not even twenty examples in proper names throughout the whole Greek and Latin languages) seems to preserve the t from going into sh, as the last remnant of a learned pronunciation, and to avoid, as much as possible, assimilating with so vulgar an English termina tion. Thus, though Æsion, Iasion, Dionysion, change the s into z, as if written Azion, lazion, Dionyzion, the z does not become zh; but Philistion, Gration, Eurytion, Androtion, Hippotion, Iphition, Ornytion, Metion, Polytion, Stration, Sotion, Pallantion, Action, Harpocration, and Amphictyon, preserve the t in its true sound. Hephastion, however, from the frequency of appearing with Alexander, has deserted the small class of his Greek companions, and joined the English multitude, by rhyming with question; and Tation and Theodotion seem perfectly Anglicized. With very, very few exceptions, therefore, it may be concluded that Greek and Latin proper names are pronounced alike, and that both of them follow the analogy of English pronunciation.

12. Ch. These letters, before a vowel, are always pronounced like k; as, Chabrias, Colchis, &c.; but, when they come before a mute consonant, at the beginning of a word, as in Chihonia, they are mute, and the word is pronounced as if written Thonia. Words

\* That this general rule should be violated by smatterers in the learned languages, in such words as gymnastic, heterogeneous, &c., is not to be wondered at; but that men of real learning, who do not want to show themselves off to the vulger by such innuendoes of their crudition, should give in to this irregularity, is really surprising. We laugh at the pedantry of the age of James I., where there is scarcely a page in any English book that is not sprinkled with twenty Greek and Latin quotations, and yet do not see the similar pedantry of interlarding our pronunciation with Greek and Latin sounds, which have be affirmed to be a greater perversion of our language than the former. In the one case, the introduction of Greek and Latin quotations does not interfere with the English phraseology jut, in the other, the pronunciation is disturbed, and a motley largon of sounds introduced, as inconsistent with true taste as it is with negatives.

This consure is more severe than just. It is certain that these consonants were uniformly pronounced hard, by the Latins, before all the vowels indifferently; c like k, and g like the English g in gun. This is proved with respect to by the Greek writers, who always spell Latin names in which it occurs with k; as K(n'kous) Ekinion, for Cicero, Scipio. On the other hand, the Romans express the Greek k by c; as Cimon for  $K(\mu\omega\nu)$ . Hence Quintillian observes, C est latera, gues ad omnes vocales vim suam perfect. The hard sound of g is also apparent from words derived from the Greek, where  $\gamma$  is always represented by g; and that the analogy of sound is strictly preserved, is greek  $k_0 \gamma c \lambda c_0$ . In these words, the first  $\gamma$  was always interesting the  $\gamma$  and,

as this sound is preserved in the Latin by a change of letter, it follows that the g, which represents the second y, agrees with it in sound also. Since, therefore, the true pronunciation of these letters, c and g, corresponds with their English pronunciation before certain vowels, there is no great violence done to the harmony of language by adopting it, in Latin proper names, before all. — Taollows.]

† The uniform and single sound of c has been noted in the note on the preceding rule; that of s and t were doubtless also single and uniform. That s had but one sound, like that of the English in sus, is evident from the Greek usage of the letter, and from the silence of all the old grammarians as to any variety in its pronunciation,—a remark

if [The uniform and single sound of c has been noted in the note on the preceding rule; that of s and t were doubtless also single and uniform. That s had but one sound, like that of the English in sun, is evident from the Greek usage of the letter, and from the silence of all the old grammarians as to any variety in its pronunciation,—a remark which, by the way, will apply to all the consomains generally. With respect to t, the only difficulty regards the syllable it, when followed by a towel, as in the examples given in the rule. There is no doubt that it was always pronounced alike by the Latins, whatever was the place of the accent; so that it was the same in Millsade and Tarkan, except that in the former it was long, and in the latter short, and therefore uttered with greater rapidity. This is evident from words common both to the Greeks and Romans, with the former of whom the pronunciation of r. never varies. In Latin names, also, the Greeku always relatin the same letters, and vice vard. Thus we have Tires, Thisse; and Invariously Sado, Passiauniam Deam, Herod. 1. It is does not appear, indeed, that any sound like she rik was known to the Romans; nor is it likely that they pronounced the same letter differently in declining the same word; as, nom, pl. erise, gen. crakium, det. Eribus, &c. Those observations are equally applicable to the next rule.—Tacalosta.]

beginning with sche, as Schedius, Scheria, &c., are pronounced as if written Skedius, Skeria, &cc.; and c before n, in the Latin prenomen Cneus, or Cnaus, is mute; so in Chopus, Chosmus, &c., and before t in Cteatus, and g before n in Gnidus, -- pronounced Nopus, Nossus, Teatus, and Nistus.\*

13. At the beginning of Greek words, we frequently find the uncombinable consonants mn, tm, &c.; as, Mnemosyne, Mnesidamus, Mneus, Mnesteus, Tmolus, &c. These are to be pronounced with the first consonant mute, as if written Nemosyne, Nesidamus, Neus, Nesteus, Molus, &c., in the same manner as we pronounce the words Bdellium, Pneumatic, Gnomon, Mnemonics, &c., without the initial consonant. The same may be observed of the c hard like k, when it comes before t, as Ctesiphon, Ctesippus, &c. Some of these words we see sometimes written with an e or i after the first consonant, as Menesteus, Timolus, &c., and then the initial consonant is pronounced.

14. Ph, followed by a consonant, is mute; as, Phthia, Phthiotis, pronounced Thia, Thiotis, in the same manner as the naturalized Greek word Phthisic, pronounced Tisic.

15. Ps: -p is mute also in this combination, as in Psyche, Psammetichus, &c., pronounced Syke, Sammeticus, &c.

16. Pt: -p is mute in words beginning with these letters, when followed by a vowel; as, Ptolemy, Pterilas, &c., pronounced Tolemy, Terilas, &c.; but, when followed by l, the t is heard, as in Tleptolemus; for, though we have no words of our own with these initial consonants, we have many words that end with them, and they are certainly pronounced. The same may be observed of the z in Zmilaces.

17. The letters s, x, and z, require but little observation, being generally pronounced as in pure English words. It may, however, be remarked, that s, at the end of words, preceded by any of the vowels but e, has its pure hissing sound; as, mas, dis, os, mus, &c.; t but, when e precedes, it goes into the sound of z; as, pes, Thersites, vates, &c. It may also be observed, that, when it ends a word preceded by r or n, it has the sound of z. Thus the letter s, in mens, Mars, mors, &c., has the same sound as in the English words hens, stars, wars, &c. X, when beginning a word or syllable, is pronounced like z; as, Xerxes, Xenophon, &c., are pronounced Zerkzes, Zenophon, &c. Z is uniformly pronounced as in English words. Thus the z in Zeno and Zeugma is pronounced as we hear it in zeal, zone, &c.

Rules for Ascertaining the English Quantity of Greek and Latin Proper Names.

18. It may at first be observed, that, in words of two syllables, with but one consonant in the middle, whatever be the quantity of the vowel in the first syllable in Greek or Latin, we always make it long in English. Thus Crates, the philosopher, and crates, a hurdle; decus, honor, and dedo, to give; ovo, to triumph, and ovum, an egg; Numa, the legislator, and Numen, the divinity, have the first vowel always sounded equally long by an English speaker, although, in Latin, the first vowel in the first word of each of these pairs is short. ‡

19. On the contrary, words of three syllables, with the accent on the first, and with but one consonant after the first syllable, have that syllable pronounced short, let the Greek or Latin quartity be what it will. Thus regulus and remora, mimicus and minsum, are heard with the first vowel short in English pronunciation, though the first word of each pair has its first syllable long in Latin; and the u, in fumigo and fugito, is pronounced long in both words, though in Latin the last u is short. This rule is never broken but when the first syllable is followed by e or i, followed by another vowel: in this case, the vowel in the first syllable is long, except that vowel be i. Thus lamia, genius, Libya, doceo, cupio, have the accent on the first syllable, and this syllable is pronounced long in every word but Libya, though in the original it is equally short in all.

20. It must have frequently occurred to those who instruct youth, that, though the quantity of the accented syllable of long proper names has been easily conveyed, yet that the quantity of the preceding unaccented syllables has occasioned some embarrasement. An appeal to the laws of our own language would soon have removed the perplexity, and enabled us to pronounce the initial unaccented syllables with as much decision as the others. Thus every accented antepenultimate vowel but u, even when followed by one consonant only, is, in our pronunciation of Latin, as well as in English, short. Thus fabula, separo, diligo, nobilis, cucumis, have the first vowels pronounced as in the English words capital, celebrate, simony, solitude, luculent, in direct opposition to the Latin quantity, which makes every antepenultimate vowel, in all these words but the last, long; and this we pronounce long, though short in Latin. But, if a semi-consonant diphthong succeed, then every such vowel is long but a in our pronunciation of both languages; and Eugeneus, Eugenia, filius, folium, dubia, have the vowel in the antepenultimate syllable pronounced exactly as in the English words satiate, menial, delirious, notorious, penurious; though they are all short in Latin but the i, which we pronounce short, though in the Latin it is long.

21. The same rule of quantity takes place in those syllables which have the secondary accent; for, as we pronounce lamentation, demonstration, diminution, domination, lucubration, with every vowel in the first syllable short but u, so we pronounce the same vowels

of double emphasis was placed upon the long vowels, which the English pronunciation does not recognize. We make no difference, for instance, in the sound of the verb meror, whether it signifies to delay, or to be foolist. In the first signification it is short, in the latter long; and that the Romans marked this difference in their pronunciation, is evident from the sarcasm of Nero, pointed against his predecessor Claudius, Stet. Ner. 33: Morari cum inter homines desiisse, product syllabb prima. The anomaly would be removed by regularly pronouncing the long vowels as in the English words tame, seens, whe, bone, tame, and the short ones as in cus, send, sin, bond, tan, added to the single sound of the consequent already described. The application of this rule to the examples groduced in the following sections, if the quantity of the stables be duly attended to, will sufficiently prove the activities arising from this method of pronunciation. \*\* The product is a list of the single produced in the submethod of pronunciation.

<sup>\* [</sup>These letters are not absolutely mute, being accompanied with a small guitural tone, sufficient to indicate their effect upon the pronunciation. So in the next rule, the remark at the end of which proves that the guitural sound was so as to have nearly the same effect as the insertion of a vowel. Rules 14, 15, 16, are subject to the same remark. The word Teptolomus, in Rule 16, can hardly be considered of the same class. — TROLLOTE.]
† [Not only so, but in all cases, as befire remarked; neither with e, r, or a preceding, is s necessarily pronounced like 1. — TROLLOTE.]
† The only word occurring to me, at present, where this rule is not observed, is canon, a rule, which is always pronounced like the word connect, a piece of ordance. (Considerable difference, however, was made by the Rolling between the long and short vowels, by pronouncing the fitter more rapidly than the former. Probably a kind

in the same manner in lamentatio, demonstratio, diminutio, dominatio, and lucubratio; but, if a semi-consonant diphthong succeed the secondary accent, as in Ariovistus, Heliodorus, Gabinianus, Herodianus, and Volusianus, every vowel preceding the diphthong is long but i, just as we should pronounce these vowels in the English words amiability, mediatorial, propitiation, excoriation, centuriator, &c.

22. But, to reduce these rules into a smaller compass, that they may be more easily comprehended and remembered, it may be observed, that, as we always shorten every antepenultimate vowel with the primary accent but u, unless followed by a semi-consonant diphthong, though this antepenultimate vowel is often long in Greek and Latin, as Æschylus, Æschines, &c., and the antepenultimate s, even though it be followed by such a diphthong, as Eleusinia, Ocrisia, &c., so we shorten the first syllable of Æsculapius, Ænobarbus,\* &c., because the first syllable of both these words has the secondary accent; but we pronounce the same vowels long in Athiopia, Agialcus, Haliartus, &c., because this accent is followed by a semi-consonant diphthong.

23. This rule sometimes holds good, where a mute and liquid intervene, and determines the first syllable of Adrian, Adrianc, &c., to be long, like day, and not short, like add; and it is on this analogical division of the words, so little understood or attended to, that a perfect and a consistent pronunciation of them depends. It is this analogy that determines the first u to be long in stupidus, and the y short in clypea, though both are short in the Latin, and the o, in the first syllable of Coriolanus, which is short in Latin, to be long in English.

24. The necessity of attending to the quantity of the vowel in the accented syllable has sometimes produced a division of words in the following vocabulary that does not seem to convey the actual pronunciation.† Thus the words Sulpitius, Anicium, Artemisium, &c., being divided into Sul-pit'i-us, A-nic'i-um, Ar-te-mis'ium, &c., we fancy the syllable after the accent deprived of a consonant closely united with it in sound, and which, from such a union, derives an aspirated sound equivalent to sh. But, as the sound of t, c, or s, in this situation, is so generally understood, it was thought more eligible to divide the words in this manner, than into Sul-pi'tr-us, A-ni'ci-um, Ar-te-mi'si-um, as, in the latter mode, the i wants its shortening consonant, and might, by some speakers, be pronounced, as it generally is in Scotland, like ee. The same may be observed of c and g, when they end a syllable, and are followed by e or i, as in Ac-e-ra'tus, Ac-i-da'li-a, Tig-el-li'nus, Teg'y-ra, &c., where, the c and g ending a syllable, we, at first sight, think them to have their hard sound; but, by observing the succeeding vowel, we soon perceive them to be soft, and only made to end a syllable in order to determine the shortness of the vowel which precedes.

25. The general rule, therefore, of quantity indicated by the syllabication adopted in the Vocabulary is, that, when a consonant ends a syllable, the vowel is always short, whether the accent be on it or not; and that, when a vowel ends a syllable with the accent on it, it

is always long; that the vowel u, when it ends a syllable, is long, whether the accent be on it or not; and that the vowel i, (3) (4) when it ends a syllable without the accent, is pronounced like e; but, if the syllable be final, it has its long, open sound, as if the accent were on it; and the same may be observed of the letter v.

Rules for Placing the Accent of Greek and Latin Proper Names.

26. Words of two syllables, either Greek or Latin, whatever be the quantity in the original, have, in English pronunciation, the accent on the first syllable; and, if a single consonant come between two vowels, the consonant goes to the last syllable, and the vowel in the first is long; as, Cato, Ceres, Comus, &c.

27. Polysyllables, adopted whole, from the Greek or Latin, into English, have generally the accent of the Latin; that is, if the penultimate be long, the accent is on it; as, Severus, Democedes, &c.; if short, the accent is on the antepenultimate; as, Demosthenes, Aristophanes, Posthumus, &c .- See Introduction.

28. When Greek or Latin proper names are Angli cized, either by an alteration of the letters, or by cutting off the latter syllables, the accent of the original, as in appellatives under the same predicament, is transferred nearer to the beginning of the word. Thus Proserpina has the accent on the second syllable; but, when altered to Proserpine, it transfers the accent to the first. The same may be observed of Homerus, Virgilius, Horatius, &c., when Anglicized to Homer, Virgil, Horace, &c.

29. As it is not very easy, therefore, so it is not necessary, to decide where doctors disagree. When reasons he doop in Greek and Latin etymology, the current pronunciation will be followed, let the learned do all they can to hinder it. Thus, after Hyperion has been accented by our best poets according to our own analogy, with the accent on the antepenultimate, as Shakspeare: -

"Hype'rion's curls, the front of Jove himself." - Hamlet.

- that was to this Hype'rion to a satyr." -- Ibid.

– next day after dawn, Doth rise and help Hype'rwn to his horse." - Henry Vth.

So Cooke, in his translation of Hesiod's Theogony, follows the accentuation of Shakspeare:-

"Hype'rion and Japhet, brothers, join: Thea and Rhea of this ancient line Descend; and Themis boasts the source divine.")

"The fruits of This and Hype'rion rise, And with refulgent lustre light the skies."

After this established pronunciation, I say, how hopeless, as well as useless, would it be to attempt the penultimate accentuation! which yet ought undoubtedly to be preserved in reading or speaking Greek or Latin compositions, but, in reading or speaking English, must be left to those who would rather appear learned than judicious. But Acrion, Arion, Amphion,

|| [Shakspeare's deviation from elassical authority, in one word, does not invalidate the general propriety of classical pronunciation. The penultima of Hyperion (Υπερίων)

<sup>\* [</sup>It is more correct to pronounce these diphthongs long universally, which may be done without any violence to the ear c. an Englishman.— TROLLOFE. See note, p. \$40.— EDITOR.]
† [This is not the case, if the correct method of promunciation is adopted.— TROLLOFE.]
† [Not according to the above method.— TROLLOFE.]
† [There is no doubt, as before observed, that the Lat-

ins made a difference in this respect. In dissyllables, the analogy of the English language will admit of this less readily than in polyvilables; but still an accelerated pronunciation may be employed to mark the distinction.— TROLLOPE.]

Echson, Orion, Ixion, Pandion, Asion, Alphion, Ærion, Ophion, Methion, Axion, Eion, Thlexion, and Sandion, preserve their penultimate accent invariably; while Ethalion, a word of the same form and origin, is pronounced with the accent on the antepenultimate, like Deucalion and Pygmalion; and this, if I mistake not, is the common pronunciation of a ship in the British navy, so called from the name of the Argonaut, who accompanied Jason in his expedition to Colchie, to fetch the golden fleece.

30. The same difficulty of deciding between common usage and classical propriety appears in words ending in sa, as Alexandria, Antiochia, Seleucia, Samaria, Iphigenia,\* and several others, which were pronounced, by our ancestors, as appears from their poetry, according to our own analogy, with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable; and there is no doubt but every word of this form would have fallen into the same accentuation, if classical criticism had not stepped in and prevented it. A philosophical grammarian would be apt to think we are not much obliged to scholars for this interruption of the vernacular current of pronunciation; but, as there is so plausible a plea as that of reducing words to their original languages, and as a knowledge of these languages will always be an honorable distinction among men, it is strongly to be suspected that these words will not long continue in their plain, homespun, English dress. This critical correction, however, seems to have come too late for some words, which, as Pope expresses it, have "slid into verse," and taken possession of our ears; and therefore, perhaps, the best way of disposing of them will be to consider them as the ancients did the quantity of certain doubtful syllables, and to pronounce them either way. Some, however, seem always to have preserved the accent of their original language, as Thalia and Sophia; but Iphigenia, Antrochia, Seleucia, and Samaria, have generally yielded to the English antepenultimate accent; and Erythia, Deidamia, Laodamia, Hippodamia, Apamia, Ilithyia, and Orithyia, from their seldom appearing in mere English composition, have not often been drawn aside into plain English pronunciation. The same may be observed of words ending in nicus, or nice: if they are compounded of the Greek \*/xη, the penultimate syllable is always long, and must have the accent; as, Stratonicus, Berenice, &c.; if this termination be what is called a gentile, signifying a man by his country, the penultimate is short, and the accent is on the antepenultimate; as, Macedonicus, Sardonicus, Britannicus, &c. - See Andronicus.

31. Thus we see many of these proper names are of dubious accentuation; and the authorities which may be produced on both sides sufficiently show us the inutility of criticizing beyond a certain point. It is in these as in many English words; there are some which, if mispronounced, immediately show a want of educa tion; and there are others which, though not pro nounced in the most erudite manner, stamp no impu tation of ignorance or illiteracy. To have a general knowledge, therefore, of the pronunciation of these words, seems absolutely necessary for those who would appear respectable in the more respectable part of society. Perhaps no people on earth are so correct in the accentuation of proper names as the learned among the English. The Port-Royal Grammar informs us that, "notwithstanding all the rules that can be given. we are often under the necessity of submitting to custom, and of accommodating our pronunciation to what is received among the learned, according to the country we are in." "So we pronounce," says the grammarian, "Aristo'bulus, Basi'lius, Ido'lium, with the accent on the antepenultimate, though the penultimate is long, because it is the custom; and, on the contrary, we pronounce Andre'as, ide'a, Mari'a, &c., with the accent on the penultimate, though it is short, because it is the custom of the most learned. The Italians," continues he, "place the accent on the penultimate of antonomasi'a, harmoni'a, philosophi'a, theologi'a, and similar words, according to the Greek accent, because, as Ricciolius observes, it is the custom of their country. Alvarez and Gretser think we ought always to pronounce them in this manner, though the custom, not only of Germany and Spain, but of all France, is against it; but Nebrissensis authorizes this last pronunciation, and says that it is better to place the accont of these vowels on the antepenultimate syllable: which shows," concludes the grammarian, "that, when we once depart from the ancient rules, we have but little certainty in practice, which is so different in different countries."

But, however uncertain and desultory the accentua tion of many words may be, it is a great satisfaction to a speaker to know that they are so. There is a wide difference between pronouncing words of this kind ignorantly and knowingly. A person who knows that scholars themselves differ in the pronunciation of these words can always pronounce with security; but one who is unacquainted with the state of the accent is not sure that he is right when he really is so, and always pronounces at his peril.

syllable or placing an accent, when he reflects on the difficulty with which such a work must necessarily be attended. The author flatters himself, however, that such attention has been paid both to the compilation and the proofs, that the fewest errors imaginable have escaped him. [A considerable number of such errors of inadvertence have been corrected in this edition. - EDITOR.]

\*\* It is hoped the candid peruser of this work will make allowances for an occasional error in dividing a

is long in Hom. II. T. 398, and Shakspeare evidently sacri-

is long in Hom. II. T. 398, and Shakspeare evidently sacrificed quantity to the harmony of his versification. The sanction of an English poet will scarcely justify the translator of Hesiod in following his irregularities. The word Etholica is not in point. — Tactore:

• [These words are written, in Greek, with the diphthong at; but, in Latin, the penultima may be considered common, as that in .doademia, which is spelt with at in Greek, but made short by Juvenal. In English, therefore, it would be the worst of affectation to accent them otherwise than long-established usage warrants. A characteris-

tic anecdote is related of the late eccentric Dr. Parr, in reference to the modern pronunciation of them. Being one tic anecdote is related of the late eccentric Lr. Far, in re-erence to the modern pronunciation of them. Being one day consulted, by an amiable professor, as to the propriety of accenting the penultums of the word Alexandria, he surprised him with the following satisfactory admonition: "I must call it Alexandria; but I would advise you to call

it Alexan'dria."—TROLLOFE.]
† [Our author properly accents Aristohu'lus; but the
error of the grammarian does not affect the argument.—

#### RULES

## REFERRED TO IN THIS EDITION BY THE FIGURES IN THE COLUMNS OF THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY.

- The sounds of the vowels, as long, short, &c., were not marked by Walker in his Key; but the same system of notation that is used in the preceding Dictionary has been applied to this edition of the Key, by the Editor; and thus any special reference, by numbers, to the preceding Rules of Walker is rendered unnecessary.
- The following Rules have been taken substantially from Walker; No. 1, from the 10th and 11th of the preceding Rules; No. 2, from the 11th; No. 3, from Walker's notes, in the Terminational Vocabulary, relating to the terminations aia, eia, and eius, (see pages 894 and 904;) No. 4, from the 5th Rule; and No. 5, from the 12th, 13th, 15th, and 16th Rules.
- RULE 1.—The consonants c, s, t, and x, before ia, ie, ii, io, iu, cu, and yo, preceded by the accent, in Latin and Greek words, as in English, commonly take the sound of 'sh, as in the following words: Por'ti-a, (pör'she-a,) A-lex'i-a, (a-lèk'she-a,) Cly'ti-e, (klĭsh'e-ē,) Hel-ve'ti-i, (hel-ve'she-i,) Pho'ci-on, (fo'she-ŏn,) Ac'ci-us, (äk'she-ŭs,) Ca-du'ce-us, (ka-dū'she-ŭs,) Si'cy-on, (sīsh'e-ŏn.)—When s, preceded by the accent, is followed by ia, or io, it takes the sound of zh; as, Ma'si-a, (me'zhe-a,) He'si-od, (he'zhe-od.)—According to Walker, the words Asia, Sosia, and Theodosia, are the only exceptions.
- RULE 2.—In some proper names, t preserves its true sound; as, Etion, Amphictyon, Androtion, Eurytion, Gration, Harpocration, Hippotion, Iphition, Metion, Ornytion, Pallantion, Philistion, Polytion, Sotion, Stration, and a few others; but Hephæstion and Theodotion are Anglicized, the last syllables being pronounced like the last syllables in question and commotion. In the words Esion, Dionysion, and Iasion, the s takes the sound of z, but not of zh.
- RULE 3.— In words ending in eia, ein, eium, and eius, with the accent on the e, the i following the accent is to be understood as articulating the following vowel, like y consonant; as, Elege'ia, (el-e-jē'ya,) Pompeii, (pom-pē'yi,) Pompeium, (pom-pē'yum,) Pompe'ius, (pom-pē'yus.) The same rule also applies to words ending in ia, preceded by a or o having the accent upon it, as Acha'ia, (a-kā'ya,) Latoia, (la-tō'ya,) and likewise to words having the accent on a vowel, followed by ia, though they may not end the word, as Ple'iades, (plè'ya-dēz.)
- Note.—In the different editions of Walker's Key, there is an inconsistency with regard to the class of words ending in eia, eii, eium, and eius. In some of them, the accent is placed on the e, as in Apule'ius; while others have it placed on the i, as Pompei'us; and, in some cases, the same word is differently accented in the Initial and Terminational Vocabularies; but, in his notes on the terminations EIA and EIUS, in the Terminational Vocabulary, Walker decides in favor of placing the accent on the e, including the whole list "under the same general rule, that of sounding the e separately, and the i like y consonant." In this Vocabulary, all the words of this class have the accent placed upon the e.
- Rule 4.—The diphthongs  $\alpha$  and  $\alpha$ , ending a syllable with the accent on it, are pronounced like long e, as in  $C\alpha'sar$ , (se'zar;) but, when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, like short e, as in  $D\alpha d'alus$ , (děd'a-lūs.)
- RULE 5.—In Greek and Latin words, which begin with uncombinable consonants, the first letter is silent: thus C in Cneus and Ciesiphon, M in Mneus, P in Psyche and Ptolemy, Ph in Phthia, and T in Tmolus, are not sounded.

EDITOR.

#### PRONUNCIATION

### GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

#### INITIAL VOCABULARY.

The words to which the letter (C.) is annexed have been taken from Mr. Carr's "Classical Pronunciation of Proper Names."

The words to which the letter (T.) is annexed are words which were added by Mr. Trollope, in his edition of Walker's Key.

The words to which the letter (S.) is annexed have been derived from Scheller's Latin and German Lexicon.

The words which have not one of the above letters annexed to them are to be found in Walker's

When a word is repeated, for the purpose of showing a deviation from Walker's pronunciation by Carr,

the letter (C.) is annexed to the word as pronounced by Carr; as, for example, the word Abasa is pro nounced A-ba'sa by Walker, and Ab'a-sa by Carr.

The figures annexed to the words refer to the Five Rules of Pronunciation, on page 854. Thus the fig ure (1) annexed to Abantias refers to Rule 1, which shows that the word is pronounced A-ban'she-as.

The Rules referred to in the notes at the bottom of the pages, are Walker's Rules for Pronouncing the Vowels of Greek and Latin Proper Names, found on pages 849 - 853.

The words in Italics are the preceding words Anglicized. Thus the Latin word Adrianus is changed. in English, into Adrian.

A'BA, and A'B基*	Ab-el-la'nī (T.)	A-brŏt'o-nŭm	A-cā'rj-a	Xch-a-bÿ'tos İ
Ab'a-a	Ab-el-lī'nus	A'brus (T.)	Ac-ar-nā'nēs (C.)	A-chæ'a
Ab'a-ba	A-be'lus (C.)	A-bryp'o-lis	Ac-ar-na/n-a	Λ-chæ'i
X-baç'e-na (0.)	Ăb'ę-läx (T.)	Ab-se us	A-car'nas	A-che'j-um (3)
Ab-a-co'ne	A-ben'da	Ab-sin'thi-I	A-căs'ta	A-chem'e-nes (4)
A-bæ'a (T.)	Åb'ga-rŭs	Ab'so-rus	A-cas'tus	Ach-e-me'nı-a
Åb'a-ga	Ā′bi-a	Ab-sÿr'tos	Ac-a-than'tus	Ach-a-men/j-des
A-baga-rus (C.)	A'bi-ī	Ab-syr'tus	Ac'a-ton (C.)	A-chæ'us
Åb'ş-la (T.)	Xb′j-la	Åb'u-la ( <i>C</i> .)	Ac'ca Lau-ren'ti-s (1) (T.)	A-chā'i-a (3)
Ab'a-lus	A-hĭs'a-rēs	Ab-u-li'tès	Xc'ci-a (1)	Á-chā'ıs (c.)
A-bā'na †	A-bis'a-ris	A'bus (T.)	Ac'cı-la	Ach'a-ra
A-ban'tes	Ab-1-sŏn'tēs	Ab-y-dē/nī	Ac'ci-us (1)	ĂÇh-a-rĕn′aēs
Áb-an-tī'a-dēs	Ab-le'rus (C.)	Ab-y-dē/nus	Ac'cō (Z.)	A-char'næ
Λ-băn'tı-ăs (1)	Ab-lē'tēs	A-bỹ/dĩ	Ac'cu-a	À-Çhā'tēs
A-ban'ti-das	Äb'no-bá (T.)	Å-bÿ'dos	A/ce	Ăcĥ-e-lō'i-dēs
A-ban'tis	A-bŏh'ri-cà	A-by/dus	Aç-o-dī'cī	Ach-e-lo'ri-um
Åb-ar-bå/re-a	A-bō/bus	Åb'y-la	Ă¢'e-la	Ăch-e-lō∕us
Ab'a-rī	A-bœc'rj-tŭs (4)	Xb′y-lŏn	Ăċ'e-lē (σ.)	A-chē/lus (C.)
A-bar'i-mon	Áb-o-lā/nī	Ab-ys-sī'nī	Ac'e-lum (T.)	A-chē/ras (c.)
Åb'a-ris	A-bō'lus	Ab-ys-sin'ı-a	A-ceph/a-li $(c.)$	À-chër'dus
A-bā/rus	A-bŏn-i-teī/chŏs	Ac-a-cal'lis	Ăç-e-rā∕tus	A-cher/i-mi
Å-bā/sa	Åb-o-rā/ca	Ăc-a-cē'ēi-ŭm (1)	A-cer'bas	Ach'e-ro (c.)
Xb'a-sa (C.)	Äb'o-räs (C.)	A-ca/ci-us (1)	Aç-e-rī'na	Ă¢h′e-rŏn
Xb-a-sī'tis	Ab-o-rig'i-nes	Àc'a-cùs (2.)	A-cĕr'ræ	Açh-e-rön'ti-a (1)
Xb-as-sē'na	A-bŏr'ras	Ac-a-dē'mi-a	Áç-er-sĕc′o-mēş	Açh-e-rü'şi-a (1)
Ab-as-aë/nī	Áb'o-tis (c.)	Ac-a-dē'mus	A'cēş	Ach-e-rū'si-šs (1)
A-bas'sus	Xb-ra-dā'tas	Ac-a-lan/drus	A-cē <sup>†</sup> și-a (1)	A-chē/tus
Āb'a-tös	Ab-ra-dā'tēs	Ăc'a-lē ( <i>c</i> .)	Ăç-e-sī'nēş	A-çhi'las (c.)
Ab-da-lön'i-müs	A-brā/ha-mūs (c.)	A-căl'le`	Ăç-e-sī'nus .	A-chil/las
Ab-dē'ra	A-bren'ti-us (1)	Ac-a-mar/chis	A-cē'si-ŭs (1)	Ăçħ-₁l-lĕ'a
Àb-dē'ri-a	A-broc'o-mas	Ac'a-mas	A-cës'ta	A-chii-le-len'ses
Åb-de-ri/tes	Àb-rŏd-j-æ/tụs	A-cump'sis	A-cĕs'tĕş	Ach-il-le'is (T.)
Ab-dē/rus	A'bron (T.)	A-căn'tha	A-cĕs'tı-ŭm (1)	A-chilles
A-bo a-tee	A-brō'n;-ăs	A-căn'thi-ne (c.)	A-cĕs-to-dō/rus	Ach-il-le'um
Ab-e-a'tm (c.)	A-bron'y-cus	A-can'thus	Ac-es-tor/i-des	A-chille-us
A-bel'la	Ab/ro-ta	Ac's-rs	A-cē'tēş	Ach-il-li'des (c.)

<sup>\* .</sup>dba. — Every a, ending a syllable, with the accent upon it, is pronounced like the a in the English words favor, taper, &c. See Rule 1, prefixed to this Vocabulary.

† .dbass. — Every unaccented a, whether initial, medial, or final, ending a syllable, has an obscure sound, bordering on the a in futher. See Rule 7, prefixed to this Vocabulary.

[In this Key, as prepared by Walker, the vowels had no

marks of long, short, &c.: but in this edition, they are marked so as to indicate their sound in accordance with Walker's Rules. — Envoy.

J. Ackabytos. — Ch. in this and all the subsequent words, have the sound of k. Thus Ackabytos. Ackas. Ackates. Accordance as if written Akabytos, Akas. Akates. See Rule 12.

E'gos Pöt's-mös (4)
E-gos'the-na
E'gus
E'gys
E'gy-la (4) (C.)
E-gyp't-la (1)
E-gyp't-la (1)
E-gyp't-la (1)
E-gyp't-la (1)
E-gyp't-la (1)
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E-gyp't-la (1)
E-gyp't-la (1)
E-gyp't-la (1) A-chī'vī Āch-la-dæ'vs Āch-o-lā'l Āch-o-lā'l Āch-o-lō'e Ā-chō'ro-us (C.) Āch-ra-dī'na Āch-ra-dī'na Āch-ra-dōs (C.) A-ĕr'q-pā (C.) Ær'q-pūs (4) A-ĕr'q-pūs (C.) Æs'g-cūs (4) Æ-sā'gō-ş (C.) Æ-sā'pūs Ac'tis Æ-an'tie Ac-tis/a-nēş Ac'tı-ŭm (1) Ac'tı ŭs (1) Æ'as Æ'a-tüs Æch-mäc'o-räs Æch-māc'o-rās
Æch'mıs (4)
Æ-dēp'sym
Æ-dēs'sş
Æ-dīc'y-lş
Æd'ı-lg (4) (C.)
Æ-dī'lēş
Æd'ı-lūs (4) (C.) Ac'tor Ac-tor'i-des Æ-sā/pūs
Æ'sar, or Æ-sā/ras
Æ'sar, or Æ-sā/ras
Æ-sā/rus, and
Æs'a-rūs (4) (c.)
Æs'(ch-rōs (4)
Æs'(ch-rōn (4)
Æs-chy-lī'dēs (4)
Æs'chy-lūs (4)
Æs'chy-lūs (4)
Æs-chy-lūs (4) Ac-to'ris .c-tō'rps .Xc'to-rĭs (c.) .-cû'le-ō (T.) Aç-ı-çhō'rı-ŭs Aç-ı-dā'lı-ş Aç-i-dā'sa A-cū'phis A-cū-si-lū'us A-cū'ti-cŭs Æ'don A-e-dō'nis (C.) Æ'du-I, or Hĕd'u-I Æ-ĕl'lō À-cy'rus (C.) Àc'y-tus (C.) Ā'da A-cI'la (C.) Æ'lı-ăn A-cil'4-6 A-cil'4-6 A-cil'1-is A-cil'1-is A-cil'12 A-cil'12 Æl'i-nŏs (4) (C.) Æ'i-ušs, and Æ'i-a Æ-lū'rus Æ-mā'thi-a (T.) Æ-se pus Æ-ser'nys Æ-si'on (2) Æ'son A'da A-dæ'us Äd-a-män-tæ'a Ad'a-mäs Ad-a-mäs'tus A-dā'mus (C.) Äd'a-na (T.) Æ-ë'ta Æ-math-a Æ-mil'1-a Æ-mil'1-us Æ-mil'1-us Æ-ē'tēs (c.) Æ-ē't<sub>i</sub>-ās 1) A-cĭn'dy-nŭs (C.) Ā'cis Æ-son'i-deş Æ-ē'tj-ās Æ'ga Æ'gæ'æ Æ-gæ'øn Æ-gæ'um Æ-gæ'us Æ-gæ'us Æs-o-pē'us (4) (c.) Æ-söp'us Ac'mon Ar-sopys

Es'tri-\$ (4)

Es'tri-\$ (4)

Es'q-\$ (4)

Es'q-\$ (4) (C)

E-\$\tilde{s}'\text{e-tig}

E-\$\tilde{s}'\text{me} (C)

E-\$\tilde{s}'\text{me} (C)

Esymna'ttis Ac-mon'ı-des Ac-ce-mc'tæ (c.) A-dăs'pı-ī Ād'a-tha Ād-de-phā'ģi-a Æ'mon Æm'o-na (4) Æ-mo'na (c.) А-сœ'tēş Ас-q-lÿ'tī (с.) Д-сō'næ Ad-de-phā'gi-ş Ad'du-a A-del'phi-us A-del'mon A-deph's gus (C.) A'des, or Ha'dcş Ad-gan-dcs'tri-us Ad-her'bal Ad-her'bal Ad-i-s-be'ne (C) Ad-i-an'to Ad-i-an'to Ad-i-an'to Æ-mö'nı-a Æ-mön'ı-dêş A-cō'næ
Ac'o-næ (C.)
A-cŏn'tēş
A-cŏn'tē-ūs
A-cŏn'ti-ūs (1)
A-cōn-tōb'o-li (C.)
A-cōn-to-bū'lụs
A-cō'ris
Ac'o-rūs (C.)
A'cras Æ-gā'le-ŭm Æ'gan Æm'o-nis (4) (c.) E-gā'/1ç-ūm
E' (gas
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E-Æ'mus Æ myl'i-a Æ-myl-<sub>j</sub>-ā'nus Æ-myl'i-ī Æ-mÿl'ı-ŭs Æ-nan'ti-on (2) Æ-nā'rj-a Æ-nū'sj-ŭs (1) (T.) Æ-thā'lj-ös (C.)
Æ-thì'cēg (C.)
Æ-thi'q-cūs (4) (C.)
Æ-thī'q-pēş (C.)
Æ-thi-ō'pj-ā
Æth'lj-ūs (4) Ā'cra Āc-ra-dī'na Æ-nā's<sub>1</sub>-ŭs (1) (T. Æ-nē'a-dæ Æ-nē'a-dæ Æ-nē'a-dēş Æ-nē'-a (3) Æ-nē'-dēş Æ-nē-l'a (c.) Xd-ı-măn'tus Xd-ı-mē'te A'cræ Ad-mē'ta Ād-mē'tus Ā-dō'n<sub>|</sub>-a Ā-dŏn'<sub>|</sub>-cŭs (C) A-crw/a A-crwph/nj-a (4) Ac-ra-gal-li/dw Acra-gas A-cra/tus A'cri-æ (T.) Æ'thŏn A-dō/njs À-dō/njs Àd-ra-mÿt/tj-ŭm A-drā/na Æ'thra Æ-thū'sa Æ-thū'sa
Æ't;-8 (1)
Æ't;-8 (1)
Æ't;-0 (2)
Æt;-0-n6'a (4) (c.)
Æ-t;-tēg (c.)
Æ't;-tēş (t.)
A-d't;-tūs (1) (c.)
Æ'na (4)
Æ-tō'l;-a
Æ-tō'l;-a Æ-në'is, and
Æ'ne'is (C.)
Æ nës-i dë'mus
Æ-në'si-ŭs (1)
Æ-në'tus A'cri-as A-drā'na A-drā'ne (C.) A-drā'num A-drās'ta Ā-dras'ti-a (1) Xd-ras-tī'ne (C.) Ad-ras-tī'ne (C.) Äc-rj-dŏph'a-gī Ā-crī'on A-cri'nse-us (1) A-cri''se-us (1) Ac-ris-j-o-no'us Ac-ris-j-o-ni'a-des A-cri''si-us (7.) Æ'n<sub>l</sub>-a Æ-nī/a-cŭs Ad-ras-tı'nç (C.) A-drás'tụs A-drē'nẹ (C.) Ā'dr<sub>i-</sub>a A-dri-an-ŏp'ọ-lĭs Ā-dri-ā'num E2-1-mū'rus (4) (C)
E gi'ng
E2-1-nē'ta (4)
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E-1-nā'nās (4) Æn'ı-cus (4) (c.) Æ-nı'dæ (c.) A-crī'tas Ā-crī'tas Āc-ro-ā'thon Ā-crō'a-thŏs (C.) Āc-ro-ce-rāu'nı-a (C.) Æ-tö'lus Æ-nī/o-chī Æn o-bār/bus (4) Æn/o-clēs (4) Æ-nō/nēs (C.) Æx (ĕx) (4) (7.) X-ex-5'nç (C.) X'fer Ac-ro-ce-rau'nj-a (c \*\*Xc-ro-ce-rā'u'nj-am \*\*Xc-ro-ce-rā'tā\* (c.) \*\*Xc-ro-ce-rīn'thụs \*\*A-crō'ma (c.) \*\*Xc-ron A-dri-ā'nus Ā'dri-an Ā-dri-āt'i-cum Xd-ry-mē'tum A-frā'nı-a Æ/nos A-frā/n<sub>i-</sub>ùs Æ'num Af'rı-ca Af-rı-ca'nus Æ nŷ'ra Æ-ō'lj-a Ad-ry-me'tom

Ad-v at'ı-ci

A-dū'la (C.)

A-dū'las (C.)

A-dū'las (C.)

Ad-v-li'ton (C.) Af'rı-cum Ag'a-bus (c.) Æ ö'lj-æ Æ öl'i-da Ac-ro-pā'tos
A-crōp'a-tōs (c.)
A-crōp'a-tōs (c.)
A-crōp'a-tōs
Ac-ro-rō't (c.)
Ac'ro-ta
A-crō't-a-tōs
Ac-ro-thō't (c.)
Ac-ro-thō'n (c.)
Ac-ro-thō'um (c.)
Ac-ro-thō'um (c.)
Ac-ro-thō'um (c.) Ac-ro-pa'tos A-gac'ly-tus (c.) A-gac 1y-tus ( A-gag-r<sub>1</sub>-ā/næ Āg-a-lās/sēş A-gāl/la Āg/a-mē (*C.*) Āg-a-mē/dēş Æ-ŏl'ı-deş Æ′o-lĭs E'0-līs
E'0-lūs
E'0-lūs
E pā'l<sub>1-</sub>ūs
E pē'a
E p'u-lō (4)
E'pÿ
E'p'y-tūs (4)
E-quā'na
E'quī A-dyr-ma-chi'dm

A-dyr-mach'<sub>i</sub>-dm (c.)

E'a\* Æg'le (4) Æg'les (4) Æg-le'tes Ag-a-mem'non Æg'lo-ģē (4) Æ-gŏb'o-lus Ag-e-mem-no'n<sub>|</sub>-us Ag-a-me'tor Æ-göb'ç-iu8 Æ-göç'ç-rös Æ-gö'nç (c.) Æ-gō'nēş (4) (c.) Æ-gō'nēş (c.) Æ-gō'sēţœ (4) .E-gös'ş-gæ (c.) Xg-a-më'tor A-gam'ma-tw Ag-am-nës'tor Xg'a-mūs (C.) Ag-a-nip-pë'us (C.) A-gan'za-ga Xg'a-pæ (C.) Ac-ro-thō'ų Ac'ta Ac-tæ'a Ac-tæ'on Ac-tæ'us Ac'te Ac't-a (1) Æ-quǐc/o-lī Æq-uj-mē'lj-ŭm (4) Æ'rj-ŭs Ææ'a Æ-a-mē'ne (c.) Æ-an-tē'um Æ-an'tı-dēş Ær'o-pē (4)

\* Æa. — This diphthong is merely ocular; for the a has no share in the sound, though it appears in the type. Indeed, as we pronounce the a, there is no middle sound between that letter and e; and therefore we have adopted the last vowel, and relinquished the first. This, among other measons, makes it probable that the Greeks and Romans pronounced the a as we do in water, and the e as we hear it in where and there; the middle or mixt sound, then, would be like a in father, which was probably the sound they gave to this diphthong. [In resolving the diphthong a, the old Latin poets employed at, as if from the Greek at. Thus sulet for auke, and the like. Hence it was that both the wowels in the diphthong were soundard the latter more fainfly than the former. In English, the we can do no better than retain the vernacular of double s. — Tacl.orz.]

Latin, is, in English pronunciation, either long or short, according to the accent or position of it. Thus, if it immediately precedes the accent, as in Ægess, or with the accent on it, before a single consonant, in a word of two syllables, it is long, as in Ægis; before two consonants, it is short, as in Ægiss; or before one only, if the accent be on the antenultimate, as Æpous. For the exceptions to this rule, see Rule 22. [And note.—Trollors.]

1. Æbius.—One of the generals of Valentinian III.; which, Labbe tells us, ought properly to be written Æbius; that is, without the diphthong. We may observe, that, as this word comes from the Greek, but is Latinized, it is pronounced with the Ilke sh, as if written Æbius; but the preceding word, Æbius, being pure Greek, does not conform to this analogy. See Rules 11 and 29. [See, also, note on Rule 10.—Trollors.]

Ag-a-pë/nor Ag-a-pë/tus (c.,	Ag-non'i-des	A-las/tor	Al-eB/o-na	XLinhElm (a)
Ag-8-p3/tus (O.,	Ag-noth/e-tm (c.)	A-las'to-res (c.)	Al-cy/o-na Al-cy/o-nā	XI-i-phē'ra (c.) XI-i-phē'ri a
Ag-a-rë/nî Ag-a-rïs/ta	Ag-noth'e-ten (C.) Ag-e-na'li-a and A-go'-	A-180/dm (T.)	Al-cy-ō'nọ-ŭs	Al-(-ph6'rus ( <i>C</i> .)
A-g≤s'₁-clès	Bi-8	Al'a-zŏn A-lā'zon (C.)	Al-des/cus	Äl-ir-rö'thi-üs Äl-i-sön'ti-a (σ.) /1)
A-ga/so (d.)	A-gō'nēs	Al a-zō'nēs (C.)	Al-dū'a-bīs Ā'lo-a	A-li/sum (c.)
A-gits/800	Ag'o-nis	Al-Da'ni (T.)	A-lē′bas	A-li'sum (c.) Al'li-a Al-li-8'nos
A-güs'the-nëş A-güs'thus	A-gō'ni-ŭs Ag'o-nùs (c.)	Al-bā/ni a	A-lê'b <sub>l</sub> -ŏn	Al-li-8/nos
À-gas/tro-phùs	Xg'o-ra (c.)	Al-bā'nus Al'ba Sÿl'vi-ŭs	A-lĕc'tō À-lĕc'tor	Al-11'12E (C.)
A-gas/tro-phus Ag'a-sus (T.)	Ag'o-ra (c.) Ag-o-rac'ri-tus	Al-běn'sēs (T.)	A-lec/try-on	Al-löb'ro-geş Al-löh'ry-geş Al-lo-pliğ'lus (C.)
Ag'a-tha	<b>Xg-</b> 0-108'a	Al'bi-a Te-ren'ti-a (1) (7.)	) A-lĕc'tus	Al-lo-phy/lus (O.)
Ag-a-thur/chi-dus Ag-a-thur/chi-des Ag-a-thur/chus	Xg-ọ-rã′n s Xg-ọ-răn′ọ-m¶	Al-bi'cī Al-bi-ē'tæ	A-16'I (c.)	Al-löt'ri-gen Al-lü'ti-üs (1)
Ag-a-thur/chus	A'gra	Al-bi-gâu'num (7.) Al-bi'nī	Å-lē'i-ùs Ćām'pņs (3) † Ål-e-mān'nī	Al-ma/no (d)
Ag-a-thi'a (C.)	A-grm's (T)	Al-bi'ni	<b>Al-e-</b> mā'nus (C.)	Al-mē'ne (c.) Al'mē (r.)
A-gā'thi-ās Āg'a-thī Dem'o-nīs (c)	A-græ'i Xg'ra-gas	Al-bj-no-vä/nus	A-lū'mon Al-e-mū'gi-ī (1)	Al'mon (T.)
Ag-a-thi/nus (C.)	Agra-gas A-grau'le	Al-bīn-te-mē'lī-ŭm Al-bī'nus	Al-φ-mū'βj-ī (1)	Al-mō'pēs (c.) Āl-my-rō'de (c.)
Ag'a-thō	A-grau'lı-a	Ăl′bi-ŏn	A'lens A'le-on	A-lō'a
A-gath-o-cle/a	A-grau'los Ag-rau-o-nī'tœ	Al-bi'o-nës (c.)	A-16'ris (C.)	À-lō'as (2.)
A-gath′o-clēş Ag'a-thŏn	Ag-rau-o-nī/tœ	Ål'bis (T.)	A-lē'ris (c.) A-lē'sa (r.)	A-lō'as (T.) Al-o-ō'us ¶
A-gath-o-ny/mas	A-gri-ā/nēş A-grīc/o-la	Al'bi-ŭè Al-bu-cil'la	A-lē'se A-lē'si-a (1) A-lē'si-am (1) A-lē'sus (c.)	Λ-10'θ-us ( <i>C</i> .)
Ag-a-thon'y-mus (C.)	Äg-rı-gen'tum	Äl'bu-la	A-la'sı-ŭm (1)	Xl-q-ī/dæ Xl-q-ī/dēs
A-gath'o-pus (O.) Àg-a-thòs'the-nes	A-grin'ı-üm	Al-bu'na (c.)	A-lē'sus (c.)	Alō'18 (2r.)
Ag-a-thelling (m)	A-gri'o-dos (c.)	Al-bu'ne-a	À-lō/tēs À-lō/thēs	A-lō/ne
Ag-a-thÿl'lus (7.) Ag-a-thÿr'num	Ä-gri-δ'nı-ş A-grī'φ-pās	Al-bur'nus Al'bus Pa'gus	A-13/thes	A-lδ'nis (σ.) Xl'o-pë
Ag a-thÿr'sī	Α-grI′q-pē	Al-bū'ti-ŭs (1)	A-lō'thi-a A-lōt'i-das	A-lŏp'e-ca (c.)
A-gau'i A-ga've	A-grı-ŏph'a-gī (c.)	Al-cœn'e-tŭs (4) (c.)	A-lē'tis (c.) A-lē-tri-nā'tēs (T.)	A-lŏp'ę-cë
∵y-8g,∧ńa ∵y-8g,∧ó	A-grip/pa	Al-cœ'us	A-le-tn-na/tes (T.)	A-lop/o-cde
Ag-băt'a-na (C.)	Ag-rip-pë/um (c.) Ag-rip-pi/na	Al-căm/e-nēş Al-căn/der	A-lē'trī-ŭm A-lō'tom	A-lŏp-e-con-nē'sus (o.) A-lŏ'pi-ŭs
Ag-dĕa'tıs	A-gris/a-n-	Àl-căn'dre	Al-eu-ā'dæ	A-lō/rus (c.)
Åg-o-ē'na Āg-o-lā'das (C.)	Ā'gri-ŭs	Al-ca'nor	A - leu'a - dee (c)	A-lō'rus (c.) A'los
Ng-φ-las'tha Vg-φ-las'tha	Ä'grj-ŭs Ag'ro-läs A'grŏn	Al-căth/o-ë	A-lē/us A/lex	A-lō'tj-a (1)
A@-0-Id/us	A-gro'tas	Al-căth/o-ŭs Ăl/ce	Λ-lex-a-mc/nus	Al-pē/nus Āl/pēs
Ăġ-e-lē'a (ơ.) Ăġ'e-lēs (ơ.)	A-grat/e-ra	Al-cë/nor	Ål-ex-an'der i	Xlps
Ag'e-les (c.)	A-gy/j-eus (3) (c.)	Al-ces/to	Al-ex-ăn'dra	Al-phē'a
A-gen/a-tha	A-gy/i-eus (3) (c.) A-gyl/e-us A-gyl/ia	Al-cĕs/tis Al/ce-tăs	Al-ex-an'dry-a, or Al-ex-	Al-phe/j-a (3)
Ag-en-di'cum A-gë/nor Ag-e-nor'ı-deş Ag-e-ri'nas		Al'chi-das	an-drī/a ( Al-ex-an/dr <sub>i</sub> -dēs	Al-phē'nor Al-phē'nus
Ág-o-nör/ı-dēş	A-gyr'ı-um	Al-chim'a-cus	Al-ex-an-dri'na	Ăl-phē-ş₁-bæ/a
Ag-e-ri'nuz	A-gyr'i-us	Al-ci-bi'a-düş	Al-ex-an-drop/o-lis	Xl-ph∂-ģ₁-bœ/qs
	A-gyrl-um A-gyrl-us A-gyrles A-gyrles A-halla	Al-cī'dæ (c.) Al-cĭd'a-mās	Al-ex-a/nor	Al-phē'us
A-gē'sı-ĕs (1) A-gĕs-ı-dā'mus (C.) Ā-gĕs-i-lā'us	À-hā/la	Ål-cj-da-më/a	Al-ex-ar/chus A-lex/as	Al-phi/on Al/phi-us
À-ges-i-la/us	V-1-00, Hè-08	Al-cı-dam'ı-das	A-lex'ı-a (1)	Al-pi/nus
Řg-e-sip/o-lis Řg-e-sis/tra-ta	A-1'la (C.)	Al-cid/a-mus	A1-6X-1C'8-CUS	X1/pts
Ag-e-sis'tra-tas	A-im'y-lus A'ı-us Lo-cu'ti-us (4, 1)	Al-ci-dā/mus (C.)	Al-ex-1'nus A-lex'i-5 (1)	Al-pō'nụs (C.) Al's <sub>i</sub> -ŭm (1)
A-ge/tor (C.)	A'jax	Àl-cī'dēs	Al-ex-Yp/pus	XI'sus
A-gē'tus (c.)	Al-a-ban'da	Al-cid/1-ce	Al-ex-Yr'a-cy	Λl-thæ′a
Ag-gē/nus (C.)	Al-a-ban-den/ses (T.)	Al-cid/o-cus (C.)	Al-ex-Yr'ho-0	Al-thæm'e-nës (4)
Ag-grăm/mēş Ag-grī/næ	Al-a-ban'dī (T.) Al-a-ban'di-cus (C.)	Al-cĭm/ę-dő Ál-cĭm/ę-dőn	A-lĕx'ıs A-lĕx'on	Al-thē'pus (c.) Al-tī'num
Ag-gri'nœ Ag'i-dœ Ag-i-la'us A'gis	Al'a-bus	Al-cim/e-nēs	Al-fa-ter/na	Ål'tis
ĂĚ-i-la′ọs	A-læ′a	Al-cĭm'o-ŭs (C.)	Al-fe/nes	X1'tus (T.)
A gis	A-læ'ī	Al'cı-mus	Al/gi-dum	A-lŭn'tì-ŭm (1) A'lus or Al'u-ŭs
Ag-lū'j-a (4) Ag-la-o-nī'co	A-læ'sa (T.) A-læ'sus (T.)	Al-cin'o-ë Al'cı-nor	Al-gō'nụm (C.) A-l <sub>i-</sub> ăc'mọn	A'iųs or Ai'u-us Ā-ly-āt'tēş
Ag-lā/o-pē	À-læ/us	Al-cin'o-ŭs*	A-l <sub>l</sub> -ar'tum	Xl'y-ba
Ag-la'o pes (C.) Ag-la-o-phæ'na	Al-a-gō/nj-a	Al'ci-nus (C.)	A-lı-ar'tus	Xl-y-bl'da (σ)
Ag-13-Q-phæ'na Ag-13-Q-phön	A-lā/la Āl-al-cŏm/e-nœ	XI-cı-ō'nę-ŭs XI'ci-phrŏn	Xl'ı-cis X-li-ē'nus	Al-y-cm/a Al-y-cm/us
Ag-lā'o-phön Xg-la-ŏs'the-nēş	A-Jā/lj-a	VI-cid-bulge	A-1,-e'nus Al'i-fæ	Al-y-ce'us A-ly'mon (c.)
Ag-lau'ros	Al-a-mā'nēs	Al-cip/pus	Å-lī'fæ (c.)	Al'y-mon (T.)
Ag-lā/us	Al-a-man'ni, or Al-e-	Al'cis	XI-j-læ/i	A-19'pus (C.)
Xg'la-ŭs (c.) Xg'na	man'ni A-la'ni	Al-cĭth/o-ë Alc-mæ/on	Ăl-į-měn'tus Ā-līm'ę-nūs (C.)	À-lÿs'sus Àl-yx-öth'o-ë
Xg'nδ		Ålc-mæ-ŏn'ı-dæ	A-lin'dæ	Xl-y-zē'a (C.)
Ag-nŏd'i-cë	Al-a-rī'cus	Alc'man	Ál-in-dő'ı-a (3)	A-mad/o-ci
Ag'non		Alc-mē'na Al'co-nē ( <i>c</i> .)	A-li'phæ (c.)	A-mad/o-cus
Xg-no-nI'a (c.)	Xl-a-rō'di ī	אי מייום (רי)	Ål-1-phā'nus (C.)	Ăm′ą-ģē

\* Alcinoits .- There are no words more frequently mis-There are no words more requiently mis-pronounced, by a mere English scholar, than those of this termination. By such a one we sometimes hear Alcinetts and Antinoits pronounced in three syllables, as if writer Alcinoit and Anti-noit, rhyming with vows; but classical pronunciation requires that these vowels should form dis-tinct syllables.

#### † Aleius Campus.

2 m a m 2/---

"Lest from this flying steed unreined, (as once Bellerophon, though from a lower clime,) Dismounted, on th' Aleian field I fall, Erroneous there to wander, and forlorn." MILTON's Par. Lost, b. vil. v. 17.

† Alexander. — This word is as frequently pronounced with the accent on the first as on the third syllable.

§ Alexandria.— [The accentuation Alexandria denotes the true classical pronunciation. But see note on Rule 30.—Taollops.]

[In the different editions of Walker's Key, this word is generally found in the Initial Vocabulary of the Greek and Latin Proper Names with the accent on the penultinate—Al-ex-ax-dr'dz; but, in the Initial Vocabulary of Scripture Proper Names, and in both of his Terminational Vocabularies, it stands with the accent on the antepenultimate—Al-ex-ax-dr'az; and this, it appears, is the pronunciation to which he gave the preference — In the pronunciation of Scripture Proper Names, Perry, Smart, and C. Taylor place the accent on the antepenultimate—Al-ex-ax-dr'az; but, in reading and speaking English, the name of the ancient as well as of the modern city is properly pronounced Al-ex-ax-dr'az, and the name of the ancient city Al-ex-ax-dr'az, and the name of the modern city Al-ex-ax-dr'az, and the name of the modern city Al-ex-ax-dr'az, and the name of the modern city Al-ex-ax-dr'az, and the name of the modern city Al-ex-ax-dr'az, and the name of the modern city Al-ex-ax-dr'az, and the name of the modern city Al-ex-ax-dr'az, and the name of the modern city Al-ex-ax-dr'az, and the name of the modern city Al-ex-ax-dr'az, and the name of the modern city Al-ex-ax-dr'az, and the name of the modern city Al-ex-ax-dr'az, and the name of the modern city Al-ex-ax-dr'az, and the name of the modern city Al-ex-ax-dr'az, and the name of the modern city Al-ex-ax-dr'az, and the name of the modern city al-ex-ax-dr'az, and the name of the modern city al-ex-ax-dr'az, and the name of the modern city al-ex-ax-dr'az, and the name of the modern city al-ex-ax-dr'az, and the name of the modern city al-ex-ax-dr'az, and the name of the modern city al-ex-ax-dr'az, and the name of the modern city al-ex-ax-dr'az, and the name of the modern city al-ex-ax-dr'az, and the name of the name city al-ex-ax-dr'az, and the name of the name city al-ex-ax-dr'az, and the name of the name city al-ex-ax-dryaz, and the name city al-ex-ax-dryaz, and the name city al-ex-ax-dryaz, and the name city al-ex-ax-dryaz, and the name city al-ex-ax-dryaz, and the name city a

An-ax-id'a-mùs
An-ax-j-da'mus (c.)
A-nix-j-da'mus (c.)
A-nix-j-da'y
An-ax-j-m'y-day
An-ax-im'g-nay
An-ax-ip'g-lis
An-ax-ip'pus
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A-nix's
An-ax-ip's Am-phi'sus (C.) Am-phit's-s d'trum (C.) Am-phith's-mis Am-phith's-s Am-phitr's-s Am-phitr'y-s Am-phitry-s Am-phi's (C.) Am-phi's-ris-s Am-phi's-ris-s An-drög'y-nüs (C.) An-dröm'ş-chā An-dröm-ş-chī'des An-dröm'ş-chūs An-dröm'ş-düs A-mil'car Am'i-lös A-min'o-ne, or Xm-şl-thm/ş Xm-şl-thō/um Am's-na A-man'dys (E) A-mym'o-në -min'e-a, or Am-A-man'i-ca (c.) Ā-mān'tēs Ām-an-tī'nī Ā-mā'nus mĭn'e-a A-mĭn'i-is A-mĭn'i-is Àn-drŏm'e-de Àn'dren An'dron
An-dro-ni'cus †
An-dro-ni'eus †
An-droph's-fi
An-dros'tho-nes
An'dros'tho-nes
An-dros'tho-nes
An-dros'tho-nes
An-o-lon'tis
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An-o-mo-ris A-min'o-cles A-min'o-cles Am-i-se'na A-mi-si'a (T.) A-mis'sas A-mis'sas À-măr's-căs À-mar'dī Am-phöt'q-tüs
Am-phöt'q-y-q-ni'q-dəş
Am-phöt'q-y-ni'q-dəş
Am-phōt'q-y-ni'q-dəş
Am-phōt'q-dəş
Am-pyə'q-dəş
Am-yö'q-dəş
Am-yö'q-dəş
Am-sö nc'tys
A-mü'li-üs
A-mö'lia A-mar'dus

A-mar'dus

Am-a-ryl'lis (T.)

Am-a-ryn-thi'a (T.)

Am-a-ryn-thi'a (T.)

Am-a-ryn'si-a (T.) (1) A-nax's
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An-gλ/mas Λ'męs Λm-ę-sδ'ę (σ.) ×m-ę-sδ'nμs Λ-mū'si-ę (1) Am-mā'lo Am-mi-ā'nus Am-mo-chŏs'tos (T.) Am-mo-mā'tus A-mu'u-us A-myc'ls A-myc'ls Am-y-clis'us (T.) Am-y-cli'des (G.) Am'y-don Am'y-don À-mas'tris Am'mon Am-mō'ni-a Am-mō'ni-ī Ām-mō'ni-ŭs A-mas'trus À-mā'ta Àm-a-thē'a Am'y-dŏn
Am-y-mō'no
A-myn'tas
A-myn'ti-i-i'nus (1)
A-myn'tor
Am-y-ri'cus (C.)
A-my'ri-i-is
A-my'ri-i-is Am'a-thus Am-mö'the-a Am-něm'o-něs (C.) Am-něm Am'ş-thûs A-măx-şm-pê'us A-măx-şn-tî'ş (C.) A-măx'ı-ş (1) A-măx'i-tş Am-şx-öb'i-ī (C.) An'grya An-grya-I''tj-a (1) A'nj-a An-j-c-c'tus A-n'''cj-a (1) A-n'''cj-am (1) A-n'''cj-as Gal'lus (1) Am-nī'sus Am-ni'sus Am-ni'tës (O.) Am-œ-bæ'us Am-om-phär'o-tüs (O) A'mör A-mor'gös Am-a-zē'nēş A-māz'o-nēş Äm'q-zōnş Am'y-rus A-mys'tıs A-mys-tis Am-y-tha-o'nj-us (T.) Am'y-tis A-nub'a-sis (C.) A-nub'a-tw (C.) A-nab'a-tw (C.) Ana-ce'p-a (T.) (3) A-ni'cj-us Gai'ius An'i-grus A-ni'grus (C.) A'ni-o, and A'ni-es An-i-tor'gis A'ni-us Xm-a-zō/nı-a An-chū'rụs An-chū'rụs An-cI'le A-mór'gög
A-mór'gög
Xm'pọ-lū'gi-a (1)
Am-phō'a,
Xm-phi-a-lū'us
Am-phi'a-lū'us
Am-phi'a-nāx
Xm-phi-ār-a-Ē'um (C.)
Xm-ph-a-ī'us
Xm-phi-ār'-dō'g
Xm-phi-ār'-dō'g
Xm-phi-ār'-dō'g Ăm-a-zŏn'j-cŭs (C.) Ăm-a-zŏn'j-dēs Am-a-zō'nı-ŭm Xn'cŏn Am-a-zō/nj-ŭs Am-băr/rī An-cō'pa Àn'cus Mar'tj-ŭs (1) Xn'na Am-bar-vã′lēş (σ) An-cy'le An-cy're An-cy're An-cy're An-cy'ron (C.) Xn'da An-dăb'a-te An'a-cēş An-a-chār'sıs A-nā'cι-ŭm (1) Ăn-na Com-nē'na (T.) An-ni-ā'nus Ăm-bar-vă'lı-a Am-ba'tæ (C.) An'nı-băl An'nı-bī Am'be-nus Am-bj-ş-li'têş Am-bj-ş-li'nem Am-bj-ş-ti'nem Am-bj-bar'ç-ti (C.) An-niç'e-ris An-ni-chō'rī (C.) An'ni-us Scăp'n-la (T.) An-dā'nş (c.)
An-da'n-ş
An-de-câ'o-nēş (x.)
An-de-câ'vişa
An-de-câ'viya
An-de-câ'vww (c.)
An-dê'ra (c.)
An-dê'ra (c.)
An-dê'ra (c.)
An-dô'-dē's
An-dō'-dē's
An-dō'-dē's
An-dra'-gā'-th'us
An-dra'g'-s-th'us
An-dra'g'-ra's
An-dra'y'-th'us
An-dra'y'-th'us
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An-dra'y'-th'us
An-dra'y'-th'us An-dā'na (C.) Än'non A-nō'lus (C.) Än'o-nŭa (C.) Am-bI'cus (C.) Am-bi-gā'tus Am-bī'o-rīx Xn-o-pæ'a Xn'ser Am-brā'ci-a (1) Am-brā'ci-a (1) Am-brā'ci-us (1) Am-brā'dax (C.) An-sı-bā'ri-a An-tæ's An-tæ'ss An-tæ-öp'o-lïs (7.) An-tæ/us An-täg/o-räs An-täl/ci-däs Am-brō'nēs Am-brö'nēş Am-brö'si-ās (1) Am-brö'si-ās (1) Am-brÿ'on Am-brÿs'sus Am-brys'sus Am-bu'li Am-bu'li An a-pne An-a-phlys'tus A-na'pi-us (T.) A-na'pus A-nar'ty-rI (C.) A-nar'tes A'nas Am-phin'9-tus Am-phim'9-dön Am-phin'9-mö Am-phin'9-mö An-tan'der An-drē'as Àn-tăn/dros Àn-tē/j-ŭs (3) An'dre-as (c.) An-tem'na Am-phir/on
Am-phir/on
Am-phir/o-lis
Am-phir/o-lis
Am-phir/o-lis
Am-phir/o-lis
Am-phir/o-lis
Am-phir/o-s
Am-phir/o-s
Am-phir/o-s
Am-phir/o-s
Am-phir/o-s An-drē'mon (0.) An'dri-a (0.) An'dri-clus An-tein na An-te'nor An-te-nor'i-des An-ter-bro'gi-as Am'by-II (c.) Am'ry-ii (C.)
Am'c-lēs
Am-c-nā'nus
Am-c-nī'dēs
A-mēn'c-clēs
Ām-c-nō'phis (C.)
A-mē'ri-s A'nas A-nat'o-lë À-nau'chi-das À-nau'rus À-nau'sis (T.) À'nax An-ter-bro'g;-a Xn'te-ros (C.) An-the's An-the's An-the'la An-the'la An'the-mis Xn'the-mis An'dri-ŏn An-drĭs'cus An-dro'bj An-dro-cle's An-dro-clā's An-dro-clā's An-dro-clī'dā's An-dro-clī'dā's An-drod's-mū's An-drod's-mū's An-drod'go-cs An-drod'go-cs An-drod'go-ts An-drod'yo-næ Än-av-äg/o-räs Am-phi/sa (C.) Am-phis-be, na Am-phis-sa, Am-phis-sa/na Am-phis-sa/na A-mes'tra-tüs An-ax-an'der A-mes'tris Am-j-a'nus (c.) Am-jc-læ'us Xn-ax-an'dri-des Ăn-ax-ar'chus Ăn-ax-ar'e-ts An'the-mon An'the-mus Am-;c-iæ'ųs A-mic-tæ'ųs A-mic-tæ'ųs A-mic'tas Ā-mī'āa An-ax-ar-p-16 An-ax-ar-p-16 An-ax-ib-1-a An-ax-ic-ra-184 An-the-mu'gi-s (1) An-the'ne An-ther'mus An-ther'mus Am-phis/the-nëş Am-phis-tī/dëş Am-phis/trp-tüs

\* Amphigraia .- See Irmigania, and Rule 30, prefixed to this Vocabulary.

this Vocabulary.

† Anadyomens. — This epithet, from the Greek dvadów, emergens, signifying rising out of the water, is applied to the picture of Venus rising out of the sea, as originally painted by Apelles. I doubt not that some, who only hear this word without seeing it written, suppose it to mean Anno Demins, the year of our Lord.

† Anadromens. — This word is uniformly pronounced, by our procedists, with the penultimate accent; and yet, superse is a: English ear to placing the accent on the penultimate of, that, by all English scholars, we hear it placed upon the armspecialtimate syllable. That this was the pronuction of this word in Carsen Elizabeth's time, appears plainly from the tragedy of Time Andronicus, said to be written by

Shakspeare; in which we every where find the anteponultimate pronunciation adopted. It may, indeed, be questioned whether Shakspeare's learning extended to a knowledge of the quantity of this Greco-Latin word; but, as M. Steeven has justly observed, there is a greater number of chasical allusions in this play than are scattered over all tho rest of the performances on which the seal of Shakspeare is indubitably fixed; and therefore it may be presumed that the author could not be ignorant of the Greek and Latin pronunciation of this word, but followed the received English pronunciation of this time; and which, by all but professed scholars, is still continued.—See Sormonicus.—The analogy of the language, with which Shakspeare's authority can have nothing to do, is decigive in favor of the penultimate accentuation.—Thollogs.]

Xn'thēş	Yn ti nmin			•
An-thes-pho/ri-a	An-ti-pœ'nus An-tip'o-lis	A-phri'cēş Aph-ro-di'se-ie (1) (0.) Aph-ro-di'si-e (1)	A-quī'nus (c.)	Är-chi-bī'a-d <b>ās</b>
An-thes-te/ri-s	An-tir'rhj-um (c.)	Aph-ro-di'serta (1) (0.)	Aq-uj-tā'nj-ş	Ar-chib'ı-us
An'the-us	An-tir'rho-dos (o.)	Aph-ro-di''si-a (1) Aph-ro-di''si-as (25)	Aq-uj-ten/j-cus (6.)	Ár-Chid's-más (c.) Ár-Chi-dā'mi-s
An-thi/a	An-tis'sa	Aph-ro-di'sum	(C.)	Ar-chi-da-mi'a (c.)
An'thi-as	An-tis/the-nee	Apli-ro-dI/te	A'ra	Ar-chi-da'mus, er Ar-
Än'thi-næ (σ.) Än'thi-ŭm	An-tĭs/tj-ŭs An-tĭth/e-ŭs	Aph-ro-di-top o-lis (c.)	Xr-a-bar'chēş	chid's-mas
An'thi-ue	Än'ti-ŭm (1)	A-phy'te A'pi-s	Ār'a-bēş (c.)	Ar <sup>7</sup> chi-das
Än'thö	An-tom'e-nes	X-pi-a'nus	A-rū'bj-a Ā-rŭb'j-cŭs	Xr-chi-de/mys Xr-chi-de/us
An-thō/rēs	An-tō/n <sub>j</sub> -a	Ap-i-cā/ta	År/a-bis	Ar-chìd'i-tun
An-thră'ci-e (l) An-thro-pi'nus	An-tō'nţ-I	A-pi"ci-us (1)	Xr'abs	Ar-chi-gal'lus
An-thro-po-mor-phi/tm	An-to-ni'na An-to-ni'nus	A-pid/a-nus	Ar'a-bus	Är-chi-gal'lus Ar-chig'e-nes Ar-chillo-cus
( <i>a</i> .)	An-tō-nı-ŏp/o-Ma	A-pĭd'o-nēş (c.) Ap'ı-na	A-răc'ca, or A-răc'ca A-răch'ne	Ar-chi-ma/das
An-thro-poph/a-gt An-thyl/la	An-tō'n <sub>i</sub> -ŭs		År-ach-ne'a (0.)	Ar-chi/nus
An-thyl/Ig	An-tŏr/ı-dēş	A-pī'o-la Ā'pi-on	Ar-a-chō'si-a (1)	Xr-chi-pel/a-ges
An-ti-a-nī'ra An'ti-as (1)	A-nū'bis Ānx'i-us (1)	A'pis	Xr-q-çhō/tm	Ar-chip/o-lis
An-ti-bac-chī/us (c.)	Anx'ur	A-pY''ti-ŭs (1) A-pŏc'ο-pa (σ.)	Ar-a-chō'tī	Ar-chip/pe
An-tic'a-nis $(\sigma_i)$	Ănx'ų-rŭs (c.)	<b>Ăp-φ-dō'tī</b> (c.)	Xr-ş-cΥl'lμm Xr-ş-cδ'ş <sub>i</sub> -I (1)	Ar-chip/pus Ar-chi/tis
An-tic'a-tō (c.)	An'y-ta	A-pŏl-l <sub>i</sub> -nā/rēs	A-rac'thi-as	År'çhön
Àn-tǐch'thọ-nēs (c.) Àn-tǐc-i-nō'lis (c.)	An'y-tus	A-pŏl-lj-nā/rjs	Ar-a-cyn'thus	Ar-çhŏn'tēş
An-ti-cle/a	An-zā'be A-ŏb'r <sub>i</sub> -ga	Ap-ol-lin'ı-dëş	Xr'a-dŭs	Ar'chy-lüs
An'ti-clēş	A-ŏl'li-ŭs	A-pŏl'li-nĭs Ap-ol-Hn'nọ-ŭs (c.)	A'ræ Ar-a-phī'a (C.)	Ar/chy-tas
An-t <sub>i</sub> -clī/dēş	λ'on	A-pŏl'lō	A'rar	Ār-chỹ/tạs (ơ.) Ar-cĭt/ę-něnş (ơ.)
An-tic/ra-gue	A′o-nēs	Äp-ol-löc'ra-tēş	Ăr'a-rĭs (C.)	Arc-ti'nus
An-tic/ra-teg	A-ō'n <sub>1</sub> -a (T.)	A-pči-lo-dō/rus	Ăr′a-rŭs	Arc-toph/y-lax
An-tĭç'y-ra An-tĭd'o-müs	A-ŏn'į-dēš (T.) A-ō'ris	Ap-ol-lo'nı-a	Ăr-a-tē'us (C.)	Arc'tŏs
An-tĭd′o-tŭs	À-or'nos	A-pŏl-lọ-nī'a-dēş Āp-ọl-lō'n <sub>i</sub> -as	Ar-ş-thÿr'ç-ş A-rā'tụs	Arc-tō/ụs Arc-tū/rus
An-tigʻe-nës An-ti-gën'i-das	A-or'sī (T.)	Xp-ol-lon'j-dēş	À-râu'ri-cus (c.)	Är'dą-lŭs
An-tı-gen'ı-das	A-0'rus ( <i>C.</i> )	Ap-ol-lō'n <sub>l</sub> -ŭs	A-rā'vụs (C.)	Ar-dā/nj-a
An-ti-ge-nī'das (C.) An-tīg'o-na	A-5'tī Ā-pā'i-tæ	Ap-ol-löpli/a-nës	Ar-ax-ē'nus (c.)	Àr-dax-ã'nus
An-tig/o-në	A-pā/ma	A-pŏl'ly-ŏn ( <i>c.</i> ) A-pō-my-ī'os	A-rax/ēs	Xr/de-a
An-ti-go'ni-a	Â-pā/me	Xp-q-m <sup>3</sup> /1-δs (c.)	Ar-bā'cēs, or Xr'ha-cēs ‡ Ār-bē'la, or Ar'be-la §	Ar-dę-ā'tōş Ar-dę-rĭc'ca
An-t <sub>1</sub> -go-nī'a (c.)	Ap-a-me/a	A-pō-n <sub>i</sub> -ā'na	Ar-bē'lus (c.)	Är-di-æ'I
An-tigʻo-nüs	Ap-a-mē/no (c.)	A-pð/nj-ŭs	Ar'bis	Ar'do-ne (c.)
An-tǐg'o-nŭs Àn-tǐl'cō An-ti-lĭb'a-nŭs	Āp-a-mī'a Ā-pā'm <sub>i</sub> -a ( <i>c</i> .)	Xp'o-nŭs	Ar-bo-cā/la	Ar-dō/ne-a
An-til'o-chus	A-par'nī	Ap-qs-trō/phi-a A-pŏth-a-ō/asa+	Ar-bŏ'na (c.) Ar-bŭs'cu-la	Ar-dū'a (T.) Ar-du-ĕn'n <b>a</b>
An-tim'a-chus	Ap-a-tū'ri-a	A-poth-e-o'sis † Ap-o-the'o-sis	Àr'ca-des (c.)	Ar-du-I'ne
An-tim/e-nes	Ap-e-au'ros	Ap-pī/a-dēs Ap-pī-ā/nus	Ar-ca/dj-a	Ar-dy-ĕn'sēş
An-tĭn'o-ē (T.) Àn-tĭn-o-ē'a (σ.) Àn-t₁-nœ'₁-a (3)	A-pěl-j-ð/tëş (C.)	Ap-pı-ā/nus	Ar-cā/di-ŭs	Ar'dys
An-ti-pers (0.)	A-pěl'la A-pěl'lēş	Ap'p <sub>i</sub> -a VI'a Ap'p <sub>i</sub> -ī Fō'rum	Ar-cā/nụm Ar/căs	A∕re
An-ti-nop o-lis	Ap-el-le/us (c.)	Ap'pi-ŭs	Är'ce (T.)	A-rē'a Ā-re-āç'i-dæ
An-tin'o-us	A-pĕl'l <sub>i</sub> -cŏn	Xp/pu-la	Xr'co-na	A're-as
An-ti-o'chi-a, or An ti-	Xp-çn-nī/nụs	Xp′pų-la A′prį-ēş	Ar'cens	A-rē'gon (c.)
o-chi'a *	Aperantia (a)	A'pri-us	Ar-ces î-las (c.)	A-reg'o-nis
Ăn-t <sub>i</sub> -o-chī'a (c.) <i>Xn'tı-</i> ŏch	Ăp-ę-ran-tī/a (с.) Āp-ę-rδ/p <sub>l</sub> -a	Ap-sĭn'thi-I Ap'sı-nüs	Ār-cēs-j-lā/ņš Ār-cē/sj-ŭs (1)	Ar-ę-Ith'o-us (c.) Ar'e-las (c.)
An-ti'o-chis	$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{p}'\mathbf{e}$ -sas $(\mathbf{c}.)$	Xp'sus (T.)	Ar-chæ's	Ăr-e-la'te (S.)
An-tī'o-chŭs	Ăp'ę-sŭs	Ap'te-ra	Ar-chæ/a-nax	Ar-o-la/tum
An-tī'o-pa (σ.)	Aph'a-ca	Ăp-ų-lė'į-a (3)	Xr-che-at/j-das	Ăr-e-la/tus (C.)
An-tī/o-pē An-ti-ō/rus	A-phæ/a À/phar	Ăp-ų-lē'ι-ŭs (3) A-pū'li-a	Ar-chag'a-thus Àr-chan'der	A-rěl'lı-ŭs År-e-mŏr'i-ca
An-tip'a-ros (c.)	Aph-a-rē/tus	$\mathbf{X}\mathbf{p}^{\prime}\mathbf{p}$ -lus ( $\mathbf{c}$ .)	Ar-chan'dres	A-re'na (T.)
An-tı-pā'ros (7.)	Aph-a-rē/us	Ap-u-sid/a-mus	Är/çhe	A-ren'a-cum
An-tĭp/a-ter	Aph'a-reūs (σ.)	<b>X</b> p'y-rī ( <i>c</i> .)	Ar-chěď-cŭs (o.)	A-rē'næ (T.)
An-ti-pā/tri-a	A/phas A-phěl/les	A-quā'rī-us Xalvi la (Xk/gra-la)	Ar-cheg/e-tes Ar-che-la/us	A-rē'ne (c.)
An-tı-pa-trI'a (C.) An-tı-păt'rı-dăs	A-phĕl'las Àph'ę-săs	Xq'ui-la, (ak'we-la) (C.)	Ar-chem/a-chās	Ăr-ę-ŏp-ş-gī/tæ Ār-ę-ŏp/ş-gŭs¶
An-tip/a-tris	Aph'e-tæ	Xq-uj-lā/rj-a	Ar-chem'o-rus	A-rē'os (0.)
An-tĭph/a-nē#	A-phē'tor (c.)	Xq-u <sub>1</sub> -lē' <sub>1</sub> -a (3)	Ar-chep/o-lis	A'rēs (T.)
An-tiph/a-tes	Aph'ı-das	A-quil'1-us	Ar-chep-tol/e-mus	A-res'tae
An-tĭph'ı-lüs An'ti-phŏn	A-phī'das (c.) A-phĭd'na	A-quĭl'η-a Aq'ui-lō	Ar-chës/tra-tùs Ar-che-tI/mus	A-res/tha-nas
An-tiph/o-nus	A-phid/nus	<b>X</b> q·u₁-lō'n₁-3	Ar-chē'ti-ŭs (1)	A-res'tor (T.) A-res-tor'i-des
Ăn'ti-phùs	Aph-nē'um (C.)	A-quĭn'ı-ŭs	Ar/chi-a	A're-ta
An-tip/o-deș (0.)	Aph-ce-be/tus	A-quī'num	Xr′çhi-às	Ar-ę-tæ'us

\* Antiochia. - For words of this termination, see IPHIGE-

ria, and No. 30 of the Rules prefixed to this Vocabulary.

† Apothesis.—When we are reading Latin or Greek, this word ought to have the accent on the penultimate syllable; but, in pronouncing English, we should accent the antepenultimate:

# "Allots the prince of his celestial line An apothéosis and rites divine." — GARTH.

An apothéosis and rites divine."—Garth.

[The Greek word is dποδίωσις. If the true pronunciation were retained, the word would necessarily be excluded from English poetry. But this is no reason that an almost solitary instance of poetic license should be a rule in reading prose. — TROLLOFE.]—[See ΑγοτΗΣΟΔΙς in the Dictionary.—Envror.]

[See ΑγοτΗΣΟΔΙς and Littleton, accent this word on the first syllable, but Ainsworth and Holyoke on the second; and this is so much more agreeable to an English ear, that I should prefer it. [See Assacs.—TROLLOFE.]

Arbeits, the city of Assyria where the decisive battle

was fought between Alexander and Darius, and the city in Palestine of that name, have the accent on the penultimate; but Arbela, a town in Sicily, has the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

nultimate syllable.

|| Archidamus. — Alnsworth, Gouldman, Littleton, and Holyoke, place the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of this word, but Lempriere and Labbe [also Carr] on the penultimate. I have followed Lempriere and Labbe, though, in my opinion, wrong; for, as every word of this termination has the antepenultimate accent, as Pelydama, Theodomas, &c., I know not why this should be different; though Labbe tells us that the learned are of his opinion.

though Labbe tells us that the learned are of his opinion.

If Arcopagus.—Labbe tells us that the peaultimate syllable of this word is, beyond all controlvery, short,—quidgual nonsulli in tanti luce stiemans equitant. Some of these bind men are Gouldman, Rolyoks, and Litteton; but Lempriere and Ainsworth, [also Carr.] the best authorities, agree with Labbe. There is an authority for the word in full; but, from the quantity of the word sayon.

Labbe is unquestionably correct.—Taollors.]

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Är-e-tä'läg Är-e-täph'i-la Är'e-täa (C.) A-rä'te	Xr'i-ma Xr-i-mas'pï	A-rī'us, (river.) (c.) Ār'mo-nēš	Ar-ta-yc'tës Ar-ta-yn'ta	A-si'les
Ar-e-mpn/1-15 Ār/e-ma (C.)	Ar-j-mas/pj-as	Ar-me/nj-a	Ar-ta-ÿn'tës	A-sī'lus (O) As'i-us
A-re'to	Ar-j-mas/the	Ar-men-ta/ri-us	Är'tę-mäs (c.)	Ās-j-nā'rj-s Ās-j-nā'rj-ūs Ās'j-nē Ās'j-nēs
A-re'tes Ar'e-thon (c.)	Ăr-j-ma-thē'a (C.) Ār-j-mā'zēş	Ar-mil-lā/tus Ar-mi-lŭs/trj-ŭm	Ar-tem-bā/rēş Ar-tem-i-dā/rus	As-i-narri-us As/i-nā
Är-p-thū/sa	Ar'i-mī	Ar-min'i-ŭs	Ar-těm-i-dő/rús Ár/tę-mis ‡	As'i-nës
Ar-e-ti'ni (T.)	A-rim'į-nŭm A-rim'į-nŭs Ar-įm-phæ'i	Àr-mŏr'ı-cæ Àr'mọ-zŏn (C.)	Ar-te-mi"si-a (1) Ar-te-mi"si-um (1)	A-sin'i-us Gal'ius A'si-us (1)
Ar- <del>o</del> -tī'nµm Ar'o-tās	A-rim'j-nús Ăr.im-phm/r	Ar'mo-zon (C.) Ar'no	Ar-te-mi'tas	∀a-ug,na ∀a-ug,na
A-rē'tus (C.)	Ar'}-mus	Ar'nÎ	Ar'te-mön	A_ea/nhis
A're-us	Ăr'ı-nēş (C.)	Ar-nį-čn'sēs (T.)	Ar-te-mō'na (T.)	A-sō'pi-a
Ar-ģæ'us Ār'ga-lús	X-rj-q-bar-zā'nēş X-rj-q-man'dēş	Ar-nō'b <sub>l</sub> -ŭs Ār'nŏs	Ar-tō'na Àrth'ını-ŭs	Ås-q-pl'a-dēş A-sō'pis À-sō'pus As-pal-a-thī'a (C.)
Ar-gan-tho'na (c.)	A-ri-o-mar'dus	Xr'o-a	Ar-tim/pa-sa	À-sō'pus
Ar-gan-tho-nī'um (0.)	A-ri-o-mē/dēs	Ar/o-ma	Ar-to-bar-zā/nūş	As-pal-a-thi'a (C.)
Ar-gath/o-na Ar-ga-thō/ni-ŭs	A-rī'on Ā-r <sub>i</sub> -o-vis'tus	$A-r\tilde{o}'ma$ , and $Xr'q-ma$ (C.)	Ar-tŏçh'mēş Ar-tō'na	As-pam'ı-thres Xs-pa-ra'gı-um
Ār-ga-thō'ni-ŭs Ār-gō-g's Ār-gō-ā'thœ Ār-ġō-ā'thœ	Ăr-ı-pē'thēş (C.)	A-rŏm'a-ta ( <i>c.</i> )	Ar-tō'nı-ŭs	<b>A</b> s-pā′ţ;-ş (1)
Ar-ge/a	A'ris	A-rŏm'a-tǔm (C.) Ār'pa-nī	Ar-tŏn'tëş Ar-to-trō'gus (C.)	Ăs-pa-sī'rus As-pā'si-ŭs (1) (7.)
Ar-gen/num	A-rīs'ba Ār-js-tæn'ę-tŭs (4)	Xr/pt	Ar-tox/a-res	As-pas/tes
Ar'geş	Ar-is-tæ'um	Ar-pī/num	Ar-tū'rī-ŭs	As-pas'tēs As-pa-thē'sis (C.)
Ar-ges'tra-tus	Ar-is-tæ'us Ar-is-täg'o-räs	Àr'qui-tǔs (C.) Àr-ra-bō'na (C.)	Ar-tỹ/nëş Ar-tyn/1-a	As-pa-thī'nēs As-phal-tī'tēs (C.)
Ār'ģī	Ar-ps-tan/der	Ar-ra-chi'on (C.)	Ār-tys/to-na Ār/u-m	As-pin/dus
Argerinum Argestratūs Argevus Argerina Argerina	Ar-is-tăn'dros	Ar-ræ'i	Ar'u-ee	As-pin'dus As'pis
År'gj-äs Xr-åulä/tum	Ar-is-tár/çhç Ar-is-tár/çhụs	Ar-rha-bæ/us Ar-rē/chī (C.)	A-rū'cī A-rū'e-rĭs	As-plē/don Ās-po-rē/nus
Ar-gil'i-ŭs	Ar-ıs-ta-zā'nēş	Ăr'rı-ş	Ă'rụnş	Xs'sa
Ar-gil/ius	A-ris'te-as	Ar-ri-ā/nus	A-růn <sup>1</sup> t <sub>i</sub> -ŭs (1)	As.sa-bl'nus
A1'g -108 Xr-di-nil'sm	A-ris'to-rœ A-ris'to-ŭs	Ār-rļs-tĭl'ius (T.) Ār'rļ-ŭs	År-ų-pī/nụm (C) År-ų-pī/nụs	As-săr'a-căs As-sē'ra (C.)
Ar-gi/o-pē	À-rìs/thọ-nōş	Ar-rŭn'ti-ŭs (l)	Ar-vū'lēs	Ås-se-rī/nī
Ar-g-phon'tes	A-rĭs'thus	Ar-sā/bēs	Ar-ver/nī	As-s6'sus (C.) As'so-rus
Ar-gip po-i	Ăr-ıs-tī′bus Ar-is-tī′dēş	År-sā'cēś, or Ăr'sa-cēș ţ Ār'sa-cēs (C.)	År-vĭr'a-gŭs År-vĭ''şj-ŭm	As-sō'rus (C.)
Ãr/gj-ŭs	Ar-ıs-tip/pus	Ăr'so cos (C.) Ār-sā'ci-a (l) (T.)	Ar-vī'sus	Xs'sŏs
Ar'g. as Ar-g. 10'tym Ar-g. 10'tym Ar-g. 10'tym Ar-g. 10'tys Ar-g. 10'tys Ar-g. 10'tys Ar-g. 10'tys Ar-g. 10'tys Ar-g. 10'tys Ar-g. 10'tys Ar-g. 10'tys Ar-g. 10'tys Ar-g. 10'tys Ar-g. 10'tys Ar-g. 10'tys Ar-g. 10'tys Ar-g. 10'tys Ar-g. 10'tys Ar-g. 10'tys Ar-g. 10'tys Ar-g. 10'tys Ar-g. 10'tys Ar-g. 10'tys Ar-g. 10'tys Ar-g. 10'tys Ar-g. 10'tys Ar-g. 10'tys Ar-g. 10'tys Ar-g. 10'tys Ar-g. 10'tys	A-rĭs'ti-ŭs (1)	Ar-saç'ı-dı	Ärx'a-ta Är-y-än'dēş	As-su-ē'rus (C.)
Ar-givi Ar-bives	A-rĭs'tō (T.) Ăr-ıs-to-bū'la	Ār-sām'ç-nēş Ār-sām'e-tēs	Ār'y-bās	As-sÿr'i-a Äs'ta
Xr go	Xr-ts-to-bū'lus	Ar-săm'e-tēs Ār-săm-o-sā'ta	Ăr-yp-tæ'us	As-tab'o-ras (c.)
Ar-gō/dạ (C.) Ar-gōl/į-cus	Ăr-įs-to-clē′a Ā-rĭs′to-clēs	Ar-sa-mŏs/a-ta (C.) Ar-sā'nēs	A-ryx'a-ta (C.). A-săn'der	As-tą-cœ'nī As'tạ-cŭs
Xr'go-l'is	A-ris-to-cli des	Ar-sā'nį-as	Ăs-ba-mē'a	Ăs-ta-ģē'nī (c.)
Ar'gōn	Ar-ıs-töc'ra-töş	Ar-sē'na	As-bes/te	Xs/ta-pa
Ar-go-nlu'to Ar'gos (T.)	Ar-18-tŏc/rę-ŏn Ar-18-tŏc/r1-tŭs	År/sēş Ār/sj-a (1)	Ås'bo-lùs As-bō'tụs (C.)	As-ta-pus As-tar-to
Ar-gō/us	A-ris-to-da/ma (c.)	Xr-sι-dæ/μs	As-bys/tæ	As-těl'e-bē (0.)
I v oue	A-rĭs-to-dē/mus	Ār-sĭn′ο-ē	Λs-bỹ/tệ (C.)	Xs'ter
Ar-gyn'nis Ar-gyn'nus (T.) Ar'gy-ra Ar-gy-ras'pi-dēş Ar'gy-ra	Ar-ıs-töğ'ç-nêş	Ār-sī'tēş (T.) Ār-tạ-ba-gā'nēş (T.)	As-cal'a-phus As/ca-lon	As-tē'ri-a As-tē'ri-ŏn
Ar'gy-ra	Ăr-ıs-to-gī/ton Ar-ıs-to-lā/us	Ar-ta-bā/nus	As-cā'nį-a	Xs'te-ris (c.)
Ar-gy-ras/pi-des	Ăr-ıs-tŏın′a-che	Xr-ta-bā'zņs Xr'ta-brī	As-cā'ni-ŭs	As-tē'rī-ŭs
Ar-gyr'ı-pa	Ăr-ţs-tŏm'a-Çhŭs Ăr-ţs-tọ-mē'dēş	Ar-ta-bri'tæ	As-chē'num (c.) As-che-tus (c.)	Ås-te-rδ/d <sub>l</sub> -a As-ter-o-pæ/μs
Ar-gyr'i-pa Ar-gyr'i-pa, and Ar-gy- ri'pa (C.) Ar-gy-rop'o-lis (C.)	Ar-is-tŏm'ę-nēş	Är-ta-cœ/as	As'cı-I	As-tĕr′o-pē
rī'pa (C.)	A-ris'ton	Är-tą-cœ'ną Ar'tą-cē	As-clc/pj-a	As-te-ro/pe-a
A'T)-8	A-ris-to-nau tas Ār-is-to-nī/cus	Ar-ta-ce/ne	As-cle-pī/a (C.) As-cle-pī/a-dēş	As-tĕr-φ-pē'a (σ.) Ăs-ter-ū's <sub>1</sub> -ŭs (l)
A-r-ad'ne	Ar-ıs-tön'ı-düş	Ar-tā'cı-a (1)	As-clē-pj-o-dō/rus	As-tin'o-mē
X-rj-æ'us X-rj-æm'nēş	A-ris/to-nŭs År- <sub>l</sub> s-tön/y-mŭs	Ar-tæ'ī Ar-tág'ę-rás	As-clē-pţ-o-dō'tus As-clē-pţ-od'o-tŭs (O.)	As-tī/o-chŭs As/to-mī
A-r-am ney A-r-a'ni, or A-ri-c'ni	Ar-ja-ton'y-nius	Ar-ta-ge/ras (C.)	As-cle-pr-us	As-træ/s
A-rj-an'tas	Ar-18-toph'1-li (C.)	Xr-ta-ger/sēş	As-clē/pj-ŭs As-cle-tā/rj-ŏn	As-træ'us As'tu
Ã-r₁-a-ra-thē'a (C.) Ã-r₁-a-rā'thēs	A-rīs-to-phi-lī'dēs Ār-is-to-phy'lī (C.)	Ar-tám'a-něş (T.) Ār-tā'nēş	As'clus As-cō'li-a	As'tų As'tyr
A-rj-as/me-nus (c.)	A-rĭs'to-phŏn	Àr-tā'o-zŭs (c.)	As-cō'ni-ŭs Lā'bo-ō	As'tu-ra
Ar-ib-bee'us	A-ris'tor	Ār-ta-pā'nus (C.)	As'cra	Ăs′tụ-rēş
Ar'i-bes (C.)	Ăr-is-tŏr'ı-dēş Ār-is-tŏt'e-lēş	Ar-ta-phër/nëş Ar-tā/tus	As'cu-lum As'dru-bal	As-tū'ri-s (s.) As-tū'ri-cs (s.)
A-ri''ci-a (1) Ar-j-ci'na	Är' με-tö-tle	Ar-ta-văs/dēş		As-tū/ri-cŭs (c.)
Ar-1-4:00'48	Ar-is-to-tI'mus	Ar-tár/a	A/sel/1-0	As-ty/a-ga
A-ri-8'nis A-ri-8'nis Prons (a.)	Ar-įs-tŏx'ę-nŭs A-ris'tus	Ăr-tax-ăs/a-ta ( <i>c.</i> ) Ar-tax/a-ta	Λ-50' μ8 (C.) Λ/ει-ε (1)	As-ty/a-ge As-ty/a-ges As-ty/a-ges As-ty/a-lus
A-rī'e-tīs, Prons (c.) Ār-j-gæ'um	Ăr-is-tỷl'lus	Ār-tāx'e-rēş (T)	As-1-ag e-nes (C.)	As-ty/a-nax
Ar-ig-nō'tụs (O.)	A'rı-us, (heretic.)	Ar-ta-xerx'és	A-86'48 (C.) Â'8;-2 (1) As-;-4g'9-nēş (C.) As-;-4t'j-cŭs (1)	As-ty'ş-nax As-ty'c-rş-tê'ş (C.) As-ty-crā'tj-ş (1)
À-rī'ī	Д-r1′µs (С.)	Ār-tāx' -ās (1)	v-ol-er, l-ces (1)	Wa-rh-cus,tl-h (1)

<sup>\*</sup> Argives. — I have observed a strong propensity in school-boys to pronounce the g in these words hard, as in the English word give. This is, undoubtedly, because their masters do so; and they will tell us that the Greek gamma should always be pronounced hard in the words from that language. What, then, must we alter that long catalogue of words where this letter occurs, as in Genesie, gennus, Dogenes, Egyptus, &c.? The question answers itself. [Our good author has a mighty antipathy to any aproach towards the classical pronunciation in Anglicized proper nr mes. Perhaps the reasons already given for a different prejudice may be thought satisfactory. — Troucore.]

termined the accent of this word on the second syllable. [The quantity of the word is sufficiently marked by its derivatives. Martial Epigr. — Seis quid in Arsacia, &c. Lucan. Phar. vili. 409 — Nascitur Arsacides. Hence, perhaps, by analogy, we may obtain the true pronunciation of Arbaces: q. v. — Trolloff.]

#### ‡ Artemis. -

"The sisters to Apollo tune their voice, And Artemis to thee, whom darts rejoice." Cooke's Hesiod. Theog. v. 17.

§ Artemita. — Ainsworth places the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of this word; but Lempriere, Gouldman, and Holyoke, [also Carr,] more correctly, in my opinion, on the penultimate

f. Arsaces. — Gouldman, Lempriere, Holyoke, and Labbe, accept this word on the first syllable, and, unquestionably, not without classical authority; but Ainsworth, and a still greater authority, general usage, have, in my opinion, de-

As-tyd/s-mks
As-ty-do-mi's
As-ty-las
As-ty-do-mi's
As-tyn/o-ms
As-tyn/o-ms
As-tyn/o-ds
As-tyn/o-ds
As-ty-o-lin's
As-ty-ps-lin's
As-ty-ph'-lüs
As-ty-ro-(C.)
As-ty'ron
As-ty'ron (C.) Astyron (c.)

Xs'y-chis
A-sy'las
A-sy'lus
A-syl'lus
A-syl'lus
A-tab'u-lüs

Xt-b-by'ris
A-tab'y-ris (c.)

Xt-a-by-ri'te

Xt'a-cö
Xt-a-dn'ta At'a-cë At-a-lin'ta At-a-lin'ta At-a-ran'tëa A-tar'ba-chis A-tar'ga-lis A-tar'ga-lis A-tur'ne-a A'tas, and A'thas A'cax A'te A-těl'la Ät'e-na Xt'e-nş Xt-e-no-mū'rus Xth-ş-mū'nēş Xth-ş-man-tī'ş-dēş Xth-ş-más Xth-ş-mā'ri-ŭs (1) A-thăn'ş-tī (C.) Xth'a-nīs Ztho-šs A'the-as A-the'na A-the'na Ath-e-na's Ath-e-næ'um

Ath-o-næ'us
Ath-o-näg'o-räs
Ath-o-nä'g
A-the'ni-ön
A-then'o-cleg
Ath-on-o-de'rus
A'tho-ös Ath'e-els Ath'me-num (c.) A'thòs A'thòs
A-thò'us (c.)
Ath-rul'is
A-thỳm'bra
A-thỳm'bra
A-thỳ'res (c.)
A'ti-a (1)
A-tll'i-a
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A-tll'i-a
A-tll'i-a Ā-11/19
Ā-11/19
Ā-17/19
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Ā-18/19 At'ra-pēş A'trăx Xt-ro-bā'tm Xt-re-ba/tus \*

Xt-re-bā/tāş\* At-rē/nī Ā/tro-ūs A-tri/dēs A-tri/dēs A-trō/ni-ūs Xt-ro-pā-tē/no Xt-ro-pā-tē/no Ā-trōp/ş-tūs (C.) Ā/t/o-pōs X/t/a Χt/ta At-tac/o-ree (c.) At-ta/l<sub>l</sub>-a At-ta-ll/a (c.)

At'ta-lus X'\u00e4-bi X'\u00e4-co A-\u00e4\u00e4-\u00e4-co X'\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00e4-co Au-\u00 Au'fi-dùs Au'ga, and Au'go Au'ga-rùs Au-ga'a Au'go-as Au'go-as Au'gi-as Au'gi-lo Au-gi'as (C.) Au'gi-lo Au-gi'nus Au'gu-rūs Au'gu-rūs

Lu-lo-cre'ne ( Au'lon Au-lo'n|-us Au'lus Au'rus Au-re'li-e Au-re'li-a Au-re'li-a Au-re'li-a Au-re'li-a Au-re'li-a Âu-rē'o-lŭs Au-rī'gō Au-rīn'j-ņ Au-rō'rş Au-rūn'c9 Au-rūn-cy-lō'p-ūs (3) Aus-çhī'sw Aus-chi's Âus'ci Âu'ser Âu'se-ris Âu'ses Âu'son Au'son Âu'so-nēş (C.) Âu-sō'n<sub>1</sub>-a Âu-sō'n<sub>1</sub>-do (C.) Âu-sō'n<sub>1</sub>-ds Âu'spi-cēş Âu'spi-cēş Âu's-tṣ-gō'n<sub>1</sub> (C.) Aus'ter Aus-të'şi-ŏn Âu-ta-nī/tis Âu-to-bū/lus, or Xt-a-Au-to-du'ius, or A bū'ius Au-toc'a-nēş (C.) Au-toch'tho-nēş Au'to-clēş Au-toc'ra-tēş Âu-to-crē'ne Âu-tŏl'e-mŭs (ơ.) Âu-tŏl'e-læ Au-gus-tr'nys
Au-gus'tnn
Au-gus-to-nem'o-tum
(C.)
Au-gus'tu-lus
Au-gus'tus
Au-lus'tus
Au-lus'tus
Au-lus'tus Âu-tŏl'o-lēş (C.) Âu-tŏl'y-cus Au-tom'a-to Au-tŏm'e-dŏn Au-tom ç-uon Au-tom/ç-nēş Au-tom/ç-nēş Au-tom/ç-lī

51.7. Y.

Lu-lo-crë'ne (C.)

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A Av-on-ur'nus A-vös'ta A-vid-j-8'nus A-vid'j-us Cas'aj-as (1) Av-j-8'nus A-vid', A-vī'tus (0.) Ā'v<sub>i</sub>-ŭm A-vi'us (O.)

Ä'vp-ün

Äx'o-nüs

Ax-i'o-chüs

Ax-i'o-chius

Ax-i'o-chius

Ax-i-o'tto-a

Ax-i-o'tto-a

Ax'i-as (1)

Ax'o-nas (co)

Ax-o'nas, (zobet.) (C.)

Xi'ur, and Xn'yur

A-zā'nī (O.)

A-zā'nī (O.)

A-zī'is (C.)

A-zī'is

A-zī'is

A-zī'is

A-zī'is

A-zī'is

A-zō'tus

A-zō'tus

A-zō'tus

A-zō'tus

D#/4.

### В.

Au-gus-tā'li-a Au-gus-tā'li-a Au-gus-tī'nņs

Âu'lıs

BA-BYL' [-US	Bā/dı-ŭs	Baın-bỹ/cọ (C.)	Bár/nụ-ŭs	Bā/tµs
Báb'ı-lüs	Băd-u-hen'nœ	Ba-mū'ne (C.)	Bar-si'ne, and Bar-so'ne	Bū'tð
Báb'y-lŏn	Bæ'bi-ŭs, M.	Bám-u-rū'æ	Bar-za-čn <sup>7</sup> tög	Bā'tŏn
Bab-y-lon Bab-y-lo'ni-a	Bas'o-la (4) (0.)	Băn-j-ū'ba (C.)	Bar-zā′nē₃	Băt-ra-chō-my-q-mā'-
Bab-y-lo'n <sub>1</sub> -1	Bæ-thö'ron (C.)	Ban'tj-a (1) (T.)	Ba-sē'rā (C.)	chi-a
		Bán't <sub>l</sub> -æ (1)	Bas ı-le'a	Băt'ra-chus (c.)
Ba-byr/sa	Bæt'ı-ca (4) ( <i>S.</i> ) Bæ'tis	Băn'tı-na (O.)	Bas-1-II'a (C.)	Bat-tl'a-des
Ba-byt/a-c3	Bæ'tŏn	Băn'ti-ŭs (1)	Bas-1-lī'dæ	Bat'tis
Băc-a-bū'sus		Baph'y-rus	Bas-1-ll'des	Băt'tus
Bac'chm	Bag-a dā'o-nēş (C.)	Báp'tæ	Bas-1-11'1 (C.)	Bat'u-lum
Bac-cha'nal (c.)	Ba-ge'sus (C.)	Pár'a-dō (c.)	Ba-sĭl-1-9-pŏt/a-mŏs	Băt'u-lüs
Bac-cha-nā/li-a	Ba-gis/ta-mē	Ba-rap'i	Bas'ı-lis	Ba-tÿl/lus
Bac-Chán/tēs	Ba-gis'ta-na (C.)	Bar'a-thrum	Ba-sil'1-us, (man.)	Bau/bō
Bac-che'is (C.)	Ba-gis/ta-noy	Bar'ba-rī	Bas-q-ll'us, (river.) (C.)	Bau'cis
Bac-chē'us (C.)	Ba-go'as, and Ba-go'sas	Bar-bā'rī-ā	Bas'ı-lüs	Bau'li
Bac'chī	Bag-o-da/res	Bar-ba'tus (C.)	Bas'sæ	Ba'vı-us
Bac-ch⊮a-dæ	Ba-goph'a-nes	Bar-hos/the-nes	Bas-sā'ni-a	Bay'o-ta (C.)
Bac-chi'das (C.)	Ba-go'us (C.)		Bas-sā're-ŭs	Báz-a-ĕn'tōş
Băc/chi-deş	Băg'ra-da	Bar-bjth/a-cō Bir/ca	Bas-sar'ı-des (T.)	Ba-zā'rı-a
Bec-chil'i-des (c.)	Ba' <sub>1</sub> -æ (3)	Dar carle on Birloi tm	Bas'sa-ris	Be-a'trix (C.)
Bac'chia	Bā'la	Bar-ce'l, or Bar'ci-tm	Bás'sus Au fid'j-us	Be'bı-us
Bac/chi-um	Ba-la/crus	Bar'co	Bas-tar/næ, and Bas-	Be-bri'a-cum
Bac-chī/um (c.)	Bal-a-nā'græ	Bar'cha	ter'næ	Běb'ry-cō
Bac'chi-us	Ba-la/nus	Bar'ci-no (s.)	Băs't <sub>i</sub> -a (1)	Beb'ry ces, and Be-
Băc'chus	Ba-lā'rī	Bar-cī'nus (C⋅)	Ba'ta	bry"cj-I (1)
Bac-çhÿl/j-dēş	Bal'a-rus (C.,	Bar-dæ'I	Băt-a-nô/chụs (C.)	Be-bry/ces (c.)
Ba-cē'nis	Bal-hil/lus	Bar-dā'nēş (C.)	Ba-ta'vī	Be-bry/ci-a (1)
Bā/cis	Bal-bī'nus	Bar'dī	Ba-tā'vj-a (T.)	Be-chi'rds (c.)
Bac'o-ris (c.)	Bal'bus	Bar-dI'na (T.)	Ba-ta'vus, and Bat's-	Běl a-tes (C.)
Bie/tra	Bal-cē'a (♂.)	Bar-dyl'lis	vas (c.)	Běl-e-mi'na
Bit tri, and	Băl-e-ā'rēş	Ba-rē'a	Bā'thờs	Bel's-nus (c.)
Bac-tri-a'nī	Ba-le'tus	Bā're-as So-rā'nus	Băth'y-clēş	Bel-e-phan tes
Bac'tri-a (T.)	Băl-is-bē'ga (C.)	Bā'rēş	Ba-thyl'lus	Běl'e-sis
Bac-tri-a'na	Ba-lis'ta	Bar'go-sē (O.)		Běl'ga
Bac'trös	Bā/l <sub>4</sub> -ās	Bar-gu'sı-I (1)	Bā/t <sub>i</sub> -a (1) Bāt-i-ā/tus	Ral/di-ca
Ba-cun'ti-us (1) (T.)	Bal-lon'o-ti	Ba-rī'ne		Bel'gi-ca Bel'gi-um Bel'gi-us
Bad's-cs	Bal-věn'ti-ŭs (1)	Bar'i-sas (c.)	Bā-ti-ē'a, (C.) Ba-tī'na, and Ban-tī'na	Ral/Sins
Bā/di-a	Bal'y-ra (C.)	Ba-ris'ses	Băt'i-na (c.)	Be'li-La (c.)
Bad-j-chō'ra (c.)	Bal'y-ras	Bā'ri-ŭm'	Dar 1-ne (C.)	20 1 (01)

<sup>\*</sup> Atrebets. — Ainsworth accents this word on the ante-penultimate syllable; but Lempriere, Gouldman, Holyoke, and Labbe; [also Carr,] on the penultimate; and this is, in my opinion, the better pronunciation. [There is a line in

the Christian poet Sidenius Apellinaris, who flourished A. D. 432, which fivors the accentuation of Ainsworth—Atrebatum terras, &c. — Trollofs

Bölj-döş (pl.) \*
Be-li'döş (mam, sing.)
Be-lis's-inş
Böl-je-li'ş-inş
Böl-je-li'dş
Böl-je-li'dş
Bel-lö'rus\*
Böl-lö'rus\*
Böl'lö-rüs (c.)
Böl-lö'nus
Böl-lö'nus
Böl-lö'nus Bēl-ij-e'nņs Bel-lō'nā Bēl-lo-nā'rj-I Bēl-lo-v-vā'cum (C.) Bel-lōv'ş-cI Bēl-lo-v-ō'sņs Bë'lön Běl/pho-gôr (c.) Bē'lus Bem-bī'na (C.) Be-nā'cus Ben-d<sub>i</sub>-dī'a (c.) Bön-di-di'ş (C.; Bön'dis Bön-d-di'j-ŭm Bön-d-tiç'y-mö Bo-pöl-t-ŭ'nus Bo-pöl-t-ŭ'nus Bör-d-c'yn'thi-a Bör-d-c'yn'thi-a Bor-d-c'yn'thi-a Bor-d-c'yn'thi-a Běr-e-nī/ce Běr-q-ni'ce Běr-q-ni'ce Běr-gi-në (C.) Bër'gi-ön Ber-gis'ta-ni Bër'go-măm (C.) Bër'ns, and Bū'rs Ber'mi-ŭs Bĕr′o-ë Be-rœ'a Ber-o-nī'cə Be-rō'sus Ber-rhog'a Be-ryb'ra-ceş (c.)
Be-ry'tus, and Ber'ytus (c.)
Be'sa Bē'sa \
Bē'sa \( (C.) \)
Bē'sā'rō \( (T.) \)
Bē'sā'rō \( (T.) \)
Bē'sā'rō \( (T.) \)
Bē'sā'rō \( (T.) \)
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Bē'sā'rō \( (T.) \)
Bē'sā'rō \( (T.) \)
Bē'sā'rō \( (T.) \)
Bē'sā'rō \( (T.) \) Be'tis Be-tû'ri-a Bi'a Bi-a'nor † Bī'as Bi-băc'u-lŭs Bib'a-ga

Bib'li-a, and Bil'li-a Bib-li'na Bib'li-na (C.) Bīb'lis Bib/lus By-brac'te Bib'ų-lūs Bi'cēs Bi'cŏn BI-cör'ni-ger BI-cor'nıs Bi-ē'phī (c.) Bi-för'mıs Bi'frons Bil'bi-lie BI-mā/ter Bin'gi-um Bī'ŏn BI-o-nē'us (C.) Bir'rhus Bi-săl'tæ Bi-săl'tis Bi-săn'the Bis'ton Bis'to-nes (T.)
Bis-to-nes (T.) Bis'to-nis Bis'to-nis, and Bis-tō'nis (C.) Bī/thus Bīth'y-æ
Bi-thỹ/nī (ơ.)
Bi-thỹ/ni (ơ.)
Bi-thỹn'i-a
Bi'/ti-as (1) Bī'tŏn Bi-tū'i-tus Bi-tun'tum Bi-tū'ri-cum B<sub>1</sub>-tū'r<sub>1</sub>-gēş Bīt'ų-rĭx (C.) Bī"z<sub>1</sub>-a (l) B<sub>1</sub>-zō'ne (C.) Blæ'na Blæ'st-I (1) Blæ'sus Blan-de-nō'na Blan-dū'sı-a (1) Blas-to-phœ-nī'cca Blem'my-cş Ble-nī'na Blī''t<sub>i</sub>-ŭs (1) Blū'cj-ŭm (1) Bō-a-dĭç'e-a Bọ-ăd-j-cë'e (T.) Bo-ād-i-cē' (T Bo'se, and Bō'o-a Bo-ā'grī-ūs Bōb-o-nē's (C.) Bo-cā'li-ās Bōc'car Bōc'cho-rīs Bōc'chus Bo-dū-sg-nā'tus Bo-dū-sg-nā'tus Bo-dū-sg-nā'tus

Bœ'hj-ş Bō-e-drō'mi-ş Bœ-ōr-q-bis'tas Bœ-o-ti-ş Bœ-ō'ti-s Bœ-ō'ti-s Bœ-ö'tus Bœ-o'ths Bọ-ē'thi-ŭs Bọ-ē'thus (c.) Bō'ọ-tŭs Bō'ġ-s Bō'ġ-s Bō'g-s Bo'ges
Bo'gud
Bo'jus
Bo'j-I (3)
Ip-jbo'g-lüs
Bo'la
Bo'lbe
Bol-be'ne (C.)
Bol-bet'nyum
Bol'g-üs
Bol-li'na
Bol-inæ'us Bo-H'na Böl-j-næ'us Bo-l'is'sus Bol-lā'nus Bölus Bo-mil'car Bo-mil'car Bo-mil'ear

Bom-o-ni'ea

Bo-no'n-a

Bo-no's-a

Bo-no's-a

Bo-o-s'ea

Bo-o-s'ea

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Bo-o-a'e Bo-ri'nus (C.) Bor'nòs
Bor-sīp'pa
Bo'rıs
Bo-rys'the-nöş
Bos'pho-rüs
Bos'pho-rüs
Bos'po-rüs (T.)
Bos-trō'dus (C.)
Bo'thō'dus
Bo'thō'dus
Bō'th-re'is
Bō-y-ā'num Bor'nos Nöt-ti-æ'is
Bö-vi-ä'num
Bo-vil'læ
Brāc'a-na (C)
Bracc-cā'ti (C.)
Brach-mā'nī
Bræ'ṣi-a (I)
Bran-cht'a-dōg
Bran'chi-dæ
Bran'chi-dæ Brán'çhụs (T.) Bran-chÿl'li-dēş Brā'şi-æ (1) Brăs'ı-dăs

Bren'ni, and Bred'ni Bren'ni-cus (c.) Bren'ous Bren'the Brěs'cj-a (1) Brět'tj-I (2) Brj-a're-us, or Brl'a-reus (C.) Brī'as Brı-găn'têş Bri-gon'ti-a (1) (s.) Brig-an-ti'nus Bri gán'ti-um (1) (T.) Bri-lès'sus (T.) BrI'mō Brī'na (7.) Bri-sē'is Brī'sēs Brī-sē'us Brī-tān'nī Bri-tăn'ni-ş Bri-tăn'ni-căs Brit-o-mar'tis Brit-o-ma'rus
Brit-o-ma'rus
Brit-o-nes †
Brit-o-nes , and Bri10'nes (C.)
Brix-8l'lum
Brix'i-8 (1)
Brix'-10 (C.)
Briz'20
Brix-no (C.) Broc-u-be'lus Bro'mı-ŭs Bro mus Bron'gus (T) Bron'tes Bron-ti'nus Brō'te-ās Brō'the-ūs Brŭc'te-rī Brų-mā'lį-ņ Brųn-dū'gį-ŭm Bru-tId'į-ūs Brū'tų-I (1) Brū'tu-lŭs Brd'tus Brd'tus
Brÿ'as
Bry'at'ıs
Bry'ce
Bry'g'Es
Bry'g'Es
Bry'se-a
Bry'se-a
Bry-se'œ (C.)
Bū-la-cĕ'n
Bu-bā'cēṣ
Bu-bā'cēṣ
Bu'ba-rīs Bū'ba-ris Bū-bas-tī'a-cŭs Bu-băs'tis (T.) Bû'ba-sûs Bū/bǒn

Brăs-i-dē'i-a (3) Brās'<sub>i</sub>-lās (x.) Brāu're Brāu'ren

Bụ-cẽph/a-la Bụ-cẽph/a-lus Bụ-chh/-ta (ơ Bụ-cŏ/i-ca Bụ-cŏ/i-cum Bụ-cō/i-cum Bụ-cō'lị-ŏn Bũ/cọ-lùs Bụ-dō'a (C.) Bũ'dị-T Bụ-dĩ/nĩ Bụ-dō/rps (c.) By-do'rym
By'ge-nëş (C.)
By-lim'e-1 (C.)
By-lim'e-1 (C.)
By-lig't-i-is (1) Bul-li'o-neş (c.) Bū'nę-a Bu-nī'ma (o.) Bū-no-mē'a (o.) Bū'nus Bū'nys Bū'po-lūs Bū'phą-gūs Bu-phō'ni-a Bu-prā'şi-ūm (1) Bū'ra Bu-rā'i-cūs Bur-dig'a-la (C.) Bur'rhus Bur'sa Bur's -a (1) Bū/sm Bụ-sī'rıs Bū'ta Bū'te-ō Bū'tėş Bū'thọ-ẽ (c.) Bu-thrō'tum Bu-thro'tus (T. Bu-thyr'e-us Bů'to a Bū'to-nēs (C.) Bū-tŏr'ı-dēş Bū'tŏs Bu-tŭn'tum Bu'tus Bu-zÿ'gëş Bū'zy-gēş (G By-băs'sı-a (1) Bvh-lö/gj-n (1) Byb/li-a Byb/li-1 Byb'lis Byl-li'o-nës Byr'rhus Byr'rnus Byr'sa By-zā'(¬-ŭm (1) Byz-an-tl'a-cus By-zan'tı-ŏn (C., By-zăn'tı-ŭm (1) By'zas By-zē'nus Byz'ç-rēş By'zēş ( **T.)** By''z<sub>i</sub>-ş (1)

## C.

CA-XN'THUS
Cab'a-des
Cab'a-la (T.)
Cab'a-les
Ca-ba'iı-I
Cab-s-li'nus
Ca-bā'lis (c.)
Ca-bal'is-ca (T.)
Cab-al-li'num
Ca-bal'lj-5
Ca-bar'nī (T.)
Ca-bar/nos

Cą-băs'sụs Cạ-bē'lēş (C) Cạ-bē'sụs (C.) Cạ-bI'rạ Ca-bi'ri Ca-bĭr'j-a Ca-bā'ra Cab/u-rus Ca/ca Cach/a-les Cac-o-dem/o-nes (4) (C.)

Bœ-bē'us

Cā'cus Ca-cū'this Ca-cyp'a-ris Cā'dī Cad-me'a Cad-mē'is Cad'mus Cã'dra Cád'ro-ma (c.) Ca-dū'co-us (1) Ca-dūr'ci

Ca-dus'ci

Ca-dū'sī (c.) Cad'y-tis Cæ'a Cæ-cë'tj-ŭs (1) Cæ'cı-ăs (1) Cæ-cĭl'ı-a Cæ-cĭl-i-ā'nus Cæ-cĭl'ı-I Cæ-cĭl'ı-ŭs Cæ-ci'na (4) Cæ-ci'na (C.) Cæ-ci'na Tus'cus Cæc'ų-hūm (4) Cæc'ų-hūs (4) (c.) Cæc'ų-lūs (4) Cæ-dī''c<sub>l</sub>-ūs (1) Cæd'ı-cus (c.) Cm'li-a Cml'i-nus (4) (c.) Cæ'lı-ŭs Cæm'a-rō (4) Cæ'ne Cæ'no-ŭs Cæn'i-dēş (4)

"Or whether thou, to our moist vows denied, Sleep'st by the fable of Bellerus old."

Though it must be acknowledged that Mitton has, in this word, deserted the classical prenunciation, yet his authority is sufficient to make us acquiesce in his accentuation in

<sup>\*</sup> Bellerus. — All our lexicographers unite in giving this word the antepenultimate accent; but Milton seems to have sanctioned the penultimate, as much more agreeable to English ears, iff his Lycidas: —

the above-mentioned passage. [True; but not clsewhere. - TROLLOPE.]

<sup>†</sup> Bianor. — Lempriere accents this word on the first sylable, but Labbe, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, on the second; and these agree with Virgil, Ect. ix. v. 63.

<sup>†</sup> Britones. — Labbe tells us that this word is sometimes pronounced with the penultimate accent, but more frequent y with the antepenultimate. [Que nec terribles Cimbri, nec Britones unquam, &c. Juv. Sal. tv. 124. — Trollore.]

Cal-la-t8/bys
Cal-la-fa'n1
Cal-la-ta'ri-a
Cal-li-a-dag
Cal-li-a-ni'ra (C.)
Cal-li-a-ni'ra (C.) Ca-mër'tëş Ca-mër'ti-lim (1) Ca-mil'la Ca-mil'li, and Ca-mil'la Cap-ro-ti'ns
Caprus
Caprus
Caprus
Caprus-ge
Caprus-ge
Caprus
Carpus
Carpus
Car-a-bac'tra
Car-a-bac'tra
Car-a-cai'lla Car thage Car'the-sis Car'the-lo (c.) Car-the's (c.) Co-nfd5s (c.) Cao-ni/na Cao-not/ro-pas Car-thē'a (C.)
Car-val'i-ŭs
Car-val'i-ŭs
Căr-y-â'ts
Car-y-â'ts
Car-y-â'ts
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Car-y-â'ts Cæ'pi-ō Cæ-rā'tus Ca-mil'lus Ca-mi'ro Ca-mi'rus, and Ca-mi'ra Cam-us-sa'res Cm're, or Cm'res Cmr'e-si (4) Cmr'i-tes (4) (0) Cal·li-as Cal-lib/j-us Cal-li-ce/rus Căm'ma Car's-bis Car-s-cal'is Cs-rac's-tes Cs-rac'ts-cus Ca'ra, Cs-rac'us Car's-lis Ca-mœ'næ Cas ser Ca-me'na Cam-pā'na Lēx Cam-pā'na Lēx Cam-pā'na (c.) Cam-pā'na (c.) Cam-pa'na (c.) Cam'pe-sūs (c.) Cam'pe-sūs (c.) Cam'pus Mar'ti-ŭs (l) Căm-u-lo-gī'nus Cā'na Cal-li-ce rus

Cal-li-ch'o-rus

Cal-li-ch-des

Cal-li-co-lo'ns

Cal-li-c'na'd-des

Cal-li-dam's-tes

Cal-li-dam's-tes

Cal-lid'nam's-tes

Cal-lid'nam's Cms-a-rē'a (4) Cm-sā'rọ-ŭs (c.) Cm-sā'ri-ŏn Ca-rys'tus
Ca-sa'le (C.)
Ca's-ca'le
Ca-sa'le (C.)
Ca's-ca'l-ius
Cas-i-il'num
Ca-s'na, Ca-s'num
Cas'i-na (C.)
Ca'si-as (I)
Cas'ne-na (C.)
Ca's'-na-na Cæ-së/na Cæ-sën/nj-ës Că:-a-mā'lus (o.) Cæ-sēn'ni-ās
Cæ'ṣi-ē (1)
Cæ'si-ās (1)
Cæ'sō
Cæ-sō'ni-ē
Cæ-sō'ni-ās
Cæt'ç-br'ix (4)
Cæt'u-lūm (4)
Cæt'y-lūm (4)
Cæ-sō'cō Ca-ram'brī (r.) Ca-ran'to-nus (c.) Cal-lid'i-us
Cal-lid'ro-mūs
Cal-li-gē'tus
Cal-li-gī'tus (c.)
Cal-lim'a-chūs
Cal-lim'e-dēs
Cal-lim'e-dōn Cár'a-nus Ca-rau'sı-us (1) Car'bō Cā/na Car'bō'nēş (C.)
Car'bu-la (C.)
Car-chē'don
Car-cl'nus, and
Car'cj-nus (C.) Can'a-ce Căn'a-chē Căn'a-chus Cas'me-næ Cas-mil'la Cal-lim'e-dön
Cal-li'nus
Cal-li'nus
Cal-li'-q-dö'rus (C.)
Cal-li'-q-däs (C.)
Cal-li'-q-däs
Cal-li-pa-ti'ra
Cal'li-phön
Cal'li-phrön
Cal'li-phrön
Cal'li-pis
Cal'li-päs
Cal'li-päs
Cal'li-päs Ca-ga'cō Ca-j-cI'nus Ca-I'cus Ca-i-ē'ta Cā/næ Ca-næ/ri-a (7.) Ca-næ/ri-I Can/a-thús Cas-pē'rı-a Cas-pēr'u-la Cas-pi-ā'na Cas-pi-ī Car-dā'cēş Car-da-mē'ne (C.) Car-dam'y-lē -i-ē/ta Cā-i-6-ta Cā'i-phás (C.) Cā'i-ās, and Cā'i-a (3) Cā'i-ās (3) Ca-i-6-ta (C.) Cā'i-a-ber, Quintus Ca-i-6-bri-a Cal'a-bri-a Can'a-thus
Căn'da-că \*
Can-dâu'lēş
Can-dâ'vi-a
Can-dî'o-nî (C.)
Can-dî'o-pă
Că'nens Car-dam'y-lo
Car-de'sus (C.)
Car'd1-a
Car'd1-b
Car-du'chi
Car-dy'tus (C.)
Car-dy'tus (C.) Cas-pi'ra (c.) Cas'pi-um Ma're Cas-san-da'ne Cas-san'der Cas-săn'dra Carnens Can-e-phō'r;-a Can-e-thūm Ca-nic-u-lā'rēş Di'ēş Ca-nid';-a Ca-nid';-ūs Cal-lip'y-ges Cal-lip'y-ges Cal-lip'y'ges (C.) Cal-lip'tho-s Cal-lip'tho-s Cal-lip'tho-nos Cas-san'dri-a Cas-san-drī'a (0) Carrey
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Ca-res'sus
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Carrey Cal-a-gū'ris (s.)
Cal-a-gūr-rīt'a-nī
Ca-lag'u-tis
Cal'a-is
Cal'a-mīs Căs'sı-a (1) Căs-si-o-dō'rus (T.) Cas-sī'o-pē Cas-si'o-pë Cas-si-o-pë'e Cas-si't'e-ra (C.) Cas-si-tër'i-dës Cas'si-us, C. (1) Cas-si-ve-lau'nus Cas-sō'pe (C.) Cas-sō'tis Cas-sō'tis Cas-sō'tis Ca-nin-o-fa'tes Ca-nin'i-us Cal-lis/the-nes Cal-lis/the-nes Cal-lis-to-ni/cus Cal-a-mī'sa Ca-nĭs'tı-ŭs (1) Ca'nı-ŭs Carrilla (T.) Cal'a-mos Ca-rī'na Ca-rī'na Car'ı-nā Căl'a-mus Căn'nœ Ca-la'nus Can'ne
Ca-nō'bus (c.)
Ca-nō'j-cum
Ca-nō'pus
Can'ta-ber (c.)
Can'ta-bra Cal-lis'tra-tus Cal/a-ŏn Ca-laph'a-tos (c.)
Cal'a-ris
Ca-la'rus (c.) Cal-lix/e-na Cal-lix/e-na Ca-ri'nus Ca-ri'on (c.) Cā'lŏn Ca-rĭs'sa-nŭm Căl'o-păs (c.) Ca-ris/tum Cas-ta'li-a Cal'a-tes Cal-a-tha'na Can'ta-bri Car-mā'nī (c.) Cas'ta-lis (c.) Cas-tā'li-us Fons Cas-tā'ne-a Ca/lor Căi-ș-tna/nș Ce-lă/thi-on Căi-ș-thùs Ca-lă/ti-a (1) Ca-lă/ti-æ (1) Căi-au-re/a, and Căi-au-ri/a Can-ta'br-a (r.)
Can-ta'br-a (r.)
Can-ta'br-a
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Can'tha-rö'c-thrön (c.)
Can'tha-rös
Can-tha-rös
Can-tha'da (c.)
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Cas'tor and Pol'lux
Cas'tor-res (pl.) (C.)
Cas-tra'tj-us (1)
Cas-tri'cus (C.)
Cas-tri'cus (C.)
Cas-tri'cus Căn'thus Căn'ti-ăm (1) měn'tis Car-men-tü'lüs Ca-lau'ri-a, and Cal-au-ri'a (C.) Ca-la'vi-i Căn-ti-um (1)
Căn-u-lō'/1-a (3)
Căn-u-lō'/1-ă (3)
Ca-nū'/1-a
Ca-nū'/1-a (1)
Ca-nū'/1-ium (1)
Ca-nū'/1-ium (1) Cal-vi'na (c.)
Cal-vi'na (c.)
Cal-vi'na (c.) Car-men-ta/lis Car-men-ta'ış
Car'mı-deş
Car'mı-deş
Car-na'sı-üs (1)
Car-na's-deş
Car-ne'ı-a (3)
Car-ne'us (C.)
Car'ni-ön Ca-la/vi-us Cat-a-ba'nes (c.) Cat-a-clo'thes (c.) Cal'bis Cal-ca'gus (T.) Cal-vi/'si-ūs (.
Cal'vus (T.)
Căl'y-bē
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Cal'y-dăn
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Cat-a-kç-kau'me-ne
(C.)
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Ca'p'e-tūs (C.)
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Car-nū'tum (C.)
Car-nō'cy'n (C.)
Car-nō'qı-a (1)
Car-nō'qı-u (1)
Car'na-tög (T.)
Car'na-thūs
Car-nō'(-a (1) (C.)
Car'na-car'(-a (C.) Ca-taph'ry-ges (c.) Cat-a-rac'ta Ca-lěd'o-nes (c.) Cal-y-do'n;-ŭs Ca-lym'ne Ca-lym'da Ca-lyp'so Ca-man'tj-ŭ:n (1) Calendring (T.)
Calendring (T.)
Calendring (T.) Cat-a-rac'tes (T.) Cat-a-rac'tes (T.)
Catar'rhy-tus (C.)
Cat'e-nes
Ca-thm'a
Cath'a-ri Ca-le'rus (c.)
Ca-le'rus (c.)
Ca'les
Ca-le'ris (1)
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Ca-man's-cim (T.)
Cam-a-ri'na
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Cam-ha'i'e
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Cam-ho-di'nym (S.)
Cam-ho-di'nym (S.)
Cam-ho-di'ni-i
Cam-ho'i-i
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Cam-ho'i-i Cā'ti-a (1) Cā-ti-ē'na Car-pī'a (C.) Car'pis Car'pō Ca-pis'sa (T.) Cap-is-sē'ne Cap'i-tō Cā-tj-ē'nys Cāt-j-lī'na Cāt'i-līns Că p'i-tō
Ca-pit-o-li'nus
Ca-pit-o-li'nus
Cap-nōb's-tw (\sigma, \sigma, \sigma \sigma, \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma Car-poph'o-ra Car-poph'o-ras Car're, and Car'rhæ Car-r-na'tëş Car-rd'ca Car-se'o II Ca-til'i-us (T.) Ca-til'lus, or Cat'i-lus Ca-tī'na Cam-by'ses Cam-o-la'nī Căt'i-na (c.) Căti-us (1) Căt'i-zī Căm-e-li'te Căm-el-o-di'num (T.) Car-tā'lı-ăs Car-ta-ij-as
Car'ta-rē (c.)
Car-tē'i-a (3)
Car'to-nūs (c.)
Car-thæ'a
Car-tha-gin-i-ēn'sēş
Car-thā'gē Cam-ei-o-cu'num (2:) Căm-e-ră'cum (C.) Căm-e-rī'num, and Ca-mē'rj-ūm Căm-e-rī'nus Cā'tō Cā'tre-ŭs Calles/chrus (4) Calla/j-ci Calla/j-nus (c.) Ca-pri'na Ca-prip'e-dēş Ca'pri-ūs Cat'tt Cat-u-li-a'na Cal'les

general ear has not sanctioned this latter pronunciation and given it the preference.

<sup>\*</sup> Condect. — Lempriere, Labbe, and Ainsworth, [also Carr.] accent this word on the first syllable, but Gouldman and Holyoke on the second; and I am much mistaken if the

Cĕn'chro is
Cĕn'chro-is
Cen-chre'us
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C Ca-tillus Catu-lus Ca-tillis Ca-tillis Caulos-sus Caulos (G.) Challeus Cër'căps Carcops
Carcy-on (1)
Carcy-on-ds
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Carcy-on-Chal-dar'a Chal-dar'i Engl-der'i Ehg-lös'tra Ehg-lös'tra Ehgl-d-der'is Ehgl-d-der'seg Ehgl-y-deg, and Cary-bra Chu'con Câu'còn (C.)
Câu-co-nē's (C.)
Câu-co-nē's (C.)
Câu-dō'nēs (C.)
Câu-dā, nad Câu'dj-um
Câu-dī'niṇs (C.)
Câu-lō'niṇs
Câu'ni-1 (T.)
Câu'ni-us Cer-dři'i-tim Cer-p-a'i-t Cer-tes'sus Cer-tes'sus Cer-tes'(c.) Ce-ri-a'lis Ce'ri-I bes bes Chai'y-bon (T.) Chai-y-bo-ni'ts Chai'y-ba Cha-ma'ni Cham-a-vi'ri Cô'rj-I
Cộ-ril'lī (T.)
Cộ-ril'lum
Cộ-ril'lum
Cộ-ril'thụs
Côr'i-tēs (C.)
Cộr-mā'nụs
Cộr-nē'a
Côr'nēs
Cô'rhō Ehā'ne Cau'nus Chi-lo'nis Eni-10'nis Ehi-mw'ra Ehim'a-ra Ehi-mē'ri-tin Ehi-tin'a-ra Câu'rŏa €hā/ŏn Enaron Ehā/o-nēş Eha-ō'nj-a Ehā-o-nī'tjs Ehā/ŏs Câu'rus Con-tau'ri Con-tau'ri-cus (C.) Con-tur'rys Con-tur'a-nus (C.) Con-tob'ri-ca Cā'us Cāv'a-rēs (T.) Cāv-a-rīl'lus Chā'os
Chā'os
Chā'-ac-mo'ba (C.)
Chā'-ac-tof'ma (C.)
Chā'-a-drē
Cha-rā'dros
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Cộn-tr'tổg
Cổn'tṛo-nẽ; (c.)
Cộn-trở'nẽ; (r.)
Cộn-trở'nẽ;
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Cổi'ós, and Cổ'ġ
Cổphi-ạ-lū'di-ŏn
Cổphi-ạ-lū'di-ŏn Chi'on Eni'on Ehi'o-në Ehi-on'; dëş Ehi'o-nis Ehi'os Cē'rŏn Cĕr-q-păs's-dāş Cĕr-q-păs'sus Cĕr-phę-rēş Cĕr-re-tā'nī (T.) Cēr-sq-blĕp'tēş Cbr's-ma EhI'rön Chit'o-në Ehi-to'ne (c.) Ehit'ri-um (T.) Cer-so-ord Cer'ti-ma Cer-tō/ni-um Cer-vā/ri-us Cer'vi-us (T.) Chlō'e Chlō're-ŭs Chlō'ris Chlō'rus ratus
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Ce'l-i-dās
Ce-ci'i-dās
Ce-ci'na (x.)
Ce-ci'na, (x.)
Ce-ci'na, (x.) Cery-ceş Ce-ry'ceş (c.) Ce-ry''cı-us (1) Cer-y-mī'ca Ceph-a-le'na Cēph-a-lē'na Ce-phal'ien Cēph-al-lē'nī (c.) Cēph-al-lc'ni-a Cēph'a-lō (cēph'a-lōn Cēph'a-lōn Cĕr-y-nē'a (c.) Ce-ryn'ı-tēş Ce-sĕl'lı-ŭs Ce-sen'nı-a Ces'tı-us (1) Ces'ti-us (1)
Ces-trī/na
Ces-trī/nus
Ce-tē'ī (C.)
Cē'tē'ī (C)
Ce'ti-I (1)
Cē'ti-I (1)
Cē'ti-I (1) Cĕph-a-lŏt'o-mī Cĕph-a-lū'd<sub>j</sub>-ŭm Cę-crō/pi-a Cę-crŏp'i-dæ Cĕc'ro-pis (c.) Cĕ'crŏps Cěph-a-lū'dj-ŭm
Cěph/a-lüs
Cěphe-is (T.)
Ce-phě'něş
Cě'phe-üs
Ce-phi-is'(a-dě)
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Ce-phi-js'(a-dě)
Ce-phi-js'(a-dě)
Ce-phi-js'(a-dě)
Ce-phi-js'(a-dě)
Ce-phi-go
Ce-phi-go
Ce'pi-ō
S'oj-ō Enar'mi-das Char'mi-dēş Char-mī'nus Ehar-mī'o-nē† Ehar'mis Ehar-mōs'y-na Ehar'mo-tās Ce-cryph-a-lê'a (c.) Cê'don Cho-roe'bus Cho-rom-na'i Cē'tō Cē'us, and Cw'us Ce'don Ce-dre's (c.) Ced-re-a'ts Ce-drd'ts-1 (1) Ceg'ly-ss Ce'l Chŏr'o-nō (o.) Chŏs'ro-ēş Chrō'mēş Ce'ys, and Cw'ns Ce'yx Cha-bë'rus (c.) Cha'bey\* Cha-bi'nus Cha-bö'rus (c.) Cha'br<sub>1-a</sub> Ehrém/e-tēş Ehrés/1-phón Ehres-phón/tēş Ehrés/tụs Char'mus Cha'ron Cha-ron'das Char-o-në'a Ca'r
Ca'la, Ce-le'<sub>i</sub>-a (3)
Ca'la, Ce-le'<sub>i</sub>-a (3)
Ca'la-dūs
Ce-le'na
Ce-la'na
Ca'la-a
Ca'la-a
Cel-a-la'das
Ce-la'de-ris
Ce-la'das Ce'pnren Ce'pj-ō Ce'pj-ōn Ce'a-ca Ce-răc'a-teș Ce-răm'bus Cer-a-mi'cus Ce-ră'm-ŏm Cha-rō'nj-um Cha'rŏps, and Char'o-Chro'mi-a Chā/hri-ás Chrō'mi-ŏs Enartops, and composite posts

Litar'o-pus (c.)

Lina-ryb'dis

Lina-ryb'dis

Lina-ryb'dis

Chat'ra-mis (c.)

Lina-ra-mi'tte (c.)

Lina-ra-mi'tte (c.) Chab'ry-is Che-in'i-te Chro'mı-ŭs Enwan'i-te Enw'iç-a (C.) Enw'iç-ăs Elwi-ç-dê'inus (4) Elw-ië'mon Chro'nı-ŭs Chro/nos Ehro'nos Ehry's-süs Ehry's, and Chiy's Ehrys's-mö Ehry-sän'ts Ce-rā'mı-ŭm Ce-len'dris Ce-le'ne-us Cer/a-mus Ehau'rus
Ehav'rus
Ehav'o-neş (C.)
Ehe-ze'ne (C.)
Ehe-ze'ne (C.)
Ehe-ze'ne (C.)
Ehe-ze'ne (C.)
Ehe-ze'ne (C.)
Ehe-ze'ne (C.)
Ehe-ze'ne (C.)
Ehe-ze'ne (C.)
Ehe-ze'ne (C.) Chwr's-phòn (4) Chw-rès'tra-tè Ca/ras Ehau'la Ce-len'na, Ce-læ'na Cer'a-sus Eltry-sän'tşs
Eltry-sän'tşı
Eltry-sän'tşı
Eltry-sä'çr, † and
Eltry-sä'çr, † and
Eltry-sä'çr-üs
Eltry-sä'çr-üs
Eltry-sä'g-ü'cz
Eltry-sä'g-ü'cz
Eltry-sä'p-ü'cz
Eltry-sä'p-ü'cz
Eltry-sä'p-ü'cz
Eltry-sä'p-ü'cz
Eltry-sä's Cera-sus Cera-ta Ce-ra'thus (c.) Ce-ra'ton (c.) Cé'ler Cĕl'e-rēş Cĕl'e-trum Cë'le-us Ce-rā'tus Ce-ra'us
Ce-rau'n;-a
Ce-rau'n;-1
Ce-rau'n;s
Ce-rau'n;s
Ce-rau's;-üs (1)
Cer-be'r;-ön
Cer'be-rüs Cěl mus Che'lis Chö'lis Chöl-j-dō'nj-s Chöl-j-dō'nj-s Chọ-lid'o-nis Chọ-lid'o-nis Chöl'o-nis Chöl'o-nis Cěl'o-næ Cěl'sus Chal-ce'a Chal-ce'a Chal-ce'a (c.) Chal-ce'don, and Chal-Cěl'tae Enry-sas-pi-des (
Enry-se-lis
Enry-se-linus
Ehry-se-linus
Ehry-se-linus
Ehry-se-linus
Ehry-se-linus
Ehry-se-linus Cěl-ti-ber (c.) Cěl-ti-be/rēş (c.) Cěl-ty-be/rī Cer-ce-phus Cer-ce-phus Chal-cet'o-res (c.)
Chal-cet'o-res (c.)
Chal-cr-de'no
Chal-crde'no Cěl'ti-ca Cěl'ti-cī Chel-q-noph/2-gi Chel-y-do/re-q Chem/mis Elity-sip'po Elity-sip'pus Elity-sip'pus Elity-so's-'pi-dis Elity-so's-'pi-dis Elity-so's-'pi-dis Elity-so's-'pi-dis Elity-so's-'pi-dis Elity-so's-'pi-dis Elity-so's-'pi-dis Cer-ce is Cer-ce ine Cer-ce ites Cer-ce-tw (c.) Cer-ci-des Cer-ci-1 (1) Cel-tillhus Cel-to-gal's-tw (c.) Cel-to-ri-I Cel-tos-cy thm Chal-cid/i-ca Chal-cid/i-cus Che'na €hē′næ Celton cy thu Celma (7.) Cem'ine-nus Cem'pel Ce-na'bum (7.) Chal-c1-08/98 Chal-c1/9-p3 Chē'nı-ŏn Chē'nı-us Cer-cI'na Cer-cIn'j-um Chal'cis Chal-cī'tis Chē'o-pēs (c.) Chē'ops, and Che-os'-Cer-cin'na Cer'ci-us (1) Cer-cō'pēş pës Chë phren Chal'co-don Chal'con Cenæ'um Cen'chre-æ

<sup>•</sup> Chales.—The ch in this, and in all words from the Greek and Latta, must be pronounced like k. See Rule 12.
† Charmione.—Dryden, in his tragedy of All for Love, has Anglicized this word into Charmion, the ch pronounced as in charm.

<sup>†</sup> Chrysaor. —
"Then started out, when you began to bloed,
The great Chrysaor, and the gallant steed."
Cookn's Hasied Theeg.

A1	m4		ı	
Chry-sŏr'rhq-œ Chry-sŏr'rhq-ăs	Cis/si-æ (1) Cis/si-dēs	Cle conta	Coc-cyg'i-us Co'cles, Pub. Horat.	Com-pi-tā/li-a
Chry-sos'to-mus (c.)	Cis-sœs'sa (4)	Cle-ő/ra Cle-ős/tra-tüs	CXc/li-tag (C)	Comp'sa-tus Com-pu'sa
"Chris netam	Uls-so-cs'sa (C.)	Cle-ox'e-nus	Coc'li-tes (c.) Coc'ti-m, and Cot'ti-m	Co'mum (T.)
Chry-soth/e-mis	Cis/sus	Clep/sy-dra	Co-cy'tus Co-da'nus Si'nus (T.)	Cō/mus
Chry-soth/e-mis Chryx'us Chthō'ni-a (5)	Cis-sū'sa Cis-tē'næ	Clē'rī Clĕs'i-dēs	Co-da'nus Si'nus (T.)	Con/ca-ni
Chtho'ni-us (5)	Cis-thë'ne (C.)	Cles 1-des	Co-dom/a-nus Cod/rj-dæ	Con-cor/dj-a Con/da-lus
Chtho'ni-us (5) Chthon-o-phy'le (5) (c.)	Cis-to-bō'cī (c.)	Clět-a-bā/nī ( T.)	Co-drop/o-lis	Cŏn'da-të
Ehÿ'trum (Π-η-gi'si (σ.) Clb'η-le (π.) Cyb-η-ri'tis	Ci-thæ/ron	Clib'a-nus	Co'drus .	Con-da'te (c.)
(?th/a-la ( T.)	Cith-a-ris'ta Ci-the'las (c.)	Cii-de'mus	Сœ-сй/1-йв	Con-di-vic'nuni (E.)
CYb-a-rI'tis	Cith'e-ron (c.)	Clī'māx (T.) Clĭm'ę-nūs	Cœ/la Cœ-lal/e-tæ	Cŏn-do-çhā'tēş Con-dru'sī
C1-D0'LUS (C.)	Ci"ti-ŭin (l)	Clt/nga	Cœl-e-syr'ı-a. and Cœl-	Con-dyl'i-a
Cib'y-ra Cic'e-ro	CI/us	Ciĭn'i-ăs	Cœl-e-syr'i-a, and Cœl- o-syr'i-a	Cŏn'dy-lŭs (c.)
Cic'o-neg	Ci-vī'lis		Cœ'li-a	Cō'ne
Cı-cü'ta	Ciz/y-căm Clā/de-ăs	Cli'nus Cli'ō	Cœ-lı-ŏb'ri-ga Cœ'lı-ŭs	Con-e-to-dū'nus Con-fū'cı-ŭs (1)
Cic-v-na/thus (C.)	Clā'nėş	Cl <sub>1</sub> -sYth'e-ra	Cœ'lus	Con-ge/dus
Cil' <sub>1</sub> -cēs (c.) C <sub>1</sub> -li''c <sub>1</sub> -a (1)	Cla/nis	Clis'the-nes	Cœ/nus	Co-ni'a-ci (T.)
C: Ya/aa (1)	Clā'nj-ŭs, or Clā'njs	ClI/tæ	Cœr'a-nus (4)	Cō'nı-I
Cı-lis'sa Ci'lıx	Cla-rā'nus (c.) Clā'rus	Cli-tár/chys Cli/te	Cō/ēs	Co-nim/bri-a (T.)
C)l'la	Clas-tid/ı-um	Cli-ter/ni-a	Cœs/y-ra (4) ( <i>c</i> .) Cœ'us	Con-i-sal'tus Co-nis'ci
Cĭl'lêş	Clau'dı-a	Clit-o-de/mus	Cŏgʻa-mŭs Cŏg-ı-dū'nus Cō'hi-bŭs	Con-nI'das
CYI/lus	Clau'di-e	Cli-tom/a-clius	Cog-1-du/nus	Co'non
Cil'ni-us Ci'lò	Clau-di-ā/nus Clau-di-ŏp/o-lĭs	Cli-ton'y-mus	Cō'hi-būs	Co-no'po (c.) Con-9-pe'um, and Co-
Cim/ber	Clau'd <sub>i</sub> -as	Clĭt'o-phŏn Clī'tor	Cō'horş Cŏl-a-cĕ'a (c.)	no pę-um (c.)
Cım-bē'rı-ŭs	Clau'sus	Cli-tō'ri-a	Co-læ'nus	Co'nos Con-col'o-rus
Cim'bri	Cláv-ı-ē'nụs	Ch-tăm'nus	Co-lán'co-rum (c.)	(C.)
Cim'brj-cům Cim'brj-cüs (c.)	Clav'ı-ger Cla-zoni'e-næ, and Cla-	Cli'tus	CQ-1ax'8-18	Con-sen'tes
Cim' <sub>1</sub> -nus	zŏm'ę-na	Clo-a'ca (c.) Clō-a-cī'na	Co-lax/es Col/cht	Con-sen'ti-a (1) Con-sid'i-us
Cim-më/rj-I	Cle'a-das	Clo-an'thus	Cöl'chis, and Col'chos	Cŏn-sı-lī'num
Cim/me-ris	Cle-er/e-ta (4) (c.)	Clō/dj-a	Co-lên'da	Cŏn'stans
Cım-mē'ri-ŭm Cı-mō'lıs, and Ci-nō'lis	Clę-an'der Clę-an'drį-das	Ciō/d <sub>1</sub> -ŭs	Cô'li-ás Col-lá't <sub>l-</sub> a (1)	Con-stan'ti-a (1)
Ci-mo'ius	Cle-an'thes	Clœ/l <sub>j-9</sub> Clœ/l <sub>j-</sub> w	Col-la ti'n (1) Col-la ti'n us	Con-stan-ti'na Con-stan-tj-nop/o-lis
Cī'mŏn	Clę-ur/chus	Cl@'li-ŭs	Col-li'na S	Con-stan-ti/nus
Cı-næ'thon	Cle-ur/chus Cle-ur/i-des	Clō/nas	Col-lū/c <sub>l</sub> -a (1)	Con'stan-tine
Cin'a-ra ( <i>c.</i> ) C <sub>i</sub> -nar'a-dăs	Clē/mens Clē/ō	Clon'dı-cus	Cō/lŏ	Con-stan't <sub>1</sub> -us (1)
Cincia (1)	Cle'o-bis	Clō/nj-a Clō/nj-ŭs	Co-lō'nœ Co-lō'ne	Con/su-lēs (T.)
Cin'ci-a (1) Cin-cin-na'tus, L. Q.	Cle-q-bû/la	Clō'thō	Co-lo'nj-a (T.)	Con'sus Con-syg'na
Cin'ci-us (1)	Clę-ŏb-ų-lī′ną	Clū-a-cī/na	Co-lo nos	Cŏn-ta-dĕs/dus
Cĭn'e-ăs	Clē-o-bū'lus	Clu-čn'ti-ŭs (1)	Cől/o-phŏn	Con-to-po-rī'a (c.) Con-tū'bi-a
Cı-nē'sı-ăs (1) Cĭn'ę-thŏn	Clē-o-chā/rēş	Clu/pc-a, and Clyi/c-a	Co-los're, and Co-los'sis	Con-tū'bi-a
Cin'g-thon Cin'ga	Clē-o-chā/rī-a Clē-o-dæ/us	Clū'şı-a (1) Clu-sī'nī Fŏn'tēş	Co-lòs/sus Cŏl/o-tēs II	Con've-næ (c.) Co'on
Cın-get'o-rix	Clę-ŏd/a-niás	Clu-sī'o-lŭm	Cŏl'o-tēş    Co-lō'tēş (T.)	Co'os, Cos, Co's, and
Cĭn-gụ-lã/ni (T.)	Clē-q-dē/mụs	Clū'ṣṇ-um (1) Clū'ṣṇ-us (1)	Cŏl/pę	Cõ
Cin'gu-lăm Cin-j-ā'ta	Clē-o-dō/ra	Clū's <sub>i</sub> -ūs (1)	Col-the (c.)	Cō/pæ
Cin-j-a/ta Ci-nĭth/i-I	Clē-o-dŏx/a Cle-ŏ¢/e-nēs	Clū'vı-a Clū'vı-as Rū'fus	Co-lŭm/ba Col-um-brū/ri-a (T.)	Cō'pa-Ys (C.) Cō'phăs
Cin'na	Clę-čg/ę-nēş Clē-ọ-lā/us	Civm'e-ne	Cŏl-u-měl/la	Co-phon'tis
Cĭn'na-dŏn	Clọ-ŏm/a-chữs	Clým-en-ē'ţ-dēş Clým'e-nŭs	Co-lū'thus	Co-phon'tis Co'pi-a Co-pil'lus
Cin'na-mus	Cle-o-man teş	Clym'e-nus	Co-lyt'tus	Co-pil'lus
Cin-nī'a-na	Clę-ŏm'brq-tŭs Clē-q-mē'dēş	Cly-sŏn'y-mŭs Clÿt-em-nës'tra	Cŏm-a-gē'na Cŏm-a-gē'nī Cǫ-mā'na	Co-pō/nj-ŭs Cop/ra-tes
Cinx'ı-a (1) Ci'nyps, and Cin'y-	Clę-ŏm'ę-nēş*	Cly/ti-s or Cly/ti-5 (1)	Co-mā/na	Co'pre-us
phus	Clē'on	Cly"tı-ŭs (1)	Co-mā'nı-a	Cop'tus, and Cop'tos
Cin'y-ras	Cle-o'nw, and Cle'o-na	Clÿ'tus	Co-mā'ro-a (T.)	Cō¹ra
CI'os	Clę-ō'nę Cle-q-nI'ca	Cna-ca'dı-ŭm ‡ (5)	Cŏm'a rī Cŏm'a-rŭs	Cor-a-ce'ei-um (1) and Cor-a-cen'si-um (1)
Ci-pē'rus (C.) Cip'pus	Clō-q-nī/cus	Cnac'a-lis (5) Cnac'a-lis (C)	Co-mas/tus	Cor-a-co-nā/sus
Cır-cæ'um (T.)	Cle-on/n <sub>i</sub> s	Cnác'a-lūs (c.) Cnác'a-lūs (c.) Cnā/g <sub>l</sub> -a (5) Cnē/mus (5)	Co-mā'ta (c.)	Cor-a-co-nā/sus Co-rāl/e-tæ
Cir/co	Cle-ŏn'y-mŭs	Cne'mus (5)	Com-bā/bus	Co-rā'lī (C.)
Cir-con'ses Lu'di	Clē'o-pas (c.)	One us, or One in (5)	Cŏm'be	Co-ral'lI
Cir'c <sub>i</sub> -ŭs (1) Cir'cus	Cle-op/a-ter Cle-o-pā/tra †	Cni-din'i-um (5)	Cŏm'bi Com-brē'a	Co-rā'nus Co'rās
Circus Cirrs	Cle-op/a-tra (C.)	Cni'dus, or Gni'dus (5) Cnō'pus (5)	Com/bu-tis	Co'rax
Cır-ræ'a-tŭm	Cle-op/a-tris	Cnos's a (1) (5)	Co-mē/dæ ( <i>c.</i> )	Co-rax'i
Cir'rha, and Cir'rha	Cle-oph/a-nes	Cnos's <sub>1</sub> -a (1) (5) Cnos'sus (5) Co, and Co'os	Co-më/tëş	Cor/be-us
Cir'tha, and Cir'ta	Clē-o-phan/thus	Co, and Co'os	Com'e-thô	Cor'bis Cor'by-lō
Cis-al-pi/na Gal/li-a	Clē/o-phēş Clẹ-ŏph/o-lŭs	Cō-a-mā'nī Co-ás'træ, and Co-ăc'-	Co-min'i-us Co-mi''ti-a (1)	Cor co-ba (c.)
Cĭs'pa Cĭs'sa	Cle'o-phon	tree	Cō'mı-ŭs	Cor'co-ras (C.)
Cıs-sē/is	Clē-o-phy/lus	Cŏb'a-rēş	Cŏm-ma-gē'nus (C.)	Cor-cy'ra
Cis'se-us	Cla-o-pom/pus	Coc/e-lus	Com'mo-dus	Cor'dy-ba
Cla'si-a (1)	Clā-op-tŏl'o-mūs	Coc-ce'1-us (3)	Cō'mŏn	Cor-du-6/no

<sup>\*\*</sup>Cicomenes. — There is an unaccountable caprice in Dryden's accentuation of this word, in opposition to all prosody; for, through the whole tragedy of this title, he places the accent on the penultimate, syllable. [This observation is perfectly just. But is there not something equally capricious in our author's note on the word \*Andronicus\*, compared with this charge against Dryden? — Trolloff.]

<sup>†</sup> Cleopatra. — The learned editor of Labbe tells us this word ought to be pronounced with the accent on the antependitimate, Cle-op'a-tra, though the penultumate accentuation, he says, is the more common. [I know of no authori-

<sup>§</sup> Collina. — Lempriere accents this word on the antepenultimate; but Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, more properly on the penultimate.

<sup>||</sup> Colotes. — Ainsworth and Lempriere accent this word on the antepenultimate syllable; but Labbe, Gouldman, and Holyoke, more agreeably to the general ear, on the penul-

Cor-dy/la (o.)	Cō/thŏn	Crē/the-ĭs	Cụ-pĕn/tụs	Con_m_61/res
Co're Co-res/sus	Co-thō/no-a	Cre'the-as	Cu-n¥/dō	Cyn-w-gi/rus Cy-næ/thi-um
Cor/e-sús	Cŏt-j-nū'są ( <i>C.)</i> Cŏt'i-sò	Cre-thi'des (c.) Creth'o-na	Cū-pi-šn'ni-ds Cū'rēs Cu-rē'tēs	Cy-nā'ne Cy-nā'pēş
Cor'e-sus, and Co-re'-	Cŏt'ta	Cret'i-cus	Cu-rē/tēş	
Sus (C.) Căr/e-tăs	Cöt/ti-es Xl/pēş Cot-tō'nis	Crę-u'sa Crę-u'sis	Cu-rē/tis	Cy-nax's
Cor'e tas Cor-fin'i-um	Cŏt'tus	Crī/a-aŭs	Cu-rē'tis Cū'ri-a Cū-ri-ā'ti-ī (1)	Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-nāx's Cy-
Co'n-a	Cot-y-æ'um	Cri-n'ip'pus	Cu'ri-o	Cyn-e-gi'rus (c.)
Co-rī'a (c.) Co-rĭn'e-ŭm	Cot-y-a-I'on (C.) Cot-y-læ'us	Cri'nis Cri-ni'sus, and Cri-mi'-	Cū-ri-ō'nēs (C.) Cū-ri-ọ-sŏl'i-tæ	Cy-në/si-I (1) Cën/e-im
Co-rĭn'na	Co-tyl'i-us Co-ty'o-ra Co-ty'o-rus (c.)	sŭs	Cū'rı-ām	
Co-rin'nus Co-rin'thus	Co-ti/o-ra	Cri'nō Cri-5/a (c.)	Cu'n-us Den-ta'tus	Cýn-e-tě'a (c.) Cýn-e-thús'sa Cýn'j-a
Cō-ri-o-lā'nus Co-ri'o-lī, and Cō-ri-	Co'tys	Crī/sŏn	Cür'ti-a (1) Cur-til'lus	Cyn-e-thus sp Cyn-i-a
Co-ri'o-li, and Cō-rj- ol'ia	Co-ty/to (c.) Co-ty/to	Cris-pī'na	Cür'tı-ŭs (l)	Cyn'i-ci Cyn'i-cis (c.) Cy-nis'cs (c) Cyno-ceph's-le Cyno-ceph's-le
Co-ris/sus	Crā'gus	Cris-pi'nus Crit'a-la	Cu-rū'lis Cus-sæ'I	Cyn'i-cus (C.)
Co-ri'tha (o.)	Cram-bū'sa Cram'bụ-tis (C)	Crith/e-is	Custil/isiim	Cy'nö
Cor'ı-tüs Cor'mş-sa	Cram'bu-tis (C) Cran's-A (C.)	Cri-thō/te Cri//ti-ás (1)	Cy-am-o-sō/rus Cy-a-nē Cy-ā/ne-æ	Cyn-o-ceph/a-le
Cor/mus	Crán'a-ō (c.) Crán'a-ī	Crī'tō	Cy-ā'ne-æ	
Cor-në/lj-a Cor-në/lj-i	Crăn'e-pēş Crăn'a-ŭs	Crit-o-bū/lus	Cy-a'ng-e, and Cy-a'-	Cv-nör'täs
Cor-nic/u-liim	Cra'no	Crit-o-de/mus (T.) Crit-og-na/tus	nę-a Cÿ-ā'nę-ŭs	Cy-nor'ti-on (2)
Cor-ni-fi//ci-us (!)	Cra-ně'a ( <i>c</i> .)	Crit-o-la/us	Cy-a-nip'po Cy-a-nip'pos Cy-a-rax'es, or Cy-ax'-	Cy'nŏs Cyn-o-sür'göş Cyn-o-sü'ra Cyn-o-sü'ra
Cor/ni-ger Cor-nu/tus	Cra-nê/um Cră/n <sub>l</sub> -I	Crī'u Me-tō'pon (C) Crī'us	Cÿ-ş-nĭp/pus Cÿ-ş-nĭy/ss on Cÿ-xy/.	Cyn-os-sē'ma
Co-rœ'bus	Crā'non, and Cran'non	Cro-hī'a-lŭs	a-res	Cyn/o-sûre
Co-rō'na Cŏr-o-nō'a	Crăn'tör	Crŏb'y-zī Crŏc'a-lē	CEN/o 37 / a \	Cyn'o-sûre Cyn'thi-a Cyn'thi-us
Co-ro'nj-a (T.)	Crăp'a-thăs (C.) Crăs's:-nēs (T.)	Cro/e-æ	Cy-bē'be Cy-bē'be Cyb'e-la, and Cy-bē'la Cyb'e-la Cyb'e-la Cyb'e-la	Con/thus
Co-rô'ni-a (T.) Cor-o-ni'des (C.)	Cras'sı-pēş (T.) Cras-si''tı-us (1)	Croc-o-dī'lon (c.)	Cyb'e-le	Cyn-ų-rėn'sēş Cy'nus Cyp-ę-ris'sī, and Cyp ş
Co-rō/n <sub>i</sub> s Co-rŏn/ta	Cras'sus Cras-ti'nus	Croc-o-di-lop/o-lis	Cyp'e-lus Cyp'e-lus	Cy'nus
Co milnua	Čras'tį-nus (C.)	Crō'cus Crō-cy-lē'a (c.)	Cy-bis'tri-a (T.)	ris si-a (1)
Co-rō'pe (c.) Cor-rhā'gi-ŭm	Cra-tæ'us	Crœ'sus	Cv-cē/ēi-ūm (1)	ris si-a (1) Cyp-a-ris sus Cyph'a-ra
Cor-se'a (c.)	Crăt/a-l's Crā/tor	Cro-ī'tēş Crō'mī	Cych're-us Cyc'la-des	Cyph/a-ra Ceo.ri-5/nus
Cor'si	Crăt'o-rus	Cro-mī'tis (T.)	Cv-clob/o-roa (c)	Cyp-ri-ā/nus Cy/prus
Cor'sı-ca	Crā'tēş Crăt-es-j-clē'a	Crŏm'mv-ŏn	Cy-clo-pæ-dI'a (c.) Cy-clo-pës Cy'clops	Cyp'se-la (c.) Cyp-sel'i-des
Cor/so-tā	Crăt-e-sip/o-lis	Crŏm'na Crō'mus	Cy-cio pes Cu'clons	CVp/se-lūs
Cor/su-ra	Crat-e-sip/pi-das	Crō'nj-a	Cý-clo-pē'us (c.) Cý-clo-pē'us (c.) Cý-da Cý-da Cý-da	Civ.rui/pig
Cor-sū'ra (7.) Cor-tō'nœ	Crā'te-ŭs Cra-tē'vas	Crŏn'ı-dēş Crō'nı-ŭm	Cyc'nus	Cÿ're Cÿ-re-nā'i-ca Cÿ-re-nā'i-cī
Cor-tỹ/na (C.) Cor-un-ca/nus	Crā'this	Crō'phī	Cyd'j-ŭs	Cŷ-re-nā/ı-cī
Cōr-ụn-cā/nụs Cō/rụs	Cra-tI'nus	Cros-sæ'a	Cva'i-mos (C.)	
Cor-vi'nus	Cra-tĭp/pus Crat/v-lŭs	Crŏt'a-lē (C.) Crŏt'a-lŭs	Cy-dip/pe Cyd/nus	Cy-rĕs'cha-ta (C.) Cy-rī'a-dēs
Cŏr-y-bán'tēş Cŏr'y-bás	Crat'y-lus Crau'şı-æ (1)	Crō'tŏn	Cv'dŏn	Cy-rī/a-dēş Cy-rīl/lus
	Crau'sis Cra-ŭx'i-das	Cro-to'na Crot-o-nī'a-tæ (T.)	Cýd-o-nē'a (c.)	Cyr'ıl
Cory-nas-sa Cory-hūs Co-ry''c <sub>1</sub> -a (1) Co-ry''c <sub>1</sub> -dēş Co-ry''c <sub>1</sub> -ūs (1) Cory-cūs Cory-dōs	Crem'e-ra Crem'i-des	Crot-o-nj-a'tæ (C.)	Cy-dō'nēs (C.) Cyd-o-nē'us (C.)	Cyri'nus Cyr'nus Cyr'nus Cyro-pm-di's (c.)
Co-ry"cı-a (1)	Crěm'i-dēş	Crot-ant/a-tiq	Cv-dő/ni-a	Cyr/nus
Co-ry/ci-us (1)	Crem'ma Crem'my-on, and	Cro-tō'pi-4s Cro-tō'pus Crū'nŏs	Cy-dō'nı-ŭs (c.) Cyd'ra-ra	Cy-ro-pm-di's (0.) Cy-rop'o-lis
Cor/y-cus	Crŏm'my-ŏn	Cra'nos	Cv_drē/lng (C)	Cvr-rm/i
Cor'y-don Cor'y-la, and Cor-y-la'-	Crem'nī, and Crem'-	Crū'sįs Crūs-tų-mē'rī	Cyd-ro-lā'us Cyg'nus Cyl'a-būs	Cyr/rha-dæ Cyr/rhēs Cyr/rhus
um	Cre-mô/na	Crus-tū'mo-rī (c.)	Cvl'a-bus	Cyr'rhus
Co-rým′b <sub>l</sub> -fer Cŏr′y-na	Cre-mū'ti-us (1)	Crus-tu-mē/n-a	Cýl-bi-ā'nī (T.)	Cyr-ri-ā'na
Cor-v-ne'ta, and Cor-v-	Cre-nā'cus (c.) Crē'ŏn	Crus-tu-mē/ri-um Crus-tu-mī/num	Cyl-bj-ā'nī (r.) Cyl'j-cēş Cy-lĭn'dụs	Cyr-si'lus Cyr/si-lüs (C.)
ne'teş	Ces on tile dia	Crus-tū/mį-ŭm	Cvi-lab/a-rus	Cyr-tō/na (C.)
Cŏr-y-phā'ṣj-tim (1) Cŏr'y-phā (7.)	Cro-oph' <sub>1</sub> -lus Cre-o-ph' <sub>1</sub> -lus Cre-o-ph' <sub>1</sub> lus (C.) Cre-o-ph' <sub>1</sub> lus (C.)	Crus-tu/nus, and Crus-	Cyl'la-rus Cyl'len	Cy'rus Cy'ta
Cor'y-phē (7.) Co-ry'tha (c.)	Crē-o-pē lus (C.)	tur-nē/nj-ŭs Crÿ/njs	Cyl-lē'ne	Cy-tæ'is
Cŏr-y-thĕn <sup>1</sup> söş Cŏr'v-thŭs	Cré-be, U-an	Cryp-të'a (c.) Crë'a-tus (5)	Cỹl-lệ-nể'i-ŭs (3)	Cy-the'ra
Co-ry/tus	Creph-a-go-ne'tus (c.)		Cyl-lë'n <sub>i</sub> -ŭs (C.) Cyl-le-në'us (C.)	Cyth-e-ræ'a, or Cyth-e
Cŏs	Crēs Crē'sa, and Cres'sa Crē'sı-us (1)		Cal 184/. 2	re'n † Cyth'e-ris ‡
Cô'sa, Còs'sa, and Cô'sa	Crē's,-ŭs (1) Cres-phon'tēş	Ctē'sj-ts (5) (1)	Cy/lon	Cy-thē'ris (C.)
Cose: Cos-co/ni-ŭs	Cres'sas	Cte'n's (5)  Cte'n's (5)  Cte'si-as (5) (1)  Cte-sib'-as (5)  Ctes';-cles (5)  Cte-sib'-chis (5)  Cte-sib'-phon (5)	Cylon (C.) Cylon (C.) Cylon (C.) Cy'ma, or Cy'ma Cy'ma, and Cy'ma Cy-ma'lus (C.) Cym'l-nus (C.)	Cy-thē/rj-ŭs Cy-thē/ron
Co-sĭn'săs	Cres'si-ŭs (1)	Cte-sil'o-chus (5)	Cy'me, and Cy'me	Cv-thē/run
Co'sia Cos'mia	Crĕs'tŏn	Ctes'j-phon (5)	Cy-mē'lus (c.)	Cyth'e-ras Cy-the rus (c.)
Cŏs'sç-ş	Cres-tō'ne (c.) Crē'sus	Ctim'e-në (5)	Cy-mod/o-ce	Cy-tne-ros (0.)
Con/aus	Crē'ta, Crēte Crọ-tœ'us	Cu'cu-tas (C.)	Cy-mod-o-ce's	Cy-tĭn/e-ŭm
Cos-sŭ'ti-t (1) Cos-to-bæ't	Crę-tæ'us Crē'te	Cũ'la-rō Cũ'ma, and Cũ'ma	Cy-mod-o-ce'ss Cym'o-lus, and Cj-mo'-	Cýt-ja-sô'rus Cv-tô'rus
Cos-to-bo'sI (c.)	Cr8/to-a	Cu-nava	lus	Cy-t6'rvs Cyz-j-c6'nI Cyz'j-cum
Co-sy'ra Co'tes, and Cot'tes	Crē/tēs Crē/tç-ŭs	Cu-nī'na (c.)	Cym-o-po-li/a * Cy-moth/o-e	Oyz'i-căm Căr/i-căm
or red, min con red	Oto.rc-ras	Cu-pa/vō	⊙λ-morn.ó-6	Cýz/j-cŭs
Commencies — San Taurenaux     Among the weet of media and men the same.				

<sup>\*</sup> Cymopolia. - See IPHIGENIA. -

# † Cytherea. —

Among the race of gods and men the same; And Cytherea from Cythera came." Cooks's Heeiod. Theog. v. 299.

‡ Cytheris. -

<sup>&</sup>quot;Neptune, who shakes the earth, his daughter gave, Cymopolia, to reward the brave."

Cooke's Hesiod. Theog. v. 1132.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Behold a nymph arise, divinely fair,
Whom to Cythera first the surges bear;
And Aphrodde, from the foam, her name,

Cytheris.—

"— Mere poetry — Move Thullus,
Your Roman wits, your Gallus and Tibulius,
Have taught you this from Cytheric and Della."

Dayden, All for Loca.

# D.

DA'E, DA'HE	Dar'a-ba	<b></b>		
Daict. and Dalem	Dăr'a-ba (c)	De-jöt/a-rüs Del/dön	Deu-ri'o-pus (c.)	DI-0-d8'rus
Da'ci-a (1)	Dar's-bes (c.) Dar-sn-ta'si-a (T.)	De'li-s	Děv'o-na (c.)	DI-0'e-tas
Dā'ci-a (1) Dā'ci-ās (1) (T.) Dāc'ty-lī	no.isha	De-II/a-d2q	Dex-am'e-ne Dex-am'e-nas	Di-og'e-nes Di-og'e-nes Di-og'e-nus Di-og-ne'tus
	Dar/da-nī	Dē'lı-ŭm	Dex-Ip/pus	Di-og/e-nus
Da-dû'chus (c.)	Dar-dā'n'-a Dar-dān'i-dēş	De'lj-us	Dex-1th/e-a	Dī-og-nē'tus
Da-dū'chus (C.) Dæd'a-la (4) Dæd-a-lē'a (4) (C.) Dæ-dū'l <sub>l</sub> -ŏn	Dar/de_ntu	Del-mā'tı-ŭs (1) Del-mĭn'ı-ŭm	Déx'1-ŭs Dt'a	171-Q-1116, \$ ( C. )
Deed-a-18' a (4) (0.)	Dár'da-nús Da-rē'i-ŭm (3) (C.)	Da/lou	DI-ăc-o-nē/na	
Dæd'a-lŭs (4)	Da-rē'ı-ŭm (3) (c.)	Děl'phī * Děl'phj-cüs Del-phĭn'j-a	Dī-ac-o-pē'na Dī-a-crē'a (o.)	Di-om-o-dē'a (c.) Di-om-o-dē'a (c.) Di-o-mē'dēs
Dæ'mön	Dā'rēs Da-rē'tja	Del'phi-cus	1)1'8-CF18 (C.)	Di-o-më'dës †
Dæm'o-nës (4) (c.)	Da-rē'us (c.)	Del-phin/j-a Del-phin/j-am	DI-ac-tor/1-des	D1-0-me'don
Dem'o-num (4) (c.)	Da-rī'a	Děl'phus	Dī-a-du-mē-nj-ā'nus Dī-a-du'me-nus (c.)	Dī-ō/mụs ( <i>0.)</i> Dī/ŏn
Dā'ī Dā'i-clōş	Da-rī/a-vēs	Del-phỹ/ne Del/tạ	DY-m/ng	DI-o-næ/a
Dā't-dōş	Da-rī'cus (c.) Da-rī'tæ	Děl'ta	Dī'a-gŏn, and Dī's-gum Dī-a-gŏn'das (T.) Dī-ag'o-rās Dī-ā'lis	Dī-ō'ng
Da-im'a-chus	Da-rī'us	Del-tō'ton (c.) Dem'a-dēş	DI-a-gon'das (T.)	Dī-o-nē'ņs (c.)
Da-Im'a-chus Da-Im'e-nēs	Dás'cŏn	De-mæn/e-tus (4)	Dr-ag/ha	DI-on-y-se'us (c.) DI-on-y-se'us (c.) DI-o-ny-si's-e (l) DI-o-ny-si's-des DI-o-ny-si's-des (1)
Dā'ı-phrŏn Da-1'ra	Das-cy-lc'um (c.)	De-mag/o-ras	Dī-āl/lus	DI-o-nv-si/a-dus
Dal'd <sub>i</sub> -a	Dăs-cy-lī/tis	Dem-a-rā/ta	Dī-a-mās-ti-gō'sis	DI-o-ny'/si-as (1)
Dál/ma-tm (c)	Dăs'cy-lŭs Dā'se-a	Děm-a-rā/tus De-mar/chus	Dī-ā'na	DI-Q-ny's -as (1) DI-Q-ny's -des DI-Q-ny's -q-do'rns DI-Q-ny's -on (2) DI-Q-ny's -ds (1) DI-Q-ny's -ds (1)
Dal-mā'ti-a (1)	Dā/si-ŭs (1)	Děm-a-rē/ta	Dī-ān'a-sa Dī-ā'nī-ām (7.)	DI-Q-nys-i-Q-do'rns
1/21-ma/ti-ús (1)	Dā'si-ŭs (1) Das-sar'ç-ta-, or	De-mar'e-tes (c.)	Dī-ănh'a-nās (a.)	Di-o-ny-sto-o-its
Dál'mi-ŭm (r.)	Das-sa-ri/to	Dem-a-risite	Dī-ā'ṣṭ-ā (1) Dīb'i-ō (7.)	Dī-o-ny//si-us (1)
Dám-a-gg/tus Dam/a-lis	Dăs-sa-rē'nī, or Dăs-sa-rĭ''t <sub>l</sub> -ī (1)	De-mā/trj-a (T.)	Dib'i-5 (T.)	Dī-o-nỹ/sụs (c.) Dī-oph/a-nēş
Dā'mās	Dăt'a-mēş	Dê'me-a De-mê'ter (c.)	Dī-cæ'a Dī-cæ-ar-chē'us (ơ.)	Dī-ŏph'a-nēş
Dam-as-cē'na	Dát-a-pher/nēş	De-më'trj-a	DI-cæ-ar-chi'a (c.)	Dī-o-phan'tus Dī-o-pī'tēs
Dam-as-co/ne (c.)	Dā'tis	De-më/tri-as	DI-cæ'us	DI-o-pi'thes (c.)
Da-mas/cu- Da-mas/cu-	Dā'tŏs, or Dā'tŏn Dau'lis	Do-me'tri-us	Dī'ce	DI-o-nœ/nus
Da-mā'si-a (1) (T.)	Dau'nt	Dē'mō Dēm-o-a-nāe/ea	Dīç- <del>ç-</del> ar/çhus Dī-cc/nç-us	Dī-op'o-līs Dī-o'rēş
Da-mā'si-a (1) (7.) Dam-a-sich'thon	Dau'nı-a	Dčm-o-a-nas/sa Dčin-o-cē/dēş	Dic'o-mas	Dī-o-ryc'tus
Dam-a-stp/pus	Dau/nus	Dę-mōçlı'a-rēş	Dĭc'tæ	Dī-os-cŏr'ı-dēs
Dám-a-sis/tra-tŭs Dám-a-sith/y-nŭs	Dau'ri-fer, and Dau'ri-	Dčm/o-clēş	Dic-tam'num, and Dic-	DI-os-cor'ı-des DI-os'co-rum (0.)
Dám-a-sith'y-núa Dám-a-si-thÿ'mụs (C.	N Dăv/a-ra	Dę-mŏc/ǫ-&n Dę-mŏc/rạ-tëş	tyn'na	Dī-ōs'co-rus ‡
Dăm-a-sī'ton (c.)	Dčb'o-rus (c.)	Dę-moc/r <sub>i</sub> -tus	Dıc-tā/tor Dıc-tĭd-ı-ĕn/sēş	Dī-os-cu-rī'um (c.)
Da-más'tös	Děc-a dů/chī (c.)	Dç-mŏd'ı-cë	Dic-tī'na (c.)	Dī-ŏa/na-¢ā
Dām'a-sūs' (C.) Dā'me-ās (C.)	De-căp'o-lis (c.)	De-möd/e-cŭs	Dic-tyn/na	Dī-ŏs'pa-gē Dī-ŏs'po-līs
Dā'm <sub>j</sub> -a	De-ceb'a-lŭs Dec-e-le'a (c.)	Dę-mō'lę-ŏn De-mō'lę-ŭs	Dic'tys	DI-o-ti'mo
Da-mip/pus	Dç-cō/le-ŭm	Dē'mŏn	Dĭd'ı-ŭs Dī'dō	DI-o-ti/mus
Dā'ınıs	Dec-e-li'cụm (c.) Dec'e-lus	Děm-o-năs/sz	Did'y-ma	Dī-ot/re-phēs Dī-ox-ĭp/pe
Dam-no'ni-I (T.)	Dĕç'e-lŭs	De-mô'nax	Did-y-mæ'us	DI-ox-Yp/pus
Dam'no-rix Dā'mō	De-cem'vi-rī	Dem-o-nī/ca	Dĭd-y-mā'on	DI-pæ/æ
Dám'o-clēş	De-cc't <sub>1</sub> -a (1) Dec-1-a'tum (c.)	Děm-q-nI/cus Děm-q-phán/tus	Did'y-më Did-y-mum Did'y-mus	Diph'ı-las
Da-mòc/ra-tēş	De-cid/j-us Sav'a	De-moph/1-Ma	Did-y-man Did/y-mas	Diph'i-lüs Di-phör'ı-düs
Da-moc'rj-ta	Děç'ı-műs (C.)	Děm'o-phò <b>z</b>	Dī-ĕn/e-ccş	Diph'ry-ges (o.)
Da-mŏc'rı-tŭs Da-mŏm'e-lēş (C.)	De-cin/e-us	De-moph/o-on	DI-ës'pi-tër	D1-pœ'næ
Dā'mŏn	Dē'cī-ŭs (1) Dēc'u-ma (0.)	Dę-mŏp'ǫ-lĭs Dō'mŏs	Dī-gē/na (c.)	Dip'o-lis (T.)
Dám-o-nī'cus (o.)	Děc-u-mū'tēş (c.)	De-mos/the-neg	Dī-gēn'tī-à (1) Dī-gē'rī (c.)	Dip/sas
Dăm-o-phăn/tus	De-cū'rj-ō	De-mös'tra-tŭs'	Dig ma	Dip'y-lüm (0.) Di'rm
Da-mõph'i-la	Děd-ı-tăm/e-nēş	De-ind/chus (c.) Dem/y-lus	Dig <sup>†</sup> ma Di <sup>†</sup> i	Dir'ce
Da-moph'i-lùs Dam'o-phòn	Dē-1-3-nī'rā (c.) (3) De-1c'0-ŏn	Dčm'y-lūs	Dī- <sub>j</sub> -pọ-lī'a (c.)	Dir-cen'na
Da-mos'tra-tus	De-Yd-a-m7/a	Děn-se-lē'tæ (c.) De-rd'a-tŭs	Dī-mās/sus Dī-nār/çhus	Dir'phi-s Dir-phy'i-s (3) (7.) Dis-cdr'di-s Dis-cdr'di-s
Da-mox/c-nús	Dē-1-lē'on	D3-6/18	Din'dy-ma (C.)	Dis-car/di-a
Da-myr/1-us	Dç-ĭl'e-ŏn (c.)	Der/bj-cēş	Din'dy-ma (c.) Din-dy-më'ne (c.)	1,10 chains (c.)
Dā'na Dān'a-5	De-il'o-chus	Der-bi'ceg (c.)	Din'dy-mūs (T.)	Dis'o-re (C.)
Dan'a-I	De-Im'a-chus De-I'o-ces (C.)	Der/ce Dor-ce/b <sub>1</sub> -I / c.)	Din'i-a (T.) Din'i-m	Dit's-ni
Da-nā'ı-dēs	De-I'o-chus	Der-cen'nus	Din/i-ag	Dith-y-ram/bus Dit-j-5/nes (c.)
Dán'a-la	Dç-1/ç-nö	Der'ce-to, and Der'ce-	Din'i-che	Di'um (T.)
Dán'a-ŭs	Dō-1-ō/ne-ŭs	tĭs	Dī-noch/a-rēs	Div-j-ti <sup>)</sup> s-cus
Dăn'da-rī, and Dan- dar'ı-da	De-I-o-pē'a (c.)	Der-cylli-das	Din'i-che Di-noch's-res Di-noc'ra-tes Di-noc'ra-tes	Dī'um (T.) Dīv-1-tī's-cüs Dīv-9-dū'num (T.)
Dăn'don	De-1-9-pë/i-a (3) De-1-8t/a-rus (c.)	Der-cyllius Der-cy-lös (c.)	Di-nod-o-chus	Div'o-na (c.) Di'vus Fid'i-us
Da-nū'bį-ŭs	De-lbp,1-la	Der/cy-nus	Di-nog-e-ti'a (c.) Di-nog-e-tius	DI-yi'lus
Dan'ûbe	De-Iph/o-be	Der-say'i	DI-uom è-nes	Dī-zē'rus (C.)
Dā'o-chus Dā'o pās (a)	Dę-ĭph/ọ-bǔs	Der-tho'na (T.)	Dī'nŏn	Do-bë/rëş
Dā'o-nēş (c.) Dáph'næ	Dē'i-phŏn Dē-i-phŏn'tēş	Der-tô'na (c.) De-rú-si-œ'i	DI-nŏs'the-nēş DI-nŏs'tra-tŭs	Do-be'rus (o.)
Dăph-nœ/us	De-Ip'y-lë	Děs'po-ta (c.)	Di-o-ces-a-re'a (c.)	Doc-i-mē'um (c.)
Dăph'ne	De-Ip'y-lë De-Ip'y-lüs	De-sud'a-ba	Di-ō'cle-a	Dŏç'ı-lĭs Dŏç'ı-mō'um (c.) Dŏç'ı-mūs Dō'clo-a
Daph-ne-phō'ri-a	De-ip/y-rus	Deŭ cā/l <sub>i</sub> -ŏn	Di'o-cles	Dō/cle-a
Daph'nis Daph'nus	Děj-a-nī/ra Děj/o-cēș	Deū-cē/tj-ŭs (1) Deū/do-rīx	Di-o-c.ē tj-ā'nņs (1) Di-o-clē'ti-an	Do-do'na Dod-o-næ'us
~~hu nås	~ of A-ook	DOG: UV-11A	Ti-Anterinte	month and dis

<sup>\*</sup> Delphi.—This word was, formerly, universally written Delphos, till Mr. Cumberland, a gentleman no less remarkable for his classical eruduton than his dramatic abilities, in is Widom of Delphi, rescued it from the vulgarity in which it had been so long lavolved.

be observed of words ending in icles and ocles; as, Iphicles, Damocles, Androcles, &cc. — See the Terminational Vocabulary.

<sup>†</sup> Diomedes. - All words ending in edes have the same accentuation; as, Archimedes, Diomedes, &c. The same may

<sup>†</sup> Dioscorus. — An herestarch of the fifth century,
§ Dioscorus. — The name given to Castor and Pollux, from
the Greek Διός and κθρος, pro κόρος, "the sons of Jove."

Dọ-đờ'ng
Dọ-đờn'i-đếg
Đờ',-1 (3)
Đôi,-b-bil'ia
Đời,-chữ yn
Đời,-chữ yn
Đời,-chữ (C)
Đọ-li'(-nhờ (C)
Đọ-li'(-nhờ (C)
Độ-li'-chữ (C)
Độ-li'-chữ (C)
Đời-b-mở (C) Do-nu'ca Do-ny'sa Do-rac'te Dor-cē'a (c.) Do'rēs Do'rI (T.) Dör'ı-cı Dör'ı-dıs Dör'ı-dıs (c.) Dörı-ën'scı Dörı-ën'scı Dörı-lıs Dörı-lıs Dörı-on Dől-o-mē'nş Dől-o-mē'nş (c.) Dő'lőn Dö'rı-on
Dö'rıs
Do-ris'cus
Do-ris'cus
Dö'rı-üm
Dö'ri-üs
Do-rös'to-lüm (C.)
Do-rös'to-rüm
Dor sĕn'nus
Dör'sö Do-lön'cī Döl'o-pēş Do-lö'phi-ön Do-lo'pj-a Do-lo'pj-a Do'lops Dom-du'ca (c.) Dom-ı-dū'cus Do-min'ı-ca Dör'ss
Dö'rus
Dör'y's-süs
Do-ry'clus
Dör'y'-clüs or
Do-ry'clus (c.)
Dr-y-la'un, and Dör-y-la'us
Dör'y-la's
Dör'y-la'us
Dör-y-la'us
Dör-y-la'us
Do-ry'pl'o-ri (c.) 10-min';-ca
Do-mi''t;-a (1)
Do-mi''t;-a'nus (1)
Do-mi''t;-an
Dom-;-til'la
Do-mi''t;-us (1) Dom-not'1-nu (c.)
Dom-not'9-num (c.)
Do-na'tus Don-ı-lā'us

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Do-rys/sus Dos/cī Dős'cī
Dọ-sī'ṣ-dǔs (T.)
Dọ-sī'ṣ-dēs
Dọ-sī'ṣ-dēs
Dọ-sī'ṣ-dēs
Dō'sŏn (T.)
Dos-sē'nus
Dŏ'ṣ-dūs
Dō'ṣ-dūs Do't;-on (2) Dö'tö Dö'tus Dox-an'der Dra-ca/nus Drac'a-nus (C.) Drāco (c.)

Drāco (c.)

Drāco (c.)

Drāco (c.)

Drācus

Drahō'nus (c.)

Drān'cus

Drān'cus

Drān'cus

Drān'cus

Drān'cus

Drān'cus

Drān'cus

Drān'cus

Drān'cus

Drān'cus

Drān'cus

Drān'cus

Drān'a-chās

Drīm'a-chās

Drī-ōd'o-nūs

Drī-ōd'o-nūs

Drī-ōd'o-nūs

Drī-ōd'o-nūs

Drī-og

Drī'og

Drī'og Drā'cō

Dru'go-rī Dru-gō'rī (c.) Drû'j-dæ Drû'ida Dru-sil'la Līv'j-a Dru'so Drd'sas
Drd'sus
Dry'a-däş
Dry'qa-döş
Dry-an-tı'a-döş
Dry-an-tı'döş
Dry-an-tı'döş
Dry-an-tı'döş (c.)
Dry-me'a
Dry'mö
Dry-mö'dös (c.) Du-cor'to-rum (c.)

Dröp'i-cī Drō'p<sub>i</sub>-ŏn Drū-ĕn't<sub>i</sub>-ŭs, and Drū-ĕn't<sub>i</sub>-ş (1) Drū'ġṣ-rī Dru-śn'rī (C.)

Dy-Il'ij-a Dy-Il'ij-us Nô'pōs Dy-Ilch'j-um Dy-Iop'o-Ils (C.) Dym-nō'nj-I (T.) Dum'no-rix Dūm'ug-ria Dū'rā-nūs (C) Dū-rā-ti-ūs (I) Dū-ra-ti-ūs Dū-ri-ūs Dd'rj-us \*
Dd-ry-c'st'rj-rdin (6.)
Dd-ry-c'st'nj-ş
Dd-ry-v'st'num (s.)
Dy-m'v'y-r]
Dy-gon'das
Dy-ar-d'sn'so;
Dy'nme'n
Dy'mme'n
Dy'mme'n
Dy'mme'n Dyn'nus
D'-nām'e-nā
D'-nām'e-nā
D'-nās'te
Dy-nās'pēş
Dy-nās'pēş
Dy'ris (T.)
Dyn-rā'chi-nām
Dy-aa'tēs
Dy-aci-nā'nis
Dy-ac'rim
Dy-ab'rim (C.)
Dys-pōn't-1 (1)

#### $\mathbf{E}.$

Dro-mach'e tos (c.)

Dra/T

Dro-mæ'us

E'dŏn E'A-NES E-a'nus E-ar'ı nös (C.) E-ar'ı-nüs E-ā'şı-ŭm (1) Eb'do-mē Eb'do-më
Eb'o-da (C.)
E'bōn (T.)
Eb'o-ra (T.)
E-bōr'a-cǔm
Eb-o-ra'cum (C.)
Eb-ro-rics (C.)
E-bū'dw (C.)
E-bū'dw (C.)
E-bū'dw (C.)
E-bu'rō (C.)
Eb-u-rō'nēs Eb-u-ro'nes Éb-u-ro-vī/cēş (C.) Éb/u-süs Eby-ro-vi/ceş (c.)
Eby-süs
Eby-süs
Ec-mida
Ec-mida
Ec-mida
Ec-mida
Ec-mida
Ec-chit'i-a
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Ec-chit'i-a
Ec-chit'i-a Echi-l-dorus
E-chin's-des
E-chi'non
E-chi'nus
Ech-l-nus'ss
E-chi'on
Ech-j-on'i des
E-ch-j-on'i des Ech'o Ec-nő'mős (T.) É-dés'sa, E-dê'sa É-dís'sa

Ēl-e-pō'ru Ķ-leŭ'chi-a Ēl-eu-chi'a (T.) Ē'lo-ŭs \$\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\over E do'nes, and Ed'o nes Ē-ī/o-nēş Ē-ī-ō/ne-ŭs E-1-d'ng-us
El-ze'lys (C.)
E-jo'ng-us
El-ze-bon'teg
E-lee'y
E-lee'y
E-lee'y-tr'chys (C.)
El-z-gg-ha'lys, or El-z-ga'h'g-lus
El-z-gg-ha'lys, or El-z-la'r'teg
El-z'-la'r'teg
El-z'-la'r'teg
El-z'-la'r'teg
El-z'-la'r'teg
El-z-phip-bo'lj-z
El-z-phip-bo'lj-z El-a-phi-æ'a El'a-phus El-ap-tō'nj-ŭs El-ap-tō'nj-ŭs E-lā'ra El-a-tō'a E-lā'tus El'a-tŭs (0) E-la/ver E/le-a E-le-a/tes E-lo-ā'tēş
E-lō-ā'tēş
E-lōc'tra
E-lōc'tra
E-lōc'tra
E-lo-ā'tra
E-lo-ā't (c.)
E-lo-ā'us
E-lo-ā'us
E-lo-ān'tum
E-lo-hn'ti-nē (c.)
E-lo-phān'ti-nē (c.)
E-lo-phān'tis
E-lo-phān-to-thō'zm (c.)
E-lo-phān-to-thō'zm (c.)

El-eu-sĭn'i-a El-eu-sīn'i-a
El-eu-sīn'is (C.)
El-eu-sī'nus (C.)
El-eu'the-rm
E-leu'the-rm
El-eu-the'ri-a
E-leu-the-rō-cī'i-cō;
E-leu-the-rō-la-cō'neg C.)
E-leu'the-ros (T.)
E-leu'tho-ros (T.)
E-leu'tho
E-l1''cı-us (1)
E-l-en'sıs, and E-li'a-ca
El--en'as Ē/is

\$-li's\$ (C.)

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El-u-l'na
El'y-cēg
El-y-mā'ıs
El'y-mī
El'y-mūs
El'y-mūs
El'y-mūs
El'y-rūs
E-jā'\si-Em (1)
Ē-mā'th<sub>1</sub>-ān
E-mā'th<sub>2</sub>-ān
Em-bo-l'/ma Em-bo-II/mg E-mer'ı-ta E-mes'sa, and E-mis'sa Em-me'iı-üs Em-mē'ij-ūs E-mō'da E-mō'du (c.) E-mō'dus Em-pēd'o clēş Em'pe-dus (c.) Em'pe-dus (C.) Em-pe-ra'inus Em-pô'clus Em-pô'rj-s Em-pô'rj-s (C.) Em-pū'sa Em-pŷr'j-üm (C.)

E-næs'i-mŭs (4) (c.) En-cĕl'a-dŭs En-chĕl'e-w En'de-ĭs En'de-Is

Bn-de'ra

En-de'ra

En-de'ra

En-de'ra

En-de'ra

En-de'ra

En-e'ra

En'e-II

En'e-II

En'e-II

En'e-II

En'e-II

En-e'ra

En'gy-um

En'gy-um

En'gy-um

En'gy-um

En'n-e'ra

En-le'pe-Us

En-le'pe-Us

En-le'pe

En'n-a

En'n-a

En'n-a En'nı-a En'nı-ŭs En'no-mus En-nos-1-gw'us En'o-po E'nops E'nos En-o-sich/thon E-not-o-cœ/tæ En-tël/la En-tël/lus n-těl/lus En-y-ā'lī-ŭs E-ny'o E'o-ns E'os E'08 E-ō'vs E-pæn'ç-tüs (4) (C.) E-pa'grıs E-pam-i-nön'das Ep-an-tö'li-1 E-paph-ro-di'tys Ep'a-phus Ep-as-nac'tys Ep-ss-nac'tus
E-peb'(-lùs
E-pe'(-lùs
E-pe'(-lùs
E-pe'(-lùs
E-phe'bi (c.)
E-phe'(-sus Eph'e-te Eph j-al'tes Eph/o-ri Eph/o-rus Eph/ra-ta (c.)

Eph'y-re Eph'y-re (c.) Ep-j-cas'te Ep-j-cer'j des

Ep-j-chā/j-dēş E-prch/ş-ris Ep-j-clēş Ep-j-clī/dēş Ep-j-clī/dēş Epi-cil'ues
Epi-con-mid'i-I (C.)
Epi-cre'ine (C.)
Epi-cre'ine (C.)
Epi-cre'ine (C.)
Epi-cl'ettus
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Epi-mid'i Ep-i-me tur-us
Ep-i-me'this
Ep-it'o-chus
Ep-i-phe'no-a (T.)
Ep-i-phe'no-a (T.)
Ep-i-phe'no-a (T.)
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Ep-9-red'o-rix	E-rô/chus	Eü-clī'dēs	Eŭ-pel'thëş	To skill to To
Ep/u-lö	E-ro'chus E-ro'pus, and Ær'o	En'clid	Ed'pha-es	Eu-ryth'i-on, and Eu- ryt'i-on (2)
B-pyt/j-deg	pas (4)	Eŭ'clus	Eū-phán/tụs	Eury-tis
Ep'y-tus	E ros	Eû/cra-tē	Eŭ-phē'mo	Eû'ry-tûs
K-qua-jüs'ta K-quic'o-lüs	E-ros'tra-tus E-rō'ti-a (1)	Ed/cra-tēş	Eŭ-phë/mus	Eurae Des (C.)
B-quir'ı-a	Fr-ru/ca	Eū'erį-tŭs Eūc-tē'mon	Eŭ-phor/bus	Ed-se'bi-a, (woman.)
В-quĭr'ı-а Eq'uj-tēş (С.)	Er'se	Edc-tre's;-1 (1)	Eŭ-phō/r¡-òn Eŭ-phrā/nor	Eū-se-bl'a, (city.) (σ.)
E-quo-tū'tj-cūm	Rr'xi-as	Eŭ-dæ'mon	Eŭ-phrā/tēş	Eū-sē'bj-ŭs
Er'a-con	Ķ-ry/a-lus (7.)	Eū-dăm'ı-dăs	Eu'phrön	Eû-sêm'ş-tş ( <i>c</i> .)
g-sel,uña g-sel,uña	E-ryb'j-um Er-y-cī'na	Ed'da-mus	Eū-phrös'y-nē	Eŭ'se-pŭs
Er-a sip'pus	Er-y-man'this	Eū-dā'mụs (c.) Eū-dē'mụs	Ed-pi'thes (c.)	Ed-stä'th;-us
Er-a-sis'tra-tus	Er-y-man'thus	Eū-aō'cj-a (1)	Ed-plæ'a, or Ed-plæ'a Ed'po-lis	Eŭ-stô'lj-a Eŭ-stô'lj-ds
Er'a-tō	Ēr'v-mās	Eū-dŏç'i-mus	Eŭ-pō'lus (C.)	Ed-tæ/a
Er-a-tos'the-nes	E-rym'na E-rym'ne-ds	Eū-dō/ra	Eū-pom'pus	Eū-těl'i-dăs
Ēr-a-tos'tra-tus	E-rym/no-us	Eu-do'rus	Eŭ-ri-a-nas'sa	Eŭ-tër/pe
E-rā'tus Er-bēs'sus	Ēr'y-mūs Ēr-y-thē'a †	Eū-dŏx'į-ą Eū-dŏx'us	Eu-rib'o-tus, and	Eu thā'li-a g
r-chi'a (T.)	Er v-thi'a (c.)	Eŭ-el-gē'a (c.)	Eŭ-rj-bō'tås (C.) Eŭ-rĭp'j-dēş	Eū-thā'l <sub>i</sub> -ūs Eū-thē'na ( <i>c</i> .)
Ér'ệ-bus	Er-y-the'um (7.)	Ed-e-mer'ı-das	Eŭ-rī'pys	Ed-thyc/ra-tes
Er-ech-the um (c)	Ēr-y-thī'nī	Eu-ér/ée-tés	Eū-ro-aq'uı-lō (c.)	Eū-thy-dē/mus
E-rech'the-us	Er'y-thra	Eū-ĕs'pe-rĭś (c.)	Eū-rŏc'ly-dŏn (c.)	Eū-thy-dē'mus Eū-thy'mus
E-rech'thi-des Er-ech-thī'dw (0.)	E-ryth-ra-bô'lus (c.) Er'y-thrœ	Eū-gā/ne-ī	Eŭ-rō'mus	Eū-thÿn'o-ūs (C.)
E-ramer	Er'y-thras (T.)	Eŭ-gg'nj-a Eŭ-gg'nj-ŭm (T.) Eŭ-gg'nj-ŭs Eŭ'gg-ŏn Eŭ-gi'a (C.)	Eū-rŏn'o-tŭs (c.)	Eŭ-trap'e-lus
E-rĕm'rī E-rē'mus	E-ryth/ri-on	Eŭ-ge'ni-ŭs	Eŭ-rō/pa Eŭ-ro pæ/us	Eū-trē <sup>l</sup> s <sub>i</sub> s ( <i>c.</i> ) Eŭ-trō'μ-ş
Er-e-në'a	E. roth/ros	Eū'ge-ŏn	Eŭ'rŏps	Eŭ-tro'pi-ŭs
Ę-rĕs′są	É'ryx	Eū-ģi'a ( <i>c</i> .)	Eū'ro-pŭs	Eu/ty-ches
E-re'sus	₽-ryx'o	Ed-Helli e-fus	Eū-rō'pụs (C.)	Eu-tych'i-de Eu-tych'i-des
Er'e-sus (c.)	E-ser/nus	Eū'hy-dra (c.)	Eù-rō/tas	Eu-tych/i-des
E-rēs'sus (C.) E-rēktri-a	Es-qu'il'1-w, and Es-qui-	Eū'hy-drǔm Eū'hy-ŭs	Eū-rō'tō Eū-rō'us ( <i>c.</i> )	Eū'ty-chūs (c.) Eū'ty-phrön
É-rē⁴trj-a É-rē′tụm	Es-sĕd'o-nēş	Eū-līm'e-nē	Eŭ'rus	Eŭ-ran'thj-ŭs
Ēr-eu-thā'l <sub>i</sub> -ŏn	Es/su-I	Eū-mā/çh <sub>i</sub> -ŭs	Eŭ-rÿ'a-lë	Eūx'e-nŭs
Er/ga-në	Ēs-ti-ce-ō'tis (T)	Eū-mæ us	Eū-rý/a-lŭs	Eū-ķī'nus Pŏn'tus
Er-gán'ı-ca (C.)	Es-ti-ā'ı-a (3)	Eū-mā'ras (c.)	Eū-ryb'a-tēş	Eū-xĭp/pę
Ēr-ģēn'na Ēr/ģi-ās	Es'u-la Et-e-ar'chus	Eū-mē'cēş (c.) Eū-mē'dēş	Eŭ-ryb' <sub>l-a</sub>	Eux-om/a-tw (c.)
Er-gin'nys	E-tā/o-clēs	Eŭ-më/lis	Eū-ry-hī/a-dēş Eū-ryb/ <sub>l-</sub> ŭs	Eux-om g-tas (C.) Eūx-yn'the-tūs (C.) E-vad'ne Ev'a-gēs
Er-gi'nus	E-të'o-clus	Eŭ-mē'lus	Eŭ-ry-clē'a	Év'a-ées
Er-gI'nus Er-j-bœ's	Et-e-o-crē'tæ	Eū'mę-lūs, (hing )	Eŭ'rv-clēs	EV'a-gon (C.)
E-rib'o-tes	E-të/o-clëş E-të/o-clŭs Et-o-o-crë/tœ E-të/o-nëş E-to-o/ne-ŭs	Ed/mo-nes ‡	Eū-ry-clī'dēş Eū-ryc'ra-tēş	E-vag'o-ras E-vag'o-rē E'van
Ēr-j-bō/tēs (c.)	E-to-o'ne-us	Eŭ-më/nj-a	Eŭ-ryc'ra-teş	E-vag'o-rē
Er-1-cā'tēs (c.) Er-1-cē'a (c.)	Ēt-ç-o-nī'cus Ē-tę-ō'nus (C.)	Eū-me-nī'a, and Eū-me'n <sub>i-a</sub> (C.)	Eū-ry crát'į-dăs Eū-ryd'ą-măs	E-van E-van/der
Er-j-cë/tëş	E-te'si-e (1)	Eū-měn'ı-dēş	Eū-ryd/a-mē	E-văn'ge-lüs
E-rich/tho	E-thā'li-ŏn	Eū-mę-nĭd' <sub>1-a</sub>	Eŭ-ry-dam'ı-dăs	Ev-an-gor'ı-döş
Ēr-içh-thō/nj-ŭs	E-thē'lę-ŭm E-thē'lụs ( <i>c</i> .) E-thē'mọn	Eū-mē'nj-ŭs	Eū-ryd/1-cē	E-van'thes
Er-1-cin'i-um	E-the ius (c.)	Eŭ-mŏl/pe	Eŭ-ry-ē'lus (c.)	E-var/chus
Er-j-cu/sa	E-tne/mon	Eū-mŏl'pi-dæ Eū-mŏl'pus	Eū-ry-gā/n <sub>i</sub> -a Eū-ryl/ę-ŏn	Ē/vās T Ē/vāx
E-rĭd'a-nŭs * Er-ig-dū'pus ( <i>C</i> .)	Ēth'o-da Ē'tī-ās (1)	Eū-mŏn'ı-dēş	Eū-ryl'o-chŭs	
E-rig'o-në	Ē/tis	Eū-næ/us	Eū-rym'ą-chus	E-věl'thŏn E-věm'ç-rűs
E-rig-o-ne'i-ds (3) ( r.)	E-tra'ri-a	Eū-nā/pi-ŭs	Eū-rўm'ę-dē	E-vë/nër (c.)
E-rig-o-nē'i-ŭs (3) ( r.) E-rig'o-nūs	Ét'y-lüs	Eū'nę-ŏs (c.) Eū-nī'cẹ (c.)	Eū-rym/ę-dŏn	E-vē'nus
Er-i-gy/us	Eū-æn'e-tŭs (C.)	Eŭ-ni'ce (C.)	Eū-rym'e-nēş	Ev-e-phē/nus
E-11/1:18 E-25/450	Eŭ/ba-gëş	Eū-nō'm <sub>j</sub> -a Eū'no-mŭs	Eū-ryn'o-mē Eū-ryn'o-mūs	Ev/e-rēs E-vē/rēs (G)
E-rin'des E-rin'e-as (C)	Eū-bā'tas Eū'bī-ŭs	Eŭ-nū'chus (c.)	Eŭ-ry/o-në	E-vē'rēs (C.) E-ver'ée-tæ
É-rin'na	Eŭ-bœ'a	Eŭ'nus	Eū'ry-pŏn	E-ver'ge-tæ E-ver'ge-tēş
g-rig-o-rius g-rig-o-rius g-rin'dos g-rin'dos g-rin'no-os (C.) g-rin'ny g-rin'ny g-rin'ny g-rin'nys g-rin'nyis g-rin'nyidos	Eŭ-bō'ı-cŭs	Eŭ'ny-mŏs	Eū-ry-pŏn/t <sub>l</sub> -dæ ( <i>c</i> .)	E-ves-parh-des (T)
E-rī'o-pīs	Eū/bǫ-Ĭs (σ.)	Eū'o-dŭs (c.)	Eŭ-ryp/y-lë	E-vĭp'pe E-vĭp'pus Ev'o-ras (C.)
K-riph/a-nis	Eŭ/bo-të	Eū-ŏn'y-mŭs (σ.) Eŭ'ǫ-rás	Eū-ryp'y-lŭs Eū-rys'the-nēş	Evicenta (C)
E-riph'i-das Er-i-phy'le	Eū'bọ-tëş Eū-bū'le	Eŭ-pā/ģ <sub>i</sub> -ŭm	Eū-rys-then/1-dæ	Ex-a/di-na
E'ris E'ris	Eŭ-bû'lj-dēş	Eŭ-păl a-mon	Eū-rys'the ŭs	Ex-æ'thēs
Er-1-sich/thon	Eū-bū'lus	Eū-păl/a-mŭs	Eū'ry-tē	Eź-ag'o-nus
Ér'i-thòs (c.)	Eŭ-cē'rụs	Eu'pa-tor	Eū-ryt/e-æ	Ex-ā'dj-ŭs Ex-æ'thōş Ex-æ'thōş Ex-ōm'a-træ Ex-qu'li' <sub>1</sub> -a ( <i>C.</i> )
Er'į-thūs	Eŭ-chë/nor	Eū-pa-tō/rj-a Eū-pat/o-rīs (C.)	Eū-rýt/e-lē Eū-rýth/e-mĭs	₽x-qu11(1-\$ (C.)
Ę-rīx'ō	Eū'çhj-dēş	Tre-her A-tra (O1)	many our danna	

\* Fridanus ---

"Alpheus and Eridanus the strong,
That rises deep, and stately rolls along."

Cooke's Hesiod. Theog. v. 520.

#### † Erythea. -

"Chrysnor, Love the guide, Callithe led,
Daughter of Ocean, to the genial bed,
Whence Geryon sprung, florce with his triple head;
Whom Hercules laid breathless on the ground
In Erythes, which the waves surround."

Cooke's Hesiod. Theog. v. 523.

[The Greek is 'Epudela. - TROLLOPE.]

# Eumenes. - It is not a little surprising that so elegant a

writer as Hughes should, throughout the whole tragedy of the Siege of Damascus, accent this word on the penultimate syllable; especially as there is not a single proper name, of more than two syllables, in the Greek or Latin languages, of this termination, which has the penultimate syllable long. Lee has done the same in the tragedy of Alexander, which would lead us to suppose there is something naturally repugnant to an English ear in the antepenultimate accentuation of these words, and something agreeable in the penultimate.

§ Euthalia. — Labbe observes that this word does not come from the muse Thalia, as some suppose, but from the musculine Euthalius; as Eulatia, Eumania, Eustolia, Eutropia, Emaclas, &c. which are professedly accented on the antepenultimate. See Rule 30.

## F.

Fa-Bi 2;-4 (?)
Fab's-ris
Fa'bi-s
Fa-bi-a'n1
Fa'bi-1
Fa'bi-1
Fa-ba'li-s
Fa-ba'l'-s
Fa-ba'l-s
Fa-ba'l-s
Fa-ba'l-s
Fa-ba'l-s Flā'vi-ŭs Fla-vô'na (c) Flô'ra Flo-rā'li-a Fes-cen-ni-a Fes-cen-ni-nus (c.) Fes-cu-læ (T.) Fau'cy-ia Fau'la Fron'to Frů'si-në Fu-cî'na Fau'na Fau-nā'li-a Fisicu-las (f.)
Fisicu-las (f.)
Fisicu-las Fi-bri'nus
Fi-bri'nus
Fi-dr'nus
Fi-dr'nus
Fi-dr'nus
Fi-d-n-nā'rts
Fi-d-n-1'nus (f.)
Fi-d-n-1'nus (f.)
Fi-d-n-1'nus
Fi-d-n-1'nus
Fi-d-n-1'nus
Fi-d-n-1'nus
Fi-d-n-1'nus
Fi-d-n-1'nus
Fi-d-n-1'nus
Fi-d-n-1'nus Fų-cī'nųs Fū'ci-nūs (c.) Fų-tīd'i-ŭs Fū'fi-ūs Gĕm'i-nūs Fau'nī Fau'nus Flo-rā/lis (C.) Flo-rēn/ti-a (1) (T.) Flo-ri-ā/nes Fau'sta Flö-ri-ärnys
Flio-rus
Flio-rus
Fliu-d'ni-a
Föll-a
Fön-tä'nus (C.)
Fon-tö'-ta (3)
Fon-tö'-ta (2)
Fon-tö'-tus
Fon-tö'-tus
Fon-tö'-tus
Fon-tö'-tus Fu-gā'li-a (T.) Fu-gā'li-a (T.) Ful-ģi-nā'tēş Ful-ģi'nus Ful'ji-ndin, and Ful'ģi Fau-stl'na Fau-stī'nus (C.) Fau'sti-tas Fa-billa
Fa-céli-na (Z.)
Fa-céli-na (Z.)
Fa-c-li'na (Z.)
Fa-dus
Fa-lo'na (4)
Fa-lo'na (C.)
Fa-lo'na (C.)
Fa-lo'na
Fa-lo'nus
Fa-lo'nus
Fa-lo'nus Fau'sty-lüs Fau'stus Fa-vĕn'ti-a (1) Fa-vĕ'rı-a Fā'vō nŭm Făl'vi-a Făl'vi-ăs För'mi-m För-mi-a'num För-mi-a'num Fun-dā'nus Fun'dī Fâ'vō
Fâvo-ri'nus (T)
Fâb'ru-a
Fā-q-ā'lōs (1)
Fâl'g-nās
Fō-liç'i-tās (C.)
Fāl'si-na (C.)
Fān-ọs-tāl'la
Fān'nī (T.) Firmi-0s
Fis-c6l'iu8
Fis-c6l'iu8
Fis-c6l'ii-0
Fis-c1l'ia, E'ii-0
Fism'i-n68 (C.)
Fis-min'i-0
Fis-min'i-0
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Fis-min'i Fů'rı-a Fů'ri-se For-tu'na Fu'rj-16 Fu'rj-1 Fu-rī'na Fu-rī'na Fu'rj-us Fa-lis'ci Fa-lis'cus Fa'ma För'u-li Fö'rum Ap'pi ī Fran'ci Fre-gĕl'la Fre-gē'næ Fan'nı-a i-nī/nụs Flā/vị-a Flā-vị-ā/nụm Fan'nj-I Fur'nı-us Fus-cl'na (C.) Fus/cus Fan'nı-ăs Fe-rā/h-à Fer-en-tā/num Fren-ta/nt Frig'ı-dus Für'fa-rüs Fer-en-tī/num (c.) Fe-rēn'tum Fe-rē'trj-üs Far's -na (c.) Fla-vi'na (c.) Fris";-I (1) Fron't;-nus Fū's;-a (1) Fū's;-ŭs (1) Fla-vĭn'ı-a Fla-vı-ŏb'rı-ga Fas'ce-lie Fas-cel'h-na Fa tic'a-nus (c.) Fron-tl'nus (C.) Fe-ro'n;-a

## G.

Ge-gā'nj-1 Gā'la Ge-lā'nör Ģēl'lj-a Ģēl'lj-as Ger-mā'nj-a Ger-mān-j-cī'a (c) Ger-mān'ı-cās Ger-mā'nj-ī Glau'cus Glau'ti-ăs (1) GAB'A-LES Găi-li-nā'ri-Gal-li'to (C.)
Gal-lo-græ'ci-a (1)
Gal-lo-ni-ŭa
Gal-lo-ni-ŭa Gáb'a-lus (c.) Gáb'a-rus (c.) Glī'cŏn Gab'a-za Ga-bë'ne, and Ga-bj-Glis'sas Ger-ma'nus (C.) Ger-on-tē'us (C.) Ge-ron'thrus Glyc'e-ra Gly-ce'rı-um Gly'con Glym'pes ē'ne Gā-bi-ē'nus Gā'bi-I Ğēl'li-ŭs Gē'lö, Gē'lön Gē'lo-I Ga-max'us Gam-bre'um (C.) Gerrhe Gerrhe Gerrys, and Gerrhus Gerryson, and Gerryoie'io-i Go-lō'i (c.) io-lō'nōş, Go-lō'nī la'ixa Ga-bi'na Ga-bin'i-a Ga-bin-i-a'nus Ga-bin'i-as Ga-mē'lı-a Gan-da-rī'tm Gnā't<sub>i</sub>-a (5) (1) Gnī'dụs (5) Golo'nēş, Go-Ge'lös Gem'ı-nī (C) Go-min'i-us Gem'ı-nüs Yer ins, and Geriy's

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Gid-i-ta'nya
Ga-aa'ua
Ga-aa'ua
Ga-ta'ii (C.)
Ga-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'ii-ta'i Göb'ry-is Göl'gi Göm'o-ra (c.) Göm'phi Go-nā'tas Gan-y-më/dëş Gan/y-mëde Ga-ræ'ı-căm Gar-a-măn'tēa Găr-ş-măn'tis Găr-ş-măs Găr'ş-măs Găr'ş-tăs Go-nī/a-dēs Go-nip'pus Gŏn'ni (T.) Go-nues'sa (4) Go-nues'sa Gar-gā/nus \*
Gar-gā/nus \*
Gar-gā/phj-a Gor-di-ā'nus Gor-di-ā'nus Gor-di-ū-co'mon (o.) Gor'di-um Gargā'phi-9
Gargar'i-dw (C.)
Gargar'i-dw (C.)
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Gau'i-dw (C.) Odi'ş-in Galş-ziv'ş, and Galş-the'ş Galş-is'ş (C.) Gş-la'(j-ş (1) Gş-la'(j-ş (1) Gal'bş-iş (C.) Gş-le'nus Gal'ç-in Gale'ş-in Gale'ş-in Gale'ş-in Oil'a-te Gli'lō Gin-dā'nēg Gin'dēg Gin'go, Gin-ga'num Gip'pi-ŭs Gis'cō Gis'cō Gis'd-q-tō'ri-I Gia'ns (c.) Gor'di-um Gor'di-us Gor-di-u-si'chips (C.) Gor-gā'sus Gor'gō Gor'gō Gor'gō Gör gö Gör görne-üs Gor-gö'ne-üs Gor-gö'ni-üs Gor-göni-ö-nö Gor-göph'o-nö Gor-göph'o-nö Gör gys Gor-göth'i-ön Gör'ty-s Gör'ty-s Gör'ty-s Gale'ri-a Gale'ri-a Glā'nıs Gla'num (T.) Glaph'y-re, and Glaph'ds (c.) Ga-18/mps Gal-j-læ's Gal-j-læ's Gal'in-thj-a'dj-s Gal'in Giaph'y-re, and Gi y-ra Giaph'y-rus Giau'ce Giau'ce, (1) (T.) Giau-cip'pps Giau-cip'pps Gau-ra: nus (c.,
Gau-ra: nus (c.,
Gau-ra: nus (c.)
Ga-zo'rus (c.)
Ge-ben'na
Ge-dro'sI (c.)
Ge-dro'sI (c.) Gai'ii Gai'ii-a Gai-ii-cā'nus Gai'ii-cūs (C.) Gai'ii-a'nus Glau'con Glau-con'o-mē Gör'tyn Gor-ty'na Glau-co'pis

<sup>\*</sup> Garganus — "And high Garganus, on th' Apulian plain, Is marked by sallors from the distant main." — Wilkie, Epigoniad.

Gortyn'i-a Cortys Go-tho'nas (c.) Go'chi Grac'chus Grac'cl Grac'cl Grac'cl-a (1) Grac'cl-a Mag'na (1) Grac-cl'nus Grac-cbs'ta-cis (c.) Grac'cl-Grac'cs	Grā'j-ŭs (3) Gra-jā'go-næ (c.) Gra-nī'cus, or Grān'j- cās * Gra-nī'cus (c.) Grā'n-ŭs Gra-tā'a (c.) Grā'ti-æ (1) Grā-tā'd-a Grā-tā'd-a Grā-tā'd-a Grā'ti-ba (1) Grā-tā'd-a Grā'ti-ba (1)	Grā'vi-T Gra-vis'cm Grā'vi-ŭs Grō-gō'ri-ŭs Gro-nō's (O.) Grò'phus Grōs'phus (T.) Grò'lus Grò-nō'um Grò-nō'um	Gy'a-ra (C.) Gy'a-rus, and Gy'a-ros Gy'as Gy'es Gy'es Gy'es Gy'es Gy'es Gy'es Gy'a-ce'a (C.) Gy-lip'pus Gym-nā'si-a (1) Gym-nā'si-am (1) Gym-nā'si-am (1)	Gym'ne-têş (ym-nö-têş (C.) Gym-nö-pe-dî'ş (C.) (ym-nö-o-phils'us Gy-ne'ce-ts Gy-ne'ce-ts Gyn-tê'nş Gyn-tê'nş Gyr-tô'nş (C.) Gy-thê'um
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## H.

				He-rī'us ( <i>0</i> .)
117 /mrs	Har-mā/nj-9			Hër'ma-ch <b>us</b>
HA'BIS	Här-ma-të/h-a		TTOT AL OFFI CIT	Her/mæ
Hā-drj-ş-nŏp'ç-lĭs Hā-drj-ā'nụs	TTU almon tale		Her y-mas	Her-mæ'a
Hā-dri-žt'i-cum	Har/ma-tus (C.)	He-ge'si-as (1)		Her-mæ'um
Had-v-le'um (C.)	Har-me-no-pu'lus (0.)	Heg-6-em/o-cuan	HOM-6-103-cd Iv Aus	Her-mag o-ras
Hæ/mon	Har-mö'd <sub>i</sub> -ŭs	Heg-é-aju,ó-ga	(C.) He-mic'y nes (C.)	Her-man'di-ca (T.)
Hæ-mō/ni-a	Har-mon'ı-des	Heg-e-si'nus	He-mith/e-a	Her-man-du'rī
Hæm'o-nïs (4) (C.)	Har-mos'y-nī (C.)	Heg-e-aip/hos	He-mō'dys (C.)	Her-man'n'i
Hæ'mus	Har/mo-zŏn (C)	Hěg-e-sip/y-lē	Hē'mŏn	Her-maph-ro-dl'tus
Hā/ģēş	Har-pā'gi-a (C.) Har-pāg'i-dēş (C.)	Heg-o-sis'tra-tus	Hę-mō'na (C.)	Her'mas (T.)
Hag-nag'o-ra	Har-pag'ı-des (C.)	Heg-e-tor'ı-deş	Hō/mus	Her-ma-thō/na
Hag'nô	Hur/pa-gus	Hěľa-da (c.)	Hĕn'e-tī	Her-më/as
Ha-læ'sus, and Ha-le'-	Har-năl'ı-cë	He-lan'ı-ce	He-nī'o-chī	Her-mē'i- <b>šs</b> (3)
ana and and and and and and and and and	Har-pā'l <sub>i</sub> -ŏn	He-lan'ı-cus	He-ni-o-chi'a (c.)	Her/mēş
Hăl'a-la	Har'pa-ius	Hěl-a-něd'i-cæ (C.)	He-phæs'ti-a (1) (4)	Her-me-sī'a-nax
Hal-cỹ/o-nẽ	Har-pal'y-cc	Hěl/e-na	He-phres-ti's (C.)	Her-mi'as
Hā/169	Har-păl/y-cus	Hę-lē'nj-3 Hěl-ę-nī'us (C.)	Hē-phæs tī's-dēs (T.)	Hër'mı-ás (C.)
Hal'e-sa (T.)	Har'pa-sa		He-phæs'ti-I (4)	Her-min'ı-üs
Ha-lē'si-ŭs (1)	Har'pa-sus	Hę-lë/nör Hěl/ę-nŭs	He-nhæs'ti-ō (4)	Her-mI/o-në
Ha-le'sus (C.)	Har-poc'ra-tes	Hē'le-ŏn (C.)	He-phæs'ti-on (2) (4)	Her-mi-5/11-89
Hā/lı-a	Har-py/1-a (3) (C.)	He-ler'nī Lū'cus	Hěp-ta-phō'nŏs	Her-mi-on i-cus SI nus
Hā-li-āc'mọn	Har-pÿ'ı-æ (3)	Hē'lēş (T.)	Hep-tap/o-lis	Her-mI'o-n's (C.)
Hā-l <sub>i</sub> -æ'e-tŭs (0.)	Har pies	He-li/a-des	Hep-tap/o-rus (C.)	Her-mip/pus
Hā-lı-ar/tus	Hą-rū'dēs (C.)	Hē-li-as'tæ	Hep-tap'y-los	Her-mo-cop'i-de (c.)
Hal-i-car-nas'se-us (C.)	Ha-rŭs'pex	Hěl-1-cā/on	Hĕp-ta-ÿd'a-ta (C.)	Her-moc'ra-teş
Hal-j-car-nas/sus	Has-by to (C.)	Hel'ı-cë	Hē <sup>)</sup> ra	Her-mo-do rus
Ha-lY"cy-æ (1)	Has'dry-bal	Hěl'ı-cŏn	Hěr'a-clás (C.)	Her-mög/e-nēş
Ha-II'e-Is	Ha-tē'rī-ūs	Hěl-j-co-nī/a-dēş	Hěr-a-clé'a	Her-mo-la'us
Ha-lim'e-dē	Hau'sta-nes	Hől-1-cő/nis	Hĕr-a-clē'ı-a (3)	Her-mop o-lis (T.)
Hal-ır-rhö'tı-ŭs (1)	He-au-ton-ti-mo-ru'me-	Hěl-j-mē/na (C.)	He-rac-le-8/tōş	Her-mo-ti/mus
Hal-i-ther'sus	nŏs (C.)	Hěl' <sub>i</sub> -můs (C.)	Hěr'a-clēs (C.)	Her-mun-dü'rī
Ha-li'um (C.)	Hěb'do-lō	Hē-li-o-dō'rus	He-rac'le-um	Her/mus
Hā'lı-ŭs	Hěb/do-mē (C.)	Hē-li-o-gah'a-lus ‡	Hĕr-a-clī'dæ	Her'n <sub>i</sub> -cī
Hal-i-zō'nēş	Hē'be	Hē-li-ō-ga-bā/lus (C.)		Hē'rō
Hal-mō'nēs (c.)	He-be/sus	Hē-l <sub>i</sub> -ŏp'o lis	Hel-a-cm an	Hę-rō-d <sub>l</sub> -ā'nus
Hal'mus	He'bri-nus (C.)	He-lĭs/son	Hěr-a-clī'tus 🎗	He-rŏd'i-cŭs Her-o-dI'um (C.)
Hal-my-des/sus	He-brom'a-gum (C.)	He-lī'um (c.)	He-rac'h-us	He-rod'o-tus
Hál'my-ris (C.)	He-brom'a-nus (C.)	Hē'lı-ūs	Hěr-a-clī'us (C.)	Hěr-o-dū'lụs (C.)
Hal-my-rō'tēs (C.)	Hē'brus	He-lix'us	Họ-rœ'a	He-ro'deş (C.)
Ha-lō'a (C.)	Hę-bū'dēş (C.)	Hěl-la-nŏc/ra-tēş	He-res/um	Hěr'o-ēş
Ha-loc'ra-tes	Hěc/a-lë	Hěl'las	H¢r-bē'sus (€.)	He-ro/eş (C.)
Ha-lō/ne	Hěc-a-lē'sı-a (1)	Hčl'le	Her-bes'sus	He-rō'ıs
Hal-on-ne'sus	Hěc-a-mē'de	Hčl'len	Her-bī'ta (T.)	Hē'rŏn
Ha-lō't <sub>i</sub> -a (1)	Hěc'a-tæ (T.)	Hel-lë/nëş	Her-ce'ı-us (3)	He-roph'i-la
Ha-lō/tụs	Hěc-a-tæ'us	Hěl-le-spon'tụs	Her-ce'us (C.)	He-roph'i-le (c.)
Hā/lus	Hec'a-te, Hec'ate	Hçl-lō/p <sub>l</sub> -a	Her-cu-la/ne-um	He-roph'ı-lüs
Hal-y-æ'tus	Hēc-a-tē/a-a (1)	Hel-lö'tı-a (1)	Her-cu-la'ne-us (C.)	He-ros/tra-tus
Hal-y-at'tes	Hěc'a-tō (C.) Hěc-a-tom-bō'i-a (3)	Hěl'o-pts (C.)	Hër'cu-lëş	Her'pa
Ha-ly'cus (T.)	Hec-a-tom-pho'ni	He-lö'rıs	Her-cū'le-ŭm	Hër'se
Hā'lys	Hec-a-toni-pho its	He-lo'rum, and He-lo	Her-cu'le-us	Her-all'i-a
Hạ-lỹ"zị-ạ (l)	Hěc-a-těm/po-lis	rus	Her-cy na	Her'the, and Her'ta
Ham-a-dry'a-des	Hěc-a-tŏm'py-lŏs Hěc-a-ton-në'sī (C.)	HA/lös	Her-cyn'ı-a	Hĕr'u-lī
Ha-mad'ry-as (C.)	Hěc/tor	He-lo'tm, and Ho-lo'te	Her-cyn'ı-us (C.)	Hěr'ų-lus (c.)
Ham-ar-to'lus (C.)		Hē'lum	Trot-no m. A	He-sæ'nus
Ha-măx'ı-a (1)	Hĕc'ų-ba Hĕc'y-ra (℃)	Hel-vē/ti-a (1)	Her-do'ni-us	He-sī/o-dŭs
Ha-max'-tus (C.)	Hed 1-18	Hel-ve'tı-I (1)	Hē'rę-ş (T.)	He'şı-ŏd
Ham-ax-8b/1-1 (C.)	Had o nalum	Hel-ve'tum (C.)	Hę-rē'a (C.) Hę-rčn'ni-us Sç-nē'ci	
Ha-mYl'car	Hěd-q-næ/um	Hěl'vi-a	Hé-len ut-na pé-ne ci	He-sī'o-nēs (C.)
Ha-mil'lus	Hĕd'u−ēş (C.) Hĕd'u−ī	Hel-vid'ı-a (T.)	Hē'rę-ŭs	Hes-pë/ri-a
Ham'mon	Hěd'y-läs (C.)	Hěl'vı-I	He-ril'lus	Hes-për'ı-dës
Han'ni-bal	Hę-dym'ę-leş	Hel-vil'lum (T.)	Her'i-lüs	
Har'ca-lö	TIG-III A-10A			
				seconted on the panultime

<sup>\*</sup> Granicus.—As Alexander's passing the River Granicus is a common subject of history, poetry, and painting, it is not wonderful that the common ear should have given in to a pronunciation of this word more agreeable to English analogy than the true classical accent on the penultimate sylable. The accent on the first syllable is now so fixed as to make the other pronunciation savor of pedantry — See Annoncors.—[That is, if correct speaking be pedantry.—
Trolloff.

<sup>†</sup> Hegenon. — Gouldman and Holyoke accent this word on the antepenultimate syllable, but Labbe and Lempriere, [also Carr,] more classically, on the penultimate.

<sup>†</sup> Heliogebolus. — This word is accented on the p-nultimate syllable by Labbe and Lempriere; but, in my opinion, more agreeably to the general ear by Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, on the antepenultimate.

Motyoke, on the antepenultimate.

§ Heraclitus.—This name of the weeping philosopher is so frequently contrasted with that of Democratus, the laughing philosopher, that we are apt to pronounce both with this same accent; but all our prosodists are uniform in giving the antepenultimate accent to the latter, and the penultimate to the former word.

			a.	TIR IX-Is ma
Hěs/po-rìs	Hip/pa-lus	Hip-pô'ti-on (2)	Hor-tō/na	Hŷ-lön'o-më Hŷ-löph'e-gī
Hes-për'j-tïs	Hip-par/chi-a	Hip-po-tox'o-to (C.)	Hō/rus	Hym-o-nes us, and Hy.
_ Hĕs-pę-rī'tis (T.)	Hip-par/chus	Hip-pū'ris	Hos-til'i-a	
Hës'pe-rus	Hip-pa-ri/nus	Hip-pu'rus (C.)	Hos-til'i-da	men Hē-mēt'tus
Hĕs'tı-ş	Hip-pā/ri-ŏn	HYp'pus	Hun-ne-ri/cus	
Hĕs-tj-æ'ş	Hip pa-ris (C.)	Hip'si-des	Hun'ni (T.)	Hŷ-ō'pe (c.)
Hěs-ti-b'nes (c.)	Hip/pa-sus	HI'ra	Hun-nī/a-dēs	Hy-pee/pa
Hē'sus	HYp/pe-us	Hır-pī'nī	Hy-a-cin'thi-a	Hy-pas/s1-a (1)
Hę-sÿch'i-a	Hîp'pî	Hir-pī'nus, Q.	Hi-a-cin thus	Hyp/a-nis
Họ-sỹch/լ-ŭs	Hĭp'pi-a	Hïr't <sub>i</sub> -a (l)	Hy'a-dēş	Hyp-a-ri'nus
He-tric'ų-lüm	Нүр/рі-ав	Hir'ti-us Âu'lus (1)	Hỳ-ăg'nis	Hyp'a-ta (c.)
He-trū'rj-a	Hĭp'pıs	Hir'tus	ily'a-la	Hŷ-pā'tēs Hỳp'a-tha
Heū-rĭp'pa	Hip/p <sub>i</sub> -us	Hĭs'bŏn	Hy'a-le (C.)	riyp a-tna
Hex-ap/y-lam	Hĭp/p8	Hĭs'pa-lĭs (C.)	Hỹ-a-mē'a (c.)	Hyp'a-tus (C.)
Hi-ar'bas (T.)	Hp-pŏb/o-tëş	His-pā'nj-a	Hy-am'po-lis	Hy-pë/nor
HI-ber'ng-a, and Hy-	Hıp-pŏb'o-tüm (C.)	His-pā'nus (C.)	Hŷ-ăn'thēs	Hÿ-pę-rā/on
ber'nj-a	H <sub>I</sub> p-pŏb'o-tŭs	His-pěl/lum	Hy-an'tis	Hy-per/ba-tus (C.)
Hi-bē'rus (C.)	Hĭp-po-cen-tâu'rī	Hĭs'pō	Hỳ-a-pē'a (C.)	Hy-per/bi-us
Hī-brīl'dēş	Hıp-pöc'ç-ön	His-pul'la	Hy-ar bi-ta	Hyp-er-bo're-i
Hiç-e-tā'on	Hĭp-po-co-rÿs/tēş	Hia-tas/bes	Hỹ ar-bi'ta (C.)	Hỹ-pē/re-a and Hỹ-pɔ/-
Hī-cē'tas	Hip-poc/ra-të (T.)	His'ter Pa-cu'vi-us	Hỹ'ãs	7)-8
Hiç'e-tas (c.)	H <sub>I</sub> p-pŏc/ra-tēş	Hĭa-t₁-æ′a	Hyb'e-la (c.)	Hỹ-pẹ-rẽ/a and Hỹ-
Hī-ĕmp'sal	Hip-po-cra'ti-a (1)	Mĭs-t <sub>l</sub> -æ′ο-tĭs	Hỹ/bla	pe-ri'a (C.)
HI'e-ra	Hip-po-cre/ne *	His-tj-æ'us	Hy-bre'as, or Hyb're-us t	Hyp-e-re/81-2
Hī-e-ra-cō/me (C.)	Hip-pod/a-mas	Hĭs'tri-a	Hyb'rę-as (c.)	Hŷ-pĕr'ı-dēş
HI-e-rap'o-lis	Hip-pod'a-me	Hō/dj-ŭs	Hy-brī'a-nēş	Hy-pe-ri'on ‡
HI'e-rax	Hip-po-da-mi/a	Hol-mi'um (c.)	Нус са-га	Hyp-orm-nes/tra
HI'e-rī (C.)	Hip-pod/a-mus	Hồl'o-cròn	Hỹ'da, and Hỹ'do	Hỳ-pọ-rŏch'ı-dēş
HI-o-rī'chus (T.)	Hip-pŏd'i-cē	Hŏm-e-rē'us (c.)	Hyd/a-ra	Hy-per/o-chus
Hı-ĕr'i-çhŭs (c.)	Hip-pod'ro-mus	Ho-měr/i-dæ (a.)	Hŷ-dar'nēş	Hỹ-phæ'us
Hī'e-rō	Hĭp/po-la	Hō-me-ro-mas-tī gēs (0.)	Hỹ-dặs/pēs	Hỳ-phạn-të'ọn (C.)
Hī-e-ro-cæs-a-rē'a (C.)	Hip-pol/o-chus	Hō-mç-ro-mas'tix (T.)	Hý/dra	Hyp-o-the/ba (c.)
HI-e-ro-ce'pi-a	Hip-pöl'y-të	Ho-me'rus	Hŷ-drā'mi-a	Hyp-o-the/ca (c.)
HI-e-ro-ce'pis (C)	Hip-pŏl'y-tŭs	Hō'mer	Hy-dra-ō'tēs	Нўр'яа
Hī-e-ro-cē'rıx (c.)	H <sub>I</sub> p-pŏm'ą-chŭs	Ho-mi'læ (C.)	Hyd're-a (c.)	Hyp-se'a
Ilī-ĕr'o-clēş	H <sub>I</sub> p-pŏm'e-dŏn	Hŏm'o-lē	Hỹ-đrể/la (C.)	Hyp-sē'la (C.)
Hī-e-ro-dū'lī (C.)	Hıp-pŏm-ę-dū'sa (T.)	Ho-mō'le-a	Hy-droch'o-us	Hyp-se'nor
Hī-e-ro-dū'lum	Hip-pom/e-ne	Hom-q-lip/pus	Hy-dro pho'ri-a	Hyp-se/us
Hī-e-rŏm'ne-mŏn	Hip-pom'e-nes	Hőm-9-lő/j-dős	IIŷ'drus	Hyp-si-cra-të/a
HI-e-rom-në'mon (T.)		Ho-mon-a-dén'ses	Hŷ-drû'sa	Hyp-sic/ra-tes
HI-ç-ro-në'sŏs	Hip'pon, and	Hŏm-q-tī'mī (c.)	Hy'e-la	Hyp-sip/y-le
HI-e-ron'ı-ca	Нір'ро	Hô'nơr (T.)	Hỹ/ệ-lễ (C.)	Hyr-ca <sup>7</sup> n <sub>i</sub> -a
Hī-e-ro-nī'cæ (C.)	Hp-po/na	Ho-nori-us	Hy-emp'sal	Hyr-ca'num Ma're
Hī-e-ro-nī'cēs (T.)	Hip/po-nax	Hop Ic'tes (c.)	Hy-ĕt'tus	Hyr-ca/nus
Hī-e-rŏn'ı-cŭs	Hip-po'nax (C.)	Hō'ra	Hỹ-gê'a (C.)	Hyr'i-a
Hī-ç-rŏn'y-mŭs	Hip-po-ni'a-tes	Ho-răç'i-tœ	Hỹ-gō/j-a (3)	Hỹr'i-ē (C.)
Hī-e-roph';-lūs	Hĭp-po-nī'cus (C)	llō'ræ	Hv-di/a-na	Hy-rI'e-us and Hyr'e-
HI-e-ro-sŏl/y-ma	H <sub>1</sub> p-pō/nj-ŭm	Ilŏr-a-pŏl'lō	Hỹ-gī'a-na Hỹ-gī'nụs	ŭs
HI-gi'nus (C.)	Hip-pon/o-us	Ho-rā/t <sub>i</sub> -a (1) (7.)	Hỹ/la, and Hỹ/las	Hyr-mī'na
Hig-na'tı-a Vi'a (1)	Hip-poph/a-gī (C.)	Ho-rā'ti-ŭs (1)	Hỹ-lắc/1-dēş	Hyr-mī'ne (C.)
Hī-lā/ŋ-a	H <sub>1</sub> p-popi q-gr (0.)	Hŏr'ace	Hy-lac'tor	Hyr'ne-to, and livr'ne-
HI-lā/ri-ŭs	H <sub>1</sub> p-pŏs'tra-tŭs	Ho-rā'tus	Hỹ/læ	thō
	Hip-pot/a-deg	Hor/ci-as (1)	Hŷ-læ/us	Hyr-nĭth/¡-ŭm
Hī-man-tŏp'q-dēş (C.) Hī-mĕl'la	Hip/po-tas, or Hip/po-	Ho-rI'zon (C.)	Hỹ/lás	Hyr/ta-cus
	tes	Hor-mis/das	Hỹ/láx	Hy"si-a
Hĭm'ę-ra Hī-mĭl'cŏ	Hip-pŏth'o-ē	Hor/ta (T.)	Hŷ-lē'a (C.)	Hys/pa
	Hip-poth/o-on	Hor-těn'sı-a (1)	Hyl-ias	Hys'sus, and Hys'st
Hip-pag'o-ras	Hip-poth-o-on'tis		Hyl-lä'ı-cŭs	Hys-tas pes
Hip-pag're-tus (C.)	Hib-both-o-ga		HŽI/Jūs HŽI/Jūs	Hys-ti-6 us
Hip-păl/c <sub>i</sub> -m ăs	veh-hom A.ma	Hor-tI'num	1111140	and of the

## I.

1'A	Ī-ā'on ( <i>C.</i> )	I-ăs'ı-dēs	Ī-cā/rj-ŭs	I-c8/nj-um (T.)
I-åe'chus	I-ā'o-nēs (C.)	I-a'si-on, (2) and I-a'si-	Īc'a-rŭs	Í/cŏs
I-ā'der	I-kp-e-ron/1-des	ŭs (1)	Ic'ci-ŭs (1)	Ic-ti'nus
I-a-lē'mus	Ĩ-a-pět'i-dēs ( T.)	1/9-sis (c.)	Tc'e-lŏı	I-cu-lis'ma (T.)
I-ăl'e-mus (C)	I-ap'e-tus (	I'a-sŭs	Iç'9-lüs (c.)	I'da
ī-ăl'mo-nŭs	I-ā <sup>†</sup> pja	I-ax-ăm'a-tee (C.)	I-cë'ni	I-dæ'a
7-ăl'y-sŭs	T-xp'o-dēs (c.)	I-ăx'ar-tēş (T.)	Tc/e-tás	I-dæ'us
I-am'he	I-a-pyd'ı-a (T.)	I-bē'rī	Ich'næ	I-dā'lis (T.)
I-am/bli-cus	I-a-py'ges (people.) (C.)	I-bē'ri-a	içh-nöb'a-təş (c.)	Id'a-lis (0.)
I-am'e-nŭs	I-a-pyg/ <sub>I</sub> -a	I-běr'ı-cŭs (C.)	Įçh-nū′sa	Id'a-lüs
T-am'j-dæ	I-a'pyx	I-bē'rus	Îçh-q-nü'phis	Id-an-thÿr'sus
I-a-nI'ra	I-är <sup>7</sup> bäs	T/bI	Ich-thy-oph/a-gī	T-dar'nëş
I-án'the	I-er-bi'te (c.)	I/bis	Ich'thys	I'dăs
I-ăn'the-a	I-ar'chas, and Jar'chas	lb'y-cus	T-cYl'i-us	Yd'e-a
I-an-thē'a (C.)	I-ar/da-nús	I-cā'rj-a	I''cj-ùs (1)	I dē'ra (σ.)

<sup>\*</sup> Hippocrene. — Nothing can be better established than the pronunciation of this word in four syllables, according to its original; and yet, such is the license of English poets, that they not unfrequently contract it to three. Thus Cooks, Hesiod. Theog. v. 9:—

Or, Olmius, to thy sacred springs repair."

And a late trunslates of the Satisface of President.

And a late translator of the Satires of Persius : --

"Never did I so much as sip, Or wet with Hippocrene a lip."

This contraction is inexcusable, as it tends to embarrass pronunciation and lower the language of poetry.

mate syllable, but Labbe, Gouldman, and Holyoke, more properly, on the antepenultimate.

- 1 Hyperion. See Rule 29.

§ Inpetus.—

"Son of Inpetus, o'er-subtle, go,

And glory in thy artful theit below."

Cook's

Cooke's Hesiod. [Horat. Od. 1. 3, 28: Audax Sapeti genus. - TROLLOPE.]

Il Idea. — This word, as a proper name, I find in no lexicographer but Lempriere.

The English appellative, signifying an image in the mind, has uniformly the accent on the second syllable, as in the

<sup>†</sup> Hybreas. - Lempriere accents this word on the penulti-

T-dĕs/se	11-01-68'tāş (O.)	<b>I</b> 'lys	In'di-a	I'o-lite, or I-o-la'us
I'dex (T.)	Il'ra, or Rhè'a	I-lyr'gis	In-dib'i-lis (T.)	I-ŏl'chos
I-dis-ta-vi'sus (T.)	I-li'a-cī Lū'di	I man-ų-čn'ti-us (1)	in'di-cus (C.)	1/o-18
I-dit-a-ri/sus	I-lI'a-cŭs	I-mā'en (C.)	In-dig'e-tes	I'o-lum (c.)
Id'mon	I-lī/a-dēs	Im'a-ŭs i	În-dîg'e-tî	I'on
I-dom/e-na	Il/i-ās	Im/ba-rus	In'dus	Î-ō'ne
I-dom-e-ne/us, or	Il-i-en'sēş (T.)	Im-brăç'ı-dēs	În-gœv'o-nēş (4) (c.)	I-5/nes
I-dom/q-neas *	Il'i-on	Im-bras'i-dēs	In-në'sa (C.)	Î-ō/ni-a
I-do'the-a	I-li'o-në	Im'bra-sŭs	I'nō	I on cus (o.)
I-drI'e-us	Il-i-o'ne-us, or I 11'o-	Im'bre-us	I-nō/a	I-5/pas
T-du'be-da	neūs t	Im/bri-ŭs	I-nō/pus	I/o-pē, and Jöp'pa
I-da'me, and Id u-me's	I-lYs'sus	Im-briv/1-am	I-nō/rēs	I'o-phon
I-dy/1-a (3)	I-lith-y-ī/a	Im'bros	I-n5/us	I'os
Î-ē'tm	Il-1-thy/1-a (3) (0.)	Ĭm'o-la (C.)	In/su-bres	Tp/e-pas
īģ'e-nī	Il'i-um, or Il'i-on	In'a-chi	Įn-sū'brį-a (T.)	iph-j-a-nas/sa
Ig-nā/t <sub>l</sub> -ŭs (1)	li-lib/a-nus (C.)		In-su ori-k (7.)	Tph'i-clus, or Tph'i-cles
ig-në/tës (c.)	Il-lib/e-ris	I-nā/çh;-a I-nāch/1-dæ	În-ta-mê/li-ûm (T.)	Thurster the
I-gû'vi-um (T.)	11-110-0-118		în-ta-pher neş	I-phic/ra-tes
r-gu-vi-um (2.)	Il-lip/u-la	I-nach'i-deş	In-to-ram/na	Iph-i-crat'i-des (c.)
Il-9-I'ra (C.) Il-9-I'rI	Il-li-tur/gis	I-nā chi-um	în-ter-cā'tı-a (1)	I-phid/a-mus
11-8-1.17	Įl-lyr/į-cum	In'a-chus	In'u-us	Iph-i-de-mī/a
Il/ba	il-lyr'i-cus Si'nus	I-nam'a-mēş	I-nỹ/cụs	Iph-i-ge-nI'a S
11-0-a/tes (0.)	Il'ly-ris, and Il-lyr'i-a	I-nar'ı-mə	1'8	Iph-1-me-dI/a
Il-e-ca'o-nes, and Il-e-	Įl-lÿr′į-ŭs	In'a-rŭs	I-ob/a-tes, and Jo-ba'tes	I-phim'e-don
cā-o-nen/sēş	Il'u-a	In-cı-tā'tus	I'o-bēs	ĭph-i-me-dû'sa
I-ler/da	Il-ur-ģē'a (c.)	In-de-thyr/sus	I-o-lā'i-a (3)	I-phin'o-ō
	- ,		* * .	

Greek idés, in opposition to the Latin, which we generally follow in other cases, and which, in this word, has the penultimate short, in Ainsworth, Labbe, and our best prosedists; and, according to this analogy, dea ought to have the accent on the first syllable, and that syllable short, as the accent on the first syllable, and that syllable short, as the first of duct. But, when this word is a proper name, as the daughter of Dardanus, I should suppose it ought to fall into the general analogy of pronouncing Greek names, not by accent, but by quantity; and therefore that it ought to have the accent on the first syllable; and, according to our own analogy, that syllable ought to be short, unless the penultimate in the Greek is a diphthong, and then, according to general usage, it ought to have the accent.—[The fact is, that the Greek, in this case, is a diphthong, the name being 'lòda'a, and therefore, in Latin and English, Ida'a. In the beginning of the note, there is some confusion in our aubeginning of the note, there is some confusion in our author's statements. The penultimate in idia is short; in the Latin idea, long. Aurel. Vic.: Animos idea fatigat. — Trol-LOPE.

\* Idements. — The termination of nouns in eus was, among the ancients, sometimes pronounced in two syllables, and sometimes, as a diphthong, in one. Thus Labbe tells us that \*Achilletis, Argyllevis, Phalaretis, Appareties, are pronounced commonly in four syllables, and Nereus, Orpheils, Porteils, Tereils, in three, with the penultimate syllables short in all, but that these words, when in verse, have generally the diphthong preserved in one syllable: \* Idomeneus. - The termination of nouns in cus was,

"Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus."

He observes, however, that the Latin poets very frequently dissolved the diphthong into two syllables:

"Najadum cœtu, tantum non Orpheus, Hebrum Pænaque respectus, et nunc manet Orpheus in te."

Penaque respectus, et nunc manet Orpheus in te."

The best rule, therefore, that can he given to an English reader, is, to pronounce words of this termination always with the vowels separated, except an English poet, in interest in the greeks, should preserve the diphthong; in the present word, I should prefer I-dom'e-neus to I-dom-en'us, whether in verse or prose.—[The reverse of this is decidedly the best rule; viz., to preserve the diphthong invariably, except where an English poet, after the example of the Latin, dissolves it. I-dom-en'us must be incorrect, as the Greek name is always spelt with an \(\epsilon\); so that the resolved diphthong would be pronounced Id-o-men'e-us.—The following remarks are quoted from Mr. Carr: "It must be observed, that the termination eus, in proper names, derived from the third declemation of Greek contracts in \(\epsilon\); as Orpheus, Pentheus, Theseus, ('Op\(\epsilon\)) of Greek contracts in \(\epsilon\); as generally pronounced as one syllable in poetry; as,

Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus.

"Hæc Proteus, et se jactu dedit æquor in altum."

But, out of postry, the termination cas must be dissolved ac-But, out of postry, the termination an must be dissolved according to the analogy of the Latin language, (as Deughrom Zeics,) when the penultimate e, representing the Greek s in the original, will, of course, be short; as, Orpheus Thereus, &c. But, if they are converted into adjectives, the penultimate becomes long; as, Penultus, (adj. of Penultus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. of Nortus, (adj. adj. adj. adj. adj. adj

† Rioneus. - See IDOMENEUS.

† Imags. — All our prosodists make the penultimate syllable of this word short, and consequently accent it on the

antepenultimate, but Milton, by a license he was allowed to take, accents it on the penultimate syllable:

"As when a vulture on Imails bred. Whose snowy ridge the roving Tartar bounds."

§ Iphagenia. — The antepenultimate syllable of this word had been in quiet possession of the account for more than a century, till some Greeklings, of late, have attempted to place the stress on the penultimate, in compliment to the original 'Ιφιγένεια. If we ask our innovators on what principles they pronounce this word with the accent on the i, ciples they pronounce this word with the accent on the i, they answer, because the i stands for the diphthong ei, which, being long, must necessarily have the accent on it. But it may be replied, this was, indeed, the case in the Latin language, but not in the Greek, where we find a thousand long penultimates without the accent. It is true, one of the vowels which composed a diphthong in Greek, when this diphthong was in the penultimate syllable, generally had an accent on it; but not invariably; for a long penultimate syllable did not always attract the accent in Greek, as it did in Latin. An instance of this, among thousands, is that famous line of dactyls in Homer's Odyssey, expressing the tumbling down of the stone of Sisyphus: ing the tumbling down of the stone of Sisyphus:

Αὖτις ἔπειτα πέδονδε κυλίνδετο λᾶας αναιδής. Odyss. b. 11.

Another striking instance of the same accentuation appears in the first two verses of the Iliad:

Μηνιν ἄειδε Θεὰ Πηληλάδεω, 'Αχιλήος Ούλομένην, η μυρί 'Αχαιοίς άλγε έθηκε

I know it may be said that the written accents we see on t know it may be said that the written accents we see on Greek words are of no kind of authority, and that we ought always to give accent to penultimate long quantity, as the Latins did. Not here to enter into a dispute about the authority of the written accents, the nature of the acute, and its connection with quantity, which has divided the learned of Europe for so many years,—till we have a clearer idea of the nature of the human voice, and the properties of speakits connection with quantity, which has divided the learned of Europe for so many years,—till we have a clearer idea of the nature of the human voice, and the properties of speaking sounds, which alone can clear the difficulty,—for the sake of uniformity, perhaps, it were better to adopt the prevailing mode of pronouncing Greek proper names like the Latin, by making the quantity of the penultimate syllable the regulator of the accent, though contrary to the genius of Greek accentuation, which made the ultimate syllable its regulator; and if this syllable was long, the accent could never rise higher than the penultimate. Perhaps, in language, as in laws, it is not of so much importance that the rules of either should be exactly right, as that they should be certainly and easily known: so the object of attention, in the present case, is not so much what ought to be done as what actually is done; and, as pedantry will always be more pardonable than ultieracy, if we are in doubt about the prevalence of custom, it will always be safer to lean to the side of Greek or Latin than of our own language.—[Enough has been said on the pronunctation of words of this class in Rule 30.—Troilors.]—[See note on Iphigenia, in the Terminational Vocabulary, on page 393.—Editors.]

Terminational vocuousary, on page 333.— Editos.]

|| Iphimedia. — This and the foregoing word have the accent on the same syllable, but for what reason cannot be easily conceived. That Iphigenia, having the diphthong at in its penultimate syllable, should have the accent on the syllable, though not the soundest, is at least a plausible reason, but why should our proaddists give the same accent to the in Iphimedia, which, coming from \$\tilde{\gamma}\_{\text{col}}\$ and \$\mu \text{cdd}\_{\text{col}}\$, has no such pretensions? If they say it has the accent in the Greek word, it may be answered, this is not esteemed a sufficient reason for placing the accent in \$Iphigenia; besides, it is giving up the sheet-anchor of modern prosodists,

	Is'; dire Is'; dire Is'ma-Tis, and Is'ma-Ta Is'ma-Tis, and Is'ma-Ta Is-ma'na Is-ma'na Is-ma'na Is-ma'na Is-ma'na Is-ma'na Is-ma'na Is'sa Is'sa Is'sa Is'sa Is'sa Is'sa Is'sa Is'sa Is'sa Is'sa Is'sa Is'sa Is'sa Is'sa Is'sa Is'sa Is'sa Is'sa Is'sa Is'sa Is'sa Is'sa Is'thing Is'thing Is'thing Is'thing	Is-i-m'o-t's  s-to')o-(C)  s'tr_o- c   s-tr'p'o-l's  Faus  I-til- c   f'o-i's  I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c   I-til- c	Ith-y-rbil (c.) Ith-y-rbil (lps Ith-y-rbil (lps Ith-y-rbil (lps Ith-y-rbil (c.) Ith-y-rbil (c.) Ith-y-rbil (r.) Ith-y-rbil (r.) Ith-y-rbil (r.) Ith-y-rbil (r.) Ith-y-rbil (c.) Ith-y-rbil (r.) Ith-y-rbil (r.) Ith-y-rbil (r.) Ith-y-rbil (r.) Ith-y-rbil (r.) Ith-y-rbil (r.) Ith-y-rbil (c.) Ith-y-rbil (c.) Ith-y-rbil (c.) Ith-y-rbil (c.) Ith-y-rbil (c.) Ith-y-rbil (c.) Ith-y-rbil (c.) Ith-y-rbil (c.)
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#### J.

JA-CÖ/BUS Jād'9-rā (C.) Jād'y-sā (C.) Jām'ni-a or Jam-ni'a (C.) Jā-nīc'u-lām Ja-nō'ca (C.) Jā'nys Ja-pēt'-dēg (C.) Jā'po-tā (C.) Jā'go, Jā'go, Jā'go, Jā'go,	Jěn';-eŭs Jě'r 19-rô'mus, and Jo-rôn'- y-mŭs Jo-rô'sş-lëm Jô'tus (c.) Jo-cks'ts Jor-dā'nēs Jor-dā'nēs Jor-dā'nēs Jor-dā'nēs Jor-bā'nōs Jor-să'phus, Flā'v <sub> </sub> -ŭs	Jō-vj-\$'nņs Jō'vi-qu Jō'vi-qu Jo-vi'nņs (C.) Jū'bņ'a Ju-da'a Ju-gā'lis (C.) Ju-gā'lis (C.) Ju-gā'li-qu Ju-gā'li-qu Ju-gū'li-qu Ju-gū'li-qu Ju-li'-q-dūn (C.) Ju-li'-q-dūn (C.)	Jā-li-ā'nus  Jū'li-qu  Jū'li-qu  Jū'li-1  Jū-li-q-nū'gys  Jū-li-j-m'a-gūs (C.)  Jū-li-j-m'a-gūs (C.)  Jū-li-ār (a-gūs (C.)  Jū'li-ār Cœ'sāt  Jū'ni-ār  Jū'ni-a  Jū'ni-a  Jū'ni-a	Ju-nô'nēş Ju-nô'nie Ju-nô'nie Ju-nô'nie Ju-nô'nie Ju-ti'nus Ju-ti'nus Ju-ti'ne Ju-ve-nū'lis Ju-ve-nū'lis Ju-ve-nū'lis Ju-ve'n'tes Ju-ve'n'tes
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#### T.

La-In'der	La-cī'dēs	Læ'ta	Lam-pē'us, and	La-ŏd-i-cē'no
La-ar'ches	La-cin'ı-a	Læ-tő/ri-s	Lam-pl'a (C.)	La-od'o-chus
Lab's-ris	La-cin-i-en'ses	Læ'tus	Lam'pon, Lam'pos, or	La-ŏg'o-nŭs
Lăb'a-rus (C.)	La-cin'ı-ŭın	Læ'vI	Lăm'pus	La-og'o-ras
Lăb'da	Lac'mon	Læ-vI'nus	Lăm-po-nē'a	La-ŏg'o-rë
Lab-dác'i-dêş (T.)	Lā'cō	La-ga'rı-a	Lam-po'ni-a, and Lam-	La-o-me-dī'a †
Lab'da-cus	La-cŏb'ri-ga	La'gi-a	บอี'กา-นักา	La-om/e-don
Lăb/da-lŏn	La-co/nes (c.)	Lag <sup>7</sup> 1-des	Lam-pô/nj-ŭs	La-om-e-don/te-us
Lä'be-ō	La-co'n;-a, and La-	Lag-1-ni'a, and	Lam-prid j-us, Æ'lj-us	La-ŏm-e-don-të'us
La-bē'rī-ŭs	cŏn'ı-ca	La-gin',-a (C.)	Lam'pro-cles	(c.)
La-bē'rus (C.)	Lăc ra-tēs	La'gus	Lăm'prus	La-öm-e-don-ti'a-dæ
La-bī'cī	Lăc'rı-nês	La-gū'sa	Lamp'sa-cus, and	La-om-e-don'ti-us (1)
La-bī'cum	Lac-tan'ti-us (1)	La-gy'ra	Lamp'sa-chum	(σ.)
La-bī'cus (C.)	Lac'ter	La-i a-des	Lamp-të'ri-a	La-ŏn'o-mē
Lā-bṛ-ē'nus	Lac'y-des	La'1-as (3)	Lăm pus	La-ŏn-o-mē'no
Lab-ı-nê/tus	La-cy'des (C.)	Lā'is	La'mus	La-oth'o-a
La-bō/bi-ŭs	Lac'y-dus	La/1-us (3)	Lam'y-ros (C.)	Lā'o-ŭs
La-bob'rı-gī	La dás	Lai's-gē	Lam'y-rus	Lăp'a-thus
Lab-o-ri'ni (c.)	La/de	La-las sıs	La-nas'sa	La-pē'thus (C.)
La-bō'tas	Lā'dēs	Lam'a-chus	Lăn'ce-a	Laph'ri-a
La-bra do-ŭs	Lăd-o-ce'a (T.)	La-mai <sup>r</sup> mon	Lan-cē'a (0.)	La-phy'ra (C.)
La'brön (T.)	Lā'dŏn	Lam-bē/ca (0.)	Lin'c <sub>1</sub> -2 (1)	La-phys'tı-um (1)
La-by/cas (C.)	La-6'a (c.)	Lam-brā'nī	Lăn'di (T.)	La-pid/e-i
Lab-y-rin'thus	Læ'nas (T.)	Lam/brus	Lăn'dı-	La-pid'e-us
La-cœ'na	Læ'láps	Lā'mi-a	Lan'gi-s	Lăp'ı-the
Lăc-e-dæ'mon	Lee'h-s	La-mi'a-com Běl'lum	Lan-gī'a (C)	Lăp-j-thæ'um
Lăc-e-dæm'o-nēs (4)	Lee-li-a'nus	Lā'mi-æ	Lan-go-bar/d1	Lăp/j-thē
Lac-e-de-mo ni-ans	Læ'li-tis, C.	Lā'mj-ăs, Æ'lj-ŭs	La-nā'vį-ām	Lăp'į-thus
Lac-e-dæ-mon'i-cus (C.	Le'na, and Le-ce'na	La-mi'rys	Lā-o-hō'tas, or	La'ra, or La-ran'da
Lăc-e-dæ-mō'n <sub>i</sub> -f	Læ'nę-ŭs	Lam'pę-dō	Lab'o-tas	La-ren'ti-a, (1) and
Inc-e-de-mo'nı-us (T.)	Læ'pa Mag'na	Lam-pë'dō (c.)	La-bō'tas (C.)	Lau-ren'ti-a (1)
La-cër'ta	La-ér'téş	Lam-pē <sup>3</sup> tj-a (1)	Lą-ŏc′o-ŏn	La'res
Lac-o-ta'nj-a (T.)	La-er-ti'a-des (c.)	Lam-pe-ti'a, and	La-8d/a-mas	Lar'ga
Lach's-res	La-ér'ti-us, DI-6g'e-nes	Lam-pē'tı-a (C.)	La-o-da'mı-a †	Lar/gus
La ches	(1)	Lam'pe-to, and Lam'-	La-8d-a-m1/a (C)	La-rī'dēş
Lach'e-sis *	Læ-stri'gon (c.)	pe-dō	La-6d'i-ce	La-rī'na
LAÇ'j-dise	Læ-stryg o-nes	Lam'pe-us, and Lam'p. \$	La-90-i-ce/a	La-rī'num

the quantity, as the regulator of accent. We know it was an axiom in Greek prosody, that when the last syllable was long by nature, the accent could not rise beyond the penutiumate; but we know, too, that this axiom is abandoned in Demostherss, Aristoteles, and a thousand other words. The only reason, therefore, that remains for the penutiusate accentuation of this word, is, that this syllable is long in some of the best poets. Be it so. Let those who have more learning and leisure than I have find it out. In the interim, as this may, perhaps, be a long one, I must recur to my advice under the last word; though Ainsworth has, in my opinion, very property, left the penultimate syllable of both these words short, yet those who affect to be thought learned will —See Ifhigaria.

always find their account in departing as far as possible from the analogy of their own language in favor of Greek and Latin. [Carr gives as the Greek 'Ιφιμέδεια.—Εσιτοκ.]

- - "Clothe and Lachesse, whose boundless sway,
    With Atropos, both men and gods obey."
    Cooxe's Hasied. Theog. v. 335.
- † Laodamia, Laomedia.-
- odamia, Laomedia.—
  "Evagore, Laomedia Join,
  And thou, Polynome, the numerous line."
  Cooks'e Heeted Theog. v. 399.

La-ris'sa	Lo-an'dri-as	Lön/bug au T X-/LY-		
Lo-ris/aus	Le-an'dri-us (c.)	Lēs'bus, or Lēs'būs Lēs'chēs	Lĭc'a-tēş Lī'cha	Lirius (T.)
Lā/rj-ts Lār/nōs	Le-ar/chus	Les-tryg'o-nes	Lī-chā/dēs (7.)	Lô'bôn Lô'ce-ủs (1)
La-r5/ni-a	Leb-a-de <sup>/</sup> a Leb-a-di <sup>/</sup> a (c.)	Les u-ra (C.)	Lī/chās	Lo/cha
Larti-as Flavi-as (2.)	Lob'e-dus, or Lob'e-dos	Le-tā'num Le-thæ'us	Lī/chēş	Lo-cha'gus (c.)
Lar'ti-as Flo'rus (1)	Le-be'na	Lê'the	LI-cin'i-a	Lo'chi-as
Lär-tç-læt/a-nī (4) Lär/væ	Le-bin'thes, and Le-	Lē/tus	Lī-cīn'i-ŭs Lī-cī'nus	Lŏc <sup>7</sup> o-zŭs (o.) Lō'crī
La-rym'na	byn/thos	Leū/ca	Lic'i-nus (c.)	Lo'cris
La-ry"si-um (1)	Le-chæ'um Lec'tum (T.)	Leu-cā'dı-a	Lī-cym'aı-ŭs	Lo-ciis'ta
Las'si-a (1)	Lec'v-thús	Leu-cā'ni (c.) Leū'cās	Lī/de	Lo-cu'ti-us (1)
Las'sus, or La'sus	Lē'da	Leu-cā'si-ŏn (Ω)	Lī-gā/ri-ŭs Lī-68/a	Lo-gī'um (c.) Lol-li-ā'nus
Las-the nes Las-the nes, or Las-	Le-dæ/a	Leu-că/și-ŏn (2) Leu-căs/pis	Lī-gē'a Lī'ger	Löl/li-a Pau-lt/ne
the-ni's *	Lē/dus Lē/ģi-ō	Leų-cā'tēş	Lī'ger, or Līg'e-rīs	Lŏl'li-a Pau-lī'na Lŏl'li-us
Las-the-hi'a (C.)	Lē'i-tŭs	Leū'ce Leū'cī	Lig'o-ras	Lon-d'in'i-din (s.)
Lăt'a-gus	Lē/laps	Leu-cYn/ne	Lĭg'ų-rēş Lī-gū'r <sub>i</sub> -a	Lon-dī'num Lon'don
Late-rū'nus Plau't;-us La-tē'rj-um		Leu-cip/pi-dēş Leu-cip/pus Leu-cip/pus Leu-co-gē/i (c.) Leu/co-la	Lig-u-ri'nus	Lon-ga-rā/nug
Lath'u-rus (c.)	Lē'lēx Le-man'nus	Leu-cip/pus	T1, 8 ńa	Lon-ga-rē/nus Lon-gim/a-nus
Lāth'u-rus (c.) Lā-ti-ā'lis (l) Lā-ti-ā'ris (l)	Le-mā/nus (c.)	Leu-co-ge'I (C.)	Lī-gūs'ti-cum Mū'ro ( z.	Lon-21'nus
Lā-ti-ā'rıs (1)	Lem'nos	Leū'cŏn	Lig'y-ēş	Lon-go-bar'di
ra-mui	Lem-o-vi/ces (c.)	Leu-cō'ne	Lī-gyr <sup>/</sup> gum Lī-læ/a	Lon-gō'ne (c.) Lon'gu-la
La-tin'ı-üs La-ti'nus	Le-mō'v <sub>l</sub> -ĭ Lĕm'ų-rēş	Leu-cō/nēs	Lil-y-bæ'um	Lon-gắn tị-cạ
Lā'ti-um (1)	Le-mu'ri-a, and L3-mu-	Leu-con'i-cus (c.) Leu-con'o-ë	Lī-mæ'a	Lon'gus (T.)
Lā'ti-ŭs (1)	rā/li-a	Leu-con'o-tus (C.)	Lī-mē/nj-a	Lör'di
Lat'mus	Lo-næ'us	Leu-cop'e-tra	Lī-mē'ra (c.) Līm'næ	Lō'tis, or Lō'tōs
La-tō'bi-ŭs (T.) La-tŏb'ri-ġī (T.)	Lėn'tų-lŭs	Leu-co-phry/ne (c.)	Lim-næ'um	Lo-toph'a-gi
La-tō'1-a (3)	Lē'ō Le-ŏh'a-tēs (C.)	Leu'co-phrys	Lim-na-tid/1-a	Lo-toph'a-gi Lo'us, or X'o-us
La-to/is	Le-och'a-res (c.)	Leu-cop'o-lis Leu'cos	Lim-nī/a-cē	Lox'ı-as (c.)
La-tō'is, and	Lē-o-cō'r₁-ŏn	Leu-co'si-a (1)	Lim-nī'a-dēs (c.) Lim-ni-ō'tæ	Lū'a Lū'ca
Lat'o-Is (c.)	Le-oc'ra-tes	Leu-co-syr/1-I	Lim-no'ni-a	Lū/ca-gus
La-tō'mi-æ (T.) La-tō'na	Lę-ŏd'a-más Le-ŏd'o-cŭs	Leu-con/y-ri (c)	Lim-no-rē'a (c.)	Lų-cā'nī
La-tŏp'o-iYs	Lę-ŏg/ę-rás	Leu-coth'o-e, or Leu- cothe-a	Lī'mōn	Lu-ca'nı-a
Lat-0-re'a (c.)	Lē'ŏn	Leūc'tra	LI-mō'ne (C.) LI-mō'num (T.)	Lu-căn'i-căs (c., Lu-că'n-ăs
La-tō/us	Le-ō'na	Leũc/trụm	Li-my'ra (T.)	Lu-ca/nus
Lā'tre-ŭs La-tū'm <sub>i</sub> -æ (T.)	Le-on/a-tus †	Leū'cus	Lin-cā/si-ī (1)	Lû'can
Lau-da'mi-a (T.)	Lē-o-nā'tus (T.) Lo-on'a-tus (C.)	Leū-cy-ā'nj-ās Leụ-tỹch'ı-dēş	Lin'al-us (C.)	Lu-ca'ri-a, or Lu-ce'ri-a
Lau-dō/nj-a	Le-on'i-da (c.)	Le-va'na	Lin'dum (`r.) Lin'dus	Luc-cē'ı-us (3) Lu'ce-rēş
Lau-fel'la	Le-on'ı-dăs	Le-vI'nus	Lĭn'gọ-nēş	Lu-cë/ri-a
Lâu'ra, Lâu're-a Lâu-rē'a-cũm ( <i>T</i> .)	Le-on'ty-um, (1) and	Lex-o'vi-I	Lin-gon'i-cus (c.)	Lu-cë'ri-a Lu-cë'ri-us (T.)
Llu-ren-tā/l <sub>i-a</sub>	Lē-on-tī'nī Lē-on-to-ceph'a-lā (c.)	Lib'a-næ (c.)	Lin-ter'na Pā'lus	Lu-ce'ti-us (1)
Lau-ren'tes A'gri	Le-on-to-ceph/a-lus	Lī-bā'n;-ŭs Līb'a-nŭs	Lin-tër'num Lī'nus	Lū'ci-a † (1) Lū-ci-ā'nus (1)
Lau-ron'ti-a (1)	Le-on'ton, or Le-on-	Lib-en-ti'na	Lī'o-dēş	Lū/ci-qn
Lau-ren-tī'nī Lau-ren'tī-us (1)	tōp'o-iïs	Lī/ber	Lĭp/a-ra	Lu'cı-fer
Lau-ren'tom	Le-on-tych'ı-deş Le-oph'o-ra (c.)	Lib'e-ra	Lip/a-re (c.)	Lu-cil'i-us
l.lu-rē'o-lis (c.)	Lē'o-phrŏn (c.)	Lĭb-er-ā'l <sub>l</sub> -a Lī-ber'tas	Lip'a-ris Liph'lum	Lu-cĭl/la Lu-cī/na
Lau'ri-on	Le-op're-per (c.)	Lī-bē'thra	Lip-o-do/rus	Lụ-cī/ọ-lŭs (ơ.)
Lau'ri-on, and	Le-op-rep'i-des (c.)	Li-beth'ri-des Lib'i-ci, Li-be'ci-i (1)	Li-quen'ti a (1)	Lū'cı-ŭs (1)
Lâu-rī'on (c.) Lâu'rŏn	Lē'ōs Lę-ŏs'thę-nēs	Lib'i-ci, Li-be'ci-i (1)	Lir-cæ'us	Lu-cre'ti-a (1)
La'us (river. (T.)	Lē-o-tých'ı-dēş	Lĭb-i-tī'na Lī'bō	Lī-rī'o-pē Lī'rīs	Lu-cret/1-lis
Laus Pom-pe'i-a (3)	Le-phyr'ı-um	Lī'bŏn		Lu-crē'ti-ŭs (1) Lu-crī'num
Lau'sus	Lĕp'ı-da	Lī-bon'o-tus (c.)		Lu-crī/nus
Lâu'tı-ŭm (1) La-ver'na	Lēp'į-dǎs Le-pī'nus	Lib-o-phœ-nī/cēş	Lis'sus	Luc-tā/ti-ŭs (1)
La-ver'nı-um (T.)	Le-pon'ti-1 (1)	Lī'brī Lĭbş	Lĭs'ta	Lu-cŭi/le-a
Lav-ı-a'na	Lē'prę-ŏs	Lī-būr'na		Lų-cŭl/lus Lū/cu-mō
La-vin'ı-a	Lē'prī-um	Lī-būr'ni-a		Lū/cus
La-vin'i-um, or La-vi'-	Lěp/ti-nēş	Lī-bur/ni-dēş	LI-ter'num	Lū-en-tī'num (s.)
La-vi'nus (c.)	Lĕp'tıs Lē'rı-a	Lī-bur'num Mā're Lī-bur'nus	Lith-o-boll-a	Lug-dū'num
Laz'a-rūs (C.)	Le-rI'na	LYb/y-a	Lī'thrus Lī-tū'bi-ŭm	Lū-gụ-văl'lụm (\$.) Lū'na
Lő/a-dős	Lër'na	Lib'y-cum Ma're	Lĭt-v-er/sas	Lū'pa
Le-æ'I	Lē'rō	Lib'y-cus, and Li-bys'tis	Liv'i-a Dry-sil'la	Lụ-për'cạl 🐧
Le-æ'na Le-an'der	Lē'rŏs Lēs-bo-nī'cus (C.)	LI/bys	Lī-vĭi'la	Lū-per-cā/ií-a
Le-an'dre	Les-bo'us (C.)	Lī-bỳs'sa Lĭb-ys-sī'nụs (C.)		Lu-për/cï Lu-për/cus
	-12 % (01)	The (c.)	Li vi-us, Livy	Lụ-për/cụs

- \* Lasthenia. All the prosodists I have consulted, except Ainsworth, accent this word on the penultimate syllable; and, though English analogy would prefer the accent on the antepenultimate, we must necessarily yield to such a decided superiority of votes for the penultimate in a word so lattle Anglicized by use. See Iphicana.
- little Anglicized by use. See IPHIGENIA.

  † Leonatus. In the accentuation of this word I have followed Labbe and Lempriere, the former of whom says, "Quanquam de hac voce amplius cogitandum cum crudius viris existimem." Till, then, these learned men have considered this word, I think we may be allowed to consider it as formed from the Latin tee and natus, "lion-born;" and, as the a in natus is long, no shadow of reason can be given why it should not have the accent. This is the accentuation constantly given to it in the play of Cymbleme, and is, in my opinion, the best. [Unquestionably; and therefore the accent has been so placed. Table. Depth of the second of the second has been so placed. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Table. Tabl
- † Lucia. Labbe cries out loudly against those who accent this word on the penultimate, which, as a Latin word
- ought to have the accent on the antenenultimate syllable. "If once," says he, "we break through rules, why should we not pronounce Amma, Anastasia, Cecita, Kueretta, Natala, &c., with the accent on the penultimate, likewise!" This ought to be a warning against our pronouncing the West-India island St. Lu'cua, as we sometimes hear it, St. Luc'a.
- § Lupercal. This word is so little interwoven with our language, that it ought to have its true Latin accent on the penultimate syllable. But, wherever the antepenultimate accent is adopted in verse, as in Shakspeare's Julius Casar, where Antony says,—
  - "You all did see that on the Lu'percal
    I thrice presented him a kingly crown,"-
- we ought to preserve it. Mr. Barry, the actor, who was informed by some scholar of the Latin pronunciation of this word, adopted it in this place, and pronunced it Laper'csl, which grated every ear that heard him.

La'pj-as, or Lu'pj-a	Lŷ'căs	Ly-cô/pụs	Lŷ/gụs	Ly-s1/a-d85
Lū-po-dū'num (C.)	Ly-căs'te	Lýc-o-rē'a ( <i>c</i> .)	LV max	Lys-i-a-nas/sa (1)
Lu'ous	Ly-căs'tum	Lyc-o-re'us (T.)	Ly-mī're	Ly-sī/a-naz
Lū-si-tā'ni-ş	Ly-cas'tus	Ly-co'ri-as	Lym' <sub>1</sub> -re (c.)	Lys'j-Ks (1)
Lū-si-tā'nys (C.)	Lÿ'ce	Ly-cō'ris	Lvn-cĕs'tæ	Lvs'i-cles
Lu-sô'nēs	Lvc'e-Mas (C.)	Ly-cör'mas	Lyn-cĕs'tēş	Ly-sid'i-cë
Lås'tri-cus	Lýc'e-Ms (C.) Lýces	Ly-cor'tas	Lyn-cĕs'ti-ŭs (1)	Ly-sim'a-chē
Lu-ta't -ds (1)	Ly-cē'um	Ly-cos'the-ne (C.)	Lyn-cē'us	Lys-i-mā/çhi-a
Lu-të'ri-ŭs	Lych-nī/dēs	Lvc-o-sû'ra	Lyn'ceds (T.)	Lys-im-s-chī's (c.
Lù-tē'ti-a (1)	Lych-nī'dụs (c.)	Lv-co'tas (C.)	Lyn-cī/dæ	Lys-i-mach i-des
Lu-tō'rj-ùs	$L_{V}^{\eta}$ c <sub>l</sub> -a (1)	Lyc-o-zē'a ( <i>c</i> .)	Lyn-cī/dēş	Ly-sim's-chus
Ly-me'us	Lyc'i-das	Lyc'tus	Lyn'cus, Lyn-cu'us, or	Lys-i-mē/li-a
Ly'bas	Ly-cim'na	Ly-cur/gi-deş	Lynx	Lys-i-me-il'a (C.)
Ly-bō'tus (C.)	Ly-cim'nı-a	Lyc-ur-gi/des (c.)	Lÿr <sup>7</sup> cæ	Ly-sin'o-ë
Lyb'y-a, or Ly-bis'sa	Ly-cls/cus	Lv-cur gus	Lyr-cæ'us	Ly-alp/pe
Lyc'a-bas	Ly"cj-ŭs (l)	Ly'cus	Lyr-cē/a	Ly-sip/pus
Lyc-a-bē'tus	Ly-cI'us (C.)	L∜'de	Lyr-cI'us (C.)	Lly'sis
Ly-ce/s	Lyc'o-a (c.)	Lyd'i-a	Lyr'cus	Ly-sis'tra-tus
Ly-cæ'um	Lýc-o-mē'dēs	Lyd'į-as	Lyr'ı-cē (c.)	Lys-i-thi'des (c.)
Ly-cæ/us	Ly'còn	Lyd'i-ŭs	Lyr-nčs/sus	Lv-sith o-us
Ly-căm'bēş	Ly-cô'ne	Ly'dus	Lyr'o-pē ( <i>c</i> .)	Lv'so
Lyc-am-bə/us (C.)	Ly-co-nô'sus (T.)	Lyg'da-mis, or Lyg'da-	Ly-san'der	Lys'tra (T.)
Ly-ca'on	Ly-co'pes (c.)	mŭs	Ly-san'dra	Ly-tæ'a
Ly-ca/o-nes (c.)	Lyc'o-phrŏn	I.ÿģ' <sub>1</sub> -I	Ly-sā'nj-ăs	Lyx-8'a (c.)
Lyc-a-5'nj-a	Ly-cop'o-lis	Ly-go-des'ma (T.)	Lỹ/sọ	Ly-zā/n <sub>i</sub> -as

# M.

MA'C.B	Mæ-ŏn′₁-dêş	Mam-er-ti'ni	Mar/cus	Mitr'tiql
Mä'car	Mæ'o-nïs	Mam-er-ti'nus (C.)	Mar'dI	Mar-ti-ū'nus (1)
Mac-a-rê'is (C.)	Mæ-ö'tæ	Ma-mĭl'ı-a	Mar'dı-a	Mar-tig'e-na (C.)
Ma-cā/ro ŭs	Mæ-ŏt'ı-dēş (C.)	Ma-mil'; i	Mar'do-nes (c.)	Mar-tī'na
Mą-cā'rj-a Măc'a-rīs	Mæ-ð'tis Pā'lus Mæ'şi-a Sji'va (1)	Ma-mĭl'ı-ŭs Mam.mm/a	Mar-dō/n <sub>i</sub> -ŭs	Mar-tin-1-a'nus (1)
Mac'a-ron (c.)	Mæ-sö'lī (c)	Mam-mæ'a Mam-mō'nas (C.)	Mār'dus Mār-ę-ŏt'į-cŭs ( <i>c.</i> )	Mar'tı-ŭs (1) Ma-rŭl'lus
Ma-car'ta-tus (C.)	Mæt'o-na (c.)	Ma-mū-r <sub>l</sub> -ā <sup>/</sup> nus (C.)	Mar-e-o'tis	Mā/ry-ŏn
Ma-cŏd'nus	Mæ'vı-a	Ma-mū'rį-ŭs	Mar-ga-rI'ta (C.)	Mas-cr-sÿl'j-ī
Maç'e-dō	Mæ'vı-ŭs	Ma-mŭr'ra	Mar-gin's-a, and Mar-	Mas-cē'zel (C.)
Măç-e-dō'nj-a	Mā'găs	Ma-næ'thon (C.)	gı-ā'nı-a	Mas'cli-on (c.)
Máç-ę-dőn'ı-cüs	Mag-dō'lụs (C.)	Ma-năs/ta-băl	Mar-gī'tēş	Mas-1-gi'ton (c.)
Ma-cel/la	Ma-gči'la Mag'e-tœ Ma'gi	Man-cī'nus	Ma-rī'a, or Mā'rī-a *	Màs-t-nĭs/sa
Mā'cer, Æ-mỹl'i-ũs Mạ-ce'ris (C.)	Ma/At	Man-dā/ne Man-dā/nās	Ma-rī'a-ba Mā ri bm/no	Más'sa Nixalas es
Mac'e te (c.)	Mā/g <sub>j</sub> -ŭs	Man-dā/nēş Man-dē/la	Mā-rị-àm'nọ Mā-rị-ā'næ Fŏs'sæ	Mās'sņ-gņ Mas-sāg'e- <b>tæ</b>
Ma-chæ'ra	Mág'na Græ'ci-a (1)	Man-dō/n <sub>1</sub> -ŭs	$M\bar{a}$ -r <sub>1</sub> -an-d $\bar{y}$ 'nī (c.)	Mas-sayna
Mach-ag'e-ni (c.)	Mag-nen'ti-us (1)	Man'dro-cles	Ma-ri-an-dy/num	Mas-sa'nI
Ma-chan'i-das	Mag'nes	Man-droc'li-dăs	Mā-rī-ā'nus	Măs'sj-cus
Ma-çhā'on	Mag-nē'si a (1)	Man'dron	Ма-гі′са	Mas-s11/1-a
Mach-a-5/nēs (c.)	Mag-nē/tēş (c.)	Man-dū'bj-I	Ma-ri/ci	Mas-sy'la
Ma-chē'rus (C.)	Mā′gō M≈/≈×-	Man-du-bra'ti-us (1)	Măr/j-cus	Mas-sy-lê'us (c.)
Mã'cra Mãc-rj-ā'nụs	Mã/gŏn Mág-on-tī/a cửm	Man-dū'rı-a (7.)	Ma-ri/na *	Mas-sy'li (c.)
Ma-cri'nus, M.	Māg-on-tī/a-cum Mā/gus	Măn'e-rŏs (C.) Mā'nēs	Mą-rī'nys Mū'rıs	Mas-sÿl'j-ŭs (C.) Mas-trăm'ç-la (C.)
Mac'ri-tas (c.)	Ma-her/bal	Ma-në thë	Ma-ris/sa	Ma-sū/ri-ŭs
Ma'crō	Ma'1-9 (3)	Măn'e-thō (c.)	Már/1-sűs	Ma-thI'on (C.)
Mą-crō'bj-I	Mā'į-ū'ma (c.)	Mā'ni-a	Ma-rI'ta	Mā'thō
Ma-crō/bi-ŭa	Mā'i-u-mās (C.)	Ma-nil'ı-a	Ma-rit'i-ma (c.)	Mā-tj-ē'nī (1)
Mac'ro-chir	Ma-jĕs'tas	Ma-n11'1-ŭs	Mā/rį-us	Ma-tI'nus
Ma-crō'nēs	Ma-jör/ca	Man'ı-mī	Mar/ma-cus	Ma-tĭs/cō
Mac-ron-ti/chus (C.)	Ma-jō-r <sub>i</sub> -ā'nus	Măn'li-a	Mär-ma-ren/sēş	Ma-trā'li-a
Mac-rop-o-go'nes (c.) Mac-ry-ne's (c.)	Măl'ą-cą (S.) Măl'ą-çhą	Man'li-us Tor-qua'tus	Mar-mar/j-ca	Mā'tre-ās (C.)
Mac-to'r;-um	Mal-ach-be'lus (c.)	Man'nys Man-suë'tus	Mar-mar/j-dæ Mar-ma/rj-on	Ma-tro'na Ma tro'na, and Mit'
Mac-y-lo'nys	Mā'la For tū'na	Man-tē'um (c.)	Mā/rō	ro-na, (river ) (G.)
Ma-dau'ra (T.)	Mal'chi-on (c.)	Măn-tı-nē'a	Măr-o-hŏd'u-I (T.)	Măt-ro-nă/lj-a
Ma děs'těs	Ma-lē'a	Mán-ty-nē/us	Mar-o-bud'u-I	Mat-ti'a-ci
Ma-dē'tēş	Ma-le'a, and	Man'ti-us (1)	Mā/rŏn	Ma-tu'ce-tm (c.)
Ma-dre'nt (c.)	Mā'le-a (c.)	Măn'tō	Mar-o-në/a	Ma-tū'ta
Mád-ų-ăt'ę-nī (7.) Mád'y-ēs	Ma-lē'ba (C.) Ma-lē'os (C.)	Măn/tụ-a	Mar-pē'sı-a (1)	Mát-u-ti/nus (c.)
Mæ-an'der	Măl-e-věn/tụm (T.)	Măn-tụ-â'nus ( <i>C.</i> ) Măr-ạ-căn'dạ	Mar-pēs'sa Mar-pē'sus	Mau'ri
Mæ-an'dri-a	Mal'ho, or Ma'tho	Mar'a-tha	Már/rēş	Mâu'rı-cŭs ( <i>C.</i> ) Mâu-rị-tā'nị-a (1)
Mæ-cē'nas	Mā/ij-a	Mar'a-thon	Mar-rū'bi-ī (c.)	Mau'rys
Mæ'dI	Mū'lj-i	Măr'a-thös	Mar-ru-cl'nl (c.)	Man-ru'si-a (T.)
Mæ-dőb-j-thÿ'nī (c.)	Mā'ljs	Már'a thús (c.)	Mar-ru/v <sub>i</sub> -um, or Mar-	Mau-rū/sj-ī (1)
Mæ'lı-ŭs	Mal'lo-a, or Mal'lj-a	Mar-cël'la	rū'bį čin	Mau-so-le'um (c)
Mæm-ac-të/ri-a (4)	Mal'li us	Mar-cel-li'nus, Am-mı-	Mars	Mau-so'll (C i
Mæn'a-des (4)	Mal-loph'o-ra (c.)	ā/nus	Mar-sæ'us	Man-so'lus
Mæn'a-la (4) Mæn'a-lüs (4)	Mül-lo-phō'ra (T.)	Mar-cĕl/iys	Mar'są-lą Mar'se	Ma/vors
Mæ'nį-ŭs	Mą-lō'dēş ( <i>c.</i> ) Mal'lòs	Mär'cj-ş (1) Mär-cj-ā'nş (1)	Mar'si	Ma-vör <sup>/</sup> ti-a (1) Max-čn <sup>/</sup> ti-us (1)
Mæn o-bö'ra (C.)	Mal-thi'nus	Mar-ci-a-nop o-lis (1)	Mar-eig'ni	Max-E'rm (c.)
Mæ-nom'e-na (o.)	Ma-lu'cha (c.)	Mar-ci-a/nus (1)	Mars'pi-ter (c.)	Max-Im-j-ā nus
Mæ'nŏn	Mal-va <sup>7</sup> na	Mür/cj-üs Se-bī/nus (1)	Mar-sy's-ba	Maxmil-Lang
Mæ'nus (T.)	Ma-ma'us	Mar-co-man'ni	Mar'sy as (C.)	Max-j-mI'nys
Mac'o-nes (o.)	Ma-mer/cus	Mar-com's-ni, or	Mar'tha	Max'i-min
Mæ-ð/ni-a Mæ-ön/i-dæ	Ma-mër/thës	Mar-co-man'ni (c.)		Max'i-mas
	Mam-or-ti'na	Mar-com/e-res (c.)	Mar-ti-ā'lis (1)	Maz'a-ca

<sup>\*</sup> Maria. — "This word," says Labbe, "derived from the | a Latin word, the feminine of Marius, it has the accent an Hebrew, has the accent on the second syllable; but, when | the first."

Mę-ti'lis (c.) Mę-til'i-ŭs Mę-ti'o-chŭs Me'ti-on (2) Ma-zā'cēş Ma-zā'cēş, and Maz'a-cēş (C.) Měl-a-nĭp'pi-dēş MI'thris Měl-a-niy'pj-dēş Měl-a-niy'pus Měl-a-nò'pus Měl-a-nò'yxī Mě-lan'th-in Me-lan'th-in Me-lan'th-in Me-lan'thus Mé-lan'thus Měl'aş Pem-pō'n<sub>i</sub>-ŭs Měl'aş Mel-còm'a-ni (G.) Mo-nes'thi-us Mithras Mith-ri-da/ies Mith-ri-da/ies Mith-ri-da/tis Mith-ro-bar-za/nes Mit-y-le/ne, and Mit-y le/nes Měn'e-tás Me-nip'ps Me-nip'pi-děs Me-nip'pus Më'ni-ŭs Ma-za'ya Ma-za'ya Ma-za'rag Maz'a-rag Maz'a-ras Ma-zi'cas, and Ma-zy'-Me'ti-on (2)
Me'tis
Me-tis'cus
Me'ti-us (1)
Me-tœ't-a (1)
Me'ton
Me'ton Měn'nis men'nis
Me-nôd'o-tus
Me-nœ'ce-us (1)
Me-nœ'teş
Men-œ-ti'a-dēş (c.)
Me-nœ'ti-us (1)
Me'nôn
Me nôn't is MI'tys Mi'tys
Mi-ze'l (5)
Mna-săl'cēş (5)
Mnā's-a-sā (1) (5)
Mnā's-a-s (1) (5)
Mnā's-a-sip'p-dās (5)
Mna-sip'p-dās (5)
Mna-sip'p-dās (5)
Mna-sip'p-dīs (5)
Mna-sip'pus (5)
Mna-sip'pus (5) gēņ Mē'a-rūs (C-) Mēc-æ-nā'tēņ (C-) Mē-chā'ne-ūs Mē-cla'tē-ūs Mět/o-pē Me-tô/pe (C.) Mět/o-rēs (C.) Mellodm'q-n1 (c.)
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Mětra Šýr/te (x.)
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Mětra-Čís
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Metro-dô'rus
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Mětru-us (1)
Mětřu-us (1) Mē'nōn Mẹ-nŏph'j-lŭs Měn'tạ, or Mĭn'thọ Měn'tēş Mẹn-tĭs'sạ Me-cœ'nas, or Me-cæ'nas Měc'ri-da Mę-dē'ą Mę-dēs-j-căs'tę Mō'd<sub>j-</sub>ę Mō'd<sub>j</sub>-as Mna-sy'lus (C.) Mna-sy'lus (C.) Mna-syr'l-um (5) Mna-mi'um (C.) Mna'mon (5) Měn'tō Měn'tor Men'to-res (C.)
Men'to-res (C.)
Men'tlus
Mephi'tis (C.)
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Me'ra, or Mœ'ra nu-trop'o-lis
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Mg-11s/sq
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Mg1-tg-ing (C.)
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Socrates.)
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Me-dor'tes (C.)
Méd-u-ārna
Měd'u-II (C.)
Me-dul'l<sub>I</sub>-a (C.)
Méd-ul-II'na Měr/ų-la Mę-săb/a-tēş Me-sã/bj-ŭs MI-le's|-I (1) MI-le's|-ŭs (1) MI-le't|-ş (1) MI-le't|-ŭm (1) Mo'di-a Mod'o-nus (c.) Mœ'ci-a (1) Me-sā/p<sub>l</sub>-a Me-sau/b<sub>l</sub>-ŭs Ma'd Me-sāu'bi-ūs
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Mes-sāb'a-tæ (C.)
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Mēs-sā-li'na Mo-dû'sa me ij-us Měl-ix-ăn'drus Měl'ia An-næ'us (T.) Mộ-lŏb'ợ-sĭs‡ Mữ'lŏn Mē'lį-ŭs MI-le'tus Monida Me-gab'ı-zī Meg-a-bỹ'sī (c.) Mœ'nys Mil'j-as Mil'j-chus Měg-a-by/zus Měg-a-by/zus Měg-a-clēş Me-gac'h-dēş Me-gac'h-dēş Mœ/ŏn MI-li'nus MIl-l-5'ni-a MIl-l-2l-g5'rls (c.) MI'lō Mœ-ŏn'ı-dēş Mœ'ra Mē'lŏs Mœ-rag'o-teş Měl'p<sub>l</sub>-a Mel-pŏm'e-në Mę-gæ'rą Mę-gā'lę (T.) Mę-gā'le-šs Mĕg-a-lō'şl-a (1) Mę gā'l<sub>1</sub>-a Mĕg-a-lŏp'ç-līs Mĕg-a-mē'do Mœ'rıs Mæ'is Mæ'is (1)

Mæ'gi-\$ (1)

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Mo-\$'j'ni

Mo-le':-\$ (3)

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Mřt-te'lis (C.) Me-læ'næ Mel-am-pē'a (c.) Me-nec/lis Měn-e-cl/děş Měn-e-cl/děş Měn-e-cl/n-t-5 Měn-e-dě/nys Me-neg/e-t-s Měn-e-la-l's Měn-e-la-l's (C.) Měn-e-l'n-b Měn-e-l'n-b Měn-e-brůn Mdl-am-pa's (C.)
Md-lam'pus
Mdl-am-py'gas (T.)
Mdl-am-py'gas (C.)
Mdl-am-py'gus (C.)
Mdl-an-er'tag (T.)
Mdl-an-er'tag (T.)
Mdl-an-er'tag (T.)
Mdl-an-er'tag (T.)
Mdl-an-er'tag (C.)
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Mdl-an-er'tag (C.)
Mdl-an-er'tag (C.) Mō/mus Mō/nā/chi-tim (C.) Mo-nā/cbi-Mo-nā/cbi-Mo-nā/cbi-Mo-nā/ts Mo-nā/ts Mo-nā/ts Mo-nā/ts Monā/t-ma Mō/mus Me-thō'di-us Michto'ne Mith'e-ra (C.) Me-thyd'ri um Me-thym'ne Me-thym'ne Me-th'i-e Me-th'i-e Mŏn'ı-ma Mŏn'i-müs Mene-ne-na A-grip'i Me'ney Me-nes'te-as, or Me-nes'the-as, or Mnes'the-as Men-es-the'l Por'tus MI-85'nµm MI-85'nµs MI-85'103 (C.) MI-81th'Q-ŭs MIth-13-Cčn'863 (T.) MIth-13-dā'163 Mon-q-dac'ty-lus (c.) Mon'q-dus Mo-næ/cus Mo-nō/le-ŭs

<sup>•</sup> Megara.— I have, in this word, followed Labbe, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, by adopting the antepenultuate accent, [Carr does the same,] in opposition to Lempirere, who accents the penultimate syllable.

<sup>†</sup> Magarsus. — Labbe pronounces this word in four syllables, when a noun substantive; but Ainsworth marks it as a trisyllable, when a proper name, and, in my opinion, in-

<sup>|</sup> correctly. - See IDOMENEUS. - [Ainsworth is right. See Ovid. Met. x. 606. - TROLLOFE.]

<sup>\*\*</sup> Melobosis.— In this word I have given the preference to the antepenultimate accent, with Labbe, Gouldman, and Holyoke, [also Carr.] though the penultimate, which Lempirero has adopted, is more agreeable to the ear.—[In both the second and third syllables, the o is the Greek owners.—Tsollofe.]

Myg/a-l3 (C.)
Myg/do-ncq (C.)
Myg/do-ncq (C.)
Myg-do-ncq (C.)
Myg-do-ncq (C.)
Myg-do-ncq (C.)
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Myn-las-qq
Myn-la Mo-sych'lus
Mös-y-næ'cī
Mo-sy'nī (c.)
Mo-thô'ne
Mō-t-s'nī (c.)
Mo-ty'a
Mō'y-sēs (c.)
Mū-c-j-z'nus (f)
Mū'c-j-ū's (l) Myr-měç'<sub>i</sub>-dēş Myr-mě'oj-ŭm (1) (c.) Myr-mid'o-něş Mỹ'rŏn (r.) My-rō-nj-ā'nys Mụ-sắg'ệ-têş (C.) Mụ-sẽ'ệ (C.) Mụ-sẽ'ệm (C.) Mụ-sẽ'nị-tis Rũ'fụs Mon'o-mus (C.) Mo-noph'a-gö Mo-noph'i-lüs Mo-nos'e-li (c.) Mo-noth-e-li'tæ Mus-të'la Mu'ta (T.) Mu-thul'lus Mu'ti-a (1) (0. Mon-ta'nus Mon'y-chus Mon'y-mus My-ron'ı-des My-rô'nus Myr'rha Mon'y-inus Mo'phis Mop'si-um (1) Mop-so'pi-a Mop-su-os'ti-a (c.) Mu-ti/ca (2.) Myr'rhi-nus (C.) Mỹr'th-nũs (C.)
Mỹr's-lũs
Mỹr's-lũs, (a cượ.)
Mỹr's-lũs
Mỹr'te-lã
Mỹr'te-lã
Mỹr'te-lã
Mỹr'te-lũs, (cượ.) (C.)
Mỹr't-lũs
Mỹr't-lũs
Mỹr'ts
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Mỹr'ts
Mỹr'ts
Mỹr'ts
Mỹr'ts
Mỹr'ts Mu-tĭl'ı-a Mu'tı-na † Mū'cræ Mŭl'ci-ber Mu-lu'cha \*

Mu'lu-cha (c.)

Mul'vi-us Pons Mu-ti'nes Möp-su-es'i-- (c.)
Möp'sus
Mor-gan'ti-- im (l)
Mor-gan'ti-- im (c.)
Mör-j-- in (c.)
Mör-j-- in (c.)
Mör-j-- itas/gus
Mör-j-- itas/gus
Mör-j-- itas/gus Mų-tī'nus Mū'tį-ŭs (1) Myn'1-w
My-o-ne'sus (c)
My-o'n1-a
My'ra (T.)
Myr's-ces (c.)
Myr-c'rus
Myr'go-tw (c.)
My-ri'cs (c.)
My-ri'cs (c.)
My-ri'cs (c.)
My-ri'cs (c.) Mụ-tù/nụs Mụ-tŭs/cæ Mum'mi-us Mų-nä'tį-ŭs (1) Mu-zē'rīs (T.) My-ā'grus, or My'o-dēş Mun'da Mŷ-ā/grus, or Mi Mŷ-ā-lā'-Mŷ-a-lā'sus Mŷ-a-lā'us (c.) Mŷ-c-ri'nus Mŷ-c-ri'nus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mŷ-i-thus Mu-nī'tus Myr-tö'um Ma'ro Myr-tō'us Myr-tū't-ŭim (i) Myr-tū'sa My-secël'ius My''şi→ (i) Mÿ-so-ma-ccd'o-nēņ Mÿ'sŏn Mu-nych'i-es Mu-ræ'na Mur'cus Mor pho-us Mörş Mö'rys Mö'sa Mų-rē'tus Mur-gan'tı-a (1) Mur-ra'nus (C.) My-rī'cus Mö'sa Mös'cha (T.) Mös'chi-Ön Mös-cho pū'lus (C.) Mös-chus Mo-sči'la Mö'ses Mos-sv-nor'ci (C.) My-rī/na 
 My-ri'na
 Mỹ/ri'nus †
 Mỹ/sốn

 Mỹ/ri'nus †
 Mỹ-stil'-dōg

 Mỹ-ri'nus (a.) (c.)
 Mỹ-ticỹ

 Mỹri'-e
 Mỹ-ticỹ

 Mỹri-e-nuy-ma (c.)
 Mỹt-l-lō'ng

 Mỳ-ti (a.)
 Mỹ-ty-lō'ng
 Mur-rhē'nus Mur'ti-a (1) Mŭs Mū'şa, An-tā'nı-ŭs Mū'şæ Mų-şæ'ųs Mỹ-ĕc′phọ-rĭs Mỹ-ĕ′nụs Mos sy-nos ci (c.)

#### N.

NXB-AR-ZX'NE	Nar-rō'na (C.)	Nau-si-nī'cus (o.)	Ne-mē'a, or Ne-mæ'a,	
Náb-a-thæ'a	Nar'sēş	Nau-sith/o-ē	(games.) (C.)	Nē'pŏs
Nab'a-thēş (C.)	Nar-thē'cis	Nau-sith'o-ŭs	Ne-më-si-ā'nus (1)	Ne-pō-ti-ā'nus
Nā'bis	Na-ry"cı-a (1)	Nau'tēş	Něm'e-sis	Nep'thys
Nac'o-le (c.)	Nas'a-mŏn (C.)	Na'va	Ne-mē's t-ŭs (1)	Nep-tū'nį-a
Năc'o-nē (C.)	Năs-a-mō/nēş	Nā'vi-ŭs Ac'ti-ŭs (1)	Něm'e-tëş	Něp-tu-nī'ne (c.)
Na-dag/a-ra	Nas'ci-ō, (1) or Na -	Náx'ős	Ne-mē'tēs (C)	Nep-tū/nj-ŭm
Nw/nj-a	tj-ō (l)	Nę-æ'ra	Nę-mē'us	Nep-tū'nį-ŭs
Næ'v <sub>1</sub> -a (C.)	Nas'ı-ca (	Ne-æ'thus	Něm-o-rü'l <sub>l</sub> -a	Nep-tū'nys
Næ'vı-ŭs	Na-si'ca (C)	Ne-ăl'cēş	Nę-mŏs'sus (T.)	Něp'tune
Næv'o-lüs (4)	Na-sid-j-ë/nus	Nę-ăl'į-cės	Nê-ọ-bû′le ¶	Ne-rē'ı-dēs
Na-gč'rī (c.)	Nas'u-a	Nē-an-drī¹a (♂)	Nē-o-cæs-a-rē'a (4)	Ne're-tds
Na-har'va-li	Na-tā/l <sub>i</sub> -a	Ne-an'dros (c.)	Ne-och/a-bis	Nę-rč'įs (C.)
Na'1-a-des (3)	Na-tā'lis	Ne-ap'a-phos (c.)	Nĉ/o-clēs	Ne-rē'ı-ŭs (.;)
Na'1-as (3) (C.)	Năt'ta	Ne-brö'des	Nō-o-clī/dēş ( <i>c</i> .)	Ne/re-ŭs † †
Na'i-cus (c.)	Nau'bo-lus (c.)	Ne-hrŏph'o-nŏs	Ne-o-co'rus (C.)	Něr-4-ē'nc (C.)
Nā'is	Nau'cles	Něb'u-la (C.)	Ne-og'e-nes	Ne-rī'ne
Na-Ys'sus (T.)	Nau'co-lus	Nē'chŏs	Ne-ŏm'a-gŭs (C.)	Něr'j-phùs
Nam-në'tës (C)	Nau'cra-tēs	Ne-crop/o-lis (c.)	Nō-φ-mē'n <sub>i</sub> -a (c.)	Nç-rī'tæ (c.)
Na-pæ'æ	Nau'cra-tis	Nec-ta-ne'bus, and	Ne-ŏın'o-ris	Něr'ı-těs
Na-pa'ta (T)	Nau-cy'des (C.)	Nec-tan'a-bis	Nē'ŏn	Nē'rī-ūs
Na-pē'gus (C.)	Nau'lo-chum (U.)	Něc-ti-bë'rëş (c.)	Nő-on-tī/chŏs	Ne'rō
Naph'ı-lüs	Nau'lo-chus	Ne-cy"s <sub>i</sub> -a (1)	Ne'o-phron (C)	Nę-rō'n <sub>i</sub> -a
Nar	Nau-pac'tus, or Nau-	Nē'is	Nő-op-től/e-mű	Ner-to-brig'i-a
Nar'bō	pac'tum	Ne-1'tm (c.)	Nc'o-ris * *	Něr'u-lum
Nar-bō'na (C.)	Nau'ph-a	Nė'lę-ŭs (n.)	Ne-oth'e-us (c.)	Nër'va Coc-cë'i-us (3)
Nar-bo-nen'sis	Nau-pli'a-des (T.)	Nọ-lễ/us (a.) (c.)	Nā'pe	Nër'vı-I
Nar-cæ'us	Nau'pli-us	Ne-lī/dēş`( <i>ċ.</i> )`	Něp'e-të (c.)	Ne-sae'a
Nar-cē'a (T.)	Nau'por-tus (T.)	Nē'lā	Ne-phā/h-a	Ne-sī'dēş (C.)
Nar-cis sus	Nau'ra	Ne-mæ'a	Něph/e-lē	Ne-sim'a-chus
Nar'ga-ra	Nau-sic'a-a	Nę-mâu'sus (8.)	Něph-ç-lč'18 (C.)	Nē-s <sub>1</sub> -ō'pe (1)
Na-ris'cI	Nau'sı-clōş	Ne-mē'a	Neph-er-I'tes	Ne'sis
Nar'nj-a, or Nar'na	Nau-sim'e-nëş	Ne'me-a, (city ) (C.)	Nē <sup>j</sup> phụs	No-sō'pe

- \* Mulucha. This word is accented on the antepenultimate syllable by Labbe, Lempriere, and Almsworth, and on the penultimate by Gouldman and Holyoke. Labbe, indeed, says, ut volusis: and I shall certainly avail myself of this permission to place the accent on the penultimate; for, when this syllable ends with u, the English have a strong propensity to place the accent on it, even in opposition to etymology, as in the word Arbutus.
- † Mycale and Mycone, [Mutina.]—An English ear seems to have a strong predilection for the penultimate accent on these words; but all our prosodists accent them on the ante-penultimate. The same may be observed of Mutina. See note on Oryus.—[Ovid. Met. xii. 263: Mater erat Mycale, &c. vii. 463: Hine humilom Myconum, &c xv. 823: //cta.petent Mutina, &c. Taulorz.]
- J. Myrina.— Lable is the only prosodist I have met with who accents this word on the antepenultimate syllable; and, as this accentination is so contrary to analogy. I have followed L impriere, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, with the accent on the penultimate. See the word in the Translational Vocabulary.— [This may be true of the epithet of Apollo, so called from the town Myrina, but not of the name of a gladiator mentioned in Mark Epig. xii. 29: Naper cum Myrino peterctur, &c. Trollore.]

- & [Nasica. The penultimate is long. EDITOR.
- "Nasua excepit templi non extitit auctor." -- Ovid.]
- || [Nemea ; Νεμέα. The penultimate is short. Ερίτου.
  "Et vastum Nemes sub rupe leonem." Vingil.]
- T. Neebule. Labbe, Ainsworth, Gouldman, Littleton, and Holyoke, [also Carr.] give this word the penultimate accent; and therefore I have preferred it to the ante-penultimate accent given it by Lempriere, not only from the number of authorities in its favor, but from its being more agreeable to analogy.—[Compare Hor. Od. iii. 13, 6.—Trollore.]
- \*\* Neoris.—The authorities are nearly equally balanced between the penultimate and antepenultimate accent; and therefore I may say, as Labbe sometimes does, at volueris but I am inclined rather to the antepenultimate accent, as more agreeable to analogy, though I think the penultimats more agreeable to the ear.
  - †† Nercus. [See IDOMENEUS. EDITOR.]
    - "Old Noreus to the Sen was born of Earth,— Noreus, who claims the precedence in birth To their descendants; him old god they call, Because sincere and affails to all."

Cooke's Hesiod. Theor. v. 357

Něs/pę-těs (c.)	Nic-o-dō'rus	NI-se'i-a (3)	Was a sa matum day	37-1 1
Nes-sô'nis (c.)	Nī-cod'ro-mās	Nis'i-bis	Nos-o-co-mi'um (c.)	Nu'mi-tor
Něs/sus	Nic-o-la/us	NI-80'pe (C.)	Nos'o-ra (C.)	Nū-mi-tō/ri-ŭs
Nes'to-cles	NI-co/le-os (o.)	NI'sus	No thus	Nu-mo'ni-as
Nes'tor	NI-com/a-cha	NI-sy'rŏs	Noti-am (1)	Nun-co/re-us
Nes-tor'i-des (c.)	NI_chm/s_chita	Nī-tē'tis	No'tus	Nun'di-na i
Nes-tō'ri-ŭs	Nic-o-me des		No-va'ri-a (T.)	Nun'di-næ
Nes'tus, or Nes'sus	Nic-o-mē'dı-a	Nit-j-o-bri'ges (2.)	No-va'tus	Nur'sæ
No'tum	NYC-o me dr/o ( a )	Nit-j-ŏb'ri-ges (o.)	No-vem-pā/ģī (c.)	Nür/scj-a (1)
No'u-rī	Nic-o-me-dī'a (o.) Nī'cŏn	NI-to cris	No-vem-pop u-lis (c.)	Nür'sı-a (1)
NI-cm/a	Nī-cō'nj-a	Nit'ri-a	No-vem's les (c.)	Nū'tri-a
NI-cmn'e-tus (4) (c.)	NT oxniv/a = 2= 4=>	NI-vā/ri-a (T)	Nov e-rus (C,)	Nyc-tō'is
NI-cag'o-ras	NI-coph'a-nes (T.)	No'as	No-vė'si-ŭm (z.)	Nyc-të'lj-a (T.)
NI-căn'der	Nic'o-phon (c.)	Noc'mon	Nő-vi-o-dű/num	Nyc-të'lj-tis
NI-că/nor	Nic-o-phron	Nŏc-ti-lū'ca	Nō-vi-ŏm/a-gŭm	Nyc'te-us
NY avelahara	NI cop o lis	No-di'nus (σ)	Nő-vi-őm'a-gűs (T.)	Nyc'ti-lus (c.)
Ni-car/chus	NI-cos'tra-ta	No-ē'mon (c.)	No'vi-um (T.)	Nyc-tim/e-ne
NI-căr'e-te (c.)	Nī-cŏs'tra-tŭs	Nō'la	No'vi-us Pris'cus	Nyc'ti-mas
Nic-ar-thi'des	Nic-o-të/le-a	No-la'nus (C.)	Nov-o-co/mum (a)	Nym-bæ'um
NI-cā'tor	NI-cot-e-le'a (c.)	Nŏm'a-dēs	No-vom'a-gus (C.)	Nym'pha
NI-cat'o-ris (c.)	NI-cŏt/ę-lēş	No'mæ	Nox	Nymphs
NI'ce	NI'ger	Nŏm-en-tā/nus	Nu-cë/ri-a	Nym-pho/um
NI'ce-a (c.)	NI-gid'i-us Fig'u-lus	No-měn'tum	Nu-ĭth'o-nēş	Nym-phæ'us
Nic-e-phō'ri-ŭm	Nī-grē'tēs (c.)	Nō'mı-ī	Nii'ma Markto Na (1) (m)	Num physics
Nic-e-pho/ri-us	Nī-grī'tæ	No-mi'on (c.)	Nū'ma Mār'tį-ŭs (1) (2.) Nu-mā'na	Nym-paid-j-us
Nī-ceph/o-rus	NI-la/mon (c.)	Nō/mi-ŭs	Nu-măn'ti-a (1)	Nym'phia
NI'cer (T.)	Nī'le-ŭs	No-moph'y-lax (c.)	Nū-man-tī'na	Nym-pho-dō/rus
Nĭç-e-rā'tus	NI-li'a-cus (c.)	No-moth/e-tas (c.)	Nu-man-ti'nus (c.)	Nym-pho-lep/tes
NI cer'a-tus (c.)	NI-lo'tis (C.)	Non-a-cri'nus (c.)	Nu ma/mus Dant 12	Nym-phom/a-nes (c.)
Nic'e-ros (c.)	NI/lus	No-nā/cris*	Nu-mā'nus Rom'u-lus	Nym'phon
Nī-cē'tas	Nĭn'e-vē (c.)	Non'a-cris (c.)	Nū/ma Pom pil/1-us	Nyp'si-us (1)
Nic-e-të'ri-a	Nĭn'ı-ăs	No'ni-us	Nū/me-nēs	Ny sa, or Nys'sa
NI"c <sub>1-9</sub> (1)	Nin'nı-ŭs	Non'ni-us	Nu-mo'ni-a, or No-o-	Ny-sœ'us
NY"ci-as (1)	Nin'9-ē (c.)	Non'nus	më'nj-a	Ny'sas
NI-clp/pe	Nī'nus	Nō/nụs	Nu-me'nj-us	Ny-sc/1-us (3)
NI-cip/pus	NYn'y-as	National Control of the	Nu-mē'ri-a (T.)	Ny-se'on (c.)
NI'cō	Ni'o-bē	No'pi-a, or Cno'pi-a (5)	Nu-mē-ri-ā/nus	Ny-se'um (c')
Nic-q-bū'lys (o.)		No'ra	Nu-mē'rī-ŭs	Ny-si/a-des
NI-coch'a-res	NI-phæ'us	Nő/ráx	Nu-mi''ci-ŭs (1) (c.)	Ny"s1-se Por'tse (1) (2.)
	Nī-phā'tēş	Nor/ba	Nu-mI'cus †	Ny"si-as (1) (c.)
NYc'o-cles	NI/phe	Nor-ba'nus, C.	Nu'mı-da	Ny-sig/ç-na
Nī-cŏc/ra-tēs	Nir'e-us	No-ri"c <sub>1</sub> -i (1) (c.)	Nu-mid/1-a	Ny-si'ros
NI-co'cre-on	NI/sa	Nőr/ <sub>1</sub> -cŭm	Nu-mid'i-us	Ny"sı-ŭs (1) (T.)
Nic-o-da'mus (o.)	NI-sæ'a	Nor-th ip pus	Nu-mis'tro (T.)	Nys'sa
Nic-o-dē'mus	NI-sæ'ç	Nor't <sub>i</sub> -a (1)	• •	
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## 0.

O-XR'1-ÖN (C.) O-XR'1-ÖN (C.) O-XR'1-ÖN O'R-ÖB O'R-ÖB O'R-ÖB O-XR'19 Ö'N-ÖB O'R-ÖB O'R-ÖB O'R-ÖB O'R-ÖB O-C-Ö'R-ÖB O-C-Ö'R-ÖB O-C-Ö'R-ÖB O-C-Ö'R-ÖB O-C-Ö'R-ÖB O-C-Ö'R-ÖB O-C-Ö'R-ÖB O-C-Ö'R-ÖB O-C-Ö'R-ÖB O-C-Ö'R-ÖB O-C-Ö'R-ÖB O-C-Ö'R-ÖB O-C-Ö'R-ÖB O-C-Ö'R-ÖB O-C-Ö'R-ÖB O-C-Ö'R-ÖB O-C-Ö'R-ÖB O-C-Ö'R-ÖB O-C-Ö'R-ÖB O-C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-ÖR O'C-	Öch-y-rð'ina (C.) 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Qg-lö'sş (T) Öğ'ın-iüs Oğ'n-lö's Qg'o-lö'sş (T) Öğ'y-lög (T) Öğ'y-lög (T) Öğ'y-lög (T) Öğ'y-lög (T) Öğ'y-lög (T) Öğ'y-lög (T) Öğ'y-lög (T) Öğ'y-lög (T) Öğ'y-lög (T) Öğ'y-lög (T) Öğ'y-lög (T) Öl'l-lö (T) Öl'l-lö (T) Öl'l-lö (T) Öl'l-lö (T) Öl'l-lö (T) Öl'l-lö (T) Öl'l-lö (T) Öl'l-lö (T) Öl'l-lö (T) Öl'l-lö (T) Öl'l-lö (T) Öl'l-lö (T) Öl'l-lö (T) Öl'l-lö (T)
O chi's-us (c.) Och'ro-us (c.) O'chis	Od-o-man'ti Od'o-nës Od'ry-se	Œ'mę Œ'nė Œ'ne	Ö'fī	Ol-ė-o'rūs ( <i>T.</i> ) Ol'ga-sys Ol-i-gyr'tis
~ I'-	,		AB an . An	O. I P. I alm

\* Nonacris. — Labbe, Anaworth, Gouldman, and Holycke give this word the antepenultimate accent; but Lemprace, Littleton, and the Graduses, place the accent, more agreeably to analogy, on the penultimate. — [The latter is soffect. See Ovid. Met. viii. 426. Fast. v. 97 — Trolloff.]

#### † Numicus. -

"——Our fleet Apollo sends
Where Tuscan Tyber rolls with rapid force,
And where Numicus opes his holy source."

DRYDEN.

† Munding. — Lempriere places the accent on the penultimate syllable of this word, but Labbe, Gouldman, and Hulyoke, lake Carr, on the antenenultimate. Almaworth marks it in the same manner among the uppellatives, nor can there be any doubt of its propriety

- § Oceana.—So prone are the English to lay the accent on the penultimate of words of this termination, that we scarcely ever hear the famous Oceana of Harrington pronounced otherwise.
- | Cagarus, | Cagrus.] This diphthong, like  $\omega$ , is pronounced as the single vowel e. If the conjecture concerning the sound of  $\omega$  was right, the middle sound between the o and o of the ancients must, in all probability, have been the sound of our  $\omega$  in water. See the word E.
- Deen the Sound of our a in water.— See the Word ASA.

  \*\*Opyges.— This word is, by all our prosediests, accented on the first syllable, and consequently it must sound exactly as if written Odd/pe-jer; and this, however odd to an English ear, must be compiled with.— [Og/gr-ges is the most correct pronunciation. The quantity is marked-in the derivative Ogygivs, in Lucan. Phars. i. 675: Edons Ogygio decurret plens Lygo.— Trolloge.]

O-lin'i-es O-lin'thus Ol-i-si'pō, Ol-i-sip'pō, or O-lis'si-pō (C.) Ol-i-tin'gi Q-nī'on (c.) O'n<sub>i</sub>-ŭm Q-rīt'ı-ás Ö-rj-ŭn'dụs Ōs'ci-ŭs (1) Or'a-sus Or-be'lus Or-bil'i-us Or-bo'na Or'ca-dos Os'ci-us (
Os'cus
O'sī (T.)
O-sīn'i-ŭs
O-sī'rjs
O-sīs'mi-ī O'ni-ăm
Q-nī'um (C.)
On'o-ba
Q-nōch'o-nŭs
On-o-chō'nus (C.)
On-o-māc'ri-tūs
On-o-māc'ri-tūs
On-o-mas-tūri-dēs
On-o-mas'tus
On-o-mas'tus O-ri'us (c.) Or'me-nus Ör'ne-a Or'no-m, or Or-ne-m'en (c.) Or-ne-m'tm (c.) Q-lī'zŏn (c.) Öi'li-üs Qa,bps-8,uc Or-chā'lıs Or'cha-mus Ol-löv'i-cö Öl'mi-æ (7.) Öl'mi-üs Or-chis-te'ne (C.) Or-chom'e-nus, or Or-chom'e-num Or'ne-ŭs Or-në'us (o.) Or-nefus (c.)
Or-nifthon
Or-nefus
Or-nos/pe-de
Or-nos/pe-de
Or-nos/pe-de
Or-nos/pe-de
Or-nos/pe-de
Or-nos/pe-de
Or-o-ha (c.)
Or-o-ha (c.)
Or-o-ha (c.)
Or-o-ha (c.)
Or-o-ha (c.)
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Or-o-ha (c.)
Or-o-ha (c.)
Or-o-ha (c.)
Or-o-ha (c.)
Or-o-ha (c.)
Or-o-ha (c.)
Or-o-ha (c.)
Or-o-ha (c.) Ŏs-tọ-ō/dēs O'mi-us, or Ql-mi'us, or Ql-mi'us (c.) Ql-mi'nëş (c.) Ol-p-phyx'us Ol'o-rus (c.) Vrc. non'e-nux, or vrc.
chom'e-nux or vrc.
chom'e-nux or.
or'cus or.
or'cus
or-de'sus (c.)
or-de'sus (c.)
or-de'sus (c.)
or-de'sus (c.)
or-de'sus (c.)
or-de'sus (man.)
o're-ds (c.)
or-e-su'ro-phus (c.)
or-e-su'ro-phus (c.)
or-e-su'ro-phus (c.)
or-e-su'ro-phus (c.)
or-e-su'ro-phus (c.)
or-e-su'ro-phus (c.)
or-e-su'ro-phus (c.)
or-e-su'ro-phus (c.)
or-e-su'ro-phus (c.) Os-tra-ci'ne (T.) On'o-phas Ön'o-phis

On-san'der
O-nug'na-thus (c.)
On'y-thäs
O-ny'thes (c.)
O-pa'l-s
O-phi'as
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O-phi's Ŏn'o-phĭs Os-trog'o-thi Os-y-man'dy-as Ös-y-măn'dy-ăs
Ot'a-cēş (c.)
Ot'a-cēş (c.)
Ot-a-cīl'j-ăs
O-tā'nēş
Oth'ma rūs
O'thō, M. Sal'vj-ŭs
O-thō'nus (c.)
Oth-rỹ'a-dēş (c.)
Oth-rỹ-a-dēş (c.) Ol'or-tus (C.)
Ol'ym-je'ne (C.)
Olym-pe'ne (C.)
Olym'pe-um
Olym'pi-a
Olym-pi's-des (C.) Öl-ym-pi a-döş (c.)
O iym-pi-dös
O-lym-pi-cüs (c.)
O-lym-pi-cüs (c.)
O-lym-pi-cüs (c.)
O-lym-pi-dö-ymO-lym-pi-dö-ymO-lym-pi-dö-ymO-lym-pi-dö-ymO-lym-pi-dö-ymO-lym-pi-dö-ymO-lym-pi-dö-ymO-lym-pi-dö-ymO-lym-pi-dö-ymO-lym-pi-dö-ymO-lym-di-ymO-lym-di-ymO-lym-di-ymO-lym-di-ymO-lym-di-ymO-lym-di-ymO-lym-di-ymO-lym-di-ymO-lym-di-ymO-lym-di-ymO-lym-di-ymO-lym-di-ymO-lym-di-ymO-lym-di-ymO-lym-di-ymO-lym-di-ymO-lym-di-ymO-lym-di-ymO-lym-di-ymO-lym-di-ymO-lym-di-ymO-lym-di-ymO-lym-di-ymO-lym-di-ymO-lym-di-ymO-lym-di-ymO-lym-di-ymO-lym-di-ymO-lym-di-ymO-lym-di-ymO-lym-di-ymO-lym-di-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-lym-ymO-l Oth-ry-5/ng-ūs
Oth-ry'o-neūs (c.)
O'thrys
Q-thry'sj-ŭs (1) (c.)
O'tre-ŭs
O-tri's-dēs
O-trow-ti'dēs (c.)
Ot-tyn-ti'dēs (c.)
Ot-tyn-ti'dēs (c.)
Otto-rōc'o-rœ (c.) Oph-j-5'dēş (c.)
O-phī'o-nēş (c.)
O-phī-ō'ne-ŭs
Ō'ph<sub>i</sub>-ō'ne-ŭs
Ō'ph<sub>i</sub>-tē'a (c.)
O-phī'tēş (c.)
Ō-phī-ū'r us
Soph-j-re Or-on të/us (c.)
Or-o-phër/nëş
O-rō/pus
Or'o-sa (c.)
O-rō/s-us (1)
O-rō/s-us (c.)
Or'phe-us †
Or'phe-us or Or-es-ti'des, and Or-es-ti'des, and O-res'ti-des (C.) Or-es-til'is (T.) Or-e-ta'ni Or-e-ta'ni Ö'tus O-phi-u'r (us

O-phi-u'r (us

O-phi-u'r

O-pi's-a

O-pi'r-u

O-pi'n-a

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O-p Ŏm'brī Ŏr-ċ-tĭl'ı-a Ö-vĭd'ı-ŭs Öv'ıd Ör-e-till-a
O-1ë'um
Ö'rc-tis (c.)
Ör'ga, or Or'gas
Ör'ga-na (c.)
Or-gest'e-rix
Or-gest'e-rix
Or'g-a
O-ribl'a-sus Om'bn-cī (c.) Om'bri-os (c.) Om-brō'nēş (c.) Om'o-lē δο'ιd
Q-vin'<sub>1</sub>-8
Q-vin'<sub>1</sub>-üs
Q-vin'<sub>1</sub>-üs
Q-t-d'tēt
Qx-d-t'tēt
Qx-1'w (σ.)
Qx-1'w (σ.)
Qx-1'd'8-tēt
Qx-1'0-nm
Qx'us Om-o-10 Om-o-phā'ģi-a Om'pha-cē (c.) Om'pha-lē \* Om'pha-lōs Or-sĭl'o-chŭs Or's¡-nčş Öpja-thŏc/o-mæ (c.) Öpja-thŏc/o-mæ (c.) Or-sip'pus Or'ta-lus, M. Or-thæ'a Or-thag'o-ras Öp'j-ter
Öp-j-ter-gi'ni
Öp-j-ter-gi'ni
Öp'-l's (c.)
Ö-pö'p-üs (c.)
Öp'p-i-x (c.)
Öp'n-x
Öp'n-x
Öp-p-i'nus
Öp-pl-i'nus
Öp-pl-i'nus
Öp'l-i-üs
Öp'l-i-üs
Öp'l-i'nus
Öp'l-i'nus
Öp'l-i'nus Om'phis (T) Ör'ı-cŏs (C.) Q-nm'um, or Q-m'ne-Or'i-cum, or Or'i cus Ox'us
Qx-y'a-rūş
Ox-y-dā'tēş (c.)
Qx-y'd'ra-cœ
Ox'y-lŭs
Ox-y-nd'a (c.)
Qx-yn'thōş
Ox-y-ō'pum (c.)
Qx-yn'o-rŭs Ö'rı-čnş Or'the ŭm Ön'a-ger (c.) Q-na'rus Q-nas'r-mas O-rig/e-nēş (c.) Orig/e-nēş O-ri/gō O-rī/ne (c.) Or'thi-a Or-tho'sis (C.) Or'thrus Orthros Or-tō'na (c.) Or-tỹg'i-a Or-tỹg'i-us Ō'rụs Ō-ry-an'der O-na'tas O-rī'ne (C.)
O-rī'nus
O-rī'nus
O-rī'oh' 3-tēş
O-rī'oh' 3-tēş
O-rī's'sus
Or-j-sŭi'la Līv'j a
O-rī't'e
O-rīth'j-ās (C.)
--vth.v..t'a On-ce'um (c.) On-ches'tus On'cho-ë (c.) Q-në'i-on (3) On-eno-e (3.)
O-ne'/-on (3)
O-ne'/-itas
O-ne'/-mus
On-e-sip'pus
O-ne'/-itas
On-e-tor'/-des Ox-y-o'pum (C.) Qx-yp'o-rŭs Ox-y-ryn-chi'tw Ox-y-ryn'Chus Q-zi'nëş Oz'o læ, or Oz'o li Ö-pŭn't<sub>l</sub>-a (1) (c.) Ö'pus Ö'ra Q-ry/us ‡ O'ryx Q-sā'cēş (7:) Ōs-cho-phō'r<sub>l</sub>-a Ōs'cI O-rith-y-i'a Or-1-thy'os (C.) Q rac'u-lum

# Р.

Pa-cā-tī-ā'nus (1) Pāc'cī-ās (1)	Pæ-där'a-tüs (C.) Pæd'a-süs (4)	Pa'græ (T.)	Pál-a-mē/dēs	Pal-j-sco'rum, or Pal-j
Pā'chēs	Pæ'dı-ŭs	Pā/gus Pa-lā/c <sub>i</sub> -ŭm <i>or</i> Pa lā/-	Pa-lán't <sub>l</sub> -a (1) Pa-lán't <sub>l</sub> -ăm (1)	cō'rụm Pã-l <sub>i</sub> -ū'rụs ( <i>T</i> .)
Pa-chī'nus	Pæ-mā'nī	t <sub>i</sub> -ia c <sub>i</sub> -dii 0/ 1 a ia -	Pal-a-t1/mis	Pal-lac'o pas (0.)
Pş-cō/nj-ŭs	Pæ'ðn	Pa-læ'a	Pa-le/a (C.)	Pál/la-dēs
Pác/o-rús	Pæ'o-nës	Pál-æ-áp/o-lĭs	Pa'le is, or Pa'lee	Pal-la/dı-um
Pác'ti-a (o.)	Pac-ō/nı-a	Pa-larb/y-blus (4) (c.)	Pā'lēs	Pal-la'dı-ŭs
Pac-tō'lus	Pæ-ŏn'ı-dēş	Pa-le'mon, or Pal'e-	Pal-fū'ri-ŭs Sū'ra	Pál-lạn-të/um
Pac'ty-as	Pæ'o-plæ (c.)	mon [Pa-le/mon, T.]		Pal-lan'ti-as (1)
Pac'ty-55	Pæ'ős	Pa-læp/a-phös (4)	Pa-lib'o-thra (C.)	Pal-lan'ti-des
Pa-cū/v <sub>i</sub> -ŭs	Pæ'sŏs	Pa-læph-ar-sā/lùs (o.)	Păl-j-both-rē'nī (c.)	Pal-lan't on (2)
Pa-dæ'ī	Pæs'tum (4)	Pa-læph/a-tŭs (4)	Pa-lī'ce (C.)	Pál'las
Pad'y-a	Pæ-tō′v₁-ŭm	Pa-læp/o-lïs (4)	Pa-li'ci, or Pa-lis'ci	Pal-lë'ne
Pā'dus	Pæ'tuş Cæ-cin'na	Pa-læs'te (4)	Pa-III'1-a	Pál'ma
Pa-dû'sa	Pa-gā'nī (c.)	Pal-æs-tī'na	Pa-li'lis (C.)	Pal-mi'sos
Pæ'an	Pag'a-sæ, er Pág'a-sa	Pál-æs-tī/nus	Pa-lin/dro-mos (c.)	Pal-mÿ/ra 🕻
Pæ-å'nēş (c.)	Pág'a-sús	Pa-læt'y-rus (4) (c.)	Pal-i-nū/rus	Pal my-ra (c.)

<sup>\*</sup> Omphale. — The accentuation which a mere English speaker would give to this word was experienced, a few years ago, by a pantomime called Hereules and Omphale, when the whole town concurred in placing the accent on the second syllable, till some classical scholars gave a check to this pronunciasion by placing the accent on the first. This, however, was far from banishing the former manner, and disturbed the public ear without correcting it. Those, however, who would not wish to be numbered among the vulgar, must take care to avoid the penultimate accent.

<sup>†</sup> OTheus. - See IDOMENEUS.

<sup>†</sup> Ornus. -

Orgus:—
"And, at once, Broteus and Orgus slew:
Orgus' mother, Mycalè, was known,
Down from her sphere to draw the lab'ring moon."
Ganni's Ovul. Met.

<sup>§</sup> Palmyra. — Nothing can be better fixed, in an English cur. than the penultimate accentuation of this word. This pronunciation is adopted by Ainswortn and Lempriere. Gouldman and Holyoke seem to look the other way; but Labbe says the more learned give this word the antepenultimate accent, and that this accent is more agreeable to the genera.

Për'sa Perga'me-us (c.) Për'sa-mus Për'sa-ë (c) Për'sa Për-i-in'der Për-i-in'der Për-i-bo'a Për-i-bo'mi-us Për-i-b'mi-us Për-i-cijm'e-nus Per-i-di'a Për-i-di'a (c.) Peri-e-ga'tas Per-i-d'as Per-i-d'as Pal'po-tas (C)
Pal-phū'ri-as
Pal-um bi'num (T.)
Pam'mo-nēg \* Pan'the-on †
Pan-thō'on, or
Pan'the-on (c.)
Pan'the-us, or Pan'thus
Pan'thi-des Par-then'i-ce (c.)
Par-the'ni-en
Par-the'ni-es
Par-thenon
Par-then-o-per'us
Par-theno-per'us Příj'e-sis Příj'e-sis Příj'e-sis Přil'e-sis Přil'e-sis Přil'e-sis Přil'e-sis Přil'e-sis Přil'e-sis Přil'e-sis Přil'e-sis Přil'e-sis Přil'e-sis Přil'e-sis Přil'e-sis Přil'e-sis Přil'e-sis Přil'e-sis Přil'e-sis Přil'e-sis Přil'e-sis Přil'e-sis Přil'e-sis Přil'e-sis Přil'e-sis Přil'e-sis Přil'e-sis Peg'a-sis Pim'mon Pam'pa Pam'phi-lus Pam'phos Pan-thō'i-dēs Pan'tho-us (c.) Par-thěn/o-pě Par-thi-a Pan-ti-ca-pæ'um Pan-ti-ca-pæ'um Pan-tic'a-pēş Pan-til'i-us Pan-töl'a-būs (C.) Par-thi/ni (T.) Par-thi'ni (T.)
Par-thy-8'na
Par-ty-8'na (C.)
Pa-ry's'a-dea
Par-y's'a-dea
Par-y-8'na (C.)
Pa-ry's'a-dea
Pa-sair'ga-da
Pa'sa-aa
Pa'sa-ta-pa'da (C.)
Pa-siph'a-6 (C.)
Pa-siph'a-6 (C.)
Pa-siph'a-6 (C.)
Pa-sith'a-6 (C.)
Pa-sith'a-6 (C.)
Pa-sith'a-6 (C.)
Pa-sith'a-6 (C.)
Pa-sith'a-6 (C.)
Pa-sith'a-6 (C.)
Pa-sith'a-6 (C.)
Pa-sith'a-6 (C.) Pam'phy-la Pam-phyl'i-a Pam-phy'lis (c.) Pan Pa-ny'a-sis Pa-ny'a-sus Pán-a-ce/a Pa-ny a-sus
Pa-pæ'us
Pa-phā'gēs
Pā'phi-a
Pā'phi-as
Co.)
Pā'phi-a-gŏn (C.)
Danh la-gŏn (C.) Pán'a-cra (c.) Pa-næ'ti-ŭs (l) Pa-me'ti-us (1)
Pan'a-rês
Pan'a-rês
Pan-a-rês'te
Pan-a-rês'te
Pan-che'a, or
Pan-che'a, or
Pan-che'a, or
Pan-che'a
Pan'che'a (3) or
Pan-che'a
Pan'che'a (c.)
Pan-cra'ti-um (1) (c.)
Pan'da Pö'le-üs
Pe-li'ş-döş
Pe-li'ş-döş
Pe-lig'ni
Pe-lig'ni
Pe-lig'nus
Pöl-j-næ'um
Pöl-j-næ'us
Pö'l-ön Pe-rig'e-nes Paph-la-gō'n<sub>4</sub>-a Pā'phōs Pe-rig'o-në Për-t-lë/us Për-t-lë/us Pā'phụs Pā-pi-ā'nus Pā'pi-ās † Pa-pin-i-ā'nus Per-i-le'us Pe-ril'ia Pe-ril'ias (c.) Pe-ril'ius Per-i-me'de Pa-sĭt'ı-grïs Pas'sa-rön Pan'da Pē'lį-ŭm Pčl'la Pa-Din'-ias
Pa-Din'-ias
Pa-Din'-ias
Pa-Din'-ias
Pa-Din'-ias
Pa-Din'-ias
Par-a-Din'-ias
Par-a-Din'-ias
Par-a-Din'-ias
Par-a-Din'-ias
Par-a-Din'-ias
Par-a-Din'-ias
Par-a-Din'-ias
Par-a-Din'-ias
Par-a-Din'-ias
Par-a-Din'-ias Pas-se-rī'nus (C) Pas-s<sub>i</sub>-ē'nus Pa-pin'ı-us Pan'da-ma Pol·lā'nœ
Pel·lā'nœ
Pel·lā'nœ
Pel·lō'ne
Pŏl'-p-pō'(c.)
Pŏl-p-pō'(s. or Pŏl-φ-pī's,
Pŏl-φ-pō'j-s (3)
Pōl-φ-pō'j-s (3)
Pol·lōp'j-dās
Pel·lō'p-tās (c.)
Pŏl-ŋ-pon-nō'sus
Pol·lōps
Pŏl'oj Pěr-i-mě'la Pěr-i-měl'i-děs (C.) Pan-dā'n-a Pan-da-rūs Pan-da-tā'ri-a (7.) Pas'sus Pat'a-gō (C) Pat'a-lus (C.) Pări-imăl/i-dēş (c.)
Pe-rin'thus
Pări-ip-tăl'i-cī
Pări-i-pa-tăl'i-cs
Pe-rip'-tis (c.)
Pe-riph's-nāş
Pări-iphăs
Pări-iphăs
Pări-iphă'dus
Pări-iphă'dus
Pări-iphă'dus
Pări-iphă'dus
Pări-iphă'dus
Pări-iphă'tag
Pe-ris'te-ră (c.)
Pe-ris'te-ră (c.) Pan-de/mi-a (T.) Pat'a-ra Pat-a-vī'nus (c.) Pa-tā'v<sub>i</sub>-ŭin Pan-de/mus Pán'dı-a Pán'dı-ön Pa-ta'v<sub>1</sub>-ūm
Pa-tā'rœ (C.)
Pa ter'cų-lūs
Pa-tz'<sub>1</sub>-thēs
Pa-tz'<sub>1</sub>-thēs
(C.)
Pāt'mŏs Pan-di'on (c. & T.)
Pan-di'o-nis (c.)
Pan-do-chi'um (c.)
Pan-do'ra Pa/ldr Pē'lor Pe lō'ri-a Pe-lō'ri-m, or Pe-lō'rus Pe-lū'si-um (1) Pe-nā'tēs Pen-dā'li-um Par'a-li Par-a-li-pŏm'e-na (C.) Par'a-lus Pā'træ Pan-do'ra Pan-do'ra-a (1) Pan'dro-sŏs Pā'ne-ās (C.) Pan'e-ās (C.) Pan'e-lūs (C.) Pan'e-mūs, and Pe-ris'te-re (C.)
Pe-ris'the-nes
Per-i-sty'lum, and
Pe-ris'ty-lum (C.)
Pe-rit'a-nus Pa/tro Patro-bas (c.) Patro-bas (c.) Patro-cli Pat-ro-cli des rar'a-iŭs Păr-a-po-tā/mi-a (c.) Pa-rā/si-a (1) Pa-rā/si-ūs (1) Păr/cæ Pṛ-nā' -a, (3) Pĕn'ç-ĭs Pṛ-nā' -us (3) (c.) Pṛ-nā' lṇ-us (c.) Pṛ-nā' lṇ-us (c.) Per'i-tas Patro-clus (C.) Pěr-i-tô/ni-ŭm rarcæ
Păr'e-drī (C.)
Pār-en-tā'li-a (T.)
Pa-rei'ro-nēş (C.)
Pár'is
Pa-ris'a-dēş Panö'mus (c.)
Pan'e-nus, or Pa-nu'us
Pan-gu'us
Pan-hel-le'nes (c.) Per-mes/sus Pe/re, or Pei/o ne Pā'trŏn Pattron Pattro-ŭs Pa-trō'us (C.) Pa-tŭl'cj-ŭs (1) Pe-nel'o-pë Pë'ne-us, or Pe-në'us Pe-në'us (C.) Pën'i-dës Pěr'o-ë Pěr'o-la Pā'n<sub>i</sub>-a (c.) Pa-nī'a-sīs Pān-i-gē'ris (c.) Pā-n<sub>i</sub>-ā'n<sub>i</sub>-ŭm Per-pen'na, M. Pa-tūl'ci-ūs (1)
Pau'la
Pau-lī'na
Pau-lī'na
Pau-lī'nus
Pau-lī'nus
Pau-sā'nī-ās
Pau'si-ās (1)
Pau-si-lī'pōn (C.) Pa-ri"s|-1 (1) Per-pe-re/ne Per-pho-re/tus Per-ran/thes Pčn'i-dšs
Pęn-tāp'y-lĭs
Pęn-tāp'y-lŏn (c.)
Pęn-tāp'y-lŏn (c.)
Pēn-taāth'lum (c.)
Pšn-te-dāc'ty-lŏn (c.)
Pšn'te-lē (c.)
Pēn-tie'i-cis (c.)
Pšn-tie-aj-lē';
Pšn'tie-aj-lē';
Pšn'tie-aj-lē'; Pār/1-sŭs Pā/11-ŭm Pā'nı-us Pā'ri-ŭs (C.) Per-rhæ'bı-a Per'sa, or Per-sü'is ru'n-us
Pan'no-nēş (C.)
Pan-nō'ni-a
Pan-om-phæ'us
Pan'o-pō, or Pan-o-pō'a
Pa-nō'po-æ (C.)
Pan'o-pēş
Pa-nō'pō-us Par'ma Par'me-nas (c.) Par-men'i-des Per/sm Per-sæ'us Par-mē'nı-ō Par'me-nō (C.) Pau-sı-ly'pus (C.) Pa'vor Per-se'e Per-së'is Pax Pax/8s Pen-thi'des (c.) Par-nas'sus Per-seph/o-ne Par'nes Par-nes'sus Pen'thi-lus Per-sep/o-lis Per/se-us, or Per/sos Pa-no'pi-on Pan'o-pis (c.) Pē'ās Pěn'thy-lus Pe-dā/ci-a (1) Pe-dæ/us Pe-dā/nī Par/nī Pěp-a-rē'thös Për/se-us Pa-nop/tes (T.) Pa-nop/tes (T.) Pa-nor/mus Pā'rŏn Peph-re'do Per's q-a (1) Per's cus (c.) Per-co'si-a (C.)
Per-co'si-a (C.)
Per-co'si-a (C.)
Per-co'si-a (C.)
Per-co'si-a (C.) Par-o-pam'ı-sus (c.) Păr-o-rē'a (C.) Păr-o-rē'a (3) Pā'rŏs Pē-dā'nī-ŭs Pēd'a-sa (T.) Pē-dī'a-dīs Pē-dī-ā'nus Pē'dī-ās Pē'dī-ās Per'sis Për'si-us Flac'cus (1) Pan'sa, C. Pán-tæn'e-tüs (C.)
Pan-tæn'e-tüs (C.)
Pan-tāg'e-thüs (C.)
Pan-tā'gj-a (C.)
Pan-tā'gj-ā (C.)
Pan-tā'gy-ās
Pan-tā'le-ŏn
Pan-tāu'chus Per'ti-nax Par-rhā/si-a (1) Par-rhā-sīs (c.) Par-rhā-sī-ūs (1) Pe-ru'si-a (1) Per-u-si'nus (c.) Pes-cen'ni-us Pē'di-ŭs Blæ'sụs Pē'dō Per-co'te Per-dic'cas Par-tha-mis/1-ris Pęs-sī'nus Pēt'a-lē (C.) Pę-tā'lı-a Pēt'a-lūs Par-thë/on Par-thë/oi-a Par-thë/oi-æ, and Par Pē/dụm Per'dix Pē'ģœ (T.) Pę-gā'sę-ŭs (1) (C.) Pç-gŭs'i-dēş Pe-ren/na Pe-ren/na Pe/re-us Pan'to-us Pan-the's the'nj-I Po-te'li-a

rule. Those, however, must be pedantic coxombs, who should attempt to disturb the received pronunciation, when in English, because a contrary accentuation may, possibly, be proved to be more agreeable to Greek or Latin.

\* Pammenss. — I find this word nowhere but in Lempriere, who accents it on the penultimate! But, as all words of this termination have the antepenultimate accent, till this appears an exception, I shall venture to alter it. — [Pam'-me-nēs, CAR. Haputens.]

† Pantheon. — This word is universally pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, in English; but, in Latin, it has its first syllable accented; and this accentuation makes so slight a difference to the ear, that it ought to have the preference. preference.

preserence.

† Papias.—This is the name of an early Christian writer, who first propagated the doctrine of the millennium; and it is generally pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, but I believe corruptly, since Labbe has adopted the antepenultimate accent, who must be well acquainted with the true pronunciation of ecclesiastical characters

§ Parysatis.—Labbe tells us that some prosodists contend that this word ought to be accented on the antepenultimate syllable, and we find Lempriere has so accented it, but so popular a tragedy as Alexander, which every where accents the penultimate, has fixed this pronunciation, in our own country, beyond a doubt.

|| Patroclus.—Lempriere, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, accent the penultimate syllable of this word, but Labbe the antepenultimate; our Graduses pronounce it either way but I do not hesitate-to prefer the penultimate accent; and, till some good reason be given for the contrary, I think Patrocles, the historian, and Patrocle, a small island, ought to be pronounced with the same accent as the friend of Achilles.—[The o is the Greek omicron; and the name should, therefore, be pronounced Patroclus, rather than Patroclus, but the penultimate is almost invariably long. See Homer, passim.—Trolloff.] [Patröclus:—generally made long by position. Carr.]

Pět-e-lī/nys	Phonethica (1)	PhI/la	PhYI/v-ra	Phrl"ci-8a (1) (0.)
Po-të/on	Phan-tā/ṣj-a (1) Phā/nus	Phil-q-del/phi-q	Phil'y-ra Phil'y-rēs Phi-lyr'i-dēs	Phrix'us .
Pë'te-on (c.)	Phā'ŏn	Phil-q-del-phi's (0.)	Phi-lyr'i-des	Phron'i-ma
Pē/te-ŭs	Phā/ra	Phil-a-del/phus Phi/lee	Phi-nē'um (0.) Phi-nē'us	Phronitis
Po-til'1-a Po-til'i-t	Pha-raç'i-des Pha'ree, or Phe'ree Pha'ra-ō (C.)	Phi-læ/nī	Phin'e-us, (man.)	Phrá-gun-dī'o-nēş (Ö.) Phrá'rí
Pe-til'i-i Pe-til'i-us	Phā'ra-ō (C.)	Phi-læ'us	rni-ne'us (c.) (c.)	Phry'ges Phryg'i-s Phryg'i-us (o.) Phry'ne
Pét-o-sī'rıs	i'na-ras'ma-neg	Phi-lam'mon	Phi-nī'des (c.)	Phryg'ı-a
Pë'tra	Phā'rax	Phi-la mon (C.)	Phin/ta	Phryg'i-us (0.)
Pe-træ/a	Phar-bē'lus (C.) Phar-cē'don (C.)	Phi-lar/chus Phi-lar/e-tus (σ.)	Phin'ti-a (1) (T.) Phin'ti-as (1)	Phryn'i-cus
Pę-trē'į-ŭs (3) Pę-trī'num	Pha/ris	Phi-lar/gy-rus (c.)		Phry'nis
Po-tro/ni-a	Phā'ri-ds (o.)	Phi-lar gy-rus (c.) Phil'e-as (c.)	rnia Phiĕgʻq-thŏn Phiĕgʻq-ts Phiĕgʻgo Phiĕgʻgo Phiĕgʻgy-ts Phiĕgʻgy-ts	Phry'nis Phry'nō
Pe-trō/nı-ŭs	Phar-me-cu'sa	Phi-lë'mon Phi-lë'ne	Phleg'e-thon	Phryx'e-us (c.)
Pet'ti-us	Phar na-ba/zus	Phi-le'ne	Phie gi-as	Phryx/us
Peū'ce Peụ-cĕd'a-nŏs (C.)	Phar-nā/cē-a Phar-nā/cēs †	Phi-lē'ris Phĭl'ę-rŏs	Phië/gra	PhthI's (5) PhthI-5'tis (5)
Peu-cĕs'tēs	Phar'na-ces (c.)	Phj-lë/sp-ds (1)	Phië gy-Ks	Phy/a
Peu-cë'ti-a (1) Peu-cë'ti-i (1) (c.)	Phar'na-ces (c.) Phar-na'ci-a (1) (c.)	Phil-e-tæ/rus	Phie gy-5	Phy/cus
Peu-ce't <sub>1</sub> -I (1) (0.)	Phur-na-pu/tes Phur-nus/pes	Phi-le/tas	T IIII We	Phy's Phy'cus Phy'cus Phy's-cs Phy's-cs
Peu-cī/nī	Phar-nas-peş Phar-nus	Phi-lē'ti-ŭs (1) Phĭl'j-dăs	Phlī-ā/ṣj-ạ (1) (7.) Phlī/ụs	Phyl-a-ce/us (c)
Peū-cọ-lā/ụs Pěx-ọ-dō/rụs	Phā'rŏs	Phil'1-des	Phlœ'us	Phylla_cite
Phæ'a	Phar-sā'li-a	Phi-lin/na	Phlō'gi-ŭs (C.) Phō'bas (T.)	Phy-lar/chus Phy/las Phy/le Phy/le-Is
Phæ-ā'cēs (O.)	Phar-sā'lus (C.)	Phi-li'nus	Pho'bas (T.)	Phy/las
Phœ-ã/ci-p. (1)	Phár'tọ	Phi-lip/pe-I	Pho-be/tor	Phỹ/lệ
Phæ'ax	Phā/rus	Phil-ip-pē'us (c.) Phi-lip'pi	Pho-ce/a	Phy.la/na
Phæd'ı-müs (4) Phæ'dön	Pha-rū'si-ī,(1) or Phau-	Phi-lip pa	Pho-ca'ı-cus (c.) Pho'ca-is (c.)	Phy-le'us Phy-li'des (c.)
Phæ'dra	rū'sį-ī (l) Phar'y-bus	Phi-lip'pi-des Phi-lip'po-lis	Pho-cen'see, and Pho'-	Phvl'i-ra
Phœ'dri-a	Pha-r⊽c'a-dōn	Phii-ip-pop/q-iis	ci-c1	Pnyi'ia
Phæ'drus	Phar'y-gë Phas-a-ë'lis (C.)	Ph <sub>1</sub> -lYp/pus	Pho-cil'i-des Phō'ci-ŏn (I)	Phyl-la/li-a
Phæd'y-ma (4)	Phäs-a-ë/lis (C.)	Phy-lis/cus	Pho'ci-on (1) Pho'cis	Phyl-lē'į-us (3) Phyl'lis
Phæ-mön/o-ë Phæ-nag/o-rë (c.)	Pha-sē'lis Phā-ṣṇ-ā'na (1)	Phil- <sub>1</sub> s-ti'dēş (c.) Ph <sub>l</sub> -lis't <sub>l</sub> -ō (c.)	Phō/cus	Phyl'li-us
Phæn-a-rē'te (4)	Phū'si-as (1)	Phi-lis'ti-on (2)	Pho-cyl/1-des	Phyl-löd'o-ce
Phæ-năr'ę-tē ( c.)	Phā'sıs	Phi-lis'tus	Phœ'be	Phyl-löd/o-cē Phyl/lös
Phæ'nı-as	Phas/sus	Phil/lo	Phœ'be-um	Phyl/lus
Phæn'na (4)	Phâu'da Phan a ri'nur	Phī'lō Phĭl-o-bæ'o-tŭs	Phœ-bē/um (T.)	Phy-rom/a-chus
Phæn'nis (4) Phæn-o-më'ris (4) (0.)	Pha-tillus	Phil-q-bæ-5/tus (T.)	Phœ bē'us (C.) Phœb'ı-dăs (4)	Phy-scel/la Phys/co-a
rnæ-oc o-mes	Phē'a, or Phē'i-a (4)	Phi-loch'o-rus	Phœ-bĭg'ę-na	Phÿs'cŏn
Phæs'a-na (4)	Phāv-o-rī'nus Phā-yi'lus Phē'a, or Phē'i-a (4) Phē-cā'dum	Phil'o-cles	Phœ'bus	Phys/cos
Phæs'tum (4)	Phē'ģę-ŭs, or Phiē'ģę-ŭs Phĕl'iļ-a	Phi-loc/ra-tes	Phæ'mös	Phys/cus
Phā'e-thòn`(ơ.) Phā-e-thon-tê'us (ơ.)	Phel/10-5	Phil-oc-të/të\$ Phil-o-cÿ/prus	Phœ-nī/cēş (o.)	Phys-1-og-nö'mon (0) Phy-tal'i-dës
Phā/e-tŏn	Phěl'lus	Phil-o-da-mē'a	Phon-ni//co-us (1)	Phyt'a-lus
Pha-e-ton-ti/a-des	Phē'mi-se (c.)	Phil-o-de/mus	Phœ-nĭ''c;-a (1) Phœ-nĭç'ı-dēş	Phy-te'um (c.)
Phā-o-tū'sa	Phē'mi-ds	Phi-lŏd'i-cë	Phœ-nĭç'ı-dēş	Phỹ/tŏn
Phæ'us	Phe-mon/o-e	Phil-o-du/lus (C.)	Phoe-ni/cus	Phyx'ı-um (1)
Pha-gē/si-a (1) Phā/i-nus ( <i>c.</i> )	Phěn-ę-bē'th <b>is</b> (c.) Phę-nē'ụm	Phil-o-lā/us Phi-lŏl/o-gŭs	Phœn-r-cū'sa (4) Phœ-nĭs'sa	Pi'a, or Pi-ā'l <sub>i</sub> -a Pi'a-sŭs
Phal-a-cri'ne (T.)	Phē/ne-ŭs. (lake.)	Phi-lom/a-che	Phœ'nix	Pī-cē'nī
Phā/læ	Phē'ne-us, (lake.) Phe-nē'us, (man.) (T.)	Phi-lom/bro-tus	Phœ'te-ŭm (c.)	Pī-cĕn'ti-a (1)
Pha-læ'cus Pha-læ'si-a (1) Pha-län'thus	Phē'ræ	Phil-o-mē/dj-a ‡	Phŏl'o-ē	Pic-en-ti'ni
Pha-læ'si-a (1)	Phę-ræ'us Phę-rau'les	Phil-o-me'dus	Pho/lus	Pi-co/num
Pha-la'ra (C.)	Phę-rĕc'lus	Phĭl-o-mē'la Phĭl-o-mē'lus	Pho-mō'this (c.) Phor'bas	Pi'cra Pic'tm, or Pic'ti
Phal'a-ris	Phěr/c-clus (c.)	Phil-q-me'tor (C.)	Phor/cus, or Phor/cys	Pic-ta/vt. or Pic/to-nas
Phal'a-rus	Phěr'e-clus (c.) Phe-rec'ra-tes	Phil-o-mū'sus (C.)	Phor-cy/nis (0.)	Pıc-tā/vı-ŭm
Phą-lä'rus (0.)	Phor-e-cy/des	Pht/lön	Phor/my-ō	Pic'tor
Phál/ci-dŏn	Pher-en-da/teş	Phi-lon'i-des	Phor/mis	PI/cus
Phā'le-ăs Pha-lē're-ŭs *	Phēr-e-nī/ce Phe-reph/a-tē (T.)	Phil'o-nis Phi-lon'o-5	Pho-rō'ne-us (n.) Phor-o-nē'us (a.) (c.)	Pī-dō'rụs Pĭd'v-tēs
Pha-le'rpa (T.)	Phē'rēs	Ph <sub>1</sub> -lon'o-mē	Phor-o-nia a-e (C.)	Pid'y-tës Pi-dy'tës (o.)
Pha-lë/ris	Phe-rē <sup>/</sup> t <sub>i</sub> -ăs (1)	Ph <sub>l</sub> -lŏn'o-mŭs	Pho-rō'nis Pho-rō'ni-ŭm	Pī'ę-lūs
Pha-le'ron, or Phal'e-run	n Pher-e-ti'ma	Phil'o-nus	Pho-rō'nı-ŭm	PI/e-ra
Pha-le'rum (C.)	Phēr'i-n <b>ăm</b> Phē'rŏn	Phi-lop/a-tor Phi-lo/phi-on (T.)	Phos/pho-rus (C.)	Pī-ē'ri-a
Phą-lē/rus Phā/l <sub>i</sub> -ās	Phī'a-lē	Phil'o-phron	Phō't <sub>i</sub> -ŭs (1)	Pī-ēr'j-dēş Pī'o-rīs
Phăl/h-ca	Phi-a'li-a, or Phi-ga'li-a	Phil-o-pæ/men	Phōx'us	Pī/e-rŭs
Pha-lō're (C.) Pha-lj''si-us (1)	Phī/a-lūs	Phil-o-pæ'men Phil-o-rō'mus (c.) Phil-o-rō'mus (c.)	Phra-ā/tēs	Pī'e-tās
Pha-ly"si-us (1)	Phy-ce'on (C.)	Phil-o-rô'mus (C.)	Phra-at/j-ces Phra-da/tes	Pī/grēs
Pham-e-no'phis (C.)	Phic/o-res	Phil-o-steph's-nus (C) Phi-los'tra-tus	FIIFR-GR'165	PI-la/tus (C.)
Pha-nā/cēş (C.) Pha-næ/us	Phid'i-is Phid'i-is	Ph. 15/top	Phra-gan'de Phra-hā'tēş	PI-le'sus (c.) PI-le'rus (c.)
Pha-næ'ys Pha-nag'o-ra (C.)	Phi-dip/pj-des	Phi-löt'e-ra Phi-löt'the-a (c.) Phil-o-the-rus (c.) Phil-o-the-rus	Phra-nic/a-tes	PI-lum'nus
Phan-a-ræ'a	Phi-dip/pi-des Phi-di//ti-a (I)	Phi-lö'the-a (c.)		Pim'nia
Phā'nās	Phi-do'las (c.) Phi'don	Phil-o-the/rus (C.)	Phras'ı-cles	Pim-ple's (c.)
Phā'nēş Phā'ni-um (c.)	Phyd/v_18	Phil-q-ti/mus (c.)	Phraga-inus	Pim-plē's (c.) Pim-plē'i-dēs Pim-prā'ns
Phan'o-cles .	Phig-a le's, or	Phi-lö'tis	Phra-ta-pher nes	PIn/a-rë
Phan-o-de/mys	Phig-a le's, or Phi-ga'li-a (c.) Phi-ga'le-i	Phi-lō'tis Phi-lōx'e-nŭs Phi-lÿl'li-ŭs	Phräs',-clës Phräs',-clës Phräs',-müs Phrä'si-üs (1) Phrä-ta-phër'nës Phre-gë'na (c.) Phri-a-pä'ti-üs (1)	Pī-nā/ri-ds
Phan'o-tis (c.)	Phí-ga'le-I	Phi-lyl'li-us	Phrī-a-pā'tj-ās (1)	Pin'a-rus (c.)

<sup>\*</sup> Phalerous.—There is some doubt, among the learned, whether this word ought to be pronounced in three or four syllables; that is, as Phale-reus or Phale-re-us. The latter mode, however, with the accent on the antepenultimate, seems to be the most eligible.—[See IDOMENEUS.—TROILLOFE.]

<sup>†</sup> Pharnaces. — All our prosodists accent the antepenultimate syllable of this word; but an English ear is strongly inclined to accent the penultimate, as in Arbaces and Arsa-

ces, which see. — [The antepenultimate accentuation is more probably correct. — Trollorg.]

<sup>‡</sup> Philomedia. --

<sup>&</sup>quot;Nor less by Philomedia known on earth, —
A name derived immediate from her birth."
Cooke's Hesiod. Theog. v. 311.

[This name of Venus is properly Philomediae; which cooke has converted into Prilomedia. — Taollori.]

Pīt'the-us Pāt-thē'ņs, (a.) (c.) Pīt-ņ-ā'nj-us Pīt-ņ-lā'ni Pin'da-rus Plis-to-ni'ces Plis-to-ni'ces (c.) Pol-lū'tj-a (1) Pöl-y-phö'mus Pöl'y-phēms Pöl-y-phön'tēş Pöl'y-phrön Pin'da sus Pol'lux Pol'tis (2.) Pin-de nis'sus Plotts
Plothö's (C.)
Ploti'ns
Ploti-nop'o-lis
Ploti'nus
Ploti-us (1)
Plutar'chus
Plotisch Pin'dus Polius Polius/ca Pin'na Pit-y-æ'a Pit-y-ĕs'rus Pol-y-pm'tēs Pol'y-rēn (C.) Pol-y-stēph's-nūs (C.) Po-lys'tra-tūs Pol-y-tōch'nus Pin'thi-as -y-æ-mŏn'i-dēs PI'o-ne (c.) Pit y-o-ne sus Pit'y-us (T.) Pī-o'ni-a Po-ly-tri-tăs Pol-y-tăși (c.) Pol-y-t-mê'tys Pol-y-t-mê'tys Pol-y-t-ma'tys Pol-y-t-ma (c.) Po-ly-t-na Pol-y-na Pol-y-b-ti-s Pol-y-b-ti-s Pol-y-z-8'tys Pol-y-z-8'tys Pol-y-z-8'tys Pit-y-ū'sa Piş-cĕn'ti-a (1) Piāc-i-de-i-ā'nus Piş-cīd'i-a Piş-cīd'i-ās Pi'o-nis (c.) Pi-ræ'us, or Pi-ræ'o-tis Pi-rë'no Plū/tarca Plū/ti-a (1) Plū/tō PI-ri'cus (C.) PI-rith'o-us PI-rō'mis (C.) Plu-ţō'n**i-ŭm** Plū'tus Pla-nā'si-s (1) Plau-cī'na Plau'cus Pī'rus Plū'vi-us Plu'vi-ūs
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Plyn-tē'ri-a
Plyn-tē'ri-a
Pnēb'e-ūs (5)
Pnīx (5) (7)
Pnōy'e-ūs (5)
Pnōy (6)
Pob-l'l'o-i-ŭs
Pod-a-it'a (\sigma)
Pod-a-it'-i-ūs
Po-dar'cēs PI-rus/te (T.) Pol'y-būs (C.)
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Plātus (T.)
Plātus (T.)
Plētus (C.)
Plētus (C.)
Plētus (C.) (3)
Plētus (C.) (3) Pis-is-trat'i-dōş Pi-sis-tra-tūs Pon'1-cus (4) (c.) Pæ'ŏn Pt/ea Pœ-o'ni-a PI-sô'nëş (c.) Pœ'us Pol-y-do'rus Po'gŏn Pō'la Pol-y-do'rys Pol-y-gi'ton Po-lyg'i-us Pol-yg-no'tus Pol-yg'o-nus Pol-y-hym'ni-a, and Pī-sō'nıs Pīs'sı-rūs Pom-po'n;-a Pöl-e-mo-crā'tj-a (1) Pöl'e-mon Po-lē'nör Pò'lj-äs Plem-mỹr'ı-um Plem'ne-us Pleu-mō's<sub>i</sub>-I (T.) Pom-po'nı-de Pī'sus Pī-sāth'nēs Pom-po-si-a'nus (1) Pomp-ti'ne Pomp-ti'nus Pom'pus Pīt'a-nē Pī-thē'cŏn Cöl'pòs (c.) Pleu-ra/tus Po-lym'nı-a Pō-l<sub>i</sub>-ē'<sub>j</sub>-a (3) ( T.) Pō'l<sub>j</sub>-eūs (C.) Pō-l<sub>j</sub>-or-cō'tōş Pŏl-y-ĭd'ı-ŭs Pleu/răn Pith-e-cu'ss Pith-e-cu'ss Pith-e-cu'ss (c.) Pith'e-us Pi'tho Plex-au're Pől-y-i'dus (c.) Pől-y-la'ns Pŏn'ti-a (1) Pŏn'ti-cŭin Mā/re Plex-Yp/pus Plin/pus Plin/y Plin-thI/ne Po-lĭs'ma Po-lĭs'tra-tŭs Pől-y-mē'de Po-lym'e-dőn Pon'ti-cus Pon-tr'na Pith-o-lā'us Pi-thō'lo-on Pi'thŏn Pöl-i-tē'a (C.) Po-lī'tēs Pöl-i-tō'ri-ŭm Pol-iĕn'ti-a (1) Pŏl-y-mē/la Po-lym/e-nēs Pon ti'nus Plin'thi-ne (c.) Pŏn't<sub>i</sub>-ŭs (1) Pŏn-to-po-rī'a (c.) Plis-tar/chus Plis/tha-nus Plis/the-nes Pol-ymr.e-neş Pol-ym-nĕs'tēş Pol-ym-nĕs'tor Pol-y-nī'cēş Po-lÿn'o-ē Pol-y-pē'mon Pol-y-per'chon Pon'tus
Pon'tus
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Pon'tus
Po-pil'i-us
Lab'nas
Pop-lic'o-la
Pop-pw'a
Sa-bi'na PI'thys Pit-1-u'sm (0.) Pol-lin'e-a Plis-tI'nus Pit/ta-cus Pól/h-5 Pit/the-a Plis-tō/a-nax Pol/lis Pol'li-us Fe'lix Pit-the'is Plis-to'nax

\* Plesades.

"When with their domes the slow-paced snails retreat, Beneath some foliage, from the burning heat Of the Pletades, your tools prepare;
The ripened harvest then deserves your care."

Cooke's Hesiod. Works and Days.

The translator has adhered strictly to the original ΙΙληιάdes, in making this word four syllables. Virgil has done the

same: "Pleiadas, Hyadas, claramque Lycaonis Arcton."

But Ovid has contracted this word into three syllables: "Plesades inciplunt humeros relevare paternos."
Fasti, iv. 169.

The latter translators of the classics have generally contracted this word to three syllables. Thus, in Ogilby's translation of Virgil's Georgics, b. 1:—

"First let the Eastern Pleiades go down, And the bright star in Ariadne's crown."

The Pleiades and Hyades appear, The sad companions of the turning year." CREECH'S Manilius.

But Dryden has, to the great detriment of the poetical sound of this word, Anglicized 1t, by squeezing it 1110 two syllables: -

"What are to him the sculpture of the shield, Heaven's planets, earth, and ocean's watery field, The Plaigas, Hysds, Less and Greater Bear, Undipped in seas, Orion's angry star?" Ovid's Met. b. 12.

This unpleasant contraction of Dryden's seems not to This unpleasant contraction of Dryden's seems not to have been much followed. Elegant speakers are prety unform in preferring the trisyllable; but a considerable variety appears in the sound of the diphthong e. Most speakers pronounce it like the substantive eys: and this pronunciation is defended by the common practice, n most schools, of sounding the diphthong s: in this manner in appellatives; but, though Greek appellatives preserve the original sound of their letters, as \$\phi(Avarian, \pi\_0\phi(\pi\_1\pi\_2)\pi\_1\pi\_2), \phi, where the \$t\$ does not alide into \$\phi\_t\$, as in Latin words, yet proper names, which are transplanted into all languages, partake of the soil into which they are received, and fall in with the analogies of the language which adopts them. There is, therefore, no more reason for preserving the sound of \(\epsilon\) in pronouncing the \(\epsilon\) in the hocion, Lacedonics for the pronouncing the \(\epsilon\) in Phocion, Lacedonics for the pronouncing the \(\epsilon\) in the phocion, Lacedonics for the pronouncing the \(\epsilon\) in the phocion, Lacedonics for the pronouncing the \(\epsilon\) in the phocion of the pronouncing the \(\epsilon\) in the phocion of the pronouncing the \(\epsilon\) in the phocion of the pronouncing the \(\epsilon\) in the phocion of the pronouncing the \(\epsilon\) in the phocion of the pronouncing the \(\epsilon\) in the phocion of the pronouncing the \(\epsilon\) in the phocion of the pronouncing the \(\epsilon\) in the phocion of the pronouncing the \(\epsilon\) in the phocion of the pronouncing the \(\epsilon\) in the phocion of the phocion of the pronouncing the \(\epsilon\) in the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phocion of the phoci

fore, no more reason for preserving the sound of st in proper names than for pronouncing the c like k in Phoctom, Lacedomon, &c.

But perhaps it will be said that our diphthong of has the sound of eye as well as the Greek zt; to which it may be answored, that this is an irregular sound of these vowels, and can scarcely be produced as an example, since it exists but in either, neither, height, and sleight. The first two words are more frequently and analogically pronounced either and neither; height is often pronounced so as to rhyme with weight, and would, in all probability, be always so pronounced, but for the false supposition, that the abstract must preserve the sound of the verb or adjective from which it is derived; and, with respect to sleight, though Dr. Johnson says it ought to be written slight, as we sometimes see it, yet, if we observe his authorities, we shall find that several respectable authors spell the word in this manner; and, if we consult Junius and Skinner, particularly the last, we shall see the strongest reason, from etymology, to prefer this spelling, as, in all probability, it comes from sig. The analogical pronunciation, therefore, of this diphthong, in our own language, is either as heard in vein, rein, &c., or in percence, receive, &c. The latter is adopted, by many speakers, in the present word, as if written Pleeades; but Phyades, though less analogical, must be owned to be the more polite and literary pronunciation. See note on Elegeia, in the Terminational Vocabulary.—[The diphthong st, in Greek words, should siveys be pronounced like eye. The varying sound of the English et can scarcely be produced as an analogy with the Greek. For the other pronunciations alluded to in this note, the reader is referred to Rules 9, 10, and 11.—Tact. Lors.] [Walker pronounces Pléfyq-dez in his Dictionary, as do also Ferry, Jones, Fulton and Knight, Smart, and Reid. See Pleiras, in this Dictionary.—Entre of its arms, more than

† Populius Lanas. — Nothing can show the dignity of the Roman commonwealth, and the terror of its arms, more than the conduct of this man. He was sent as an ambassador to Antiochus, king of Syria, and was commissioned to order that monarch to abstain from hostilities against Ptolemy, L. L. L. 2

Psed-do-cë'lis (c.)
Psed-do-man-ti's (c.)
Psed-do-man-ti's (c.)
Psed-do-man-ti's (c.)
Psi'th-cës (c.)
Psi'th-cës (c.)
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Pop-y-lo'nj-a
Por'g-ta (C.)
Por'c-a (1)
Por'do-se-le'ne (C.)
Por-do-se-le'ne (C.)
Po-red'o-rax Prom-g-thē/us (a.) (c.) Pro-mē/this, and Prom-Prax-Yd'a-mas Prax-Id'i-cô Prax'i-la Prax-Iph'a-nëş e-thī/dēs Prom'e-thūs Prom'u-lūs Prax-ipit g-nor Prax's Prax-it'e-les Prax-ith'e-s Pre'l-is (T.) Pres-by-e-riyum, and Pres-by-te'r-im (C.) Pro-nap'ı-deş Pro-na'um (o.) Pro'nax Po-ri'na Por-o-se-lê'ne Por-phyr'i-ŏn Por-phyr'i-ŭs Por-phy-rog-en-ni'tus (C.) Pron'o-ë Pron'o-mus Pron'o-mus
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Pyr-Tip'pe
Pyr'o-dēş (G.)
Pÿr'o-dēs (G.)
Pÿr'o-dē (G.)
Pÿr'o-gē'rī (G.)
Pÿr'o-ge'rī
Pÿr'o-phlög'o-thŏn (G.)
Pÿr'nh-se
Pÿr'rhi-se Prim-i-pi'lus (c.) Pri'o-la (c.) Pri'on Por-tym-na- 11-4 Por-tum'nus Por-tum'nus (C.) Po'rus Po-sid'e-on (C.) Po-si'des Po-si'den Proi-q-merum (5)
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Pr Pri-o-no'tus (c.) Pris-c<sub>i</sub>-ā'nus (1) (c.) Pris-c<sub>i</sub>-tl'ia Pris'cus Pris'tis Pri-ver/num Pyr'rhi-ds
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Py-then'g-tüs (c.)
Py-then'g-tüs (c.)
Py-then-ra'tus
Pyth'g-ris
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Pyth'j-ds Posi'don Pos-j-do'n<sub>i</sub>-a Pri-ver/nus Pro/ba /ub-li''ci-us (1) Pub-lic'o-la /ub'li-us Pos-j-do'nj-a Pos-j-dō'nj-um (T.) Pos-j-dō'nj-us Post-hū'mj-a Post-hū'mj-us Pro'bus, M Pro'cas Pu-di'ca (C.)
Pul-chē'ri-a
Pū'ni-cum Bēl'lum
Pū-pi-ē'nus
Pū'pi-us Proch'o-rus Proch'y-ta Pro-cil'i-us Post/hu-mus (c.) Pos-tu/m<sub>i</sub>-us Prö'tö Pro-cil'la Pro to Pro to ge no a Pro to ge no a Pro to ge ni a Pro to me di a Pro-cĭl/lus Proc/le-a Puppi-us Pu-të'o-li Pröc-19-a
Prö'c-18-a
Pro-c-11'dæ
Pröc-0-1-nö'sus
Pro-c-0'pj-ŭs
Pro-c-0'pj-ŭs
Pro-c-18-1-ŭs
Pro-c-18-1-ŭs
Proc-u-18-1-ŭs
Pro-u-18-1-ŭs
Pro-u-18-1-ŭs Post-verta
Po-tam'ı-des
Pot'a-mön
Pot'a-müs (C.)
Po-thi'nus
Po'thos
Pot't des Pỹ-a-něp'sı-a (1) Pỹd'na Pỹg'ọ-la Prō-to-ing-di's p Prō-tōty-pōn (C.) Prōt-ry-gē's (C.) Prōt-ry-gē's (C.) Prōt'e-nūs Pru-dēn'ti-ūs (I) Prūm'ni-dēs Pyg-mæ'i Pyg-mæ'on (T.) Pö'thös Pöt-j-dæ'a Po-ti'na Po-ti''ti-ŭs (1) Pot-nī'a-dēş (C.) Pyg-mā'lı-ŏn Pÿl'a-dēş Pyth'<sub>1</sub>-as Pyth'<sub>1</sub>-cum (T.) Pyth'<sub>1</sub>-on Pyth-<sub>1</sub>-o-nī'cēş (C.) Pyth'<sub>1</sub>-us Pythō Pythō Pyris-dey
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Psam's-thōs (5)
Psam-me-nī'tus (5)
Psam-met'i-chūs (5)
Psam'mis (5)
Psa'phō (5)
Pse'phō (5)
Pse'cks (5)
Pse'cks (5) Prœ'tus Præ-to/rj-ŭs Py-thor Py-thor/nes (C.)
Pyth-q-nI/ce Py-thor/1-cI (C.)
Pyth-q-nI/cus (C.) Prog'ne Proj'ne Pro-la'us Prom'a-chus Pro-math'i-das Pro-ma'thi-on Prom'e-don Præ-tū'ti-um (1) Pram'nı-um, or PraminI'um (c.) Prā'si-I (l) (T.) Prās'i-nus (c.) Pyth-o-nis/sa Pyt/na Pyt/ta-lüs Prāt'i-nās Prax-ag'o-rās Prāx'i-ās (1) Prāx-i-bū'iņs (c.) Prom-o-næ'a Pro-më'the-i Pro-më'the-us, (man.) Pyx-ag'a-thus (c.) Pse-në'rus (C.) Py-rac/mos

# $\mathbf{Q}.$

QUA-DER'NA Quā'dī Quad-rā'ta (C.) Quadrā'tus Quād'ri-fröns, or Quād'ri-cēps Quæs-to'rēs Quā'rī Quā'rī-us Quēr'cēns Qui-ē'tus Quinc-ti-ā'nus Quinc-ti'i-s Quinc'ti-us, T. (1) Qu'n'da (x.) Qu'n-de-cem'vi-ri Quin-quë'tri-a Qu'in'qua-très (c.) Qu'in-que'n-në'lës Quin-que'v'i-ri (c.) Quin-til'i-a (c.) Quin-tN-j-ā/nus Quin-tN/j-ān Quin-tN/j-is Vā/rus Quin-tN/j-is Vā/rus Quin-tN/lus, M. Quin-tN/j-ūs Qu'in'tus (X)
Qu'in'tus Cür'ti-üs (1)
Qu'in-j-nā'li-ş
Qu'in-j-nā'li-ş
Qu-in'inus
Qui-ri'tāş

king of Egypt, who was an ally of Rome. Antiochus, who was at the head of his army when he received this order, wished to evade it by equivocal answers; but Popilius, with a stick which he had in his hand, made a circle round him on the sand, and bade him, in the name of the Roman sente and people, not to go beyond it before he spoke decisively. This boldness intimidated Antiochus; he withdrew his garrisons from Egypt, and no longer meditated a war against Ptolemy.

- Prothocnor. -
  - "The hardy warriors whom Bootia bred, Peneleus Leitus, Prothoener led." Popr's Hom. il.
- $\dagger$  Protogenia. See Ifhigenia. [See note on page 893. Editor.]
- † Protomedia.
  - "Nicea and Actea boast the same,
    Protomedia from the fruitful dame,
    And Dors, honored with maternal name."
    Cooks's Hessod. Theog. v. 483.
- See Iphicenia.

#### R.

RA-BYR'-US Ra-cil'i-a Ra-sil'cês Ra-mi'sês Ram'nês aam'nes aan'da aa'pō Ra-scip'o-lis Ra-tū'me-na (c.) Rau-rā'ci Râu-rā'cī
Rau-rā'cī
Rau-rā'cī
Rau-rā'cī
Rau-rā'cī
Rau-rā'cē
Rau'c-lē
Re-lī'c-līs
Rād'o-nēg
Re-lī'lis
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Re-lī'lis Rěm/ų-lüs Re-mū/rį-a Rē/mụs Re'mus
Re'sus
Re-u-d'ig'nf
Re-ti'na (T.)
Rhab-dü'chi (C.) Rha-cë'lus (c.) Rha'ci-a (1) Rha'ci-us (1)

Rha-cō'tāş (C.) Rha-cō'tis Rhād-a-mān'thus Rhād-a-mīs'tus Rhād'i-nō (C.) Rhā'di-ās Rhā'di-lis Rhæ't-im Rhæ't-im Rhæ'ti-is (1) Rha-gō's (C) Rha-mō'lus (C) Rham nōn'sōs Rhām'nōs Rhām'nes Rhām'nus Rhām-nū'si-a (C.) Rhām-si-nī'tus Rhā'nis Rha-phē'a (C.) Rhāp-sō'dī (C.) Rhā'ri-ūs (C.) Rhā'rŏs Rhas-cū'po-lĭs (c.) Rhas-cū'po-ris Rha-tō'ys (c.) Rhō'a Rhō'bas, or Rhō'bus Rhěďo-něs Rhē'ģi-ŭm Rhe-gus/ci Rhe/mi Rhē/ne Rhe-në'a (c.) Rhë'ni Rhē'nus

Rhē-o-mī'trēg Rhē'sus Rhē'i'-cā Rhē-tōg'o-nēg Rhē-d'nus Rhex-d'nor Rhē-x'h'i-ūs Rhi-a'd-gō Rhi-mō's-clēg Rhi-nōc-o-lù'ra (c.) Rhi'nōn Rhi'phe, or Rhī'phe Rhi-phe'ī Rhi-phæ'i Rh-phō'us Rhi'us Rho-bō's (C) Rhōd's-lūs (C.) Rhōd's-nūs Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rhō'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho'd-s Rho pis Rhō'dus Rhodes Rhoe'bus Rhœ'cus Rhœ'te-ŭm Rhœ-të'um (c.) Rhom-bi'tes '(c.)

Khu-te'nī, and Ku-li nī Rhyn'de-cūs Rhyn'thōn Rhy'ne Rhy''u-ūs (1) (c.) Rīg-b-ē'dus (c.) Rīg-b-ē'lus (c.) Rīn-gi-bē'rī (c.) Rīn-gi-bē'rī (c.) Ri-phē'us
Rix's-mæ (C)
Rix-sm's-ræ
Ro-bi'gō, or Ru-bi'gō
Rŏd-e-ri'cus
Rō'ma Rome Ro-mā'nī Ro-mā'nus Ro-mīl'j-ūs Rom'u-la Ro-mū'lj-dæ Rom'u-lūs Rom'u-rus Ro'mus Ro's'ci-us (1) Ro-sil'la-nus Ro'si-us (1) Ro-tom'a-gus (s.) Rox-ā'nş Rox-o-lā'nī Ru-bēl'li-ās Rā'bī

Rhô'sys Rô'bị-còn
Rhọz-A'na, or Rọx-E'na Rô-bị-b'nys Lặp pa
Rhọx-B'nī Rhy-te'nī, and Rụ-thô'
nĩ Rhỹn'dạ-cùs Rộ'nṛ-thôn
Rhỹn'da-cùs Rô'di-s
Rhỹn'thôn Ru'die Ru'fe Ruf-f I'nys Ruf-f II'lys Ry-f 11/148
Ry-f 11/148
Ry-f 1/148
Rd'fj-48 (C.)
Rd'fys
Rd'gj-1
Rd'mj-ng (C.)
Rd'mj-ny Run-cī'na Ru-pīl'ī-ŭs Rūs'ci-nō (C.) Rŭs'ci-ŭs (1) Rus-cō/n;-a Rus-cō/n;-a Rus-cō/lso Rus-cus Rus-cus Rūs'ti-cus Rụ-thô'nī (c.) Rù'ti-la Rụ-tìl'i-us Rù'fụs Rù'ti-lūs Rū'tụ-bạ Rū'tụ-būs Ru'tu-ii Ra'ty-pes Ra-ty-pi'nys

#### S.

Sa-lö'me Sal'o-mön (c.) Sa'lön

Rho-sa'ces

SÃ'BA	Sag-a-las/sos (T.)
Sab's-chus, or Sab's-con	Sag'a-na
Sā/bæ	BaB, á-tra
Sa-hæ'ī (T.)	Sa-ģīt/ta
Se-bā/ta	Sig_mn_t\'nus (C.)
Sa-bā'tha (T.)	Sa-gun'tum, or Sa-
Bab'a-then (C.)	gūn'tus
Su-bā'zı-ŭs (1)	នីធី <sup>7</sup> is
Sab'bas	Sa-i'tæ (C.)
Ba-běl'la	Sā'la
Sa-běl'li	Sa-lā'ci-a (1) (0.)
Sa-běl'lus (T.)	Sal'a-con
bid'i-us (C.)	Sal-a-gi'sa (C.)
Sa- 7/na	Sal-a-mī'na
Se-b'. al	Sal-a-min'i-a
Sa-bY • ā'nys	Sal'a-mis
8a-bi'nus Au'lus	Sa-lam'ti-ca (T.)
Ba-bi'ra (C.)	Sa-la'pi-a, or Sa-la'pi-a
Sã/bis	Sal/a-ra
Sa-bo'cī (C.)	Sa-la/ri-a
Ba-bō'tha (C.)	Sa-lar'ı-ca (T.)
Sab'ra-ce	Sa-las/cl
Sab'ra-ta	Sa-1ē'i-us (3)
Sa-bri'na	Sa-le'ni
Sab'u-ra	Săl-en-tī'nī
Sặb-ụ-rā/nựs	Sa-ler/num
Sā'bus	Sal-gā'ne-ŭs, or Sal-
Bác'a-dás	gā/nę-a
Sā/cæ	Bā-lj-ā'rıs (C.)
Săc-ș-pē'ne (0.)	Sā/li-I
Bā/cer	Sal-1-na/tor
Sach-a-li'tëş	Sā'lj-ŭs
Sa-crā'nī	Sal-lŭs't <sub>i</sub> -ŭs (l)
Sa-crat'i-vir	Sal'lust
Bac-ra/tor	Sal'ma-cïs
Bac'ro-ne (C.)	Bal-mô'ne
Bad's-les	Sal-mô/ne-ŭs
Sa'dus	Sal-mō'nis (C.)
me atta	CVM

Sa-lo'na, or Sa-lo'na Sal-o-no'a (C.) Sal-o-ni'na Sal-y-ni'nus Sal-jo'nj-ŭs Sal-jo'nj-ŭs Sal-jo'nj-ss (C.) Sal'pjs Sal-tû'a-rêş (C) Sal'yl-šn Sal-vid-ı-ē'nus Sal-vid-ı-ē'nus Säl'y-Lis Säl'y-Ly, or Säl'y-L (C.) Sama-ri's (C.) Säm-s-ri's (C.) Säm-s-ri'ts (C.) Säm-bü'dos Säm'bus (C.) Sämbus (T.) Sä'mby (T.) Sä'mby (C.) Sä'mby (C.) Sä'mby (C.) Sam-ni'tæ Sam-nī'tēs Sam'nites Sám'nj-ŭm Sam-o-cho-nī'tēs (T.) Sa-mon'i-cüs (C.) Sa-mo'ni-üm Sā'mos Sā'mös \$3-mōs'9-ta \$4m-0-thrā'ce, or Sām-o-thrā'ci-a (1) Sā'mụs \$9-mÿl'1-a (C.) Sā'na Săn'8-ŏs

San-cho-nī'a-thön San-dā'co \* San-dāl-j-ō'tis (C.) San-dā'lj-um San'da-nis San'da-nis Săn'da-nus San-dī'on San-dō'cēş (C.) Săn-dō'cēvi'tus Săn'ga-la San-gā'rī-ŭs, or Săn' gg-rīs ga-ris San-guin'i-ŭs San-nÿr'i-ŏn Săn'to-nëş, and Săn'tonœ San-tŏn'i-cŭs (c.) Sa-ō'cē (c.) Sa-ōc'o-rŭs (c.) Sā'ŏn \$\tilde{Sa'\tilde{C}.\}
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\$\tilde{Sa Sir.-9-cē'nī (C.)
Sp.-tāc'o-tī
Sir.-9-mē'np (C.)
Sp.-tān'gēģ
Sir.-9-pā'nī
Sir'-9-pās
Sir'-9-pās
Sp.-tās'pp-dēģ
Sp-tās'pp-dēģ

Sar-dan-a-pa'lus Sar-dê'ne (C.) Sûr'dêş Sar'dI Sar/di-ca (s.)
Sar/di-ca (s.)
Sar-din/i-a
Sar/dis, or Sar/dig
Sar-don/i-cus
Sar-don/i-cus
Sar-don/i-cus
Sar-don/a-tris (c.)
Sar-doy (c.)
Sar/dig (T.)
Sar-di-ks/tor
Sar/ma-te (C.) Sür/ma-tæ (C.) Sar-mā'tj-a (1) Sar-měn'tụs Sür/nj-ŭs Sär'ni-üs
Sär'ni-üs
Si-rön'i-cüs Sī'nus
Si-rö'nis (C.)
Sir-pö'don
Sar'ris (T.)
Sir-ü'nis (C.)
Sir'rijs (C.)
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Sal'mus Sal-my-dés'sus

<sup>\*</sup> Sandace. — A sister of Xerxes, which I find in no lexicographer but Lempriere, and in him with the accent on the first syllable; but, from its Greek original Sandawn, it ought certainly to be accented on the second syllable. — [It should be written Sandaw'cs. — Trollogs.]

Si'ga Si-ga'um, or Si-gō'um Sig'ni-14 Sig-ni-10us (C) Sig-n-0-vöu'aya Si-gō'ni, or Sig'u-na, or Si-gō'ni, or Siy'la Si-la'i (C) Si-la'i'na, Jū'li-a Si-la'i na, Si'la'is Sĕr'i-cŭs (c.) So-rī'phụs Sĕr'my-la Sē'rŏn Sor-rā'nụs Są-trā'i-dæ (C.) Sát-ra-pē'a (C.) Sát-ra-pē'nī Sát-ra-pēş (C.) Są-trī'cum Sçī'rụs Scŏl'o-tī (c.) Scŏ'lụs Scŏm'brụs Sç-jā'nus, Æ'lj-ŭs Sç-lā'sj-ş (1) Sçl-dō'mus (c.) Se-lem'nus Se-le'ne Sçō/pas Scoppas Scop'e-lös (C.) Scop-dis'ci, and Scor-dis'cs Sel-eu-ce'na, or Sel-eu-ce'na, or Sel-eu-ce'na, or Sel-eu-ci/s Sel-eu-ci/a (1) \* Sel-eu-ci/a (2). Sel-eu-ci/de 59-tri'cum 50-tri'cum Sāt'u-rē'j-ŭm, (3) or Sa-tū're-ŭm Săt-u-rē'j-ŭs (3) Săt-u-rā'j-ŭs (3) Ser-rē'um (c.) Ser-tō'ri-us Ser-væ'us Ser-vi-a'nus Ser-vil'i-a Ser-vil-i-a'nus dis/cm Sco-ti/num Sco-ti/s/sm Scri-bō/ni-a Scri-bō/ni-i/num Scri-bō/ni-i/s Scri-bō/ni-i/s Scri-bō/ni-i/s Scri-bō/ni-i/s Scri-bō/ni-i/s 5ę-leū'cj-as 5ę-leū'cj-b8'lys (c.) 5ę-leū'cys 5ĕl'kę 5ĕl'ky 5ĕ-līm'nys 5e-lī'nuns. or Se-lī'n Ser-vii-j-a nus Ser-vii-j-as Tui/ij-as Ses-a-mē/nī (C.) Ses-a-mūm (C.) Sil'a-ris Sa-tür'nı-a Satur'n|-k Sat-ur-ni'nus Satur'n<sub>i</sub>-us Satur'nus Sat'u-rum Sat'y-ri (C.) Sat'y-rus Sil'a-rus (c.) Si-le'ni (t.) Si-le'nus Sçyla-ce ( c.
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Sçyl'l Sős'9-mam (c.) Sős'9-re Sős-9-re'thus (c.) Sős-9-ős'tris (c.) Ső-sős'ti-űs (l) Sős'ti-űs (l) Sős'tt-űs (l) Sős'ty-Dís Ső-űl'vi-I Sé'thón sant-a (l) 5e-lin'nus, or Se-li'nus 5e-li'nus, or Se-li'nus 5e'l-la's;-a (1) 5el-la'ss Sil-j-cën'se Sil'j-us I-tal'j-cus Sil'phj-um Sil'pia (I.)
Sil-va'nus
Si-man'ge-lüs (C.)
Sim-brīv'i-üs, or Simbrī'vi-üs Sau-fe'i-as Tro gus (3) Sěl'li Sau-rom'a-tae Se-lÿm'bri-a Sem'e-lū Sau'rus Bav'e-ra Sa-vē'ra (c.) Sā'vō, or Sa-vō'na Se-mĭd'e-I (c.) Sem-ı-ger-mā'nI 51.-mē/nş (C.) S1-mē/this (C.) S1-mē/thus, or Sy-mē/ Sā'vā, or Sā-vo'nā Sā'va Sāz')-chēş Sēz's (66'a) Sēz's (66'a) Sēz'vo (66'va) Sēz'vo (66'va) Sēāl'dās (66') Sēal'dās (66') Sēal'dās (66') Sem-j-gun'tus Se-mir'a-mis Sem-no'the-I (c.) Sē't<sub>j</sub>-a (1) Seū'thēs Scy-rī'a-dēs (c.) Scy'rŏs thus Sim'i-læ Sim'i-lis Scp'/ros Scy'/pj-um (T) Scy'/pj-le (C) Scy'/the Scy'-the'nI (C.) Scy'/thes, or Scy'/tha Scy'th'j-des Scy'th'j-des Sę-vē'ra Sę-vē-ri-ā'nus Sem-no'tne-1 (
Se-mō'nēş
Sem-o-sănc'tụs
Sem-prō'ni-a
Sem-prō'ni-us
Se-mū'ri-um Se-vē'rus ( Sē'vō (T.) Sim'mi-as Sex-tilis (c) SI'mo-els (c.) SI'mo-Is SIm-o-I''si-ŭs (1) Sē'na Fe-nā'tor (C.) Sca-man'dri-us Sex-til' |- us Scan-dā'rı-a Scan-dē'a (C.) Scan-di-nā'vi-a Scy-thi'nus Scy'thon Sī'mŏn Sěx'ti-ŭs (1) Sena'tus Sen'e-ca Se'n|-a (T.) Sen'na, or Se'na Si-mon'i-dēş Sim-plĭ'/ci-ūs (1) Sĭm'ų-lūs Se t'tus Scy-thop'o-lis Sį-bī'nī Scan-tĭl'la Scap-tĕs'y-lē So-bay'ta Seb-as-te'a (C.) Sib'o-tēş (c.) Sı-bur'tı-us (1) Sī/mus Séb-9s-tê/9 (C.)
Séb-9s-tê/n (C.)
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Sç-bê/thy (C.) Sēn'na, or Sō'na Sōn'o-nēs Sọ-nō'nēs (c.) Sŏn't<sub>1</sub>-ŭs (1) Sō'pi-ŭs (c.) Sō'pi-ŭs (c.) Sẹp-jō'na (s.) Sẹp-tōm'tṛ-ō (c.) Sẹp-tōm'tṛ-ō (c.) Scap-tes y-16 Scap'ti-a (1) Scap'ti-us (1) Scap'u-la Scar'di-I Sım'y-ra Sin'da (T.) Sin'di Si-bvl/le Sib-yl-li'nus (o.) SI'ca Sin-di'ra (C.) Sin-gw'i Sin-ga'ldu'num (s.) Sin-ga-ld'nam (s.) Sin-ga-ld'nas (C.) Sin'gas (T.) Si-cam'brī, or Sy-gam'-Scar-phē'a (C.) Scar-phī'a, or Scar'phę Scau'rus Sį-cū'nī Si-cā/ni-a Scaurus
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Scauru Si-cā'nus (c.) Si-cĕl'i-dēş SI'nis Sep-të'rı-ŏn Siç'e-lis Si-ce'mus (c.) Sin'na-cës Sep-tim'ı-ŭs Sep-ti-mu-le'i-ŭs (3) Sin'na-cha Sin'o-8 Si'non Si-cē'nus (c.) Sę-dĭgʻį-tŭs (c.) Sĕd-į-tū'nĭ, or Sĕd-ęn-tā'nĭ 81-c<u>žu,1-4</u> 81-c<u>žu,1-4</u> 81-c<u>žu,1-4</u> 81-c<u>žu,1-4</u> 81-ce. uda (c.) Sĕp'y-ra Sĕq'ua-na Sĕq'ua-nī Si-no/pe 5|-nō/pe-ŭs 5|-nō/pe-ŭs 5|n-t/pe-ŭs 5|n-t/pe (T.) 5|n-t/pe (T.) 5|n-t/pe (T.) 5|n-t/pe (T.) Se-du'nï Se-quan'i-cus (c.) Si-ci'nus St-c1'nus S1c'i-nus (c.) S1c'o-rus S1c'u-lus (c.) S1'cu-lus (c.) S1''cy-on (1) S1''cy-o'ni-a (1) S1d-a-ce'no (c.) \$9-quán';-cús (C \$9-quín';-ús \$9-rā'pēş (C.) \$6-rā'pi-ō \$9-rā'pi-ō \$9-rā'pi-ō (C.) \$9-rā'pis † \$9-rā'qi-c\$ \$9-rā'ns Sę-du'ni Sę-dū'si-I (1) Sę-ges'ta Sę-ges'tās Sę-ge'ni Seg'ni Si-ō'pe (C.) Siph'nŏs SçI'lus SçI'nis Sĕg'nī Segob'ri-ga Sĕg'o-năx Se-gŏn'ti-a, (1) or Se-gūn'ti-a (1) Sĕg-on-ti'a-cī Se-gō'vi-a Se-gō'vi-a Se-gō'un'ti-um (1) Se-gō-a'nī (7) Si-pon'tum, or Si'pus Sip'y-lüm, and Sip'y lüs Scin'thi Sid-a-ce'ne (
Si'de
Si-de'le (C.)
Si-de'ne (C.)
Si-de'rō
Sid-i-ci'num Sci-o'ne Se-re/na Sci-pi/a-dæ Se-rē'na Se-rē'nys Se-rē'nys Sē'rēg Ser-ģēs'tys Ser-ģē'o-lūs ‡ Ser-ģī'o-lūs ‡ Sçi-pi'ş-də Sçip'j-ö Sçi'ra Sçi'ra Sçi'ras Sir'bō (T.) Sir-bō'nis (c.) Si-rĕd'o-nēş (c.) Sç-gui-q-um (1) Sç-gū-sq-ā'nī (7.) Sç-gū'sq-ō (1) (7.) SeI-sach-thī'a (6.) SeI'ys Strā'bō SI'don Si-re'nes Sı-dō'nis Si'renş Si'rıs Sir'i-ŭs Sid'o-nis (c.) Si-dō'ni-ŭs ScI'ron Sci-ron'i-des (c.)

\* Seleucia. — Lempriere and Labbe accent this word on the penultimate, but Ainsworth; Gouldman, and Holyoke, on the antepenultimate. As this word, according to Strabo, had its penultimate formed of the diphthong c1, Σελευετα, this syllable ought to have the accent; but, as the antepenultimate for the strategies of the strategies of the strategies. 

If, however, the English scholar wishes to shine in the classical pronunciation of this word, let him take care to pronunce the c like s only, and not like sh, which sound it necessarily has, if the accent be on the antepenultimate syllable. See Rules 10 and 30.—[And notes. The c should properly be pronunced like k; and the next word should also have the accent on the penultimate.—Thollow.—Labbe, Carr, &c., accent the antepenultimate, Se-low'oi-de.—Eniron.

† Scrapis. — There is not a dissenting voice among our prosodists against the pronouncing of this word with the accent on the penultimate syllable; and yet, to show the tendency of English pronunciation, when a ship of this name had a desperate engagement with one of the French, which attracted the attention of the public, verybody pronounced it with the accent on the first syllable. Militon has done the same, in his sublime description of the grandeurs of Pandemonium:

"Not Babylon
Nor great Alcairo such magnificence
Equalled in all their glories to enshrine
Belus or Scrapis, their gods; or seat
Their Kings, when Egypt with Assyria strove
In wealth and luxury."

Par. Lost, b. i. v. 717.

Par. Lost, b. i. v. 717.

† Sergiolus. — I find this word in no dictionary but Lem priere's, and there the accent is placed upon the penulti mate, instead of the antepenultimate, syllable. — [Suv Sat. vi. 105: Sergiolus jam radere guttur.—TROLLOFN.]

§ Severus. — This word, like Sergus a universally mispronounced, by the mere English scholar, with the accent on the first syllable.

8Yr/mj-ŭm So-pi'thes (C.) Sop'o-i's So'ra So-rac'tes, and So-rac'te Sporia-des † Stru-thī'a (c.) Stru-thŏph'a-gī Stru'thus Sā'thại (T.) Sā'trị-ăm Si-ro'mus (c.) Sir-o-pæ'o-nës (c.) Fir'o-püm (c.) Stably-line (C.)
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Su-bā'(ri-I
Sūb-el-py'nys (C.)
Sūb'l-e-cām (C.)
Sub-li'', e-la (I.)
Sūb-mon-tō'ri-dm (T.)
Sūb'-pab', e-la (I.) Sta-te'nus (T.) Sta-til'i-a Sta-til'i-us Stat'i-nes Sith'nj-des Syen'ne-sis (C. Syg'e-rus Sy-18's Sy-18'-um (C.) Sy-18'-um (C.) Syl'e-us Sy-11'o-nes (C.) Syl'e-St/thon Sith'o-nes (c.) Si-thō'ni-a Sith'o-nis (c.) Si'ti-us (1) Sta-tī'ra Stā'tī-ŭs (1) Stā'tör Stěg's-nos (c.) Stěl-la/těs Stěl/li-o Sit'o-nēş Sit-te-bē'ris (c.) Siz'y-gēş (c.) Sma-rag'dus (z.) Süb-mon-tö'ri-üm Süb'o-ta Su-bü'ra (c.) Su-bü'ra Sü'crö Su-d's'tī, (a.) (c.) Su-d'bus (c.) Suds'sa Sugs-si'nus (c.) Suds'sa-nāg Sugs-si'o-nāg (c.) Suds'so-nāg Sugs-si'nes (c.) SVI'ha Stë'na Byl'o-88 Byl'o-son Byl-va'nus Bors-usy Botter Bo-të/rës (c.) Bo-të/ri-a Bo-tër/i-cus Stěn-o-bœ/a Ste-něc/ra-tēs Stěn/tor Smë/nus Smër/dia Syl-vē'nus
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Syl'y-je
Syl'y-je
Sy'ma, or Sy'ma
Sy'm'bo-li (C.)
Sym'bo-li (C.)
Sym'bo-lim
Sym'ma-chius
Sym-ple'g-ada
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Syn'ha-da SmI'lix Stěn'to-ris (c.) Smi'lis Smin-dyr'i-das Smin'the-us So'this Stěn-y-cieřrys (c.)
Stěph/a-na
Stěph/a-nus
Stěr/o-pē
Stěr/o-pē
Stěr/o-pē
Ster-tin/j-us So-ti-ā'tēş (1) (T.) Sō'ti-ŏn (2) So-tī'ra (C.) Sō'ti-ŭs (1) Smin'the-Smyr'na So-ā'na So-ā'nās So-ā'nās Sŏc'ra-tēs 80'4-us (... 80'48 80x'0-tw (c.) Suesto'nes (c.) Ster-tin'i-ās Ste-ašg'o-rās Ste-ašg'o-rās Stē-a-clē'o Stēs-j-lē'us (7.) Stē-ašm'bro-tūs Sthēn-e-lā'ı-dās (6.) Sthēn'o-lūs Sőz'o-měn So-zŏm'e-nús (C.) Sod'o-ma (c.) Suē'vi-ŭs Bœ/m;-ăs Spā/cō Sue vus (c.) Suf-fe nus Se'm-ăs Sōg-d-ā'na Sōg-di-ā'nus Sō-lā'nus (C.) Sōl'o-nus (C.) Sōl-lō'um (C.) Sōl'o-ā, or Bō'li Sō-lœ'is Sōl'o-īs (C.) Sōl'o-īs (C.) Spa'co Spac-të'rj-æ Spal'e-thra (C.) Spar-ga-pi'thēş (C.) Spar'ta Suf-fe'rus Suf-fe'tes (c.) Suf-fe't-us (1) or Su-fe't-us (1) Suf'das ( Suf'-das (c.) Sthën'e-lus Sthë'nis Spar'ta-cus Syn'ha-da (d Syn-na-läx'is Syn'nas Spar'tæ, or Spar'tī Spar-tā'nī, or Spar-ti-Sthē/nō Suil-la/res (c.) Sthen-o-bee's Spar-tā'nī, or Sp ā'tœ (1) Spar-tā'nus (c.) Spar-tā'nus (l.) Spar-tō'lus (c.) Spā'chi-a Spē'chi-a Spēn'dōn Spēn'dōn Stil'be, or Stil'bj-a Stil'j-chō Byn'nis Syn'nis
Syn'no-on (C.)
Syn'o-dus (C.)
Syn'o-dus (C.)
Syn'ty-che
Syn'ty-che
Sy-pha'um
Sy'pha'u
Sy'pha'u
Syr's-co'si-a
(1)
Syr-8-cu'sse Bui'o-nēş Sŭl'chi Bŭl'ci-ŭs (1) Sō'lŏn Stil'po Stir po Stim'<sub>1</sub>-cŏn Stiph'<sub>2</sub>-lūs (c.) Stiph'<sub>1</sub>-lūs St<sub>1</sub>-ri'tæ (c.) St<sub>0</sub>-bæ'us So-lō/nj-ŭm Sō/lụs Sul'ga (T.)
Sul'mō, or Sul'mo-na
Sul-pi''ti-a (1)
Sul-pi''ti-us (1) or Sulpi''ti-us (1) or Sulpi''ti-us (1) So'.us Sol'ya (T.) Sol'y-g8'a (C.) Sol'y-ma, and Sol'y-mæ Sol'y-mi (C.) Sto-DE' US
Stœch's-dēs (4)
Stō'i-cī
Stō'i-cūs (C.)
Strā'bō
Sto-Us-Cobs Sper-chi'a (c.) Sper-chi'us Sper-ma-toph'a-gi Som'nus Sÿr.&-cū'sm Sÿr'q-cuse Sÿr'l-a Sÿr'l-a Sÿr'ma-tm (C.) Syr.-o-b'lj-cēş (C.) Sÿr.-o-phm'nix Sÿr.-o-phm'nix Sÿr.-o-phm-nix/ss Sŏn'chis Son-ti'a-tës Sū'nı-cī Sū'nı-dēş Sū'nı-dēş Spei-my-topi 4-g. Spei-sip/pus Sphe-cē/a (c.) Sphē/rus Sop's-ter So-phæn'e-tus (c.) So'phex Su'nj-um Su-5d'2-na (C.) Sū-9-ve-tau-rīl'j-2 Sū'pe-rūm Mā're Sū'ra, Æ-mÿl'j-ūs Su-rē'na Stra-tar/chas Stra-tār'çhas
Stra-tē'gus (C.)
Strā'ti-ŏn (2)
Strā'tō, or Strā'tŏn
Strāt'o-clēs
Strāt-o-clī'a (C.) So-phar So-pharne So'phi-a (C.) Sophi-o-clas Soph-o-nis'ba So'phron Sphinx Snhō/dri-Ka Spno'drj-as Sphra-gid'i-ŭm Spj-cil'lus Spin'tha-rŭs Spin'ther Sụ-rẽ/nạs (C.) Sũ/r<sub>l</sub>-tăm (T.) Sụ-r-těn/tụm Sũ/rụs Syr-o-phoe-nī/cēş Syr-os Syr'tēş Strat-Q-ch'a (C.)
Strat-Q-ni'ce
Stra-ton-1-cē'a (C.)
Strat-Q-ni'cus
Stro-gō'la (C.)
Strōn'éy-lö
Stroph'a-dēg
Strō'phi-ŭs Soph'ro-na (c.) So-phrö'ni-a So-phrö'ni-a So-phrön'i-cus So-phrö'ni-us So-phrö'y-në Sy'rus Sy'rus Sys-i-gam'bis Sy-sim'e-thres Sys'i-nas Sy'thas Spī'ō Spi-tam'e-nes Bū'sa Spith-ri-da'tes Spith-ri-da'tes Spo-le'ti-um (1) Sā/sa-na Su-sā'rī-ŏn Sū-sī-ā'nā, or Sū'sis

- \* Smintheus. This word, like Orpheus, and others of the same form, has the accent on the first syllable; but poets often contract the two last syllables into one; as Pope:
  - O Smintheus, sprung from fair Latona's line, Thou guardian power of Cilla the divine!"
- See IDOMEREUS. [And notes. EDITOR.]
- \*\* Sophronicus.— I find this word in no prosodist but Labbe; and he places the accent on the penultimate syllable, like most other words of this termination; "unless," says he, "any one think it more likely to he derived from Sophron, than from victory;" that is, by uniting a general termination to the root of the word, than combining it with another word significant of itself. But, as there is a Greek adjective σωφρονικός, signifying ordained by nature to temperance, it is much more probable that Sophronicus is this adjective, used substantively, than that it should be compounded of σώφρον and νίας, conquering temperance; and therefore the antepenultimate accent seems preferable.

  \*\*\*Showshess.\*\*\* This word has the accent placed on the first.
  - I Sporades. This word has the accent placed on the first

syllable by all our prosodists; but a mere English ear is not only inclined to place the accent on the second syllable, but to pronounce the word as if it were a dissyllable, Sperades'; but this is so gross an error that it cannot be too carefully avoided.

avoided.

§ Suidas. — This word is generally heard, even among the learned, in two syllables, as if written Sui-das. Labbe, however, makes it three syllables, and accents the first; "although," says he, "by what right I know not, it is generally pronounced with the accent on the penultimate." It may be observed, that, if we place the accent on the first syllable, the i in the second must be pronounced like e; and that the general pronunciation which Labbe complains of, that of placing the accent on the second syllable, must, in our English pronunciation of Greek or Latin words, preserve the in its long, open sound, as in idle. If, therefore, we pronounce the it in this manner, it is a sufficient product that we place the accent on the penultimate syllable, which, though comman, is, as Labbe observes, without good authority. thority.

# **T.** .

TA-AU'TEŞ	Tar-quĭn'j-s	To-lab'o a To-lab'-	Tē'ri-ts	Thiu-man'ti-se, (1)
Tab's-nus, or	Tar-quîn'j-I	o-8s Te-leba de Tél-e-bő'r-de Te-léc'les or Te-léc'les (c.)	Těr-j-bā/zụs	and Thiu-man is. Thiu/mas
Ta-bā'nựs (ơ.) Ta-bē'nī (ơ.)	Tar-quin'i-ds Tar-qui't-us (1)	Tél-e-bő/s-des	To-rid'a-ë Tër-j-du/tëş	Thau mas Thau-mā'si-ās (1)
. Tā'bër (T.)	Tar'qui-tas	Te-lec'les, or Te-lec'lus	Těr'i-gum	Thē'a
Tab'ra-ca Ta-bū'da (T.)	Tar-ra-ei'na Tar-ra-cō	Těl-ę-ciūs (C.) Těl-ę-clī/dēş	Te-ri'na (c.) Ter-men'ti-a (1)	Tree i tus (C.)
Ta-bür/nus	Tar-rû/ti-ŭs (1)	Te-leg'o-năs Te-lem's-chus	Ter'me-ra (C.)	1 e-tir e nëş The-a-geş
Ta-cā'pe ( T.) Tac-fa-rī'nas	Tar'sa	Te-lem'a-chus	Tër/më-rus Tër-më/sus	'l'hẹ-ā/nō' Thẹ-ā/nụm
Tac-18-11 nas Ta-champ/sō	Tar's (1) Tar's us, or Tar's os	Těl·ę-mŭs Těl-ę-phäs'są	Tër-mi-na/li-a	The-ar/1-das
Tach'o-rī (σ.)	Tar'ta-rus	Těl'e-phus Te-lē'si-a (1) Te-lěs'i-clēs		The ar'ı-das The ar'nus
Tā <sup>†</sup> chòs, or Tā/chus	Tar-tes/sus, or Tar-te/sus	Tę-lē'\$ -\$ (1) Te-lĕs' -clās	Ter'mi-nŭs Ter'mi-sŭs, or Ter-	The-a-te/teş The-be
Taç'ı-ta Taç'ı-tüs Tac'o-la (C.)	Ta-rūn'tį-ūs (1)	Tel-6-811/18	mes ava	Thebes ‡ Theb's-is
Tac'o-la (C.)	Tū'rus (T.) Tas-gē'ti-ŭs (1)	Těl-c-sin/i-cus	Ter-păn <sup>†</sup> der Terp-siçh <sup>†</sup> o-rē	Theb's-is
Tác-o-phố/ris (0.) Tæ/dj-ş	Tas-ge-ti-us (1)	Těl-ę-sī/nys Těl-ę-sĭp/pys	Terp-sic/ra-te	The-ba'nus (C.) The be, or The ba
Tæ-dif'e-ra (c.) Tæn'a-ros (4) (c.)	Tās'si-tō (c.) Tā'ti-an (2) Tā-ti-en'sēs (1)	Te-lës/pho-rŭs	Těr-ra-cī/na	
Ten'a-ros (4) (C.) Ten'a-ros (4)	Tā-ti-ēn'sēs (1) Tā'ti-ŭs (1)	Tėl-ę-stág'o-rás To-lės'tas	Ter-ra-sid'ı-üs Ter'tı-a (1)	The 1-a (3) The 1-a (3) The 1-a (3) The 1-a - 1/ra (c.) The 1-a - 1/ra (c.)
Tænj-as	Tat'ta	Te-lĕs'tēs	Ter'tı-üs (1) Ter-tül-lı-a'nus	Thěl-a-ī'ra (C.)
Ta-ē'pa (C.)	Tâu-chī'ra (C.) Tâu-lăn't <sub>l</sub> -ī (l)	Te-lĕs'tō' Tĕl'e-thŭs	Ter-tŭl-l <sub>i</sub> -ā'nụs Tē'thys	T HOL-A-bitug be
Tā/ģēs Ta-gō/n <sub>i</sub> -ŭs	Tau-lan'tj-1 (1) Tau'nys	Těl-ę-thū'sa	Tět-ra-co/mum (c.)	Thěl-e-sī'nus (c.) Thěl'i-nē (c.)
Tä/gụs	Tâu-rā <sup>/</sup> ni-a	Te-leū/rī-ās	Tět-re-gō'nis (C.)	Thel-pu'sa
Ta-lū's1-ŭs (1) Tal'a-ŭs	Tâu-răn'tēş Tâu'rī	Te-leu'te (T.) Te-leu'tı-as (1)	Te-trăp o-lis Tetri-cus	Thelx-I/on Thelx-I/o-pē
Ta-lā'y-ra	Tau-ri'a (c.)	Tel'ı-nus (c.)	Teŭ/cer	Thěm'ę-nŭs
Tal'e-tum	Tau'rı-ca	Tçi-la'nç	Teū-çhī'ra (c.)	The-mē'şı-ŏn (1) Thē'mis
Tal-thÿb/j-ŭs Tā/lụs	Tau'ri-ca Cher-so në'-	Těl'l <sub>i</sub> -as Těl'l <sub>i</sub> s	Teū/crī Teū/cr <sub>l</sub> -a	The-mis/cy-ra
Tam'a-rŭ∗	Tau-rī'nī	Těl/lus	Teuc'te-ri	Them-is-cy'ra (C)
Ta-mā'sç-a Tam'ę-sis (C.)	Tâu-rī'num (C.) Tâu-rīs'cī	Těl'me-ra (C.) Tel-měs'sus, or Tel-	Teū-mē'sos (C.) Teū-mēs'sos	Thĕm'₁-rŏn Thẹ-mĭs'tạ
Tā'mŏs	Tâu'rı-ŭm	m'is/sus	Teu-o'chis (c.)	The-mis'ti-us (1)
Tam'pį-us	Tau'n-ŭs (C.) Tau-rŏb'o-lŭs (C.)	Tē'lŏn	Teū'ta	The-mis/to-cles
Tam'y-ras Tam'y-ris	Tau-rob'o-ius (C.) Tau-ro-is (C.)	Tęl-thū'są Tē'lys	Teū-tā'm <sub>i</sub> -ās, or Teū'- ta-mīs	Thěm-i-stěg′ç-nēş Thē-ọ-clē′a
Tan'a-gra	Tau-rom'c-nos (C.) -	Te-mā/the-a	Teŭ′ta-mŭs	Thē'o-clēş
Tăn-a-grē'us (C.)	Tau-ro-min' j-ŭm	Te-mā/th <sub>l</sub> -a (c.)	Teu'tas, or	Thē/ǫ-clǔs Thē-ǫ-clym/ę-nǔs
Tan'a-grus, or Tan'a- ger	Tau-ro-po-lī'a (C.) Tau-rop'o-lŭs (C.)	Tem'bri-um (c.) Tem-e-ni'a (c.)	Teŭ-tấ/tēş Teŭ/thras	The-oc'ly-tus (c.)
Tan'a-is	Tau-ru'by-lae (C.)	Tem-e-ni/tes	Teŭ-thrô'ne (C.)	The-ŏc'ri-tŭs
Tăn'a-qu'il Ta-në'tum (T.)	Tau'rus	Te-mē'n <sub>i</sub> -ŭm Tem'e-nos ( <i>c</i> .)	Teū-tŏm'a-tŭs Teũ'tọ-nī, and Teū'tọ-	The-ŏd'a-mas, or Thi- ŏd'a-mas
Tā/njs (T.)	Tax'ı-la Tax'i-li (c.)	Tem'e-nus	nēş	The-o-da/mus (C.)
Tā/nis (T.) Tan-tāl/i-dēş	lax'i-lus, or lax'i-les	Těm-e-rĭn'da Těm'e-sa	Teū-tŏn'ı-cŭs (c.)	The-od's-tus (c.) The-o-dec'tes
Tan'ta-lūs Ta-nū'si-ŭs Ger'mi-	Tax-i-maq/u <sub>i</sub> -lus Ta-ve/e-ta. or Ta-v-	Těm/ę-sē	Thạ-běn/nạ Thặc/cọ-nạ (C.)	The-o-decres
nŭa (1)	Ta-yg'o-te, or Ta-y- ge'te	Těm'i-sŭs (c.)	Thā'ıs	The-v-dō/ra The-ŏd-o-rē/tus
Τą-δ'ca (σ.) Τạ-δ'cī (σ.)	Ta-yg'e-tus, or Ta-yg'	Tem-mī'cēş (c.) Tem'nēş	Thā/la Thăl/a-mæ (C.)	The-od-o-retus The-od/o-ret
Ta'phi-æ	Tę-ā'num	Těm/nŏs	Thăl/a-më	The-od-o-ri'tus
Tā'ph <sub>l</sub> -Ι ( <i>σ</i> .)	Tā/a-rŭs	Těm/pe	Tha-lăs's <sub>l</sub> - $\bar{o}$ (1) ( $\sigma$ .)	The o-de rus
Tā'phi-ŭs` Tā'phi-ŭs, or Tā-phi-	Te-ā'te (C.) Te-ā'te-a, Tē'a-tē, or	Těm'pę-a (C.) 'Tem-py'ra (C.) Tench-tě'rī (C.)	Tha-las/si-us (1) Tha/les	Thē-o-dō's;-a (1) (S.) Thē-o-dō's;-us (1)
ge,eña		Tench-te'ri (c.)	Tha-les'tri-a, or Tha-	The-ŏd'o-ta
Táp'o-rī (C.)	Tē'chēş ( 7.) Tech-měs'sa	Të'ne-a (C.) Te-në'se (C.)	lĕs'trıs Tha-lē'tēs	The-o-dô'tion (2) The-od'o-tùs
Táp-q-sī'rīs (C.) Tap-rŏb'a-nā	Tech'na-tis	Těn/e-dŏs	Tha-le'us (c.)	The-φ-dū/lụs (C.)
Táp'sus	Těc/ta-mŭs	Te-něn't <sub>l</sub> -ŭs (C)	Tha-li'a	The-o-gi'ton (c.)
Táp'y-rī Tár'a-nīs	Tec-tős/a-güş, or Tec- tős/a-gœ	Ten'e-rus (c.) Te'nes	Thā'li-us (C.) Thāl'lō (T.)	The-og-ne/tes The-og-ne/tus (c.)
Tā/ras	Těc'to-săx (c.)	Těn'ę-sĭs	.1.U81/D1-D8	The-og'nis
Tar-ax-Yp pus	Të/ge-a, or Te-gue'a	Te-ne'um (c.)	Thăm'ụ-dạ (T.)	The-om-nes/tus
Tar-běl'ii Tar-běl'i <sub>i</sub> -cŭs ( <i>c.</i> )	Te-ge-artes (C.) Teg-u-la	Ten'nës (T.) Te'nos	Tham'y-ras Tham'y-ras	The'on The-5'nas (C.)
Far-chē'tı-ŭs (1)	Těg'y-ra	Ten'ty-ra, (Egypt.) Ten-ty'ra, (Thrace.) Te'os, or Te';-os (3)	Than'a-tus (C.)	The-o-ni/cus (C.)
Tar/chi-a (c.) Tar/chon	Tē'1-8s, (3) or Tē'8s	Ten-ty'ra, (Thrace.)	Thap/sa-cus	The-on/o-ē Thē/o-pē
Tar-chon-dim'o-tus (C.)	tos's-gw Tes'to-eax (c.) Te'ge-a, or Te-gw'a Te-ge-a'tes (c.) Teg'u-la Teg'y-ra Te'l-5a, (3) or Te'os Te'l-ias (3) Te'l-ias (3)		Thap'sus Thar-ge'li-a	The-oph/a-no
Tar-en-ti'nus (c.) Ta-ren'tum, or Ta-ren'-	Tě'la (Z.)	Te-ren't-a (1) Te-ren-t-a'nys (1) Te-en-t-'nus (C.) Te-en-t-'nus (C.)	Thar-ge'l <sub>l</sub> -a Thar-gib'u-lus (c.) Tha-ri'a-des	The-ŏph/a-nēs
Ta-rēn'tum, or Ta-rēn'- tus	Těl-a-mon Těl-a-mo-nī/a-dēş	Ter-en-ti-a nys (1)	Tha-rī'a-dēş Thā'rŏps	The-o-pha/n <sub>1</sub> -a The-oph-a-nī/a, <i>or</i>
Tar-1-che's, and	'l'el-cht/neg	TO-ton ti-us (2.)	Tha'si-us. (1) or	The-o-phā'n;-a (c.) The-oph'i-la (c.)
Ta-rich'e-a (c.)	Tel-chin'i-a Tel-chin'i-us Tel-chin	Te-ren'tus	Thrā'si-ūs (1)	The Joh' 1-la (C.)
Tar'næ Tar'pa	Těl'chis	Te're-ŭs † Ter-gem'i-nŭs (c.)	Thā'sŏs Thā'sụs	The-oph/i-lus The-o-phras/tus
Tar-pē'i-a (3)	T.6.16-8	Ter-gen'i-nus (c.) Ter-ges'te, and Ter-	Thau-ma'ci-a (o.)	Thē-o-phy-lac/tus
Tar-pē'i-ŭs (3)	Těl'e-ba (c.)	ģēs/tụm	Thâu-mạn-tế/ụs (ơ.)	The-oph y-lact

<sup>\*</sup> Taygetus, or Taygeta.—All our prosodists, but Lempriere, accent these words on the antepenultimate syllable, as if divided into Tayg'esus and Tayg'esu. I am, therefore, rather inclined to suppose the quantity marked in his Dictionary an erro. of the press. The lines in Lily's Ques Gessus will easily call to the recollection of every scholar how early he adopted the antepenultimate pronunciation:—

<sup>&</sup>quot;Tartara, Taygetus, sic Tænara, Massica, et altus Gargarus".....

<sup>†</sup> Tereus. - For words of this termination, see IDOME-NEUS.

<sup>†</sup> Thebes.—Thebes in Egypt was called Hecatom'pylos, from having a hundred gates; and Thebes in Greece, Heptap'ylos, from its seven gates

The-o-pol/o-mas The-o-pom/pus The-o-pro-pus The-o-ris (c.) The-o-riss	Tho-Kn'tj-um (1) Tho'ks	Tib'e-ris Ti-bë/ri-ds	TI-siph/9-näs	Tril/180
The op'ro pus (c.)	Thō'e Thō'lụs	TT-06/ms (c.)	Tiso-his (c.)	Trailing Trains-pi-pi'nus (c.)
The-5'ri-us	Thōʻlus Thŏmʻy-rĭs		Tis'sa (T.) Tis-sam'o-nüs	Trans-pa-da'nus (c.) Trans-tib-er-i'na
T He-O-Cl' mus	Thon †	Tib-i-se/nus (g.)	Tis-sa-phör'nēş Ti-tæ'a	Trans-tib-o-ri'nus (c.)
The ox'e-na The ox-e'ni-a	Thō/nis Tho-nī/tēs (C.)	Ti-bis'cus (s.) Tib-i-sē'nus (c.) Tib'u-la (c.) Ti-būl'ius	Ti-tan. or Ti-ta'num	Trap'e-zon (c.)
The ox-e'nj-as The 'ra	Tho-nī'tēş (c.) Thō'ōn		Tit's-na Ti-tā'nēş	Tring-que (σ.)  Tring-que (σ.)  Tring-que (σ.)  Tring-que (σ.)  Tring-phe's (σ.)  Tring-phe's (σ.)  Tring-phe's (σ.)
The-ram/bus		Tib-ur-ti'nus (c.) Ti-bur'ti-us (1)	T'l'tans	Tra-phē'a (c.)
The-ram/e-nes	Tho-5/tēs Tho-rā/nj-ŭs Thō/rāx		Tit-a-nē'us (C.)	Tras-j-më/nys (G.) Tra-sti/lus
The-rap'ne, cr I e- rap'ne	Tho'rax Thō'ri-a	Ti'chis (r.) Tich'i-us	Ti-ta-ni-a Ti-tan'i-des	Tre-ba (T.) Tre-ba (T.) Tre-ba (t.) Tre-ba (t.) Tre-ba (t.) Tre-ba (t.) Tre-ba (t.) Tre-ba (t.) Tre-ba (t.) Tre'bi-la Tre'bi-la
Thē'rās	Thō/ri-a Thor/nax			Tre-bal-li-a'nus
The-rid's-mas (c.) The-rim's-chus (r.) Ther':-nus (c.)	Thör'sys Thō'us	Ti-cl'num (c.) Ti-cl'nus, (river.) Tic'inus, (river.)	Ti-tā'nus, (a giant.) Tīt's-nūs, (a river.) Tīt-s-rē'si-ūs (1)	Tre-bel-li-e'nus
Ther'ı-nus (c.)	Thō'us Thrā'co	Tic'i-nus, (man.) (c.) Tid'i-us	Tit-a-re/sus (c.)	Trē/bi-a
The-rip/pi-das Ther/i-tas	Thrā'cēş Thrā'cı-a (1)	Tid'i-tis Ti-ĕs'sa	'I'tt'e-nits	Trē/bi-ūs
Thër'ma Ther-mō'dŏn	Thräce	Tiffa-ta Ti-fa'ta (C.)	Tith-e-nid'j-a Ti-thō'nus	Tre-bō'ni-a Tre-bō'ni-us
Ther-mon/v-le	Thrac'i-dæ Thracis		Tī-thō'rẹ-a (C.) Tī-thrâus'tēş	Trēb'ų-la Trē'rus
Ther'mum (7.) Ther'mus	Thrā/sē-ās Thra-sid/e-ās	Tigʻa-sis Tigʻ-el-li'nus Ti-gʻsi'li-tis	Ti''t <sub>i</sub> -a (1) Ti-t <sub>i</sub> -ā'na (1) Ti-t <sub>i</sub> -ā'nus (1)	Twhater we don't
i ne-rod'a-mas	Thrā'si-ŭs (1)	Tig-çi-ii'nus Ti-¢či'li-ŭs	Ti-ti-ā'na (1) Ti-ti-ā'nus (1)	Trév'o-ri Tri-a ri-a Tri-a ri-us
Thë/rŏn Ther-păn/der	Thrā'sð Thrās-y-bū'lus	7 1-Kig. (10B	Ti''ti-ës (c.) Ti''ti-ës (c.) Ti''ti-i (l)	Trī-ā'ri-us
Ther-săn/der	Thras-y-dæ/us	Tig-ran-o-cei *a Ti <sup>r</sup> greș	Ti''ti-I (1) Ti-tin';-us	Trī-bāl <sup>i</sup> lī Trīb'o-cī
Ther-sil/o-chus Ther-sip/pus	Thris-y-de/us Thra-syl/lus Thra-sym/a-chus Thris-y-me/des	Ti/gris	T'1"ti-us (1)	Trt-h6/nt
Therat/the	Thras-y-mē/dēş	Tig-u-ri'nī Til-u-tæ'i	Ti-the um (c.)	Trī-căs'sēs (T.) Trīc-as-tī'nī
Thes-bi'tes The-se's (c.) The-se'i-dæ	Thras-y-mē'nus Thre-I''c;-us (1)	Til-a-vemp'tus (T.)	1'1-tu'ri-us	Tric'cm, (trik'ss)
The se'i-de	Thre-Ys'sa	Tıl-phus'sus (T.) Tı-mæ'a	Ti'tus Tit'y-rds	Tric'cm, (trik'sē) Trich'i-nas (c.) Trī-chō'nis (c.)
The-sē/is The-sē/um (c.)	Threp-syp/pas Thri-am/bus	TTY		Tri-cla/ri-a
The'se-us	Thrô'ni-ŭm	Ti-mæ'us Ti-mag'e-nës	Tle-pöl/e-műs (5) Tmä/rụs (5) Tmö/lụs (5)	Trīc-o-lô/nī (c.)
Thē'se-ŭs, and Thē'seus (c.)	Thro/An	Ti-men e-tus (4) (6.) Ti-me'us Ti-mag'e-nēş Tim-a-gē'tēş (c.) Ti-mag'e-rās Ti-man'dra Ti-man'dra	Tmo'lus (5)	Trī-cōr'y-thūs (c.) Trī-cōr'y-thūs (c.) Trī-crā'ns (c.)
The-si'dæ	Thrý/ụs Thụ-cyd/i-đōş	Ti-magʻo-ras Ti-man'dra	Töch'a-rī (c.) Tœs'-o-bis (4) (c.)	Trī-crē'na Trī-dēn'tum (7.)
The-sī'dēs Thes-moph'o-ra (C.)	Thu-ĭs'tō Thu'le		Toghta-H (C.) Togs'-o-bis (4) (C.) To-gā'ta To-lē'tum (C.) Töl-is-tō/bis (C.)	Tri-den'tum (T.) Tri-d'res (C.) Tri-d-te're (C.) Tri-d-te're (C.) Tri-d-te're (C.)
Thes-mo-pho'ri-a Thes-moth'e-tm	Thu'ri-ac. or Thu'-	Tī-mān'ģę-lūs (c.) Tī-mān'thēş	Tol-is-to/bj-1 (c.)	Tri-e-ter';-ca Tri-e-te'rm (c.)
Thes-moth/e-tw The/so-s. or	rı-ŭm Thū'ri-nŭs	Tī-mar/chus Tīm-a-rē/ta	Tŏl'mi-dēs	
The so-a, or The is o-a (c.)	Thụ-rī/nụs (c.)	Ti-mā/şi-ŏn (1) Tim-ş-sith/ç-ŭs	Töl'o-phön (c.) To-lö'sa	Trī-gem'i-na (T.) Trī-ge'num (C.)
Thes-pe'a (C.) Thes-pi'a	Thŭs/c <sub>i</sub> -a (1) ` Thỹ/a	Tim-a-sith/e-ăs Tī-mā/vụs	To-lăm'nus Tō'lus	Trī-gō'num (c.) Trī-gō'nus (c.)
Thes-pi/a-dos	Tht/e-dist	Tim'e-as (c.)	To-mæ'um	Trī-nā/cri-a, or Trīn/a-
Thes-pī/o-dēş Thes/p <sub>i</sub> -as	Thy-a-mi'a (c.) Thy/a-mis	Tī-mô'si-ŭs (1) Tī-mŏch'a-rĭs	Tom/a-rus	Trin's-cris (c.)
Thĕs <sup>/</sup> pis	Thy/a-na Thy-a-ti/ra Thy-bur/ni	Tĭm-ọ-clē'ş	Tom'j-sa To-mi'tæ (c.)	Tri-o-cip-is, or Tri'o-cip Tri-o-dis (c.) Tri-o-dis (c.) Tri-o-pis, or Tri'ops Tri-o-pi-is (3) (c.) Tri-o-pi-lis
Thes'pi-us, or Thes'- ti-us (1)	Thy-a-ti/ra Thy-bar/nt	Tim'o-clēs (C.) Ti-mŏc'ra-tēs	Tom'o-rī (c.) To'mos, or To'mis	Tri o-dus (c.)
Thes-proti (c.)	'l'hy-ĕs/ta	Tī-mô/cre-ŏn	Tom/v-ris	Tri'o-pas, or Tri'ops
Thes protus	Thy-es-tes Thy-es-te-us (C.)	Tim-o-dē/mus Tim-o-lā/us	Ton-d5/ta ( a )	Trī-o-pē'j-ŭs (3) (c.) Trī-phīl'hs
Th¢s-sā/l <sub>i</sub> -a	Thy-es-te <sup>7</sup> us (c.) Thy'i-as (3) (c.)	Tim-o-lā'us Ti-mō'le-ŏn	Tō'ne-a Ton-gil'lī To-nl'a (c.)	Trī phī'lus
Thes-sā'li-ŏn Thes-sa-li-ō'tis	Thym'bra Thym-bræ'us	Ti-mō/lụs Ti-mŏm/a-chŭs	To-nī'a (c.) To-pā'zŏs	Trī-phyl'j-a Trī-phy'lis (c.)
Thës-sa-lo-nī'ca *	Thỹm/brj-a (c.)	Tī'mŏn	To-pā'zụs (C.) Top'j-ris, or Top'rụs	Trip'o-dī (c.)
Thes/sa-lus Thes/ta-lus (T.)	Thym'bris Thym'bron	Tī-mō'nāx (c.) Tī-mŏph'a-nēs	Top'i-ris, or Top'rus Tor'e-tæ (c.)	Trin-tXI/e-mile
Thĕ≡/te	Thym'ę-lē	Tī-möph/a-nēs Tī-mö/the-ŭs	Tor'ı-nī	
Thes'ti-a (1) Thes-ti'a-dee, and	Thy-mi'ş-this Thy-möch'ş-rēş Thy-mœ'tēş	Tī-mŏx/ę-nŭs Tīn/ģis	To-rō'ne Tor-quā'ta	Tris-me-gis/tus Tris-te/s (c.) Tri/'ti-s (1) Trit-o-go-ni/s Tri/'ti-s
Theatt/a-des	Thy-mœ <sup>7</sup> tēs Thy-ŏd <sup>7</sup> s-mäs	Tin'sis Tin'i-a (T.)	Tor-quā'tus	Tr1"ti-a (1)
Thes'ti-as (1) Thes ti-di'um (c.)	Thy-5'ne Thy-5'ne-us	TI'pha TI'phys	Tör'tor Tō'rus	
Thes'th-us (1) Thes'tor	Thy-5/ne-us	Tiph'y-sa Ti-rē's <sub>l</sub> -as (1)	Tor/y-nē	Trī-tō'nēş (c.) Trī-tō'nis
Thĕs'tv-lĭs	Thy o-tes Thy re Thy re-a	11r-1-Da/868	To-ry'ne (c.) Tox-a-rid'i-a	Tri-to/nus (a.)
Thěs/tỷ-lùs (c.) Thē/tjs	Thyr/e-a Ther-o-5/tig (a)	Tĭr-j-dū'tēģ Tī'rīs	Tox'e-us Tox-ic'ra-të	Tri-um/vi-ri
Theū'do-tus (C.) Theū'tis, or Teū'this	Thyr-ç-ā'tis (c.) Thyr'ç-ŭs Thyr'i-des (c.)	Tī'rō	Tox'i-II (C.)	Trivij-a Xn/trum Trivij-e Xn/trum Trivij-e Lū/cus
Theū'tis, or Teū'this Thī'a	Thýr'i-dēş (c.) Thýr'i-ŏn	TI-ryn'thi-2 TI-ryn'thus	Trā/be-a Trāch/a-lŭs	Trivian Lolons
Thi-al-16/1a (C.)	Thyr-sag'e-te Thyr-sag'e-tes (c.)	TI-sæ'um	Tres Johnson	
Thī'ās Thīm'brŏn		Tī-săg <sup>/</sup> o-r <b>ăs</b> Tī-săm <sup>/</sup> o- <b>nēş</b>	Tra-chē'a (c.) Tra-chin'i-a Trach-o-n'tis	Trō/a-dēş Trō/as
Thi-ŏd'a-mäs	Thỹ/ụs Th-a/ra (C.)	Tī-săn'drus	Trach-o-ni'tis	Tröch/a-rī
Thir-mid'i-a (T.) This'be	Tī-ā'ra ( <i>C.</i> ) Tī'a-sa	Ti-sar'chus Tis'dra (T.)	Tra-gœ'dj-a (O.) Trā'gus	1 rocn'0-18 Trop-78/ne
Thys/i-ás (1)	Tib-a-rē'nī	Ti-sl'a-rus	Traj-a-non/o-lis	Trog'i-lus
This'0-a Thō-an-tē'us (c.)	TI-bē'r;-ās Tīb-ę-rī'nus	Tí″sj-žs (1) Tí-sĭph′o-ne	Tra-jā/nus <i>Trā<sup>l</sup>jan</i>	Trog'j-lüs Trog-löd'y-tæ Trog-löd'y-tēş (o.)
4 4- //	1 Y		- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-10

<sup>\*</sup> Theseslonics. — This word, like every other of a similar termination, is sure to be pronounced, by a mere English scholar, with the accent on the third syllable; but this must be avoided, on pain of literary excommunication.

with the final s, making it one syllable only, and consequently pronouncing it so as to rhyme with tone:

"Not that Nepenthe, which the wife of Thone,
In Egypt, gave to Jove-born Helena,
Is of such power to stir up joy as this."

Comme.

<sup>†</sup> Thon, a physician of Egypt. Milton spells this word

Tro gus Pom-pē j-us (3)	Ta'der, or To-der/tip-(1)	Tu-ro'nī (c.)	Týche (týke) Týchi-cus (tik-e-kus) Týchi-cus Týde Týde-us †	Ty-ran'nus
Tro i-lus	Ta'dri	Tdr/pj-5	Tych'i-cus (tik'e-kus)	Tyras, or Tyra
Trō'ja Trŏÿ	Tụ-gi'ni, or T <b>ụ-gō'ni</b> Tũ-gụ-ri'n <b>ụs</b>	Tų-rūl'lį-ŭs Tų-rūn'tųs (s.)	Tych'i-us Telde	Ty'res Tyr-i-da'tas
Tro-ju ge-nm (c.)	Tu-Ya'tō	Tus-ca'ni-a, and Tas'-	Tvd'e-ŭs t	Tyr'i-I
Trom-en-ti/na	Tu-lin'éi	Ci-9 (1)	1 y-ur uce	Tv-rī'o-tēs
Troph'i-mas	'I'61/19	Tus'ct	Ty-ē'nis	Tyri-us (c.)
Tro-phō'nj-ŭs	Tŭl'li-a Tŭl-li-ā'num (c.) Tul-li/o-la	Tus-cy-langm Tus-cy-lam	Tỹ/lòs (T.) Tym/ber	Ty'rō Ty-rŏg'ly <b>-phüs</b>
Tros Tros/sy-li (c.)	Tul-li'o-la	Tus cus	Ty-mō/lụs	Tý/rŏs
Trŏs/su-lüm	Tŭl/lj-ŭs	Tū'ta	Tvm-pā/ni-a	Tyr-rhē'i-dæ
Trŏs/su-lüm Trŏt/j-lüm	Tŭl/lus Hos-tl/j-ŭs (Z.)	Tu-t5/nus (4.)	Tym-phæ'i Tyn-dar'i-deş	Tyr-rhe'i-des
Tru-ĕn'tum, or	Tu-ne ta, or Tu nie	Tu'tho-a (Q.)	Tyn-dar'ı-dəş Tyn'da-ris	Tyr-rhē'nī Tyr-rhē'num
Trū-en-tī'num Trỹg-ọ-dæm'ọ-n <b>ậ</b> g (4)	Tun'grī Tu-rā'nį-us	Tū'tho-a (c.) Tū'ti-a (l) Tūt-i-cā'nus (c.)	Tyn'da-rus	Tyr-rhē/nus
(C.)	Tür'bö	Tū'ti-cum	Tyn'nı-chus Ty-phœ'us, or Ty-	Tyr'rhę-us
Tryph'e-rus	Tur-de-tu'ni	Tăt-i-lt/na (c.)	Ty-phœ7us, or Ty-	Tyr-rhī'dæ
Tryph-i-o-do'rus	Tur'dy-li (o.)	Tỹ/a-na Tỹ-a-nē'i-ŭs (3) (C.) Tỹ-ā'nọ-ŭs, † or Tỹ-a-	phœ'ŏs, (n.)	Tyr-sē'ta (C.) Tyr'sis
Try'phon Try-pho'sa	Tų-rē'sis Tū-rj-ā'sō (C.)	To-a/ne-ne toe To-a-	Ty-pho-p-us, (a.)	Tyr-tm/us
Tū'be-rō	Tū'rį-ŭs	næ'us	Ty-phō'e-ŭs, (a.) Ty-phōn Ty-phō'nis (c.)	Tyrus, or Tyros Tyre Tyrias (1)
Tuc'ci-s (1) Tuc-c'it'o-rs (c.)	Tür/nys	Ty-a-nī/tis Ty/bris	Tvr-an-21/tm (C.)	Tyre
Tuc-cit'o-ra (c.)	Tu'ro-nes	Tỹ/bris	Ty-ran-nī'on Ty-ran'ni-on (7.)	Ty"si-as (1)
Tu'c <sub>1</sub> -a (1)	Tü'ro-nī, and	Ty/bur	Ty-ran'ni-on (T.)	Tzăc/o-nes (5) (0.)
		U.		
		•		
Ū'Bļ-Ī	Ūm'bra	Ū'pis (T.)	Ur'go-num (a.)	Us-tī'ca
Ų-căl'ę-gŏn	Ųm-brē'nus (c.)	Ū'pis (T.) Ųp-sā'lum (C.)	O'ri-a	Us'ti-cas (T.)
Û'cụ-bls Û'fênş	Úm/bri-a	U-rā/ca (c.)	Ū-rī'on (0.)	Ú'ti-ca Úx'a-ma (0.)
U-fen-ti'na	Um-brīģ'į-ŭs Um'brō	Ū-rā'gus ( <i>C.</i> ) Ū-rā'ni-a	O'rı-tes Ur-sid'i-üs	Ux-ăn'tis (T.)
Ŭl-pj-ā/nus	Un'ca	U-ra'nı-I, or U'ri-I	Ųr-sī'nųs ( <i>C</i> .)	Ux-el-lo-du'num
Ol'pr-an	Un/chæ	U'ra-nus	Us/ca-na	Ux'1-I (1)
U/hu-bras	Un-de-cem/vi-ri	Ur-bic/u-a	Us/co-num (c.)	Ux-Ys/a-ma
Ü-lÿs/sēş Üm/ber	Ü-něl'lī Ŭnx'i-a (1)	Ūr/bi-cŭs Ū-rē/um (c.)	U-sip'e-tes, or U-sip'i-ci Us'pi-i (c.)	Ū-zī'ta (T.)
<del></del>		<b>-</b>		
	•	V.		
		₹ .		
VXC'CA (T.)	Văn'nj-ŭs	Vę-lā/brum	Ve-nō/nj-ŭs	Ve-ro'nes
Vac-cæ'i	Va-rā'nēş	Ve-la'crum (Z.)	Věn'u	Věr-o-nī/ca
Va-cū'na	Var-dæ'I	Ve-la'nı-us	Ven-tid'i-us	Věr-re-gi/num
Va-dav'e-ro (c.)	Vā/ŋ-a Vār/h-aŭa (G)	Věl'e-da ( <i>C.</i> ) Vě'l <sub>i-a</sub>	Věn-u-lē'j-ŭs (3) Věn'u-lŭs	Věr'rēs, C Věr'rı-tus
Vád-1-mô'nis La'cus (0.) Va'ga	Va-ri'ni	Ve-lib'o-ri (c.)	Vē nus	Věr'n-ŭs
Vág-q-drů/sa	Va-rĭs'tI	Věl'1-ca	Ve-nu/și-a, (1) or Ve-	Ver-ru'gō
Va-gel/li-ta	Vā'ri-ŭs Văr'rō	Ve-li'na	nū'81-ūm (1)	Ver'ta-gus (C.)
Vag-g-drd'sa Va-gei'ii-ŭa Va-ge'nī Va-ge'sus (C.) Va'ha-tis (C.)	Vārīrō Vā/rņs	Ve-li'num	Ve-pī/cus (c.)	Ver-ti-co Ver-ti-cor/di-a
Va/ha-lia (q.)	Va-sa'tee (C.)	Vē-li-q-căs'sī Věl-i-tër'na	Vę-rā/grī Vę-rā/n <sub>l</sub> -a	Ver-tis/cus
Va-I'cus (0.)	Vas-co'nes	Věl'1-tēs (c.)	Ve-rā'nj-ŭs	Ver-tum'nus
Vā/la	Vas'co-nes (T. & O.)	Ve-li'tree Vel'i-tree, or	Ver-big <sup>/</sup> e-nüs Ver-cĕl <sup>/</sup> læ	Ver-u-la/nus
Val-a-mī'rụs (C.)	Vas-con'ı-cus (c.)	Vel'i-træ, or	Ver-cel'im	Vē'rus Vēs'a-gus (C.)
Vā'ičns Va-ičn'tj-a (1)	Văt-ı-cā'nus Văt-ı-ē'nus	Vę-lī'træ (a.) Věl'la-rī	Vêr-cin-get/o-rix Ve-rē/na	Ves'bi-us, or Ve-su'bi-us
Val-en-tin-j-a nus	Va-tin/1-ns	Včl'le-da	Ve-re'tum (c.)	Věs-cı-ā'num (I)
Val-en-tin'j-an	Va-trē'nus (c.) Ve-chī'rēs (c.) Věc'ti-us (1)	Vel-le'i-ŭs (3)	Ver-gas-il-lâu/nus Ver-gel/lus	Věs-cu-la/ri-ŭs
Văl-en-ti'nus (c.)	ve-chī'rēs (C.)	Ve-nā/frum §	Ver-gei/ius	Věs'e-ris Ve-së'vi-us, and Ve-
Va-lē'rı-a Va-lē-ri-ā'nus	Vec-to'nës (c.)	Věn'e-dæ (c.) Věn'e-dī	Ver-gil'i-a Ver-gil'i-æ	89, Aña A d-80, Ai-ma' www A d-
Va-le'ri-an	Vec-tō'nēs (c.) Vē'dī-ŭs Pōl'lī-ō	Věn'e-lī	Ver-gin'i-ŭs	Ve-son'ti-0 (1) (A)
Va-lē'ri-an Va-lē'ri-an	Ve-ge'ti-ŭs (1)	Věn'e-tī	Ver-gin'i-ŭs Ver'gi-ŭm	Ves-pā-si-ā/nus (1)
Val'e-rus	Vė'i-a (3) Vė-i-ā'nus (3)	Ve-nē/ti-a (1)	Vër-go-brë/tus	Ves-pa'si-qu
Val'gi-us Val-leb'a-na (c.)	ve-q-a'nus (3) Va.i.An'tas (3)	Ven'ice Ven'e-tus	Ver-gob're-tus (C.) Ver'i-tus	Ves-ta/les
Văn'da-li (o.)	Vē-i-ĕn'tēş (3) Vē-i-ĕn'tō (3)	Ven p-tus Ve-n'l'i-s	Věr-o-doc'ti-us (1)	Ves-tā/li-a
Van-dā/lj-ī	Vě'1-1 (3)	Ven-nő/něs (C.)	Věr-o-man'du-ī	Ves-tā'lis (c.) Ves-ti''cj-us (l)
Van-gī/o-nēg	Věj'o-vis	Ven-nö'neş (C.) Ve-nö'neş (L.)	Ve-ro/na	Vos-ti"ci-ds (1)

\* Troilus.—This word is almost always heard as if it were two syllables only, and as if written Troylus. This is a corruption of the first magnitude: the vowels should be kept separate, as if written Tro'e-lus.—See Zoilus.

- † Tyaneus.—This word is only used as an adjective to Apollonius, the celebrated Pythagorean philosopher, and is formed from the town of Tyana, where he was born. The natural formation of this adjective would, undoubtedly, be Tyaneus, with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable. Labbe, at the word Tyana, says, "Et inde deductum Tyaneus, quidquid sciam reclamare nonnullos sed immerito, ut satis norunt eruditi."

  The numberlass suthorities which might be brought for
- satis norunt eruditi."

  The numberless authorities which might be brought for pronouncing this word either way, sufficiently show how equivocal is its accent, and of how little importance it is to which we give the greference. My private opinion coicides with Labbe; but, as we generally find it written with the diphthong, we may presume the penultimate accent has provailed, and that it is the safest to follow.—[Unquestionably.—Tactions.—Carraccents it Ty-d'sa-us.—Eduton.]
- † Tydeus. This word, like several others of the same termination, was pronounced by the Greeks sometimes in

three, and sometimes in two, syllables, the eu considered as a diphthong. When it was pronounced in three syllables, the penultimate syllable was long, and the accent was on it, as we find it in a verse of Wilking's Epigonica:—

"Venus, still partial to the Theban arms, Tydeus' son seduced by female charms."

But the most prevailing pronunciation was that with the antepenultimate accent, as we generally find it in Pope's Homer: —

"Next came Idomeneus and Tydeus' son,

"Alax Telamon."

- Ajax the less, and Ajax Telamon."
  Pope's Hom. b. ii. v. 59. - See Idomeneus.
- § Psnarrum.—Though the accent may be placed either on the antepenultimate or the penultimate syllable of this word, the latter is by far the preferable, as it is adopted by Lempriere, Lubbe, Gouldman, [also Carr.] and other good authorities.—[Mart. Epig. ziii. 101. 1: Bacca Verafri. So Hor. Od. ii. 6. 16.—Thollors.]
- || Verrugo. I have given this word the panultimate accent, with Lempriere, in opposition to Ainsworth, who adopts the antepenultimate.

Vçs-111'ış Vçs-11'ış Vçs-11'nı Vçs-11'nı Vçs-11'nı Vçs-11'nı Vçs-11'ı-lüs Vçs'ı-lüs Vçs'ı-lüs Vçs-10'nı Vçs-10'nı Vç-11'ı-lüs Vç-11'ı-lüs Vçs'ı-lüs	Vi-cšn'ti-\$ (1) (I) Vic'tšr Vic-tč'ti-\$ Vic-tō-ri'n\$ Vic-tō-ri'n\$ Vic-tō-ri'n\$ Vic-tō'n-dis Vic-tō'n-dis Vic-tō'n-dis Vic-tō'n-dis Vi-so'n\$ Vil'i-\$ Vin'i-\$ Vin'i-\$ Vin-cšn'i-dis (1) Vin'c-dis (1)	Vin'ni-ds Vip-ai'ni-a Vip-ai'ni-a Vir-a'gō (c.) Vir'bi-ds Vir-dd'ma-rds (c.) Vir-gh'i-ds Vir-gh'i-as Vir-gh'i-i-a Vir-gh'i-i-a Vir-ja'thus Vir-ja'thus Vir-ja'thus Vir-ja'thus Vir-ja'thus Vir-ja'thus Vir-ja'thus Vir-ja'thus Vir-ja'thus Vir-ja'thus Vir-ja'thus Vir-ja'thus Vir-ja'thus Vir-ja'thus Vir-ja'thus	Vit'u-la Vo-cō'ni-a Vo-cō'ni-a Vo-cō'ni-a Vo-cō'ni-a Vo-cō'ni-a Vo-cō'ni-a Vo-la Vo-la Vo-la Vo-la Vo-la Vo-la Vo-la Vola Vola Vola Vola Vola Vola Vola Vo	Vo-1d-si-E'nus (1) Vo-1d'si-ds' (1) Vo'd'x Vo-nd'nus Vo-nd'nus Vo-nd'nus Vo-p'n'nus Vo-p'nus Vo-d'gus, or Vo-d'gus, (0.) Voi-d-nus (1) Vui cs-nd'h-e			
VI-ā'drus (7.) VI-ā'lis (6.)	Vin-dā/ij-ās Vin-dēl/i-cī	Vīr'rō Vīr'tụs	Vologʻe-sus Vologʻe-sus Vologʻe-sus Vologʻe-sus Vologʻe-sus	Vul-cā/nī Vul-cā/nj-da Vul-cā/nus			
VI-bid'i-a VI-bid'j-us	Vin-de-li''ci-a (1) (s.) Vin-de-mi-a'tor	VI-sčl'lį-ūs VI-sčl'lųs	Vol'sci, or Vol'ci . Vol-sin'i-um	Vül'can Vul-ca'ti-ŭs (1)			
Vib-i-ō'nēş (c.) Vib'i-ŭs	Vin-dem'i-ter (c.) Vin'dex, Ju'ii-us	Vis'tų-la (T.) Vi-sür'gis (S.)	Vol-tin'i-a Vo-lum'næ Fa'num	Vul-si'num Vul'sō			
VI/bō VIb-ų-lē/nys	Vin'děx, Jū'li-us Vin-dĭ''ci-us (1) Vin'di-lī (s.)	VI-sür/gis`(s.) VI-tĕl/li-a VI-tĕl/li-ŭs	Vo-lüm'ni-a Vo-lüm'ni-üs	Včl/tu-ra			
VI-bŭl'ij-ŭs VI'ca Pō'ta	VIn-do-nis'sa VI-ni''ci-us (1) VI-nid'i-us	Vi''ti-a VI-tis'a-tör (C.)	Vo-lum'nus Vo-lup'tas, and Vo-lu'-	Vül-tụ-rê'i-üs (3) Vul-tù'ri-üs Vul-tùr'num			
Vī-cēl'li-ŭs Vī-cēn'ta, or Vī-cē'- ti-a (1)	VI-nīd'i-ŭs Vīn'i-ŭs	Vit'ri-cus Vi-tru'v <sub>i</sub> -us	pr-a Vol-u-ee/nus	Vul-tür'nus Vul-tür'ti-üs (1) (7.)			
		<b>X.</b>					
XXn'THE XEn'thi-9 XEn'thi-9 XEn'thi-9e XEn'thip'pe XEn'thip'pus XEn'tho-pu'lus XEn'tho-pu'lus XEn'thous XEn'thous	Xşn-tîp/pç Xşn-tîp/puş Xçn-tip/puş Xç-niş/ç-riş Xen/ş-riş Xen/ş-riş Xen/y-tiş Xç-ni/ş-döş Xe'n-ciş/x	X8n'0-c189 X9-n-0-c11'd89 X0-n-0-0'r9-189 X0-n-0-0'r9-189 X0-n-0-0-0'r9-189 X0-n-0-0-0'r9-189 X0-n-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0	Xe-nöd'o-tüs Xe-nöph's-nög Xe-nöph'i-lüs Xön'o-phön Xön-o-phön-ti'us Xön-o-pi-thi'e Xön-o-thi'y-g (C.) Xerx-ö'no (C.) Xörx-ög	Xeux/as XI-ma'ne (c.) XI-ma'ne (c.) XI-ma'ne (c.) XI-ma'ne (c.) XI-ma'ne (c.) XI-ma'ne (c.) XI-ma'ne (c.) XI-ma'ne (c.) XI-ma'ne (c.) XI-ma'ne (c.)			
<b>Z.</b>							
ZXB'A-TÜS ZXB-dj-c8'nę Zxb-dj-c8'nę Zxb'y-dis Zxc'o-ris (C.) Za-cyn'thus Za-gra'us Zxi'g-t8 Zxi'g-t8 Zxi'g-t8 Zxi'g-t8 Zxi'mg-Ts Zxi'mg-Ts Zam'ng-Ts Zam'ng-Ts	Zar-dô'cēş (c.) Zār'p-tæ (c.) Zār'p-tæ (c.) Zār'p-tar'pēş Zār-ma-no-chē'gas (c.) Zā'theş Za-vē'cēş (c.) Zē'lā, or Zē'lī-a Zē-lē'a (c.) Zē'lūs Ze-lē'us (c.) Zē-lō'y (c.) Zē'lūs Ze-lē'y (c.) Zē'lūs Zē'lūs Zē'lūs	Zön-q-dö/rps Zön-q-dö/tj-q (1) Ze-nö/q-tis * Ze-nö-q-tis * Ze-nö/p-e-nös Zö-no-py-si'don (c.) Ze-nöth'e-mis Ze-nöth'e-mis Ze-nöth'y-röm Zöph'y-röm Zöph'y-rös Ze-rpi'thys Zö'thög, or Zö'tus Zeüg'me Zö'us	Zeūx'is Zeūx'o Zt-ĕ'la (c.) Zt-ġl'ra Zl'-is, or Ze'lis Zl-mā'ra (T.) Zl-mō'ri Zl-bo'-cris Zl-po'-tēş Zl'tha (T.) Zml'g-ēg (5) Zo-dl'a-cds (C.) Zo'-lūs † Zo-lo'pus	Zöph'o-rüs Zo-py'i-jön Zöp'y-rüs Zör-o-sa-trö'qs (o.) Zös'i-mäs Zös'i-mäs Zös-tö'n-n Zo-th'n-n Zo-th'n-n Zo-th'n-n Zo-th'n-n Zy-gin'tsg Zyg'i-s Zyg'i-s			

By inspecting the foregoing Vocabulary, we see that, notwithstanding all the barriers with which the learned have guarded the accentuation of the dead languages, still some words there are which despise their laws, and boldly adopt the analogy of English pronunciation. It is true, the catalogue of these is not very numerous; for, as an error of this kind incurs the penalty of being thought illiterate and vulgar, it is no wonder that a pedantic adherence to Greek and Latin should, in doubtful cases, be generally preferred.

Zeūx-i-dā'mus (c.) Zeūx'ı-dăs

Zē'us Zeūx-Id'a-mūs

Zeux-Ip'pe

But as the letters of the dead languages have insensibly changed their sound by passing into the living ones, so it is impossible to preserve the accent from sliding, sometimes, into the analogies of our own tongue; and when once words of this kind are fixed in the public ear, it is not only a useless, but a pernicious, pedantry to disturb them. Who could hear, without pity, of Alexander's passing the River Grani'cus, t or of his marrying the sister of Parys'atis? These words, and several others, must be looked upon as planats shot from their original spheres, and moving round another centre.

After all the care, therefore, that has been taken to accent words according to the best authorities, some have been found so differently marked by different prosodists, as to make it no easy matter to know to which we shall give the preference. In this case, I have ventured to give my opinion, without presuming to decide, and merely as an 'Hvartizov, or Interim, till the learned have pronounced the final sentence.

Zę-nō/bj-a Zę-nō/bj-i (7.) Zĕn/ọ-clēş Zĕn-ọ-cli/dēş

Za-mělx'ıs Zan'cle Zan'the-nes

Zăn'thi-cles

Zir-bj-ē'nys

Zã'răx

Zo-ip'pus Zō-i-tō'um (c.) Zō'na

7.5n/a-rys

<sup>\*</sup> Zenodotus. - All our prosodists but Lempriere give this word the antepeaultimate accent; and, till a good reason be given why it should differ from *Harodotus*, I must beg leave to follow the majority.

<sup>†</sup> Zoilus. — The two vowels, in this word, are always separated in the Greek and Latin; but, in the English pronunciation of it, they are frequently blended into a diphthong, as in the words oil, boil, &c. This, however, is an illiterate

pronunciation, and should be avoided. The word should have three syllables, and be pronounced as if written Zo'e-

<sup>† [</sup>Notwithstanding this remark, Walker has placed this word with the accent on the penultimate (Granicus) in his Terminational Vocabulary; and it stands first with the same accent in his Initial Vocabulary.—See Granicus.— EDITOR.]

# PREFACE

### TO THE TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARY.

Taking a retrospective view of language, or surveying it in its terminations, affords not only a new, but an advantageous view of all languages. The necessity of this view induced me, several years ago, to arrange the whole English language according to its terminations; and this arrangement I found of infinite use to me in consulting the analogies of our tongue. A conviction of its utility made me desirous of arranging the Greek and Latin proper names in the same manner, and more particularly, as the pronunciation of these languages depends more on the termination of words than any other we are acquainted with. Of such utility is this arrangement supposed to be in the Greek language, that the son of the famous Hoogeveen, who wrote on the Greek Particles, has actually printed such a Dictionary, which only waits for a preface to be published. The labor of such a selection and arrangement must have been prodigious. Nor is the task I have undertaken, in the present work, a slight one; but the idea of rendering the classical pronunciation of proper names still more casy, encouraged me to persevere in the labor, however dry and fatiguing.

I flattered myself 1 had already promoted this end, by dividing the proper names into syllables upon analogical principles, but hoped I could still add to the facility of recollecting their pronunciation, by the arrangement here adopted; which, in the first place, exhibits the accent and quantity of every word by its termination.

In the next place, it shows the extent of this accentuation, by producing, at one view, all the words differently accented, by which means may be formed the rule and the exception.

Thirdly, when the exceptions are but few and less apt to be regarded, by seeing them contrasted with the rule they are imprinted more strongly on the memory, and are the more easily recollected. Thus, by seeing that Sperchius, Xenophontius, and Darius are the only words of that very numerous termination which have the accent on the penultimate, we are at perfect ease about all the rest.

Fourthly, by seeing that all words ending in enes have universally the antepenultimate accent, we easily recollect that the pronunciation of Eumenes with the accent on the penultimate is radically wrong, and is only tolerated because adopted by some respectable writers. Thus, too, the numerous termination in ades is seen to be perfectly antepenultimate; and the ambiguous termination in ides is freed, in some measure, from its intricacy, by seeing the extent of both forms contrasted. This contrast, without being obliged to go to Greek etymologies, shows, at one view, when this termination has the accent on the penultimate i, as in Tydides, and when it transfers the accent to the antepenultimate, as in Thucydides; which depends entirely on the quantity of the original word from which these patronymics are formed.

And, lastly, when the number of words pronounced with a different accent are nearly equal, we can, at least, find some way of recollecting their several accentuations better than if they were promiscuously mingled with all the rest of the words in the language. By frequently repeating them, as they stand together, the ear will gain a habit of placing the accent properly, without knowing why it does so. In short, if Labbe's Catholici Indices, which is in the hands of all the learned, be useful for readily finding the accent and quantity of proper names, the present Index cannot fail to be much more so, as it not only associates them by their accent and quantity, but according to their termination also; and by this additional association, it must necessarily render any diversity of accent more easily perceived and remembered.

To all which advantages it may be added, that this arrangement has enabled me to point out the true sound of every termination; by which means, those who are totally unacquainted with the learned languages, will find themselves instructed in the true pronunciation of the final letters of every word, as well as its accent and quantity.

It need scarcely be observed, that in the following Index, almost all words of two syllables are omitted; for, as dissyllables in the Greek and Latin languages are always pronounced with the accent on the first, it was needless to insert them. The same may be observed of such words as have the vowel in the penultimate syllable followed by two consonants; for in this case, unless the former of these consonants were a mute, and the latter a liquid, the penultimate vowel was always long, and consequently always had the accent. This analogy takes place in our pronunciation of words from the Hebrew, which, with the exception of some few that have been Anglicized, such as Bethlehemite, Nazarene, &c., have the accent, like the Greek and Latin words, either on the penultimate or antepenultimate syllable.

It might have been expected that I should have confined myself to the insertion of proper names alone, without bringing in the gentile adjectives, as they are called, which are derived from them. This omission would, undoubtedly, have saved me immense trouble; but these adjectives, being sometimes used as substantives, made it difficult to draw the line; and, as the analogy of accentuation was, in some measure, connected with these adjectives, I hoped the trouble of collecting and arranging them would not be entirely thrown away.

# TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARY

# GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

AA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

ABAA,\* Nausicaa.

BA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ababa, Desudaba, Alaba, Allaba, Aballaba, Cillaba, Adeba, bnoba, Onoba, Arnoba, Ausoba, Hecuba, Gelduba, Cordu-Abnoba, Onoba, Arba, Voluba, Rutuba.

ACA, ECA, ICA, OCA, UCA, YCA.

Accent the Penultimate.
Cleonica, Thessalonica, Veronica, Noctiluca, Donuca.

Accent the Antepenultmate.

Andrinca, Malaca, Tabraca, Mazaca, Seneca, Oyrenaica, Belgica, Georgica, Cabalica, Italica, Malilica, Bellica, Laconica, Leonica, Marica, Marmarica, Commbrica, Merobrica, Mirobrica, Cetobrica, Anderica, America, Africa, Arborica, Aremorica, Norica, Tetrica, Africa, Arborica, Aremorica, Cetobrica, Athatica, Buttaca, Guttaca, (Nasica, Ji Esica, Corsica, Athatica, Bottaca, Certeica, Analica, Cettica, Salmantica, Cyrrhestica, Usica, Engravica, Oboca, Amadoca, Aesyca, Mutyca.

Accept the Penultimate.

Abdeda, Hecameda, Diomeda, Amida, Actrida.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ada, Adada, Symada, Bagrada, Sunda, Idubeda, Andromeda, Ceneda, Agneda, Voneda, Candida, Egida, Anderida, Florida, Spisida.

ÆΑ

Accent the Penultimate. Dicma, Nicma, and all words of this termination.

Accent the Penultimate. Accent the Penutimate.

Accent the Penutimate.

Accent the Penutimate.

Amathea, Alphea, Erythea, Ethalea, Malea, Heraclea, Amphiclea, Theoclea, Agathoclea, Androclea, Euryclea, Penthesilea, Achillea, Asbamea, Alcidamea, Cadmea, Elimea, Enea, Mantinea, Maronen, Cheronea, Æpea, Barea, Cesarea, Nocesarea, Cytherea, Ipsea, Hypsea, Galatea, Platea, Myrtea, (a city.)

\* As the accent is never on the last syllable of Greek or Latin proper names, the final a must be pronounced as in English words of this termination; that is, nearly as the interjection as!—See Rule 7, prefixed to the Initial Vocabulary. Accont the Antepenultunate.

Pharnacca, Ardea, Tegea, Æthea, Dexithea, Leucothea, Alea, Doclea, Dioclea, Elea, Marcollea, Demea, Castanea, Aminea, Ficulnea, Albunea, Bosa, Clupea or Clypea, Abarbarea, Chærca, Verrea, Laurea, Thyrea, Rosea, Odyssea, Etea, Tritea, Myrtea, (a name of Venus,) Butea, Abazea.

Accent the Penultimate.
Melebon, Eubon, and all words of this termination.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abaga, Bibaga, Ampsaga, Aganzaga, Nooga, Arabriga, Aobriga, Segobriga, Coliobriga, Flaviobriga,

HA

Accent the Antoponultimate,
Malacha, Pyrrhica, Adatha, Agatha, Badonatha, Abaratha, Monumetha.

AIA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Achaia, | Panchaia, Aglaia, Maia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arabia, Trebia, Contrebia, Albia, Balbia, Olbia, Corymbia, Zenobia, Cornubia.

Micacia, Dacia, Salacia, Wormacia, Thaumacia, Connacia, Ambracia, Thacia, Sanothracia, Artacia, Accia, Galacia, Grzeia, Voadicia, Vindelicia, Cilicia, Libyphenicia, Ancia, Chalcia, Fancia, Provincia, Cappadocia, Porcia, Muscia, Ascia, Iscia, Thuscia, Boruscia, Seleucia,\*\* Tucia, Lycie

DIA.††

Accent the Penultimate.

Iphimedia, Laomedia, Protomedia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Badia, Arcadia, Leucadia, Media, Iphimedia, Nicomedia, Polymedia, Eporedia, Coracedia, Suedia, Fordicidia, Numdia, Canidia, Japidia, Pisidia, Gallovidia, Scandia, India, Burgundia, Ebodia, Clodia, Ærodia, Longobardia, Cardia,

\*\* Seleucia. — See Rule 30, and the word in the Initial Vocabulary. [And likewise the following note. — Editor.]

Vocabulary. [And likewise the following note. — Editor.]

†† See Infigural in the Initial Vocabulary. ["Proper names or epithets." says Mr. Carr, "ending in damia, genia, as Iphigenia, Protogenta, Iphidamia, Laodania, &c., have the penultimate long. The same require applies to names of towns formed from the names of individuals; as, Inticalia, from Antiochus; Alexandria, from Alexander; Cassandria, from Antiochus; Philadelphia; Seleula, from Seleucus." In accordance with this rule, Mr. Carr places the accent in all the following words on the penultimate sylleble: Adrastia, Agathia, Alexandria, Amphigenia, Antiochia, Antipatria, Archidamia, Aeclepia, Asphilathia, Astydamia, Antipatria, Cassandria, Deidamia, Echedamia, Epiphania, Brythia, Eumenia, Eumeredia, Eusebia, Heniochia, Hippodamia, Iphidemia, Iphigenia, Iphimedia, Laodamia, Lebdia, Lysimachia, Medullia, Menelaia, Nicomedia, Peridia, Philadelphia, Protogenia, Protomedia, Samaria, Seleucia Theophania. — The words Academia and Apamja Carr accents both on the penultimate and antepenultimate — Editor.]

<sup>†</sup> Of all the words ending in ica, Cleonica, Veronica, and Thesalomica, are the only three which have the penultimate accent.—See Rule 29, prefixed to the Initial Vocabulary, and the words Andronicous and Softmonicous.

<sup>† [</sup>Nasica (pronounced Na-si'ca). See Nasica, on page 878. — Editor.]

<sup>§</sup> Florida. - Labbe tells us that some of the most learned men pronounce this part of America with the accent on the penultimate syllable.

il Achaia. — The vowels in this termination do not form a diphthong. The accent is upon the first a, the s is pronounced like y consonant in year, and the final a nearly like the a in fasher, or the interjection at! — See Rule 7.

Words of this termination have the cia pronounced as if written shea. — See Rule 10, prefixed to the Initial Vocabulary

Verticordia, Concordia, Discordia, Herephordia, Claudia, Lvdia.

Accent the Penulimate.
Elegein,\* Hygeia, Antheia, Cartheia, Aquileia, Pompela, Deipeia, Tarpeia, Carteia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sphagia, Lagia, Athanagia, Norvigia, Cantabrigia, Ortigia,
Langia, Eningia, Finningia, Lotharingia, Turingia, Sergia, Orgia, Pelasgia, Fugia, Bugia, Ogygia, Jopygia, Phrygia,
Zygia.

Accent the Penultimate. Sophia, Anthia, Erythia, Kenopithia.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Valachia, Lysimachia, Centarromachia, Inachia, Xynsichia, Antiochia, Amphilochia, Munychia, Philadelphia, Apostrophia, Scarphia, Acryphia, Emathia, Æmathia, Alethia, Hyacinthia, Carinthia, Tyrinthia, Cynthia, Tyrynthia, Parthia, Scythia, Pythia.

LIA.

Accent the Penultimate.
Thalia, Aristoclia, Basilia.

Carlotala, Aristoclia, Basilia.

Accent the Antoperaltimats.

Carlotalia, Fornicalia, Lupercalis, Acidalia, Vaudalia, Podalia, Megalia, Robigalia, Fugalia, Œchalia, Westphalia, Æthalia, Alalia, Vulcanalia, Paganalia, Bacchanalia, Terminalia, Fortinalia, Vertumnalia, Portumnalia, Agonalia, Angeronalia, Saturnalia, Faunalia, Portumnialia, Opalia, Liberalia, Feralia, Floralia, Lemuralia, Salia, Pharsalia, Thessalia, Etalia, Italia, Compitalia, Carmontalia, Laurentalia, Castalia, Attalia, Psytalia, Mamblia, Ælia, Calia, Belia, Coccilia, Decelia, Agelia, Helia, Cornelia, Cloilia, Aspelia, Cercilia, Aurelia, Venila, Panilia, Egilia, Cingilia, Palilia, Emilia, Emilia, Venilia, Parilia, Basilia, Absilia, Attilia, Antilia, Antilia, Parilia, Radolia, Ecola, Folia, Natolia, Antolia, Ecolia, Napolia, Padolia, Ecola, Folia, Natolia, Antalolia, Ecolia, Nauplia, Daula, Figulia, Julia, Apulia, Getulia, Getulia, Triphylia, Pamphylia.

MIA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Deidamia, † Laodamia, Hippodamia, Astydamia, Apamia, Hydramia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lamia, Mesopotamia, Cadmia, Academia, Archidemia, Eudemia, Isthmia, Holmia, Posthumia.

Accent the Penultimate.

Amphigenia, Iphigenia, † Tritogenia, Lasthenia.

Amphigenia, Iphigenia, † Tritogenia, Lesthenia.

\*\*Accent the Anticperultimate.\*\*

Albania, Sicania, Hyrcania, Arcania, Lucania, Dania, Codania, Dardania, Epiphania, Alania, Mania, Carmania, Germania, Pomerania, Afrania, Urauja, Bassania, Actania, Riesania, Pomerania, Afrania, Urauja, Bassania, Actania, Retatania, Decitaria, Ossigitania, Mauritania, Lusitania, Titania, Sexitania, Alentania, Concetania, Mevania, Lithuania, Transilvania, Azania, Ænia, Actænia, Aberdenia, Ischenia, Tyrrhenia, Parthenia, Diogenia, Mevania, Attanenia, Armenia, Nenia, Fonia, Cebrenia, Relia, Arnagnia, Signia, Albinia, Lacinia, Diima, Sardinia, Liginia, Virginia, Bechinia, Machilinia, Ciminia, Eleusinia, Tinia, Lavinia, Hervinia, Lamnia, Lycennia, Polyhymnia, Alemaninia, Eritannia, Fescennia, Aonia, Lycarnia, Charia, Catalonia, Laconia, Ghasconia, Adonia, Macedonia, Marcedonia, Caledonia, Mygdonia, Aldonia, Asidonia, Posidonia, Abbondonia, Herdonia, Laudonia, Gydonia, Mæonia, Peonia, Pelagonia, Paphlagonia, Aragonia, Antigonia, Sithonia, Ionia, Agrionia, Avalonia, Aquilonia, Apollonia,

\* Elegeia. — The ancients sometimes separated the vowels ein in this termination, and sometimes pronounced them as a diphthong. The general mode of pronouncing them with us is to consider them as a diphthong, and to pronounce it est long or double e; which, from its equeezed sound, approaches to the initial y, and makes these words pronounced as if written El-e-jélyah, Hy-jélyah, &c. This is the pronunciation which ought to be adopted; but scholars who are fond of displaying their knowledge of Greek will be sure to pronounce Elegeia, Hygeia, or rather Hygieia, Anthesia, and Daopeia, with the diphthong like the noun eye; while Cartheid, or Carteaa, Aquileia, Pompsia, and Tarpeia, of Latin original, are permitted to have their diphthongs sounded like couble c, or, which is nearly the same thing, if the towels be separated, to sound the e long, as it equal, and the i as y combonant, articulating the final a.—See \* Elegeta. — The ancients sometimes separated the vowels

Colonia, Polonia, Populonia, Vetulonia, Babylonia, Aemonia, Æmonia, Hæmonia, Termonia, Ammonia, Harmonia, Codanonia, Sinonia, Pannonia, Bononia, Lamponia, Pomponia, Cronia, Feronia, Sophronia, Petronia, Antronia, Duronia, Turonia, Cæsonia, Ausonia, Latonia, Tritonia, Boltonia, Uitonia, Hantonia, Vintonia, Wintonia, Bistonia, Piutonia, Favonia, Scawonia, Livonia, Arvonia, Saxonia, Exonia, Sicyonia, Narnia, Sarnia, Dorebernia, Hibernia, Cliternia, Lindisfornia, Vigernia, Wigornia, Laburnia, Calpurnia, Saturnia, Pornia, Daunia, Ceraunia, Acroceraunia, Junia, Clunia, Neptunia, Ercynia, Bythinia, Macrynia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Latitia.

PIA.

Accent the Antepenulumate.

Apia, Salopia, Manapia, Messapia, Asclipia, Lampia,
Olympia, Ellopia, Dolopia, Cenopia, Cecropia, Mopsopia,
Appia, Lappia, Oppia, Luppia, Antuerpia.

RIA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Daria.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Daria.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Aria, Baria, Fabaria, Columbaria, Barbaria, Carta, Ficaria, Calcarna, Sagaria, Megaria, Hungaria, Pharia, Salaria, Hilaria, Allaria, Mallaria, Sigiliaria, Anguillaria, Samaria, Palmaria, Planaria, Enaria, Menaria, Gallunaria, Asinaria, Carbonaria, Chaunaria, Calcaria, Anguillaria, Cervaria, Pandataria, Cotaria, Nivaria, Antiquaria, Cervaria, Petua, Pandataria, Cataria, Limbria, Mesembria, Umbria, Gumbria, Selymbria, Abobria, Amagetobria, Trimacra, Teucria, Molycria, Adria, Hadria, Geldria, Andria, Scamandria, Anandria, Cassandria, Alexandria, Egiria, Aeria, Faberia, Iberia, Celtiberia, Luceria, Neuceria, Neuceria, Segeria, Agria, Egeria, Aeria, Elutheria, Pieria, Aleria, Valeria, Ameria, Numeria, Neria, Casperia, Cesperia, Hesperia, Herperia, Seria, Fabrateria, Compuleria, Asteria, Anthesteria, Faveria, Lhegria, Iria, Liria, Equiria, Oschoforia, Daphnephoria, Themophoria, Anthesphoria, Chilmora, Westmoria, Eupatoria, Anactoria, Victoria, Pratoria, Artia, Eretra, Peltria, Conventira, Bodottia, Chotinia, Cestria, Tublustria, Corcestria, Thalestria, Indiria, Austria, Industria, Tublustria, Calauria, Isauria, Curia, Duria, Manduria, Furna, Liguria, Remuria, Etruria, Hetrura, Turia, Apaturia, Beaturia, Beturia, Asturia, Syfia, Coelesyria, Colosyria, Leucosyria, Assyria.

SIA. ||

Accent the Antepenuliumats.

Asia, Chadasia, Lasia, Seplasia, Amasia, Aspasia, Therasia, Agrasia, Austrasia, Anastasia, Æsia, Cœsia, Mæsia, Ædesia, Artemesia, Magnesia, Mœsia, Mersia, Cresia, Artesia, Suesia, Bisia, Calisia, Provisia, Hortensia, Chenobosia, Suesia, Bisia, Calisia, Provisia, Hortensia, Chenobosia, Leucosia, Pandosia, Theodosia, Arachosia, Orthosia, Rosia, Thesprosia, Rosia, Lipsia, Nupsia, Persia, Nursia, Tolasia, Ceptisia, Russia, Blandusia, Clusia, Ampelusia, Anthemusia, Acherusia, Perusia, Bysia, Sicysia, Mysia, Dionysia.

TIA.

Accent the Anteponultimats.

Sabatia, Ambatia, Latia, Calatia, Galatia, Collatia, Dalmatia, Sarmatia, Egnatia, Aratia, Alestia, Actia, Cetia, Rhetia, Anetia, Cite, Penecia, Pometia, Anetia, Cite, Pholita, Angula, Corta, Phiditia, Angula, Androlitia, Sulpitia, Naritia, Delgovitia, Phiditia, Angula, Androlitia, Sulpitia, Naritia, Delgovitia, Palatia, Bantia, Brigantia, Murgantia, Almantia, Numantia, Aperantia, Constantia, Piacentia, Picentia, Lucentia, Fidentia, Digentia, Morgentia, Valentia, Potentia, Faventia, Confluentia, Liquentia, Consentia, Potentia, Faventia, Confluentia, Liquentia, Curtia, Quintia, Pontin, Acherontia, Alisontia, Moguntia, Scotia, Bestia, Scaptia, Martia, Tertia, Sebastia, Bubastia, Adrastia, Bestia, Modes-

For a more complete idea of the sound of this diphthong, see the word Pleiades, in the Initial Focabulary. To which observations we may add, that when this diphthong in Greek is reduced to the single long in Latin, as in Phagena, Elegia, &c., it is pronounced like single i, that is, like the recurrence. the noun eye.

- † Deidamia. See Rule 30.
- 1 Iphigenia. See this word in the Initial Vocabulary.
- Samaria. For the accent of this word and Alexandria, see Rule 30, prefixed to the Initial Vocabulary.

|| -ma. — The s in this termination, when preceded by a vowel, ought always to be sounded like th, as if written Amathia, Aspathia, &c. Asia, Theodosia, and Sosia, seem to be the only exceptions.

tia, Segestia, Orestia, Charistia, Ostia, Brattia, Acutia, Minutia, Cossutia, Tutia, Clytia, Narytia.

Accent the Anteponultimate.

Candavia, Blavia, Flavia, Menavia, Scandinavia, Aspavia, Moravia, Warsavia, Octavia, Juvavia, Ævia, Cendevia, Menevia, Suevia, Livia, Trivia, Urbesalvia, Sylvia, Moscovia, Segovia, Gergovia, Nassovia, Chuvia. Accent the Antepenultimate.

XIA.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Brixia, Cinxia.

YIA.

Accent the Penultimate Bithyin,\* Orithyia.

ZIA.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Sabazia, Alyzia.

Anala, Messala.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abala, Gabala, Castabala, Onobala, Triocala, Crocala, Abdala, Dædala, Bucephala, Abliala, Astyphala, Mænala, Avala.

Accent either the Penultimate or Antepenultimate Syllable.

Accent the Penultimate.

Arbela, (in Persia,) Acela, Adela, Suadela, Mundela, Philomela, Amstela.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Arbela, (in Sicily.)

Accent the Antepenultunate.
Publicola, Anionicola, Junonicola, Neptunicola, Agricola, Baticola, Leucola, Edla, Abrostola, Scævola.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abula, Trebula, Albula, Carbula, Callicula, Saticula, Adula, Acidula, Ægula, Caligula, Artigula, Longula, Ortopula, Merula, Casperula, Asula, Æsula, Fœsula, Sceptesula, Sceptesula, Insula, Vitula, Vistula.

Accort the Penultimate.

Accent the Antepenultimate. AMA, EMA, IMA, OMA, UMA, YMA

Accent the Penultimate.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pandama, Abderama, Asama, Uxama, Acema, Obrima,
Perrima, Certima, Boreostoma, Decuma, Didyma, Hierosolyma, Æsyma.

Accent the Penultimate.

Accent the Penultimate.

Albana, Pandana, Trajana, Marciana, Diana, Sogdiana, Drangiana, Margiana, Aponiana, Pomponiana, Trojana, Copiana, Mariana, Drusiana, Susiana, Statiana, Glottiana, Vinna, Alana, Croccalana, Eblana, Eliana, Ambogiana, Vindolana, Querculana, Querquetulana, Amana, Almana, Comana, Mumana, Barpana, Clarana, Adrana, Messana, Catana, Accilana, Astigitana, Zeugitana, Meduana, Malvana, Cluana, Novana, Equana.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abana, Fricana, Concana, Adana, Cispadana, Sagana, Achana, Leuphana, Hygiana, Drepana, Barpana, Ecbatana, Catana, Sequana, Cyana, Tyana.

Accent the Penultimate.

Labena, Characena, Medena, Fidena, Aufidena, Ageena, Comagena, Dolomena, Capena, Cæsena, Messena, Artena.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Phoshigena, Graphigena, Aciligena, Ignigena, Junonigena, Opigena, Nysigena, Bætigena, Trojugena, Ægosthena,

Alena, Helena, Pellena, Porsena, Atena, Polyxena, Theoxena

INA.†

Arabina, Acina, Ciocent the Pesultimate.

Arabina, Acina, Cloccina, Tarracina, Cluacina, Coccina, Ricina, Runcina, Cercina, Lucina, Erycina, Acradina, Acharadina, Ægina, Bachma, Acanthina, Mesulina, Catalina, Fascelina, Mechilina, Telina, Calina, Medulina, Cicobalina, Tunina, Cenina, Antonina, Heroina, Apina, Cisalpina, Transalpina, Agrippina, Abarina, Carina, Larina, Camarina, Sabrina, Phalacrina, Acerina, Lerina, Camerina, Terina, Jamphorina, Caprina, Myrina, Casina, Felsina, Terina, Liusina, Atlas, Catina, Metina, Libitina, Maritina, Libentina, Adrumentina, Ferentina, Aventina, Aruntina, Potina, Palestina, Mutina, Flavina, Levina.

Accent the Anterenalismate.

Acina, Fascellina, Proserpina, Asina, Sarsina.

Acont the Penultimate.

Abona, Uxacona, Libisocona, Usocona, Saucona, Dodona, Scardona, Adeona, Aufona, Balona, Reliona, Duellona, Emona, Cremona, Artemona, Salmona, Homona, Pomona, Flanona, Abona, Hippena, Narona, Aserona, Angerona, Verona, Matrona, Æsona, Latona, Antona, Dertona, Ortona, Cortona, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, Alversa, na, Cortona, Alvona, Axona.

UNA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ituna.

OA Accent the Penultimate.

Alon.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Anchoa.

IPA, OPA, UPA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Argyripa, Europa, Catadupa.

Accent the Penultimate. Abdara.

Abara, Acara, Imacara, Accara, Cadara, Gadara, Abdara, Mogara, Machara, Imachara, Phalara, Cinara, Cynara, Lipara, Lupara, Isaru, Patara, Mazara.

CRA, DRA.

Accent the Antepenultamato.

Lepteacra, Charadra, Clepsydra.

Accent the Penultimate. Abdera, Andera, Cythera, (the island Cerigo, near Crete.)

Accent the Anteponultunate.

Libera, Glycera, Acadera, Jadera, Cythera, (the city of Cyprus,) Hiera, Cremera, Cussera.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Tanagra, Beregra.

HRA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Labethra.

Accent the Penultimate.
Daira, Thelaira, Stagira, Ægira, Deianira, Metanira, Thyatir.L

Accent the Antenenultimate.

Cybira.

Accent the Penultimate.
Pandora, Aberdora, Aurora, Vandesora, Windesora.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ebora.

TRA.

Accent the Penultimate

Cleopatra.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Excetra, Leucopetra, Triquetra.

URA.

Accent the Penulitmats.

Cabura, Ebura, Æbura, Balbura, Subura, Pandura, Banis ra, Asura, Lesura, Isura, Cynosura, Lactura, Astura.

<sup>•</sup> The vowels is in these words must be pronounced distinctly in two syllables, as if written Il-ith-e-i'ah, O-rith-e-l'ah; the penultimate syllable pronounced as the noun eye.

<sup>†</sup> Every word of this termination with the secent on the penultimate syllable has the i pronounced as the noun eye.

— See Rules I, 3, and 4, prefixed to the Initial Vocabulary

VRA.

Ancyra, Cercyra, Corcyra, Lagyra, Palmyra.\* Cosyra, Tentyra.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Laphyra, Glaphyra, Philyra, Cebyra, Anticyra.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Abasa, Banasa, Dianasa, Harpasa.

ESA, ISA, OSA

Accent the Penultimate
Ortogesa, Alesa, Halesa, Namesa, Alposa, Berresa, Mentesa, Amphisa, Elisa, Tolosa, Ærosa, Dertosa, Cortuosa.

USA, YSA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Accent the Penultimate.
Pharmacusa, Pkhecusa, Nartecusa, Phonicusa, Celadusa, Padusa, Lopadusa, Medusa, Eleusa, Creusa, Lagusa, Elaphusa, Agathusa, Marathusa, Æthusa, Phothusa, Arethusa, Ophiusa, Elusa, Cordilusa, Drymusa, Eranusa, Ichnusa, Colpusa, Aprusa, Cassusa, Scotusa, Dryusa, Donysa.

Accent the Penultimate.

Braccata, Adadata, Rhadata, Triata, Tiphata, Crotoniata, Alata, Amata, Acmata, Comata, Sarmata, Napata, Demarata, Quadrata, Orata, Armosata, Congavata.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Cherestrata, Samosata, Artaxata.

ETA, ITA, OTA, UTA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Acta, Caieta, Moneta, Demareta, Myrtota, Horbita, Areopagita, Abderita, Artemita, Stagirita, Uzita, Phthiota, Epirota, Contributa, Cicuta, Aluta, Matuta.

Accent the Antepenultimate Damocrita, Melita, Emerita.

AVA, EVA, IVA.

Accent the Penultimate. Clepidava, Abragava, Calleva, Geneva, Areva, Atteva, Luteva, Galliva.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Accua, Addua, Hedua, Heggua, Armua, Capua, Februa, Achrua, Palatua, Flatua, Mantua, Agamzua.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Libya, Zerolibya, Æthya, Carya, Marsya.

AZA, EZA, OZA.

Accent the Penultimate Abaraza, Mieza, Baragoza.

Accent the Antepenultunate. Nausicae, Pasiphae.

BÆ, CÆ.

Accent the Penultimate.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Colubæ, Vaginiacæ, Carmocæ, Oxydracæ, Gallicæ, Hieronicæ, Coricæ, Anticæ, Odrycæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Encade, Bacchiade, Scepiade, Battiade, Thestiade

Accent the Penultimate.

Proclide, Basilide, Orestide, Ebude, Æbude

Accent the Antopenultimate.

Labdacide, Seleucide, Adrymachide, Branchide, Pyrrhide, Basilide, Romulide, Numide, Dardanide, Borysthenide, Ausonide, Cecropide, Gangaride, Marmaride, Tyndaride, Druide. Accent the Antepenultymate

ÆÆ, EÆ, FÆ, GÆ, HÆ.

Accent the Penultimote. Achem, Platen, Napon, Allife.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Diomedem, Cyanem, Cenchrem, Caprem, Platem, Callifm,
Latobrigm, Lapithm.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Baiæ, Graiæ, Stabiæ, Ciliciæ, Cerciæ, Residiæ, Rudiw, Taphiæ, Versaliæ, Ficelæ, Enchelæ, Ciœlæ, Cutlæ, Exquilæ, Formiæ, Volcaniæ, Araniæ, Armaniæ, Brianniæ, Boconiæ, Chelidoniæ, Pioniæ, Gemoniæ, Xyniæ Ellopiæ, Herplæ, Caspiæ, Cuniculariæ, Canariæ, Purpura riæ, Chabriæ, Feriæ, Laboriæ, Emporiæ, Caucasíæ, Vespasæ, Corasiæ, Prastæ, Ithacesíæ, Gymnesíæ, Etesiæ, Gratiæ, Venetiæ, Piguntiæ, Selinuntæ, Sestiæ, Cottiæ, Landaviæ, Harpyiæ. Harpyiæ.

LÆ, MÆ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Palæ, Agaramalæ, Apsilæ, Apenninicolæ, Æquicolæ, Apiolæ, Epipolæ, Bolbulæ, Anculæ, Fultulæ, Fesulæ, Car-sulæ, Latulæ, Thermopylæ, Acrocomæ, Achomæ, Solymæ

ANÆ, ENÆ.

Africanæ, Clodianæ, Valentinianæ, Marianæ, Valentianæ, Sextianæ, Cumanæ, Adiabenæ, Mycenæ, Fregenæ, Sophenæ, Athenæ, Hermathenæ, Miylenæ, Acesanicnæ, Achmenæ, Classomenæ, Camænæ, Convenæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Apenninigenæ, Faunigenæ, Ophiogenæ

INÆ, ONÆ, UNÆ, ZOÆ.

Accent the Penultimate.

Salinæ, Calaminæ, Agrippinæ, Carinæ, Taurinæ, Philistinæ, Cleonæ, Vennonæ, Oonæ, Vacunæ, Androgunæ, Abzoæ.

IPÆ, UPÆ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Centuripæ, Rutupæ.

ARÆ, ERÆ, UBRÆ, YTHRÆ, ORÆ, ATRÆ, ITRÆ.

Accent the Penultimate. Adiabaræ, Andaræ, Ulubræ, Budoræ, Alachoræ, Coatræ,

Accent the Antepenultimate. Eleuthere, Blitere, Erythre, Pylagore.

ASÆ, ESÆ, USÆ.

Accent the Penultimate. Syracusæ, Pithecusæ, Pityusæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pagasæ, Acesæ.

ATÆ, ETÆ.

Accent the Penultimate. Mæatæ, Abrincatæ, Lubcatæ, Docleatæ, Pheneatæ, Acapeatæ, Magatæ, Olciniatæ, Crotoniatæ, Galatæ, Arelatæ, Hylatæ, Arnatæ, Iaxamatæ, Dalmatæ, Sauromatæ, Exomatæ, Abrinatæ, Fortunatæ, Asampatæ, Cybiratæ, Vasatæ, Circetæ, Æsymnetæ, Agapetæ, Aretæ, Diaparetæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Thyrongetm, Massagetm, Aphetm, Denseletm, Cœletm, De-

ITÆ, OTÆ, UTÆ, YTÆ.

Accent the Penultsmate.

Ascitæ, Abraditæ, Achitæ, Aboniteichitæ, Accabacotichitæ, Arsagalitæ, Avalitæ, Phaselitæ, Brulhtæ, Hierapolitæ, Antonopolitæ, Adranapolitæ, Metropolitæ, Dionysopolita, Adulitæ, Elamitæ, Bomitæ, Tomitæ, Scenitæ, Pionitæ, Agravonitæ, Agonitæ, Sybaritæ, Daritæ, Ophartæ, Dassaritæ, Nigritæ, Oritæ, Aloritæ, Tentyritæ, Galeotæ, Limniotæ, Estiotæ, Ampreutæ, Alutæ, Troglodytæ, or Troglod/ytæ.

IVÆ, OVÆ, UÆ, YÆ.ţ

Accent the Penultimate.

Durcabrivæ, Elgovæ, Durobrovæ.

Accent the Antepenultmate.

Mortuw, Halicyw, Phiegyw, Bithyw, Ornithyw, Milyw,

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Delphobe, Niobe.

\* Pair ra. — See this word in the Initial Vocabulary.
† See Rule 4 of the Initial Vocabulary.
† The termination of yes, with the accent on the pre-

ACE, ECE, ICE, OCE, YCE.

Accent the Penultimate.
Phonice, Berenice, Aglaonice, Stratonice. - See Rule 30.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Candace, Phylace, Canace, Mirace, Artace, Allebece, Algobece, Laodice, Agnadice, Eurydice, Pyrrhice, Helice, Gallice, Illice, Demodice, Sarmatice, Erectice, Getice, Cymodoce, Agoce, Harpalyce, Eryce.

Accent the Penultimate. Agamede, Perimede, Alcimede.

ÆE.

Accent the Penuitimate.

NEE, AGE.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cyanee, Lalage.

ACHE, ICHE, YCHE.

Accent the Antepenultimate Ischomache, Andromache, Canache, Doliche, Eutyche.

PHE, THE.

Accent the Anteponultimate. Anaphe, Psamathe.

Accent the Antepenultimate,
Gargaphie,\* Uranie, Meminie, Asterie, Hyrie, Parrhasie, Clytie

ALE, ELE, ILE, OLE, ULE, YLE.

Accent the Penultimate. Neobule, Eubule, Cherdule, Eriphyle.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acale, Hecale, Mycale, Megale, Omphale, Æthale, Novendrale, Ægiale, Anchiale, Myrtale, Ambarvale, Hyale, Euryale, Cybele, Nophele, Alcle, Semele, Perimete, Pœcile, Affile, Emphile, Iole, Omole, Homole, Phydile, Strongyle, Chthonophyle, Deipyle, Eurypyle.

AME, IME, OME, YME.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Apame, Inarime, Ithome, Anymome, Cinome, Amphinome, Laonome, Hylonome, Eurynome, Didyme.

Accent the Penultimate.

Mandane, Æane, Anthane, Achriane, Anane, Drepane, Acrabatane, Eutanc, Roxane.

Accent the Antepenultamate.

Taprobane, Cyane, Pitane.

Accent the Penultimate.

Acabene, Bubacene, Damascene, Chalcidene, Cisthene, Alcisthene, Parthiene, Priene, Poroselone, Pallene, Tellene, Cyllene, Pylene, Mitylene, Æmene, Laonomene, Ismene, Dindymene, Osrhoëne, Troëne, Arene, Autocrene, Hippocrene, Pirene, Cyrene, Pyrene, Capissene, Atropatene, Corduene, Syene.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Helene, Depamene, Dynamene, Nyctimene, Idomene,
Melpomene, Anadyomene, Armene.

Accent the Penultimate. Sabine, Carcine, Trachine, Alcanthine, Neptunine, Larine, Nerine, Irine, Barsine, Bolbetine.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Asine.

ONE, YNE.

Accent the Penultimate.

Mcthone, Ithone, Dione, Porphyrione, Acrisione, Alone, Ilaione, Corone, Torone, Thyone, Bizone, Delphyne.

Mycone, Erigone, Persephone, Tisiphone, Deione, Fisione, Chione, Ilione, Hermione, Herione, Commone, Mnemoyne, Sophrosyne, Euphrosyne.

OE, (in two syllables.)

Accent the Antepenultumate.
Amphirhoe, Aicathoe, Alcithoe, Amphithoe, Nausithoe,

\* The i in the penultimate syllables of these words, not having the accent, must be pronounced like a. This occasions a disagreeable histus between this and the last syllable, and a repetition of the same sound, but at the same

Laothoe, Leucothoe, Cymothee, Hipputhee, Alyxothoe, Myrice, Pholoe, Soloe, Since, Ænce, Arsince, Lyzince, Autinoe, Leuconce, Theonoe, Philonoe, Phomone, Autionoe, Polynoe, Ocyroe, Beroe, Merce, Ferce, Abzoe.

APE, OPE.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Iotape, Rhodope, Chalciope, Candiope, Æthiope, Calliope, Liriope, Cassiope, Alope, Agalope, Penelope, Parthenope, Sinope, Ærope, Merope, Dryope.

ARE, IRE, ORE, YRE.

Accent the Penultimate.

Accent the Antepenultimata.
Becare, Tamare, Ænare, Terpsichore, Zephyre, Apyre.

ESE.

Accent the Antepenultimate

Melese, Temese.

ATE, ETE, ITE, OTE, YTE, TYE.

Accent the Penultimate. Ate, Reate, Teate, Arelate, Admete, Arete, Aphrodite, Amphitrite, Atabyrite, Percote, Pactye.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Hecate, Condute, Automate, Taygete, Nepete, Anaxarete, Hippolyte.

AVE, EVE.

Accent the Penultimate.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

LAI, † NAI, (in two syliables.)

Accent the Penultimate.

Acholai. Danai.

Agave.

Nineve.

Accent the Antepenultimate. RI.

Accent the Antepenultunate.

Acibi, Abnobi, Attubi.

ACT.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Segontiaci, Mattiaci, Amaci, Enaci, Bettovaci.

ACI, ICI, OCI, UCI.

Accent the Penultmate.
Rauraci, Albici, Labici, Acedici, Palici, Marici, Modoma trici, Raurici, Arevici, Triboci, Aruci.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Callaici, Vendelici, Academici, Arecomici, Hernici, Cynici, Stoici, Opici, Nassici, Aduatici, Atuatici, Peripatetici, Cettici, Avantici, Xystici, Lavici, Triboci, Amadoci, Bib-

ODI, YDI.

Accent the Penultimate.
Borgodi, Abydi.

Accent the Penultimate.
Sabai, Vaccai, and so of all words which have a diphthong in the penultimate syllable.

EI, (in two syllables.)

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lapidel, Candei, Agandei, Amathel, Elei, Canthlel, Euganei, Œnei, Mandarei, Hyperborei, Carastasei, Pratei.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acridophagi, Agriophagi, Chelanophagi, Andropophagi, Anthropophagi, Lotophagi, Strutophagi, Ichthyophagi, Decempagi, Novempagi, Artigi, Alostigi.

CHI, THI.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Heniochi, Enochi, Henochi, Ostrogothi.

II.ţ

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abii, Gabii, and all words of this termination.

ALI, ELI, ILI, OLI, ULI, YLL

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abali, Vandali, Acephali, Cynocephali, Macrocephali, Attali, Alontegeceli, Garoceli, Monosceli, Igligili, Æquicoli,

time is strictly according to rule. - See Rule 4 of the Initial

† For the final i in these words, see Rule 4 of the Initial ‡ See Rules 3 and 4. M M M

Carseoli, Putsoli, Corioli, Ozoli, Atabuli, Graculi, Pedicu-li, Siculi, Puticuli, Anculi, Barduli, Varduli, Turduli, For-uli, Gastuli, Bastuli, Rutuli, Massesyli, Dactyli.

AMI, EML

Accent the Penultimate.

Aphami, Charidemi.

OMI, UMI.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Cephalotomi, Astomi, Medioxumi.

Atlani, Cerbani, Accani, Sicani, Tusicani, &c., and all words of this termination, except Choani and Sequani, or such as are derived from words terminating in anus, with the penultimate short; which see.

Accent the Penultimate.
Agabeni, Adiabeni, Saraceni, Iceni, Laodiceni, Cyziceni, Uceni, Chaldeni, Abydeni, Comagoni, Igeni, Quingeni, Cepheni, Tyrrheni, Rutheni, Labieni, Allieni, Cileni, Cileni, Cileni, Alapeni, Hypopeni, Tibarcni, Agareni, Rufreni, Caraseni, Voiseni, Bateni, Cordueni.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Origeni, Apartheni, Antixeni.

INI.\*

Gabini, Sabini, Dulgibmi, Basterbmi, Peucini, Marrucini, Lactucini, Otadini, Bidini, Udini, Caudini, Budini, Rhegani, Triocalini, Triumpilini, Magellini, Entellini, Cannii, Menanini, Anagnini, Amiternini, Saturnini, Centuripini, Paropini, Irpini, Hirpini, Tibarini, Catini, Cetarini, Citarini, Iliberini, Acherini, Elorini, Assorini, Feltrini, Burni, Eburni, Tigurini, Cacyrini, Agyrini, Halesini, Otesini, Mosini, Mossini, Mossini, Mossini, Mosini, Guisni, Arusni, Reatini, Latini, Calactini, Spicilini, Settini, Bentini, Munantini, Fettini, Bantini, Munantini, Fellantini, Amantini, Numantini, Fidentini, Salontini, Colentini, Carentini, Verentini, Forentini, Consentini, Haluntini, Faventini, Leontini, Acherontini, Saguntini, Haluntini, Agyptini, Mamertini, Tricastini, Vestini, Faustini, Abrentini, Fauguni, Ingumi, Lanuvini.

Accept the Antepenultimate.

Lactucini, Gemini, Memini, Morini, † Torrini.

ONI, UNI, YNL

Accent the Penultmate.

Edoni, Aloni, Nemaloni, Geloni, Aqueloni, Abroni, Gorduni, Mariandyni, Magyni, Mogyni.

Accout the Antepenultimate. Epigoni, Theutoni.

UPI.

Accent the Penultimate.

Catadupi.

ARI, ERI, IRI, ORI, URI, YRI.

Accent the Penultimate. Babari, Chomari, Agactari, Iberi, Celtiberi, Doberi, Algeri, Palemeri, Monomeri, Hermanduri, Dioscuri, Banceri, Pasuri, Agacturi, Zimyri.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abari, Tochari, Acestari, Cavari, Calabri, Cantabri, Digeri, Drugeri, Eleutheri, Crustumeri, Teneteri, Brueteri, Suelteri, Treveri, Veragri, Treviri, Ephori, Pastophori.

Accent the Penultimata.
Hermandusi, Condrusi, Merusi, Megabysi.

ATI, ETI, OTI, UTI

Accept the Penultimate.

Abodati, Capellati, Ceroti, Thesproti, Carnuti.

Account the Anteperultimate.
Athanati, Heneti, Veneti.

AVI, EVI, IVI, AXI, UZI.

Andecavi, Chamavi, Batavi, Pictavi, Suevi, Argivi, Achivi, Coraxi, Abruzi.

ITT.

Accent the Antepenaltimete
Abascui, Ædui, Hedui, Vermandui, Bipedizaul, Izui,
Castruminul, Essui, Abrincatui.

IBAL, UBAL, NAL, QUIL Accent the Penultimate.

Pomonal.

Accest the Antepenultimate.

Annibal, Hannibal, Asdrubal, Hasdrubal, Tanaquil

AM, IM, UM.

Accent the P-nultimate. Adulam, Ægipam, Aduram, Gerabum.

Accent the Antenenultimate.

Abarim.

UBUM, ACUM, ICUM, OCUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Cornacum, Tornacum, Baracum, Camericum, Labicum, Avaricum, Antricum, Trivicum, Nordovicum, Longovicum, Verovicum, Norvicum, Brundivicum.

Accent the Anteparallimate.
Czecubum, Abodiacum, Tolpiacum, Bedriacum, Gessoriacum, Magontiacum, Mattiacum, Argentomacum, Olenacum, Arenacum, Bremetonacum, Eboracum, Eburacum, Lampsacum, Nemetacum, Bellovacum, Agedicum, Gyoonicum, Canopicum, Noricum, Massacum, Adriticum, Gabenheticum, Balticum, Aventicum, Marcoticum Agelocum.

EDUM, IDUM.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Manduessedum, Algidum.

Accent the Penultimate.

Lilybæum, Lycæum, and all words of this termination

Accent the Penultimate.

Syllaceum, Lyceum, Sygeum, Amatheum, Glytheum, Didymeum, Prytaneum, Palanteum.

Accent the Antepenulismate.
Herculeum, Heracleum, Rataneum, Corineum, Aquineum, Dictynneum, Panticapeum, Rhæteum.

AGUM, IGUM, OGUM.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Nivomagum, Noviomagum, Adrobigum, Dariorigum, Allobrogum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Albium, Eugubium, Abrucium, and all words of this ter

Account the Antepenultimate.

Anchialum, Acelum, Ocelum, Corbitum, Clusiolum, Oraculum, Janiculum, Corniculum, Hetriculum, Uttriculum, Asculum, Tusculum, Angulum, Cingulum, Apulum, Trossulum, Batulum.

Accent the Penultinate.

Amstelodamum, Novocomum, Cadomum, Amsteiroda-

Accort the Antoposultimate.

Lygdamum, Cisamum, Bolemum, Antrimum, Auximum, Bergomum, Mentonomum.

ANUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Albanum, Halicanum, Aranum, Æsanum, Teanum, Trianum, Stabeanum, Ambiasum, Pompeianum, Tullianum, Fornianum, Cosmisumum, Boisunum, Appianum, Bovianum, Mediolanum, Amanum, Aquisgranum, Trigianum, Nuditanum, Uashitanum, Uashitanum, Acaletanum, Acharitanum, Abziritanum, Argentanum, Hortanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, Anzanum, An

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Apuscidanum, Hebromanum, Itanum.

<sup>\*-</sup>ini. — When the accent is on the penultigrate syllable, the i in the last two syllables is pronounced exactly fike the some oper bus when the accent is on the assespenultimate, the first is pronounced like a, and the last like sys. — isse Rules 3 axid 4 of the initial Vocabulary.

<sup>&</sup>quot;The Danes, unconquered offspring, march behind And Morini, the last of human kind." — Daydaw

ENUM.

Accent the Perultimets.

Picenum, Calenum, Durolenum, Misenum, Volschum,
Darvenum.

Olenum

Accent the Antepenultimate. INUM.

Access the Penultimate.

Urbinum, Sidicinum, Ticinum, Pucinum, Tridinum, Londinum, Aginum, Casilinum, Crustuminum, Apenninum, Sepinum, Arpinum, Aruspinum, Sarinum, Lacrinum, Carinum, Camerinum, Laborinum, Petrinum, Taurinum, Casinum, Nemoshum, Cassinum, Atnam, Batinum, Ambiatinum, Petinum, Altınum, Salentinum, Tollentinum, Ferentinum, Laurentinum, Abrotinum, Inguinum, Aquinum, Nequinum.

ONUM.

Accent the Pounttimate.
Cabillonum, Garianonum, Duronum, Cataractonum.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Ciconum, Vindonum, Britonum.

UNUM, YNUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Segodunum, Lugdunum, Marigdunum, Moridunum, Ar-caldunum, Rigodunum, Sorbiodunum, Noviodunum, Melo-dunum, Camelodunum, Axelodunum, Uxelodunum, Blan-nodunum, Carodunum, Casarodunum, Tarodunum, Theod-orodunum, Eburodunum, Nornantodunum, Belunum, An-tomatunum, Andomatunum, Maryandynum.

OUM, OPUM, YPUM.

Accent the Popultimate.

MyrtJum, Europum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pausilynum.

Accent the Penultimate. Agarum, Belgarum, Nympharum, Convenarum, Rosarum, Adultarum, Celtarum.

ABRUM, UBRUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Accent the Antepenultumate.

Accent the Antepenultimate Caucoliberum, Tuberum.

AFRUM, ATHRUM. Accent the Penultimate.

Venafrum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Rarathrum.

IRUM.

Muzimm.

Accent the Penultimate.

ORUM. Accent the Penultimate.

Cermorum, Ducrocortorum.

Accent the Antepenultimats.

Dorostorum.

ETRUM.

Accent either the Penultimate or Antepenultimate. Geletrum.

Accent the Penultimate. Alaburum, Asourum, Lugdurum, Marcodurum, Lactodurum, Octodurum, Divojurum, Silurum, Saturum.

Accest the Antepopultimate.

Tigurum.

ISUM, OSUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

ATUM, ETUM, ITUM, OTUM, UTUM.

Accent the Penultimate.

Atrebatum, Calatum, Argentoratum, Muristratum, Eloco-tum, Quercotum, Calatum, Spoletum, Vallisoletum, Tole-tum, Ulmetum, Adrumetum, Tunetum, Eretum, Accitum, Durolkum, Corstophum, Abritum, Norstum, Augustoritum, Naucrotitum, Complutum.

Accest the Antepenultimate.

\* Sabbatum.

AVUM, IVUM, YUM.

Accent the Pennitimata. Gandavum, Symbrivum.

Accent the Anteparaltimate. Coccyum, Engyum.

Accent the Penulimate.
Helicaon, Lycaon, Machaon, Dolichaon, Amithaon, Didynaon, Hyperaon, Hicetaon.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

ADON, EDON, IDON, ODON, YDON.

Accent the Penultmate.
Calcedon, Chalcedon, Carchedon, Anthedon, Aspledon Sarpedon, Thermodon, Abydon.

Accent the Anteperultimate.

Celadon, Alcimedon, Amphimedon, Lannedon, Hippomedon, Oromedon, Antomedon, Armedon, Eurymedon, Calydon, Amydon, Corydon.

EON, EGON.

Accent the Penultimate Deileon, Achilleon, Aristocreon.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Pantheon, Aleon, Pubeleon, Demoleon, Timoleon, Anas
reon, Timocreon, Ucalegon.

APHON, EPHON, IPHON, OPHON.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Agalaphon, Charephon, Ctesiphon, Antiphon, Colophon, Demophon, Xenophon.

THON.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Agathon, Acroathon, Marathon, Phlegethon, Pyriphlegithon, Arethon, Acrithon.

ION.

Accent the Panultimate.
Pandion, Sandion, Echion, Alphon, Amphion, Ophion, Methion, Arion, Oarion, Ærion, Hyperion, Orion, Ashu, Metion, Axion, Ixion. [Hyperion. See Walker's Rule 29. - EDITOR.]

— EDITOR.]

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Albion, Phociou, Cephaledion, Ægion, Brigion, Brygion, Adoboguon, Moschion, Emathion, Amethion, Anthion, Prothion, Pythion, Deucalion, Dødallon, Sigalion, Calathion, Ethalion, Ereuthalion, Pigmalion, Pygmalion, Cemelion, Pelion, Ptelion, Hion, Bryllion, Cromion, Endymion, Minanion, Athenion, Bision, Apion, Dropion, Appion, Noscopion, Aselelarion, Acrion, Chimerion, Hyperion, Atterion, Dorion, Euphorion, Porphyrion, Thyrion, Jasion, Æsion, Hippocration, Stration, Action, Ætion, Metion, Æantion, Paliantion, Dotton, Theodotton, Erotion, Stoion, Nephestion, Philistion, Polytion, Ornytion, Eurytion, Dionizion.

LON, MON, NON, OON, PON, RON, PHRON.

Accent the Penultimate.
Philemon, Criumetopon, Caberon, Dioscoron, Cacipron

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ascalon, Abylon, Babylon, Telamon, Ademon, Ægemon, Polemon, Ardemon, Heromnemon, Artemon, Abarimon, Oromenon, Alcamenon, Tsuromenon, Deicton, Democton, Laccton, Rippocton, Demochon, Hippothbon, Acaron, Accaron, Paparon, Acheron, Apteron, Daiptoron, Chersephron, Alciphron, Lycophron, Euthyphron

SON, TON, YON, ZON.

Accent the Penultimate.

Theogiton, Aristogiton, Polygiton, Deltaton.

Accent the Antepeneltimate.
Themison, Abston, Phaeton, Aciton, Adultion, Sicyon, Cercyon, Egyon, Oremmyon, Comyon, Geryon, Alestryon, Amphitryon, Amphitryon, Acazon, Amazon, Olizon, Amy

ABO, ACO, ICO, EDO, IDO.

Accent the Penultimate.
Lampedo, Capido.

Arabo, Taraco, Silico, Maccelo.

BEO, LEO, TEO.

Accent the Antepenaltima Labeo, Aculco, Buteo.

MMM 2

AGO, IGO, UGO.

Accent the Penultunate. Carthago, Origo, Verrugo.

PHO, THO.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Clitipho, Agatho.

BIO, CIO, DIO, GIO, LIO, MIO, NIO, RIO, SIO, TIO, VIO, XIO.

Acent the Antepenultunate.

Acent the Antepenultunate.

Arabio, Corbio, Navilubio, Senecio, Diomedio, Regio, Phrygio, Bambaluo, Ballio, Caballio, Ansellio, Politio, Sirmio, Fornio, Phormio, Anno, Parmenio, Avenio, Glabrio, Acrio, Curio, Syllaturio, Vario, Occasio, Aurasio, Secusio, Verclusio, Natio, Ultio, Derventio, Versontio, Divio, Oblivio, Petovio, Alexio.

CLO, ILO, ULO, UMO.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Charicle, Corbile, Corbule, Æpule, Bætule, Castule, Anumo, Lucumo.

ANO, ENO, INO.

Accent the Penultimate.

Theano, Adramitteno.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Barcino, Ruscino, Fruscino.

APO, IPO.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Sisapo, Olyssipo.

ARO, ERO.

Accent the Penultimate.

Vadavero.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Bessaro, Civaro, Tubero, Cicero, Hiero, Acimero, Cessero.

ASO, ISO,

Accent the Penultimate. Carcaso, Agaso, Turiaso, Aliso, Natiso.

ATO, ETO, ITO, YO, XO.

Accent the Penultimate.

Enyo, Polyxo.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Erato, Derceto, Siccilissito, Capito, Amphitryo.

BER, FER, GER, TER, VER.

Accent the Penultimate.

Meleager, Elaver.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Calaber, Mulciber, Noctifer, Tanager, Antipater, Marspater, Diespiter, Marspiter, Jupiter.

AOR, NOR, POR, TOR, ZOR.

Accent the Penultimate.

Chrysaor, Alcanor, Bianor, Euphranor, Alcenor, Agenor, Agapenor, Elpenor, Rhetenor, Antenor, Anaxenor, Vindemiator, Rhobetor, Aphetor.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Marcipor, Lucipor, Numitor, Albumazor, or Albumazar.

BAS, DAS, EAS. GAS, PHAS,

Accent the Penultunate.

Alebas, Augeas, (king of Elis,) Æneas, Oreas, Symplegas.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Dotadas, Cercidas, Lucidas, Timaichidas, Charmidas, Alcidamidas, Lonidas, Aristonidas, Mnasippidas, Pelopidas, Thearidas, Diagoridas, Diphoridas, Antipatridas, Abantidas, Oranxidas, Ardeas, Algeas, (the poet), Eleas, Cimeas, Cyneas, Boreas, Broteas, Acragas, Periphas, Acyphas.

IAS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Ophias.

Ophias.

Accent the Antepenultunate.
Cæcias, Nicias, Cephalædias, Phidias, Herodias, Cydias, Ephyreas, Minyeins, Pelasgias, Antibacchias, Acrolochias, Archias, Adarchias, Arcathias, Agathias, Pythias, Pleins, Pelas, Ilias, Damias, Sæmias, Aranias, Pausanias, Olympias, App. s, Agrippias, Chabrias, Theras, Terias, Lycorias, Pelorias, Demetrias, Dioscurias, Agasias, Phasias, Accessas, Agesias, Hegesias, Tiresias, Ctosias, Cephisias, Pausias, Thosnias, Lysias, Trysias, Atias, Bitas, Critas, Abantias, Thoantias, Phaethontias, Phastias, Thestias, Phæstias, Sestias, Livias, Artavias, Loxias. tias, Livias, Artavias, Loxias.

LAS, MAS, NAS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Accent the Penultimate.

Amiclas, Amyclas, Acilas, Adulas, Mæcenas, Mæcenas, (or, as Labbe says it ought to be written, Mecœnas,) Fidenas, Arpinas, Larinas, Atinas, Adunas.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Agelas, Apilas, Arcesias, Acylas, Dorylas, Asylas, Acamas, Alcidamas, Iphidamas, Chersidamas, Praxidamas, Theodamas, Cleodamas, Theodamas, Thyodamas, Astydamas, Athamas, Garamas, Dicomas, Sarsinas, Pitinas.

OAS, PAS, RAS, SAS, TAS, XAS, YAS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Bagoas, Canopas, Abradaras, Zonaras, (as Labbe contends it ought to be.) Epitheras, Abradatas, Jetas, Philetas, Damætas, Acritas, Eurotas, Abraxas.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Teleobas, Chrysorthoas, Agriopas, Triopas, Zonaras, Gyaras, Chrysoceras, Mazeras, Chaboras, Orthagoras, Pythagoras, Dingoras, Pythagoras, Chaboras, Orthagoras, Pythagoras, Athenagoras, Yenagoras, Bernagoras, Athenagoras, Xenagoras, Hippagoras, Stesagoras, Tisagoras, Telestagoras, Protagoras, Evagoras, Anaxugoras, Praxagoras, Ligoras, Athyras, Thamyras, Chyrnas, Atyras, Apesas, Pietas, Felicitas, Liberalitas, Lentulitas, Agnitas, Opportunitas, Claritas, Veritas, Faustitas, Civitas, Archytas, Philegyas, Milyas, Marsyas.

BES.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Chalybes, Armenochalybes.

Arbaces, Pharnaces, Samothraces, Arsaces, Pharnaces, Libyphanices, Olympionices, Phistonices, Polynices, Ordovices, Lemovices, Eburovices.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Axmoss, Astaces, Derbices, Ardices, Eleutherocilices, Cappadoces, Eudoces, Bebryces, Mazyces

ADES.

Accent the Anteponultimate.

Icades, Olcades, Arcades, Orcades, Carneades, Gorgades, Stechades, Lichades, Strophades, Landes, Naiades, Alchades, Deliades, Brinchades, Pelandes, Pienades, Pienades, Brinchades, Olciades, Heindes, Chinades, Olciades, Nauphades, Juliades, Memmades, Chinades, Kennades, Immoniades, Ilchcomades, Arsisomades, Telamoniades, Immoniades, Asclepades, Aspinades, Cyriades, Apprades, Anchisades, Dosiades, Cyriades, Syriades, Poryades, Menetuades, Mitades, Abantiades, Drynniades, Adantiades, Laortiades, Haphastiades, Inestiades, Battades, Cichades, Laortiades, Hephastiades, Thestiades, Battades, Cichades, Cherades, Sporades, Perisades, Pelinades, Cichades, Cherades, Sporades, Perisades, Hippotades, Statades, Hyades, Thyades, Bryades, Chiryades, Thyades, Pryades, Chiryades, Prisades, Chiryades, Prisades, Chiryades, Prisades, Chiryades, Prisades, Chiryades, Prisades, Chiryades, Prisades, Chiryades, Prisades, Chiryades, Prisades, Chiryades, Prisades, Chiryades, Prisades, Chiryades, Prisades, Chiryades, Prisades, Chiryades, Prisades, Chiryades, Prisades, Chiryades, Prisades, Chiryades, Prisades, Chiryades, Prisades, Chiryades, Prisades, Chiryades, Prisades, Chiryades, Prisades, Chiryades, Prisades, Chiryades, Prisades, Chiryades, Prisades, Prisades, Chiryades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Prisades, Pris

Accent the Penultunate.

Democedes, Againedes, Palainedes, Archimedes, Nicomedes, Diomedes, Lycomedes, Cleomedes, Ganymedes, Thrasymedes.

Accent the Penultimate.

Alcides, Lyncides, Tydides, Egides, Promethides, Nicarthides, Heraclides, Telechides, Epichides, Antichides, Androchides, Mencchides, Echides, Ctesechides, Xenochides, Charchides, Patrochides, Aristochides, Euchides, Eurychides, Belides, (singular,) Basilides, Nelides, Felides, Æschylides Emides, Antigenides, Chaides, Lychindes, Amanondes, Japeronides, Landes, Abdendes, Atrides, Aristides

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Epichaides, Danaides, Lesbides, Liabdacides, Æacides, Hylacides, Phylacides, Pharacides, Imbracides, Myrmecides, Phylacides, Pharacides, Imbracides, Myrmecides, Phylacides, Phylacides, Antalcides, Andocides, Ampycides, Thucydides, Lecipedies, Tyrrheides, Pimpleides, Clymenides, Mineides, Ogygides, Inachides, Lagides, Harpagides, Lycurgides, Ogygides, Inachides, Lysumachides, Agatharchides, Timarchides, Lecitychides, Leontychides, Leotychides, Espythides, Etchides, Promethides, Crethides, Scythides, Ebalides, Etchides, Terthides, Terthides, Chemides, Phytalides, Eurythes, Eclides, Clubids, Mystalides, Phytalides, Eurythes, Behles, (plural.) Sicclides, Epimelides, Cypselides, Anaxildes, Eclides, Eurythes, Phinaides, Chemides, Eurithes, Tolinides, Charmides, Dardanides, Oceanides, Amanides, Titanides, Olenides, Achemenides, Achimenides, Apollinides, Prumnides, Annandes, Achimenides, Parmenides, Parmenides, Indess, Apollinides, Prumnides, Annandes, Calydonides, Moonides, Calydonides, Deionides

Chiomdes, Echionides, Sperchionides, Ophiomdes, Japetionides, Inionides, Minaillonides, Philonides, Apolionides, Acmonides, Æmonides, Polypermonides, Sunonides, Harmonides, Prayonides, Cronides, Myronides, Hasonides, Praxonides, Praxonides, Laburnides, Sunides, Telebaides, Parthioides, Prachiodes, Chopides, Lapides, Callipides, Euripides, Driopides, Chopides, Cecropides, Leucipides, Philippides, Anxandrides, Epicerides, Prerides, Hebrides, Philippides, Anxandrides, Epicerides, Prerides, Hebrides, Protogorides, Methorides, Antonides, Protogorides, Methorides, Antonides, Acestorides, Protogorides, Methorides, Antonides, Acestorides, Thestorides, Aristorides, Electrides, Canotrides, Similyrides, Philyrides, Progusides, Idasides, Imbrasides, Clesides, Donyandes, Cratides, Propotics, Protogorides, Absyrtides, Oceanitides, Eantides, Dryuntides, Propotics, Protogorides, Absyrtides, Acestides, Orestides, Epytides.

### ODES, UDES, YDES.

Accent the Penultmate.

Ægilodes, Acmodes, Nebrodes, Herodes, Orodes, Hæbudes, Ilarudes, Lacydes, Pherceydes, Androcydes.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Sciapodes, Œdipodes, Antipodes, Hippopodes, Himantopodes, Pyrodes, Epicydes.

AGES, EGES, IGES, OGES, YGES.

Accort the Antepenultunate.

Theages, Tectosages, Astyages, Leleges, Nitiobriges, Durotriges, Caturiges, Allobroges, Antobroges, Ogyges Cataphryges, Sazyges.

ATHES, ETHES, YTHES, IES.

Accent the Penultimate.

Amarathes, Alethes.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Onythes, Aries.

Accent the Penultimate. Novendiales, Geniales, Compitales, Arvales.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Carales.

ACLES, ICLES, OCLES.

Accent the Antepenultmate.

Daicles, Mnasicles, Iphicles, Zanthicles, Charicles, Therteles, Pericles, Agasicles, Pasicles, Phrasicles, Cteateles,
Sosicles, Nausicles, Xanticles, Niceles, Empedocles, Theocles, Neocles, Eteodes, Sophocles, Pythocles, Diocles, Piniceles, Damocles, Democles, Phanocles, Xenocles, Hierocles,
Androcles, Mandrocles, Patrocles, Metrocles, Lamprocles,
Cephisocles, Nestocles, Themistocles.

ELES, ILES, OLES, ULES.

Accent the Antepenulumate.

Aratmuceles, Hedymeles, Pasitoles, Praxiteles, Pyrgoteles, Demot les, Aristot les, Gundiles, Absiles, Novensiles, Pisatiles, Tayiles, Æoles, Autololes, Abdimonoles, Hercules.

### AMES, OMES.

Accent the Antepenultomate. Priames, Datames, Abrocomes.

Accent the Penultimate.

Jordanes, Athamanes, Alamanes, Brachmanes, Acarnanes, Ægipanes, Tigranes, Actisanes, Titanes, Ariobarzanes.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Diaphanes, Epiphanes, Penphanes, Praxiphanes, Dexiphanes, Lexiphanes, Antiphanes, Nicophanes, Theophanes, Uniphanes, Apollophanes, Aenophanes, Aristophanes, Agrianes, Pharusmanes, Plytanes.

### ENES.\*

Accent the Interpenulumate.

Timagenes, Metagenes, Sosigenes, Epigenes, Melesigenes, Antigenes, Theogenes, Diogenes, Oblogenes, Hermogenes, Rhetogenes, Themstogenes, Zanthenes, Agasthenes, Lasthenes, Clathenes, Callisthenes, Persthenes, Cratisthenes, Antistenes, Barbosthenes, Locothenes, Demosthenes, Dinosthenes, Androsthenes, Posthenes, Eratosthenes, Boryshenes, Alcamenes, Theramenes, Tisamenes, Deditamenes, Spitamenes, Pylemenes, Athemenes, Achæmenes, Philopæmenes, Daimenes, Numenes, Numenes, Antimenes, Anaximenes, Cleomenes, Hippomenes, Heromenes, Arotomenes, Eumenes, Numenes, Polymenes, Geryenes.

Accent the Ponultimate. Telchines, Acesmes.

Accent the Antepenultumate.

Aborigines, Æschines,† Asines.

### ONES.

Accent the Penultimate.

Calucones, Agones, Antechthones, Iones, Helleviones, Volones, Nasimones, Verones, Centrones, Eburones, Grisones, Auticatones, Statones, Vectones, Vetones, Acitavones, Axones, Æxones, Halizones.

Accent the Antepenaltimate.

Lycaones, Chaones, Frisiabones, Cicones, Vernicones, Francones, Vascones, Mysomacedones, Rhedones, Essedones, Myrmidones, Pocones, Paphiagones, Aspagones, Lsostrigones, Lingones, Lestrygones, Vangiones, Nuithones, Sithones, Baltones, Hermiones, Biggerones, Meriones, Mimallones, Senones, Memnones, Pannones, Ambrones, Suessones, Ansones, Pictones, Teutones, Amazones.

Accent the Penultimate.

Heroes.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Chorsoes, Chosroes.

APES, OPES.

Accent the Penultunate.

Cynapes, Cecropes, Cyclopes.

Accent the Anterpenultimate.
Panticapes, Crassopes, Esubopes, Æthlopes, Hellopes, Dolopes, Panopes, Steropes, Dryopes.

ARES, ERES, IRES, ORES, URES.

Accent the Penultimate.
Cabares, Balcares, Apollinares, Siltuares, Ableres, Byzeres, Bechires, Diores, Azores, Silures.

Accent the Antepenultunate.

Leochares, Æmochares, Demochares, Abisares, Cavares, Insures, Luceres, Pieres, Astabores, Musagores, Centores, Limures.

ISES.

Accent the Penultimate

ENSES.

Accent the Penultimate. Ucubenses, Leonicenses, and all words of this termination.

OCES, YSES.

Accent the Penultimate.

Cambyses.

Anchises.

ATES.

Accent the Penultimate.

Phraates, Atrebates, Cornacates, Cerneates, Adunicates, Nisicates, Barsaboentes, Leucates, Terndates, Mithridates, Attidates, Osquidates, Oxydates, Ardentes, Eleates, Bercontes, Cannefates, Casiconnifates, Ægates, Achates, Niphates, Deciates, Atlaintes, Mevaniates, Cariates, Quariates, Assentates, Edunicates, Assentates, Figenates, Andalmates, Pienates, Sullates, Sullates, Figenates, Figenates, Figenates, Figenates, Figenates, Misfinates, Palantics, Fulginates, Merinates, Alatinates, Misfinates, Missinates, Alatinates, Fulginates, Merinates, Casenates, Fundates, Casenates, Palentes, Casenates, Palentes, Casenates, Palentes, Casenates, Sessinates, Fulginates, Alatinates, Alatinates, Tollentinates, Ferentinates, Firenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Casenates, Cas Accent the Penultimate.

Accent the Intepenulumate.

Spithobates, Eurybates, Antiphates, Trebiates, Zalates, Sauromates, Attinates, Tornates, Hypates, Menecrates, Iphicrates, Callicrates, Epicrates, Pasicrates, Stasicrates, Noiscrates, Iphicrates, Callicrates, Epicrates, Halocrates, Damocrates, Democrates, Cheremocrates, Timocrates, Hermocrates, Stasicrates, Secrates, Cephisocrates, Happocrates, Socrates, Isocrates, Cephisocrates, Naucrates, Eucrates, Euthycrates, Polycrates.

ETES, ITES, OTES, UTES, YTES, YES, ZES.

Accent the Penultimate. Acetes, Ericetes, Cadetes, Æetes, Mocragetes, Caletes,

forced by the necessity of his verse, has pronounced this word with the accent on the penultimate.

<sup>\* -</sup>ence .- All the words of this termination have the accent on the antepenultimate. - See EUMENES in the Initial Vocabulary.

<sup>7</sup> Eschines - Labbe says, that a certain anthologist,

<sup>‡</sup> All words ending in crates have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

Philocietes, Ægletes, Nemetes, Cometes, Ulmanetes, Consuanetes, Gymnetes, Æsymnetes, Nannetes, Berretes, Curetes, Theatetes, Anduztes, Odites, Belgites, Margites, Memphites, Ancalites, Ambialites, Avalites, Cariosuelites, Polites, Apollopolites, Hermopolites, Latopolites, Abulites, Stylites, Borysthenites, Temenites, Syenites, Carintes, Samnites, Deiopites, Garites, Centrites, Thersites, Narcissites, Asphalitics, Hydraotes, Heracleotes, Bootes, Helotes, Bóotes, Thóotes, Anagnutes, Arimazes.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Dercetes, Massagetes, Indigetes, Hergetes, Evergetes, Auchetes, Eusipetes, Abalites, Charites, Cerites, Præstites, Andramytes, Darlaves, Ardyes, Machlyes, Blemmyes.

Accent the Penultimate.
Achais, Archelais, Homolais, Ptolomais, Elymais. Accent the Antepenultimate.
Thebais, Phocais, Agiais, Tanais, Cratais.

BIS, CIS, DIS.

Accent the Penultimate. Berenicis, Cephaledis, Lycomedis.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Acabis, Carabis, Setabis, Nisibis, Cleobis, Tucrobis, Tisobis, Ucubis, Curubis, Salmacis, Acinacis, Brovonacis, Athracis, Agnicis, Carambucis, Cadmeidis.

### EIS,\* ETHIS, ATHIS.

Accent the Penultimate. Medels, Sperchess, Pitthes, Crytheis, Pepheleis, Eleleis, Achilleis, Pimpleis, Cadmeis, Éneis, Schoeneis, Peneis, Acrisoneis, Triopes, Patereis, Nereis, Concrets, Theseis, Brisels, Perseis, Messels, Chrysels, Nycteis, Sebethis,

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Thymiathis.

ALIS, ELIS, ILIS, OLIS, ULIS, YLIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Andabalis, Cercalis, Regains, Stymphalis, Dialis, Latialis, Septimontialis, Martialis, Manalis, Juvenalis, Quirnalis, Fontinalis, Junonalis, Avernalis, Vacunalis, Abripalis, Floralis, Quietalis, Eumelis, Phaselis, Eupilis, Quinctilis,

Aduns.

Accent the Antepenultunate.

Œbalis, Hannibalis, Acacalis, Fornicalis, Androcalis, Lupercalis, Vahalis, Ischalis, Caralis, Thessalis, Italis, Facelis, Sicelis, Fascelis, Vindelis, Nephelis, Biblis, Incubilis, Leucretilis, Myrthis, Indivilis, Æolis, Argolis, Cimolis, Decapolis, Neapolis, and all words ending in polis, Harnibe Theoretic Herculis, Thestylis

### AMIS, EMIS.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Calamis, Salamis, Semiramis, Thyamis, Artemis.

### ANIS, ENIS, INIS, ONIS, YNIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Mandanis, Titanis, Bacenis, Mycenis, Philenis, Cyllenis, Ismenis, Cebrenis, Adonis, Edonis, Ædonis, Thedonis, Sidonis, Dadonis, Calydonis, Agonis, Alingonis, Colonis, Corbulonis, Cremonis, Salmonis, Junonis, Ciceronis, Scironis, Coronis, Phoronis, Turonis, (in Germany,) Tritonis, Phoronis, Gortvnis. Phorcynis, Gortynis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sicanis, Anticanis, Hypanis, Taranis, Prytanis, Poemanis, Eumenis, Lycaonis, Asconis, Mæonis, Pæonis, Sithonis, Memnonis, Pannonis, Turonis, (in France,) Britonis, Gervonis,

OTS.+

Accent the Penultimate. Minois, Herois, Latois.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Symöis, Pyröis.

APIS, OPIS.

Accent the Penultimate.
Iapis, Colapis, Serapis, 1 Isapis, Asopis.

Accept the Antepenultimate. Acapis, Minapis, Cecropis, Meropis.

ARIS, ACRIS, ERIS, IGRIS, IRIS, ITRIS, ORIS, URIS, YEIS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Balcaris, Apollinaris, Nonacris, Cimmeris, Aciris, Osiris, Petosiris, Busiris, Lycoris, Calaguris, Gracchuris, Hippuris.

Accent the Antepenultmate.

Abaris, Fabaris, Sybaris, Icaris, Andaris, Tyndaris, Sagaris, Angaris, Phalaris, Elaris, Caularis, Tænaris, Liparis, Araris, Biasaris, Achisaris, Bassaris, Meiaris, Athiaris, Rinacris, Illiberis, Tiberis, Zioberis, Tyberis, Nepheris, Cytheris, Pieris, Trieris, Auseris, Pasitigris, Coloris, Sicoris, Neoris, Peloris, Antipatris, Absitris, Pacyris, Ogyris, Porphyris, Annyris, Thamyris, Thomyris, Tomyris.

ASIS, ESIS, ISIS.

Accent the Penultimate. Amasis, Magnesis, Tuesis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Bubasis, Pegasis, Parrhasis, Paniasis, Acamasis, Engonasis, Græcostasis, Lachesis, Athesis, Thamesis, Nemesis, Tibisis.

Accent the Penultimate.
Genubensis, Cordubensis, and all words of this termina-

osis, usis.

Accent the Penultimate. Diamastigosis, Enosis, Eleusis.

ATIS, ETIS, ITIS, OTIS, YTIS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Accent the Penultamate.

Tegeatis, Sarmatis, Caryatis, Milets, Limenctis, Curctis, Acervitis, Chalcitis, Memphitis, Sophitis, Arbehitis, Fascelitis, Dascyllitis, Comitis, Kanttis, Canantis, Circintis, Sebennitis, Chaonitis, Trachonitis, Chalonitis, Sybaritis, Daritis, Calendertis, Zephyritis, Amphaxitis, Rhacotis, Estmetis, Micotis, Trachocitis, Marcotis, Philotis, Sanda liotis, Elimiotis, Iscariotis, Casiotis, Philotis, Nilotis.

Accent the Antepenultimate
Atergatis, Calatis, Anatis, Naucratis, Dercetis, Eurytis

ovis, uis, xis.

Accent the Penultimate.
Amphaxis, Oaxis, Alexis, Zamolxis, Zeuxis. Accent the Antepenultimate.

Vejovis, Dijovis, Absiturs.

ICOS, EDOS, ODOS, YDOS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Abydos.

Accent the Antepenultimata. Oricos, Tenedos, Macedos, Agriodos.

Accent the Penultimate. Spercheos, Achilleos.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Androgeos, Egaleos, Ægaleos, Hegaleos.

IGOS, ICHOS, OCHOS, OPHOS.

Accent the Penultimate.
Melampigos, Neontichos, Macrontichos.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Nerigos, Ægiochos, Oresitrophos.

ATHOS, ETHOS, ITHOS, IOS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Sebethos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Sciathos, Arithos, Ilios, Ombrios, Topasios.

LOS, MOS, NOS, POS.

Accent the Penultimate.
Stymphalos, Ægilos, Pachinos, Etheonos, Eteonos, Hep-

taphonos.

Accent the Antepenultunate.

Hægalos, Ægialos, Ampelos, Hexapylos, Sipylos, Hecatompylos, Potamos, Ægospotamos, Olenos, Orchomenos, Anapauomenos, Epidicazomenos, Heautontimorumenos, Antropos.

ROS, SOS, TOS, ZOS.

Accent the Penultimats.

Hecatoncheros, Ægimuros, Nisyros, Pityonesos, Hieronesos, Cephesos, Sebetos, Haliwetos, Miletos, Polytimetos, Aretos, Buthrotos, Topazos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sygaros, Ægoceros, Anteros, Meleagros, Mylagros, Absoros, Amyros, Pegasos, Jalysos, Abatos, Aretos, Neritos,

<sup>\* -</sup>ets. - These vowels form distinct syllables. - See the termination Elus.

<sup>† -</sup>ous - These vowels form distinct syllables.

<sup>‡</sup> Serapis. See the word in the Initial Vocabulary.

IPS, OPS.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Ægilipe, Æthiops

LAUS, MAUS, NAUS, RAUS, (in two syllables.) Accent the Penultimate.

Archelaus, Menelaus, Aglaus, Agesilaus, Protesilaus, Nicolaus, Iolaus, Hermolaus, Critolaus, Aristolaus, Dorylaus, Amphiaraus

Accent the Antepenultimate. Imaus,\* Emmaus, Œnomaus, Danaus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Agabus, Alabus, Arabus, Melabus, Setabus, Erebus,
Ctesibus, Deiphobus, Abubus, Polybus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Abdaeus, Labdaeus, Rhyndaeus, Accus, Ithaeus.

IACUS.†

Accent the Antepenultumate.

Ialciacus, Phidiacus, Alabandincus, Rhodiacus, Calchiacus, Corinthiacus, Deliacus, Peliacus, Iliacus, Nidiacus, Tritniacus, Armeniacus, Messeniacus, Salaminiacus, Lemiacus, Johacus, Sammoniacus, Tritoniacus, Gortyniacus, Olympiacus, Caspiacus, Mesembriacus, Adriacus, Iberiacus, Citriacus, Syriacus, Phasiacus, Megalesiacus, Etesiacus, Isiacus, Gnosiacus, Cuossacus, Pausiacus, Amathusiacus, Pelusiacus, Prasacus, Actacus, Divitiacus, Byzantiacus, Thermodontiacus, Propontiacus, Hellespontiacus, Sestacus.

LACUS, NACUS, OACUS, RACUS, SACUS, TACUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Ablacus, Medoacus, Armaracus, Assaracus, Æsa Lampsacus, Caractacus, Spartacus, Hyrtacus, Pittacus. Æsacus,

Accent the Penultimate.

Caicus, Numicus, Demonicus, Granicus, Adronicus, Stratonicus, Calistonicus, Arrstonicus, Alaricus, Albericus, Rodericus, Rudericus, Romericus, Hunnericus, Victoricus, Amatricus, Henricus, Theodoricus, Ludovicus, Grenovi cus, Varvicus.

Academicus, Argolicus, Actious, Augustieus, Argolicus, Caralicus, Chaldáicus, Bardáicus, Judáicus, Achaicus, Lechaicus, Phachaicus, Thermaicus, Naicus, Achaicus, Lechaicus, Panchaicus, Thermaicus, Naicus, Panathealicus, Cernaicus, Arabicus, Dacicus, Samothracicus, Turcicus, Areadicus, Sotadicus, Threcidicus, Chalcidicus, Alabandicus, Judicus, Colchicus, Delphicus, Sapphicus, Parthicus, Scythicus, Pythicus, Stymphalicus, Pharsalicus, Thresalicus, Italicus, Attahicus, Gallicus, Sabellicus, Argolicus, Getulicus, Camicus, Ceramicus, Academicus, Grecanicus, Cocanicus, Tuscanicus, Etanicus, Hilanicus, Galmicus, Atalianicus, Bacquanicus, Germanicus, Hispanicus, Aquitanicus, Sequanicus, Pomicus, Alemannicus, Britanicus, Sandonicus, Sandonicus, Sandonicus, Hernicus, Adagedonicus, Sandonicus, Pannonicus, Heronicus, Pharonicus, Hernicus, Custonicus, Sandonicus, Eutonicus, Amazonicus, Hernicus, Tuschicus, Andricus, Pharonicus, Treicus, Stoicus, Olympicus, Ethiopicus, Pindaricus, Balearicus, Marmaricus, Bassaricus, Cimbricus, Andricus, Pirticus, Stoicus, Olympicus, Ethiopicus, Endonicus, Pindaricus, Britanicus, Argandestricus, Istricus, Joricus, Pythogricus, Leutricus, Adgandestricus, Istricus, Joricus, Pythogricus, Leutricus, Adgandestricus, Istricus, Sabaticus, Marricus, Persicus, Corsicus, Massicus, Issicus, Sabbaticus, Mithridaticus, Tegeaticus, Expiraticus, Asialicus, Capicus, Egineticus, Rhosticus, Rhosticus, Germanicus, Salenticus, Adderiticus, Colicus, Atlanticus, Broticus, Gargamanticus, Alenticus, Pronticus, Scoticus, Marcoticus, Epiroticus, Syricicus, Atticus, Alyaticus, Halyattieus, Mediastuticus, Syricicus, Adderiticus, Capicus, Mediastuticus, Syricus, Augusticus, Mediastuticus, Syricus, Atticus, Alyaticus, Halyattieus, Mediastuticus, Syricus, Atticus, Alyaticus, Halyattieus, Mediastuticus, Syricus, Atticus, Alyaticus, Halyattieus, Mediastuticus, Syricus, Atticus, Alyaticus, Halyattieus, Mediastuticus, Syricus, Atticus, Alyaticus, Halyattieus, Mediastuticus, Syricus, Atticus, Alyaticus, Halyattieus, Mediastutic Accent the Antepenultimate.

ocus, ucus, ycus.

Accent the Penultimate.

Ophiucus, Inycus.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Amodocus, Amphilocus, Ibycus, Libycus Besbycus, Autolycus, Amycus, Glanycus, Corycus.

ADUS, EDUS, IDUS, ODUS, YDUS.

Accent the Penultimate. Lebedus, Congedus, Alfredus, Aluredus, Emodus, An-

Adadus, Enceladus, Aradus, Antaradus, Aufidus, Algidus, Lepidus, Hesiodus, Commodus, Monodus, Lacydus, Polydus.

ÆUS, ŒUS.

Accent the Penultimate.
Niobwus, Melibwus, and all words of this termination

EUS.‡

Accent the Penultimate.

Lycambeus, Thisbeus, Bereniceus, Lyncous, (the brother of Idas.) Simonideus, Eurlpideus, Phercydeus, Pirweus, Phegeus, Tegeus, Sigeus, Eanpsigeus, Argeus, Baccheus, Motorcheus, Cepheus, Rhipheus, Alpheus, Orpheus, (adjective,) Erectheus, Prometheus, (adjective,) Cleantheus, Rhadamantheus, Erymantheus, Pantheus, (adjective) Dæda leus, Sophocleus, Themistocleus, Eleus, Neleus, (adjective). Oileus, (adjective), Apelleus, Archilleus, Penileus, Luculeus, Asgleus, Pinneleus, Edmeus, Cadmeus, Aratophaneus, Cananeus, Chenes, (adj. 3 svll.,) Eficus, (sub. 2 syll.,) Idomeneus, Scheneus, Peneus, Pinneus, Cydoneus, Androgeoneus, Bioneus, Dencaloncus, Actsioneus, Salmoneus, (adjective,) Maroneus, Antenoreus, Phoroneus, Antenoseus, Philippeus, Aganippeus, Menandreus, Phoroneus, Philippeus, Aganippeus, Menandreus, Cadjective,) Nereus, Zagreus, Boreus, Hyperboreus, Polydoreus, Arteus, (adjective,) Centaureus, Nesseus, Cisseus, Rheteus, Anteus, Abanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalanteus, Phalan

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Accent the Antepenultumate.

Gerionaceus, Menosceus, Lynceus, (adjective,) Dorceus, Caduceus, Asclepiadeus, Paladeus, Sotadeus, Tydeus, Orpheus, (substantive,) Morpheus, Tyrheus, Prometheus, substantive,) Creiteus, Minestheus, Dositheus, Pentheus, substantive,) Smintheus, Timotheus, Brotheus, Daddeus, Kenestheus, Eurystheus, Pitheus, Pytheus, Daddeus, Ægaleus, Maleus, Tantaleus, Heracleus, Celcus, Eleleus, Nicleus, Peleus, Nileus, Oleus, Gusbetantive,) Demoleus, Romuleus, Pergameus, Euguicus, Maleus, Herculaneus, Cyaneus, Tyaneus, Ceneus, Dicaneus, Pheneus, Cincus, Cyaneus, Tyaneus, Ceneus, Minalloneus, Andoneus, Gorgoneus, Deoneus, Linoeus, Minalloneus, Salimoneus, Gusbetantive,) Acroneus, Phoroneus, (substantive), Albune-Gorgoneus, Deioneus, Ilioneus, Mimalloneus, Salmoneus, substantive, Actoneus, Phoroneus, (substantive,) Albuneus, Enipeus, Arietipieus, Areus, Macareus, Tyndarens, Megareus, Substantive), Caphareus, (substantive), Briareus, Ésareus, Patareus, Cythereus, Phalereus, Noreus, (substantive), Tereus, Adoreus, Mentoreus, Mestoreus, Atreus, Substantive), Caucasseus, Pegaseus, Theseus, Perseus, Nicteus, Argenteus, Bronteus, Protous, Argenteus, Perseus, Nicteus, Argenteus, Bronteus, Protous, Argenteus, Perseus, Nicteus, Argenteus, Bronteus, Protous, Argenteus, Perseus, Nicteus, Argenteus, Bronteus, Protous, Argenteus, Perseus, Nicteus, Argenteus, Bronteus, Protous, Argenteus, Perseus, Nicteus, Argenteus, Perseus, Nicteus, Argenteus, Bronteus, Protous, Parenteus, Perseus, Nicteus, Argenteus, Bronteus, Protous, Perseus, Nicteus, Argenteus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Perseus, Agyeus.

AGUS, EGUS, IGUS, OGUS.

Accent the Popultimate.

Cethegus, Robigus, Rubigus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ægophagus, Osphagus, Neomagus, Rothomagus, Niomagus, Noviomagus, Cæsaromagus, Sitomagus, Areopagus, Harpagus, Arviragus, Uragus, Astrologus.

ACHUS, OCHUS, UCHUS, YCHUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Daduchus, Ophiuchus.

Accent the Antepenultunate.
Telemachus, Daimachus, Deimachus, Alcimachus, Callimachus, Lysimachus, Antimachus, Symmachus, Androma-

formative of it, is a word of four syllables. But these words, when formed into the English adjectives, alter their termination, with the accent on the penultimate : -

"With other notes than to th' Orphean lyre."

MILTOY.

"The tuneful tongue, the Promethean band." AKENSIDE

And sometimes on the antepenultimate; as,

"The sun, as from Thyestian banquet turned." MILTON

<sup>\*</sup> Imaus. - See the word in the Initial Vocabulary.

<sup>† -</sup>incus. - All words of this termination have the accent on the i, pronounced like the noun sys.

<sup>1 -</sup>eus. - It may be observed, that words of this termination 1-ms.—11 may no conserved, that words of this termination are sometimes both substantives and adjectives. When they are substantives, they have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable; as, No'leus, Prome'theus, Saimo'neus, &c.; and when adjectives, on the penultimate; as, No'le'us, Promethe'us, Saimone'us, &c. Thus Eneus, a king of Calydonia, is pronounced in two syllables; the adjective Eneus, which is formed from it, is a trisyllable; and Eneus, another

chus, Clitomachus, Aristomachus, Eurymachus, Inachus, Iamblichus, Demodochus, Xenodochus, Deiochus, Antiochus, Aristomas, Antiochus, Antiochus, Antiochus, Naulochus, Eurylochus, Agerochus, Polyochus, Monychus, Abronychus.

APHUS, EPHUS, IPHUS, OPHUS, YPHUS.

Accent the Penultimate. Josephus, Seriphus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ascalaphus, Epaphus, Palæpaphus, Anthropographus,
Telephus, Absephus, Agastrophus, Sisyphus.

ATHUS, ÆTHUS, ITHUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Simmthus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Archagathus, Amathus, Lapathus, Carpathus, Mychithus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

ABIUS, IBIUS, OBIUS, UBIUS, YBIUS.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Fablus, Arabins, Babius, Vibius, Albus, Amobius, Macrobius, Androbius, Tobius, Virbius, Lesbius, Eubius, Danubius, Marrhubius, Talthybius, Polybius.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acacius, Ambracius, Aracius, Pinracius, Athracius, Samotracius, Lampsacius, Aracius, Byzacius, Accius, Siccius, Declus, Threicius, Cornificius, Cilicius, Numicius, Apleius, Sulpicius, Fabricius, Oricius, Cincius, Mincius, Marcius, Circius, Hircius, Roscius, Albucius, Lucius, Lycius, Bebrycius.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Leccadius, Icadius, Arcadius, Palladius, Tenedius, Albidius, Diduus, Thucydidius, Fidius, Aufidius, Eufidius, Osidius, Obsidius, Gratidius, Brutidius, Helvidius, Ovidius, Rhodius, Clodius, Hannodius, Gordius, Claudius, Rudius, Lydius.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Dansius, Cocceus, Lyrceius, Eacudeus, Lelegeius, Sigeius, Baccheius, Crpherus, Typhoeius, Cretherus, Pittheius, Salcius, Semeleius, Neleius, Stheneleus, Proculeus, Septimuleus, Canuleius, Venuleus, Apuleius, Egnatuleius, Sypyleius, Priameius, Cadmeius, Tyanerus, Enerus, Clyneneius, Ceneius, Autoneius, Schoznerus, Lampeius, Rhodopeius, Dolopeius, Priapeius, Pompeius, Tarpeius, Cynareius, Cythereius, Nereius, Satureius, Viltureius, Cinyreius, Nyseius, Teius, Hecateius, Elateius, Rhoteius, Atteius, Minyous. Minveius.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Valgius, Belgius, Catangius, Sergius, Asceburgius, Oxvgius

CHIUS, PHIUS, THIUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Sperchius.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Inachius, Bacchus, Dulichius, Telechius, Munychius, Hesychius, Tychius, Cyniphius, Alphius, Adelphius, Si-syphius, Einathius, Sumethius, Acithius, Melanthius, Erymanthius, Corinthius, Zerynthius, Tirynthius.

ALIUS, ÆLIUS, ELIUS, ILIUS, ULIUS, YLIUS,

Accent the Antepenultimate.

CEbalius, Idalius, Acidalius, Palæphalius, Stymphalius, Mænalius, Opalius, Thessalius, Castalius, Publius, Heraclius, Edlius, Celius, Lælius, Delius, Melius, Cornelius, Celius, Cleilius, Acidius, Acidius, Acidius, Acidius, Acidius, Acidius, Lucilius, Babilius, Carbilius, Orbilius, Acidius, Cæcilius, Lucilius,

\* -eius. - Almost all the words of this termination are adjectives, and in these the vowels ei form distinct syllables; jectives, and in these the vowels ei form distinct syllables; the others, as Cocceus, Saleus, Proculsus, Canulsius, Apuleius, Egnatuleius, Schaneius, Lampeuus, Fullureius, Atteius, and Mingeius, are substantives, and which, though sometimes pronounced with the ci forming a diphthong, and sounded like the noun eye, are more generally heard like the adjectives; so that the whole list may be fairly included under the same peneral rule, that of sounding the separately, and the i like y consonant, as in the similar terminations in sic and is. This is the more necessary in these words, as the accented e and the unaccented i are so much alike as to require the sound of the initial or consonant y, in order to

Ædilius, Virgilius, Æmilius, Manilius, Pompilius, Turpilius, Atilius, Basilius, Cantilius, Quintilius, Hostilius, Attilius, Rutilius, Poullius, Sterquilius, Carvilius, Bervilius, Callius, Trebellius, Cascellius, Gellius, Arellius, Vitellius, Tulius, Manlius, Tenolius, Nauplius, Dauhus, Julius, Amulius, Pamphilius, Pylius.

Accent the Anteposultimate.

Samius, Ogmius, Isthmius, Decimius, Septimius, Rhemmius, Memmius, Mummius, Nomius, Bromius, Latmius, Posthumius.

ANIUS, ENIUS, INIUS, ENNIUS.

ANIUS, ENIUS, INIUS, ENNIUS.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Anius, Libanius, Canius, Sicanius, Vulcanius, Ascanius, Dardanius, Cianius, Manius, Afranius, Granus, Enius, Menius, Genius, Borysthenius, Lenius, Valenius, Cylenius, Olenius, Menius, Achemenius, Armenius, Ismenius, Pontus, Sirenius, Messenius, Dosseaius, Polyxenius, Trazenius, Gabinius, Albinius, Licinius, Sicinius, Virginius, Trachinius, Minius, Salaminius, Flaminius, Etiminius, Arminius, Herminius, Caninius, Tetritinius, Asinius, Eleusinius, Varinius, Flavinius, Tarquimius, Cilnius, Tolumnius, Annius, Fannius, Elannius, Ennius, Fescennius, Dossennius.

### ONIUS, UNIUS, YNIUS, OIUS.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Aonius, Lycaonius, Chaonius, Machaonius, Amythaonius, Trebonius, Heliconius, Stiliconius, Asconius, Machaonius, Machaonius, Machaonius, Machaonius, Machaedonius, Caledonius, Edonius, Alchandonius, Mandonius, Dodonius, Cydonius, Calydonius, Mæonius, Pæonius, Agonius, Gorgonius, Eæstrygonius, Lestrygonius, Sphonius, Sophonius, Marathonius, Sinhonius, Erithonius, Aphthonius, Arganthonius, Tithonius, Ionius, Eddipodionius, Echionius, Ixionius, Salonius, Milonius, Apollonius, Babylonius, Emonius, Ixacedemonius, Hemonius, Palemonius, Aminonius, Strymonius, Nonius, Memnonius, Agamemonius, Crannonius, Vennonius, Junonius, Pomponius, Agamemonius, Crannonius, Vennonius, Junonius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponius, Pomponi memonius, Crannonius, Vennonius, Memionius, Pomponius, Acronius, Crannonius, Vennonius, Junonius, Pomponius, Acronius, Sophronius, Scromus, Sempronius, Antronius, Risconius, Ausonius, Latonius, Suetonius, Antonius, Bistonius, Plutonius, Favonius, Amazonius, Esernius, Calphurnius, Surarius, Daunius, Junius, Neptunius, Gortynius, Typhoius, Acheloius, Minčius, Troius.

### PIUS, OPIUS, IPIUS.

Agapius, Æsculapius, Æsapius, Mesapius, Grampius, Procopius, Œnopius, Cecropius, Eutropius, Æsopius, Mopsopius, Gippius, Puppius, Caspius, Thespius, Cispius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius, Cippius

ARIUS, ERIUS, IRIUS, ORIUS, URIUS, YRIUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Darius.

Darius.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Arius, Icarius, Tarcundarius, Ligarius, Sangarius, Corinthiarius, Larius, Marius, Hierosolymarius, Ænarius, Tenarius, Asirius, Januarius, Aquarius, Februarius, Atuarius, Imbrius, Adrius, Evandrius, Laberius, Riberius, Thèrius, Celiberius, Vinderius, Acherius, Valerius, Numerius, Hesperius, Agrius, Œagrius, Conchrius, Rabirius, Podahrius, Sirius, Virius, Bosphorius, Elorius, Fiorius, Actorius, Anactorius, Sertorius, Caprius, Cyprius, Articus, Certius, Centrus, Adgandestrius, Capstrius, Epidaurius, Feretrius, Centrus, Marurius, Durius, Furius, Palfurius, Thurius, Mamurius, Purius, Masurius, Spurius, Asturius, Atabyrius, Scyrius, Porphyrius, Assyrius, Tyrius.

ASIUS, ESIUS, ISIUS, OSIUS, USIUS, YSIUS.

ASIUS, ESIUS, ISIUS, OSIUS, USIUS, YSIUS.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Asius, Casius, Thasius, Jasius, Acsius, Accesius, Coracesius, Arcesius, Mendesius, Chesius, Ephesius, Milesius, Theumesius, Teumesius, Marpesius, Proconnesius, Chersonesius, Lyrnesius, Marpesius, Acasesius, Meliesius, Adylisius, Amisius, Artenisius, Simisiius, Charisius, Acrisius, Hortensius, Syracosius, Theodosius, Gnosius, Sosius, Mopsius, Cassius, Thalassius, Lyrnesius, Cressius, Tartessius, Syracusius, Fusius, Agusius, Amathusius, Ophiukius, Ariusius, Volusius, Selinusius, Acherusius,

prevent the hiatus, by giving a small diversity to the two vowels.—See Achaia.

† Heraclius.—Labbe [also Carr] places the accent of this word on the penultimate 1, as in Heraclitus and Heraclida, but the Roman emperor of this name is so generally pronounced with the antepenultimate accent, that it would savor of pedantry to alter it. Nor do I understand the reasons on which Labbe founds his accentuation.

† Racijus.—This word, the learned content outsit to

\*\* Basilius.—This word, the learned contend, ought to have the accent on the penultimate; but that the learned frequently depart from this pronunciation, by placing the accent on the antepenultimate, may be seen, Rule 31, prefixed to the Initial Focabulary. [Basili'us, Carr.—Edites.]

Maurueius, Lysius, Elysius, Dionysius, Odrysius, Amphrysius, Othrysius.

ATIUS, ETIUS, ITIUS, OTIUS, UTIUS, VIUS, XIUS, ZIUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Xenophontius.

Accent the Antepeaultimate.

Trobatius, Catius, Volcatius, Achatius, Latius, Cæsenatius, Egnatius, Gratius, Horatius, Tatius, Luctatius, Statius, Actus, Vectius, Quinctius, Astius, Ætius, Panestus, Prætius, Cectius, Cæctius, Vegitus, Metius, Menetus, Lucretius, Helvetius, Saturnalitus, Floralitus, Compitalitus, Donantius, Beritus, Neritus, Carassitius, Titus, Politus, Abundantius, Pæantus, Taulantius, Acamantus, Teuthrantius, Lactantius, Hyantius, Byzantius, Terentius, Cluentius, Maxentius, Mezentius, Quintius, Acamantus, Vocontius, Lacomedontius, Lecontus, Pennius, Hellespontius, Acheronius, Beantius, Cantius, Beantius, Cantius, Beantius, Cantius, Ecaptius, Egyptius, Martius, Laërius, Propertius, Hirtius, Rayptius, Martius, Thestius, Themistius, Canistius, Eslutius, Canistius, Ebutius, Ebutius, Abutius, Hulius, Minutus, Fretutius, Citius, Bavius, Flavius, Navius, Evitus, Mulius, Minutus, Fretutius, Citius, Bavius, Flavius, Flavius, Flavius, Flavius, Sylvius, Novius, Servius, Vestvius, Lius, Millius, Flavius, Sylvius, Novius, Servius, Vestvius, Lius, Sabazius.

ALUS, CLUS, ELUS, ILUS, OLUS, ILUS, VIJIS Accent the Antepenultimate.

ALUS, CLUS, ELUS, ILUS, OLUS, ULUS, YLUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Accent the Penultimate.

Stymphalus, Sardanapalus, Androclus, Patroclus, Doryclus, Orbelus, Philomelus, Eumelus, Phasablus, Phasabus, Phasabus, Cyrsilus, Cimolus, Timolus, Timolus, Mausolus, Pactolus, Atabulus, Praxibulus, Cleobulus, Critobulus, Acontobulus, Aristobulus, Eubulus, Thrasybulus, Getulus, Bargylus, Massylus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abalus, Heliogabalus, Corbalus, Bubalus, Cocalus, Dædains, Idalus, Acidalus, Megalus, Trachalus, Cephalus, Gynocephalus, Bucephalus, Anchialus, Menalus, Hippalus, Harpalus, Bupalus, Hypalus, Thessalus, Italus, Tantalus, Crotalus, Ortalus, Attalus, Euryalus, Doryclus, Stiphelus, Sthenelus, Eutrapelus, Cypselus, Babilus, Diphilus, Antiphilus, Pamphilus, Theophilus, Damophilus, Trollus, Zollus, Chærilus, Mytlus, Ægobolus, Naubolus, Equicolus, Æbdus, Laureolus, Anchemolus, Bibulus, Bibaculus, Ceculus, Græchen, Crement, Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Commu Laureolus, Anchemolus, Bublus, Bibaculus, Equicolus, Ædias, Laureolus, Anchemolus, Bublus, Bibaculus, Cæculus, Græculus, Stelus, Saticulus, Æquiculus, Paterculus, Acisculus, Regulus, Romulus, Venulus, Apulus, Salisubsulus, Vesulus, Catulus, Gætulus, Getulus, Opitulus, Lentulus, Rutulus, Æschylus, Deiphylus, Demylus, Deipylus, Spylus, Empylus, Cratylus, Astylus.

AMUS, EMUS, IMUS, OMUS, UMUS, YMUS.

Accent the Penultimate.
Callidemus, Charidemus, Pethodemus, Phlodemus, Phanodemus, Chtodemus, Aristodemus, Polyphemus, Theotimus, Hermotimus, Aristotimus, Ithomus.

Accent the Antepenultunate.

Accent the Antopenultunate.

Lygdamus, Archidamus, Agesidamus, Apusidamus, Acsidamus, Agesidamus, Xenodamus, Cogamus, Pergamus, Orchamus, Piramus, Cinnamus, Ceramus, Abdiramus, Pyramus, Anthemus, Telemus, Tlepolemus, Theopolemus, Neoptolemus, Phedimus, Abdalonimus, Zosimus, Maximus, Antidomus, Amphinomus, Nicodromus, Didymus, Dindymus, Helvmus, Solymus, Cleonymus, Abdalonymus, Hieronymus, Euonymus, Æsymus.

Accent the Penultimate.

Accent the Penultimate.

Artabanus, Cebanus, Thebanus, Albanus, Nerbanus, Verbanus, Labicanus, Gallicanus, Atricanus, Sicanus, Vaticanus, Lavicanus, Vulcanus, Hyranus, Lucanus, Transpadanus, Pedanus, Apidanus, Fundanus, Codanus, Eanus, Garganus, Murhanus, Balanus, Trajanus, Fabianus, Accianus, Priscianus, Roscianus, Lucianus, Seleucianus, Herodianus, Claudianus, Saturcianus, Sejanus, Carteianus, Ellianus, Affilianus, Lucilianus, Virgilianus, Petilianus, Quintilianus, Catulianus, Tertulianus, Julianus, Ammianus, Formianus, Diogenianus, Scandinnanus, Papinianus, Valentinianus, Justinianus, Trophonianus, Oppinianus, Trojanus, Ulpianus, Esopianus, Apionianus, Thophonianus, Marianus, Adrianus, Hadrianus, Tiberianus, Valerianus, Marianus, Valerianus, Papirianus, Vespasianus, Hortensianus, Theodosianus, Papirianus, Vespasianus, Hortensianus, Theodosianus, Papirianus, Vespasianus, Hortensianus, Theodosianus, Papirianus, Vespasianus, Hortensianus, Theodosianus, Papirianus, Vespasianus, Hortensianus, Theodosianus, Papirianus, Vespasianus, Hortensianus, Theodosianus, Papirianus, Vespasianus, Hortensianus, Theodosianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Vespasianus, Hortensianus, Theodosianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Papirianus, Pap

anus, Bassianus, Pelusianus, Diocletianus, Domitianus Antianus, Scantianus, Terentianus, Quintianus, Sestianus, Augustianus, Sallustianus, Protutianus, Sextianus, Plavianus, Bovianus, Pacuvianus, Alanus, Elanus, Sialustianus, Regillanus, Lucullanus, Sulfanus, Sylianus, Carsolanus, Pateolanus, Coriolanus, Octolanus, Carsolanus, Pasculanus, Pasculanus, Pasculanus, Pasculanus, Pasculanus, Pasculanus, Pasculanus, Pasculanus, Pasculanus, Pasculanus, Pasculanus, Pasculanus, Pasculanus, Pacculanus, Pananus, Seranus, Venafranus, Claranus, Ulubranus, Seranus, Lateranus, Coranus, Soranus, Serranus, Suburranus, Soranus, Serranus, Suburranus, Ancyranus, Cosanus, Sinuessanus, Syracusanus, Satanus, Lalcianus, Tingitanus, Caralitanus, Partanus, Neapolitanus, Antipolitanus, Tomitanus, Taturanus, Lucianus, Pantanus, Nejentanus, Nomentanus, Beneventanus, Montanus, Spartanus, Pæstanus, Adelatanus, Tutanus, Sylvanus, Albinovanus, Adeantuanus, Mantuanus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Libanus, Clibanus, Antilibanus, Oxycanus, Eridanus, Rhodanus, Dardanus, Oceanus, Longimanus, Idumanus, Dripanus, Caranus, Adranus, Coranus, Tritanus, Pantanus, Sequanus.

Accent the Penultimate.

Characenus, Lampsacenus, Astacenus, Picenus, Damas cenus, Suffenus, Alfenus, Alphenus, Tyrrhenus, Gabienus Labienus, Avidenus, Amenus, Pupienus, Garienus, Ciuvi enus, Calenus, Galenus, Bilenus, Pergamenus, Alexamenus, Ismenus, Trasymenus, Diopenus, Capenus, Cebrenus, Fibrenus, Serenus, Palmyrenus, Amasenus, Tiblisonus, Misenus, Evenus, Byzenus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ambenus, Helenus, Olenus, Tissamenus, Dexamenus, Dindumenus, Clymenus, Periclymenus, Axenus, Callixe nus, Philoxenus, Timoxenus, Aristoxenus.

### INUS, YNUS.

INUS, YNUS.

Accent the Penulumate.

Cytanus, Gabinus, Sabinus, Albinus, Sidicinus, Arcinus, Sicinus, Ticinus, Mancinus, Adminocinus, Carcinus, Coscinus, Marrucinus, Erycinus, Acadinus, Caudinus, Cytainus, Rufinus, Rheginus, Petpinus, Auginus, Pothinus, Faccinus, Petpinus, Delphinus, Myrinius, Pothinus, Faccinus, Sicriulius, Esquilinus, Agylinus, Caballinus, Marcellinus, Tigellinus, Sibylinus, Agylinus, Solinus, Capitolinus, Geminus, Saloninus, Applinus, Solinus, Capitolinus, Geminus, Saloninus, Antoninus, Anaganius, Silginus, Theoninus, Saloninus, Antoninus, Antoninus, Antoninus, Arpinus, Saloninus, Antoninus, Antoninus, Arpinus, Inginus, Crispinus, Rutupinus, Lucrinus, Leandrinus, Hipinus, Crispinus, Rutupinus, Lucrinus, Leandrinus, Alexandrinus, Iberinus, Tiberinus, Transiberinus, Aroninus, Favorinus, Phavorinus, Turinus, Censorinus, Assorinus, Favorinus, Phavorinus, Turinus, Cinsinus, Nerusinus, Nerusinus, Nerusinus, Kishinus, Ardeatinus, Reatinus, Artiatinus, Latinus, Solatinus, Ardeatinus, Reatinus, Antiatinus, Latinus, Colatinus, Ucentinus, Murgantinus, Phalantinus, Numantinus, Tridentinus, Ucentinus, Murgantinus, Phalantinus, Pontinus, Polentinus, Polentinus, Sigurinus, Prementinus, Laurentinus, Patentinus, Prementinus, Prementinus, Prementinus, Prementinus, Prementinus, Redutinus, Pulsus, Prementinus, Justinus, Prementinus, Patavinus, Acutinus, Evitynus, Corvinus, Laurentinus, Prementinus, Laurents, Petpinus, Corvinus, Laurentinus, Prementinus, Prementinus, Prementinus, Prementinus, Prementinus, Prementinus, Laurents, Prementinus, Justinus, Prementinus, Patavinus, Acutinus, Evitynus, Corvinus, Laurentinus, Prementinus, Laurentinus, Prementinus, Laurentinus, Prementinus, Prementinus, Prementinus, Prementinus, Prementinus, Prementinus, Prementinus, Prementinus, Prementinus, Prementinus, Prementinus, Prementinus, Prementinus, Prementinus, Prementinus, Prementinus, Prementinus, Prementinus, Prementinus, Prementinus, Prementinus, Prementinus, Prementinus, Prementinus, Prementinus, Prementinus, Prementinus,

Accent the Antenenultimate.

Phännus, Acinus, Aicinus, Fucinus, Æacidinus, Cytevnus, Barchnus, Morinus, † Myrthinus, † Terminus, Ruminus, Asinus, Apsinus, Myrsinus, Pometinus, Açrantinus, Acindynus.— [See Acindynus, Initial Vocabulary.— EDITOR.]

ONUS, UNUS, YNUS.

Accent the Penultimate.
Drachonus, Onochonus, Ithonus, Ti Neptunus, Portunus, Tutunus, Bithynus. Tithonus Myronus,

Accent the Antepenullimate.

Exagonus, Hexagonus, Telegonus, Epigonus, Erigonus, Tosigonus, Antigonus, Laogonus, Chrysogonus, Nebrophonus, Aponus, Carantonus, Santonus, Aristonus, Dercynus.

<sup>\*</sup> Geminus. — This is the name of a certain astrologer mentioned by Petavius, which Labbe says would be pronounced with the accent on the antepenultimate by those who are ignorant of Greek.

<sup>†</sup> Morinus. — The singular of Morini. See the word.

As the i in the foregoing selection has the accent on it, it ought to be pronounced like the noun eys; while the unaccented i in this selection should be pronounced like a. — See Rule 4th, prefixed to the Initial Vocabulary.

OUS

Accent the Penultimats.

Acids, Lacis, Sardous, Ecus, Gelous, Achelous, Incus, Minous, Naupactous, Arctous, Myrtous.

Accent the Antepenatimate.

Hydrochous, Aleathous, Pirithous, Nausithous, Alcinous, Sphinous, Antinous.

### APUS, EPUS, IPUS, OPUS.

Priagus, Anapus, Æsapus, Messapus, Athepus, Æsepus, Euripus, Lycopus, Melanopus, Canopus, Inopus, Paropus, Oropus, Europus, Asopus, Æsopus, Crotopus.

Accent the Antepenultimat Sarapus, Astapus, Œdipus, Agriopus, Æropus.

ARUS, ERUS, IRUS, ORUS, URUS, YRUS.

ARUS, EAUS, INC., ORUS, ORUS, ARUS.

Cimarus, Esarus, Iberus, Doberus, Homerus, Severus, Noverus, Meleagrus, Camgrus, Cynegirus, Camirus, Epirus, Achedorus, Artemidorus, Isidorus, Dionysidorus, Theodorus, Pythodorus, Diodorus, Tryphiodorus, Heliodorus, Antesidorus, Oassidorus, Apliodorus, Demodorus, Hermodorus, Xenodorus, Mertodorus, Polydorus, Alorus, Elorus, Helorus, Pelorus, Egimorus, Assorus, Cytorus, Epicurus, Palnurus, Arcturus.

Account the Antepenultimate.
Abarus, Imbarus, Hypobarus, Icarus, Pandarus, Pindarus, Abarus, Imbarus, Hypoharus, Icarus, Pandarus, Pindarus, Tyndarus, Tearus, Farfarus, Agarus, Abgarus, Gargarus, Opharus, Cantharus, Obiarus, Uliarus, Silarus, Cyllarus, Tamarus, Absimarus, Comarus, Vindomarus, Tomarus, Ismarus, Ocinarus, Pinarus, Cinnarus, Assarus, Bassarus, Dejotarus, Tartarus, Eleazarus, Artabrus, Balacrus, Charadrus, Cerberus, Bellerus, Mermerus, Termerus, Hesperus, Craterus, Literus, Anigrus, Glaphrus, Deborus, Pacorus, Stesichorus, Gorgophorus, Telesphorus, Bosphorus, Phosphorus, Hoptaporus, Euporus, Anxurus, Deipyrus, Zopyrus, Leucosyrus, Satyrus, Tityrus.

ASUS, ESUS, ISUS, OSUS, USUS, YSUS.

Accent the Penultimate.
Parnasus, Galesus, Halesus, Volesus, Termesus, Theumerarnssus, Galesus, Halesus, Volesus, Termesus, Theumesus, Alopeconnesus, Proconnesus, Arconnesus, Elaphonnesus, Demonesus, Cherronesus, Chersonesus, Arctennesus, Myonnesus, Halonesus, Cephalonesus, Peloponnesus, Cromyonesus, Lyrnesus, Marpesus, Titaresus, Alisus, Paradisus, Amsus, Paropumisus, Crinisus, Amnisus, Berosus, Agrosus, Ebusus, Amphrysus.

\* Echestratus. — All words ending in stratus have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

t Batavus. - This word is pronounced with the accent

Oribasus, Bubasus, Caucasus, Pedasus, Agasus, Pegasus, Tamasus, Harpasus, Imbrasus, Cerasus, Doryasus, Voge-sus, Vologesus, Ephesus, Anisus, Genusus, Ambrysus.

ATUS, ETUS, ITUS, OTUS, UTUS, YTUS.

ATUS, ETUS, ITUS, OTUS, UTUS, YTUS.

Accent the Penultimate.
Rubicatus, Besticatus, Abradatus, Ambigatus, Viriatus, Elatus, Piistus, Catugnatus, Cincinatus, Odenatus, Aratus, Petharatus, Dennatus, Acratus, Ceratus, Sceleratus, Berratus, Dentatus, Duatus, Torquatus, Februatus, Achetus, Polyclatus, Egistus, Milatus, Admetus, Trometus, Diognetus, Dyscinetus, Capetus, Agapetus, Iapetus, Acretus, Oretus, Hermaphroditus, Epaphroditus, Heraclius, Minitus, Agapitus, Ceritus, Biutius, Polygnotus, Azotus, Acutus, Stercutus, Coratus, Cocytus, Berytas.

Accent the Antenenultimate.

Deodatus, Palsephatus, Inatus, Acratus, Dinocratus, Echestratus, \*Amestratus, Menestratus, Amphistratus, Callistratus, Damasitratus, Erasistratus, Agesistratus, Hegesistratus, Pisistratus, Sosistratus, Sysistratus, Sincostratus, Damostratus, Demostratus, Sosistratus, Sosistratus, Pilostratus, Dinostratus, Herostratus, Eratostratus, Polystratus, Acrotatus, Taygetus, Demænetus, Iapetus, Tacitus, Iphitus, Onomacritus, Agoracritus, Onesicritus, Cleocritus, Damocritus, Democritus, Antidotus, Theodotus, Xenodotus, Herodotus, Cephisodotus, Libanotus, Leuconotus, Euronotus, Agesimbrotus, Stesimbrotus, Theombrotus, Cleombrotus, Hippolytus, Anytus, Æpytus, Eurytus.

AVUS, EVUS, IVUS, UUS, XUS, YUS, ZUS, XYS, U.

Accent the Penultimate.
Agavus, Timavus, Saravus, Batavus,† Versevus, Süevus, Gradivus, Arguus, Briaxus, Oaxus, Araxus, Eudoxus, Trapezus, Charaxys.

Accent the Antepenultimata.
Batavus,† Inuus, Fatuus, Tityus, Diascoridu.

DAX, LAX, NAX, RIX, DOX, ROX.

Accent the Penultimate.

Ambrodax, Demonax, Hipponax.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arctophylax, Hegesianax, Hermesianax, Lysinnax, Astyanax, Agonax, Hierax, Cætobrix, Eporedorix, Deudorix, Ambiorix, Dumnorix, Adiatorix, Orgetorix, Biturix, Cappadox, Allobrox.

either on the penultimate or antepenultimate syllable; the former, however, is the most general especially among the

# PRONUNCIATION

OF

# SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

THE true pronunciation of the Hebrew language, as Doctor Lowth observes, is lost. To refer us for assistance to the Masoretic points, would be to launch us on a sea without shore or bottom. The only compass by which we can possibly steer, on this boundless ocean, is the Septuagint version of the Hebrew Bible; and as it is highly probable the translators transfused the sound of the Hebrew proper names into the Greek, it gives us something like a clew to guide us out of the labyrinth. But even here, we are often left to guess our way; for the Greek word is frequently so different from the Hebrew, as scarcely to leave any traces of similitude between them. In this case custom and analogy must often decide, and the ear must sometimes solve the difficulty. But these difficulties relate chiefly to the accentuation of Hebrew words; and the method adopted in this point will be seen in its proper place.

I must here acknowledge my obligations to a very learned and useful work, - the "Scripture Lexicon" of Mr. Oliver. As the first attempt to facilitate the pronunciation of Hebrew proper names, by dividing them into syllables, it deserves the highest praise; but, as I have often differed widely from this gentleman in syllabication, accentuation, and the sound of the vowels, I have thought it necessary to give my reasons for this difference, which will be seen under the Rules; of the validity of which reasons the reader will be the best judge.

N. B. As there are many Greek and Latin proper names in Scripture, particularly in the New Testament, which are to be met with in ancient history, some of them have been omitted in this selection; and therefore, if the inspector do not find them here, he is desired to seek for them in the Vocabulary of Greek and Latin Names.

# RULES FOR PRONOUNCING SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

1. In the pronunciation of the letters of the Hebrew proper names, we find nearly the same rules prevail as in those of Greek and Latin. Where the vowels end a syllable with the accent on it, they have their long, open sound; as, Na'bal, Je'hu, Si'rach, Go'shen, and Twbal. - See Rule 1, prefixed to the Greek and Latin Proper Names.

him that the e in Abdiel, the o in Arnon, and the u in Ashur, are to be pronounced like the ee in seen, the o in tone, and the u in tune, which is the rule he lays down for all similar words." 2. When a consonant ends the syllable, the preced-

practice, and the analogy of the English language, are in favor of the latter. — TROLLOFE.

ing vowel is short; as, Sam'u-el, Lem u-el, Sim'e-on,

Sol'o-mon, Suc'coth, Syn'a-gogue. (See Rule 2, pre-

fixed to the Greek and Latin Proper Names.) I here

differ widely from Mr. Oliver; for I cannot agree with

<sup>\* [</sup>Mr. Oliver is unquestionably right in principle, and Mr. Walker wrong; but, though the analogy both of the Greek and Hebrew is in favor of the former, the general

- 3. Every final i forming a distinct syllable, though unaccented, has the long, open sound, as A'i, A-ris'a-i. - See Rule 4, prefixed to the Greek and Latin Proper Names.
- 4. Every unaccented i ending a syllable not final, is pronounced like e, as A'ri e'. Ab'di-el, pronounced A're-el, Ab'de-el. - See Rule ', profixed to the Greek and Latin Proper Names.
- 5. The vowels at are sometimes pronounced in one syllable, and sometimes in two. As the Septuagint version is our chief guide in the pronunciation of Hebrew proper names, it may be observed, that when these letters are pronounced as a diphthong in one syllable, like our English diphthong in the word daily, they are either a diphthong in the Greek word, or expressed by the Greek e or i; as, Benai'ah, Bavala; Hu'shai, Xuoi; Hu'rai, Ovel, &c.; and that when they are pronounced in two syllables, as Sham'ma-i, Shash'a-i. Ber-a-i'ah, it is because the Greek words by which they are translated, as, Σαμαί, Σεσίε, Βαραία, make two syllables of these vowels. Mr. Oliver has not always attended to this distinction: he makes Sin'a-i three syllables, though the Greeks made it but two in Σινα. That accurate prosodist, Labbe, indeed, makes it a trisyllable; but he does the same by Aaron and Canaan, which our great classic, Milton, uniformly reduces to two syllables, as well as Sinai. If we were to pronounce it in three syllables, we must necessarily make the first syllable short, as in Shim'e-i; but this is so contrary to the best usage, that it amounts to a proof that it ought to be pronounced in two syllables, with the first i long, as in Shinar. This, however, must be looked upon as a general rule only; these vowels in Isaiah, Græcized by 'Hoalas, are always pronounced as a diphthong, or at least with the accent on the a, and the i like y, articulating the succeeding vowel: in Caiaphas, likewise, the ai is pronounced like a diphthong, though divided in the Greek Καιάφας; \* which division cannot take place in this word, because the i must then necessarily have the accent, and must be pronounced as in Isaac, as Mr. Oliver has marked it, but I think contrary to universal usage. The only point necessary to be observed in the sound of this diphthong, is the slight defference we perceive between its medial and final position; when it is final, it is exactly like the English ay without the accent, as in holyday, roundelay, galloway; but when it is in the middle of a word, and followed by a vowel, the i is pronounced as if it were y, and as if this y articulated the succeeding vowel; thus Ben-ai'ah is pronounced as if written Ben-a'yah.
- 6. Ch is pronounced like k, as Chebar, Chemosh, Enoch, &c., pronounced Kebar, Kemosh, Enock, &c. Cherubim and Rachel seem to be perfectly Anglicized, as the ch, in these words, is always heard as in the English words cheer, child, riches, &c. (See Rule 12, prefixed to the Greek and Latin Proper Names.) The same may be observed of Cherub, signifying an order of angels; but when it means a city of the Babylonish empire, it ought to be pronounced Ke'rub. †
- 7. Almost the only difference in the pronunciation of the Hebrew, and the Greek and Latin, proper names, is in the sound of the g before e and i. In the last two languages, this consonant is always soft before these

vowels; as, Gellius, Gippius, &c., pronounced Jellius, Jippius, &c.; and in the first it is hard; as, Gera, Gertzim, Gideon, Gilgal, Megiddo, Megiddon, &c. This difference is without all foundation in etymology; for both g and c were always hard in the Greek and Latin languages, as well as in he Hebrew; but, the latter language being studied so much less than the Greek and Latin, it has not undergone that change which familparity is sure to produce in all languages; and even the solemn distance of this language has not been able to keep the letter c from sliding into s, before e and i, in the same manner as in the Greek and Latin; thus, though Gehazi, Gideon, &c., have the g hard, Cedrom, Cedron, Cisai, and cittern have the c soft, as if written Sedrom, Sedron, &c. The same may be observed of Igeabarim, Igeal, Nagge, Shage, Pagiel, with the g hard, and Ocidelus, Ocina, and Pharacion, with the c soft like s. t

- 8. Gentiles, as they are called, ending in ines and ites, as Philistines, Hivites, Hittites, &c., being Anglicized in the translation of the Bible, are pronounced like formatives of our own; as, Philistins, Whitfieldites, Jacobites, &c.
- 9. The unaccented termination ah, so frequent in Hebrew proper names, ought to be pronounced like the a in father. The a in this termination, however, frequently falls into the indistinct sound heard in the final a in Africa, Ætna, &c.; nor can we easily perceive any distinction, in this respect, between Elijah and Elisha; but the final h preserves the other vowels open; as, Colhozeh, Shiloh, &c., pronounced Colhozee, Shilo, &c. (See Rule 7, prefixed to the Greek and Latin Proper Names.) The diphthong ei is always pronounced like ee; thus Sa-mei'us is pronounced as if written Sa-mee'us. But if the accent be on the ah, then the a ought to be pronounced like the a in father; as, Tah'e-ra, Tah'pe-nes, &c.

10. It may be remarked, that there are several Hebrew proper names, which, by passing through the Greek of the New Testament, have conformed to the Greek pronunciation; such as Accidama, Genezareth, Bethphage, &c., pronounced Aseldama, Jenezureth, Bethphaje, &c. This is, in my opinion, more agreeable to the general analogy of pronouncing these Hebrew-Greek words, than preserving the c and g hard.

### Rules for Ascertaining the English Quantity of the Vowels in Hebrew Proper Names.

11. With respect to the quantity of the first vowel in dissyllables, with but one consonant in the middle. I have followed the rule which we observe in the pronunciation of such dissyllables, when Greek or Latin words, (see Rule 18, prefixed to the Greek and Latin Proper Names;) and that is, to place the accent on the first vowel, and to pronounce that vowel long, as, Ko'rah, and not Kor'ah, Mo'loch, and not Mol'och, as Mr. Oliver has divided them, in opposition both to analogy and the best usage. I have observed the same analogy in the penultimate of polysyllables, and have not divided Balthasar into Bal-thas'ar, as Mr. Oliver has done, but into Baltha'sar.

<sup>• [</sup>It is not necessary to make either 'Hoaias or Kaiáhas more than a trisyllable.—Trollore.]
† [According to analogy, ch should always be pronounced like k; and a Hebraist, in reading Hebrew, would so prosounce it, as well in Cherub as in Chebar. This would, a super of affection in English: and even the specific of the superior of affection in English: and even the specific of the superior of affection in English: and even the specific or the superior of affection in English: and even the specific or the superior of affection in English: and even the specific or the superior of affection in English: and even the specific or the superior of affection in English: and even the specific or the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the sup however, savor of affectation in English; and even the ap-

pearance of affectation, in reading the Scriptures, cannot be too studiously avoided. — TROLLOFE.]

<sup>† [</sup>It is as usual to hear the g and c pronounced universally hard, as partially; and as many of the clergy call the word Kedron as Sedron. — TROLLOPE.]

12. In the same manner, when the accent is on the antepenultimate syllable, whether the vowel end the syllable or be followed by two consonants, the vowel is always short, except followed by two vowels, as in Greek and Latin proper names. (See Rules prefixed to these names, Nos. 18, 19, 20, &c.) Thus Jehosaphat has the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, according to Greek accentuation by quantity, (see Introduction to this work,) and this syllable, according to the clearest analogy of English pronunciation, is short, as if spelt Je-hos'a-phat. The secondary accent has the same shortening power in Othonias, where the primary accent is on the third, and the secondary on the first syllable, as if spelt Oth-o-ni'as; and it is on these two fundamental principles of our own pronunciation, namely, the lengthening power of the penultimate, and the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent, that I hope I have been enabled to regulate and fix many of those sounds which were floating about in uncertainty, and which, for want of this guide, are differently marked by different orthogpists, and often differently by the same orthoepist.

# Rules for Placing the Accent on Hebrew Proper Names.

13. With respect to the accent of Hebrew words, it cannot be better regulated than by the laws of the Greek language. I do not mean, however, that every Hebrew word which is Græcized by the Septuagint should be accented exactly according to the Greek rule of accentuation; for if this were the case, every word ending in el would never have the accent higher than the preceding syllable; because it was a general rule in the Greek language, that when the last syllable was long, the accent could not be higher than the penultimate. Nay, strictly speaking, were we to accent these words according to the accent of that language, they ought to have the accent on the last syllable, because 'Aβδυ/λ and 'Iσοα/λ, Abdiel and Israel, have the accent on that syllable. It may be said that this accent on the last syllable is the grave, which, when on the last word of a sentence, or succeeded by an enclitic, was changed into an acute. But here, as in words purely Greek, we find the Latin analogy prevail; and because the penultimate is short, the accent is placed on the antepenultimate, in the same manner as in Socrates, Sosthenes, &c., though the final syllable of the Greek words Σωκράτης, Σωσθένης, &c., 18 long, and the Greek accent on the penultimate. (See Introduction prefixed to the Rules for Pronouncing Greek and Latin Proper Names.) It is this general prevalence of accenting according to the Latin analogy, that has induced me, when the Hebrew word has been Græcized in the same number of syllables, to prefer the Latin accentuation to what may be called our own. Thus, Cathua coming to us through the Greek Kalová, I have accented it on the penultimate, because the Latins would have placed the accent on this syllable, on account of its being long, though an English ear would be better pleased with the antepenultimate accent. The same reason has induced me to accent Chaseba on the antepenultimate, because it is Gracized into Χασεβά. But when the Hebrew and Greek word does not contain the same number of syl-

inbies, as Mes'o-ban, Msowβia, Id'u-el, '1δου',λος, it then comes under our own analogy, and we neglect the long vowel, and place the accent on the antepe nultimate. The same may be observed of Mordeca, from Magdogaios."

14. As we never accent a proper name from the Greek on the last syllable, (not because the Greeks did not accent the last syllable, for they had many words accented in that manner, but because this accentuation was contrary to the Latin prosody,) so if the Greek word be accented on any other syllable, we seldom pay any regard to it, unless it corncide with the Latin accent. Thus in the word Gede'rah, I have placed the accent on the penultimate, because it is Græcized by Γάδηρα, where the accent is on the antepenultimate; and this because the penultimate is long, and this long penultimate has always the accent in Latin. (See this further exemplified, Rule 18, prefixed to the Greek and Latin Proper Names, and Introduction, near the end.) Thus, though it may seem, at first sight, absurd to derive our pronunciation of Hebrew words from the Greek, and then to desert the Greek for the Latin, yet, since we must have some rule, and, if possible, a learned one, it is very natural to lay hold of the Latin, because it is nearest at hand. For as language is a mixture of reasoning and convenience, if the true reason lie too remote from common apprehension, another more obvious one is generally adopted; and this last, by general usage, becomes a rule superior to the former. It is true, the analogy of our own language would be a rule the most rational; but while the analogies of our own language are so little understood, and the Greek and Latin languages are so justly admired, even the appearance of being acquainted with them will always be esteemed reputable, and infallibly lead us to an imitation of them, even in such points as are not only insignificant in themselves, but inconsistent with our vernacular pronunciation.

15. It is remarkable that all words ending in ias and iah have the accent on the i, without any foundation in the analogy of Greek and Latin pronunciation, except the very vague reason that the Greek word places the accent on this syllable. I call this reason vague, because the Greek accent has no influence on words in ael, iel, ial, &c.; as, 'Ioqui\( \lambda, \text{\$A\beta} \text{\$\delta\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_i\ellipset{\delta}\_

Hence we may conclude the impropriety of pronouncing Messias with the accent on the first syllable. according to Labbe, who says we must pronounce it in this manner, if we wish to pronounce it like the French with the os rotundum et facundum; and, indeed, if the i were to be pronounced in the French manner, like e, placing the accent on the first syllable seems to have the bolder sound. This may serve as an answer to the learned critic, the editor of Labbe, who says, "The Greeks, but not the French, pronounce ore rotundo;" for though the Greeks might place the accent on the i in Mesoslas, yet as they certainly pronounced this vowel as the French do, it must have the same slender sound, and the accent on the first syllable must, in that respect, be preferable to it; for the Greek i. like the same letter in Latin, was the slenderest of all the vowel sounds. It is the broad, diphthongal sound of the English i, with the accent on it, which makes this word sound so much better in English than it does in French, or even in the true ancient Greek pronunciation.

16. The termination aim seems to attract the accent

<sup>• [</sup>The reader must judge how far this rule, in minor points, is correct. It is needless to say, that the editor can-

not entirely accord with it. The accentuation should certainly be Meso'bak, Idu'el. — TROLLOFE.]

on the a only in words of more than three syllables, as E'phra-im and Mix'ra-im have the accent on the ante-penultmate, but Ho-ro-na'im, Ram-a-tha'im, &c., on the penultimate syllable. This is a general rule; but, if the Greek word have the penultimate long, the accent ought to be on that syllable; as, Phar-va'im, Papoviµ, &c.

17. Kemuel, Jemuel, Nemuel, and other words of the same form, having the same number of syllables as the Greek words into which they are translated, ought to have the accent on the penultimate, as that syllable is long in Greek; but Emanuel, Samuel, and Lemuel,\* are irrecoverably fixed in the antepenultimate accentuation, and show the true analogy of the accentuation of our own language.

18. Thus we see what has been observed of the tendency of Greek and Latin words to desert their original accent, and to adopt that of the English, is much more observable in words from the Hebrew. Greek and Latin words are fixed in their pronunciation by a thousand books written expressly upon the subject, and ten thousand occasions of using them; but Hebrew words, from the remote antiquity of the language, from the paucity of books in it, from its being originally written without points, and the very different style of its poetry from that of other languages, afford us scarcely any criterion to recur to for settling their pronunciation, which must, therefore, often be irregular and desultory. The Septuagint, indeed, gives us some light, and is the only star by which we can steer; but this is so frequently obscured as to leave us in the dark, and force us to pronounce according to the analogy of our own language. It were to be wished, indeed, that this were to be entirely adopted in Hebrew words,

where we have so little to determine us, and that those words which we have worn into our own pronunciation were to be a rule for all others of the same form and termination; but it is easier to bring about a revolution in kingdoms than in languages. Men of learning will always form a sort of literary aristocracy; they will be proud of the distinction which a knowledge of languages gives them above the vulgar, and will be fond of showing this knowledge, which the vulgar will never fail to admire and imitate.

The best we can do, therefore, is to make a sort of compromise between this ancient language and our own; to form a kind of compound ratio of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English, and to let each of these prevail as usage has permitted them. Thus Eman uel, Samuel, Lemuel, which, according to the Latin analogy and our own, have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, ought to remain in quiet possession of their present pronunciation, notwithstanding the Greek 'Εμμανουήλ, Σαμουήλ, Λεμουήλ; but Elishua, Esdrelon, Gederah, may have the accent on the penultimate, because the Greek words into which they are translated, Ελισουέ, Έσδοηλώμ, Γάδηρα, have the penultimate long. If this should not appear a satisfactory method of settling the pronunciation of these words, I must entreat those who dissent from it to point out a better. A work of this kind was wanted for general use; it is addressed neither to the learned nor the illiterate, but to that large and most respectable part of society who have a tincture of letters, but whose avocations deny them the opportunity of cultivating them. To these a work of this kind cannot fail of being useful; and by its utility to these the author wishes to stand or fall.

Anglicized as to render the Hebrew and Greek pronunciation intolerable to an English ear. — TholLore.]

<sup>\* [</sup>Not Lemuel, which is frequently pronounced with the penultimate accent. Emunuol and Samuel are so completely

# PRONUNCIATION

OF

# SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

### INITIAL VOCABULARY.

In this edition of this Key, the pronunciation of the words is in accordance with Walker's principles, but designated by the use of marked letters. All the words that seemed to need it, have been respelled, and thus any special reference, by numbers, to the preceding Rules of Walker, is rendered un-

With respect to the pronunciation of a considerable number of words, the deviations of several orthogpists from Walker, are exhibited. These orthoepists are Oliver, Perry, Smart, Carr, and also Taylor the editor of "Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible." In relation to the words of which there is a diversity of pronunciation, the pronunciation given by Walker always stands first.

The abbreviation (0.) stands for Oliver; (P) for Perry; (Sm.) for Smart; (C.) for Carr; and (T.) for

A'A-LAR	X'bī	Λ-bI'sha-I (P.)	A'char	Ad's-ms, or Ad's-muh
Aå'ron (a'ron)*	A-bī'a, or A-bī'ah	Ab-1-sha'I (0., 0., T.)	X chaz	Ad'a-mī
<b>X</b> b	A-b <sub>l</sub> -ăl'bon	A-bĭsh'a-lŏın	Ach/bdr	A-dă'mī ( <i>P.</i> )
Ab/a-cue	A-bi'a-saph	Ab-1-shā'lom (C.)	A-chi-ăch/a-rus	Ad'a-mī Nē'keb
Xb/a-dah	À-bī/a-thar	A-bĭsh'u-a	A/chim	A'dar
A-bad'don	À'bib	A-b1'shu-a (P.)	A-chim/e-lĕch	Ad'a-sa
Ab-a-dī/as	A-bī'dah	Ab-1-shū'a (0., C., T.)	A/chi-or	Ad'a-tha
A-bag'tha	Ãb'į-dăn	Xb'ı-shur	A-chī/ram	Ad'bo-ĕl
A'hal	A'bį-ĕl	Ăb'ų-sŭm	A'chish	Ad'dan
Ab/a-na	A-bī'el (P.)	Xb'ı-tăl	Ach'i-tob, or Ach'i-tub	Ăd/dar
A-bā <sup>/</sup> na ( <i>P.</i> )	A-bı-ē'zer	A-bI'tal (P.)	A-chit'o-phel	Xd/dī
Ab/a-rim †	A-bi-ĕz'rīto	Ab/1-tüb	Ach'me tha	Xd'dın
A-bā'rım (P.)	Ab'ı-gaıl (ăb'i-gal)	A-bī'ud	Ach-me'tha (P., T.)	Ãďďã
Xb/a-rŏn	Xb-j-hā'ıl	Ab'ner	A'chor	Ad'dus
Xb/ba	A-bī/hu	A'bram, or A'bra-ham ‡	Açh'sa	A'der
Xb/da	À-bI/hud	Ab'sa-lŏm	Açh'shaph	Xd'i-da
Xb'dî	À-bī'jah	Ą-bū/bus	Ăch'zib	Λ/dj-δι
Ab-dī/as	A-bī'jam	Ăc∕a-rŏn	Ăç'ı-pha, (ăs'e-fq)	X/din
Xb′dj–ĕl	Ab-1-le/ne	Ac'a-tan	Aç'ı-thō	Ad'ı-na
Xb'dŏn	A-bim/a-čl	Ăc'cad	Ą-cū/a	A-dI'na (P., T.)
A-bĕd'nę-gő	A-bim'e-lech	Ac'ca-ron	A'cub	Ad'ı-nö
	- A-bĭn'a-dăb	Ăc'chō	λ/da	A-dī'nō (P.) Ād'i-nŭs
A'bel Beth-mā'a-cah	A-bĭn'o-Km	Ăc/cos	A/dad	Ad'i-tha
A'bel Mā'im	A-bI'ram	Xc'cŏz	Ad'a-da, or	Ad-j-thā'im
X'bel Me-hō'lath	A-bī/rom	A-cĕl'da-ma ( <i>q-sĕl'-</i>	Ad's-dah	Xd'la-I
A'bel Miz'ra-im	A-bis/a-I	da-ma)	A-dā'dah (P.)	Ad'mah
A'bel Miz-rā'ım (P.)	Ãb-j-88/I	A/chab	Xd-ad-8'zer	Ad'ma-tha
A'bel Shit'tım	Ab'i-shag	A/chid	Ad-ad-rim/mon	Ad'na
Xb/e-sin	A-bI'shag (P.)	Ā-chā'i-a (q-kā'yq)	A'dah	Ad'nah
Xb/e-eur	A-blish'a-har	Ā-chạ-I/a (0., P.)	Ad-a-I'ah	Ad'o-nai (
A/bez	Ab-1-shā/har (C.)	A-chā'ı-cŭs	Xd-a-lI'a	Ad-o-ni'ss
Ăb∕gą-rŭs	À-pĭsh'ş-I	A'Çhan	Xd′am	Au y Pe

<sup>\*</sup> Acron.—This is a word of three syllables in Labbe, who says it is used to be pronounced with the accent on the penultimate; but the general pronunciation of this word in English is in two syllables, with the accent on the first, and as if written A'ron. Milton uniformly gives it this syllableation and accent:—

"Till by two brethren (those two brethren call
Moses and Asron) sent from God to claim
His people from inthralment." Par. Lost, b. xil. v. 170.

† Aberim. — This and some other words are decided in their accentuation, by Milton, in the following verses: —

accentration, by aniton, in the following verse.

"From Arca to Nebo, and the wild
Of southmost Abarim in Hesebon,
And Horonaim, Seon's realm, beyond
The Sowery dale of Sibma clad with vince,
And Eletie to th' Asphalitic pool." Par. Lost, b. i. v. 407 Reared in Azotus, dreaded through the coast Of Palestine, in Gath and Ascalon, And Accaron and Gaza's frontier bounds."

Yet his temple high

§ Adonai.—Labbe, says his editor, makes this a word of three syllables only; which, if once admitted, why, says

<sup>1.</sup> Abram, or Abraham.—The first name, of two syllables, was the patriarch's original name; but God increased it to the second, of three syllables, as a pledge of an increase in blessing. The latter name, however, from the feebleness of the h in our pronunciation of it, and from the absence of the accent, is liable to such an histus, from the proximity of two similar vowels, that, in the most solemn pronunciation, we seldom hear this name extended to three syllables. Milton has but once pronounced it in this manner, but has six times made it only two syllables; and this may be looked upon as the general pronunciation.

6. Adonat.— Labbe, savs his editor, makes this a word of

A - 2×1/1:

∧ dŏn-j-bē′zek	A-hī'shar	A-măi/da	Xn-dro-nī/cus	Ar-bat'tis
Ad-o-nī'jah	À-hI/tob	Ăm'ş-lĕk	An-drŏn'i-cŭs (P.)	Ar-bē'lā, (Syria-)
A-don'i-jah (P.)	A-hit/o-phel	ăm'a-lĕk-îtes	A'nem, or A'nen	Àr-ből'la
A-dŏn'i-kam	À-hI'tub	A-mal'e-kites (P., C.)	A'ner	Xr/bite -
Ad-on-I'ram	À-hī'ud	λ'm¤n	A'nes	Ar-bō/na-ī
A-dőn-1-zē/dek	Äh'lah ·	Am'a-na	A'neth A'ni-¥m	Xr-çhę-lã′us Xr′çhę-lûus (₽.)
A-dō'ra	Ah/lāi	A-mā/na (P.)	A'nim	Ar-ches tra-tus
Ad-o-rā'ım	Ah-lā/I (P)	Am-a-ri'sh A-ma'sa, or	Λn/na	Àr/che-vites
Λ-dō'rạm Ād'ọ-răm (P.)	A-hō'e, or A-hō'ah A-hō'ite	Λ-1114 54, 07 Am'8-89 *	Än'na-äs	Xr/chī
A_dram/e_lach	Å-hð'lah	Xm/8-ss (O.)		Xr-chi-at'a-roth
A-dram/ę-löch A/drí-a	À-hŏl'ba	Xm's-sa (0.) A-mā'sa (Р., Sm., С.,	An-nû'us	Ar-çhĭp/pys
A'drı-ĕl	À-hŏl/bah	T.)	Ăn'nu-ŭs (C.)	Xrch/Ites
A_da el	À-hŏl'bah À-hč'lı-Ăb	A-măs'a-I	An-ti-lib/a-nus	Xrd
Ad'y-ël (c.) A-dŭl'işin	A-höl'ı-bälı A-hə-lYb'ş-mälı	Ăm-a-sā'ī (0., P., T.)	Xn'tı-öçh	Xr'dath
A-dŭl′lam	A-ho-lyb/a-mah	Am-a-shī'ah	An-ti'o-chis	Ard/Ites
A-dum/mjm	A-hō-l <sub>1</sub> -bā/mah (P., T.	) Am-a-the/is	An-tI'o-chus	Ar'don A-rë'li
X-e-dI/as	A-hū'ma-ī A-hū'zam	Am'a-this	An'tı-pas	À-rē'lītes
Æ'gypt	A-hū/zəm	Am-a-zī'ah	An-tip/a-tris	Ā-re-ŏp'a-gīte
Æ-në/as, (Virgil.)	À-hŭz'zah À'I	A'měn' † A'mī	An'tı-pha An-tō'nı-a	A-re-ŏp'a-gŭs∫
Æ'ne-as, (Acts ix.) Æ-në'ss (P., T.)	A-I'ah	A-mĭn'a-dăb	Än-to-thī'jah	Ar-φ-ŏp/a-gus (Sm.,
Æ'non	A-I'ath	A-mit/tāi	An-toth/1-jah (P.)	T.)
Æ'nos	Δ-I'jş	A-mĭt'ta-ĭ (P.)	Xn'toth-Ite.	A'rēs
Xg'a-ba	Ã-ī/lah	A-miz'a-bad	A'nub	A-rē <sup>i</sup> tas
Xg'a-bus	Ā-I'jah Āij'a-lön (ād'ja-lön)	Am-mad/a-tha	X'nus	Xr'e-tas (P., O.)
Ag'a-bús A'gag	Aij'e-leth Sha'har	Am'mah	Ap-a-mē'a	A-rē′us
A'gag-Ito	(ad'ję-lěth)	Xm/mf	Aph-a-ra'ım	Xr′gŏb
X'gar	X'in	Am-mĭd′i-öĭ	A-phar/sath-chites	Xr'gŏl
Ag-a-rêneş'	A-I'oth	Am/mı ĕl	A-phur'sītes A'phek	A-rīd/a-ī
Xg′e-3	À-I'rus	Am-mī'el (P.)	A'phek	A-rĭd'a-tha
Ag-go'us	Aj/a-lon	Am-m1/hud	A-phē'kah	À-rī'eh À'rī-ĕl
Ag-noth-ta/bor	Ăk'kŭb	Am-mj-shàd'da-I	Aph'e-küh (P.)	Xr-j-ma-thē/a
A <sup>r</sup> gyr A'háb	Ak-răb'bim	Am'mon Am'mon-Ites	A-phĕr'e-ma A-phĕr'ra	A'ri-och
A-hár/ah	À-lám'e-lĕch Àl'a-měth	Am'non	A-phī'ah	A-ris/a-I
A-har'al	Al'a-mŏth	A'mok	Aph/rah	Àr-18-to-bu'lus
À-hăs'a-I	Al'cı-müs	λ'mon	Xph/sēş	Ar-18 tob'u-lus (P.)
Ā-ha-sā'ī (P)	XI'e-ma	Xm'o-rites	A-pŏc'a-lypse	Ark'Ites
A-hās ų-ē'rus	A-lē'meth	A'mos	A-pŏc'ry-pha	λr-ma-ğĕd'don
A-hā'va	Al'e-meth (T.)	Ăm'pl <sub>l</sub> -ăs	A-pŏl'los	Xr-m <sub>l</sub> -shad/a-I
λ'hăz	Al-ex-an'drı-a	Ăm'rám	A-pŏl'ly-ŏn	Xr'mŏn
A-haz'ş-I Ā-hạ-zī'ạh	Al-ex-an'drı-a (P.,	Xm/ram-Ites	$(A - p \delta l' y o n)$	Är'nän
	Sm., T.)	Am'ran	Xp/pa-iin	Xr/ne-pher
Xh/băn	Al-ex-an-drī'a (0.)	Am'ra-phěl	Ap-pā'ım (P., T.) Ap'phi-a (ăf'fç-a)	Xr′nŏn Ā′rod
X'her	Al-ex-ăn'dri ŏn	Am-rã'phệl (P.) Am'ai	Applija (dr. Je-4)	Ar'o-dī
A'hī A-hī'ah	A-lī'ah A-lī'an	Ā/nŭb	Ap-phi'a (P.) Ap'phys (af'fus)	Ar'o-er
A-hī/am	Ăl-le-lū'jah (ăl-le-lū'ya)		Aq'u <sub>1</sub> -la	Λ-rδ'er (P., T.)
À-h <sub>1</sub> -ē'zer	Xl'loni	Ā'nah	A-qu'il'a (P.)	A'rŏm
A-hI'hud	Al'lon Bac'huth	Xn-a-hã'rath	Xr Xr	Xr'pad, or Xr'phad
À-hī'jah	Al-mō'dad	An-a I'ah	Ā'ra	Ar-pháx'ad
A-hī/kam	Xl'mo-dăd (P.)	A'nak	A'rab	Ar'sa-ccş
À-hI'lud	Al'mon Dib-la-tha'ım	An'a-kimş	Xr/a-bah	Ar'to-más
À-hĭm'a-ăz	Xl'na-thán	A-năm'o-lech	Xr-a-hát't <sub>l</sub> -në	Xr'u-bŏth
A-hī'man	A'löth	Xn/a-mim	A-rā'b <sub>i</sub> -a	A-rû'mah
A-hĭm/e-lĕch	XI/pha	A-nā'mim (P.)	A'rad	Ar'vad
A-hI/moth	Al-phē'us	A'năn	A'rad-Ite	Xr'vad-Ites Xr'za
A-hĭn'a-dáb	Al-ta-në/us	An-ā'nī An antiah	Xr/a-dus	Arza A'sa
Λ-hĭn'ο-ăin	Al-tăs/chith Al'te-kon	Ăn-ạ-n1′ạh Xn-ạ-n1′ạs	A'rah A'ram	Xa-a-q1/as
A-h1'6 A-h1'ra	A'lush	A_ngn/i_ri	A'ran A'ran	Xa-a-el
A-hī/ram	Al'vah, or Al'van	A-năn'ı-čl Â'năth	Ar'a-rát	As/a-hěl
A-hī/ram-ītes	A'mad	A-nath/e-ma t	A-rau'nah	A-sā/hel (P.)
À-hìs/a-mach	A-mad'a-tha	Än'e-thöth	Xr-a-u'nah (P.)	As-a-I'ah
À-hìsh'a-hūr	Å-mad/a-thus	Xn'a-thoth-Ite	Ar'ba, or Ar'bah	As'a-na
A-hI'sham	À'mal	Xn'drew	Xr'bal	A'saph

h', should he dissolve the Hebrew diphthong in Sadat, Sinat, Tolinat, &c., and at the same time make two syllables of the diphthong in Casles, which are commonly united into ne? In this, says he, he is inconsistent with himself.— Bee SINAL.

\* [In most of the editions of Walker's Key, this word is placed in the Initial Vocabulary with the accent on the penultimate, (A-ma'sa;) but in the Terminational Vocabulary, in the different editions, it has the accent on the antepenultimate, (Am'a-sa.)—EDITOR]

† Amen. — The only simple word in the language which has necessarily two successive accents. — [See Amen in this Dictionary. - EDITOR.]

† Anathema.—Those who are not acquainted with the profound researches of verbal critics, would be astonished to observe what waste of learning has been bestowed on to observe what waste of learning has been bestowed on this word by Labbe, in order to show that it ought to be accented on the antepenultimate syllable. This pronunciation has been adopted by English scholars; though some divince have been heard, from the pulpit, to give it the penultimate accent, which so readily unities it in a trochaic pronunciation with maranatha, in the First Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthams: "If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be Anathema maranatha."

A first progress There is a strong propensity in English

§ Areopagus. — There is a strong propensity, in English readers of the New Testament, to pronounce this word

with the accent on the penultimate syllable; and even some foreign scholars have contended that it ought to be so pronounced, from its derivation from "Acce, mayar, the Doric dialect for my hy, the fountain of Mars, which was on a hill in Athens, rather than from "Acce, mayor, the hill of Mars. But Labbe very justly despises this derivation, and says, that of all the ancient writers, none have said that the Arcopagus was derived from a fountain, or from a country near to a fountain; but all have confessed that it came from a hill, or the summit of a rock, on which this famous court of judicature was built. Vossius tells us that St. Augustine, De Civ. Dei, i. x. cap. 10, calls this word pagum Martis, the village of Mars, and that he fell into this famous court of judicature was built. Yossius tells us that St. Augustine, De Civ. Dei, i. x. cap. 10, calls this word pagum Martis, the village of Mars, and that he fell into this famous courts fountain was departed by the tells are the second of the mayar or mn fig. (that is, fountain,) because fountains usually take their rise on hills. Wrong, however, as this derivation may be, he tells us it is adopted by no less scholars than Beza, Budeuts, and Sigonius. And this may show us the uncertainty of cymology in language, and the security of general usage; but, in the present case, both etymology and usage conspire to place the accent on the antepenultimate syllable. Agreeably to this usage, we find the prologue to a play observe that

"The critics are assembled in the pit, And form an Arcopagus of wit."

As's-phir  As's-ref  As's-ref  As's-ref  As's-ref  As-s-ref  ph  As-s-ref  ph  As-s-ref  ph  As-bare  As-bare  As-bare  As-bare  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-bar  As's-ba	Ab/po-mis Ab/ro-mis Ab/ro-mis Ab/ro-mis Ab/ro-mish Ab/ro-mish A-bh/vath (C.) Ab/vr A-bh/vath (C.) Ab/vr A-bh/vath Ab/vr-tes A'si-e (a'sh-q) As-i-bl'sa A'si-el A-si'el (P.) As'r-phe As'r-phe As'r-phe As'r-phe As'r-phe As'r-phe As'r-phe As'r-phe As'r-phe As'r-phe As'r-phe As'r-phe As'r-phe As'r-phe As'r-phe As'r-phe As'r-phe As'r-phe As'r-phe As'r-phe As'r-phe As'r-si'el As'r-si'el As'r-si'el As'r-si'el As'r-si'el As'r-si'el	As-sp-Di'ss As-sp-Di'ss As-sp-Di'ss As-sp-Di'ss As-sp-Di'ss As'sps As'sps As'sp-Sth As-tir'to As'tath As-tir'to As'tath As-tir'to As'tath As-tir'to As'tath Asp'p'pim A-sp'p'pim A-sp'p'pim A-tir'gs-Tis At'g-Tis At'g-Tis At'g-Tis At'g-Tis At'n-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis Ath-p-Tis	At-thir's-teg Au's-au'r-au'r-au'r-au'r-au'r-au'r-au'r-au'r	Az'byk A-se'kph A'sol A'sop A'sol A'sop Az-o-phū'rith A'sor A-se'tps Az'gsd A-se'e-s A's-d A-se'e-s A's-d A-se'e-s Az'ms-veth Az-ms'voth (P.) Az'mon Az'mon Az'moth Ta'bor A'zo'c A-zo'tys Az'ri-dl Az'ri-kkm A-za'ri-dl Az'ri-kkm A-za'voph A'zor Az'y-mitos Az'zon Az'zon Az'zon Az'zon Az'zon Az'zon
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B.

BX'AL, or BEL	Ba-hā/rụm-Ite	Băs'lith	Bē'lah	De allebach
Ba'el-ah	Ba-hū'rım	Bas'math	Bē'la-Ites	Be-rō'thath
Ba-ā'lah (P.)	Bā/jith	Băs'sa	Běl'e-můs	Běr'yl
Bā'al-ath	Bak-bak'er	Băs'ta-I		Ber-zë/lus
Ba-ā'lath (P.)	Bak'ba-ker (P)	Băt'a-nō	Běl'ga-I	Bos-9-de'ish
Bā'al-ăth Bē'er	Bák'buk	Bath	Bē'li-al	Bes o del'ah (Sm., 21.
Bā'al Bē'rith	Bak-buk-I'ah	Bath'a-loth	Bči/ma-Ym	Be-so-de-I'ah (P.)
Bā'al Gád	Ba'laam (ba'lam) t	Bath-rab/bim	Běl/men	Bē'sör
Bā'al Ham'on	Bál'a-dăn	Báth'she-ba	Bel-shăz/zar	Be'tah
Bā'al Hā'mon (P,	Bā'lah	Báth'shụ-a	Běl-tę-shā <i>z</i> /zạ <i>r</i>	Bē/ten
Bā'al Han'an	Bā'lak		Běn	Beth-ab's-ra
Bā'al Hā'nan (P)	Bal'a-mō	Bath-shu'a (P.)	Bo-na'iah (be-na'ya)	Beth-ab's rah
Bā'al Hā'zor	Bal'a-nus	Báv'a-ī	Běn-a-I'ah (P.)	Beth'a-nath
Bā'al Her'non	Bal-thā'sar	Ba-vā'ī ( <i>P</i> .)	Ben am'mī	Beth-a'nath (P.)
Ba'al-I	Bā'mah	Bō-a-lī'alı	Ben-eb'e-rak	Bëth'a-nöth
Ba'al-Im	Ba'moth	Bē'a-löth	Ben-e-ja/a-kam	Beth-a'noth (P.)
Ba-ā'lım (P.)	Bā'moth Bā'al	Be ā'loth (P., T.)	Bĕn'ha-dăd	Běth'a-ny
Bā'a-līs		Bē'an	Ben-ha'dad (P., T.)	Both-ar'a-bah
Bā'al-lē	Băn Băn	Běb'a-I	Bon-hā'ıl	Běth/a-răm
Bā'ai Mē'on	Băn-a-I'as	Be-bā'I (P.)	Ben-hā'nan	Beth-a'ram (P.)
Bā'al Pē'or	Bā/nī	Bē'cher	Běn' <sub>l</sub> -nů	Beth-ar/bel
Bā'al Pēr'a-zĭm	Bā/nid	Be-chö'rath	Bĕn'ja-mĭn	Beth-a'ven
Bā'al Shal'ı sha	Băn'nus	Běch'2-ráth (P.)	Ben'ja-mite	Both-az/ma-veth
Days Charlett	Bán'u ăs	Běch <sup>7</sup> ti-lěth	Běn'ja-mītes	Běth-bā-al-më'on
Bā'al Sha li'sha (P	Ba-rah'has	Bē <sup>r</sup> dād	Bē'nō	Beth-ba'ra
Bā'al Tā'mar	Bár'a-chĕl	Běd-a-I'ah	Be-nō'nĭ	Beth-ba'rah
Bā/ai Zē/hub	Ba-rā'chel (P.)	Bē-el-I'a-da	Be-nū'ī	Běth/ba-sī
Bā'al Zē'phon	Bár-a-chī'ah	Во-61/аа-гйя	_ Běn'ų-ĭ ( <i>c.</i> )	Beth-bir'o-I
Bā'a-nā	Bar-a-çhī'as	Bē-el-tēth/mus	Ben-ző/heth	Bětli/car
Bā'a-nāh	Bā/rak	Bę-ĕl'zę-bŭb	Bē'on	Beth-da'gon
Ba-ā/nah (P., T.)	Bar-cë/nor	Bēēl'ze-būb (P.)	Bē'or	Beth-dib-la-tha'un
Ba'a-nan	Bar'gō	Be'er	Bē'ra	Běth'el
Ba-ā'nan (P.)	Bar-hu/mites	Bę-e'ra	Běr/a-ch4h	Běth'el-Ite
Bā/a-nāth	Bar/hu-mites (P.)	Bēē'ra (P.)	Be-rā'chah (P., T)	Beth-5'mek
Ba-ā'nath (T.)	Ba-rī'ah	Be-e'rah, or Be'rah	Běr-a-chī'ah	Bē'ther
Bā-a-nī'as	Bar-jē/sus	Bē-er-ē'lim	Běr-a-Ī'aiı	Be-thes/da
Bā'a-ra	Bar-jō/na	Be-ër'e-lim (T.)	Be-rë/a	Beth-ē'zel
Ba-ā'ra (P., T.)	Bar/kös	Bę-ē'rī	Bê'red	Beth-gā'der
Bā'a-sha	Bar'na-bas	Bēē'rī (P.)	Bē'rī	Beth-ga'mul
Ba-ā'sha (P., T.)	Ba-rō/dıs	Bē-er-la-hā/j-roī	Bę-rī'ah	Beth-hac'co-rim
Bā'a-shāh	Bar'sa-bas	Be-ē'roth	Bē'rītes	Beth-hā'ran
Bā-a-sī'ah	Bar'ta-cus	Be'e-roth (P., T.)	Bē'rjth	Bệth-hŏg'lạh
Bā/bçl	Bar-thŏl'o-meŵ	Be-e'roth-Ites	Ber-nī'ce	Beth-hō'ron
Bā/bī	Bar-tı-mê'ys	Be-ër'she-ba	Ber'nice (P.)	Beth-jes/1-möth
Bab'y-lön	Ba'ruch	Bēēr-shē/ba (P.)	Bę-rō/dạch Băi/ạ-dăn	Beth-leb's-8th
Bā/ca	Bar-zil'la-i	Bēēr'she-ba (o.)	Běr'o-dặch Băi'a-dặn	Běth/lę-hěm
Bac-chū'nis	Bas/ca-ma	Bē-er-shē'ba (T.)	(P.)	Běth'le-hem Eph'ra-
Bach rites	Ba'shan, or Bas'san	Be-ësh'te-ruh	B8'roth	täh
Băçlı'yth Al'lon	Ba'shan Ha'voth Fa'ır	Bc'he-môth	Běr'o-thai	Beth'le-hem-Ito
Ba-gō'aa	Băsh'e-măth	Bō'kah	Be-ro'tha-I (P.)	Beth'ie-hem Ju'dah
Bag'q-I	Ba-shē'math (P.)	Bē'ia	Be-rē'thai (T.)	Beth-lö'men

\*\*Asmadai. — Mr. Oliver has not inserted this word, but we have it in Milton: — "On each wing Uriel and Raphaël his vaunting foe, Though huge, and in a rock of diamond armed, Vanquished, Adramelech and Asmadai." three syllables; the diphthong sounding like the ai in daily. — See Rule 5, and the words Sirai and Adonai. — #Asazel. — This word is not in Mr. Oliver's Lexicon; but Milton makes use of it, and places the accent on the second syllable: — that proud honor claimed Par. Lost, b. vi. v. 3'5.

Whence we may guess the poet's pronunciation of it in

† Balaam. - See Canaan. Aaron, and Israel. N N N

Běth'sa-mös Běth'shan Bẹth-shē'an Bèth'she-mösh Bẹth-shē'mẹsh (*P.*, Bil-gā'I (P., T.) Bil'ha, or Bil'hah Bil'han Beth-ma'a-cah Beu'lah (P., T.) Bŏc'cas Boch'e-rû
Bo-chê'rû (\*)
Bō'chim
Bō'han Běth-ma-a'cah (P.) Beth-mar'ca-běth Bē'zāi Be-zal'e-ël Bez'a-leël (P.) Bez-a-le'el (T.) Beth-më'on Beth-nim'rah RYl'shan Bim'hal Bin'e-a Bi-në'a (P.) Bin'nu-i T.) Beth-shĭt'tah Bös'cath Bö'sor Beth-ö'ron Bě'zek Bē'zer, or Bŏz'ra Bē'zeth Beth-pa'let Běth/si-mös Beth-sū'ra Beth-tăp/pu-a Beth-paz'zer Bos'o-ra Beth-paz'zer
Beth-paz'zer
Beth'pha-ge\*
Beth'pha-ge\*
Beth'pha-de(T)
Beth-pha'ge(T)
Beth'phe-let
Beth'ra-bah
Beth-ra'bah(T) Bin'nu-i Bin-nū'i (P.) Bir'sha Bir'za-vith Bish'lam Bi'a-tas Bich'ri Bid'kar Böş'rah Bö'zez Be-thū'el Be'thul Bŏz'rah Brĭg'an-dine Bŭk'ki Big'tha Big'than Big'tha-na Běth-ụ-lī'a Bě-thụ-lī'a (0.) Bi-thī'ah Buk-kī/ah Bul Bith'ron Biz'<sub>1</sub>-jo-thi'ah Biz'<sub>1</sub>-jo-thi'jah B<sub>1</sub>z-jŏth'jah Biz'tha Běth'zor Big'va-I Big-va'I (P., T.) Bil'dad Běth'ra-pha Beth-ra'pha (P.) Běth're-höb Běth'zur Bū/nah Be-tō'l<sub>1</sub>-ŭs Bět-o-mës'tliam Bět'o-nĭm Be-tō'nim (P.) Bun'nI Bĭl'e-ăm Bĭ-lē'am (P.) Buz Buz Beth-re/hob (P., T.) Blas'tus Beth-sā'ı-da Be-tō'i Beth-sāı'da (P., T.) Be-ū'lah Bil'gah Bil'ga-i Bō-a-nër'gëa Bō'az, or Bō'oz Buz/Re

		<b>C.</b>		
СХВ	Căph/tor	Chal'co-do-ny	Chĕr'u-bĭm	Cĭs'leū
Cab'bon	Caph/to-rYm	Chăl'cŏl	€hĕs'a-lŏn	Cith'e-rus
Cab/ham	Caph'to-rims	Æhal-dē′a	.Chē/sed	CYt/tims
Cā/bul	Cap-pa-do'cı-a, (l'Ap-	Chā'nēs	£hē′sil	Clau'da
Cad'dis	pq-do'shc-a)	Chan-nu-nē/us	Chē'sud	Clę-ã'sa
Cā/dēs	Car-a-bā/s <sub>i</sub> -ŏn	Char-a-àth∕a-lir	£he-sắl/lọth	Clem'ent
Cā/desh	Car'cha-mis	Char'a-ca	Chet'tim	Cle'o-phas, Cle'o-pas
Cā'ıa-phas (kā'ya-fās)	Car/che-mish	€hár′a-sĭm	Chē'zib	Cle-o'pas (P.)
Cai'a-phas (P., T.)	Car-chē'mish (P.)	Char'cus	Æhī′dŏn	Clō'e
Ca-I'a-phas (0.)	Ca-rē'ah	Chã/re-a	Æh₁-lī′ŏn	Cnī'dus (nī'dus)
Cāin	Cã'rı a	Char/m <sub>i</sub> s	Æhī′l₁-ŏn (₽.)	Col-hō'zeh
Ca-ī'nan	Cir/kas	Chăr'ran	Ehil'i-on (x.)	Cŏl'lı-ŭs
Căi'nan (P., T.)	Car-mā/n <sub>i</sub> -ănș	€hăs′ę-ba	Chil'le-ab	Co-los'se
Cāi'rītes	C1r/me	Æhē′bar	Ehĭl'mad	Co-lŏs/sı-anş (ko-lɔ̆ <k'< td=""></k'<>
Cā/lah	Car/mel	Chěd-er-la'9-mgr	£hĭm'hăm	e-anz)
Cal-a-mŏl'a-lŭs	Cär'mel-Ite	Æhĕd-çr-la-ö′mer	Chis'leu, Cas'leu, or	Co-nī'ah
Cál'a-mus	Car'mel-It-ess	(P., T.)	Cis'leŭ	Cŏn-q-nI′ah
Cal'cŏl	Car/mī	€hē′lal	€lηs lē′ų (P.)	Cor.
Cal-dēčs/	Car'mītes	Chěl'ci-as (kčl'skę-as)	Chĭs'lŏn	Cor/ban
Cā'leb	Cir/na-ĭın	Chěl'l <sub>l</sub> -anș	Ehis'löth Tā'bor	Cor/be
Cā'leb Eph'ra-tāh	Car'nı-ön	Chěl'lub	Chit/tim	Co're
Cal'i-tas	Car'pus	Ehël'lus	€hī/yn	Cor'inth
Căl'neth	Car-shē'na	Æhē'lŏd	Æhlō∕e	Co-rin'thi-ang
Căl'nō	Car'she-na (P.)	€hē′luh	Chō'ba	Co'sam
Căl'phī	Ca-aĭph'ı-a	€he-lū'hāi	Cho-rā'sın, or	Con'tha
Cal'va-ry	Cas'leu	€hç-lü′bar	Cho-rā'shan, or	Cŏz
Cā'mŏn	Căs'lu-bĭm	Chem'a-rims	Cho-ra'zın	Cŏz'bī
Cā/na	Căs'phor	Chē'mŏsh	€hŏs-a-mē'ņs	Cres/cens
Ca'naan, † (ka'nan)	Cas'pis, or Cas'phin	Che-na/a-nah	Cho-zē'ba	Crē'tanş
Ca'na-an (o., sm.)	Ca-thū/ath	Che-naa'nah (P.)	Christ	Crēte
Cā'naan-Ites	Cē'drŏn	Chen'a-nī	<b>Ch</b> ŭb	Crētes
Can'aan-Ites (P., O.)	Ceī'lan	Chen-a-nī'ah	Chun	Cre'ti-ang (kre'she-anz)
Ca'na-an-Ites (sm.)	Cĕl-e-mī'a	Che'phar Ha-am'mo-	Chū'sa, or	Cā'bit
Căn'da-cē	Cĕn'chre-a	năi .	Chū'za	Cush
Căn'dace (P.)	Cĕn-dọ-bē/ṇs	€he-phī′rah	Chush'an Rish-a-thā'im	
Can-dā/ce (T.)	Cen-tū'ri-ŏn	Æhē/ran	Chū'shan Rĭsh-a-	Cũ'shạn Rĩsh-a-thũ'im
Cán'neh	Cē'phas	Chē're-ās	thā'im (P.)	Cü'shi
Can'veh	Cē/ras	Cher'eth-ims	Chū'sī	Cuth, or Cuth'ah
Ca-per/na-um ‡	Cē/teb	Cherieth-Ites	Cin'ne-reth, or Cin'-	Cū'the-ans
Caph-ar-sal/a-mah	Chā'bris	Che'rith, or Che'rish	nç-röth	Cy/a-mon
Ca-phen'a-tha	Chā/d <sub>f</sub> -ăs	Chē'rub, (a city.)	Cĭr/a-ma	Cy-rë/ne
Cą-phī/ra	Chæ'rę-Ls	Cher'ub \$	Cī'sāi	Cy-rē'nţ-ŭs
	•			

### D.

DXB/A-REH	Dā/gọn	Dam'ą-ris	Dăn'nạh	Dā'thạn
Däb/ba-shöth	Dā/sān	Dam-ę-scēneg'	Dăn'ọ-brath	Dăth'ọ-màh, or Dặth'
Däb/e-räth	Dāl-9-1'gh	Dan	Da're	mạh
Dā/brj-a	Dāl'-lāh	Dan'j-či	Dar'de	Dā'vịd
Da-cō/bi	Dāl-mg-nā/thg	Dan'ites	Da'ri-ăn	Dē'bir
Dad-dē/ps	Dāl/phŏn	Dęn-jā'ạn	Dar'kŏn	Dě'b'ç-rah T

<sup>\*</sup> Bethphage. — This word is generally pronounced, by the illiterate, in two syllables, and without the second h, as if written Beth'page.

if written Bath'page.

† Canaan.— This word is not unfrequently pronounced in three syllables, with the accent on the second. But Milton, who, in his Paradise Lost, has introduced this word six times, has constantly made it two syllables, with the accent on the first. This is perfectly agreeable to the syllabication and accentuation of Isaac and Balaam, which are always heard in two sylables. This suppression of a syllable, in the latter part of these words, arises from the absence of accent. An accent on the second syllable would prevent the hiatus arising from the two vowels, as it does in Baal

and Baalim, which are always heard in two and three syland Balim, which are aways heard in two and theory.

Inbles respectively.—See Adon's.

† Capernaum.—This word is often, but improperly, pronounced with the accent on the penultimate.

§ Cherub.—See Rule 6.

† Deborah.—The learned editor of Labbe tells us that this includes the penultimate learned the third Capak and Holyaw.

If Deborah.—The learned editor of Labbe tells us that this word has the penultunate long, both in Greek and Hebrew, and yet he observes that our clergy, when reading the Holy Scriptures to the people in English, always pronounce it with the accent on the first syllable, "and why net," says he, "when they place the accent on the first syllable of orator, auditor, and successor? But," continues he, "I suppose they accent them otherwise, when they speak Latin." Who doubts it?

	SCRI	PTURE PROPER	Names.	915
De-exp/e-lim De'da'n De'da'n De'da'nim De-da'nim De-da'nim De'da'n De'da'n De'ksr De'ksr De'ksr De'l1'gh De'l'-lah De'r'be De'r'be	De-d'el De-d'el (P.) De'y-el (C.) De'l-ter-din'emy Din'le-lin Dib-la'im (P., T.) Dirb'iath Dirbon Dirbon Dib'ra-hab, or Dir's-hab	Di'drachm (di'dram) Did'y-mūs Dik'leh, or Dil'dah Dil'ek'n (P.) Di'ek'n (Sas) Dim'nah Di'mon Di-mo'nah Di'nat Di'nat Di'nat Di'nat-ites Din'ia-bih	Din-hā'bah (P., T.) Dī-ōt'ro-phōg Dī-o-trō'phōg (P.) Dī'shān Dī'shān Di'sbān Di'z-hāb Dō'cya Dōd'ş-T Dōd'ş-nīm Do-dā'nīm (P., T.)	Dö'dö Dö'eg Dö'ph' kah Dör Dö'ra Dö'ra Dö-ra Do-rjm'e-nög Do-sith'e-ös Dö'tha-lim, er Dö'thau Dö'mah
,		E.		
E'A-NXS	T1 1 - 1			

61				
E'a-nxs R'bal	El-hā'nan	El'la-sur		
E'bed	R'li	El/mo-dăm	E'nos ॄ	Beh'ton
	E-ll'ab E-ll'a-da	El-mō'dam (P., T.)	R/nosh	Es'lī
E-hed/me-lech	B-li'a-da	El'na-am	En-rim'mon	Es-ma-chī'ah
E'bed-ma'lech (T.)	<b>B</b> -l1'a-dah	El-nā'am (P.)	En-rô/gei	E-90'ra
Eb-en-ë/zer E/ber	E-lI'a-dun	El'na-thán	En'shç-mesh	Es'rıl
P Lef- U .	E-lī/ah	El-na/than (P., T.)	En-sho'mesh (P., T.)	Es'rŏm
E-bi/a-saph	E-li'ah-ba	E'lon	En-tap/pu-ah	Es-sches'
k-bro'nah	E-li'ah-ba E-li'a-kim	E'lon Beth'ha-nan	Ep/a-phras	Est/ha öl
E-cā'nus	E-11'a-11	E'lon Beth-ha'nan	E-paph-ro-dī'tus E-pon'e-tus	Esther, (ester)
Ec-bat/a-na	E-l1'a-l1 E-l1'am E-l1'as	(P.)	r-ben é-ras	E'tam
Lic-cle-si-as/tos	₿-lī′as	E/lon-ites	E-pe-ne'tus (T.)	E'tham
Ec-cle-si-as'ti cus Ed	E-li'a-sinh	T-/IX+h	E'plish E'phai	E'than
L'dar	É-lī/a-shìb	El'pa-ăl	E'pher	Eth's-nim
E'den	E-lī/a-sĭs	El-pa'al (P., T.)	Who a drawles on	Eth'bā-al
E'der	E-It's shib E-It's sis E-It's tha, or E-It's that E-I-a'zar	El'na-let	E'phes-dăm'mun	Eth-ba'al (P., T)
		El-pa'ran	E-phe's - ans (c-fe'-	E'ther
E/des	E-li'dad	El'te-keh	zhç-anz) Eph'lai	Eth/ma
E'dj-ă3	£'l₁-ĕl`	El-te keh (P., T.)	E'phod	Eth'nan
Ed'na	Ē-lj-ē/na-I	El'to-keth	E'phor	Eth'nī
E'dom	E-l <sub>i</sub> -ē'zer	El'te-kön	Eph/pha-tha	Eū ás'j-b <b>ăs</b> Eū-bū'lys
E'dom-Ites	E-li'ha-ba	El-të/kon (P.)	E'phra-Im	PA/h., 18., 4.5.
Ed're-I	El-j-hæ'na	El'to-lad	E'phra-im-Ites	Ed/by-ids (P.)
Eg'lah Da'la Y	El-1-hœ'na-I	El-to'lad (P., T.)	Eph/ra-tah	Eū'na-thān Eū-nī'co
Ng'la-Im Eg'lon	El-1-hō/1çph	Ē/lul	E-phra'tah (P.)	
Eg lon	E-li'hu	E-lû'za-I	Eph/rath	Eŭ'nice (Jones) Eŭ 5'di-Ks
िgypt दि'ht	<b>E</b> -lī′jah	Él-y-mā'ıs	Eph'rath-Ites	Eŭ-pŏl'e-mŭs
Ē/hŭd	El′₁-ka	El'y-más	E'phron	En-roc'ly-don
E/ker	Ē/lim	É-lỹ/mas (P.)	Ēr	Ea'ty-chus
	<b>Ę</b> -lĭm′ę-lĕch	El'za-bad	Ē'rān	Eve
Ek're-běl	Ē-l <sub>i</sub> -œ'na-Ī	El'za-phan	E/ran-Ites	E'vī
Ek/ron	Ē-l <sub>i</sub> -5/nas	Em-al-cū'el	E-ras/tus	E'vil Mo-ro'dach
Ēk'ron-ītes Ē'la	El'1-phàl	E-man'u-či	E-rás'tus E'rech	E'vil Měr'o dach (P
	E-liph/a-leh	É'mins	Ē'rī	Ex'o-dus
Ll'a-duh	Ēl'ı-phāz	Em/ma-ŭs *	E'sa	E'zar
E-lā/dalı (P., T.)	E-lī'phaz (P.)	Em'mer	E-8ā'178, (e-zā'yas)	Ez'ba-T
Ē'lah Ē'lām	E-liph/e-let E-lis/a-beth	<b>E</b> ′mor	E'sar-had don	Ez'bon
	E-liş/a-beth	Ē'nām	Ē/sâu	Ez-e-chī'as
E/lam-Ites	E1-1-sæ'ųs	Ē'nān	Es/dras	Ez-e-ki'as
El'g-sah R'láth	E1-1-80'U8	En'dor	Es-drē'lon	E-zë/kı-cl
	E-lī'sha È-lī'shah	E'ne-ăs	É4/e-bŏn	E-zč'kj-ci E'zel
El-běth'el	E-li'shah	Ę-nē/as (P.)	E-sē'bri-ăs	E'zem
El'cı-a (čl'she-q) .	É-lĭsh/a-ma	En-eg-la/mi	E'sck	E'zer
El'da-ah	É-lish'a-mah	En-ç-ınĕs'sar	Ēsh'ba-āl	Ez-e-rl'as
El-dā'alı (P., T.) El'dád	E-lish/a-phat	Ę-nē'nį-ăs	Esh-ba'al (P., T.)	E-zī'as
E'le-ad	E-lish/e-ba	En-găn∕nim	Esh/ban	E'z, on Ge'bar, or
	Él-j-shū's	En'ge-dī	Řsh′cŏi	E'zı-qu-ge'ber
E-le'ed (P.)	E-lī'shụ-a (P.) E-lĭsh'u-a (σ.)	En-ged'I (o.)	E'shç-an	Ez'i on (P.)
E-le-a'leh ( <i>c-le-a'le</i> ) E-le'a-sih	p-11811'0-a (O.)	En-go'di (T.)	E-sho'an (P.)	Ez/nite
Plastesh (m ~	E-lis/1-mus	En-had'dah	E'shek	Ez/ra
E-le-ā'sah (T., C.) E-le-ā'zer	E-II/u	En-hak'ko-re	Esh/ka-lön	Ez/ra-hite
ii-le-a-zū/rņs	E-li'ud	En-hak/kore (P.)	Esh/ta-8l	Ez/rī
El-c-lo'he le'ra-el	E-liz/a-phan	Bn-hā'zor	Esh/tau-lites	Ez/rj-ĕl
L'ieon	E-li/zur	En-mish/pet E/noch (8/20k)	Esh-těm'o-a	Ez/ril
E-leu/the-rus	El'ka-nah El-ka'nah (P., T.)	E'noù E'noù (s'nou)	Esh-te-mō'a (P.)	Ez'ron, or Hez'ron
£i-eu-zā'ī	El'ko-shite	W. HAR	Esh'to-moth	Ez/ron-ites
and the same of	Er vA-attrea			

# F.

FĒ'LļX	F8sftqs	För-tu-nä'tus

# G.

GT	aven	Gv 1110	0711 4 pl 3	
GX·AL	Gáb'ba-tha	G&d'd&ş	Gā'i-ņs ( <i>g</i> @'yəys)	GW1im
Gã′ash	Gā/brj-ās	G≋d′d₁-ĕJ	Gil'a-Kd	G&I'li-5
Gā/ba	Gā′brj-ĕl	Gā'dī	Ga'lal	Gam'a-ĕl
Gab'a-ĕl	Gåd	Găd'Ites	Gĭl'e-ĕd	Ga-mā'lı ĕl
Găh'a-tha	Găd∕a-ra	Gā'hăm	Gal'ga-la	Gam'ma-dims
Gáb'ba-I	Gad-a-rènes'	Gā/hạr	Gal' <sub>i</sub> -lee	Gani-ma'dung (P.)

<sup>\*</sup> Exemples. — This word is, very improperly, pronounced in two syllables, as if divided into Emimals.

N N N 2

Gã'mụl Gir Gi'reb Gir'j-zim Gar'mites Gash'my Gā'tam Gath Hē'pher Gath Rim'mon G9n/lon Gā'za Gaz'a-bir Ga-zā'ra Gā'zath-Ites Ga/zer Gą-zē'ra Gā'zez Găz'Ites Găz'aam Ge'ba Ge'bal Ge'bar Ge'ber Ge'bun Gěd-a-ll'ah Ged'dur Gë'der Go-dë'rah

Ged'e-rah (P., T.) Edd'e-rite Ee-de'roth Eed'e-roth (P., T.) Ged-e-roth-a'im Æĕ'dor Ge-hā'zī Gel'i-löth Ge-lI'loth (P.) Ke-māl'li Ke-māl'li Gēm-a-rī'ah Ke-nēs'a-rēth Çe-nēs'a-rēth (P.) Çēn'e-sīs (jēn'e-sīs) Ke-nē'us Cān'rība Gěn'tīleş Ge-nū'bath Gěn'ų-báth (P.) Æē′ŏn Ge'ra Ge'rah Ge'rar Ger'a-sa Ger'ga-shites Ger-ge-sènes

Ger'j-zim

Go-riz'im (0., P.) Ger-rani-ans Ger-rini-ans Ger-shom Ger'shon Ger'shon-Ites Ger'shur Gë/sem Gê'shan Gē'shem Gē'shur Gesh'u-rI Gesh'ų-rites Geth-q-lī'2s Geth-sčm'2-në Gë'thur Ge-1/cl Geü'cl (P.) Ge<sup>†</sup>u-cl (C.) Ge<sup>†</sup>zer &e'zer-Ites GI'ah GIb'bar Æĭb′be-thŏn Gib'e-a Gib'e ah

Gid-dal'ti Gid-dal'ti Gid'del Gid'e-on Gid-e-o'ni Gi'dom Gi'er Ea'gle Gi'hon Gil'a-lāi Gj-lā'la-i (P.) 61-12/12-1 (P.)
61/150-2
61/1-150/2 (O., P)
61/1-2-3d
61/1-3d
61/150
61/150 GI'lo-nIte Gim'zō GI'nath Gin'ne-the Gin-në'thō (P.) Gin'ne-thon Gin-në/thọn (P.) Gir/ga-shī Gir/ga-shītes Gis'pa Git'tah Hē'pher Git'ta-im Git-ta'im (P., T.)

He'bron

Git'tite GIL'ITE GIt'tth Gi'zo-nite Glede GnI'dus (ni'dys) Go'ath Æ8b Gög Gö'län Göl'go-tha Go-li'ah Go-li'ath Go'mer Go'mer Go mor'rah Go'pher-wood Gor'gi-ës Gör'ty-na Gor-ty'na (c.) Go'shen Go-thon'j-ël Gō/zăn Grā'ba Grē'ci-a erē'ci-**a (***grē'akę-***q)** Gŭd'gọ-däh Gū'n<sup>†</sup> Giir Gur-bā/al

Hěz'i-òr (F.)

# H.

Gib'e ath

Hā/rum

Gib'e-on-Ites

Hā-hā/1ah (hq-bā/yqh) Hā-bā-lah (hq-bā/yqh) Hab'ak-kuk Ha-băk/kuk (0.) Haber/ge-on Hā'bor Hách-a-lī'ah Hách'ı-láh Hách'ıno-nī Hặch/mọ-nĩ**t**e Hặ<sup>7</sup>da Hặ/dặd Hād-ad-ē'zer Hā'dad Rīm'mon Hā'd;r Had'a-shäh Hadiya-shah Ha-daishah (P., T.) Ha-daisa Ha-dasisah Ha-datitah Ha-datitah Had'la-1 Ha-dō'ram Ha'drach Hā'drach Hā'gab Hag'a-bāh Ha-gā'bah (P) Hāg'a-l Hā'gar Hā-gar-ēnea' Hā'gar-Ites Hā'gar-Ites Hag'ga-I Hag'ga-I Hag'ga-II Hag'go-II Hag-gi'ah Hag'gites Hag'gith Hák'ka-tăn Hák'köz Ha-kū'pha Hak'u-pha (P.) Ha'lah Hā'lī Hal-le-lu'jah (hal-lelû'ya) Hşl-lô'esh Hal/lul Him Hā'mạth, or Hô'mạth Hã'mạth-Ite Hã'mạth Zô'bạh Hám'ọ-lõch

Ham'i-tál Ham'math Ham-möd'a-tha Ham-möl'o-kěth Hăm/mon Hám'ọ-náh Hã'mọn Gŏg Hā'mor Hã'moth Hā'moth Dor Ha-mū'el Hā'mul Hā'mul Hā'mul-Ites Ha-mū'tal Hām'ų-tăl (P.) Ha-năm'ç-čl Hān'a-mēčl (P.) Hā/nan Ha-nan/e-čl Han/a-nēčl (P.) Han'a-nī Hạ-nã/nĩ (*P.*, *T*.) Han-a-nī/ah Hā/nēş Hā/j-ēl Hān/nah Hăn'na-thờn Hăn'n; či Hã/noch Ha'noch-Ites Ha'noch-ites
Ha'nun
Haph-a-ra'um
Ha'ra
Har'a-düh
Ha-ra'dah (P.) Hăr-a-l'ah Ha-rā'iah (0.) Ha-ra-ra Ha'ra-rite Har-bo'na Har'bo-na (P.) Har-bō'nah Hā'reph Hā'reth Har'has Har'ha-ta Har/hur Hã/rim Ha'riph na'rpn Har'ne-pher Har'ne-pher (P.) Ha'rod Ha'rod-Ite Har'o-eh Ha-rō'eh (P.) Hā/rọ-rīte Hār/o-shēth Hār/sha

Ha-rū/maplı Ha-rū/phīte Hā/ruz Has-a-dī'ah Has-o-nu'ah Has-o-nu'ah Has-o-nu'u-th (C.) Hash-o-bi'ah Hash-ab'nah Hásh-ab-nī'ah Hash-bad'a-na Ha'shem Hash-mō'nah Hásh/mọ-nah (P.) Hā'shum Hạ-shū'phạ Has'rah rias'ran Has-se-nā'ah Ha-sū'pha Hā'tach (hā'tak) Hā'thath Hăt'i-ta Hặt/til Hat-ti'pha Hat-ti-pha (P., T.) Hat-tush Hau'ran Hau'ran
Hiv'j-lih
Ha-vil'ah (P.)
Ha'voth Ja'ir
Haz'a-di
Ha-za'iah (ha-za'yah)
Ha-za-i'ah (P., C.)
Ha'zar Ad'dar
Ha'zar E'nan
Ha'zar Gad'dah
Ha'zar Ha''ar-con
Ha'zar Ma''voth
Ha-za'ruh Ha-zā'roth Hā'zar Shū'al Hā'zar Sū'sah Ha'zar Sū'sah
Ha'zar Sū'sah
Ha'zar Sū'sam
Ha'zar Sū'sam
Haz'ar Sū'sam
Haz'arim (P.)
Hazo'roth
Haz'o-roth (P.)
Ha'zor Shū'sam
Ha'zo-zon Ta'mar
Ha'za'sai
Ha-zī'ol (P.) Ha'zô Ha'zor Haz'u-bah Hē'ber Hē'ber-Ites

Hē'brewş

Hē'bron-Ites Hōgʻa-I Hēʻgo Hōʻlah Hēʻlam Hěl'bạh Hěl/bốn Hel-chī'ah Hel-dā'ī (P.) Hē'leb Hē'led Hē'lek Hê'lek-Itos Hē'lem He'leph He'lez He'li He'li He'l-kā'l (P.) He'l-kā'l (P.) He'l-kath He'l-kath Ház'zụ-rǐm Họl-kī'as Hà'lön Hê'man Hē'math, or Hā'math Hĕın'dan Hěn He'na Hěn/a-dád Hē/nöch He'noçn He'pher-Ites Heph'z<sub>i</sub>-bah He'ram He'reş He'resh Her'mas Her-mög'e-nës Her/mon Her'mon-Ites Hĕr'od Hěr'qd Hę-rō'dj-an Hę-rō'dj-anş Hę-rō'dj-as Hō'seb Hō'sed Hēsh'bŏn Hōsh'mŏn Hěth Hěth'lön Hěz/ę-kī Hěz-ę-kī/ah Hē'zer, or Hē'zir He-zī's Hē'zi-ŏn

Hěz'ra-I Hěz'rō Hěz'rŏn Hěz'ron-Ites Hid-dã'I (P.) Hid'de-kël HId'da-I Hī'el Hī-ĕr'e-ĕl HI-ĕr'e-mŏth HI-ĕr-j-ē'lus Hī-er'mas HI-e-ron'y-mus Hig-gā'ion (hig-gā'yon) Hī'len Hil-kī'ah Hĭl'lel Hin/nom HI'rah HI'ram Hir-cā'nus His-kī'jah Hit'tītes HI/vites Hō'ba, or Hō'bah Hō'bab Hŏd Hŏd-a-I'ah Hŏd-ş-vī'şh Họ-dē'vş Ho-de/vah Ho-dî'sh Ho-dî'jsh Hod'j-jsh (P.) Hō'dish Hŏgʻlah Hōʻham Hō'len Hō'len Hō'len Hō'len Hō'man, or Hō'man Hö'mer Höph'ni Höph'rah Hor Hŏr-ş-gĭd dşd Hō'ram Hō'reb Hō'rem Hō'ri Hō'rims Hō'rītes Hör'mah Hor-o-na'i

Ho'sa, or His'ah Ho-sin'na Ho-si'a (Ao-zē'q) Hōsh-s-l'ah Hōsh'a-ma Ho-shā'ma (P.) Ho-shā's Hō'tham	Hō'thạn Hō'thịr Hũk'kọk Hũl Hũl'dạh Hũ'phạm Hũ'phạm	Hdp/psh Hdp/pim Hdr Hd/rdi Hd/rg-I (P.) Hd/rgm Hd/r1	Na'shah Hû'shai Hû'sha-I (P.) Hû'sham Hû'shath-No Hû'shim Hû'ship	Hy-shû'bşh Hûs'sôth Hûs'sab Hŷ-dùs'pêş Hŷ-d'no Hŷ-mọn-ê'çe
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# I.

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# J.

Jā'a-kān	Jā/gur	Jäk'kim	Jásh'ub	Jěď v-th <b>ũn</b>
Je-ak'o-bah	Jah	Jā/lŏn	Jā'shub (P., T.)	Je-ë/li
Jā-a-kō'bah (P.)	Ja-hā'le-ĕl	Jam'bres	Jash'u-bī Lē'hem	Je-ē'zer
Ja-ā/la	Ja-hal'o-lel	Jâm'brī	Jash'ub-Ites	Je-e/zer-Ites
Ja-a'lah	Ja'hath	Jāmes	Jā'si-či	Jê'gar Sã-ha-dû'tha
Jau'lah (P.)	Jā'hāz	Jā'min	Ja-sī'el (P.)	Je-hā/le-čl
Ja-a'lam	Ja-hā'za	Ja'min-Ites	Jas'i-el (o.)	Je-hál'e-ĕl (o.)
Jān'iam (P.)	Ja-hā/zah	Jăm/lech	Ja-sū'hus	Ję-hā/lāēl (P.)
Jā'a-nāi	Jā-ha-zī'ah	Jăm'na-ăn	Jā'tal	Je-hal'e-lel
Jā-a-nā'ī (P.)	Ja-hā'zı-ši	Jam-nī'a	Jatn'nj-81	Ję-hā/zi-čl
Ja-ā'nāi (c., r.)	Jā-ha-zī'el (P.)	Jam'nītes	Ját'tir	Je-haz'j-či (O., T.)
Ja-ar-e-or's-Eim	Ja-haz'ı-el (o., T.)	Jan'na	Jā'van	Jō-ha-zī'el (P.)
Ja-as-a-nī'a	Juh'da-I	Jan'nës	Jā'zar	Jeh-del'ah
Jā'a-sān	Jah-dā'ī (P., T.)	Ja-nō'ah	Jā'zer	Jeh-de-I'ah (P.)
Ja-ā'sı-ĕl	Jah'dı-el	Ja-nō/hah	Jā/z <sub>1</sub> -ĕl	Jo-hel'el
Ja-215'ı-ĕl (O.)	Jah-dI'el (P.)	Jā'num	Jā'ziz	Ję-hčz/ę-kĕl
Ja-ā'zah	Jah'dō	Jā'phet	Jē'a-rīm	Jē-he-zē'kel (P.)
Ja-az-a-nī/ah	Jah'le-ĕl	Jā'pheth	Jea'rım (P.)	Je-hī'ah
Ja-ā'zar	Jāh'lēēl (P.)	Ja-phī'ah	Je-at'e-rāi	Je-hi'el
Jā-a-zī'ah	Jah'le-el-Ites	Japh/let	J8-a-te-ra'l (P.)	Jo-hī/e lī
Ja-ā'zi-ēl	Jah/ma-I	Japh'le-tī	Jo-her-o-chi'ah	Je-hish'a-i
Ja-az'ı-ĕl (o.)	Jah-mū'ī (P., T.)	Japh-lē'ti (P., T.)	Je'bus	Jō-his-kī'ah
Jā'bal	Jah'zah	Jā'phō	Je-bū'sī	Je-hō'a-dāh
Jab'bok	Jāh'zah (P.)	Jär	Jeb'u-sī (P.)	Je-ho-id/dan
Jā'besh	Jah'ze-čl	Jā'rah	Jeb'u-sites	Je-hō'a-hăz
Jā/bez	Jāh ze-ĕl (P.)	Jā/reb	Jec-a-mī'ah	Je-hō'ash
Jā/bin	Jah'ze-el-Ites	Jā'rod	Jěc-o-lī/ah	Je-hō'ha-düh
Jab'ne-ël	Jah'zo-rah	Jár-e-sl'ah	Jěc-o-nī'ah	Je hō'ha-nán
Jăb necl (P.)	Jah-zë'rah (P.)	Jar'ha	Jo-dā'ia (je-dā'ya)	Je-hoï/a-¢hĭn
Jab'neh	Jah'zı-či	Ja'rıb	Je-da'iah (je-da'yah)	Je-hoï'a-da
Jā'chan	Jah-zī'el (P)	Jar/muth	Jěd-a-I'ah (P.)	Je-hoï'a-kim
Jā/chin	Jā'ır	Ja-rō'ah	Jod-dē'us	Je-hoï/a-rĭb
Jā/čhin-Ites	Jā/i-rītes	Jás/a-él	Jěd'du	Je-hon'a-dáb
Jā'cob	Jā'ı-rŭs† (jā'e-1 us)	Jā/shem	Jed-e-dī'ah	Je-hon/a-than
Ja-cō/bus	Jāi'rus (P.)	Jā'shen	Jo-del'sh	Je-hō'ram
Jā'da	Ja-I'rus (C.)	Jā'sher	Ję-dī/a-ĕl	Jc-ho-shab/e-ath
Jad-dū a	Jā'kan	Ja-shō'be-ăm	Jěď-ah	Je-hosh'a-phat
Jā'dŏn	Jā'keh	Jā-sho-hē'am (P.)	Je'di-ĕl	Je-hösh'e-ba
Jā'el	Jā'kim	Ja-shob'e-am (0.)	Jöd'j-čl (0., 7.)	Je-hosh'u-a
* · · Y ·		of suce dam (or)	, (0., 2.,	.,

<sup>\*</sup> Israel.—This word is colloquially pronounced in two syllables, and not unfrequently heard in the same manner from the pulpit. The tendency of two vowels to unite, when there is no accent to keep them distinct, is the cause of this corruption, as in Canaan, Isaac, &c. ; but, as there is a greater difficulty in keeping separate two unaccented vowels of the same kind, so the latter corruption is more excusable than the former; and therefore, in my opinion, this word ought always, in public pronunciation, especially in reading the Scripture, to be heard in three syllables. Milton introduces this word four times in his Paradise Loat, and constantly makes it two syllables only. But those who un-

derstand English prosody know that we have a great number of words, which have two distinct impulses, that go for no more than a single syllable in verse, such as heaven, green, &c.; higher and dyer are always considered as dissyllables, and hire and dire, which have exactly the same quantity to the ear, but as monosyllables. Irrad, therefore, ought always, in deliberate and solemn speaking, to be heard in three syllables. The same may be observed of Raphael and Michael.

† [Jairus.— Our author had accented this word Jairus, and would pronounce it Jairus; but he is wrong beyond all dispute. The Greek name is 'lacipos.— Trollope.')

Jert'jah
Jör'j-möth
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Jertb'j-ehöth
Jör-n-bör'shigth
Jör-n-bör'shigth
Jör-n-bör'shigth
Jör-n-ör'j-öth
Jör'j-öth
Jör'j-öth
Jör-n-ör'j-öth
Jert'shig
Je-na'j-shig
Je-sa'j-shig
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Josha'n-s Jō'ęd Jor-kö'am (P., T.) Ję-Hō'vah Ję-hō'vah Jī'reh Ję-hō'vah Nis'sī Jē'ush Jöred Jörel Jo-Sriah Jo-Sriah Jogria Jögria Jögrii Jögrii Je'ysn Je'yz Jew'ry Jez'ş-bel Jeza'lus Je'zer Jos'a-bad Jös'a-phät Jös-a-phī'as Je-hō'vah Shāl'iom Je-hō'vah Shām'mah Je-hō'vah Tsīd'ke-nā Jō/sę Jös'e-dëçh Jö'se-či Jö'se-ph Jo-se'phus Jō'ses Jösh's-bad Jō'shah Jō'ha Jo-hā'nan Je-höz's-bad Je'zer Je'zer-Ites Je-zi'ah Je'zi-ël Je-zi'el (P.) Jez-Ii'ah Jo-na'nan Jöhn (jön) Jol'g-da Jo-l'g-da (P., sm.) Jol'g-kim Jo-l'g-kim (P., sm.) Jol'g-rib Je-hűb'bah Je-hűb'bah Je'hu-cűi Je'hűd Ję-hū'dī Jē-hụ-dī'jah Joshan Josh-a-phät Josh-a-vi'ah Josh-dek'a-sha Josh'a-a Jo-si'ah Jo-si'as Jěz'o-ar Jez/q-ar Ję-ző/ar (P.) Jěz-ra-hī/ah Jěz/re-či Jěz/re-či (P.) Je'häsh Jo-I'a-rib (P., sm.) Jök'de äm Jok-de'am (P, T.) Jō'kim Je-nen Je-l'el Je-kab'ze-ël Jëk-a-mi'ah Jëk-a-mi'ah Je-ku'thj-el Jëm'i-ma Je-mi'ma (O., P., T.) Jez reel (2.) Jez re-el-Ite Jez re-el-It-ess Jib/sam Jid/laph Jök'me-äm Jös-1-bī/ah Jös-i-phī/ah Jöt/bah Jēsh's-nāh Je-shā'nah (P., T.) Jesh-ār'e-lāh Jesh-āb'e-āh Jē'sher Jē'sher Jē'sh'e-T Jēsh'i-nŏn Je-sh'ish's-I Jok-mē'am (P., T.) Jok'no-ām Jok-në'am (P.) Jök'shan Je-mû'el Jŏm'u-ĕl (c.) Jim Jim'la, or im'la Jim'na, or Jim'nah Jim'nites Jöt'bath Jöt'ba-tha Jot-ba'tha (P.) Jō'tham Jeph'thah Je-phun'neh Je'rah Je-rah'me-el Jŏk'tan Jök'the-čl Jim'nites Jiph'tah Jō'ab Jō'a-chăz Jō-a-dā'nus Jō'na Jŏn'a-dáb Joz'a-bad Ję-snisn'ą-I Jęsh-ō-hą-I'ah Jesh'ų-a Je-sI'ah Ję-sI'ah Jes'so Jes'so Jöz/a-chir Jo-zā/char (P) Jöz/a-dak Jerran me-ei Jerran-meel (P.) Jer-ah-meel (T.) Jer-th'me-el-ites Jerred Jerred Jō'nah Jō'nan Jō'nas Jū'bal Jū'cal Jō'ah Jön'a-thän Ju-dæ/a Jû/dah Jō'nath Ē'lım Re-chō'-Jō/a-ház Jō/a-kĭm Jěr'e-mai Jěs'ų-a chim Jop'pa Jo'ra Jū'das Jes'ų-I Je'sys Je'ther Jo-an'na Jo-an'nan Jo'ash Jĕr-e-ınī'ah Jüde Jěr'e-möth Jěr'e-möûth Jō'ra-I \_ Jo-rā'I (P) Ja'dith Jū'ei Jū'i<sub>i</sub>-a Je-rī'ah Jer'ı-bāi Jer'ı-chō Je'ri-el Jō/a-thăm Jē'theth Jëth'iah Jë'thrō Jō-a-zăb'dus Jōb Jo'ram Jū'nj-a Ju-shab'he-sed Jus'tus Jór'dan Jör'ı-băs Jö'rim Jór'ko-Km Jō'băb Jē'tur Ję-ri'el (*P., T*.) Jěr'<sub>l</sub>-či (*O.*) Jē'ų ĕi Jeū'ęi (*P.*) Jöch'e-bed Jö<sup>7</sup>da Jüt'tah

# Κ.

Kir'he-rösh
Kir'-s-thü'ım
Kir'-sth, or Kir'jath
Kir'-sth
Kir'jath X'im
Kir'jath X'ipa
Kir'jath X'rım
Kir'jath X'rı,
Kir'jath Ba'şı
Kir'jath Ba'şı
Kir'jath Ba'şı
Kir'jath Ba'şı
Kir'jath Sür'nsh
Kir'jath Sür'nsh
Kir'jath Sür'nsh
Kir'jath Sür'nsh
Kir'jath Kir'jath Kšd'e-mäh

Ke-dë'mah (P., T.)

Kšd'e-möth

Ke-dë'noth (P.)

Kë'desh

(P.) Ke-hël'e-thih

Kë-he-lü'thih (P.)

Ke'l'ah

Ke-lä'jah (ke-lä'yyk)

Kë-la-1'ah (P.)

Kë'l'-ta Kit'ron Ki'tron (P) Kěn'niz-zītes Kěr-en-hap/pụch Káb/ze-ěl Kā/zē-ei Kā/dēş Kā/dēsh, or Cā/dēsh Kā/dēsh Bār/nē-a Kā/dēsh Bār-nē/a Kā/dēsh Bār-nē/a Kād/mj-či KYt'tım Ke'rı-ŏth Kē'rŏs Kō'a Kō'hath Kę-tū'ra Kę-tū'rą Kę-tū'rąh Kę-zī'a Kō'ziz Ktb'roth Hąt-tā'g-vāh Kt'broth Hạt-tāa'vạh (P.) Ktb'zā-im Kļb-zā'im (P., T.) Kō'hạth-Ites Köl-a-I'ah Ko'rah Kad'mon-Ites Kö'rah-Ites Kal'la-i Kö'rath-Ites Kā/nah Ka-rē/ah Kar/ka-a Kël'ı-ta Kël-kath-ha-zü'rim Ke-mü'el Kë'nah Kö're Kör/hīte Kar/httes Kar kor Kid'ron Ki'dron (P.) Kdr'Ites Kar'na-Im Kish'i Kish'i-ön Ki'shon, or Ki'son Kith'iish Ke'nan Köz Kar-nā'im (P., T.) Kush-a'iah Kī'nah Kar'tah Ke'nath (kush-û'yak) Kü-sha-i'ah (P.) Ke'naz Kär/tan Kir Kır-har'a-seth Kat/tath Kěn'ites Kē'dar Kë'nîtes (P., T.)

# T.,

Lig-năl'oeș Lign-ăl'oeș (C., T.) Li'güre Lik'hi LA'A-DAM La'a-dan La'ban Lab'a-na La'chish Lû'bimş Lā-o-dĭç'e-\$ (P.) Lāp'j-dŏth La-sō'ş Lā'shah Lē'hş-bĭm Lē'hī Lū'cas Lū'ci-fër Lem'u-ël Lū'ci-us (lū'she-us) Lê'shem La-shā'ron La-sh'a-rön (P.) Let'tus Leta'shim Leta'mim Levi Läd Lo-am'mi Lo-am'mi (r.) La'dim La-cu'nus La-den Las'the-nes Laz's-rus La'sh Löd'e-bär Lū'hith Lüke Lä'el Lä'had Le-vi's-than Le'vis Lo-de'bar (P., T.) Läz Lūz Lyc-b-b'nj-ş Lyc'cş Lyd'dş Lyd'j-ş Ly-a'nj-ş Ly-a'nj-ş Ly-a'nj-ş Ly-a'nj-ş Ly-a'nj-ş Ly-a'nj-ş Ly-a'nj-ş Lé'ah Léb'a-mh Léb'a-mh Léb'a-ch Leb-ba'yth (f., f.) Leb-ba'ys Leb-ba'ys Leb-ba'ys Leb-ba'ys Leb-ba'ysh Leb'yhah La-hāi/roi La-hāi/roi La-hā/j-ro/i (P.) Lāh/man Lāh/mas Log Logis Lo Ra'ha-man Le'vites Levites
Levit'i-cus
Lib's-nus
Lib'nah
Lib'nites Lot Lah'mi Lô'tan LA'jsh La'kum Löth-+ s@/bys Lö'zon L@'bjsk La-id-i-ca's Lib v-a

## Μ.

Mā'a-chih Ma'a-chih Ma-ā'chih (P. A.) Ma-ā'ch'a-thites Ma-ā'd'ai Mā-a-dā'i (P.) Mā-a-dī'ah Ma-ā'l'ah Mā/kọd Ma-kē/loth Mak-kē/dah Māk/kọ-dah (P.) Mē'red Mēr'o-moth Mēr'i-bah Mēr'i-bah Kā'desh Mat'ta-tha Mat-ta-thi'as Mat-to-na'i Milicha Milichali Milicom Mililo Măt'than Mak'tesh Mat'that
Mat-tha'las
Mat'thew (math'thy) Mik'tesh
Mil's-chi
Mil's-chi
Mil'chi-sh
Mil'chi-sl
Mil'chi-sl-ites
Mil'chi-sl-ites
Mil-chi'sh
Mil'chi-shū'sh
Mil'chom
Mil'chus
Mil'sh
Mil'sh MI'na Me-rib'ba-al Mër-ib-ba'al (P., T.) Mi-ni's-min Min'ni Mat-thi'as Mat-tj-thi'ah Maz-j-ti'as Maz'za-röth Mer-po-bach (P.)

Mer-po-bach Bar-s-dan

Mer-o-dach (P.) Min'nith Miph'kad Ma-a'i Ma-al'eh A-crab'bim Ma'a-nai Ma'a-rath Mir'ı-am Me'rom Me-ron'o-thite Me'roz Mir/na Mir/na Mis/gab Mish/g-51 Mi/shg-51 (o., r.) Mi-shg/c1 (T.) Mi/shgl Maz-zā'roth (c.) Mā-ş-sē'işh Mā-ş-sē'işh Mā-ş-sī'ah Mā-ş-sī'ah Mā'ath Maz-zā'roth (
Mē'ah
Me-ā'nī
Me-ā'rah
Me-bū'nai
Mech'e-rath
Mech'e-rath-Ite
Mē'dad Më'reth Më'sech Më'sha Më'shach Më'shach Mā'az Mai'lo-thf Mī'sham Mā-a-zī'ah Māb'da-ī Māc'a-lŏn Mő'shach Mösh-el e-ini'ah Me-shöz'a-beel Me-shöz'a-bel Mésh-il-la'mith Me-shil'le-moth Me-shöl'lam Me-shöl'lam Mai'lụch Ma-ma'ias (mg-ma'-Mi'she-al Mi-shë'ai (T.) Mish'ma Mish-man'na Mish'ra-Ites yas) Mam'mon Měď/a-láh Mac-ca-bæ'ya Mac'ca-bēēş Mach'be-nah Mē'dan Měd'e-ba Mam-nı-ta-naı/mus Medeş Medeş Me'dı-a Me'dı-an Me-e'da Me-g'id'dö Me-g'id'dö Me-ha'li Me-ha'lı Mách' bọ-nấh
Mách' bọ-nãi
Mạch-hẽ lợth
Mã' chr
Mã' chr
Mã' chr
Mã' chr-Ties
Mách-na-dē'bai
Mách-na-dē'bai
Mách-pa-de-bā' (P.)
Mách-pō'lah
Mách' pọ-lah (P.)
Má' crọn Mam're Ma-mu'cus Mish'ra-Ites
Mis'par
Mis'pe-rèth
Mis-pè'roth (P., T.)
Mis'pha
Mis'phah
Mis'ra-Im Ma-mū'cus
Man'a-čn
Ma-nā'(n (P.)
Man'a-hāth
Ma-nā'hath (P.)
Man'a-hēm
Ma-nā'heth-Ites
Mān-as-sē'as
Ma-nas'seh
Ma-nās'sites Me-shulle-mith
Mes'o-bah
Mes'o-ba-ite
Meso'ba-ite (P.)
Meso-ba-ite (T.) Miş'rə-phöth-mā'ım Mith'cəh Mę-hět/a-běl Mę-hī/da Měs-o-po-tă'm<sub>i</sub>-a Mes-sī'ah Mith'nite Mē'hır Me-hŏl'ath-īte Mith'ri-dath Ma-nas son Ma-nas sites Ma'neh Man-ha-na'nn Mes-si'as Mes-si'as Metë'rus Më'theg Xm'mah Mëth're-dath Methë'sa-ël MI/zar Mã/cron Me-höl'gith-ite
Me-höl'gi-öl
Me-höl'nin
Me-höl'nim
Me-höl'nim
Me-höl'nim
Me-köl'nah
Me-köl'nah
Me-köl'nah
Me-köl'nah Mizar Miz'pah Miz'pah Miz'ra-im Miz-ra'im (P., T.) Mad'a-I Ma-di'a-bun Ma'nī Ma-dī'ah Mā'dī-ăn Man'na Ma-nō'ah Ma'och Mę-thū/sç-la Mę-thū/sç-la Mę-thū/sç-lah Mg-ū/nim Mč\_/a-hab Miz'zah Mna'son (na'son) Mad-man'nah Mad-me'nah Ma'don Mã/on Me-kö'nah (P., T.)
Mel-a-ti'ah
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Mel-a-ti'as
Mel-a-ti'as Mo'ab Mā'on-Ites Mā'ra Mo'ab-Ites Ma-e'lue Me-zā'hab (P.) Mi'a-min Mib'har Mö a di'ah Möck'mur Mag'bish Mag'da-la Mā'rah Măr'a-lah Mock/ram Mar'q-lan Mar-q-nath'a Mar-an-a'tha (P., T.) Mar-do-chō'us Mar-do-shah Mar'q-shah (P., T.) Mag'da-lên Mag-da-lê'ne Mag'da-lône (P.) Mib/sam Mö/dın Mĭb'zar Mō/eth Mŏl/a-dáh Mo-lá/dah (P.) MI'cah MI-ca'iah (mi-kā'yah) MI-ca-I'ah (i'.) Mag'dı-či Ma'gög Ma'gor Mis'sa-bib Mę-lō/a Mē/lech Mô'lech Mark Mī'cha Mī'cha-či Moth Ma'gor Mis'ss-bib Mig'pi-Ksh Mag-pi'ssh (F.) Ma'ha-lih Ma-ha'lah (F.) Ma-hai'sa-leth Ma'ha-lath Le-an'noth Ma'ha-lath Mas'ghil Ma'ha-li Ma'ha-li Ma'ha-li Mark Mar'ı-sa Ma-rī'sa (T.) Měl/j-ta Měl/h-cu Mo'lid Mi'chah Mi'chah Mi'chal Mi'chal Mich'mas Mô/lờch Mar'moth Ma'roth Měl/zar Měm/phis Me-mů/can Mom dis Mō-o-sī'as Mō'rash-Ite Mar'ro-kuh Mar'se-na Mar'te-na Mar'tha Mčn'a-hěm Mọ-nā'hẹm (P.) Mō'nạn Mich/mash Mich/me-thah Mich/ri Mq'ras-thite Mor/de-căi Mô/reh Mā'ry Mē/ne Mĭch'tam Mĭd'dın Mŏr'esh-ĕth Găth Mọ-ri'ah Mā/sa Mās/chil Mās/ē-lŏth Mā-ha-nā'im Mē/nith Mër/o-thai
Me-o-nërnem (P.)
Mëp/b-a-ath
Me-o-nërnem (P.)
Mëph-a-ath
Me-phib-o-shëth
Me-phib-o-shëth
Me-o-nernem Mid'i-an Mid'i-an-ites Mig'da-lèi Mig-dā'lçi (P.) Mig'dal Gád Moddel Mā'ha-neh Dan Ma-ha'neh Dan (T.) Мо-ве′га Mo-sö'rah Mo'sos Mo-söl'lam Mā'ha-něm Ma hā'nem (7.) Mash Mā'shal Ma-har'a-I Ma'hath Mas/man Mo-rö'roth Mo sŭl'ia-mon Mo'za Mas moth Mig'dol Mig'ron Mij'a-min Mā/ha-vītes Mas're-kah Měr-9 l'ah Mệ-rā'iọth (mẹ-rā'yọth) Měr-9-l'ọth (P.) Mas-rē'kah (P) Mā/ház Mạ-hā/zj-5th Mā/họr-shài/al-hāsh/baz Mā/tred M5/h5g Mō'zah M<sub>i</sub>-jā'm<sub>i</sub>n (P.) Mīk'loth Mŭp/pim Mū/shī Mū/shītes Mē/ran Mik-nei'ah Mā'trī Mik-ne-I'ah (P.) Muth-lab/ben Mỹn/dụs Mỹ/ra Mỹt-j-lẽ/nẹ Măt/tan Mil-a-lā'ī M<sub>i</sub>-lā'la I (P.) Mah'lites Me-rā'rī (P., T.) Mah'lon Mai-an'e-as Měr/a-rītes Měr-a-thā/jm Mat-tā'nah (P) Mat-ta-nī'ah Mil'cah Ma'kas

# N.

Nā'a-rab Nāa'rat. (1.) Na-ash'on Na'a-thus Na'bal Nā/chọr Nā/dạb Na-dab/a-tha Na-hā'lo: (P ! NA'AM Nā/hain Na-ham/a-nī Nā'a-māh Na-ā'mah (P.) Na'a-rai Na'bal Nab-a-ri'as Na-ba-the'ang Na'bath-Res Na'both Na'chon Na-a-ra'i (P.) Na-a-ra'i (P.) Na'a-ran Nā'a-man Nag'go Na'ha-bī Nā-ha mā'nī (P) · Na hăr'a I Ne-ā'man (P.) Nā'a-ma-thīte Na-ā'ma-thīte (P.) Nās'ran (P.) Na-hā'lj-čl Nä-ha-rā'I (P) Nā/hash Nā'a-rath Na-ā'rath (P.) Na-hal/lal Na/ha-löl Na's mites

Nah'bi Nā'hör Nüh'shön Nā'hum Nā'j-dūs Nā'im Na'in Na'ioth (na'yoth; Na not (na your Na not (na your Na o mi (P., T.) Naph'i-si Naph'tha H Naph than Naph thar Naph'ty-him Nas'pas Nas'bas Na'shon Na'sith Na'sor Na'than

Na-than's-El Nath-9 :: 1'98 Na'than Mō'lọch Na'um

Nā'vņ Naz-e-rêne' Naz-e-rêne' Naz-e-rêne Naz-e-rêth Naz-e-rite Nê'eh Na -----NZ'2-rite

NZ'2-rite

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Nő-e-mi'as Nőg'i-nőth Ne-hől's-mite Nő-he-mi'ah Nō-họ-mi'ạs Nō-họ-mi'ạs Nō'hụm Nọ-hùsh'tạ Nọ-hùsh'tạn Nō-hùsh'tạn Něj-či Ne-l'oi (P.) Ně-k'eb Ně-k'eb Něk'p-da (P, T.) Ně-md'el-Ites Ně'phie Ně-phish Ně'phish Ně-phish'e-šim Ně-phith'e-li Něph'thà-li Něph'tha-li Něph'tha-li Něph'tha-li Něph/thọ-th Neph-thô/sh (T.) Něph/tụ-Im

No-phd'sim
Ndr
Ndr
Ndr'gal
Ndr'gal
Ndr'gal
Ndr'gal
Ndr'an
No-rl'an
No-rl'an
No-rl'an
Ndth'a-ndel
Ndth'a-ndel
Ndth'a-ndel
Ndth'a-ndel
Ndth'a-ndr'an
Ndth'a-ndr'an
Ndth'a-ndr'an
No-to'phan
No-to'phan
No-to'phan
No-to'phan
No-to'phan
No-to'phan
No-to'phan
No-zl'an
Ndr'a-thItes
No-zl'an
Nd'z)ba
Nib'bas
Nib'shan No-phū'sim Nib'shan Nic-o-de'mus Nic-o-la'; tans Nic'o-las Nim'rah Nim'rim Nim'rod

Nîn'e-ve Nîn'e-veh Nîn'e-vîtes Nî'san Nis'röch Nö-a-di'ah Nö'ah, er Nö'e Nob No'bah Nöd Nö'däb No'e-ba No'ga, or No'gah No'hah Nom Nom'a-dēs No-mē'nį-us Non Noph (nof) Nophah Nun, (the futher of Joshua.) Nym'phas

Nim'shī

# O.

OB-A-DI'AH Ö-ba-di'ah (P., T.) Ö'bal Ö'bed E'dom Ö'beth Ö'bil Ö'böth Ö'çhi-ği Öç-i-dë'ius Öç-i-nş Öc'ran Ö'ded Q-döl'iam

Öd-on-ar'köş Od-on-ar ke Og O'hād O'hēl Ol'a-mūs Ol'i-vēt Q-lym'phas Om-a-ē'rus Ö'mar O-mer Q-meg's (C.) O'me-ga (Sm., T.) Ö'mer Öm'ri

Ö'näm Ö'nän Oʻnan Q-nčs'i-mŭs On-0-siph'o-rŭs Q-ni'a-rōş O-ni'as Ōʻnō Ō'nụs Oʻniyas Oʻn'y-cha (ön'e-kq) Oʻnyx Oʻphel Oʻpher

Öph'nī Öph'rah Ö'reb O'ren, or O'ran Q-rī'on Ör'nən (P.) Ör'nən Or'nan Ör'phah\*(or'fų) Ör-tho-sī'as O-sā'iss (o-zā'yas) O-sā'as Ö'şçe

Phā'rez-Ites Phār'ı-sēēş Phā'rŏsh

Phar/par Phar/zītes

6'phir

Ö'shç-ş Q-shō'ş (P.) Ös'pray Ös'sı-frāge Öth'nī Ŏth'nj-ĕl Oth-o-nI'ss Q-zī'as O'zi-či Ōz'nī Öz'nītes Q-zō'ra

Pi-ba-hi'roth

# P.

PA'A-RAI Pä-a-rā'ī (P.) Pā'dan Pā'dan A'ram Pā'don Pā'g<sub>i</sub>-ēl Pā'hạth Mō'ạb Pā'ī Pā'lal Pal'es-tine Pál'lu Pál'lu-Ites Pal'tI Pal'ty-El Pal-ti'el (P., T.) Pal'tite Pán'nag Pár'a-diac Pā'rah Pā'ran Pār'bar Par-mash'ts Par'me-nas Par'nach Par'nath Pa'rosh Par-shan'da-tha Par'ų-th Pa-rū'ah (P.) vā'ım

Par'va-Im (c.)

Pā'sāch Pas-dām'min Pa-sē'ah

Pash'ur Pšeh'ur Pžes'ō-ver Pšt'a-rā Pa-tē'o-II Pa-thē'us Pšth'rōs Path-rō'sis Pā-t-rō'bas Pā-t-rō'bas (P.) Pā'u Pāu (P.) Pāu Paul Pěd'a-hěl Pę-dā/hęl (P.) Pěd/ah-zur Pe-dāh'zur (P., T.) Pe-dā'iah (pç-dā'yah) Pē-da-I'ah (O., P.) Pe'kah Pek-a-hi'ah Pek-a-hi'ah Pel-a-i'ah Pel-a-li'ah Pël-a-tī/ah Pë/leg Pë/let Pē'leth Pē'leth-ītes Përleth-Res Pe-li'as Pël'o-nite Pe-nirel Pe-nin'nah Pën'nj-nah

Pen-tap'o-lis

Pěn'ta-teüçh Pěn'tṣ-cōst
Pěn'tṣ-cōst
Pěn'tṣ-cōst (P.)
Pṣ-nū'el
Pē'or
Pěr'ṣ-zīm Pę-rā'zım (*P.*) Pē'resh Pē'rez Pē'rez Űz'za Për'ga Per'ga-mös Pe-ri'da Për'iz-zites Perizzates
Perime-nas
Pe-ruida
Pe-ruida
Peith-a-hiiah
Peithor
Pe-thuiel
Pe-uithai Pē-ul-thā'ī (*P.*) Phác'a-reth Phāi'sur Phal-dā'ius (fal-dā'yus) Pha lē'as Phā'leg Phallu Phal'tı-ël Pha-nû'el

Phar'a-cim Pha'raoh (fa'ro) Phar-a-tho'ni

Phā'rez

Phā'se-āh Pha-sē'ah (o., P., T.) Pha-sē'lis Phas'ı-rön Phās'j-rön
Phē'be
Phe-nī'ce
Phō'nice (P.)
Phīb'e-sēth
Phī'cŏi Phi lar'chēş Phi-lē'mon Phi-lē'tus Phi lis'ti-a Phi-lis'tus Phi l'is'tines Phi-löl'o-gús Ph'll-o-më'tor Phin'e-as Phin'e-has Phī'sŏn Phlē'gŏn Phō'rŏs Phul Philir Phū'rah Phüt Phū'vah Phy-gčl'ius Phy-lic'te r'es

Pī'late Pĭl'dăsh Pil'e-tha Pil'tāi P<sub>i</sub>l tā'ī (P.) Pī'nŏn Pi'ra Pī/ram Pir'a-thon Pir'a-thon-ite Pis'gah Pi'son Pīs'pah Pī'thön Poch'e-reth Pon'tj-us Pi'late Por'a-tha Por'a-tna Pot'i-phar Po-tiph'e ra Proch'o-rus Pu'a, or Pu'ah Pu'dens Pu'hite Pŭl Pū'nītes Pū'nŏn Pür, or Pū'rım Păt Pu-të'o-lī Pū-te-ō'lī (P.) Pū't<sub>l</sub>-ŏi

Pu-ti'cl (P.) Py'garg

# R.

		RI'A-WXH Räz'mph (P.) Räz-mph (P.) Räz-mph h Raz-mr'sēg Räb'bah Rāb'bah Rāb'bah Rāb'bah Rāb'bi Rāb'bi Rab'b'nI Rāb'b'nI Rāb'b'nI Rāb'sna-Cēg Rāb'sp-rēs Rāb'sp-rēs Rāb'sp-rēs Rāb'sp-rēs Rāb'sp-rēs Rāb'sp-rēs Rāb'sp-rēs Rāb'sp-rēs Rāb'sp-rēs Rāb'sp-rēs Rāb'sp-rēs Rāb'sp-rēs Rāb'sp-rēs Rāb'sp-rēs Rāb'sp-rēs Rāb'sp-rēs Rāb'sp-rēs Rāb'sp-rēs Rāb'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Rab'sp-rēs Ra	Rā'kem Rāk'kath Rāk'kath Rāk'kath Rāk'kath Rā'ma, or Rā'mah Rā'math Rā-math-a'im Rā'math-tie Rā'math Lie'ht Rā'math Lie'ht Rā'math Lie'ht Rā-ma'sēg Ra-mēs'ēg (O.) Rām'ç-sēg (P., T.) Rā-m't'sh Rā'moth Rā'moth Rā'moth Rā'moth Rā'pha (C.) Rā'pha Rā'pha-t (C.) Rā'pha Rā'pha-tm (O.) Rā'pha-tm (O.) Rā'pha
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Rěmí'phje Re'phje-čl (P.) Re'phje-čl (P.) Re'phje-čl (P.) Rěphje-čl (P.) Rěph's-čl (P.) Rěph's-čl (P.) Rěph's-čl (P.) Rěph's-čl (P.) Red'el Red'el Red'el (P.) Red'el (P.) Red'mah Re'zeph Re-zi's Re'zin Red'zin

Ra'meth

Rem'mon

Rěm'mon Měth'o-ar Rěm'phan

Rhē'gi-um (rē'je-um) Rhe's Rhō'da Rhod o-cus Ribal RIb'lah Rĭm'ınön Rim'mon Pa'rez Rin'nah Ri'phath (ri'fath) Ris'pah Ris'sah Rith/mah Ro-gā'lim Rōh'gah (rō'gak) Rō'i-mus Rō-mam-ti-d'zer Rosh Rá'by Rá'fus Ro'ha-mah Ru ha'mah (P., T) Ru'mah Rŭs'tj-cŭs

# S.

Bab'a-oth I
Sab'a-oth (o.,
Sa-ba'oth (P.,
T.)
Sā'bat
Sab'a tus
Bab'ban
Sáb/bath
Sab-ba-the'us
Bab-bë'us
Sab-dē'us
Sáb'dī
Sa-bē'ans
Sā'be-ans (P.)
Sā/bī
Sa Di
Sáb'tah
Sáb'te-cha
Bā/car

ršád-a-mī'as

Sā-bac-thā'nī †

Sad'du-cese
Sa'do
Sa'do-Cese
Sa'do-Sa'do-Cese
Sa'do-Sa'do
Sa'do-Sa'do
Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do
Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa'do-Sa

Sā'das

Sad-de'us

Bad'duc

\$\$1'm\[ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}\] \\ \text{S}

Samp'sa-mce Sam'yan Sam'ya-di Sam'ya-di San'a-dib San'a-dib San'a-dib San-da'nah Saph Sa'phat Sa'phat Sa'phat Sa'phat Saph-a-ti'ga Sa'phat Saph'ira Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Saphi'ra Sar-a-b'ga So-tăm'ş-fîl Băt'ş-möl Să'raph'ç-năs Să'rdis Săr'dis Săr'dis Săr'dis Săr'di-tis Săr'di-tis Săr'd-păx Săr'g-păx Sar'g-pă Sar'gon Săr'sări Sar'sări Sar'sări Sar'sări Sar'sări Sar'sări Sar'sări Sar'sări

- \* Raphael.—This word has uniformly the accent on the first syllable throughout Milton, though Gracized by Padah; but the quantity is not so invariably settled by limi; for, in his Paradise Loest, he makes it four times of three syllables, and twice of two. What is observed under srad is applicable to this word. Colloquially, we may pronounce it in two, as if written Raphal; but, in deliberate and solemn speaking or reading, we ought to make the two last vowels be heard separately and distinctly. The same may be observed of Michael, which Milton, in his Paradise Lost, uses six times as a word of three syllables, and eighteen times as a word of two only.
- † Sabacthani.—Some, says the editor of Labbe, place the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of this word, and others on the penultimate: this last pronunciation, he says, is most agreeable to the Hebrew word, the penultimate of which is not only long, but accented, and, as this word is Hebrew, it is certainly the preferable pronunciation.
- † Sabaoth.—This word should not be confounded in its pronunciation with Sabbath, a word of so different a signification. Sabaoth ought to be heard in three syllables, ov keeping the a and o separate and distinct. This, it aust be confessed, is not very easy to do, but is absolutely necessary to prevent a very gross confusion of ideas, and a perversion of the sense.—[According to the Masoretic points, the word is Sabadoth.—Trollogs. See Sabaoth, in the Dictionary.—Editor.]
- Satan. There is some dispute, among the learned, about the quantity of the second syllable of this word, when Latin or Greek, as may be seen in Labbe, but none about the first. This is seknowledged to be short; and this has induced those critics who have great knowledge of Latin, and very little of their own language, to pronounce the first syllable short in English, as if written Sattan. If these gentlemen have not perused the Principles of Pronunciation, prefixed to

the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, I would take the liberty of referring them to what is there said, for full satisfaction, for whatever relates to deriving English quantity from the Latin. But, for those who have not an opportunity of inspecting that work, it may, perhaps, be sufficient to observe, that no analogy is more universal than that which, in a Latin word of two syllables, with but one consonant in the middle, and the accent on the first syllable, leads us to pronounce that syllable long. This is, likewise, the genuine pronunciation of English words of the same form; and, where it has been counteracted, we find a miserable attempt to follow the Latin quantity in the English word, which we entirely neglect in the Latin itself. (See Introduction, page 845). Cate and Plate are instances where we make the vowel a long in English where it is short in Latin, and calege and cogite where we make the and o in the first syllable short in English when it is long in Latin. Thus, it a word of two syllables, with one consonant in the middle, and the accent on the first, which, according to our own vernacular analogy, we should pronounce as we do Cate and Plate, with the first short, this is looked upon as a good reason for shortening the first syllable of three syllables in Latin, with the first short, this is looked upon as a good reason for shortening the first syllable of the English word, as in magic, placid, tepud, &c., though we violate this rule in the pronunciation of the Latin words callege, cogite, &c., which, according to this analogy, ought to be cale--ga, coge-to, &c., with the

with the first syllable long.

This pedantry, which ought to have a harsher title, has considerably hurt the sound of our language, by introducing into it too many short vowels, and consequently rendering it less flowing and sonorous. The tendency of the penultimate accent to open and lengthen the first vowel in dissyllables, with but one consonat in the middle, it some measure counteracts the shortening tendency of two consonants, and the almost invariable shortening tendency of the ante-penultimate accent; but this analogy, which seems to be

Shū'ah Shū'al Säth-ra-bäz/nēş Säth-ra-boû-zā/nēş Sha-Ksh'gas She'bat Shī'hor Līb'nath Shab-beth'a-I Shab-be-tha'I (P.) She'ber ShI-I'him Saul Sheb'na Shū'ba-ĕl Sáv'a-rán Sā'vi-ás Shụ-bā/çl (P.) Shū/hăm Shad'da-I Shěb'ų-či Shil/hi Shech-a-nI/ah Shechem Shech'i-nuh Shil/him Sce'va (se'va) Shā'drach ShYl'lem Shu'ham-Ites Shillem-Ites
Shillofah
Shillofah, or Shillo
Shillofah
Shillofah
Shillofah Scribes Scyth'i-ans Shā'ge Sha-haz'ı-math Shā'lem Shū/hītes Shū'lam-Ite Scy-thop/o-lis Scyth-v-pol/i-tans Se/ba She-chī'nah (P.) Shēd'e-ur She-ha-rī'ah Shū'math-Ites Shā/lım Shu'nam-Ite Sha-um Shail-sha Sha-ll'sha (P.) Shail-le-cheth Shail-le-cheth (P.) Shī'lon-Ites (P.) Shīl'shah Se'hat Shë'kel Shu/nt Sĕc/a-cäh Sę-cä/cah (P., T.) Sĕch-ę-nI/as She'lah She'lan-Ites Shū'nītes Shū'phạm Shū'phạm-īte Shūp'pµn Shim/ç-a Shim/e-ah Shal'lum Shĕl-e-mī'ah Shē'leph Sed-e-ci/as Sed-e-ci/as Sed-e-ci/as Shim'e-an Shim'e-ath Shim'e-ath-Ites Shim'e-I Shim'e-on Shim'hi Shal'ma I Shal'man She'lesh Shur Shū'shan Shal-ma-në/ser Shěl'o-mī Shā'ma She-lo'mī (P., T.) Shū'shan É'duth Shū'thal-Ites Sham-a-rī/ah Shā/med Sc'i-rath Shel'o-mith She-lo'mith (P.) Sē'la Shu'the-lah Shěl'o-měth She-lů'm<sub>i</sub>-ěl Bha/mer S#/leh ShI/mI Shu-the'lah (P.) Si'a Si'a-ka Shim'ites Sē'lah Ham-mah-lū'-Shăm'gạr Shăm'hụth koth Se'led Shěm Shim'na Sī'ba Sīb'ba-chāi Sīb-ba-chā'**ī (P.)** Sīb'bo-lēth Shā'mır Shē'ma ShI'mon Sčl-e-mī'as Sham'ma Shem'a-th Shim'rath Sĕm Sham'mah She-ma'ah (P.) Shim'ri Sém-a-chī'ah Sém-a-ī'ah Shem-a-1'an Shem-a-rī'ah Shim'rith Sham'ma-I Sĭb'mah Sham'moth Shim'ron Shem-v-1 v.. Shem'e-ber She-më'ber (P., T.) Sem-a-I'as Sham-mu'a Shim'ron-Ites Sib'ra-im Sem'e-I Se-mël'le-ŭs Se'mis Shim'ron Mo'ron Sham-mū'ah Sib-ra'im (P., T.) Sī'chem Sĭd'dim Shë/mer Shim'shai Sham-she-ra'i Shā/phạm Shā/phan Shā/phạt She-mī'da Shem'ı-nith Shim/sha-I (P.) Sen'a-ah Shī/náb Sī'do Se-nā'ah (P., T.) She-mĭr/a-mŏth SnI'nar Si'don Se'neh Shā'pher Shăr'a-i She-mu'el Shī'on Shī'phī Si-gī'o-noth Sig-i-o'noth (P.) Se'nir Shến Sěn-na-chë'rib Sen-nach'e-rib (P., T., Sm.) Sěn-y-ah Sī'ha Sī'hān Sha-rā'I (P., T.) She-nā'zar She'nır Shiph/mite Shar'a-Im Shìph'ra Shā'rar Sha-rē'zer Shar'ma-lin Shē'phạm Shiph'rath SI'hor Shĕph-a-tī'ah Shē'phī Shē'phō Ship'tan Shi'sha Si'las Sil'la Se-ō'rım Se'phar Sil'o-a, \* or Sil'o-illi Si-lō'a (0., P.) Sha'ron Shī/shák Sha'ron-Ite Seph'a-rad She-phū/phạn She/rạh Shit/ra-I Seph-ar-vā'un Se'phar-vā'um (P.) Sil'0-ăm S<sub>i</sub>-lō'am (0., P) Sha-rd'hen Shit'tah Shit'tim Wood Shăr'u-hen (P.) Shăsh'a-I Shër-e-bi'ah Se'phar-vites Sĭl'o-ăs Shë/resh Shī'za So-phē'la Sē'rah She-re/zer Shā'shák Shō'a SII/o-ë Shō'ab Shā/ul Sī-mal-cū'e Sē-ra-I'ah Shā'ul-Ites Shē'shāi Shō'ah Sim'e-on She-shā'ī (P.) Ser'a-phim Se'red Sha-u'sha Shō/bặch Sim'e-on-Ites Shē'shăn Shō'ba-I Shō'bal Shā/veh St/mon Sē'rŏn Sha'veth Shesh-laz'zar Sim'ri Shō/bek Sē'rug Shē'al Sheth Sin Se'sis Ses'thei She-al'tı-čl Shō/bī Sī'nāi ( Shë/thar Shō/chō Shō/chōh Shō/hăm Shë-al-tī'el (P.) She'thar Boa'ng-I Sin'a-i (0.) Si'na-i (*P*.) Shē-a-rī/ah Shē-ar-jā/shub Shē/ba, or Shē/bah Shē'va Shĭb'bo-lĕth Sěth Sē'thar Sē'thar Sē'ther Shā-al-ab'bin Sha-al'bin Sī'nim Shib/mah Shō'mer Sin'ites Shī'chron Shō'phặch Sī'on Siph'möth Shō'phăn Shō-shān'nım Shọ-shān'nim Ē'dụth Shū'a Shē'bam Shìch'ron (P.) Sheb-a-ni'ah Sheb'a-rim She-ba'rim (P.) Sipi noth Sip-pā'i (P.) Si'rach Sha-al'bo-nite Shĭg-gä/10n Sha'aph (shig-gā'yọn) Shī'hon Shā-a-rā'im

the genuine operation of nature, is violated by these ignorant critics from the pitiful ambition of appearing to understand Latin. As the first syllable, therefore, of the word in question, has its first vowel pronounced short, for such miserable reasons as have been shown, and this short pronunciation does not seem to be general, as may be seen under the word in the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, we ought certainly to incline to that pronunciation which is so agreeable to the analogy of our own language, and which is, at the same time, so much more pleasing to the enr.—[Whatever may be the analogy of English, it is clear that the true pronunciation is Sat'an. Neither are caligo and cogito pronounced as the author states them to be. In most schools, the long vowels retain their proper sound.—Trollors.

Editor.]

\* Siloa,—This word. according to the present general

\* Siloa. — This word, according to the present general rule of pronouncing these words, ought to have the accent on the second syllable, as it is Græcized by  $\sum i\lambda\omega a_i$  but Milton, who understood its derivation as well as the present race of critics, has given it the antepenultimate accent, as more agreeable to the general analogy of accenting English words of the same form:

"Or if Sion hill Delight thee more, or Siloa's brook, that flowed Fast by the oracle of God."

If criticisms ought not to overturn settled usages, surely, when that usage is sanctioned by such a poet as Milton, it ought not to be looked upon as a license, but an authority. With respect to the quantity of the first syllable, analogy requires

that, if the accent be on it, it should be short. (See Rules prefixed to the Greek and Latin Proper Names, Rule 19.)

—[Milton can be no authority against positive fact. The Greek name is decisive. See our author's next note. — Trollors.] [Sil'o-a, C. & T.]

† Sinzi.—If we pronounce this word after the Hebrew, it is three syllables; if after the Greek, Zivā, two only; though it must be confessed that the liberty allowed to poets of increasing the end of a line with one, and sometimes two, syllables, renders their authority, in this case, a little equivocal. Labbe adopts the former pronunciation, but general usage seems to prefer the latter; and, if we almost universally follow the Greek in other cases, why not in this? Milton adopts the Greek:—

"Sing, heavenly muse! that on the secret top
Of Oreb or of Sinai didst inspire
That shepherd \_\_\_\_\_\_\_"

"God, from the mount of Sinai, whose gray top
Shall tremble, he, descending, will himself,
In thunder, lightning, and loud trumpets' sound,
Ordain them laws."

Par. Lost, b. xii. v. 227,

We ought not, indeed, to lay too much stress on the quantity of Milton, which is often so different in the same word; but these are the only two passages in his Paradise Lost where this word is used; and, as he has made the same letters a diphthong in Asmadai, it is highly probable he judged that Sinai ought to be pronounced in two syllables. (See Rules prefixed to this Vocabulary, No. 5.)

S7c/s-mine S9-c8/ng S9'char S9-8/ng S9n's-gogue Syn's-gogue Syn's-Ma's-cah Syr'i-3 Ma's-cah S9r'i-3 Ma's-cah So-tā'i (P.) Stā'chys (stâ'kja) Stác'te Stōph'a-na Stō'ph'a-nás Stō'phen Sū'ya Sū'ya Sū'ba-T SI'rah 8ŏd'om 8öd'om Söd'o-ma Söd'om-Ites Söl'o-mon Söp'a-ter Söph'o-reth Sö'rek Săc/coth Sir'i-ŏn Sis-ăm'a-ī Sac'coth Be'noth Büd Bü'dj-ás Sis/e-ra Si-sin/nës Sit/nah Sak'kj-Ims Sur 81'van Sü'sş Sü'sşn-çhîtes Sü-şăn'nşi: Sü'sī Ső Ső/chöh (ső/kő) Ső/cőh So-sip/a-ter Sos/the-nes Sū/ba-T Bos'tra-tus Sy-ro-phe-ni"ci-e Su-ca'ath-Ites Bō'dī So'ta-I Т. Tā'a-nxen Ta-ā'nach (P., T.) Tā'a-nach Shī'is Tāb'ba-8th Táph/e-nēş Táph/nēş Tā/phŏn Táp/pe-āh Tā/rah Tár/a-lah Tī'zīte Tō'ah Tō'a-nüh Tōb Të/ma Theū'džs Të/man Thim'ng-thath Těm'ş-nī 'Te-mā'nī (P.) Tê'mş-nī (Sm.) This be Thom'ss (tom'as) Thom's-I Thra-se'ss Tạb-bā'ọth (P.) Táb'bạth Tob To-bi'ah To-bi'as To'bi-el To-bi'jah To'bit Tar'a lah Te'men-Ites Tā'be-āl Ta-bē'al (P., T.) Ta-rā'lah (P.) Těm'an-Ites (P.) Thăm'mim Tā-ra'lali (F Tā/re-a Tā-rō'a (P.) Tār'pel-ites Tār'shis Tem'e-ni Thy-a-ti'ra Tib'bath Ta-ba'ai (P., Tā'bo-ši Tā'bāši (P.) Ta-bāi'l<sub>i</sub>-ūs Tāb'o-ra Tab'<sub>i</sub>-tha Tāb'a-ba-Teme'ni (P.)
Të'me-ni (Sm.)
Të'pho
Të'rah Ti-be'ri-as Tö'çhen To-gar'mah Tö'hu Tö'i Tib'ni Ti'dăl Tar'shish Tar-shl'sI Těr'a-phĭm Të'rësh Tigʻlath P<sub>i</sub>-löʻser Tikʻvah Tik'vath Ta/bör Tar'sus Táb'ri-mön Tách'mo-nīte Tad'mör Tar'tak Tër't<sub>l</sub>-us (*ter'shq-us*) Tër-tul'lus To'la To'lad Tär'tan Tär'tan Tät'na-I Të'bah Tī'lŏn Te'ta Ti-më/lus Tim/na Tim/nath Tō/la-Ites Tō/ba-nēş Tōl/māi Tā/hăn Tět/rarch Tět/rarch Tě/trarch (P.) Thad-dē/us Tha/hash Tā/han-ītes Ta-hap/e-nēş Ta-haph/a-nēş Tā/háth Teb-a-li/ah Te/beth Te-haph/ne-hes Tö'phëi Tö'phet Tö'ū Tim'na-thuh Tim'nath Hô'rēs Tim'nath Sô'rah Te-haph'ne-hēg Te-hin'neh Te'kel Te-kō'a, or Te-kō'ab Te-kō'ites Tēl'a-bib Te-lā'bib (P., T.) Tēl'ah Tēl'ah Te-lā'um (P. T.) Tha'mah To'd Träch-o-nī'tis Trip'o-līs Tro'ds Tro-ds'li-līn Tro-ph'l-mūs Try-phô'ns Try-phô'ns Try-phô'sa Tr'hal Ca'in Ta'hal Ca'in Ta'hal Ca'in Tah're-a Tah're-a Tah'tım Höd'shī Tim'nite Ti-mō'the-us Tim'o-thy Tham'na-tha Tha/ra Thar'ra Thar'shish Thas'sī Tim'o-tay Tip'sah Ti'ras Ti'rath-ites Tir'ha-kah Tal'j-tha Cu'mī Tal'māi Tăl'ma-I (P.) The'bez Tal'mon The-cô'e The-las'ser Tál/sas Tā/mah Tā/mar Tır-hā'kah (P., T.) Tır'ha-nah Tır-hā'nah (P., T.) Tel-a-im
Tel-la'im (P., T.)
Tel-as'sar
Tel-pm
Tel-ha-re'sha The-ler/sas The-oc/a-nus The-od/o-tus Tū'bal Ca Tụ-bī'ệ-nī Ty-bē'rị-ās Tỳch'ị-căs Ty-ran'nụs Tỳre Tỳ'rụs Tam'muz Tir'i-a Tir'sha-tha The-oph/1-lus The/ras Ta'nach Tán/hụ-měth Tel-har'sa Tir'zah Tish'bite Tan-hū'meth (P., Těl'mę-la Ther me-leth Těl'mẹ-làh Tẹl-mẽ/lạh (P., T.) Thes-sa-lo-nI/ca Thes-sa-lon/i-ca (P.) T.) Tā'nıs Tā'phāth TI/za IJ. On'nī O-phār'sin O'phāz Ur'bā-nē Ur-bā'nē (O., P.) "b'or" O'CAL Ū-rī'ah Ō′thạ-ĩ Ŭz′zah U'el U'la-I U-la'I (P) U'lam U-rī'es U'rī-ēl U-rī'el (*P*.) Ü-thā'I (P.) Öz'zen Shê'rah D'thī Ŭz'zi Uz-zi'şh Uz-zi'şh Uz-zi'çl Uz-zi'çl-ites U'za-I U'zal U-rī'jah Ŭl'la Um'mah 0'rim Ŭz'za O'rı T/ta V. VA-JEZ'A-THA Va-nī'ab Vásh'nī Viab'tt Voph'st X.

Xór-o-phū'gi-a

Xys'tas

Xe-ről'y-bê

XX'GUS XXn'thi-cus Xë'ne-ës

# **Z**.

Zā'a-mān	Záph-nath-pű-a-ne'ah	Zĕd-ç-kī'ah	Zē'rör	Ziph'ites
Zā-q-nā'im	Zā <sup>7</sup> phŏn	Zeeb	Zę-rú'ah	Zî <sup>)</sup> phr <b>ën</b>
Zā-a-nān'ujm	Zā'ra	_ Zē'eb ( <i>P., sm.</i> )	Ze-rūb'bş-bēl	Ziph'ron (P., 28)
Zū'a-vān	Zăr'ș-cēș	Zē'lah	Zē-rub-bā/bel (P.)	Zĭp'pör
Za-ā'van (P)	Zā'rah	Zē'lek	Zěr-u-i'sh	Zip-pô/rah
Za'bad	Zăr-ș-1'șs	Zę-lô'phę-ăd	Zer-vī'ah	Zith'ri
Zăb-ș-dæ'anș	Zā're-āh	Zę-lō'tēş	Zē'tham	Zĭz
Zăb-a-dă'ias	Zā're-ath-Ites	Zěl'zah	Zē'thăn	Zī'za
(zab-a-da'y u)	Zā'red	Zem-a-rā'im	Zō'thar	Zī'zah
Zab'bāi	Zar'e-phath	Zem'a-rite	Zī'a	Zō'an
Zăb'ba-ī (P.)	Zăr'e-tán	Ze-mi'ra	Zī/ba	Zō'ar
Zah-dē'us	Zā'reth Shā'har	Ze'năn	Zīb'e ön	Zō'ba, or Zō'bah
Záb'dī	Zär'hites	Zē'nas	Zĭb'i-δn	Zo-be bah
Záb'dj-čl	Zär'ta-näh	Ze-ŏr'im	Zich'rī (zik'rī)	Ző'har
Za-bi'na	Zar-ta'nah (P., T.)	Zeoh-a-nī'ah	Zid'dım	Zô'hệ-lệth
Zā'bud	Zar'than	Ze'phath	Z <sub>i</sub> d-kī'jah	Zo-he'loth (P.)
Zăb'u-lŏn *	Záth'o-s	Zeph'a-thah	Zi'don, or Si'don	Zon'a-ras
Zác'ca-i	Zăth/thụ	Żę-phā'thah (P.)	Zi-dō'ni-anş	Zō'peth
Zac-chē'us	Za-thū'i	Ze'phi, or Ze'phō	Zif	Zō'phah
Zác'cur	Zăt'tu	Zē'phŏn	Zī'ha	Zō'phāi
Zăch-a-rī'ah	Zā/vān	Zěph'on-Ites	Zĭk'lág	Ző/phar
Zā <sup>r</sup> cher	Za'za	Zër	Zĭl'lah	Zō'phim
Zā/dŏk	Zčb-a-dī'ah	Zē'rah	Zil'pah	Zō'rah
Zā/hām	Zē'bah	Zĕr-a-hī'ah	Zĭl'thāi	Zö'rath-Ites
Zā'ir	Zę-bâ'ım	Zěr-a-I'a	Zıl-thā'I (P.)	Ző're-ah
Zā/laph	Zěb'e-dēe	Zē'rāu	Zim'mah	Zo-re'ah (T.)
Zál'mön	Ze-bi'na	Zë'red	Zim'ram, or Zim'ran	Zō'rītes
Zşl-mō'nşh	Ze-hō'ım	Zĕr'e-da	Zĭm'rī	Zo-rob/a-bel †
Zal'mo-nah (P.)	Ze-bū'da	Zĕr'e-duh	Zĭn	Zū'ar
Zal-mun'nah	Zĕb'u-da (P.)	Ze-réd/a-thah	Zī'na	Zŭph
Zám'bis	Zē'bul	Zěr'e-ráth	Zī'on, or Sī'on	Zur
Zam'brī	Zěb'ų-lŏn	Ze-rë'rath (P., T.)	Zī'or	Zu'ri-ĕl
Zā'mŏth	Zěb'ų-lon-Ites	Zē'resh	Ziph	Zu-ri-shad'da-I
Zam-zăm'mimş	Zěch-a-rī'ah	Zē'reth	Zī <sup>'</sup> phạh	Zū'zīms
Za-nô'ah	Zo <sup>r</sup> dád	Zē'r <b>i</b>	Ziph'i-on	

<sup>\*</sup> Zabulon. — "Notwithstanding," says the editor of Labbe, "this word, in Greek, Zaδυλων, has the penultimate long, yet in our churches we always hear it pronounced with the acute on the antepenultimate. Those who thus pronounce it plead that, in Hebrew, the penultimate wowel

### TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARY

OF

# SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

ERA 4

Accent the Antepenultimate. BATHSHEBA, Elisheba, Beersheba.

ADA. IDA.

Shemids.

Accent the Penultimata.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Eliada, Jehoida, Bethsäida, Adida.

EA, EGA, ECHA, UPIIA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Laodicea, Chaldea, Judea, Arimathea, Idumea, Cæsarea, Berca, Iturea, Osea, Hosea, Omega, Hasupha.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Cenchrea, Sabtecha.

ASHA, ISHA, USHA.

Accent the Penultimate. Elisha, Jerusha.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Basha, Shalisha.

ATHA, ETHA, ITHA, OTHA, UTHA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Jegar-Sahadutha, Dalmanutha.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Gabatha, Gabbatha, Amadatha, Hammedatha, Parshandatha, Ephphatha, Tirshatha, Admatha, Caphenatha, Poratha, Achmetha, Tabitha, Golgotha.

(Pronounced in two syllables.)

Accent the Penultimate.
Seleucia,† Japhia, Adalia, Bethulia, Nethania, Chenania, Jazania, Jamnia, Samaria, Hezia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Achaia, Arabia, Thracia, Samothracia, Grecia, Cilicia, Cappadocia, Seleucia, Media, India, Pindia, Claudia, Phrygia, Antiochia, Casiphia, Philadelphia, Apphia, Igdaia, Julia, Pamphylia, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Lycaonia, Macodonia, Apollonia, Junia, Ethiopia, Samaria, Adria, Alexandria, Celosyria, Syria, Assyria, Asia, Persia, Mysia, Galatia, Dalmatia, Philistia.

IKA.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Elika.

ALA, ELA, ILA, AMA, EMA, IMA.

Accent the Penultimate. Ambela, Arbela, Machpela.

Accent the Antepenultimate Magdala, Aquila, Aceldama, Apherema, Ashima, Jemima.

ANA, ENA, INA, ONA.

Accent the Penultimate.

Diana, Tryphena, Hyena, Palestina, Barjona.

Abana, Hashbadana, Amana, Ecbatana.

-cbs. - For the pronunciation of the final a, in this se-

tection, see Rule 9.

† Seleucia. — For this word and Samaria, Antiochia, and Alexandria, see the Initial Focabulary of Greek and Latin

OA.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Gilböa, Silöa, Eshtemda.

ARA, ERA, IRA, URA.

Accent the Penultimate.
Guzara, Ahira, Sapphira, Thyatira, Bethsura.

Accent the Antepenultimate, Baara, Bethabara, Patara, Potiphera, Sisera.

ASA, OSA.

Accent the Penultimate

Cleasa, Tryphosa,

Accent the Antepenultimate Adasa, Amasa.

ATA, ITA.

Accent the Antepcuultimate. Ephphata, Melita, Hatita.

AVA, UA, AZA.

Accent the Penultimate.
Ahava, Malchishua, Elishua, Shamua, Jahaza.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Jeshua, Abishua, Joshua.

AB, IB, OB, UB,

Accent the Penultimate. Eliab, Sennacherib, Ishbi-Benob, Ahitob, Ahitub.

Abinadab, Aminadab, Jehonadab, Jonadab, Chileab, Ahollah, Magor-Missabib, Aminadab, Eliashib, Bualzebub, Böelzebub.

AC, UC.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Isaac, Syriac, Abacuc, Habbacuc.

AD, ED, OD, UD.

Accent the Penultimate.
Almodad, Arphaxad, Elihud, Ahhud, Ablud, Ahlud,

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Galänd, Josabad, Benhadad, Gilënd, Zelophëad, Zelophehad, Jochebed, Galëed, Ichabod, Ammihud.

CE, DEE, LEE, MEE, AGE, YCHE, OHE, ILE, AME, OME, ANE, ENE, OE, OSSE, VE.

Phenice, Bernice, Eunice, Elelohe, Salome, Magdaleno, Abilene, Mitylene, Cyrene, Syene, Colosse, (Nazarenc, pronounced in three syllables, with the accent on the last.)

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Zebedee, Galilee, Ptolemee, Bethphage, Syntyche, Subile, Apame, Gethsemane, Siloe, Ninive.

ITE, t (in one syllable.)

Accent the Penultimate.
Thisbite, Haruphite, Shuhite, Abiezrite, Gittite, Hittite. Hivite, Buzite.

Proper Names, also Rule 30 prefixed to the Initial Vocabulary. — [See also note on p. 893. — Editor.]

† -ite. — Words of this termination have the accent of the words from which they are formed and, on this account, are

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Harodite, Agagite, Arcopagite, Gergashite, Morashite, Ephrathite, Bethelite, Carmelite, Hamulite, Benjamite, Nehelamite, Shulamite, Shunamite, Edomite, Temanite, Gilonite, Shilonite, Horonite, Amerite, Jebusite.

Accent the Preastepenultimate.

Năamathite, Jezrëchte, Bethlohemite, Ephrăimite, (Cananite, generally pronounced in three syllables, as if written Canan-ite.)

AG, OG.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abishag, Hamongog.

BAH, CAH, DAH, EAH, CHAH, SHAH, THAH.

Accent the Penultimate. Zobazibah, Makkedah, Abidah, Elishah.

Accent the Interentitimate.

Dinhabah, Aholibah, Meribah, Abelbethmaacah, Abadah, Moladah, Zeredah, Jedidah, Giheah, Shimeah, Zaphnath-Paaneah, Meachah, Berachah, Basabak, Eliathah.

AIAH, EIAH.

(Ai and ei pronounced as a diphthong in one syllable.) Accent the Penultimate.

Micaiah, Michaiah, Benaiah, Isaiah, Iphedeiah, Maase-

(At pronounced in two syllables.)

Adajah, Pedajah, Semajah, Serajah, Asajah.

IAH.

Accent the Penultimate.

Abiah, Rheabiah, Zibjah, Tobiah, Maadiah, Zebadiah, Obadiah, Noadiah, Jedidah, Ahiah, Pekahiah, Jezrahiah, Barachiah, Japhiah, Bithiah, Hezekiah, Helkiah, Zedekiah, Adaliah, Gedaliah, Igdaliah, Athaliah, Hackaliah, Remaliah, Nehemiah, Shelemiah, Meshelemiah, Jeremiah, Shebaniah, Nethaniah, Chenaniah, Hananiah, Connah, Jeconiah, Sheariah, Zachariah, Zechariah, Amariah, Slemariah, Azariah, Neariah, Moriah, Uriah, Josiah, Messah, Shephatiah, Pelatiah, Ahaziah, Amaziah, Asaziah, Uzziah.

JAH.

Accent the Penultimate. Aijah, Abijah, Jehidijah, Ahijah, Elijah, Adonijah, Irijah, Tobadonijah, Urijah, Hallelujah, Zerujah.

KAH, LAH, MAH, NAH, OAH, RAH, SAH, TAH, VAH, UAH.

Accent the Penultimate.

Rebekah, Azekali, Machpelah, Aholah, Abel-meholah, Bëulah, Elkanah, Hannah, Kirjath-sannah, Harbonah, Hashmonah, Zalmonah, Shiloah, Noah, Manoah, Zanoah, Uzzensherah, Zipporah, Keturah, Hadassah, Malchishuah, Shammuah, JEHOYAH, Zeruah.

Marrekah, Balah, Shuthelah, Telmelah, Methuselah, Hachilah, Hackilah, Delilah, Bruthah, Ramuh, Aholibamah, Adamah, Elishamah, Ruhmah, Loruhamah, Kedemah, Ashimah, Jemimah, Penninah, Barah, Taberah, Deborah, Ephratah, Paruah.

ACH, ECH, OCH.

Accent the Penultimate.

Merodach, Evil-Merodach.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Ahisnmach, Ebed-melech, Abimelech, Ahimelech, Elimelech, Alammelech, Anammelech, Adramelech, Regemmelech, Arioch, Antioch.

KEH, LEH, VEH, APH, EPH, ASH, ESII, ISH.

Accent the Penultimate.

Elëaleh, Elioreph, Jehoash.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Rabshakeh, Nineveh, Ebiasaph, Bethshemesh, Enshemesh, Carchemish.

ATH, ETH, ITH, OTH, UTH.

Accent the Penultinate.

Goliath, Jehovah-Jifeth, Hazar-maveth, Baal-berith, Reho-both, Arloth, Nebaloth, Naioth, Moseroth, Hazeroth, Piha-hiroth, Moseroth, Allon-bachuth.

sometimes accented even on the preantepenultimate syllable; us, Bethlehemite from Bethlehem, and so of others. Words of this termination, therefore, of two syllables, have the accent on the penultimate syllable; and words of three or more on the same syllable as their primitives. See Rule 8.

. Micrist, &c. - For the pronunciation of the two last

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Mahaloth, Bashemath, Asenath, Daberath, Elisabeth, Dabbasheth, Jerubbesheth, Ishbosheth, Mephibosheth, Harosheth, Zoheleth, Bechtileth, Shibboleth, Tanhumeth, Geneareth, Asbazareth, Nazareth, Mazzareth, Kirharaseth, Shelmith, Sheminith, Lapidoth, Anathoth, Keroth, Shemiramoth, Kedemoth, Ahemoth, Jerimoth, Sigionoth, Ashtaroth,

(Pronounced as a diphthong in one syllable.)

Accent the Penultimate.

Chelubai, Sheshai, Shimshai, Hushai, Zilthai, Berothai, Talmai, Tolmai, Sinai, Talmai, Arbonai, Sarai, Sippai,

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Mordecai, Asmadai, Sibbechai, Chephar-Hammonai,

(Pronounced in two syllables.) Accent the Penultimate.

Ai.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Zabbai, Babai, Nebai, Shobai, Subai, Zaccai, Shaddai Amishaddai, Aridui, Heldai, Hegai, Haggai, Belgai, Bilgai, Abishai, Uthai, Adlai, Barzillai, Ulai, Sisamai, Shalmai, Shammai, Elienai, Tatnai, Shether-boznai, Naharai, Sharaii, Shamsherai, Sharaii, Shamsherai, Shitrai, Arisai, Bastai, Bavai, Bigvai, Uzai

'DI, EI, LI, MI, NI, OI, PI, RI, UI, ZI.

Accent the Penultimate.

Arch, Löammi, Talitha-cumi, Gideoni, Benoni, Hazelepo ni, Philippi, Gehazi.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Engedi, Simëi, Shimei, Edrëi, Bethbirëi, Abisbi, Baali, Naphthali, Nephthali, Putcoli, Adami, Naomi, Hanani, Beerlahairoi, Merari, Häahashtari, Josui.

EK, UK.

Accent the Penultimate.

Adonizedek, Adonibezek.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Mclchizedck, Amalek, Habakkuk.

AAL, EAL, IAL, ITAL, UTAL.

Accent the Penultimate.
Baal, Kirjath-baal, Hamutal.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Meribbaal, Eshbaal, Ethbial, Jerubaal, Tabeal, Belial, Ab-

AEL, ABEL, EBEL.

Accent the Penultimate.

Jael, Abel.

Accent the Antepenultumate.
Gabael, Michael, Raphael, Mishael, Mehujael, Abimael, Ishmael, Ismael, Anael, Nathanael, Israel, Asael, Zerubbabel, Zerobabel, Michetabel, Jezebel.

EEL, OGEL, AHEL, ACHEL, APHEL, OPHEL, ETHEL.

Accent the Penultimate. Enrogel, Rachel, El-bethel.

Tabğel, Abdül, Japhalöci, Mahaléci, Bezalöci, Hanaméci, Jerahmöci, Hananöci, Nathanöci, Jabnöci, Jezröci, Hazöci, Asahci, Barachei, Amraphei, Achitophei.

IEL, KEL.

Accent the Penultimate.

Peniel, Uzziel.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abiel, Tobiel, Adiel, Abdiel, Gaddiel, Paglel, Salathiel, Ithiel, Ezeklel, Camaliel, Shelumiel, Daniel, Othniel, Ariel, Gabriel, Uriel, Shealtiel, Putiel, Baziel, Hiddekel.

UEL, EZEL.

Accent the Penultimate.

Deuel, Raguel, Bethuel, Pethuel, Hamuel, Jemuel, Kemuel, Nemuel, Phanuel, Ponuel, Jeruel, Bethezel.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Samuel, Lemuel, Emanuel, Immanuel.

syllables of these words, see Rule 5, prefixed to Scripture Proper Names, p. 908.

† Nabaioth. — The ai, in this and the next word, form one syllable. See Rule 5, p. 908.

† Samuel. — See Rule 17 prefixed to Scripture Proper Names, p. 908.

(Pronounced in two syllables.) Accent the Penultimate.

Abibail.

(Pronounced as a diphthong in one syllable ) Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abigail.

OL, UL.

Bethgamul.

Accent the Penultimate.

· Eshtaol.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

ODAM, AHAM, IAM, IJAM, IKAM.

Accent the Penultimate. Elmodam, Abijam, Ahikam.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Abraham, Miriam, Adonikam.

Accent the Penultimate. Rehoboam, Roboam, Jeroboam.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Siloam, Abinoam, Ahinoam.

ARAM, IRAM, ORAM.

Accent the Penultimate. Pedanaram, Abiram, Hiram, Adoniram, Adoram, Hadoram, Jehoram,

AHEM, EHEM, ALEM, EREM.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Menahem, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, Bethlehemen.

### AIM.\*

Accent the Penultimate

Chusan-Rishatham, Kryathham, Bethdilathaim, Rama-tham, Adutham, Misrephothmam, Abelmam, Mahanam, Manhanam, Horonam, Shäaram, Adoram, Sepharvam.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Rephäun, Dothäun, Eglaim, Barnaim, Sharaim, Ephraim,
Beth-ephraim, Mizraim, Abel-inizraim.

BIM, CHIM, PHIM, KIM, LIM, NIM, RIM, ZIM.

Accent the Penultmate. Sarsechim, Zeboim, Kirjatharim, Cahurim, Kelkath-ha-

Accent the Antepenultimate. Cherubim, Lehabim, Rephidim, Seraphim, Teraphim, Eli-akim, Jeholakim, Jolakim, Joakim, Baalim, Dedanim, Eth-anim, Abarim, Bethbaccenin, Kirjath-jearim, Hazerim, Baalperazim, Gerizim, Gazizim.

DOM, LOM, AUM, IUM, NUM, RUM, TUM.

Accent the Penultimate. Obededom, Appul-forum, Miletum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Abishalom, Absalom, Capernaum, Rhegium, Trogyllium, Iconium, Adramyttium, Galbanum.

AAN, CAN, DAN, EAN, THAN, IAN, MAN, NAN.

Accent the Penultimate.

Memucan, Chaldean, Ahiman, Elhanan, Johanan, Ha-

Accent the Antepenultunate.
Cansan, Chansan, Merodach-baladan, Nebuzaradan, Elnathan, Jonathan, Midran, Indian, Phrysun, Italian, Macedonian, Ethiopian, Syrian, Assyrian, Egyptian, Naaman.

AEN, VEN, CHIN, MIN, ZIN.

Accent the Penultimate.

Manuen, Bethaven, Chorazin.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Jehoiachin, Benjamin.

EON, AGON, EPHON, ASHON, AION, ION, ALON, ELON, ULON, YLON, MON, NON, RON, YON, THUN, RUN.

Accent the Penultimate,
Banl-meon, Beth-dagon, Banl-zephon, Nanshon, Higgaion,
Shiggaion, Chilion, Orion, Esdrelon, Banl-hamon, Philemon,
Abiron, Beth-horon.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Gibeon, Zibeon, Gedeon, Gideon, Simeon, Pirathon, Herodion, Carnon, Sirion, Ascalon, Ajalon, Askelon, Zebulon, Babvion, Jeshimon, Tabrimon, Solomon, Lebanon, Aaron, Apollyon, Jeduthun, Jeshurun.

EGO, ICHO, HIO, LIO. Accent the Penultimate.

Ahio

Accent the Antepenultimate. Abednego, Jericho, Gallio.

AR, ER, IR, OR, UR.

Accent the Penultimate.

Ahlshar, Bual-tamar, Balthasur, Eléazar, Eziongeber, Tig-lath-pileser, Shalmaneser, Hadadezer, Abiezer, Ahlezer, Ei iezer, Romamtiezer, Ebenezer, Joezer, Sharezer, Havoth jarr, Asnoth-tabor, Beth-peor, Bual-peor, Nicanor, Philome

Issachar, Potlphar, Abiathar, Ithamar, Shemeber, Lucifer, Chedorlaoner, Aroer, Sospater, Sopater, Achior, Nebuchodonosor, Eupator, Shedeur, Abishur, Pedahzur.

AAS, BAS, EAS, PHAS, IAS, LAS, MAS, NAS, OAS, PAS, RAS, TAS, YAS.

Ocens, Esains, Tohurs, Sedecias, Abadias, Asadias, Abdias, Barachus, Ezechus, Mattathias, Matthias, Ezekus, Noemias, Jeremias, Ananias, Assunias, Azarias, Ezerias, Josus, Ozus, Bageas, Aretas, Onyas.

Accent the Anteponultimate.
Annias, Barsabas, Patrobas, Eneas, Phineas, Caiaphas, Cephas, Herodias, Euchas, Georgias, Amplias, Lysanias Gabrias, Tiberias, Lysias, Nicolas, Artemas, Elymas, Parmonas, Siloas, Antipas, Epaphras.

CES, DES, EES, GES, HES, LES, NES, SES, TES. Accent the Penultimate.

Gentiles,† Rameses, Mithridates, Euphrates.

Accent the Antepenulumate.

Rabances, Arsaces, Nomades, Phinees, Astyages, Diotrephes, Epiphanes, Tahaphanes, Hermogenes, Taphenes, Caisthenes, Sosthenes, Eumenes.

ENES and INES. (In one syllable.)

Accent the Ultimate.

Gadarenes, Agarenes, Hagarenes.

Accent the Penultimate. Philistines, (pronounced philistins.)

(Pronounced in one syllable.)

Words of this termination have the accent of the words Words of this termination have the accent of the words from which they are formed, which sometimes occasions the accent to be placed even on the prenatepenultimate syllable, as, Gledaties, from Gilead, and so of others. Words of this termination, therefore, of two syllables, have the accent on the penultimate syllable, and words of three or more on the same syllable as their primitives.

Accent the Penultimate.

Gadites, Kenites, Jamnites, Levites Hittites, Hivites.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Rechabites, Moabites, Gergeshites, Nahathites, Kohathites, Pelethites, Cherethites, Uzzielites, Tarpelites, Elamites, Edomites, Reubenites, Ammonites, Hermonites, Ekronites, Hagarites, Nazarites, Ammorites, Geshurites, Jebusites, Ninevites, Jesuites, Perizzites.

Accent the Preantepenultunate Gilëadites, Amalekites, Ishmäelites, Israelites, Midian-ites, Gibeonites, Aaronites.

OTES.

Accent the Penultimate.

Zelotes.

Accent the Penultimate.

Elimäis.

Accent the Antepenultimate Antiochis, Amathis, Bäalis, Decapolis, Nënpolis, Hierapo-lis, Persepolis, Amphipolis, Tripolis, Nicopolis, Scythopolis Salamis, Damaris, Vabsaris, Antipatris, Atargatis.

and should be pronounced in two syllables, as if written jen-tiles, the last syllable as the plural of tile.

<sup>\* -</sup>aim. — In this selection the ai form distinct syllables. See Rule 16, p. 909. † Gentiles — This may be considered as an English word,

IMS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Emims, Zumims, Zamzummims.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Accent the Anteperatumate.

Rephaims, Gammaduns, Cherethuns, Anakims, Nethemlins, Chemarims.

#### ANS.

Accent the Ponultimate. Sabdans, Laodiceans, Assideans, Galideans, Idumeans, Epicureans.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arabans, Grecians, Herodians, Antiochians, Corinthians, Parthians, Scythians, Althenians, Cyrenians, Macedonians, Zidonians, Babylonians, Lacedemonians, Ethiopians, Cyprians, Syrians, Assyrians, Tyrians, Epitesians, Persians, Galatians, Cretians, Egyptians, Nicoläitans, Scythopolitans, Samaritans, Lybians

MOS, NOS, AUS, BUS, CUS, DUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Archelaus, Menelaus, Abubus, Andronicus, Seleucus.

Accent the Antepenaltimate.

Pergamos, Stephanos, Emmaus, Agabus, Bartacus, Achuicus, Tychicus, Aradus.

#### EUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Daddeus, Asmodeus, Aggeus, Zaccheus, Ptolomeus, Maccaheus, Lebbeus, Cendebeus, Thaddeus, Mardocheus, Mordocheus, Alpheus, Timeus, Bartimeus, Hymeneus, Elizeus.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Dositheus, Timotheus, Nereus.

GUS, CHUS, THUS.

Accent the Antipenultimate.

Accent the Antipenultimate.

Areopagus, Philologus, Lysimachus, Antiochus, Butychus Amadathus.

#### IUS.

Accent the Penultimate.

Darius.

Accent the Antepenultimate.
Gaius, Athenobius, Cornelius, Numenius, Cyrenius, Apol lonius, Tiberius, Demetrius, Mercurius, Dionysius, Pontius Tertius.

LUS, MUS, NUS, RUS, SUS, TUS.

Aristohulus, Eubulus, Nicodemus, Ecanus, Hircanus, Auranus, Sylvanus, Ahasuerus, Asuerus, Heliodorus, Arcturus, Bar-jesus, Fortunatus, Philetus, Epaphroditus, Azotus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Attalus, Theophilus, Alcimus, Trophimus, Onesimus, Did
yms, Libanus, Antilibanus, Sarchedonus, Acheacharus
Lazarus, Citherus, Eleutherus, Jairus, Prochorus, Onesi, horus, Asapharasus, Ephesus, Epenetus, Asyncritus.

AT, ET, OT, IST, OST.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ararat, Eliphalet, Gennesarct, Iscariot, Antichrist, Pcatecost.

EU, HU, ENU, EW, MY.

Accent the Penultimate. Casleu, Chisleu, Abihu, Andrew.

Accent the Antepenultimate. Jehovah-Tsidkenu, Bartholomew, Jeremy.

BAZ, GAZ, HAZ, PHAZ.

Accent the Ponultonate.
Mahar-shalal-hash-baz, Shaash-gaz, Eliphaz

Accent 'he Antepenultimett.

Jehoahaz.

# **OBSERVATIONS**

ON THE

# GREEK AND LATIN ACCENT AND QUANTITY;

WITH

### SOME PROBABLE CONJECTURES

ON

THE METHOD OF FREEING THEM FROM THE OBSCURITY AND CONTRADICTION

IN WHICH THEY ARE INVOLVED, BOTH BY THE

ANCIENTS AND MODERNS.

Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri - Horace.

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### ADVERTISEMENT.

AFTER the many learned pens which have been employed on the subject of the following Observations, the author would have been much ashamed of obtruding his humble opinion on so delicate a point, had he not flattered himself that he had taken a material circumstance into the account, which had been entirely overlooked by almost every writer he had met with.

It is not a little astonishing, that, when the nature of the human voice forms so great a part of the inquiry into accent and quantity, its most marking distinctions should have been so little attended to. From a perusal of every writer on the subject,\* one would be led to suppose that high and low, loud and soft, and quick and slow, were the only modifications of which the voice was susceptible; and that the inflections of the voice, which distinguish speaking from singing, did not exist. Possessed, therefore, of this distinction of sounds, the author at least brings something new into the inquiry; and if, even with this advantage, he should fail of throwing light on the subject, he is sure he shall be entitled to the indulgence of the learned, as they fully understand the difficulty of the question.

\* The only exception to this general assertion is Mr. Steele, the author of "Prosodia Rationalis;" but the design of this gentleman is not so much to illustrate the accent and quantity of the Greek language as to prove the possibility of forming a notation of speaking sounds for our own, and of reducing them to a musical scale, and accompanying them with instruments. The attempt is undoubtedly laudable, but no further useful than to show the mapossibility of it by the very method he has taken to explain it; for it is wrapped up in such an impenetrable cloud of

music as to be unintelligible to any but musicians; and the distinctions of sound are so nice and numerous as to discourage the most persevering student from laboring to understand him. After all, what hight can we expect will be thrown on this subject by one who, notwithstanding the infinitesimal distinctions he makes between similar sounds, says that the u in ugily, and the e in met and get, are diphethongs; that the a in may is long, and the same letter in nation short; and that the u in you, use, &c. is always acutograve, and the in ulle, try, &c. grave-acute?

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### PREPARATORY OBSERVATIONS.

As a perusa of the Observations on Greek and Latin Accent and Quantity requires a more intimate acquaintance with the nature of the voice than is generally brought to the study of that subject, it may not be improper to lay before the reader such an explanation of speaking sounds as may enable him to distinguish between high and loud, soft and low, forcibleness and length, and feebleness and shortness, which are so often confounded, and which consequently produce such confusion and obscurity among our best prosodists.

But, as describing such sounds were reasoned.

But, as describing such sounds upon paper as have no definite terms appropriated to them, like those of music, is a new and difficult task, the reader must be requested to u new and difficult task, the render must be requested to give as nice an attention as possible to those sounds and inflections of voice, which spontaneously annex themselves to certain forms of speech, and which, from their familiarity, are apt to pass unnoticed. But if experience were out of the question, and we were only acquainted with the organic formation of human sounds, we must necessarily distinguish them into five kinds; namely, the monotone, or one sound continuing a perceptible time in one note, which is the case with all musical sounds; a sound beginning lower, without any perceptible intervals, which is essential to all speaking sounds. The two last may be called simple slides or inflections, and these may be so complained as to begin with that sounds. The two last may be called simple slides or inflec-tions, and these may be so combined as to begin with that which rises, and end with that which fields, or to begin with that which falls, and end with that which rises, and if this combination of different inflections be pronounced with one impulse or explosion of the voice, it may not improperly be called the circumflex, or compound inflection; and this monotone, the two simple and the two compound inflec-tions, are the only modifications, independent on the pas-sions, of which the human voice is susceptible.

#### The Different States of the Voice

The modifications of the voice, which have just been enumerated, may be called absolute, because they cannot be converted into each other, but must remain decidedly what they are; while different states of the voice, as high what they are; while different states of the voice, as high and low, loud and soft, quick and slow, are only comparative terms, since what is high in one case may be low in another, and so of the rest. Beside, therefore, the modifications of voice which have been described, the only varieties remaining, of which the human voice is capable, except those produced by the passions, are high, low, loud, soft, quick, slow, forcible, and feeble. Though high and loud, and low and soft, are frequently confounded, yet, when considered distinctly, their difference is easily understood; as, if we strike a large bell with a deep tone, though it gives a very loud tone, it will still be a low one, and, if we strike a small bell with a high tone, it will still be a high tone, though the stroke be ever so soft. A quick tone, in music, a very loud tone, it will still be a low one, and, it we strike a small bell with a high tone, it will still be a high tone, though the stroke be ever so soft. A quick tone, in music, is that in which the same tone continues but a short time, and a slow tone where it continues longer; but in speaking, a quick tone is that when the slide rises from low to high, or falls from high to low, in a short time, and a slow tone the reverse; while forcible and feeble seem to be severally compounded of two of these simple states; that is, force seems to be loudness and quickness, either in a high or low tone also; and feebleness seems to be softness and slowness, either in a high or a low tone likewise. As to the tones of the passions, which are so many and various, these, in the pointon of one of the best judges in the kingdom, are qualities of sound, occasioned by certain vibrations of the organs of speech, independent on high, low, loud, soft, quick, slow, forcible, or feeble. Which last may not improperly be called different quantities of sound.

It may not, perhaps, be unworthy of observation, how few are these principles, which, by a different combination with each other, produce that almost unbounded variety of which human speech consists. The different quantities of sound.

with each other, produce that almost unbounded variety of which human speech consists. The different quantities of sound, as these different states of the voice may be called, may be combined so as to form new varieties with any other that are not opposite to them. Thus high may be combined with either loud or soft, quick or slow, that is, a high note

may be sounded either in a loud or soft tone, and a low note may be sounded either in a loud or soft tone, and a low note may be sounded either in a loud or a soft tone also, and each of these tones may be pronounced either in a longer or a shorter time; that is, more slowly or quickly; while forcible seems to imply a degree of loudness and quickness; and fooble, a degree of softness and slowness, either in a high or a low tone. These combinations may, perhaps, be more easily conceived by classing them in contrast with each other:—

High, loud, quick. Low, soft, slow.

Forcible may be high, loud, and quick; or low, loud, and quick. Feeble may be high, soft, and slow; or low, soft, and

slow.

The different combinations of these states may be thus represented:

High, loud, quick, forcible.
High, loud, slow.
High, soft, quick.
Low, loud, slow.
Low, soft, uick.
Low, soft, slow, feeble.
Low, soft, slow, feeble.

When these states of the voice are combined with the five

High, soft, slow, feeble. Low, soft, slow, feeble. When these states of the voice are combined with the five modifications of voice above mentioned, the varieties become exceedingly numerous, but far from being mealculable. Perhaps they may amount (for I leave it to arithmeticians to reckon them exactly) to that number into which the ancients distinguished the notes of music, which, if I remember right, was about two hundred.

These different states of the voice, if justly distinguished and associated, may serve to throw some light on the nature of accent. If, as Mr. Sheridan usserts, the accented syllable be only louder, and not higher, than the other syllable, every polysyllable is a perfect monotone. If the accented syllable be higher than the rest, which is the general opinion both among the apricients and moderns, this is true only when a word is pronounced alone, and without reference to any other word, for when suspended at a comma, concluding a negative member followed by an affirmative, or asking a question beginning with a verb, if the unaccented syllable or syllables be the last, they are higher than the accented syllable, though not so loud. So that the true definition of accent is this:—If the word be pronounced alone, and without any reference to other words, the accented syllable when higher and louder than the other syllables either before or after it, but, if the word be suspended, as at the comma, if it and a negative member followed by an affirmative, or the and a negative member followed by an affirmative, or it conclude an interrogative sentence beginning with a verb, in each case the accented syllable is louder and higher than the preceding and louder and lover than the succeeding syllables. This will be sufficiently exemplified in the following pages. In the mean time, it may be observed, that if a degree of swiftness enter into the definition of force, and the accented syllable be the most forcible, it follows that the accent does not necessarily lengthen the syllable, and that if it fal

inquirer to show where it falls, and to substitute something better in its stead.

If these observations be just, they may serve to show how ill-founded is the opinion of that infinite variety of voice of which speaking sounds consist. That a wonderful variety may arise from the key in which we speak, from the force or feebleness with which we pronounce, and from the time turner of passion or sentiment we infuse into the words, is acknowledged; but, speak in what key we will, pronounce with what force or feebleness we please, and infuse whatever tincture of passion or sentiment we can imagine into the words, still they must necessarily be pronounced with one of the foregoing modifications of the voice. Let us go into whatever twists or zugzags of tone we will, we cannot

short quantity. If, however, this definition of force, as ap-plied to accent, should be erroneous or imaginary, let it be remembered it is an attempt to form a precise idea of what has hitherto been left in obscurity; and that, if such an attempt should fail, it may at least induce some currous inquirer to show where it fails, and to substitute something

go out of the boundaries of these inflections. These are the outlines on which all the force and coloring of speech is laid; and these may be justly said to form the first principles of speaking sounds.

Exemplification of the Different Modifications of the Voice. The Monotone, the Rising Inflection, the Falling Inflection, the Rising Circumflex, and the Falling Circumflex.

Though we seldom henr such a variety in reading or speaking as the sense and satisfaction of the ear demand, yet we hardly ever hear a pronunciation perfectly monotonous. In former times, we might have found it in the midnight pronunciation of the Bellman's verses at Christmas; and now the Town Crier, as Shakspeare calls him, sometimes gives us a specimen of the monotonous, in his vocifierous exordium—"This is to give nature!" The clerk of a court of justice also promulgates the will of the court by that barbarous metamorphosis of the old French word Oyr:1 Oye:1 Hear ye! Hear ye! into O yes! o yes! in a perfect sameness of voice. But however ridiculous the monotone in speaking may be in the above-mentioned characters, in certain solemn and sublime passages in poetry it has a wonderful propriety, and by the uncommonness of its use, it adds greatly to that variety with which the ear is so much delighted.

This monotone may be defined to be a continuation or sameness of sound upon certain words or syllables, exactly like that produced by repeatedly striking a bell: such a stroke may be louder or softer, but continues in exactly the same pitch. To express this tone, a horizontal line may be adopted;—such a one as is generally used to signify a long syllable in verse. This tone may be very properly introduced in some passages of Akenside's Pleasures of Imagination, where he so finely describes the tales of horror related by the village matron to her infant audience:—

"Breathing astonishment! of witching rhymes
And evil spirits; of the death-bed call
To him who robbed the widow, and devoured
The orphan's portion; of unquiet souls
Risen from the grave to ease the heavy guilt
Of deeds in life concealed; of shapes that walk
At dead of night, and clank their chains, and wave
The torch of hell around the murderer's bed."

If the words "of shapes that walk at dead of night" be pronounced in a monotone, it will add wonderfully to the variety and solemnity of the passage.

The rising inflection is that upward turn of the voice we generally use at the comma, or in asking a question beginning with a verb, as, "No, say you? did he say No?" This is commonly called a suspension of voice, and may not improperly be marked by the acute accent, thus (').

The falling inflection is generally used at the semicolon and colon, and must necessarily be heard in answer to the former question: "He did: he said Nô." This inflection, in a lower tone of voice, is adopted at the end of almost every sentence, except the definite question, or that which begins with the verb. To express this inflection, the grave accent seems adapted, thus (').

The rising circumflex begins with the falling inflection,

The rising circumflex begins with the falling inflection, and ends with the rising upon the same syllable, and seems, as it were, to twist the voice upwards. This inflection may be exemplified by the drawling tone we give to some words spoken fromcally; as the word Clodus, in Cicero's Oration for Milo. This turn of voice may be marked in this manner (\*\*):—

"But it is foolish in us to compare Drusus Africanus and ourselves with Clódius; all our other calamities were tolerable, but no one can patiently bear the death of Clödius."

The falling circumflex begins with the rising inflection, and ends with the falling upon the same syllable, and seems to twist the voice downwards. This inflection seems generally to be used in ironical reproach; as on the word you, in the following example:—

"So, then, you are the author of this conspiracy against me? It is to you that I am indebted for all the inischief that has befallen me?"

If to these inflections we add the distinction of a phrase into accentual portions, as,

"Prosperity | gains friends | and adversity | tries them," |and pronounce friends like an unaccented syllable of gains,
and like an unaccented syllable of adversity, and them like
an unaccented syllable of tries, we have a clear idea of the
relative forces of all the syllables, and approximate closely
to a notation of speaking sounds.

For further information respecting this new and curious analysis of the human voice, see Elements of Elecution, second edition, p. ©2, and Rhetorical Grammar, third edition, p. 142.

# OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

# GREEK AND LATIN ACCENT, &c.

1. In order to form an idea of the Accent and Quantity 1. In order to form an idea of the Accent and quantity of the dead languages, it will be necessary first to understand what we mean by the accent and quantity of our own language.\* and as quantity is supposed by some to regulate the accent in English as well as in Greek and Latin, it will be necessary first to inquire what we mean by long and short vowels, or, as some are pleased to term them, subtables.

will be invessity his a magnetic property of the works, or, as some are pleased to term them, syllables.

2. In English, then, we have no conception of quantity arising from any thing but the nature of the vowels, as they are pronounced long or short. Whatever retardation of voice in the sound of a vowel there might be in Greek or Latin before two consonants, and those often twin consonants, we find every vowel in this situation as seally pronounced short as long, and the quantity is found to arise from the length or shortness we give to the vowel, and not from any obstruction of sound occasioned by the succeeding consonants. Thus the a in banish, banner, and banter, is short in all these words, and long in paper, taper, and vapor; the long in miser, minor, and mitre, and short in misery, middle, and mistress; and so of the rest of the vowels, and though the accent is on the first syllable of all these words, we see it perfectly compatible with either long or short quantity.

3. As a further proof of this, we may observe, that unac-

cented vowels are frequently pronounced long, when the accented vowels are short. Thus the o in Cicero, in English as well as in Latin pronunciation, is long, though unaccented; and the i short, though under the accent. The same may be observed of the name of our English poet Lille, So in our English words concluse, reconcile, chamonile, and the substantives confine, perfame, and a thousand others, we see the first accented syllable short, and the final unaccented syllable long. Let those who contend that the acute accent and long quantity are inscraphle, call the first yow. accent and long quantity are inseparable, call the first vow-els of these words long, if they please, but by those who make their ear, and not their eye, the judge of quantity, when compared with the last vowels, they will always be

esteemed short.†

4. The next object of inquiry is, What is the nature of English accent? Mr. Sheridan, † with his usual decision, tells us, that accent is only a greater force upon one syllable than another, without any relation to the elevation or depression of the voice, while almost every other writer on the subject makes the elevation or depression of the voice inseparable from accent. When words are pronounced in a monotone, as the bellman repeats his verses, the crier pronounces his advertisement, or the clerk of a church gives out the psalm, we hear an uclus or accentual force upon the

\* It is not surprising that the accent and quantity of the ancients should be so obscure and mysterious, when two such learned men of our own nation as Mr. Forster and Dr. Gally differ about the very existence of quantity mour own language. The former of these gentlemen maintains, that "the English have both accent and quantity, and that no language can be without them," but the latter asserts, that, "in the modern languages, the pronunciation doth not depend upon a natural quantity, and therefore a greater liberty may be allowed in the placing of accents." And in another place, speaking of the northern languages of Europe, he says, that "it was made impossible to think of establishing quantity for a foundation of harmony, in pronunciation. Hence it became necessary to lay aside the consideration of quantity, and to have recourse to accents." "In these and some other passages, that writer," says Forster, "seems to look upon accents as alone regulating the pronunciation of English, and quantity as excluded from it."—Forster's Essay on Accent and Quantity, p. 28.

As a further proof of the total want of ear in a great Greek scholar, Lord Monboddo says, "Our accents differ from the Greek in two material respects; first, they are not appropriated to particular syllables of the word, but are laid upon different syllables, according to the fancy of the speaker, or rather as it happens; for I believe no man speaking English does, by choice, give an accent to one syllable of a word different from that which he gives to another."

"Two things, therefore, that, in my opinion, constitute our verse, are the number of syllables, and the mixture of loud and soft, according to certain rules. As to quantity, it is certainly not essential to our verse, and far less is accent."

—Bee Steele's Prasada Rationalis, p. 103, 110. \* It is not surprising that the accent and quantity of the

† A late very learned and ingenious writer tells us that our accent and quantity always coincide; he objects to himself the words signify, magnify, qualify, &c., where the final syllable is longer than the accented syllable, but this, he asserts, with the greatest probability, was not the accentuation of our ancestors, who placed the accent on the last syllable, which is naturally the longest. But this sufficiently proves that the accent does not necessarily lengthen the syllable it

falls on; that is, if length consist in pronouncing the vowel long, which is the natural idea of long quantity, and not in the duration of the voice upon a short vowel occasioned by the retardation of sounding two succeeding consonants, which is an idea, though sanctioned by antiquity, that has no foundation in nature, for who, that is not prejudiced by early opinion, can suppose the first syllable of elbow to be long, and the last short?—See Essay on Greek and Latin Procedies: printed for Robson.

† The term (accent) with us has no reference to inflec-

† The term (accont) with us has no reference to inflections of the voice or musical notes, but only means a pecinar manner of distinguishing one syllable of a word from the rest. — Lectures on Elecution, quarto edition, p. 41.

"To illustrate the difference between the accent of the ancients and that of ours," says Mr. Sheridan, "let us suppose the same movements beat upon the drum, and sounded by the trumpet. Take, for instance, a succession of words where the accent is on every second syllable, which forms an iambic movement; the only way by which a drum (as it is incapable of any change of notes) can mark that movement, is by striking a soft note first, followed by one more forcible, and so in succession. Let the same movement be sounded by the trumpet, in an alternation of high and low notes, and it will give a distinct idea of the difference between the English accents and those of the ancients." — Art of Reading, p. 75.

ence between the English accents and those of the ancients."—Art of Reading, p. 75.

I am sorry to find one of the most ingenious, learned, and candid inquirers into this subject of the same opinion as Mr. Sheridan. The authority of Mr. Nares would have gone near to shake my own opinion, if I had not recollected that this gentleman confesses he cannot perceive the least of a diphthongal sound in the in strike, which Dr. Wallis, he observes, excludes from the simple sounds of the vowels. For if the definition of a vowel sound be, that it is formed yo one position of the organs, nothing can be more perceptible than the double position of them in the present case, and that the noun eye, which is perfectly equivalent to the pronoun I, begins with the sound of a in father, and ends in that of a in equal. — See Narre's English Orthoopy, pp. 2, 144.

several accented syllables, which distinguishes them from the others, but no more variety of tone than if we were to beat the syllables of the same words upon a drum, which beat the syllables of the same words upon a drum, which may be louder or softer, but cannot be either higher or lower. This is pronouncing according to Mr. Sheridan's definition of accent, and this pronunciation certainly comes under the definition of singing; —It is singing ill, indeed, as Julius Cæsar said of a bad reader, but still it is singing, and therefore essentially different from speaking; for in speaking, the voice is continually slading upwards or downwards, and in singing, it is leaping, as it were, from a lower to a higher, or from a higher to a lower note,—the only two possible ways of varying the human voice, with respect to elevation or depression;—so that when we are told by some writers on this subject, that the speaking of the ancients was a kind of singing, we are led into the error of supposing that singing and speaking different as motion and rest.\*

5. Whenever, in speaking, we adopt a singing tone, (which

whereas they are just as different as motion and rest.\*

5. Whenever, in speaking, we adopt a singing tone, (which was formerly the case with Puritan preachers,) it differs essentially from speaking, and can be pricked down upon paper, and be played upon a violin, and whenever, in singing, we adopt a speaking tone, the slide of this tone is so essentially distinct from singing, as to shock the ear like the harshest discord. Those, therefore, who rank recitative as a medium between singing and speaking, are utterly ignorant of the nature of both. Recitative is just as much singing as what is called are, or any other species of musical ing as what is called air, or any other species of musical composition.

6. If we may have recourse to the eye, the most dis-tinct and definite of all our senses, we may define musical notes to be horizontal lines, and speaking tones oblique lines; the one rises from low to high, or tails from high to low, by distinct intervals, as the following straight lines

to the eye; - - the other slides upwards or down-

wards, as the following oblique lines:

nor is

the one more different to the eye than the other is to the ear. Those, therefore, who gravely tell us that the enunciation of the ancients was a kind of musical speaking, impose upon us with words to which we can annex no ideas, and when they attempt to illustrate this musico-speaking

- \* It is not denied, that the slides in speaking may sometimes leap, as it were, from a low to a high, or from a high to a low note; that is, that there may be a very considera-ble interval between the end of one of those slides and the Die interval between the end of one of those slides and the beginning of another, as between the high note in the word no, in the question, Dad he say No? I and the low note which the same word may adopt in the answer, No, he did not. But the sound which composes the note of speaking, as it may be called, and the sound which composes the note of singing, are essentially distinct; the former is in continual motion, while the latter is for a given time at rest.—See Note to sect. 23.
- † How the ancients could make every monosyllable accented, (that is, according to their definition of accent, pronounced with an elevated tone of voice,) without telling us how this elevation happened, whether it were an elevation of one part of the syllable above the other, or the elevation of one part of the syllable above the other, or the elevation of one part of the symme above the other, or the elevation of one word or syllables,—how these distinctions, I say, so absolutely necessary to a precise idea of accent, should never be once mentioned, can be resolved into nothing but that attachment to words without ideas, and that neglect of experiment, which have involved the moderns in the same mist of ignorance and etror.
- † That excellent scholar, Mr. Forster, furnishes an additional instance of the possibility of uniting a deep and accurate knowledge of what is called the prosody of the antients, with a total ignorance of the accent and quantity of his own language. After a thousand examples to show how the English is susceptible of every kind of metre among the ancients, (though in all his examples he substitutes English accent for Greek and Latin quantity,) he proceeds to show the difference between the English, the Irish, and
- show the difference between the English, the Irish, and the Scotch pronunciation.

  "The English join the acute and long time together, as in liberty, y short. The Stotch observe our quantity, and alter our accent, liberty, y short. When I say they observe our quantity, I mean they pronounce the same syllable long which we do, but they make it longer. In respect to the circumflex with which their pronunciation abounds, it may be remarked, that it is not formed as the Greek, Latin, and English, of an acute and grave but of a grave and acute.

Bereimand, mut it is not formed as the Greek, Laun, and English, of an acute and grave, but of a grave and acute: νόος, ros, round, English; round, Scotch.

"The Irish observe our quantity and accent too, but with a greater degree of spirit or emphasis, which Scaliger calls affatio in latitudins, giving to most syllables an aspiration."

— Essity on Accent and Quantity, p. 75.

pronunciation by referring us to the Scotch and other dis-lects, they give us a rhetorical flourish instead of a real ex-ample; for however the Scotch and other speakers may drawl out the accent, and give the vowel a greater length than the English, it is always in an oblique, and not in a straight line; for the moment the straight line of sound, or the monotone is adopted, we hear something essentially draws from sections.

the monotone is adopted, we hear something essentially distinct from speaking.

7. As high and low, loud and soft, forcible and feeble, are comparative terms, words of one syllable pronounced alone, and without relation to other words or syllables, cannot be said to have any accent. † The only distinction to which such words are liable, is an elevation or depression of voice, when we compare the beginning with the end of the word or syllable. Thus a monosyllable, considered singly, rises from a lower to a higher tone in the question No? which may, therefore, be called the acute accent, and falls from a higher to a lower tone, upon the same word, in the answer No, which may, therefore, be called the grave. But when the accented word or syllable is associated with unaccented words or syllables, the acute accent is louder and higher than the preceding, and louder and lower than the succeeding syllables, as in the question, Satisfactorily, did he say and the grave accent both louder and higher than other the preceding or succeeding syllables, in the answer, He said satisfactorily. Those who wish to see this explained more satisfactorly. Those who wish to see this explained more at large may consult Elements of Elocuton, page 183, or Rhetorical Grammar, 3d edition, p. 77.

8. This idea of accent is so evident, upon experiment, as

to defy contradiction; and yet, such is the general igno-rance of the modifications of the voice, that we find those who pretend to explain the nature of accept the most accuwho pretend to explain the nature of accent the most accurately, when they give us an example of the accent in any particular word, suppose it always pronounced affirmatively and alone; it that is, as if words were always pronounced with one inflection of voice, and as if there were no difference with respect to the nature of the accent, whether the word is an affirmation or a question, in one part of the tence or in another, when nothing can be more palpable, to a correct ear, then that the accents of the word voluntary, in the following sentences, are essentially different :-

His resignation was voluntary.

He made a vóluntary resignation.

In both, the accent is on the first syllable. In the first sen tence, the accented syllable is higher and louder than the

Mr. Forster falls exactly into the mistake of Mr. Sheridan, though he has a quite different idea of accent. He supposes liberty always pronounced by an Englishman in one maner, and that as a single word, or at the end of a sentence; he has not the least notion of the different inflection the same word may have, accordingly as the accent is differently inflected, as we may plantly perceive in the following question: "Is it liberty or hecratiousness you plead for?" where the English raise the voice on the latter syllable, as where the English raise the voice on the latter synable, as the Scotch too frequently do. With respect to the quantity of the first syllable, which Mr. Forster says the Scotch pre-serve in this word, I must dissent from him totally, for they preserve the accent, and alter the quantity, by pro-nouncing the first syllable as if written leeberty. If Mr. Forster call this syllable long in the English pronunciation Forster cart this synapse long in the English produnctation of it, I should be glad to be told of a shorter accented syllable than the first of liberty: if he say the accent being on it renders it long, I answer, this subverts his whole system, for if accent falling on any vowel make it long, the quantity of the Greek and Latin is overturned, and cano, in the first line of the Æneid, must be a spondee.

This is the consequence of entering on the discussion of a difficult point, without first defining the terms,—nothing but confusion and contradiction can ensue.

But I must give this writer great credit for his saying the Scotch pronunciation abounds with the circumflex; for this is really the case; and the very orcumflex opposite to the Greek and Latin, beginning with the grave, and ending with the acute. I am not, however, a little astonished that this did not show him how deficient the ancients were in this modification of the voice; which, though used too fre-quently in Scotland, is just as much in the human voice as quently in Scotland, is just as much in the human voice as the other circumflex, and may be, and is often, used in England, with the utmost propriety. With respect to the common circumflex on Greek, Latin, and some French words, the accentual use of it is quite unknown, and it only stands for long quantity; but both these circumflexes are decionstrable upon the human voice in speaking, and may be made as evident by experiment as the stress of an accented syllable, by pronouncing the word on which it is placed.—See Retoracal Grammar, 3d edit, p. 80.

I must just take notice of the inaccuracy of Mr. Forster, in saying the last syllable of liberty is short, and yet that it has the circumflex accent: this is contrary to all the prosody of antiquity, and contrary to the truth of the case in this instance; for it is the length of the first syllable, arising from the circumflex on it, which distinguishes the Scotcli from the English pronunciation.

other syllables; and in the second, it is louder and lower than the rest. The same may be observed of the following Question:

Was his resignation voluntary or involuntary?

where the first syllable of the word voluntary is louder and where the first syllable of the word columtary is louder and lower than the succeeding syllables, and in the word invaluntary it is louder and higher. Those who have not ears
sufficiently delicate to discern this difference, ought never
to open their lips about the acute or grave accent, as they
are pleased to call them; let them speak of accent, as it relates to stress only, and not to elevation or depression of
veice, and then they may speak intelligibly.

9. A want of this discernment has betrayed Mr. Forster
into obscurity and contradiction To say nothing of his asserting that the English, Irish, and Scotch accents differ,
where accent cannot possibly mean stress, for the English

serting that the English, Irish, and Scotch accents differ, (where accent cannot possibly mean stress, for then English verse would not be verse in Ireland and Scotland,) what shall we think of his telling us, that in England, we pronounce the word majesty \* with an acute accent and long quantity upon the first syllable, and the two last syllables with the grave accent and short quantity; and that in Scotland this word is pronounced with a grave accent and long quantity on the first syllable, and with an acute accent and short quantity on the last? Now, if by accent be meant stress, nothing is more evident than that the English and Scotch, with its more evident than that the English and Scotch, with the exception of very few words, place the ac-cent on the same syllable; but if elevation be included in the idea of accent, it is as evident that the English pro-nounce the first syllable louder and higher than the two last, when they pronounce the word either singly, or as ending a sentence, as,

"He spoke against the king's majesty,"

and louder and lower than the two last, when it is the last accented word but one in a sentence, as

"He spoke against the majesty of the king;" or when it is the last word in asking a question, beginning with a verb; as,

"Did he dare to speak against the king's majesty?"

"Did he dare to speak against the king's majesty?"

10. Where then is the difference, it will be asked, between the English and Scotch pronunciation? I answer, precisely in this, that the Scotch are apt to adopt the rising circumflex and long quantity, where the English use the simple rising inflection and short quantity. Thus in the word majesty, as well as in every other of the same form, they generally adopt the rising inflection, as in the two last sentences, whether it end a question beginning with a verb, as, "Is this the picture of his majesty?" or whether it end an affirmative sentence, as, "This is the picture of his majesty?" And it is the prevalence of this long quantity with the rising inflection, that forms the principal difference between the English and Scotch pronunciation.

11. Having thus endeavored to ascertain the accent and quantity of our own language, let us next inquire into the nature of the accent and quantity of the ancients.†

12. The long quantity of the ancients must arise either from a prolongation of the sound of the vowel, or from that delay of voice which the pronunciation of two or more consonants in succession are supposed naturally to require. Now, yowels were said to be either long by nature, or long by position. Those long by nature; were such as were long, though succeeded by a single consonant, as the u in natura, and were a sort of exception to the general rule, for a yowel before a single consonant was commonly short, as in every state of the consonant was commonly short, as in every u in the word tumulus. Those vowels which were long by position were such as were succeeded by two or more consonants, as the first o in sponsor; but if the long and short quantity of the ancients was the same distinction of the

sound of the vowel as we make in the words cadence and

\* Would not any one suppose, by Mr. Forster's producing this word as an example of the English accent, that the English always pronounced it one way, and that as if it ended a declarative sentence? This is exactly like the mistake of Priscian, in the word Natura.— See sect. 20, in the Nutre.

† So much are the critics puzzled to reconcile the tragic and comic verses of the ancients to the laws of metre, that a learned writer in the Monthly Review for May, 1762, speak-ing of the corrections of Dr. Heath, in his notes or readings

ing of the corrections of Dr. Heath, in his notes or readings of the old Greek tragedians, says,—
"These emendations are much more excusable than such as are made merely for the sake of the metre, the rules of which are so extremely vague and various, as they are laid down by the metrical critics, that we will venture to say any chapter in Robinson Crusos might be reduced to measure by them. This is not conjecture, the thing shall be proved:

[Institute in the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of the conjecture of t

As I was rummaging about her, { lambicus dimeter hyper catalectus. A fire-shovel and tongs, . . . . . | Dockmaneus ex epitrito quarto et syllabà.

Two brass kettles, . . . . . Dockmaneus. Two brass kettles, . . . . . . . . . .

magic, calling the first a long, and the second short, then the a in mater and pater is must have been pronounced like our an later and latter; and those vowels which were long by position, as the a in Bacokus and campus, must have been sounded by the ancients as we hear them in the English words bake and came.

position, as the a in Bacchus and compus, must have been sounded by the ancients as we hear them in the English words bake and came.

13. If, therefore, the long quantity of the ancients were no more than a retardation of voice on the consonants, or that duration of sound which an assemblage of consonants is supposed naturally to produce without making any alteration in the sound of the vowel, such long quantity as his an English ear has not the least idea of. Unless the sound of the vowel be altered, we have not any conception of a long or short syllable; and the first syllables of baxish, baxaer, and banter, have, to our ears, exactly the same quantity.

14. But, if the long quantity of the ancients arose naturally from the obstruction the voice meets with in the pronunciation of two or more consonants, how does it happen that the proceeding consonants do not lengthen the vowel as much as those which succeed? Dr. Gally tells us the reason of this is, "that the vowice being the most essential part of the syllable, the voice hastens to seize it; and in order to do this, it slurs over all the consonants that are placed before it, so that the voice suffers little or no delay. But the case of the consonant that follows is not the same; it cannot be slurred over, but must be pronounced full and distinct, otherwise it would run into, and be confounded with, the following syllable. By this means the voice is delayed more in the latter than in the former part of the syllable, and br' is longer than  $\sigma\tau pop$ , and  $\sigma ho poper than <math>\sigma\tau ho^{-1}$ ."

I must own myself at a loss to conceive the force of this reasoning. I have always supposed the consonants of a syllable may not be pronounced as rapidly as the former, without running the former syllable into the latter, and thus confounding them together, since no such confusion arises when we end the first syllable with the vowel, and begin the following syllable with the consonants; as, pre-crustino, pro-stratus, &c.; as in this case, there is no consonant to stop the first er than to have explained it; but as he is the only writer who has attempted to account for the manner in which quan-

who has attempted to account for the manner in which quantity is produced by consonants, he is entitled to attention.

15. In the first place, then, in words of more than one syllable, but one consonant can belong to the preceding vowel, as the others must necessarily be considered as belonging to the succeeding vowel, and, according to Dr. Gally, must be hurried over, that the voice may seize its favorite letter. As one consonant, therefore, does not naturally produce long quantity, where is the dolay, if the other consonants be hurried over? and, consequently, where is the long quantity which the delay is supposed to produce? This is like adding two nothings together to produce a something.

16. But what does he mean by the necessity there is of pronouncing the latter consonant full and distinct, that it may not run into, and be confounded with, the following

pronouncing the latter consonant full and distinct, that it may not run into, and be confounded with, the following syllable? Must not every consonant be pronounced full and distinct, whether we pronounce it rapidly or slowly, whether before or after the vowel? Is not the str in stramen pronounced as full and distinct as the same letters in castra, castrametor, &c.? I know there is a shadow of difference by pronouncing the vowel in our short English manner, so as to unite with the s, as if written case; but if we make the preceding vowel long, as in case, and, according to the rules of syllabication laid down by Ramus, Ward, and the Latin grammarans, carry the consonnists to the sucand the Latin grammarians, carry the consonants to the suc-ceeding syllable, as if written cay-stray, we find these con-sonants pronounced exactly in the same manner; and this

Perrodus brachucataleo A pot to make chocolate, . . . . . . } tus. Euripideus. Some horns of fine glazed powder, Dactylica penthemime-Ral other necessaries.'...... Basis anapostica cum

if the long quantity of the Greek and Latin arose naturally from the retardation of sound occasioned by the suc-

- urally from the rearrantion of sound occasionate up the succeeding comsonants, the long vowels in this situation ought to have been termed long by nature, and those long vowels which come before single consonants should have been called long by custom, since it was nothing but custom made the vowel s in decase (honor) short, and in dedo (to give) long, and the vowel s in sum (an egg) long, and in ove (to triumph) short.
- § I do not here enter into the question concerning the ancient sound of the Latin a, which I am convinced was like our an water; but whether it were like the a in paper, father, or water, is not of any importance in the present question; the quantity is the same, supposing it to have been any one of them.
- || Dissertation against pronouncing the Greek Language according to Accords, Dissert. ii. p. 50, second edition.

leads us to suppose that double consonants were the signs only, and not the efficients, of long quantity; and that this same long quantity was not simply a duration of sound upon the consonants, but exactly what we call long quantity,—a lengthening of the sound by pronouncing the vowel open, as if we were to pronounce the a long in mater, by sounding it as if written mayter: and the same letter short in pater, as

It as it written majter: and the same letter short in pater, so it is were written patter.\*

17. The reason of our repugnance to admit of this analogy of quantity in the learned languages is, that a diametrically opposite analogy has been adopted in the English, and, I believe, in most modern tongues,—an analogy which makes the vowel long before one consonant, and short becomes the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so the same and so t

fore more than one.

18. If, however, the quantity of the ancients lay only in the vowel, which was lengthened and shortened in our manner by altering the sound, how strange must have been their poetical language, and how different from the words taken singly! Thus the word nec, which, taken singly, must have been pronounced with the vowel short, like our English word neck, — in composition, as in the line of Virgil, where it is long,

"Fulgura, nec diri toties arsêre cometæ,"

this word must have been pronounced as if written neek just as differently as the words proper, of, mankind, is, and man, in the line of Pope, would be pronounced by the same

"The proper study of mankind is man;"

and as if written,

"The propeer study ove mane-kind ees mane."

When to this alteration of the quantity, by the means of succeeding consonants, we add that rule,

"Finalem cæsura brevem producere gaudet,"

which makes the short or doubtful vowel long, that either immediately precedes the cessura, or concludes the hexame-ter verse, — what must be our astonishment at this very dif-ferent sound of the words, arising merely from a different collocation of them, and at the strange variety and ambiguity to the ear this difference must occasion!

14y to the ear this difference must occasion 17 19. But if this system of quantity among the ancients appear strange and unaccountable, our wonder will not be diminished when we inquire into the nature of their accent.

20. From what has been said of accent and quantity in our own language, we may conclude them to be essentially distinct and perfectly separable, nor is it to be doubted that they were equally separable in the learned languages; instances of this from the scholasts and commentators are innumerable, but so loose and indefinite are many of their expressions, so little do they seem acquainted with the analsystems. Thus Woshus, Henninius, and Dr. Gally, produce a great number of quotations are produced to support the most opposite and contradictory systems. Thus Vossuus, Henninius, and Dr. Gally, produce a great number of quotations which seem to confound ac-

cent and quantity, by making the acute accent and long quantity signify the same; wh.le Michaelis, Melancthon, Forster, Primat, and many other men of learning, produce clouds of witnesses from the ancients to prove that accent and quantity are essentially different. † The only thing they seem to agree in is, that the acute accent always raises the syllable on which it is placed higher than any other in the word 6. This is certainly true. In English propunciation. If syllable on which it is placed higher than any other in the word, of This is certainly true, in English propunciation, if we pronounce the word singly, and terminate it as if no other were to follow; but if we pronounce it in a sentence, where it is the last accented word but one, or where it is at the end of a question beginning with a verb, when we suspend the voice in expectation of an answer, we then find the latter syllables of the word, though unaccented, are pronounced higher than the accented syllable in the former part of the word.—See No. 7. of the word. -- See No. 7.

of the word.—See No. 7.

21. But what are we to think of their saying that every monosyllable is either acuted or circumflexed? || If the acute accent signify an elevation of voice, this, with respect to words of one syllable, must mean elevated above some other word either preceding or succeeding, since elevation is a mere comparative word; but this is not once mentioned by them, if it have any meaning, therefore, it must imply that the acute accent is the monosyllable, pronounced with, what I should call, the rising infliction or unward side; and then we can comprehend how a monosyllable may have the acute accent without reference to any other word; as when we begin a syllable low, and side it higher, or begin it we begin a syllable low, and slide it higher, or begin it high, and slide it lower, it may be said to be acute or grave of itself; that is, when it is pronounced alone, and inde-pendent of other words. Unless we adopt this definition of the acute and grave, it will be impossible to conceive what the old grammarians mean when they speak of a mon-osyllable having the grave or the acute accent. Thus Dioosyllable having the grave or the acute accent. Thu medes says, on some words changing their accent, post cum gravi pronunciatur accentu, erit præpositio; si acuto, erit adverbium, ut longo post tempore ven."

22. It was a canon, in the prosody of the Greeks and Ro-

mans, that words of more than one syllable must have either mans, that words of more than one syllable must have either an acute or a circumfex accent, and that the other syllables, without an accent, were to be accounted grave, but if this be so, what are we to think of those numerous monosyllables, and the final syllables of those dissyllables, that we may see marked with the grave accent, as,  $M(\nu, \eta, \nu)$ ,  $\sigma^{\nu}$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ ,  $Q(\nu, \delta^{\nu})$ , Q(thorities. ¶

10 orthes. 11 23. With respect to the power of the accent in both the Greek and Latin languages, nothing can be better established by the ancient grammarians, than that the acute accent did not lengthen the syllable it fell upon, and that short syllables, remaining short, had often the acute accent. This opinion has been irrefutably maintained by Mr. Forster,\*\*\* and the author of "Observations on the Greek and

there was no difference in the comparative height of the vowel u, in the two following sentences:

"Lucretius wrote a book De Natura Rerum,"

Whereas it is evident that the word natura is susceptible of whereas it is evident that the word natura is susceptible of two different pronunciations: in the first sentence the syllable tu is louder and higher than the last; and in the second it is louder and lower than the last; and this confounding of loud with high, and soft with low, seems to be the great stambling-block both of ancients and moderns. — See No. 7, 8, &c.

|| "Ea vero, quæ sunt syllabæ unius, erunt acuta aut flexa; ne sit aliqua vox sine acuta." Quinct. lib. i. c. 5.

I The seeming impossibility of reconciling accent and quantity made Herman Vanderhardt, the author of a small treatise entitled Arcanum Accentuum Gracorum, consider the marks of Greek accentuation as referring not to syllabic, but oratorical, accent. But, as Mr. Forster observes, "If this supposition were true, we should not meet with the same word constantly accented in the same manner as we see it at present. A word's oratorical accent will vary according to present. A word's oranorical accent will vary according to the general sentiment of the passage wherein it occurs; but its syllabic accent will be invariably the same, independent of its connection with other words in the same sentence, except in the case of enclitics and a few others."—Essay on Accent and Quantity, p. 25.

\*\* But when Mr. Forster endeavors to explain how this is to be done, he has recourse to music:—
"Notwithstanding the reluctance of Vossius, Henninius,

and thousands after them, to admit the acute as compatible with a short time, if I could have them near me, with a flute in my hand, or rather with an organ before us, I would engage to convince them of the consistency of these two. I would take any two keys next to each other, one of which would consequently give a sound lower than the other suppose the word deed before us, or \$\frac{2}{3}\cong ar\$; both which words Vossius would circumflex on the penultunate, in-

<sup>\*</sup> What exceedingly corroborates this idea of quantity is, \* What exceedingly corroborates this idea of quantity is, the common or doubtful vowels, as they are called; that is, such as come before a mute and a liquid; as the first a in patria, the e in reflux, &c.; as in these words the vowel preceding the mute and liquid is either long or short, as the writer or speaker pleases to make it; but if the consonants naturally retarded the sound of the syllable, so as to make it long, how could this be? If the syllable were to be made long, did the speaker dwell longer on the consonants, and if it were to be made short, did he hurry them over? And did this make the difference in the quantity of these sylladid this make the difference in the quantity of these sylla-bles? The utter impossibility of conceiving this to have been the case renders it highly probable that the long or short quantity lay only in the vowel.

<sup>†</sup> See this idea of the different sounds of words, when taken singly, and when in composition, most excellently treated by the author of the Greek and Latin Prosodies, attributed to the present bishop of St. Asaph, p. 101.

<sup>‡</sup> Is it not astonishing that learned men will wrangle I is it not astonishing that learned men will wrangle with each other for whole pages about the sense of a word in Dionysius of Halicarnassus, upon the difference between singing and speaking sounds, when this difference is just as open to them, by experiment, as it was to him? Who can sufficiently admire the confidence of Isaac Vossius, who says,—"In cantu latius evagarl sonos, quam in recitatione aut communi sermone, utpote in quo vitiosum habeatur, si vox ultra diapente, seu tres tonos et semitonum, acuatur."

In singure, the sound has a larger compass than in reading In singing, the sound has a larger compass than in reading or common speaking, insomuch that, in common discourse, whatever is higher than the dispense is held to be extremely

of Thus Priscian: "In unaquaque parte orationis arsus et thesis sunt velut in hac parte natura; ut quando dico natu, elevatur vox et est nriss fit tu; quando vero ra, deprimitur vox, et est thesis." Any one would conclude, from this description of the rising and falling of the voice upon this word, that it could only be pronounced one way, and that

<sup>&</sup>quot; Lucretius wrote a book De Rerum Natura."

Latin Prosodies," though as strenuously denied by Dr. Gally, saac Vossius, and Henninius; and these last seem to have been persuaded of the inseparable concomitancy of the acute accent and long quantity, from the impossibility they supposed there was of separating them in any language. But if we make our ears, and not our eyes, judges of quantity, can any thing be more palpable than the short quantity of the accented syllables of proselyte, anodyne, tribans, and immate, and the long quantity of the final syllables of these words? And when we pronounce the Greek and Latin words,  $\sigma\phi u\lambda \lambda \omega$ , fallo,  $\delta\mu\phi \omega$ , ambo, nothing can be more evident than the long quantity of the final vowel, though without the accent, and the short quantity of the initial and accented syllable.

24. As to the long quantity arising from the succession of two consonants, which the ancients are uniform in assert-24. As to the long quantity arising from the succession of two consonants, which the ancients are uniform in asserting, if it did not mean that the preceding vowel was to lengthen its sound, as we should do by pronouncing the an scatter as we do in skater, (one who skates,) I have no conception of what it meant, if for if it meant that only the time of the syllable was prolonged, the vowel retaining the same sound, I must confess as utter an inability of comprehending this source of quantity in the Greek and Latin as in English. Banish, banisty in the Greek and Latin as in English. Banish, banisty in the same may be observed of senate, seminary, sentence, and sentiment; and if, as an ingenious critic 1 has asserted, the ancients pronounced both the consonants in callidus, fallo, &cc.,—that is, finishing one l, by separating the tongue from the palate, before the other is begun,—such a pronunciation must necessarily augment the number of syllables, nearly as if written calcidus, fallo, &cc., and is therefore contrary, to all the rules of ancient prosody, nor would this pronunciation to our ears give the cleast length to the preceding vowel, any more than the succeeding mute does in soutenes and sentiment.

25. When these observations on the accent and quantity of the ancients are all put together, shall we wonder that the

of the ancients are all put together, shall we wonder that the learned and ingenious author of "Elements of Criticism" of should go so far as to assert that the dactyls and spondees should go so far as to assert that the dactyls and spondees of hexameter verse, with respect to pronunciation, are merely ideal, not only with us, but that they were so with the ancients themselves? Few, however, will adopt an opinion which will necessarily imply that the Greek and Latin critics were utterly ignorant of the nature of their own language, and every admirer of those excellent writers will rather embrace any explanation of accent and quantity, than give up Dionysius of Halicaniassus, Ciecro, Quintitian, and Longinus. Suppose then, as a last refuge, we were to try to read a Greek or Latin verse, both by accent

stead of giving an acute to the first, according to our present marks, I would, conformably to these marks, just touch the higher key for the initial \( \tilde{a}, \) and take my finger off immediately, and then touch the lower key, on which I would dwell longer than I did on the higher, and that would give me a grave with a long time for the syllable \( \tilde{e}\_i \), the same lower key I would just touch again, and instantly leave it, which would give me a grave with a short time for \( \tilde{e}\_i \) acres \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e}\_i \) and \( \tilde{e} which would give nie a grave with a short time for de. acide. Now, if this can be done on a wind instrument, within the narrow compass of two notes, it may be done by the organs of human speech, which are of the nature of a wind instrument, in ordinary pronunciation. For the sounds of our voice, in common speech, differ from those of such musical instruments, not in quality, but in arithmetical discrete quantity or number only, as hath been observed before, and is confirmed by the decisive judgment of that nice and discerning critic. Dionysius of Halicarnassus. Here then is, to demonstration on scute tone consistent with a set. to demonstration, an acute tone consistent with a short time, and a grave tone with a long one." pp. 342, 343. To this I may add the observation made by the author of the "Essay on the Harmony of Language:" "Strange it seems, this I may add the observation made by the author of the "Essay on the Harmony of Language:" "Strange it seems, that the author of this passage should maintain an opinion so contrary to truth, so repugnant to his own purpose, so belied by daily and hourly experience, as that the union of the acute tone with a short quantity seldom occurs in English pronunciation, and is hardly practicable by an English voice." And still more strange, I may add, is it, that those two authors should not see that the experiment, which is called a demonstration, has nothing to do with the point in question. It regards tones that rise or fall by perceptible intervals, and not such as rise or fall by perceptible ones. Let it once be allowed that the Greeks and Romans sung their language, instead of speaking it, and then the acute or grave accent, with long or short quantity, is easily conceived; but it is not about musical, but speaking tones that we inquire; and though the authority of Dionysius of Halicarnassus is cited for the nature of the speaking voice, as distinct, in degree only, and not in kind, from singing, I boldly assert that this is not matter of authority, but of experiment, and that singing and speaking are as distinct as motion and rest. It is true, some motion may be so slow as not to be perceived; but then it is to be considered as rest; as a curve may approach so near to a right line as not to be distinguishable from it; but in these

and quantity, in the manner they have prescribed, and see what such a trial will produce.

26. By quantity, let us suppose the vowel lengthened to express the long quantity; and by the acute accent, the rising inflection, as explained above.

Tityrè, tú pátulæ récubans súb tégmine fági, Sylvéstrem ténui músam meditáris avéna.

Tītyrē, tū patūlæ rēcūbāns sūh tēgmīnē fāgī, Sylvēstrēm tēnūi mūsam mēdītāris avēnā.

Teétyre toé pátulce récubanes sobb teégmine fâgi, Seclveéstreem ténui moésame meditária avéna.

Μηνιν ἄειδε, Θεὰ, Πηληλάδεω 'Αχιλήσς, Οὐλομένην, η μυρί' 'Αχαιοῖς ἄλγε' έθηκε. Μηνίν άειδε, Θέα, Πηλητάδεω "Αχίληος, Ούλδμενην, η μυρί "Αχαίοις άλχε έθηκε.

Mênn-in á-eye-de The-ày Pea-lea-e-á-dyo A-kil-lêa-ose Ow-lom-mén-cen hee moo-re a-kay-oès áil-ge éth-ee-kes

Ow-lom-mén-een hee moo-re a-kny-oès âli-ge éth-ee-kee.

27. Now there are but four possible ways of pronouncing these verses without going into a perfect song; ij one is, to pronounce the accented syllable with the falling inflection, and the unaccented syllable with the falling inflection, and the unaccented syllable with the same inflection in a lower tone, which is the way we pronounce our own words when we give them the accent with the falling inflection, the second is, to pronounce the accented syllables with the rising inflection, and the unaccented syllables with the same inflection in a lower tone, which we never hear in our own language, the third is, to pronounce the accented syllables with the rising, in a lower tone, and the fourth, to pronounce the accented syllable with the rising, in a lower tone, and the unaccented with the falling, in a lower tone. None of these modes but the first and last do we ever hear in our own language, the second and third seem too difficult to permit us to suppose that they could be the instituance of the human voice in any language. The trist leaves us no possible means of explaining the circumflex, but the last, by doing this, gives us the strongest reason to suppose that the Greek and Latin acute accent was the rising inflection, and the grave accent the falling inflection, in a lower tone.

28. But if the reader were sufficiently acquainted with these mifections of voice, or could be present white I exemplified them to him, I doubt not that he would immediately say it was impossible so monotonous a pronunciation

diately say it was impossible so monotonous a pronunciation

cases, where the senses, and not the understanding, are addressed, things are to be estimated for just what the senses value them at. De non apparentibus, et de non existentibus, eadem est ratio.

\* If the acute accent, or stress, as Dr. Gally calls it, made the short syllable long, what becomes of the metre of verse? How will be scan "Arma virumque cano"?

the short sylinder long, what becomes of the metre of verse? How will he scan "Arma virunque cano"? † If the double consonants naturally made a syllable long, I should be glad to know how there could be exceptions to this rule. How could Ammonius say that the second syllable of  $\kappa d\tau a_1 \mu a$  was long, when the word was used in one particular sense, and short in another? And how could Cicero say that the first letter of inclutus was short, and the first of incamas and include long it two succeeding consonants naturally lengthened the syllable? Dr. Forster, indeed, attempts to reconcile this contradiction, by observing that Cicero does not say the first syllable? Dr. Forster, indeed, attempts to reconcile this contradiction, by observing that Cicero does not say the first syllable? Dr. Forster, indeed, attempts to reconcile this contradiction, by observing that Cicero does not say the first syllable? Dr. Forster, indeed, all the first letter, but it may be demanded, What is that the first letter, but it may be demanded, What is short, but the first letter, but it may be demanded, What is short, but the first of includes, could not possibly he pronounced short, and particularly the latter word could not be so pronounced, as it has the accent on the first syllable. See sect. 16, in the Note.

1 "Essay upon the Harmony of Language," pp. 228, 233: Robson, 1774.

Robson, 1774.

Mosson, 1774.

6 "Elements of Criticism," vol. 11. p. 106. See, also, the Essay upon the Harmony of Language," p. 234.

11 This, I may be bold to say, is coming to the point at once, without hiding our ignorance, by supposing that the ancients had some mysterious way of pronouncing, which we are utterly incapable of conceiving. Mr. Sheridan tells us that "the ancients did observe the distinction of accents are the property of trainers but the manner. us that "the ancients did observe the distinction of accents by an elevation and depression of voice; but the manner in which they did it must remain for ever a secret to us, for with the living tongue perished the tones also, which we in vain endeavor to seek for in their visible marks." — Lectures on Elocution, 4to. edition, p. 39. From these and similar observations in many of our writers, one would be tempted to imagine that the organs of speaking in ancient Greece and Rome were totally different from those of the present race of men in Europe.

could be that of the Greeks and Romans; but when we consider the monotony of the Scotch, Welsh, and Irish, why should we wonder that other nations should be as monotonous? Let us view the Greek and Latin pronunciation on which side we will, we must, to be consistent with their own rules, feel them to be extremely monotonous. According to the laws of parient proceedy, every unaccounted. their own rules, feel them to be extremely monotonous. According to the laws of ancient prosody, every unaccented syllable must be lower than that which is accented; and if so, a most disagreeable monotony must necessarily ensue, for as every word in Latin, and almost every word in Greek, of more than one syllable, ended with the grave accent, —that is, in a lower tone than the preceding syllables,—almost every word in those languages er led with the same tone, let that tone have been what it would; 29. I am supported in this conjecture, notwithstanding.

the same tone, let that tone have been what is would; 29. I am supported in this conjecture, notwithstanding all the fine things; the ancients, and many of the moderns, say of the variety and harmony of the Greek and Latin languages, by the definition which they give of the circumflex accent; which is, that it was a combination of the acute and grave upon the same syllable. This is so incomprehensible to modern enrs, that scarcely any one but the author of the present Observations has attempted to explain it by experiment. It stands for nothing but long quantity in all our schools, and, contrary to the clearest testimonies of it by experiment. It stands for nothing but long quantity in all our schools, and, contrary to the clearest testimonies of antiquity, it has, by Dr. Gally, and a late respectable writer on the "Greek and Latin Prosodies," been explained away into nothing more than the acute accent. But if it means a raising and falling of the voice upon the same syllable, which is the definition the ancients uniformly give of it, it is just as easy to conceive as raising and falling the voice upon successive syllables; or, in other words, as going from upon successive syllables; or, in other words, as going from a lower tone to a higher upon one syllable, and from a higher to a lower upon the next; and this consideration leads me to conjecture that the acute accent of the ancients was really the rising inflection, or upward slide of the voice; for this being once supposed, nothing is so easy as to demonstrate the circumflex in our own language, which,

\* Dr. Burney tells us that Meibomius, the great and learned Meibomius, when prevailed upon, at Stockholm, to sing Greek strophes, set the whole court of Christina in a roar, as Naude did in executing a Roman dance. And Scaliger observes, that if the nice tonical pronunciation of the ancients could be expressed by a modern, it would be disacreptly for the property of the strong could be disacreptly as the strong could be expressed by a modern, it would be disacreptly as the strong could be disacreptly as the strong could be supported by the strong could be appeared by a modern, it would be disacreptly as the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could be supported by the strong could greeable to our ears.

greeable to our ears.

† This is certainly too general an assertion, if we consider the real pronunciation of the Greek language according to accent; as it must be allowed that a great number of Greek words were accented with the acute or circumflex on the last syllable. But when we consider the modern pronunciation of Greek, which confounds it with the Latin, we shall not have occasion to recall the assertion. To which we may add, that those words in Greek that were circumflexed on the last syllable, may very properly be said to end with the grave accent; and that those which had a grave upon the final syllable altered the grave to an acute only when they were pronounced alone, when they came before an enclitic, or when they were at the end of the sentence.

† The Grecian sage, (says Dr. Burney,) according to

an enclitic, or when they were at the end of the sentence.

† The Grecian sage, (says Dr. Burney,) according to Gravina, was at once a philosopher, a poet, and a musician.

"In separating these characters," says he, "they have all been weakened; the system of philosophy has been contracted, ideas have failed in poetry, and force and energy in song. Truth no longer subsists among mankind; the philosopher speaks not, at present, through the medium of poetry, nor is poetry heard any more through the vehicle of melody."—"Now, to my apprehension," says Dr. Burney, "the reverse of all this is exactly true; for, by being separated, each of these professions receives a degree of cultiva-"the reverse of all this is exactly true; for, by being separated, each of these professions receives a degree of cultivation which fortifies and renders it more powerful, if not more illustrious. The music of ancient philosophers, and the philosophy of modern musicians, I take to be pretty equal in excellence."—History of Music, vol. i. p. 162. Here we see good sense and sound philosophy contrasted with the blind admiration and empty flourish of an overgrown schoolboy concluding his theme.

§ "Dissertation against Greek Accents," p. 53.

\$\sqrt{0}\$ Dissertation against Greek Accents," p. 53.

\$\sqrt{1}\$ To add to our astonishment, that the Greek and Latin languages had but one circumflex, what can be more wonderful than that, among so many of the ancients who have written on the causes of cloquence, and who have descended to such trifing and childish observations upon the importance of letters and syllables, we should not find a single nuthor who has taken notice of the importance of emphasis upon a single word? Our modern books of elecution abound with instances of the change produced in the sense of a sentence by changing the place of the emphasis; but no such instance appears among the ancients; not one poor \( \textit{Will your ride to town to-day} \)?

Our wonder will increase, when we consider that the ancients frequently mention the different meaning of a word us it was differently accented, that is, as the acute or circumflex was placed upon one \( syllable \) or another, but they never hint that the sense of a sentence is altered by an circumflex was placed upon one \( syllable \) or another, but they never hint that the sense of a sentence is altered by an circumflex.

without this clew, it will be impossible to do in the ancient languages; and even with it, we must be astonished they had but one circumfiex; since it is just as easy to fall and raise the voice upon the same syllable as to raise and fail it.ij 30. But our wonder at these peculiarities of the Greek and Latin languages will cease, when we turn our thoughts to the dramatic performances of the people who spoke these languages. Can any thing astonish us more, than that all their tragedies and comedies were set to music, and actually accompanied by musical instruments? How is our laughter, as well as our wonder, excited, when we are told that sometimes one actor gesticulated while another recited a speech, and that the greater admiration was bestowed upon speech, and that the greater admiration was bestowed upon the former! Nay, to raise the ridicule to the highest pitch, we are informed that actors in their speeches, and the chorus in their songs, accompanied their performances by dancing; that the actors were masks lined with brass, to give an echoing sound to the voice, and that these masks were marked with one passion on one side, and with a contary passion on the other; and that the actor turned that side to the spectators which corresponded to the passion of the spectators which corresponded to the passion of the spectators which corresponded to the passion of the specta he was recting. These extraordinary circumstances are not gathered from obscure passages of the an clents, picked up here and there, but are brought to us by the general and united voice of all antiquity; and therefore, however surprising, or even ridiculous, they may seem, are undoubtedly true

undoubtedly true

31. Perhaps it will be said, Is it nossible that those who have left us such proofs of their good sense and exquisite taste in their writings, statues, medals, and seals, could be so absurd in their dramatic representations? The thing is wonderful, it may be answered; but not more so than that they should not have seen the use of stirrups in riding, of the polarity of the loadstone in sailing, and of several other modern discoveries, which seem to have stared them full in the face without their perceiving it. But is there any thing more common than to find not only individuals, but a whole

phasis being placed upon different words. The ambiguity arising from the same word being differently accented is so happily exemplified by the author of the "Greek and Latin Prosodies," that I shall use his words: "Alexander Aphrodusmas illustrates this species of sophism by a well-chosen example of a law in which the sense depends entirely upon the accuracy of accentuation. 'Eraipa χουσία τὶ φοροίη σημόσια όστο. The word δημόσια, with the acute accent upon the antepenult, is the neuter nominative plural, in apposition with χρυσία. And the sense is, 'If a courtesan wear golden trinkets, let them (viz., her golden trinkets) be forfeited to the public use.' But if the accent be advanced to the penult, the word, without any other change, becomes the feminine nominative singular, and must be taken in apposition with έγαίρα. And thus the sense will be, 'If a courtesan wear golden trinkets, let her become public property.' This is a vory notable instance of the political importance of accents, of written accents, in the Greek language. For if this law had been put in writing, without any accent upon the word δημόσια, there would have been no means of deciding between two constructions, either of which the words, in this state, would equally have admitted, and it must have remained an inexplicable doubt, whether the legislator meant that the poor woman should only forfeit her trinkets, or become a public slave.''

We have the strongest proof in the world, that the

this absurd practice:

Pyrrhus, you tempt a danger high, When you would steal from angry li-Oness her cubs, and soon shall fly inglorious.

For know the Romans, you shall find By virtue more and generous kind-Ness, than by force or fortune blind

Notwithstanding the hackneyed epithet of Gothic barbarity applied to verse in rhyme, is it not wonderful that a species of versification, approved by Italy, France, and England, in their bost periods of poetry, should never once have been tried by the Greeks and Bomans?—that they should never have streaded within the observable of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the have straggled, either by chance or for the sake of change

people, who, though remarkably excellent in some things, are surprisingly deficient in others? So true is the observation of Middleton, who, speaking of those who have written on the pronunciation of the Greek and Latin languages, says, "Ab list verò scriptoribus etsi plurima ingenicose atque cruditis verò scriptoribus etsi plurima ingenicose atque cruditis disputata sint, nonnulla tamen deesse, multa dubie, quadam etiam falsò posita animadverti; idque hac in causa accidisse, quod in cateris plerisque solet, ut mortalium nemini detur rem invenisse simul et perfecisse."—
De Let. 12. Prossur.

lum nemini detur rem inveniese simil et perfeciese."—
De Lat. Lit. Pronum.

32. That singing a part in a tragedy should seem so unnatural\* to us, arises chiefly from our being so little accustomed to it. Singing in the pulpit seems to the full as
xtraordinary; and yet this song was so powerful about a
century or two ago, and later in Scotland,† as to make mere
speaking, though with the utmost energy, appear flat and
insipid. Let the human voice be but in a fine tone, and let
this tone be intensely impassioned, and it will infallibly, as
Milton expresses it. Milton expresses it,

#### take the prisoned soul And lap it in Elysium

33. What may tend to reconcile us still more to this dra-33. What may tend to reconcile us still more to this dra-matic music, is the sing-song manner, as it is called, of pronouncing tragedy, which very generally prevailed before the time of Mr. Garrick, and which now prevails among some classes of speakers, and is preferred by them to what we call the more natural manner This drawling, undulating pronunciation is what the actors generally burlesque by repeating the line,

Tum ti tum ti, tum ti tum ti tum ti;

and though this mode of declamation is now so much de-

into so pleasing a jungle of sounds? They who would write poems, and so lengthen or shorten the lines as to form axes, poems, and so lengthen or shorten the lines as to form axes, sungs, and altars, might, without any imputation on their taste, have, now and then, condescended to rhyme. In short, that the ancients should never have slid into rhyme, is a circumstance which would never have been believed, had it been possible to doubt it; and I fear it must be classed with that long catalogue of unaccountables, with which their prosody, their rhetoric, and their drama, abound.

- \* Perhaps our unwillingness to believe that the ancient dramas were set to music, arises from a very mistaken no-tion we have of their skill in that art. It is true we have not the same materials for judging of their music as we have of their poetry and sculpture, but their ignorance of counterpoint, and the poverty of their instruments, suffi-ciently show what little progress they had made in it. Those very few remains of their music which have reached
- Inose very lew remains of their music which have reached us, confirm us in this conjecture, and it is to the indefatigable pains of so good a scholar and so excellent a musician as Dr Burney, that we are indebted for an illustration of it. "At the end of a Greek edition of the astronomical poet Aratus, called *Phenomena*," says Dr. Burney, "and their Scholas, published at Oxford in 1762, the anonymous editor, supposed to be Dr. John Fell, among several other pieces, has excited the victure with three house. enriched the volume with three hymns, which he supposed to have been written by a Greek poet called Dionysus; of which the first is addressed to the muse Calliope, the second to Apollo, and the third to Nemesis, and these hymns are accompanied with the notes of ancient music to which they used to be sung.
- "I know not whether justice has been done to thes melodies, all I can say is, that no pains have been spared to place them in the clearest and most favorable point of view, and yet, with all the advantages of modern notes and modern measures, if I had been told that they came from the Cherokees or the Hottentots, I should not have
- been surprised at their excellence.

  "I have tried them in every key and in every measure that the feet of the verses would allow, and as it has been the opinion of some that the Greek scale and music should be read Hebrew-wise, I have even inverted the order of the notes, but without being able to augment their grace and eligance. The most charitable supposition that can be admitted concerning them is, that the Greek language, being itself accentuated and sonorous, wanted less assistance from musical refinements than one that was more harsh from musical refinements than one that was more harsh and rough; and music being still a slave to poetry, and wholly governed by its feet, derived all its merit and effects from the excellence of the verse, and swectness of the voice that sung, or rather recited it, for inclinduous and affecting voices nature bestows, from time to time, on some gifted mortals in all the habitable regions of the earth; and even the natural effusions of these must ever have been heard with delight. But, as music, there needs no other proof of the poverty of ancient melody, than its being confined to long and short syllables. We have some airs of the most graceful and pleasing kind, which will suit no arrangement of syllables to be found in any poetical numbers, ancient or modern, and which it is impossible to express, by mere syllables, in any language with which I am at all acquainted."

spised, it is highly probable that it was formerly held in estimation.

estimation.;

34. Now, if we suppose this drawling pronunciation, which, though very sonorous, is precisely speaking, and essentially different from singing;—if we suppose this to have been the conversation pronunciation of the Greeks and Romans, it may possibly throw some light upon the manner in which they pronounced by accent and quantity at the same time; for though we can sufficiently conceive that, in common speaking in our own language, we can make the accounted syllable short, and the unaccented syllable long, as in the words qualify, specify, elbows, maste, &c., yet in the drawling pronunciation we have been speaking of, the long unaccented vowels in these words are made much longer, and consequently more perceptible.

words are made much longer, and consequently more perceptible.

35. But if the accent of our language be so different from that of the Greek and Latin, our pronunciation must necessarily be very different likewise. The acute accent of the ancients being always higher than either the preceding of succeeding syllables, and our accent, though always higher than the preceding, being sometimes lower than the succeding syllables, (see sect. 7.,) there must certainly be a wide difference between our pronunciation and theirs. Let us, however, explain the Greek and Latin accent as we will,—let it be by singing, drawling, or common speaking,—it will be impossible to tell how a monotony could be avoided, when almost every word of more than one syllable in these will be impossible to tell now a monotony could be avoided, when almost every word of more than one syllable in these languages, must necessarily have ended in the same tone, or, if you will, with the same grave accent. §

36. After all, that the Greeks and Romans, in explaining the causes of motrical and proade harmony, should sometimes descend to such minute particulars || as appear to us

Dr. Burney's conjecture, that the Greek music was entirely subservent to verse, accounts for the little attention which was paid to it in a separate state; it accounts for the effects with which their music was accompanied, and for the total uselessness of counterpoint. Simple melody is the sites the mean useressness of counterpoint. Simple melody is the fittest music to accompany words, when we wish to understand what is sung: simple melody is the music of the great bulk of mankind, and simple melody is mover understall the ear have been sufficiently disciplined to discover the hidden melody. Which is still essential to the most complicated and elaborate hermony. complicated and elaborate harmony.

† The Rev. Mr. Whitefield was a highly animated and I no kev. Mr. Whiteheld was a nighty animated and energetic preacher, without the least tincture of that tone which is called caning. When he went to Scotland, where this tone was in high estimation, though his doctrine was in perfect unison with that of his auditors, his simple and natural, though earnest, manner of speaking was looked upon, at first, as a great defect. He wanted, they said, the holy tone.

† This cant, which, though disgustful now to all but mere rustics, on account of its being out of fashion, was very probably the favorite modulation in which heroic verses were recited by our ancestors. So fluctuating are the taste and practices of mankind! But whether the power of language have received any advantage from the change just sangings into received my advantage from the change just-mentioned, (namely, pronouncing words in a more simple manner), will appear at least very doubtful, when we recol-lect the stories of its former trumphs, and the inherent charms of musical sounds.— The Art of delivering Written Language, p. 73.

Where was all that endless variety with which the y where was all that endless variety with which the moderns puff off the Greek language, when it had but one circumfex? The human voice is just as capable of falling and rising upon the same syllable as rising and falling, and why so palpable a combination of sounds as the former should be utterly unknown to the Greeks and Latins, can be resolved into nothing but (horresco referens!) their ignorescope the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the pro

be resolved into nothing but (horresco referens:) their ignorance of the principles of human speech.

|| "Nec illi [Demosthen1] turpe videbatur vel optimis relictis magistris ad canes se conferre, et ab illis plutere vim et naturam petere, illorumque in sonando, quod satis esset, morem imitan."—Ad. Mekerk. de vet. et rect. Pron. Lang.

Graca, p. 14.

It is an observation of Chambers, author of the "Cyclops. dia." that nonsense sounds worse in the English than in any dia," that nonsense sounds worse in the English than in any other language. Let us try the experiment by translating the above passage: — Nor did Demosthenes think it below him to leave the company of the most respectable people of Athens, and go to the dogs, in order to learn from them then nature of the letter, and, by observing the sound they gave it, to imitate, as much as was necessary, their manner

gave it, to imitate, as much as was necessary, their manner of pronouncing it.

What encomiums do we meet with in Cicero, on the delicacy of the ears even of the common people of Rome, who, if an actor on the stage made the least error in accent or quantity, were immediately sensible of it, and would express their disapprobation! But I am apt to think that an English actor, who should pronounce theatre, sension, or computer, with the accent on the second syllable, would not escape better than the Roman.

trifling and imaginary, and at the same time neglect things trining and imaginary, and at the same time neglect things which appear to us of essential; that they should be so dark, and sometimes so contradictory, in their account of accent and quantity, as to furnish opposite systems among the moderns, with ample quotations in favor of each;—is this more wonderful than that Mr. Sheridan, who was so this more wonderful than that Mr. Sheridan,\* who was so good an actor, and who had spent so much time in studying and writing on election, should say that accent was only a louder pronunciation of the accented syllable, and not a higher. But as this same Mr. Sheridan, in his Art of Reading, has excellently observed, that our perception of Latin quantity is imaginary, and arises not from the ear, but only from association, like spelling, so it may be observed, that the confusion and obscurity which reign among all our writers on accent and quantity, seem to arise from an ideal perception of long quantity produced by double consonants, from confounding stress and quantity, which are so totally

\* "The Scotchman titters the first syllable of battle, bor \* "The Scotchman utters the first syllable of battle, borrow, habt, in the middle tone, dwelling on the vowel; and the second with a sudden elevation of the voice, and short, as, ba-tlc, bau-rb, ha-bu. The Englishman utters both syllables without any perceptible change of tone, and in equal time; as, bat'tls, bor'row, hab'tl."—Art of Reading, p. 77. The smallest degree of attention might have taught Mr. Sheridan that, though this is the prevailing, it is not the invariable, pronunciation of a Scotchman, and that this elevation of voice, though more perceptible in a Scotchman, from his drawling out his tones, is no less real in an Englishman, who pronounces them quicker, and uses them less frequently, that is, he mixes the downward inflection with frequently, that is, he mixes the downward inflection with them, which produces a variety. But these two inflections of voice Mr. Sheridan was an utter stranger to.—See Elements of Elocution, part it. p. 183.

† Nothing is more fallacious than that perception we seem to have of the sound of words being expressive of the ideas, and becoming, as Pope calls it, an echo to the sense. This coincidence, as Dr. Johnson observes in one of his Ramblers, seldom exists any where but in the imagination of the reader. Dryden, who often wrote as carelessly as he thought, and often thought as carelessly as he lived, begun a commendation of the sweetness and smoothness of two lines of Denham in praise of the Thumes-

different; and from mistaking loud for high, and soft for low, contrary to the clearest definitions of each.†

37 But till the human voice, which is the same in all ages and nations, be more studied and better understood, and till a notation of speaking sounds be adopted, I despair of conveying my ideas of this subject with sufficient clearof conveying my ideas of this subject with sumicient creations upon paper. I have, however, marked such an outline as may be easily filled up by those who study speaking with half the attention they must do music. From an entire conviction that the ancients had a notation of speaking sounds, and from the actual experience of having formed sounds, and from the actual experience of having formed one myself, I think I can foresee that some future philosophical inquirer, with more learning, more leisure, and more credit with the world, than I have, will be able to unravel this mystery in letters, which has so long been the opprobrum et crux grammatcorum,—the reproach and torment of

"Though deep, yet clear, though gentle, yet not dull; Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full;"

and this commendation of Dryden's has been echoed by all subsequent writers, who have taken it for granted that there is a flow in the lines similar to that of the object described; while the least attention to those stops so necessary on the accented and antithetic words will soon convince us that, however expressive the lines may be, they are as rugged and as little musical as almost any in the

A celebrated critic observes, "I am apt to think the har-mony of the verse was a secret to Mr. Dryden, since it is evident he was not acquainted with the casus which all numbers are harmonized. Dr. Bentley has observed, the beauty of the second verse consists in the ictus that sounds on the first syllable of the verse, which, in English heroics, should sound on the second; for this verse is derived from the Trimeter Iumbic, Brachycatalectic."—

Manwaring's Stichology, p. 71.
When I read such profound observations in such learned venen i read such profound observations in such learned terms, it brings to my mind the Mock Doctor in the farce, who shines away to the illiterate knight, by repeating Propria que marribus, &c., and makes him most pathetically exclaim, "O, why dul I neglect my studies!"

#### THE

# PRONUNCIATION

ОF

# MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

RΥ

JOSEPH E. WORCESTER.

# REMARKS

ON THE

# PRONUNCIATION OF MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

THE pronunciation of geographical names is a very difficult branch of orthogopy. These names pertain to all parts of the globe; their vernacular or native pronunciation is regulated or affected by every variety of language; and it would be impossible to represent, in all cases, the native pronunciation by any combination of English letters.

There are a great many names, respecting the pronunciation of which it is difficult to determine how far the English analogy should be allowed to prevail over the analogy of the languages to which the words respectively belong. If we look for authorities for the pronunciation of these names, we find comparatively few; and such authorities as exist embrace but a small part of the words of this class; and there is also much disagreement among orthocpists with respect to the pronunciation of such of these names as they undertake to pronounce.

With regard to the geographical names which pertain to all the countries in which the English language is spoken, including the British empire in Europe, the United States, and the British provinces generally, their pronunciation is, of course, conformed, for the most part, to the analogy of the English language. In addition to these, all the geographical names which belong to other parts of the globe, but which have become Anglicized by having changed their native form and assumed an English orthography, are also conformed to the general principles of English pronun ciation. The most common geographical names, such as those which relate to the great divisions of the globe, the names of the countries, kingdoms, states, principal cities, &c., are differently written, as well as differently pronounced, in different languages. The following table exhibits a few examples of this diversity, by way of illustration:—

English.	French.	German.	Spanisk.	Italian.
Asia,	Asie,	Asien,	Asia,	Asia.
Africa,	Afrique,	Afrika,	Africa,	Africa.
Europe,	Europe,	Europa,	Europa,	Europa.
America,	Amérique,	Amerika,	America,	America.
England,	Angleterre,	England,	Inglaterra,	Inghilterra.
Spain,	Espagne,	Spanien,	España,	Spagna.
Germany,	Allemagne,	Deutchland,	Alemania,	Germania.
Italy,	Italie,	Italien,	Italia,	Italia.
Austria,	Autriche,	Oesterreich,	Austria,	Austria.
Sweden,	Suède,	Schweden,	Suecia,	Svezia
London,	Londres,	London,	Londres,	Londra.
Naples,	Naples,	Napoli,	Napoles,	Napoli.
Leghorn,	Livourne,	Livorno,	Liorna,	Livorno.

There can be no doubt but that geographical names, which assume such different forms in different languages, should be pronounced differently by the inhabitants of different countries, and in accordance with the analogies of their respective languages. All the common geographical names, such as are familiar to all intelligent persons, have become more or less Anglicized, and their pronunciation is more or less conformed to the English analogy. Many of these words may be considered as perfectly Anglicized, and are pronounced as common English words; but there are many that are only partially Anglicized, and with regard to such, it is often difficult to determine how far, in pronouncing them, the English analogy should be allowed to prevail over that of the language to which the words properly belong.

Some foreign geographical names are introduced into the English language without changing their orthography, but are, nevertheless, in their pronunciation, conformed to the English analogy. The word Paris, for example, an Englishman or an Anglo-American, in speaking his own language, would pronounce, in conformity to it, Paris; though, if he were speaking French, he would pronounce it par-e, in conformity with the French language.

With respect to the class of words which are partially Anglicized, there is a great diversity in the manner of pronouncing them. Some respectable speakers incline to pronounce them, for the most part, according to the English analogy, while others aspire to pronounce them as they are pronounced in the several languages to which they appertain; and there are many cases in which it is difficult to determine which is most to be approved, the English or the foreign method; but a medium between the two extremes may be regarded generally as a judicious course. A person conversant with foreign languages will be likely to pronounce such words in the foreign manner; while a mere English scholar may be naturally expected and permitted to incline more strongly to the English mode. It may be often desirable to know what the native mode of pronouncing such words is, though it may not be advisable, in common use, to adopt it.

Proper names are more subject to a corrupt pronunciation, or one which is not conformed to the orthography, than common names. A considerable number of the geographical names pertaining to England are pronounced very differently from what their orthography indicates; as, for example, Chertsey and Circucester, pronounced ches'se and sis'e-ter. Americans are somewhat less inclined to deviate from orthography, in the pronunciation of some words, than the English are. Berwick and Warwick, for example, which are pronounced in England ber'ik and wor'ik, are very often pronounced, in the United States, as they are spelled.

The following Vocabulary was prepared some years since, and annexed to the Comprehensive Dictionary, and to the Elements of Geography, of the author 1t has now been somewhat enlarged and improved, by further inquiry, and by the examination of various new authorities, particularly Mr. Baldwin's Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer, a work in which the subject of the pronunciation of geographical names has been attended to with much care and intelligence. Still this Vocabulary in its present state, is very imperfect. The pronunciation affixed to many of the words may be objected to, as not the most proper. A person much versed in foreign languages will be likely to think that the pronunciation generally has been too much Anglicized; while a mere English scholar will think it is not sufficiently so; and both may doubtless make out a plausible case in favor of their respective views. But, defective as it is, it is hoped that it will not be found a useless appendage to a pronouncing dictionary.

# PRINCIPLES

# PRONUNCIATION OF SEVERAL EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

THE following Rules, respecting the pronunciation of certain letters in the principal modern languages of continental Europe, may be of some use in relation to the pronunciation of names pertaining to the several countries where these languages are spoken, though it may be advisable for a mere English scholar to make but a partial application of them in practice.

#### VOWELS.

A. - The vowel a, in situations in which the anal ogy of the English language would naturally give it the sound of long a, has, in the languages of the continent of Europe, what is called the Italian sound, that is, the sound of a in far and father. In other situations. its sound approaches nearly to its short English sound, in man, fat.

E. - The sound of the vowel e, at the end of an accented syllable, is the same as that of the English long a, in fate, name. In other situations, it has the sound of the English short e, in met, men.

I.—The long sound of i, in these languages, is the same as in the English word marine, being the same as the English sound of long e in mete, seen. The short sound is the same as its English short sound in pin.

O .- The vowel o has the same sounds that it has in

English in the words note, not, and nor.

U. - The vowel u, in most of these languages, has the same sound that it has in English in the word rule, being the same as oo in fool, moon; and when short, it has the sound of u in bull, or of oo in good. The sound of u, in the French language, and also in the Dutch, has no equivalent sound in English; and it can be learned only by oral instruction. It may be regarded as intermediate between the sound of long e and oo, partaking of both.

Y.—The vowel y has, in most of these languages, the same sound as i, that is, of long e, as in me; but in the Dutch language, it has the sound of the English long i, in pine.

#### DIPHTHONGS.

AE or AE.—The sound of the diphthong a, in Dutch, is like the English sound of a in far; in German, a or a like that of the English a, in fate.

A1.—The sound of the diphthong ai, in French, is like that of the English long a, in fate; in Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, like that of the English long in mine.

AU and EAU.—The diphthong au, and the triphthong eau, in French, have the sound of the English long o, in note; as, Chaumont, (sho-mong',) Beauvais, (bo-va'.) In German, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, the diphthong au has the English sound of our in now; as, Austriliz, (oùs'ter-lits.) The German diphthongs au and eu have a sound like that of the English diphthong oi, in toil; as, Neustalt, (not'stăt.)

EI and EY.—The diphthongs ei and ey, in German, have a sound similar to the English sound of long i, in pine; as, Leip'sic.

EU. — The French diphthong eu has a sound similar to that of the English sound of e in her, or u in fur.

IE. — The diphthong ie, in French, German, Dutch, &cc., has the sound of the English long e, in mete; as, Witland.

UE or U.—The sound of the German diphthong ue or a is like that of the French u.

OU.—The French diphthong ou has the sound of the English oo, in tool; as, Tôu-lôuse', (tô-lôz'.)

OE or O.— The sound of the German diphthong of or O resembles that of the French eu; but it has no equivalent sound in English, and is not easily explained. It may be conceived, in the name of Goethe, or Gothe, thus represented, (guët'ta,) pionounced in two syllables, the sounds of u and of e in her, in the first syllable, being blended together.

#### CONSONANTS.

The sounds of most of the consonants, in the continental languages, are the same as in English. Some of the principal exceptions are the following:—

B.—The sound of b, in German, at the end of a word, is like that of the English  $p_j$ —in Spanish, between two vowels, similar to v.

C.—The sound of c, in German, before e, i, and y, is like that of ts in English;—in Italian, before e and i, like that of ch in the English word chill;—in Spanish, before e and i, like that of th in thin.

D.—The sound of d, in German and Dutch, at the end of a word, is like that of t in English;—in Danish and Spanish, between two vowels or at the end of a syllable, like that of th in this.

G.— The sound of g, in French, before i, e, and y, is like that of zh in English; — in Spanish, before e and i, the same as the Spanish j; — in Italian, before e and i, like that of g in the English word gem, or j in jet; — in German, at the beginning of words, it is hard, like g in get; and in words ending in gen, it is thrown back on the penultimate syllable; as,  $Hech^iing$ -en.

J.—The sound of j, in French and Portuguese, is like that of zh in English; — in Spanish, it is like that of h strongly aspirated; — in the other languages, like that of y consonant.

 $\bar{X}$ .—The sound of x, in Spanish, is like that of h strongly aspirated, being the same as that of the Spanish j, and also of g before e and i.

Z.—The sound of z, in German and Swedish, is like that of ts in English;—in Italian, like dz; zz, in Italian, like ts.

CH.—The sound of the digraph ch, in French and Portuguese, is the same as the English sh, or of ch in chaise;—in Spanish, the same as ch in the English worthill;—in Italian, (as in words from the ancient languages, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin,) like that of k.—In German and Dutch, it has a hard, guttural sound, not easily represented in English, but resembling that of h strongly aspirated. It is represented in this Vocabulary, as it is in others, by the letter k.

TH.—The digraph th, in these several languages, has the sound of t; as, Theis, (tis.)

# PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

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# GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

AAL'BÖRG (Al'börg) Aar (ar) Adr'gau (ar'göû) Adr'huds (ar'hôs) Ab'a-cō Ab-a-kansk' Xb-an-caÿ' (äb-an-kī') Λ-b4′nδ A-ba'no A-bas'c<sub>l</sub>-a (a-bash'e-a) Abbe-ville', Fr Ab'be-ville, S. C. Ab-er-bröth'eck Ab-er-deen/ Ab-er-deen' Ab-er-ga-ven'ny (vul. ab-er-gen'e) Ab-er-yet'with λ/bĕx Ab'ing-don A'bō Ab-o-mey' (ab-o-mā') Abooshehr (ab-ô-shar') Xb ôu-kîr Xb-ôu-sîr Ab-ôu-tîge' AD-ou-tige/ Ab-ran/tes A-brāl/hōs (a-brūl/yōs) Abruzzo (a-brūt/sō) Xb-ū-tige/ Xb-ys-sīn/<sub>1-</sub>a A-cū/d<sub>1-</sub>a Xc-a-pūl/cō Ac-co-mac A-chēēn' Ach/min Acqs (áks) Acqui (ák'kwę) Acqui (aa kwy, Acre (ä/ker or 4/ker) A-dăir! A-dă'li-a, or A-dá'li-a Ad'a-nă Ad'a-nä A-děl', or A'del A'den, or A'den Ad'ı-ge, or Ad'ıgo Ad-ı-rön'lack Ad'ıer-berg A-dôur' Àd-ra-mî'ti Äd-ra-mYti Ä-dr-an-dro K-dr-at-dro M: ge'an M:g'-ra, or M-gt'na M:go (a'ro-a') A:ghàn-ya-tan', or Mi-gha-nia'tan X:-i-bun' A:ra-bo'la Ag's-des, or A-ga'des Agde (agd) Agen (a'zhang') Ag'ger-hdus Ag'ger-hdus Ag'in-court (or ad'jin-kor) Agnone (an-yō'na) Λ-gŏs'tş A'grş

A'gram A-han'ta Ah'gram Ah-med-a-bad' Ah-med-nûg/gyr Aīch/stadt Argle
Argues-Mortes (agmort/)
Arn-tab/ Anne (ān) Anx (āks) Aix-la-Chapelle (ākslą-shą-pěl') Ajaccio (ą-yat'chō) Ajaccio (a-ya: A-jan' A-jas-a-lūck' Āj-mēēr' Āk-bār-a-bād' Āk-er-mān' Āk-lija-sār' Āk-mīm' Ak-mîm' Ak-shelir' (ak shar') Àl-a-ba'ma A-lach'u-a Àl-a-dd'il-a A-lais' (a-la') K'land A-lais' A-lag/ka Ala-ta-ma-hū' (äl-tama-hâw') Albacete (ăl-ba-thā'ta) Al-bā'nı-a, or Al-ba-ni'a Al-ba'nō Al'ba-ny Al'og-ny Xl-be-märle' Xl-bu-fe'ng (-fa'-) Al-bu-quer'que (al-bu-ker'ka) Xl-cg-la' Al-ca-la' Al-ca-la'mō Al-can'ı (al-kan-yōth') Al-can'ta-ra Al-car-rî'a Alc'maer Al-co'na Àl-cō'y Âl'dọr-nọy A-lĕn'con (or al-ang-eŏng') Alentejo (al-en-ta'hō) A-lĕp/pō Ăl-es-san/drj-ş A-leu'tıan Al-ex-an-dret'ta Al-ex-an'drı-a Al-gar'vo Al-go-zî'ras Al-giōra' Àl-gō'a Àl-ha'ma Al-i-cănt' Al-i-că'ta Al-i-că'di Alk'maar Al-la-ha-had' Al'lah-shèhr

Al'le-ghā-ny Al'le-a Al'le-wāy Al-ma-děn' Al man'na Al-me'ı-dü (al-mü'ə-dä) Al-mo-rî'a Al-mō'rah Àl-mữ-nọ-cũr' Àlnwick (an'nik) Alnwick (an'nik) Al-pō'na Al-sace' Al-ta'i, or Al-tai' Al-ta-mū'ra Al-ta-mū'ra Al'ton Al'to-na Al'torf Al'torf
Altzey (alt'sī)
Al-va-r\do
Am'a-\overline
Am'a-\overline
Am-a-re-p\d'ra
A-m\d's-a
Am's-z\overline
Am'a-z\overline
Am'berg
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Amb Amboise (am-bwaz') Amboise (am-Am'boğ Am-boğ'na A-mĕd-a-bad' Ām-çd-na'gur Am'ç-lan'd A-mĕ'l-a -A-mör'l-ca A'merş-fört Xm'or-sham \[ \lambda' \text{rors}-\text{fort} \\ \text{X1-zy-\darks} \\ \text{Xm'(r-shan)} \\ \text{Am'(r-shan)} \\ \text{Am'(r-shan)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \\ \text{Am'(r-sn)} \ Am-ret-sîr' Am'ster-dam, or Am-ster-dam' Xn-a-dir Xn-ş-dîr' Xn-ş-huxc' Xn-ş-huxc' Xn-ş-to'l-ş Xn-ş-to'l-co Xn-çş-ter An-co'nş Xn-dş-min' Isles Xn-dş-min' Isles An-da-man An-de-rab' An'der-nach Al'der-mayn An'der An-dor'ra An-dros-cog'gin An-dd'jar (an-dd'har) An-dd'yar (an-dd'har)

An ę gl'in Ang'er-mann-kud' Angers (üng'zhar) Angle-sea, or An'glesey An-gō'ia Án-gō'ra An-gọs-tử'ra Angoulême (lang-gôlām') An-gu'il'la An'hâlt An'hölt Anjou (äng-zhô') An'klam An-kö'ber An'na-bërg An-nagh' (an-na') An-na-môô'ka An-nap'o-lis Ann A-run'del An'ne-cy Xn-no-nay' Ans'pach An-ta'lō An-ta'lō
Xn-te-que'ra (-kā'ra)
Antibes (āng-tōb')
Antibes (āng-tōb')
Antiga (ān-tē'ga)
Antiga (ān-tē'ga)
An-tilleg', or An-til'lēş
Xn'tı-ōch
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Xn'tı-ōch Ăn-ti-să'na Xn-ti-vă'ri Ant/werp An-zî'cō Anzin (ang-zăng') An-zy-an' Ap-pen-zēll'

Ap-pe-māt/qx

A-pd'r-mac

A'qui (A'kwe)

Aquila (&k'we-lā)

Aquila (&k-we-lā'yū)

A-quil'nō

A-quil'nō

X-qd'

X-qd'

X-qd'

X-qd'

X-qd' Ar'a-fat Ār-a-guy' Ā-rāiçhe', El Ār'al, or Ā-rāl' Āranjuez (ar-an-hweth ) Ar'98 A-rau' (9-röû') Ár-âu-că'n)-a Ar'be Ar-breath' Arch-an/gel Arch-i-pel/e-ge Ar-cot/

Xr'de-bil Ar'de-bii Ar-deche' (ar-dash') Ar-de-lan' Ar-dennes' (ur-den') Ar'drah Ar'em-berg Ar'em-berg
Ar'enş-berg
Ar-e-qui'pş (-kē'pş)
A-rēz'zō (ş-rēt'sō)
Är-gen-tün' (ür-zhän-tüng')
Ar-gon-tü'rō Argenteuil (ar-zhan tehl') Argentiere (ar-zhan-te-ar') to-ar')
Xr'gös
Xr-gös'to-li
Ar-gōjle'
Ar'gy-rō-Cás'trō
A-rica
Ariege (ä're-ūzh')
A-riv'na Ariego (k'rę-azh')
A-ris/po
Arkansas (ar-kūn'səs
or ür-kṣn-sāw')
Ar-kṣn-saw')
Ar-ks(kit)
Ar-mkgh' (ar-mā')
Ar-mkgh'
Ar-mb'ni-s
Armatiturus Armentieres (år-mån'te-år') Xrn'helm (or ar-nīm') Xrn'städt (årn'ståt) A-rôôs'tôôk Ār-pî'nō Ārques (ārks) Ar-ra-can Ar'ra-gòn Ar'ran Ar'ras (or ar-ra') Ar'n-ege' (-azh') Ar'ris-berg Xi'ris-bërg
Xi'ris-bërg
Artos (ü-twü')
Xi'un-döl, or A-rün'del
As-chaf '(ron-bürg
Asch-ers-le'ben (äshers-le'ben)
As-cut'ney
As-cut'ney
As-an-täs', or
A-shän'tee
Xsh-an-täs', or
Xsh-an-täs', an Ash-ma-nein'
Xsh-ver
Ash-te-bu'la
Asia (ā'she-a)
As-pern'
As-phal-tī'tēs As-sam' As-sam' As-sin/nj-boin As-sî's; As-sôu-an' As-sump'tion (as-sum'shun) As-ter-a-bad'

As-tör'ga Às-trạ-can' As-tử'rị ạ Àt-ạ-cu'mạ Ăt/ba-ra Atch-a-fa-lay/a At-fe' (at-fā') Äth-a-pes'cōw Ath'ens Ath-lone' Athiol, or A'thol Ăth'os A-thỹ À-tî'na Àt'lás

A-186'f À-tru/tō À'trì Ăt'ta-lä Arta-ia Attuny (at-ten'ye) At-teck' f-te'; (e-te'e) / vbe 'ob) r beas (eb'na) Aubigny (c-bin'ye) Au'bum Aubusson (5-būs-sŏng') Auch (5sh) Aus'rr-a Aude (5d) Au-tâu'ga Au'gr-băch (6û'gr-băk) Au-tăn' (5-tăn')

Ba'ri

Au'er-stádt (öû'er-stăt)
Au'er-stádt (öû'er-stăt)
Aux Cayea (ō-kāz')
Aug'sp'būrg
Auxerre (ō-sār')
Au-gus'ts
Au-gus'ts-vō-ŏ
Aunis (ō'nō)
Au-linac (ō-rōl'yāk)
Au-rūn-ga-bād'
Au'er-litz (or oûs'ter-litz (or oûs'ter-litz (or oûs'ter-litz)
Avenches (s-vānsh'
Avences (s-vān') lits) Aus-trā'lı-ş

A-váts'cha Á-ve'i-rō (a-vā'o-rō) Áv-o-lî'nō Avenches (a-vāush') Avencnes (4-vansn') Avesnes (a-van') Aveyron (4-va-rŏng') Avezzano (4-vet-să/nō) Avignon (áv'ēn-yŏng') xv'.-lä Av-lö'na A'von Av-öy-ëlles' Avranches (av-ransh') Ax-dm/ À-ya-ct/chō Ayamente (1-ya-mon'ta) Ayleg/bu-ry Ayr (ar) Ayr/shire A-zer-bi-jan', or Az-er bal'jan Xz'of A-zōres', or A-zō'rēş

## B.

BA-BA', CAPE Ba'bel-măn-del Bacchighone (băk-ëlyō'na) Bàch-j-ăn' Ba-dag'ry Bad-a-jōs' (băd-a-hōs') Bad-ak-shān' Ba'den Bå-den-wei'ler Bi-den-wer'igr
Bacza (bil-ā'tha)
Bag-dād', or Bāg'dād
Bag-nā'ra (ban-yā'ra)
Bagnols (bān-yār')
Bagnorea (bān-yō-rā'a)
Ba-hā'ma Ba-har/ Bahhrein (ba-rin') Bah-1'ş (ba-5'ş) Ba-hî'reh Bah'ling-ĕn Bahr el Xb'j-ŭd Bahr el Xz'rek Baī'kŭl Bai'reath (bi'rat) Bai-rout Baja (ba'ya) Bakh'to-gan Ba'ka Bal-a-ghâut' Bal-a-kla'va Ba'la-rúc' Bal-a-sore' Bal'a-ton Bai'bec, or Bal-bec' Bale (bal) Bai-e-ar'ic Bai-fu-resh' Ba-lîze' Balk Bal-kan' Bál-lj-na/ Bal'li-na-sloe Bally-shan'non Bal-ly-shan'non Bal'ti-more Ram-har/ra Bam'berg Bam-bôuk' Bam-j-an Băm-ma-kôô' Băn'ca Ban-căl'l**a-ry** Ban-côut Ban'don Banf (bamf) Ban-ga-lore Bán'gor Ban-kök' Ban'nock-burn Băn-tăm Bapaume (ba-pom') Bar'a-ba Bar-aiche' Bar-a-ta'r-a Bar-ba'does Bar'ba-ry Bar-bû'da Bar-ce-lô'na Ba-roil'ly (ba-rā'le)

Barnaul (bar-nöül') Bar'ne-gat Barns'ley Ba-roach' (ba rec'a') Ba-rō'da Bar'o-mětz Bar-qu<sub>i</sub>-s<sub>i</sub>-me'tō (-ā'·) Barraux (băr-rō') Barreges (băr-rāzh') Barrieges (barriezh')
Basques (bask)
Bas'ra
Bas-al'nō
Basse Terre (bas-tàr')
Bas'so-ra, or Bas-sō'ra
Bas-tar' Bas-tāl'a Bastogne (bas-tŏn'e) Ba-tāl'vi-a Bath Baton Rouge (ba'tn-Baton Rouge (bá'tn-rôzh')
Battaglia (bṣt-tăi'yṣ)
Bátt-t-q-ā-b'a
Bausset (bō'sā)
Bautzen (boāl'sēn)
Bautzen (boāl'sēn)
Bautzen (ba'sēn)
Bay-vā'r-ta' (bī-ṣ-zēd')
Bay-vā (bā-yā')
Bay-vā'du (bī-bay-zēd')
Bay-vā'du (bī-bay-zēd')
Bay-vā'du (bī-bay-zēd')
Bay-vā'du (bī-bay-zēd')
Bay-vā'du (bī-bay-zēd')
Bay-vā'du (bī-bay-zēd')
Bay-vā'du (bī-bay-zēd')
Bay-zēd'm-sēd-muns-ter Bēa'mins-tçr Bearn (bā-arn') Bę-ăt' Be-at'
Beaucaire (bō-kār')
Beau'fort, S. C.
Beauley (bō'le)
Beaumeris (bō-mā'ris)
Beaume (bōn)
Beauvais (bō-vā')
Bĕd'cleş (bĕk'klz)
Bĕd-nōre'
Bĕd-ān-āre' Bed-nore'
Bed-ou-ins'
Bed-o-ween'
Beer(ing, or Behr'ing
Beira (ba'e-ra)
Bei-rôut' Beja (bā'zhā) Bē-ja-pôur' Be-lĕd'-el-Je-rid' Be-lĕm' Bēl-fāst', or Bēl'fāst Bel-last, or Bell'last Bellg-last, or Bellisle (bel-lste, or Bellisle (bel-li') Belle'ville Běl-lin-zō/na Běl-lú/nō Bel-la'no Be-lôô-chis-tăn' Be'lur-tăg Bel-vi-dêre' Be-nă/reș Ben-côô'len Bĕnd-e-mîr' Běn-ę-věn'tô Běn-gàl'

Ben-ga'z,

Běn gue'la (běn-gā'la) Be-nîn' Běn-j-suĕf' Běn-Lō'mọnd Běn-Nō'vis Běn'ning-ton Be-nowm' Běny'helm Běn theim (běn'tim) Be-rar/ Be-rat' Ber-be/ra Ber-bice Ber-e-zî'na Ber-e-zi'na Ber-e-zof' Ber-e-zof' Berg'en-Berg'en-hdus Berg'en-berg' Berg-berg'en-berg' Ber-ham-pere' Berk'shîre Ber-lĭn', or Bër'lin Ber-mū'daş Ber'nard Berne Běr'rı-ĕn Ber-tie Her-tië'
Ber'wick (or ber'rik)
Besançon (bā-zung'sông')
Bes-sa-rā/bi-a
Beth'le-hem Bēve'land Běv-e-rěn' Běv'er-ly Beyra (bã'e-ru) Bey-rôôt' Beÿ-ràôt' Beziers (bĕz-yàr') Bhat-gōng' Bhut-pōre' Bj-āl'ys-tōk Bid-as-sō'a Biel'ọ-fōid (-fōlt) Biel'nee' Bi-čnne Bd-b4/6 Bil-bő's Bil-ç-dűl'gç-rid Bii-ga'zi Bin-ga'zi Bing'en Bing'hem-ton Bir'ket-ël-Ke-rôun' Bir'ket-ël-Mar-pout' Bir'mah Bir'ming-ham Bis'cay Bis-na-gür' Bis-sü'göş Bistineau (bĭs'tệ-nō) Blan'ken-burg Blěch'ing-ley Blěd'sŏe Blei'berg Blen'heim, or Blen'heim Blois (blw#) Bocage (bō-k##h') Bō'den-sēē' Bœu! (b#!) Bög-li- pore

Bō-gọ-tü' Bọ-hō'mj-a Bōh'mer-wâld Bois-le-Duc (bwä-lọ-đùk') Bŏk-hù'ra Bɔt bɔc' Bŏl-běc/ Bol-bec' Bō'lî Bo-lî'var, or Bol'ı-var Bo-līv'ı-a Bologna (bo-lon'ya), Bol-se'na (bol-sa'na) Brî-ĕnne' Brî-ĕntz' Bŏl/so-ver Bŏl/ton Bol-za'nō Bom-bay/ Bon-oay'
Bo-na-ven-tû'ra
Bon-dôu'
Bo-nĕss'
Bŏn-i-f i'ciō (-chō) Brî-ôude Boom (bōin) Bôô-tăn' Bō-pâul' Bōr-deaux' (bōr-dō') Brĭt'ta-ny Brix/ham Borgne (born) Bor<sup>/</sup>ne-ō Born/bōlm Brom ton Brŏn'do-lō Brôôk'lyn Bor-nôu' (bör-nô') Bŏr-ọ-dî'nō Bosh-u-an'as Bos'na-Se-rai Bŏs'na-Se-ra'jō Bos/ni-a Bos'ton
Bos'worth (boz'wurth)
Bot'e-tourt (-tort)
Both'nj-a Böt'zen Bouillon (bô-āl-yŏng') Bouleiah (bô-jā'ya) Bouleigne (bô-lōn') Bôur'bon Bourbonnes-les-Bains Bourbonnes-les-Bair (bôr-bōn'iş-bān') Bourdeaux (bôr-dō') Bourg (bôrg) Bourges (bôrzh) Bôu'rō Bốu-tŏn' Böu-ton' Bovines (bö-vēn') Böw'doin (bō'dn) Bů/la-mä Bŭl-gā/r<sub>i</sub>-a Bra'bant Bálkh Brā'ga Bra-găn'za Bra'h<sub>i</sub>-lōw Brüh-ma-pôô'tra Braidalhin (brĕd'allơû) Bürd-wăn' bin) Bran'den-bürg Bran'dy-wine Braundsberg (bröûns'bërg) Bra-zîl' Braz'os Brazza (brăt'să) Breath'it Bür'ton Brěch'in Brěc'on Brěďon Brěďa, or Br**e-da** Brěg'ěntz

Breī'săçh Breī'ten-baçh Brel'ten-Dagn
Brëm'en
Brëm'en
Brës'cia (brës'cha)
Brës'lau (or brës'ida)
Bretagne (bre-tan')
Briançon (bre-tang',
söng')
Bria-ère'
Dridsn'wa-ter Bridge wa-ter Brieg (breg) Briel Brieux (brē-d') Brīgh'ton (brī'tu) Brīn'di-st Bris/ach Bris/gau (bris/göû) Bris/tol Brō/dy Brôek (brūk) Brom/ley Brough (bruf) Bruch'sal Brû<sup>r</sup>geş Brûhl (brûl) Brunn Brunş'wıck Brus'selş Brzesc (zesk) Brzesc (zesi Bŭçh/an Bu-chan'an Bu-cha-rest' Bu'da Bud'weIs Buenaire (bwā-nar') Buenas Ayres (bww/nos I'res)
Buft/s-lö
Builth (blith)
Bd-ja-lan'ce
Bdk-ha'ri-s Bünki Bün'combe (b**ünk'am)** Bün-del-cünd' Büntz'lüu (or bünts'-Bûrg Bûr'gôs Bûr'gun-dy Bûr-ham-pôur' Bur'ling-ton Bur-ram-pôô'ter Bûr'sa Burscheid (b**û**r's**hii)** Bury (běr'e) Bů-shire' Ba-trin-to By ra ghur

C.

Ca-Băr'ras Cab'ell Ca-ben'da Ca-bre'ra (ka-brā'ra) Ca-būl', or Ca'bul Cab-u-lis-tan' Caceres (ku'tha-res) Cac-hu'o Cachoeira (kä-sho-Ca-con'go Ca'diz Ca-dôre' Cád'rọn Cā'ĕn (or käng) Cāer-mār'then Cäer-mär'then
Cåer-mär'von
Cäer-phil'ly
Caf-frā'r<sub>1</sub>-a
Caf'freg (käf'forz)
Cäf-i-r<sub>1</sub>-s-tän'
Cagliari (käl'yä-re)
Ca-haw'ba Cahir (kar) Ca-hō/kı-a Ca-hōôş/ Cahors (ka-hör') Cal'cos (ki'kos) Carn-gorm' Cairn-gorm'
Cairo (kī'rō)
Cál-a-bār'
Ca-lā'bri-a, or
Ca-lā'bri-a Cal-a-hōr/ra Cal-a-hōr/ra Cal-a-mā/ta Cal-a-mi-ā/nēs Cal-a-ta-ytid/ Cal-a-tra/va Calcasiu (kal'ka-shô) Cal-cut'ta Cal'der Cal·qer Cal-q-dō/nj-a Cal/en-berg Cal --cūt/ Cal-j-for/nj-a Cal-la/8 (or kal-ya/ō) Calmar Calne (kawn) Cál-tạ-gi-rō/nẹ Cál-tạ-ni-sčt/tạ Cál/ụ-mět Cạl-vả/đōs Cam-ba-hēē Cam-bāy' Cam-bō'dı-a Cam-böge' Cam'bray, or Cam-bray' Cam'bridge Cám'den Campagna (kam-pun'-Camp'bell (kăm'el) Cam-pëach'y Cán/a-da Căn-a-jo-hăr/ie Cán-an-dăi/gua Can-a-nore' Ca-na'ra, or Can'a-ra Ca-na'ries Can-da-har' Can-dēish Can'dı-a Ca-ne'a Cannes (kun) Can'tal or Can-tul' Can'ter-bu-ry
Can-ton', China
Cán'ton, U. S.
Can-tyre' Cape Bret'on, or Cape Bre-ton' Cape Gir'er-deau (jir'-ar-dō) Cape Hai'ti-an Cape har to an Cape taken
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Cay-šnne' (kī-šn') Ca-răc'cas Căr'a-măn Căr-a-mă'nj-a Căr-ca-sonne' Căr'diff Ca-yū'ga Caz-e-nō'vi-a Cĕc'ıl Cĕl'a-lū Ce-la'nō Cĕl'e-bēs Cardi-gan Cardona Car-dona Car-i-a'co Cěl'ie Cěn'is (or se-nō'), Mt. Cěph-a-lō'ni-a, or Cěph-a-lo-ni'a Căr-ıb-bê/an Căr-ıb-bêê/ Căr-lu-bee' Ca-rin'thi-a Car-lisie' (kar-lil') Căr'lo-witz Cărly'băd (or karlz'băt) Cărls-cro'na, or Cărly-Ce-ram Cerignola (ser-in-yo'la) Ce-ri'gō Co-ri'gō
Cer-ve'rā (ser-vā'rā)
Cer'vi-tā (chēr'vo-tā)
Cer'vin (or sēr-vān')
Co-se'nā (cha-sā'nā)
Co-vēn:.es (se-vēn')
Co-vēn:.es (se-vēn')
Co-vēn:.es (se-vēn')
Cha'cō crô'na Carleruhe (karlz'rô or karlz-rô'e) Carl'stadt Carmagnola (kur-manyō'la) Car-mō'na Car-nat/ic Car-naul/ Car-ni-5/la Chi/ca Cha-gaing'
Cha-gaing'
Cha-lear'
Chalons (sha-long') Căr-o-lī'na Car-pā'thi-an Căr-pen-tras Chalons (shā-lōng') Chām'ber-ty Chām'bers-burg Chā'm-bied' Cha'mōu-ni', or Cha-mōu'ni Champagne (shām-pān'ye) Chām-pāign' Chām-pāign' Chām-del-edr' Chān-del-edr' pun-tra, Car-ra'ra Car-rick-fer/gus Car/roll Car'ron Car-ta'go Car'ter-et Car-tha-ge/na Ca-sat/ Ca-sal/ Ca-sal/le Cas-a-na'na Cas-bin, or Cas-bin' Casch'au (kash'où) Char'cas Ca-ser'ta Cashalton (kās-hör'tn) Charente (shä-rängt') Chăr'ı-tŏn' £här'kŏv Ca-shan/ Cigh/ell Charle'mont Charleroi (sharl-rwa') Cash'gar Cash-mcre' or Cash'-Charles (sharl-rwa')
Charles (ton
Charle-ville
Charle-voitx', (shar'levwa')
Char'lottes-ville
Charl'ton
Chartres (shar'tr)
Eha-rpi'dis
Cha-tdu'que
Chatenhrant (shatmēre Căs'pı-an Căs'scl Cas-si'na Cas-si-qui-a'ri Cas-tel-nau'da-ry (kas-tel-nō'da-rē') Castiglione (kas-tēlyō'na) Cas-tîle' Chateaubriant (shatō'bre-ängt') Chateaudun (shät-ō-Castillon (kas-telyŏng') Cas-tîne' Cas'tle-bar' (kās-sldůn') Chateau-Gonthier (shāt-ō-gōn'tẹ-ā) Chateauguny (shāt-ō-Cas'tle-ton (kas'sl-ton) Castres (kas'tr) Cas'tro (hō-van'ni gā') Chateauroux (shāt-ōrô') Chatellerault (shặt'-Cat-a-bam'ba Cat-a-bam'ba Cat-a-lo'ni-a Ca-ta'ni-a, or Ca-ta'ni-a Ca-tan-za'ro těl-rō') tel-ro')
Chat'ham
Chat-ta-h80'chee
Chat-t68'ga
Chaudiere (shō-de-ar')
Chaumont (shō-mong')
Chazy (sha-zē')
Che-buc'tō Ca-taw'ba Cateau Cambresis (kāt'ō kām'bre-sē) Cāth-a-rī'nen-stādt Cat-man'dôô Cats'kĭll Chěl'<sub>i</sub>-cŭt Chělins'ford (chěmz'-Cat-ta-rau'gys ford) Cat-ta'ro Chel'sea Chel'ten-ham (or chelt'-Cat'to-gat Câu'ca nam) Ehĕm'n**itz** Câu'ca-sŭs Caune (kon)
Cau'ver-y, or
Ca'ver-y Che-mung' Che-nan'go Chen-yang' Chep'stow

Ca/va Ca/van, or Ca-van'

Cawn-pore/ Cax-q-mar/ca

Cher (shar)
Che-ras/co
Che-raw/
Cher/burg

Chër **ç kës**; Øhër'së Ehër'son Chertsey (chěs'se) Chěs'a-pčake Chěsh'ire Che-sun'côûk Chôt-i-mach'es Chev'ı-ot Ehî-u'nu Chi-u'pi Chi-u'ri Chi-a'va-ri Chi-a-ven'na Chi-ca'gō (she-kaw'gō) Chi-ch'es-ter Chi-ca'go (sho-kaw'go, Chich'es-ter Chick-s-måg'gs Chick's-86 Chick's-88-6 Chick's-88-6 Chick's-88-6 Chick's-88-6 Chick's-88-6 Chick's-88-6 Chick's-88-6 Chick's-88-6 Chick's-88-6 Chick's-88-6 Chick's-88-6 Chi-chick's-88-6 Chi-chick's-88-6 Chi-chick's-88-6 Chi-chick's-88-6 Chi-chick's-88-6 Chi-chick's-88-6 Chi-chick's-88-6 Chi-chick's-88-6 Chi-chick's-88-6 Chi-chick's-88-6 Chi-chick's-88-6 Chi-chick's-88-6 Chi-chick's-88-6 Chi-chick's-88-6 Chi-chick's-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick's-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick-88-6 Chi-chick Chin'su-ra Chip'pen-ham Chip'pen-way Chi-pus-co's Chi-qui'tōs (che-kō'tōs) Chiswick (chiz'ik) Chit-a-gōng' Chan-der-na-göre' Chit-a-göng' Chan-til'ly (shan-tëly's) Chit'ten-den Chap'el-Hill Chit-tôre' Chi-vas'so Chăc/taw Chốc/zim Cholmondely (chum'le) Cho-lû'la Ehō-ra-săn', or Eho-răs'san Cho-wân' Chris-ti-a'na Chris-ti-a'nı-a Chris'tian-săn Chris'tian-stadt Chū-la-hō/ma Chūm/būl Chŭm/leigh (chūm/le) Chup'rah Cháprah Chá-qui-sa'ca (chá-ke-sa'ka) Cic-a-cōle' Ci-en-fue'gas (thē-en-fwa'gās) Cin-a-lō'a Cin-ein-na'ti Cin'tra Cin'tra Cir-cărs', (Northern) Cir-căs'si-a (sir-kăsh'e-a) Cirencester (sis'e-ter) Chrencester (#18/9-49 Cirk'nitz Cirta-del'la (chit-) Ciudad Real (the-d-dăd' rā-si') Ciudad Rod-ri'gō (the-d-dăd'-) Civita Vôc'ch-u (chō'vọ-tā-) Chac-mān'nan Cla'gōn-fürth Clai'borne Okir'e-mönt Clar'e-mont
Clau'sen-burg (klbû'-)
Clausthal (klbûs'tal)
Cler-mont' Clermont-Ferand (klar-möng'för-ung')-Clöves Clith'e-röe Clog'her (or klo'her)

Clon-a-k'll'ty Clon-meil' Cion-men'
Ciyde
Cō-a-hō'ma
Co-an'gō
Cōb'be
Co-bi'jah
Cōb-lēntz' Co'burg Coch-a-bam'ba Co'chin Chi'ng Codogno (ko-don'yō) Côev'or-den Cognoc (kön-yak')
Co-hōeş'
Cöm-họ-tôôr'
Co-Im'bra
Coire (kwar)
Côl'ches-ter
Côle-raine' Cole-raine Col-mar'
Coln (köán)
Colnbrook (köán'brůk)
Cologna (ko-lön'yä)
Cologna (ko-lön'ya)
Cologna (ko-lön')
Cologna-säy
Cöl-o-n'dő
Co-lüm'bi-a
Co-lüm'bi-a'a
Co-lüm-bi-än'a Co-lum'bō Cō-may-u'gua Com/ber-mere Comines (ko-meu') Ca/ma Com'o-rin Co-mörn' Com'o-rö Complegne (kom-pē-ān') Com-pos-tol'la Con-can' Con-cep/tion Con'cord Condé (kŏn'dū) Co-nē'cuh Cŏn'e-maugh Cön-e-maugh
Cön-es-tö'ga
Cön-ga-reë'
Cön'gie-ton
Cön'gie-ton
Cön'gie-ton
Cön-naught, or
Cön-naught, con-nöt'g-kül
Cön-o-o-chēague'
Cön'stance
Cön-stanti'na Con-stan-ti'ns Con-stan-ti-no ple Côô-mas-siē', or Côô-mas/się Co-ŏs' Côô-saw-hătch'iọ Cō-pen-hā/gen Co-pi/ah Cō-pi-a/pō, or Cô-pi-d'pô, or
Cô-pi-d'pô, or
Cô-pi-d-pô'
Côqu'gt (kôk'et)
Co-qu'im'hō (-kēm-)
Côr-à-chië'
Côr-bach
Corbeif (kor-bāl')
Cor-dil'ie-ras
(or kor-dēl-yā'ras)
Côr'do-vā Co-rê's Cor-fû', or Cor'fy Cor'inth Cŏr-o-măn'd**el** Co-rō'ne Correze (kör-ria') Correze (kor4 Cor/sj-ca Corte (kor/ta) Cor-to/na Co-sto/na Co-sto/sor Co-shōc'ton Cos'lin Coane (kön) Cos/secks

Cos-săir'
Cós-săm-bş-zăr'
Cós-săm-bş-zăr'
Cós-ta Ri'ca
Cote d'Or (Rôt'dör')
Cotes du Nord
(Rôt'-dy-nôt')
Cô-to-păx'
Côt-t'bâs
Câu-lân'
Câu-lănd
Côur-trāy'
Coutances (kô-tăns')

Cov'en-try

Cöv'ing-tọn
Cöớceg (kơðz)
Cóớc-5'tạ
Crā'còw
Cröc'y (krös'e)
Crē'nid (krā'fölt)
Crēm'nitz
Cre-mô'na
Credse
Crōv'čit
Cri-mô'a
Cri'ven-dŏn
Cro-ā'ri-is (krọ-ā'shẹ-ạ)

Crim'ar-ty, or
Cro-mar'ty
Crom'exit'cy
Crom'exit'cy
Crom'exit'cy
Caongrad (chôn'grad)
Cy-ban'
Cy-ban'
Cy-ban'
Cyd-da-lore'
Cyd-da'pan
Cya'n'a (kwön'sä)
Cyi-t'a' (kwön'sä)
Cyi-t'a' (kwön'sä)
Cyi-t'b'a' (kwō-t'b'a)
Cyl-to'den

Cdil'pšp-\$7
Cul-röss' (or kô'rös)
Cd-ma-nā'
Cu-mā'ni-a
Cdim-ber-land
Cdim-ber-land
Cdim-top-rand
Cdin-top-ro'
Cd-ra-co' (-85')
Cd-ra-co' (-85')
Cdr-dis-tān'
Cd'risch-phāf'
(kd'#sb-p-hāf')

Cŭr'n-tăck
Cût-zô'l
Cût-tâck'
Cut-tâck'
Cut-tâck'
Cuy-hô'ga
(k.1-a-hô'ga)
Cûz'l
Cÿc'la-dâş
Cycla-dâş
Czernowitz
(chêr'no-vits)
Czirknicz (tscrk'nits)

### D.

DXG-HES-TXN' Dabl Dah'o-mey Dál-a-gō'a Dál-keith' Dal-mā'tj-a (dal-mā'shę-a) Dal'ton Dám-a-ris-cŏt/ta Da-mas/cus Dam-j-čt/ta Dan/bu-ry (dăn/ber-e) Dan-ne-mō/ra Dant'zic Dan'the Dar-da-nëlleş' Dar-four' Da'rj-ën Darm'stadt Dart'mouth Dar'war Dau'phi-ny De-bret'zin Dę-brēt'z|n Dēc'ean, or Dec-căn De-cîze' Dčl-a-gō'a Dčl'a-wāre Děl'h| (dčl'le) Dăl'u-nă Děl'vi-nō Děm-a-rü'ra

Dem-b8'a
De-m8'na
De-m8'na
De-m8'na
Den'high (dĕn'be)
Dĕn'de-ra
Dĕn'de-ra
Dĕn'de-ra
Dĕn'de-ra
Dĕn'de-ra
Der-bend'
Dĕr-bend'
Dĕr-bend'
Dĕr-bend'
Dĕr-bend'
Dĕs-e-Ruÿ'ter
Desaguadero
(dĕs-e-gwa-dā'rō)
Dĕs-e-ra'de
De-shā'
Des Monnes (de-m6'In')
Dĕs'sau (or dĕs'soû)
De-troft'
Dĕt'tjug-en
Deutz (dotts)
Deux-Ponts (dd-pŏnts'
or dd-pŏng')
De-vön'ter
De-vi'zeş
Dĕv'on
Dĕv'on-pōrt
D-ar-be-kîr', or
D1-gr-bō'kır

Dis'men's Länd
Diey'hölz (dip'nöits)
Di-sppe'
Disst
Diest
Diest
Diest
Diene'
Digne (den)
Di'jön' (de'zhöng')
Di'linge-en
Din-sge-pöre'
Di-nän'(de-näng')
Di-nän't'
Din-wid'die
Di'd
Dix-mde'
Dix-mde'
Dix-fper (në/per)
Dis-fger (në/per)
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Doi-fger (në/per)
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Dör'chçş-ter
Dordogne (dör-dön')
Dördrecht (dor'drekt)
Dör'nöch
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Dragugnan
(dr'a-gön-yäng')
Drave
Drenthe (drönt, or
drön'te)
Drö'den
Dreux (drd)
Dri'nö
Drögh'e-da
Drö'nb-bicz
(drö'hə-bich)
Drott'wich (drönt'th)
Drott'wich (drönt'th)
Drott'wich (drönt'th)
Dron'theim (drön'tim)
Drö'seş

Dab'lin

Důh'nō
Du Bůque (-běk)
Duleigno (důl-chēn'yō)
Dulvisho (důl-chēn'yō)
Dulvich (důl'ich)
Dim-blane'
Dŭm-blane'
Dŭm-dalk'
Dŭn-dalk'
Dŭn-dalk'
Dŭn-kirk'
Dŭn-kirk'
Dŭn-sin'nane
Dunwich (důn'ich)
Duquesne (dů-kān')
Dů-sin'c'
Dử-ràn'gō
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Dử-ràn'

### E.

RAS'TON
R'brö
R'brö
Eb-sam'bul, or
Eb-sam-bul'
Ecc-lab'
Ech'ter-nigh
Ec'-j-is (or a'tho-h'1)
Eck'mühl
Eck'muhl
Edge'combe (8j'kum)
Edge'combe (8j'kum)
Edge'field
Edinburgh (8d'ın-bürro, or 8d'in-bürg)
Ed'ye-lö
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Eğ'i-nü, or E-ğı'na R'gypt Eh-ren-breti'ste'in Eh-ren-breti'ste'in El'se-nich El'se-nich E-kit-e-ri'ne-bürg E-kit-e-ri'ne-gixd E-kit-e-ri'ne-gixd E-kit-e-ri'ne-gixd E-kit-e-ri'ne-gixd E-kit-e-ri'ne-gixd E-kit-e-ri'ne-gixd E-beuf (ĕl-būf') El'ber-föld El-beuf (ĕl-būf') El'bung (ĕl-būf') El'bung (ĕl-būf') El'chng (ĕl-būf') E-lis'a-bět-gråd'
Él-bře'
Él-m'ra
Él-is'ra
Él-si-nōrc', or
El-si-nōu',
El-si-nōu'
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El-si-nōu'
Emb'den
Embrun (am'brŭn')
En'mer-lch
En-ga-dine'
Enghen (an-gō'an)
England (ing'gland)
En-j-sēi'
Enkhuizen
(enk-hōt'zen)
En-nja-cōt'thy

En-nis-k1l'len
E-për'i-ës
Ep-ër-nāy'
Ep'i-nāl
E-rāk'lı-8
Ēr'ifut
Er'içht
Er'içht
Ēr'i-vān'
Ēr'iang-on
Ēr'z-g-bīr'ge
Es-cām'bi-a
Ēs-cd-ri-āl'
Ēs'ne
Esquimaux (ĕs'kṣ-mō)
Ēss'ling-on
Ēs'tọ

Es-tre-ma-dd'ra
Es'tro-möz'
Es'zek (ës'sek)
Etampes (ā-timp')
Et'o-wih, or Ēt'o-w ēe,
or Hīgh'-Töd-er
Eupen (öl'pēn)
Eā-phrā'tēs
Edre (yūr)
Eū'rope
Eutim (ör-tēn')
Eūx'ne
Eves'hām
Ev'o-rā
Evreux (ĕv-rū')
Ex'e-ter
Ey'der (I-yŭ'lēt)
Eÿ'der (I-yŭ'lēt)

# $\mathbf{F}$ .

FA-En'ZA
Fäh'ldn
Fal-bum'
Fair'neld
Fal-sine'
Fal'kirk, or Fal-kyrk'
Falkland (fawk'' ind)
Fal'mouth
Fa'ro, Port.
Fa'roe, or Fa'roe
Faranather'
Fau-quier' (faw-ker')

Fay-all'
Fay-atte'
Fay-atte'
Fay-bum'
Fah-ra-bad'
Fal-an-l'cho
Fe-ll-ch-a'na
Fam-enn'nagh
(fer-ma'na)
Fer-mo')
Fer-mo')
Fer-ra'ra

Fér'ro, or Fer-rol' Fér'rol, or Fer-rol' Fez-zan' Fich-tel-go-bir'go Fi-ès'-le (-ia) Figueras (fo-gé'ras) Fil'i, or Fes'gre Fin-ia-ter' Fin-ia-ter' Fin'iand Fisme (fom) Fiume (fyb'ma) Flån'ders Flån'e börg Flön'ence Flön'es Flön'es Flön'es Flösh'ng Foix (föj'jä) Foix (fwå) Fontainebleau (fön-tän-blö') Fön-ta-blö') Fontenay-le-Comte

(font-nā'-le-kōng'tā)

Fontevault

(fon-tev-rō')

Foh'tā Jāl'lō

For'lā

For'nen-te'rā (-tā'-)

For-mō'a

For-rō'a

For-rō'a

For-rō'a

For-rō'a

For-rō'a

Förth
Fossk'nö
Fossk'nö
Föth'er-in-güy
Föu'd!
Fougeres (fö-zhår')
Föu'lib
Föd'ey
Foyers (fi'erz)
Frånce

Franche Comte
(fransh köng'tä)
François (fran'swä)
Fran-co'ni-a
Fran'e-ker
Fran'ken-stein'
Fran'ken-thai (-tai)
Frank'fört
Fras-ca'ta

Frauenburg (fröd'en-bûrg) Frau'stati (fröd'stat) Fröd'er-icks bürg Frèd'er-icks-häll Frèd'er-ick-ton Fret'berg Fret'eing Fret'sing-en Frei'städt (-stät)
Frejus (fræ-zhûs')
Frey'bürg
Fri'bürg
Fri'd'iand
Friesch'e-haff
Fries'iand
Fri-û'i
Frontignac (fron-tin

Fuer-12-ven-40'12
Fûl'da
Fûl'da
Fûnch'el, or Fûn-çhûf
Fûner-Kirch'en
Furnes (fûrn)
Fur-Tuck 2-bûd'
Fûrth (fûrt)
Fyz-2-bûd'

G.

GA-DÄ'M'S
Gaeta (ga-š'ta)
Gaillac (gal-yāk')
Gaillac (gal-yāk')
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Gaillac (gal-yāk')
Gal-lāc'
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Glogau (glō'göû) Glọ-gâw' Glŏm'men Glöuces'tor (glös'ter) Glack'stadt Gmund (gmunt) Gnesen (gnā/zen) Gnēs/na (nēs/na) Go-dáv/o-ry Goes (hôs) Go-jam' Göl-cön'da Gom-brôôn/ Gom-probn'
Gomera (go-mā/rā)
Go-naīveņ'
Gŏn'dar
Gōôm'ty
Go-rēē'
Go-li-tr Gor/htz Görtz (görts) Gö'tha (or gö'tä) Göth'land Göt'ten-burg Got'ting-en (got'ingen) Gôu'dă Gôur (gôr) Gō-yāz' Goz'zo (gŏt'sō) Grü-ci-ō'sa Grü-ci-ō'sa Gram-mont'

Gräm'pi-an, Me.
Gra-nä'da
Grän-nä'da
Grän-nä'da
Grän-n'lle', Fr.
Grätz (gröta)
Graudenz (gröd'dents)
Gravelines (gräv'lön')
Grävey'önd
Gröee
Gröen'lan
Gröen'nak
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Gua-na're

Guä-na-xuk'tö (gwäna-hwä'tö)
Guän'ca Vo-li'cu
Guän'ca Vo-li'cu
Guä-rian', (gar'dafwe)
Gua-til'ia
Guä-ti-mä'la, or Guilto-mä'la
Guä-ti-mä'la
Guä-ta-mä'la
Guä-p-quil' (gwī-pkel')
Guä'p-q-uil' (gwī-pkel')
Guä'p-q-uil' (gwī-pGuä'p-g (gā'borz)
Guä'der-land
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H.

HXB'FR-SHXM
HXd'ding-ton
Hxd'deigh (hxd'lo)
Hxd-ra-mûu'
Hxer'lem (hx'rlem)
Hague (hxg')
Haguenau (\u00e4g'n\u00e5)
Hal'n\u00e5n
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Hxl'p-p\u00e5n'
Hxl'p-st\u00e5d
Hxl'p-st\u00e5d
Hxl'f\u00e5x
Hxl'l-f\u00e5x
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Här'lem
Här'lng-en
Här'ns-burg
Här'ns-burg
Här'rs-burg
Här'rs-burg
Här'rs-burg
Här'rs-gate
Härt' or Härz
Här'wich (här'u)
Häg'le-mēre (häz'zl-mēr)
Häs'le-mēre (häz'zl-mēr)
Häs'selt
Häst'ungs
Här'te-räs
Ha-vän'nah, or Ha-vän'a
Hav'el
Häv'er-hill (hä'vpr-hil)
Häv're-de-Gräce'
(häv'vr-de-Gräce'
(häv'vr-de-Gräce'
(häv're-de-Gräce'
(häv're-de-Gräce'
Hä-war'i (lng-wi'e)
Häw'ick
Häy'ri
Haze'brouck (äz'brāk)
Höb'ri-dēş
Högh'ing-en

Hěc'la
Hěd-jáz'
Hei'del-bërg
Heil'brönn
Hěl'-go-lànd
Hělm'atådt
Hěl-můnd'
Hěl'sung-forë
Hel-věl'lyn
Hěl'vect-sidys
Hen-lö'pen
Hen-ri'cö
He-ràc'le-a
He-ràt'
Herault (hĕr'öl, or ā'rö)
Hĕr'e-ford
Hĕr'ki-mer
Her'man-stådt
Hĕr'n-sånd
Hert'ford
Her'se-go-vi'na
Hĕsse Čás'sel
Hësse Čás'sel
Hësse Čás'sel
Hesse Oham'stådt
Heuseden (höis'den)
Heyks'bu-ry (hāts'-)
Hi'ères (hěàr')

High/lands
Hid-hdrg-hau/zen
(hilt-hdrg-hau/zen)
Hild-hdrg-haid/zen)
Hild-ge-heim
Hill-ghb-rugh
Him-s-lay'e, or
Him-mid-gh
Him-do' Khō
Hin-do' Khō
Hin-do' Khō
Hin-do' Khō
Hin-do' Khō
Hin-pan-lo'la
His-pan-lo'la
His-pan-lo'la
Ho-hengho'
Ho-hen'la
Ho-hen-lin'den
Ho'len'la
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• Hön'/Acdr
Hön'/-bon
Hön'/-bon
Hön'/-bon
Hön'/-bon
Höl'-gn-töts
Hön-quhàng'
Hön'-ga (hô'sa)
Hön-g-tön'/c
Höns'-fon
Hö-g--belne'
Hön'/-belne'
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Hön'/-belne'
Hön'/-belne'
Hön'/-ga-ty
Hön'/-ga-ty
Hön'/--bad'
Hö'-ga-bad'
Hö'-ga-bad'
Hö'-ga-bad'
Hö-dra (or hē'dra)
Hön'-bad'
Hön'-bad'
Hön'-bad'
Hön'-bad'

Hon-du'ras

I.

I-BXR'RA Ib'er-Ville Ice'land I'colm-kill Id'ri-L Ig'lau (Ig'löû) Ig-uş-lâ'dâ Il'ches-têr Il'fra-cômbe (-kăm) Illimanı (öl-ye-mâ'nç) 11.1;-n81s' (11.1;-n81') 11.1;r';-s 1m';-1.1 1n'd;-s (or in';-s) In-d;-an'; (in-;-s-an';) In-dian-#p/o-lis In'dies (In'jiz) In-dour' In-dore' Indre (Ang'dr) In'dus In'gol-städt Inns'prück In-ve-rä'ry In-ver-keith'ing In-ver-löch'y In-ver-nöss' In-ve-rü'ry I-ö'nş \*/o-wa ips'wich (or Yp'sij) I-rak' Ad'je-mi Islay (I'lā) Iş'ling-tọn Is-mạ-tl', or Is'māil Is'mīd Is-pa-hän' Issoire (Is-swär') Is-sou-dün'

Is'tri-a It'a-ly It-a-pi-cu-rd' It-a-wam'ba Ith'a-ca Iv'i-ca, or I-vi'ca Iv-re'a (iv-ra'a)

J.

JAEN (hd-en') Jál'fa Jáf-na-pa-tam' Jál'loffa Jál-88-an' Ja-māi'ca Ja-mai'ca Ja-nei'rō (ja-nū'rō) Janina (yū'nę-nū) Ja-pān' Japura (hū-pā'rū)

Jaque-měl' Jar'o-slav (yar'o-slav) Jas'sy (yas'se) Jaszbereny (yas-be-Jaszbereny (yas-rī/ne) Jauer (yòû/er) Jü/va, or Jā/va Jēd/bürgh (or jöd/būr-re)

Jĕd/dō Je'na (yā'na) Jerna (yarna Jerna esa-lem Jesi (yarse) Jesiso Jey-pōre/ Jid/da

Ję-an'nj-na Jon'kię-ping Jdr/dan Jo-rai/io (họ-růl'yō) Jôud-pōre' Jụ-ăn' Fer-năn'dez Jüg'ğer-nauth (-naut) Jujuy (hū-hwē') Juliers (zhū'le-ā) Jum'na Jung'frau (or yung'fröû) Jū-n;-ăt'tạ Jū'ra Jŭt'land

### K.

Kaarta (kär'ta) Kair-wän' Kaī-sa-rî'eh Kal-a-ma-zôô' Kal'jach Ka-lú/ga Kam'j-niëc Kam-tschat/ka Ka-naw'ha (ka-naw'wa) Kan-da-har' Ka-ra'his-sar' Kar'a-su Karls'burg Kaschau (kash'öû) Kash-mire Kas-kas/kp-a Ka-tah/din

Kā'trine Ka'trine Ka-zan' Kehl (kāl) Keighley (kēth'lē) Ke-lat' Kemp'ten Ke-na'wha (ke-naw'wa) Kěn-ne-běc' Kěn-nę-běc' Kěn-ng-būnk' Ken-tūck'y Ke'ogh (kē'o) Kërgue'len'ş Isl, Ker-măn' Kër'man-shûw Ker-shûw' Kěs'wick (kěz't' Kěz'wick (kěz'ik)

Kěta/kę-mět Khar-kěf/ Khár-tôôm' Kher'son, or Ker-son' Khêr'son, or Ker-Khîr'va Kho-kand' Khō-ras-san' Kj-akh'ta Kî-an-kû' Kid'der-mîn-ster Kî-cî', or Kî-cv' Kiel Kiël Kil-dåre Kıl-ken'ny Kıl-la'la Kıl-la'lőe Kıl-lar'ney Kıl-mar'nock

Kil-möre Kin-car'dine Kin-ross Kin-sale' Kın-töre' Kın-tÿre' Kır-kâl'dy Kırkcudbright (kirkkô'bre) Kyrk'wâll Kır-man-shâh' Kir-rie-müir' Kis-ki-min'e-tas Kit-tan'ning Kit-ta-tin'ny Kî-u-ta'jah Knisteneau (nīs'to-nō) Knōx'vīlie

Kō-lîn' Kö-ly-van' Köl-y-van' Köngg'berg Kön'jga-berg, or Koén igs-berg Kö-ras-san' Kör-do-fan' Kös-cı-üs'kö Kös-trö'mş Kras-no-yarsk' Krem'nitz Kreuznach (kroĭts'näk) Kūr-dįs-tăn' Ku-rîleş', or Kû'rîleş Kur-ree-chāne' Kürsk Kut-tore

### Γ.

LAB-BA-DŌB'
LAC'ca-dīves
LACha-wan'nock
LAChine'
LAChine'
LAChine'
LACh'sa
La-dākh'
La-dō'ga
La-dō'ga La-dones/
La-foy-site/
La-foy-site/
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La-foy-site/
Man'cha, or La-foy-site/
Man'cha, La-drones Man'cha Lambayeque (Mm-ba-Lamayeque (ar yā'ka) Lām'beth Lā-me'gō (-mā'-) Lām'mer-mtir La-Motile' Lām'sa-kt Lām'sa-kt Län'ark, or La-nark' Lăn/cas-ter Lăn-cj-ă/nō (lăn-che-ă/nō) Lan-dau' (or lan-dou') Landes (langd) Lands-hat Läng'holm (läng'um) Läng'länd

Län'gres (län'gr) Län-gue-döc' (-ge-) La-ni'ca Lä'ös Là'os La-pes' Là-p'land Là-rache' (là-rash') Là-rache' (là-rash') Là-ris'sa Làt-ja-tàn' Làt-n-kà Là-Salle' Làt-a-tan' Lat-a-ki/a Lat-ta-kôô/ Lăi-tş-kôo'
Lau'ban (lôû'băn)
Lâu'en-bürg (or lôú'en-bürg)
Läunce'ton (läns'tun)
Lau-sănne' (lō-zăn')!
Lau-ter-brünn (löa-)
Lä-văl' Lavaur (la-vor') Lä-vō'rō Lāy'bāch, or Lay'bāch Leam'ing-ton Lěb'a-non Lěc'ce (lět'cha) Lec'ce (lět'cha)
Lec'ture'
Lec'ture'
Lec'ward (lêt'ward, or
lit'ward)
Leg'hörn', or Lēg'hörn
Leg'hörn' (lěn-yw'nō)
Le'high (lê'hi)
Leich (lê')
Leigh (lê'
Leigh (lê)
Leigh (lè')
Leigh'in (lět'tin)
Lēigh'ton (lê'tun)

Lei'ning-en Lein'ster, or Lein'ster LeIp'sic Leī-rî'a Leith (leth) Leit'me-ritz Leit'rım, or Lei'trim Leix'lip Lem'berg Lem'berg
Lē'na, or Le-na'
Lē'na, or Le-na'
Le-nōir' (le-nōr')
Le-tî'na
Leom'in-ster (Eng. lĕm'ster) Le-on', or Lē'on Lē-o-nî'd; Le-on-ti'ni Leop'old-stadt Le-păn'tō Le Puy (le-pwē) Ler'i-dă Lěr'wick (lěr'jk) Les j-na Les Martigues (lamar-teg') Leuch'ten-burg (lölk'ton-burg) Leut'ma-ritz (loït'marita) Leutschau (löit/shöù) Leutschau (lölt'shöß)
Le-vánt'
Löv'en, or Lē'ven
Le-war'den, or Leet'war-den
Lew'is-ham Lev'ing-ton Ley'den (li'dn) Li-bê'ri-a Li-bêurne'

Lich/field Lich'te-nau (-nöû) Lich'ten-fêle Lich'ten-stein Liege (or le-āzh') Lieg'nitz Lille, Lisle (lel) Li'ma, or Li'ma Lim'burg Lim'er-ick Lim'mat Lim-nges' (lim-ozh') Limousin (le-mo-sang') Limoux (le-mo') Lin'coln (ling'kun) Ling'en
Lin'kio-ping
Lin-lith'gow, or Lin'lith-gow
Lintz (lints) Lip'ş-ri Lip'pe-Dêt'mbid Liş'bon Lisieux (18-z8-û') Lis more Litch/field Lith-u-a'ni-Lit'iz Lit'ız Lit-to-rü'lə Li-vê'dı-a, or Liv-a-di'a Liv'er-pööl Li-vö'ni-a Liän-däff' Lla-něl'ly Lla'nōs (lya'nōs) Llanrwst (lan-rès Lierena (iya-rā/nā) Lo-an'dō

Lo-an'ga

Lo-car/no Loch-â/ber Loches (lösh) Loch Lev'en Loch Lo'mond Loện Lơ mọng Lốch'y Lỗ-deve' (lỗ-dav') Lỗ-di (lỗ'dễ) Lọ-fỗ'dện Lọ-grỗn'o (lọ-grỗn'yō) Lore (lwar)
Loiret (lwa-rā')
Loja (lō'ha)
Lōja (lō'ha)
Lōja (lō'ha)
Lōm'bar-dy Lo'mond Lon'don Lôn-don-dĕr'ry Lô8-chô8' Lo-rām', Ohio. Lo-rēt'tō L'Orient (lŏr'e-ang') Lor-raine, Fr Lost-with iel Löst-with'jel
Lö'thi-en
Loögh'bör-ough (lüf'bür-o)
Lough Erne (lök'ern')
Lough Neagh(lök'-nō',
or lök'-nō'a)
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Lou-t'as Lôu-si-j-ade' Lôu-j-si-an's Lôu'is-v'ille Lau-vain' Louviers (18/ve-a) Lôu'vô Lôw'ell Lowositz (lö/vo-sits)

Lo-zêre' Lu-běck', or Ld'běck Lůb'un Lu-cë'ya Lŭc'ca, or Lůc'ca Lu-ce'na (lů-thă'nă) Lu-ce'ru (lû-chā'rā) Lû-cërne' Lùck-nöŵ' Lu-còn' Lû-da-mar' Lûd'wigs-bûrg

Măn'ches-ter

Man-da-vēč Man-din'gō

Man'helm

Ma-nis'sa Man-j-tôu-wốc' Mann'harts-berg

mann narts-berg Man-re'sä (man-rā'sä) Le Mäns (le-mäng) Man-söu'rä Män'to-vä

Man-za-nä'res (or män-thä-nä'res) Mär-a-caÿ'bō (-kī'bō) Mär'a-mēc

Ma-n'll'la

Măn'tu-a

Már-an-hám' Már'a-nŏn Már'a-vi Már-ble-hŏad' Mär'bürg

Ma'ne Man-ga-löre' Man-hat'tan Lûd'wigs-lûst Lu-gü'nö Lând Lû'ne-bürg Lû-nö!' Lû'nen-bürg Ld'nę-ville' Lu-pā'ta Lu-sā'ti-s (iu cā'shọ-s) Ld'z em-bürg Lu-zörne' Lu-zŏn' Ly-cŏm'ing Lym'fj-örd Lynch'bürg Lyonuais (18-ọn-nā') Ly'onş (H'ona)

### M.

MA-CX'O (or ma-kou') MA-CA'O (or ma-Rou Ma-Cas'sar Mac'clea-field Mac-e-dō'nr-a Mac-e-ta'ta (mach-) Ma-chi'as Ma-chi'aa Ma-chin'ieth Mackon'zie Mack-1-nûw' Ma-cômb' (-kôm') Ma'con, Geo. Ma-còn', Fr Mac-quar'rie (-kwŏr'-) Mad-a-ga'n'ar Mad-a-gua'ric (-awor-, Mad-a-gua'ca Mad-a-was'ca Mad-do-lò'na Mad'a-rà Mad'-aon Mad'-aon Ma-dras' Ma-dras' Ma-drid', or Mad'rid Mad'u-ra, or Ma-du'ra Mael'strôm Māeşe (māz) Maĕs'tricht (mĕs'trikt) Māg-a-dōx'a Mag-a-dőx'a Mag-da-le'na (-lā'na) Mag-da-būrg Mag-gb-lan, or Mag-gb-lan Mag-gb-lan' Mag-grīn-da-na'ō Mag-grīn-da-na'ō Mag-grīn-da-na'ō Mag-grīn-da-na'ō Mag-nî'êa Magny (măn'yê) Ma-ha-nûd'dy Ma-hôn' Mah-rat'ta Ma'i-da Mai-hid-pôre' Main, or Main Ma'i-na Māine Ma-jor/ca Mal-a-bar/ Ma-lac/ca Māl'a-ga Malaisia (ma-lā'shọ-a) Ma'lar Ma'lar-ĕn Ma-lä/ya Mål/den Mal-dives', or Mardives Ma-lĕm'ba Malines (mä-lön') Mal-lı-cöl'lö Mál/me-dy Mál/mô Malma'bu-ry (mamz-) Malplaquet (mäl-plák/ā) Mäl/ström Mal'ta Mal'ton Mal-va-si'a, or Mal-va'si-a Mal'vern Mal'wah

Marigliano (măr-ēl-yā/nō) Ma-rīt/zā Mar'mo-ra Ma-rŏsch' (-rŏsh) Ma-rŏss' Mar-que'sas (mar-kā'saz) Mar-sa'la Marseilles (mar-salz') Mar-ta-ban' Mar-ta-nî'cō Mar-ta-nîque' Ma'ry-land Masafuero (más-a-fwā'rō) Más'cat Mas'cat Mas'sa Mas'sa-chû'setts Mas'u-äh Ma-sû-l<sub>1</sub>-pa-tăm' Măt-a-mō'ras Ma-tăn'zas Mat-a-pan Mat-a-rî'a Mat-a-rô' Mats'mai Mat'u-ra, or Ma-td'ra Mauch Chunk Mau'i Mau-mee' Mau-re-pas' (mō-re-pa') Mau-ri''tı-üs (mau-rish'e-us) Mayence (ma-yans')

May-ĕnne/ Mayne (män or mīn) Mäy-nôôth' May-nooth Maya'ville Mazza-de-ran' Maz-za'ra (mat-sa'ra) Me-a'cō Meaux (mö) Měc/ca Měch/lin Mę-chō-a-căn' Meck'len-burg Me-cŏn' Měc-răn' Med-ran Me-dî'na, or Me-dî'na Me-dî'na, Ohio. Med-p-ter-ra'ne-an Me-her'rin Mělgş (měgz) Mel-köng' Mel-năm' Mel'ning-en Meis'sen (mi'sen) Me-jer'dah Mek-j-nez' Me-l'in'da Mel-rose/ Mel'ton-Mow'bray Me-lun' Měm/el Měm/ming-çn Měm-phre-mā/gŏg Me-nard Men-do'za (or měn-dô/tha) Me-nîn' Měntz (měnts) Mę-nůť Me-nat'
Men-za'leh
Men-za'leh
Mer'ui-naz (mak'e-naz)
Mer-din'
Mer-gui' (mer-ga')
Mer'i-da
Mar-ma-chi'
Mar'i-men-teau' (-tō)
Mar'r-mack Měr'rı-măck Mer/se-burg Mer'sey Mër'thyr Tyd'vil Mës'chid Měsh'ěd Měs-o lön'ği Mes-sî'na Měs-u-ra'dö Měs-ų-rū'tă Mět'ę-lĭn Metz (mčts, or mās) Meurthe (mūrt) Meŭse (mūz) Měx'ı-cō Mezieres (měz-yár') Mî-a'cō Mī-ām'; Mî-ā'vā Mich-i-gan' Mich-il-i-mack'i-nac (pron. mak-e-naw') Mid'del-burg Mid'dle-bor-ough Mid'dle-bu-ry (-ber-)

Mĭd'dle-töŵn Mil'an Mil-laz'zō (mō-lat'sō) Milhau (mō-lō') Mil'lōdge-ville Mil-wau'kie Mil-wau'kie Min'cio (min'chō) Min-da-na'o Min'den Min-dō'rō Min-dô'rô
Min-grê'li-a
Min'hô (or mên'yô)
Mi-nôr'ca
Miquelon (mĭk-q-lŏn')
Mir-a-m-q-hì'
Mir-tan'do-lä
Mirepoix (mēr-pwk') Mis'j-tra Miskolcz (misk-hölts') Miskoicz (misk-note-Mis-sis'quə (mis-sis'kə) Mis-sis sip'ili Mis-sol'ri (mis-so'rə) Mis-tras Mittau (mĭt/töû) Mo-bîle/ Mo-ca-răn/ga Mo-ca-range Mo'cha Mo'de-nä Mod'i-ca Mog-a-dore' Mo'hawk Mo'hi-lev, or Mo-hi'lev Möl'dau (-döû) Mol dā'vı-a Möl-fēt'tā Mo-lise' Mo-lo-kai' Mo-luc'ce Mom-ba/za Mŏm'flŏt Mŏn'a-cō Mon'a-co Mon'a-ghan Mon-as-tir' Mon-cha-b88' Mon-de'gō (-dā'gō) Mondoñedo (mŏn-don-yā'dō) Mŏn-do-vi' Mo-něm-ba-sî/a Mon/fa-lôut Mŏn-fer-ra/tō Mŏn-ghîr/ Mon-gō/l<sub>i</sub>-a Mŏn-o-mo-tu/pa Mo-nŏn-ga-hē/la Mo-nop/o-li Mon-ro'vj-a Mons (or mong) Mon-tag-na'na (mon-tan-ya'na) Mon'ta-gue Montargis (mŏng-tar-zhē') Montauban (möng-tö-bäng')
Mont Blanc
(or möng bläng)

Montbrison (möng-brö-zöng') Mönt-calm' (-kam') Mŏn-tē'gō Mŏn-tēith' Montelimart mone-tell'e-mar')
Mon-tell'e-vez
Monterey (mon-te-ra')
Mon'te-Vid'e-5 Mon'to-Vid'e-3 (or mön'to-vo-dä's) Mön-t-fer-rät' Mön-t-cël'is Montilla (mön-tël'yü) Mönt-märtre' Mönt-mättre'
(möng-mättr')
Mönt-ne-ren'ey
Mönt-pe'li-ex, FL
Mönt-pe'li-er,
(or möng-pel'e-E)
Mönt-re-El'e
Mönt-re-El'e
Mönt-träse'
Mönt-träse' Mont-ser-rat Môôr-shēd-a-bad' Môôse-hil'lock Mọ-ra'va Mo-rā'via Mo-rā'via Mo-rā'via Mo-rō's Mo-rō'na (mo-rā'nā) Mo-rō'cli-s Morla'Chi-s Morla'Chi-s Morlaix (morlā') Morlaix (morlā') Morlaix (morlā') Morte-mar Mŏs'chō Mŏs'cōw Mo-selle Mo-gult'tö (mos-kö'tä) Mo'sül, or Mo-sül' Mo'tä'la Mo-tä'pa Moulins (mô-lăng') Moul-tăn' Môur-zôuk' Mō-zam-nique Mühl (möl) Mühl-heim (môl-hIm') Mühr (môr) Mulhausen (mül-höü'zen) Mül-lin-gür' Md/nich Mun/ster Mūn'ster Mūr'e;-a (mūr'she-a) Mūr'frees-bōr-ough Mūr-v;-e'drō (mūr-ve-ā'drō) Mās-cāt' Mūs-cāt' Mus-cat' Mus-cō'gee Mus-cō-vy Mus-k'in'gum Mus'sel-bürgh (-bürg or -bŭr-9) Mut'tra Myc'o-ni Myc'o-nos My-sôre' Myt-i-lê'ne

# N.

NA'as Nag pôôr' Na-hànt' Na'mur, or Na-mūr' Nan'cv

Ma-nar' Manche

> Nan-ga-sack'; Nan-kin' Nan'se-mond Nantes (nants, or nangt)

Năn'ti-cōke Năn-tück'et Nă'ples (nă þž) Năp'lôus Năp'e-li Nar-hönne' Nașe'by Na-ahō'ba Nash'ụ-a Nash'ville Nás'sáu (ar nás'sáá) Ná'tal, ar Na-tál' Nátch'ez Nätch-j-töch'eş
(or näk'e-tösh)
Ne-tö'li-s
Nat-töre'
Näu'gs-täck
Näum'bürg
(or nöüm'bürg)
Näup'i-s
Näv's-rin
Näv's-rin
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Näv's-rin
Nav's-reth
Ne-gk
(nē, or nō's)
Nödi'ed
No-gäp-s-täm'
Nö'gro-pönte
Nois'ee (ni'se)
Nömours (nä-mör')

Nenagh (ne-na')
Ne-paul'
Ne-paul'
Ney-se-ing
Ner-bid'dah
Neit-schink'
Nés'co-pac
Néth'er-kind
Neu'birg
(or noi'bûrg)
Neu'cha-tel'
Neusatz
(noi'sits)
Neuses (nûe)
Neu'schi (nôi'sōl)
Neu'schi (nôi'sōl)
Neu'schi
(nōi'stat)
Neuwed (nōi'wēt)
Ne-wi'da
Nevers (nā-vār')
Něv'er-sink
Něv'er-sink

Neŵ/bern
Neŵ/by-ry
Neŵ/by-ry-pōrt
Neŵ-cks/tle
Neŵ-cks/tle
Neŵ-cks/tle
Neŵ-found-land
Neŵ E-chō/ta
Neŵ-found-land
Neŵ Hā/ven
Neŵ Hā/ven
Neŵ Hā/ven
Neŵ-mā/-ket
Neŵ-mā/-ket
Neŵ-mā/-ket
Neŵ-pōrt
Neŵ-pōrt
Neŵ-pōrt
Neŵ-pōrt
Neŵ-pōrt
Nico-bāt
Nico-bāt
Ni-cō/si-a

Nic-o te'ra
(nik-o-tā'rā)
Nie'men
Nie'n'en
Nie'n'en
Nie've (nē-ā'vr)
Ni'ger
Nik-o-lni'ef
Nil-cūnd'
Nim'ye-guön (-gen)
Nim-we'gen (-wā')
Ni'hion
Ni'phon
Ni'phon
Ni'phon
Ni'phe-pou'
Nish-a-pou'
Nismes
(nēm, or nēmz)
Ni-vēlles' (nē-vēl')
No-ce'n'
(no-chā'rā)
Notrmoutuer
(nwār-me'tō-ā)

Nord-hau'sen
(nört-höb'zen)
Nörd'klo-ping
Nörd'ding-en (nört'-)
Nör'man-ding-en (nört'-)
Nör'midge-wöck
Nörth-ämp'ton
Nör-thid m'ber-länd
Nör'wäy
Nör'wich (nör'rij)
Nör'ting-läm
Nör'w Beö'ti-a
Nö'va Beö'ti-a
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OAHU (wā/hō)
Oāk/hām
Oaxoca (wā-hā/kā)
O'ber-līn
O'bj-ŏn
O'hy
Ocaña (o-kān/yā)
Oc-ce quān/
O-ce-ān/i-ca,
(o-she-ān/e-kā)
O-cō-māl/gee
O-cō-mēe
O'cra-cōke
O-den-sēō/
O'der
O-dis/sa
Oe'den-hdrg
Oe'land (ô/land)
Oels (ōis)
Oels (ōis)
Oels (ōis)
Oclsolio
Ocsting-en
Of'fon-bāch
Og'den-būrg
Og'den-būrg
Og'den-būrg
Og'den-būrg

Oglio (81'y8)
O-ht/8
Olise (waz)
Ök-höksk'
Ök-tib'ne-hå
Old'en-hürg
Oleggio (0-läd'j8)
Oleron (0-lä-röng')
Ol-hven'zä
Öl'nnötz
Ol'nnötz
O-män'
O-män'
O-mö'a
O-ne'ga, or On'e-ga
Onepia (0-näl'ya)
O-nel'da
On-on-då'ga
On-tä'ri-ö
Oò-ja-lis'ka
Öör'fä
Oös-san-åu'lee

Obs/ter-höüt
Op-e-löu/sas
O pör/tö
Op/pöln
Op/pöln
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Or-bifr
Orhuela (ör-o-hwā/la)
O-r-n-ō/c
Or-y-a/ba
Or-r-n-ō/c
Or-y-a/ba
Or-to-bifr
Or-ti-ans
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O-stic'ca
O-stage'
Os-ce-0'la
Os-ce-0'la
Os-môd-nayn'
Os'i-mô
Os'i-ne
Os'na-burg
Os-se-baw'
Os's-pe
Os-se-baw'
Os's-pe
Os-se'nd
Os-ta'nd
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Os-ta'nd
Ot-a-ba'lo
O'ta-belle, or
Ot-a-bel'(o
Ot'che-köv
Ot-ta'la'no
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Ot-ta-la'no

Öt'tş-wå
Öt'tş-hürn
Öt'tş-hürn
Ouachıta (wösh-ş-tâ')
Oude (öd)
Oude'narde
(or öd-d-nar'de)
Öu'fs', or öu-rai'
Öu'rs', or öu-rai'
Öu-rai'sk'
Öu'ri, o'öu-rai'
Öu-rai'sk'
Öu'fs', o'öt'a)
Öur'ga (öf'ga)
Öur-mi'sh
Öug- (öx, or ödz)
Öu-chang-föu'
(ö-chang-fö')
Ö'ver-ton
Ö-ver-ys'ssel
Ö-wä'sö
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Ö-y-zark'

Ρ.

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Pár-a-mar'i hō Pár-a-mät'ta Par-a-na/ Par-a-na-1/ba Pa-rec/chi-a Par'ga Pa'ri-a Par-1-ma/ Pár-j-na/ Pár/js Par'ma Par-me-san' Par-nas'sus Pas-ca-gôu'la Pas-cua/rō Pas-quo-tank' Pas-sā'jc Pás-sa-ma-quŏd'dy Pás-sa-rôô-wăn' ras-sa-roo-wan'
Passau (pas'sou)
Pat-a-go'nt-a
Pa-taps'co
Pat'e-ra
Pat'mos Pat'na Pa-trás' Pát'ter-son Pa-tuck'et Pau (pō) Pau'ca-tuck Pa-v9/a Paw-tuck/et

Pays de Vaud
(pā'e-de-vō')
Pe-dōō'
Pēd-bles (pā'luz)
Pēd-bles (pā'luz)
Pe-sqū'
Per'pus (or pā'e-pūs)
Pe-king'
Pēm-jē-was'set
(pōm-e-je-wās'set)
Pēn-dōn'nıs
Pēn-sa-cō'la
Pen-sa-cō'la
Pen-sa-cō'la
Pen-sa-cō'la
Pen-sa-cō'la
Pen-sa-cō'la
Pen-ph'h'dō
Per'pus (pōr'e-gōr')
Per-pam-bū'cō
Per'pus (pēr'e-gū')
Per-pam-bū'cō
Per'pus (pēr'pā-pā')
Per-puim'sna
Pir'sa-a (pēr'pā-pā')
Pe-rū'gi-a
Pe-sano (pā'sa-rā)
Pe-sān'yur
Pēsth, or Pēst
Pet-schō'ra

Pa'ter-bōr-ough
Pa'ter-būrg
Pa'ter-būrg
Pa-ter-wār'dein
Pa-ter-wār'dein
Phi-lip'pines
Phi-lip'ppiye-li
Pi-s-cēn'zā
(pē-s-cēn'zā
(pē-s-cēn'zā
P--d'vo
Pic'sr-dy
Pi-chīn'cha
Pi'cō
Pic-tūu' (pik-tô')
Piād'mōnt, or
Pi'yed-mōnt
Plenza (pē-ēnt'sā)
Pi-g-tō'lā
Piep-tō'lā
Piep-tō'lā
Pigaerol
(yūn-ys-rō'lō)
Pigaerol
(pin-ys-rō'lō)
Pil-op-nā'yō
Pil-op-nā'yō
Pil-op-nā'yō
Pil-op-hō'nō
Pi-s-cāt's-quā
Pis-cāt's-quā
Pis-cāt's-quā
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Plaquemine
(plak-měn')
Pla'ta, Lá
Plátte
Plau'en (plöû'en)
Plets'se (pli'se)
Plym'outh
Plyn-lim'mon
Pō-c-mōke'
Pōd-gōr'zā
Pŏd-la'(ch-ā
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Pŏd-la'(ch-ā
Pŏd-la'(ch-ā
Pŏlures (pof-tērz',
or pwä'te-ā)
Poitou (pwä-tô')
Pô'jand
Pol-tā'va, or Pōl'ta va
Pŏl-y-nō'si-a
(pŏl-c-nō'si-a)
Pom-rā'm-a
Pom-d-chēr'ry
Pōm-cher-trāin'
Pom-d'si-bc'
Pōn'd-tō-tōc
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Port he tibii Por'të Pray'a Por'të Ri'co Ports/mouth Port/u-gal Pō'son Po-ten'za (po-t ent'sa) Po-to'mac Po-to-si', or Po-to'si

Pots'dam Pough-keep'sie (po-kep'se) Pow-hat-tan' Pŏz-zu-ō'lō (pŏt-su-ō'lō) Prāgue (prāg) Prāi'rie-du-Çhi-ĕn' Preble (prĕb'bl)

Prěg'el Prěnz'löŵ (prěnts'löŵ) Pres/burg Pres'teigne (-ten) Prev'e-sa Prieg'nitz Prin-ci-pa'to che-) Privas (pre-va')

Provence (pröv-väns')
Pröv'i-děnce
Prussia (prů'sho-e, or
průsh'e-s)
Práth (prát)
Pskov (skôt)
Puebla (pwä'blä, or
pů-a'blä)

Pu-Sr'tō Ri'cō
Puglia (pūl'ya)
Pu-las'ki
Puy-de-Dome
(pwē'-de-dōm')
Pwllheli (pūl-hāl'e)
Pyr-p-nēša
Pyr'mont

Q.

Quẹ-BĚC' Quẽd'in-bürg Quẹ-re'tạ-rō (-rā')

Quesnoy (kĕn-wä') Quiberon (kĭb'rŏng')

Qu'il-e-m'a'ne Qu<sub>i</sub>l-lô'ta

Quî'lo-ü Quimper (kum-rar') Quin'o-baus Qui'to (ko'to)

R.

RAAB (rab) Ra-bat' Ra-cine' Ra-gů'sa Rāi'sın Rä-ja-mün'drä Räj-p88-tä'nä Râ'leigh (râw'le) Rambouilet (ram-bô'jl-yā) Ram-jl-hēs' Ram-pôôr' Rámy'gāte Ran-ca'gud Ran-gôôn' Ra-pides Ráp-pa-hán/nock Rar'ı-tán Rag'tädt Rat'ı-bor Rát'is-bón Ra-věn/na Rā'venş-berg Rēad'ing Rēd'rūth

Rěg'en Rěg'eng-bûrg Reggio (rěd'jō) Reī'çhen-baçh Reī'çhen-berg Reī-ki-ä'vik Rēims Renaix (re-nā') Rěn-frew' aen-irew'
Rennes (rën)
Rëns'se-laër
Re-que'na (re-kā'na)
Reus (rā'ds), Sp.
Reus (or rois), Gcr.
Reūt'ling-en Rĕv'el Rhe (rā) Rheā (rā) Rhēims (rčmz, or rěmz, or rangz) Rheīn'tại Rhine Rhode Isl'and Rhōdeş Rhodez (rō-dā')

Rhône Rî-a-zăn' Rîche'lieû (rēsh'lů) Rîche'lleff (rēsh Rīch'mọnd Rīdeau (rē-dō') Rīd'sen-ģe-birg' Ricti (rē-ā'te) Rî'gā, or Ri'gā Rīg'o-lēt Rīm'i-nî Rî-o-bām'hā Rî'ō Brā'yō Rî'ō Cöl-o-ra'dê Rî'ō děl Nor'te Rî'ō Gran'de ni'o Uran'de Rio Janeiro (rē'ō-ja-nā', rō, or rē'ō-ja-nā'rō, or rī'ō ja-nē'rō) Rī-ōm' (rā-ōng') Rī'ō Sal-a-dil'lō (-yō) Rī'o-Sa-li'dō Rî'pen Rıve-de-Gier (rēv'-de-2.hĉ'ā) Rîveş

RIv'o-lt Roane (ron) Ro-an-oke' Roch'dale Röche'f ört Rochefoucault (rösh'fö-kö) Ro-chëlle' Röch'es-ter Rôer-môn<sup>)</sup>de Rô-hịl-cứnd Romagna (ro-mān'yā) Ro-mā'n<sub>i</sub>-a, or Rō-ma-ni'a Rome Ros-sa'nō Rŏs'tŏck Rō'then-burg (rō'tenburg) Röth/er-ham

Röthe-säy' Röt'ter-däm Roubaix (rô-bā') Rouen (rô'ang)
Roulers (rô-la')
Roussillon (rô-sh'yōng')
Röv-e-re'dō (rōv-e-rā'da Rovigno (ro-vēn'yō) Ro-vi'gō Rōw-an' Rox'burg Rŏx'bu-ry (rŏx'ber-e) Rū'dol-stadt (-stat) Rđ gọn Rđ-mē/lj-a, or Rđ-mọ Rd-ther-glen Rŭt'land

S.

Saal (säl) San'le San'féid Saar'brück Haar-tou'is Santz (sats) Sartz (sats) Sa'bj-a Sa-bine' Sa-bine' Sa-ble-stăn' Sack-a-too B&'cō 8&'co \$ag-he-li'on, or Sa-gha'hi-en \$ag'hi-en \$ague'nay (\*ag'na) \$ah're-ri, or Sa-ha'ra \$ah-run-pore' \$aid (sid) \$ai'da \$a''da St. X'mand
St. As'aph
St. Au-que-tine'
St. Au-(tine-di')
St. Chiris'to-pher's
St. Chiris'ville
St. Clairg'ville
St. Clairg'ville
St. Cloud (sang'klô')
St. Croix (krôix, or
krwä) krwä) St. Cyr (säng'sēr')

St. Diz'j-er (sling-diz'ę-ā) St. Do-min'gō Saintes (singt) St. Et-j-enne' St. Eu-sta'ti-a St. Fe-lî'po St. Flour St. Gall St. Gän-ç-viēve'
St. Gön-ç-viēve'
St. Gior'gio (-jor'jō)
St. Gi-q-văn'nı
St. Göt'hard
St. He-lö'na St. Hěl'ı-er St. Hū'bert St. Hu'nert
St. Hi-de-fon'sō
St. Jā'gō (or -yā'gō)
St. Lâw'rence
St. Lôu'is (or lô'e) St. Lū'ci-a (or -lu-sē') St. Ma'lō Saintonge (säng'tŏnzh') St. Pierre St. Pöl'ten St. Quentin (-kan'tăng') St. Săl'va-dōr' St. Se-băs'tian (-sebast/van)

St. Ser-van' (-vang') St. Sev'er (or -sev-år) St. Sev-er-i'na St. Tam'ma-ny
St. Thom'as (-tom'-)
St. Vin'cent St. Yriex (-e're-u) Sa-ku'ra Sa-li'dō Sal-a-măn'ca Sā'lem Sa-ler'nő Sal'ford (saw'ford) Sa-li'na Sa-lina' Salis'bu-ry ("Alz'ber-e) Sal-lee' Salm Sa-lō'na Sal-o-nî'ca Sal-sĕtte' Sa-lū/da Sa-lūz/zō (sa-lūt/sō) Sal-win' Sălz'burg Săr-a-năc' Salzwedel (sălts'wā-děl) Săr-a-tőf' Sár-a-tő'gt Sa-ma'na Sa-mar' Sam-a-rang ram-a-rang' Sam-ar-cand' Sam'bre (sam'br) Sam-o-gi''ti-a Sam-öy-ödea' Sā'mŏa Sam-o-thra/ki Sam-sôôn/ Si/na

Sán-do-mfr' San-dús'ky Sánd'wich San-gi'i San-ga'l San'ga-mŏn San-j-lác' San Ma-rî'nō Sanquahar (sank'ar) San-săn'dıng Sán-san-ting Sán'ta Crúz Sán'ta Fē' (or fū) Sán'ta-Ma-ri'a Sán'ta-Mür'tha San-tan'der Săn'ta-rein Săn-tee' Săn-tj-d'gō Săn-tjl-lä'nü (săn-tjlyu'nı) San-to-rî'nı Saone (son) Báp'tin Săr'a-bát Săr-a-gŏs'sa Săr-a-năc Bár-a-tō'ga Săr-a-wăn' Săr-din'ı-a 84-ree', or 84-ri' Sa'ros Sarra Sarthe (sart) Sas-ka-shaw'ın, or Sas-katch'a-wan Săs/sa-rî Bat-a-d88'

Sa-ta'li-a Sat'a-rah Sault (85) St. Mary Saumur (so-mar') Sa-van'nah Save Saw-e-nay' Savigliano (sav-ēl-ya'nō) (săv-ēl-yā'nē)
Savigny (sa-vīn'ye)
Sāv'o-lāx
Sa-vō'na
Sa-vōy', or Sāv'oy
Sāxe-Āl'ten-būrg
Sāxe-Wel'mar Sax'o-ny Scû-fěll' Sca-f ell' Scan-de-rôôn' Scan-de-na'vy-a Scar-bor-ough Scar-pan'to Schaff-hau'sen (shafhöü'zen) Schau'en-b**ü**rg (shöü' en-bdrg)
Schelestadt
(shčl-es-tat')
Scheldt, or Scheldt Scheldt, or Sch Schem'nitz Sche-něc/ta-dy Schie-dám' Schi-räz' Scho-hár'ie Schön-brünn' Schö'nen Schöl'wen Schum'la

Schuy'ler (ski'ler)
Schuy'kill (skit'kr.)
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Schuy'r zeh-birg
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Schuyr zeh-birg
Schuyr zeh-bir

Ser-am-porc'
Ser'es
Serein (sa-ret')
Sér'es
Serein (sa-ret')
Sér-in-gr's-ixm'
Sér-in-gr's-ixm'
Sér-in-gr's-ixm'
Sér-in-gr's-ixm'
Sér'id-ia
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Sér'ile, or Se-ville'
Sér'ile, or Se-ville'
Sérvic (süvr)
Sevre (süvr)
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She'n-in-do'sh

Snu'has
Sna'non
Sna'val Xr'ab
Sna'n'ne-töwn
Sna'v'ne-töwn
Sna'v'ne-töwn
Sna'r'naid
Gna'n-an-dō'ah
Sna'r-ahail'
Shi-a-was'see (-wōs'-)
Shi-raz'
Shi-raz'
Shi-raz'
Sho-shō'nāda'
Shi-raz'
Snewg'bu-ry
(shrdz'ber-q)
Sna'n'a
Si-m', or Si'am
Si-bō'n-a
Si-bō'n-a
Si-bō'n-a
Si-bō'n-a
Si-ō'r'n Ne-va'da
Si-ōr'na Le-ō'ne
Si-ōr'na Ve-va'da
Siz'm-a-raig'en
Si-do's-a
Si-lō's-a
Si-lō's-a
Si-lō's-a
Si-lō's-a

Si-lis'tri-a
Sim-birsk'
Sim'cōe
Sim-phe-rō'pol
Sim-phe-rō'pol
Sim'pho (or sāng'plōng')
Sin-qa-pōre'
Sind-gan'
Sin-qa-pōre'
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Sir-i

Son'der-hau'şen (sön'-der-hdû'zen) So-nö'rä Söö-löö' So-phi'a, or So'phi-a So-ra'ta So-relle', or Sor'el Ső'ri-a So-rő'ra Sor-ren'tō Sou-dan' Sôu-ra-bay'a Southwark (süth'ark) Spä, or Spå Späin spāntia Spāntia Spāndau' (spāndöû') Spey (spā) Speyr (spīr) Spīre Spītz-bērg'en Spo-le'tō (spo-lā'tō) Spōr's-dēs Squâm Squil-la'ce (-cha) Sta'brôek (sta'brôk) Sta-gi'ra Staines Stal-j-mē'ne Stam-bôul' Stam-bodi Stam-pä/lj-ä Star/gärd Staub/bäch Staun'ton Sta-văng'er Stăv'er-en Stēen'berg-en Stein Stein Stöl'len-bösch (-bösh) Stöt-tin', or Stöt'tın Steū'hön, or Steu-bön' Steū'ben-ville Steğ'er

Steyning (stä'rpa) Stir'ling Stöck'hölm Stöne'hä-ven Ston'ing-ton Stour bridge Stra-bane Sträl'sånd Strän'rå-er Sträs'burg Strath 5/ven
Strau'bing (strea'bing)
Strel'itz Striv'ş-lî Strĭw'ş-lî Strŏm'bọ-lî Stûhl Wei'sen-bûrg Stur'min-ster Stat'gard Suā/bi-a Sua'kem Su-kçm Su-der-mā'ni-a Su-de'tēş Su-gul-mčs'sa Su-gul-mčs'sa Su'l-sa'na Sul-mo'na Su-ma'tra Sum-ba/wa Su-răt' Su-j-năm' Bů′ņa Sus-que-han'nah Sut'ledge Su-wa'nee Swē'den Swî-ne-man/de Swit'zer-land Switzer-k Syd'ney Sy-e'ne Syr'a-cuse Syr'a-a Szür-väs' Szěg-e-din'

### Т.

Somme

TA-BAR'CA Tab-a-rēē'hā Ta-bás'cö Tā'bor Ta-brîz', or Ta-brēcz' Ta-ca'mes Tac-a-rî/guă Ta-caz'ze Ta-caz-zo Ta-con'net Tac-u-bay'u Tad'cas-ter Tad-ou-sac' Ta-fal'la Taf'ı-lčt Tag'an-rock, or Tagan-rög
Ta-gäz/ze
Tagliamento (tăl-ya-měn/tō) Tā'gŭs Ta-hf'ti Tăl-a-ve/ra (-vă/-) Tăl/bot Taliaferro (tŏl/e-ver) Tăi-la-dē'ga Tăi-la-hăs'see Tăi-la-hătch'ie Tál-la-pôô'sa Tam-a-ra/ca Tam-bō/ra Tam'bov, or Tam-bof Ta-mise'
Ta-mise'
Tam-pi'cō
Ta-nu'rō
Ta'ney
Tan-giër'
Tan-jōre' Tan-nas'se-rim Tan-ne-sar' Ta-or-mi'na Ta-pa'jōs (-yōs) Tap-pa-ban'nōck Tap-tōō' Tar-p-kar

Tăr'an-tô Tä-räs-cŏn' Tär-a-zō'na (tăr-a-thō'na) Tarbes (tarb) Tar'no-pol Tar'no-go'na Tar'sus, or Tar-sus' Tar'ta-ry Tar'u-dant Tash-kund' Tas-si-st'don Tau'de-ny Taun'ton Tau'rı-da Tau'ris Tav'ast-hûs Távíast-länd Ta-vííra Távíis-töck Táze'well Tcher-kask' Tchër'n<sub>i</sub>-gof Tchŭda'kōe Tci-nan Telt'cj-cur Hō'tůn Te-a'kı Teche (tësh) Teem-böö' Tef'lıs Te-ha'ma Te-he-ran', or Te-hua'can Te-hua'can Te-huăn'te-pec Teign (tên, or tân) Teign (ten, or tan)
Teign/mouth
Te-ja'cō (to-ha'kō)
Tëi-m-ga'na
Tëi-i-chër'ry
Tëi'i-cō Tem-es-vär' Te-näs/se-rim Ten/e-riffc

Ten-nes-see' Těn'ter-děn Тёр-е-а′са Te-quen-da-ma', or Teq-uen-da'ma Ter'a-mo Ter-a-mō
Ter-ce'<sub>1</sub>-rü (ter-sā'e-ri)
Ter-ce'rä (sā'ri)
Te-rēk'
Ter-go-vĭs'ia
Ter'm<sub>1</sub>-nī Ter'mo-lî Ter-nate Tër'nı Ter'n;
Tër-ra-cî'na (or tër-ra-chë'na)
Tër'ra-dël-Fue'gō
(-fwā'gō)
Terre Bonne (tar-bŏn') Terre Haute (tar-hōt') Těsch'en (těsh'en) Tčt-u-ăn Těv-e-rō/ne Těv/i-ot Tewks/bu-ry (tüks/ber-e) Tĕx'as Teÿn (tīn) Tez-cū'cō Thames (tĕmz) Than'et The-a'kı The-ba-id Thebes Theis (tis) Theresienstadt (ta-ra'neresienstadt (ta-se-en-stät')
Thiagur (te-ä/gur)
Thi-bēt' (te-bēt')
Thiel (tēl)
Thielt (tēlt) Thiers (tē-ār')
Thionville (tē-ōng-vil')
Thi'vū (tē'vā)

Tho'len (to'len) Tho'ien (to'ien)
Thô'mar (tô'mar)
Thôm'ae-tọn (tôm'-)
Thorn (or tôrn)
Thun (tûn)
Thur'gau (tûr'göû) Thur-gō/vi-a Thu-rin/gi-a Thurles Tib'bö Ti'ber Tj-bět' Tich/vin Tı-ci'nö (or te-chē'nō) Ti-con-de-ro'ga TI-cōn-de-rō'ga
TI-dōre'
Ti-dōre'
Ti-dōre'
Ti-dōre'
Tigre (tē'grā)
TI'gris
TI'gris
TI'n-buc-tôð', or Tim-buc'tôð' Tī'mör Tim-or-laut' Tin'ı-an Tin-ne-vel'ly T1-5'ga Tip'e-ra Tip-pe-ca-nőe' Tip-pe-ra'ry Tir-ee' Tirle-mont Tish-a-min'gë Tit-i-cu'cu Tit'te-rië Tit'to-he
Tiv'o-li
Tias-căl'lă
Tiem-săn'
To-bă'gă
To-băl'sk'
To-bölsk' To-bō'sō To-can-ting

To-căt' To-cd/yō Toplitz (těp'lĭts)
Topkäy'
Toplē'dő (or toplā'dő) To-lö'sa To-lu'ca Tom beck/bee Tom-big'bee
Tom-buc-tôô', or Tom
buc'tôô Tŏn-gàt-a-bôô' Tŏn-kîn' Tonneins (ton'nang ) Tŏn-nêrre Tŏn-ne-wân'ta Ton'ning-en Ton-quîn' (ton-kën') Tôôm-bud'dru Topayos (to-pī'yōs) Tor-bāv' Tor/gâu (or tör/göû) Tor-i'nö Tor/mes Tor ne-a To-ron'to Tor'on-tol Tor'o-pez Torquay (tör-kë') Tör-ris-dal' Tor-shök' Tor-to'la Tor-to'na Ter-to'sa 'Tor-tû'ga To-ta'na Tot-ness' Tôul (tôl)
Tôu-lôn' (tô-lông')
Tôu-lôuşe' (tô-lôz')
Tournine (tô-rān') Tour-na-ghaut' Tours (tor, or torz)

Töwos'ter (18ûs'ter)
Trăi-el-gur'
Trăj-en-öp'o-li
Traj-en-öp'o-li
Tra-les
Tră'nî
Trăn-qu-bür'
Trăn-qu-bür'
Trăn-qu-bür'
Trăn-qu-bür'
Trăn-esi (18'11pe
Trăy'e-n-cōre'
Trāy-en-cōre'
Trōn-j-sōnd'
Trei'sam
Trōm'j-cōn
Trōm'j-cīt
Troves (17āv)
Trg-vi'êz

Tre-vi's8
Trica-la
Trica-la
Trica-pnöp'o-ly
Trj-sate'
Trin-cōm-a-löö'
Trinj-dai
Trip'o-li
Trip'o-lis
Trip-o-liz'sa
(trip-o-lix'sa)
Trois Rivleres (trwa-röv'yàr)
Tröi-het'ta
Tröp'puu (tröp'pöü)

Trös'schs
Troyes (trwä)
Trd'rs
Truxillo (trå-hāl'ys)
Tschṣ-kāsk'
Tri-jam
Td's-Tick
Tuāt (trwāt)
Td'bng-en
Td-eu-mān'
Tu-de'lā (tu-dā'lā)
Td'la
Td'la

Tülle Tüm'bez Tüm'bez Tüm-gu-tü'gul Tüm'gu-tög Tü'n-ca Tü'n-ca Tür'cing (tür-kwüng') Tür'co-manş Tür-keş-tün' Tür-keş-tün' Tür-key Tür-hout' Tur-kou' Tur-hout' Tur-kou' Tur-kou' Tur-kou' Tur-kou' Tur-kou' Tur-kou' Tur-kou'

Tul-ia-more

Tůr-u-chánek'
Tůs-u-chánek'
Tůs-u-chánek'
Tůs-u-chánek'
Tůs-u-chánek
Tůs-u-cháne
Tůs-u-cháne
Tys-u-cháne
Tys-u-chánek
Tynan (tár-zás)
Tyr-nan (tár-zás)
Tyr-nan (tár-zás)
Tyr-nan (tár-zás)

### $\mathbf{U}$ .

UCAYALE (ô-ki/a-lā)
Udine (ô/dọ-nā)
Udvarhely (ŭt-far-hā/lọ)
Uist (wist)
Ukraine (ô/krān)
Uleaborg (ô/lọ-a-börg) C-lie-tê'ş Clm (tim, or tim) Clş'wâ-ter Um'ba-gög Tm-me-ra-pôê'ra Un'der-wâl'den C-nit'ed Stätes Un-ter-wâl'den
Up'sal, or Up-sâl'iş
Up-sal-lâl'ta
Ural (ô'ral, or 0-râl')
Ur-ba'na
Ur-bi'nō
U'tı (ô're)

Ür'se-ren Uruguay (8-rụ-gwi') İse'dom Ushant (Ish'üng) Us'tj-dig U'tş-wâs U'tı-cş Utrecht (yū'trāk, or ô'trākt) Utrera (ô-trā'rā) Ut-tōx'ę-ter (or ūx'ęter) Uzes (ô-mās') Uz'nāch (ôts'nāk)

### $\mathbf{v}$ .

VAĪ'GĀTS
Valais (vā-lā')
Val'dāi
Val-dī'-a
Valence (vāl-āns')
Va-lēn-ci-ā'nā
Valence (vāl-āns-sp-a)
Va-lēn-ci-ā'nā
Valencennes (vāl-āns-sp-ān')
Va-lēn-ci-ā'nā
Valenti-ra (-sh-a)
Vāl-la-d-līd'
Vāl-la-lī'nā
Vāl-pa-ral'sō
Vāl'-p-ral'sō
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Va.-ri'nas
Väs-ri-rö'ly
Väs-li--jbč'g-mö
Väs'sl--jbč'g-mö
Väs'sl--bör-ough
Väu-cläşo'
Vaud (völ
Veglia (vči'yä)
Ve-lis'
Ve-lis'ri'nö
Vel-le'rir (vel-lä'tre)
Vel-löre'
Venaissin (včn-äs-sáng')
Ve-nan'gö
Vendee (vän-dä')
Vendome (vän-däm')
Vencauela (včn-ç-zwälä)
Vön'ice
Ven-löö'

Vô'ra Crdz (or vă'rakrds')
Vô'ra Păz'
Vộ-ră'guă
Vộ-ră'guă
Vộ-ră'guă
Vệr-dăn'
Vệr-gènneg'
Vẹr-mil'iọn
Vệr-mint'
Vệ-rō'na
Vẹr-sătlleg'
Vẹr-sëtz'
Vẹrviers (vèr'vẹ-ā)
Vẹ-sōu'i (vạ-zōi')
Vẹ-sā'vị-bă
Vệ-vāy'
Vị-d'nă
Vị-să'mţ
Vị-st 'a
Vị-st 'a

V!'börg
V|-cen'zü (or v ç-chŏn'-z4)
Việh (vẽk)
Việh (vẽk)
Vicks'būrg
V|-đin'
V|-5n'na
V|-čnne'
Vi-gọ-vũ'nō
Vi'go
V|-laino'
Vil'laino'
Vil'la Ri'ca
Ville-riancho'
Ville-nedve'
V|n-cĕnney'
V|n-winigha (vĭn-tç-mil'yā)
Vique (vĕ'ka)
Vire (vĕr)

Vir-gyn'i-a
Viseu (vọ-ak'ò)
Vis'tu-le
Vi-tëpsk'
Vi-tëpsk'
Vi-tër'bō
Vitre (vëtr)
Vi-tò'ri-a
Viviers (vīv'ọ-ā)
Viz-a-gāp-a-tām'
Vidid--mīr'
Vo'gelṣ-bërg
Voghera (vọ-gā/rā)
Vol'ga,
Vol-bğr'da
Vol'gr'da
Vol'gr'h-bërg
Vor'o-n ēz
Vogses (Vāsh)

#### $\mathbf{W}$

WA.b (wits)
Wa'bash
Wa'che-ren
Wal'deck
Wal'deck
Wal-dan'ess
Wal-dan'ess
Wal-dan'ess
Wal-dan'ess
Wal-dan'ess
Wal-dan-sadat
Wal'pole
Wal'sala
Wal'pole
Wal'sala
Wan'sa-den (wör'-)
War'sa-den (wör'-)
War'sa-den (wör'-)
War'sa-dan'ess
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Washita (wŏsh-e-tâw')
Wash'te-nâw (wŏsh'-)
Wâ-ter-âd'
Wâ'ter-ford
Wâ'ter-ford
Wâ'ter-ville
Wâ-ter-vilet'
Wavertree (wâ'tre)
Wavre (wâ'vr)
Wavre (wâ'vr)
ber-e)
Weatn'nouth
Wednes'bu-ry (wĕnz'-ber-e)
Wetch'sel-bûrg
Wet'mar
Wein'netm
Wets'sen-bôurg
Wöl'land
Wöl'land
Wöl'land
Wön'de-ver
Wön'ner
Wöh'bey (wô'ble)
Wör-n-ge-tō'de

Wēr'theIm (-tIm)
Wē'gel
Wē'gel
Wē'gers
Wēs'ter-ās
Wēs'ter-ās
Wēst'er-āndd
Wēst-mēath'
Wēst'man-land
Wēst-mēath'
Wēst'mhor-ster
Wēst'mhor-land
Wēst-phā'l;-a
Wēt-te-rā'vi-a
Wexio (wēk'sō)
Wey (wā)
Wey'(waouth (wā'-)
Whi'dāh
White-hā'ven
Wich'lōw
Wie-līcz'kā
(we-līch'kā)
Wis'sel-būtrg

Wie'sen
Wig'en
Wilkes'băr-re
Wilkes'băr-re
Wil'ning-ton
Wil'na
Win'der-mēre
Win'chel-sēa
Win'ches-ter
Win'dey-mēre
Win'dey-mēre
Win'dysor
Win-e-bā'gō
Win-e-bā'gō
Win-in-pēg
Winnipiseogee (win-e-pe-sāw'ke)
Wis-bā'den, or Wis'-bā-dēn
Wis-bā'set
Wis-cōn'sin
Wis'mar
Wit'gōn-stein

With'em
Wit'ten-börg
Wö-g-höd'
Wö-byprn
Wöl'fen-büt-tel
Wöl'gs
Wol-ver-häm'ten)
Woolwich (wül'i))
Worcester (wörs'ten)
Worstend (wörs'ted)
Wragby (fig'be)
Wräx'ham (fig'be)
Wit'ten-börg
Wit'z'bürg
Würz'bürg
Würz'bürg
(würts'bürg)
Wy'ombe (wi'kom)
Wy'oming, or Wy-d
ining

### Χ.

XX-LX/PX (hā-la/pā) Xauxa (hāu/hā) Xeres (hā'res) Xî-xō'nā (hē-hō'nā) Xi-cō'cō (zę-kō'kō) Xî'mō (zē'mō) Xin'gụ (shin'gắ) Xải'là (zái'là) Xuxuy (há'hw6)

## Υ.

YA KOUTSK Yal a bū'sha Yam-pa rt'es Yang-tcheod' Yang'tse ki-ang' Ya'ni-na 14 o tchood'

Yar künd' Yar'mouth Yar'o-slaf Yăr'rōw Ya zôô' Ycd'dō Yĕın'çıı

Yĕn-i-sēi' (or yĕn-ţ-sā'ç) Yeō'vıl Yeyd (yād) Yĕzd Yonne York

Yðu'ghâll (or yâwl) Youghlogeny (yŏk-e-ga'ne) Ypres (ö'pr) Ys'sel (ĭs'sel) Ys'tádt (ĭs'tat)

Yth'an (ith'an) Yd-ca tan' Yu-nan' Yu-rā'pā Yu-er-dŭn' Yvetot (ēv'tō)

 $\mathbf{Z}$ .

ZAAB (Zāb) Z tan-dām' Z t'g-rā, or Zg-ā'rā Zāc-g-te'cgs (-tā'-) Zg-grāb' Zgm-bēze' Zg-mō'rā (thg-mō'rā) Zam-pri'jā Zām-gy'ville

Zăn-gue-băr' Zăn'tẹ Zàn-zị băr' Za'ra Zōa'lạnd Zerlant Ze-bîd' Ze-bû' Zeila (zā'la)

Zeī-tūn'
Zeītz (tsīts)
Zēl'le (tsēl'la)
Zēm'plṃ (tsēm'plṃ)
Zēmb'plṃ (tsēm'plṃ)
Zerbst (tserbst)
Zi'ā
Ziō-kēṇ-haṃ' (tsō)
Zim-ha'ā Zim-bł/ō Zirk'nĭtz (tsirk'nĭts)

Zittau (tsit'toù) Zit'phen
Zlöck'zow Zuj'der Zei
Zud'ym (tsnk'µm) Zwil'len-da
Zön-wán' Zwil'len-da
Zön-wán' Zwil'len-da
Zön-k-bād' Zwil'k-au (t
Zwil-len-da) Zwil'len-da
Zon'nih
Zol'pien (tsûl'pik) Zit'o-miðra
Zd'rich Zût'phen Zuş'der Zee' Zwel'len-dâm Zwick'au (tswik'di) Zwel (tswi)

THE BUD.